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A
COPIOUS AND CRITICAL
ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

BY

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GREECE, OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT HISTORIES, &c., &c.:

AND

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TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES.



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P R E F A C E.

It has been the object of the Authors of this Work to produce a more complete and more perfect ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY than has hitherto existed; and the long delay in its publication has been owing to the time and labour necessary to execute this intention.

When the announcement of a new English-Latin Dictionary was first made, the extent of the labour involved in such a work was far from being adequately estimated. Had we anticipated that nearly fifteen years would have elapsed before the enterprize could be completed, we should probably have shrunk from the toil. Yet this has been the time expended upon the Work. The first announcement of this Dictionary was made in 1855; the completed work issues from the press in 1870.

In order to appreciate the nature and extent of the labour undertaken, three things require to be kept in view.

1. There was no existing English-Latin Dictionary, from which any considerable amount of help could be derived. The English-Latin Dictionary published under the joint names of Messrs. Riddle and Arnold is avowedly based upon the German work of Georges; but, though containing valuable matter, it is confused in arrangement, and in general does not indicate the different classical sources from which its Latin phraseology is derived. It was therefore of no use to us except in the way of suggestion; and, moreover, the whole of its material could, in most cases, be found by a simple reference to the pages of Georges, or, in a much more satisfactory and complete form, to those of Kraft.

Thus the lines of the work had to be laid *de novo*, as much so as if no other Dictionary of the kind existed. An entirely new plan was accordingly adopted; a new classification of the meanings of the English words had to be elaborated; and new examples and illustrations adduced.

2. In order to ensure the pertinency of the examples, it was necessary to use special care in the verification of references. Very many quotations, at first sight applicable, were found on actual reference to the context from which they were detached to be not exactly in point, or, if available at all, available only by way of suggestion. Only those who have had similar experience can appreciate the labour which such a task as this entails. Not a few works, in themselves excellent, have yet many false references; as, for example, the extremely valuable Ciceronian Lexicon of Nizolius; while even the most accurate are, of course, sometimes found fallible. In some cases an error of

this kind has been painfully tracked from one authority to another; and after appearing in every successive edition of Forcellini's great work, has met with its correction—probably for the first time—in our pages. Doubtless incorrect references are to be found here also, in spite of the extreme care which has been exercised; and the Authors will be grateful to any persons who will kindly communicate such should they be discovered; but it is believed that they are extremely few in proportion to the total number. And even in the case of these, the student may feel assured that the verification has been actually made, in spite of a clerical or typographical error in recording it.

3. The Work has grown and developed under our hands in such a way as to demand greatly increased time and labour. Owing chiefly to modifications of plan, not less than half of the book certainly—perhaps, it may safely be said, two-thirds—has been executed thrice over. It is hoped that in the improvement which the work has thus undergone exists an ample compensation for the delay which has occurred. The earlier part of the book will be seen to contain fewer exact references than the latter. In fact, it was not until a large portion of it had been printed, and a still larger portion prepared for the press, that the plan of specifying the precise place in an author where each example is to be found, was—from a growing sense of its advantages—adopted. This course involved an immense addition of labour, and was attended by the slight anomaly indicated; which may perhaps be allowed to mark the development of an enterprize more than ordinarily trying to patience and industry. From the very beginning, however, exact references had been introduced in cases where the special importance or interest of any illustration appeared to require it.

Every article in the book is the result of original and independent research; and it is not too much to say that a single column often represents the hard labour of several days. The progress of the work has been often delayed for hours by the difficulty of finding a passage in a Latin author wrongly quoted, or of meeting with a suitable Latin equivalent for an English word.

Some features of the plan of the Work require a brief exposition.

1. Great pains have been taken in classifying the different senses of the *English words*, so as to enable the student readily to find what he wants. The facilities afforded by the use of different kinds of type have been freely used; and those senses of words have been brought forward most prominently, and treated most fully, which appeared likely to cause perplexity to the student, minute subdivisions of meanings being avoided. At the same time, the logical order has been as far as possible followed; and even senses which have become obsolete have been noted where this appeared necessary to the proper development of the use of any particular word. The leading meanings of the English words are marked by black Roman numerals (I., II., III., &c.), a brief

definition being in all such cases added in *Italics*. The work is thus to a large extent a Dictionary of the English language proper, as well as an English-Latin Dictionary.

2. Where there are several Latin equivalents, these are kept quite distinct, and marked with black Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.). To distinguish synonyms, short explanations of different Latin words are added in brackets. Each meaning is illustrated by examples from the classical writers, and those phrases are as a general rule given in both English and Latin. This Work—it must be borne in mind—is not a Latin-English, but an English-Latin Dictionary. Moreover, it is one professing to deal not only with English words considered by themselves, but with those words as occurring in their most frequent combinations with other words, and especially in characteristic and idiomatic phrases. The English given in any case is not therefore to be regarded as a mere translation of the Latin example—which any one might make for himself—but as furnishing a specimen of such combinations. Besides this, the presentation of English and Latin together—even when not absolutely needed for phraseological purposes—was thought likely to be of use to the student, by giving him a firmer grasp of the meaning of the Latin. A mere Latin extract is often passed over by the young student. The vehicle is foreign; and the extra time consumed in reading it, and, what is quite another matter, in bringing home to the mind a clear impression of its force, is a consideration not to be overlooked.

Further, and to this point the Authors attach great importance, the course adopted appeared to furnish a test of the pertinency of the illustrations, of the most decisive and even crucial nature. If the Latin equivalent in any given example could without harshness be translated by the English word under treatment, conclusive proof was thus afforded that the correspondence between the two was real and not merely apparent; and the laying of both together before the student seemed to be the plan best calculated to give him the fullest satisfaction on the point.

3. The Vocabulary of English words treated is for the most part limited to words in actual use or occurring in authors generally read. Should the student require the Latin equivalent of an obsolete English word, his obvious course will be to look under its current modern equivalent. Very many of the unnecessary Latinisms which crowd the columns of Webster and Richardson are omitted altogether. On the other hand, the student will find here many derived forms—especially the participial adjectives—which are not to be met with in any similar work. Technical terms of Art, Science and Theology have been given when such appeared to possess that kind of general interest which brings them within the range of all persons of culture, apart from their own special field. In representing theological terms, the language of theologians has been adopted. The nomenclature of Christian Theology—Catholic and Protestant—is itself mainly Latin; and must often be

used apart from all questions of elegance or classicality. To write a treatise on the Sacraments in words known only to Cicero would be as absurd as for an English author to attempt to describe a railway or a steam-engine in the phraseology of Shakspeare and Bacon. So on the principle—*artifici in sua arte credendum*—the authority of the *Scriptores rei rusticae* has been chiefly appealed to in matters relating to farming, gardening, and the management of stock; that of Priscian and the authors embraced in the copious collection of Putschius, in matters grammatical and verbal; that of the *Scriptores gramatici*, in the case of some terms relating to geometry and mensuration; and that of Pliny the Elder, for the miscellaneous vocabulary of the natural sciences. In the case of words for which there neither is nor can be any classical equivalent, recourse has been freely had to more modern sources. Such words are marked by an asterisk. But while special terms have been taken from writers of various ages, in all that relates to the complexion of sentences involving questions of taste or style, the aim of the Authors has been to follow in the steps marked out by Cicero and his contemporaries, or the writers of what is called the Augustan age.

4. In dealing with English words nearly synonymous, the Authors have carefully sought to avoid needless repetition. They have aimed to bring their matter in each case under its natural head; that is, under the English word by which the Latin equivalent in question is oftenest represented. When the same equivalent has to be adduced again under another English word, it is for the most part less fully treated, or the student is simply directed to another place for illustrations of its use. Mere cross references have, however, been avoided as far as possible; and pains have been taken to present under every article enough to be of service to the student, who may perhaps lack time for a prolonged consultation. Nothing is more vexatious than to be sent unprofitably from article to article; on the other hand, no reasonable person will complain if, at times, his first consultation is rewarded by only an instalment of the information of which he is in quest, when a little further search will discover all he wants.

It is difficult in a work of this kind to express properly the obligations under which the Authors lie to previous labourers. But in the foremost rank, mention must be made of the German-Latin Lexicon of Kraft, which has been consulted throughout, and drawn upon for very many illustrations which might not have been otherwise arrived at. The briefer and inferior work of Georges supplies little that is not to be found in its predecessor. The French-Latin Dictionary of Quicherat furnishes perhaps a more extensive vocabulary than either, and has often been found extremely useful in the conversion of rarer and more technical words; the only drawback to its utility being the entire absence of precise references. The work of Riddle and Arnold, to which allusion has already been made, has also been consulted; and some examples and suggestions have been derived from it. These, however, when

appearing to be the original property of the work in question, are acknowledged, *in loco*, thus [R. and A.]. In most cases however they are derived from Georges. The excellent treatise of Nägelsbach (*Die Lateinische Stilistik*) has furnished some valuable hints for the conversion of various modes of speech in which German and English alike differ from Latin; also of some words partaking in an especial manner of the complexion of modern thought. The synonym books of Habicht and Döderlein have also been carefully consulted. To express indebtedness to the great work of Forcellini—the German edition of which has been chiefly used—is almost superfluous; while the indispensable *Lexicon* of Nizolius (before referred to), the '*Lexicon Quintilianicum*' of Bonnell, the '*Lexicon Taciteum*' of Bötticher, and the copious indexes to almost all classical authors of any importance to be found in the great standard Editions, have furnished aids without which our labour would have often been multiplied many fold. For scientific words we have derived valuable assistance from Mayne's '*Expository Lexicon of the Terms, Ancient and Modern, in Medical and General Science*,' London, 1860. On lexical and grammatical points frequent reference is made to Dr. Smith's *Latin-English Dictionary*, and to the *Student's Latin Grammar* by the authors of the present Work.

It remains to notice the assistance which the Authors have received, and the part which they themselves have taken in the preparation of the Dictionary. It was projected by Dr. Smith, and upon him has mainly devolved the editorship and general superintendence of the work, in addition to the composition of various portions. He was originally associated in his labours with Mr. Robson, who had rendered valuable aid in the preparation of the *Latin-English Dictionary*. Mr. Robson devoted two years exclusively to making preparations for the work; taking as his basis Webster's quarto Dictionary, supplemented by other standard Dictionaries, and assigning from the best sources the ordinary Latin equivalent for each word and every meaning of each word. Having completed this laborious task, Mr. Robson proceeded to draw up the separate articles in detail, and had reached as far as nearly the end of C, when other engagements compelled him to resign his share in the undertaking. Dr. Smith then obtained the assistance of Mr. Hall, whose name now appears on the title-page along with his own. Mr. Hall originally entered on the work as a contributor; and as such has completed more than one half of the entire book—from the beginning of D to nearly the end of P, besides other detached portions. But prolonged association with Dr. Smith in the undertaking led naturally to a participation in the care and responsibility of the work as a whole. Notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hall, it was found necessary to call in further assistance in order to finish the Work in any reasonable time. Accordingly the Authors have to acknowledge their obligations to the following scholars: Mr. F. Millard, M.A., of the International College, London, and of Queen's College, Oxford, who has executed under their superintendence portions of R

and S, and the greater part of T; to Mr. Philip Smith, B.A., who contributed the articles from "Pull" to the end of Q; and to Mr. C. A. F. Fennell, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; Rev. C. E. Graves, M.A., Classical Lecturer and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rev. W. C. Green, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, and Classical Lecturer, Queen's College, Cambridge; Rev. H. W. Phillott, M.A., Rector of Staunton-on-Wye, and late Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Mr. E. B. Rand, B.A., late Student of Caius College, Cambridge; and Mr. Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, M.A., Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; for very valuable aid in preparing the later letters of the Alphabet. But strenuous exertions have been made by the Authors to secure the homogeneity of the work, and it is hoped that the student will in no part seriously miss that unity of treatment which is so essential to the utility of a work of this nature.

In conclusion, the Authors would commend the fruit of their long labour to the candid and favourable consideration of English scholars and students. It is inevitable that a work of such magnitude should have not a few blemishes and imperfections; but they nevertheless trust that it will be received as supplying, in a manner not altogether unworthy, a long and deeply felt want in our English schools and colleges.

January 1st, 1870.

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.*

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, <i>poet.</i>	oblit.	B.C.	16	Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> ,		
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	flor.	"	94	Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, <i>hist.</i>	about	fl. A.D. 293
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , circa A.D. 4th cent.				Cassiod.	M. A. Cassiodorus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	B.C. 140
Albin.	C. Pedro Albinovanus, <i>poet.</i>	"	A.D.	8	Cato	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i>	"	A.D. 562
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	"	"	360	"	R. R., <i>De Re rustica</i> .	"	B.C. 149
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	B.C.	22	Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet.</i>	fl.	" 55
Amn.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	"	A.D.	380	Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	perh.	" A.D.
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, <i>hist.</i>	about	"	300	Censor.	Censorinus, <i>chronologist</i> ,	"	" 238
Apic.	Apicius Coelius, <i>writer on cookery</i> (date of work unknown).				Charla.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> ,	"	" 400
Apul., Appul., App.	Lucius Apuleius, <i>philosopher</i> , (Ed. Delph.).	"	"	150	Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 43
"	Apul., <i>Apologia</i> , or <i>De Magia</i> .				"	Acad., <i>Academicæ Quaestiones</i> .		
"	Flor., <i>Florida</i> .				"	Aem. Scaur., <i>Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro</i> (Frag.).		
"	Met. or M., <i>Metamorphoses</i> .				"	Agg., <i>Orationes de lege Agraria</i> .		
"	Triam., <i>Triamnesia</i> .				"	Am., <i>de Amicitia</i> , or <i>Laelius</i> .		
Apul., etc.	L. Apuleius Barbarus, <i>botanical writer</i> ,	about	"	350	"	Arat., <i>transl. of Aratus</i> .		
"	Herb., <i>Herbarium</i> .				"	Arch., <i>Oratio pro Archia</i> .		
Arn., Arnob.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	"	297	"	Art., <i>Epistolae ad Atticum</i> .		
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>grammarians</i> ,	"	"	40	"	Balb., <i>Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo</i> .		
Asn.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i>	ob.	"	4	"	Brut., <i>Brutus</i> , seu <i>de Claris Oratoribus</i> .		
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Aclius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	fl.	B.C.	130	"	ad Br., <i>Epistolae ad Brutum</i> .		
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.				"	Caelia., <i>Oratio pro Caelina</i> .		
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini.				"	Cat., <i>Orationes in Catilinam</i> .		
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.				"	Clod. et Cur., <i>Oratio in Clodium et Curionem</i> (Frag.).		
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech usu. attributed to Cicero).				"	Cl. or Clu., <i>Oratio pro Cluentio</i> .		
Auct. pro Dom.	Auctor pro Domo sua (a speech usu. attributed to Cicero).				"	Coel., <i>Oratio pro M. Coelio</i> .		
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, <i>rhét.</i>				"	Delot., <i>Oratio pro Rege Delotaro</i> .		
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigili Veneria.				"	Div., <i>De Divinatione</i> .		
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D.	430	"	Div. in Caecil. or Div. Verr., <i>Divinatio in Caecilium</i> .		
"	Civ. D., <i>de Civitate Dei</i> .				"	Dom., <i>Oratio pro Domo</i> .		
August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	"	"	14	"	Fam., <i>Epistolae ad Familiares</i> .		
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	"	358	"	Fat., <i>De Fato</i> .		
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet.</i>	"	"	350	"	Fic., <i>de Finitibus</i> .		
"	Ecol., <i>Eclogarum</i> .				"	Fic., or Fl., <i>Oratio pro L. Flacco</i> .		
"	Ep., <i>Epistolae</i> .				"	Font., <i>Oratio pro M. Fontino</i> .		
"	Epigr., <i>Epigrammata</i> .				"	Fragm. or Fr., <i>Fragmenta</i> .		
"	Epit., <i>Epitaphia</i> .				"	Inv., <i>De Inventione</i> .		
"	Grat. Act., <i>Orationum Actio</i> .				"	Leg., <i>De Legibus</i> .		
"	Idyll., <i>Idyllia</i> , or <i>Idyllia</i> .				"	Lig., <i>Oratio pro Ligario</i> .		
"	Parent., <i>Parentalia</i> .				"	Man., or Manil., <i>Oratio pro lege Manilia</i> .		
"	Par., <i>Parochiae</i> .				"	Marcell., <i>Oratio pro Marcello</i> .		
"	Prof., <i>Proferores</i> .				"	Mil., <i>Oratio pro Milone</i> .		
"	Sup., <i>Supplices</i> .				"	Mur., <i>Oratio pro L. Murena</i> .		
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet.</i>	"	"	370	"	N. D., <i>De Natura Deorum</i> .		
Boeth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boethius, <i>phil.</i>	ob.	"	524	"	Off., <i>De Officiis</i> .		
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus,	"	B.C.	42	"	Opt. Gen., <i>De Optimo Genere Oratorum</i> .		
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	"	168	"	Or., <i>Orator</i> , ad M. Brutum.		
Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, <i>hist.</i>	"	"	44	"	De Or., <i>De Oratore</i> .		
"	R. C., <i>Bellum Civile</i> .				"	Par., <i>Paradoxa</i> .		
"	R. G., <i>Bellum Gallicum</i> .				"	Part. Or., <i>Partitiones Oratoriae</i> .		
Callistr.	Callistratus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl.	A.D.	200	"	Phil., <i>Orationes Philippicae</i> .		
Calp.	T. Julius Calpurnius, <i>poet.</i>	perh. about	"	285	"	Pis., <i>Oratio in Pisonem</i> .		
Cap. or Mart. Cap.	Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, <i>encyclopaedist</i> , about	fl.	"	480	"	Pis., or Pl., <i>Oratio pro Pisonio</i> .		
					"	Prov. Com., <i>De Provinciis Conularibus</i> .		
					"	Quint., <i>Oratio pro P. Quintio</i> .		
					"	Q. Fr., <i>Epistolae ad Q. Fratrem</i> .		
					"	Rab. Perd. or C. Rab., <i>Oratio pro Rabirio perduellionis reo</i> .		
					"	Rab. Post., <i>Oratio pro Rabirio Postumo</i> .		
					"	Rosc. Am. or E. Am., <i>Oratio pro Roscio Amerino</i> .		
					"	Rosc. Com. or E. Com., <i>Oratio pro Roscio Comedo</i> .		
					"	Rep., <i>De Republica</i> .		
					"	De Sen. or Sen., <i>De Senectute</i> , or <i>Cato Major</i> .		
					"	Sen. or Sen., <i>Oratio pro Senio</i> (Senio).		
					"	Sull., <i>Oratio pro Sulla</i> .		
					"	Top., <i>Topica</i> .		
					"	Tull., <i>Oratio pro M. Tullio</i> (Frag.).		
					"	Tusc., <i>Disputationes Tusculanae</i> .		
					"	Tim., <i>Timaeus</i> , or <i>De Universo</i> .		
					"	Vatin., <i>Oratio in Vatinium</i> .		
					"	Verr., <i>Orationes in Verrem</i> : quoted thus:—1. Div. Verr.; 2. Verr. Act. 1; 3. Verr. 2, 1; 4. Verr. 2, 2; 5. Verr. 3; 6. Verr. 4; 7. Verr. 5.		
					Claud.	Claudius Clandianus, <i>poet.</i>	fl.	A.D. 375
					Cod.	Codex.		
					"	Grag., <i>Gregorianus</i> .		
					"	Hermog., <i>Hermogenianus</i> .		
					"	Just., <i>Justinianus</i> .		
					"	Theod., <i>Theodosianus</i> .		
					Coel. Aurel.	Coellus Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> ,		
						(date uncertain, but not later than 3rd cent. A.D.).		
					"	Acut., <i>Acutae Passionis</i> .		
					"	Tard., <i>Tardae Passionis</i> .		

* The dates in this List are derived, in most cases, from Dr. Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as, at best, only approximations to the true eras of the writers.

Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , fl. A.D. 20	Lucr.	F. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> , about ob. B.C. 90
" Arb., De Arboribus.		M. Corvin.	Messala Corvinus, <i>hist.</i> fl. " 10
Commod.	Commodianus, <i>Chr. poet</i> , " " 270	Macer,	C. Licinius Macer, <i>annalist and orator</i> , ob. " 66
Coripp.	Fl. Crescensius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> , " " 566	Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> , fl. A.D. 395
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>hist. prob. 1st cent. A.D.</i> ; acc. to Buttman, " " 69	" Sat. or S., Saturnalia	
Cypr.	Thasclius Caecilius Cyprianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , ob. " 298	" Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis	
Dig.	Digesta, i. e. libri Pandectarum	Mamert.	Claudius Mamertinus, <i>panegyrist</i> , " " 290
Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> , prob. 5th cent. A.D.	Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> , " " 16
Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>grammarian and commentator</i> , fl. " 350	Marc.	Aelius Marcius, <i>lawyer</i> , " " 230
Ecol.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.	Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, <i>physician</i> , " " 400
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> , ob. B.C. 169	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> , ob. " 104
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>hist.</i> fl. A.D. 360	Mela.	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> , fl. " 45
Fenest.	L. Fenestella, <i>hist.</i> ob. A.D. 21	Min. Fel.	Minutius Felix, <i>Chr. writer</i> , " " 230
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> , 4th cent. A.D.	Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>lawyer</i> , " " 230
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> , fl. " 340	Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> , ob. B.C. 202
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>hist.</i> " " 115	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> , fl. A.D. 288
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> , " " 150	Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> , " B.C. 44
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer De Strategematis, de Aquaductibus</i> , etc. ob. " 106	Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, <i>philos.</i> " " 64
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, <i>grammarian</i> , 6th cent. A.D.	Novat.	Novatianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , " A.D. 251
Gal. or Cal.	Gaius or Caius, <i>lawyer</i> , fl. " 160	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gram.</i> between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.
Gall.	C. Cornelius Gallus, <i>poet</i> , ob. B.C. 26	Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, <i>writer De Prodigis</i>
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gram.</i> , etc. fl. A.D. 150	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> , ob. " 18
Gloss.	Glossarium.	" A. A., Ars Amatoria.	
" Cyril. Cyrilli.		" Am., Amores.	
" Philox., Philoxeni.		" Cons., Consolatio.	
Grat. Falisc.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> , fl. B.C. 6	" Fast. or F., Fasti.	
Hier.	Hieronymus (Jerome), <i>Chr. writer</i> , ob. A.D. 420	" Hal., Halienticon.	
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>hist.</i> " B.C. 43	" H., Heroides.	
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> , " " 8	" Ib., Ibis.	
" A. P., Ars Poetica.		" Med., Medicamina.	
" Carm. Sec., Carmen Seculare.		" M., Metamorphoses.	
" Ep., Epistolae.		" Nux, Nux Elegia.	
" Epod., Epodi.		" Pont., Epistolae ex Ponto.	
" Od., Odae.		" R. Am., Remedia Amoris.	
" S., Satirae.		" Tr., Tristitia.	
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> , fl. A.D. 4	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of Tragedy</i> , fl. B.C. 154
" Ast., Astronomia.		Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>praeegyrist</i> , " A.D. 391
" F., Fabellae.		Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , perh. about " 350
Hyg.	Hyginus Gromaticus, <i>writer on surveying</i> , " " 110	Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, <i>lawyer</i> , " " 200
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.	Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>lawyer</i> , " " 210
" Don., Donit.		Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , ob. " 431
" Fabr., Fabretti.		Paul. Vict.	Paulus Victor, <i>topographer</i> , fl. " 390
" Graev., Graevii.		Pera.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> , ob. " 62
" Grut., Gruteri.		Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> , " " 66
" Gud., Gudii.		Phaedr.	Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> , fl. " 15
" Maff., Maffei.		Plaut. or Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> , ob. B.C. 184
" Murat., Muratori.		" Amph. or Am., Amphitruo.	
" Orell., Orelli.		" Asin. or As., Asinaria.	
" Rein., Reinsii.		" Aut., Anularia.	
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gram.</i> ob. " 636	" Bacch. or Bac., Bacchides.	
" Orig., Origines.		" Capt., Captivus.	
Jabol.	Jabolenus or Javolennus Priscus, <i>lawyer</i> , fl. " 120	" Cas., Casina.	
Jornand.	Jornandes, <i>hist.</i> about " " 550	" Cist., Cistellaria.	
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, <i>lawyer</i> , " " 148	" Curo., Currellia.	
Just.	Justinus, <i>hist.</i> (date unknown)	" Epid., Epidicus.	
Justin. or Just.	Justinianus, <i>emperor</i> , ob. " 565	" Men., Menaeachmed.	
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> , fl. " 82	" Merc., Mercator.	
Laber.	C. Declus Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> , ob. " 43	" Mil., Miles Gloriosus.	
Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , fl. " 301	" Most., Mostellaria.	
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>hist.</i> about " 293	" Pers., Persus.	
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum, B.C. 450	" Poen., Poenulus.	
Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, <i>hist.</i> ob. A.D. 17	" Pa., Pseudolus.	
Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, <i>writer of tragedy</i> , fl. B.C. 240	" Rud., Rudens.	
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> , ob. A.D. 65	" Stich., Stichus.	
Lucil.	C. Eunius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> , " B.C. 103	" Trin., Trinumus.	
		" Truc., Truculentus (Ed. Tauchn.)	
		Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major) ob. A.D. 79
		" H. N., Naturalis Historia. (Ed. Ian., Teubner.)	
		Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor). fl. " 100
		" Ep. Epistolae. (Ed. Gierig.)	
		" Pan., Panegyricus.	
		Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physician</i> , 3rd century; or, acc. to others, " 500
		Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>lawyer</i> , " 138

Porc. Latro.	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 17	Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 100
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	"	A.D. 440	Sienn.	L. Cornelius Sienna, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	B.C. 78
	(Ed. Kell.).				and <i>orator</i> ,	"	A.D. 238
Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, <i>gram-</i>			Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>gram.</i>	"	293
	<i>marian</i> (date uncertain).			Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	"	87
Prop.	Sex. Anrelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	B.C. 30	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens,	"	A.D. 397	" Ach., Achilles.			
	<i>Chr. poet</i> .			" Silv. or S., Silvae.			
Pa-Quint.	Pseudo-Quintilianus; the au-			" Theob. or Th., Thebais.			
	thor (or authors) unknown.			Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>bio-</i>		116
	Decl., <i>Declamationes</i> .				<i>grapher</i> ,	"	
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimeographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 44	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>christian</i>	"	400
Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of	ob.	" 43	Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>ora-</i>	"	395
	Tullius,				<i>tor</i> , etc.	"	
	Pet. Consul., <i>De Petitione Consulat.</i>			Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i>	perh. ob.	118
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	A.D. 118	" A., Annales.			
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>hist.</i>	fl.	" 364	" Agr., Agricola.			
Rutil.	Claudius Rutilius Numatius,	"	" 410	" G., Germania.			
	<i>poet</i> ,			" H., Historia.			
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist.</i>	ob.	B.C. 34	" Or., <i>De Oratoribus</i> .			
	G., <i>Outlines</i> .			Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of</i>		B.C. 159
	Hist. <i>Historia</i> (Frag.)				<i>comedy</i> ,	"	
	J., <i>Jugurtha</i> .			" Ad., <i>Adelphi</i> .			
Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 475	" And., <i>Andria</i> .			
Scaev.	Q. Mucius Scaevola, <i>lawyer</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 82	" Eun., <i>Eunuchus</i> .			
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 43	" Hecul., <i>Hecatomorumenos</i>			
				" Hes., <i>Hecyra</i> .			
Scr. Eccl., <i>Scriptores Ecclesiastici</i> .				" Ph., <i>Phormio</i> .			
" Gram., "	Grammatici. (Edd. Putsch			Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, <i>gram.</i>	fl.	A.D. 100
	and Lindemann.)			Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertul-		195
" Gromat., "	Gromatici. (Ed. Goes.)				lanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	
" R. K., "	rei rusticae. (Ed. Bipont.)			Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, <i>physi-</i>	"	397
Sedul.	Coelius Sedulius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	"	" 450			"	B.C. 18
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetor-</i>	"	" 15	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	170
	<i>ician</i> ,			Titinn.	Titinnus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl.	120
				Treb. Poll.	Trebellius Pollio, <i>hist.</i>	"	A.D. 320
				Turp.	Sextus Turpilii, <i>writer of</i>	ob.	B.C. 101
					<i>comedy</i> ,	"	A.D. 228
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philoso-</i>	ob.	" 65	Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	B.C. 80
	<i>pher</i> ,			Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, <i>poet</i> ,	about	A.D. 70
				Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> .	"	26
				Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>hist.</i>	"	
				Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on</i>	ob.	B.C. 28
					<i>husbandry</i> , etc.		
				" L. L., <i>De Lingua Latina</i> . (Ed. Müller, 1833).			
				" R. B., <i>De Re Rustica</i> .			
				Veg.	F. Renatus Vegetius, <i>writer</i>	fl.	A.D. 386
					<i>De Re Militari</i> ,	"	
				Veg.	P. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer</i>	"	
					<i>De Re Veterinaria</i> (his date		
					is uncertain, but was long		
					subsequent to that of the		
					preceding author).		
				Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist.</i>	"	30
				Venant.	Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Chr.</i>	"	600
					<i>poet</i> ,	"	B.C. 20
				Ver. Flac.	Verris Flaccus, <i>gram.</i>	"	19
				Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	
				" Aem., <i>Aeneas</i> .			
				" Cat., <i>Catalecta</i> .			
				" Cl., <i>Clivia</i> .			
				" Cop., <i>Copa</i> .			
				" E., <i>Eclonae</i> .			
				" G., <i>Georgica</i> .			
				" Mor. or M., <i>Moretum</i> .			
Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>phys-</i>	"	" 212	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on</i>	fl.	20
	<i>ician</i> ,				<i>architecture</i> ,	"	
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus,	fl.	" 395		(Ed. Schneider).	"	A.D. 306
Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 10	Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, <i>hist.</i>	"	
Sic. Fl.	Siculus Flaccus, <i>writer on sur-</i>	"	" 100	Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, <i>histo-</i>	"	202
	<i>veying</i> ,				<i>rian</i> ,	"	
Sid., Sidor.	Sidonius Apollinaris, <i>Chris-</i>	ob.	" 482	Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis.		
	<i>tian writer</i> ,						

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a, or act., active, -ly.	extr., quite at the end.	num. or numer., numeral.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	Fabr., Fabricius.	O. E., Old English.
abl., ablative.	f. or fem., feminine.	obj. or object., objective, -ly.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.	fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	obs., observe.
abstr., abstract.	fin. or ad fin., at or towards the end.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion
acc., accusative or according.	finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).	ord., ordinal.
Acta Syn. Dord., Acta Synodi Dordrechtensis.	fol., following.	orig., origin, original, originally.
adj., adjective, -ly.	fr., from.	P., Putschius, <i>Grammaticae Latinae</i>
adv., adverb., -ial, -ially, or adversus.	Forcell., Forc., Forcellini.	Auctores, Hanov. 1605.
Alms, Al., Ainsworth.	Fr., French.	p., page.
al., alii or alia, others or other.	fragm., frag., or fr., fragments.	part., participle.
al. leg., alii legunt.	freq., frequentative or frequent, -ly.	partit., partitive.
analog., analogous, -ly.	fut., future.	pass., passive, -ly or passim.
anat., anatomical.	gen., genitive, generally, generic,—in gen., in a general sense.	perf., perfect.
ant., antiquities.	geog., geography, -ical.	perh., perhaps.
ap., apud (in).	Georg. or G., the Germ.-Lat. Lexicon of Georges.	pers., personal, -ly.
app., appy., apparently.	ger., gerund.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.
appel., appellative.	Germ., German.	Phr., Phrase, Phrases.
arch., archaic.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.	Phys., physical, -ly.
archit., architecture, -tural.	Gr., Greek.	pleon., pleonastically.
art., article.	Hab., Habicht's Synonyma.	pl., plu. or plur., plural.
Aug., Augustan.	hist., history, -ian.	poet., poeta, poetical, -ly.
bot. or botan., botanical.	hypoth., hypothetical.	pos., positive.
Bau., Bauer.	i. e., id est.	pract., praefatio.
Blumen., Blumenbach.	i. q., idem quod.	preced., preceding.
Calv. Inst., Calvin, Institutio Chr. Religionis.	ib., ibidem.	prep., preposition.
card., cardinal.	id., idem.	prob., probably.
cf., confer (compare)	Imperat., imper., imperative.	prol., prologus.
class., classic, -al.	Imperf., imperfect.	pron., pronoun.
col., column.	Impers., impersonal, -ly.	pronom., pronominal.
collat., collateral.	Incep., inceptive.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
collect., collective, -ly.	Indecl., indeclinable.	proverb., proverbial, -ly.
com., comic, or in comedy.	indef., indefinite.	Quich. or Q., the French-Latin Lex. of Quicherat.
comm. or c., common gender.	indic., indicative.	qs., quasi.
comp., comparative, compound.	Inf., infinitive.	q. v., quod vide, videas.
compd., compound.	init., in or ad init., at or near, the beginning.	It. and A., Riddle and Arnold.
conj., conjunction, or conjugation.	Inscr., Inscriptions.	rad., radical or root.
constr., construed, -ction.	Interj., interjection.	rar., rare, -ly.
contr., contracted.	Interrog., interrogative, -tion.	ref., refer, -ence.
Corp. Conf., Corpus Confessionum.	Intrans., intransitive.	reflect., reflective, -tively.
correl., correlative, -ively.	i. q., idem quod.	rel., relative.
corresp., corresponding.	Irreg., irregular.	rbet., rhetor., rhetoric, -al; in rhetorica.
Cuv., Cuvier.	ICTus, juris consultus.	Rom., Roman.
dat., dative.	Jurid., juridical.	Ruhnk., Rubnken.
Ducang. or Du C., the Lexicon of Ducange.	Kr., Kraft's Germ.-Lat. Lexicon.	rt. root.
decl., declension.	lang., language.	sc., scilicet.
defect., defective.	Lat., Latin.	Schleusn., Schleusner's New Test. Lex.
demonstr., demonstrative.	L. G., Student's Latin Grammar by Dr. Smith and Mr. Hall.	Spreng., Sprengel.
dep., deponent.	L., lege or lectio.	sq., sequens (and the following)
dep., depend, dependent.	leg., legit, legunt, legal.	s., acu.
Dict. Ant., Smith's Antiquities.	L. or Linn., Linnaeus.	a. v., sub voce.
diff., different.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
dim., diminutive.	i. c. or loc. cit., loco citato.	sing., singular.
disyl., disyllable, -abic.	m. or masc., masculine.	SS., Sanctae Scripturae.
distr., distributive.	Madvig, Madvig's Latin Grammar.	subaud., subauditur.
Dtd. or Diderl., Diderlein's Synonyma.	math., mathematics, -ical.	subject. or subj., subjective, -ly.
Donaldson, Varr., Donaldson's Varro-nianus.	Mayne, Mayne's Expository Lexicon.	subj., subjunctive.
dub., doubtful.	Med. Lat., Mediaeval Latin.	subst., substantive, -ly.
eccl., ecclesiastical.	med., medio (in the middle); ad med., near the middle.	suff., suffix.
ed., editio.	medic., medical.	sup., superlative or supina.
e. g., exempli gratia.	met. or metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	syl., syllable.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	meton., by metonymy.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
Eng., English.	mil., military, in military affairs.	syncop., sync., syncopated.
Epith., Epithet.	M. L., Modern Latin.	t. t., technical term.
=, equivalent to, or identical with.	min., minor.	term., termination.
equiv., equivalent.	Mosh., Mosheim.	theol., theological.
Erasm. Coll., Erasmii Colloquia. (Ed. Tauch.)	MS., manuscript.	trans., transitive.
esp., especially.	Mur. or Muret., Muretus.	transf., transferred.
etc., et cetera.	Nägels. or Nög., Stilkist of Nögelsbach.	trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
etym., etymology, -ical.	naut., nautical.	Tursell., Tursellinus.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.	n. or neut., neuter.	usu., usual, -ly.
ex., exx., example, examples.	neg., negative, -ly.	v., verb, vide; or vox; also, very.
expr., express, expressed.	nom., nominative.	voc., vocative.
		Vulg., Vulgate.
		Wahl, Wahl's New Test. Lexicon.
		Wytt. or Wytenb., Wytenbach.
		Zumpt, Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

AN

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

A.

A. *First letter of the alphabet.* **A.** *Indech. f. (sc. littera), more frequently n., Cic. Priso: to make the mark of the letter A, litteram A imprimere, Cic. a, or (before vowels) an: 1. As the indefinite article prefixed to a substantive employed to designate any one of a species, it has no representative in Latin, which in such cases employs the singular number of the substantive alone: he bore pain as a man, tulit dolorem ut vir, Cic.: a Greek, Graecus; a Roman, Romanus. 2. Even when a definite single object is spoken of, the indefinite article is usually unrepresented in Latin: there was a great plain, and in it a tolerably large earthen elevation, planities erat magna et in ea tumulus terrenus, satls grandis, Caes. 3. Sometimes, however, when special attention is to be directed to the object, aliquis or quidam is employed in a sense nearly equivalent to our expression, a certain: the Peripatetics maintain that there is in the minds of men, as it were, a divine voice, Peripatetici censent esse in mentibus hominum tantquam oraculum aliquod, Cic.: a (certain) soldier of the tenth legion, quidam ex militibus decimae legionis, Caes. 4. When used distributively, as in the phrases once a year, so much a head, etc., it must be expr. with the help of a distributive numeral: as the price of corn had now risen to 50 denarii a bushel, jam ad denarios L in singulos modos annonae pervenerat, Caes.: he promises to the soldiers four jugera a man, militibus pollicetur quaterna in singulos jugera, Caes.: if ye are willing to quit Saguntum unarmed with two dresses a piece, si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. Phr.: twice a day, bis in die, Cic.; bis die, Tib.: once a month, semel in mense, Cat.: twice a month, bis in mense, Plin.: twice a year, bis in anno, Varr., Cic.; bis anno, Plin. V. When referring to a particular thing: is, ea, id: a certain reward and not a small one, certa merces nec ea parva, Cic.: a thing which was easy to be done, id quod facile facta fuit, Cic.: at such a time, id temporis, Cic.: of such a kind, id genus, Cic.—**NOTE.** The ordinary *indef. art.* must on no account be translated by *unus*: v. SINGLE, INDIVIDUAL.*

abaqus: *Abacus:* Pers.
abact (*adv.*), *in the hinder part of a ship.* Phr.: to sit ab., in puppi sedere, Virg.; *ab. the mast,* post, pone malum: v. BEHIND.

abandon: 1. *To forsake, leave behind, or cease to aid and protect:*

1. *relinquo, liqui, lictum, 3 (usu. without any notion of neglect: v. TO LEAVE):* *ab. d. possessions, relictae possessiones, Cic.: Rome must be ab. d. Roma relinquenda est, Ov.: to ab. the standards, signa r., Liv. A. d. v. omnino, plane, prorsus. 2. derelinquo, liqui, etc. (usu. implying neglect):* *see saw* *Gracchus ab. d. by Q. Tubero, Pl. Gracchum a Q. Tubero derelictum videbamus, Cic.: an unutilitiated and ab. d. soil, incultum et derelictum solum, Cic.: ab. d. not only by all good fortune, but even by all hope, ab omni bono modo*

fortuna verum etiam spe derelicti, Cic. 3. desero, serui, sertum, 3 (usu. implying faithlessness): *do not ab. thy brother, ne desere fratrem, Virg.: Varus is ab. d. by his men, deseritur a suis Varus, Caes.: to ab. a cause, causam d., Cic.: to ab. the path of virtue, viam virtutis d., Hor. A. d. v. plane, omnino. 4. destituo, tui, tuium, 3 (often stronger than desero):* *to ab. his defenders in the most critical moment of danger, defensores suos in ipso discrimine periculi d., Liv.: he complains that he has been ab. d. quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.: the water had ab. d. its channel, aqua alveum destituerat, Liv. 5. To give up or over.*

1. *dedo, dedidi, deditum, 3: to ab. a person to anyone's cruelty, hominem crudelitati alicujus ded., Cic.: to ab. oneself to pleasures, voluptatibus se d., Cic.: to ab. oneself to idleness, desidie se d., Cic. v. TO SURRENDER. 2. abjicio, jeci, jectum, 3 (lit. to throw away):* *to ab. the design of making war, consilium belli facienda ab., Cic.: Hor. 3. relinquo, 3: to ab. a siege, obsidionem r., Caes.: to ab. a war, bellum r., Cic.: to ab. the city to plunder, urbem direptioni r., Cic.: to ab. a project, inceptum r., Virg. 4. desero, 3: to ab. one's right, sum jus d., Cic.: to ab. life, vitam d., Cic. 5. dimitto, misi, missum, 3: to ab. all hope, omnem spem d., Caes. 6. omitto, 3: he ab. d. the blockade of our men, obsidionem nostrorum omisit, Caes.: to ab. pleasures, voluptates om., Cic. Join: relinquere et prodero, Cic.: deserere et derelinquere, Cic.—**NOTE.** Relinquo, dimitto, omitto, abjicio denote simply to leave off, give up: desero and destituo, to abandon fully.*

abandoned: 1. *Part: forsaken, derelictus, Caes.: desertus, Cic.: v. ABANDON. 2. Adj: extremely wicked, perditus: ab. designs, p. consilia, Cic.: ab. manners, perdit mores, Cic. v. UNPRINCIPLED.*

abandoner: *desertor: an ab. of his friends, amicorum d., Cic.*

abandoning, abandonment: 1. *relictio: the ab. and betrayal of one's consul, r. proditioque consulis sui, Cic.*

2. *derelictio: the ab. of the general interest, communis utilitatis d., Cic.*

3. *destitutio: Cic.: Suet.*

abase: v. TO HUMBLE, LOWER.

abatement: *humiliation, depression: 1. humilitas, atis, f.: abasement of the senate, h. senatus, Sen. 2. demissio: ab. of mind, d. animi, Cic. 3. dejectio: ab. of mind, dej. animi, Sen.*

abash: *to make ashamed: v. TO CONFOUND, SHAME. Phr.: to ab. anyone, alicui ruborem incutere, Liv.: I am abashed, rubor suffunditur mihi, Sen.*

abate: **A. Trans.** 1. *To lessen, mitigate: 1. imminuo, tui, tuium, 3: something is a. d. from the pleasure, immittitur aliquid de voluptate, Cic. 2. laxo, 1: to ab. a portion of one's toil, sibi l. aliquid laboris, Liv.: to abate one's anger, iram l., Stat. 3. remitto, misi, missum, 3: to ab. something of their former valour, aliquid ex pristina virtute r., Caes.: he every day a. d. somewhat of his wrath, quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat,*

ABATE

ABDICATE

Liv. 2. To lessen the price of anything: 1. remitto, misi, missum, 3: de summa r., Cic. 2. detraho, trahi, tractum, 3: ex summa d., Cic. 3. imminuo, tui, tuium, 3: summam l., Cic. Phr.: I cannot abate a farthing, non potest triobolium hinc abesse, Plaut.: v. ABATEMENT (II.).

B. Intrans. *to decrease in strength or violence:*

1. *cado, cecidi, casum, 3: the violence of the wind wholly a. d., venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv.: has not your anger a. d. non tibi ira cecidit? Liv. 2. decedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (to depart altogether):* *this anger will soon ab., decedet jam ira haec, Ter.: the quartan ague has a. d., quartana decessit, Cic. 3. immittio, 3 (to lessen):* *with pron. reflect: when the grief has a. d., postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. 4. inclino, 1: with pron. reflect: the fever a. d., febris se inclinat, Cels. 5. laxo, 1: prices had abated, annona laxaverat, Liv. 6. remitto, 3: sometimes with pron. reflect: the wind had by chance a. d. forte ventus remisit, Caes.: Cic.: Ter.: the pain and inflammation have a. d. dolor et inflammatio se remisit, Cels. 7. respitro, 1: the attack a. d., oppugnatio respitavit, Cic. 8. subeflo, sed, cessum, 3: vices ab., vitia s., Sen.: Quint.*

abatement: 1. *Decrease, diminution: 1. decessio or decessus, us: the ab. of a fever, decessio or decessus febris, Cels. 2. remissio: the ab. of a fever, r. febris, Suet.: of a disease, morbi, Cic.: of a punishment, poenae, Cic. 3. deminutio: an ab. of taxes, d. vectigalium, Cic.: v. REMISSION. 4. Diminution of price, remissio: to make an ab. of 10 per cent., remissionem centesimarum denarum facere: to make an ab. in the price, remittere de pretio indicato. 5. Legal t. t. failure: the ab. of a writ, exceptio dilatoria, Gal. the ab. of an action, actionis abolitio, Dig.*

abattis, *conceades, fum, f.: Tac. A. 1, 50: arborum defectus, us, m., Liv.: arborum caedes, is, f., Liv.*

abbacy: 1. *abbatia: Hier. 2. dioecesis abbatialis, Eccl.: the office, athatis munus: the benefice, beneficium abbatii concessum.*

abbess: 1. *abbatissa: Hier. 2. antistita virginum sanctarum: if the abbess is a princess, regina abbatissa (like regina sacerdos in Virg. Aen. 1, 273).*

abbey, *abbatia, M.L.*

abbot: 1. *abbas, atis: Sidor. 2. archimandrita, ae: Sidor.*

abbreviate, *imminuo, tui, tuium, 3: an abbreviated word, verbum imminutum, Cic.: v. TO SHORTEN, CONTRACT.*

abbreviation: 1. *the act of shortening: expr. by, in breve cogere, etc.: v. TO CONTRACT. See also CONTRACTION, SHORTENING. 2. the thing shortened: abbreviations, notae, arum; sigla, orum. Cod. Just.: v. SHORTHAND.*

abdicate: **A. Trans.** 1. *abjicio, 1 (usu. with acc. of pron. reflect. and abl. of the word denoting what is given up):* *he a. d. his consulship, consulatu se abdicavit, Cic.: Liv. Also with acc. of the office: to a. the dictatorship, dictaturam ab., Liv.: the office having been a. d. abdicato magistratu, Sall. 2. ejuro, 1 (prop. to swear that one is not able*

to perform the duties of an office): Silanus was compelled to a. his office, adactus Silanus ej. magistratum, Tac.: Plin. ||. Intrans. abdicō, i: the consul a.d. consules abdicaverunt, Cic.

abdicatio: abdicatio: the ab. of the dictatorship, ab. dictaturae, Liv.

abdomen: abdomēn, inla, n.: Plin.: Juv. v. BELLY.

abdominal: expr. by genitive of abdomen.

abduction: 1. raptus, ns: the ab. of a maiden, virginis r., Cic.: Ov.: Tac. 2. raptio: Ter.

aberration: 1. Departure or wandering from right, truth, etc., error: ab. of mind, mentis error, Cic.: Hor. ||. Denial from a straight line: only in the phrase, the ab. of light, lucis declinatio (cf. Lucr. 2, 249).

abet, to aid a person in his designs (now usu. in a bad sense): 1. adsum, fui, with dat.: v. to side with. 2. adiuvō, jūvi, jūtum, i: now you too abet this woman's madness, jam tu quoque hujus adjuvas insaniam, Pl. Phr.: to ab. a crime, ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic.: v. ABETTOR. v. to SUPPORT, MAINTAIN.

abettor (usu. in a bad sense): 1. minister, tri (m.), and ministra (f.): the a. and slaves of seditions, ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic.: the a. and partakers of crimes, m. atque socii scelerum, Lucr.: your family ought not to have been the a. of this crime, huius facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, Cic. 2. satellites, itis, c.: a.s. of his power, satellites potestatis, Cic.

abevance, be in: 1. jācō, āi, 2: if an inheritance has been in ab. for any time, si jacerit hereditas aliquo tempore, Ulp. Hence, in a more general sense: the laws were powerless, the courts of justice in ab., leges nihil valent, judicia jacebant, Cic. 2. vācō, i: the ownership of the estate is in ab., fundi possessio v., Paul. Dig. Phr.: inheritances in ab., hereditates cādūcae, Cic. Phil. 10, 5.

abhor: abhorrēō, 2 (with acc. or ab with abl.): all scorned him, all ab'd him, omnes illum aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic.: to ab. slaughter, a caede abh., Cic.: v. to ABOHIMATE, DETEST. Phr.: to abhor any one, aversissimo animo esse ab aliquo, Cic.: aversissimum esse ab aliquo, Sen.: in-vississimum habere, Sen.: vob. gladiatores, gladiatores invisos habemus, Cic.

abhorrence: Phr.: to regard any one with great ab., aversissimum esse ab aliquo, Sen.: v. AVERSION, DETESTATION.

abhorrent, i. e. inconsistent with: alienus (usu. with ab or abl. alone) this seems to me abh. to my way of life, hoc mihi al. a vita mea videtur, Ter.: the gods think this abh. to their majesty, hoc dii al. ducunt majestate sua, Cic.

abide: A. Intrans. 1. to dwell, habito, i: Cic.: v. to DWELL. ||. to remain, stay: māneo, rēmaneo, mansi, mansum, 2: Cic.: v. to REMAIN, STAY.

B. Trans. 1. to await, q. v. ||. sustain, q. v. ||. to abide by: māneo, sto (with in and abl.). v. to ADHERE or STAND TO.

abiding (adj.): mansurus (prop. part. of māneo); a. love, m. amor, Ov.: a. faith, friendship, m. fides, amicitia, Claud.: Tac.: v. CONTINUING, CONSTANT.

abidingly: v. CONSTANTLY, PERMANENTLY.

ability: 1. Power: 1. pōtestas, pōtētia, fācultas: v. POWER, OPPORTUNITY. 2. ōpis, ōpem, ōpe f. (no nom. sing.): to strive with one's utmost ab., summa ope niti, Sall.: the contest might seem scarcely within human ab., vix humanae opis videri pugna poterat, Liv. Phr.: to the best or utmost of one's ab., pro (sua) parte, Cic.: Ov.: pro parte virili, Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: pro virili portione, Tac. ||. Mental capacity: ingenium: a man of very vigorous ab., vir acerrimo ing., Cic.: to improve one's a.s., ing. acutere, Cic.: to

excel in ab., ingenio abundare, valere, florere, plenum esse, Cic. Join: ingenium et industria, Cic.: animi et ingenii motus, Cic.

abject: 1. abjectus: an ab. soul, animus ab., Cic. 2. projectus: ab. patience, p. patientia, Tac. 3. hūmilia, e: to bear griefs with an ab. and weak mind, dolores h. animo imbecilloque ferre, Cic.: a very ab. flatterer, humillimus assentator, Vell. Join: contemptus et abjectus, Cic.: abjectum et humile cogitare, Cic.: animus perculsus et abjectus, Cic.: humilis et abjecta oratio, Cic.

abjectly: 1. hūmilitē: to think ab. h. sentire, Cic.: to submit ab., b. servire, Liv. 2. abjectis: Tac.

abjectness: hūmilitas: ab. and earnest entreating, h. et obsecratio, Cic.

abjuration: ejūrātio: the abj. of hope, spei ej., Sen.

abjure: to renounce upon oath, to renounce solemnly: 1. abjūro, i (rem. alicui): Pl.: Cic. 2. ejūro or ejūro, i: to ab. one's children, liberos ej., Sen.: to ab. one's country, patriam ej., Tac.

abjunctive case: abjūctīvus, i, m. Quint.

able: 1. Competent, having sufficient power: pōtens, entis (with gen.): the enemy, not a. either to fight or to flee, are slain, hostes neque pugnae neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, Liv.: Tac. 2. pōtis, pōte (but pōtis is often used with neuter words, and is rarely declined): usu. in connection with esse, expr. or understood: two women are a. to give more trouble than enough to a very great multitude, duae mulieres maximo uni populo negoti plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl.: which is never a. to be separated, quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Lucr.: no force is a. to restrain Evander, non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg. ||. Possessing ability of mind: ingeniosus: v. CLEVER, SKILFUL.

able, be: 1. possum, pōtūl (with inf.): the seduit were not a. to defend themselves, Aedui se defendere non poterant, Caes.: I was a. to reach the boughs, poteram contingere ramos, Virg.: v. CAN. 2. habēō, 2 (with relat. clause or inf.): I am not a. to agree with you, non habeo quid tibi assentiar, Cic.: I am a. to assert that as certain, illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv. 3. quēō, 4 (conjugated like eo): I am not a. to write the rest, non queo reliqua scribere, Cic.: Hor. (Nēqueo: not to be ab.: v. CANNOT) 4. vālēō, 2 (usu. with ad or inf.): you have been a. not only to disregard the laws, but even to subvert them, tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, Cic.: God is a. to change the lowest to the highest, v. Ima summis mutare Deus, Hor. 5. sufficō, fēci, fecum, 3: we are not a. to strive against it, nec nos obniti contra sufficimus, Virg. Phr.: he was not a. to pay, solvendo non erat, Cic.: he is not a. to pay his debts, solvendo aere alieno non est, Liv.: to be a. to bear a burden, oneri ferendo esse, Liv.

able-bodied: vālidus: v. STRONG, EFFECTIVE.

ablation: 1. hābitio, Pl. 2. iōtura, Mart.: Plin. 3. ablatio, Plin.: v. WASHING.

ably: i. e. with ability, ingeniose: your views are a. discussed, tractantur ista in, Cic.

abnegation: v. DENIAL, SELF-DENIAL.

aboard: Phr.: to go ab. a ship, navem or in navem conscendere, Caes.: Cic.: a going a., consensio in naves, Cic.

abode: 1. Continuance at a place, mansio: v. RESIDENCE, STAT. ||. Dwelling-place: 1. dōmicilium: Pl.: Cic. Fig.: Rome, the ab. of empire and of glory, Roma Imperii et gloriae d., Cic. 2. sēdes, is, f.: they pretended to return to their own a.s., reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes.: Ov.: v. HOUSE, RESIDENCE, SEAT.

abolish: 1. tollō, sustulī, sublatum, 3: to ab. the dictatorship, dictatūram t., Cic.: to ab. old laws, veteres leges t., Cic.: to ab. friendship from life, t. amicitiam e vita, Cic.: v. TO TAKE AWAY.

2. abōlēō, lēvi, litum, 2: to ab. an office, magistratū ab., Liv.: v. TO DO AWAY WITH, ORIBTERATE. 3. dissolvō, solvi, solūtum, 3: to ab. the laws of Caesar, leges Caesaris d., Cic.: to ab. religious observances, religiones d., Liv.: to ab. the royal power, regiam potestatem d., Nep.: to ab. corporations, collegia d., Suet. 4. extinguo, stinxī, stinctum, 3: to ab. a law, custom, legem, consuetudinem ex., Cic. 5. interficio, fēci, emptum, 3: to ab. sacred rites, sacra int., Cic. (rare in this sense).

6. pērimō, emi, 3: to ab. and do away with games, ludos p. atque tollere, Cic.: v. TO DESTROY. 7. abrōgō, i (to repeal a law): v. TO ABRUOGATE.

8. extermino, 1: to ab. authority from the state, auctoritatem e civitate ex., Cic.: v. TO RASHLY.

abolition: 1. abōlūtio: the ab. of tribute, tributū ab., Tac. 2. dissolutio: the ab. of all laws, legum omnium d., Cic. Phr.: an ab. of debts, tabulae novae, Cic.

abominable: 1. detestabilis: v. DETESTABLE. 2. infandus: ab. repasts, i. e. of human flesh, infandae epulae, Liv. 3. nefandus, nefarius: v. DETESTABLE, EXECRABLE.

abominably: nefarie: everything that has been ab. and scandalously done will be recounted, omnia commemorabuntur quae n. flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic.: impiously and ab., imple n.que, Cic.

abominate: abōminor, i, Liv.: v. TO DETEST, EXECRATE.

abomination: 1. Great hatred, abominatio: Lact.: v. HATRED. ||. That which excites hatred: 1. nefas, n. indecl.: Mercury, whom the Egyptians consider it an ab. to name, Mercurius quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic.: the law has subdued the vile ab., lex maculosum edomuit n., Hor. 2. flagitium (an odious and disgraceful crime): a man thoroughly polluted with crimes and ab.s, homo sceleribus sive contaminatissimus, Cic.: to do and to speak ab.s, flagitia facere et dicere, Cic.: Liv.

aborigines: 1. abōrīgēnae, um: Cic.: Sall. 2. terra orti: Quint.

3. indigēnae, arum: Virg. 4. autochthones (αὐτοχθόνες): Apul.

abortion: 1. abortus, tis: Ter.: Cic. 2. abortio: Pl.: Cic. Phr.: to procure ab., abigere partum medicamentis, Cic.: fetus convellere, Ov.: partum elidere, Cela.

abortion, causing: abortivus: Plin.: Juv.

abortive: 1. Born prematurely, abortivus: ab. Sisyphus, ab. Sisyphus, Hor. ||. Resultless, unsuccessful, irritus: an ab. enterprise, ir. Inceptum, Liv.: ab. missiles, ir. tela, Virg.: to render injunctive ab., injurias ir. facere, Cic.: v. EMPTY, VAIN.

abortively: v. IN VAIN.

abound: 1. abundo, i: whether nature falls short or ab.s, sive natura deest, sive ab., Cic.: the needy abound, egentēs ab., Cic. 2. abundē sum (adsum): with them everything bad ab.d., quibus mala ab. omnia erant, Sall.: everything else ab.s, omnia alia ab. adsum, Cic.: also with gen. of thing: terror and fraud ab., terrorum et fraudis ab. est, Virg. 3. superum: for whom such wealth existed and ab.d., cui tanta erat res et superat, Ter.

4. supero, i: moisture ab.d. in the fields, superabat humor in arvis, Lucr.: leisure ab.s, otium s., Liv. 5. exsupero, i: in consequence of much learning and many arts, eloquence overflows and ab.s, ex multa eruditione, ex multis artibus exundat et exub. eloquentia, Tac.: ridicule ab.d. iudicium exuberabat, Suet.

6. affluo, fluxi, xum, 3 (rare in this sense): v. TO ABOUND IN) nature is

redundant and *abs.*, natura abundat atque aff., Cic.

abound in. 1. *abundo*, 1 (with *abl.*): to *ab.* in wealth, divitiis *ab.* Ter.: the farm *abs.* in suine, villa *ab.* porco, Cic. Fig.: the woman *abs.* in boldness, mulier *ab.* audacia, Cic.: to *ab.* in honours, genius, honoribus, ingenio *ab.* Cic.: to *ab.* in love, amore *ab.* Ter. 2. *affluo*, fluxi, fluxum, 3: to *ab.* in riches, honour, and glory, divitiis, honore, et laude *aff.*, Lucr.: to *ab.* in pleasures, voluptatibus *aff.*, Cic. 3. *circumfluo*, etc. 3 (stronger than preceding): to *ab.* in all possible resources, omnibus copiis *c.*, Cic. Join: circumfluere et abundare, Cic. 4. *exuberō*, 1: the tree *abs.* in fruit, pomis *ex.* arbor, Virg.: the rank foliage *abs.* in shade, luxuria foliorum *ex.* umbra, Virg.

5. *suppedito*, 1 (to be well supplied with: q. v.): in all these things we *ab.*, he is deficient, his rebus omnibus nos *a.*, eget ille, Cic. 6. *scāteo*, 2 (to bubble up, teem): the citadel *abs.* in fountains, arx s. fontibus, Liv.: the sea *abs.* in monsters, s. bellus pontus, Hor.: the Nile *abs.* in fishes, Nilus s. piscibus, Mel.: rarely and poet. with *gen.*: the earth *abs.* in wild beasts, terra ferarum scatit (instead of scatet), Lucr. Phr.: the poems of Lucretius *ab.* in art, carmina Lucretii multae sunt artis, Cic.: may sometimes be *expr.* with an *adj.*, as: to *ab.* in money, pecuniosum esse: v. WEALTHY.

abounding. 1. *i. q. abundans*: q. v. 2. *abounding in*, followed by a *subs.* 1. *Abundans*, ntis (usu. with *abl.*, also *gen.*): *ab.* in leisure, otio *ab.*, Cic.: a route *ab.* in everything, via omnium rerum *ab.*, Nep.: *ab.* in milk, lactis *ab.*, Virg. 2. *affluens*, ntis (with *abl.*): a man *ab.* in goodness, homo bonitate *aff.*, Cic.: a city *ab.* in very learned men, urbs eruditissimis hominibus *ab.*, Cic. 3. *cōpiosus* (with *abl.*, rarely with *ab.*): a town *ab.* in provisions, oppidum re cibaria *c.*, Gell.: a place *ab.* in corn, locus a frumento copiosus, Cic.: *ab.* in honourable accomplishments, artibus honestis copiosus, Tac. 4. *crēber*, bra, brum (with *abl.*): the south-west wind *ab.* in squalls, c. procellis Africus, Virg.: Cic.: v. FRAGUENT. 5. *secundus* (with *abl.* or *gen.*): Calymne *ab.* in honey, fecunda melle Calymne, Ov.: v. FRUITFUL. 6. *largus* (with *abl.* or *gen.*): *ab.* in resources, largus opum, Virg.: leaves *ab.* in sap, folia larga sapum, Plin. 7. *superfuit* (with *abl.*): Xerxes *ab.* in all the rewards and gifts of fortune, Xerxes r. omnibus praemiis doneque fortunae, Cic.: a letter *ab.* in every charm, litterae r. omni suavitae, Cic.: Tac.—*Obe.*: may sometimes be *expr.* by an adjectival termination: as, *ab.* in money, pecuniosus, etc.: v. FULL OF (fin.).

about. A. Prep. 1. *Around*: circa, circum (with *acc.*): they collected wood *ab.* the hut, ligna contulerunt circa casam, Nep.: her hair thrown back carelessly *ab.* her head, capillus circum caput reiectus negligenter, Ter. 2. *In the neighbourhood of*: circa, circum: *ab.* rivers and lakes there is frequent mist, circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen.: Vell.: I shall rarely *ab.* these places, circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. 3. *In attendance on*: circa, circum: he had three hundred unarmed youths *ab.* him, trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv.: he always has a great body of cavalry *ab.* him, magnum numerum equitatus circum se semper habet, Caes. 4. *Near* (in time): 1. *circa*, circiter (with *acc.*): *ab.* the same hour, circa eandem horam, Liv.: *ab.* the time of Cicero, circa Ciceronem, Sen.: he led the army back *ab.* noon, circiter meridiem exercitum reduxit, Caes. 2. *Ad* (with *acc.*): *ab.* evening, ad vespem, Caes.: when he was *ab.* forty years old, quum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, Cic. 3. *de* (with *abl.*): *ab.* midnight, de media nocte, Caes.: *ab.* the third watch,

de tertia vigilia, Caes.: Suet. 4. *abb* (with *acc.* or *abl.*): *ab.* night-time Pompey sailed, Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes.: *ab.* the same time, sub eodem tempore, Ov. V. *Respecting, concerning*: de (with *abl.*): a dream *ab.* money, de argento somnium, Ter.: I wondered *ab.* Dionysius, de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. 2. *super* (with *abl.*): I will write to you *ab.* this matter, hac s. re scribam ad te, Cic.: often asking many things *ab.* Priam, multa s. Priamo rogatus, Virg. 3. *circa* (with *acc.*): rare: a dispute *ab.* words, c. verba dissenso, Quint.

B. Adverb. 1. *Of Place*: in combination with verbs: as, to walk about, ride about, etc. These are in really compound verbs, and *expr.* in Latin by a single word, as deambulo, circumvehor, etc. See to WALK, RIDE, etc. 2. *Of degree*: nearly: circa (rare): the victors slew *ab.* 500 Romans, c. quingentos Romanorum victores occiderunt, Liv. 2. *circiter*: he reached the frontiers of the Belgae *ab.* in fifteen days, diebus c. quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Caes.: *ab.* a fourth part was furnished with military weapons, c. pars quarta erat militibus armis instructa, Sall. 3. *serō*: *ab.* the fifth hour, quinta fere hora, Caes.: for *ab.* 600 years, sexcentos f. annos, Cic. 4. *fermē*: this happened *ab.* two years ago, hoc iactum est f. abhinc biennium, Pl.: *ab.* a half, pars f. dimidia, Liv. 5. *fortasse* (like our *perhaps*): out of many books of *Isocrates* he chose *ab.* thirty lines, eiegit ex multis *Isocratis* libris triginta f. versus, Cic. 6. *quasi* (prop. as it were): I have collected *ab.* fifteen talents, quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, Ter.: at the bottom of the page, q. in extrema pagina, Cic. 7. *instar* (prop. a *nut.*, *subst.* = likeness, and hence with *gen.*): Tiro has *ab.* seventy of my letters, habet Tiro instar septuaginta mearum epistolarum, Cic.: v. AROUND. Phr.: to have one's will *ab.* one, praesenti animo esse, Cic.: to seize one *ab.* the middle, medium aliquem arripere, Ter.—N.B. The two languages do not exactly correspond in the use of these words, and hence the English adverb is sometimes expressed by a Latin preposition, but the examples are classified in accordance with the English.

above. A. Prep. 1. *In a higher place*: 1. *super* (with *acc.*, rarely *abl.*): *ab.* the bricks hides are drawn, a. lateres coria inducuntur, Caes.: Nomentanus was *ab.* him (at table), Nomentanus erat a. ipsum, Hor.: *ab.* whose neck a sword hangs, ensis cui s. cervice pendet, Hor. 2. *supra* (with *acc.*): he who lives *ab.* us, ille qui supra nos habitat, Pl.: *ab.* that place, supra eum locum, Caes. 3. *In a higher rank or degree*: 1. *super* with *acc.*: *ab.* the usual honours, s. solitos honores, Liv.: age and beauty, and *ab.* all, the Roman name, aetas et forma et a. omnia Romanum nomen, Liv. 2. *supra* (with *acc.*): to be raised *ab.* other mortals, attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin.: 3. *prae* (with *abl.*): he flourished *ab.* the rest, prae ceteris floruit, Cic.: Virg. 4. *In greater number or quantity*: 1. *super* (with *acc.*): *ab.* 60,000, a. sexaginta milia, Tac. 2. *supra* (with *acc.*): *ab.* 20,000, supra milia viginti, Liv. 3. *amplius*, plusquam: v. MORE THAN.

V. *In excess*: 1. *super* (with *acc.*): *ab.* measure, and almost *ab.* nature, super modum ac paene naturam, Quint. 2. *supra* (with *acc.*): *ab.* measure, supra modum, Liv.: v. BEYOND. V. *Beyond, out of the power or reach of*: supra (with *acc.*): *ab.* one's strength, supra vires, Hor.: v. BEYOND. Phr.: *ab.* all things, ante omnia, Liv.: summopere, Cic.: to be *ab.* doing something: v. TO BE ABOVE. B. Adverb. 1. *Overhead*: 1. *super*: those parts which are below what is swallowed are dilated, while

those *ab.* are contracted, partes eae quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic.: all these things which are *ab.* and beneath, omnia haec quae s. et subter (sunt), Cic.: Caes.: Virg. 2. *insuper*: huge *Etna* piled *ab.*, ingens *ins.* Aetna imposita, Virg.: walls on every side and a vaulted roof *ab.* strengthen (the prison), eum muniunt undique parietes atque *ins.* camera, Sall. 3. *désuper* (from *abore*): there were found many who leaped into the phalanxes and wounded (the enemy) from *ab.*, reperti sunt complices qui in phalangas insilirent et des. vulnerarent, Caes.: Virg. 4. *superne* (from *abore*): he plunges his sword from *ab.* into his throat, gladium s. jugulo desigit, Liv. 5. *Before*: *super*: what I wrote *ab.*, quae s. scripsi, Cic.: Caes.: The comparative, *superius*, sometimes occurs: I have said *ab.* how much esteemed literature was among men, quantum valeret inter homines litterae dixi superius, Plaedr.

above, be, i. e. not to be willing to condescend to something: 1. *indignor*, 1 (with *acc.* or *inf.*): to be *ab.* submitting to commands, ind. imperia, Quint.: we must not be *ab.* learning, non indignandum est discere, Quint.: Lucan. 2. *dédignor*: v. TO DISDAIN.

abrade: abradō, rāsi, rāsūm, 3: Lucr.: Cic.

abraham's balm (a tree): vitex, icis, f.: Plin.: vitex agnus castus, Linn.

abration: attritus, fās: Plin.

abreast: Phr.: to walk *ab.* of any one, latus alicui tegere, Hor.: both the ships are propelled together and *ab.* of each other, nares unae ambe junctisque feruntur frontibus, Virg.: the beaks of the ships *ab.* (in a race), rostra aequata, Virg.

abridge: 1. *contrāho*, traxi, tractum, 3: to *ab.* a speech, orationem *c.*, Cic.: Quint. 2. *brévior*, 1: in a paraphrase it is allowable to *ab.* certain things, paraphrasi b. quaedam permittitur, Quint. 3. *ēpītōmo*, 1: to *ab.* a history, historiam *ep.*, Treb. Poll. 4. *redigō*, ēgi, actum, 3 (with *ad*): *Diophanes* *ab.* those very books to six books, hosce ipsos libros ad sex libros redigit *Diophanes*, Varr.: Phr.: to *ab.* a book, *in compendium redigere. v. TO DEPRIVE, LESSEN, SHORTEN.

abridger: brevifactor: Oros.

abridgment: 1. *ēpītōmo*, 1, 2. *summārium*, Sen.

3. *breviŕium*, Suet.: Plin.

abroach: Phr.: I have set all the casks *ab.* afloat, relvi omnia dōlla, Ter. (rellino).

abroad: 1. *In the open air*: foris: bees feed *ab.*, work within, apes foris pascentur, intus opus faciunt, Varr.

2. *Not at home*: foris: Cicero came to dine with us when Pomponia was dining *ab.*, venit ad nos Cicero ad coenam quum Pomponia foris coenaret, Cic.: these pursuits are sources of enjoyment at home, and are no incubance *ab.* (i. e. in public life), haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, Cic. 3. *In or to a foreign country*: foris and peregrē: both dignity at home and influence *ab.* are maintained, et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, Cic.: he fought *ab.*, peregre depugnavit, Cic.: to go *ab.*, peregre proficisci, Suet.: Hor.

4. *From within into the open air or in public*: foras: the door has cracked, Amphitruo is going *ab.*, crepit foris, Amphitruo exit foras, Pl.: Phr.: to come *ab.*, in medium procedere, Cic.: I know that you seldom appear *ab.*, scio te raro in publicum prodire, Cic.

abroad, from: 1. *foris* (fig.): the art of the orator does not produce these things, but yet he handles them skillfully when brought to him from *ab.*, ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamēn arte tractat, Cic. 2. *extrinsecus*: a war threatening from *ab.*, extrinsecus imminens bellum, Liv.

3. *peregre*: a letter brought from ab. epistola peregre allata, Pl. Liv.

abroad, be, or live: 1. *peregrinor*: 1. you seem to be living ab. in a foreign state, not to be a public functionary in your own, p. in aliena civitate, non in tua magistratum gerere videris, Cic. 2. *patriā cārō*, 2: Tac.

3. (poet.) *peregrinum ducere* cōlum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25.

abrogate: 1. *abrōgō*, 1 (to repeal a law wholly, whereas *derogō* is to repeal partially): to ab. (or repeal) the corn-laws, *leges frumentarias abrogō*, Cic.

2. *rescindō*, *scidō*, *scissum*, 3: to ab. the acts of *M. Antonii*, acta *M. Antonii* r., Cic.: to ab. decrees, decreta r., Suet.: v. *rescindō*. 3. *dissolvō*: v. *abolish*. 4. *tollo*: v. *REMOVE*, *CANCEL*.

abrogation: 1. *abrōgatio* (rare): Cic.: v. *REPEAL*. 2. *antiquatio*: the ab. of penalties, *poenarum antiquatio*, Cod. Theod.

abrupt: 1. *steep*: *praeuptus*: ab. rocks, *praeupta saxa*, Cic.: v. *STEEP*, *REGGED*. ||. *Hasty*, sudden: *sūbtus*, *repentinus*: v. *HASTY*, *SUDDEN*.

|||. *Unconnected* (of style): *abruptus*: an ab. style, *abruptum sermonis genus*, Quint.: ab. *exordium*, *abrupta initia*, Quint.

abruptly: *sūbito*, *repēntē*: v. *HASTILY*, *SUDDENLY*.

abruptness: 1. *steepness*, q. v.

2. *Haste*, *suddenness*, q. v.

abscissa: 1. *abscissus*, *dis*: Cels.

2. *abscissa*, *abscidentia*, *lum*, Cels.

3. *apostōma*, *itis*, n.: Plin.

4. *suppuratio*: Cels.: Plin.

5. *vōmica*, Cic.: Cels.: Juv.

abscond (legal t.): 1. *lūdo*, 2: who says that he has absconded with a fraudulent intention? quis est qui fraudulenti causa latuisse dicit? Cic.

2. *lūdo*, 1: Cic.: v. *WITHDRAW*, *CONCEAL*, *ONCESS*.

absconding: *lūdatō*: Quint.: Ulp.

absence: 1. *A not being present*:

absentia: compare *tuam ab. with*

mine, confer *absentiam tuam cum mea*, Cic.

||. *A being abroad*: *peregrinatio*: Cic.

|||. *Fig.*: ab. of mind, *anulus*

parum attentus, *aludagens*. Phr.: in the ab. of a person, aliquo *absente*, not in *absentia* or per *absentiam* aliquis, though these phrases occur in Curtius and Justin: in the ab. of him who held the chief command, eo *absente* qui summam imperii tenebat, Caes.: in the ab. of the commander-in-chief, *absente* imperatore, Caes.

absent, leave of: *committus*, *dis*:

to give leave of absence, *committam dare*, Liv.: v. *FORLEAVE*.

absent: *absens*, *entis*: ab. friends are (in one sense) present, and poor ones rich, et ab. amici adsumt, et egentes abundant, Cic.: she, though ab., both hears and sees him in his absence, illum *absentem* auditque videtque, Virg.: Phr.: the ab. are always in the wrong, *absentium nulla ratio*.

absent to be: *absens*, *abfui*: am I ab. from home? (i. e. have I refused to see you?), num ab domo *absui*? Pl.: when masters are ab., domini ubi ab. Ter.: I am sorry that you have been ab. from us so long, ego te *abfuisse* tam diu a nobis doleo, Cic. Phr. (poet.): I have been ab. the whole of August, *Sextilem totum desidero*, Hor.: to be ab. from Rome, *Roma carere*, Cic.: from one's country, *patria carere*, Tac.

||. To be abroad, *peregrinor*, 1:

to be ab. in a foreign state, in aliena civitate p., Cic. |||. *Fig.*: to be ab. in mind, animo (anima) non *adsum* (aff): so that you might perceive that he was ab. in mind when the cause was conducted by others, ut intelligeretur eum non *affuisse* animo quum ab aliis causa ageretur, Cic.

absent oneself: v. *BE ABSENT*: non

compāro, 2: suspicion was roused

against those slaves who ab'd themselves, suspicio in eos servos qui non

compārebant commovebatur, Cic.

absentee: 1. One temporarily ab., qui *abest*, qui non *adest*. ||. One who is habitually absent from his proper residence or from his country, *peregrinator*: Cic.

absinth, *absinthium*: Pl.: Lucr.: Plin.

absolute: 1. *Unconditional*: 1. *purus*: an ab. decision, p. *iudicium*, Cic.: ab. freedom, p. *libertas*, *Caev*.

2. *absolutus*: I seem to see that some necessities are contingent, others simple and ab., mihi *videor* videre esse quasdam cum *adjunctione* necessitudines, quasdam *simplices* et ab., Cic.: a true and ab. gift, vera et ab. *donatio*, Paul. Dig.

||. *Uncontrolled* (v. also, *suprem*): Phr.: ab. power, infinita potestas, Cic.: inf. imperium, Cic.: *dominatus*, *dis*: all things were in the ab. power of one man, *dominatu* unius omnia tenebantur, Cic.: 1. Brutus freed the Roman people from the ab. power of kings, 1. Brutus populum R. *dominatu* regis liberavit, Cic.: also, *dominatio*: Cic.: Liv.: tyrannis, *idis*, f.: to seize upon ab. power, tyrannidem occupare, Cic.: to aim at ab. power, tyrannidem assecutur, Quint.: an ab. master or ruler, *dominus*: he is the ab. ruler of the people whom the Greeks call a tyrant, hic est dominans populi quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, Cic. |||. *Complete*, *entire*: q. v.

IV. *Unconnected* (gram. t. t.): *absolutus*.

absolutely: 1. *Unconditionally*:

1. *praecise*: to refuse anyone ab., aliquid *praecise* negare, Cic.: not ab., but on condition, non *praecise*, sed sub conditione, Ulp. 2. *pure*: a contract is made ab., p. *contrahitur*, Ulp.: nor does it make any difference whether the house has been bequeathed to both ab., or to one of them conditionally, nec interest p. utriusque an sub conditione alteri aedes legatae sint, Papin. Phr.: some kinds of lawsuits are considered simply and ab., others involve some other sort of discussion also, quasdam genera causarum simpliciter et ex sua vi considerantur; quasdam autem sibi aliud quoque aliquod controversiae genus assument, Cic. ||. *Completely*:

1. *prorsum*, *prorsus*: I understand ab. nothing, *prorsum* nihil intelligo, Ter.: I understand ab. not a word, verbum *prorsum* nullum intelligo, Cic. 2. *pēntus*: v. *EXTREME*.

3. *liquid*: there are some things which I usually ab. deny, others which I defend, aliae sunt quae I. negare soleam, aliae quae defendam, Cic. |||. *Without control*:

Phr.: to rule ab., *dominor*, 1: excessive power rules ab. in the state, nimia potentia in civitate *dominatur*, Cic.: *Cacem* alone ab. managed all public affairs, Caesar unus omnia in republica ab. arbitrium administravit, Suet.

absolution: 1. *Acuttalis*: q. v.

||. In special sense: *forgiveness* of sins, as announced by a priest: exp. the Pope: *absolutio*, *ōn*, f.: Eccl. Phr.: a pontifical letter of a., *absolutoriae* litterae papae, Eccl.: also indulgentiae papae, i. e., a release from eccles. penalties, M.L.: to seek or obtain *absolution*, *indulgentiam* petere, impetrare.

absolve: 1. To release, acquit: q. v. ||. To pronounce forgiveness, as a priest: *veniam* peccatorum dare or impertire alicui: to be *absolved*, *peccatorum* veniam impetrare (v. *RECONVINCERE*): in mediaeval Lat. *absolve* is used absolutely.

absorb: 1. To drink in, as a porous substance, etc. 1. *bibo*, *bibi*, 3: to ab. smoke, *fumum* b., Hor.: of vices, the black abs. no colour, *lanarum* nigrae nullum *colorem* b., Plin. 2. *com*-*bibo*, 3: to ab. fell poison in one's body, atrum venenum corpore c., Hor.: the altar had a.d. the blood, *acruciorum* com-bibebat, Ov. 3. *con*-*cupio*, *cēpi*, *ceptum* 3, (poet.): the moistened earth ab. the falling tears, *maefacta* terra *caducas* c. lacrimas, Ov.: Lucr. ||. To drink or swallow up: *haurio*, *absorbeo*, *com*-*bibo*, *ēbibo*: v. TO SWALLOW UP. |||.

Fig.: to engross. 1. *absorbeo*, *bui* and *psi*, *ptum*, 2: this man is ab'd by the love of glory (lit. the tide of glory has swallowed him up), hunc *absorbuit* aetuis gloriae, Cic. 2. *tēneo*, *ut*, *ntum*, 2: to a. any one completely, *aliquem* totum t., Plin. ep. unless perchance a man is a.d. by passion, nisi forte quem libido t., Sall. Phr.: this pursuit becomes more and more a.sing every day, hoc studium quotidie *ingravescit*, Cic.: thinking of some trifle or other and a.d. therewith, *nescio* quid *meditans* nugarum, totus in illis, Hor.

absorbent (adj.): *bibulus*: a. sand, arena b., Lucr.: a. stone, b. lapis, Virg.

absorbent (sub.): *absorbens*, *ntis*, n.: M.L.

absorption: expr. by part. of verb: as, by the a. of smoke, colour, moisture, fumum, colorem, humorem *bibendo*: v. TO ABSORB.

abstain: 1. *abstinēō*, *ēi*, *tentum*, 2 (usu. with *abl.*, rarely *gen.*; and often with *pron. reflect.*): I easily a.d. from oysters and lampreys, me *ostreis* et *muraenis* facile *abstinebam*, Cic.: to a. from arms, se *armis* abs., Liv.: to a. from injustice, *injustia* abs., Cic.: to a. from wine, *vino* abs., Hor.: a., he said, from resentments and heated strife, *abstineto*, *dixit*, *lirarum* calidaeque *rixae*, Hor.: to a. from suicide, *manum* a se abs., Cic.: they hardly a. from attacking the camp, *agere* abs. quin castra oppugnent, Liv.—N.B. The Latin, like the English verb, is sometimes used absolutely in the sense of "to abstain from food." Cels.: v. TO FAST.

2. *parco*, *pēpero* and *parci*, *parcitur* and *parsum*, 3 (to spare: with *dat.*): to a. from labour, *labori* p., Cic.: to a. from war, *bello* p., Virg. 3. *tempero*: v. *REFRAIN*.

abstemious: *abstemius* with *gen.* (properly denoting abstinence from intoxicating drinks, as mulieres *vinū* *abstemiae*, Plin.): you being a. live upon herbs and the sea-nettle, a. *herbis* *vivis* et *urtica*, Hor.: being abs. he avoids wine, and delights in pure water, *vina* fugit, *gaudetque* *meris* a. *undis*, Ov.: v. *MODERATE*, *TEMPERATE*.

abstemiously: no exact word: to live a., *parce* et *omissa* *placitū* *voluptate* vivere; *summa* in *victu* *continentia* ut: v. *ABSTEMIOUSNESS*: may sometimes be expr. by *adj.*: see *ABSTEMIOUS* (*init.*).

abstemiousness: nearest expr. *continentia* in *victu* (i. e. temperance in diet), Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 34, 97: but this requires to be strengthened to expr. the English as., *nimis* *summa*, *austera* in *victu* c., or Expr. by *phr.*: as, he was remarkable for his a., *prae* *omnibus* *cibi* ac *potus* *abstemius* erat.

abstinence: 1. In gen. sense, refraining from: best expr. by *inf.* mood: as, a. from injury is always a duty, *injury* *abstinere* semper oportet: v. TO ABSTAIN. ||. Abstaining from food.

1. *inedia* *in* *convitium* *abstinere* a. from food, *inedia* *victu* finire, Plin. *Ep.* 3, 7, 1: Cic. *Fin.* 5, 27, *extr.* 2. *ab*-*stinētia*: to relieve fever by rest and a. *febre* *quiete* et a. *mitigare*, Quint. (Cic. would probably have added *victus*).

3. *ēstinium*: v. *FASTING*.

abstinent: *abstinēns*, *entis* (i. e. refraining from all wrong gratification of the passions): Phr.: it is noble to be ab., *restraining* all one's desires, esse *abstinēntem*, *continere* omnes *cupiditates*, *praeclarum* est, Cic.

abstinently: 1. *abstinēnter* (i. e. uprightly and purely): Cic. 2. *continenter*: v. *TEMPERATELY*.

abstract (v.): 1. To separate from. 1. *abstrāho*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3. the soul a.s. itself as much as possible from the body, *animus* quam maxime se a corpore a., Cic. 2. *abducō*, *xi*, *ctum*, 1: v. TO DRAW OFF, *SEPARATE*.

||. Phil. t. t.: to consider a notion in itself, apart from the concrete: *cogitatione* *aliquid* *ab* *aliqua* re *separare*, Cic.: *acie* *mentis* a consuetudine *sen-*

sum abducta aliquid considerare (based on Cic.).

III. To *fly* away, to *steal*.

IV. To make an *abridgement* of a book: v. TO ABRIDGE.

abstract (adj.): I. *Mentally separated*: 1. cogitatione a re singulari separatus (comp. to abstract). 2. abstractus: *abs. quantity*, a. quantitas, Isid. Phr.: the idea of God is a., not sensible, species Dei percipitur cogitatione, non sensu, Cic.: an a. notion, *notio cogitatione concepta et rebus particularibus sejuncta; or simply as t. t., notio abstracta (v. 2).

abstract (sub.): v. ABRIDGEMENT.

abstractedly: Phr.: these things differ abs. from one another, but are closely connected in reality, haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24.

abstraction: I. Withdrawal in gen. sense; expr. by part of verb. v. TO ABSTRACT.

II. Phil. t. t. the act of contemplating a quality or notion in itself: usu. expr. by part of verb. as, the power of a., *facultas ea mentis cuius ope per se et scorsum a rebus singularibus, notiones, q. qualitates considerantur: or in tech. language, *abstrahendi quae dicitur facultas. Phr.: mental abstraction, veit alienatus ab sensu animus, Liv. 2, 12.

abstruse: 1. abstrusus: a somewhat a. discussion, disputatio paulo abstrusior, Cic. 2. reconditus: a. and laboriously arrived at opinions, r. exquisitaeque sententiae, Cic.: a. learning, reconditae litterae, Cic.: v. RECONDITE.

3. obscurus: v. OBSCURE. Join: reconditus et penitus abstrusus, Cic.

abstrusely: Phr.: to speak a., *abstrusim atque alte reptitis sententiis dicere.

abstruseness: obscuritas: the a. of the subject, not the obscurity of language, prevents the discourse from being understood, rerum obs. non verborum facit ut non intelligatur oratio, Cic.: v. OBSCURITY.

absurd: 1. absurdus: a silly and a. reason, ratio inepta atque a., Ter.: that (statement) how incredible, how a. ! illud quam incredibile, quam a. ! Cic.: very absurd, pērsurdis: these things seem very a., haec videntur p., Cic.: somewhat absurd, sūbasurdus: Cic.: Quint. Join: absurdus homo, res, vox, sonus, factum, tempus: absomum et absurdum: Incredible et absurdum, Cic. 2. ineptus: v. SILLY. 3. insulsius (prop. insipid): a most a. fellow: insulsiſsimus homo, Cat.: there seem to be many a. things in the discourse, multa in sermone in. esse videntur, Cic. 4. ridiculus: an a. poem, r. poema, Hor.: v. RIDICULOUS.

absurdity: I. Want of sense or judgment: 1. ineptia: abs., folly, ineptia, stultitia, Pl.: Ter. 2. insulsiſtas: you are well acquainted with the a. of the Greeks, notis insulsiſtatem Graecorum, Cic. II. An absurd thing: Ineptia: esp. in pl.: I don't know that of all as there is any greater, omnium in. haud scio an ulla sit maior, Cic. Phr.: what absurdity! ridiculum! Ter.: ineptie sane, Cic.

absurdly: 1. absurdē: I know not how it is that nothing can be said so a. as not to be advanced by some of the philosophers, nescio quomodo, nihil tam a. dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum, Cic.: somewhat a., sūbasurdē: Cic. 2. ineptē: to talk a., in. dicere, Cic.: he attempts nothing a., nil molitur in., Hor. 3. insulsi: to speak a., in. dicere, Cic. Phr.: to talk a., nugas agere, Ter.: obtusus dicere, Cic.: v. NONSENSE.

abundance: 1. abundantia: a. and plenty of all things, omnium rerum a. et copia, Cic.: a. of love, a. amoris, Cic. 2. copia (less strong than preceding: v. SUPPLY): there was a great a. of robbers in that country, magna c. erat latronum in ea regione, Sall.: a. of matter begets a. of words, rerum c. verborum c. gignit, Cic. 3. abundē

(prop. an adv.): a. of provisions, comestentis abunde, Sall.: there is a. of fraud, fraudis a. est, Virg. 4. affluunt (prop. an adv.): or as two words, ad fatum, to satisfy to a sufficient degree: with gen.: there is a. of wealth, divitiarum aff. est, Pl.: a. of forces, aff. copiarum, Liv. (Obs. Neither this nor the preceding word can become the direct object of a trans. verb.: v. ABUNDANTLY). 5. affluētia: a. of all things, omnium rerum aff., Cic.: Plin. Phr.: to have a. of all things, omnibus rebus abundare, affluere, refertum esse, etc.: v. TO ABUND: a. of moisture in soil and sky, multus humor terrarum coelluae, Tac.: in c., abundē, affluunt, etc.: v. ABUNDANTLY.

abundant: 1. largus: a. fodder, l. pabula, Lucr.: when the sun has filled the lands with a. light, quum sol terras l. luce compleverit, Cic.: an a. harvest, l. messis, Ov.: a. produce, l. fetus, Virg. 2. amplius (i.e. ample, spacious: q. v.): a. wealth, a. divitiae, Hor.: more a. waters, ampliores aquae, Plin. 3. benignus: v. LIBERAL.

4. cūmūlātus (lit. heaped up): a measure, mensura c., Cic.: more a. glory, gloria cumulator, Liv. 5. fecundus (v. FRUITFUL): a. cups, f. calices, Hor.: a. gain, f. quaestus, Cic.: an a. spring, fons f., Ov. 6. grandis, e. usu. full-grown): more a. produce, festus grandiores, Cic. 7. optimus: a. wealth, op. divitiae, Pl.: a. and splendid booty, op. et praedarum praedam, Cic.: Virg.: v. RICH. Phr.: to possess a. talent, art, etc., multi ingenii, multae artis esse, Cic.

abundant, be: supēro, i: vos money a. f. Nay, you were needy, pecunia superabat: at egebas, Cic.: v. TO ABOUND.

abundantly, in abundance: 1. abundanter: to speak copiously and a., copiose et a. loqui, Cic.: to bear fruit a., fructum a. ferre, Plin. 2. abundē: a. to satisfy, a. satisfacere, Cic.: to whose lot fall popularity, fame, in a., cui gratia, fama contingit a., Hor.: Sall. 3. affluunt: to satisfy anyone a., aliquid af. satisfacere, Cic.: to provide supplies a., commestum af. parare, Sall. 4. affluenter: Apul.: comp. affluentius, Cic.: Tac. 5. copiosē: to procure food a., c. comparare pastum, Cic. 6. cūmūlātē (i.e. with heaped or overflowing measure): the farmers of the revenue have been a. satisfied, c. publicanis satisfactum, Cic.: to satisfy anyone most a., aliquid cumulatissime satisfacere, Cic. 7. feliciter (esp. of fruitful production): grapes are produced more a., veniunt felicitus uvae, Virg. 8. largē: to give a., l. dare, Cic.: having drunk too a., potus largius aequo, Hor.

abuse (verb): I. To use badly, misuse: abūtor, ūsus, 3 (with abl.): to a. the laws, legibus a., Cic.: to a. anyone's patience, alicujus patientia a., Cic.

II. To violate: abūtor, illūdo, comp. primo: v. TO VIOLATE. III. To revile: 1. maledico (with dat.): v. TO REVILE. 2. lacerō, i: to a. a very excellent man with insulting language, optimum virum verborum contumellis l., Cic.: to a. poems, carmina l., Ov. 3. diffido, distilli, dilātum, 3. irr.: slanderously to a. any one, aliquem maledicendo sermonibus d., Lucil.: Tac.: v. TO DEFAME.

abuse (sub.): I. Wrongful using: expr. by inf. or ger. of abūtor: as, such a use of the laws is an a. of them, *legibus ita uti est abuti: by the a. of the laws, *legibus abutendo: v. TO ABUSE. II. A corrupt practice: perversus mos, mōris: unless, perchance, you are able by an a. to take from my client what belongs to him, nihil forte tu, p. more, quod huius est, huic eripere potes, Cic. III. Reproachful language:

1. contumēlia: to annoy a person with every kind of a., aliquem omnibus c. vexare, Cic. 2. maledictum: v. REVILING. 3. probrum: v. INSULT.

IV. Perversion of meaning: dēprāvatio: the defender complains that he is hard pressed, not by the fact, but by the a. of a word, defensor non re sed a. verbi se urgeri queritur, Cic.: Auct. Her.

abuser: I. In gen. sense: as, the a. of friendship, qui amicitia abutitur: v. TO ABUSE. II. A reviler, slanderer: q. v.

abusive: 1. contumēliōsus: how a. in his edicts! quam: in edictis! Cic.: letters a. against any one, epistolae in aliquem c., Cic. 2. maledicēns, maledicōs: v. SCURRILOUS. Phr.: a. eloquence, eloquentia canina, Quint.

abusively: 1. contumēliōsē: to speak ab. of the absent, de absentibus c. dicere, Cic.: Liv. 2. maledicē: to speak ab. and spitefully, m. ac maligne loqui, Liv.: Cic.

abut: v. TO ADJOIN, BORDER ON.

abutment (of a bridge): *pila cui amittitur extrema pars pontis.

abutting: contumeliosus (with dat.): a house ab. on our land, domus terrae c. abutras, Ov.: v. ADJOINING.

abyss: 1. bāthrum (poet.): the glowing a. (of Etna), candens b., Sil.: the frightful a. (of Tartarus), immane b., Virg.: Pl. Fig.: to throw into an a. (i.e. squander) whatever you possess, barathro donare quicquid habes, Hor. 2. gurgis, litis, m. (prop. a raging a. a whirlpool): the turbid a. seethes with mire, turbidus coeno aestuat g., Virg.: from the deep a., g. ab alto, Virg.: often used fig.: to pour one's wealth into an utterly bottomless a. of lusts, divitias in profundissimum libidinum g. profundere, Cic.: that a. (i.e. profligate spendthrift) and glutton, ille g. atque heluo, Cic. 3. profundum (fig.): blame nature, which as Democritus says, has utterly concealed truth in an a., naturam accusa, quae in profundo veritatem, ut ait Democritus, penitus abstruserit, Cic.: an a. of wretchedness, p. miseriarum, Val. Max. 4. vōrāgo, inia, f. (a devouring a.): the horse sunk in the a., submersus est equus voraginibus, Cic.: Virg. Fig.: an a. or gulf of vices, vorago aut gurgis vitiorum, Cic.

academy: acadēia Plin.

academic: I. Belonging to the Academy of Plato: acadēmicus, Cic.: the A. philosophy, Acadēmia, Cic.: an A. philosopher, Academicus, Cic. II. Belonging to any learned society: academicus: an a. dress, *habitus a., an a. senate, Senatus academicus.

academically: *Academicorum more or ritu: ut solent Academici.

academician: a member of an Academy, vir in collegium doctorum cooptatus (cf. Cic. Brut. 1, 1): acadēmicus sodalis or socius.

academy: I. The Academy at Athens, Acadēmia: Cic.: Liv. II. A school, schōla lūdus: v. SCHOOL. III. A society of learned men: v. SOCIETY. The Royal Academy, *regia pictorum societates, or collegium: the academy of sciences, *acadēmia liberalium artium.

acatalectic: acātālecticus or acātālectus: Diom.: Priac.

accede: v. TO AGREE, ASSENT, JOIN.

accelerate: 1. accēlērō, i: to a. a march, iter a., Caes. 2. appropēro, i: to a. death, mortem ac.: Tac.

acceleration: accēlēratio: Auct. Her.: or expr. by part of verb (v. TO ACCELERATE): as, it causes an a. of motion, *efficit ut motus acceleretur: an ac. of motion is inevitable, *heri non potest quin motus celebras augeatur: etc. v. HASTE, HASTENING.

accent (sub.): I. In speaking: 1. vox, vōcis, f., sonus, i, or vōcis sonus: nature itself has placed an acute a. on every word, ipsa natura in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.: acute and grave a.s., acutae gravesque v., Cic.: the three a.s., the circumflex, the acute, the grave, tres a., inflexus, acutus, gravis, Cic. 2. tēnor, ōris,

Quint.: Diom. 3. tónus, i: Diom.

4. accentus, ūs: *an acute ac.*, ac. acutus, Diom.: *a grave ac.*, ac. gravis, Diom.: *a circumflex ac.*, ac. circumflexus or inflexus, Diom.: *words of this kind are distinguished by difference of a.s.*, voces distinguuntur diversitate accentuum separantur, Gell. (The difference of passage from Gellius, 13, 6, contains various synonyms for *accent*: quas Graeci *συνέστις* dicunt, eas veteres docti tum notas vocum, tum venerationis appellabant). II. *An accentual mark in writing*: cācumen, Inla, n., or fastigium: Capell. (The term apex is used by Quint. to denote quantity marks employed to distinguish words otherwise written alike; as mālus and mālus, etc.). III. *A peculiar tone in speaking*, the *a. peculiar to a people*, tónus, i: *they have preserved the a. of the Greek language*, l. linguae Graecae integrum servaverunt, Liv.: *a rule accent, soni asperitas*, Tac.: *a country accent, soni rusticitas*, Quint.: *rather a country accent, a. subrusticus*, Cic. Phr.: *poets born at Cordona having a certain broad and foreign a.*, Cordubae natī poëtae pingue quiddam sonantes et peregrinum, Cic.: *to have quite a country a.*, sonare subagreste quiddam planaque subrusticum, Cic. IV. *Language, expressions*, q. v.

accent (verb). I. In speaking, ācūo, 3: *to accent a syllable*, syllabam ācūere, Quint.: Gell. Also, certum vocis ācūovere sonant, Cic. Or. 17, 55. II. In writing: fastigo, i: Mart. Cap.: **apponere syllabae notam*.

accentuate: v. ACCENT.

accentuation: f. I. In speaking: accentus, ūs: Quint. II. *The marking of accents in writing*: expr. by part of verb (v. TO ACCENT): *very careful in the a. of syllables*, *in syllabis acūendis diligentissimus.

accept: I. *To take what is offered or given*: 1. accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *to a. money, pecuniam a.*, Cic.: *whatever has been given openly and rightly by him, I have willingly a.*, d. n. illo aperte recte quicquid est datum, libenter accipio, Cic.: *to accept terms from an enemy in arms*, ab hoste armato cōditionem a., Caes.: *to a. an apology*, a. excusationem, Cic.: *satisfactionem a.*, Caes.: *to a. an omen*, omen a., Cic.: Liv.: *the republic has a. d. me as surety for the young man*, me pro adolescentulo respublica accepit vadem, Cic.: *to a. often, or habitually*, accipio, i: Pl.: Quint. 2. rēcipio, cēpi, etc. 3: *to a. flattery and be pleased with it*, assentationem r. atque ea delectari, Cic.: *I am excluded*, he is a. d. ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter.: *v. TO RECEIVE*. Phr.: *not to a. battle*, pugnam detrectare, Liv.: *certain detrectare*, Tac.: *proelium detrectare*, Just.: *to a. an office, munus suscipere*, Cic.: v. UNDERTAKE. II. *To regard with favour*: v. TO FAVOUR. III. *To understand in a particular sense*: v. TO UNDERSTAND.

acceptable: 1. acceptus (with dat.): *Divitiacus was a. to the common people*, Divitiacus plebi a. erat, Caes.: *Romulus was by far the most a. of all to the feelings of the soldiers*, Romulus longe ante alios acceptissimus militum animis fuit, Liv.: *nothing is more a. to God than the meetings and assemblages of men*, nihil est Deo acceptius quam concilia coetusque hominum, Cic. 2. grātus (with dat.): *whose services, although they have often been more pleasant to me, were never yet more a.*, cuius officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, nunquam tamen gratiora, Cic.: *how many have thought it pious and most a. to the gods to sacrifice human beings*, quam multi homines immolare et pium et dīle gratissimum esse duxerunt: Cic.: *the ivy is most a. to Bacchus*, hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov.: *very a.*, pergrātus, Cic.: v. AGREEABLE, PLEASANT; and foll. art.—NOTE. AC-

ceptus stands to *gratus* in the same relation as an effect to a cause. He who is *gratus*, that is *dear to me*, is for that reason *acceptus*; I *accept* or *receive* him with pleasure. Hence we always find *gratum* atque *acceptum*: never the contrary order. Quod approbas, id gratum acceptumque hōndum, Cic. Luc. 5, 15, 45: *munus eorum gratum acceptumque case*, Nep. Hann. 7.

acceptable, be: plāceo: v. TO PLEASE.

—, make, prōbo, i (with dat. of person to whom): *to make my services a. to P. Servilius*, officium meum P. Servilio p., Cic.: *in which embassy Ligarius made himself a. both to his countrymen and to the allies*, qua in legatione Ligarius et civibus et sociis se probavit, Cic.

acceptableness: v. AGREEABLENESS, PLEASANTNESS.

acceptably: ex (alicujus) sententia: v. SATISFACTORILY.

acceptance: I. *The act of accepting*, acceptio: *neither a surrender nor a gift can be understood without a.*, neque deditio neque donatio sine a. intelligi potest, Cic.: *a. of bail*, satis acceptio (or as one word, satisfactio), Pomp. Dig. II. *Approval*, q. v. approbatio: Cic. III. *A written promise to pay*: v. BILL.

acceptation: v. ACCEPTANCE, MAKING.

acceptor: qui accipit: an ac. of persons, acceptor personarum, Eccl.: a female ac., acceptrix, Icila: Pl.

access: I. I. t. approach, or the way by which a thing may be approached: and Fig. liberty or means of approach: I. āditus, ūs: *he has been more difficult of a.*, a. ad eum difficiliora fuerunt, Cic.: *men are not allowed a. into that shrine*, a. in id sacrum non est viris, Cic.: *merchants have no a. to them*, nullus a. est ad eos mercatoribus, Caes. Fig.: *a. to the consulship*, a. ad consulatum, Cic.

2. accessus, ūs: *to give or deny a.*, a. dare, negare, Ov.: *to examine every means of a.*, omnem a. lustrare, Virg.: explorare, Suet. 3. via: *to this highest excellence the a. is most easy*, via summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint.: v. WAY. Phr.: *Without a.*, inivius (v. IMPASSABLE, INACCESSIBLE): *to open up a. to a country*, make it accessible (q. v.), regionem aperire, Liv.: Tac.: *prizes to which mercenaries have a.*, praemia quae stipendiariis patent, Cic. (v. TO BE ACCESSIBLE): *a pilfering slave who has a. to everything*, furax servus cui nihil aut ocellum, Cic. (v. TO LOCK UP). II. Return or fit of fever, accessus, ūs, Plin.: accessio, Cels.: *impētus*, ūs, Cic.: tēstatio, Cic. Phr.: *he had only one access of fever*, febris semel tantum accessit, Cels.

accessibility: facillitas (wh. includes all forms of *courteousness*: q. v.) with some qualifying word: as, f. āditus a. adundil. Phr.: *he showed ready a.*, conspicuus courtesy, āditus (ejus) prompti (erant), obvia comitas, Tac. (Accessibilitas in Tert.)

accessible: I. Of places: *that can be reached*, Phr.: *an ac. place*, locus qui facilem habet āditum, Caes.: **ad quem patet, facillis est, āditus* (v. ACCESS, I). Fig.: *pervius: nothing in his house was vental or a. to undue influence*, nihil in penatibus suis venale aut ambitioni pervium, Tac. II. Of persons: *easy of access, affable: facillis* (v. AFFABLE): or Phr.: *ad quem facillis est āditus* (v. ACCESS): *qui facillie dat sui conveniendi copiam*: comp. Cic. Phil. 8, 10: *homo obivus et expositus*, Plin. Ep.: *a man who is not a.*, homo rarī āditus, Liv. (Accessibilis in Tert.)

—, to be: pātēo, 2: *not even to flight was there a place a.*, ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv.: *our advantages are a. to the plebeians also*, mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, Ov. Phr.: *nor is the place*

a. to the winds, quo neque ventis est aditus, Virg.: v. ACCESS.

accessible, to render: āperio, ul, āpertum, 4: *they rendered the world a. by their army*, āperuerunt arma orbem terrarum, Liv.: *to render nations and kings a.*, gentes ac reges a., Tac.

accession: I. *The act of joining*: usu. expr. by verb: as, *because their a. to our alliance had been voluntary*, quia societatem nostram volentes accesserant, Tac.: *your a. to our party*, *quod in partes nostras transgressus es (transiisti). II. *A coming to power*, regul principum, Liv.: *regal initial*, n. ph. Just. Phr.: *on his a. to the throne*, ex quo regnum accessisset, Liv.: *ut regnare coepit*, Liv.: *in the year of Tarquin's a. to the throne*, anno ex quo regnare coepit Tarquinus, Liv. III.

access: I. accessio: *accessions of fortune and dignity*, accessiones fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. 2. cāmus: *you will have enhanced your great kindness by a great a.*, magnum beneficium tuum magno c. auxeris, Cic. Phr.: *thus two kings in succession in different ways*, the former by war, the latter by peace, brought a. to the state, ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, ille bello, hic pace, civitatem auxerunt, Liv.: v. TO INCREASE.

accessory (adj.): I. Additional. Phr.: *a. circumstances*, adjuncta, orum: Cic.: *the ornamental accessories of a work of art*, illa quae in ornamentum operis accedunt, Quint. 3, 3, 6. II. Prying to (of crimes): 1. conscius (with gen. or dat.): *he thought that C. Fabricius had been a. to that crime*, C. Fabricium conscium illi facinori fuisse arbitratur, Cic. 2. particeps, Ipsi (with gen.): v. ACCOMPLICE.

accessory (subs.): 1. auctor (either in good or bad sense: *one who moves or instigates to*: an a. to the crime was not wanting, auctor facinori non deerat, Liv.: Caes. 2. affinis, is (a party to; implicated in: with gen. or dat.): *if you think that there are few a. to this crime you are greatly mistaken*, huic facinori si paucos putatis a. esse, vehementer erratis, Cic.: *an a. to a capital offence*, rei capitalis affinis, Cic. 3. conscius (pry to: with gen. or dat.): *they had condemned both Scamander, the agent of Oppianicus, and Fabricius, the a. to the crime*, et Scamandrum, ministrum Oppianici, et Fabricium, c. maleficil, condemnarant, Cic.

—, the being: conscientia: *the being a. to crimes of this kind*, conscientiae ejusmodi facinorum, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: *he has convicted himself of the same crime, being a.*, eodem se conscientiae scelere devinxit, Cic. Coel. 21, 52.

accidence: grammaticae elementa, Quint. 1, 4, 6.

accident: I. An unforeseen or inexplicable event: cāsus, ūs: *he looked for no a. of this kind*, nullum hujusmodi c. respectabat, Caes.: *an a. prevented me from doing that*, id c. quidam ne facerem impedit, Cic.: usu. *an unlucky event*: *if any a. should send the boy to Orcus*, si quis c. puerum egerit Orcu, Hor.: *a serious a.*, gravis c., Cic.

II. Chance: q. v.: esp. in phr. by accident: v. ACCIDENTALLY. Phr.: *the enemy commit the affair to the chapter of a.s.*, hostes rem in casum accipiente eventus committunt, Liv.: *by a lucky accident*, forte fortuna, Pl.

III. A non-essential property: 1. accidens, entis, n.: *the a.s. of things*, rerum accidentia, Quint.: *to indicate genus, as animal; or differentia, as rational; or a., as an orator*, genus significare, ut animal; aut differentiam, ut rationale; aut a., ut orator, Apul. de sylt.: *the a.s. of each substance*, accidentia universusque substantiae, Tert.

2. eventum (app. only in Lucr.): *whatever things are spoken of, you will see are either essential qualities or a.s.*, quaecunque client, aut conjuncta aut eventa videbis, Lucr.

accidental: 1. *Casual:* 1. fortitudo (itus and itus): presentiments not a., praesentiones non f., Cic.: Hor. 2. temerarius: it is not a. when a rich man addresses a poor one kindly, non t. est ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Pl.: v. CASUAL, FORTUITOUS.

II. *Non-essential:* adventitious: what is born and implanted is preferred to what is derived and a., innata atque insita assumptis et a. antepontur, Cic. Top. 18, 69: v. ACCIDENT.

accidentally: 1. *causl* (abl. of casus: v. ACCIDENT): to happen a., accidere, Nep.; c. evenire, Sen.: to fall to the ground a., c. procidere, Tac.: v. BY CHANCE. 2. *fortis*: it a. happened that, etc., f. evenit ut, etc., Cic.: v. CHANCE. 3. *fortuito*, or *fortitudo*: the house was in a blaze not a., domus ardebat non fortuito, Cic.: which expression did not, as often happens, escape you a., quod verbum tibi non excedit, ut saepe ht. fortuito, Cic.: to fall a. (of lightning), fortuito cadere, Juv.: v. BY CHANCE, CASUALLY, AT RANDOM. 4. *Jo in*: casu et fortuito, Cic.: temere et fortuito, Cic.

acclamation, shouts of applause:

1. *clamor* (also of any kind of shouting): I spoke of you with the a. and agreement of the people, dixi de te clamore consensuque populi, Cic.: the a. of the joyful soldiers, clamor militum gaudentium, Tac.: those brave men of ours expressed their approval of that act with loud a.s., nostri illi fortis viri magno illud c. approbaverunt, Cic.: why make a long story of it? a.s. (followed), Quid multa? clamores, Cic.: to gain a.s., clamores facere, Cic. Jo in: clamor et plausus (plausus is clapping of hands): clamor et consensus, Phr.: Incredibili clamore et plausu aliquid comprobare, Cic.: plausus et clamores movere, Cic.: ingenti omnium clamore atque assensu, Liv.: frequent assensu suoclamatum est, Liv. 2. *acclamatio*: the a.s. of the multitude, acclamationes multitudinis Liv. (in Cicero always of disapprobation). 3. *conclamatio* (general a.): to be saluted imperator by a., [universal exercitus] conclamatione imperatore appellari, Caes. B. C. 2, 26.

acclimated, become: ad coeli naturam assuescere or assuesit: v. TO BECOME ACCUSTOMED.

acclivity: acclivitas: the a. of a hill, a. collis, Caes.: v. SLOPE, INCLINE.

accommodate: 1. *To fit or adapt* (with ad: acc. or dat.): accommodate: 1. I will a. my plan to yours, meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic.: to a. oneself to the will of others, ad aliorum arbitrium se a., Cic.: to a. the stories of the poets to what we are saying, fabulas poetarum ad ea quae dicimus a., Cic. II. *To accommodate oneself:* 1. *obsequio*, 4 (with dat.): to a. oneself to the circumstances of many, tempori multorum ob., Cic. 2. *servio*, 4 (stronger than the preceding, with dat.): to a. oneself to the times, temporis a., Cic. 3. *morigeror*, 1 (with dat.): to a. oneself to slavery, servituti m., Pl.: to waive one's right and a. oneself to any one, de suo iure concedere atque alicui m., Ter.: speech ought to a. itself to the pleasure of the ears, voluptatum aurium m. debet oratio, Cic.: v. TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH.

III. *To supply, furnish.* 1. *accommodo*, 1: I beg of you to a. my friend in the matter of lodging, peto a te ut amico meo de habitatione accommodes, Cic. 2. *commodo*, 1 (with dat. of person, and usu. acc. of thing): an enemy as an enemy with water, aquam hostis hosti commodat, Pl.: to a. Coelius with gold, aurum Coelio c., Cic.

accommodating (adj.): 1. *obsequens*, entis: a more a. mind, animus obsequens, Sen. 2. *facilis*, e: an a. and generous father, f. et liberalis pater, Cic.: what shall I say about his most a. manners? quid dicam de moribus facillimis? Cic. 3. *moriger-*

gerus: to be a. to any one, alicui m. esse, Pl.

accommodation: 1. *Adaptation*, q. v. II. *Reconciliation*: *compotitio*: I did not cease to be the adviser of an a., *compotitionis auctor esse non destitit*, Cic. III. *Conveniences*: Phr.: we had excellent a. (of an inn), peropportuno deversorio usi sumus (Cf. Cic. de Or. 2. 57, 234): v. CONVENIENCE.

IV. *A loan of money:* 1. *commodum*: Cic. 2. *commodatum*: Ulp.

accompaniment (musical): Phr.: words which require an instrumental a., verba socianda chordis, Hor.: to sing with an a., ad chordarum sonum cantare, Nep.: to sing with the a. of a flute, ad tibialem canere, Cic.

accompanist; accenter: *laid*.

accompany: 1. *To go with, attend.*

1. *comitor*, or (less freq. except in passive) *comito*, 1: with acc. or less freq. with dat.: having a. them they left the state, comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Caes.: Theseus a. d. Pirithous to the waters of the Styx, Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas, Ov. Fig.: good fortune a. d. Tarquin for a considerable time, Tarquinio aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. Phr.: comitem esse alicui, Cic.: comitem sese praebere, Cic.: comitem se adjuvare, Cic.: he a. d. me in all my forgeries, comes meus fuit omnium litherum, Cic.: to a. any one in his flight, fugam alicujus exsequi, Cic.

2. *prosequor*, *secutus*, 3 (to a. for some distance on a journey, out of respect): to a. me setting out to Apamea, me proficiscentem Apameam p., Cic.: the embassies assembled to a. Scipio out of respect, legationes ad prosequendum Scipionem officii causa convenerant, Liv.: I wish to a. the bridegroom to the country, novum maritum volo rus p., Pl. Fig.: the dead live, so great is the respect of their friends that a.s. them, mortui vivunt, tantus eos honos p. amicum, Cic.: v. TO ATTEND.

3. *deduco*, *duxi*, *ductum*, 3 (to a. out of respect, especially from a man's house to the forum, and from the forum home): to a. him from home, eum domo d., Cic.: to a. him home, eum domum d., Cic. II. *To play an accompaniment to another performer.* 1. *aspiro*, 1 (with dat.): the flute a.s. the chorus, tibia a. choro, Hor. 2. *conducio*, 3 (with dat.): to a. a tragic actor while declaiming, tragædo pronuntianti c., Suet. 3. *modulor*, 1: the maidens stepped along a.s. the sound of their voices, while a.s. the sound of their feet, virginis sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incedunt, Liv. 4. *obsequor*, *lascitans*, 3 (rare): he a.s. the variations of the voices with his lute, obloquitur numeris septem discipulis vocum, Virg.: Or. 5. *adicio*, 1: I speak words that must be a. d. by stringed instruments, verba loquor socianda chordis, Hor.

accomplice: 1. *conscius* (with gen.): to be an a. in the murder, caedis a. esse, Sall.: to deceive without any a., sine ullo c. fallere, Cic.: to betray any one's a.s., c. edere, Cic.: to conceal them, c. celare, Cic.: v. PRIVY TO. 2. *particeps*, *cipis* (in good or bad sense: with gen. or in and abl.): an a. in the crime against his king, p. sceleris in suum regem, Curt.: you became an a. in a most foul conspiracy, p. factus es in turpissimo foedere, Cic.: v. PARTAKER. Jo in: socius ac particeps. 3. *affinis* (with gen. or dat.): an a. in the crime, facinori a., sceleris a., culpae a., Cic. 4. *pöpillaris*, 1s: a.s. in a conspiracy, populares conjurationis, Sall. 5. *sätelles*, 1tis: the a.s. of crimes, satellites scelerum, Cic.: v. ABETTER, ACCESSORY.

accomplish: 1. *To fulfil,* to carry out something completely: v. TO FULFIL, COMPLETE.

II. In more gen. sense: to effect, perform, perpetrate:

1. *conficio*, *fäci*, *fectum*, 3: to a. a business, negotium c., Caes.: to a. a crime, scelus c., Cic.: v. TO FINISH.

2. *perficio*, 3 (with more distinct ref. to the completion of the act): to a. a crime, scelus p., Cic.: to a. one's undertakings, conata p., Caes.: v. TO FINISH, COMPLETE, PERFORM.

3. *efficio*, 3: completely to a. a task, cumulate munus ef., Cic.: to a. crimes, facinora ef., Cic.: v. TO EFFECT, PERFORM. 4. *pärago*, *ëgi*, *actum*, 3 (esp. poet.): to a. a course, cursum p., Virg.: v. TO FINISH. 5. *exigo*, *ëgi*, *actum*, 3 (mostly poet.): I have a. d. a work, opus exegi, Ov.: Hor. 6. *patro*, 1: to a. works, opera p., Cic.: to a. one's promises, promissa p., Cic. 7. *perpetro*, 1: v. TO FINISH. 8. *obeco*, *ivi* and *ii*, *itum*, 4 (irr.): to a. a business, negotium o., Cic.: v. TO EXECUTE, ATTEND TO. 9. *consummo*, 1: to a. very great things, maximas res c., Plin.: v. TO FINISH, CONSUMMATE. 10. *exsequor*, *cütus*, 3: to a. undertakings, incepta c., Liv.: Cic.: v. TO EXECUTE.

accomplished: 1. *Of learning:* *ärditudo*: more a. in literature than Curio, literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic.: a man not sufficiently refined by those sciences the masters of which are called a. (or the learned), homo non satis politus his rebus quae qui tenent 3. *appellatur*, p., Cic.: a Greek scholar, Græcæ literas erudit, Gell.: v. LEARNED. II. *Of culture in general:* 1. *politus*: a man most a. in all liberal learning, vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, Cic.: an a. man, vir humanitate p., Cic.: a. style, p. oratio, Cic.: an a. lady, femina docta p.-que, Plin. 2. *hümanus* (requiring however, like the preceding, some defining word or words): a most learned and a. man, homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: v. REFINED. III. *Of speech:* *disertus*: I knew your grandfather, a most a. speaker, disertissimum novi avum tuum, Cic.: that most a. orator Lylius, disertissimus orator Lyliæ, Cic.: v. FINISHED.

accomplishment: 1. *The act of accomplishing:* 1. *confectio*: v. FINISHING, COMPLETION. 2. *päfectio*: v. COMPLETION. 3. *exëcütio*: the a. of an undertaken work, e. instituti operis, Plin. NOTE: usu. best expr. by part of verb: as, in the a. of great works, in magnis rebus päfectis: by the a. of this, hoc päfecto, etc.: v. TO ACCOMPLISH. II. *Culture, refinement:* chiefly in pl.: humanitas: a man not destitute of general literary acquirements and more refined a.s., homo non communium litterarum et politioris h. expert, Cic.: a. and learning, h. atque doctrina, Cic.

accord (subs.): 1. *Musical:* v. CONCORD, HARMONY. II. *Consent, agreement:* chiefly in phr. with one a. of one's own a., etc. 1. *spontis* (abl.): with free will, without compulsion: I reply that you are acting by your own judgment and of your own a., respondeo te tuo iudicio et tua s. facere, Cic.: I am glad that you advise me to do what I had of my own acc. done the day before, gaudeo id mihi suadere quod ego mea s. pridie feceram, Cic.: the horses hasten of their own a., equi sua s. properant, Ov. 2. *ultro* (äds): when you wish, they do not; when you don't, they of their own a. desire it, notant ubi velis; ubi nolis cupiunt u. II. *To offer anything of one's own a.* u. aliquid offerre, Cic.: Caes.: Virg. [Ulro denotes the absence of external solicitation, and implies that the thing done is more than might have been expected; while sponte refers simply to freedom from compulsion.] Phr.: all his friends with one accord advised him to turn this girl out of doors forthwith, amici omnes uno acc. auctores fuere ut præcipitari hanc daret, Ter.: v. AGREEMENT.

accord (verb): 1. *Trans.*: to grant: q. v. II. *Intrans.*: to harmonize, agree: q. v.

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decreed in a. with Caesar's despatch, ex literis Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes. in ac. with the vote of the senate, ex senatus sententia, Cic. in a. with our dignity, ex nostra dignitate, Cic. to speak in a. with one's real feelings, aliquid ex animo dicere, Ter. in a. with custom, ex instituto, Liv.; ex consuetudine, Plin. in a. with what is just, ex aequo, Liv. 2. dē (with abl.): in a. with the decision of the council, de concili sententia, Cic. in a. with my wishes, de mea voluntate, Cic. in a. with ancient custom, de more vetusto, Virg. (Obs. This use of de is somewhat rare). 3. secundum (with acc.): to live in a. with nature, s. naturam vivere, Cic. in a. with the law I appoint two commissioners, duumviros s. legem facio, Liv. v. AGREEABLY, CONFORMABLY. 4. prō (with abl.): v. ACCORDING TO.

according to: 1. often expr. by the simple abl.: Caesar says that a. to the custom of the Roman people, he cannot allow any one to march through the province, Caesar negat se more populi R. posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. to proceed a. to law, lege agere, Ter. Cic. 2. ex or ē (with abl.): v. IN ACCORDANCE WITH. 3. prō (with abl.): to praise any one a. to his worth, aliquem pro dignitate laudare, Cic. a. to one's ability, pro virili parte, Cic. a. to time and circumstances, pro tempore et pro re, Caes. I for my part, a. to the high esteem in which I hold you, will approve whatever you do, equidem pro eo quanti te facio, quidquid feceris approbabo, Cic. 4. ad (with acc.): wise a. to the rule of those persons, ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic. a. to circumstances, ad tempus, Cic. 5. dē (with abl.): v. IN ACCORDANCE WITH. 6. it (with verb sum): these indeed ought to seem old men a. to the age of the Roman people; but young men at the age of the Athenians are reckoned, hi quidem ut populi R. aetas est, senes; ut Atheniensium secula nuncuntur, adolescentes debent videri, Cic. accordingly (adv. and conj.): 1. Adv.: Agreeably, conformably. q. v. 2. Conj.: Consequently. 1. ita quē: he resolved to give Antonius battle; a. calling his troops together, etc., statuit cum Antonio conficere: itaque contione advocata, etc., Bell. Cic. Caes. (Itaque differs from igitur, ergo, etc., in not being used like them to draw a strictly logical conclusion). 2. ita a., what is on the left appears more auspicious to us; on the right to the Greeks and barbarians, ita nobis sinistra videntur, Graecis et barbaris dextra, meliora, Cic. v. THEREFORE.

apost: 1. appello, i: I will go to the man, I will a. him, aggrediar hominem, appellabo, Pl.; accedam atque appellabo, Cic. to a. a person with cheerful countenance, hominem hilari vultu a., Cic. v. TO ADDRESS. 2. compello, i: to a. any one by name, aliquem nominatim c., Auct. Her. Virg. Pl. 3. alloquor, affari: v. TO ADDRESS. 4. addorior, ortus, 4 (usu. in hostile sense to attack, fall foul of, q. v.): do I hesitate to a. the man, hunc cesso ad? Ter.

accosting (sub.): compellatō: Auct. Her.

accoucheur, female: obstetrix: v. MIDWIFE.

accouchement: 1. partus, f. 2. enixus, f. 3. puerperium: v. LYING IN.

account: 1. Of money: ratio: the a. of debits and credits between us balances exactly, bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl.; r. constat, Cic. Tac. of all this money a joint a. is kept, huius omnis pecuniae conjunctim r. habetur, Caes. to make up an a., r. conficere, Cic. to render an a., r. reddere, Pl. r. reddere or referre, Cic. to give in false a., falsas r. inferre, Cic. the a. comes right

to a farthing, r. ad nummum convenit, Cic. Fig.: if any more serious event should occur, from thee they will demand an a., si gravior quid acciderit, abs te r. poscent, Caes. Phr.: to call any one to a., aliquem ad calculos vocare, Liv. 2. A statement of facts or events: mēmōria: two a.s of the death of Mago have been given, de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. he composed an a. of his life, vitae m. composuit, Suet. v. NARRATIVE, NARRATION.

Reason, consideration, cause: only in phr., on account of:

1. ob (with acc.): nor can we be either better or happier on a. of that knowledge, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. on that a. he had fled from the state, ob eam rem ex civitate profugerat, Caes. on that a., ob id, Liv. on this a., ob hoc, Liv. on what a., quam ob rem, Cic. 2. propter (with acc.): the corn crops were not ripe in the fields on a. of the cold, propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. on that a., propterea: because it is my birthday, on that a. I wish you to be invited to dinner, quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad coenam volo, Pl. Caes. Cic. 3. dē (with abl.): less frequent than the foregoing: to weep on a. of the death of a son, de morte filii flere, Cic. to believe a thing more readily on a. of one's hatred, de odio facilius aliquid credere, Tac. Curt. 4. ex or ē (with abl.): distinguished on a. of learning, ex doctrina nobilis, Cic. to sleep more soundly on a. of weariness, ex lassitudine artius dormire, Cic. 5. pē (with acc.): on a. of a storm it was not possible to set sail, per tempestatem solvere non licebat, Cic. v. THROUGH, BY MEANS OF.

6. prō (with abl.): v. ON BEHALF OF. 7. nōmīnē (abl. of nomen, with gen.): i. e. on the score of: condemned on a. of a conspiracy, n. conjurationis damnatus, Cic. he takes the Romans on his own a. also, suo etiam n. Romanos odit, Caes. 8. grātia, causā (abl. with gen. or possess. pron.): v. FOR THE SAKE OF, READER, OR. 9. vicem (defect. acc. with gen. or possess. pron.): lit. in place of: I often grieve on your a., tuam v. saepe doleo, Cic. now anxious on his own a., suam jam v. anxius, Liv. 10. ergo (with gen., and put after its subst., archaic): to be presented with a military gift on a. of valour, dono militari virtutis e, donari, S. C. ap. Liv. on a. of that law, ejus legis e., Cic. on a. of him, illius e., Virg. Phr.: on that a., propterea, ideo, ideo, v. THEREFORE, FOR THAT REASON: to have fears on any one's a., aliquid metuerē, timere (v. TO FEAR): justice has charms for the wise man on her own a., sapientem sponte sua justitia delectat, Cic. may sometimes be expr. by a part, i. a. to do a thing on a. of anger, ira commotus, iratus, aliquid facere. [V. Importance, worth, estimation: q. v. V. Profit, advantage: q. v.]

account, call to: 1. accūsō, i: if you do not call me to a. for this, si id non me accusas, Pl. v. TO ACCUSE, INDICT. 2. compello, i: he threatened that he would call to a. any jurymen who absented himself, minatus est se iudicem qui non affuerit, compellaturum, Cic. 3. ratiōnem posco, postulo (f. v. ACCOUNT (f. fin.)).

account (v.): i. e. consider, esteem: 1. dūco, duxi, ductum, 3: he a. d. that of small importance, parvi id ducebat, Cic. they a. nothing right but what has been agreeable to themselves, nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. 2. nūmēro, i (i. e. to reckon amongst a certain number): he a. d. Sulpicius his accuser, not his accomplice, Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non compitorem, Cic. Thucydides was never a. d. an orator, Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, Cic. 3. hābēo: v. REGARD.

account for: 1. To render an account, either lit. or fig.: v. ACCOUNT (1.). 2. To assign the cause of (in which sense rationem reddere is also used: Sen.): causam or rationem affero, tūli, lātini, 3: I think that we ought to a. also for this being so, rationes quoque cur hoc ita sit afferendas puto, Cic. you a. satisfactorily for my not being able to see you at present, justas causas affers quod te hoc tempore videre non possum, Cic. also without any suba: I can a. for my belief, cur credam afferre possum, Cic. v. TO EXPLAIN.

accountability: may usu. be expr. by ratio reddenda (v. ACCOUNT, 1.): to call to mind our a., recordari nobis r. reddendam esse: there is no doubt of the a. of the magistrates, non est dubium quin magistratibus sit r. reddenda: v. ACCOUNTABLE.

accountable: 1. rēus, rēa (with gen.): in particular sense: a. for the ill-fortune of that day, r. fortunae ejus diei, Liv. he who enters into an engagement is a. for it, qui stipulator, stipulandi r. est, Dig. that each one may be a. for defending his part, ut suae quisque partis tutandae r. sit, Liv. 2. by phr. in general sense: qui rationem reddere debet: he was a. to his fellow citizens, civibus suis r. referre debebat, Cic. let us always live so (as to show) that we consider ourselves a., semper ita vivamus ut r. nobis reddendam arbitremur, Cic. v. ALSO LIABLE.

accountant: 1. calculātor: Mart. Ulp. 2. ratiōnārius: Modest. 3. actor summarum: Suet. 4. a rationalibus: Inscr. 5. The chief public accountant, accountant-general, lōgista, ac, m.: Cod. Just.

account-book: 1. lābulae, arum: there is a wide difference whether money be deposited in one's box or be among the credits in an a., multum differt in arcae depositum sit argentum an in tabulis debeatur, Cic. to enter anything in an a., aliquid in tabulis referre, Cic. 2. cōdex, fclis, m. or codex accepti et expensi: Cic. 3. cālendārium (esp. a book in which accounts of interest were kept; hence the name from calendae, as interest was payable on the first day of each month): Sen. Dig.

accoutre: v. TO EQUIP, ARM, FIT OUT.

accoutrements: 1. arma, orum: v. ARMS. 2. insignia, ium (i. e. badges and decorations): there was not time to fit on the a., ad ins. accommodanda tempus defuit, Cic. v. EQUIPMENT.

accredit: Phr.: Lycurgus a. d. his laws by the authority of the Delphic Apollo, Lycurgus leges suas auctoritate Apollinis Delphici confirmavit, Cic. to a. ambassadors, legatos publica auctoritate mittere (not legatos cum auctoritate mittere, which is to send plenipotentiary ambassadors: Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2): embassies a. d. and attested have assembled from most friendly states, ab amicis sinis civitatibus legationes cum publicis auctoritatibus ac testimoniis conveniunt, Cic. to a. a minor, auctoritatem pupillo s. pupillae accommodare, Ulp.

accretion: Phr.: there is an a. of dirt on the side of the bowl, lateri craterae illius adhaest, Hor. the lichen forms an a. upon stones, nascitur in saxis lichen, Plin. (v. TO GROW ON). Fig.: virtue is no mere a. or supplement, virtus non accessio neque supplementum, Gell. Liv.: v. APPENDAGE.

accrue: 1. cēdo, cessi, 3 (with dat. or in and acc.): this profit a. d. to him, is quaestus huic cedebat, Cic. to a. to any one's use, aliquid in usum c., Hor. the armies of Lepidus and Antony a. d. to Augustus, Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. Liv. 2. rēdundo, i (with in and acc.): from this kindness no danger a. d. to me, ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, Cic. v. TO REDOUND, RESULT.

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accumulate: 1. *Trans.* 1. *cumulāre*, i. to a. wealth, opes c., Curt.: to a. all the titles of monarchy (upon him), omnia principatus vocabula cumulare, Tac. Fig.: to a. one crime upon another, scelus scelere c., Cic. 2. *accumulāre*, i. to a. gold: aurum a. Cic. Fig.: to a. cares, curas a. Ov. Join: augēt, addit, accumulāt, Cic. 3. *obseruare*, i. sums of money are collected and a. d. pecuniae coguntur et coaccuantur, Cic. Fig.: a. d. griefs, coaccuantur luctus, Ov. 4. colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3: a. d. money, collecta pecunia, Hor.: *aus* carrying from a. d. filia, aures collecta sorde dolentes, Hor. 5. *congregare*, gressi, gestu, 3: to a. the most beautiful things, res pulcherrimas c., Cic.: v. TO COLLECT, GATHER TOGETHER, HEAP UP. II. *Intr.*: expr. by pass. of foregoing: as the multitude of adversaries a., cumulatim multitudine aduersariorum, Auct. B. Hisp.: v. TO INCREASE. **accumulation:** 1. *cumulūs*, i. m. (v. *HEAP*): to bring to any one a. of joy, afferre alicui c. gaudii, Cic.: blessed with the a. of all praises, laudum cumulo beatus omni, Stat. 2. *acervus*, surdes: v. *HEAP*, *PILE*. 3. *congestus*, ōs, m.: an a. of forces, c. copiarum, Tac. Or expr. by verb: as, an a. of money, collecta pecunia, Hor.: the a. of titles of dignity upon any one, cumula in aliquem dignitatis vocabula: v. TO ACCUMULATE. **accumulator:** *accumulātor*: Tac. **accuracy:** 1. *carefulness*, *diligence*: q. v. II. *Careful exactness* in reasoning, calculations, etc.: 1. *cūra* (strictly of the pains bestowed, not the accuracy of the result): these things demand vigilant a. and carefulness, haec acrem c. diligentiamque desiderant, Quint.: Cic. 2. *subtilitas*: v. CORRECTNESS, EXACTNESS, NICETY. **accurate:** 1. *Careful*, *studied*: q. v. II. *Exact and correct* in calculation, etc.: 1. *diligens*, nūs (strictly careful): Myron is more a. in the symmetry (of his works), M. in symmetria diligenter, Plin.: the most a. naturalists say, diligentissimi naturae tradunt, Plin.: to examine a thing with a. nicety, aliquid diligenter subtilitate exigere, Plin. 2. *exactus*: v. *EXACT*. 3. *subtilis*, e: an a. definition, a. definitio, Cic.: a. observation, a. observatio, Plin. Phr.: an a. copy, exemplum summa cura et diligentia excerptum, Cic. **accurately:** 1. *Carefully*: q. v. II. *Exactly*, with nice correctness: 1. *diligenter* (strictly, carefully): to speak in Latin and that a. Latine et d. loqui, Cic.: to study a thing more a., aliquid diligentius cognoscere, Caes. 2. *subtiliter*: to discourse a. and at large, disserere s. et copiose, Cic.: to investigate a number a., exsequi s. numerum, Liv.: to study a science somewhat more a., scientiam paulo subtilius excolere, Cels. **accursed:** 1. *ācer*, cra, crum: I am bad, I am a., wicked, ego sum malus, ego sum a., scelestus, Pl.: may you be a., s. esto, Hor.: a. greed of gold, a. auri fames, Virg. 2. *exsecrabilis*, e: a. and dreadful soil, e. acridum solum, Val. Max.: Plin. 3. *scelerātus*: the a. madness of war, a. insanā bellī, Virg.: the a. love of self, a. amor habendi, Ov. 4. *sceleratus*: this house is a., s. hae sunt aedes, Pl.: a. avarice, a. avaritia, Phaed.: v. TO CURSE. **accusation:** 1. *accusātiō* (a formal act of a.): to prepare and arrange an a., a. comparare atque constituere, Cic.: to abandon an a., accusatione desistere, Cic.: to press an a., ac. facillare, Cic. 2. *crimen*, inia, n. (a charge; of which there may be more than one in an accusation): this letter obtained credit for the a. of Perseus, hae litterae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv.: an a. of such great crimes, c. facinorum tantorum, Cic.: an a. of poisoning,

venefici c., Quint.: to disprove an a. c. defendere, Cic.: to bring a. a. crimina inferre, Cic. In the plu. this word taken in connection with the context, sometimes means "false a.:" conversations full of false a.s. against the senators, sermones pleni criminum in patres, Liv. 3. *crimīnātiō*: the a. which he brought against me in my absence, criminatio qua in me abeentem natus est, Cic.: to repel a. a. criminationes repellere, Cic.: Liv. 4. *calumnia* (a false a.): nor could he, without incurring the disgrace attaching to a false a., abandon the prosecution, nec sine ignominia calumniae relinquere accusationem poterat, Cic.: to bring a false a. against a person on oath, calumniām in aliquem iurare, Liv. 5. *insimulatio* (usu. if not always of a false a.): a false and unjust a., falsa atque iniqua in, Cic.: a sudden a. on a capital charge, in repentina capitalis criminis, Cic. Phr.: To bring an a. against a person, aliquem accusare, insimulare; alicuius nomen deferre, etc.: v. TO ACCUSE: to betray one's cause in an a., praevātor, i.: the conduct of one who does so, i. e. collusion in a., praevātor: Cic. **accusative case:** *accusātīvus*, i, m.: Quint. **accusatory, accusātorius:** an a. disposition (or intention), a. animus, Cic.: Liv. **accuse:** 1. In strict forensic sense: 1. *accūsō*, i (the person in acc., the charge usu. in gen. or abl. with de): to a. a man of bribery, hominem ambitus a., Cic.: to a. any one of an assault, aliquem de vi a., Cic.: to a. a person of assassinations and poisonings, hominem inter scarios et de veneficiis a., Cic. 2. *iudicem* fero, tūll, etc. (i. e. to offer a judge: with dat. of person): many persons were ready to a. Volatius on their own account, multi privatim ferebant Volacio iudicem, Liv.: I a. thee before the people, populum tibi iudicem fero, Liv. 3. *arcesso*, i, l, itum, 3 (with gen. or abl. of the charge): to a. any one of a capital offence, aliquem capitis ar., Cic.: to a. a man of the crime of poisoning, hominem venenit crimine ar., Suet. 4. *arguō*: v. TO CHARGE. 5. *postulō*, i (constr. same as accuso): to a. a person of extortion, aliquem repetundarum p., Suet.: to a. person before the praetor, aliquem apud praetorem p., Cic.: also. reum p., Plin. 6. *interrogō*, i: a. d. under the Plautian law, lege Plautia interrogatus, Sall.: Cic.: Liv. 7. *insimulō*, i: (with gen. or abl.): to a. any one falsely, aliquem falso ina., Cic.: to be a. d. of the crime of treachery, proditiōnis crimine insimulari, Liv. 8. *reū* facio, fēcī, factum, 3 (with gen. of the charge, or abl. with de): to a. Sthenius of a capital offence, Sthenium rei capitalis reum f., Cic.: Sthenius had not been a. d. when present, praesens Sthenius reus non erat factus, Cic.: v. TO IMPRACH, TRIDICT. 9. *nōmen dēferō*, tūll, etc. (with gen. of person and abl. of crime with de): to a. Roscius of parricide, nomen Rosci de parricidio d., Cic.: hence simply defero, with acc. of person (late): as, to a. any one of treason, aliquem de proditiōne d., Tac. Similarly nomen recipere is to receive an accusation (said of the magistrate), Cic.—NORR. Of the above, accuso refers esp. to the action of the leading accuser; iudicem fero implies a challenge to the person accused; arcesso, postulo, interrogō, reum facio signify, to call a man to account, or bring him to trial; nomen defero is to lay information against any one; insimulō, to accuse falsely or on mere suspicion. II. In non-forensic sense: to charge with: 1. *incūsō*, i (with acc. of person and gen. of things): to a. another of disgraceful conduct, alterum inc. probrī, Pl.: to a. any one of luxury and pride, aliquem luxu et superbiae inc., Tac.: v. TO FIND FAULT WITH. 2. *accūsō*, i (constr. same as

in i.): to a. any one of neglect in correspondence, aliquem a. de epistolarum negligentia, Cic.: but of what do you a. the man? ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic. 3. *arguō*: they a. this man as their master and tyrant, hunc ut dominum et tyrannum arguebant, Just. 4. *crimīnor*, i: you a. me of being ungrateful, me esse ingrātum crimināris, Cic. 5. *insimulō*: they a. themselves of sin, peccati se insimulant, Cic.: v. TO BLAME, CHARGE. NOTE.—The acc. neut. of an adj. or pron. may be used to denote the matter of accusation: as, to a. oneself of many things, se multa incusare, Virg.: what do you a. me of? quid me accusas? Cic. **accused (person):** *reus*, *rēs* f. (usu. with gen. of charge, or abl. with de) (a). In forensic sense: to be a., reus, rea fieri, Cic. (comp. TO ACCUSE, 8): Clodius stood a. by Milo under the Plautian law, reus Milonis lege Plautia C. fuit, Cic.: a. of violence, de vi reus, Cic. (b). Fig.: of any kind of blame: a. of sloth, r. desidiae, Mart.: a. of being the cause of the ill fortune of that day, reus fortunae ejus diei, Liv. **accuser:** 1. *accūsātor*: a rigorous and bitter a., a. acer et acerbus, Cic.: the a. did not appear, a. non aderat, Cic.: we may assume the character of a plaintiff and lay down that of an a., possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, Cic.: in gen. sense, to be one's own a., ipse reus esse a., Nep. Pertaining to an a., *accūsātorius*: which things were done according to the a.'s right and custom, quae a. iure et more sunt facta, Cic.: like an a., *accūsātoris*: I will not deal with you like an a., non agam tecum a., Cic. A female a., *accūsātrix*, icis: Pl.: Plin. 2. *praevāricātor* (a sham a., one who betrays his cause): to set up a sham a. of oneself, sibi p. apponere, Cic.: the sham a. of Caeline, p. Caelinae, Cic. 3. *delātor* (under the emperors: an informer: q. v.): Tac.: Suet. 4. *calumniātor*, trix f. (a false, malicious a.): to set up false a., calumniatores apponere, Cic.: Dig. 5. *quadruplātor* (*quadruplātor*, a covetous a., rewarded with a fourth of the accused's goods): Cic.: Liv.: v. INFORMER.

accusing, fond of: *crimīnōsus*: bitter, fond of a., a. demagogue, und turbulent, acerbus c., popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic.: v. CALUMNIOUS, **accusingly:** 1. *accūsātoris*: v. ACCUSER. 2. *crimīnōsē*: Cic.: Liv. **accustom:** 1. *assuefacio*, fēcī, factum, 3 (with abl., dat., ad, or inf): barbarians a. d. to a certain kind of fighting, barbari genere quodam pugnae assuefacti, Caes.: Statorius enlisted foot-soldiers for the king, and a. d. them to work and to proper military duties, Statorius regi pedites conscripsit, et operi allisque iustis militaribus assuefecit, Liv.: to a. the plebeians to the infliction of punishments upon the patricians, ad supplicia patrum plebem ass., Liv.: they a. their horses to remain on the very same spot, equos eodem remanere vestigio ass., Caes. 2. *assuesco*, suēvi, suētum, 3 (usu. in pass., and esp. in perf. part.: constr. same as that of assuefacio, but also with gen., and in with acc.): men a. d. to constant and daily labour, homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.: a. d. to all the rights of intimacy, in omnia familiaria jura assueti, Liv.: the Romans a. d. to Gallic rebellion, Romani Gallici tumultus assueti, Liv. 3. *consuefacio*, 3 (with ut or ne and subj., or inf): I have accustomed my son not to conceal these things from me, ea ne me celet consuefecit filium, Ter.: he a. s. the Gaetuli to keep their ranks, Gaetulos consuefecit ordines habere, Sall. 4. *insuesco*, suēvi, suētum, 3 (with subj.): my excellent father a. d. me to avoid this, insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut fugerem, Hor.: Liv. 5. *imbō*, ō, itum, 3 (with ad or inf): by a. ing the allies to the duties imposed by the laws,

imbuendis sociis ad officia legum. Tac.: nor are they a'd to anything sooner than to despise the gods, nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contempnere deos. Tac.: v. TO INUAT. 6. In eam consuetudinem addidit, xi. ctum, 3 (with subj.): (Iphicrates) had a'd his soldiers so to arrange themselves, etc., in eam consuetudinem adduxit (copias suas) ut ordinatae consisterent, etc., Nep.: Caes.

accustom oneself to become accustomed, or (in perf. tenses) **to be accustomed**: 1. as-sueco, subvi, autum, 3 (with abl., inf., dat. or ad): the kind of fight to which they were a'd, genus pugnae quo assuerant, Liv.: that he might a. himself to overcome the noise with his voice, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic.: according to the habit to which they were a'd, ex more cui assuerant, Quint. 2. consueco, 3 (usu. with inf.): in later authors with ad (or dat.): to a. oneself to recite many verses with a single breath, versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare c., Cic.: he saw that the Germans were becoming a'd to cross the Rhine, Germanos c. Rhenum transire videbat, Caes.: on that day he follows the enemy at the distance to which he was a'd, eo die quo consuevit intervallo hostes sequitur, Caes. 3. insueco, 3 (with inf., ad, or dat.): to become a'd to tell lies, mentiri ins., Ter.: to become a'd to military discipline, ad disciplinam militiae ins., Liv.: he had a'd himself to the Roman mode of life, cultu Romano insueverat, Tac.: v. TO BE WONT.

accustomed, be: solio, solitus sum, 3 (with inf.): he who is a. to lie, is habituated to perjury, qui mentiri solet pejorare consuevit, Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: v. TO BE WONT.

accustomed (part. and adj.): 1. assuetus: v. TO ACCUSTOM. 2. assuetus (with dat.): a band of Spaniards more a. to mountains, Hispanorum cohortes assuetior montibus, Liv.: Ov. 3. solitus: the rustic will go to his a. work, ad a. rusticus ibit opus, Ov.: a. valour, a. virtus, Virg.: v. WONTED.

acc: 1. mōnas, ādis, f.: Macr. 2. ūno, ūnis, f.: Ter. Phr.: he was within an acc of following him, nec quicquam propius est factum quam ut illum persequeretur, Cic.: v. also HAIRBREADTH.

acerbity: ācerbitas, the a. of crab-apples, ac. silvestrium malorum, Plin.: v. SOURNESS. Fig.: I approve of strictness, but by no means of a. severity, tatem probō, a. nullo modo, Cic.

acetate: ācētās, ātis, f.: M. L.

ache (v): dōleo, 2: my tooth a.s., dens d., Pl.: my head a.s., caput mihi d., Cic. To a. greatly or much, condoleo, dōlū, 3 (usu. in perf.), the lit. meaning being, "to become painful": if a foot a.s. much, we cannot bear it, si pes condoluit, ferre non possumus, Cic.: the body attacked by cold a.s. greatly, condoluit tentatum frigore corpus, Hor.

ache (subs.): dōlor, a head-a., d. capitis, Lucr.: an aching of the joints, d. articulorum, Cic.: Hor.

achieve: confido, perfido, feci, fecum, 3: v. TO ACCOMPLISH, PERFORM, EXECUTE; GAIN, OBTAIN.

achievement: 1. Exploit. 1. res gesta: the people rejoices in its a., populus re gesta laetatur, Cic.: the success of one's a.s., felicitas rerum g., Caes. Phr.: great a.s. both in military and in civil life were performed in those times by very brave men, magnae res temporibus illis a. fortissimis viris gerantur, Cic. 2. factus, ōris, n. (usu. with an epithet, and more freq. in bad sense: v. CRIME): a great and memorable a., id f. pulcherrimum esse arbitratur, Cic. 3. A coat of arms: 'genetis insigne, is, n. (usu. in pl.).

aching (subs.): v. ACHIE.

achromatic: 1. colourless: 1.

(?) incolōr: Gloss. Philox. 2. achro-

māts (ἀχρώματος). II. Scient. l. t.: "achromaticus.

acid (adj.): ācidus (ācerbus is sour, i. e. wiry): a. sorb apples, a. sorba, Virg.: a. decampans, a. inula, Hor. Somewhat acid or a little acid, ācidulus, Plin.: sabbācidus, Col. To become a., ācesco, cōācesco, ācū, 3: all wines do not become a. with age, non omne vinum vetustate c., Cic.: Caes.: v. SOUR.

acid (subs.): ācidum.

acidulous: ācidulus: an a. flavour, a. sapor, Plin.

acknowledge: i. e. to admit, own, confess: 1. agnosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 (with acc. of object, but not inf.): to a. a charge, crimen agn., Cic.: to a. a debt, aes alienum agn., Ulp.: to a. an infant, infantem agn., Suet.: v. TO RECOGNISE.

2. fateor, nescio: v. TO CONFESS. 3. suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to take up and so acknowledge offering): I have promised to a. the child, puerum pollicitus sum (me) suscepit, Ter.: Cic. 4. tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3 (in same sense as suscipio): to be unwilling to a. a female child, puellam nolle tollere, Ter.: they resolved to a. (the child), decreverunt tollere, Ter.: Cic.: v. TO REAR.

acknowledgment: 1. Admission, confession: 1. confessio: that was an a. that Rome was the metropolis, erat c. caput rerum Romae esse, Liv.: v. CONFESSION. 2. or expr. by part of verb: as, in making this a., you acknowledge that you are guilty, equum hoc confiteri, confiteris te sument esse: v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE. II. A legal document: āpōcha (receipt): a.s. of money paid, apochae solutae pecuniae, Scaev. Dig.

some: summa, fastigium: v. HEIGHT. **aconite**: ācōnītum: ghastly (i. e. causing pallor), a., lurida aconita, Ov.: Virg.: Plin.

acorn: 1. glans, glandis, f.: used also of beech-mast and similar products. hence quernus should be added unless the context defines the kind: the beech-mast has one shape, the a. another, alia fageae g. figura, quernae alia, Plin.: to strip off a.s., quernas g. stringere, Virg. 2. bālānus, i. f. and sometimes m. (βάλανος): also used of similar products: Plin.

acorn-bearing: glandifer, āra, ārum: Lucr.

acorn-shaped: bālānītis, idis: Plin.

acoustic, audītōrius: the a. passages: a. cavernae (ἀκουστικοὶ ὄρσοι), Coel. Aur.

acoustics: ācōstica, ōrum (ἀκουστικά): scient. l. t. Or perh. res audītōria (cf. ACOUSTIC): or in non-scientific sense, "quae ad auditum s. ad sonos accipiendos pertinent": cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

acquaint: v. TO INFORM.

oneself: nosco, cognosco: v. TO LEARN.

acquaintance: 1. Knowledge (in general): q. v. II. Personal intimacy:

1. consuetudo: a. and intimacy, c. ac familiaritas, Cic.: v. INTIMACY. 2. nōtītia: this a. between us is very recent, haec inter nos nupera n. admodum 'st, Ter.: Cic. 3. familiaritas (intimate acquaintance): to form an intimate a., f. inducere, confiare, contrahere, Cic. III. A person known: nōtus, i. m. esp. in pl.: I have no one here, either a. or kinsman, habeo hic neminem neque n. neque cognatum, Ter.: respecting his rank, Caelius himself easily answers his a.s. and elders, de dignitate Caelius notis ac maioribus natu facile ipse respondet, Cic.: you all your neighbours, a.s. boys and girls, hae, te omnes vicini oderunt, notū, pueri atque puellae, Hor.—NOTE.

Familiaris is an intimate acquaintance. Hence we find in Cic.: ex domesticis et intimis familiaribus familiaris et necessarius: intimus, proximus, familiaris-simus.

acquainted with: 1. gnārus (with gen.): nor am I a. with the place, nec loci g. sum, Pl.: a. with arms and warfare, g. armorum et militiae, Col.: v. AWARE. 2. prīdens, entis (with gen.): well a. with the localities, locorum p., Liv.: well a. with the feelings of the province, animorum provinciae p., Tac. 3. adēns, entis (with gen.): well a. with the studies, s. locorum, Sall.: well a. with the Latin language, Latinae linguae s., Tac. 4. pētītus (with gen. or abl.): a. with those parts, p. eorum regionum, Caes.: better a. with military affairs, pētītior rei militariae, Caes.: a. with law, p. iure (also juris), Cic.: v. EXPERIENCED IN. 5. versātus (with in and abl.): well a. with Greek and Latin literature, v. in Graecis et Latinis litteris: v. VERSED IN.

become: 1. nascor, nōvi, nōtum, 3: to become: a. with laws and customs, leges instituta n., Cic.: to become a. with one's province, n. provinciam, Tac.: that God with whom we become a. through the mind, deus ille quem mente noscimus, Cic. 2. cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 (with acc.): to become a. with learned Athens, doctas c. Athenas, Prop.: he wished to become a. with those countries, eas regiones c. volēbat, Caes.: by constant hunting (on its banks) we have become a. with the whole river, venatu assidue totum cognovimus amnem, Virg. 3. pētiosco, 3 (to become thoroughly a.): to become thoroughly a. with men's manners from their person, eyes, countenance, hominum mores, ex corpore, oculis, vultu pēti, Cic. Phr.: to become a. with a person, i. e. form an intimacy with him: in aliquo notitiam venire: if intimate a., consuetudinem or familiaritatem cum aliquo jungere, Cic.: v. TO FORM (f.n.) INTIMACY.

acquiesce in: 1. sto, stēti, stātum, i (with abl. with or without in): all a. in that opinion, ea omnes s. sententia, Pl.: v. TO ABIDE BY. 2. contentus sum (with abl.): nor did Gellius a. in the judgment of Lentulus, neque Lentuli estimatōne c. fuit Gellius, Cic.: v. CONTENT. 3. aequi bonique fācio, feci, factum, 3 (with acc.): I a. in what you propose, latine aequi bonique fācio, Ter.: my mind a.s. in all you do, animus meus totum istuc aequi boni f., Cic. 4. acquiesco, quīēvi, quīētum, 3 (usu. with in and abl.): having tried everything, there is nothing in which I can a., habeo nihil, tentatis rebus omnibus, in quo acquiescam, Cic. Phr.: at length Cotta, being prevailed upon, a.s. tentatum dat Cotta, permotus, manus, Caes.: to a. in any one's rule, aequo animo pati alienius imperium, Liv.: v. TO AGREE, ASSENT.

acquiescence: Phr.: with your a., to non adversante, haud abnuente, etc.: v. ASSENT.

acquire: acquiro, quīēvi, quīētum, 3: to a. dignity, dignitatem a., Cic.: the insatiable desire of a.ing (wealth), acquiritur insatiabile votum, Juv.: v. TO GAIN.

acquirement: 1. The act of acquiring: 1. adeptio: let us estimate a happy life not by the removal of evil, but by the a. of good, nos beatam vitam non depulsiōne mali, sed a. boni iudicemus, Cic. 2. comparatio: let the a. of pleasure be as easy as you will, sit tam facilis quam vultis c. voluptatis, Cic. (More freq. expr. by part. of verb: as, by the a. of wealth, divitiis comparatis, acquiritis: v. TO ACQUIRE.) II. What is acquired: a mental attainment: usu. expr. by scientia, ars, etc. Phr.: a man of no eminence and of very scanty and humble a.s., homo mediocris, et aut nulla aut humilī aliqua arte praeditus, Cic.: to possess most valuable a.s., habere optimarum artium scientiam, Cic.: to gain difficult a.s., artes difficiles discere, Cic.: he was a man of extensive a.s., and those not common but profound and abstruse, erant in eo plurimae litterae, nec eae vulgares,

sed interiores quasdam et reconditas, *Cic.*: a man not destitute of ordinary a.s. bomo communium litterarum non expert. *Cic.*: v. ACCOMPLISHMENT (II).

acquirer (rare): qui acquirit, acquiritur: v. TO ACQUIRE.

acquisition: I. *The act of acquiring*: 1. conciliatio: the a. of favour, gratia a. *Cic.* 2. questus, us: the a. of money, q. pecunie, *Caes.*: v. ACQUIREMENT. II. *The thing acquired*: questum: careful of one's a.s., attentus questum, *Hor.*: v. GARD.

acquit: 1. absolvo, solvi, solutum, 3 (usu. with de): he was a.d. of collusion, de prevaricatione absolutus est, *Cic.*: to a. a person on a capital charge, aliquem capitula a., *Nep.*: that innocent slave is unanimously a.d., servus ille innocens omnibus sententia absoluitur, *Cic.* 2. libero, 1 (with abl.): to a. a person of a charge, aliquem crimine l., *Cic.* 3. purgo, 1 (with abl.): Tiberius a.d. the young man of the charge of civil war, Tiberius adolescentem crimine civilis belli purgavit, *Tac.*: v. TO RELEASE, DISCHARGE.

acquit oneself: se gerere, praestare: v. TO BEHAVE, CONDUCT ONESELF. **acquitally**: 1. absolutio: the a. of Gaius, Gaius a., *Cic.*: a. from a charge of high treason, majestatis a., *Cic.* 2. liberatio: most arbitrary as of defendants, libidinosissimas reorum liberationes, *Cic.* Phr.: to give verdicts of a., absolutoria sententia ferre, *Sen.*: verdicts of a., absolutoria iudicia, *Gal.*

acquittance (legal): 1. acceptulatio (i.e., accepti latio), *Dig.* 2. apocha: v. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

acre: Jagerum, 1; but in plur. usu. as of 3rd decl. The Roman Jagerum was about 653 of an English acre, so that it is only in a very loose way that the Latin word can be employed as equivalent to the English one. Where exactness is necessary, the number of acres must be expressed in accordance with the above ratio: e.g.: an estate of 100 acres, fundus Jagerum centum sexaginta.

acrid: 1. acer, acris, acra: a. things, as mustard, onion, garlic, acris, ut est sinapi, caepae, allium, *Varr.* ap. Non.: a. humours, a. humores, *Cic.*

2. asper, era, erum: the a. taste of sea-water, a. sapor maris, *Plin.*: v. PURGENT, SHARP, SOUR.

acrimonious, i.e. bitter or severe in temper or expression: 1. acerbus: an a. tongue, a. lingua, *Liv.*: on that day we found Curio a., so die a. habuimus Curionem, *Cic.* 2. amarum: old age makes me more a., amariorum me senectus facit, *Cic.*: a. words, dicta a., *Or.*: a. wit, a. sales, *Quint.*: v. BITTER. 3. asper, era, erum: a. savage, a. abusive orator, orator truculentus, a. maledicus, *Cic.*: a. Juno, a. Juno, *Virg.*: v. SEVERE, SEVERITY.

acrimony, acrimoniousness, i.e. bitterness or sharpness of temper or expression: 1. acerbitas: a. and plenty of wit, acerbitas et abunde salis, *Quint.*: acerbity I approve of: a. not by any means, severitatem probo: a. nullo modo, *Cic.* 2. amaritudo: the a. of the poems of Hipponax, Hipponacia carminum a., *Plin.*: v. BITTERNESS.

across: J. Prep.: 1. trans (with acc.): to lead a multitude of men a., the Rhine, hominum multitudinem t. Rhenum transducere, *Caes.*: they hasten a. the sea, t. mare currunt, *Hor.*: to purchase gardens a. the Tiber, t. Tiberim hortos parare, *Cic.* 2. transversus (in agr. with that which crosses or is crossed): we saw Manilius walking a. the forum, Manilius nos vidimus transverso ambulante foro, *Cic.*: I come now to that line which is written a. at the end of your letter, nunc venio ad transversum illum extremae epistolae tuae versiculum, *Cic.*: he will make a black mark upon the unpolished verses by drawing his pen across them, versibus incomptis allinet atrum transverso calamo signum, *Hor.* II. A d v.: 1. transversus (in

agr. with the subs. to which it refers): to carry a moat a., transversam fossam duocere, *Caes.*: to rush a. against (fig.), transversus incurere, *Cic.* V.p.p. as adv. phrase, in transversum (cf. in obliquum, obliquely, q. v.): a peninsula stretching a. in the form of a sword, peninsula ad formam gladii in tr. porrecta, *Plin.*: the stone is marked a. with a white line, gemma in tr. alba linea praecingitur, *Plin.*: also poet. transversa: v. ATHWART. 2. trans, in comp. with a verb: sa, to go a., transire, transgredi, etc.: for which see TO GO, etc.

acrostic, i.e. a poem in which the first letter of every line being taken forms the name of a person or thing: no Latin word: ea quae acrostichis dictur, *Cic.* Div. 2, 54, 111.: *Suet.* Gr. 6, appears to use parastichis, *Idis.* f. in the same sense: versus quorum primae litterae sensum reddunt, *Aug.*: to make out or read an acrostic, litteras, quae sunt in capitibus omnium versuum, connectere, *Aug.*

act (v.): A. Intrans. 1. To be active: ago, egi, actum, 3: there is one time for acting, another for rest, aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, *Cic.*: Maecenas was a man who knew how to act, erat M. agendi sciens, *Vell.* II. To conduct oneself, behave: 1. ago: see act handsomely towards them, praeclare cum his agimus, *Cic.*: with acc. to denote the character in which a person acts: to act as a friend, amicum a., *Tac.*: to act as a subordinate, ministrum a., *Suet.* Also with refl. pron.: to act haughtily, ferociter se a., *Tac.*: *Sall.* 2. facio, feci, factum, 3 (esp. with adv.): to act well or ill, recte aut perperam f., *Cic.*: Licinius a.d. like a gentleman in coming to me, fecit humiliter L. quod ad me venit, *Cic.*: v. TO DO. 3. gero, gessi, gestum, 3 (with refl. pron.): to act honourably, honeste se g., *Cic.*: to act as a citizen, se pro civile g., *Cic.*: to act shamefully upon an embassy, turpiter in legatione se g., *Plin.*: v. TO BEHAVE ONESELF. Phr.: to act in such a way that, committere ut (also with inf. poen.): it is not like me to act as to seem to have been negligent in correspondence, non est meum committere ut in scribendo negligens fuisse videar, *Cic.*: *Caes.*: to act cruelly towards any one, crudeliter in aliquem consilere, *Liv.*: *Sall.*: to act under the influence of passion and anger, cupidine atque iragassari, *Sall.*: *Tac.* (v. TO PROCEED). III. To perform on the stage: in scena esse, *Cic.*: in scenam prodire (the latter strictly to appear upon the stage): *Nep.* Pref. 5: *Suet.* (agere alone is simply to deliver, whether of an actor or an orator). Phr.: Domitian forbade players to act in public, D. interdixit histrionibus scenam, *Suet.*: to act and gesticulate upon the stage, gestum agere in scena, *Cic.* Or. 2, 57: v. INFR. (trans.). IV. Of medicine: v. TO OPERATE.

Trans.: to sustain a certain part, on the stage or fig.: 1. ago, egi, actum, 3: to act a comedy, comediam a., *Pl.*: to act the principal part, primas partes a., *Tor.* (v. PART): Laberius acted his own farce, Laberius mimum suum egit, *Suet.* Hence fig.: to act the part of a principal or subordinate, principem, ministrum a., *Suet.*: *Tac.*: v. SUPR. (intrans.). To act frequently, acitilo, 1: Aeschines, when a young man, had often acted tragedies, Aeschines adulescens tragodias acitaverat, *Cic.* ap. *Aug.*: Valens often acted farces, Valens mimos acitavit, *Tac.*: v. TO PLAY. 2. sustineo, tuiui, tentum, 2: I act three parts all alone, tres personas unus a., *Cic.*: *Suet.*

act (sub.): 1. The thing done: 1. factum: he is not only innocent of the act, but free from even the suspicion of being accessory to it, non modo a facto sed etiam a conscientiae suspitione abest, *Cic.*: I am glad that my act is approved by you, meum factum abs te probari gaudeo, *Caes.* ap. *Cic.*: illustrious and glorious acts, facta illustria et gloriosa, *Cic.*: v. ACTION, DEED, EXPLOIT. 2. acta, orum (esp. acts of public functionaries or which partook of a public character): and do ye, who are overturning Caesar's laws, defend his acts? et vos acta Caesaris defenditis qui leges ejus everit? *Cic.*: the acts of your tribuneship, acta tui tribunatus, *Cic.*: plans first, then acts, afterwards results, consilia prima, deinde acta, postea eventus, *Cic.* 3. actio (chiefly of official proceedings): the acts of the tribunes, actiones tribunorum, *Caes.*: *Liv.*: v. PROCEEDINGS. 4. actus, us (rare): v. ACTION. Phr.: our friends the Stoics deny that to flee is the act of a wise man, Stoici nostri negant fugere sapientia, *Cic.*: for me now to inquire closely into these things is the act of an unreasonable father, nunc me exquirere iniqui patris est, *Ter.*: to commit hostile acts, hostilia facere, *Sall.*: Indulmarius was caught in the very act of crossing the river, in ipso fluminis vado Indulmarius deprehensus est, *Caes.*: when the soldiers were in the very act of scaling the walls, cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros miles evaderet, *Liv.* (the esset is impera). An act of parliament (v. PARLIAMENT): the acts of the Apostles, acta Apostolorum, *Vulg.* II. A division of a drama: actus, us: the fourth act, quartus actus, *Cic.*: let not a play either close before or extend beyond the fifth act, neve minor nevis quinto proditor acti fabula, *Hor.* Fig.: the last act of life, extremus actus actus, *Cic.*

action: 1. The putting forth of power or exercise of faculty: 1. actio, omis, f.: to direct the gods of motion and of divine a., spoliare deos motu et a. divina, *Cic.*: the a. of the body, a. corporis, *Cic.*: vital a., vitae a., *Cic.*: in undertaking every a. three things are to be observed, in omni a. suscipienda tria sunt tenenda, *Cic.* Hence of definite things done: a. right or honourable, a. rectae, honestae, *Sall.* 2. actus, us: a head liable to tremble with the least a., caput in quantocunque a. tremulum, *Suet.*: to die in a., in actu mori, *Sen.*: to be engaged in some kind of a., in aliquo a. esse, *Lact.* Hence of particular a.s.: good and bad a.s., recti pravi a., *Cic.* (but the reading is doubtful, and no other example of such usage appears to occur in *Cic.*): *Sil.*: *Claud.* II. Something done: v. DEED, ACT, CONDUCT. III. In works of art: esp. dramas: actio: the play has much a., fabula multas actiones habet, *Cic.* IV. Gesticulation in the delivery of a speech: 1. actio: a. is a kind of bodily speech, est a. quasi sermo corporis, *Cic.*: varied and vehement a., full of spirit, a. vari, vehementes, plena spiritus, *Cic.* 2. actus, us: *Quint.*: *Suet.* V. A course of legal proceedings, or the right to institute them: 1. actio: to bring an a. against any one, a. aliquid intendere, *Cic.*: *Quint.*: a. inferre cum aliquo, *Dig.*: to arrange the proceedings of an a. (as an advocate), a. instituire, *Cic.*: an a. for personal injuries, a. injuriarum, *Cic.*: an a. for theft, a. furti, etc.: to allow an a. (of the praetor), a. dare, *Cic.*: to name the kind of a. (which was done by the plaintiff), a. edere, *Ulp.*: to have a right of a. (in case of injury), habere actionem, *Cic.* Actio sometimes means "a formula of action": *Cn. Flavius, a scribe, made the fasti publici, and drew up the forms of actions, Cn. Flavius, scribe, fastos proventus actionesque composuit, Cic.*: v. CAUSE, SUIT. 2. dica (dici): only of an action in a Greek court of law): to bring an a. against any one, aliquid dicam scribere, *Cic.*: *Ter.*: d. aliquid subscribere, *Pl.*: d. aliquid impingere, *Ter.* NOTE: The word is used by *Cic.* in speaking of a Sicilian court, and by the comic writers with reference to those of Greece. Phr.: To bring an action: 1. ago, egi, actum, 3: esp. with lege: to bring an a. at law for an inheritance, a. lege in hereditatem, *Cic.*

to bring an a. on an agreement, ex sponso v. Cic.: to bring an a. at civil law, ex jure civili a. Cic. 2. Item, actionem intendo, etc.: v. LAWSTIR, and *supr.* (V.).

VI. An engagement, battle: q. v. **actionable:** 1. *cytus rei actio est: I enquire whether this is a. or not, quæro si tunc aliqua hujus rei a. an nulla?* Cic.: v. ACTION (V. 1). 2. *obnoxius* (only of persons): *my conduct is a. under the Aquilian law, ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum*, Dig.

active: 1. *Pull of action: of a nature to exert power:* 1. *actiōus:* *virtus est a., virtus a. est*, Cic.: a. life, a. vita, Cic. 2. *actīvus:* a. philosophy (opp. to that which is purely contemplative or theoretical), a. philosophia, Sen.: Quint.: *ut a. agere*, v. TO ACT (I. 1.). 2. *Capable of quick movement:* 1. *Aliscar, cris, cre: he viad with the a. in leaping, with the swift in running*, cum aliscibus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Sall. ap. Veg. (in this sense: v. CHEERFUL, BRISK).

2. *Agilis, v:* an a. right hand, a. dextra, Stat.: *v. a. goddess* (I. e. *Diana*), a. dea, Ov.: v. AGILE, KINABLE. 3. *Impiger, gra, grum:* a. with one's hand, I. manu, Tac.: Cic. 4. *Fig. of activity of mind: vegetus: nor could the mind which is so (essentially) a. lie sunk in the blood, nec tam v. mens in sanguine demersa jaceat*, Cic.: an a. soul in a lively bosom, v. Ingenium in vivo pectore, Liv. 5. *Rusy, industrius:* 1. *Impiger, gra, grum:* a. service in the field, I. milita, Liv.: a. tongues, sluggish souls, I. lingue, ignavi animi, Sall.: with a gen.: a. in the field, I. militie, Tac. 2. *Agilis, v:* anon I became an a. man, nunc a. fio (I. e., a man of action), Hor.: *the mind is by nature a., natura animus a. est*, Sen. 3. *Acet, acris, acre:* a. in the transaction of affairs (said of Caesar), in in rebus gerendis, Cael. ap. Cic.: the c. husbandman, a. agricola, Virg.: v. KEEN, VIGOROUS. 4. *Gnavus or nāvus:* an a. and industrius man, homo gn. et industrius, Cic.: a. farmers, gn. aratores, Cic. 5. *Operosus:* a. old age, o. senectus, Cic. 6. *Industrius:* peace keeps the a. and the inactive upon an equality, industrius aut ignavus pax in æquo tenet, Tac.: Cic. Phr.: *to take a man away from a. life*, a. rebus gerendis abstrahere, advocare, Cic.: *to be ever a., semper agere et moliri aliquid*, Cic.: *to be more a., plus agere*, Cic. NOTE. Impiger signifies readiness to undertake; agilis, busy activity; acer, keenness and vigour of enterprise; gnavus and industrius, activity in general as opp. to indolence; operosus, a disposition to undertake many works: v. also VIGOROUS. Join: acer et diligens: acer et industrius: gnavus et industrius, experientissimus et diligentissimus: vigilans et industrius, Cic. [V. Gram. t. t.: active verbs, agentia verba: to employ active verbs instead of those which have the passive form, pro verbis habentibus patienti figuram agentia ponere, Gell.: verba activa, Charis.]

actively: 1. *Impigrē:* to move a., I. se movere, Liv.: a. to prepare for war, I. parare bellum, Liv.: Sall. 2. *Gnaviter or nāviter:* to carry on war a., gn. bellum gerere, Liv. 3. *Strēnuē:* v. VIGOROUSLY. Phr.: *not less a., non* or *haud segnius:* the townspeople none the less a. prepared for war, oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall.: Liv. **activity:** 1. *Disposition or tendency to move and be in quick action* (cf. ACTIVE, II.). 1. *Agilitas:* v. AGILITY. 2. *Mobilitas:* an animal of the most swift a., animal celerrima m., Cic.: the a. of cavalry, n. equitum, Cæsar. 3. *Actual motion, agilitas:* the a. and movement of the tongue, a. et motus lingue, Cic.: the soul can never be free from a. and motion, animus a. et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, Cic. 7b. *in a state of a., agitari, moveri*, Cic.: v. MOTION. 3. *Industry*

and energy: 1. *Industria:* to fit out ships with the greatest a., naves summa l. armare, Cæsar: the a. of Domitius saved Cassius, Cassio l. Domitii salutem attulit, Cæsar: a. on a journey, itineris l. Suet. 2. *Gnavitas* (or *nāv.*): your a. for the public good, tua in rempublicam gn. Cic.: With great a., strenue, impigre, etc.: v. ACTIVELY. **actor:** 1. *One who acts:* actor: a. speaker of words and an a. of things, orator verborum actorque rerum, Cic.: v. DOER. 2. *A performer of plays:* 1. actor (which also denotes a pleader, etc., and should not be used unless it is clear from the context that a stage-actor is meant): good poets and diligent a.s are wont to be most careful in the last act, poetæ boni et a. industrii in extremo actu diligentissimi esse solent, Cic.: a first-rate a., a. summus, Cic.: to tolerate bad a.s on the stage, in theatro malos a. perpeti, Cic.: Hor. Also a. scenicus, Quint. 2. *Histrion, ōnis, m.* (used of all kinds of theatrical performers: v. INF. 5): as to the a. a certain delivery, to the dancer a certain movement is assigned, ut histrionum actio, saltatorum motus certus est datus, Cic.: to hiss an a. off the stage, h. exhibilare, explodere, Cic.: a miserable a., pessimus h., Cic.: an a. of tragedies or comedies, comediarum aut tragoediarum h., Plin. 3. *Idiotus* and *lūdus, ōnis, m.* (an inferior kind of dancing player): Liv.: Cic. 4. *An actor in a tragedy:* tragoedus, m.: the orator needs the voice of a tragic a., vox tragoedum est requirendus (orator), Cic.: Hor. 5. *An actor in a comedy:* cōmœdus, m.: the man who was not even reckoned among the worst of theatrical performers, became the first of comic a.s, qui ne in novissimis erat histrionibus, ad primos venit cōmœdos, Cic. 6. *Mimus, f.* *mima:* only used of performers in pantomime: Cic.: Ov. 7. *Artifex scœnicus:* Sen.: Gell.

actress: NOTE. As females were not employed in the Roman regular drama, there is no word exactly suitable: *mima* signifies a low kind of theatrical dancer and pantomimic performer: *scœnica* (for scœnica mulier) occurs in Cod. Justin. *Lūdula* (Juv.: Mart.) is apparently equiv. to *mima*. **actual:** v. REAL, TRUE. **actuality:** metaphys. t. l., opp. to **POTENTIALITY:** actus, ūs (ἐντελέχεια, Arist.): Apul. **actually:** re verā, v. REALLY, TRULY. **actuary:** *actiliarius (prop. a sort of book-keeper or registrar): Cod. Just. **actuate:** mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2: impello, pūli, pulsus, 3: v. TO MOVE, IMPULS, INDUCE, INFLUENCE. **acumen:** v. ACUTENESS.

acute: 1. *Lit. sharp, pointed* (q. v.): obsol. except in phr. *acute angle*, acutus angulus, Plin. 2. *Fig. of the senses: sharp, penetrating:* 1. *Acet, acris, acre:* very a. vision, visus acerrimus, Plin.: Quint.: Cic. 2. *Acūtus:* as a scent, a. nares, Hor. 3. *Of the intellect: shrewd, penetrating:* 1. *Acūtus:* a man a. rather than learned, homo a. magis quam eruditus, Cic. Very a., pērcūtus: a very a. speech, p. oratio, Cic.: v. SHREWD, SUBTLE, NICE. 2. *Acet:* a man of a. intellect, vir a. ingenio, Cic.: v. KEEN. 3. *Argūtus:* an a. speaker, a. orator, Cic.: very a. sayings, argutissima dicta, Cic. 4. *Subtilis:* an a. judge, judgment, s. iudex, iudicium, Cic.: Hor.: v. SUBTLE, NICE. 5. *Perspicax* (seeing acutely): you know how a. your father is in seeing these things, patrem novisti, ad has res quam p. sit, Ier. Join: acutus et perspicax: homo est acutus et multum providens: acuta atque subtilia, Cic. NOTE. Acutus is opposed to *hebes*. Phr.: an a. old man (*leopos*), emunctæ naris senex, Phædr.: Hor. [V. Of a disease: severe, painful: 1. Acūtus: an a. disease, a. morbus, Cels. 2. Acet: very a. pain, dolor acerrimus, Cic.: V. In music and grammar:

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acute: a very a. sound, acutissimus sonus, Cic.: an a. accent, accentus a., Gram.: the circumflex, a., and grave tones, sonus inflexus, a., gravis, Cic.

acutely: 1. *Physically:* acutē: to sound a., a. sonare, Cic.: 2. *Fig.:* 1. *Acūtē:* to think very a., acutissime cogitare, Cic.: very acutely, pērcūtē: to be very a. affected, pērcutē moveri, Cic. 2. *Acūtē:* a young man not a. intelligent, adolescens non a. intelligent, Cic. 3. *Argūtē:* to speak skillfully and a., callide a. que dicere, Cic.: to argue most a. about very difficult subjects, argutissime disputare de rebus difficillimis, Cic.: v. KEENLY, SUBTLY.

acuteness: 1. *Physical:* of the senses: 1. *Acies, ū, f.* (esp. of the eyes): to sharpen the a. of the eyes, a. oculorum exacuere, Cic.: Plin. 2. *Acūmen, ūnis, n.*: to be racked with a. of pain, dolorum acuminibus tortari, Arnob. (rare in this sense). 3. *Expr. by adj. or phr.:* as, on account of the a. of the pain, propter acutos dolores (v. ACUTE): when the a. of pain comes on, dolorum cum admoventur faces, Cic. 2. *Of the intellect:* 1. *Acies:* to study something with all the a. of the intellect, omni a. ingenii contemplari aliquid, Cic. 2. *Acūmen:* the a. of intellect, ingeniorum acumen, Cic. 3. *Subtilitas:* a. of opinions, s. sententiarum, Cic.: that a. which they call *Attic*, ea s. quam Atticam appellant, Cic.: Tac.: v. KEENNESS, SHREWDNESS. 4. *Expr. by adj., etc.:* comp. *supr.* (I. *fin.*): a person remarkable for his a., vir naris emunctæ, Hor.

adage: adāgium: Gell.: v. PROVERB, SAYING. **adamant:** 1. *Lit. magnet, diamond:* q. v. 2. *Fig.:* something hard and indestructible: adāmas, anlīs, m.: to make an impression upon a. (as we say, to melt a heart of stone), voce movere adamantæ, Mart.: Virg.: Ov. **adamantine:** 1. *Adamantēus:* Ov. 2. *Adamantinus:* Lucr.: Hor.: Plin.

adapt: 1. *accommodō, i* (with *ad*): v. TO ACCOMMODATE. 2. *componō, pōsi, pōitum, 3:* to a. the mind to all circumstances, animum ad omnes casus c., Quint.: Tac.: Plin. Phr.: to a. oneself to another's pleasure, se ad alius arbitrium, voluntatem, convertere, fingere, Cic. **adaptation:** accommodatō: eloquence is the a. of suitable words and sentiments to the line of argument, eloquentia est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem a., Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9. (Or *expr.* by part of verb: as, by the a. of words to the subject, verbis ad res accommodandis: v. TO ADAPT).

adapted: 1. *accommodātus* (with *ad* or *dat.*): a speech a. to persuade, oratio ad persuadendum a., Cic.: v. FIT, *adj.* (5). 2. *accommodōus* (with *dat.*): rare: a. railway a. for stratagem, vallis a. fraudi, Virg. 3. *aptus* (usu. with *ad* or *dat.*): a place better a. for ambushes, locus ad insidias aptior, Cic.: what is true, straightforward, and sincere is best a. to man's nature, quod verum, simplex, sincerumque est, id est naturæ hominis aptissimum, Cic.: I have a hand a. to spin wool, est mihi quæ lanæ molliat apta manus, Ov.: v. FIT (*adj.*). 4. *ingeniōsus:* naturally adapted (with *dat.* or *ad*; poet.): a land naturally a. for the cultivator, terra l. colenti, Ov.: land naturally a. for corn, I. ad segetes ager, Ov.: v. SUITABLE.

add: to put or join to, whether arithmetically or otherwise: 1. *addo, didi, ditum, 3* (with *acc.* and *dat.*, or *ad*): to ascertain a balance by adding and subtracting, addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqui summa fiat, Cic.: to these he adds a few horsemen, his paucos addit equites, Cæsar: they add this toil to their daily labours, hunc laborem ad quotidianā opera addebant, Cæsar: Cic.: hence of speech: he add

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that he did not dare to add contrary to the law, adebat se contra legem facere non audent, Cic.: he offered his sword, adding 'that it was sharper,' obtulit gladium, addito 'acutioris esse,' Tac.: or of thought: add to this the ravaging of the lands, adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 2. adficio, fecti, fectum, 3 (with dat., or ad; also in acc. and acc.): to add a province to the empire, a provinciam imperio, Justin.: Cic.: to his warlike renown he added the glory of genius, ad bellicam laudem, Ingenii gloriam adiecit, Cic.: to a sulphur to water, a. sulfur aquae, Cels.: also of speech, like addo (fin.): he added that there was poison in the man's house, adiecit in domo ejus venenum esse, Tac. 3. adjungo, xi, ctum, 3 (with dat. or acc.): to a. this one thing (in treating of a subject), hoc unum a., Nep.: he added all Cilicia to the empire of Rome, totam ad imperium P. R. adjunxit Ciliciam, Cic.: to a. craft to force (the sword), astus a. ferro, Sil. 4. subdico, fecti, etc. (to a. to what has been said): and he added a reason for so thinking, et cur sic opinetur rationem a., Cic.: he added that the Pompeians were urged on by Sulla, subiecit Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsos, Cic. 5. astruo (late), xi, ctum, 3 (with dat.): chiefly in late authors: to a. to the edict of another, a. aliquid edicto alterius, Plin. Pan.: to a. to the glory of a man, aliquid gloriæ a. aliquid, Vell. 6. affingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (with dat.): i. e., to a. in forming, as one who moulds a figure: to the one (pupil) he added only, from the other he pruned (lit. filed) away, alteri tantum affinxit, alteri limavit, Cic.: it is by small moments that nature adds changes, or takes away, parvis momentis natura aut aff., aut mutat, aut detrahit, Cic. Hence esp. of adding something by way of invocation: I will give you to understand what misconception has added (to the facts), faciam ut intelligatis quid error affinxerit, Cic.: to a. to reports, addere et aff. rumoribus (foll. by acc. and inf.), Caes. 7. subjungo: v. to subjungo. Phr.: to add one's name to a letter, nomen epistolæ ascribere, Cic.: to a. the copy of a letter (to one you are writing), exemplum litterarum (alicujus) subscribere, infra scribere, Cic.: v. also, to add.

added, to be: accedo, cessi, 3 (with ad, dat., or adverb): a depend. clause is connected by quod or ut, the former being foll. by indic., the latter by subj.: to the highest degree of virtue nothing can be added, ad virtutis summam nihil accedere potest, Cic.: Cato declared that the only persons whom he did not envy were those to whose dignity nothing or not much could be added, Cato declaravit his se solis non invidere quibus nihil aut non multum ad dignitatem posset accedere, Cic.: to these were added eighteen ships, huc accedebant octo decim nares, Caes.: to this it was added that Hortensius came into the theatre, accessit huc quod in theatrum Hortensius introiit, Caes., ap. Cic.: to this it was added that there was no hope, eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, Liv.

adder: 1. cōlāber, bri, m.: Virg.: Ov. A female adder, cōlūbra: Hor.: Plin. 2. vipēra: Prop.: Virg.: Hor. adder-stone: schistē, ae, m.: Plin. addict: to devote (oneself): v. to devote; give up (li.). Chiefly in pass. and in bad sense, as, to be added to gluttony, ventri deditum (esse), Sall. Phr.: to become added, or to a. oneself to disgraceful crimes (lit. to plunge into them), se in flagitia ingurgitare, Cic.: v. to plunge.

addicted: deditus (with dat.): a disposition a. to lust, animus libidini a., Cic.: a. to sensual pleasures, corporis gaudiis a., Sall.: v. devoted.

addition: 1. The act of adding numerically or otherwise: 1. Expr. by inf. and ger. of verbs given under add (q. v.), as, addition and subtraction are different, addit est numero ad-

dere, aliud detrāhere, etc. 2. accessio: the a. of a few years, accessio paucorum annorum, Cic.: also of the thing added: an a. to a tax, a. decumae, Cic. 3. adiectio: heat is not aided by the a. of heat, calor non adjuvatur adiectione caloris, Sen. Also of the thing added: the power of Rome was increased by the a. of the Alban people, Romana res adiectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 4. The thing added (v. also supr. 2, 3): 1. additamentum: an a. of enemies, a. inimicorum, Cic. 2. appendix, lcia, f.: the small a. of the Etruscan war, exigua a. Etrusci belli, Liv. Phr. An a. in writing, ascriptio: Cic.: in addition to, praeter: v. RESINAE.

additional: additicius: Cato thinks that the intercalary month is a. Cato put mensem intercalarem a. esse, Cels. Dig.

added-egg: ovum irritum, arinum, et sēphyrum: Plin.: abortivum ovum, Mart.

addle-headed: inānis, vānus: v. SILLY, FOOLISH.

address (verb): 1. To direct discourse either spoken or written to any one: 1. addō, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (with ad or acc.): to address any one in writing, per epistolam aliqueum a., Pl.: I remember that certain persons added me, ad me addire quodam memini, Cic.: to a. the gods, deos a., Cic. 2. affāri, fātus, i (v. to SPEAK TO): to a. any one by name, aliqueum nomine a., Cic.: we a. Vesta in prayer, precando affamur Vestam, Ov. 3. alloquor, lōcūtus, 3 (v. to SPEAK TO): to a. a person mildly, hominem blande a., Ter.: he added the senate in a set speech, senatum composita oratione allocutus est, Tac. 4. appello, i (v. to ACCOST): with what countenance shall I address my father? quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter.: he added the ambassadors too haughty, legatos superbus appellavit, Cic. 5. cōmpello, i (v. to ACCOST): to address in song, carmine c., Cat. 6. aggrēssor, gressus, 3 (usu. with some defining word): why should not I, a. this man about her? quin ego hunc a. de illa? Pl.: to a. any one, aliqueum dictis a., Virg.: Tac. 7. To write a direction upon a letter, etc.: inscribo, ascripi, scriptum, 3: the boy read a letter added to his father, puer legit epistolam inscriptam patri, Cic.: I will thank you to cause to be conveyed to M. Curius the small parcel which is added to him, tu fasciculum qui est M. Curio inscriptus velum cures ad eum perferendum, Cic. Phr.: I had added (strictly, given, i. e. to the letter-carrier) a letter to you about Dionysius, litteras ad te de Dionysio dedidimus, Cic.

address (subs.): 1. A speaking to: 1. alloquium: a gentle a., lene a., Liv. 2. affātus, ūs: Virg. 3. allocūtio: Plin.: Suet. (esp. a consolatory address): Cat.: Sen. 4. A document drawn up to be laid before some person or persons in authority: 1. libellus, l, m.: Atticus drew up an a., and gave it me to present to Caesar, Atticus l. composuit, eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, Cic.: v. PETITION.

2. cōdicillus, l, m. (usu. in pl.): to petition for anything by an a., precari aliquid per cōdicillos, Tac. 3. Manner of speaking to or behaving before others: Phr.: to be a person of good a., omni vita atque victu excultum atque expoliturum esse, Cic. (v. REFINED): to have no a., inhumanum esse; urbanitatis expertem esse: in common vitæ et vulgari hominum consuetudine habetum esse ac rudem, Cic.: communis sensu plane carere, Hor.: v. REFINED, RUDE.

4. Tact, dexterity: q. v. 5. In pl.: a.s. of courtship: only in plur. to pay one's a.s.: pēto: v. to COURT. 6. The inscription on a letter: inscriptio: the a. of a letter, epistolæ inscriptio (gen. term, including all kinds of inscriptions: q. v.) Phr.: The greater part of your letters only announced to me your a., verna-

que (epistolæ) tantummodo mihi nuntiabant ubi eses, Cic.: I see that your a. in travelling is altogether uncertain, loca et itinera tua nihil habere certi video, Cic.

adduce: to bring forward witnesses or testimony: 1. do, dēdi, dātum, dare: when I shall a. witnesses from Sicily, let him select whom he pleases, cum testes ex Sicilia dabo, quem volet, eligat, Cic.: to a. witnesses of each fact, testes in singulas res d., Cic. 2. prōdūco, xi, ctum, 3: to a. witnesses before the jury, testes ad iudices p., Cic. 3. prōferō, fēli, lātum, irr.: I will a. witnesses, proferam testes, Cic.: to a. evidence, testimonia p., Nep. Phr.: they a. many things as probable proofs against that view, multa in eam partem probabiliter argumentantur, Cic.: v. TO ALLEGE, BRING FORWARD, CITE, QUOTE. adept (subs.): antistes, alitēs (fig.): v. MASTER.

adequacy: v. SUFFICIENCY. adequate: 1. idoneus: v. FIT, SUITABLE. 2. satis (adv.: of quantity deemed sufficient): to keep possession of the harbour with such garrison as he thought a., cum eo praesidio caes. a. esse arbitrabatur portum tenere, Caes.: an a. supply of fodder, pabuli a. magna copia, Caes. 3. aptus (v. FIT): settling out with an a. army, profectus a. exercitū, Liv.: an ancestral estate with a. household goods, avitis apto cum lare fundus, Hor. 4. dignus (meet, worthy): an a. punishment, d. poena [pro factis]. Sall. Cat. 51, ad init.: Virg. Aen. I, 600. 5. hr.: to be a. to the bearing of a burden, oneri ferendo esse, Liv.

adequately: v. SUFFICIENTLY.

adhere: 1. To stick or cling to; whether lit. or fig.: 1. haerere, haesi, haesum, 2 (usu. with in and abl.; abl. alone; or dat.): the shoe as to the foot, in pede calcus h., Hor.: foot as to foot, and man to man in serried array, h. pede pes, densusque viro vir, Virg.: the wreath as to the head, h. capiti corona, Hor. Fig.: all the blame as to you, in te omnis h. culpa, Ter. 2. cōhaerere, 2 (constr. same as haerere, or aboli): pearls a. to shells, margaritae in conchis, Plin.: she ad to the rock, scopulo cōhaesit, Ov.: the universe as so fitly together, mundus ita apte c., Cic.: v. TO COHERE. 3. inhaerere, 2 (with ad and acc.; or as haerere): to a. to rocks (as shell-fish), ad saxa inh., Cic.: the poisoned tunic had added to his entrails, tincta tunica visceribus (also in visceribus) inhaeserat, Cic. NOTE. In addition to the above we have the inceptive haerescere (rare), cōhaerescere, inhaerescere (only in imperf. tenses), with same construction and sense as the above: as, the atoms a. together, atomi cōhaerescunt inter se, Cic.: phlegm a.ing to the throat, pituita in gula cōhaerescens, Plin.: v. TO CLING TO. 4. To remain attached to, to abide by: 1. manēre, mansi, mansum, 2 (with in and abl.): if they would a. to what had been agreed upon, si in eo manerent quod convenisset, Caes.: to adhere to an opinion, in sententia m., Cic.: to a. to the truth, in veritate m., Cic. (also veritate retinere, Cic.) 2. sto, stēti, stātum, 1 (with in or abl.): we must adhere to what has been decided, stare oportet in eo quod sit judicatum, Cic.: to adhere to agreements, conventis stare, Cic.: v. TO STAND TO OR BY; ATTACH ONESELF.

adhere together: cōhaerere, cōhaerere: v. TO ADHERE (2).

adherence: v. ADHESION.

adherent: 1. assecia (nda), m. (usu. with an implication of contempt): he had bestowed the tetrarchy upon some a., I know not whom, tetrarchiam assecine nescio cui dederat, Cic. 2. assectator: some old a., quidam vetus a., Cic.: an auditor and a. of Protagoras, auditor a.que Protagorae, Gell. 3. fautor: an a. of the nobility, nobilitatis f., Cic. 4. cliens, entis: Caes.: Tac.: v. DEPENDENT. Phr.: 13

those as of Plato and Aristotle, illi a Platone et Aristotele, Cic.: the as of Sulla, faventes Sullae partibus, Vell.: to be the as of any one, stare ab aliquo, Cic.: v. FOLLOWER, SUPPORTER.

adhesion: 1. Lit.: sticking to: adhaesus, ūs, m. (very rare): the a. of dust, a. pulveris, Lucr. Better expr. by ger., etc. of verb (v. TO ADHARE): as, to be fastened to or grow into anything by a. *adhaerens affligi, inolecere, etc. 2. Fig.: attachment to a person or party: Phr.: he gave in his a. to the party of Vespasian, in partes Vespasiani transgressus est, transiit, Tac. (v. TO GO OVER): to give in one's a. to the party of the optimates, optimatum partes sequi, Liv. Ep.: one who has given in his a. to no philosophical sect, nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor.

adhesive: 1. tēnax, ācis: a. wax, cera t., Virg.: a very a. soil, tenacissimum solum, Plin. 2. glutinosus, v. GLUTINOUS.

adhesiveness: 1. lentor, lentitās: v. GLUTINOSUS. 2. tēnācia: perh. not found in this precise sense: but v. ADHESIVE: Cic. uses the word of the grasping power of talons. 3. tēnax natura: v. NATURE. Phr.: a substance possessed of the greatest a., res omnium tenacissima, Plin.

adiēu: āvē, salvē, vāls: v. FAREWELL.

adient: 1. finitimus, confinis: v. BORDERING. 2. confines, entis: that part of Cappadocia which is a. to Cilicia, Cappadociae pars ea quae cum Cilicia c. est, Cic. 3. subjectus (lit. lying under): a. some of the earth a. to the north, cingulus terrae a. aquiloni, Cic.: a brook a. to Scipio's camp, rivus castris Scipionis a., Caes.: Liv. 4. vicinus: v. NEIGHBOURING. 5. contiguus: v. BORDERING. To be a., adiacēo (with dat.; ad and acc.; or acc. alone): the Tuscan territory is a. to the Roman, a. ager Tuscus Romano, Liv.: the nations which are a. to that sea, gentes quae mare illud a., Nep.: to be a. to the Syrtis, ad Syrtim a., Mela: v. TO BORDER ON; ADJOIN.

adjective: 1. adjectivum nomen, Prisc. 2. adjectivum, Macr. 3. appōellum, Quint.

adjectively: ut appōellum pro appōello: the word is used a., *vocabulum pro appposito ponitur.

adjoin: 1. Trans.: v. TO JOIN TO. 2. Intrans.: chiefly in part. adjoining (q. v.). To adjoin, adiacēo: v. ADJACENT (fin.): v. TO BORDER ON.

adjoining: 1. adjunctus (with dat. or absol.): the windpipe has its entrance a. the roots of the tongue, aspera arteria ostium habet a. linguae radicibus, Cic.: an island a. the town, insula a. oppido, Nep.: a. farms, praedia a., Cic. 2. conjunctus (with dat. or absol.): a region a. the ocean, regio oceano c., Hirt.: dwelling-houses a. the wall, tecta c. muro, Liv. 3. contiguus: they lived in a. houses, c. tenere domos, Ov.: Tac. 4. applicatus, appōellus (with dat.): strictly, leaning against: Leucas a. a hill, L. collis applicata, Liv.: a sweet-smelling-chamber a. the bedroom, appōellum cubiculo hypocaustum, Plin. 5. appōellus (with dat.): the tenth region of Italy a. the Adriatic sea, decima regio Italiae Adriatico mari a., Plin.: Tac. 6. confinis: v. BORDERING.

adjourn: A. Trans.: 1. amplio, i (only of legal cases): the law gives a power of adjourning (the cause), lex ampliandi facit potestatem, Cic.: to a man's case, aliquem a., Cic. (also comprehending to a. an accused person to the third day: Cic.). 2. differo, distūlo, dilātum, i: let us a. the other subjects till to-morrow, reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic.: to a. (in the senate) the consideration of the Campanians' case, Campanos dif., Liv. 26, 33. 3. prōfero, i: the matter was a. for a year, res in annum prolata, Liv.: v. TO

PUT OFF, POSTPONE. B. Intrans.: Phr.: the council resolved to a. till the following day, *visum est concilio rem (integram) in crastinum differre, proferre (integram) would imply that the matter was not discussed at all on the first occasion).

adjournment: (Of a legal case): 1. ampliatio: Sen.: Ascon. ad Cic. (also comprehending, which was an a. of the accused person's case till the third day). 2. dilatio (gen. term): to beg for an a. of a case, d. petere, Suet.: Cic.: v. DELAY, POSTPONEMENT. Phr.: by the a. of the matter from day to day, *ex die in diem (item ex die, Liv.) rem differendo, proferendo: to oppose the a., *omitti ne aliquid differatur: during the time of the a. of the council, *concilio intermisso: dum concillium intermititur: v. TO ADJOURN.

adjudge: 1. addico, dixi, dictum, i: to a. a free person to slavery, liberum corpus in servitutum a., Liv. 2. ad-jūdo, i: no one doubted that the house had been a. to us, nemo dubitabat quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, Cic.: v. TO AWARD, DECREE, SENTENCE.

adjudicate: v. TO DECIDE, JUDGE. **adjudication:** 1. addictio: the a. and delivery of goods and possessions (estate), bonorum possessionumque a. et condonatio, Cic. 2. adjudicatio: Dig. 3. More usu. expr. by part. of verb: as, to set any one's a. at naught, aliquid rem judicatum irritam facere, Cic.: v. TO DECIDE, JUDGE.

adjoin: 1. adjungo: an a. of virtue, virtutis a., Cic. 2. accedio: Syphax an a. of the Punic war, Syphax a. Punici belli, Liv.: Plin. 3. appendix, icis, f.: v. APPENDAGE.

adjuration: i. e., appeal to an oath or some sacred thing: 1. obtestatio: it is my place to remember what (solemn) a. you charged me, mei officii est meminisse qua ob. mihi mandata, Cic.: to have recourse to prayers and a.s. in preces obque verti, Liv. 2. obsecratio: an a. of the judges by their dearest ties, o. iudicum per carissima pignora, Cic.: v. ENTREATY.

adjure: 1. obtestor, i: I a. you by all the gods to undertake the whole business, per omnes deos te obtestor ut totam rem suscipias, Cic.: I a. and implore all the gods, deos omnes implo-ro atque ob., Cic.: I beseech and a. you to show this man pity, oro obque vos ut misericordiam huic tribuatis, Cic. 2. obsecro, i: to entreat and a. any one, aliquem orare atque ob., Cic.: he o. d. him by the ashes of his departed brother, eum ob. per fratris sui mortui cineres, Cic. Note, obtestor and obsecro had both orig. a religious force, obtestor always retained this meaning, but obsecro freq. means simply to entreat: v. TO ENTREAT: often in combination with obtestor: as, id ut facias obtestor atque obsecro, Cic.

adjust: 1. To cause to fit, adapt: 1. apto, i (with dat.): to a. chains to the neck, vincula collo a., Ov.: to a. arrows to the string, sagittas nervo a., Virg. 2. concinno, i: to a. a robe, pallam c., Pl.: v. TO ARRANGE, FIT. 2. To settle (differences): q. v.

adjuster: v. ARRANGER.

adjustment: 1. compositio: the a. of things, rerum c., Cic. 2. structura: the a. of stones (in building), s. lapidum, Quint.: Cels.: the a. of the toga, togae s., Macr.: v. ARRANGEMENT, SETTLEMENT.

adjutancy: optōnātus, ūs: Cato: v. ADJUTANT.

adjutant: optio, ōnis, m. (This was the title of assistant officers appointed by the tribunes of the legion: *optiones ab optando appellati, quod antecessentibus aegritudine praepeditis, illi tantquam adoptati eorum atque vicarii solent universa curare, Veget. 2, 7): a. of the first legion, optio tribuni legionis primae, Inscr. We also find adjutor tribuni, Inscr.: while Kraft (s. v.) gives adjutor castrensis, after Wytenbach.

admeasurement: v. MEASURE, MEASUREMENT.

administer: 1. To manage, execute (q. v.): administrare, i: to a. public affairs, rempublicam a., Liv.: to a. the laws, leges a., Cic. 2. To dispense (justice): 1. reddo, didi, dictum, i: to a. justice, iura reddere, Liv.: jus reddere, Tac.: Suet. 2. dico, dixi, dictum, i: Volcatius as justice at Rome, Volcatius Romae jus d., Cic. 3. To cause to take (medicine): 1. do, dōdi, dictum, dāre: to a. medicine to one, medicamentum alicui d., Cic. 2. adhibeo, i: Hippocrates forbids us to a. medicine to those whose recovery is hopeless, desperatis Hippocrates vetat a. medicinam, Cic. 3. ingro, gessi, gestum, i (only with ref. to beasts: with acc. and ad.; acc. alone; or abl.): Plin.: Pall. 4. To cause to take (an oath): 1. adigo, ēgi, actum, i (with acc. of person and iurandum: this verb implies that the taking of the oath was compulsory): an oath being a. to all, omnibus iurandum adactis, Caes.: he a. d. an oath to the accomplices of his crime, ad iurandum populares sceleris sui adegit, Sall.: he a. d. an oath to the people, populum iurejurando adegit, Liv. 2. rōgi, i (with abl. sacramento): to a. an oath to soldiers, milites sacramento r., Caes.: Liv. V. Legal t. t.: to act as administrator (q. v.) of the property of an intestate person: prōcurator, i (f.): to a. an inheritance, hereditatem ab intestato p., cf. Cic. Att. 6, 9: to a. one's father, patri p., Scaev. VI. To supply or contribute to: q. v.

administration: 1. Execution, management: 1. administratio: the performance and a. of great affairs, rerum magnarum agitatio atque a., Cic.: the a. of public affairs, a. republicae, Cic. 2. cūra: the whole a. of public affairs, omnis c. rerum publicarum, Sall. 3. prōcuratio: the a. of public affairs, p. republicae, Cic. Phr.: to intrust the consuls with the entire a. of the state, consulis repubblicam permittere, Cic.: v. DIRECTION, MANAGEMENT. 2. The persons constituting the government of a country: v. GOVERNMENT (IV.). 3. Dispensation, distribution: Phr.: the a. of justice, iudicatio: I had finished the a. of justice, iudicacionem confeceram, Cic.: time is given in trials and the a. of justice, tempus in iudiciis ac foro datur, Quint.: Cic. 4. Legal t. t.: Phr.: to grant letters of a. to an intestate's estate, *permittere ut quis ab intestato heres fiat; s. bonis ab intestato succedat; jus bonorum ab intestato procurandorum alicui deferre: v. INTERSTATE.

administrative: Phr.: to possess a. ability, *in rebus ordinandis atque gerendis excellere: as a politician, *republicae administrandae peritum esse: the whole a. power is vested in the king, *tota potestas republicae administrandae regem penes est: a. reform, *rerum publicarum (or republicae) administrationis correctio: v. TO ADMINISTER.

administrator: 1. A manager. 2. Administrator: a general is an a. for carrying on war, imperator est a. belli gerendi, Cic. 2. prōcurator: the a. of a kingdom, regni p., Caes. 3. Legal t. t. a person empowered by letters of administration to manage and dispose of an estate: *procurator bonorum intestati; or ab intestato: v. INTERSTATE.

admirable: Deserving of admiration: 1. admirabilis: a man a. in oratory, a. in dicendo vir, Cic.: a. more a. speech, admirabilior oratio, Cic.: a. and exemplary wisdom, a. et singularis sapientia, Cic. 2. mirabilis (v. WONDERFUL): you have done greater and more a. things, majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. 3. admirandus: patient to an a. degree, patiens a. in modum, Nep.: v. WONDERFUL, EXCELLENT.

admirable (interj.): eugē! Pl.: Ter. **admirableness:** v. WONDERFULNESS, EXCELLENCE.

admirably: 1. admirabiliter: to

manage all things a., omnia a. administrare, Cic.: Asia has received us a., nos Asia accepit a., Cic. 2. praecellere: a status a. made of marble, simulacrum p. factum e marmore, Cic.: to say anything a., aliquid p. dicere, Cic.: v. EXCELLENTLY.

admiral: 1. praefectus classis, Cic.: Liv. 2. classi praepositus: Suet. Phr.: to appoint any one a., aliquem navibus praepone, Cic.; aliquem classi praeficere, Caes.: to be an a., classi praeesse, Suet.: lord high a., totti officio maritimo praepositus, Caes.: the office of a., *classis praefectura: the a.'s ship, praetoria navis, Liv.; imperatoria navis, Plin.

admiralty: i.e. the board of direction in naval affairs: il qui totti officio maritimo praepositus sunt (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 5). A board of two corresponding to our admiralty are designated by Livy, 9, 30, dum viri navales classes ornantes refectendaeque causa.

admiration: admiratio: those persons are objects of a. who are thought to surpass others in virtue, admiratione afficiuntur il qui antea ceteris virtute putantur, Cic.: justice procures a. (for those who display it), iustitia conficit a., Cic.: this excites very great a. in me, hoc mihi maximam a. movet, Cic.: the a. of men, humana a., Liv.: worth of a., admiranda, admirabilia, etc.: v. ADMIRABLE.

admire: 1. admiror, i. (usu. but not always in good sense): I greatly a. your ability, ingenium tuum vehementer admiro, Cic.: people most of all a. him who is not influenced by money, maxime admirantur eum qui pecunia non movetur, Cic. 2. miror, i. (strictly only to wonder at: q. v.): to a. and exult at anything too much, aliquid nimium m. atque exultare, Cic.: to a. foolishly, stultè m., Hor.: to a. statues, signa m., Sall.: to a. oneself (i.e. be vain), se mirari, Cat. Phr.: not to be a.d. admirationem non habere, Cic.: to be greatly a.d., in magna admiratione esse, Plin. 3. amo (to love): v. TO LOVE.

admirer: 1. admirator: an a. of antiquity, antiquitatis a., Quint. 2. mirator: an a. of himself, sui m., Sen. 3. laudator: an a. of the time when he was a boy, i. temporis aetate pueri, Hor.: v. APPLAUDE. 4. amans (a lover): v. LOVE.

admiringly: mostly with to look, gaze; when it may be expr. by (1.) miror: as, to look a. on statues, pictures, chased plate, signa, tabulas pictas, vasæ caelata m., Sall. A stronger expression is (2.) stupeo, to gaze a., or in stupefact admirationem (with in and abl.; while alone, or absol.: also poet. acc.): while you speak thus, we look on a., haec cum loqueris nos a., Cic.: to gaze a. on inscriptions and busts, a. in titulis imaginibusque, Hor.: some look a. on the fatal gift, pars stupeat donum exiliale, Virg. May also be expr. by imperf. part.: as, she gazes a., *mirans intuetur; or cum (magna, maxima, etc.) admiratione intuetur.

admissibility: expr. by gerund. of verbs signifying to admit, and verb sum: as, the judge decided in favour of the a. of the evidence, praetor iudicavit testimonium sumendum esse (cf. Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 9): there can be no doubt as to the a. of the evidence, *dubitari non potest quin sumendum sit testimonium: we were in doubt as to the a. of your friend into the club, *dubitabamus num amicus tuus in sodalitate co-optandus esset (or co-optari deberet).

admissible: expr. by gerund. of verbs signifying to admit (q. v.): as, Caesar thought that proposals from those who had begged for peace, and then without provocation, had made war, vere not a., Caesar condiciones accipendas non arbitratur ab illis qui, petita pace, ultro bellum intulissent, Caes.: this evidence is not a., *hoc testimonium sumen-

dum non est: this man is not a. into our club, *hic homo in nostram sodalitatem non est co-optandus (or, dignus non est qui in nostram sodalitatem co-optetur): your claim is not a., *postulationi tuae concedendum non est.

admission: 1. A letting in, or being let in: 1. editus, accessus: v. ACCESS. 2. admission (in late writers: esp. of admission to a person of importance): to grant a. to any one, aliquid a. dare, Plin.: Sen. 3. admissus, us (late and very rare): the a. of the sun, solis a. Fall. 4. expr. by verb: as unworthy of a., indignus qui accipiat, admittatur, etc.: to pollute the senate by the a. of the sons of freedmen, senatum libertinorum filis lectis inquinare, Liv.: v. TO ADMIT. 5. Acknowledgment, confession, q. v.

admit: 1. To allow to enter: 1. admitto, mīd, mīssum, 3 (with in or ad and acc.): to admit an ambassador into one's bed-room, legatum in cubiculum a., Cic. Fig.: we are not a.d. (to examine) the feast, ad fastos non admittimur, Liv.: the mention of peace must not be a.d. to our ears, pacis mentio auribus admittenda non est, Liv. 2. recipio, 3: I am shut out, he is a.d. ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter.: to a. any one into one's territories, aliquem finibus suis r., Caes.: to a. a person to one's house, hominem domum suam r., Cic.: to a. anyone to banquets, aliquem ad epulas r., Cic. Fig.: to a. Tarquin into the state, Tarquinium in civitatem r., Cic.: to a. a person to one's friendship, hominem in amicitiam r., Sall. 3. recepto, 1 (to a. often): to a. traders, mercatores r., Liv. 4. accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: to a. water (of a ship), a. imbrem, Virg. Fig.: a.d. to the rights of citizenship, in civitatem accepti, Liv.: Cic. 5. ascisco, acvī, actum, 3: (fig.): they were at the same time a.d. into the state and into the senate, simul in civitatem et patres acviti sunt, Liv.: few were a.d. to a knowledge of the crime, in conscientiam facinoris pauci acviti, Tac. 6. To admit of, allow: recipio, 3: the affair now a.ing no further delay, re jam non ultra recipientis cunctationem, Liv.: neither does virtue a. of inconstancy, nor nature of fickleness, nec inconstantiam virtus r., nec varietatem natura, Cic.: fear does not a. of pity, timor misericordiam non r., Caes. 7. To receive as true or valid: 1. do, dēdī, dātum, dāre: if you a. the first you must a. all, prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia, Cic.: v. TO GRANT. 2. nosco, nōvī, notum, 3: that part of the apology I neither a. nor approve, illam partem excusationis nec n. nec approbo, Cic.: I am afraid that no one will a. that reason, vereor ne istam causam nemo noscat, Cic.: v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE.

admittance: v. ADMISSION. **admitted, it is:** constat, 1 (usu. with acc. and inf.): it is a.d. by all, inter omnes constat, Cic.: it is a.d. by the augurs that their number ought to be unequal, inter augures constat, imparem numerum debere esse, Liv.: the major premises contains some obvious fact, which must be a.d. by all, propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnes necesse est, Cic.

admitting that: v. GRANTING. **admixture:** v. MIXTURE. **admonish:** 1. mōnō, 2 (usu. with ut or ne and subj., unless it signify to remind of an actual fact: v. TO REMIND): nor do we attend to those things of which we are a.d. by nature, nec ea quae a natura monemur, audimus, Cic.: he a.s. Damnores to avoid all causes of suspicion for the future, Damnorigem m. ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet, Caes. 2. admōnēo, 2 (sense and constr. same as moneo): to a. in a very friendly way, amicissime adm., Cic.: it is absurd for you to a. me of that, ridiculum est te istuc me adm., Ter.: Caes. 3. commōnēo, 2 (some-

what stronger than moneo): constr. the same): the examples of others a. me how easy and useful this is for me, quam mihi sit facile atque utile aliorum exempla c., Ter.: Cic.: v. TO ADVISE, RECOMMEND, REMIND.

admonisher: mōnitor, admōnitor: v. ADVISER, MONITOR.

admonishment, admonition: 1. The act of admonishing: 1. mōnitio: let a. be without bitterness, m. acerbitate caret, Cic. 2. admōnitio: a. is a kind of more gentle reproof, a. quasi lenior objurgatio est, Cic. 3. expr. by gerund. of verbs to admonish (q. v.): as, neither by a. nor by reproof, *nec admonendo nec objurgando, etc. 4. The words uttered: 1. mōnitum: to be let by the a.s of the gods, deorum mōnitis dueli, Cic. 2. admōnitum (very rare): Cic. 3. mōnitus, us: to deliver severe a.s, m. acres tradere, Val. Fl.: the a.s of lightning, m. fulminum, Plin. 4. admōnitus (found in abl. sing. only): by the a. of the pullarii (keepers of sacred fowl), admōnitu pullariorum, Cic. (monitio, admōnitio, also may be used in this concrete sense: Cic. Suet.): v. ADVICE, WARNING.

admonitory: mōnitorius: a. lightning, m. fulmen, Sen.

ado: Difficulty, trouble: q. v.: chiefly in certain phr.: as, with much ado, segrā, vix: v. WITH DIFFICULTY: to make much ado about nothing, artem facere e cloaca, Cic.: fuctus in simpulo excitare, Cic. (v. FUS): without more ado, statim: v. IMMEDIATELY.

adolescence: adōlescētia: Cic.: v. YOUTH.

adolescent: adōlescens, entis: an a. man, homo a., Cic.: an a. daughter, filia adōlescens, Cic.

adopt: 1. Lit.: To admit as a member of a family: 1. adoptio, 1 (of a minor): he a.d. the younger Scipio from the family of Paulus, minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, Cic.: to a. anyone into a family, aliquem in familiam ad., Suet. 2. arripō, 1 (only of adults, or of persons sui juris, and effected only by a lex curiata): to a. as a son, ar. aliquem in locum filii, Ulp.: Gell.: Dig. 3. assūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3: to a. a son, filium ass. Plin.: Tac. 4. in familiam indūco: he had a.d. Agrippa's sons, Caius and Lucius, into the family of the Caesars, gentiles Agrippa, C. et L., in familiam Caesarum induxerat, Tac. 5. Fig.: To admit, resolve on, choose, etc.: 1. ascisco, acvī, actum, 3 (of laws, customs, rites, etc.): which laws the Latins a.d. quas leges Latini acceperunt, Cic.: to a. foreign rites, peregrinos ritus asc., Liv.: to a. new words, asc. nova verba, Hor. 2. assūmo, 3: the rites of Ceres were a.d. from Greece, sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia sunt, Cic. Phr.: to a. any one's opinion (only of senators, who divided on a question), in alicuius sententiam pedibus ire, Liv.: to a. a certain course, aliquam rationem sequi, Cic. (v. TO FOLLOW): to a. a plan of doing something, consilium aliquid faciendi capere, inire, Caes.: to a. Persian customs, mores Persarum induere, Nep.: similarly, peregrinis moribus se oblinere (only of bad customs), Cic.: they had a.d. Roman rites, Romana sacra suscepant, Liv.

adopter: 1. Lit.: 1. adoptio (of a minor): Gell.: Ulp. 2. arripō (of an adult): Gaius. 3. Fig.: expr. by rel. and verb: as, the a.s of this opinion, *qui hanc sententiam sequuntur, teneant: v. TO ADOPT, FOLLOW.

adoption: 1. Lit.: 1. adoptio (of a minor): a.s of sons, adoptiones filiorum, Cic.: ad. by a consul, ad. consularis, Quint. 2. adoptatio (i. q. adoption): Sall.: Gell. 3. arripō (of an adult or a person sui juris): Gell.: Dig. 4. Fig.: of customs, laws, etc. assumptio: something worthy of a. aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic.—Norx. Often better expr. by part. of verb: as, nor was the a. of Tiberius as

his successor dictated by affection, ne Tiberium quidem caritate successoris ascriptum, Tac.: by the a. of this plan, hoc consilio capto, initio, etc.: v. to ADOPT.

adoptive: *adoptivus*. a. sacred rites, sacra ad., Cic.: an a. father, pater ad., Ulp.: an a. son, ad. filius, Suet.

adorable: i. e. deserving of adoration or worship: use gerund. of verbs to adore, worship: as, O Phoebus and Diana ruler of the woods, ever a. and adored, Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana, O colendi semper et culti, Hor.: similarly with adorandus (Suet.); venerandus (Cic.); though no one of the above is quite so strong as the English word.

adorably: perh. divinē: v. DIVINELY.

adoration: v. WORSHIP.

adore: i. Strictly, to worship, reverence, pray to: vénéror, i.: adoro, i.: v. TO WORSHIP, REVERENCE, PRAY TO.

ii. In modified sense, to be devoted to, admire: q. v. (comp. also ADORABLE, fin.).

adorer: v. WORSHIPPER, ADMIRER.

adorn: i. orno, i.: to a. the horns with garlands, cornua sertis o., Virg. Fig.: you have always a. 'd your art, istam artem semper ornasti, Cic. 2. ex-orno, i.: statues a. the place, signa locum ex., Cic. Fig.: to a. philosophy with false glory, philosophiam falsis gloria ex., Cic.—NOTE. Both orno and exorno signify also to fit out, equip (q. v.); while the two following words, decoro, distinguo (properly, to mark here and there), refer more exclusively to decoration. 3. decoro, i.: to a. a town with monuments, oppidum monumentis d., Cic.: to a. a funeral pile with glittering arms, pyram fulgentibus armis d., Virg. Fig.: they used to a. the temples of the gods with their piety, delubra deorum pietate decorabant, Sall. 4. distinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3 (v. Note, supr.): to a. a cup with gems, d. poculum gemmis, Cic.: the heavens a. 'd with stars, coelum astris distinctum (studied) et ornatum, Plin. Fig.: to a. a speech, orationem d., Cic.

5. illustro, i.: i. e. to render brilliant, distinguished: to a. a man with praise, ill. aliquem laudibus, Lucr. ap. Cic.: figurative expressions a. speech, ill. orationem translati verba, Cic. 6. orno, orolui, cultum, 3; they a. their wrists and arms with gold, brachia et lacertos auro colunt, Curt. (but this is a rare use: it mostly denotes to bestow care upon, and so to adorn): to a. (strictly, attend to) the person, corpora c., Ov.: Tib. Similarly 7. excolo, 3; to a. a floor with marbles, marmoreibus solum ex., Plin. 8. como, mpsi, mptum, 3 (strictly only of the hair): v. TO DECK, EMBELLISH.

adorned: (in addition to the particles ornatus, exornatus, distinctus, etc., v. TO ADORN): decorus: Bacchus a. with golden horn, Bacchus aureo d. cornu, Hor.: Caesar a. with the well-earned wreath, Caesar merita fronde d., Hor.: chiefs a. with purple, ductores ostro d., Virg.: v. GRACEFUL, COMELY.

adorners: exornatores: Cic.

adornment: i. The act of adorning. 1. exornatio: things which pertain to a., quae ad ex. pertinent, Cic. ap. Col. 2. ornatio: Vitr. 3. ornatus, as, m.: nor is there only one mode of a. (of the hair), nec genus ornatus unum est, Ov.: for the a. of his adleship, ad ornatum adlesitatis, Cic. 4. Expr. by gerund.: as, to use figures for the a. of speech, 'ad orationem ornandum atque illustrandum verbis translati uti: v. TO ADORN. ii. That with which anything is a. d.: ornamentum, ornatus, cultus, etc.: v. ORNAMENT.

adrift (adv.): i. e. drifting before the wind or current (only in certain phr.): to be a. upon the sea, maritimus fluctibus lactari, Nep.: in salo fluctuare, Cic. (whether of ships or persons): to set a ship a., 'navem solvere et fluctibus committere; 'navem fluctibus quoqueversus defendendam permittere: to set a man a.

in a small boat, 'aliquem linculo impositum aperto mari committere: v. TO DRIFT.

adroit: 1. callidus: Mercury a. in concealing by a laughable theft what-ever has taken his fancy, Mercurius callidus quidquid placuit Joco condere furto, Hor.: v. EXPERT, CLEVER. 2. solers, eris (solers): v. SKILFUL, INGENIOUS, DEXTEROUS.

adroitly: v. DEXTEROUSLY.

adroitness: v. DEXTERITY.

adulation: adulatio, assentatio, etc.

v. FLATTERY.

adulator: v. FLATTERER.

adulatory: v. FLATTERING.

adult (adv.): 1. Adultus: an a. maiden, ad. virgo, Cic.: a. load of a. age, puer adulta aetate, Cic. 2. pubes, is, and eris: till a. age, ad p. aetatem, Liv. 3. grandis, e: v. GROWN UP.

adult (sub.): 1. Adultus homo: v. ADULT (adv.). 2. pubes, pubes, eris: as sub. only in pl.: all the a. were put to the sword, omnes p. trucidati sunt, Tac.: Caes.: Liv. 3. As collect. sub., pubes, f. (not including aged persons): v. YOUTH, GROWN UP.

adulterate: 1. Adultero, i.: to a. balsam, maro, amomum, nardum ad., Plin.: to a. very successfully, fallacissime ad., Plin. 2. vitio, i.: v. TO CORRUPT, TAMPER WITH.

adulterated: 1. Adulteratus: a. saltpeetre, nitrum ad., Plin. 2. Adulterinus: a. scammony, ad. scammonium, Plin.: v. FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.

adulterator: Adulterator: (app. only found in sense of counterfeiter of coin): qui adulterat, etc.

adulteration: 1. Adulteratio: the a. of raffron, croci ad., Plin. 2. Adulterium: the a. of honey, mellis adulterium, Plin.

adulterer: 1. Adulter, eri: Cic.: Hor. 2. moechus (μοιχῆς): Pl.: Ter.: Hor.

adulteress: 1. Adultera: Hor.: 2. moecha (μοιχῆς): Hor.

adulterous, adulter, era, erum: a. locks, a. crines, Hor.: an a. mind (bent on adultery), a. mens, Ov.: a. offspring, a. partus, Solin. Phr.: a. intercourse, adulterii consuetudo, Suet.: v. ADULTERY.

adulterously: expr. by case of adulterium: to know another man's wife a., adulterio cognoscere allicuius uxorem, Justin.: a. begotten, per adulterii consuetudinem procreatus, Suet.

adultery: 1. Adulterium: to practise a., adulteria exercere, Suet.: to be detected in the act of a., in adulterio deprehendi, Cic.: to commit a. with a man's wife, a. committere in uxorem alienam, Dig.: to commit an act of a., ad. facere, Cat.: v. also ADULTEROUSLY. 2. stuprum (properly and in legal sense only of commerce with an unmarried woman: but in ordinary language of all irregular commerce): he committed a. with the queen, a. reginae intulit, Cic.: matrons condemned for a., matronae stupri damnatae, Liv. Join: stupra et adulteria. Phr.: to commit a., adultero, i.: Cic.: moechor, i.: Hor.: Cat.

adumbrate: Adumbro, i (v. TO SKETCH, DELINEATE): the lineaments and forms of your a. d. (i. e. vaguely conceived) gods, istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formae, Cic.

adumbration: i. The act of shadowing forth, of imperfectly representing: adumbratio: some, if not perfect achievement, yet at least aim after and a., aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque ad. Cic. ii. The representation itself. Phr.: an ad. of glory, adumbrata imago gloriae, Cic.

aduat: v. BURNT, PARCHED.

advance (verb): A. Trans.: 1. To move (push) forward: 1. prō-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2: Caesar a. d. his camp, Caesar castra promovit, Caes.: the Romans a. their camp to Carthage, Romani castra ad Carthaginem p., Liv.: Caesar a. the legions, Caesar legiones

p., Hirt.: to a. pieces (in playing), calculum p., Quint. 2. ad-mōveo, 2: to a. a battering ram, attacking towers, etc. against fortifications, (moenibus) arietem, turres adm., Liv. 3. prōvōho, xi, ctum, 3 (v. TO CARRY FORWARD): esp. as refl. (v. B.) Fig.: to a. any one to the consulate, aliquem in consulatum pr., Vell.: Suet.: v. TO EXALT, PROMOTE.

4. infero, tūll, iatūm, 3: esp. in phr., to a. the standards against (i. e. attack), signa inf. hostibus, Liv.: Hirt.: signa inf. in hostes, Caes.; contra hostes, Liv. ii. To forward, promote: q. v.

iii. To pay beforehand: praerogō, i: to a. the money for expenses, expensae pr., Cod.: v. TO PAY BEFOREHAND. Phr.: to a. ready money, pecuniam praesentem nondum debitam solvere, Cic.: sometimes same as to lend, q. v. B. Intrins.: 1. To move forward: 1. prōcedo, cessi, cessum, 3: to a. from the harbour, a porta pr., Cic.: Caesar thought he ought to a. farther, Caesar longius procedendum existimabat, Caes.: to a. from the camp, castris pr., Virg. Fig.: as the day a. d. die procedente, Cic.: he a. d. such a pitch of folly, eo vecordiae processit, Sall. 2. prōgredior, gressus, 3: to a. too far from the camp, longius ex castris progredi, Caes.: the ships a. d. too boldly, naves audacius progressae sunt, Caes. 3. prōvehor, vectus, 3 (esp. of riding or sailing): the ships a. d. from the land, a terra provecus sunt naves, Caes.: he a. d. on horseback, provecus est equo, Liv. 4. incedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (strictly of steady movement on foot): the barbarians a. d. against the panic-struck Romans, barbari in perculos Romanos incedere, Sall.: the standards of the Spaniards were a. ing too slowly, signis Hispanorum signa incedebant, Liv. Fig.: the mind will move easily a. to invention, facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, Cic. 5. vīdo, vīdi, vīsum, 3 (esp. of the onward rush of troops): to a. against the enemy, in hostem v., Liv.: to a. to a. not doubtful deed, hand dubiam in mortem v., Virg.: Darius a. to meet Alexander, Darius obvium v. Alexandro, Justin. 6. gradum or pedem infero, tūll, iatūm, 3: (only of military movements): Liv. ii. To make progress: 1. prōcedo, 3: to a. in philosophy, in philosophia pr., Cic.: to a. in honour, honoribus pr., Cic. 2. prōgredior, 3: to go forward and a. in virtue, procedere et prog. in virtute, Cic. 3. prōvehor, 3: they had a. d. further in friendship, longius in amicitia provecti erant, Cic.: to advance from being a private soldier to the chief command, e gregario ad summa militiae pr., Tac. 4. prōficio, feci, factum, 3: to a. any way in philosophy, in philosophia aliquid pr., Cic.: v. TO PROGRESS. 5. grassor, i (rare): the mind a. s towards glory by the path of virtue, animus ad gloriam virtutis via g., Sall. Phr.: to a. towards virtue, progressionem facere ad virtutem, Cic.: advancing age, ingravescens aetas, Cic. iii. To project, q. v.

advance (sub.): 1. Onward movement: esp. in hostile sense: 1. progressus, as, m.: a headlong a., an unsustained return, p. praecipies, inconstans reditus, Cic. (more frequent in sense II. q. v.). 2. incursio (i. e. a rapid a.): the a. and onset of armed men, inc. atque impetus armatorum, Cic.: v. ATTACK. 3. impetus: v. ONSET, ATTACK. 4. processio or processus (rare): a quick return (of troops) rather than a farther a., reditus magis maturus quam processio (ad. processus) longior, Cic. Phr.: to make an a. against any one, ire, vadere, pedem a. gradum inferre, in aliquem, etc.: v. TO ADVANCE. ii. Fig.: progress: q. v.

iii. Promotion, preferment: q. v. iv. Increase of price: v. RISE, INCREASE. v. A paying or giving beforehand: Phr.: to make an a. of money to any one, pecuniam nondum debitam allicui solvere, Cic.: v. TO ADVANCE (III).

advance, in: (chiefly in phr. to pay in *adv.*): v. TO ADVANCE (III.): v. also BEFORE, BEFOREHAND.

advanced (of time): 1. *prœventus*: she died at an *a.*, *p.* ætate mortua est, Cic.: the night was far *a.*, *p.* mortua nox erat, Tac. 2. *grandis*, *e.* a more *a.*, *p.* grandior ætas, Cic.: not very *a.* in years, non admodum *p.* natu, Cic.: a father more *a.* in years, grandior ævo genitor, Ov. Phr.: summer being far *a.*, *p.* ætate, Tac.: till spring should be somewhat *adv.*, donec ver adolesceret, Tac.

advanced-guard: 1. *antecursōres*, um to join battle with the *a.* guard, antecursoribus (hostium) proelium committere, Caes. 2. *antecursōres*, um: Suet. 3. *primū agmen*: Caes.: v. also VANGUARD, RECONNOITRING PARTY.

advancement: v. PROMOTION.

advancer: v. PROMOTER. Phr.: an *adv.* of new opinions, *qui* novae sententias in medium profert.

advance (subs.): 1. *Benefit*: 1. *bōnum* (a real good): the greatest *a.* are those which belong to the mind itself, *b.* maxima sunt quae in ipso animo versantur, Cic.: it was for their *a.* that the man should be killed, *is* occidit hominem bono fuit, Cic.: for whose *adv.* was it? *cul* bono fuit? Cic.: the *adv.* of peace, *pacta bona*, Tac. 2. *commodum*: to derive great *adv.* from anything, *magnū c.* (multa *a.*) ex aliqua re capere, Cic.: Ter.: to neglect one's own *adv.*, *c.* suum praetermittere, praeterire, Cic.: the *adv.* of peace, *pacta commoda*, Cic.: with *adv.*, *commodo*, Cic.: per *commodum*, Liv. 3. *commoditas*: friendship includes very great *adv.*, *maximas c.* amicitia continet, Cic. 4. *emolumentum*: by no *a.* are good men induced to deceive, *boni nullo e.* impelluntur in fraudem, Cic.: the *adv.* of peace, *emolumenta pacta*, Tac. 5. *opportunitas*: between such men friendship has great *adv.*, *tales inter viros amicitia magnas op. habet*, Cic.: this kind of fortification has very great *adv.* for the defence of cities, *hoc opus ad defensionem urbium summam habet op.*, Caes.: *adv.* of ground, *op. loci*, Cic. 6. *fructus*, *us*: I have derived very great *adv.* from your letter, *ex tuis litteris cepi* (percepi) *f. maximum*, Cic.: the *adv.* of riches, *f. divitiarum*, Cic. 7. *utilitas*: *Tiro* affords me wonderful *adv.*, *Tiro mirabiles u. mihi praebet*, Cic. 8. *usus*, *us*: they discovered what *adv.* we could derive from every beast, *invenierunt quem ex quaque bellua u. habere possemus*, Cic.: that thing had happened to the *adv.* of Gaul, *ea res ex usu Galliae acciderat*, Caes. 9. *res*, *rel.* (in certain phr.): it is not for your *adv.* that I should die, *ex tua re non est ut ego emoriar*, Pl.: upon you it depends whether I shall do this in vain, or with *adv.*, *id frustra an ob rem faciam in vestra manu situm est*, Sall. Phr.: to take *adv.* of any one's ignorance, *alicujus ignorantiam sibi quaestui habere* (cf. Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77): I have taken my own *adv.* into account, *duxi meam rationem*, Cic.: to consult any one's *adv.*, *alicui consulere*, Cic.: to be of *adv.* to any one, *alicui prodesse*, *utilem esse* (v. TO DO GOOD): to buy with *adv.* (i. e. cheap), *bene emere*, Cic.: Pl.: *Aristippus* appeared to *adv.* in every hue (of life), *omnis Aristippum decuit color*, Hor.: many women show to *adv.* with the hair neglected, *neglecta decet multas coma*, Ov. (v. TO BE BECOMING): in that cause *Cicero* did not appear to *adv.*, *in ea causa minus placuit C.* (v. also TO BE OF ADV.). 11. *Superiority*: Phr.: the enemy had the *adv.* of us in number, *hostes nobis numero praestabant*, Caes.: in the cavalry battle our men had the *adv.*, *equestris proelio nostri superiores fuerunt*, Caes.: the Romans had the *adv.*, *res Romana erat superior*, Liv.: v. BENEFIT, GAIN, INTEREST.

be of: 1. *prōsum*, *profui*, *prodesse* (with dat.): nor is it of

any *a.* to thee, *nec quicquam tibi prodest*, Hor.: Cic.: v. TO DO GOOD, BENEFIT. 2. *expedit*, 4. (impers.): with dat. or absol.: let them understand that nothing is of *a.* that is unjust, *intelligant nihil expedire quod sit injustum*, Cic.: it is of *a.* for you to be good, *expedit bonas esse vobis*, Ter. v. ADVANTAGE (I.).

advantage (verb): v. TO BENEFIT. **advantageous**: 1. *fructuosus*: v. PROFITABLE. 2. *utilis*, *e.*: should he not do what is *a.*, what is expedient? *non faciat quod u. sit, quod expedit?* Cic.: v. USEFUL. To be *a.*: v. TO BE OF ADVANTAGE.

advantageously: 1. *utiliter*: Cic.: Hor.: v. USEFULLY. 2. *bene*: to buy *a.*, *bene emere*, Cic.: Pl.

advent: *adventus*, *us*: v. ARRIVAL. Phr.: the first Sunday in Advent, *prima dominica adventus*, Eccl.: during Advent, *per tempus Domini adventus*.

adventitious: *adventicius*: an *a.* advantage, *ad. fructus*, Liv.: Cic.

adventure: 1. An unexpected or strange event occurring to some one: 1. *casus*, *us*: our *a.s* will furnish you with abundant variety in writing, *multam c. nostri varietatem in scribendo suppeditabunt*, Cic.: to make much of one's own *a.s*, *suos c. attollere*, Tac. 2. Expr. by means of verb or context: he (*Ulysses*) went through many dangerous *a.s*, *aspera multa pertulit*, Hor.: this man met with many strange *a.s*, *hunc mirabilia multa acciderunt: a.s* in which I bore a prominent part, *quorum (quarum rerum) pars magna fui*, Virg. 11. A hazardous or remarkable achievement, *clivus, dila, n.*: the wonderful *a.* of two Carthaginians, *mirabile f. duorum Carthaginensium*, Sall.: a great and memorable *a.*, *magnū ac memorabile f.*, Tac.: v. FEAT, ENTERPRISE. 111. A risk: Phr.: to embark in a doubtful *a.* for dominion or slavery, in dubium imperii servitūque aleam ire, Liv.: v. RISK, HAZARD.

adventure (v.): v. TO VENTURE, DARE. **adventurer**: 1. In gen. sense: one who risks his life and safety: *qui vitam, salutem, fortunam, periclitari solet*: homo audax, periculi avidus, etc. 11. A military *a.* by land or sea: *lātro, pirāta*, etc.: v. FREEBOOTER. 111. As term of contempt: a political *a.*, etc.: *homo nihili* (merus nebulō) qui ad rempublicam emolumentis spe ductus accessit; quasi *Græculus esuriens* (cf. Juv. 3, 76) ad omnia paratus; *plānus* (v. VAGABOND): homo vafer, egens, rerum novarum avidus.

adventurous: v. BOLD, RASH.

adventurously: v. BOLDLY, RASHLY.

adventurousness: v. BOLDNESS, RASHNESS.

adverb: adverbium: Quint.

adverbial: expr. by case of adverbium: as, an *a.* clause, **pars sententiae quae adverbii more adiungitur*. [But as tech. t., adverbialis may be used cf. ADVERBIALITY.]

adverbially: adverbialiter: Diom.

adversary: *adversarius*: v. OPPONENT, ENEMY.

adversative: *adversativus*: a. conjunctions, conjunctiones adv., Prisc.

adverse: 1. *adversus*: most *a.* winds, *adversissimi venti*, Caes. Fig.: the minds of the unprincipled are hostile and *a.* to me, *mentes improborum mihi infensae et adversae sunt*, Cic. 2. *asper*, *era*, *erum* (fig.): in *a.* times, in *a.* temporibus, Cic.: *a.* circumstances, *res a.*, Sall. 3. *infensus*: the gods are angry and *a.*, *di irati inf.que sunt*, Sall.: v. HOSTILE. 4. *Iniquus*: v. UNFAVORABLE.

adversely: v. AGAINST, HOSTILELY, UNFORTUNATELY.

adversity: 1. *res adversae* (most frequent): to bear *a.*, *res adversas ferre*, Cic.: to lighten (the load) of *a.*, *res a.* sublevare; rebus *a.* profugium ac solatium praebere, Cic. 2. *adversum* (neut. of adj.): no *a.*, *nihil adversi*, Cic.

usu, in *plu.*: the prosperity and *a.* of the Roman people, *prospera et adversa populi R.*, Tac. (But *adversum* must not be used by itself in the sing. as = *res adversae*). 3. *res asperae* (fig.): Sall. 4. *calamitas*: to be in *a.*, in calamitate esse, Sall.: to sustain *a.*, *calamitates perferre*, Caes.: Cic.: v. CALAMITY, MISFORTUNE.

advert: to: i. e. to speak of, or mention slightly: 1. *attingo*: v. TO TOUCH UPON. 2. *perstringo*: v. TO GLANCE AT (fin.). v. also TO MENTION.

advertise: 1. *Inform*: q. v. 11. To publish a notice of, esp. of things for sale: *proscribo*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, 3: he *a.d* that he would make a sale by auction, *auktionem se facturum esse proscripti*, Cic.: to *a.* for sale another person's goods, *bona alicuius p.*, Cic.: I have *a.d* my Tusculan villa for sale, *Tusculanum proscripti*, Cic.: to *a.* a combat of wild beasts, *venationem p.*, Cic. Phr.: to *a.* the performance of a play in the daily newspapers, **per acta diurna fabulam actum iri indicare*, significare.

advertisement: 1. *Information*: q. v. 11. A public notice: 1. *proscriptio* (notice of sale): an *a.* of the sale of property, *p. bonorum*, Cic. 2. **indictum per acta diurna palam factum*.

advertiser: one who posts up a notice, esp. of sale: *qui* bona, auctionem, etc., *proscribit*: in general sense: **qui* aliquid per acta diurna promulgat, *palam facit*: v. TO ADVERTISE.

advice: 1. *Counsel*: 1. *consilium*: we give good *a.* to the sick, *recta consilia aegrotis damus*, Ter.: we will give you what shall seem to us to be the soundest *a.* on the subject about which you have written to us, *quod verissimum nobis videtur de eo quod ad nos scripsisti tibi c. dabimus*, Cic.: honest (or sincere) *a.*, *c. fidele*, Cic.: I have followed your *a.*, *tuum c. secutus sum*, Cic.: in the letter you ask for my *a.*, *litteris a me c. petis*, Cic.: the lad complied with my *a.*, *puer meus c. paravit*, Cic.: also, to follow any one's *a.*, *alicujus c. uil.*, *obtemperare*, Cic.: by my *a.*, de meo *c.*, Cic.: *consilio meo*, Ter. 2. *auctoritas* (only of that given by persons of influence): the *a.* of *Regulus* had prevailed, *Reguli a. valuerat*, Cic.: Caes. Phr.: to ask *a.* of, *consilio* (v. TO CONSULT): to give *a.*, *suaſeo* (v. TO ADVISE): to give *a.* to those who ask for it on a point of law, de iure consulentibus respondere, Cic.: Tac.: to adopt a plan on the *a.* of an enemy, *auctore hoste consilium capere*, Caes.: v. TO ADVISE. 11. *Information*, q. v.

advisable: Phr.: I doubt whether it is *a.* to do this, **dubito num facendum sit*; num hoc facere expedit, etc.: v. EXPEDIENT, PRUDENT.

advisableness: v. EXPEDIENTY.

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BE OF OPINION. 4. conallor, i (rare): to a. as a friend, amice c., Hor. || To give information: v. TO INFORM.

||]. To recommend, q. v.
advisedly: 1. consulto: to do anything a., aliquid c. facere, Cic. 2. consulto: things done cautiously and a., caute atque c. gesta, Liv.: v. DESIGNER-
LY, FORTUOSLY.

adviser: 1. auctor: the a. of the departure, protectionis a., Cæsar. Cic.: v. TO ADVISE (2). 2. suātor: the a. and urger of the departure, a. et impulsor protectionis, Cic.: the a. of peace, pacis a., Ov. 3. consiliarius: the friends and a.s of Verres, amici etc. Verres, Cic. 4. consultor: evil advice is worst to the a., malum consilium consulti est pessimum, Varr.: Sall.: Tac. 5. consiliator: Phædr.: Plin.

advocacy: 1. Legal defence: 1. patrocinium: the a. of lawyers, p. feneratorum, Liv.: v. DEFENCE. 2. advocatio (late in this sense): he had not conducted the a. of the case in bad faith, non fidem sibi in a. defuerat, Plin. Ep.: v. DEFENCE. ||. Recommendation: suādo: the a. of a law, suasio legis, Cic. Phr.: as his a. of the law was very vehement, *vehementissime legem suavit: v. TO ADVOCATE.

advocate (subs.): 1. The pleader of a cause: 1. actor (usu. with defining words): Molo, a very excellent a., Molo, a. summus causarum, Cic.: a middling lawyer and a., consultus juris est a. causarum mediocri, Hor.: not the cause but the a. is blamed, non causa reprehenditur sed a., Quint.: at Athens an a. was forbidden to excite the feelings, Athenis a. movere affectum vetabatur, Quint. 2. causidicus (prop. a mere pleader, and hence often used in a contemptuous sense): we are not seeking for some nameless a., non c. necio quem conquirimus, Cic.: Juv.: Quint.

3. patronus (orig. only of one who defended a dependent; hence it was always the most honourable term): the a. in a cause, p. causæ, Cic.: I beg of you, Proator, give that a. to my opponent, queso, praetor, adversario meo d. istum p., Cic.: the a. of the opposite side, p. partis adversæ, Quint. 4. advocatus (in Cic.'s time used only of an assistant counsel, but afterwards as synonymous with patronus): such an a. seems to be a proof of a bad cause, videtur talis a. malæ causæ argumentum, Quint.: Auct. Dial. de Or. 5. rābilla, æ, m. (a braving or blustering advocate): Cic.: Quint. Phr.: to be an a. (in a particular case), causam agere, Cic.: causam dicere, Liv.: (habitually), in iudiciis versari, Cic.: causas acutare, Cic.: to be a person's a., causam pro aliquo dicere, Cic.: that province selected me as a. of its rights, me sibi illa provincia defensorum sui juris adoptavit, Cic. ||. One who recommends or speaks in favour of: 1. suātor: he himself was the a. and adviser of this surrender, hujus deditiōnis ipse a. et auctor fuit, Cic.: Vell. 2. patronus (fig.): the a. of justice, justitiæ p., Cic.

advocate (v.): suādo, suāsi, suāsūm, 2: I a.d. the Voonian law, legem Voconiam suasi, Cic.: to a. a proposed law, rogationem s., Cic.: Liv.: Quint.

advowee: orig. the legal protector and patron of a religious house or church; hence, in modern times, the holder of the right of presentation to a living: advocatus (ecclesiæ): Med. Lat. (The advocatus was also designated patronus, and in some instances conservator: v. Du Cange, s. v.). A female a., advocatissa: Med. Lat.

advowson: advocatio: to hold the a. of a church, ecclesiam in advocatōnem tenere, Med. Lat.: v. Du Cange, s. v. advocatio.

adze: ascia: Cic.: Plin.

adzie: aedilis, is: Cic.: Liv.: curule a.s., curules a., Inscr.: plebeian a.s., a. plebis, Suet. Adj. of or per-

taining to an a., aediliculus, -tus: the a.'s gown, a. toga, Cic.: an a.'s clerk, scriba a., Cic.

aedileship: 1. aedilitas: to canvass for the a., a. petere, Cic.: to discharge one's a. with great splendour, a. magnificentissime fungi, Cic.: to enter on the a., a. inire, Suet. 2. aedilicium munus: Cic. Phr.: a defeat in canvassing for the a., repulsa aedilitia, Cic.: v. AEDILE.

aegis: aegis, Idia, f.: to shake the a. (of Jove), aegida concutere, Virg.: the horrible a., horrida a., Virg.: the hurlling a., sonans a., Hor.

aerial: 1. Of the nature of air: animālia, e: the constitution of a living creature is either earthy, or fiery, or aerial, or watery, natura animantia vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalia, vel humida est, Cic.: (or by circuml., aëris naturam habens, aëris natura praeditus), ||. Belonging to or situated in the air: 1. aërius or aëreus: the a. flights of birds, a. volatus volucrum, Cic.: to strive to reach the a. abodes, a. tentare domos, Hor. Fig. 1. q. lofty; a. towers, a. turres, Virg.: a. Alps, a. Alpes, Ov. 2. aethërius or eus: v. ETHERIAL.

—(Oss. Aethereus has reference to the upper regions of the air; aërius, to the lower.)
aerie: v. NEST.
aerolite: lapis de coelo missus: *aerolithus. Phr.: it was announced that an a. had fallen, nuntiatum est lapidem de coelo cecidisse, Liv. 41. 9.
aeromancy: aëromantia: Isid.
aerometer: aërometrum: M. L.
aeronaut: aëronautas, æ, m. M. L.
air: prœcl., longē: v. FAR, FAR OFF, at a DISTANCE.

affability: 1. cōmitas (v. COURTESY): Crassus with very great a. had also sufficient gravity, Crassus in summa c. habebat etiam severitatis satis, Cic.: Tac. 2. affabilitas (a rare word): courtesy and a. comitas a.que sermonis, Cic. 3. facilitas (in gen., easy, pleasant, manner): Pompey seems to be equal in a. to the lowest in rank, Pompeius facilitate par infimis esse videtur, Cic.: a. of discourse, f. sermonis, Cic. 4. libellitas (i.e. openness, freedom): a man popular not for his a., but for his gloominess and severity, homo non l., sed ipse tristitia et severitate popularis, Cic. Phr.: to show a. affabilem, comem se praebere: v. AFFABLE.

affable: 1. affabilis, e: he wished to be a. to all, omnibus s. se esse volebat, Cic.: Virg. 2. commodus: to be a person of a. manners, commodus moribus esse, Cic.: v. AGREEABLE. 3. cōmita, e: who more a. than Laelius? quis Laelio comior? Cic.: v. COURTEOUS. 4. facilis, e: to be a. in hearing people, f. se in hominibus audiendis praebere, Cic.: v. GOOD-NATURED.

affably: 1. cōmiter: to address anyone a., aliquem c. appellare, Cic.: Liv. 2. affabiliter: Gell.: Macr.
affair: 1. res, rei, f.: old age withdræws men from the management of a.s., a. rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, Cic.: he undertakes the a., rem suscipit, Cæsar: military a.s., res militariae, Cæsar: to transact public a.s., rem publicam gerere, Cic.: domestic and private a.s., res domesticae ac familiares, Cic. 2. negotium (an a. of business): to take part in an a., negotio interesse, Cic.: to undertake an a., n. suscipere, Cic.: to settle an a. as soon as possible, n. quamprimum conficere, Cic.: v. BUSINESS. 3. may often be expr., esp. in pl., by the neut. of an adj.: as, to attend to great a.s., to neglect small ones, magna curare, parva negligere, Cic. 4. rāto (only in certain phrases): to arrange one's private a.s., r. familiares componere, Tac.: the a.s. of a state, rationes civitatis, Cic. Phr.: as soon as I engaged in public a.s., ut primum forum attigim, Cic.: Hor.

affect: 1. To act upon, influence: 1. afficio, feci, factum, 3: the limbs

are a.d. with pain, membra dolore afficiuntur, Lucr.: to be a.d. with pains in the feet, doloribus pedum affici, Cic.: the whole lung is a.d., pulmo totus afficitur, Cels. Fig.: I was variously a.d. by your letter, varie sum affectus tua littera, Cic.: let us be a.d. ourselves before we try to a. others, afficiamur antequam a. conemur, Quint.: he was not equally a.d. even at his death, ne mortuo quidem perinde affectus est, Suet. NOTE.—The verb is not used absolutely by Cic., as in the example from Quint., but always has some qualifying word; as dolore, admiratione, etc. 2. mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (esp. of affecting the feelings): the speech of the consul had a.d. the commonalty, moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv.: to a. the feelings of judges, animos iudicum m., Quint. 3. commōveo, 1 (stronger than the simple verb): to be a.d. by brotherly love, amore fraterno commoveri, Cæsar: the judge was a.d. by the orator, commotus est ab oratore iudex, Quint. 4. attingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (not used of working on the feelings): another cause too delights me, which does not a. you, me alia quoque causa delectat quæ te non a., Cic.: desire has a.d. us, desiderium nos attigit, Lucr. 5. pello, pēpelli, pulsum, 3: the beauty of no female prisoner had a.d. him when a young man, juvenem nullius formæ popularat captivæ, Liv. ||]. To concern, q. v.

||]. To aspire to, to aim at, q. v. ||]. To be fond of: v. ROND, TO LOVE. ||]. To make a mere show of (habitually): 1. simulo, 1: now I will put to the test what you really love, what you merely a., iunc ego te experiar quid ames, quid simules, Pl.: Cicero instructed the ambassadors to a. a vehement zeal for the conspiracy, Cicero legatis precepit studium conjurationis vehementer simulat, Sall.: my love is not a.d. mens non simulatur amor, Ov.: v. TO FEIGN, PRETEXT. 2. affecto, 1: to a. an imitation of antiquity, imitationem antiquitatis a., Quint.: to a. a fondness for poetry, studium carminum a., Tac. 3. dissimulo, 1 (this verb denotes that something which really exists is feigned to be non-existent, and therefore can represent "affect" only when that verb is followed by a negative sentence): I a.d. to be paying no attention to their conversation, dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Pl.: Cic.

affectation: 1. simulatio: the a. of friendship, a. amicitiae, Cic.: the a. of the ancients about the concealment of eloquence, veterum circa occultandam eloquentiam a., Cic.: v. PRETENCE. 2. affectatio: frigida and puerile a., frigida et puerilis af., Quint.: palpable a., manifesta af., Quint.: he rendered his style obscure by a. and pedantry, affectatione et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum, Suet. 3. mōlestia (rare, and only where the context explains it): careful elegance without a. (strenuous pedantry), diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic. 4. mōrōditas: Suet. l. c. (2).

affected (adj.): 1. Assumed, hypocritical: 1. simulatus, fictus: v. FEIGNED, FALSE. 2. acutus (v. rare): a certain natural, not a. witiness, nativus quidam lepor non a., Nepos. 3. quaesitus: a. affability, q. comitas, Tac. ||. Unnatural and offensive in style, manner, etc.: 1. pūdus: even Demosthenes is censured as a., etiam Demosthenes exagitatur ut p., Cic.: I am afraid it will seem a., vereor ne pūdum sit, Cic. 2. mōlestus (cf. AFFECTATION, 3): a. words, m. verba, Ov.: a more a. expression of countenance, vultus molestior, Quint.

affectedly: 1. pūditas: to speak a. p., dicere, Cic.: to articulate letters too a., litteras pūditius exprimere, Cic.: Sen. 2. cūritas (rare): to speak a. rather than in good Latin, c. potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 3. mōlestus: to write a., m. scribere, Aug. ap. Suet.:

Quint. 4. *mōrōs*: to arrange one's cloak a., m. pallium ordinarie, Tert.

affecting (adj.): 1. *miserābilis*, o: my brother's grief appeared a. to all men, fratris mei maeror omnibus mortaliūbus m. videbatur, Cic.: a. circumstances, res m., Quint. 2. *miserandus*: in an a. manner, m. in modum, Cic. Phr.: a most a. picture, pictura quae in intimis penetrat affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 67: a most a. speaker, orator in affectibus potentissimus, Quint. 6, 2, 30: an a. speech, oratio ad animos movendos compositus, aptus, based on Cic.: v. TO AFFECT.

affectingly: 1. *miserābiliter*: an a. written letter, epistola scripta m., Cic.: to speak of sad events a., tristitia m. dicere, Quint. 2. *miserandē*: to speak a., m. dicere, Gell.: v. FITTIBLY.

affectation: 1. *A state of body or mind, esp. those produced by external agency*: 1. *affectio*: to an a. is a change of mind or body from some cause, af. est animi aut corporis aliqua de causa commutatio, Cic.: vices are permanent a.s., vicia af. sunt manentes, Cic.: all the right a.s. of the mind are called virtues, omnes rectae animi af. virtutes appellantur, Cic. 2. *affectus*, fūs: a praiseworthy a. of mind, af. animi laudabilis, Cic.: *Euripides* is indisputably pre-eminent in these a.s. which are connected with pity, Euripides in his af. qui miseratione constant, facile praecipuus est, Quint.: to waver with irresolute a.s., dubitis af. Ov. 3. *sensus*, ūs: in addressing the feelings of jurymen, I myself should be influenced by the very a.s. to which I wished to bring them, ipse in commendandis iudicibus his ipse s. ad quos illos adducere vellem permoveer, Cic.: the will and a. of our fellow-citizens towards us, voluntas erga nos aqne civium, Cic.: v. FEELING. 4. *a disease, affectus*, ūs: other a.s. of the body come after a fever, alii corporis af. febrī superveniunt, Cels.: v. DISEASE.

Settled good will or love: 1. *amor*: v. LOVE. 2. *cāritas*: the a. which exists between children and parents, c. quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic.: A dependent gen. usu. denotes the object: a. for the commonwealth, reipublicae c., Liv. But it is sometimes subjective: I believe that you have ardently desired the a. of your fellow-citizens, credo vos c. civium concupiscere, Cic. 3. *studium* (used of any eager, ardent feelings): your warm a. and concern for my safety, s. tuum curaque de salute meae, Cic.: to show no small a. for any one, significare s. erga aliquem non mediocre, Cic.: also in pl.: to try to win the a.s. of the soldiery, militum studia affectare, Tac.: v. FONDNESS, ZEAL. 4. *pietas* (dutiful affection, esp. towards parents and relatives): cherish justice and a., which latter though important in reference to parents and relations, yet is most so in reference to one's country, justitiam cole et p. quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquo, tum in patria maxima est, Cic.: the last offices of a., sollemnia pietatis, Tac.: all your friends long for you with the greatest a., tul omnes summa p. te desiderant, Cic.: your a., welcome to your parent, has enabled you to accomplish a difficult journey, tua expectata parenti vicit iter durum p., Virg. 5. *affectio* (late): a. (of ages) for their offspring, af. erga setum, Plin.: to love any one more than can be credited of human a., aliquem amare ultra modum humanae af., Gell.: Justin. 6. *affectus*, ūs: the a. of a parent, parentis af., Suet. (Neither this nor the preceding is Ciceroian). Phr.: to display a. for a man by conferring honours and kindnesses upon him, hominem honoribus et beneficiis complecti, Cic.: to feel an a. for any one, studiosum esse alicuius; propendere in aliquem inclinatione voluntatis, Cic.

affectionate: 1. *Amans*, antis: an a. friend, amicus a., Cic.: a most dear and a. brother, frater carissimus atque amantissimus, Cic.: most a. words,

amantissima verba, Cic.: very a., pērāmans, Cic. 2. *plus*: (of dutiful affection towards parents and relatives): a. towards one's parents, p. in parentes, Cic.: an a. mother, brother, p. mater, frater, Ov.: a. grief, p. dolor, Cic.: a. fear, viz. of a wife for her husband, p. metus, Ov. Phr.: a most a. reproof, obprobrium amoris plenissima, Cic.

affectonately: 1. *Amanter*: I saw that my arrival was a. expected by you, expectatum meum adventum ab te a. videbam, Cic.: you entreat me most a., me obsecras amantissime, Cic.

2. *piē*: (comp. AFFECTIONATE, 2): to mourn a. for any one's death, aliquem p. lugere, Cic.: you will preserve the recollection of us a. and involuntarily, memoriam nostri pie involuntateque servabitis, Cic.: Ov.

affectonateness: *ingenium in amore proum; animus ingenuus atque in amore prouus: v. AFFECTION (II).

affiance (subs.): 1. *Marriage contract*: sponsalia, ium, n. pl.: Sen. 2. *Trust, confidence*: q. v.

affiance (v.): 1. *To betroth*: spondeo, despondeo, spondi, sponsum: to a. one's daughter, aliquid filiam d., Cic.: v. ASTROPE. 2. *To trust, confide*: q. v.

affianced: sponso, sponsa, Cic.: desponsata, Cic.: promissa, Virg.

affidavit: testimonium per tabulas datum (cf. Quint. 5, 6, 2). Phr.: no one makes an a. against his will, nemo per tabulas testimonium dat, nisi sua voluntate, Quint. I. c.: he who takes an a. (or before whom it is made), signator (the context showing its precise sense), Quint. I. c.: v. DEPOSITION.

affiliate: 1. *To prove any one to be the father of a child*, aliquem pueri patrem esse probare (cf. Ov. M. 2, 91).

2. *To connect with or ascribe to*: v. TO FATHER ON. Phr.: to be a.d. to a corporate body, in collegium cooptari, Cic.

affiliation: 1. *Proof of paternity*. Phr.: an order of a., *edictum de puero nuptiando (?). 2. *Association, union*: q. v.

affinity: 1. *Relationship by marriage*: affinitas: P. Crassus bound himself closely to Galba by a., P. Crassus cum Galba affinitate sese devinxit, Cic.: they report that Latinus entered into an a. with Aeneas, Latinus a. cum Aenea iunxisse tradunt, Liv. 2. *Natural connexion, or resemblance*: 1. *cognatio*: all the virtues are connected together by a certain a., omnes virtutes c. quadam inter se coniunctae sunt, Cic.: a. of pursuits, c. studiorum, Cic.: Quint. 2. *affinitas* (rare): the a. of the letters of the alphabet, af. litterarum, Quint.: Gell. Phr.: the nature of the gods has no a. with our senses, natura deum longe remota sensibus ab nostris, Lucr.: you have not the slightest a. with the fairness and modesty of Ti. Gracchus, tu a. Ti. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus es, Cic.: v. CONNEXION. 3. *Chem. t. t.*: a mutual tendency to combination: *affinitas.

affirm: 1. *To assert positively or solemnly*: affirmo, I: I must speak, but in such a way as to a. nothing, to inquire into everything, dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem, quae ram omnia, Cic.: Cicero a.s. that the condition of the state is maintained by the laws of Sulla, Cicero af. legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis, Quint.: v. TO ASSERT. 2. *To confirm, establish*, q. v.

affirmant: affirmator: Ulp.: Tert. **affirmation**: 1. *The act of affirming*, affirmatio: an oath is a solemn a., iuramentum est a. religiosa, Cic.: an a. that we will accomplish what we say, a. effecturos nos quod dicimus, Quint. 2. *What is affirmed*: v. ASSERTION.

3. *Confirmation, establishment*, q. v. 4. *Legal t. t.*: testimonium abaque iurejurando.

affirmative: A. Adj.: affirmativus: the a. class of words, a. species verborum, Diom. Phr.: to give an a.

answer (to a question), lateri ita se rem habere: v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE (and seq.).

B. Subs.: Phr.: negatives are the opposites to a.s., negantia contraria sunt assertibus, Cic.: give me an answer either in the a. or in the negative, vel tu mihi alas vel neques, Pl.: Diogenes maintains the a., Antipater the negative, Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic.

affirmatively, i. e., in the affirmative: v. AFFIRMATIVE (subs.).

affix (v.): v. TO FIX, FASTEN, OR ATTACH TO. Phr.: to a. a particle to a word, *particulam verbo adungere or addere: to a. a seal to a will, testamentum signo obsignare, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: signum in tabellis testamenti apponere (cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 117).

affix (subs.): *particula verbo adjuncta a. addita.

afflatus: afflatus, ūs: a divine a., divinus a., Cic.

afflict: 1. *dolore afficere, dolorem facere, efficere*, etc.: v. TO GRIEVE, DISTRESS. 2. *afflicto*, i (prop. to dash about): I am very grievously a.d. about domestic matters, de domesticis rebus acerbissime afflictor, Cic.: to a. Italy with luxury and ferocity, Italiam luxuria saevissime a., Tac.: v. TO DISTRESS, GRIEVE, HARASS. — NOTE. Not affligo alone; which is to cast down, prostrate: though dolore affligere may be used (Cic.).

afflicted (adj.): i. e., suffering, troubled: 1. *seger, grām, grām* (distressed either in body or mind): afflicted in mind, seger animo, Cic.: a. mortals, seger mortales, Virg.: a. with cares, a. curis, Virg. 2. *seger, et corpore et animo confectus*, Cic. 3. *miser, ēra, ērum*: to succour the a., misera succurrere, Virg.: v. WRETCHED. 3. *dolore afflicta*, in dolore lacens, Cic.: v. TO GRIEVE. Phr.: to be a. with anything: conflictor, i: to be a. with great want of necessities, magna inopia necessarium rerum conflictor, Caes.: to be a. with superstition, superstitio c., Cic.: to be a. with a severe disease, gravi morbo c., Nep.: v. also TO SUFFER.

afflictor: vexator (rare): he was a cruel a. of the commonwealth, crudelis v. reipublicae fuit, Cic.

affliction: 1. *A state of pain, distress, a grief*: miseris: he could by no means extricate himself from that a., nulla ratione se ab illa m. eripere poterat, Cic.: v. WRETCHEDNESS, DISTRESS, GRIEF. 2. *A cause of such a state*: malum, adversae res: v. EVIL, MISFORTUNE, CALAMITY.

afflictive: 1. *gravis, e*: a more wretched and a. condition, miserior gravioque fortuna, Caes.: more a. wars, graviora bella, Cic. 2. *acerbus*: a. circumstances, res a., Lucr.: a most a. annoyance, acerbissima vexatio, Cic.: v. GRIEVOUS, PAINFUL.

affluence: divitiae: v. WEALTH, RICHES.

affluent: dives, ūs: v. WEALTHY, RICH.

afflux: Phr.: an a. of blood to the head, fluxio sanguinis ad caput, Plin.

afford: 1. *To supply, give, yield*: 1. *praebere*, 2: to a. a refuge and solace in adversity, periculum et solatium rebus adversis p., Cic.: v. TO FURNISH. 2. *sufficere*, fēci, fectum, 3: the willows a. foliage for the cattle or shade for the shepherds, salices pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras a., Virg.: Lucr. Phr.: you have a.d. me great consolations, mihi magna solatia dedisti, Cic.: no hope even is a.d. that affairs will improve, ne spes quidem ultra ostendit fore melius, Cic.: v. TO FURNISH, GIVE. 3. *To be able to sell or expend without imprudence* [no single word]: Phr.: I cannot afford it cheaper, *non possum minoris vendere: I cannot afford it at so small a price, *non possum tantulo vendere: if you build, you must take care not to go beyond what you can a. in expense and magnificence, cavendum est af. aedifices,

ne extra modum sumptu et magnificentiā prodens, Cic.: *I cannot afford to live in so grand a manner*, *res nihil non suppetit ad tantum luxum; *non sum tam dives quam ut tantos sumptus facere possim: *we cannot a. to let the farm for a smaller rent*, *minoris fundum locare non possumus: *you cannot a. to carry on the war*, *sumptui belli gerendi pares non estis.

affray: rixa: *there was an a. and almost a battle*, r. ac prope proelium fuit, Liv.: *bloody a.*, r. sanguinea, Hor.

affright: terreo, pāvificatio: v. TO FRIGHTEN.

affright (subs.): v. FEAR, TERROR.

affront (v.): 1. To face, to encounter, q. v. 2. To insult openly:

1. contumeliā afficio, etc.: v. TO INSULT. 2. sigillō, i (not in Cic.): *the men were a'd. viri sigillati sunt*, Liv.: *Sulla was a'd. by his rejection when a candidate for the praetorship*, Sulla repulsa praeturae sigillatus est, Val. Max.: v. AFFRONT, TO INSULT.

affront (subs.): Open insult: 1. contumeliā: to receive an a., c. accipere, Caes.: to cast an a. upon any one, c. in aliquem jacere, Cic.: to put an a. upon any one, alieu c. imponere, Cic.: to expose oneself to an a., praebere ad c. os, Liv.: v. INSULT. 2. sigillatio (rare): Liv.: Plin.

affronting (subs.): sigillatio: the a. of the consuls, c. consulum, Liv.

affronting (adj.): v. INSULTING.

affuse: affundo: v. TO POOR UPON.

affusion: expr. by part. of verb: as, to crush the kernels with a gradual a. of warm water upon them, nucleos tundere affusa illi paulatim calida aqua, Plin.

afield (adv.): in agros; agros versus: v. FIELD.

afloat (adv.): Phr.: *it was a very laborious task to get the ship a.*, res erat multae operae navem litore deducere (cf. Virg. Aen. 4. 398): *the vessel is a.*, natat carina, Virg.: *the ships were got a. on the forty-fifth day from the time when the timber was procured from the forests*, die quadragesimo quinto quam ex silvis detracta materia erat, naves in aquam deductae sunt, Liv.: v. TO LAUNCH. Fig.: *this rumour is a.*, serpit hic rumor, Cic.: *painful rumours were a.*, graves rumores sparsis sunt, Cic.: *this report has got a.*, haec fama percrebuit, Cic.: v. TO GET ABROAD.

afloat (adv.): peditibus: *he began the journey a.*, ingressus iter peditibus est, Cic. Phr.: *to set afloat*, in medium afferre, proferre, proponere, Cic.

aforegoing: v. FOREGOING.

aforementioned, **aforenamed**, **aforesaid**: suprā dictus or suprā commemoratus: or with rel. clause: as, *the aforementioned son*, filius de quo commemoravi supra, Nep.: v. ABOVE (adv.).

afortime: olim: v. FORMERLY.

afraid: 1. timidus (of the ordinary habit of mind: v. FEARFUL): *Codrus not a. to die for his country*, Codrus pro patria non t. mori, Hor.: *a. of a storm*, t. procellae, Hor. 2. pavidus (this expresses a greater degree of fear than the preceding word): a. of swimming, p. nandi, Tac.: a. of the sea, p. maris, Lucan: v. ALARMED.

—, **be**: 1. timeo, ti, 2 (either absol. or with direct object in acc. or inf.: also often with dat. of person on behalf of whom anxiety is felt: concerning the distinction between timeo and metuo, v. TO FEAR) *now I am a. for our side what he will answer*, nunc nostrae timeo parti quid hic respondeat, Ter.: *he was not at all a. about the legion's danger*, de legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes.: *they were a. of being surrounded*, timebant ne circumvenirentur, Caes.: *I am a. that you will not be able to endure the toils*, timeo ut labores sustineas, Cic.—NOTE: Timeo ne is positive; timeo ut, negative. 2. metuo, ti, 3 (constr. same as timeo): *they are not a. to swear, any-*

thing, nil metuunt jurare, Cat.: *they were a. to try the hope of a contest*, tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv.: to be a. of Hannibal, ab Hannibale a., Liv. 3. pāvo, pavi, 2 (to be in a panic, q. v.): *I am a. for myself*, mihi p., Ter. 4. pāvilo, 1 (of habitual fear): *things which children are a. of in the dark*, quae pueri in tenebris p., Lucr.: Virg.: v. TO FEAR, BE ALARMED.

afresh: 1. dē integrō: Ter.: Cic. 2. dēno: Ter.: Cic.: v. AFEW, AGAIN.

after: Phr.: *the aft part of a ship*, puppis, is, f.: *the captain ordered the sailors to go aft*, *magister navis nautis imperavit ut puppim versus irent: *fore and aft*, *prora usque ad puppim.

after (adj.): 1. Nearer the stern: Phr.: *the a. sails*, *vela puppi propiora. 2. Subsequent, later, next, following: q. v.

after (prep.): 1. Behind: q. v. 2. At a later time: 1. post (with acc.: the most general word): a. the proconsulship of M. Brutus, post M. Brutum proconsulem, Cic.: *six years a. the taking of Veii*, sexennio post Velos captos, Cic.: a. the death of Orgetorix, post Orgetorigis mortem, Caes. 2. ā or ab (with abl., and usu. with an adverb): *immediately a. the sacrifice*, Jani ab re divina, Pl.: *immediately a. the battle*, statim a proelio, Liv. 3. ex or ē (with abl.): a. his consulship, Cotta set out into Gaul, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic.: *one thing a. another hinders me every day*, me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: *cheapness suddenly followed a. the greatest scarcity*, repente villas annonae ex summa inopia conecuta est, Cic. 4. dē (with abl.: very rare): *immediately a. the sale*, statim de auctione, Cic. NOTE: A or ab, de, and ex or e, all denote what happens immediately after; and ex frequently indicates that what follows arises out of what previously happened. 5. sub (i.e., following immediately upon: with acc.): a. saying this, they all prostrated themselves in the vestibule, sub haec dicta omnes in vestibulo procubuerunt, Liv.: *your letter was read immediately a. that of Lepidus*, sub litteras Lepidi statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. 6. secundum (less precise than the foregoing: of what follows in general: with acc.): a. this day, s. hunc diem, Cic.: *this battle the consul went to Messana*, s. hanc pugnam consul Messanum venit, Liv. Phr.: *the day a. the acquittal of Messala*, Hortensius came into the theatre, postridie Messalae absolutionem in theatrum Hortensius introiit, Cael. ad Cic. N.B. When the Eng. word is foll. by a verbal sub., the phrase may often be rendered (a) by the abl. absol.: a. the completion of that work, he posts guards in various places, eo opere perfecto praesidia disponit, Caes.: a. the taking of Saguntum Hannibal had retired into winter-quarters, Hannibal, Sagunto capto, in hiberna concesserat, Liv.: or (b), by the conj. quum with subj.: as, a. my arrival in Africa, etc., cum in Africam venissem, Cic.: the consuls, a. laying the state of the commonwealth before the senate, etc., consules quum de republica retulissent, Liv. 3. In an inferior degree to: secundum (with acc.): next to and a. the gods, men can be the most useful to men, proxime et s. deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. 4. In imitation of: 1. ad (with acc.): a. the likeness of warlike discipline, ad similitudinem bellicae disciplinae, Cic.: Liv. 2. dē (with abl.): a. the old fashion, de more vetusto, Virg.: v. ACCORDING TO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH.—N.B. When after is attached to verbs, forming a kind of separable compound, as, to run after, to follow after, to seek after, it is not represented in Latin by any single word: see the several verbs.

after (adv.): 1. Of place: perhaps only in separable compounds, as to follow after: for which see TO FOLLOW, etc.

2. Of time: post: *many years a.*, multis post annis, Cic.: *soon a.*, post paulo, Caes.: *so long a.*, post tanto, Virg.: v. AFTERWARDS.

after (conj.): 1. postea quam (with perf.): a. I began to aim at honour, p. quam honoribus inservire coepi, Cic.: but a. the cavalry came in sight, the enemy turned their backs, p. vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, hostes terga verterunt, Caes. 2. postquam, or separately post...quam (also with perf.): on the eleventh day a. I had left you, undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic.: which had happened a. I had given to the freedman a letter for you, quod post accidisset quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras, Cic.: Caes.: Virg. 3. May often be expr. by perf. part. (v. AFTER, prep. 11. fin.): as, a. the battle was finished, proelio confecto, Sall.: *six years a. I was taken*, sexennio post Velos captos, Liv.: v. ALSO WHEN, AS SOON AS. Phr.: *the day a. you set out I came to Pompey*, postridie quam tu es profectus, veni ad Pompeium, Cic.: *Saguntum was taken eight months a. the siege began*, octavo mense quam coeptum est oppugnari captum est S., Liv.: *he died the fourth year a. he was exiled*, decessit post annum quantum quam expulsi fuerat, Nep.

after-ages: v. POSTERITY.

after all (adverb. phr.): 1. tamen: *though the achievements of the Athenians were sufficiently great, they were, after all, considerably less important than, etc.*, Atheniensium res gestae satis amplae fuere, aliquanto minores tamen quam, etc., Sall.: *though strength be wanting, yet after all, the wish is praiseworthy*, ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov.: v. YET, NOTWITHSTANDING. 2. quanquam: *after all, why do I speak, q. quid loquor?* Cic.: v. ALTHOUGH. 3. saltem: *if not in a good condition of the commonwealth, yet after all, in a sure one, si non bono. at s. cerio republicae statu*, Cic.: v. AT LEAST.

after-birth: secundae, arum: Cois.

Plin.: secundae partūs, Plin.

after-growth (of trees when clipped): hères, edis, m.: Plin.

aftermath: 1. chordum fenum

Plin. 2. sicclimenta, orum: Cato.

afternoon (subs.): 1. post meridiem: *having devoted the forenoon to declaiming, we went down into the Academy in the a.*, quum ante meridiem dictioni operam dedissemus, post meridiem in Academiam descendimus, Cic. 2. pomeridianum or postmeridianum tempus: Cic.

afternoon (adj.): postmeridianus or pomeridianus: an a. walk, ambulatio p., Cic.: an a. letter, i.e., one delivered in the a., litterae p., Cic.: the a. service (at church), *publica sacra p.

after-pains: dolores ex partu, Cels. 2, 8.

after-piece: *fabella brevis post majorem fabulam actam data.

after-thought: posterior cogitatio: *after-thoughts, as they say, are usually the wiser*, p. cogitationes, ut alunt, sapientiores solent esse, Cic.

afterwards: 1. post: *some time a.*, aliquanto post, Cic.: v. AFTER (adv.). 2. postea: *P. Considius had been in Sulla's army and a. in that of Crassus*, P. Considius in exercitu Sullae et p. in Crassi fuerat, Caes.: *some time a.*, p. aliquanto, Cic. 3. posthac: v. HEREAFTER. 4. deinde, deinceps, dehinc: v. THEN, THEREUPON, NEXT (adv.).

again: 1. Once more: 1. dēno (i.e. de novo, afresh: q. v.): *read the letter a.*, litteras recita d., Cic.: *ethics overturned by an earthquake he built a.*, urbes terrae motu subversas d. condidit, Suet. 2. Iterum (a second time): *once and a.*, semel ique, Cic.

Caesar sends ambassadors to him a, i. ad eum Caesar legatos mittit, Caes.

3. rursus and rursum: the Helvetii began to press on a, Helvetii rursus instare coeperunt, Caes.: Ter.: Cic. Phr.: I must lose as much a, alterum tantum perdendum est, Pl.: as large a, altero tanto major, Cic.; duplo major, Plin.: as much money a, dupla pecunia, Liv.: to compare arguments with arguments a, and a, etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic.: to look a, and a, etiam atque etiam aspicere, Hor. N.B. This word is frequently expressed by the particle *rē* prefixed to the verb; as, to grow a, recresco; to boil up a, reboquo, Cic.: v. to grow, etc.

1. autem: v. MOREOVER.
2. jam: a., how sensible his advice is, we have often experienced from this very place, jam quantum consilio valeat eo ipso ex loco saepe cognoscit, Cic.: Liv.: 3. porro: I have often heard from my elders, who said that they a, when boys had heard it from old men, saepe addidi a majoribus natu, qui se p. pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic.: Liv.: 4. rursus and rursum: whatever they say I praise: a, if they say the opposite to that, I praise that too, quicquid dicant laudo; id rursum si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter.: a shout having been raised, a shout from the rampart answers it a, clamore sublato exipit rursus ex vallo clamor, Caes.

5. praeterea: v. BESIDES, FURTHER.
against: 1. Upon (usu. with an implication of force): 1. In (with acc.): he runs and falls a, me, in me incurrit atque incidit, Cic.: the Gauls rush at the Romans, Galli in Romanos incurrit, Liv.: 2. Ad (with acc.): to strike one's head a, an arch, caput ad fornices offendere, Quint.: they lean a, the trees, se ad arbores applicant, Caes.: v. UPON. (In this sense against is usu. expr. by prefixes to the verbs, as, to run a, incurro, occurro, etc.: for which see the several verbs.)

II. In opposition; denoting hostility, contradiction, disapprobation, injury, protection from: 1. contra (with acc. in all the above senses): to conspire a, the Roman people, conjurare c. populum R. Caes.: Cic.: one man can do nothing a, many, nihil unus potest c. multos, Cic.: a, any one's judgment, c. aliqujus iudicium, Cic. (v. CONTRARY TO): evidence which is a, any one, testimonium quod c. aliquem est, Cic.: this is not only not in my favour, but is a, me, hoc non modo non pro me sed c. me est, Cic.: a protection a, cold, tutela c. frigora, Plin.: 2. In (with acc.: esp. of direct attack upon): to inflame the people a, evil men, populum inflammare in improbos, Cic.: to inveigh a, the tribunes, in tribunos incurere, Liv.: 3. adversus or adversum (with acc.: of direct hostility and of remedies a.): I will follow you a, my old allies, sequar vos adv. veteres socios meos, Liv.: I will not contend a, you, non contendam ego adv. te, Cic.: remedies a, poisons, remedia adv. venena, Cels.: 4. ad (with acc.: rare): they dare to go a, any number of horse-soldiers, ad quemvis numerum equitum adire audent, Caes.: to prepare for war a, the enemy, ad hostes bellum parare, Liv.: v. also, CONTRARY TO, FROM, FOR.

III. In a contrary direction: contra (with acc.): the beams turned a, the force and current of the river, igna c. vim atque impetum fluminis conversa, Caes.: Phr.: a, the stream, adverso flumine or in adversum flumen, Caes.: Liv.: the winds are dead a, us, ventis nobis adversissimi sunt, Caes.: v. OPPOSITE TO. IV. By a given time; v. BY.

agape: v. GAPIING.
agarie: v. MUSHROOM, TOUCHWOOD.
agate: schates, ae, m. and f.: Plin.: scilicet a, leucichates, ae, m.: Plin.
agave: aloë americana: Linn.
age: 1. Time of life: 1. aetas, lit., f.: the a. of men, aet. hominum,

Cic.: the a. of trees, aet. arborum, Plin.: we are now of such an a. that we ought to endure all things courageously, id aetatis jam sumus ut omnia fortiter ferre debeamus, Cic.: Pimbria was more advanced in a, Pimbria longius aetate proventus fuit, Cic.: a child in a, aetate puer, Cic.: Of definite periods of life: an advanced a., aet. proventa, Cic.: advancing a., ingravescentis aet., Cic.: of all (the other) a.s there is a fixed limit, but none of old a., omnium aet. certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus, Cic.: the a. of boyhood, aet. puerilis, Cic.: the inexperience of youth, infans aet., insentilis aet., Cic.: the flower of a., i. e., youth, flos aetatis, Cic.: middle a., aet. media, constans, Cic.: the legal a. for the consulship, aet. consularis, Cic.: 2. aevum (poet.): human nature is weak and of short a., natura humana imbecilla atque aevi brevis est, Sall.: if any one shall ask you my a., meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor.: the flower of a., flos aevi, Ov.: he would now be blooming at the same a. as you, nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg.: NOTE. Age when

old-age may be expr. by aetas or (poet.) aevum when the context explains the sense in which the words are used: as, a man worn out with disease and vir morbo atque aet. confectus, Sall.: worn out with a., confectus aevo, Virg.: v. YEARS, OLD AGE. Phr.: I am in the 84th year of my a., quantum annum ago et octogessimum, Cic.: this end had Galba at the a. of 73, hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac.: a man more than 40 years of a., vir annos natu major quadraginta, Cic.: with children above the a. of 15, cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natu, Liv.: P. Orbilius is about my a., P. Orbilius meus fere aequalis est, Cic.: under a., minor xxi annis or annorum, Dig.: above a., major xxi annis. (N.B. The Roman law differed from the English in respect of the age at which legal competency began, and hence none of its terms are exactly equivalent to our phrases, which must therefore be literally rendered):

1. A particular period; an epoch: 1. aetas: the chief astronomers of that a., summi astrologi illius aet., Cic.: the heroic a., heroeae aet., Cic.: the golden a., aurea aet., Ov.: 2. aevum: in our a., in nostro sevo, Plin.: 3. saeculum: I myself perhaps am involved in the error of this a., ipse fortasse in huius a. errore versor, Cic.: lest the a. of Pyrrha should return, ne rediret a. Pyrrhae, Hor.: 4. tempus, oris, n.: the heroic a., heroeica t., Cic.: v. TIMES. III. All the human beings existing at any one time: 1. aetas: what have we, a, hardened a., shrunk from? quid nos dura refugimus aetas? Hor.: 2. saeculum: I know what are the manners of this a., novi ego hoc a., moribus quibus stent, Tac.: the insolence of this a., huius s. insolentia, Cic.: the judgment of succeeding a.s, a. reliquorum iudicium, Cic.: Esp. of the spirit or morals of an age: nor is debauchery called the spirit of the a., nec corrumpere ac corrumpi saeculum vocatur, Tac.: IV. A century or any long, indefinite period: 1. saeculum: some a.s afterwards Scipio took Carthage, aliquot saeculis post Scipio Carthaginem cepit, Cic.: Hor.: 2. aetas: I have lived 200 years; the present is the third a. of my existence, vixi annos hic centum; nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov.: v. CENTURY.

aged: 1. Old: 1. senex, senior: prop. only of living beings: v. OLD, OLD-MAN. 2. senilis, e (belonging to an old person): an a. body, s. corpus, Cic.: a. limbs, s. artus, Ov.: a. throat, s. guttur, Hor.: 3. annosus (poet. and in late writers): an a. crow, a. cornix, Hor.: a. trees, a. arbores, Plin.: 4. grandaeus (poet.): a. Nereus, g. Nereus, Virg.: an a. father, g. pater, Ov.: 5. longaevus (poet.): an a. parent, l. parens, Virg.: an a. head, l. caput,

Prop.: an a. woman, longaeva, Ov. Phr.: an a. man, vir aetate proventus, Cic.: v. OLD, ADVANCED IN YEARS. II. Of a certain a.: natu: a man a. 40 years, vir annos quadraginta natu, Cic.: a man a. upwards of 50, homo annos natu major quinquaginta, Cic.: v. OLD.

agency: 1. Action: q. v. II. Administration, instrumentality: 1. administratio: without the a. of men, sine a. hominum, Cic.: 2. opera (chiefly in abl.): he learned that Tasegetius had been killed through their a., eorum op. Tasgetium cognovit interfectum, Caes.: whence could we have harbours without the a. of men? unde sine hominum op. portus habere possemus? Cic.: Phr.: it is through my a., per me fit, stat (esp. in negative sentences; foll. by ne or quominus): it was through the a. of your adversaries that it did not take place, quominus fieret, factum est per tuos adversarios, Cic.: Ter.: III. The duty or business of an agent: procuratio: an ill-managed a., male gesta p., Quint.

agent: 1. An actor, he that acts: 1. actor: Cato was the a. in those things: Cato a. illarum rerum fuit, Cic.: 2. auctor: the inquiry refers both to the act and to the a., quaeritur et de facto et de a., Quint.: Phr.: the man is a free a., homo sul juris est, Cic.: not to be a free a., ad aliorum arbitrium vivere, non ad suum, Cic.: Antony was never a free a., Antonius in sua potestate nunquam fuit, Cic.: II. One who acts for another: 1. procurator (in the strictly legal sense): it makes no difference whether you act through a. or in person, nihil interest utrum per procuratores agas an per te ipsum, Cic.: the a.s of Dolabella, Dolabellae p., Cic.: a legally-appointed a., legitimus p., Cic.: Quint.: 2. cūrator (with some limiting word): he had a faithful a., erat ei negotiorum curator fidus, Sall.: a. of the commonwealth (said by Boecchus of Sulla), c. reipublicae, Sall.: 3. auctor (rather rare): that admirable a. of his state! praeclearus ita s. suae civitatis, Cic.: the a. of many societies, multarum societatum a., Cic.: 4. interpres, 8tis (esp. in bad sense): as for corrupting the administration of justice, interpretes corruptendi iudicii, Cic.: Liv.: 5. minister, Ter.: the freedman of Fabricius had been his a. in a crime, Fabricii libertus in malefacto fuerat, Cic.: the a.s of their wickedness were arrested, sceleris ministri comprehensi sunt, Liv.: v. ASSISTANT. 6. administrator, Ter.: a.s and abettors of Naevius, a. et satellites Naevii, Cic.: (Obs. Both this and the preceding are general terms, and must not be used for agent in its strict and legal sense.) Phr.: to be a. for any one, aliquid procurare, Dig.: to be a. for distributing provisions, alimentis dividendis procurare, Capit.: III. An active power or cause: In such phr. as, fire is a powerful a.; when it must not be literally trans. as, a powerful a. in checking pains of the stomach, (herba) in dolore stomachi efficax, Plin.: wind is a powerful a., magna s. ingens est vis ventorum.

agglomerate: glômêro, i: to a. wool into balls, lanam in orbes g., Ov.: snows a.d. by an eddy of wind, glomeratae turbine nives, Sil.

agglutinate: agglutinô, i (v. rare): Cic.: Cels.: v. TO STICK TO.

agglutination: conglutinatio (v. rare): Cic.: v. ADHESION.

aggrandize: 1. amplifico, i: a few a.d. by honour and glory may corrupt the manners of the community, pauci honore et gloria amplificati mores civitatis corrumpere possunt, Cic.: 2. attollo, 3: to a. the republic by war and arms, bello et armis rempublicam a., Tac.: 3. augeo, auxi, auctum, 2 (usu. with a defining abl.): to a. the occupants with wealth, possessores divitiis a., Cic.: to a. any one in rank, aliquem dignitate a., Cic.: Phr.: to a. any one

excessively, immensis auctibus aliquem extollere, Tac.: v. TO ENLARGE, INCREASE, EXALT.

aggrandizement: 1. amplification: the a. of one's private property, rei familiaris a., Cic. 2. incrementum: Cicero was indebted to himself for all his a., Cicero omnia incrementa sua sibi debuit, Vell. Phr.: he seeks only the a. of his own family, nōd solum quaerit, ut suos potentia, honore, divitiis, augeat: he is bent only on his own a., quod unum stndet ut fortunas suas amplifcet, August.

aggrandizer: amplificator: you shall learn that I am not merely the supporter but the a. of your dignity, me tue dignitatis non modo fautorem sed etiam a. cognosces, Cic.

aggravate: 1. To make worse or less endurable: 1. grāvo, i: forbear to a. my hard lot, tu fortunam paroe g. meum, Ov.: to a. one's unpopularity, alioquin invidiam g., Tac. 2. aggrāvo, i: affairs had been a. by a war, bello res aggravate erant, Liv.: Plin. 3. ingrāvo, i (less frequently): the one a. my misfortunes, the other relieves them, illa meos casus i., illa levat, Ov.: Virg. 4. aspēro, i: to a. the wrath of a conqueror, iram victoris a., Tac. 5. exulcēro, i (as a sore): what they cannot heal they a., ea quae sanare nequeunt, a., Cic.: to a. grief, dolorem e., Plin. Ep. 6. ōnēro, i (chiefly in Liv. and Tac.): to a. wrong, injuriam o., Liv.: to a. anxieties, curas o., Tac. 7. augeo, xi, ctum, 2: to a. any one's grief, a. aliquid dolorem, Cic.: a. a. plutionis, vitium ventris ad gutturis aetas a., Cic.: v. TO INCREASE. 8. To describe in exaggerated terms: 1. augeo, 2: to a. the heinousness of an action, facti atrocitatem a., Cic.: to a. a charge, crimen a., Quint. 2. aspēro, i: that he might seem neither to soften nor to a. the accusations, ne lenire neve a. crimina videretur, Tac.: v. TO EXAGGERATE.

aggravating (adj.): 1. Making worse: Phr.: circumstantia a. a. crime, *quod peccati atrocitatem augeat: v. TO AGGRAVATE. 2. Annoying, vexatious: molestus: v. ANNOYING, VEXATIOUS.

aggravation: 1. The making pain, grief, &c., more intolerable: 1. exulcērādo: I was afraid that this might be, not a consolation, but an a. (of your grief), verbera ne haec non consolatio sed e. esset, Sen. 2. (more usual) expr. by phr.: as, this is an a. of our misery, *auget, gravat, onerat, hoc miseriam postram: v. TO AGGRAVATE. 2. Making worse: Phr.: it is an a. of the crime that the injured man was a friend, *auget atrocitatem facinoris quod homini amico injuriā intulit: to consider the a. or the extenuations of an offence, quae crimen aut argent aut diluunt aestimare, s. reputare: v. TO AGGRAVATE.

aggregate (v.): v. TO BRING TOGETHER.

aggregate (adj.): v. WHOLE, TOTAL. **aggregate (subs.):** summa: v. SUM, TOTAL (subs.).

aggregation: 1. The act of bringing together: collādo: Liv. 2. An aggregate: q. v.

aggression: Phr.: to make a. on the territories of one's neighbours, Incuriones in finitimum fines hostiliter facere, Liv.: we will not submit to your a., *injurias tuas non patiemur, fereamus: v. ATTACK.

aggressive: Phr.: the Romans took the a. in the war against Philip, ultro bellum Philippo Romani inferabant, Liv.: those who are acting on the a. have more spirit than those acting on the defensive, animus est major inferentis vim quam arcentis, Liv.: also, to take the a., arma hostibus ultro inferre, Liv.: prior hostes bello lacessere, Caes.: Cic.: infesta arma contra aliquem ferre, Justin: and of an a. movement in the field, infesta signis in hostes impetum facere, ad hostes ire, Caes.: the Romans

always pursued an a. policy, *semper hostes petere quam ab his peti malebant Romani: an a. spirit, animus infestus, Cic.: v. HOSTILE.

aggressor: qui bellum ultro infert; qui alterum prior lacebat: v. AGGRESSIVE.

aggrieve: 1. To grieve: q. v. 2. To injure: q. v.

aghost: stupēfactus: men gaze a. upon him while speaking, homines eum stupēfacti dicentem intuentur, Cic. Esp. in phr. to stand or be a.; obstūpesco, stūpui, 3: I was a. at the sight; my hair stood on end, obstupui, aeterunque comae, Virg.: v. AMAZED, ASTONISHED.

agile: 1. Agilis, e: the a. goddess, a. dea, Ov. 2. pernix, icis: a. bodies, p. corpora, Liv.: the a. Appulian, Appulian, Hor.: v. ACTIVE, NIMBLE.

agility: 1. Agilitas: Quint. 2. pernicitas: a. and swiftness, p. et velocitas, Cic.: Caes.: v. SWIFTESS.

agio: collibus: how can there be an a. when every one uses the same kind of coins? c. esse qui potest quum utatur omnes uno genere numorum? Cic.: to make a deduction for the a., deductionem facere pro c., Cic.

agist: v. TO PASTURE.

agistment: v. PASTURING.

agitate: 1. To move rapidly to and fro: 1. agito, i: the sea is a. and disturbed by the violence of the winds, mare ventorum vi agitur atque turbatur, Cic. 2. sollicito, i (mostly poet.): to a. the sea with oars, freta remis a., Virg.: v. TO SHAKE. 3. Fig.: to excite or disturb: 1. agito, i: to a. the commonalty, plebem a., Liv.: the republic was a. by the dissensions of the tribunes, seditio tribunicis atrociter respublica agitata, Sall.: lest ungratified desire continually a. and harass thee, ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Rom. 2. commōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2: my mind has been a. by fear, hope, joy, animus commotus metu, spe, gaudio, Ter.: to be a. by any strong desire or by fear, aut libidine aliqua aut metu commoveri, Cic. 3. perturbo, i (v. TO DISTURB, TROUBLE): to a. the mind, animum p., Cic.: to be a. respecting the safety of the state, de republicae salute perturbari, Cic. 4. pulso, i (poet.): fear agitating their hearts, corda pavor pulsans, Virg.: Ov.: v. TO DISTURB, EXCITE, STIR UP. 5. To discuss, debate: agito, i: these matters having been a. d. his rebus agitatis, Caes.: v. TO DISCUSS, DEBATE.

agitated (adj.): 1. sollicitus: the a. sea, mare a., Virg. Fig.: a. state a. by suspicion, sollicita civitas suspitione, Cic.: I am not ignorant how a. and anxious all love is, non ignoro quam sit amor omnis s. atque anxius, Cic.: as a. life, a. vita, Hor. 2. trēpidus: the iron hisses when plunged into the a. water, ferrum in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. Fig.: a. with fear, t. metu, Sall.: Virg.: with gen.: a. with wonder and fear, t. admirationis ac metus, Tac.: an a. look, t. vultus, Ov. 3. tumultuōsus: the a. sea, t. mare, Hor. Fig.: a. seditious and a. life, seditiosa ac t. vita, Cic. 4. turbulētus: the a. water, t. aqua, Phaedr. Fig.: an a. commonwealth, t. respublica, Cic.

—, to be: trēpido, i: my mind is a. with recent fear, recenti mens t. metu, Hor.: to be a. with dread of war, formidine belli t., Ov.: v. TO BE DISTURBED, TROUBLED.

agitation: 1. Violent movement: 1. agitatio: the movements and a. of the waves, motus et agitationes fluctuum, Cic.: Liv. 2. jactatio: the soldiers not being yet sufficiently recovered from the a. of the sea, necdum satis reflectis ab j. maritima militibus, Liv.: Cic.: v. ROSSING. 3. Mental or political disturbance: 1. commotio: a. of mind, c. animi, Cic. 2. conditatio: more violent mental a., c. vehementiores animi, Cic.: Liv. 3.

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perturbatio: I for my part am disturbed by great mental a., equidem sum magna animi p. commotus, Cic. after the death of Caesar, causes of new a.s seemed to be sought for, post interitum Caesaris novorum p. causae quaeri videbantur, Cic. 4. tumultus, ūs: the a. of the mind, t. mentis, Hor.: Lucan. 5. trēpidatio: was there any a.? any disorder? numquae t.? numquid tumultus? Cic.: Veil. Phr.: the corn-law a., *populi concitatio de legibus frumentariis abrogandis: v. DISTURBANCE.

—, Discussion, debate: q. v. Phr.: I hear that it is in a. to bring forward a law establishing vote by ballot, *audio id jam moveri ut lex tabellaria feratur.

agitator (political): 1. qui sollicito animos hominum turbat statum civitatis, Liv. 34, 62. 2. turbator vulgi, Liv. 3. plebis turbator, Tac. 4. seditiosus civis et turbulentus, Cic. 5. turbas ac tumultus concitator, Liv.: the mob, having been roused, outstripped the a. himself, multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen.

agnail: rēdivia: Cic.: Plin.

agnate: a relation by the father's side: agnatus, Cic.

agnus castus: agnōs, i, f.: Plin.: vites agnus castus, Linn.

ago: 1. abhinc: their father died 22 years a., horum pater a. duos et viginti annos est mortuus, Cic.: when? four years a., quo tempore? a. annis quatuor, Cic.: 30 days a., a. triginta diebus, Cic. Phr.: six months a., ante hos sex menses, Phaedr.: a few days a., paucis diebus, Cic.: long a., some time a., dūdum, pridem; jamdūdum, jampridem: v. foil. articles.

—, long: 1. dūdum: when? not long ago, quando? haud d., Pl.: how long a.? just now, quam d.? modo, Ter.: Cic. 2. jamdūdum: has she already left the soldier? long ago, anne ablit jam a. milite? j., Ter. 3. pridem: how long a. is it since you entered this debt in your journal? quam p. hoc nomen in adversaria retulisti? Cic.: not very long a., haud ita p., Hor. 4. jampridem: this ought to have been done long a., hoc j. factum esse oportuit, Cic.: Virg. (Dūdum strictly refers to a time longer ago than pridem, but is often used, like the Greek πάλαι, of a time only a little removed from the present. Both words are strengthened by jam: v. LONG SINCE). Phr.: I foresee the coming storm long a., multo ante prospecti tempestatem futuram, Cic.

—, some time: 1. dūdum (see preceding art. §m.): I am telling this man what you told me some time a., narro huc quae tu d. narrasti mihi, Ter.: Cic. 2. pridem: which you had written to me some time ago, quod ad me p. scripseras, Cic.

agor: v. EAGER, LONGING.

agoing: only in phr. to set a.: 1. Lit. of physical motion: incito, i (only of rapid motion): to set stones a. down-hill, inc. saxa per pronum, Sall. fr.: to set horses rapidly a., equos vehementer inc., Caes. 2. Fig.: mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2: is it I who set those things a.? ego isthac m.? Ter.: v. TO BEGIN, UNDERTAKE.

agonize: 1. Trans: to distress severely: 1. crūdo, i: to be a. d. with bodily pain, dolore corporis cruciari, Cic. 2. discrucio, i: to be a. d. in mind, discruciarī animi, Ter. 3. excrucio, i (stronger than the preceding): I say no more, lest I should a. you too, non loquor plura, ne t. quoque excruciem, Cic.: v. TO TORTURE, TORMENT. 4. Intrans: to be in agony: v. AGONY.

agonizing: crucians, antis: a. grief, agēitudo c., Cic.

agony: 1. acerbius animi sensus ac dolor, Cic. 2. acerbius animi acerrimus dolor, Cic.: v. GRIEF, PAIN. Phr.: in what a. the wretched mothers are! ut miserae matres cruciantur! Pl.: I am in mental a., discruciar animi,

Ter. Pl. to be in a. *Idolo angli*, Cic. I am in a. about that, idolo exstructor, Pl. (in *Vulg. Luc. 22, 44*, being in an a. he prayed more earnestly, factus in agonia, prolixius orabat.)

agrarian: agrarius: a. laus, leges agrariae, Cic.

agree: I. To be of the same mind or opinion: 1. *consentio, sensi, sensum*, 4 (with prep.): I a. with you on that subject, de ea re tecum *consentio*, Cic.: all as with one breath a., omnes uno ore c., Cic.: so, una et mente et voce in aliqua re c., Cic.: also with acc. and inf.: all men a. that arms ought to be taken up, omnes mortales c. arma esse capienda, Cic. 2. *assentio*, or (more freq.) *assentior*, 4 (I.e. to assent to: with dat.): they a. with Bibulus, Bibulo *assensus* est, Cic.: the senate very often a. d. with you about the most important affairs, saepepluribus tibi *assensus* maximus de rebus *assensus* est, Cic.

3. *sentio*, 4 (with cum or some other word): I a. with you, tecum *sento*, Pl.: to a. with Caesar, cum Caesare *sens*, Cic.: if only all would a. to and approve the same, si modo unum omnes *sensiant* ac probent, Caes. 4. *congruō*, 3 (I.e. to be of the same opinion only they differ, about the rest they are in agreement, de re una solum dissident, de ceteris *congruunt*, Cic. 5. *consisto*, 3 (I.e. to stand, to differ in fact, cum aliquo verbis c., re dissidere, Cic. 6. *convēnio*, vān, ventum, 4 (with prep.: esp. imper.): this was the only thing in which they could not a., existit hoc unum quod non *convenerit* illis, Ov.: here in I a. with Brutus, hoc quidem mihi cum Bruto *convenit*, Cic. 7. *concino*, cīnāl, cīnāl, 3 (with prep.): to a. in fact with any one, but to differ in words, re c. cum aliquo, verbis discrepare, Cic. so it happens that no two a. (in the measurement), ita fit ut nulli duo c., Plin. 8. *audio*, 4 (I.e. to listen to and accept what some one says: with acc.): I a. with Socrates when he says, etc., id Socratem audio dicentem, etc., Cic. nor do I a. with Homer, who says, etc., nec Homerum audio, qui... ait, Cic. Phr.: I used to say that you were the only person who a. d. with me, commemorabam te unum mihi fuisse *assensorem*, Cic. II. To settle mutually: 1. *compō*, pōnī, pōitum, 3: as had been a. d. upon with Marcus, at compositione cum Marcio fuerat, Liv.: the treaty has been already concluded, and all its terms a. d. upon, lectum iam foedus et omnes compositiones leges, Virg.: at the hour a. d. upon, composita hora, Hor. 2. *constitū*, 3, 4 (I.e. to settle, to settle with any one, with the ambassadors had come, ea dies quae constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes.: we a. d. to finish our walk in the Academy, constitutum inter nos ut ambulationem in Academia conficeremus, Cic.: I could wish that I had not a. d. with Laelius to come to-day, vellem non constituissem me hodie venturum esse Laelio, Cic. 3. *condico*, dīxī, dictum, 3 (rare): he a. d. for a fixed price, certo condixit pretio, Plaedr.: to a. upon a truce, inducias c., Just. 4. *consentio*, 4: the whole senate a. d. to decree a triumph, universus senatus ad decernendum triumphum *consensit*, Liv. 5. *pactior*, pactum, 3: he a. d. for a large reward with the chiefs, pactior magna mercede cum principibus, Liv.: Cic. v. TO BARGAIN. 6. *depāscor* (depāc.), 3: he a. d. with them to leave his arms, depascas est cum eis ut arma relinqueret, Cic. 7. *pango*, pēpī, pactum, 3 (in perfect tenses only): a treaty a. d. upon, pactum foedus, Cic.: you have a. d. upon peace with us, pacem nobiscum *pepigitis*, Liv.: Ov.: Tac. 8. *convēnit* (imper.): v. AGREED UPON, TO BE; TO APPOINT, TO SETTLE. III. To assent to: *assentio* and (more freq.) *assentior*, 4 (with dat.): the citizens always a. d. to his wishes, ejus semper voluntatibus cives *assensuerunt*, Cic.: I entirely a. d. with what you have said, illud quod

a te dictum est, valde tibi *assentior*, Cic.: v. TO APPOINT. IV. To be consistent with: 1. *consentio*, 4: the constancy of Domitius did not a. with his words, vultus Domitii cum oratione non *consentiebat*, Caes.: all the parts a. with one another, inter se omnes partes c., Cic.: what is related a. with the times and places, temporibus et locis ea quae narratur c., Cic. 2. *consto*, stitī, 1: he will consider whether what is said a. with the fact, or with itself, considerabit constetne oratio aut cum re, aut ipsa secum, Cic.: the account a. s. i.e. balances, or is correct, ratio *constat*, Cic. 3. *convēnio*, vān, ventum, 4: when the roebulance of his features, and the time of his capture, and the confession of the shepherd a. d. cum et vultus similitudo, et expositionis tempora et pastoris consensio *convenient*, Just.: v. TO CORRESPOND, BE CONSISTENT. V. To suit, to be adapted to: q. v. Phr.: liquid food a. with the fatigued, cibum humidum fatigatis *convenit*, Cels. VI. To be in harmony: 1. *concordo*, 1: you will a. with her, concordabis cum illa, Ter.: not even then could the brothers a., ne tunc quidem fratres c. potuerunt, Just. 2. *congruō*, 3: a woman a. better with a woman, mulier mulieri magis c., Ter. 3. *convēnio*, 4: to a. very well with any one, optime cum aliquo c., Cic.

VII. As Gram. t. t.: *sequor*, *subcēdit*: 3: as, adjectives a. with substantives in case, gender, number, adjectiva substantivorum suorum casum, genus, numerum s.

agreeable: I. *Pleasing*: 1. *grātus*: an a. truth, veritas g., Cic.: an a. mistake, g. error, Hor.: an a. place, g. locus, Hor. *very a.*, pergrātus: a very a. letter, pergrātissime, Cic. 2. *acceptus* (with dat.): v. ACCEPTABLE: nothing is more a. to God, nihil Deo *acceptus*, Cic. 3. *commodus* (esp. of manners): a. to my companions, c. sodalibus meis, Hor. 4. *amābilis*, e: an a. coalesce, a. frigus, Hor.: v. LOVELY. 5. *blandus* (of things flattering and seductive): by use ease became more a. every day, otium consuetudine in dies *blandus*, Liv. 6. *jācundus*: v. PLEASANT, DELIGHTFUL. 7. *prōbābilis*, e (of what pleases any one's taste: with dat.): a speaker more a. to the people, probabilior populo orator, Cic. 8. *prōbātus* (I.e. in favour with: with dat.): no one was more a. to the chiefs of the patricians, nemo probatior primoribus patrum erat, Liv.: v. PLEASANT, CHARMING, DELIGHTFUL.

II. Of persons or personal manners: 1. *commodus*: an a. and charming woman, mulier c. et faceta, Ter.: a. guests, c. convivae, Pl.: to be a person of a. manners, commodis moribus esse, Cic. 2. *facilis*, e: to be a. and pleasant with anybody, f. et festivum esse aliquid, Ter.: a. and kind, f. benevolusque, Ter.: Cic.: v. GOOD-TEMPERED. 3. *lēpīdus*: I found him kind, a. and courteous, ego usa sum benigno, l. comi, Ter.: a. manners, l. mores, Pl. 4. *festivus*: they think you a. to f. putant, Ter.: v. PLEASANT, POLITE, COURTEOUS, AFFABLE. III. Suitable, agreeing with, consistent: aptus, accommodatus, congruens, consentiens: v. SUITABLE, AGREEING WITH, CONSISTENT.

agreeableness: I. *Pleasantness* in general: 1. *dulcēdo*, 3 (I.e. f. v. SWEETNESS, DELICIOUSNESS, CHARM. 2. *suāvis*: the a. of a colour, coloris s., Cic.: a country seat of surprising a., villa mirifica s., Cic. II. Of persons and personal manners: 1. *facilitas*: a. and politeness, f. et humanitas, Cic.: he treated his friends with such a. and indulgence, amicos tanta f. indulgentiaque tractabat, Suet. 2. *lēpor*, 3 (I.e. f. GRACE. 3. *festivitas*: v. PLEASANTY. 4. *commodi*, *faciles*, *lēpidi* mores: v. AGREEABLE (II).

agreeably: 1. *suāviter*: I see

how a. pleasure flatters our senses, video quam a. sensibus blanditur, Cic.: to live a. a. vivere, Hor.: a. sceni a. strong, odor s. gravis, Plin. 2. *dulciter* (poet. dulcē, Hor.): pleasure by which feeling is a. and pleasantly excited, voluptas qua sensus d. ac jucunde movetur, Cic.: a most a. written history, historia scripta dulcissime, Cic.: Quint. 3. *jācundē*: to live a. j. vivere, Cic.: Suet. 4. *lēpīdē* (colloq.): to happen a. and fortunately, l. prosperoque evenire, Pl.: Ter.: v. PLEASANTLY, DELIGHTFULLY.

II. *Consistently*, in accordance with: 1. *accommodā*: to speak as a. as possible to truth, dicere quam maxime ad veritatem ac, Cic. 2. *congruentē*: to live a. to nature, c. naturae vivere, Cic. 3. *congruentē*: to act a. to orders, ad praescriptum agere, Caes.

agreed, to be: *constat*, stitī, 1: it is a. among augurs that the number ought to be odd, inter augures constat, imparum numerum debere esse, Liv.: it is universally a. that there are gods, inter omnes c. esse deos, Cic.

agreed upon, to be: *convēnit*, vān, ventum, 4: these things are not a. upon between my brother and me, haec fratri mecum non *convenit*, Ter.: the time had been a. upon between them for joining battle, tempus inter eos committendi proelli *convenerat*, Caes.: it was a. upon by myself and Deiotarus that he should be in my camp, mihi cum Deiotaro *convenit* ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic.: the army, as had been a. upon, was withdrawn from Numidia, exercitus, uti *convenerat*, Numidia deductus est, Sall.: v. TO AGREE (II).

agreeing (adj.): 1. *congruens*, entis: there were other letters a. with yours, tuis litteris c. fuerunt aliae, Cic.: oratorical action a. with the sentiments expressed, gestus cum sententiis c., Cic. 2. *consentāneus*: actions a. with these emotions, actiones his motibus c., Cic. 3. *convēniens*, entis: friends a. well together, convenientes bene amici, Cic.: Ov. 4. *consentiens*, entis: movements a. with one's words and sentiments, motus cum verbis sententiaque c., Cic.

agreement: I. *Conformity*, consistency: 1. *constātia*: the a. of all words and actions, c. dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. 2. *convēniētia*: a. with nature, c. naturae, Cic. 3. *consensus*, 3: the wonderful a. and harmony of all branches of learning, c. concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, Cic. II. *Harmony of opinions or feelings*: 1. *consensio*: the a. of all nations, c. omnium gentium, Cic.: Caes. 2. *consensus*, 3: never was your a. greater in any cause, nunquam major vester c. in ulla causa fuit, Cic. 3. *conspira*: the a. of all good men, bonorum omnium c., Cic.: Suet. 4. *constātia*: what a. is there among augurs? quae est inter augures c.? Cic. III. *Mutual arrangement*, compact: 1. *convēnit*: to adhere to one's a., stare *conventus*, Cic.: Liv. 2. *convēnit*: contrary to the faith of the a., contra fidem conventionis, Liv.: Tac. 3. *pactio*: in making a. to regard the law, in p. faciendis legem spectare, Cic.: a marriage a. p. nuptialis, Liv. 4. *pactum*: v. COMPACT. 5. *sponsio*: v. ENGAGEMENT, STIPULATION. 6. *foedus*, 3 (I.e. n. v. LEAGUE, COMPACT. Phr.: according to a. compacto, Cic.: ex compacto, Suet.; ex pacto, Nep.; compositio, Ter.; ex compositio, Liv.; ex instituto, Liv.; ex sponso, Cic.: v. ARRANGEMENT, BARGAIN.

agricultural: 1. *rūsticus*: Nicanor wrote about a. affairs, Nicanor de rebus r. scriptis, Cic. 2. *agrīcōlāris*, e: a. work, ag. opus, Col. 3. *cōlōnicus*: a. laws, c. leges, Varr. Phr.: the number of the a. population, numerus aratorum, Cic.: the Germans were by no means an a. people, nilnime Germani agriculturae student, Caes.: to give

a good deal of time and attention to a pursuit, aliquantum operae temporis consumere in agris colendis, Cic.

agriculture: 1. agricultura, or separately, agri cultura: to pay attention to a. a. studere, Caes. 2. agri-cultio, or separately, agri cultio, Cic.

3. agrorum cultus: v. CULTIVATION. 4. agricoltio: Col. (who uses the word of agriculture as distinguished from the care of live stock). 5. res rusticae (i.e. agriculture abstractedly considered): v. AGRICULTURAL.

agriculturist: v. FARMER, HUSBANDMAN.

agrimony: agrimonia: Cels.: Plin. **agrostis:** 1. agrostis, is, f.: App. 2. dactylon: Plin.: cynodon dactylon: Plin.

aground: Phr.: the light ships were a., loves cymbae eadem, Liv.: a ship, having got a., navis cum per vada haesisset, Tac.: they ran their ships a. at Chios, ad Chium naves ejecero, Liv.: to run a ship a. on shallows or rocks (vadis, scopulis) navem impingere, Quint., 4, 1, 61.

ague: 1. The cold fit which precedes some fevers: horror,bris, m.: fevers generally begin with a., febris incipit fere ab h., Cels. 2. An intermittent fever: febris, is, f. (with a defining word), a. quartana, f. quartana, Cels. (frigida quartana, Hor.): an a., febris intermittens, Cels.: frigida febris, Plin.: a. tertiana, a., febris tertiana, Cic.: Cels.: suffering from a. tertiana a., tertiana febris laborans, Cic.

ague-fit: horror: Cels.

ah (interj.): expr. of grief, concern, surprise: 1. ah (used in most senses of the Eng.): ah! you know not my grief, ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter.: ah! cease, ah! desine, Ter.: ah! be not so cruel, ah! ne saevi tantopere, Ter. 2. vah (of grief, indignation: also of joy): ah! I am ruined, vah! perit! Ter.: ah! how I would mangle him, vah! quibus illum lacerares modis, Pl.: v. HAH. 3. Eja (expr. of wonder, admiration, eager appeal): ah! how nice he is, eja! ut elegans est, Ter.: ah! he is of good cheer, eja! bonum habet animum, Pl.: v. HO! COME! 4. heu, heu: v. ALAS. 5. Etat (of something that strikes suddenly: also of grief): ah! that's what it meant, atat! hoc illud est, Ter.: ah! I am ruined, atat! perit, Pl.: v. HAH! 6. pro or proth (of shame, regret, etc.: usu. with acc.): ah! how great is the power of thy sway, pro! quanta potentia regni est tui, Ov.: v. OH! 7. he! (with dat.): ah me! he! mihi! Virg.: v. ALAS, WOE!

aha (interj.): aha: Pl.: v. also HO, AH.

ahead: v. FORWARD. To go a., proceedere: v. TO GO FORWARD: to get a. of any one, praeverto: v. TO GET AHEAD.

aid (subs.): 1. Assistance, help: auxilium: v. ASSISTANCE, HELP. Phr.: provided with all the aids either of nature or of learning for speaking, omnibus vel naturae vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum paratus, Cic.: v. RESOURCES, APPLIANCES. 2. An assistant, helper: q. v. 3. A kind of tax granted to government: *auxilium quod de gratia et non de jure fit: liberum adjutorium: v. DU CAUGE, s. vv.

aid (v.): v. TO ASSIST, HELP, SUCCESS. **aide-de-camp:** perh. the nearest term is optio: v. ADJUTANT. Or by periphr., *qui ducis imperata ad alios deferat.

aiding (adj.): v. AUXILIARY.

ail (v.): dolere, 2 (with dat.): nothing a. d. any one, nihil cuiquam doluit, Cic.: I am not afraid lest anything should a. me, non metuo ne quid mihi doleat, Pl. Phr.: to be a.g. laborare: male, graviter se habere, a. g.: v. ILL, UNWELL.

ailing: v. DISEASED, ILL.

ailment: v. DISEASE, ILLNESS.

aim (v.): 1. To direct an arrow or other weapon at: 1. Intendo, di, tum and sum, 3 (with in and acc.; or dat.): to aim a weapon at the neck,

telum in jugulum int., Plin. Ep.: weapons aimed at the vitals of the state, tela intenta jugulis civitatis, Cic.: also abool., to aim arrows in war, bello int. sagittas, Virg. 2. dirigo, rexi, rectum, 3 (with in and acc.; or dat.): to a. a spear at an antagonist's face, hastam in os adversarii d., Curt.: Pallas had a. d. her spear at Ixus, Pallas illo directam hastam, Virg.: he a. d. arrows at the outstretched hand of a boy, in pueri dispansem palmam sagittas direxit, Suet. 3. collineo, 1 (to take exact aim: rare): to a. a spear or arrow at some mark, c. hastam aliquo aut sagittam, Cic. 2. To a. at with an arrow, etc.; to try to hit: 1. pto, ivi, and li, tum, 3 (with acc.): to a. at anyone with a javelin, aliquem spicula p., Liv.: to a. at anyone with an apple, aliquem malo p., Virg.: to a. high, alta p., Virg. 2. destino, 1: the slingers used to wound any part of the face at which they had a. d. funditores vulnerant quocum locum destinassent oris, Liv.: Curt. 3. Fig.: To endeavour or purpose to attain: 1. affecto, 1: to a. at regal power, regnum af., Liv.: to a. at obtaining the favour of the soldier, studia militum af., Tac.: to a. at the mastery of Gaul, Gallias af., Tac.: to a. at splendour of diction, magnificentiam verborum af., Quint.: Veil. 2. pto, 3: to a. at any one's life by poison, aliquem veneficio p., Auct. Her.: to a. at heaven, coelum p., Hor.: to a. at the foremost place in eloquence, eloquentiae principatum p., Cic.: v. TO SEEK, CANVAS FOR. 3. quero, quaesivi, quaesitum, 3: to a. at flight, fugam q., Cic.: which was what he a. d. at, id quod quaerebat, Cic.: v. TO SEEK. 4. sequor, secutus, 3: to a. at expediency, utilitatem a., Cic.: to a. at Caesar's favour, gratiam Caesaris a., Caes.: Hor.: v. TO PURSUE. 5. specto, 1: to a. at the general good, commune bonum s., Lucr.: to a. at one's own glory rather than at the public welfare, ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem reipublicae s., Cic.: v. VIEW, TO HAVE IN. 6. stideo, 2 (i.e. to be bent on: with dat.): to a. at virtue, remorem, dignitatem, virtutem, laudem, dignitatem s., Cic.: also with acc. of neut. pron.: you a. at one thing, namely to avert the attempt of Antony from the republic, unum studeo, Antonii conatum avertere a republica, Cic.: Hor. 7. tendo, istendi, tentum and sum, 3 (with prep.): to a. at higher and illegal objects, ad altiora et non concessa t., Liv.: Hor. 8. id ago, egi, actum, 3 (usu. foll. by ut and subj.): they a. at seeming good men, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic.: also abool.: that is what they are a.g. at and plotting, id agunt et molluntur, Cic. 9. Incumbo, cubili, cubitum, 3 (with dat. or prep.): to a. with all one's powers: to a. earnestly at avenging the wrongs of the commonwealth, inc. ad ulciscendas resp. Injurias, Cic.: to a. at praise, ad laudem inc., Cic.: v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF, PURSUE, PURSUE.

aim (subs.): 1. Lit.: the act of directing a missile or weapon: chiefly in certain phr.: as, to be able to take sure a., certo ictu destinata ferre, Curt.: who is there who if he throw the javelin a whole day, will not sometimes take a good a. ? quis est qui totum diem jaculans non aliquando collineet? Cic.: he took a., pariterque oculos telumque tendit, Virg.: v. TO AIM. 2. The object aimed at: v. MARK. 3. Fig.: a purpose, object, intention: q. v.

air (subs.): 1. The fluid which we breathe: 1. aer, aeris, acc. usu. aera, m. (at and near the surface of the earth): pure and thin a., aer purus ac tenuis, Cic.: a. and fire always tend to rise, aer et ignis superna semper petunt, Cic.: the a. which we breathe, aer quem spiritu ducimus, Cic.: very thick a., crassissimus aer, Cic.: the thickness of the a., aeris crassitudo, Cic.: the a. is condensed into a cloud,

in nubem cogitur aer, Virg.: the cha-maeleon lives on a. alone, a. solo pascitur chamaeleon, Plin. 2. aether, eris, m. (the upper and pure air): he flies through the east a., volat ille per magnum a., Virg.: water is produced from earth, the lower a. from water, the upper a. from the lower, ex terra aqua oritur, ex aqua aer, ex aere aether, Cic.: v. AETHER. 3. anima (rare): to be produced from fire, earth, and a., ex igni, terra aique a. procreescit, Lucr.: Cic. 4. aura (air in motion: v. BREEZE: usu. plu. and with a qualifying word): he breathes the vital a., vitales suscipit a., Lucr.: you inhale the vital a., a. vitales carpi, Virg.: to sniff the a., capere naribus auras, Virg.: the winds will carry the clouds across through the a., nubila portabunt ventel transvorsa per auras, Lucr.: Eurydice was coming to the upper a. (from Orcus), Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Virg.: E. sp. the open a. (as opposed to concealment or confinement): the wooden horse being opened restores them to the open a., illos patefactus ad auras reddit equus, Virg. Fig.: to bring everything into the open a., i.e. to reveal, omnia ferre sub auras, Virg. Phr.: in the open a., sub divo, Cic.: Hor.: Venus departs to Paphos through the upper a., Venus Paphum sublimis abit, Virg.: to take the a. (for health or recreation), gestor, 1 (in some consequence): Sen.: Mart.: ambulo, 1: or deambulo, 1 (on foot): Ter.: Cic.: v. ATMOSPHERE. 2. Fig.: manner, mien, look: 1. species, el, f.: a woman with a charming a., specie lepida mulier, Pl.: the a. of these men is most respectable, horum hominum s. est honestissima, Cic. 2. gestus, is (bearing): a. graceful a. and movement of the body, venustus g. et motus corporis, Cic.: I must now assume a new a. and expression of countenance, nunc g. mihi vultusque est capendus novus, Ter.: to have an effeminate a., mollem in gestu esse, Cic. 3. habitus, us: add the look and the a. of the man, adde vultum hque hominis, Hor.: a maidenly a. and dress, virginalls b. atque vestitus, Cic. Phr.: that was the more readily believed, because it had an a. of probability, id eo facilius credebatur quia simile vero videbatur, Cic.: he has the a. of a madman, furere videtur, Cic.: what as the creature gives herself: quam pudice sese muliercula gerit! they give themselves too many as (v. AFFECTEDLY). Intolerantius se jactant, Cic.: he had been accustomed to give himself very great a. in that place, solitus erat lactare se magnificentissime illo in loco, Cic.: v. FEATURES, MIEN, MANNER, LOOK. IV. A tune or melody: 1. modus: v. MEASURE, STRAIN. 2. numeri, orum: I remember the a., if I could recollect the words, numeros memini si verba tenerem, Virg.: v. TUNE, MELODY, MUSIC.

air (v.): 1. To admit the fresh air: Phr.: the hall is well a. d. by means of open windows: cryptoporticus patentibus fenestris auras admittit transmittitque, cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 17: the hall has a. enough of its own, and wants no a.ing, cryptoporticus contenta aere suo nec desiderat auras nec admittit, Plin. Ep.: to be badly a. d. (of a room), aere pigro et manente ingravescere, Plin. Ep. 2. To render dry: v. TO DRY.

air-balloons: v. BALLOON.

air-bladder: vesicula: Lucr.: of fishes, *vesica natatoria.

air-bull: v. UNSUBSTANTIAL.

air-drawn: v. IMAGINARY.

air-gun: *bombarda ventosa, Kr., *tormentum pneumaticum.

air-hole: 1. spiraculum: Virg.: Plin. 2. spiramentum: Virg.: Ov.: Just.

airiness: 1. Free exposure to the air: Phr.: a. of a locality, *loci situs ventosus (windiness), loci situs objectus: on account of the a. of the house, *propter auras aedibus admissas

transmissaque (v. TO AIR): vocat of a, ser piger et manens, Plin. Ep. II. Fig. *gaily, sprightliness*; q. v.

airing (subs.): (for health, etc.): 1. gestatio (in a conveyance): Cels.: Sen. 2. ambulatio or deambulatio (on foot): Cic.: Ter. Phr.: to take an a., gestor, ambulo, deambulo: v. AIR. (1. f. n.).

airless: aëre carent; aëris expert: v. VOID OF.

air-pump: *antifa pneumatica: Ruhnck. ap. Kr.

air-shaft: (in mines): 1. aestil-arium: Plin. 2. lumen, Inis, n.: Plin.

air-vessel: (in plants): *vascula, folliculus: v. FOLLICLE.

airy: 1. Consisting of or pertaining to air: v. AERIAL. II. Open to the air: 1. perfidius: e: the threatening floor should be on a high, a. spot, sit area loco sublimi, et undecun-que perfidius, Pall.: (Cic. calls the airy gods of Epicurus, *perfidius*). 2. auris pervius: qui auris admittit transmissi-que: v. TO AIR. 3. ventosus: stronger than the English word: v. WINDY. 4. Apertus, patens: v. OPEN.

III. Light as air: v. LIGHT, FINE.

IV. Gay, sprightly: q. v.

aisle: Ala (the general term for a side-structure: v. WING): v. Du Cange, a. v.

akin (adj.): 1. Related by blood: consanguineus: v. RELATED. II. Closely connected or resembling: 1. cognatus: nothing is so a. to our minds as rhythm and words, nihil est tam c. mentibus nostris quam numeri atque voces, Cic.: words a. to things, vocabula rebus c., Hor. 2. finitimus: boldness is a. to confidence, audacia fidentiae f. est, Cic. This word is sometimes joined with propinquus and vicinus; the two words being perhaps equivalent to our phrase "near akin": emotions near a. to these mental disturbances, motus finitimi et propinqui animi perturbatibns, Cic.: knowledge of logic is near a. to eloquence, dialecticorum scientia vicina est finitima est eloquentiae, Cic.: v. RELATED, CONNECTED.

alabaster: alabastrites, ae, m.: Plin.: an al. box, alabaster, trt, m.: Cic.

alack: hem! Ter.: Cic.: v. ALAS.

alacrity: alacritas: a. and eagerness for fighting, a. studiumque pugnae, Caes.: a. in defending the republic, a. republicae defendendae, Cic.: the a. of dogs in hunting, a. canum in venando, Cic.: to display a., a. uti, Caes.

alarm (subs.): 1. Loud notice of imminent danger: clamor: an a. is raised by the watchmen and guards of the temple, c. a vigilibus fanique custodi- bus tollitur, Cic. Phr.: an a. to arms was sounded, conclamatum (est) ad arma, Liv.: to sound an a. (military), bellum canere, Liv.: Cic.: there is an a. of fire in the neighbourhood, concla- matur in vicino incendium, Sen. II. The panic and disturbance caused by the approach of danger: 1. trepidatio: the unexpected occurrence caused the mors a., nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.: the a. and flight of the enemy, tr. fugae hostium, Liv.: what was the a. of the senate, the confusion of the people, the fear of the city, quae senatus tr., quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. 2. tumultus, ds: they brought a. rather than certain in- telligence to the camp, t. magis quam certum nuntium castris intulerunt, Liv.: he wrote to the senate in what a. the province was, senatus scripsit quo in t. provincia esset, Liv. Phr.: I perceive that there is a., trepidari sento, Ter.: to be in a state of a., trepidare: v. ALARMED, TO BE. v. CONSTERNATION, CONFUSION. III. Terror, fright: pavor: fright and a. took possession of all, terror pavorque omnes occupavit, Liv.: nocturnal a., nocturni p., Tac.: v. DREAD, TERROR.

alarm (v.): 1. perturbare, i: to be a. d. by shouts, clamore perturbari, Cic.: to be a. d. for one's own safety, de sua salute perturbari, Cic. 2. terreo,

perterreo (intens.): v. TO FRIGHTEN, TERRIFY. 3. exanimo, i (a strong expression: well-nigh to kill with fear or anxiety): the illness of my Tullia as me greatly, Tulliae meae morbus me ex., Cic.

alarmed (adj.): 1. pavidus: a. mothers, p. matres, Virg.: the woman a. out of sleep, p. ex somno mulier, Liv.: Hor. 2. trepidus: v. AGITATED, ANXIOUS.

—, to be: 1. trepidus, i (denoting agitation and panic): children are a. and fear everything in the blinding darkness, pueri tr. aque omnia caecis in tenebris metunt, Lucr.: Virg. 2. extimesco, timidi, i (to be greatly in fear): even the horses of the gladiators were greatly a. by the sudden attacks, equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis silibus extimescebant, Cic.: Ter. 3. pavlo, pavli, i (of strong panic-fear): I am greatly a. when in doors, and terrified when out of doors, et intus pavo et foris formido, Pl.: v. TO BE AFRAID, DREAD.

—, to become: pavescere, i: v. FRIGHT, TO TAKE.

alarm-bell: *campāna qua periculum, incendium, repentinis hostium ag- gressus, nuntiatur.

alarming: quod terret, timorem af- fert, incutit, etc.: v. TO ALARM. Some- times to be expressed by such a word as magnus, ingens, etc.: as, so a. and so unexpected a danger, tantum tamque inopinatum periculum: v. GRIEVOUS, SEVERE.

alarmingly: Phr.: the disease was al. severe, *morbis tam gravis erat ut metu omnes exanimarentur: the fire was al. close to our house, tam propinquum nostris aedibus fuit incendium ut magnopere commoveremur: v. TO ALARM.

alarm: *tintinnābulum ad excitandum alique e somno.

alas: 1. heu (either absol. or with acc.): alas! by how different a master art thou governed, heu! quam dispari domino domiparis, poet. ap. Cic.: alas, the vanity of man, heu vanitas humana, Plin.: alas for unhappy me! heu me infelicem, Ter. 2. sheu (sheu, Ov.: constr. same as heu): alas, the fleet years glide on, eheu, fugaces labuntur anni, Hor.: Virg.: Ter. 3. vae (either absol. or with dat.): alas for my back! vae tergo meo, Pl.: Man- tua, too near, alas, to unhappy Cre- mona, M. vae miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg.: v. VOE TO. 4. hei (constr. same as vae): alas, I am un- done, hei, perit miser! Pl.: alas for me, hei mihi! Pl. 5. ah, vah: v. AH! 6. o, pro: v. OH, AH!

alb (a surprise): *alba sacerdotis vestis.

albatross: *diomedea exilans, Linn.

albeit: v. ALTHOUGH.

albino: leucaethlops, opis: Plin.

albugo (a disease of the eye): albugo, Inis, f.: Plin.

album (a book): perh. *nugarium album s. liber: the term album was applied to various register-books: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

albumen: albūmen, Inis, n.: strictly the white of egg: but also used by modern writers in the scientific sense of the English word (Palmer).

albuminous: albūminosus, M. L. (Palmer).

albumrum: 1. ad-ops, Ipsi, c.: Plin. 2. albumrum: Plin.

alcahest (a pretended universal sol- vent): menstruum universum: M. L.

alcaic: alcāicus: alcaics or alcaic verses, versus alcāci, Dion.

alchemist: *alchēmistā or alcu- mista, ae, m.: Erasmi: Bacon.

alchemy: *alchēmistēs or -a (sc. ars): Erasmi (also perh., alchīmia or alchēma: Firmic., but the reading is doubtful).

alcanian metre: alcanianum me- trum, Serv.

alcohol: spiritus vini: M. L. (Pal- mer): or as scient. l., alcohol or alkohol, Is, n. (Freund).

alcoholic: alcobolicus, M. L. (Pal- mer): or perhaps better by circuml.; e. g. an al. acid, liquor cui inest spiritus vini.

alcoran: v. KORAN.

alcove: zōtheca: Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: dim., zōthēcula, a small a.: id. 5, 6, 18. v. also RECES.

alcyon: v. KING-FISHER.

alder: alnus, i, f.: Plin.: hollowed a. s. i. e., canoes, a. cavatae, Virg.

alderman: perh. decurio: Cic.

alder: (i. e., of alder): alnēus: an a. stake, palus a., Vitr.

ale: cervisia: v. BEER.

ale-brewer: v. BREWER.

ale-house: caupona (prop. a shop or inn): Cic.: Hor.: v. INN.

ale-house-keeper: caupo: v. INN-KEEPER.

ale: (naut. t. t.): *ad latus navis a vento aversum: Phr.: helm a-lee! *gubernaculum a vento avertit!

alembic: ālembicus, i, m.: M. L.

alert: ālacer, promptus: v. WATCH-FUL, VIGILANT. Phr.: the senate was by no means on the a., senatus nihil esse intentus, Sall.

alertness: ālacritas, atis: v. BRISK-NESS, WATCHFULNESS, SPRIGHTLINESS.

alexanders (a plant): ānus atrum: Plin.: Col.

alexandrian (adj.): ālexandrinus: Caes.

alexandrine (subs., a verse): *ālex- andrinus versus.

alexipharmic (subs.): ālexiphar- micon, i, n.: Plin.

algebra: ālgebra: M. L.

algebraic: ālgebraicus: M. L.

algebraical: ālgebraicus: M. L.

algebraist: ālgebrae peritus: M. L.

alias: Phr.: Turner alias Powell, *Turner alter nominatus Powell.

alibi: Phr.: the prisoner pleaded an a., reus dixit se non interfuisse, Liv.

alien (adj.): 1. Not native: pēgrinus: a. troops, i. e. foreign soldiers in Roman armies, p. milites, Inscr.: also of that which belongs to aliens; as, a. land, ager p., Varr.: he forbade men of a. condition to assume Roman names, p. conditionis homines vetuit usurpare Romāna nomina, Suet. II. Uncon- nected: āversus: v. FOREIGN.

alien (subs.): pēgrinus (in the strict legal sense): they forbid a. s. to dwell in cities, pēgrinos urbibus uti prohibent, Cic.: by that law a. are expelled from Rome, illa legē p. Romae ejec- untur, Cic.: there is a very wide dif- ference whether (a man) is a citizen or an a., civis an p. ait, plurimum distat, Quint. Phr. (fig.): philosophy seemed to be an a. at Rome, philosophia pēgrina- ri Romae videbatur, Cic. (For the looser sense of "alien," v. FOREIGNER).

alienable: quod abalienari potest: v. TO ALIENATE.

alienate: 1. To transfer the ownership of anything to another: 1. āllēno, i: to a. the public reve- nues, vectigalia al. Cic. Join: ven- dere et al. 2. āllāllēno, i: to a. the lands of the Roman people, agros populi R. ab al., Cic. II. To render averse, to estrange: 1. āllēno, i: they en- deavoured to a. my good will from you, conabantur al. a te voluntatem meam, Cic.: an ad province, alienata provincia, Liv. 2. āllāllēno, i: my speech ad Pompey's good will from me, Pompell voluntatem a me abalien- abat oratio mea, Cic.: Liv. 3. ād- dūco, duxi, ductum, i: v. TO DRAW AWAY, DIVERT. 4. ābstrahō, traxi, tractum, i (rare): he had ad the sol- diers from Lepidus, milites a Lepido ābstrexat, Cic. 5. āvērto, trī, sum, i: to a. states from our friendship, civitates ab amicitia nostra a., Caes.: Cat. 6. āvēco, i: to a. any one from intimacy with another, aliquem ab allicus conjunctione a., Cic.: v. TO CALL AWAY, DIVERT.

alienated (adj.): 1. āversus: 25

accustomed to reconcile *al. friends*, *a. solitum componere amicos*, Hor. 2. inimicus ex amico factus: v. UN-FRIENDLY.

alienation: 1. *A transfer of ownership:* 1. abalienatio, Cic. 2. alienatio: Pomp. Mag. 3. *Strangement:* alienatio: the sudden desertion of Pompey, the *a. of the consuls*, subita defectio Pompeii, *a. consulum*, Cic. the *a. and breaking off of friendship*, *a. dis-junctioque amicitiae*, Cic. 4. *Insan-nity:* alienatio: *a. of mind*, *a. mentis*, Cels.: *a. (alone)*, Sen.

alienator: qui abalienat: v. to ALIENATE.

alight: 1. *To get down:* 1. descendio, di. sum, 3: *to a. from a horse*, ex equo d. (or *equis*, of more than one), Cic.: *to a. from a chariot*, a. curru d. Suet.: and in gen., *to a.*, whether from a horse or a vehicle, ad pedes d., Liv. 2. *desilio*, lili, 4 (lit. *to leap down*), hence it implies *rapidity or haste*: *to a. from a travelling carriage*, de rheda d., Cic.: *to a. from horseback*, ex equis d., Caes.: in gen. (cf. sup. 1), *to a.*, ad pedes d., Caes.: Hor. 3. *To settle on* (of winged animals): insido, sedli, sesum, 3: *the bees a. upon the flowers*, apes floribus ins., Virg.: *birds of ill omen had a. in the Capitol*, insessum diris avibus Capitolium, Tac.

alike (adj.): par, similis: v. LIKE, SIMILAR. Phr.: *these things are all a.*, haec omnia sunt inter se similia, Cic. **alike** (adv.): pariter, similiter: v. EQUALLY, SIMILARLY.

aliment: alimentum: Cic.: Cels.: Ov.: v. FOOD, NOURISHMENT.

alimental: Phr.: *chyle is a.*, alit corpora chylus: *a. substances*, ea res quae corpora alunt: v. TO NOURISH.

alimentary: alimentarius: *a. substances*, res a., Amm.: *an a. law*, (i.e. relating to the distribution of food to the poor), lex a., Coel. ap. Cic.: *the al. canal*, canalis a., or canalis intestinum, M. L. (Palmer).

alimony (allowance for the support of a wife separated from her husband):

1. alimentum: Suet.: Juven. 2. alimentum: Dig. N.B. There was nothing in Roman law corresponding to the tech. sig. of *alimony*, but the above words are used by modern writers in the modern sense.

alive: 1. *Having life:* vivus: *the lares forbade two of one family, both being a., to be made magistrates*, leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetabant, Caes.: *Calanus was burnt a.*, Calanus vivus combustus est, Cic.: *the consulship of Mito could not be endangered even were Clodius a.*, Milonis consulatus, v. Clodio, labefactari non poterat, Cic. 2. *Alive, to be seen:* vivus et videns, vivus et spirans, Cic.: vivus vigenque, Plin. Phr.: *he is the wisest man a.*, omnium mortalium qui nunc sunt sapientissimus est: v. LIVING; ALIVE, TO BE.

3. *Active, in force:* Phr.: *to keep love a.*, amorem fovere, Cic.: *honour keeps the arts a.*, honores alit artes, Cic. 4. *Lively, alert:* alacer: v. LIVELY.

5. *Taking a warm interest in:* Phr.: *he is a. to that subject*, illi rei studet, Pl.: *to be a. to renew, laud studere*, Cic.: v. INTERESTED.

6. *To be:* 1. vivo, vixi, victum, 3: *my wife is a.*, and is likely to live, uxor mea v. victuraque est, Pl. 2. *supersum:* provided I am a., modo vita supersit, Virg.: v. TO SURVIVE: Phr.: *to be alive*, inter homines esse, Cic.: *inter homines agere*, Tac.: v. TO LIVE.

alkali: 1. alcali, n. indecl.: M. L. (Palmer). 2. alcalina, ae. f.: M. L. (Freund).

alkaline: alcalinus: M. L. (Palmer).

alkaloid: alcaloides, ae. m.: M. L. (Freund).

alkanet: v. BUGLOSS.

all (adj.): 1. *Every individual:* 1. omnis, e: *all men of all ranks*, omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic.: *they are all without exception, of the same*

opinion, omnes ad unum idem sentiant, Cic.: *the ships were all without exception wrecked*, naves ad unam omnes elisae sunt, Caes. It is very freq. used with-out a sub. *all men in all places* who know Latin, omnes qui ubique sunt qui Latine sciunt, Cic.: *I agree with him on all subjects*, cum eo omnia mihi sunt, Cic.: *before all things*, ante omnia, Liv.: omnium primum, Cic.: Liv. 2. *Universe* (denoting a union of the individuals included: hence it is often equivalent to "all together"): *the advantage of each separate person and of all together*, utilitas unuscujusque et universorum, Cic.: *all had been oppressed by the cruelty of one*, crudelitate unius oppressi erant universi, Cic.: Caes. 3. *Cunctus* (contr. from conjunctus, and so denoting a connection between the individuals, though a less close one than universus: never used in sing. in sense of every: v. Inf. II. 2): *the Roman people excelled all nations in valour*, P. R. antecedeat fortitudine c. nationes, Nep.: *having abandoned all their towns and forts*, c. oppida castellisque desertis, Caes.: poet. with gen.: *all the world*, cuncta terrarum, Hor.: *all the plains*, cuncta camporum, Tac.

4. *Quisque, quaeque*, etc.: esp. with superlatives: *all the best things are rarest*, optimum quidque rarissimum est, Cic.: *all the most learned persons*, doctissimus q., Cic.: v. EACH, EVERY.

5. *Whole, entire:* 1. totus: *the Peloponnesus itself is almost all in the sea*, ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, Cic.: *the fellow was all deceit and falsehood*, homo erat totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic.: v. WHOLE. 2. *Cunctus* (v. sup. 1. 3): *all the senate*, c. senatus, Cic.: *all the world*, cunctus orbis terrarum, Virg.: *all the people*, state, c. populus, civitas, Cic. 3. *Omnis*, e (simply of quantity or extent): *they burn up all the corn*, frumentum o. comburant, Caes.: *all Gaul is divided into three parts*, Gallia est o. divisa in partes tres, Caes. 4. *Universus* (denoting the unity of parts in a body): *the agreement of all Gaul*, u. Galliae consensio, Caes.: *the fellowship of all mankind*, u. generis humani societas, Cic. Phr.: *he is all for himself*, sibi soli cavet: *all the ships of war he had*, he assigned to the legates, quidquid navium longarum habebat, legatis distribuit, Caes.: *O all ye gods that rule the earth*, O quocumque deorum regit terras, Hor.: *the soldiers were all but the head under water*, milites capite solo ex aqua exstant, Caes.: *the soldiers made all the haste they could*, milites nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, Caes.: *all the more, all the better*, etc., eo, tanto, with plus, melius, etc.: v. SO MUCH: *it is all over with me*, actum est de me, Pl.: Cic.: *above all things*, maxime: as, write me some news, and above all things if Pompey, etc., scribe aliquid, et m. si Pompeius, etc., Cic.: *that was above all things agreeable to the senate*, grata ea res ut quae maxime senatus unquam fuit, Liv. (v. ESPECIALLY): after personal prons, *above all* may sometimes be expr. by adeo: as, *thou, above all!* tuque adeo! Virg. (but the particle is less forcible than the Eng. phr.). *All* (men) may sometimes be expressed by a double negative, nemo non: v. EVERYBODY, V. EVERY, WHOLE, WHOEVER, ANY.

all (subs.): may usu. be rendered by the neut. forms of the Latin adj.: v. sup. Phr.: *write all you can*, scribe quantum potes, Cic.: *for all that you have proved*, I do not perceive that there are quos, quantum quidem in te est, non intelligo deos esse, Cic.: *so I do all I can to maintain harmony*, sic tunc ut possum, concordiam, Cic.: *it is all one to you whether they have done it (or not)*, tua refert nihil utrum illae fecerint, Ter.: *it is all one to the republic whether the colony is established or not*, nihil interest reipublicae colonia deducatur necne, Cic.: *all I am afraid of is*

lest you should disapprove, nam rem vereor, ne non probes, Cic.: *all I say is this*, if *Alphensius was powerful*, *Alphensius* was very powerful, unum illud dico, si potens erat Alphensius, potentissimus Naevius, Cic.: *Demetrius is all in all to them*, Demetrius illi unus omnia est, Liv.: *he was all in all to us*, nobis omnia solutus erat, Ov.: v. ALSO AT ALL, IN ALL.

all, at: 1. omnino (usu. with negatives): *they do nothing at all against their will*, nihil o. contra voluntatem faciunt, Caes.: *the law could hardly, if at all, be repealed*, lex vix aut o. non poterat infirmari, Cic.: *Theopompus and Ephorus were never concerned in causes at all*, T. et E. causas o. nunquam attigerunt, Cic. 2. *Adnimodum* (not very freq.: used with some negative word, as nihil, nullus): *the other left nothing at all in writing*, alter nihil a. scripti reliquit, Cic.: *no money at all*, nulla a. pecunia, Liv.: *there was no cavalry battle at all*, equestris pugna nulla a. fuit, Liv. For "not at all" v. NOT.

all, in (with numerals): 1. omnino: *there were five in all*, quinque o. fuerunt, Cic.: *eighteen days in all*, dies o. decem et octo, Caes. 2. In summa: *four votes in all*, in s. quatuor sententiae, Cic.

all-bearing: omniifer, era, erum, Ov.

all-devouring: omnivorus: Plin.

all-hail! salve, salvete! v. HAIL!

all-happy: perfectè beatus: Cic.

all-knowing: qui omnia scit: omniperitus: Aibinov, (not however to be used in prose, at any rate): v. OMNISCIENT.

all-powerful: omnipotens, entis, Cat.: Virg.: v. ALMIGHTY.

all-producing: omniparens, entis: *the all-p. earth*, terra om., Lucr.: Virg.

all-ruling: qui omnem mundum regit: Cic. (cf. too Hor. Od. 1, 12, 14.)

All-Saints' day: festum omnium sanctorum, Alcuin.

all-seeing: omnifidens, entis: Lucr.

all-wise: perfectè o. plenè sapiens, entis: Cic.

allay: 1. *To quiet, appease:* 1. sedo, 1: *to a. a tumult*, tumultum s., Caes.: *to a. discords*, discordias s., Cic. 2. *compono, posito, posuim, 3:* *to a. disputes*, c. lites, Virg.: Liv.: *to a. discords*, discordias c., Tac.: v. TO APPEASE.

2. *To abate, to mitigate:* 1. sedo, 1: *to a. thirst*, sitim s., Lucr.: *to a. hunger and thirst*, famem ac sitim s., Plin. 2. *mulceo, el, sum, 2:* *to a. pains of the nerves*, dolores nervorum m., Plin.: v. TO ASSUAGE.

allegation: v. ASSERTION, PLEA.

allege: 1. *To assert:* 1. arguo, ali, atum, 3 (against anyone): *that they ad was done by the malice of the patricians*, illi fraude patriciorum factum arguere, Liv. 2. *refero, tili, litum, 3:* *Ajax has ad that he is the great grandson of Jove*, rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, Ov.: v. TO ASSERT.

3. *To cite or quote* (as an argument or excuse): 1. affero, 3: *what reason shall I a.?* quam causam afferam? Ter.: *what will he be able to say?* will he a. his age? quid poterit dicere? an aetatem afferet? Cic. 2. *refero, 3:* *if anyone a. this example*, si quis hoc referat exemplum, Quint. 3. *oppoño, positi, posuim, 3:* *you ad as a reason the ill-health of our Cicero*, opposuisti causam, Cicerois nostri valetudinem, Cic. 4. *praetendo, di, tum, 3:* *to put forward by way of defence:* *you are wont to a. the name of a very learned man in excuse for your own barbarous manners*, hominis doctissimi nomen tuis barbaris moribus p. soles, Cic.: Ov. 5. *obtendo, 3:* (= praetendo): *alleging the entreaties of his mother*, matris preces obtendens, Tac. 6. *alligo, 1:* *to a. an example*, exemplum a., Plin.: Tac.

allegiance: 1. fides, el, f.: *he exhorts them to embrace this a. of the R. people*, hortatur ut populi R. f. sequantur, Caes.: *they had received nations conquered in war into a.*, nationes de-

victis bello in fidem acceptant, Cic.: *to retain watering states in their a. mutantes ac dubias civitates in f. retinere*, Suet.: *to remain in the a. and friendship of any state, in f. atque amicitia alijus civitatis esse*, Caes.: *2. officium: he directs Labienus to keep the Belgae in their a.* Labienus mandat ut Belgas in officio continet, Caes.: *not to be faithful to a. in o. non manere*, Nep. Phr.: *they took an oath of a. to Galba, in verba Galbae jurarunt*, Suet.: *laudius allowed the armed men to take an oath of a. to himself*, Claudius armatos jurare in nomen suum passus est, Suet.: *Tiberius forbade the taking of an oath of a. to himself*, Tiberius intercessit quominus in acta sua juraretur, Suet.: *they swear a. to his guardians, in tutorem obsequia jurant*, Justin.

allegorical: allegoricus: Arnob.: *v. also* FIGURATIVE.

allegorically: allegorice, allegorico more: Arnob.: August. Phr.: *to describe anything a.* "aliquid per continuas translationes (or, continuis translationibus) describere": v. FIGURÆ (III).

allegorization: i.e. *allegorical explanation*: allegorica explanatio, Arnob.

allegories: 1. *To represent allegorically*: 1. allegorice s. ambiguis allegorice scribere: Arnob. (Cic. uses the Gr. form ἀλληγορίαι). 2. allegorizō, 1. Tert.: Kler. 3. "perpetua translatione scribere, describere": v. FIGURÆ, METAPHOR. ||. *To interpret allegorically*: "allegorice explicare, explanare; quasi per allegorias scriptum explanare. Or in more classical phr.: "quasi per translationes scriptum explanare": v. ALLEGORY.

allegory: 1. allegoria: the continued use of metaphor results in a. and riddles, continuous translationis usus in allegoriam et aenigmatia exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14: *a. which they translate inversion, ἀλληγορία quam inversionem interpretantur*, Quint.: *when several metaphors succeed without interruption, the language becomes quite different; and therefore the Greeks call this style a.*, quum fluxerunt phrase continuas translationes alia plane fit oratio; itaque genus hoc Græci appellant ἀλληγορίαν, Cic. Or. 27, 92: *the explanation of a.*, allegoriarum explanatio, Arnob. 2. translationes: Cicero (L. c.) prefers in such cases this plural to the Greek word. 3. *Inverso*: Quint. (But in strictly technical sense allegoria must be used: cf. Arnob. 5, 42, seq.)

alleviate: 1. allevio, 1. *to a. a disease, morbum*, L. Pl.: *to a. suspicion, suspicionem*, L. Cic. 2. allevio, 1. *to a. anxieties, sollicitudines a.*, Cic. 3. allevio, 1. *to a. grief, ægritudinem e.*, Cic. 4. sublevo, 1. *adversity is a.d. res adversæ sublevantur*, Cic.: *to a. the labour of the soldiers, militum laborem a.*, Caes. v. TO ASSUAGE, MITIGATE, LESSEN.

alleviation: 1. The act of alleviating: 1. allevatio: an a. of sorrow, L. ægritudine, Cic. 2. allevatio: we ought to hope for no a., nullam a. sperare debemus, Cic. 3. Or expr. by part. of verb: *he devoted himself to the a. of human sorrow*, "ad levandos hominum dolores incubuit": v. TO ALLEVIATE.

||. That which alleviates: 1. allevans: if there were any a., it would be in you alone, si esset aliquod l. id esset in te uno, Cic. 2. allevamentum: an a. of misfortunes, miserratum l., Cic. 3. allevementum: to remain without any a., sine ullo a. permanere, Cic. 4. fomentum: these are the solaces, these the a.s of the greatest misfortunes, hæc sunt solatia, hæc f. summorum malorum, Cic. v. MITIGATION.

alley: 1. A walk in a garden, æc. xystus, l. m.: Cic. Plin. ep. v. WALK. ||. A narrow way in a town: angipetras, ùs, and angipetum: Ter.: Cic.: Hor.

alliance: 1. A union between states: 1. societas: an a. had been

made with Ptolemy, cum Ptolemaeo sociata facta, Caes.: the Treviri unite Ambiorix to themselves by an a. and a treaty, Treviri Ambiorigem sibi s. et foedere adiungunt, Caes.: *to form an a. with any state, s. conjungere cum aliqua civitate*, Sall.: *to be faithful to an a.*, in a. manere, Nep.: *to induce (a people) to break off a. with another people, s. a. alijus gentis avertere*, Nep.: *an offensive and defensive a.*, "a. ad bellum et defendendum et inferendum facta s. conjuncta" ("foedus ad bellum et def. et inf. initium, Kr. and Georg.). 2. foedus, Æris, n.: *to conclude a treaty of peace and a. with any one, cum aliquo pacem et f. facere*, Cic.: v. TREATY, LEAGUE.

||. A treaty establishing such union: v. TREATY. |||. Connection between bodies of men or individuals: 1. societas: to enter into a defensive a. with any one, s. salutis cum aliquo coire, Cic.: *to form a general a. with any one, s. omnium rerum cum aliquo facere or inire*, Cic.: *robbers united by a nefarious a.*, latrones inter se nefaria s. conjuncti, Cic.: *to break off an a.*, s. dirimere, Cic. 2. conjunctio: our a. and affection, nostra c. amorque, Cic.: *the bands of the closest a. with you, vincula tecum summæ c.*, Cic.: v. CONNECTION, UNION.

IV. Union arising from marriage: conjunctio: I hope that this a. (of his daughter with Crassipes) will be a source of pleasure to us, spero nobis hanc c. voluptati fore, Cic.: v. RELATIONSHIP, AFFINITY, MARRIAGE.

allied (of states): 1. foederatus: an a. people, f. populus, Cic. 2. socius: an a. city, s. urbs, Liv.: *a state a. with us, civitas s. nobis*, Tac.: *a. bands, s. agmina*, Virg. 3. socialis, e: an a. army, s. exercitus, Liv.: Tac. (For the fig. applications of the word, v. CONNECTED, RELATED.)

alligator: crocodilus Lucius, Cuv.

alliteration: In tech. sense, "συναφία" vel quæ hodie alliteratio dicitur: or by phr., as to be fond of a. verbis ab eadem littera incipientibus sæpius iteratis s. repetitis gaudere: the early English poetry has rhythm and a. "vetus pœsis Anglica rhythmo consistit et verbis quæ ab eadem littera incipiunt geminatis vel etiam sæpius iteratis.

alliterative: "συναφία", vel, ut hodie dicunt, alliterans.

allocation: allocutio: Suet.: Plin.: v. ADDRESS.

allodial: "allodialis (alod.)", e: M. L. Phr.: a. lands, may be described as agri immunes liberique, Cic. Verr. 2, 69.

allodium: "allodium (alod.)", a. dicitur hereditas quam vendere et donare possum, Brito, Voc., ap. Du Cange: s. v. See also preceding art. and FREEHOLD.

allot: 1. distribuo, ùl, ùtum, 3: Caesar a.d. ships to the different commanding officers, Caes. naves præfectis distribuit, Caes.: v. TO DISTRIBUTE, QUANTER. 2. describo, scripal, scripturn, 3: to a. sums of money to the states, civitatibus pecuniarum summas d., Cic. Fig.: to a. his proper duty to each man, sum cuique munus d., Cic.: Hor. 3. assigno, 1: land was a.d. to the soldiers, militibus ager assignatus est, Caes. Fig.: a duty a.d. by God, munus assignatum a Deo, Cic.: v. TO ASSIGN. 4. do, dedit, datum, dare: esp. in phr., triumphans for allotting land, triumphans agros dando, Liv.: v. TO BESTOW.

allotment: 1. The act of allotting: 1. assignatio: this a. of lands, hæc agrorum a., Cic. 2. Or expr. by part. of verb: as, to have the direction of the a. of lands, "agris assignandis s. dandis præesse": v. TO ALLOT. ||. That which is allotted: quod assignatum est (v. TO ALLOT): as, an a. of land, ager assignatus, Cic. (or ager alone may be used: as, to receive under the name of a s., per nomen agrorum accipere, Tac.)

allotter: assignator: Ulp.

allow: 1. To grant, bestow: q. v.:

attribuo, præbeo. ||. To acknowledge, grant, agree with, admit, q. v.: probro, comprobro. |||. To concede, permit, suffer: 1. pater, passus, 3: he a.d. no day to pass without speaking in the forum, nullum putebatur esse diem quin in foro diceret, Cic. 2. sino, sivi, sultum, 3 (constr. usu. with acc. and inf. or subj.): a. me to clear myself, sine me expurgem, Ter.: we do not a. the Transalpine nations to plant the olive and the vine, nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.: Ov.: v. TO SUFFER, PERMIT. 3. concedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with dat. of person: esp. as impers.): they are not a.d. to speak on public affairs except in the council, de republica, nisi per concilium, loqui non conceditur, Caes.: we a. slaves to beat our sons, concedimus servis verberare pueros, Curt.: he a.d. that there should be an annual holiday, concessit ut annua vacatio esset, Suet.: to a. soldiers to plunder the town, c. militibus oppidum ad diripiendum, Caes. 4. permitto, misit, missum, 3 (with dat. of person, and subj. with ut: also inf.): nor would he have left me had I not a.d. him, neque discessisset a me nisi e. permissem, Cic.: he a.d. him to choose whom he pleased, e. permisit quem vellet eligere, Nep.: v. TO PERMIT. 5. (In Pass.): licet: v. TO BE ALLOWED.

allowable: 1. lās (n. inded.): a. by divine law: if this is a. to be said, si hoc fas est dictu, Cic.: v. LAWFUL. That which is not a., dēfas: v. FORBIDDEN, UNLAWFUL. 2. licitus: a. conversation, l. sermo, Virg.: by means a. and not a., per licita atque illicita, Tac.: v. LAWFUL, PERMISSIBLE. **allowableness**: Phr.: the a. of doing this is obvious, "constat fas esse hæc facere.

allowably: jure (abl. of jus): he might a. have killed him, eum jure potuit occidere, Cic. **allowance**: 1. Acknowledgment: q. v.: confessio. ||. Permission: q. v. |||. A stated quantity allowed: licentia, pōestas. 1. dēmensum (a slave's daily allowance of food): Ter. 2. diāria, orum (sc. cibaria): daily a. of food or pay: slaves clamour for their daily a., servi d. poscunt, Mart.: Hor.: of the daily a. of tame animals, Petr.: to quicken the speed of soldiers by a.s, diariis militum celeritatem incitare, Cic. 3. præbita, orum (= dēmensum): rare: annual a.s (of slaves), annua p. Suet.: Col. Phr.: his mother keeps him on short a. (of money), Illam mater arcte contentique habet, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 64. IV. Indulgence: Phr.: I should a. you to make a. for my haste, ignoscas velim festinationi meæ, Cic.: make a. for your ill-health, indulge valetudini tuæ, Cic.: the people does not forgive the poet, but makes a. for us, vulgus poetæ non ignoscit, nobis concedit, Cic. V. Deduction: esp. in phr., to make an a. (from a price): ex pecunia remittere; de summa remittere, Cic. Verr. 3, 35, 82.

allowed, it is: 1. licet, licitū, and licitum est, 2. impers. (with dat. of person): if that is not a., this at least will be, si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: no one is a. to lead an army against his country, licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic.: this was the year in which he was a. by the laws to be made consul, si erat annus quo per leges e. consul fieri liceret, Caes.: also with subj.: you are a. to play, ludas licet, Ter. 2. conceditur, concessum est, 3 (as impers. with dat. of person): v. TO ALLOW (III. 3). 3. permittitur, missum est, 3 (as impers.): if it is a. to guess, si conjectare permittitur, Plin.: v. TO ALLOW (III. 4).

alloy (e): 1. To mix a less valuable with a more valuable metal: 1. misceo, cui, mixtum, 2 (the context showing the exact sense): the triumvir Antony a.d. the denarius with iron, miscuit denario triumviri Antonius ferrum, Plin. 33, 46. 2. perh. tem-

péro, i (i.e. to adjust precisely): Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119, uses miseri et temperati of the mixture and adjustment of parts in a compound: (cf. ALLOT, subs. II.): v. TO MIX, ADULTEBATE. II. Fig.: to blend an element of evil with good: 1. corrumptio, rûpi, rûptum, 3: to a. the fame of great achievements, rerum gestarum fanam c. Curt.: v. TO TARNISH, MAR. 2. misceo, 2 (with inverted constr. as compared with the Eng.): joy is a. d. with sorrow, miscentur tristitia laetitia, Ov. Phr.: pleasure is a. d. with pain, medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid, Lucr. 4, 1129.

alloy (subs.): 1. A less valuable metal mixed with a more valuable one: no exact equivalent: Phr.: copper is used as an a. of gold, aurum acre Cyprio miseri et temperati solet: both silver and gold require a.s., et aurum et argentum alius metallis ad temperatum egent. II. A mixture of different metals: temperatio: the same bronze, the same alloy, idem aes, eadem temperatio, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 85. Phr.: an alloy of gold and silver, electrum (acc. to Pliny composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ gold and $\frac{1}{2}$ silver): an alloy of zinc and copper (i.e. brass), ðrîcalcum (or aurichalcum): an alloy of copper and tin (i.e. bronze), aes, aeris, n.: an alloy of gold and bronze, suberaum aurum, Pers. 5, 106. III. Elt regarded as a deduction from good: Phr.: joy without alloy, sincerum gaudium, Liv.: pleasure without alloy, sincera voluptas, Ov.: voluptas liquida paraque, Lucr.: liquida voluptas et libera, Cic.: v. TO ALLOY (fin.).

all-spice: 1. The tree: *myrtus pimenta, Linn. II. The berry: *piper Jamaicum.

allude to: 1. significo, i (only in explaining the meaning of a reference): that (he said) was the wooden wall a.d. to by the god, eum a deo significari murum ligneum, Nep.: I can see nothing else to which I can imagine you to a. in those words, aliud nihil habeo quod ex his a. te verbis significari putem, Cic.: v. TO MEAN, HINT AT. 2. tangere, attingere, perstringere, strictum dico, etc.: v. TO TOUCH UPON, GLANCE AT. 3. designo, i (i.e. to aim at some person in what is said): Caesar saw that Dumnorix was a.d. to by this speech, Caesar hac oratione D. designari sentiebat, Caes.: v. TO MARK OUT. 4. denoto, i (equivalent to designo): Liv.: v. TO MARK OUT. 5. spectro, i: v. TO REFER TO. 6. cavillor, i (to a. banteringly to): I a.d. to his toga praetexta, togam cum ejus praetextam cavillatus, Cic. 7. jôcor, i (similar to cavillor): that is plain even to a blind man, says Philip, a.ing in jest to the weakness of Phaeae's eyes, adparet id quidem, inquit Philippus, etiam caeco: jocatus in valetudinem oculorum Phaeae, Liv.

allure: 1. allicio, leri, lectum, 3: to a. youth to knowledge, juventutem ad cognitionem al., Quint.: he began to a. by great rewards ailes to himself, exules magnis praemiis ad se a. coepit, Caes. 2. allecto, i (prop. freq. of preceding): v. TO ENTICE. Join: allectare et invitare. 3. illicio, leri, lectum, 3: to a. any one into deception, aliquem in fraudem l., Pl.: whom the hope of plunder had a.d. to war, quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illecebat, Sall.: a.d. by the deceit of the Gauls, Gallorum fraude illeceus, Tac. 4. pellicio, 3: v. TO ENTICE. 5. dūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (in gen. to lead, influence: q. v.): if any one is a.d. by the honour of statues or by glory, si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cic. 6. induco, v. TO INDUCE, PREVAIL UPON.

allurement: 1. blandimentum: nature herself has produced many a.s. for us, multa nobis b. natura ipsa gennit, Cic. 2. blanditia (like the former, of that which flatters and wins upon the senses): corrupted by the a.s. of present pleasures, blanditis praesentium voluptatum corruptus, Cic. 3. illece-

bra (esp. in pl.: v. ENTICEMENT): pleasure is the a. to baseness, voluptas est l. turpitudinis, Cic. 4. lenocinium (always of meretricious allurement): the a. of desires, l. cupiditatum, Cic.: v. FASCINATIONS. 5. esca (fig. lit. bait): pleasure, the a. to vice, voluptas e. malorum, Cic.

allurer: allector: Col. alluring (adj.): blandus (cf. allure-ment, l.): a. pleasure, b. voluptas, Cic.: v. DELIGHTFUL, TEMPTING. alluringly: blandè: to address a., b. alloqui, Ter.: Cic. allusion: expr. by Phr.: as the a. (he made) was to Zeno, Zenonem significabat, Cic.: to make a.s. to a painful subject, uicis tangere, Ter.: v. TO ALLUDE TO.

allusive: v. FIGURATIVE. allusively: v. FIGURATIVELY. alluvial: alluvius. Auct. de limit. alluvium: 1. alluvio: Cic.: Galus. 2. aggesta fluminibus terra: Plin. ally (+): 1. To unite closely: socio, i: to a. oneself to another by the marriage bond, se alicui vinco iugali a., Virg.: the whole human race is a.d. together, omne genus humanum inter se sociatum est, Cic.: Liv.: v. CONNECT, UNITE. II. To form an alliance with: v. ALLIANCE.

ally (subs.): socius: they unite the Boii to themselves as a.s., Boios socios sibi nascunt, Caes.: an a. and friend of the Roman people, a. et amicus populi R., Sall.: the Latin a.s., socii Latini nominis, Liv. Phr.: a. law relating to a.s., lex socialis, Cic.: Liv.: the war with the a.s., bellum sociale, Flor.: v. ALLIED. almanac: fasti, orum: v. CALENDAR. almightiness: v. OMNIPOTENCE. almighty: omnipotens, entis: a. fortune, fortuna o., Virg.: a. Jupiter, o. Jupiter, Cat. Phr.: a. Jupiter, rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Cic.: God is a., nihil est quod Deus efficere non possit, et quidem sine labore ullo, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92.

almond: 1. amygdala (also used for the tree itself): Plin. 2. amygdala nux: Plin. 3. nucleus amygdalae: Plin. 4. amygdalum: Ov. Phr.: a. oil, amygdalinum oleum, Plin.: oil of a.s., *alenon, Pharm.

—, bitter: 1. nux amara: Cels.: Plin. 2. amygdala amara: Plin. Phr.: oil of bitter-a.s., mêtôpion: Plin.

almond-tree: 1. amygdalus, l. f.: Pall. 2. amygdala: Col.: Plin. 3. amygdalum (rare): Col. (Virg. appears to use nux alone of the almond-tree: G. 1, 187).

almoner: élémôsnârius: Eccl. almost: 1. paenè (the most frequent and exact word): a. a friend, p. amicus, Cic.: not only in all states, but a. even in each house, there are factions, non solum in omnibus civitatibus sed p. etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, Caes.: I had a. said, p. dixi, Cic.: a. to touch with the hand, p. manu tangere, Ov.: Hor. 2. propè: affairs being a. desperate, p. desperatis rebus, Cic.: v. NEARLY. 3. propemodum: I a. agree with you, p. assentior, Cic.: a. the same, idem p., Cic. (also propemodo, al.). 4. fêrè (i.e. near about): used in making loose general statements: he pitched his camp a. directly opposite, f. e regione castra posuit, Caes.: we have said a. enough, satis f. diximus, Cic. Esp. to qualify negatives: than whom there was a. no one (i.e. scarcely any one) older, quo erat nemo f. sentior, Cic. 5. fêrmè (i. q. fere): a. all the same things, f. eadem omnia, Ter. Esp. with negatives: a. no one (i.e. hardly any one) puts up here without loss, nemo f. huc sine damno devortitur, Pl.: Cic. Phr.: he a. met his death at the hands of the exiles, haud multum abfuit (nihil propius factum est quam ut, Cic.) quin ab exulibus interficeretur, Liv.: v. NEAR, VERY. alms: 1. stips, ipia, f. (the nom.

does not occur): to collect a. (for religious purposes), stipem cogere, vet. leg. ap. Cic.: who calls the a. of a thrown copper a benefit? quis beneficium dixi a. aeris obiecti? Sen.: the needy stretch forth their hands for a., egenes manum ad a. porrigunt, Sen. Vit. B. 25: to ask (or beg for) alms, a. emendicare, Suet.: to beg a. from door to door, s. ostium mendicare, Hier.: to live upon a., collatitia stipem vivere, Apul. 2. élémôsyna (Christian word): to give a., elemosynas facere, August.

alms-giver: élémôsnârius: fem. élémôsnâria: Eccl. (or in class. plur. qui or quae stipem dat: v. ALMS).

alms-giving: expr. by verb; as famous for a., propter elemosynas factus clarus (or simply, propter elemosynas): to practise a., *stipem pauperibus dare solitum esse.

alms-house: pîschotrôphion (σπασχότροφον): Imp. Cod.: an a. for the aged, grôntotôcônium: Cod. Just.

aloe: alôa, ðs, f. (both the plant and the extract from it): Plin.: Cels.: it partakes more of a.s. than of honey, plus aloes quam mellis habet, Liv.: aloe-wood, tarum, Plin.

aloft (adv.): 1. sublimè (both of motion and of rest): shields fixed a., scuta a. fixa, Cic.: to be carried a., s. ferri, Cic.: to fly a., s. volare, Lucr.: Liv.: Virg.

2. in sublimè (only of motion upwards): sound naturally rises a., sonus natura in a. feritur, Cic.: Suet.: Plin. 3. per sublimè (only of what takes place aloft): cranes flying a., grues per s. volantes, Plin. 4. sublimis, e (as adj.): of motion or rest on high: thus having spoken, he departed a., haec locutus, sublimis abiit, Liv.: Nisus appears a. in the pure air, apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, Virg.: Ov.

alone (adj.): 1. solus: he a. does not fear, s. non timet, Sall.: I a. did it, id egomet s. fed, Pl.: he a. out of very many slaves, a. ex plurimis servis, Pl.: Africanus used to say that he was never less solitary than when he was a., Africanus solitus est dicere se nunquam minus s. esse quam cum a. esset, Cic. 2. unus (not to be used with ref. to solitude): Pompey a. has more power than all the rest, Pompeius plus potest unus quam ceteri omnes, Cic.: Caes.: Virg. The two are sometimes joined; as, the one thing alone, res una solaeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. Phr.: to let a.: v. TO LET. V. ALSO ONLY, UNIQUE.

alone (adv.): v. ONLY. along: A. Prep.: 1. sêcundum (with acc.): the legions are marching a. the upper sea, legiones iter s. mare superum faciunt, Cic.: he led six legions a. the river Allier, sex legiones s. flumen Alaver duxit, Caes. 2. praeter (with acc.): he despatched the Ligurians a. the shore of the Etruscan sea to Naples, Ligures p. oram Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit, Liv. Phr.: to sail close a. the coast of Italy, navibus oram Italiae legere, Liv.: Suet.: v. ALSO TO SAIL PAST, PASS BY. B. Adv.: Esp. in such expr. as to drive a., go a., etc.; where however it is to be regarded rather as forming a compound with the verb: v. TO DRIVE, etc.: also in the phr. all a. from the beginning, jam inde (jam usque) a principio, Cic.; and the like: v. EVER SINCE.

along with: cum: v. WITH. aloof: prædici: v. AT A DISTANCE. Phr.: to stand a.; i.e. to have nothing to do with: 1. discedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (i.e. to give up what one has been engaged in): to stand a. from courts and cases, a. iudicia causisque d., Cic. 2. rê-môveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (with refl. pron.): to stand a. from any one (i.e. to break off intercourse with him), se ab aliquo r., Cic.: I stood a. from abetting crime, me ministerio sceleris removi, Ov. 3. delfugio, fugi, fûgitum, 3, i.e. to shrink from: q. v. 4. non attingo: v. TO MIDDLE WITH. Phr.: to stand a. from parties, *a studiis partium remotum esse; neutri parti studere.

alopecy (*falling off of the hair*): **ALOPECIA**. Plin.

aloud: **clārē**: *they groan a.*, c. gemunt. Cic. **Caes.** Phr.: *to call a.*, clara voce vocare, Lucr.: Cic. Phr.: *to read a.*, **reclō**; v. **to READ**: *to shout a.*, **clāmo**, exclāmo; v. **to SHOUT**.

alphabet: 1. **lībēritā** (lit.): *the Greek a.*, l. Graeca, Tac. Sen. appears to use this word as we do "horn-book": prima illa, ut antiqui vocabant, literaturā, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Ep. 88, 18: comp. Cic. part. 7, 26, where it appears to have the same sense. 2. **ēlēmēta**, **orūm**: Hor.: Suet.: Sen.: *to learn the a.*, el. discere prima, Hor. v. **LETTERS**. 3. **alphabētum**: Tert. Phr.: *to learn the a.*, literarum nomina et contextum discere, Quint.

alphabetical: Phr.: *we will give an account of the other gems in a.*, order, reliquas gemmas literarum ordine explicabimus, Plin.

alphabetically: Phr.: *to arrange a.*, in literam digere, Sen.: v. **ALPHABETICAL**.

alpine: **alpinus**: Virg.: Ov.

already: **jam**: *I know a.*, what you wish to say, scio jam quid vis dicere, Pl.: *a.*, in ancient times, jam inde antiquitus, Liv.: *all the embassies had been a.*, settled, omnes jam legationes erant constitutae, Cic. Sometimes doubled for emphasis; esp. in eager, impassioned language: v. **NOW**, **PRESENTLY**. also strengthened with **nam**; as, *a.*, **anticipate** what will be, jam nunc memento et cogitatione prospice quae futura sint, Cic. **also**: 1. **etiam**: *Caesar found out a.*, that the beginning of the flight was caused by Dumnorix, superiebat e. Caesar initium fugae a Dumnorige factum esse, Caes.: *Caesar avenged not only public but a.*, private wrongs, Caesar non solum publicas sed e. privatas iniurias ultus est, Caes. 2. **quōque**: v. **too**. 3. **Item**: v. **LIKEWISE**. 4. **idem**, **eīdem**, **idem** (when several qualities are attributed to the same person or thing): *a.*, most moral and a. most learned man, vir innocentissimus l. que doctissimus, Cic.: *musicians who formerly were poets a.*, musici qui erant quondam l. poetae, Cic. v. **too**. 5. **nequōn** (or as two words nec non): v. **MOREOVER**. 6. **et** (sometimes used by Cic. as equiv. to etiam): v. **too**.

altar: 1. **ara**: *to sprinkle the a.* with much blood, aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr.: *he swore at the a.*, a. tenens juravit, Cic.: *to build and dedicate an a.*, a. condere atque dicare, Liv.: *to fight in defence of one's a.* and hearth, pro aris et focis pugnare, Cic.: *a small a.*, **arēla**, Cic. 2. **altāre**, **is**, n. (prop. a high altar, but the distinction is not always observed; the sing. does not occur in the best authors): behold four a.s: two for thee, *Daphnis*; two, high a.s, for *Phoebus*, en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, *Daphni*; duas, *altaria*, *Phoebo*, Virg.: *driven from the a.*, ab altariibus fugatus, Cic.: *it is said that Hannibal was taken to the a.* and made to swear, touching the sacrifice, fama est H. altariibus adnotum, tactis sacris, iurejurando adactum, Liv.

altar-cloth: ***tegumentum arae** or **altarium**.

altar-piece: ***tabula picta super altariibus affixa**.

alter (v.): **A. Trans.** 1. **mutāto**, i. (*to modify, change partially*): *to a.* a will, testamentum m., Cic.: *to a.* one's opinion, sententiam m., Cic.: *Tarquinius did not a.* the centuries of knights at all, nec T. de equitum centuriis quidquam mutavit, Liv.: v. **to CHANGE**. 2. **immūtāto**, i.: *to a.* the arrangement of words, l. verborum ordinem, Cic.: *to a.* the arrangements of another, aliquid de alienis institutis l., Cic. 3. **dēmūtāto**, i. (*partially to change*): hence closely corresponding to the Eng.: *they resolved that nothing should be a.* d. in the institution of the *flamines*, placitum instituto flaminum

nihil demutari, Tac.: *to a.* one's opinion about a matter, sententiam in aliqua re d., Gell.: *I must a.* my style of speech, oratio mihi demutanda est, Pl.—**NOTE**. *Muto* must not be used for *alter*, unless the context shows that only a part, not the whole is changed: thus *mutare vestitum* is *to change one's dress altogether*, esp. of going into mourning: *to a.* one's style of dress may be expr. by *aliquid de vestitu solito mutare, immutare*: v. **to CHANGE**. Phr.: *to a.* (a will, etc.) by *falsifying*, corrumpere, vitare, etc.: v. **to FALSIFY**: *to be very much a.* d. i. e. in personal appearance, *specie oris valitque multum immutatum esse. **B. Intrans.**: *to undergo change*: *indior, immutor, dēmūtōr*, used reflectively, as, *times a.* and *we a.* with them, temporē mutantur, et nos m. in illis, Hor.: v. (A.) and **to CHANGE**.

alterable: **mutābilis**: v. **CHANGEABLE**.

alteration: 1. **mutātiō**: v. **CHANGE**. 2. **inclinātiō**: *the a.* of affairs in a state, in re publicis rerum inclinationes, Cic. 3. **līdā** (i. e. an erasure in a document): *nor let there be any a.* in his decrees, nec ulla in decretis ejus l. sit, Sen. 4. **mōmentum** (*alteration of a balance*): *to make no a.* in prices, nullum m. annonae facere, Liv.: v. **CHANGE**.—**NOTE**. But the subs. may very frequently be rendered by means of a verb to alter = *to make an alteration*. Thus, *not to make any a.* in a law, nihil de lege aliqua immutare: *many a.s.* are taking place from day to day, *multa in dies mutantur a. immutantur: v. **CHANGE** (v. and subs.).

alterative (med. l. t.): **altērāns**, **antis**, n. M. L.

altercate: **altercor**, i. dep.: v. **to WRANGLE**.

altercation: 1. **altērcatō**: *the day was wasted in a.*, dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic.: *a great a.* arises between me and *Velleius* on the subject, oritur mihi magna de re al. cum *Velleio*, Cic. 2. **jurgium**: v. **QUARREL**, **WRANGLE**.

alternate (adj.): **alternus**: a. trees, a. arbores, Pl.: *with a.* beams and stones, a. trabibus ac saxis, Caes.: *on a.* days, a. diebus, Cels.: a. angles, ***anguli alterni**.

alternate (v.): **A. Trans.** **alternō**: 1. **arbor-wooded trees a. their fruit (i. e. bear fruit every other year), alternant fructus quibus socius lignum, Plin. (In same sense intr.: arborum fere omnium fertilitas alternat, Plin.): *to a.* changes, vices a., Ov. 2. **vārio**, i.: *to a.* labour with repose, laborem otio v., Plin. Ep. Phr.: *to a.* fruit-bearing from year to year, alternis fructibus Indul, Col. **B. Intrans.**: 1. **alternō**: v. **supr.** (A.). 2. (in looser sense) **vārio**, i.: v. **to FLUCTUATE**; **ALTERNATELY**.**

alternately: 1. **invicem** (also separately, in vicem): *fear and anger had a.* changed their opinions, timor atque ira l. sententias variaverant, Liv.: *with many vicissitudes, a.* conquer and conquerors, multis l. casibus victi victoresque, Liv.: *we used to visit each other a.*, simul eramus i., Cic.: v. **too**. 2. **per vices**: *she a.* calls aloud, now *Persephone*! now daughter! perque vices modo, *Persephone*! modo filia! clamat, Ov. 3. **alternis** (sc. vicibus): *to enjoy command a.*, a. imperitare, Liv.: Lucr. 4. **vicibus**: Quint.: Just.

alternation: 1. **vicissitūdo**: *the a.* of days and nights, dierum nocturnumque vicissitudines, Cic.: *the a.* of fortunes, v. fortunae, Cic. 2. **vicis** (gen. = nom. sing. not found), f.: *the a.* of questioning oneself and of replying to oneself are usually not unpleasant, et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae v., Quint.: by a., in vicem: v. **ALTERNATELY**.

alternative: 1. **discrimen**: *the matter is reduced to this a.*, whether he shall suffer punishment, or we be slaves,

res in id d. adducta est, utrum ille poenas luat, an nos servamus, Cic. 2. **alternāta conditio**: *the a.* is, that he either comply with the terms or swear, a. conditio est, ut aut parent conditioni aut juret, Ulp. Phr.: *it is for you to choose, take which a.* you will, optio haec tua est; utrum harum vis conditionum accipis, Pl.: *all the a.* between victory and death being cut off, omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, Liv. 21, 44 (fin.).

although: 1. **et** (i. e. even if; notwithstanding) with the Indic. when referring to an actual fact, with Subj. of a mere hypothesis): a. the *Cerevines* impeded the march with very deep snow, yet, etc., etiam nos *Cerevina* altissima nive iter impeditabat, tamen, Caes.: *I am glad, a.* I have no reason for being so, gaudeo etiam nihil scio quod gaudeam, Pl.: *a.* you had deprived Sulla of nothing but the consulship, yet you ought to have been satisfied with that, etiam nihil aliud Sulla nos consulatum abutellisset, tamen eo vis contentos esse oportebat, Cic. 2. **etiam** (same constr. as et, but more emphatic): *a.* the truth is not pleasant, yet, etc., veritas a. jucunda non est, tamen, etc., Cic.: *with your aid, a.* we were fearful, yet we would cast away all fear, tuis opibus, e. timidi essemus, tamen omnem timorem abiecerimus, Cic. 3. **licet** (only hypothetical, and strictly a verb: with subj.): *a.* all dangers may threaten me, yet I will assist (my client) and encounter (them), licet omnia in me pericula impendant, succurram atque subibo, Cic.: *life is short, a.* it should exceed a thousand years, vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. (v. IT IS ALLOWED).

4. **tāmet** or **tāmetnisi** (= notwithstanding: of actual facts, hence usu. with Indic.): *I should not really believe what I am saying, a.* I had generally heard it, non meretricie haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, Cic.: *and a.* Caesar understood these things, yet he summons the ambassadors, quae tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen legatos appellat, Caes. 5. **quāquam** (constr. same as preceding): *a.* he is wicked, q. est sceleratus, Ter.: *a.* you are in haste, the delay is not long, q. festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.: esp. used by a person correcting himself, where it forms a kind of sentence in itself: a. (were it so), even that would give rise to no suspicion of a coalition, q. ne id quidem suspitionem coalitionis habuerit, Cic. 6. **si** (with subj.): esp. in sense granting that (q. v.): *but a.* it be so, yet you cannot predicate this, verum ut i. sit, tamen non potes hoc praedicare, Cic.: also without a verb: *all these things were done, the patricians a.* unwilling, yet not being openly opposed, haec omnia ut invita ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, Liv.: *they go together to the waters of the Cephissus, a.* not yet clear, yet already flowing in their wonted channel, adeunt pariter Cephissidas undas, ut nondum liquidas, sic jam vada nota secantes, Ov.

7. **quūm** (with subj.): *he says that a.* these things are so, yet he will make peace with them, dict quum as ita sint, tamen sese cum illis pacem facturum, Caes.: Cic. 8. **quāvis** (prop. however much: hence esp. in connection with adjectives: constr. same as 1, 2): *in war he had performed deeds, a.* ruinous to the state, yet great, res bello gesserat q. reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic.: *did not your anger abate as you entered our territories, a.* you had come with hostile feeling? non tibi q. infesto animo perveneras, ingredient finis ira cecidit? Liv.: *a.* expectation may be great, yet you will surpass it, q. sit magna expectatio, tamen eam vinces, Cic. 9. **quōd** (poet. and rare):

v. **WHEREAS**.

altitude: **altitūdo**: v. **HEIGHT**.

altogether: 1. **omnino**: *either a.* or in great part, aut om. aut magna parte, Cic.: *they thought that their flight*

might remain *a. unknown*, suam fugam om. ignorari existimabant, Caes.: our men were *a. inexperienced in this kind of fighting*, nostri hujus om. generis pugnae imperiti erant, Caes.: Hor. 2. *prorsus*: v. *ABSOLUTELY* (11). 3. *plânê*: to be *a. destitute of common good-feeling*, communi sensu p. carere, Hor.: V. *QUIRE*, IN ALL, ENTIRELY, UTTERLY.

alum: *âlumen*: Plin.: Cels.: full of *a.*, *âlmînosus*: Plin.: containing *a. in solution*, *âlmînatus*: *a. water*, aqua *âlmînata*, Plin.

alumina: *âlmîna*: M. L.
aluminum: *âlmînum*: M. L.: *âlmînium*: M. L.
alveolar: *âlvêôlaris*, e: M. L.
alveolus: *âlvêôlus*: M. L.
alvine: *alvi*, f. (gen. of *alvus*, the *novalis*): *âlvînus*.

always: *l. Perpetually*: whether in strictly philosophic sense, or colloquially: *semper*: what *a. moves is eternal*, quod s. movetur æternum est, Cic.: *nor does Apollo a. bind the bow*, neque s. arcum tendit Apollo, Hor.: of that which is regularly done at stated times: *country-folks always harrow before they hoe*, s. occant priusquam arant rustici, Plin.: *I a. shudder when I begin to knock at this door*, horresco s. ubi pultare hæcæ occipio fores, Ter. Phr.: *he was almost a. in the country*, ruri ferè se continebat, Ter.: *when the sky was stormy*, he *a. wore a laurel wreath on his head*, turbatiore coelo nunquam non coronam lauream capite gestavit, Suet. Tib. 69: v. *CONSTANTLY*, *PERPETUALLY*. *l. Without exception*: this sense occurs chiefly with superlatives; when it may be expr. by *quisque*: *the best speakers are a. the most alive to the difficulty of speaking*, ut quique optime dicat, ita maxime dicendi difficultatem timet, Cic.: *the newest things are a. the most correct and free from faults*, recentissima quoque sunt correctæ et emendata maxime, Cic.

amadou: *l. The plant*: **bôlētus igniarius*: Linn. *l. The substance prepared from it*: *âgâricus*: Plin.

amain: *per vires*: v. *FORCIBLY*.
amalgam: *âmalgâma*, *âtis*, n.: M. L.
amalgamate: *l. To mix mercury with another metal*: **argentum vivum cum alio metallo miscere*. *l. To mix, unite, combine*: q. v. *MISCO*.

amalgamation: *l. The mixing of mercury with another metal*: *âmalgâmâtio*: M. L. *l. Union, combination, mixture*: q. v. *MIXTIO*.

amanuensis: *l. librarius*: the letter is in the handwriting of an *a.*, epistola librari manu est, Cic. 2. *ad manum*, a manu (*servus*): *a slave whom he employed as a.*, quem servum ille habuit ad m., Cic.: *Philaemon, a. to Tibertus*, Ph. a manu servus (Tiberii), Suet. 3. *âmanētensis*, is: Suet.

amaranth: *âmarantus*, i, m.: Plin.
amass: *âcervo*, *âccôvere*, *câmulo*, i: v. *TO HEAP UP*, *ACCUMULATE*.

amateur (*of the fine arts*): **artium amator*, liberalium artium studiosus: *to be an am.*, **rebus artificiosis se delectare*.

amatory: *âmatôrius*: *a. poetry*, poësis am., Cic.: *an a. potion*, am. virga, Plin.

amaurosis: *l. âmaurôsis* (*âmaurosis*), eos, f.: M. L. 2. *gutta sênens*: M. L. (P.).

amaze: *obstupêscio*, i: *he ad the enemy by a very miracle of bravery*, ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.: Ter.: v. *ASTONISH*.

amazed (*adj.*): 1. *stupidus*: *I stand a. deprived of sense*, stupida sine animo sto, Pl.: *a. they became silent with fear*, stupidum timore obtinuerunt, Auct. Her. 2. *stupêfactus*: *what speaker is it that men gaze upon a?* quem stupêfacti dicentem intuentur? Cic.: *a. at such strength*, s. tanto robore, Lucan.

—, to be: 1. *stûpêo*, ni, 2: *which I' being a., gazed upon*, quæ

intuebar stupens, Cic.: with an acc.: *some are a. at the fatal gift*, pars s. donum exitiale, Virg. 2. *obstupescô*, stupîd, 3: v. *AGHAST*. v. also *TO BE ASTONISHED*.

amazedly: expr. by *adj.*: v. *AMAZED*. *To look a. at, stûpêo*, 1: v. *TO BE AMAZED*.
amazement: *stûpor*: *a. possesses the minds of all*, s. omnium animos tenet, Liv.: Cic.: v. *ASTONISHMENT*.

amazing: *mîrus*: *admirâbilis*: v. *ASTONISHING*.

amazingly: *admirâbiliter*: v. *ASTONISHINGLY*.

amazon: *l. As a proper name*: 1. *Amazon*, *ônis*, f.: Virg. 2. *Amazonis*, *idis*, f.: Virg.: Prop. 3. *A masculine woman*: *virâgo*, *inls*, f.: Virg.: Ov.

amazonian: 1. *âmazônîus*: Hor.: Ov. 2. *âmazônîcus*: Suet.: Plin.

ambassador: 1. *légatus*: *to send a. to declare war*, legatos ad indicendum bellum mittere, Liv.: *the rights of a.*, jus legatorum, Caes.: Cic.: Hor. 2. *ôrâtor* (*prop. a speaker*): *Fabritius*, sent as *a. to Pyrrhus about the prisoners*, Fabritius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus orator, Cic.: Liv. Phr.: *they sent an honourable man as a. to Apronius*, hominem honestum legarunt ad Apronium, Cic.: *to carry instructions in the character of an a.*, (yet not formally an a.), oratoris modo (ad aliquid) mandata perferre, Caes.: Or expr. by oratoris s. legati loco: cf. *ORATOR* (2).

ambassadress: *ôrâtrix*, *trîcis*: Cic. calls the Sabine women *oratrice pacis* et *foederis*, de Rep. 2, 8: where however the word is, perhaps, rather used in the sense of *pleaders for*.

amber (*subs.*): 1. *sûcinum* (*succ.*): *they pick up a. in the shallow-water and on the shore*, s. inter vada aque in ipso litore legunt, Tac.: Plin.: this was the proper Latin name (*arboris succum præci nostri credidere*, ob id *sucinum* appellantes, Plin. 37, 2, 11): but Latin writers use also, 2. *êctrum* (*glæterum*): Plin.: in pl. of *a. beads*, Ov. Met. 2, 364.

amber (*adj.*): 1. *sûcinêus*: *razors with a. handles*, s. novaculae, Plin. 2. *sûcinus*: *an a. drop*, s. gutta, Mart.: *a. balls*, *sucina*, *orum*: Mart. 3. *êctricis*, *idis*: *a. islands* (i.e. *yielding a.*), e. *insulae*, Plin.

ambergris: i.e. *grey amber*, as distinguished from *amber proper* (*brown or yellow*): **ambra*, *ambrum* (*prob. derived from ambrosia*, from its fragrance): applied by medieval writers both to *amber* and to *ambergris*: v. Du Cange, s. v.: **ambra grisea*: M. L. (Palmer).

ambidexter: *l. Using both ambidextrous*: *s. hands with equal facility*: *aequimanus*, a, um: Aulon. *l. Double-dealing, deceitful*: q. v. *AMBIENT*: *circumfusus*: *the a. air*, c. aer, Ov.

ambiguity: 1. *ambîgûtas*: *the a. of a name*, a. nominis, Cic.: *to explain an a.*, s. *solvere*, Quint.: *to fall into a.*, in a. incidere, Sen.: Liv. 2. *ambîbôlia*: *the a. which deceived Croesus*, illa a. quæ Croesum cepit, Cic.: Quint.: (The latter word is esp. used of rhetorical ambiguities.) 3. *ambîges*, is, f. (used only in *abl. sing.*; pl. complete): *the senate are at a loss to understand the a.s. of the obscure oracle*, obscuræ sortis patres ambagibus errant, Ov.: *to speak without a.*, *positis a. loqui*, Ov.

ambiguous: 1. *ambîgûs*: *a. words*, *verba a.*, Cic.: *a. oracles*, *oracula a.*, Cic. 2. *mêdîus* (i.e. *lying between two acceptations*): *on a. answer*, responsum m., Liv.: *a. words*, *vocabula m.* et *communia*, Gell. 12, q. 8. *aneps*, *epitlis*: *a. words*, *vocabula anepitlis*, Gell. l. c. 4. *perplexus* (i.e. *entangled*, and so eluding comprehension): *an answer a. with Punic craftiness*, p. Punico astu responsum, Liv. 5. *flexilîquus* (v. rare): *a. and*

dark oracles, *oracula fl. et obscura*, Cic.: v. *DOUBTFUL*.

ambiguously: 1. *ambîgûs*: *to speak a.*, a. loqui, Cic.: *a word a. placed*, *verbum a. positum*, Cic. 2. *per ambîges*: *to predict anyone's end a.*, *alici per a. exitium canere*, Tac.: Liv.

ambit: *ambîtus*, *ûs*: v. *CIRCUMFERENCE*.

ambition: 1. *ambîtio*: *to be the victim of wretched a.*, *misera a. laborare*, Hor.: *to be a stranger to all a.*, *ab omni a. remotum esse*, Cic.: *solutum esse*, Hor.: *to be the slave of a.*, *ambitione teneri*, Cic.: *a certain a. led me to the pursuit of honours*, me a. quædam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.: *although a. itself may be a vice*, yet it is often the cause of virtues, licet ipsa vitium sit a., tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint.: *a wrong a.*, *prava a.*, Sall. 2. *glôria*: *a. drags men bound to her glittering car*, constrictos q. trahit fulgente curru, Hor.: *a. of keeping a good table*, (magnæ) g. mensæ, Lucan: *the a. of producing honey*, generandi g. mellis, Virg.: and esp. in certain phr.: *as, to be led by a.*, *glôria duci*, Cic.: g. expetere, sequi, Cic.: *he was swallowed up by a.*, hunc absorbit astit gloriæ, Cic.: v. *GLORY*. Phr.: *blind a.*, *honorum caeca cupido*, Lucr.: *we are all influenced by a.*, trahimur omnes laudis studio, Cic.: *headlong and hasty*, *a.*, cupiditas domandi præcepit et lubrica, Cic.: *induced by the a. of being a king*, regia cupiditate inductus, Caes.: *inflamed with wicked a.*, *maiae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans*, Tac.

ambitions: *l. Eager for praise, power, glory*, etc.: *laudis gloriæ, honorum, potentiae cupidus, appetens, avidus*: *as, you (Caesar) will not deny that you are very a. of glory*, gloriæ te esse avidissimum non negabis, Cic.: v. *DESIRIOUS*, *EAGER*. — NOTE. The adj. *ambitiosus* is rarely, if ever, used in precisely the sense of the Eng. word; denoting rather the character of one who *obsequiously courts (public) favour*. So Cic. appears always to employ it: thus, *homo minime ambitiosus* (Fam. 13, 1, fin.), is a man who is not at all *offensively obsequious*. Phr.: *to be a.*, *gloriam petere, exsequi*; *ambitione teneri*, *captum teneri*, *laborare*, etc.: *to be not at all a.*, *omni ambitione remotum esse*, Cic.: v. *AMATIOUS*: *to be extremely a.*, *of power*, *potentissimi concupiscere*, Cic.: *those who are unscrupulously a.*, *qui omnia recta et honesta negligunt dummodo potentiam consequantur*, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 82. *l. Pretentious, ostentatious*: *ambitiosus*: *an a. death*, a. mors, Tac.: *to top off a. ornaments*, a. ornamenta recidere, Hor.

ambitionally: expr. by phr.: *as, to do anything a.*, *laudis cupiditate, gloria ductus, aliquid facere*: v. *AMBITIOUS*. — NOTE. The adv. *ambitiose* appears never to be used = *ambitiously*: *ambitiose petere regnum*, is *to aim at kingly power by courting popular favour* (Liv. 1, 35): and Cic. uses the word similarly.

amble (*c.*): i.e. *to trot gently*, **lenter ac totitum ire*: v. *TO TROT*.

amble (*subs.*): 1. *ambîlâtura*: Veg. 2. *mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio*: Plin. 3. **lênis gradus ac totitatus*: v. *TROT*.

ambler: 1. *equus gradâtus*: Lucil. in Non. 2. *thelidon*: s. *asturones* (Spanish words): *ambler*, i.e. *horses whose natural pace is an amble*, Plin.

amblingly: **lenter ac totitum*.
ambrosia: *ambrosia*: Cic.: Ov.
ambrosial: *ambrosîus*: Virg.: Mart.
ambulatory: *ambûlâtôrius*: *an a. portico* (i.e. *for walking in*), a. porticus, Ulp.: v. *MOVABLE*.

ambuscade: v. *AMBUSH*.

ambush: *either of the place in which troops, &c. are concealed, or of the men*: *insidia*, *arum*: *to station soldiers in a.*, *milites in insidiis collocare*, Caes.: *to go into an a.*, *insidias intrare*, Caes.: *he*

was fearful of an a., insidias veritus est, Caes.: *Clodius placed an a. for Milo*, Clodius Miloni ius collocauit, Cic.: *to lay an a. for anyone's life* (fig.), ins. vitae alicujus facere, ponere, opponere, facere, parare, instruere, Cic.: *to lead into an a.*, in ins. inducere, Nep.; *deducere*, Justin.: *to surround and cut off anyone by an a.*, aliquem insidiis circumvenit occidere, Nep.: *to attack anyone from an a.*, aliquem ex ins. invadere, Sall.
—, *to lie in*: insidiar, i (with dat.): Caes.: Hirt. Fig.: *how long did you, Catiline, lie in a. for me?* quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es? Cic.: v. also AMBUSH.

ameliorate: i. mellōrem or mēlius ameliorationē: i. facere: v. TO IMPROVE, IMPROVEMENT.

amen: amen: Eccl. If used in non-Ecc. sense, fiat, esto: v. FIAT, BE IT SO.
amenable: i. Obedient, complicit: obediens, entis: *to render appetite a. to reason*, appetitum rationi ob. praebere, Cic.: v. OBEIENT, YIELDING. II. Owing obedience to, responsible, accountable to: q.v. Phr.: *they are a. to the laws*, legibus obstricti sunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: *he is not a. to the laws, on account*, I suppose, of his extraordinary dignity, leges eum non tenent, propter eximiam, credo, dignitatem, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: v. TO BIND, BE BOUND.

amend: A. Trans.: i. To free from error, correct: i. corrigi, rexi, rectum, 3: *it is easier to blame what is past than to a. it*, praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv.: *to a. a speech*, orationem c., Cic.: *to a. the morals of a community*, mores civitatis c., Cic. 2. Emendo, 1: *to a. a law*, legem e., Suet.: *to a. a vicious custom*, consuetudinem vitiosam e., Cic.: *to a. the vices of youth*, vitia adolescentiae e., Nep.: v. TO CORRECT, IMPROVE. B. Intrans.: v. TO MEND, IMPROVE.

amender: corrector: emendator: v. CORRECTOR, IMPROVER.

amendment: i. Correction, improvement: q.v.: correctio: emendatio. II. A secondary resolution proposed at a meeting: no exact word: sententia being the term applied to any formal resolution: *thus, he had said he would vote for T. Nerva's a.*, pedibus in sententiam T. Neronis iturum se dixit, Sall. Cat. 50, fin. Phr.: *some noted with the proposal of the a.*, quidam hunc qui post ipso censuerat, sequentibus, Plin. ep. 2, 11, 21.—(NOTE: Censor is the formal word for enacting any proposal.)

amends: compensatio: satisfactio: v. COMPENSATION, SATISFACTION.

—, *to make*: i. expio, 1: *to make a. for the wrongs of the ambassadors*, legatorum injurias ex., Liv.: *to make a. for a disaster*, incommodum ex., Caes. 2. satisfactio, feci, factum, 3: *to make a. to the Aedui for their wrongs*, Aeduus de injuriis s., Caes. 3. penso, compenso: v. TO COMPENSATE: v. also TO ATONE FOR.

amenity: amoenitas: v. AGREEABLENESS.

amere: multo, 1: v. TO FINE.
amercement: multa: v. FINE.
amethyst: amethystina, 1, f.: Plin.
amethystine: amethystinus: Juv.: Mart.

amiable: i. suavis: whom amiableness: i. we ought all to love on account of his remarkable a., quem omnes amare pro ejus eximia s. debemus, Cic.: v. AGREEABLENESS. 2. amabilis: Plaut.

amiable: 1. amabilia, e: I feel assured that your little daughter is a. filiolam tuam a. esse certo scio, Cic.

2. suavis, e: an a. man, a homo. Ter.: a. men, s. homines, Cic. Phr.: *he was a. then*, erat tum dignus amari (= qui ametur), Virg.: v. AGREEABLE.

amiably: 1. suaviter: as you in the most friendly manner, and most a. desire, sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, Cic. 2. amabiliter: v. LOVINGLY, AFFECTIONATELY.

amicable: i. e. friendly: esp. with reference to those who have been engaged in hostilities: pacatus: nor did they receive any very friendly or a. reply, nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve satis auditum, Liv.: *language of too a. a kind* (for courts of law), oratio pacator, Cic.: fig.: *mariners fly across the a. sea*, p. volitant per mare navitae, Hor.: v. FRIENDLY, KIND.

amicably: pacatis: Petr. (v. AMICABLE). v. also KINDLY, FRIENDLY.

amice: amictus, as: Eccl.

amid: i. inter (with acc.): to be a. amidst: i. the weapons of enemies, inter tela hostium versari, Cic.: v. AMONGST, IN THE MIDDLE OF.

amidships: media navi: v. MIDDLE.

amiss: perperam, pravè, etc.: v. BADLY, WRONGLY. Phr.: *to take a.*, aliquid iniquo animo ferre, moleste ferre; *aliquid hand sine offensione accipere*, Cic.: *it is a consolation to remember that although things have turned out a.*, yet you had formed correct and sound opinions, consolatō est quum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, te tamen recte verèque sensisse, Cic.: *nothing comes a. to me*, *omnibus me accommo rebus; cf. mihi res non me rebus subjungere coram, Hor.

amity: amicitia: v. PEACE, FRIENDSHIP.

ammochryse: ammochrysus, 1, m.: Plin.

ammodyte: ammodytes, ae, m.: Plin.

ammonia: ammoniaca, M. L.

ammoniac (a gum): ammoniacum: Plin.

ammoniacal: ammoniacus: M. L.

an a. salt, sal a.: a. soap, sapo a.

ammonite (a fossil): ammonis cornu: Plin.

ammonium: ammonium: M. L.

ammunition: formerly used of military stores generally (belli apparatus, instrumenta); now used almost exclusively of stores for serving fire-arms: "pulveris (nitrosi) et missilem (bombardicorum) copia: v. GUERRA, ARMOR.

amnesty: 1. oblitio (= Gr. ἀμνηστία): usu. in combination with

some other word or words: as, he sanctioned and carried into effect an a. for all that had been done and said during those two days, omnium factorum dictorumque in eo biduo veniam et ob. in perpetuum sanxit ac praestitit, Suet.: *he proposed a law that no one should be accused or punished for what was past; and they called that an a.*, legem tulit ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur neve multaretur; eamque illi (legem) obliuioni appellatur, Nep. 2. Abolitio: a. tyrant, who had laid down his power under an a., tyrannus qui sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deposuerat, Quint. (the word is perhaps so used also in Suet. Tib. 4). 3. amnestia (to which Cic. appears to refer in Phil. 1, 1: Graecum verbum usurpavi . . . aique omnium discordiarum memoriam obliuione sempiterna deleuam censui): Vop. Aur.

amomum: amomum: Virg.: Plin.

among: i. Amidat: inter (with acc.): may I wander naked a. lions, utinam inter errem nuda leones, Hor.: *we are conversing a. ourselves* (i. e. confidentially), inter nos colloquimur, Cic. II. Less precisely: in the country or society of: 1. apud (with acc.): a. our countrymen justice is cultivated, ap. nostros iustitia culta est, Cic.: that (tation) was even worse borne among the Germans, id apud Germanos difficilius tolerabatur, Tac.: a. the Helvetii the richest man was Orgetorix, apud Helvetios ditissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes. 2. ad (with acc.): there was no more spirit a. the enemy, non plus animorum ad hostes erat, Liv.: a. names sacred and inviolate a. all nations, nomen ad (al. apud) omnes nationes sanctum inviolatumque, Caes.: to remain a. the shades, ad umbras manere, Sen. Trag. 3. per (with acc.): a

family celebrated even a. those nations, familia per illas quoque gentes celebrata, Tac.: Suet. 4. circum (with acc.: rare): she, in her rage, will defame you a. all the other maidens, te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet, Prop. III. Implying the including of a part in a whole: 1. In (with abl.): almost all the centurions were wounded, a. them the chief centurion, omnes fere centuriones vulnerati sunt, in his primipilus, Caes.: pain is reckoned a. the greatest evils, dolor in maximis malis ducitur, Cic. 2. Inter (with acc.): Croesus the richest a. kings, C. inter reges opulentissimus, Sen.: a battle memorable a. the few disasters of the R. people, pugna inter paucas memorata populi R. clades, Liv.

3. ex (with abl.): Solon, the only legislator a. the seven, S. legum scriptor solus ex septem, Cic.: the gladiators who were a. Blaesius's staff of servants, gladiatores qui e servitio Blaesii erant, Tac.: v. OF. IV. Implying distribution: 1. Inter: I will divide the booty a. the partners, inter participes praedam dividam, Pl.: to distribute the tasks a. the maidens, pensa inter virgines parti, Just. 2. In (with acc.): to distribute the soldiers a. the legions, milites in legiones distribuere, Caes.: to divide the whole army a. the states, exercitum omnem in civitates dividere, Liv.: he shares the game a. all his companions, praedam socios partitur in omnes, Virg. 3. per (with acc.): to apportion the lands a. the veterans, agros per veteranos dividere, Suet.: Ov. 4. It may sometimes be expr. by dat.: as, to distribute the wine among one's comrades, dividere vina sociis, Virg. (chiefly poet.)

amorous: i. Prone to sexual love: 1. libidinens: Cic.: Hor. 2. mulierosus (of men: v. rare): Cic. 3. virtuosus (of women): Lucil.: Apul. II. In love, enamoured: q.v.: Amans: amore captus. III. Pertaining to love: amatorius: a. pleasure, am. voluptas, Cic.

amorously: amatorie: to write a. am. scribere, Cic. Phr.: all will look a. at Damalis, omnes in Damalim patres deponent oculos, Hor.

amorousness: 1. libido, insis, f. (always in bad sense): Cic.: Sall. 2. mulierositas (v. rare; and of men): Cic.

amorphous: Informis, e: an a. lump of flesh, inf. caro, Plin.: v. SHAPELESS.

amortization: i. e. alienation of land in mortmain: "amortizatio or ad mortizatio ("praediorum translatio in manum mortuam," Du Cange): to perform an act of a. on an estate, praedium amortizare (adm.), v. Du C. s. v.

amortize, to: *amortizare (adm.); in manum mortuam transferre: v. AMORTIZATION.

amount to (v.): 1. efficio, feci, tectum, 3 (with acc.): this does not a. to enough for the monthly interest, nec id satis efficit in usuram mensuram, Cic. 2. esse: the total of them all a. d. to 368,000, summa omnium fuerunt ad milia CCCLXVIII, Caes.: those who give the highest numbers state that his infantry a. d. to 100,000, his cavalry to 20,000, qui plurimum, centum milia peditum, viginti equitum fuisse scribunt, Liv.: v. also TO COST. Phr.: to ascertain what the balance a. to, videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Fig.: my argument a. to this, haec est summa conclusio mea, Cic.: the little that he said a. d. to this, that I would forgive him, ille perpaucalocutus, hanc summam habuit orationis, ut sibi ignoscerem, Cic.: all these words now a. in short to this, omnia haec nunc verba huc redeunt denique, Ter.: it a. to the same thing, so far as the state is concerned, whether the colony is founded or not, nihil interest republicae coloula deducatur necne, Cic.

amount (subs.): finis, is, m. (only in legal writers): the a. of the price, f. pretii, Papia.: v. SUM.

amour: 1. amatio, there is no

a. in this play, neque in hac fabula ulla a. est, Pl. 2. amor, oris: a secret a., furivus amor, Virg.: to have an a., amor operam dare, Ter.: amours, amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur, Cic.: Ov.

ampelite (a mineral): ampēlitis, idis, f.: Plin.

amphibia: v. foll. art.

amphibious: Phr.: a. animals, bestiae quasi ancipites, in utraque sede viventes, Cic.: animalia quibus aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est, Flor.: frogs are a. animals, ranarum et in terra et in humore vita, Plin. As scient. t. the class of a. animals, *amphibia, orum.

amphibology: amphibōlia, Cic.: v. AMBIGUITY.

amphibrach: amphibrāchys, fœs, m.: Quint.

amphimacer: amphimacrus, l. m.: Quint.

amphisbena (a serpent): amphisbæna, æ, f.: Plin.

amphitane (a fossil): amphitānē, Æs, f.: Plin.

amphitheatre: amphithēatrum, Tac.: Suet.

amphitheatral: amphithēatralis, e.: Mart.: Plin.

amphitheatrical: amphithēatricos, Plin.

amphora: amphōra: Cato: Hor.

ample: I. Spacious: amplus, magnus et amplus: v. SPACIOUS. II. Fully sufficient: amplius: very a. fortunes, amplissimæ fortunæ, Cic.: a. wealth, a. divitiæ, Hor.: very a. banquets, amplissimæ epulæ, Caes. Phr.: Caesar thought that there was a. cause for punishing him, Caesar satis esse causæ arbitratur quare in eum animadverteret, Caes.: v. ABUNDANT. III. Full, complete: 1. longus: an a. statement, l. expositio, Quint. 2. copiosus: an a. stock of words, c. verborum supellex, Quint.: Cic.: v. COPIOUS.

ampleness: amplitudo, magnitudo: v. SPACIOUSNESS, ABUNDANCE, FULLNESS, LARGENESS.

amplification (v. TO AMPLIFY): expr. by part. of verb: to a. heighten any impression by a., *aliquid dilatando augere. (Not amplification, which denotes the magnifying and heightening of a theme.)

amplifier: qui dilatat; qui de aliqua re uberius disputat et fustius: v. TO AMPLIFY.

amplify: now used only in sense, to enlarge rhetorically; to dilate upon: dilato, t.: what is this a. d. by us, Zeno thus condensed, quæ dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic.: to a. an argument, argumentum d., Cic.: Quint.: v. TO ENLARGE.—(NOTE. Amplifico appears never to mean simply to expand, enlarge, but rather to magnify, exalt a subject: q. v.). Phr.: to a. a subject, aliquid uberius disputare et fustius; de aliqua re copiose dicere, Cic.

amplitude: amplitudo: v. LARGENESS.

amply: amplè: abundè: v. ABUNDANTLY.

amputate: 1. amputo, t.: limbs are a. if they injure the other parts of the body, membra amputantur si nocent reliquis partibus corpora, Cic.: to a. the hands, manus am., Suet.: Sen. 2. sēco, Æl, cum, t.: to suffer parts of the body to be cauterized or a. d. in corpore aliquid ut sequear patitur, Cic.: to a. limbs, membra s., Plin. (Sen. uses legere ossa of the removal of bones by a surgical operation. Prov. 3, 2).

amputation: 1. amputatio: M. L. (Cicero uses this word, but applies it to the pruning of trees). 2. sectio: Plin. Phr.: to perform the a. of a leg, *crus amputare: the a. of the man's hand saved his life, *manu amputata, vita homini servata est: to cure by a., amputando sanare: parts the a. of which is dangerous, membra quæ periculantur secari, Plin.: v. TO AMPUTATE.

amulet: 1. amuletum: Plin. 2. phylactērion: Marc. Emp.

amuse: I. To entertain the mind agreeably: 1. delecto, t.: send for Pamphilus to a. us, Pamphilum accerse, ut delectet nos, Ter.: to a. other people's leisure, aliorum otium d., Plin. 2. oblecto, t. (esp. of diversion after labour, drudgery: to a. with fictions the minds of readers, fictis o. legentium animos, Tac.: to a. oneself with agriculture, se agri cultione o., Cic.: we are a. d. with games, ludis oblectamur, Cic.: a. yourself with Cicero, oblecta te cum Cicerone, Cic.: v. also TO AMUSE ONESELF.

II. To delude, q. v.: delūdo.

oneself: 1. lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, t.: the countryfolk a. themselves with rude verses, colour veribus incomptis l., Virg.: Cic. 2. illūdo, t. (rare in this sense): I a. myself with writing, illūdo chartis, Hor.

amusement: I. Agreeable occupation: 1. animus (only in dependence on causæ or gr. a.): do you suppose that the Romans are drilled every day by way of a. ? Romanos animine causæ quotidie exerceri putatis? Caes.: Cic. 2. delectatio: learning and literature which in prosperity seemed to afford a. only, now really (afford) safety too, doctrina et literæ quæ secunda rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, Cic. 3. oblectatio: a. for the mind is sought for, and a. respite from cares, o. quaeritur animi requiesque curarum, Cic. II. That which amuses: 1. delectamentum: the a. of boys, delectamenta puerorum, Cic. 2. oblectamentum: the a. of old age, oblectamenta senectutis, Cic.: the a. of agriculture, o. rerum rusticarum, Cic. 3. oblectamen: Ov.: Stat.—NOTE. Delectatio and delectamentum refer to things as in themselves sources of delight; oblectatio and oblectamentum rather to things which serve as diversion after toil: v. also PLEASURE.

amuser: qui delectat: v. AMUSE.

amusing: festivus: nothing can be more a. than children, pueris nihil potest esse festivius, Cic.: an a. conversation, f. sermo, Cic.: v. PLEASING.

amusingly: 1. festivè: to act a play a., f. agere fabellam, Cic. 2. festiviter: to answer a., f. respondere, Gell.: v. PLEASANTLY, HUMOROUSLY.

amylaceous: amyliaceus: M. L.

an: v. A.

anabaptism: anābaptismus. (Augustine uses this word in the sense of "second baptism.")

anabaptist: anābaptistes, æ, m.: Corp. Confess.

anachronism: *temporum inversio: "peccatum in temporum ratione (admissionum)": (Kraft and Georges give the latter phr.). Phr.: to commit many a. s., *temporum rationem perturbare atque miscere: v. CHRONOLOGY.

anacreontic (adj.): anacrēonticus, anacrēontius, Diomed.

anacreontic (subs.): anacrēonticus versus: or anacreontion colon, Quint. 9, 4, 78.

anaesthetic: i. e. reducing to insensibility: soporifer appears to be the nearest word: (the medical writer Scribonius says of opium, "mentem soporat, sensusque abalienat"): or as tech. l., *anæsthēticus.

anaglyphs: anaglypta, orum: Plin.

anaglyphic: anaglyphicus: Sidon.

anagram: *anagramma, Ætis, n. (a species of trifling of modern invention: v. Morhof. Poly. 7, 3, 6).

analogical: Phr.: an a. argument, *argumentum ex analogia (s. proportionē: v. ANALOGY) ductum.

analogically: per analogiam: our intellects judge what is honorable and good a., per a. nostri intellectus et honestum et bonum iudicant, Sen. Ep. 120.

analogous: anālōgus: Varr. (But in most cases similis is near enough: v. LIKELY.)

analogy: 1. anālōgia (i. e. ana-

logia. Quint. thus explains the force of the word: "analogia, quam ex Græco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt. Ejus hæc vis est ut id quod dubium est ad aliquid simile de quo non quaeritur referat, et incerta certis probet," 1, 6, 3, 4): to follow a., a. sequi, Quint.: Sen. (who speaks of the word as a foreign one, and explains it as Quint. does: Ep. 120. Cic. writes the word with Greek letters and "ventures" the translation comparatio proportionē, Univ. 4, fin.). 3. comparatio: Cic. l. c. (v. supr.): v. COMPARISON.

analysis: I. The separation of a compound body into its elements: 1. *corporum separatō et solutio, Bacon, Nov. Org. 2, 7. 2. *corporum reductio ad naturas simplices, l. 3. (As t. t.)

Analys, eos, f.: M. L. Phr.: to make an a. of a compound substance, *compositum ad principia redigere.

II. The examination of each separate part of any abstract subject: 1. explicatio (perhaps the nearest term, but needing some qualifying word for precision: as, *subillis alticulus rei explicatio atque enodatio): Cic. 2. Analys, eos, f. (in purely technical sense as opposed to synthesis). III. A summary, abridgment, q. v.: epitōmē, summārium.

analyst: *analyseos peritus.

analytical: analyticus: M. L.

analytically: *per analysin.

analyse: composita in principia redigere or resolvere. Fig.: to a. what is complicated, perplexa discernere, Quint. 12, 2, 10: to a. a subject, rem quasi in membra discernere, Cic. Top. 5, 28: to a. a word, vocabulum s. verbum subtiliter enodare (cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 24, 62).

analyser: v. ANALYST.

anapaest: anāpaestus pes, Cic.

anapaestic: anāpaesticus: Sidon.: an a. poem, anapaestum, Cic.

anaphora (rhet. figure): anāphōra: Diomed.

anarchical: turbulētus (prob. the nearest single word: v. TURBULENT): an a. (state of the) commonwealth, t. respublica, Cic.: a. seditious and a. citizen, seditiosus civis et t. Cic. But in gen. it may be more accurately expressed by a phr.: as, an a. state, etc. *civitas legitimo imperio carens; in qua legibus non paretur; respublica in qua nec leges ullæ sunt nec iudicia (cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1): civitas in qua populus libertatem in lubidinem vertit (cf. Sall. Jug. 41).

anarchist: civis seditiosus et turbulētus, Cic. (v. ANARCHICAL): *conclinator seditiosus (i. e. one who by speeches promotes sedition): *civitas evertendæ suavis; homo multitudinis sollicitandæ peritus.

anarchy: *immoderate atque effrenata licentia: v. LICENCE. Phr.: bad government is better than utter a., *melius est male regi quam nullum omnino imperium habere.

anatomosis (anatom. t. t.): 1. osculatio: Coel. Aur. 2. anastomōsis, eos, f.: M. L.

anathema: anāthēma, Ætis, n.: Tert.: Aug.: v. CURSE, EXCOMMUNICATION.

anathematize: anāthēmātizo, t.: Aug.: v. TO CURSE, EXCOMMUNICATE.

anatomical: anātomicus: Macr.

anatomist: anātomicus: Macr.

anatomize: v. TO DISSECT.

anatomy: 1. Anātōmia, anātōmica, or anātōmicē, Æs, f.: Macr.: Coel. Aur. 2. dissectio: M. L. (Forcell. suggests [s. v. anatomia] that incisio might be used in this sense.)

ancestor: 1. esp. in pl.; majōres: our fathers and a. s., patres m. que, Cic.: according to the custom of our a. s., more majorum, Cic. The sing. may be expr. by (unus) ex majoribus. 2. āvus, prāvus, ābāvus, ātāvus: these four words denote four different removes, from grandfather backwards: but they are often used in pl. to denote ancestors in general = ma-

iores. 3. *auctor* (chiefly poet; and only of the *founder of a race or family*): usu. with some defining word: as, *auctor generis* or *sanguinis*, *Virg.*: *gentis auctor*, *Suet.*: *Hor.* 4. *pater*, *entis*, c. (also only of the *founder of a family*): *Cic.*: *Virg.* 5. *imagines*, um, f. (by meton.: with reference to the *vases* of a kept in the atrium): *I have no distinguished a.s. and my nobility is of recent date, imagines non habeo, et mihi nova nobilitas est*, *Sall.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* 6. *priores*, um: *Ov.*: *Plin.*

ancestral: 1. *avitus*: *paternal* and a. *possessions*, *paternae atque a. possessiones*, *Cic.*: *an a. estate*, a. *fundus*, *Hor.*: a. *wealth*, *av. divitiæ*, *Cat.* 2. *præ-avitus*: a. *realms*, p. *regna*, *Ov.*: *Stat.*

ancestry: v. *ANCESTORS*. *Phr.*: *those whose a. is noble* (i. e. distinguished v. *noble*), *il qui nobili genere nati sunt*, *Cic.*: *a man of very distinguished a.*, *amplissimò genere natus*, *Caes.*: *a man of base a.*, *malo genere natus*, *Cic.*, *persons who have a common a.*, *qui sunt ejusdem stirpis*, *Cic.*: v. *FAMILY* (fin.).

anchor (subs.): *ancora*: to cast a., *ancoras jacere*, *Caes.*: *Virg.*: *Caesar remained at a. one night*, *Caesar ad ancoram una nocte continet*, *Caes.*: *some ride at a.*, *others cut their cables*, *alii in ancoras evehantur, alii ancoralia incidunt*, *Liv.*: *a part (of the fleet) remained at a. at the mouth of the harbor*, *pars non celsum portus in ancoris stetit*, *Liv.*: *Hor.*: to weigh a., *ancoram tollere*, *Caes.*; a. *solvere*, *Cic.*: to wait at a., in *ancoris expectare*, *Caes.*; *commorari*, *Hirt.*: in *saavo tenere* in *ancoris*, *Nep.*: *Fig.*: *no one holds our bark, ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem*, *Ov.* *Phr.*: to weigh a. (= to set sail), *naves solvere*, or simply, *solvere*, *Caes.*: v. *TO ANCHOR*.

anchor (v.): A. *Tran.*: the ships had been a'd, *naves ad ancoras deligatae erant*, *Caes.* B. *Intrans.*: *stetit*, i. (of ships): the ships could not a. in the open sea, *naves in saavo stare non poterant*, *Liv.*: *ten ships were a'd in the Malaccan gulf*, *decem naves in sinu Malaccano stabant*, *Liv.* *Phr.*: the ships having a'd were being filled by the waves, *naves, ancoris jactis, fluctibus complebantur*, *Caes.*

anchorage: *statio*: a smooth a., *quiesca a.*, *Caes.*: *an unsafe a.*, a male-dia *carinis*, *Virg.*: *there was no safe a. near the city*, *circa urbem tanta non erat*, *Liv.* *Phr.*: *anchorage dues*, *vectigalia ancoralia*: the places afford excellent a., *loca sunt egregia ad tenendas ancoras*, *B. Alex. g.*: *in its locus commodissime in ancoris consisti, statim potest*.

anchorite: *ἀγκυροῦστα*, ae, m.: *Stulp. Sever.*: v. *HERMIT*.

anchovy: *ἰνγκραυλινος*, *enkrascholos*, *Cuvr.*: a sauce, *gārum*: *Hor.*

ancient (denoting both what has now ceased to exist and what still exists): 1. *antiquus* (chiefly but not solely of that which has ceased to exist: v. *ANTIQUATED*): *an a. custom*, *mos a.*, *PL.*: *a very a. period*, *antiquissimum tempus*, *Caes.*: *these are the true and a. names*, *ea vera et a. nomina*, *Tac.*: *these things are too a. and old-fashioned*, *haec nimis a. et obsoleta sunt*, *Cic.*: a. *temples*, a. *templa*, *Hor.*: *very a. writings*, *antiquissima scripta*, *Hor.* *Phr.*: *from a. times*, *antiquis*: *Liv.*: *Quint.*: *very ancient*, *perrimūque*: *a very a. shrine*, p. *sacrum*, *Cic.* 2. *vetus*, *etis*: only of that which still exists or still remains in force: (*vetus* and *antiquus* are sometimes used together: as *vetere atque antiquum rem novam ad vos proferam*, *Pl. Amph. prol.* 118: *antiquus* is opposed to *novus*, *vetus* to *recens*, *Haebnig*, 768): *the a. kingdom of Priams*, *regnum Priami* v. *Hor.*: *a. statues*, v. *statuæ*, *Hor.*: *the a. poets*, v. *poetae*, *Hor.*: *the a. men of olden time*, *veteres et prisca viri*, *Cic.* *Very a.*, *per-vetus*: *a very a. town*, *opulidum perv.*, *Cic.*: v. *OLD*, *OLD-STANDING*. 3. *vetus-tas* (derived from *vetus*: hence of

that which is old, esp. which bears the marks of age): *an a. opinion*, v. *opinio*, *Cic.*: *an a. nation*, v. *gens*, *Virg.*: *very a. public records*, *vetustissimum instrumentum imperii*, *Suet.*: *an a. temple*, v. *templum*, *Virg.*: *an a. town*, v. *opulidum*, *Hor.* 4. *prisca* (only of what has now passed away: v. *ANTIQUATED*): *in the a. literature of the Greeks*, in p. *Græcorum literis*, *Cic.*: *let others take delight in a. times*, *I congratulate myself on having been born in these latter ages*, *prisca juvent alios ego me nunc denique natum gratulor*, *Ov.*

5. *pristinus*: v. *OLDEN*, *FORMER*. 6. *cinus* (poet.: prop. *grey, hoary*): a. *fidelity*, c. *fides*, *Virg.*: *a. ages*, *secula c.*, *Mart.*: v. *OLD*.

ancient (subs.): i. q. *ENIGMA*: q. v. **ANCIENTS**, the (esp. ancient writers):

1. *antiqui*, *orum*: the authority of the a.s., *antiquorum auctoritas*, *Cic.*: *Hor.*

2. *antiquitas* (abstract for concrete): the a.s. were mistaken in many things, *errabat multis in rebus a.*, *Cic.*

3. *veteres*, um: the a.s., our ancestors, *maiores nostri*, *veteres illi*, *Cic.*: *the rule of the a.s.*, *veterum norma*, *Hor.*: to be reckoned among the a.s. (i. e. ancient writers), in *veteres referri*, *Hor.*—(*NOTE*: *Antiqui* denotes the a.s. as those who lived long ago: *veteres*, as still known to us and exerting an influence upon us: v. *ANCIENT*, 2). *Phr.*: *he admits that they express themselves in some respects too much like the a.s.*, *quædam nimis antiquæ dicere cedit*, *Hor.*: *the inland tribes*, *more simply and more like the a.s.*, *us barbari*, *interiores simplicius et antiquius permutationes merclum utantur*, *Tac.*: v. *also ANCESTORS*.

anciently: 1. *antiquitus* (in ancient times): *the Belgæ were a. led across the Rhine*, *Belgæ Rhenum ant. transducti sunt*, *Caes.*: *Nep.* 2. *olim*, *quondam*: v. *ONCE*, *FORMERLY*.

ancientness: v. *ANTIQUITY*.

ancillary: v. *SUPPLEMENTAL*.

and: 1. *et*: properly joins words or sentences which have, or are represented as having, only a fortuitous or temporary connection: (i) the simple conjunction: *cold and hunger and thirst*, *frigus et fames et sitis*, *Cic.*: *Caesar orders Divitiacus to be summoned to him and converses with him*, *Caesar Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet et cum eo colloquitur*, *Caes.*—*Ob.*: When several substantives are connected in English by *and*, as in the first of the above examples, the *et* must either be repeated with each additional member, as there (*ἐνσυνδεδεσθαι*) or else omitted altogether (*ἀνσυνδεδεσθαι*): as, *honour, faith, intellect, concord, honos, fides, mens, concordia*, *Cic.* When a number of words are connected, the latter mode is usually preferred unless special emphasis is needed. (*Cic.* has in one place, composite, ornate, copiose loqui; and in another, prudenter et composite et ornate et memoriter dicere (Or. 1, 19, 64): the several words being in the latter case brought out with more distinctness and emphasis.) *Que* (v. *inf.* 3) is however frequently used with the last member of a series, when that member gathers up a number of particulars: as, in *astronomy*, *the rising, setting, and movements of the stars*, in *astrologia*, *ortus, obitus, motusque siderum*, *Cic.* (ii) the conj. emphasized = *and indeed*: *you were wrong and indeed exceedingly wrong*, *errabas, et vehementer errabas*, *Cic.* (iii) = *and then* (indicating an immediate result): *he said, and then instantly perceived that he had fallen into the midst of the enemy*, *dixit, et extemplo sensit medios delapsus in hostes*, *Virg.*: (iv) = *and yet* (subjoining an emphatic question or exclamation): *and yet are there people who complain about the Apian way?* *et sunt qui de via Appia querantur?* *Cic.* (v) = *and so too*, and also: *these things themselves are a source of pleasure to me, and so too were those to the Torquati*, *haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati, et erant illa Tor-*

quati, *Cic.* 2. *atque* or *ac* (the latter in classical prose gen. only before consonants): this conj. differs from *et* in denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by the connected words or clauses: hence it is often employed to join two substantives which together represent a single complex idea. (i) the simple conj.: *to speak from the heart and truly*, *ex animo ac vere dicere*, *Ter.*: *the dangers of this city and empire*, *pericula hujus urbis atque imperii*, *Cic.*: *with your virtuous feeling*, *isto animo atque virtute*, *Cic.*: *Caesar gave the signal for joining battle, and having set out for the other wing, he fell in with those actually engaged*, *Caesar proclit committendi signum dedit, atque in alteram partem profectus, pugnantibus occurrit*, *Caes.* (ii) the conj. emphasized = *and indeed*, *and even*, and especially: *a difficult affair, and indeed the most difficult of all*, *res difficilis atque omnium difficilissima*, *Cic.*: *great thanks are due to the immortal gods, and especially to this very Jupiter Stator*, *magna diis Immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipse Jovi Statori*, *Cic.*: *the river can be crossed on foot in one place only, and even in this with difficulty*, *flumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc seorsum transiri potest*, *Caes.* 3. *que*, an enclitic which connects words rather than sentences, and words usually standing in the same relation to the rest of the sentence, and representing things very closely connected, either naturally and generally, or at least under the circumstances spoken of; hence such words often denote a single complex idea. *Que* must be affixed to the second of the two words; and it is to be specially observed that it is rarely added to words ending in a short vowel, especially *et*: *that force overcame all the allurements of pleasure and ease*, *ea vis omnia blandimenta voluptatis otiiue vicit*, *Cic.*: *the Aulerci and Lemoni shut their gates*, *Aulerci Lexovigini portas clausuerunt*, *Caes.*: *having collected twice and underwood they go straight to the camp*, *sarmatis virgultisque collectis ad castra pergunt*, *Caes.*: *the arrangement and order of the line of march*, *ratio ordoque agminis*, *Caes.*: *a shout and din arose, and some rushed one way, some another, panic-stricken*, *clamor fremtusque oriebatur alique aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur*, *Caes.* *Que* may be used after a substantive preceded by a preposition: as, *he went to Rome and began to appear in the forum*, *Romam demigravit, in foroque cessæ coepit*, *Nep.*: *Cic.*—*N.B.* (i) When a connected clause contains a negative, the conjunction *and* and the negative are often expressed by *neque* or *ne*, especially where the former clause contains a correlative conjunction: *you perceive that he both had presence of mind and was not wanting in prudence*, *intellectus et animus ei prout fuisse, nec consilium defuisse*, *Cic.*: *at that time games were celebrated during ten days, and nothing was omitted with a view to appeasing the gods*, *tunc et ludi decem per dies facti sunt, neque res ulla quæ ad placandum deos pertineret, praetermissa est*, *Cic.*: *he saw that affairs were in a critical state and that there was no reserve that could be sent up, rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium quod submitti posset*, *Cic.* (ii) *And* connected with a demonstrative or personal pronoun may often be expressed in Latin by the relative pronoun alone: and *Caesar having been informed of these things orders ships of war to be built*, *quibus de rebus Caesar certior factus naves longas adificari jubet*, *Caes.*: *the soldiers were endeavouring to board the enemies' ships, and when the barbarians observed this, they strove to save themselves by flight*, *milites transcendere in hostium naves contendebant. Quod postquam barbari fieri animadvertunt, iuga salutem petere contenderunt*, *Caes.*

(31) In many cases where "and" is employed to connect single words, it must or may be omitted in Latin, especially in enumerations; but as it is impossible to reduce such cases to rule, they must be left to observation. It frequently happens also that where we employ two or more co-ordinate sentences or clauses, connected by "and," the Latin language expresses the sense of one or more of the clauses by a participial or relative clause, attached to one of the terms of the principal sentence, and therefore forming part of the latter, so that a conjunction is not required. But the grammar rather than the dictionary must be consulted on such points: v. also *NOTH (conj.)*.

Respecting the Latin conjunctions above spoken of, see Allen's *Doctrina Cop. Ling. Latinae*.

androgyneus: v. *HERMAPHRODITE*.
anecdotal: 1. *fabellae*: if anything is told as an a., si quid tanquam f. narratur, Cic. 2. *narratunctia*: the speech is enlivened with many a.s., oratio narratunctis pluribus renovatur, Plin.: v. *STORY*.

anecdotal: Phr.: a very a. book, *liber plenus fabellarum festivarum.

anemometer: *anemōmetrum*, M.L.

anemone: *anēmōn*, Æs. f.: Plin.

aneurism: *aneurisma*, Æs. n.: M.L.

anestrismal: *aneurismatibus*, M.L.

anew: 1. *dēno*: the whole house is being built a., *medificator aedes totius a.*, Pl.: *Sicily was assessed a.*, Sicilia censā est, Cic. 2. *de, ab, ex*: *integro*: the war broke out a. with more fierceness, acris de integro obortum est bellum, Liv.: *the great cycle begins a.*, magnus ab integro sæculorum nascitur ordo, Virg.: *to get strength a.*, recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 3. It may sometimes be expr. by *re* in comp. with a verb: as *to break out a.* (of an old wound), *recrudescere*: v. *AGAIN*.

angel: *angēlus*, Tert.: Aug.: Hier.: a guardian a., an custos or tutelar, Eccl. Phr.: *to sing like an a.*, *scito admodum canere. As a term of endearment: *my a.!* *meae deliciae*, Pl.: v. *LOVE, DARLING*.

angel (adj.): v. *ANGELIC*.

angel-fish: 1. *aquatina* (?): Plin.

2. *rhina* (?): Plin.

angelic: *angēlicus*, Eccl.: a food, angelici panes, Prud. (When used loosely and figuratively, as *angelic patience, goodness, etc.*, it may be expr. by *eximius, egregius; plus quam humanus, etc.*): v. *REMARKABLE, SUPERHUMAN*.

anger: 1. *ira* (denoting the emotion as actually existing): *a. is a short madness, ira furor brevis est*, Hor.: *perhaps some single word has stirred up this a. between them, fortasse unum aliquod verbum inter eas iram hanc convexit*, Ter.: *to do anything in a.*, aliquid per iram facere, Cic.: *to give way to a.*, irae indulgere, Liv.: *to lay aside a.*, iram ponere, Hor.: *to turn one's a. against a person, iram in aliquem vertere*, Hor.: *let his a. cool, deservescat ira*, Cic.: v. *WRATH, INDIGNATION*. 2. *iracundia* (prop. denoting a natural proneness to anger, from *iracundus*; and hence, a violent fit of anger): *the man biased out with a. and irritation, homo exarsit iracundia ac stomacho*, Cic.: v. *IRASCIBILITY, PASSION*. 3. *bilis*, Æs. f. (lit. the bile): *that excites one's a.*, *bilis ille commovet*, Cic.: *to vent one's a.*, *effundere*, Juv.: v. *BILE*. 4. *stomachus*, Æs. f. (lit. the stomach, as the reservoir of the bile: v. *supr. 3*): *to laugh in the midst of a.*, *in stomacho ridere*, Cic.: esp. in phr. *to excite any one's a.*, *movere alium stomachum*, Cic.: v. *VEHATION*.

(NOTE. Both this and the preceding word denote rather an ebullition of reaction, than stern, settled anger.) Phr.: *to do anything in a.*, *aliquid irae facere*, Phaedr.: Col.: v. *ANGRY*: *prone to a.*, *iracundus*: v. *ANGRY*. v. *INDIGNATION, FURY, IRRITATION*.

anger (v.): *irasci*: v. *TO IRRITATE, PROVOKE*.

angina (*inflammation of the throat, etc.*): *angina*, Pl.: Plin.

angle (*sub.*): *angulus*: an obtuse a., *obtusius*, Lucr.: an acute a., *acutus*, Plin.: *equal (or right) a.*, *parus anguli*, Cic.: *a right a.*, *normalis*, Quint.: *the meridian cuts the horizon at right a.*, *meridianus circulus horizonta rectis angulis secat*, Sen.: *the a. of walls, anguli parietum*, Plin. (Vitruvius expresses this by the one word, *versutæ*): *a small a.*, *angellus*, Lucr.

angle (v.): 1. *hāmo piscari*: Suet. 2. *places arundine capere*: Tith.: Ov. 3. *places hāmo capere* (when the fish are actually caught): Cic.: v. *TO CATCH, FISH FOR*.

angler: *piscator* (*fisherman*): Ter.: Cic. Phr.: *my father himself was a poor man, and used to gain his living as an a.*, *pater pauper et ipse fuit, linoque solebat et hāmo decipere et calamo salientes ducere pisces*, Ov.: v. *TO ANGLE*.

angler (*a species of fish*): 1. *piscatrix*, Æs. f.: Plin. 2. *lophius piscatorius*, Linn.

anglicism: **anglicismus*; *linguae Anglonæ consuetudo propria*: loquendi genus ab Anglico fonte deductum.

anglicize: **ex consuetudine linguae Anglonæ loqui*: **Anglicisare* (cf. *GREEK, fin.*).

angling (*sub.*): expr. by phr.: as, *sonl of a.*, **hāmo, arundine piscandi studiosus*; or fig., **hāmo calamoque doctus*: *to get a living by a.*, **arundine hāmoque victum quacere*: v. *TO ANGLE*.

angling-rod: *calāmus, ārundo*: v. *FISHING-ROD*.

angrily: 1. *iracunde*: *they did nothing a. and fiercely*, nihil tr. rabioseque fecerunt, Cic.: *to speak too a.*, nimis tr. dicere, Cic. 2. *irātē*: Phaedr.: Col.—NOTE. There is strictly the same difference between *iracunde* and *irātē* as between the corresponding adjectives (v. *ANGRY*): thus *irate docere, would be to teach while in a passion; iracunde docere, habitually to teach with irritability*: v. *IRRITABLY*. Yet practically the adverbs are often synonymous.

angry: 1. *irātus*: *are you at all a. with me about these matters?* *numquid ir. es mihi propter has res?* Pl.: *Caesar had been very a. with them*, Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, Cic.: *a. gods and poets*, irati dii atque poetae, Hor.: *a. imprecations, iratae preces*, Hor.: *the a. sea*, tr. mare, Hor.: *the a. winds*, tr. venti, Prop. Very angry, *perrātus*: *Mars was very a. with my father*, fuit Mars meo p. patri, Pl.: Cic. *Sometimes angry*: *sūbrātus*: *a man somewhat a. with you*, homo tibi a., Cic.: v. *INDIGNANT, IRRITATED*.

2. *iracundus* (prop. prone to anger, irascible; whereas *iratus* is actually angry: but sometimes, esp. in the poets, *iracundus* seems to be equiv. to *iratus*): *the a. fleet of Achilles*, tr. classis Achillei, Hor.: *a. thunder-bolts*, tr. fulmina, Hor.: *to be a. with anyone*, tr. in aliquem esse, Cic.: *to become a. a. fieri*, Cic.: v. *IRASCIBLE*. Phr.: *how a. children are with one another for slight offences*, pueri inter sese quas pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt! Ter.: v. also *TO BE ANGRY*.

—, *to be*: 1. *irascor*, 3 (with *dat.* or *ablat.*): *a wise man is never a.*, nunquam sapiens ir., Cic.: *to be a. with one's friends*, amici ir., Cic.: *to be very a.*, *graviter ir.*, Pl.: *to be a. about nothing*, *de nihilo ir.*, Pl.: *to be a little a.*, *subirasor*: Cic. 2. *succenseo*, ut, sum, 2 (denoting settled, well-grounded anger: with *dat.*): *nor in truth have I any reason to be a. with them*, nec vero illi habeo quod succenseam, Cic.: Ter.: Caes. 3. *stomāchor*, 1 (to be vexed and irritated at: with *dat.*; prep. *con*; or clause): *when Scipio was a. with Metellus*, Scipio quum stomacharetur cum M., Cic.: *I was a. with your most delightful letter at the end*, Jucundissimis tuis literis stomachatus sum in extremo, Cic.: v. *TO BE VEXED*.

anguish: 1. *scēritas*: *the a. of*

extreme grief, a. summi luctus, Cic. 2. *angor*, Æs. m.: *a. of mind*, a. animi, Cic.: *to be overpowered by a.*, *angoribus confect*, Cic. Phr.: *I hear that you are suffering from mental a.*, audio te animo angī, Cic. v. *ANGRY*.

angular: 1. *angulāris*, e: *on a. stone*, a. lapia, Cato: Vitr. 2. *angulātus*: *aloma, some circular, others, corpuscula rotunda alia, partim*, a., Cic. 3. *angulus* (*full of angles*): *a. gemæ*, a. gemmae, Plin.

angularity: **forma s. figura angularis*.

anhydrous: *anhydrous*, M.L.

anile: *anilis*, e: *folius almost a.*, *ineptus pene aniles*, Cic.: Virg.

anilely: *aniliter*: *to speak superstitiously and a.*, *superstitiose atque an. dicere*, Cic.

anility: *anilitas*, Æs. f.

animadversion: *animadversio*: *paternal a.*, *paterna*, a., Cic.: *all a. and punishment should be without insult*, omnis a. et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic.: v. *REPROOF, CENSURE*.

animadvert: *animadverto*, ti, sum, 3: *the matter was to be a. d upon by the magistrates*, res a magistratibus animadvertenda fuit, Cic.: v. *TO OBSERVE, REMARK, CENSURE*.

animal (*sub.*): 1. *any living creature*: 1. *animal*, Æs. n.: *a. like a.*, a. vivum, Cic.: *this provident and sagacious a. which we call man*, a. hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, Cic.: *men who aim at excelling the other a.s.*, homines qui sese student prae-stare ceteris a., Sall.: *that animal* (contemptuously of a man), illud a., Cic. 2. *animals*, *antia*, m. f. and n.: *every kind of a.s.*, genus omne animalium, Lucr.: *a. which are known to us*, quae sunt nobis nota animalia, Cic. 3. *In a. rational animal*: 1. *pecus*, Æs. f. (esp. of domestic animals): *the constitution of man surpasses (that of) the domestic a. and other beasts*, natura hominis p. reliquique bestias antecedit, Cic.: *the races of wild a.s.*, genera pecudum ferarum, Varr. 2. *fera* (*a wild animal*): *many kinds of wild a.s.*, multa genera ferarum, Caes.: *wild a. lurk in the woods*, latent silvis ferae, Hor.: Cic. 3. *pecus*, Æs. n. (collective): *bristle-bearing a.s.*, setigerum pecus, Ov.: *flying animals*, volatilis p., Col.: v. *CATTLE, FLOCKS*. 4. *ferus* (=*fera*): Virg.: Phaedr.: v. *BEAST, BEUTE*.

animal (adj.): *animalis*, e: *a. bodies*, a. corpora, Lucr.: Cic. Phr.: *a. appetites*, animalium appetitiones naturales (cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 33); *animalium appetitus*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: *a. life*, vita animalium: *the a. kingdom*, animalium genera omnia: *a. food*, caro, carnis, f.: v. *MEAT*: *a. pleasures*, corporis voluptates, Cic.

animalcule: *adeo immensae subtilitatis animal ut oculis suis cerni non possit*: **minutissimum quoddam animal et ejus cerni non possit exilitas* (cf. Plin. 11, 1): In the passage referred to the smallest creatures are described as, *immensae subtilitatis animalia*. The dim. animalculus has no ancient authority, but may be used as *scient. t. t.*

animate (*v.*): 1. *To give life to*: *animio*, 1: *the stars a. by divine souls*, stellae divinis animatae mentibus, Cic.: *he a. the drops into snakes*, guttas animavit in angues, Ov. Phr.: *he a. the body with a soul*, animum concludit in corpore, Cic. 2. *To inspirit, incite*: 1. *hortor*, 1: v. *TO ENCOURAGE*. 2. *moveo*, fovi, foveo, 2: *the people looking on ad first these then the others by shouting and applause*, spectator populus hos rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, Tac.: *they a. them with well-nigh certain hope*, prope certa fovebant spe, Liv.: v. *TO ENCOURAGE, INCITE, INSPIRE, ILLU-MINATE*.

animate (adj.): v. *ANIMATED*.

animated (*adj. and part.*): 1. *Endowed with life*: 1. *animals*, *antia*: *the world is a.*, mundus est animans, Cic.: *not even to grant that the gods are a.*, ne a. quidem esse deos con-

cedere, Cic. 2. *animālia*, *e*: *a. bodies*. *a. corpora*, Lucr.: *a. links (of bodies)*, *vincula*, Cic.: *an a. intelligence pervades all things*, quaedam a. intelligentia omnia per omnia permeat et transit, Cic.

|| *Lively, vigorous*: 1. *vividus*: *a. statues (i.e. life-like)*, v. *signa*, Prop. (Virg.) spirantia aera: *an a. image*, v. *imago*, Claud.: *a. epigrams*, v. *epigrammata*, Mart. 2. *vēgētus*: *black a. eyes*, nigri vegetique oculi, Suet.: *the bull has a more a. look*, tauro vegetior aspectus, Col.: *fig. this interval of time is the most a. (i.e., busy, full of life) with the farmer*, hoc intervallum vegetissimum agricolis, Plin.: *v. FRESH, LIVELY*. — NOTE. *Vividus* refers rather to *vigour*, *vegetus* to *liveliness* and *activity*. 3. *vēhēmētis*, *nīs* (stronger than the preceding: v. *FORCIBLE*): *a. vigorous and a. speaker*, orator acer et v., Cic.: *an a. speaker*, v. orator, Cic.: *a. vigorous and a. speech*, acris et v. oratio, Quint. 4. *ālīcer*: v. *BLISS, ACTIVE*. ||| *Actuated by certain feelings*: *animātus*: *I have always been a. towards you by the kindest feelings*, erga vos omni tempore optime fui a., Cic.: *we see that the state is a. towards you just as it has been treated by you*, civitatem ut abs te affecta est, ita in te esse animatam videmus, Cic. (To be a. by certain feelings = to entertain them: q.v.).

animating (adj.): hortans: stimulant: v. ENCOURAGING.

animation: 1. *The bestowal of life*: *animatio*: *divine a.*, divina a., Cic. Univ. 10: *the a. of a tree*, a. arboris, Tert. Phr.: *after the a. of the body he bestowed on it intelligence*, animo in corpore concluso, intelligentiam in animo conclusit, Cic. Univ. 3. || *Life*: q.v. ||| *Liveliness, vigour*: 1. *vigor*, *vis*, *vēhēmētia*: *all somewhat stronger than the English*: v. *VIGOUR, ENERGY, FORCE*. 2. *contentio* (only of animation in speech): *the utmost vigour and a. is commendable* (as opp. to *lenitas*), summa vis et c. probatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255. 3. *spiritus*, *ās*, m.: v. *SPIRIT*. 4. *ardor*: *i. e. ardour, eagerness*: q.v. 5. *argūtiae*, *arum* (of works of art): *Parrhasius first showed a. of features (in his works)*, Parrhasius primus dedit argutias vultus, Plin. Phr.: *to speak with a. v. vehementer* dicere, Cic. Quint.: *an orator should have a.*, oratorem docet vegetum, vividum esse: v. *ANIMATED* (II).

animosity: 1. *simultas* (usu. in plu.): *he had abandoned the a. which he entertained against me*, simulates quas mecum habebat deposuerat, Cic.: *they strove for pre-eminence with the greatest (mutual) a.*, de loco summis similitudinibus contendebant, Caes.: *to provoke a.*, a. provocare, Quint.: *to cherish a.*, a. nutrire, Tac. 2. *acribitas*: *to vomit the venom of one's a. against any one*, evomere acribitatis virus in aliquem, Cic.: v. *BITTERNESS*. 3. *iracundia* (prop. *proneness to anger*; but often used of vehement animosity): v. *PASSION, ANGER*.

anise: *anisum*: Plin.: *aniseed*, anisi semina, Plin.

ankle, ankle-bone: *tālus*: Cels.: *Or.*: *the ankles*, tālaria, Iam. Sen.: *a tunic reaching down to the ankles*, tunica talaris, Cic.

anklet: *pērisōlla*, *Idis*, f.: Hor. **annalist**: *annālium* scriptor: v. *ANNALE*.

annals: *annālēs*, ium, m.: *the drawing up of an annalium confectio*, Cic.: *the a.s. of the Roman people*, an. populi R., Cic.: *scarcely written a.s.*, an. ex-litter scripti, Cic.: v. *HISTORY*.

annals: *primitiae*: v. *VISIT-PRIMITIAE*.

anneal: 1. *To temper metals*: 1. *tempero*, 1: *other kinds of iron are a.d. from pure steel*, alia genera ferri ex mera aere temperant, Plin. 34, 14, 41. 2. *excoquo*, *coxi*, *coctum*, 3: *fire a.s. iron*, ferrum ex ignis, Ov. M. 14, 712: *the hardest iron is a.d. in furnaces in order to harden its edge*, nucleus ferri

excoquitur in fornacibus ad indurandam aciem, Plin. l.c. But annealing is often practised to render a metal more pliable: to expr. this we may perhaps use *temperare* atque *mollire*; or ita *temperare* ut (metallum) *flexibile* fiat: v. *ANNEALING*. || *To paint on glass, burning the colours in*: *vitrum* tingere; (vitro) *picturam* inurere: *encausta* (in vitro) *pingere*: Plin.: v. *ENCAUSTIC PAINTING*.

annealing (subs.): 1. *Tempering*: *temperamentum*: *the a. of glass so as to render it flexible*, vitri t. ut flexible sit, Plin. 36, 66. || *The art of encaustic glass-painting*: *ars vitri tingendi*: v. *TO ANNEAL* (II).

annex: 1. *To unite to*: 1. *annecto*, *nexi*, *nexum*, 3: *a clause a.d. to a speech*, membrum annexum orationi, Cic.: v. *TO JOIN, UNITE*. 2. *addo*: v. *TO ADD*. Phr.: *to a land to land*, agros continuare (continuare domos, Sall.), Liv.: *longos iungere fines agorum*, Lucan.: *to a. nations (to one's dominion)*, (gentes) iungere, Liv. 21, § init. || *To subjoin*: *suppono*, *pōsi*, *pōsitum*, 3: *to a. a copy of a letter*, exemplum epistolae a., Cic.: v. *TO SUBJOIN*.

annexation: *adjectio*: *the a. of the Alban people*, ad. populi Albani, Liv.: or expr. by ger. of *adicio*, *iungo*, etc.: v. *TO ANNEX, JOIN*. v. *UNION, ADDITION*.

annihilate: 1. *To reduce to nothing*: *ad nil revocare*, Lucr. 1, 267: *to be a.d. in nihilum* occidere, or interire; *ad nihilum* venire or recidere, Cic. || *To destroy completely*: 1. *dēlo*, *levi*, *lētum*, 2: *the enemy were scattered and almost a.d.*, hostes dispersi ac pene deleti sunt, Caes.: *men a.d. by death*, homines morte deleti, Cic. 2. *extinguo*, *stinxī*, *stinctum*, 3: *the nation was utterly a.d.*, a stirpe extincta gens, Liv.: Cic. Phr.: *the nation and name of the Nervii having been almost a.d.*, prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes.: *to be utterly a.d. (of a city)*, funditus perire, Hor.: v. *TO DESTROY*.

annihilation: 1. *extinctio*: *that last day will bring not a. but change of place*, supremus ille dies non ex. sed commutationem afferet loci, Cic. 2. *internecio*: *the a. of an army*, int. exercitus, Caes.: Tac.: v. *DESTRUCTION*.

annihilator: *extinctor*: Cic.

anniversary (adj.): 1. *anniversarius*: *a. religious services*, an. sacra, Cic. 2. *annūsus*: *annua sacra*, Virg. 3. *sollennis*, *es*: *an a. and established sacrifice*, s. et statum sacrificium, Cic. (cf. Liv. 1, 31).

anniversary (subs.): 1. *annua tempora*: Lucr. 2. *festus dies anniversarius*: *the Syracusans keep the a.s.*, Syracusani festos dies an. agunt, Cic. 3. *dies festus atque sollennis*: Cic. Pis. 22, §1.

annotate: 1. *annōto*, 1: *the book was read, was a.d.*, liber legebatur, annotabatur, Plin. 2. *commentor*, 1: *to a. poems*, carmina c., Suet.

annotation: 1. *annōtatio*: *I am expecting my book from you with your a.s.*, a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis exspecto, Plin. 2. *commentarium*: *the grammarians who have composed a.s. on Virgil*, grammatici qui commentaria in Virgilium composuerunt, Gell.: Suet. 3. *annōtātūcūla* (*a short an.*): Gell.: v. *COMMENTARY*. 4. *notā*: *used in this sense by modern commentators only*.

annotator: *commentariorum* or *annotationum* scriptor: v. *ANNOTATION*.

announce: 1. *nuntio*, 1: *those who wish to bring good news*, ad quos omnia inventio de their own to make what they a. more joyful, qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingunt aliquid quod faciant id quod nuntiant laetius, Cic.: *to a. the hours*, horas n., Mart. 2. *dēnūto*, 1 (generally of what is threatened): *he a.d. that he was ready for everything*, se ad omnia paratum denuntiavit, Cic.: *those weapons do not a. danger for us*, but protection, illa arma non pericula nobis sed praesidium d., Cic. 3. *prō-*

nuntio, 1 (of public announcements): *he openly a.s. that he will receive his name*, palam pronuntiat sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic.: *the juryman a.s. their verdict*, iudices sententiam pr., Cic.: *to a. a battle for the next day*, praellum in posterum diem pr., Liv. 4. *praenuntio*, 1: *(to announce beforehand)*: *go, a. that she will come*, abi, praenuntia hanc venturam, Ter. 5. *rēnuntio*, 1 (to report: q.v.: and esp. of announcing to the people names of successful candidates): *to a. any one's election as praetor, consul, etc.*, aliquem praetorem, consulem r., Cic.: Liv. 6. *perfero*, *tūll*, *lātum*, 3 (to convey news): *'a.s.'a.s. success were ad. by messengers and letters*, Caesaris secundae res nuntis ac litteris perferabantur, Caes. 7. *proscribo*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, 3 (of public written a.s.): *to a. a law*, legem p., Cic.: Tac.: v. *TO REPORT, ADVERTISE, PUBLISH*.

announcement: 1. *nuntiatio* (rare, and as t.): Cic. Dig.: 2. *dēnūtiatio*: *an a. of misfortunes*, d. calamitatum, Cic.: 3. *rēnūtiatio* (cf. to announce, 5): *an a. of the votes*, r. suffragiorum, Cic.: Ulp. 4. *prōnūtiatio*: *to make an a.*, p. facere, Caes.: v. *DECLARATION, PUBLICATION, ADVERTISEMENT*.

announcer: *nuntius*: v. *REPORTER, MESSENGER*.

annoy: *mālē habēo*, 2: *this a.s. the man, hoc male habet virum*, Ter.: *to a. the enemies' line of march*, agmen adversariorum male h., Caes.: v. *TO VEX, HARASS, TRASE*.

annoyance: 1. *molestia*: *to be subject to the greatest a.*, in maximis molestiis esse, Cic.: *to give any one a.*, allicui m. facere, exhibere, Cic.: v. *TRIOLE*. 2. *vexatio*: *they advanced exposed to every kind of a.*, cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, Liv.: Cic.: v. *VEXATION, DISCOMFORT*.

annoyed: *to be*: 1. *molestē s. grāviter fero*, *tūll*, *lātum*, 3 (with acc.): *they were a. of the army wintering in Gaul*, exercitum in Gallia hiemare m. ferebant, Caes.: *I am very much a. that I don't know where I shall see you*, molestissime fero quod te ubi visurus sim nescio, Cic.: *to be grievously a.* at anything, grāviter et acerbē aliquid ferre, Cic. (similarly *grāviter accipere*, Cic.). 2. *stōmachōr*, 1 (of peevish, fretful irritation): *with dat. of person or with cum, etc.*: *to be a. at a nail ill-placed*, prave sectum a. ob ungum, Hor.: with acc. of neut. pron.: *to be a. at everything*, omnia a., Cic.: v. *TO CHAFE, BE VEXED*.

annoyer: *vexator*, Cic.

annoying (adj.): 1. *molestus*: *there are some people who make (even) friendships a.*, sunt quidam qui molestas amicitias faciunt, Cic.: v. *TRIOLE-SOME, VEXATIOUS*. 2. *ūlōsus*: *if it a.*, and *vexatious*, od. et molestum est, Cic.: Pl.: *very a.*, pērdōsus: *a very a. inflammation of the eyes*, p. lippitudo, Cic.

annual: 1. *annivērsarius*: *that occurs every year*: *a. religious services*, a. sacra, Cic. 2. *annūsus* (also *lasting a year*): *a. changes*, a. commutationes, Cic.: *the a. labour of husbandmen*, a. labor agricolarum, Cic.

annual (subs.): 1. *A plant*: *'herba annua*. || *A book appearing annually*: *'annālīs liber*, or *annālīs*, i. m.

annually: *quātennis*: *to pay tribute a.*, stipendium q. pendere, Caes. Phr.: *the sun makes two turns a.*, sol binas in singulis annis reversiones facit, Cic.: *to renew interest a.* (i.e. to take compound interest), fenus in singulos annos renovare, Cic.: *the chief magistrate is appointed a.*, summus magistratus creatur annuus, Caes.

annuitant: *'cui annua pecunia praestatur*, praebetur, ministratur.

annuity: 1. *annū pēcūnia*: *the a. was provided by Antius*, annua p. ab Antio ministrabatur, Tac.: *the emperor settled an a. on Cotta*, Cottae a. p. statuit princeps, Tac. 2. *annā*, *orum*: *he*

defrauded his wife of the a. provided for her, uxorem praebitis annulis fraudavit, Suet.: Sen. 3. annulum: to bequeath an a. to any one, aliquid an. relinquere, Papin. Dig. Phr.: L. Apuleius was engaged by Calpurnius for an a. of 400,000 sesterces, L. Apuleius a Calpurnio quadringentis annulis conductus est, Suet.

annul: 1. convello, vell, vulsum, 3: to a. legal sentences, contracts, etc., judicia, stipulationes c., Cic.: to the acts of Dolabella, acta Dolabellae c., Cic. (also acta dissolvere, pro nihilo habere, Cic.; a. rescindere, Suet.). 2. dālo, lēvi, lētum, 2: to a. all the laws by a single bill, omnes leges una rogatione d., Cic. 3. infirmo, 1: to a. a law, legem in, Liv.: Quint.: to a. a contract, contractum in, Dig. 4. indico, xi, ctum, 3 (prop. to draw the stylus over something written in wax: hence to cancel, annul): to a. a decree of the senate, senatus consultum ind., Cic.: to a. contracts, locationes ind., Cic. 5. rēxco, xui, xtum, 3: to a. a praetorship, praeturam r., Cic. 6. rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: to a. a will, testamentum, Cic.: to a. edicts, edicta r., Hor. 7. tollo, sustuli, sublātum, 3: to a. sentences, judicia t., Cic.: v. to ADOLISH, RESCIND, REPEAL.

annular: *instar anul (ann.): an a. eclipses, *nulla defectio solis ut (ad) instar anul apparent: as look t., *defectio solis annularis. (It is remarkable that Seneca when noticing the different kinds of solar eclipses, mentions the total and the partial, but not the annular: N. Q. i. 12, 2).

annulet (in arch.): ānūlus: Vitr. **annulling** } 1. infirmatio: the annulment } a. of decisions, in. re- rum iudicaturum, Cic. 2. abolitio: the a. of a law, legis ab., Suet. 3. Expr. by part. of verb: as, wishing for an a. of the contract, cupidus locationis inducendae: v. to ANNUL.

annunciation: (only used with ref. to the Virgin Mary): annuntiatio B.V. (Beatae Virginis) Mariae: Eccl.

anodyne (subs.): 1. ānōdynon medicamentum: Cels. 2. ānōdynon: Marc. Emp.: v. ANAESTHETIC.

anodyne (adj.): ānōdynus: Cels.

anoint: 1. ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3 (the most gen. term, and used of anointing the person in whole or part; also with reference to corpses and inanimate objects): he a.d. himself: he took a siesta, unctus est; accubuit, Cic.: to a. a statue of Diana with unguents, Dianam unguentis u., Cic.: to a. the head, caput u., Hor.: to a. a person's limbs, corpse (for burial or the pyre), artus, corpus, u., Ov. 2. unguo, 3 (esp. of anointing diseased or weak eyes): to a. the eyes, oculos in, Varr.: to have one's eyes a.d. ungui, Hor.: to a. statues on festive days, in. signa festis diebus, Plin. 3. pēringo, 3 (to anoint all over): to a. bodies with oil, corpora oleo p., Cic.: Hor.: v. to BESMEAR.

anointer: unctor: Cic.: Mart.

anointing (subs.): unctio: Pl.: Cic. (or expr. by ger., etc., of verb: v. to ANOINT).

anomalous: ānōmālus: a. nouns, an. nomina, Diom.: Prisc.: v. IRREGULAR.

anomaly: ānōmālīa: neither a. nor analogy is to be rejected, neque an. neque analogia est repudianda, Varr.: v. IRREGULARITY.

anon: 1. Immediately, presently, q. v.: statim. 2. Sometimes, q. v.: interdum.

anonymous: Phr.: the letter was a., litterae erant scriptae sine nomine, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 12: an a. document, propositus sine auctore libellus, Plin. 10, 96, 5: a. poems, carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata, Tac. A. 1. 72: very notorious a. verses, sine auctore notissimi versus, Suet.

anonymously: Phr.: the work was published a., liber sine auctoris nomine editus s. propositus est: v. ANONYMOUS.

another: 1. alius: it is one thing

to slander, a. to accuse, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: some ornaments in one place, others in a., ornamenta alia alio in loco, Cic.: one man thinks pleasure a good, a. money, putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum; alius autem pecuniam, Cic.: to contrive delays one after a., alias ex aliis necere moras, Liv.: one crime after a., aliud super aliud scelus, Liv.: he procured for himself one office after a., magistratum alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. With an adverb denoting addition = one more: a. row is added, alius insuper ordo adicitur, Caes.: he said that he and a. had been made magistrates, se et alium praeterea factos esse magistratus dixit (Cic. Clu. 8, 25). 2. alter (only with reference to a single other person or thing: v. OTHER, THY): he does nothing for the sake of a. person, nihil alterius causa facit, Cic.: lest any legion should come to the support of a., ne qua legio alteri legionis subsidio veniret, Caes.: Hor.: Hamilear, a. Mars, Hamilear, Mars alter, Liv.: he respects me as a. parent, me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic.: v. SECOND. Phr.: at a. time, āliās, Cic.: Ter.: on a. day, (formula of deferring business), alio die, Cic.: in a. place, āliibi, Cic.: Liv.: to a. place, āliū, Cic.: Ter.: in a. direction, āliorsum, Pl.: Gell.: in a. way, āliēter, Cic.: to grant just a. day, insuper unum diem concedere: v. MORE. See also the foll. article.

another, one (reciprocal): usu. expressed by the reflective pronouns dependent on inter: they give a pledge and an oath to one a., inter se fidem et iurjurandum dant, Caes.: the children love one a., pueri amant inter se, Cic.: they were stealthily looking at one a., illi furtim inter se aspicebant, Cic.: our only hope of safety is the disagreement of those persons with one a., una spes salutis est istorum inter ipsos dissensio, Cic.: the men are not even known to one a., homines inter se ne not quidem sunt, Pomp. ap. Cic.: let us be more intimate with one a., ipsi inter nos coniunctiores simus, Cic. It is sometimes expressed (1) by a subst.: the association of men with one a., hominum inter homines societas, Cic. (2) by alius repeated in a different case: we ask one a. whose ship it is, alius alium percontamur cuius est navis, Pl.: they ask one a. the cause of the disturbance, alius ex alio causam tumultus quaerit, Caes.: they may be of use to one a., ipsi inter se alii alios prodesse possunt, Cic.

another's (i. e. belonging to another person): āliēnus: the charge of a's affairs is troublesome, difficilis est cura rerum alienarum, Cic.: a's wife captivates you, te aliena conjux capit, Hor.

answer (v.) 1. To speak or write with reference to what has previously been spoken or written: 1. respondēo, dī, sum, 2: (of both speaking and writing: with dat. of person; acc. of thing, with ad): to a. questions, ad interrogata r., Cic.: I will a. you point by point, ego tibi respondebo ad singula, Cic.: Aelius a.d. the speech, orationi respondit Aelius, Cic.: to a. a person who asks for one's advice on a point of law, de iure consulenti r., Cic.: I will first a. your last page, respondebo primum postremae tuae paginae, Cic.: to a. arguments, argumentis r., Cic.: he a.d. the ambassadors that he would take time to deliberate, legatis respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum, Caes.: also absol.: they often do not a. at the time, sepe non respondent ad tempus, Cic.: I rose to a., ad respondendum surrexi, Cic.: I will a. for Brutus, (i. e. as his representative), pro Bruto respondebo, Cic.: no one a.d. his name, ad nomen nemo respondebat, Liv.: they a.d. that the Rhine was the boundary of the Roman empire, responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, Caes. 2. rescribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (only of written answers: with ad or dat.): in this letter I have a.d. that which I had

received, his litteris ad eas rescripsi quas acceperam, Cic.: a letter from Pompey was delivered to me; I immediately a.d. him, redditae mihi litterae sunt a Pompeio: ei statim rescripsi, Cic. 3. rēfiro, tāll, tātum, 3 (rare): to a. a plea, defensionem r., Cic.: I a. you, tibi refero, Cic.: Anna a.d. A. refert, Virg.: v. to REPLY.

2. To correspond to: respondēo, 2: your good qualities a. the expectations of men, tua virtus opinionum hominum r., Cic.: our good will towards our friends fully a. their good will towards us, nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum ergo nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque r., Cic.: v. to CORRESPOND, AGREE. 3. To operate or succeed agreeably to our expectations: respondēo: the double vine does not a. well, except in rich soil, gemella vitis non respondet, nisi in praepinguis solo, Col.: vines a. better (when propagated by) the layer, melius propagine vites r., Virg.: so of remedies which a. their purpose: Cels.: v. to SUCCEED. 4. To pay, satisfy: q. v. Phr.: the fire of our ships a.d. that of the enemy, *a nostris acriter est responsum telis ex hostium navibus coniectis: the ship having been drawn into the whirlpools did not a. its helm, vortibus infortia navis gubernaculi impatientis erat, Curt. 5. To solve: q. v.: creditoribus satisfacere.

for: 1. To be surety for: 1. praesto, stitū, stitum or stātum, 1 (with acc. of object): to a. to the state for one's agents, ministros suos republicae p., Cic.: which I can a. for as to myself, quod de me p. possum, Cic.: who could a. for there being no pirates? praedones nullos fore quis p. poterat? Cic. 2. rēcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: I will a. for Cassius and you, pro Cassio et te recipiam, Cic.: v. SURETY. 2. To serve for, be instead of: Phr.: these helms a. for a wall, hae sepes instar muri sunt, Caes.: the place will a. for drawing up the army, locus ad aciem instruendam idoneus erit, Caes.: v. USEFUL, SUITABLE.

answer (subs.): 1. A reply: 1. responsum: a.s. to demands, postulatū responsa, Cels.: to give an a. to any one, aliquid r. reddere, Cic.: the a. of the senate, r. senatus, Liv.: to receive an a., r. ferre, Cic.: to beg for an a., r. petere, Hor. 2. responsio (less frequent): an interpretation not deserving of an a., Interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic.: an a. to one's own arguments, sibi ipsi r., Cic. Phr.: they say that you give no a., te nihil responderes dicunt, Cic.: let him take care what a. he gives about them, videat quid de illis respondeat, Cic.: to give an a. on a point of law, de iure respondere, Cic.: if I were to decline to give an a. to the senator when he asks a question, I should seem proud, interroganti senatori si reticeam, superbus vider, Liv. 3. A legal reply: defensio: an a. to a charge, crimini d., Cic.: the whole of what you have said admits of a short a., ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic.: the a. of Cicero d. Ciceronis, Suet.: Plin. 4. A solution (of a problem): q. v.

answerable: 1. That can be answered: Phr.: an a. argument, argumentum cui responderi potest. 2. Responsible: rēus (v. rare): proper places must be assigned to the commanding officers, so that each man may be a. for guarding his own post, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis sunt at suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, Liv.: Virg.: v. ACCOUNTABLE, RESPONSIBLE. 3. Correspondent, proportionate, suited: q. v.: consensitēus: convēniens.

answerably: v. CONFORMABLY, PROPORTIONATELY.

answerer: responso: Pl.: respondents (in apposition with some subs. expr. or understood): qui respondet: v. to ANSWER.

ant: formica: Cic.: Hor.: abounding in ants, formicosus: as, arbor formicosa, Plin.: a small ant, formicula,

Apel. *ant's eggs*, ova fornicarum (cf. Virg. G. 1, 379). *an ant-hill*, "gründulus formicarum."

ant-eater: myrmecophaga: Linn.
antacid: antacidus, s. um: M. L.
antae (*corner-pillars*): antae, arum (v. Dict. Ant. a. v.): Vitr.

antagonism: adversitas: *there is great a. between scorpions and lizards*, magna a. scorpionibus et stellionibus est, Plin.: antagonismus, i, M. L.: v. OPPOSITION, HOSTILITY.

antagonist: adversarius: Cic.: a female a., adversatrix, icis: Pl.: Ter.; antagonista, ae, m.: Hier. P. H. r.: to refute the arguments of an a., adversaria signimenta evertere, Cic.: v. OPPOSITION, ADVERSARY.

antagonist (adj.): v. ANTAGONIST-IC. P. H. r.: an a. muscle, "musculus alteri musculo in actione oppositus: antagonista, ae, m.: (Mayne)."

antagonistic: contrarius: *things mutually a. inter se contraria*, Cic.: a vice a. to that virtue, illi virtuti c. villum, Quint.: v. OPPOSITE.

antarcis: antarcis: Hyg.

antecede: praeco: v. TO PRECEDE.

antecedence: v. PRECEDENCE.

antecedent (adj.): antecedens, entis: a. causes, causae a., Cic.: v. PREVIOUS.

antecedent (subs.): i. In philoa. a. causes: antecedens, entis, n.: antecedens; consequens, antecedentia, consequentia, Cic.: 2. antecessio: man is not ignorant of the antecedents of things, homo rerum antecessiones non ignorat, Cic.: 3. praecurrens, entis, n.: the commencing, and as it were the a.s. of things, primordia rerum et quasi praecurrentia, Cic.: II. In gram.: "nomen antecedens."

antecedently: v. PREVIOUSLY.

antechamber: 1. atrium (a smaller and adjoining atrium): Cic. Att. 1, 10. 2. procoeton, aula, m. (to a bed-room): Plin.

antedate: P. H. r.: to a. a letter, in literis diem vero antiquiorem ascribere (cf. Cic. Q. Pr. 2, 1, 3).

antediluvian (adj. and subs.): qui ante diluvium fuit (Sulp. Sev. 1, 4 uxor diluvium for the general or Noachic deluge).

antelope: "antilope: Pallas: "antilopos," capri-cervae.

antenna (of insects): antenna: M. L.

antennapial: antenupiallis, e: Just. Novell.

antepenult: syllaba antependultima: Capell.

antepenultimate (adj.): antependultimus: Dion.

anterior: i. More forward (in place): 1. anticus: the a. part, a. pars, Varr.: Cic. 2. anterior: Annm.: Sulp. Varr.: v. ROSE. II. Preceding (in time): v. PREVIOUS.

ante-room: v. ANTICHAMBER.

antihelminthic: antihelmincticus: M. L.

anthem: canticum sacrum: "hymnus elatior: v. SOLO, HYMN.

anthems: anthema: M. L.

anthology: 1. anthologia, arum: Plin. 2. "anthologia: M. L.

anthony's fire: phaga: Col.: v. ERYTHELMA.

anthracite: anthracites, ae, m.: M. L.

anthropophagi: anthropophagi: Plin.: v. CANNIBAL.

antibacchius: antibacchus pes: Ter. Maec.: Dion.

antichrist: antichristus: Lact. Tert.

antichristian: "antichristianus; "quod Christo et doctrinae ejus adversatur."

anticipate: i. To interfere with, so as to prevent: 1. praevēnio, vbi. ventum, 4: death a.d. him while brooding over such plans, talia agentem mors praevēnit, Suet. 2. praevēto, ti, sum, 3: he said, the fates a. me, praevētur, inquit, me fata, Ov.: Liv. 3. antēverio, 3: Fannius a.d. (me), Fannius antēverit, Cic. 4. occipio, 1: I have a.d. thee, Fortune; I have barred up

every access, occupavi te, Fortuna; interclasi omnes aditus, Cic.: since another had a.d. me, so that I could not be the first, quoniam occupat alter, ne primus forem, Phaedr. 5. praecocepto, 1: for fear that one might a. the other (and cut him off), ne alter alterum praecoceptum, Nep. II. To take or do before the proper time: 1. anticipo, 1: to a. death, mortem a., Suet.: the secular games were a.d. seculares anticipati (sunt), Suet.: you a. the annoyance of that affair, ejus rei molestiam anticipas, Cic. 2. praesumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3: to a. the duties of heirs, heredum officia p., Plin.: Tac. 3. praecoepo, psci, ptum, 3 (rare): anticipated joy, praecoepa laetitia, Liv. Cic. 4. praecoipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: already they mentally a.d. victory, jam animo victoriam praecoipiebant, Caes. 5. occipio, 1 (rare in this sense, and chiefly poet.): to a. crime, i. e. to do it before another, o. facinus, Sen. postum, 4: to a. prayers, i. e. pray before another, occupare precari, Sen.: Scipio a.d. him (Hannibal) in crossing the Po, occupavit Scipio Padum transire, Liv. 6. praecoipio, 1: your speech has a.d. all that I meant to say, quas mihi ipse partes susceperam, praecoipavit oratio, tus, Cic.: the consul a.d. the tribunes in bringing forward a law, legem consules praecoipaverunt ferre, Liv. III. To forestall and take measure in reference to what is foreseen: 1. antevēnio, 4: to a. the enemies' plans, consilia hostium a., Sall. 2. antēverto, 3: to a. condemnation by taking poison, damnationem veneni a., Tac. 3. antēdo, 4: he a.d. his own condemnation, damnationem antēdit, Tac. 4. praecoipio, 3: to a. the enemies' plans, consilia hostium p., Cic. 5. praevēnio, 4: he a.d. the wish of the plebeians, desiderium plebis praevēnit, Liv.

IV. Not to wait for: 1. anticipo, 3: to a. the night, noctem a., Sall. 2. antēdo, 4: you have a.d. my age by your honorarium meam honoribus vestris antēstis, Liv.

anticipating, not: 1. imprudens, entis: they attack the enemy, not a. or expecting them, imprudentes atque incipientes, hostes aggrediuntur, Caes.: Cic. 2. imprōvidus (with gen.): the Romans were approaching, not a. the coming contest, im. futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv.: v. Cic.

anticipation: i. A taking beforehand: 1. antēcōpōtio (only of an expected objection): Cic. 2. praesumptio (the same): Quint. II. A forestall or foreseeing: praesumptio: the mere a. of what you desire to get is pleasant, rerum quas assequi cupias, p. ipsa jucunda est, Plin.

anticipatory: P. H. r.: "prophecy being an a. history" (More). "praedictio (propheta, Tert.), utpote quae in historia praesumenda consistit."

antelimax: "retrogradatio; climax a. gradatio Inversa: v. CLIMAX.

anties: "motus ridiculi, or motus saturni (cf. Virg. G. 1, 350, det motus incompósitos).

antidote: 1. antidōtum, or antidōtus, i. f. (lit. and fig.): Cels.: Suet. 2. alexipharmacōn: Plin. 3. thērika (against the bite of serpents): Plin. **antilogarithm**: antilogarithmus: M. L.

antimonial: "antimōnialis, e: M. L. a. wine, vinum antimōnii: M. L.: a. powder, pulvis antimōnalis or pulvis antimoni compōsitus (Mayne).

antimony: 1. iarbōon: Plin. 2. stibium, stibi, or stibim (prob. a. sulphure of antimony): Cels.: Plin. 3. antimōnium: M. L.

antimomian (adj. and subs.): "antimōnis: M. L.

antimomianism: "dogmata or haeresis antimomorum."

antipal: pāpoe or pāpis adversus.

antipathy: i. A natural or innate incompatibility: 1. repugnātia: the a. of things, rerum a., Cic.: Plin. 2. odiū: there is the greatest a. between

radishes and the vine, odium raphanū cum vite maximum, Plin.: the oak and the olive have an unconquerable a. to each other, quercus et olea pertinaci odio disident, Plin. 3. antipāthia: Plin. P. H. r.: there is a kind of natural a. between the kite and the crow, milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. II. Aversion, hatred: q. v.

antiphlogistic: "antiphlogisticus: M. L.

antiphony: antiphōnium: M. L.

antiphony: antiphōna: Isid.

antiphrasis: antiphrasis, is, f.: Dion.

antipodes: i. Those who inhabit the opposite part of the earth: antipodes, um: you say that there are people opposite to us, on the opposite side of the earth, who stand with feet diametrically opposed to ours, whom you call antipodes, dicitis esse e regione nobis, e contraria parte terrae, qui adversa vestigia stent contra nostra vestigia, quos antipodes vocatis, Cic. II. The opposite part of the earth: contraria pars terrae, Cic.

antipope: antipāpa: M. L.

antiquarian (adj.): P. H. r.: a. zeal, antiquitatis cognoscendae studium, a. knowledge, antiquitatis notitia, Suet. (But antiquitas includes the entire study of ancient times.)

antiquarian { rerum antiquarum antiquary } studiosus: rerum antiquarum literate peritus (cf. Cic. Brut. 56, 205), a. very learned a., peritissimus omnis antiquitatis, Quint.: an enthusiastic a., antiquitatis nimis admirator, Quint.

antiquated: prisca, vêtustus: v. OBSOLETE, OLD-FASHIONED.

antique (adj.): antiquus: vêtus: v. ANCIENT, OLD.

antique (subs.): opus antiqui artificis: monumentum antiquitatis. P. H. r.: these most artistic antiques, haec antiquo opere et summo artificio facta, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 46.

antiquity: i. Ancient times: 1. antiquitas: stories derived from the remotest a., fabulae ab ultima a. repetitae, Cic.: an extravagant admirer of a., antiquitatis nimis admirator, Quint.: a. knowledge of a., antiquitatis notitia, Suet.: a. lover of a., antiquitatis amator, Nep. 2. vêtustas: history, the messenger of antiquity, historia nuntia vêtustatis, Cic.: all the precedents of a., omnis vêtustatis exempla, Caes.—NOTA. Antiquitas is used of things simply as belonging to ancient times; vêtustas of what has remained and become old (cf. ANCIENT, 1, 2): the difference is brought out in the following passage of Cic.: errabat multis in rebus antiquitas (bygone ages) quam vel uis jam. . . vel vêtustate (through having become old, and so obsolete) immutatum videmus, Div. 2, 37, 70. 3. aetas vetus, Cic. Join. vetus illa atque antiqua aetas. II. The people of ancient times: 1. antiquitas: a. fabulously related, a. fabulose narravit, Plin.: Cic. (l. e. sup.). 2. vêtustas: who would believe this, if a. were not its witness? quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vêtustas? Ov. Met. 1, 400. III. The remains of ancient times: 1. antiquitas (but antiquitas is much more extensive in its application than the English antiquities, including history and the origin of nations): the Greeks were fond of a. laetum antiquitatis Græcorum genus, Tac.: Roman a. a., antiquitates Romanæ. 2. monumenta antiquitatis (al. vêtustatis): Cic. dom. 32, 86; but here too the reference is to records, not existing remains: the phrase however will include all that preserves the memory of antiquity. IV. Ancientness: 1. antiquitas: the a. of a family, generis a., Cic. 2. vêtustas (i. e. old standing): the reputation and a. of a state, nomen et v. civitatis, Caes.: they defend themselves by the a. of their possession, not by their right, vêtustate possessionis se non jure defendunt, Cic.

antiscurbutic: antiscurbuticus: M.

antiseptic: antisepticus: M.L.

antispasmodic: antispasmodicus.

M.L.

antispast (in prosody, the foot

—): antispastus: Mom.

antistrophe: antistrophē, ās, f.: Victor.

antithesis: 1. contrārium (strictly a contrary thing or proposition, not antithesis abstractedly): there is an a. (in the passage), contraria opponuntur, Cic. Or. 49: the statement of an a., relatio contrārium, ib. (in this passage he describes such passages as "quae Graeci ἀντίθετα νομῶνται, quum contraria contraria opponuntur"). 2. contentio: Cic.: Quint. 3. contrāpōsitum: Quint. 4. distinctio: Quint.: contrāpōsitum is stated by Quint. (q. 3, 81) to be synonymous with contentio: whereas distinctio is a peculiar kind of antithesis, in which the members are exactly balanced, word by word. 5. antitheton (v. Cic. l. c. sup.): polished antitheses, rassa antitheta, Pers.—Norr. Not antithesis; which denotes a change of letter: Charis.

antithetical: Phr.: an a. style, "genus scribendi (orationis) contrāpositis refertum: an a. writer, "scriptor contrāpositior studiosus, or, scriptor qui contrāris contraria opponere solet: v. ANTITHESIS.

antitype: exemplarium: Arnob.: Hier. (Antitypum, antitypus, are late Latin, but should be used where technical exactness is needed).

antler: rāmus (in connection with cornu): from its top (i. e. the top of a single horn) spread wide-branching a., ab ejus summo tamquam late diffunduntur, Caes.

antlered: amōsus: the a. horns of a long-lived stag, ramosa vivacis cornua cervi, Virg.: Phaedr.

antonomania (rhet. t. t.): antōnōmāsia: Quint.

anus: 1. ānus: Cic.: Cels. 2. pōdex, idis, m.: Hor.: Juv.: v. FUNDAMENT.

anvil: incus, ādis, f.: without bellows and a. s. sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. F. g.: to be hammering the same a., i. e. to have the same thing in hand, i. e. eadem tundere, Cic.: to put verses upon the a., apāni, i. e. to revise them, incudi reddere versus, Hor.

anxiety: 1. anxietas: Cic.: constant a., porpetus, ā, Juv.: mental a., a. animi, Ov. 2. sollicitudo: that affair is a source of a. to me, Isaac mihi res sollicitudinis est, Ter.: know that I am in the greatest a., scitote me esse in summa a., Cic.: mental a. and fear, a. animi et timor, Cic.: sleep is a refuge from all toils and a. s. somnus est perflugium omnium laborum et a., Cic.: Hor. 3. cura: a wearied mind, worn out with a., animus lassus, curā confectus, Ter.: Cic. 4. pavor: a. lest the wound should be mortal, pavor ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 5. scrupus: some a. always remains in the minds of the wicked, improbis semper aliquid in animis haeret a., Cic. 6. scrupulus: Ter.: the a. of domestic cares, domesticarum sollicitudinum scrupuli, Cic.: v. CARE.—NOTE. Of the above, cura is the most general term, and includes all kinds of mental concern: sollicitudo is restless, harassing care: anxietas, keen, distressing anxiety: pavor, the anxiety of alarm (q. v.): scrupus and scrupulus denote the petty, disturbing trouble which worries like a pebble in the shoe: v. also DISTRESS, TROUBLE.

anxious: 1. Sollicitus: 1. anxius: ill-tempered and a. old men, senes morosi et a., Cic. The source or cause of the feeling is expr. by abl., gen., de, or clause: a. with anger and fear, ira et metu a., Sall.: a. on account of the scarcity, inopiae a., Liv.: a. about his intellectual reputation, de fama ingenii a., Quint.: a. lest war should break out, a. ne bellum oriat, Sall. 2. solli-

citus: my beauty keeps me a., me mea forma sollicitum habet, Pl.: how a. I am as to what will happen: quam sum a. quidnam futurum sit! Cic. (Concerning the diff. between sollicitus and anxius, compare ANXIETY, fin.) 3. trēpidus (i. e. agitated with alarm): a. Dido, t. Dido, Virg.: the senate sad and a. with a double fear, curia moesta ac t. accipiti meta, Liv. 4. Causa, or attended with, anxiety: 1. anxius: a. fear, a. timor, Virg.: a. cares, a. curae, Liv. 2. sollicitus: a. old age, a. senectus, Ov.: a. wealth, a. opes, Hor.: a. fear, s. timor, Ov. 3. trēpidus: an a. contest, t. certamen, Hor.: in a. circumstances, in re t., Liv.: an uncertain and a. life, incerta et t. vita, Tac. To make a., sollicito, angō: v. TO TROUBLE, FRET, DISTRESS: v. also TO BE ANXIOUS.

—, to be: 1. lāborō, i. (usu. with ut or ne and clause): he was a. to unite the other states, animo laboravit ut reliquis civitates adjungeret, Caes.: he is not at all a. about himself, de se nihilo laborat, Cic.: also with inf.: I am a. to be brief, brevis esse laboro, Hor.: v. TO LABOUR, STRIVE. 2. anxio or sollicitum esse de re aliqua. Join: suspēso animo et sollicito esse, Cic.: esse anxium ac sollicitum, quidnam . . . Cic. 3. anxiously: 1. anxie: Sall.: Suet. 2. sollicitē: Sen.: Suet. 3. trēpidē (i. e. with agitation and alarm): Liv.: Phaedr.

any: any one, any thing: 1. quis or qui, quae, quod or quid (usu. with si, ne, or num: the forms quis and quid are for the most part used substantively, while qui and quod are used adjectively; so, in the compounds aliquis, aliqui, etc.: quis is less emphatic than quisquam or quisquam, and less definite than aliquis. It is precisely = Gr. τίς): the question is whether any one duty is greater than another, quaeritur num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic.: if any one had fallen from his horse, si qui equo deciderat, Caes.: if any one bring an action against you, si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic.: if I have committed any offence against you, fōpige it, si quid in te peccavi, ignosce, Cic.: lest any danger might befall, ne quod periculum incideret, Cic. 2. Aliqui or Aliquae, aliqua, aliquid or aliquid (usu. emphatic, and opposed either expressly or implicitly to such words as all, much, none, etc.): this or any (other) condition of the republic, hic aut aliquid status reipublicae, Cic.: name any one (or some) person, unum aliquem nominare, Cic.: any one (or some one) of you, aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: any (or some amount of) strength, aliquid virium, Cic.: if any one (or some one) person, si quis unus ex multis, Cic.: anything final, aliquid extremum, Cic.: v. SOME, SOME-ONE.

3. equi or equis, equae or equae, equod or equid (Interrog.): is there any shame? equi pudor est? Cic.: does any one ask for breakfast? equi poscit prandio? Pl.: will any one open this door? equis aperit hoc ostium? Pl.: Cic.: Virg. 4. quisquam (not differing materially from the simple quis, but rather more emphatic: usu. with si): what if any god has willed this? quid si hoc voluit q. deus? Ter.: when any cohort had left the circle, cum quaequam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes.: if fortune have deprived any one of money, si culpam pecuniam fortuna ademuit, Cic. 5. quisquam (i. e. any single one, as opp. to quivis, any one at random): is there any one in the whole world so unfortunate? an quisquam usquam gentium est aequo miser? Ter.: this tyrant was more hateful than any one of the preceding, terrior hic tyrannus fuit quam q. superiorum, Cic.: is there any human being of whom you have a better opinion? estne q. omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. 6. ullus (equiv. in force to quisquam, usually used adjectively, whereas quisquam is used substantively): esp. (1)

in sentences conveying a negation, expressed or understood: in no other state has freedom any abode, nulla alia in civitate ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic.: to march through the province without doing any damage, sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes.: he says that he cannot grant a passage to any one, negat se posse iter ulli dare, Caes. (1) in Interrog. and hypoth. sentences: is then anything of so much value? est ergo ulla res (= quicquam) tanti? Cic.: if any recommendation of mine has had weight with you, si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, Cic. 7. omnis, e (only with sine: when any = all): without any danger, sine omni periculo, Ter.: without any wisdom, sine omni sapientia, Cic. Phr.: hardly any one, nemo fere, non fere quisquam, Cic.: v. foll. article.

any soever, any you please: 1. quilibet: any the most trifling circumstance soever, quaelibet minima res, Cic.: any name whatever, quodlibet nomen, Hor. 2. quivis: they, however, few, dare to encounter any number of horsemen, ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes.: not any one you please taken at random, but an accomplished connoisseur, non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, Cic.—Norr. Quilibet and quivis are opp. to quisquam, ullus; and signify any one at random, all alike: thus, I doubt whether any (single) man can do this, i. e. dubito num quisquam hominum hoc facere possit; whereas, any man (i. e. all indiscriminately) can do this, i. e. quilibet, cujusvis est hoc facere.

anywhere: 1. In any place: 1. Alibi (usu. with reference to a definite place): I wish he were anywhere (= somewhere) here about, utinam hic prope esset a., Ter.: Cic. 2. usquam (freq. with si: if in any place: quite indefinitely): I will search the temple through to see if I can find the gold anywhere, perstrabor janum, si inveniam usquam aurum, Pl.: whether that law is written anywhere or nowhere, sive est illa lex scripta usquam sive nusquam, Cic. 3. usquam (usu. with neg.: in any single place): Ter.: for him there was no place anywhere, ei nullus erat usquam focus, Cic. 4. ubique (= in all places): Cic.: to avoid everything that is anywhere injurious, illud quicquid ubique offecit evitare, Cic. 5. ubivis (anywhere you please): there is no one but would rather be anywhere than where he is, nemo est qui ubivis quam ibi ubi est esse malit, Cic.: Hor. Comp. any throughout, 11. To any place: 1. quō (usu. with si, ne, num comp. ANT. 1): if you wish me to go anywhere, si quo tunc me ire vult, Pl.: Caes.: Liv. 2. Aliquod: v. SOMEWHERE. 3. usquam: nor indeed was I going anywhere, nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic.: Hor.: Ov. 4. quipiam: Ter. Pl. 5. quōquam: Cic.: Nep.—Norr.

For the distinction between the above, compare quis, aliquis, quisquam, quipiam, a.: v. ANT.

arist: tempus verbi indefinitum: aristus.

aorta (the great artery): grandis vena cordis, Plin.: aorta: M. L. (aortā, Aristot.): artēria magna, crassa arteria (Mayne).

apace: celeriter: v. QUICKLY, RAPIDLY.

apart: sorsum (adu.): the old man had led me aside, apart from the house, me senex deduxit a. ab aedibus, Pl.: a. from the body, s. corpore, Linc.: kept a. in custody, in custodia s. habitus, Liv. It is often expressed by an adjective:

1. diversus (adj.): stand a., diversae state, Pl.: drive them a., age diversas, Virg. 2. rārus (= far apart): hard-bours far a., rari portus, Caes.: you see that the earth is inhabited in places far a., vides habitari in terra raris in locis, Cic.: rāpka far a., rari ordines, Liv. 3. It is often expr. also by the prefixes dis and se: as, to stretch a., distendo: for which

see TO STRETCH, etc. Phr.: *the bars ought to be a foot a.*, clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato: *beams two feet u.*, trabes distantes inter se binos pedes, Caes.: *joining a.*, ioco amoto, Hor.: v. SEPARATELY.

apartment: concilium: v. ROOM.
apathetic: lentus: *I am considered to be too patient and a.*, nimium patiens et l. existimor, Cic.: *an a. spectator*, l. spectator, Hor. Phr.: *the very fact of being altogether a.*, is more pitiable than being subject to pain, id ipsum carere omni sensu doloris miserius est quam dolere, Cic.: v. INSENSIBLE.

apathy: 1. *l. lentitudo: not to become angry under any circumstances is a proof not merely of seriousness, but sometimes even of a.*, omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis sed nonnumquam etiam lentitudinis, Cic. 2. *stupid: that insensibility of mind, like that of the body, which feels not when it is burning, I should consider a.*, rather than courage, eam animi duritiam, sicut corporis quod quum uritur non sentit, stuporem potius quam virtutem putarem, Cic. 3. *ignavia (i.e. apathy, showing itself in backwardness and inaction): to arouse any one's a.*, to action, i. allicuius ad opera excitare, Plin.: Liv. 4. *apathia*: Gell.: v. INACTIVITY.

ape: 1. *simila*: Pl.: Cic. 2. *similis*: Hor.: Sen. Meton.: *an absurd imitator*, 1. *simila*: Pl.: Plin. 2. *similōus*: Cic.: v. IMITATOR.
ape (v.): v. TO IMITATE, COPY.
aperient (adj.): 1. *aperitivus*: M. L.: v. PURGATIVE, purgativus, purgatorius: M. L.: v. PURGATIVE.
aperient (sub.): 1. *medicamentum aperitum*: M. L.: 2. *aperiens*, entis, n.: M. L.: 3. *catharticum*: M. L.: (For classical phrr. v. OPENING, adj.)
aperture: 1. *foramen*: Cic.: Hor. 2. *hiatus*, ūs: Lucr.: Cic. 3. *apertura*: Vitruv.: v. OPENING, FISSURE, HOLE.

apex: cūcumen: v. TIP, POINT.
apheilion: *apheilion* ūs: as scilicet. t. t.: so Kr. and Georg.
aphis: *aphis*, idis, m.: M. L.: a. vastator (Mayne).
aphorism: sententia: Cic.: Quint.: (aphorismus only in late Latin). v. MAXIM.

apophistic: sententiosus: *an a. and witty style of speaking*, s. et argutum genus dictionis, Cic.

apiary: 1. *alvearium*: *to make an a. round the whole of a farm-house, circum villam totam a. facere*, Varr.: v. HIVE. 2. *melivarium*: used by Varr. as equiv. to alvearium or apiarium, and approved by Gell. 2, 20, fin. 3. *apiarium* (the current word in the time of Gell.): *places where bee-hives are set are commonly called apiaries*, apiaria vulgus dicit loca, in quibus sint stili alvei apum, Gell. l. c.: Col.

apiaster (bee-eater): *apiastra*: Serv.

apiece: there is no distinct Lat. word equiv. to this, but its sense is expr. by the distributive numerals, with which, by a kind of tautology, some word answering to our "each," "every," is sometimes employed: *we have received two maid-servants a.*, binæ singulis sunt datæ nobis ancillæ, Pl.: *he begged that Apromus should not exact for each super more than three medimna a.*, petit Apromus ne amplius in jugera singula quam terna medimna exigeret, Cic.: *they went out with two dresses a.*, cum binis vestimentis exierunt, Liv.: v. EACH.

apiash: cichædus: Suet.: v. AFFECTED, POPPISH.

apiashness: cichædella: Quint.: v. AFFECTATION, POPPISHNESS.

apocalypsee: *apocalypsis*, is, f.: Tert.: v. REVELATION.

apocalyptric: gen. of apocalypsis.

apocopeated: Phr.: *an a. word*, *verbum ab extremo mutilum a. decurtatum: verbum cui ultima syllaba sive littera admittitur.

apocope: *apocope*, ōs, f.: Tert.

apocrypha: libri *apocryphi*: Tert. *apocryphal*: *apocryphus*: Tert. For the more gen. sense, v. UNCERTAIN, DOUBTFUL.

apodictical: v. DEMONSTRATIVE.
apodosis: *apodosis*, is, f.: Donat.
apogee: *apogæum*: only as scient. t. t.: so Kr. and Georg.

apologetic: *apologēticus*: Tert. (in the title of his *Defence of Christianity*). Phr.: *I have written an a. letter*, *more per litteras excusavi* (cf. Cic. Fam. II, 15): *to make an a. speech for any one*, excusationem alicuius oratione proponere. (But if the reference be to formally a. works, apologeticus should be preferred.)

apologist: 1. *A person who excuses faults or crimes*: 1. *dēprecator* (strictly, *one who begs off*): *not only his own a.*, but my accuser too, non solum sui d., sed etiam accusator mei, Cic.: *to send ambassadors and a.* to any one, mittere legatos et d. ad aliquem, Cic.: v. INTERCESSOR. 2. *excūsator*: app. only in Augustino. 3. *expr. by verb*: *as, to be the a. of vice*, *vitia excusare atque extenuare; *vitilis excusandis atque extenuandis servire: v. TO EXCUSE, PALLIATE. || *One who writes in defence of a person or doctrine*: 1. libri apologetici s. apologiae scriptor: v. APOLOGY. (This term may most accurately describe any writer, as a *Christian a.*: the title of Tertullian's work is Liber apologeticus.) 2. *dēfensor*: t. t. CHAMFION, DEFENDER: q. v.

apologise (unlike the subs., used only when a fault is implied): 1. *excūsō*, i (with *pron. reflect.* when the apology is offered for oneself; the thing apologized for in acc. or with *de*): *you directed your colleague to a.* for you to me by letter, collegæ mandasti ut te mihi per litteras excusaret, Cic.: *the Morini a.* for their former design, Morini se de superioris temporis consilio excusarunt, Caes.: *I do not a. too much to good men*, viris bonis me non nimis excuso, Cic.: *remember to a. to Varro for my delay in writing*, Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem litterarum mearum, Cic. 2. *dēfensō*, di, sum, 3: *to a. for any one's vices on the ground of his youth*, alicuius vitia excusatione adolescentiæ d., Cic. 3. *satisfactio*, ūs, factum, 3: *to send ambassadors to a.*, legatos satisfaciendi causa mittere, Caes. (But satisfactio always denotes the making of such an apology or compensation as may satisfy the offended party): v. TO SATISFY; SATISFACTION, GIVE.

apologue: 1. *apologus*: Cic. 2. *fabula*: v. FABLE.

apology: 1. *An excuse for a fault*: 1. *excūsatio*: *a reasonable a.*, ex. justa, Cic.: *those a. for your injustice have weight with me*, illæ valent apud me ex. iniuriæ tuæ, Cic.: *an utterly inadmissible a.*, ex. minime accipienda, Cic.: *to no citizen did there appear to be any satisfactory a. for his absence*, namini civi illa quo minus adesset, satis justa ex. visa est, Cic. 2. *satisfactio* (denoting such an a. or amends as may satisfy the injured party): *Caesar accepted the a. of the Utii*, Caesar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes.: Cic.: v. JUSTIFICATION, SATISFACTION. || *A treatise written in defence of a man or doctrine*. 1. *apologia* (ἀπολογία): Apol.: Hler. 2. *liber apologeticus*: Tert.: v. APOLOGETIC. 3. *dēfensō*: v. DEFENCE.

aponeurosis: *aponeurōsis*, is, f.: M. L.

apophthegm: sententia: Cic.: Quint.: v. SAYING, MAXIM.

apophryge (arch. t. t.): *apophrygis*, is, f.: Vitruv.

apoplectic: *apoplecticus*, or *apoplecticus*: Coel. Aur. (apoplecticus and apoplecticus may both be used of apoplectic persons; but the latter only as abstract term: e. g. *an a. habit of body*, *corporis habitus apoplecticus, not apoplecticus). Phr.: *he died of an a. stroke*, apoplexi arreptus perit, Capitol.

apoplexy: *apoplexia*, or *apoplexia*, is, f.: Coel. Aur. (Celaus uses the Greek form once).

apopoeiasis: 1. *apopoeiasis*, is, f.: Quint. 2. *interruptio*: Quint.

apostasy: *apostasia*: Aug.: Salv. For the more gen. sign., v. ABANDONMENT, DESERTION.

apostate: *apostata*, ōs, m.: Tert. Phr.: *to contradict the Church like a Jew and an a.*, ecclesiæ contradicere Judæice et apostatice, Just. Cod.

apostatize: *apostatizo*, i: Cypr.: *veram religionem deserere* or abjurare.

apostatizing (adj.): *apostatizans*: Tert.: *an a. mob*, plebs a., Sedul.

apostema: *apostēma*, ūs, n.: Plin.: v. ABSCESS.

apostle: *apostolus*: Tert.

apostleship: *apostolatus*, ūs: Tert.

apostolic: *apostolicus*: the 2. age, a. ætas, Tert.

apostolically: Phr.: *to act a.*, agere ut apostolus; *a. appointed*, ab apostolo (apostolis) constitutus, etc.

apostrophe: 1. *In rhet.* *apostrophē*, ōs, f.: Quint. || *In gram.* *apostrophus*, i, f.: Donat.

apostrophise: *abrupte compello*, i: v. TO ADDRESS.

apothecary: *medicamentarius*: Plin.: *apothecarius*: M. L.: *an a.'s shop*, *medicina* (sc. taberna): Pl.: *apotheca*: M. L.: v. DRUGGIST.

apotheciasis: *apotheciasis*, is, f.: Tert.: v. DIFICATION.

aposem: *aposema*, ūs, n.: Aem. Maecr.

appal: *exterreo*: v. TO TERRIFY.

appanage: *apanagium*: s. *apanamentum*: Mediæv. Lat.: (*apanagium* est certa pensio seu annuus redditus ratione prædii quod divisionem non recipit, assignatus secundo gentis, quo sibi panem [= a maintenance] ad victum comparet: Du Cange, s. v.) The appanage might consist either of the revenues of the lands or of the lands themselves, but it reverted to the sovereign in default of male heirs: Jb.

apparatus: *apparatus*, ūs: *military a.*, belli a., Caes.: Cic.: *siege a.*, a. oppugnandarum urbium, Liv. Phr.: *a. for refitting ships*, quæ ad naves reficiendas usual sunt, Caes. (including materials as well as tools): v. TOOLS, INSTRUMENTS.

apparel (subs.): *vestis*, vestitus, ūs: v. DRESS, CLOTHES.

apparel (v.): *vestio*: v. TO DRESS, CLOTHE.

apparent: 1. *Visible, in sight*: *aspectabilis* (rare), Cic.: *apertus*, Cic.: v. VISIBLE, IN SIGHT. || *Evident, clear*: *apertus*, manifestus: v. EVIDENT, CLEAR: esp. in phr. *to be apparent*: *appareo*, ut, 2: *what is right is a.*, *what is expedient is yet in the dark*, quid rectum sit, appareo; quid expedit, obcurum est, Cic.: v. TO BE EVIDENT. || *Seeming* (as opposed to *true*, *real*): *fictus*, *assimulatus*, etc.: v. FEIGNED, PRETENDED. It may often be expressed by some case of species; as, *when any a. advantage is presented*, *we are necessarily influenced by it*, cum aliqua species utilitatis obiecta est, non comoveri necesse est, Cic.: *Caesar had attacked his opponents by a. clemency*, Caesar adversarios clementiæ specie devinxerat, Cic.: v. APPARENTLY.—NOTE. Not to be rendered by specious, which means *handsome*, *showy*.

apparently (as opposed to *really*, *truly*): species, in speciem, per speciem: *that Demetrius was a. free*; *but that in reality*, etc., species liberam Demetriadem esse, ævera, etc., Liv.: *the proceedings being a. postponed*, in reality done away with altogether, dilata in speciem actione, re ipsa sublata, Liv.: Cic.: v. OVERTHROWN, APPARENTLY. It may also sometimes be expressed by *speciem habere*, *ferre*, i. e. *to be apparently*: *as, if what was a. honourable were at variance with what seemed to be expedient*, si id quod speciem haberet honesti pugnaret cum eo quod utile videretur, Cic.: *this man is a. good*, 70

hic speciem prae se fert boni viri, Cic. : v. FRIGEDLY.

apparition: 1. *Appearance:* q. v. 2. *A ghost, phantom.* 1. *simulacrum:* why do you vainly attempt to catch fleeing as? quid frustra fugacia captas? Ov. : Plin. 2. *species, el. f.:* nocturnal as, nocturnae s., Liv. : Ov. : v. GHOST, SPECTER, PHANTOM.

apparitor: vīktor: prop. the designation of officers inferior in dignity to lictors, employed by tribunes and some other magistrates (Liv. : Cic.) : the term was afterwards applied to apparitors in law courts: Justin. Inst. : v. Dict. Ant. and Forcell. s. v. VIATOR.

appeal (v.): 1. *Legal t. t.:* 1. *appello, i (u.)* (from one magistrate or court to another: in the best writers appello is used without ad, in later writers with ad): to a. from the praetor to the tribunes, a praetore tribunum s., Cic. : the praetor was a'd to, praetor appellabatur, Cic. : they a'd to the emperor, imperatorem appellaverunt, Tac. 2. *prōvoco, i* (to the populus in a matter affecting life: used with ad): those condemned for high treason a. to the people, de maiestate damnati ad populum provocant, Cic. : leave is given to a. from every sentence and punishment, ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari licet, Cic. 11. *To refer to another for decision:* 1. *appello, i* : you too I implore and a. to, most holy goddesses, vos etiam imploreatque a., sanctissimae deae, Cic. : to a. to authorities, auctores a., Plin. 2. *prōvoco, i* : how right this is you shall judge: not to Cato even will I a., quam id rectum sit tui iudicabis, ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. 3. *cto, i* (with testis): Salamis is a'd to as witness of the victory, citatur Salamis testis victoriae, Cic. : I will a. to the testimony of all Sicily to this fact, in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cic. : Liv. (similarly, teste uti aliquo; testimonio alicujus uti, etc. : v. EVIDENCE, WITNESS).

4. *testor, i* (used chiefly in poet. and passionate language: esp. of appealing to the gods): I a. to all the gods as witnesses, that I, etc., testor omnes deos, me, etc., Cic. : also with testem, I a. to thee (Venus) as my witness, testem te testor mihi, Pl. : v. WITNESS, CALL TO. 111. *To implore, entreat, q. v.:* oro: obsecro. 1V. *To excite, affect (chiefly in phr. to appeal to the feelings):* mōveo, commōveo v. TO AFFECT. Phr.: to a. less vividly to the feelings, segnitius irritare animos, Hor. V. *To have recourse to:* q. v. : INVOCO.

appeal (subs.): 1. *Legal t. t.:* 1. *appellatio:* all a. from the judges were made to the senate, omnes ap. a iudicibus ad senatum fiebant, Suet. : an a. against the injustice of magistrates, a. adversus injuriam magistratum, Liv. : to make an a., a. interponere, Dig. : to disallow an a., a. improbare, Ulp. : to allow it, a. admittere, Ulp. 2. *prōvocatō* (for the difference between this and the foregoing, v. TO APPEAL): the right of a. could not be granted to the R. people, provocatio populo R. dari non potuit, Cic. : there shall be right of a. to the people, p. ad populum esto, Cic. : a. from a commander, p. ab eo qui imperabit, Cic. (also p. adversus aliquem, Liv.) : to lay an a. p. interponere, Dig. : to allow an a., provocatōnem cedere, Liv. Phr.: a court of a., *iudices ad quos appellari licet; ad quos appellatio est: there is no court of a., *appellatio nulla est.

11. *In non-legal sense: reference to some authority or witness: chiefly in phr. to make an a. to:* v. TO APPEAL (11).

111. *An address of entreaty:* obsecratio: v. ENTREATY.

appear: 1. *To be visible:* 1. *apparēo, 2* (= Gr. φαίνεσθαι, to be presented to view): place a thing opposite a mirror, its image as, rem contra speculum ponas, a. imago, Lucr. : a snake a'd to Sulla, anguis Sullae apparuit, Cic. 2. *compāreo, ui, 2* (to be visible): to be found: whereas apparo is to be before the eyes): not a bird a'd (i. e. was to be seen during the plague), nec ulla comparēbat avis, Lucr. : a speech which scarcely as (i. e. is almost lost) amongst the crowd of books, oratio quae vix c. in turba voluminum, Cic. : 3. *conspicior, spectus, 3* (i. e. to be described): mean-while Metellus as descending the hill, Interim M. monte degrediens conspicitur, Sall. : Caes. : v. TO SEE, DESCRIBE.

4. *ostendo, di, sum* and *tum, 3* (with ref. prom. : of that which presents itself to view): the cavalry a. (come in sight), equites sese ostendunt, Caes.

5. *exalto, stiti, stitum, 3* (of that which comes forth, usu. suddenly, to view): a cave where they say Dis suddenly a'd with his chariot, speculna qua Ditem ferunt repente cum curru exaltasse, Cic. : Liv. (v. TO COME FORTH): mist do not a. in summer or in intense cold, nebulae nec aestate nec maximo frigore ex., Plin. 6. *prōdeo, ivi* and *ii, itum, 4* (i. e. to come forth, q. v.): to a. on the stage, in scenam p. Nep. : to a. in public, in publicum p. Cic. (also in medium procedere, Cic.) 7. *exōrīor* (only of that which suddenly appears): v. TO ARISE.—NOTE. *Videor, to appear (= seem)* must not be used as equiv. to apparo (v. sup. 1): yet it is employed with reference to what is (or appears to be) seen in dreams, where it is passive: as, what a'd to him while asleep, quae ei secundum quietem visa sunt, Cic. 11. *To be present* (chiefly legal t. t.): 1. *adsum* (ass.), *ful.* Verres had determined not to a. at the trial, Verres statuerat ad iudicium non adesse, Cic. : to a. (as advocate) against any one, contra aliquem a., Plin. ep. 2. *compāreo, 2* : the slaves did not a. (i. e. were not forthcoming), servi non comparēbant, Cic. 3. *sisto, stiti, stitum, 3* (usu. reflect.): Alfēnus promised that Quintius should a., Quintum sisti Alfēnus promisit, Cic. : he gives evidence that Quintius did not a., testificatur Quintium non stitisse, Cic. Phr.: to fail to a., vadimonium deserere, Cic. 111. *To be evident, or clear:* q. v. : patet: apparet: liquet. 1V. *To seem:* q. v. : videor.

appearance: 1. *A becoming or being visible:* adspēctus (asp.), as: the enemy were thrown into confusion at the first a. of the Romans, hostes primo a. Romanorum perturbati sunt, Caes. : the a. of the stars, a. siderum, Plin. Phr.: he makes his a. in public in a state of intoxication, procedit in medium vini plenus, Cic. : you say that you had no opportunity of making your a. in public, proeundi tibi in publicum potestatem factam negas, Cic. : v. SIGHT, APPROACH.—NOTE. The abstract subs. *appearance* may often be expr. by means of a verb: as, to make one's a. on the stage, in scenam prodire, Nep. : you are making your a. in the very nick of time, opportune te mihi in ipso tempore ostendis, Ter. : where to make one's a. = TO APPEAR, q. v. 11. *A being present in court: chiefly in phr. to make one's ap. = TO APPEAR, q. v. (11).* 111. *Look, visible qualities:* 1. *species, el. f.:* the image bears a similar a. and shape, speciem ac formam similem gerit imago, Lucr. : a woman of pleasing a., specie lepida mulier, Pl. : the a. of the ships was more unusual, navium s. erat inusitator, Caes. : the very beautiful a. of the town, a. praeclara oppidi, Cic. : the a. of these men is most respectable, horum hominum s. est honestissima, Cic. 2. *facies, el. f.:* you see as it were the a. of what is honourable, tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. : this was the a. of Troy, haec I. Trojae erat, Ov. 3. *aspectus, us* a more dreadful a., horribiliora, Caes. 4. *hābitus, us* : the a. of the face, h. oris, Cic. : v. Mien.

1V. *Similitude, mere show:* 1. *species* a. fleet splendid in a., but helpless and weak, praeclara classis in speciem, sed inops et infirma, Cic. : a few tents were left for the sake of a., pauca ad speciem tabernacula relicta sunt,

fore the eyes): not a bird a'd (i. e. was to be seen during the plague), nec ulla comparēbat avis, Lucr. : a speech which scarcely as (i. e. is almost lost) amongst the crowd of books, oratio quae vix c. in turba voluminum, Cic. : 3. *conspicior, spectus, 3* (i. e. to be described): mean-while Metellus as descending the hill, Interim M. monte degrediens conspicitur, Sall. : Caes. : v. TO SEE, DESCRIBE.

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5. *exalto, stiti, stitum, 3* (of that which comes forth, usu. suddenly, to view): a cave where they say Dis suddenly a'd with his chariot, speculna qua Ditem ferunt repente cum curru exaltasse, Cic. : Liv. (v. TO COME FORTH): mist do not a. in summer or in intense cold, nebulae nec aestate nec maximo frigore ex., Plin. 6. *prōdeo, ivi* and *ii, itum, 4* (i. e. to come forth, q. v.): to a. on the stage, in scenam p. Nep. : to a. in public, in publicum p. Cic. (also in medium procedere, Cic.) 7. *exōrīor* (only of that which suddenly appears): v. TO ARISE.—NOTE. *Videor, to appear (= seem)* must not be used as equiv. to apparo (v. sup. 1): yet it is employed with reference to what is (or appears to be) seen in dreams, where it is passive: as, what a'd to him while asleep, quae ei secundum quietem visa sunt, Cic. 11. *To be present* (chiefly legal t. t.): 1. *adsum* (ass.), *ful.* Verres had determined not to a. at the trial, Verres statuerat ad iudicium non adesse, Cic. : to a. (as advocate) against any one, contra aliquem a., Plin. ep. 2. *compāreo, 2* : the slaves did not a. (i. e. were not forthcoming), servi non comparēbant, Cic. 3. *sisto, stiti, stitum, 3* (usu. reflect.): Alfēnus promised that Quintius should a., Quintum sisti Alfēnus promisit, Cic. : he gives evidence that Quintius did not a., testificatur Quintium non stitisse, Cic. Phr.: to fail to a., vadimonium deserere, Cic. 111. *To be evident, or clear:* q. v. : patet: apparet: liquet. 1V. *To seem:* q. v. : videor.

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synonymous in the sense of *appetite*: but *appetūlo* also denotes the act of seeking or aiming at something, while both it and *appetentia* are of less frequent occurrence: *appetite*, which the Greeks call *hōmī*, *appetitus* quae est *hōmī* Graece; *appetitiones* quas illi *hōmī* nominant, Cic.: to control the *a.*, *appetitus* regere, sedare, contrahere, Cic.: *unbridled a.*, *effrenata appetentia*, Cic.

2. *appetitas* (stronger and more active than the preceding; it usu. denotes that the particular object of the appetite is already desired with violence): v. *DESIRE*, *LUST*, *LONGING*. II. *Actual desire for food*: 1. *appētētia* (cibi): to provoke the *a.* by drinking, invitare vino a cibum, Plin. 2. *appētītio* (the context showing that the reference is to food): Gell. 3. *voluntas cibi capendi*: Gell. 4. *cupiditas cibi*: Cels. 5. *cibi potationisque aviditas* (evidently used of an eager desire for): Cic.; also, *aviditas ad cibos*, Pl. 6. *astūtio* (stronger than the foregoing and denoting actual *hunger*): Gell. Phr.: to get an *a.* by walking, famem ambulando obsonare, Cic.: to have an *a.* for small fish, pliciculos appetere, Suet.: I begin dinner with a good *a.*, integrum famem ad ovum affero, Cic.: to take one's meals with a good *a.*, libenter edere, coenare, Cic.: Plin. ep.: to pacify a ravenous *a.*, stomachum latrantem lenire, Hor.: a good *a.*, jejunos stomachos (fig.), Hor.: to provoke *a.* by a vomit, *quercibus agere*, Cic.: the satisfying of *a.*, *cibi satietas*, Cic.: to have no *a.* for a thing, fastidire aliquid, Hor.: v. *NUBIA*.

applaud: I. To express approbation by audible signs: 1. *plaudo*, *plausus*, *sum*, 3 (to clap hands): intran.: *now spectators, a. loudly*: nunc spectatores, clare plaudite! Pl.: to tire one's hands with a.ing, manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic. 2. *applando*, 3 (with acc. or dat.; the latter in Cic.): to *a.* a play, fabulam *a.*, Pl.: what class of citizens is most *a.* cul generalium civium maxime applauditur? Cic. 3. *astrēpo*, *ūl*, 3 (to *a.* vociferously): the mob *a.d* him as he said this, haec dicentem astrere vulgus, Tac. II. To approve, praise: whether by outward demonstrations or not: 1. *approbō*, 1: v. TO APPROVE. 2. *favēbo*, *favī*, *factum*, 2 (with dat.): v. TO PRAISE, APPROVE.

applauder: I. In theatrical sense (v. TO APPLAUD, 1.): 1. *plausor*: a hired *a.* (claqueur), p. redemptus, Petr.: Hor. 2. *plausor*: Plin. Pan. 3. *Expr. by imperf. part.*: *Expr. in pl.*: as, a great number of *a.*, *plaudendum magnum numerus*: v. TO APPLAUD. II. In a general sense: one who approves or praises: 1. *laudator*: an *a.* of the past, l. temporis acti, Hor.: v. PRAISER. 2. *fautor*: v. FAVOURER. 3. *Expr. by part. (cf. supr. I. 3.)*: as, the crowd of *a.*, turba faventium, Hor.: to smile on *a.*, to hate censurers, **audantibus aridere*, culpantes odisse.

applause: I. *Approbation audibly expressed*: 1. *plausus*, *ūs* (a clapping of the hands): the plebs signified its congratulation to me by very great *a.*, a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata, Cic. Phr.: to excite loud *a.*, *plausus et clamores movere*, Cic.: to express hearty approval of anything by uproarious *a.*, *incredibili clamore et plausu aliquid comprobare*, Cic. 2. *clāmor*, *acclāmatio* (cheers): v. ACCLAMATION. 3. *assensio* (expression of agreement): frequent bursts of *a.*, crebrae assensiones, Cic.: the *a.* of the people, *assensio popularis*, Cic. 4. *assensus*, *ūs*: others perform their parts by *a.*, *allī partes assensus implent*, Ov. 5. *favor*: *Panurgus brought a. with him on to the stage, favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus*, Cic.: Virg. II. *Praise in general*: 1. *laus*: v. PRAISE. 2. *plausus* (fig.): to bestow *a.* on any one, *aliquid plausum impertire*, Cic.: to fish for *a.*, p. captare,

Cic. Phr.: a speech deserving of *a.*, *plausibills oratio*, Sen.

apple: *mālum* (including various sorts of fruits, as the orange, peach, etc.: q. v.): from the eggs to the *a.*, i. e. from beginning to end, with reference to the first and the last course, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, Hor.: Plin. Fig.: the *a.* of discord, *discordia m.*, Justin: an *a.* core, *malli volva*, Scrib.: an *a.* pie or tart, *scribita ex malis facta*: *a.* sauce, *pulmentum ex malis confectum*. —NOTE. *Pomum* is far more comprehensive than *mālum*: v. FRUIT.

apple (of the eye): v. PUPIL, EYE.

apple-tree: *mālus*, *l. f.*: Varr.: Virg.

appliance: I. *Application*, q. v.: *adhībūto*, *appōsitio*, II. *Esp. in pl.—instruments and materials*: Phr.: all the *a.* for refitting ships, (omnia) quae ad naves reficiendas usual sunt, Caes.: v. INSTRUMENTS.

applicability: Phr.: I do not see the *a.* of that argument, **istud argumentum quo pertineat non perspicio*: v. APPLICATION (fin.): there is no doubt of the *a.* of from to useful purposes, **non dubium est quin magnas ferrum commoditates ad usum hominum habeat*.

applicable: 1. *commōdus*: no law is *a.* to all, *nulla lex commoda omnibus est*, Liv. 2. *convēniens*, *nūl*: this circumstance (fable) may be *a.* to the avaricious, *haec res avaris c. esse potest*, Phaedr. To be *a.*, *convēnit*, *vēnit*, 4 (impers.): the insult was *a.* to the greatest part of the citizens, *contumelia ad maximam partem civium convēnit*, Cic.: v. TO APPLY.

applicant: *pētitor* (chiefly with reference to an office): Hor.: *Macr.*: v. PETITIONER, CANVASSER.

application: I. The act of putting to: 1. *adhībūto*: the *a.* of cupping-glasses, *cucurbiturum a.*, Marc. Emp. 2. *appōsitio*: the *a.* of a cupping-glass, *cucurbitas a.*, Coel. Aur. 3. *Expr. by part. of verb*: as, he supports the lad's fleeting life by the *a.* of herbs, *pueri animam admotis fugientem sustinet herba*, Ov.: to cure by the *a.* of cupping-glasses, **cucurbitis adhibitis s. corpori appositis, sanare*: v. TO APPLY; EMPLOYMENT. II. The thing applied: *Expr. by phr.*: as, the leaves are employed alone as an external *a.*, *imponuntur per se folia*, Plin.: *myrtle wine is useful as an a.*, *myrtidinum prodest appositum*, Plin. III. The act of requesting: *pētūto* (esp. for an office): an *a.* for the consulship, p. consulatus, Caes.: Cic.: I cannot refuse your *a.*, *petitioni tuae negare non sustineo*, Traj. ap. Plin.: v. CANVASSER, REQUEST.

IV. *Direction of mind or effort*: 1. *stādium*: to bestow *a.* and labour upon any thing, *a. operamque in aliqua re ponere*, Cic. 2. *adhūllitas*: Ov.: Suet.: v. INDUSTRY, DEVOTION, TO DEVOTE (ONESELF). V. *Reference, relation*: Phr.: what then is the *a.* of this lengthy speech? *quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa oratio?* Cic.: they confirm these things by explaining the *a.* of each, *haec confirmant, interpretando quorsum quidque pertineat*, Cic.: the *a.* of this (a fable) is to those who, etc., *hoc dictum est illis qui, etc.*; hoc pertineat ad illos dixerim, Phaedr.: so, *haec significat fabula, etc.*, Phaedr.

apply: A. Trans.: I. To lay or put on or to (lit. and fig.): 1. *adhībēto*, 2 (with ad or dat.): to *a.* healing hands to wounds, *medicās a. manus ad vulnera*, Virg.: to *a.* the spur to one, the bit to another, *alteri calcaria a.*, *alteri frenos*, Cic. 2. *admōvēto*, *mōvī*, *mōtum*, 3 (with ad or dat.): red-hot plates of metal were repeatedly *a.d* to a Roman citizen, *ardentes laminas ei Romano admovebantur*, Cic.: to *a.* eloquence to the minds of jurymen, *animis iudicum a. orationem*, Cic. 3. *appōto*, *pōtī*, *pōsitum*, 3 (with ad or dat.): to *a.* a cloak to a wound, *paenulam ad vulnus a.*, Suet.: to *a.* a candle to the folding doors, *candelam valvis a.*,

Juv. 4. *impōno*, 3 (esp. of medical *a.*: with in or dat.): *garlic is a.d to wounds*, *allium imponitur in vulnera*, Plin. 5. *superpōno*, 3 (used like *impōno*): Cels.: Plin. 6. *subdo*, *didi*, *ditum*, 3 (prop. to apply from beneath, with dat.): to *a.* a spur to a horse, *calcaria equo a.*, Liv. Fig.: to *a.* incentives to the intellect, *ingenio stimulus a.*, Ov.: to *a.* fire to the irritated minds of the soldiers, *irritatis militum animis a. ignem*, Liv. II. To employ for a given purpose: *confēro*, *tūlī*, *lātum*, 3 (with ad or in): to *a.* booty to the adornment of the city, *praedas in urbis ornamenta c.*, Cic.: v. TO EMPLOY, DEVOTE. III. To refer, use: q. v.

IV. To direct one's attention or efforts towards: 1. *confēro*, *tūlī*, *lātum*, 3 (with ref. pron.: follow by ad): to *a.* oneself to literature, writing, *se ad studia literarum, ad studium scribendi c.*, Cic. 2. *adhībūto*, 2: *a.* your mind, *animum adhibe*, Lucr.: *a.* yourself to true reason, *te adhibe verum ad rationem*, Lucr. 3. *applicō*, 1 (with ref. pron. and ad): the mind *a.* itself to virtue, *ad virtutem animum se a.*, Cic.: to *a.* oneself to philosophy, *se ad philosophiam a.*, Cic. 4. *attingo*, *attingit*, *tactum*, 3 (with acc. of direct object): as soon as I *a.d* myself to public business, *at primum forum attingi*, Cic.

5. *Incumbō*, *cūbūl*, *cūbitum*, 3 (implying earnest application, with ad, in, or dat.): he *a.d* himself to the war, in bellum incubuit, Caes.: to *a.* oneself to attinging the wrongs of the state, *ad ulciscendas republicae iniurias i.*, Cic.: to *a.* oneself to a new thought, *novae cogitationi i.*, Tac. 6. *Insisto*, *stīlī*, 3 (= *Incumbō*, with acc., in, or dat.): he *a.* himself wholly to the war, *totus in bellum insistit*, Caes.: to *a.* oneself to a task, *mūnus i.*, Cic.: to *a.* oneself to studies, *studia i.*, Quint. B. Intrans.: I. To refer or relate to:

1. *accidit*, 3 (impers., foll. by in): that expression of yours as exactly to yourself, *istuc verbum vere in te accidit*, Ter. 2. *pertineo*, 2 (foll. by ad): this art is extensive in its scope, and as to many, *haec ars late patet et ad multos p.*, Cic.: he begins to see clearly how far each thing affects and as to himself, *quatenus quicquid se attingat ad seque pertineat perspicere coepit*, Cic.: this *a.* to those people who, etc., *hoc ad illos p.*, etc., Phaedr.: v. APPLICATION (fin.). 3. *convēnio*, 4 (with dat.): this complaint (in a fable) as to the man who has been cheated by hope, *quem spes delusit, hūc querela c.*, Phaedr.: v. APPLICABLE (2). 4. *cādo*, *cēcidī*, *cāsum*, 3 (foll. by in and acc.): these words *a.* especially to a man who, etc., *in eum c. hoc verbum maxime, qui, etc.*, Cic. II. To ask the help or advice of:

1. *aggredior*, *gressus*, 3: I will *a.* to Locustia (an architect) at Rome, *Locustam ego Romae aggrediar*, Cic. 2. *convēnio*, 4 (with acc.): to have an interview with any one, whether on business, for advice or otherwise: Cic.: v. INTERVIEW, TO HAVE AN. 3. *perfugio*, *confugio* (to *a.* for protection to any one): v. TO FLEE FOR REFUGE; also TO CONSULT.

appoint: I. To make or nominate: with reference to offices: (a) chiefly public: 1. *crō*, 3 (esp. of the people electing, or the consuls holding the transaction): v. TO MAKE, CREATE. 2. *ficio*, *feci*, *factum*, 3: these consuls were *a.d*, *hi consules facti sunt*, Cic.: to *a.* any one heir, *aliquem heredem f.*, Cic.: v. TO MAKE. 3. *dēsīgnō*, 1 (esp. of the people appointing magistrates): that those should hold the decemvirate whom the people *a.d*, *ut illos decemviratum habebant quos plebs designaverit*, Cic.: *Expr. in plur.*, consul, praetor, designatus: i. e. *a.d* to, but not yet entered on an office: v. ELECT. 4. *destino*, 1 (sim. to *dēsīgnō*, but esp. used of arbitrary appointments): to *a.* a king in room of Pacorus, *regem in Pacori locum d.*, Liv. (Liv. also has consules destinatio, to, 21; but this

I: read on, *I a. the service of my ears to you, recita, aurium operam tibi dico*, PL: *ut a. the whole of this day to you, hunc tibi totum dicamus diem*, Cic.: *v. TO DEDICATE, DEVOTE*. **2**, dico, dixi, dictum, *3*: *to a. all one's money for a desert, pecuniam omnem suam doli d.*, Cic.: *v. TO SET APART*. **II**, *It takes for oneself* (esp. in exclusion of others):

1, arripo, *1* (i. e. *to claim presumptuously*): with *dat.* of *pron.* reflect: *what they a. from other men's merit, that they do not allow to me from my own, quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogat, id mihi ex mea non concedunt*, Sall. **2**, accipio (ada.), scribi, scitum, *3* (without any invidious sense: *v. TO ADMIT, ADOPT*): with *dat.* of *pron.* reflect: *what neither earth nor sky has a.d., quae neque terra sibi ascrivit neque maximus aether*, Lucr.: *to a. a town, sibi oppidum a.*, Cic.: *to a. the praise of eloquence, eloquentiae laudem uni sibi a.*, Tac. **3**, attraho, *1* (to lay hands on dishonourably): *to a. the king's treasures, regias gazas a.*, Liv. **4**, vindico, *1* (to assert a claim: *v. TO CLAIM*): with *pron.* reflect: *each one as some part of what remains, ceterarum rerum partem aliquam sibi quiesque vindicat*, Cic.: *to a. the greater part of (the merit of) a victory, victoriae majorem partem ad se v.*, Liv. **5**, sumo, sumpti, sumptum, *3*: with *dat.* of *pron.* reflect: *to a. the functions of a commander-in-chief, sibi imperatoris partes a.*, Caes. **6**, assumo, *3* (const. name as sumo): *to a. to oneself what one has taken from another, quod alteri quis detraxerit sibi a.*, Cic. (Both in this and in the foregoing word, the notion of *wrongfulness* lies not in the verb, but in the context: in another place Cic. has, *si id mihi assumo, videor id meo jure quodam modo vindicare*, i. e. "*If I take thus much to myself, I seem therein to be in a manner claiming my own right*," Off. I, 1, 2: similarly with vindico and other words: thus, *to a. to oneself exclusively the title of philosopher*, may be expr. by *sibi uni nomen philosophi inscribere*, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73).

appropriate (adj.): **1**, *Belonging peculiarly to, peculiar: proprius: this is the a. character of a letter, that it informs him to whom it is addressed of circumstances not known to him, hoc est epistolae proprium, ut is ad quem scribitur de his rebus quos ignoret, certior fiat*, Cic.: *v. PECULIAR*. **II**, *Suitable: congruens, entis* (with *dat.*): *an action a. to the mind, c. actio menti*, Cic.: *a fit and a style of speaking, genus dicendi aptum est c.*, Cic.: *v. APPOSITE, SUITABLE, FIT*.

appropriately: *v. aptè, congruenter: v. FITLY, SUITABLY*.

appropriateness: *convenientia: congruentia: v. SUITABLENESS, FITNESS*.

appropriation: *usu. exp. by ger. or other part of verb: e.g. they resolved on the a. of the money to building a temple, "statuerunt templum e pecunia edificare: by the a. of what one has taken from another, "id quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumendo: v. TO APPROPRIATE*.

approve: **1**, approbatio: Cic.: Liv. **2**, comprobatio: Cic.: *v. APPROBATION*. Phr.: *I am glad that my books meet with your a., libros (meos) tibi probari gaudeo*, Cic.: *not to meet with the a. of the multitude, non probari in vulgus*, Cic.: *not without the a. of the gods, non sine dis*, Hor.: *without the a. of Jove, Jove non probante*, Hor.: *without the a. of Minerva, as the saying is, i.e. in opposition to your genius, invita, ut aiunt, Minerva, id est, adversante et repugnante natura*, Cic.: Hor.

approve: **1**, *To regard as right and (sometimes) to command: 1*, probatio, *1*: *I greatly praise and a. of your plan, istam rationem laudo vehementer et p.*, Cic.: *to a. a place, locum p.*, Cic. **2**, approbo, *1*: *The people a. of my a.d., populus R. meum iusjurandum approbat*, Cic.: *they a. the speech, orationem approbat*, Caes.: Liv. **3**,

comprobo, *1*: *I very strongly a. of that opinion of yours, istam tuam sententiam vehementissime comprobo*, Cic. (The foregoing words are nearly equivalent, but *comprobo* is the strongest.) **4**, sciscio, scribi, scitum, *3* (usu. of the sanction of the people in its legislative capacity): *the consuls legally asked the assent of the people, and the people legally a.d.*, consules populum jure rogaverunt, populusque jure scribit, Cic. **5**, ascesco, *3* (rare in this sense: *v. TO ADMIT, ADOPT*): *the Latins a.d. what the R. people had directed, quod populus R. jussu erat, Latini asceverunt*, Cic. **6**, annuo, *ti*, *3* (with *dat.*: chiefly poet.): *a. my bold undertaking, audacibus annue coeptis*, Virg. Phr.: *to a. of an alliance, societatem ratam cedere*, Liv.: *your proceedings will be a.d. by me, ista rata mihi erunt*, Cic.: *I do not a. of the transaction, nollem factum*, Ter.: Cic.: *that (poet) is a.d. by all, who blends the useful and the agreeable, omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci*, Hor.: *do you a. of everything? tu nihil reprehendis?* Hor.: *I should like them to a.*, quibus haec aridire velim, Hor.: *to a. with outward signs, clapping, etc.*, plaudo, applaudo: *v. TO APPLAUD*. **TO PROVE**, *show oneself to be: v. TO PROVE*.

approved (adj.): *spectatus: most illustrious and a. men, clarissimi et spectatissimi viri*, Cic.: *v. PROVED, TRIED*.

approver: **1**, *One who approves: 1*, probator: *what difference is there between the adviser and the a. of a deed? quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem?* Cic. **2**, approbator: *you were the a. of my journey, professionis meae a. fuisti*, Cic. **3**, comprobator: Cic.: *v. PRaiser, APPLAUDER* (II). **II**, *One who gives evidence against an accused: i.e. index, i.e. (prop. an informer), may be used when the context serves to define it*: Cic.: but perhaps the phrase, *index idem et testis* (Tac.), is preferable: still more definite would be, *corrèus* (Nep.) *idem et testis*.

approximate (adj.): *pròpinquus: proximus: v. NEAR, NEXT*.

approximate (v): *accēdo: v. TO APPROACH* (III).

approximation: Phr.: *the most successful of human productions are only a.s. to perfection, "vel optima hominum opera ad perfectionem prope quidem accedere possunt, non tamen eam attingere: the nearest a., "quod proximum est: v. NEXT, NEAREST*.

approximative: *quod prope accedit*.

appurtenance: *appendix: v. APPENDAGE*.

appurtenant: *v. BELONGING TO, ANNEXED*.

aprioot: *malum armēniacum or armēnum (or without malum): Col.: on a tree, armēniaca: Col.: Plin.*

April: *Aprīlis, is, m., or mensis Aprīlis*, Cic.: *the 13th of A., Aprīlis idus*, Ov.: *the 1st of A., kalendae Aprīles*, Caes.

apron: **1**, *An article of dress: 1*, praecinctorium: Aug. (of the fig-leaf "aprons" in Genesis). **2**, succinctorium: Aug. — NOTE. Both the above words are post-class.: the use of the tunic appears to have rendered that of an apron unnecessary. The words subligaculum, subligar, campestre, denote a kind of drawers, not an apron.

II, *A flat piece of lead to cover the vent of a cannon: operculum or operimentum (both used by Cicerio in the general sense of "covering")*. **III**, *A covering used to protect the legs of persons riding in open vehicles: operculum or operimentum* (v. No. II).

apropos: *opportunitate, seasonably: q. v.* Phr.: *a. of that* (introducing something connected with what was before mentioned), *quod ad illud attinet; quod dicis, quod dictum est, etc.: v. AS FAR AS*.

apris: *abis or apsis, idis, f.*: Plin. **apri**: *1*, *Fil., suitable, adapted,*

appropriate: *aptus, idoneus, appōsitus: v. FIT, SUITABLE, ADAPTED, APPROPRIATE*. **II**, *Inclined, prone: prōnus, prōpensus: v. INCLINED, PRONE*. Phr.: *shade is a. to be hurtful to singers, solis esse gravis cantantibus umbra*, Virg.: *v. TO BE ACCUSTOMED, WONT*. *Apt* may sometimes be expr. by a derived adjective: *as, a. to get into a passion, iracundus, iracundior: a. to forget, immemor: for which see the nearest adj.*

aptitude: *i. e. natural tendency or fitness: 1*, *hābilitas* (v. rare): *the a.s. of the body, habilitas corporis*, Cic.

2, ingenium (i. e. *ability, genius; q. v.*): *a. for invention, ad ingendum*, L. Cic.: *v. FITNESS, SUITABLENESS*.

aply: *apē, appōsit: v. FITLY SUITABLY, PERTINENTLY*.

aptness: **1**, *Fitness, suitability, q. v.* *convenientia: congruentia*. **II**, *Aptitude, tendency, propensity; q. v.*: *hābilitas: prōclivitas*. **III**, *Quickness, readiness; q. v.*: *sollertia*.

aptes (*indeclinable nouns*): *apōta, n. plur.*: *Diom.*

aquaforis: **acidum nitricum: M. L.*

Aquarius: *Āquārius: Cic.*

aquatic: **1**, *āquātīlis, e: a. animals, bestiae a.*, Cic.; *āquātīlis, lum*: Plin. **2**, *āquāticus: a. the lotus, aquatica lotus*, Ov.: *a. birds, aves a.*, Plin.

aquatinta: **caelatura in aere ope acidi nitrici facta*.

aqueduct: **1**, *aequae ductus, us: Cic.: Plin.* **2**, *aquarum ductus, us: Plin.* — NOTE. An aqueduct is also often called aqua when its proper designation is added: *as, Aqua Marcia, A. Julia, etc.: v. Dict. Ant. pp. 109, seq.*

aqueous: *āquātīlis: āquōsus: v. WATERY*.

aquiline: **1**, *Pertaining to the eagle: āquīlinus: Pl.* **II**, *Hooked like an eagle's beak: āduncus: an a. nose, nasus ad.*, Ter.: Hor.

arabesques: **ornamenta more Arabum froudbus et floribus distincta (Kr.): *picturae monstra* (cf. Vitr. 7, 5, 3); *rerum quae nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerunt imagines* (Georg.). Of these phr. the first seems preferable: as the Arabesque ornamentation is based on foliage: the two latter (3.) are far too vague. Perhaps **Saracena ornamenta* may be used as *t. t.*: or, **ornamenta Saracena*, more festivamente floribus et foliis cunctis generis distincta.

arable land: **1**, *arvum: meadows and a. lands, prata et arva*, Cic.: *the Numidians pay more attention to green crops than to a. land, Numidae pubulo pecoris magis quam arvo stident*, Sall. **2**, *ārāto*: Plin. **3**, *ārā-uncula* (*a small piece of a land*): Pl.

arbalist: *arcuballista: Veg.*

arbalister: *arcuballistarius: Veg.*

arbit: **1**, *Legal t. t.*: *v. ARBITRATOR*. **II**, *In gen. one who decides on any differences: arbitri, tri: an a. between the old Academy and Zeno, a. inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem*, Cic.: *Paris, the a. of beauty, Paris a. formae*, Ov. **III**, *A governor, master: 1*, *dōminus: v. LORD, MASTER*. **2, *arbitri: Mars the a. of arms, Mars armorum a.*, Ov.: *the a. of a kingdom, regni a.*, Tac.: *the gods, the a.s. of powerful nations, dii potentium populorum arbitri*, Tac.**

arbitrarily: *i. e. according to one's mere will or caprice: 1*, *ad arbitrium* (with *adj. pron.*): *the Roman people is accustomed to rule the conquered a., populus R. victis ad suum a. imperare consuevit*, Caes. **2**, *ad libidinem* (also with *adj. pron.*): *to harass any one a., ad l. suam aliquem vexare*, Cic. **3**, *ex libidine: fortune renders all things renowned or obscure, a. rather than in accordance with fact, fortuna res cunctas ex l. magis quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque*, Sall. **4**, *libidine: what he did a., what wickedly, what cruelly, quae ille l., quae nefarie*, 43

argumentatus es amoris hoc esse signum, Cic. also used with acc. of neut. pron. he ad at length in support of that view, multa in eam partem argumentatus (est), Liv. Cic. 2. dispartio, i. they a. on the opposite side, contra disputant, Cic. to a. with any one upon any thing, d. de aliqua re cum aliquo, Cic. 3. dissero, scribo, i. to a. with any one, cum aliquo d., Cic. the custom of a.ing about everything on opposite sides, consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, Cic. v. 70. DISCUSSA (Both this and the preceding word imply the careful sifting of a subject, and not merely disputation.) II. To infer: q. v. B. TRANS. TO DISCUSS: q. v. PHR. TO ARGUE A CAUSE, CAUSAM AGERE OR DICERE, Cic.

arguer: disputator: a subtile a., d. subtilis, Cic. v. DISPUTANT.

argument: I. A reason alleged in support or proof of any proposition:

1. argumentum: an a. is a reason which gains assent to a doubtful matter, a. est ratio quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. you show by many weighty a. that there are gods, multis et gravibus a. deo esse docet, Cic. he endeavored to refute these positions by instances rather than by a., ea exemplis magis quam argumentis conabatur refellere, Cic. to amplify an a., a. dilatate, Cic. the force of an a., vis argumenti, Quint.: an assemblage of a., congregatio argumentorum, Quint.: some a. it is not enough merely to state; they must be supported, quaedam a. ponere satis non est; adjuvanda sunt, Quint.: very powerful a., potentissima a., Quint. To produce or allege a., arguere, i. I shall not produce those circumstances as a., weighty as they are, illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, Cic.: to produce probable a., probabiler a., Liv. v. TO ARGUE (1).

2. ratio: Cic. v. REASON. II. A debate, discussion: q. v.: disputatio.

III. The subject of a discourse or literary production: argumentum: the a. of this tragedy, a. huius tragoediae, Pl.: the a. of a play, fabulae a., Ter.: the a. of a letter, epistolae a., Cic. So Milton: "rise to the height of this great a.," "ad res tantas tamque excelsas eniti": v. SUBJECT. IV. An abstract or summary: q. v.: epitome.

argumentation: argumentatio: a. is the unfolding of an argument, a. est argumenti explicatio, Cic.: subtile a., subtilis a., Quint. (or expr. by ger. of argumentum): v. REASONING.

argumentative: ratiocinativus: an a. inquiry, r. quaestio, Quint.: an a. style of speech, oratio argumentis crebra ac referta.

argumentatively: PHR.: to speak a., argumentis uti: sermone argumentis crebro uti.

aria (mus. f. t.): canticum: v. AIR. arid: aridus, siccus: v. DRY, FAMED.

aridity: ariditas, siccitas: v. DRYNESS.

Aries (constellation): Aries, Ictus, m.: Ov.: Hyg.

arietation: arietatio: Sen.

aright: recte: v. RIGHTLY, CORRECTLY.

arise: I. To mount aloft: sublimem abire, in sublimem ferri, etc.: v. TO ASCEND, MOUNT. II. To rise (of heavenly bodies and of rising from bed, &c.): orior: v. TO RISE. III. To begin, spring up:

1. orior, ortus, 4: who but will believe that this has arisen from you? hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter.: a dispute arises, ortus controversia, Caes. 2. coorior, 4 (used in preference to the simple verb when a number of things, or the operation of a number of causes is spoken of): suddenly very great storms arose, subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic.: a sedition has arisen, coorta est seditio, Virg.: there arose a laugh from all, risu omnium coortus est, Nep.: v. TO BREAK OUT. 3. exorior, 4 (usu. to a sud-

denly: also to a. out of): may some anger a. from our bones, exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg.: when this takes place, love must needs a., id quod contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, Cic.: suddenly very great confusion arose, subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, Cic.: so many wars suddenly arose, tot bella repente orta sunt, Liv. 4. existo, stiti, stitum, 3 (i. e. to come into existence; to arise out of): a somewhat difficult question a., e. quaestio subdificilla, Cic.: a great dispute a. between them, magna inter eos e. controversia, Caes.: avarice must needs a. out of luxury, ex luxuria existat necesse est avaritia, Cic. 5. nascor, natus, 3 (lit. to be born: q. v.: hence fig., to originate, arise): Trojan Caesar shall arise from beauteous origin, nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, Virg.: the departure arose from fear of a revolt, profectio nata est a timore defectionis, Caes.: Cic. IV. To argue oneself to action: experscor, 3: v. TO RESTIT ONESELF.

arising from (as adj.): aptus (prop. connected with: with ex or abl.): a cause arising from eternal causes, causa ex aeternis causis a., Cic.: to enjoy a life arising from virtue, vita apia virtute perfui, Cic.

aristocracy: I. A form of government, or a state, in which the nobles have the chief power: 1. civitas (quae) optumatum arbitrio regitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 26 ("quum regnum est penes electos, tum illa civitas optumatum arbitrio regitur," Cic. l. c.). 2. optumatum dominatus, ib. 27. 3. paucorum et principum administratio civitatis, ib. 28. 4. patrum dominatio, ib. 32. 5. optumatum status, ib. 44. II. The nobility, esp. regarded as rulers:

1. electi ac principes cives, ib. 26. 2. optimates, ium: the power and wealth of the a., potestas atque opes optumatum, ib. 32: to be subject to an a., optumatis servire, ib. 35. 3. patrum, um: the a. had the management of affairs, patres rerum potebantur, ib. 32. 4. nobiles: v. NOBILITY.

aristocrat: I. A member of an aristocracy: optimas, atis (usu. plur.): you are ashamed of being too little of an a., pudet te parum optumatem esse, Coel. ap. Cic.: the contests of the plebeians and a., plebis et optumatum certamina, Tac.: v. ARISTOCRACY. II. A favourer or supporter of an aristocracy: optumatum fautor, Nep. (applied to Alcibiades): also, nobilitatis fautor, Cic. PHR.: to be an a., optumatus, s. optumatum parti, favere.

aristocratic: 1. optimas, atis (rare): an a. form (of government), genus optimas (reipublicae), Cic. ap. Non.: a. ladies, matrones optimates, Enn. ap. Cic. 2. patricius: an a. family, p. familia, Cic.; p. gens, Juv. PHR.: to hold a. sentiments, populi potentiae amicum non esse; optumatum fautorem esse, Nep.: to be on the side of the a. party, a. partibus optumatum stare: v. TO FAVOUR (5): to be of a. family, clares parentis habere, Hor.: to admire stupidly a. distinctions, stupere in titulis et imaginibus (referring to the busts of the Roman noble), Hor.: no one is of more a. blood than thou, nemo generosior est te, Hor.: a man not of a. family, vir nullis majoribus ortus, Hor.: a. pride, contemptor animus et superbia, commune nobilitatis malum, Sall.: *generis s. familiae fastus, facies liberalis, Ter. (v. GENTLEMANLY): or more precisely, *quae sibi ortum minime ignominem vindicat: v. NOBLE, PATRICIAN.

aristocratically: more optumatum, or more patricio (Cic. uses aristocraticus playfully: Att. i. 14, 1.)

arithmetical: 1. Arithmetica, orum: Cic. 2. Arithmetica, or 8, 88: Virg.: Plin. 3. numerum, a. knowledge of a., numerorum notitia, Quint.

arithmetically: Arithmeticus: Virg.

arithmetically: *secundum arithmeticas leges; ex numerorum ratione. arithmetician: 1. in arithmetics exercitatus: Cic. 2. arithmeticozum peritus.

ark: i. e. a chest or offer: arca: esp. Noah's: the dove returning to the ark, rolandus ad a. columba, Ag.: the dove brings back in its mouth to the ark a branch of budding olive, ad a. ore columba refert ramum viridantis olivae, Prud.: also of the "ark of the testament," a. testamenti, Vulg.: v. CHEST.

arm: I. A limb of the human body: 1. brachium (prop. the fore-arm, from the wrist to the elbow; but it more usu. denotes the whole arm): the fore and upper a., brachia et lacerti, Ov.: he attempted to throw his a. about his father's neck, ornatus collo patris dare brachia circum, Virg.: to break an a., b. frangere, Cic.: to keep time with the movement of the a., brachia in numerum jactare, Lucr. Fig.: the sea had stretched out its a., brachia porreerat Amphitrite, Ov.: cf. Inf. (11). PHR.: the tendon of the a., nervus brachialis, Pl.: the thickness of an a., brachialis crassitudo, Plin.: a small or delicate a., brachiolum, Cat.

2. lacertus (prop. the part between the elbow and the shoulder; but often used for the whole arm): the fore-arms are placed below the upper-arm, subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, Ov.: Milo removed for his sides and arms, Milo nobilitatus ex lateribus et l. suis, Cic.: mori-white a., nivei l., Virg. 3. humerus, prop. the shoulder, sometimes used poetically for lacertus, Stat.—NOTA. Humerus is the shoulder of a man, armus of a quadruped: see SHOULDER. PHR.: the republic will receive Pompey's son with open a., Pompeii filium republica sinu complexuque recipiet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 9: to sit with folded a., compressis manibus sedere, Liv.: I have carried him when a little boy in my a., puerum tantulum in manibus gestavi, Ter.: to carry a bundle under one's a., sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor.: who is this walking with his a. akimbo? quis hic anatus ambulat? Pl. (comico): v. HAND, EMBRACE, PROTECTION. II. Any object analogous to an arm: (a). an a. of a tree, brachium: the oak shakes its a., quatit brachia quercus, Cat.: v. BOUGH, BRANCH. (b). an a. of the sea (v. SUPR. I. 1): v. ESTUARY. (c). the a. of an anchor: dens: v. FLUXE. PHR.: an anchor with two a., ancora bidens, Plin. (d). the a. of polyp: v. FEELERS. (e). the a. of a chair, ancon, onis, m.: Coel. Aur. III. A weapon: Ictum, arma: v. ARMS, WEAPON.

IV. Part, department (milit. t.): PHR.: artillery is a very important a. in all modern armies, *tormentorum bombardicorum apud omnes recentiores exercitus: usus est maximus. V. Power (q. v.): brachium: to lend one's a. to crime, brachia sceleris praebere, Ov. PHR.: to deliver any one over to the secular a., aliquem magistratui ad poenas sumendas, ad supplicia, tradere: v. POWER.

arm (v.): A. TRANS.: armo, i: slaves were a.d. against their masters, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic.: the place itself a.d. them with stones in abundance, saxis eos affatim locum ipse armabat, Liv.: to surround one's person with a.d. men, armatis corpus circumsepere, Liv. Fig.: to a. the rashness of an excited multitude with public authority, temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica a., Cic.: a very great and superior intellect has a.d. you for everything, te ad omnia summum atque excellens ingenium armavit, Cic.: rage a.d. Archilochus with the fitting iambus, Archilochum proprio rabie armavit iambo, Hor. PHR.: we a.d. him then that we might now have to fight with him well prepared, illi tunc arma dedimus ut nunc cum bene parato pugnamus, Cic.: of all the number about a fourth part was regularly a.d., ex omni copia circiter pars quarta erat

militaribus armis instructa, Sall.: *light, heavy-a. d. levis, gravis armatura*; *gravior armatus*: v. LIGHT-ARMED, etc. Fig.: *a. d. with fortitude, tectus fortitudine*, Cic. **B. Intrans.** 1. *to take one's arms*: *armor*, i. *he orders the other cohorts to a.*, reliquis cohortes armari jubet, Caes.: *prepare the young men to a.*, armari pubem par., Virg. Phr.: *the king orders the men to a.*, induere arma viros rex jubet, Ov.: in prose more freq. arma capere, Cic.: poet. accingi armis: v. TO GRIP ON. 2. In sense of *making preparation for war*: bellum parare, Caes.: *he a.s. again*, ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, Sall.: *the state is a.*ing, ad arma ita civitas: v. WAR.

armada: classis magna: v. FLEET. **armadillo**: *dasypus: Linn.

armament: 1. *A body of forces equipped for war*: cōplae, exercitus; classis: v. ARMY, FORCES, FLEET. 2. *The guns (collectively) with which a ship of war is armed*, apparatus belli quo navis longa instructa est.

arm-chair: 1. sella (with some qualifying word): In Coel. Aur. we have a direction for a patient to sit "in a barber's chair, made with sloping arms" (sella tonsoria, quae sit obliquis fabricata anconibus), which would imply that easy chairs were not in common use. Probably the use of the couch rendered them unnecessary. 2. cathedra: needing to be qualified like the preceding: the cathedra was a delicate, couch-like seat: v. COUCH.

armed (adj.): armatus: *an assembly of a. men*, concilium armatum, Caes.: *a city a. with walls*, urbs muris armata, Cic.: *a multitude of a. men*, multitudo armatorum, Caes.: v. TO ARM.

arm-hole: ala: axilla: Cic. **armillary sphere**: sphaera armillaris, Geil.: 3. 10.

armistice: indutiae (cf. te), armum: *an a. of thirty days had been agreed on with the enemy*, trigit a. dierum erat cum hoste pactae l., Cic.: *to grant an a. of two years*, l. biennii dare, Liv.: *to break off an a.*, indutias tollere, Liv.: v. TRUCE.

armless: inermis: v. UNARMED.

armlet: 1. armilla: Pl.: Liv. 2. brachiale, is, n.: Plin.: v. BRACELET.

armourer: faber, bri (in gen. pl. more usu. fabrum): with something in the context to determine what kind of a smith is meant: *as, faber ferrarius, aenarius, armorum*, etc.: *nor had the cruel a. forged the sword*, nec enseum aevus duxerat f., Tib.: v. SMITH.

armorial bearings: 1. *arma gentilitia: M. L. (Aciatus, Pref. Emblemata, p. 1: see DUCANGE). 2. insigne, insignia: v. BADGE.

armour: 1. armatura (the whole of the arms offensive and defensive): the various a. of the infantry and cavalry, a. varia peditatus et equitatus, Cic.: Caes. 2. arma, orum: the a. they were ordered to have was, a helmet, shield, greaves, corselet, all of bronze, arma his imperta galea, clipeus, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv. 3. armatus, ds (app. only in abl. sing.): *Carriana and Cilicians with the same a.*, eodem a. Caros et Cilices, Liv.: *accustomed to bear the weight of their a.*, sustinendo assueti, Front. 4. tegumenta corporis: Liv. 1, 41.

armour-bearer: armiger, eri: Cic.: Virg.

armoury: armamentarium: Cic.: Liv.: Juv.

arm-pit: 1. ala: Liv.: Hor. 2. axilla: Cic. 3. (in offensive sense, with ref. to foudrion) hircus: Hor.

arms: 1. Weapons: arma, orum (including those both of defence and of offence; but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from missiles): the conveyance of a. and missiles, armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall.: *some a. are for defence, others for offence*, a. ala ad tegendum, ala ad nocendum, Cic.: *to take up a.*, a. capere or sumere, Cic.: *to be under a.*, in armis esse, Caes.: *to lay down one's*

a., a. dedere, ab armis discedere, Caes.; arma deponere, Cic.: *he strips the enemy of their a.*, hostes armis exult, Caes.: *men fit to bear a.*, qui a. ferre possunt, Caes.: *to raise the cry*, To arms! ad arma: conclamare, Caes.: Cic. (v. also TO ARM). Fig.: *let him reflect that if he shall aim any weapon at me, I will at once match up the a. of the courts of justice and of the laws*, cogitet si quod in me telum intenderit, statim me esse arripiturum arma iudiciorum atque legum, Cic.: v. WEAPON, MISSILE. Met.: *war, hostility: amid a. the laws are silent*, silent leges inter a., Cic.: *let arms yield to the gown (of peace)*, cedant a. togae, Cic.: *too prone to dread-ful a.*, ad horrida promptior a., Ov. 2. **Armorial bearings**: q. v.

army: 1. exercitus, us (the general term, denoting a body of men trained for war): *to enlist an a.*, e. conscribere, Cic.; e. scribere, Liv.: *to collect an a.*, e. contrahere or cogere, Caes.: *to disband an a.*, e. dimittere, Caes.: *to have the command of an a.*, exercitui praeesse, Caes.; e. ducere, Cic.: *to raise recruits for an a.*, exercitui supplementum scribere, Sall.: *an a. of mercenaries*, e. conducticius, Nep.: *an a. of raw recruits*, e. collecticius, Cic.: *an a. in fighting condition*, aptus a., Liv. 2. agmen, inis, n. (prop. an army when marching): *they attacked our a. on the march*, in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes.: *the a. having been drawn up in order of battle*, instructo agmine, Liv. 3.acies, ei, f. (an army in battle array): *he drew up the a. in battle array*, aciem instruxit, Caes.: *the a. fought rather in marching order than in battle array*, agmine magis quam acie pugnant, Liv. 4. legio, onis, f. (poet.): Lucr.: Virg. 5. cōplae: v. FORCES. 6. militēs: v. TROOPS. Phr.: *a small a.* ("a handful of men"), parva manus, Sall.: v. FORCE, BAND.

aroma: aroma, itis, n.: M. L. (P.) **aromatic**: aromāticus: Spert. **aromatics**: aromāticae, ae, m.: Plin. **aromatize**: A. 1. v. p.: 1. On every side: 1. circum (with acc.): you are pressed by the crowd standing a. you, urgeris turba c. te stante, Hor.: Cic. 2. circa (with acc.): *Romulus sent ambassadors a. to the neighbouring nations*, Romulus legatos c. vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 3. From place to place: 1. circum, circa: *I wish to ramble a. our little country-seats*, circum villulas nostras errare volo, Cic.: v. ABOUT. 2. per (with acc.): *to gossip a. the streets*, per vias fabulari, Pl.: v. THROUGH, THROUGHOUT. 3. Adverb: 1. On every side:

1. circum: *the works which were a.*, quae c. erant opera, Caes. 2. circa: *there was grass a.*, gramen erat c., Ov. 2. From place to place: 1. circum: *they assembled from all places a.*, e. conique convenire, Virg. 2. circa: *the corn had been collected from all the fields a.*, frumentum undique c. ex agris collectum erat, Liv.—N.B. This adverb is most frequently expressed in Latin by some prefix to the verbs: as, circum-vedo, to sit a.; circumscribo, to draw a line a.; for which v. TO SIT, DRAW A LINE &c. Phr.: *an audience standing a.*, corona (cf. vulgi stante corona, Ov. Met. 13, 1): Cic.

arouse: 1. suscito, i: to a. any one from sleep, aliquem e somno a., Cic.: to a. any one from gentle repose, aliquem e molli quiete a., Cat. Fig.: to a. oneself to duty, se ad suum officium a., Pl.: to a. the silent muse, tacentem Musam a., Mor.: *anger a.s. his strength*, vim s. ira, Virg. 2. ergo, rexi, rextum, 3: Fig.: a. your minds and ears, and attend to me, erigite mentes auresque et me attendite, Cic.: Liv.: v. TO EXCITE. 3. expersicor (to a. oneself: i.e. to be up and doing): v. TO BESTIR ONESELF.

arquebus: v. FIRE-ARM, GUN. **arraack**: *liquor alcoholicus ex sucis pbenicium dactyliferarum coctus.

arraign: accuso: v. TO ACCUSE.

arraignment: accusatio: v. ACCUSATION.

arrange: 1. To put in proper order: 1. strido, struxi, structum, 3: *he a.s. his forces in front of the camp*, copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: to a. words, verba a., Cic.: to a. a speech, orationem a., Quint.: Virg. 2. instrido, 3: to a. an army in order of battle, exercitum l., Sall.: to a. a speech, orationem l., Cic.: to a. a prosecution, accusationem l., Cic. 3. ordino, i: to a. a line of battle, aciem o., Just.: Liv.: to a. a library, bibliothecam o., Suet.: to a. the parts of a speech, partes orationis o., Cic. 4. dispono, posui, posuim, 3: *Pisistratus is said to have a.d. the books of Homer*, P. Homeri libros dispositus dicitur, Cic.: to a. palinades, cippos d., Caes.: to a. the hair badly, capillos male d., Ov.: they a. words just as painters do a variety of colours, verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.: to a. a line of battle, aciem d., Tac.: to a. garri-sons and poets on the banks of the Loire, praesidia custodisque ad ripas Ligeris d., Caes. (The preceding are the words most frequently used of arranging troops, though by no means confined to that application. Instruo and struo refer to the forming of a line of battle; ordino is also used in the sense of to reduce to order, organisare: dispono is to arrange or post at intervals, to arrange in order).

5. colloco, i: time was scarcely given for a.s.ing and executing these matters, vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus dabatur, Caes.: to a. a cloak so that it may hang properly, chlamydem c. ut pendat apte, Ov.: to a. words properly, verba apte c., Quint. 6. compono, posui, posuim, 3: to a. the hair, capillum c., Cic.: to a. words or thoughts (in oratory), c. verba, Inventa, Cic. 7. digero, gessi, gestum, 3: to a. the hair, capillos d., Ov.: to a. a library, bibliothecam d., Suet.: to a. the whole of the municipal law into classes, omne jus civile in genera d., Cic. 8. instituo, itui, itum, 3: you a. an action at law, he draus up an army in battle array, tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, Cic. 9. dispenso, i: to a. the year, annum d., Liv.: Cic.

10. como, comui, comptum, 3 (only of hair): to a. the hair in steps and rings, caput in gradus atque anulos c., Quint. 11. fingo, finxi, fictum, 3 (poet.: of artificial arrangement): to a. grey hair, canas f. comas, Tib.: Virg.: Ov. (Of the preceding words, 5-9, colloco and compono denote the bringing of things together, and so esp. a decent and orderly arrangement; digero is to put each thing separately in its place; instituo is about equivalent to instruo, only usu. in non-military sense, to draw up, form: dispenso is properly to distribute.) Phr.: *so it was a.d. according to the custom of our ancestors*, ita comparatum more majorem erat, Cic.: to a. one's plans, consilia sua expedire, Tac.: to a. the plan of a war, belli rationem explicare, Cic.: to a. a plan, consilium e., Caes. 12. To adjust, settle, regulate, agree: q. v.

arranged, well: 1. compositus: a battle better a., compositior pugna, Liv.: a very well a. little letter, literulae compositissimae, Cic. 2. descriptus: nothing is better a. than nature, natura nihil est descriptius, Cic. 3. dispositus: pursue well a. with a view to preferment, studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Phr.: *to speak in well-a. language*, compositae dicere, Cic.

arrangement: 1. Orderly disposition: 1. collocatio: the a. of walls, moenium c., Vitruv.: the a. of words, c. verborum, Cic. 2. compositio: the a. of the magistracies, magistratuum c., Cic.: the a. of sounds, c. varietas sonorum, Cic. 3. contextus, is: the a. of speech, c. orationis, Cic.: Quint. 4. designatio: the a. of my books, d. librum meorum, Cic. 5. descriptio: the

a. of the republic, d. reipublicae, Cic.: the a. of public offices, d. magistratuum, Cic. 8. **dispositio**: (1) in oratory, Cic.: Quint. (2) in architecture, Vitruv. (3) in painting, Plin. 7. **digestio** (in orat.): Cic.: Quint. 8. **insultatio**: the a. of things, rerum l., Cic. 9. **instructio**: the a. of the standards, signorum l., Cic. 10. **ordinatio**: the a. of the year, anni o., Suet.: the a. of the elections, comitiorum o., Vell. (Cic. has instructio, and Front. instructura, of the arrangement of troops in line of battle: but for the most part this sense of the Eng. word may better be represented by means of a verb: as, skilled in the a. of troops for battle, peritus aciei instructendae, etc.: v. TO ARRANGE.) II. **Settlement, adjustment**: comparatio: the province was allotted to the Manlii without casting lots, without a., Manlii provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione data, Liv.: v. SETTLEMENT.

arranger: 1. compōitor: Cic.: Ov. 2. **dispositor**: Sen.

arrant: v. NOTORIOUS, INFAMOUS. Phr.: as a thief, trifur, aris: Pl.: an a. rogue, trifurcifer, eri: Pl.

arrantly: **deffari**: v. INFAMOUSLY.

arras: tāpete, is, n.: v. TAPESTRY.

array (subs.): 1. **Orderly disposition**: v. ARRANGEMENT, ORDER. Phr.: of battle array, acies, ēl, f.: the b. a. of the enemy, a. hostium, Caes.: he drew up the army in b. a., aciem instruxit, Caes.: v. TO ARRANGE (infr.). II. **Dress, clothing**: q. v.: vestitus. III. **A list of persons qualified to be jurymen**: album iudicum, Suet. [See Dict. Ant. s. v. album.]

array (v. intr.): 1. **To arrange, draw up**: q. v.: instruo. II. **To dress, deck**: q. v.: vestio. III. **To select proper persons to compose juries**: iudices seligere: v. TO SELECT.

arrears: 1. **reliquum** (usu. plu.):

arrears: { I now wish to pay in full what remains in a. nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: Camillus writes that he has received the a.s. due to me, reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic.: Stichus being in a., Stichus reliqua habente, Paul. Dig. 2. **residuae pecuniae**: to exact the payment of all a.s., omnes r. pecunias exigere, Liv.: Cic. 3. **residuum** the a.s. of taxes, residua vectigaliorum, Suet., Aug. 101. Phr.: to be in a.s. reliquo, i. (with refl. pron., or, more usu. as dep.): to owe large a.s., amplas summas reliquari, Dig.: to exact the payment of a.s., exigere reliqua, quae quis se reliquavit, lb.: he owes some a.s. of public money, apud eum publica pecunia residet, Dig.

arrest (v.): 1. **To stop, check**: q. v.

II. **To apprehend legally**: 1. **comprehendo**, di, sum, 3: to a. the leaders, duces c., Cic.: to a. any one and give him into custody, aliquem c. et in custodiam tradere, Cic. 2. **deprehendo**, 3: to a. the go-betweens, inter-nuntios d., Caes.: Sall. 3. **arripio**, rīpui, reptum, 3 (i. e. to arrest suddenly): he was a.d. by the officer in attendance, arreptus est a viatore, Liv. Phr.: they were of opinion that Lentulus should be a.d., censuerunt ut Lentulus in custodiam traderetur, Cic.: v. TO APPREHEND.

III. **To fix** (the attention, &c.): Phr.: hereupon a far more terrible sight a.s. our attention, hic aliud multo tremendum obiectum magis, Virg.: what is perceived by the ear does not so a. the attention, segnius irritant animos quae sunt demissa per aures, Hor.: to a. the attention of all (in admiration), oculos omnium in se convertere, Nep.: Suet.: also simply convertere: as, wherever he went, he a.d. the attention of all, quaque tunc convertit homines, Suet.

arrest (subs.): 1. **Legal apprehension**: **comprehensio**: the a. of the guilty, sonitum c., Cic.: v. APPREHENSION.

II. **A stopping** (legal t.): **arrest of judgment**, (f) **ampliatio**: strictly an adjournment of a trial. (In Med. L. **arrestum**: v. Du Cange, s. v.)

arrival: **adventus**, ūs: a sudden a.,

reptentinus a., Caes.: the a. of the consul at Rome, a. consulis Romani, Liv.: their a.s. in the cities of the allies do not differ much from a hostile taking by storm, ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differunt, Cic.: the a. of misfortunes, malorum a., Cic.: v. APPROACH.

arrive: 1. **To come to, reach**:

1. **advenio**, vni, ventum, 4: to a. at the forum, ad forum a., Pl.: to a. in a province, in provinciam a., Cic.: to a. at the Tyrian city, Tyrium urbem a., Virg.: a letter has a.d. advenerit litterae, Suet. Hence, to be on the point of arriving, advento, i. (prop. frequent.): it was reported to Caesar that his cavalry were on the point of a.ing, and were even now a.d. Caesari adventare jamque adesse ejus equites nuntiabatur, Caes.: 7. TO APPROACH. 2. **pervenio**, 4 (denoting that the end of a journey is reached): the Germans a.d. in our territories, Germani in nostros fines pervenerunt, Caes.: to a. at the gate, ad portam p., Cic.: to a. in a harbour, in portum p., Quint. 3. **devenio**, 4 (prop. of places lower than those from which the persons come): to a. in a place, in locum d., Liv.: they a.d. in the same cavern, speluncam eandem devenere, Virg. Fig.: to a. at maturity, ad maturitatem d., Plin.: v. TO ATTAIN TO. 4. **attingo**, tigi, tactum, 3 (rarely except of arriving by ship): with acc.: Caesar a.d. at Britain with the foremost ships, Caesar Britanniam attingit primis navibus, Caes.: Tac. 5. **advēhor**, vectus, 3 (only of going by ship or horse): Marius in a few days a.s. at Utica, M. paucis diebus Uticam advēhoritur, Sall.: more fully, navi adv., Sulp. ap. Cic.: **classibus adv.**, Tac. 6. **pervēhor**, 3 (similar in meaning to advēhor, only indicating, like pervenio, that the end of a journey is reached): to a. in a harbour, in portum pervēhi, Cic.: he a.d. at Chalcis, pervectus est Chalcidem, Liv. 7. **appello**, pulsus, 3 (of ships only): the ship a.s. at Syracuse, appellitur navis Syracusae, Cic. In later authors the active forms occur: the ship a.d. at Dertosa, navis Dertosam appulsi, Suet.: Tac. Phr.: news a.d. that the Etruscans had renewed the war, rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, Liv.: v. TO REACH.

II. **To arrive at, i. e. to attain**: **attingo**: v. TO REACH.

arrogance: 1. **arrogantia** (i. e. claiming too much for oneself): elated by foolish and barbarous a., they despised their countrymen, stulta ac barbara a. elati despiciebant suos, Caes.: Cic. 2. **spiritus**, ūs (i. e. a haughty, contemptuous temper: often in pl.): kingly a., regius a., Cic.: to assume great a. in military affairs, magnos spiritus in re militari sumere, Caes.: Liv. 3. **fastus**, superbia: v. HAUGHTINESS, PRIDE.

arrogant: 1. **arrogans**, antis (i. e. claiming too much for oneself): that threatening and a. man, iste minax atque a., Cic.: a. to one's inferiors, a. minoribus, Tac.: v. PRESUMPTUOUS. 2. **superbus**: a very a. law, lex superbisuma, Liv.: v. HAUGHTY, PROUD. 3. **insolens**: v. INSOLENT.

arrogantly: 1. **arroganter**: to act a., a. facere, Caes.: to ask a. for anything, aliquid a. petere, Cic.: somewhat a., subarroganter: Cic. 2. **insolenter**: v. INSOLENTLY.

arrogate: **arrogō**, i (with dat. of pron. reflect.): I do not assume nor a. so much to myself, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, Cic.: to a. wisdom, sapientiam sibi a., Cic.: v. TO APPROPRIATE (II.), ASSUME, CLAIM.

arrow: 1. **sagitta**: to discharge a.s., sagittas conicere, Caes.: swift a.s., celeres sagittae, Hor. 2. **spicillum** (prop. the point of any missile: in this sense chiefly poet., and esp. of Cupid's arrows): Virg.: Hor.: Prop.: Ov. 3. **tellum** (prop. any missile: and in this sense chiefly poet.): Hor.: Ov. Phr.: a red fit for an a., calamus sagittarius, Plin.: an a.-bearing quiver, sagittifera

pharetra, Ov.: an a.-maker, sagittarius Tarrunt.

arrow-head: 1. **The point of a arrow**, cusps sagittae (cf. Ov. M. 1. 470).

II. **A plant so called**: 1. **pistana** Plin. 2. **sagitta**: Plin. 3. **sagittaria sagittifolia**: Linn.

arrow-headed: **arrow-headed characters or letters**, cuneatae litterae.

arrow-root: * **farina ex maranta arundinacea confecta**.

arrows: 1. **Of arrows**: Phr.: a thick a. shower, sagittarum densissimus imber (cf. Virg. Aen. 12. 284, and G. 1. 313). II. **Like an arrow**: as Hyron, "the a. Rhone:" sagittatus: cf. Pl. Tr. 2. 1. 16.

arsenal: 1. **armamentarium**: Cic.: Liv.: a naval a., a. navium, Plin. 2. **officina armorum** (a manufactory of arms): Caes. 3. **navalis**, ium (a naval a.): Cic.

arseniate: **arsenias**, ātis: M. L.

arsenic: a metal, the common name for arsenious acid. 1. **arsenicum**: M. L. N. B. This word occurs in Pliny, but with him it designates native sulphuret of arsenic. 2. **oxydum arsenic album**: M. L. 3. **acidum arseniosum**: M. L.

arsenical: **arsenicālis**, e: M. L.

arsenite: **arsenitis**, a. of potash, a. potassae: M. L.

arsis: 1. **sublato**: Quint. 9. 4. 48. 2. **arsis**, is, f.: Marc. Cap.

arson: incendium dolo malo s. malitiose factum: v. Dict. Ant. a. v. incendium.

art: 1. **Human skill** (as opposed to nature): 1. **manūs**, ūs, f. (only in abl): a town fortified both by natural situation and by a., oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes.: for what, either in nature or in the productions of a., can be found so well arranged? quid enim aut in natura aut in operibus manu factis tam compositum inveniri potest? Cic.: harbours made by a., portus manu facti, Cic.: without the a. and labour of men, sine hominum manu atque opera, Cic. 2. **opus**, ūs, n. (only in abl): they found a place admirably fortified both by nature and by a., locum nacti sunt egregie et natura et opere munitum, Caes.: a camp very strongly fortified both by natural situation and by a., et opere et natura loci munissima castra, Caes.: v. SKILL. II. Any particular application of human skill: 1. **ars**, aris, f.: shaping fire, the master of the other a.s., ignis artificiosus magister artium reliquarum, Cic.: liberal and refined a.s., ingenuae et humanae artes, Cic.: the fine a.s. (but in a wider sense than our phrase, including rhetoric, poetry, etc.): artes elegantes et ingenuae, Cic. Fin. 3. 2. 4 (for our "fine arts" we may perhaps use, artes elegantiores): the rhetorical a.s., artes oratoriae, Cic.: to cultivate the fine a.s., artes liberales colere, Suet.: Ov.: to practise an a., artem exercere, Hor.: to be engaged in the practice of the liberal a.s., in ingenus artibus versari, Cic.: you have devoted your attention to these a.s., his artibus studium tuum dedisti, Cic.: to study an a., arti studere, Cic.: is not medicine to be considered an a.? an medicinae ars non putanda est? Cic.: healing a.s., medicae artes, Ov.: city a.s., i. e. jurisprudence and oratory, artes urbanae, Liv.: the a. of debating, i. e. logic, ars disserendi, Cic.: the a. of music, ars musica, Plin.: he published a book on the a. of gambling, de aleae arte librum emisit, Suet.: all artisans are employed in some mean (mechanical) a., officines omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic.: the a. of navigation, ars gubernandi et gubernatoria, Cic.: the works of a. which Parrhasius produced, artes quas Parrhasius protulit, Hor. 2. **artificium** (i. e. the practice of some craft, ars, hence a term of more respect than artificium, from opera: the latter including the meanest manual occupations: cf. Cic. Off. 1. 42, 150): respecting a.s. and occupations, which are to be considered

liberal, which mean, we have learnt somewhat as follows, de a. et quaestibus qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accepimus, Cic.: I believe that the a.s. had flourished in that island, credo magna a. fuisse in ea insula, Cic.: also in bad sense, the a. of deception, a. simulationis, Cic. 3. opus, éris, n.: helmets galeae in the Corinthian style of a., galeae caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic.: things made in the ancient style of a., antiquo opere facta, Cic.: they have plenty of Corinthian works of a., Corinthiis operibus abundant, Cic. III. The principles of art, art in the abstract: ars: Zeno holds that it is the special function of a. to create and produce, Zeno censet artis maxime proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic.: to reduce every thing to a. and rules, omnia ad artem et ad praecepta revocare, Cic.: a. is a surer guide than nature, ars est dux certior quam natura, Cic.: the thing seems to me to be very good in practice, but only tolerable in a., res mihi videtur esse facilius praeciara, arte medicioris, Cic.

IV. Skill (q. v.): solertia: Cic. **arterial:** artífiosus: a. blood sanguis a., M. L.

artery: 1. artéria: an a. when divided does not unite, a. incisa non coit, Cels. (But in Cic. arteria is the wind-pipe: q. v.) 2. vena (used of all the blood-vessels; if any one's a.s. pulsate in this way, he has a fever, et cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic.: if the a.s. pulsate irregularly, et si non aequis intervallis moventur, Cels.

artful (= crafty, cunning: q. v.): 1. argutus: an a. courtesan, a. meretrix, Hor. 2. astutus: an a. plan, a. ratio, Cic.: an a. nation, a. gens, Tac.: Hor. 3. callidus: a. men, homines c., Cic.: a. boldness, c. audacia, Cic. 4. vafre: v. CLEVER, CUNNING.

artfully: callide, vafre: v. CRAFTILY, CUNNINGLY, INGENIOUSLY.

artfulness: 1. artíficium: to gain something by a kind of a., a. quodam aliquid consequi, Cic.: v. INGENUITY. 2. calliditas: Ter.: Cic.: Liv.: v. CRAFT, CUNNING.

arthritis: 1. arthritis, Yds. f. a. 2. artíficium morbus: Cato Plin. 3. artíficium morbus: Plin.: v. GOUT.

artichoke: the common a., cinára: Col.: *cinara scolymus, Linn.: the Spanish a., carduus: Plin.: Col.: *cinara cardunculus, Linn.: Jerusalem a., *helianthus tuberosus, Linn.

article: 1. A distinct part: Phr.: to explain anything a. by a., aliquid articulatum explicare, Varr.: those things are spoken of a. by a., and point by point, ea articulata distincteque dicuntur, Cic.: an a. in a. lexicon, or other work alphabetically arranged, vocabularium (i. e. word). II. A clause in a law, treaty, &c.: 1. caput, itis, n.: from the first a. of the law to the last, a. primo c. legis usque ad extremum, Cic.: v. HEAD. 2. conditio: a.s. of peace, pace conditiones, Caes. Phr.: the a.s. of war, leges militares, Cic.: v. HEAD, ITEM, TERMA. III. A proposition in theology: 1. decretum fidei: Labbe, Concil. 2. canon, ónik, m.: Id. 3. articulus, Acta Syn. Dord.: M. L. 4. symbolum (a collection of the a.s. of faith): v. CONFESSION. IV. A commodity or substance (q. v.): 1. Res, rel, f. (in the most general sense): the most recherché a.s. for banqueting, res exquisitissimae ad epulandum, Cic. 2. merx, mercia, f. (as a thing for sale) a.s. for women, merces femineae, Ov.: the wigs are an a. of merchandise, sarmenta in merce sunt, Plin. 3. The word may very often be expr. by the neut. forms of pronouns and adjectives: they import those a.s. which have tendency to render the mind effeminate, ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, Caes. V. Gram. t. t.: articulus: Quint.

article (v.): Phr.: to a. an apprentice to a mechanic, puerum artíficis

a. opífici addicere ut artem ejus discat: v. TO APPRENTICE.

articled-clerk: discipulus: v. APPRENTICE.

articular (relating to the joints): 1. articularis, e: Plin. 2. articularis: Cato: Plin.

articulate (adj.): 1. Distinct (gram. t. t.): 1. distinctus: the tongue renders the sounds of the voice a. and defined, lingua sonos vocis distinctos et pressos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149. 2. dilucidus: a. pronunciation, d. pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 33. 3. explanatus (rare): in the tongue (lies the power of) a. utterance of words, in lingua explanata vocum expressionem, Cic. 4. explanabilis (?): they (i. e. beasts) have a kind of speech, but that not a. vox est quidem, sed non ex., et perturbata, et verborum inefficax, Sen. 1, 3, 5. (Perhaps the two latter expressions more precisely represent the English word). II. In logical sense; clearly defined (Sir W. Hamilton), enucleatus: or more definitely, articulatum distinctum atque enucleatus: cf. ARTICULUS (1); and v. DISTINCT, CLEAR.

articulate (v.): 1. articulo, i. the nimble tongue a.s. wondrous words, mobilis articulatus verborum daedala lingua, Lucr.: to a. sounds, and to frame the voice to words, sonos a. et vocem in verba conformare, Arnob.: Apul. 2. exprimo, presso, pressum, 3: I do not like every letter to be a.d. in an affected way, nolo exprimi literas putidius, Cic.: v. PRONOUNCE. 3. explano, i: cf. ARTICULATE, adj. (3): Plin.

articulately: 1. articulátim: to distinguish words a., verbo a. discernere, Lucr. 2. articulátò: to speak plainly and a., plane et a. eloqui, Gell. (Not distinct alone, which refers us, to the matter rather than to the manner: v. DISTINCTLY.) Phr.: to utter every letter and syllable a., *unamquamque litteram et syllabam accuratus exprimere: cf. TO ARTICULATE.

articulativeness: dilucidus pronuntiatio: Quint.

articulation: 1. A joint or mode of joining (anat. t. t.): artus, commissura: v. JOINT. II. Distinct utterance: explanatio: the a.s. of words is necessary, necessaria est verborum ex., Quint.: the faultless a. of words, emendata vocum ex., Quint.: v. PRONUNCIATION.

artifice: 1. ars, artís, f.: they were entrapped by the same a., by which they had entrapped the Fabii, capti eodem arte sunt qua ceperant Fabios, Liv.: the a.s. of war, artes belli, Liv.: Virg. 2. artíficium: by their a.s. the republic has been brought into its present state, earum artíficis effectum est ut respublica in hunc statum perveniret, Caes. ap. Cic.: some a. must be devised, a. quoddam excogitandum est, Cic. 3. calumnia (unlike the preceding words always in bad sense): Metellus occupied the time for speaking by a., Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, Cic.

4. dolus: v. DECEIT, CRAFT. 5. insidiae, arum (Fig.): too much a. seems to be employed for captivating the ears, nimis insidiarum ad captandas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic.: v. TRICK, STRATAGEM.

artificer: 1. A craftsman, artifician: 1. artífex, fideis: the a.s. of engines of war, artífices tormentorum, Liv.: v. ARTIST. 2. Spílex, fideis (concerning the difference between this and the preceding word: v. ART, II. 2): v. WORKMAN. II. In rhetorical sense: creator, Spílex: v. FRAMER, CONTRIVER, MAKER.

artificial: 1. Produced by human labour or skill: 1. artíficiosus: those kinds of divination are not called natural, but a., ea genera divinandi non naturalia sed a. dicuntur, Cic.: there are two kinds of memory, the one natural, the other a., sunt duae memoriae, una naturalis, altera a., Auct. Her. 2. artífex, fideis (rare): four a. ozen, quatuor artífices boves, Prop. 3. manu factus: a. hartours, portus manu facti, Cic.: v. ART (1). 4. factitius: a. gems, f.

gemmae, Plin.: v. FACTITIOUS, FALSE.

II. Displaying art or skill: v. INGENIOUS, SKILLFUL, ARTISTIC.

artificially: 1. manu: a town fortified both naturally and a., oppidum et natura loci et manu munitum, Caes. (v. ART, 1): diseases which we have a. produced, morbi quos manu fecimus, Sen. 2. artís (abl. of ars): arguments which are made a., argumenta quae arte fiunt, Quint.: colours produced a., colores arte facti, Virg.

artillery: 1. Cannon and all that pertains to them: tormenta, orum (of course not strictly referring to fire-arms; but the etymology of the word [from torquere], as well as its wide application in classical authors, makes it very well adapted to represent the English word; which indeed itself is equally applicable to the ancient engines of war: cf. 1 Sam. xx. 40: the foll. examples are added to illustrate the use of the ancient word): Antony battered Mutina with a., Antonius Mutinam verberavit tormentis, Caes.: Caesar placed his a. in the forts, Caesar in castellis tormenta collocavit, Caes.: he arranges the a. on the walls, tormenta in muris disponit, Caes.: he drew up his army in a place from which the fire of his a. might be directed against the enemies' columns, aciem eo loco constituit, unde tela tormentis missa in hostium cuneos confici possent, Caes.: a. of various calibres, variae magnitudinis tormenta, Liv.: the ships were too near (to the walls) to be under the fire of the a., naves interiores litibus tormentorum erant, Liv.: heavy a., tormenta majora (or, majores formae: see Livy 26, 47): a park or train of a., tormentorum multitudo, Caes. II. The troops who manage cannon, &c.: *milites a quibus tormenta administrantur: horse-artillery, *turnae equitum qui tormenta administrant (* tormenta quae ab equitibus administrantur, Kr.): an artillery-man, ballistarius: Veg. Mil. 2, 2. (The word tormentarius is without ancient authority, but may be used for the sake of convenience: Kr.).

artisan: 1. faber, bri (usu. a worker in some hard material): he selects a.s. from the legions, ex legionibus fabros delegit, Caes.: Cic.: Hor. Phr.: the workshop or business of an a., fabrica: Cic. 2. Spílex, fideis: the hands of a.s. opíficum manus, Cic.: a.s. and slaves, opífices atque servitia, Sall.: Liv. 3. artífex, fideis (v. ART, II. 2: only of skilled occupations): Nep. Att. 13.

artist: 1. One who practices any of the fine arts: artífex, fideis (more comprehensive than the Eng. word; yet chiefly used of painters, sculptors and actors: v. ART, II. 2): stage a.s., i. e. actors, scenici artífices, Cic.: Suet.: Apelles and Lysippus, a.s. Apelles et Lysippus, artífices, Cic.: the same a. made that Cupid scit is at Theopha, idem a. Cupidinem fecit illum qui est Theopha, Cic. II. I q. painter: q. v.: pictor.

artistic: 1. artífex, fideis: a. gestulation, a. motus Quint.: a man of a. genius, vir artíficis ingenii, Plin. (This passive use of artífex appears not to be found in Cic.: for artífex stilus [Brut. 35, 96] signifies not "an artistic style," but "a stilus or pen that is itself a master of art" stilus in the sense of "style" is of later usage than Cic.). 2. artíficiosus: most elegant and a. rhetoricians, rhetores elegantissimi et artíficissimi, Cic.: v. INGENIOUS.

artificially: 1. artíficiòse: what the hand effects in the productions of our arts, that nature effects much more a., quod in operibus nostrorum artium manus efficit, id multo artíficiosius natura efficit, Cic. 2. affabre: a statue a. made, signum a. factum, Cic.

artless: 1. Destitute of art: 1. Incomptus: a. oratory, oratio l., Cic.: the countrymen amuse themselves with a. verses, coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, Virg.: Hor. 2. inconditus: a. songs, i. carmina, Liv.: to give forth

a. strains, i. lactare, Virg. 3. incompositus: to sport with a verse, versus l. ludere, Virg. || Simple, frank, guileless: q. v.: simplex, ingenius.

artlessly: 1. Without art: incompt: to praise a., incompt laudare, Stat. || Simply, frankly, guilelessly: q. v.: ingenue, sine dolo.

artlessness: simplicitas: v. simplicitas, FRANKNESS.

as: 1. As a particle of comparison, denoting equality or similarity: 1. atque, or ac (after the advs. juxta, aequ, similiter; the advs. idem, talis, similia, aequus; and other words denoting identity, equality or resemblance): my disposition towards you is the same as it was, est animus ut erga idem ac fuit, Ter.: the Gauls have the same way of attacking towns as the Belgae, Gallorum eodem atque Belgarum oppugnatio est, Caes.: you will avenge your uncle's death by the same right as he punished that of his brother, similis jure ut ulcisceris patris mortem atque ille persecutus fratris sulci, Cic.: he pays as much respect to me as to his own patron, me colit et observat aequae atque patronum summi, Cic.: they made an attack upon the enemy as soon as they gained a footing on the beach, simul atque in arido constituerunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. 2, et (only so used to imply that what is true of one thing is true of another also): we love our friends as well as ourselves, aequae amicos et nosmet ipsos diligimus, Cic.: the question is, whether obstinacy is the same as determination, quaeritur idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, Cic. 3, quam (esp. as correlative to tam, answering to the English as . . . as: it denotes a comparison of degrees between two things: v. Habicht, § 99): I was formerly as free as your son, tam ego fui ante liber quam gnatus tuus, Pl.: a tyrant can be as merciful as a king can be severe, tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic.: he lived as long as he could, vixit tam diu quam potuit, Cic.: as much as each one can, quam quisque potest, Ov.: esp. with superl.: to give thanks as great as possible, quam maximas gratias agere, Cic.: nothing frightened them so much as the vigour and complexion of the general, nihil aequae eos teruit quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (In this instance quam is probably used in preference to atque, ac [v. supr. 1], because of the following ac): they do not act as they proposed, contra factum quam profecti sumus, Cic. 4, qui (only after idem; = atque, v. supr. 1): the slaves had the same manners as their masters, servi moribus illis erant quibus domini, Cic.: all the Gauls must do the same thing as the Helvetii have done, omnibus Gallis idem faciendum est quod Helvetii fecerunt, Caes. 5, pro (prep. with abl.): I loved him as my own (child), hunc amavi pro meo, Ter.: to state as a fact, pro certo ponere, Caes. 6, quemadmodum (or as separate words, quem ad modum—in the same manner as): he was elated by the promises of my colleague, ac he himself said, inflatus est collegae mei, quemadmodum dicebat ipse, promissis, Cic.: if you were to discuss friendship as you are in the habit of doing with other subjects, si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic. 7, ut (= quemadmodum, v. supr.): go on as you have begun, perge ut instituisti, Cic.: the army was drawn up as the nature of the position required, instructus est exercitus ut loci natura postulabat, Caes.: I have spoken of these things as briefly as possible, haec ut brevissime dici poterunt, ita a me dicta sunt, Cic.: rarely and late = atque: in pleading nothing pleases him so much as brevity, et nihil aequae in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. 8, sicut (= quemadmodum, v. supr.): only more emphatic than the last: (1) in comparisons: as I have said I will do, sicut dixi faciam, Pl.: as

had formerly been done, sicut erat antea factum, Cic.: I now take no pleasure as I used formerly in writing trifling verses, nihil me sicut antea, juvat scribere versiculos, Hor. (2) to confirm a statement = as indeed: let your affair be important, as it is indeed, at ista res magna, sicut est, Cic.: which he saw would take place, as really happened, quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. (3) to introduce a simile: nature has placed the reasoning faculty in the head, as in a citadel, natura rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, Cic. (4) to introduce illustrations: in all which cases, as in that of M. Curius himself, there was very great difference of opinion on points of law, quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M. Curii, fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic. 9, velut, vultu (used to introduce a parallel case) (1) in comparisons: as the fall of Seguntum had given confidence for the war to Hannibal, so had the destruction of the people of Abydos to Philip, velut Seguntini excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydenorum clades ad bellum animos fecerat, Liv. (2) to introduce a simile: Stipylus was giving the rein, as when the captain of a ship spreads out the sails, frena dabat Stipylus veluti quum carbasa rector deducto, Ov.: Hor.: Quint. (3) to introduce illustrations: there is something wonderful in those aquatic animals which are born on land, as for example, crocodiles, est admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus his quae gignuntur in terra, velut crocodili, Cic. (4) in hypotheses (usu. with si): they shuddered at the cruelty of Ariovistus though absent, as if he were before them, absentes Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrebant, Caes.: this, as if obtained by valour, he hoped would bring him great credit, hoc veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor. 10, ita (in asseverations and oaths, there being probably an ellipsis of ut, which, however, is sometimes expressed): as true as I live, I thought so, ita vivam, putavi, Cic.: as true as I live, I am incurring great expenses, ita vivam ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. 11, qualls, e (usu. as correl. to talis): show yourself to us such as you formerly displayed yourself to the Roman people, qualem te jam antea populo R. praeibisti, talem et nobis imperi, Cic. 12, quantus (usu. as correl. to tantus): a contest as great as has never yet been, tanta dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. 13, quum (usu. as correl. to tum): fortune, as it has very great influence in other affairs, so has especially in war, fortuna quum, in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: v. Jusr. || While, during, just as: q. v.: dum.

|| Since, inasmuch as, seeing that: q. v.: quoniam.

Phr.: (A) As if: (1) ceu (in similes): flying through the open seas, as if free from the reins, per aperta volans, ceu liber habendis, aequora, Virg.: Suet. (2) tanquam (= just as if: sometimes with si): there was darkness there, as if (it had been) night, tenebras ibi erant t. nox, Pl.: I was at his house, just as if in my own, apud eum sic fui, t. domi meae, Cic.: he knows every thing, as if he were admitted to the king's secrets, t. regis arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv.: whatever pen comes into my hands, I use it as if it were good, quicunque calamus in manus meas venerit, eo sic utor t. bono, Cic. (3) quasi (less emphatic than tanquam: equiv. to as though, as it were): I fastened as greedily upon Greek literature as if I were desirous of satisfying my long thirst, Graecas literas sic avidè attripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic.: philosophy, the parent, as it were, of all praiseworthy arts, philosophia laudatarum artium origo quasi parens, Cic. (B) As being: (1) utpote (usu. with relat. pron., but also with participles and adjectives): I

am worthless enough, as being one who have to-day begun to be in love, satis inaequam sum, utpote qui hodie incoepi amare, Pl.: when I was a very little boy, as being not more than nine years old, puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep.: a people that can be counted, as being small, populus numerabilis utpote parvus, Hor. (2) quippe (usu. with a relat. pron. or adv.): nor was it a disgrace to Cimón to wear his sister, as his fellow citizens followed the same custom, neque Cimóni fuit turpe sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe cum dives ejus eodem uteretur instituto, Nep.: v. INASMUCH AS, SINCE.

(C) As to or for: (1) ad (with acc.): as to all other things we grow wiser by age, ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter.: v. IN RELATION TO, CONCERNING. (2) de (with abl.): as to wool-work, I am not afraid of anybody, de lanificio, neminem metuo, Pl.: Cic. (3) quod (= as to what): as to what you write, that you will come to me, quod scribis te ad me venturam, Cic.: Caes.: as far as depends on me, quod ad me attinet, Cic. (D) As follows: ita: he negotiated with Caesar as follows, ita cum Caesare egit, Caes. (For as far as, as soon as, as great as, etc., v. FAR, SOON, etc.)—N.B. "As" is often not to be translated into Latin: (1) when it connects two substantives in apposition, or a subst. in apposition to the subject of the verb, or introduces a factitive accusative: e.g., they send as ambassadors to Caesar the most illustrious men of the state, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt nobilissimos civitatis, Caes.: I have sat as jurymen, I have conducted the investigation as praetor, judex sedi, praetor quaevisi, Cic.: Servilius alone as consul had authority to appoint a dictator, unum consul Servilio fuit dicendi dictatoris, Liv. (2) when it is used with such verba as "to regard," "to consider," "to esteem," where it is usu. an expletive even in English: e.g., you regard him as faithful to you, eum tu habes fidelem tibi, Pl.

assaefotia: laser, éris, m.: Plin.: Col.: the plant from which it is produced, laserpitium: Pl.: Plin.: *ferula assaefotia or narthex assaefotia.

asbestos: asbestos, i. m.: Plin.

ascend: 1. scando, dī, sum, 3 (but the compounds are more usual, esp. in prose: v. infr.): to a. on a mound, in aggerem a., Liv.: to a. the Capitol in a chariot, in curru Capitolium a., Liv.: Hor.: v. TO CLIMB. 2. ascendo, 3 (either with acc. alone or with prep.): to a. into a city, in urbem a., Cic.: to a. the highest ridge of a mountain, summum jugum montis a., Caes.: to a. the rostra, in rostra a. concienem a., Cic.: Liv. Fig.: to a. to the highest position in a state, in summum locum civitatis a., Cic.: to a. from less to greater things, a minoribus ad majora a., Cic.: the voice as by degrees, gradatim a. vox, Cic. 3. conscendo, 3 (less freq. in prose, except in sense of to mount, embark, q. v.): to a. mountains, montes a., Cat.: Virg. 4. escendo, 3: to a. from a deep well to the surface, ex alto puteo ad summum e., Pl.: to a. into the rostra, in rostra e., Cic.: rostra e., Tac. (v. also super 2). 5. succedo, cessi, cecsum, 3 (with acc.: whereas with dat., except in poetry, it means to come up to: q. v.): to a. the walls, muros a., Liv.: Tac.: the higher he a. d (of the Gaul climbing the Capitol), quo successerit magis in arduum, Liv.: poet. with dat.: to a. the lofty sky, alto coelo a., Virg. Fig.: to a. to the highest honour, ad summum a. honorem, Lucr.: Virg. 6. subeo, i. vi and ii, tum, 4 (same constr. as succedo): if the Romans should attempt to a. the hill, si Romani s. collem conarentur, Hirt.: Liv.: rain-water is capable of a. and floating in the air, imbrum aqua a. potest, ac pendere in aere, Plin. 7. egrédior, gressus, 3 (= to make one's way to a point): to a. too high, altius e., Ov.: to a. to the top of a moun-

tain, ad summum montis e., Sall. 8. *ascitor, nisus*, 3 (implying an effort in the ascent): to a. the Alps, Alpes e., Tac.

9. *ēvādo, vāst, vāsum*, 3 (esp. poet.): she had a. d. the lofty steps, gradus evaserat altos, Virg.: Liv.: v. to MOUNT, CLIMB, WALK. Phr.: to a. the throne: regnum *ascipere*: v. to SUCCEED TO.

ascendant (*subd.*): now chiefly used in the phrase to be in the ascendant, of one rising to greater and greater eminence (a figure borrowed from astrology). Phr.: such were the vicissitudes of fortune in these times, that now the one party, now the other was in the a., tanta varietas his temporibus fuit fortunae ut modo hi modo illi in summo essent fastigio, Nep.: the influence of the wisest was completely in the a., auctoritas sapientissimorum maxime florabat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34 (but neither of the above phrases exactly expresses the idea of the English: we may prosaically expr. such a sentence as "the star of Caesar was in the a.," by Caesar in dies major fieri; illuc cuncta vergere: cf. Tac. A. 1, 3): v. ASCENDENCY.

ascendency: i. e. superior influence: 1. potentia (esp. used of power or influence exerted without constitutional right): against the faction and a. of the few, contra factionem et p. paucorum, Sall.: he invidiously malign'd my a., meam p. invidiose criminabatur, Cic. 2. auctoritas: v. AUTHORITY, INFLUENCE. Phr.: the democracy gained the a., populus superior factus (est), Nep.: to have the a., superiorem esse, Cic. Nep.: to gain an a. over a person (i. e. to gain a strong influence over him), aliquem sibi devincire, Cic.: v. TO ATTACK.

ascension: v. ASCENT. Phr.: the Ascension, Christi in coelum ascensio, Aug.: Ascension-day, Dies Ascensionis Domini, Eocl.: festum ascensionis Dominicae: Du Cange.

ascend: 1. The act of ascending: 1. Expr. by verb: as, during the a. to the summit, dum in summum ascenditur: v. TO ASCEND. 2. ascendus, ūs: they began to hinder the foremost from the a., primos prohibere ascendu cooperunt, Caes. Fig.: an a. to a degree of higher honour, ad honorem amplioris gradum a., Cic. 3. The way or means of ascending: ascendus: a difficult and steep a., a. difficilis atque arduus, Cic. 4. Inclination or slope upwards: q. v. Phr.: the road has an a. of not less than a foot in 200, via librata habet fastigata non minus in centenos pedes semipede (cf. Vitr. 8, 6, 1).

ascertain: 1. To make certain: v. TO DEFINE, PROVE. 2. To obtain certain knowledge: 1. comperio, pēri, pertum, 4: they a. d. that a bridge was being made, pontem fieri compererunt, Caes.: he had a. d. this from sure informants, id certis auctoribus compererat, Cic. (A stronger expression is comperit habere; which denotes the possession of well-grounded knowledge: as, I have a. d. that words do not make men brave, comperit habeo verba virtutem non addere, Sall.) 2. rēpēro, 4: Pythagoras is a. d. to have come to Sybaris, Sybarim Pythagoras veaisse reperit, Cic.: Caes.: v. TO LEARN.

ascertainable: quod comperit potest: v. TO ASCERTAIN.

ascertainment: cognitio the a. of facts, rerum c., Cic.: Quint. (But usu. better expr. by ger. or other part of verb: v. TO ASCERTAIN.)

ascetic (*adj.*): ascēticus: M. L. (Gr. ἀσκητικός): v. also APOSTEMT.

ascetic (*nbs.*): ascēta, m.: M. L.: a female a., ascētria: Just. Nov.: places of retirement for a.s., ascēteria, orum, Cod. Justin.

ascetism: 1. nimis continentia in victa omni atque cultu, Cic. Off. 2, 24. 2. nimis temperantia in victu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. 3. immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

ascites (a kind of dropsy): ascites, ae, m.: Coel. Aur.

ascititious: v. ADDITIONAL.

asclepiad: metrum asclepiadēum. Diom.

ascribable: ascribendus, etc.: v. foll. art.

ascribe: 1. To refer to, as to a cause: 1. adjudico, 1. Pompey often a. d. to me the safety of this empire, Pompeius ascepit huius mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, Cic. 2. ascribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3. this loss is to be a. d. to Scipio, hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum est, Cic. 3. assigno, 1: do not a. this to my dishonesty, ne hoc improbitati meae assignes, Cic.: we a. all fortunate events to your prudence, omnia prospera tuo consilio assignamus, Liv. 4. attribuo, ūi, ūtum, 3: we a. good results to the gods, bonos exitus diis attribuimus, Cic. (Note. The four preceding words do not materially differ from each other; except that *adjudico* denotes a more formal expression of opinion than the rest.) 5. conféro, tūli, lātum, 3 (espec. in phr. culpam, laudem conf., and the like): to a. one's vices to old age, sua vitia in senectutem c., Cic.: Lucr. 6. rēféro, 3 (i. e. to refer to as a cause: q. v.): to a. everything to fiery force, omnia ad ignem vim referre, Cic. 7. congéro, gessi, gestum, 3 (i. e. to heap upon; to accumulate praise, honour, blame, etc. upon any one): all would a. to them the blame of the land being devastated, and of the imminent dangers, omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminutionum causas in se congesturos, Liv.: Cic. 8. tribo, traxi, tractum, 3 (usu. of what is unfairly or incorrectly ascribed): they a. to the consul the honour of taking Nola, captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, Liv.: whatever was rash was a. d. to bravery, omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, Sall. Phr.: to the Roman people must be a. d. the praise that that city was preserved, Populi R. laus est, urbem illam esse servatam, Cic.: my inspiration and my power to please I a. to thee, quod spiro et placeo, tuum est, Hor. 11. To refer to, as to a possessor or author: v. TO ATTRIBUTE.

ascription: expr. by part of verb: as, to join in the a. of praise to any one, uno ore alieui laudem tribuere, cumulare, congerere: v. TO ATTRIBUTE, ASCRIBE.

ash-tree: 1. fraxinus, 1, f.: Virg.: Hor.: Plin. 2. ornus, 1, f. (the flowering ash): Virg.: Hor.: Plin. 3. "pyrus acuparia (the mountain-ash): Linn.

ash, ashen: 1. fraxineus: Virg.: Ov. 2. fraxinus: Ov. 3. ornēus: Col.

ash-colored: cinēreus: Col.: Plin. **ashamed**: 1. pudibundus: she will mingle with the wanton satyrs somewhat a., intererit satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor.: a. and sorrowful, p. ac moerens, Plin. 2. pudore confusus: Ov.

—, be or feel: pudēt, ūt or pudētum est, 2 (with acc. of the person who experiences, and gen. or inf. mood of that which excites, the feeling): there are men who are neither a. nor vexed at their infamy, sunt homines quos infamiae suae neque pudeat, neque taeat, Cic.: we are a. of our scars, cicatricum pudet, Hor.: I should be ashamed to say I did not understand, puderet me dicere non intelligere, Cic.: also with supine in u: I am a. to say, pudet dictu, Tac. (Note. In Plautus is found the personal form pudeo: Cas. 5, 2, 3.)

To feel somewhat a., suppidet (constr. same as that of the simple verb): Cic. Phr.: I am a., mihi rubor suffunditur, Sen. (v. to blush) to fortify oneself against being a., se contra pudorem munire, Tac.

ashes: 1. cinis, ēris, m. rarely f. (in ordinary sense usu. sing.; in fig. sense, and esp. of the ashes of the dead, more frequently pl.): lye ashes, c. lili-virg., Col.: Pl.: ashes extinct and already cold, c. extinctus et jam frigidus, Suet.: to reduce to smoke and ashes, vertere in fumum et cinerem, Hor.

(but in ordinary language to reduce to ashes may best be expressed by concremare: v. TO CONSUME, BURN). Fig. of a dangerous work: you walk over fires concealed beneath the treacherous a., incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor.: the a. of one's native land, cineres patriae, Virg. Esp. of the a. of the dead: he besought him by the a. of his dead brother, obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, Cic.: swear by the a. of your patron, iura per patroni ful cineres, Quint.

2. favilla (hot a.: only sing.): cineres and cast-out a., cineres ejectaque 1., Ov.: Plin.: you will sprinkle with the tear that is due the glowing a. of the poet, caletent debita spargens lacrima favillam vatis, Hor.: Virg.: v. EMBERS. 3. lix, liciis, f. (rare): Plin. Phr.: to repent in sack-cloth and a., "in cilicio et cinere poenitentiam exercere, Valg. (but the expression is unclassical; the Roman mode of exhibiting grief being simply the wearing of unwashed, foul garments: whence the phr. sordidatum, tratatum esse: v. TO MOURN, MOURNING).

ashlar: caementa, orum: Cic.: Liv.: Vitr.

ashore: 1. On to the shore: Phr.: to go ashore (from a vessel), in terram egredi, Cic.; in terram evadere, Liv.: to drive a ship a., navem in terram ejicere, Caes.: the soldiers had been put a., milites ex navibus erant expositi, Caes.: the trirème came a. in the country of the Chauci, trirēmis Chaucorum terram appulit, Tac. 2. On the shore: Phr.: many snares had been laid for me both a. and afloat, multae mihi insidiae terra marique factae sunt, Cic.: v. SHORE, LAND.

Ash-Wednesday: Dies cineris et cilicii, quod caput jejuni dicitur, Synod. ap. Du Cange.

ashy: cinēreus: a. earth, c. terra, Plin.: an a. colour, c. color, Plin.

Asiatic: Asiaticus: Cic.: Plin.

aside: v. APART. Phr.: I kept saying something, I know not what, a. to my slave, in aurem dicere puelo quid pueri, Hor.: I said a., O Bolanus! happy in thy choleric rein, O to Bolane! cerebri flicum, alebam tactus, Hor.

asine: 1. Pertaining to the ass: asinus: Varr.: Plin. 2. Stupid, q. v.: stolidus: v. also ASS.

ask: 1. To request, beg: 1. rōgo, 1 (foll. by ut or me and subj.; also by a double acc. when the second is a neuter pronoun): your brother asks you not to go farther away, rogat te frater ne longius abeas, Ter.: for this I urgently ask you again and again, hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: also in the poets with a full double accusative (like posco): as, he a. s the gods for ease, otium divos rogat, Hor. 2. pēto, v. TO BEG. 3. posco: v. TO CLAIM, DEMAND.—NOTE. *Rogo* is the ordinary word for to ask: as one would put a request to an equal: *pēto* is to beg, *petition* for, esp. of a request made to a superior: *posco* implies a claim on the part of the person asking: *postulo* is even stronger than *posco*: while *flagito, efflagito* are demands only of importunate or clamorous demands. 11. To interrogate, inquire: 1. rōgo, 1: I a. who she is, quae sit rogo, Ter.: why do you a. me that? I said: ask the Stoics, quid me istud rogas? Inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic.: to a. about you, de te roga, Cic.: he first was a. d. his opinion, primus rogatus est sententiam, Sall. 2. To a. again and again, rōgito, 1 (freq.): they repeatedly a. how I am, rogitant me ut valeam, Pl.: Virg. 2. Interrogo, 1 (unlike rogo, never used in sense 1): answer what I a. you, hoc quod te interrogo responde, Pl.: do you a. me whether (I bid you go) into exile? Interrogas num in exilium? Cic.: when he was a. d. whether he thought more of his father or of his mother, is cum interrogaretur utrum pluri patrem matrem faceret, Nep. 3. percontor (percontor), 1: I q. Interrogo: a. him Aeneas

does, ut valeat percunctare, Hor.: Quint.: v. TO ENQUIRE. 4. *quæro, quæsvi, quæstum*, 3 (usu. with prep. *ex* or *ab*): *he a.d. his physicians how he was, quæsvit a medicis quemadmodum se haberet*, Nep.: *having a.d. whether Cæsar had come, quæstio* (neut. abl. absol.) an Cæsar venisset, Tac.: v. TO ENQUIRE; QUESTION (rube). 5. *sciscitor*, 1: *to a. any one's opinion, sententiam ex aliquo s. Cic.*: *to a. the consul's wish, consulis voluntatem s. Liv.* 6. *scitor*, 1: *to a. and inquire the causes, scitari et querere causas*, Virg.: *he a.s. why she comes, quid veniat scitator*, Ov.: v. TO INQUIRE.

askance: Phr.: *to look a. llimis oculis aspicere*, Pl.: *she smiled a. llimis subrisit ocellis*, Ov.: v. OBLIQUELY.

asker: percontator: Pl.: *Turn (or expr by part of verb: as, to turn away from a.s. rogantes averti)*: v. TO ASK.

aslant: oblique: v. OBLIQUELY.

asleep: *to be*: dormio, 4: *to be fast a. arote et graviter a. Cic.* Phr.: *Caninius has not been a. during his whole consulship, Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit*, Cic.: *he woken a. has true visions, is vera cernit in somnia*, Cic.: v. ASLEEP.

asleep: *to fall*: 1. *obdormisco*, 3: *what is better than to fall a. in the midst of the labour of life? quid melius quam in mediis vitae laboribus a.* Cic.: Suet. 2. *obdormio*, 4: *Endymion fell asleep in Latmos, Endymion in Latmo obdormivit*, Cic.: Suet. Phr.: *I fell a. more soundly than usual, me arctior quam solebat somnus complexus est*, Cic.

asleep: *to put*: 1. *sôpio*, 4: *to put a. men overcome with wine, a. vino operatos*, Liv.: Tib. 2. *consôpio*, 4: (stronger than preceding): *Endymion is thought to have been put a. by Luna, Endymion a. Luna consopitus putatur*, Cic. 3. *sôpio*, 1 (esp. of the effect of a sleeping draught): *opium puts the mind a. opium mentem s. Scrib.*: v. TO LULL.

asleep: *half*: *semisomnus* or *is*, e: Virg.: Liv.

asp: *aspis*, Idia, f.: Cic.: Plin.

asparagus: *asparâgus*: Plin.: Suet.: *wild a. corruâs*, Plin.: *acanthillis*, Idia, f.: Apul.

aspect: 1. *Look, appearance*: q. v.: *aspectus, ūs, visus, ūs, forma, facies*. Phr.: *the following is the a. of city affairs, urbanæ res sic se habent*, Cic.: *such is the a. of public affairs, hæc sunt in republica*, Cic.: *you see the entire a. of my affairs, qui sit rerum status noster vides*, Cic.: *nothing could be more desperate than the a. of public affairs, republica nihil desperatius*, Cic. 2. *Contemulance*: q. v.: *vultus, ūs*. 3. *Position: with respect to prospect or exposure*. Phr.: *the part of the city which had a sea a. urbis pars quæ ad mare spectabat*, Cic.: *let winter dining-rooms have a western a., hiberna triclinia occidentem spectent*, Vitruv.: *bedrooms ought to have an eastern a., cubicula ad orientem spectare debent*, Vitruv. 4. *The relative situation of the planets: aspectus*: v. Plin. 2, 68.

aspen: **populus tremula*: Linn. (the tree which Pliny describes as *populus foliis ludentibus*, is supposed to be the aspen).

asperity: *acerbitas*: v. ROUGHNESS, SEVERITY, MOROSITY.

asperse: *aspergo, spersi, spersum*, 3 (with some defining word): *to a. a man (with abuse or censure)*, aliquem lingua a., Auct. Her.: v. TO SLANDER, CALCUMNIATE.

asperger: *calumniator*: v. SLANDER.

asperation: *opprobrium*: v. REPROACH, SLANDER.

asphalt: *bitumen*, Inis, n.: Tac.: Plin.

asphaltic: *bituminatus*, Plin.: *bituminæus*, Ov.: v. BITUMINOUS.

asphodel: 1. *asphôdellus*: Plin.

2. *albicus*: Apul. (Plin. uses this word to designate the stalk of the asphodel).

asphyxia: *asphyxia*: M. L.

aspicio: v. ASP.

aspirant: 1. *appetens, entis* (prop. a participle): *Jugurtha was an a. for military renown, erat Jugurtha appetens gloriæ militaria*, Sall. 2. *affector*: an a. for love, amoris a., Eutr.

3. *appetitor*: an a. for praise, a. laudum, Amm.: v. CANDIDATE.

aspirate (v.): *aspiro*, 1 (with dat.): *to a. consonants, consonantibus s. Quint*. Phr.: *our ancestors used to a. vowels only, majores nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione utebantur*, Cic.

aspirate (subs.): 1. *The rough breathing or its mark*: 1. *aspirationis nota*: Quint. 2. *spiritus asper*: Prisc. 3. *An a.d. sound or its symbol*: vocis sonus s. littera cui aspiratio adjicitur (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19).

aspiration: 1. *Gram. t. t.*: *aspiratio*: Cic.: Quint.: v. ASPIRATE. 2. *Ardent desire, chiefly for what is noble and elevated*: *aspiratio*: philosophy is love for and a. after wisdom, philosophia sapientia amor est et a., Sen.: a. after supreme power, imperia a., Suet. Phr.: *young men ought to have lofty a.s., juvenes magna spectare debent*, Cic.: v. TO ASPIRE.

aspire: 1. *affecto*, 1: *to a. to royal power, regnum a.*, Liv.: Ov.: *the honour to which he a.d. honor quem affectabat*, Suet. 2. *peto, ūvi, ūtum*, 3: *to a. to glory, gloriam p.*, Sall.: *to a. to supremacy in eloquence, eloquentiæ principatum p.*, Cic. 3. *specto*, 1: *to a. high, alte spectare*, Cic.: *the eloquence to which I a., ea eloquentia quam specto*, Cic.: *I have a.s. a.d. to being connected with you as closely as possible, spectavi semper ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus*, Cic. 4. *spiro*, 1: *to a. to lofty things, altum s.*, Stat.: *to a. to greater things, majora s.*, Curt. Phr.: *Metellus warned Marius not to a. beyond his condition, Metellus Marium monebat ne super fortunam animum gereret*, Sall.: v. TO STRIVE AFTER.—NOTE.

The verb *aspiro* (ada.) appears sometimes to be used in the sense of *to aspire*, esp. after negative or virtually negative sentences: as, in Virg. 12, 352: "*nec equis aspirat Achillis*," or in Cic. Brut. 21: "*ex bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest*," but the meaning of the expression seems rather to be "*(not) to be able to get near enough to breathe upon*": v. TO APPROACH.

aspiring (adj.): *appetens, entis* (with gen.): *a. after glory and greedily of praise, a. gloriæ atque avidus laudis*, Cic.: Sall.

asquint: *to look a.s., strabonem esse*, Cic.: *perversis simis oculis esse*, Cic.: v. TO QUINT.

ass: 1. Lit.: *the animal*: *âstinus*: Cic.: *a young ass, an ass's colt*, or simply (poet.), *an ass, âsellus*: Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: *a she ass, âsina*: Varr.: Plin.: *a small or young she ass, âsella*, Ov.: *a wild ass, ônâger or ônâgrus*, Virg.: *Plin.*: *an ass-driver, âsinârius*, Cato: *asses' milk, lac âsinorum*, Plin. 2. *Fig.*: *a stupid person*: 1. *âstinus*: Ter.: Pl. 2. *vervex, ecis, m.* (prop. a sheep): Pl.: Juv.: v. FOOL, SIMPLETON, BLOCKHEAD.

assail: 1. *appeto, ūvi, ūtum*, 3: *the life of his son was often a.d. by open violence and by treachery, illi vi saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita est*, Cic. Fig.: *a.d. by every insult, ignominia omnibus appetitus*, Quint. 2. *oppugno*, 1: *to a. a camp, castra op.*, Cæsar. Fig.: *to a. any one with money, aliquem pecunia op.*, Cic.: v. TO ATTACK, ASSAULT. 3. *invêho, vectus*, 3 (of assailing with abuse, &c.): v. TO INVÊH AGAINST.

assailable: *qui oppugnari potest*.

assailant, assailer: *oppugnator*: *the a. of his country, o. patriæ*, Cic.: *the a. of my safety, o. meæ salutis*, Cic. (or expr. by part of verb: as, *a place suitable for the a.s., locus oppugnantibus opportunus*: v. TO ASSAIL).

assassin: 1. *percussor*: an a. was

apprehended with a dagger in his possession, p. deprehensus est cum sica, Cic.: *a nocturnal a., nocturnus p.*, Petr. 2. *sicarius* (esp. of one who makes murder his trade): *an old a., vetus s.*, Cic.: Hor. 3. *lânistâ* (fig.: *prop. a master of gladiators*): Cic.: v. MURDERER.

assassinate: *insidiis* or *per insidias interficere*, fact, factum, 3: *Marcellus had been a.d. Marcellus insidiis interfectus erat*, Cic.: *what had he done that you wished to a. him? quid fecerat quod eum per insidias interficere voluistis?* Cic.: v. TO MURDER.

assassination: 1. *caedes*, is, f.: *to hire any one to commit an a., aliquem ad caedem faciendam conducere*, Cic.: *Clodius effected the a. of many private persons, Clodius multorum privatorum caries effecti*, Cic. 2. *glâdius* (ly meton.): *there is impunity for a.s., gladiorum est impunitas*, Cic. 3. *sica* (by meton.): *hence a.s., hence poisonings, hence forged wills proceed, hinc sicæ hinc venena, hinc falsæ testamenta nascuntur*, Cic. Phr.: *an inquiry into a charge of a., quæstio inter sicarios*, Cic.: *to defend or accuse any one on a charge of a., aliquem inter sicarios defendere, accusare*, Cic.: v. MURDER.

assault (subs.): 1. *A hostile and violent onset*: 1. *impetus, ūs* (i. e. a sudden rush or onset: q. v.): *to attack a town with a vigorous a., oppidum magno l. oppugnare*, Cæsar. 2. *oppugnatio* (more comprehensive than the preceding, and including the whole offensive operations of a siege): *a.s. of towns, oppidorum oppugnationes*, Cic.: *to sustain an a., oppugnationem sustinere*, Cæsar.

3. *vis, f.* (i. e. violent attack; as opp. to blockade): *the town could be taken neither by a. nor by blockade, oppidum nec vi nec munimento capi poterat*, Liv. 4. *impresio* (i. e. an attack of troops which presses hard upon the enemy): *to make an a., dare im.*, Liv.; *im. facere*, Liv.: Varr. 5. *assultus*, ūs (lit. a. springing upon: rare): *he presses the place by various a.s., locum variis a. urget*, Virg. Phr.: *the walls are taken by a. moenia scalis capiuntur*, Liv.: v. TO STORM.

6. *Violence exercised or threatened against a person* (legal t. t.): 1. *vis, vim, vi, f.*: *this is an a., indeed: to be both dragged and pushed at the same time, vis hæc quidem est et trahi et trudi simul*, Pl.: *I charge you to commit no a. upon h.r., edico tibi ne vim facias ullam in illam*, Ter.: *he had committed an a. upon me, mihi vim et manus intulerat*, Cic.: *he kept shouting out at the top of his voice that I was committing an a. upon him, voce maxima vim me sibi afferre clamabat*, Cic.: *a person charged with a. de vi reus*, Cic. Esp. a. "criminal" assault: *the tribune was killed by him upon whom he was committing a c. a., tribunus interfectus ab eo est cui vim afferrebat*, Cic.: *a c. a. on a woman, vis illata mulieri*, Ov.: v. RAPE. 2. *manus, f.* (in phr.: only in certain phr.): *to commit an a. upon any one, alicui manus afferre, inferre*, Cic.: *vis and manus are sometimes comb'd in this sense*: v. supr. (1).

assault (v.): 1. *To employ force against*: 1. *adôrto, ortus*, 4: *to a. a city, urbem vi adôrto*, Liv.: Cic. 2. *oppugno*, 1: *to a. a camp, castra o.*, Cæsar: *to a. a town, oppidum o.*, Cic.: v. TO ATTACK, ASSAIL. 2. *Legal t. t.*: v. ASSAULT (subs. II.).

assaulter: v. ASSAILANT.

assay (subs.): i. e. trial of metals: 1. *obrusa* (only of gold the assay, and experimentum ignis est, id obrusam vocant, Plin.: Suet. Fig.: *reason must be applied as the assay, adhibenda est tanquam obrusa ratio*, Cic. 2. *spectatio* (in a looser sense): *deductions used to be made from the whole sum on account of the assay and agio, ex omni pecunia deductiones fieri solebant pro spectatione et collybo*, Cic. 3. *expérimentum*: v. supr. (1. init.).

assay (v.): 1. *To try metals*:

specto, I (only in a loose sense): to give silver to be a.d. argentum dare spectandum, Pl.: gold is a.d. by fire, spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. II. To attempt (q. v.): cōnor, tento v. TO TRY.

assay-balance: statera ad obrusam: v. BALANCE.

assayer, assay-master: pecuniae spectator, Donat.: monetue aequator, Inscr. qui obrusae praestat.

assemblage: 1. congregatio: an a. of arguments, c. argumentorum, Quint. 2. cōgēries, 8l. f.: an a. of corpses, c. cadaverum, Val. Fl. v. COLLECTION, HEAP, ACCUMULATION.

assemble: A. Trans. 1. cōgo, cōgē, cōcōtum, 3: to a. an army into one place, exercitum in unum locum c., Caes.: I a.d. the senate, senatum cōgē, Cic. 2. contrāho, xl. cūm, 3: to a. an army into one place, exercitum in unum locum c., Caes.: to a. a large fleet, c. magnam classem, Nep. 3. cōmpello, pāll, pūsum, 3 (usu. of forcible action): he a.d. scattered men into one place, dispersos homines compulit unum in locum, Cic. 4. cōncēdo, cīvi, cūm, 2; or cōncō, 4 (by mental stimulus): to a. men by the wonder of a new thing, homines miraculo rei novae cōncere, Liv.: to a. an army from the whole island, exercitum ex tota insula c., Liv. 5. cōndūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (lit. to lead together): to a. an army into one place, exercitum in unum locum c., Caes.: to a. auxiliaries, auxilia c., Liv. 6. cōnvēco, i (lit. to call together): v. TO CONVEY: to a. scattered men to community of life, dissipatos homines in societatem vitae c., Cic.: v. TO COLLECT, BRING TOGETHER. B. Intrans. 1. cōgo, 4: the soldiers a., milites c., Caes. thousands of horns a., millia crabrorum c., Ov. 2. cōnvēto, vēni, ventum, 4: the soldiers had a.d. out of the province, milites ex provincia conveniunt, Caes.: they did not cease secretly to a. together, non desistebant clam inter se c., Cic.: v. TO MEET TOGETHER. 3. cōngregō, i (in pass. or with pron. refl.): v. TO GATHER TOGETHER.

assembly: 1. coetus, 8s: an a. of spirits, c. animorum, Cic.: an a. of married ladies, matronarum c., Cic.: Virg. 2. conventus, 8s (like the preceding, applicable to any a.): Persius is laughed at by the whole a., Persius ridetur ab omni c., Hor.: Cic.: Liv. 3. concilium (a formal a. and usu. a large one): an a. of the gods, c. deorum, Cic.: to proclaim, give notice of an a., c. Indicere, Liv.: to convene an a., c. convocare, Caes.: c. vocare, Virg.: to hold an a. of the people, c. plebis habere, Cic.: to adjourn an a. (to another place), c. transferre, Caes.: to dismiss an a., c. dimittere, Caes. 4. consilium (usu. a select assembly for deliberation): the supreme a. of the world, summum c. orbis terrae, Cic. 5. contio (an a. convoked by authority, and for the purpose of hearing an address): to summon an a. of the people, c. populi advocare, Sall.: to summon an a. of soldiers, c. militum advocare, Caes.: what I said in the (popular) a., quae in contionibus dixi, Cic. 6. cōmilia, orum (the historical name for three great a.s. of the Roman people, viz.: c. curiata, tributa, centuriata: v. Dict. Ant. a. v.): to propose a law at the centuriate a., legem ferre comitis centuriatis, Cic.: the curiate a. has only remained for the sake of the auspices, c. curiata tantum auspicioium causa remanserunt, Cic.: v. ELECTIONS. 7. consessus, 8s (any a. of seated persons): the crowded a. of the theatre, frequens c. theatri, Cic.: Virg. 8. conventiculum (a small or petty a.): Cic. 9. acroasis, is, f. (an a. of learned persons, conversational: rare): Cic. 10. cōrōna (an a. of people standing round): Cic.: Ov.: v. COUNCIL, CONCOURSE.

assembly-room: perh. conciliabulum (not strictly a room; but denoting

a minor place of a., whether in the open air or not; in Tert. the places of public amusement are called conciliabula spectaculorum: v. Forcell. a. v.): Liv.: Tac.: or "atrium ad coetus habendos.

assent (sub): 1. assensio: popular a., popularis a., Cic.: frequent expressions of a., crebrae assensiones, Cic. 2. assensus, 8s: to speak with the assent of all, assensu omnium dicere, Cic. Liv.: to withhold one's a., a. cohibere, Cic. Phr.: he will not be able to withhold a. on the other points, in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, Cic.: with my a., me assentiente (v. TO ASSENT): or, meo assensu: v. supr. (2): v. CONSENT.

assent (v): 1. assentio, si, sum, 4: his fellow-citizens always a.d. to his wishes, ejus semper voluntatibus cives assenserunt, Cic. 2. assensor, sus, 4 (the dep. is more usual: v. Gell. 2, 25 An.): to a. to any one's opinion, a. acculi, Cic. (v. TO AGREE WITH): they a.d. to the opinion, sententiae sunt assensu, Cic. 3. cōncēdo, cessi, cessum, 3: v. TO GRANT (II. 2), YIELD. 4. annūto (adv.), 8l, 8tūm, 3 (strictly to nod by way of assent): it may be that he spoke in anger: Silus a.s. fieri potest ut is iratus dixerit: Silus annuit, Cic.: also with dat.: to a. to a request, petenti a., Virg.: v. TO COMPLY WITH. 5. sub-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (prop. to put one's signature to: hence to endorse, support, consent to): I have a.d. to your desire, desiderio tuo subscripsi, Traj. ad Plin.: v. TO SECOND, TO AGREE, APPROVE.

assenter: 1. acceptor: I was an a. to their false words, illorum verbis falsus a. fui, Pl. 2. assensor: Cic. (But usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO ASSENT.)

assentingly: "assentientis s. annuentis modo. v. TO ASSENT.

assert: 1. To affirm positively: 1. affirmo, i: I a. nothing, I examine all things, nihil affirmo, quaero omnia, Cic. 2. confirmo, i: they a.d. that Caesar had hastened into the provinces, Caesarem in provincias contendisse confirmabant, Caes.: Cic. (NOTE. Confirmo is stronger than affirmo, and often means to establish, prove: but both are somewhat more emphatic than the Eng. word.) 3. dico, dixi, dictum, 3: they a.d. I denied, illi dicebant, ego negabam, Cic.: I a. that you went the preceding night into the house of M. Laeca, dico te priori nocte venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. (The negative, to assert that something is not so, may be expressed by nego: v. TO DENY.) 4. 8lō, dēfēct. (less emphatic than dico): they a.d. that Targuinius had been instigated by Cicero, Targuinium a Cicerone immisum alebant, Sall.: v. TO AFFIRM, ASSEVERATE.—NOTE. In this sense assēro is found in late writers only; as Arnob.

assertion: 1. A positive statement: 1. affirmatio: I believed the a. of Laterensis, credidi affirmationi Laterensis, Cic.: Caes. 2. confirmatio: the a. of the deserter, c. perfugae, Caes. 3. assēveratio (vehement a.): v. ASSEVERATION. II. Maintenance, claim, vindication: q. v.: postulatō (assertio often in Arnob.)

assertor: 1. One who asserts: qui affirmat, confirmat, etc. II. A maintainer: assertor: Suet.: Arnob.

assess: 1. To determine the value of property, in order to fix the amount of taxes to be imposed upon it: hence, in gen., to tax: cēnsō, sūl, sum, 2: I will take care that you are not a.d. in your absence, ne absens censere curabo, Cic.: Sicily is a.d. every fifth year, quinto quoque anno Sicilia censetur, Cic.: v. TO TAX, ESTIMATE. II. To value: q. v.: aestimo. III. To ascertain the amount of: Phr.: it is the duty of a jury to a. damages, iudicem est item aestimare (cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 1).

assessment: 1. A valuation, esp.

for purposes of taxation, also the amount assessed: 1. census, 8s: Metellus had intimated that he would not adhere to the a.s. which had been made, census qui sunt habiti non servatum se Metellus ostendit, Cic. Verr. 2, 26, 63: the Sicilians pay taxes according to an a., every year, Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, Cic. lb. 53, 131: they had lowered the a.s. of all the most wealthy persons, and raised those of the poorest, locupletissimi cuiusque census extenuant, tenuissimi auxerant, Cic.: Suet. 2. aestimatio: an a. of real and personal property, aea, possessionum et rerum, Caes.: the a. of property, aestimatio census, Cic. II. A tax imposed: v. TAX, TRIBUTE. III. Legal t. t.: determination of an amount: aestimatio: the a. of a fine, aea poenae, Cic.: the a. of damages, aea litium, Cic.

assessor: 1. One who assesses: censor (esp. of the Roman magistrates so called). II. An assistant, esp. to a judge: 1. consessor: Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62. 2. assessor: they gave an a. to their kings, regibus suis assessorem dederunt, Cic.: Suet. Phr.: when I was assessor to the praetor: nobis in tribunali praetoris sedentibus, Cic.

assessorship: assessura: Ulp.

assets: bona, orum: v. GOODS, PROPERTY.

asservate: 1. assēro, i: he a.d. most positively that he would go into exile, firmissime asservabat in exilium se tutum, Cic. 2. affirmo, confirmo: v. TO AFFIRM, ASSEKT.

asservation: 1. assēveratio: to assert with all possible a., omni a. affirmare, Cic. 2. obsecratio (implying also an appeal to the gods): Cic.

assiduity: 1. assiduitas: a. and diligence, a. et diligentia, Cic.: of attention to persons: the daily a. of friends, quotidiana amorum a., Cic.: the a. of a physician, medici a., Cic.: v. ATTENTION. 2. seditulus: v. DILIGENCE.

assiduous: 1. assiduus: I heard that the man had been a., audivi hominem fuisse a., Cic.: a. toil, a. labor, Caes. 2. seditulus: an a. farmer, s. agricola, Plin.: an a. nurse, s. nutrix, Ov.: v. DILIGENT, INDUSTRIOUS, ATTENTIVE.

assiduously: seditulo: v. DILIGENTLY.

assign: 1. To allot, appoint: 1. tribuo, 8l, 8tūm, 3 (with ref. to what is a right or property): to a. to each man what belongs to him, suum cuique t., Cic. 2. attribuo, 3: I see to whom Apulia has been a.d. (as a province), video cui Apulia sibi attributa, Cic.: v. TO ATTRIBUTE, ALLOT. 3. assigno, i (i.e. to mark out: q. v.): the duty of man has been a.d. by God, munus humanum assignatum a Deo est, Cic.: nature has a.d. the sky to birds, natura avibus coelum assignavit, Plin. 4. describo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (i.e. to assign in writing or formally): he a.d. two assessors to each state, describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic.: Caes.: v. TO ALLOT. II. To make over formally, transfer: 1. delego, i (v. TO DELEGATE): if anything is left after my debts are paid, I will a. it to Quintus, Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. 2. perscribo, 3 (with ref. to the mode of assignment; by writing): I have a.d. the money to those to whom I was indebted, argentum perscripsi illis quibus debui, Ter.: Cic.: v. TO TRANSFER. III. To allege: 1. suggero, gessi, gestum, 3: for this incredible opinion he a. a trifling reason, hinc incredibile sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic.: v. TO ALLEGUE. 2. affero, tūli, lātum, 3: to a. a probable reason, causam probabilem a., Cic.: v. TO BRING FORWARD. IV. Legal t. t.: to show or set forth distinctly: confirmare; testimonium confirmare atque probare; testibus prolatis confirmare: v. TO PROVE.

assignable: 1. That may be transferred: Phr.: you have no a.

interest in the estate, "tua pars fundi delegari (perscribi) non potest: your interest is not a, delegationem res ista non recipit, cf. Sen. Ep. 27. || That may be specified or stated: Phr.: have you any a reason for not seeing me now? causam ullam afferre potes quod me hoc tempore non videas? (cf. Cic. Att. 11, 15).

assignment: I. *An engagement: constitutum (i.e. an appointment of any kind: q. v.): to have an a. with any one, c. cum aliquo habere, Cic. Phr.: where Numa used to have a.s. with his mistress, ubi Numa constituebatur amicae, Juv.: they make an a. to meet at the tomb of Numa, statuunt ut conveniant ad busta Nini, Ov. || i. q. assignment: q. v.*

assignee: v. TO ASSIGN: an official in bankruptcy, *is cui res allicujus qui bonis cessit, ex lege committitur.

assigner: delegator: Cassiod.: qui delegat s. perscribit: v. TO ASSIGN (II.).

assignment: I. *An allotting: assignatio: an a. of lands, agrorum a., Cic. v. ALLOTMENT. || A transfer of interest or property; esp. of debt:*

1. *attributio: to settle about an a., de a. conficere, Cic. 2. delegatio (apparently resembling "a bill" with us): an a. from a purchaser (i.e. some kind of draft or assignment of a debt in lieu of ready money), d. a. mancipio, Cic. Att. 16, 3 (cf. Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 2). 3. percriptio (i. q. delegatio: v. TO ASSIGN): Cic. 4. transcriptio: Gal.*

assimilate: I. *To make like: assimilo, i: similem facere: v. LIKE.*

II. *To convert into blood: appropriatio, i: to a. food, cibum a., Coel. Aur.: v. TO DIGEST.*

assimilation: I. *A making like: assimilatio: v. LIKE. || The conversion of food into blood: appropriatio: a. of food, a. ciborum, Coel. Aur.: v. DIGESTION.*

assist: 1. *Juv., Javi, Jutum (part. Javitus), i: with acc. (this verb and its comp. adjvto are the most general terms for rendering all kinds of assistance): to a. any one by all honourable means you can, j. aliquem quibuscunque rebus honeste possis, Cic.: to a. any one by counsel, consolation, aliquem consilio, consolando j., Ter.: v. TO HELP.*

2. *adjvto (with acc.: v. SUPR.): to a. any one in any matter, aliquem a. in aliqua re, Ter.: to a. any one in marrying his daughters, a. aliquem in collocacione filiarum, Cic. 3. auxillor, i: with dat. (implies a want of help on the part of the person assisted = auxilium ferre).*

4. *Opitior, i: with dat. (equiv. to auxillor): to a. the guilty, soubtus o., Cic. 5. subvenio, veni, ventum, 4 (prop. to come to the help of: with dat.): Lucianus came to a. his son, Lucianus filio subvenit, Caes.: you came to a. a man already ruined, subvenisti homini jam perditto, Cic. (In some cases to assist may be expr. by adsum or aspro; esp. of the delictus, whose presence or breath implies their favour: e.g. fortune as our toll, aspirat fortuna labori, Virg.: a. me, O goddess! ades dea! Ov.)—NOTE.*

Open or auxilium ferre, opitulari, and auxiliari are to bring help to a person in difficulty or danger, and are opposed to deservere, destituere, etc. Jurare and adjvare are to help a person striving to do something, and are opposed to impedire. Also adjvare signifies the assistance given by an equal to an equal: opitulari the assistance given by the strong to the weak.

assistance: 1. *Opis, Opem, Ope, f. (the nom. sing. does not occur): you bring a. and safety to the needy, open indigentibus salutemque fertis, Cic.: without your a. sine tua ope, Cic. 2. auxilium: to be of a. to any one, allicui auxilio esse, Ter.: they came to the a. of the Nervii, auxilio Nervii venerunt, Caes.: the gods will bring us a., Di nobis auxilium ferent, Cic.: to beg for any one's a., a. ab aliquo petere, Cic. 3. adjutamentum (prop. means of assisting):*

to be of great a. to any one towards gaining the victory, esse allicui magnus a. ad victoriam, Cic.: Quint. Phr.: they were unable, without a., to persuade the Sequani, Sequanis sua sponte persuadere non poterat, Caes.: v. HELP, AID, SUPPORT.—NOTE. Opis and adjutamentum, assistance or aid in general: auxilium (from augeo), assistance, giving an addition of strength. Join: opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic.

assistant (subs.): 1. *adjutor: in this war I am compelled to be a sharer, a partner, and an a., hujus belli ego particeps et socius et a. esse cogor, Cic.: the partner and a. of my plans, socius atque a. consiliorum meorum, Cic.: Caes.: an a. teacher, rhetorum a., Quint.: fem.: adjutrix, ics (a female a.): Ter.: Cic.*

2. *administer, tri: the a.s. and attendants of Naevius, administri et satellites Naevii, Cic.: Sall. 3. advocatus (a legal a., or a-counsel): Cic.: v. ADVOCATE. 4. minister, tri; and fem. ministra: to be an a. in mischief, m. esse in maleficio, Cic.: Virg.: the arts, the attendants and a.s. of the orator, artes, comites et ministrae oratoris, Cic.*

5. *auxiliator: Quint.: Tac.: v. HELPER.—NOTE. The words minister and administer denote a position of inferiority; which adjutor and auxiliator do not: v. SERVANT, ABETTOR.*

assistant (adj.): v. ASSISTANT (subs.), AUXILIARY.

assistat: adjutor: v. ASSISTANT.

assise: I. *A court of justice held in the provinces: 1. conventus, 2. Caesar d.-parted into Italy to hold the a.s., Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes.: the a.s. having been concluded, conventibus peractis, Caes.: towns in which the judges are accustomed to hold the a.s., oppida in quibus praetores conventum agere solent, Cic. Phr.: a judge of a., *qui conventibus jus dicit. 2. forum (rare): Appius is holding an a., Appius forum agit, Cic.: v. ALSO TRIAL, JUSTICE, COURT OF.*

II. *The price of any commodity as fixed by public authority: *pretium a magistratibus constitutum.*

assise-town: 1. *Juridicus conventus: Plin. 2. juridictio: Plin.*

associate (v.): A. Trans: I. *To make a companion, etc.: 1. socio, i: to a. oneself with another, se allicui a., Virg.: Tib. 2. consocio, i: never have you been so firmly a.d. with the senate, nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic.: Ariarathes had a.d. himself with all their plans, Ariarathes in omnia se consociaverat consilia, Liv. 3. adisco, acvi, acsum, 3: they a. the Boii with themselves as allies, Botos socios sibi adiscunt, Caes.: Cic.: v. TO UNITE, JOIN.*

II. *To combine: q. v. B. Intrans: 1. utro, usus, 3: with these Fabricii he always a.d. on very intimate terms, his Fabricii semper esse usus familiarissime, Cic.: if he knew how to a. with kings, si sciret regibus uti, Hor.*

2. *convorsor, i: (with prep. or acc.): *an a.s. having a.d. with horses, asinus convorsatus equis, Col.: so a. with any one, c. cum a. l'io, Sen. 3. congrego, i (in pass.): i.e., absol. to i. together (in figs. of companies): *the arms of bees a. together because they are of s. nature to a., exanidia app. congregatar quum congregabilia natura sint, Cic.: men having a.d., homines congregati, Cic.*

associate (adj.): I. *Confederate, allied: q. v.: socius. II. Joined in practice: colliga (subs.): an a. judge, c. in officio, Cic.: an a. magistrate, c. in magistratu: v. ALSO ASSessor.*

associate (subs.): I. *A companion, partner: q. v.: socius. II. Joined in a for a bad purpose, a. ad malam rem querere, Plin.: to be an a. in business, a. esse in negotiis, Ter.: an a. and companion in all things, rerum omnium s. comesque, Cic. 2. consors: v. COMPANION, COMRADE, PARTNER. II. A fellow, member (of a society): q. v.: socius.*

association: I. *The act or state of associating, unio: 1. societas (of the state): we are born for a. and inter course with mankind, nati sumus ad s. communitatemque generis humani, Cic.*

2. *communitas (very sim. in force to societas, with which and similar words Cic. joins it: v. last ex.): the a. and union of men, c. et conjunctio humana, Cic. 3. consociatio (prop. of the act of associating together): the a. of men, c. hominum, Cic. 4. congregatio (v. TO ASSOCIATE, II. 3): we are born for union and a. with men, ad conjunctionem c.que hominum nati sumus, Cic. 5. conjunctio: v. UNIO. 6. consortio (an a. for a special purpose): every human a. will be dissolved, omnis c. humana dissolvetur, Cic.*

II. *A company, society: q. v.: societas. III. Connection: societas: the a. of seriousness with politeness, s. gravitatis cum humanitate, Cic. Phr.: the a. of ideas, * (ea) imaginis s. cogitationum in mente inter se conjunctio qua altera alteri subjicitur: v. CONNECTION.*

assonance: v. HARMONY, RHYME.

assonant: Phr.: a. syllabae, *syllabae quae similiter desinunt: v. TO RHYME.

assort: A. Trans: digero: v. TO ARRANGE, CLASSIFY.

B. Intrans: congruo: v. TO AGREE, SUIT.

assortment: I. *Arrangement, classification; q. v.: digestio: dispositio.*

II. *A classified or selected collection: perh. only in the phr. of trade, an a. of goods, jewellery, etc.: where it will generally suffice to use merces; gemmae venales, etc.: a large a. of jewellery, *gemmae plurimae et ejusvis generis.*

assuage: levo: allevo: placio: mulceo: v. TO ALLEVIATE, APPEASE.

assuagement: remissio: levatio: allevatio: v. ABATEMENT, ALLEVATION.

assuager: qui lenit, &c. v. verb.

assume: I. *To take upon or for oneself: 1. suscipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: to a. a father's authority and severity, sibi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque s., Cic. 2. induo, ti, utum, 3: he lays aside the character of a friend when he as that of a jurymen, ponit personam amici cum induit iudicis, Cic. 3. sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3: to a. the manly dress, virilem togam s., Cic.: to a. the title of king, regnum nomen s., Nep.: to a. the crown, diademata, Suet. Phr.: to a. a form, faciem capere, Ov.: to a. stiffness, rigorem perdere, Virg.: to a. a colour, colorem percipere, Plin.: to a. a name (in accordance with the directions of a will), nomen adire, Vell.*

II. *To take improperly: 1. arripo, i: what they a. from others' merit, that they do not yield to me from my own, quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogat, id mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall.: Cic. 2. sumo, 3 (with dat. of prom. reflect.): the soldiers a. the functions of the general, milites sibi imperatorias partes sumunt, Caes.: I do not a. nor arrogate so much, mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, Cic. 3. assumo, 3: I a. nothing, nihil mihi a.: Cic.: v. TO ASSOCIATE.*

(In argument): 1. pono, posui, positum, 3: but a. that he is conquered, verum pone esse victum eum, Ter.: it is then to be a.d. to begin with, postum sit tigitur in primis, Cic. 2. sumo, 3: you must a. one alternative or the other, alterutrum sumas necesse est, Lucr.: you have a.d. that the gods are happy, beatos esse deos sumpsi, Cic.: v. TO SUPPOSE.

IV. *To take an appearance only: may be expr. by any of the verbs under (I), if the context makes the sense clear: as, to a. the character of a good man, personam viri boni suscipere, Cic.: to a. the air and tone of sorrow, habitum ac voces dolentium induere, Tac. A. 4, 12. Phr.: Sdon a.d. the character of a madman, Solon furere se simulavit, Cic.: v. TO FEIGN, COUNTERFEIT.*

assumer: qui sumit, etc.: v. verb.

assuming (adj.): arrogans, antis: that he might not seem a. in anticipating

the favour of the people, ne a. in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. Cic. v. ARROGANT, HAUGHTY.

assumption: I. *A taking to oneself:* assumptio: in the arts there is something worthy of a, est in artibus aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic. (But more usu. expr. by part. of verb: as, by the a. of the title of king, sumpto nomine regio; after his a. of the manly gown, quum togam virilem sumpsisset: v. TO ASSUME, I). II. *An unjust taking to oneself:* arrogancia: although all a. is hateful, yet that of wit and eloquence is by far the most annoying, quum omnia a. odiosa est, tum illa ingenti atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. v. ARROGANCE, PRETENSION. III. *A taking for granted:* v. TO ASSUME, and SUPPOSITION. IV. *A proposition assumed:* sumptio (not assumption): let us grant your two a.s, demus tibi istas duas assumptiones, Cic. V. *With reference to the Virgin Mary:* *assumptio B.V. Mariae: Eccl.

assurance: I. *The act of assuring, esp. by positive statements:* confirmatio: the a. of the deserter, per fugae c., Caes. Phr.: I remember that I heard you give a s. respecting my return, memini me audire te de reditu meo confirmare, Cic. v. ASSERTION, AFFIRMATION. II. *Confidence:* fiducia: to afford firm a. of safety, certam f. salutis praebere, Liv. I now have hope of you, but not yet a. jam de te spem habeo, nondum f., Sen. v. CONFIDENCE. III. *Intrepidity (q. v.):* confidit (rare): firm a. of mind, c. firma animi, Cic. IV. *Effrontery:* q. v.: impudentia. V. *Mercant. t. t.:* Phr.: I have effected an a. on my life for a large sum, perh. *mibi magna pecuniade vita mea cautum est: v. INSURANCE.

assure: I. *To give confidence by a declaration, promise, etc.* 1. confirmo, i. he had not only a.d but convinced me of this, hoc mihi non modo confirmat, sed etiam persuaserat, Cic. 2. promitto, misi, miseum, i. I a. you that he will not leave a single tile in Italy, promitto tibi tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic. v. also ASSURED, TO BE. II. *To confirm, secure:* q. v. III. *To encourage, strengthen:* q. v.: hortor, adhortor.

IV. *Mercant. t. t.:* v. ASSURANCE (V). **assured, to be or feel:** confido, fuis, i. I feel a. that he will not abandon his duty, confido illum fore in officio, Cic. Phr.: be a. that you yourself are not mortal, but this body only, sic habeto, non esse te mortalem sed corpus hoc, Cic. I feel a. that he will not reject my favour, mibi persuaderet eum gratiam meam non repudiaturum, Caes. I would wish you to be a. that I will not fail to promote your designs on every occasion, velle tibi ita persuadere, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. I feel a. that he has done nothing, mibi exploratum est, nihil eum fecisse, Cic. be a. of this, that I will do everything that I may think is for your interest, illud cave dubites quin ego omnia faciam quae interesse tua existimem, Cic.

assured (adj.): exploratus: an a. victory, e. victoria, Caes. v. CERTAIN, CONFIDENT.

assuredly: profecto: v. CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

assurer: confirmator: Cic. v. INSURER.

astariak: astériscus: Isid.

astern: Phr.: the pilot sitting a. holds the tiller, gubernator sedens in puppi clavum tenet, Cic. the wind rising a., ventus surgens a puppi, Virg.: he looks back at Cloanthus close a., Cloanthum respicit instantem tergo, Virg. **asteroids:** *minores stellae errantes quaedam.

asthma: 1. difficultas spirandi, Cels. 4, 4, 2. 2. dyspnoea (dyspnoea, for which the difficultas spirandi of Cels. is the Latin equivalent): the greater centuryra cures a., dyspnoeae medetur

centaurium majus, Plin. 3. anhelatio: Plin.: also anhelitus, Us: Plin. 4. suspirium: Sen.: Col. 5. asthma, Atia, n.: M. L. (Celsus [4, 4, 2] uses the Greek form).

asthmatic: 1. asthmaticus: Plin.: M. L. 2. suspiriosus: Plin. 3. dyspnoicus: ammoniacum is good for those who are a., ammoniacum prodest dyspnoicis, Plin. Phr.: to be a., suspirio laborare, Col. (used with ref. to cattle).

astonian: obstupescit, feci, factum, i. he a.'d the enemy by the mere wonder of his boldness, Ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.: Cic. v. TO BE ASTONISHED, TO AMAZE, ASTOUND.

astonished, to be: 1. admiror, i. (with acc. or dep. clause): to be a. at nothing, nil admirari, Hor.: v. TO WONDER AT. 2. stupeo, ul.: (stronger than the preceding, and denoting more astonishment): v. ASTOUNDED, TO BE.

3. astūpeo, a. (with dat.: rare): he is a. at himself, astupet ipse sibi, Ov. 4. obstūpeco, pul.: they are a. at their favours, his beneficiis illi obstupescunt, Cic.: TO BE AGHAST, ASTOUNDED, TO WONDER.

astonishing (adj.): 1. mirus: v. WONDERFUL. 2. admirabilis, e.: a strange and a. occurrence, res nova et a., Cic.: a. wisdom, a. sapientia, Cic. 3. immensa, e. (i.e. astonishingly vast, or dreadful): imago of a. size, simulacra l. magnitudinis, Caes.: v. MONSTROUS, WONDERFUL.

astonishingly: admirabiliter: Asia has received me a. well, nos Asia accepit a., Cic.: v. WONDERFULLY.

astonishment: 1. admiratio: this excites my very great a., hoc mihi maximum a. movet, Cic.: this exordium of mine is likely to occasion some a., haec ingressio mea admirationis aliquid habitura est, Cic.: v. WONDER. 2. stupor (implying speechless a.): v. AMAZEMENT. Phr.: to feel a.: v. TO BE ASTONISHED: to be seized with a., obstupesci: v. AGHAST, ASTOUNDED, TO BE: to be fixed in mudo a., defigi torpidum stupore ac miraculo, Liv.: the sight held them for a moment motionless with a., res obiecta immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv.

astound: 1. stupescit, feci, factum, i. they gaze upon the speaker a.'d, stupescit dicentem intuentur, Cic.: Ov. 2. obstupescit, i. the enemy verc a.'d (at the novel sight), hostes obstupescit (sunt), Tac.: v. TO ASTONISH. 3. defigo, fixi, fixum, i. chiefly in certain phr.: v. ASTONISHMENT (in.).

astounded, to be: 1. stupeo, 2 (with various constr.: v. examples): he is a. and remains fixed in one long gaze, stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg.: to be a. by novelty, novitate s., Quint.: the mother a. at the words she heard, mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. 2. obstūpeco, obstūpul.: (denoting the rise of the feeling in the mind, while stupeo indicates its continuance): I was a.; my hair stood on end, ob-ispul: steteruntque comae, Virg.: Cic. v. TO BE ASTONISHED.

astragal: *I. An archilex, a. of ornament: astragalus: Vitt. *II. The upper bone of the foot: astragalus: Plin. *Astrag: Phr.: to go a.: I erro, i. I wander from the road, via erravit, Virg.: the wind often goes a., errat saepe animus, Lucr.: v. TO WANDER, ERRE.

2. palor, i. (fig.): as they go a. they search for the path of life, viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr.: v. TO ROAM. Phr.: to lead the unskillful a., Imperitos in errorem inducere, Cic.: success began to lead them a., coepit transveras agere felicitas, Sen.: v. TO REDUCE.

astride: Phr.: seated a. on its (the crocodile's) back, dorso equitantum modo impositus, Plin. 8, 25, 38.

astriGENCY: astrictio: a plant of bitter taste with a., herba gustus amari cum a., Plin.: v. ASTRINGENT.

astriGENT (adj.): astrictorius: the leaves have an a. force, folia a. vim habent, Plin.

astriGENT (subs.): astrigen-4, entis, n.: M. L. Phr.: this plant acts as an a. when taken internally, ea herba gustu astrigit, Plin.: v. also ASTRINGENT.

astrolabe: *astrolabium: M. L.

astrologer: 1. astrólogos: predictions of a.s, astrologorum praedicta, Cic.: Suet. 2. mathématicus: Tac.: Juv.: Suet. 3. Chaldaeus (esp. in pl.): predictions of a.s, Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic.: Lucr. 4. gēnethliacus: Geil.

astrological: Chaldaicus: versed in a. calculations, c. rationibus eruditus, Cic. (Or expr. by gen. of astrologus, etc.: as, a. conjectures, astrologorum s. Chaldaeorum divinationes, etc.): v. ASTROLOGER.

astrology: 1. astrôlôgia: a term comprising both the modern astronomy and astrology: Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: similarly we find elsewhere the term astorum cognitio used with especial reference to astrology, lb. i. 41, 91. In the previous passage astrology is explained as "praedictio et notatio casusque vitae ex natali die:" in another passage Cic. uses the term astrôlogia divinationes by way of distinction from astronomy properly so called: Hicr. (Murhof uses the phrase astrôlogia divinatoria). 2. mathématica: Suet. 3. Chaldaicum praedictio: Genet. Cic. l. c. 4. sideralis scientia: Plin. 7, 50. 5. disciplina Chaldaeorum: Geil. 14, 1 (q. v.).

astronomer: 1. astrólogos (including the art of the astronomer: cf. ASTROLOGY, 1): the most eminent a. of that age, summi astrôlogi illius aetatis, Cic. 2. astrônumus: Firmic.

astronomical: 1. expr. by gen. of astrum, etc.: as, a. knowledge, astrorum cognitio, Cic.: or freq. by phr.: as a. phenomena, res superae atque coelestis, Cic. 2. astrônumicus: Manil. sideralis, e. (also with ref. to astrology; q. v.): an a. difficulty, a. difficultas, Plin. 18, 25, 56.

astronomy: 1. astrôlôgia (v. astrology, 1): Cic. 2. astrônomia: Sen.

astute: callidus: v. SHREWED. **asunder:** esp. in conjunction with verbs, us to burst a., dis-silio, etc.: v. APART; and the several verbs.

asylum: 1. Asylum: Cic.: Virg. 2. portūgium: to be a harbour and a. portum acc p. esse, Cic.: Caes.: v. REFUGE, RETREAT.

asymptote: *linēa asymptôtos.

asynndeton: *asyndeton: Diom.

at: 1. (of place (for proper names, v. 5)): I. ad (with acc.): to be at market, ad forum esse, Pl.: at the end, ad extremum, Liv.: the alarm at (before) fell assumed various forms, ad Velos terror multiplex erat, Liv.: the battle at the Trebia, pignus ad Trebiam, Liv. 2. apud (i.e. strictly near; q. v.: with acc.): we stayed one day at Alyzia, nos a. Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic.: he is at your house, a. te est, Cic. 3. ab (= on the side of, by: with abl.): the camp was not fortified at the main entrance, castra ab decurmana porta munita non erant, Caes.: of a letter, (written) at Appii Forum, ab Appii Foro, Cic. (= dispatched from).

4. in (with abl.: usu. with names of towns, and in the best writers only with those of such places as had harbours): there is a ship in readiness for us at Caieta, navis in Caieta est parata nobis, Cic.: he had ships made at Hispalis, naves in Hispali faciendas curavit, Caes.: also to designate the house at which anything is done: I am at my Formian villa, in Formiano sum, Cic.: I shall see you at my villa at Arpinum, in in Arpinati videbimus, Cic. 5. the locative of proper names and of domus (domi): (N.B. The rule as usu., and for practical purposes correctly, stated, is, that singular nouns of the first and second decl. are put in the genitive, all others in the ablative, v. L. G. § 257): the philosophers who were at Athens, philosophi qui

Athenis fuerunt, Cic.: *this lenity is popular at Rome, haec lenitas grata Romae est, Cic.: to sit at home, domi sedere, Cic.: I said the same at my own house, haec eodem locutus sum domi meae, Cic.—NOTA.* Such expr. as *ad apud, Cannas, in the neighbourhood of Cannas*, must be carefully distinguished from the simple locative *Cannis, at Cannas*. Similarly, *ad urbem esse* is the technical phr. to denote waiting at the gates of the city (for a triumph). Concerning the constr. of a subs. like *urbis, oppidum*, etc. along with a proper name, v. L. G. § 257, Obs., § 259, Obs. || *Of time*: 1. By the *abl.* (the most usual and exact mode of expression): *at daybreak he sent the cavalry in advance, prima luce equitatum praemisit, Caes.: at the same time, eodem tempore, Caes.: there are flowers at every period of the year, sunt flores omni tempore anni, Cic.* 2. *Id.* (esp. of that which arrives at the time): *at the appointed hour, ad horum destinatum, Cic.: at the time, ad tempus, Cic.: at last, ad postremum, Pl.: at extremum, Caes.: at present, ad praesens, Tac.* 3. *Ab.* (strictly *abl.* along from): *at the beginning of this defence, ab initio hujus defensionis, Cic.* 4. *Cum* (with *abl.* denoting a point of time with which some action coincides): *he is said to have come home at daybreak, cum prima luce domum venisse dicitur, Cic.: Crassus went out at the same time as the messenger, exiit cum nuntio Crassus, Caes.* 5. In (only in certain phr.): *at the right time, in tempore, Ter.: at present, in praesentia, Caes.: Cic.: in praesentia, Cic.* || *Of cost or price*: when this is denoted by a subst., or by a subst. and adjective, these words are in the *abl.*: *to farm the taxes at a small price, vectigalia parvo pretio redimere, Caes.: but when, as is usual, the case, the subst. is omitted, the adj. may often be in either the *abl.* or the *genitive*: *vill, however, is always in the *abl.*, and the following words always in the *gen.*: majoris (very rare), maximil, minoris, pluris, tanti, quanti (v. L. G. § 281).**

|| *IV.* When "*at*" is used after an intransitive verb as its complement, by which it is made transitive, it is not expressed: e.g. *to aim at any one, aliquem petere, Virg.: I laugh at your jokes, tua joca rideo, Cic.: v. TO AIM, LAUGH, etc. For at all, at once, etc., v. ALL, ONCE, etc.*

atheism: opinio eorum qui naturam deorum tollunt; or, qui deos esse negant: v. Cic. N. D. i, 22, seqq.

atheist: athēos: *Diagoras has been called an atheist, Diagoras atheos (al. athēos) dictus est, Cic.: Arnob. Phr.: Epicurus is really an a., but in words admits the existence of gods, re tollit oratione reliquit deos Epicurus, Cic. Poet.: parcus deorum cultor, Hor.*

atheistic: Phr.: *his opinions are a., negat deos esse, Cic.: v. ATHEISM.*

atheistically: Phr.: *he is a., inclined, propensus est ad opinionem eorum qui deos esse negant.*

athirst: sitiens: v. THIRSTY.

athlete: athlētā, ae, m.: *a contest of a., certamen athletarum, Liv.: Cic.*

athletic: 1. Strictly appertaining to an athlete: *athlēticus: the a. art, a. ars, Gell.: Cic.* || *I. q. vigorous, strong (q. v.): Ilcētōsus (lit. having sinewy muscular arms): fighting, a. certatorius, centuriones pugnaes et l., Cic.: a. Ausbandmen, l. coloni, Ov.: v. MOSCER, STRONG.*

athwart: trans: v. ARMOS.

atlas: *liber a. volumen tabularum geographicarum. (The term Atlas is used by modern geographers: an a. of ancient geography, *atlas antiquus.)

atmosphere: 1. *Atm., aēr, m.: Cic.: Ov.* 2. *coelum* (hoc coelum appellare majores quod alio nomine aēr, Min.): *a. densa, thick a., pingue et concretum c., Cic.: a. thin, a. tenue c., Cic.: 3. infans, is, m. (lit. the void, poet.): to fly through the vast a., magnum per i. volare, Virg.: Ov.: v. AIR.*

atmospheric: expr. by *gen.* of aēr, coelum: as, a. changes, aērīs vices or coeli mutationes.

atom: 1. An ultimate particle: 1. *Atōmus, i, f.: Cic.* 2. *corpus individuum, Cic.: Vitruv.* 3. *corpus inscissibile: Vitruv.: Quint.* 4. (In pl. of the Epicurean atoms): *semina rerum, primordia: Lucr. i, 502; also figurae, lb. 3, 191, etc.* || *A very small quantity: mica, particula: v. GRAIN, MORSEL. Phr.: not an a., ne tantulum (tantillum) quidem, Cic.*

atomic: *Atōmicus, M. L. Phr.: the a. theory, doctrina atomorum: the a. philosophers, i. e. the Epicureans, minuti philosophi, Cic.*

atone: 1. *plō, i: to a. for a crime, nefas p., Virg.: to a. for losses, damna p., Ov.* 2. *lūo, lūi, 3: to a. for an offence, noxam l., Liv.: Cic.* 3. *ablō, lūl, 3: to a. for perjuries, perjurā ab., Ov.: v. TO EXPIATE, MAKE AMENDS. (N.B. In old Eng. to atone = to agree, reconcile; q. v.)*

atonement: 1. *placūlum: Cic.: Hor.* 2. *plāmen: Ov.: v. EXPIATION.* 3. (In theological sense) *reconditio: Vulg.*

atonement for, make: i. e. formally. 1. *explo, i: more fully, procurare atque explare aliquid, Cic. Div. 2, 63: v. TO ATOX FOR, EXPIATE.* 2. *lūstro, i (i. e. to purify by sacrifice): to make a. for the people, populum l., Cic.: Liv.* 3. *pargo, i: to make a. for a crime, nefas purgare, Ov.: to make a. for the people, populos p., Ov.: Lucan.*

atomy: *Atōnia: M. L.*

atrabilious: *mēlanchōlicus: Cic.: Plin.*

atrocious: 1. *nēfarius, nēfandus: v. ABOMINABLE.* 2. *immānis, e (i. e. monstrous, enormous): the a. and barbarous custom of sacrificing human beings, i. ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum, Cic.* 3. *dirus: an a. crime, dirum nefas, Virg.: v. DREADFUL.* 4. *atrox, dōis: a thing so wicked, so a., is incredible, res tam scelerata, tam a. credi non potest, Cic.: v. SHOCKING.*

atrociously: 1. *nēfarie: a father a. slain, n. occidit pater, Cic.: to act a., n. facere, Cic.: v. ABOMINABLY.* 2. *foede: v. FOULLY.*

atrociousness: } *atrocitās: the a. atrocit.* } *of a deed, facti a.* } *Cic.: the a. of a crime, sceleris a., Sall. Phr.: an atrocity, dirum nefas, Virg.: atrox facinus, Liv.*

atroph: 1. *tābea, is, f.: Cels.*

2. *Atrophia: Coel. Aur.: M. L.*

attach: 1. *To cause to adhere, to fasten:* 1. *applicō, avi or ui, atum or itum, i: the tendons a. to the bones, nervi applicati ossibus, Plin.: vines a. to trees, vites arboribus applicatae, Quint.* 2. *annecto: v. TO FASTEN TO.*

3. *agglūto, i: the linen cloth must be a. to the forehead, lintecolum fronti agglutinare oportet, Cels.: v. TO FASTEN.*

|| *To connect (Fig.):* 1. *adungo, junxi, junctum, 3: to a. suspicion to poverty, suspicionem ad egestatem a., Cic.: to a. credit to what is seen, visis fidem a., Cic.* 2. *subijcio, jeci, jectum, 3: Epicurus says that they do not understand what meaning it is to be a. to the word honour, Epicurus ait eos non intelligere sub hac voce honestatis quae sit subijcienda sententia, Cic.: Quint. Phr.: I a. great importance to seeing you, illud mea magni interesse arbitror, te ut videam, Cic.*

|| *To bind by affection or interest (v. TO OAIM, WIN OVER):*

1. *adungo, 3: he whom you a. by kindness, acts from the heart, ille quem beneficio adungas, ex animo facit, Ter.: to a. any one to oneself, sibi aliquem a., Cic.* 2. *applicō, i: to Roman people, Siciliae sed amicitiam populi R. applicavit, Cic.* 3. *divinco, vixi, vincum, 4 (stronger than the preceding): to a. any one to you for ever, aliquem in perpetuum tibi d., Cic.: Blood-relationship as people to each other with good-*

will and affection, sanguinis conjunctio benevolentia d. homines et caritate, Cic.: Nep.

4. *haerco, haesi, haesum, 2 (intr. to attach oneself): Antor had a. d. himself to Evander, Antor haeserat Evandro, Virg.: Plin.: v. TO MIX. || *IV.* To arrest, seize; q. v.: comprehendo.*

attached (adj.): 1. *Fastened:* *aptus: a sword a. by a horse-hair, gladius seta equina a., Cic.* || *Bound by affection:* 1. *stūdiosus (with gen.): I have some people a. to me, mei habeo studiosos, Cic.: he is more a. to the other party, studiosior est alterius partis, Sall.* 2. *devinctus (greatly a.): he was greatly a. to his wife, uxori devinctus erat, Tac.: Hor.: v. DEVOTED.*

attachment: 1. *Connexio, contact; q. v.* || *Close affection, devotion:* *stidūm: the very great a. of Divitiacus to the Roman people, Divitiaci summum in populum Romanum a., Caes.: a. to the Cuthagians, a. Poenorum, Cic.: amor: caritas: v. AFFECTION, DEVOTION, LOVE.* || *Arrest, seizure; q. v.: comprehendo.*

attack (v.): 1. *To act against with physical force:* 1. *adior, ortus, 4 (usu. of an unexpected attack): he a. d. Milo from behind, a tergo Milonem adortus est, Cic.: to a. a city, urbem a., Liv.* 2. *aggredior, gressus, 3 (the most general word): who would dare to a. a man well attended? quis audent bene comitatus a. Cic.: the horse-soldiers a. the enemy, equites hostes a., Caes.* 3. *impugno, i (of an attack of troops): to a. the enemies' rear, terga hostium l., Liv.: to a. with spirit, acriter l., Caes.* 4. *oppugno, i (esp. of regularly attacking cities): changing one's plans from aing a city to blockading it, consillis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, Liv.: Caes.: v. TO LAY SIEGE TO, ASSAULT.*

5. *invado, vāsi, vāsum, 3 (v. TO FALL ON, UPON): to a. any one with a sword, cum ferro in aliquem l., Cic.: to a. a camp, castra l., Liv.* 6. *pēto, lvi, or ii, itum, 3 (with bello or bello, esp. poet.): to a. a city, bello urbem p., Virg.: v. TO AIM AT.*

7. *rēpio, 3 (to a. again or repeatedly: with some explanatory word: cf. preceding): to a. Nola again with arms, Nola armis r., Liv.: v. TO STRIKE AGAIN.* 8. *tento, i (i. e. to make an attempt upon): to a. Achaia, Achaia t., Caes.* 9. *incesso, cessivi or cessi, 3 (esp. of repeated, harassing attacks): they a. d. the stragglers with stones, vagos lapidibus incessant, Liv.—Obs.*

Of course any of the above may be used fig., as *to a. any one with money, pecunia aliquem oppugnare, Cic.: to be a. d. by poison, veneficis impugnari, Suet.: cf. infr. (II).* Phr.: *to a. the enemy, impetum in hostes facere, Caes. (of a charge or onset): v. ATTACK. (subs.) v. TO ASSAIL, ASSAULT, FALL UPON.*

|| *To assail with words:* 1. *adior, 4 (with some defining word): to a. any one with railing, aliquem jurgio a., Ter.: they a. Seneca with various accusations, variis criminationibus Senecam adortuntur, Tac.*

2. *invēhor, vectus, 3 (with prep. in and acc.): openly to a. any one in the senate, in senatu aperte in aliquem invehi, Cic.: Liv.*

3. *oppugno, i (Fig.: comp. I. 4): to a. an opinion, sententiam o., Cic.: to a. with words, verbis o., Cic.*

4. *impugno, i (Fig.: comp. I. 3): to a. an opinion, sententiam l., Tac.: Sall.*

5. *incesso, 3 (with *abl.* of means of attack): to a. kings with forward words, reges dictis protervis l., Ov.: to a. any one with accusations, aliquem criminibus l., Tac.*

6. *pēto, 3 (also with *abl.* of means of attack): to a. any one in a letter, aliquem epistola p., Cic.: to a. any one with false accusations, aliquem falsis criminibus p., Tac.*

7. *prōsequor, sēcutus, i (denoting an attack which is followed up or continued): to a. any one with insulting expressions, aliquem contumeliosis vocibus p., Caes.: he a. the man with too violent language, hominem verbis vehementioribus prose-*

quitar, Cic.: v. TO ASSAIL. III. To arise (esp. of disease): 1. corripio, ripi, reptum, 3. suddenly: he was twice a.d. by the disease while transacting business, morbo bis inter res agendas corruptus est, Suet. 2. invado, 3. the pain a.d. the eyes, dolor in oculos, Lucr.: he says that no greater plague has a.d. the life of man, negat ullam pestem majorem in vitam hominum invasisse, Cic. 3. tento, 1: strong winds cannot be a.d. by disease, animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, Cic.: Hor.: wines a. the head, vina tentant caput, Plin. 4. attento (rare): Apul. 5. (To attack again): repeto: v. TO RETURN.

attack (subs.): 1. impetus, us (i.e. a charge, onset): they made an a. upon the enemy with drawn swords, gladiis destructis in hostes i. fecerunt, Caes.: to sustain an a., impetum sustinere or ferre, Caes.: to make an a., i. dare, Liv.: to ward off an a., i. propulsa, Cic.: an a. of fever, febris i. Cels. 2. pettio (of a thrust or aim at any one: rare): I have escaped your a.s., petitiones tuas effugi, Cic. 3. impugnatio (rare): Cic. (of an attack on Milo's house: Att. i. 4. med.). 4. oppugnatione (usu. of an attack upon a town: v. SIEGE): Fig.: of a forensic attack, Cic. Vat. 2, 5. 5. incursum, us (esp. of the a. of cavalry): to sustain a.s. of cavalry, i. equitum sustinere, Caes.: Liv. 6. concursus, us (a combined a.): v. X-COUNTER. Fig.: to sustain the combined a.s. of all the philosophers, c. omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. 7. tentatio (esp. of the attacks of disease): I am glad that your health has recovered both from the old disease and from the new a.s., valetudinem tuam jam confirmationem esse et a veteri morbo et a novis i. gaudeo, Cic.: v. FIT (subs.). Phr.: he had heard the signal for a. sounded, bellum cani audierat, Liv.: to make an a. on, oppugnare, impugnare, etc.: v. TO ATTACK; ONSET, ASSAULT.

attacker: oppugnator: v. ASSAILANT.

attain: A. INTRANS: pervenio: v. TO ARRIVE AT, REACH. B. TRANS: 1. adipiscor, eptus, 3: all are eager to a. old age, senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, Cic. 2. consequor, eolatus, 3: to a. a public office, magistratum a., Cic.: Caes.: to a. a resemblance to truth, similitudinem veri c., Cic.: v. TO GAIN, OBTAIN.

attainable: impetrabilis, e (prop. a. by a treaty or request): when he demanded a triumph, the greatness of his exploits rendered it easily a., postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv.: express to Jumo an a. wish, i. votum facite Junoni, Prop. Phr.: that end is not a. to all, "non ab omnibus eo perveniri potest; non ejusvis est eum finem consequi: v. TO ATTAIN TO, GAIN: rewards which are a. by mercenaries, praemia quae patent stipendiariis, Cic.: v. TO BE OPEN.

attainder: privilegium (i.e. a law aimed at a particular person: probably the nearest Latin word): they did not wish laws against private persons to be proposed, for this is what is meant by an a., in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt: id est enim p., Cic.: to propose a bill of a. against one, de aliquo p. ferre, Cic.: they shall not propose bills of a., privilegia ne irrogant, XII. Tab. sp. Cic.

attainment: 1. The act of getting: 1. adeptio, the a. of good, a. boni, Cic.: Quintil. 2. comparatio, the a. of pleasure, c. voluptatis, Cic. 3, or expr. by part. of verb: e.g. to devote oneself to the a. of wealth, divitiis comparandis incumbere v. TO ATTAIN.

II. Acquired knowledge or skill: v. LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE. Phr.: he was a man of very great a.s., erant in eo plurimae litterae, Cic.: a man of refined a.s. (homo) doctrina liberaliter institutus, Cic.: v. ACCOMPLISHMENT.

attaint (v.): privilegium ferre, Cic.: v. ATTAINER.

attempter: v. TO TEMPER, MITIGATE. attempt (v.): 1. To endeavour: 1. conor i (with acc., inf., or absol.): to a. a great and difficult work, opus magnum et arduum c., Cic.: you see that Demosthenes accomplished many things, that we a. many, videt Demosthenem multa perficere, non multa c., Cic.: to a. to do anything, aliquid agere conari, Cic. 2. coepo, 1: he a.d. to repress the mutiny, coercere seditionem coepit, Tac.: an animal a.s. to get what it perceives to be adapted to its nature, animal c. ea quae naturae sentit apta appetere, Cic.: also with acc.: v. TO BEGIN. 3. molior, 4 (i.e. to a. some great or difficult work): he a.s. nothing amiss, nil molitur inepte, Hor. (of Homer): v. TO STRIVE, ENDEAVOUR. (N.B. Not experior, which signifies the trial of an experiment, not the attempt to do something: v. TO TRY.) II. To attack: 1. tento, 1: to a. the walls of a town, moenia oppidi t., Caes.: Liv.: v. TO ATTACK.

2. attento, 1: to a. (make an attempt on) Capua, a. Capuam, Liv. attempt (subs.): 1. conatum (esp. in pl.): Caes.: Juv. 2. conatus, us: to desert from an a., conatu desistere, Caes.: I have checked your atrocious a.s., compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. 3. inceptum: to desert from an a., incepto abstinere, Liv.: favour, O goddess, my a.s., inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. 4. utrocinium (a first a.): he wished to make his first a., and to give a proof of his eloquence in impeaching I. Paulus, in I. Paulo accusando i. ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, Liv.: Quint. 5. periculum: v. TRIAL, EXPERIMENT.—NOTE. Of the preceding words, conatus and conatum imply effort: inceptum only a beginning: utrocinium is fig. and rare.

attempter: qui tentat, etc.: v. VERB. attend: 1. To accompany: 1. comitor, 1: they a.d. the dead youth (to the grave) with vain respect, juvenem exanimem vano honore comitati sunt, Virg. 2. praecedo, ecedit, 3 (usu. to a distance): to a. a funeral, exsequias p., Ov.: may the same esteem a. Quintus to the funeral pile, eadem extimatio Quintum usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. 3. dedico: v. TO ESCORT, TO ACCOMPANY. II. To be present: 1. intersum, ful (with dat or prep.): to a. a sacrifice, rebus divinis i., Caes.: to a. a banquet, in convivio i., Cic. 2. adsum, ful (strictly to be present at): Intersum is to take part in: constr. same as preceding: to a. an auspice-taking, auspicio adesse, Liv. (also interesse, Liv.): v. TO BE PRESENT AT.

III. To follow as a consequence: v. TO FOLLOW. IV. To await, stay for: q. v.: oppellor, etc. — at: v. TO ATTEND (II.). — on: v. TO ATTEND UPON. — to: i.e. to pay attention to: 1. animadverto, ti, sum, 3: these things are not a.d. during peace, haec non animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. 2. attendo, di, tum, 3 (sometimes with animus or animos: the object of attention is expr. by ad, acc., or clause): attend to what follows, attendite animos ad ea quae consequuntur, Cic.: to a. to the first line of a law, primum legis verbum a., Cic.: a. now to what I wish, nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. 3. circumspecto, spexi, spectum, 3 (to look carefully round upon): these and the like things must be carefully a.d. to, haec et talia circumspectanda sunt, Cic.: there are a great many things to be a.d. in conducting causes, permulta sunt in causis circumspectanda, Cic.: also strengthened with diligenter, Cic. 4. curo, i (i.e. to undertake the care of): to a. to other people's affairs, aliena negotia c., Cic.: they a. to nothing except the mind, praeter animum nihil curant, Cic.: it shall be a.d. to, curabitur, Ter. 5. procuro, i (esp. of attending to the affairs of another; and of sacred things): to a. to the sacrifices, sacrificia

p., Caes.: to a. accounts, rationes p., Cic.: v. TO TAKE CARE OF, BE AGENT. 6. servio, 4 (i.e. to be the slave of, be altogether devoted to: with dat.): they a.d. to their own private profit, compendio suo privato serviebant, Caes.: to a. to one's private affairs, rei familiaris a., Cic.: to a. to a rumour, rumor a., Caes. 7. inservio, 4 (q. servio: with dat.): to a. to one's own interests, suis commodis i., Cic.: to a. to a reputation, famae i., Tac. 8. invigilo, i (i.e. to be watchful over: with dat.): other (bees) a. watchfully to the food, aliae victu invigilant, Virg.: v. TO WATCH OVER. 9. exaudio, 4 (i.e. to listen to: q. v.): the adviser not a.d. to will laugh, ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. 10. obtempero, i (i.e. to hearken to, comply with: usu. with dat.): I know for certain that the gods will a. more to you, tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, Ter.: I don't a. to what he says, non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, Pl.: if I had been a.d. to, si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic. 11. praevertor (in imperf. tenses), praeveriti, 3 (to a. to first or in preference: usu. with dat.): he thought that he ought first a. to this matter, huius rei praeverendum existimavit, Caes.: let us first a. to that, illud praeveriamur, Hor. Phr.: are you a.ing or not? hocne agis an non? Ter.: not a.ing, and thinking of nothing of the kind, aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, Cic.

UPON or ON: 1. apparo, 2 (of formal or legally required attendance: with dat.): the priests must a. upon the gods, sacerdotis deis apparere, Cic.: four-and-twenty victors a. upon the consuls, quatuor et viginti victores a. consulis, Liv. 2. sector, i (of slaves, dependents, etc.): I have now been a.ing upon you for five years, equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Pl.: to a. upon the praetor, praetorem a., Cic.: a body of horsemen as upon the king, equitum manus regem sectatur, Tac. 3. assessor, i (esp. of the friends of candidates): Galba a.d. on Crassus when he was a candidate for the aedileship, quum aedilitatem Crassus peteret, eum Galba assessorabat, Cic.: Tac. 4. assum (ads), ful: (In most general sense: to be present with: with dat.): so much grace a.d. on her art, tantus decor affuit arti, Ov. 5. frequento, i (only of great numbers): the work-people a.d. upon Marius in great numbers, officines Marium frequentabant, Sall.: Tac.

attendance: 1. The act of waiting on or serving: 1. apparitio (official a.): during his long a. (in the capacity of interpreter), I have learnt his fidelity, in longa ejus a. fidem cognovi, Cic. 2. assectatio (of the a. of dependents): Cic.: Q. Cic. 3. assiduitas (constant a.): the constant a. of a physician, medicus a., Cic.: he danced a. on you the next day, assiduitatem tibi praebuit postridie, Cic. 4. frequentia (a. in great numbers): the daily, constant, and numerous a. of friends, quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et f., Q. Cic. 5. officium (complimentary): a. on the new consuls, of novorum consulum, Suet. II. Service: ministerium: to render any one a., allicui m. facere, Just.: a. upon the emperor, ministeria principatus, Tac.: v. SERVICE. III. A body of a.s.: v. ESTINGUE, ATTENDANT.

attendant (adj.): 1. adjunctus: esp. in neut. pl., adjuncta, a. circumstances: Cic. 2. quod sequitur, comitatur, etc.

attendant (subs.): 1. accensus (a kind of assistant victor: esp. of the a. on the consul who had not the fasces): Tettius was an a. on Nero, Tettius a. Neroni fuit, Cic. 2. apparitor (the most comprehensive term to denote all kinds of official a. on magistrates: as, victors, apparitors, accensi): Cic.: Suet. 3. assessor (a dependent): a certain old a., one of my friends, quidam vetus a., ex numero amicorum, Cic. 4. stipator (esp. of

the body-guard of kings): *personal a.s.* corporis stipulatores, Cic.: *Hor.* 6, *secutor* (an a. on a candidate for office): *what need is there of a.s.?* quid opus est secutoribus? Cic.: 6, *satelles*, *lila* (esp. of a king's guard, but also used of other dependants): *gold loaves to make its way through the midst of a.s.* aurum per medios ire satelles amat, Hor.: *the a.s. of Caesar*, Caesaris s. Tac. Fig.: *the guardian and inflexible a. of true virtue*, virtutis verae custos rigidusque s. Hor. 7, *famulus, fem. famula* (a slave: esp. poet.): *the a.s. of the Ilacan mother*, Idaeae matris famuli, Cic.: *the a.s. carried him in a swoon into the house*, famuli collapsum in tecta ferabant, Virg.: *her female a.s. raise her up*, suscipit famulae, Virg. Fig.: *merit is the a. of fortune*, virtus famula fortunae est, Cic. 8, *minister and ministratrix* (a servant: not necessarily a slave): *a hundred a.s. of the same age*, centum pares aetate ministri, Virg.: *Liv.*: *a.s. in peace and war*, pacisque bellique ministrae, Virg.: *a body of a.s.* ministerium, Tac. Plin. 9, *minister* (rare): *I pass through the crowd of a.s.* transeo turbam ministratorum, Sen. 10, *pédisequus* and *pédisequa* (a lacquey, *personal a.*): *my daughter's a.*, meae genitricis pédisequa, Pl.: *the shouting of the a.s.*, clamor pédisequorum, Cic. Fig.: *you have united your knowledge of law to eloquence as its waiting-maid and a.s.*, istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pédisequamque adiunxisti, Cic.: *V. COMPANION, SERVANT.*

attention. 1. *The act or state of attending.* 1. *Animadversio* (rare) and denoting notice, observation, rather than fixed attention): *a. and care must be raised into activity*, excitanda est a. et diligentia, Cic. 2. *attentus animus* (the most perfect equiv. for the English word): *to listen to anything with a. and admiration* (of a number of persons), aliquid animis attentis admirantes excipere, Cic.: *to pay a. to the maintenance of propriety*, attentos animos (attentum a. of one person) ad decoris conservandem tenere, Cic. (Similarly the word may be expr. by *attenta auris*, *if listening* be referred to; or *attentum studium* of earnest a. in general. *Intentus* may be used if the idea is that of *intently fixing the mind upon something*.) 3. *Intentio* (both with and without animi or mentis): *I will tell you if you will lend me your a.*, dicam si mihi accommodaveris intentionem tuam, Sen.: *In animi or mentis*, Quint.: *a. of hearers*, i. audientium, Quint.: *nor let a discourse be so long that the a. cannot follow it to the end*, nec sit sermo tam longus ut eum prosequi non possit i., Quint. 4. *audientia* (hearing): *I foresee how much a. his unprincipled conduct will procure for my speech*, prospicio quantum a. orationi meae improbitas illius futura sit, Cic.: *Liv.* Phr.: *to gain the a. of a judge*, iudicem attentum facere, Cic.: *to draw everybody's a. upon oneself*, omnium oculos ad se convertere, Nep.: *Curt.*: also simply, *conspici*, Liv.: *Nep.*: *to attract a. by noisily in speaking*, animos hominum ad se convertere novitate dicendi, Cic.: *as the king was paying his whole a. to the man*, cum intentus in eum se rex totus adverteret, Liv.: *to pay a. in silence* (to a play), (cum) silentio animum advertere, Ter.: *Cic.* 11, *A polite act, obliging conduct*: 1. *sédililas* (careful a.): *seigneur a.*, simulata s., Cic.: *obliging a.*, officiosa s., Hor. 2. *observantia* (esp. with ref. to a superior: but not solely): *to retain friends by a.*, amicos observantia retinere, Cic.: *a. to the king*, o. in regem, Liv. 3. *cultus*, *is* (with ref. either to equals or to superiors): *to those connected by blood, service and careful a. is paid*, sanguine conjunctis officio et diligens tribulatur c., Cic.: *V. SERVICE, KINDNESS*; and foll. art.

_____, *to pay*: 1. *operam* do, dédi, dātum, i. (to do all in one's power for a certain end): *to pay a. to*

one's health, valetudini o. dare, Cic.: *to pay a. to a conversation*, sermoni o. dare, Cic.: *v. TO EXERT ONESELF.* 2. *ob-servo, i. (to show marks of respect to)*: *to pay a. to one's fellow-tribesmen*, tribubus meos observare, Cic.: *the victors pay marked and very loving a. to me*, victores meo perofficose et peramanter observant, Cic.: *Virg.* 3. *stideo, a* (to devote oneself to: with dat.): *to pay a. to agriculture*, agriculturæ s., Cic.: *to pay a. to literature*, literis s., Cic.: *he paid exclusive a. to none of these things*, horum illa nihil egregie studebat, Ter. 4. *otio, ōi, cultum, i* (prop. to be upon care upon): *to pay a. to the study of philosophy*, studium philosophiæ c., Cic.: *to pay a. to the liberal arts*, artes liberales c., Suet.: *v. also ATTENTION* (I. 2).

attention, deserving of, or attracting, conspicendus: *let him sit upon a swift horse, attracting a.*, instidet celeri conspicendus equo, Tib.: *a work worthy of a.*, opus c., Liv.: *v. TO ATTEND* (4).

attentive. 1. *That pays attention*: 1. *attentus*: *an a. mind*, a. animus, Ter.: *an a. jurymen*, iudex s., Cic.: *v. ATTENTION* (I. 2 and Phr.). *Very a.*, perattentus: *a very a. mind*, p. animus, Cic. 2. *intentus* (stronger than attentus: *V. INTENT, EAGER*): *he listened to your prayers with a. ear*, intenta tuis precibus se præbuit aure, Tib. 3. *erectus* (aroused: q. v.): *a. jurymen*, e. iudices, Cic.: *Liv.* 4. *auritus* (lit. possessed of ears: poet.): *a. oaks*, a. quercus, Hor.: *make the people a.*, fac (i. e. fac) auritum populum, Pl. (somewhat simly, Hor. has *acutæ aures* (of the satyrs) for up-pricked, attentive ears). Phr.: *he was not a. when the cause was being conducted by others*, non affuit animo quum ab aliis causa ageretur, Cic.: *v. TO PAY ATTENTION* AND CAREFUL. 11. *That waits upon*:

1. *sédililus*: *an a. nurse*, s. nutrix, Ov.: *let the a. crowd of young men escort the old man home*, deducat juvenum a. turba senem, Tib. 2. *observans*, *antis*: *a man most a. to me*, observantissimus mei homo, Cic. 3. *officiōsus*: *the people of Lampsacus are most a.* (= respectful) *to all Roman citizens*, homines Lampsaceni summe in omnes civis Romanos o., Cic. (For the difference between the above words, comp. ATTENTION, II.)

attentively. 1. *attentē*: *to listen to any one most a.*, aliquem attentissime (or perattente) audire, Cic. 2. *intētē* (rather stronger than 1): *teachers wish to be listened to a. and modestly*, præceptores se l. ac modeste audiri volunt, Quint.: *Tac.* 3. *sédililo*: *v. DILIGENTLY.* 4. *officiōse* (paying respectful attentions): *Cic. Phr.*: *to listen to a.*, attentio animo (attentis animis, of a number) aliquid excipere: *v. ATTENTION* (I. 2): *to look a. at something*, contemplari: *v. TO GAZE AT.*

attenuant (adj.): *attēnans*, *antis*: *M. L.*

attenuant (sub.): *médicamentum attēnans*: *M. L.*

attenuate. 1. *attēndō, i*: *sleepless nights a.*, the bodies of young men, a. juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes, Ov. 2. *extēndō, i*: *to a. a line of troops*, aciem e. Liv.: *v. TO EXTENUATE.* 3. *attēnē s. gracile* (a. g. corpus), reddo, efficio: *v. THIN.*

attenuated. 1. *attēnūātus*: *a. by love*, a. amore, Ov.: *Suet.* 2. *extēnūātus*: *a. air*, e. aër, Cic.: *Ov.*: *v. THIN.*

attenuation. *extēnūātiō*: *the a. of the air*, aëris e., Sen.

attest. 1. *testor, i*: *the plain a.s. battles by its toms*, campus sepulcris proelia L. Hor. 2. *testiflor, i*: *v. TO TESTIFY, BEAR WITNESS.* 3. *signo, i* (i. e. to attest by one's signature or seal): *v. TO SIGN.*

attestation. 1. *testificatio*: *Cic.* 2. *testimōnium*: *forped a.s.*, falsa t., Liv. Phr.: *the a. of a will*, testamenti testium subscriptio: *v. EVIDENCE.*

Attic (adj.): 1. *Atticus*: *A. faith* (i. e. sincerity), A. fides, Veil.: *A. grace*, A. lepos, Mart.: *A. refinement*, A. subtilitas, Cic. 2. *Actæus* (chiefly poet.): *Ov.*: *Stat.*

attico (sub.): *coenaculum*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *v. GARET.*

attire (v.): *vestio*: *v. TO DRESS.*

attire (sub.): *vestitus*: *v. DRESS, CLOTHES.*

attitude. 1. *Lit.*: *of the body*:

1. *stātus*, *ūs*: *an erect and lofty a.*, s. erectus et celsus, Cic.: *an unbecoming a.*, s. indecorus, Quint.: *he frequently changes his a.*, crebro commutat status, Pl.: *a threatening a.*, minax s., Hor. Fig.: *to force the terrified mind from its position and fixed a.*, animum perterritum loco et certo de a. demovere, Cic. 2. *hābitus*, *ūs* (usu. of what is permanent: *v. MIXED, AIR*): *an a. of wonder*, admiratio h., Quint.: *Sen.*: *v. POSTURE.* 11. Fig.: *bearing or demeanour towards*. Phr.: *to assume this or that a. towards any one*, *ūs*, tali modo, se genere adversus aliquem, Cic.: *v. TO BEHAVE ONESELF.*

attorney. 1. *cognitor* (probably the nearest word to the English; and denoting a regularly appointed legal adviser, cf. Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: "alteri nemo (petere) potest, nisi qui cognitor est factus:" but the law was not divided into separate professions as with us; you were appointed the a. of Roscius in that suit, in cam item c. Rosci est factus, Cic.: *to appoint an a. for any one*, cognitorem alicui adscribere, Cic.: *Hor.* 2. *prōcurator*: *Cod. Theod.* (N.B. There was a technical distinction between the cognitor and the procurator which cannot be preserved in English: *v. Helene. Syn. Ant. iv. 10, 2.*) 3. *advōcātus* (i. e. a kind of assistant-counsel): *v. ADVOCATE.* Phr.: *your business cannot be managed by a. (or deputy)*, delegatorem ista res non recipit, Sen.: *a letter of a.*, *litteræ procuratoris.

attorney-general. 1. *advōcātus fisci*: *Spart.* (v. Dict. Ant. p. 18). 2. *cognitor publicus*, *procurator publicus* a. causis (v. Forell. s. v. procurator).

attorneyship. 1. *cognitio* (i. e. the acting as a cognitor): *Edict. Imp.* (vide Forell., s. v.). 2. *prōcūrāto* (i. e. the acting as procurator): *Dig. Phr.*: *to bestow on any one the a.*, aliquem cognitorem, etc. facere: *v. ATTORNEY.*

attract. 1. *Physically*: 1. *trāho, traxi, tractum, i* (with prep. *the loadstone attracts and a.s. the iron to it*, magnes ferrum ad se allicit et t., Cic.: also with prep. in: *Plin.* 2. *atrāho, i*: *the loadstone a.s. iron*, magnes ferrum a., Plin.: *v. TO DRAW.* 11. Fig.: 1. *trāho, i*: *we are all a.d. and led to a desire of knowledge*, omnes trahimur et ducimur ad scientiæ cupiditatem, Cic. 2. *atrāho, i*: *to a. a man to Rome*, hominem Roman a., Cic.: *to a. disciples*, discipulos a., Ov. 3. *allicio*: *v. TO ALLURE.*

attraction. 1. *The power of drawing towards*: *vis attractionis: *M. L.*

11. *The act of drawing towards*: *attractus*, *ūs*: *Dict. Cret.* 11. *Charm, allurement*, q. v.: *illēcebra* (usu. in pl.): *what a for the young was ever possessed by any one equal to that which he possessed*: quæ tanta in ullo homine juvenutis i. fuit quanta in illo? Cic.: *the a.s. of pleasure*, illecebræ voluptatis, Cic.: *v. CHARM, FASCINATION, SEDUCTION.*

attractive. 1. *Phys.*: *Phr.*: *the a. force of bodies*, *ea corporum vis qua invicem attrahuntur. 11. Fig.: 1. *blaudus*: *Cic.* 2. *illēcebrōsus* (rare): *Pl. Phr.*: *she had something indescribably a. about her*, *inerat i. nescio quid suavitatis atque illecebrarum: *v. CHARMING, ALLURING.*

attractively. *blandē*: *v. ALLURINGLY.*

attractiveness. *lēpos, ōris*. *v. CHARM.*

attributable. *expr. by ger. or part.*

revertit, Cic.: against the a., contra auspicio, Cic. Phr.: after taking the a., auspicio, Cic.: the taking of the auspicio, Cic. Plin.: in a place surrounded by the a., auspicio in loco, Cic.: Hor.: Gracchus forgot to take the a., Gracchus auspicio est oblitus, Cic. II. Direction, protection, q. v.: auspicio, under your a., wars have been terminated throughout the world, tuis a. totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Phr.: under the a. of Teucer, auspicio Teucro, Hor.: under the a. of the gods, dis auspicio, Virg.: Ov.

auspicious: 1. faustus: an a. omen, I. omen, Liv.: a fortunate and a departure, exitus felix fque, Lucr.: O night, a. for this city, O nox illa f. hinc urbi, Cic. 2. auspicio (prop. appointed or sanctioned by auspices: v. AUSPICIES, I. fin.): a more a. lore, auspicio Venus, Cat.: a omen, a omnia, Vell.: a most a. commencement, auspicio initium initium rebus agendis, Tac. 3. dexter, tersa and tra, trum and trum: a. omen, d. omen, Val. Fl.: a. Jove, d. Jupiter, Pera. 4. bonus, and esp. in superl., optimus. 5. laetus (v. JOYFUL): an a. augury, I. augurium, Tac.: Plin. 6. felix: v. LUCKY, FAVORABLE, PROPITIOUS.

auspiciously: 1. auspicio (strictly, after having taken the auspices: v. AUSPICIES, Phr.): to arrive a. a. so afferre, Ter. 2. felicitate: Cic.: Cic.: v. FAVORABLE, PROPITIOUSLY.

auster: 1. Harsh, rough (to the taste), q. v.: austerus. II. Severe, stern, auster: q. v.: austerus, severus. **austerly:** austerē, severē: v. SEVERELY.

austerit: austeritas, severitas: v. HARSHNESS, BOUGHNESS, SEVERITY. Phr.: the austerities of a monastic life, austeritas ac parsimonia monachorum (ascetics: M. L.).

authentic: 1. certus: to write all a. news, omnia c. perscribere, Cic.: a. a. proof of my affection, amoris mei signum certissimum, Cic. 2. verus: a. perfectly a. letter, verissimae litterae, Cic.: v. TRUE, REAL. 3. ratus: a. will, r. testamenta, Cic. 4. authenticus (freq. in late Latin, esp. legal): an a. will, a. testamentum, Ulp. 5. fide dignus. 6. gēnūnus: v. GENUINE.

authentically: certō auctorē: cum auctoritate (Georges). Phr.: the fact was a. proved, res praecleara testimonio comprobata est (cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 48): he says that he has ascertained this a., dicit se id certis auctoribus compertisse, Cic.: this was a. reported, id auctoribus nuntiatur, Cic. Att. 10, 9: "registers a. made," (Hall, chron.), "tabulae optimis auctoribus conscriptae."

authenticate: recognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3 (to look carefully into for the sake of verifying): to a. a decree, decretum r., Cic.: to a. an account-book, codicem r., Cic.: v. TO VERIFY.

authenticated, well (adj.): certus, compertus; quod constat: v. AUTHENTIC.

authentication: Phr.: he read the account-book for the purpose of a. codicem legit recognoscendi causa, Cic.

authenticity: 1. auctoritas: let them cease to think that that evidence possesses any a., desinant putare auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, Cic.: what a. or credit can the documents possess? quam habere a. aut quam fidem litterae possunt? Cic. Phr.: to doubt the a. of a statement (with ref. to Metellus's accounts), dubitare verumne an falsum sit, Cic. 2. In tech. sense: of the a. of an ancient book "authentic (without ancient authority, but used by modern critical writers): to assail the a. of an epistle, a. epistolae impugnare, Hefele, Patr. Apost.: its a. is still in dispute, de cuius a. adhuc sub iudice lis est, lb. (But the word should be used only in purely critical writings.)

author: 1. A maker, contriver, originator: 1. auctor: they were unwilling to be the a. of a war, auctores

belli esse volebant, Caes.: the a. of a plan, consiliū a., Caes.: v. FOUNDER. 2. conditor (i. e. one who puts together): the a. of the whole affair, totius negotii, Cic.: the a. of Roman law, c. Romani juris, Liv. 3. inventor (v. INVENTOR): the a. of all the arts, omnium artium i., Caes.: Cic. 4. 16. pertor: the a. of laws, legum r., Quint.: the a. of a new system of law, novi juris r., Tac. 5. princeps, Ipsi (beginner, chief): the a. of a plan, consiliū p., Cic.: v. PRIMER, CONTRIVER, INVENTOR.

II. The writer of a book: 1. scriptor: as of accounts of their own actions, scriptores rerum suarum, Cic.: a perspicuous a., s. luculentus, Cic.: the a. of satyric dramas, satyrorum s., Hor.: a. of great genius arose there, provenerunt ibi scriptorum magna ingenia, Gall.: that very ancient a., Lysias, vetustissimus ille s., Lysias, Cic. 2. auctor (a word which applying as it does to other things besides books, requires to be used with caution, and only where the context furnishes the necessary limitation: it is used in Cic. only of an authority for a particular opinion or statement): Polybius an exceedingly good a. (i. e. authority; q. v.) writes, P. bonus a. in primis scribit, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113 (cf. Att. 12, 18, 1: "quos nunc lectito auctores," where it denotes advisers or war-writers of a particular course of action): writings ruinous to their a., scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov.: as of comedy, auctores comediae, Quint.: the a. of the African war, Belli Africi a., Suet. 3. conditor (i. e. composer): the a. of a history, historiae c., Ov.: an a. of poems, c. carminum, Curt.: v. WRITER, COMPOSER.

Author: 1. poëtria (a rare word, and denoting prop. a poetess): a. of a host of fables, plurimarum fabularum p., Cic. Cael. 26, 63. 2. auctor (Georges): the subs. i. c. g. (v. Liv. 40, 4, fin., etc.), and therefore equally applicable to an author or authoress. 3. Expr. by phr.: as, the a. of this work, "femina quae hunc librum conscripsit."

authoritative: 1. Possessing authority: quod auctoritatem habet: there are in laws certain words somewhat antiquated, in order that they may be more a., sunt certa legum verba, quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, Cic.: justice even without prudence is sufficiently a., iustitia sine prudentia satis habet auctoritatis, Cic. II. Assuming, overbearing: imperiosus: he is too a. (in his manners), nimis i. est, Cic.

authoritatively: Phr.: I know no one who said nothings more a., nec cognovi quemquam qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, Cic. (v. AUTHORITY): stop instantly!—hem! you speak a. enough, whoever you are, sta illico! hem! satis pro imperio quales es, Ter.: v. IMPERIOUSLY.

authoritativeness: imperii or auctoritatis ostentatio: v. AUTHORITY.

authority: 1. Lawful power: 1. auctoritas: he has a. for making laws from the senate, habet a. legum dandaram a senatu, Cic.: the a. of the Roman people, a. populi Romani, Cic. 2. potestas (the most general term for a lawfully constituted a.): to have civil and military a. in the state, in republica cum p. imperioque versari, Cic.: praetorian a., praetoria a., Cic.: to give any one a. (to do something), potestatem allicui facere ut aliquid faciat, Cic.: v. POWER. 3. ditto (usu. of a. founded on conquest: only in the sing. and without nom.): he has brought many cities under the empire and a. of the Roman people, urbes multas sub imperium populi R. dittonemque subjunxit, Cic. 4. imperium (when used in connection with or contrast to other words, it usu. denotes military a.): without a. military affairs cannot be managed, sine imperio res militaris administrari non potest, Cic.: he was in a., in imperio fuit, Suet.: domestic a., i. domesticum, Cic.: Jove has a. over kings themselves, reges in ipso imperium est Jovis,

Hor.: the a. of the laws is greater than that of persons, imperia legum potentiora sunt quam hominum, Liv. 6, 34, 3, Jura n. (rightful a.), the a. of a father, jus patrum, Liv.: a. over women, jus ad mulieres, Pl.: v. POWER, RIGHT.

II. The influence of character, etc.: auctoritas: their a. with the common people is very great, eorum a. apud plebem plurimum valet, Caes.: old age has very great a., senectus maximam habet a., Cic.: the a. of Pelucius has great weight with me, Peluciaei a. multum apud me valet, Cic.: a mere note-book has not the same force and a. as a ledger, eandem vim a. que non habent adversaria quam tabulae, Cic.: to weaken a., s. imminuere, Cic. Phr.: they had very great a. in the state, in republica plurimum pollebant, Caes.: they knew not what a. virtute possedit, ignari erant quid virtus valeret, Cic.: v. INFLUENCE.

III. Warrant, permission: auctoritas: he had made a treaty without the a. of the senate, sine senatus a. foedus fecerat, Cic.: the discourse seems to adduce a. for winning, oratio videtur a. afferre peccandi, Cic.: be assured that I write to you with his concurrence and a., sic habeto, me de illius ad te sententia atque auctoritate scribere, Cic. Phr.: you will get a. from Caesar to absent yourself, impetrabis a Caesare ut tibi absesse liceat, Cic.: laugh at and despise all those persons on my a., omnes istos, me auctore, deridete atque contemnite, Cic.

IV. Those or that on whose credit or testimony belief is founded: 1. auctor: Polybius a good a., Polybius bonus a., Cic.: he ascertained this on sure a., hanc certis auctoribus compert, Caes. 2. auctoritas: you despise a. and contend by reasoning, auctoritates contemnitis, ratione pugnas, Cic.: a. prevailed without reasoning, sine ratione valebat a., Cic.: neglecting a., we may search out the truth by fact and argument, omittis a. ipsa re et ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, Cic. V. Those who exercise the powers of government: esp. in pl. the authorities: 1. imperia, orim (esp. of military a.): the military and civil a. must go out of the city, imperia, potestates ex urbe exeunt, Cic.: Caes. 2. potestas: summoned by a magistrate or by some lawful a., a magistratu aut ab aliqua p. legitima evocatus, Cic. 3. magistratus: qui magistratu praestit, qui magistratum habet: v. MAGISTRATE.

authorisation: v. AUTHORITY (III.); TO AUTHORIZE.

authorize: to give authority to or for: 1. potestatem s. auctoritatem facio s. (with dat. of person): they ad the painter to choose which he pleased, pictori quas vellet eligendi p. dederunt, Cic.: we a. the corporate towns to shut out Antony, municipiis ad excludendum Antonium auctoritatem damus, Cic. Phr.: it is the province of the auctors to a. or to forbid the transaction of business with the people, augurum est cum populo agendi jus aut dare aut non dare, Cic. 2. Simly, in pass., to be authorized may be expr. by potestatem, or jus habere: he is ad and empowered to command in Syria, Imperandi in Syria jus potestatemque habet, Cic.: v. TO EMPOWER. Phr.: this shall be explained afterwards, if you a. me, id postea, si per vos licitum erit, aperietur, Cic.: to a. to commit sin, peccandi auctoritatem afferre, Cic.: this the Cornelian laws do not a., hoc Corneliae leges non sanctunt, Cic.: (v. SANCTION): nothing pleased Clodius which was either ad by nature or allowed by the laws, Clodium nihil delectabat quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic.: the ad version of the Scriptures, "Scripturarum sacramentum translatio de publica auctoritate facta I ad that report, "ego illius rumoris auctor fui: v. AUTHOR.

authorship: Phr.: to prove the a. of the book, "probare ab aliquo esse librum scriptum: the a. of this work is

disputed, *de hujus libri auctore adhuc sub iudice lis est: v. AUTHENTICITY.
autobiographer: suarum rerum gestarum scriptor, Cic.

autobiography: *liber, quem aliquis de vita sua scripsit. Phr.: to write an a., suas res gestas scribere; librum de sua vita scribere.

autocrat: v. DESPOTISM.

autocrat: dōmīnus: v. DESPOT.

autocratic: v. DESPOTIC.

auto-da-fé: lit. actus fidel (eccl.): i. e. haereticorum combustio.

autograph (adj.): 1. manu (meā, tuā, etc.) scriptus: I think you have never before read a letter from me that was not a., nunquam ante arbitror te epistolam meam legisse, nisi mea manu scriptam. Cic.: an a. letter of Timarchides, epistola Timarchidis manu scripta, Cic. 2. autographus: an a. letter, epistola autographa, Suet.

autograph (subs.): 1. mānus, tuā, f.: he recognized his a., cognovit m. suam, Cic. 2. chirographum (v. HAND-WRITING): I will give all the a.s to you, omnia c. tibi dabo, Cic. 3. autographum: Symm.

automatic: automātarius: Paul. Dig. (used as descriptive of the class of instruments called automata): v. INVOLUNTARY.

automaton: automāton, f. n.: Vitr. autōpēs: autopēa: M. L.: or, cadaveris inspectio a medico facta.

autumn: autumnus: unhealthy a., gravis a., Caes.: fruit-bearing a., pomifer a., Hor.: about the middle of a., a. adulto, Tac.

autumnal: 1. autumnalis, e: the a. equinox, aequinoctium a., Liv.: a. light, a. lumen, Cic. 2. autumnus (poet.): a. cold, a. frigus, Ov. Phr.: to be a. (as of the season or wind): autumnus, i: Plin.: incept. autumnus, i: 3. (to become a.): Capell.

auxiliary (adj.): 1. auxiliāris, e: a. vases, a. undae, Ov.: a. cohorts, Caes. 2. auxiliārus, a: a. cohort, a. cohors, Cic.: Sall. Phr.: an a. force, auxilium: Tac.: Ov.: esp. in pl., which is used almost exclusively in this sense: Cic.: Caes.

auxiliary (subs.): adiutor: v. HELPER.
auxiliaries (milit.): 1. auxiliāres milites, or simply, auxiliāres (rare): Caes. 2. auxilia, orum: Caes.: Cic. 3. socii: v. ALLIES. Phr.: the pay of a., stipendia auxiliaria, Tac.

avail (v.): 1. To make use of: aitor, itus, 3 (with abl.): they stated that they would a. themselves of that offer, ea conditione se usuros ostendebant, Caes.: I a. myself of your judgment, tuo iudicio iutor, Cic.: v. TO USE. 2. To assist, profit, have force: 1. prōsum, fui (with dat.): my letter will a. you nothing, nihil tibi litterae meae proderunt, Cic.: what does it a. me to feign? quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. 2. vāleo, 2 (either absol. or with prep.): fortune a. i greatly for avoiding the danger, and periculum vitandum multum fortuna valuit, Caes.: whatever is the definition of man, one a. for all, quaecunque est hominis definitio, una in omnes v. Cic.: potius a. less, minus venena v. Hor. (v. EFFECTUAL): true a. as an antidote, ruta pro antidoto v. Plin.: v. TO PROFIT, SERVE, BE USEFUL.

avail (subs.): perhaps only in phr. "to be of (no) avail," Lat. uasi esse, valere, etc.: one thing was of great a., una erat magno usui res, Caes.: does not this seem to be of a. against you? hoc nonne videtur contra te valere? Cic.: to be of less a., minus valere, Hor.: to be of no a. whatever, *ne minimum quidem prodesse, valere: nullam vim habere v. TO AVAIL (II).

available: Phr.: they had fresh troops a. for rendering assistance, in expedito habebant integras copias ad opem ferendam, Liv.: he sent all the a. troops to the assistance of the legion, *omnes copias quae ad manum (or in promptu) erant, auxilio legioni misit: I don't think that argument is a. for your

purpose, *nor puto te posse eo argumento uti; non puto ea a te facere, esse.

availability: Phr.: the value of a thing is in proportion to its a., *quo promptior ad usum quaeque res, eo plurius est.

avalanche: Phr.: nothing was a. at hand, *nihil erat promptum ad usum.

avalanche: nīvis cāsus, Liv. 21, 35.

avarice: 1. āvaritia: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. 2. āviditas (rare): Cic.: v. COVERTOUSNESS.

(Other expr. are, auri [sacra] fames, Virg.: amor nummi, or amor habendi, Hor.)

avaricious: 1. āvarus: Cic.: Hor.: Tac. 2. āvidus (where the context limits the word): Cic.: Hor.: v. COVERTOUS.

avariciously: āvarē: Cic.: Sen.: v. COVERTOUSLY.

avault: 1. apāgē: Pl. 2. ābi: Pl.: Ter.: v. BEGONE.

avenge: i. e. to take or obtain satisfaction: 1. For the injured person or thing: 1. ulcisor, ultus, 3 (the most usu. word: In some forms it is used in a passive sense): with which arms you may a. yourself, quibus armis possis te u., Cic.: to a. one's slaughtered brothers, caesos fratres u., Ov.: to a. one's falling country, cadentem patriam u., Virg.: they punished their mother in order to a. their father, patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumperunt, Cic. 2. exsequor, sēcūtus, 3 (prop. with ref. to the offence: v. INFR. II): has my father been killed? I will a. him, pater caesus est? exsequar, Sen. 3. phrēto, i (prop. to offer sacrifices to the dead; hence only of avenging death; the person whose death is avenged, in dat.): to a. Roman citizens, civibus Romanis p., Caes.: the king must be a. by the blood of the conspirators, parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum, Liv.: Ov. 4. vindico, i (rare): to a. any one thoroughly, aliquem valde v., Cic.: Tac.: with ref. pron. and prep. ab: I ought to a. myself on him, me ab illo vindicare debeo, Sen.: v. also TO TAKE REVENGE ON.

5. For the offence committed: 1. ulcisor, 3: Caesar a. his private wrongs, Caesar privatas iniurias ultus est, Caes.: to a. the uncle's death, patrui mortem u., Cic.: also as pass.: let whatever cannot be a. without shedding the blood of citizens be allowed to have been legally done, quidquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, iure factum sit, Sall.: Hor. 2. exsequor, 3: to a. the violated rights of gods and men, deorum hominumque violata iura e., Liv. 3. perscutor, 3: to a. any one's death, mortem alicuius p., Cic.: Caes. 4. vindico, i: to a. an evil deed, maleficium v., Cic.: to a. the death of Crassus, necem Crassi v., Ov. 5. pūdo, q: anger is an eager desire to a. pain, iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, Cic.: v. TO PUNISH.—NOTE: Ulcisor conveys precisely the same notion as the English revenge, vengeance; exsequor and perscutor signify to follow a thing up, not to let it rest: vindico denotes rather the assertion of right (v. TO CLAIM) than the gratification of a feeling of revenge: pūdo is usu. = to punish; q. v.

avenger: 1. ultor: the a. of our wrongs, nostrarum injuriarum u., Cic.: Virg. 2. vindex, icis: the a. of crimes (the Furies), vindices scelerum, Cic.: the a. of a parent, v. parentis, Ov. 3. pūtor: Cic.: v. PUNISHER.

avenging (adj.): 1. ultrix, icis: a. goddesses, ultrices deae, Sen.: a. cares, ult. curae, Virg.: a. weapons, u. tela, Stat. 2. vindex, icis (poet.): a. punishment, v. poena, Cat.: a. flame, v. flamma: Ov.

avenue: 1. A passage, approach; q. v. 2. An alley or walk in a garden: (i) xystus: Cic.: Plin. ep.: *ambulatio quae inter arbores utrimque dispositas jacet.

aver: affirmo: v. TO AFFIRM.

average (subs.): *quod medium est inter maximum et minimum (cf.

Thucyd. 1, 10, τὸ μέσον πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας): Phr.: to strike an a., persequere duocere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, med.: he used to carry to the account of expenses in his day-book not more than 3000 asses per month on an a., non amplius quam terna millia aeris, peraeque in singulos menses ex epimeride expensum sumptui ferre solitus est, Nep. Att. 13.

average (adj.): *mēdius inter maximum minimumque.

average (v.): Phr.: their returns from honey used to average not less than 10,000 sceleritia, nunquam minus, ut peraeque duocent, dena millia sceleritia ex melle recidere sunt soliti, Varr.

averment: affirmatio: Cic.: Caes.: v. AFFIRMATION.

averse: 1. Disinclined to, disliking: 1. ālīnus (with dat., or abl. with ab): he is averse to a. me, a me est alienior, Cic.: a. to ambition, a. ambitioni, Sen. 2. āversus (with ab. or dat.): a. to truth, a. a vero, Cic.: a. to traffic, a. mercaturis, Hor. 3. pīger, gra, grum (slow: with ad): a nation very a. to military labours, gens pīgerima ad militaria opera, Liv.: Hor. 4. fūgens, entis (with gen.): a. to labour, f. laboris, Caes. 5. Infa- vourable: q. v.: v. AVERSE, TO BE.

—, to be: ābhorreo, 2 (with ab): to be a. to marriage, ab nuptiis (a re uxoria) a., Ter.: to be a. to writing, a. scribendo a., Cic.

aversion: 1. Disinclination, dislike: 1. ādūm: I have conceived a great a. to the thing, magnum me rei o. cept, Cic.: v. HATRED. Fig.: radiātes have a great a. to the vine, o. raphanis cum vite maximum, Plin. 2. fūga (with gen.): a. to death, leti f., Hor.: a. to poverty, paupertatis f., Hor.: Cic. 3. ālīenatio (i. e. estrangement): a. to Vitellius, in Vitellium a., Tac. 4. declinatio (a shrinking from): an a. to labour, laboris d., Cic. 5. A cause of dislike: odium (in dat.): to be an a. to any one, odio esse alicui, Pl.: Cic.

avert: 1. To turn aside or away; q. v.: āvērto, āmōveo. 2. To keep off, prevent: 1. dēpelo, pūll, pulsum, 3: to a. imminent danger, instans periculum d., Nep.: to a. fire and sword from altars and hearths, ab aris et fociis ferrum flammamque d., Cic. 2. āmōlor, 4 (implying effort): to a. an accusation from any one, crimen ab aliquo a., Tac.: to a. disgrace, dedecus a., Tac. 3. āvērro, i (an old religious term): to a. prodigies, prodigia a., Liv. 4. pūdo, i (by sacrifice): to a. prodigies, monstra p., Cic.: Phaedr. 5. pūbībēo, 2 (said of the gods): which may the gods a., quod di prohibeant, Ter.: O gods a. the threats! di prohibete minas, Virg.: v. TO WAID OFF; FORBID. 6. dēfēdo, pūpūlo: v. TO WAID OFF.

aviary: āviārium: Varr.

avidity: āviditas: a. for drink and food, potiois et cibi a., Cic.: a. for glory, gloriae a., Cic.: v. EAGERNESS, GREEDINESS. With a. āvidē, v. EAGERLY.

avocation: avocatio: nēgotia (pl.): v. OCCUPATION, OCCASION.

avoid: 1. fūgo, fūgt, 3: to a. the sight of the multitude, conspectum multitudinis f., Caes.: I a. no one, neminem f., Liv.: Hor.: to a. no occasion, nullam molestiam f., Cic.: too intimate friendships should be a. d., fugiendae sunt nimiae amicitiae, Cic.: rarely with inf.: v. TO FORBEAR. Hence, fūgo, fūgt, i: to make repeated efforts to avoid: to be in the habit of a. thing one's master, herum fugitare, Ter.: Plin.: they studiously a. an investigation, questionem fugiant, Cic. 2. dēfūgo, fūgt, 3 (stronger than the simple verb): to a. speaking with any one, aliquid sermonem d., Caes.: to a. giving battle, proclium d., Caes. (v. also Phr.) 3. vīto i (denoting simple avoidance: whereas fūgo and its derivatives imply active and energetic flight from): to a. all suspicions, omnes suspiciones v., Caes.: to a.

vices, vitia v., Cic.: you a. me, *Chloe*, like a young doe, vitas hinnulo me similis, *Chloe*, Hor.: with inf. (poet.): let him a. touching writings, tangeri viet scripta, Hor. 4. *devito*, i (stronger than simple verb): to a. pain, dolorem d., Cic.: Hor. 5. *avito*, i (= devito): to a. causes of suspicions, causas suspicionum e., Cic.: to a. pain, dolorem e., Cic.: Hor. 6. *declino*, i (i. e. to lean aside so as to escape: both as trans. and with prep.): I thought those things should be a. d if I could honourably a. them, ea declinanda putavi, si honeste vitare possem, Cic.: in order to a. envy, ad declinandam invidiam, Suet.: we must carelessly a. them (i. e. small faults), ab his est diligentius declinandum, Cic. Join: fugere, vitare, declinare aliquid, Cic. 7. *aversor*, i (to turn away from with dislike): to a. suppliant, petentes a., Ov.: to a. conversation, sermonem a., Tac. 8. *elido*, *lido*, *lsum*, 3 (v. TO ELUDE): to a. a battle, pugnam e., Liv. (v. TO DECLINE). Phr.: I was determined to a. ambition, fugax ambitionis eram, Ov.: to a. giving battle, pugnam, proellum, delectare, Liv.: Just.: Tac.: also proellum defugere, Caes. When to avoid is in Eng. followed by another verb, it may be expr. by *nolo*: as, he a. d sending me to the school of *Flavius*, noluit in Flavidum me mittere, Hor. Also sometimes by *fugio* (v. TO FORBEAR): v. TO ESCAPE, *evit*.

avoidable: 1. *evitabilis*, e. a. *missiles*, e. tela, Ov.: a. evils, e. mala, Sen. 2. *quod effugi*, etc., *potest*: v. TO AVOID.

avoidance: 1. *fuga*: the a. of labours and pains, laborum et dolorum f., Cic.: the a. of danger, periculi f., Virg. 2. *declinatio*: the a. of danger, d. periculi, Cic. 3. *vitatio*: the a. of pain, doloris v., Cic. 4. *avitiatio*: the a. of evils, malorum e., Quint.: Sen.—NOTE: For the distinction between the above, compare the corresponding verbs under *to avoid*.

avouch: *affirmo*: v. TO ASSERT, ALLEGE.

avow: *fiteor*: v. TO CONFESS, ACKNOWLEDGE, DECLARE.

avowal: *confessio*: an a. of ignorance, c. ignoratio, Cic.: an a. of a fault, culpae c., Liv.: v. CONFESSION, ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

avowed (adv.): 1. *professus*: an a. fault, culpa p., Ov.: the a. leader (of Greece), dux p., Just. 2. *apertus* (lit. open: q. v.): we have driven him from concealed snares into a robbery, illum ex occultis insidiis in a. latrocinium conjecimus, Cic.

avowedly: 1. *aperte*: pains are a. and openly taken that words may correspond to words, a. ac palam elaboratur ut verba verbis respondeant, Cic. 2. *ex professo*: a man a. effeminate, vir ex p. mollis, Macr.: a. to seek after anything, aliquid ex p. petere, Sen.: also de professo: Apul. 3. *ex confesso*: things which are a. disgraceful, quae ex c. sunt turpia, Quint.

await: 1. *To wait for*: 1. *expecto*, i: v. TO WAIT FOR. 2. *maneo*, *mansi*, *mansum*, 2 (implying firmness): he a. d the arrival of the enemy, hostium adventum mansi, Liv. 3. *opporior*, *opertus* and *opertus*, 4 (to hold oneself in readiness for: with acc.): a.ing his magnanimous foe, magnanimum opperens hostem, Virg.: v. TO WAIT FOR. ||. *To be in store for*:

1. *expecto*, i (poet.): a calm old age a. s me, me tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor. 2. *maneo*, 2 (with acc.): death a. every one, mors quemque m., Prop.: his (Cicilius') fate a. s thee, cuius te fatum m., Cic.: what a. s the conquered? quae manent victos? Liv. 3. *resto*, *stet*, 3 (with dat.): what now at length a. s me? quid jam mihi denique restat? Virg.

awake (v.): A. Trans.: 1. *To rouse from sleep*: 1. *excito*, i (usu. with e somno): to a. the drowsy

spectators, dormientes spectatores e somno e., Pl.: pray do not a. me, quaeo me e somno excitetis, Cic. Fig.: you would have awaked his father from the dead, patrem ejus a mortuis excitassetis, Cic. 2. *suscito*, i (usu. with some defining expression): my wife a. s me, uxorem meam somno s., Pl.: Cic.: he a. s you from gentle repose, te quiete e molli suscitavit, Cat. 3. *exsuscito*, i (stronger than the simple verb: v. TO AROUSE): the crowing of cocks a. s you, te gallorum cantus e., Cic. 4. *expergeficio*, *fecit*, *factum*, 3 (with e somno): he was a. waked from sleep, expergefactus est e somno, Suet. ||. *To rouse from inattention or inaction*: v. TO AROUSE, *rouse*. B. Intrans.: *expergesco*, *pergesco*, 3: if you are asleep, awake! si dormis, expergesce! Cic.: I awoke at daybreak, simul cum sole expectatus sum, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: the nobility having awoke, restored the constitution, expectata nobilitas rempublicam recuperavit, Cic. Phr.: he departed, I awoke, ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic.: I a., excutor somno, Virg. (also to a. may generally be expr. by the pass. of verbs to a. [trans.]: q. v.): v. TO WAKE.

awake (adj.): 1. *vigilans*, *antis*: a pilot asleep or a. gubernator dormiens vel v., Cic. 2. *vigil*: being a. before sunrise, I ask for pen and paper, prius orto sole vigili calamus et chartas posco, Hor.

awake, to be, or to keep: 1. *vigilo*, i: you keep a. till day-light, usque ad lucem vigilas, Ter.: I had been a. till late at night, ad multam noctem vigilavi, Cic. 2. *pervigilo*, i: to remain a. all night, noctem p., Cic.: v. SLEEPLESS.

awaken: v. TO AWAKE.

awakener: 1. *suscitator*: Ter. 2. *qui e somno excitat*, etc.: v. TO AWAKE.

award (v.): 1. *Legally*: 1. *addico*, *dixi*, *dictum*, 3: the praetor will a. the whole gang of slaves to you, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Pl.: Cic. 2. *adjudico*, i: the house had been a. d to us, domus nobis adjudicata erat, Cic.: v. TO ADJUDGE, DECREE. ||. *Less formally*: to assign, or bestow: 1. *tribuo*, *tri*, *atum*, 3 (esp. to a. as due): you shall a. the second share to me, secundam (partem) tribuetis mihi, Phaedr.: to a. prizes for crimes, sceleribus praemia t., Sall.: Ov. 2. *assigno*, i: v. TO ASSIGN.

award (subs.): 1. *addictio* (a. of the praetor): Cic. 2. *arbitrium* (of an arbitrator): a judgment is one thing, an a. another, aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium, Cic.: v. JUDGMENT, SENTENCE.

aware: *gnarus*: well a. that Hannibal had in some instances paid for permission to pass, satis g. Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv.: Plin.: also as pass.: Caesar became a. of that, gnarum id Caesar, Tac.: v. ACQUAINTED WITH. Phr.: not a. of the impending misfortunes, imprudens impendunt malorum, Cic.: v. KNOWING, INFORMED.

to be: *sensio*, *sensi*, *sensum*, 4: I have never, so far at least as I am a., offended him in even the smallest matter, nunquam illum me minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, Cic.: they are a. that I know what they are meditating, quid cogitent me scire sentio, Cic.: the enemy became a. of their departure, hostes de eorum profectioe senserunt, Caes. Phr.: you are a. how difficult that is, illud quam sit difficile non te fugit, Cic.: the madman is not a. of this, hominem amentem hoc fugit, Cic.: I am a. that I have been insensibly led too far, non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic.: I am a. that there is utility in history, non sum inscius esse utilitatem in historia, Cic.: not to be a., nescire: v. TO BE IGNORANT: to become a., cognosco, certior fieri: v. TO LEARN, ASCERTAIN, BE INFORMED.

away when this word qualifies

verbs, it is generally expr. in Latin by the prefix *ab* or *abs*: e. g. to carry a., auferre; to snatch a., abripere; to be a., abesse. It is sometimes used in commands elliptically for "go away," "take away," and must then be translated by the imperative of the proper Latin verb: e. g. a. with you, scoundrel! abi hinc, sceleris! Ter.: a. with tears, aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr.: a. with the barbarous fashion, morem tollite barbarum, Hor. For such sentences as "I cannot away with this trifling," where the meaning is "I cannot endure," v. ENDURE.

awe (subs.): 1. *formido*, *inis*, *f* (applied to all strong fear or dread, q. v.: being needing something in the context, or some adjunct to make it express the Eng.): a forest consecrated by the auguries of their fathers and olden a., silva auguriis patrum et prisca f. sacra, Tac.: worshipped with a., formidine cultus, Sil. Fig.: caskets full of silent a., plenas tacita f. clatae, Val. Fl.: to inspire with a., f. allici iudicare, Cic. 2. *reverentia*: a. of the (Roman) empire (as entertained by the barbarians), r. imperii, Tac.: v. REVERENCE, RESPECT.

3. *metus*, *timor*: v. FEAR. Phr.: to stand in a. of: (1). *vetor*, 2 (v. TO FEAR, REVERENCE): to stand in a. of the gods, deos v., Cic.: his slaves feared him, his children stood in a. of him, metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. (11). *reveror*, 2 (v. TO REVERENCE): I stand in a. of my son, filium r., Pl.: Liv. (111). *vetor*, i (v. TO WORSHIP): to stand in a. of the gods, deos v., Cic.: to stand in a. of the temples of a god, templis dei v., Virg.

awe (v.): Phr.: the unusual silence a. d those who approached nearer, propius advenitibus insolitum silentium admirationem fecit, Liv.: he a. d the unfortunate people, formidinem miseris iungebat, Cic.: Caesar led his army across the Rhine to a. (overawe) the Germans, Caesar exercitum Rhenum transduxit ut Germanis metum inlitteret, Caes.

awestruck (adv.): 1. *pavidus*: v. Liv. 21, 22: v. AFRAID. 2. *pavescit*: a. bosoms (of those in attendance at Delphi), p. pectora, Ov.: Sen. poet. 3. *pavens*: Ov.: Sall.

awful: 1. *Full of awe*: v. AWE-STRUCK. ||. *Awe-inspiring*: 1. *verendus*: a. majesty, v. majestas, Ov.: the a. senate, reverendi patres, Ov. 2. *formidolosus*: regions noisome, foul, a. (in Tartarus), loca tetra, foeda, f., Sall.: v. FORMIDABLE, DREADFUL. Phr.: a gloomy, a. grove, callans nigra formidine lucus, Virg.: v. AWE.

awfully: v. REVERENTLY, FEARFULLY.

awfulness: *formido*; *majestas*: v. AWE, VENERABLENESS, SOLEMNITY.

awhile: 1. *paulisper* (for a little while): Ter.: Cic. 2. *pumper* (just for a moment): Cic.: Virg.: v. WHILE.

awkward: 1. *Not dexterous*: laevus: imperitus: v. UNSKILFUL. ||. *Inelegant, clumsy*: 1. *rusticus*: a. hands (in gesticulation), r. manus, Quint.: Cic. 2. *rudis*, e: Ennius very great in genius, but a. in art, Ennius ingenio maximus, arte r., Ov.: an a. style, r. stilius, Quint.: to be a. in anything, rudem esse in re aliqua, Cic. 3. *agrestis*: Cic. Join: rusticus et agrestis: v. INELEGANT, CLUMSY.

awkwardly: 1. *rusticus*: to do anything a., aliquid r. agere, Cic.: a. cut (of the beard), rusticus tonsus, Hor. 2. *agrestis* (app. found in compar. only): to deliver a speech somewhat a., orationem agrestius pronuntiare, Spart. 3. *inscius* (unskilfully): ships a. made, nares i. factae, Liv. 4. *dure*, *duriter*: v. HARSHLY, STIFFLY.

awkwardness: 1. *rusticitas*: that was a., not modesty, r. non pudor ille fuit, Ov. 2. *imperitia*, *inscitia*: v. UNSKILFULNESS, INELEGANCE.

awl: *subula*: Mart.: Pall.

awn: *arista*: Varr.: Sen.

awning: 1. *velum* (in pl.): to

shade the forum with an a., vells forum innumbrare, Plin.: *to put an a. over a theatre*, vella in theatro ducere, Plin.: *sky-blue, star-decorated a.*, vella colore coeli, stellata, Plin.: Ov.: Prop.: 2. vellatum, Juv.: 3. carbasus, l. f.: Lucr.: 4. inductio, Vitr. Phr.: *to put an a. over the whole forum*, totum forum integere, Plin. 19, 1, 6; q. v.

awry: *perversè: a chair placed a.*, sella p. collocata, Suet. Phr.: *the puts on her false hair a.*, perversas adult comas, Ov.: v. ORLIQUELY.

axe: 1. scûria, l. f. (the most general name); *to strike with an a.*, i. e. to behead, securi ferrere, Liv.: Hor.: *of a battle a.*, Virg.: Hor.: 2. scûricula (a small a.): Plin.: Plin.: 3. bipennis, l. f. (a double a.): Virg.: Hor.: Tac.: 4. dolabra (a pick-a.): Liv.: Col.

axle: v. ADZE.

axe-bearing: scûrifer, or scûrifer-ger: Ov.

axilla (botan. t. t.): ala: Plin.

axillary (botan. t. t.): axillaris, e: M. l.

axiom: i. e. a self-evident proposition: 1. maxima propositio, or simply maxima: Boeth.: v. Sir. W. Hamilton's Reid, p. 766. (Hence the Eng. *axiom*; q. v.) 2. pronuntiatum: q. v. in M. l. (v. Sir. W. H. L. c.), but in Cic. like effatum, used to represent *axioma* in its sense of *proposition* generally ("id est pronuntiatum quod est verum aut falsum," Tusc. 1, 7, 14). (Sir W. H. gives the following equivalents among others: effatum fide dignum: rata, firma sententia, ib. p. 764. For the sake of perspicuity it may be necessary to use *axioma* which, however, as a Latin word, has only modern authority.)

axis, **axle**: axis, m., the a. of the sky, a. coeli, Cic.: the earth is supported on its a., terra axe sustinetur, Cic. Tim. 10: the axes of rotules, axes volutarum, Vitr. *The a. of a sun-dial*, axon, ðnis, m.: Vitr.

axle-tree: axis, m., a. a. beechen a., faginus a., Virg.: a small a., axiculus, Vitr.

aye: v. YES, ALWAYS.

azote: azotum: M. L.

azure: coerulescus: Cic.: Virg.

B.

BABBLE (v.): 1. *To talk foolishly*: 1. balbütio, 4. prop. *to stammer and stutter*: Epicurus b.ing about the nature of the gods, Epicurus balbütienti de natura deorum, Cic.: 2. blätéro, i. (noisily): you b. with great noise, magno blateras clamore, Hor.: with acc.: to b. foolishly, stultia b. Gell. 3. dölätéro, i. (stronger than the simple verb): Pl. || *To talk much*: garrio, 4. Cic.: Hor.: v. TO CHATTER.

babble (subs.): v. BABBLING.

babbling: 1. garrulus (prop. an adj.): avoid a questioner, for he is a b. too, percontatore fugo, nam g. idem est, Hor.: 2. blätéro, ðnis: Gell. 3. sémnlverbus: Vulg. (Gr. *σπερμολόγος*, Acts xvii. 18).

babbling (adj.): 1. garrulus: Fig.: a b. brook, g. rivus, Ov.: the b. lyre, g. lyra, Tib.: v. CHATTERING, TALKATIVE. 2. löquax: Fig.: b. waters, l. lymphæ, Hor.

babbling (subs.): usu. expr. by verb: as, cease your b., *desine blaterare: there was an immense b. on all sides, *undique stulta atque immodica blaterabantur: v. TO BABBLE.

baboon: scûrôpôphalus: Cuv.

babu, **babu**: infans (more comprehensive than the Eng.): parvulus: v. INFANT, CHILD.

babynod: infantia (childhood; q. v.): Tac.: Quint.

babynish: infantilis, e (childish; q. v.): Just.: Ulp.

bachanal: } (subs.): bacchans,

bachanalian: } antia: Ov.: a female b., baccha: Ov.

bachanalian (adj.): bacchanalis, e. Val. Max. Phr.: *to live a b. life*, bacchanalia vivere, Juv.: the b. festivals, bacchanalia, ium, and torum: Cic.: Liv. **bachic**: 1. bacchicus: the b. metre, metrum b. Dion. 2. bacchius: the b. foot (the bacchius), b. pes, Ter. Maur.

bachelor: 1. An unmarried man: 1. coelebs, libis: what shall I, a b., do on the first of March? Martius c. quid agam calendis? Hor.: a bachelor's life, coelebs vita, Hor.: 2. puer, æri (cf. Fr. garçon): Ov. || One who has obtained the lowest academical degree: bacclauratus: M. L.

bachelorship: 1. The unmarried state: coelebs vita: Hor. || The academical rank of bachelor: bacclauratus, ðs: M. L.

back (subs.): 1. Of an animal (including man): 1. tergum: to be punished on the back and head: i. e. to be scourged and beheaded, tergo ac capite puniri, Liv.: all the enemy turned their b.s., omnes hostes terga verterunt, Cæsar: they had turned their b.s. terga dederant, Liv.: to bind a man's hands behind his b., hominis manus post tergum revincire, Virg.: the b.s. of ozen, terga boum, Cic.: the god directed him not to concern himself about what was done at his back, i. e. behind him, deus illi præcepit quid a tergo fieret ne laboraret, Cic.: 2. dorum (prop. referring to the ridge of the spine): to fit one's shield to one's b., clipeum ad d. accommodare, Pl.: the horse shook not his rider from his b., nor the bit from his mouth, equus non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor.: v. RIDGE. Phr.: you are shameless, both front and b., et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic.: a wound in the b., caecum vulnus, Virg.: caecus ictus, Liv.: lying on my b., I gaze upon the sky, resupinus in coelo contoror, Att. ap. Cic.: Ov.: he smores, lying on his b., sterit supinus, Hor.: the boy lays hold of me behind by the robe, and throws me on my b., puer me pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter.: to malign any one behind his b., aliquem absentem rodere, Hor. || The part of anything opposite to the front: tergum (rare): to write on the margin and b. of a book, margine libri scribere et in tergo, Juv. Phr.: he writes upon the b. of the paper, scribit in aversa charta, Mart.: the b. of the head, pars capitis aversa, Plin.: the b. of a house, postica aedium partes, Liv.: or simply, posticum, Vitr.: the b. of a couch, plitæus, Suet. ||

back (adj. prefix): posticus: a b. door, p. ostium, Pl.: v. BACK-DOOR: HIND (adj.).

back (adv.): v. BACKWARDS. It is generally expr. by the prefix re or red; as to go b., redire: to fall b., recidere: to push b., repellere: for which v. TO GO BACK, etc.

back (v.): A. Trans: 1. To move back: reſcio, ſeci, jectum, 3: to b. the kids from a stream, capellas a flumine r., Virg. Phr.: to b. water, i. e. to row backwards or stern foremost: inhibere, Liv. (cf. Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4. where the term is discussed): retro navem inhibere, Liv.: remis inhibere, Just. || To support: q. v. B. Intrans: to go b.: q. v. Phr.: this horse will not b., *hic equus repugnat quominus retrorsum agatur.

backbite: 1. rôdo, rôsi, rôsum, 3: they b. at banquet, rodunt in convivia, Cic.: more precisely, to b. a friend, absentem amicum r., Hor.: 2. vellere, i. Cic.: Join: rodere et vellere.

backbiter: maledico dente carpere, Cic. Phr.: they all envied, b. bit me, invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter.: v. TO SLANDER.

backbiter: maledicus: v. SLANDERER.

backbiting (subs.): morsus, ðs: no re poisons my enjoyment with secret

hated and b., mea commoda non ququam odio obscuro morsuque venenat, Hor.: v. SLANDER.

back-board: plitæus: Mart.: Suet.

back-bone: spina: Cels.: Virg.

back-door: 1. posticum: Virg. Pl.: 2. posticum: Pl.: Hor.: 3. posticula (a small b.). Apul.

back-gammon-board: tabula (iðséria), alveus: v. BOARD.

background (in paintings): abscedentia, ium: Vitr. Fig.: his malety kept him in the b., *modestia ejus prohibuit quominus clarus fieret; quominus primas (partes) ageret.

backside: nates: clunes: v. BUTTOCKS.

backslide: labor, lapsus, 3: Cyprian: v. TO GO ASTRAY, APOSTATIZE.

backslider: lapsus; esp. in pl. Cyprian: Eccles.: v. ALSO APOSTATE.

backstairs: scilæ postice: v. BACK (adj.).

backward (adj.): 1. Reversed: supinus: the b. course (of rivers), a. cursus, Ov.: the b. wave, undas, Ov.: Mart. ||

backward: 1. Averse, reluctant: q. v.: piger.

backward: 2. Slow, dull: piger, gra, grum. you seemed sometimes b., sometimes timid in military matters, interitum p. interitum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic.: b. in scurfage, militie piger, Hor.: v. SLOW, DULL. ||

backwardness: tarditas, pigritia: v. RELUCTANCE; LATENCY.

backwards: 1. With the back foremost: retro: to row a vessel b., retro inhiere navem, Liv.: v. TO BACK. Phr.: he dragged the ozen by their tails b. into the cave, aversos boves candis in speluncam traxit, Liv. || Towards the back, or in a contrary direction:

1. retro: I follow the footsteps b., vestigia r. sequor, Virg.: to turn one's face b., ora r. flectere, Ov.: 2. retrorsum: to sail b., r. vela dare, Hor.: to return b., r. redire, Plin.: 3. reursus: to fall b. from the top, a. summo r. cadere, Pl.: Ter. Phr.: to sail b. and forwards, ultro citroque navigare, Cic.: to send ambassadors b. and forwards, ultro citroque legatos mittere, Cæsar.

backwards: 4. Towards past times: retro: b. up to Romulus, r. usque ad Romulum Cic.: Hor. ||

backwards: 5. In reverse order:

1. retro: from the lowest note to the highest and b. there are many gradations, ab ima voce ad summam ac r. multi sunt gradus, Quint.: 2. retrorsum: as you would say, men and women day and night, rather than b., ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicam, potius quam r., Quint. Phr.: we have gone b., i. e. are in a worse condition, deteriore statu sumus, Cic.

bacon: lardum or lardum: Pl.: Hor.: Plin.

bad: 1. malus: comp. pëlor; sup. pessimus: bad goods: of a good for nothing person, mala merx, Pl.: b. weight, malum pondus, Pl.: a b. smell, m. odor, Hor.: a b. and worthless fellow, m. et nequam homo, Pl.: b. philosophers, m. philosophi, Cic.: a b. habit, m. consuetudo, Hor.: a very b. example, pessimum exemplum, Liv.: to have a b. opinion of any one, m. opinionem de aliquo habere, Cic.: a b. citizen, m. civis, Quint.: b. poems, m. carmina, Hor.: a b. conscience, m. conscientia, Quint.: a b. and weak voice, m. et imbecilla vox, Quint.: 2. impropus (usu. in moral sense): a b. disposition, ingentum im., Plin.: a b. and treacherous man, im. homo et perfidius, Cic.: a b. will, i. e. informal, im. testamentum, Cic.: b.avad, im. panna, Mart.: 3. pravus (prop. crooked, mis-shapen): a very b. rule, pravissima regula, Cic.: b. morals, p. mores, Sall.: a b. man, p. vir, Sen.: 4. perversus: a b. custom, p. mos, Cic.: v. PERVERSE, WILFUL. 5. nequam (indec.): v. NOTHING, GOOD FOR. Phr.: b. weather, tempestas adversa, Cic.: t. foeda (shockingly bad), Liv.: a b. road, vie iniqua, Liv.: a very b. road, via deteriora, Cic.: bad health, valetudo incom-

moda, Cic.; dura v., Hor.: to bring any one b. news, aerobum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic.: b. money, adulterium nuntii, Cic.: to have a b. reputation, male audire, Cic.: v. **FACULTY**, **WRONG**, **WICKED**.

badge: 1. insignia, is, n.: *Pompey having torn off the b.s of command, threw himself out of the camp*, Pompeius detractis in imperatoris se ex castris eiecit, Caes.: Cic. 2. infamia (late): *the emperor's b.s of honour*, inf. imperiales, Cod. Just. 3. faeces, tum, m. (special term for the consular badge of office): Cic.: Liv.: v. **FASCES**; also, **MON**, **TOKEK**.

badger: meles and mēlis, is, f.: Plin.: *ursus meles: Linn.

badinage: nūgae, arum: away with your b.! auler nugas! Pl.: a man pleased with such b., homo tantis delectatus n., Cic.: v. **JOKE**, **RAILLERY**.

badly: 1. mālē: to smell b., m. olere, Cic.: may it go b. with you! tibi male sit, Cic.: to behave very b. to any one, in aliquid pessime consulere, Ter.: to manage a thing b., male rem gerere, Cic.: badly mauled, m. multatus, Cic.: Phaedr. 2. imprōbē: why do I wonder if I am b. spoken of by the bad? quid ego miror si quid ab improbis de me fm. dictur? Cic. 3. prāvē (prop. of that which is awry): a b. cut nail, p. sectus ungulis, Hor.: b. made verses, p. facti versus, Hor.: 4. sēcus (lit. otherwise than well): there is a great consolation, even if it turn out b., magna consolatio est etiam si a. acciderit, Cic.: to speak b. of any one, de aliquo s. loqui, Tac.: to think b. of any one, de aliquo s. existimare, Cic.: v. **WRONGLY**, **WICKEDLY**.

badness: 1. mālītia, de of soil, terrae m., Pall.: to please by virtue, not by b., virtute non m. placere, Sall.: the b. of so many generals, tot imperatorum m., Tac. 2. nequītia (prop. worthlessness; q. v.): the b. of vinegar, acetū n., Plin.: sei a limit to your b., nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor.: b. improbitas (usu. in moral sense; v. **WICKEDNESS**): the b. of crab-apples, im. malorum silvestrium, Plin.

baifle: 1. elūdo, si, sum, 3 to b. any one and in every possible way to disconcert him, aliquem e. et omni ratione jactare, Cic.: v. to **FLUDE**. 2. contūdo, tūdi, tūsum, 3 (prop. to break in pieces: hence implying force, whereas eludo implies dexterity in escaping): I have b.d. and broken the boldness of the robber, contūdi et fregi praedonis audaciam, Cic.: to b. the threats of kings, minas regum c., Hor. Phrr.: a b.d. hope, spes ad irritum radacta, or, ad irritum cadens, Liv.: to go away b.d., re infecta abire, Liv.: he returned home b.d., domum irritus rediit, Serv.: v. to **DEFEAT**, **FRUSTRATE**.

bag: 1. saccus: Pl.: Cic.: money bags, sacculi numorum, Hor.: a small bag, sacculus: Juv.: Plin. 2. cānus (of leather, esp. for holding liquids): Pl.: Cic.: Juv. 3. flier, uris, m. (of an animal's skin): Caes.: Virg. 4. follis, is, m. (of leather, for money): Juv. 5. folliculus (a small bag): to carry corn in small bags, folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv.: Cic. 6. reticulum (of network): Cic.: Hor. **bagatelle**: nūgae: v. **TRIFLE**.

baggage: 1. impedimenta, goods of an army: 1. impedimenta, goods (denoting the baggage of the army collectively): our men captured the b., impedimenta nostri potius sunt, Caes.: to abandon the b., im. relinquere, Caes.: to lose the b., im. amittere, Caes.: a b. train, impedimentorum agmen, Tac. 2. sardinea, arum (the bundles or knapsacks carried by the men individually): to collect the b., sardinea conferre, Caes.: Liv. 3. vasa, arum (the moveable goods of an army: esp. in the foll. phrases): to pack up the b., vasa colligere, Liv.: to raise the shout for packing up the b., vasa conclamare, Caes.: Phrr.: Caesar lais lais legiones without b., Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes.: b. animals, sarcinaria

jumenta, Caes.: v. **LUGGAGE**. ||. As a term of abuse: 1. scēlēta (sem.): Ter. 2. scēlus, ēris: Pl.: Ter.

bagno: 1. A bath: q. v.: balneum. ||. A brothel; q. v.: lūpānar. **bag-pipes**: *tibiae ex utre inflatae. **bag-piper**: 1. ascanlēs, is, m. (Gr. ἀσκανῆς): Mart. 2. utriculārius: Suet.

bail (v.): 1. To give bail for: 1. spondeo, spōndi, sponsum, 2 (in gen. to undertake formally, become surety; q. v.): to b. any one, i.e. to become bail for any one, pro aliquo a., Cic.: v. Dict. Ant. p. II. 2. fide-jūbo, jūsi, jūsum, 2: Ulp. 3. fide-prōmittō, misi, missum, 3: Galus. (The verb fidejūbo implies a more serious and permanent responsibility than fide-prōmittō: v. Forcell. n. v. fidepromissor: both words seem to belong to the later terminology of Roman law.) Phrr.: the other b.d. him, vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, Cic.: will you deliver yourself to a tyrant for death by b.ing a friend? vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico? Cic. ||. To accept bail for (which, acc. to Roman law, was the part of the plaintiff or prosecutor): vādor, i: he does not accept b. for the man at present, hominem in praesentia non vadatur, Cic.: the prosecutor b.d. the prisoner with so many sureties, tot vadibus accensator vadatus est reum, Liv.: v. **BAIL** (subs.).

bail (subs.): 1. The person who gives bail: 1. vas, vādīs: the other became b. for his appearance, vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, Cic.: the other that he might release his b. was present at the hour appointed for his death, alter ut v. suum liberaret praesto fuit ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic.: v. **SURETY**. 2. apprōmissor: Dig. 3. fide-jūssor: Dig. 4. fidepromissor: Galus.

||. Security for a legal appearance: 1. vādīmōnium: to take b., v. capere, Ov.: to keep one's b., v. sistere, Cic.: to forfeit one's b., v. deserere, Cic.: to enlarge b., v. differre, Cic. 2. sātisfactio: Cic.: Gal. 3. fidejūssio: Dig.: v. **SECURITY**, **SURETY**.

bailable: *pro quo vādīmōnium capi potest: *pro quo sponderi potest: v. **RAIL**.

bail-bond: vādīmōnium: to draw up a b., v. concipere, Cic.: to settle a b., v. constituere, Cic.

bailiff: 1. The manager of a farm: 1. villicus: Cic.: Hor.: a b.'s wife, villicus: Oato: Juv. 2. of- ficiorum or operarum magister, Col. ||. an officer attached to a court of justice: apparitor: Cic.

bait (subs.): 1. esca: Pl.: Mart. ||. Fig.: Plato calls pleasure the b. of evils, Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. 2. cibus: Tib.: Plin.: v. **ALLUREMENT**.

bait (v.): 1. To apply a bait: Phrr.: to bait hooks, cibis hamos illinere, Plin.: to bait a trap, pescam in nassa ponere.

||. To furnish animals with food on a journey. Phrr.: to b. horses, *equis (jumentis) in itinere pabulum suppeditare; or *in itinere subsistere ut equis pabulum suppeditetur. |||. To attack an animal with dogs, usu. for amusement. Phrr.: to b. a bear, *ursum canibus laceessere immissis; canes in ursum immittere.

baize: *pannus lanēus: v. **FRIZEE**.

bake: 1. To cook in an oven: 1. torreo, torri, tostum, 2 (with in furno, etc.): to b. anything, aliquid in furno t., Plin.: they used to b. their grain, furnis torrebant farra, Ov.: v. to **BAU-T**. 2. cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3 (prop. to cook in gen.; q. v.): bread swells in b.ing, panis crevit coquendo, Plin. ||. To dry and harden by heat: 1. cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3: to b. tiles, intercoctos c., Cato: summer b.s the clods with its ripe sown, glebas aestas maturis solibus c., Virg.: to b. ores, aera fornacibus c., Lucan. 2. excoquo, 3 (stronger than simple verb: also = to bake out): the sun b.s the soil, terram sol e., Lucr.: to b.

sand into glass, arenas in vitrum e., Tac.: to b. all the bad quality out (of the soil), omne vitium e., Virg. 3. ārfācio, 3: Plin.: Lucr.: v. to **DRY** UP, **PARCH**.

baked: 1. coctilis, e (lot of food): b. tiles, c. lateres, Varr.: b. walls, i. e. made of bricks, c. muri, Ov. 2. fūrnācius (of food): b. bread, f. panis, Plin Phrr.: bread b. too much, panis adustus, Hor.

bakehouse: v. **BAKERY**.

baker: 1. pistor: we go to get bread from the b., a p. panem petimus, Plin.: Cic. A female b., pistrix, Ids: Lucil. ap. Varr. 2. furnārius (prop. adj.): Ulp. The business of a b., furnaria: Suet. Phrr.: to be a b. by trade, furnariam exercere, Suet. 3. artopia, ae, m. (Gr. ἀρτοπία): Juv.

bakery: 1. pistrina: Plin. 2. pistrinum: Suet.

baking-pan: artopia: Pl.

balance (subs.): 1. A pair of scales: 1. libra: in one scale of the b. he placed mental advantages, in the other, corporeal, in alteram libram lan-cem animi bona imposuit, in alteram corporis, Cic. Fig.: the b. of a hesitating mind, animi cunctantis libra, Claud. 2. tritina: Varr.: Vitr. Fig.: the Roman writers are weighed in the same b., Romani pensantur eadem scriptores tritina, Hor.: Cic.: v. **STEELYARD**, **SCALES**.

||. Equipoise: 1. libra: a firm b. against the winds, contra flatus pervicax l., Plin. (a rare use of the word). 2. librāmen, librāmentum: round this weapon three feathers were placed as a b., hinc loto ad librāmen pinnae tres circumdabantur, Liv.: to weigh a battering-ram with a b. of lead, artem librāmentū plumbi gravari, Liv. 3. pondus, ēris, n.: v. **WEIGHT**.

4. compensatio (only fig.): an equitable b. of privilege and duty and reward, aequabilis c. juris et officii et muneris, Cic.: v. **EQUILIBRIUM**. |||. The difference between two sums (in book-keeping): reliquum (usu. plu.): I now wish to pay the outstanding b., nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: Camillus writes that he has received my b.s, reliqua mea Camillus scribit se recepisse, Cic.

balance (v.): 1. To keep in equilibrium: libro: v. to **ROSE**. ||. To counterpoise: compenso, i: to b. joy by grief, laetitiam cum doloribus c., Cic.: to b. virtues by vices, bona cum vitiis c., Hor. |||. To ascertain the difference between receipts and expenses: 1. consōlido, i: b.d. accounts, rationes consolidatae, Cic. 2. dispungo, panxi, punctum, 3: to b. accounts, rationes d., Sen.: Ulp.

balancing of accounts: dispunctio: Ulp.

balas-ruby: anthrāctis, Ids, f.: Plin.

balcony: maenlārum (usu. plu.): a projection without support, of the nature of b.s, proectum quod ita proheretur ut nusquam requiesceret, qualla manent, Javol. Dig. (v. Forcell. n. v.): to build b.s to porticoes, doors, houses, edificare porticus m., ad edifice foribus, domibus, Amnian. ap. Id. (v. **GALLERY**): Cic.: Suet.

bald: 1. Without hair: 1. calvus: Pl.: Suet. Phrr.: to be b., calvō, 3: Plin.: to become b., calvesco, 3: Col.: Plin. Bald in front, praecalvus: to be b. in front, praecalvo capite esse, Suet. 2. glāber, bra, brum (of the body generally, and chiefly of the lower animals: v. **SMOOTH**): Pl.: Varr.: Col. Phrr.: to make b., glābro, i: Col. A b. spot, āra, Cola. ||. Unadorned, elegant (q. v.): āridus: a b. style of narration, narratio a., Quint.: Cic.: v. **DRY**, **JAUNTY**.

baldersdash: v. **JABGON**, **KONKESKE**. **baldly**: JEJUNUS: v. **JEJUNELY**. Phrr.: to state things b. and without ornament, res nudas atque inornatas indicare, Quint. (But nudus alone is used by Cic. as a laudatory term, with ref. to the Commentaries of Caesar: v. **UNADORNED**.)

baldness: *l. Want of hair:* 1. calvitium: *the disfigurement of b. calvitii deformitas*, Suet.: Cic.: Plin. 2. calvitie, *cl. f.*: Suet. 3. Of style: *v. INELEGANCE, JETTESENSES.*

baldrice: balteus: *v. BELT, GIRDLE.*
bale (v.): egēro, gesei, gestum, *3:* *this man has out the waves*, egerit hic fluctus, Ov. Phr.: *to b. out the bilge-water*, sentinam e., Cic.: *v. TO EMPTY OUT.*

bale (subs.): fascia, la, m.: Tac.: Plin.: *v. BUNDLE.*

baletful: finestus, perniciosus: *v. VAPAL, DESTRUCTIVE.*

balk (subs.): 1. A ridge of land in a ploughed field: 1. limes, litis, Varr.: Col. 2. porca: Varr.: Col. 3. scamnum: Col. 4. A beam, rafter: q. v.: trans: tignum. 5. Disappointment: q. v.: frustratio.

balk (v.): frustror, ludiflor, eludo: *v. TO BAVFLE, DISAPPOINT.*

ball: 1. A round mass: 1. glōbus: *fire-balls were seen in the sky*, in coelo animadversis globi, Cic.: *the eye-b.*, *g. oculi: a small b., glōbūlus: Cato: Plin. 2. glōbus, ēris, n.: a b. of wood, lanæ s., Lucr.: a b. of thread, lini g.: Plin.: Hor. 3. A playing-ball: 1. pila (filled with hair, feathers, &c.): to play at b., pila ludere, Cic.: to throw back a b., p. reddere, Mart.: to catch a b. and throw it back, p. excipere et remittere, Sen.: a playing-b., pila lusoria, Plin.: also sometimes of anything round: *b.s. of down*, pilæ lanuginis, Plin. 2. follis, la, m. (a b. filled with air): to play at b., folle ludere, Mart.: Pl. A small b. of that kind, folliculus: Suet. Phr.: a game at ball, piliarius ludo, Stat.: a particular kind of game at b. played by three persons, lusus trigon: 1. trigonalis, Hor.: Mart.: an ink-b. (in printing), *folliculus typographicus: a cannon-b., *glōbus (the context defining it): a musket-b., glans: *v. BULLET.*

ball: A meeting for dancing: saltatio (prop. the act of dancing): Cic.: Quint.: to invite to a b., ad saltationem vocare, invite.

ballad: 1. nēnia (orig. a dirge): children's b.s., puerorum nēnia, Hor.: worthless b.s., viles n., Phaedr. 2. carmen triviale (a street b.): Juv.

ballad-singer: qui (quæ) cantilenas in triviale cant: cantator s. cantatrix trivialis.

ballast (subs.): sabbura: to take up b. (of bees), a. tollere, Virg.: to steady with b., sabbura stabilire, Plin.

ballast (v.): sabburro, (= sabbura onerare): Plin. (fig.).

ballet: pantomimus: Plin.

ballet-dancer: pantomimus (male): Suet.: Macr.: pantomima (female): Sen.

ballista: ballista: Cic.: Caes.: a maker or discharger of ballistæ, ballistarius: Veg.

balloon. *machina ærobatia (Kr.; Georg.).

ballot (subs.): 1. A ball or ticket used in voting: 1. tabella: three b.s. are given to each of those who are of senatorian rank for delivering their verdict, ternæ t. dantur ad iudicandum t. quid ordinis sunt senatorii, Caes.: to sort the b.s., tabellas diribere, Cic.: Prop.

2. suffragium: the b.s. are being sorted, diribuntur suffragia, Varr.: Cic. 3. tessera: Varr. Phr.: a sorter of the b.s., diribitor: Cic.: a sorting of b.s., diribitio: Cic. 4. Voting by b.: tabella (meton.). the b. is in favour with the people, because it displays the face but conceals the minds of men, populo grata est t., quæ fronte aperit hominum, mentes tegit, Cic.: the whole state by the b. declared me consul, me universa civitas tabella consulem declaravit, Cic. Phr.: a law establishing vote by b., lex tabellaria: Cic.: Plin.

ballot (v.): tabella or tabellis suffragari: *v. BALLOT (subs.).* Phr.: we b. for all new members of the club, omnes novos sodales tabella cooptamus.

ballot-ball: *v. BALLOT (1.).*

ballot-box: 1. cista: Auct. Her.: Plin. 2. cistula: Auct. Her.

ball-room: *atrium saltatorium.

balm: 1. Any aromatic sap: balsamum: Virg.: Plin. 2. An aromatic plant: 1. balsamum: Plin. 2. mēlissophyllum or mēlissophyllum: Virg.: Plin. 3. citrugo, inta, f.: Pall. 4. Solace, comfort, q. v.: solatium. 5. Salm, comfort, q. v.: solatium.

balm: 1. Containing balm: 1. balsaminus: Plin. 2. balsamides: Plin. 3. Fragrant, odoriferous: q. v.: ambrusius, suavis, etc.: b. breath, spiritus suavis. 4. Soothing, soft, mild: s. v.: b. slumbers, molles somni.

balsam: *v. BALM.*

balsamic: balsaminus: Plin.

baluster: *v. BALUSTRADE.*

balustrade: 1. For stairs: Epimēdion (i.e. a safeguard: ἐπιμείδων): Inscr. 2. Between pillars: pluteus: Vitruv. 3. Rails inclosing any place: cancelli: Cic.

bamboo: arundo indica: Plin. (*Arundo bambos: Linn.).

bamboo: osuliculi sublinere, Pl.: *v. FOOL, TO MAKE A; TO CONFOUND, CHEAT.*

ban (subs.): 1. A proclamation: q. v. 2. A public notice of an intended marriage. Phr.: to publish the bans, promulgare in ecclesiastica nomina sponsal et sponsas. 3. Proscription, interdiction: q. v.: proscriptio. Phr.: a person who is under a ban, homo cui igul, aqua, terra, etc. interdictum est: *v. TO BANISH; OUTLAW.* In M. L. "bannum" is used. (See DuCange).

ban (v.): *v. TO CURSE.*

banana: 1. The tree: (?) pāla: Plin. 12, 6, 12. 2. The fruit: ārtēna: Plin. 16.

band (subs.): 1. That which binds: 1. oppida: a hempen b., spartea c., Apul.: Pl. *v. LEASH.* 2. vinculum: a b. for grafting, v. ad inludendum, Col.: to loosen the b.s. off anyone, alicui vincula exsolvere, Virg.: *v. BOND, CHAIN.*

3. ligamentum, ligamen: b.s. for tying vines, ligamenta vitium, Col.: Prop.: *v. BANDAGE.* 4. redmiculum (prop. a headband or necktie; q. v.): Pl. 5. ānādēma, ātis, n. (for the head): Lucr. Phr.: the b.s. round the volute of an Ionic capital, balteus pulvinorum, Vitruv. 6. That which connects (fig.): *v. BOND.*

7. A body of persons united for any purpose: 1. manus,ūs, f. (for purposes of force): he will come to Rome with a great b., Romam veniet cum magna m., Cic.: a b. of youths, m. juvenum, Virg. 2. cātēra (a troop; q. v.): armed b.s. of desperate ruffians, armatæ c. perditorum hominum, Cic.: a b. of young m.n., juvenum c., Hor. 3. chōrus (prop. of dancers: *v. CHORUS, COMPANY*): a b. of youths, c. juvenalia, Cic.: Hor. 4. grex, gregis, m. (prop. a herd: hence of persons associated together): a b. of friends, g. amicorum, Cic.: Hor.

— together (v.): mostly in bad sense: conjūro, jūrāvi et jūrātus sum, 1: Greece b'd together to burst your nuptial tie, Græcia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor.: witnesses b'd together, t-stes conjurati, Cic.: *v. TO COMBINE, UNITE.*

bandage (subs.): esp. for medical purposes: 1. fascia: to tie any one up with b.s., alicui fasces devincire, Cic.: to bind the stomach round with very tight b.s. (to assuage hunger), fasces ventrem strictissime circumligare, Gell. A small b., fasciōla: Hor. 2. ligamentum: to prepare b.s. for wounds, 1. vulneribus parare, Tac.: Quint. 3. ligamen, inta, n.: Col.: Prop.

bandage (v.): 1. ligo, 1: to b. wounds with one's dress, vulnera veste 1, Ov. 2. dēligo, 1: to b. an arm, brachium d., Cels.: to b. a wound, vulnus d., Quint.: *v. BANDAGE (subs.); TO BIND UP.*

band-box: capstila: Cat.: Plin. Prov.: as spruce as if just out of a b., de capstula totus, Sen.

band-fish: 1. anthias, æe, m. (?) Plin. 2. taenia (?) Plin.

bandit: latro: *v. ROBBER, OUTLAW.*

bandstones: disticti lateres, Vitruv. **bandy (v.):** Phr.: the slave b.s. words with me, mihi servus sermonem serit, Pl.: *v. TO EXCHANGE.*

bandy-legged: lōrpes, pēdis: Pl. Juv.: *v. BUN-LEGGED, KNOCK-KNEED.*

bane: 1. Poison: q. v.: vērēnum. 2. Fatal injury: 1. perniciēs, ei, f.: a pimp, the general b. of young men, leno p. communis adolescentum, Ter.: the b. of Sicily, Siciliæ p., Cic.: *v. DESTRUCTION, RUIN.* 2. pestis, is, f.: *v. PLAGUE, SCOURGE.*

baneful: perniciosus, exlūsus: Cic.: *v. PERNICIOUS, DESTRUCTIVE, POISONOUS.*

banefully: perniciosē, exlūsus: Cic.: *v. DESTRUCTIVELY.*

banefulness: *v. DESTRUCTIVENESS.*

bang (v.): *v. TO STRIKE, BEAT.*

bang (subs.): crēpitus, sōnitus: *v. EXPLOSION.*

baning (subs.): strēpitus,ūs: a great b. of doors, ingens valvarum s., Hor.: Ter.

banian-tree: (?) ficus (India): Plin. 12, 5, 11.

banish: 1. To condemn to exile: 1. exterminio, 1 (the most general term for banishing from the confines of a state): Protagoras was by order of the Athenians b'd from the city and territory, Protagoras, Atheniensium iussu, urbe atque agro est exterminatus, Cic.: to b. foreigners, peregrinos e., Cic. Fig.: to b. any one from the society of men, alicui ex hominum communiōe e., Cic.: to b. any one from his household gods (= from home), alicuius a sua dila penatibus e., Cic. 2. aqua et igni interdicto, dixi, dictum, 3 (usu. formula of banishment in the time of Cic.: with dat. and often in pass. impers.): I think that I shall be b'd, futurum puto ut aqua et igni nobis interdicatur, Cic.: having b'd them he set out into Italy, quibus quum aqua et igni interdictum, in Italiam profectus est, Caes. 3. pello, pepelli, pulsus, 3 (with some defining word): to b. any one from the state, alicuius civitate p., Cic.: to b. any one from the kingdom, alicuius regno p., Hor.: *v. TO EXPEL.*

4. rēlego, 1 (usu. for a limited time only, and without affecting the civil status): the consul b'd L. Lamiā, consul L. Lamiā rēlegavit, Cic.: the army was b'd to Sicily, and forbidden to return till the end of the war, exercitus rēlegatus in Siciliam ne ante belli finem in Italiam reverteretur, Liv.: Piso is b'd for ten years, Piso in decem annos rēlegatur, Tac. 5. deporto, 1 (for life, and to some desert place, usu. an island: frequent under the emperors): Serenus is b'd for life to an island, Serenus in insulam deportatur, Tac.: Quint. 6. ēficio, jēci, jectum, 3 (usu. but not always, with some defining word or words): bing those who had been favourable to Athens, qui Atheniensium rebus studiissemus eieci, Nep.: he was b'd and went to live at Argos, e civitate eieci Argos habitatum concessit, Nep.: Cic. 7. sēpōno, pōnui, pōnitum, 3 (to cause to with-draw): to b. any one to a province, alicuius in provinciam s., Tac.: Suet. 8. aldo, didi, ditum, 3 (rare): to b. to an island, in insulam a., Tac. 9. āmōvō, mōvi, nōtum, 2 (of banishment under the emperors): to b. to an island, in insulam a., Tac. 10. To drive away (fig.): 1. exterminio, 1 (rare): to b. physical questions, quæstiones physicorum e., Cic. 2. pello, pepelli, pulsus, 3: b. cares with wine, vino pellere curas, Hor.: to b. sorrow from the mind, moestitiam ex animo p., Cic.: *v. TO DRIVE AWAY.* 3. ēficio, 3: to b. affection from the mind, amorem e. ex animo, Cic.: to b. care, e. ex animo curam, Liv. 4. alstergeo, tersi, tersum, 2 (lit. to wipe away): to b. grief, dolorem a., Cic.: to b. vexations, molestias a., Cic.: Lucr. 5. solvo, vi, ditum, 3 (rare): to b. night by the aid

of torches, *adocem*, Plin. ep. to b. shame, pudorem, a. Virg.: Cels. 6. *spino*, 3: to b. care, curas a. Ov.: v. to REMOVE.

banished: v. to BANISH, EXILED.
banishment: 1. *the act of banishment*: 1. *ejectio* (a gen. term): *te* "ar death and b. mortem et timere, Cic. 2. *interdictio* (with some defining word): *exile* may consist in b. from certain places, *exilium* est certorum locorum l. Mart. Dig.: Plin. the Roman formula was *int. tecti et aquae et ignis*, Cic. Liv. 3. *deportatio* (v. to BANISH, l. 5): Ulp. 4. *relégatio* (for a limited period): Cic. Liv. 5. *abstégio* (= *relegatio*): Plin. 6. *The state of exile*: *exilium*; v. EXILE.
banister: *épimédion*: v. BALUSTRADE.

bank (subs.): 1. *A mound of earth*: 1. *pulvinus*: to make banks (for flower-beds) by heaping up soil, terra adnenda pulvinos facere, Varr.: Plin. 2. *torus*: Virg.: Plin.: also *torus pulvinus*, Plin.: v. MOUND, RIDGE. 3. *An elevation of the bed of the sea*: 1. *dorsum*: Virg.: v. RIDGE. 2. *syrtis*, *la f.*: v. QUICKSAND. 3. *The border of a river or lake*: the b. of a river, r. fluminis, Caes.: *Romulus* placed his city on the b. of an ever-flowing river, *Romulus* urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripa, Cic. Hor.: v. SHORE.

[V. *A bench for rowers*: 1. *transstrum*: Caes.: Cic. Virg. 2. *scamnum*: Hor.: Ov. V. *An establishment or company for dealing in money*: 1. *argentaria taberna*: Liv. 2. *argentaria mensa*: Ulp. 3. *argentaria*: Pl.: Liv.: the affairs of the bank were wound up, *argentaria dissoluta* est, Cic. 4. *publica mensa* (a bank in which public money was deposited): Cic. 5. *aerarium*: Nep. Att.: v. TREASURY.

bank (v.): A. Trans. Phr.: to b. a house against a river, *medes* agere contra vim fluminis munire: to b. a stream, *flumen* intra alveum aggere continere. B. Intrans. (in commercial sense): Phr.: to b. with a certain company, *pecuniam apud societatem* quandam deponere.

banker: 1. *argentarius*: Pl.: to have a b.'s book in which money is entered to one's debt and credit, *habere argentarii tabulas* in quibus sibi expensa pecunia lata sit, acceptioque relata, Cic. 2. *mensarius* (one entrusted with public money for the purpose of paying the state creditors): Cic.: Liv. 3. *negotiator* (a provincial b.): v. Dict. Ant. a. v.: a merchant or a b., *mercator* an a. Cic.: Caes. Phr.: he was a well-known b. at Rome, *Romane argentarium non ignobilem fecit*, Cic.

banking (subs.): 1. *argentaria* (prop. adj.): to be engaged in b. argentarium facere, Cic. 2. *negotiatio* (in the provinces: v. sup.): Cic.: Suet. Phr.: *Curias carries* on b. at Patrae, *Carus Patris negotiator*, Cic.

bank-martin: *riparia hirundo*: Plin.

bank-note: *tesseira mense publicae* (Georgos).

bankrupt (subs.): *deceptor* (a spend-thrift-b): Cic. Phr.: a fraudulent b., *creditorum fraudator*, Cic.

to be or become: 1. *rationes conturbare*, Cic.: and *absol.*, *Pedo* becomes b., *Matho* fails, *Pedo conturbat*, *Matho deficit*, Juv. 2. *decoquo*, *coxi*, *coctum* (with or without creditoribus): do you remember that you were a b. before you came of age? *tenemus memoria praetextatum te decoctum*? Cic.: *decoxit creditoribus* sulis, Plin. 3. *foro cedere*: if my debtor become b. I shall receive a dividend, *si debitor foro cesserit*, *portionem feram*, Sen. 4. *cido*, *cicidi*, *cisum*, 3 (opposed to *esto*): *turpis* est *privatum* cadere quam publico, *Cic. Att. 16, 19, 6*. Phr.: I became utterly b. in my business, *omnis res mea fracta* est, Hor. (fig. with ref. to shipwreck): but for Caes.

ar's generosity towards my client, *this Postumus would have been b. long ago*, nisi *Caesaris* in hunc liberalitas existisset, *non hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus*, Cic.

bankruptcy: 1. *decoctio*: Cod. Theod. 2. (fig.): *naufragium patrimonii*: Cic.: comp. *bankrupt*, to BE or BECOME. 3. *tabulae novae* (public or general bankruptcy): he saw that *Trebellius* could not be secure without the enactment of a general b., *Trebellium vidit sine tabulis novis saluum esse non posse*, Cic.

banner: *vexillum*: Caes.: Cic.: v. STANDARD, ENSIGN, FLAG.

banneret: **eques vexillarius*.

bannock: *placenta avenacea*: v. CAKE.

banquet (subs.): 1. *convivium*: to be present at a public b., c. *publicum* inire, Cic.: to prepare a b., c. *ornare*, *parare*, or *instruere*, Cic.: Virg. 2. *epulum*, *plu.*, *epulae*, *arum* (when used of religious or solemn b.s. usu. sing.): a funeral b., *epulum funebre*, Cic.: the b. of *Jupiter*, *Jovis epulum*, Liv.: songs used to be sung at b.s., *carmina* in epulis cantata sunt, Cic.: Hor. 3. *coena* (the ordinary principal meal): a splendid b., *lanta* c., Suet.: Cic. (passim). v. SUPPER. Phr.: reclining at b.s., *epularis acubitus*, Cic.: v. FEAST.

banquet (v.): A. Trans. convivio exipere: v. to FEAST. B. Intrans. 1. *convivor*, i: Ter.: Cic. 2. *epulor*, i: Cic.: Virg.: v. to FEAST.

banter (v.): 1. *cavillor*, i: I b. and joke in a familiar manner with the man himself too, *familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor* ac *jocor*, Cic.: v. to JOKE. 2. *litudo*, si, sum, 3: v. to MOCK, MAKE MERRY WITH. 3. *jocor*, i: v. to JOKE.

banter (subs.): 1. *cavillatio*: Cic.: Suet. 2. *jocus*: v. JOKE.

banterer: 1. *cavillor*: Pl.: Cic. 2. *litator*: Pl. 3. *litior*: Hor.

baptism: *baptisma*, *itis*, n.; *baptismus*, i, m.; or *baptisium*: Tert.: Aug. Phr.: a register of b., *tabulae* in quas eorum qui baptizati sunt nomina referuntur: a certificate of b., *scriptum* quod docet aliquem baptizatum esse.

baptismal: Phr.: a b. font, *baptisterium*: Sidon.: b. voice, **vota* in baptismis suscepta: to believe in b. regeneration, **regenerationem* una cum baptismis fieri credere: v. BAPTISM.

baptist: 1. *baptista*, ae, m.: Sedul. 2. *baptizator*: Tert.

baptizator: *baptizatorum*: Sidon.

baptizing: 1. *baptizo*, i: Tert.: Aug. 2. *intinguo*, *tingi*, *tingum*, 3: Tert.

baptizer, qui baptizat.

bar (subs.): 1. *A long piece of wood, iron, &c.*: (1) used for fastening or confining: 1. *clathri*, *orum* (bars of cages for confining animals): Hor.: Col. 2. *claustra*, *orum* (esp. of a gate): to pull back the bars, c. *revellere*, Cic.: to burst the bars, c. *rumpere*, Virg.: v. BARRIER. 3. *obex*, *icls* and *ficia*, m. and f. (usu. of a gate): the iron bars of gates, *ferrei portarum* o. Tac.: he had closed the gates with a strong bar, *portas o. firma clauserat*, Ov. 4. *serra* (v. BOLT): bars closed a thousand houses, *mille domos clauere serrae*, Ov.: Varr. 5. *repagula*, *orum* (v. BARRICA): Pl.: Cic. (ii) in general, whether used as a barrier or not: 1. *vectis*, *is*, m. (used of any kind of lever or crowbar): q. v.: Caes. 2. *assér*, *eris*, m. (only of wood): strong bars, *validi* a. Tac.: Caes.: v. POLE, BEAM. 3. *A hindrance or obstruction*; q. v.: *impedimentum*. 4. *A bank at the mouth of a river or harbour*, **agger* *arenae* ad ostium fluminis portusve situs.

IV. *An ingot or wedge of metal*: 1. *lakter*, *eris*, m.: bars of gold and silver, *lateres aurei* argentique, Plin. 2. *tabulus*: Plin. V. *An inclosed place*: (i) in a court of justice: *cancelli*: Cic. (ii) in

an inn: (7) *cancelli* *canonici* s. *cauponiae* (but it is impossible to express the term with any certainty).

VI. *A tribunal, or the place in a court of justice where the advocates are placed*: Phr.: my exertions at the bar meus forensis labor, Cic.: the eloquence of the bar, forensis dicendi genus, Cic.: they plead at the bar, *apud tribunalia dicunt*, Quint.: he had once been the leader of the bar, *principes fuerat quondam fori*, Quint.: the lad is intended for the bar, *puer foro destinatur*, Quint.: the bar requires a more powerful and fuller voice, *subsellia grandiore et plenior vocem desiderant*, Cic.: to enjoy a reputation for skill at the bar, *Marte forensi florere*, Ov.: the prisoner at the bar, *reus hic*, or *reus iste*, according as the speaker is for the defence or for the prosecution. VII. *The entire body of advocates*: 1. *advocatio*: the bar of *Caesarea*, a *Caesariensis*, Cod. Just. 2. *advocati*, *orum*: they are deserted not only by the audience, but even by the bar, *non modo a corona sed etiam ab advocatis relinquantur*, Cic.: Quint. VIII. *Mus. t. t.*: **linea transversa*, or, *notae musicae* quae intra *lineas transversas* continentur.

bar (v.): 1. *To fasten with a bar*: *obastro*, i: to bar a door, *ostium o.*, Ter.: *fores o.*, Suet. Phr.: bar the door, if you please, *with both bolts*, *occlude*, *sia*, *fores* *ambobus pessulis*, Pl.: I bar the door, *pessulum ostio obdo*, Ter. (the pessulus, however, was smaller than the sera or repagulum: v. BOLT).

2. *To hinder, prevent* (q. v.): *obsto* (with dat.), *prohibeo* (with acc.).

barb (subs.): 1. *That which resembles a beard, as in a fish, etc.*: *barba*: v. BEARD. 2. *A horse*, esp. one from *Barbary*: *equus*, *solimicus*: v. HORSE.

3. *A part of a hook, arrow, etc.*:

1. *uncus* (which, however, appears to denote prop. some large hook; as the hooks of grappling irons; the hook used to drag men to execution, etc.).

2. *hāmus* (arrows made with b.s. are called *hannate*: v. BARBED): v. HOOK. 3. *hāmilus*: *dimin.* of *precing*: Pl.

barb (v.): Phr.: to b. an arrow, **sagittam hāmatam* *facere*: or (?) *sagittae hāmos* s. *uncos* *addere*.

barbican: 1. *A small round tower*: *turris*: v. TOWER. 2. *A watchhouse*: *specula*: Cic.: Virg. 3. *A loophole*: *fenestra* ad tormenta mittenda: Caes.

barbarian (subs.): 1. *An uncivilized person*: *barbarus* (esp. in pl. and applied to all nations excepting the Greeks and Romans): Caes.: Hor.: of b. the Germans are almost the only people content with one wife's apiece, *barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoriibus contenti*, Tac. 2. *A cruel or brutal person*: 1. *barbarus*: O barbarian! by your dreadful deeds! *pro duri, barbare, facis!* Ov. 2. *homo crudelis*, *immanis*, etc.: Cic.: Virg.

barbarian (adj.): v. BARBAROUS.
barbario: *barbaricus*: b. garments, b. vestes, Lucr.: *doorposts* proud with b. gold and spoils, *barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi*, Virg.: v. FREGING.

barbarism: 1. *Incorrect language*:

1. *barbaries*, *el. f.*: a vernacular b. domestica b., Cic. 2. *barbarismus*: Anct. Her.: Quint. 3. *An uncivilized condition*: *barbaria* and *barbaries*, *el* (also more fully *inculta barbaries*, *Just.*): to lay aside and soften b., *barbariem* deponere et *mansuefacere*, *Just.*: such is their b. that they do not understand peace, *tanta barbaries* est ut pacem non intelligent, Flor. (N.B. Not *barbarismus*, which is a barbarism in speech.) Phr.: it is a mark of b., **barbarorum est: considerable sagacity for a pexus* *living in a state of b.*, **aliquantum ut inter barbaros prudentiae*. 3. *Barbarity*: q. v.

barbarity: 1. *barbaria*, *barbaries*, *el. f.*: he extirpated their inveterate b. from the manners of the people of Gades (with ref. to human sacrifices), *inveteratam*

barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus delevit, Cic. v. BARBARISM. 2. feritas: v. FEROCITY. 3. immanis atque inhumana crudelitas: v. CRUELTY.

barbarize: Phr.: to b. a nation, *antileonem barbariel insuafacere; ad b. reducere; mores feroces atque inhumanos reddere; efferrare. v. TO BRUTALIZE.

barbarous: 1. uncivilized: 1. barbarus: a b. custom, b. mos, Hor.: the b. Allobroges, Allobroges b., Cic.: to others he seemed uncivilized and b., alii inhumanus ac b. videbatur, Cic.: a b. country, b. patria, Virg. 2. incultus (not so strong as the preceding): what could be more uncivilized than those countries? what more b. than their towns? quid illis terris asperius? quid oppidis incultius? Cic. v. UNCIVILIZED. 3. ferus: a b. mode of life, f. vitas, Cic.: v. WILD. 4. Cruel, ferocious: 1. ferus, an exceedingly b. and cruel enemy, hostis nimis f. et immanis, Cic.: the Britons b. to strangers, Britanni hospitibus f., Hor.: b. sacrifices, f. sacra, Ov.: v. FIERCE, CRUEL. 2. immanis, e: v. SAVAGE, MONSTROUS. (N.B. Not barbarus in this sense; except as cruelty is an element implied in a barbarous or uncivilized condition.)

barbarously: 1. Without refinement: barbarè: to speak b., b. loqui, Cic.: to hurt b. (like a barbarian), b. laedere, Hor. 2. Cruelly: q. v. CRUELLY, saevè. J. o. in: inhumane atque crudeliter; tanta saevitia atque crudelitate.

barbarousness: v. BARBARITY.

barbed: 1. hamatus: a b. arrow, b. sagitta, arundo, Ov.: Cic. 2. uncinatus: v. HOOKED. 3. uncus: a b. hook, u. hamus, Ov.

barbel: barbus: Auson.

barber: tonsor. Dionysius taught his own daughters to act as barbers that he might avoid trusting his neck to a b., Dionysius to tonsori collum committere: tondere filias suas docuit, Cic.: a b. that cuts hair unevenly, inaequalis l., Hor. A b.'s shop, tonstrina: Pl.: Plin.: a female b., tonstrix, Icis: Pl.: Mart.: a little female b., tonstricula: Cic. Adj.: of or belonging to a b., barber's, tonstris: a b.'s tools, ferramenta l., Mart. a b.'s knife, culter l., Cic.: v. RAZOR.

barberry: 1. The plant: 1. appendix, Icis, f.: Plin. 2. spina appendix: Plin. 3. *berberis vulgaris, Linn. (also called *Oxyacantha, Pyxacantha, Spina acida, Mayne). 2. The fruit: bacca (appendix): v. FRUIT.

bard: 1. A Celtic poet and musician: bardus: Lucan: Amm. 2. A poet, q. v. vates.

bare (adj.): 1. Uncovered, naked:

1. nudus: with b. head (bareheaded), capite nudo, Sall.: b. footed, nudis pedibus, Hor.: b. benches, n. subscilla, Cic.: she sat on the b. ground, sedit humo n., Ov. 2. mērus (rare): a b. foot, pes m., Juv. Phr.: to lay b. the nature of things, rerum naturas persequere, Cic.: rerum naturam expandere, Lucr.: v. TO UNFOLD. 2. Destitute: nudus (with abl. or gen.): places b. of vegetation, loca n. gignentium, Sall.: v. DESTITUTE. 3. Mere, simple: 1. mērus: nothing except b. hope, nihil nisi spes m. Ter.: the money was received on his b. word of honour, m. fide accepta pecunia est, Apul. 2. nudus the b. anger of Caesar, n. ira Caesaris, Ov.: b. names of places, locorum n. nomina, Plin. 4. Plain, unadorned; of style. pressus: Quint.: v. PLAIN, MEAGRE.

bare (v.): 1. Aperto, 2. 1. Apertum, 4: he b.d his head, caput aperuit, Cic.: with b.d bosom, aperto pectore, Ov. 2. nudo, 1: to b. the head, caput n. v. TO UNCOVER.

barefaced: impudens. Phr.: a b. fellow, homo frontis urbanae, Hor.: you are b., os perfriculi, Cic.: v. IMPUDENT, UNDISGUISED.

barefacedly: impudenter: v. IMPUDENTLY.

barefacedness: impudentia. v. IMPUDENT, IMPUDENCE.

barefoot, barefooted: 1. nudo pede, or nudis pedibus: Hor. 2. nudipes, pēdis: Tert. 3. discalcatus: Suet.

bareheaded: v. BARE (adj.).

barely (= scarcely): 1. exigus: he had b. corn enough for 20 days, frumentum ex. xx. dierum habebat, Caes. 2. vix: v. SCARCELY, ONLY.

barrenness: nuditas; sterilitas: v. NAKEDNESS, BARRENNESS.

bargain (subs.): 1. Agreement, esp. to sell or buy: 1. pactio: to make: a b. about anything, p. de aliqua re facere, Cic. 2. pactum: he adhered to the terms and b., mansit in conditione atque p., Cic.: b.s and agreements, p. convention, Sen. Phr.: to make a b., pascior, pactus: 3. to make an unfair b., inique p., Cic.: v. TO BARGAIN: AGRARIUM.

bargain (v.): 1. A purchase, or the thing bought: Phr.: he bought the house a good b., domum bene emit, Cic.: I shall be very glad to return the bad b., mihi maximo placeat ea quae male empti sunt reddi, Cic.: that purchase has proved a bad b., male eventit emptio illa. 2. A purchase, or the thing bought: Phr.: he bought the house a good b., domum bene emit, Cic.: I shall be very glad to return the bad b., mihi maximo placeat ea quae male empti sunt reddi, Cic.: that purchase has proved a bad b., male eventit emptio illa.

bargain (v.): 1. pascior, pactus: 3: you may b. with him for a small sum, p. cum illo paulula pecunia potes, Pl.: he had b'd for the province for himself, provinciam sibi pactus erat, Cic.: he b'd for the return and safety of all the proscribed, omnibus proscrip-tis reditum salutemque pactus est, Liv. 2. depascior (depec.), 3: he b'd for three farms for himself, tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.

bargainer: pactor (rare): Cic.

barge: 1. A vessel of state: thalamegus: Suet.: Sen. 2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burthen: 1. liter, tris, f. (prob. the nearest word Hor. S. 1, 5, 20, calls the canal-boat drawn by a mule by this name): v. BOAT. 2. *navigium longum plana carina instructum.

bargeman: nauta (gen. term: applied by Hor. to the canal-b., S. 1, 5, 19): v. BOATMAN.

barilla: 1. The plant: *salsola kali: M. L. 2. The alkali produced from it: *soda: M. L.

barium: *barium or plumbum. M. L. **bark (subs.):** 1. Of trees: 1. cortex, Icis, m. and f. (the outer bark): Cic.: Virg.: smooth or rough b., c. levis aut scaber, Plin. 2. liber, bri, m. (the inner bark): Cic.: Virg. Peruvian bark is *cortex Peruvianus, or simply cortex: sometimes *cinchona, properly the name of the tree, so called after the Countess del Cinchon at Lima, who was cured by its use in 1628 (Mayne). 2. Of dogs: latratus, us: to utter b. l., edere, Ov.: Virg.: Plin. Proverb.: a cur's bark is worse than his bite, canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, Curt. 3. A ship: rātis: v. BARQUE.

bark (v.): 1. To strip trees of their b.: 1. decortico, 1: Plin. 2. glūbo, 3: Cato: Varr.: v. TO PEEL. 2. To make the noise peculiar to dogs: latro, 3: dogs b., canes l., Cic.: to b. at a stag's hide, cervinam pellem l., Hor. Fig.: if any one shall have b'd at a man worthy of abuse, si quis opprobriis dignum latraverit, Hor.: in this sense allatro is more usu. in prose: v. TO BARK AT.

bark at: allatro esp. lig. v. TO BARK AT.

barker: 1. latrator (= dog): Virg.: Mart. 2. latrans, antil: Ov.

barking (subs.): 1. A stripping off of bark: decorticatio: Plin. 2. Of dogs: latratus, us: Virg.: Ov.: v. BARK (II).

barley: hordeum: Liv.: Virg.: winter-barley, canternum hordeum: Col.: b.-meal, hordeacea farina, Cato: b.-bread, hordeaceus panis, Plin.: pearl b., pōlentia: Plin.: Ov.: pūsina: Cels. Mart.

barleycorn: granum hordei.

barley-sugar: *alphanicum (Kr. and Georg.)

barley-water: pūsina (a mess made

from barley): Varr.: Plin.: ptisanarium (also applied to a decoction of rice, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155, ptisanarium oryzae).

barm: fermentum: v. YEAST.

barmaid: 1. caupōnia ancilla (cf. Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 19). 2. ministra caupōnae: i. e. female innkeeper's servant: Cod. Just.

barn: 1. horreum: growing crops, threshing floors, b.s., segietae, arcae, horrea, Cic.: to burst the b.s. (of abundant crops), horrea rumpere, Virg. 2. grānāria, orum, pl.: v. GRANARY.

barnacle: 1. A mollusk: *pentastemus anatifera: Leach. 2. A kind of goose: *anser baticus: Fleming. 3. A ferry: postōmia, idis, f.: Gloss. 4. A kind of spectacle: q. v.

barometer: *barōmetrum: M. L.

barometrical: *barōmetricus: M. L. Phr.: b. observations, *observati-ones barometro factae.

baron: *bāro, ōnis: M. L. (N.B. This word should be used only when it is necessary to specify precisely the feudal or heraldic dignity of baron: in a general sense the nearest word is princeps, applied by Tac. to chiefs amongst the Germans inferior in dignity to kings: Ger. ii.) In addresses he may be called amplissimus et nobilissimus. To create a baron, *baronis dignitate et nomine ornare.

baronage: 1. The whole body of barons: *barōnes, um: barōnagium: M. L. 2. The rank of a baron: *barōnis: barōnātus: M. L.

baroness: *barōnissa: M. L.

baronet: *barōnetus: M. L.

baronetage: 1. The whole body of baronets: *barōneti, orum: M. L. 2. The rank of a baronet: *barōneti dignitas: M. L.

baronial: Phr.: a b. residence, *barōnis domus or villa: *b. privileges, jura baronum: v. BARON. In looser sense perh. *vētus atque opulenta.

barony: *barōnia: M. L.

barque: 1. nāvis parva, nāvicula: Cic. 2. rātis, f. (esp. poet.) to entrust one's frail b. to the pitiless ocean, fragilem truci committere pelago r., Hor.

barrack, barracks: (nearest word) castra, orum (this was the term applied to the b. of the praetorian guard at Rome "cohortes una in castra conducent," Tac. A. 4, 2): also castra stativa: Liv.: v. CAMP.

barrack-master: praefectus castrorum (nearest term): v. BARRACK.

barrel (subs.): 1. A kind of cask, ligneum vas circulus cinctum: Plin. 14, 21, 2. 2. A tube: 1. tūbus: a gun-b., *scōlopetri tūbus: v. TUBE. 2. fāstula: v. BORR. 3. A cylinder: cylindrus or (?) fāsus: the b. of a watch, *horologii c. or f.: M. L.

barrel (v.): 1. e. to put in barrels, ligneis vasis condere, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

barren: 1. stērilis, e: a b. cow, a. vacca, Virg.: a b. plant, s. herba, Ov.: b. fields, a. agri, Virg. Fig.: a lover b. of gifts, stērilis amator a donis, Pl.: a b. February, s. Februarius, Cic.: b. letters, a. epistolae, Plin.: a b. peace, s. pax, Tac.: an age not so b. of virtues, non adeo virtutum s. aeculum, Tac. 2. mācer, cra, crum (v. LEAN): a b. farm, m. agellus, Hor.: poor, b. soil, solum exile et m., Cic.: b. vineyards, m. vineae, Col. 3. infelix (esp. of that which is by nature unfruitful; q. v.): Cic.: Virg. 4. jēstus (rare): a b. field, j. ager, Cic.: b. gravel, j. glareae, Virg. Fig.: a b. and narrow mind, j. animus et angustus, Cic.: solitary and b. knowledge, solivaga cognitio et j., Cic. 5. exilis, e: v. MEAGRE.

barrenness: stēritas: the b. of women and of trees, a mulierum et arborum, Plin.: the b. of fields, s. agrorum, Cic. Fig.: b. of wit, stērilis ingenium: v. BARREN.

barricade (subs.): 1. concaedae, lum, f. (of felled trees): Tac.: Amm. 2. *agger ex carris, trabibus, lapidibus ceterisque ejusmodi rebus factus: cf. Veg. 3, 10.

barricade (v.): 1. praesepio, sepi, septum, 4: to b. the approaches and roads with beams, aditus atque itinera trabibus p., Caes. 2. *aggerem in via, pro domo, facere: cf. Veg. 3, 10: v. TO BLOCK UP, OBSTRUCT.

barrier: 1. septum: the b. of the forum, fori septa, Cic.: to confine wild beasts by b.s., septis beluas continere, Cic.: v. FENCE, ENCLOSURE. 2. obex, obicis, and obficus, m. and f.: bursting its b.s., obficus ruptis, Virg.: a b. of rock, ob. sexi, Virg. 3. cancelli, orum (a grating or lattice; q. v.): the b. in the circus, c. etrei, Ov.: Cic. 4. carcer, eria, m. (usu. plu. and only of the starting-place in the circus): Cic. Hor.: the horse let go from the b., carcere missus equus, Ov. 5. claustra, orum (v. BAS): to break down the b.s. of shame and respect, claustra pudoris et reverentiae refringere, Plin.: the b.s. of nature, naturae c., Lucr.: the b.s. of nobility, c. nobilitatis, Cic.: v. BOUNDARY.

barrister: patrōnus, advocātus: v. ADVOCATE.

barrow: 1. A kind of vehicle: (i) a hand-b., ferculum: Liv.: Suet. (ii) a wheel-b. (f.), pābo: "vehiculum unius rotae," Gloss. Isid. ap. Forcell. ||. A contrived hog: mājalis: Varr.: Cic.: Virg.

barter (v.): A. Trans. 1. mūtō, i (with acc. of the thing given and abt. of that received in exchange: also sometimes vice versa): to b. plunder for wine with traders, praedis m. cum mercatoribus vino, Sall.: Hor. 2. pāscor, pascus, 3: to b. one's life for glory, vitam pro laude pasci, Virg.: v. TO BARBAIN, EXCHANGE. B. Intrans. merces mutare, Hor.: res inter se mutare, Sall.

barter (subs.): 1. mūtatio: Ter. 2. permūtatio: Cic.: Plg.: the inhabitants of the interior employ b., interiores permutationes mercium utuntur, Tac.: v. TO BARBAIN, EXCHANGE.

barry (one of the primitive earths): *bārya, bārytes: also termed *terra ponderosa.

barrytone: v. BAS.

basalt: basaltis, is, m.: Plin. (who uses the term of a kind of Egyptian marble).

basaltic: *basalticus.

base (adj.): 1. Worthless: chiefly in expr. b. money, nummi adulterini, Cic.: v. COUNTERFEIT, FALSE. ||. Without moral ref., low, obscure, mean: esp. of ancestry: 1. hūmilia, e: born of b. parentage, h. parentibus natus, Cic.: b.-born, hūmilia natus, Phaedr. 2. ignōtus, v. OBSCURE, MEAN.

base (subs.): 1. The bottom or groundwork of anything: 1. bāsis, is, f.: on the b. of the statues, in basi statuorum, Cic.: the b. of a triangle, b. trianguli, Cic. 2. bāscella (a small b.): Pall. 3. spira (only of columns): Virg.: Plin. Phr.: two rivers washed the b. of that hill, ejus collis radiosa duo flumina subuebant, Caes.: v. FOOT, FOUNDATION.

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baseless (only used in fig. sense): vānus, inānis, commenticius, falsus: v. GROUNDLESS, EMPTY, IMAGINARY. Phr.: the b. fabric of this vision, *inania haec somnorum commenta.

basely: turpiter: to act rightly or b., recte aut t. facere, Caes.: I will allow you to do nothing b., te t. facere nihil patior, Cic.: v. MEANLY, DISGRACEFULLY.

basement: bāsis, is, f.: ivy has

completely covered the b. of the country-house, hedera convestivit basim villae, Cic. Phr.: the b. story of a house, domus tabulatum imum: v. BASE.

baseness: 1. Meanness of origin: hūmilitas: b. of family and name, b. generis ac nominis, Suet.: v. MEANNESS.

||. Ignominy, abjectness: q. v. Phr.: b. of fortune and of life, sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. |||. In moral sense: turpilitudo, inis, f.: v. MEANNESS, SHAMEFULNESS.

basin: sātrāpes, is; plu. sātrapae: v. SATRAP.

basinal: 1. vērcundus: you are too b., nimis v. es, Pl.: a man not too b., homo non nimis v., Cic.: a b. face, v. vultus, Ov. To be or to feel b., vērcundor, i (rare): Cic.: Quint. 2. plūdēs: v. MODEST, SHAMEFACED.

basinfully: vērcundū: timidly or rather b., timide vel potius v., Cic.: v. BLUSHINGLY, MODESTLY.

basinfulness: 1. pudor: the b. of a very modest lad, adolescentium modestissimi p., Cic.: v. MODESTY. 2. rubor (lit. blushing; q. v.): Cic.: Liv. 3. vērcundia: Caesar chided my b. in asking favours, Caesar meum in rogando v. oburgavit, Cic.: b. in refusing, v. negandi, Cic.: b. is a fault indeed, but a lovable one, v. vitium quidem sed amabile, Quint. (NOTE: Pudor is modesty or the sense of shame in its widest extent: vērcundia, a modest, basinful regard for the feelings of others: pudicitia is chastity: rubor, lit. a blush, is in its fig. sense equiv. to pudor.)

basil (a plant): cōlimum: Cels.: Plin.: wild basil, ādnos, i, f. or cōlinopōdon: Plin. **basilica**: bāsilica (a building used as a court of justice and as an exchange; subsequently as a church): Cic. **basiliak**: bāsiliscus: Plin. **basin**: 1. A vessel for washing, &c.: 1. pelvis, is, f. (derived by Varr. from pedes, lavō; being used for the feet): Varr.: Juv.: Plin. 2. trulla: Varr.: Juv.: v. PAN. 3. trullum (for washing the hands): Varr. L.L. 5, 25. 4. āquamanālis, is, m. or aquimāne, is, n. (only for the hands): Varr. 5. āquālis, is, c. (for the hands): Pl. ||. A reservoir: 1. labrum: Virg.: a marble b., marmoreum l., Plin. 2. castellum (only of aqueducts): Vitruv.: Plin. |||. A dock; q. v.: nāvālis, tum, i. ||. Geog. L. t.: the b. of a river, "regio cuius omnes aquae in unum fluvium funduntur."

basia: bāsis, fundamentum: v. BASE, FOUNDATION.

baske: apricor, i: Cic.

basket: 1. cālthūs (Gr. κάλαθος; usu. of a b. for carrying ladies' working materials, flowers, etc.): Virg.: Ov.: a small b. of that kind, cālthibiscus: Cat. 2. cānistrum (esp. in plu. and of those employed in sacrifices): Cic.: Virg. 3. cōphnus (a large wicker basket): Juv.: Col. 4. corbā, is, f. (= preceding): a reaper's b. (i. e. for holding the ears of corn), c. messoria, Cic.: Ov.: a small b., corbūla: Pl.: Suet. 5. fascus (esp. a money-basket): Cic.: Phaedr.: a smaller b. of the kind, fascina: Cic.: Virg.: fascella: Tib.: Virg. 6. quālum and quālus (usu. of close wicker-work): Hor. (of a lady's wool-basket: Od. 3, 12, 4): Virg. (of a larger, coarser kind: G. 3, 241): a small b., quāsellus or quāsellum (= Gr. κάλαθος; Fest.): Varr.: Cic. 7. sporta (a moderate-sized, portable b.): Cato: Plin.: a smaller b. of the kind: sportilla, Pl.: Juv.: also sportella (for fruit = pottle): Cic.

basket-maker: corbium, calathorum, etc. textor.

basking (subs.): apricatio: Cic.

bas-relief: 1. cāelmen (of any kind of carved or chased work): Ov. 2. tērcuma, ātis, n. (of figures chased on vases, plate, &c.): Cic.: Sall. 3. ānāglypta, orum: Plin. 3, 11, 49.—N.B. The last is the most exact and technical expression: v. Plin. l. c.: v. RELIEF.

bass: in music: (i) adj. grāvis, a. a very deep b. tone, sonus gravissimus (as opp. to acutissimus), Cic. Phr.: the lowest b. pitch, vox resonat quae chordis quatuor ima, Hor. (ii) subs. Phr.: to sing the b., *voce ima cantare (cf. Hor. Od. 1, 3, 7), "gravis vocis partes sustinere (Kr.): to sing b. to a tune, *sociare vocem gravem aliquid cantu (Kr.): the b. of an organ, *fistulae gravioris soni (Ban. ap. Kr.). Thorough b., i. e., the science of harmony, *concentus ratio, scientia.

bass-viol: fides gravioris soni (Kr.).

bassoon: *tibia gravioris soni: "gingrina major (Kr.).

bast: ulla: Plin.

bastard (adj.): spūrius: b. sons, a. filii, Gal.: Inst.: v. ILLEGITIMATE.

bastard (subs.): nōthus (Gr. νόθος). the b. of Sarpedon, n. Sarpedonis, Virg.: Quint.: v. BASTARD (adj.).

bastardize: *aliquem nothum esse, haud justa uxore natum esse, decernere: v. ILLEGITIMATE.

bastardy: *nothi s. filii haud justa uxore nati, conditio.

basto: 1. To beat; q. v.: fuste caedo. ||. To pour butter, etc., over: *carnem dum assatur lardo aut butyro perfundere (or simply perfundere, when the context fixes its meaning).

bastinado (subs.): no exact word: the nearest, fustilārium (a cudgelling): Cic.: Liv. Phr.: to inflict the b. on any one: v. TO BASTINATE.

bastinate (v.): "plantas pedum fustibus verberare: v. TO BEAT.

bastion: 1. turris projecta (cf. Vitruv. 1, 5, 2). 2. prōpugnaculum: the walls were strengthened, b.s. were added, solidati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac. 3. castellum: a rampart and numerous b.s., vallum crebraque castella, Caes.

bat: 1. A heavy, broad club for playing: clava lusoria (v. CLUB): Cic.: Ov. ||. An animal: vesperilio, onia, m.: Plin.: Macr.

batch: 1. e. prop. the whole quantity of bread baked at one time: (nearest word) massa (prop. a quantity of dough for baking): "a little leaven leaveneth the whole b." (old E. v. of 1 Cor. 5, 6), modicum fermentum totam m. fermentatur, Vulg.: hence of other masses accumulated: the entire b. of comminuted figs, tota m. comminutae fici, Col. 12, 15: v. MASS, LUMP. Phr.: "a whole b. almost of the same leaven" (Massinger: v. Rich. Dict. s. v.), "cuncti fere ejusdem farinae (cf. Pers. 5, 115).

bate: v. TO ABATE.

bath (both the place for bathing and the water): 1. Ordinary: 1. balnēum or bālnium (a private b.): Cic.: a small b., balnēum: Sen. 2. balneae, arum or balneā, orum (public b.): the b.s. on the Palatine, balneae Palatinae, Cic.: he changes his b., mutat balnea, Hor.: small b.s., balnēolae: Cic.: Plin. 3. balnēāria, orum (private b.s.): Cic. 4. lūvatio (a b. in a house: esp. the utensil): the bath was got ready, l. parata est, Cic.: a river b., l. argentea, Phaedr. ||. Extraordinary or special:

1. thermae, arum (esp. of large public edifices, where every kind of convenience and luxury for bathing was furnished: v. Dict. Ant. p. 103 b.): Sen.: Mart.: Plin. 2. aquae (esp. of places having natural facilities for bathing): Cic.: Varr. Phr.: a hot b., calida lavatio (Vitr.); calida piscina (Plin. Ep.): a hot swimming b., sudatio (Vitr.); sudatorium (Sen.): assa (Cic.): laconicum (Vitr., Cels.): a swimming b., natatio, Cels.: Coel. Aur. (v. Dict. Ant. s. v. balneae).

bathe: A. Intrans. 1. lūvor, lutum, lūvātur or lūtum, i and 3: sons-in-law do not bathe with their fathers-in-law, cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic.: Caes.: also in act. (with ellipsis of se): Ter.: Liv. 2. peritor, lūtus, 3: they b. in rivers, in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.: Hor. B. Trans. and usu. fig.: 1. tingo, tinxit, tinctum, 3: to b. bodies in a river, flumine corpora t., Ov.: to b. a jewel

with tears, gemmā lacrimis t., Ov.: to bath with light, lumine t., Lucr. 2. profundo, fudi, t. sum, 3. sweat b.d his bones and joints, ossaque et artus perfudit sudor, Virg.: Plin.: v. to wash. Phr.: to b. the bosom with tears, enī lacrimis implere, Virg.: to b. one's face in tears, lacrimis opplere os sibi, Ter.: her bright eyes b.d in tears, lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Virg.: to b. oneself in tears, in lacrimas se effundere, Tac.: largos effundere fletus, Virg.

bather: qui lavat or lavatur: or, esp. in pl., lavantes.

bathing (subs.): 1. lāvatio: Pl.: Cic. (dōto, Vitr., lōtus, ūs, Cels.). 2. nātū'o (cold b. and swimming): to practise cold b., frigida n. uti, Cels. Phr.: after bathing, a ballneā, Plin.

bathing-place: esp. in a stream or by the sea: 1. nātū'o: natural or artificial b., naturales vel etiam manufactae n., Cels. 2. lāvcrum: cf. Gell. 1, 2.

bathing-tub: 1. alvūs: Cic. 2. labrum: Vitr. 3. sōlitum: Liv.

bath-keeper: bainātor: Cic.: a female b., bainātrix, Icls: Petr.

bathos: *exitus (sermonis) ineptus atque ridiculus, tanto blatu indignus: (7) fumus ex fulgore (cf. Hor. A. P. 143): *parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus," Ib. 129.

baton: *scipio: imperatoris insigne.

battalion: 1. A body of infantry, esp. regarded as part of a regiment: cohors, cohortia, f. (v. COHORT): Caes.: Cic. II. An army in battle-array:

1. agmen quadrātum (formed in an oblong square): Cic.: Sall. 2. acies, ei, f.: Caes.

batten: pascor: v. TO PATTEN.

batter (v.): 1. pulso, i.: to b. walls with a ram, muros arietē p., Virg. 2. pulso, i (esp. in comic sense): to b. doors, fores p., Ter.: Pl. 3. verbēro, i (with some explanatory word): Antony b.d Mutina with artillery, Antōnius tormentis Mutinam verbavit, Cic. 4. ferio, 4: the walls were being b.d with rams, percussant arietibus muri, Liv. 5. percutio, cussi, cussum, 3 (to shake by battering): although the ram has already b.d the walls with effect, murum quamvis aries percussit, Cic. Phr.: to b. down, arietē, tormentis, delictore, destruerē, sternere: v. TO DEMOLISH, DESTROY.—N.B. If the ref. is to modern artillery, the most suitable expr. is probably, tormentis oppugnare: v. TO ASSAIL.

batter (subs.): farina lacte, ovis, aliisque rebus commixta.

battering-ram: aries, f, m. (anciently called equus, Veg.): to bring up the b. against the walls, (muri) a. ad-movere, Liv.

battery: I. A beating, assault: q. v. vis. II. Milit. t.t. (i) a place in which cannon are arranged: *agger s. suggestus tormentarius (Kr.). (ii) the cannon so arranged: *tormenta in aggere s. suggestu disposita. Phr.: to form a b., *tormenta disponere, locare.

III. An electrical battery: *machina ad vim electricam excitandam (philalaurum Leidenstium complexus, Kr. and Georg).

battle: 1. proelium (only of military engagements): to join b., p. committere, Caes.: to fight a b., p. facere, Cic.: to renew a b., p. redintegrare, Caes.: to begin b., p. inire, Liv.: the b. of Pharsalus, p. Pharsalicum, Cic.: a disastrous b., p. calamitosum, Cic.; adversum, Caes.: a successful b., p. secundum, Cic.: Ov. 2. pugna (the most general term): the horse-soldiers challenge our men to b., equites nostros ad pugnam evocant, Caes.: a b. of cavalry, equestris pugna, Cic.: the naval b. off Tenedos, p. navalis ad Tenedum, Cic.: Caes.: b. on land or sea, pedestres navales pugnae, Cic.: pitched b.s, pugnae proeliales, Pl. 3. acies, ei, f. (a regularly fought field): in the b. of Pharsalus, in acie Pharsalica, Cic.: to give b., in aciem descendere, Liv. Phr.:

to prepare for b., saga sumere, Cic.: Liv.; ad saga ire, Cic.: Vell.: the b. lasted from dawn till evening, a prima luce ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes.: to give b., in certamen descendere, Cic.

battle-array: acies, ei, f.: the b. of the enemy was deceried, hostium a. cernebatur, Caes.: to draw up an army in b., aciem instruere, Caes.: v. TO DRAW UP.

battle-axe: 1. bipennis, is, f. (with two edges): Hor.: Virg. 2. s. curia, is, f.: Virg.: Hor.

battle-ory: 1. clamor militum: Caes.: Liv. 2. baritus, ūs (cf. barbarians): Tac.: Amm.

battle-dore: *palmula līaōria.

battle-field: locus pugnae: v. FIELD (II.).

battlement: pinna: to this rampart he added a breastwork and b.s, huc vallo lorica pinnaeque adiecti, Caes.: the b. of a wall, p. muri, Liv.

battue: *venationis quoddam genus quo feras una coactae atque conclusae trucidantur.

bauble: ? bulla: cf. Juv. 13, 33: v. PLAYTHING, TRIFLE.

bawd: lēna, f.: Cic.: Ov.: v. FANDAR.

bawdry: lēnōcīnium: Pl.: Suet.: v. OBSCENTY.

bawdy: obscēnus: v. OBSCENE.

bawl: 1. clamō, i: why are you bawling? quid clamitas? Ter.: they keep b.ing after me to return, clamitant me ut revertor, Pl. 2. proclāmo, i (to speak vociferously): Cic.: Liv.: Virg. 3. vociferor, i: v. TO SHOUT.

bawler: 1. clamator: Cic. 2. latrator: Quint. 3. proclāmator (of a speaker): Cic. 4. bucca (of a declaimer): Juv.

bawling (subs.): 1. clamor: v. SHOUTING.

2. vociferatio (v. EXCLAMATION): Cic.: Quint.—N.B. The full sense of the Eng. word may be better exp. with an adjunct: as, clamor indecorus: to indulge in b., nimia proclamations atque vocis contentione uti.

bay (adj.): 1. badius: Varr. 2. helvus (light bay): a light bay, a colour of coes, helvus, color vaccarum, Varr. 3. apdix, icls (inclining to brown): Virg. (of horses).

bay (subs.): I. An arm of the sea: sinus, ūs: the bay curves from the shore to the city, sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic.: Virg.: Hor.: v. OULF. II. A bay: 1. laura: Liv.: Hor. 2. laurus, i, f.: Cic.: Tib. (In addition to the bay, the ivy had with the ancients the symbolical sense of the Eng. word: docturum bederae praemia frontum, Hor.).

bay at: Phr.: to stand at bay, se convertere et hostibus opponere (v. TO FACE); he stood at b., *constitit ad pugnam paratus: to keep the enemy at b., *hostes prohibere quominus propius accedant: to bring a wild beast to b., *feram in angustum deducere et ut se convertat cogere.

bay (v.): allatro: v. TO BARK, BARK AT.

bayonet (subs.): *pugio sclopeto praefigenda: to charge the enemy with the b., infestis pugionibus impetum in hostes facere (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 91): *praetentis pugionibus impetum in hostem (Kr.).

bayonet (v.): *pugione fido, fidi, fossom, 3: the infuriated soldiers b.d all the prisoners, *irati milites captivos omnes pugionibus sclopetis praefixis foderunt.

bay-window: *fenestra prominens; fenestra arcuata (only of a rounded one): v. PROJECTING, ARCHED.

bazaar: no exact word: perh. *forum rerum venalium s. mercium minorum cuiusque generis (Kr. gives simply forum mercatorum, which would rather be "an Exchange").

bellium: bdellium (both the plant and the gum produced from it): Plin. Veg.

be: 1. sum, ful, esse: A. De-

noting simple existence: (i) In a simple proposition: there is a river Arar, flumen est Arar, Caes.: the most worthless fellows of all who are, have been, or shall be, homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt, Cic. (ii) When a relative clause follows, its verb is in the indic. when it states a fact; but in the subj. when it expresses a mere conception, or implies contingency: there are some who do not dare to say what they think, sunt qui quod sentiunt non audent dicere, Cic. (with reference to certain persons): yet there are officers which (=of such a kind that) we should be willing to forgive, sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus, Hor. (iii) The perfect tenses sometimes denote the cessation of existence: we Trojans have been, Troy has been, and the great glory of the Teucrians, fuimus Troes, fuit illium, et ingens gloria Teucriorum, Virg.: they have ceased to be, fuerunt (Cic.'s announcement of the death of the conspirators). (iv) The dat. is often used with sum to denote with what the subject of the verb is connected or to what it belongs: their private property was scanty, privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor.: the name of this place too is Troy, Trojae et huius loco nomen est, Liv. (concerning the double dat., v. L. G. § 297). (v) The Latin verb is employed elliptically = to be the fact, to be possible, &c.: what do you wish me to say to you except what is the fact? quid tibi vis dicam nisi quod est? Pl.: what you say, Laetius, is true, sunt ista, Laeli, Cic.: there is no reason why we should say much, non est quod multa loquamur, Hor.: which it is not possible to say in verse, quod versu dicere non est, Hor.

B. In connection with attributives, denoting a definite manner of being; the verb being merely the logical copula: (i) we are at leisure, otiosi sumus, Cic.: sometimes with an adv.: as, that enterprise was unsuccessful for the Volsci, frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. (with an adv. however to be is often expr. by habeo: v. INTR. 4). (ii) When a subs. and an adj. together are employed to describe, in connection with the verb "be," they are in Latin put in either the abl. or the gen.: let your friends and mine be of good cheer, bono animo sint uti tui et mei familiares, Cic.: I confess that I have been too fearful, spiridless, nimium me timidum, nullius animi fulsus confiteor, Cic. (iii) "To be a duty, characteristic," &c. is often expressed by sum with a gen.: rashness is characteristic of youth, prudētia of age, temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic.: it is the duty of a young man to respect his elders, est adolescentis majores natu reveri, Cic.: Ptolemy was subject to the will of others, Ptolemaeus alieni arbitri erat, Liv. (iv) The object or result (in Eng. simply a predicate) is sometimes expressed by a dat. dependent on sum (v. L. G. § 296): you think that this country life ought to be a reproach and subject of accusation, vitam hanc rusticam in probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic.

2. existo, stiti, stitum, 3: this is (= arises; q. v.) chiefly the case in the greatest intellects, id in maximis ingeniis existit maxime, Cic.: I fear that I am too severe towards him, timeo ne in eum existam crudelior, Cic.: v. TO PROVE, TURN OUT (INTR.). 3. versor, i (to go in and out amongst; be engaged or situated in any particular way): they saw that the enemy were in our camp, hostes in nostris castris versari videbant, Caes.: nor shall I be able to be among them without disgrace, nec v. inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic.: you know not in what great distress I am, necis quantis in malis verser, Ter.: they are now in peace, illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. 4. habeo, 2 (usu. with pron. reflect.; but the reflect. form is sometimes used; and the verb may be employed as an impersonal: esp. of manner

of being, and hence usu. with *adv.*: *he seemed to be not very ill, videbatur se non graviter habere, Cic.* *I am well, ego me bene habeo, Tac.* *I long to know how the matter is, scire aures quomodo res se habeat, Cic.* *as is the case with most human affairs, sicuti plerique mortalium habentur, Sall.* *it is well, bene habet, Cic.* *you tell great news, hardly credible, — and yet it is even so, magnum narras, vis credible, — atqui sic habet, Hor.* *Phr.* *so the matter is, ita dat se res, poet. ap. Cic.* *just as the time and circumstance might be, prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv.* *they were within a little of being killed, haud multum abfuit quin interficerentur, Liv.* *it would be tedious to relate, longum est (not esset) dicere, Cic.* (For to be well or ill, v. *well, ill*, etc.)

be amongst: 1. *Intersum, fūi, ease (with dat. or prep.): v. PRESENT AP. (TO BE).* 2. *versor, i. v. TO BE.* 3.

between — *Intersum (with prep. or absol.): that the Tiber might be b. them, ut Tiberis inter eos interesset, Cic.* *the region which is b., regio quae i., Plin.* *v. TO LIE BETWEEN.*

in or upon: *Insum (with dat. or in and abl.): there were 800 gold pieces in the purse, nunti octingenti auri in marsupio inferunt, Plin.* *nor is there any ring on the fingers, nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov.* *there is some vice in manners, vitium aliquod inest in moribus, Cic.* *in this man there was not less truth, huius homini non minor veritas inerat, Sall.*

beach: *acta, litus: v. SHORE.*

beacon: 1. *A fire employed as a signal: i. ignis e specula sublatius aut tumulo, Cic.* 2. *praenuntiātivus ignis: Plin.* From the context ignis may sometimes suffice: *Phr.* *to signal by means of beacons, ignibus significationem facere, Caes.* *beacons for directing the course of ships by night, noctibus ad regendos navium cursus ignes, Suet.*

bead: 1. *A light-house; q. v. phārus.* 2. *i. bacca (poet.): Ov.* 3. **glōbiū perforātus: v. GLOBULE.* 4. *Particular kinds of beads: (i) amber b.s., electra, sūcia: v. AMBER. (ii) coral b.s., coralla or coralla: v. CORAL. (iii) b.s. of any kind of stone or gem: *lāpilli perforati. (iv) the b.s. of a rosary, *calculi precatorii, Jan. ap. Kr.*

beadle: 1. *An attendant on certain officials: i. apparitor: Cic.* 2. *accensus: Cic.* *Liv.* *v. APPARITOR. ATTENDANT: university b., *accensus academicus: school b., *accensus scholasticus. II. A parochial officer: aedituus (as keeper of the church, or sexton): *mastigophorus, Prud.* (as a policeman): **mastrigophorus, Prud.*

beagle: *parvus canis venātus: Pl.*

beak: *rostrum: (i) Of birds: birds with a horny and long b., aves corneo proceriore r., Cic.* *Liv.* *Ov.* *A little b., rostellum: Col.* *Plin.* (ii) *Of ships: to damage ships with a b., navibus r. nocere, Caes.* *the ship received the blow of the other's b. on its side, navis obliqua ictum alterius rostri accepit, Liv.* *Ov.*

beaked: *rostratus: a b. ship, i. e. a ship of war, navis r., Cic.* *the b. prow of ships, ora navium r., Hor.* *a b. pillar, i. e. adorned with the beaks of captured ships, columna r., Virg.* *Quint.*

beaker (*drinking vessel*): 1. *pōtulum: v. CUP.* 2. *carchēstium: Virg.* 3. *cālūlus: Hor.*

beam (*subs.*): 1. *A large piece of timber: 1. tignum: above that place they threw two transverse b.s., supra eum locum duo t. transversa iecerunt, Caes.* *Hor.* *a small b., utillum: Liv.* *Cat.*

2. *trabs, trābis, f. (sometimes compacted of several tigna; and generally larger): timbers and b.s., tigna trabesque, Lucr.: Caes.: Ov.* 3. *trāstrum (prop. of the cross-benches of ships): Caes.: Virg.: Vitr. Adj. trābālis, e, beam-like: a huge beam-like nail, clavus l., Hor.* *a b.-like weapon, t. telum, Virg.* II. *The cross-bench of a loom: iugum: Ov.: v. Dict. Ant. p. 1100.* III. *The cross-bar of a balance: scāpus: Vitr.* IV.

A sun-beam. 1. Jūbar, āris, n.: Lucr.: Ov. 2. *rādīus or r. solis: v. RAY.*

beam (*v.*): 1. *affūgeo (adv.), fulsi, 2. thy countenance b.d. like the spring, instar veris vultus tuus affulsit, Hor.*

2. *refūgeo, fulsi, 2: the auspicious star b.s. upon the mariner, alba nautis stella refulsit, Hor.* 3. *rādīo, i. the bright moon, radians luna, Virg.* 4. *reñdeo: v. TO GLIMMER, GLITTER.*

beaming (*adv.*): *lūcidus, nitens: v. BRIGHT, SHINING.*

beaming (*subs.*): 1. *rādīatio: the b. of the sun, solis r., Firmic.: the b. of marble, marmoris r., Plin.* 2. *nitōr: v. BRIGHTNESS.*

bean: 1. *faba (? the broad bean; but the precise kind is uncertain: both of the plant and its seeds, which were used as ballots): Cic.: Hor.* *Phr.: the b. harvest, messis fabāca, Pall.* *a crop of b.s., fabālis seges, Varr.: b. stalks, fabales stipulae, Ov.: or fabalia, tum: Cato: Plin.* 2. *phāselus, m. and f. (the French or kidney b.): Virg.: Col.* 3. *ēbōria (the Egyptian b.): Apul.* 4. *cānōs, l. m.: Plin.*

bean trefoil: *ānāgros, l. f.: Plin.* *beor (v.): 1. To support, sustain, carry: fero, tūll, lātum, fere, 3 (vrr): they were able to b. arms, arma fere poterant, Caes.: to b. a corpse upon one's shoulders, cadaver humeris f., Hor.: whither the wind bore them, quo ventus ferebat, Caes. Fig.: to b. the burthen of old age, onus senectutis f., Cic.: to b. an attack, impetum f., Caes. Fig.: to b. the bell (lit. palm), palmam f., Hor.: Cic.: v. TO CARRY, SUSTAIN.* II. *To undergo, submit to: 1. fero, 3: to b. a loss with resignation, detrimentum aequo animo f., Caes.: the youth has b. and done many things (to obtain the prize), multa tulit fectique puer, Hor.: should I, who have never borne the insolence of the most powerful men, b. that of this menial? qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tulerim, ferrem huius assaeclae? Cic.* 2. *perfero, 3: to b. through: or patiently: to b. cold, hunger, thirst, frigus, famem, sitim, p., Cic.: often along with patior: as, to endure, to b., not to succumb, pati, p., non succumbere, Cic.* 3. *pātor, passus, 3: v. TO SUFFER, ENDURE.* 4. *suffero (rare): to b. the punishment of a crime, poenam sceleris a., Cic.: I will b. toil, heat, thirst, laborem sufferam, solem, sitim, Pl.: vines b. winds and rains without injury, vites valenter a. ventos et imbres, Col.* 5. *accipio, ceptum, 3 (only in certain phr.): to b. the rein, frenum a., Virg.: to b. an insult, contumeliam in se a., Ter.: v. infr. (VI).* III. *To wear, have, be distinguished by, etc.: 1. fero, 3: to b. a name, nomen f., Cic.: Hor.: this was the end of Appius' b.ing an assumed character, ille finis Appio alienae personae ferenda fuit, Liv.* 2. *gēro, gessi, gestum, 3: to b. a character, i. e. to play a part, personam g., Cic.* IV. *To be liable to pay: 1. suffero, 3: to b. expenses, sumptus a., Ter.* 2. *praesto, stitū, stitum, i: to b. a loss, damnum p., Cic.: v. RESPONSIBLE, TO BE.* V. *To entertain, cherish: q. v.: gēro, 3: they bore especial hatred to the Romans, praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv.* VI. *To admit, be susceptible of: rēctipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: the affair will not b. further delay, res non ultra r. cunctationem, Liv.* VII. *To bring forth, produce: q. v.: 1. pāro, pēperi, partum, 3: she who bore you was like you, quae te peperit talis qualis es ipse, fuit, Ov.: Cic.* 2. *fero, 3: the earth b.s. crops, terra fruges f., Cic.: a fierce lioness bore thee, te saeva leaena tulit, Tib.* 3. *gēro, 3: the earth b.s. the violet, violam terra g., Ov.: barren planes have borne apples, steriles platanos malos gessere, Virg.: v. TO YIELD.*

bear (*v.*): 1. *To support, sustain, carry: fero, tūll, lātum, fere, 3 (vrr): they were able to b. arms, arma fere poterant, Caes.: to b. a corpse upon one's shoulders, cadaver humeris f., Hor.: whither the wind bore them, quo ventus ferebat, Caes. Fig.: to b. the burthen of old age, onus senectutis f., Cic.: to b. an attack, impetum f., Caes. Fig.: to b. the bell (lit. palm), palmam f., Hor.: Cic.: v. TO CARRY, SUSTAIN.* II. *To undergo, submit to: 1. fero, 3: to b. a loss with resignation, detrimentum aequo animo f., Caes.: the youth has b. and done many things (to obtain the prize), multa tulit fectique puer, Hor.: should I, who have never borne the insolence of the most powerful men, b. that of this menial? qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tulerim, ferrem huius assaeclae? Cic.* 2. *perfero, 3: to b. through: or patiently: to b. cold, hunger, thirst, frigus, famem, sitim, p., Cic.: often along with patior: as, to endure, to b., not to succumb, pati, p., non succumbere, Cic.* 3. *pātor, passus, 3: v. TO SUFFER, ENDURE.* 4. *suffero (rare): to b. the punishment of a crime, poenam sceleris a., Cic.: I will b. toil, heat, thirst, laborem sufferam, solem, sitim, Pl.: vines b. winds and rains without injury, vites valenter a. ventos et imbres, Col.* 5. *accipio, ceptum, 3 (only in certain phr.): to b. the rein, frenum a., Virg.: to b. an insult, contumeliam in se a., Ter.: v. infr. (VI).* III. *To wear, have, be distinguished by, etc.: 1. fero, 3: to b. a name, nomen f., Cic.: Hor.: this was the end of Appius' b.ing an assumed character, ille finis Appio alienae personae ferenda fuit, Liv.* 2. *gēro, gessi, gestum, 3: to b. a character, i. e. to play a part, personam g., Cic.* IV. *To be liable to pay: 1. suffero, 3: to b. expenses, sumptus a., Ter.* 2. *praesto, stitū, stitum, i: to b. a loss, damnum p., Cic.: v. RESPONSIBLE, TO BE.* V. *To entertain, cherish: q. v.: gēro, 3: they bore especial hatred to the Romans, praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv.* VI. *To admit, be susceptible of: rēctipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: the affair will not b. further delay, res non ultra r. cunctationem, Liv.* VII. *To bring forth, produce: q. v.: 1. pāro, pēperi, partum, 3: she who bore you was like you, quae te peperit talis qualis es ipse, fuit, Ov.: Cic.* 2. *fero, 3: the earth b.s. crops, terra fruges f., Cic.: a fierce lioness bore thee, te saeva leaena tulit, Tib.* 3. *gēro, 3: the earth b.s. the violet, violam terra g., Ov.: barren planes have borne apples, steriles platanos malos gessere, Virg.: v. TO YIELD.*

Miscell. *Phr.: we were able to bear all our allies harmless, omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic.: bear a hand, companions, adeste, comites; or open ferre, comites (v. TO AID): to b.*

witness; testor: v. WITNESS: to b. company; comitor: v. COMPANION: to b. a price; v. PRICE: to b. date; v. DATE.

bear away or off: 1. *auffero, abstulī, ablatum, 3: to b. away the credit of anything, famam aliquis rei a., Hor.: v. TO CARRY AWAY.* 2. *fero, 3: he has already borne off the prize in this contest, iste tulit praetium jam nunc certaminis huius, Ov.: he bore off the arms (of Achilles), tulit arma, Ov.: Fig. he b.s. off all the praise, omne tulit punctum (lit. every vote), Hor.*

down: 1. *Trans.: to overpower; opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: I am borne down by the weight of responsibility, onere officii opprimor, Cic.: v. TO WEIGH DOWN.* II. *Intr.: to endeavour to come up with, esp. by sea:*

1. *contendo, diūsum et sum, 3: v. TO HASTEN.* 2. *curro, ecurri, cursum, 3 (with compounds incurro, with hostile sig.), accuro, concurro; the last of the action of several persons or things: all the ships bore down to the assistance of their countrymen, omnes naves ad operam forendam suis concurrunt, Liv.: fig.: envy bore down upon the captain of the plan, invidiam in caput consilii incurro, Liv.* 3. *appropinquo, i: and now the Romans were b.ing down upon them (with their fleet), at Jam Romanis appropinquabat, Liv.: v. TO APPROACH.* 4. *cursum in aliquem dirigere, contendere, Liv.: v. COURSE.*

off: *v. TO BEAR AWAY (supr.).* **out:** 1. *Lit.: to carry out; q. v.: effero, 3, irr.* II. *Fig.: to support: praesto, i. v. TO WARRANT.*

to or towards: 1. *Trans.: to bring to; q. v.: affero, 3, irr.* II. *Intr.: to direct one's course towards: v. TO BEAR DOWN (II.).*

up: 1. *Trans.: to support: q. v.: sustineo, 2, irr.* II. *Intr.: to maintain one's spirit, endure: 1. obisto, stitū, stitum, 3 (with dat.): to b. up under pain, dolori o., Cic.: to b. up under the heat of the sun, o. Phoebō, Ov.: v. TO RESIST.* 2. *sustineo, tūnū, tentum, 2: to b. up with difficulty under the weight of armour, vix arma s., Liv.: to b. up under present ills, mala praesentia s., Cic.: v. TO ENDURE.*

upon (*intr.*): 1. *Of missiles, artillery, etc.: to strike, affect: Plur.: he at length got his artillery to b. upon the enemies' ships, tandem tormenta ita disposita habuit, ut tela eorum in naves hostium incidenter, or naves hostium ferrent: to bring a battering-ram to b. upon the walls, arietem muris admoveo, Liv.* II. *To have reference to; q. v.: pertineo, 2. Phr.: to b. too hard upon any one, acerbius in aliquem invehi, Cic.*

with: 1. *i. e. to put up with, endure in a friendly way: 1. mōrem gēro, gessi, gestum, 3: ah! b. with me, ah! gere morem mihi, Pl.: you must b. with the young men, gerendus est tibi mos adolescentibus, Cic.: v. TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH.* 2. *fero, 3 (less strong than the preceding): I am full of joy; b. with me, gaudeo; fer me! Ter.: whom should one b. with if not his own father? quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter.: who would b. with a lad, if he were to pronounce an opinion? quis ferat puerum, si iudicet? Quint.*

bear (*subs.*): 1. *An animal; ursus, m.: Hor.: Liv.: Plin.: ursus, f. (out sometimes without reference to sex): Virg.: Ov. Phr.: bear's blood, sanguis ursinus, Col.: bear's grease, adeps ursinus, Plin.* II. *A constellation: (i) the double constellation, consisting of the Great and the Little Bear: 1. arctos, l. f.: Virg.: Ov.* 2. *septentriones, um, m.: Cic.: Ov.* 3. *triones, um, m.: Virg.: Ov.* (ii) *the separate constellations: the Great Bear: ursus major: Ov.: Suet.: major septentrio: Vitr.: the Little Bear: ursus minor: Ov.: Suet.: minor septentrio: Cic.* III. *A rough, morose person: 1. homo agrestis, m.: Cic.: homo durior et oratione et moribus, Cic.*

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bear's-breech } (a plant): *Scanthus*,
bear's-foot } l. m.: *Virg.* Plin.
bear's-wort (a plant): *meum* (Athamanticum): Plin.

beard (sub.): 1. Of men or other animals: 1. *barba*: to let the b. grow, b. promittere, Liv.: to trim the b., b. tondere, Cic.: to shave off the b., b. abrader, Plin.: the first b., b. prima, Juv.: to pluck a man by the b., homini barbam vellere, Hor.: a b. combed (or hanging) down over the breast, propeha in pectore barba, Virg.: the b. of he-goats, barbae hircorum, Plin. 2. *barbula* (a small or young b.): Cic.: Plin. 3. *mentum* (including the lower part of the face: v. *chin*), the king's grey b., incana menta regis, Virg.: Plin. 4. *lanugo*. i. e. the first down of the beard; v. *down*. || Of plants: 1. *barba*: the b. of nuts, b. nucum, Plin. 2. *arista* (of corn = *awn*): Varr.: Cic.

beard (v.): 1. To seize by the beard: *barbam alieui vello*, vulsi, vulsum, 3: Hor. || To defy openly: Phr.: the people b'd its kings, populus regibus suis contumax erat, Sen.: to b. a lion in its den, leoni in latebra sua obviam ire (?).

bearded: 1. *barbatus*: b. *Jupiter*, *Jupiter* b., Cic.: Hor.: a b. he-goat, b. hirculus, Cat.: b. mullet, b. mulle, Cic.: a b. nut, b. nux, Plin. 2. *barbatus* (dim. and implying coarseness): b. young men, b. juvenes, Cic. 3. *intonsus* (i. e. unshaven): poet.: our b. ancestors, intonsi avi, Ov.: b. *Cato*, i. *Cato*, Hor. (Apollon also has the epithet, being ever young and unshaven; Hor.).

beardless: 1. *imberbis*, i. *Apollon* was b., *Apollon* i. erat, Cic.: a b. youth, i. juvenis, Hor. 2. *intonsus*: poet. epithet of *Apollon*: cf. *bearded* (3).

bearer: 1. In gen. sense; porter, carrier. q. v. *baillus*. || The b. of a litter, *lecticarius*: Cic.: *Sulp.* ad Cic.

|| The b. of a corpse: *vespa*, *vespillo* (but only of the very poor): in the case of the rich, friends or relatives acted as b.s.: Dict. Ant. p. 559 g). Phr.: to *drive b.s. for a corpse*, cadaver portandum locare, Hor. Sat. 1, 9: they exclaim that his corpse should have senators for b.s., clamant corpus ad rogam humeris senatorum ferendum (effendum), Tac.

bearing (sub.): 1. Conveyance: expr. by part of *fero*. || Gesture, mien: q. v. *gestus*. || Relative situation, esp. in navigation. Phr.: we observed the bearings of the lighthouse, animadvertimus in quam regionem spectaret; or quem altum haberet: v. *aspect*, *situatio*. || IV. Recognition, reference: q. v. Phr.: this argument has no b. on the subject, hoc argumentum nihil ad rem pertinet: v. *to relate*. V. In heraldry: insignia: v. *arms*.

bearish: *agrestis*, *mordens*: v. *rudis*. **bear-warden**: 1. *Arctophylax*, *Arctos*, m.: the b. commonly called the *waggoner*, A. qui vulgo dicitur *Bootes*, Cic. 2. *Botes*, ae, m. (strictly the *waggoner*): Cic. l. c.: Ov. 3. **custos ursarius* (lit. trans. of 1).

beast: 1. An irrational animal: 1. *bellia* (*bellia*): (esp. applied to large animals): of b.s. none is more sagacious than the elephant, elephantobelluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.: the nature of man surpasses that of cattle and other b.s., natura hominis pecudibus reliquique bellis antecedit, Cic.: a savage b., b. saeva, Hor. Fig.: *avarice*, a wild b., *avaritia* b. fera, Sall. 2. *bestia* (esp. of savage b.s.): if this is apparent in b.s., how much more in man! si hoc apparet in bestia, quanto magis in homine? Cic.: to send any one to the wild b.s., i. e. to compel him to fight with them in the arena, ad bestias aliquem mittere, Cic.: to condemn to fight with the b.s., ad bestias condemnare, Suet. 3. *fera* (prop. an adj., with the ellipsis of *bestia*: hence, a wild beast, esp. as game: q. v.): Cic.: *Caes.*: Hor. Less freq., *fera*, masc.: *Phaedr.* 1, 21, 8: *Virg.* Adj. *ferinus*: of wild b.s., pertaining to

wild b.s.: the flesh of wild b.s., f. caro, Sall.: the slaughter of wild b.s., *caedes ferina*, Ov. 4. *bestiola* (a little b., an insect): Cic. 5. *pecus*, *idias*, f.: v. *BRUTE*, *CATTLE*. 6. *jumentum* (b. of burthen, but not the ox): b.s. of burthen and waggons, *jumenta et carri*, *Caes.*: b.s. of burthen and oxen, *jumenta bovumque*, Col. 7. *armentum* (b. of draught, esp. an ox: also a herd: q. v.): Cic.: Tac. || A brutal man:

1. *bellia* (bell.): come now, you b., do you believe what he says? age nunc, b., credis huc quod dicat? Ter. 2. *bestia*: you are a horrid b., mala tu es b., Pl. 3. *pecus*, *idias*, f. (one brutally insensible): the plan of that b., istius pecudis consilium, Cic.: v. *BRUTE*.

beastliness: *obscenitas*: v. *FILTHINESS*.

beastly: *obscenus*: v. *FILTHY*.

beat (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To strike: (1.) of persons: 1. *caedo*, *caecidi*, *caesum*, 3 (to b. so as to bruise or cut): to b. any one with the fists, *aliquem pugnis* c., Pl.: they were beaten to death with rods, *virgis ad necem caesi* sunt, Cic. 2. *condico*, 3 (b. severely): to b. a man severely with rods, *hominem virgis* c., Cic.: Juv. 3. *mulco*, 1 (to handle roughly, maul): he b. the master himself and all his slaves, *ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam mulcavit*, Ter.: they were severely beaten with clubs and sticks, *male mulcati sunt clavibus et fustibus*, Cic. 4. *verbero*, 1: *lictors* well practised in *ding* men, *lictores ad verberandos homines exercitissimi*, Cic.: Suet. 5. *pulso*, 1 (including all kinds of knocking about: whereas *verbero* properly means *verberibus caedere*, to scourge): to b. and scourge men, ad pulsandos verberandosque homines, Liv. 6. In pass. *vapulo*, 1 (to be beaten): I was hired to cook, not to be beaten, *coctum non vapulatum conductus* fui, Pl.: to be beaten with cudgels, *fustibus vapulare*, Quint. Fig.: to be beaten (i. e. lashed, abused) by the speech of all men, *omnium sermonibus vapulare*, Cic. (ii.) both of persons and of things:

1. *pulso*, 1 (the most common word): to b. the ground with the foot, *terram pede* p., Ov.: Hor.: the (mountain) top is beaten with wind and rain, *caput vento pulsatur et imbri*, Virg.: to b. the air with hoofs, p. *calcibus auras*, Sil.: to b. the doors, *fores* p., Ov.: also *arceat*, in form *pulto*: he b.s. his breast with his fingers, *pectus digitis pulsat*, Pl. 2. *tundo*, *tutidi*, *tunsum*, and *tisum*, 3 (esp. with a noise of striking): to b. the breast with the hand, *pectora manu* l., Ov.: to b. the ground with the foot, *terram pede* l., Hor.: to b. the hoarse cymbals, *cymbala rauca* l., Prop. 3. *pavlo*, 4 (rare): the sea b.s. the sand, *pavit aequor arenam*, Lucr.: to b. the earth, *terram* p., Cic. (only in an etymological passage). 4. *plango*, *planxi*, *placatum*, 3 (chiefly poet. and with reference to the sound produced): the waves *ding* the rocks, *fuctus planquentes saxa*, Lucr.: to b. a timber with the hands, *tympana palmis* p., Cat. Phr.: they will b. you black and blue, to plangent pigmentis ulmeis, Pl.: to b. a retreat, *signum dare receptui*, Liv.: also, *receptui canere*, *Caes.*: Cic. || To defeat (q. v.): 1. *supero*, 1: I was not beaten by him (of Hector and Ajax), *haudsum superatus ab illo*, Ov.: v. *TO OVERCOME*. 2. *pello*, *pepelli*, *pulsus*, 3: the army was *ding* by the Helvetii, *exercitus ab Helvetiis pulsus* est, *Caes.*: Cic.: to b. far greater forces of the enemy, *multo majores adversarii nostri copias* p., Nep.: v. *TO BOUT*, *VANQUISH*.

B. Intrans.: 1. *palpito*, 1: the heart b.s., cor p., Cic. 2. *sallo*, *il*, *saltum*, 4 (usu. of more violent motion): my heart b.s. violently, cor s., Pl.: the reins b., *venae* s., Ov.: v. *TO THROB*. 3. *fmlo*, *ui* and *avi*, *atum*, 3: the region where the heart b.s., *locus* qua cor emicat, Vell. Phr.: you stated the simple fact plainly, and did not b.

about the bush, *aperte ipsam rem modo locutus*, nihil circuitione usus es, Ter.: what occasion is there to b. about the bush? quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic.

— back or off: *repello*, *abigo*: v. *TO DRIVE BACK*.

— down: 1. To strike down: 1. *deficio*, *jeci*, *jectum*, 3: the ballista b.s. down the wall, *ballista d. murum*, Auct. B. Hisp. Fig.: to b. any one down from his position, *aliquem de statu (suo) d.*, Cic. (Sometimes *app.* intrans. in Eng.: as, the winds b. down from the lofty mountains, *venti praealtis montibus* s. d., Liv.) 2. *sterno*, *stravi*, *stratum*, 3 (to lay flat): the walls were beaten down by the ram, *muri ariete strati* sunt, Liv.: the crops are beaten down to the ground, *sternuntur segetes*, Virg.: v. *TO LEVEL*. || Fig.: to *cheapen* in buying: *aliquid ex summa (pretio) detrudere*, Cic. Att. 10, 5, An.: he wanted to b. down the price, *vultu minoris emere*: v. *TO BUY*.

— in or into: A. Trans.: 1. Lit.: 1. *perfringo*, *frigi*, *fractum*, 3: to b. in gates by force, *portas vi* p., Lucan.: to b. in a man's skull, **aliquid caput* p.: v. *TO BREAK THROUGH*. 2. *illido*, *il*, *sum*, 3: the prow beaten in (by the rocks), *prow illisa*, Virg.: he b.s. in his skull with the cestus, and dashes out the brains, *caestus effracto illisit in oesa cerebri*, Virg. || Fig.: to b. anything into one: v. *TO INCULCATE*. B. Intrans.: to force a way in: esp. of wind, rain: the rain b. into the house in torrents, **imber* se in adeos effusus aqua immitit.

— in pieces: 1. *contundo*, *commundo*: v. *TO BREAK IN PIECES*, *POUND*. 2. *illido*: v. *TO DASH IN PIECES*.

— out: 1. To drive out by beating: esp. of corn, etc.: *excutio*, *extero*: v. *TO THRESH OUT*. Phr.: I will b. out the fellow's brains, *homini cerebro excutiam*, Pl.: v. *TO DASH OUT*.

|| To make thin by beating: 1. *extendo*, *di*, *sum* and *tim*, 3 (with *mallo*): ex. *mallo chartam*, Plin.: to b. out gold very thin, **aureum* ad subtilissimam tenuitatem *mallo* extendere. 2. *mallo* *tendo*, 1: Plin. 3. *procedo*: i. e. *TO FORGE*: q. v.

— up: Phr.: to b. up food with eggs, *cibum ovis obligare*, Apic.: to b. up the enemies' quarters, *castra hostium ex improviso adori* (v. *TO ATTACK*): to b. up vigorously for recruits, **militis summa diligentia conquire*.

— upon: 1. *deficio*, *jeci*, *jectum*, 3 (with *refl. pron.*): had not such a deluge of rain b. upon them, ni se tanta vis aquae (in eos) *deiecisset*, Liv. 2. *ingruo*, 3: the rain and hail *ding* vehemently upon them, **ingruente imbre et grandine*: the iron shower b.s. upon them, *ferreus in imber*, Virg. Phr.: the waves b. upon the shore, *fuctus* se in litore *illidit*, Quint.: the winds came and b. upon that house, and it fell, *venereunt venti et irruperunt in domum illam et cecidit*, Vell. Matt. vii. 27.

beating (sub.): 1. In gen.; a striking: 1. *ictus*, *us*: to move to the b. of feet in rhythm, *ad ictus modulatum pedum moveri*, Plin.: to shake windows with repeated b., *ictibus crebris quater fenestras*, Hor.: v. *SHOW STROKES*. 2. *placitus*, *us* (chiefly of the breast, as a mark of grief): Sen.: Tac. 3. *plangor* (in the same sense): Cic.: Virg. 4. *percussio* (of time, in music): Cic.: Quint. 5. *percussus*, *us*: the b. of the reins, p. *venarum*, Plin. 6. *pulpitatio* (of the heart): p. *cordis*, Plin. || B. of a person: *verbera*, *um*, n. (*lit. blows*): this fellow will get a b., *huc homini parata erunt* v., Ter.: to give any one a b., *aliquem verberibus caedere*, Ter.: also simply, *verbero*: v. *TO BEAT*, *FLOG*. To get a b., *vapulo*, 1: v. *TO BEAT*. Phr.: What a b. I would have given you, had I not been angry, *quomodo te accepissem nisi iratus essem*, Cic.

beaten: tritus (only of roads) · a. b. road, t. iter or t. via, Cic.

beatific: beatificus: Apul.: Aug. (But for the most part beatus may better be used.)

beatification: in beatorum numerum scriptio.

beatify: I. To bless, make happy: q. v.: beo. II. t. i. in the Romish Church: in numerum beatorum, in canonem sanctorum referre: M. L. v. TO CANONIZE.

beatitude: beatitudo: v. BLESSEDNESS.

beau: homo elegans, bellus homo. v. POP. LOVER.

beauteous: v. BEAUTIFUL.

beautify: I. qui (quasi) ornat, etc. II. t. i. (Of a lady's maid) ornatrix, fca, f.: Ov. Suet.

beautify: I. pulcer, cra, crum: a. b. maiden, virgo p., Ter.: O. b. face! O faciem pulcrum! Ter.: a. b. boy, puer p., Cic. a. b. colorer, p. color, Lucr.: b. tunics p. tuniceae, Hor.: features b. rather than attractive, vultus p. magis quam venustus, Suet. II. formosus (prop. of the beauty of form): most b. maidens, virgines formosissimae, Cic.: the most b. season of the year, f. annus, Virg. III. candidus (of the beauty of colour or complexion): prop. fair, a. b. girl, c. puella, Cat.: a. b. foot, c. pes, Hor.: a. b. arms, c. brachia, Prop.: d. deorsus (of the beauty which arises from fitness and propriety): b. eyes, d. oculi, Virg.: a. b. countenance, facies d., Hor. IV. venustus: v. GRACEFUL.

beautify: 5. praeciarus (very fine; distinguished): q. v.: a. b. very b. face, vultus p., Lucr.: a city in a very b. situation, urbs sita praeciaro, Cic.: v. CHARMING, LOVELY, PRETTY.

beautifullly: pulcrè: b. said, p. dictum, Ter.: Cic. As an exclamation. Ter.: Hor.: v. GRACEFULLY, CHARMINGLY.

beautify: ornare: v. TO EMBELLISH, ADORN.

beauty: I. pulcritudo (the most general term): there are two kinds of b.: in one of which there is grace, in the other dignity, pulcritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, Cic.: the b. of a city, urbs p., Hor.: the b. of virtue, p. virtutis, Cic.: the b. of words, p. verborum, Quint.: a woman of remarkable b., mulier eximia p., Cic. II. forma (prop. of b. of shape, and only of persons): the gods had given to you b., di tibi f. dederant, Hor.: Cic. III. candor (prop. of the complexion): b. of person, corporis candores, Pl.: false b., fucata c. (of style) Cic. IV. color (poet. and in the same sense): O handsome boy, trust not too much to b. / O formose puer, nimum ne crede colori! Virg.: Hor. V. vena, fca, f. (i. e. charm, grace, attractiveness): a play of no b., fabula nullius v., Hor.: Isocrates strove to attain all b. of style, Isocrates omnes dicendi v. sectatus est, Quint. Phr.: to cultivate the sense of b., elegantiam colere: the b. of nature, amenitates locorum, Cic.: (v. LOVELINESS): meretricious b. (of style), lenocinia, Quint.: the b. of an author, flosculi alicuius scriptoris, Sen.: to search for an author's b., flosculos captare, Sen.: ingenia maximorum virorum summam degustare, Sen.

beaver: I. An animal: I. castor, fca, m. (aórop): Juv.: Plin. A b. skin, castoreia pellis, Edict. Diocl. II. fiber, bri (the proper Latin name): Plin.: Sil.: b. skins, fibrinae pelles, Plin. III. A hat made of beaver fur: galærum e fibri plis contextum. v. HAT. IIII. a part of a helmet: buccula: Liv.: Juv.

beafacio (a small bird): fcaedila: Plin.: Juv. (alauda pratensis: Linn.).

beacalm: perh. only in p. part. becalmed: Phr.: to be b., vento destituti, desert: cf. Liv. 30, 24; Pl. Most. 3, 2, 28.

because: N.B. The various Latin equivalents for this conjunction are foll.

by either the indic. or the subj. in accordance with the general principles which regulate the use of the moods.

I. quia: the city is named Neapolis b. it was built last, urbs, quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic.: no one avoids pleasure merely b. it is pleasure, but b. great pains befall those who know not how to pursue pleasure rationally, nemo ipsam voluptatem, quia voluptas sit, fugit, sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt, Cic.: Virg. II. quod (less emphatic than quia): the city was named Tyche b. there was a temple of Fortune in it, urbs quod in ea Fortunae fanum fuit, Tyche nominata est, Cic.: Caesar answered that he had the less hesitation b. he remembered those things, Caesar respondit eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res memoria teneret, Caes. v. THAT (conj.). III. propterea quod (more precise than quod alone): they said that they intended to march through the province (simply) b. they had no other road, dixerunt sibi esse in animo iter per provinciam facere p., quod aliud iter haberent nullum, Caes. IV. pro eo quod (for pro in this sense v. ACCORDING TO): Hannibal had been invited by his hosts b. his name was in great renown with all, Hannibal p. eo quod eius nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, invitatus erat ab hospitibus, Cic. (For because of, expressed in Lat. by a prep., v. ON ACCOUNT OF; FOR.) v. ENCH. AS. N.B. The cause or reason is often expressed in Latin by a participial clause: Caesar sent a deputy into Epirus, b. he thought that the war would be prolonged, Caesar longius bellum ductum iri existimans, in Epirum legatum misit, Caes.: the Gauls could not fight with any ease, b. their left hands were hampered, Galli, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes.

beck (adv.): nitus, us: to be ready at a b., ad n. paratum esse, praesto esse, Cic.

beck (v.): v. TO RECKON.

becon: I. To nod: q. v.: annuo. II. To signal to any one by nod or other gesture. I. innuo, ul, alium, 3 (with dat.): let there be no tarrying if I but b., ne mora sit si innuerim, Pl.: to b. to any one by shaking a whip, commota virga allicui in. (al. ann.), Juv. II. annuo, 3 (rare in this sense: prop. to assent by giving a nod): b.ing to him to know whether he should draw his sword, annuens an destringeret gladium, Tac.: v. TO NOD TO. III. significo, i: with some defining word: as, nutu a., Ov.; manibus a., Caes.: v. TO SIGNIFY. Phr.: to b. the enemy to come on, nutu hostes vocare, Caes.

become (= be made): I. fio, factus sum, fieri: the state became wiser by training, disciplina doctior facta est civitas, Cic.: the bones b. stone, ossa lapideae, Ov.: and from a god you shall b. a bloodless body, eque deo corpus fles exsangue, Ov.: he will suddenly b. a bristly boar, fiet subito sus horridus, Virg.: I wish to ask what has b. of my younger son, volo erogitare meo minore quid sit factum filio, Pl.: what will b. of my brother? de fratre quid fiet? Ter.: what will b. of the arts? quid fiet artibus? Cic.: what will b. of me? quid mihi fiet? Ov. II. evado, vasi, vāsum, 3 (pointing more definitely to the issue: to turn out): he judged that they could not b. orators, Judicabat eos non posse oratores e., Cic.: the minds of the people b. effeminate, molles mentes e. civium, Cic. III. exsisto, stitui, stitum, 3 (prop. to stand forth, arise: q. v.): for these reasons I have b. advocate in this case, his de causis ego huic causae patronus existiti, Cic. IV. exorior, ortus, 4 (to spring forth, arise suddenly: q. v.): Gyges suddenly became king of Lydia, repente Gyges rex exortus est Lydiae, Cic.—NORR. To become, esp. in connexion with adjectives, may often be expr. by means of an inceptive verb: as, to b.

rich, ditescere; to b. white, albesco; to b. old, senesco, etc.: for which v. AUCI, etc.

become (= to be suitable, to adorn): I. decet, decet, 2 (in 3 pers. sing. and pl. only, but usu. impers.: the person whom is expr. by acc.: v. I. G. § 243): this dress b. s. me, haec vestis m. d., Pl.: Ov.: Plin.: it does not b. you to be angry with me, non te mihi irasci decet, Pl.: you act as b. you, facis ut te decet, Ter.: nothing is more difficult than to see what is b.ing, nihil est difficultius quam quid deceat videre, Cic.: Hor. II. convenit, venit, 4 (usu. foll. by acc. and inf.): it does not b. a general to travel in company with a mistress, haud convenit una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter.: what less b. s. this order? quid minus in hunc ordinem convenit? Cic.: v. BECOMING (adj.).

becoming (adj.): I. decorus: a white colour is most b. for a god, color albus praecipue d. deo est, Cic.: to admire nothing but what is honourable and b., nihil nisi quod honestum d.que sit admirari, Cic. II. decens, entis: a. b. motion, d. motus, Hor.: a. b. dress, decentior amictus, Quint.: v. SUITABLE.

becomingly: I. decenter: b. said d. moesta, Ov.: to weep b. d. lacrimare, Ov.: Hor. II. digne: b. dressed, d. ornata, Pl.: Hor. III. honestè (honourably): q. v.: they behave very b., valde se h. gerunt, Cic.: Hor.: v. SUITABLY, PROPERLY.

becomingness: decor: v. SUITABLENESS, FITNESS, PROPRIETY.

bed: I. A piece of furniture for sleeping or resting upon: I. cubile n., n.: my b. is the ground, mihi est c. terra, Cic.: to ascend the (marriage) b. of Jove, Jovis ascendere c., Virg.: v. COUCH. II. lectus: he told me that you were in b., dixit mihi te in lecto esse, Cic.: to be confined to one's bed, lecto teneri, Cic.: a b. for sleeping in, I. cubicularis, Cic.: a bridal b., I. nuptialis, Cic.: Prop.: I. jugalis, Virg.: to get out of b., e lecto surgere, Ter.: to make a b., i. e. to arrange it for sleeping in, I. sternere: Pl.: Cic. III. lectulus (a small bed): he got out of b., surrexit e lectulo, Cic. IV. thorus (chiefly poet.): the b. of the ancients was of straw, antiqui torus e stramento erat, Plin.: Deu- calion cum consorte tori, Ov. V. stratum (in the poets very often pl.): a soft b., molle a., Liv.: Suet.: my b. seems hard, mihi dura videtur strata, Ov.: to leap from one's b., stratis exstare, Ov.: Virg. Phr.: he orders his b. to be made in the fore-part of the house, Jubeat sterna sibi in prima domus parte, Plin.: to go to b., cubitum ire, Cic.: dormitum ire, Pl.: she is confined to her b., he is well, haec cubat, ille valet, Ov.: to be brought to b. of a son, alium parere, Cic. II. Marriage: q. v. connubium. III. A space in a garden: I. aëra: Col.: to lay out a garden in b. s., hortum areis distinguere, Plin. II. ardua (a small b.): Col. III. fœrus: Col. Phr.: flower-b. s., florilla, lum, Varr.: a b. of roses, robarium, Virg.: Col. IV. A channel: q. v.: alveus: Hor. V. Any hollow place, formed artificially: I. cubile Vitr. II. cubiculum: Vitr. VI. A layer, stratum: q. v.

bed (v.): rare, and chiefly in part. bedded: v. IMBEDDED.

bedadable: obliquo: v. TO BEDAUB, BESMEAR.

bedaub: lino, illino, obliquo, perungo; inquit: v. TO BESMEAR, REFOOT.

bed-chamber: I. cubiculum: Pl.: Cic.: also dormitorium cubiculum, Plin. esp. 5, 6, 21; but he subsequently uses cubiculum alone several times: we also find dormitorium without cubiculum, Plin. N. H. 30, 6, 17. The term cubiculum was also applied to rooms for resting during the day: hence c. diurna nocturnaque, Plin. ep. 1, 3, 1. Phr.: a b. lamp, cubicularia lucerna,

Mart.: ships furnished with *b.s.*, naves cubicalatae, Sen.: a gentleman or lord of the *b.*, decurio cubicularum, Iord.

2. thálamus (a bridal-chamber: q. v.): Virg.: Ov.

bed-clothes: 1. strigulum (gen. term for any bed-covering: Varr. L. L. 5, 38, 167): Sen. ep. 87, 2, distinguishing between strigulum and opertorium; the former answering apert, the latter, the latter to the covered. 2. opertorium (rare): Sen. v. suppr. 3. atrata, orum: Lucr. (far more freq. = bed: q. v.). 4. lódx, ícía, f. (also used in *p.*, v. Quint. 1, 6, 42): Juv.: Pollio ap. Quint. l. c. Dimin. lódxíula: Suet. Aug. 87 (appy. used for a coverlet or blanket): Petr.

bedding: v. BED, BED-CLOTHES.

bedeck: orno, dēcōro: v. TO ADORN, PRICE.

bedecked: dēcōrus: leaders *b.* with purple, doctores ostro d., Virg.: Phœbus *b.* with shining bow, Phœbus fulgent d. arcu, Hor. 2, insignis, e. v. conspicuus. (Or by *p.* part. of orno, etc.)

bedew: i. e. to moisten with dew: but usu. fig. or poet., as to *b.* with tears, etc. 1. irrōro, i (with acc. and abl., or dat. and acc.): to *b.* the eyes with tears, oculos lacrimis ir., Sil.: they *b.'d* their garments and head with a libation of water, libatos irrorare liquores vestibus et capiti, Ov.: v. TO MOISTEN.

2. perfundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3: "b'd with liquid odours" (Milt.), perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.: v. DEWY.

bed-fellow: consors or socius tōri (in prose better, lecti): Ov. Fem.: socii tōri (lecti), Ov. M. 10, 268.

bed-hangings: anlaea, orum: v. CURTAINS.

bedim: obscuro: v. TO DIM, OBSCURE.

bedizen: *fucatis lenocinilis, nimis munditiis, exornare: v. FINKER; TO ADORN.

bedlam: insanis receptaculum: v. MADHOUSE.

bedlamite: homo insanus: v. MADMAN.

bed-post: 1. fulcrum: Virg.: Prop.: Suet. 2. fulmentum: Cels.

bedrench: v. TO DRENCH.

bed-ridden: (?) lecto affixus. (So Kr., Georg. etc.: cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 81, "si casus lecto te affixit": but the reference here is to temporary confinement to one's bed only): perh. lecto in perpetuum affixus.

bed-room: v. BED-CHAMBER.

bed-steed: spondas: Ov.: Petr.

bed-time: hōra somni: Suet.

bee: āpis or āpes, ía, f. a swarm of *b.s.*, apum or apium examen, Cic.: honey-making *b.s.*, melliferae *a.*, Ov.: *b.s.* feed on thyme, thymo pascentur apes, Virg.: the sting of a *b.*, āpis aculeus, Cic.: king *b.* (i. e. queen), rex, Virg.: Col. (who also uses the terms princeps and dux): a little *b.*, āpíctila: Pl.: Plin.: the young (or grubs) of *b.s.*, pulli, Col.: or collectively, pullities, progenies, Col.

bee-bread: ēríthācē, ēs, f.: Plin.

bee-eater (a bird): mērops, āpis, f.: Virg.

bee-hive: 1. alvéus: Col.: Plin. 2. alvus: Varr.: Plin. 3. alvéarium: Varr.: Virg.: Col. 4. alvéāre, ía, n.: Virg.: Plin.: v. also APIARY.

bee-keeper: 1. mellārius: Varr. 2. āpiārius: Plin.

beech-tree: fāgus, í, f.: Caes.: Virg.

beechen: 1. fāginus: b. foliage, f. frons, Ov.: b. cups, pocula í, Virg.

2. fāgíneus: a *b.* trough, alveus í, Ov. 3. fāgíus: a *b.* grove, locus í, Plin.

beech-nut: glans, glandis, f. (used of all similar products: v. ACORN): Cic.: Virg.

beef: 1. bubūla cāro: Plin. 2. bubūla: roast *b.*, assa *b.*, Pl.: Cels.: eūli *b.*, b. salted: a *b.* steak, *ofella (offula) bubula: cf. Mart. 10, 48, 15; or *frustum bubulum: cf. Virg. A. 1, 210, where the frustra are evidently "steaks": q. v.

beer: 1. cerevisia or cervisia (the word used by modern writers of Latin): Plin. 2. xylum: Plin.: Col. (Tac. Ger. 23, describes beer as "humor ex hordeo aut frumento, in quamdam similitudinem vini corruptus.")

beet: bēta: Plin.: white *b.*, "b. alba, Linn.: red *b.*, b. rubra, vulgaria, Linn.: beet-roots, pōdes bētacēi, Varr.

beetle (ruža): 1. A rammer: fistula: Caes.: Plin. 2. An insect: scāribūs or scāribaeus: Plin. (A kind of large horned *b.* was called lucanus (al. lucanus): Nigid. ap. Plin. 11, 28, 34.

beetle (u): prōmieus: v. TO PROJECT, OVERHANG.

beetle-browed: Phr.: a *b.* man, *bomo superciliis prominentibus.

beever: bōves: v. OXEN, CATTLE.

befall: 1. contingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (with dat. and usu. of what is agreeable to one's wishes): whom so many advantages have so suddenly *b.'n*, cui tam subito tot contingunt commoda, Ter.: slavery has often *b.'n* powerful nations, servitus potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. 2. obtingo, tigi, 3: I am glad that that has *b.'n* you as you desired, istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtingisse laetor, Ter.: Cic. 3. evēnio: v. TO HAPPEN, FALL OUT.

befit: convēnio: v. TO BECOME, SUIT, BE FITTING.

befitting (adj.): dēcens: v. BECOMING, FITTING.

befool: lūdfīoor: v. TO DELUDE, TO DECEIVE.

before: A. Prep.: 1. In front of: 1. antē (with acc.): I see him *b.* the house, eum ante aedes video, Pl.: he sends all the cavalry *b.* him, equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes.: behind me was Aegina, *b.* me, Megara, post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic. ap. Cic.: Tac. 2. prae (with abl. of what is only a little way on before: usu. with verbs of motion, and esp. before prom. reflect.): he drives the herd *b.* him, prae se armentum agit, Liv.: he sent the unarmed *b.* him, prae se inermes misit, Sall. 3. prō (the most usu. prep. for directly in front of: with abl.): they were on guard *b.* the gates, pro portis in statione erant, Caes.: Cic.: Tac.: v. IN FRONT OF. 4. ob (of that which presents itself, esp. to the eyes: with acc.): a mist *b.* the eyes, ob oculos caligo, Pl.: death has often appeared *b.* his eyes, mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. 5. adversus (= opposite to: with acc.): he dresses every day *b.* a mirror, quotidie ad speculum ornatur, Gell. (a rare idiom). Phr.: he draws up his forces *b.* the camp, copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: I see a ship sailing *b.* the wind, video navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. 6. In the presence of (usu. with an implication of authority or jurisdiction): 1. antē (to plead a cause *b.* the praetor, causam ante praetorem dicere, Cic. 2. ad (esp. after such words as to speak, accuse, defend): no one could bring you *b.* the Roman people, nemo te ad populum R. adducere poterat, Cic.: this is the usual course *b.* a jury, ad iudices sic agi solet, Cic.: to accuse any one *b.* a praetor, aliquem ad praetorem nunc facere, Liv. 3. apud (with acc.): used in similar cases to ad, but more frequently: he was brought to trial *b.* a jury, apud iudices reus est factus, Cic.: he spoke *b.* the senate, verba apud senatum fecit, Cic.: Caesar made an harangue *b.* the soldiers, Caesar apud milites contionatus est, Caes. 4. coram (with abl.): what did you dare to say *b.* my son-in-law? c. genero me quae dicere ausus es? Cic.: v. PRESENCE OF, IN. Phr.: to bring any one *b.* a court of justice, aliquem in iudicium adducere, Cic. 5. In preference to: 1. antē (whom I love *b.* myself, quem ante me diligo, Cic.: the Greeks were *b.* the Romans in eloquence, facundia Graeci ante Romanos fuerunt,

Sall. 2. prae (with abl.): v. COMPARISON WITH, IN PREFERENCE TO. IV. Proceeding (in time): 1. antē: a this day, ante hunc diem, Ter.: a night, ante noctem, Hor.: b. the foundation of this city, ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic.: b. the proper time, ante tempus, Liv. 2. suprà (with acc.): infrequent: a little *b.* the present generation, paulo a hanc memoriam, Caes.: Liv. N.B. When "before" is connected with verbs of motion, it is gen. expressed in Latin by the prefixes of the verbs: the victors used to go before the praetors with two fasses, victores praetoribus ante ibant cum fascibus duobus, Cic.: Pompey had gone *b.* the legions, Pompeius legiones antecesserat, Cic.: the victors used to go *b.* the consuls, consulibus victores praebant, Cic. B. Adverb: 1. Of time: 1. antē (with either an abl. or an acc. which denotes duration, and is not dependent on ante): a very few days *b.*, perpaucis ante diebus, Cic.: you were lost four years *b.*, ante quadriennium amissus es, Tac.: some years *b.*, aliquot ante annos, Suet.: I forecast long *b.* that there would be a storm, multo ante prospecti tempestatem futuram, Cic. 2. antequam (a kind of conjunction, and used to connect clauses: sometimes written as two separate words): that he might see you *b.* he died, ut te videret quam e vita discederet, Cic.: you will have no letter from me before I am settled somewhere, antequam aliquo loco consedero, litteras a me non habebis, Cic.: I was always his friend *b.* he became an enemy to his country, ei fui semper amicus antequam ille reipublicae esset factus inimicus, Cic. 3. prius (rare): all things have been tried *b.*, cuncta prius tentata, Ov. 4. priusquam, or separately prius...quam (v. antequam): they are here *b.* it rains, priusquam lucret, assunt, Pl.: b. he attempted anything, he ordered the brother to be called to him, priusquam quidquam conaretur, fratrem ad se vocari jubet, Caes.: nor did they give over fight *b.* they arrived at the river Rhine, neque prius fugere destiterunt quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes.: Cic. (Concerning the mood which follows priusquam, v. L. G.) Phr.: the day *b.* I came to Athens, pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Cic.: v. FORMERLY, PREVIOUSLY, ABOVE. II. Of space: prae: go you *b.*, maiden, i tu prae, virgo, Pl.: go *b.*, I will follow, i prae, sequar, Pl. Phr.: if he come into Gaul he will be hemmed in behind, b. on his flanks, a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. N.B. "Before" as an adverb is very often expressed by the prefixes of the Latin verbs: as, to hear *b.*, antefero; to go *b.*, anteo, etc.: for which see the several words.

beforehand (adv.): usu. expr. by prep. prae in compos: as, to receive money *b.* from any one, pecuniam ab aliquo praecipere, Cic.: this first I tell you *b.*, hoc primum tibi praedico, Ter.: to be *b.* in stealing a kiss, praecipere dulcia oscula, Lucr.: to fix the expense of a funeral *b.*, sumptum funerum praefinire, Cic.: to seize on places *b.*, loca praenoculare, Liv. Phr.: to be *b.* (with any one), i. e. TO ANTICIPATE: q. v.: praeverto.

befoul: 1. inquino, i: to be *b.'d* with ordure, merdis inquinari, Hor.: Pl. 2. foedo, i: the harpies *b.* everything, Harpyiae omnia í, Virg.: v. TO POLLUTE, DEFILE. 3. concāco, i (to *b.* with ordure): Pfīedr.: Sen.

befriend: aditvo: v. FRIEND; TO FAVOUR, ASSIST, etc.

beg: 1. To request or ask for earnestly: 1. pēto, ívi and íti, ítum, 3 (with ab and abl. of the person from whom: the object of the petition being expressed either by an acc. or by a clause with ut or ne): to *b.* for peace, pacem ab aliquo *p.*, Caes.: to ask and *b.* earnestly, rogare et vehementer *p.*, Cic.: I *b.* and entreat you not to, etc.,

peto et oro ne, etc., Petr.: with dat. of person on behalf of whom: to b. the life of a guilty person, vitam p. nocenti, Tac. Cic. N.B. Peto (=Gr. αἰτέω), usu. denotes a position of inferiority either real or assumed on the part of the suitor. 2. contendere, di. sum and tum, 3 (esp. with peto: to beg earnestly): he requested and most earnestly b'd of me that I would defend his relation, a me petebat et summe contendebat ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic.: so, a te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendo, Cic. 3. precor, i: v. TO PRAY, BESEECH. 4. deprecor, i (to b. earnestly for: also often: to b. that some evil may be averted): to b. for peace, pacem d., Cic.: to b. nothing for oneself, nihil pro seipso d., Cic.: to beg the senate to forego their anger, ad deprecandum iram senatus, Liv.: my client b'd for the life of many persons from L. Sulla, multorum hinc vitam est L. Sulla deprecatus, Cic. 5. posco, poposci, 3: b. pardon of the gods, posce deos veniam, Virg. (but posco usu. implies a claim: v. TO ASK, SYN.). 6. exposco, poposci, 3 (stronger than simple verb): to b. for the battle signal, signum proelli exposcere, Caes.: Tac. v. TO ASK, REQUEST, ENTERTAIN. 7. To ask for alms: mendico, i: it does not become me to live by b'ing, me non decet mendicantem vivere, Pl.: he lives on food that he has b'd for, mendicatio pasculor cibo, Ov. Phr.: to b. from door to door, stipem ostium petere: to hold out one's hand to b., manum ad stipem porrigere, Sen.: manum concavam aspes praebentibus praebere, Suet.

begot: 1. gigno, genui, gentium, 3: Jupiter begot Hercules, Herculem Jupiter genuit, Cic. Ov. Fig.: this virtue itself b.s friendship, haec ipsa virtus amicitiam g., Cic.: anger begot savage enmities, ira genuit truces inimicitias, Hor. 2. gēnō, i: Oebalus whom Telon is said to have begotten, Oebalus quem generasse Telon fertur, Virg.: v. TO PRODUCE. 3. crio, i (esp. poet.): Silvius b.s Aeneas Silvius, Silvius Aeneas Silvium c., Liv.: Hor. Fig.: the resemblance b.s error, errorem c. similitudo, Cic. 4. procreo, i: to b. sons by any one, de aliqua filios p., Cic. Fig.: the tribunate, whose first rise we see begotten almost civil war, tribunatus cuius primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic. 5. suscipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (prop. to take up, i.e. to acknowledge offspring): you had begotten children not for yourself only, but for your country also, suscepas liberos non solum tibi sed etiam patriae, Cic.: Ter. 6. tollō, sustuli, sublatum, 3 (=suscipio): he begot children by Fadia, ex Fadia liberos sustulit, Cic.: Suet. 7. pario, peperit, partum, 3 (to give birth to: v. TO BRING FORTH): Fig.: truth b.s hatred, veritas odium p., Ter.: v. TO GET, CAUSE.

begotter: 1. gēnitor: Cic.: Hor. 2. gēnērator: Cic.: Virg. 3. crēator: Cic.: Ov. 4. prōcrēator: Cic. 5. sator (poet.): Virg.: Phaedr.: v. FATHER.

begotting (subs.): 1. sātus, ūs: Lucr.: Cic. 2. crēātio: Ulp. 3. prōcrēātio: Cic. (Or usu. better expr. by part. of verb: as for the b. of children, propter liberos creandos, etc.: v. TO BEGET.)

beggar (subs.): 1. One who asks for alms: 1. mendicus: from b.s to become suddenly rich, ex mendicis fieri repente divites, Cic.: Hor.: Ter. 2. mendicabulum (a term of greater contempt): a street-b., circumforaneum m., Apul.: b.s of men, i.e. beggarly fellows, mendicabula hominum, Pl. 3. (A female b.): mulier mendica (for mendicus is prop. an adj.). 4. A very poor person: egenus, entis: he had made them wealthy from being b.s, locupletes ex egenibus fecerat, Caes.: v. NEEDY, INDIGENT.

beggar (v.): Phr.: he will b. his

father by his abandoned conduct, per flagitium ad inopiam rediget patrem, Ter.: they are in a hurry to b. themselves, ad mendicitatem se properant detruere, Pl.: I will not b. myself, me in pauperiatem non detrudam, Tac.

beggarliness: mālīgna: v. ROVERTY, MEANNESS.

beggarly: mendicūs: b. luncheon, prandia m., Mart. Fig.: a b. instrument, instrumentum m., Cic.: in a b. way, mendicē, Sen.: Tert. Phr.: b. fellows, mendicabula hominum, Pl.: v. MEAN, CONTEMPTIBLE.

beggary, mendicitas: to be in the greatest b., in summa m. esse, Cic.: Pl.: v. ROVERTY, INDIGENCE.

begging (subs.): mendicatio: Sen. Phr.: to get one's living by b., mendicantem vivere, Pl.: v. TO ASK (II.).

begin: 1. (coepi), coepi and coeptus sum, 3 (the imperfect tenses are rare and occur in the early writers only): I began to love, amare coepi, Ter.: when a pass. verb follows, the pass. form of the perfect is used; as, these things had begun to be discussed between them, cae res inter eos agi coepae erant, Caes.: the battle began, pugna coepit, Liv.: he who has begun has done half his task (= "well begun is half done"), dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor.: you began better than you end, coepisti melius quam desinis, Ov. 2. incipio, ceptum, 3 (the most usual word: but the perfect act. tenses do not occur): these things have been begun, haec sunt incepta, Ter.: the corn crops were b'ing to ripen, maturare frumenta incipiebant, Caes.: they are b'ing to carry on war, bellum gerere incipunt, Cic.: he had been struck where the leg. b.s, ictus erat qua crux esse incipit, Ov.: the king b.s (to speak), rex incipit, Sall.: to b. a work, opus in, Liv. N.B. To b. with or at is expr. with prep. a or ab: it seemed best to b. with Egypt, in rem visum est ab Aegypto in, Justin: so, one portion of them (the Gauls) b.s with the river Rhone, eorum una pars initium capit a flumine Rhodano, Caes.: v. INFR. 3. coepio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (less frequent): to b. a song, cantionem oc., Pl.: the play was begun, fabula coepit agi, Ter.: to b. to drive a herd, armentum agere oc., Liv. 4. ordior, orsus, 4 (usu. of the first of a series, Gr. ἀρχαίω, and esp. of speaking or writing): to b. a conversation, sermonem oc., Cic.: let us b. with the simplest facts, a facillimis ordiamur, Cic.: let my speech conclude with the same subject as it began with, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic.: thus the prophets began to speak, sic orsa loqui vates, Virg. 5. exordior, 4 (like ordior): he began to speak, dicere exorsus est, Cic.: to b. with truth, a veritate ex., Cic.: he b.s in these words, his verbis exorditur, Tac.: to b. a war, bellum ex., Liv.: to b. entreaties, preces ex., Ov. 6. orior, ortus, 4 (to arise, have its origin: hence not foll. by an infin.): this fear first began with the tribunes, hic timor primum ortus est a tribunis, Caes.: the conversation b.s with him, ab eo sermo or., Cic. 7. ingredior, gressus, 3 (prop. to enter on: q. v.): to b. to speak, dicere ingredi, Cic.: thus Venus began (to speak) in reply, sic contra est ingressa Venus, Virg.: to b. a long journey, longinquam protectionem in., Suet.

8. instituo, ūi, ūtum, 3 (prop. to form, appoint: hence to b. anything which involves purpose, plan, custom, or the like): proceed as you have begun, perge ut institui, Cic.: the Gauls began (habitually) to fortify their camps, Galli castra munire instituerant, Caes.: Phidias can b. a statue from the first and finish it, Phidias potest a primo in. signum idque perficere, Cic. 9. committo, misi, missum, 3 (prop. to put or match together: hence usu. of some kind of contest): to b. (join) a battle, pugnam c., Cic.: the games were begun, ludi committēban-

tur, Cic. 10. initium facio, capio sumo, 3: to b. a narrative, in. facere narrandi, Sall.: to b. a massacre with any one, caedre in. ab aliquo facere, Cic.: Caes.: v. BEGINNING.

11. incipio, i (which usu. implies leaving unfinished): v. TO COMMENCE. Phr.: he b.s to speak, infti farier, Virg.: or simply, infti, Liv.: b. your journey at once, capite viam, Virg.: to b. life anew, quasi ad carceres a calos revocari, Cic.: few men since the world began have been found to, etc., pauci post genus hominum natum reperti sunt qui, etc., Cic.: he began well and ended ill, ex bonis inftis malos eventus habuit, Sall. N.B. When the verb "to begin" is followed by words denoting a state, the phrase is frequently to be expressed by a Latin inceptive verb: the sun b.s to shine, sol lucebat, Virg.: the sea b.s to be hot, unda calebat, Ov.

beginner: 1. The person who begins: 1. auctor: they were unwilling to be the b.s of the war, auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes.: v. ADVISER, PROMOTER. 2. Inceptor (v. rare): Ter. 3. Unn. better expr. by part of verb: as, agreeable to b.s, incipientibus jucundus, Quint.: the praise of the b. is not that of the finisher, *incipientis ac perfectius haud eadem laus: be you the b. Menalcas, incipe, Menalcas! Virg. 4. An inexperienced person, a learner (v. also sup.): tiro: he is in no respect a b. and inexperienced, nulla in re tiro ac rudis est, Cic.: Quint.: Ov.: a young b., strunulus, Sen.: Juv. Phr.: he is a b. in politics, rudis est in re publica, Cic.: b.s will hardly dare to expect to attain to perfect eloquence, vix se prima elementa ad apem tollere effugientes eloquentiae audebunt Quint.: he is a mere b., *prima elementa discit. the imitation of their school-fellows is easier for b.s, incipientibus condiscipulorum facillor imitatio est, Quint.

beginning: 1. The act of b.: inceptio (rare): Cic. (More usu. expr. by part. of verb: as, the mode of b., incipienti ratio, Cic.): v. TO BEGIN.

2. The commencement itself: 1. Initium: one part of Gaul takes its b. from the Rhone, una Galliae pars in. capit a Rhodano, Caes.: to make a b. in. facere, Cic.: v. TO BEGIN (10): the senate in the b. (i.e. at first) was of this opinion, senatus initio ita censuit, Cic.: also in pl., a thing that had a small b., res ab exiguis profecta initis, Liv. 2. principium: to have neither b. nor end, nec p. nec finem habere, Cic.: at the b., principio, a principio or in principio, Cic. Obs. Initium, says Kr., has relation simply to time, and is opposed to exitus: whereas principium denotes the b. of an action as that on which the sequel is based: v. PRINCIPLE. 3. exordium (esp. in rhetoric): the b. of evil, ex. mali, Cic.: I have often observed that the greatest orators are nervous at the b. of their speeches, saepe animadverti summos oratores in dicend. exordio permovei, Cic. 4. exorsus ūs (rare): the b. of a speech, orationis ex., Cic. 5. Inceptum (more usu. in pl.: v. UNDERTAKING): let it be kept till the end such as it was at the b., servetur ad initum qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor. 6. Ingressio (entrance on: rare): Cic. 7. Ingressus, ūs (l. q. ingressus): at the b. of a work, in ingressu opera, Quint.: Virg. 8. commissio (only of public games): Cic.: Suet. Phr.: at the b. of summer, inita aestate, Caes.: ab ineunte aestate, Cic.: incipiente aestate, Plin.: at the b. of spring, vere novo, Virg.: the b.s of battles, prima proelia, Liv.: from the b. of the world, post homines natos, Cic. (*not ab initio mundi! Kr.): cf. TO BEGIN (fin.).

9. Rudiment, earliest state: 1. ūlimentum: the first b.s of Rome, prima el. Romae, Ov.: the b.s of vicious desire, el. cupidinis pravae, Hor. 2. rudimentum: v. RUDIMENT. 3. exordium: the b. of the city, ex. urbis, Suet.

4. primordium (usu. pl.): *b. of the world*, *primordia mundi*, Ov.: Liv.: v. ORIGIN, PRINCIPLE.

begird: cingo, accingo: v. TO GIRD.
begone: *apage*: Pl.: *begone out of my sight*, *extemplo meo e conspectu abscede*, Pl.: *ie hinc amove*, Ter.: v. BE HANGED.

begrimed: squilens, squālidus: v. GRIMY.

begrudge: invideo, parco: v. TO GRUDGE.

beguile: 1. *To cheat, deceive*, q. v.: fallo. 2. *To wile away; to release from imperceptibly* (mostly poet.):

1. *decipio, cēpi, ceptum*, 3: *he is b.d. of his sufferings by the sweet melody*, *dulci laborum decipitur* (=Gr. *ἡδονῇ ἐκλυάμενος*) sono, Hor.: *so I b. the day*, *scilicet diem*, Ov. 2. *fallo, fēllī, fālsum*, 3: *they b. the inter-tending hours by conversation*, *medias fallunt sermonibus horas*, Ov.: *seeking to b. one's care*, *now by wine*, *now by sleep*, *jam vino quaerens*, *jam somno f. curam*, Hor.

beguiler: *fraudator*: v. DECEIVER.
behalf of, *in or on*: *prō* (with abl.): *Divitiacus spoke on b. of the Sequani*, *locutus est pro Sequanis Divitiacus*, Caes.: *each of them strove on his own b.*, *pro se quisque eorum certabat*, Cic.: *he brought the R. people on my b.*, *populum R. pro me obsecravit*, Cic.: v. FOR, ON ACCOUNT OF, SAKE.

behave: 1. *gēro, gessal, gestum*, 3 (with pron. reflect.): *I have acted upon your advice as to how I should b. towards Caesar*, *quoniam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem usus tuo consilio sum*, Cic.: *they b. very honourably*, *valde se honeste gerunt*, Cic.: *to b. too thoughtlessly*, *se inconsultus gerere*, Liv.: *to b. as a citizen*, *se pro cive g.*, Cic. 2. *utor, ūsus*, 3 (with abl.): *if he knew how to b. towards kings*, *si sciret regibus uti*, Hor.: *it did not befitt the prudence of Antigonos to b. so towards him though conquered*, *non hoc convenire Antigoni prudentiae, ut sic se uteretur (al. deuteretur) victo*, Nep. (*Obs.* se gerere refers to the character in which a person shows himself; *utor* to the way in which he acts towards another.) 3. *consilio, sūlit, sultum*, 3 (esp. of a deliberate act: with de or in and acc.): *it is not becoming to b. arrogantly towards any one in time of prosperity*, *in secundis rebus nihil in quenquam superbe c. decet*, Liv.: *to b. in an unfriendly way towards any one*, *de aliquo inimice c.*, Liv.: v. MISAPPROPRIATE, TO TAKE. Phr.: *he b.d. as a friend*, *amicum agebat*, Tac. (but the phr. usu. signifies to act a certain part: q. v.): *they reminded him how liberally he had b.d. to them before*, *commemorantur iatium quam liberralliter eos tractasset antea*, Cic.: *he b.d. not as the king's heir but as the king*, *ne heredem regni sed regem gerebat*, Just.: v. TO ACT.

behaviour: *mōres, um, m.* (including however character as well as manners): *his b. is temperate and moderate*, *est temperatis moderatissime moribus*, Cic.: *very agreeable b.*, *suavissimi m.*, Cic.: *you ought to have imitated your grandfather's b.*, *imitari avi mores debebas*, Cic.: *your b. is very unbecoming*, *imminime te decent ista m.* Phr.: *your b. towards me has been unfriendly*, *immitte te in me gessisti: rules for one's b. towards friends*, *praecepta quibus docetur quomodo amicis uti oporteat*: v. TO BEHAVE: *the propriety of all your attendants' b. towards others*, *omnium qui tecum sunt pudor*, Cic.: v. MANNERS: and for various specified kinds of b., v. MODESTY, ATTENTION, IMPUDENCE, etc.

behold: 1. *secūri ferio*, 4, or *percūto, cussit, cussum*, 3 (the former usu. in imperf. tenses): Cic.: Liv. 2. *secūri nēco*, 1 (less frequent): Liv. 3. *detruncō*, 1: *bodies b.d. with a sword*, *gladio detruncata corpora*, Liv. 4. *decollō*, 1: Sen. Apocol.: Suet. N.B. The axe (*securis*) was the legitimate

instrument of decapitation; hence *secūri ferio*, etc. are the proper expr. for the punishment of beheading: *detruncō* is to sever a man's head from his body, in battle or elsewhere (=caput alicui praecidere, abscedere): *decollō* is a late and inelegant word.

beholding (subs.): usu. expr. by phr.: *as to punish by b.*, *secūri ferire*: *b. was an ancient form of capital punishment with the Romans*, *Romanis antiquitus usitatum in damhatis gladio animadvertere*: v. TO BEHOLD. (N.B. The substantive *decollatio* is of no good authority: cf. TO BEHOLD, 4.)

behest: *jussum*: v. COMMAND.

behind: A. Prep.: 1. *At the back or in the rear of*: 1. *post* (with acc.): *b. our camp*, *post nostra castra*, Caes.: *black care is seated b. the horse-man*, *post equitem sedet atra cura*, Hor.: *to throw bones b. one's back*, *ossa post tergum jactare*, Ov. 2. *post* (with acc.: esp. after verbs of motion): *go b. us*, *pone nos recede*, Pl.: *they went b. the camp*, *p. castra ibant*, Liv.: *hands bound b. the back*, *vincula p. (post: Virg.) tergum manus*, Tac. Phr. *you have left b. you no burthen on any one*, *nullum onus cuiquam reliquum fecisti*, Cic. Phr.: *to malign a friend b. his back*, *absentem rodere amicum*, Hor.: v. BACK. 2. *In a state of inferiority to*: *post*: *nor was Lydia b. Chloë*, *neque erat Lydia post Chloen*, Hor.: v. AFTER, INFERIOR.

B. Adverb: 1. *post*: *the slaves who were b.*, *servi qui p. erant*, Cic.: *to fight before or b.*, *ante aut p. pugnare*, Liv. 2. *pōne* (v. supra): *to move both before and b.*, *et ante et p. moveri*, Cic.: *to come b.*, *p. venire*, Prop.: *following b.*, *p. sequens*, Virg. 3. *retro* (less frequent): *I have a certain room b.*, *in the remotest part of the house*, *est mihi in ultimis conclavē aedibus quoddam*, r., Ter.: Cic. 4. *ā tergo* (esp. of military operations): *the pirate left b. (him) a great part of the city*, *pirata tergo magnam partem urbis reliquit*, Cic.: *the enemies' army closed in the Romans before and b.*, *Romanos a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claudebat*, Liv.: *to attack anyone from b.*, *aliquem a tergo adori*, Cic. N.B. This adverb is sometimes expressed by the prefix *re*, esp. when it is pleonastic in English; it is less freq. represented by *sub*: *he was not to look b.*, *ne respiceret*, Cic.: *he left Fabius b. with two legions*, *Fabium cum legionibus duabus reliquit*, Caes.: *the woods hold the mud left b. in their foliage*, *silvae limum tenent in fronde relictum*, Ov.: *Catulus remained b.*, *we went down to our skirts*, *Catulus remansit*; *nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus*, Cic.: *you think that there is something b.*, *which must be guarded against*, *subesse aliquid putas quod cavendum sit*, Cic.: *to kick out b.*, *recalcitrare*, Hor.

behindhand: Phr.: *the consul promises that he will not be b. in supporting the senate*, *consul senatui se non defuturum pollicetur*, Caes.: *the work is b.*, *opus parum procedit*, tardatur: v. IN ARREAR.

behold (v.): 1. *conspicio, spexi, spectrum*, 3: *to b. the rising of the sun*, *solis ortum c.*, Cic.: *at length she b.s the citadel of Minerva*, *tandem Tritonida conspexit arcem*, Ov.: v. TO LOOK AT, SEE. 2. *conspicor*, 1: v. TO CAUGHT SIGHT OF. 3. *ūtor, ūtus*, 3 (poet.): v. TO GAZE.

behold (as an exclamation): 1. *ecce* (regularly followed by nom., but sometimes by acc.): *but b.*, *I see the old man*, *ecce autem, video senem*, Ter. *just as I am writing this b.*, *here is your friend Sebosus*, *quum haec maxime scriberem, ecce tibi Sebosus*, Cic.: *b. me* (=here I am), *ecce me*, Ter.: Pl.: in the comic writers *ecce* often contracts with eum, eam, eos, eas, into *ecum*, *ecam*, etc.: Pl.: Ter. *Ecce* is often used to call attention to something about to be said: when it indicates surprise only: *as, b.*, *the news comes*, *ecce*

nuntiatur, Cic. 2. *En* (constr. *sicco* as *ecce*): *b.*, *the consul is here*, *he says*, *consul en, inquit, adest*, Liv.: Pl. Often used like *ecce* to call attention to what is to be said; when it denotes indignation or irony: *as, b. what interpreters of treaties*, *en foderum interpretes*, Cic.: v. LO.

beholden: *obnoxius*: *I am b. to my wife*, *uxori ob. sum*, Ter.: *all Greece was b. to the Romans for the blessing of its freedom*, *tota Graecia beneficio libertatis obnoxia Romanis erat*, Liv.: v. OBLIGED.

beholder: *spectator* (often of *spectators* at plays, etc.: q. v.): or esp. in pl. *spectans*: *as, do not all things fall b. with admiration?* *nonne haec omnia spectantes admiratione afficiunt?*

behoof: v. ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT.
behoove (v. imper.): *sporget* (foll. by acc. and inf.): v. OUGHT: *IT IS THE DUTY OF, ETC.*

being (subs.): 1. *Existence* (no precise word): Phr.: *to deny the b. of the gods*, *deos esse negare*; *deos s. deorum naturam tollere*, Cic. (N.B. The substantive *existentia* belongs to modern writers: the infin. *existere* sometimes takes its place: *as, to the nature of substance pertains b.*, *ad naturam substantiae pertinet existere*, Spinoza.) 2. *A person*: 1. *hōmo, inis, c. (a human b.)*: *I am a human b. and think nothing relating to man uninteresting to myself*, *h. sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*, Ter.: *the mother's stupidity is such that no one can call her a rational b.*, *matris ea stultitia est ut eam nemo humanum appellare possit*, Cic. 2. *nātūra* (late): *every intelligent b.*, *omnis intelligens n.*, Arnob. i. 31. (N.B. The subs. *ens* belongs to the language of the schoolmen.) Phr.: *to regard the gods as finite b.s.*, *deos finita natura esse credere*: *O thou august b.*, *O tu nomen augustum* (v. POWERS): *no finite b. is eternal*, *nihil quod est natura finitum, est aeternum*. The Supreme Being: *ille optimus et maximus; nomen illud maximum atque supremum*.

belabour: 1. *obtundo, tūdi, tāsum*, 3 (rare in lit. sense: v. TO DEAFEN): *I have been very badly b.d. with fets*, *sum obtusum pugnis pessime*, Pl. 2. *mulo*, 1: *he b.d. all the slaves to death*, *omnem familiam usque ad mortem mulcavit*, Ter.: also *verberibus m.*, Tac.: v. TO BEAT.

belated: v. BRIGHTENED.
belay: 1. *TO BLOCK UP*: q. v. 2. *TO FASTEN*: q. v.

belch: 1. *ructo*, 1: *it was disgraceful for him to b.*, *ei r. turpe erat*, Cic.: *Juv.*: *to b. out blood*, *cruorem r.*, Sil. 2. *erūto*, 1 (to b. forth): *you drove us out by bing*, *tu nos eructando ejecisti*, Cic.: *Fig.*: *Tartarus b.s forth dreadful fires*, *Tartarus horridos ex aestus, Lucr.*

belching: *ructus, ūs*: Cic.: Mart.
belidam: v. OLD WOMAN, HAG.
beleaguer: *obsideo*: v. TO BESIEGE, BLOCKADE.

belley: *†tutris campānis instructa*: (*campanile*: M.L.).

belie: 1. *To be at variance with*: *to b. the tenor of his life* (Burke), i.e. by acting inconsistently with it, *fall- quid in se admittit quod a vita sua priori abhorreat*: v. INCONSPICUOUS, TO AS: *his appearance b.d. his age*, *annos dissimulabat species ac vultus*: v. TO HIDE, DISGUISE: *men whose conduct b. their professions*, *qui aliquid prae se ferunt, aliud pergunt* (quid Curtios simulat et Bacchanalia vivunt, Juv.). 2. *To counterfeit*, *immo*: q. v. 3. *To misrepresent*, *to calumniate*, q. v. *māledico*.

belial: 1. *The assent of the mind induced by evidence*: 1. *fides*, *ei, f.*: *to give b. to evidence*, *testimonio f. tribuere*, Cic.: *the speech inspires b.*, *f. facit oratio*, Cic.: *foll. by acc. and inf.*: Cic.: *to pass all b.*, *omnem t. excedere*, Suet.: *beyond human b.*, *supra humanam f.*

Plin. 2. *opinio, opinis, f.* (weaker than *fides*, but stronger than the Eng. *opinion*: q. v.): a *b.* in the immortal gods is found in all persons, op. de illa immortalibus omnium est, Cic.: *I believe Romulus to have entertained the b. that the science of augury consists in the anticipation of events, credo Romulus habuisse op.* in providendis rebus esse augurandi scientiam, Cic.: *the b. in immortality*, *op. immortalitatis (based on Cic.). 3. *persuasio* (a settled conviction): Quint. Suet. Phr.: *narrationes v. worthy of b., narrationes credibiles, Cic.: v. CREDIBLE: easy of b., credulus: v. CREDULOUS.*

|||. *Theological opinion*: religio: v. BELIGION. ||V. *Creed, q. v.* *formula dogmatis (-um) theologiae.

believe: 1. *To regard as proved:* 1. *credo, didi, ditum, 3* (with acc. or acc. and inf.): *that was b. because it seemed probable, id credebatur quia simile videri videbatur, Cic.: I have heard indeed what you say from my elders, but have never been induced to b. it, and vidi equidem ista de majoribus nata, sed nunquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic.: men generally readily b. what they wish, fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes.: you are right not to b. about the number of the soldiers, recte non credis de numero militum, Cic.: we b. that they foresee the future, eos futura prospicere credimus, Cic.* In the pass. *believe* the personal is preferred to the impersonal form: as it is *b. that Ahas was once traversed by sails, creditur olim velicatus a thos, Juv.: Ov.* 2. *persuadeo, suasi, suasum, 2* (with dat. of *prom. reflect.*: this differs from *credo* as implying that the will has been employed in producing the belief; the literal meaning being "*to persuade oneself*"): *I would wish you to b. that I will on no occasion fail to second your plans, velim tibi ista persuadeas me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic.: who would b. this? quis hoc sibi persuadeat? Caes.: we ought all to b. that nothing should be done unjustly, nobis persuasum esse debet, nihil injuste esse faciendum, Cic.: I never could b. that souls die, mihi nunquam persuaderi potuit animos emori, Cic.* Phr.: *the thing was b. d., res fidem habuit, Cic.: this is more than can be b. d., hoc est extra fidem, Sen.; supra f., Plin.: v. BELIEVE: I b. in or on (as theol.), credo in Deum, etc., Symbol.: to cause to b., v. TO CONVINCE, PERSUADE: to make b., v. TO PERSUADE, PERSUADE: to have faith or confidence in: credo, 3* (with dat.): *I know that he will b. me with-out an oath, infuturo scio credet mihi, Pl.: believe me (i. e. take my word), mihi crede or (less freq.) crede mihi, Cic.: will he say that he whom he has himself b. d. ought not to be b. d.? et negabit credi oportere cui ipse crediderit? Cic.: I don't understand why the visions of dreamers should be b. d., cred creatorum somniantium visis non intelligo, Cic.: b. me, I would follow thee, crede mihi, te sequeror, Ov.: they are b. d., illis creditur, Juv. Phr.: *men b. in just and trusty persons, justis et fidei bonis fides habetur, Cic.: the visions of the mad are not to be b. d., insanorum visus fides non est habenda, Cic.: to b. evidence, testimonio fidem tribuere, Cic.: to b. in imaginary things, fidem committitibus rebus adungere, Cic.: v. CONFIDENCE, TO TRUST.* |||. *To be of opinion, to think, suppose; q. v. arbitror, pito.**

believer: 1. *qui credit, etc.: v. TO BELIEVE.* 2. *credens, entis*: all *b.s* were baptized, omnes cr. tinguebantur, Tert.: *"thou didst open the kingdom of heaven to all b.s," aperuisti credentibus regna coelorum, Te Deum. Phr.: a b. in the Christian religion, qui fidem dominicam tenet, Cypr. Ep. 6. 3; catholice et apostolice fidei cultor, Preces Missae: v. FAITHFUL.*

bell: 1. *tintinnabulum* (a small

house-bell; used also as a signal in the public baths, etc.): the b. never rings by chance; unless some one pulls it or shakes it, it is mute, is silent, nunquam temere tintinnat tintinnabulum; nisi qui illud tractat aut movet, mutum est, tacet, Pl.: the sound or ring of a b., sonitus s. pulsus tintinnabuli, Plin.: Paul. Nol.: b.s used generally to hang at the doors, t. fere januis dependebant, Suet.: to ring a b., t. pulsare, Juv.: tintinnabellum, a little b.: Forcell.

2. **campana* (a large church or alarm b.): M. L.: a passing b., c. funebria; a peal of b.s, *series campanarum; the clapper of a b., campanae malleus. Phr.: *the bath-b. rings, sonat aes thermarum, Mart. (so aes is used for any instrument of brass): the nightly alarm-b. rings, sonat aes nocturnum: cf. Vell. 1. 4: fig. to bear the b., palmam ferre; omne ferre punctum, Hor.*

bell-flower: *campanula: M. L.

bell-founder: *campanarius: M. L.: campanarum futor (Kr.).

bell-foundry: *campanarum officina (Kr.).

bell-man: *qui tintinnabulum agit: praeco: v. also CRIER.

bell-metal: *aes campanarum (Kr.).

bell-ringer: *campanarius: M. L.: campanarum agitator (Kr.).

bell-shaped: *formam campanae habens s. referens.

bell-wether: *verrex tintinnabulo indutus ut gregem ducat.

belle: formosa puella: v. BEAUTIFUL.

belles-lettres: 1. *literae exquisitae* (or perh. exsultatores): Cic. 2. *liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae, Cic.: v. LITERATURE.*

bellicerent (adj. and subet.): 1.

beligerans, antis: Cic.: Liv. 2.

bellans, antis: Caes.: Cic. 3.

beliger, era, erum (poet.): Ov.

belly: *mugilo, 4: the oxen had b. d., boves mugierant, Liv.: you d. in reply to my words, ad mea verba remugis, Ov.: the Ionian sea b.ing back to the south wind, Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor.: v. BELLOWING.*

bellying (sub.): *mugitus, ds: to raise fearful b.s, horrendos in. tollere: cf. Virg. A. 2, 222: also, m. clere, Virg.; m. dare, edere, Ov.*

bellows, a pair of: *foliis, is, m.: Cic.: Hor.: a blacksmith's b., f. fabrilis, Liv.*

belly (subs.): 1. *That part of the body which contains the organs of digestion:* 1. *venter, tria, m.: Cic.: the b. is sometimes full, nonnunquam venter perforatur, Cels.: the bottom of the b., imus venter, Cels. 2.* *ventriculus* (more precisely the stomach, and in present sense rare): Juv. 3. *abdomen, Inla, n. (prop. the external covering of the intestines): Cels. The word is chiefly used in the sense of gluttony (q. v.): he is the slave of his b., natus abdomini suo est, Cic.: Ter. 4.* *diaphragm* (prop. the womb, and in present sense rare): *the diaphragm separates the b. from the chest, transversum septum a praecordis uterum dividit, Cels.: Juv.: Lucan. 5.* *alvus, i, f. (more properly designates the lower contents of the b.): v. BOWELS, ENTRAILS. Phr.: a b.-full, cibi satieta, Cic. ||.* *That which resembles the b. of an animal:*

1. *venter, the b. of a pot, v. lagenae, Juv.: Prop.: Virg. 2.* *diaphragm* (of the wooden horse, Virg. (several times): *the b. of a vat, ut. doli, Col. 3.* *sinus, ds: the full b.s of the sails, velorum pleni s., Prop.: Virg.: Quint. ||.* *The stomach:* q. v. *stomachus.* ||V. *The womb:* q. v. *vulva.*

belly (v.): *timeo* v. TO SWELL OUT, PROJECT.

belly-band: *ventrale, is, n.: Plin.: Ulp.*

belly-god: *hiliuo: v. GLUTTON.*

belong: 1. *To be the property of:* Expr. by *verbi esse* and *gen. or possess. adj. of the person to whom:* *as to whom do you b. now? To you, Quisus (=*

quisus or *cujum: cf. Virg. E. 3, 1) nemo es? Tuus, Pl.: Cic.: things that b. to others, res alienae, Cic. N.B. Somewhat similar is the use of the *b.d.* with *sum* (v. L. G. § 262), but while the *gen. or possess. adj.* asserts ownership, the *b.d.* simply asserts possession: v. TO HAVE.*

||. *To be the concern or characteristic of:* also expr. by *sum* with *gen. or possess. adj.*: *the subject b.s to your prudence, jurymen, vestri consilii, judices, res est, Cic.: to you, certainly, if to any one, it b. d. to reckon nothing except virtue among advantages, erat, si cuiusquam, certe tuum nihil praeter virtutem in bonis ducere, Cic.: rashness b.s to youth, prudencia to advancing age, temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senectutis, Cic. N.B. In neither of the above cases must the person to whom a thing belongs be expr. by the *gen. of a personal pron.* Thus, *it b.s to you, me, us, tuum, meum, nostrum* est; not *tui, mei, etc.* |||. *To relate to, concern:* 1. *attinet, inlinet, 2: this business b.s to me, negotium hoc ad me at, Pl.: what b.s to that state shall be explained in another place, alio loco quod ad eam civitatem at, demonstrabitur, Cic. 2.* *pertinet, 2: that matter b.s to my office, illa res ad meum officium p., Cic.: v. TO CONCERN, BELATE TO.**

beloved: 1. *dilectus* (denoting affection and esteem: v. TO LOVE): *b. Maecenas, dilectus M. Hor.: Virg. 2.* *carrus: v. DEAR. 3.* *gratus: v. FAVOURITE.*

below: A. Prep. 1. *Of place; lower down than:* 1. *infra* (with acc.): *the sea is b. the town, mare inf. oppidum est, Cic.: the sea which washes it b., mare quod aluit inf., Virg. (= mare inferum). 2.* *subter* (with acc. or less freq. abl.): v. BENEATH, UNDER.

||. *Of rank or dignity: infra: to consider everything to be b. oneself, omnia inf. se esse iudicare, Cic.: a client is b. slaves, inf. servos est clientis, Vell.: v. UNDERNEATH. B. A d v. 1.*

Of place: 1. *infra: I have written b., infra scripsi, Cic.: a copy of it (the letter) is given b., quarum exemplum inf. scriptum, Sall. 2.* *deorsum* (nearly always of motion): v. DOWNWARDS, LOWER DOWN. 3. *subter: all these things above and b., omnia haec quae supra et subter, Cic.: Lucr. ||.* *On the earth (as op. to heaven): in terris: v. EARTH: (Cic.'s "infra sc. lunam nihil est nisi mortale," etc., has reference solely to the dream of Scipio: Rep. 6, 17). ||.* *In or to the regions of the dead: infra: there are no cornfields b., non ager est infra, Tib. Phr.: the shade of me will go b., mel sub terras ibit imago, Virg.: the laws of the gods are in force b., sub terris sunt Jura deum, Prop.: three-headed Cerberus b., triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic.*

belt: *baltus* (a sword belt): Caes.: Virg.: v. GIRDLE.

belted: *baltatus: Mar. Capell.*

benire: *luto inquirare, illinere: v. TO BEFOUL, BESMEAR, MIRE.*

bemoan: 1. *gmo, ai, itum, 3:* to b. in silence the sad vicissitude of fortune, tacite g. tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr.: with tears b.ing Ilys, Ilyn flibiller gemens, Hor.: these things the good b. d., the bad hoped for, haec gement boni, sperabant improbi, Cic. 2. *ingemo, 3:* to b. any one's death, all-cujus interitum in., Virg.: in prose more usu. with *dat.*: *they b. d their condition, ingemuerunt conditioni suae, Liv. 3.* *ingemisco, 3:* v. TO GEMAN, TO BEMOAN.

ben, or ben-nut: *balanus, i, m. and f.: Hor.: Plin.: oil of ben, balani-um oleum, Plin.*

bench: 1. *A seat:* 1. *scamnum* (prop. a stool for mounting: scando): *to sit upon long b.s, longis considere s., Ov.: Cels. 2.* *subsellum* (only for sitting on: usu. in plu.): *the b.s of the senate, subsellia senatus, Cic.: to sit on the prosecutors' b.s, in accusatorum subsellis sedere, Cic.: Quint. 3.* *tran-*

strum (for rovers): *Caes. Virg.* II. The b. of an *artificer* or *tradesman*: *mensa: a butcher's b., m. lanionia, Suet.* Hor. III. *Exp. a seat for judges*; and hence, a *court of justice*: 1. *subsellia* (v. *supr.*): the *tridans* of the people made the same accusation in the assemblies, the same before the b., accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad s. Cic.: but come, do not for ever think about the forum, the b., the rostrum, and the senate-house, ago vero, ne semper forum, a., rostra, curiamque meditare, Cic. 2. *judicium*: v. COURT. 3. *consensus* *Us*: v. ASSEMBLY. 4. **bancus, M. L. the King's Bench.* **Bancus Regius, M. L.*

bencher (of an Inn of law): **advocatus senior*, or *advocatorum praeses* (?). *send* (v.): A. Trans.: 1. *To move from a straight line*: 1. *flecto*, *flexi*, *flexum*, 3: to b. a bow, arcum f., Virg.: every animal b.s its limbs in whatever direction it wishes, animal omne membra quocunque vult f., Cic. 2. *inflecto*, 3: to b. a staff, baculum in., Cic.: Prop. 3. *curvo* (i. e. to curve, round): he bent the flexible bow, curvavit flexile cornu, Ov.: limbs bent with old age, curvata senio membra, Tac. 4. *inclino*, i (to cause to lean): some of the ozen had bent their knees on the yellow sands, pars eorum fulvis genibus inclinabat arenia, Ov.: v. TO BEND DOWN. II. *To direct* (q. v.).

esp. in phr. to b. one's course: 1. *tendo*, *tēndi*, *tensum* and *tentum*, 3: they bent their course towards Spain, iter in Hispaniam tendebant, Hirt.: more freq. without a substantive: I doubt whether to b. my course towards Venusia: dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic.: backward bing his course, retro tendens cursum, Sil. 2. *flecto*, 3 (implying an alteration or winding of route): we bent our course towards the left, fleximus in laevum cursum, Ov.; f. iter ad aliquem locum, Liv.: also without any subs. (post-Ciceron.): *Haedrubal*, finding the passage of the river closed, bent his course towards the Ocean, H. clauso transitu fluminis ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. 3. *inclino* (like *flecto*, but less frequent): v. TO LEAN, INCLINE.

III. *To apply to a particular purpose*, q. v. IV. *To subdue*: *render submissive*: 1. *dōmo*, *ūt*, *ilum*, 4 (i. e. to tame, quell, subdue: q. v.): their energy had bent all things to its sway, virtus omnia domuerat, Sall.: Hor. 2. *flecto*, 3: v. TO PREVAIL UPON, INFLUENCE.

B. Intrans.: 1. *To deviate from a straight line*: 1. *flecto*, 3 (with *pron. reflect*, or *pass.*): I b. into a snake, flector in anguem, Ov. 2. *inflecto*, 3 (like *flecto*): the iron had bent, ferrum se inflexerat, Caes. II. *To make a bend*: v. BEND (subs.).

— **back**: 1. *reflecto*, 3: to bend b. the head, caput r., Cat.: a neck bent b., cervix reflexa, Virg. 2. *reſtūpino*, i: to bend b. the nostrils: nares r., Quint.: turtle-doves bend b. their necks, turtures colla., Plin.

— **down**: I. Trans.: 1. *deflecto*, 3: to bend d. the bough of an olive tree, rannum olivae d., Col. 2. *inclino*, i (to lean or slope): the tree bends d. its foliage, arbor in comas, Mart.: v. TO WRIGHT DOWN. II. Intrans.: *deflecto*, with *refl. pron.* or *as pass.*: cf. TO BEND.

bend (subs.): 1. *flexus*, *ūs*: in a b. of the road, in flexu viae, Liv.: the ears have horny passages and those with many b.s, aures cornelios habent intritus multosque cum flexibus, Cic. 2. *anfractus*, *ūs*: v. WINDING. 3. *curvatura*, *inis*, n.: Ov.: Plin. 4. *curvatura*: Vitr.: Plin. Phr.: to make a b.: 1. *flecto*, 3 (with *pron. refl.*, or *as pass.*): the wood makes a b. to the left, silva se flectit sinistrorsum, Caes.: the Euphrates makes a b. to the south, Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, Plin. 2. *inflecto*, 3: the bay makes a b. towards the city, sinus ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. 3. *inclino*, i (usu. *reflect.*):

bodies must make a trifling b. in, paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr.: to b. towards anyone, inclinari ad aliquem, Quint.

bending (subs.): 1. *flexio*: a b. of the sides (of oratorical action), laterum f., Cic. 2. *Inclinatio* (like *flexio*): the b. of the body, corporis in., Cic.: Quint. 3. *flexura*: Lucr.: Suet.: Sen. 4. *declinatio* (bending aside): Cic.

benefath: A. Prep.: I. Under: q. v.: sub, subter. II. Too low or mean to deserve notice, etc.: *Infra* (with acc.): the unconquered man must despise human affairs and think them b. him, necesse est invictum res humanas displicere atque inf. se positas arbitrari, Cic.: that is b. the duty of a grammarian, id inf. grammaticū officium est, Quint. Phr.: I consider this disgraceful, and b. me, hoc turpe et me indignum puto, Cic.: v. ABOVE, TO BE. B. Adv.: subter: v. BELOW.

benefaction: *beneficentia*: the solemn words of the b., beneficentibus verba solennia, Sulp. Sev.: v. BLESSING.

benefactor: v. BENEFIT, DONATION.

benefactor: } Expr. by verb: as, **benefactress**: } to be a great b. to the state, plurima beneficia in rempublicam conferre: civitatem beneficis ornare, Cic.: he is a real b. who acts kindly, not for his own but for another's sake, beneficus est qui non sui sed alterius causa benignus facit, Cic.

benefice: **beneficium ecclesiasticum*: M. L.

beneficed: *beneficiarius*: a b. clergyman, clericus b.: M. L.

beneficence: *beneficentia*: what is more excellent than goodness and b. ? quid praestantius bonitate et b. ? Cic.: Tac.

beneficent: *beneficus*: the gods are b. and friends of the human race, dei sunt b. generique hominum amici, Cic.: a b. will, b. voluntas, Cic.

beneficently: *beneficē*: to act b., b. facere, Geil.

beneficial: 1. *sālūtāris*, e: the cultivation of the soil is b. for the whole human race, hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est s., Cic.: a plant b. for the nerves, herba nervis s., Plin. 2. *utilis*, e: the juice of liquorice is most b. to the voice, glycyrrhizae succus utilisimus voci, Plin.: Cic.: Mart.: v. USEFUL. Phr.: to be b.: 1. *prōsum*, *ful*, *prōdesse* (with *dat.*: or *absol.*): I take a bath because it is b.; wine, because it is not injurious, balneum assumo quia prodest; vinum quia non nocet, Plin.: Cic.: Hor.: v. TO DO GOOD. 2. *expedit*, 4: v. EXPEDIENT, TO BE. 3. *conducio*, *duxi*, *ductum*: we cannot doubt that those things which are most right are most b., dubitare non possumus quin ea maxime conducant quae sunt rectissima, Cic. 4. *facio*, *feci*, *factum*, 3 (of medicines): to be b. in stranguary, ad difficultatem urinae f., Plin.: Col.

beneficially: 1. *sālūbriter*: to use weapons b., armis a. uti, Cic. 2. *utiliter*: Cic.: Hor.: v. USEFULLY.

beneficiary: *beneficiarius*: Sen.

benefit (subs.): I. A favour, kindness (q. v.): *beneficium*: you can confer no greater b. upon me, majus mihi dare b. nullum potes, Cic.: I think that a b. is better bestowed upon the good than upon the successful, melius apud bonos quam apud fortunosos b. collocari puto, Cic. II. Advantage, profit: q. v. Phr.: I should wish you to do what is for your own b., ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter.

benefit (v.): A. Trans.: 1. *prōsum*, *ful*, *prōdesse* (with *dat.*): they b. neither themselves nor their fellow-creatures, nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic.: what does it b. me to feign ? quid mihi fingere prodest ? Ov. 2. *jūvo*, *jūvi*, *jūtum*, i (with acc.): eloquence b. the cause, jūvit laudis causam, Ov.: he b. the weary by his health-giving

skill, salutaris juvat arte fessos, Hor. 3. *conducio*, *duxi*, 3: usu. with *dat.*: v. BENEFICIAL: also acc.: ruins do not b. mines, imbres non conducunt riles, Plin.: Cic. Phr.: he is not b. d by this exception, hac exceptione non afficitur beneficium, Cic. B. Intrans.: v. TO PROFIT.

benefolence: *beneficentia* (al. *beneficentia*): 1. e. a general disposition to do good to others: cf. Cic. N. D. i. 43, 121, and Off. i. 7, 20, in which latter place it is made synonymous with *benignitas* and *liberalitas*: v. CENEROSITY. N.B. not simply *benefolentia*, which is good-will (q. v.) towards any one. (In Suet. Cal.; singularis *benefolentia* signifies a remarkably amiable disposition.)

benefolent: 1. *beneficus*, comp. *beneficentior*, sup. *beneficentissimus*: good-will is gained by a b. intention, even though the means should chance to be lacking, voluntate b. *benefolentia* movetur, etiam al. res forte non suppetit, Cic. 2. *bēnēvolus*: comp. *benefolentior*, sup. *benefolentissimus*: 1. e. well-disposed towards, kind: q. v. To express the wide sense of the Eng. word some adjunct is necessary: as, omnibus erga omnes *benefolens*, etc. 3. *bēnignus*, *liberalis*: v. GENEROUS.

benefolently: *bēnēvolē*, *benefolē*, *benefolē* animo: v. KINDLY.

benighted: I. Lit. Phr.: to be b., nocte opprimi, cf. Cic. Sen. 14: we were b. in our journey, iter facientibus nox intervenit: cf. Liv. 23, 18. II. Fig.: *tēnēbrōsus*: a b. mind, t. cor Prud.

benign, **benignant**: *bēnignus*: v. KIND, GENEROUS, FAVOURABLE.

benignity: *bēnignitas*: v. KINDNESS.

benignly: *bēnignē*: v. KINDLY.

benison: v. BLESSING.

bent (adj.): I. Lit.: 1. *curvus* the b. ploughman, c. arator, Virg.: v. CURVED. 2. *pandus* (esp. poet.): b. boughs, p. rami, Ov.: Virg. II. Fig.: eagerly devoted to anything: *attentus*: we are all too b. on wealth, attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter.: severe and b. on gain, asper et attentus quaestita, Hor.: v. DEVOTED TO.

bent-back: 1. *reſtūpinus*: a neck b. back, collum r., Ov.: a head b. back, caput r., Plin. 2. *obstupus* (cf. *sternu* forwards, 2): a neck stiff and b. back, cervix rigida et ob., Suet.: Hor.

bent-forwards: 1. *prōnus*: hanging b. forwards over the back, p. pendens in verbera, Virg.: Varr.: v. STOOPING. 2. *obstupus* (bent out of the perpendicular: cf. Lucr. 4, 116): with head b. forwards, capite ob., Suet.

bent-inwards: *clāmurus*: horns b. inwards, c. cornua, Virg.

bent (subs.): I. A curve: v. BEND II. *Inclination*: *ingēnum* (a natural b.): to return to one's natural b., redire ad ing., Ter.: to live agreeably to one's natural b., ing. suo vivere, Liv.: v. NATURE, INCLINATION. Phr.: contrary to the b. of one's mind, invita Minerva, Hor.

benumb: *torpescēdo*, *feci*, 3 (rare): Non. More usu. expr. by *torporē* afferre, inducere, obducere; *torpore afficere*, *hebetare*: v. NUMBNESS. (Obstupescēdo occurs in this sense in Val. Max.): v. ALSO BENUMBED.

benumbed (adj.): 1. *torpens*: v. INF. 2. *torpidus*: Liv. (in fig. sense: v. STUPIDITY): Auson. To be b. *torpē*, 2: to be b. with intense cold, gelu t., Liv.: fig. to be b. with fear, metu t., Liv. To become b.: 1. *torpesco*, ui, 3: part of the body becomes b. pars corporis t., Plin. 2. *obtorpesco* 3: their hands had become b. through fear, manus prae metu obtorperant Liv.

benumbing (adj.): 1. *ignāvus* (poet. and fig.): b. cold, ign. frigus, Ov. 2. *piger*, *gra*, *grum* (poet.): b. cold p. frigora, Tib.: b. old age, p. senectas, Tib.

benzoic: *benzōicus*: b. acid, acidum b., M. L.

benzoin: 1. benzoinum. 2. Styracis benzoini balsamum. M. L.
bequeath: 1. lego, v. the money was b. d. to Fabia by her husband, Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, Cic. to his wife by will he b. a large sum of money to be paid by his son, uxori testamentum legat grandem pecuniam a filio, Cic. 2. relinquo, v. UP. to LEAVE. N.B. to b. one's (entire) estate to any one must be expr. by heredem aliquem (ex asse) instituire (v. HERED.) the term legare implying only that something is left to a third party, to be paid out of the estate.

bequest: 1. legatum: Cic. Quint. 2. reliquum. UP.

bereave: orbo, v. he was bereft of his son, filio orbatu, Cic. to be b. of a friend, amico orbatu, Cic. you bereft Italy of its youth, orbabas Italiam Iuvenute, Cic. the forum despoiled and bereft of a learned voice, forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, Cic. v. TO DEPRIVE.

bereaver: orbator: Ov.
bereavement: orbitas: Pl.: Cic. v. DEPRIVATION.

bereth: 1. orbus (usu. with abl., rarely gen.): the plebs b. of its tribunes, plebs or. tribunicis, Cic. b. of light, lumine or. Ov. a parent b. of his children, parens liberorum or. Quint. 2. captus: v. DEPRIVED. Phr.: to be b. of light, i. e., life, luce c. Virg. v. TO BE WITHOUT.

bergamot-pear: *pirum Bergamense or Etruscum (Alina).

berry: 1. bacca (al. bāca): an olive b., olea b., Cic. a myrtle b., b. myrti, Ov. a laurel b., lauri b., Virg. 2. baccula (a small b.): Plin. 3. ōculus (a juicy b. with seeds): Col.: Plin.

berry-bearing: 1. bacifer, ōra, ōrum: Plin.: Sen. 2. bacculis, c. Plin.

berth: 1. Space for a ship at anchor: stātio: v. ANCHORAGE. || A cabin: q. v. || 3. A place, situation: q. v. Phr.: to give any one a wide b., aliquid longe fugere, Hor.

beryl: beryllus: Juv.: Plin.

beseech: 1. quaeso, v. (rare except in pres. tense and 1. pers. sing. and pl.): I b. you to give me this indulgence, quaeso a vobis ut mihi dēta hanc veniam, Cic. see b. you to permit this, id ut permittatis quaesumus, Liv. write often to me, I b., tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. 2. obsecro, v. I see b. you to take us under your protection, te obsecramus nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Pl.: hōo, I b. you, is my Adicia? Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. v. TO ENTREAT, PRAY.

beseech: deprec: v. TO BECOME.

beset: 1. To occupy, esp. with malicious or hostile purpose: obseido, ōsidi, sessum, 2; also obseido, 3; others b. the narrow passages in arms, obseiderē allis tellis angusta viarum, Virg.: Cic. v. TO BLOCK UP, INFEST. || To surround hostilely, to set upon: 1. circumvālo, vēni, ventum, 4; they b. all the walls with an army, cuncta moenia exercitu circumvenere, Sall.: v. TO ENCOMPASS. Hence fig. to press upon, harass, etc.: being b. by enemies, circumventus ab inimicis, Sall.: many inconveniences b. an old man, multa senem c. incommoda, Hor.: Cic. 2. argēo, ur̄i, 2: on this side the wolf b. him, on that the dog closes upon him, hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor.

besetting (adj.): *quod praecipue urget: quod cuique praecipue pronum est (sc. peccatum).

beset: v. TO CURSE.

beside (prep.): 1. Near, by, by the side of: q. v. Phr.: to walk b. any one, aliquid latus tegere, Hor.: to sit b. a sick person, aegro assidere, Ov. || Over and above: v. BESIDES.

|| Not belonging to: Phr.: I did not think it b. my object to write this to you, non putavi esse alienum institutis meis haec ad te scribere, Cic.: but whether

it was or was not so, is quite b. the point, sed sive fuit sive non fuit, nihil ad rem, Cic.: I am b. myself, non sum apud me, Ter.

besides: 1. Prep.: 1. praeter (with acc.): they each brought ten men b. themselves, p. se denos adduxerunt, Cic. 2. praeterquam (adv. or conj.): I ask for no reward b. the eternal remembrance of this day, nullum praemium postulo praeterq. huius diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic. 3. ad (= in addition to: with acc.): b. other wounds, to inflict this deadly blow, ad cetera vulnera hanc quoque mortiferam plagam infligere, Cic.: Liv.: esp. with hoc, haec, id: b. this his long beard and hair had given a wild look to his countenance, ad hoc promissa barba et capilli offerantur speciem oris, Liv.: Sall.: Cic.: cf. inf. (ii.). || Adv.: 1. praeterq. all the ships that he had b., quidquid p. habebat navium, Caes.: Cic.: Liv. 2. Insuper (i. e. over and above: chiefly poet. and app. not in Cic.): she added these words b., haec ins. addidit, Virg.: Liv. 3. ultro (of something which goes beyond what has been said or what was to be anticipated): He even comes to accuse me b., etiam me ul. accusatum venit, Ter.: Cic. 4. super (chiefly poet.): the gods had assented to his prayer, and granted b. that he could not be wounded, voto deus unnerat dederatque a. ne sanctus fieri posset, Ov.: Liv. 5. ad hoc, ad haec; adhuc (i. e. in addition to this, above this: comp. supr. 1): with three cohorts, three troops of cavalry, and velites b., cum ternis cohortibus, ternisque turmis, ad hoc vellibus, Liv.: ad haec is esp. used with reference to something said before: Cic. Am. 9; (adhuc appears not to occur in Cic. In this sense, but is found in Quint. and Plin.): v. ALSO, MOREOVER.

besiege: 1. circumseido, ōsidi, sessum, 2; to b. Astina, Mutinam c. Cic.: Liv. Fig.: I am affected by the tears of these persons by whom you see me b., moveor horum lacrimis a quibus me circumseisum videtis, Cic. 2. circumseido, 3 (of the act of sitting down before a place): to b. Plitina, Plitiam c., Liv.: Tac. 3. obseido, 2: to b. Utica, Uticam ob, Cic. 4. obseido, 3 (rare: differs from obseido as circumseido from circumseido): to b. the walls, moenia ob, Cat.

besieger: obsessor: Liv.: Tac. But more freq. expr. by imperf. part.: as, the b. were nearer starving than the besieged, propius inopiam erant obidentes quam obsessi, Liv.

besieging (subs.): 1. circumseisio: Cic. 2. obsessio: Caes.: v. SIEGE.

besmear: 1. lino, lēvi, lītum, 3 (less freq. in prose): the bees b. the air-holes with wax, apes spiramenta cera l., Virg.: to b. the lids (of jars) with gypsum, opercula gypso l., Col.: Ov. 2. circumlino, 3 (to b. all over): the dead were b. d. with wax, circumliti mortui cera sunt, Cic.: to b. hives with conding, alvos fimo bubulo c., Plin. 3. perlino, 3 (to b. all over): to b. a person all over with honey, aliquem melle p., Apul.: Col. 4. collino, 3 (about equiv. to perlino, but rare): to b. the face with drugs, ora venenis c., Ov.: Gell. 5. illino, 3: to b. torches with pitch, faces pice ll., Liv.: Ov. 6. oblino, 3: his face was b. d. with his own blood, oblitus est faciem suo cruore, Tac.: Plin. 7. allino, 3 (rare): Plin. (N.B. illino, oblino, allino, denote the smearing of a substance upon something.) 8. pēringo, unxi, unctum, 3: with faces b. d. with wine-les, facibus ora peruncti, Hor.

besmeared: dēlītūtus, oblitus: Cic.: Hor. v. ALSO TO BESMEAR.

besom: scōpae, arum (lit. twigs): Cic.: Hor.

besot: v. TO STUPEFY, INFATUATE.

besotted: v. STUPID, INFATUATED.

bespatter: aspergo, si, sum, 3 (with acc. and abl.; or dat. and acc.): b. d.

with rain and mud, imbre lotoque aspersus, Hor.: to b. an altar with blood aram sanguine asp. (which might be, arae sanguinem asp.), Liv.: v. TO SPRINKLE ON.

bespeak: 1. To order beforehand, engage: Phr.: I bespoke a vessel to convey us to Sicily, "navem parari iussi quae nos in Siciliam veheret; I shall b. a pair of shoes of the shoemaker," sutori calceos mihi faciendos mandabo: v. TO HIRE. || To address: q. v.: alld-quot. || To indicate, show: q. v.: indicio.

bespread: v. TO SPREAD.

besprinkle: 1. conspergo, si, sum, 3 (with acc. and abl.): to b. the doors with wine, fores vino c., Pl. Fig.: the speech was b. d. at its feet, with the flowers of words and sentences, ordo conspersa est quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. 2. aspergo, si, sum (with acc. and abl.; or dat. and acc.): v. TO SPRINKLE ON. 3. Irro, i (i. e. to sprinkle as with drops of dew: const. twofold like aspergo): to b. the hair with water, crinem aqua ir., Ov.: also intrana: laeva b. the leaves, lacrimas irrora folia, Virg.: v. TO SPRINKLE.

best (adj.): super: to OOD: q. v. Phr.: to oppose the enemy to the b. of one's power, omnibus viribus atque opibus hosti repugnare, Cic.: to act to the b. of one's ability, pro viribus agere, Cic.: I inquired what it would be b. for me to write to you, quaesivi quid ad potissimum scriberem, Cic.: his conduct is to b. suspicious, facta ejus, ut optime (in optimam partem) ea interpretemur, suspicionem habent (cf. Cic. Mur. 31. 64): to the b. of my knowledge, quantum scio, Quint.: I will do my b., sedulo faciam, Pl.: our men had the b. of that battle, in eo proelio nostri superiores fuerunt, Caes.: a good steward makes the b. of everything, *boni villici est ex omnibus rebus maximam utilitatem capere: to make the b. of anything (unfortunate), *optime vertere quae infelicitate eveniant.

best (adv.): v. WELL.

bestial: bestialis, c. Prud.: v. BEASTLY.

bestir oneself: expergiscoor, perrectus, 3: by Hercules, Libanus, you had better now b. yourself, hercle vero, Libane, nunc te melius expergisce, Pl.: why then do you not b. yourselves? quin igitur expergiscemini? Sall.: Cic.: v. TO EXERT ONESELF.

bestow: 1. To give, grant: 1. tribuo, ōi, ōtum, 3 (usu. of what is due: v. TO ASSIGN: with acc. and dat.): see b. the most (of our good-will) upon him by whom we are most beloved, ei plurimum tribuimus a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic.: to b. rewards, praemia l., Caes.: he had b. d. to much dignity upon the Aeduan state, tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. 2. attribuo, 3: he has b. d. money upon me, mihi pecuniam attribuit, Cic.: v. TO ASSIGN.

3. confēro, ōi, ōtum, 3 (with ad or in and acc.): to b. a kindness upon any one, beneficium in aliquem c., Cic. 4. dōno, i (with acc. and dat. or acc. and abl.): to b. immortality upon any one, aliquid immortalitatem d., Cic.: to b. the franchise on any one, aliquid civitate d., Cic.: v. TO PRESENT.

5. impertio, 4 (to b. a share: const. twofold, like dono): to b. a part of one's property upon the needy, hominibus indigentibus de re familiari im., Cic.: praes is b. d. upon my colleague, collegae meo laus impertitur, Cic.: to b. a kiss on any one, aliquid osculo imp., Suet. 6. largior, 4 (to b. freely or bountifully: with acc. and abl.): to b. a dinner upon the hungry, coenam esurientibus l., Pl.: nature b. d. upon Hortensius the greatest fluency and ability in speaking, Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. 7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3: v. TO GIVE, GRANT.

8. trādo, 3. v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

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4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

6. largior, 4;

7. reddo, didi, ditum, 3;

8. trādo, 3;

v. TO GIVE, DELIVER UP. || To apply, devote to:

1. tribuo, attribuo, 3;

2. dōno, 1;

3. confēro, 3;

4. dōno, 1;

5. impertio, 4;

v. TO GIVE, DEVOTE. 2. confero, 3: to b. care upon one's health, diligentiam in valetudinem c. Cic. 3. impertio, 4 (to devote a portion of one's care, etc.): I beg of you to b. some time to this consideration too, a te peto ut aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, Cic. Tac. 4. insinuo, sumptel, sumptum, 3 (usu. with in and acc. or dat.): to b. expense upon anything, sumptum in aliquam rem in, Cic.: to b. labour in vain, operam frustra in, Liv.: to b. a few days on refitting the fleet, paucos dies reficiendae classi in, Tac. ||| To give in marriage: colloco: v. TO BETROTH. IV. To deposit, store: q. v.

bestowal: largitio (l. e. liberal b.), the bestowal of citizenship, l. civitatis, Cic. (But usu. expr. by means of part of verb: as to b. of favours, by clemency, dando, ignoscendo, Sall.: v. TO BESTOW, GIVE.)

bestower: largitor (l. e. liberal, lavish b.): a b. of money, pecunias l. Sall.: Liv. (But usu. expr. by part of verb, as the b. is looked upon with more favour than the receiver, major dantem quam accipientem sequitur gratia: v. TO BESTOW.)

bestrew: consterno, sterno, etc.: v. TO STREW.

bestride: equito, i (with prep.): to b. a long stick (i. e. to make a horse of it, as children), e. in arundine longa, Hor.: more fully, b.ing (the crocodile) like a horse, dorso equitantum modo impositus, Plin. 8, 25, 38. Phr.: to b. a horse, in equo sedere, Cic.

bet (subs): pignus, oris, n. v. WAGER.

bet (v.): pignore contendere, certare: v. TO WAGER.

betake oneself (both lit. and fig.): 1. conféro, contill, collatum, 3 (with prom. refl.): the tribunes b. themselves to Caesar, tribuni sese ad Caesarem c., Caes.: to b. oneself to fight, se in fugam c., Cic. Fig.: to b. oneself to literature, se ad studia literarum c., Cic. 2. récipio, épi, ceptum, 3 (prop. to b. oneself back to a place: with prom. refl.): to b. themselves back into their chariots with all speed, se in currus citissime r., Caes.: v. TO RETIRE, RETURN, WITHDRAW. Fig.: you b. yourself to your old wily character, ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Pl. 3. afféro, attill, allatum, 3 (with prom. refl. or in pass.: chiefly poet.): thou bethink thyself hither, huc te affers, Virg.: Pl.: Ter. (Bentl. e MS): see b. ourselves to the city, urbem affemur, Virg. Phr.: to b. oneself to fight, se in fugam or fugae dare, Cic.: v. FLIGHT: to b. oneself to verses, se in versum concioere, Cic.: v. TO GO TO, HAVE RECOURSE TO.

betel: *piper betele: Linn. **bethink oneself:** respicio, spexi, 3: b. yourself of your age, aetatem tuam respice, Ter.: presently they bethought themselves of the gods, mox deos respexere, Tac.: v. TO RECOLLECT, REMEMBER, REFLECT.

betide: v. TO HAPPEN, BEFALL. **betimes:** mâtüris: to set out b., m. proficisci, Cic.: Caes.: v. EARLY, SOON.

betoken: l. e. to indicate, give intimations of, forewarn of. 1. significo, i: the wind b. a storm, ventus tempestatem a., Col. 2. dñunntio, i: to b. war (of portents), bella d., Cic.: v. TO FOREBODE, PROGNOSTICATE.

betony: vettonica: Plin.

betray: 1. To deliver up treacherously or act treacherously towards: 1. prodó, didi, ditum, 3: to b. a fleet to pirates, classem praedonibus p., Cic.: to b. one's country, patriam p., Cic.: to b. one's followers, suos p., Caes. 2. trádo, 3 (less strong than prodó): to b. one's cause to the adversary, tr. causam adversariis, Ter.: Ov.: those who you hoped would b. (their trust), you see are acting as judges, quos tradituros sperabam, vides iudicare, Cic.: v. also TO ABANDON. ||| To disclose (what is

intended to be concealed, or is not obvious): 1. prodó, 3: to b. one's crime in one's countenance, crimen vultu p., Ov. 2. détégó, texti, tectum, 3: to b. a plan, consilium d., Liv.: speech b. the secrets of the soul, oratio animi secreta d., Quint.: v. TO DISCLOSE. 3. dído, i (lit. to smell of): to b. the fact (unintentionally) that one is a foreigner, peregrinum o., Cic.: to b. malice, malignitatem o., Cic. ||| To mislead: q. v.

betrayal: proditio: the b. of a town, p. oppidum, Caes.: b.s of friendships, amicitiarum proditioes, Cic. (Or expr. by part of verb: as to form a plan for the b. of a friend, amici prodendi consilium inire: v. TO BETRAY.)

betrayor: proditor: the b. of his country, p. patriae, Cic.: v. TRAITOR.

brotho: 1. spondeo, spondi, sponsum, 2 (used only of the act of a father or guardian of a marriageable woman): Pl. 2. despondeo, 2: to b. one's daughter to any one, filiam aliquid d., Pl.: see hanc b'd Tulliola to Plao, Tulliolam Plaoi despondimus, Cic. (NOTE. The compound verb was more frequently used in this sense. It is also used with ref. to the father of the intended husband.)

brothral: 1. sponsilia, tum and torum, n.: to perform the ceremony of b. in due form, sp. rite facere, Liv.: in the form of words dictated, verbis dictatis, Ov.: day of b., dies sponsaliorum, Suet. 2. pactio nuptialis: Liv.

brothred (part. and adj.): 1. sponsa (of course only of the bride: cf. TO BROTHO): Ter. 2. pactus, a, um (of either bride or bridegroom): to whose son the daughter of Artavasis is b., cuius filio pacta est Artavasis filia, Cic.: a b. son-in-law, pactus gener, Ov.: Liv.

better (adj.): compar. TO GOOD. q. v. 1. Preferable. Phr.: it is better (impers.). 1. praestat, stitit, i. it would have been b. to die a thousand times over, mori milles praestitit, Cic.: it is b. to submit to the commands of Gauls than of Romans, praestat Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, Caes. 2. satius est: it is b. for a slave to know than to speak, scire satius est quam loqui servum hominem, Pl.: no one was found to say that it was better to die, repertus est nemo qui mori diceret a. esse, Cic. 3. melius est: v. GOOD: often foll. by perf. Inf. ||| In improved health: Phr.: I understood from the letter that Lentulus was b., litteris intellexi Lentulo esse melius (dim. melliuscule, somewhat b.), Cic.: he has begun to be rather b., melliusculus esse coepit, Cels. ||| As subs., the better—the advantage: neither party had the b. of the other, aequo Marte discesum est, Liv.: wisdom always gets the b. of bravery, virtute semper praevalet sapientia, Phaedr.: v. ADVANTAGE (fn.).

better (adv.): v. WELL. Phr.: nothing can be b., optime habet, Pl.: the affair begins to progress b. than I had expected, incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic.: you had b. do this or that, praestat, melius, satius est, te aliquid facere, Pl.: Cic.: v. BETTER, adj (I.). **better** (v.): v. TO Mend, IMPROVE.

between: 1. Prep.: inter (with acc.): (I.) of place: mount Jura is b. the Sequani and the Helvetii, mons Jura est in Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes.: Caesar was b. me and Brundisium, inter me et Brundisium Caesar erat, Cic. (II.) of time: between his first and his sixth consulship there were 46 years, ejus in. primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuert, Cic.: darkness had arisen b. the third hour and the fourth, in. horam tertiam et quartam tenebrae obortae fuerant, Liv. (III.) of other relations: what difference is there b. a citizen who aims at popularity, and one who is consistent, strict, and sedate? quid interest in popularem civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem? Cic.: to decide b. opinions, in.

sententias dijudicare, Cic.: he brought about peace b. the two states, pacem in duas civitates conciliavit, Nep.: hesitating b. anger and fear, in. iram et metum cunctatus, Tac.: but let that be b. ourselves, quod inter nos sit, Sen. (N.B. The prep. is often strengthened by means of modus, as, he reclined b. Targintius and Perperna, discubuit modus inter T. et P., Sall. fr.: there is no alternative b. peace and war, inter bellum et pacem medium nihil est, Cic.: v. also inf. phr.) Phr.: Megara, a city midway b. Corinth and Athens, Megara, media Corinth Athenisque urbs, Vell.: b. Pollux and Castor, medius Polluce et Castore, Ov.: there is friendship b. me and those brave men, mihi cum illis fortibus viris est amicitia, Cic.: it seems to be a kind of wall b. the eyes, namus illi locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interfectus esse videatur, Cic. ||| Adv.: Between is sometimes used in combination with verbs, as to lie between, go between, etc.: for which see the several verbs.

bevel (subs): régula obliqua; regula Lydia (?).

bevel (v.): (2) obliquo, 1: v. TO SLOPE.

beverage: 1. potio, Cic. 2. potus, ús: Tac.: Cels.: v. DRINK.

bevy: grex: v. FLOCK, COMPANY.

bewail: 1. déploro, i (with acc. or de and abl.): to b. such calamities, tantas calamitates d., Cic.: to b. any one's wickedness, de aliquis privitate d., Cic. (N.B. The simple verb privare is rarely used with an acc.: v. TO WAIL. The compound comploro is used of persons joining to bewail.) 2. gémo, ingémo, ingémisco: i. e. to groan over: v. TO BEMOAN. 3. fleo, defleo; lacrimo, illacrimo, collacrimo: v. TO WEEP OVER OR FOR. 4. lúgeo, moreo: v. TO GRIEVE, MOURN FOR. 5. quéro, questus, 3: they b'd their fate, suum fatum querébantur, Caes.: Cic.: v. TO COMPLAIN OF. 6. conquóro: stronger than the simple verb, and yet expressing rather just, fitting expostulation, than unmanly complaint, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 30: "conqueri adversam fortunam, non lamentari deest." 7. lámento. 1. v. TO LAMENT, and cf. supr. Cic. l. c. (N.B. All the above verbs are capable also of being followed by acc. and inf.)

beware: 1. cáveo, cávi, cautum, 2 (used absol. or foll. by acc. of direct object: also by a or ab and abl. or by subj. either with or without ne, the latter esp. in colloquial language): b., if you please, cave, sis (=si vis), Ter.: to b. of poison, a veneno c., Cic.: b. of any one seeing you, cave ne videat aliquis, Ter.: b. of saying so, cave dixeris, Ter.: b. of having compassion on your brethren, cave te fratrum miseretur, Cic.: of this man you must b., hunc tu caveto, Hor.: he should b. of asking for this from the R. people, cavet id petere a populo R., Sall.: rarely with inf.: b. of doing an injury, caveto laedere, Cat. 2. praecáveo: v. TO GUARD AGAINST.

bewilder: v. TO CONFUSE, PERPLEX. Chiefly used in p. part.: Phr. men seeking b'd for the path of life, viam palantes quaerere vitas, Lact.: Ov.: v. TO GO ASTRAY.

bewildered: v. PERPLEXITY, CONFUSION.

bewitch: 1. To fascinate by magic.

1. fascino, i (having ref. to the supposed power of an evil eye): some eye or other b.s my tender lambs, nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg. 2. éfascino, 1: Plin.: Gell.

3. dēvōdo, vōvi, vōtum, 2 (with ref. to the imprecations and incantations of sorcery): has some old woman b'd you by her incantations? num te carminibus devovit anus? Tib.: Ov.

||. To charm, fascinate: q. v.

bewitcher: v. ENCHANTER.

bewitching (subs): fascino: Plin.

v. ENCHANTMENT

bewitching (adj.): Fig.: v. CHARMING.

beyond: A. Prep. 1. *ultra* (both of place and of time: with acc.): on this side of the Padus and b. it, cis Padum ultraque, Liv.: he formed his camp two miles b. that mountain, milibus passuum ii. ul. eum montem castra fecit, Caes.: b. the years of childhood, ul. pueriles annos, Quint.: Prop. 2. *extrā* (with acc.): b. the province, ex provinciam, Caes.: b. the Colline gate, ex portam Collinam, Cic. 3. *trans* (with acc.): buildings b. the river, aedificia tr. flumen, Caes.: at that very time I was b. the sea, eo ipso tempore tr. mare fui, Cic.: v. ACROSS. 4. *super* (rare: with acc.): he will extend the empire b. the Indians, a. Indos proferet imperium, Virg.: b. Numidia, a. Numidiam, Sall. 5. *supra* (with acc.): b. Suesula, a. Suesulam, Liv.: Plin. 11. *With ref. to limits or degrees*: 1. *ultra*: if a mortal is anxious b. due limits, si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor.: b. the strength and condition of old age, vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. 2. *extrā*: bounds and limits b. which I cannot go, fines terminique ex. quos egredi non possum, Cic. 3. *supra*: b. one's power, a. vires, Hor.: b. human belief, a. humanam fidem, Plin.: b. measure, a. modum, Col.: his frame was capable of enduring fatigue to a degree b. human belief, corpus patiens mediae, supra quam culquam credibile est, Sall. 4. *praeter* (with acc.): the lake had swollen b. its limits, lacus p. modum creverat, Cic.: you will exert yourself b. others, p. ceteros laborabis, Cic.: Hor. 5. *super* (= more than): hunger affected the army even b. disease, exercitum a. morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv.: b. all things, a. omnia, Virg.: v. ABOVE. B. Adv.: 1. *super*: love so great that nothing could be b. amor tantus ut nihil a. possit, Cic. 2. *ultra*: is there anything b. to which cruelty can proceed? estne aliquid ul. quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic.: up to the time of Attius and b. they wrote long syllables with double vowels, usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, Quint. 3. *ulterior*: b. there is nothing but uninhabitable cold, ulterior nihil est nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov.: Prop.

bowl: 1. *pāla*: the b. of a ring, p. anuli, Cic. 2. *funda*: Plin.

bezoar: lapis bezoardicus: M. L. **bias** (subs.): (prob. always used of a perverted direction): inclination: the b. of the feelings, animorum in., Liv.: a b. in favour of any one, in. in aliquem, Tac.: v. INCLINATION. Phr.: I demand that you bring no b. to this trial, postulo ne quid huc praepudicium afferatis, Cic.

bias (v.): inclino, i.: these things b. the mind, haec animum in., Liv.: pity b. the jurymen, iudicem in. miseralio, Quint. Phr.: to be b'd in any one's favour, inclinationem animi propendere in aliquem, Cic. Or. 2, 29, 129: not to be b'd by hatred or friendship (of judges), ab odio, amicitia, vacuos esse, Sall. Cat. 51, *in*: to record events without being b'd by resentment or party-spirit, tradere sine ira et studio, Tac. A. 1, 1: v. TO INCLINE, PRÆJUDIC.

bib: *fascia pectoralis (infantum): R. and A.

bibber: pōtitor: Pl.: v. DRUNKARD.

bible: 1. *biblia*, orum: Eccl. 2. *sacrae litterae*: Sulp. 3. *scriptura*: Ambr. 4. *divina scriptura*: Erasmus. 5. *sacra volumina*: Sulp. 6. *sacrae scripturae*: M. L. Phr.: copies of the b., biblica exemplaria: M. L.

biblical: *biblicus: M. L. Phr.: b. criticism, sacrament literarum censura: a b. scholar, sac. lit. pēritus.

bibliographer: *bibliographus: M. L.

bibliography: *bibliographia: M. L.

bibliomania: *bibliōmānia: M. L. **bibliomanias**: *librorum rariorum belino, studiosus.

bibliopolist: bibliōpōla: Plin.: Mart.

bibulous: bibulus: Virg.: Plin. **bicker**: v. TO WRANGLE.

bickering (subs.): 1. *vellitatio*: Pl. 2. *rixa* (or ger. of rixor): v. QUARREL, FRAY.

bid: 1. *To request, tell*: q. v.: jūbō, jussī, jussum, 2: b. him be of good cheer, jūbeto habere bonum animum, Pl.: our friends b. us hope, sperare nos amici J., Cic.: I saluted him, then bade him farewell, illum salutavi, postea jussi valere, Ter. 11. *To offer* (a price), licō, licitus, 2: when he bids, no one dares to b. against him, illo licente, contra l. audet nemo, Caes.: to b. by raising the finger (the usual way), digito licet, Cic.: they are thinking of bing for your gardens, istos hortos l. cogitant, Cic. Phr.: he bade me defiance, ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, Cic.: he b's fair to do better, spes est eum melius facturum, Pl.: the harvest b's fair to be abundant, *spes bona est messum largam fore.

bidd (of a price): expr. by verb: illicitor is one who endeavours to raise the price: Cic.: v. INVITER, COMMANDER.

bidding (of a price): licitatio: to make bids, licitationes facere, Cic.: v. ORDER, INVITATION.

biennial: 1. *biennalis*, e: Cod. Just. 2. *biennis*, e (v. rare): Suet. 3. *binus*: b. plants, b. plantae, Plin.

bier: 1. *feretrium* (denoting a kind of dish or tray used for the table; also for carrying in procession the ashes of the dead, busta, etc.): Suet. 2. *feretrum* (l. q. feretrium): Virg.: Ov.

3. *lectica* (prop. a litter): litters being used, esp. by the rich, as biers): Suet.: a small litter or bier, lecticula: Nep. 4. *sandapila* (for the poor): Suet.: Juv.

biestings: cōlostra, ae; cōlostra, orum; or cōlostro: Plin.: Mart.

bifurcation: usa, best expr. by phr., as near the b. of the river, prope ad locum ubi fluvius ae (in duas partes) dividit, acindit.

big: 1. *Large, huge*: q. v.: ingens, vastus. 11. *Pregnant, full, teeming*: q. v.: fetus. Phr.: a year b. with the fate of the city, annus fatalis ad hujus urbis interitum, Cic. 111. *Boastful*: q. v. Phr.: to talk b., ampuillari, Hor. (with ref. to tumid language); maria montesque polliceri, Sall. (of boastful promises): this man has deceived you by his affected gravity and b. looks, is vos rugis supercilioque decipit, Cic.

bigamist: 1. *bi-māritus* (a word censured by Cic. Pl. 12, 30): Hier. 2. *digamus* (διγάμος): Hier. Or expr. by phr., as neither of the above words has good authority: *qui alteram mulierem matrimonio laud justo (legitimo) habet, viva adhuc uxore.

bigamy: bigamia: M. L. Phr.: to be living in b., *alteram mulierem laud justo matrimonio tenere.

bigot: sinus: v. BAY.

bigotry: v. BULK, SIZE.

bigotry: qui suae de religione opinionini nimium fāit, a. servit (cf. Cic. Or. 8, 28): *qui alienarum de religione sententiarum impatiens est.

bigoted: *intemperanter a. obstinate sua opinionini, suis partibus, etc. deditus; alieni opinionini, religioni, caeco quodam impetu deditus: v. BIGOT.

bigotedly: nimis obstinātē; cum perrivacia: v. BIGOTRY, OBSTINACY.

bigotry: *nimia suae (de religione) opiniois fiducia; perrivacia, (inflexibilis) obstinatio (cf. Plin. ep. 10, 96, 2).

bilberry: 1. *The plant*: *vaccinium Myrtillus: Linn. 11. *The fruit*: vaccinium: Virg.

bile: bilis, is, f.: black b., b. nigra,

Cela: Plin. Fig.: that stirs the b., bilem id commovet, Cic.: to vent one's b., bilem effundere, Juv.: v. GALL, INDIGNATION.

bilge-water: 1. *sentina*: Cic.: Caes. 2. *nautica* (?): Plin.

billary: Phr.: the b. duct, *bilis ductus.

bilious: biliosus: Cela. **bill**: v. TO CHEAT.

bill (subs.): 1. *A beak* (of a bird): 1. rostrum: v. BEAK. 2. cornu, n. (poet.): Ov. 11. *A mallock, battle-axe*: q. v.: scđria, is, f.

bill (a document in writing): 1. *Legal t. t.*: libellus (the most gen. term: v. ADDRESS, PETITION): Juv.: Paul. Dig.: to bring in a b. of indictment against any one, aliquem libello citare, Pl.: v. TO ACCUSE, INDICT. 11. *A written promise to pay*: 1. nōmen: he owed you a large sum on good b's, tibi certis n. grandem pecuniam debuit, Cic.: to draw b's, nomina facere, Cic.: to assign a b., n. in alium transcribere (?), Liv. 2. *syngrapha*: you advanced him money on his b., pecuniam ei per a. credidisti, Cic.: a b. payable at sight, *s. ex qua praesenti die pecunia debetur. Phr.: an accommodation b., versura (?): Ter.: Cic.: v. BOND. 11. *A proposed law*: 1. *rōgatio* (in the class. authors only of b's brought before the people): to propose b's to the people, rogationes ad populum ferre, Caes.: an argument against a b., dissuasio rogationis, Cic.: he spoke in favour of the b., suavit rogationem, Cic.: to reject a b., r. antiquare, Liv. 2. *lex, legis, f.* (a term applicable to all measures which have passed into law; q. v.): to bring forward a b., l. ferre, rogare, Ulp.: to carry a b., legem perferre, Liv. 3. *plebiscitum* (i. e. a b. passed by the commons): Cic.: Dig. 4. *privilegium* (a b. affecting a single individual): to bring forward such a b., de aliquo p. ferre, Cic. Phr.: the consuls proposed a b. to the people, consules populum rogaverunt, Cic. 11. *A written* (or printed) notice: 1. *libellus*: b's of the gladiators (= bills of the play), gladiatorum libelli, Cic.: *Alfenus* leans down the b's (announcing the auction), libellos Alfenus delicit, Cic.: Suet. 2. *titulus*: to put up a b. on a house (to show that it is for sale or letting), lares sub titulum mittere, Ov.: Plin.: v. ADVERTISEMENT, PLACARD.

bill (v.): v. ADVERTISEMENT, PLACARD.

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billiards: *Indus tadicularis s. tadicularius (Kr.): to play at b.s. *globulos eburneos clava lusoria super mensam agitare s. impellere (Kr. and Georg.).

billion: *billio: Ern. ap. Kr.

billow: fluctus: v. WAVE.

billow: 1. undosus: the d. sea, un. aequor, Virg.: Sil. 2. undanantis: Acc. ap. Cic.: Claud. 3. undabundus (stronger than undans): Gell. 4. fluctuosus: Pl. (but used by Plin. in sense of wavy, of gems).

bin: 1. lăcus, ūs (for corn, etc.): Col. 2. lăculus (in a wine-cellar): Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38.

binacle: *locus in quo servatur pyxas acus magneticæ.

binary: binarius: Lamp.

bind: 1. Lit.: to tie together, to confine, restrain: 1. ligo, 1: to b. a handkerchief about the neck, sudarium circum collum l., Suet. 2. vincio, vincti, vinctum, 4 (to b. in order to confine or fetter; whereas ligo prop. signifies to b. so as to hold together or preserve from injury: v. Habicht, § 397): it is a crime to b. a Roman citizen, facinus est v. civem Romanum, Cic.: to b. with chains, catenas v. Cæsa: to b. the temples with fresh flowers, tempora novis floribus v. Hor. (The comp. evincio is in-tens.: Tac.) 3. necio, nexui or nexi, nexum, 3 (prop. to twine together; vocare: q. v.): to b. winged sandals on the feet, talia pedibus n., Virg. 4. stringo, strinx, strictum, 3: v. TO SQUEEZE, CONFINE, PRESS. (See also the compounds.) II. Fig.: to restrain, hold in check: 1. teneo, tē, nitum, 2: the laws do not b. him, leges illum non t., Cic.: Virg.: to be bound neither by oath nor by hostages, neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneri, Cæsa. 2. obstringo, nxi, ctum, 3: to b. a state by an oath, civitate jurejurando ob. Cæsa: to be bound by laws, legibus obstringi, Cic. (a stronger expr. than legibus teneri). 3. astringo, 3 (= 2): to b. by laws, legibus as., Cic.: to b. by conditions, conditionibus as., Cic. 4. vincio (rare in this sense): to b. by a marriage contract, pacto matrimonii v., Tac.: bound (fettered) by a religious scruple, religione vinctus, Cic. 5. alligo, 1: the law b.s. all persons, omnes mortales al. lex, Cic.: to b. any one (to something) by oath, aliquem jurejurando al., Pl. (The simple verb ligo in this sense is chiefly poet.) 6. obligo, 1: to b. a surety in 3000 asses, vadem tribus millibus aeris ob., Liv. Phr.: to b. any one by oath: aliquem ad jurejurandum adigere; also, jurejurando, sacramento adigere: v. OATH: bound to no school in philosophy, nullus adductus jurare in verba magistri, Hor.: to be bound by religious scruples so as not to be able to do a thing, religionibus impedit, Cæsa.

III. To render captive or firm: 1. astringo, 3: to b. the bowels, alvum as., Cels.: Ov. 2. constringo, 3: Plin.: v. ASTRINGENT. 3. stringo, 3: the sea is bound by intense cold, mare gelu stringitur, Gell. 4. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: to b. the bowels, alvum c., Cels. IV. To fasten or secure the edges of anything: 1. praeligo, 1: a wreath bound with a white band, corona candida fascia praeligata, Suet. 2. prætecto, xui, xum, 3: v. TO BORDER, FRINGE.

V. To bind books: libros conglutinare: Ulp. (compingere, tegumentis munire, Kr.).

back or behind: 1. reŭlgo, 1: to b. back the hair, comam r., Hor.: Achilles drags Hector bound behind his chariot, trahit Hectorē ad currum reŭligatum Achilles, Cic. 2. revincio, 4 (strictly to b. back; hence to b. firmly): to b. any one fast to rocks, aliquem ad saxa r., Ov.: Virg.: v. TO FASTEN. 3. restringo, 3: to b. back the arms (tightly), lacertos r., Hor.: Cic.

before, in front, or to the end of: 1. praeligo, 1: dry twigs are bound to the tips of the oen's horns, arida sarmenta praeligantur cornibus

bound: Liv.: Cic. 2. praevincio, 4: Gell. 3. praenecto, 3: Sol.

down: 1. delŭgo, 1: he orders the man to be stripped and bound d., hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic.: v. TO FASTEN DOWN. 2. devincio, 4: to b. any one down with bandages, aliquem fasciis d., Cic.

over: 1. Lit.: to b. one thing over another: 1. obligo, 1: with something bound (a bandage) over the eyes, obligatis oculis, Sen.: Cic.: v. TO BIND UP. 2. obstringo, 3: v. TO BIND UP. II. To make a legal engagement with any one: 1. obligo, 1: more fully, nexu se obligare, Cic.: to b. oneself over by a compact, foedere se ob., Liv.: Suet. 2. astringo, obstringo, 3: v. TO BIND (II.). 3. vador i (i.e. to b. over a defendant by sureties to appear): v. BAIL.

round: 1. circumŭlgo, 1: to b. iron round with tow, ferrum stuppa c.: Liv.: Virg. 3. obligo, 1: round with a hide, obligatus corio, Auct. ad Her.: to b. a shoot round with fine bark, surculum libro obl., Varr.: v. TO BIND UP.

to: 1. alligo, 1: to b. a man to a status, hominem ad statum al., Cic. 2. astringo, 3: to b. a man fast to a pillar, aliquem ad al. columnam fortiter, Pl. Cic. 3. (Fig.): devincio, astringo, etc.: v. TO ATTACH TO.

together: 1. colligo, 1: to b. the hands together, manus c., Liv.: to b. the hair together, capillum c., Varr. Fig.: men are bound together by the bond of speech, homines sermonis vinculo colligantur, Cic. 2. constringo, 3 (to b. together tightly): to b. the hands together, manus c., Pl.: to b. the world together by laws, orbem terrarum legibus c., Cic. (To b. together may also be expr. by the simple verbs, as, to b. the hair together, stringere comas, Lucr.): v. TO FASTEN TOGETHER. 3. confineo, 2 (esp. fig.): v. TO HOLD TOGETHER, CONNECT.

up: I. Of dressing wounds, etc.: 1. ligo, 1: to b. up a wound, vulnus l., Liv. 2. (more usu.) obligo, 1: to b. up a broken leg, crus fractum ob., Pl.: to b. up a wound, vulnus ob., Cic. 3. alligo, 1: to b. up a wound, vulnus al., Liv.: Just. 4. colligo, 1: to b. up wounds, vulnera c., Suet. 5. praeligo, 1: Plin. II. To fasten together, confine: 1. obstringo, 3: to b. up the winds, ventos ob., Hor.: v. TO CONFINE. 2. substringo, 3: to b. the hair up in a knot, crinem nodo a., Tac. 3. (In medical sense): stringo, astringo, constringo, comprimo: v. TO BIND (III.). III. Only in pass.: to be bound up in or with, continere, 2: the league with Rome, in which all our interests are bound up, Romanum foedus quo nostra omnia continentur, Liv.: my return (from exile) is bound up with your decision, meus reditus vestro iudicio continetur, Cic.

upon or on: 1. alligo, 1: he b.s. Mettus outstretched upon the chariot, in curru distentum illegat Mettum, Liv. 2. innecto, 3: to b. garlands upon the temples, tempora sertis ln., Ov.: Virg. 3. alligo, 1: v. TO BIND TO. 4. subligo, 1: to b. a sword upon the side, ensē lateri s., Virg.

binder (subs.): rarely used except in sense of book-binder: q. v. (The Lat. substantives vincitor, alligatōr, in general sense are rare, and their meaning is usu. best conveyed by part of a verb.)

binding (adj.): obligatōrius: Gal. Chiefly used in phr. it is binding, i.e. incumbent upon: oportet: v. IT BEHOVES, BECOMES.

binding (subs.): 1. In gen. sense: 1. reŭligatio: the d. up of vines, r. vitium, Cic. 2. (more usu.): expr. by part of verb: as, to pay attention to the d. up of vines, vitibus religandis operam dare. II. Of books: *legitamentum (Kr.): v. COVERING. III. Of a dress: v. BORDER, FRINGE.

bind-weed: convolvulus: Plin. binocular: *binocularis, e: M. L. binomial: *binomialis, e: M. L.

biographer: vitae rerumque gestarum alicuius narrator s. scriptor: v. WRITER. Phr.: those who are their own b.s., scriptores rerum suarum, Cic.

biographical: Phr.: a b. work, liber de hominis (hominum) vita: cf. Nep. Pref. Am.: a b. writer, v. BIOGRAPHER.

biography: Phr.: to write the b.s. of distinguished men, vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memorias mandare, Gell.: in this book we will write the b. of illustrious commanders, hoc exponemus libro vitam (al. de vita) excellentium Imperatorum, Nep.

bi partite: bipartitus: Varr.: Cic. bipped: bipes, pēdis. v. cist of b.s. bipedum nequissimus, Plin. ep.

birch-tree: betula or betulla: Plin. birchen: ex betula factus: or by analogy, vetullus.

bird: 1. avis, is, f.: a b. shut up in a cage, a. inclusus in cavea, Cic.: deceived by a false b. (i.e. omen), ave deceptus falsa, Ov. 2. aviscula (a little b.): Gell. 3. volucris, is, f. (prop. any flying creature): Cic.: Hor. 4. alio, lūs, com. (chiefly poet.; and usu. of a single large bird): a white b. (i.e. swan), a. albus, Hor.: the watchful b. (i.e. cock), vigili a., Ov.: the tawny b. of Jove (i.e. eagle), fulvus Jovis a., Virg. 5. praepes, ētis (prop. indicative of rapid motion: poet.): the b. of Jove, p. Jovis, Ov.: Virg.

bird-cage: (avis) cāvea: Cic.

bird-call: *histula aucupatōria.

bird-catcher: aucupes, cāpis: Pl. Hor.

bird-catching: aucupium: Cic.

bird-keeper: aviārtus: Col.

bird-lime: viscum: Cic.: Virg.

bird-net: rete aviārtum: Varr.

bird's-nest: nidus: Cic.: Virg.

bireme: birēmis, is, f.: Cæsa: Cic.

birth: 1. A coming into life:

1. ortus, ūs (N.B. Not natus; which only occurs in abl. sing., in sense of age: q. v.): the moon controls the b.s. of those who are just coming into existence, ortus nascentium luna moderatur, Cic. 2. nātivitas: the gateway of b., janua nātivitatis, Tert. 3. More freq. expr. by help of verb: as, the father rejoiced at the b. of a son, pater gavisus est filium sibi natum esse: do you know the exact time of the girl's b.? sciam (scin) quāto maxime hora puella nata sit: v. TO BE BORN: the hour of b., natalis hora, Hor.: to give b. to, pārere, enŭti (esp. in perf. tenses): v. TO BEING FORTH. II. Lineage, descent: 1. gēnus, ētis, n. (usu. in connexion with natus, and often = high birth): they are of noble b., nobili gēni natū sunt, Cic.: to boast of one's b., gēnus lactare, Hor. 2. ortus, ūs: Cato by b. a Tusculan, Cato ortu Tusculanus, Cic. 3. nātāles, lūm, m.: a man of distinguished b., vir claris natalibus, Tac.: Juv. Phr.: a maiden of noble b., generosa virgo, Cic.: no one, Maecenas, is of better b. than you, Maecenas, nemo est generosior te, Hor.: a person of the lowest b., homo infimo loco natus, Cic.: v. DESCENT, FAMILY. III. The act of giving birth: 1. partus, ūs: the b. was thought to be at hand, jam appropinquare p. putabatur, Cic.: the incantations arrested the b., tenuerunt carmina partus, Ov. 2. fētus, ūs: Pl.: Cic. IV. The thing born: v. CREATURE. V. Origin, beginning: q. v.: chiefly in phr. to give birth to: pārto: v. TO OCCASION, GIVE RISE TO.

birth-day: 1. dies nātālis: the b. day of this city, dies n. hujus urbis, Cic.: you wrote a letter to me on your b., n. die tuo scripsisti epistolam ad me, Cic.: also simply nātālis, is, m.: I came to the city on my b., ad urbem n. meo veni, Cic.: it is my b., meus est n. Virg. 2. gēnitālis dies: Tac. Phr.: he gives a b. d. entertainment in his gardens, dat natalitia in hortis, Cic.: I

was invited to a *b. feast*, ad natalitias dapes vocabar, Mart.

birth-place: 1. solum natiæ: Ov. 2. gēnūle solum: Vell. 3. inclinābia, orum (fig.): *I will proceed to my b.*, ad in. nostra pergam, Cic.: the *b. of Jove*, Jovis in. Ov. v. CRADLE. Phr.: *this is my real b.*, hæc est mea germana patria, Cic.

birth-right: 1. Right having its foundation in descent: *jus quod ex genere est s. oritur: not simply jus hereditarium (Auct. Har. Resp. 7. 14). for the *æer* was not necessarily related by blood. ||. The right of the eldest born: *jus illi familia majoris, maximi. Phr.: *he sold his b.*, vendidit primitiva sua, Vulg. Hebr. 12. 16.

birth-wort: 1. Aristolochia: Plin. 2. clematidis, idia, f.: Plin. 3. pistilochia: Plin.

biscuit: buccellatum: (this was the bread furnished to soldiers when it was necessary for them to take provisions for a longer time than usual): Ammian. Spart.: *sweet biscuits*, dulcia, lum: Lamp.

bisect: in duas partes aequales secare s. dividere.

bisection: expr. by inf. mood, or other part of verb: v. TO ANECT.

bishop: 1. episcopus: Eccl.: a suffragan b., cōepiscopus, Cod. Just.: an associate b., cōepiscopus, Hier. 2. pontifex, is: Sidon.: the office of a b., pontificium: Sol.: Cod. Theod.

bishopric: 1. A bishop's district: dioecesis, is, f.: Sid. ||. A bishop's office: episcopatus, us: Tert.

bismuth: bismuthum: M. L.

bison: bison, ontis, m.: Plin.

bisextile (subs.): 1. intercalaris annus: Plin. 2. bisextilis annus: Isid.

bisextile (adj.): bisextilis, e: Isid.

bistoury: gladius Pistoriensis: M. L.

bit (for a horse's mouth): frēnum; usu. in plu. frēna or frēni: the horse submitted to the b., equus frenum recipere solet, Cic.: Hor.: to take the b. in one's teeth (i. e. to resist), frenum mordere, Cic.: the sounding b., freni sonantes, Virg.: a jagged kind of b. (used for hard-mouthed horses), frena lupata (also simply lupata, Virg., and lupus, Ov.): Hor.

bit (a small piece): 1. frustum (usu. of food): a b. falls from the chicken's mouth, f. ex pulli ore cadit, Cic.: Hor. 2. offa (prop. a lump of cake or meat): Cic.: Virg. 3. offilla (a little b.): a little b. of meat, carnis of., Col.: a little b. of bread, panis of., Veg. Phr.: to cut anything into little bits, aliquid minutatim secare, Varr.: v. MORSEL, WHIT.

bit (v.): Phr.: to b. a horse, frenos equo adhibere. cf. Cic. Brut. 50, 204.

bitch: canis femina: Plin. (Not simply canis, which is found in the fem. quite irrespective of sex.)

bite (v.): 1. To pierce with teeth, etc.: 1. mordēo, mōmordi, morsum, 2.: dogs can b., canes m. possunt, Virg.: the flea b.s, pulex m., Mart.: he bit the ground when dying, morsus humum ore momordit, Virg. Fig.: in ploughing, the share b.s (the ground), in arando m. vomer, Plin. 2. prae-mordeo, vramordi, 2 (to b. off the extremity of): to b. off the tip of the tongue, linguam p., Lucan. 3. admordeo, 2 (to nibble): q. v. her arms were bit at by adders, sunt braccia admorsa colubris, Prop. 4. demordeo, 2 (to bite off): to b. off one's nails, ungues d., Pers. Phr.: to b. off the lobe of the ear, auriculam mordicus auferre, Cic. ||. To produce a keen, pungent sensation: mordeo: now the morning chills b. those who are not careful enough, matutina parum cantos jam frigora m., Hor.: the root b.s with a sharp taste, radix gustu acri m., Plin.: so of pain caused by sarcasm, etc.: a biting jest, locus mordens, Juv.

bite (subs.): morsus, us: (1.) the act of biting: wounds which are made by a

b., vulnera quae morsu fiunt, Cels.: to attack with b.s, moribus insequi, Ov. (||). a wound made by biting: the ulcerated b. of a serpent, ulceratus serpentis m., Cic.: wool pressed upon the b.s of a mad dog, lana canis rabiosi moribus inculcata, Plin.: Cels. Phr.: with a b., or with the teeth, mordicus: Varr.: Cic.

biting (adj.): 1. Apt to bite: mordax, acis: a b. dog, m. canis, Pl.: a b. horse, m. equus, Gell. ||. Cutting, severe: 1. asper, era, erum: more b. witicisms, asperiores facetiae, Cic. 2. mordax: a b. poem, m. carmen, Ov.: b. envy, m. invidia, Phaedr. 3. mordens: Juv.: v. GALLING, STINGING.

bitter: 1. Of the taste: amarus: sensation judges (what is) sweet or b., sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic.: a b. taste in the mouth, os amarum, Cels. Some what b., subamarus: things some what b. please others, alios subamara delectant, Cic. Phr.: To become b., amaresco, 3: Fall.: In amaresco, 3: Hor.: v. also SOUR. ||. Sharp, severe: 1. acerbus: b. cold, a. frigus, Hor.: he was b. in vituperation, a. erat in vituperando, Cic. 2. amarus: b. words, a. dicta, Hor. 3. asper, era, erum: b. hatred, a. odia, Virg.: Cic.: v. BITING. |||. Painful: 1. acerbus: a b. and mournful day for the Roman people, a. et luctuosus populo R. dies, Cic.: a very b. annoyance, acerbiusma vexatio, Cic. 2. gravis, e: v. GRIEVOUS.

bitterly: 1. acerbē (i. e. with austerity): he was b. severe upon his son, a. severus in filium fuit, Cic. Also with ref. to grief, vexation: to be b. vexed at anything, aliquid a. ferre, Cic. 2. asperē (implying anger and harshness): Cato spoke b. and violently, Cato a. et vehementer est locutus, Cic. 3. infensē (implying hostility and exasperation): to inveigh b., in. invehi, Tac. 4. amārē (less frequent than the foregoing; and denoting wounded feeling rather than hostility): to reprimand b., admonere a., Sen.: Suet.

bittern: 1. ardēlla: Plin. 2. astērias, ae, m.: Plin. 3. bātio, ōnis, m.: Carm. Phil.

bitterness: 1. Of taste: 1. amarus: the b. of the juice, am. succi, Vitr. 2. amāritudo: Varr.: Plin. 3. amātor (rare): Lucr.: Virg. ||. Sharpness, severity: 1. acerbitas: a difference of opinion without b., dissensio sine a., Cic. 2. asperitas (of b. as hostile, aggressive): words of studied b., verba quæsitæ asperitate, Tac. 3. amāritudo (bitter, wounded feeling): lest injustice turn to b., ne in amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. |||. Severe affliction: 1. acerbitas: the b. of extreme grief, a. summi luctus, Cic. 2. amāritudo: Val. Max.: v. GRIEVOUSNESS.

bitter-sweet (a plant): 1. am-pēlos, i, f.: Plin. 2. sālcastrum: Plin.

bitumen: bitūmen, inis, n.: Tac.: Plin.

bituminous: 1. bitūminēus: Ov. 2. bitūminosus: Vitr.

bivouac (subs.): excubiae, arum: Cic.: Tac.: v. WATCH, GUARD.

bivouac (v.): excubio, āi, itum, i they ascertained by the fires that our cohorts were b.ing at night near the fortifications, animadvertunt ex ignibus noctu cohortes nostras ad munitiones ex., Caes.: he orders two legions to b. in readiness for action, duas legiones in armis ex. jubet, Caes.: Virg.

blab (v.): 1. deblātō, i (rare): Pl. 2. gesto, i: Pl.: Sen.: v. TO DIVULGE, SPREAD ABROAD.

blab (subs.): 1. garrulus (strictly an adj.): Hor.: v. GOSSIP. 2. gestor (rare): Pl. 3. vulgator: Ov.: v. RABBLER.

black (adj.): 1. Of colour: 1. ater, tra, trum (prop. dead b.): do you drink white or b. wine? album an. vinum potas? Pl.: I will make her as

black as a coal, reddam tam atram quam carbo est, Ter.: a b. cloud, a. nubes, Cic.: a b. (gloomy) colour, color a., Ov.

2. niger, gra, grum (prop. a glossy b.): to say what things are white, what b., quae alba sint, quae n. dicere, Cic.: although he was b. (or swarthy), you fair, quamvis ille n., quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg.: volumes of b. smoke, n. volumina fumi, Ov.: b. blood, n. sanguis, Ov.: the sky was blacker than pitch, coelum pice nigrius fuit, Ov. 3. nigrans, antis (chiefly poet.): b. wings, nigrantes alae, Ov.: Virg. Phr.: to be b., nigrare, Lucr.: to become b., nigrescere, Ov.: Plin.: v. DARK, DIRTY. ||. Dismal, calamitous: 1. ater: a b. day, dies a., Virg.: b. death, a. mors, Hor. 2. niger: a b. day, n. sol, Hor.: Ov. |||. Horrible, atrocious: q. v.

— and blue: v. LIVID: Phr.: a b. and blue spot or mark, livor: Tib.: to make b. and blue, variare: Pl.

black (subs.): 1. The colour: nigrum: the colour is changed from b. to white, e nigrō color est mutatus in album, Ov. ||. Black dress: Phr.: pray who ever dined in b.? cedo quis unquam coenavit atrius? Cic.: lectors clothed in b., lictores atrī, Hor.: v. MOURNING.

|||. A black man: Aethiops, opis: let the whole man laugh at the b., Cerideat Aethiops albus, Juv.

black-art, the: 1. mágica ars: Virg. 2. mágia: Apul.

black-ball (v.): nigrō calculo s. lapillo rejicere, repellere.

black-berry: 1. mōrum: Ov.: Plin. 2. rābus (prop. the plant): Prop.

black-berry bush: rābus: Caes.: Hor.: v. BRAMBLE.

black-bird: mēria: Cic.: Hor.

black-cap (bird): sylvia atricapilla: Latham. 2. melancorophos: Plin.

black-cattle: v. OXEN.

black-cock: 1. tētrō, ōnis, m.: Plin.: Suet.: (t. tetrix, Linn.) 2. *tetrurus tetrix: Swainson.

blacken: 1. To make b.: 1. nigrō, i: to b. one's arms by beating, plantu lacertos n., Stat. 2. dēnigrō, i (intens.): to b. the hair, capillum d., Plin. (More usu. expr. by nigrum, atrum facere, reddere: v. TO MAKE.)

||. To darken: q. v. |||. To sully: dēnigrō, i: to b. any one's honour and reputation, aliquid bonorem famamque d., Firmic.: v. TO SULLY, CALUMNIATE.

blackguard: nēbūlo, ōnis: Cic.: Hor.: v. RAKE.

blacking: atramentum: Cic.

blackish: 1. subniger, gra, grum: Pl.: Cels. 2. fuscus, subfuscus: v. DARK, DARKISH.

black-lead: plumbāgo, inis, f.: Plin.

blackness: 1. nigritia or nigrities: Plin.: Cels. 2. nigror: Lucr.: Cels. 3. nigrītudo: Plin. 4. atritas: Pl.

black-smith: 1. ferrārius fāber: Pl. 2. ferrārius: Firmic.

black-thorn: prunus silvestris, f.: Col.: Plin. 2. spinus, i, f.: Virg.: Fall.

bladder: vésica (the urinary or any other b.): Cic.: Cels.: Hor. A small b., vésicula: Lucr.: v. VESICLE.

bladder-nut: staphylodendron: Plin.

blade: 1. The young shoot of a plant: herba: the crops die in the early b., primis segetes moriuntur in herba, Ov.: Cic. ||. The cutting part of a knife, etc.: lāmina, the b. of a saw, l. serrae, Virg.: v. also SWORD. |||. The flat part of an ear: 1. palma: Cat.: Vitr. 2. palmaria: Virg.

blade-bone: v. SHOULDER-BLADE.

blame (v.): 1. rēprehēndē, di, sum, 3: he b.s the rashness of the soldiers, temeritatem militum reprehendit, Caes.: you b. that in me which was praised in Metellus, in id in me r. quod Metello laudi datum est, Cic.: to b. others, alios r., Cic. 2. accūsā, o, b. for what do you b. the man? hominem

quid accusas? Cic. v. TO FIND FAULT, ACCUSE. 3. incūs, i (= accuso: v. TO ACCUSE): *he b.d. them severely, vehementer eos incusavit, Caes.: to b. an action, factum in, Ov.* 4. condemnō (prop. to condemn): *to b. any one for sloth, aliquem inertiae c., Cic.* 5. culpo, i (not in Cic.): *he is praised by some, b.d. by others, laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor.: Varr. Suet.* 6. improbo, i: v. TO DISAPPROVE. 7. vitupero, i: v. TO FIND FAULT WITH. 8. perstringo, xxi, ctum, 3: v. TO CENSURE.

blame, blaming (subs.): 1. Censura. 1. culpa (prop. the fault; but in certain connexions, the blame of it): *fortune bears the b. of all these evils, horum malorum omnium c. fortuna sustinet, Cic.: I have avoided b., not deserved praise, vitari c. laudem non merui, Hor. v. inf. (ll.).* 2. reprehensio: *the b. of a fault, culpa r., Cic.: things deserving of no b., nulla r. digna, Suet.* 3. vituperatio: (stronger than the preceding) *to avoid b., vitare, Cic.: v. REPROOF.* 4. incusatio (denoting an emphatic disapproving): *Cic. 5. improbatio. v. DISAPPROVAL.* 11. The fault itself: 1. culpa: *they laid the b. thereof on the multitude, ejus rei c. in multitudinem contulerunt, Caes.: to lay the b. on another's shoulders, c. in aliquem transferre, Cic.: Hor.* 2. noxia: *to be free from b., esse extra n., Ter.: noxia carere, Pl.: v. FAULT.*

blameable: 1. culpabilis, e (not in Cic.): Apul.: Arnob. 2. vituperabilis, e (rare): *what is in its own nature b., that I think, is called a vice, quod v. est per seipsum, id vitium nominatum puto, Cic.* 3. Expr. by ger. of verbs for to blame (q. v.): *as, if those who were panic-stricken were b., still more worthy of censure are those who pretended fear, si accusandi sunt ii qui pertimerunt, magis etiam reprehendendi qui se timere simulaverunt, Cic.*

blameably: 1. culpabiliter (rare): Symm. (The compar. culpabilior occurs in Paul. Nol.). 2. More usu. expr. by phr.: *as, to act most b., res magna reprehensione dignas facere: v. BLAME.*

blameless: 1. Not blameable with respect to any particular act: culpa liber; reprehensione haud s. minime dignus, etc.: v. FREE FROM, UNDESERVING OF (blame). 11. Of general character: *spotless, unblemished, 1. sanctus: men most frugal and b., homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, Cic.: a most b. philosophy (the stoic), sanctissima disciplina, Gell.: v. MORAL, UPRIGHT.* 2. Innocens, ntis: *a good man and a b. one, vir bonus et i., Cic.: v. INNOCENT.* 3. Integer, gra, grum (i. e. incorruptible): *b. men, homines int., Cic.: a most b. life, integerrima vita, Cic.: Hor.* 4. Irreprehensibilis: *your b. uprightness, tua probitas ir., Ov.: v. INNOCENT, IRREPROACHABLE.*

blamelessly: 1. sanctè: *to govern (a province) b., (provinciam) s. obtinere, Cic.: Quint.: v. RELIGIOUSLY.* 2. integrè: Cic.: Suet. 3. innocentè: Quint.: Tac.: v. IRREPROACHABLY.

blamelessness: 1. innocentia: Cic.: Liv. 2. integritas: v. UPRIGHTNESS.

blamer: 1. reprehensor: Cic.: Ov. 2. vituperator: *envious b.s., invidi v., Cic.* 3. Or expressed by verb: v. TO BLAME.

blanch: v. TO WHITEN. Phr.: *to b. almonds, amygdalas decolorare, Pall.*

bland: blandus: v. MILD, AFFABLE, GENTLE.

blandishment: 1. blanditia: Pl.: Cic. 2. blandimentum: Pl.: Cic. 3. lencinium (esp. in pl.): v. FASCINATIONS.

blank (adj.): 1. Not filled or written on: 1. purus: *b. papers, chartas p., Ulp.* 2. vacuus (fr. and

Georg.). 11. Pale, confounded, dismayed: q. v. Phr.: *me b. horror seized, me luridus occupat horror, Ov.; obstupui, Virg.: v. AGHAST.* 111. Of heroic verse; without rhymes: *versus heroicus purus; versus non assonantes. 1V. Phr.: *a b. cartridge, *embolus sine glande s. globulo.*

blank (subs.): 1. An unoccupied space: *inane, is, n.: Lucr.: Cic Phr.: there is a b. in the letter, *est in epistola lacuna; desunt in epistola quaedam: his munda was a b., animus ejus omni cognitione vacuus erat. 11. A ticket which draws no prize: *sors cassa s. inanis.*

blanket: 1. lōdix, icla, f.: Juv.: Mart. 2. lōdicula (a small b.): Suet. 3. strigula vestis: Cic.: Hor.

blaspheme: blasphemō, i: Tert.: v. TO REVILE.

blasphemer: blasphemus: Tert. **blasphemous:** blasphemus: Prud. **blasphemously:** mostly in phr. to speak b. of: v. TO BLASPHEME.

blaspemy: 1. blasphematio: Tert. 2. blasphemia: Hier.

blast (subs.): 1. A gust of wind: 1. flāmen, inia, n.: a b. of wind, venti f., Lucr.: Virg. 2. flātorum (poet.): *b.s. of winds, f. ventorum, Lucr.: the b.s. of Boreas, f. Boreae, Prop.: v. GUST, GALE.* 11. The sound of a wind instrument: 1. flāmen: *the b.s. of the flute, flamina tibiae, Hor.* 2. (more usu.) flātus, ūs: *to fill the theatre with its b. (of the tibia), complere sedilia flatu, Hor.* 3. infātus, ūs (lit. a blowing into): *at the first b. of the flute-player, primo in. tibicinis, Cic.* 4. buccinum (of a trumpet): Plin. 111. Any pernicious influence: affātus, ūs (either of good or of evil): *they were scorched by the b. of the hot air, ambusti sunt affatu vaporis, Liv.: the serpent's b., serpentis af., Stat.: v. BLIGHT.*

blast (v.): 1. To cause to wither: v. TO BLIGHT. Phr.: *b.d. with lightning, de coelo tactus, Liv.; e coelo ictus, Cic.* 11. To ruin, cause to fail: v. TO OVERTHROW, FRUSTRATE, etc. Phr.: *to b. one's hope, spem frustrari, Suet. (or perh. spem extinguere: v. TO EXTINGUISH): to b. a design, consilium turbare, Tac.: to b. a person's reputation in a libellous poem, aliquem probro carmine diffamare, Tac.*

blasting (subs.): Phr.: *to remove rocks by b., *rupes supposito pulvere nitratō diglaciare.*

blaze (subs.): v. FLAME, FIRE.

blaze (v.): A. Intrans. 1. ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2: *the woods and mountains b., silvae cum montibus a., Ov.: Cic.* 2. ardesco, 3 (begin to b.): *the waves begin to b. with the fires, ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov.: v. FIRE, TO TAKE.* 3. exardesco, 3: v. FIRE, TO TAKE. Fig.: *the violence of Turnus b.d. forth, exarsit violentia Turni, Virg.: a sedition b.d. forth, seditio exarsit, Tac.* 4. flagro, i: *the fires were b.ing, flagrant ignes, Ov.: b.ing merchant-ships, flagrantēs onerariae, Cic. Fig.: Italy is b.ing with war, bello f. Italia, Cic.* 5. conflagro, i (of many things burning together): *they perceived that the baggage was b.ing, impedimenta conflagrare intelligebant, Caes.: the fleet was b.ing, classis conflagrabit, Cic.: v. TO BURN (intrans.).* B. Trans.: *to blaze abroad: vulgo, palam facio: v. TO PUBLISH.*

blazon (v.): 1. In heraldry: *insignia gentilitia scite describere, o propriis coloribus depingere (Ains.). 11. To adorn, deck: q. v. 111. To make public: venditio, i: *he very craftily b.d. abroad all the decrees, omnia decreta callidissime venditabat, Cic.: Liv.: v. TO CRY UP, RECOMMEND, PUBLISH.*

blazon, blazonry (subs.): 1. A coat of arms: *insignia gentilitia in scuto descripta (Ains.). 11. Publication: venditatio: *everything is done without b. and without the presence of the public, omnia sine v. et sine populo*

teste sunt, Cic.: v. NOTORIETY, DISPLAY.

bleach: candidum facio or efficio, 3: Phr.: *exposure to the sun b.s. insolat candorem facit (cf. Plin. 21, 49).*

bleacher: qui vestes candidas facit: v. TO BLEACH.

bleaching (subs.): insolatio: Plin. (who applies the word to the exposure of woad to the sun).

bleaching-ground: *locus ubi fit insolatio.

bleak (adj.): 1. algidus (frigidus) atque ventosus: v. COLD, CHILTY; WINDY. 2. immitis, e: b. and desert places, im. et deserta loca, Plin.: b. winds, im. venti, Tib.

bleak (subs.): 1. alburnus: Anson.

bleakness: Phr.: b. of situation, *loci situs frigidus atque ventis nimis expositus.

blearedness: 1. lipplidus: Cic.: Cels. 2. oculorum fluxio: Plin.

blear-eyed: Ippus: a b. woman, I. mulier, Pl.: Hor. Phr.: *to be b., lipplio, 4: Cic.: heat is beneficial to the b., calor adjuvat lipplentes, Cels.*

bleat (n.): bāio, i: *the sheep are not even b.ing, oves n. b. quidem, Pl.: the b.ing flock, pecus bāans, Juv.: a flock of b.ing creatures (i. e. sheep), balantium greg, Virg.*

bleat, bleating (subs.): bāitus, ūs: *to keep up a b., balatum exercere, Virg.: Ov.*

bleed: A. Intrans. Phr.: *hū nose b.s., sanguis ei ex naribus fuit, Cels.: the wound b.s. copiously, profusus sanguis ex vulnere fit, Cels.: the nose will b. (violently), sanguis per nares erumpet, Cels.: he bled to death, effusus per vulnera sanguine mortuus est. Fig.: these things make the heart b., hae res magnam et acerbum dolorem commovent, Cic.: my heart b.s., animus mihi dolet, Pl.* B. Trans.: *sanguinem mitto, misi, missum, 3 (with dat. of person): it is nothing new to b. young persons by opening a vein, sanguinem incisā venā, junioribus mitti, novum non est, Cels.: if the woman is not strong, it is wrong to bleed her, si mulier parum valet, male sanguis mittitur, Cels.: to b. from the arm, ex brachio sanguinem m., Cels. Fig.: to b. a province (i. e. to exhaust it of wealth), sanguinem provinciae m., Cic. Phr.: the man is not strong enough to be b., homo detractionem sanguinis sustinere non potest, Cels.: v. BLOOD.*

bleeding (subs.): 1. A letting of blood: 1. sanguinis detractio, Cels.

2. sanguinis missio, Cels. 11. A flowing of blood: Phr.: *a b. from the nose, sanguinis e naribus fluxio, Plin.; narium profluvium, Plin.: to stop a b., sanguinem sistere, Plin.; sanguinem suppressere, Cels.: an excessive b., sanguinis profusio, Cels.*

bleeding (adj.): crūdus: b. wounds, vulnera c., Ov.: Plin.: v. RAW, FRESH.

bleimish (subs.): 1. Physica.

1. vitium: v. FLAW. 2. lāba, is, f.: *a victim free from b., victima labe carens, Ov.: b. of person, corporis l., Suet.* 3. menda: *there was nowhere a b. in her whole body, in toto nusquam corpore m. fuit, Ov.* 4. mendum: *seldom is a face without a b., raro mendo facies caret, Ov.: Cic.: v. STAIN, DEFECT.* 11. Moral: mādula: Pl.: *there is a certain stain and b. of this age, vis. to envy excellence, est hujus seculi labe quaedam et m., virtuti invidere, Cic.: v. STAIN, DISGRACE, FAULT.*

blemish (v.): mādulo, i; mādilla aspergo, 3: v. TO STAIN, DEFILE.

blend: immisceo, commisceo: v. TO MINGLE. Phr.: *two peoples b.d. in one, duo populi confusi in unum, Liv.*

bles: 1. To pronounce a blessing on; to declare blessed: bēndicō, xi, ctum, 3 (prop. with dat., but in later and Christian authors often with acc.): *to b. God, Deum b., Tert.: Isaac was preparing to b. his son Esau, Isaac Esau filium b. parabat, Sulp. Sev.*

||. To prosper, make successful: **||.** secundo, 1. may the gods b. our enterprise, di nostra incepta secundent: **Virg.** 2. fortuna, 1. the gods will b. your plans, di fortunabunt vestra consilia. **Pl.**: **Cic.** **Phr.**: God b. you! Di to ament! **Pl.**: O gods, b. my undertaking, di corporis aspiat meia. **Ov.**: God b. your endeavors, faveant operi conatibus tuis, **Erasm.** **|||.** To consecrate: benedico, 3 (usu. with acc.); *God rested on the seventh day and b'd it*, Deus requievit die septimo cumque benedixit, **Lact.**: to b. an altar, altarium b., **Sulp. Sev.** v. TO CONSECRATE **IV.** To glorify, extol: q. v. benedico, 3, to b. God, Deum b., **Apul.**: **Ter.** **V.** To favour, endow liberally, esp. in p. part., **blest**: v. GIFTED, ENDOWED. **Phr.**: old age is usually b. with prudence, influence, senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, **Cic.**

blest: 1. beatus: the b. enjoy eternal life, beati aevio sempiterno fruuntur. **Cic.**: the islands of the b., beatorum insulae, **Cic.**: a man of b. memory, vir b. memoriae, **Hier.** 2. plus (of the dead only): the abode of the b., pium sedes, **Cic.**: arva pium, **Ov.**: v. HAPPY, FORTUNATE

blestness: 1. beatitas: **Cic.** 2. beatitudo: **Cic.**: v. HAPPINESS.

blessing: 1. A benediction: benedico. I asked for his b., benedictionem flagitabam, **Sulp. Sev.** **||.** What conduces to happiness: bonum: the chief b., summum b., **Cic.**: the b.s of peace, bona pacis, **Tac.**: v. ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT.

blight (subs.): 1. robigo, **Inis. f.** (i. e. mildew, canker): **Hor.**: **Plin.** 2. uredo, **Inis. f.**: **Cic.** **Plin.** 3. lites, **is. f.** (a more general term than the preceding): a lamentable b. came upon the trees and crops, miserranda venit arboribusque satique lues, **Virg.** 4. alderatio: **Plin.**

blight (v.): 1. uredo, usal, ustum, 3: the cold has b'd them, en frigus ussit, **Plin.** **Phr.**: the trees have been b'd, uredo arboribus nocuit, **Cic.**

blind (adj.): caecus: in most senses (1). Lit. b. puppies, cattuli c., **Cic.**: as if the b. would lead the b., ut si c. iter monstrare vellet, **Hor.** (ii). destitute of discernment: not only is Fortune herself b., but she generally makes her favourites b. too, non solum ipsa Fortuna c. est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit c. quos complexa est, **Cic.**: b. to these tricks of war, c. ad has belli artes, **Liv.** (iii). heedless, inconsiderate: b. fear, c. timor, **Cic.**: b. chance, caeca sortis, **Hor.** **Phr.**: born b., caecigenus, **Lact.**: b. of one eye, coecus, **Tit.**: **Pl.** **Plin.**: **Liv.**: **Liv.**: b. to become b., lumina amittere, **Cic.**: to become quite b., aspectum omnino amittere, **Cic.**

blind (u.): To deprive of sight: 1. caeco, 1: the sun b.s. sol c., **Lact.** **Fig.**: they b'd the minds of the unskilful by lavish expenditure, largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum, **Cic.** 2. excaeco, 1 (rare): **Cic.** 3. occaeco, 1: to b. the eyes, oculos oc., **Cels.**: **Plin.** **Fig.**: b'd by folly, stultitia occaecatus, **Cic.**: **Liv.**: v. TO DAZZLE, DAREEN.

blind (subs.): A screen: 1. velum (of cloth): v. AWRING. 2. transenna (a Venetian blind, or one made of moveable pieces of wood, etc.): **Cic.** 3. clathri (cancelli) fenestrarum (like transenna).

blinded: luminibus (oculis, Virg.) capta, **Liv.**: b. of one eye, altero oculo capta, **Liv.**

blindfold (v.): oculos alicui oblitare, **Sen.**

blindfold, blindfolded: **Phr.**: the man being b. ran against me, homo obligatus oculis in me incurrit, **Sen.**

blindly: temere: v. INCONSIDERATELY, THOUGHTLESSLY.

blindman's-buff: ludus in quo aliquis oculis obligatus ceteros apprehendere conatur.

blindness: caecitas: b. is a great

affliction, miserum caecitas, **Cic.** **Fig.**: mental b., animi c., **Cic.**

blink: conniveo, nivi or nixi 2: to b. with sleep, somno c., **Tac.**: to b. at thunder and lightning, ad tonitrua et fulgura c., **Suet.**: v. TO WINK.

bliss: beatitudo: v. HAPPINESS, FELICITY.

blissful: beatus: v. HAPPY, BLESSED.

blister (subs.): 1. A scatory tumour: v. PUSTULE, TUMOR. **||.** A kind of plaster for raising blisters: v. alcatatorium. **M. L.**

blister (v.): **A.** Trans.: to raise blisters on the skin: 1. pustulo, 1 (not of the medical treatment): **Coel.** **Aur.**: b'd silver, argentum pustulatum, **Suet.** 2. (to put on a blister): v. alcatatorium applicare: v. TO APPLY. **B.** Intrans.: 1. pustulo, 1: **Ter.** 2. pustulesco, 3: **Coel.** **Aur.**

blithe, **blithesome**: hilaris and hilaris: v. CHEERFUL, GAY.

blithely: hilariter: v. CHEERFULLY, GAILY.

blitheness: hilaritas: v. CHEERFULNESS, GAIETY.

bloat: v. TO SWELL.

bloated (adj.): sufflatus: a b. body, s. corpora, **Varr.**: v. FAT, SWOLLEN.

block (subs.): 1. A heavy piece of wood: 1. stipes, **Itis. m.** **Caes.**: **Tib.** 2. lignum v. LOG. **Phr.**: a butcher's block, mensa lanionia, **Suet.** **Claud.** 19: a hat-b., "pilei forma: he was at last brought to the b., tandem securi percussus est, **Cic.**: v. TO BEHEAD. **||.** A large mass of any heavy substance: 1. massa: marble in the b., marmor in massa, **Plin.** 2. gleba: a b. of marble, marmoris g., **Plin.** **|||.** The piece of wood in which a pulley moves: 1. rechanus: **Vitr.** 2. truchlea: **Lucr.** **Vitr.** **IV.** A blockhead: q. v.: caudex, stipes: **Ter.**

block up (v.): 1. obseplo, sepsi, septum, 4: the roads were b'd up, obsepita sunt itinera, **Liv.** **Fig.**: to b. up the road to the curule offices, iter ad curules magistratus ob., **Liv.**: **Cic.** 2. obstruo, struxi, structum, 3: b'd up windows, obstructae fenestrae, **Varr.**: to b. up a road, iter ob., **Cic.**: to b. up the gates, portas ob., **Caes.** 3. praestruxi, 3: (to b. up in front: less frequent): **Ov.** 4. oppileo, plevi, pletum, 2: (to fill or choke up): the snouts had b'd up everything, nives omnia oppleverant, **Liv.**: **Cic.**: v. also TO BLOCKADE.

blockade (subs.): 1. obsidio: to take cities partly by storm, partly by b., partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, **Cic.**: to maintain the b. of anyone, aliquem in obsidione habere, **Caes.**: to abandon a b., ob. omittre, **Tac.**: to raise (i. e. relieve) a b., ob. solvere, **Liv.**: to undergo a b. for ten years, annis decem in obsidione teneri, **Tac.** 2. obsessio: to abandon a b., ob. sessionem omittre, **Caes.**: **Suet.** (But obsessio is rather the act of blockading; obsidio the blockade itself). 3. obsidium: **Pl.**: **Tac.**: v. SIEGE.

blockade (v.): 1. obsideo, sedi, sessum, 2: armed men b'd all the approaches, omnes aditus armati obsidebant, **Cic.**: to b. a city, urbem ob., **Liv.**: **Caes.** 2. obsideo, 3: (obsideo refers to the taking up of the position; obsideo to the holding of it): to b. a bridge, pontem ob., **Sall.**: to b. the gates, portas ob., **Virg.** 3. circumvallo, 1: (to surround with entrenchments): Pompey was b'd, circumvallatus est Pompeius, **Cic.** 4. claudio, clausi, clausum, 3: they b. Capua with siege-works, Capuam operibus claudunt, **Liv.**: **Virg.**: v. TO BESIEGE.

blockader: obsessor: in pl. obsidentes: **Liv.**: **Tac.**: v. BESIEGE.

blockhead: 1. caudex, icis, m. (prop. a trunk or block): **Ter.** 2. stipes, **Itis. m.**: v. **Ter.** **Heaut.** 5, 1, 4. 3. truncus: how can there be wisdom in a b. of that kind? qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? **Cic.** See also ASS.

blood: 1. The vital fluid: 1. sanguis, **Inis. m.** (vital b.): the b. is diffused through the veins to every part of the body, s. per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, **Cic.**: to let b., s. mittere, **Cic.**: to staunch the b., s. supprimere, **Cels.**: meton. for life: he freely bestowed his b. for his country, largitus est patriae suum s., **Cic.**: he was thirsting for our b., sanguinem nostrum sitiabat, **Cic.** **Fig.**: he had drawn these sums from the b. of the treasury, haec de a. detraxerat aeriarii, **Cic.** (s. mittere, of 'bleeding', the treasury, **Cic.**): to shed the first b. in a war, bellum sanguine imbure, **Virg.**: the b. of the grape, s. uvarum, **Cassiod.**: Bacchaeus s., **Stat.**: v. JUICE. **Prov.**: to squeeze b. from a stone, aquam a pumice postulare, **Pl.** 2. cror (usu. b. shed; gore, q. v.): the freshest b. of an enemy, inimici recentissimus c., **Cic.**: the loach full of b., plena cruoris hirudo, **Hor.** **Phr.**: to stain a sword with b., gladium cruentare, **Cic.** 3. sanis, f. (i. e. sanious matter, gore: q. v.): **Cels.**: **Virg.**: **Tac.** 4. caedes, is, f. (prop. slaughter, carnage): rivers mingled with b., permixta flumina caede, **Cat.**: **Liv.**: **Ov.** **||.** Kindred, lineage: 1. sanguis. connected by b., sanguine conjuncti, **Cic.**: whether he celebrates gods or kings, the b. of gods, sive deos regesque canit, deorum sanguinem, **Hor.** 2. nātura: you are his father by b., I by training, natura tu illi pater, consillis ego, **Ter.**: **Cic.** 3. genus: v. RACE, FAMILY. **|||.** Bloodshed: q. v. **IV.** Temper of mind, state of the passions: **Phr.**: all men's b. was up for revenge, omnium animi ad viciscendum ardebant, **Caes.**: there was ill b. between this man and Curio, hinc simulatus cum Curione intercedebat, **Caes.**: all the prisoners were killed in cold b., "captivi omnes nihil resistentes (?) et amoto pugnae studio necati a trucidati sunt: or simply trucidati sunt. (Not 'consulto' or 'tranquillo animo', which some of the Dictionaries give). **V.** In phr. 'flesh and b.' i. e. human nature. **Phr.**: flesh and b. shall never drive me to fear, nunquam me caro ista ad metum compellet, **Sen.** accused flesh and b., scelera pulpa, **Pers.**: flesh and b. can bear it no longer, "haec non sunt humane patientiae, extra humanam patientiam sunt.

blood (v.): v. TO BLEED.

blood-guiltiness: v. MURDER.

blood-hound: canis qui fugitivos sanguine indiget or vestigat.

bloodiness: v. CAERULEY.

bloodless: 1. destitute of blood: exsanguis, e the b. bodies of the dead, ex. corpora mortuorum, **Cic.**: the b. shades, ex. umbrae, **Virg.** **Phr.**: to be b., sanguine carere, **Cic.**: v. PALE. **||.** Not attended with bloodshed: incruentus: a far from b. battle, haud incruentum proelium, **Liv.**: a b. victory, in victoria, **Liv.**

blood-letting: sanguinis detractio or missio: **Cels.**: v. TO BLEED.

blood-red: 1. cruentus: b. myrtle-berries, c. myrta, **Virg.** 2. sanguineus: b. manes of horses, s. jubae, **Virg.**: b. juice, huc, s. succus, color, **Plin.** 3. sanguinolentus: a b. colour, a color, **Ov.**

bloodshed: 1. caedes, is, f.: v. SLAUGHTER. 2. cror (meton.): hinc comes b., hinc slaughter, and near death, hinc c., hinc caedes, mors propiorque venit, **Tib.**: **Hor.**: v. SLAUGHTER.

3. sanguis, **Inis. m.**: that was the end of the b., is finis sanguinis erat, **Liv.** **Phr.**: attended with b., cruentus, haud incruentus: v. BLOOD-STAINED, BLOOD-LESS.

blood-shot: **Phr.**: the eyes are b., cruore suffunduntur oculi, **Plin.**: b. eyes, sanguis oculis suffusus, **Plin.** (cf. **Virg.** A. 2, 210, "oculus suffecti sanguine et igni").

blood-stained: 1. cruentus: b. with the blood of citizens, c. sanguine civium, **Cic.**: a b. carriage, c. vehiculum, **Cic.**

lam, Liv.: *b. peace*, *c. pax*, Tac. 2. *cruentatus*: *b. men*, viri c., Ov.: *v. BLOOD*. 3. *sanguinolentus*: *the b. Alia*, *s. Alia*, Ov.: *b. seditio*, *seditio*, *seditiones*, s., Varr. (Jr.).

blood-stone: *haemattites*, *ae*, *m.* Cels.: *Plin.*

blood-sucker: *sanguisuga*, *hīrudo*: *v. LEECH*.

blood-thirstily: *cruentē*: Sen.: *Justin.*

blood-thirsty: 1. *sanguinarius*. *cruel* and *b. by nature*, *saevus* et *a. natura*, Suet.: *Cic.*: *v. SANGUINARY*. 2. *cruentus*: *b. Mars*, *c. Mars*, Hor.: *b. anger*, *c. ira*, Hor.: *v. SANGUINARY*.

3. *sanguinolentus* (prop. *laden* or *stained with blood*): *b. Erinnyis*, *s. Erinnyis*, Ov. 4. *sanguineus* (rare): *Ov.*: *Sil.*

blood-vessel: *vēna*: *Cic.*: *Cels.*: *v. VEIN, ARTERY*.

blood-wort: *sanguinallis herba*: *Cels.*

bloody, of blood: 1. *stained with blood*. 1. *sanguineus*: *b. hands*, *a. manus*, Ov.: *b. rain*, *i. e. of blood*, *s. imber*, Cic. 2. *sanguinolentus*: *b. breasts*, *s. pectora*, Ov.: *Plin.* 3. *blood-thirsty*: *q. v.* 4. *attended with bloodshed*. 1. *cruentus*: *that day most b. to the Roman name*, *ille cruentissimus Romano nomen*, *di*, Vell.: *v. BLOOD-STAINED GORY*. 2. *sanguineus*: *a b. spear*, *s. hasta*, Stat.: *Ov.* 3. *sanguinolentus*: *a b. victory*, *a. palma*, Auct. Her.

bloody-minded: *v. BLOODTHIRSTY*. **bloom** (*subs.*): 1. *Blossom*: *q. v.* 2. *The kind of dew which covers certain fruits*. (?) *flos, flōris, m.*, quasi *ros* (quidam) *subtilis bacis quibusdam inhaerens*. Phr.: *to take the b. of anything*, *dēlibo*, *i. to take off the b. of a maiden's innocence* even by a look, *de virginittis integritate* d., Flor.: *Cic.*

3. *A period of health and vigour*, *flos*: *the b. of life*, *f. aetatis*, Lucr.: *a girl in her freshest b.*, *viridissimo f.*, *puella*, Cat.: *the young man died in his first b.*, *in f. primo juvenis extinctus* est, *Plin.* Phr.: *the rosy b. of youth*, *lumen juvenae purpureum*, Virg.

bloom (*v.*): 1. *flōreo*. 2. *this tree b.s. thrice*, *haec arbor* *f. b.*, Cic.: *Virg.* Hor. 3. *flōresco*. 3. *(to begin to b.)*: *shrubs begin to b. at a fixed period*, *f. tempore certo arbuta*, Lucr.: *Cic.* (For the fig. signification, *v. TO FLOURISH*).

blooming: 1. *flōrens*, *entis*: *the b. cythus*, *f. cythus*, Virg.: *thresholds b. with garlands*, *f. limina sertis*, Virg.: *b. fields*, *f. arva*, Ov. 2. *flōridus*: *b. meadows*, *f. prata*, Lucr.: *a b. little girl*, *f. puellula*, Cat. 3. *nitens*, *entis*: *b. crops*, *n. culta*, Virg.: *a b. wife*, *uxor n.*, Cat. 4. *nitidus*: *very b. plains*, *campi nitidissimi*, Cic.: *you will see me fat and b.*, *me pinguem et n. vises*, Hor.: *v. FLOURISHING*.

bloomingly: *flōridē*: *Apul.*: *Lact. blossom* (*subs.*): 1. *flos, flōris*, *m.*: *to pluck fresh b.s.*, *novos decerpere f.*, Lucr.: *rose b.s.*, *flores rosae*, Hor.: *the thistle produces a purple b.*, *carduus f. purpureum mittit*, *Plin.* 2. *flos-cūlus* (oftener *fig. v. FLOWER*): *Cic.* Phr.: *when the bean has shed its b.s. it requires little water*, *cum faba defloruit exiguas aquas desiderat*, *Plin.* Fig.: *you knew him when already shedding his b.s. (i. e. losing his mental energy)*, *eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti*, Cic.

blossom (*v.*): *flōreo*, 2. *Cic.*: *Virg.*: *Hor.*: *v. TO BLOOM, FLOURISH*.

blot (*v.*): 1. *To spot or bedaub with ink, etc.* Phr.: *to b. paper*, **chartam atramento aspergere*. 2. *To blot out*. 1. *e. to obliterate*. 1. *dēlēo*, *lēvi*, *lētum*, 2. *I have almost b'd out the letter with my tears*, *epistolam lacrimis prope delevi*, *Cic.* Fig.: *to b. out the disgrace of flight* (by subsequent) *bravery*, *turpitudinem fugae virtute d.*, *Caes.* 2. *extinguo*, *xī*, *ctum*, 3. *to b. out utterly what he had previously written*, *quae antea scripserat*

plane ex., *Cic.*: *to b. out the name of the Roman people*, *nomen l. R. ex.*, *Cic.*: *to b. out the public record* (of a deed), *memoriam publicam ex.*, *Cic.*: *v. TO ERASE, OBLITERATE*.

blot (*subs.*): 1. *A blot or stain on paper, etc.* 1. *lābes*, *is*, *f.*: *ink when touched leaves a mark* and *b. tractata notam labanque remittunt atramenta*, *Hor.*: *v. STAIN*. 2. *lītum* (prop. *an erasure*, *q. v.*): *this b. will have been made by my tears*, *haec erit e lacrimis facta lītura meis*, *Prop.*: *Ov.*: *v. SPOT*. Phr.: *a page covered with b.s.*, **pagina atramento commaculata*.

3. *Fig.*: *mācula*, *lābes*: *v. STOMA*, *DISGRACE, BLEMISH*.

blotch: *vārus*, *Cels.*: *Plin.*

blotting books: *lītūrārii*, *orum*: *Auson.*

blotting paper: *bībula charta*: *Plin.*

blow (*subs.*): 1. *A stroke*: 1. *plaga*: *to endure b.s.*, *plagas pati*, *Ter.*: *p. perferre*, *Cic.*: *the sound of b.s.*, *crepitus plagarum*, *Cic.*: *to inflict a mortal blow*, *p. mortiferam infligere*, *Cic.* 2. *ictus*, *ūs*: *esp. of a blow which penetrates and wounds*: *v. STROKE*.

3. *colāphus* (*a b. with the fist*): *Plin.*: *I will give you a b.*, *colaphum tibi ducam*, *Quint.* 4. *Alāpa* (*a flat-handed blow*: *so called from the noise produced*): *v. SLAP*. Phr.: *to aim a b. at any one with a javelin*, *aliquem spiculo petere*, *Liv.*: *he aims a b. at his breast with a sword*, *pectora gladio petit*, *Ov.* 5. *An act of hostility*: *plaga*: *a b. from a friend is more bearable than one from a debtor*, *levior est p. ab amico quam a debitore*, *Cic.* Phr.: *the matter has come to b.s. and fighting*, *res venit ad manus et ad pugnam*, *Cic.* 6. *A sudden event or act involving loss or evil*: 1. *plaga*: *a b. was given to your candidature*, *p. est injecta petitioni tuae*, *Cic.*: *to give a death-b. to the constitution*, *plagam mortiferam rei publicae imponere*, *Cic.* Phr.: *to deal a heavier blow on the state*, *graviolem rei publicae infligere securum*, *Cic.* 2. *ictus*, *ūs*: *the b. of a new calamity*, *ic. novae calamitatis*, *Cic.*: *v. STROKE*. 3. *vulnus*: *v. WOUND*.

blow (*v.*): 1. *Intrans.*: 1. *to make a current of air*: 1. *flo*, *i.*: *the wind blew favourably for us from Epirus*, *belle nobis flavit ab Epiro ventus*, *Cic.*: *Caes.* 2. *perflo*, *i.* (*b. through or over*): *the winds b. through the clouds*, *venti nubila p.*, *Lucr.*: *the winds b. over the earth*, *venti terras p.*, *Virg.* 3. *reflo*, *i.* (*b. back or against*): *the Etesian winds b. greatly against us* (*i. e. are directly contrary*), *Etesiae valde refiant*, *Cic.* 4. *spiro*, *i.* (poet.): *v. TO BREATHE*: *the east wind began to b. more strongly*, *coeptis sp. valentius Euris*, *Ov.*: *Plin.* 5. *aspiro*, *i.*: *to towards night the breezes b.*, *asp. auras in noctem*, *Virg.* 6. *inspiro*, *i.* (*b. upon or into*): *the breezes b. upon the boughs of the trees*, *in ramis arborum auras*, *Quint.*: *to b. into an orifice*, *foramen ins.*, *Plin.* 7. *To sound* (of instruments): *cāno*, *cēcni*, *cantum*, 3. *the trumpets blew*, *cecinerunt tubae*, *Prop.*: *v. TO SOUND*. 8. *To pant*: *anhēlo*, *i.*: *v. TO PANT*. 9. *To blossom*: *q. v.* 10. *flōreo*. 11. *Trans.*: 1. *To drive by a current of air*: 1. *flo*, *i.*: *dust blown by the wind*, *pulvis vento flatus*, *Auct. B. Afr.* 2. *afflo*, *i.* (*to b. upon*): *to b. a warm vapour upon the limbs*, *calidum membrīs af. vaporem*, *Lucr.*: *Plin.* 3. *efflo*, *i.* (*b. out*): *whales b. the bellows*, *all foliibus auras accipiunt redduntque*, *Virg.*: *to b. a fire*, *ignem confiare*, *Pl.*: *ignem sufflare*, *Plin.*: *by dāng a spark of fire they made it burn up*, *scintillam ignis flando accenderunt*, *Liv.*: *to b. out a light*, **lumen flatu extingueret*: *to b. up fortifications*, *moenia pulvere nitro destrueret* (cf. *Virg. Aen. 4. 326*) *to b.*

the nose, *ēmungo*, *munxi*, *munctum*, 3: *with prom. reflect.* or *as reflect.* v.: *Auct. Her.*: *Juv.* N.B.—In many cases this verb when employed in connexion with such words as *“wind,” “storm,”* etc., may be translated by the Latin verbs for *“to drive,” “to throw,”* etc.: *the wind has blown off the roof of the farmhouse*, *detexit ventus villam*, *Pl.*: *the wind has blown all the tiles from the roof*, *ventus omnes de tecto deturbavit tegulas*, *Pl.*: *the wind had blown me back to Italy*, *ventus me retulit in Italiam*, *Cic.*: *to be blown back by adverse winds*, *ventus refrantibus rejici*, *Cic.*: *the ships were blown back by a storm*, *naves tempestate rejectae sunt*, *Caes.* 11. *To sound a wind instrument*: 1. *inflo*, *i.* (*to b. into*): *to b. into the light reeds*, *calamos leves inflare*, *Virg.*: *Cic.* 2. *flo*, *i.* (poet.): *the flute is blown*, *tibia flatur*, *Ov.*: *v. TO SOUND, FLAT VIOLE*. 111. *To shape glass*: *Phr.*: *glass is blown*, *flatu figuratur vitrum*, *Plin.*

blower: *flator*: *Fest.* **blowing** (*subs.*): 1. *flatus*, *ūs*: *the b. of a flute*, *f. tibiae*, *Hor.* (or *expr.* by verb: *v. TO BLOW*). Phr.: *a b. of the nose*, *emunctio*, *Quint.* 2. *blow-pipe*: 1. *physētēr*, *ēris*, *m.*: *Pelag.* 2. **tūbus ferrumētorius*: *M. L.*

blubber (*subs.*): **adepe balaeaurum aliorumque animalium marinarum*.

blubber (*v.*): *v. TO WEEP*.

bludgeon: *fustis*, *is*, *m.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *v. CLUB*.

blue (*adj.*): 1. *caeruleus*: *blue* (poet.) *caeruleus* (*dark or sky-b.*): *a b. colour*, *c. color*, *Caes.*: *the b. sea*, *c. pontus*, *Cat.*: *the dark b. Tyber*, *c. Tiberis*, *Virg.*: *a b. dress*, *c. vestis*, *Juv.* 2. *subcaeruleus* (*pale b.*): *Cels.* 3. *cyaneus* (*dark blue*): *Plin.*: *v. VIOLET, PURPLE*.

blue (*subs.*): 1. *caeruleus*: *color*: *Caes.* 2. *caeruleum* (*concrete*: *the artist's material*): *Plin.*: *v. INDIGO*.

blue-bird: **motacilla stalis*: *Linn.*

blue-bottle (flower): *cyaneus*: *Plin.*

blue-eyed: *caeruleus* (*comp. BLUE*)

b. Britanni, *c. Britanni*, *Mart.*: *Hor.* (More prosaically, *caeruleos oculos habens*; or with *abl.* of description, *caeruleis oculis*).

bluff (*adj.*): *v. ROUGH, UNCOUTH; STEEP*.

bluish: 1. *lividus*: *b. bunches of grapes*, *l. racemi*, *Hor.*: *Virg.* 2. *livens*, *entis* (prop. *black and blue*: *q. v.*): *b. lead*, *l. plumbum*, *Virg.*: *Ov.*

bluish-grey: 1. *caeruleus*: *b.-grey eyes*, *c. oculi*, *Cic.* 2. *glauco*: *b.-grey waves*, *g. undae*, *Lucr.*: *b.-grey eyes*, *g. oculi*, *Plin.*: *v. GREY*.

blunder (*v.*): 1. *To mistake grossly*: 1. *offendo*, *dī*, *sum*, 3: *in conducting causes very many things are to be considered lest you b. in any respect*, *permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda ne quid offendas*, *Cic.* 2. *lābor*, *lappus*, 3: *to b. over a word*, *in verbo l.*, *Ov.*: *to b. and fail over a thing*, *in aliqua re l. et cadere*, *Cic.*: *v. TO ERR*.

3. *pecco*, *i.*: *v. BLUNDER (subs.)*.

4. *erro*, *i.*: *v. TO ERR, MISTAKE*.

5. *To blunder on*, *i. e. to hit upon accidentally*: *Phr.*: *in speaking we often b. upon verses*, *versus in oratione saepe per imprudētiā dicimus*, *Cic.*: *the old man has b'd upon a correct description of their doings*, *probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex*, *Ter.*: *he b.s. now and then upon the truth*, **in veritate nonnunquam temere incurrit* (based on *Cic.*).

blunder (*subs.*): 1. *mendum* (chiefly in writing): *what b. did that erasure correct?* *quod m. ista lītura correxit?* *Cic.*: *the b.s. of copyists*, *menda librariorum*, *Cic.*: *the idea of March involve a great b.*, *Idus Martiae magnum m. continent*, *Cic.* Phr.: *a history fuller of b.s.*, *historia mendosior*, *Cic.* 2. *menda* (less frequent):

Suet. Gell.: v. BLEMIRE. 3. peccatum: *if any b. of an orator is observed, it seems to be a b. arising from stupidity*, oratoris p. si quod est animadvertum, stultitiae p. videtur, Cic.: v. ERBOR.

4. solocismus (a b. in language): Auct. ad Her. Phr.: to make b.s.

1. pecco, i.: Xenophon in fever words commits nearly the same b.s., Xenophon paucioribus verbis eandem fere peccat, Cic.: they commit a double b., dupliciter peccant, Quint. 2. labo, offendo, etc.: v. BLUNDER. 3. FAULT, MISTAKE.

blunderbuss: *sclopetum latius et brevius. v. GUN.

blunderer: 1. homo ineptus: Cic.: Hor. 2. qui peccat, errat, etc.

blundering (adj.): mendosus: a b. slave, servus m., Cic.

blunderingly: ineptus: to talk b., in dicere, Cic.

blunt (adj.): 1. Lit.: not sharp: 1. hēbes, ētis: Pl.: b. sword, h. gladii, Ov. Phr.: is the sword b. now? ferrum nunc hebet? Liv.: to become b., hēbesco, hēbescō, 3: to be b., hebeo, 2: the edge in razors becomes b., acies in cultria tonsorum hebetescent, Plin. 2. obtusus: a b. ploughshare, ob. vomer, Virg.: a b. dagger, ob. pugio, Tac. 3. rētūs: a b. sword, ferrum r., Hor.: a b. axe, r. securis, Pl.: b. scapions, r. tela, Ov.: v. DULL.

II. Abrupt, unceremonious: no single word. Phr.: a b. remark, *alliquid liberius et quasi rusticus s. horridus dictum: *there was a b. honesty about the man*, *libera quidam et paene agresti simplicitate erat: *we should be frank not blunt*, *decent liberum non inurbanum esse. v. FRANK, UNCEREMONIOUS, RUDE.

blunt (v.): 1. hēbeto, i: to b. the spears, hastas h., Liv. Fig.: sadness and care are b'd by wine, vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 2. rētūdō, tūdi, tūsum, 3: to b. a sword, ferrum r., Cic.: the lime-tree b.s. an axe very soon, citissime r. acies tilia, Plin. Fig.: to b. the edge of the mind, mucronem inguili r., Quint. 3. obtundō, 3: Lucr. Fig.: to b. the mind, mentem ob., Cic.: to b. grief, aegritudinem ob., Cic. 4. praestringo, strinxī, stricturn, 3: the edge of the sword is b'd, acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. Fig.: to b. the edge of the mind, aciem animi p., Cic.

bluntly: Phr.: to speak bluntly, liberius loqui, Cic. (v. FRANKLY): plane et aperte loqui, Cic.: plane et Latine loqui, Cic.: v. PLAINLY, OPENLY.

bluntness: Phr.: 1. Lit.: hēbētūdō (rare): Macr. Phr.: the b. of the sword was a great hindrance to the soldiers, *magno militibus impimento erat quod gladii retul erat. II. Fig.: unceremonious frankness: Phr.: what in some is b. (of speech) in others is called licence, quae in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint.: v. FRANKNESS.

blur (subs.): v. SWEAR, BLOT.

blur (v.): TO SWEAR, BLOT.

blush (v.): 1. ērubescō, bōi, 3 (to turn red, reddere): the modest b. even to speak of modesty, erubescunt pudicetiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic.: to b. for a man, viro er., Ov.: to b. for one's brothers, fratres er. Prop. 2. rubeō, 2 (to be red): believe me I b., rubeo, mihi crede, Cic.: Hor.: a b.ing face, os rubens, Tib. 3. suffundō, fūdī, fūsum, 3: with some case of the subs. rubor: as, suffundere ore ruborem, Virg.: suffundi ore rubore, Ov.: so deeply did he b., adeo illi eade suffundere est rubor, Sen. Similarly, even the most excellent men will suddenly b., rubor gravissimis quoque viris subito offunditur, Sen. (Absol. to make a person b., suffundere aliquem, Hier.) Phr.: nor did they b., nec fuit illi rubori, Ov.: Tac. (the latter has also the nom. *nec rubor inter comites adspicit, Ger. 13): to make any one b., ruborem alicui incutere, Liv.: inferre,

imponere, Mart.: rubores alicui elicere, Auct. Her.

blush (subs.): rubor: a b. followed shame, pudorem r. consequitur, Cic.: a modest b., verecundus r., Ov.: this appellation may put you to the b., nomen hoc vobis ruborem incutere potest, Liv. Phr.: an inquiry difficult at the first b., dura prima fronte quaestio, Quint. v. TO BLUSH.

blushing (adj.): rubens. v. RED, RUDDY.

blushingly: Phr.: he said b., quum erubescet, inquit, Cic.

bluster (v.): 1. To make a great noise, to swagger: 1. dēclāmo, i: to b. against anyone, in aliquem d., Cic. 2. dēclāmō, i: to b. about anything, de aliqua re d., Cic.: v. TO RAGE, RUMBLE. II. To roar, be boisterous: q. v.

bluster (subs.): 1. strēpitus, ūs: v. NOISE, DIN. 2. jactatio: v. BOASTING, BOAST.

3. dēclāmatio: Cic. Phr.: though you should bawl and make a great b., I too am a man, clames licet et mare coelo confundas, homo sum, Juv.: v. NOISE, TURBULENCE.

blustery: sālāco, ōnis: Cic.: v. BOASTER, SWAGGERER.

boa (a serpent): bōa: Plin.

boar: 1. verres, is: Varr.: Hor. Adj. verrinus: b's fat, adeps v., Plin. 2. sūs, sūs (with some qualifying word, as mas, masculus): v. SWINE.

3. sētiger, ēri (poet.: lit. bristle-bearing): Ov.: Mart. 4. āper, apri (a wild b.): Cic. Ov. Adj. aprugnus: as, the loin of a wild b., aprugnus lumbus, Plin.: v. FIG, HOG.

board (subs.): 1. a plank: 1. tābula: to put up a b. (stating that a house is to let), tabulam ponere, Cic. Juv. 2. tābella (a small b.): Ov. 3. axis, is, m.: Caes.: oak b.s, querni axes, Plin.: v. PLANK. II. A table: q. v.: mensa. III. Food, diet: q. v.: victus, ūs: necessary b. and clothing, v. vestitusque necessarius, Cic.: to furnish anyone with his daily b., alicui v. quotidianum praebere, Cic.: to pay a high price for b. and lodging, *v. mansionemque magno pretio emere. IV. A table on which games are played: 1. ābaccus (divided into squares like a draft-b.): Suet. 2. tābula lūsoria: Mart. 3. tābella: Ov. 4. alveus or alveus lūsorius: Plin.: Val. Max. 5. alvōlūs: Cic. V. A body of men, council, etc.: 1. consiliū: a military b., c. militare, Liv.: Cic. 2. collēgiū (a permanent b. of officials): to elect anyone member of a b., aliquem in c. cooptare, Cic.: Caes. Phr.: to go on b. a ship: v. TO EMERSE: to leap over-b., ex navi se projicere, ex navi desilire, Caes.: to be a passenger on b. a ship, in navi vehi, Cic.: to throw goods over-b., in mari jacturam (mercium) facere, Cic.: to act above b., sincere agere, Cic.

board (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To cover with boards: contābūlo, i: to b. turrets, turres c., Caes.: to b. with oak planks, quernis axibus c., Plin. Phr.: a b'd passage, transitus tabulatus, Plin. II. To enter (a ship) hostilely: in naves hostium (vi) transcendere, Caes. III. To furnish with food: *victum alicui pacto pretio praebere. B. Intrans.: to live at another person's table: victitō, i: v. TO LIVE. Phr.: to b. and lodge in a friend's house (without payment), *amicū hospitio uti.

boarder: expr. by verb: v. TO BOARD.

boarding-school: Phr.: to keep a b., *pueros in suam domum educandos atque alendos recipere: puerorum educandorum atque alendorum curam suscipere: to send a son to a b., filium alicui alendum atque instituendum tradere.

boast (v.): 1. glōrior, i (with abl., either with or without a prep.; also with acc. and inf.): to b. of one's riches, de suis divitiis g., Cic. (also, in aliqua re g., Cic.): to b. of one's victory, sua victoria g., Caes.: he b.s that he will

be a second Sulla, se alterum fore Sullam gloriatur, Caes.: with acc. of neut. pron., to b. of the same thing (or to make the same b.), idem g., Cic.: v. TO GLORY.

2. jactō, i (usu. with prom. reflect.: of noisy vain-glorious boasting): to b. more inausurably, intolerantius se j., Cic.: he has long b'd about Calpurnia, jactat se jamdudum de Calpurnia, Cic.: to b. of one's lineage, genus jactare, Hor. 3. ostentō, i: to b. of one's prudence, prudentiam os., Cic.: v. TO DISPLAY. 4. praedicō, i (less strong than the foregoing): the Gauls b. that they are all descended from Pluto, Galli se omnes ab Ite prognatos p., Caes.: to b. of one's services, de suis meritis p., Caes. Phr.: he b.s of my friend's ship wherever he goes, ille amicitiam meam latissima praedicatione circumfert, Plin. exp. similarly, gloria, praedicatione efferre, Cic.: v. TO EXULT.

boast (subs.): v. BOASTING. Phr.: to make a b. of anything: v. TO BOAST: a mere empty b., *mera (inanis) verborum jactatio: v. BOASTING.

boaster: 1. jactator: Quint.: Suet. 2. ostentator. Liv. 3. glōriōsus homo: Cic.

boastful: 1. glōriōsus: b. philosophy, s. philosophia, Cic.: b. letters, epistolae g., Plin. 2. jactans, antis: Hor.: Plin.

boasting (subs.): 1. glōria: full of b.s, gloriatur plenus, Pl.: v. GLORY. 2. glōriōsio: Cic. 3. jactantia: Tac.: Quint. 4. jactatio: Cic.

boastingly: 1. glōriōse: Pl. 2. jactanter: Tac.

boat: 1. lintor, tris, f. (a kind of barge or canoe): Caes.: Cic.: Ov. 2. linticulus (a small b.): Cic. 3. cymba (esp. in poet.): Hor.: Ov.: Cic. 4. scāpha (a light b.): they jumped overboard into the b. de navi desiluerunt in s., Pl.: the men-of-war's b.s scaphae longarum navium, Caes.: a fishing-boat, s. piscatoria, Just. 5. nāvīcula: Cic.

boat-hook: *contus hāmatas.

boating: lintrium rēmigatio.

boatman: 1. nauta (the most gen. term): Hor. S. 1, 5, 11. 2. lintariūs: Ulp.

boatswain: (?) scaphae magister.

bobbin: v. REEL.

bode: v. TO PORTEND, PRESAGE.

bodice: māmiliāre, is, n.: Mart.

bodiless: incorpōrālis: v. INCORPORAL, UNSUBSTANTIAL.

bodily (adj.): 1. e. pertaining to body: having the nature of body: 1. corporeus: b. nature, c. natura, Lucr.: Cic. 2. plagus, c. pestes, Virg. 2. expr. by gen. of corpus: inclosed in b. structures, inclusi in compagibus corporis, Cic. 3. b. weakness, c. imbecillitas, Cic. 3. corpōrālis, e (mostly in late writers) b. defects, c. vitia, Sen.

bodily (adv.): corpōrāliter: Vulg. Col. 2, 9: Arnob.

bodkin: acus obtūsā v. NEEDLE.

body: 1. The frame of an animal: corpus, ōris, n.: a b. subject to death, mortale c., Cic.: the b. should be exercised, c. exercendum est, Cic.: the arms were stripped from the (dead) b.s of the enemy, arma detracta sunt corporibus hostium, Liv.: v. CORPSE. II. Matter, any substance: corpus: b. cannot be conceived of apart from space, c. intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic.: rough, smooth b.s, c. aspera, levīa, Cic.: indivisible b.s, c. indivīdūa, Cic. (v. ATOM): there are four kinds of b.s, quatuor sunt genera corporum, Cic. III. A person: v. NOBODY, SOMEBODY, etc. IV. Any collective mass, esp. of persons: 1. corpus: the whole b. of the state, totum c. reipublicae, Cic.: a political b., c. civitatis, Liv.: a head was wanting to the powerful b., c. valido caput deerat, Liv.: the b. of the entire Roman law, c. omnis Romani juris, Liv. 2. glōbus (prop. a circular mass): the b. of men around Fabius blamed the dictator, circa Fabium g. increpabat dictatorum, Liv.: b.s of

soldiers scattered the mob, militum globi turbam dissecere, Tac. 3. mānus, *f.* (a band of men: usu. as collected for active service): the new b. had joined the old force, nova m. cum veteribus copis se conjunxerat, Caes.: Liv.: v. **BAKS**. 4. nūmērus: a large b. of cavalry, magnus n. equitatus, Caes.: v. **NUMBER**. 5. multitudo (a numerous b.): a numerous b. of cavalry, m. equitum, Caes.: Cic. 6. colligium (only of persons holding the same office): the b. of praetors, praetorum c., Cic.: the b. of tribunes, tribunorum c., Caes. 7. By analogy with animals, the middle or bulkiest part: the b. of a carriage, capus rhedae, Vitruv.: of a ship: v. **HULL**.

body-guard: 1. stipatōres corporis (Cic. or simply stipatōres: Cic.). 2. satellites, um: the king's b., regis s., Liv.: Caesar's b., s. Caesaris, Tac. 3. corpora custodes: Ulp. 4. cōsors praetoria (of a general): Caes.: Cic. 5. exercitus praetorianus (of the emperors): Suet.: also praetoriani milites, Plin.: v. **FRACTORI**.

bog: pilus: v. **FEN**, **MARSH**.
boggle: v. TO HESITATE, SHUFFLE.
boggy: paluster: v. **FENNY**, **MARSH**.

boil (u): A. Intrans.: 1. lit.: whether of the liquid, or of the vessel containing it: 1. ferreo, bōil, 2, and sometimes 3: (fervere) b.ing water, aqua fervens, Cic. 2. ferresco, 3: (to begin to b.): the pots are beginning to b., seriae f., Pl. 3. effervesco, ferri, 3: waters b. when aere are put under them, aquae ef. subditis ignibus, Cic. 4. to be cooked in liquid: interferesco, bōil, 3: when this has b., hoc ubi inferbul, Hor.: Plin. Phr.: to b. quickly (i.e. to become soon soft in b.ing), in coctura celeriter madescere, Col.: comp. inf. B. (9). 5. to be agitated by heat, or in a similar way: 1. fervō, 2: the sea b.s with the tide, f. aestu pelagus, Cic.: Virg. 2. aestio, 1: the whirlpool b.s, a. gurgis, Virg.: the wave is b.ing, a. unda, Hor. 3. effervo (-esco), 3: (to b. over): we have seen billowy Aetna b. over into the fields, ef. in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Virg. 4. exaestio, 1: (to b. up): Aetna b.s up from its lowest depth, Aetna fundo ex. imo, Virg. 4. to be hot or fervid (fig.): 1. fervō, 2: his soul was b.ing with swelling wrath, animus tumida fervebat ab ira, Ov.: Hor. 2. ferresco, 3: the mind begins to b. with anger, animus ira f., Lucr. 3. effervesco, 3: Cic. 4. aestio, 1: his mind b.s up with anger, mens ex ira, Virg.: v. also TO BE ON FIRE.

B. Trans.: 1. ferverfacio, feci, factum, 3: to b. brine, muria f., Cels.: Plin. 2. interfervescio, 3: to b. vinegar, acetum in, Col. 3. coquo, coxi, coctum, 3 (gen. term for every kind of cooking): to b. food, cibum [aqua ferventi] coquere, Lucr.: Liv.: Ov. 4. concoquo, 3 (b. together): Lucr.: Plin. 5. decoquo, 3 (b. down or thoroughly): to b. anything down to half the quantity, aliquid in dimidiam partem d., Hor.: Plin. 6. excoquo, 3 (b. out or away): to b. it till you b. away the half, usque coquit dum dimidiam excoquas, Cato. 7. incoquo, 3 (b. in or with): to b. roots in wine, radices Baccho in, Virg.: to b. blood with herbs, cruorem herbis in, Hor.: to b. down juice with honey, succum cum melle in, Cels. 8. percoquo, 3 (b. thoroughly): to b. beef thoroughly, bubulas carnes p., Plin. 9. In pass., to be b'd: maledo, ul, 1 (strictly to be soaked; hence, to become tender with boiling): these things shall be b'd directly: I will see to it, haec madebunt, faxo, Pl.

boil (subs.): 1. furunculus: Cels.: Plin. 2. vōmica: Cic.: Cels.: Juv. **boiled (adj.):** elixus: the meat is better b'd than roasted, caro elixa esse quam assa solet suavior (cf. Pl. Most. 3, 1, 65): Hor.: Plin.

boiler: 1. A person who boils: 1. coctor: Petr. 2. expr. by

verb: v. TO BOIL. 11. A large vessel for boiling in: 1. abēnum: v. CALDROX. 2. caldarium (prop. a vessel for hot water at baths): Vitruv. 3. cortina (a circular three-footed vessel): Pl.: Plin.: v. **TRIPON**.

boiling (subs.): 1. coctura: Col.: Pl. 2. expr. by verb: v. TO BOIL (trans.).

boisterous: 1. Windy. Stormy: 1. procellēsus (abounding in squalls): a b. spring, ver p., Liv.: a b. wind, ventus p., Ov. 2. turbidus (unquiet, troubled): there was b. weather yesterday, t. tempestas heri fuit, Pl.: Caes.: the b. south-west wind, t. Auster, Hor.: b. rain, t. imber, Virg. 3. turbulēsus (stronger than turbidus): Pl.: b. weather, t. tempestas, Cic. 4. inqulētus: the b. Adriatic, inq. Hadria, Hor. 11. Noisy, turbulent: turbidus, b. manners, t. mores, Pl.: a b. and bawling disputant, t. et clamorosus altercat, Quint.: v. **TURBULENT**.

boisterously: 1. turbide: Cic.: Tac. 2. turbulēte: Cic.: v. **TURBULENTLY**.

bold: 1. Possessing courage: 1. animōsus: v. **SPURRED**. 2. audax, ācis (usu. of reckless, evil daring, whether of persons or of actions): what second man is b.er than I? qui me alter est audacior homo? Pl.: b.er for crime, ad facinus audacior, Cic.: b. to endure all things, a. omnia perpeti, Hor.: a. b. dead, a. facinus, Ter. 3. audens, entis (rare, and only of persons): Virg.: Tac. 4. serox, ācis (i.e. high-spirited, martial, q. v.): only of persons: b. in war, f. bello, Hor.: b. in warfare, f. ad bellandum, Liv. 11. Of expression: novel, striking: audax: b. dithyrambs, a. dithyrambi, Hor.: b. hyperbole, a. hyperbole, Quint. 111. Prominent, projecting: q. v.: p. mōmina.

bold-faced: Phr.: a b.-faced boy, duri pro oris, Ov. (urbanus frontis, Hor. Ep. 1, q. 11): v. **IMPUDENT**.

boldly: 1. audacter: Caes.: Cic. 2. serōciter (with spirit): comp. **BOLD**, 4): things b. done in war, f. facta in bello, Liv.: Sall. 3. ānimōse: v. **COURAGEOUSLY**; v. also, **RECKLESSLY**, **BRAVELY**.

boldness: 1. Courage: 1. audacia; usu. in bad sense: v. **AUDACITY**, **DARING**. 2. audentia (a neutral word acc. to Nonus, 5, 84, but rare): non was Drusus wanting in b., nec defuit a. Druso, Tac. 3. fidentia: v. **CONFIDENCE**. 11. Freedom (of speech): 1. libertas: v. **FREEDOM**, **FRANKNESS**. 2. audentia: Plin. ep. (used with ref. to the use of novel or extraordinary language). Phr.: with b., libere, aperte: v. **OPENLY**, **FRANKLY**. 111. Assurance, impudence: q. v.: impudentia. 111. Prominence, projection: q. v.

bole: v. **TRUNK**, **STEM**.
bole (fine earth): bolus or terra bolaris: M. L.

boll: i.e. a round seed-vessel: folliculus: v. **POD**, **FOLLICLE**.
bolled: i.e. swollen: q. v.

bolster (subs.): 1. cervical, ālla, n.: v. **PILLOW**. 2. pulvinus: v. **CUSHION**.

bolster up (v.): v. TO PROP UP.

bolt (subs.): 1. A missile: q. v.: tūlum, fulmen. 11. A bar of iron, etc., esp. for securing doors: 1. pessulus: I fasten the door with the b., pessulum ostio obdo, Ter. 2. obex, icla, m. and f.: Virg.: Tac.: v. **BARRIER**. 3. sera: Virg.: Ov.: 4. repagula, orum: Pl.: Cic. (NOTE.—All the above denote some kind of bar or bolt; the pessulus being, however, smaller than the others, and usually of iron. Obex and repagula are used also of other kinds of barriers: pessulus and sera only of door-fastenings.) 111. In ship-building, etc.: clāvus: siron b.s, clavi ferri, Caes.: v. **NAIL**, **STUD**.

bolt (v.): 1. To fasten by a bolt, etc. 1. obdō, s.: to b. a door, ostium ob, Ter.: fores, Suet. 2. occludo,

st. sum, 3. double b. the doors if you please, occlude, sis, fores ambobus pessulis, Pl.: v. TO **BAR**, **LOCK**. 11. To sft. flower: v. TO **STEV**. 111. To gup down: q. v.: obdoreo: Hor.

bolter, bolting-sieve: pollinarium cribrum: Pl.: Plin.

bolus: bolus, M. L.
boomb: *pyrobolus: Kr. (after Reischard), and Georg. Or by circuml., *gibbus ferreus pulvere nitro ferroque confectus.

bombard: verbō, 1: v. TO **BATTER**.
bombardier: *pyrobolarius (or, as gen. term, tormentarius): v. **ARTILLERYMAN**.

bombardment: Phr.: during the b., *dum urbs tormentis (nitrat) verberatur: the b. of the city lasted three days, *per tres (continuos) dies non destierunt hostes omni telorum (nitraturo) genere urbem oppugnare.

bombasin: 1. bombycinus: Isid.: v. **AIK**. 2. Cōa vestis: a kind of exceedingly thin, transparent fabric: v. **DIC**, **ANT**, s. v.

bombast: 1. ampullae, arum (prop. denoting bottles with round swollen bellies: ἀμπύλλαι): he flings aside b., proicit ampullas et resquipedalia verba, Hor. Hence, to talk b., ampullor, 1: Hor. 2. tūmor (verborum): Quint.: Gell.: v. **INFLATION**. Phr.: to write b., rumpere buccas, Pers. (N.B.—Magniloquentia and magnificientia (verborum) are often found in good sense: v. **GRANDUR**, **MAGNILOQUENCE**).

bombastic: 1. infātus: b. language, oratio quae turget et inf. est, Auct. Her.: Quint.: v. **INFLATED**. 2. tūmidus: what in one passage is grand in another is b., quod alibi magnificum, t. alibi, Quint.: a more b. discourse, tumidior sermo, Liv. Phr.: to be b., tūmō, 2: Tac.: Mart. (v. also preceding art.).

bond: 1. That which binds: 1. vinculum (both for repressing and for uniting): bodies tightly bound with b.s, corpora constricta vinculis, Cic.: Virg. Fig.: to fly forth from the b.s of the body as from a prism, ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolare, Cic.: the marriage b., v. **JUGALE**, Virg.: b.s of relationship, v. **PROPINQUITAS**, Cic. 2. nōdus: the b.s of superstition, nodi religionum, Lucr.: the b. of friendship, n. amicitias, Cic.: v. **KNOT**, **ENTANGLEMENT**. 3. cātēna: the b. of the laws, c. legum, Cic.: v. **SHAND**. 4. cōpūlla (of that which unites): the unbroken b. (of mutual love), irrupta c., Hor.: the nuptial b., nuptialis c., Apul.: v. **TIE**, **LEASH**. 11. In pl. i. q. imprisonment (q. v.): vincula, orum: to be hurried away to b.s and darkness, in vincula atque in tenebras abripi, Cic.: Liv. 111. A legal document which binds: 1. syngrapha: to lend money on a b., pecuniam allici per s. credere, Cic.: to deliver judgment on a b., jus ex s. dicere, Cic. 2. chirographum: Suet.: Galus. 3. nōmen: I wish to pay in full, so that the b. may be cancelled and I may owe nothing, volo persolvere ut expungatur n. ne quid debeam, Pl.: v. **DEBT**.

bond (adj.): perh. only in phr. bond or free, where bond=slave, q. v.

bondage: 1. servitus, ātis, f. (loss of freedom: whether of an individual or of a community): Themistocles freed Greece from b., Themistocles servitute Graeciam liberavit, Cic.: Caes.: v. **SLAVERY**. 2. servitium (=servitus): he was led by his creditor into b., ductus est ab creditore in s., Liv.: Ter. 3. famulatus, ātis, m.: to be in a state of b., in f. esse, Cic. Fig.: the b. of virtue to pleasure, virtutis f. servitius voluptatis, Cic. 4. captivitas: v. **CAPTIVITY**.

bonded: Phr.: b. goods, *merces importaria pro quibus portoria nondum soluta sunt: or perh., servae merces (just as servae aedes denotes a house liable to some charge: v. **CORTHOL**).

bond-maid, bond-woman: *famula*: Virg.: C. v. HAND-MAID, SLAVE.
bondman, bond-servant: 1. *famulus, servus*: v. SLAVE. 2. (strictly, of one assigned over to another in bondage): *addictus*: Cic.: Quint.: v. SLAVE.

bone (subs.): 1. *os, ossa, n.*: *As is nothing but skin and b.* *ossa atque pellis totus est* (=*totus est*). Pl. (comp. Virg. '*vix ossibus haerent*'): *the b.s placed beneath the flesh have wonderful joints*, o. *subjecta corpori mirabiles commissuras habent*, Cic.: *an infant's b.s*, *Infans*, o. Ov.: *broken b.s*, *fracta o.*, *Cela*: *b.s are sometimes dislocated*, *moveatur o. interdum sedibus suis*, *Cels.*: *to set b.s*, *ossa reponere, collocare*, *Cels.*: *to remove a b.* (by a surgical operation): o. *legere*, Sen. 2. *osculum* (a small b.): Plin. 3. *spina* (a fish b.): Quint. (For the particular bones of the human body, as *back-bone, spine-bone*, etc., see the several words.) 4. Fig.: *of the bones or body of the dead*: *cineres* (also in sing.): v. ASHES.
bone, of bone (adj.): *osseus*: *the b. handles of knives, manubria cullellorum o.*, Juv.: Plin.

bone (v.): 1. *e. to remove bones*: *exosso, i. to b. a conger-eel*, *congrum ex.*, Ter.: Pl.

boneless: *exos, osalis*: Lucr.
bone-setter: *qui (quae) ossa reponit, collocat*: v. TO SET.

bone-setting: *ars ossium reponendorum s. collocandorum*.

bonfire: (?) *ignes festi*: Stat. Sil. 4, 8, 37 (Kr.). (S.'s full expression is '*festos cumulare altaris ignes*').

bon-mot: *dictum*: Cic. Or. 2, 54, 122: *to indulge in b.s upon one's friends*, in suos d. *dicere*, Cic.: v. WITTINGNESS.

bonnet: no exact word: the covering of a woman's head was by the Romans called *mitra* or *calvatia* (not *calantica*: v. Forcell. a. v. *Germa. ed.*), and for a man to wear such an article of dress was infamous. But it was rather a *tuft* than at all like a *bonnet*.

bonny: *pulcher*: v. HANDSOME, PRETTY.

bony: *osseus*: *b. hands*, o. *manus*, Juv.

booby: *stultus*: v. BLOCKHEAD, FOOL.

book: 1. *A literary work*: 1. *liber, bri, m.*: *to read b.s*, *l. legere*, Cic.: *to publish a b.*, *l. edere*, Cic.: *to write a b.*, *l. scribere*, Cic.: *the b. has been published*, *l. exiit*, Cic.: *a bound b.*, *l. conglutinatus*, Ulp.: *As (the elder Pliny) used to say that no b. was so bad as to be utterly useless, dicere solebat nullum esse l. tam malum ut non aliqua parte prodesset*, Plin. ep. 3, 5. 2. *libellus* (a small b.): Cic.: Ov. 3. *volumen* (a roll): *to unroll—turn over* (hence, to read), to open a b., v. *explicare* or *evolvere*, Cic.: *Epicurus' divine b. respecting rule and judgment, coeleste Epicuri v. de regula et iudicio*, Cic. 4. *codex, icis, m.* (*the leaves of which were arranged like those of modern b.s*): *Piso has filled many b.s*, *Piso multos c. implevit*, Cic.: Ulp. 5. *charta* (strictly a leaf of papyrus): *to grow pale with study of b.s*, *impallescere chartis*, Pers.: *the b.s of Cicero, chartae Arpinæ*, Mart. Phr.: *to get to the end of a b.*, ad umbrilicos pervenire, Mart. (the roller being finished off with bosses): *to explain anything without b.*, *aliquid ex memoria* (memoriter) *exponere*, Cic.: v. BY HEART. 6. *A division or portion of a literary work*: 1. *liber*: *three b.s respecting the nature of the gods are finished*, *tres l. perfecti sunt de natura Deorum*, Cic.: *I have lately read your fourth (book) de Finibus*, legittum nuper quartum de Finibus, Cic. 2. *volumen* (inasmuch as each often occupied a separate roll): *there are too fifteen b.s of the Metamorphoses*, sunt quoque mutatae ter quinque v. *formae*, Ov. 3. In pl. books of business: *tabulae*: v. ACCOUNT-BOOK, and *roll*, art.

book (v.): Phr.: *to b. a debt*, no-

men in tabulas, in codicem, or in libellum referre, Cic.

book-binder: *glutinator*: Cic.

book-binding: v. BINDING.

book-case: 1. *armarium* (also of other closets or presses): *the smith b.* (of the Ulpian library), *sextum a. Vopisc.*: Vitr. 2. *förrill*, *pülsted*: v. BOOKSHELF.

bookish: *libris deditus; librorum studiosior; librorum belluo* (lit. a glutton of books, Cic.): v. FOND OF, DEVOTED TO.

book-keeper: *actuarius*: Aur. Vict.: v. ACCOUNTANT.

book-keeping: *ars rationaria*: v. ACCOUNTS.

book-seller: 1. *bibliopola*: Plin. ep. Mart. 2. *librarius* (esp. of one who transcribed books as well as sold them): Sen. Gell. Phr.: *that's your book to pay the b.s*, *hic meret aera liber Sosia* (with a jocose allusion to the name of a particular firm), Hor. A. P. 345: *to keep a b.'s shop*, *librarium exercere* (Kr.): *to be a great b.*, *nobilem librarium facitare*, Erasmus. (ap. Kr.).

book-shelf: 1. *pluteus*: *the b.s round the walls*, *plutei circa parietes*, Ulp.: Pers. 2. (In pl.): *förrill, orum* (a book-case): *he put the Sibylline books in two sets of (?) gilded shelves*, *libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus f. auratis*, Suet. Aug. 31: v. BOOK-CASE.

book-worm: 1. *An insect that eats books*: 1. *tinēa*: Cato: Hor. 2. *blatta*: Hor.: Mart. 2. *A person extremely fond of books*: v. BOOKISH.

boom (subs.): 1. *A long pole or spar*: *longifidus*: Varr.: Caca. 2. *A chain to prevent entrance into a harbor*, etc.: *catēna*: Vitr. 5, 12, 1.

boom (v.): *sōno*: v. TO ECHO.

boon: *bōnum*: v. GOOD, FAVOUR, BLESSING.

boon-companion: 1. *compransor* (*table-companion*): Cic. 2. *compotior* (*fem. compotrix*, Pl.), *combibos* (both of *drinking companions*): Cic. 3. *addalls*: Pl.: Cic.: v. COMRADE.—(N.B. All the above words excepting the last are terms of reproach.)

boor: (homo) *agrestis*, is (in pl. without subs.): Cic.: Virg.: v. PEASANT, CLOWN.

boorish: 1. *agrestis*, e: *an unlearned and b. race of men*, *hominum genus indoctum et a.*, Cic. 2. *sūbagrestis* (*somewhat b.*): Cic.: v. CLOWNISH, RUSTIC.

boorishly: *rusticē*: Cic.: Hor.

boorishness: *rusticitas*: Ov.: *po-liteness, the opposite of which is b., urbanitas*, cui contraria est r., Quint.

boot (v.): *prōsum*: v. TO BENEFIT.

boot: *to v. RESIDES, IN ADDITION.*

boot (subs.): 1. *calcēus* (the gen. term for any kind of covering for the feet): Cic.: Hor.: v. SHOE. 2. *cōthurus* (*a high boot*, worn by hunters, tragedians, etc.): Cic.: Virg.: Hor. 3. *pēro, ōnis, m.* (made of raw hide, and worn chiefly by rustics): Virg.: Liv. 4. *cāliga* (*a heavy low b. worn by soldiers*): Cic.: Suet.

booted: 1. *calceatus* (strictly, wearing shoes: q. v.): Cic. 2. *cāligatus* (wearing the soldiers' heavy boot): Suet.

booth: *ūberna*: v. TENT.

bootblack: *instrumentum ad calcementa detrahenda*.

bootless: *irritus*: v. UNAVAILING, FRUITLESS.

bootlessly: *frustrā*: v. IN VAIN.

boot-tree: *forma cālgaris*: Edict. Diocl. (or more generally, *forma calceamenti*).

booty: 1. *praeda*: *to employ b. and its proceeds on the decorations of the city*, *praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre*, Cic.: *to grant the b. to the soldiers*, *praedam militibus donare*, Caes.: v. PLUNDER. 2. *manūbia*, *arum* (the money obtained by the sale of b.): *Hostilius with the proceeds of the b. enclosed the comitium*, *Hostilius*

sepait de m. comitium, Cic.: Liv.: v. SPOILS. 3. *praemium* (poet.): *to carry stolen b. in one's dress*, *raptā p. veste ferre*, Tib.: Ov. Phr.: *to carry off b.*, *praedari*: v. TO PLUNDER.

booze: *pōto*: v. TO GUZZLE.

boracic: *boracicum*: M. L.

borax: **subboras sodae*: M. L.

border (subs.): 1. *Edge*: 1. *limbus* (of dress): *a cloak with an embroidered b.*, *pictio chlamys l.*, Virg.: Ov. 2. *margo*, *inis*, *m.* and *f.*: *the b. of a founlain*, *m. fontis*, Ov. 3. *ora*: *the b. of a shield*, o. *clipei*, Virg.: v. EDGE, RIM. 4. *A side bed in a garden*: (?) *area maceriae semitave adiacens*: v. BED. 5. *Boundary*: *finis*, is, *m.*, rarely *f.*: *to have a farm on the b.*, *finem sub utrumque [eorum] arare*, Hor.: *there was neither river nor mountain to mark their b.s*, *neque flumen neque mons erat qui l. eorum discerneret*, Sall.: v. BOUNDARY. Phr.: *the b.s* (i. e. the districts situated near the boundaries), *agri limitanei*, Cod. Theod.

border (v.): 1. *Intrans.*: 1. *To b. on*: i. e. *to adjoin, have a common boundary with*: 1. *taugo*, *tēligi*, *tactum*, *q.* *the farms b. on the Tiber*, *fundi Tiberim l.*, Cic.: Caes. 2. *attingo*, *q.* *the district b'd on Cilicia*, *regio Ciliciana attingebat*, Cic.: *the Nervii b'd upon their territories*, *eorum fines Nervii attingebant*, Caes. 3. *contingō*, *q.* *they border upon the territories of the Arverni*, *fines Arvernorum contingunt*, Caes.: Liv. 4. *circumjūco*, 2 (with dat.): *the Chersonesus and the parts which b. on Europe*, *Chersonesus quaeque c. Europae*, Liv.: v. TO ADJOIN, BE ADJACENT. 5. *To resemble closely*: *finitimum*, *confinem esse*: *the false b.s so closely on the true*, *ita finitima falsas sunt veris*, Cic.: *the poet b.s on the orator*, *poeta oratori finitimus est*, Cic. B. Trans.: *praetexo*, *texti*, *textum*, *q.* *bright purple often b.s your dress*, *purpura saepe tuos fulgens p. amictus*, Ov.: *the Minucius b.s its banks with reeds*, *p. arundine ripas Minucius*, Virg.: *both nations are b'd by the Rhine*, *utraque nationes Rheno praetextuntur*, Tac. Phr.: *a gold edge b'd the cloak*, *chlamydem limbus obibat aureus*, Ov.: v. TO EDGE, TO BIND.

borderer: 1. *finitimus*: Caes.: Cic. 2. *accolā*: Pl.: Liv. 3. (esp. in pl.) *qui attingunt, etc.*: v. TO BORDER.

bordering (adj.): 1. *affinis*, e: *a nation b. upon the Moors*, *gens affinis Mauris*, Liv. 2. *finitimus*: *the Gauls b. upon the Belgae*, *Galli Belgis f.*, Caes.: *the atmosphere b. on the sea*, *aër mari f.*, Cic. Fig.: *a vice will be found b. upon each virtue*, *unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur*, Cic.

bore (v.): 1. *To make a circular hole*: 1. *perforō*, i (simple verb *foro*, rare: Col.: Macr.): *to b. a hole through a ship*, *navem p.*, Cic.: Col. 2. *excavo*, i: *the Gallic gimlet b.s a hole (in a tree) without becoming heated*, *Gallica terebra ex.*, nec urit, Plin.: Col. 3. *tērebro*, i: *to b. vines*, *vites l.*, Col.: *to b. the eye with a sharp weapon*, *lumen telo acuto t.*, Virg. 4. *extērebro*, i (to b. out): *the gold had been b'd out*, *aurum extēbrebratum erat*, Cic. 5. *perērebro*, i (to b. through): *to b. through a pillar*, *columnam p.*, Cic.: Vitr. 6. *To weary by importunity, etc.*: *obtundo*, *tēdo*, *thūm*, 3: *if I could sleep, I would not b. you with such long letters*, *ego si somnum capere possem, tam longis te epistolis non obtunderem*, *tam longis te epistolis non obtunderem*, Cic. Att. 8, 1. Phr.: *to b. any one as he is reading*, *by gossiping*, *aliquem legentem impellere quovis sermone molestum*, Hor. 8, 1, 3, 65: *b'd with hoarse-throated Codrus*, *Theaeid*, *rexatus rauci Theaeide Codri*, Juv.: you b. me, odious militi es, Pl.: v. TO WORRY, HARASS.

bore (subs.): 1. *That which bores*: v. BORER, GIMLET. 2. *A hole made by boring*: *fōrāmen*: v. HOLE. Phr.: *the b. of a gun*, **cava pars (cavum f.) scopiet*. 3. *One who bores*: 1.

ineptus (the nearest word: cf. Cic.'s description of the ineptus, Or. 2, 4, 17): *he is a b. and a bit of a brag, ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49. 2. importūnus: v. DISAGREEABLE, UNAMIALE. 3. dīlōsus: cf. TO BORR (fin.). 4. molestus: v. PROUBLESDOME. (and cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 69). BORR: tērrōra (instrument): Col. Plin.: v. GRMLER.

boring (subs.): tērrbrāfio: Col. boring-worm: tērrōdo, Inis, f. Plin.: Ov.

born: 1. nātus (v. DORN, to BE): young men b. of a most distinguished family, amplissima familia n. adolescentē, Caes.: b. of a tigress, de tigride n. Ov.: nations b. for slavery, nationes n. servituti, Cic.: an animal b. to endure toils, animal n. tolerare labores, Ov. 2. gēnitus: b. of a concubine, pellice g. Liv.: b. in the seventh month (of pregnancy), septimo mense g. Plin.

be: 1. nascor, nātus, 3: we are b. for wretchedness, in miseriam nascimur, Cic.: grandchildren, and those who shall be b. of them, natū natum, et qui nascuntur ab illis, Virg.: to be b. (ert foremost, in pedes procedere nascentem, Plin. 2. rēnascor, 3 (to be b. again): nor let the mysteries of Pythagoras, b. again, deceive you, nec te Pythagoras fallant arcana renati, Hor. 3. orior, ortus, 4: the soil upon which you were b. and begotten, solum in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. v. TO ARISE, SPRING. Phr.: it is natural to be b. head first, ritu naturae capite hominem gigni est, Plin.: when twins are b., editis geminis, Plin.: to be born defective, fully formed, truncos, integros gigni, Plin.

boron: *bora or borium (P. M. L. borough: mūnicipium (prop. an incorporated b., subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws): the foremost man of his b., sui m. primus, Cic.: v. MUNICIPAL TOWNS. For the looser sense, v. TOWN.

borrow: 1. As the correlative of "lend": mūtūtor, 1: to b. sums of money, pecunias m., Caes.: v. rēnascor, 3. of Caesius, a Caesio mutuabimur, Cic. Phr.: to endeavour to b. money, mutuum argentum quaerere, Pl.: to b. money of any one, mutuas pecunias ab aliquo sumere, Cic.: to b. money at interest, numos conducere, Hor.; pecuniam c., Juv.: to b. money for the sake of paying a debt, versum facere, Cic. 2. To take from another for one's own use; to adopt: 1. mūtūtor, 1: to shine with light b'd from him (the sun), mutuata ab eo luce fulgere, Plin. the orator b.s his subtlety from the Academy, orator subtilitatem ab Academia m., Cic. 2. pēto, Ivi, Ium, 3: to b. words from the Greeks, verba a Graecis p., Cic.: Tac.: v. TO DERIVE. Phr.: b. shame, if you have none, si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, Pl.: v. TO DERIVE, TAKE, ADOPT. 3. To assume, imitate: q. v.

borrowed: Lit. of money; and by analogy, of other things: 1. mūtūtus: b. money, m. argentum, Pl.; m. pecunia, Cic. Phr.: money b. from bankers, aes circumforaneum, Cic. 2. mūtūtat: v. TO BORROW (II. r.) 3. aliēnus (i. e. belonging to another): to shine in b. plumes, alienis bonis gloriari, Phaedr.: to frame edicts with the help of b. talent, edicta al. formare ingenio, Suet.

borrower: qui mutuatur. borrowing (subs.): 1. mūtūtiō: Cic. 2. versūtiō (a b. of money to pay a debt): Ter.: Cic. 3. alivestri, e. a b. hill, a. collis, Caes.: a b. place, a. locus, Cic. 4. sinus, 1: the breast; also, the folds of the dress about the breast): to put one's hand into a person's b., manum in a. allicui inserere, Ter.: give me the letter from his b., cedo mihi ex ipseius sinu literas, Cic.: Antony opposed his b. to the drawn sword, opposuit a. Antonius

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stricto ferro, Tac. Fig.: of an embrace; affection: to receive a person to one's b. and embrace, suo a. complexuque alquem recipere, Cic.: to weep in the bosom of a friend, in amici a. delere, Plin. So of the interior, midst, of any place: to be dragged from the b. and lap of one's country, e a gremioque patriae abstrahi, Cic.: in the b. of profound peace, in intimo t. pacis Plin. 2. grēmium (strictly lap: q. v., but also sometimes used for bosom, esp. in its more fig. acceptations): he flings himself upon thy b., in g. tuum se rejicit, Lucr. (of Mars and Venus): (the land) which embraces in its b. my father's bones, quae patris gremio complexitur ossa, Virg.: the Po issues from the b. of mount Vesulius, Padus gremio Vesuli montis profuit, Plin.: the earth receives the seed in its b., terra gremio semem excipit, Cic. 3. pectus, 3, n. (the breast: whereas sinus and gremium do not denote parts of the body, but of the dress as connected with posture): to beat the b., ferire pectora, Ov.: v. BREAST. In fig. sense it is equiv. to the Eng. heart (q. v.): hence phr. a bosom friend, pectus amicitiae, Mart. 9, 14. Phr.: he is one of my b. friends, est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic.: your b. friend, tuus amicus et sodalis, Pl.: they are b. friends, uterque utriusque est cordi, Ter.: thee my b. friend, te partem meae animae, Hor. (but the Latin is much stronger): v. BREAST, HEART, BOWELS.

bosom (v.): chiefly in p. part. 'bosomed': Phr.: a town b'd in woods, *oppidum silvis undique cinctum. bosquet: silvula: Col.

boss: 1. bulla: to remove the golden b.s from the folding doors, b. aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic.: the b. the ornament of boyhood, b. ornamentum pueritiae, Cic. (v. Dict. Ant. a. v.). 2. umbo, 3, n. (the b. of a shield): Virg. 3. umbilicus (the end of a roller for books, maps, etc.): Cat.: Mart.

botanic, botanical: 1. herbārius: b. (science), herbaria sc. ars, Plin.: a b. subject, *res h., Linn. 2. bōtānicus: b. gardens, *horti b., Linn.: b. friends, *amici b., Linn.

botanist: 1. herbārius: Plin. 2. bōtānicus: most distinguished b.s, praestantissimi botanici, Linn. botanize: *herbarium exercere; herbas legere or colligere: v. BOTANY. botany: 1. herbāria (sc. ars): Plin. 2. bōtānica: Linn.

botch (subs.): 1. A swelling on the skin: v. BLOTCH. 2. A clumsy piece of work, usu. of repairing: centunculus male consarcinatus, Apul.; pannus male, imperite s. Inconcinne assutus: cf. Hor. A. P. 16: v. PATCH, MESS.

botch (v.): 1. To mend clumsily: 1. sarcio, rēsarco, 4: with some qualifying word, as male, imperite: v. TO PATCH UP. 2. (male) consarcinatio, 1: Apul. 3. To do anything clumsily: Phr.: this has been b'd, est hoc imperite factum, Cic.: to b. an affair, rem (negotium) male gerere, Cic.: to b. words, verba (male) consarcinare, Gell.: the ship was b'd, navis inscite facta est, Liv.

botcher: i. e. a clumsy workman; esp. of the tailor's craft: *sartor (sarcinator) imperitus: v. CLUMSY, UNSKILFUL.

both: 1. ambō, ambae, ambō (regarded as forming a unity): we are b. very curious, sumus a. belle curiosi, Cic. 2. the consuls, consules a., Liv. 3. gēminus (of things that are naturally or usu. in pairs): b. eyes, geminae acies, Virg.: b. feet, g. pedes, Ov.: b. hands, g. manus, Mart. 3. duo, duae, duo (used like the preceding: but chiefly poet.): he raised an immense bow with b. his hands, ingentem manibus tollit craters d., Ov.: mutual regard and social love ruled them b., mutua cura duos et amor socialis habebat, Ov. 4. uterque, utraque, utrumque

(regarded as separate, yet placed in the same relation to a third object. Although the Eng. word is plu. and takes the plu. verb, the Latin word is gen. sing., except when it denotes two parties; but the verb is sometimes plu. with the sing. of uterque): b. came with an army, uterque cum exercitu venit, Caes.: b. parents, uterque parens, Ov.: to argue on b. sides, in utramque partem disserere, Cic.: they are b. mad, uterque insanit, Pl.: b. of them lead out their armies from the camps, uterque eorum ex castris exercitum ducunt, Caes.: b. parties made a cruel use of their victory, utrique victoriam crudeliter exercebant, Sall.: he stretched out b. hands, palmas utraque tetendit, Virg. Phr.: on b. sides, utrumque; as, the trumpets sound on b. sides, tubae utrumque canunt, Pl.: to mutilate a viper at b. ends, viperam n. praecidere, Plin.: Cic.: to b. places, in b. directions, utroque, Cic.: Liv.: also in same sense utrobique: Cic.: Hor.

both (conj.): 1. both . . . and (1) Et . . . Et: b. the pupil and the teacher, et discipulus et magister, Pl. (2) Et . . . quē: this has always been an honour b. to individuals and to communities, id est singula universisque semper honori fuit, Liv. (3) quum . . . tum: Fortune has very great influence b. over affairs generally and especially in war, fortuna q. in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: Cic. (v. tum . . . tum (N.B. Not tum . . . quum): b. elegant, and also full of strength, tum elegans, tum fortissimum, Quint. (But in Cic. probably always of what is done at successive times.) (v) quā . . . quā (only with ref. to place): ivy clothes everything, b. the lower part of the villa and the spaces between the pillars, omnia convellit hedera qua basin villae, qua intercolumnia, Cic.: Plin. (v) similis . . . similis (i. e. at one and the same time): they came to him to the camp, b. to excuse themselves, and that they might obtain their request about the truce, ad eum in castra venerunt, a sui purgandi causa, a. ut de inducia impetarent, Caes.: Liv. 2. both . . . and not: (1) et . . . neque (nec): v. NOT ONLY . . . BUT ALSO. (2) et . . . et non (where a single word is qualified by the negative): this will b. be very agreeable to me, and not very much out of the way for you, id et nobis erit perjuvandum et tibi non sane de vium, Cic. See L. G. § 568.

both (v.): v. TO TEAZE, ANNOY. pots: ascaries, um, f.: M. L.

bottle (subs.): 1. A vessel for holding liquids: 1. ampulla: a b. covered with leather, a. rubida, Pl.: Cic.: an oil-b., am. olearia: a dealer in or maker of b.s, ampullarius, Pl. 2. ligēna (with handles=lagona, q. v.): the b.s were emptied, i. exsiccatae sunt, Cic.: Hor.: the neck of a b., cervix lagenae. A small b. of the kind: liguncula: Plin.: Col. 3. A bundle or truss (of hay): feni fascis (7): v. BUNDLE.

bottle (v.): Phr.: to b. wine from the casks, vinum de dolis diffundere, Col.: Hor.: *in ampullas infundere.

bottom (subs.): 1. The lowest part: 1. fundus: the b. of a chest, armarii f., Cic.: Nereus stirs up the sea from the b., Nereus ciet sequora fundo, Virg. 2. solum (only where the bottom is formed by the ground): the b. of a trench, fossae s., Caes.: the b. of a pond, a. stagni, Ov. 3. imus (adj. usu. agr. with word corresp. to the Eng. word dependent on "bottom": see L. G. 342): at the b. of an oak, ad imam quercum, Phaedr.: at the b. of the ear, in summa, Plin.: a hill gradually rising from the b., locus editus paulatim ab imo scilicet, Caes.: from the b. to the top, ab imo ad summum, Hor.: the b. of the sea, ima (pt.) maris, Plin. 4. infimus (used like imus): from the b. of an altar, ab infima ara,

Cic.: at the b. of a hill, sub inf. colle, Dica: a hill gently rising from the b., tollis lenter ab infimo scelliva, Caes. Phr.: the many cities have sunk to the b. of the sea, multae per mare pessum submersae urbes, Lucr.: in certain channels the sea is so deep that no anchor can find b., mare certis canalicibus ita profundum ut nullae ancorae sidant, Plin.: to send to the b.; v. TO SINK: to understand a thing to the b., rem penitus intelligere, Cic.: v. THOUGHLY, COMPLETELY. II. Low ground: vallis: v. VALLEY. III. A ship: q. v. IV. Foundation; cause: q. v. Phr.: he was at the b. of that plan, ejus consilii auctor fuit, Caes.: who will not believe that you have been at the b. of this? hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter. V. Dregs: q. v.: faex, cist.

bottom (v.): I. To found or rest upon: q. v. II. To furnish with a bottom: Phr.: to b. a chest: *armarium fundo instruere. III. To examine to the bottom, i. e. thoroughly: rem penitus perspicere, cognoscere: v. TO STUDY.

bottomless: I. profundus (not strictly without any bottom: but very deep, unathomable): a b. and boundless sea, mare p. et immensum, Cic.: b. Chaos, p. Chaos, Val. Fl.: Virg. As sub. profundum, a. b. abyss, Virg.: Ov. More precisely, 2. fundo carens: a b. river, amnis f. carens, Plin. Phr.: an absolutely b. ocean, "mare prorsus infinita altitudine: v. DEPTH.

bottomry: Phr.: a contract of b., contractus trajecticius, Cod. Just.: money lent on b., pecunia trajecticia, Ulp.: Papin.: pecunia nautica, Scaev. Dig.: interest payable on b., fenus nauticum, Dig.: nautica usura, Dig.

bough: I. rāmus: Cic.: Virg. 2. frons, dia, f. (a leafy b.): Cic.: Hor.: v. BRANCH.

bougie: *virga cērea: M. L. **boulder**: saxum magnum ac teres. **boulevard**: v. SUBURB, STREET.

bounce (v.): I. To spring: salio, exsillo, 4. II. To boast: q. v.

bouncing (adj.): v. STOUT, STRONG. **bound** (subs.): I. A physical limit: v. BOUNDARY. II. A moral limit:

1. finis, is, m. and f. (usu. m.): there are fixed b.s (of right and wrong), sunt certi f., Hor.: Cic.: to live within the b.s of nature, intra naturae f. vivere, Hor. 2. mōdus: to set some b.s and limits to a speech, m. aliquem et finem orationi facere, Cic.: to put b.s to mourning, modum lugendi facere, Cic.: Hor.: to overstep the b.s (of property), finem et m. transire, Cic.: to keep within b.s in our sport, ludendi modum retinere, Cic. 3. terminus: we must settle what are the limits in friendship, and as it were the b.s of love, constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi t. diligendi, Cic.: v. LIMIT. Phr.: appetites which exceed due b.s, appetitus qui longius evagantur; non satis a ratione retinentur, Cic. III. A leap, spring: q. v.: saltus, ūs.

bound (v.): A. Trans.: 1. continuo, ūl, tentum: 2. they are b'd on every side by the nature of their country, undique loca naturae continentur, Caes.: the Helvetii are b'd on one side by the river Rhine, H. una ex parte flumine Rheno continentur, Caes. 2. finio, 4: the tongue is placed in the mouth, b'd by the teeth, in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic.: Ov. 3. definio, 4: olive trees b. the farthest part of the farm, fundi extremam partem oleae d., Cic. 4. termino, 1: the sea b.s all lands, mare terras t. omnes, Lucr.: olive trees b'd the place, locum oleae terminantibus, Cic.: to b. glory by the same limits as life, huiusmodi finibus gloriam quibus vitam t., Cic. 5. ambio, 4 (only of a boundary which winds round; as a river, etc.): on the other side Germany is b'd by the Ocean cetera Oceanus ambit, Tac.: v.

TO ENCIRCLE. (To be b'd in geog. sense may also be expr. by separati, as Germaniae a Gallis. Rheno flumine] separatur, Tac.). B. Intrans.: salio, exsillo, 4: v. TO LEAP, SPRING.

bound (adj.): Phr.: the ship is b. for Greece, "navis in Graeciam tendit: we are b. for Latium, tendimus in Latium, Virg.: the ships were wind-b., naves vento tenebantur, Caes.: we were ice-b., "glacie retenti sumus.

boundary: 1. finis, is, m. (also sometimes f.): the b. of an empire, f. Imperii, Sall.: the b. of a province, f. provinciae, Liv.: our neighbours are at variance about their b.s, vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, Ter.: to extend one's b.s, fines proferre, Cic.: v. TERRITORIES. 2. limes, itis, m. (esp. a fortified b. or b.-wall): to divide a plain by a b., partiri limite campum, Virg.: to advance the b., l. agere, Tac.: Veil. 3. terminus: a dispute about b.s, contentio de terminis, Cic.: the b.s of estates, possessionum termini, Cic. 4. confinium: (a mutual b.): Caes.: Tac. Phr.: the extreme b. of the world, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic.: a fixing of b.s, terminatio, Inscr.: a marker of b.s, mētior, Cic.: the god of b.s, Terminus; his festival, Terminalia: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

boundary (adj.): 1. terminālis: e. b. stones, t. lapides, Amm. 2. limitāns (see BOUNDARY. 2). b. lands, agri l. Cod. Theod.: b. troops, milites l. Cod. Theod.

bounden: debitus: a b. duty, d. officium, Cic. Phr.: it is our b. duty, omnino oportet nos, debemus: v. IT BEHOVES.

boundless: 1. infinitus: a b. empire, in. Imperium, Cic. 2. profundus (v. BOTTOMLESS): b. (i. e. insatiable) lusts, p. libidines, Cic.: b. avarice, p. avaritia, Sall.: v. INFINITE.

boundlessness: v. INFINITY.

bounteous: v. BOUNTIFUL.

bounteously: v. BOUNTIFULLY, LIBERALLY.

bountiful: 1. benignus: those who wish to be more b. than their means allow, are wrong, qui benigniores esse volunt quam res patitur, peccant, Cic.: v. GENEROUS. 2. largus: Cic.: b. in disposition, largus animo, Tac.: v. PLENTIFUL, LIBERAL. 3. plenus (poet.): b. horn, p. cornu, Hor.

bountifully: 1. benignē: to supply money b., b. pecuniam praebere, Pl.: Cic. 2. largē: to give b., large dare, Cic.: Hor.: v. GENEROUSLY, LIBERALLY.

bountifulness: benignitas: the b. of nature, b. naturae, Cic.

bounty: I. Liberality: 1. largitas: Ter.: the earth pours forth its produce with the greatest b., terra fruges cum maxima l. fundit, Cic.: v. LIBERALLY. 2. benignitas, libēritas: v. GENEROSITY. II. A premium, reward: 1. praemium: to prevail upon any one by b.s and promises, aliquid p. pollicitationibusque persuadere, Caes.: Cic. 2. auctoramentum: a b. for retired gladiators (to induce them to appear again in the arena), rudiaris a. Suet.

bouquet: I. A bunch of flowers: v. NOSEGAY. II. The perfume of wine:

1. flos, floris, m.: the b. of wine, flos Liberti, Pacuv.: the b. of old wine, flos veteris vini, Pl. 2. odor, ōris: Pl.: Phaedr.

bougeon: flore: v. TO BUD, SPROUT.

bourn: v. BOUND, LIMIT.

bout: 1. certāmen, finis, n.: a drinking-b., vini c. Tib. 3, 6, 11: they have a b. at quails, ineunt certamina disci, Ov. M. 10, 177. (Similarly with verb, it is no pleasure [to me] to join in drinking-b.s, nec juvat certare mero, Hor.) 2. comessatio (a drinking-bout): a revel, q. v.: to spend one's leisure in bouts and drinking-b.s, convivis c. quae otium terere, Liv.: Cic.: v. REVELLING.

bovine: 1. bubūlus: Varr.: Col. 2. bōvinus: Theod. Prisc.

bow (v.): A. Trans.: I. To bend: flecto, inclino: to incline, q. v.

II. To lower by bending, esp. in token of respect: 1. dēmitto, mīdo, mīsum, 3: to b. one's head (in order to pass under an archway), caput d., Cic.: of drooping flowers, Ov. (comp. the phr. fascies demittere, to lower the fascies in token of submission, Cic.). 2. submitto, 3: b.ing their heads they entered the low gateway, summissio humiles intrant vertice postes, Ov.: to b. as do girls, curstae, *genua flexa s. (Georg.).

3. inclino, 1: v. TO BEND. III. To depress, subdue (q. v.): submitto, 3: to b. one's spirits to misfortunes, ad calamitates animos a., Liv.: to b. minds to love, animos amoris s., Virg.: v. TO SUBJECT. B. Intrans.: To lower the head or incline the person: esp. in token of respect or submission: Phr.: I b. to your potent wisdom (lit. yield the hands to be bound, in token of defeat), efficac do manus sapientiae, Hor.: Caes.: to take off one's hat and b. to any one, caput revelare et salutare acclinem, Arnob. 7, p. 221: (but this does not appear to have been a usual mode of respectful salutation, not being mentioned by Cic. where we might have expected to find it, de Sen. 18, 63: q. v.): to b. to any one, aliquem summissio capite salutare: v. sup. II. (1, 2).

bow (verb. subs.): Phr.: to enter a house with a b., domum summissio capite (honoris causa) intrare: to make a b. to any one: v. TO BOW (An.). But generally salutatio may be used as the Latin correlative to the Eng. word: v. SALUTATION.

bow (subs.): I. An instrument for discharging arrows: 1. arcus, ūs: to bend a b. against any one, a. in aliquem intendere, Cic.; tendere, Hor.; dirigere, Pers.; lunare, Ov.: a bent b., a. adductus, Virg.: an unbent b., a. remissus, Hor. Phr.: a manufactory of b.s, fabrica arcuaria, Veg.: a b.-maker, arcuarius, Dig. 2. cornu, n. (poet.: lit. a horn): to discharge arrows from a Parthian b., Partho torquere c. apicala, Virg.: Ov. Prov.: to have two strings to your b., duplici spe uter, i. e. uti, Ter. Phor. 4, 2, 13. II. Anything shaped like a bow, or curved: arcus: a harbour curved to a b., portus curvatus in arcum, Virg.: Ov.: v. ARCH. III. A musician's b.: (not plectrum, which was a small quill or stick used for striking the strings of a lyre): arcus, with some such word as fidium or *violinaris understood: v. FIDDLE-STICK. IV. A tie of ribbon, etc.: "fasciolae plexus s. nexus (or perhaps nodus, cf. Virg. Ecl. 8, 77).

bow-bearing: arcūtenens, entis, Ov. **bowed**: 1. curvus: d. limbs, c. membra, Ov.: b. old age, c. senectas, Ov. 2. incurvus: Ter.: a b. statue, in. status, Cic.

bow-legged: 1. valgus: Pl.: Cels. 2. vālus: Varr.

bowman: sagittārius: Caes.: Cic. **bowels**: I. The intestines of an animal: 1. alvus, i. f.: a purging of the b., purgatio alvi, Cic.: to relieve the b., a. exonerare, Plin.: to confine the b., a. astringere, cohibere, comprimere, etc., Cels. 2. pāntices, um, m. (comices): Pl.: Mart. 3. venter, tris, m. (prop. the stomach): Col.: Plin. 4. viscera, um (including all the interior parts): Cels.: Ov.: v. INTESTINES. II. The interior of anything: viscera, um: the b. of the earth, v. terrae, Ov.: the b. of Mount Etna, v. Montis Aetnae, Virg.: in the veins and b. of the republic, in venis atque in v. reipublicae, Cic. III. Fig.: of emotion: v. PITY, COMPASSION, HEART.

bower: 1. trichia: a cool b. with shady reads, t. umbriferis frigidā arundinibus, Virg. Cop.: Col. 2. umbrāculum: the plant vines twine into b.s, lentae texitum umbracula vites, Virg.: Varr.: Cic. 3. umbra, a secret b., secreta u. Prop.

bowl (subs.): 1. crater, ōris, m. 89

(a large *b.* for mixing): Virg.: Ov. 2. crâtera (= crater): Cic.: Hor. 3. patera (a flat, open *b.*, used esp. in sacrifices): Cic.: Hor.: v. CUP, GOSLET. Phr.: the *b.* of a spoon, cava para cochlearia.

bowl (v.): i. e. to roll a ball or round body forcibly along: v. TO ROLL, HURL. Phr.: to *b.* well, scilicet globulum intendere (?)

bowler: expr. by verb: v. TO BOWL. **bow-line**: (?) funis vell orae annexus.

bowling-green: locus planus et herbibus ad globulis ludendum aptus.

bowls: *globuli lusorii.

bows (of a ship): prora: v. RNOW.

bowsprit: *nâlus proralis: (Kr. and Georg.).

bowstring: nervus: a supply of *b.s.* (including strings for catapults, etc.), copia nervorum, Veg.

box (subs.): 1. *A chest, etc.*: 1. arca (intended for keeping things out of the reach of others: arceo): a large *b.* full of poisons, a ingens venenorum plena, Suet.: a small *b.* or chest, arcula: Cic. 2. *capas* (esp. for books): Hor.: a small *b.* of the kind, capella: Cat.: Plin. 3. *cista* (for clothes, money, etc.): Cic.: Hor.: cistella, cistella, cistellula (denoting small *b.s.* of the kind).

4. *scrinium* (for papers, etc., a writing-desk): Hor. 5. *alabastrum*, tri, *ma* (for perfumes: v. ALABASTER): Cic.: (also alabastrum, or -tra: Mart.). 6. *pyxis*, *idis*, *f.* (a small *b.* for medicines, etc.): a small *b.* of poison, *p. venenâ*, Cic.: a gold *b.*, *aurea p.*, Suet. 7. *An enclosed seat in the theatre*: *sedes in podio theatri clausa, secreta. 8. *The front seat on a coach*, *sedes anterior currus (?).

box, a shrub: *buxus*, *f.*: the *b.* thick with leaves, *b. densa foliis*, Ov. Phr.: a plantation of *b.*, *buxetum*, Mart.: a mould made of *b.*, *buxa forma*, Col.: *b.-wood polished by the lathe*, *torno rastle buxum*, Virg.

box, a blow with the hand: 1. *Alapa*: to give any one a smart *b.* on the ear, *aliciu gravem ducere a.*, Phaedr.: Juv. 2. *colapsum* (with the fist): v. BLOW. *Alapa*, is a blow with the flat hand ("a slap"), hence less severe than *colapsum*.

box (v.): 1. *To give a *b.* on the ear, etc.*: v. BOX (subs.). 2. *To fight with the fists*: 1. *pugilis certare*: Cic. 2. *pugilare*, *r.*: *Pugil*.

boxer: *pugil*, *r.*: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. **boxing**, *boxing-match*: 1. *pugilatio*: Cic. 2. *pugilatus*, *us*: Pl.: Plin. (*Pugna* may also be applied to a boxing-match: cf. Virg. A. 5, 365.)

boxing-glove: *caestus*, *us*: Cic.: Virg.

boy: 1. *puer*, *eri* (a male child: a lad; also a slave): provide a nurse for the *b.*, *puero nutricem para*, Ter.: the *b.* *Ascanius*, *p. Ascanius*, Virg.: the dinner is served by three *b.s.* (slaves), *coena ministratur p. tribus*, Hor. *Dimin.*, *puerulus*, a little *b.*: Cic. 2. *paisio*, *onis*, *ma* (a little fellow: sometimes with an imputation of unchastity: cf. Juv. 6, 34): Cic. 3. *pupus*: v. BABY, INFANT. *Dimin.*, *pupulus*, a little boy: Cat. Phr.: a bit of a *b.*, *frustum pueri*, Pl.: to become a boy again, *repêrascere*, Cic.

boyhood: 1. *pueritia* (v. CHILDHOOD): to keep the tenor of one's life from *b.*, *vitae cursum a p. tenere*, Cic.: Sall. 2. *aetas puerilis*: Cic. Phr.: we were devoted to these pursuits from *b.*, *his aribus a pueris dediti sumus*, Cic.: I have known the man from *b.*, *hominem a puero cognovi*, Cic.

boyish: *puerilis*, *e*: that was done with manly spirit, *b. judicium*, *actio*, *illa res est animo virili, consilio p.*, Cic.: *b. iudicium*, *p. vota*, Ov.: v. CHILDISH.

boyishly: *pueriliter*: Pl.: Cic.

brace (subs.): 1. *A support* (in architecture): 1. *fibula*: the beams

were kept apart by a pair of *b.s.* on each side, *trabes binis utrimque f. distinebantur*, Caes. 2. *catena*: Cato: Vitr.

3. *A fastening, bandage*: q. v. 4. *A strap to support anything*: fascia: *trouser b.s.*, *fasciae braccorum: a bed-*b.*, *f. lecti cubicularis*, Cic.: v. STRAP, GIRTH.

5. *Naut. & t.*: applied to the ropes by which the sailyard was turned: *ôpiferae (vîpa)*: Isid. (v. Dict. Ant. p. 791 b).

6. *A pair* (of birds that are game): Phr.: a *b.* of partridges, *bins capita perdicum*: *siz b.* of pheasants, *duodena capita phasianina*. **brace** (v.): 1. *To lighten, stretch*: q. v.: *iligo*, *alligo*. 2. *To strengthen*: 1. *firmo*, *i*: they wished the bodies of young men to be *b.d.* by labour, *corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt*, Cic.: to *b.* the nerves, *nervos f.*, Caes. 2. *astringo*, *nxl*, *ctum*, *3*: to *b.* the relaxed body, *relassum corpus as.*, Mart.: Plin.

bracket: 1. *armilla*: Pl.: Liv. (Hence, wearing a *b.*, *armillatus*, Suet.) 2. *brachiale*, *ia*, *n.*: Plin. 3. *splinter*, *eris*, *n.*: Pl.

bracket (subs.): 1. *A support*: *mutulus*: Varr.: Vitr. 2. *In pl.*: marks used to separate words, etc., in writing: *uncl*: to inclose words in *b.s.*, *verba unclis a. unclis includere.

bracket (v.): v. BRACKET, *subst.* (II.). **brackish**: 1. *subsalus*: *b.* water, a aqua, Cels. 2. *âmarus* (acc. to the etymologists having ref. originally to the taste of salt-water): Virg.: Ov.: v. SALT, BERNY.

brackishness: *salsitudo*, or *salsitigo*: Vitr.: Plin.

brad (a kind of nail): *clavulus*: Cat. **brad -awl**: *têbra*: v. BORER, GIMLET.

brag: *glorior*: v. TO BOAST. **braggadocio**: 1. *salicco*, *onis*: *braggart*: 2. *factator*: Quint.: Suet.: v. BOASTER. Phr.: to play the *b.*, *millitem gloriosum imitari*, Cic. (with allusion to the play of Plautus).

bragging (adj.): *gloriosus*: v. BOASTING.

bragging (subs.): *ostentatio sui*, *jactantia sui*: v. BOASTING, BOAST.

brachyins: *Brachmannes*, *arum*, and *Brachmannes*, *um* (prob. only found in pl.): *Strab.*: Tert. (cf. Plin. 6, 7, 21, 34.). Curt. speaks of the *B.s.* simply as *Sapientes* (8, 9). The sing. may be expr. by *Brachmannicus vir*: or by *unus ex Brachmannis*.

brahminical: *brahmannicus.

braid (v.): 1. *To plait, weave*: q. v.: *necio*, *plecto*. 2. *To practice or adorn with braid*: *limbo* (?) *bractere*, ornare: v. TO BORDER. Phr.: a cloak *b.d.* with a border of gold (lace), *chlamys quam limbus obibat aureus*, Ov.

braid (subs.): 1. *limbus* (an ornamental border or braid): v. TO BRAID (II.). 2. *grâdus*, *us* (of hair, arranged like steps): Quint.: Suet. 3. *spira* (cf. hair): Plin.: Val. Flac.: v. FLAT.

brain (subs.): 1. *The organ of the mind*: 1. *côrëtorum*: some have said that in the *b.* is the seat of the soul, *nonnulli in c. dixerunt animi esse sedem*, Cic.: Cels. 2. *côrëbellum* (small *b.*: esp. of inferior animals): Cels. [In modern anatomy the term cerebrum denotes the brain proper, and cerebellum that portion of the nervous mass which occupies the inferior occipital fossae; but the words are not so distinguished in classical writers; and the English word brain designates the whole of the nervous matter situated in the head.] 3. *Meton. for sense*: *cor, cordis, n. (heart)*: to have no *b.s.*, *c. non habere*, Cic.: v. SENSE.

brain (v.): *aliciu cerebrum* (lapide, clava, etc.) *excute*, *aliciu caput elidere*, Pl.: (also simply *aliquem elidere*, Curt. 9, 7).

brainless: *socora*, *stolidus*: v. SENSELESS, STUPID.

brake: 1. *A kind of fern*: *ptêris *âquilina*: Linn.: v. FERN. 2. *A thicket*: *dumetum*.

brake: 1. *A machine for preparing hemp (or flax)*: *instrumentum ad cannabim decorticandum (cf. Plin. 19, 56). 2. *A sharp bit*: *frënum lupatum*: v. BIT.

bramble: 1. *dumus* (of any kind of rough bush): rough *b.s.*, *horrentes d.*, Virg.: Cic.: v. BUSH. 2. *rubus* (the common *b.*, or blackberry bush): rough *b.s.*, *horrentes r.*, Virg.: prickly *b.s.*, *hamati r.*, Tib.: *hirsuti r.*, Prop. Hence, a *b.-thicket*, *rûbëtum*: Ov. (Linnaean name of the common *b.* is *rubus fruticosus*.) 3. *sentia*, *is*, *m.*: Caes.: Virg.: v. THORN. 4. *vepris*, *is*, *m.* (usu. pl.: applied to any kind of rough, thorny bush): Cic.: Hor. Hence, *veprëtum*, a *b.-thicket*, Col.

brambly: 1. *dumôseus* (i. e. overgrown with bushes or *b.s.*): Virg.: Ov. 2. *sentiosus*: v. THORNY.

bran: *furfur*, *eris*, *n.*: Pl.: Plin. Phr.: bread made of *b.*, *panis furfureus*, Gell.: *âne b.*, *furfuriculae*, *arum*: Marc. Emp. *b.-like*, *furfureus*, *furfuriceus*: Plin.

branch (subs.): 1. *A limb of a tree*: 1. *râmus*: the *b.s.* of a tree, *arboris r.*, Lucr.: to break off a *b.* of a tree, *r. arboris defringere*, Cic.: the oak stretches out its strong *b.s.* and arms widely, *aequalis fortes late r. et brachia tendit*, Virg.: leafy *b.s.*, *r. frondentes*, Virg. Fig.: to lop off the *b.s.* of unhopiness, *r. amputare miseriarum*, Cic. *Dimin.*: *râmlus*, a small *b.*, Cic.; also *ramusculus*, Hier. 2. *frons*, *dis*, *f.* (a *b.* with leaves): a *b.* of oak, *f. quercus*, Cat.: to apply the pruning-knife to young *b.s.*, *f. teneris falcem adhibere*, Quint.: Cic.: v. FOLIAGE. 3. *brâchium* (poet): the *b.s.* of an oak, *b. quercus*, Cat.: Virg. 4. *Anything analogous to a bough*: 1. *râmus* (a), of horns: from the top of the horn *b.s.* spread out, *ab cornu summo r. diffunduntur*, Caes.: (b), of mountains: mount *Cambalidus* is a *b.* of the Caucasus, *mons Cambalidus est Caucasus*, Plin.: (c), of a member of a family: a *b.* from a Tuscan stem, *stemmate Tusco r.*, Pers. 2. *brâchium*: (a), of mountains: the *Taurus* sends off *b.s.*, *Taurus b. emittit*, Plin.: (b), of the sea: v. ARM. 3. *A part, division*: q. v.: *gênus*, *eris*, *n.*: Cic. Phr.: *b.s.* of learning, *doctrinae*, id.

branch (v.): 1. *To shoot or spread in branches*: Phr.: the tree has *b.d.* to the sky, *exit ad coelum ramis arboris*, Virg.: the oak *b.s.* out, *quercus ramos tendit*, Virg. 2. *To separate into parts*: 1. *divido*, *divisus*, *3*: the *Fibrenus* *b.d.* into two parts, *Fibrenus in duas partes dividit*, Cic. 2. *scindo*, *scidit*, *scissum*, *3* (with *pron. reflect.*, or as *v. reflect.*): the family of *bos* *b.d.* off from a single progenitor, *gens amborum e. se sanguine ab uno*, Virg.: the physical part of philosophy *b.d.* into two parts, *naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur*, Sen. 3. *diffundo*, *flatus*, *3*: the nation *b.d.* out through *Latium*, *d. gens per Latium*, Virg.

branching, *branchy*: 1. *râmôsus*: a *b.* tree, *r. arbor*, Lucr.: the *b.* horns of a stag, *r. cornua cervi*, Virg. 2. *pâtulus* (i. e. with wide-spreading branches): a *b.* tree, *p. arbor*, Ov.: Virg.

brand (subs.): 1. *A burning or burnt piece of wood*: *torris*: v. FIRE-BRAND. 2. *A mark made by burning*: 1. *nôta* (prop. of the censor's mark of disgrace): Virg.: Suet. 2. *stigma*, *âtis*, *n.* (a mark, usually consisting of a letter or letters, branded upon slaves, especially runaway): to put a *b.* upon any one, *aliciu stigmata imponere*, Vitr.: *alicius fronti stigmata imprimere*, Petr. Also of any mark of disgrace, *aliquem stigmatè notare*, Mart. Phr.: a *b.* on the forehead, *frontis inscriptio*, Petr.: v. MARK, STIGMA. 3. *A sword*: q. v.

brand (v.): 1. *Infuro*, *usti*, *ustum*, *3* (with acc. and dat.): they *b.* the calves, *vittulae notas turunt*, Virg.: to *b.* a stain upon the *Claudian* gens, *maculam Claudiae genti in.*, Liv. Cic. 2. *stig-*

mdata imponere, imprimere: v. BRAND (subs.). 3. nōto, i: to b. a man (as a thief, etc.) with no little freedom, aliquem multa cum libertate n. Hor. 4. literam ad caput affigere: Cic.

branded: litteratus: a b. stare, i. servus, Pl. (= stigmatas, Cic.).

branding-iron: 1. cāter, eris, m.: Pull. 2. cāterium: Plin.

brandish: 1. vibro, i: to b. spears, hastas v., Cic.: Claud. 2. cōrusco, i (poet.): they b. two javelins in the hand, duo cōruscant gaeas manu, Virg. 3. crispo, i (poet.): to b. javelins, hastilia c., Virg.

brandy: 1. *aqua vitae: M. L. 2. *vinum igne vaporatum et stillatum: M. L. 3. *aqua fortis (Quich.). 4. *vinum adustum, sublimatum (Kr.). 5. *vini spiritus. 6. *spiritus Gallicus, or Spiritus Vini Gallici (name in the Pharmacopoeia).

brank-urine: ācanthus: Virg. Plin.

brasier (a pan for coals): 1. foci-lus: Pl.: Liv. 2. bātilum (prunae): Hor.

brass: brichalcum: Cic.: Hor. (v. Dict. Ant. p. 845). In a general and loose sense it may be represented by the Latin words which strictly refer to BRONZE: q. v.

brassy: v. BRAZEN.

brat: infans: v. CHILD.

bravado: v. BOAST, DEFIANCE. Phr.: he said this out of b., hoc fecit per speciem periculi contemnendi.

brave (v.): v. TO DEFT, DISREGARD, ENDURE. Phr.: to b. a mortal danger, periculum capitis adire, Cic.: to b. the risk of losing one's life in defence of any one, in vitas discrimen pro aliquo se inferre, Cic.: v. TO FACE.

brave (adj.): 1. Courageous:

1. fortis, e (opposed to ignavus): fortune favours the b., fortes fortuna adjuvat, Ter.: the Belgae are the bravest, fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.: a man b. in dangers, vir ad pericula t., Cic.: b. in handling serpents, f. tractare serpentes, Hor.: a b. deed, f. factum, Caes.: a b. and manly speech, oratio f. et virilis, Cic.: a b. breast, f. pectus, Hor. 2. bonus (rare, and usu. opposed to ignavus): the b. and the cowardly, b. atque ignavi, Sall.: all the bravest, optimus quisque, Sall. 3. animosus: v. COURAGEOUS, FEARLESS. 4. strenuus: v. VIGOROUS. (Fortis is stronger than strenuus: Cic. says "si minus fortis, attemen strenuus," if not brave, yet at any rate alert.) Join: fortis et animosus; vir fortis et acris magnique animi: fortis animus et magnus: oratio fortis, acris, vehemens: Cic. 5. Gallant, magnificent, excellent: q. v.

bravely: 1. fortiter: to sustain an attack b., impetum f. sustinere, Caes.: Cic.: Hor.: very b., perfortiter: Ter. 2. acriter: to fight b. (with vigour, keenness), a. pugnare, Cic.: to fight very b., acerrime rem gerere, Sall. 3. animosē: v. COURAGEOUSLY.

4. strenuē: v. VIGOROUSLY, EXCELLENTLY.

bravery: 1. Courage: 1. fortitudo: reman for war and b., gloria belli atque f., Caes.: the b. of the Germans, f. Germanorum, Quint. 2. virtus, ūtis, f.: the Helvetii surpass the Helvi Gaudis in b., Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes.: Cic.: Hor.: v. VALOUR, INTERPREDITY. 5. splendour, fiery, magnificence: q. v.

bravo (subs.): alacris: Cic.: Hor.: v. ABRASER.

bravo (interject): 1. eu: Pl.: Ter. 2. eugē: Pl.: Ter. 3. ēvax: Pl. 4. mactē (ring), macti (plu.), either alone or with virtute esto or esto: Cic.: Hor. 5. sōphōs (expression of admiration during a reading): Juv.

brawl (n): rixor, i: Lact.: Cic. v. TO WRANGLE, QUARREL.

brawl (subs.): 1. rixa: the b. was appeared, rixa sedata est, Liv.: v. FRAY 2. turba (any kind of disturbance): Ter.: Cic.: v. WRANGLING, QUARREL.

brawler: rixator: Quint.

brawling (adj.): v. QUARRELSOME.

A b. advocate, rābia: Cic.

brawn: 1. Boar's flesh: 1. callum aprugnum: Pl. 2. (caro) aprugna: Capit. Max. 2. Muscle: lacerus, ūtus: v. MUSCLE.

brawny: 1. laceratus: b. centurions, i. centuriones, Cic.: Ov. 2. tōrbus: the b. necks of oases, t. colla boum, Ov.: v. MUSCULAR.

bray (v.): 1. To pound (q. v.): contundo, tūdi, tūsum, i: to b. roots with iron pestles, radices ferreis pills c. Col. 2. To emit a hoarse noise: rādo, ūti, tūm, i: the ass b.s, r. asellus, Ov.: Pers. Phr.: some orators now-a-days b. instead of speaking, latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic.: the clarians b., litul strepunt, Hor.: the horns hoarsely b'd, strepuerunt rāco cornua catus, Virg.

bray, braying (subs.): 1. Lit.: of asses: rādītus, ūs. Apul. 2. of any harsh sound: strēpitus, ūs: v. DIN.

braying: confāsio: v. FOUNDING.

brass: 1. Made of brass. (The foll. words may be employed, although strictly referring to bronze) 1. ābēnus or ābēnus: a b. tablet, a tabula, Cic.: the b. age, a. proles, Ov. 2. ābēnus or ābēnus (poet.): b. pruning-hooks, a. falces, Lucr.: Virg.: Hor. 3. aerūs: b. horns, a. cornua, Virg.: Plin. 4. aerūs (fitted with b.): couches with b. feet, lecti aerati, Cic.: v. BRONZE.

5. Shameless: impūdēs, impudentissimus: Cic. Phr.: a b.-faced person, os durum, Ter.; os durissimum, Cic.: duri puer oris et audax, Ov.; os impūdēs, Ter.: you are a b.-faced fellow, os perfriculi, Cic.: v. BOLD-FACED, IMPUDENT.

brazen-faced: v. BRAZEN (fn.).

brazen-footed: 1. ānipes, pēdis: Ov. 2. aeripes, pēdis: Virg.: Ov.

brazier: fāber aerātus, or simply, aerātus: Plin.

brasil-wood: *Brāsilia, old name for the genus Caesalpinia.

breach: 1. Lit.: a break, gap, rent: q. v. Exp. an opening made in fortifications by battering: nearest word, rīna, or pl. rutinae: bodies of armed men were marching into the city through an opening afforded by the b., per patentia rutinae agmina armorum in urbem vadebant, Liv.: by that b. the town was taken, captum est oppidum ea r., Liv.: the armies were drawn up between the b. in the wall and the buildings of the city, acies inter rutinas muri tectaque urbis constiterant, Liv.: the townspeople were building a new wall at the part where the town was exposed by the b., oppidani novum murum ab ea parte qua patefactum oppidum ruinis erat, refecerant, Liv. Phr.: he made a small b. in the wall with three battering-rams, tribus artribus aliquantulum muri discussit, Liv.: to make a b. in a wall by means of violent strokes (of a ram), vehementibus plagis murum delicere, Vitruv.: murum subruere, destruere, Veg.: v. TO BATTER DOWN. Similarly of an opening made by an inundation in the banks of a river, etc.: the river overflowed and made a b. in the dyke, flumen exundans aliquantum aggeris disiecit; aggerem perperit. 2. Violation: Phr.: Regulus preferred returning to punishment to being guilty of a b. of the promise made to the enemy, Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic.: to commit a b. of promise, fidem frangere, Cic.; promissum non servare, Cic.; promissis non stare, Cic.: to commit a b. of a treaty, foedus violare or rumpere, Cic.; contra foedus facere, Cic.: to commit a b. of friendship, amicitiam violare, Cic.: a public b. of faith, publica fidei violatio, Vell.: these things involve a b. of faith, haec contra fidem sunt, Cic.: trials respecting b. of trust, iudicia de fide mala, Cic.: to commit a b. of duty, officium deserere, Cic.; ab

officio decedere, Cic.: Zeno placed certain things between duty and b. of duty, Zeno inter officium et contra officium media locabat quaedam, Cic.: a b. of the peace: v. RIOT, ASSAULT. 3. Separation, difference: 1. dignificatio: alienation and b. between friends, alienatio d.que amicorum, Cic. 2. dissidium: care must be taken that no b.s take place between friends, danda opera est ne qua amicorum dissidia flant, Cic.

breach (n): v. BREACH, subs. (l. fn.).

bread: 1. Baked food made of flour: 1. pānis, m., m. (also used for a single loaf: q. v.): good, b. d., p. bonus, malus, Sen.: capital b., p. pulcherrimus, Hor.: second-rate b., p. secundarius, Plin. (p. secundus, Hor.); p. cibarius, Cic.: p. plebeus, Sen.: black (l. e. spoiled, mouldy) b., p. ater, Ter.; p. sordidus, Sen.: dry, hard b., p. siccus, durus, Sen.: yesterday's (stale) b., p. hesternus, Cels.; p. vetus, Plin.: the crumb of b., mollia panis, Plin.: the crust of b., crusta panis, Plin.: leavened b., p. fermentatus, Cels.: unleavened b., p. sine fermento, Cels.: new b., *p. recens: to make b., panem facere, Plin.: to bake b., p. coquere, Plin.: nature requires (only) b. and water, panem et aquam natura desiderat, Sen. 2. Cēres, ēris, f. (poet.): Virg.: Hor. 3. Meton. for subsistence: victus, ūs: one's daily b., v. quotidianus, Cic.: to get one's b., sibi victum quaerere, Phaedr.: v. LIVINO. Phr.: to take any one's p. out of his mouth, aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter.

bread-basket: pānarium: Suet. Plin.

bread-pan (for baking): clibānus: Plin.

bread-making: pānificium: Varr. bread-nut: *brōsimum alcastrum. bread-poultice: *cataplāsma panis. breadfruit-tree: *artocarpus incisa.

breadth: 1. Dimension from side to side: lātītudo: the b. of a river, l. fluminis, Caes.: in b., in latitudinem, Caes.: a line is length without b., lineamentum est longitudo latitudine carens, Cic. Phr.: a finger's b., digitus transversus, Cic.: a nail's b., ungulis t., Cic.: not to swerve a finger's b. from anything, digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, Cic.: same phrase without transversum in Cic.: see BRAD.

2. A portion of stuff composing a dress: plāgula: Varr. 3. Fig.: of extensiveness of view: also of broad effects in painting: Phr.: his writings show great b. of view, scripta ejus longe lateque prospectibus animi sunt: his paintings have elegance but want b., scite quidem atque venuste (elegant), sed nimis quadam subtilitate pingit.

break (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. To divide forcibly: 1. frango, frēgi, fractum, i: the golden ring was broken, anulus aureus fractus est, Cic.: to b. a dish, patinam f., Hor.: to b. an arm, brachium f., Cic.: to b. the neck of a citizen, cervicem civium f., Cic. 2. confringo, i (b. in pieces, q. v.; b. completely): to b. the fingers, digitos c., Cic. 3. diffringo, i (rare): to b. the legs (in several places), crura d., Pl.: Suet. 4. infringo, i (prop. to b. upon something; rare): to b. a pot about anyone's head, anulum in caput (aliqui) in., Pl. (fr.): 5. perfringo, i (b. through or thoroughly): the stone having been broken, the lava spring out, perfracto saxo fontes erupere, Cic. 6. rēfringo, i (to b. back or open): to b. off the point of a claw, mucronem ungulis r., Plin.: to b. off a bough (by bending it), ramum r., Virg.: v. TO BREAK OPEN. 7. suffragio, i (to b. below; hence esp. of the legs): to b. anyone's shins, talia aliquid s., Pl.: to b. anyone's legs, crura aliquid s., Cic. Phr.: to b. one's head with a plank, caput tabula dirumpere, Pl. Ter.: the enemy broke ground before our camp, hostes opera pro castris nostris facere instituerant, he pointed out with broken and dying

words how great a storm threatened the city, significabat interrupta atque morientibus vocibus quanta impenderet procelia urbi, Cic. ||. To weaken, lessen the force of, subdue: 1. frango, 3: 1 alone crushed and broke the audacity of the brigand, ego unus contudi et fregi praedonis audaciam, Cic.: v. TO ENFEEBLE.

2. infringo, 3: to b. the spirits of the enemy, animos hostium inf., Liv.: that the first onset and violence of the soldiers might be broken, ut primus incurtus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes. 3. refringo, 3: to b. the force of a river, vim fluminis r., Caes.: to b. the Achioti, Achivos r., Hor. Phr.: he is bing his heart with grief, moerore se conficit, Cic.: my son is bing my heart with care and anxiety, me cura et sollicitudine afficit gnatius, Ter.: to b. a fall, casum mitigare s. leviorum reddere: I broke your fall, *te cadentem excepit: the Sueti broke the power of the C'tii, Sueti Ubios multo humilliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes.: to b. a bank, argentariam dissolvere, Cic. |||. To violate, infringe:

1. frango, 3: to b. a treaty, foedus r., Cic.: to b. an engagement, fidem f., Cic.: v. BREAK (II). 2. violo, 1: to b. treaties, foedera r., Liv.: to b. faith, fidem v., Ov.: v. TO VIOLATE. 3. rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3: to b. treaties, foedera r., Cic. ||V. To stop, interrupt: v. TO BREAK OFF. Phr.: to b. silence, silentia voce rumpere, Ov. I have not yet broken my fast, fames adhuc mihi integra est (cf. Cic. Fam. q. 20): the maiden had broken her fast, Jejunia virgo solverat, Ov.: to b. a person's rest, aliquem ex somno excitare, Cic. B. Intrants: 1. To part, separate: this sense may gen. be translated by the reflective forms of the Latin verbs given under (A.): e.g. the oars b., frangitur remi, Virg.: the treacherous sword b., peridus ensis frangitur, Virg.: the black waterspout b., niger arcus aquarum frangitur, Ov. Phr.: my heart is bing, dirumpo dolore, Cic. ||. To open: v. TO BURST. Phr.: the cloud b., scindit se nubes, Virg. |||. To become bankrupt: rationes conturbare, Cic. ||V. To decline in health and vigour: defloresco, ui, 3: you knew him when already bing, eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic. 1. Phr.: my strength is bing, me vires deflorescunt incipit, Cic. V. Of daybreak: Phr.: day was bing, dies appetebat, Caes.: day is already bing, incidit hoc jam, Phr.: when day broke they were found dead, ut dies illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, Cic.: day was already breaking when the consul gave the signal, jam dilucescebat, quum signum consul dedit, Liv.

break asunder or in sunder: 1. rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3: to b. a bow as, arcum r., Phaedr.: to b. a keel as, carinam r., Ov.: v. TO BURST. 2. diffringo, 3: v. TO BREAK (I. 3).

away: dissolio, dissipare: v. TO DISSOLVE, DISSIPATE.

down: 1. Trans: 1. deficio, jeci, jectum, 3: to b. down a tower (of a ballista), turrim d., Auct. B. Hup.: v. TO OVERTHROW, DEMOLISH. 2. rescindo, scidi, scissum, 3 (prop. to cut away): to b. down a rampart, vallum r. (scindere), Caes.: to b. down a bridge, pontem r., (also scindere, Tac.), Caes.: Liv. 3. destruo, xi, ctum, 3: to b. down a wall, murum d., Veg.: v. TO DEMOLISH, DESTROY. Phr.: to b. down a bridge, pontem rumpere, Liv.; p. interrumpere, Caes.; p. interscindere, Caes.; p. solvere, Tac. Fig.: to b. down the restraints of superstition, religionum nodos resolvare, Lact.: to b. down all distinctions, miscere omnia, Cic. (v. TO CONFUSE). broken down by misfortunes, calamitatus fractus, Caes.: v. ENFEEBLED, WORN OUT. ||. Intrants: 1. To fail, in speaking, etc.: 1. haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (lit. to stick fast): you will b. down over a great many of the names

(1. e. in the attempt to explain them), in multis nominibus b. Cic.: also, b. in salebra, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: he preferred to confess his fault rather than that the authority of religion should b. down, peccatum suum confiteri maluit, quam haerere religionem, Cic. 2. offendo, 3: v. TO FAIL. Phr.: to b. down under fatigue, etc., laboribus frangi, confici v. TO ENFEEBLE, WEAR OUT.

forth: Intr.: erumpo: v. TO BREAK OUT.

in: to tame, horses, etc.: 1. domo, ul, itum, 1: to b. in ozen for the plough, tauros aratro d., Col.: ozen easy to be broken in, ad domandum prout boves, Varr. 2. subigo, egi, actum, 3: to b. in bullocks, juvencoas s., Col. Phr.: there is little trouble in bing them in, exiguis in domitura labor eorum, Col.: ozen that are thoroughly broken in, boves perdomiti, Col.: to b. in a bullock thoroughly to the plough, juvencoas aratro consecuere, Col.: v. also TO BEAT IN, CRUSH.

into: to effect an entrance into a house, etc. by force: 1. irrumpo, 3 (with or without a prep.): to b. into any one's house, domum alicujus r., Caes.; ir. intra tecta, Sen.: v. TO BURST IN. 2. intrumpo, 3: to b. straight into a house, int. recta in aedes, Pl.: Caes. 3. invado, si, sum, 3 (with acc. or with prep. in): to b. into a city, urbem in., Virg.; in urbem in., Virg. Phr.: to b. into houses and rob one's neighbours, parietes perferere, vicinos compilare, Cic.

in pieces: 1. comminno, ni, ctum, 3: to b. doors to pieces with axes, foribus securibus c., Pl.: to b. a statue in pieces, statuam c., Cic. Ov. 2. minuo, 3 (less freq. in this sense than the comp. verb. and poet.): v. STAT. 3. confringo, fregi, actum, 3: to b. in pieces pots, cups, aulac, calices c., Pl.: swords broken in pieces by swords, enses ensibus confracti, Lucan. 4. concido, cidi, ctum, 3 (prop. to cut in pieces): to b. ships to pieces, naves c., Liv. Fig.: to b. up (speech) into short clauses: Cic. 5. dirumpo, 3: to b. images in pieces, imagines d., Tac.

loose: erumpo, 3: an incredible fury broke i. in my consulate, incredibilis furor in meo consulatu erupit, Cic.: v. TO BREAK OUT. Phr.: I broke i. vincula rupi, Virg.: it (the bird) broke i. from its flaxen bands, vincula illece rupit, Virg.: v. TO BURST. he broke i. from the hands of the soldiers, ex manibus militum eripuit, Cic.: a calf broke i. from the hands of the officiating (priests), vitulus e manibus sacrificantium proripuit, Liv. (comp. Virg. A. 2, 223).

off: A. Trans: 1. To detach a portion: 1. defringo, 3: to b. off the branch of a tree, ramum arboris d., Cic.: to b. off the iron head from a spear, ferrum ab hasta d., Virg. 2. praefringo, 3 (to b. off the point): to b. off the points of spears, hastas p., Liv.: to b. off the beak of a trireme, trimemis rostrum p., Caes. 3. abrumpo, 3: to b. the fetters off from Pirithous, vincula Pirithoo ab., Hor. 4. praerumpo, 3 (similar to 2; only implying a sudden breaking off): the cables were broken off, funes praerumpentur, Caes.: Ov. ||. To discontinue, put an end to: 1. rumpo, 3: to b. off a marriage, nuptias r., Hor.: to b. off amours, amores r., Virg. 2. abrumpo, 3: to b. off a conversation, sermonem ab., Virg. 3. dirumpo, 3: to b. off friendships, amicitias d., Cic. 4. Interrumpo, 3: to b. off a conversation, sermonem in., Pl.: to b. off a custom, consuetudinem in., Cic. 5. dirimo, emi, emptum, 3: to b. off the union of citizens, conjunctionem civium d., Cic.: to b. off a peace, pacem d., Liv.: to b. off a conference, colloquium d., Caes.: to b. off friendships, amicitias d., Tac. 6. praecido, cidi, ctum, 3: to b. off a friendship, amicitiam p., Cic. (Im-

plying a sudden rupture, Off. 1, 33, 126). 7. incido, cidi, ctum, 3: to b. off a conversation, sermonem in., Liv.: all deliberation is broken off, inciditur omnis deliberatio, Cic. B. Intr.: 1. To detach itself: expr. by pars. of verbs given under (A.), as, the stalk b. off, caulis praefringitur, Cato. ||. To cease suddenly: 1. praecido, 3 (absol.): Cic.: v. TO CUT SHORT, STOP SHORT. 2. subelato, stili, stitum, 3: she (lit. her tongue) broke off in the midst of her words, substitit in medio lingua sonos, Ov. 3. defino, sivi and sili, altum, 3 (with some qualifying word, as repente, subito): v. TO CEASE. (N.B.—The effect of the Eng. verb may sometimes be conveyed by the use of such a perfect as dixerat, finierat: comp. Ov. Met. 13, 123.)

open: 1. refringo, 3: to b. open gates, portas r., Caes.: to b. open a prison, carcerem r., Liv. 2. efringo, 3: to b. open a door, januum ef., Cic.: to b. open a prison, carcerem ef., Tac.: to b. open a box, cistam ef., Tac. 3. solvo, 3 (of letters, seals): to b. open a letter, epistolam s., Cic.: v. TO OPEN.

out: 1. erumpo, 3: they b. out of the camp, ex castris erumpunt, Caes.: fires b. out from the top of Etna, ignes ex Aetnae vertice e., Virg.: the conspiracy had broken out from the darkness, conjuratio ex tenebris erupit, Cic.: to b. out into every kind of cruelty, in omne genus crudelitatis e., Suet. 2. prorumpo, 3: that plague will b. out, illa pestis prorumpit, Cic.: a fire had broken out, incendium proruperat, Tac.: to b. out into threats, ad minas p., Tac. 3. exorior, ortus, 4: a war b. out, bellum ex., Liv.: v. TO ARISE. 4. exardesco, arsi, arsum, 3: a war broke out, bellum exarsit, Cic.: to b. out into a wasting, in seditionem ex., Liv.: to b. out into resentments, in iras ex., Virg. 5. To b. out anew, as an old sore: recresco, erudi, 3: Fig.: the wounds which seemed to be healed broke out anew, illa quae sanassae videbantur r., Cic.: Sen.

up: 1. To break in pieces (q. v.): 1. frango, 3: to b. up a clod, glebam r., Virg. 2. solvo, 3: to b. up a ship, navem s., Ov. 3. dissolio, 3: to b. up a ship, navigium d., Cic. Phr.: to b. up land, arva subigere, Virg.: terras vomere imbure, Virg. ||. To put an end to, to dismiss: 1. solvo, 3: Tarquinus broke up the custom of consulting the senate, Tarquinus morem senatus consulendi solvit, Liv. 2. dissolio, consoli, ctum, 3: to b. up a council, consilium d., Liv.: v. TO DISMISS. Phr.: to b. up an army, exercitum dimittere, Caes.: v. TO DISMIS.

III. Intr.: to go to pieces: to separate; to leave a position: Phr.: the ship has broken up, navigium dissolutum est, Cic.: the sharp frost b. up, solvitur acris hiems, Hor.: the council b. up, consurgitur ex consilio, Caes.: next day the enemy b. up (i.e. leave their position), postero die hostes castra movent, Caes.: we shall b. up to-morrow (of a school), *cras nobis ferias incipient: v. TO SEPARATE, DISMIS.

through: 1. Lit.: 1. rumpo, 3 (prop. to burst; of force exerted from within): v. TO BREAK ASUNDER. 2. perumpo, 3: to b. through a threshold with an axe, limina bipenni p., Virg.: to b. through a rib, costam p., Oels. 3. perfringo, 3: to b. through gates, portas p., Lucan: to b. through walls, muros p., Tac.: to b. through the main body of the enemy, phalangem hostium p., Caes. ||. Fig.: to violate laws, treaties, etc.: 1. violo, 1: v. TO VIOLATE. 2. rumpo, frango: v. TO BREAK (III).

upon: Intr.: of waves, etc.; to dash against: Phr.: the winds b. upon the threshold, frangunt se in limine venti, Val. Flacc.: the wave b. upon the shallows, frangitur unda vadia, Ov.

break with: i. e. to come to a rupture with: dissideo: v. TO QUARREL, BE AT VARIANCE WITH. Phr.: Scipio had broken with Pompey, Scipio ab amicitia Pompeii se removerat, Cic.

break (subs.): I. An interruption: expr. by verb: locus interruptus, interruptus; qui patet, etc. II. An instrument applied to carriage wheels to stop their motion: sufflumen: ha confines the wheels by a powerful b., rotam astringit multo a. Juv.: Prud.

III. Break of day: dilucidum: v. DAY-BREAK.

breakage: fractura: v. FRACTURE, BREAKING.

breaker: I. One who breaks: 1. ruptor: the b. of a treaty, foederis r., Liv.: Tac. v. VIOLATOR. Or expr. by verb, as, the b. of a door, qui fores effringit, Cic. 2. domitor (a tamer): a b. of horses, equorum d., Cic.: Virg.

II. A ware broken against any obstacle: fluctus a saxo fractus, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

breakfast (subs.): 1. jentaculum: Pl.: Mart.: Suet. 2. prandium (a kind of lunch): to cook a b., p. coquere. Pl.: to invite anyone to b., aliquem ad p. invitare, Cic.: to get up to b., ad p. surgere, Suet.: my wife is calling me to b., ad p. uxorem me vocat, Pl.

breakfast (v.): 1. jento, i: Suet.: Mart. 2. prandeo, di, sum, 2 (v. BREAKFAST, subs.): Pl.: Cic.: to b. on nightingales, lusciniis p., Hor.

breaking (subs.): 1. fractura: the b. of a bone, ossis f., Cels. 2. domitus, tis (the b. in of animals): Cic. 3. domitior (i. q. domitus): Col. Plin. 4. interruptio (a b. off, in discourse): Quint. 5. eruptio (a b. out; med. t. c.): Plin. 6. dissolutio (a b. up): the b. up of a ship, navis d., Tac.: the b. up of an empire, imperii d., Tac.

break-water: 1. munitio ac moles lapidum: moles lapidum in mari structa, or fluctibus opposita: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118. 2. structura s. agger: Vitr. 12, 5, 2. 3. pila: Virg.

breast: 1. *brama, brama: M.L. 2. *brama biloca: M.L.

breast (subs.): 1. mamma, mamilla, or mamilia: to give the b. to a child, pueri mammam dare, Pl.: Cic. (In medical writers mamma is the breast of females; mamilla of males: Mayne.)

2. fiber, eris, n. (when full of milk): milky b.s., lactea u., Virg.: his oem mother nourishes every (child) with her b.s., sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. 3. papilla (poet.): Cat.: Virg.

II. The upper and front part of the body; also, the cavity situated behind it: 1. pectus, eris, n.: Ov.: Cels. Plin. Phr.: having a broad or full b., pectorosus: Plin.: Col. 2. praecordia, orum: the breast remaining in the b., spiritus remanente in praecordiis, Liv.: v. CHEST.

III. The feelings: 1. pectus: he soothes their grieving b.s., moerentia p. mulcet, Virg.: pure b.s., p. casta, Ov. 2. praecordia: at times valour returns into the b. even of the conquered, quondam etiam victis redit in p. virtus, Virg.: Hor.: v. BOSOM, HEART.

breast (v.): Phr.: he courageously b.s. the waves, *fortiter pectus (pectora) fluctibus opponit; fluctus adverso pectore excipit: v. TO FACE.

breast-bone: 1. os pectoris: Cels. 2. pectorale os: Cels. 3. *sternum (from the Greek): frequently used by modern medical writers.

breast-plate: 1. lorica: Cic.: Liv.: v. CORSELET. 2. thorax, acis, m.: Liv.: Virg. 3. pectorale, is, n.: Varr.: Plin.

breast-pump: *antlia mammaria (Mayne).

breast-work: 1. lorica: Caes. Tac. Dimin. lorictilla, a low b.: Hirt. Veg. 2. pluteus (less freq. plateum): Caes.: Veg.

breath: I. The air taken into and expelled from the lungs; also, the

act of respiration: 1. spiritus, tis: to draw b., s. ducere, also, animam spiritum ducere, Cic.: to receive a son's last b., filii postremum a. excipere, Cic.: to take b., s. colligere, Quint.: to be fetching one's last b., i. e. expiring, trahere extremum a., Phaedr.: to utter a sentence in a single b., complexione verborum uno a. volvere, Cic. Fig. the b. of the N. wind, Boreae s., Virg.

2. anima (esp. in poet.): I stopped my b., a. compressi, Ter.: to hold one's b., a. continere, Cic. (tenere, Ov.): to take b., a. reciprocare, Liv.: the passage of the b., iter animae, Cic.: badness of b., animae gravitas, Plin.: v. also ANI.

3. afflatus, tis (b. directed upon some object): Ov.: Stat. Fig.: the b. of the W. wind, af. Favonii, Plin. 4. halitus, tis (esp. hard or bad b.): badness of b. from the lungs, a pulmonem graveolentis halitus, Plin.: for the purpose of improving the b., commendandi h. gratia, Plin.: v. FUMES. 5. anhelitus, tis (prop. a hurried or difficult b., shortness of b.): to take b., an. recipere, Pl.: the dry b. came from his weary mouth, aridus a. lassus veniebat an. ore, Ov. Phr.: out of b. with running, exanimatus cursu, Caes.

II. Life: 1. anima: while a sick man has b., there is said to be hope, aegrotum a. est, spes esse dicitur, Cic.: v. LIFE. 2. spiritus: to take away anyone's b., spiritum alicui auferre, Cic.: to give up one's b., a. reddere, Veil.

III. Breeze: q. v.

breathe: A. Intrans. 1. To respire, be alive: 1. spiro, i: they cannot coen b. without fear, ne a. quidem sine metu possunt, Cic.: Catiline was found still b.ing a little, Catilina repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. Fig.: the mind of Laelius seems to be still b.ing in his writings, videtur Laelli mens s. etiam in scriptis, Cic.: the b.ing (i. e. life-like) statues, spirantia signa, Virg. 2. respiro, i: those who are sunk in water cannot b., qui demersi sunt in aqua r. non possunt, Cic.: power to b., respirare potestas, Virg.: Juv. Phr.: to b., spiritum ducere, animam spiritum ducere, Cic.; spiritum trahere, Phaedr. II. To pause, rest: v. TO BREATHE AGAIN.

B. Trans. 1. To draw into and expel from the lungs: Phr.: we b. the air, aërem spiritum ducimus, Cic.: the wind-pipe b.s. back the air from the lungs, aspera arteria animam a pulmonibus r., Cic.: could I any longer b. the common air? auram communem haurire amplius potui? Quint.: to b. the vital air, auram vitae carpere, Virg. II. To exhale (q. v.): spiro, i: her locks b.d. a divine odour, comae divinum odorem spiraverunt, Virg. III. To express, manifest (q. v.): 1. anhelò, i (implying violence): to b. out wickedness, scelus an, Cic. 2. spiro, i. to b. war, bellum s., Lucr.: to b. love, amores a., Hor.

IV. To utter softly: v. TO WHISPER.

again (i. e. take breath or heart anew): respiro, i: to b. again after repeated disasters, r. a continuis cladibus, Liv.: to b. again after fear r. a metu, Cic.: I shall b. again if I see you, respirabo si te videro, Cic.: Pl.

in or into: inspiro, i: v. TO INSPIRE.

out: 1. exspiro, i: to b. out a stream of blood from the breast, flumen sanguinis de pectore ex., Lucr.: to b. out flames, flammam ex., Virg. 2. spiro, i (poet.): oxen b.ing out flames, flammam spirantes boves, Liv.: Virg.: v. also TO BREATHE (III.). 3. efflo, i: they b. out fires from their mouth and nostrils, ignes ore et naribus efflant, Ov.: to b. out one's life, i. e. to die, animam ef., Cic. 4. proflò, i: to b. out flames, flammam p., Ov. 5. exhalò, i: orifices b.ing out flame, spiramenta flammam exhalantia, Ov.: to b. out life, i. e. to die, vitam ex., Virg.

upon: 1. spiro, i: that cold may not b. upon him, ut ne ad eum frigus aspiet, Cels.: Virg. 2. afflo,

1 (stronger than spiro: to blow upon). as if Canidia had b.d. upon them, velut illis Canidia afflasset, Hor.: to b. perfumes on anyone, odores alicui af., Prop.

breathing (subs.): I. The act of breathing: 1. aspiratio: living creatures are supported by the b. of air, animantes aspiratio aëris sustentantur, Cic. 2. spiritus, tis: air drawn in by b. nourishes and supports living beings, aer spiritus ductus alit et sustentat animantes, Cic.: Ov. 3. respiratio: Cic.: Plin. 4. Or expr. by gerund, etc.: v. TO BREATHE.

II. Gram. t. t.: 1. aspiratio: Cic. Quint. 2. spiritus: the rough b., a. asper, Prisc.: the smooth b., a. lenis, Prisc.

breathing-hole: spiraculum: v. AIR-HOLE, VENT.

breathing-time: i. e. time or space to recover from fear or other agitation: Phr.: to have (a moment's) b. from anything, (punctum) temporis, Cic.) ab aliqua re respirare, Liv.: Veil.: the Surrentines had had a few days b., Saguntini a proelii quietem per aliquot dies habuerant, Liv.: v. RESPIRE.

breathless: 1. exanimis, e, or exanimus, a, um: a b. corpse, ex. corpus, Quint.: Virg.: v. LIFELESS. Fig.: of extreme fear, etc.: b. with fear, metus ex., Hor.: Virg. 2. exanimatus: v. LIFELESS, DEAD. Fig.: my wife b. (with alarm), ex. uxor, Cic.: b. with alarm, ex. metu, Ter.: Curt.: v. also BREATHE (I. fm.).

bred: nutritus: b. at Thebes or Argos, Thebis n. an Argis, Hor.: esp. in the compounds, well-bred, thoroughbred: q. v.

breach (subs.): knus: nates: clunes: v. BUTTOCK, FUNDAMENT. Phr.: the b. of a gun, *sclopeti pars inferior.

brooches: 1. bricae or braccae, arum (the loose trousers of Celtic nations): Prop.: Tac. Phr.: nations that wear b., nationes braccatae, Cic.: a soldier wearing b., braccatus miles, Prop. 2. feminaia, lum (dravers, q. v.): Suet.: Hor. Phr.: to take the b. from a highlandman, nuda vestimenta detrahère, Pl. As. i, 79.

breed (v.): A. Trans. 1. To engender, give birth to: 1. pario, peperì, partum, 3: rotten wood b.s. maggots, ligna putrefacta vermiculos p., Lucr.: the earth bred other animals spontaneously, cetera tellus animalia sponte sua peperit, Ov.: v. TO BEGET. Fig.: truth b.s. hatred, veritas odium p., Ter.: v. TO PRODUCE. 2. gènero, i: such a monster as Africa b.s., quale portentum g. Africa tellus, Hor.: germs b.ing green frogs, semina virides generantia ranae, Ov. Fig.: to b. strife, litem g., Quint.: v. also INF. (B.). 3. gigno: v. TO BEGET. 4. procreo: v. TO ENGENDER, BEGET. Phr.: see may see worms bred from dung, videre licet vivos existere vermes de stercore, Lucr. II. To raise a breed: 1. alo, alui, 3: to b. horses, equos a., Ter.: they b. these animals for the purpose of amusement, haec animalia alunt animi causa, Caes.: v. TO REAR. 2. pasco, pavi, pastum, 3 (lit. to feed): to b. fleeced (small) stock, pecus lanare p., Varr.: to b. horses, equos p., Virg. B. Intrans. 1. To engender: 1. concipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: v. TO CONCEIVE. 2. feto, i: ducks b. in marshes, anates in paludibus f., Col. 3. gènero, i: the she-ass has begun to b., asina g. coepit, Plin. II. To have birth: 1. nascor, natus, 3: bees b. from the putrid entrails, de putri viscere nascuntur apes, Ov.: gnats b. in the fig-tree, in fico culices nascuntur, Plin. 2. pro-vèño, vèni, 4: muscles b. in sandy places, multum in arenosis p., Plin. 3. gignor, gènitus, 3: there is something but what b.s. in the sea, nihil non g. in mari, Plin.

breed (subs.): 1. sèminum: females of good b., feminae boni s., Varr.: a good b. of asses, asinorum s. bonum, Varr.: Lucr. 2. gènus, eris, n.: b.s. of wild cattle, genera pecudum fera-

rum, Varr.: v. KIND, RACE. 3. gens, gentis, f. (post.). Virg.: Ov. Phr.: the best *bs* of *acem* have an ugly head, optima forma bovis cui turpe caput, Virg.: cattle of good *b*, generosum pecus, Virg.

breeder (adj.): 1. the female that produces; matrix, Ica, f. (1) of a cow; Varr. (II) of a ewe; Col. (III) of a hen; Col. It may also be expressed by the adj. feta qualifying the substantive; but this is usu. said of a female that has recently given birth to offspring; Plin.: Virg. 2. One who devotes attention to the rearing of any kind of animal: generator: a *b* of horses, g. equorum, Virg. Phr.: he had a great reputation as a *b* of the best sheep, "magnam cepit gloriam ex studio ovium optimarum alendarum.

breeding (adj.): feta: v. BREEDER. **breeding** (subs.): 1. The act or time of generating; fetura: an age fit for *b*, actus feturae habita, Virg.: during *b* time, in fetura, Varr. 2. The raising of a breed: seminatio: Varr.

III. Formation of manners; also manners: v. EDUCATION, MANNERS. Phr.: good *b*, humanitas: those things are very inconsistent with good *b*, ea multum ab *b* discrepant, Cic.: v. REFINEMENT, POLITENESS.

breese (the insect): oestrus: v. GAD-FLY. **breese** (of wind): 1. aura: the night *b*, nocturna, a. Caes. Fig.: a little *b* of rumour, parva a. rumoris, Cic.: the *b* of popular favour, a. popularis, Cic.: Hor. 2. flatus, as: the sails moved by a favouring *b*, f. secundo carbasia mota, Ov.: Virg. Fig.: we are enjoying the propitious *b* of fortune, prospero f. fortunae utimur, Cic. 3. anti-ma (mostly poet.): Thracian *b*, a. Thraciae, Hor. 4. spiritus, as: Sen. breezy: ventosus: v. WINDY.

brevery: 1. An abridgement, epitome: q. v.: epitome: summarius: breviarium. 2. A manual of prayers, "breviary: M.L.

brevery: 1. Shortness: q. v. 2. Conciseness (of language): 1. brevitas: when there is no superfluous word, it is to be called *b*, *b*. appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, Cic.: the (peculiar) *b* of Sallust, illa Sallustiana *b*, Quint. 2. breviloquentia: Cic. ap. Gell. Phr.: I desire *b* of speech, fieri dictis compendium volo, Pl.

brew: A. Trans.: 1. To make beer: "cerevisiam coquere; or ex hordeo corrupto conficere (cf. Tac. G. 21). 2. To mix: q. v. 3. To contrive, plot, hatch: q. v. Phr.: see what mischief the woman is *b*ing, vide quod inceptit (meretrici) facinus, Ter. don't you see what mischief you are *b*ewing? non vides quantum mali contices? Ter. B. Intrans.: Phr.: the maid-servant *b*s famously, "ancilla cerevisiam scilicet conficit: a tempest is *b*ing in the west, ab occidente (sole) tempestas excitatur a. concitatur (cf. Auct. Har. Resp. 3, 4; and Cic. Mur. 17, 36): there is some mischief *b*ing, "nescio quid mali concinnatur, paratur (cf. Phaedr. 2, 4 fin.) see supr. (A. fin.).

brewer: "cerevisiae coctor.

brewhouse: "aedificum ad cerevisiam coquendam extractum.

brewing (subs.): "cerevisiae coctura.

briar, wild: "rosa canina: M. L. **bribe** (subs.): pretium: to be induced by a *b* to condemn a man, pretio adduci ad hominem condemnandum, Cic.: to corrupt a jurymen by a *b*, pretio iudicem corrumpere, Cic. (N.B.—Any Latin word signifying money, reward, etc., may in certain connexions be used. v. TO BRIBE, BRIBERY.) Phr.: they accused us of taking a *b*, nos pecuniae captiae arcescebant, Cic.

bribe (v.): 1. largior, 4 (prop. to give profusely): to procure great means for *b*ing, facultates ad largiendum magnas comparare, Caes.: to become popular by *b*ing with other men's

money, largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 2. corrumpt, rapi, raptum, 3 (usu. with some defining word, as pecunia, pretio, auro, etc.). the *jur*-man is *b*, d. iudex pretio corruptum, Cic.: there were some who had been *b*, d. fueri qui auro corrupti essent, Sall.: Jugurtha *b*s the king's nearest relations, Jugurtha regi proximos donis c., Sall.: I will *b* his slaves, munibus servos corrumpam, Hor. Phr.: to attempt to *b* a court of justice, iudicium pecunia tentare, Cic.: he directed his ambassadors to attempt to *b* everyone, legatis praecipit omnes mortales pecunia aggre-diantur, Sall.: similarly, spe et pretio sollicitare, Cic.: the multitude is easily *b*, d. multitudo pretio venalis est, Liv.: not to be *b*, d. integer, incorruptus: v. INCORRUPTIBLE.

briber: 1. corruptor: Cic. Suet. 2. divisor (an agent employed to distribute the tribes): Cic. Suet. 3. largitor: Cic.

bribery: 1. ambitus, as (of voters for public offices; including all kinds of illegal canvassing): to accuse a man of *b*, hominem ambitus (de amb.) accusare, Cl.: a man found guilty of *b*, vir ambitus damnatus, Cic.: a law respecting *b*, ambitus (de a. Suet.) lex, Cic. 2. corruptela: he said that profuse expenditure was *b*, largitionem c. dixit esse, Cic.: v. CORRUPTION. 3. largitio (profuse *b*): to corrupt a tribe by disgraceful *b*, tribum turpi l. corrumpere, Cic. Sall. 4. redemptio (i.e. buying a verdict, etc.). the *b* of a court of law, iudicium, Cic. Phr.: to endeavour to prevail over anyone by *b*, aliquem pecunia sollicitare, Cic.: v. TO BRIBE (fin.).

brick (subs.): 1. later, *bris*, m.: the city was built of *bs* or rough stone, urbs ex latere aut caemento effecta est, Cic.: to make *bs*, lateres ducere, facere, parare, Vitruv.: I fingere, Plin.: to dry *bs*, l. arefacere, Vitruv.: to bake *bs*, l. coquere, Vitruv.: to lay *bs*, l. struere, Caes.: a burnt or unbaked *b*, coctus l. sive crudus, Vitruv. Hence, a half *b*, semiliter, Vitruv. Dimin. laterculus, a small *b*, Caes.: Plin. 2. testa (earthenware in general: v. JAN) Cato: Vitruv.

brick (adj.): 1. latericinus: *b*. walls, l. muri, Caes.: *b*. shrines, l. cellae, Vitruv. 2. testaceus: a *b*. structure, t. structura, Vitruv. Plin.

brick-bat: 1. "lateris fragmen s. frustum. 2. testa (of broken pieces of earthenware). Ov.: Tac.

brick-clay or **earth**: terra lateraria: Plin.

brick-kiln: lateraria. Plin. laterum structor; or perhaps, structor (alone). Cic.

brick-maker: laterarius: Non.

brick-making: laterina: Tert.

brick-work: latericium; or opus latericium, Caes.: Vitruv.

bridal (subs.): nuptiae v. MARRIAGE, WEDDING.

bridal (adj.): 1. nuptialis, e: *b*. gifts, n. dona, Cic.: v. NUPTIAL. 2. pronubus (poet.): a *b*. torch, p. flamma, Claud. Phr.: a *b*. veil, flammum: Juv. Plin.: a *b*. bed, genialis lectus, Cic.: g. torus, Virg.: v. WEDDING.

bridal-chamber: thalamos: Virg.: Cat.

bride: 1. nupta or nova nupta (just married): Ter.: Ov. 2. sponsa (about to be married): Pl.: a weeping *b*, flebilis s., Hor.

bride-cake: mustaceus, or -um: Cato: Juv.

bride-groom: 1. maritus, or novus maritus (just married): Pl.: a maid-n conducted to her young *b*, juveni virgo deducta marito, Ter. 2. sponsus (betrothed: q. v.): Cic.: Hor.

bridesmaid: pronuba: Cat.: Stat.

bridesman: 1. auspex nuptiarum: Cic. 2. paranympheus Aug.

bridewell: v. PRISON.

bridge (subs.): pons, pontis, m.: to make a *b*. over a river, pontem in

flumine facere, faciendum curare, Caes.: flumen ponte jungere, Liv.: to make a *b* of boats, pontem navibus efficere, Tac.: to break down a *b*, p. intercedere, Cic.: p. rescindere, Caes.: v. TO BREAK DOWN. Dimin. ponticulus, a small *b*: Cic.: Cat. Phr.: the toll taken at a *b*, pontaticum, Amm.: a *b*. master, "pontis curator: the *b* of the nose, "pars nasi superior: the *b* of a violin, "fidium jongo (Georg.).

bridge (v.): ponte jungo, pontem facio, etc.: v. BRIDGE.

bridle (subs.): 1. frenum: pl. -i and -a: strictly bit, curb: q. v. Fig.: to put a *b*. on anyone's madness, aliquid frenos furoris injicere, or, adhibere, Cic. (N.B.—Not *b*, which is to give the reins, i. e. relax them). 2. lorum (esp. poet.): to lead horses by their *bs*, equos loris ducere, Liv.: Virg.: Ov.

3. hahna: v. REINS.

bridle (v.): 1. freno, i (rare in prose except fig.): to *b*. dragons (i. e. put a bridle on them), dracones f., Ov.: a caparisoned and *b*. horse, instructus frenataque equus, Liv. Fig.: to *b*. anyone's fury, aliquid furoris f., Liv. 2. infreno, i: to *b*. a horse, equum inf., Liv.: Virg. (v. rare in fig. sense). 3. frenos impono, inficio: v. TO PUT ON. (For fig. sense, see also TO CURB, RESTRAIN.)

bridler (rare): frenator: Stat.

brief (adj.): 1. brevis, e: b. enjoyment, b. fructus, Lucr.: a *b*. narrative, b. narratio, Cic.: I strive to be *b*, I become obscure, b. esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. 2. angustus: used by Cic. as antithesis to dilatatus, i. e. expanded, diffuse: v. COMPRESSED, COMPACT, TERSE. Phr.: I will be very *b*. with you, compendi verba multa faciam tibi, Pl.: to be brief (as parenthetical clause), ne longum sit, Cic.: ne longum faciam, Hor.: ne multa or ne multis, Cic.: quid quaeris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8.

brief (subs.): 1. A despatch: q. v. 2. An outline of a legal case: causae commentarius; brevis annotatio; libelli: Quint. 10, 7, 30, 31 (where together the expressions mean notes made by the advocate himself). Phr.: to be engaged with one's first *b*, primam causam s. advocacionem agere: he did not get a single *b*, "nemo omnium eum ad causam suam defendendam advocavit, eum causae suae patronum habuit: he failed over his first *b*, quam primam suscepit causam, in ea offendi, v. TO FAIL.

briefness: only facete: a *b*. barrister, "sine clientibus patronus.

briefly: 1. breviter: to speak *b*. and aptly, b. et commode dicere, Cic.: as *b*. as I could, quam brevissime potui, Cic.: very *b*, perbreve, Cic. 2. paucis (lit. in few words): to speak *b*. as *b*. as possible, quam paucissimis dicere, Sall.: Ter. 3. strictim: v. CONCISELY. 4. anguste, presse (signifying compression of matter into few words; whereas breviter and paucis denote only the use of few words): v. TERSELY, COMPACT, IN SMALL (phr.). Phr.: to treat of anything *b*, aliquid brevi praedicere, percurrere, Cic. (but brevi is here an abl., and signifies within a short time or limits); aliquid in paucis, paucissima conferre, Pl.

briefness: v. BREVITY.

brier: i. e. prop. the dog-rose bush: rosa canina (cynosbatus, Plin.); but generally = bramble: q. v.

brig: "navis duobus malis instructa.

brigade: 1. Of infantry: legio, *onis*, f.: Caes. (the Roman legion contained about as many troops as the modern infantry *b*, and like the latter, it was complete in itself, and capable of independent action). 2. Of cavalry: 2) turma equitum: Caes.: v. TROOP.

brigadier: tribunus: Caes. (Prob. the nearest word: v. Dict. Ant. p. 503, a.)

brigand: 1. latro: Caes.: Cic. 2. latrocinialis: Cic.: v. BANDIT.

brigandage: 1. latrocinium (the

practice: Caes.: Cic. 2. latrocinatio (a particular act): Plin. To be engaged in b., latrocinor, i.: Pl.: Cic. brigantine: 1. liburna (a light galley): Caes.: Hor. 2. liburnica (= 1): Suet.: Plin.

bright: 1. shining, lustrous: 1. clārus (the most general term: v. CLEAR): a. b. star, c. stella, Cic.: v. b. jewels, clarissimae gemmae, Cic.: a. wreath b. with gold and gems, c. auro gemmisque corona, Ov. Very b., praeclearus: Lucr. 2. lūcidus (usu. of that which shines with a calm lustre): b. stars, l. sidera, Hor.: Virg.: a. b. gem, l. gemma, Ov. Very b., perlucentius (also pellucidus): a. very b. star, p. stella, Cic. (more usu. in sense of transparent: q. v.) 3. splendidus: stronger than lucidus: v. GLITTERING, BRILLIANT.

4. nitidus (prop. only of that which is externally bright or beaming): b. ivory, n. ebur, Ov.: b. shining hair, n. caesaries, Virg.: v. GLEAMING. 5. candidus (bright-white, shining): b. stars, c. stellae, Lucr.: the b. moon, c. luna, Virg.: v. WHITE. 6. fulgidus (shining): q. v.): Lucr. To the above may be added the participial adjectives, larens, fulgens, splendens, nitens, candens: concerning the difference between which, see TO SHINE, SHINING. Phr.: b. (shiny) eyes, vegell oculi, Suet. (nitentes oculi in Virg. is rather used with ref. to their shining with tears): to be b., nitere, fulgere, splendēre, etc.: v. TO SHINE: to become b., claresco, Tac.: Sen.; splendescō, Virg.: Ov.; nitescō, Virg.: Plin.: v. TO BRIGTHEN: to keep a b. fire, luculentū uti camino, Cic. ||. Smart, clever: q. v.: perh. facētus, argutus.

brighten: A. Trans.: 1. Lit.: to make bright (infrequent): v. TO POLISH, ILLUMINE, MAKE LIGHT. ||. To cheer, enliven: q. v. B. Intrans.

1. Lit.: 1. splendescō, dul.: 3. let the ploughshare, rubbed in the furrow, begin to b., incipiat sulco attritus s. vomer, Virg.: we saw the sky b. with the flame of Etna, vidimus Aetnaeae coelum a. flamma, Ov. 2. nitescō, tul.: 3. as the new moon b.s., nitescēntē nova luna, Plin. 3. claresco, clari, 3: Tac.: Sen. 4. relūdesco, lux.: 3. (b. again): the image of the sun b.d. again, solis imago reluxit, Ov.: the day b. again, reluxit dies, Tac.: v. TO CLEAR UP. ||. Fig.: of the aspect of affairs, the countenance, intellect, etc.: often, to brighten up: Phr.: (his) face b.d. up, *vultus se explicavit, In hilaritate solutus est: affairs begin to b., jam res melius ire incipiunt: v. TO IMPROVE: *even slowness b.s. up with affection, *amore etiam tarda ingenia nitescunt.

brightly: clāre, lūcidē, splendē: for the difference between them, v. BRIGHT.

brightness: 1. Splendour: 1. candor: the b. of the sun, c. solis, Cic.: the b. of the sky, coeli c., Cic.: v. WHITENESS. 2. nitor (of that which has a bright surface): the b. of the dawn, n. aurorae, Lucr.: the b. of silver and gold, n. argenti et auri, Ov.: the b. of a sword, n. gladii, Plin. 3. fulgor (flashing b.): the b. of a candelabrum, candelabri f., Cic.: the b. of the sun, solis f., Plin.: eyes gleaming with tremulous b., oculi tremulo f. micantes, Ov. Fig.: the b. of fame, famae f., Ov.: Quint. (in Lucr. also fulgur: v. FLASH). 4. claritas (rare): the b. of a star, c. sideris, Plin.: also claritudo: Tac. 5. splendor: v. BRILLIANT. 6. color (poet.): silver has no b., nullus argento c. est, Hor.: b. of wool, (vellerum) colores, Hor.: v. RYE. ||. Aculeus, cleverness, q. v.

brill (a fish): (?) psetta or psetta: Plin. brilliancy: 1. splendor: the b. of flame, a. flammæ, Ov.: the b. of silver, s. argenti, Hor. Fig.: all the b. and splendour of these things, harum rerum a. omnis et amplitudo, Cic. 2. nitor (v. BRIGHTNESS, 2): the b. of a mirror, n. speculi, Plin. Fig.: b. of style, n. orationis, Cic.: b. of figurative

language, translationum n., Quint.: to show b. (in writing), n. uti, Auct. Dial. de Or. 3. lūmen, lūis, n. (only in fig. sense, of lustre of style): b. of eloquence, l. eloquentiae, Cic.: things that add b. to style, lūmina sententiarum, Quint.

brilliant: 1. splendidus: the b. constellations, s. signa coeli, Lucr.: b. eyes, s. oculi, Lucr.: a fountain more b. than glass, fons splendidior vitro, Hor. Fig.: a b. style of oratory, s. ratio dicendi, Cic.: b. deeds, s. facta, Hor. 2. nitens, nitis: a flower more b. than Tyrian purple, Tyrio nitentior flos ostro, Ov. Fig.: a b. speech, n. oratio, Cic. 3. lūclentus (esp. in fig. sense; v. splendidus): a b. (or acc. to others, lucid) speech, l. oratio, Sall.: a b. engagement, pulchrum et l. proelium, Pl.: a b. achievement, facinus l., Pl. 4. praeclearus: v. FAMOUS, DISTINGUISHED. Phr.: to prepare a b. entertainment, convivium opipare (adv.) parare, Cic.; epulas apparatusissimas, Sen.: v. SPLENDID. 5. fulgens, nitis: v. SHINING. Fig.: with most b., nay divine eloquence, fulgentissimo et coelesti ore, Vell.

be: 1. splendē, 2: her eyes are b., oculi s., Pl.: Hor. Fig.: virtue is always b. of itself, virtus a. per se semper, Cic.: Liv. 2. nitē, 2: you see how b. their oratory is, illorum vides quam nitent oratio, Cic.: Hor.: v. TO BE BRIGHT, SHINE.

brilliantly: 1. splendē: to set out a banquet magnificently and b., ornare magnifice s. que convivium, Cic.: a life honourably and b. spent, acta aetas honeste ac s., Cic.: Hor. 2. (esp. of style): lūclentis or -ter: it is b. said (i. e. finely), l. dicitur, Cic.: v. LUCID.

brim: 1. Rim, border: q. v. margo. Phr.: the b. of a hat, *pilei ora. ||. The upper edge of a vessel for liquids: 1. ora: to flavour the b. of a (medicine) cup, oras pocula circum contingere, Lucr.: to fill a cup to the very b., *poculum ad summum o. implere. 2. labrum (of any large vessel): to smear the b.s. of jars all round, l. doliurum circumlinere, Cato: v. BRINK. Phr.: to fill a jar to the b., amphoram ad summum implere, Col.: v. TO FILL.

brimful: ad summum plenus, impletus: v. BRIM.

brimstone: sulfur, ūris, n.: v. SULPHUR.

brindled: 1. discolor: v. PART-COLOURED. 2. varius: a b. hog, v. PORCUS, Petr.

brine: 1. A solution of salt: 1. mītra: Hor.: Cels. 2. sal-samentum: Cic. 3. salitura: Varr. ||. The sea: q. v.: salum: Virg.

bring: 1. To carry to: 1. affēro, attillū, allātum, 3 (with dat. or prep.: also acc. of place whither): b. hither goblets, affer huc scyphos, Hor.: to b. a letter to anyone, litteras ad aliquem or alicui a.f., Cic. Fig.: I b. you peace, pacem ad vos affēro, Pl.: frequent reports were brought, crebri rumores afferbantur, Caes.: to b. the consularship into a family, consulatum in familiam a.f., Cic. It sometimes means "to bring news": the scouts brought news that everything was quiet, exploratores attulerunt quieta omnia esse, Liv.: Caes. 2. infēro, 3: to b. into or to: q. v. 3. perfēro, 3 (usu. of letters, news, etc., and implying the safe arrival of the thing at its destination): to b. a letter to anyone, litteras ad aliquem p., Cic.: he brought me news of the battle, mihi nuntium proelii pertulit, Cic.: the report had been brought to him, fama ad eum perlata erat, Liv. 4. apportō, 1: shell-fish are brought from Illyricum, cochleae de Illyrico apportantur, Varr.: he brought the statues to the Roman people, signa populo R. apportavit, Cic. 5. advēho, xi, etum, 3: to b. corn to Rome, frumentum Romanū ad, Cic.: v. TO CONVEY. (Advēho and apportō are esp. used of things not to be carried in the hand.) ||. To

cause to come to: 1. affēro, 3 (with dat. or absol.): winter b.s. snows, bruma nives a.f., Lucr. Fig.: to b. a man grief, alicui aegritudinem a.f., Ter.: Cic.: v. TO CAUSE, OCCUR. 2. addūco, duxi, ductum, 3 (lit. to lead to: usu. foll. by prep.): we usually b. physicians to the sick, ad aegros medicos soleamus ad, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: to b. a man into extreme danger, hominem in discrimen extremum ad., Cic. 3. dēportō, 1 (to b. home): to b. home a victorious army, victorem exercitum d., Cic.: Liv. Phr.: this has brought to ruin great states, ea res magnas civitates pessumdedit, Sall.: to b. to pass; v. TO A. ABOUT: antiquity will b. credit to the work, silem est operi latura vetustas, Virg.: those things have brought me immortal glory, illa immortalē gloriā mihi dederunt, Cic.: it lately brought very great honour to Miu., that he checked all the attempts of Clodius, honorū summo nuper Mioni fult quod omnes Clodii conatus compressit, Cic. the farm will b. a smaller price, fundus minoris venibit, Cic.: to bring an action: v. ACTION. ||. To cause to come to any state or determination: 1. dēducō, 3: to b. anyone to weeping and pity, aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque d., Cic.: to b. a man to the same opinion, ad eandem sententiam hominem d., Caes. 2. inducō, 3: he brought himself to forget that he was a father, induxit animum ut patrem esse sese oblivisceretur, Cic.: to b. a friend's mind to a better hope, amici animum in spem meliorem in., Cic.: Ter.: Liv.: v. TO PREVAIL ON. 3. vōcō, 1: to b. anyone to grief, aliquem in luctum v., Cic.: you are b.ing Italy to ruin and devastation, Italiam ad exitum et vastitatem vocas, Cic.: to b. friendship to a reckoning, amicitiam ad calculos vocare, Cic. 4. rēdīgō, ēgi, actum, 3 (esp. to b. by power or authority): to b. anyone into favour again, aliquem in gratiam r., Ter.: to b. a man to poverty, hominem ad inopiam r., Ter.: to b. nations into subjection to this empire, gentes in ditionem huius Imperii r., Cic.

5. perfidō, 3 (comp. perfēro, supr. 1. 3): to b. to an end, ad exitum p., Cic. bring about: 1. confidō, fēci, factum, 3: to b. about peace, pacem c., Ter.: to b. about a marriage, nuptias c., Ter.: to b. about anyone's return (from exile), reditum alicui c., Cic. 2. effidō, 3: if I b. it about, will you give me the money? si effecerō, dabin' mihi argentum? Pl.: to b. about great changes, magnas rerum commutationes ef., Caes. 3. perfidō, 3: he b.s. about an exchange of hostages between them, obides uti inter esse dent perfidē, Caes.: Cic. 4. concillō, 1 (with ref. to unions): to b. about peace between citizens, pacem inter cives c., Cic.: to b. about a marriage, nuptias c., Nep. 5. conflo, 1 (implying violent action): Ter.: to b. about a thing by shedding the blood of citizens, rem sanguine civili c., Lucr. 6. pervincō, vici, victum, 3: i. e. to carry one's point, prevail: q. v.

back: 1. rēfēro, 3: he brought the ring b. to me, anulum ad me rettulit, Pl.: he orders all the corn to be brought b. to him, frumentum omne ad se refert jubet, Caes.: to b. back scars (from the field), clautrices domum r., Curt. Fig.: this man brought b. disgrace into his own house, hinc in suam domum ignominiam rettulit, Cic.: these messages were brought b. to Caesar, haec Caesarī mandata referebantur, Caes. 2. rēducō, 3 (usu. to b. the means of recalling): to b. anyone b. from exile, aliquem de exilio r., Cic.: to b. (back) to remembrance, in memoriam r., Cic.: to b. back winters, hieles r., Hor.: to b. a man b. to his duty, hominem ad officium r., Cic. 3. rēportō, 1: v. TO CARRY BACK. 4. rēvōcō, 1 (lit. to call or summon b.): v. TO RECALL. 5. representō, 1 (only fig.: to make present again; to recall vividly): to b.

back the anger of the gods, iram deum r., Liv.: the sight of the temple brought b. the recollection of my consulship, templum representabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic. 6. reddigo, ēgi, actum, 3 (esp. of bringing b. by force): to b. back military discipline to early manners, disciplinam militarem ad prisca mores r., Liv.: he brought b. the matter to the original plan, rem ad pristinum rationem redegit, Caes.: Hor. Phr.: to b. anyone back, aliquem reducere facere, Pl.

bring before (call attention to): 1. dēfero, 1. the affair was brought before the council, res ad consilium delata est, Caes. 2. rēfero, 3 (esp. of laying a matter before the senate): to b. a matter before the senate, rem ad senatum r., Sall.: the matter was again brought b. the senate, relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 3. prōdico, 3: to b. anyone b. a court of law, aliquem in iudicium p., Cic. Phr.: to b. a proposal before the people, legem, rem, ad populum ferre (not referre; v. sup.). 2: also rogare, of measures brought before the people by tribunes: Liv.: to b. a man b. the praetor, hominem in ius rapere (whereas vocare is simply to summon), Hor.

down: 1. dēfero, 3: to b. down a wreath from Helicon, ex Helicone coronam d., Lucr.: to b. down an army into the plains, aciem in campos d., Liv. 2. dēdico, 3: the whole cause is brought d. to this, huc universa causa deductur, Cic.: to b. a continuous poem down from the first origin of the world to my own times, prima ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuum deducere tempora carmen, Ov. 3. dēflecto, flecti, jectum, 3 (to bring d. forcibly; as with a blow, etc.): the ballista brought d. a tower, ballista turrim deiecit, Auct. B. Hist.: to b. down an case upon a man's head, securim in caput alcuius d., Liv.: v. also to HUMBLE.

forth: 1. To bring out: 1. prōdo, didi, ditum, 3: he b. forth wines stored in a smoky jar, prodit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov.: to b. forth sighs from the breast, suspiria pectore p., Ov. 2. prōmo, prompsit, promptum, 3 (esp. of stores brought out): to b. forth money from the treasury, pecuniam ex aerario p., Cic. 3. Its comps. (1). dēprōmo, 3: to b. forth four-year-old wine, d. quadrum mērum, Hor.: to b. forth money from a chest, pecuniam ex arca d., Cic.: to b. forth arguments (as from a storehouse), argumenta d., Cic. (2). exprōmo, 3: PL: to b. forth sad words, moestas ex voces, Virg. (3). To give birth to: 1. pāro, pēpēri, partum, 3 (the most frequent word): to b. forth children, liberos p., Cic.: Ter.: to b. forth (lay) eggs, ova p., Cic.: v. also to PRODUCE. 2. ēnlitro, natus and nixus, 3 (referring to the labour of child-birth: chiefly used in p. part.): to have brought f. several children, plures partus enixam esse, Liv.: Virg. 3. gigno, gēnui, gēnitum, 3 (strictly of the male): to b. forth (lay) eggs, ova g., Cic.: all things which the earth b. forth, omnia quae terra g., Cic. 4. ēdo, didi, ditum, 3 (esp. poet. and in elevated style): Latona brought f. twins, edidit geminos Latona, Ov.: the earth brought forth innumerable forms, tellus edidit innumeras species, Ov.: Cic.: v. also to GIVE BIRTH TO, BEAR.

III. To yield, produce: q. v. 1. fero, 3: my acres b. forth corn, Jugera Cererem f., Hor.: this age has brought f. an almost perfect orator, haec aetas oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. 2. effero, 3: that which the fields b. forth, id quod agris ef., Cic.: Italy has brought f. an energetic race of men, Italia genus acre virum extulit, Virg.

forward: 1. offero, 3: to b. forward charges (against some one), criminis of., Cic. 2. prōfero, 3: to b. forward anything in public, rem in

medium p., Cic.: to b. forward witnesses, testes p., Cic. 3. ago, ēgi, actum, 3 (lit. to discuss, q. v.): the subject is not afterwards b. forward in the senate, in senatu postea causam non agitur, Cic. 4. rēfero, 3: esp. with reference to the senate: v. also to BRING BEFORE, FORTH.

bring in: 1. To carry in: 1. infero, 3 (with dat. or prep.): to b. ladders to the walls, scalas ad moenia in., Liv.: to b. spoils into a temple, spolia templo in., Liv.: to b. in false accounts, rationes falsas in., Cic.: to b. anything into account, aliquid rationibus in., Col. 2. importo, 1: he prevented supplies from being brought into the town, comestus importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. 3. invehō, veki, vectum, 3 (this and the preceding word of things not brought on the person): to b. money into the treasury, in aerarium pecuniam in., Cic.: to b. in the corn crops, frumenta in., Plin.: wealth has brought in avarice, divitiae avaritiam invexerunt, Liv. 4. indūco, 3 (to b. in: usu. with prep.): to b. the accused into the senate house, reos in curiam in., Suet.: to b. the sea by a trench to the city, mare fossa urbi in., Suet. Fig.: to b. discord into a state, discordiam in civitatem in., Cic.: to b. money into account, pecuniam in rationem in., Cic. II. To yield, produce, q. v. 1. efficio, 3: vineyards b. in 100 aesteris per acre, vineae centenos aesteris in singula jugera ef., Col.: Cic. 2. reddo, didi, ditum, 3: the farms b. in produce, fructum praedia r., Ter.

off: esp. from a field of battle: rēfero, 3 (lit. to b. back: q. v.): to b. an image off from the field, simulacrum ex acie r., Curt.: v. TO SAVE, RESCUE.

on or upon: 1. affero, 3: nothing shall hereafter b. grief upon me, nulla res posthac mihi aegritudinem afferet, Ter. 2. infero, 3 (esp. of hostile action): to b. war upon the R. people, populo R. bellum in., Caes.: to b. infamy upon the good, infamiam bonis in., Cic. 3. apporto, 1: he does not know how much loss the little gain may b. upon him, ille haud scit paulum lucri quantum ei damni apporet, Ter.

4. importo, 1: to b. on painful illnesses, morbos acerbos im., Cic.: to b. a misfortune upon anyone, calamitatem alcui im., Cic.: Phaedr. 5. addūco, 3: to b. on fevers, febres ad., Hor. 6. indūco, 3: the winds which b. on cloudy weather, venti qui nubilum in., Plin. 7. conscisco, scivi, scitum, 3 (of what is voluntarily incurred): to b. death upon oneself, i. e. to commit suicide, sibi mortem c., Caes.: Cic.: to b. on blindness, caecitatem sibi c., Gell. 10, 17. 8. contrāho, traxi, tractum, 3 (of bringing persons or things together: q. v.): I have brought trouble on myself, mihi negotium contraxi, Cic.: to b. on a contest, certamen c., Liv. 9. obflecto, flecti, jectum, 3: to b. a panic upon the enemy, terrorem hosti ob., Liv.: Cic.: Virg.

out: 1. To carry out, cause to come out: 1. effero, 3: to b. out money, argentum ef., Pl.: to b. a child out of doors, puerum extra aedes ef., Ter. 2. prōfero, 3: to b. arms out from a town, arma ex oppido p., Caes.: Cic. 3. prōdico, 3: he brought out Roman knights on the stage, equites R. produxit in scenam, Suet. 4. efficio, licitum, 3 (of that which is brought out with effort or contrivance): to b. out iron from hollow places in the earth, e cavernis terrae ferrum c., Cic.: to b. out words from the bottom of one's breast, voces pectore ab imo c., Liv.: v. TO EJECT. 5. exco, 4 (to summon forth): to b. out souls from the tombs, animas sepulcris ex., Virg.: to b. the consul out of the city, consulem ab urbe ex., Liv. Phr.: he brought out the veins, i. e. represented them in relief in paintings, venas protulit, Plin. II. To publish: q. v. Phr.: to b.

out a play, fabulam dare or docere, Ter.: Cic.: Hor.

bring over: 1. To carry or cause to come across: 1. perfūdo, 3: he brought all the ships over in safety, omnes incolumes naves perduxit, Caes. 2. trādūco, 3: to b. a king over into Europe, regem in Europam t., Liv. Caes. II. To induce to agree with:

1. concilio, 1: to b. over legions to one's side, legiones sibi c., Cic.: Tac. 2. perfūdo, 3: to b. over anyone to one's opinion, aliquem ad suam sententiam p., Cic. 3. trādūco, 3: he brought me over to his opinion, traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic.

to (naut. t. t.): 1. appello, pūli, pulsum, 3 (with acc., ablat., or absol.): the Persians had brought their fleet to at Delos, Persae classem ad Delum appulerunt, Cic.: he had brought to at Rhegium in a merchant vessel, Rhegium oneraria nave appulerat, Suet.: they brought to at the island, ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 2. applico, 1 (same constr. as 1): he brought the ships to at Heraeum, ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv.: they b. to land, ad terram applicuit, Bell. Hist.: what force b. (you) to these savage shores? quae vis immanibus applicat oris? Virg.

together: 1. cōgo, cōegi, cōactum, 3: to b. together ships, infantry, cavalry, naves, pedittatum, equitatum c., Caes.: v. TO COLLECT. 2. contrāho, xi, ctum, 3: friendship b. all things together, amicitia omnia c., Cic.: to b. together an army, c. exercitum in unum locum, Caes.: to b. people together for a conference, homines in colloquium c., Liv.: v. TO ASSEMBLE, COLLECT. 3. compāro, 1: esp. in phr. to b. together forces, copias c., Cic. (the phrase includes the raising of the forces as well as the concentration of them, which last is expr. by cogo or contrāho: v. sup. 1, 2). 4. congēro, gessi, gestum, 3: v. TO COLLECT. Fig.: to b. together arguments, argumenta c., Quint. 5. confilio, 1 (chiefly in Lucr.): particles of matter are brought together, corpora materialia conciliantur, Lucr. Also of matrimony: v. TO MAKE A MATCH. 6. contrādo, v. TO SCRAPE TOGETHER. 7. contrōgo, 1 (i. e. to b. together by asking): to b. together one's connections, suos necessarios c., Cic.: Liv. Phr.: to b. lovers together, amantes inter se facere convenias, Pl.

under: v. TO SUBDUCE. **up**: 1. To cause to come to: 1. subdūco, 3: to b. up the briarii from the remotest line, triarios ex postrema aede s., Liv.: to b. up the soldiers at quick march on to the hill, milites pleno gradu in collein s., Sall. 2. cōgo, cōegi, actum, 3: he brought up his slaves to the place of trial, ad iudicium omnem suam familiam coegit, Caes.: the cavalry brought up the rear, equites agmen cogeant, Liv. Phr.: to b. up the rear, agmen claudere, Caes. II. To train up: edūco, 1: v. TO EDUCATE.

brink: margo, inis, c.: v. EDGE, MARGIN. Phr.: he was brought to the b. of the grave, "minimum abluvit quoniam opprimeretur.

briny: salus: the d. sea, s. aequor, Lucr.: b. tears, a. lacrimae, Lucr.: Virg. **brisk**: 1. ālacer, cris, cre (lively and cheery): they saw Catiline b. and cheery, videbant Catilinam a. atque laetum, Cic. 2. vēgetus (fresh, untired): the tired fought with the fresh and b., lessi pugnabant cum recentibus et v., Liv. (But both of the above words denote usually a higher quality than the English; implying vigour, enterprise, spirit.) Phr.: a b. gale of wind, "venti status vehementior.

brisket: "pectus (agninum, bovinum, etc.).

briskly: 1. ālacriter: Justin. 2. strāns: go b. before and open the door, abi prae strenue ac aperti fores,

Ter. Cic. v. **VIGOROUSLY**. (Or expr. by *adj.*, as, *he rises b. to his appointed work*, vegetus praescipit ad munia surgit, Hor.: v. **BRISK**.)

briskness: *alacritas*: Cic.: *Caes.*: v. **SPRIT**, **LIVELINESS**.

bristle (*subs.*): *seta* (*saeta*): Cic.: Ov.: *Juv.*

bristle (*v.*): 1. *horreo*, 2: *his rough legs were bristling with thick hairs*, horribant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov.: *bristling spears*, horribentes hastas, Virg.

2. *horresco*, *horreo*, 3: (*begin to b.*: poet. in this sense): *his arms began to b. with black feathers*, brachia coeperunt nigris h. villis, Ov. 3. *Inhorresco*, 3: *hens b. up when they have laid an egg*, gallinae in. edito ovo, Plin.: Virg. 4. *By circuml.*: *setas erigere*: v. **BRISTLE**.

bristling (*subs.*): *horror*: the *b. up of the hair*, comarum h., Lucan.

bristly: 1. *hirsutus*: *animals b. with prickles*, animantes spinis h., Cic.: *icy winter b. with hoary locks*, glacialis hiems canos h. capillos, Ov. 2. *hirsutus* (*poet.*): *rocks b. with thickets*, saxa dumis h., Stat.: Ov. 3. *horridus*: a *b. pig*, h. sus, Virg.: a *b. beard*, barbula h., Cic. 4. *setiger*, *era*, *erum* (*poet.*): in *mas.* used as *subs.* for *boar*, *swine*: the *b. swine*, s. sus, Lucr.: the *b. herd*, s. pecus, Ov. 5. *setosus*: the *b. boar*, s. aper, Virg.: a *b. forehead*, s. frons, Hor.: *Cels.*

brittle: *fragilis*, a *b. bow*, f. ram, Virg.: *b. bronze*, aes f., Plin.

brittleness: *fragilitas*: *frankincense is tested by its b.*, tus probatur fragilitate, Plin.

broach (*subs.*): *vērū*: v. **SPRT**.

broach (*v.*): 1. *To spit*: q. v. 11. *To tap, pierce*: q. v. (For ordinary purposes to *broach* may be nearly enough expressed by *reilino*: v. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51.) 111. *To utter an opinion for the first time*, "opinione novam in medium proferre": v. **BRING FORWARD**.

broad: 1. *Wide*: *lāna*: a *b. road*: 1. *via*, Cic.: *trenches 15 feet b.*, fossae xv pedes l. *Caes.*: *b. shoulders*, l. humeri, Virg. Phr.: *it is as b. as it is long*, i. e. it comes to the same thing, it makes no difference, eodem redit, eodem revolvitur res; nihil interest, etc.

11. *Extensive*, vast: *amplius*. 111. *Of pronunciation*: Phr.: a *b. pronunciation*, verborum latitudo, Cic. (Vastus is more extensive in its reference than the Eng. word: v. **AWKWARD**, **UNKNOWN**). The *adj.* *latus* appears not to occur in this sense.) 111. *Open, clear*: q. v. Phr.: *to sleep till it is b. daylight*, ad multum diem dormire (ad medios dies dormire), Hor. V. *Gross*: a *b. Phr.*: *to frolic with rude verses* and *b. girls*, versibus incompitis ludere, risuque soluto, Virg.: *to set people on the b. grin*, risu diducere rictum, Hor.: *to know the difference between a b. joke and a refined one*, inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

broad-cloth: v. **CLOTH**.

broad-leaved: *lātifolius*: the *b. myrtle*, l. laurus, Plin.

broadly: *lātē*: v. **WIDELY**. Phr.: *to pronounce letters b.*, litteras dītare, Cic.: *latitude verborum uti*: v. **BROAD** (111).

broadside: Phr.: *to fire a b.*, "ex omnibus tormentis quae ad unum latus navis longae collocatae sunt globos ferreos simul proicere".

broad-sword: *gladius*: see Tac. Agr. 36.

brocade: *sericum aureo vel argenteo filo intertextum*. Phr.: *dresses of b.*, vestes atticae, Prop.

brocket (a deer two years old): *sābūlo*, *ōnis*, m.: Plin.

brocoli: *brassica oleracea* Botrytis, Plin.

brogue (a shoe): *pēro*, *ōnis*, m.: Virg.: *Juv.*

broil (*subs.*): *fixa*: v. **QUARREL**, **WRANGLE**, **FRAY**.

broil (*v.*): A. Trans.: *torreo*, ul. *tostum*, 2: *to b. meat on a gridiron*,

carnem in craticula torreo*: v. **TO ROAST. B. Intrans.: *torreo*, *tostum*, 2: *the middle sone b.s with the heat of the sun*, medius cingulus solis ardore torretur, Cic.

broiling (*adj.*): 1. *torridus*: *b. summer*, *fire*, t. *aestas*, *ignis*, Virg.: Prop. 2. *aestuosus*: the *b. Syrtis* (desert), a. Syrtis, Hor.

broken (*part. and adj.*): for the *part*, v. **TO BREAK**. Phr.: *b. down*, confectus: v. **WORK OUT**, **DISABLED**: *b. hearted*, "animo penitus fracto atque afflicto s. dejecto: *to speak in b. words*, infracta et amputata loqui, Cic. (cf. incoadita lactare, Virg. E. 2, 5): *to become b.-winded*, illa ducere, Hor.: *to become decrepit and b.-down* (fig.), consenescente atque decoquere, Flor.

broker: 1. *interpres*, *prætor*: Cic. 2. *obolo*, *ōnis*: Pl.: v. **AGENT**, **FACTOR**.

brokerage: 1. *interpætium*: Amm. 2. *proxeneticum*: Ulp.

bronze (*subs.*): *aes*, *aeris*, n.: Cic.: Virg.: *b.s.*, i. e. *works of art in b.*, *aera*, Hor.

bronze (*adj.*): 1. *āeneus* or *āheneus*: a *b. statue*, *signum aeneum*, Cic.: Hor.: a *b. coloured beard*, barba aenea, Suet. 2. *āenus* or *āhēnus* (*poet.*): *b. statues*, *aēna signa*, Lucr.: Virg. 3. *aeratus* (of things partly made of or ornamented with b.): *b. ships*, a. naues, Hor. 4. *aerūs*: *b. horns*, a. cornua, Virg.: Suet.

bronze (*v.*): Phr.: *to b. an iron gate*, "portas ferreas speciem aeris inducere".

broogh: *fibula*: a *gold b.*, *aurea* f., Virg.: *Liv.*

brood (*v.*): 1. *To sit on* (as a hen): *incubo*, ul. *litum*, 1: *we allow hens to b. upon the produce of other* (birds), gallinae in. fetibus alienigenis patitur, Col. 11. *To dwell mentally upon*: 1. *incubo*, 1: *to b. over money*, pecunias in. Cic.: *to b. over gold*, auro in. Virg. 2. *foveo*, *fovi*, *fotum*, 2: *I b'd upon my prayers*, animo mea vota fovebam, Ov.: *so in pectore f.*, Pl. 3. *agito*, 1: *to b. long over a subject*, rem multa cum animo a. Cic.: *agitare secum*, Ter.: *cogitatione a.*, Quint.: v. **TO CONTEMPLATE**, **MEDITATE ON**.

brood (*subs.*): 1. *All the young birds, etc. hatched together*: 1. *fatūra*: the *best b. of hens*, optima gallinarum f., Plin. 2. *nidi*, *orum* (chiefly poet.): a *chattering b.*, n. loquaces, Virg.: Sen. 3. *istius*, *as*: the *b. of honey-making bees*, f. melliferarum apium, Ov. 11. *Offspring, progeny*: 1. *istius*, *as*: *who fears the b.s which shaggy Germany brings forth*, quis pavet Germania quos horrida pariturit fetus, Hor. 2. *gena*, *gentis*, f.: the *Clodius*, Clodiana g., Cic. 3. *partus*, *as*: *earth mourns for her b. (of giants)*, terra maeret partus (suos), Hor.

brood (*adj.*): Phr.: *b. mares*, equae feturas habiles (cf. Virg. G. 3, 62).

brooding (*subs.*): 1. *incubatio*: Plin. 2. *incubitus*, *as*: Plin.

brook (*subs.*): 1. *rivus*: *Caesar had diverted the course of all the rivers and b.s.*, omnia flumina atque omnes r. Caesar averterat, *Caes.*: *icy b.s.*, gelidi r., Hor. Dimin.: *rivulus*, a *small b.*, Prud. 2. *amniculus*: *Liv.*

brook (*v.*): *sero*, 3: v. **TO ENDURE**, **PUT UP WITH**.

broom (a plant): 1. *gēnista* (Spanish b., "Spartium junceum, Linn. and dyers b.", "gēnista tinctoria, Linn.): Virg.: Plin. 2. *spartium*: Plin.

broom (a domestic implement): *scōpae*, *arum* (*prop. twig*): Cic.: Hor.

broom-rape (a plant): *öröbranchē*, *as*: Plin.

broom-stick: "scōparum mānubrium".

broth: *jūs*, *jāris*, n.: *black b.*, ulgum j., Cic.: Pl.: *mutton b.*, jus ovillum, Cels.: *veal b.*, j. vitulinum, Cels. Phr.: *the same thing made into b. is more*

nourishing than when roasted, res edem magis alit iurulentia quam assa, Cels.

brothel: 1. *lustra*, *orum*, n. pl.: Pl.: Cic. 2. *lūpānar*, *āris*, n.: Quint. 3. *gānsum*: Pl.: Ter. 4. *gānba*: Cic.: Liv. 5. *fornix*, *icis*, m.: Hor.: *Juv.* 6. *stābūlum* (=prostitutum): *prop. a place of sale or hire*: Pl.: Cic.

brother: *frāter*, *tris*: *twins b.s.*, f. gemini, Cic.; f. gemelli, Ov.: *uterine b.s.*, f. uterini, Cod. Just.: a *full b.*, (i. e. having the same parents, or at least the same father), germanus frater, Ter.: Cic.: sometimes germanus alone has this sense: Ter.: Virg.: the *Aedui* have many a time been called *b.s.* and kinsmen by the senate, Aedui f. consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati sunt, *Caes.* Dimin.: *frāterculus*, a *little of dear b.*: Cic.: *Juv.* 4. *b.-in-law* (husband's b.), *lēvir*, *tri*: Dig.: Non.: sororis maritus (sister's husband): Cic. Phr.: *to act, love, like a brother*, fraternalte facere, amor, Cic.: v. **BROTHERLY**.

brother's (*adj.*): *frāternus*: the *guilt of a b.'s murder*, scelus fraternalte necis, Hor.: *envy against one's b.*, fraternalte invidia, Sall.: v. **BROTHERLY**.

brotherhood: 1. *germanitas* (comp. *brother*): Cic.: Liv. 2. *frāternitas*: Tac. (The latter terms are less precise.) 11. *An association of men*: perh. *sōdālitus*: v. **FRATERNITY**, **SOCIETY**.

brotherly: *frāternus*: *b. love*, amor f., *Caes.*: Cic.: *b. souls*, f. animi, Hor. Phr.: *you act in a b. way*, facis fraternalte, Cic.

brow: 1. *The eye-brow*: *supercilium*, 11. *The forehead* (q. v.): *frons*, *tis*, f.: *to knit the b.s.*, frons contrahere, Cic.: *to smooch the b.s.*, f. explicare, Hor.: *to smile the b.*, f. ferre, Cic.: a *joyful b.*, *laeta* f., Virg.: *an anxious b.*, *solicita* f., Hor. 11. *The edge of a steep place*: *supercilium*: the *b. of a hill*, a. tumuli, Liv.: Virg.

browbeat: Phr.: *to b. one's opponents*, adversarios minaciter terere, Cic.: *to b. a witness*, testem terere, or *testem asperere* incescere, Quint.: *to b. the jury*, iudices minis et terrore commovere, Cic. Font. 11, 24.

browbeating (*subs.*): *minas*: v. **MINACE**; also preceding art.

brown (*adj.*): 1. *fulvus*: *there are four colours in wines, white, b., blood-red, black*, colores vinis quatuor, albus f., sanguineus, niger, Plin.: *b. kine*, f. boves, Plin.: *b. hair*, f. caesaries, Virg. (Pulvis however more nearly applies to our tawny, and implies a dash of gold or yellow: whence fulva aldera, Tib.) 2. *spādius*, *icis*: i. e. *chestnut colour*: q. v. 3. *rūbidus* (something between red and black): Gell. 2, 26: Pl. N.B. *Fuscus* is not the name of a colour, but signifies only a dark, murky, hue (similarly infuscus, Col.): it may of course be applied to brown objects: v. **DARK**, **DUSKY**. Gell. remarks on the indistinctness of Latin words expressing reddish or brownish colour: 1. c.

brown (*v.*): 1. *To bring to a brown*, *swarthy hue*: *cōlōro*, s. v. **TO TAN**; *SUNBURN*. 11. *To brown meat in cooking*: "carnes torreo donec rubido colore flant (cf. Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 2)." 111. *To brown*: *to b. the grass*, carpo, pel, ptum, 3: *to b. the grapes*, garum c., Virg. (of horses): *let us b. (i. e. make our cattle do so) the cool pastures*, carpasum frigida rura, Virg. 2. *tondeo*, *tōndi*, *tonsum*, 2: the *bullocks b.* on the *copies*, t. dumeta juveni, Virg.: Lucr. 3. *attondeo*, *di*, *sum*, 2: the *kids b.* on the *young shoots*, tenera at virgulta capellae, Virg.: v. **TO NIBBLE**. 4. *dēspāso*, *pāvi*, *pastum*, 3: *kids b.* on the *deery pasture*, haedi rocidias herbas d., Col.: v. **TO FEED ON**.

bruise (*v.*): 1. *contēro*, *trivi*, *triturum*, 3 (of things without life): Ov.: Plin.: v. **TO POUND**. 2. *contundo*, *trūdū*, *tisum*, 3: *to b. anyone with the*

laeta, aliquem pugnis c. Pl.: to b. the breast by a blow, pectus ictu c. Ov.

3. *infringo*, frēgē, fractum, g. to b. one's side, latus in. Hor. 4. *sigillo*, i. to make black and blue: Sen.: Plin.

bruise (subs.): 1. contusio: Scrib. 2. contusum: Plin. 3. *sigillatio* (the mark of a b.): Plin.

bruit (subs.): clamor, rumor: v. NOISE, RUMOUR.

bruit (v.): chiefly in phr. to b. abroad: vulgo, i. v. TO SPREAD, GET ABOARD.

brunette: puella fusca, subfusca, subfuscula: v. DARK.

brunt: Phr.: to sustain the b. of unpopularity, molem invidiæ sustinere, Cic.: to bear the b. of the battle, "maximum proreili impetum sustinere (Alas); totam vii hostium experti, sustinere.

brush (subs.): 1. An instrument for removing dust, dirt, etc.

1. *penicillus*: used for scouring tables, Pl. Men. i. 1, 2; for cleaning boots, qui detergerunt baseas, ib. 2, 3, 40. *Dimin.* *penicillulus* or -um; an artist's b.: Cic.: Plin. 2. *scopula* (*dimin.* of *scopae*: v. *broom*): used in pitching jars, Col. 12, 18; in cleaning out jars, Cato, R. R. 26. 3. *muscarium* (for brushing away flies): Mart. (lemm.). 4. *A bushy tail*: *muscarium*: used of a horse's tail: Veg. Vet. 5. *A fray, skirmish*: q. v.

brush (v.): 1. To take the dirt off: 1. *detergeo*, si, sum, 2: to b. a table clean, mensam d., Pl.: to b. shoes, baseas d., Pl. 2. *extergeo*, 2 (i. e. to b. out the interior of a vessel): Cato. Phr.: to b. out a closet, b. the teeth, "armarium, dentes purgare: v. TO CLEANSE. 3. To sweep or touch lightly: verro, verti, verum, 3: the surface of the sands is b'd by its tail, summæ arida veruntur arenae, Ov.: Virg. Phr.: to b. past a person, hominem praeterando leviter terere: v. TO GRAZE, TO SWEEP. 4. To b. away, remove: Phr.: to b. away tears, lacrimas detergere, Ov.: the wandering heifer b's off the dew, errans bucula decutit rorem, Virg. 5. To brush up: v. TO RUBBISH UP, ADORN.

brushwood: 1. *sarmentum* (usu. *pl.*): Caes.: Cic. 2. *rāmālia*, tum (*cut b.*): Ov.: Tac. 3. *virgultum* (usu. *pl.*): virgula and sarmenta are sometimes combined; as, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, *fin.* (Sarmenta are properly cuttings, prunings: virgula turpis and brushwood generally.)

brushy: v. BUSHY, SHAGGY.

brutal: i. e. inhuman, cruel, rude:

1. *ferus* (i. e. wild, rude; unsophisticated by any influences): no one is so b. but he may become gentle, nemo adeo f. est, ut non interscere possit, Hor.: the Britons b. to their guests, Britannii hospitibus f., Hor.: Cic.: v. WILD. 2. *agrestis*, (i. e. rude, boorish, q. v.): a b. and passionate master, dominus a. et furiosus, Cic.: a b. countenance, vultus a. Ov. 3. *inhumanus*: v. INHUMAN.

4. *immanis*, e: v. SAVAGE, CRUEL.

brutality: 1. *feritas* (savage wildness: v. *BRUTAL*): to lay aside b. (of manners), f. exuere, Ov. (of the early Romans); b. which takes a pleasure in cruelty, f. cui voluptati saevitia est, Sen. (N.B.—Not ferocity or ferocity, which usu. signify high spirit, martial temper, etc.) 2. *immanitas* (savagery; monstrous and inhuman cruelty): in b. of manners he surpasses the most monstrous beasts, morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, Cic.: v. CRUELTY, INHUMANITY.

brutalise: *effero*, i. to b. the feelings, animos ef., Liv.: purposely to b. one's features, vultum de industria ef., Suet. Phr.: to become altogether b'd, omnem humanitatem exuere, Cic.: "omnino ferum atque inhumanum fieri.

brutally: *inhumanē*, *immaniter*: v. CRUELLY, BARBAROUSLY.

brute (subs.): v. BEAST. Phr.: like os, they refer everything to pleasure, peccum ritu ad voluptatem omnia re-

ferunt, Cic.: a thorough b., "homo omnis humanitatis expertus.

brute (adj.): v. IRRATIONAL, SENSELESS.

brutish: v. BRUTAL, SENSELESS.

bryonia: *bryōnia*: Plin.: white b., *ampeloleucē*, ēa, f.: Plin.: black b., *ampelōis*, i, f.: Plin.

bubble (subs.): 1. A small watery vesicle: 1. *bullula*: a transparent b., b. pellucida, Ov. 2. *pustula*: to form in b. in water (of false opium), in pustulas (ad. pusulas) coire in aqua, Plin.: Vitr.: v. BLISTER. 3. Anything unsubstantial or unreal: *bullula*: f. man is a b., much more so is an old man, si est homo b., eo magis senex, Varr. 4. A delusive scheme: v. CHEAT, DECEPTION. Phr.: to b. a mere b., mera somnia! v. DREAM, FANCY.

bubble (v.): 1. *bullo*, i, and *bullo*, 4: when the wine (boils), draw the fire from under it, ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducto, Cato: b.ing springs, bullientes fontes, Vitr. 2. (of a spring): *scatēo*: v. TO GUSH UP. Phr.: to b., *bullas* a. *pustulas* emitte (cf. Vitr. 7, 2); "in pustulas quasi efflorescere: cf. *BUBBLE* (i. *Am.*).

bubbling (subs.): 1. *bullitus*, ds: Vitr. 2. *scātebra*: the b. up of water, undae scātebra, Virg.: Plin.

bucaneer: *praedo*, *pirāta*: v. *PIRATE*.

buck: 1. *cervus* (a male stag): Cic.: Hor. 2. *hircus* (a male goat): Virg.: Plin. 3. *cāniculus* (a male rabbit): Plin.: Mart.

bucklet: 1. *hāma* (esp. for extinguishing fires): Juv.: Plin. 2. *stilla*: Pl.: Dig.: also, *stillus*: Cato: Vitr. 3. *mōdulus* (a b. on a water-wheel): Vitr.

buckle (subs.): *fibula*: Liv.: Virg.

buckle (v.): *fibulā* *nectere*: v. TO BIND.

buckle to: v. TO APPLY OR GIRD ONESELF TO.

buckler: *parma*: v. SHIELD.

buckram: "luteum crassum ac rigidum.

buckskin: *pellis cervina*: v. SKIN.

buckthorn: *rhamnus*, i, f.: Plin.: Veg.

buckwheat: "pōlygōnum fagopyrum, Linn.

bucolic: *bucolicus*: a b. poem, bucolicon poema, Col.

bucolics: *bucolica*, *orum*: Ov.: the b.s of Theocritus and Virgil, *bucolica* Theocriti et Virgilii, Gell.

bud (subs.): 1. *gemma* (ea quae g. dicitur, Cic.): the b.s push themselves from the midst of the bark, se medio trudent de cortice g., Virg. 2. *germen*, *inis*, n.: the b.s venture to trust themselves to the early suns, in novos soles audent se g. credere, Virg.: v. GERM. 3. *calyx*, *ycis*, m. (a flower-b.): a rose-b., *rosae* c., Plin. 4. *oculus* (esp. with ref. to grafting): Virg.: Col. Phr.: to nip in the b., "aliquid immaturum occupare.

bud (v.): A. *Intrans*: 1. *gemma*, i: country-people speak of vines b.ing, gemmae vites rustici dicunt, Cic.: a b.ing eye, g. oculus, Col. To begin to b., *gemmaſco*, 3: Col.: Plin. 2. *progemmo*, i: i. e. to put forth buds: Col. 3. *gemmaſco*: Col. 4. *germino*, i: v. TO GERMINATE. B. *Trans*: of the operation of budding: 1. *oculos inserere* a. *imponere*: Virg. 2. *emplastro*, i: Col.

budding (subs.): 1. *the putting forth of buds*: 1. *conceptus*, ds: Plin. 2. *germinatio*: Plin. (or more usu. expr. by verb: v. TO BUD). 3. A kind of grafting: *emplastratio*: Plin.: Col.

budge: v. TO MOVE, STIR.

budget: 1. A bag, stock, store: q. v. 2. *Polit. t. t.*: publicae pecuniae, accepti atque expensi ratio: v. ACCOUNT.

buff (subs.): v. LEATHER.

buff (adj.): *lūtus*: a b. mantle, l. palla, Tib.: Hor.: v. YELLOW.

buffalo: *bos bubalus*: M. L.

buffet: v. MIDBOARD.

buffet (subs.): *colāpus*: v. BLJW.

buffet (v.): 1. *L. t.*: *colāpus* *infringere* *alicui*: Ter. Phr.: we were long b'd by the winds and waves, "ventis undique diu jactati sumus. 2. To contend with: q. v. Phr.: the shipwrecked man buffets the waves, "nastragus fluctibus obliuctatur, oblitur.

buffoon: 1. *scurra* (a professional b.): Pl.: Cic.: Hor. Phr.: to play the b., *scurrari*, Hor.; *scurrilliter* *ludere*, Plin. 2. *sannio*, *onis* (a kind of pantomimic jester): Cic. 3. *parasitus* (a professional b. who dines out for the amusement of guests): Pl.: Cic. 4. *bālstro*, *onis*: Hor.

buffoonery: 1. *scurrillitas*: Quint.: Tac. 2. *scurrilis* *jocus*: Cic. Phr.: to practise b., *scurrari*: v. *BUFFOON* (1).

buffoon-like: *scurrilis*, e: Cic.: Quint.: v. *SCURRILIOUS*.

bug: *cinex*, *icis*, m.: Hor.: Plin.

bug-bear: 1. *terribilis*: *an empty b.*, *cassa* i., Afran. ap. Non.: *Lact.* *Alia* *terricula*, *orum*: Liv.: v. *INTIMIDATION*. 2. *terrificamentum*: b.s of grave-yards, t. sepulcrorum, Apul. 3. *formidamen*, *inis*, n.: Apul. (cf. Hor. S. i. 8, 4). Phr.: to frighten children with b.s, "libris vanos terrores incutere: *vanis pavoris terrore*.

bugle: 1. A hunter's horn: *bucina*: v. HORN. 2. A bead: q. v.

bugloss (a plant): *buglosses*, i, m.: Plin. (echium vulgare: M. L.).

build: 1. *aedifico*, i: to b. a house, domum aed., Cic.: to b. a city, urbem aed., Cic.: to b. a ship, navem aed., Caes.: to b. more carefully, accuratius aed., Caes.: he pulls down, he builds, diruit, aedificat, Hor. Compounds, (1), *exaedifico*, i. to finish building: to b. a town, oppidum ex., Caes.: to finish building the Capitol, Capitolium ex., Cic. (2), *inaedifico*, i. to b. in or over: fortifications built upon the walls, *inaedificata* in muris moenia, Cic.: to b. upon a place, locum in., Scaev. 2. *struo*, *struxi*, *structum*, 3 (prop. to heap, pile up: q. v.): to b. walls, moenia a., Virg.: to b. houses, domos a., Hor. Comp. (1), *construo*, 3: birds b. nests for themselves, aves sibi nidos c., Cic. (2), *extruo*, 3 (b. up): Fig.: Plato selected an unoccupied spot in which he might b. up a state according to his own fancy, Plato arcem sibi sumptis in qua civitatem extruere arbitratus suo, Cic. (3), *obstruo*, 3 (b. before): to b. a strong wall in front, validum murum ob., Liv. (4), *substruo*, 3 (b. beneath or at the bottom): to b. a foundation, fundamentum a., Pl.: to b. the Capitol at the bottom with heavy stone, Capitolium saxo quadrato a., Liv. 3. *condo*, *didi*, *diti*, 3 (lit. to put together): to b. an altar, aram c., Liv.: to b. a tomb, sepulcrum c., Hor.: to b. walls, moenia c., Just.: v. TO FOUND. 4. *duco*, *duxi*, *ductum*, 3 (esp. of what has length as its principal dimension): to b. walls, muros d., Caes.: Hor. (cf. the phrase, "to carry a wall"): to b. an arch, arcum d., Ov. 5. *mflo*, 4 (implying effort, labour): to b. walls, muros m., Virg.: to b. a fleet, classem m., Virg. 6. *texo*, *xui*, *xium*, 3 (prop. to weave: hence of what is composed of flexible materials): to b. ships of oak, robore naves t., Virg.: to b. nests, nidos t., Quint. Phr.: to b. a bridge, pontem facere: v. *BRIDGE*: to b. cells (of bees), favos fingere, Cic. Fig.: to b. upon any one, alicui confidere, in aliquo spem omnem collocare, in aliquem ponere, Cic.: you are b.ing castles in the air, spes pascis inanes, Virg.: to b. upon sand (fig.), fundamenta in aqua ponere, Cic.: v. TO CONSTRUCT, ERECT.

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sedificatio: Cic. 2. exstructio: Cic.: Virg. (or expr. by verb. v. to BUILD).

II. A structure: 1. aedificium: Cic.: Liv.: Coes. 2. aedificatio (rare): Cic. Divina, aedificatio: Cic.: Cic. 3. tectum (a dwelling): Cic.: Cic. b. in good repair, sarta tecta, Cic. (legal phr.).

bulb: 1. bulbosus: Plin. 2. bulbosus (a small b.): Pall. bulbosus: 1. bulbosus: Plin. 2. bulbosus: Plin.

bulge (subs.): v. PROTUBERANCE. bulge out (v.): tūmo, tūmesco: v. TO SWELL OUT.

bulk: 1. Lit.: magnitudo, moles. II. The greater part. Phr.: the b. of the people, maior pars populi, Cic.: the b. of men, maxima pars hominum, Hor.: the b. of the nobles, plerique nobilitas, Sall.: the b. of us avoid labour, laborem plerique fugimus, Cic. III. A projecting part of a building: v. PROJECTION.

bulk-head: *septum navale; or septum quo navis alveus dividitur. bulky: ingens, praegrans; obesus: v. BIG, CORPULENT.

bull (subs.): 1. The animal: taurus, Cic.: Virg. Adj.: of or belonging to a b., taurinus: Ov.: Virg.: also taurus, Virg. II. The constellation so called: 1. taurus: the Tyrian b., Tyrius t., Mart.; so, t. Agenoreus, Ov.: Cic. 2. bus, bōvis, m.: Germ. III. An absurd blunder: Phr.: to perpetrate b., ridicula atque inter se contraria dicere: v. CONTRADICTION. IV. A Pope's rescript: 1. diploma summi Pontificis: Labbe, Concil. 2. *altera signo Pontificis Romani impressae (Kr. and G.). 3. bulla (prop. the seal): bulla plumbea: v. Du Cange, s. v.: Labbe: Calvin. (with or without l'ape).

bull-baiting: Phr.: the practice of b. has become extinct, *obsoletum ius quo taurus immixtus canibus irritari atque agitari solebat.

bull-dog: *canis Molossus, Linn.

bull's-eye: 1. A thick circular piece of glass: vitreus globus. II. The centre of a target: Phr.: to hit the b., *oculum medium ferire, or, tauri quem dicunt oculum ferire.

bullet: glans (plumbea): to skirmish with b.s. or stones, eminus glante aut lapidibus pugnare, Sall.: Liv.

bulletin: libellus: v. BILL, ADVERTISEMENT. (It may in some cases be expr. by nuntius: cf. Hor. Od. 4, 69: Karthagini jam non ego nuntios militum superboe.)

bull-fight: *taurōmāchia (Gr. ταυρομαχία): Phr.: to see a b., *pugnam hominum cum tauro (tauris) compositionem spectare.

bull-finch: pyrrhula: M. L.

bull-frog: *rana ocellata: M. L.

bullion: 1. aurum argentumve infectum: cf. Liv. 34, 30: (not aurum rude, which might mean gold-ore). 2. massa: v. MASS.

bullock: 1. taurus castratus. 2. jūvencus (a young b.): Virg.: v. ox.

bully (subs.): homo p̄cax; or perhaps, homo p̄cax ore, Tac. H. 2, 23; or p̄cax in lacerando, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: Thraso alter (after the miles gloriōsus in Ter. Eun.): *minis colaphisque promptior quam aequum est.

bully (v.): p̄caciare lacerando, Ivi, Itm, 3: v. TO SNOWDRAT.

bulrush: 1. scirpus: Ter.: Plin. 2. juncus: Ov.: Plin.

bulwark: 1. A fortification: q. v. 1. munitio, moenia: v. FORTIFICATIONS. 2. propugnaculum: they connect the bridges and the b.s. pontes et p. jungunt, Virg.: Cic. II. Any means of defence: 1. propugnaculum: the b.s. of tranquillity, p. tranquillitatis, Cic. 2. arx, arcia, f.: this city is the b. of all nations, haec urbs arx est omnium gentium, Cic.: Philip regarded that city as a b. against the Grecian states, eam urbem pro arce

habuit Philippos adversus Graeciae civitates, Liv. 3. claustra, orum: the b.s. of Egypt, c. Aegypti, Liv.: a b. of mountains, montium claustra, Tac.

4. agger, eris, m.: Alpine b.s. a. Alpini, Virg.: Sen.: v. DEFENCE. III. That part of the side of a ship which is higher than the deck: moenia, tum: the b.s. of a ship, moenia navis, Ov.

bump (subs.): 1. A swelling: q. v.: tuber, eris, n.: his whole head is one b. with blows, colaphis tuber est totum caput, Ter.: Plin. II. A bump: Phr.: to come with a b. against the door, *se ad fores cum sonitu impingere; foras capite, toto corpore, tundere.

bump (v.): offendere, impingere in aliquid: v. TO KNOCK, THUMP. bumper: Phr.: a b. of wine, *poculum ad summum impletum; poculum mero impletum: v. CUP.

bumpkin: rusticus: Cic.: Hor.: v. BOOR.

bun: libum, pl̄centa: v. CAKE.

bunch: 1. A protuberance, bunch: q. v. II. A cluster of fruit: racemus, ēva: v. CLUSTER. III. A number of things connected together: v. BUNDLE. Phr.: a b. of keys, *claves in anulo suspensae: a b. of flowers, fasciculus, Cic.: v. NOSEGAY.

bundle (subs.): 1. fascis, is, m.: b.s. of things, f. virgultorum, Hirt.: b.s. of sticks, f. lignorum, Tac.: I will relieve you of this b., ego hoc te f. levabo, Virg.: fasciculus, a small b.: a b. of letters, f. epistolarum, Cic.: Hor. 2. mīnūpūlus (a b. of straw, etc.): Varr.: Virg. 3. sarcina (a wallet, knapsack): Pl.: Hor.: v. BAGGAGE: sarcinula, a small b. of the kind: Cat.: Plin. Phr.: in b.s. fasciatum or fasciatum (v. rare), Quint. 1, 4, 20: (perh. better expr. by per fascies singulos, or in fascies, fasciculos).

bundle out (v.): colloq.: foras extrudere, extrudere: v. TO TURN OUT.

bung (subs.): 1. cortex, icia, m. and f. (a cork of any kind): Cato: Hor. 2. obtūramētum (gen. term for the stopper of casks, etc.): Plin. 3. obtūracūlum (=foregoing): Marc. Emp.

bung (v.): cortice obtūro, or simply obtūro: v. TO FASTEN UP.

bung-hole: *locus obturamenti; or simply, forāmen: v. HOLE.

bungle (v.): A. Trans.: Phr.: to b. a business, *rem luscite gerere; negotium corrumpere: v. UNSKILFULLY, and to MAR, SPOIL. B. Intrans.: in scite agere; (turpiter) labi, errare: v. TO BLUNDER.

bungle (subs.): *in scitum (in scite) factum: v. UNSKILFUL.

bungler: 1. homo rōdis, or simply, rōdis (strictly denoting absence of culture): was I such a b.? so ignorant of affairs, tam eram r.? tam ignarus rerum? Cic. 2. imp̄ritus: v. UNSKILFUL, and foll. art.

bungling (adj.): imp̄ritus, in scitus; laevus: v. UNSKILFUL.

bunglingly: infabrē, in scitū: v. UNSKILFULLY.

bunting (a bird): anthus: Plin.: the yellow b., chlōrion, ōnis, m.: Plin.

bunting (stuff for flags): *tenuis pannus laneus ad vexilla facienda aptus.

buoy (subs.): *index in freto positus (in summa aqua innatans, et catena destinatus) ad navium cursus signandos.

buoy (v.): 1. To keep afloat: Phr.: the sailors b'd the vessel by attaching empty casks to its sides, *cadis vacuis ad navis latera alligandis nauatae eam submergi prohibebant. II. To fix buoys over or near to: Phr.: to b. a coast, *navium secundum oram cursus indicibus fluitantibus signare. III. Fig.: to sustain: Phr.: b'd up by empty hope, spe elatus frangi: v. TO SUSTAIN.

buoyancy: 1. Lit.: (a). of the power to float: lēvitas. v. LIGHTNESS. (b). of the power to cause to float: vis: the waters of that sea have such b. that it is impossible to sink, *ejus

maris aquae tanta vis est ut in ea submergi nequeas. II. Fig.: of the mind: hilaritas, quasi immersabilis vis animi (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22): v. CHEERFULNESS, ELASTICITY.

buoyant: 1. Lit.: (a). of that which will not sink: lēvis: v. LIGHT. (b). of a fluid which bears up: *quod sustinet; quod eam vim habet ut corpora innatantia sustineat: v. TO FLOAT.

II. Fig.: of the spirits: hilaris, immersabilis (?) v. CHEERFULNESS. bur: 1. e. the prickly flower of the burdock: *lappae flosculus hirsutus. Phr.: to stick to one like a b. cf., non misera culem nisi plena cruoris hirsudo, Hor. A. P. An.

burbot (fish): mustēla. Plin. (*lota fluviatilis: M. L.).

burden (subs.): 1. Load: ōnus, eris, n.: to support a b., ōnus sustinere, Pl.: to remove the b.s. from the draught cattle, jumenta o. deponere, Caes.: Ov. Fig.: the b. of duty, offici o., Cic.: to be a b. to any one, oneri esse alicui, Liv.: the b. of proof, o. probandi, Dig.: or simply jumenta, Caes.: ships of b., nares onerariae, Caes. II. Taxes, pecuniary imposts (q. v.): ōnus: a boronish weight ed down by very great b.s. municipium maximis o. pressum, Cic. Phr.: estates which were subject to b.s. praedia quae serviebant, Cic.: estates subject to b.s. praedia serva, Cic.: liability of property to b.s. servitus, attis, f.: Cic.: Up: free from b.s. immūnia, Cic. III. The capacity of a ship: Phr.: a ship of 300 amphorae b., navis trecentarum amphorarum, Liv. IV. A verse repeated in a song at certain intervals: versus intercalaris. Serv.

burden (v.): 1. Lit.: 1. ōnēro, i (not implying excess of load): v. TO LOAD. 2. opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3. to be b'd with too much clothes, opprimi injecta multae vestis, Tac.: Cic.

3. grāvo, i: mules b'd (i. e. heavily laden) with packages, multi gravati sarcinis, Phaedr. For burdened as adj. (onusatus), v. LADEN. II. Fig.: To oppress, overpower (q. v.): 1. ōnēro, i. to a jurymen with arguments, iudicem argumentis o., Cic.: to b. anyone with misfortunes, alicquem malis o., Virg.

2. opprimo, 3 (stronger than onero): to be b'd with a load, onere opprimi, Cic.: v. TO OPPRESS.

burdensome: 1. grāvis, e: a golden cloak is b. in summer, cold in winter, aestate g. est aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic.: to some persons every period of life is b., nonnullis omnis aetas g. est, Cic. 2. ōnērosus: b. plunder, on. praeda, Virg.: a more b. lot, onerosior sors, Ov.: Plin. 3. molestus: v. TROUBLESOME. Phr.: to be b. to anyone, alicui oneri esse. v. L. G. § 207.

burdock (plant): lappa: Virg. bureau: armarium, scrinium: v. CLOSET, WRITING-DESK.

burgess: 1. The inhabitant or freeman of a borough: mūnceps, civis: v. BURGHIER. II. The representative in Parliament of a borough, pl̄betus sēnator: Milt. Defens.: collectively, plebs, id.

burgher: 1. mūnceps, Ip̄is (belonging to a municipium or chartered town): a b. of Cosa, m. Cosanus, Cic.: our fellow-b., m. noster, Cic. 2. civis: v. CITIZEN.

burglar: 1. perfossor parietum: Pl. 2. effractor: Sen. 3. effractor: Paul. Dig. 4. directarius: Ulp.: v. BOBBER.

burglariōus: Phr.: to charge anyone with the b. entry of a house, *all-quem reum facere (s. arguere) quod in domum alienam vi irruerit; domum al. effregerit: v. TO BREAK INTO.

burglariously: more (ritu) perfossorū. Phr.: to enter a house b., *in domum vi irrumper.

burglary: (donus) effractor: Paul. Dig. Phr.: to commit a b., parietes perfodere, Cic.

burial: 1. *fānus, ēris, n.*: to fix the price of a b. and interment, mercedem funeris ac sepulchrae constituere, Cic.: Hor. (often = death: q. v.). 2. *sepultura (the act of burying): the most ancient kind of b., antiquissimum sepulchrae genus, Cic.: to give anyone b., aliquem sepultura afficere, Cic.: to be deprived of the honours of b., honore sepulchrae carere, Cic.: to claim the bodies of the slain for b., corpora interfectorum ad a. p. socere, Just.* 3. *exsequiae: v. FUNERAL.* Phr.: to be recorded in the office for the registration of b.s, in rationem Libitinae (prop. the goddess of b.s, or her temple), venire, Suet. Ner. 39.

burial-place: 1. *sepulcrum* (the b.-place of an individual or family): v. SEXTANTUS. 2. *locus sepulchrae:* Tac.: also, *locus ad sepulchrum:* Suet.

buried (adj.): *altus: the remains of Marius b. on the banks of the Arno, Marit. stae reliquiae apud Anienem, Cic.: Tib.*

burin: *caelum: v. GRAVER.*
burlesque (adj. and adv.): *ridiculus: r. carmen, etc.* (but this of course includes all kinds of amusing composition: Kr. and Georg. give after Eichenstädt) poetae versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum detort. Phr.: a b. of grief, and anger, and indignation, et iustus, et irae, et indignationis ridicula imitatio, Quint. 6, 2, 26.

burlesque (v.): Phr.: to b. a person's *gaie.* *incessum allicuius ridicule imitari: to b. a poem, carmen ad aliud quoddam idemque ridiculum argumentum detorque: v. subs.*

burletta: **drama musicum.*
burly: *corpulentus: a fat b. fellow, homo corpulentus et pinguis, Gell.: v. STOUT, LARGE.*

burn (v.): *A. Trans.* 1. *ūro, usui, ustum, 3* (the most general term: also used of other agencies besides fire): *you shall neither bury nor b. a dead man in the city, hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, xli. Tab. ap. Cic.: she b.s the fragrant cedar-oil for lights at night, urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Virg.: to b. ships, naves ur., Hor.: to b. cities, urbes ur., Tac.* So the compounds of *ūro*: (i.) *ādūro, 3* (to b. on the surface or partially): *to b. a person's clothes, allicuius vestimenta a., Liv.: to b. (singe off) anyone's beard or hair, allicui barbam, capillum a., Cic.: v. TO SINGE.* (ii.) *ambūro, 3* (to b. all round; over the entire surface): *the burnt body of Hercules, Herculis ambustum corpus, Cic.: to restore a theatre that has been burnt (gutted), theatrum ambustum restituere, Suet.* (iii.) *pēūro, 3* (rare: *intens.*): *v. TO BURN UP.* (iv.) *combūro, 3* (stronger than *ūro*: to burn completely: *burn up: q. v.*): *to b. anyone alive, aliquem vivum c., Cic.: Caes. (v.) exūro, 3* (= *comburo*): *he was burnt alive in his own house, domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic.: v. also TO PURN UP, DOWN.* 2. *crēmo, 1* (to b. to ashes, completely to destroy by fire: *Habicht, § 15*): *to b. and destroy a city, c. et diruere urbem, Liv.: to b. ships, c. naves, Liv.: the most regular word to denote the cremation of a corpse: Sulla wished his body to be burnt by fire, Sulla igni voluit cremari, Cic. So its comp. *concrēmō*, which is stronger: they threatened to b. them alive, vivos igni concrematurus minabatur, Liv.: to b. a city with fire (reduce it to ashes), urbem igni c., Liv. 3. *incendo, di. sum, 3* (strictly, to set on fire): *v. TO FIRE: to b. incense and perfumes, tus et odores in., Cic.: Virg. 4. Inflammo, 1: v. TO FIRE, KINDLE.* II. *To affect or injure by fire or heat:* 1. *ādūro, 3* (v. *supr.* 1. i.): *the philosophers in India submit to be partially, in the extremities or skin) burnt without groaning, in India sapientis sine gemitu aduruntur, Cic.: burnt bread,**

panis adustus, Hor. 2. torreo, ul. tostum, 2: to be burnt with flame, flamma torrer, Cic.: v. TO SCORCH. 3. *ambūro, 3* (v. *supr.* 1. ii.): *to b. the throat (of hot food or drink), gutturem (i. e. guttur) a., Pl.: v. TO SINGE.*

4. *cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3: v. TO BAKE: v. also, SUNBURN.* Phr.: *a burnt child dreads the fire, refugit ignem puer qui semel adustus est.*

B. Intrans. 1. *To be on fire:* 1. *ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2: Tac.: Virg.: v. FIRE, TO BE ON.* 2. *flagro, 1: v. TO BLAZE.* II. *To be inflamed with passion:* 1. *ardeo, 2: to b. with grief and anger, dolore et ira a., Cic.: to b. with love, amore a., Ter.: to b. for love of anyone, aliquam a., Hor. (or with *ab. al.*); in aliqua a., Ov. 2. *flagro, 1: to b. with desire and madness, cupiditate alique amentia f., Cic. (a stronger expr. than ardere).* 3. *aestuo, 1* (prop. to boil, be agitated): *to b. with desire, cupiditate a., Cic.: v. TO BE INFLAMED.**

burnt at the end: *praetrio, 3: stakes burnt (and so hardened) at the end, praetustae stipes, Caes.: a spear b. at the point, hasta praetusta, Liv.*

down: 1. *dēūro, 3: to b. down a village, vicum d., Liv.: to b. down the parapets of towers, pluteos turrium d., Caes. 2. exūro, 3: to b. down villages (completely), viros ex., Cic.: v. TO BURN UP.* 3. *In pass. to be burnt down: dēflagro, 1: the temple of Diana was burnt down, Dianae templum deflagavit, Cic.: Liv.*

in: 1. *e. fasten in marks or colours by burning: infūro, 3: to b. in pictures (of encaustic painting), picturas in., Plin. Esp. of fixing a brand of infamy upon any one, allicui notam turpitudinis in., Cic.: to b. in marks of indelible infamy, aeternas allicuius memoriae in. notas, Vell. (of Cicero's invectives against Antony): v. TO BRAND.*

out: *A. Trans.* *exūro, 3: Fig.: the wickedness ingrained in others is burnt out by fire, alius infectum scelus exurit igni, Virg. B. Intrans.* *to go out, expire: extinguor, 3: v. TO BE EXTINGUISHED. Fig.: your resentments may burn out, deflagare irae vestrae possunt, Cic.*

up: 1. *e. burn completely: 1. concremo, 1: two ships were burnt up by a stroke of lightning, duae naves fulminis ictu concrematae sunt, Liv. (cf. simple verb).* 2. *exūro, 3: v. TO BURN, DRY UP.* 3. *combūro, 3: to b. up corn, frumentum c., Caes. 4. pēūro, 3: Lucr. 5. In Pass. to be burnt up: conflagro, 1: the world must needs be burnt up by such heats, conflagrare terras necesse est tantis ardoribus, Cic.*

burn (subs.): 1. *adustio* (an external b.: v. TO BURN, 1. i.): *Plin.: also, ādusta, orum, Cels. 2. ambustum (a singeing or scorching): Plin.: also, ambustio: Plin. 3. combustum (a b. in general): Plin. 4. Inusta, orum: Plin.*

burnt, half: *sēmustus: v. HALF-BURN.*

burner (of dead bodies): 1. *ustor.* Cic.: Cat. 2. *bustūarius* *Amm.*

burning (adj.): 1. *ardens, entis a b. zone, zona a., Ov.: the b. pain of a wound, vulneris a. dolor, Lucr.: b. anxiety, avaritia a., Cic.: v. FIERY.* 2. *servens, entis: a b. wound, f. vulnus, Ov.: v. INFLAMED.*

burning (subs.): 1. *ustio* (cautery): *Cels.: Plin. 2. adustio* (v. BURN, subs.): *Plin. 3. deflagatio* (a b. up): *the b. up of heaven and earth, coeli atque terrarum d., Cic.: v. CONFLAGRATION.*

burning-glass: 1. *speculum comburens* (only applicable to mirrors): *Bacon, Nov. Org. 2, 13, 28. 2. vitrum causticum: scient. t. t. (Kr. and G.).*

burnish (v.): *pōlio, 4: to b. statues, signa p., Lucr.: Plin.: v. TO POLISH.*

burnish (subs.): *v. GLOSS, LUSTRE.*

burnt-offering: *hostia, victima: v. VICTIM, OFFERING.* Phr.: *a whole b., holocaustum: Prud.*

bur-rood: *sparganium: Plin.*

burrow (subs.): *cuniculus* (prop. a rabbit: hence of such subterranean passages as those animals construct): *to make b.s underground, c. sub terra facere, Varr.: Plin. Phr.: to make b.s, sub terris ponere domos, fodere cubilia, Virg. G. 1, 183: moles always lies in b.s, talpae semper defossae vivunt, Plin.*

burrow (v.): *sub terra cuniculos facere, etc. (v. preceding art.).*

burrowing (adj.): *subterraneus: b. mice, s. mures, Sen.: a b. animal, s. animal, Plin.*

burser: 1. *Treasurer: q. v. II. The holder of burary: p. v. sarius, M. L. ('Burarius quibus ex bursa stipendia praestantur.' Du Cange, s. v.).*

burst (v.): *A. Trans.* 1. *rumpo, rupi, ruptum, 3: the force of the wind is unable to b. the cloud, non quāt vis venti r. nubem, Lucr.: to b. fetters, vincula r., Cic.: Virg.: Prop.: the water strives to b. the lead, aqua tendit r. plumbum, Hor. 2. dirumpo, 3 (b. asunder): *the winds b. asunder the thinnest part of the cloud, venti nubis tenuissimam partem d., Cic. 3. displōdo, plōsum, 3* (to b. with a noise: rare and usu. in perf. part.): *Lucr.: a b. bladder, displōca vesica, Hor. 4. diffūdo, fidi, fissum, 3: v. TO BURST ASUNDER.* *B. Intrans.* 1. *Expr. by ref. of verbs given under (A.): as, (i.) rumpor: inflated vesicles b., inflatae vesiculae rumpuntur, Cic.: the snake b.s in the meadows, in pratis rumpitur pinguis, Virg. Fig.: to be bing with anger, ira rumpi, Hor.: (ii.) dirumpor: to be bing with grief, dirumpi dolore, Cic.: to b. with laughter, risu d., Apul.: (iii.) fidor: snakes b., finduntur angues, Ov. Fig.: my heart is bing, cor meum f., Pl. 2. disillō, ōl, 4 (to spring asunder: q. v.): *the rocks b. with the hot vapour, d. ferventi saxa vapor, Lucr.: Virg. Fig.: to b. with laughter, risu d., Sen.***

forth or out (infr.): 1. *Erumpo, 3* (sometimes with *prom. reffect.*): *to b. forth from a camp, ex castris e., Caes.: they b. forth from the gates, portas se foras e., Caes.: fires b. out from the top of Etna, ignes ex Aetnae vertice e., Virg. Fig.: his rage b. forth, furor erupit, Cic.: his passion b. out against the ships, in naves iracundia erupit, Caes. 2. prorumpo, 3: *they b. out through the centre, per medios prorumpunt, Caes.: to b. out from the gates, portas p., Tac.: the tears, long restrained, b. forth, diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumpunt, Plin. 3. prōsillō, 4 (to start out): tears b. forth, p. lacrimae, Mart. Phr.: to b. out laughing, cachinnum tollere, Cic. (v. TO LAUGH): in cachinnos effundi, Suet.: v. also, TO BURST (B. 1): v. TO BREAK OUT.**

into: *Irumpo, 3: to b. into a house, in aedes ir., Pl.: Caes.: v. TO BREAK IN.* Phr.: *she perceived that her countrymen were bing into tears, sensit lacrimas effundere cives, Lucr.: the senators b. into tears, Patres in lacrimas effundi, Tac.: also, lacrimis effundi, Virg.*

open: v. TO BREAK OPEN.
upon: Phr.: *a dreadful cry b. upon their ears, clamor horrificus aures invasit: at length the long-wished for shore b.s upon their sight, tandem exoptata oculis obicitur ora (cf. Virg. A. 2, 200): what a spectacle all at once b.s upon the view, ecce, quantum spectaculum se oculis pandit!*

through: *perrumpo, 3: to b. through the midst of the enemy, per medios hostes p., Caes.: to b. through Acheron, Acheronta p., Hor.*

burst (subs.): Phr.: *a b. of applause, clamores: v. ACCLAMATION: a b. of indignation, iracundiae impetus: v. FIT: b.s of eloquence, fulmina (?) cf. Cic. Or. 6, 21.*

bursting forth (subs.): eruptio: Plin.

bury: 1. To inter a corpse: 1. sepéllo, lvi, and lí, sepúltum, 4. (the most usual term; including all modes of sepulture): arise and b. your son, surge et sepeli natum, Cic.: to b. bodies, corpora s., Liv.: to b. bones, ossa s., Ov.: 2. hámo, i (to b. in the ground; but also in gen. to inter): to b. a dead man, mortuum h., Cic.: Virg.: to be covered with earth and b.d., obrutos terra humari, Plin. 3. condo, didi, ditum, 3. (prop. to store away; hence, with some qualifying word: to b. the lead in a tomb, mortuos sepulcro c., Cic.: to b. the bones of a parent in the earth, ossa parentis terra c., Virg. 4. efféro, extúli, éstitum, 3. (lit. to carry out; i. e. to attend to the grave): Maximus b.d. his son who had been consul, Maximus extulit filium consularem, Cic.: Hor. 5. póno, póni, pónitum, 3. (to place; chiefly poet., and in epítaphs): Lucr.: Virg. 6. compóno, 3. I have b.d. all my relations, cognatos omnes composui, Hor.: Tac. 7. dé-fódio, fódí, fúsum, 3. (prob. never of proper interment): to b. a slain guest, hospitem necatum d., Pl.: to b. a Vestal virgin alive, Vestalem vivam d., Plin. Ep. (cf. Ov. M. 4. 219). 8. infódio, 3. (similar to No. 7): to b. bodies in the earth, corpora terrae in., Virg.: Nep. 9. contégo, texti, tectum, 3. (to cover): to b. those who had fallen in battle in one grave, qui in acie ceciderunt eos uno tumulo c., Liv.: Ov. Phr.: Simonides seemed to be scarned by the man whom he had b.d., Simonides inoneri visus est ab eo quem sepultura affecerat, Cic. 10. To cover or over-vokem: 1. obrío, ul, áitum, 3. to b. a treasure, thesaurum ob., Cic.: to b. lupine-seed, lupinum ob., Col.: night b.s. the earth in shadows, terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. Fig.: to b. aduersity as it were in perpetual oblivion, adversa quae perpetua oblivione ob., Cic.: v. to OVERWHKLM. 2. sepéllo, 4. (fig.): these things were b.d. in the lap of your consulship, haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic.: they march into the city b.d. in sleep and wine, invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. 3. defódio, 3. to b. a razor in the comitum, novaculum in comitum d., Cic.: Liv. 4. infódio, 3. the stakes were entirely buried in the earth, taleae totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. 5. abdo, didi, ditum, 3. he b.d. the sword in his side, lateri abdidit ense, Virg.: Lucr. Phr.: to b. in perpetual oblivion the remembrance of discord, memoriam discordiae oblivione sempterna delere, Cic.: v. to BLOT OUT. 10. To withdraw from public life: abdo, 3. he has b.d. himself in the heart of Macedonia, abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, Cic.: I b. myself in my library, abdo me in bibliothecam, Cic.: to b. oneself in an island, se in insulam ab., Tac.

bush: 1. dúmus (a thorny b.): a small column not rising far above the b.s., columella non multum exstans e dúmis, Cic.: Virg. Hence, dúmetum, prop. a collection of b.s., but also used in pl. for bushes: the bullocks crop the b.s., tondent dumeta juveni, Virg.: Cic. 2. frútex, ícis, m.: v. SHRUB. Also used for bushes: (the lion) hid him (the ass) in the b.s., contexti illum frutice, Phaedr.: v. also, BRIAR, BRAMBLE. Phr.: you did not beat about the b., nil circuitione usas es, Ter.: what need is there for beating about the b.? quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic.: good wine needs no b., proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl. (*bona merx praecônio non eget): a bird in the hand is worth two in the b., spem pretio non emo, Ter. Ad. 2, 11 (=rem incertam certa luctura non quaero).

bushel: médimnum or médimnus (the nearest measure: about 14 bushel): Cic.: Nep. (N.B.—Not modius, which was about a peck, or a quarter of a b.

in Matt. iv. 13, however, the word is módios in the original, representing the Roman modius.)

bushy: 1. Thick, bush-like: fruticoseus (shrub-like): a b. tree, arbor f., Plin.: to become b., fruticor, 1: you see how b. the tree is becoming, arbor quam fruticetior vides, Cic.: the hair becoming b., fruticante pilo, Juv. 11. Full of bushes: 1. fruticoseus: b. shores, f. litora, Ov. 2. dúmoseus: Virg.: Ov. 3. fruticoseus: a b. place, locus f., Plin.

busied (adj.): occupátus, intentus, operá distentus: v. EMPLOYED, ENGAGED.

busily: náviter, industri, áddíto, etc.: v. INDUSTRIOUSLY, ACTIVELY.

business: 1. Trade, calling: 1. ars, artís, f. (including all skilled work): the b. of a shoemaker, ars sutrina, Plin.: the b. of a coppermith, aeraria ars, Just.: all workmen are employed in a mean b., opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. 2. artíficium (strictly the practice of an art; hence the craft itself): v. CRAFT. 3. quæstus, ús (applicable to any method of getting a living, creditable or discreditable): Cic. Off. 1. 42. 11. Occupation, affairs, concerns: 1. négotium: forensic b., forensis n., Cic.: to manage the b. of a borough, n. municipii administrare, Cic.: to be engaged in b., versari in negotio, Cic.: to transact b., n. transigere, Cic.: we have finished our b., n. nostrum confestim, Cic.: Caes.: I wondered what b. you had here, mirabar quid hic negotii esset tibi, Ter.: they carry on their b. at their ease, suum n. gerunt otiosi, Cic.: a good man of b., *vir negotii gerendi peritus. Dimin. négotíolum, little or unimportant b.: Cic. 2. res, rei, f. (i. e. matter: q. v.): he undertakes the b., rem suscipit, Caes.: to transact b. with anyone, rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.: I have b. with you, tecum mihi est res, Cic. 3. In such phrases as it is my, your b., etc., expr. by neut. of possessive adj. or gen. of subs.: as, it is your b. to see what is going on, tum est videre quid agatur, Cic.: it is the b. of a good judge, est boni iudicis, Cic. (v. L. G. § 266). 4. rátio (i. e., reckoning, dealings with): pecuniary b., nummaria or aeraria r., Cic.: Messala undertook the b. of the forum and the law-court, fori iudicique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. 5. occupatio: v. ENGAGEMENT, EMPLOYMENT. Phr.: this is your duty, your b. (cf. sup. 3), tuum est hoc munus, tuas partes, Cic.: their b. was money-getting, in quaestu sunt versati, Cic.: one time for b., another for rest, aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic.: I have always made it my b. to keep out of wars, ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, Cic.: what b. is it of his where you are? quid illius interest ubi sis? Cic.: what b. is that of yours, quid id refert tua? Pl.: letters on b., epistolae negotiales, Jul. Val.: b. days, negotiosi dies, Tac.: of legal b., dies fasti, Ov.: a genuine man of b., germanus negotiator, Cic. 111. Right (of acting): only in certain colloquial phr., as, you had no b. to do so, *minime ita facere debuisti, etc.: v. OUGHT, RIGHT.

buskin: cithurnus: Virg.: Hor.: wearing the b., "buskinet" (Milt.), cithurnatus: Ov.: Sen.: v. TRAGIC.

bust: 1. The neck and bosom of a human being: nearest word, pectus, úris, n.; and esp. in the poets pectora: v. BOSTOM: but there is no precise equivalent. 11. A statue representing the b.: thorax, ícis, m.: or more precisely expressa thorace vultus imago, Treb. The term imago was, however, employed to denote the vases d.s. of distinguished ancestors which stood in the atrium of a Roman: Cic.: v. STATUE.

bustard: úila, ídis, f.: Plin.

bustle (v.): 1. trépido, i. v. to BE ALARMED, AGITATED. 2. discuro, curri and currí, cursum, 3. (i. e. to run hither and thither): the sailors b. about to their duties, d. nautae ab officio,

Petr. Impers.: they b. about to serve up supper, discurrent ad coenam inferendam, Sen. 3. festino, i: v. TO HURRY.

bustle (subs.): 1. festinatio (v. HURRY): what does this great hurry and b. mean? quid haec tanta celeritas festinatione significat? Cic. 2. trépido: v. ALARM, AGITATION. 3. discursus, ús (lit. running to and fro; perhaps the most exact word): Plin. Ep. Phr.: there is a b., discursus (v. verb): there is an unusual b. in the Roman camp, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuatur, Caes.: v. STIR, TUMULT.

busy (adj.): 1. occupátus (i. e. employed, engaged: q. v.): I don't doubt that you were very b., non dubito quin occupatissimus fueris, Cic.: b. times, tempora o., Cic. 2. négotiosus (full of business): we were b. with our own affairs, n. eramus cum nostris negotiis, Pl.: a b. and troublesome employment, provincia n. et molesta, Cic.: Sall. 3. végétus (rare): an exceedingly b. interval of time for the husbandman, intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis, Plin. 4. óperosus: the b. farmer, o. colonus, Ov.: a b. time, tempus o., Plin.: v. LABORIOUS, ACTIVE. (N.B.—vegetus denotes brisk, lively: operosus, fully engaged.) Phr.: to be b. with other people's affairs, in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.: b. idleness, inepti labores, Plin. Ep.: v. also, ACTIVE, OFFICIOUS.

busy (v.): chiefly as refl., to b. oneself about something: versor, 1: to b. oneself about a mean craft, v. in arte sordida, Cic.: v. TO ATTEND TO, TAKE CARE OF.

busy-body: ardéllo: Phaedr.: Mart.: v. MEDDLER.

but: 1. Except: 1. praeter (prep. with acc.): v. BESIDE, EXCEPT. 2. nisi (only after negatives, or after questions which imply negatives): what is natural affection but a grateful feeling towards one's parents? quid est pietas nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.: history was nothing else but the compilation of annals, erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic.: nothing is wanting here but songs, nihil hic nisi carmina desunt, Virg.: for no other reason but that, etc., non aliam ob causam nisi quod, etc., Hor. Phr.: the vineae now all but touched the walls, vineae tantum non jam in-junctae moenibus erant, Liv.: promising all but mountains of gold, modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter.: he was all but killed, haud multum abfuit quin interficeretur, Liv.: parum abfuit quin occideretur, Cic.: the last darty but one, dactylus proximus a postrremo, Cic. 11. Only (q. v.): módo, tantum. Phr.: if but, dummodo: v. PROVIDED THAT: but for a time, duntaxat ad tempus, Cic.: I had but just come from my villa at Arpinum, tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, Cic.: but little, párum (i. e. less than should be): plenty of eloquence, but little wisdom, satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall.: Cic.

111. Conj. denoting contrast or opposition: 1. sed (the most freq. equivalent of the Eng. word: it stands first in its clause): (1.) denoting distinct opposition: Pausanias was a great man, but marked by contrasting features, P. vir magnus, sed varius, Nep.: Cic. Esp. after negatives: as, I am not your master, but your slave, non ego harus tibi sed servus sum, Pl.: this often happens, not only to individuals, but also to most powerful nations, id non modis singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, Cic. (For not only . . . but also, v. ONLY.) (11.) denoting limitation or correction: that is not perfect indeed, but it is tolerable, non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, Cic. (111.) in transitions and resumptions: but let us return to our subject, sed ad instituta redeamus, Cic.: but enough of words;

attend to my orders, sed satis verborum est; cura quae iust, Pl.: but in fact, sed enim, enīvero, v. 18 FACT. 2. verum (similar in force to ad: also at the beginning of its clause): (1.) of opposition, esp. in thought: we are inquiring, not what is useful to us, but what is necessary for the orator, non nos quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit quaerimus, Cic.: not only in acting but even in thinking, non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic.: he adopts a foolish, but yet a merciful plan, consilium caput stultum, verum tamen clementia, Cic. (11.) esp. in transitions: the calendar of January were waited for, perhaps not rightly—but let us say nothing about the past, expectabantur calendae Januariae, forsitan non recte—verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. Esp. with the emphatic enīvero, but indeed! in very truth! cf. Sall. C. 20 (med.). 3. autem (denoting less of opposition than the two preceding words, being often = and then, moreover: as it is less emphatic, it follows the first word of the sentence which it introduces): (1.) to introduce a gentle contrast; esp. where a word is repeated: I myself write nothing, but I read (or, I read however) with the greatest pleasure, ipse nihil scribo; lego autem libentissime, Cic.: Croesus thought that he should overturn the power of his enemies, but he overturned his own, Croesus hostium vim sese perversum putavit, perversit autem suam, Cic. (11.) with interjections: but lo! a sudden divorce, ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic.: v. NOWEVER, MOREOVER. 4. vērō (implying, not so much opposition, as corroboration: like autem it follows the first word of its clause): the Helvetii had led three parts of their forces across the river, but the fourth was left on the hither side of it, Helvetii tres copiarum partes flumen transduxerant; quarta vero pars citra flumen reliqua erat, Caes.: Cic. 5. at (as archaic: always placed at the beginning of its clause): (1.) to denote transition of thought, and to introduce an addition, which usu. modifies what precedes: the contest was carried on vigorously, hand to hand with swords, but the Germans sustained the onset, comitatus gladiis acriter pugnatum est, at Germani impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. (11.) in passionate exclamations, where it often introduces something quite abruptly: but how like they are! but how beautiful both! at quam sunt similes! at quam formosus uterque! Ov. F. 2, 395; cf. Hor. Epod. 3, 1: but by the immortal gods! what can be said about this? at per deos immortalis! quid est quod de hoc dici possit? Cic. (111.) to introduce the answer to an objection which is anticipated: what further is to be inquired? whether it was done? but it is admitted: by whom? but it is evident, quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic.: but (you urge), the memory fails (in old age): so I believe, unless you keep it exercised, at memoria minuitur: credo, nisi enim exercereas, Cic. 6. aīquī: usu. = and yet, q. v. (1.) to connect an emphatic adversative clause: Cl—she makes you fine enough promises: Sy—but do you suppose that she is jesting? Cl—satis scite promittit ubi; Sy—atqui tu hanc locari credis? Ter. (11.) in conditional clauses: let him come: but if he lay a finger on her, his eyes shall be torn out instantly, sine veniat; atqui si illam digito attingerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, Ter.: Cic. (111.) after an expressed or virtual negative: Ni—, you shall never carry off the gold: Ch—no, but you will give it to me now; Ni—nunquam auferes hunc aurum; Ch—atqui iam dabis, Pl.: you state a wonderful thing; scarcely credible. But it is the fact, magnam narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, Hor.: Cic. (iv.) to connect a minor premise: Cic.: v. NOW. [V. EQUI-

valent to the relative pronoun and a negatively: quin (only after negative or virtually negative sentences: v. Gell. 11, 13): there is hardly a day but he comes to my house, dies fere nullus est quin domum meam veniat, Cic.: there was no one but said that he had heard this, nemo erat quin hoc se audire diceret, Cic.: I cannot but send letters to you, facere non possum quin ad te litteras mittam, Cic.: there was no doubt but that they were the most powerful, non erat dubium quin plurimum posset, Caes.: not but that an answer might have been briefly given, non quin breviter reddi responsum poterit, Liv. Phr.: (1.) but if, quod si; also when an alternative with si has gone before, si: but if not, quod nisi or quod ni: v. 11. (11.) but for, but that: (a) nial or ni, foll. by subj.: as, me the trunk would have cut off, but that Faunus lightened the blow, me truncus sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum levasset, Hor. (b) absque (prep. with abl.: only in the colloq. language of the comedians): but for this one thing, how fortunate am I in everything else, quam fortunatus sum ceteris rebus, absque hac una foret, Ter.: Pl.: so, but for me, you, etc., absque me, to: Ter.: Pl. (c) also sometimes expr. by the help of quominus: as, but for Trebonius, it seemed they would have taken the place, statim per Trebonium, quominus oppido potuerunt, videbatur, Caes. (111.) not but that, non quin: not but that I could pay my debts . . . but because . . . non quin esse alienum solvere possem . . . sed quod, cf. Sall. Cic. (the same sense may be conveyed by non quod [quia] non . . . with subj., followed as before by sed quod or quia: v. THAT, BECAUSE).

butcher (subs.): 1. LIT.: kīnus: Ter.: Cic.: a b's stall, kīnēna: Pl.: Liv.: a b's block, menas lanōnia, Suet.

II. FIG.: 1. carnifex, iect, (a term of strong reproach): Suet.: v. HANGMAN. 2. homo sanguinarius, trucidēnus: v. BLOOD-THIRSTY.

butcher (v.): 1. To slaughter animals: caedo, obrunco: v. TO KILL.

II. To murder cruelly: 1. trucidō, 1: beware, lest if taken prisoners, ye be b'd like cattle, caveite ne capti sitis pecora trucidemini, Sall. 2. obrunco, 1: to be b'd like cattle, vice pecorum obrunchari, Sall. fr.: v. TO MURDER, MASSACRE.

butcher-bird: kīnus excubitor: Linn.

butcher's-broom: ruscum: Virg.: Plin.

butchery: trucidatio: Cic.: Liv.: v. SLAUGHTER, MASSACRE. Phr.: indiscriminate b., promiscua caedes, Liv.

butler: 1. prōmus: Pl.: Varr.: under-b., subprōmus: Pl. 2. cellārius: Pl.: Col.

butt (subs.): 1. Mark, target (q. v.): scōpus. II. An object of ridicule: ludibrium: Liv.: Hor.: you have hitherto made me your b., ludibrio adhuc me habuisti, Pl.: to be a b. of the court, inter ludibria aulae esse, Suet.: v. LAUGHING-STOCK. (11.) A push or thrust with the head: arētatio: Sen.

IV. A large cask: vas ligneum majoris formae: v. BARREL.

butt (v.): 1. arētō, 1: Virg.: Curt. Phr.: beware of encountering the goat, he b.s., occurrere capro, cornu ferit ille, caveo, Virg.: apt to b., fond of b'ing, pēticus: Lucr.: Virg.

butter (subs.): butyrum (not used by the Romans themselves: v. Plin. 28, 9, 35): butter is made from milk, e lacte fit b., Plin. 1. c.: to churn b., b. exprimere crebro faciatu in (longis) vasis, Plin.: Cels.

butter (v.): Phr.: to b. bread, panem butyro inducere.

buttercup: rānunculus tuberosus: Linn.

butterfly: pāpilio, ōnis, m.: Ov.: Plin. **butter-milk**: (lactis) sērum: Plin.

buttery: cella pēnaria; cellarium: v. LARDEX.

buttock: cūnis, la, m. and f.: Hor.: Plin.: a b. of beef, pālāsa or plaeta, Arnob.

button (subs.): 1. orbiculus or glōbūlus vestiārii: a b-hole, (f) fāstū, fōrmen: v. HOLE: a spear tipped with a b. (like fencing foil), hasta praepilata, Plin.

button (v.): necto (nearest word): v. TO FASTEN.

buttrass: 1. antēria, kdis, f.: Vitr.: antēridion, a small b.: Vitr.

2. ērisma, ae, f.: Vitr.

buxom: 1. Ubedient (obsol.), q. v.

II. Comely, gay (q. v.): festivus, vānus, etc.

buy: 1. ēmo, ēmī, emptum, 3 (constr. with abl. of price, except in the case of certain words, as tanti, quanti, etc.: v. L. G. § 281): for how much did he b. her? quanti eam emit? Pl.: to b. at a less or greater price, minoris aut pluris emi, Cic.: to b. at a great or small price, magno aut parvo emi, Cic.: to b. cheaply or dearly, bene aut male emi, Cic.: to b. pepper by the pound, piper in libras emi, Plin.: to b. a farm on credit, fundum in diem emi, Nep.: to b. an oath, iurjurandum emi, Cic.: to b. pleasure by pain, voluptatem dolore emi, Hor.: to b. the verdicts of jurymen, sententias iudicum emi, Cic. 2. rēdimō, 3 (lit. to buy back or off: also esp. in fig. sense, of purchasing rights, privileges, etc.): to b. peace with hostages, pacem obestibus rē, Caes.: to b. oneself off from a jury (obtain an acquittal by bribery), pecunia se a iudicibus rē, Cic.: v. TO PURCHASE. 3. pāro, 1 (lit. to get, q. v.): I am thinking of b'ing some gardens on the other side of the Tiber, cogito trans Tiberim hortos aliquos pā, Cic.: to b. at an immense price, impenso pretio pā, Caes.: v. TO PROCURE. 4. mercor, 1 (refers to regular traffic): v. TO TRADE, PURCHASE. 5. nundnor, 1 (strictly like No. 4: often in bad sense, to make a market of what ought not to be sold): to b. the name of senator, senatorium nomen nā, Cic.: v. TO TRAFFIC. 6. sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (refers to the act of taking up what has been bought from the stall): to b. provisions, obsonia sā, Hor.: to b. statues, statuas sā, Cic.

—back or off: rēdimō: v. TO RANSOM, PUT (2).

—up: 1. cōmo, 3: to b. up all the goods, omnia bona cā, Cic.: to b. up with a view to selling dearer by retail, c. ut pluris postea distrahāt, Suet. 2. rēdimō, 3: to b. up suppressed books, libros suppressos rē, Suet. 3. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: to forestall the market: q. v. 4. compāro, 1: v. TO GET TOGETHER.

buyer: 1. emptor: there was no b. for the Tusculan villa, Tusculano e nemo fuit, Cic.: Hor. 2. expr. by part of verb: v. TO BUY. Phr.: to be disposed to become a b., emptārio, 4: Varr.

buying (subs.): emptio: Cic.: Tac. (or expr. by verb). Fond of buying, ēmax, ācis: Cic.: Ov.

buzz: 1. bombum facere: Varr.

buzz, buzzing (subs.): bombus: Varr.

buzzard: 1. bātō, ōnis, m.: Plin. 2. trīorchēs, ae, m.: Plin.

by: Prep.: 1. Of place (1): Near: 1. Ad (with acc.): the dun is standing by the door, flagitator astat ad ostium, Pl.: you have gardens by the Tiber, habes hortos ad Tiberim, Cic. 2. Apud (with acc.): to stay by a town, apud oppidum morari, Caes.: to pass a night by the water, apud aquam noctem agitare, Sall.: Sulpicius was sitting by Crassus, Sulpicius apud Crassum sedebat, Cic. 3. secundum (along with acc.): he had his camp by the sea, castra a mare habebat, Caes.: centaurion grows by springs, centaurion a fontibus nascitur, Plin.: v. NEAR, AT. (11.) past, along, q. v. (chiefly in combination with verbs; as, to sail or ride by, flow by, etc.: usu. expr. by means of a prep. in com-

poetion; as, praetervebor, praeterficio, etc.). (iii.) on: usu, expr. by the abl.: *he prepares for war by land and sea, bellum terra et mari (terra marique) comparat. Cic.: that journey is usually performed by land, illud iter pedibus fere conchit solet, Cic.: whether we pursue the Parthians by land or the Britons by sea, seu pedibus Parthos sequimur seu classe Britannos, Prop. Phr.: to travel by sea, in navi vehi, Cic.: he attacked the town by the way, oppidum ex itinere oppugnavit, Caes.: Africanus used to say that he was never less alone than when he was by himself, Africanus solitus est dicere se nunquam minus solum esse quam cum solus esset, Cic.: journeys by land, pedestra itinera, Cic. v. on foot.*

ii. Of time: *ad, within, not later than*: 1. *ad* (with acc.): *I will write by what day I shall return, ad quos dies redditurus sum scribam, Cic.: all things were done by the (appointed) day, omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes.: to return by the Ides of April, ad Idus Aprilis reverti, Caes. 2. *sub* (1. e. just upon: with acc.): *the client knocks at (the lawyer's) door by cock-crow, sub galli cantum consultor ostia pulsat, Hor. 3. *intra* (strictly within: with acc.): *the judge will deliver judgment by the Calends, iudex intra Calendas pronuntiabit, Gell. 4. the abl.* is often used to express this sense, and also when "by" is equivalent, or nearly so, to "during": *by early dawn the messenger came to America, primo diluculo nuntius Ameriam venit, Cic.: The mistletoes used to walk about by night, noctu ambulabat Themistocles, Cic.: sometimes by day, often by night, nonnunquam interdiu, saepe noctu, Caes. Phr.: by and by, jam, mox, brevi tempore v. soon. PRESENTLY.***

iii. Of other relations: as to denote the agent, instrument, or cause; measure of excess or defect; distribution, etc.: (i.) *of the agent, after a passive verb*: *a* or *ab* (with abl.): *Caes. Cic. (passive),* Norw.—This construction is confined to the case of a personal agent. We also find, instead of the prep. and abl., the dative, esp. after the gerundive participle; as, *wisdom should be enjoyed by us, sapientia nobis (not a noble) fructus est, Cic. After the gerund, indeed, the prep. is only used to avoid occasional ambiguity: thus, we should say for these men must be resisted by you, a te (not tibi) his hominibus resistendum est. The dative after other forms of the passive, and the ablative without a preposition, belong to the poets: as, *nor is she seen by any, neque cernitur ulli, Virg.: thou shalt be celebrated by Varius, a swan of Homeric time, scriberis Varius, Maeconi carminibus alite, Hor. (ii.) of the means or instrument, after active and passive verbs*: 1. *per* (with acc.): *I did not hesitate to ask you for that by letter, non dubitavi id a te per litteras petere, Cic.: to march through a province by force, iter per provinciam per vim facere, Caes.: Caesar ascertained this by the scouts, id per exploratores Caesar cognovit, Caes.: he has by himself, without any helper, mustered the forces, per se, nullo adjuvante, copias conficit, Cic. 2. *usu*, expr. by the simple abl.: *to excite the feelings of the mob by the mere name and recollection of his father, nomine ipso et memoria patris animos multitudinis concitare, Cic.: by a law they fix the departure for the third year, in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant, Caes. Phr.: by your leave, bona tua venia dixerim, Cic.: v. LEAVE: by themselves they were unable to prevail upon the Sequani, Sequanis sua sponte persuadere non poterant, Caes. (iii.) of the cause, means, or mode*: 1. *ex* or *ex* (with abl.: rare, and only of that out of which something arises): *she is pregnant by Pamphilus, gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter.: led into hope of victory by the advantage of the position, In spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci,***

Sall. 2. *expr. by the abl. alone: a place suitable by nature, locus natura idoneus, Caes.: this has been occasioned more by easiness than by any other fault of mine, magis id facilitate quam ulla alia culpa mea contigit, Cic.: the consul himself, holding Lentulus by the hand, leads him into the senate, consul Lentulum, ipse in manu tenens, in senatum perducit, Sall.: pepper is bought by weight, piper pondere emitur, Plin. Phr.: he ran by stealth into the plain, furtim in campum currebat, Cic.: Thibae saw the lioness by the rays of the moon, leonem ad lunae radios Thibae vidit, Ov.: by fair means, recte, Hor.: "by hook or by crook," quocunque modo, Hor. (iv.) with words of measurement, to denote excess or defect: this gen. expr. by the abl. of the words denoting the excess or defect: *he is taller than you by a foot and a half, sesquipedes est quam te longior, Pl.: Ireland is less by a half than Britain, Hibernia dimidio minor est quam Britannia, Caes. (v.) to denote the separate succession of a number of items: this sense is usu, expr. by adverbs or distributive numerals: sometimes also by in and acc.: *the number of the enemy is increasing day by day, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic.: the siege was more severe day by day, erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, Caes.: to buy pepper by the pound, piper in libras emere, Plin.: they began by degrees to leave the camp, paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes.: the wagons were drawn one by one, singuli carri ducebantur, Caes.: to engage a servant by the year, annua mercede famulum conducere v. the respective substantives. (vi.) in adjunctions*: 1. *per* (with acc.): *by gods and men, per deos atque homines, Cic.: I beseech you by your friendship and love, te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, Ter.: sometimes per stands at the beginning of the adjuration without an acc., the object appealed to being defined by the clause following: cf. Virg. A. 2, 142: Ove. 2. *pro* or *proh* (prop. an interj.): v. *AR!* also sometimes followed by the acc.: *by the faith of gods and men! p. deum atque hominum fidem! Cic.: by Jupiter! pro Jupiter! Ter. (but in a formal oath it would be per). Phr.: by Hercules! mehercules! mehercule! mehercle! hercules! hercule! berclie! Cic.: Ter.: of the same import is medius fidius, 1. e. me dius s. deus fidius (juvet), by the god of faith! (Hercules!) by Castor! mecastor, ecastor! Pl.: Ter. (rarely used except by women): by Pollux! eēpoll! Pl.: by Ceres! eocēres or eocērs: Pl.: Ter.****

by the by: *obiter, in transcurso dicendum est: v. IN PASSING.*

by-gone: 1. praeteritus: a b. fault, p. culpa, Ov.: v. PAST. 2. priscus: v. OLDEN, ANCIENT.

by-law: praescriptum, regula: v. RULE, ORDINANCE.

by-path, -road, or -way: 1. diverticulum: Cic.: Suet. 2. devium iter: Cic. 3. devia callis: Liv. 4. trames, itis, m.: Cic.: Virg. 5. semita (any narrow, less frequented path): Cic.: Virg.

by-pace: locus remotus: Cic.: Caes.

by-stander: 1. arbitri, tri: v. EYE-WITNESS. 2. in pl. circumstantes, ium (lit. those who stand around): among the b.s. in circumstantibus, Gell.: hoisted on the shoulders of the b.s., alientes circumstantium humeris, Tac.: Curt. (the sing. may be expr. by *u* [numero] circumstantium). 3. spectator: v. SPECTATOR. Phr.: to be a b. at any occurrence, adesse alicui rei (not interest, which is to take part in): v. TO BE PRESENT AT.

by-word: v. PROVERB. Phr.: to become a b., ludibrio or opprobrio haberi.

byssus (a kind of flax): byssus, i, f.: Apul.: Plin.

C.

CAB: clatrum: v. CHAISE.

cabal (subs.): 1. A body of intriguers: (?) societas clandestina; factio: v. FACTION, PARTY. 2. An intrigue: clandestinum consilium: to concoct c.s., c. consilia concoquere, Liv.: to expose c.s., c. consilia efferre, Cic.

cabal (v.): clandestina consilia concoquere: Liv.: to c. against anyone, clandestinis consiliis aliquem oppugnare, Cic.

cabala: 1. e. a mystic discipline of the Jews: "cabala or caballa, arcanum (pl.) Judaeorum (the Hebraeorum Theosophiae libri, quos titi Cabalae nomine vocantur," Morhof, Polyh. 1, 10, 23).

cabalist: "cabalista: M.L. (= Judaeorum arcanae doctrinae peritus).

cabalistico: "cabalisticus: M.L. In a more general sense; arcanus: v. SECRET, MYSTICAL.

caballer: qui clandestina consilia concoquit.

cabbage: 1. brassica. Cic.: Plin. (Three sorts of brassicae are enumerated by Plin. 20, 9, 33: b. crispa, curly-leaved, parsley-like c.; b. bella, appar. the common smooth-leaved kind; and b. crambe, with thin leaves growing very thick and close.) 2. canis, is, m. (prop. a cabbage-stalk): Cic.: Plin.: sometimes this word is employed for brassica: Hor. 3. olus, tris, n. (prop. any garden vegetable): Hor.: Plin.

cabin: 1. A cottage: q. v. chsa.

2. An apartment in a ship: 1. dicta: the captain's c.; d. magistri, Petr. 2. "concubina navale. Phr.: ships fitted with cabins, naves cubiculatae, Sen.: c.-boy, "puer (servus, servulus) nauticus.

cabinet: 1. A small room: concubina, s. sanctuarium (of a prince).

v. CHAMBER. Phr.: a c. picture, tabula minor or tabula concubina s. cubiculo privato idonea. 2. A piece of furniture with drawers, doors, etc.: 1. armarium (prop. a chest): Pl.: Cic. 2. scrinium (a box for papers, writing materials, etc.): Hor.: v. BOX.

3. The select council of a ruler: the body of men who have the chief administration of affairs: 1. summum principis consilium (cf. Cic. Phil. 7, 7). 2. "penes quos est summa rerum (administration). Phr.: a man distinguished both in the c. and in the field, vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes.

cabinet-council: 1. conventus eorum quos penes est summa rerum (administration). 2. "consilium secretum (Alina).

cabinet-maker: faber intersternarius (1. e. a joiner, whose work is about the interior of a house): Inscr.: Cod. Theod.: supellectilis faber (?).

cabinet-minister: 1. qui regi a consiliis secretioribus est (?). 2. "unus ex his quos penes est summa rerum (administration).

cable: 1. ancorale, is, n. (anchor-c.): to cut the cables, ancoralla incidere, Liv. 2. ancorarius funis (= anchor-ale): Caes. 3. ridens: v. ROPE.

griego. Phr.: to cut the c., ancoram praecidere, Cic.

cabman: clatarius: Ulp.

cabriolet: perh. 1. clatrum: Cic. 2. birro: Cod. Theod.

cachinnation: cachinnus, cachinnatio: Cic.: v. LAUGH.

cackle (subs.): 1. strepo, til, s: the geese seem to cackle among the clear-voiced swans, videtur argutos inter a. anser olores, Virg. 2. gracillo, i (of hens): Auct. Carm. Phil. 3. ginguio, 4 (of geese): Fest.

cackling (subs.): 1. strepitus, us: cf. TO CACKLE (1): v. NOISE. 2. clangor, oris, m.: a perpetual c. (of geese), perpetuus c., Plin. 3. ginguio, us: Arnob.

cacophonous: asper, discors, insuavis: v. HARSH, DISCORDANT.

cacophony: aspéritas: Cic. Or. 49, 164: it may also be expr. by vocum s. litterarum insuavis concursio; voces male sonantes, etc.: cf. Cic. Or. 44, 159.

cactus: *cactus: M. L.
cadaverous: 1. cādāverōsus: Ter. 2. lūridus, vepallidus: v. GHAETLY.
cadence: i. e. a musical or rhythmic fall in singing or speaking: quidam certus cursus conclusioque verborum (?), Cic. Or. 53, 178: or perhaps, conclusio verborum suavis ac numerosa. Phr.: clauses which have a pleasant c., clausulae quae numero et jucunde cadunt, Cic.

cadet: 1. A younger son or brother: filius junior, natu minor: v. ROEMER. 2. A student in a public military school: discipulus (the precise application of the word being determined by the context).

cadmium: cadmium: M. L.
caesura: 1. caesura: Diom. (the current term with modern writers, as forson). 2. comma. 3. a. n. Mar. Vict. 3. inciso. Diom.

cafein: *cafeina: M. L.
cage (sub.): 1. An inclosure for animals: cāves: a bird shut in a c., avis inclusa in c., Cic. Petr.: of a bear's cage: Hor. 2. septum: locus septus (only of a large c., for animals: v. ENCLOSE). 3. A prison: q. v.

cage (v.): inclūdō: v. TO CONFIN.

caged: cāvētus: Plin.

cairn: lapidum acervus.

caisson: 1. A wooden frame used in bridge-building: arca: Vitruv. 5, 12. 2. An ammunition wagon: *carus ad bellum apparatus portandus.

caitiff: nēbūlo, sceleratus: v. KNAVE.

cajuput (an oil): *oleum cajuputi: M. L.

caiole: 1. iacto, i: to c. a lover, amantem i, Ter. Pl. 2. idiffico, i: v. TO FOOL, DECEIVE.

cajoler: blandus homo; frustrator: v. DECEIVER, FLATTERER.

cajolery: blanditiae, blandimenta: v. FLATTERY.

cake (subs.): 1. An article of food: 1. libum (made of flour, cheese, and egg): Cato: Ov.: Hor. 2. placentia (also a sweet cake, of thin flat shape): Gato: Hor. (who uses it as synon. with libum, Ep. i, 10, 10). 3. pōpānum (a sacrificial cake): Juv. (The terms libum and placentia likewise denote cakes used in sacrifices). 4. A cake-like mass: massa, offa: v. MASS, LUMP.

cake (v. intr.): concreco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (i. e. to become clogged, to adhere together): Lucr.: Cic.

calamity: 1. calamitas: Plin. 2. calamina: M. L.

calamitous: 1. exlūōsus, perniciosus: v. DESTRUCTIVE. 2. cālāmītōsus: a most painful and c. war, acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. c. victories, c. victoriae, Suet.

calamitous: 1. cālāmītōsus: Cic.

calamity: 1. calamitas: a great public c., magna c. reipublicae, Cic.: to endure c.s., calamitates perferre, Caes.

calādes, is, f.: stronger than No. 1: v. DISASTER, DEFEAT. 3. mālūm (the most general term: v. EVIL): no c., nihil mali (with ref. to the death of Scipio), Cic.: yield not thou to c., tu ne cede malis, Virg.: civil c.s. (i. e. wars, factions, etc.), civilia m., Cic. 4. fātūm: a day of destruction and c., exitiū a. f. dies, Cic.: v. FATALITY. 5. infōrtūnūm, res adversa: v. MISFORTUNE, ADVERSITY. Phr.: in the midst of these c.s., in his asperitatibus rerum, Cic.: to be in the midst of c.s., in miseris versari, Cic.: v. MISERY.

calcareous: calci similis; calcis naturam habens: v. LIMB.

calcination: *calcinitio: M. L.

calcine: Phr.: to c. bones, *ossa in pulverem comburendo redigere (vertere).

calcium: calcium: M. L.
calculable: *quod numerari s. aestimari potest: v. TO CALCULATE.

calculate: 1. To compute: 1. expr. by some verb with calculus (lit. a pebble, pebbles being used in calculations): to c. the value of anything narrowly, aliquid exigue ad calculos vocare, Cic.: to c. the pleasure to be derived from anything, voluptatum calculos subducere, Cic.: more fully, impositis calculo aliquid rei rationem computare, Col. 2. computo, i: to c. time not by days but by nights, non diem numerum sed noctium c., Tac.: Col. (l. c.): Plin. 3. inco, 4: the number of the slain could not easily be c.d., numerus interfectorum hand facile iniri potuit, Liv.: to c. an account, rationem in., Cic. 4. reputo, i: to c. eclipses of the sun, solis defectiones r., Cic.: Tac. 5. subduco, duxi, ductum, 3: to c. the total, s. summam, Cic. Fig.: the accounts having been c.d. I have summed up my deliberations, rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, Cic.: Ter. 6. To estimate (q. v.): aestimo, existimo.

calculated (adj.): i. e. adapted: aptus, accommodatus: v. also TO FIT.

calculation: 1. rātiō: to make a c., r. duere, Cic.: r. inire, Cic.: long c.s., longae r., Hor.: v. ACCOUNT. 2. calculi: c.s. and accounts, c. atq. rationes, Quint.: to subject anything to an exact c., ad calculos aliquid vocare, Cic.: v. TO CALCULATE (1).

calculator: 1. rātiōcīnator: Cic.: Ulp. 2. computator: Sen. 3. (an instrument for making calculations): abacus: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

calculus: calculōsus. Cels.

caldron: 1. cordina: a c. of lead, c. plumbea, Cato: of copper, c. aerea, Plin. 2. ābēnum (also āēnum: poet): a blazing (i. e. surrounded with flame) c., ardens a., Juv.: Virg. 3. lēbes, 3. lēbes, (Gr. Ἀδύνη): v. TRIPOD.

calendar: 1. fasti, orion: Caesar corrected the c., Caesar fastos correxit, Suet.: to expunge the (names of) consuls from the c., consules ex f. evellere, Cic.: he has recourse to the c., and estimates excellence by years, redit ad fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, Hor.: v. ANNALS, ALMANAC. 2. calendārium: Suet. Phr.: a c. month, *mensis legitimus s. ex fastis dictus.

calender (v.): *textilla inter calefactos cylindros premere.

calender (subs.): (?) tormentum: Sen. Tranq. i, 4.

calendrer: qui textilla premendo splendida reddit: cf. Sen. i, c.

calends: calendae, arum (Kal.): v. Dict. Ant. art. "Calendarium." Proverb.: to pay at the Greek C.s., i. e. nener, ad Calendas Graecas solvere, Suet. (N.B.—The name of the month is used with calendae, as an adj.: e. g., at the C.s. of March, Kal. Martia, not Martii.)

calenture: calēntūra: M. L.: v. FEVER.

calf: 1. The young of the cow: vitulus and vitula: Cic.: Virg. Adj. vitulinus, of or belonging to a c.: Cic.

II. A dolt, blockhead: q. v. III.

The c. of the leg: sūtra: well-turned c.s., teretes s., Hor.: thick c.s., tumentes s., Hor.: v. Plin.

calibre: Phr.: the c. of a gun, *mensura tubi scopeti (torment): a man of small c., homo parvo ingenio: v. ABILITY.

calico: lina xyliina (n. pl.): Plin. 19, i, 2, 3.

caligraphy: v. PENMANSHIP.

calc: 1. pīco, i: v. TO PITCH.

2. expr. by circuml.: *rimas navium stuppae fardire et pice oblinere.

calker: expr. by verb: v. TO CALK.

call (v.): A. Trans.: i. To name: 1. appello, i: do not c. me by a false name, ne me appella falso nomine, Pl.: ut c. corn Ceres, wine Bacchus, fruges Cererem appellamus,

vinum autem Bacchum, Cic.: As is c.d. king, rex appellatur, Caes. 2. nōmino, i: v. TO NAME. 3. vōco, i (more freq. to summon: v. INFY.): the hill is now c.d. the Quirinal, collis nunc Quirinalis vocatur, Cic.: you would c. me unfortunate, mis miserum vocares, Hor. 4. vōcō, i (to c. habitually): Demetrius, who was usually c.d. Phalerus, Demetrius, qui Phalerus vocatus est, Cic.: Lucr. 5. dico, dixi, dictum, 3: he c.d. the whole country Chaonia, Chaoniam omnem dixit, Virg.: Cic.: Hor. 6. usurpo, i (c. habitually): Laelius is usually c.d. the vote, Laelius sapientia usurpat, Cic. 7. in pass., to be c.d.: audio, 4 (esp. poet., and in special phr.): or choosest thou rather to be c.d. Vanus? seu Jane libentius audis? Hor. (Milton, "or haarest thou rather pure ethereal stream?"): to be c.d. ill names, be ill spoken of, male n., Cic.: v. TO BE SPOKE OF. 8. clico, clico, 2 and 3 (also with pass. sense: only in archaic language): Lucr. Phr.: that disease is c.d. avarice, ad morbo nomen est avaritia, Cic.: the boy was c.d. Egerius, puerum nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. 9. To summon: invito, c. v. 10. vōco, i: who c.d. who names me? quis v? quis nominat me? Pl.: to c. the Roman people to arms, populum R. ad arma v., Caes. Fig.: I c. your proceedings to account, quae fecisti in iudicium vōco, Cic. 11. advoco, i: to c. the chief men to a council, viros primarios in consilium ad, Cic.: Fig. v. c. the mind home, animum ad se ipsum advocamus, Cic.: to c. to mind, in memoriam redigere or reducere, Cic.: Alcides c.s. all arms (to his aid), Alcides omnia arma advocat, Virg. B. intrans.: chiefly in phr. to call out, etc.: q. v.

— aside or apart: advoco, i: to c. one's master aside, herum a., Pl.: he began to c. them aside one by one, a singulos coepit, Caes.: Cic.

— away: 1. advoco, i: to c. away a part of an army for war, partem exercitus ad bellum a., Liv.: old age c.s. us away from active life, a rebus agendis avocat senectus, Cic. 2. advoco, i (lit. to call down, q. v.): Fig.: avarice did not c. him away from his settled course, non illum avaritia ab instituto cursu devocavit, Cic. 3. advoco, i: esp. in fig. sense: the hope of plunder called them away from labour, spes praedandi eos a labore revocabat, Caes.: to c. away the mind from the senses, mentem a sensibus r., Cic.: v. TO WITHDRAW.

— back: revoco, i: as often as I wish to go out you detain me, c. me back, quoties fors ire volo, me retines, revocas, Pl.: to c. anyone back from a journey, aliquem ex itinere r., Cic.

— down: devoco, i: he c.d. down his men from the rising ground, suos ab tumulo devocavit, Liv.: to c. down philosophy from the sky, philosophiam e coelo devocare, Cic.

— for: postulo, quaero: v. TO DEMAND, REQUIRE.

— forth or out: 1. advoco, i: to c. legions forth from winter-quarters, legiones ex hibernis e., Caes.: they c. out our men to fight, nostros ad pugnam evocant, Caes.: Liv. 2. provoco, i: v. TO PROVOKE, CHALLENGE. 3. exco and exco, civi, citum and citum, 2 and 4: why have you c.d. me out in front of the house? quid est quod me excoivi ante aedes? Pl.: to c. forth the enemy to fight, hostes ad dimicandum ace ex., Liv. 4. ellico, licui and lexi, lectum, 3 (to draw, entice out: esp. of calling forth a deity): to call forth a deity from the sky, e. caelo deum, Ov.: to c. forth the dead from their tombs, e. manes sepulcris, Tib.: v. TO CALL UP.

— in: advoco, i (c. as legal adviser): he c.s. in many good men, viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Phr.: to c. in a physician, medicum accersere, Pl.: to c. in a physician to a sick man, medicum aegro admoovere, Suet.: to c.

in one's (lent) money, pecuniam religere, Hor.: to c. in one's debts, nomina sua exigere, Cic.

call out: I. Trans: évōco, prōvōco, etc.: v. *supr.* TO CALL FORTH.
II. Intrans: to call aloud: clāmo, exclāmo: v. TO CRY OUT.

— **over:** rēcto, i: to c. over the senate, senatum r., Liv.

— **on or upon:** I. To appeal to: esp. for help: 1. Inclāmo, i (with dat. or acc.): he c'd upon his companion, comitem suum inclamavit, Cic.: the Alban army c.s upon the Curiatii to assist their brother, Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatii, ut opem ferant fratri, Liv.: Hor. 2. clēo, civi, citum, 2 (to call any one's name aloud): to c. on one's master, herum c. Pl.: to c. upon one's ancestors, majores suos c., Tac. 3. appello, i (V. TO APPEAL TO): whether shall I go, or whom shall I c. upon? quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall.: Cic. II. To pay a short visit to: 1. convēnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (with acc.): Balbus has got the gout so badly that he doesn't wish to be c'd upon, B. tantis pedum doloribus afficitur ut se conveniri nolit, Cic.: Pl.: but the word is equally applicable to a meeting in the street or elsewhere. V. INTERVIEW. 2. intrōdo, 4: to c. upon Cicerō with the pretence of paying their respects to him, sicuti salutatio ad Ciceronem in, Sall. 3. vīso, 3: v. TO VISIT, GO TO SEE. 4. salūto, i (strictly to salute; q. v.: hence, to pay a complimentary visit): Cic.: Virg.

— **to (oneself):** advōco, vōco: v. TO CALL (I.).

— **together:** convōco, conclāmo (by shouting): v. TO ASSEMBLE, CON-
VENE.

up: 1. excitō, i: to c. up any one from the dead, aliquem a mortuis ex., Cic.: to c. up witnesses, testes ex., Cic.: to c. up a laugh, risum ex., Cic. 2. suscito, i: I will c. you up as a witness against yourself, te contra te (testem suscitabo, Cic.: v. TO AWARE, AROUSE. 3. alio, 3 (V. TO CALL FORTH): to c. up the souls of the dead, animas inferorum c., Cic.: Ov.: Tib.

call (subs.): I. A verbal summons or address: 1. vōcatus, ūs (only in abl. sing.): the senate at the c. of Drusus entered the senate-house, senatus vocatus Drusi in curiam venit, Cic.: Virg. 2. More usu. expr. by part. of verb as, thou hearest our c. (of a deity), audis vocatus, Hor.: refuse not to hear our c., ne asperneris vocantes: v. TO CALL.

3. vox, vōcēs, f. v. VOICE, CRY. 4. clamor (a loud cry): v. SHORT.

Phr.: to take up arms at the c. of one's country, patrīa jubente arma sumere: a c. of the house, recitatio senatum nominum, or simply recitatio senatus: v. TO CALL OVER (better expr. by verbs as, a c. of the house took place, senatus recitatus est). II. Demand, requisition: q. v. **Phr.:** the c.s of nature, requisita naturae, Sall.: to make large c.s upon any one, magna ab aliquo postulare. III. Invitation (either external or internal) to undertake any office: **Phr.:** let ye should seem to have refused to accept a c. from God, ne munus assignatum a Deo defugisse videamini, Cic.: to have a c. from heaven to any particular work, *a Deo ad aliquod ministerium vocari, designari: to be obedient to the heavenly c., *divinis jussis parere. IV. A pipe or whistle: fistula: v. CAT-CALL. V. A short visit: salūtatio: Cic.: Sen. **Phr.:** to pay a c. salūto, convēnio, etc.: v. TO CALL UPON.

caller: I. One who calls: vōcator: Sen. Plin. (or more freq., expr. by part. of verb: v. TO CALL). II. A visitor: salūtator: Suet.: Mart. 2. esp. in pl. salūtans, utis. Virg.: Mart.

calling (subs.): I. Verbal summons: expr. by verbs for to call: q. v. II. Vocation, profession: 1. ars, artificium; quaestus: v. BUSINESS. 2.

munus, ūs, n.: v. OFFICE, FUNCTION. III. Calling in of money. 1. exactio: Cic.: Liv. 2. cōactio: Suet.

callosity: i. e. a hard skin, or the quality of such: 1. callum or callus: Cic.: Cels. 2. callōsitas: Veg.: Scrib.

callous: I. Lit.: callōsus: Cels.: Plin. II. Fig.: of the mind: expers sensu: v. INSENSIBLE. Esp. in phr. to become c.: 1. occallesco, callui, 3 (also found in lit. sense: Pl.): I have now become entirely c., jam prorsus occallui, Cic. 2. percallesco, 3 (to become quite c.): Cic. 3. obduresco, dūril, 3: v. HARDENED, TO BE.

callousness: v. INSENSIBILITY. **Phr.:** endurance of pain is one thing, c. another, *alid est patientem doloris esse, aliud jam occalluisse.

callow: implūmis, e: a bird sitting upon her c. young, assidens implūmis pullis avi, Hor.: Plin.

calm (adj.): 1. plācidus (v. GEN-
TLE): c. sleep, p. somnus, Ov.: a c. sleep, p. coelum, Sil.: a c. sea, p. mare, Plin. Fig.: c. and gentle old age, p. ac lenis senectus, Cic.: a c. speech, p. oratio, Cic.: a very c. peace, placidissima pax, Cic. 2. sēdatus (i. e. quiet, still): a c. river, a. amnis, Cic. Fig.: to write with a c. mind, sedatiore animo scribere, Cic. 3. tranquillū (unruffled, undisturbed): the sea is in its own nature c., mare sua natura t. est, Cic.: c. waters, t. aquae, Ov.: a c. day, t. dies, Plin.: a c. and serene forehead, t. et serena frons, Cic. Fig.: a c. mind, t. animus, Cic.: c. old age, t. senectus, Hor. 4. plācidus (strictly of what once was not calm): c. seas, p. maria, Virg.: very c. rest, quies placatissima, Cic. Fig.: a c. mind, placatior animus, Liv. 5. quētus (i. e. at rest): v. QUIET. 6. aequus (i. e. even, equal): only of the mind): to bear anything with a c. mind, aliquid aequo animo pati, Cic.: Hor.: v. EQUANIMITY.

Phr.: to become calm: rēsidō, sēdī, 3: he hoped their minds had not yet become c., from the previous war, eorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, Caes.: their hearts have become c. from swelling wrath, corda ex tumida ira resederunt, Virg.

calm (subs.): 1. tranquillitas. we sit in the long ships intended to lie in wait for the c.s, nos longis navibus tranquillitates occupaturi eramus, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 2. tranquillū (only in oblique cases sing.): to wish in a c. for bad weather, in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare, Cic.: in a c. as they say, any one who pleases is steersman, tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. 3. mālcia (a dead c. at sea: Gr. μαλακία): Caes.: v. CALMKNESS.

calm (v.): I. Lit.: to still the sea, etc.: 1. sēdō, i (to still, quiet, allay: q. v.): the tempest is c'd, tempestas sedatur, Cic. 2. tranquillo, i (to render smooth, unruffled): "to c. the troubled waters," mare t. (of oil), Plin. 3. plāco, i (fig.): Acolus c.s the seas, Hypotades sequora p., Ov. 4. tēno, 4: v. TO APPEASE. II. Fig.: 1. sēdō, i: to c. anger, iram s., Pl.: Cic.: v. TO ALLAY. 2. tranquillo, i: to c. the feelings, animos t., Cic. (Tranquillity is a more fig. expression than sēdō: cf. *supr.* 2). 3. plāco, i (i. e. to reduce to peace and quietness): to c. and appease the feelings, animos p. c. lenire, Cic.: v. also TO SOOTHE.

calming (subs.): sēdatio: the c. of the mind, animi s., Cic. (But usu. best expr. by part. of verb: v. TO CALM).

calmly: 1. lēnter (i. e. with gentle, even course): to bear a thing c., aliquid l. ferre, Ov.: to pass one's life c., l. traducere nequam, Hor. 2. plācidē: let us bear all human events c. and with moderation, omnia humana p. et moderate feramus, Cic. 3. plācidē: to bear pain c. and composedly, p. et sedit ferre dolorem, Cic. 4. sēdātē: Pl.: Cic. 5. tranquillē: to speak c., t. dicere, Cic.: Sen. (For the diff.

between the above, comp. CALM, adj.).

calmness: 1. tranquillitas (both lit. and fig.): c. of mind, animi t., Cic.: c. of life, t. vitae, Cic. 2. tranquillū: the republic was reduced to c., respublica in tranquillū reducta est, Liv.: Ter.: v. CALM. 3. Of the mind: aequus animus: to witness anything with c., aliquid aequo a. videre, Cic.: v. EQUANIMITY. (*Calmness of mind may also be expr. by placidus animus, tranquillū animus, etc.: v. CALM.)

calomel: cālōmēlas, anis, n.: M. L. **calorio:** prob. the best word for scient. t. i. is ignis: cf. Lucr. i, 637.

calorific: cālōrificus (rare): Gell.

caltrop: I. A kind of thistle: tribulus: Virg.: Plin. II. A military instrument: 1. tribulus: Veg. 2. murex, icis, m.: iron c.s, m. ferrel, Curt.

calumniate: 1. crimīnor, i: I was afraid lest she should c. me to you, hanc metui ne me criminaretur tibi, Ter.: v. TO BLANDER. 2. opprobria falsa dicere: v. CALUNY. 3. obtreccio, i: v. TO REVILE, DISPARAGE. 4. maledico, v: v. TO REVILE.

calumniation: v. CALUNY.

calumniator: 1. obtreccator: the charges of c.s, obtreccatorium criminationes, Suet.: Cic.: v. REVILE. 2. maledicēns: maledicēns homo: v. CALUNIOUS. 3. crimīnator (v. rare): Pl.: Tac. (Not calumniator, which denotes a false accuser, or one who brings legal actions against any one for gain: Gr. σκευδαίμων.)

calumnious: 1. crimīnōsus: c. Jambica, c. Lambi, Hor.: v. BLANDENOUS. 2. calūniōsus: a c. accusation, c. accusatio, Ulp.: a charges, c. criminationes, Arbob.

calumniously: 1. crimīnōsē: Cic.: Suet. 2. calūniōsē: Dig. 3. per calumniā (only if the reference is to a formal false accusation: q. v.).

calumny: 1. maledictum: to heap c.s upon a person's life, m. in aliquid vitam conficere, Cic.: v. ABUSE. 2. crimīnatio falsa: Cic. (also simply crimīnatio, esp. in pl.: Liv.). 3. opprobrium falsum: to be assailed by c.s, op. falsa morderi, Hor.: v. BERROACH. **Phr.:** to invent c.s, crimina fingere, Cic.: to bespatter the lustre of a life with c.s, splendorem vitae maculis aspergere, Cic.: to indulge in c.s against a man behind his back, absente aliquem rodere: Hor.: v. BACKBITE.

calve: parēre: v. TO BRING FORTH.

calvinism: *calvinianismus: Morh. Poly. i, 10, 35. (But the word should only be used in purely technical sense: and even then Calvin's dogmata would usu. be preferable.)

calvinist: *calvinianus: Morh. i. c. (Better usu. Calvini sectator s. discipulus: v. FOLLOWER.)

calyx: 1. cālyx, ūs, m.: Plin. 2. cālātus: Col.

cambric: tēnuissimum lnum: Cic. Verr. 5, 11: v. LINEN.

camel: cāmēlus: Cic.: Plin.: c. Bactrianus: Linn. **Phr.:** camel's milk, camelinum lac, Plin.: a c. driver, cāmēlarius, Arcad. Dig.

camelopard: cāmēlopardālis, is, f.: Varr.: Plin.

cameo: 1. imago ectypa: Sen. Ben. 3, 26. 2. ectypa sculptura: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

camera obscura: *cāmēra obscura. M. L.

camlet: pannus ex pilis caprinis factus.

camomile: anthēmis, Idis, f.: Plin.

camp (subs.): castra, orum: to pitch a c., c. ponere, Caes.: to choose ground for a c., locum castris capere, Sall.: to break up a c., c. movere, Caes.: Liv.: a permanent c., castra stativa, Cic.: a summer c., aestiva c., Suet. (or simply aestiva. Cic.: Tac.): a winter c., c. hiberna, Linn. (or oftener, simply hiberna, Caes.): a very strongly fortified c., munitissima c., Cic. **Phr.:** the method of c.s

and warfare, castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic.: c. amusements, castrenses ludi, Suet.: to measure or lay out a c. castrametor: Tac.: Liv.

CAMP (v.): v. TO ENCAMP.

CAMP-FOLLOWER: 1. cālo, ōnis: Caes.: Liv. 2. lixa: Liv.: Quint.

CAMPAIGN: 1. stipendium (esp. in pl.): the young men had now completed the eighth c., juvenis octavo jam a. funia erat, Hirt.: he had served the severest c.s., minime multa a. habebat, Liv.: thirty c.s., tricena a., Tac. 2. aestiva, orum (as operations were confined to the summer months): Hirt.: Vell. 3. tiricinium (one's first c.): Liv.: Just.

CAMPHOR: camphora: M. L.

CAMPHORATED: camphoratus: M. L.

CAN (subs.): hūmā: v. JCG.

CAN (v.): 1. possum, pōtū, posse (foll. by inf.; and used of all kinds of ability or possibility): the enemy can no longer hold out, hostes diutius sustinere non possunt, Caes.: he says he cannot grant any one a passage through the province, negat se p. iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes.: all is now being done which I affirmed could not be done, omnia nunc fiunt fieri quae posse negabam, Ov.: as diligently as I possibly could, ut (quam) diligentissime potui, Cic. (v. POSSIBLE, POSSIBLY): I cannot but exclaim, non possum quin exclamem, Cic. (more freq. facere non possum quin, etc.: v. BUT, IV.): I cannot but write to you, ut nihil ad te dem litterarum facere non possum, Cic. 2. queo, quiv, quillum, 4 (less freq. than possum, and referring rather to possibility from circumstances than to inherent ability: with inf.): as we can, since we are not at liberty to do as we will, ut quimus, quando ut volumus non licet, Ter.: most freq. with negative: as, I cannot write the rest, non queo reliqua scribere, Cic.: Hor. for which we have 3. nēqueo, quiv, Itum, 4. which is far more frequent than the simple verb: I cannot but weep, nequeo quin lacrimem, Ter.: ye cannot look straight at the sun, solem adversum intueri nequitis, Cic.: Hor. Phr.: which cannot be said in verse, quod versu dicere non est, Hor.: do what you can to save my son, serva, quod in te est, filium, Ter.: he can do what he chooses, i. e. is his own master, suae potestatis est, Nep.: I cannot tell what to do about the children, de pueris quid agam non habeo, Cic.: I can assert that as a positive fact, illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv.: "what cannot be cured must be endured," levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. When can or cannot refer to knowledge or ignorance, as of an art, they may be rendered by scio, nescio: v. TO KNOW HOW: when can signifies to be at liberty, it is expr. by licet: v. MAY; TO BE AT LIBERTY.

CANDID: 1. apertus (lit. open; and so, unprejudiced): a c. mind, a. animus, Cic. 2. candidus (lit. bright, fair): a c. judge, c. Jdex, Hor.: a c. disposition, c. ingenium, Hor. 3. liber: v. FRANK. 4. sincerus: v. SINCERE.

CANDIDATE: 1. candidatus (prop. a cand. for a public office; as such were whitened togas): a c. for the praetorship, praetorius c., Cic.: a c. for the consulship, consulatus c., Plin.: a c. recommended by Caesar, c. Caesaris, Vell.: a c. not for the consulship only, but for immortality and glory, c. non consulatus tantum sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin.: a c. for crucifixion, c. crucis, Apul. 2. pēttor (rare): Hor. Phr.: to be a c. for the consulship, consulatum petere, Cic.: Liv.: to announce oneself as a c., pōtūter: Liv.: Sall.: the duty of a c., candidatorum munus, Cic.

CANDIDATESHIP: pēttio: Cic.: a c. for the consulship, consulatus p., Caes.: to abstain from a c. for public offices, pēttione honorum abstinere, Tac.

CANDIDLY: 1. sincēre: to speak c., s. dicere, Ter.: s. loqui, Cic. 2. candidly: Coel. ap. Cic. 3. libēre: v. FRANKLY. 4. apertē: v. OPENLY, UNDISGUISEDLY. Phr.: I was wont c. to acknowledge that I had been anxious to be praised by you, quod me ab te cupissem laudari, aperte atque ingenue confitebar, Cic.

CANDIED: *saccharo conditus.

CANDLE: 1. candēla (made from rushes, reeds, cords, etc.): to make tallow c.s., candelas sebare, Col. 2. sēbācēus (a tallow c.): Apul. 3. cērēus (a wax c.): Cic.: Sen. 4. cēra: v. TAPER.

CANDLEMAS: *candēlaria (pl.); festum purificationis B. Mariae; festum S. Mariae candelarum: Du Cange, s. v.

CANDLESTICK: candēlābrum: Quint.: Plin.

CANDOUR: candor, libertas: v. FRANKNESS, INGENUOUSNESS.

CANDY: *saccharo condito, 4: M. L.

CANDY-TUFT: fēbēris, idis, f. (?) Plin.

CANE (subs.): 1. canina (strictly reed: q. v.): Col.: Ov. 2. (For riding or walking): bācūlus, virga: v. STICK.

CANE (v.): *baculo, virgā, ferulā ferre s. verberare.

CANICULAR: canicūlāris, e. Pall.

CANINE: cāninus: Ov.: Juv.: c. teeth, dentes c., Plin.

CANISTER: 1. pyxis, idis, f. (any small box): a tin c., pyxis stannea, Plin. 2. capsula: v. BOX.

CANKER (a disease of plants): 1. Lit.: rōbigo: v. RUST, BLIGHT. 2. Fig.: of that which eats away and destroys: 1. aetigo, inis, f. (lit. copper-rust): this is sheer c. (with ref. to insidious calumny), haec est ae. mera, Hor. 2. lābes, is, f. (lit. stain): here was the first c.-spot of my voice, hinc mihi prima malis lābes, Virg.

CANKER (v.): pērodo, corumpo: v. TO CORRUPT.

CANKER-WORM: ērica: Plin.: Col.

over writing in wax): to c. a decree of the senate, senatus consultum in, Cic.: to c. contracts, locationes in, Liv. 2. tollō, sustāll, sublatum, 3: v. TO ABOLISH. 3. cancellō, i (from the practice of obliterating writing by cross lines): to c. a will, testamentum c., Ulp.: v. TO REPEAL, RESCIND.

CANCELLING (subs.): rēsōlūdo (rare): the c. of a sale, venditionis r., Ulp.: (more usu. expr. by part of verb: v. TO CANCEL).

CANCER: 1. One of the signs of the zodiac: cancer, cri: Lncr. Hor.: 1. A disease: 1. cancer, cri: Cels. 2. carcinōma, ātia, n.: Cels.: Plin. 3. phāgēdaena: Plin.

CANCEROUS: 1. phāgēlaenicus: c. wounds, p. vulnera, Plin. 2. cancrōsus: M. L.

CANDELABRUM: candēlābrum (a candlestick: q. v.): Cic.: Plin.

CANDID: 1. apertus (lit. open; and so, unprejudiced): a c. mind, a. animus, Cic. 2. candidus (lit. bright, fair): a c. judge, c. Jdex, Hor.: a c. disposition, c. ingenium, Hor. 3. liber: v. FRANK. 4. sincerus: v. SINCERE.

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CANKER (v.): pērodo, corumpo: v. TO CORRUPT.

CANKER-WORM: ērica: Plin.: Col.

cannibal: anthrōpōphāgus: Plin.

cannibalism: *hominihus vescendi mos: to practise c., corporibus humanis vesci, Plin.

cannon: *tormentum (the precise sense being determined by the context: v. ARTILLERY). Phr.: to load a c., globum ferreum una cum pulvere (nitratō) in tormentum injicere: to discharge a c., missilia (missilem globum) ex tormento, igni admo, projicere.

cannonade (subs.): Phr.: the town sustained a heavy c., *oppidum tormentis graviter verberatum est: the c. lasted four hours, *per quattuor horas tormentis pugnabatur: v. TO BATTER.

cannonade (v.): tormentis verberare or oppugnare: v. TO BATTER.

cannon-ball: *globus ferreus tormentarius; missileis globus.

cannon-shot: v. C-BALL. Phr.: the ships soon got out of c.-shot, *naves extra tormentorum ictus brevi evaserunt.

cance: linter, scāpha: v. BOAT.

canon: 1. A rule: 1. canon (cānon), ōnis, m. (strictly, a carpenter's rule): the c.s. of grammar, c. grammatici, Auson.: in M. L. often used of eccl. regulations: Concil. Trident. (Labbe).

2. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

3. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

4. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

5. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

6. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

7. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

8. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

9. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

10. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

11. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

12. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

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14. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

15. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

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17. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

18. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

19. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

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21. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

22. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

23. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

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25. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

26. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

27. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

28. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

29. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

30. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

31. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

32. regūla, norma: RULE, LAW. Phr.: the c.-law, jus canonium: Eccl.

didatis cives, Cic. 2. circumeo or circueo, ivi et li, Itam, 4 (like ambio, meaning to go round from house to house: but while ambio is the technical word for canvassing in general, circumeo refers more to the act of visiting): *Phurnus arid Lentulus c. d. and worked with us, F. et L. una nobiscum circumierant et laboraverunt, Cic. Antonius was cing the veterans to secure the ratification of Caesar's acts, Antonium c. veteranos, ut Caesaris acta sancirent, Cic.*

3. prebenso or preno, i (lit. to take hold of the hands of voters): often in combination with circumeo: as, circumeo et p. patres, Liv.: Cic. 11. To sif, discuss: q. v.

canvass (subst.): 1. ambitio (a legal c.): *my c. withdrew me from that consideration, mea me a. ab illa cogitatione abstraherebat, Cic.* 2. ambitus, as (an unlawful c.): v. MISBEHAVE: Cic. 3. petito: to devote oneself to a c., i. e. to solicit an office, petitioni se dare, Cic.: v. CANDIDATESHIP. 4. prensatio (opening of a canvass by shaking people's hands): Cic. Att. i. 1, init.

canvasser: (?) circuitor. (Or expr. by part of verb. as, to choose c.s for the different parts of the city, homines deligere qui singulos urbis viros circumcant: v. TO CANVASS.)

canvassing (subs.): v. CANVASS.

cap: 1. pileus and pileum (prop. a felt c.: the most common term): Liv.: Suet.: wearing such a c., pileatus: Liv. Suet.: pileolus and -luna, a small c. of the kind: Hor.: Col. 2. galerus, seldom -um (a kind of pileus or cap worn by priests; and made of the skin of a victim. Serv. ap. Facc. s. v.): Varr.: Apul. Also used for any close-fitting c.: Virg.: Suet. 3. apex, Ilex, m. (a conical cap worn by flames): Virg.: Liv. 4. petasus, (a broad-brimmed c. like that of Mercury): Pl.

capability: 1. facultas: the c. of bringing forth, f. parandi, Ter.: the c. of speaking, f. dicendi, Cic. 2. esp. in pl.: opportunitas: naval c.s (of a place), maritimae op., Liv.: Cic.: v. ADVANTAGES 3. habilitas: v. CAPACITY.

capable: 1. capax, acis (with gen.): an animal mure c. of lofty reason, animal mentis capax aliae, Ov.: c. of ruling, c. imperii, Tac. 2. Expr. by verbal adj. in -ans or -ens in act. sense: or -ibilis, -ilis, in pass.: as, c. of enduring fasting, cold, patiens indiae, frigoris, Sall.: c. of resisting temptation in respect of money, continens in pecunia, Caes. In pass. sense: c. of being taught, docilis: with abl. (Plin.): gen. (Hor.): ad and acc. (Varr.): c. of being penetrated, penetrabilis: Ov.: Sen. 3. Expr. by circuml., by possum, etc.: as, the words are c. of both interpretations, *verba in utramque partem accipi possunt: my friend is not c. of doing a base act, *amicus meus non est qui turpe quicquam in se admittit. Phr.: to be c. of division, destruction, dissonem, interitum capere, Lact.: v. TO ADMIT OF.

capacious: 1. capax, acis: a c. urn, urna c., Hor.: a roomy and c. house, spatiosa et c. domus, Plin.: a c. intellect, c. ingenium, Ov. 2. amplius: v. SPACIOUS.

capaciousness: capacitas: Cic.: Plin.

capacity: 1. Of extent of space: capacitas: Cic.: Plin. 11. Extent of mental power: 1. mensura: to lower oneself to the c. of a learner, se ad m. discipulis submittere, Quint. 2. modus: v. MEASURE. 111. Ability itself: 1. captus, us: esp. in plur. ut c. [meus, etc.] est, pro c. [meo, etc.] to the extent of any one's c., Cic. 2. ingenium: docility, memory, which are usually designated by the single name of c., docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.: v. TALENT, FACULTY. IV. Legal ability: capacitas: Gaius.

caparison (subs.): stratum, stragulum: v. TRAPPING.

caparison (v.): insterno, stravi, stratum, 3: *horses c. d. with purple, instrui ostro alpedes, Virg.: shall your horse be c. d. more beautifully than your wife is dressed? equus tuus speciosius instratus erit quam uxor vestita? Liv.*

cape: 1. A promontory: promontorium: to double a c., p. flectere, Cic.: p. superare, Liv. 11. A covering for the shoulders: humerale, is, n.: Paul. Dig.

caper (v.): exsulto: v. TO FRISK. caper (subs.): exsultatio: Plin.: Col. Phr.: to cut strange c.s, motus ridiculus dare: v. ANTICA.

caper-bush: capparis, is, f.: Plin.: Col.: *capparis spinosa, Linn.

capercailzie: tetrão, ònis, m.: Suet.: Plin.

capillary: 1. capillaris, e: Apul. 2. capillaceus: Plin. (N.B. Used by those writers in the sense of hairy, hair-like.) Phr.: c. attraction, *ea attractio quae quasi per capillamenta fit (?) the c.s (in anatomy), *venae capillares.

capital (adj.): 1. Chief: princeps, praecipuus: v. PRINCIPAL. 11. Affecting life (of offences and punishments): capitālis, e: to accuse any one of a c. offence, aliquem rei c. accusare, Cic.: a c. crime, c. noxa, Liv.: c. trials, judicia c., Quint.: c. punishment, c. poena, Suet. Phr.: a c. crime, capitale, Cic.: a c. trial, iudicium capitis, Cic.: c. punishment, capitis poena, Caes.: to accuse of a c. offence, capitis accusare, Nep. 111. Large, only in the phrase, c. letters, litterae capitaneae, Auct. rei agr.: litterae unciales (prop. letters an inch in size), M. L. (the term usually employed in distinguishing MSS. written in large square characters from those written in cursive hand). IV. Excellent (q. v.): 1. insignis, e: cf. Phaedr. i. 11, i. 4. 2. lepidus (comice): v. FINE.

capital (subs.): 1. The highest member of a column: capitulum: Vitruv.: Plin. 11. A chief city: 1. caput, itis, n.: Rome, the c. of the world, Roma, orbis terrarum c., Liv.: the c. and stronghold of the kingdom, c. arxque regni, Liv. 2. regia (as the residence of the sovereign): Sardis, the c. of Croesus, Croesi regia Sardes, Hor.: Plin.: v. METROPOLIS. 111. Money employed for profit: 1. caput: to deduct interest from c., capiti mercedem exsecare, Liv.: 2. sors, sortis, f.: both c. and interest, et s. et fenus, Pl.: the interest eats up the c., mergunt sortem usurae, Liv.: Cic. 3. fenus (foen.), òris, n. (rare, and only of c. lent at interest): Pl.: Cic. Phr.: he gives out of his profit, and has taken nothing from his c., dat de lucro, nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic.: c. out at interest, positi in foenore numi, Hor.: v. PRINCIPAL, STOCK.

capitalist: *qui pecunias suas fenore ponit, collocat: qui ex opibus suis lucra facit (cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 38): or perhaps simply homo bene nummatus (Hor.), or ténérator: v. MONEY-LENDER. capitally: 1. In a way affecting life: Phr.: to punish c., capite punire, Liv. 11. Excellently, admirably (q. v.): egregiè, insigniter.

capitation: 1. Poll-tax: tributum in singula capita impositum: Caes. 11. A grant of money made per head: *pecunia in singula capita collata.

capitol: capitulum: Liv.: in poet. often pl.: Hor.: Virg.

capitulate: 1. c. to surrender on terms: ex pacto (or pactis) urbem tradere, dedere: v. foll. art., and TO SURRENDER.

capitulation: 1. e. a surrender on conditions: 1. deditio ex conditionibus facta: cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 32; 3, 22. Sometimes, from the nature of the context, deditio alone is enough: as, a c. was determined on: the terms being, etc., deditio facta est: pacta (sunt) ut, etc., Liv. 22, 52. 2. pactio: let them take back their arms which they delivered in accordance with the c., recipient arma quae per p. tradiderunt, Liv.

capon: 1. cāpo, ònis, m.: Varr. Mart. 2. gallus spādo: Pub. Syr.

caprice: 1. libido (lib.), ònis, f. (often in sense of lust: q. v.): what depends upon another's will, not to say c., quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic.: Sall. 2. Inconstancia: v. INCONSTANCY, FICKLENESS. Phr.: if such shall be the c. of usage, si volet usus, Hor.: v. TO PLEASE.

capricious: 1. levis, inconstans, móbilis, etc.: v. FICKLE. 2. ventosus (i. e. changing like the wind): the suffrages of the c. people, v. plebis suffragia, Hor.: Cic. (Virg. expresses the idea fully in his "varium et mutabile semper femina.")

capriciously: 1. ex libidine (lub.): Sall. 2. inconstanter: Cic.

capriciousness: levitas, móbilitas: v. FICKLENESS.

capricorn: 1. capricornus: Cic.: Hor. 2. brumale signum: Cic.

caprification: caprificatio: Plin.

capricium: 1. pèpèritis, is, and idia, f.: Plin. 2. stillicquatum: Plin. 3. *capicum amnium: Linn.

capstan: 1. sticula: Cato. 2. ergata, ar, m.: Vitruv.

capstular: capstularia, e: M. L.

capsule: 1. In botany: vasculum: Plin. 11. In anatomy: capsula: M. L.: the c. of the crystalline lens, *c. crystallina.

captain: 1. Chief (q. v.): princeps, dux, etc. Phr.: c. of the watch, vigiliis praefectus, Paul. Dig.: a c. of pirates, archipirata, Cic.: Liv. 11. The commander of a company or troop of soldiers: centurio (of infantry), praefectus (of cavalry), are perhaps the best terms: v. OFFICER. 111. The chief officer in a ship: 1. nāvarchus (of a war ship): Cic. 2. nāvicularius (of merchant vessels): Cic.: Tac. 3. nauclerus: l. q. navicularius: Pl. 4. māgister (the most gen. term): the pilots and c.s of the ships, gubernatores et m. navium, Liv.: Virg. Phr.: the c. of a ship of war, centurio classarius, Tac. IV. A master of the military art: imperator, dux: v. GENERAL. Phr.: Considius vos considered a very great c., Considius rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes.

captaincy: 1. (?) centuriatus, ñs, (cf. captainship: CAPTAIN, 11.). Cic.

caption: v. APPREHENSION.

captions: 1. Disposed to find fault, or to cavil: morbosus: we are so hard to please and so c., that Demosthenes himself does not satisfy us, usque eo difficiles ac m. sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic. 11. Intended to enquire: captiosus: c. questions, c. interrogations, Cic. Phr.: to make c. objections, cavillari, Cic.: Liv.: v. INSDIOCA.

captiously: captiosè: to question c., c. interrogare, Cic.

captiousness: morbositas: Cic.

captivate: 1. capio, cepi, captum, 3: to be c. d. by pleasure, voluptate capti, Cic.: the minds of the young were craftily c. d., adolescentium animi dolis captabantur, Sall. 2. dēlicio, 4: to c. any one by the allurements of pleasure, aliquem blanditiis voluptatum d., Cic.: Ov.: v. TO CHARM.

captive (subs.): captivus: fem. captiva: to ransom c.s from slavery, captivos et servitute redimere, Cic.: Ov.: v. FIDIOER.

captive (adj.): captivus: c. bodies, c. corpora, Liv.: a c. mind, c. mens, Ov. Phr.: Jugurtha is led c. to Roma, J. Roman adductur victus, Sall.

captivity: captivitas: the end of a long c., ñis diuturnae c., Cic.: Tac.: v. SLAVERY.

captor: qui capti, etc. Phr.: the c. of a city, urbis expugnator, Cic.

capture (subs.): 1. captura: the c. of Juba, c. pium, Plin. 2. expugnatio: the c. of a city, urbis exp., Caes. 3. More usu. expr. by verb: the c. of Saguntum increased the fame of Hannibal, *Sa-

suntum captum Hannibalis famam belli auxit: after the c. of the fort he attempted to demolish it, cum castellum ante cepissent, id demoliri sunt conati, Vitr.

capture (v.): *capio, excipio*: v. TO CATCH, TAKE.

captured (adj.): *captivus*: c. ships, c. navies, c. c. standardis, c. signa, Liv.: c. lands, c. agri, Tac.

capuchin: *capucinus; monachus ex ordine capucinorum: M. L.

car: *car*: Equiv. to chariot (q. v.); currus, *us*, m. *car*: A ponderous vehicle; as the c. of Juggernaut: *lucens ac turritus (excelsus) currus. *car*: An ordinary light vehicle: (?) cistum: v. CHAISE.

carat: *carat*: The third part of an ounce: unciae triens, entis, m.: M. L.

car: In measuring the fineness of gold: a proportionate part of the unit regarded as divided into 24 equal parts: *as*, gold 20 c.s. fine, aurum purum ex dextante: (and so with the other fractions of the *as*).

caravan: *caravan*: A company of travellers, etc.: 1. commēnatus, *us*: c.s. coming from the sea of Pontus, c. Pontico mari adventantes, Tac.: Suet. 2. commēnatus, *us*: Caes.: Liv. *car*: A large covered vehicle: *vehiculum magnum atque tectum.

caravansary: *caravansary*: 1. xēnōdēchum, or -ium: Hier.: Cod. Just. 2. dēversorium: v. INN.

caraway: *carum*: Plin.: *cāreum carvi: Linn.

carbine: *sclopetum breve: M. L.

carbineer: *eques sclopeto brevi armatus: M. L.

carbon: *carbōnium: M. L.

carbonate: *carbōnas, *atis*, m.: M. L.

carbonic: *carbōnicus. M. L.: c. acid, *acidum c.

carbonize: *in carbōnium, (?) carbōnem redigere.

carbuncle: *carbuncle*: 1. A tumour: 1. fūrnaculus: Cels.: Plin. 2. carbunculus: Cels. *carbuncle*: A precious stone: carbunculus: Plin.

carbureted: carburetum: M. L.

carcase: *carcase*: 1. corpus: v. MORT. 2. tergum or tergus, *oris*, n. (poet.).

a hundred bristling c.s. of swine, horrentia centum terga suum, Virg.: the c. of an entire ox, perpetui terga bovis, Ov.: Phaedr.

carcase: 3. cādāver: v. CORPSE. Phr.: a lion was standing over the c. of a bullock, super juvenem stabat dejectum leo, Phaedr.

card (subs.): *card*: 1. Thick paper: *charta crassior.

card: 2. A piece of such paper used for special purposes: 1. a visiting card: *tessera salutatrix (?): cf. Mart. 9. 99. 2. A playing card: *charta ludoria: to play at c.s., *chartis ludere: to shuffle the c.s., *chartas l. permiscere: to deal the c.s., *chartas l. distribuere: a trump c., *charta dominatrix (?).

card (subs.): an instrument for combing wool: pecten, *inis*, n.: Plin.: Claud.

card (v.): *card*: 1. pecto, pexi, pexum, 3: Plin.: Col. 2. carmino, 1: Plin.

carder of wool: carminator: Inscr. cardiac: cardialis: Cels.

cardinal (subs.): *cardinālis: purpuratus: a c.s. hat, thara cardinalis: to be made a c., in sanctum cardinalium (or, purpuratum patrum) collegium cooptari, M. L.

cardinal (adj.): v. CHIEF, PRINCIPAL. Phr.: the c. numbers, cardinales numeri, Prisc.: the c. winds, cardinales venti, Serv.: the c. virtues, *virtutes primariae (?): virtutes eae quae quasi fontes universae honestatis sunt.

cardinalate: cardinālis, *us*. M. L.

carding of wool: carminatio: Plin.

cardoon: cactus: Plin.

care (subs.): *care*: 1. Anxiety: 1. cum: c.s. and fears, c. metusque, Cic.: consuming c.s., c. edaces, Hor. 2. sollicitudo: v. ANXIETY. Phr.: free from

c., scēdurus: Cic.: Ov.: v. CARELESS, SECURE. *care*: 3. Caution, attention: cūra: these things require active c. and diligence, haec acrem c. diligentiamque desiderant, Cic.: to display c., c. praestare, Suet.: to devote one's c. to a single object exclusively, in re una consumere c., Hor. Phr.: to take care (of): (1) cūro, 1 (with direct acc., or subj., with ut, ne): you have taken good c. of yourself, te curasti mollior, Ter.: the gods take c. of great things, but neglect the small, magna dil c., parva negligunt, Cic.: take c. of your health, cura ut valeas, Cic. (2) cāveo, cāvi, cantum, 2 (for constr. v. TO BEWARE): take c., if you please, cave sis, Ter.: take c., jurymen, lest a new proscription should seem to be set on foot, caveo iudices ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic.: I wish to take better c. of him than he usually does of others, melius est cavere volo quam ipse alicui solet, Cic. Phr.: c. must be taken lest he should rashly despair, considerandum est ne temere desperet, Cic.: it is all over with you unless you are taking c., actum est de tui provides, Cic. *care*: 3. Charge, oversight: 1. cūra: the c. of other people's affairs is difficult, difficilis est c. rerum alienarum, Cic.: the c. of the body, corporis c., Suet. 2. cūratio: the c. and management of affairs, c. et administratio rerum, Cic. 3. custodiā (i. e. watching over): the c. of the city, c. urbis, Liv.: the c. of the body, c. corporis, Suet.: the c. of the shepherd, c. pastoris, Col.: Hor. *care*: 4. The object of care: cūra: thou (the commonwealth) no slight c. of mine, c. non levis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 18: this sense usu. expr. by the dat. (L. G. § 297): Caesar promised that that matter should be his c., Caesar pollicitus est sibi eam rem curae futuram, Caes.: while love is a (subject of) care, dum amor est curae, Ov.

care (v.): *care*: 1. cāro, 1 (with direct acc., or subj., with ut, ne): whack! whack! it will be for my back; I don't c., tax, tax, tergo erit meo; non curo, Pl.: I don't c. that, who he is, non ego istuc c., qui sit, Pl.: to c. for the wrongs of the allies, injurias sociorum c., Sall. 2. pendo, pēpendi, pensum, 3 (i. e. to value, esteem: with such genitives as parvi, flocci, etc.): I c. less for their backs than mine, minoris pendo tergum illorum quam meum, Pl.: not to c. a straw for, (non) flocci p. aliquid, Ter.: Pl. 3. (In negative sentences): mōrō, 1: I don't c. for the wines of that region, vina nihil moror illius orae, Hor.: I don't c. for purple, purpuram nil moror, Pl. 4. prospicio, 3 (to care for; i. e. take thought for: with dat.): v. TO PROVIDE FOR. Phr.: I don't c. in the least which sandals I take, nec mihi adest tantillum pensi, quos capiam calceos, Pl.; similarly, pensi habere, Sall.: they never c.d. at all, either what they said or what they did, illis quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quoquam unquam pensum fuit, Liv.

careen: *navem in latus inclinare ut reficiatur.

careening expr. by verb: v. preceding art.

career: *career*: 1. curriculum: nature has marked out for us a brief c. of life, an unbounded one of glory, exiguum nobis vitae c. natura circumscriptum, immensum gloriae, Cic. 2. cursus, *us*: the c. of life is short, of glory eternal, vitae brevis c., gloriae sempiternus, Cic.: an uninterrupted c. of battle, c. continuus c. proellorum, Tac. 3. decursus, *us* (a completed c.): by going through the whole c. of honours, decursus honorum, Cic. Or. 1, 1. 4. tēnor: v. COURSE.

careful: *careful*: 1. Full of, or causing, care: sollicitus, anxius: v. ANXIOUS. *careful*: 2. Provident, cautious (q. v.). 1. diligens, entis: most c. in guarding the man, ad hominem custodiendum diligentissimus, Cic.: c. of every duty, omnis officii d., Cic.: c. of life, vitae d., Plin. 2. attentus (somewhat stronger):

a prudent and c. head of a family, patrifamilias et prudens et at., Cic.: Hor.

careful: 3. Accurate (q. v.). 1. cūrōsus (of persons): c. in every part of history, in omni historia c., Cic. 2. diligens: c. in composition, d. in compositione, Quint.: constant and c. writing, assidua ac d. scriptura, Cic. 3. accurātus (of things): a c. speech, ac oratio, Cic.

carefully: 1. Anxiously: q. v. *carefully*: 2. Attentively, cautiously: 1. diligenter: to read a book c., librum d. legere, Cic.: the second time he spoke much more c., iterum multum diligentius dixit, Cic.: Caes. 2. cautus: what could he effect more c.? quid efficere cautius potuit? Cic.: to travel c., iter c. facere, Caes. *carefully*: 3. Accurately: 1. accurātus: to write c. and deliberately, ac cogitately scribere, Cic. 2. exquisit: to discuss accurately and c., accurate et ex. disputare, Cic.

carefulness: 1. Anxiety (q. v.): cūra, sollicitudo, etc. *carefulness*: 2. Cautiousness: diligentia: the enemy perceived that through the c. of our men, no advantage could be gained, hostes intellexerunt diligentia nostrorum nihil profecti posse, Caes.: Cic.: v. CAUTION. *carefulness*: 3. Accuracy: q. v.

careless: 1. Free from anxiety: scēdurus: quite c. what may alarm Tirdates, quid Tirdates terreat unice a., Hor.: Cic.: v. UNCONCERNED. *careless*: 2. Inattentive, neglectful: 1. negligens: c. in speech, n. in oratione, Sen.: v. NEGLECT: a c. disposition, n. natura, Cic.: too c. of one's allies and friends, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic.: too c. about the gods, circa deos negligentior, Suet. 2. indiligens: Caes. 3. dissolūtus (i. e. loose): c. in one's private affairs, d. in re familiarī, Cic. *careless*: 3. Inaccurate: q. v.

carelessly: 1. negligenter: v. NEGLIGENTLY. 2. indiligenter: Cic.: Caes. 3. scēdus (i. e. without care or concern): v. UNCONCERNEDLY. 4. incuriosus: a camp c. pitched in an enemy's country, castra in hostico inposita, Liv.: Gell. 5. solūtus, dissolūtus: v. LOOSELY, LAXLY.

carelessness: 1. incuria: soldiers destroyed by c., milites incuria consumpti, Cic.: the c. of public officers, magistratum in. Tac. 2. negligentia: (stronger than incuria: v. NEGLECT): c. in accusing, n. in accusando, Cic.: a neatness which shuns rustic and rude c., munditia quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam n., Cic. 3. scēdritas (i. e. freedom from concern or apprehension): Quint.: Tac.

caress (v.): *caress*: 1. blandiri, 4 (with dat.): Ov.: Plin.: v. COAX. 2. mulceo, permulceo; palpo or palpor, 1: v. TO FONDLE. 3. osculor, 1 (strictly to kiss: q. v.): they embraced, they c'd my enemy, inimicum meum amplexabantur, osculabantur, Cic.: v. TO EMBRACE.

caress (subs.): *caress*: 1. blandimentum (usu. in pl.): women's c.s., muliebria b., Tac. 2. blanditia (usu. in pl.): women's c.s., muliebres blanditiae, Liv. 3. amplexus, *us*: v. EMBRACE. 4. (more usu.): expr. by part of verb: as, to present the neck (of a stag) for c.s., colla mulcenda praebere, Ov.: se refuses his c.s., *permulcentem s. palpatem (pectora, colla, etc.) aversatur: v. TO CARESS. To obtain a thing by c.s., eblandiri (rare): Cic.: TO WHEDDLE.

caressing (adj.): *caressing*: blandus: you are not sufficiently c., blanda es parum, Pl. *caressingly*: blandē: Cic.: *care*: 3. Onus, *eris*, n.: thicker they all resorted with their wares and c.s., eo omnes cum mercibus atque oneribus conmeabant, Cic. Phr.: to put a ship's c. aboard, navem onerare, Sall.: to discharge a ship's c., navem exonerare, Pl. *caricature* (subs.): *caricature*: imago ficto in pejus vultu posita: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 265; *imago ridicula in pejus detorta. (Plin. N. H. 35, 10, 37, speaks of ludicrous pictures called grylli: these were probably a kind of caricatures.)

caricature (v.): vultum alienius in perna finger, Hor. i. e. (of course only of a caricature likeness): cf. *sub.*

caricaturist (?): gryllorum pictor: or expr. by verb: v. **CARICATURE**.

carries: caries, ei. f.: the c. of a bone, c. ossis, Cels.: v. **BOTTENESS**.

carious: cariosus: a c. bone, os c., Cels.: c. testis, c. dentes, Plin.

carman: 1. qui currum agit, dicit. 2. vecturarius: Cod. Theod.: v. **WAGGONER**.

carmelite: *carmelitānus or carmelita: M. L.

carminative (adj.): *carminatīvus: M. L. Phr.: c. medicines, medicamenta quae inflammationem discutunt, Plin.

carminative (subs.): remedium vel medicamentum carminativum: M. L.

carmine (?): coecum: Plin.: v. **SCARLET**.

carriage: caedes, strages: v. **SLAUGHTER**.

carnal: 1. Appertaining to the flesh: esp. of sensuality: expr. by gen. of corpus: c. pleasure, corporis voluptas, Cic.: v. **SEXUAL**, **MODITY**. II. Theol. t. f. carnalis, e: Tert.

carnality: v. **SEXUALITY**. In theol. sense, carnalitas: Aug.

carnally: esp. in phr. to know c.: Ineo: v. **INTERCOURSE**. In theol. sense, carnalitas: Tert.

carnation: 1. *Flesh colour*: color carnis: Plin. II. *A flower*: *dianthus caryophyllus: Linn.

carnival: *feriae ante quadragesimam. In a looser sense, Saturnalia, n. pl., may perhaps be used.

carnivorous: carnivorus: Plin.

carob: 1. siliqua: Plin. 2. siliqua Graeca: Col.

carol (subs.): cantus: v. **SONG**. A Christmas c., hymnus de Christi natu.

carol (c.): canto, cantillo: v. **TO SING**.

carotid arteries: *arteriae carotides: M. L.

carousal, carouse: 1. cōmissatio: Cic.: Liv.: v. **REVEL**. 2. pōtio: a dinner, a c., or a supper, prandium, p., coena, Pl.: yawning from yesterday's c., hesternā p. oeciantes, Cic. ap. Quint.: v. **DRINKING**.

carouse (v.): 1. cōmissor, t. Ter.: Liv.: Hor. 2. pōto, pōtūi, pōtūm and pōtum, i: they were c'ing all day long, totos dies potabatur, Cic.: v. **TO DRINK**. Sometimes, from the context, bibo may suffice: cf. Hor. Od. i, 37, i, nunc est bibendum, "now must we c." 3. perbacchor, i: to c. during many days, multos dies p., Cic.: Claud.

carouser: cōmissator: Ter.: Cic.: v. **REVELLER**.

carousing (adj.): cōmissābundus (merrily): Liv.

carp at: 1. carpo, carpel, carpum, i: Sabinus was c'd at in the conversations of the soldiers, Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur, Caes.: Liv.

2. vellico, i (lit. to peck at): Cic.: Hor.: v. **TO CENSURE**, **CAVIL**. 3. mordeo, mōmordi, morsum, i: to be c'd at by the tooth of jealousy, invidio dente morderi, Hor.

carp (subs.): cyprinus, Plin.

carpenter: 1. fāber; with a qualifying word: as, f. lignarius, Cic.; f. lignarius, Pall.; f. materialius, Inscr. (these specific words are also sometimes used as substantives). 2. structor: Cic.: v. **BUILDER**. 3. naupēgus, naupēgiatus (ship's c.): v. **SHIP-BUILDER**. (N.B.—Not carpentarius, which is a coach-maker.)

carpentry: i. e. the craft: 1. māteriāria fabrilis: Vitruvius. 2. māteriāria fabrica: Plin.

carper: v. **CAVILLER**.

carpet (subs.): 1. strāgilum: the gen. term for all kinds of coverlets (q. v.): Varr.: Cic. 2. tāpes, ētis, m.: tāpētē, m. n.: pl. tāpēta: used of worked tapestry (q. v.) of all kinds: Virg.: Plin. (N.B.—The rooms of the ancients were uncarpeted; and the

above words occur chiefly in sense of coverings for couches, etc.)

carpet (c.): Phr.: to c. a room, "conclavē tapetis sternere."

carping (adj.): mordax, acis: a c. and envious person, m. et lividus, Hor.

carping (subs.): expr. by verb: v. **TO CARP**. Phr.: fons of c., mordax, invidus: v. **JEALOUS**.

carpingly: expr. by verb: as, to speak c., cavillor, etc.: v. **TO CAVIL**.

carriage: 1. The act of carrying: vectura: we sent a person to pay for the c., misimus qui pro v. solveret, Cic.: the c. of goods, v. mercum, Paul. Dig. II. 4. wheeled vehicle: 1. vēhiculum (most gen. term): Pl.: Cic. 2. rhēda (four wheeled c.): Caes.: Hor. 3. carpentum (a two-wheeled c. esp. for ladies): Liv.: Ov.

4. plentum (an easy c., chiefly for ladies): by whom it was used on festival days: Liv.: Virg. 5. carruca (four wheeled travelling c.): Suet.: Plin. 6. pētōritum (a four-wheeled c., of Gallic origin): Cic. III. The coat of conveying: vectura (=pretium vecturae): Pl.: Sen. IV. Gesture, mien (q. v.): Incessus, hābitus, gestus.

carriage-maker: 1. rhēdārius: Capitol. 2. carpentarius artifex: Lamp.: also simply, carpentarius: Tarrant Dig.

carrier: 1. gēritus: Suet.: Hor.: v. **PORTER**. 2. vector: there ought always to be more strength in the c. than in the burthen, debet semper plus esse virtutis in vectore quam in onere, Sen.: the c. of Silenus, Sileni v., Ov.

3. portitor: Claud.: Cod. Just.

carrior: morticina cāro: Sen.

carrot: 1. carōta: Apic. 2. pastināca: Plin. 3. *daucus carōta: Linn.

CARRY: To bear, convey (lit. and fig.): 1. fēro, tēli, iātum, 3: he was c'd in a closed litter, operta lectica latus est, Cic.: he ordered the standards to be c'd, signa ferri iussit, Caes.: to c. a corpse (to the grave), cadaver ferre, Hor.: prov. "to c. coals to Newcastle," ligna in silivā f., Hor. 2. porto, i (esp. of heavier things): to c. burthens, onera p., Caes.: to c. bread on one's shoulders, panem humeris p., Hor.: they c'd the joyful news to their wives and children, ad conjuges liberisque laetum nuntium portabant, Liv.

3. vēho, vexti, vectum, 3 (esp. of conveying passengers or goods): a bull c'd Europa, taurus vexit Europam, Cic.: to c. a basket of bread on one's shoulder, reticulum panis humero v., Hor. 4. gēro, 3: v. **TO BEAR**. 5. gesto, i (c. about): he cut off the head and ordered it to be c'd about fixed on a pike, caput abscidit, idque affixum gearitari iussit in pila, Cic.: I have c'd the boy in my hands, puerum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. 6. bājūlo, i (of porters: rare): I will c. the load, ego bajulabo, Pl.: Phaedr. Phr.: to c. a luv, legem perferre, Cic.: to c. one's point, pervincere ut, Liv.: to c. a town by storm, oppidum expugnare or vi capere, Caes.: the engines c. a missile across the river, "tormenta tela trans flumen projiciunt: to c. to an account, in rationes referre, Cic.

— **away**: 1. aufēro, abstūli, abiātum, 3: he used to c. away many things to his own house, multa domum suam auferebat, Cic.: I am c'd away against the cliffs, auferor in scopulos, Ov. Fig.: I exhort you not to allow the advice of others to c. you away, te hortor ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. 2. effēro, 3 (only in pass. and fig.): to be c'd away by zeal, by desire, studio, cupiditate effēri, Cic. 3. asporto, i: to c. away an image, simulacrum as., Cic.: Liv. 4. vēvō, 3: to c. away anyone from his native country, aliquem a patria av., Pl.: they c'd away the corn in ships, frumentum navibus avexerunt, Caes. 5. vēvō, 3 (fig.): c'd away by unfounded hope, spe vana evectus, Liv. 6. prōvō, 3

(fig.): I feel that I have been c'd further than the proposed plan required, sentio me esse longius provecum quam proposita ratio postulare, Cic.: Liv. 7. rāpio, rāpi, raptum, 3 (fig.): blind desire for plunder and rapine c'd you away, praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rāpiebat, Cic.: by the opinions of the mob we are c'd away into error, opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, Cic.

carry along (of buildings, etc.): 1. dūco, duxi, ductum, 3: c. a wall along through a vestibule, parietem per vestibulum d., Cic.: to c. along a trench, fossam d., Caes. 2. perducō, 3 (of reaching a certain limit): he c.s a wall along from Lake Lemanus to Mount Jura, a lacu Lemanno ad montem Juram murum perducit, Caes. 3. āgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (rare): the main sewer had to be c'd along under ground, cloaca maxima sub terram agenda crat, Liv.

— **back**: 1. rēro, 3: c. the vessels back to the house, vasa domum refer, Pl.: the ships were c'd back to the same place, naves eodem referentur, Caes. 2. rēporto, i: to c. back the gold, aurum r., Pl.: to c. back an army in ships, exercitum navibus r., Caes. 2. rēvō, 3: to c. back the booty, praedam r., Liv.: Hor. 4. rēgēro, gessi, gestum, 3 (rare): Liv.: Ov.

— **off**: 1. To take away forcibly: 1. fēro, 3: he saw the property of his allies c'd and driven off, res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv.: the fates have c'd you off, te fata tulerunt, Virg. 2. aufēro, 3: swift death c'd off illustrious Achilles, abscidit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor.: their children are c'd off to serve elsewhere, liberi alibi servituri auferuntur, Tac. 3. intercepto, cēpi, ceptum, 3: v. **TO CUT OFF**.

4. rāpio, 3: to c. off maidens, virgines r., Liv.: Hor.: v. **TO RAVISH**. 5. praeripio, 3 (to c. off first, before someone else): why did you come hither to c. off my betrothed? quid huc venisti sponsam praeripere meam? Pl.: to c. off the arms of Minerva, arma Minervae p., Ov.: Lucr. 6. trāho, traxi, tractum, 3: to c. off spoils from anyone, de aliquo spolia t., Cic.: to c. off booty from the fields, praedam ex agris tr., Liv. II. To gain (in a contest): 1. fēro, 3: to c. off the victory, palmam f., Cic.: to c. off a victory from an unarmed man, victoriam ex inermi f., Liv. 2. aufēro, 3: to c. off a reward, praemium auf., Suet. 3. dēporto, i: to c. off a triumph, triumphum d., Cic. 4. rēporto, i: to c. off nothing except removal from either foes or allies, nihil praeter suadem ex hostibus reportare, Cic. 5. tollō, 3: Virg.

— **on**: 1. exerceo, 2: to c. on a trial, iudicium ex., Cic.: to c. on an investigation about an assassin, questionem inter assassinos ex., Cic. 2. faciō, feci, factum, 3: to c. on the business of a banker, argentarius f., Cic. 3. gēro, gessi, gestum, 3 (esp. of public business): to c. on and manage public affairs, rem publicam g. et administrare, Cic.: to c. on an undertaking, susceptum negotium g., Cic.: to c. on war, bellum g., Caes.: Cic. Phr.: to c. on war in concert, bellum conjungere, Cic.

— **out**: 1. To convey out: 1. effēro, 3 (esp. to carry out for burial): Pl.: Cic.: to c. out provisions from home, cibaria domo ef., Caes.: he ordered the standards to be c'd out of the camp, vexilla effēri e castris iussit, Liv. 2. exporto, i: to c. the bodies of the dead out of the houses, corpora luce carentum tectis ex., Virg.: Caes. 3. ēgēro, 3: to c. the booty out of the houses, praedam ex tectis eg., Liv. 4. vēvō, 3: the statues were c'd out of the temples in waggons, signa ex fanis plaustris evecta sunt, Cic.: to c. ships out into the open sea, naves in altum ev., Liv. II. To perform fully: exsequor, secutus, 3: to c. out one's undertakings, incepta ex, Liv.: v. **TO ACCOMPLISH**, **EFFECT**.

CARRY OVER: *transféro*, 3: a statue of Diana c.d. over to Carthage, simulacrum Dianae translatum Carthaginem, Cic.: the system is thought to have been invented in Britain and thence c.d. over into Gaul, disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes.: v. *transféro*.

round: 1. circumféro, 3: come, c. round the wine, age, circumfer mulum, Plin.: 2. to c. an infant round through the temple, infantem per templum c., Suet.

2. circumgesto, 1: to c. round a letter, epistolam c., Cic.

— **through**: *perféro*, 3: he c.d. the law through, i. e. succeeded in passing it, legem perituli, Liv.: to c. through an action at law, actionem p., Paul. Dig.

cart (subs.): *plastrum*: *piostellum*: v. *WAGGON*. Phr.: to put the c. before the horse, praeposteris uti consilia, Cic.

cart (v.): *plastro* *vêhere*: v. *TO CARRY*.

CARTAGE: *vectûra*: v. *CARRIAGE*.

CART-GREASE: *axungia*: Plin.: v. *GREASE*.

CART-HORSE: *jumentum* (gen. term for beast of burden): Caes.: (?) *equus plastrarius* (cf. p. asini, Cato).

CART-LOAD: *vêhea*, is, f.: Plin.: Col.

CART-WRIGHT: *plastrarius*: *Lampr.*

cartel: originally the piece of paper or card on which a communication was sent (tabula, tabella): hence, the communication itself: (1) respecting exchange of prisoners: *pactio de captivis permittendis*: v. *AGREEMENT*: (2) of a challenge: (?) *epistola provocatoria*: v. *TO CHALLENGE*.

CARTER: *plastrarius*: *Ulp.*

CARTILAGE: *cartilago*, inis, f.: *Cela*: Plin.

CARTILAGINOUS: 1. *cartilagineus*: Plin.

2. *cartilaginôsus*: *Cela*: Plin.

CARTOON: *picturae adumbratio* in charta spissiore facta: v. *SKETCH*.

CARTOUCHE: 1. *a cartridge-box*:

q. v. II. *An architectural ornament*:

1. *hêlix*, icis, f.: *Vitr.*

2. *vôluta*: *Vitr.*

CARTIDGE: **embolus* (Kr. and Georg.): as *l. term*.

CARTIDGE-BOX: **embolorum pyxis*:

v. *UPR*.

CARVE: I. *To cut artistically*:

1. *caelo*, i. (chiefly of work in metal, esp. gold or silver: and always of designs on the surface: v. *TO CHASE*, *ENKISS*): the brave deeds of their fathers c.d. on gold, caelata in auro foris facta patrum, Virg.: c.d. work, caelatum opus, Virg.

2. *sculpo*, sculpis, sculptum, 3 (of carving an entire work: not merely the surface): a wise man is not c.d. out of stone nor hewn out of oak, sapiens non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.: he c.d. snow-white ivory with wonderful skill, niveum mira arte sculpsit ebur, Ov.

3. *exsculpo*, 3 (to carve out): I had c.d. out of an oak something which seemed like a resemblance, e quercu exsculpseram quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic.

4. *insculpo*, 3 (to c. in or upon): lots c.d. upon oak, sortes in robore insculptae, Cic.: to c. the amount of one's patrimony upon a stone, summam patrimonii in saxo, Hor.

5. *scapo*, 3: 1. e. to engrave: q. v. 6. *incido*, cidi, cisum, 3: v. *TO ENGRAVE*: to c. one's loves on trees, amores arboribus in., Virg.

II. *To cut up food for distribution*: 1. *sêco*, avi and ai, tum and etum, 1: to c. viands with propriety, attilla decenter s., Sen. Ep. 47.5: *Juv.*

2. *scindo*, scidi, scissum, 3: to c. viands, obsonium s., Sen.: to c. birds, aves s., Sen.

3. *carpo*, tui, ptum, 3 (prop. to take with the fingers): Petr. Phr.: to be clever at cing, certis ductibus circumferens erudit manum in frusta excutere, Sen. l. c.

CARVER: 1. *An artist who carves*:

1. *caelator*: *Cic.*: *Juv.*

2. *sculptor*: *Vell.*: *Plin.*

II. *A cutter up of meat*:

1. *carptor*: *Juv.*

2. *scissor*: *Petr.*

3. *strutor*: *Cic.*: the c.'s knife, stractoris ferrum, Mart.: *Juv.*

carving: *caelatura* (either the art, or the carved object): Quint.: *Suet.*: v. *RELIEF*.

carving-knife: *cultellus*: *Juv.*

CARVATIDES: *chryalides*, f. pl.: *Vitr.*

CASCADE: *dêjectio*, is: v. *WATERFALL*. (More precisely, *perb. aquae dèjectus multis saltibus per saxa factus*.)

CASE (subs.) = *covering, sheath*: q. v.

1. *involverum*: *Cic.*: *Plin.*

2. *theca*: when the razor is safe in its curved case, fuerit curva cum tuta novacula theca, Mart.: *Cic.*

CASE (subs.): I. *State, condition, circumstances*: q. v. 1. *res*, rei, f.: if the c. shall require it, si res postulabit, Cic.: the c. is this, ita res habet, Cic.: considering the circumstances of the case, pro re nata, Cic.

2. *causa* (chiefly in certain phr.: v. examples): sometimes it is the duty of a man to commit suicide, while of another, in the same case, it is not, nonnumquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere aliquis debet, alius in eadem causa non debet, Cic.: in the same c. were the *Uspetes*, in eadem c. fuerunt *Uspetes*, Caes.: to be in better (more desirable) c., in meliore c. esse, Cic.

3. *casus*, us (lit. a chance; hence esp. a contingent c.): to make preparations for every contingent c., ad omnes c. subsidia comparare, Caes.: *Cic.*

4. *tempus*, ôris, n. (esp. a particular c., or crisis: q. v.): *Caesar* accuses the *Aedui* of not assisting him in so urgent a c., C. Aedui incusat quod tam necessario t. ab illis non sublevetur, Caes.: c.s. often happen when, eto, t. saepe incidunt quum, etc., Cic.

5. Very often expressed by a neuter adjective or pronoun, or left to be understood: as, since such is the c., quae cum ita sint, Cic.: the c. is as you say, sunt ista, Cic.: and yet the c. is so, atqui sic habet, Hor.: I was afraid that the c., which has occurred might be fatal, timebam ne eveniret ea quae acciderent, Cic.: c.s. often occur in which debtors do not meet their engagements punctually, fit saepe ut illi qui debent non respondeant tempus, Cic.: the same c. has not happened to me as you write has befallen you, non venit idem us mihi quod tibi scribis, Cic. Phr.: his c. is dangerous (of a sick person), periculose aegrotat, Cic.: c. yours you would think differently, tu si hic sis, aliter censeas, Ter.: impartial law has always been stricter after; for in any other c. it would not be law, jus semper est quaesitum aequabile; neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.: fear is embarrassing in both c.s., pavor est utrobique molestus, Hor.: in case: v. *IF, SUPPOSING*.

II. *A statement of facts, a point submitted for decision or opinion*: 1. *quaestio*: to state a c., q. ponere, Cic.: a c. of conscience, q. ad conscientiam pertinens: v. *CASUISTRY*.

2. *propositio* (legal): *Afric. Dig.*

III. In law: *causa*: v. *LAWSUIT*.

IV. *The inflection of a noun*: *casus*, us: the nominative c., c. rectus, Cic.: the oblique c.s., c. obliqui, Quint.

CASE (v.): *têgo*, inclôdo: v. *TO COVER, ENCLOSE*.

CASE-HARDEN: **extrinsecus dârare*:

v. *TO HARDEN*.

CASEMATE: (?) *cella tormentaria* (Kr.).

CASEMENT: *fenestra mollis*, or simply, *fenestra*: perhaps, *fenestrella*: Col.: or *fenestrala*: *Apul.*

CASH (subs.) 1. *numëraturum*: I had no c., numeratum non habebam, Cic.: *Liv.*: Hor.

2. *numërata pecunia*: *Cic.*: Mart.

3. *praesens pecunia*: to deal for c., praesenti p. mercari, Plin.: everything will be sold for c., omnia veniunt praesenti p., Plin.: *Cic.*

4. *nummus* (nummus): in pl.: virtue after c., virtus post nummos, Hor.: v. *MOXEY*.

CASH (v.): *pecunia numerata* solvere or pendere: to c. a bill, nomen praesenti pecunia solvere (cf. *Cic. Att. 6.2*).

CASH-BOOK: *codex accepti et expensi*, Cic.: v. *ACCOUNT-BOOK*.

CASHIER (subs.): **scriba* (procurator?) *nummularius*, *pecunarius*.

CASHIER (v.): 1. *exactor*, 3: *Caesar* c.d. the centurion and even banished him (for adultery), *Caesar* (i. e. *Trajanus*) centurionem exautoravit, atque etiam relegavit, Plin. Ep.: *Iac.*: Suet. (But the verb is also used in the sense of to discharge a soldier who has served his time: q. v.)

2. cum *ignominia* dimittit, misit, misum, 3 (stronger than 1): he c.d. the whole of the tenth legion, decimam legionem cum ignominia totam dimisit, Suet.

CASINO: *perh. conventiculum*: cf. *Tac. A. 14.15*.

CASK: *cûpa*: *Caes.*: *Cic.*: v. *BARREL*, *TUB*.

CASKET: 1. *arcula*: *Cic.*: a c. -maker, *arcularius*, Pl. 2. *pyxis*, idis, f.: v. *BOX*.

CASQUE: *casca*: v. *HELMET*.

CASSIA: *clasia* or *cassia*: *Plin.*

CASSOCK: **tunica clericorum*.

CASSOWARY: **casuarius*: *M. L.*

CAST (v.): I. *Lit.*: *jacio*, con-jicio; *jacio*, mitto: v. *TO THROW*. Phr.: to c. anchor, ancoras jacere, Caes.: to c. a man into prison, aliquem in carcerem conjicere, Cic.: to c. those overpowered with wine into a deep sleep, vino oneratos sopire, Liv.: lots had been c. to decide this, dejecta in id sors erat, Liv. (v. *LOT*): to c. a play, fabulae partes in singulis histrionibus (actores) distribuere: to c. a nativity, fata per gentium interpretari (cf. *Ann. 29.1.5*): v. *HOMEOPTIC*: the eyes of all the jurymen were c. upon *Oppianicus*, oculi omnium iudicum in *Oppianicum* coniciebantur, Cic.: to c. one's eyes (carelessly) upon a thing, rei oculos adijcere, Cic.: a cing vote, quae ad cumulum addit sententia, Cic. Cl. 27.74.

II. *To suffer to fall off*: *exuo*, ti, utum, 3: serpents c. their old skin, angues vernationem ex., Plin. (also *vernant*, Plin.): v. *TO SHED*.

III. *To condemn* (q. v.): *damno*, i: *C. Licinius Stolo* was c. by *M. Pupilius Laenas* in 10,000 aeres, C. L. Stolo a M. P. Laenate decem milibus aeris est damnatus, Liv. Phr.: to c. in a suit, causa cadere, Cic.: v. *TO FAIL*.

IV. *To form out of molten metal*: 1. *fo*, 1: the oldest bronze money was c., aer antiquissimus est flatum, Varr.: *Gell.*

2. *fundo*, fudi, fûsum, 3 (more usu.): to c. the limbs of a statue, statuæ membra f., Quint.: *Hor.*: v. *TO FOUND*.

— **down**: 1. *dêjicio*, jeci, jectum, 3: to c. down one's eyes upon the ground, oculos in terram d., Virg.: Quint. Fig.: they were c. down from that hope, ea spe dejecti sunt, Caes.

2. *affligo*, flixi, flictum, 3 (fig.: stronger than *dêjicio*): to c. down and weaken one's spirits by fear, animos af. et debilitare metu, Cic.

— **off**: 1. *âmôveo*, mûvi, môtum, 2 (fig.: c. off your sloth, segnitiam, amove, Pl.: fear being c. off, amote metu, Ter.

2. *exuo*, ui, utum, 3 (v. *TO STRIP OFF*): to c. off the yoke, jugum ex., Liv. Fig.: to c. off one's country, patriam ex., Tac.

3. *pôdo*, 3: v. *TO LAY ASIDE*.

— **out**: 1. *êjicio*, jeci, jectum, 3: it was a great thing to c. me out (drive me into exile), e nos magnam fuit, Cic.: v. *TO EXPEL*.

2. *expello*, pûli, pulsum, 3: v. *TO DRIVE OUT, BANISH*.

3. *expulso*, ti, utum, 3 (to vomit forth): what s.d. c. you out from its foaming waves? quod mare te spumantibus expulsi unda? Cat.

— **up** (of accounts): *subduci*, duxi, ductum, 3: to c. up the total-summa s., Cic. Att. 5.21.

— **upon**: I. *Lit.*: chiefly in pass.; as, to be c. upon an island, in insulam depelli, dejeci, deferri (v. *TO DRIVE*).

II. Fig.: 1. *Fig. of blame, imputation*: 1. *aspergo*, spersi, spersum, 3: by your praise you c. a reflection upon a most distinguished man, clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labeculam aspergis, Cic.

2. *conjicio*, 3: to c. blame upon the one watchful person, culpam in unum vigilent c., Liv.: Cic.

3. *conféro*, tûli, tûtum, 3: &

a. blame upon the mod, culpam in multitudine c. Caes. v. BLAME.

cast (subs.): I. *The act of throwing*: jactus, *lat.*: Cic. v. *throw*. II. *The distance that a thing is thrown*: jactus, *its*: within a mile's c. Intra tell jactus, Virg. III. *A throw of dice*: jactus, *liv.*: Ov. IV. *A tinge*: Phr.: *a pearl that has a c. of brown*, margarita suffusa, Tac.: *a tragic cast (of style)*, tragicus color, Hor. V. *An oblique turn in the eye*: Phr.: *to have a c. in the eyes*, perversus oculis esse, Cic.: *a man that has a c. in the eye*, pectus, Hor. VI. *Anything cast in metal, plaster, etc.*: 1. *typus*: Cic. Plin. 2. *aea, aeris*, n. (of bronze casts): Plin. Phr.: *to form a wax c. in a mould of plaster of Paris*, ceram in formam gypsi infundere, Plin. VII. *The distribution of parts in a play*: *fabulae partium in singulos actores distributio.

castanet: 1. *crithalum*: Cic. 2. *crusina, atis*, n.: Mart. 6, 71.

castaway: perditus: v. OUTCAST, RUINED.

caste: ordo, *inla*, m. (used by Bopp to denote caste: Gloss. Sans.): more precisely, ordo hominum qui semper eundem vitae statum tenent quem patres tenebant.

castellan: *castellānus: M. L.; arci or castro praefectus.

castellated: turritus: c. walls, t. muri, Ov.: c. ships, t. puppes, Virg.

caster: I. *A thrower*: jactator: Liv.: Hor. II. *A caster of metals*:

1. *flator*: Pomp. Dig. 2. *flatorius*: Cod. Theod. III. *Of nativities*: 1. *astrologus*: Cic. Suet. 2. *factorum per gentibus interpretes*: Amm. IV. *A small metal wheel*: *rōtula aenea.

castigate: castigo, 1: Cic. Virg. v. TO CHASTISE, PUNISH.

castigation: castigatio: Cic. Liv.: (or expr. by verb: v. TO CHASTISE).

castigator: castigator: Liv.: Hor.

casting (subs.): 1. *conjectus*, *its*: a c. of the eyes upon any one, oculator conjectus, Cic. 2. *fusura* (of metals): Plin. 3. *flātura* (≡ No. 2): the c. of bronze, aeris f., Vitr.

casting-net: 1. *funda*: Virg. 2. *reūs jādium*: Pl.: or simply, jādium: Ov.

castle: 1. *castellum*: Caes.: Cic. Phr.: *the defenders or garrison of a castle*, castellāni, Liv. 2. *turris*, *is*, f. (as the residence of a prince, etc.): *the huts of the poor, and the c.s. of kings*, pauperum tabernae, regumque turres, Hor.: *a royal c.*, turris regia, Ov. Phr.: *he builds c.s. in the air*, hic vigilans somnulat, Pl.

castor: v. BEAVER.

castor-oil plant: 1. *cici*, *indecl.*: n.: Cels. Plin. 2. *croton*: Plin. 3. *ricinus*: Plin. (r. communis, Linn.).

castor-oil: cīcinum oleum: Plin.

castrate: 1. *castro*, 1: Varr.: Suet. 2. *exsēco*, 1: Cic. Mart. 3. *sēco*, *ūl*, *sectum*, 1: Mart.

castrated (adj.): 1. *castrātus*: Cic. Plin. 2. *sēmīnas*, *māris*: Varr.: Ov.: v. EUNUCH.

castration: 1. *castratio*: Col. 2. *castrātura*: Pall.

casual: 1. *fortūitus*: a c. advantage, f. bonum, Cic. v. ACCIDENTAL. 2. *tēmērarius* (rare): Pl.

casualty: 1. *fortē*: whether c. or providentially, vel f. vel providentialia, Vell. 2. *fortūto*: Caes.: Cic. 3. *tēmēr*: Ter.: Virg.: v. BY CHANCE. **casualty**: cāsus, *ūs*: v. ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

casuist: *quaestionum conscientiae s. ad conscientiam pertinentium, disceptator; qui quaestiones de officiis difficiles solvit, disceptat: causarum dubiarum disceptator (Kr.): qui consilium dubitantibus de officiis dat (cf. Jer. Taylor's "dubitantium ductor").

casuistical: ad quaestiones conscientiae dubias pertinens: v. SOPHISTICAL.

casuistry: doctrina de officiorum controversiis: Bauer ap. Kr.

cat: I. *An animal*: feles or felis (usu. fem.): Cic. Ov.: a male c., feles mas, Plin.: or cātus: Anthol. Pall. Proverb: *to bell the c.*, lupo agnum eripere, Pl. II. *A scourge* (q. v.): flagellum.

catachresis: 1. *ābstō*: Cic. Quint. 2. *cātachrēsis*, *is*, f.: Quint.

cataclysm: cātāclysmus: Varr.: Aug.

catacombs: pūtīcill, orum, or pūtīcīae, arum: Varr.

catafalque: aedes aurata: Suet. Caes. 84.

cataleptic: cātālēpticus: Prisc.

catalepsy: cātālēpsia, or cātālēpsis: M. L.

catalogue: 1. *cātālogus*: Macr. 3. *rēpētōrium*: Ulp. 3. *index*, *icla* (?) cf. Sen. Tr. 9, 4. Phr.: *auction c.s.*, tabulae auctionariae, Cic. (= tabulae rerum venalium).

catapult: cātāpulta: Vitr.

cataplasm: cātāplasma, *ātis*, n.: Cels. Plin.

cataract: I. *A vast waterfall*: cātāracta, cātāracta, *ae*, f., and cātāractes, *ae*, m.: Plin.: Vitr. II. *A disease of the eye*: 1. *glaucoma*, *ātis*, n.: Plin. 2. *aquama*: Plin. 3. *sulfuso oculi*: Cels.

catarrh: 1. *grāvēdo*, *inla*, f.: Cic.: Cels.: *subject to c.*, grāvēdīnōsus, Cic. 2. *cōryza*: Ouel. Aur. 3. *cātarrhus*: Marc. Emp.

catastrophe: I. *The denouement of a work of art*: cātāstrōpha (Gr. κατὰστροφή): Petr. II. *A final event, esp. if unfortunate*: 1. *rūina*: that was an act of violence, and a kind of c. and storm, vis illa fuit, et r. quaedam aequae tempestas, Cic. Liv. 2. *tempestas* (v. preceding ex.), *prōcella*: v. STORM. 3. *exitus*, *ūs*: a fell c., saevus ex., Juv. (of the death of Demosthenes): v. FATE, DISASTER.

catch (v.): I. *To seize, lay hold of*: 1. *capio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3: to c. birds, aves c., Varr.: to c. a stag, cervum c., Phaedr. 2. *excipio*, 3 (i. e. to stop the flight of; encounter while fleeing): to c. wild animals as they fly (of game beaten out), ex. feras fugientes, Phaedr.: to c. a goat by snares, caprum insidulis ex., Virg. 3. *capto*, 1 (strictly only a frequent of capio): to c. birds in a snare, fāshes with a rod, laqueo volucres, arundine places c., Tib.: to c. flies, muscas c., Suet. 4. *prēhendo*, *dī*, *sum*, 3 (prop. to lay hold of with the hand; hence, to detect): to be caught in a theft, in furto prehendi, Pl. Fig.: to c. any one in a lie, aliquem mendacii p., Pl. 5. *comprehendo*, 3 (to overtake, seize: q. v.): many were caught while fleeing, and slain, multi in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti, Caes.: to c. thieves, fures c., Cat. 6. *dēprēhendo*, 3 (to overtake, surprise: q. v.): he was caught just as he was fording the river, in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus est, Caes.: a sailor caught in the Grecian seas, nauta Argolico mari deprehensus, Virg. Phr.: to c. birds, aucupor, 1: Varr.: to c. fishes, piscor, 1: v. TO FISH. II. *To receive* (esp. that which is falling): 1. *excipio*, 3 (cf. supr. 2): to c. blood in a bowl, sanguinem patera ex., Cic. 2. *auscipio*, 3: to c. one's falling mistress, dominam ruentem s., Virg.: to c. blood in bowls, cruorem pateris s., Virg. III. *To communicate with* (of fire): 1. *concipio*, 3: the engines of war caught the flame, tormenta flammam conceperunt, Caes.: to c. fire, ignem c., Cic. 2. *comprehendo*, 3: the fire c.s. the trunks of the trees, ignis robora c., Virg.: the huts caught fire, casae ignem comprehenderunt, Caes. 3. *rāpio*, *rāpi*, *raptum*, 3 (poet.): Achilles caught the fire in the dry leaves, Achates rapuit in fomite flammam, Virg. IV. *To take* (of diseases by contagion): 1. *contrahō*, *traxi*, *tractum*, 3: to c. a disease, morbum c., Plin. 2. *nanciscor*,

nactus, 3: he caught the disease, nactus est morbum, Nep. V. *To ensnare* (q. v.): capio, 1: he ensnared c. you in your talk, to c. vult loquentem, Cic.

catch at: 1. *arripio*, *arripit*, *reptum*, 3: to catch at eagerly: q. v. 2. *capto*, 1: thirsty Tantalus c.s. at the streams ever fleeing from his lips, Tantalus a labris sitiens iugentia c. flumina, Hor. Fig.: to c. at applause, plausus c., Cic.: to c. at pleasure, voluptatem c., Cic. 3. *aucupor*, 1 (orig. of the art of the fowler): to c. at empty fame, inanem an. rumorem, rumusculor au., Cic.: v. TO ANGLE FOR.

catch away: arripio, 3: v. TO SNATCH AWAY.

out: deprehendo, 3: v. TO DETECT.

catch: v. excipio, 3: nothing is more quickly caught up than slander, maledicto nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: to c. up reports, rumores ex., Cic.

catch (subs.): I. *Only in colloq. language*: as, to think anything a great c., aliquid magni facere; omnino in lucro ponere, deputare: v. TO VALUE; GAIN. II. *The catch of a lock*, pessulus (q. v.): v. BOLT. III. *A species of musical composition*: cantus vocibus alternis festive compositus (?).

catching (subs.): 1. *captūra*: the c. of fish, c. piscium, Plin. 2. *captus*, *ūs*: Plin.: Val. Max. 3. *aucupium* (catching at: in fig. sense): a c. at pleasure, a delectationi, Cic.: word catchings, aucupia verborum, Cic. (also captatio verborum, Cic.): v. CAPTURE.

catching (adj.): cōtāgiōsus: v. CONTAGIOUS.

catchpenny: res nihili: v. WORTHLESS.

catechetical: *cātēchēticus: M. L. **catechetically**: per cātēchēsin; (or "per interrogandi ac respondendi vices," Kr.).

catechiser: cātēchista, *ae*, m.: Hier.

catechism: 1. (religious): cātēchismus: Aug. 2. (general): 1. *bellus* in quo res edocentur per vices interrogandi ac respondendi.

catechist: cātēchista, *ae*, m.: Hier.

catechize: cātēchizo, 1: Tert. (the tech. term with ref. to Christian doctrine): v. TO INTERROGATE.

catechu: *terra Japonica: M. L.

catechumen: cātēchūmēnus (Gr. κατήχουμένος): Tert.: fem. cātēchūmēna: Aug.

categorical: 1. *cātēgōricus*: Sidon. 2. *prædicatūrus*: a c. proposition, p. propositio, Apul.: a c. syllogism, p. syllogismus, Mart. Cap.: v. ABSOLUTE, POSITIVE.

categorically: *cātēgōricē: M. L. v. DIRECTLY, ABSOLUTELY.

category: I. *Logical*: 1. *cātēgōria*: the c.s. of Aristotle, c. Aristotelicae, Isid. 2. *prædicamentum: M. L.

II. *Colloquially*: nūmērus: in the c. of invalids, numero aegrorum, Auct. B. Alex.: Hor.

cater: 1. *obsonō* or *obsonor*, 1: Pl.: Ter. 2. *cibum* or *cibos* suppeditare: Cic.

caterer: obsonātor: Pl.: Sen.

caterpillar: erica: Plin.: Col.

caterwauling: āllulātus (of any yelling, howling noise): v. HOWL. (More precisely, ululatus a nutus atque discors qualis felium est.)

cates: cāpēdia, orum; -ae, arum: v. DAINTIES.

catgut: chorda: Cic. Ov.: v. STRING.

cathartic (adj.): purgātivus: Coel. Aur. v. APERIENT.

cathartic (subs.): cātharticum: Tert.

cathedral: *aedes s. ecclesiæ cathedrālīs: M. L.: v. CHURCH.

catherer: cātēter, *eris*, m.: Coel. Aur.

catholic (adj.): cātōlicus: the c. faith, c. fides, Prud. Phr.: the Roman c. doctrine, doctrina ecclesiæ Romanæ.

catholic (subs.): *dogmatum ecclesiæ Romanæ sector.

catholicism: perhaps only in phr. *Roman-c.* = doctrina s. dogmata Romanæ ecclesiæ.

catkin: filus: Plin.

cat's-eye (a stone): 1. astória (?): Plin. 2. Belli oculi: Plin.

cattle: 1. *Animals of the bovine genus*: 1. bōves, boum, c.: untended c., incustoditæ b., Ov.: *stolen* c., b. abactæ, Ov.: Cic. 2. bûbûlum pecus: Varr. 3. armenta, orum: Varr.: Cic. ||. In a wider sense, including sheep, horses, etc., as well as oxen:

1. pēcus, ōris, n. (collective subs.): *they drove away the c.*, pecus abegerunt, Cic.: *stolen c.*, pecora abacta, Liv.: a master of c., pecorum magister, Col.: *bristly c.*, l. e. *swine*, setigerum p., Ov. 2. pēcu, n. (rare): Lucr.: Liv. 3. pēcus, ōdis, f. (a single animal: chiefly of sheep): c. *follow the flocks of their own kind*, pecudes sul generis sequuntur greges, Cic.: Lucr. Phr.: *herds of c.*, pēcûrâri greges, Varr.: pecuaria, orum, Virg.: a c. *breeder*, pecuarius, Cic.: c. *breeding*, pecuaria (sc. res), Varr.: c. *doctors*, vêtinârî, Col. (also, pecorum medici, Varr.): a c. *market*, forum bōrûm, Liv.: Ov.: a c. *stealer*, abactor, Apul. ||. As a term of reproach: v. **BRUTE**.

candle: sorbitio (applicable to any *broth-like fluid*): Cels.: or perhaps, sorbitio ex vino.

caul: 1. *A membrane in the abdomen*: Smentum: Plin.: Cels. ||. *A membrane sometimes found on the heads of new-born infants*: pilus: Lamp.

cauliflower: *brassica oleracea botrytis: M. L.

causal: causâlis, e: Aug.: c. *conjunctions*, causales conjunctiones, Charis. **causality**: metaph. f. l.: may usu. be expr. by causa: as, the *notion of c.*, *causarum efficientium notio.

causation: effectio: Cic. Acad. i, 2, 6.

causative: efficiens, entis: Cic. lb. **cause** (subs.): 1. *That which produces an effect*: 1. causa: a c. is that which produces that of which it is the c., c. ea est quæ id effecti cuius est c., Cic.: an efficient c., c. efficiens, Cic.: a final c., c. finalis, M. L.: 2. *the c. of all evils*, materies omnium malorum, Hall.: to give c. for envy, materiam invidiae dare, Cic. Phr.: *Trobonius* turned to be the c. of their not getting possession of the town, stultus per Trobonium quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes.: *he has given you no c. to be angry*, nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter.: *I will give him c. to remember me as long as he lives*, faciam ut mei semper meminerit, Pl.: *I hear that you accuse us all without c.*, te omnes nos accusare audio immerito, Ter.: *Milo is shocked at this, and not without c.*, hoc horret Milo, neque injuria, Cic.: v. **REASON**, ACCOUNT. ||. A subject of litigation: a legal suit:

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the c. of the conquerors found favour with the gods, that of the conquered with Cato, victrix c. deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Lucan. Phr.: to be active in the c. of the oppressed, *circumventos acriter defendere: we will one and all take up arms in our country's c., *pro patria arma capiemus universi.

cause (v.): 1. facio, fœci, factum, 3 (foll. by ut, when the object is a sentence): I will c. him to remember the day, faciam ut ejus diel meminerit, Pl.: to c. delay, moram f., Cic.: poet. with infin.: you have c'd me to behold the death of my son with my own eyes, nati coram me cernere letum fecisti, Virg.: to c. any one's destruction, perniciem allicui f., Tac. 2. efficio, fœci, factum, 3 (constr. same as facio: also sometimes foll. by ne): this c'd it to be possible for provisions to be brought to him, quæ res commeatu ut ad eum portari possent efficebat, Caes.: Cic.: with infin.: to c. things to unite, res colere eff., Vitr.: v. TO BRING ABOUT.

3. cûro, i (of that which any one orders or secures the doing of: with acc. of gerund or gerundive): he c.s. a bridge to be made over the Arar, pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes.: Cic. 4. crôo, i (to make, produce: q. v.): to c. griefs, aerumnas c., Pl.: to c. luxury, luxuriam c., Cic. 5. mûveo, v. TO EXCITE. 6. cûo, cûvi, cûtum, 2 (to stir up, excite): to c. motions, motus c., Cic.: Plin. 7. concito, 2 (stronger than the simple verb): to c. the tide, actum c., Lucr.: to c. various emotions of the soul, varios motus animorum c., Tac. Phr.: to c. any one trouble, allicui molestiam excitare, Cic.: to c. delay, allicui cunctationem injicere, Liv.: Pl.: to c. hatred, odium parere, Ter.: to c. alarm to the enemy, terrorem hosti obicere, Liv.: v. TO EXCITE, PRODUCE, CREATE.

causeless: 1. That has no cause: Phr.: nothing c. can exist, nihil fieri potest sine causa, Cic. ||. Without reason or ground: vana: c. fear, v. metus, Hor.: v. **GROUNDLESS**.

causelessly: 1. sine causâ: Cic. 2. immerito: Ter.

causer: 1. auctor: the c. of death, a. mortis, Ov. 2. effector, or effector: Cic.

causeway: agger, ōris, m. (any bank-like mound): or agger viæ: Tac.

caustic (adj.): 1. burning: 1. causticus: Plin. 2. Grôdens, entis: c. remedies, medicamenta erodentia, Cels. 3. âdrens, entis: c. remedies, medicamenta adurentia, or simply adurentia, Cels. Phr.: those compositions are more powerfully c., eas compositiones vehementius adurant, Cels. ||. Pungent, biting, severe (q. v.): mordax, âcerbus.

caustic (subs.): *nitras argenti: M. L.

cauterisation: 1. Expr. by ger. of aduro: Cels. 5, 28, 1. 2. âdustio caustica: M. L.: v. TO CAUTERIZE.

cauterize: ferro âdûro, usti, ustum, 3; or simply âdûro, 3: Cels. 5, 28.

cautery: 1. ustio: Cels.: Plin. 2. cautêrium (the instrument): Plin.

caution (subs.): 1. *Wariness*: 1. cautio: c. and timidity, c. et timiditas, Cic.: about things which will not allow of the exercise of c., I do not give myself very much trouble, quæ cautionem non habebunt, de his non ita valde laboro, Cic.: the matter requires c., res cautionem habet, Cic. 2. cûra: v. CARE. Phr.: to use great c., circumspicere diligenter, Cic.: with c. (adverb. phr.), cautè, pèdètentim: v. CAUTIOUSLY.

||. A warning: chiefly in certain phr.: to give any one a c. respecting a person or thing, *monere aliquem ut ab aliquo caveat; aliquem de aliqua re monere, commonere: v. TO WARN, WARNING: this may act as a c. to others, *hoc alios detertere potest: v. TO DETER.

caution (v.): mûneo, commûneo: v. TO WARN.

cautious: 1. cautus (of both persons and things): c. in dangers, c. in periculis, Cic.: more c. in reference to the more immediate evil, ad praesentius malum cautiores, Liv.: a c. plan, c. consilium, Cic.: very c. old age, cautissima senectus, Tac. Very c., percautus. Cic. 2. considèrâtus (l. e. *deliberate*): a c. person, c. homo, Cic.: a more c. plan, consideratius consilium, Cic. 3. circumspèctus (*carefully considered*): hence prop. of things; as plans, counsels: but also used of persons): v. CIRCUMSPECT.

cautiously: 1. cautè: Cic.: Caes. 2. parè (strictly sparingly: q. v.): to attack any one c. and gently, p. et molliter aliquem lacerare, Cic.: Hor. 3. pèdètentim (of approach: step by step): to approach c. and gradually, p. et gradatim accedere, Cic.: Ter. 4. circumspèct: v. CIRCUMSPECTLY.

cautionness: cautius animus; cautum ingenium: v. CAUTIOUS.

cavalcade: pompa equestris: v. PROCESSION.

cavaller: 1. A horseman: q. v. ||. In Eng. Hist.: *regiæ partis sector.

cavallerly: impèrêbè, supèrbè: v. HAUGHTILY, DISDAINFULLY.

cavalry: 1. Equitatus, tis: he sends all the c. in advance, eq. omnem praemittit, Caes.: the Nervii are extremely weak in c., Nervii equitatu nihil possunt, Caes.: Cic. 2. Equites, um: the c. of Ariovistus took up a position 200 paces from the mound, equites Ariovisti passibus CC. a tumulo constituerant, Caes. Light and heavy c., equites leviss, gravis armaturæ, Kr. (based on Caes.): the c. began to deploy by troops, eq. se turmalim explicare coeperunt, Caes.: troops of c., equitum turmae, Tac.: a colonel of c., praefectus Caes.; equitum praefectus, Hirt. (The singular is sometimes used in the collective sense: that c. was then by far the best in Greece, is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia fuit, Liv.: Curt.) 3. cûplæ equestræ: Cic.: Curt. 4. âla (sometimes used of the cavalry in a Roman army, as being placed in the wings): v. Diet. Ant. s. v. Phr.: to convert infantry into c., legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes.: to serve in the c., equo mero, Cic.: a plain well adapted for the manoeuvres of c., planities equitabilis (= equitatus apt.), Curt.

cavalry (adj.): equestris, tre: a c. battle, proelium eq., Caes.; eq. pugna, Cic.: c. weapons, eq. arma, Liv. Phr.: a c. regiment, equitum cohors.

cave: caverna: 1. spêcus, tis, m. and n. (Gr. *cave*): esp. used of caves excavated in rocks): Virg.: Hor.: Liv. 2. spêlunca (i. q. spêcus): a c. of infinite depth, a. infinita altitudine, Cic.: Virg. 3. antrum (esp. in the poets: and usu. of a pleasant place: v. **CAVERNO**): a c. in the woods, a. nemorale, Ov.: an ice-cold c., gellidum a., Ov.: Virg.: Hor. 4. cûverna: v. CAVITY, HOLE. 5. cûvum: v. HOLLOW. (See Habicht, Syn. § 864.)

cavernous: cûvernôsus: Plin. (or by circuml., cûvernî abundans, etc.).

caviere: ova acipiensis garo condita (?).

cavil (v.): 1. cûlumnior, i (prop. to accuse falsely: hence, to blame without reason): this man seems knowingly to mock and to c., is indicari ac c. sciens videtur, Cic.: Quint. 2. cûvillor, i (to censure mockingly, jestingly): to c. at the words of the senators, verba patrum c. Tac.: to c. at the tribunes, tribunos c., Liv. 3. carpo: v. TO CARP AT.

cavil (subs.): argutûla: Gell.

caviller: 1. aucups syllabarum (one who catches at every syllable): Cic. 2. cûvillâtor: Pl.: Sen.

caw: 1. coruor, i (v. rare): Pers. 2. crōdo, 4; and crōcto, i: Pl. **cawing** (subs.): crōcātio: Fest.

cease: 1. To *desist, leave off doing*: 1. dēstino, sivi, or sili, itum, 3 (with inf.): I shall c. to love you, te amare desinam, Pl. c., I pray you, from common places, desine, quæso, communibus locis, Cic. 2. c. from complaints, querelærum d. (poet. gen.: L. G. § 184). Hor.: the old speeches have c.d. to be read by most people, veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ, Cic. 2. Guitto, misi, missum, 3 (usu. in sense of to abandon, with acc.: less freq. with infm.): c. to be angry, omittite iratus esse, Pl.: to c. to mourn, lugere omi, Cic.: Hor. 3. remitto, 3 (constr. same as omittito): if you were to reflect you would at once c. to load me with insults, si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter.: Sall. 4. mitto, 3 (chiefly poet.): v. TO FORBEAR.

5. dēstino, v. TO DESIST. 6. intermitto, 1 (to cease for a time): v. TO INTERMIT. Phr.: Caesar begs him to c. entreating, Caesar rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes.: Apollo had c.d. speaking, finierat Pæan, Ov.: v. TO DESIST, LEAVE OFF. ||. To come to an end: 1. dēstino, 3. the showers had c.d. decelerant imbres, Ov.: let anger c., desinat ira, Ov.: in pass. imper.: men have long ago c.d. to argue against them, jam pridem contra eos desitum est disputari, Cic. 2. finio, 4 (with some such word as verba understood; of speakers): v. TO END. 3. Often expr. in poets by using the pluperf. tense; to indicate the ceasing of a speaker: as, Faunus c.d. dixerat hæc Faunus, Ov. F. 3, 319: cf. id. M. 13, 123.

4. conquiesco, 3. evi, itum, 3 (to become quiet, still): the voyaging of merchants c., navigatio mercatorum, Cic.: the fever has c.d. febris conquievit, Cois. 5. interquiesco, 3 (to c. for a time): the pain has c.d. for a time, dolor interquiescit, Sen.: Plin. 6. constato, stitui, stitum, 3 (to stand still; pause): the toil of forensic business had c.d. forensium rerum labor constiterat, Cic. 7. subisto, 3 (to stop a while: q. v.): the shouting c.d. substitui clamor, Ov.: the tears have c.d. lacrimæ substituerunt, Quint. 8. concido, cidi, 3 (to fall like a wind sublevis): all his haughtiness c.d. omnis ferocia concidit, Liv.: war has c.d. concidit bellum, Tac. Phr.: the disorder c.d. tumultus contigit, Liv.: Cic.: hatred which has now c.d. from length of time, exolevit jam vetustate odium, Liv. N.B.—Not cesso; which is to loiter, flag: q. v.

ceaseless: perpetuus; assiduus: v. PERPETUAL, CONSTANT.

ceaselessly: perpetuo; assidue: v. INCESSANTLY, PERPETUALLY.

cedar (subs.): cedrus, i, f: Plin.: c-wood, cedria: Col.: Plin.: the berry of the c., cedria, idis, f: Plin.: c. oil, cedrium: Plin. (also, cedrus, i, f: Hor.: Pers.). Adj. of cedar, cedare: (1) cedreus: Vittr. (2) cedrinus: Plin.

cedo: dēcedo, 3 (with abl.): v. TO SURRENDER, GIVE UP, YIELD.

ceiling: 1. tectum (also roof, q. v.): marble c.s, marmorea t., Cic.: panelled c.s, t. laqueata, Hor. 2. lico-nar, aris, n. (a panelled c.): Cic.: Hor. 3. laquear, aris, n. (usu. plur.: i. q. lacunar): Virg.: Plin. 4. cāmēra (an arched or vaulted c.): Cic.: Vittr.

celandine: chēlidonia major: Plin. **celebrate:** 1. To publish the praises of: 1. cāno, cēcni, cantum, 3 (of verse or song): he c.d. Bacchus, Liberum canebat, Hor.: to c. kings and battles, reges et proelia c., Virg. 2. concino, 3 (of choral songs): to c. joyful days in choral songs, lætos dies c., Hor. 3. canto, i: we shall c. d. in song all over the world, per totum cantabilem orbem, Ov.: Cic. 4. cēlēbro, i (to render famous in any way): to c. one's name in writings, alijus nomen scriptis c., Cic.: to c. a man or hero in lyric verse, virum aut heroa lyra c., Hor. 5. concēlēbro, i (rare): to c.

one's tutelary deity, genium c., Tib. 6. prædico, i: v. TO PROCLAIM, ROAST OF.

7. sōno, ul, itum, i (poet): our poems shall c. you, te carmina nostra sonabunt, Ov.: to be c.d. by the lying harp, mendaci lyra sonari, Hor. ||. To honour by ceremonies: to perform in a solemn manner: 1. cēlēbro, i: to c. holidays, festos dies c., Cic.: to c. a marriage, nuptias c., Liv.: to c. a funeral, exequias c., Liv. 2. concēlēbro, i (rare: stronger than simple verb): to c. a birthday, diem natalem c., Pl.: to c. a funeral, funus c., Liv. 3. frēquento, i (implying numerous attendance): that is public which a whole community c.s, publicum est quod civitas universa frequentat, Cic.: Ov. Phr.: to c. as a holiday, diem festum habere, Nep.: to c. divine service, publica sacra conficere or curare, Cic. (or sacris s. divinis rebus interesse: v. TO TAKE PART IN): v. TO SOLEMNIZE, KEEP.

celebrated: 1. cēlēber, bria, bre: Daedalus very c. for his skill in constructive art, Daedalus ingenio fabrae celeberrimus artis, Ov.: a name c. with praise, nomen celebre laudibus, Liv. 2. nobilis, e: a very c. pair of gladiators, gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.: Cōrinth c. for its bronze, n. aere Corinthus, Ov. Phr.: this man is very c., hic in maxima gloria est, Cic.: he has become very c. for his most faithful observance of friendship, ob amicitiam summa fide servatam maximam gloriam cepit, Cic.: the injustice of men will make your greatness c., illustrabit tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic.: v. FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS, DISTINGUISHED.

celebration: 1. A public praising: (usu. best expr. by part of verb: as, the lyre, made for the c. of the praises of the gods, *nata ad laudes deorum canendas testudo: v. TO CELEBRATE): v. PRAISE. ||. A solemn observance: 1. cēlēbratio: the c. of games, c. ludorum, Cic. 2. cēlēbritas (rare): the c. of a funeral, supremi diel c., Cic. 3. Or expr. by verb: v. TO CELEBRATE (II.).

celebrity: 1. cēlēbritas: the cause of c. and renown, causa celebritatis et nominis, Cic. 2. cēlritas, cēlritudo: v. GLORY, RENOWN. **celerity:** cēlritas: v. QUICKNESS, RAPIDITY.

celery: 1. hēlēscellinum: Plin. 2. aptum (wild c.): Plin.: Virg. **celestial:** 1. coelestis, e: the c. regions, c. plagae, Ov.: c. strength, vis c., Cic.: the c. bow, i. e. the rainbow, c. arcus, Plin.: v. HEAVENLY. 2. coeles, itis (poet): he had been driven from the c. regions by Jove, coelitis regnis a Jove pulsus erat, Ov.: esp. in pl. as subs.: coelites, the heavenly beings: Ov. 3. divinus: v. DIVINE.

celibacy: 1. caelibatus, us: Sen.: Suet. 2. caelebs vita: Hor. **cell:** 1. A small apartment or dwelling: 1. arca (v. rare): the slaves are thrown into cells that no one may be able to converse with them, servi in arcas conjiciuntur ne quis cum his colloqui possit, Cic. 2. cella: I will shut myself up in some c., me in c. aliquam concludam, Ter.: the c.s of slaves, servorum cellae, Cic. ||. A small cavity, esp. in a honey-comb: 1. cella: Virg. 2. fōrus: Virg.

cellar: 1. cella (prop. a store closet): a wine c., c. vinaria, Pl.: Cic. 2. hypogæum (underground c.): Vittr. **cellarage:** 1. Space occupied by cellars: *cellarum spatium. ||. Rent for the use of cellars, *merces cellarum. **cellarier:** 1. cellarius: Pl.: Col. 2. pramus: Pl.: Col. **cellular:** cellularis, e: c. tissue, tela c., M. L.

cellule (anat. t.): cellula: M. L. **cement** (subs.): 1. ferrūmen: rough stones are put together without c., sine f. caementa componuntur, Plin. 2. maltha (composed of lime, lard,

and figs): Plin.: v. MORTAR, SOLDER, GLUE. For the fig sign., v. BOND.

cement (v.): 1. congītūdo, i: Vittr.: Plin. Fig.: to c. friendships, amicitias c., Cic. 2. ferrūmen, i: Plin.: v. TO GLUE, SOLDER. For fig. sign., v. TO COSSIFY, STRENGTHEN. **cementing** (subs.): congītūdatio, Cic.

cemetery: 1. sēpulcrum: Cat. 2. cemētārium (Gr. κοιμητήριον): Tert.

cenobite, cenobita, ae, m: Hier.: v. MONK.

cenotaph: 1. tāmūlus inānis: Virg. 2. hōnōrārius tāmūlus: Suet. 3. cēnōtāphum: Ulp.

censor: tribūm (thur): Cic.: Liv.

censor: 1. A Roman magistrate:

1. censor: the c.s shall hold office for five years, c. magistratum quinquennium habento, Vet. Leg. ap. Cic.: Liv. Phr.: the lists made out by the c., censores tabulae, Cic.: a man who had been c., censorius homo, Cic. 2. magister morum: Cic. ||. One who blames: v. CENSURARE. |||. A public officer appointed to examine books, plays, etc., before they are published or performed, *librorum fabularumve censor, M. L.

censorious: *ad vituperandum s. reprehendendum proclivis; studiosus reprehendendi: the c. (as subs.), obsecratōres, Cic.

censoriously: *studio s. libidine reprehendendi.

censoriousness: *animus ad vituperationem proclivis; merum studium reprehendendi.

censorship: 1. The office of the Roman censors: 1. censūra: Cic.: Liv. 2. magistratū morum: Cic. ||. The office of the supervisor of literature, *litterarum censura.

cenurable: 1. rēprehēndens dignus: Quint. 2. rēprehēndendus: Quint. 3. culpandus: v. BLAMABLE.

cenurable (rare): ita ut culpam aliquis mereatur: v. BLAMABLY.

censure (subs.): vitūperatio: I had escaped two very great c.s, duas maximas v. effugeram, Cic.: v. BLAME.

censure (v.): 1. animadverto, ti, sum, 3: to c. offences, peccata an, Cic. 2. perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (prop. to wound slightly): to c. indirectly, aliquem p. oblique, Tac.: to c. with gentle words, lenibus verbis p., Tac.: Cic. 3. destringo, 3 (=perstringo): to c. anyone in a biting poem, aliquem moriari carmine d., Ov.: Phaedr. 4. exigit, i (of repeated attacks upon a thing): some have been found to c. and despite this practice of oratory, inventi sunt qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitant atque contemnerent, Cic. 5. nōto, i (prop. said of some authority, and with permanent results): the senate c.d. the thing, not the man, senatus rem non hominem notavit, Cic.: this love deserves to be c.d. hic amor est dignus notari, Hor.

6. vitūperō, i: you deserve to be c.d. on many accounts, multis modis es vituperandus, Ter.: to c. philosophy philosophiam v., Cic.: v. TO BLAME.

censurer: 1. censor: the reprover and c. of the young, castigatō c. que minorum, Hor.: Cic. 2. exagītator: Cic. 3. vitūperatōr: Cic.

census: 1. In the Roman sense: census, us, i: to hold the c., habere, Cic.; c. agere, Suet.; c. facere, Gell.: to exclude from the c., i. e. to deprive of the franchise, censu prohibere, Cic.; censu excludere, Liv. Phr.: the c. is taken throughout Sicily every fifth year, quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur, Cic. ||. In the modern sense it may perhaps be expressed by civium enumeratio.

cent: Phr.: there is plenty of money at 6 per c., semissibus magna est copia pecuniae, Cic.: 12 per c. per annum, centesimae usurae, Cic.: interest at 4 per c., tricesimae usurae, Plin. Dig.: eight per c., uncia, Scaev.: interest at 8

59 (Am.). *fricando calorem clere, injicere. (Not contero or altero, which imply bruising or abrasion.) II. To excoriate; altero: v. TO GALL. III. To irritate (q. v.): irritio, stomachum alicui mōveo, etc. IV. Intr.: to be impatient and angry: 1. stōmachor, i. to c. and be vexed, a. et moleste ferre, Cic. v. TO BE ANGRY. 2. aegrō, mōlestis fīre, pālor: v. TO BE IMPATIENT, VEXED.

chafer, scāribēus (-baeus): Plin.: v. BEETLE.

chaff: I. The husk of corn: 1. pāla (as collect. used in both sing. and pl.: the latter more freq.): Virg.: Col. 2. ācus, ēria, n. (also in pl. acorea, fem.: Col.): to strew c. in hen-roosts, in cubilibus (gallinarum) acus subternere, Varr.: Cato: Col. II. Anything worthless: quisquillae: v. RUBBISH.

chaffer (c.): de pretio ambigere.

chafferer: qui de pretio ambigit.

chaffinch: fringilla (?): Varr.: Mart. (fringilla coelebs: Linn.).

chaffy: acērosus: Lucil.

chafing (of the skin): 1. intertrigo, mūs, f.: Varr.: Plin. 2. infrigo, inis, f.: Varr.

chafing-dish: 1. fōctilis: Pl. 2. bātillum (also a fire-above): Hor.

chagrin (subs.): stōmachus: *lest they should vent their c. upon me, ne in me s. erumpant*, Cic.: to excite laughter rather than c., risum magis quam a mōvere, Cic.: to cause any one c., a. alicui nocere, Cic.: Hor.: v. VEXATION, ILL-HUMOUR.

chagrin (v.): stomachum alicui mōvere: v. TO VEX.

chain (subs.): I. Lit.: of metal: 1. cātēna (rarely if ever used of a chain worn for ornament): to put anyone in c.s., aliquem in catenas concludere, Caes. (= injicere c. alicui, Cic.): the links of a c., catenae anuli, Plin. (also used fig.: v. Inf. fin.). Dimin. cātēnula (rare), cātella, a small c.; esp. used for adornment: Hor.: Liv. (who use catella). 2. vinculum: a bond of any kind: q. v. 3. torques, is, m. and f. (only for personal adornment, and mostly worn by barbarians): a gold c., t. aureus, Liv.: Hor. II. By meton.: bondage (q. v.): vincula, servitium, Phr.: the c.s. of slavery, servile jugum, Cic.: v. ROPE. III. A series or succession of anything: series, ēl, f.: a c. of guards, a custodiarius, Suet.: a c. of causes, a causarius, Cic. Phr.: a c. of mountains, montes continui, Hor. (who, however, uses the expr. to denote an unbroken range of hills: Ep. 1, 16, 5): or perhaps, montium iuga perpetua inter se connexa: a c. of things, res inter se aptae colligataeque, Cic.: fate is an eternal and unalterable succession and c. of things, fatum est sempiterna quaedam et indeclinabilis series rerum et catena, Gell. 6, 2 (utit.).

chain (v.): catenis constringere, homini catenas injicere, Cic.: v. BIND.

chained: 1. cātēnātus: a c. door-keeper, c. janitor, Ov.: Hor. 2. cātēnātus: a c. dog, c. canis, Sen.

chair (subs.): I. A seat: 1. sella: why don't you give him a c.? datin' ist' a. ? Pl.: a curule c. (a portable chair for the higher magistrates), a. curulis, Cic.: Hor.: a sedan c., a. gestatoria, Suet.: the back of a c., arcus sellae, Tac. Phr.: the arm of a c., anōn, ōnis, m.: Coel. Aur. 2. cātēdēra (an easy couch-like chair): Hor.: Juv. II. The office of a public teacher or officer: cātēdēra: Aus. Phr.: a man who has passed the c., i. e. been chief officer or magistrate, vir censorius, consularis, praetorius, etc., according to the nature of the office held.

chair (v.): aliquem sellae impositum humeris circumvectare.

chairman: I. He who presides at any meeting: māgister, tri: the c. of a company, m. societatis, Cic.: the c. of a

feast, m. conviviū, Varr. II. One who carries a sedan: 1. lecticārius: Cic.: Suet. 2. homo ad lecticam: Cat.

chaize: cisiūm (a light two-wheeled vehicle): to ride to Rome in a c., Roman cisiō adveni, Cic.: to fly along in a c., cisiō pervolare, Cic.: v. also CARRIAGE.

chalcedony: echātēs chalcēdōnūs.

chalice: cālīx, icis, m.: Cic.: Juv.: v. CUP.

chalk (subs.): crētā: to mark with c. (as lucky; opp. to carbone notare), creta notare, Hor.: Cic. Adj.: marked with c., crētātus: bands marked with c., fasciae c., Cic.: Juv.

chalk (v.): 1. crētā notare (to mark with c.): Hor. 2. incrētō, i. (to whiten with c.): to c. the face, faciem in, Petr. 3. crētā a. creta illino: v. TO REDDUB.

chalk out: designo: v. TO MARK OUT.

chalk-pit: crētūfōdina: Ulp.

chalx: I. Abounding in c.: crētōsus: Ov.: Plin. II. Resembling c.: crētōcēus: Plin.

challenge (subs.): I. A summons to fight: prōvocātio: Veil.: Plin. II. (legal t. t.) a formal objection to a juror: 1. reiectio: the c. of jurymen, iudicium r., Cic. 2. rēclāmō: Cod. 3, 1, 16.

challenge (v.): I. To call upon to fight or contend: 1. prōvōcō, i. (with some defining word): to c. any one, aliquem ad pugnam p., Cic.: Liv.: he c.s. me to a game at dice, provocat me in aleam, Pl.: to c. any one to sing, aliquem cantatum p., Ter. 2. lāccōsus, i. v. TO PROVOKE, TO CALL UPON. II. To object to a juror (leg. t. t.): reiectio, ject, jectum, 3: the defendant c'd 75 jurors out of 125, ex CXXV. iudicibus, quinque et LXX. reus reiecit, Cic.: Plin.

challenger: prōvocātor: Liv. Epit.: Just.

chalbeate (adj.): ferrūgīnēus: the c. taste of a spring, f. sapor fontis, Plin.

chamber: I. Any room (q. v.): concubae, diæta, etc. II. A bed-room: cubiculum: Cic.: Liv.: v. BED-CHAMBER. III. Any inner space: *pars interior: the c. of the eye, *pars oculi interior: the c. of a cannon, *tormenti pars interior.

chamberlain: cubicularius: Cic. Phr.: high or lord c.: 1. praepositus cubiculo: Suet. 2. decurio cubiculariorum: Suet. 3. magister admissionum: Amm.

chamber-maid: ancilla cubicularia.

chamber-pot: 1. mātella: Mart. 2. mātula: Pl.: Petr.

chameleon: chāmāclēon, ōnis, and ontis, m.: Plin.: Gell.

chamfer (v.): strio, i.: Vitruv.: Plin.

chamfer (subs.): stria: Vitruv.: v. CHANNEL (IL).

chamfering: strīfātura: Vitruv.

chamois: 1. caprēolus: Virg.: Col. 2. rupicapra: Plin.

chamomile: chamaemēlon: Plin.

champ (v.): mando, dl, sum, 3: the horses c. the yellow gold under their teeth, equi fulvum m. sub dentibus aurum, Virg. Phr.: the horse c.s. the bit with his teeth, equus dente frenā premit, Ov.: v. TO BRG.

champaign (adj.): campester: v. FLAT.

champaign (subs.): campus: v. FLAIN.

champignon: bōlētus parvus: v. MUSHROOM.

champion: 1. prōpugnātor: the defender of his father's rights, and the c., as it were, of his patrimony, paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii pl., Cic. 2. dēfensor: v. DEFENDER. 3. dux, dūcis (applicable to the chief or ringleader in any enterprise): with him (Kæso) as their c., hoc duce, Liv. 3, 11 (med.): v. CAPTAIN.

chance (subs.): I. Accident, fortune: 1. cūsus, ōis: they commit

the matter to c., rem in casum ancipitis eventus commitunt, Liv.: esp. in abn., casu, by chance: I mentioned them, not designedly but by c., non consulto sed casu in eorum mentionem incidit, Cic. whether by c. or by design, sive c. sive consilio, Caes. 2. fors, fortis, f.: abt. forte (both of which, esp. forte, are also used as adverbs: the nom. often has a quasi-personal meaning—fortune: c. is more influential in some things than reason, f. in aliquid rebus c. quam ratio potest, Cic.: what c. may bring we will bear with resignation, quod i feret feremus, aequo animo, Ter.: to happen by c., forte evenire, Ter.: Cic. 3. fortuna: v. FORTUNE. 4. ālea (strictly of gambling: q. v.): the c. of war, a. belli, Liv.: there is c. in the selection of victims, a. hostis deligendis inest, Cic. 5. tēmēritas (i. e. a reckless, random distribution of things: rare): things in which no c. but order appears, in quibus nulla t. sed order apparet, Cic. Phr.: it is not by c. that the crow is now cawing on my right hand, non temere est quod curvus canat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Pl.: Virg.: nothing amounts so much in c.s. as the sea, nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac.: a c. customer, emptor fortuitus: to take care of the main c., rem servare, Hor. A. P. 329: rem facere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65: pecuniam primum quaerere, ib. v. 51. II. Probability or prospect of success: spēa, spēl, f.: v. PROSPECT, HOPE.

chance (v.): v. TO HAPPEN. Often expr. by means of adv. forte, casu: as, I c'd to be walking along the Sacred Way, ibam forte Via Sacra, Hor.

cancell: *cancellus: M. L.: v. DU CANGE, s. v.: or, locus in ecclesia ad aram cancellis septus.

cancellor: cancellārius: Cassiod.: lord-c., regni or magni regni c., Poly. Verg.: c. of the exchequer, (?) lōgista, ae, m.: Cod. Just. (*cancellarius aetarii).

cancellorship: cancellarii munus: Poly. Verg.

chancery: *cancellarii curia.

chandelier: candelābrum: Cic.

chandler: candelarum venditor, propola.

change (v.): A. Trans.: I. To alter: either in whole or part: 1. mūtō, i. to c. one's dress (esp. of going into mourning), vestitum m., Cic.: vestimenta m. (of an ordinary change of raiment), Suet.: everything has been altered and c'd for the worse, omnia versa et mutata in peiorem partem, Cic.: v. TO ALTER. 2. commūtō, i. (to c. altogether): to c. the countenance, vultum c., Cic.: Scipio c.s. his plan and his march, consilium Scipio iterque c., Caes.: to be c'd from true to false, ex veris in falsa c., Cic. 3. immūtō, i. (e-p. of alteration in a thing; partial change): to be c'd by prosperity, prosperis rebus im, Cic.: v. TO ALTER. 4. permūtō, i. (c. completely): to c. one's opinion, sententiam p., Cic. 5. vertō, ti, sum, 3: i. e. to turn, convert: q. v. 6. convertō, 3 (to turn about completely): all things c. their forms, omnes res c. formas, Lucr.: c'd pursuits, conversa studia, Hor.: c'd in mind and countenance, conversi animum vultumque, Tac. 7. nōvō, i. (to make innovations): to c. anything in the laws, aliquid in legibus n., Cic.: to c. one's name and appearance, nomen faciemque n., Ov.: to c. the government, res n., Liv.: to wish to c. everything, omnia velle n., Liv. Phr.: let us c. the subject, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic. II. To exchange: permūtō, i. to c. a denarius for sixteen asses, denarium sedecim assibus p., Plin.: v. TO EXCHANGE. B. Intrans.: 1. mūtō, i. (esp. as refl.): the times c., and we c. with them, tempora mutantur, nos et mutantur in illis, Hor.: Cic.: also in act. voice, with ellipsis of refl. pron.: how much manners have c'd, quantum mores mutaverint, Liv.: to such a degree had men's feelings c'd, adeo animi

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mutaverant, Liv. 2. *verto*, ti, sum, 3 (often with *pron. reflect.*, or as *v. reflect.*): the south wind *cs* to the south-west, Auster in Africum *se v. Caes.*: fortune had already *cs*, jam verterat fortuna, Liv.: all things *c.* omnia vertuntur, Prop. 3. *inclino*, i, to incline; as a scale: with *pron. reflect.*: fortune had *cs* (for the worse): *se fortuna inclinaverat*, Cic. 4. *abdo*, 4 (with *in* and *acc.*: poet.): his dress *cs* into shaggy hair, in villos ab. vestes, Ov.: Lucr. 5. *transco*, 4: he *cs* into earth and stone, ille in humum saxum tr., Ov. 6. *cēdo*, cēssi, cēssum, 3 (with *in* and *acc.*): Liv. 1. *Plin.*: v. TO TURN.

change (subs.): 1. *Alteration*: 1. *mūtatio* (for the distinction between this and the foll. words, comp. the verb): a *c.* of plan, consilii m., Cic.: to make a *c.* m. facere, Cic.: a *c.* of weather, coeli m., Col. 2. *commutatio*: a *c.* of manners or pursuits, morum aut studiorum c., Cic.: a *c.* of circumstances, c. rerum, Caes. 3. *immūtatio*: a *c.* of words, verborum im., Cic.: a *c.* of order (in words), ordinis im., Cic. 4. *permutatio*: a *c.* of great affairs, magna rerum p., Cic.: Quint. 5. *viciis*, vicium, vice; *plu.* vices (nom. and acc.), vicibus, f. (only of alternations, vicissitudes): silently bewailing the sad *c.* of fortune, tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr.: severe winter melts away at the agreeable *c.* of spring and of the south-west wind, solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor.: *cs* are generally agreeable to the rich, plerumque gratiae divitibus v., Hor. 6. *vicissitudo* (like *viciis*): *cs* of fortune, vicissitudines fortunae, Cic.: v. ALTERNATION. ||. *Revolution* (political): res novae: Dumnorix was fond of *c.*, Dumnorix cupidus r. novarum erat, Caes.: the commonality fond of *cs*, plebs novarum r. cupida, Sall.: Cic. |||. *Small coins*: Phr.: to give any one *c.*, alicui majores minoresque numos permutare. ||V. *A balance out of a sum of money*: *numi minores quae adhuc de pecunia restant (cf. Hor. A. P. 328). V. *An exchange*: q. v.

changeable: 1. *mūtābilis*, e: woman ever inconstant and *c.*, varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. 2. *commutābilis*, e (less freq.): a *c.* mind, c. animus, Cic. 3. *ambiguus* (poet): c. Proteus, am. Proteus, Ov. 4. *inæquālis*, e (poet): c. Autumni, in. Autumni, Ov.: Hor. 5. *inconstans*, antls: c. vinds, inconstantes venti, Plin.: v. FICKLE. 6. *mōbilis*, e: v. FICKLENESS. 7. *ventōsus* (c. as the wind): Hor.: v. CAPRICIOUS.

changeableness: 1. *mūtābilitas*: unsteadiness and *c.* of mind, inconstantia mentis, Cic. 2. *vōlūbilitas*: the *c.* of fortune, fortunae v., Cic.: v. FICKLENESS.

changeless: *immūtābilis*, e: v. UNCHANGEABLE.

changing: 1. *subditus* (p. part. of subdo): he suspects that he is a *c.*, s. se suspicatur, Ter.: they call me a *c.*, s. me appellant, Liv. 2. *suppositus*: v. SUPPOSITIVOUS.

changer: *mūtator*: Lucan.: Val. Flac.

channel (subs.): 1. *A watercourse*: 1. *ciñālis*, is, m.: artificial *cs*, c. stractiles, Vir. (also used of natural *cs*): Varr.: Caes. *Dimin.* *cānāliculus*, a small *c.*: Col. 2. *rius* (usu. a brook: q. v.): to shut up *cs* (water-courses), rivos claudere, Virg.: a sloping *c.* (of a rivulet), pronus r., Hor. 3. *alvēus* (the bed of a river): the *c.* of a river, fluminis a., Virg.: Hor.: Plin. *Dimin.* *alvēolus*, a small *c.*: Curt. 4. *mētus*, ūs (a passage): the Danube discharges itself into the Buxine through six *cs*, Danubius in Ponticum mare sex meatibus erumpit, Tac. 5. *limex*, ūs, m.: until the rivers run in their accustomed *c.*, solito dum flumina cursant limite, Ov.: Prop. ||. *A furrow in a pillar*: 1. *cānālis*: Vitruv.

2. *stria*, c.ñāliculus (dim.): Vitruv. 2. *stria*: Vitruv. |||. *An arm of the sea*: frētum: the British *c.*, *frētum Britannicum: v. STRAIT.

channel (v.): *strio*, i: to *c.* pillars with twenty flutings, columnas viginti striis a., Vitruv.

channelled (archit.): 1. *alvēolatus*: Vitruv. 2. *cānāliculatus*: Plin. **channelling**: *striatura*: Vitruv.

chant (v.): canto: v. TO SING. **chant (subs.)**: cantus (ecclesiasticus): v. SONG.

chanter: cantor: v. SINGER.

chantry: cantaria: M. L.

chaos: 1. *chāos*, n.: Ov. 2.

(By circuml.) *rūdis indigestae molēs*: Ov. Phr.: he brought this out of *c.* into order, id ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic.: v. CONFUSION, DISORDER.

chaotic: 1. *confusus*: the *c.* ruin of the world, mundi c. ruina, Lucr.: v. CONFUSED. 2. *indigestus*: Ov.

chap (v.): A. Trans.: 1. *scindo*, scidi, scissum, 3: Cels. 2. *diffindo*, fidi, fassum, 3: the cold *cs* the hands, *frigus cutrum manuum diffindit.

B. Intrans.: *scindor*, scissus, 3: the skin *cs*, cutis scinditur, Cels.

chap (subs.): *fissura*: *cs* on the lips, laborum f., Plin.

chapel: 1. *aedicula*: Cic. 2. *aeclium*: Cic.: Liv. 3. *sacrarium*: Nep. 4. *capella*: M. L.

chaplain: 1. *capellānus* (In the R. Catholic Ch.): Kr. 2. *diāconus* (Gr. *διάκονος*: a word used of Christian ministers generally): Germ. Evang. Ch. (Kr.).

chaplaincy: *sacerdotis munus.

chaplet: 1. *Of flowers*: 1. *cōrōna*: v. WREATH. 2. *sertum*; and esp. in *pl. sarta*: v. GARLAND, FESTOON.

(In poetry the name of the plant from the leaves of which the chaplet is constructed is often used alone: as, to encircle the brows with a *c.* of vine-leaves, pampino tempora cingere, Hor., so with myrtle, hederā, etc.) ||. *A string of beads*: *lapillorum, margaritarum, etc. (V. BEAD), series.

chapman: *caupo*: v. TRADER, SHOP-KEEPER.

chapter: 1. *A division of a book*, etc.: 1. *capit.*, ūs, n.: esp. of the divisions or chapters of a law: from the first *c.* of the law to the last, a primo c. legis usque ad extremum, Cic.: of a book: Cels. and later Latin, *passim*.

2. *capitulum*: Tert.: Just. Cod. ||. *A body of canons*: *canonicorum collegium (Kr.). |||. *A meeting of canons*: *canonicorum conventus.

chapter-house: *canonicorum cūria* (Kr.).

char (v.): 1. *in carbonem redigere (i. e. to reduce to charcoal). 2. *ambūro*, ussi, ustum, 3 (i. e. to burn anything so that the exterior is charred): v. TO BURN. To become *c.*, carbonēscere, Coel. Aur.

char-woman: *mercēnaria* (?), *opēria*.

character: 1. *A written or engraved symbol*: *chārācter*, eris, m.: Aug.: v. LETTER. ||. *Moral qualities*, taken collectively: 1. *mōres*, um, m.: to become acquainted with the entire life, disposition, and *c.* of any one, totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicuius cognoscere, Cic.: a speech portrays the *c.* of the speaker, mores oratoris effingit oratio, Cic.: you have *c.*, eloquence, a good name, sunt (tibi) mores et lingua fidesque, Hor. 2. *hābitus*, ūs (i. e. peculiar constitution): the prudent man does not judge from his own *c.*, but from some external circumstance, prudens non ex ipsius hābitu, sed ex aliqua re externa iudicat, Cic.: Phaedr. 3. *nātūra* (natural disposition): a beneficent *c.*, benefica n.: Cic.: Hor. 4. *ānīmus*: i. e. disposition, temper: q. v. Phr.: a man whose *c.* is such as reason requires, vir ita moratus ut ratio postulat, Cic. |||. *Reputation*: esp. of a good kind: 1. *existimatio* (esteem, repute): a needy man, without *cs*, with-

out property, homo egenus, sine *cs*, sine censu, Cic.: to injure any one's *c.*, alicuius ex. offendere, Cic. 2. *hōnētās* (honourable *c.*): which families I name on account of their *c.* and respectability, quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, Cic. Phr.: of good *c.*, hōnētus: v. HONOURABLE, RESPECTABLE: a person of most infamous *c.*, homo flagitiosissimus, Cic. (Sall. has the abstract flagitium = flagitiosus: "flagitiorum atque facinorum catervae," Cat. 14): to bear a very bad *c.*, flagrare ru-more malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: Cic.: to have got a *c.* for roguery, turpi fraude innotuisse, Phaedr.: to care nothing for *c.*, Fortune, or danger, fidem, fortunam, pericula villa habere, Sall.: v. REPUTATION. ||V. *Peculiar or specific nature* (of things): 1. *prōprietās*: the *c.* of a soil or climate, terrae, coeli p., Liv.: v. CHARACTERISTIC. 2. *cōlor* (fig.): what after all, said he, is that *c.* of refinement (to which you refer)? qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis *c.*? Cic.: v. COMPLEXION. 3. *hābitus*, ūs: the *c.* of a speech, h. orationis, Cic.: v. CHARACTERISTIC. V. *Office, capacity*:

1. *persōna*: to assume the *c.* of a plainiff, petitoris p. capere, Cic.: to represent the *c.* of another, alienam p. ferre, Liv. 2. *partes*, ūm: the *c.* of a (single) actor, actoris partes, Hor.: v. INF. 3. *nūmēros*: in the *c.* of a soldier, numero militis, Caes. VI. *A part or personage*: esp. in a drama: 1. *partes*, ūm, f.: he who will play the principal *c.* will be Phormio, primas p. qui agat, is erit Phormio, Ter.: the second or inferior *c.*, p. secundae (or simply secundae), Cic.: Plin. 2. *persōna*: the *c.* of a parasite, parastiti p., Ter.: Gell.

characteristic (adj.): 1. *prōprius* (with *gen.*): this vice is not *c.* of old age, but is common to weakness generally, id non p. senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, Cic.: to create and to produce is chiefly *c.* of art, artis maxime p. est creare et gignere, Cic. 2. *mōrātus*: a *c.* poem (i. e. abounding in character), m. poema, Cic.: Hor. Phr.: some traits in you are *c.*, others common to you and many persons, sunt quaedam in te singularia, quaedam tibi cum multis communia, Cic.: with his *c.*, that is to say, dubious, fidelity, sua, id est dubia, fide, Vell.

characteristic (subs.): 1. *prōprium* (prop. an adj.: v. svpr.): this they consider the *c.* of bravery, hoc p. virtutis existimant, Caes.: Cic. 2. *hābitus*, ūs: the natural *cs* of soils, patrii h. locorum, Virg.: more usu collectively: v. CHARACTER (IV.). 3. *prōprietās*: everything has its peculiar *c.*, singularium rerum singulae p. sunt *cs*. 4. *Expr.* by *gen.* of the subs. denoting that whose *c.* is spoken of, as, it is the *c.* of a wise judge, sapientia iudicis est, Cic. (or by a derivative adj.; as, it is the *c.* of human beings, humanum est). 5. *chārācter*, eris: v. STYLE.

characteristically: 1. *prōprie*: it is difficult to treat hackneyed subjects *c.*, difficile est communia p. dicere, Hor. 2. *ex more suo*, tuo, etc.: v. MANNER.

characterize: 1. *To assign a character to*: 1. *describo*, scripsi, scriptum, 3: to *c.* any one as a robber and assassin, aliquem latronem ac sicarium d., Cic. 2. *nōto*, i (in bad sense): to *c.* (vicious persons) with abundant freedom (of the Old Comedy), multa cum libertate notare, Hor.: v. TO BRAND. ||. *To be a distinguishing mark of*: proprium esse: this one thing chiefly *cs* an orator, hoc est unum oratoris maxime p., Cic.

charade: *aenigma syllabicum (Kr.).

charcoal: carbo, ōnis, m.: I will make her as black as *c.*, tam atram reddam quam *c.* est, Ter. Phr.: a *c.* burner, carbonārius, Pl.: a small piece of *c.*, carbonculus, Auct. Her.

charge (v.): **A. Trans.** 1. To load or burden: q. v. Phr.: to c. a gun, *tela, missilia, glandes, pulveremque nitratum tormento (scopeto) ingerere. 2. To rush against, attack. 1. Incurro, curri, and cūcurri, cursum, 3 (with dat. or acc.): the infantry c.d. the wings, peditum signa incurrerunt cornibus, Liv.: Tac. to c. the (enemies) flank, latus (hostium) in, Tac.: Sall. (N.B. incurro in with acc. appears to be used only of incursions into an enemy's country.) 2. invado, 3: v. TO ATTACK. 3. irro, rui, 3 (foll. by in): to c. the centre, in mediam aciem fr., Cic. 4. signa infero, tūli, lātum, 3 (with in and acc., or dat.): to c. the enemy, signa in hostes in, Caes.: the Romans charge the wavering foe, trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, Liv.: v. TO ATTACK. 3. To place on the debit side; regard as a debt. 1. fero, tūli, lātum, 3 (with the perf. part. expensus agreeing with the subject): what did you gain by not cing it to them? quid proderat tibi to expensum fills non tulisse? Cic.: if you had c.d. those 100,000 sesterces to me, si mihi expensa ista H. S. centum tulisses, Cic. 2. infiro, tūli, lātum, 3: to c. an expense to the citizens, sumptum civibus in, Cic.: to c. in accounts, rationibus in, Col. 3. imputo, 1: to c. bailiffs c. for far more seed than they have really sown, villici longpe plus in seminis facti quam quod siverint, Col.: to c. expenses to any one, sumptus alicui in, Ulp. Fig.: he perceives that the days which are lost, yet c.d. to us, are vanishing and departing, soles effugere atque abire sentit qui nobis pereunt et imputantur, Mart. Phr.: to c. a certain price for goods, pretium statuere mercl, Pl.: to c. a fixed price, pretium certum constituere, Cic. 4. To impute to, accuse of: 1. arguo, ul, lātum, 3 (the offence charged is expr. by gen., abl., or de; also by acc. and in): to c. dead men with the greatest wickedness, viros mortuos summi sceleris ar, Cic.: I do not c. you with this crime, to hoc crimine non arguo, Cic.: he is c.d. with this crime, de eo crimine arguitur, Cic.: Roscius is c.d. with having killed his father, occidisse patrem Roscius arguitur, Cic. 2. imputo, 1 (with dat. of person and acc. of crime imputed): the murder should be c.d. upon him who began the quarrel, ei caedes imputanda est a quo iurgium coepit, Quint.: v. TO IMPUTE. 3. insimulo, 1 (usu. of false or malicious charges): to c. any one with treachery, aliquem proditiōis in, Caes.: Cic. to be c.d. with the offence of treachery, proditiōis crimine insimulari, Liv.: to c. any one falsely, aliquem falso in, Cic.: v. TO ACCUSE, ASCRIBERE. 5. To enjoin upon: q. v. mando, 1 (with dat. of person and subj.): he c.s. Volensius to return to him as soon as possible, Volensius mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes.: Caesar had by letter particularly c.d. Trebonius not to allow the town to be taken by assault, Caesar per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat ne per vim oppidum expugnari pateretur, Caes. 6. To charge any one with some duty: 1. committo, misi, missum, 3 (foll. by ut or ne): the senate c.d. him with the responsibility of seeing that, etc., senatus ei commisit ut videret, etc., Cic.: v. TO COMMIT. 2. cōdo, 3: v. TO ENTRUST. 3. impono, pōno, pōitum, 3 (with acc. of thing and dat. of person): to c. oneself with severer labours, sibi graviores labores in, Caes.: you c.d. me with the part of defending, vos mihi personam impositistis ut tuerer, Cic.: v. TO IMPOSE. Phr.: to c. any one with the oversight of any matter, aliquem negotio praeficere, Cic.: Caes.: v. TO APPOINT. **B. Intrans.** to make an onset: 1. concuro, curri, cursum, 3: they c. with presented standards, cum infesta signis concurrunt, Sall.: to c. from an ambush, ex insidiis c., Liv. 2. irro, 3: see c. with the sword,

irruimus ferro, Virg. 3. invado, 3: v. TO ATTACK: v. supr. (II.). **charge** (subs.): 1. Load, cargo: q. v. Phr.: the c. of a gun, *embolus: v. CARTRIDGE. 2. An onset, attack: q. v. 1. incursus, ūs: to withstand c.s. of cavalry, incursum equitum sustinere, Caes.: to be routed at the first c., primo in pellit, Liv. 2. incursio (less freq. in this sense): Cic.: v. INROAD. 3. concursus, ūs (the rushing together of two armies): the c. of both armies, c. utriusque exercitus, Caes. 4. impetus, ūs (a furious onset: q. v.): to sustain a c. of swords, in gladiolorum excipere, Caes.: to make a c. upon the enemy, impetum in hostes facere, Caes. Phr.: an impetuous c. of cavalry, praecella equestris, Liv. 3. Injunction, mandate (q. v.): mandatum: to give c.s. to any one, alicui mandata dare, Cic.: to pay no attention to c.s., m. negligere, Ov. Phr.: a judge's c., *allocatio judicialis or praetoria. 4. Oversight, care, duty of attending to: 1. cura (most general term): the c. of equipping a legion, legionis armae c., Tac.: the c. of the treasury, c. aearii, Suet. 2. curatio (= cura: less freq.): let me look after the mail-servants, which is my c., me alias curare ancillas, quae mea est c., Pl. 3. tutela (prop. of protection, guardianship): to have c. of the door, t. januae gerere, Pl.: c. of the highway, viae t., Cels. Dig. Phr.: where each legio or tribune had c., ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, Sall.: to have c. of a business, negotio praeesse, Caes.: I give this man in c. to you, hunc hominem in tuam custodiam trado, Pl.: v. OFFICE, DUTY. 5. That which is attended to: 1. cura (esp. in dat., after esse): Caesar promised that that matter should be his c., Caesar pollicitus est sibi eam rem curae futuram, Caes.: the boy, my chief c., puer, mea maxima cura, Virg. 2. alumnus (one who is being nourished and cherished): what greater boon could the nurse implore for her sweet c.? quid vocet maxime dulci nutricula alumnus? Hor.: Virg.: v. FOSTER-CHILD. 3. tutela (rare): the foremost maidens, the c. of the Delian goddess, virginum primae, Deliae tutela deae, Hor.: Prop. 4. Accusatio: q. v.: crimen, inis, n. Phr.: a false and unjust c., falsa atque iniqua insinuatō, Cic. 5. Money to be paid: pretium; sumptus: v. PRICE, EXPENSE. **chargeable**: 1. That may be imposed: Phr.: a tax c. on an estate, tributum praedio imponendum. 2. Subject to a burden or tax: chiefly with verb to be; when it may be expr. by serve: Cic. Rull. 3, 2, 9: Digest. 3. That may be imputed or attributed: v. ATTRIBUTABLE. Phr.: this misfortune is c. to our folly, *hoc malum stultitiae nostrae imputandum est. 4. Subject or exposed to (e. g. to an accusation): 1. obnoxius (with dat.): c. with a fault, culpae ob, Ov.: c. with an act, ob. facto, Tib. 2. affinis, is (also with dat.): c. with guilt, af. noxae, Liv.: to adjudge any to be c. with infamous conduct, aliquem af. turpitudini iudicare, Cic.: v. GUILTY, RESPONSIBLE. **charger**: 1. A large dish, patera: v. DISH. 2. A war-horse, equus bellator: Tac. Ger. 14. **charily**: parca, maligne: SPARINGLY, GRUDGINGLY. **chariness**: v. PARSIMONY. **chariot**: 1. curru, ūs: to drive a c. c. agere, Ov.: to ride in a c. drawn by four horses, curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic.: a c. drawn by two horses, biungus c., Lucr.: to upset a c. c. evertere, Curt. 2. currulum (a c. for racing): Tac.: Suet. 3. essedum (prop. a war c.; esp. of the Gauls and Britons): fighting from c.s., ex essedia pugna, Caes.: Cic. (The war-c.s. of the ancient Britons are also called cōvini, Lucan.) 4. bigae, arum (contr. from biungae: hence, a c. drawn by a pair of horses): to ride in a c., bigae vehi, Virg.: to yoke

a c. and pair, bigas jungere, Plin. Less freq. in the sing.: Tac.: Stat. (We also find the uncontr. forms biungae, biungi; but mostly in the poets: Virg.) 5. quadrigae, arum (= quadrigae: hence, a c. and four): to yoke a c. and four, q. jungere, Plin.: Virg. Phr.: c. horses (i. e. for c. races in the circus), equi circules, Liv.: v. CARRIAGE. **charioteer**: 1. auriga: Caes.: Cic.: Virg. 2. quadrigarius (the driver of a four-horsed chariot; esp. in the circus): Varr.: Cic. The word also occurs as an adj.; as, in the guise of a c., quadrigario habitu, Suet. 3. agitor (esp. of c.s. in the public games): Pl.: Cic. 4. essedarius (of the combatants in war-c.s.): Caes.: Cic. 5. cōvinarius (i. q. essedarius): Tac. **chariot-race**: (?) curriculum (equorum): Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3: Liv. 45, 33 (but the phrase perhaps is equally applicable to simple horse-races). Phr.: to be a driver in a c., quadrigas agitare, Suet. **charitable**: 1. Liberal, bountiful: benignus, bēnēlicus: v. BENEVOLENT, KIND. 2. Lient in judgments; no exact word; perhaps mitis is the nearest: cf. Tac. Agr. 10: "Turpillanus delictis hostium novus eoquo poenitentiae mitior:" v. GENTLE. Phr.: to put the more c. construction upon a thing, aliquid in mitiorem partem interpretari, Cic.: v. CHARITY. **charitableness**: 1. Of giving liberally: bēnēlitas: v. KINDNESS, GENEROUSITY. 2. The disposition to form kindly judgments: *animus mitis; animus qui omnia in mitiorem (melliorem) partem interpretari solet; iudicium facile ac benignum: v. CHARITABLE. **charitably**: 1. Of bounty: bēnēlignē: v. KINDLY. 2. Of kindly, charitable feeling: miti animo; in mitiorem partem: v. CHARITABLE. **charity**: 1. Christian love: caritas (charitas): Vulg.: Cor. xlii: Aug. 2. The spirit of generous allowances for others: v. CHARITABLENESS (II.). 3. Alms: q. v. N.B.—The word charity being expressive of a Christian sentiment cannot be expressed with entire accuracy in a classical pre-Christian language. The words given in this and the preceding articles must be regarded as approximative. **charlatan**: 1. A quack doctor: 1. circulator: Cels.: Sen. 2. pharmacopola circumforaneus: Cic. 2. A pretender to skill or knowledge which he does not possess: 1. ostentator: Pl.: Liv. 2. jactator: Quint. **charlatanry**: 1. Medical quackery: *medicina circulatoria. 2. Pretence to skill or knowledge: 1. ostentatio: Cic. 2. circulatoria jactatio: Quint. **Charles'-wain**: plaustrum: Ov.: v. BEAR. **charlock** (a plant): lapaena: Cels.: Plin. **charm** (subs.): 1. Spell, fascination (q. v.): 1. carmen: c.s. can even bring down the moon from the sky, a vel coelo possunt deducere lunam, Virg.: Hor. 2. vox, viciis, f. : to bring down the moon by c.s., depellere lunam vocibus, Hor. 3. cantio: Cic. 4. cantus, ūs: Tib. Ov. 5. incantatio (rare): magic c.s., magiae in, Firm. (N.B.—All the above words denote charms said or sung.) 6. fascinum (v. Lat. Dict. s. v.) Gell.: Symm. 7. amulitum: v. AMULET. Phr.: the make is made to burst asunder by c.s., rupturum angus cantando, Virg. 2. Pleasing influence, grace: 1. gratia: the c. of beauty, g. formae, Ov.: the c. of the Attic language, g. sermonis Attici, Quint. 2. blandimentum (of that which wins upon & flatters): the c.s. of life, vitae b., Tac. 3. blanditia (= No. 2): Cic.: Quint. 4. decor, ūs, m. (only of personal charms): Hor.: Ov. 5. dulcedo (sweetness, deliciousness): the c. of glory,

gloriae d., Cic.: *by some unaccountable* c., nescio quia d., Virg.: *the c. of love*, amoris d., Virg.: *6. lēpor and lēpos, oris, m. (esp. of c. and elegance of manners): the games had not even that c.*, ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic.: *the whole c. of life, omnis vitae l.*, Plin.: *abounding in every c. and grace*, affluens omni l. ac venustate, Cic.: *7. venustus v. LOVELINESS, GRACE.*

charm (v.): 1. *To affect or influence by supernatural means:* v. TO REWITCH, EKCHANT. Phr.: *to have a charmed life*, vitam divinitus munitam, deorum ope in omnem vim tutam, gerere. II. *To allay, assuage:* q. v.

1. *dēleno, 4: to c. the feelings of men*, animos hominum d., Cic.: *to c. any one with a song*, aliquem carmine d., Ov.: *2. rēcano, 1 (to c. away): to c. away cares*, curas r., Ov.: *III. To delight: capio, cēpi, captum, 3: to be c'd by the sweetness of a sound*, vocis dulcedine capi, Ov.: *the another's wife c's, te capit aliena conjux*, Hor.: Cic.: v. TO DELIGHT, PLEASE.

charmer: 1. *An enchanter:* q. v. II. *One who delights:* 1. dēliciae: Pl.: Cic.: Virg.: 2. vōluptas: my c., mea v., Pl.: Virg.

charming (subs.): fascinatō, effascinatō: v. FASCINATION, CHARM.

charming (adj.): 1. āmoenus (esp. to the eye): c. places, am. loca, Sall.: c. shade, am. umbra, Ov.: c. picture, am. pictura, Plin.: 2. bellus (pretty, elegant): a very c. girl, bellissima puella, Cic.: 3. dulcis, e (delightful): a c. speaker, d. orator, Cic.: c. poem, d. poemata, Hor.: a very c. letter, dulcissima epistola, Cic.: 4. suāvis (in sense = dulcis): v. DELIGHTFUL. 5. lēpidus (of graceful, charming manners): *I was handsome*, c. fui ego bellus, Plin.: *O most c. little creature*, o capitulum lepidissimum! Ter.: 6. vēnustus, pulcher: v. BEAUTIFUL, LOVELY. 7. grātus: v. PLEASING.

charmingly: 1. lēpids (prop. tastefully; with elegance of manner): a c. dressed sister, l. ornata soror, Pl.: charmingly (as an expression of admiration), lepidē! Ter.: 2. vēnusts (gracefully): q. v. Quint.: Sen.: 3. bells (v. NICELY): Cic.: 4. festivē (facet): v. MERRILY.

charm-house: oestīārium: Ulp.

chart: "tabula nautica": v. MAP.

charter (subs.): i. e. an instrument conferring privileges: diploma, ātta, n. (in ancient times usu. of a letter of privilege granted to individuals): to sign a c., d. signare, Suet.

charter (v.): 1. *To grant a charter to:* prob. only in part. chartered (q. v.). II. *To hire (a ship):* conducō, duxi, ductum, 3: Cic.: Hor.

charter-party: "pactum (syngrapha) de navi conducenda.

chartered: Enjoying a charter: diplomate donatus. Phr.: a c. libertine (Shaks.), adulter immunis (?): a c. fool, "cui omnia ridicula impune eloqui licet.

chary: parcus: v. SPARING. Phr.: you are c. of fetching down the wine-jar from the loft, parcis deripere borreo amphoram, Hor.

chase (v.): 1. *To hunt, pursue* (q. v.): vēnor; sector, āgitō. Phr.: c. away cares with wine, vino pellite curas, Hor.: the winds c. away the clouds, fugant flamina nubes, Ov.: v. TO DRIVE AWAY.

chase, or chace (subs.): 1. Hunting: 1. vēnātio: fowling and the c., aucupium atque venatio, Cic.: the Sueti are much engaged in the c., Sueti multum sunt in venationibus, Caes.

2. vēnātus, ās: exertion in the c. labor in venatu, Cic.: Virg.: 3. (very freq.) expr. by ger. or other part of verb (vēnor); as, fondness for the c., venandi studium, Cic.: to be devoted to the c., venandi studiosum esse, Cic.: v. HUNTING. Phr.: a dog fit for the c., canis vēnāticus, Cic.: c. vēnātōrius, 118

PL.: *beasts suited for the c.*, ferae: v. GAME. II. Pursuit: q. v.

III. A district stored with game: 1. septum venationis: Varr.: 2. saltus, ās (a term applicable to wooded country generally): to surround a c. with nets and to rouse it with dogs, sepipe plagis saltum, canibusque clere, Lucr.: Virg.

chase (v.): 1. *To engrave:* caelo, 1: magnificent and expensively c'd vases, vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic.: to c. shields with gold and silver, c. scuta auro et argento, Liv.: to c. anything on gold, c. aliquid in auro, Virg. Phr.: a tool for c.-ing, caelum: v. GRAVER: c'd work or the art of chasing, caelātūra: Cic.: Quint.: also, caelāmen, and pl. caelamina (the work): Ov.: Plin.

chaser: an engraver: caelātor: Cic.: Juv.

chasing (of metals): caelātūra: Quint.: Plin.: v. TO CHASE.

chasm: 1. hīstus, ās: the earth having opened he descended into the c., quum terra discessisset, in h. descendit, Cic.: Virg.: v. CLEFT. 2. chasma, ātis, n.: Sen.: 3. spēcus, ās: the forum is said to have opened in a huge c., forum s. vasto collapsum dicitur, Liv. (v. CAVERN): In the next sentence Livy applies the term vorāto to the same chasm or gulf (q. v.). Phr.: the earth opens in a c., terra discedit, disallit: v. TO CLEFT ASUNDER.

chaste: 1. Of morals: 1. castus (having ref. to purity in general: v. PURE): c. Minerva, c. Minerva, Hor.: a c. expression of countenance, c. vultus, Ov.: a c. house, c. domus, Cat.: 2. pūdicus (of purity in the relations of sex): the c. blush even to speak about chastity, rubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic.: c. Hippolytus, p. Hippolytus, Hor.: c. Penelope, p. Penelope, Hor.: a c. house, p. domus, Cic.: c. manners, p. mores, Pl.: Ov.: II. Of style and language: 1. pūrus: a c. and perspicuous style, p. et candidum (illustre) genus dicendi, Cic.: a concise and c. style, pressus sermo p. que, Plin. Ep. (Purus is also used to designate language free from barbarisms: Cic.)

2. pressus (i. e. pruned: bare of ornament): instead of being c., they become meagre, sunt pro premis exiles, Quint.: Cic. (who applies the term to the style of Thucydides). 3. castus: an exceedingly c. style, sermo castissimus, Gell.: 4. emendatus: i. e. generally faultless: q. v. Phr.: a c. style of painting, "genus pingendi purum ac lenocinis carens.

chastely: 1. Of morals: 1. castē: Cic.: 2. pūdics (for the distinction, see CHASTE): Ter.: Cat.: Plin.: II. Of style: 1. castē, pūre: Gell. (both words referring chiefly to the absence of barbarisms). 2. pressē (i. e. with studied avoidance of ornament): Cic.

chasten: castigo: v. TO CHASTISE.

chasteness: 1. i. q. chastity: q. v. II. Purity of style: usu. to be expr. by an a.l.; as, Caesar was remarkable for the p. of his style, Caesar castissimū sermonis fuit, Gell.: v. CHASTE (II.).

chastening (subs.): v. CHASTISEMENT.

chastise: 1. castigo, 1: to c. boys with words and stripes, c. pueros verbis verberibusque, Cic.: 2. pūno, 4: v. TO PUNISH. 3. (in pass.): plectō, 3: we are deservedly c'd, merito plectimur, Phaedr.: Hor.

chastisement: 1. castigatio: to inflict c., aliquem castigatione afficere, Cic.: to submit to c., c. accipere, Sen.

2. ānimaversio: falkerly c., paternā an., Cic.: v. PUNISHMENT.

chastiser: castigātor: Liv.: Hor. (or expr. by part. of castigo): v. PUNISHER.

chastity: 1. pūditia (sexual purity): on this side c., on that, lust, hinc p., illinc stuprum, Cic.: to do violence to any one's c., p. alui eripere,

Cic.: c. and modesty, p. et pudor, Pl.

2. castitas (purity generally: q. v.): Cic.: Tac.: 3. castimonia (esp. of the purity of ministers of religion): Cic.: Liv.: 4. pūdor: i. e. modesty generally: q. v.

chat (v.): fābūlor, garrō: v. TO COOZE.

chat (subs.): famliāris sermo: to have a c. with any one, familiares cum aliquo conferre sermones, Cic. Phr.: while we are having a c., interea dum sermones caedimus, Ter.

chattel: 1. res mancipi (a term applied in law to property transferable by ordinary contract of sale): Cic.: Gai.

2. (only in pl.): bōnes, orum (the most gen. term): v. COONS. 3. mōbiles res or mobilia bona (moveables): Ulp.: also res mōventes (a rare expression), Liv. 5, 23.

chatter (v.): 1. *To utter inarticulate sounds:* balbūtō, 4: the black-bird sings in the summer, c.s in the winter, canit aestate, hieme b. merula, Plin.: Cic.: v. TO BABBLE. II. *To talk nonsense:* garrō, balbūtō, effūtō. v. TO BABBLE. III. *To chatter loosely* (of the teeth): 1. creptō, 1. my teeth c., crepto dentibus, Pl.: 2. strideo, 2: or strido: 3: the patient's teeth c., aeger dentibus stridet, Cels.

chatter, chattering (subs.): 1.

An inarticulate noise; esp. of birds: 1. clamor: the c. of cranes, c. gruum, Lucr.: v. NOISE. 2. clangor: applied to the noise made by various birds, as, cranes, Stat.; sparrows, Cic.; geese, Liv.: II. Idle talk: garrulitas: Ov.: Quint.: v. BABBLE. III. A noise made by the teeth: 1. creptus, ās: a c. of the teeth, dentium c., Cic.: 2. stridor: a c. of the teeth, dentium, Cels.

chatterbox: garrūla: Pl.: Gell.

chattering (adj.): garrulus: a a tongue, g. lingua, Ov.: the c. rook, g. cornix, Ov.: the c. swallow, g. hirundo, Virg.: v. TALKATIVE.

chaty: garrūlus: v. TALKATIVE. cheap: vills: c. cheaper provisions, annona villor, Pl.: corn was cheaper, frumentum villius erat, Cic.: Fig.: our life would be in your esteem, ubi vills vita esset nostra, Liv.: very c., pervilis, Liv. Phr.: c. provisions, laeta annona, Liv.: things all at once became so c. tanta repente villitas annonae secuta est, Cic.: to hold a thing c., aliquid parvi facere, pendere: v. TO VALUE.

cheaper: minore pretio quam postulatur licet: cf. Off. 3, 15.

cheap, cheaply (adv.): 1. bēne: to buy c., b. emere, Cic. (i. e. to buy advantageously; bene vendere is to sell to advantage, i. e. dear). 2. vill (abl. of villis; pretio being understood): to buy c., v. emere, Pl.: 3. villiter: Pl.: Plin. Phr.: landed estates may be bought c., jacent praemia praediorum, Cic.: to farm the taxes c., vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes.: I sell my property not more dearly than others, perhaps more c., vendo meum non plurius quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic.: to live c., "parvo sumptu (parvis sumptibus) vivere: v. EXPENSE.

cheapness: villitas: c. of provisions, v. annonae, Cic.: was this the c. which lowered the value of our farm produce? haecine erat quae nostrus fructus minuebat v. ? Ter.

cheat (v.): 1. fraudo, 1: Caecilius was c'd by Varius of a great sum of money, C. a Variō magna pecunia fraudata est, Cic.: to c. the soldiers of the plunder, milites praeda f., Liv.: to c. one's creditors, creditores f., Cic.: 2. ēmūngo, mūnxi, mūnctum, 3 (comitē: lit. to wipe a man's nose for him): I have c'd the old men out of money, emundxi argento senes, Ter.: Hor.: 3. circumeo, 4 (to get round, outwit): it is a disgraceful thing to be so c'd, facinus indignum sic circumiri, Ter.: Virg.: Tac.: 4. circumscribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3 (esp. of cheating by law tricks): to c. young lads, adulescentulos c., Cic.:

Juv. 5, circumvenio, vān, ventum, 4 (to overreach): he has been c'd out of his money, circumventus est pecunia, Cic. Liv.: v. TO DEFAUD, DECEIVE.

cheat (subs.): 1. *Fraud, deceit*: q. v.: *fraus*. 2. *One who cheats*: 1. fraudator: Cic. 2. circumscriptor (cf. TO CHEAT, 4): Cic. Juv. 3. *fraus, fraudis* (abstract for concrete): Pl. Ter.: v. ROGUE.

cheater: fraudator. v. preced. art. **cheating** (subs.): 1. fraudatio: Pl. Cic. 2. circumscriptio: Cic. v. DEHONEST.

check (v.): 1. *To hold in anything in motion* (cf. also inf. II.): 1. inhibeo, 2: to c. willing steeds, volentes equos in, Ov.: to c. the flow of blood, cruorem in, Ov.: to c. an onset, impetum in, Liv. 2. obhibeo, 2: stronger than the preceding: v. TO RESTRAIN. 3. teneo, contineo, retineo, sustineo: all of which signify to bring a thing to a stand-still: whereas inhibeo is only partially to arrest the progress of: v. TO HOLD BACK, STOP. 4. retardo, 1 (to slacken the speed): to c. an ox, ozen forcibus, boves fortiter retinere ac, Col.: to c. the onset of the enemy, hostium impetum r., Cic.: v. TO RETARD. 5. tardo, 1 (i. q. retardo): to c. the speed of pursuit, celebritatem insequendi t., Hirt.: Caes.: to c. the speed of winged fate, volucris fati alas t., Hor. 6. moror, 1: v. TO DELAY, HINDER.

7. *To give a check or rebuff to*: diminish the force of: impair the activity of: 1. reprimio, premo, pressum, 3: I am aware that this pest of the commonwealth may be c'd for a time, but not for ever kept down, intelligi hanc republicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimere posse, Cic.: to c. any one's attempts, conatus alioquus r., Cic.: our soldiers c'd their course, nostri milites cursum represserunt, Caes. 2. comprimo, 3 (stronger than preceding; see first ex): v. TO RESTRAIN, PUT DOWN. 3. supprimo, 3 (almost = reprimio): to c. an enemy, hostem a., Caes.: to c. the impetuosity of soldiers, militum impetum s., Liv.: to c. anger, iram a., Liv.: v. TO SUPPRESS, CONTROL. 4. contineo, tuius, tentum, 2: to c. rashness, temeritatem c., Cic.: v. TO RESTRAIN. 5. infringo, frangi, fractus, 3 (to break the force of): to c. attempts, conatus in., Caes.: Cic.: v. TO RAFFLE. 6. retundo, tuius, tuius, 3 (lit. to beat back): to c. exuberant spirits, animum qui diffusus r., Ter.: to c. pride, superbiam r., Phaedr.: to c. a colleague, collegam r., Tac. 7. mollo, 4 (lit. to soften; hence, to tame down, moderate): he c'd Hannibal by his endurance, Hannibalem patientia sua mollebat, Cic. 8. sedo, 1: to c. a pestilence, pestilentiam a., Liv.: v. TO ALLAY, RESTRAIN. 9. refraneo, 1: v. TO BRIDLE. Phr.: to c. the expression of one's passion, animo et orationi moderari, Cic. (v. TO CONTROL): to c. crimes, crimina rescere (lit. to amputate them), Juv. 10. To compare accounts: dispono, xl, cttum, 3: to c. to compare the receipts and the disbursements, d. est conferre accepta et data, Ulp.: rationes expensarum et acceptorum d., Sen.

check (subs.): 1. *Restraint, hindrance*: q. v. N.B.—To be a c., act as a c. upon, may be expressed by any of the verbs for to check: q. v. 2. *A slight rebuff*: 1. incommodo (lit. disadvantage: q. v.): to make up for the c. received by their valour, in virtute sarcire, Caes. (with reference to Pompey's success at Pyrrachium). 2. detrimentum (lit. loss: q. v.): a term used by Caes. in the passage above referred to, as synonym. with incommodo: B. C. 71. 3. repulso (nom. of repulse as commencing for office: q. v.). Fig.: all passion turns to sadness after receiving a check, in tristitiam omnis ira post r. revolvitur, Sen. Phr.: to experience a c., nonnihil, aliquantulum claudis accipere (v. DEBASTAR): retundi

(v. TO CHECK, II. 6). 4. T. t. in chess: Phr.: to give c., regi minari: c. to your king, regi cave: v. CHECK-MATE. 5. A written order for the payment of money: v. CHECKRE. 6. An order for admission to a theatre, etc., tessera: Suet.: Mart.

checker: v. CHECKRE. **check-mate**: Phr.: to give c., regem ad (extrema) incitas redigere: cf. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 85: regem undique incitum tenere.

cheek: 1. gēna (usu. plu.): hairy c.s, pilosae g., Cic.: smooth c., impubes g., Ov.: Hor. 2. bucca (of the cheek when puffed out with eating, speaking, etc.): to puff out the c.s, buccas sufflare, Pl.; b. inflare, Hor. (in token of passion): c.s dripping with white paint, fluentes cerussataeque b., Cic. 3. māla, arum (prop. the cheek-bones): c.s without hair, m. impubes, Virg.

cheek-bone: 1. māla: Cic.: Cels.: Virg. 2. maxilla: Cic.: Plin.

cheer (v.): 1. To gladden, enliven: 1. hilāro, 1 (infreq.): to c. the senses, sensus h., Cic.: Ov. 2. exhillāro, 1 (stronger than simple verb): to c. labourers at their work, in lipo opere ex. laborantes, Col.: Cic. 3. recreo, 1: v. TO REVIVE, REFRESH. 4. diffundo, fudi, fūsum, 3 (fig.: lit. to expand): to c. the mind (with wine), animos d., Ov.: the opposite term is contrabō: v. Cic. Am. 13, 48. 5. ārigo, rexi, rectum, 3 (to lift up, raise from despondency): to c. the mind when downcast and depressed, e. animum jam demissum et depressum, Cic.: v. TO EXCOURAGE, GLADDEN. Phr.: cheer up! bono animo es! Cic.: v. CHEER (subs.).

6. To salute or encourage with shouts: plaudo: v. TO CLAP, APPLAUD. Phr.: that was cheered with incredible enthusiasm, id incredibili clamore et plausu comprobatum est, Cic.: Caesar was c'd when he refused the crown, Caesar diadema cum plausu rejiciebat, Cic.

cheer (subs.): 1. A shout of joy or approbation: 1. clamor (the exact sense being shown by the context): the c.s of the soldiers, clamor militum gaudium, Tac.: I took my place on the rostra amid loud c.s, maximo c. et plausu in rostris collocatus sum, Cic.: what c.s he excites! quantos le plausus et clamores movet! Cic.: v. ACCLAMATION. 2. plausus, as: v. APPLAUSE. 3. State of mind: Phr.: be of good c., bono es animo, adeo animo, Cic.: what a f. quid tibi est animi? Cic. 4. Entertainment, provisions: Phr.: good c., coena laeta, Cic.: poor c., tenuis victus, Cic.: v. FARE.

cheerful: 1. ālicor, cris, cre (brisk, lively, q. v.): we are c. in disposition, a. animo sumus, Cic. 2. hilāris, e; and hilārus (perh. rather stronger than the Eng.: v. MERRY): the sad dislike the c., the merry, the sad, odurant hilarem tristes, tristisque iocosi, Hor.: c. guests, convivae hilari, Cic.: a c. and glad countenance, vultus hilari atque laetus, Cic.: a c. life, hilara vita, Cic. 3. remissus (unbent, relaxed): with the gloomy to live merrily, with the c. pleasantly, cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. 4. laetus: v. JOYFUL.

cheerfully: 1. Merrily: 1. hilāre: to live c., h. vivere, Cic. 2. laetē: v. JOYFULLY. 3. Very willingly: 1. libens, nūis (in agree. with subject): I am anxious to hear, for I listen to you c., studeo audire, nam te ausculto libens, Pl.: Cic. 2. libenter: Cic.: Caes.: v. GLADLY. 3. āliciter: Amm.

cheerfulness: 1. ālicritas (liveliness, briskness): Cic.: Liv. 2. hilāritas: I have lost for ever that c., with which we used to temper the sadness of the present times, h. illam qua hanc tristitiam temporum coedebamus, in perpetuum amisit, Cic.

cheerless: 1. ālietābilia, e: the c. shore, il. ora, Virg.: Sen.: v. SAD.

cheese: 1. cāsius: Cic.: Caes.: to press c., c. premere, Virg.: to make c., c. facere, Varr.: to mould c., c. figurare, Plin.: a small c., cāsiolum, Virg. 2. pressum lac: Virg. **cheese-cake**: cāsiolum: Cato. **cheesemonger**: caseorum venditor. **cheesepress**: torcular cāsiarum. **cheesy**: cāsiatus: Apul. **chemical**: chemicus: Leibn. **chemise**: indusium: Varr.: a c.-maker, indusiarius: Pl. **chemist**: 1. chemicus: M.L. 2. pēritus chemiae: v. CHEMISTRY. 3. = seller of drugs, pharmacopola, m.: Cic.

chemistry: chemia or chymia: Leibn. **cheque**: 1. perscriptio: Cic. (cf. Phr.). 2. delegatio: to pay by a c., delegatio et verbis solutionem perficere, Sen. Phr.: I wrote c.s for my creditors, argentum perscripti illis quibus debui, Ter.: Cic.

chequer: 1. Lit.: to mark or arrange like a chess-board: 1. quincuncial ordine distinguere, disponere: v. Plin. 17, 11, 15: cf. CHEQUER-WISE. 2. (In less exact sense): vārio, 1: to c. the disk (of the sun) with spots, maculis v. orbem, Virg. 2. Fig.: to vary: 1. misceo, 2: to c. weddings with mourning, luctu m. hymenaeos, Virg.: v. TO MINGLE, CONFUSE. 2. vārio, 1: v. TO ALTERNATE. (The verb chiefly occurs in p. part. chequered: used as adj.: q. v.)

chequered: 1. Lit.: cf. TO CHEQUER (1.). 2. In quincuncem c. quincuncial ordine distinctus: v. CHEQUER-WISE. 3. (In less exact sense): vārius: a. stones (of pavements wrought with mosaic, etc.), v. lapides, Hor.: comos: sides c. with the lash, latera icru v., Pl.: v. VARIEGATED. 4. Fig.: vārius: c. fortune, v. fortuna, Cic.: with c. success, variā victoria, Sall.: Liv.

chequer-wise: in quincuncem (i. e. as the points were arranged to denote five unciae, :): to arrange c., in q. dirigere, Cic.; in q. disponere, Col.: a c. arrangement, quincuncialis ordo, Plin.

chequer-work: v. MOSAIC, TESSELLATED.

cherish: To treat tenderly or considerately: 1. fōvō, fōvi, fōtum, 2: hens c. their young ones with their wings, gallinae pullos penalis f., Cic.: they c'd my enemy, inimicum meum fovebat, Cic. Fig.: to c. talents and the arts, ingenia et artes f., Suet.: to c. hope, spem f., Mart.: Ov. 2. cōlo, ul, cultum, 3 (less strong and expressive than foveo): Jupiter c.s and nourishes mankind, Jupiter genus c. altique hominum, Pl.: v. TO FOSTER. Fig.: to c. the love of virginity, virginitatis amorem c., Virg. 3. amplexor, plexus, 3 (fig.: lit. to embrace): to c. virtue, virtutem am., Cic. Phr.: to c. animosities with anyone, inimicitias cum aliquo gerere: to c. remote hopes, spem inchoare longam, Hor.: v. TO ENTERTAIN.

cherisher: 1. futor: Cic.: Hor. 2. cultor: Cic.: Liv.: Ov. (Or more usu. expr. by means of verb: v. preceding art.)

cherry: 1. cērāsum: Cels. 2. cērāsa, l. f.: Prop.: Plin.: a c. stone, se cerasi, Pall.

cherry-tree: cērāsa, l. f.: Plin.: Ov.: a dwarf c., cāmācērāsa, l. f.: Plin.

cherub: cērūb, pl. cērūbim: Hilar. **chervil**: 1. anthriscus, l. f., or anthriscus: Plin. 2. caerifolium: Plin.

chess: scaccī, orum: to play at c., scaccos (scacchi) ludere, Matthew of Westminster: but the word is of course barbarous, being derived from the Persian word for king, SHAH: and except where absolute precision is required, the general term (atrunculi (prop. little soldiers or "men") may be preferable:

a c-board, scacchium: M.L. (or simply tabulae): a collection of works on c., Bibliotheca scaccaria: M.L.

chest: 1. For keeping things in: arca, armarium, cista, etc.: v. BOX. Phr.: the military c., serarium militare, Tac.: v. TREASURY. 2. The cavity in the body containing the heart and lungs: 1. thorax, scia, m.: Plin.: Cels. 2. praecordia, orum: the diaphragm separates the c. from the belly, transversum septum a praecordis uterum ducit, Cels.: v. also BREAST, BOOBY.

chestnut: 1. castanea: Virg.: Plin. 2. gians, glandis, f.: Cic.: Virg.

chestnut-tree: castanea: Col.: Plin.: a grove of c.-trees, castanetum, Col.

chestnut-colored: badius: Varr. **chevaux-de-frise:** 1. cervi, orum: Caes. B. G. 7, 72: Liv. 2. ericinus: Caes. B. C. 1, 67.

chevalier: eques: v. KNIGHT. **chew:** 1. mando, dī, mandum, 3: the food is c'd by the teeth, and by them is masticated and ground, dentibus manditur, atque ab his extenuatur et molitur cibis, Cic.: some animals swallow their food whole, others c., animalia alia vorant, alia m., Cic.: asses c. very slowly, asini lentissime m., Plin.: Virg. 2. mandico, i (less frequent): Varr.: Sen. Phr.: to c. the cud, ruminare, 1: v. TO RUMINATE.

chicanes (subs.): calumnia (i.e. malicious accusation or use of the law: malicious craft: Gr. εὐκοπάρια): a kind of c., and excessively ingenious but malicious interpretation of law, c. quaedam et nimis callida sed malitiosa juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: to use c., adhibere, Cic. (N.B.—The verb calumniari appears to be used only in its more proper sense of to accuse maliciously. The term praevicatio is applicable only to the kind of c. which consists in collusion on the part of an accuser.) v. CRAFT, ARTIFICE.

chicane (v.): calumniari adhibere: v. subs.

chicaner: cf. CHICANE (subs.). N.B. Calumniator and praevicator appear to be used only in special sense: the former, a malicious accuser; the latter, a dishonest, collusive accuser.

chicanery: v. CHICANE.

chick, chicken: pullus: Cic.: Hor.: more precisely, pullus gallinae, Liv. Also used as a term of endearment: Pl.: Hor.: Suet.

chicken-pox: varicella: M.L. **chickling-vetch:** (?) cicēra, cicērtia, Col.: v. VETCH.

chick-pea: cicēra, ēris, n.: Hor.: Plin.

chick-weed: (?) alsine, ēs, f.: Plin. **chicory:** cichōrium intubum: Plin.

chide: 1. incēpito, i: having added, chiding (of Romulus slaying Remus), quum verbis quoque increpantibus adiecisset, Liv.: cing the late summer and loitering zephyrs, aestatem increpantem seram, Zephyrosque morantes, Virg.: v. TO REBUKE, RAIL AT. 2. objurgo, i (usu. to reproach, re: q. v.): friends must often be warned and chidden, monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, Cic.: Caesar c.d. my modesty, Caesar meam verecundiam objurgavit, Cic. 3. corripio, ripui, reatum, 3 (to c. sharply): to c. anyone's timidity, alacritus timiditatem c., Suet.: Ov.: v. TO UPBRAID, BLAME.

chider (rare): objurgator: Cic. **chiding (adj.):** objurgatorius: a c. letter, ob. epistola, Cic.

chiding (subs.): objurgatio: v. REPROOF.

chief (adj.): 1. primus (of that which takes the precedence: only to be used when the context excludes ambiguity: v. FIRST): unquestionably the c. man in his borough, sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: esp. in poet.: the c. of the young men, juvenum primus, Virg.: v. PRINCIPAL. 2. princeps, ipse, (= pri-

mus): the c. men in the state, in republica principes, Cic.: the c. place in an embassy, legationis p. locus, Caes. (N.B.—The above words are often used substantively, both in sing. and pl.: v. examples.) 3. primarius (first in rank: first rate: q. v.): the c. man in a state, p. vir populi, Cic. 4. praecipuus (esp. of things rather than persons; though not solely): v. PRINCIPAL.

5. primōria, e: in this sense rare except as subs.: v. CHIEF (subs.). 6. (Only when chief=greatest): maximus, summus: v. GREAT. Phr.: the c. good, summum bonum, Cic.: the c. (ultimate) cause, ultima causa, Hor.: the c. dish at a supper, caput coenae, Cic.: the c. element of a happy life is freedom from care, caput est ad beatē vivendum securitas, Cic.: to confer the chief command of a war upon anyone, ad aliquem totius belli summam deferre, Caes. (v. TO APPOINT, 5, 6): to him the c. civil and military authority was entrusted, ei principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes.: v. FOREMOST, PRINCIPAL.

chief (subs.): 1. princeps, ipse: the c. of the senate (lawful title of the foremost senator), p. senatus, Liv.: Zeno was the founder and c. of the Stoics, Zeno inventor et p. Stoicorum fuit, Cic.: the c. of a conspiracy, p. conjurationis, Cic.: the c.s of states, principes civitatum, Caes. 2. princeps, ēris (esp. of the ruling class; the great; aristocracy: usu. in pl.): c.s destroy Pergamum, scindunt proceres Pergamum, Pl.: I am reckoned among the c.s of the state, ego proceribus civitatis annuor, Tac.: Cic.: Virg. 3. primōria (strictly an adj.: but chiefly used in pl. as subs.=proceres): the c.s of the people, primores populi, Hor.: Juv. (also primores viri, Cat.). 4. caput, ilis, n. (lit. head: hence leader, ringleader: q. v.): the c.s of the conspiracy, capita conjurationis, Liv. 5. dux, auctor, etc.: v. LEADER, FOUNDER. N.B.—Chief, as applied to one holding an office by appointment, may often be expr. by a verb: as, is qui copiis praefectus s. praepositus est; cui delata est summa imperii, etc.: v. TO APPOINT. But praefectus and praepositus are both used substantively: as, c. of a deputatio, praepositus legatorum, Cic.: v. COMMANDER, CAPTAIN.

chiefly: 1. praecipue: v. PRINCIPALLY. 2. maxime: v. MOST. 3. imprimis: v. ESPECIALLY. (N.B.—Not potissimum; which signifies not degree, but absolute preference. Thus, quo potissimum accedam, is, "where of all places shall I choose to go to," not "where chiefly.")

chieftain: dux: Tac. Ger. 7. In pl., proceres, primores: v. CHIEF (subs.). **chilblain:** 1. pernio, ōnis, m.: Plin. 2. pernunculus (a small c.): Plin. 26, 11, 66.

child: 1. puer, ēri (as the correlative to adult: when sex is not specified): infant children's cradles, infantrum puerorum incunabula, Cic.: to be ignorant of what happened before you were born is to be always a c., nequire quid antea quam natus sis acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, Cic.: Hor. 2. infans, ntis, c.: prop. only of children as yet unable to speak (v. INFANT): but also sometimes used, esp. in later Latin, of young children generally: infans puer novem annorum: Inscr. ap. Forcell. a.v. 3. filius, a male c.; filia, a female c.: with reference to the parents; and of course only capable of being used when the sex is known: v. SON, DAUGHTER. 4. In pl. only: libēri, orum (as the correlative to parents): parents with their c., parentes cum liberis, Caes.: to beget a c., liberos procreare, Cic.: he had c. by the daughter of C. Fabius, is ex C. Fabii filia liberos habuit, Cic.: dear c., dulces liberi, Hor. 5. nati, orum (like liberi, but chiefly in poets): the affection which exists between c. and parents, caritas quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic.: the mothers tremblingly press their a. to their breasts, trepide matres pressore ad pectora natos, Virg. Phr.: the woman was with c., mulier erat gravida, Cic. (v. TRAVEL). to get with c., gravidam facere, Ter.: praegnantem facere, Juv.: to be with c., partum ferre, Plin.: v. OFFSPRING, INFANT, etc.

childbearing: partus, ōs: Cic.: v. CHILDREAN.

childbed: puerperium: nearest term: v. CHILDREAN. Phr.: a woman in c., puerpera, Cat.: Plin.: to die in c., inter partum, inter partum (uteri) dolores exstingui.

childbirth: 1. puerperium: the perils of c., pericula puerperii, Plin.: protracted c., diuturnum p., Gell. 2. partus, ōs: after c., ex or a partu, Caes. 3. Līcina (only poet.): the labours of c., Lucinae labores, Virg.: Ov. Phr.: charms that facilitate c., verba puerpera, Ov.: the pains of c., utero exorti dolores, Pl.

childhood: 1. pueritia: from c., a pueritia, Cic.: Sall.: Tac. 2. infantia (prop. infancy; but extended so as to comprehend about the first seven years of life: v. CHILD, 2): so much as is snatched from c. is gained for youth, quantum infantiae praesumptum est, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 3. Expr. by circuml.: as, puerilis aetas, puerile tempus, pueriles anni: v. CHILDREN. Phr.: from c., a puer, or (in speaking of more than one person), a pueri, Cic.: a teneris unguliculis (a Greek idiom), Cic.: de tenero unguis, Hor.: a tenero, Quint.; in teneris, Virg.; a primo tempore aetatis, Cic.: a parvo, Liv.: a parvulo, Ter.; ab infante, Col.; prima ab infantia, Tac.

childish: 1. Pertaining to a child: puerilia, e: a c. appearance, p. species, Cic.: c. age, p. aetas, Cic.: a c. amusement, p. delectatio, Cic.: c. diseases, p. morbi, Cels. 2. Puerile, silly: 1. puerilis, e: a c. opinion, p. sententia, Ter.: a c. plan, p. consilium, Cic. 2. infans, ntis: all those things were c., illa omnia ferebant infantia, Cic. Phr.: a c. person, homo bulla dignus, Juv.

childishly: pueriliter: Pl.: Cic.

childishness: puerilitas: Sen.

childless: orbis (of one who once had children: bereft): a c. old man, orbis senex, Cic.: the c. woman sat down among her lifeless sons and daughters, orba resedit exanimis inter natos natasque, Ov. Phr.: to be c., esse sine liberis, Gal.; nullo habere liberos, Cic. **childlike:** puerilis, e: c. simplicity, p. simplicitas, Liv. (7 infans: Hor. S. 1, 6, 57, infans pudor).

chill (subs.): 1. Slight cold: frigusculum: Tert. (or perh. better, aliquid, nonnulli frigus: v. COLD). Phr.: water with the c. off, aqua egelida, Cels. 2. The cold fit that precedes fever, etc.: horror: Cic.: Cels.

chill (adj.): frigidulus: Virg. (Carm. min.): v. COLD. To grow c., frigescere: Lucr.

chill (v.): refrigerare, i: Cic.: Plin.: v. TO COOL.

chilliness: v. COLDNESS. Phr.: there is a c. in the air, *nonnulli frigoris spirant auras; frigescent aer.

chilling (adj.): algificus (rare): Gell. (May usu. be expr. with sufficient nearness by frigidus, gelidus: v. COLD, ICY).

chilly, i. e. very susceptible of cold: alacris: Varr.: Plin.

chime (subs.): 1. Harmony: concentus, ōs: v. CONCERT. 2. In pl., times played by a set of bells: *campanarum cantus.

chime (v.): 1. To sound: used of the tunes played by a set of bells: cino, cecin, cantum, 3: v. TO SOUND. 2. To chime in: i. e. to say something accordant with what was already said, succino, 3: he calls aloud, give-me food: another c.s in, and to me too, clamat, vicitum date; succinit alter, et mihi, Hor.

chimera (a creature of imagination):

tion; usu. of what is fearful or disagreeable): commentum: Cic.: Ov.: v. FICITON. Perhaps better portentum commentum: v. IMAGINARY; PHANTOM.

chimerical (sub.): vānus, commenticius: v. IMPTY, IMAGINARY.

chimney: 1. A fire-place (obsolete except in the compounds c-corner, c-piece): cāminus: Cic.: Hor. 2. A passage for the conveyance of smoke (which was not constructed in Roman buildings): ductus or canalis fumarius (fum): M. L.

chimney-corner: focus: v. HEARTH.

chimney-piece: opus lignum marmoreumve camino appositum.

chimney-sweeper: qui ductus s. canalis fumarius deterget.

chimpanzee: (?) sātīrus: Plin. 7, 2, 2 (med.).

chin: mentum: Cic.: Plin.

china (adj.): murrhina or murrēus (it seems highly probable that by this term was denoted our "china": v. Dict. Ant. p. 759 b): a c. talle, murrhina trulla, Plin.: c. cups, murrea pocula, Prop. (who with the looseness of poetical allusion, ascribes their manufacture to the Parthians: 4 (5), 5, 26): v. ROS-CELAIN.

china (sub.): 1. murrhina (the substance): Mart. 2. murrhina, orum (the articles made from it): v. preceding art.

chine: tergum: a c. of beef, t. bovis, Virg.

chink (sub.): 1. A fissure: fima: a narrow c., r. angusta, Hor.: to stop up c., r. explore, Cic. Plur.: to gaze open in c.s. fatisce, Virg. (also, rimis fatisce, Virg.): v. FUSURE, CLIFT. 2. A sound, as of money rattled: tintillus, ts.: v. TINKLING.

chink (v.): tinnio, 4: v. TO JINGLE.

chinky: rimosus: v. LEAKY.

chintz: textilia xylina varilis coloribus impressa or signata.

chip (sub.): 1. assula (applied to c.s. either of wood or of stone): c.s. cut away by the axe, a. quae sunt securibus excusae, Tert.: c.s. of marble, clementa marmorea, sive a. dicuntur, Cic.: Pl. 2. segmen, fima, n.: v. PARING.

schidiae, arum (Gr. *oxydus*): c.s. of pine-wood, taedae s., Virg. 4. camentum (of c.s. of stone): Vitruv. (l. c. supr.). Prov. plur.: a c. of the old block: puer parenti similia.

chip (v.): assulas (ligno, lapidi) securi excutere, delicere: v. CHIP (sub.); and TO HEW.

chirp (v.): 1. pipilo, 4: the chickens c., pulli p., Col. 2. pipilo, 1: the sparrow used to c. continually to its mistress alone, passer ad solam dominam usque pipilabat, Cat. 3. strideo, di, 2 (not of birds): the cricket c.s., gryllus s., Plin.

chirp, chirping (sub.): pipātus, ts.: the c. of young birds, p. pullorum, Varr.

chirping (adj.): 1. argutus: c. grasshopper, ar. cicadae, Mart. 2. garrulus (prop. chattering): a c. grasshopper, g. cicada, Phaedr.

chisel (sub.): 1. scalprum (app. the nearest to the English, but used for a greater variety of purposes than our chisel): a mason's or carpenter's c., fabrie s., Liv. 2. caelum: used by the engraver: v. GRAVER.

chisel (v.): scalpro cadere: v. TO CARVE, CUT.

chitterlings: lactes, lum, f.: Pl.: Plin.

chivalrous: perh. magnanimus: Virg.: v. BRAVE.

chivalrousness: magnus, celsus, erectus animus: v. COURAGE.

chivalry: 1. Knighthood: equestria dignitas, Nep. 2. The body of knights: ordo equestris, Cic.

chive: caepa: v. ONION.

chlorate: *chlōras, atis, m.: M. L.

chloride: *chlōrūrus, m.: M. L.

chlorine: *chlōrina, f., or chlōrum, m.: M. L.

chocolate: *chocolitum: M. L.

choise (sub.): 1. The act or power of choosing: 1. expr. by part. of verb: as, careful in the c. of words, cautus in verbis deligendis: to make a c., deligere, eligere, etc.: v. TO CHOOSE.

2. dēlectus, ūs (esp. when care and judgment are implied): not to be guided to a judgment by any c. or votatum, nos d. aliquo aut sapientia ducti ad iudicandum, Cic.: to exercise c. about anything, in aliqua re d. habere, ad aliquam rem d. adhibere, Cic. 3. electio (=dēlectus: but less freq.): the c. of words, e. verborum, Cic.: Veil. 4. optio (only of the power of choosing): the c. is yours, op. tua est, Pl.: to give anyone a c., aliquid op. dare, potestatem alicui facere ut eligat, Cic. 5. The thing chosen: expr. by verb: as, to like chosen with the lot which is our c., quam sibi sortem ratio dederit, illa contentum vivere, Hor.; vitas electione propria contentum esse, cf. Tac. Ann. 6, 22 that nook is my c. before all others, ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor.: quick in wearing of its c., (of youth), amata relinquere pernix, Hor.

choise (adj.): 1. Well-chosen, superior in quality: 1. lectus: Pl. c. words, l. verba, Cic. 2. electus: c. words, e. verba, Cic.: the choicest men of the state, viri electissimi civitatis, Cic. 3. exquisitus (searched for with care): c. vianda, e. epulae, Plin.: v. EXQUISITE, FAR-FETCHED.

4. conquisitus (of things brought together): the tables were hospied with the choicest vianda, mensae conquisitisimae epulae exstruebantur, Cic.: Quint.: v. EXCELLENCE.

5. Selecting with care: Phr.: he is very c. in his company, homo est paucorum hominum, Tert.: Hor.: c. and careful in the setting of his words, in verbis tennis cantantque serendis, Hor. A. P. 46: v. CAREFUL.

choicely: exquisitis: Quint.

choiceness: v. EXCELLENCE, SUPERBITY. Phr.: remarkable for the c. of his words, propter verborum dēlectum insignis: v. CHOICE.

choir: 1. A band of singers: chōrus cantentium: the leader of a c., magister chori cantentium, Col. (or simply chorus, where the context helps to fix the precise meaning). 2. A part of a church: apsis or absis, lida, f.: lida.

choke: A. Trans. 1. To stop respiration: 1. strangulo, 1: c.s. by a near, piro strangulatus, Suet.: Cels. Meton.: ivy c.s. trees, hedera arbores s., Plin.: to c. crops, sata s., Quint. 2. suffoco, 1: too thick saliva c.s. him, eum crassior saliva s., Sen. Meton.: to c. a vine, l. e. impede its growth, vitem s., Quint. 3. To block up, obstruct: q. v. Quint. 4. Intrans. expr. by the passive forms of the above verbs.

choler: 1. Bile: q. v. 2. Anger: stōmāchus, ira: v. ANGER.

choleric: iracundus, cērebrōsus: Cic.: Hor.: v. PASSIONATE, IRASCIBLE.

choose: A. Trans. 1. To select: 1. lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3: to c. jurymen, Iudices l., Cic.: to c. men for wars, viros ad bella l., Ov. But the choices are more frequent. 2. dēligo, 3: to c. a place for a camp, locum castris d., Caes.: to c. a shaver of one's military authority, socium sibi imperii d., Liv. 3. sūgo, 3 (laying stress on the selection from amongst others): of evils to c. the least, ex malis minimum c., Cic.: I chose you two as my chief friends, vos duos elegi quos praecipue colerem, Cic. 4. opto, 1 (esp. in poets): to c. leaders, duces op., Virg.: to c. a spot for a kingdom, op. locum regno, Virg.: let him c. which of the two he prefers, optet utrum malit, Cic. 5. capio, cēpi, captum, 3 (only when the context fixes the sense): I c. you as my patron, te mihi patronum capio, Ter.: v. TO TAKE.

6. To select for an office: lēgo, dēligo, sūgo, 3: creō, coopto, etc.: v. TO ELECT, APPOINT. 7. Intrans. to be (more) willing (q. v.): mālō: v. TO PREFER.

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chop (v.): 1. Trans. of cutting: dōlo; dōlāra s. ascia caedo: v. TO HEW.

2. Intrans. of the wind: to change suddenly: *repente se vertere, convertere: v. TO VEEB ROUND. 3. Obol. TO BUY, CHAFFER: q. v.

— in pieces or up: minute, minutatim concido: v. TO CUT IN PIECES; and foll. art.

— off: 1. dētrunco, 1: esp. of the head, d. caput, Ov.: to c. off the wing of a queen bee, regi apum alam d., Plin. 2. dēdōlo, 1: to c. up small, assulatum d., Pl.: v. TO HEW. 3. abecido, praecido (to cut off the extremity): v. TO CUT OFF.

chop (sub.): 1. e. a piece of meat: 1. offala: Mart. 2. offa: a pork c., offa porcina, Paul. ap. Fest.

chop-house: pōpina (cook-shop) caupona (inn).

chopper: (a butcher's implement): dōlāra: Dig.

choral: symphōnicus: c. arts, artes s., Amob. (Or expr. by chori, ad chorum pertinens, etc.: v. CHORAL).

chord: 1. A string (musical): chorda, nervus, in pl. fides, lum: v. STRING. 2. Mus. f. t.: certain tones combined according to the laws of harmony: consonantia (?): v. HARMONY.

3. In geometry: bāsis, is, f.: the c. of an arc, b. arcus, Col.

chorister: 1. symphōnicus homo or servus: cf. Cic. Mil. 21, 55. 2. unus e cantentium choro: cantentium choro scriptus, etc.: v. CHORAL.

chorographer: chōrōgraphus: Vitr. chorographus: chōrōgraphus: Vitr. choroid (adj.): *chōrōidēs: the c. membrane, membrana c., M. L.

chorus: 1. A band of singers or dancers: chōrus (Greek term): Cic.: Virg. Phr.: the place where the c. was trained, chōrāgium, Vitr.: the superintendent of a c., chōrōgus, Pl. 2. A piece of choral music: symphōnia, concentus: v. CONCERT, HARMONY. Phr.: to join in c., condūco, 3: v. TO SING TOGETHER.

chough: *corvus garrulus: Linn. Christ: Christus: Tac.: Plin. Ep.

Christian: v. TO BAPTIZE. Christendom: orbis terrarum Christianus: cuncti Christiani, etc.

Christian: 1. As adj.: Christianus: a c. sacrament, C. sacramentum, Tert.: the c. religion, religio C., Tert. Phr.: the C. church, Christi ecclesia, Tert.: a C. name, *praedomen, or nomen in baptismo inditum. 2. As sub.: Christianus: Tac.: Plin.

Christianity: 1. Christiana religio: Tert. 2. Christiana disciplina: Tert. 3. Christianismus: Tert. Phr.: to profess C. christianizare, Tert. (but better expr. by fidem Christianam or Christi profiteri, sequi).

Christianize: ex ethnicis Christianos facere, Tert.

Christianly: Christianē: Aug. Christmas: *festum nativitatis Christi: sacrum Christi natalis anniversarium: sollemnitas Christi natalis (from Kr.). Phr.: to keep C. festum nativitatis Chr. celebrare: a merry C. vere festi dies apud sollemnitas Chr. nat.: C.-eve, dies proximus ante festum, etc.

Christmas-day: *Christi dies natalis.

Christmas-carol: *canticum de die Christi natali.

Christ's-thorn (a plant): (?) pīllārus: Virg.

chromatic (musical t. t.): chrōmāticus: Vitr. Phr.: the c. scale, chrōma, ātis, n.: Vitr.: the science of c.s., chrōmāticus: Vitr.

chrome: chrōmīum: M. L.

chronic: chrōnīcus: c. diseases, c. morbi, Coel. Aur. (the title of a work on them). The same notion may be less exactly and technically expr. by longus, diturnus, tardus: v. PROTRACTED, SLOW. Phr.: he is suffering from a c. want of money, *ex solita pecuniae imopia laborat: v. WONTED.

chronicle (sub.): esp. in pl.: chrō-

vici libri: Gell.; also, *chronica*, *orum*: Plin.: v. also *ANNALES*.

chronicle (v.): *ordine temporum servato referre; in *annales* referre: v. TO RELATE, RECORD.

chronicler: 1. *annālium scriptor*. 2. *chronographus*: Sidor.

chronologer, **chronologist**: temporum rationis pērtus or studiōsus.

chronological: Phr.: to see everything at a glance arranged in c. order, explicatis ordinibus temporum, uno in conspectu omnia videre, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: preserving c. order, conservatis notatiq;ue temporibus, Cic.; servato temporis ordine, Plin. Ep.: by a c. error, chronico- rum errore, Plin.: to depart from c. order, perturbare aetatum (temporum) ordinem, Cic.

chronologically: i. e. in *chronological order*: v. preceding art.

chronology: 1. aetatum (temporum) ordo; rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordo, Cic. 2. ratio temporum: c. referes Plin., Plinium arguit r. temporum, Suet. Cal. 8. Phr.: a reform in c., emendatio temporum, Scalig. (Comp. CHRONOLOGICAL.)

chronometer: *chronōmetrum: M. L. **chrysalis**: chrysallia, idia, f.: Plin. **chrysoberyll**: chrysoberyllus: Plin. **chrysocolia**: chrysocolia: Plin. **chrysosolla**: chrysosolla, i. m. and f.: Plin.

chrysopraxe: chrysopraxis: Plin. **chub**: *Leuciscus cephalus: Fleming. **chubby**: hābitus, pinguis: v. PLUMP, SROUT. Phr.: Cupid's c. cheek, Cupidinis buccula, Apul.

chuck: v. CLUCK.

chuckle (v.): pressa voce et quasi singultum cachinnare (?): v. TO LAUGH.

chump: stipex, lit. m. v. STUMP.

church: 1. The whole body of Christians, or some particular subdivision of them, especially in reference to their belief and discipline: also, the recognised authorities in the church: ecclesia: the c. of Christ, ec. Christi, Cypr.: the unity of the Catholic c., catholicae e. unitas, Cypr.: the true and only baptism of the c., verum et unicum ecclesiae baptismum, Cypr.: he who has not been ordained in the c., can in no wise have or hold a c. (as its pastor), habere aut tenere ecclesiam nullo modo potest, qui ordinatus in ecclesia non est, Cypr. II. The building: 1. ecclesia (but not in the earliest period): Amm.: Cypr. 2. basilica (esp. of larger c.): Sulp. Sev. (The terms templum, aedes, sacellum are also used of places of Christian worship: v. TEMPLE, CHAPEL.)

church (adj.): ecclesiasticus: v. ECCLESIASTICAL.

church-rates: *vectigal aedis sacrae conservandae causa impositum.

church-wardens: *duumviri rebus parochiae ecclesiasticae curandis.

church-yard (the space around a church): āra: Tert.: v. CEMETERY.

churl: homo inhūmānus: Ter.: Cic.: v. BOOR; and foll. art.

churlish: 1. inhūmānus: old men neither ill-tempered nor c., nec difficile, nec in. senes, Cic.: Ter. 2. importūnus: a c. and disagreeable wife, uxor hn. atque incommoda, Pl.: a c. old man, senex im., Ter. (Inhumanus implies absence of kindly feeling: importūnus positive churlishness.) 3. agrestis, e. v. BOORISH.

churlishly: 1. inhūmāniter: Cic.: v. UNCOURTEOUSLY. 2. illiberaliter: v. UNGENEROUSLY. 3. importūnē: usu. = improperly, unreasonably: q. v.

churlishness: 1. inhūmānitās: Cic. 2. importūnitās: Cic. (For the distinction, cf. *churlish*. The two are combined by Cic.: "importūnitās autem atque inhūmānitās omni aetati molesta est," de Sen. 3.) 3. mores inhūmāni, difficles, illiberales, etc.: v. CHURLISH.

churn (sub.): vas ad butyrum fandum: cf. Plin. N. H. 28, 9, 35; where a description of a kind of churn is given.

churn (v.): butyrum lacte lactando a. agitando facere: cf. Plin. ut supr.

chyle: *chylus: M. L.

chyme: chymus: Seren. Sam. (al. chylus).

cicatrix: cicatrix: v. SCAR.

cicatrise: 1. Trans. Phr.: a medicinal application which c.s. medicamentum cicatricem inducens, Cels.: the wound is c'd, vulneri cicatrix inducitur, Cels.: to c. a wound, plagam ad cicatricem perducere, Cels. II. Intrans. Phr.: the wound is beginning to c., ad cicatricem vulnus intendit, Cels.: the wound c.s. ad cicatricem plaga pervenit, Cels.

cicerone: dux: v. GUIDE.

cider: hīdrōmēlum: Isid.: vinum ex malis factum: Col.

cimeter: scināctes, is, m.: Hor.: Curt.

cincture: cinctus, ūs: v. BELT, GIRDLE.

cinder: cinis, fāvilla, carbo: v. ASHES, CHARCOAL.

cinnabar: minium: Prop.: Plin. Phr.: a c.-mine, miniarium metallum; miniarium; or minilaria, Plin.

cinnamon: cinnāmodum or cinnānum: Pl.: Plin. Phr.: c.-ointment, unguentum cinnamominum, Plin.

cinqnesfoil: 1. pentāpētes, is, m.: Plin. 2. quinquesfolium: Cic.: Plin.

cipher: 1. The arithmetical sign of nonentity: *nota arithmetica omnem numerum abesse significans, Fig.: nūmērus: see are c.s. and born to consume what others produce, nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati, Hor.: mere c.s., homines nihili, Pl.: Varr. II. A secret manner of writing: 1. nota: to write in c., per notas scribere, Suet. (or simply, notare, Quint. Suet.). 2. scribendi lātebra: Gell. 3. scriptum furtivum: Gell.

circle (sub.): 1. A geometrical figure, or what is arranged in such a figure: 1. circulus: the outer c. of the walls, c. muri exterior, Liv.: the stars complete their c.s. and orbits, stellae c. suos orbesque conficiunt, Cic.: the arctic c., c. septentrionalis, Varr.: Sen. 2. orbis, is, m. (the most usu. word to denote anything round): to twirl a sling in a c., fundum in orbem torquere, Cic.: to ride in a c., equitare in orbem, Ov.: the c. of a wheel, c. rotae, Ov.: the soldiers arranged themselves in a c., milites in orbem constituerunt, Caes. Dimin.: orbiculus, a small c.; esp. of wheels: Cato: Plin. 3. gyros (esp. of the wheeling, circular movements made by animals: v. TO WHEEL ROUND): bees perform c.s. in their flight, apes volatu gyros edunt, Plin.: so, gyros trahere, Virg.; g. ducere, Ov. Fig.: v. COMPASS. Phr.: the common people standing in a c., vulgi stante corona, Ov.: he drew a c. round him as he stood, with a stick, virgula stantem circumscripsit, Cic. Phil. 3, 23 (but of course an exact circle is not meant): to describe a c., circinationem circuli describere, Vitruv.: docere rotundam circinationem, Vitruv. II. Compass, circuit (q. v.). III. A group of persons: 1. circulus: v. GROUP. 2. cōrōna: Cic.: Liv.: Or. Phr.: in the family c., domi; una cum suis: v. AT HOME: I find my only pleasure in the family c., privata modo et domestica nos delectant, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6: to have a wide c. of friends, in magna celebritate amicorum vivere, versari, cf. Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3. IV. In argument: Phr.: to argue in a c., *quasi gyro quodam in argumentando uti; vitio quodam argumentandi quae sumpta sunt pro argumentis adhibere (not eodem revolvī, as given by Kraft, etc., which means to come or amount to the same thing).

circle (v.): v. TO ENIRCLE.

circlet: circulus (parvus): v. CIRCLE.

circuit: 1. Movement round: 1. circūitus, ūs: a long c., longus c., Virg.: to march an army by a c. of 40 miles, millium XL circuitu exercitum ducere, Caes. (v. CIRCUITOUS). 2. circūitus

(sometimes in combination with orbis): the stars perform their c.s. with wonderful swiftness, stellae c. suos orbesque conficiunt mirabili celeritate, Cic.: v. ORACLE. Phr.: to make a c., circumire (with acc.), circumāgi, obire: v. TO GO ROUND; TRAVESSE. II. The periodical journey of judges etc.: Phr.: to go on c., ad conventus agendos circumire, based on Caes.: Cic.: v. ABSEIZE: or perhaps, *juri dicundo conventus obire.

circuitous: flexuosus: a c. passage, iter f., Cic.: Val. Max. More usu. expr. by a prep. in composition: as, to seek glory by a c. course, circuitu gloriam petere, Curt. (cf. CIRCUIT, I.): to take a c.-route, circumāgi, Hor.: to make one's way out by c. paths, per anfractus egredi, Petr.: a c. mode of expression, circuitio, ambages: Ter.: Cic.: v. CIRCUMLOCUTION.

circular (adj.): rōtundus: v. ROUND. More precisely, rotundus ut circino circumactus (circumductus), cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 38. (Circularis is not found in any good author.) Phr.: a c. figure or course, orbis (v. CIRCLE): c. leaves, folia circinatae rotunditatis, Plin. (but the adj. is rare).

circular (sub.): litterae circum (oppida, civas, etc.) missae, dimissae: cf. Suet. Ner. 47.

circularly: 1. in orbem (with ferri, agi, etc.): cf. CIRCLE. 2. circūlātum: Coel. Aur. 3. orbiculātum: Plin.

circulate: 1. Intrans. Phr.: the blood c.s. through the veins into every part of the body, sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic.: the sap c.s. through the branches, cibus per ramos diffunditur, Lucr. Fig.: un/aavourable rumours c.d., graves rumores sparsi sunt, Cic.: Virg.: heat c.s. through silver, permanat calor argentum, Lucr. II. Trans.: to spread; esp. of reports: spargere in vulgum, Virg.; palam facere: v. TO PUBLISH.

circulation: Phr.: the c. of the blood, sanguinis circulatio, M. L.: to be in c. (of books), in manibus esse, Hor.: to go out of c., obsolescere: v. OBSOLETE (to become).

circumcise: 1. (gēnītālia) circumcidere, cidē, sum, 3: Tac. 2. circumsecare, sectum, 1: Suet.

circumcised (part. adj.): 1. circumcīsus: Vulg. 2. cūrtus: the c. Jew, c. Judaei, Hor. 3. rēctitūsus: Mart.: Petr. 4. verpus (as sub.; a c. person): Juv. (The last three words used scornfully.)

circumcision: circumcidere: Lact.

circumference: 1. In strict geom. sense: pēripēria (Gr. περὶφέρεια): Capell. (In purer Latin extrema circinatio; extrema circinatio: linea: cf. Vitruv. 9, 8: linea circumferens quae orbem efficit, Quint.) II. In looser sense: the outline of a rounded figure: 1. ambitus, is: the c. of a shield, am. parvae, Plin.: the c. of a lake, am. lacus, Suet. 2. circūitio: a c. of three cubits each, c. ternorum cubitorum, Vitruv.

circumflex (accent): 1. circumflexus: Donat. 2. inflexus: Capell. (used also by Cic.; but with ref. to the sound, not the mark). Phr.: a syllable with the c. accent, syllaba circumflexa, Gell.

circumfluent: 1. circumflūus: the c. scalar, c. humor, Ov.: the c. sea, c. mare, Plin. 2. circumflūus (lit. poured or pouring itself round): Ov. **circumlocution**: circumflocens: Tac. (or perh. better, quod circa, circum est: v. AROUND).

circumlocution: 1. circūlōcūtiō: Quint.: Gell. 2. pēripēria, is, f.: Quint. 3. ambitus, ūs: (with some defining word): to express a thing by c., per am. verborum rem nuntiare, Suet.: Liv. 4. circūflūus, ūs (like ambitus, with some defining word): to express anything by c., per circuitus loqui aliquid, Mart.: c.s. circūflūus verb-

arma, Cic. 5. ambages, *is, f.*, (in sing. only *amb.*; pl. complete: esp. used of the *dark, ambiguous* phrase employed by oracles: *v. AMBIGUITAS*): **Virg.** Liv. Phr.: *very many things are without names, so that they must be expressed either by figures or by c.*, res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint.

circumnavigate: circumvohor, vectos, *3*: *v. TO SAIL ROUND*.

circumnavigation: pèrilius (Gr. *περίλυσος*): **Plin.**

circumnavigator: qui orbem terrarum navi circumvectus est.

circumpolar: quod circi polos est: *v. APOCSD.*

circumscribe: 1. finio, termino: *v. TO BOUND, LIMIT*. 2. circumscribo, *pel, ptum, 3* (also, to define precisely: *q. v.*): *the orator does not c. or bound his privilege by any limits, (orator) nullis terminis c. aut definit jus suum, Cic.*: to c. a person's influence (by thwarting him), *c. aliquem, Caes.* 3. immittō, *il, itum, 3*: *the power of the commons* *aut c. plebs opes immittit, Sall.*: *v. TO IMITATE*. 4. (in pass. sense; to be c'd) constato, *sistū, stitum, 3*: *if the endless labour of the forum were c'd as well by the decline of life as by the curricular of honours, ad infinitum forensium rerum labor, decursus honorum, etiam aetatis flexu constisset, Cic.* Phr.: *to c. the perturbations of the mind, perturbaciones animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, adducere, Cic.*: to be c'd within a narrow compass, in exiguum gyrum compulsus esse, *Cic.*: to c. oneself, sibi cancellos circumdare, *Cic.*

circumscribed (adj.): angustus, exiguus: *v. NARROW, LIMITED*.

circumspect: circumspectus (not so used in Cic.): *at one time c. and sagacious, at another inconsiderate and rash, modo c. et sagax, modo inconsideratus et praecipuus, Suet.* Phr.: *to be very c., diligenter circumspicere, Cic.*: *v. CAREFUL*.

circumspection: circumspectio: *Cic.* Phr.: *to use or practice c., diligenter, omnia, circumspicere, Cic.*: *v. CAUTION, PRUDENCE*.

circumspectly: circumspectè: **Quint.**: *Gell.*: *v. CAUTIOUSLY*.

circumstance: 1. res, *ti, f.*: *by all which c.s. the cavalry were panic-struck, quibus omnibus r. equites perterriti sunt, Caes.*: *to control c.s., sibi res subjungere, Hor.*: *according to c.s., pro re, Sall.*: *under the c.s. (as matters are), pro re nata, Cic. Att. 7, 14*: *also, e re nata, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8*. Esp. in pl., a state, condition: *easy c.s., res secundae, Hor.*: *Cic.* (But it is often sufficient in place of res to use the neuter gender of an adj.): *as, adversa, prospera c.s., adversa, prospera: v. ADVERSITY, PROSPERITY*. 2. tempus, *oris, a* (c.s. collectively): *to yield to c.s., that is, to submit to necessity, tempore cedere, id est, necessitati parere, Cic.*: *according to c.s., pro tempore, Caes.*: *Sall.*: *Virg.*: *ad tempus, Cic.*: *who knows what the c.s. of the commonwealth are likely to be? tempora reipublicae qualia futura sint, quis scit? Cic.* Phr.: *persons in straitened c.s., quibus obstat res angusta domi, Juv.* (for which Cic. has angustiae rei familiaris): *to be brought into the most embarrassing c.s., in summas angustias adduci, Cic.*: *Caes.*: *v. STATE, CONDITION*.

circumstant: *v. SITUATED*.

circumstantial: Phr.: *to give a c. account of a thing, de aliqua re subtiliter (scribere), Cic. Att. 2, 21, fin.* (the adj. subtilis refers rather to style; *as, distinct, precise*): *a c. account, "narrative" subtiliter atque accurate rebus omnibus scripta s. facta: to rest on c. evidence, conjecturâ contineri, Cic.*: *c. evidence, perh. "indicia quae ex veri similitudine pendunt; quorum vis non testium fide sed rerum veri similitudine consistit; rerum quae in unum locum convenire atque inter se congruere videntur: cf. Cic. R. Am. 22, 62.*

circumstantially: subtiliter: *Cic.*: *v. preceded, art.*

circumvallate: circumvallo; vallo (fossaque) *cimgo, etc.*: *v. foil, art.*

circumvallation: "circumvallatio": *Caes.*: *in pl. of lines of c.*: *Anct. Bell. Hisp.* Mostly in Phr., to form lines of c. about a town, oppidum vallo fossaque cingere, circumdare, circumvenire, *Cic.*: vallo castellique circummunire, *Caes.*: circumvallare, *Caes.*: *Liv.* (N.B. Not corona aggredi or oppugnare; which signifies simply to attack on all sides; *cf. Liv. 37, 5, fin.*, where coronâ and operibus are contrasted.)

circumvent: 1. circumvênio, 4 (i. e. to thwart on every hand, to over-reach): *Cic.*: *Sall.* 2. circumscribo, *pel, ptum, 3* (esp. of fraudulent use of the law): *Cic.*: *v. TO CHEAT*. 3. circumfere or circueo, *ivi and itum, 4* (less freq.): *Ter.*: *Mart.*

circumvention: circumscripção, *fraus, dōlus: v. FRAUD, DECEPTION*.

circus: circus: *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Hor.* Adj. appertaining to the c., circensis: used by *Juv.* in pl. as suba: *the games of the c., circenses (ac. lud.)*.

cistern: 1. cisterna: *Varr.*: *Plin.* 2. lacus, *us*: *Liv.*: *Hor.* 3. piscina: wooden c.s., p. ligneae, *Plin.* (Cisternae were properly for domestic use; piscinae and lacus for cattle: *cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 17, fin.* and *Col. 8, 5, init.*). 4. castellum: a public c. or reservoir: *q. v.*

citadel: arx, arcis, *f.*: a c. within the walls, arx intra moenia, *Liv.*: the c. and Capitol, arx et Capitolium, *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *v. FORTRESS*.

citation: 1. A summons: *q. v.* II. A quotation: *q. v.*

cite: 1. Legal: cito, *vōco; ēvōco: v. TO SUMMON*. II. To quote (*q. v.*): laudo, *prōfero, etc.*

cithara: cithāra: *Virg.*: *Hor.*: a player on the c., cithārista (male), *Cic.*: cithāristria (female), *Ter.*

citizen: 1. civis, *is, a*: *no one can be a c. of two states, duarum civitatum c. esse nemo potest, Cic.*: *neither a c. nor a stranger, neque c., neque peregrinus, Cic.*: *the rights of c.s., civium iura, Cic.*: *all your fellow-c.s. fear you, te metuant omnes c. tui, Cic.*: *Hor.* 2. urbanus (as contrasted with rusticus, countryman): *idle c.s., otiosi urbani, Liv.*: *Pl.* Phr.: *a conspiracy of c.s., civills conjuratio, Cic.*: *a victory over c.s., civills victoria, Sall.*: *the plunder of c.s., civills praeda, Tac.*: *a c.'s dress, vestitus civilla, Suet.*: *a c. of the world, cosmicos, Mart.*

citizenship: civitas: *to bestow c. upon any one, aliquem civitate donare, Cic.*: *civitate aliquid dare, imperitri, Cic.*: *to obtain the c. of Rome, c. Romanam asequi, Tac.*: *to lose c., c. amittere or perdere, Cic.*: *to admit a man to the right of c., aliquem in civitatem recipere, Cic.*: *to deprive of c., aliquem c. adimere, Cic.*: *to obtain the c. fraudulently, c. furari, Cic.*

citrate: citras, *itis, a*: *M. L.*

citron (fruit): 1. citrēum: *Plin.* 2. medicum mālum: *Plin.*

citron-tree: citrus, *i, f.*: *Plin.*

citrus (an African tree): citrus, *i, f.*: *Plin.*: *c. wood, citrum, Plin.*: *a table of c. wood, mensa citrea, Cic.*

city (subs.): urbs, urbis, *f.*: *the c. of Rome, Roma urbs, Cic.*: *collections of dwellings which we call c.s., domicilia conjuncta quae urbes dicimus, Cic.*: *the most beautiful c. of all Gaul, pulcherrima totius Galliae urbs, Caes.*: *the founder of a c., conditor urbis, Ov.* N.B. Not civitas except in later authors: *cf. Gell. 18, 7*: "civitate et pro loco et pro oppido dici": or when the inhabitants (cives) are meant: *as, the sad and astonished c., attonita et moesta c., Suet.*: *Tac.*: *v. also TOWN*. Phr.: *the freedom of a c., civitas: v. CITIZENSHIP*.

city (adj.): 1. urbanus: *c. tribes, ur. tribus, Cic.*: *a c. affairs, res ur., Caes.*: *c. luxury, ur. luxus, Tac.* 2. urbicus: *c. traders, ur. negotiatores, Suet.*: *c.*

affairs, res ur., Suet. (Urbicus differs from urbanus in having a purely local reference; whereas urbanus is esp. used of the manners of the city.)

civet: sibethum: *M. L.*

civet-cat: (?) viverra, *Plin.*: **viverra sibetha, Linn.*

civis: 1. civilis, *e*: *v. CIVIL*. 2. civicus (chiefly poet.): *c. rights, c. jura, Hor.*: *a c. crown, c. corona, Cic.* **civil:** 1. Relating to citizens (as contrasted either with strangers or with soldiers): 1. civilis, *e*: *a c. war, c. bellum, Cic.*: *c. discord, c. discordia, Sall.*: *c. rights, jus c., Cic.*: *c. law, c. lex, Cic.*: *the c. day, dies c., Plin.* 2. civicus (poet.): *c. commotions, motus c., Hor.*: *c. scars, c. bella, Ov.* Phr.: *military and c. offices, imperia et magistratus, Cic.*: *a c. war, bellum intestinum ac domesticum, Cic.*: *a c. death, capitis delinuto maxima, Cic.*: *the c. list, "principis sumptus domestici."* II. Of manners: *v. POLITE, COURTEOUS*.

civilian: 1. One skilled in civil law: 1. juris or iure peritus: *Cato* was a very learned c., *Cato juris civilis peritissimus erat, Cic.* 2. juris consultus: *Cic.* II. A non-military person: 1. togatus (in the toga, which was the dress of peace): *to decree a thanksgiving in honour of a c., allicui togato supplicationem decernere, Cic.* also used as suba: *Cic.* 2. pāgānus (only in later Latin): *soldiers and c.s., milites et pagani, Plin.*: *Tac.*: *Juv.*

civility: *v. POLITENESS, ATTENTION*. **civilisation:** cultus, *us*: *the Belgae are the most remote from the c. and refinement of the province, Belgae cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absumt, Caes.*: *to bring men from a state of barbarism to one of c., homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanam c. civilemque deducere, Cic.*

civilize: 1. excolō, cōlū, cultum, *3*: *from a rude and barbarous state of existence we have been c'd and softened into refinement, ex agresti immanique vita excolti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, Cic.*: *a c'd life, excolta vita, Cic.* 2. expōllo, 4: *Cic.*: *Gell.*: *v. TO POLISH*. 3. emolliō, 4: *Ov.*: *Tac.*: *v. TO SOFTEN*. Phr.: *he c'd the minds of men, which by the pursuits of war had become savage and wild, ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, Cic.* (cf. preceded, art.).

civility: *v. POLITELY*. Phr.: *to decline c., belle negare, Q. Cic.*

clad = clothed: *v. TO CLOTHE*.

claim (v.): 1. exigo, *egi, actum, 3*: *I will wait for what you promise, and will not c. it except at your convenience, et expectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, Cic.*

2. postulo, 1: *to c. one's right, jus suum p.*: *Ter.*: *Caes.*: *Cic.* 3. repōto, *ivi, itum, 3*: *(to c. back; of what is due): to c. one's property, bona sua r., Cic.*: *to c. thanks for a favour, pro beneficio gratiam r., Liv.* 4. repōscō, 3 (= repeto): *to c. any one for punishment, aliquem ad poenas r., Virg.* 5. vindico, 1 (esp. in legal sense): *to c. one's betrothed as a free person, sponsam in libertatem v., Liv.*: *Gell.*: *the Chians c. Homer as their countryman, Homerum Chii suum v., Cic.*: *to c. a part of the victory for oneself, victoriae partem ad se v., Liv.* 6. asserō, *sēri, seritum, 3* (c. for oneself): *c. not our praises for yourself, ne laudes asere nostras, Ov.*: *he c'd for himself the cognomen of fortunate, felicie sibi cognomen asseruit, Plin.*: *the client c'd the virgin as a slave, clientem virginem in servitum asseruit, Liv.*: *v. TO DEMAND; ASSUME*.

7. interpretor, 1 (rare): *to c. a victory, i. e. lay c. to it, victoriam ut suam int., Vell.*

claim (subs.): 1. postulatio: a fair and honourable c., p. aequa et honesta, *Cic.* Phr.: *to prefer a fair c., aequum postulare, Ter.* 2. vindicta, arum (legal c.): *to seek to obtain the estates of others by unjust c.s., injustis*

v. alienos fundos petere, Cic.: Liv. 3, concursus, *as (a joint or counter c.)*: Cels. 11g. Phr.: *to comply with all the c.s. of friendship*, amicitiam tueri, Cic.: *to make a counter c. against any one*, aliquid concurrere, Ulp.: *on the one hand the public safety makes a c., on the other, the king's, concurrunt illius publicae, hinc regis salus*, Sen.: v. DEMAND.

claimant, claimer: 1. assertor (in sense of assero: v. TO CLAIM, 6): the c. of the girl (as his slave), as, puellae, Liv. 2, peltor: Cic.: v. surros.

clamber: v. TO CLIMB.

clamminess: lentitudo: Plin.

clammy: 1. lentus: *glue more c. than dividime and pitch*, gluten visco et pice lentius, Virg. 2, viscidus: Theod. Prisc.: v. glutinosus.

clamorous: clamoribus: Quint.: Juv. Phr.: c. applausus, clamores: v. ACCLAMATION, ROISE.

clamorously: clamoribus: Quint.

clamour (subs.): strēpitus, clamor: v. ROISE, SHOUT.

clamour (v.): esp. in phr. *to clamour for*, flagito, i. they c'd for corn of me, me frumentum flagitabant, Cic.: *to c. for an encore*, magnis theatri clamoribus aliquid repenti f., Plin.: v. TO DEMAND; SHOUT.

clamp (subs.): 1. catēna: Cato: Vitr. 2, confibula: Cato. 3, uncus: Hor.

clamp (v.): *catēna vel confibula deducere, constringere*.

clan: gens, gentis, f. (prob. the nearest word): v. FAMILY, RACE.

clandestine: 1. clandestinus: a. marriage, c. nuptiae, Pl.: c. plans, c. consilia, Caes.: Cic. 2, furtivus: a. loqueri, f. viri, Ov. 3, surrepticius: c. love: a. amor, Pl.: v. SECRET.

clandestinely: clam, furtim: v. SECRETLY, BY STEALTH.

clang (v.): 1. clangor: *the trumpet's c. the dreadful signals*, horrida c. signa tubae, Stat. 2, strēpo, hī, tum: j.: Hor.: Virg.

clang (subs.): clangor: *arises the shouting of men and the c. of trumpets*, exoritur clamorque virum c.que tubarum, Virg.: Liv.: v. DIN, ROISE.

clank (subs.): strēpitus, as: the c. of wheel's, a. rotarum, Caes.: v. DIN.

clank (v.): crēpo, ul, itum, i.: the symbol c.s., sistrum crepat, Ov.: *as soon as the chain c.s. the friend will depart*, quum primus creperit catēna, amicus discedet, Sen.

clannish: (?) genti suae nimium deditus.

clanship: gentilitas: Cic.: Plin.: v. CLAN.

clansman: gentilis, is, m.: Cic.: Liv.

clap (v.): obsol. except of clapping the hands: 1. plaudo, si, sum, j. (both trans. and intr.): *to tire the hands with cing*, manus in plaudendo consumere, Cic. (of applause): Hor. 2, complodo, si, sum, j.: *to c. the hands together*, manus c., Quint.: Petr.: v. also TO APPLAUD. 3, collido, si, sum, j.: with manus: Quint. (For such phrases as, *to clap a man in prison* [all-quem in vincula conjicere], *to clap irons on a man* [manicas, compedes allicui impingere], v. TO CAST; FASTEN, etc.)

clap, clapping: 1. Of the hands: plausus, as: *palm brought in contact with palm produces a c.*, palma cum palma collata plausum facit, Sen.: v. PLAPPING; APPLAUSE. 2. Of thunder: frīgor, oris, m.: coelestis f., Quint.: a loud c. of thunder, gravis f., Ov. (In other senses the word has now become obsolete or vulgar: v. BLOW, STROKE.)

clapper: 1. A person who claps: plausor: Hor.: Suet. 2. The striking part of a bell: 1. lingua (?) lingua s. ligula: pseudo-Lact. aenigm. 79. 2, malleus: i. e. hammer: M. L.

clap-trap: verba ad summam cavem spectantia, Sen. Tr. 11, 6.

claret: vinum Burdigalense.

clarification: defaecatio: M. L.

clarify: 1. deliquo, i.: Varr.:

Cels. 2, liquo, i.: Hor.: Plin.: v. TO FILTER.

clarion: lituus: Hor.: Ov.: a c.-player, liticen, inis, m.: Cato: Stat.

clarionet: (?) ubla: Cic.: Virg.: v. FLUTE.

clary (a plant): horminum: Plin.

clash (v.): 1. To make a noise by striking: 1. concrēpo, ul, itum, i.: *at the first onset the arma c'd*, primo concursu concrēpere arma, Liv. 2, crēpio, i. the arma c., arma c., Tib. 2, To be opposed to or inconsistent with: 1. collidor, litua, j.: the laus c., leges colliduntur, Quint. 2, con-

fligo, filix, filictum, j.: the various laws c., diversae leges c., Quint. 3, repugno, i.: *most persons do not see how these things c.*, haec inter se quam r., plerique non vident, Cic. 4, pugno: v. TO OPPOSE, BE INCONSISTENT.

clash (subs.): 1. Noise produced by collision: 1. crēpitus, as: the c. of arms, c. armorum, Liv. 2, cōnitus, as: Virg. (of the arms in the wooden horse): v. SOUND, ROISE. Phr.: *the harsh cing together of words*, asper verborum concursus (concrēscio), Cic.: v. COLLISION. 2. Discrepancy, q. v.

clasp (subs.): 1. For fastening: fibula: Liv.: Virg. 2. An embrace: amplexus: v. EMBRACE.

clasp (v.): 1. To fasten with a clasp: 1. fibula, i.: Col. (who however uses the word fig.) 2, fibula connecto, annecto, subnecto: v. TO FASTEN. 2. To grasp firmly, to embrace: 1. complector, xus, j.: to c. any one's right hand, dextram allicjus c., Virg.: *the vine with its tendrils, as with hands, c.s whatever it meets*, vitis claviculis suis, quasi manibus quicquid necti acta c., Cic. 2, amplector, j.: i. q. complector: v. TO EMBRACE. 3, prehendo, comprehendo: v. TO GRASP, TAKE HOLD OF. Phr.: *with the hands c'd together*, digitis pectinatum inter se implexis, Plin. 28, 6, 17: *stirily*, digitis inter se pectine junctis, Ov. M. 9, 299: (but for the most part digitis or manibus inter se junctis would be precise enough).

clasper (of a vine): clavicula, Cic.: v. TENDRIL.

clasp-knife: *cutter plicatilis (?) Kr.

class (subs.): 1. A number of objects regarded collectively as possessing certain common qualities: 1. classis, is, f.: especially of the political c.s. instituted by Ser. Tullius: Liv.: Cic.: the c. of slaves, c. servorum, Petr. hence, fig.: *compared with him they seem to belong to the very lowest c. (the f/ith)*, cum illo collat, quintae classis videntur, Cic.: v. INFR. (II). 2, genus, Eria, n. (the most usu. word to denote a class or sort): *there is a c. of men who wish to be the foremost in everything*, est g. hominum qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, Ter.: *of those men there are two c.s.*, eorum hominum g. sunt duo, Caes. Phr.: *to arrange in c.s.*, generatim distribuere, Caes. 3, ordo, inis, m. (esp. of such c.s. as the equites, senators, etc.: v. ORDER): the c. of husbandmen, ordo aratorum, Cic. 4, Of pupils: classis: *they had arranged the boys in c.s.*, pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint.: *to be at the top of a c.*, c. ducere, Quint.: v. BANK.

class, classify (v.): 1. describo, pel, ptum, j.: *he c'd the freedmen in the four city tribes*, libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus descripsit, Liv.: *to c. the people according to property, ranks, and ages*, populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus d., Cic. 2, in classes distribuere: Quint.

classic: 1. e. strictly, belonging to classical f. the (first) class; with ref. to the five classes of Ser. Tullius: classicus: a c. and careful author, not a vulgar one, c. assiduusque scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, g, fin. (Cic. would probably have said, scriptor primae classis: cf. Acad. Prior. 2, 23, 73.) Phr.: the Greek and Latin c. authors or c.s.,

auctores utriusque linguae clarissimi, Quint.: a c. author, scriptor vetus atque probus, Hor. Ep. 2, i, 50; optimus auctor, Quint.: or (with a more direct reference to style), tersus atque elegans maxime auctor, Quint.: c. writers, auctores eminentissimi or summi, Quint.; perfecti veteresque (scriptores), Hor.: c. literature, i. e. of Greece and Rome, Graecae atque Romanae litterae, Cic.: antiquities, antiquitates Graecae et Romanae.

classically: Phr.: *to write c.*, optime scribere, Quint.: or, ad optimorum auctorum exemplum scribere.

classification: 1. descriptio: the c. of the people, d. populi, Cic.: Suet. 2, distributio in classes facta: v. TO CLASSIFY (Am.).

classify: v. TO CLASS.

clatter (v.): 1. crēpo, ul, itum, i.: v. TO RATTLE. 2, crēpitus, i.: the sound c. on the hard anils, duris c. lucidibus enses, Virg.

clatter (subs.): 1. strēpitus, clatterings: as: the c. of folding-doors, valvarum, Hor.: the c. of wheels, a. rotarum, Caes. 2, crēpitus, is: the c. of feet, c. pedum, Cic.: v. CLASH, RATTLE.

clause: 1. A part of a sentence: 1. articulus, Cic. 2, membrum: Cic.: Phr.: *to speak in short c.s.*, membratim dicere, Cic.: Quint. 3, incisum (a short c.): Cic.: Quint. Phr.: in short c.s. incise and incisum, Cic.; also, caesum, Cic.: Quint. 4, incisio (= incisum): Cic. 2. A complete portion of a law, deed, etc.: 1. cōpit, itis, n.: from the first c. of the law to the last, a primo c. legis usque ad extremum, Cic. 2, clausula: Ulp.

3, Elogium (in a will): Cic.: Dig. clavicula: clavicula: M. L.

claw: 1. ungula, is, m.: Hor.: Ov.: Plin. 2, ungula (of birds): Pl. 3, brachium (of a crab, etc.): Ov.: Plin.

claw (v.): v. TO SCRATCH.

clay: 1. litum: Tib.: Plin. Phr.: Brick-c., terra lateraria, Plin. 2, argilla (white or potter's c.): Cic.: Hor. 3, creta (= argilla): Cic.: potter's c., c. singularis, Col.; c. figlina, Varr. 4, crētula (= creta): Cic. Phr.: figures made of c., fictiles figurae, Cic.: v. vessels, vasa fictilia, Cic.: v. EARTHENWARE.

clayer: 1. litōsus (abounding in c.): a c. field, lager, Col.: Cato. 2, litōsus. v. MUR. 3, crētōsus (abounding in white c.): Ov.: Plin. 4, crētaceus (of the nature of clay): Plin. 5, argillōsus (= cretōsus): Varr. 6, argillaceus (= cretaceus): c. soil, terra ar., Plin.

clean (adj.): 1. mundus: perfectly c. baskets: quala mundissima, Col.: a (or neat) furniture, m. supellex, Hor.: blessed are the p. in heart, beati mundo corde, Vulg. 2, purus: to make a field neat and c., agrum mundum p.que facere, Gell.: a c. dress, vestis p., Virg.: a c. house, p. aedes, Pl. N.B. Mundus usu. conveys the additional sense of neat, elegant (q. v.): purus that of pure, unmixed. Phr.: *to make c.*, purgo: v. TO CLEAN, CLEANSE: *to have c. hands* (fig.), alieni abstinentem, abstinentissimum esse, Plin. Ep.: v. INTEMPERITY.

clean (v.): purgo, mundo, purum facio: v. TO CLEANSE. Phr.: *to c. iron tools*, ferramenta deterere nitidare, atque robigne liberare, Col.: esp. with prep. out: *to c. out a kitchen, manglers, etc.*, cullina, praesepta mundanda curare, immunditias liberare, Col.: *to c. out a stable*, fimum de stabulo egerere, or simply stabulum egerere, Lact. (of the stable of Aeneas): *to c. out hires*, alvearia sordibus purgare, Pall.: *to c. out the bed of the Tiber again*, alveum Tiberis repurgare, Suet.: *to c. out sewers*, cloacas detergere, Liv.

clean (adv.): = altogether, entirely: q. v.

cleanliness: munditia and mun-

clear-sighted: Phr.: to be c. sighted, clare cernere, Plin.; acute cernere (which, however, is rather stronger), Lucr.: v. SHARP-SIGHTED. For fig. sense, v. SAGACIOUS, SHREWD.

cleave: A. Trans.: to split asunder: 1. findo, fidi, fissum, 3: to c. wood, lignum f., Virg.: to c. in two, in partes f. duas, Ov.: v. TO SPLIT.

2. diffundo, 3: (to c. asunder): to c. asunder, or open, the gates of cities, portas urbium d., Hor.: to c. the earth asunder (by an earthquake), terram d., Lucr.: 3. infundo, 3: (rare except in poets): to c. furrows in the earth, sulcos telluri inf., Virg.: in the sea, sulcos mari inf., Virg.: 4. scindo, scidi, scissum, 3: (esp. poet. and fig.): to c. the plain with iron, i. e. to plough, aequor ferro s., Virg.: to c. the seas, freta s., Ov.: 5. proscindo, 3: (less freq.) Cat.: 6. seco, si, ctum, 1: (in poet. sense): the dolphins c. the seas, swimming, delphines mare nando s., Virg.: Ov.: v. TO CUT, DIVIDE. (Fut. part. secuturus.) B. Intrans.: 1. To part asunder: dehisco, disillo, etc.: v. TO Gape OPEN, PART ASUNDER. 2. To adhere to: adhaerere. v. TO ADHERE.

cleavage: Phr.: to have an oblique or direct c. (of stones), "facile in obliquum, in rectum findi.

cleaver: dôlbra: v. CHOPPER.

cleaving: fassio: Cic. (but more usu. expr. by verb).

clef (in music): *clavis; or perh. signum (Kr.).

cleft (subs.): 1. fissura (of such n. c. as might be made with a sharp tool): Col.: Plin.: 2. hiatus, 3: (a deep, yawning c.): v. CHASM. 3. rima: v. CHINK. 4. chasma, 3: n. (of the apparent c. in the sky from which lightning issue): Plin.: Sen. Phr.: to open in c.s., fâssico (v. FISURE): dehisco (v. TO Gape): etc.

cleft (part. and adj.): v. CLOVEN.

clemtatis: clemâtis, 3: f.: Plin.; also vltis silvestris: Plin.

clemency: cleméntia: c. and mildness (of rule), c. mansuetudoque, Cic.: gentleness and c., lenitas et c., Cic. (cleméntia is often used in this way with some cognate substantive): v. MILDNESS, GENTLENESS. (Cleméntia, according to Habicht, is the disposition which refuses to be hurried into violent or intemperate measures: lenitas, natural fineness and gentleness of feeling: mansuetudo, mildness as opp. to natural untamed ferocity: Syn. § 252.) With c., cleménter: Cic.: v. MILDLY.

clement: cleména, lenis, mansuetus: v. MERCIFUL, KIND, GENTLE (and cf. preced. art.).

clemently (rare): cleménter: Cic.: v. GENTLY, MERCIFULLY.

cleonch (subs.): jocus inurbanus, infacetus, scurrilis: v. JOKE, JEST.

cleinch or clinch (v.): 1. Lit.: to bend (a nail) back: to bend or compress the fingers into the form of a fist. Phr.: to c. a nail, "clavum retundere: to c. the fist, digitos comprimere pugnaeque facere (or digitis compressis pugnam facere), Cic.: 2. Fig.: to make secure an argument: perh. clavo trabi figere (lit. to make fast with a beam-nail): a proverbial expr. = to make doubly sure: Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 53. (Not argumentum premere, which is simply to press or insist on an argument.)

clepsydra: clepsýdra (a kind of water-clock): Cic.: Mart.

clergy: 1. The whole body of clergymen: clérus, 3: (Gr. κλῆρος): Tert. (May also be expr. by pl. of clericus or ecclesiasticus: v. CLERGYMAN.) 2. Legal term; as in phr. benefit of clergy: i. e. privilege of the clerical order before a secular tribunal: privilegium clericorum: Cod. Theod. (gen. term for all clerical privileges).

clergyman: 1. clericus: Hier.: 2. ecclesiasticus: i. e. a person engaged in any ecclesiastical function. v. ECCLESIASTIC.

clerical: 1. clericus: c. ordinatio, ordinatio c., Cypr.: 2. clericilla, c.: Sikon.: 3. ecclesiasticus: v. ECCLESIASTICAL. Phr.: the c. office, clericatus, 3: Hier.

clerk: 1. A clergyman: q. v. 2. An accountant or other writer: actarius; scribe: v. ACCOUNTANT, SECRETARY. Phr.: to be c., scriptum facere, Liv.: v. CLERKSHIP: c. of the market, praefectus annonae (but only with ref. to provisions): Tac.; in the Greek phraseology of Pl., ἀγρόνομος (= ἀγορανομός): c. of the customs, scriba portorii (Kr.): c. of the works (in building), (?) exactor operum (strictly a kind of taskmaster): v. ex. in Forcell. s. v.: pariah c., (?) minister sacrorum.

clerkship: 1. ministérium scribarum: Liv. 4, 8 (where the term denotes the service of clerks or secretaries generally). 2. scriptum (both of the office and of the work): he (Horace) was appointed to a c. in the quaestor's office, a quaestorium comparavit, Suet.: to hold a c., or be a clerk, scriptum facere, Liv. 3. scribatus, 3: (only of the office): to appoint to a c., ad s. nominare, Cod. Just.

clever: 1. sollers, rtis: v. SKILFUL. 2. callidus (prop. referring to experience; from callum, the hard skin of a workman: but applicable to adroitness of all kinds): very c. at understanding ancient writings, in intelligentia veteribus scriptis bene c., Gell.: a c. invention, c. inventum, Nep.: with prep. and acc.: c. at any business, c. ad aliquam rem, Pl. Poet. with infin.: c. at hiding aught he chooses, quicquid placuit condere c., Hor.: 3. valér, fra, frum (tricky, sly, artful): the cleverest interpreter of the dreams of the Stoics, Stolorum somniorum valerrimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 18 (but even here the word implies a dishonest cleverness). 4. astútus: v. SLY, CUNNING. 5. ingeníus (l. e. possessed of natural ability): c. at anything, ad aliquid in, Ov.: also with in and abl.: Mart. Very c., peringeníus: Cic.: 6. scitus (l. e. knowing: "up to things" generally: esp. in comic writers): Pl. joins several words which when so used are nearly synonymous: homo astutus, doctus, scitus et callidus.

7. versútus (quick: always ready with schemes and stratagems: "versutos eos appello quorum mens celeriter versatur," Cic.): used often in combination with callidus, valér, acutus, etc.: Cic.: Pl.: v. SLY. Phr.: a c. rogue, veltérator, Pl.: Cic.: the poems of Lucretius have not much brilliancy of genius, but they are very c., Lucretii poemata non multis luminibus ingenii, multae tamen artis sunt, Cic.: v. ART, EXPERT, DEXTEROUS.

cleverly: 1. sollerter, pèrtit: v. SKILFULLY. 2. scítè: c. and well, s. et probe, Pl.: to reason c. and subtly, s. subtiliterque ratiocinari, Gell.: a work of art: Cic.: 3. doctè: to play on the harp c., d. psallere, Hor.: 4. astútè: v. CRAFTILY, SLYLY. 5. ingeníus: v. INGENIOUSLY.

cleverness: sollertia, calliditas, astútia, vtrfília: v. SKILFULNESS, CUNNING: and comp. the art. CLEVER.

clew: v. CLOW.

click (v. and subs.): no exact word; perhaps nothing nearer than crépo, crépsulus.

client: 1. In Roman sense; as applied to the dependants of the patricians (patroni): cliens, ntis, m. and f.: Liv.: Cic. A fem. form cliens is also found: Pl.: Hor. A body of cliens, cliéntela (the sing. is rare in this sense: "Forc): he knew that there were great bodies of Pompey's c.s. in the latter provinces, magnas esse Pompeii c. in cliterio provincia sciebat, Caes. (here, however, the word is used in a general sense of dependants: q. v.): Cic.: 2. In modern sense; one who takes the office of a lawyer: 1. consultor: Cic.: Liv.: 2. cliens: elude the c. that is watching your front door by going out

at the back, atria serventem postico falle c., Hor.: to appear on behalf of c.s., adesse cliéntibus, Suet. (But strictly our sense of client is only one element in that of the Roman cliens.)

clientship: cliéntela (the relation of a cliens to his patronus): to be under any one's protection and c., esse in fide et c. allicuius, Cic.: Ter.: v. DEFENDANCE, PATRONAGE.

cliff: 1. cautes, 3: f. (a sharp rock): Caes.: Virg.: 2. scópius (prop. a watch-tower or beacon-rock): Virg.: Caes.: v. ROCK. 3. May perhaps be more precisely expressed by a subs. with the adj. praeruptus: as, an island surrounded on all sides by c.s. of immense height, insula septa undique praeruptis immensae altitudinis rupibus, Suet.: headlands and c.s. promuntoria et p. saxa, Cic.: stily with abruptus. v. STEEP, PRECIPITOUS.

climacterio (subs.): climactér, éris, m.: Plin. 7, 49, 50 (where, however, it is in the pl., and should perhaps be written with Greek letters): Gell. 3, 10. ("Annus scansionis, vel scalaris, qui est gradarius, et decretorius a medicis dicitur:" Forcell. s. v.)

climacteric, climacterical (adj.): climactéricus: Gell. (cf. preced. art.).

climate: 1. coelum or caelum: c. not solum tibi change, who hurry o'er the seas, c. non annuum mutant qui trans mare currunt, Hor.: or else c. has bestowed peculiar physical features, seu postulo coeli corporibus habitum dedit, Tac.: features of c., coeli mores, mores, Virg.: Plin.: 2. temperies, 3: f. (a well-tempered, mild c.): you would praise the c., t. laudes, Hor.: Plin. Ep. 3, 10a, orum (with some qualifying word): the c. is more temperate than in Gaul, the cold being less severe, i. sunt temperatiora quam in Gallia, remissioribus frigidioribus, Caes.: a hot, cold, temperate c., loca ferventia, frigida, temperata, Plin. N.B. Not clima, which is a mathematical division of the earth: see Dict. Ant. s. v.: nor aer, which refers rather to the quality of the atmosphere of any particular country, or its condition as hot or cold, etc.

climax: 1. gradatio: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: "gradatio quae dicitur κλίμαξ," Quint. 9, 3, 54; from which passage it appears that the figure gradatio required a repetition of each member of the progression in passing from one to the next; as "Africano virtutem industria, virtus gloriam, gloria nemulus comparavit," lb.: 2. progressio: Cic. l. c.: where, however, no explanation is given. Forcell. s. v. says, "fortasse est, cum in oratione semper aliquid priore majus insequitur." 3. incrementum pluribus gradibus factum: cf. Quint. 8, 4, 3. 4. climax, 3: f.: Capell. Phr.: to rise in the way of c., per gradus ire, Quint. lb.: there is an uninterrupted c., semper aliquid priore majus insequitur; singula incrementum habent, Quint. lb.: to dwell upon the points of a c., circa singulos gradus morari, lb.

climb: 1. Intrans.: 1. scando, di, sum, 3: the cat c.s. up to the bird's nest, a felines ad nidum volucra, Phaedr. Fig.: fear and conscience-tings c. as high as their master, timor et minae a. eodem quo dominus, Hor.: 2. Intrans., 3: (to c. into): to c. up into a tree, in arborem in, Pl.: v. TO MOUNT. 3. ascendo, escendo: v. TO ASCEND. 4. évado, si, sum, 3: (to c. up): to c. up to the top of the roof, e. ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: to c. over the enemies' heads, per capita hostium c., Curt.: Liv.: 5. éntor, nissus, and nixus, 3: (to struggle up: c. up with an effort): to c. up to the top of a mountain, e. in verticem montis, Curt.: the horses find it hard to c. up when fresh at morn, vix mane recentes en. equi, Ov.: 6. transcendendo or transcendio 3: (to c. over): to c. over into the enemies' ships, tr. in hostium naves, Caes.: to c. over a wall, mactarum tr., Caes.: 7. supérvado, 3

(to c. over): to c. over the ruins of a wall, ruinis muri s., Liv. || Trans. to mount by cing: 1. scando, 3: to c. a mast, malum s., Cic. Fig.: carking care c. the brass-beaked galley, a. seratas naves vitiosa cura, Hor. 2. ascendo, escendo, conascendo, etc.: v. TO ASCEND, MOUNT. Also all the verbs given under (1.) may convey the transitive notion either with or without a prep., as, to c. the ridge of a hill, ad summum jugum montis eniti, evadere; to c. a tree, in arborem inscendere, escendere, etc.

climber: expr. by part, as, there was no projection to help a c., nihil eminebat quod scandentibus auxilio esset. As scilicet, term, the c.s (a class of birds), "scansores: of plants, herbae, arbores, quae clavicularis suis tanquam manibus se erigunt: cf. Cic. Sen. 15, 52.

climbing (subs.): ascensio, ascensus (climbing up): v. ASCEND. (But more usu. expr. by part of verb: as, to use one's hands in c., manibus in ascendendo se adjuvare: cf. Liv. 21, 36.)

clime: régio, loca: v. REGION, CLIMATE.

clinch: v. TO CLENCH.

clinchier: now nearly obsol. except in colloq. language. Phr.: that's a c. perh. habet! a phrase of the arena: cf. Pl. Most. 3, 26: "illud quasi clavo trabali fixum, adactum est: cf. TO CLENCH.

cling: 1. adhaereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (with in and abl., abl. alone, or dat.): to c. to a body, in corpore ad, Ov.: (my shafts) shall c. to thy very heart, in this visceribus adhaerebant (ad haerebant), Cic. Fig.: envy c.s to the most exalted, ad invidia altissimis, Vell. (Rare and poet. with acc.: Cic.: Lucr.). 2. Inhaereo, 2 (const. same as 1): he clasped his hand and clung fast thereto, dextram amplexus inhaesi, Virg.: v. TO ADHERE. 3. haereo, 2 (const. sim. to preceding): to c. to any one's bosom, in gremio alius h., Ov.: to c. to one another in fond embraces, avidis complexibus h., Ov.: to c. to any one's side, alius lateri h., Hor. 4. (Poet. of persons embracing): circumfundor, flatus, 1: v. TO EMBRACE. Phr.: to c. to a hope (i. e. fondly cherish it), sperem foveo, Mart.: to c. to pleasure, etc., voluptatem, otium, amplexari, Cic. and simily, with amplexor, Cic.: v. TO STICK TO.

clinic: i. e. one confined to his bed: clinicus: Hier.: cf. BEDRIDDEN. **clincial**: Phr.: c. medicine, clinic, 5e, f., Plin. **clink** (v.): tinnio, 4 (applicable to any tinkling, tinkling sound). **clink** (subs.): tinnulus, 5: v. JINGLE. **clip**: To shear, cut: 1. tondeo, 2 (tondi, tonsum, 2): to c. the beard, barbaram t., Cic.: with the beard somewhat awkwardly c'd, rusticus tonsus, Hor.: to c. vines, vites t., Plin. 2. attondeo, tondi, tonsum, 2 (i. e. to c. lightly, or just on the surface): to c. vines, vites at., Virg.: v. TO CROP. 3. distondeo, 2: to c. shrubs, virgulta d., Col.: to c. (i. e. shear) sheep, oves d., Cat.: leaves c'd off by cold, detonsae frigore frondes, Ov. 4. mutilo, 1 (i. e. to dock, mutilate): to c. off the end of a viper's tail, caudam columbrae m., Ov. Fig.: to c. words (in pronunciation), verba m., Plin. 5. discuto, 1 (= mutilo): Annob. (rare). See also TO PRUNE, CUT OFF or AWAY, etc. N.B. Not circumcido, which signifies to pass all round, as in the phrase circumcidere arbores, Plin. 16, 39, 74: circumtondeo is without good authority as a verb, though the p. part. circumtonsus occurs (Petr.).

clipped (as adj.): tonsillis, e: a c. box grove or hedge, t. buxetum, Mart.: Plin. **clipping** (subs.): 1. The act: tonsura: the c. of the hair, t. capillorum, Ov.: Plin. (Or expressed by the verb). ||. In pl. only: clippings: rēgmina, um: Plin.: v. PARINGS.

clique: (7) glōbus: that c. of the aristocracy, s. ille nobilitatis, Sall. Jug.

85. See also FACTION. PART. N.B. Not sodalitas, which is not used in an invidious sense. But cf. this with what is said s. v. "club" respecting the word sodalitas.

cloak (subs.): 1. pallium, dīm. palliolum, poet. palla (the last esp. of the tragic robe, "palla honesta," Hor. A. P. 278, or a lady's mantle: q. v.): this was "the most common article of the amictus," or external attire (Dict. Ant. 852 a.), and consisted of a simple square of woollen or linen fabric (p. laneum, linteum): it also served as a blanket on occasion. Strictly, therefore, it was rather a shawl (q. v.) than a cloak. Wearing such a garment, palliatus: Cic. 2. lacerna (a thick c. used to throw over the toga in bad weather: its form was similar to that of the pallium: v. Dict. Ant. a. v.): Cic.: Ov. Wearing the lacerna, lacernatus: Vell. 3. laena (= pallium laneum: rare): Varr.: Cic. 4. paenula (a travelling c., with a cape or hood to it): Cic.: Hor. Dressed in such a c., paenulatus: Cic. Sen. 5. chlamys, f., f. (prop. a foreign garment: lighter and more ornamental than the preceding): Cic.: Virg. Wearing such a c. or scarf, chlamydatum: Pl.: Cic. 6. amictulum (a general term, applicable to any one of the preceding: corresponding as it does to amictus: v. supr. 1): Cic.: Nep. 7. sagum, sigillum (a soldier's c.; whereas the paludamentum was worn by generals and superior officers only: slaves also wore sags: see Cat. R. R. 59): to put on the war-cloak, i. e. to enter a state of war, sags sumere, ad s. ire, Cic.: the term is sometimes applied to the cloak of a general also, esp. when he is not appearing in an official character: cf. Liv. 21, 4. "militari sagulo opertus" (of Hannibal). Wearing the military c., sagittus: Cic. 8. paludamentum (a general's official c.: v. No. 7): Liv.: Plin. Wearing such a c., paludatus: Liv. 9. abolla (a thick c., worn by philosophers): Suet.: Juv. 10. endromis, f., f. (a coarse warm wrapper used by athletes after going through their exercises): Mart. N.B. For cloak in fig. sense, see PRETEXT, PRETEXTURE.

cloak (v.): i. e. to hide a thing under a pretext: 1. dissimulo, 1: to invent nothing, c. nothing, conceal nothing, nihil fingere, nihil d., nihil obterege, Cic. Sall.: v. TO DISGUISE, FURNISH. 2. praetendo, dī, sum, and tum, 3 (lit. to extend something in front, so as to hide another thing: with acc. and dat.): you are in the habit of c-ing your brutal ways with the name of a great philosopher (Pythagoras), hominis doctissimi nomen immanibus tuis moribus soles p., Cic.: Quint. 3. praetexo, ul. xum, 3 (similar in sense to praetendo: with acc. and abl.): to c. one's fault under (another) name, culpam (alio) nomine p., Virg.: Tac. See also TO HIDE, PALM-LIATE, EXCUSE.

clock: 1. horologium (gen. term for an instrument to mark the time): Cic.: Plin. A c. goes, stops, is right, wrong, (perh.) h. movetur, moveri desinit, ad horas congruit, non congruit; recte, perperam horas indicat (chiefly from Kr.). 2. solarium, prop. a sun-dial: but also used by Cic. of a water-clock (s. ex aqua, N. D. 2, 34, 87). 3. horae, arum: when we see anything moved by certain machinery, as a sphere, a c., quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic. 4. clepsydra (a water-clock: Gr. κλεψύδρα): Cic.: Sen. Phr.: what o'clock is it? hora quota est, Hor.: to ask what o'clock it is, horas requirere, Sen.; horas quaerere, Plin.: at two (or according to our reckoning about 8 a. m.) o'clock, hora secunda postridie, Cic.

clock-work: chiefly in such phr. as, to move like c., *instar automatorem moveri.

clod: glōba: to pelt any one away with c.s or stones, glebis aut saxis al-

quem agere, Cic.: Hor. Dimin. glōbula, a small c.: Col. (For the fig. sense, see BLOCKHEAD).

clodhopper: v. CLOWN. **clog** (subs.): 1. Lit.: a high, heavy shoe: sculpōna: the ordinary wooden shoes furnished to slaves: see Cat. R. R. 59. ||. Fig.: mōra, impedimentum: v. HINDERANCE. Phr.: to act as a c. upon a person, tardare aliquem, Caeo: Hor.: to c. the progress of an affair, aliquid rei moram et tarditatem afferre, Cic.: v. foll. art.

clog (v.): i. e. to hinder, fetter: impēdo, implico, tardo, etc.: v. TO HINDER, FETTER, DELAY: and comp. preceding art. Phr.: a compact c'd with unfavourable conditions, foedus conditionibus gravibus incommodatū (7).

cloister: 1. A portico (q. v.): porticus. ||. A monastery (q. v.): as in such phr. as the retirement of the c., etc.: monasterium, etc.

cloistral: v. MONASTIC.

close (v.): A. Trans.: 1. Lit.: to shut or bring together: v. TO SHUT.

1. claudo, al. sum, 3: the Alps were c'd by winter, clausae hieme Alpes sunt, Liv.: to c. the sluices, rivos c., Virg.: to c. the line of march, i. e. bring up the rear, agmen or novissimum agmen c., Caeo: to c. a work, opus c., Ov. 2. operto, ul. rctum, 4 (to cover up): to c. doors, fores op., Plin.: he was borne in a c'd litter, operta lectica latus est, Cic.: to c. the eyes, oculos op., Plin. (oculos claudere is rather to shut the eyes in death). 3. premo, pressi, pressum, 3 (to press, close tightly): to c. the eyes or lips, oculos, os pr., Virg. 4. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (stronger than premo): to c. the hand tightly, in the form of a fist, c. in pugnam manum, Quint.: digitos c. et pugnum facere, Cic. 5. glutino, 1 (of wounds): if the edges of the wound have c'd, si ora vulneris se glutinavit, Cels. 6. denso, 1: or denseo, 2 (i. e. to c. up thick together): to c. the ranks, ordines densare, Liv. ||. To bring to an end: v. TO FINISH, CONCLUDE. (N.B. Claudio is sometimes, but rarely, used in this sense: as, to close a lustrum, or period of five years, c. lustrum, Hor.: and v. supr. 1.) Phr.: to c. a bargain, emptioem, venditionem contrahere, perficere (the latter denoting more expressly the completion of the contract), Just. Inst. 3, 23: (N.B. Not negotium conficere: which is simply to finish a business): no bargain can be c'd without the specification of a price, nulla emptio sine pretio cae potest or constat, ib.

||. Trans.: 1. To come together, be shut up: 1. Expr. by any of the transitive verbs under (A), and the refl. pron., or in pass.: as, the eyes c., preunetur, preunetur se oculis, etc.: v. supr. 2. cōdo, 1 (v) and 2, 3 (v): the eyelids of the sleeper do not c., palpebrae dormientis non c., Cels.: the fingers c., digiti c., Ov.: claws c-ing to bite or pinch, forcibus ad morsum coenutibus, Plin.: so of wounds c-ing: Ov.: Cels. (cf. supr. 1. 6). ||. To come to an end: expr. by pass. of verbs for to finish, end.

— in: 1. Trans.: v. TO EXCLOSE. ||. Intr.: phr.: to c. in upon the enemy, unquae fauces hostium premere, cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 176: faucibus (hostem) urgere, Sall. Cat. 52 (An.).

— over: supervenio, veni, ventum, 4 (rare): the earth c'd over her legs as she was speaking, crura loquentis terra superveni, Ov. (or expr. by pass. of obduco: cf. Plin. 3, 63, 64).

— up: claudo, praecido, obespicio, etc.: v. TO BLOCK UP, SHUT UP.

— with: 1. Of fighting: (mānum) consēro, sēro, rctum, 3 (to come to an engagement): Cic.: Liv. Or more precisely, cominus aggreddi aliquem, ire in aliquem, Ov.: cominus gladio rem gerere, Liv. (i. e. to fight at close quarters): simily. rem ad mucrones et manus adducere, Tac.

||. Of bargains; to

accept, agree to: accipio: cf. Ter. And. 5, 4, 48.

close (adj.): 1. Packed closely together: "serried," Milt.: very c. array, confertissima acies, Caes.: to be drawn up in *close* array, confertiores stare, Liv. Hence *ad. confertim*, in a. array, Liv.: Sall. 2. *arctus* or *artus* (confinis): tightly packed: usu. in bad sense, too c.: c. dinner-parties, (i. e. at which people sit too c. together), a. convivia, Hor.: to be passed through a c. sieve, cribro a. transire, Plin.: v. narrow, tigris. 3. *spissus* (with component particles packed c. together): v. thick. 4. *densus* (sim. to *spissus*): but *spissus* refers to particles packed together without perceptible interstices: *densus* in less rigid sense to things crowded together: opp. to *rarus*: three camps arranged very c. together, trina castra densissima, Caes.: enemies c. together, d. hostes, Virg.: v. dense. 5. *craër*, bra, brum (frequent, numerous): coming close upon one another: veins and arteries c. together and many, venae et arteriae c. multaeque, Cic. Phr.: to come to c. quarters: v. to *close* with.

II. Of style: concise, full of matter: 1. *creber* rerum frequentia: Cic. (of Thucydides). 2. *densus* also applied to Thuc. by Cic.: v. *concise*, condensed. III. Of relation or connexion: intimate (q. v.): Phr.: to be on the *closest* possible terms with any one, aliquo familiarissime uti, Cic.: there is the *closest* affinity between the orator and the poet, est finitimus oratori poeta, Cic.: very c. connexion, summa necessitudo, Cic.: Quint.: very c. attention, animus intensissimus: v. *attentive*. IV. Of the atmosphere: oppressive: *crassus* atque *gravis* (the former referring to its dense nature, as of Boeotia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; the latter to its unhealthiness: Tac. H. 5, 7); *impurus*: v. *fool*, *mur*, *clore*. V. *Niggardly* (q. v.): *parcus*, *inlignus*: v. *mean*, *stingy*. (N.B. For *close*=*near*, see foll. art.)

close (adv.): 1. *propè*, *proximè*: v. *near*. 2. *juxta* (both as *adv.* and as *prep.* with *acc.*): he pitched his camp c. to the walls, j. murum castra posuit, Caes.: v. *hard* by. N.B. The form *juxtim* also occurs, though rarely: Lucr. Suet. 3. May sometimes be expr. by an *adj.*: as, they stand c. around, densi circumstant, Ov. (cf. *close*, *adj.* 1). Phr.: to be c. at hand, adesse, subesse (v. *near*, to *be*); or of a hostile attitude, alieui in cervicebus esse, Liv. (but denoting an actually menacing danger, not merely impending one: Liv. 22, 33); alieui supra caput esse, Sall.: Liv.: comp. to *close* with: and see *CLOSELY*.

close (subs.): 1. An enclosed place: septum, clausum. v. *enclosure*. II. Termination: 1. *extus*, *is*: to bring anything to a c., adducere aliquid ad ext., Cic.: at the c. of the former year, extus superioris anni, Liv.: v. *end*. 2. *clausula*: the c. of an edict, Cic.: esp. of the c. of a period in rhetoric, Cic.: to bring anything to a c., aliquid rei c. imponere, Col.: Sen. III. A grapple in wrestling: luctatio: v. *struggle*.

close-fisted: *parcus*, *restrictus*, *astutus*: v. *niggardly*.

close-fistedness: *parcimonía*, *ténacitas*: v. *niggardliness*, *meanness*.

closely: Phr.: to sit c., arcte sedere, Cic.: to embrace c., arcte complecti, Cic.: things very c. connected, res subtiliter connexae, Lucr.: to follow any one very c., aliquid vestigiis ingredi, Cic.: to question any one c., ex aliquo subtiliter, diligenter, exacte, de aliqua re quaerere: v. *accurately*, *carefully*; *intimately*.

closeness: 1. *Thickness* (q. v.): *densitas*. II. *Nearness* (q. v.): *propinquitas*. In fig. sense, of c. of relation: Phr.: nothing can exceed the c. of these ties, *his necessitudinis arcus nihil esse potest (v. *connexion*): in accordance with the c. of our con-

nexion with each other, pro conjunctione nostra, Cic. III. Of style: in most cases expr. by *adj.* or by a phr.: as, to aim at the c. of the style of Thucydides, studere se, tanquam Thucydidem, rerum frequentia crebrum esse: remarkable for the c. of his style, ob densum sermonem insignis (cf. *close*, *adj.*). IV. 1. q. *penuriosus* (q. v.): *ténacitas*, (nimia s. stricta) *parcimonía*: v. *niggardliness*. V. Of the air: *gravitas*, *impuritas*: v. *unhealthiness*, *impurity*.

close-stool: 1. *lāsnum*: Petr. 2. *sella pertusa*: Cato: also simply *sella*, Scrib.: s. *familiarica*, Varr.

closet (s.): i. e. a small room: 1. *aedícula*: Pl. 2. *cella*: Ter.: Cic.: v. *chamber*, *cabinet*.

closet (v.): chiefly in p. part.: as to be c'd with any one, *in cubiculo secretiore cum aliquo esse; arbitris remotis cum aliquo loqui: v. *privately*.

clot (subs.): **concrevis* concreti gutta (?), or simply, *concretus sanguis*, *croor*: cf. foll. art.

clot (v.): *cōeo*, *concrevo*: v. to curdle. Chiefly used in p. part.: *clotted*, *concretus*: hair c'd or matted together with blood, concreti sanguine crines, Virg.: v. *curdled*.

cloth: 1. *textum* (esp. in pl.): *coarce* c., l. *rud.*: Ov.: *precious* c., *texta pretiosa*, Ov.: Mart. 2. *textile*, *is*, n. (often pl.): *carefully* made, *fine* c., l. *operosum*, Cic.: *painting* on c., *pictura* in *textili*, Cic.: Liv.: *these* use its leaves for c., ejus folia utuntur ad textilia, Plin. (N.B. *Pannus* appears never to be used for cloth as a fabric, but always of a piece of cloth, a garment, etc.: v. *patch*). Special terms: *linen* c., *linteum*, Cic.: *lin.*: *hair* or *sack-c.*, *cllicum*: Varr.: Cic.: a *table-c.*, *stragula vestis*: a term applicable to any kind of cloth used to spread over anything.

clothes: 1. *vestis*, 4 (the most comprehensive term): to be c'd in *triumphal dress*, *habitu triumphali vestiri*, Plin.: *some animals are covered with hūles*, *others c'd with fur*, and *mantes aliae coris tectae sunt*, *aliae villis vestitae*, Cic.: *the mountains are c'd with forests*, *montes silvis vestiuntur*, Liv.: to c. and adorn one's discourse with *eloquence*, *inventa* v. atque ornare oratione, Cic.: Quint. 2. *con-vestis*, 4 (to c. completely: rare and chiefly poet.): the *try* has c'd everything, omnia *convestit* *hedera*, Cic.: Lucr. 3. *velo*, i (prop. to *veil*, *drape*, *cover*): *clad* in the *toga*, *velatus toga*, Liv.: *clad* in a *purple garment*, *purpurea velatus veste*, Ov. 4. *reflect*, or *pass*: in sense of to c. oneself: see also to put on: c'd in a *glided mantle*, *palla insaurata indutus*, Auct. ad Her.: Cic.: also poet. with *acc.* of that which is put on: *clad in the spoils of Achilles*, *exuvias indutus Achilles*, Virg. (where the constr. is that of the Gr. Mid. Verb). Esp. *meton.*: *gods c'd in the human form*, *dii induti specie humana*, Cic.: *the tree c's itself with fruit*, *pomis se induit arbor*, Virg.: c'd as it were in two characters, *indutus dyabus quasi persona*, Cic. 5. *amficio*, *icui*, and *ixi*, *ictum*, 4 (i. e. to throw or wrap around): hence only with ref. to external clothing: c'd in a *purple toga*, *amictus toga purpurea*, Cic.: *with thy radiant shoulders c'd in cloud*, *nube candentes humeros amictus*, Hor.

clothes, clothing: 1. *vestis*, *is*, f. (also including all kinds of drapery): to strip the fallen of their c., *laentes veste spoliare*, Nep.: Cic.: v. *dress*. 2. *vestitus*, *us* (only used of clothing: whether lit. or fig.): *woman's c.*, *v. mullebris*, Cic.: *one's necessary c.*, *necessarius v.*, Cic.: *the verdant clothing of the banks*, *riparium v. viridia*, Cic. 3. *vestimentum* (any single article of dress: hence, in pl. *clothing* in general): to change one's c., *vestimenta mutare*, Cic. (which must be

carefully distinguished from *vestitus* *mutare*, to go into mourning): Hor.

4. *amictus*, *us* (outer clothing): v. *dress*. 5. *vellimen*, *inia*, n. (strictly, a covering: poet.: Virg.: Ov. Special terms and phr.: cast off c.s, *extirvare*, Pl.: old c.s, *scritae*, *orum*, Lucil. ap. Gell.; and hence, an old c.s-man, *scritarius*, *ib.*; the business of such, *scritaria*, Apul.: an old c.s-shop, *scritarium*, *Gloss.*: a c.s-chest, *arca vestiaria*, Cato: a c.s-press, *vestiarius*, Plin.: a dealer in c.s, *vestiarius*, Ulp.: *bed-c.s*, *stragula vestis*, or simply *stragulum*, Cic.: v. also *COVERLET*: a servant whose business it is to look after c.s, *vestispex*, *fem.* *vestipica*, *Inscr.*; also *servus* a veste or ad vestem: *Inscr.* (Forc. s. v.): a full suit of c.s, *synthesis*, *is*, f.: Mart. **clothier**: *vestiarius*: v. *CLOTHES* (phr.).

clothing: *vestitus*, *vestimenta*, etc.: v. *CLOTHES*.

clotted: *concretus*: v. to *CLOT*.

cloud: 1. *nubes*, *is*, f. (the most comprehensive term): *summer c.s*, *aeative* n., Virg.: a dark gloomy c., *atra* n., Hor.: c.s gather, n. *globantur*, Plin. *Meton.*: a c. of dust, n. *pulveris*, Liv.: c.s of locusts, n. *locustarum*, Liv. Fig.: *banish the c. from your brow*, *deme supercilio n.*, Hor.: to grasp at c.s and unsubstantial things, *nubes et inania capere*, Hor. *Dimin.* *nubecula*, a small c. (both lit. and fig.): Cic.: Plin. 2. *nubila*, *orum* (only in pl.; mostly poet.): *Juste clearing the c.s with gleaming fire*, *Disceper igni corusco n. dividens*, Hor.: to scatter the c.s, n. *disjicere*, Quint.

3. *nimbus* (a dark c. of rain or storm): c.s obscured the day, *involvere diem n.*, Virg.: a dense c., *densus n.*, Liv. *Meton.*: a c. of yellow sand, *fulvus n. arenae*, Virg.: a c. of foot-soldiers, n. *pedum*, Virg.: a c. of missiles, n. *telorum*, Lucan. Fig.: I am glad that this c. (or storm) has quickly passed by, *nunc quidem n. cito transisse laetor*, Cic. Phr.: to throw a c. over anything (of that which renders gloomy): *tenebras*, *caliginem obducere*: v. *CLOUD*.

cloud (v.): chiefly in pass. Phr.: the sky is suddenly c'd over, *eripunt subito nubes coelum*, Virg.; *tenebrae*, *nubes*, *ae coelo obducunt*: cf. Plin. 11, 37, 54; (or, *coelum nubibus obducuntur*, for *obducunt* admits both constructions); *removet subeuntia nubila coelum*, Ov. F. 2, 493; also simply *nubilat* (*impers.*): Varr. *Nabesco*, to be c'd over, become cloudy, is of doubtful authority, and *obnubilo*, to becloud, appears to occur only in fig. sense (Gell.).

cloud-born: *nubigena*, *m.*: Col.: Stat.

cloud bringing: *nubifer*, *ara*, *arum*: the c. S. wind, n. *Notus*, Ov.

cloud-capped: *nubifer*: c. *Apennines*, n. *Apenninus*, Val. Flac.

cloudless: 1. *serenus*, *v.* *faux*.

2. *apertus*, *v.* *open*. Phr.: *cloudless sky* or *weather*, *purum*, Hor.; more usu.: *sudum*: Virg.: Apul.

cloudy: 1. *nubilus*: a c. sky, n. *coelum*, Plin. (or simply *nubilum*, Plin.: Suet.): a c. year, n. *annus*, Tib.: the c. hue of a pearl, n. *color margaritae*, Plin. Fig.: a c. mind, n. *mens*, Pl.: c. times, n. *tempora*, Ov.: Quint.: *somewhat c.*, *subnubilus*: Caes. 2. *obnubilus* (rare): poet. ap. Quint. 3. *nubilosus* (rare): Apul. (For to become c. or overcast, see to *CLOUD*).

clout (subs.): *pannus*: v. *PATCH*.

clout (v.): chiefly in p. part. *clouted*: *pannosus*, *pannucosus*, *pannis obdus*: v. *PATCHED*.

clove: **caryophyllum aromaticum*, *Linn.* (*Caryophyllum* or *garryophyllum* occurs in Plin., but it is not certain what plant is meant).

cloven: 1. *bisculus*: a c. tongue, b. lingua, Ov.: a c. hoof, b. ungula, Plin.: animals with c. hoofs, *biscula*, *orum*, Plin. 2. *duplex*, *icis*: a c. tongue, d. lingua, Pl.: a c. (?) fig. d. ficus, Hor. Phr.: c. into three, *trifidus*, Virg.: Ov.: c. into many segments, *multifidus*:

Ov. Min.: not c. (as the hoofs of horses), indivisus Varr.

cloven-footed: bisulcas ungulas habens (v. *prec.* art.)

clover: *médica* (?). Virg.: Plin. (The trifolium referred to by Pliny, 21, 9, 10, may have been a kind of clover, but it is uncertain. He speaks of it only as used by chaplet-makers, and not as agricultural produce.)

clown: 1. *A countryman:* 1. rusticus homo or simply rusticus: Clc.: Hor. 2. homo agrestis (implying rough boorishness): Clc. 3. fessor (lit. digger): Cat.: Hor. ||. *A buffoon:* q. v.

clownish: 1. rusticus (i. e. savouring of the country, innocent of town refinement): v. RUSTIC, AWKWARD. 2. agrestis, e: v. BOORISH, RUDE.

clownishly: rusticus. *to speak c.* r. loqui, Clc.: Hor.: v. AWKWARDLY.

clownishness: 1. rusticitas, *poiteness, the opposite of which is c.* urbanitas, cul contraria est r., Quint.: v. AWKWARDNESS. 2. mores rustici, incultus: v. CLOWNISH, UNCULTIVATED.

clow: *satio, satio. v. TO SATIATE.* Phr.: "Milton has varied his numbers in such a manner as to be incapable of satiating the ear and cing the reader," (Spect.), "ita numeros suos variavit ut minime aures quasi putida dulcedine satientur."

clowing (adj.): "adeo dulcis ut putidum sit; ut fastidium a nauseam movet."

club (subs.): 1. *A cudgel:* 1. olava: a knotty c., (of Hercules), trindis c. Ov.: *to maul severely with c.s. and cudgels,* male mulcare c. ac fustibus, Clc. 2. fustis: v. CUDGEL, STAFF. The bearer of a c. (esp. of Hercules), claviger, *eri:* Ov. ||. *A number of persons combined for some common object:* 1. *sodalitas* (originally a mere friendly association): c.s. were instituted during my quaestorship, s. me quaestor constitutae sunt, Clc. Esp. as afterwards became the case, for some secret illegal purpose: Clc. The members of such c.s. *sodales:* Pl.: Clc. 2. *sodalitium* or *-itum* (i. q. *sodalitas*, which however appears to be the better form): Plin. 3. *colligium:* *he (Caesar) broke up the c.s. except those established of old,* cuncta c. praeter antiquitus constituta distraxit, Suet. (also dissolve, in same sense, Suet.): Clc. (The term colligium was originally applied esp. to the body of quaestors, tribunes; the Capitoline artificers, and some other corporations: Forcell. s. v.) 4. *hetaeria* (Gr. *hetæra*): Plin. Ep.: who applies the term to what we should call *guides* or *trades-unions*. In a bad sense the term factio is used to stigmatise bodies of the above kind: Plin. Ep.: Suet.: v. SOCIETY, CIRCLE.

club together (v.): pecunias conferre (used by Suet. Caes. 19, of contributing to the expenses of an election): v. TO CONTRIBUTE: consilio, conjuro: v. TO CONSPIRE, COMBINE.

club-footed: pedes pravos ac distortos habens.

club-moss: (?) *silago*, *linis*, f.: Plin. **cluck (v.):** 1. singultio, 4: Col. 2. glôco, 4: Col. (The former of the ordinary noise made by a hen with her young, Col. 8, 11, *fin.*; the latter, premonitory of laying: "glôciuntibus; ac enim appellat rustice eas aves quae volunt incubare," Col. 8, 3, *fin.*) 3. glôcido, glitio=glôcio: Fest. s. v.

cluck (subs.): singultus, *us:* Col. 8, 3, *fin.* (But usu. expr. by verb: v. *prec.* art.)

clue: *glômus, éris, m.* (a ball or c. of yarn): Lucr.: Hor. Phr.: *to guide one's steps by a c.*, regere filo iter, Virg.; *lino duce regere iter*, Prop.: *to give a c. to one's (real) meaning*, sermonis anas dare, quibus reconditos ejus sensus aliquid tenere possit, Clc.

clump: esp. of trees: perh. glôbus; or better, arbores globo densae: v. ABOUT.

clumsily: 1. *insciti* (without address or skill): *to joke c.*, in. jocari, Clc.: a c. *built ship*, in. facta navis, Liv.

2. rusticus: v. AWKWARDLY. 3. vastus (esp. of broad, ungainly pronunciation): *to speak c. (or broadly)*, v. loqui, Clc.: Quint. 4. *inélégant:* v. INELEGANTLY.

clumsiness: rusticitas: v. AWKWARDNESS. See also INELEGANCE, UNWIELDINESS; and foll. art.

clumy: 1. Of figure, gait, etc.: 1. *inhâbilis*, e: i. e. *unmanageable*, unwieldy: q. v. 2. vastus (after the manner of bulky things): in *features and gait c. and awkward*, vultu motuque corporis v. atque agrestis, Clc.: Gell. See UNCOMELY, AWKWARD.

||. Of skill, address: 1. *inscitus:* v. UNSKILFUL. 2. rusticus, agrestis: v. CLOWNISH. See also RUDE, INELEGANT.

cluster (subs.): 1. *Lit.: of fruit, etc.* 1. *racemus* (esp. of grapes): Virg.: c.s. *half-ripened* (strictly half-coloured), r. varii, Ov.: r. lividi, Hor.; *liventes*, Prop.: c.-bearing, racemifer, éris, érum: Ov. 2. *áva* (prop. of grapes, and denoting the fruit of the vine generally): 2000 c.s. (on a single vine), uvaram duo millia, Col. (but the precise sense of cluster is rare). Also used meton.: esp. of a cluster or swarm of bees: Virg. 3. *corymbus*, i, m. (of fruit or flowers: esp. of ivy berries): Virg.: Ov. ||. Meton.: of any group. Phr.: a c. of islands, "celebritas insularum: a c. of people, circulus, Clc.: Mart.: v. GROUP.

cluster (v.): *to gather or flock close together*, *scarm* (q. v.). See also foll. art.

clustering (adj.): 1. racemifer, éris, érum: a. grapes, r. uvae, Ov. 2. racemosus: a. grapes, r. uvae, Plin.: a c. flower, r. flos, Min.

clutch (v.): arripio, rûpio, reptum, 3: v. TO SEIZE, SNATCH AT.

clutches (subs.): only in certain colloq. phr.: *to escape out of any one's c.*, "alicujus manus effugero: to have any one in one's c.", aliquem in sua potestate ac ditlone tenere, Clc. (but less familiar than the Eng.): v. GRASP, POWER.

clyster: 1. clyster, éris, m. (Gr. *κλύστρον*): *to introduce by means of a c.*, per clysterem immittere, Suet.: *to move the bowels by a c.*, alvum per c. ducere, Scrib. (also simply, alvum ducere, Cels.). *to employ a c.*, clysterizo, i: Coel. Aur. 2. lôtio (pure Latin for i: Cels.). 3. clysterium, clysmus: Scrib.

coach: curtus, carpentum, rhêda, etc.: v. CARRIAGE, CHARIOT. Phr.: a hackney c., vehiculum meritorium (applicable to any hired conveyance), Suet.: a stage-c., perhaps vehiculum publicum, Kr. ex Amm.

coachman: rhêdarius, auriga: v. CHARIOTEER, DRIVER.

coadjutor: adiutor, auxiliator; minister, administrator (the two latter implying inferiority): v. ASSISTANT.

coagulate: cœo, concreasco (intr.): cœgulo (trans.): v. TO CURDLE.

coagulation: cœgulatione: Plin.

coal: *carbo, ônis, m.*: i. e. charcoal (q. v.); but for ordinary language sufficiently precise: red-hot c.s., c. candens, Clc.; c. vivus ("live c."), Petr. (i. q. pruna, Virg.: Plin.) (N. B. Carbo is used in both sing. and pl. for "coals.") The modern coal may be more precisely rendered by *carbo fossilis*: small c., carbunculi, Auct. ad Her. Prov.: *to carry c. to Newcastle*, in silvam ligna ferre, Hor.; in litus arenas fundere, in mare fundere aqua, Ov.

coal-hole: "cella carbonaria."

coal-mERCHANT: qui negotium carbonarium exercet: Aur. Vict. (Carbonaria is strictly a charcoal-burner or seller.)

coal-mine or pit: "fôdina carbonaria: v. MINE."

coal-vessel or barge: navis, linter carbonaria: v. COLLIER.

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coalesce: 1. cœlesco, *linis*, *fin.*, *fin.*, 3: *to c. readily* (of the Trojans and Aborigines), facile c., Sall.; more fully, in unius populi corpus c., Liv.: a double vowel *is incapable of c.ing in one sound*, subjecta alii vocalis in unum sonum c. nequit, Quint.: v. TO GROW TOGETHER, COMBINE. 2. cœo: v. TO JOIN, UNITE.

coalition: 1. cœtio (usu. in bad sense, and nearly equiv. to the legal signif. of "conspiracy"): a c. of the tribunes, c. tribunorum, Liv.: Clc. 2. conjunctio: v. CONNEXION, ALLIANCE. N. B. Not coalitio or coalitus; which are without good authority.

coarse: 1. Of fabrics, materials: opp. to fine. 1. crassus: a c. thread, c. flum, Clc.: a c. toga, c. toga, Hor. Fig.: a coarser Muse, as they call it, crassior, at vocant, Musa, Quint. 2. rûdis, e (of that which is unfinished or rough): c. cloth, r. textum, Ov. (But rûdis lana is unwrought wool, not coarse: Ov.) Phr.: c. salt, sal popularis, Cato: c. bread, panis secundarius (Suet.), or ciberius (Cic.). ||. Of manners, language: rough, unpolished: 1. incultus: v. UNCULTIVATED, RUDE. 2. illiberalis, e: a c. kind of jesting, jocand. ill. genus, Clc.: v. UNCOURTELY, MANLY. 3. mûltimâus: v. ILL-BRED.

4. *inficitus* or *infic* (wanting in art or grace): Cat. 5. obscenus: i. e. obscene: q. v.

coarsely: 1. crassè (both lit. and fig.; corresponding to the adj.: v. COARSE, 1): Fig.: a poem c. or inelegantly composed, poema c. illepede compositum, Hor. 2. *inficitus* or *infic* (without taste or grace): Suet.: Plin.: v. RUDELY, IMPOLITELY.

coarseness: 1. *Lit.: opp. to fineness:* crassitudo, *linis*, f.: v. THICKNESS, and cf. COARSE (1). May often be expressed by means of adj., as, conspicuous for the c. of his toga, "insignis propter togam crassiorum, etc. ||. Of manners, language, unrefined: mores illiberales, inficet: sermonis (jocand.) genus illiberalis, inficetum, obscenum: v. COARSE.

coast (subs.): 1. ora: the c. of Greece, ora Graeciae, Clc.: the sea c., o. maritima, Caes. 2. litus or littus, éris, n.: v. SHORE. N. B. Ora denotes a coast simply as a border (q. v.); litus refers exclusively to the sea-coast.

coast (v.): 1. lëgo, lëgi, lectum, 3: *he c.s. along the shore of Italy*, navibus oram Italiam legit, Liv.: Ov. (cf. Virg. A. 2, 207, "pontum legere") 2. praetervêho, vectus, 3 (with acc.): v. TO BAIL BY OF PAST.

coasting (adj.): *drârius*: a coasting-vessel (coaster), navis o, Plin. Ep. Phr.: c-trade, "commercium quod per naves orarias fit: or perh. simply, commercium orarium."

coat (subs.): 1. The modern article of dress: as our "coats" were unknown in ancient times we can only use an approximation; as perh. tûnica (v. TUNIC), or some such general term as vestimentum (in old English "coat" simply meant "garment:" cf. Dan. ill. 21): v. ALSO GREAT-COAT. ||. A coat of mail: 1. lorica (prop. one made of leather): encumbered with c.s. of mail, graves lorica, Liv.: of linen: l. linteâ, Suet.: of mail proper: l. comerta hamis, duplid squama, Virg. (the latter, of double plates). 2. thorax, âcis, f.: v. BREAST-PLATE. ||. A covering (q. v.): esp. of the skin (q. v.) of animals, tegumentum, pellis, villa, acc. to its nature. Phr.: the c.s. of an onion, garlic, etc., membrânâ, Plin.; in which sense citis is also used: Plin.: v. COATING. ||. A coat of arms: insignis, insignia: v. ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

coat (v.): i. e. to cover with a layer or coating: illino, indicio: v. TO OVERLAY, COVER; and foll. art. Phr.: a tongue c'd or furred over, lingua fungosa, Plin.

coating or coat (subs.): 1. inductio: when the first c. of lime has begun to dry, let a second be laid on,

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quum prima calca in stecari coepit, iterum indicatur, Pall. 1, 15. 2. cōrtum (esp. used of *c.s.* of earth, sand, plaster, etc.): to lay on one *c.* of sand and one of pulverised marble, unum *c.* arenae et unum marmoris minuti inducere, Plin.: Vitr.: Pall. 1, c. 3. tergus, *tris*, *n.* (only where the ref. is to a *c.* of skin or membrane): the stomach consists of two *c.s.*, ventriculus constat ex duobus t., Cels. 4, 1.

coax (*sub.*): 1. mulceo, permulceo: v. TO CARESS. 2. blandior, 4: childishly cing his father to be allowed to go with him to Spain, pueriliter blandiens (Hannibal) ut in Hispaniam duceretur, Liv.: Ov. 3. palpo, palpore, i: v. TO WHEEDLE (palpo, to stroke and pat, as a pet animal). Phr.: to *c.* a little cash out of any one, blanditis albiq. nummulum aliquid exprime, Cic.

coaxing (*adv.*): blandus: *c. entreaties*, b. preces, Tib.: Pl.

coaxing (*sub.*): 1. blandimentum (usu. in pl.): Pl.: Cic. 2. blanditiae, arum: the *c.* (winning, coaxing ways) of women, mulieribus b., Liv.: Cic. 3. palpatio: Pl. Men. 4, 2, 41.

coaxingly: blandit: to ask *c.*, b. petere, Cic.: Pl.

oob: mannus (?): Hor.: Ov.

cobble: sarcio, rēsarco: v. TO MEND: usu. in bad sense, insabre, inscite sarcire.

cobbler: sator: Pl.: Cic.: s. veteramentarius, Suet. Vit. 2 (mil.): a *c.*'s stall, taberna satorina, Tac.: or sutorina alone, Plin.

cobweb: 1. arāneum (perh. not found in sing.): to clear away *c.s.*, aranea tollere, Plaedr.: Plin. 2. arānei tēla. Apul. 3. arānea (strictly, like aranea, the spider itself): Ov.: Lucr. Phr.: thin *c.s.*, aranei tenuia fila, Lucr.: to spin a net-like *c.*, quasi rete texere, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 123: full of *c.s.*, or like *c.s.*, arāneōsus: Cat.: Plin.

cochineal: "coccus cacti, Linn.: the classical coccum, used for scarlet dye, appears to have been procured from an insect found on a kind of oak (quercus coccifera, Linn.).

cock (*sub.*): gallus: Cic.: Hor.: also gallus gallinaceus, Cic. (The term gallus was also applicable to the male of birds of the kind generally: Col. 8, 2, init.: with ref. to smaller birds, as the sparrow, mas should be used in this sense: v. MALE.) Phr.: a game *c.*, gallus rixosus: cf. Col. 8, 2, where the phrase "gallinaceus pycites" seems to be facetious; as one might say "poultry-pugilist": a *c.-fight*, (gallorum) certamen, pugna, lb.: the keeper or trainer of such birds, lanista avium rixosorum, lb. Phr.: he is *c.-haop*, illi cristae surgunt, Juv.: "exsultat laetabundus: v. TO EXULT.

cock (*v.*): chiefly in certain phr.: as to *c.* a pistol, a *c.* d. hat: for the former we might say, scopetē malleolum (Perigere; scopetum ad telum emittendum parare; for the latter, pileus angularis oblongus.

cockade: "insigne quod in pileo fertur: v. BADGE.

cockatoo: "pittacus cristatus: Linn.

cockatrice: a fabulous kind of serpent: v. BABILISK.

cock-boat: perh. scōpha: v. BOAT.

cock-chaffer: "scarabaeus melolontha.

cock-fight, cock-fighter: v. COCK.

cockle: 1. The plant: (7) aera, illium: Plin. 2. The shell-fish: (7) chama: Plin.

cock-loft: coenaculum: Juv.: v. ATTIC, GARRE.

cockney: urbis amator, Hor.: urbanus, Pl.: Liv.: v. CITIZEN. N.B.—Not oppidanus, which expressly excludes reference to the capital.

cockroach: (7) blatta: Virg.: Plin.

cockscumb: 1. crista: Juv.: Plin. 2. alēctōrōlōphos, i, f.: Plin.

cocoa: "faba Cacao.

cocoa-nut: 1. The tree: "cocos

nucifera; or palma indica nucifera, Linn. 2. The fruit: "nux palmarum indicae.

cocoon: (7) glōmus, *tris*, *n.*: Lucr.: Plin.: or perh. glōbūlus, as gen. term.

cod: "gadus morhua: Linn.

cod-fish-oil or **cod-liver-oil**: "morrhuae oleum.

code: cōdex, *icis*, *m.*: as in the designations, c. Justinianus, c. Theodosianus; but the word is unclassical. Except where definite *c.s.*, such as the above, are referred to, leges alone may be used: as, the decemviral *c.* of the Twelve tables, XII. tabularum leges, Liv. N.B.—Not corpus; unless the ref. is to an entire body of national law.

codicil: cōdicillū, *orum* to direct or order by a *c.*, cōdicilla praescribere, Tac.: to confirm a *c.* by a testament, cōdicillos testamento confirmare, Plin. Ep.: to leave to any one by a *c.*, dare aliquid per *c.*, legare cōdicilla, Digest.

codify: leges digerere, componere, Just. Inst. pref.

coeliac: coeliācus: Cato: Plin.

coequal: aequālis, *e*: v. EQUAL.

coequalis, at least in classical authors, signifies of the same age; Gr. ἁλῆς.

coerce: 1. cōrceo, 2: to *c.* a dangerous citizen by punishments, supplicis civem periculosum *c.*, Sall.: Cic.: v. TO RESTRAIN. 2. cōgo, cōgē, cōactum, 3: to *c.* (a person into doing a thing) by force and threats, vi ac minis *c.*, Cic. (foli. by inf. or by ut and subij.): v. TO COMPEL. 3. compingo, reprimō; cōhibeo, refræno, etc.: all requiring to be defined by some such word as vi, poena, supplicia, etc.

coercion: 1. cōercitio: to use *c.*, c. inhibere, Liv. (who uses the word to indicate some legal punishment): Dig. 2. More usu. expr. by verb: as, I began to use *c.*, vi coepi cogere, Ter.: v. TO COERCE.

coercive: perh. only in plur., *c.* measures = coercion: q. v.

coessential: consubstantiālis, *e*: Tert.

coetaneous: v. CONTEMPORANEOUS.

coeternal: 1. cōeternus: Tert. 2. aequiternus: Claud. Mam.

coeval: 1. aequālis, *e*: sacred rites *c.* with the city, and some of them even more ancient than its origin, sacra aequalia urbi (al. urbis), quaedam vestigia origine urbis, Liv.: v. CONTEMPORARY. 2. cōaeuus: Aug. (of the Eternal Word): Prud.

coexistent: simul, uno tempore, existens: v. TO EXIST.

coextensive: expr. by verb: as, "the six Indian seasons, each of which is *c.* with two signs" (Sir W. Jones), "sex illa tempora Indorum quorum unumquodque duorum signorum locum obtinet: pleasure and pain are *c.*, "voluptatis idem campus gyryusque est ac doloris.

coffee (plant): coffea Arabica: Linn. For coffee as a drink, the same Latin may be used.

coffee-house: (7) thermōpōlium (a place for selling warm drinks): Pl.: or simply dēversōrium, tāberna: v. INN, SNOR.

coffee-pot: (7) urna: v. URN, VASE: or hirma, hirmula, i. e. a pitcher, q. v.

coffer: 1. arca: v. BOX (where syn. are given). 2. lōcul, *orum*, pl. (indicating the compartments in which different kinds of money were placed): to deposit cash in one's *c.*, nummum in loculos demittere, Hor. 3. cista: to transfer from the public to one's private *c.*, ex fisco in *c.* transferre, Cic.: v. TREASURY.

coffin: 1. arca (v. BOX): to carry corpses (to the grave) in a mean *c.*, cadavera villi portare in a. Hor.: stone *c.*, lapideae a., Liv.: the lid of a *c.*, arcae operculum, Liv. 2. lōculus (7): Plin. 7, 16: where however the word may equally well denote a compartment of a vault. 3. sarcophāgus, i, m. (prop. the designation of a kind of stone used for coffins; "flesh consuming:" hence

in gen. a tomb or a coffin): Juv. N.B.—It seems doubtful whether capulus ever means coffin: v. HIRE.

cog (*sub.*): 1. e. the tooth of a wheel: dens, *ntis*, *m.* (applic. to any projection of the kind): v. TOOTH.

cogged (*adj.*): "dentibus instructus s. aptatus.

cogency: vis, mōmentum: v. FORCE, WEIGHT.

cogent: firmus, vālidus, grāvis: v. FORCEFUL, WEIGHTY.

cogently: Phr.: to argue *c.*, argumentō gravi, haud tenui, magno, haud dubio, etc., uti: v. FORCEFULLY, CONVINCINGLY.

cogitate, cogitation, etc.: v. MEDITATE, THINK, etc.

cognate: cognātus, cōgēnērātus; affinis: v. KINDRED.

cognition: cognitio: v. KNOWLEDGE.

cognitive (only used as metaphys. term): "quod ad rerum cognitionem pertinet: the *c. faculty*, "facultas quae rerum cognitionem exercet.

cognizance: 1. cognitio: v. KNOWLEDGE: the *c.* (right to enquire into) and jurisdiction in any matter, aliquid rei *c.* et iudicium, Cic.: Augustus was the first to take *c.* of iudex, primus A. cognitionem de libellis famosior tractavit, Suet. 2. iudicium, iudicatio: v. JURISDICTION. 3. questio (i. e. legitimā enquiry, trial): when praetor he took *c.* of cases of assassination, praetor quaestionem inter scarios exercuit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, fin. (where the ref. is to one of the quaestiones perpetuae of Sulla): it was decided by a decree of the senate that the consul should take *c.* of the matter, decreta a senatu est consuli questio, Cic. l. c.: v. TO ENQUIRE INTO.

cognomen: cognōmen, *inis*, *n.*: v. SURNAM, NAME.

cobalt: 1. cōbo, 4: to *c.* with another man's wife, cum aliena uxore *c.*, Quint.: Ov. 2. consensio, consēvi, sūctum, 3 (constr. same as cōbo): Cic.: Nep.

cohabitation: consēctūdo, *inis*, *f.* (both legitimate and illegitimate): Ter.: Liv.: Suet.

coheir, coheires: cōhēres, *edis*, *a*, *m.*: Cic.: Hor.: to appoint any one *c.* with another (i. e. with the heir), aliquem alium coheredem dare: v. HIRE.

cohere: 1. Liti: cōhæreo, *si*, *sum*, 2: v. TO STICK TOGETHER, ADHERE. 2. Fig.: to agree, be consistent (q. v.): consensio, convēnio, conspiro, cōhæreo, etc.

coherence, coherency: now used only fig.: of the suitable connexion of the parts of a system or discourse: 1. contextus, *is*: there is a wonderful *c.* about their system (that of the Stoics), mirabilis est apud illos *c.* rerum, Cic.: v. CONNEXION. 2. perpētūtas (i. e. unbroken connexion): to form an opinion of philosophers from their *c.* and consistency, philosophos ex p. atque constantia spectare, Cic.: *c.* of discourse, p. sermonis (?), Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220 (perh. sententiarum would express the Eng. more precisely). 3. cōtinūatio: there was no *c.* about his conversation, "sermoni ejus nulla inerat sententiarum *c.*" v. CONNEXION. 4. consensus, *us* (7): there is a marvellous *c.* (lit. agreement) and concert between all branches of learning, mirus quidam omnium quas consensus doctrinarum concentusque reperitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 21: v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: there is a *c.* about all these things, "cohererent haec apte inter se; haec quasi conspiciant et consentiunt: v. TO AGREE, CORRESPOND.

coherent: Phr.: a *c.* system of doctrine, doctrinae apte inter se coherentes, connexae (and see preced. art.); quarum pars nulla alteri discrepet: *c.* discourse, "sententiarum in sermone continuo: v. CONSISTENT; INCOHERENT.

coherently: constanter: v. CONSISTENTLY. Phr.: to argue *c.*, "argumenta apte contextere; apto rerum contextu

argumentari: to speak c., "sermone apto conexo uti v. INCONNECTITLY.

cohesion: cohærentia: C. C.

cohesive: ténax, ácis: v. ADHESIVE.

cohort: cohors, rîs, f. (the tenth part of a legion): Liv. c. the prætorian or general's c., prætoris c., Cæs.: also sometimes = band, troop, in a general sense: Virg.: Hor.

coif: (?) claustrica: v. BONNET.

coil (subs.): 1. spira: they (the serpents) bind him fast in their huge c.s., immensis ligant a., Virg.: also of a c. of rope, lacuv. in Fest. 2. orbis, is, m. (poet.): to drag huge c.s. along the ground (of the serpent), rapere immensas o. per humum, Virg.

coil (v.): 1. glóméro, i (to gather into a ball): to c. uol up in balls, lanam g. in orbes, Ov. (but the verb usu. denotes simply to gather thick together).

2. conspiro, i (fr. spira: rare): the snake c.s. itself up, anguis se c., Aur. Vict. Phr.: cing round his (Linocon's) neck with their scaly forms, collo squamea circum terga dati, Virg.

coin (subs.): 1. nûmus or nummus: adulterinî n., C. C. (esp. used of the silver coin, numus æstertius, the sestertius: also for money generally: q. v.) 2. stipis, stipis, f. (usu. a small c.): to sting in gold and silver c.s. at laying the foundation of a building, injicere fundamentis argenti aurique stipis, Tac. II. 4, 53 (but stipis is said to have meant originally a copper c.: cf. Ov. F. 2. 189): Plin. 3. nûmismata (Gr. νόμισμα), ãtis, n.: Philip's, royal c., Philippos, regale n., Hor.: Mart.: in later writers esp. of foreign or rare coins: in which sense the word is used in modern Latin: Eckhel, Doct. Num. 4. mōnēta: never used of a single coin: v. MONEY. Phr.: to pay any one in his own c., eum qui læsetur, similî mutare, Thædr. i. 26: par pari (al. pro pari) referre, Ter. Eun. 3, i, 55.

coin (v.): 1. Lit.: of money:

1. cûdo, ãi, sum, 3: to c. silver, argentum c., Ter.: to c. leaden money, plumbeos numos c., Pl. 2. signo, i (strictly to stamp): to c. copper, silver, or gold by public authority, aēs, argentum, aurumve publice a., Liv.: by stipis they meant c'd money, stipem dicebant pecuniam signatam, Fest.: Plin. 3. ferio, percussî, percussum, ferire (as we say to strike): to c. asses of one-sixth weight, asses sextantario pondere f., Plin. Suet. "Hinc illa in veteribus numis et lapidibus, Triumpho A. A. F. F.", i. e. auro, argento, æri flando, feriendo," Forc. a. v. Phr.: to c. bad money, monetam adulterinam exercere, Ulp. (implying to be in the practice of coining): or simply numos adulterinos cadere, ferire, signare: v. SUPR. II. To invent (a story, etc.): comminiscor, fingo: v. TO FABRICATE. Phr.: to c. words, verba novare et facere, Cic.: verba fingere non prius audire, cf. Hor. A. P. 50: a word c'd in the mint of today, i. e. of present or ready currency, signatum præsentî nota novum, Ib. 50.

coinage, coining: 1. The act or practice of coining: res numaria: Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80 (but the phr. may also mean, "money matters": Id. Verr. 4, 6, 11).

2. a law respecting the c., or against coining, lex numaria: v. Dict. Ant. 2. v. falsum: the standard of the c., ænaria ratio, Cic.: to have the management of the c., auro, argento, æri signando, feriendo præesse: v. TO COIN. (Cusio is found in late Latin; as in the phr. cusio monetalis, Cod. Imp.)

3. Money coined, "pecunia publice signata (v. TO COIN, 2). or simply numi, moneta: v. MONEY, COIN. III. Invention: Phr.: bold in the c. of words, "audax in verbis novandis atque faciendis v. TO COIN (II.). "this is the very c. of your brain," (Shak.), "mera ista commenta ac somnia sunt."

coincide: 1. compêto, Ivi, or Ii, tum, 3 (esp. of coincidence in point of time: with cum; dat.; or in and acc.):

the calendar was in such a state of confusion that the harvest holidays did not c. with the summer, festi adeo turbati, ut mensium feriae festi non competere, Suet. Cæs. 40: (the event) c. with the death of (Itho, cum Othonis exitu competit, Tac. H. 2, 50. 2. concurrî, curri, cursum, 3 (absol. or with cum): to c. accidentally (as in the case of dreams and their fulfilment), forte, temere c., Cic.: to c. with the truth, c. cum veritate, Ulp.: v. TO CONCUR.

3. congruî, ãi, 3 (absol. or with cum): they wish their days and months to c. with the computation of the sun and moon, suos dies mensesque c. volunt cum solis lunæque ratione, Cic.: points of circumstantial evidence which c., causæ quæ in unum locum convenire atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: v. TO AGREE. 4. concinno, consensio (to c. in opinion): v. TO AGREE. 5. incidî, cidit, 3 (to fall on or in with: q. v.): though their age c'd with the dates of those I have mentioned, quorum quum ætas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi incidisset, Cic. Or. 12, 39: to c. mathematically, una in se incidere.

coincidence: 1. Accidental correspondence: concursio: the c. of dreams, c. somniorum, Cic. But more usu. expr. by phr.-as, it is no mere c., non temere est or fit Pl.: Ter. (v. accident): there is a remarkable c. here! "mirabiliter hæc congruunt" (cf. preced. art.) II. Agreement (q. v.): in opinion: consensus, consensio.

coincident: chiefly used of time: to be c., in idem tempus incidere, competere, etc.: v. TO COINCIDE.

coined (as adj.): 1. signatus: v. TO COIN. 2. mōnētālis, e: c. gold, m. aurum, Apul.

coiner: 1. In good sense: 1. mōnētārius: Aur. Vict.: Eutr. 2. cûsor: Cod. Just. 3. fātūrārius: Inscr. A board of three who had the superintendence of the coinage were called triumviri monetales: in Inscr. T. A. A. F. F.: v. TO COIN. II. In bad sense: a coiner of bad money: pārchlāmētēs, æe, m. (prop. a false stamper): Cod. Imp. Uau. better expr. by circum: as, is qui numos adulterinos cudit; qui monetam adulterinam exercet: v. TO COIN.

coition: 1. cōitus, ãs: Ov.: Col. 2. concubitus, ãs: Cic. 3. conjunctio: Cic.

colander: cōlum: i. e. a sieve or strainer: q. v.

cold (adj.): 1. frigidus (the most general word: applied to all degrees, from pleasant coolness to severe cold): a fountain c. by day, warm by night, fons luce diurna f., at calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr.: c. water, aqua f., Pl.: also simply frigida, as subs.: Col.: Suet.: under the c. sky, sub Jove f., Hor.: also of things cold with age, death, etc.: c. death, f. mors Virg.: a c. shudder, f. horror, Virg. Fig.: too tame in speaking and almost c., nimis lentus in dicendo et paens f., Cic. (N.B. Frigidus as applied to words and expressions is equivalent to our flat, dull: q. v.) Very c., perfrigidus: Cic.: Cels.: also, præfrigidus: Ov.: Cels.: To be c., frigeo: Cic.: Pers. Pro v.: Venus is c. without Ceres and Bacchus, sine Cerere et Baccho Venus friget, Ter.: hence incept. frigesco, frixi, 3: to become c., in both lit. and fig. sense: the hands and feet become c., f. manus pedesque, Tac.: affection grows c., f. affectus, Quint.: to grow c. after being hot, refrigesco, 3: Cato: Lucr. 2. algidus (i. e. so cold as to be uncomfortable: rare): Cat.: To be c. or chilly, algeo, alsi, 2: to sweat and be c., sudare et a. Hor.: incept. algesco, 3: to grow c., catch cold: Ter.: Plin. N.B. The pert. algens is perhaps more freq. used as adj. than algidus: Mart.: Plin. 3. gelidus (ice-cold): the junction of the Fibrenus makes the Iiris much colder, Fibrenus Iirini multo gelidiores facti, Cic. (but g. Bumen may

also mean a frozen river: Virg.): a rocks, g. rupes, Virg.: esp. of things cold with age, fright, or death: blood c. with old age, g. senectæ sanguis, Virg.: c. death, g. mors, Hor.: a c. shudder, g. horror, Ov.: Virg. Very c. indeed, prægelidus: Liv.: Plin. N.B. Egellidus is also found; but as its meaning fluctuates between cold (= gelidus), and with the coldness or chill taken off ("qui de summo gelu aliquid remittit," Forc.), it is better avoided. Phr.: to give a thing c. praise, maligne laudare, Hor.

cold, to be, become: frigeo, algeo; frigesco, algesco, etc.: v. SUPR. (1, 2).

cold (subs.): 1. frigus, ãris, n. (the most gen. term: v. also COOLNESS): the c. can hardly be escaped within doors, vix in istis tectis f. vitatur, Cic.: to keep off a. and heat, frigora caloresque pellere, Cic.: also, frigorum vim pellere, Cic.: intolerable c., intolerabile f., Cic.: to perish of c., frigore mori, Hor. 2. algor, ãris, m. (only of c. as pinching and disagreeable): capable of enduring c., patiens algoris, Sall.: to fortify the body against c., corpus contra algores munire, Plin. (N.B. The pl. of frigus and algor suggest repeated attacks of cold or frequent exposure.) 3. gelû, ãs, n.: v. FROST.

II. A calarist: 1. grævidus, ãtis, f. (in the head): Cic.: Cels. Subject to such c.s., grævidinoseus: Cic. 2. destillatio (with ref. to the running at the nose): to occasion c.s., d. concitare, Cels. 3. perfrictio (a severe c.): Plin. Phr.: to catch c., perfrigescere, frixi, 3: Varr.: Cels.

coldish: frigidulus, subfrigidus: v. CHILLY.

coldly: only used fig. of tameness and indifference: 1. frigidus: to do things c., f. agere, Cic. 2. gelidus (stronger than 1): Hor. (N.B. Frigide when applied to language or invention, is flatly, dully, without taste: q. v.) Phr.: to praise c., maligne laudare, Hor.: to act c. in any matter, leniter, lente agere, Cæs.: v. INDIFFERENTLY, COOLLY.

coldness: 1. Lit.: 1. frigus, ãris, n.: esp. in pl.: regions which suffer intolerably through the c. of their winters, loca quæ frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 2: Hor.: v. COLD. 2. algor: v. COLD. 3. gelû, ãs, n. (icy c.): v. FROST. Fig. of the c. of death or age: Virg.: Lucret. II. Apathy, want of zeal: lentitudo, or lentitudo; animus lentus, remissus: v. COOLNESS, INDIFFERENCE.

colewort: brassica ætica: v. CABBAGE.

collie: 1. tormina, um, n.: Cels.: Cic. 2. cōlon or cōlum: Plin. In modern medical Latin collieca is the word used. Subject to the c., colicky, torminosus: Cic.: collicus, Plin.

collapse (v.): (In se) corruere, collabi, concidere: v. TO FALL, FALL AWAY.

collapse (subs.): chiefly in phr. where it may be expr. by verb: as, to be in a state of c., "penitus collapsum esse: to suffer a sudden c., subito corruere, concidere, etc.: v. FALL, RUM.

collar (subs.): 1. collare, ãs, n. (used of dog-collars, those employed for making a prisoner fast, etc.): Pl.: Varr. 2. mōnile, ãs, n. (only ornamental, both of human beings and of animals): v. NECKLACE. 3. torques, ãs, m. and f.: a kind of ornamental chain: q. v. 4. bōlæ, aurum (for confinement): Pl.: Prud.: rarely in sing.: Pl. 5. subjugum: i. e. a collar attached to the jugum or yoke: Vitr. 10, 3, 4: v. Dict. Ant. 2. v. jugum. (N.B. The word occurs in pl. only, and is prop. an adj. loca being understood: v. Cato, R. R. 3, 135.) Phr.: to slip the c., i. e. get free, "lois s. vincula collum liberare; vincula rumpere: v. BONDS.

collar (v.): chiefly colloq.: comprehendere; collo prehensum abripere: v. TO SLIZE.

collar-bone: iugulum. Cels.
collate: 1. To designate to a
bishopric: instituo: v. TO APPOINT.
To compare a manuscript with some
other text: conféro, tolli, lätum, 3:
M. L.

collateral: 1. Of pedigree: not
in the direct line: transversus: c.
lites (of descent), t. lineae, Pauli. Dig.
18, 10, 9. Phr.: c. relatives, cognati
qui ex lateribus sunt, Dig.: c. relation-
ship, cognatio ex transverso, quae etiam
a latere dicitur, Just. Inst. 3, 6. II.
Accessory, indirectly connected with:
q. v.

collaterally: ex lateribus, a latere,
ex transverso: v. preced. art.

collation: 1. Comparison (of
books, etc.): expr. by verb: to be en-
gaged in the c. of MSS., *litteris manu-
scriptis conferendis operam dare: v. TO
COLLATE. II. A (cold) meal: (f) coen-
nula, prandium: v. MEAL.

colleague: 1. collēga, ae, m.:
twice consules together, c. in the censor-
ship, bis una consules, c. in censura.
2. consors, ritis (v. PARTNER):
his son is taken as his c. in the tribu-
nate, filius c. tribuniciae potestatis ad-
sumitur, Tac. Phr.: to appoint a c. in
the place of one deceased, in demortui
locum [censorem, etc.] sufficere, Liv.
(or simply sufficere, Liv.): to elect a c.
(as was done in the case of certain col-
legia), cooptare, Cic.: v. TO ELECT.

colleagueship: 1. collēgium: a
man of whom I have had experience in
an harmonious c., expertus mihi con-
cordi c. vir, Liv. 2. consortio: the
amicable c. of the two Lacedaemonian
kings, sociabilis c. inter binos Lacedae-
moniorum reges, Liv.: Vell.

collect (v): A. Trans. 1. To
gather together: 1. colligo, legi, lec-
tum, 3 (in most senses): to c. bones, ossa
c., Tib.: to c. rain-water, pluvias
aquas c., Quint.: to c. men from every
district, de pagis omnibus viros c., Cic.
Fig.: to c. oneself, se c., Cic.: to c.
one's mind and thoughts, animum cogi-
tationemque c., Plin. Ep. v. TO GATHER
TOGETHER. 2. cōgo, cōegi, cōactum,
3 (usu. where force is implied): v. TO
BRING OR GET TOGETHER. 3. conféro,
tolli, lätum (coll.), 3: to c. many images,
multa simulacra c., Ov. Fig.: to c. all
one's materials (for speaking), materiam
omnem c., Quint. 4. congéro, gessi,
gestum, 3: to c. means for defraying
the expense of a journey, viaticum c.,
Cic.: to c. provisions, cibaria c., Hor.

5. comporto, 1 v. TO BRING
GETHER. (N.B. The three preceding
words are used only of things, not of
persons.) 6. congéro, 1: v. TO AS-
SEMBLE, GATHER TOGETHER. 7. cor-
rōgo, 1 (prop. by entreaty): to c. auxi-
liaries from the allies, auxilia ab sociis
c., Liv.: to c. money, pecuniam c. Caes.:
Cic. 8. conquiró, quisivi, quisitum,
3 (by search): to c. ships all along the
river, naves toto flumine c., Caes.: to c.
arguments, argumenta c., Tac.: Sall.
9. glóméro, 1 (to c. in a mass or
group): the stags c. their herds, agmina
cervi c., Virg.: Tac.: v. TO GATHER.
10. corrädo, 3: v. TO SCRAPE TO-
GETHER. 11. exigo, egi, actum, 3
(only of taxes or money): to c. tributes,
moneys, etc., tributa, pecunias ex, Cic.:
v. TO DEMAND. II. To infer: q. v.

B. Intr.: corresponding to (1)
supr.: expr. by the above verbs and
pron. refl. or in pass.: the common-
ality (of bees) c. around the body of their
queen, plebs glomeratur circa corpus
regia, Plin. Phr.: to c. in groups or
knots, circülari, 1. Cic.: Caes.: v. TO
GROUP, ASSEMBLE.

collect (subs.): *collecta, ae: M. L.:
v. PRAYER.

collected (adj.): 1. a. not discon-
certed; cool: 1. praesens, ntis (only
with animus): a mind, vigorous, c.,
and acute, animus acer, p., acutus, Cic.:
Quint. 2. intentus: stronger than
the Eng. v. INTENT, ALERT. (Or expr.
by circuml., ae, *nulla re perturbatus;

facultates animi semper collectas ha-
bens.)

collection: 1. The act of collect-
ing: 1. collectio: Cic. 2. con-
quisitio (by search): Cic. 3. Much
more freq. expr. by verb: by the c. of
tributes, tributis exigendis, etc.: v. TO
COLLECT. II. A number of persons
or things collected together: 1.
congrégies, El, f.: v. HEAP, FILE. 2.
conjectus, us (rare): Lucr. 3. May
often be expr. by p. part.: an army
which is a c. of desperate old men, ex-
ercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis,
Cic.: v. TO COLLECT. Phr.: a c. of
mots, collectanea dicta, Caes. ap. Suet.:
Gell. (in both cases in the titles of
books): a c. of choice passages, electo-
rum commentarius, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17;
fisculorum commentarius: cf. Sen. Ep.
33 [episcilegium, florilegium, M. L.]:
a c. of works on a particular subject,
corpus, as, c. juris, Imp. Cod.: a c. of
the works of the ancient grammarians,
*c. veterum grammaticorum, Linde-
mann: thesaurus may also be used: cf.
Plin. N. H. Pref.: v. TREASURY. III.
Of money: collatio: v. CONTRIBUTION:
or perh. *pecunia collectica, collectanea.
collective: United: expr. by phr.:
as the c. power of Greece, *universae s.
cunctae Graeciae vires: a thing which
by their c. efforts they were unable to
achieve, *id quod una summis viribus
nidentes, perficere nequibant: v. ALL,
ALL TOGETHER.

collectively: conjunctim, ünä, si-
mul: v. TOGETHER, JOINTLY.

collector: 1. In gen. sense: qui
colligit, corrigit, etc.: v. TO COLLECT.

II. Of taxes, etc.: exactor: v.
TAX-GATHERER. Special terms: a c. of
customs, portitor: v. CUSTOM-HOUSE-
OFFICER: a c. of moneys after an
auction, etc., cäctor, Hor.

college: an educational institution.
*collegium (prop. applied to such bodies
as the augurs, trade-companies, etc.: v.
CORPORATION): M. L.: fellow of a c.,
*socius. As adj. *collecius (which
however has only modern authority in
this sense): v. COLLEGIATE.

collegian: *collegio ascriptus: Alu-
min: gen. term for pupil, student: q. v.
collegiate: *collegiäls, collegiärius:
prop. pertaining to a collegium or
corporation: but they may be used by
analogy with ref. to our "colleges."

collier: 1. A worker in a coal
mine: *carbonarius prop. a burner or
seller of charcoal. II. A vessel em-
ployed in conveying coals: *navis car-
bonaria.

colliery: *föcina carbonaria: v.
COAL.

collision: 1. conflictio: c. du-
orum corporum inter se, Quint. 2.
conflictus, us: a c. of clouds, nubium c.,
Cic.: a c. of the bodies (of men in battle),
c. corporum, Cic. 3. concursio: to be
cemented together by means of c. (of the
atoms of Epicurus), concursioibus inter
se cohaerescere, Cic.: Gell. 4. con-
cursus, us: c.s. of ships with one another,
c. navium inter se, Liv.: Caes. (But
concourse oftener means simply junc-
tion, concurrence.) Phr.: the tempest
occasioned c.s. amongst the transports,
onerarias (naves) tempestas afflictabat,
Caes.: the clouds come into c. with one
another, concurrunt nubes, Lucr.: to
come into c. with anything, incurrere
in aliquid, ad aliquid offendere: v. TO
DASH AGAINST. Fig.: Greece brought
into c. with a foreign land in a tedious
war, Graecia Barbariae lento collisa
duello, Hor.: they came into c. no
strangers to each other's tactics, haud
ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant,
Liv. 21, 1.

collocation: collocatio, dispositio:
v. ARRANGEMENT.

collop: ossa, offella: v. CHOP. Phr.:
"he maketh c.s. of fat on his flanks"
(Job xv. 27). *pingues carnum massas
lateribus obduct: ("pingui cervicis ar-
matu est," Vulg.): v. MASS.

colloquial: Phr.: c. language, hu-

milis sermo, Hor. A. P. 219; quotidi-
anus sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: we are wont
to compose letters in c. language, epis-
tolas quotidianis verbis texere solemus,
Cic. Fam. q. 21: where he also uses the
phr. plebeius sermo for c. language:
Hor. uses privatus in the same sense,
A. P. 90: see also COMMOS, ORDINARY.

colloquialism: *genus loquendi a
quotidiano usu mutuatum.

colloquy: colloquium: v. CONVER-
SATION. To have a c. with any one, cum
aliquo colloqui: v. TO CONVERSE.

collude: 1. collüdo, st, sum, 3
(the most gen. term): c. cum aliquo,
Cic.: Ulp. 2. praevärör, 1 (prop.
of an accuser who plays into the hands
of the other party: also of advocates
generally): Cic.: Ulp.

collusion: 1. collüsiö: Cic.: Ulp.
2. pactio: Cic. 3. praevärificatio
(on the part of an advocate): Cic. Phr.:
to be guilty of c.: v. TO COLLUDE: one
who is guilty of it, collüsor, praevärifi-
cator (the latter only of an advocate).

collusive: expr. by phr.: to be
guilty of c. proceedings, colludere, praevär-
icari: v. TO COLLUDE, COLLUSION.

collusively: collüsiör: Ulp. Phr.:
to act c., collüdo: v. TO COLLUDE.

collyrium (eye-salve): collyrium:
Hor.: Cels.

colocynth: colocynthis, Idia, f.:
Plin.

colon: 1. In anatomy: cölon or
cölum: Plin. II. In punctuation:
*colon (which in Donatus, p. 1742, is
a part of the sentence itself; not the
mark so called): distinctio media (?): v.
Donat. l. c.

colonel: praefectus (i. e. officer, com-
mander); or perh. tribunus militum, a
rank which nearly corresponds to that
of colonel.

colonial: cölonicus: Caes.: Suet.
(Or expr. by gen. of colonia: v. COLONY.)

colonist: cölonus: Caes.: Cic.: (If
the ref. be to the founder of a colony,
dux: v. Nep. Milt. 1: v. COLONY.)

colonizing (subs.): cöductio: Cic.:
Plin.

colonnade: 1. porticus, us, f.:
v. PORTICO. 2. xystus, 1, m. (for re-
creation, etc.): Cic.: Plin. Ep.

colony: cölonia (used both of the
settlers and of the settlement): to estab-
lish a c. in suitable places, c. collocare
indoles in locis, Cic.: to conduct a c. (to
a place), c. deducere, Cic.: to send men
to a c., homines in c. mittere, Liv. Phr.:
to send out a c. to the Chersonesus, Cher-
sonesus colonos mittere, Nep.: to settle
a c. in a territory, colonos in agris col-
locare: cf. Nep. Milt. 2.

colophon (the conclusion of a book):
cölophön, önis, m.: Fest (who tells us
that the prov. phr. colophonem addere
signified to put the finishing stroke to
anything): M. L.

colossal: 1. cölossicus: Vitruv:
Plin. 2. cölossus: Plin. (Both
words strictly only of statues: cf.
colossus.) 3. In gen. sense; 1. q.
huge (q. v.). Ingens, immanis: v. MON-
STROUS. Phr.: a c. figure, *facies maior
quam humana. so c. an empire, *tanta
moles s. strues Imperii.

colossus: cölossus, 1, m. (a colossal
statue): Plin.

colour (subs.): 1. A property of
bodies: color, öris, m.: c.s. cannot exist
without light, c. esse sine luce neque-
unt, Lucr.: a white c., c. albus, Cic.:
a fresh or lively c., c. vegetus, Plin.:
a full or strong c., c. satur, Plin.: a
faint c., c. dilutus, Plin. Very often of
the natural hue of a healthy face: to
come into the senate with a good fresh
c. in the face, fort. c. in senatu venire,
Front. ad M. Caes.: natural c., c. verus,
Ter.: as opp. to paint (c. fictus), Hor.:
to change one's c., i. e. to turn pale,
colores mutare, Hor.: Cic. (N.B. When
color is used alone, it generally denotes
a bright hue, as, nullus argenteo color
est, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 1.) Adject.: of the
same c., concolor, öris (with dat.) the
sea is of the same c. with the sands,

pontus c. est arenis, Ov.: Virg.: of a different c., discolor, iris (also with dat.): Cic.: Ov.: of many c.s., multicolor: Plin.: Apul.: of changing or varied c.s., versicolor: Cic.: Virg.: II. A pigment: 1. pigmentum: Cic.: Plin.: 2. color: to lay on various c.s., varios inducere c., Hor.: Plin.: c.s. which are natural or artificial, c. qui nascuntur, flunguntur s. sunt, Plin.: Virg.: oil c.s., c. oleo temperat aique mixti, cf. Virg. 7, 14, 1. Hence fig. of the peculiar complexion of a work of genius: Hor. A. P. 86. Phr.: to depict anything in its true c.s., "aliquid lumenis suis fideliter s. exacte describere; aliquid rei veram exprimere imaginem: to depict anything in lively c.s., aliquid vario oratione pingere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: to depict a crime in the blackest c.s., crimen atrociter, atrocissime describere, cf. Tac. A. 13, 19: to give an unfavorable c. to a thing, i. e. put a bad construction upon it, aliquid sinistre interpretari, cf. Tac. Agr. 1. III. I select (q. v.): species, praetextus. IV. In pl. only, the flag or standard of a body of troops (q. v.): signum, vexillum.

colour (v.): I. Lit.: 1. coloris, s. to shape and c. alone, individua corpora formare, c. Cic. Fig.: when I have been reading those books attentively, I feel that my language is, as it were, c'd by contact with them, quum talis libros studiosius legerim, sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quid colorari, Cic. 2. ficio, i. (only of dyeing or of using false, meretricious colouring): Virg.: Gell. 3. tingo, inficere: v. TO DYE, STAIN. II. Fig.: v. TO PALLIATE, PRETEXT.

colourable: v. PLACIBLE. coloured: 1. coloratus: of the rainbow: Cic. Exp. of a warm, sunburnt hue: the c. Indi, c. Indii, Virg.: Ov.: Tac.: v. TANNED. 2. fictus: i. a. artificially c., as with dye or rouge: Virg.: Hor.

colouring (subs.): I. Lit.: expr. by pl. of color or pigmentum (cf. COLOUR, II.): to explain the subject of c., colorum s. pigmentorum rationes explicare, cf. Virg. 7, 8, 1; de colorum temperatura et mixtura exponere, cf. Id. 7, 10: the above, with ref. to the pigments themselves: with ref. to the use of them, artem colorum inducendorum exponere (v. COLOUR, II.); harmonogen (ἀρμονίη) c. commissurarum colorum et transituum rationem explicare (of working c.s. harmoniously together), cf. Plin. 35, 5, 11 (12). II. Fig.: of style or decoration in language: ornatus, ornamenta: v. ORNAMENT. Also pigmentum may be used, provided the figure is kept up: cf. Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1. Phr.: you know my style of c., nosti illas Annævovs, Cic. Mt. 1, 14, 4: in the same way Cic. uses μυροβόιον and arcuata: Att. 2, 1, 1: to be careful to preserve the proper c. of a subject, colores servare, Hor.

colouring-matter: medicamen: Plin.: Lucan.

colourist: qui colorum inducendorum peritus est.

colourman: pigmentarius: Cic.

colt: 1. equuleus: Cic.: Liv. 2. equulus: Varr.: Cic. 3. pullus: Equinus: Col. (if an ass's colt, pullus asinus or p. asini).

coltfoot: tussilago: Plin.: M. L.

colter: v. COULTER.

column: I. Architectural: columna: a temple supported on huge c.s., templum vastis iunixa c., Ov.: Cic. Divin. colimella, a small c.: Cic. Phr.: supported on c.s., columnatus, Varr.: the spaces between c.s., intercolumnia, orum, Cic.: a tax on c.s., columnarium, Cic. (N.B. Not column, which is a summit; also a prop or support: q. v.) II. Military: 1. agmen, inia, m. (strictly an army marching): they issue from the camp in a very long c., proficiscuntur ex castris longissimo a., Caes.: v. LINE. 2. cūctus (strictly a wedge-shaped c., adapted for breaking the enemy's line): their battle-array is formed in

c.s., acies per cuneos componitur, Tac. G. 6: forming themselves in a wedge-shaped c., so as to break the line quickly, c. facto ut celeriter perrumpant, Caes. Phr.: to charge in two c.s., bipartito signa inferre, Caes.: so in three c.s., tripartito: v. DIVISION. III. In the page of a book: *columna: Lachm.

comb (subs.): 1. pecten, inia, m.: for the hair, Pl.: Ov.: for flax or wool, Plin. Hence adv. pectinatum, in comb-like form or arrangement: Plin. (Plin. also speaks of the instruments with which flax is combed, as hamli ferrei, 19, 1, 3.) 2. strigilis: i. e. a curry-comb: q. v. (For the comb of a cock see COCKSCOMB.)

comb (v.): 1. pecto, xi, xum, and stum, 3: to c. hair, comas, capillos, caecurum p., Hor.: Tib.: Ov.: c'd a comb, pectilae lauae, Col.: to c. flax with iron hooks, lini virgas hamli ferreis p., Plin. 2. depecto, xum, 3 (to c. down): to c. down the hair with a comb, crines buxo d., Ov.: Virg. 3. comā, compe, comptum, 3 (i. e. to dress the hair with some defining word): capillos dente secto c., Mart.

combat: 1. pugna, proelium: v. BATTLE, FIGHT. 2. certamen: v. CONTEST, STRUGGLE. 3. agōn, inia, m. (Gr. ἀγών): only of the public games: a gymnastic c., gymnicus a., Plin. Ep. (certamen is however the word most frequently used of such c.s.: Cic.: Suet.). Phr.: to offer oneself for a c. in the amphitheatre, in arenam se dare, Triph. Dig.: v. ARENA: in close c., cōminus or comminus: as opp. to tēminus, of fighting or skirmishing at a distance: v. CLOUSE (quarters): the c. was waged fiercely on both sides, acriter pugnamur est ab utroque, Liv.: Caes.: v. TO VICT: to engage in single c., ferro decertare, Liv. (which, however, might be used of a number of combatants). N.B. The expr. pugna singularis, proelium or certamen singulare, for single c., have no good authority: pugna and certamen are sufficiently precise: cf. Liv. 7, 9 (fin.) (to inia).

combat (v): impugno, pugno; obvinco, conficito: v. TO FIGHT AGAINST, OPPOSE, RESIST.

combatant: 1. pugator: Liv.: Silius. 2. proelior: Tac.: Just. 3. Expr. by phr.: never were c.s. more nearly matched, "nunquam aequiore certamine pugnamur est; nunquam validiores [gentes] contulerunt arma: cf. Plin. 2, 1; or by imperf. part.: they convey refrakments to the c.s., cibos pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7, fin. 4. agōnista, ae, m. (only of c.s. in the games): Aug.

combative: pugnaz, ācis: a c. nation, p. gens, Tac.: Ov.

combatively: pugnafter: Cic.: Sen.

combination: 1. junctio, conjunctio: v. UNION. 2. junctura: a skilful c. (of words), callida j., Hor. A. P. 47: Quint. (junctio is the act, junctura, the result of combining). 3. confusio (more usu. in bad sense: v. CONFUSION): the union and c. of the virtues, conjunctioque virtutum, Cic. 4. concursus, tis (of things which meet but do not blend together): a harsh c. of words, asper c. verborum, Cic. 5. cōtūs, tis (= No. 4): a c. of syllables, c. syllabarum, Quint. 6. temperatio (i. e. apt and regulated c.: fig.): the discipline and due c. of the state (with ref. to its constituent orders), disciplina ac civitatis, Cic.: Liv. 7. conspiatio (esp. of combining for some purpose: often a bad one): the c. and agreement of men, c. hominum atque consensus, Cic.: the c. of certain men against any one's position, c. certorum hominum contra alienus dignitatem, Cic.: v. CONFRACT, ASSOCIATION.

combine: I. TRANS.: 1. jungo, conjungo, nxi, nctum, 3: to add c'd with eloquence, sapientia juncta eloquentiae, Cic.: v. TO JOIN, UNITE. 2. confero, tūli, lātum, 3 (to bring together):

c'ing (in one form) features taken from all quarters, undique collatis membris, Hor. A. P. 3: to c. forces (of two generals), in unum c. vires, Liv. 3. consocio, i (implying agreement): to c. their shade (of trees growing together), umbram c., Hor.: a form of government selected and c'd from these elements, delecta ex his et consociata republicae forma, Cic. 4. confundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 (often to confuse: q. v.): two nations c'd in one, duo populi in unum confusi, Liv.: to c. five dactyls in succession, quinque continous dactyles c., Quint. 5. misceo, commisco, miscui, stum and xtum, 2: he who c's the useful and the agreeable, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor.: foolishness is never c'd with wisdom, nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.: v. TO MIX, BLEND. 6. tempéro, i (to c. in due proportions): to mingle and c. a thing out of different elements, ex dissimilibus rebus aliquid miscere et c., Cic.: to c. the acute and the grave, acuta cum gravibus t., Cic.: to c. in one idea, unum in speciem t., Cic. 7. In pass. cōbo, i, vi and ii, itum, 4 (to be c'd, not so that the savage be c'd with the gentle, non ut placidior coeant immitia, Hor.: see also in fr.). II. INTRANS.: 1. conspiro, i (usu. for a certain purpose: often a bad one: v. TO CONSPIRE): to c. together to liberate the commonwealth, ad remp. liberandam c., Cic.: several states c. together, plures civitates c., Caes. 2. cōbo, 4 (v. supr. 7): to c. together, una c., Caes.: to c. together in nations, c. in populos, Quint. 3. Expr. by any of the trans. verbs under (I.), and prom. ref. or in pass.: v. supr.

combustible: ad ignem concendendum aptus; ad exardescendum facilis: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190. Phr.: c. materials, "incendii materia; quae comburi possunt. combustion: expr. by phr. during c. it (amber) keeps up an unquiet, strong-smelling flame, (dum incenditur) alit flammam pinguem et olentem, Tac. Ger. 45: or by comburendo, inter comburendum, dum comburitur. v. TO BURN.

come: I. To go to, arrive at: both lit. and fig.: 1. vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (the most gen. term) on the 6th day we came from Athens to Delos, sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Cic.: a voice c.s. to my ears, vox mihi ad aures v., Pl. Virg.: when that day came, ubi ea dies venit, Caes.: the c'ing year, annus veniens, Cic.: to c. under any one's protection, in alcuius fidem ac potestatem v., Caes.: to c. from fable to facts, a fabulis ad facta v., Cic. The pass. imper. form is very often preferred to the act.: as, we had come to the temple of Vesta, ventum erat ad Vestae, Hor.: Liv. Hence frequent. ventito, i: to c. backwards and forwards into the camp, in castra v., Caes.: to c. frequently to a house, domum v., Cic.: Cat. N.B. "Come" as an exhortation or appeal is age, not veni. v. inf. (II.). 2. advēnio, 4: to come to, arrive: q. v.

3. pervēnio, 4: v. TO ARRIVE: fig.: the affair came to his ears, pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic.: to c. completely into any one's power, in alcuius potestatem p., Cic.: to c. to utter despair, ad desperationem p., Caes. 4. pergo, perrexi, rectum, 3 (to come or go directly or straight): they are c'ing directly towards us, horsum pergit, Ter. 5. adsum, (ass.), fui, esse = I am come, etc.: they were ordered to c. and present themselves at Amphipolis, jussu Amphipolim adesse, Liv.: they seem to be on the point of c'ing hither from Africa, ex Africa jam adfutura videntur, Cic.: c. hither! huc ades! Virg. (Adsum is often used as above for the sake of greater vividness: v. TO BE PRESENT.) Phr.: to c. on horseback by ship or sea, equo, navi, classe adveni, vectus: Cic.: Liv.: Virg.: near came, allatum est, nuntiatum est, Liv.: a letter came, literae allatae sunt, Cic.: to c.

frequently to a person's house, domum allicuius frequentare, Cic.: more strongly, assidue f., Suet.: v. TO FREQUENT, RE-SORT TO. **II.** In animated appeals: come! agē, agite: come, come, now let us try! age, age, nunc experiamur, Ter.: often strengthened by adverbs; as, dum, en, eja, modo, igitur; = come now!: Ter.: Pl. **III.** To happen (q. v.): usu. impers.: fit, factum, fieri: how c.s. it that, qui fit ut, Hor.: v. also the compounds.

come about: v. PASS, TO COME TO.

— after: v. TO FOLLOW, SUCCEED.

— again: revēnio, rēdeo: v. TO COME BACK, RETURN.

— along: prōcedo, fēor, etc.: v. TO ADVANCE, GO. Phr.: c. along with me! *me comitare sodes! v. TO ACCOMPANY.

— at: i. e. to reach, attain to (q. v.): attingo, adipsor, etc.

— away: **I.** Lit.: abscedo, discedo: v. TO DEPART. **II.** To separate from; as when a portion of a thing is sent away: sequor, cūctus, 3: the bough will c. away willing and easy, if the fates summon thee, ramus volens facile sequetur, si te fata vocant, Virg.: v. TO COME OFF.

— back or again: 1. revēnio, 4: to c. back home again, domum r., Pl.: to c. back to the city, ad urbem r., Tac. 2. rēdeo, 4: v. TO RETURN.

— before: antevēnio, praevenio, 4: v. TO ANTICIPATE, GET BEFORE. Also = to appear before (q. v.).

— by: i. e. to get or obtain: q. v. **down:** **I.** Lit.: 1. devēnio, 4 (usu. fig.): to c. down to the sea, ad mare d., Pl.: Caes. 2. descendio, dī, sum, 3: c. down, thou jar! descende testa! Hor.: v. TO DESCEND. 3. delabor, lapsus, 3: i. e. to glide down: q. v. **II.** Fig.: to be preserved (to posterity): 1. mīneo, mansi, sum, 2: two memorials of him have c. down to our time, hujus ad nostram memoriam monumenta manserunt duo, Nep.: v. TO SURVIVE. 2. dūro, i: whatever interesting thing had c. down from antiquity, quicquid memorabile ex antiquitate duraverat, Suet.: Liv.: v. TO ENDURE.

3. trādor, prōdor, itus, 3: v. TO HAND DOWN. Phr.: no more ancient treaty has c. down to our times, nec ullius vetustior foederis memoria est, Liv. **— forth or out:** Lit.: of place: 1. exō, ivi and ii, itum, 4: see! yonder he c.s. forth, eccum, exit foras, Ter.: v. TO GO OUT. 2. prōdeo, 4: c. forth and open the door, prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl.: so also with foras, Pl.: to c. forth on the stage, p. in scenam, Nep.: to c. forth in public, in publicum p., Cic. 3. ēgrēdor, gressus, 3: esp. with foras, Pl.: Ter.: v. TO ISSUE FORTH. 4. prōcedo, cessi, cessum, 3: to c. forth or out of a house, foribus foras p., Pl.: Caes.: Cic.: to c. forth when born feet foremost, in pedes p. nascentem, Plin. 5. exaisto, stiti, stitum, 3: to c. forth from a hiding-place, e latebris ex., Liv.: a voice came forth from the temple of Juno, vox ab aede Junonis exstisti, Cic. 6. emer-go, si, sum, 3: Manlius came forth into the open plains, Manlius in apertos campos emisit, Liv.: v. TO EMERGE. N.B. Not evenio, except in poetry, as Hor. Od. 4, 4, 65: "merces profundo, pulchior evenit." (For come forth in sense of to grow up, v. TO SPRING UP, COME UP.)

— forward: prōcedo, prōdeo: v. PRECED, ART. **— in:** intrōdo, intro vēnio, incedo, me infēro, etc.: v. TO ENTER. Phr.: to c. in for = TO GET, RECEIVE. **— into:** Phr.: to c. into port, appelli, Cic. (also more precisely, in portum venire): to c. into any one's power, in allicuius manus devenire, Cic. (v. TO FALL INTO): to c. into vogue, in morem venire, Liv.: many words will c. into use again which have now become obsolete, multa renascentur, quae jam ce-

cidere vocabula, Hor. A. P. 70 (a little before he expresses the same thought by vident, florent, v. 62).

— come near: (prope) accedo, appropinquo: v. TO APPROACH, DRAW NEAR.

— off: **I.** To be descended from (q. v.): ortum esse; originem trahere, ducere, etc. **II.** To happen in consequence of: Phr.: this is what c.s. of dishonesty, haec merces fraudis (a superis) datur, Phaedr.: *tales eventus habet, sic plectitur mala fides, etc.

— off: **I.** To separate itself from: 1. recedo, cessi, cessum, 3: womer shall the head c. off my shoulders, caput e nostra citius cervice recedet, Ov.: to c. off the stem (of fruits), e pediculo r., Plin.: so of flesh coming off the bone, ab ossibus r., Plin.: Cels. 2. (of hair): defūdo, 3: v. TO FALL OFF. **II.** With ref. to a combat; to quit the field: discedo, 3: to c. off victorious, Victorem d., Caes.; or, esp. of non-military conflict, superorem d., Cic.: to c. off with equal honour, aequo proelio, Caes.; aequa manu, Sall.; aequo Marte d., Liv.: to c. off without loss, sine detrimento d., Caes.: to c. off with very great glory, cum summa gloria d., Cic.; see also TO ESCAPE, GET OFF. **III.** To take place (chiefly colloq.): q. v.

— on: prōgredior, prōcedo, perego: v. TO ADVANCE. As a term of exhortation, agite! sequimini! v. TO COME (II.). **— out:** **I.** Lit.: exeo, ēgrēdor, etc.: v. TO COME FORTH. **II.** Of the teeth, etc.: cūdo, cēdidi, cāsum, 3: Pl.: Sen. **III.** To be published: ēdi, ēmitti, prōdire: v. TO PUBLISH.

— over: **I.** Lit.: supervēnio, 4: v. TO COME UPON. **II.** To pass over to a different party: transgredior: v. TO GO OVER. **III.** Fig.: of certain feelings, sensations, etc.: 1. curro, cūcturi, cursum, 3 (with prep.): a blush came over her heated features, rubor calefacta per ora cucurrit, Virg. 2. ōbeo, 4: a paleness c.s. over the face, obit ora pallor, Ov. 3. subeo, 4: a shade c.s. over the earth, a umbra terras, Ov. Phr.: a shudder c.s. over me as I relate, horresco referens, Virg.; me horror percutit; Cic.; me occupat horror, Ov. **— round:** chiefly fig. Phr.: he will c. round to our opinion, *ad nostram sententiam adducetur, transgredietur.

— short: v. TO FALL SHORT. **— to:** **I.** Lit.: 1. advenio, 4 (with ad or in and acc.): I came to the forum, ad forum adveni, Pl.: we came into the province, in provinciam advenimus, Cic. 2. vēnio, 4: with prep.: v. TO COME. Phr.: to c. to the assistance of, auxilio venire; subvenire: v. ASSISTANCE. **II.** Fig. Phr.: I have c. to the resolution, (mihi) certum est (foll. by in fin.), Cic.: Liv. (also more fully: certum est deliberatumque, Cic.): I have c. to the conviction, mihi persuasum, persuasissimum est, Cic.; in similar sense, compertum habeo, Sall.: *in eam opinionem perductus sum: to c. to oneself, ad se redire, Ter.: Liv.; also, ad sanitatem redire, Cic.; compōtem sul, animi, mentis fieri, reddi v. SOUND. **III.** To happen to (q. v.): what has c. to him? quid factum est (de) illo? Ter.: esp. in phr. to come to pass: evēnio, accido, fio, efficio, etc.: v. TO HAPPEN. **IV.** To amount to (q. v.): efflicere, eae, etc. Phr.: it c.s. to the same thing, eodem revolvitur res, Lact.

— to pieces: dissolvor, solūtus. Cic.: Vitru.

— together: convēnio, cōdo, congregior: v. TO ASSEMBLE, MEET.

— up: 1. succedo, 3 (i. e. to c. up to with dat., or prep. and acc.): they came up to our front line, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes.; also with ad: Liv. (L. also uses the acc. after succedo, without a prep.). 2. subeo, 4 (constr. same as 1): to c. up to the gate of the camp, s. ad portam castrorum, Liv.: Caes.: up c.s. a rough forest-like growth, a. aspera

silva, Virg. 3. exeo, 4: barley usually c.s. up in seven days, plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus septem, Varr.: leaes c. up from the root, folia radice ex., Plin. 4. subvēnio, 4: only of coming up to help: q. v. 5. prōvenio, 4 (of things growing): trees cing up without cultivation, arbores sponte sua proventientes, Plin.: Virg.: v. TO SPRING UP. For to come up to in fig. sense, v. TO EQUAL: to come up with, v. TO OVERTAKE.

— come upon: **I.** Lit.: supervēnio, 4 (usu. with dat. or absol.): he c.s. upon him half-dead and fallen, semianimil lapsoque a., Virg.: Ov.: Liv. **II.** Fig.: as of diseases or other evils: lugrudo, grul, 3 (with dat.: implying violence): diseases c. upon all nations, universis gentibus in morbi, Plin.: v. TO FALL UPON, ATTACK. **III.** To light upon: incedo, dī, 3: v. TO FALL IN WITH.

— comedian: **I.** An actor (q. v.): cōmoeus (Cic.): **II.** A writer: 1. cōmicus (scriptor): Pl.: Cic. 2. cōmicus poeta: Cic. Hor. designates the old c.s. poetae quorum comedia prisca est, Sat. 1, 4, 1.

— comedy: cōmoeōia: to write c.s. c. facere, Ter.: the old c. c. vetus, Cic.; c. prisca, Hor. Ad cōmoeētic, as in c., Pl. Pertaining to c., cōmicus: v. COMIC.

— comeliness: 1. dēcentia: the c. of colours and shapes, colorum et figurarum d., Cic. 2. dēcor, ōris, m. (not to be confounded with decus, ōris): v. GRACE, BEAUTY.

— comely: **I.** Becoming: dēcens, ntis: the c. graces, d. gratiae, Hor.: c. attire, d. amictus, Ov. To be c., dēcere: v. TO BE FITTING. **II.** Beautiful: pulcher, vēnustus, etc.: v. GRACEFUL, BEAUTIFUL.

— comet: 1. cōmētes, ae, m.: Cic.: Virg.: also sidus cometes: Tac.: Just. 2. stella crinita: which Cic. says was the usual Lat. term: N. D. 2, 5, 14: also stella comans, Ov.

— cometary: expr. by gen. of cometes.

— comat: v. SWEET-NEAT.

— comfort (n): 1. consōlor, i: to c. any one in distress, allicui in miseris c., Cic.: to c. oneself by any means, se aliqua re c., Cic. 2. sōlor, i (some- what less strong than the comp.): Hor.: Quint. 3. allōvo, i (usu. implying actual relief, whereas solor, consolor, denote simply considerations addressed to the mind): to c. the body, corpus al., Cic.: I am c'd when, though absent, I converse with you, aliover quum tecum loquor absens, Cic.: v. TO RELIEVE. 4. cōfortio, i (i. e. fortem facio: without classical authority): "c. ye the weak hands," confortamini manus resolutas, Lact. quot. fr. Is. xxxv. 3 (Div. Inst. 4, 15).

— comfort (rubs): 1. solātium (oft. in pl.): it is a great c. (or solac., q. v.) to be free from blame, vacare culpa, magnam est s., Cic.: to afford c., solatia praebere, Ov. 2. consōlātiō (the act of comforting): to need c. from others, aliorum c. indigere, S. Suip. ap. Cic.: to give no small c., non modicorem c. afferre, Cic. 3. (fig.): medicina: I do not require c.: I am my own consolator, non ego medicina: me ipse consolator, Cic. Am. 3, 10. Phr.: the c.s. of daily life, "quotidiani usus commoda."

— comfortable: commodūs: v. CONVENIENT. Phr.: a c. and easy life, pinguis et mollis vita, Plin.: he refreshes his limbs with c. sleep, pinguis membra quiete levat, Ov. (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15: "me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vides"): to make oneself c. (with warmth, good things, etc.), corpus curare, Liv. 21, 54. also of genial indulgence, genio indulgere, Hor.: I hope you are very c. where you are, vos iste commodissime spero esse, Cic. Fam. 14, 7.

— comfortably: 1. commodē: v. CONVENIENTLY, and preceded art. (fem.), 2. subvīter: v. PLEASANTLY.

comforter: 1. consolator: Cic. Sen. 2. solator: Tib. Stat. 3. As theol. term, the Holy Spirit: paracletus, paracletus (Gr. παράκλητος): Vulg. (Paracletus is also found with 1: cf. Hare, *Comforter*, p. 125).

comfortless: solatui expers; cui nulla solatia sunt: v. **COMFORT**: also **UNCOMFORTABLE**.

comfrey: "symplytum: Withering. **comico, comical:** 1. *Appertaining to comedy:* comicus: a c. poet, poeta c. Hor.: a c. subject, res c. Hor.: a c. mask, c. persona, Quint. Adv. comicus, in a c. manner: Cic. 4. a actor, of moedus: Cic. (or actor comicus, etc.: v. **ACTOR**).

|| **Ridiculous** (q. v.): ridiculus: Cic. Hor. Phr.: a c. fellow, lepidus nugator, Pl.; lepidum caput, Ter. Ad. 5. q. 9: v. **MERRY**; wag.

comically: 1. *e. amusingly:* ridicule, leviter: v. **RIDICULOUSLY**, **MERRILY**.

coming (subs.): adventus, fis: v. **ARRIVAL**.

coming (adj.): i. e. about to come: venturus: the c. age, v. **AEVUM**, Virg.

comma: *comma, *ætia*, n., M. L. (in c. Donat. p. 1742, commata are the small divisions of a sentence, not the marks so called): *minima distinctio: cf. Donat. l. c.

command (v.): 1. To give a command: 1. impero, i. (foll. by dat. and ut and subj.: esp. used of a command given by military officers): v. **TO ORDER**. 2. jubeo, jussi, jussum, 2 (foll. by acc. and inf.): implying less authoritative than 1): v. **TO BID**. 3. praecipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (i. e. to give instruction: as one having knowledge: foll. both by inf. and by ut with subj.): v. **TO INSTRUCT**, **DIRECT**; v. also **TO PROCLAIM**, **DECRETE**. || To be in command: 1. impero, i. (with dat. or absol.): he who obeys modestly seems worthy to c. some day, qui modeste parat, videtur qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. v. **TO GOVERN**. 2. imperio, i. (frequent of 1): to c. great armies, magnis legionibus imp., Hor.: Laoc. But of commanding an army more usu., 3. praesum, fui, esse (with dat.): to c. a feet or army, classi, exercitui p., Caes.: v. **HEAD OF**, **TO BE AT**. 4. duco, xi, ctum, 3 (with acc.): to c. the first pilus or century, primum pilum d., Caes.: to c. part of an army, partem exercitus d., Sall. In the same way is used ducto, i. (frequent), of continued command: Sall. 5. praedico, sedi, 2 (with dat.): to c. an army, exercitui p., Tac. || Of situation:

1. specto, aspecto, i. v. **TO LOOK TOWARDS**. 2. prospecto, i. the villa c. a view of the Sicilian and Tuscan sea, villa p. Sicutum et Tuscanum mare, Phaedr.: Plin. Ep. Phr.: the villa, though situated at the foot, has as c. a view as if it were at the top, villa in colle ino sita prospectit quasi ex summo, Plin. Ep.: a dining-room which c. the same view as the portico, coenatio quae eadem quae porticus aspiciat, Plin.: so with Intueri, Plin.: if the view is below, despicere, Plin.: v. **VIEW**. Phr.: a fortress c. the city, arx urbi imminens: cf. Liv. 21, 11: the beach was c'd by the adjoining heights, ex locis superforibus in litus tela confici poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 23.

command: 1. The right or power to command: 1. imperium: to confer a c., imp. dare, Cic.: to continue any one in c., allicui imp. prorogare, Suet.: to prefer civil and military c.s to friendship, magistratus imp. amicitiae antepone, Cic. 2. praefectura (the position of one put in authority: praeficio) the c. of the Gallic cavalry, equitum Gallorum p., Hirt.: the c. of the wings, p. alarum, Suet. 3. regimen, Inla, n.: to hold the c. r. tenere, Tac.: the c. of cohorts, cohortium r., Tac. 4. summa (only of chief command): the c. or responsibility of the whole war, totius belli c., Cic.: more freq. in combination with imperi: to hold the supreme military c., a. imperii tenere, Cic.: Caes.

Phr.: to appoint to c., praepo, praeficio (with acc. of person, and dat. of thing): v. **TO APPOINT**: to have the c., praesum (with dat.): v. **TO COMMAND**, **BE GOVERNOR**. Fig.: to have the c. of one's tongue, ears, etc., lingua, auribus, competere, Tac. H. 3, 73: they had scarce sufficient c. of themselves, vix competere animus, Liv. 22, 5. || A single act of c. (v. **ORDER**): 1. imperium: to obey a c., imperio parere, Caes.: unjust c.s, injusta imp., Sall.: by Jove's c., Jovis imperio, Virg. 2. dictum: to obey the c.s of Ser. Tullius, Ser. Tullio dicto audientem esse, Liv.: Virg.: v. word. 3. imperatum: to come at c., ad imp. venire, Caes.: to execute c.s, imp. facere, Caes. 4. mandatum: v. **CHARGE**, **COMMISSION**. 5. jussum: v. **ORDER**. N.B. In the abl. only we find the form injussum, without command: without Caesar's c., injussum Caesaris, Caes.: without its own c. (of the people), inj. suo, Cic. 6. praedictum (rare): the dictator's c., dictatoris p., Liv.

commandant, commander: 1. imperator: i. e. c-in-chief: v. **GENERAL**: fem. imperatrix, Ica: Cic. Plin. 2. ductor: Cic. Liv. v. **LEADER**. 3. dux, ducia, c.: v. **GENERAL**. 4. praefectus (prop. part. pass. of praeficio: hence sometimes foll. by dat.): c. of cavalry, p. equitum, Hirt.: or simply praefectus: Caes.: c. of the fleet, p. classis, Liv.: Cic.: c. of the imperial guard, p. praetorii or praetorio, Tac. Phr.: to be c. of praesens: v. **TO COMMAND**: to appoint any one c., praeficio, praepo: v. **TO APPOINT**.

commemorate: memoriam allicuius rei servare; celebrare, concelebrare: v. **TO CELEBRATE**. N.B. Not commemoro, which is to recount.

commemoration: celebratio: v. **CELEBRATION**. Phr.: by way of c., *memoriae (conservandae) causa; quod monumento sit; quod memoriam allicuius rei revocat.

commemorative: ad memoriam allicuius rei servandam aptus.

commence: incipio, occipio; incubo; exordior, etc.: v. **TO BEGIN**.

commencement: initium, principium, primordium, etc.: v. **BEGINNING**.

commend: 1. To commit, give in charge: 1. commendo, i. (with acc. and dat.): I c. and commit myself to your protection, ego me tuae c. et committo fidel, Ter.: to you I entirely c. and entrust myself, tibi me totum c. atquetrado, Cic. (N.B. For the simple verb mando, v. **TO COMMIT**). 2. credo, concedo: v. **TO ENTRUST**. 3. committo: v. **TO COMMIT**. || To speak well of: v. **TO PRAISE**. || To c. to a person's notice or favour, commendo: v. **TO RECOMMEND**. || To make acceptable: 1. probro, i. Epicurus has c'd himself to many persons, E. se multis probavit, Cic. 2. approbo, i. during his first years of service he c'd himself to S. Paulinus, prima castrorum rudimenta S. Paulino approbavit, Tac.

commendable: 1. commendabilis, e (rare): not c. for any merit, nec ullo c. merito, Liv. 2. probabilis, e: a c. orator, p. orator, Cic. 3. laudabilis, e: v. **PRaiseworthy**.

commendably: 1. laudabiliter: to live c., i. vivere, Cic. 2. laudat: Plin. **commendation:** 1. The act of commending to any one's protection or favour: commendatio: v. **RECOMMENDATION**. || Approbation, praise: q. v.

commendatory: commendaticus: a c. letter, tabellae, litterae c., Cic.

commander: audator, commendator: v. **APPLAUDE**.

commensurable: *id quod cum aliqua rei commetiri possit.

commensurate: i. e. adequate, sufficient: q. v. to be c. with, congruere, respondere, convenire, quadrare: v. **TO AGREE**, **ANSWER TO**.

comment (v.): 1. To make verbal observations on anything: sententias de reo dicere, ferre: v. **OBSERVATION**:

and foll. art. || To write notes on a book, etc.: 1. annoto, i. to c. on a book, librum an., Plin. Ep. 2. commentor, i. to c. on poems, c. carmina, Suet.

comment (subs.): 1. An observation or remark (usu. in pl.): dicta, sententiae: i. e. sayings, opinions: q. v. Phr.: to make c.s on anything, perh. commemorare de aliqua re (i. e. to make frequent mention of it), Cic.: to make invidious c.s on any one, crimina (in aliquem) serere, cf. Liv. 24, 23 (cf. Virg.'s spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas). Inveni in aliquem, Liv. (but both are stronger than the English). || A note, to illustrate a writing, etc.: annotatio, commentarium, etc.: v. **ANNOTATION**.

commentary: commentarius, commentarium: usu. in pl. (prop. of memoranda made in a note-book: q. v.): c.s explain what is obscure in writings, commentarii quae obscura scripta sunt edisserunt, Hier. (the commentaria of Suet. are prob. notes, grammatical and critical).

commentitious: commenticius: Cic.: v. **FICTITIOUS**.

commerce: 1. Trade: 1. commercium: a great sea and an unknown tongue prevented c., mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. 2. mercatura, mercatus: Cic.: v. **TRAFFIC**. || Intercourse: q. v.

commercial: quod ad commercium pertinet. Phr.: they have c. dealings with us, est lis commercium cum nobis, Cic.: to bring about c. intercourse between different nations, diversas gentes commercio miscere, Plin.: a places, commercia, Plin.: a c. mart, forum rerum venalium, Sall. (v. **MARKET**): a c. nation, *gens commercii dedita: a c. treaty, *foedus de rebus venalibus importandis atque exportandis ictum: there is very little c. intercourse between them and other nations, minime ad eos mercatores saepe comment, Caes.

commination: minae, arum: v. **THREAT**.

commingle: misceo, commisceo: v. **TO MINGLE**.

commminute: comminuo, contendo: v. **TO BREAK IN PIECES**.

commiserate: miserior, commiseror: v. **TO PITY**.

commissariat: 1. A body of men to whom is entrusted the provisioning of troops: rei frumentariae praefecti (the most general term for such officers: v. Tac. A. 11, 31): qui rei frumentariae commensuque praesunt (v. inf. 11): frumentarii, Hirt.: *dumvir, triumviri, etc. rei frumentariae curandae, suppediandae. || The actual victualling of an army: 1. res frumentaria: Caes.: Tac. 2. commensura, fis: for reasons of c., rei frumentariae commensuque causa, Caes.: v. **PROVISIONS**.

commissary: one to whom something is committed in charge: praefector; curator; legatus: v. **COMMISSIONER**, **AGENT**.

commission (subs.): 1. Act of committing or doing: expr. by ger. or part. of verbs under COMMIT (II). Phr.: to be caught in the c. of a crime, deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic. || Act of intrusting, as a charge or duty: expr. by verb: in the c. of your interests to my protection, *quod res tuas meas fidel commendasti: v. **TO COMMIT**, **COMMIT**. || The business committed or entrusted: 1. mandatum (usu. in pl.): to perform a c., m. procurare, Cic.: also, m. exsequi, persequi, Cic.: to give any one a c., allicui mandata dare, Cic.: to neglect a c., m. negligere, Ov.: an action for the performance of a c., actio mandati, Dig.: Cic. 2. causa (rare): to whom the senate had in the public behalf given the c. to thank me, cul senatus dederat publice causam (i. e. as a kind of bribe) ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. || A number of persons joined in an office or trust: *in quibus aliquid ex-

sequendum, peragendum, procurandum, etc., committitur, mandat, permittitur: *to be put in c. (e.g. an office), procuratoribus committi, etc.: to put a ship into c., "navem instruendam atque ad bellum parandam curare. V. In commerce: Phr.: to do business on c., negotia procurare, Cic.; "ex mandato negotiari: a c. merchant, "qui ita negotiatur ut ex rerum vendendarum fructibus, ratam portionem (centiesimam, quinquagesimam, etc.; i.e. one or two per cent.) ipse sibi percipiat: his commission, merces: v. REMUNERATION. VI. In the army: Phr.: to hold a c. in the army, militibus, cohorti, etc., praeesse, praepositum esse: v. TO COMMAND: to get a c. as tribune, tribunal fieri, Hor.*

commission (v.): i.e. to give a commission to: mando, i: I do not intend to c. you at all by letter in reference to our affairs, tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturum per litteras, etc.: also mandata aliquid dare: v. *supr.* (subs.). v. TO CHANGE, EMPOWER.

commissioner: now used of legally commissioned persons only: legatus (one sent upon public business): Sall.: v. *supr.* AMBASSADOR. In Latin the number of such as is often expr.: as, two as for building a temple, duumviri aedii faciendae, Liv.: so we find, triumviri reipublicae constituendae; decemviri legibus condendis, etc.: *c.s.* of bankruptcy: "in quibus negotium committitur ut in res debitoris qui non solvendo sit, inquirunt, or de debitoris rebus, etc., questionem habeant: v. COMMISSION.

commit: I. To give in trust: 1. mando, i (with acc. and dat.): to c. a son to any one to rear, filium aliquid alendum m., Virg.: *loc. seed to the ground, semen terrae m.*, Col.: to c. anything to memory, to writing, aliquid memoriae, litteris m., Cic. 2. commendo, i (stronger than simple verb): v. TO COMMEND. 3. committo, misi, missum, i (usu. with acc. and dat.): v. TO COMMEND: to c. seeds to the furrows, semina sulcis c., Virg.: to c. anything to writing, litteris c., Cic.; tabellis c. (v.): to c. the issue to accident, rem in annum ancipitis eventus c., Liv. 4. depono, posui, posui, i: to give back what has been c'd to one, deposita reddere, Cic.: esp. in the language of Christian epistles, of the body c'd to the grave, depositum: v. TO DEPOSIT. 5. demando, i: to c. boys to the care of a tutor, pueros unius (paedagogi) curae d., Liv.: to c. the care of the wounded soldiers to the tribunes, curam saeculorum militum tribunis d., Liv.: Suet.: v. TO ENTRUST, GIVE OVER. Phr.: to c. to prison, in carcerem, in vincula conjicere; in custodiam dare, Cic.: v. TO IMPRISON.

II. To perpetrate (a crime): 1. admitto, misi, missum, i (usu. with ita and acc. of prom. reflect.): what such great crime have I c'd? quod in me tantum facinus admisi? Cic.: also with direct acc.: if Milo had c'd any offence, si Milo admisisset aliquid, Liv. 2. committo, i (perh. less strong than admitto: foll. by direct acc.): to c. a greater offence, majus delictum c., Caes.: to c. adultery, adulterium c., Quint.: Cic. 3. concipio, cepi, ceptum, i (prop. of planning the deed): they had c'd inextinguishable crimes, fraudes inextinguibiles coneperant, Cic.: to c. a shameful action in concert with any one, flagitium cum aliquo c., Cic. 4. edo, didi, ditum, i (of the overt deed): to c. a crime against any one, scelus in aliquem c., Cic. 5. perpetro, i (rare in this sense): to c. sacrilege, sacrilegium p., Just. See also to be GUILTY OF. III. To engage or bind: 1. obligo, i: the engagement of a vow by which we are c'd to the god, voti sponsio qua obligamur deo, Cic.: the republic holds him c'd by many and great pledges, magnis et multis pignoris respublica eum obligatum tenet, Cic. 2. obstringo: v. TO BIND.

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commitment: expr. by verb: v. TO COMMIT.

committee: delecti quibus aliquid agendum, curandum, procurandum committitur: or simply delecti: Liv. The precise number is often named: as, to arrange those laws a c. of ten men is appointed, ad eas (leges) constituendas, decemviri creati, Liv. epit.

commodious: 1. commodus: v. CONVENIENT. 2. expeditus (i.e. freed from obstacles): he leaves the light vessels in a c. place (of anchorage), expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, Caes. Phr.: a c. house, "aedes satis ampie atque commodae.

commodiously: commodode: v. CONVENIENTLY, COMFORTABLY.

commodiousness: v. CONVENIENCE: of a house, harbour, etc.: amplitudo: v. SPACIOUSNESS.

commodity: usu. of things bought and sold: res venalis; merx: v. MERCHANDISE.

common (adj.): I. Belonging to more than one, shared with: communia, e (foll. by dat. or alk. with cum): death is c. to every age, omni aetati mors est c., Cic.: Troy, the c. sepulchre of Europe and of Asia, Troja commune sepulchrum Europae Asiaeque, Oat.: the one is c. to us and to the gods, the other to us and to beasts, alterum nobis cum dia, alterum cum beluis c. est, Sall.: all things belonging to friends are c. to each other, c. sunt amicorum inter se omnia, Cic.: c. feeling or sense of propriety, c. sensus, Hor. (also used to denote ordinary reason: Phaedr. M. L.): c. places, i.e. stock-topics, loci c., Cic. II. Belonging to the public: 1. publicus: c. property, (quod) publici juris est, Hor.: Cic.: v. PUBLIC. 2. communia, e: their private property was small, the c. stock large, privatus illis census erat brevis, commune (Gr. το κοινόν) magnum, Hor.: c. subjects (i.e. such as are c. property), communia, Hor. Phr.: to provide for the c. good, in commune consulere, Ter.; so, laborare in c., Quint.: to have all things c. (strictly, to get for the general good), in medium quaerere, Virg.: similarly, in medium quaerita reponere, Virg.: in medium conferre, Cic.: v. COMMON, IN; COMMUNITY.

III. Usual, ordinary: 1. vulgaris, e: rare and not c., rarum et haud v., Cic.: c. opinion, use, opinio, usus v., Cic.: c. fare, vulgaris, Hor.: v. VULGAR. 2. tritus (i.e. well-worn): a c. proverb, t. proverbium, Cic.: let us make this word more general and c., faciamus ustulatus hoc verbum actritius, Cic. 3. villa, e (i.e. of little value, cheap: q. v.): water, commonest of things, aqua villissima rerum, Hor.: the c. round (of subjects), v. orbi, Hor. 4. vulgatus (i.e. generally diffused): a c. opinion, v. opinio, Quint.: a more c. report, vulgatio fama, Liv.: very c., pervulgatus, a very c. form of consolation, perv. consolatio, Cic. (N.B. There appears to be no good authority for the word pervulgatus.) 5. quotidianus (i.e. of every day): c. words, q. verba, Cic. 6. popularis, e (i.e. used by people in general): c. words, p. verba, Cic.: c. (cheap) salt, sal p., Cato: the c. name (of a plant), p. nomen, Plin. 7. mediocrius, e: v. MIDDLE, ORDINARY. Phr.: a c. soldier, gregarius miles, Cic.; Sall.: a c. horse soldier, q. eque, Tac.: a c. soldier's cloak, gregale sagulum, Liv.: c. bread, cibarius panis, Cic. (prob. with ref. to the rations (cibaria) of a common soldier or slave): a c. man, i.e. belonging to the c. people (plebs), plebeius homo: a c. woman: v. PROSTITUTE.

IV. In grammar or prosody: 1. communis, e: a c. syllable, c. syllaba, Donat.: c. gender, c. genus, Charis. 2. anceps, cipitis: v. DOUBTFUL. 3. promiscuus: a c. noun, promiscuum nomen, Quint.

common (sub.): i.e. public pasture-land, communia pascua; ager publicus, compascuus, Cic.: also, communiones, um: v. FORC. a v.

common, in (adv. phr.): I. For c. use, for all: in medium, in commune: v. COMMON (II.). II. With another or others: 1. communiter: the letter which you wrote in c. with others, litteras quas c. cum aliis scripsisti, Cic.: anger inflames them both in c., ira c. urit utrumque, Hor. 2. promiscue: ye would prefer to enjoy the whole of the Campus Martius in c. to possessing a small part of it as private property, promiscue toto quam proprie parva frui parte Campi Martii malletis, Cic.

common-council: municipalia senatus; decuriones (the members of the senates of colonies and municipia, or provincial towns, were so called), Cic.: of or belonging to such a body, decurionalia, e: Inscr.

common-crier: praeco, onis: v. CRIER.

common-hall: v. HALL.

common-law: jus civile, tratatum (i.e. traditum a majoribus), Suet.: lex non scripta, Cic.

common-place: I. Subs.: locus communis (esp. in pl.): used of the stock-topics which might be introduced in any speech, etc.: Cic. II. Adj.: hackneyed, wanting novelty, etc.: vulgaris, popularis: v. COMMON (III.).

common-place-book: commentarius: esp. in pl.: Sen. Plin. Ep.: v. NOTE-BOOK.

commonage: right of pasturing on common land: "jus agri publici, compascui.

commonalty, commons: plebs, plebeis, also plebes, ei, f.: i.e. the c. of Rome as opposed to the patricians: tribunes of the c., tribuni plebis, or simply tribuni, Cic.: Liv.: the c., influenced by a desire for ruling, seceded from the patricians, plebes, dominandi studio permota, a patribus secessit, Sall.: Cic.: Liv.: a resolution of the c., plebscictum, as one word, Liv. Divin. as term of contempt, plebscilla: Hor. Adj. plebeius, belonging to the c.: v. PLEBEIAN. Phr.: the house of c., "parlamentum: a senatus plebeius ordo, Mill. Defens. 8: members of the house of c., senatores plebei, Mill.: who also uses domus plebea and collectively plebes: lb.: "curia plebea (the building).

commons: i. rationes (q. v.): cibaria, orum: Pl.: Caes.

commonly: I. Usually: 1. ferè, ferè, plerumque: v. USUALLY. GENERALLY, MOSTLY. 2. vulgo: such were the times that men were c. killed with impunity, ejusmodi tempus erat ut homines v. impune occiderentur, Cic.: it happened that the soldiers c. left their standards, accidit ut v. milites ab signis discederent, Caes. II. In a common, i.e. ordinary or vulgar manner: mediocriter, vulgariter (rare): v. VULGARLY.

commonwealth: 1. respublica, respublicae (applicable to a monarchy as well as to a republic): the c. underwent a complete revolution, commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, Cic.: to perform one's duty to the c., rei. officium praestare, Caes.: I speak of these three kinds of c.s., loquor de tribus his generibus rerum, Cic. Sometimes res alone is used, especially by poets: he shall establish the Roman c., hic rem Romanam sistet, Virg.: Caesar being the guardian of the c., custode rerum Caesare, Hor.: the Gauls are generally fond of changes in the c., Galli novis plerumque rebus student, Caes. 2. civitas: used both of the body politic and of the members of it collectively: v. STATE, CITIZENS.

commotion: I. Violent motion in general: 1. motus, us (chiefly of political tumults, etc.): to occasion a c. in the state, motum afferre rei p., Cic. 2. commotio: v. DISTURBANCE, EXCITEMENT. 3. agitatio (i.e. tossing, agitation: q. v.): c.s. of the waves, agitationes fluctuum, Cic. 4. tumultus, us (tumult, disorder: q. v.): having quitted the camp with great noise and c., magno cum strepitu ac c. castris egressi, Caes.: banquets turned into sudden c., in re-

pentinos convivio versa t., Ov.: *clammy phlegm will produce a c. in the bowels*, stomacho l. leuta feret pituita, Hor.

5. turba (riot: q. v.): a *stirrer up of c.s.*, concitator turbare atque tumultus, Liv.: *to make c.s. in the camp*, effere t. in castris, Cic.: *they get their livelihood from c. and seditions*, turba et seditionibus aluntur, Sall. Hence, means of c., turbamenta. t. republicae, Sall.: t. vulgi, Tac.: *a stirrer up of c.*, turbator, Liv.: Tac.: *the act of stirring up c.*, turbatio (rerum): Liv. Phr.: *to calm the c. of the waves*, fluctus componere motos, Virg.: *to excite c.s. in the commonwealth*, temp. miscere, turbare, Cic.: v. TO CONFUSE.

commune (v.): colloquor, confabulor: v. TO CONVERSE.

commune (subs.): perh. págus: Cic.

communicable: quod communicari, imperit, potest: v. TO COMMUNICATE.

communicate: A. Trans. 1. To impart, lecture (q. v.): imperito, do, etc. N.B. The sense may sometimes be conveyed by means of ad in composition: as, to c. by rubbing, by breathing, afflicare, afflicare, etc. 2. To share reciprocally: communico, i. (with acc. and cum and abl. or inter and acc.): a man with whom I may c. whatever gives me any anxiety, homo quocum communicum amicitia, quae me cura aliqua affligunt, Cic.: *the plan having been c.d. to each other*, communicato inter se consilio, Liv.: v. TO SHARE. See also TO DISCLOSE, REVEAL, B. Intrans. 1. To have access by a communication or passage: communicatio continere, Pl. St. 1, 44. Phr.: *a passage by which chambers c.*, pervius usus tectorum inter se, Virg.: *the thoroughfare, passage, the veins of the body c. with each other*, corpora venae in vicem se excipiunt. 2. To have intercourse: 1. communico, i. (prop. trans. v. sup. 1.): to c. with any one on very important subjects, aliquid de maximis rebus c. Caes.: also, c. cum aliquo de aliqua re, Cic. 2. colloquor: v. TO CONVERSE, CONFAB.

communication (subs.): 1. The act of imparting, conferring, or delivering from one to another: communicatio: c. of advantages, c. utilitatum, Cic.: c. of advice, consilii, c. Cic. 2. Intercourse by verbal or other means: 1. commercium: to have c. with the plebeians, c. plebis habere, Liv.: I have no communication with him, mihi c. ullius rei cum illo non est, Cic. 2. usus, as: he is a neighbour of mine and I have much c. with him, mihi cum eo vicinitas et magnus u. est, Cic. 3. consuetudo: v. INTERCOURSE, CONVICTION. 3. A connecting passage: 1. communicatio, as: Pl. 2. transitus, as: he established a c. across the ditch by a small wooden bridge, fossae transitum ponticulo ligneo conjunxit, Cic. Phr.: *to cut off the c.s. of an army*, copias a mutuo inter se auxilio intercludere, cf. Liv. 8, 24: v. TO CUT OFF: to keep c.s. open, aditus (ad se, etc.) apertos, expeditos praestare: effere ut ne aditus praeseptantur, intercludantur, etc.

communicative: v. FRANK, AFFABLE. Phr.: *a very c. man*, qui liberenter cum aliis sermocinatur, colloquitur, consilia, rationes confert: sermone libero atque candido homo: qui bene rimosae aures sunt, cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 46 (sarcas).

communicativeness: v. proceed. art.

community: 1. Fellowship, intercourse, community (q. v.): communicio, societas, consortium, etc. 2. The Lord's supper: communicio: Aug.: also, Eucharistia, coena Domini: v. EUCCHARISTY. 3. Union of professing Christians in a particular church: societas: v. SOCIETY. 4. Common possession or enjoyment: 1. communitas, c. of life and subsistence, vitae atque victus, Cic. 2. communitio: a q.

law, of rights, c. legis, juris, Cic. 3. consortium, societas: v. PARTNERSHIP. Phr.: *they had entire c. of goods*, omnia (lia) communia et indivisa omnibus erant, Justin.: v. COMMON, IN. 4. A society of people: 1. civitas: v. STATE. 2. commune, la, m. (Gr. τὸ κοινόν): the c. of the Milyades, c. Milyadum, Cic.

commutability: expr. by phr.: inter se commutari posse, etc.: v. TO EXCHANGE.

commutable: quae inter se commutari possint.

commutation: mutatio, permütatio, v. CHANGE: and foll. art. Phr.: a c. of titles, "decimarum mutatio certis pecuniis."

commute: esp. used of altering a punishment to one less severe: Phr.: *his sentence of death was c.d. to banishment*, capitis damnatio exilium ei per capitalis damnatus esset, levior poena exilium ei irrogatum est: to c. titles, "decimas certis pecuniis mutare."

compact (adj.): 1. compactus (part. of compingo): with some such adv. as bene, apte, arcte: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: as adj. the word is not found in Cic. 2. and strong limbs, c. firmasque membra, Suet. 3. solidus: v. SOLID. 4. testate, a. tunica, Pl.: a c. ship with seams that keep out water, t. navis, juncturas aquam excludentibus, Sen. DENISE, CLOSE. 4. pressus: this and the preceding word are esp. used of style: v. CONDENSE.

compact (n.): compingere atque coagulare, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: v. TO CEMENT, LEXER TOGETHER.

compact (subs.): 1. pactum: a c. is an agreement between parties, p. est quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic.: to abide by a c. in pacto manere, Cic.: pacto stare, Liv. (Pactio, properly the act of forming a pact, is also used for the c. itself: v. AGREEMENT.) 2. foedus, fides, a. (usu. but not always, a public c.): a c. of friendship, f. amicitiae, Ov.: to make a c. (of two parties), f. inter se facere, Cic. (if a formal treaty, f. iocere, ferire): v. LEAGUE, TREATY.

3. conventum, conventio: v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: *if they stood by their c.*, si in eo manerent quod convenisset, Caes. compactly: confertim; densè, spissè; pressè: v. CLOSELY. compactness: 1. Of particles or component elements: 1. densitas, spissitudo or spissitudo: v. DENSITY, CLOSENESS. 2. soliditas: v. SOLIDITY. Phr.: the c. of the phalanx, "phalangis ordo confertus." 2. Of style: Phr.: *we admire the c. of the style of Thucydides*, "densum et rerum frequentia crebrum Thucydidem miramur": v. CONDENSE, CLOSE.

companion: 1. socius: the most general term: whom no one would wish to have as his c. at dinner, quos a. habere ad epulas nemo velit, Cic.: he was always my c. and friend, is mihi s. atque amicus semper fuit, Cic. 2. societas, la, m. (a c. at table; a boon c., messmate): your friend and c., tuus amicus et s., Pl.: Pompey, first of my c.s., Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor.: it was the time for a feast, c.s. i tempus erat dapibus, sodales! Hor. 3. consors, ris, c. (a partner, q. v.): a c. in gains and the l's, c. in lucris atque furtis, Cic. 4. comes, itis, c. (esp. on a journey): he was my c. and the sharer of all my journeys, c. meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic.: to go as a c. to any one, aliquid c. ire, Virg. Hor. Fig.: glory the c. of death, moris c. gloria, Cic. 5. contubernalis (prop. of soldiers in the same tent: hence in gen. sense): Plin. Ep. Phr.: a boon c., combito, ñis; compotor, Cic.: a table c., convictor, convivis, Cic.: v. GUEST: a c. in tricks, congerio, ñis, Pl.: v. COMRADE: to be a c. of, keep company with, conversari; usu. foll. by cum: Sen.:

Col.: familiariter uti, latus alicujus non deserere (i. e. to keep c. with constantly), Cic.

companionable: 1. commodus: a c. messmate, comissator c., Ter.: Cic.: v. OBLIGING. 2. faciliis, e: v. RASY, EASY. 3. affabilis, e: v. AFFABLE. N.B. Not sociabilis which = *capable of association*: v. SOCIABLE. Phr.: *a very good-natured and c. man*, "vir facillimis atque commodissimis moribus; quocum jucunde conversari possis, the reverse of c., incommodissimis, molestus, importunus, difficilis: v. DISAGREEABLE, CHURLISH.

companionably: comiter, urbanè, etc.: v. COURTEOUSLY.

companionship: 1. societas (i. e. the intimacy of sodales: v. COMPANION, IN.). 2. an intimacy, a familiarity, Cic. (The form sodalium is less usual, but is found in Catull. and Val. Max.) 2. contubernium (prop. of soldiers making use of the same tent: hence generally of persons living under one roof, or associating together): cf. Suet. Aug. 89; Cal. 10: and Plin. Ep. 10, 94 (95). Phr.: *to enjoy the c. of anyone*, aliquo familiariter uti, alicujus lateri adjungi, etc. v. COMPANION (fem.).

companion: 1. A body of soldiers: (3) manipulus (the third part of a legion, a manipulus): to deploy the c.s., manipulos laxare, Caes. Phr.: *soldiers of the same c.*, manipulares: Caes.: *the army was drawn up by c.s.*, manipulastrata acies, Liv. Or perh. centuria may be used: v. CENTURY. 2. Any assemblage or collection, of men or of animals: 1. coetus, as: a c. of matrons, c. matronarum, Cic.: Suet. 2. greges, gregis, m. (prop. of animals): will you then cast back Sulla out of these c.s. of most respectable men into this c.? In hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus relictis? Cic. (but greges is used in a bad sense = crew: q. v.)

3. An assembly of persons for entertainment or festivity: 1. (of those present at a coena): coenantes, um: what c. you had that you so enjoyed, I would fain know, quibus coenantibus una, pulchra fuerit tibi, nomen laboris, Hor. S. 2, 8, 19: to offend the c., coenantes offendere, Hor. (In the same way may be used convivantes, comissantes, etc.; acc. to the nature of the entertainment: v. TO BANQUET.) 2. convivium (prop. the entertainment itself; and used of the people in pl. only in late authors): Sen.: v. GUEST.

IV. A body of players: 1. caterva (rare): Pl. 2. greges: Pl. Ter. v. A number of persons united for trading purposes: 1. societas: he joined a c. for those commodities which were procured in Gaul, fecit societatem earum rerum quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. 2. collegium: v. GUILD, CORPORATION. VI. The crew of a ship: socii navales: v. CREW.

comparable: 1. comparandus, confereendus: v. TO COMPARE. 2. comparabilis, e (very rare): Cic.: Liv. 3. aemulus (with dat.: poet.): ipsa a. to roses, labra roseis ae, Hor.

comparably: its ut comparari, conferri possit: v. TO COMPARE.

comparative: 1. Estimated by comparison, not positive or absolute: Phr.: *we may easily see the c. insignificance of these causes*, "quam nullas sint hae causae, si modo aliis conferantur, videre palam [in aperto] est: you have great c. advantages, "magna tibi alienorum ratione habita adjuncta sunt. N.B. Not comparativus: which means pertaining to comparison: it must however be used in technical sense; as, c. anatomy, "anatomia comparativa." 2. In Grammar: the c. degree, gradus comparativus; or without a sub. Donat. (In the same sense Fest. has collatio.)

comparatively: Phr.: (they show) c. a good deal of calculation and skill for Germans, multum ut inter Ger-

manos rationis ac sollicitudinis, Tac.: *he was, for a Roman, c. a learned man*, multae (erant in eo) ut in homine Romano literae, Cic. Or it may be expr. by such phrases as, *si molo cum alibi confutatur, comparatur; ratione aliorum habita, etc.: or, by the comparative degree: *as, the good orators will be found, by the side of the good poets, to be c. few in number*, multo pauciores oratores quam poetae boni reperientur, Cic. Pbr.: *c. few persons*, nemo fere, Cic. N.B. Not comparatē, which is good Latin, but has a diff. sense: v. Cic. Top. 22, 84.

compare: 1. *comparō*, i (the word denoting the thing to or with which another is compared, being put in the dat.; the acc. with a prep. [rare] and poet.); or, very freq. in the abl. with cum): *c. resemblances*, similitudines c., Cic.: *c. to c. things greater, less, equal, majora, minora, paria*, c., Cic.: *nor is this man to be c'd to the other*, nec comparandū hic quidem ad illum est, Ter.: *even the Gauls themselves do not c. themselves to the Germans in valor*, ne se quidem Galli ipsi cum Germanis virtute c., Caes.: *and does Ajax c. himself to me?* et se mihi c. Ajax? Ov.: *c. to c. things together*, res inter se c., Cic.: 2. *comparō*, pōsui, pōsum, i (constr. same as 1): *c. to words with deeds*, dicta cum factis c., Sall.: *c. to c. small with great, parva magnis c.*, Virg.: Cic.: 3. *comparō*, tūll, īstum, i (constr. same as above): *c. this peace with that war*, conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic.: *c. to c. small things with great, parva magnis c.*, Cic.: Hor.: 4. *contendo*, di, sum and tum, i: *c. whatever you have said on the other side with my defence*, quidquid tu contra dixeris, id cum nostra defensione contendit, Cic. Rose. Am. 33, 93 (where immediately after conferte is used synonymously): *c. laws, leges c.*, Cic.: v. CONTRAST. N.B. *Comparo* is used of comparing things which nearly resemble each other: *compono* is to set side by side, in order to discern resemblance or difference: *confero* and *contendo*, esp. the latter, are often equiv. to the Eng. *contrast*: q. v. 5. *aequiparō*, i: i. e. to set on an equality with: Pl.: Liv.: v. TO LIKE.

comparison: 1. *The act of comparing*: 1. *comparatio*: Cic.: 2. *collatio* (esp. of rhetorical c.s or similar): q. v.: Cic.: 3. *contentio*: Cic. (who uses contentio along with comparatio, Off. i, 17, 58). 4. Expr. by means of verb: as, "*c. more than reality makes men happy or wretched*," *homium fortunae magis quam inter se conferuntur, quam quum ipsae per se aestimantur, eos vel beatos vel miseros reddunt. See also foll. art.

comparison, in: foll. by WITH (adv. pbr.): 1. *ād* (with accus.): in c. with this man's wisdom he (Thales) was a trifler, ad sapientiam huius ille nugator fuit, Pl.: *a worthy man not unlettered, but nothing in c. with* ("nothing to") Persius, vir bonus et non illiteratus, sed nihil ad Persium, Cic.

2. *adversus* (i. e. as a set off against; with acc.): *what are two successful wars in c. with so many disgraces?* quid sunt duo prospera bella adversus tot dedecora? Liv.: 3. *prae* (with abl.; or, when a clause follows, prae ut or prae quam; very common): *you are not, indeed, free from annoyances, but in c. with us are happy*, non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis, beatus, Cic.: *this, indeed, is nothing in c. with other things that I shall tell of*, nihil hercle quidem hoc prae ut alia dicam, Pl.: *now I think little of anything else in c. with the way in which he has humbugged me*, jam minoris omnia facio prae quam quibus modis me ludificatus est, Pl.

compartment: 1. *lōculus*: esp. in pl.; with often signifies a box divided into c.s: *with c.s or small cells*,

one separate from another, loculis seu cellulis, alia ab alia distinctis, Plin.: Varr.: Veg.: see also *coffer*. *Full of, divided into, c.s*, lōcūlatus: *painters have large boxes, full of c.s, in which are different coloured paints*, pictores l. magnas habent arcules ubi discolors sunt ceræ, Varr. Also lōcūlōsus: Plin.

2. *cella*, cellula: v. CELL.

compass (subs.): 1. *Stretch*, scope: 1. *gyrus*, l, m.: *you confine the orator to a very narrow c.*, in exiguum sane g. oratorem compellit, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: Col.: 2. *lines*, cancelli: v. LIMITS, BOUNDARIES. Phr.: *to treat (the whole subject of civil law) within a narrow c.*, in parvum quendam angustumque concludere, Cic.; *so, in exiguum angustumque concludere*, Cic.: *to confine oneself within a narrow c.* (of literal translation), in artum (arctum) desilire, Hor.: *he would sing through the whole c. of his voice*, claret, modo summa voce, modo hac resonat quae chordis quatuor ima, Hor.: v. EXTENT, REACH, CIRCUMFERENCE. II. *Compass*, pair of: circinus: Caes.: Virg.: III. *Mariner's c.*: "pyxis nautica; magneticæ acus capsula." Kr. (Perh. better scus magnetica alone.)

compass (v.): 1. *To encompass*: q. v. II. *To accomplish* (q. v.): exsequor, consequor, i; patro, perpetuo, i.

compassion: misericordia (the emotion or passion itself): misēricōdia (the action of the mind in c.): *to feel c.*, misēret, 2 (imper.); with acc. of subject and gen. of object: *to show c.*, misēresco, i; *misēror*, commiseror, i; v. PITY (subs. and verb) throughout.

compassionate (adj.): misēricors, dis: c. towards any one, m. in aliquem, Cic.; also in aliquo (i. e. in any one's case), Sall. The comp. and superl. must be expr. by circuml.; as, *very c.*, misēricorsissimē plenus; *magna c.*, eximia misēricordia; *prae omnibus clemens ac misēricors*: *more c.*, majoris misēricordiae: v. COMPASSION. (The forms in -ior and -issimus occur, but are inelegant.)

compassionate (v.): misēret, misēresco, etc.: v. TO PITY.

compassionately: 1. *misēricorditer*: Quadrig.: 1. *Lact.*: comp. misēricordius: August.: 2. *Better* expr. by adj. or subs.: as, *to act c. (towards any one)*, misēricordia uti, misēricordem se praebeere, esse, etc.: v. SUPR. (adj.). 3. *clementer*: v. MILDLY, MERCIFULLY.

compatibility: 1. *congruentia*: c. of character, c. morum, Suet.: Plin. Ep. 2. *convēnitia* (i. e. accord, conformity): v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: *there is no c. of character between them*, "minime eorum mores inter se congruunt, concidunt: v. TO AGREE.

compatible: congruus, convēnitens, etc.: v. AGREEING. But the word should very rarely be rendered literally: e. g. the offices of advocate and of judge are deemed not c., "parum convenire videtur patroni et iudicis ratio s. persona": v. INCOMPATIBLE: *if we have found a person c. in character and natural disposition*, si aliquem nati stmus cuius cum moribus et natura congruamus, Cic.

compatibly: congruenter, convēnitenter, Cic.: v. AGREEABLY. Phr.: *this cannot be done c. with the public safety*, hoc salva republica fieri nequit.

compatriot: civis, pōpuliāris: v. FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN.

compeer: 1. *pār*, pāris: prop. an adj., but used as subs.: Liv.: 2. *compar*, āris (rare in this sense): Pl.

3. *aequalis*, is (one of the same age): Hor.: v. EQUAL, COMPANION.

compel: 1. *cōgō*, cōgēl, cōactum, i (with inf. or ut and subj.): *he could not be c'd to fight*, cogi pugnare non poterat, Liv.: *I began to c. him by force to return*, vi cepi c. ut rediret, Ter.: the infin. is sometimes omitted: *to what do you not c. mortal breasts, accursed greed of gold*, quid non mortalia pectora cogis,

auri sacra flammē? Virg.: 2. *compello*, pōll, pulsūm, i (generally with ad or in: rarely with ut or inf.): *to c. any one to surrender by hunger*, ad deditionem fame c., Suet.: *I am c'd by injuries to this state of feeling*, in hunc sensum compello injuria, Cic.: *to c. any one to submit to abominable commands*, a. aliquem jussa nefanda pati. Ov.: *I c'd and constrained the cunning old man to entrust everything to me*, callidum senem compelli et perpall ut mihi omnia crederet, Pl.: 3. *subigo*, ēgēl, actum, i (constr. similar to 2): *he could not be c'd to declare his accomplices*, ut ederet socios subigi non potuit, Tac.: *he c'd the Volsci to surrender*, ad deditionem Volcos subegit, Liv.: *he had c'd the people of Tarquinii by fear to furnish the army with corn*, Tarquinienses metu sub-gerat frumentum exercitui praebeere, Liv.: 4. *adigo*, ēgēl, actum, i (usu. to c. to take an oath; with iurjurandum or sacramentum in acc. or abl.): *all being c'd to take the oath*, omnibus iurjurandum adactis, Caes.; also, iurjurando adactis, Liv.: *sometimes with in verba* (= iurjurandum): *the province being c'd to take the oath of allegiance to Vitellius*, provincia in verba Vitellii adacta, Tac.

compeller (rare): cōactor ("adjutor et utilis dictator, coactor" Sen. Ep. 51, 3): but coactor in Hor. is a collector: q. v.

compendium: ēplōmē, summūrium: v. ABRIDGEMENT. N.B. Not compendium: which denotes a saving.

compensions: brevis klēmque plenus: v. BRIEF, CONCISE.

compensionally: breviter, summūtim: v. BRIEFLY.

compensate: 1. *Trans.*: 1. *compensō*, i (foll. by acc. and abl. either alone or with cum): *our greatest labours c'd by great glory*, summī labores nostri magna compensati glōria, Cic.: *all these things are c'd by the advantages of honour*, haec omnia honoris commodis compensantur, Cic.: v. INFR. (II.). 2. *penso*, i: *to c. for a premature death by the eternal remembrance of his name*, praematuram mortem immortalis nominis sui memoria p. Vell.: Plin.: 3. *repenso*, i: Sen.: Vell.: 4. *rependo*, di, sum, i: *to c. for defects of figure by talent*, r. damna formae ingenio, Ov.: Virg. (joined with *compensare* in Gell. but not found in classical prose). 5. *reminero*, remuneror, i: v. TO REQUIT, REPAY. II. *Intrans.*: *compensō*, (in pass.): *nevertheless the joy I felt c'd for* (lit. weighed equally with) *all these things*, compensatur tamen cum his omnibus animi laetitia quam capiebam, Cic. See also to COUNTERBALANCE.

compensation: compensatio (strictly subjective; and denoting the estimate formed not the c. itself: hence to be used with care): *wise men mitigate the evils of life by looking at the c. of its advantages*, sapientes vitae incommoda commodorum compensatione leniunt, Cic. Mostly better expr. by verb: as, c. is a universal law, "omnia omnibus or semper bona malis, compensantur": v. TO COMPENSATE.

compete: 1. *certo*, i: v. TO STRIKE, VIR WITH: *to c. for a goat* (of early tragedy), ob hircum c., Hor.: *to c. in archery*, celeri c. sagitta, Virg.: 2. *contendo*, di, tum, i: *to c. in the rapid foot-race*, rapido c. cursu, Virg.: *to a. with any one in wealth and expenditure*, divitiis et sumptibus cum aliquo c., Sall.: also contra aliquem c., Caes.: Cic.

3. *pōto*, tvi, and ii, tum, i (i. e. to c. for a prize, honour, etc.): v. COMPETITOR. 4. *compēto*, i (to c. for: rare): Just.: Aur. Vict.

competence: 1. *Sufficiency of competency* } the means of life: Phr.: *the man is not poor who has a c.*, pauper non est cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor.: *to be content with a simple c.*, tantulū egere quantulo opus est, Hor.: *to accumulate more than would be a c.*, plura cogere quam satis est, Hor.: *to have a c.*, quod non desit habere, Hor.:

to provide a c. parare ad quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12. || *Legal capacity*: Jus: v. RIGHT.

competent: 1. cāpax: c. to rule, had he never become ruler, c. imperi nisi imperasset, Tac.: Cic.: v. CAPABLE.

2. idoneus: v. SUITABLE, ADEQUATE. 3. suffectus (jud. part. of sufficere): who would decline supreme power though c. for it, qui imperium abourent suffecturi, Tac. A. 1, 13. 4. (Of witnesses, authorities, etc.): lōcuples, etis: a c. authority, witness, l. auctor, testis, Cic. (who however uses the word in non-legal sense = idoneus). Esp. in phr. to be competent: 1. compēto, lvi and li, ltu, 3: they were hardly c. to seize their arms and fit them on for battle, vix ad arma capiēda aptandae pugnae competet animus, Liv. 22, 5: v. COMMAND (to have), l. fin. 2. sufficio, lēcl, fectus, q: v. TO SUFFICE: used with ref. to persons esp. in Veil. and later writers: as, to be c. to support the weight of empire, sustinendo imperio s., Veil.; also absol., Tac. A. 1, 13 (v. supr.). Phr.: c. to give evidence, testābilis: Gell.: not so, or to make a will, intestābilis: Hor.: Tac.: I think it is c. for me, or, I have a right to say, id mihi iure dicturus videor, Cic.

competently: sātis, idoneē (rare): v. SUFFICIENTLY, ADEQUATELY.

competition: 1. certāmen, lnis, m.: a c. of musicians, citharoedorum c., Quint.; c. musicum, Suet.: to enter into c., certāmen lris, Liv.: Virg.: v. CONTEST. 2. certāto: Cic.: v. STRIFE, CONTEST. 3. contentio: a c. for honour, honoris c., Cic. 4. semulatio: v. RIVALRY.

competitor: 1. compētitor: a certain c., l. e. one sws to be a c., certus c., Cic. Att. 1, 1: Liv. Fem. compētitor, lci: Cic. 2. pētitor: v. CANDIDATE. Phr.: to be a c. for the consulate, praedorship, etc., consulatum, praetura petere, Cic. (competere is found in Just., but in this sense appy. not in Cic.)

compilation: 1. The business of compiling: Phr.: he was a master in the art of c., *egregius erat in libris ex aliorum scriptis condendis. || 2. A book composed of other books: perh. *liber ex aliorum scriptis excerptus atque comparatus; or ex alienis opibus instructus: not compilatio, which means pilfering, plagiarium.

compile: Phr.: to write an original work is one thing, to c. a book another and very different thing, *alud est scripta propria pangere, longe aliud librum ex aliorum scriptis componere.

compiler: qui libros ex aliorum scriptis condit, pangit, componit.

complacencer: usu. expr. by pliceo, ut, 2 (with dat. of the person who feels it): the gods who regard with c. the seven hills, di quibus septem placere colles, Hor.: Cic.: to regard oneself with c., sibi pl., Cic. Sometimes = delight: as, "O thou my sole c.!" (Milt.), "O in mea sola voluptas!"

complement: 1. e. PLEASING, q. v. See also SELF-COMPLEMENT.

complementally: 1. e. with complement: q. v.: expr. by placeo.

complain: 1. frāna: 1. querō, questus, (the subject of complaint expressed by acc.; by abl. with de; by acc. and inf.; or by clause with quod; the person c. d to in dat. or with cum and apud): to c. of a wrong, injuriā q., Cic.: to c. of any one's wrong, d. injuriis alicujus q., Cic.: to c. to the senate, cum patribus conscriptis q., Liv.: to c. to a step-mother, apud novercam q., Pl.: to c. that they have been abandoned, queruntur se relictos esse, Cic.: he c.s that he has been deserted, quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. 2. conqueror, 3. (stronger than simple verb: same constr.): Pl.: Cic. 3. ploro, 1: they c.d that the imperial-for good-will did not attend their desires, ploraveris suls non respondere favorem meritis, Hor.:

v. TO LAMENT. To c. of often = to find fault with, charge, accuse (q. v.). || Intrāna: 1. e. to utter sounds of complaint: gēmo, ingēmo, ingēmisco; lāmantor, fēo, etc.: v. TO LAMENT.

complainant: v. PLAINTIFF.

complaining (adj.): 1. querēbundus (l. e. full of complaints): Cic. 2. querulus: Hor.: llin.: v. QUELULOUS.

complaint: 1. A remonstrance: 1. querēla: a just c., q. iusta, Ov.: Cic.: in pl. often of weak or unreasonable c.s: a letter full of c.s, epistola plena querelarum, Cic. 2. querimonia (= querela: v. Habicht, § 784; but prob. never used in the lighter sense of querelae as above): Cic.: Nep. 3. questus, ūs (= preceding): rain, l. e. useless c., vanus c., Phaedr.: to pour forth lavish c.s, in questus effundi, Tac.: he fills the sky with c.s, coelum querulosis implet, Virg. See also, LAMENTATION. || Charge, accusation: 1. querēla: to lodge a c. with any one, q. apud aliquem deferre, Cic. 2. nomen: in phr. nomen deferre; prop. to report the name (of a person): Cic.: Tac. 3. crimen, criminatio: v. ACCUSATION. || Disease: q. v. Phr.: to relieve c.s of the lungs and bowels, pulmonis ac vicerum querelas levare, l. e. c.s arising from disease of them, Sen.

complaisance: 1. e. (excessive) desire to please: 1. obsequium: complaisance makes friends, truth enemies, obs. amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: also in good sense: Cic.: too much given to, in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor.: v. COMPLAISE, OBSEQUIOUSNESS.

2. obsequentia = obsequium (rare): Caes. 3. accommodatio: l. e. OBLINGINGNESS, COURTESY: q. v.

complaisant: l. e. desirous to please: 1. in obsequium pronus: Hor. 2. obsequiosus: Pl. 3. commōdus: l. e. obliging: q. v. 4. officiosus (l. e. ready to do anything in order to gain favour): the extremely c. race of candidates, officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic.: also in good sense: v. OBLIGING.

complaisantly: cōmter, commōdē. v. POLITELY, OBLIGINGLY.

complement: 1. That which fills up; something added in order to complete: 1. complementum: Cic.: Tac. 2. supplementum: v. SUPPLEMENT.

|| Of troops, crews, etc.: suus numerus: he surely would not have done this if the ships had had their c., id certe non fecisset si suum n. navea haberent, Cic. Phr.: to give the legions their full c. of men, complere legiones, Caes.: legions with only half their c. of men, semiplenae legiones, Vell.

complete (adj.): 1. Entire, wanting none of its parts: 1. plenus: a c. and entire year, p. annus atque integer, Cic.: a c. and finished orator, orator p. atque perfectus, Cic. 2. integer (l. e. untouched, unbroken): v. supr.: Cic.: Hor.: v. ENTIRE. 3. expletus: what is perfect and c. in all its members and parts, quod perfectum exque est omnibus suis numeris et partibus, Cic. (completus is also found as adj. in Cic.; but is rare). 4. perfectus: v. PERFECT. 5. cūmulus (stronger than perfectus, with which it is sometimes joined): perfect and (absolutely) c. virtue, perfecta caque virtus, Cic. 6. justus (l. e. possessing every element rightly belonging): esp. in phr. of a c. army, j. exercitus, Liv. (with ref. to the regular consular armies): v. REGULAR. Phr.: c. in himself (of the philosopher), in se ipso totus (terres atque rotundus), Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: your most agreeable letter made my joy c., jucundissimae tuae litterae cumulum mihi gaudii attulerunt, Cic. || Finished, completed: absolutus, perfectus: v. TO COMPLETE, FINISH.

complete (v.): 1. To fill up, make up completely: 1. complēo, ēvi, ētum, 2: Congress c.d a hundred and seven years, Gordias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic.: these things c. a most

happy life, c. ea beatissimam vitam Cic. 2. expleo, 2: to c. a number, numerum ex., Caes.: absolutely to c. the happy life, ex. cumulate vitam beatam, Cic. 3. suppleo: v. TO FILL UP, SUPPLY. Phr.: the (author) who c.s his hundred years, centum qui perfect annos, Hor. || To accomplish, bring to completion: absolvo, perficio, exigo, pērgo, exsequor, consummo, etc.: v. TO FINISH.

completely: omnino, plānē, prorsus: v. ALTOGETHER. May sometimes be expr. by the superl. of an adj.; as, a miserable, miserrimus. Phr.: c. happy, ab omni parte beatus, Hor. (N.B. Not perfect unless the meaning is to perfection, perfectly: q. v.)

completeness: 1. absolutio (prop. the act of completing): may be strengthened by the addition of perfectio: as, requiring this c. and perfection in an orator, hanc a. perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic.: v. PERFECTION. 2. integritas: l. e. entireness: q. v.

completion: 1. The act of making complete: expr. by part of verb: v. TO COMPLETE. || That which makes complete: cūmulus: eloquence brings c. to the arts of the philosophers, eloquentia c. artibus philosophorum affert, Cic.: the c. of treachery, perfidiae c., Ov.: v. COMPLETE (l. fin.). || The act of finishing: absolutio, perfectio, confectio: Cic.: v. ACCOMPLISHMENT.

complex: 1. multiplex, lci: (the antithesis of simplex): a c. and subtle art (viz. mathematica), m. subtiliaque ars, Cic.: also in lit. sense: the c. and tortuous bowels, alvus m. et tortuosa, Cic.

2. complicatus, implicatus: v. COMPLICATED, INTRICATE. 3. *complexus: only as tech. t. in logic. M. l.

complexion: color, oris, m.: a smoky c., niveus c., Hor.: an agreeable c., suavis c., Cic.: the c. is to be preserved by bodily exercise, c. exercitatio corporis tuendus est, Cic. Fig.: the c. of a work of genius, operis c., Hor.: the c. of a life, vitae c., Hor. Phr.: the c. of affairs, rerum facies, Tac. See also TEMPERAMENT, ASPECT.

complexity: mostly expr. by means of adj.: on account of the c. of the subject, *propter multiplicem rei naturam; propter rei rationes subtiles atque implicatas: v. COMPLEX.

compliance: 1. obtemperatio: if justice is c. with written laws, si iustitia est ob. scriptis legibus, Cic. 2. obsequium: to promise every kind of c. to any one, omnis obs. alicui polliceri, Cic.: v. COMPLAISANCE. Phr.: to act in c. with an agreement, ex pacto et convento aliquid fuere, Cic.

compliant: 1. obsequens, ntis: c. to one's father, patri ob., Ter.: a more c. mind, aninus obsequentior, Sen.: v. COMPLAISANT. 2. facilis, e: a c. and liberal father, f. et liberalis pater, Cic.: esp. of readiness to listen to entreaties: Cic.: Ov. 3. officiosus: v. COMPLAISANT.

compliantly: obsequenter: Liv.: Plin.: v. COMPLAISANTLY.

complicate: 1. e. to make intricate, difficult: *rem impeditorem reddere; alicujus rei rationes impeditiores s. implicatores reddere: v. COMPLICATED.

complicated: 1. involutus: to explain c. subjects by definition, res inv. definiendo explicare, Cic. 2. implicatus: a c. question, imp. quaestio, Gell.: Cic. 3. complicatus: Cic. 4. impeditus: a long and c. speech, longa et imp. oratio, Quint.: Cic. 5. nodosus: l. e. knotty, intricate: q. v.

complication: 1. Lit.: implicatio: a c. of sinners reaching over the whole body, nervorum imp. toto corpore perthens, Cic. || Fig.: of affairs:

1. implicatio: c. l. e. embarrassment of pecuniary affairs, imp. rei familiaris, Cic. 2. implicamentum (rare): Aug. Phr.: owing to these political c.s, *propter hanc tam perturbatam reipublicae rationem; hoc tam perturbato atque implicato resp. statu.

complicity (substantive): *to give rise to a suspicion of c. praebere suspitionem conscientiae*, Tac. *to confess c. in a conspiracy, c. conjurationis confiteri*, Tac. Or expr. by participles, *consciens*, etc.: *as, he was accused of c. in the crime*, accusatus est quod facinoris participes fuisset: v. ACCOMPLICE.

compliment (substantive): 1. officium: *the c. of listening* (to an author reading his own works), off. audiendi, Plin. Ep.: *to do a person the c. of being present at his assumption of the toga virilis*, officio togae virilis adesse, Plin.: Juv. 2. verba honorifica (of course only of a verbal c., whereas officium refers to acts): Cic. also, verba ampla, amplissima: v. COMPLIMENTARY. Sometimes = PRAISE: q. v. Phr.: *mere c.s.*, inanes verborum honores; laudes fictae, fucatae: *to pay one's c. to any one*, salutare: v. TO GREET.

compliment (verb): 1. laudo, i: *the jurors are c. (on their conduct)*, iudices laudantur, Cic.: v. TO PRAISE. 2. ornate loquor (coll. by abl. with de): *he c. d me very highly on my consulate*, ornatisime de meo consulatu locutus est, Cic. Att. 1, 14. 4. simily, honorifice de aliquo praedicare, Cic.: honorificentissime aliquem appellare (of c. address to a person), Cic. v. COMPLIMENTARY.

complementary: 1. honorificus, comp. centior; sup. centissimus: c. mention, b. mentio, Cic. 2. amplius: *to render thanks in most c. language*, amplissimis verbis gratias agere, Liv.: v. TO COMPLIMENT.

comply (with): 1. concedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with dat.): *the senate c. d with your demand*, concessit senatus postulati tuae, Cic. 2. cedo, cessi, cessum, 3: v. TO YIELD. 3. parco, parui, 2 (with dat.): v. TO OBEY, SUBMIT. 4. obsequor, secutus, 3 (with dat.): *to c. with any one's wishes*, voluntati oba, Cic. 5. obsecundo, i (with dat.): Ter. Cic.: v. TO HUMOUR. 6. mörigör, i (with dat.): = *morem alicui gero*: v. TO HUMOUR. 7. accommodo, i (with ad and acc., or dat.): and usually acc. of pron. reflect.): v. TO ACCOMMODATE. 8. obtempero, i (with dat.): *to c. with the authority of the senate*, auctoritati senatus ob, Caes.: *to c. with any one's (evil) desire*, alicuius cupiditati ob, Cic. Quint. 2, 7. (See also TO OBEY, 3.)

complying (adjective): v. COMPLIANT.

component (adjective): chiefly in phr., c. parts, elementa: v. ELEMENTS. Or expr. by verb the d. parts of this substance are, etc., constat haec res ex, etc.: cf. Hor. S. 2, 4, 64: or with parts alone it is not sufficient for the whole poem to be beautiful, the c. parts must be so too, non satis est pulchrum esse poema totum; partes etiam pulchrae sunt.

component (substantive): pars, elementa: v. PART, ELEMENT.

comport: 1. To agros (q. v.): congruo, convênio, etc. 2. To behave (q. v.): me, te, se gero, etc.

compose: 1. To put together, combine: chiefly if not solely in pass., to be composed (i. e. formed) of: 1. compōno, pōsi, pōsum, 3. mankind c. d of soul and body, genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall. Col.: v. TO COMPOUND. 2. confino, ui, tentum, 2 (only in pass.): *the verse is c. d of a few feet*, versus paucis pedibus continetur, Quint. 3. confio, i (in pass.): *the elements of which the virtues we are in quest of is c. d and made up*, quibus ex rebus constaret et efficitur id quod quaerimus honestum, Cic. 4. efficio, 3: v. SUPR. (3); and TO MAKE UP. 5. consilio, consto. I e. to consist: q. v. 6. Of literary composition 1. compōno, 3: to c. a book, litrum c., Cic. to c. verses, versus c., Hor. Plin. Ep. 2. conodo, didi, ditum, 3 (less frequent) to c. a poem, poemata c., Cic.: v. OR. 3. con-

texo, ui, textum, 3 (prop. to weave together): to c. a speech, orationem c., Quint.: to c. a book, librum c., Sen. (simily, N. p. has subtexere carmina).

4. dedico, xi, ductum, 3 (i. e. to spin; hence only of verse): to c. a thousand verses in a day, mille die versus d., Hor.: Quint. 5. pango, pepigi, pactum, 3 (prop. to fasten, frame: rare in this sense except in imperf. tenses: but Enn. ap. Cic. has paxit): to c. anything Sophoclean, aliquid Sophocleum p., Cic.: to c. poems, poemata p., Hor.: Lucr. 6. sero, ti, sertum, 3 (rare): to c. speeches, orationes s., Liv.: to c. a play, fabulam s., Liv. 7. facio, 3 (of poems: cf. Old-Eng. "to make"): to c. a poem, poema f., Cic.: to c. verses, versiculos f., Virg. 8. To adjust, calm, appease: 1. compōno, 3: to c. affairs disturbed by mutiny, turbatas seditione res c., Liv.: v. TO ARRANGE, SETTLE. 2. sedo, i: v. TO ASSUAGE, APPEASE.

composed (part. and adj.): 1. compōitus, confātus: v. TO COMPOSE (1.). 2. concretus: a nature c. of several natures, natura c. ex pluribus naturis, Cic. 3. compactus, obagmentatus. v. TO COMPACT. 4. Calm: 1. sedātus: to write with mure c. mind, sedatore animo scribere, Cic.: v. CALM. 2. quētus: the c., easy talk of an old man, senis sermo q. et remissus, Cic.: v. QUIET. 3. compōitus: gentle and c. of flections, mites affectus atque c., Quint.: c. delivery, actio c., Quint.: Tac.

composedly: sedātē, quētē, etc.: v. CALMLY. N.B. Not composite: which, at least in the best authors, signifies, in set, well-arranged language.

composedness: v. COMPOSURE.

composer: 1. Of prose writings or poetry: scriptor: v. AUTHOR. 2. Of music: musicorum modorum scriptor.

composition: 1. The act of composing: compōitio: the c. of ornaments, unctionum c., Cic. (also used of the thing compounded: Cels.) or expr. by verb: v. TO COMPOUND. 2. In literature: 1. scriptio this style of c. has not been, as yet, sufficiently illustrated in Latin literature, genus hoc scriptioris nondum est satis Latinis literis illustratum, Cic. 2. scriptura (also used of that which is written): assiduus and careful c., assidua ac diligens a., Cic.: this style of c. should be not only free, but spirited and heightened, genus hoc scripturae non modo liberum sed incitatum atque elatum esse debet, Cic. 3. confectio: the c. of a book, libri c., Cic.: the c. of annals, annallum c., Cic. 4. Expr. by per.: facility of c., pangendi facilitas, Tac. (but a Ciceronian writer would add the acc. of that composed). 5. The book, poem, etc., composed: liber, scriptum (esp. in pl.), etc.: v. WORK, WRITING.

IV. A sum paid in discharge of a larger debt: Phr.: he paid a c. of 50 per cent., aes alienum ejus ex semisse solutum est; convenit inter eos (ac. debitorem et creditorem) ut debita ex semisse solverentur: simily, with ex triente (one-third), ex centesima parte (one per cent.), etc.

compose: v. MATURE.

compose: v. TRANQUILLITY (animi): that there may be c. of mind to give dignity, ut tr. animi adsit quae afferat dignitatem, Cic. 2. Animus aequus: esp. in abl.: to do or bear anything with c., aequo, aequalismo a., aliquid facere, Cic.: Hor.: Suet.: In same sense Hor. has aequa mens: Od. 2, 3, 1. Phr.: to write with c., sedato animo scribere, Cic.: c. of delivery, actio sedata ac composita: see COMPOSED (II.): to lose one's c., perturbari (in rebus aspersis), de gradu delect, ut dicitur, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80 to maintain one's c., praesentis animo uti, Cic.: v. PRESENCE (of mind).

computation: compōitio: Cic.

compound (verb): 1. Trans. to mix: 1. compōno, pōsi, pōsum, 3: to c. a medicine, medicamentum c.

Col. 2. miscuo, ui, mixtum and mistum, 2: to c. a drink, mulsum m., Cic.: to c. ghastly accide, lurida m. aconita, Ov. 3. jungo, nxi, nctum, 3: to c. words, verba j., Quint.

4. obagmento, i: to c. garlic with nut-kernel, allium nuclei c., Plin.: Cic. 5. confundo, fudi, fusum, 3 (rare): v. TO BLEND. 6. Intr.: to come to an agreement with: pādisco, convēnio v. COMPOSITION (IV.); and TO AGREE.

compound (adjective): 1. compōitus: c. words, c. verba, Quint. (in this sense Cic. has verba juncta, Part. 15, 51). 2. concretus: v. COMPOSED (1.).

Phr.: a. interest, antitōcismus: Cic.

compound (substantive): compōitio: v. COMPOSITION. Usu. best expr. by adj.: as, man is a c. of flesh and spirit, ex corpore et animo homo compositus, confatus est, etc.: v. TO COMPOSE (1.).

comprehend: 1. To contain, include (q. v.): 1. continere: v. TO COMPREHEND. 2. amplexor, plexus, 3: which we sometimes c. under the name of virtue, quod internum virtutis nomine ampleximur, Cic.: I do not wish to c. all subjects in my verses, non ego cuncta meis a. versibus opto, Virg. 3. complector, plexus, 3: Cic. Quint.: v. TO EMBRACE. 4. pōno, pōsi, pōsum, 3 (esp. of arranging or classifying): to c. riches among good things, divitias in bonis p., Cic. 5. To understand, grasp mentally: 1. tēno, ui, tentum, 2 (to have hold of): now I c., nunc I know what this business is, nunc ego t., nunc scio quid sit hoc negotii, Pl.: to c. abstruse meanings, rēconditis sensus t., Cic.: by what means I might c. everything, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. 2. complector, plexus, 3 (with some defining word such as mente, cogitatione, etc.): to c. in thought the divine mind, animum divinum cogitatione c., Cic.; simily, cogitatione et mente c., Cic. 3. cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3 (to take in, receive): he alone c. d the true idea of the Roman senate, unus veram speciem Romanī senatus cepit, Liv.: more usu. in connection with some such word as mens, cogitatio, etc.: what they their minds; could c., quod mentes eorum c. possent, Liv.: Cic. to understand or c. (a speech), intelligere vel c., Quint. 4. percipio, 3 (often with animo, etc.): to c. and know a thing, rem p. et cognoscere, Cic. also, p. et comprehendere, Cic. 5. cerno, cēvi, cētum, 3 (to see clearly, discern): a man of acute intellect c. s. these things, eas res acri vir ingenio c., Cic. 6. comprehendere or comprehendo, di, sum, 3 (lit. to grasp: hence usu. with some such word as mente, animo, etc.): to understand and in thought c. what the mind free from the body is, qualls animus sit vacuus corpore animo intelligere et cogitatione c., Cic.: I cannot c. what you mean, id quod tu vis non possum mente c., Cic. 7. intelligo, 3: v. TO UNDERSTAND.

comprehensible: quod mente comprehendī, tēneri, capi potest: v. PRECED. art.

comprehension: 1. The faculty or power of understanding: 1. intellectus, 2: to gain c. of different branches of learning, int. disciplinarum capere, Quint.: without c. of good, or concern about ill, quells neque boni int., nec mali cura, Tac. 2. intelligentia = intellectus: Cic. 3. comprehensio (the act of grasping anything mentally: rare) Cic. 4. captus, 3 (the capacity: q. v.): esp. in phr. at captus (aliquis) est, according to any one's measure of c.: Cic.: Ter. Phr.: things too complicated for the c. of a child, difficiiora quam quae puer mente capere possit: v. TO COMPREHEND. 5. Passively: in phr. as, difficult of c.: expr. by verb: ad percipiendum difficilia, Quint.

comprehensive: may usu. be expr. by pācio, 2: your art is indeed great and c., etenim ista ars et magna est, et late patet, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 235. Or by māno, i: the term good faith is exceed-

ingly c. latissime manet bonae fidei nomen. Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70. It may often be expr. by magnus: the fact is, it (eloquence) is a more c. thing than people think, nimirum majus est hoc quiddam quam homines opinantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 15. Phr.: a c. mind, *mens alta ac multarum rerum capax: (not capax alone: v. CAPACIOUS).

comprehensively: 1. *lit.* (only in certain connexions): as, "to interpret words c." (Tillotson), i. e. in a wide sense, *verba l. (or ut l. patenti) interpretari: cf. preced. art. Or expr. by phr.: as, to define an orator c. (i. e. so as to include everything essential to the definition), universam et propriam oratoris vim definire complectique, Cic. de Or. 1, 15.

comprehensiveness: 1. *Wide extent* (fig.): expr. by verb: to understand the c. of a law: intelligere quam magna sit lex, quam late pateat, manet (v. preced. art.). 2. *Wide grasp of mind:* Phr.: a man of great c. of intellect, *vir alta quadam indole praeditus, qui plurimas res simul animo percipere complectique possit.

compress: 1. *lit.*: to force together by pressure: 1. arto or arcto, 1: all things are capable of being c'd, omnia arctari possunt, Lucr.: Mart. (So also the comp. coarto or coarcto, which is stronger: v. TO CONTRACT and INF. II.). 2. *denso, condense*, 3: v. TO CONDENSE. 3. *comprimo*, 3: v. TO PRESS TOGETHER. 4. *Fig.*: to bring within a small compass; esp. in words: 1. coarto or coarcto, 1: to c. matters and crowd them together in speech within a very close compass, c. et per angustas referre in oratione, Cic.: to c. into a single volume, in unum librum c., Plin. Ep. 2. *conclúdo*, *cl.*, sum, 3: fortune has c'd so many things into one day, fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, Ter.: to c. the civil law into one small and narrow point, vis civile in parvum et angustum locum c., Cic.

3. *astringo* (ada.), *nxl.*, *ctum*, 3 (esp. of reducing an argument to its closest form): to c. an argument or chain of reasoning, argumentum, rationem (arte) a., Cic. 4. *costringo*, 3 (similar to astringo: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188): Quint. 5. *primo, pressi, pressum*, 3 (rare): these arguments which are expanded by us, Zeno used to c. in this way, haec quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno ac premebat, Cic.

compressibility: expr. by verb: to have c. arctari, coarctari, arctus comprimere, etc., posse: v. TO COMPRESS.

compressible: quod coartari a. arctus comprimere, etc., potest: v. TO COMPRESS.

compression: expr. by verb: "to be pleased with involution of argument and c. of thought" (Idler), *argumentis implicatis atque artissime astrictis delectari: v. TO COMPRESS.

comprise: 1. *comprehendo* or *comprendo*, *di.*, *sum*, 3 (esp. of gathering up a subject): to c. many things briefly in a few words, breviter panca c. multa, Lucr.: Cic. 2. *contineo*, *ul.*, *tentum*, 2 (to involve, contain in itself: q. v.): one fact seems to c. the case, una res videtur causam c., Cic.: Hor. 3. *amplector*, *complector*, 3: v. TO COMPREHEND. 4. *subsclo*, *sclo*, *jectum*, 3 (in pass. In sense of to be included under): under fear are c'd inaction, shame, alarm, sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, Cic. 5. *inclúdo*, *clúdo*, *clúsum*, 3 (implying restriction within limits): I have almost c'd a speech in a letter, paene orationem in epistolam incluí, Cic.: v. TO COMPRESS (II.).

compromise (v.): 1. *lit.*: To adjust a difference by mutual agreement: v. foll. art. 2. *lit.*: to involve: implicare, 1: you will be c'd by your own defence, ipse tu a defensione implicaberis, Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 44: v. TO IMPLICATE. 3. *lit.*: To imperil: in periculum ac discrimen vocare, Cic.: v. TO ENDANGER. Phr.: without a ring (i. e. sacrificing) lawful claim, honour, etc., salvo jure, salva fide, etc.: Cic.

compromise (sub.): *compromissum* (an engagement by which parties bound themselves to submit to arbitration: v. Dict. Ant. p. 648, a): to enter or offer to enter into a c. c. facere, Cic. Rosa. Com. 4 (from which place it appears that the phr. as used with ref. to a claimant was nearly equiv. to the Eng. "to offer to accept a c."): the same act is expr. also by the verb *compromitto*, 3: v. TO ENGAGE. Phr.: to come to a c. or understanding on any matter, rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.: v. TO SETTLE: when a law case was settled or compromised on the way to the praetor's court, it is said to have been called *transactio* in via: v. Dict. Ant. p. 11 (a).

compulsion: 1. *vis*: v. FORCE, VIOLENCE. 2. *coactus* (only in abl.): by the c. and importunity employed by myself, c. atque efflagitatu meo, Cic.: Caes. 3. *necessitas*: I acted under force and c., vi et n. coactus feci, Cic.: also less freq. *necessitudo*: that is c. which cannot, by any force, be resisted, necessitudo est cui nulla vi obstiti potest, Cic. Phr.: to use c. to a man, cogere: v. TO COMPEL: as opp. to willingly, spontaneously, "by compulsion" may be expr. by *inventus*: v. UNWILLINGLY.

compulsory: Phr.: to use c. measures, vi et coactu agere; vim adhibere; vi coercere aliquem, or simply cogere. v. FORCE, COMPEL: a. contributions, *tributa per leges irrogata; tributa ex legibus conferenda: v. LEGAL. **compunction:** poenitentia: v. REPENTANCE, REGRET. More precisely, *acerbus animi dolor propter peccatum in se admissum; acerbissimus animi sensus qui ex delicti conscientia oritur. To feel c., *poenitet, 2 (imper.): v. TO REPENT, RE SORRY; acerbis, acerbis, conscientiae stimulis vexari: cf. Lucr. 3, 1032: v. CONSCIENCE.

computable: cuius ratio subdaci potest: v. TO CALCULATE. **computation:** subductio, ratio: v. CALCULATION.

compute: *comptio*, 1: to c. a reckoning on the fingers, c. rationem digitis, Pl.: to c. the breadth of Asia, latitudinem Asiae c., Plin.: v. TO CALCULATE. **comrade:** *sódlas*, *sócius*, *contubernális*, etc.: v. COMPANION.

concatenate: *in catenas modum or inter se connectere: v. TO CONNECT. (The verb *concatēno*, to link together, is found in Lat. in lit. sense: v. foll. art.)

concatenation: 1. *series*, *el.*: a succession and c. of causes, continuatio aequae causarum, Cic. 2. *catēna*: fate is a sort of everlasting succession and c. of events, fatum est sempiterna quaedam series rerum et c., Gell. after Cic. (Concatēnatio is found in Tert. and Aug.): v. CHAIN.

concave: 1. *cavus* (usu. in less precise sense: v. HOLLOW): Lucr. 6, 1084. 2. *concāvus*: a c. neck, c. jugula, Cic.: c. cymbala, c. cymbala, Lucr.: Ov.: c. leaves, c. folia, Plin.

convexity: *convexum*, more usu. pl.: chiefly poet., and concrete: to gaze at the c. of heaven, coeli convexa tueri, Virg. Aen. 4, 451: simly, Cic. has *convexus coeli orbis*: v. FORB. a. l. In abstract sense=concave shape, *forma s. species concava: v. CONCAVE.

conceal: 1. *cēlo*, 1 (in most senses of the Eng.): to c. its source (of a river), fontem c. origines, Hor.: to c. one's opinion, sententiam c., Cic.: c'd love, amor celatus, Ter.: the person from whom a thing is concealed in acc.: I have not c'd from you the discourse, non te celavi sermonem, Cic.: the thing c'd is sometimes expr. by abl. with de, instead of acc.; and the passive is often used: that poisoning business was not c'd from the mother, non est de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. (N.B. The dat. of the person from whom is of very

doubtful authority; at least after the act. voice.) 2. *abdo*, *condo*, *recondo*, 3: v. TO HIDE, SECRETE. 3. *tēgo*, *xl.*, *ctum*, 3 (to cover: q. v.): to c. anything by a lie, aliquid mendacis t., Cic.: to c. any one's offences, commissa t., Hor.: to c. the greatest prudence under the pretence of folly, summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae t., Cic. (Simly are used the com. verbs obtego, con- tēgo, with somewhat intens. force: Cic. 4. *occlúdo*, *clúdo*, *clúsum*, 3 (=tego, obtego): to c. wounds, vulnera oc., Cic.: to c. the points of arguments, puncta argumentorum oc., Cic.: Quint. 5. *occulito*, 1 (prop. a frequent. of occlúdo, to which it is nearly equiv.): Caes.: Cic. 6. *obscuró*, 1 (to throw a cloud or veil over): nor can night by its darkness c. the nefarious meetings, neque nox tenebris obs. coetus nefarios potest, Cic. 7. *In Pass.*: to be c'd: lateo, ul. 2: more fully, 1. in occulto, Pl.: abditis 1, Cic.: (both lit. and fig.). 8. *dēlitē- esco*, *litul*, 3 (incept. of preceding): the enemy c. themselves in the woods, hostes in silvis d., Caes.: Cic.

concealed: 1. *cēlatus*, *tectus*, etc.: v. TO CONCEAL. 2. *occulatus*: v. SECRET. 3. *furtivus*: v. FURTIVE, SECRET.

concealer: *occulator*, Cic.: or, qui occultat, etc.: v. TO CONCEAL.

concealment: 1. *The act of concealing*: 1. *occulatio*: some protect themselves by flight, others by c., aliae fuga se, aliae oc. tutantur, Cic.: of which thing there is no c., cuius rei nulla est oc., Caes. 2. *disimulatio* (i. e. keeping back the truth): v. DISMULCATION: to practise c., d. ul. = dissimulare, Cic. Or expr. by verb: as, there was no possibility of c., *nulla erat copia latitandi, etc.: v. TO CONCEAL. 2. *Place of c.*: latebra, often in pl.: to go into a place of c., latebram petere, Ov.: to remain in c., latebras agere, Just.: dark places of c., caecae l. Virg.: Lucr. Hence adj. latebrēsus, full of such places: as, l. via, Cic.: l. locus, Liv.: to be in a place of c., latebre, dēlitēscere: v. TO CONCEAL (fin.)

concede: 1. *To yield up*: 1. *cēdo*, *cesso*, *cessum*, 3: I c. something to friendship, aliquid cedo amicitiae, Cic.: if he c.s that they say most things in a rude way, si plerique dure dicere edict oc., Hor. 2. *concedo*, 3 (like the former, to depart from the ground of strict right): give this and c. it to my modesty, date hoc et c. pudori meo, Cic. 3. *permitto*, *mlsi*, *missum*, 3 (to allow, suffer: to concede to a person the liberty of acting in a certain way): I c. something to your passionate anger, permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, Cic. 4. *tribuo*, *ul.*, *ctum*, 3 (only when foll. by a dat. commodi: It implies a just claim on the part of that to which concession is made): to c. anything out of consideration for the commonwealth and for friendship, aliquid reip. et amicitiae tribuere, Caes.: I c. as much to you as I claim for myself, perhaps, ego tantum tibi t. quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, Cic.: nowhere is so much c'd to age, nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati, Cic. 5. *do*: v. TO GRANT (II.).

conceit: 1. *A curious notion or fancy*: perh. *putidius aliquid exogitatum: dictum putidum ac longius repulitum: v. AFFECTED, FAR-FETCHED. 2. *Self-conceit*: arrogancia, insólentia, infāns superbia (Phaedr. 1, 3): v. VANITY. Phr.: to be puffed up with c., tumescere inani persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18: *majorem quam oportet de se persuasionem habere: sibi [plus aequo] placere: v. COMPLACENCY: majores quam decet spiritus sumere: cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: Cic. 3. *Liking*: only in certain phr.: to be very soon out of c. with anything, ab aliqua re celerrime (fastidio quodam et satietate) abalienari, Cic.: to put any one out of c. with a thing, fastidium (alienus ref) movere, Hor.: Ov.

conceited: inani superbia, persuasione tumens: v. **CONCEIT** (II.). Ph r.: *to be disgustingly c.*, *putida arrogantia intumescere; inflatum esse (sul) opinionibus: cf. Cic. Off. I, 26, 91: v. **VAIN**, **FROUD**.

conceivable: comprehensibilis, e: coined by Cic. as = Gr. καταληπτός, Acad. I, II, 41. In more popular sense expr. by verb: quod cogitari, fingi, potest; quod sub intelligentiam cadit; quod mens ratio capit: v. TO CONCEIVE.

concoive (v.): 1. Of offspring: concipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *Perseus, echum Danae* had c.d. in a shower of gold, *Perseus* quum Danaē pluvio conceperat auro, Ov.: also without object: expr.: *when a mule* has c.d. quum concepit mula, Cic.: *Varr.*: to c. by any one, c. ex aliquo, Cic.: de aliquo, Ov.: v. **PREGNANT** (to become). **Fig.**: *they not only c. vices themselves, but diffuse them among the community*, non solum vitia c. inters. sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic.

||. *To form or harbour in the mind ; as, a design : a passion, hope, fear, etc. :*

1. *concupio*, *v.* to *c. hope or fear*, *spem, metum c.* *Cr.* (also, *spe* aliquid *c.* *Cr.*) to *c. crave*, *passionem flagitium c.* *Cr.* to *c. the passion of love*, *amor c.* *Cr.* 2. *capio*, *v.* to *c. a design*, *consilium c.* *Caes.* 3. *c.* (fol. *gerund* or *gerundive*; by inf.; or *ut* and *subj.*) to *c. amissus*, *inimicitias c.* *Ter.* *Cr.*; but the converse constr. is very common; as, *odium me capit aliquid*, *Cr.* 3. *finis*, *finis*, *finis*, *finis* (i. e. *frame or design* in the mind); to *youwishes the picture of my condition*, *flingite cogitationes imaginationibus conditionis meae*, *Cr.* also *f. animo*, *Cr.* *what crime can be c'd or thought of*, *which he, etc., quod malum fingi aut excogitari potest*, *quod ille, etc.* to *c. an evil deed*, *maleficium c.* *Cr.* *v.* to *DEVISE*. *P. h.* to *c. a hope that something will happen*, in *spem venire*, *fur ut, etc.*, *Caes.* to *c. a guilty design upon a person's life*, *constitutum faciuri contra vitam aliquis intrit*, *Cr.* *Caes.* *v.* *DESIGN*: *there is no pleasure of which we do not c. a disgust from constant repetition*, *nulla voluptas est, quae non assidue tantum fastidium par-*

est quae non insensibilem habundantiam parit, Min. **III.** To understand, comprehend: 1. comprehendo, 3. v. TO COMPREHEND. 2. excoġito, 1 (to find out by thinking; to devise): life, than which nothing more blessed can be, Cic. vita, qua nihil beatus excoġitari potest, Cic. 3. intelligo, lexī, etum, 3: often joined with a similar verb: as to C. *what soul is, apart from body*, qualem animus sit vacans corpore int. et cogitatione comprehendere, Cic. v. TO UNDERSTAND. IMAGINE. SUPPOSE.

concentrate: *of troops:* copias (in unum locum) cogere, contrahere: v. TO BRING TOGETHER: *of the mind:* animum defigere et intendere in aliquid, Cic. Acad. 4. 15, 46; [tota mente] in aliquam curam et cogitationem incumbere, Cic.; *cogitationes ita intendere ac dirigere ut quasi in una re defixae maneat.

concentration: I. Lit.: as of troops: expr. by verb or part.: as, because of the greater c. of his forces, *ex eo quod copias suas minoribus intervallis inter se distans habebat: v. preced. art. II. Fig.: of the mind: intentio animi, cogitationum (strictly, *intense application*). Cic. Or expr. by verb: c. of mind is absolutely necessary; omnino animus in rem est defigendus et intendendus: cf. preced. art.

conception: I. The act of conceiving (offspring): conceptio: Cic.; conceptus, ūs, Cic.: Plin. II. The act of devising or forming in the mind: expr. by verb: a mind equal to the c. of great designs, "animus ad alta consilia animo concipienda idoneus: the c. of this scheme originated with him, "hoc consilium ad illo excogitatum est, utrum

est. III. A mental conception, as something existing in the mind: 1. *Imago, inis, f.*: to form a c. of anything, *aliquis rei im. cogitatione fingere*.

Cic.: Quint. 2. informatio (the idea of a thing as formed in the mind): a. of Jove as bearded, and of Minerva as helmeted, Inf. barbati Jovis et galeatae Minervae, Cic. N. D. I, 16, 100. 3. conformatio (= informatio): Cic. 4. anticipatio (a c. formed beforehand): ante quaedam deorum, quam appellat ἡρώθυρις Epicurus, Id est, anticipatio animo rei quaedam informatio: Cic. N. D. I, 16, 43. 5. species (= idéa), nōtio: v. IDEÁ, NOTIÓN. Phr.: there can be no c. of body without space, corpus sine loco intelligi non potest, Cic.: to have a c. present to the mind, aliquid in animo conceptum tenere: v. TO CONCEIVE (III.).

concern (subs.): 1. *Affair, business* (q. v.); *nēgōtium, res.* || *Interest.* *cave:* 1. *cūra: those things are an object of c. to me, ea mihi curae sunt.* Cic: *object of no small c., cura non levis.* Hor.: *he causes me great c., magnam mihi injicit c.* Ter.: *v. CARE.* 2. *molestia: v. TROUBLE.* 3. *solicitude: v. ANXIETY.* Phr.: *it is no c. of thine, nil te attinet.* Hor.: *Cic. |||* (mercantile): *persons connected in business: societas: v. COMPANY.*

concern (v.). To relate or be long to: 1. *attinet, attinere*, 2 (never without personal subject): foll. by *acc.* with or without *ad*: *what thing shall I say this dream c.s?* *quam ad rem dicam hoc at. somnium?* Pl.: *as far as c.s me*, *quod ad me at.*, Cic.: *nor did it c. any body to object to this*, *neque quengquam attinebat id recusare*, Cic. 2. *con-tingo*, *tigi*, *tactum*, 3 (with *acc.*): *this deliberation does not c. the Romans at all*, *haec consultatio Romanos nihil c.*, Liv. 3. *pertineo*, *ui*, 2 (with *ad* and *acc.*): *the dream c.s something*, *somnium ad aliquid rem*, Pl.: *that affair c.s my duty*, *illa res ad meum officium p.*, Cic. 4. *referit* (impers.: usu. with personal form, *meū*, *tui*, *sui*, etc.: v. Gr. § 28): *that c.s me not*, *id meum mi- nus r.* Pl.: *whom c.s not*, *quem mihi non r.* (Roll, by *acc.* and *dat.*) *Quid vultis*, *the gods* *is said and chiefly found in proverbs* *is* *to keep clear of*, *mihi*.

pronouns: 5. DIFFERENCE (to make),
INTEREST. 6. Interest (*impers.* with
gen. of person; also with the pronoun
forms as under *refer*): *what does it in-*
him where you are, quid illius int. ubi il-
sis? Cic. he explains how greatly it in-
the general safety that the forces of the
enemy be prevented from uniting, docetque
quantopere communis salutis int. manus
hostium distineri, Caes. which my in-
timid friend thought c'd him so much
quod meus familiaris tantū sua int. arbi-
trabatur, Cic. Phr.: as far as c.s. men-
you may note, per nie vel stertas licet,
Cic Acad. 2, 29, q3 (the phr. implying

Q. Fr. 2, 1): it c.s you when your neighbour's house is on fire, tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor.: it is not his life that is c.'d, but his fortune, non capitis ejus res agitur sed fortunae.

cern oneself about: I. *cū*, or, (foll. by acc., or sub., with ut, ne): *others*, as if *man had no body at all*; c. *themselves* about nothing but the mind, all quasi corpus nullum sit homini, illa praeter animum nihil curant, Cic. v. *CARE*, to TAKE. 2. *solicitus* sum (with de and abl.): *that you should c. yourself* about your fortunes, sa. te esse de tuis fortunis Cic. v. *ANXIOUS*. III. In pass. form to be c'd in; i. e. to have something to do with (esp. a crime), affinem, participem esse. v. *ACCESSORY*. IV. *ALIAS* in pass. form to be c'd with; i. e. have dealings with: v. foll. art.

concerned, to be: versor, 1: the whole theory of oratory is c. with the customs and language of men, dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone v., Cic.: all which pursuits are c. in the investigation of truth, quae omnes artes in veri investigatione v., Cic. Phr.: farmers are c. with the soil

agricolae habent rationem cum terra.
Cic. : simply, rationis aliquid cum aliquo
habere. Cic.

concerning (*prep.*): 1. *de* (with *abl.*). *c. old age, de senectute*, Cic. (and so esp. in the titles of books): *v. ABOUT*.
2. *sūper* (with *abl.*: less frequent): Cic.: Virg. 3. *circā* (rare): Quint.
4. *quoad, quōd ad*: *i. e. WITH RESPECT TO*. *V. AS TO*.

concert (c.): i. e. *to agree upon* (mensura): consilia conferre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64: confero is found without *subs.*: but in both cases the meaning is strictly *to confer respecting plans*, not actually *to arrange them*: *una consilia capere; communicato consilio constituere de aliqua re. Phr. a c'd. *signal*, signum de quo convenit: v. RO AGREE.

concert (*sub.*): | Agreement; esp. in phr. by *concert*: ex pacto, compacto, compósito, constituto; ex praedictio: v. **COMPACT**, **AGREEMENT**, **COLLUSION**. ||. **A musical entertainment**: 1. *concertus*, *us* (the nearest word: *concerte* in the modern sense of the word being unknown to the ancients): *birds charm the air with c.*, *vulvulus concertibus aera mulent*, Ov. Clc. 2. *synphōnia* (prop. a Greek word: *συνφωνία* = *concertus*): *I should have wished you not to attend Lycon's c.*, *a. Lyconis vellem vitasses*, Clc.: v. **MUSIC**.

concession: 1. The act of granting or yielding: 1. concessio; full. by gen. or ut and subj.; Clc.: Varr. 2. concessus, its (only in alt.): by the c. of the gods, concessum deorum, Clc. Join: concessu et beneficio, concessum et munere, Clc. Esp. in phr. to make a c., cedo, concedo, permitto, do, tribuo: cf. Clc. Sull. 18, 46: permitto aliquid frandiae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Clc. for the difference between the syn. v. to concede.

II. *The thing yielded:* expr. by p. part. of verbs given above: as, by this c., hoc concessio: *Socrates used the c.s of his antagonist as arguments*, *Socrates ex his quae ab altero concessa erant argumentari s. disputare solebat.

conciliare: 1. To win, gain, engage: *a. love, affection, etc.*: 1. *sibi gratiam allicuius*, Cic.: *to c. the minds of men, animos hominum c.* *sibi benevolentiam populi c.*, Cic.: *forem populi c.*, Suet. 2. *caplo, cepi, captum*, : *good will to be most c.d.* by kindness, *benevolentia benevolentium* *capitur maxime*, Cic. 3. *pāro, t. to c. friends, amicos p.*, Cic.: *p. amicitias*, Sall. 4. *promittere or eor. 2 (to earn merit): c. love, amorem p.*, Suet. II. *To reconcile (q. v.): concilio, in gratiam restituo, redigō*

conciliation: conciliatio; **Cic.** Quint. Or expr. by verb: *he extended the Carthaginian empire more by c. than by arms*, magis conciliandis per amicitiam [principum] novis gentibus quam bello aux armis rem Carthaginiensium auxit. Liv. 21. 2 (med.).

conciliatory: 1. *pacificus*: esp. of persons: a c. character, persona p. (as opp. to bellator), Cic.: v. PEACEFUL.

2. *pacificatōrius* (= *pacificus*): Cic.
Phr.: *to adopt c. measures*, **conciliandis*
animis hominū studere, *operam dare*
magis gratiae concillatione quam vi
agere: *to make c. proposals*, **cas condi-*
tionēs ferre, *quae pacis componendae*
sint: v. *TO CONCILIATE*.

concise: 1. *brevis*, *e. v. BRIEF*.
2. *concisus* (i. e. with all *redundancies cut away*): *c. sententiae*, *c. sententiae*, *Cic.*: *c. brevitatis*, *c. brevitatis*, *Cic.*: joined with *angustus*, *Cic.*; with *brevis*, *Quint.* 3. *astriatus* (ads.): *a. contractus* and *c. kind of eloquence* (a description applied to logic), *contracta et a. eloquentia*, *Cic.* 4. *densus* (close in style; having the matter closely packed): in *Demosthenes everything is*, in *Demosthenes d. sunt omnia*, *Quint.* 5. *pressus*: implying a simple and

of protein in emptying a gastric antrum

unadorned use of language generally: Quint.

conciſely: 1. aſtriſſe: Cic. Plin. Ep. 2. breviter: v. BRIEFLY. 3. concisè: Quint. (N.R. Not præciſe; which refers to a mutilated or elliptical way of ſpeaking.) 4. preſſe: opp. by Quint. to abundanter. Join: preſſus et aſtriſſus, Plin. Ep.; preſſe et anguſte Cic. But preſſe is alſo uſed in the ſenſe of ſimply, without rhetorical ornament (v. CONCISE, 5).

conciſeneſs: 1. brevitas: v. BREVITY. 2. breviloquentia (rare): aſcribed by Gell. to Cic. Phr.: "to reach the c. of Demosthenes" (Dryden), "ad diſtincte conciam illam Demosthenis brevitate pervenire: v. Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 232: I labour after c. brevis eſſe laborio, Hor.: to ſome ſubjects conciousneſs, to others c. is more adapted, aliis rebus plenior, *aliis brevis et aſtriſſus oratio magis apta eſt.

conclave: aſſembly of eccleſiaſtics held for electing a pope, *conclavè, ſ. n.: M. L.: as applied to any other ſecret meeting, conſilium: v. CONCLAVE.

conclude: 1. To infer: 1. concludo, cluſi, cluſum, 3: then you c.d. (or argue) for concludo includes the whole of the argument) that pain is the greateſt evil, deinde concludere ſummum malum eſſe dolorem, Cic. 2. colligo: v. TO GATHER, INFER. II. To decide: ſtatuo, conſtituo, 3: v. TO DETERMINE.

III. To end: 1. perficere, ad finem adduco, etc.: v. TO FINISH, ACCOMPLISH. 2. concludo, ſi, ſum, 3 (not freq.): to c. a letter, epistolam c. Cic.: joined with perficere: aſ, facinus crudelitatem perfectum atque conſecutum, Cic. 3. claudo, 3: v. TO CLOSE: to c. a letter, epistolam c. Ov. Special phr.: to c. a war (beſides bellum conficere, ad finem perducere, etc.: v. TO FINISH), debellare: generally as an imper. paſſ.: leſt the war ſhould be c.d. in his abſence, ne abſente ſe debellaretur, Liv.: the war was c.d. in a ſingle battle, uno proelio debellatum eſt, Liv.: to c. a caſe or ſpeech, pèrſo, 1: the matter is not c.d. on that day, the court is diſmiſſed, reſ ille die non peroratur, dimittitur iudicium, Cic.: ſince I have ſaid enough, I muſt c. my ſpeech, quoniam ſatis multa dixi, eſt mihi perorandum, Cic. IV. In law; to ceſſo: q. v. V. To ſettle finally: as a peace, a bargain, etc.: Phr.: to c. a treaty, foedus ſerare, iocare, percutere: Liv.: a treaty of peace, pacem [et amicitiam] cum aliquo confirmare, Caes.; pacem pangere, componere, Liv.: for to c. a bargain, v. TO CLOSE and BARGAIN.

concluſion: 1. Close, end: q. v.: clauſura, concluſio, extus, etc. Of a ſpeech, pèrſoratio, orationis determinatio, Cic. (If the act of concluding be meant, expr. by part. of verb: v. TO CONCLUDE.) II. Determination, deciſion: q. v.: to come to a c., may often be expr. by placet, videtur: aſ, they came to the c. that, etc., placuit (ſi) ut, etc.: v. TO RESOLVE. III. An inference drawn from arguments: 1. concluſio (in logical ſenſe): he put the c. of the ſyllogiſm at the beginning, c. ſyllogiſmi in principio poſuit, Gell. 2, 8, (but in Cic. concluſio and its diminiſ. concluſicula are uſed of the whole of the argument: aſ, Zenonis breves et accurate concluſiones, N. D. 3, 7, 18). 2. conſectura (a c. or inference drawn from probable grounds): many circumſtances conſecur to lead me to this c., multa concurrunt ſtimuli, qui c. hanc facio, Ter.: I will leave the judges to draw their own c., Ipſis iudicibus conjecturam facere permittam, Cic.: to draw a c. from any circumſtance, c. facere ex aliqua re, Cic. 3. Or expr. by verb: aſ, to draw c.s and form arguments, colligere et ratiocinari, Gell.: Cic. to arrive at a c., argumentatione ita concludere ut efficiatur, etc., Cic. Or. 35, 122.

concluſive: of arguments, etc. 1. certus: perfectly c. arguments, argumenta certissima, Cic. 2. gravis, e:

1. e. WEIGHT: may be ſtrengthened with ſatis: no c. argument, *nullum ſatis grave argumentum. 3. firmus (ſtrong, irrefragable): this ſeems the moſt c. proof of . . . firmiſſimum hoc afferri videtur, cur credamus . . . Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30. Phr.: I will furniſh c. proofs of the guilt, *tam maniſeſta acceſſeris indicia proferam ut res nemini dubia eſſe videatur: v. foll. art.

concluſively: Phr.: they do not argue c., id quod illi concludere velint non efficitur ex propositis [does not follow from the premiſes], non eſt conſequens. Cic.: cf. preced. art.

concoct: 1. e. to deviſe (q. v.): but uſu. in bad or ironical ſenſe: 1. fingi, fingi, ſectum, 3: v. TO FABRICATE. 2. confio, 1 (to blow up or together: prob. with an alluſion to the work of a ſmith): to c. guilty compacts and alliances, nefarias ſeculorum pactiſiones et societates c., Cic. Vell.: v. TO EXCITE, STIR UP. 3. excogito, 1: v. TO DEVISE, CONTRIVE.

concoction: 1. The act: expr. by verb: v. TO CONCOCT. II. A mixture or compoſition (q. v.): mixtura, compoſitio.

concomitant: adjunctus, conjunctus; quod ſequitur, comitatur, etc., v. ATTENDANT, TO ACCOMPANY.

concord: 1. Agreement in general: 1. concordia: by c. ſmall things increaſe, by diſcord the greateſt gradually decay, concordia parvae res crescent, diſcordia maximae dilabuntur, Sall.: Cic. 2. conſpiratio: we gain great advantages by the c. and agreement of men, magnas utilitates ad diſcimus conſpiratione hominum atque conſenſu, Cic.: v. AGREEMENT. II. Musical: 1. conſentus, ſis: v. HARMONY. 2. conjunctio: from ſuch c. of voices, ex ejusmodi vocum c., Cic. III. In Grammar: concordantia: M. L.

concordance: *concordantiae, arum. Bruder.

concordant: concors, diſ: not even himſelf c. with himſelf, ne ſecum quidem ipſe c., Liv.: a well governed and c. condition of the ſtate, moderatus et c. civitatis ſtatus, Cic.: v. HARMONIOUS.

concourse: 1. celebratio: aſſemblages and c.s of men, hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic.: alſo in preſiſely the ſame ſenſe, celebratio: Quint.: v. CROWD. 2. concurſus (of the act): exp. in phr.: the fortuitous c. (or meeting together) of atoms, corpusculorum c. fortuita, Cic. 3. concurſus, ſis (of the people, etc. who form the concourse): a c. takes place along the roads, ſit c. per vias, Pl.: ſuch a c. of people ſtocked to meet me, tantae multitudinis c. eſt ad me factus, Cic. 4. frequentia (esp. of a crowded attendance at any place): the daily attendance and c. of friends, quotidiana amicorum aſſiduitas et c., Cic.: v. CROWD. 5. conventus: v. MEETING.

concrete (adj.): logical and gram. t. t.: *concretus: ſometimes ſingulàris (v. TO ABSTRACT, II.), ſince the particular is alſo concrete. Phr.: in the c., as opp. to in the abstract, re. cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24 (Kr.).

concrete (ſubj.): *compoſitio quaedam quod concretum dicitur.

concretely: re (abl. of res): v. CONCRETE (ſn.) Or as t. t. *concretè.

concupinage: 1. concubinatus, ſis (moſt general term): to be living in a ſtate of c., eſſe in c. allicijus, Dig.: ſimily, habere in c., of the man: Dig.: Pl. 2. pellicatus, ſis (esp. of a married woman): the abominable c. of a mother (with her ſon-in-law), nefarius matris p., Cic. Cl. 5, 13: ſimily, p. matris, Juſt. 4, 7. 3. contubernium (late: cf. COMPANIONSHIP): cf. Suet. Vesp. 3 (ſin.), where the word ſeems to be uſed as implying leaſ reproach.

concupine: 1. concubina (moſt gen. term): Cic. 2. pellex, icis (Gr. παλλακή): esp. of a married man: Cic. I. Hor.: Ov.: v. MISTRESS. **concupiſcence**: libido: v. LUST. **concur**: 1. To meet in the ſame

point; of reaſons, cauſes, etc.: 1. concurro, curri, cursum, 3: many things c. to lead me to this concluſion, multa concurrunt ſimul qui conſecturam hanc facio, Ter.: Cic. 2. conſenio, veni, ventum, 4: joined with congruere in the foll. paſſage: as many cauſes ſeem to c. and be conſiſtent with each other, quum multae cauſae conſenſive in unum locum et congruere videntur, Cic. Roſc. Am. 27, 62. II. To agree (q. v.): conſentio, conſpiro, congruo, etc.: to c. with any one in an opinion, aſſentior, ſenſus, 4: v. TO AGREE.

concurrence: 1. Meeting together: only fig., aſ of cauſes, etc.: Phr.: from a c. of cauſes it happened that, etc., *multis cauſis in unum locum [ſimul] convenientibus, ex multis ſimul cauſis, accidit ut, etc.: owing to a c. of favourable circumſtances, quum multa ſimul proſpere ceſſiſſent; quum tot res in unum felicitur conſpirarent: v. TO CONCUR. II. Agreement (q. v.): conſenſus, conſenſio, conſpiratio. Phr.: to expreſs c. in any one's opinion, aſſentiri alicui, Sall.: Cic.: v. ASSENT (ſubj. & v.).

concurrent: quae in unum (locum) ſ. ſimul concurrunt, concurrent: v. TO CONCUR. Phr.: "as we are aſſured by the c. teſtimony of antiquity," quod quaſi uno ore ab antiquis memoriae proditum eſt: courts which have a c. jurisdiction, *iudicia ſ. iudices quorum de ſiſdem rebus iurisdictione eſt (?).

concurrently: aſi, ſimil: v. TOGETHER.

concussion: 1. e. a sudden blow or shock: perſ. ictus (v. STROKE), or colliſus (rare): v. COLLISION. Phr.: "c. of atoms" (Bent), concurſio atomorum, Cic. (v. CONCURSUS): to meet with a violent c., gravi ictu (or graviter) percuſum eſſe: v. SHOCK. (Concuſſus, which is rare, and found only in abl. means ſhaking in Lucr. 6, 289.)

condemn: 1. Judicially: 1. damno, 1 (the offence expr. by gen., or abl. with de; the puniſhment by gen., abl., or acc. with ad or in: gen. chiefly in ſuch phr. as dupli, octupli damnare, condemnare: c.d. for theft, furti damnatus, Cic.: to c. to death or capitally, capitis d., Caes.: Cic.: alſo, capite, rei capitis d., Cic.: to c. for violence and treason, de vi et de maiestate d., Cic.: Sisyphus c.d. to laſting toil, damnatus longi S. laboris, Hor. (a poet. conſtr.): puniſhment rarely and poe. in dat.: c.d. to death, morti damnatus, Lucr. 2. condemnno, 1 (equiv. to ſimply verb; and having the ſame conſtr.): to c. a perſon without trial, aliquem cauſa incognita c., Cic. (a phr. alſo uſed in non-judicial ſenſe: to c. any one for gambling, aliquem de alea c., Cic.: to c. capitally, capitis c., Cic. (more uſu. damnare: v. ſupr.). to c. the mines, ad metalla c., Suet.: he acquits the man as regards Venus, but c.s him at his own ſuit, hominem Veneri abſolvit, ſibi c., Cic.: to c. a man to make twofold recompence, aliquem dupli c., Cato. 3. multo or multico, 1: i. e. to c. to pay a fine (with acc. of perſon condemned, and abl. of fine): to c. nations to pay tribute, m. populus ſtipendio, Cic.: with dat. of perſon to whom the fine comes to be c.d. to pay a fine to Venus, Veneri eſſe multatum, Cic. (may alſo be expr. by multam dicere, imponere, iudicare, irrogare: v. PINE, ſubj. and verb.). II. In non-judicial ſenſe: 1. condemnno, 1: Cic.: Caes.: v. ſupr. 2. damno, 1: they c. what they do not underſtand, damnant quae non intelligunt, Quint. 3. noto, 1: v. TO STIGMATIZE, BRAND. 4. culpo, vitupero, improbo, reprehendo, etc.: v. TO BLAME, CENSURE. III. To judge or pronounce unfit for uſe: perſ. improbo, repudio: Phr.: a ſhip c.d. on the ſcore of oldneſs and decay, *navis propter vetuſtatem ac putredinem inutilis; corn c.d. by the magiſtrates as unfit for food, *frumentum quod a magiſtratibus ad cibum inutile iudicatum eſt.

condemnation: 1. *damnatio*: worthy of c. and disgrace, damnatione ignominiaque dignus, Cic. 2. *condemnatione*: c. for bribery, ambitus c., Cic. (Or expr. by verb: *worthy of c.*, dignus qui condemnatur: *after the c. of Milo*, post Milonem condemnationem, etc.: v. *preced. art.*)

condemnatory: *damnatorius* (rare): Cic.

condensation: *densatio*, *condensatio*, *spissatio*: all rare and late: better expr. by phr.: as, *on account of the c. of the atmosphere*, *aëre densiore facto*, propter aërem densiorem factum. In fig. sense, of language, compressio: as, *brief from c. of matter*, compressio rerum brevis, Cic. Phr.: *remarkable for c. of thought*, sententia creber; *densus*: Cic.: v. *CONDENSED*.

condense: 1. *LIT.*: of particles of matter: 1. *condenso*, 1: Col. 2. *denso*, 1 (also *denso*, 2): Lucr.: Ov.: *Jupiter c.s. with south winds what was rare just now*, Jupiter austris d'erant quae rara modo, Virg. (who has also the comp. *addensio*=*denso*). 3. *spisso*, 1: *c.d. fire turns to dense air*, ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov.: v. *TO THICKEN*. (Or expr. by circuml.: as, *air is c.d. on the withdrawal of heat*, igne s. calore detracto densior fit aër.) In special sense, of the conversion of steam into water: **vaporem condensare et ad naturam aquae revocare*. II. Fig.: of style: 1. *denso*, 1: to c. a speech, orationem d., Quint. 2. *præmo*, *ssil*, *sum*, 3: to c. a matter, rem p., as opp. to dilatare, Cic. Phr.: *to speak in too c.d. a manner*, adstrictius dicere, Cic.: v. *TO COMPRESS*.

condensed: 1. As p. part.: *densatus*, *denso* factus, etc.: v. *TO CONDENSE*. II. Of style: *densus*: *Thucydides c. and pithy*, d. et brevis Th., Cic.: Quint. Note.—Not *pressus*, which is plain, unadorned; not using amplification or ornament.

condescend: 1. *descendo*, di, sum: *let old men c. to play with youths*, senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic.: to c. to the gains of slave-dealers, ad mangonicos quaestus d., Suet. 2. *demitto*, *misal*, *misum*, 3 (with *pron. refl.*): to c. to flatter, in adulationem se d., Tac. 3. *submitto*, 3 (with *pron. refl.*): *those who are superior ought to c. in friendship*, il qui superiores sunt s. se debent in amicitia, Cic. 4. *dignor*, 1: v. *TO DIGNIFY*.

condescending (adj.): no exact word: perh. *facilis* et *moribus comis* (but this leaves the notion of letting oneself down to be implied by the context): or expr. by verb: as, *he was of c. temper*, facile se ad inferiores (homines) demittebat, etc.: v. *supr.*

condescendingly: *ita ut quis se comiter submittat*; or simply *comiter* (1. *c. courteously*: q. v.).

condescension: *comitas*, *mores comes* ac *faciles* (i. e. *courtesy*: q. v.): or more precisely, **animus ad se comiter submittendum pronus*: v. *supr.*

condign: 1. *e. deserved* (only of penalties): *debitus*, *meritus*, *justus*: v. *DUE*, *DESERVED*, *JUST*.

condiment: *condimentum*: v. *SEASONING*.

condition: 1. *Circumstances*, collectively: 1. *status*, *us* (the most gen. term) *all c.s. of life*, omnes vitae s., Cic.: *the c. of the commonwealth*, s. republicae, Cic.: v. *STATE*, *FOOTING*. 2. *causae*, *us*: generally in bad sense: *mourning for the (evil) c. of the state*, civitatis casum dolens, Sall. 3. *conditio* (more freq. in sense III, out of which this one probably arises): *the lowest c. and fortune of slaves*, infima c. et fortuna servorum, Cic.: *this c. of life*, haec c. vivendi, Hor.: *the c. of the empire and the state of the province*, c. imperi atque provinciae, Cic. 4. *causa* (chiefly in particular phrases: prop. a legal word; v. *CAUSE*, *CASE*): *to be in the same, in better c.*, in eadem, meliore c. esse, Cic. Caes. 5. *res*, 144

res, f.; esp. in pl.: v. *CIRCUMSTANCES*. 6. *sors*, *fortuna*: v. *FORTUNE*. 7. *lōcus*: i. e. *position* (q. v.): *Caca*, 8. *habitus*, *us*: v. *HABIT*. Phr.: *I am in a c. to promise*, habeo polliceri, Cic.: *he was not in a c. to make any reply*, quid responderet non habebat, Cic.: *to be in good, bad, c.*, bene, male se habere, Cic.: *to be content with one's c.*, in propria pelle quiescere (facet), Hor.: *in good c. (of body)*, pinguis et nitidus, bene curata cute, Hor. Ep. 1, 4 (Am.). II. *Rank*: 1. *conditio*: *any one's c. and mode of life*, alicujus c. vitaeque, Quint.: joined with *fortuna*: Cic. 2. *fortuna*: v. *FORTUNE*, *RANK*. 3. *lōcus* (only in certain phrases): *born in the lowest c.*, infimo l. natus, Cic.: *simly, obscuro*, summo l. natus, Liv.: Sall.

4. *sors*, *rtis*, f.: *a young man not of your c.*, non tuae s. juvenis, Hor.: v. *STATION*. III. *Terms of a contract*: 1. *conditio*: *the fairness of the c.s. being clearly seen*, nequitie conditionum perspecta, Caes.: on i. that, (sub) ea c. ut or ne, Cic.: *in accordance with c.s.*, per conditiones, Sall.: v. *TERMS*. 2. *pactum*, *conventum*: v. *AGREEMENT*. 3. *lex*, *légis*, f.: *peace was granted to Philip on these c.s.*, pax data Philippo in has l. est, Cic.: *he proposed these c.s. to the two parties*, legem duabus hanc proposuit partibus, Thucyd.: on these c.s., hac lege (foll. by ut or ne), Cic.: Liv. 4. *stipulatio* (only of legal engagements): v. *DICT. ANT.* pp. 817, 818): *to bind any one by a c.*, aliquem stipulatione alligare, Cic. Phr.: *on no other c.*, non ..., aliter, foll. by nisi or quam ut: *not to allow Caesar to be made consul on any other c. than that he should deliver up his army*, non pati Caesarem aliter consulem fieri, nisi exercitum traderet (= quam ut tradat), Coel. ap. Cic.: *on this c. that*, ita ut, Cic.; also cum eo quod or ut: *be it so since you wish it, but yet, on c.*, i. suppose, that it be done without any sin on my part, sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis; sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic.: Liv.

conditional: *conditionālis*: Ulp.: Serv.: Tert. But except in technical language better expr. by phr.: *to make a c. promise*, **certa conditio*ne aliquid promittere; with ea ut, if the condition is specified: *he granted a peace*, c. on, etc., pacem ea lege s. conditione dedit, ut etc.: v. *CONDITION*: a c. *statement*, quod conjuncte (as opp. to *simpliter*) sit elatum (?), Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.

conditionally: 1. *conjunctē* (in logical sense): v. *preced. art.* 2. *conditionāliter* (in legal sense): Gal. Dig.: but only to be used as tech. term: else expr. by sub (certis) *conditionibus*; (sub) ea lege, ut; etc.: v. *supr.*

conditioned: 1. As *part. pass.*: certis *conditionibus* constitutus: v. *supr.* As *phil. t. t.*: finitus (?): v. *FINITE*. II. As *adj.*: *having a certain state or qualities*: Phr.: *an ill-c. stomach*, male moratus venter, Ov.: *an ill-c. man* (i. e. *stupid*), homo difficilis atque importunus; homo insuavis atque inhumanus: v. *DISAGREEABLE*, *UNAMENABLE*.

condole: cum aliquo *dolere*: v. *TO GRIEVE*. See also *TO CONSOLE*, *COMMISERATE*.

condolence: Phr.: *I gave him my c.s.*, **doloris ejus participes factus sum*: c. *lightens grief*, **levatur dolor* cum aliis communicatus.

condone: *condōno*, *veniam* do: v. *TO PARDON*.

conduce: 1. *conduco*, xl, ctum, 3 (foll. by ad or in with acc.: or *dat.*): *to c. to the general advantage*, in commune c., Tac.: *to c. to the convenience of life*, ad vitae commoditatem c., Hor.: *to c. to the purpose*, propositio c., Hor. 2. *confero*, tūl, latum, 3 (constr. same as 1): *whether nature or learning c.s. most to eloquence*, naturae plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint.: *the mother of the Gracchi c.d. much to*

their eloquence, Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulit mater, Cic. 3. *proficio*, feci, sectum, 3 (with ad): *nothing c.s. so much to oratory as writing*, nulla res tantum ad dicendum p. quantum scriptio, Cic.: Liv.: v. *TO PROFIT*. Phr.: *it will c. to your advantage*, e re tui erit, proderit tibi: v. *ADVANTAGE*: *this affair c.s. to my glory*, haec res mihi valet ad gloriam, Cic.: *my services c. to the advantage of the commonwealth*, mea beneficia reip. procedunt, Sall. Jug. 85: v. *ADVANTAGE*, *TO BE OF*.

conducive: *utilis*, *bōnus* (adj.): v. *USEFUL*, *ADVANTAGEOUS*: or expr. by verb: *quod ad aliquam rem conducit*, confert, valet, prodebat, etc.: v. *preced. art.*

conduct (acts): 1. *Behaviour*: 1. *mōres*, um, m.: v. *CHARACTER*. 2. *vita* (of the entire past life of a person): *to enquire into any one's (past) c. and character*, in alicujus vitam et mores inquirere, Liv.: Cic.: also *ratio vitae*, of a definite course of conduct: Cic. 3. *Expr.* by verb: *what should be my c. towards Caesar*, quoniam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic.: v. *TO BEHAVE* (oneself).

4. Particular kinds of conduct, as *insolent*, *haughty*, *shameless*, etc., may be expr. by such substantives as, *insolentia*, *superbia*, *impudentia*, etc.: for which see the abstract substantives, *INSOLENTIA*, *HAUGHTINESS*, etc. II. *Leading, administration* (q. v.): 1. *ductus*, *us*: v. *GENERALSHIP*. 2. *administratio*. v. *MANAGEMENT*. Phr.: *under thy c.*, Caesar, te duce, Caesar, Hor.: Cic.: *the wise c. of political affairs*, civilis prudentia, Cic.

conduct (v.): 1. *To lead to any place or person*: 1. *adduco*, xl, ctum, 3: *I will c. you to my house*, te ad meam adducam domum, Pl.: to c. an army, exercitum ad, Cic. 2. *ad-mōveo*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, 2 (esp. of military movements): *he c.d. his army to Ariminum*, exercitum Ariminum admovit, Liv.: v. *TO ADVANCE*. 3. *deduco*, 3: *esp. to c. a bride to her husband*, virginem juveni marito deducere, Tib.: *uxorem domum deducere*, Ter.: or settlers to their place of destination: *the settlers who had been c.d. to Capua*, coloni qui Capuam deducti erant, Caes.: to c. a colony to any place, coloniam in aliquem locum deducere, Cic.: also to c. a person home in a complimentary manner: v. *TO ESCORT*. Fig.: *what is that system to which you are cing me?* quae ea est disciplina ad quam me deducas? Cic. 4. *perduco*, 3 (to c. to some place of destination; or to the end of a journey): *to c. legions to any one*, legiones ad aliquem p., Cic.: *they arrested them and c.d. them to Caesar*, comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt, Caes.: to c. an ace to the stall, bovem ad stabula p., Virg.: v. *TO LEAD*.

II. *To manage*: 1. *administro*, 1: v. *TO MANAGE*. 2. *dirigo*, 3: v. *TO DIRECT*. III. *To lead, as a commander*: *ducto*, *dūco*, *presum*: v. *TO COMMAND*. IV. With *pron. refl.*: to c. oneself, i. e. *behave*: se gerere, praestare: v. *TO BEHAVE*.

conductor: *dux* (both in *mil.* and in *non-mil.* sense), *ductor* (*mil.* only), *administrātor* (*manager* in general sense): v. *GUIDE*, *COMMANDER*, etc.

conduit: *canalis*: v. *CANAL*, *PIPE*.

cone: 1. *conus* (Gr. *κωνος*): *the figure of a cylinder, of a square or of a c.*, figura cylindri, vel quadrati vel con. Cic.: hence of things c-shaped: *express c.s.*, *cypraeis* c.: Col.: *of a helmet*, *galeae* c., Virg.: Hence, as applied to trees, *c-bearing*, *chaifer*, *conifer*: Virg. 2. *metē* (prop. the conical shaped pool in the circus): *the shadow of the earth is the c. of night*, umbra terrae est m. noctis, Cic.: *the bow-tree shoots up into c.s.*, *buxus* in metas emittit, Plin.

coney or **cony**: *caniculus*: v. *RABBIT*.

confabulate: confabulātor, sermōcin-
or, f. v. TO CONVERSE, CHAT.
confabulation: confabulatio, ser-
mōcinatio (both very rare): v. CONVER-
SATION.

confection: (?) compositio (which is
used by Col. of preserving fruits: 12,
41): see also CONFECTIONERY.

confectioner: 1. crustulārius: a
maker of dainty dishes in general:
Ter.: Lampyr. 3. libārius: a maker
of cakes, liba: Sen. Phr.: a c's shop,
*taberna crustularia, cupedinaria.

confectionery: 1. crustum (any-
thing baked): Hor.: Virg. 2. crustū-
lum (dimin. of crustum; small pastry):
to pacify children with c., consolari
crustulo pueros, Sen. Ep. 99, 24: Hor.
3. cupēdia (cupp.), orum, n. pl.:
and -ae, -arum, f. pl. (of dainties in
general): Pl.: Apic.

confederacy: 1. A treaty: foedus,
ēris, n. v. LRAQR. 2. The states or
nations united by a league: foederatæ
civitates; civitates foederæ junctæ: v.
foil. art.

confederate: 1. Adj.: 1. foed-
erātus: c. states, f. civitates, Cic. 2.
foederæ junctus, conjunctus: v. TRATY.

3. socius: i. e. ALLIED: q. v. 4.
conjūratūs (sworn or banded together):
esp. poet.: Greece c. to break thy nuptial
tie, Græcia conjūratū tuas rumpere
nuptias, Hor.: the thousand c. ships,
mille c. rates, Ov. 5. Subs.: esp. in
pl.: socii, foederatæ civitates: v. supr.

confederation: v. CONFEDERACY.

confer: 1. Trans.: To give
(q. v.); especially in certain phrases;
as to confer power, a title, renown, a
favour, etc.: 1. dēfēro, tūll, lātum,
3 (implying authority or power on the
part of the bestower): to c. power on
any one, imperium ad aliquem d., Cæs.:
also with dat.: Cæs.: to c. the fa-
vour on an unworthy person, fauces indigno d.,
Hor.: to c. supreme power on any one,
regnum alicui d., Hor.: to c. the law on
any one, lauram alicui d., Liv. 2.
confero, 3: to c. a favour on any one, c.
beneficium in aliquem, Cic.: v. TO AS-
SROW.

3. tribuo, 3: v. TO ASSROW.
Phr.: you will be cing a very great
favour on us, gratissimum, pergratum
nobis feceris, Cic.: v. FAVOUR: I should
like to know how long a time is needful
to c. value upon writings, scire velim
pretium chartis quotus arroget annus,
Hor.: the cent c'd not a little fresh
glory on the general, aliquantum ea re
duci famæ adject, Liv. 4. In-
trans.: to discourse together, consuli:

1. colloquor, lōcūtus, 3: by the me-
dium of Proculus he c.s. with him, per
Proculum cum eo colloquitur, Cæs.:
Cic. 2. communico, 1: v. TO COM-
MUNICATE. 3. conféro, 3: both with
and without a sub.: c. consilia ad al-
quem, Ter.: c. sermones cum aliquo,
Cic.: we will c. together, coram inter
nos conferemus, Cic. Phr.: about which
I c'd with you, de quo tecum egi, Cic.:
to c. together (with a view to giving a
verdict), in consilium ire, Cic. Clu. 20,
55: v. TO CONSULT, DELIBERATE.

conference: 1. colloquium: they
came thither for a c., eo ad c. venerunt,
Cæs.: to be a considerable time engaged
in c., aliquandiu in colloquio esse, Nep.

2. collocatio (rare): Cic. 3. con-
gressus, 3: i. e. a meeting. (Cic. joins
congressus colloquiumque.) Phr.: to
have a c. with any one, cum aliquo col-
loqui, consilia conferre, communicare:
v. preced. art: v. INTERVIEW.

confess: 1. To acknowledge: 1.
confiteor, fessus, 2: to c. one's fault, c.
peccatum suum, Cic.: with depend.
clause: I c. that this has happened
to me justly, hoc confiteor jure mihi
obitisse, Ter.: absol.: as you have
heard her herself confess, ut eampe
vos audistis confiteri, Pl.: with abl.
and de: to c. concerning a crime, de
maleficio c., Cic.: to c. Christ, Christum
c., Prud. (but of willing, cheerful con-
fession, better Chr. profiteri: v. infr.).

2. fateor, fassus, 2 (identical in
sense with confiteor; and with same
constr.): he c.s. that he has acted con-
trary to the public welfare for the sake
of his friend, contra rempublicam se
amici causa fecisse fatetur, Cic.: to c.
what is false, falsum fateri, Cic. 3.
profiteor, fessus, 3 (to confess willingly,
to avow openly).—NOTE. The difference
between this and the preceding words
is seen in the following passage: ita
libenter confitetur ut non solum fateri,
sed etiam profiteri (i. e. openly to avow
and acknowledge), videatur, Cic. Caec.
9, 24. 4. agnoscō, nōvi, nītum, 3: v.
TO ACKNOWLEDGE. N.B. Such sentences
as these things are c'd by all, must be
converted into the active form, if fateor,
or a compound of it, is to be used: e. g.,
haec omnes fatentur. 5. To concede
(in argument): concedere: v. TO GRANT.

confessed: confessus (a p. part. used
in pass. sense): Cic.: v. MANIFEST.

confessedly: 1. ex confesso:
Quint. 2. manifestō, apertē: v. MA-
NIFESTLY, UNDOUBTEDLY: c. the greatest
of philosophers, *quem luter omnes con-
stat (quem omnes consentiunt) maxi-
mum inter philosophos fuisse: v. AGREED,
IT IS.

confession: confessio: a c. of one's
error, peccatū sui c., Cic.: to extort
c. by torture, c. cruciatu exprimere,
Suet.: Liv.: of religious c.: Aug.:
Liv.: in modified sense: a c. that the
power of the people was greater than
that of the consul, c. populi quam
consulis vim majorem esse, Liv. Phr.:
to make c., confiteri (v. TO CONFESS): a c.
of faith, *symbolum: v. CREED: auri-
cular c., *confessio auricularis: Calv.
Inst. (but the phr. should be used only
in tech. sense: otherwise rather, con-
fessio ecclesiastica; quæ per sacerdotem fit;
quæ tutis sacerdotis auribus im-
peritur communicatio).

confessional: *cella in qua peccata
confitentibus opera datur. 1. The practice
and not the place is meant, *confessio
quæ per sacerdotem fit, c. eccle-
siastica.

confessor: 1. One who makes
profession of the Christian faith: con-
fessor: Lact. 2. A priest who receives
confessions: *confessorius: Enchirid.
Confess.: *sacerdos qui est alicui con-
fessionibus; quem quis habet a confessioni-
bus et cura animæ.

confidant: 1. conscius, conscia:
my c. in all my private affairs, mihi in
privatis omnibus c., Cic.: make me your
c., fac me consciam, Pl.: nor is any
man my c., nec c. est ullus homo, Pl.

2. familiaris: a c. of the sovereign,
arcani principis admittus, Tac.; secre-
torum omnium arbiter, Curt.: send to
me any of your c.s. that you please, si
quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me
mittas, Cic.: to take any one as a c. in
a scheme, aliquem in societatem consilii
assumere, Liv.: in conscientiam assu-
mere, Tac.: in fuller sense, alicui intimas
cogitationes tradere, Tac.: he asked him
to send one of his c.s. petit ut aliquem
ex arcanis mitteret, Plin.

confide: 1. To rely on: fido,
confido, fuisus, 3: usu. with dat. of person
and abl. of thing: v. TO TRUST, RELY ON.

2. To entrust, commit to the charge
of: commendando, crēdo, committo: v. TO
COMMEND, ENTRUST.

confidence: 1. fides, 3i, f. (the
mod. gen. term): I had almost more c.
in you than in myself, f. majorem tibi
habui quam pæne ipsi mihi, Cic.: many
promises diminish c., multa fidem pro-
missa levāt, Hor. 2. fiducia (con-
fidence, assurance): I have already hope
of you, not yet c., jam de te spem habeo,
Nondum f., Sen.: c. in (superior mili-
tary) position, f. loci, Cæs.: c. in one's
own fortune, f. rerum suarum, Cæs.: v.
TRUST. 3. fidentia: esp. as tech. term:
the characteristic of the person who is
inspired with fiducia: Cic. Inv. 2, 54,
161: "fidentia est firma animi confidē-
tia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. 4. confidentia:

esp. of over-confidence, self-confidence:
he said he lacked two things (for being
a public speaker), c. and voice, dixit
duas sibi res, c. et vocem defuisse, Cic.:
v. ASSURANCE. Phr.: to have c., fido,
confido, fuisus sum, 3 (for constr. v. TO
CONFIDE): nor did the soldiers feel more
c. in any other chief, neque milites alio
duce plus confidere, Liv.: I feel a strong
c. that, etc., magnus mihi animus est (coll.
by acc. and inf.), Tac.: in this legion
Cæsar had the greatest c., hinc legioni
Cæsar confidebat maxime, Cæs.: some-
what less strong is crēdo, 3 (with dat.):
v. TO TRUST: when you have got c., cum
os perfriculi, Cic.: town-bred c., or
assurance, urbana frons, Hor.: v. EX-
FRONTERY: to tell any one a secret in c.,
tutis auribus aliquid deponere, Hor.: to
take any one into c., aliquem in consen-
tiam (esp. consilii) sumere, Tac.: v.
CONFIDANT (Phr.).

confident: 1. fident, ntis: c. of
spirit, f. animi, Virg.: he will go to
death with a c. soul, f. animo gradiatur
ad mortem, Cic. 2. confidens: usu.
of over confidence: Cic. (similar is prō-
fidentia: Cic.). 3. frētus (with abl.):
i. e. relying on: q. v. Phr.: to be c.,
fido, confido, fuisus, 3: I am c. that he
will do his duty, confido illum fore in
officio, Cic.: v. TO CONFIDE: c. of safety,
de salute securus, Liv.: v. CERTAIN: and
comp. CONFIDENCE (Phr.): with a c.
mind, animo certo et confirmato, Cic.:
to make an army more c., exercitum
confirmatorem efficere, Cic.

confidential: 1. Worthy of con-
fidence: fidus, fidelis: v. FAITHFUL,
TRUSTY. 2. Private, secret: arcānus,
secretus or in comp. secretior: v. SE-
CRET. Phr.: to make a c. communica-
tion to any one, aliquid tutis auribus
deponere, Hor.: we held c. communica-
tion from the eighth hour until the even-
ing, ab hora octava ad vespem secreto
collocuti sumus, Cic.: regard this as c.,
*hoc tibi sicut dictum putato.

confidently: 1. fidenter, fident
animo: Cic.: v. CONFIDENT. 2. con-
fidenter: usu. in bad sense: v. CONFIDENT.
Phr.: to say anything c., confir-
mo, affirmo, assevero, 1: v. TO ASSERT.
AFFIRM: I would venture to assert c.,
*hoc pro certo affirmare auid.

confiding (adj.): 1. crēdulus
(with dat.): oftener in bad sense: v.
CREDULOUS. 2. frētus: with abl.: v.
RELYING ON. Phr.: he was of an amia-
ble c. disposition, *suaviter atque in-
genue alii confidere solebat.

configuration: figura, conformatio,
forma: v. FIGURE. Esp. of the planets
(in astrology): stātus, 3: to be born
under the same c. of the sky and stars,
eodem s. coeli et stellarum natum esse,
Cic.: v. HOROSCOPE.

confine (sub.): 1. confinium: in
the c.s. of Germany, in confinio Germani-
æ, Tac.: Aurora possesses the c.s. of
day and night, Aurora tenet confinia
lucis et noctis, Ov. 2. finis, is, m.:
v. BOUNDARY. Phr.: on the c.s. of,
conterminus, confinis, finitimus, vicinus:
v. CONTIGUOUS, ADJACENT.

confine (v.): 1. claudo, si, sum, 3:
to c. flocks in walled pens, c. cratibus
textis pecus, Hor.: a river c'd on both
sides by very lofty banks, rivus præaltis
utrinque clausus ripis, Liv. Similarly
inclo, conficido, and (less freq.) circum-
cincido: v. TO SHUT IN or UP. 2.
coerceo, 2: a river c'd by no banks,
amnis nullis coercitus ripis, Liv.: Cic.:
to c. the hair in a knot, nodo c. crines,
Hor.: by these works the enemy is c'd
within the walls, his operibus intra
muros coercetur hostis, Liv. 3. cō-
hibeo, 2: three hundred chains c., Pir-
thoum, trecentæ Pirithoum c. catenæ,
Hor.: to c. the arm in the toga, brachium
toga c., Cic. 4. contino, ul, tentum, 3:
he c'd his army in the camp, exercitum
castris continuit, Cæs.: to c. oneself to
the house, se domi c., Suet. (Cōhibeo,
coerceo, and continuo signify to restrain,
to put constraint upon: while claudo and
its compounds denote simply to enclose

or *confine*. 5. *constringere*, nxi, ctum, 3 (to c. *slightly*: v. TO BIND): to c. *men's bodies in iron*, c. corpora vincula, Cic.

6. *vincio*, nxi, ctum, 4: v. TO BIND.

7. *circumscribo*, pel, ptum, 3 (1. e. as it were to draw a line round; hence to limit): to c. the body and to give the mind free scope, c. corpus et animo locum laxare, Sen. Phr.: to c. any one within narrow limits (as of the range of the orator), oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cic.: to c. oneself within too narrow limits (of the literal translator), desilire in artum, Hor. (similarly in exiguum, in exiguum angustumque concludi, contrahi, etc.: Cic.): to be c.d. to one's bed, in lecto detineri, Cic.: cubare, Hor.: or more precisely, lecto affixum esse, cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 81: of a woman, pârere; f. part. paritura, about to be c.d.: puerperio cubare, Pl.: she was c.d. at Antium, locus puerperi Antium fuit, Tac.: v. TO BRING FORTH.

confined (adj.): 1. *close*: 1. artus (arctus): a c. theatre, a. theatrum, Hor.: v. *close*: c. circumstantia, artae res, Ov. (= res angusta domi, Juv.) 2. angustus: a c. (narrow) mind, an. animus, Cic. 3. strictus: esp. of the bowels: v. *constrict*.

confinement: 1. *Restraint within limits*: 1. *inclosure*: the c. of *Bibuli*, in. Bibuli, Cic. 2. *vincula*, orum: v. *BONDS*. 3. *Expr. by verb*: by the c. of the passions within limits, *cobilis intra fines suos cupiditatis: v. TO CONFINE. II. *Imprisonment*: custodia, vincula, carcer: v. *PRISON*: to put in c., in vincula conicere, in custodiam tradere: v. *PRISON*, *IMPRISON*.

III. *In childbirth*: q. v.: 1. *partus*, ùs: when she was thought to be near her c., quum partus appropinquare putaretur, Cic.: Prop. 2. *puerperium*, Pl.: Suet. Or expr. by verb: as, after her c., postquam peperit; puerum enixa: v. TO BRING FORTH.

confirm: 1. *To make firm or valid*: 1. *confirmo*, 1: v. TO STRENGTHEN: to promise and c. by oath, polliceri et iurejurando c., Caes. Cic. 2. *firmo*, 1 (somewhat less strong than 1): to c. by oath, iurejurando f., Cic.: to c. fidelity, fidem f., Ter. 3. *stabilio*, 4: 1. e. to establish: q. v. 4. *auctor* (with sum, fio: said of one who supports or lends authority to something): esp. in phr. patres (patricii) auctores flunt, of the patricians or senate confirming a resolution of the comitia centuriata: Liv.: Cic. 5. *comprobo*, 1 (to make good): the rashness of the son c. d. the wise saying of the father, patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, Cic.: v. TO PROVE. 6. *sancio*, nxi, ctum, 4: v. TO RATIFY. 7. *aliquid ratum facio*, officio, habeo, duco: esp. of sentences and judgments: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO RATIFY. Phr.: to c. the truth of anything, aliquid rei fidem adungere, afferre, Cic.: v. *CREDIT*. II. Of the ceremony of confirmation: *confirmo*, 1: Eccl.

confirmation: 1. *A strengthening*: expr. by verb: for the c. of the promise, ad fidem confirmandam: v. TO CONFIRM. II. *A religious ceremony*: *confirmatio*: Corpus Confess.

confirmatory: ad fidem adjuvendum, firmandam aptus, idoneus: v. TO CONFIRM.

confirmed (adj.): Phr.: a c. invalid, valetudinarius: Sen.: *cujus in corpore penitus invaluit morbus; qui admodum infirma valetudine utitur; qui infirma valetudine perpetuo laborat: v. *INVALID*: a c. disease, morbus qui inveteravit, Cels.: it is becoming a c. custom, inveterascit consuetudo, Caes.: a c. sceptic, *qui de omnibus rebus in utramque partem quærere ac dubitare solet.

confiscate: 1. *publico*, 1: to c. any one's property, alicujus bona p., Caes.; pecunias, Sall.: also with acc. of person: alicuium cum bonis omnibus p., Cic.: cf. Nigela. p. 50. 2. *con-*

fisco, 1: late, and with ref. to the imperial fiscus: Suet.: for which, in fiscum vertere, avertere, Tac. 3. *proscribere*, pel, ptum, 3 (as an act of arbitrary power, by public announcement, not as a legal sentence): to c. possessions, possessiones p., Cic.: Plin.: like publico, with personal object: to c. the property of Pompey, P. proscibere, Cic. 4. *Partial confiscation* may be expr. by *commissum*: to be c.d. in commissum cadere (venire), Ulp. Dig.

confiscation: 1. *publicatio*: Cic. (usu. better expr. by verb: to punish with c., bona, pecunias alicujus publicare; pecunias publicatis in aliquid animadvertere: v. TO CONFISCATE). 2. *confiscatio*: Suet.: Ulp. 3. *proscriptio*: Cic.: v. verb. 4. *commissum*: denoting a fine for default: cf. Suet. Cal. 41.

conflagration: 1. *Incendium*: the c. of a city, urbis in., Caes.: they think of nothing but murder, c.s. rapine, nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Fig.: lest some day this little fire may kindle a vast c., ne quandoque parvus hic ignis in. ingens excrescat, Liv. 2. *conflagratio*: Sen. Phr.: to be consumed by a c., confisgro, deflagro: v. *BURN* DOWN TO ASH.

conflict (sub.): 1. *certamen*, certatio; contentio: v. *CONTEST*. 2. *pugna* (applicable to any kind of contest or combat, q. v.): c. (of opinion) between learned men, pugna doctissimorum hominum, Cic. 3. *repugnancia*: 1. e. *opposition*: c. of expediency (with honour), utilitatis r., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17. Phr.: to be in c. (logical), repugnare: v. TO CONTRADICT. N.B. Not conflictus or conflictio, which signify striking together, collision.

conflict (v.): 1. *certo*, concerto, 1: v. TO CONTENT. 2. *luctor*, 1: v. TO STRUGGLE. (N.B. conflictor, 1, is to be brought into collision: Nep.)

conflicting (adj.): repugnans: things which are c., quae repugnant inter se, Cic.: v. *CONTRADICTORY*.

confluence: confluenta, entis, m.: the c. of the Rhene and Rhine, c. Mosae et Rheni, Cues.: Liv.: sometimes pl.: where he crossed the Arno at the c. (1. e. with the Tiber), he pitches his camp, ubi Anienem transit ad confluentes, collocat castra, Liv. Or, expr. by verb: at the c. of the two rivers, ubi duae annes in unum conflunt: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. Sometimes used fig. of a crowd of people: concursus: v. *CONCOURSE*.

confluent (adj.): confluent: Prud. (or imperf. part. confluent).

conform: 1. *Trans.*: (rare; except with ref. prom.: as, to c. oneself): accommodo, 1: v. TO ADAPT, ACCOMMODATE. In pass. to be c.d. (made like) to, conformem (similem) fieri, Vulg.

II. *Intrans.*: to comply with or yield to: 1. *accommodo*, 1 (with prom. ref.): to c. to any one's will and pleasure, ad alicujus nutum et arbitrium se ac, Cic. 2. *obtempero*, 1 (with dat.): v. TO COMPLY WITH. 3. *aequo*, scutus, 3: to c. to nature, naturam s., Cic.: v. TO FOLLOW. 4. *servio*, 4 (with dat.): stronger than the preceding: to c. to the times, temporis a., Cic.: Nep.

conformable: 1. *Consistent with*: 1. *consentanea*: a death c. to his life, c. mors ejus vitae, Cic. 2. *congruus*, consentanea, conveniens: v. *CONSENT*. II. *Compliant* (q. v.): v. TO CONFORM (II.).

conformably: convenienter, accommodatè; pro with abl.; etc.: v. *ACCORDANCE WITH*, *AGREEABLY*.

conformation: 1. *conformatio*: a certain c. and shape of the whole face and body, c. quadam et figura totius oris et corporis, Cic. 2. *figura*, forma: v. *FIGURE*, *FORM*, *SHAPE*.

conformity: convenientia, congruentia: v. *AGREEMENT*. Phr.: in conformity with: ex or e, de, pro (with abl.); secundum (with acc.): v. *ACCORDANCE WITH*, *IN*.

confound: 1. *To mix and confuse*: 1. *confundo*, fudi, fustum, 3: strengthened with perturbare, of c.ing and disordering religious observances, Auct. Dom. 49, 127: v. TO CONFUSE: to c. right and wrong, fas nefasque c., Ov. 2. *miscuo*, ul, stum and xtum, 2: he c. d. all the lowest with the highest, omnia infima summis miscuit, Cic. 3. *commisceo*, 2: Cic. (For construction see to MIX). 4. *perturbo*, 1 (to throw into disorder): v. *supr.* (1). II. *To perplex*:

1. *confundo*, 3: to c. the minds of the hearers, audientium animos c., Liv. 2. *implico*, avi or ui, stum, 1: unless perchance your implacable resentments have c. d. your minds, nisi forte implacabiles irae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, Liv.: to c. any one by uncertain answers, allicum incerti responsi implicare, Liv. 3. *turbo*, perturbo, 1: v. TO DISTURB.

III. *To disconcert greatly, abash, etc.*: 1. *exanimo*, 1: to be c. d. by the fear of legal proceedings, Judiciorum metu exanimari, Cic.: three words of Milo's c. and undo me, me ex. et interitum hae voces Mionis, Cic.

2. *obstupescō*, feci, factum, 3 (to deprive of self-possession): he was so c. d. with shame and fear, ita cum timido obstupescit pudor, Ter.: he c. d. the enemy by the very prodigy of daring, ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv.: v. TO AMAZE. Phr.: all are c. d. stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. 3. *pudorem injicere*, incutere: 1. e. to make ashamed: q. v. IV. *To bring to naught*: irritum facio, frustror (rare), efficio ut aliquid frustra sit: v. TO FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT. Phr.: "I shall never be c. d." non confundar in aeternum, Te Deum.

confoundedly (conicè): misère: perditè: Ter.

confraternity: societas, sodalium, collegium: v. *FRATERNITY*.

confront: 1. *To stand opposite to*: ex adversus (-sum) alicui stare, cf. Nep. Them. 3, fin.: contra alicui stare: v. *OPPOSITE*. II. *To meet face to face*: obviam ire, se opponere, etc.: v. TO FACE. III. *To bring face to face*: Phr.: he is c. d. with the informer, index ex altera parte eorum tenetur, Cic.: in same sense, cum indice componere, Tac. Ann. 15, 51, fin. (N.B. Compono is often used of bringing antagonists together: v. TO MATCH).

confuse: 1. *To mix wrongly*: 1. *confundo*, fudi, fustum, 3: to c. the ranks of infantry and cavalry, ordines pedum atque equitum c., Liv.: to c. the senses of body and mind, corporis atque animi sensus c., Lucr. 2. *miscuo*, permisceo, 2: v. *CONFUSION*. 3. *turbo*, conturbo, 1: v. TO DISTURB. II. *To disconcert*: pudorem injicere, etc.: v. TO CONFOUND (III).

confused (part. adj.): 1. *Mixed, disarranged*: 1. *confusus*: c. feet (metrical), c. pedes, Cic.: a c. speech, c. oratio, Cic.: a c. style, c. stilus, Quint.: the c. ruins of the universe, mundi c. ruina, Lucr. 2. *perplexus*: a more c. account, perplexior ratio, Plin.: c. shapes, p. figurae, Lucr. 3. *indistinctus* (not clearly arranged): a c. defence, in. defensio, Tac. II. *Abashed, disconcerted*: pudore oppressus; pudibundus: metui exanimatus: v. TO CONFUSE. N.B. The word may be expr. by p. part. of any verb given under to CONFUSE.

confusedly: 1. *passim*: the Numidians had encamped without order and c., Numidae nullis ordinibus p. con-sederant, Caes. 2. *confuse*: to speak c., c. loqui, Cic. 3. *perplexè*: to speak c., p. loqui, Ter. 4. *perturbatè*: Cic.

confusion: 1. *Mixture of several things*: 1. *confusio*: c. of religions, religionum c., Cic. 2. *Usu*, better expr. by means of verb: as, to introduce .. amongst the clans, discrimina gentium confundere, Liv.: by a c. of meanings, *diversis in unum confusis sententiis: v. TO CONFUSE. II. *Tumult*,

disorder: 1. *confusio*: disorder follows, and great c., perturbatio sequitur et magna c., Cic. 2. *perturbatio*: v. DISORDER. Very often in phr., to throw into c. (1) *miscere*, cul, stum and xtum, 2: to throw everything into c., omnia m., Cic.: Vell. (2) *permiscere*, 2: to throw everything into utter c., omnia p., Cic.: all laws divine and human are thrown into c., omnia divina humanaque jura permiscetur, Caes. Both words often in combination with *turbare*: as, to throw everything into c. and disorder, *miscere et turbare omnia*, Cic. (3) *turbo*, *perturbo*, 1: v. supra. III. Loss of self-possession, shame: 1. *stāpor*: all were speechless with c., a. *stentiliumque omnes defixit*, Liv. 6, 40, init.: cf. to CONFUSE (11.). 2. *pūdōr* (with something in the context to show the degree of shame): to overwhelm a person with c., "aliquem pudore defixum tenere": v. AMAZEMENT.

confutation: *refutatio*: Cic.: confutatio: Auct. Her. Usu. better expr. by verb: v. foll. art.

confute: 1. *confutō*, 1: to c. the arguments of the Stoics, argumenta Stoicorum c., Cic. 2. *convincō*, *vici*, *victum*, 3: to c. the errors of Epicurus, c. errores Epicuri, Cic. 3. *obarguō*, *ut*, *ūlūm*, 3: Philo c.d. the error of those who thought so, Philo errorem eorum, qui ita putant, *coarguit*, Cic. To these may be added *refutō*, *repello*, *refutō*, and *redarguō*: for which see to REFUTE. (To confute a theory is to show its emptiness in itself: to refute it, is to reply to what has been said on behalf of it.)

congeal: 1. Trans.: *congēlo*, 1: Varr.: Vitr. 2. *glicio* (also *conglicio*), 1: to c. the fallen snow (of the action of Jupiter), postias g. nives, Hor.

3. *dūro*, *indūro*, 1: i. e. to HARDEN, q. v. II. Intrans.: 1. *congelo*, 1 (as *pass* or with *prom. refl.*): v. to FREEZE. 2. *concreso*, *crevi*, *cretum*, 3: to c. with snow and frost (of water), nive pruinaque c., Cic. Fig.: *my blood c.d. with cold*, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis, Virg. 3. *consisto*, *sisti*, *sistum*, 3: the rivers are c.d. gelu flumina constituentur (acuto), Hor.

congealed: *concretus*: Liv.: Virg. **congealing** (subs.): *concretio*, Cic. **conglatio**: Plin. (Or expr. by gerund.)

congener: 1. e. a thing of the same nature: *congener*, *eris*: Plin.

congenial: 1. *consentāneus*: v. AGREEABLE. 2. *concordis*, *cordis* (esp. of union of feeling): c. *animes*, c. *animae*, Virg. Phr.: a person of c. temper, "moribus conjunctus et animo: cui eadem (ac tibi) cordi sunt: in pl. (boni) homines moribus similes: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 17.

congeniality: "mentis animique concordia: morum similitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56.

congenital: *congenitus*: Plin. (used by him of hair on a newborn infant.)

conger (seel): *conger*, *grī*, m.: Plin.: Plaut.

congeries: 1. *congeries*, *ei*, *f*. i. e. a heap, a mass: also used to denote a rhetorical figure, Quint. 8, 4, 3.

2. *cumulūs*: v. ACCUMULATION.

congestion: *collectiones*, Plin. (N.B. Collectio is used of gatherings in general.) Plin. uses the verb *conglōbari* to denote c. of the blood, ("percussit aut precipitatis et ob id sanguine conglōbato," 23, 2, 28); but the subs. *conglōbatio* does not appear to occur in this sense.

conglōbate: *conglobo*, 1: usu. in *pass*: *conglōbari*, to be c.d. (of the earth), Cic.: v. to BOUND.

conglomerate (v. tr.): perh. *obagmen-tum*, 1: v. to COMPOUND. (*Conglōmētro* is used in senses of to wind in a ball, and to accumulate.)

conglomerate (subs.): *obagmen-tum*: Cato: Caes.

conglutinate: *conglutinatio*, 1: v. to CEMENT, OLD.

conglutination: *conglutinatio*: Cic. (v. rare).

congratulate: 1. *grātulor*, 1 (with *dat.* of person; the matter of congratulation usu. expressed by *de*; also by *acc.*; and sometimes by a clause): you c. me about my daughter, *mihi de filia gratulatur*, Cic.: he c.s. him very loudly on his victory, *ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur*, Cic.: he c.d. him on the recovery of liberty, *ei recuperationem libertatem est gratulatus*, Cic.: I c. you that the highest credit has attended you, *tibi gratulor quod to summa laus persecuta est*, Cic.: poet. with *infin.*: I c. you that your ability has not lain hid, *tibi g. ingenium non latuisse tuum*, Ov.: absol.: *impious citizens were c.ing one another as if they had conquered*, *inter se Impli cives quasi vicissent gratulabantur*, Cic. 2. *grātor*, 1 (with *dat.* or *acc.*: not in Cic.): I c. myself, *mihi grator*, Ov.: he c.s. them on their return, *gratulator reduces*, Virg.: mutually c.ing each other, *invicem inter se gratantes*, Liv. 3. *congrātulor*, 1: 1. q. simple verb: Liv. (rare in Cic.).

congratulation: *grātulatio*: to offer c.s., *gratulationes facere*, *habere*, Cic.: to perform mutual c.s., *mutua g. uti*, Curt. (*Congratulation* is rare; and doubtful in Cic.) Phr.: all the multitude poured out in c., *se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit*, Cic.

congratulatory: expr. by some case of *gratulatio*. a c. letter, *litterae gratulationum plenae*, *gratulationibus refertae*, etc.; or *litterae gratulantes*, (*Gratulatorius* has no good authority, but is found in late writers.) Also *gratulationibus* may be used in sense of *highly c.* (v. supra). Sometimes in the same sense may be used *amplissimis* (verbi): see COMPLIMENTARY.

congregate: 1. Trans.: *cōgo*, *colligo*, *congregō*; sometimes with in unum: v. to GATHER TOGETHER. II. Intrans.: same verbs (esp. *congregō*), in *pass*, or with *prom. refl.*: v. to GATHER TOGETHER. Also *convolo*, 1: v. to FLOCK TOGETHER, ASSEMBLE.

congregation: 1. e. an assembly. esp. religious: *coetus*, *ūs*: cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 85: v. ASSEMBLY.

congregational: Phr.: c. singing, "publicus Christiani coetus conventus (?).

congress: 1. *conventus*, *ūs*: cf. Liv. 38, 30 (but the term is applied to various kinds of meetings: the Greek congress at Thermopylae is called both *conventus* and *concilium*: Liv.).

2. *concilium*: sometimes joined with *conventus*: v. Forcell. a. v. Phr.: the a. of the U. States, *senatus foederatarum civitatum (?)*: the members of a c., *legati*; or in some cases, *senatores*.

congruity: *convēnientia*, *consensus*, *concordia*: v. AGREEMENT. Phr.: there is no c. between these things, "nihil omnino haec inter se congruunt: v. to AGREE.

congruous: *congruens*, *congruus*, *convēniens*: v. AGREEABLE, FIT.

conic, **conical**: expr. by a case of *mēta* or *cōnus*: a conical hill, *collis in modum mētae in acutum cacumen [a fundum satis lato] fastigiatus (al. fastigatus)*, Liv. 37, 27; or *coni* [*mētae*] *formam habens*. As math. l. i.: *cōnicus*: Plin.: c. sections, *sectiones* c., M. I.

coniferous: *conifer*: Virg.: *conifer*: Cat.

conjectural: 1. In *conjectūra* postus: Cic. (Not *conjecturalis*; which has a technical sense): "de *conjectura pendens*, quod in *conjecturis* totum est, etc.: a c. emendation, "emendatio quae *conjectura sola nititur*. 2. *ōpinā-bilis*: Cic.: applicable, like the former, to things which rest upon probable not demonstrative evidence.

conjecturally: (ex) *conjecturā*; quantum in *conjectura* est; quod *conjectura fieri potest*: v. foll. art.

conjecture (subs.): 1. *conjectūra* (of opinion formed on probable grounds): to form a c. (draw a probable conclusion), c. *facere*, *capere*, Cic.: Ter. 2. *ōpinatio*, Cic. (But neither of these words is precisely equiv. to the English:

v. INFERENCE.) Phr.: to form a c. *conjecto*, 1: = *conjecturam facere*: auguror, 1: v. foll. art.

conjecture (v.): 1. *auguror*, 1 (v. to AUGUR): as far as I can c., *quantum ego opinione auguror*, Cic.

2. *conjecto*, 1 (i. e. draw probable inferences): to c. about a thing buried in antiquity, *rem vetustate obrutam*, c., Liv.: he c.d. (inferred) that Fabius Valens had started from the city, *Fabium Valentem profectum ab urbe conjectabat*, Tac. 3. *conicio*, *jēci*, *jectum*, 3 (of which *conjecto* is freq.): you are sixty years old or more, as I c., *annos sexaginta natus es, aut plus, ut conicio*, Ter.: I at once c.d. that you had been at Lanuvium, *cito conieci Lanuvii to fuisse*, Cic. 4. *conjecturam facere*, *capere*; *conjecturā assequi*, *consequi*, Cic.: v. preced. art. 5. *colligo*, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3: to gather, *infer*: q. v.

conjoin: *conjungo*, *jungo*, *cōpio*, *cōpio*, etc.: v. to JOIN, UNITE.

conjoint (adj.): Phr.: by c. labour, "communi c. consociata opera: they were unable by their c. efforts to break the iron bars, *universi totis viribus niten-tes vectes ferreos frangere nequibant*.

conjointly: *ānā*, *conjunctē*, *conjunctim*: v. TOGETHER. All c., *universi*: v. ALL.

conjugal: 1. *conjūgālia*, e: Tac.: Aug. (*conjūgālia*, Ov.). 2. *sōcīalia*, e: c. love, s. amor, Ov.: the c. couch, s. torus, Ov.; see also NUPTIAL. Phr.: c. fidelity, *fides marita*, Prop.: c. love, "conjūgum amor: c. relation, perh. *matrimonium*: cf. Tac. Ger. 18: c. tokens, *matrimonii auspicia*, ib.

conjugal: *conjūgāliter*: Aug.

conjugate: in grammar: *dēclino*, 1: used in Varr. of every kind of inflexion.

conjugation: in grammar: "conjugatio: M. L.

conjunction: 1. *Meeting*, *combination*: expr. by phr.: this c. of circumstances was every way favourable to him, *haec omnia ei prorsus opportuna erant*: cf. Sall. Cat. 16, fin. II. In astronomy: 1. *concurus*, *ūs*: the c. of the moon and sun, *lunae et solis c.*, Cels. 2. *conventus*, *ūs*: the c. of two stars, c. *duarum stellarum*, Sen.

III. In grammar: *conjunctio*: a connective c., c. *connexiva*, Geil.; copulative, Marc.: c.s. *disjunctivae*, c. *disjunctivae*, Charis.

conjunctive: in grammar: the c. or subjunctive mood, "conjunctivus or subjunctivus modus.

conjecture: 1. *tempestas*: freq. in Sall. 2. *tempus*, *tempora* (pl.); often used by Cic. of difficult times: in summo et periculosissimo tempore, Flac. 3, 6: and comp. CONJUNCTION (1.).

3. *discrimen*, *inīs*, n.: v. CRISIS.

conjuratō: 1. Of magic: *cantus*, *carmen*: v. SOBCRET, SPELL. If mere tricks are meant, *praestigiae*, *arum*: v. JUGGLERY. II. Earned entreaty: *obsecratio*, *obtestatio*, etc.: v. EXTREASY.

conjure: 1. *To beseech solemnly*: 1. *obtestor*, 1: I c. you by all the gods, per omnes deos te *obtestor*, Cic.: also with *obsecro*: vose *obtestor* atque *obsecro*, Cic. 2. *obsecro*, *oro*: v. to BESEECH. II. To practice conjuring:

1. *fuaschio*, 1: v. to BEWITCH. 2. *cāno*, *incanto*: v. to EXCHANT. If only the performance of tricks is meant, *praestigii* uti: v. JUGGLERY. Phr.: to c. up, *ellico*; esp. used of raising the mæna: in facetious sense, to c. up a story (lie), "nugus comicentias effingit."

conjuror: 1. *praestigiator*: Pl. 2. *māgus*: Hor.: or perh. better, *qui magicas artes, magicam, magcen adhibet, exercet*: v. MAGIC.

connate: *innātus*, *innatus*, *ingēnitus*: v. INNATE.

connect: 1. *connecto*, *nexus*, *nexus*, c. (with cum inter and *prom. refl.*, or *dat.*): to c. friendship with pleasure, *amicitiam cum voluptate c.*, Cic.: all things are c.d. and fitted to one another, *omnia inter se connexa et*

apta sunt, Cic.: *he was preparing to c. the Moelle and the Sæons by a canal*. Mosellam atque Ararim, facta inter utrumque fossa c. parabat, Tac. 2. cōpūlo, i (constr. usu. with cum): *to c. (lit. to tie together) virtue and pleasure, like a man and a beast, honestatem cum voluptate, tanquam hominem cum bellua c.*, Cic.: v. TO UNITE. 3. conjungo: v. TO JOIN. 4. contexto, xul, textum, 3 (to frame together): *these beams were c'd by timber placed lengthwise upon them, haec tigna, directae materiae injecta, contexebantur*, Caes.: *to c. the last with the first, extrema cum primis c.*, Cic.: Quint. 5. sēro, sēril, sērtum, 3 (of things arranged in succession, esp. in philosoph. sense): *the unchangeable succession of human affairs is c'd by the law of fate, fallē legē immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur*, Liv.: *cause c'd with cause, causa causam serens*, Cic. 6. applico, i (with ad or dat.): v. TO ATTACH. 7. colligo, i (bind together): *all things are adapted to and c'd with one another, res omnes inter se aptae colligaeque sunt*, Cic. Phr.: *to be joined and c'd by a bridge (of two parts of a town), ponte adjungit et continet*, Cic.: *c'd with any one in intimate friendship, familiari amicitia alicui illigatus*, Liv.: Cic.; also implicatus, conjunctus, Cic.: *c'd closely or intimately together, conjuncti inter se atque implicati*, Cic.: Caes.: *L. Gallus lived so long that he was intimately c'd with orators of many ages, L. Gallus ita diu vixit ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur*, Cic. See also fol. art.

connected: 1. conjunctus, implicatus, etc.: v. proceed. art. 2. aptus: *to separate things that are c. apta dissolvitur*, Cic.: *virtue with which is closely c. duty, honestum ex quo aptum est officium*, Cic. 3. propior (more closely c. with dat.): *more closely c. with the case, causae propiora*, Cic. (also adjectiva, Cic.).

to be: 1. contingo, ūgi, tactum, i (with acc.): *to be c. with any one by blood and race, aliquem sanguine ac genere c.*, Liv. 2. inhaereo, si, sum, 2 (to be intimately or vitally c. with dat., or in and abl.): *virtues are always closely c. with pleasures, virtutes semper voluptatibus in*, Cic. 3. cōhaereo, 2 (with like sense, constr. with cum and abl., or absol.): *what is said is consistent and closely c. with the case, illa quae dicuntur congrunt et c. cum causa*, Cic.: Quint.: *the universe is so aptly and closely c. (in all its parts) that it can by no means be separated except by the same being who bound it together, mundus ita apte c. ut dissolvi nullo modo queat nisi ab eodem a quo est colligatus*, Cic. 4. subiūco, 2: *a case with which very many suits are c., causa cui plurimae s. lites*, Quint.

connectedly: Phr.: *he spoke c.*, *ita locutus est ut omnia inter se apte cohaererent (comp. Hor. A. P. 195); *serie verborum apte continuata locutus est*.

connexion: 1. Connectedness, conjunction: 1. colligatio (linking together): *c. of all causes, c. causarum omnium*, Cic. 2. contextus, ūs (lit. a framing together: hence of the connectedness of a system, etc.): *there is a wonderful c. between the parts of their (the Stoics') system, mirabillis est apud illos c. rerum*, Cic.: *c. of things and words, c. rerum et verborum*, Quint. 3. conjunctio: *the c. of letters with one another, litterarum inter se c.* (Quint. of logical c.): Cic. 4. sēries, ūl (concrete: the things so connected): *there is a marvellous c. between things, est admirabillis quaedam continuatio serieque rerum*, Cic. N. D. i, 4, 3n. (see the passage). 5. continuatio: used by Cic. with series: v. supr. 6. societas, ūl (infr. (I. 3)). 7. ratio: *i. e. relation to: what c. of peace can there be with the man? pax quae potest cum eo esse?* Cic. Phr.: *having a c. with, con-*

nexus, conjunctus, etc.: *to bring about a c. between things, colligare, consociare*, etc.: v. TO CONNECT: *these things have a very close c. with each other, mirum in modum haec inter se cohaerent*. II. Intimacy, arising from affinity, friendship, etc.: 1. necessitudo, ūl, f.: *to form a c. with any one, n. cum aliquo conjungere*, Cic.: *to have some c. or relationship with any one, habere cum aliquo aliquam n. aut cognationem*, Cic. 2. familiaritas (intimate c.): v. FAMILIARITY. 3. societas: *no c. with tyrants, nulla s. cum tyrannia*, Cic. Fig.: *the c. of dignity with refinement, a. gravitatis cum humanitate*, Cic. 4. adulteritas (by marriage): *to form a c. by marriage, af. Jungere cum aliquo*, Liv.; *contrahere*, Vell.; *venire in*, Cic. Miscell. Phr.: *we have no c. with you, tecum nil rei nobis*, Ter.: *he promised that thereafter he would have no c. with that actress, pollicitus est sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum esse*, Cic.: *the death of Agrippa brought Nero into closer c. with Caesar, mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronom Caesari*, Vell.: *by c. and intermarriages (of a state), annexu connubisque*, Tac.: *what is my c. with Caesar? quae mihi est ratio et causa cum Caesare?* Cic.: *to speak without c., blanda loqui*, Cic.

III. Concrete: a c. by marriage: affinis: Cic. Phr.: *in choosing marriage c.s. caution must be used, in conditionibus diligendis ponendus calculus est*, Phil. ep. **connective** (adj.): connexivus: Gell.

connivance: Phr.: *with your c.* connivente: *this speech shows c. with guilt, haec oratio est hominum in scelere conniventium, sceleris indulgentium*: see Nāg. p. 93.

connivo at: 1. conniveo, i (with in and abl.): *O immortal Gods! why do you sometimes c. at the greatest wickednesses of men? Pro dii immortales! cur interdum in hominum sceleribus maximis connivitis?* Cic. 2. dissimulo, i: *there are some who c. at what they see, nonnulli sunt, qui ea quae vident, d.*, Cic. 3. indulgeo, si, 2 (with dat., of person or thing; acc. of neut. prom.: L. G. § 253): *I c'd at his doing this, hoc ei indulsi*: v. TO INDULGE.

connoisseur: 1. existimātor (i. e. judge): *a good c., doctus et intelligens ex*, Cic. 2. intelligens: used both as adj. and subs.: *a c. (in works of art), homo ingeniosus atque intelligens (as opp. to ordinary persons, idiotae)*, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 4: *the judgment of c.s. intelligendum iudicium*, Cic. Phr.: *c.s. studiosi harum rerum (i. e. of works of art), Cic.: what a c. in beauty! quam elegans formarum spectator!* Ter. See also critic, JUDGE. (N.B. Such expert as peritus; qui callet; rem cognitam habet, etc., denote rather knowledge of a thing than the faculty of judging others.)

connubial: expr. by gen. of connubium: as, c. rights, connubii (matrimonii) iura: connubialis is found in Ov. See CONJUGAL.

conquer: 1. vinco, vici, victum, 3: in most senses of the English: *to c. Gaul in war, Galliam bello v.*, Caes.: *to c. in naval battles, navalibus pugnis v.*, Cic. Fig.: *to be c'd by entreaties and tears, precibus lacrimisque vinci*, Liv.: *shame c'd by love, victus amore pudor*, Ov. 2. dēvinco, 3: stronger than the simple verb: *to c. completely*: Caes.: Cic. 3. supēro, i: *l. e. to be superior to*: v. TO OVERCOME. 4. dōmo, dōmo, subigo: v. TO SUBDUCE. 5. dēbello, i: stronger than the English: *to overthrow in war*: Virg.: Tac. 6. *to obtain by conquest*: bello capere, potiri; armis capere, etc.: v. TO CAPTURE, POSSESSION, TO GAIN. Phr.: *to own oneself c'd, dare manus*, Hor.: *our armies have been c'd by Viriathus, Viriathō exercitus nostri cesserunt*, Cic.: *to c. passions, cupiditatis coercere, frangere*, Cic.: *in this battle our men con-*

quered, in hoc proelio nostri superiores fuerunt, Caes.

conquerers: v. CONQUEROR.

conquering (adj.): victor (of a man); fem. of neut. victrix: v. VICTORIOUS. (N.B. Not vincens.)

conqueror: 1. victor, fem. victrix: *the c. of all nations, omnium gentium victor*, Caes. Fig. (rare): *c. over lust, libidinis v.*, Sall. 2. dōmītor: *c. of Troy, Trojae d.*, Hor. Phr.: *to be the c.*, vinco, supēro, etc.: v. TO CONQUER: *c. of one's passions, cupiditatum potens* (v. MASTER); *qui eas coercere potest*.

conquest: Phr.: *to extend the empire by c.*, victis ac domitis gentibus imperium proferre; imperium armis proferre: *the c. of Caesar*, *quae Caesaris victoris parci erant: *the c. of Trojan were afterwards lost, postea Romani ab his regionibus quas Trojanum bello cepert*: 2. *war of c.*, bellum ad aliam gentem domandam, imperii proferendi causa, susceptum: *to hold by right of c.*, *bello capium (oppidum, etc.) tenere; jure victoris tenere.

consanguineous: consanguineus, sanguine conjunctus: v. COGNATE, KINSHIP.

consanguinity: consanguinitas (rare): strictly of brothers; but also used in wider sense: Liv.: Virg. Phr.: *claims of c.*, sanguinis iura. Hor.: *c. by father's and by mother's side, paternum maternumque sanguis*, Cic.

conscience: conscientia (often with animi or mentis, to show that the faculty is meant): *great is the power of c.*, magna vis est conscientiae, Cic.: *to take to oneself the comfort of a good c.*, consolari se conscientia optima mentis, Cic.; *who has also, praecleara c.*: a bad (guilty) c., mala c., Sall.: the plural is often used esp. in bad sense: *bad reflections and an evil c.*, maleae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi, Cic.: *struck by a guilty c.*, malefici conscientia perterritus, Cic.: *remorse of c.*, angor conscientiae, Cic.: the word is neutral, but occurs oftener in bad than in good sense: *stains on one's c.*, conscientiae labe, Cic. Phr.: *a good c.*, mens conscia recti, Virg.: *those who feel the terrors of a guilty c.*, dii quos conscientia facti mens habet attonitos [et occulto verberare torquet], Juv.: *to keep a good c.*, nil conscire (=conscium esse) sibi, Hor.: *cases of c.*, res dubiae: *to make a c. of doing something*, *aliquid diligentissime observare et facere: *he had no c.*, nulla (ei) religio (acer), Liv. (of Hannibal): *I have no scruple of c.*, in saying, nulla mihi religio est dicere, Ter. (see SCRUPLE): *a scruple of c. about falsehood, religio mendacii*, Liv.

conscientious: 1. religiōsus (with ref. to some religious motive; as an oath): *a nation not at all c. in giving evidence*, natio minime in testimonio dicendis r., Cic.: *a c. judge*, r. Jūdex, Quint.: (but in gen. sense religiosus usu, implies censure: "oportet religentem esse non religiosum," Cic.). 2. sanctus: of general integrity: v. MORAL, IRREFRAGABLE. Phr.: *the c. keeping of a promise, of an oath*, *fides ac religio promissi, jurisjurandi.

conscientiously: 1. bona fide (Cic. who adds, et citra fraudem). 2. religiōse (of evidence, oaths, etc.): *to give evidence c.*, testimonium r. dicere, Cic. 3. (in gen. sense) sanctū: *to behave most c.*, se sanctissime gerere, Cic.: Quint. 4. (of a duty) diligenter: v. CAREFULLY.

conscientiousness: 1. fides, ūl, f. (usu. with bona or some other adj.): *a man of ancient virtue and c.*, homo antiqua virtute ac f., Ter.: *a very upright man, of remarkable c.*, vir aequissimus, singulari f., Cic.: *to be done with c.*, bona f. et citra fraudem fieri, Cic. 2. religiō (esp. with ref. to oaths or testimony): *c. in giving advice*, r. in consilio dando, Cic.: *c. in giving evidence*, testimoniorum r. et fides, Cic.: *c. in doing one's duty*, r. officii, Cic. 3.

sancitudo: i. e. generally upright character, integrity: q. v. **PHR.**: *such great c.*, tanta officia, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: *how great was his c.!* *quanta ejus in omni genere officia (erant)! See NAG. p. 43.

conscious: **I.** *Aware of one's own existence*: (a) in philos. sense: **conscious**: Cartes. 1, 8 (cf. **CONSCIOUSNESS**): or expr. by verb: *as we are c. beings*, *ea conditione nati sumus ut nostri ipsorum sensum habeamus (?): *we must needs be c. of our own sensations*, *alter fieri non potest quam ut sensus nostros ipse sentiamus: (b) in ordinary language: *capable of feeling*; sensu praeditus, qui sensum habet, Cic. *He was still c.*, *etiam tum sul (mentis) compos erat: (but compos mentis usu. signifies possession of one's reason, not simple sensibility): *she had fainted away and was no longer c.*, *collapsa erat nec jam sentiebat.

II. With ref. to particular conduct; esp. *bad conduct*: **conscious** (usu. with dat. of pron. reflect. and gen. of thing): *c. of no fault*, sibi nullum culpae c., Cic. *a mind c. of rectitude*, mens sibi c. recti, Virg. *I am c. that I have never been too desirous of life*, nihil sum c. nunquam me nimis cupido vitae fuisse, Cic. **PHR.**: *to be c. of nothing (wrong)*, *to grow pale from no fault*, nil concire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa, Hor.: **V.** **AWARE**, **TO BE**.

consciously: expr. by adj.: **prudens**, sciens: **V.** **UNCONSCIOUSLY**.

consciousness: **I.** In phil. sense: *consciousness of what passes within us*: ***conscientia**: "cogitationis nomine illa omnia quae nobis conscientia in nobis sunt (i. e. which fall within our c.), quatenus eorum in nobis conscientia est," Cartes. 1, 8: cf. Sir W. Hamilton, R. p. 764.

II. **Sensation**: **PHR.**: *Sectius lolet c.*, reliquit animus Sextium, Cic.: *to lose c.*, *animi deliquitum patii; *internotari et sensum experiri fieri*: **V.** **TO FAINT AWAY**. **III.** With ref. to some action or conduct: **conscientia**: *the c. of a very noble action*, c. pulcherrimi facti, Cic.: *the c. of a well-spent life*, c. bene actae vitae, Cic. **PHR.**: *I have the c. of, etc.*, mihi conscientium sum, etc., foll. by gen. of sub. or by clause: **V.** **CONSCIOUS**.

conscript: **I.** *e. a recruit*: novus miles, tiro: **V.** **RECRUIT**.

conscriptio (of soldiers): **delectus**, **as**: **V.** **LEVY**.

consecrate: **I.** consecro, **i.**: *all Sicily is c'd to Ceres*, tota Sicilia Cerei consecrata est, Cic. **2.** sacro, **i.**: *altaris c'd to Jupiter*, and to the Sumo, are Jovi et Soli sacrae, Liv.: *to c. the laurel to Phoebus*, laurum Phoebus c., Virg. **3.** Inauguro, **i.** (properly by taking the auguries): **TO INAUGURATE**. **4.** dedico, dico, **i.**: **TO DEDICATE**. **PHR.**: *you might have c'd my house*, in meam domum religiosam facere potuisti, Cic. (N.B. The ceremony of consecration must be expr. by dedico: consecro and sacro denote the act of setting apart as holy, in whatever way: **V.** **TO DEVOTE**).

consecrated: sacer, sacratus; augustinus: **V.** **SACRED**.

consecration: consecratio, dedicatio: Cic.: the former denoting the setting apart as sacred generally; the latter, a formal dedication; esp. by a magistrate. Or expr. by verb: *to attend to the c. of a temple*, templo dedicando operam dare: **V.** **TO DEDICATE**: *to receive c. with full rites*, *more solenni consecrari, etc.

consecutive: **I.** continuus: *for nearly fifty c. years*, annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic. **2.** continuatus: *words joined together and c.*, verba conjuncta et c., Cic. **3.** continens: **V.** **CONTINUOUS**. **PHR.**: *ten c. days*, *is he speechless*, bis quinos dies ille, Virg.

consequently: **I.** ordine, in or ex ordine, per ordinem: **V.** **ORDER**, **IN**. **2.** continenter: **V.** **CONTINUOUSLY**. **PHR.**: *he then got one magistracy after another c.*, deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall.

consent (subs.): consensus, consensus: **V.** **AGREEMENT**. Esp. in certain phr.: *to give one's c.*, permitto (ut): **V.** **TO ALLOW**: *without my c.*, me invito: *to do anything with the c. of the people*, secundo populo aliquid facere, Cic.: *with any one's (full) c.*, voluntate aliquid, Cic.: **V.** **APPROVAL**.

consent (v.): **I.** annuo, ul, ūtum, 3 (prob. not in Cic. with this meaning: **V.** **TO ASSENT**): *he c'd to accept the friendship of the Romans*, amicitiam Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv.: *having c'd to come*, quum annuisset se venturum, Liv. **2.** vōlo, irr.: **V.** **WILLING**, **TO BE**. **3.** accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to c. to: before a subs.): *to c. to terms*, conditionem a. Ter.: *to c. to a trial (on challenge)*, a. iudicium, Cic.: *when I cheerfully c'd thereto*, id cum libenter acceperem, Nep. Hann. 2. **4.** pātor, passus, 3: *this I readily c. to*, quod pator facile, Cic. **PHR.**: *to refuse to c.*, nōlo, repugno, etc.: **V.** **TO REFUSE**: *I for my part c.*, per me licet (often ironical), Cic.: *to c. to conditions*, in conditiones concedere, Liv.; *ad conditions accedere*, Cic.; also descendere (implying concession), Caes.: *I c. to death*, non deprecor mortem, Sall. (so it may often be expr. by such verbs as repugno, recuso, etc., and non).

consentaneous: consentaneus: **V.** **AGREEABLE**, **CONFORMABLE**.

consequence: **I.** *That which follows from any cause*: **1.** consecutio: *the mere withdrawal of pain has pleasure as a c.*, ipse detractio molestiae c. affert voluptatis, Cic. **2.** consequens, ūs, nō (only in pl. in this sense): *reason, by which (man) sees c.*, ratio, per quam consequentia cernit, Cic. **3.** consequentia (only in certain connexions: the precise meaning being *sequence or connexion*): *by c.*, per c., Quint.; *per consequentia*, Ulp. **4.** exitus, ūs: **V.** **ISSUE**. **5.** eventum or eventus, **as**: *to investigate the c.s of things rather than the causes*, events rerum magis quam causas quaerere, Cic.: *the c.s of crime*, sceleris eventus il qui sequuntur, Cic.: **V.** **EFFECT**, **RESULT**. **PHR.**: *to know the c.s of anything*, scire quae (ex aliqua re) eventura sint, Cic.: *the c. of this is*, ex his efficitur, consequitur: **V.** **TO FOLLOW**: *in c. of*, ex, propter, prae (of a preventing cause): **V.** **ACCOUNT** (OF, ON; FOR).

II. **A logical inference**: **1.** conclusio, Cic.: **V.** **CONCLUSION**. **2.** consequens, ūs, **as**: *when any c. (conclusion) is false*, cum c. aliquod falsum sit, Cic. (Not consequuto, which signifies a particular kind of argument: Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73). **PHR.**: *when the c. is clear*, quum id perspicuum est quod *consequitur* ex rationatione, Cic. 1 c. (in the same passage § 74, exitus is used of a logical conclusion, but not in formal sense). **III.** **Importance**: **PHR.**: *it is of no c.*, nihil refert: *it is of great c.*, magni interest; *of very great c.*, maximi momenti. **V.** **IMPORTANT** (for constr. of interest see L. G. § 28): *a thing of no c.*, res parva, levis: **V.** **TRIFLING**: *a man of c.*, homo auctoritate praeditus (summa); *homo illustris*, potens, opibus florens: **V.** **INFLUENTIAL**, **IMPORTANT**.

consequent (adj.): **1.** consequens, ūs: *to show that an intended conclusion is not c.*, demonstrari aliquid non effici ex praepositis, nec esse c., Cic. **2.** consecutarius: *but this is by no means (logically) c.*, illud vero minime c., Cic. **3.** consecutus: Arnob.

consequent (subs.): in logic: **consequens**: **V.** **CONSEQUENCES** (II.). **consequential**: **I.** in logical sense: **V.** **PRECED. ART.** **II.** **Pompously** (multum sibi) arrogans, sibi placens: **V.** **ARROGANT**, **CONCERNED**.

consequently: **I.** Logical: ex praepositis, Cic.; consequenter, Hier. **II.** **Pompously**: superbe, cum (summa) arrogantia: **V.** **HAUGHTILY**.

consequently: propterea, ergo, igitur, itaque: **V.** **THEREFORE**. Or expr. by plur.: *as, it is c. false*, sequitur ut

falsum sit, Cic.: **V.** **TO FOLLOW**. (N.B. The per consequens of M. L. is unclassical.)

conservation: **PHR.**: *for the c. of liberty*, conservandae libertatis, Sall.: **V.** **PRESERVATION**.

conservative: quod ad res servandas, conservandas pertinet: **V.** **TO PRESERVE**: *to pursue a c. policy*, *reipublicae statum mutari prohibere; in remp. conservandam incumbere: a resbus novis (novandis) abhorreere. **As subs.**: *qui res veteres novis poliores ducit, etc.

conservator: servator, conservator: **V.** **PRESERVE**.

conservatory: *clausum: Quinch.; hibernacula plantarum: Kr.: *hortus clausus, viridarium clausum (?)

conserve: conservo: **V.** **TO PRESERVE**.

conserve: conditūre: Col.: **V.** **PRESERVE**.

consider: **I.** *To reflect*: **1.** cogito, **i.** (the most gen. term): *c. well in what a calamitous situation you are*, fac cogites in quanta calamitate sis, Sall.: Cic.: **V.** **TO THINK**, **REFLECT**. **2.** considero, **i.** (differs from cogito in being often transitive: from contemplor, in that it usu. denotes thought as preparatory to action: **V.** **TO CONTEMPLATE**, **syn.**): *c. in your minds*, considero cum vestris animis, Cic.: *see to it again, and c. what you are doing*, videas etiam atque etiam atque consideres quid agas, Cic. **3.** agito, **i.** (to turn a thing over in the mind): *to c. a matter to oneself*, aliquid secum a. Ter.: also very often with in mente, animo: Cic. **4.** contemtor, **i.** (implying a steady gaze, of the eyes or the mind): joined with (2): *considerare et c. aliquid*, Cic.: **V.** **TO OBSERVE**. **5.** expendo, di, sum, 3 (to weigh): *to c. and judge of things*, res ex. atque estimare, Cic. (so also expendo, Cic.): **V.** **TO WEIGH**, **PONDAS**.

6. circumspicio, speo, spectum, 3 (to look carefully about one): *very many things require to be c'd in law-suits*, permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, Cic. We also find intueor, contueor; perlustro, collustro, of attentive consideration (see to LOOK INTO), or survey (q. v.). **PHR.**: *to c. posterity*, posteritatis rationem habere, Cic. N.B. The above verbs are very often supplemented with mente, animo, cogitatione, etc.

II. *To take into consideration* (esp. of a deliberative body): **1.** delibero, **i.** *the deputation said that when they had c'd the matter they would return to Caesar*, legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, ad Caesarem revertentur, Caes.: *the matter is c'd in the council*, deliberatur in concilio de re, Caes.: **V.** **TO DELIBERATE**. **2.** ago, agi, actum, 3: esp. *impers.*: *when Catiline's conspiracy was being c'd in the senate*, quum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, Suet.: **V.** **TO DISCUSS**, and (I.). **III.** *To have regard for*: **1.** respicio, speo, spectum, 3: *c. the old age of Fabricius*, respicio (iudices) Fabrici senectutem, Cic.: *to c. one's own well-being*, suam salutem r., Cic. Ter. **2.** rationem habeo: **V.** **CONSIDERATION** (II.). **PHR.**: *not to c. expense*, *sumptui nihil parcare. **IV.** *To look upon a thing in a certain light*: **1.** dico, xi, ctum, 3 (with prep. or dat. of result: see L. G. § 297): *to c. a thing as of no importance*, pro nihilo aliquid d., Cic.: *to c. anyone an enemy*, aliquem in numero hostium d., Cic.: *to c. a thing a merit*, aliquid laudi d., Nep. **2.** habeo, 2 (constr. same as duco): *to c. anyone an enemy, a friend*, aliquem pro hoste, pro amico h., Cic.; also, hostium in numero, Caes.: *whom the Egyptians c. it wrong to name*, quem Aegyptii nefas h. nominare, Cic. **3.** numero, **i.**: **V.** **TO RECKON**.

considerable: i. e. moderately large: **1.** aliquantus: **a c. number**, a numerus, Sall.: **a c. distance**, a spatium, Liv.: **very often in neut. as subs.**: **a c. quantity of gold**, aliquantum auri:

see L. G. § 270. 2. May be expr. by *satis* and an *adj.*: a wound of earth of *c. size*, tumulus terrenus, *satis* grandis, Caes.; *c. wealth*, divitiarum *satis* magnarum, Cic.; *with c. danger*, *satis* cum periculo, Cic. 3. *bonus* (with such subs. as pars): a *c. part of mankind*, *b. pars hominum*, Hor.; strengthened with *magnus*: *as, bona magnaque pars*, Ter. Phr.: to a *c. degree*, *aliquantum*: v. *CONSIDERATE*.

considerably: 1. *aliquanto*, *aliquantum*: the former esp. (but not exclusively) with comparatives: *c. better*, *aliquanto* melius, Cic.; but also *aliquantum* amplior, Liv.: *the speech affected them c.*, *movit aliquantum* (eos) oratio, Liv. 2. *multum* (more positive than *aliquantum*): v. *MUCH*.

considerate (*adj.*): 1. *Cautious*: 1. *consideratus*: a *deliberate* and *c. judge*, *lentus* et *c. iudex*, Cic. Jo in also *tardus* et *c.*; *c. et sapiens*, Cic.: v. *CIRCUMSPECT*. 2. *prudens*, *entis*: v. *SAGACIOUS*, *THOUGHTFUL*. II. *Thoughtfully kind*: no single word: perh. *consideratus* atque *humanus*: *I recognise your c. conduct towards me*, *agnosco istam in me humanitatem atque diligentiam*.

considerately: 1. *With circum-spectness*: *considerate*, *cute*, *prudent*: v. *CIRCUMSPECT*, *JUDICIOUSLY*. II. *With thoughtful kindness*: Phr.: to act *c. towards anyone*, **humanum ac diligenter se praebere in aliquem*: see *preced. art.*

considerateness: prob. only of *thoughtful kindness*: (?) *cura* atque *humanitas*: in some cases *diligentia* alone: v. *ATTENTION*.

consideration: 1. *The act of considering*: 1. *consideratio*: the *c. of nature*, *c. naturae*, Cic.: 2. *contemplatio*: *this is a subject most deserving of great and careful c.*, *haec res est magna et diligente c. dignissima*, Cic.

3. *circumspectio* (*careful looking about one*): Cic.: Or. expr. by verb: v. *TO CONSIDER*. Phr.: *c. is needed in choosing marriage connexions*, in conditionibus deligendis pondus calculi est, Plin. Ep.

II. *Regard*: 1. *ratio* (usu. with *gen.* and after *habeo*): to have *c. for the wounded and sick*, *sauciorum et aegrorum r. habere*, Cic.: to have *c. for anyone's dignity or convenience*, *aliquis vel dignitatis vel commodi r. non habere*, Cic.: 2. *respectus*, *has*: to show *c. for anything*: *aliquis res r. habere*, Cic.: also of persons, *ad aliquem*, Cic.: v. *REGARD*, *RESPECT*. Phr.: in *c. of*, *out of c.* for the former may be expr. by proper, ergo: *as, in c. of distinguished service, singularis meriti ergo*, egregia propter merita: v. *ACCOUNT* or *ON*: the latter, often by *dat.*: *as, the past he says he forgives out of c. for his brother Divitiacus*, *praeterita Divitiaco fratri se condonare dicit*, Caes.: Cic.: so with *remitto*, Cic.: also expr. by *gratia*: — for the sake of (q. v.). III. *Deliberation*: there is need of *careful c.*, *consulto opus est*, Sall.: the *sub. deliberatio* is also used: v. *DELIBERATION*.

IV. *Some degree of importance*: 1. *honestas*: *deprived of his c.*, *honestate spoliatus*, Cic.: a *favourer of the rabble from hatred of the c. enjoyed by others*, *laetor infimi generis hominum odio alienae h.*, Liv. 2. *actoritatus*: v. *INFLUENCE*. 3. *amplitudo*: v. *DISTINCTION*. V. *Ground*: 1. *ratio*: there are not wanting in this place an abundance of *c.s* (reasons), non deest hoc loco copia rationum, Cic.: to this resolution, the following *c.*, along with other reasons, brought them, ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, haec quoque r. eos deduxit, Caes. 2. Expr. by *neut. of adj.*: esp. in pl.: these *c.s* induced him to, etc., **haec eum eo deduxerunt ut*, etc. Phr.: from all these *c.s*, quae cum illa sint, Caes.: Cic.

VI. *A payment*: *compensatio*, *merces*, *pretium*: v. *PAYMENT*, *COMPENSATION*.

considered, well (*as adj.*): 1.

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consideratus: Cic.: v. *CONSIDERATE*. 2. *exquisitus* (i. e. *carefully sought out*): to confirm by carefully *c. reasons*, ex. rationibus confirmare, Cic.

considering (*prep.*): 1. *pro* (with *abl.*): *c. their population*, they thought their territories limited, pro multitudine hominum, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes.: Liv. 2. Expr. by *ut*: *c. they are Germans* (a qualifying clause), ut inter Germanos, Tac. Ger. 30; for which *Caes.* has ut captus est Germanorum (see *COMPARATIVELY*): he was a good writer *c. those times*, scripsit fuit, ut temporibus illis, Iulianus, Cic. Br. 26, 107.

consign: mando, dēmando (Liv.); trādo; committo: v. *TO COMMIT*, *DELIVER*. Phr.: to *c. goods*, **merces* ex perscriptione ad aliquem mittere (?).

consignment: esp. of goods (merc. & i.): (?) **merces* alicui ex perscriptione traditae, missae.

consist: 1. To be composed of: 1. *consto*, *sistū*, I (with *ex* or *c.*, in, or *abl.* alone): since we *c. of soul and body*, cum *constemus* ex animo et corpore, Cic.: the entire speech *c.s of clauses*, *c. tota oratio* membris, Quint. 2. *consto*, *sistū*, 3 (usu. with in and *abl.*): the greater part of their food *c.s of milk, cheese, flesh*, major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne c., Caes. 3. *constineor*, *tentus*, 2 (to be bound up in: foll. by *abl.*): life which *c.s of body and spirit*, vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur, Cic. 4. *tēneor*, 2 (= 3): that class of duties *c.s in the society of men*, id genus officiorum teneor hominum societate, Cic.: to *c. in hope rather than in enjoyment*, spe magis quam fructu teneri, Cic. 5. *pōstū*, *sistum* esse (with in and *abl.*): see you wherein *c.s happiness*? vides ubi sit posita felicitas? Sen.: usu. = to depend upon (q. v.): all our strength *c.s in mind and body*, nostra omnis vis in animo et corpore sita est, Sall.: think you a happy life *c.s in that*, tu in eo vitam beatam putas? Cic.: also, *compositum* esse ex, Sall. 6. *sum* (when there is an *adj.*: cf. L. G. § 274): a spondee *c.s of two long syllables*, spondeus est duabus longis syllabis, Cic.: the fleet *c.s of 1200 ships*, classis erat mille ducentarum navium, Nep. Phr.: part of his property *c.s in money*, partem rei familiaris in pecunia habebat, Suet. II. To be in accordance with: congruo, convēnio, etc.: v. *CONSISTENT*, *TO BE*.

consistence: 1. *Solidity*: *solidus*, *densitas*, *spissitas*, *crassitudo*: v. *THICKNESS*. Phr.: *honey has more c.*, mellis constantior est natura, Lucr. II. *Agreement*: v. *fol. art.*

consistency: 1. *constantia*: more fully, *conventiens* et *conjuncta* c. Cic. (also expr. by verb: qui *abl.* constat: v. *fol. art.*). 2. *aequabilitas*: *c. in the whole of life and in particular actions is most becoming*, ne universae vitae tum singularium actionum maxime decora est, Cic. 3. *vitae ratio* constants (with *ref.* to the whole character): v. *fol. art.* N.B. In conjunction with *constantia*, or used as nearly synonymous with it, are found, esp. in Cic., the words *grāvitas*, *persēverantia*, *stabilitas*. **consistent**: 1. *constans*, *ntis*. *c. reports*, *rumores* c., Cic.: the record of this year is not very *c.*, *c. parum memoria hujus anni*, Liv. Jo in: *constans* et *gravis*; *firmus* et *stabilis* et *constans*: Cic. But *constans* denotes *firmness* and *constancy* rather than mere consistency: see *CONSTANT*. In bad sense, *c. in one's faults*, *c. in vitiis*, Hor. 2. *constantānus*: *theories c. with themselves*, *disciplinae sibi c.*, Cic.: a man *c. both in life and in death*, vir vita et morte c., Vell. Phr.: there is no fortitude without a *c. character*, fortis animus sine *constantia* et *aequabilitate* nullus est, Cic.

— to be: 1. *consentio*, *sensi*, *sensum*, 4 (with *pron. rel.*): the speech is *c.*, oratio secum c., Cic.: the law is

c., lex sibi c., Quint. 2. *cōhaerere*, *haesi*, *haesum*, 2: the things are not *c.* (don't hold together), non coherens, Ter.: Cic. 3. *quadro*, 1: the tradition, because it is true, is *c. throughout*, traditio, quia vera est, undique q., Lact.: to be *c. with the character of that woman*, in istam q. apte, Cic. (who in the same connexion has also *cadere*).

4. expr. by *est* and *gen.* (see L. G. § 266): he said it was not *c. with the customs of the Greeks*, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic.

consistently: 1. *constanter*: to speak *c. and suitably to one's own character*, sibi *c. convenienterque* dicere, Cic. Jo in also *constanter* et *aequaliter*. 2. *accommodate*: see *ACCOMMODATE*. Phr.: to act *c. with one's professions*, **eandem* dicere et facere: *c. with the precepts of philosophy*, **secundum philosophiae praecepta*: v. *ACCORDING TO*.

consistory: *consistorium* (prop. a select council of the emperors): Auson. Amm.: in M. L. an assembly of bishops: see Du Cange, s. v.

consolable: v. *ASSOCIATE*, *consolabilis*, e: *c. grief*, *c. dolor*, Cic.

consolation: 1. The act of *consoling*: *consolatio*, Cic. II. The matter or means of *consoling*: 1. *sōlatium* (often in pl.): these are the *c.s* the alleviations of the greatest griefs, haec sunt *c.*, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic.: my age itself afforded me great *c.*, magnum afferbat mihi aetas ipsa *c.*, Cic.: cold *c.*, frigida *c.*, Ov. (frigid. fomenta, Hor.): to speak *c.*, solatia dicere, Ov. 2. *lērāmentum*: *c. under misery*, *l. miseriam*, Cic.: *l. doloris*, Plin.: in same sense also *levatio* and *levamen* (less freq.), Plin. 3. *mēdicina* (fig.): but I need no *c.*, I console myself, sed non ego medicina, ipse me consolor, Cic. 4. *consolatio* (see *supr.*): Cic. Sometimes it is difficult to say whether the act or the matter of consolation is meant by this word: cf. *praeterita aetas nullū c. permulcere potest stultam senectū*, Cic. Sen. 2. 4. *Consolatio* is the term applied to *formal discourses* intended to console: Cic.: Sen.: v. *COMFORT*. Phr.: to refuse *c.*, **consolantes* avversari, non audire, etc.

consolatory: *consolatorius*: Cic.: a *c. discourse*, *consolatio*: v. *preced.* *art. fin.* Phr.: it is very *c. to me*, magno, maximo mihi est solatio (see L. G. § 297).

console (v.): *consolār*, 1: rarely *sōlar*: v. *TO COMFORT*. Also expr. by phr.: *aliciui solatia praebere*, Cic.: Ov.; *adhibere*, Ov.: *consolationem adhibere*, Cic.: *this c.s me*, hoc mihi est solatio, Caes. Stronger are *confirmo*, *to encourage*, *support*: *excito*, *to cheer up*: q. v. **console** (subs.): (?) *ancon*, *ōnis*, *ml.* Juv.

consoler: 1. *consolator*: Cic. Serv. (Sōlar only poet.) 2. *solār* in pl., imperf. part. of *consolār*: v. *CONSOLAR*.

consolidate: 1. *consōlido*, 1: to *c. a wall into one thickness*, *parietem in unam crassitudinem c.*, Vitruv. 2. *sōlido*, 1: the *threshing floor* must be *c.d.* with *adhesive chalk*, arena creta solidanda tenaci, Virg. (but the word is rare and seldom used in act. voice). 3. *firmo*, 1: *stabilio*, 4: v. *FIRM*, *TO MAKE*; *TO ESTABLISH*: to become *c.d.*, *sōlidesco*, 3: Plin. (rare).

consonance: *consonantia* (rare): in fig. sense, *concordia*, *convēnitia*: v. *AGREEMENT*.

consonant (*adj.*): 1. In music: 1. *consonūs*: the *c. strings of a harp*, *c. fila lyrae*, Ov. 2. *consonans*, *ntis*: Vitruv. II. Fig.: *congruus*, *consonūnus*, *convēniens*: v. *AGREEING*.

consonant (subs): *consonans*, both with and without *litera*: Quint.

consort with: *ūtor*, *conversor*, *se congregare*: v. *TO ASSOCIATE WITH*.

consort: i. e. *husband or wife*: *conjug* (c.); *maritus*, or *uxor*, etc.: v. *SPOUSE*.

conspicuous: 1. manifest (obvious to the eye or mind): the household gods c. in a flood of light, penetrates multo manifest lumine, Virg.: v. PLAIN, MANIFEST. (Not used of celebrity.)

2. conspicuous (often = notorious): a standard c. in battle, signum in praeliis c., Phaedr.: his riches made him c. to the Romans, Romanis eum c. divitiis faciebant, Liv. 3. conspiciendus (i. e. attracting attention): let him sit c. on a swift horse, insistent celeri c. equo, Ov.

4. conspectus (object of attention): most conspicuous was he himself, riding into the city in a chariot with a team of white horses, maxime c. ipse est curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv. Simly, to be c., with verb: to be c. fighting splendidly, conspici pugnantem egregie, Liv. 5. insignis, e. (esp. in poets): he decorated him with a c. garment, in eum veste adornavit, Liv.: c. in purple and gold, ostro in. et auro, Virg.: very c. praesignis, e. very c. bodily defects, pr. corporis privitates, Cic. (rare). To these may be added illustria, clara, nota, etc.: v. FAMOUS.

conspicuously: Phr.: to be c. visible, perh. omnibus manifestum esse; ab omnibus conspici: v. CONSPICUOUS. Sometimes = notoriously: insigniter, egregie, eximie: v. REMARKABLY. Or expr. by adj. (see L. G. §141): he rides c. through the streets, omnibus conspectus (conspiciendus) per vias vehitur.

conspiracy: 1. conjūctio (always in bad sense): a c. against the republic, c. contra rempublicam, Cic.: to form a c. of the nobility, c. nobilitatis facere, Caes.: to crush a c., c. opprimere, Suet.: the leaders of a c., capita conjurationis, Liv. (Not conspiratio or consensio, which denote an agreement of any kind). 2. cōllo (of conspiracy against an individual): Cic. Clu. 54, 148. Phr.: to enter into a c. against the state, conjurare contra rempublicam, Cic.: patriam incendere, Sall.: to enter into a c. against an individual [legal], cōire, convenire quo quis iudicio publico condemnaretur, Cic. Clu. 1 c. (conjurare may be used of conspiracy to murder: Quint.).

conspirator: 1. conjūctus (part. used as subst.: mostly in pl.): a band of c.s, manus conjuratorum, Cic. 2. participes conjurationis (populares sceleris sui, Sall. Cat. 22: elsewhere he uses socii). 3. conjūctio (a band of c.s): Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13. 4. (in pl.) conspiratū (rare): Suet.

conspire: I. To combine, agree: conspicio, consensio: v. TO AGREE. II. To join in a conspiracy: 1. conjūro, i: to c. with any one for the commission of any atrocity and crime, eum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus c., Liv.: Cic.: v. CONSPIRACY (fin.). 2. consensio, sensus, sensum, 4 (in good or bad sense): to c. to burn down the city, urbem incendere c., Cic.: v. TO AGREE TOGETHER. 3. cōeo, 4: of conspiracy in the legal sense: Cic. Clu. 54, 148 (see the passage). 4. conspicio, i (to agree: q. v.): many states c.d. plures civitates conspiciunt, Caes.: to c. to do a wrong, in injuriam c., Liv.: to c. against Augustus, in Augustum c., Suet.: they c.d. to attack the senate, conspicerent ut senatum audirentur, Suet. 5. jūro, i (rare): they c.d. to kill the barbarians, jurant inter se barbaros necare, Cato in Plin. Fig.: against me have c.d. sleep, the wind, and fidelity, in me jurant somnus ventusque fidesque, Ov.

constable: 1. A royal officer: *constabularius, i. e. comes stabuli or count of the (royal) stable: see Du Cange, a. v. II. An inferior magistrate or officer: perh. decurio (which is properly a captain of ten) or praefectus (a general term for an officer of any kind): or expr. by triumvir, quatuorvir, etc., according to the number. PROV. Phr.: to outrun the c., solvendo (*sore alieno) non esse, Cic.: Liv.

constancy: 1. constantia: strengthened with stabilities: steadiness and c. of

good-will, stabilitas et c. benevolentiae, Cic. Or expr. by corresponding adj.: it is the part of courage and c., fortis et constantis est, Cic.: with c. c. mente, Cat.: constanti fide, Ov.: v. CONSTANT. 2. firmitas: the c. of the wise man, f. sapientis, Cic. Join: virtus et firmitas, firmitas et constantia, Cic.: v. FIRMNESS. 3. (when fidelity is intended): fides, f. Join: fides et constantia; fides fidelitque: Cic. 4. perseverantia, peritencia: v. PERSEVERANCE. Phr.: with c., constanter, Cic.: to shake from one's c., mente quaterie solida, Hor.

constant: I. Fixed, unchanged: 1. constans, tis: v. REGULAR. 2. stabilis, e: opinion would not continue so c., non tam a. opinio permaneret, Cic.: very c. (or regular) profit, stabilissimus questus, Cato. 3. firmus: often with some other word, as, firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. 4. fidus, fidelis: i. e. faithful (q. v.). 5. indisciplinatus (rare) c. to your friend, ind. amico, Ov. II. Incessant (q. v.): peripetuous, continuous (unbroken, uninterrupted): v. CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL.

constantly: I. Firmly, steadily: constanter, firmiter: v. FIRMLY. II. Perpetually: assidue, perpétuo: v. CONTINUALLY.

constellation: 1. sidus, sidus n. (also used of the sun and moon, Virg.): those eternal fires which ye call c.s and stars, illi sempiterni ignes quae a et stellae vocata, Cic.: the c. of the goat, caprae sidera, Hor. 2. astrum (chiefly poet.): through the twelve c.s, per duodena astra, Virg.: to be born under the same c., uno a. esse, Cic. 3. signum (also chiefly poet.): beneath the moving c.s of the heaven, coeli subter labentia s., Lucr.: but used in prose of the twelve "signs" of the Zodiac: in the c. of the lion, in a leonia, Cic. Hence, the circle of the c.s, i. a. the zodiac, signifer orbis, Cic.

consternation: 1. pavor: i. e. panic, fear, q. v. 2. trépido, an unexpected occurrence caused more c., nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.: the c. and flight of the enemy, tr. fugae hostium, Liv. Tac. To be in c., trépido, i: esp. in pass. impers.: there is c. throughout the camp, totis trepidat castris, Caes. 3. consternatio: usu., in good writers, with some other word: as, pavor et c., Liv.: pavor et c. mentis, Tac. 4. perturbatio: v. DISTURBANCE, CONFUSION. Phr.: to be in a state of c. (besides trepidare, v. supr.), stépere, i. e. to be confounded, deprived of self-possession.

constipated: alvum strictum, durum, compressum habens: v. full art.; cui non descendit alvus, cui non satis alvus reddit quotidie: based on Cels.: v. BOWELS.

constipation: genus morbi strictum; alvus stricta, astrictior; compressa: Cels. Phr.: labour and sedentary occupation produce c., alvum astringit labor, sedile, Cels.: to relieve c., alvum solvere, Cels.; alvum relaxare, Cic.

constituent (adj.): usu. with the words pars, elementa: elementa; partes ex quibus aliquid confiat, efficitur, constat, Cic. Or expr. by verb: the c. parts of this mixture are, haec mixtura sic efficitur; hanc mixturam sic componit: v. TO COMPOSE, COMSE.

constituent (subs.): usu. in pl.: may sometimes be expr. by cives or municipes: more precisely, *qui senatorem [legatum] creaverunt, fecerunt, elegerunt: v. ELECTOR.

constitute: I. To set, fix, establish: constituo, statuo, instituo, ordino, désigno: see TO ARRANGE, APPOINT.

II. To form or compose (the essence of a thing): compōno, conficio: v. TO COMPOSE. III. To appoint: 1. légo, i: to appoint as a deputy: v. TO DEPUTE. 2. creo, facio: of elections:

v. TO ELECT.

constitution: I. Of body or other things: 1. hábitus, us: Q. Metellus, when in his prime, with the best c. and the greatest strength, was taken away, Q. Metellus quum floretet optimo h., maximis viribus, ereptus est, Cic.: entrails, from whose c. and colour fertility is known, extra, quorum ex h. et colore futura percipitur, Cic. 2. affectio (not necessarily permanent): v. AFFECTION: a strong c. of the body, firma corporis a., Cic.: such a c. of the soul, animi talis a., Cic. 3. constitutio: a strong bodily c., firma c. corporis, Cic. 4. corpus, pris, n. (mostly used with the preceding): a man with a good c., cui corpus bene constitutum est, Cic.: weakness of c. (not necessarily permanent), infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: of an almost iron c., ferrei prope corporis, Liv.: to injure one's c., corporis habitum vitare, Cels. 5. natura: the c. of things, i. e. nature, n. rerum, Cic.: weakly both from ill-health and natural c., et valetudine et natura infirmior, Cic. 6. conditio (of things in general; not of bodily c.): suited to the law and c. of nature, ad jus c.que naturae aptum, Cic.: v. CONDITION.

II. Ordinance established: law: constitutio: esp. of what are called the Apostolic c.s, Apostolicae: v. STATUTE. III. Established form of government: republicae c. civitatis genus, status: v. GOVERNMENT (III.); also republica or civitas alone: and I have convinced myself that Numa laid the foundations of our c., mihiq. ita persuasum Numam fundamenta Iecisse nostrae civitatis, Cic.: according to the British c., secundum leges civitatis Britannicae: there was as yet no c., nondum fundata legibus republica erat, Mill. Def.

constitutional: I. Of government: according to law: legitimus: to have c. authority, i. imperium habere, Cic. Phr.: to exercise c. rule, *ex legibus, nonnisi ex legibus, imperare.

II. Inherent in the constitution: ingēitus, innatus, natura inātus: v. INNATE, CONGENITAL.

constitutionally: I. Lawfully: legitimē: i. e. according to the laws: to rule justly and c., justo et i. imperare, Cic.: *ex legibus civitatis constituta.

II. By nature: naturā: c. weak, strong, naturā infirmus, robustus: see CONSTITUTION (I.).

constrain: cōgo (usu. foll. by infn.), compello, impello (usu. with ut and subj.): v. TO FORCE, COMPEL.

constrained (as adj.): i. e. unnatural, unwilling: Phr.: to laugh in a c. manner, invita, alienis mōlis, ridere (cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 72): ficto risu, vultu; (?) invito genio ridere (cf. Hor. A. P. 185): c. behaviour, *gestus non satis liberi (?).

constraint: i. e. compulsion (q. v.): usu. in phr. by constraint: invitus: c. was put upon him, *haud libenter fecit: v. UNWILLINGLY.

constriction: constrictio: Macr.: see also CONTRACTION.

construct: 1. fabricor and fabrico, i (as dep. in Cic., Tac., etc.: as v. acc. chiefly in poets and late writers): i. e. to make with skill, esp. of a mechanical kind: to make or c. man, hominem fingere vel fabricari, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87 (see the passage): to c. bridges, ladders, pontes, scalas f., Tac.: to c. a raft, ratem fabricare, Phaedr.: to c. words, i. a. a speech, verba fabricare, Quint. 2. struo, construo, instruo, exstruo, xlctum, 3: v. TO BUILD, FORM, ARRANGE. Join: construere atque aedificare, Cic.

3. facio, feci, factum, 3: to c. a bridge, pontem f., Caes.: v. TO BUILD, MAKE.

4. constituo, ui, ctum, 3 (of that which has a definite plan: so also instituo): to c. siege-towers, turres c., Caes.: to c. an equilateral triangle, triangulum aequi lateribus c., Quint.: to c. an argument (i. a. to arrange its parts), ratiocinationem c., Quint. 5, 14, 12. 5. contexo, ui, ctum, 3: v. TO

FRAMX. Phr.: to c. a rampart from the camp to the sea, vallum ex castris ad mare ducere, Caes. (cf. Eng. to carry a wall). In gram.: *construo, jungo.

construction: I. The act of constructing: fabricatio, constructio: Cic. (Or by ger. of verbs = to construct: q. v.) II. The form or plan of what is constructed: 1. fabricatio: to see through or examine the whole c. of man, totam hominis f. perspicere, Cic. 2. structura: the c. of the walls, parietum a, Caes.: reticulata (net-like) c., a. reticulata, Plin.: Vitr. 3. figura, forma: v. FORM, SHAPE (cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133). 4. conformatio: the c. of a theatre, c. theatri, Vitr. III. In grammar: constructio (i. e. according to the rules of Syntax): Prisc.: M. L.

IV. Sense, meaning: 1. interpretatio: to put now one c. (upon a thing), now another, huc illic trahere interpretationem, Tac. H. 3, 3; (unfair) c.s of conduct by informers, Interpretationes delatorum, Tac.: an unfavourable c. was put upon greatness, sinistra erga eminentes int., Tac. Agv. 5. 2. sensus, ū; sententia: v. SENSUS, MEANING. 3. pars, partia, f. (in certain phrases): to put the more favourable, the best, c. on anything, aliquid militem in partem interpretari, in optimam partem accipere, Cic. Phr.: to put a certain c. on anything, interpretari, accipere: v. SUPR.: you put a right c. upon (this), recte accipis, Ter.

constructive: no exact word: Phr.: c. genius, *ingenium ad rerum fabricationem aptum; mens fabricatrix: c. treason, perh. *proditiōis crimen quod in conjectura continetur: or, majestatis interpretatio: cf. CONSTRUCTION (IV.): v. TREATOR.

construe: I. Gram. t. t.: to arrange words so as to translate them: construo, xi, ctum, 3: Prisc. II. To interpret in a certain way: interpretor, accipio: esp. with, in bonam, malam, partem, etc.: v. CONSTRUCTION (fin.).

consubstantial: consubstantialis, e: Eccl.

consul: I. Ron an: consul, stūlis: to appoint c.s, consules creare (often used of the presiding magistrate) al., Liv.: c. elect (but not actually in office), c. designatus, Cic.: Liv.: a c. chosen in the place of one deceased, c. suffectus, Liv.: c. for the second time, consul iterum, Cic.: simply, c. tertium, quartum, etc.: when Manlius was c. consule Manlio, Hor.: v. CONSULATE: one who has been c., consularis: Cic.: an assembly for the election of c.s, comitia consularia, Cic.: a c.'s house, consularia domus, Plin.: a c.'s wife, femina consularis, Suet. II. Modern: no exact term; the Romans relying upon the protection of their name of Roman citizens, or of their ordinary magistrates. The Greek *πολιτικός* does not appear to have been adopted in Lat.: perhaps the nearest word is curator (not procurator, which would be taken for a governor).

consulate, consulship: 1. consularis, ūs: to be a candidate for the c., c. petere, Cic.: to obtain the c., c. adipisci, Cic. When a date is to be given use consul in abl. absol.: as, in the c. of Messala and Piso, Messala et Pisono consulibus (Coes.), Caes.: Cic. 2. fasces, lum (by meton.: poet.): to confer, take away the c., fasces deferre, detrudere, Hor.

consult: I. To ask advice: 1. consilio, ul, sultum, 3 (with acc., to take any one's opinion: with dat., to consult his interests): nor do I c. you about that, nec te id (cf. L. G. § 35) consulo, Cic.: to c. Apollo on the subject, Apollinem de re c., Cic.: to c. one's glass, speculum sum c., Ov. Esp. of lawyers: those who are usually c'd about civil law, il qui de jure civili consulti solent, Cic.: also of deliberative assemblies: to c. the senate respecting the treaty, senatum de foedere c., Sall. I. c. 2. consilior, i (rare): usu. absol.; to take counsel: Cic.: Caes.

3. rēfēro, tūll, lātum, 3 (with ad: esp. of consulting the senate: the matter about which with de): concerning which the consuls will, I hope, c. the senate, de quo consules spero ad senatum relationes, Cic.: also of consulting a deity: I am of opinion that we ought to c. Apollo respecting obscure and uncertain things, de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (but in this sense usu. consulo: v. SUPR.).

4. adeo, lvi and li, itum, 4: esp. in phr., to c. the Sibylline books, adire librorum Sibyllinos, Liv. II. To be engaged in consultation (intr.): 1. dēlibēro, i: v. TO DELIBERATE. 2. consilior, i (rare): they conversed for the purpose of c'ing, consiliandi causa colloqui sunt, Caes.: Cic.: Hor. 3. consulo, i: they examine or c. whether that about which they are considering is or is not beneficial, anquirunt aut c. conducit id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. Join: deliberare et consulare: Cic. Also expr. by consilium capere, etc.: v. COUNSEL.

III. To c. for the interests of: 1. consilio, 3 (with dat.): they c. the interests of a part of the citizens, the others they neglect, partem civium c., partem negligunt, Cic.: I was c'ing my own dignity, dignitatem meam consulebam, Cic.: to c. the interests of the state as much as one's own, reipublicae juxta ac sibi c., Sall. 2. servio, 4 (somewhat stronger: also inservio): to c. any one's convenience, commodis alicuius a, Cic.: to c. brevity, brevitati a, Cic.: v. TO ATTEND TO (6, 7). 3. prospicio, 3: I. e. to look out for, have regard to: with dat.: Cic.: v. TO PROVIDE.

consultation: 1. consultiō: to reply to a c., consulationi respondere, Cic. 2. dēliberatio: v. DELIBERATION.

3. expr. by ger.: during c., inter consulendum; in order to hold a c., ad consulendum, consiliandi causa: v. TO CONSULT. Phr.: c.s were often held in the senate, saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt, Cic.: to hold c. together, inter se consulare: v. TO CONSULT. To call upon any one for the purpose of c., convenire: Cic.

consulter: consultor, Cic. (esp. the c. of a lawyer, Hor.): or expr. by imperf. part.

consulting-barrister: jurisconsultus; juris legumque peritus: v. LAWYER.

consumable: quod incendio consumi, etc. possit: v. TO CONSUME.

consume: I. To destroy: esp. of fire: 1. consumo, sumptum, sumptum, 3: to c. everything by flame, omnia flamma c., Caes.: v. TO DESTROY. 2. absumo, 3: in pass.: flammis absumi, Liv. 3. haurio, ai, stum, 4 (v. TO SWALLOW UP): the conflagration c'd the mound and the mantlets, aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 4. In pass.: deflagro, conflagro, i: v. TO BURN DOWN: by disease, tabesco, 3: v. TO WASTE AWAY. II. To use up: 1. consumo, 3: to c. a large part of the day, magnam partem diei c., Cic.: to c. corn, frumenta c., Caes. 2. absumo, 3: in same sense: Ter.: Hor. 3. abutor, tusa, 3 (with abl.): to c. all one's time, omni tempore ab, Cic.: v. TO SPEND. Phr.: to c. all one's property, bona patria consumere, dissipare: lacerare (Sall.): v. TO SQUANDER. III. To waste slowly: 1. pērdō, 3: whom harsh love c'd with cruel wasting, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg.: v. TO WASTE. 2. conficio, fecti, 3: v. TO WEAR OUT, DESTROY.

consumer: I. Destroyer: consumer (v. rare): Cic.: or adj., as ēdax (with gen.): v. DEVOURER. II. One who uses or buys commodities: perh. emptor: v. BUYER.

consuming (adj.): 1. ēdax (in this sense poet.): c. fire, e. ignis, Virg.: time c. all things, tempus e. rerum, Ov.

2. confector, confectrix (destroying): Cic. has, confector et consumer omniū ignis, N. D. 2, 15, 41; and Lact., confectrix rerum omnium vetustas, 7,

11, med. (N.B. Consumens should not be used alone, but omnia consumens is correct). 3. tabidus (of diseases: wasting the body): a c. poison, i. venenum, Tac.: a c. plague, i. lues, Virg.: also tabificus: Cic.

consummate (v.): 1. consummo, i: v. TO FINISH, COMPLETE. 2. cūmulo, i (i. e. to heap up full): to be wanting to c. my joy, ad cumulandum gaudium mihi desee, Cic. 3. simply, cumulum afferre: to c. any one's joy, allici cumulum gaudii af. (= gaudium cumulare), Cic.: so with addere, etc.

4. absolvo, conficio, perficio; perfectum cumulatim reddere: v. COMPLETE (v. and adj.). Phr.: my excessive joy will be c'd by his arrival, ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, Cic.: v. TO CROWN.

consummate (adj.): 1. consummatus (finished, perfect): c. eloquence, c. eloquentia, Quint.: c. art, ars c., Plin. 2. summus (of the highest rank or excellence): a c. and perfect general, a. atque perfectus imperator, Cic. 3. perfectus, abolutus: v. PERFECT. Phr.: a c. rogue, *homo nequissimus; in nequitia exercitissimus; malis artibus penitus imbutus atque exercitatus. v. KNAVE; PERFECT, COMPLETE.

consummately: perfectē, abolutē v. COMPLETELY. Or expr. by abl.: as, summa arte; summa solertia; insigni artificio: v. SKILL.

consummation: I. Completion: abolutio, consummatio: v. COMPLETE. Phr.: that victory was the c. of his hopes, *attulit illi victoria spel cumulum: the c. of his glory was, etc., summa summarius in illa gloria fuit, Plin.: v. TO CONSUMMATE (3). II. End: exitus, finis, etc.: v. END.

consumption: I. Act of consuming, etc.: prob. only in senses of the verbs, to use up, to waste away (see TO CONSUME): 1. consumpcio (a using up): Cic. 2. confectio (wasting, destroying): c. of health and strength (by licentiousness), c. valetudinis, Cic. Phr.: after the c. of all the provisions, omni re frumentaria consumpta, etc.: v. TO CONSUME. II. A disease: 1. cāchexia, atrophā: Coel. 2. phthisis pulmonaria (pulmonary c.): Cels.: Plin. 3. tabes (general term denoting all wasting of the body): v. WASTING.

consumptive: i. e. affected with consumption or partaking of its nature: in former sense, atrophus: Plin.: cāchecticus, cāchecta: Plin.: in either sense: phthisicus: Plin.: Mart. To be c., phthisi, cāchexia, tabe laborare: v. CONSUMPTION (phthisicare, Sidon.).

contact: contactus, ūs: with ref. to infection, contāgio, contāgium: v. CONTAGION. Phr.: to be brought into c. with anything, contingere: almost to be brought into c. with the earth (of the moon), terram paene c., Cic.: when the extremities are brought into c., *extremis partibus inter se junctis, applicitis: the point of c. between two circles *qua parte inter se contingunt circuli duo: Kr. gives *punctum contactus, as geometrical t. t.

contagion: i. e. infection by contact: 1. contactus, ūs (contact of any kind): diseases made epidemic by c., vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. 2. contāgium: the c. of disease, morbi c., Lucr.: often in pl.: the c. of the neighbouring flock, contagia vicini pecoris, Virg.: Plin. 3. contāgio (esp. in fig. sense): [the disease] destroys the whole flock by c., universum gregem contagione prosternit, Col. Fig.: the c. of baseness or disgrace, pillage, guilt, c. turpitudinis, praedae, sceltris, Cic.: the c. (of war) had spread to the neighbouring peoples of Umbria, traxerat c. proximos Umbriae populos, Liv.: Sall. (contagium is rare in this sense).

contagious: contāgiōsus: Verg. Vet. Usu. better expr. by verb: a c. disease, morbus qui contactu in homines

vulgat, Liv.: *these diseases are not c.* "nulla sunt horum morborum contagia; hi morbi contagia non propagantur in homines. (But in technical Latin, contagious should be used.) Fig.: a c. example, quod late monet, cf. Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: to be c. v. to spread: *nothing is more c. than vice*, "nullius rei certior (perniciosa) contagio quam malorum morum: a c. disease, tæbes, lites: v. PESTILENCE.

contagiousness: may often be expr. by *contagia* (pl.) to fear the c. of a disease, "contagia morbi metuere: c. of gain, c. lucti, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: in the same way Cic. has, *contagiosus malorum*, Off. 2, 23, 80. (See L. G. § 591.) Phr.: *there is no doubt of the c. of some diseases*, non dubium est quin nonnulli morbi tales sint ut in homines contactu vulgarentur: v. CONTAGIOUS.

contain: 1. To hold, as a vessel: 1. cāpio, cēpi, captum, 1: *what a crowd there is! our house will scarce c. it*, quid turbæ est! aedes nostræ vix capient, Ter.: Cic.: Hor.: v. TO HOLD. Hence, capable of c'ing, cāpax (with gen.): a circus capable of c'ing a people, circus capax populi, Ov.: Cic.: v. foll. art. 2. contineo, ui, tentum, 2: *the line c.s a hundred feet*, linea centum c. pedes, Quint.: *all things which are nourished and grow, c. in themselves the force of heat*, omnia quæ aluntur et crescant c. in se vim caloris, Cic. 3. habeo, 2: *Tartarus c.s the son of Panthus*, Tartarus h. Panthodis, Hor.: *what did that book c. which could be useful to you?* quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod tibi usui esse posset? Cic. 4. insum, fui, esse (inverting the sentence): *my purse c'd 800 aures*, numi octingenti auri in marsupio infuerunt, Pl.: *the island of Crete c.s a hundred cities*, insunt in Creta insula urbes centum. 5. comprehendo, di, sum, 3: *its circuit c.s two and thirty stades*, circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia c., Curt.: v. TO INCLUDE, COMPREHEND.

contineo, 2 (esp. in pass. or with pron. refl.): *I can hardly c. myself*, vix contineor, vix me contineo: usu. foll. by quin: Ter.: Cic. 2. retineo, tempero (esp. with pron. refl. in dat.): v. TO REFRAIN, FORBEAR. Adj.: *unable to c. (or control) oneself*, impotens: Cic. **containing**: esp. of measures: cāpax, ācis (with gen.): v. TO CONTAIN (1.): also used with ad: a cup c. three points, calix c. ad tres sextarios, Plin. Also sometimes expr. by gen. of sube. and obj.: a ship c. more than 300 measures, navis quæ plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv. (but not without a sube.: see L. G. § 274): Plin. has amphorais in the sense of c. one amphora: simply, congiarius, congialis is capable of c. a congius.

contaminate: 1. contāmino, 1: to c. oneself, se c. (soilere), Cic.: *the patricians thought their blood was c'd*, contaminari sanguinem suum patres rebantur, Liv. 2. inquino, 1: v. TO POLLUTE. 3. spurco, conspurco; commachio: v. TO DEFILE.

contaminating (adj.): Phr.: *to shun the c. influence of vice*, "morum pravorum contagiones vitare: cf. CONTAGIOUSNESS: *nothing is more c.* "nihil aptius ad homines contaminandos est. N.B. Not contaminans without an object.

contamination: 1. contāminatio (rare): Ulp. 2. contāgia, contāgiones: v. CONTAGIOUSNESS. 3. immuniditas, arum: 1. e. POLLUTION (q. v.). Phr.: *to strive hard to escape the c.* v. "magnopere enim ne vitilis (quæ) se contamine, commaculet. v. TO CONTAMINATE.

contemno: contemno, temno (rare). sperno: v. TO DESPISE.

contemptor: contemptor, m.; -itrix, f.: v. DESPISER.

contemplate: 1. considéro, 1: v. CONSIDER. 2. contempler, 1 (usu. of steady gaze of eye or mind): *we looked*

up at the sky and at the heavenly bodies, oculum suspeximus, celestiaque contemplati sumus, Cic.: *to c. that mentally which you cannot ocularly*, id animo c., quod oculis non potes, Cic. (Considero is generally used of consideration preparatory to action; as, considerare quid agas, Cic. contempler is used of quiet contemplation; esp. of what is presented to the imagination: Hableit, § 861.)

3. intueor, contueor, 2: TO GAZE AT. N.B. Most of the verbs for to contemplate are frequently used with animo or mente; as mente intueor, contemplari animo, animo et cogitatione contemplari, etc.; also, cum animo: v. TO CONSIDER.

contemplation: 1. contemplatio, the c. of the sky, coeli c., Cic. Joined with consideratio: the consideration and c. of nature, consideratio contemplatioque naturæ, Cic. 2. meditatio: v. STUDY. Phr.: *so blind in c.*, tam caecus in contemplandis rebus, Cic.: a life of c., vita contemplativa: v. foll. art.

contemplative: contemplativus: Sen. Phr.: *to lead a c. life*, in contemplatione studia ponere, Cic.: a c. person, "contemplationibus deditus: in a c. mood, cōgitabundus, Gell.

contemplatively: expr. with part. adj.: *to stand c. in one place*, in illadem vestigiis stare cogitabundum, Gell. 2, 1 (see the passage). Contemplabundus is found in Tert.

contemplator: contemplator: Cic. (rare).

contemporary: 1. aequalis, e (usu. with aetas, tempus, or some such word: constr. with gen. or dat.): *nor is any c. author extant*, nec quisquam aequalis temporibus illis extat, Liv.; also, illorum temporum, Cic.: sometimes absol.: *sacred rites c. with the founding of the city*, sacra æque urbis, Liv.: my c., aeq. meus, Cic. 2. expr. by tempus or aetas; esp. the former: *he was c. with Aristotle*, fuit tempore eodem (temporibus illadem) quo A., Cic.: all his c.s, omnes ejusdem ætatis, Cic.: simply, seculi sui, Vell. (N.B. Not coævus or contemporaneus, which belong to late Latin.) Phr.: c. histories (with ref. to particular emperors), res florentibus Ispis (scriptæ), Tac. A. 1, 1: *nearly c.*, paulo ante, post; prior, posterior, seior.

contemporarily: eodem tempore, illadem temporibus: v. preced. art.

contempt: 1. The act or feeling: 1. contemptio: to be brought into c., in c. venire, Cæs.: *to bring into c.*, in c. aliquem adducere, Cic. Join: c. ac despicitela (looking down upon as mean): Cic. 2. contemptus, tis (doubtful whether used by Cic.): *to be held in c.*, contemptu laborare, Liv.: *to hold or be held in c.*, habere, esse contemptum, Suet.; which may also be expr. by the act. and pass. of contemno respectively. 3. Less freq. is despicitela: Cic. (v. supr. 1). 4. despicitatus, tis (rare): *to hold any one in c.*, aliquem habere despicitatu, Pl.: Cic. 5. fastidium: oft. in pl.: v. DISDAIN, PRIDE. Phr.: *to treat with c.*, contemptum (part.) habere: v. TO DESPISE. Fig.: *to treat the lawless wretch with c.*, lauream conculcare, Cic. II. The state of being despised: contemptus (v. supr. 2): Cic.

contemptible: 1. contemnendus: by no means c. speeches, orationes non c., Cic.: Plin. Simply, spernendus and other gerundives. 2. contemptus (like invictus for invincible): a c. and mean life, c. ac sordida vita, Cic.: c. to the army, c. exercitui, Tac. 3. despicitatus: the passion of a most c. tribune, despicitissimi tribuni furor, Cic. 4. levis, e (not so strong as the English): v. TRIFLING. 5. abjectus: v. MEAN.

6. sordidus (prop. *low*, dirty): *that lowest and most c. of men*, iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. Phr.: *to look c. in any one's eyes*, aliquid sordere, Liv.: *Virg.: to look upon as c.*, contemptui habere, contemptum (part.) habere: v. CONTEMPT.

contemptibly: abjectè, more despicitissimo: v. MEANLY. Phr.: *to act most c.*, "se in contempionem summam adducere: v. CONTEMPT.

contend: 1. To strive or strive against: 1. contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (with cum, contra, inter and pron. refl.): *in riches and expense, not in uprightness and industry, they c. with their ancestors*, divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industria, cum majoribus suis contendunt, Sall.: *bulls c. against lions in defence of their calves*, tauri pro vitulis contra leones c., Cic.: *these (nations) c'd with each other for the supremacy*, hi de potentatu inter se contendebant, Cæs. 2. certo, 1 (usu. with cum; also inter; and post. dat. alone): *to c. for empire with the Roman people*, de imperio cum P. R. c., Cic.: *very often absol.*: *to c. in war*, bello c., Liv.; *acile c.*, Virg.: *to c. with any one in wit*, cum aliquo dicacitate c., Cic.: in similar sense, de virtute c., Sall. with acc. of neut. pron. (see L. G. § 253): *if you c. about aught with him for judge*, si quid se judice certes, Hor.: v. TO VIE. 3. decerto, 1 (stronger than certo: *to c. for the mastery, decisively*): *to c. in battle with very brave nations*, proellis cum acerrimis nationibus d., Cic.: *they c'd in Italy for empire with two generals*, cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. 4. decerno, crevi, crētum, 3: chiefly in special phrases: *to c. in arms*, armis decernere, Cic.: *they c. in races*, cursibus decernunt, Virg.: *to c. in battle*, acile decernere, Liv. 5. cerno, 3 (less freq. and chiefly poet.): *to c. with the sword*, c. ferro, Virg.: *to c. in defence of one's country*, pro patria c., Sall. 6. luctor, 1: v. TO STRUGGLE. 7. pugno, 1: v. TO FIGHT. 8. congredior, configro: v. TO ENGAGE, ENCOUNTER. See also TO CONTENT AGAINST. II. To use earnest efforts for anything: 1. labōro, 1 (usu. with prep., or ut and subj.): *to c. against anything being done*, 1. ne quid fiat, Cic.; also, in, de, re aliqua c., Cic.: v. TO EXERT ONESELF. 2. nitōr, ēnitōr, 3: v. TO STRIVE. III. To dispute earnestly: diligēdior, pugno, verbis certo, etc.: v. TO DISPUTE. IV. To maintain: confirmo, affirmo, contendo, defendo: v. TO MAINTAIN.

—against: 1. repugno, 1: *to resist and c. against the truth*, resistere et r. contra veritatem, Cic.: more freq. with dat.: v. TO OPPOSE. 2. adversor, 1 (with dat. or absol.): *nature c'ing against and opposing it*, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic.: seo also preced. art.

contending (as adj.): usu. with some such word as parties: express by part. of verbs signifying to contend: *to arbitrate between c. parties*, luter utigantes (also, litigatores), lege agentes disceptare (also controversi as disceptare, Cic.): or by the verb itself: *the c. parties were these*, contendebant inter se hi: v. TO CONTEND.

content, contented: 1. contentus (with abl.): *I can be c. with a little*, parvo c. esse possum, Cic.: *to be c. with one's property is the greatest and surest riches*, contentum suis rebus esse maximas sunt certissimæque divitiæ, Cic.: a c. to have learned, c. didicisse, Ov. 2. æquus c. with present state, presentibus aeq., Hor.: usu. with animus or mens: v. CONTENTMENT.

to be: 1. sātis habeo, 2 (foll. by clause): *he compelled the Carthaginians to be c. with keeping Africa*, Carthaginenses a. habere cogit at Africam obtinere, Nep.: *I was c. and more than c.*, satis superque habeo, Cic.: also foll. by neut. pron.: *id satis h.*, Pl. 2. placeo, 2 (foll. by dat.): *no one is c. with his lot*, nulli sua placeant, Sen.: v. SATISFIED. 3. acquiesco, evi, stum, 3 (usu. foll. by in and abl.): Cic.: also with abl. alone, Sen.: v. SATISFIED, TO BE.

content (*subs.*): v. CONTENTS.
content (*v. tr.*): satisfactio, plāceo, etc.: v. TO SATISFY, PLEASE.

contento, contentamentum: 1. contentum esse: Cic. (v. CONTENT, *adj.*).

2. animi aequitas: to keep the common people in a state of c. plebem animi aequitate continere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22. 3. aequus animus: to bear the lack of a thing with c., carere aequo animo aliqua re, Cic. But the phrase denotes an undisturbed mind, in general.

contentedly: aequo animo: v. preceded, art.: or expr. by *adj.* (see I. G. § 343): he sees c. the wealth of others, *contentus videt alienas divitias.

contention: 1. in abstract sense; strife: 1. discordia: v. DISCORD. 2. expr. by pl. of words given under (II.). to delight in c., *contentionibus gaudere; ex dissidiis contentiōibusque voluptatem trahere. II. A strife: 1. contentio: I had many and great c.s with M. Crassus, milhi cum M. Crasso multae et magnae contentiones fuerunt, Cic. 2. certatio, certamen: v. CONTEST, STRIFE. (Often used of emulation, rivalry; as in the verb.) 3. luctatio: v. STRUGGLE.

4. altercatio: Cic.: v. ALTERCATION. 5. disceptatio, controversia: v. DISPUTE, CONTROVERSY.

contentious: 1. pugna, acis: Cic. (the most gen. term). 2. certaminis or certaminum cupidus: v. preceded, art. 3. litigiosus: v. LITIGIOUS.

contentiously: *certandi, rixandi causā; propter studia partium.

contentiousness: perh. expr. by pl. of concrete *subs.*: what c. there was in him, *quantae in eo certationes, contentiones erant! or, quantum in eo erat contentiōnem aequae pugnae studium! Pugnae huiusmodi occurs in Quint. 4, 3, 2.

contentment: v. CONTENT (*subs.*).

contents (*pl.*): also in sing. as mathematical term: Phr.: the c. of this vessel is six amphorae, *hoc vas sex amphoras capit, sex amphorarum est: v. TO CONTAIN. Otherwise *pl.*: he broke open the box and carried off its c.s, *scrinio perfracto quae in eo erant abstulit: v. TO BE IN: the c.s of the book were of the most varied kind, *de omni genere rerum scriptus est liber. as a heading to denote a table or epitome of c.s, argumentum, epitome: v. ARGUMENT, ABBREVIEMENT: the phr. "contentiō in hoc [libro]" is often used in modern works. (In Macr. 2, 12, *init.*, contentiōia opēra, signifies the connected outline or thread of the work.)

contentious: 1. contentum (with dat.): Aethiopia c. with Egypt, Aethiopia c. Aegypto, Tac. 2. confinis: v. BORDERING.

contest (*v.*): i. e. to dispute, strive to hold against another: 1. certo, 1. foli: by de and abl.: to c. the claim to some disputed territory, bello c. de ambiguo agro, Liv. 2, 40: the correlative to impugno is defendo (or resisto), the former being to contest aggressively, the latter to do so defensively. 4. (In pass.) In contentiōnem venire, to be c'd: Cic.: also with adduct, deduci, vocari, etc. v. TO DISPUTE.

contest (*subs.*): 1. certamen, inis, n. (applicable to all kinds of contests): a wrestling c., luctandi c., Quint.: a c. with two-horse chariots, biglum c., Virg.: the whole c. depended upon rapidity of movement, erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, Caes.: to arrange a c., certamina ponere, Virg. Fig.: a c. for honour and glory, honoris et gloriae c., Cic.: a c. of eloquence among young men, eloquentiae inter iuvenes c., Quint.: I have a c. with you in defence of our allures and hearths, est mihi tecum pro aris et focis c., Cic.

2. certatio (less freq., and denoting rather the act of contending than the contest itself): bodily c.s, corporum certationes, Cic. 3. contentio (almost always implying violence or heat in contest): the c.s of battles, contentiones praeliorum, Cic.: I had a c. with M. Crassus, mihi erat cum M. Crasso c., Cic. 4. disertatio (a disceptatio c.: v. rare): Cic. 5. pugna: v. COMBAT: a legal c., forensis p., Quint. 6. dimicatio (usu. of a general engagement): Liv.: a c. for life, vitae d., Cic. 7. Mars, its (poet. and fig.): a legal c., M. forensis, Ov. 8. controversia: v. DISPUTE. Phr.: to maintain a c., sto, stēdi, stātum, 1: to maintain a hand to hand c., continere stare, Caes.: at first they maintained the c. not unequally, primo haud impari steterat acie, Liv. Fig.: when we were maintaining the c. very successfully in the senate, cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic.

contested (*as adj.*): ambigua, dubius, controversus: v. DISPUTED, DOUBTFUL.

context: 1. e. the adjoining words or parts of a passage: circumiunctio (*n. pl.*): Quint. 9, 4, 29. Phr.: the c. forbids that interpretation, *quae sequuntur, quae postea sunt addita [or quae praecedunt, quae prius scripta sunt, as the case may be] eam interpretationem refutant: the sense of the author must not be judged from single words but from the entire c., scriptoris sententiae non ex singulis sed ex contextu (continuitatis coniunctio, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149) verbis duenda sunt: cf. Quint. 9, 4, 23. (N.B. contextus appears to be always used in Quint. of the framing of words together, composition: in Tac. H. 2, 8, in contextu operis means, in the course of my work.)

contexture, contextus, ūs: Cic.: Quint.

contiguity: cōhaerentia (regionum): Macr.: also continētia, Macr. Phr.: "c. of place, time, or cause" (Hume), *[res] ut loco, tempore, causis cōhaerent: on account of the c. of these subjects, *quae quum tam intima ratione inter se apta connexae sint: v. CONNECTION and foll. art.

contiguous: 1. contiguus: c. houses, c. domus, Ov.: Tac. 2. confinis, e: v. BORDERING. 3. continens, ntlē: the estates c. to this farm, huius fundo praedia c. et adjuncta, Cic.: also foll. by cum and abl.: Plin. 4. continuus (less freq.): Sen. 5. continuus (prop. part. of continuo): J. in: continuatus et junctus, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117.

continence: 1. continētia (i. e. the power and habit of controlling the passions): also, c. animi, Curt. J. in: integritas (incorruptibleness) et c., Cic.; modestia (moderation) et c., Caes.; et moderatio, Curt. (Gr. ἐνσώφρευσις). 2. abstinentia (usu. of integrity in money matters): Quint.

continent (*adj.*): 1. continens, ntlē (capable of controlling the passions): Cic. (v. preceded, art.). 2. abstinent, ntlē (i. e. capable of abstaining from): v. ABSTINENT, CHASTE.

continent (*subs.*): continēs terra: between Euboea and the c., Inter Euboeam c.que terram, Nep.: also without terra: on the c., in continēti, Cic.; Caes. (N.B.—Regio may be used in general sense: Mela uses the word with ref. to the c. of Africa: "cul tulus regionis cognomen inditum est, Africa," 1, 4, med.).

continental (*adj.*): continentem incolens; in continēti (or e) positus, locutus: c. nations, continentis gentes, populū: v. preceded, art.

continently: 1. continenter (rare): to live c., c. vivere, Cic. 2. temperanter: v. TEMPERATELY.

contingence: 1. Quality of being contingency: contingenti (rare): Phr.: "to build certain rules upon the c. of human actions" (South); *certas

regulas ex incertis hominum factis constituisse: c. significat a dependētia upon various causes, *hoc est casu fieri, nempē ex variis causis s. casibus pendere. II. Possible circumstance, event, etc.: cāsus, ūs: v. ACCIDENT: or expr. with verb: if this c. happens, quod si forte fiat, eveniat: a c. of this sort may happen, fieri potest ut res huiusmodi eveniat, etc.: v. TO HAPPEN.

contingent (*adj.*): fortuitus, quod cāsu fit, evēnit; adventicius: v. ACCIDENTAL: c. qualities, as opp. to essential, eventa rerum, Lucr. As logical t. t., *contingens: Aldrich.

contingent (*subs.*): (of troops): quantum militum quaeque civitas mittere debet, based on Nip. Arist. 3 (II. and A.): *qui cuiusque civitatis numerus militum ratus (justus) est, or quae portio, etc. Sometimes auxilia (orum) will do, six legions and a large c. of auxiliary troops, sex legiones et magna equitum ac pedum auxilia, Cic.

contingently: 1. Accidentally: ex cāsu, fortuito, forte fortunā: v. ACCIDENTALLY. II. Dependently: c. upon the success of that movement, *prout ea res eveniret.

continual: 1. perpetuus: to be in c. peace, in p. pace esse, Cic.: v. PERPETUAL. J. in: perpetuus atque constans, Cic.: v. CONSTANT. 2. continens, ntlē (i. e. uninterrupted: q. v.): c. wars, Caes. Cic. 3. continuus (same sense as continens): Caes.: Ov. 4. assiduus: the c. toil was wearying our men, a. labor nostros defatigabat, Caes.: c. exertion, opera a. Pl.: the c. incursions of barbarians, barbarorum incursum a. Suet.

5. perennis, e (prop. lasting all the year through): v. PERPETUAL.

continually: 1. assiduē: the conversations which I hear c., voces quas audio assidue, Cic. (assiduus, in less class. authors). 2. continenter (i. e. without interruption or cessation): v. INCESSANTLY. 3. continuus (= continenter, but rare): Varr. (N.B. Not continuo, at least in the best authors).

4. semper: v. ALWAYS.

continuance: 1. Endurance: 1. perpetuus: but he who distrusts the c. of his blessings must necessarily be in a state of fear, qui autem diffidit perpetuitate bonorum timeat necesse est, Cic. 2. disturnus (long continuance): Epicurus desires that long c. adds anything to a happy life, negat Epicurus d. temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid afferre, Cic. 3. continuatio (abscence of cessation): c. of rain, c. imbrium, Caes. 4. assiduitas: the c. of vexations, a. molestiarum, Cic. Phr.: of long c., disturnus: to be of long c., "in longum tempus durare: v. TO ENDURE, DURATION. II. Abode, residence: mansio, remansio: v. STAY. III. C. of species: propagatio: v. PROPAGATION.

continuation: 1. The act or fact of continuing: continuatio (the unalterable c. (carrying on uninterruptedly) of the eternal order, immutabilis c. ordinis sempiterni, Cic.: or expr. with verb: as, by the c. of their toil, continuato, continuando labore: v. TO CONTINUE. II. Propagation: propagatio: v. PROPAGATION. Or expr. with verb: as, for the c. of a race or family, ad genus facendum, Just. (II. and A.)

III. Concrete that which is carried on or continued: expr. with verb: as, here follows the c. of the story, *deinceps sic continuatur, pergit, progreditur historia: v. REMAINDER, SEQUEL.

continue: A. Intrans.: 1. To remain in a state or place: 1. maneo, al. sum, 2. nothing c.s always in its proper state, nihil semper suo statu m., Cic.: the war c.s, bellum m., Liv.: to c. in one's first mind, in pristina mente m., Cic. 2. permanere (to c. uninterruptedly): anger has c'd now a long time, ira jam permansit diu, Ter.: at Athens that custom has c'd now from Cecrops, Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic. 3. remanere: v. TO REMAIN. 4. sto, stēdi, stātum, 1 (esp.

poet.: the deeds of mortals will perish, much less may the honour and favour of words c. alive, mortalia facta peribunt, nedum sermonum siet bonos et gratia vivax, Hor. 5, dñro, 1: v. TO ENDURE. 6, versor, 1 (to go to and fro, dwell, be): you can no longer c. with us, nobiscum v. Jam diutius non potes, Cic. to c. within the ramparts, intra vallum v., Caes. 7, haereo, si, sum, 2: the earth, remaining immovable always c. in the lowest place, terra, immobilis manens, ima sede semper h., Cic. 11. To persevere, be constant: persevero, persisto: v. TO PERSEVERE, PERSIST.

B. Trans.: 1. continuo, 1 (to carry on uninterruptedly): to c. a journey night and day, et nocte et die iter c., Caes.: to c. any one in office, allici magistratum c., Liv. 2, prōrōgo, 1: esp. a command, imperium p., Cic.: simly, spatium praeturae in alterum annum p., Front. Aq.: v. TO PROLONG.

3, prōdico, xl, ctum, 3: to c. a conversation far into the night, p. sermonem in multam noctem, Cic.: v. TO PROLONG. 4, propāgo, 1: used like prōrōgo of prolonging a term of office, Liv.

continuity: 1. continuas (v. rare): Varr.: Plin. 2, perpetuas: Cic.: c. of discourse, sermonis perpetuas, Cic.

continuous: 1. continens: c. (uninterrupted) discourse, c. oratio, Cic.: v. foll. art. 2, continuas: c. mountains, montes c., Hor.: Cic. 3, continuas: Cic.: v. UNINTERRUPTED. 4, perpetuas: he stations the soldiers with c. watches and posts, milites disunt p. vigiliis stationibusque, Caes.: a c. discussion, disputatio p., Cic.: v. SUCCESSIVE.

continuously: 1. continenter, Cic.: CONTINUALLY, UNINTERRUPTEDLY.

2, Expr. with adj.: as, to commit to writing c., continentia [quaedam] litteris mandare, as opp. to vellicium, saltuim, v. Gell. 12, 13. 3, With abl. of manner: as, to treat a subject c., de aliqua re continua c. perpetua oratione scribere, disserere: v. preced. art.

continuumness: continuas: Varr.: Plin.: or, *continuos ordo, series continuata atque ordo: v. CONTINUOUS.

contort: contorqueo, distorqueo, 2; deprāvō, 1: v. TO DISTORT.

contorted: 1. contortus: dimitting the contours of the petty word twisting of the Stoics: Cic. 2, distortus: Cic. (N.B. Contortus is stronger than distortus = completely twisted out of shape: distortus refers to the deviation from normal shape.) 3, prāvus, deprāvatus: v. CROOKED.

contortion: 1. The act: contortio, distortio: v. DISTORTION: or expr. with part.: as, to indicate suffering by c. of the features, *contortis oris lineamentis dolorem eum significare: v. TO CONTORT. 11. The form itself as contorted: contortio, Cic.: v. DISTORTION.

contour: 1. forma, figura: v. SHAPE, OUTLINE. 2, extrema lineamenta: v. OUTLINE.

contraband: illicitus, vēstus: v. UNLAWFUL, FORBIDDEN. Phr.: c. trade, mercatura quae contra leges fit: mercatura haud legitima: these articles are c., *harum rerum commercium legitimum non est: v. TRADE.

contract (v.) A. Trans.: 1. To draw into less compass: 1. in angustum addico, concludo, etc.: to c. a thing to narrow limits, in exiguum angustumque concludere, Cic. 2, join: contrahere et adducere in ang., Cic. In the same way is used in artum cogere, colligere, Plin.: to confine oneself to c. d. limits, in artum desilire, Hor. 2, chiaro, 1: to c. the channel of the Tiber, alveum Tiberis c., Suet.: narrow passes c. the road, angustae fauces c. iter, Liv. 3, contrahō, xl, ctum, 3: Caesar c. d. his camp, Caesar castra contraxit, Caes.: to c. the time of speaking, tempora dicit c., Quint.: to c. the limbs, membra

c., Cic. 4, cōgo, cōgē, cōactum, 3: usu. with some phr. as in artum (v. supr. 1); so in breve c., Hor. 5, cōanguato, 1 (rare): to c. the hives, alvos c., Varr.: v. TO COMPRESS. 11. To draw tight, compress: esp. of the features: 1. contrahō, 3: to c. the brow, frontem c., Cic.: Ov. 2, addico, xl, ctum, 3: to c. the brow ad. frontem, Quint.: Sen. v. TO FROWN. 3, obdico, xl, ctum, 3: let old age with c. d. brow relax, obducta solvatur fronte senectus, Hor.: Sen. 4, astringo, nxl, ctum, 3: to c. the lips, labra a., Quint. 5, trahō, xl, ctum, 3: (poet.): to c. the face, vultum t., Ov.: Lucr. 111. To bring on oneself, incur: 1. contrahō: in most uses of the English: to c. a disease, morbum c., Plin.: to c. odium or hatred, invillam, odium c., Cic.: to c. debts, aes alienum c., Cic.: but see DEBT (contrahit amicitiam in Cic. Am. 14. Is it cements or leads to the formation of friendship). 2, nanciscor, nactus, 3: v. TO GET, ACQUIRE. Phr.: to c. friendships, amicitias comparare, jungere, Cic.: sibi parere, N.p. v. FRIENDSHIP: to c. a habit, in consuetudinem (aliquam) se adducere, Caes.: v. TO AC-CUSTOM; HABIT. IV. Of alliances, etc.: to form, enter into (see also supr. 111).

1. contrahō: a connection c. d. by marriage between Caesar and Pompey, amicitias inter Caesarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell.: to c. a marriage, matrimonium c., Suet. 2, adjungo, jungo, nxl, ctum, 3: to c. an alliance with any one, aliquem sibi sociate et foedere adjungere, Caes. Liv. 3, societatem cum aliquo facere, Caes.: v. ALLIANCE. V. In marriage: spondeo, despondeo: v. TO BETHROTH. VI. As Gram. t. t.: contrahere: when two short (syllables) are c. d., they coalesce in a single long one, cum duae breves contrahuntur, in unam longam coalescunt, Macr. Gr.: also, imminuere verbum (as opp. to verbum plenum dicere), Cic. Or. 47-157; in unam syllabam redigere, Macr. Gr. B. Intr.: To grow shorter or more limited: 1. Expr. with pass. of contrahō, cōgo, etc., or with prom. refl.: v. supr. (1.). 2, cōeo, 4, irr.: Ov. (who uses it of water narrowed and enclosed by promontories, "quod colit angustis inclusum cornibus aequor," Met. 5, 410). 11. To bargain: 1, loco, 1 (of the party who hires the services of the other: usu. with ger. part.): to c. for the making of a statue, statuum faciendam l., Cic.: also with suba. alone: to c. for clothes for the army, vestimenta exercitui l., Liv. 2, concludo, xl, ctum, 3: (of the party undertaking the work; but also used in sense of to hire, q. v.: constr. same as 1): the contractor who had c. d. to make that column, redemptor qui columnam illam conducat faciendam, Cic.: to buy up and c. for taxes, vectigalia redimere et c., Liv. 3, redimo, emul, emptum, 3: (also of the party undertaking): to c. for a work, opus r., Cic. Nep. 4, contrahō, 3: (gen. term: applicable to any business arrangement): to c. for a purchase, emptionem c., Dig.: v. TO BARGAIN, STIPULATE.

contract (sube.): 1. In business: 1, locatio (denoting the act of the party hiring services; to which redemptio and sometimes conductio are the correlatives: see verb): the portico was being rebuilt by c., porticus locatione refectabatur, Cic. Att. 4, 3, init.: to c. anything according to the terms of a c. ex lege locationis aliquid facere, Edict. ap. Gell. 11, 17. 2, redemptio (v. supr.): readiness in taking a c. offering too much money for a law, temeritas redemptionis, Cic. (In same sense is found also redemptura: Liv.) 3, conductio (v. supr.): Cic.: Liv. 4, pactum, pactio: v. AGREEMENT. 5, Expr. with verb: as, to let out by c. locare: to make money by c. ex operibus, vectigalibus, etc., patrimonium s. rem familiarem augere (for which Liv. has, ex

redempturis) to make a good or bad c., *bene, male locare, conducere: nimum magno conducere, Cic. (of farmers of taxes): in every kind of c., or engagement, in omni re contrahenda, Cic.: see verb. 6, auctōrimentum (usu. = hire, wages): the terms of a most honourable, most vile c., verba honestissimi, turpissimi auct., Sen. Ep. 37, 1: see also BARGAIN, ENGAGEMENT. 11. Of marriage: pactio nuptialis, Liv.: pactum matrimonii, Tac.: tabulae sponsales, Hier. (Q.): to annul a marriage c., *pactionem nuptialem inducere: v. TO ANNUL: see also BETHROTHAL.

contracted (part. and adj.): usu. in sense of limited, narrow: 1, angustus, artus (arctus): both of which are used in the sing. neut. substantively: v. TO CONTRACT (L.): c. boundaries, angusti fines, Caes.: c. means, res angusta domi, Juv. 2, contractus: c. poverty, c. paupertas, Hor. 3, brevis (when brevity is meant): the c. span of life, vitae summa brevis, Hor. 4, In fig. sense; esp. of the mind: a c. mind, animus parvus, Hor.; stronger, animus pusillus, Cic.; animus humilis imbecillusque, id.; mens angusta, humilis, id.: v. PETTY, MEAN.

contractibility, contractility: expr. with verb or contractio; as, the muscles have the quality of c., *musculi vim sui contrahendi habent; contractionem laxationemque patiuntur.

contractible: quod contrahi, se contrahere potest.

contraction: 1. The act: 1, contractio: the c. and stretching out of the fingers, c. et porrectio digitorum, Cic.: the c. of the eyebrows, superciliorum c., c. of a page, paginae, Cic.: of a syllable, syllabae, Cic.: Macr. Gr. 2, conductio: c. of the muscles (in disease), c. muscularum, Coel. Aur. 3, Expr. with verb: as, by c. and expansion, *se contrahendo et rursum laxando: v. TO CONTRACT. 11. The thing contracted; an abbreviation in writing: scripturae, literarum compendium (compendium verborum would be economy of words in speaking cf. Pl. Mil. 1, 184): v. ABBREVIATION.

contractor: 1. conductor: c. aedificii, Cat.; c. operis, Cic. 2, redemptor: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. 3, manceps, cipis: the roads were rendered impassable through the dishonesty of the c., itinera fraude mancipum interrupta, Cic.: Tac.: as for the supply of workmen, operarum manceps, Suet. 4, susceptor: Cod. Theod. 5, pactor: i. e. a bargainer: q. v.

contradict: 1. To oppose by words: 1, contradico, lxi, ctum, 3: (with dat.: not so in Cic.): to c. the opinions of others, sententia aliorum c., Tac.: Quint. (In Cic. usu. two words, contra dicere absolutely; or dicere contra felle by acc.: v. AGAISSER). 2, obliquo, cūto, 3: (with dat.): not so strong as the English: sometimes = to interrupt (q. v.): to appeal to, interrupt, c., contrae vultu, appellare, interpellare, ob., colloqui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, init. 3, adversor, 1: i. e. to oppose (q. v.). 11. To be contradictory to: 1, pugno, 1: you were so senseless that throughout your speech you c. d. yourself, tam eras exors ut tota in oratione tua, tecum ipse pugnares, Cic. 2, repugno, 1: v. CONTRADICTION. Phr.: to c. oneself, pugnantia loqui, Cic.: more fully, quae inter se repugnant dicere: v. CONTRADICTION: to c. in a clamorous way, ingenti clamore allicui obestrepere, Liv. (or simply obestrepere, i. e. to endeavour to interrupt a person with bawling).

contradiction: 1. Opposition by words: contradicatio, Tac.: Quint. (Or more freq. expr. with verb: as, not to break c., *negre, molestae ferre sibi contradicere; homines sibi interpellare, obloqui, contra se dicere, etc., not to admit of c., in confesso esse, Sen.: without c., nullo interpellante, obloquente, contradicente: see verb.) 11. Inconsistency: 1, repugnantia: c. between things,

z. rerum, Cic. 2. In pl. only: repugnantia (n. pl. of part.): i. e. things contradicting each other: Cic. Quint. 3. In pl.: quae inter se repugnant, pugnant: Cic.

contradictions: pugna, contentio, adversandi studiosus; interpellandi atque obloquendi studiosus: v. CONTENTIOUS.

contradictorily (rare): contrariè: Cic. Part. 31, 108. Phr.: to speak c., sibi repugnare; pugnantia loqui: v. TO CONTRADICT. (Not repugnant alone: but perh. sibi repugnante, e. g. after dicere.)

contradictory: 1. Affirming the contrary (in logic): *contradictorius: Aldr. II. Inconsistent: 1. pugnant, repugnant (in pl.): to say things c., pugnantia loqui, Cic. Join: diversa inter se atque repugnantia, Cic. 2. contrarius, diversus: v. CONTRARY. Phr.: to be c., pugnaire, repugnare (inter se): that the same person be happy and yet oppressed with many evils is very c., illud vehementer pugnat eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum, Cic.: Quint.: to be extremely c. (of opinions), in maxima inconstantia versari, Cic.: v. INCONSISTENT.

contradistinction: 1. oppositum: v. CONTRAST. 2. distinctio, distinctio: v. DISTINCTION. Chiefly used in phr. in c. to, *ut disparatum (cf. Quint. 5, 11, 31, where disparata are distinguished from repugnantia): the New Testament in c. to the Old, *Novum Testamentum ut a Vetere discretaum ac disparatum.

contradistinctional: *res ut disparatas atque di-junctas spectare; disjungere, opponere: v. TO DISTINGUISH, CONTRAST.

contradistinguished: disparatus: Quint. 5, 11, 31 (the example of disparata there given is *ut dura non duris*; of repugnantia, *verum falso*).

contrariety: i. e. contrary nature: usu. expr. with adj. or verb: as, there is a c. between them, contraria sunt, repugnant inter se. (N.B. Contrariety occurs in Macr. but is not necessary.)

II. Inconsistency: repugnantia: v. CONTRADICTION.

contrary (adj.): 1. Of place or direction: oppositè: 1. contrarius: c. motum, c. motus, Cic. 2. diversus: horses galloping in a c. direction, in d. iter equi concitati, Liv.: the lands projecting in c. directions, procurentibus in diversa terra, Tac. 3. adversus: v. OPPOSITE. II. Fig.: un/gourable: chiefly of weather: a c. wind, ventus adversus, molestus, Cic.: ventus contrarius, Ov. Or expr. with refl., i. when the wind is c., we are cast down, cum rellavit (as opp. to prospero flatu uti), affligimur, Cic.: to be driven back by c. winds, ventis rellantibus rellj, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: v. UNFAVOURABLE.

III. Opposed to, inconsistent with: 1. contrarius (with dat., or inter and pron. rel.): on the c. side, ex c. parte, Cic.: often used substantively (see foll. art.). Join: contraria et diversa inter se, Cic. 2. diversus (esp. in Sall.): they expect at the same time most c. things, the pleasure of sloth and the rewards of energy, diversissimas res expectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. Caes. 3. pugna, repugnans, ntis: v. CONTRADICTION. Phr.: to be c., pugnaire, repugnare, discrepare inter se, Cic.: see foll. articles.

— (to prep. phr.): 1. contrà (with acc.: also foll. by cony): c. to expectation, c. spem, Sall. Liv.: c. expectationem, Hirt.: c. to nature, c. naturam, Cic.: c. to what had been appointed, c. atque erat dictum, Caes.: by my fault things have been done c. to what you had arranged with me, factum est mea culpa c. quam tu mecum egeras, Cic. 2. (less freq.): adversus or adversum (with acc.): c. to the laws, a. leges, Cic. 3. praeter (with acc.): many things have fallen out c. to our

expectation, multa p. spem evenerunt, Plant.: Nep.: c. to nature and to destiny, p. naturam p. que saturem, Cic.

contrary (subs.): 1. contrarius (in this sense, with gen.): vices are the c. to virtues, vitia sunt virtutum c., Cic. Esp. in phr. on the c., e. or ex contrario, Cic.: to the c., in contrarium, id. (In same sense in contrarium partem, e. g. afferre, id.): propositions are c., both of which cannot be true at once, c. dicuntur, quae simul vera esse non possunt, Geil. 16, 8. (Not diversum, except perh. in phr. e. diverso, Suet. Jul. 86: not oppositum: see Geil. l. c.) 2. contraria pars: esp. in phr., ex c. parte, on the c. side, in c. partem (v. supr.): Cic. 3. phr. on the c. (= on the other hand): contrà (either as adv., or foll. by ea): as the one are miserable, so, on the c., the others are happy, ut hi miseri, sic c. illi beati, Cic.: on the c. they were generously helped by the despots of Sicily, c. ea benigne ab Siculorum tyrannis adjuvi sunt, Liv.: Nep. (Contra is mostly used alone when it may be rendered on the other hand; but when a contrast is to be strongly marked, contra ea is preferred. The fuller expressions given under (1) and (2) are to be used when "on the c." "on the c. side.") 4. In conversation: "nay, on the contrary!" Immo or Imo: does he really make confession about the stranger?—On the c., he denies it stoutly, etiam fatetur de hospite?—Immo pernegat, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 11: strengthened with vero: Cic. v. NO, NAY.

contrast (v.): A. Trans: conféro, comparo, contendo: as, c. the licentiousness of the one with the temperance of the other, confer hujus libidines cum illius continentia, Cic.: v. COMPARARE. Contendo denotes the most exact comparison, but not necessarily contrast any more than the others. More precisely perh., *duarum rerum oppositionem monstrare; duas res conferre atque opponere inter se; (opponere is simply to set one thing off against another). B. Intrans: to be opposed to: discrepo, i. (to differ greatly): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6: or expr. with pass. of verbs under (A): as, there is a vice which c. with [is set off against] every virtue, omni virtuti vitium contrario nomine opponitur, Cic.: v. TO DIFFER.

contrast (subs.): 1. contentio, comparatio (of the act of comparing): v. COMPARISON, and preced. art. 2. diversitas (actual difference): by a strange c. of nature, mirâ d. naturae, Tac. Ger. 15: v. DIFFERENCE. 3. oppositio: how could energy be understood except from the c. of sloth? quid fortitudo intelligi posset nisi ex ignaviae oppositio, Geil. 4. varietas: v. VARIETY. 5. expr. with verb: as, what a c. there is between, etc., quantum discrepant, etc.: v. TO DIFFER.

contravallation: to form lines of c., *munimenta munimenta obliere, opponere (Kr.).

contravene: violô, frango (v. TO BREAK, VIOLATE): adversus, resistere, etc. (v. TO OPPOSE).

contravention: violatio: v. VIOLATION. Or expr. with prep., verb, etc.: as, to act in c. of a law or treaty, contra legem, foedus facere; violare, etc.: v. VIOLATE.

contribute: 1. To give or grant in common with others: 1. conféro, contill, collatum, 3: to c. to a common fund, in commune c., Cic.: to c. corn, frumentum c., Caes.: to c. money, pecunias c., Suet. 2. contribuo, pecuniam, 3: to give and c. money, pecuniam dare, Cic. (less freq. in this sense): Tib. 3. May also be expr. with dare; v. supr. II. To help towards anything: 1. afféro, 3, irr. (foll. by neut. pron. or adj., and ad): whatever we have c. to the public welfare, quicquid ad rempublicam attulimus, Cic.: to c. new arguments, nova argumenta

af. Lact.: to c. to a happy life, ad beatè vivendum aliquid af., Cic. 2. conféro, 3 (constr. same as preceding): it is asked whether nature or learning c. more to eloquence, quaeritur naturae plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint.: Plin. 3. facio, fêci, factum, 3: (in certain phr.): it greatly c. to success, plurimum facit (foll. by acc. and irr.), Quint. 4. Expr. by gen. of gerund. part. (with verb sum: see L. G. § 539): things which c. to relax discipline, quae dissolvenda disciplinae essent, Liv.: things merely bringing glory, and not cing to bring the war to a close, quae gloriosa modo nec belli patrandi forent, Sall. (N.B. Not the dat., which denotes a purpose: in which sense the gen. is also used by Tac.) 5. prôsum: v. TO BENEFIT. Phr.: to c. greatly to something, magno, maximo memento esse ad rem: v. IMPORTANCE. See also TO AID, HELP.

contribution: 1. In general sense: 1. collatio, prop. voluntary as to the amount; a polity c. is called c. stipis, as compared with c. decimae (partis), Liv. 5, 25: in Tac. Ger. 29, collationes are classed with other ones.

2. contributio: Digest. 3. collecta (= Gr. συμβολή, usu. in pl.): of a feast got up by joint contribution: Ter. has, symbolam dare, Andr. 1, 1, 61, and de symbola esse, L. edere, Eun. 3, 4, 2: to levy such a c. on a companion, collectam a conviva exigere, Cic. 4. tributum: v. TRIBUTE. 5. Expr. by verb: as, to make large c. a. multa conferre, afferre ad aliquid rem: this is my single c. to the public service, hoc unum ad rempublicam afferre, etc.: v. PRECED. art. Phr.: to levy c., pecunias exigere, imperare, Cic.: to lay the treasury under c., erogare pecunias ex acrio, Cic. II. Literary: Phr.: to send many c. to some learned journal, *acta eruditiorum multis accessibus augere, Morus ap. Kr. In this sense commentarius and dimin. commentariolus (-ulus) might sometimes be used: as, we have received many c. on the subject of this inscription, *multi ad nos pervenerunt de hac inscriptione commentarii.

contributor: collator; or expr. with part.: as, burdensome to the c., *quod contribuentibus oneri est: see verb.

contribute: *corde contrito, or simply contritus: Aug.: v. PENITENT.

contritely: *acerbè poenitentia, corde contrito: v. PENITENTLY.

contrition: 1. *contritio: Lact.: Aug. 2. poenitentia: v. PENITENCE, REPENTANCE.

contrivance: 1. The act of contriving: 1. excogitatio, inventio: v. INVENTION. 2. machinatio: there has been given to some brutes a sort of c., data est quibusdam bestis m. quaedam, Cic. 3. molitio (implying effort): Cic. (N.B. The notion may sometimes be conveyed by means of the plur. of concrete substantives: as, by whose c. was it brought about? quorum artificis effectum est? Cic.: laying aside c. and deceit, remotis strophis et fucia, Sen.: see L. G. 591.) II. Thing contrived: 1. ars, artificium: v. ARTIFICE. 2. inventum: all the Gods bring perdition on you, with that c. and project of yours! ut te omnes Dii cum istoc in, atque incepto perduint! Ter. 3. (in comic writers): strophè, technè: v. TRICK. 4. machina: I will devise some c. for getting gold, aliquid machinabor m. unde aurum efficiam, Plant. Cic.: Quint. 5. May be expr. with verb: as, O clever c. I O rem excogitavi! Cic.: to hit upon some c., aliquid comminisci atque excogitare: v. foll. art.

contrive: 1. comminiscor, commentus, 3 (to devise, invent, make: up): to c. a lie, mendacium c., Pl.: to c. a crime, scelus c., Quint. 2. excogito, i. (to think out): to make for c. something worthy of a gift of the Gods, aliquid dignum dono deorum aut q. fieri

CONTRIVER

sut ex., Cic. v. TO INVENT. 3. struo,
 xi, ctum, 3 (always in a bad sense): to
 c. *marces* for any one, *insidias* alicui a.
 Liv.: to c. *any one's* death, *mortem*
 alicui a. Tac. 4. machinor, i (with
 ingenuity): musicians have c'd these
 two things for pleasure, *rhythm* and
song, *haec duo nisi machinati ad vo-*
luptatem sunt, versus autem cantum,
 Cic. Iacur. Esp. in bad sense, to c.
 death for any one, *nece*m alicui m.
 Liv. 5. invénio, véni, ventum, 4 (to
 find out). I lately c'd a certain trick,
inveni quendam *puru* fallaciam, Ter. -
 he could not c. how to support his un-
 founded accusation, *ille quomodo crimen*
committentium confutaret non inven-
ebat. Cic. 6. mōllo, 4 (implying
 effort): to plot and c. some calamity for
 some one, *struere* et m. *aliquid calami-*
tatis alicui, Cic. Phr. - to c. secret
schemes, *consilia secreta coquere*, Liv. -
 in general, to c. a plan may be expr. by
consilium, *rationem* *inlre*: Cic. (v. *FLAS*): to c. *deceit*, *dolus* *nectere*, Liv. -
 to c. that something may come to pass,
facere, *efficere* ut *aliquid* fiat, Cic.

contriver: 1. mōltor (usu. of some great work): the maker and c. of the universe, effector mundi m.que, Cic. c. of murder, cædis m., Tac. 2. artifex, fics (in this sense usu. with bad application): c.s for corrupting the trial, artifices ad corrumpeudm iudicium, Cic. a. c. of misfortunes, a. malorum, Ov. 3. inventor (v. INVENTOR): a. c. of wickedness, scelorum in, Virg. f. fem. inventrix, Virg. 4. machinator Cic. Join: architectus et machinator Cic.

control (*sub.*) 1. *möderatlo*: the *c.* of unruly people, *m. effrenat*: popular, *Ch.* 2. *pōstas* (usu. of *rightful authority*): *let us recover* *aut.* *let us, in p. nostram* *redēam*, *Cato*: *let self, c.* *ex* *exire*, *Cic.* to be under any one's power and *c.* in *aliquius* *ditione* *ac p. c.* *potēs*, *Cic.* v. **POWER**, **AUTHORITY** 3. *rēgimen*, *Ints.*, *n.* v. **BULK**, **GOVERNMENT** **PHR.** to have the *c.* *over*, *praeceps*, *imparere*, *praefectum esse* v. TO COMMAND: *possessing c.* *compos*, *bitis*: esp. in *phr. compos animi*, *Ter.* *mentis c.*, *Cic.* in *sim. senpos* *pōtēs* is used: as, *having c. over one's anger*, *potens irae*, *Curt.* *destitute of it*, *impotens*: to do anything in a passion or from having lost self-c., *aliquid iratum*, *impotens animo facere*, *Cic.* v. **UNGOVERNABLE**.

control (v.): 1. **impōrō** (with *dat.*): TO GOVERN. 2. **mōdōr, r** (usu. with *dat.*, esp. in this sense: v. *RO. RULE*): to c. *one's tongue*, m. *linguae*, *Pl.*: to c. *voices*, *uxoribus* m. *Cic.*: to c. *one's anger*, *iraē* m., *Hor.* 3. **tēpōrō, i** (with *dat.* or *acc.*): v. TO REGULATE: *the Genius* which c.s. *my native star*, *Genius* qui *natale t. astrum*, *Hor.*: *Aeolus* c.s. *their anger*, *Aeolus t. iras*, *Virg.* (*Modor* is to keep *within* bounds: *temporo*, to regulate and adjust duly.) 4. **reprimō**: comprimo: v. TO CHECK, REPRESS. 5. **cōrceō, 2** (to *card, restrain, coerce*): to c. *the desires*, c. *capitantes*, *Cic.* See also to RE-
STRAIN, MODERATE. Phr.: *unable to c.*, *impotens*, foll. by *gen*: v. preced.
art. 5th.

controller: 1. modérateur, f. modératrice: Clc. 2. guvernator, rector v. **SELER**. 3. Expr. with verb: qui temperat, comprimit, etc.: v. **preced**. art. **Phr.:** c. (or **comptroller**) of taxes, (7) **contrascripser**: v. **Forcell** a. v. **controlling** (part. adi.): pñtens

controlling (part. adj.): potens, compos, ōtis. v. CONTROL (ſtr.).

by Cic. with ref. to forensic eloquence "forense, concertatorium, iudiciale genus," Brut. 83, 287. Phr.: *interminabile c. discursus*, infinitae concertationumque plene disputationes, Cic.: *a c. matter*: res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, Id. Leg. 1, 20, 52; by meton. *the c. pen*, pugnae et quasi bellatorius stilius, Plin. Ep. 7, q. 7 (where again the reference is to the

CONVENER

bar): *c. writings*, *libri theologici qui de rebus controversis scripti sunt: *c. theology*, *theologia ea quae in rebus dubiis atque controversis versatur; theologiae ea pars quae se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat (Kr. and G.). N.B. Not controversialis or controversialious, which are unnecessary and without good authority.

controversialist: *homo contro-
versiarum s. concertationum peritus: in
divinity, *controversiarum doctor.

controversia: 1. *concertatio*: a *barren c. about words*, *lejana verborum c.*, *Cic.*: *discussions abounding in c.*, *concertationum plenae disputationes*, *Id.*: *v. DISPUTE*. 2. *controversia* (properly in *law*; but common in general sense): to bring a thing into *c.*, *rem in c. vocare, adducere, Cic.*; *deducere, Caes.*: to put an end to a *c.*, *c. tollere, dirimere, Cic.*: to settle or arrange a *c.*, *c. componere, Caes.*; *sedare, Cic.*: there is a *c. among writers about the number of years, c.* *est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic.* 3. *disceptatio*: *l. e. a debate*; not implying any unfriendly feeling: *v. DISPUTE*. 4. *disensio*: *l. e. difference of opinion: v. DISAGREEMENT*. *Phr.*: *the c. is still undecided*, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*, *Hor.*: *the matter of c.*, *Id.* *de quo agitur, Cic.* *In abstract sense, as fond of c.*, *the plur. of concertatio or controversia* had better be used, *as, a theologian devoted to c.*, *doctor [theologus] concertationibus atque controversiis deditus, totus in illis: see L. G. 591.*

controversy: *impugno*, 1 (with acc.):
v. TO ASSAIL, DISPUTE. Or expr. with
controversia: v. *preced. art.* See also
TO REFUTE, CONFUTE.

controverted (*part. adj.*): *contro-* versus: to assume as certain what is *doubtful* and *c.*, *id* *numere pro certo quod dubium c.que sit, Cic.* (But there is no such verb as *controvert*)

controvertible: **quod in controversiam s. disceptationem, etc., vocari s. adduci potest: v. CONTROVERSIARY*: **quod impugnari, contra [in controversiam] partem dici, disputari potest. v. TO DISPUTE.*

contumaciōsus : 1. contumax, ācis: c. mōdis, c. vocēs, Tac.: Cic.: also used in legal sense: Hermog. Dig. 2. pertinax: v. OBSTINATE. 3. refractārius (rare): Join: contumax ac refractarius: Sen.: v. REFRACTORY.

contumaciōsus : contumāciter, Cic.: Liv.

contumaciousness } 1. conti-
contumacy } mácia: Cíc.:
Liv. 2. contumax animus: Tac.: v.
INSOLENCE, OBSTINACY.
contumelious: contuméliôsus, pro-
brôsus: v. INSULTING.
contumeliously: contuméliôse: v.
INSOLENTLY. *Sometimes c., subcontu-
méliôse. Cíc.*

contumely: Expr. with *pl.* of *contumēlia*: *as, to heap c. upon any one*, *plurimas c. alicui imponere*: *simly. with probrium*: *as, aliquem probris vexare*, *Cic.*: *v. INSULT, AFFRONT.*

contuse: 1. contundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3: v. TO BRUISE and foll. art. 2. sūgillo, 1: c.d. or bruised parts, sugillata aut liventia, Plin. 20, 6, 56.

contusion: 1. *contusio*: to be good for c.s (bruises), ad c. prodesse, Scrib. 2. *contusum*: Plin.

convalescence: l. e. state of one recovering health: expr. with verb; as, it is good for persons in a state of c., *convalescentibus utilis est, convenit*, Plin.: there is great enjoyment in c., **convalescentium magnas voluptates sunt* (convalescentia is found in Symm., but should be avoided): v. foll. art.

convalescent: expr. with convalesco, vāluī, 3: *to be good for c. patients*, convalescentibus uille esse, prodesse, Plin.: **V. TO RECOVER.**

convēne: [ad concilium] vocare, convocare: **V. TO ASSEMBLE, SUMMON.** With ref. to the senate, *senatū vocare, convocare, cogere*, Cic.

convener: Phr.. to be c. of a

CONVERGENCE

*committee, *consilii convocandi jus habere.*

convenience: 1. *commoditas*: esp. *oportunity* ("in loco opportunus in occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea considerata est." Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 40); to have regard to c. (*in building a house*), *commoditatis diligenter adhibere*. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138. 2. *advantage*: 2. *opportunitas* (esp. of place; v. *supra*): certainly c. *near c. of positions* is of advantage, *certe in armis locorum valet op.*, Cic.: also of time and other things: *op. temporum*, Cic. 3. *utilities*, *Asr.*: v. *EXPEDIENT, UTILITY*. Phr.: as far as suits your c., *quod commodum tuo fiat*, Cic.: to have regard for one's own c., *sibi servire*, Cic.: so of things intended for the convenience of persons, *Plin.*: Front.: to form one's plans according to c., *ad tempus consilium capere*, Cic.

convenient: 1. *Becoming, proper:*
esp. after the verb to be: when it may
be rendered by *convenire, decere*: v. TO
BECOME, BEFIT, etc. || 2. *Opportune,*
serving to utility: 1. *commōdus:*

l. e. generally advantageous or desirable:
a dress c. for running, vestis ad cursum
c., Ov.: the most c. passage to Britain,
commodissimus in Britanniam trajectus,
Caes.: c. winter quarters, hiberna c.,

Liv. *Fery c.*, percommodus, Liv. 2.
 opportunus: esp. of place: a c. place, a
 suitable time, op. locus, tempus idoneum,
 Cic.: things c. for separate purposes, res
 op. singulae rebus singulis, id.: v. SUP-
 PLE. 3. idoneus: i. e. answering a

particular end: v. FIT, SUITABLE 4.
hábilla, e: esp. of things worn, handled,
or manipulated: swords of c. length,
gladii habiles brevitatē, Liv.: material

light and *c. rem. for the purpose*, *materialis* et *ad c. h.* Sen.: Cic. Join: *habilis et aptus*, Cic. 5. *accommodatus*, *appositus*: v. *ADAPTED*, *FIT*. Phr.: *a c. season*, *ocasio*: "tempus actionis opportunum, Græce *εὐκαιρία*, Latine appellatur occasio," Cic.: *more c. seasons*, *maiores occasiones*, Cic.: *also opportunitas temporis*, *id.* (or *opportunitas alone*); *also tempus alone*; esp. in *abl. tempore*, *at a c. time*, as opp. to *tempore non ante*. Ov.: Cic.: *Ter.*

conveniently: 1. commōdō: Caes.: Cic. *Very c.*, percommōdē, Cic. N.B. Not commōdum, which means *just at the time*: Ter.: Cic. 2. opportūnē, Idōnē, aptē: v. SUITABLY.

convent: coenōbium, mōnastērīum:
V. MONASTERY, MONASTIC.

conventicle (a word used only in invidious sense): *conventiculum*: rare: but used in Cic. for an assembly or meeting, in Tac. for the place of meeting. Tac. has *concillabula* in a somewhat similar sense to that of the English: "per *concillabula* et coetus seditiosos diserebant." A. 3. 40.

convention: I. Assembly: con-
tio, conventus: V. ASSEMBLY. II. An
agreement: 1. conventio: Liv.:
Tac. 2. pactum: V. AGREEMENT.

conventional: i. e. having only the force of general consent: no exact word. Phr.: "*signs arbitrary and c.*" "*notae quae nonnisi ex usu tralaticio significationem trahunt; quae usu inter homines receptae sunt, in usu totae continentur:* v. USUAL.

convergo: *vergo*, 3: *prop. to slope, incline*; hence *converging* in medium, *line*, or some such *phr.* to be added: cf. Clc. N. D. 2, 45, 116, where it is used of the particles *compositæ* the earth *converging towards the centre*, in medium *vergentes*: (Lucr. uses *declinare, inclinare* of his *converging atoms*, 2, 221, 243) of *rays of light*, *in *unum punctum concurrere, congregari, coire*, Des Cart. Dioptr. (N.B. *Not convergo*, a word which is not found.) Fig.: *all these lines of argument*, c. **omnia hæc argumenta in unum tendunt*: V. TO TEND.

convergence } expr. with verb: as,
convergency } *there must be a slight*
c., paulum inclinare necesse est corpora,
Lucr. 2, 243, 4, etc.: see verb.

convergent (*adj.*): quae in unum *tergent*, etc. see *verb*.

conversible: 1. affabilis: v. *AF-FABLE*. (N.B. The Latin word does not imply any condescension.) 2. comitas: v. *COURTEOUS*.

conversableness: comitas affabilisque sermonis, *Cic.*

conversably: affabiliter. *Macr.*: Gell.

conversant: p̄ritus, exercitiāsus: v. *EXPERIENCED*, *PRACTISED*. *Phr.*: perfectly c. with law, in jure paratissimus, *Cic.*: c. with incessant labour, labore assiduo assueti, *Cic.*: c. with Greek and Latin literature, doctus et Graecis litteris et Latinis, *Cic.*: v. *LEARNED*. *Exp.* in *phr.* to be c. with, i. e. to have much to do with, deal with: (1.) *versor*, 1: to be c. with all liberal arts, in omnibus ingenius artibus v., *Cic.*: shall not he (the orator) be c. with measures and numbers? circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur orator? *Cic.*: men c. with a variety of public affairs, viri in rerum varietate versati, *Cic.*: always c. with arms, semper inter arma versatus, *Vell.*: very c. with, multum versatus in aliqua re, *Nep.* (2.) rationem habere cum aliqua re: i. e. to have to do with it: v. *TO DEAL WITH*.

conversation: 1. *Conduct generally* (obsolet. in this sense): conversatio, vita: v. *CONDUCT*, *BEHAVIOUR*. 2. *Talk*: 1. colloquium (*esp.* but not solely, of conversation for some particular purpose: v. *CONFERENCE*: In the same sense is used *collocutio*, *Cic.*: he is not in want of another's c., colloquio alterius non eget, *Cic.*: the c.s of absent friends (i. e. epistolary correspondence), colloquia amitorum absentium, *Cic.*: to have secret c.s with any one, secreta c. cum aliquo serere, *Liv.* 2. sermo, *Onis*, m. (the most general term for all kinds of discourse: q. v.): to carry on a c. with any one, s. cum aliquo conferre, *Cic.*: sermones caedere (*comic*), *Ter* *Heaut.* 2, 3, 1: they joined in much and various c., multa inter sese vario s. erebant, *Virg.*: to begin or open c., sermonem occipere, *Ter.*: to lengthen out c. purposely, longorem consulo institueret s., *Caes.*: to prolong a feast till late in the night with varied c., convivium ad multam noctem vario s. producere: cf. *Hor.* aetivam sermone benigno tendere noctem; and *Pl.* diem terere sermone: the language of c. or correspondence, soluta oratio qualis in sermone et epistola, *Quint.*: to become a topic of general c., in sermone hominum venire, *Cic.* 3. sermōcinatio (rare): *Gell.* 4. congressus, congressio: v. *INTERVIEW*. 5. confabulatio (v. rare): *Symm.* *Phr.*: to hold c. with any one, colloqui: v. *TO CONVERSE*. 6. Criminal c.: adulterium: v. *ADULTERY*.

conversational: *expr.* with sermo: as, c. language (soluta) qualis in sermone est, *Cic.*; sermoni proptor, *Hor.*

converse (v): 1. colloquor, cūsus, 3: to c. with one another, inter se c., *Cic.*; with anybody, cum aliquo c., *Cic.*; by messengers, per intermuncios, *Nep.* (N.B. *Pl.* construes the verb with an acc. of the person.) 2. congrēdi, gressus, 3: i. e. to have an interview with, v. *INTERVIEW*. 3. *Expr.* with sermo: as, sermonem cum aliquo conferre, serere, caedere, etc.: v. *CONVERSATION*. 4. confabulor, 1 (rare): *Pl.* *Ter.*: also fabulor, *Pl.*: *Suet.* 5. sermōcinor, 1 (rare): *Cic.*

converse (subs.): 1. *Intercourse*: 1. congressus, *us*: familiar c., c. familiaris, *Cic.*: v. *SOCIETY*, *INTER-COURSE*. 2. congressio = congressus: *Cic.*: v. *COMPANY*, *CONVERSATION*. 3. In logic: *expr.* by *Quint.* by the word retrorsum, thus: in some propositions the c. is also true, quaedam et retrorsum idem valent, 5, 9, 6: also, of other the c. is not true, quaedam in contrarium non reccurrunt, *Ib.* As logical t. t.: *conversus: *Aldr.*

conversely: retrorsum. *Cic.*:

Quint.: v. *preced. art.* As logical t. t.: *e converso: v. *preced. art.*

conversion: 1. In general sense, turning or changing: conversio, commutatio: v. *CHANGE*. 2. The c. of a syllogism: conversio: *Aldr.* 3. Religious: *conversio: "sincera ad Deum et omne bonum conversio." *Helvet. Conf.*: to labour after the c. of the heathen: *laborare ut gentes ad Christi fidem convertantur.

convert (v): 1. To change or turn from one state, etc., to another: convertio, verto; muto, commuto: *TO TURN*, *TRANSFORM*. 2. In logic: convertio, 3: *Aldr.* 3. To alter a person's opinion by persuasion: aliquem de sententia (sua) deducere, delibere, demovere, *Cic.*: in pass. to be c'd (in addition to the passives of the above), sententia, de sententia, decedere, desistere; sententiam mutare, *Cic.* 4. To turn to a new religious faith: ad Deum convertere, *Vulg.*: ad fidem Christi convertere, *Beda.* (In pass. may be *expr.* with transire, etc.) 5. To turn to one's own use: verto, ti, sum, 3: to c. money to one's own uses, pecuniam ad se v.: *Cic.*: v. *TO APPROPRIATE*, *APPLY*.

convert (subs.): discipulus: v. *DISCIPLE*: a new c., neophytus: *Tert.* (Or *expr.* with part. of convertio: see *verb*.)

converted (part. *adj.*): theol. t. t.: qui ad Deum, ad fidem Christianam conversus est: v. *TO CONVERT*.

convertible: commutabilis: *Cic.* (or *expr.* with verb: as, quod mutari, verti, converti, etc. possit). *Exp.* of propositions: a c. proposition, quod retrorsum idem valet, *Quint.*: v. *CONVERSE*.

convex: 1. convexus (also applicable to what is concave: q. v.): the c. globe, c. orbia, *Cic.* 2. gibbus: opp. to concavus, *Cels.* 8, 1: v. *GIBBOUS*.

convexity: convexitas, *Plin.*: *forma rotunda atque convexa: v. *preced. art.*

convey: 1. To carry, bear, transport: 1. advēho, vexti, vectum, 3 (to c. to a place): *esp.* in pass.: I went on board the boat and am c'd to the ship, ascendi in lembum atque ad navem advēhor, *Plaut.*: *Cic.* 2. convēho, 3 (to bring together or from several quarters): to c. corn from the neighbouring districts into the city, frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem c., *Caes.* 3. depōto, 1 (to c. down or to a place of destination): he will c. you down to Leucas, te Leucadem deportabit, *Cic.*: the ships had c'd a part of the army thither, naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant, *Caes.*: to c. corn into the camp, frumentum in castra d., *Id.* 4. asporto (i. e. asporto: to c. away): to c. things away in vehicles, res asp. vehicula, *Liv.*: *Cic.* 5. dēvōho, 3 (= depōto): to c. corn to a spot, frumentum aliquo d., *Caes.*: to c. the wounded into the town, sanctos in oppidum d., *Liv.* 6. pērvōho, 3 (to c. to the end): to c. supplies anywhere, commeatu p., *Liv.* (N.B. For *fero* and its compounds, which are chiefly used of bearing on the person or in the hands, see *TO BRING*: also *TO CARRY*.) 7. To transfer property legally: transcribo (7): v. *TO TRANSFER*: to c. away, abalieno, 1: v. *TO ALIENATE*. 8. Fig.: to impart: as, to c. an impression, significo, 1: v. *TO MEAN*, *SIGNIFY*: perhaps I have unintentionally c'd a wrong impression, *fortasse imp: udens minus diligenter rem significaverim; in sententiam minus rectam [te] deduxerim.

across: 1. transmitto, misi, missum, 3: the army is quickly c'd across, exercitus celeriter transmittitur, *Caes.* *Tac.* 2. transvōho, 3: to c. across, milites tr., *Caes.*: *Liv.* 3. transflō (trāflō), jeci, jectum, 3: to c. the soldiers across a river, milites trans flumen tr., *Liv.*: *Tac.* 4. transporto: v. *TO TRANSPORT*.

away: 1. asporto, 1: v. *preced. art.* (4). 2. aufero, 1, irr:

v. *TO CARRY AWAY*. *Phr.*: to c. oneself away to an island, abdere se in insulam, *Tac.*: *Caes.*: *Cic.*; se amovere, *Ter.*: *Liv.*: v. *TO RETIRE*, *WITHDRAW*.

convey down: depōto, dēvōho: v. *preced. art.*

up: 1. subvōho, 3: to c. corn in ships up the river Arar, frumentum flumine Arari navibus s., *Caes.*: the roads by which supplies were c'd from Samnium, vias per quas commeatu ex Samnio subvehelantur, *Liv.*: the frequent subvectio is used in the same way: *Tac.* 2. supporto, 1: to c. corn and supplies up from the country of the Sequanis, frumentum commeatuque ex Sequanis s., *Caes.*: *Liv.*

conveyance: 1. The act: portatio, vectio, vectura, advectio (to a place): v. *CARRIAGE*. Also, vectio (into a place), asportatio (away from a place), exportatio (out of a country), transportatio, transmissio (across). Or *perh.* better *expr.* with verb: as, for the c. of supplies, *ad commeatu vendendos, subvehendos, etc.: v. *TO CONVEY*. 2. Instrument of c.: 1. vectura (prob. only in pl.): rovers, armas, corn, c.s were ordered, remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, *Caes.* 2. vehiculum: *Cic.*: v. *VEHICLE*. 3. In law: of property: transcriptio (7), *Gal.* 3, 128: the instrument, transcriptionis s. abalienationis litterae: v. *Gal.* 1 c.

conveyancer: tābellio, *Onis* (a person whose business was to draw up deeds): *Ulp.*

convict (v): 1. convinco, vici, victum, 3 (usu. with gen. of the offence, sometimes abl. or in and abl.): to c. any one of inhumanity, of folly, aliquem c. inhumanitatis, amentiae, *Cic.*: to c. on many charges of avarice, multis avaritiae criminibus c., *Cic.*: to be c'd in a similar offence, in part peccato convicti, *Cic.*: to be c'd of having done anything, aliquid fecisse convinci, *Liv.* 2. rēvincō, 3 (less frequent: constr. same as convinco): to be c'd in a case, in mendacio revincti, *Ulp.*: *Tac.* (Prob. not in *Cic.*; for revincti, *Arch.* 6, means to be disproved.) 3. damno, condemnō, 1 (of the judicial sentence): v. *TO CONDEMN*. 4. carguio, 1, dūm, 3 (not judicial: usu. with acc. and gen.): to c. any one of avarice, aliquem avaritiae c., *Cic.*: *Liv.* 5. compello, 4: v. *TO DETECT*. *Phr.*: to be plainly c'd by witnesses, testibus in re perspicua teneri, *Cic.*: *Quint.*

convict (subs.): qui ad poenam damnatus est: *Plin.* *Sp.* 10, 44 (41): v. *fohl. art.*

convicted: convictus, rēvictus, compertus, etc.: v. *supr.*: clearly c., manifestus (with gen.): c. of a tie, mendacii m. *Pl.*: c. of capital offences, rerum capitalium m., *Sall.*

conviction: 1. The act of finding guilty: 1. damnatio: most cruel c.s of accused persons, reorum acerbiusimae d., *Cic.*: c. for bribing, d. ambolus, *Cic.* (less freq., condemnatio: *Ulp.*) 2. If the proof of guilt rather than the sentence be meant, *expr.* with verb: as, to bring about the c. of an accused person, *efficere ut sceleris manifestus fiat: to have as clear as possible a c. of the conspirators, conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habere, *Sall.*: v. *preced. articles*. 3. State of being sensible of guilt: conscientia: v. *CONSCIOUSNESS*.

convince: 1. persuasio, si, sum, 2 (with dat. or absol.): they especially desire to c. (their pupils) of this, that souls do not perish, imprimis hoc volunt p., non interire animas, *Caes.*: *Cic.*: The pass. to be *expr.* by *pron. reflect.*, or by pass. imper. (v. *L. G.* § 291 *Obs.* 1): I wish you to be c'd of this, that I will or

no occasion fail to aid your plans, velim tibi ita persuadere, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. *he for his part was c.d., sibi quidem persuaderi* (foll. by acc and inf.) Caes. N.B. Persuadeo may be used with acc. of *neut. pron.*, acc. to L. G. § 253, but not with an ordinary acc. 2. ad sententiam aliquam adducō, deducō: i.e. to bring over to a certain opinion or resolution: v. TO CONVERT (III.) Phr.: *I have been c.d. by experience, I am c.d.* compertum habeo, Sall.; *mihī exploratum, persuasissimum est*, Cic. (all foll. by acc. and inf. [persuasm habeo is doubtful]: cf. CONVICTIO, fin.). (Obs. Not convincio, which is to convict, prove, convince).

convincing (adj.): 1. ad persuadendum aptus, accommodatus: see verb. 2. Use magnus, quantus, etc.: as, *it is a c. proof, magno argumento est* (foll. by acc. and inf.): Cic. 3. persuasibilis: Quint. Phr.: *c. argumenta, argumenta firma ad probandum*, Cic. (if by way of refutation, ad errores refellendos, convincendus: v. TO RE-UTR).

convincingly: apposite (apte, etc.), ad persuadendum, Cic.: v. FITLY: (persuasibiliter occurs in Quint.). Sometimes graviter may do: v. WIGHTLY.

convivial: expr. with convivium, etc.: as, c. *entertainment*, comissationes, convivā: c. *enjoyments*, convivorum oblectamenta, etc.: v. ENTERTAINMENT. (Cic. has epularia, and Liv. convivialis in the sense of *appertaining to entertainments*.) Sometimes = merry: hilaris; qui genio (suo) indulgere solet: v. GENIAL.

conviviality: may often be expr. with pl. of convivium: as *he was not given to c.*, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. pro Quint. 18, 59: still stronger is comissationes: thus Liv. has, convivialis comissationibusque otium terere, 40, 13: or expr. with verb: as, *convivari frequenter ac large*, Suet. Sometimes = mirth, genial temper: hilaritas; ingenium ad convivia aptum, pronum: v. GENIALITY.

convocation: I. The act of convoking: convocatio: v. CONVOKE: also used for. II. The assemblage: convocatio, M. L.

convoke: convocō, vōcō, cōgō: v. TO CONVOKE, ASSEMBLE.

convolution: spirā: the c.s. of the intestines, spirae intestinum, Lact.

convolvulus: convolvulus: Plin.

convoy (v.): 1. dedūcō, xl. ctum, 3: v. TO ESCORT. 2. cōmitōr, 1: i.e. to accompany, q. v.: or more precisely, praesidiū causā comitari.

convoy (sub.): I. A train or company: 1. comitatus, 1s: esp. of supplies: v. CARAVAN. 2. cōmītātus, 1s: v. TRAIN. II. The protecting escort: praesidium: applicable to any guard: "praesidium dedit ut tuto perveniret," Nep. Epam. 4: so, to serve as a c., may be expr. by praesidio esse [in itinere], v. PROTECTION: a c. of ships, praesidiaria naves.

convulse: I. To shake violently: 1. concutō, cussel, cussum, 3: *to c. or disturb the commonwealth*, rempublicam c., Cic.: Vell.: v. TO SHAKE. 2. convellō, vell, vulsum, 3: *to c. the state*, c. statum civitatis, Cic.: v. TO OVERTHROW. 3. labefactō, collabefactō, 1 (i.e. to shake so as to endanger): I oīn: labefactare atque convellere, Cic. 4. agito, vexo, 1: v. TO AGITATE, HARASS. But none of the above is quite so strong as the Eng. perh. to c. the state, may be expr. by rempublicam atrociter vexare, seditioibus agitare, etc. Phr.: *to be c.d. with laughter*, risu corrumpi, Cic.: risu emori, Ter.: v. LAUGHER. II. In medicine: to cause convulsions, convulsiones, spasmos facere, spasmo vexare: v. CONVULSION, SPASM.

convulsed: (medical) convulsus: Suet.: Quint.: v. foll. art.

convulsion: I. In gen. senec.

a violent disturbance: motus, perturbatio v. COMOTION, DISTURBANCE. But neither of the above is sufficiently strong. Cic. has "videtis in quo motu temporum, quanta in conversione rerum ac perturbatione versetur," Pl. 37, 287. II. Medical: 1. convulsio: often in pl.: Cels.: Plin. 2. spasmus, 1: *to suffer from c.s.*, spasmo vexari, Scrib.: *it prevents c.s.*, spasmos fieri prohibet, Plin.: also spasma, 1s, n.: id.

convulsive: spasticus: Plin. **convulsively**: "ut spasmo laborans, quasi spasmo aliquo vexaretur."

convy: cōnclūsus: v. RABBIT.

coo (v.): precise word not known.

Virg. uses cōmō (Eccl. 1, 59). Hor. quērōr, Epod. 2, 26. Plin. calls the coo of the dove gemitus, 10, 35, 52. Phr.: *to bill and c.*, labris columbari, Messal. ap. Sen. Ep. 114; *basia* [inter se] dare columbatim, Anthol.; v. TO MLL.

cooing (sub.): gemitus, 1s, Plin. (v. sup.). Fig.: *billing and cooing* perh., excoctatio: which Plin. (l. c.) uses of the action of birds. or expr. with verb: v. preced. art.

cooing (adj.): quērulus: Ov.

cook (v.): I. Trans.: cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3: *to c. a dinner*, coenam c., Pl.: *to c. food*, cibum c., Lucr.: cibaria c., Liv.: Cic. also absol.: *we have come to the wedding to c.*, venimus coctum ad nuptias, Pl. Hence the comp., incoquo, to c. (esp. to boil) in something, as in oil, etc.: Plin.: *to c. thoroughly*, percoquo, id.: also concoquo, decoquo (rare in this sense). Phr.: *to soften food by cing*, cibos mitigare, Cic.; *igne* [ferventi aqua] mollire, Sen.: *to be more readily c.d. (by boiling)*, celerius madescere, Col. (N.B. Not paro; which would mean to get food.) II. To practise as cook: cōquino, 1: Pl.: but v. sup. III. Intrans.: *to become ready for food*: igni, aqua ferventi molliri, mollescere; *madescere (by boiling)*: v. sup. See also TO BOIL, ROAST, etc.

cook (sub.): 1. cōquus, f. cōqua: Pl.: Cic. (also written cōcus, cōca): a female c., also cōcula, Varr. 2. cōlinarius, Scrib.: in pl. culinariae operae, Front. 3. head-c (of a large cuisine), archimāgistrus: Juv. *Belonging to a c.*, cōquinaris: Varr.

cooking: coctūra (esp. of boiling): Col.: Plin. Or expr. with verb: as, *to use fire for a food*, igne cibos mollire; *igne ad cibos mitigandos uti*, etc.: see verb. Often used as substantival prefix; where it may be expr. with coquinaris: as, c. vessels, vasa coquinaris, Plin. (Less freq. culinarius: v. CULINARY.)

cook-shop: pōpina: Cic.: Hor.

cool (adj.): 1. Pleasantly cold: 1. frigidus (applicable to all degrees of cold: q. v.): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 14: c. Tempe, f. Tempe, Virg. (Not subfrigidus, frigidulus or frigidulusculus, which occur rarely and in diff. sense.)

2. alsus (rare and only in compar.): *nothing could be more c. and delightful than Antium*, Antio nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic.: v. COLD. II. Fig.: *deliberate and self-possessed*: 1. lentus: a c. and considerate judge, Iudex l. et consideratus, Cic.: v. inf. (III.). 2. seditus: v. CALM. 3. immotus: v. IMMOVABLE. 4. impavidus: v. UNDAUNTED. III. Indifferent: lentus: *I am thought too patient and c.*, nimium patiens et l. existimor, Cic.: v. COOLLY. Phr.: *you c. (impudent)* *yellow, os durum*: Ter.: v. IMPUDENT.

cool (sub.): frigus: v. COOLNESS. Phr.: *In the c. of the morning*, etc.: expr. with frigidus: thus Virg. has, carpatum frigida rura, G. 3, 325: or with verb, "quam calores diurni refrixerint, ubi minus aestuavit: v. foll. art.

cool (v.): I. Trans.: refrigerō, 1 (both lit. and fig.): *fire, thrown into water, is immediately put out and c.d.*, ignis in aquam coniectus, continuo resingititur et refrigerat, Cic.: *to c. bread*, panem c., Plin.: *to c. oneself with*

shades and waters, umbris aequale refrigerari, Cic.: v. inf. Phr.: *to c. the heat (of the temperature)*, calores temperare, Cic.: *to c. cups of glowing Falernian wine with water*, pocula ardentia Falerni lymphā restinguere, Hor.: *to c. men's zeal or ardour*, studia hominum tardare, restinguere, Cic.: v. TO EXTINGUISH, CALM. II. Intrans.: 1. refrigerō, 1 (pass. or refl.): *the heat cing and being extinguished*, refrigerato et extincto calore, Cic. Fig.: *Antony's secretary having c.d. (in his zeal)*, deserted to Caesar, Antonii librarius refrigeratus ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, Cic. 2. refrigerescō, frigi, 3: *when the wine has c.d.*, ubi id vinum refrexit, Cato. Exp. fig.: *to lose interest or ardour*: the ardour of thought c.d., calor ille cogitationis refrigit, Quint.: Cic.: v. TO FLAG. 3. defervesco, ferri and (later) ferbul, 3 (esp. after boiling): the new wine has c.d. down, deferbul mustum, Col. Fig.: *I hoped that his youth had already c.d. down*, sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter.: simily, with cupiditates, Cic. 4. languesco, clanguesco, 3: v. TO DROOP, FLAG. 5. deflagro, 1 (rare, and implying a previous heat of conflagration: in this sense fig.): resentment c.s., irae d., Liv.: v. SUBSIDE.

cooler: a vessel for cooling: *vas refrigeratorium: or simply lāgena: cf. Plin. 14, 9, 11.

cooling (part. adj.): refrigerātorius: c. power or nature, vis, natura r., Plin. In same sense refrigeratrix natura, id.

coolly: I. Lit.: frigidus, frigidus: v. COLD, COOL. II. With self-possession, without anger: 1. lentus (oftener in bad sense: v. inf.): Join: lente et leniter, Gell. 2. seditus: v. CALMLY. III. In a cool or indifferent manner: lentus: *to take a thing c.*, allquid l. [et secure] ferre, Suet.: Liv. Also with adj.: as, *we c. look on while Hannibal directs his course towards the walls of a Roman colony*, tendentem ad moenia Romanae colouiae lenti spectamus, Liv. IV. Impudently: lentus: or perh. lente atque impudenter: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287.

coolness: 1. Lit.: 1. frigus, 1s, n. (of all degrees of cold): there is generally c. in the morning, fere matutinis temporibus f. est, Cels.: the shady c., f. opacum, Virg.: pleasant c., f. amabile, Hor. 2. refrigeratio, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: *to catch the c. of the breeze*, r. aerae captare, Col. (Or perh. frigus jucunde temperatur, ad jucunditatem accommodatum.) II. Self-possession: animus sedatus, lentus et consideratus, potens sui: v. CALM, COLLECTED. III. Indifference: lentitudo: v. INDIFFERENCE: or expr. with lentus: as, *we look on with c.*, lente (or adj. lenti) spectamus: v. COOLLY. Frigus in this sense is rare: used with ref. to friendship, Sen. IV. Impudence: os durum: esp. as an exclamation, Ter.

coop (for hens): 1. cāva, Cic.: v. CAVE. 2. sagnarium (for fattening in): Varr.

coop up (v.): inclūdo, cōtereo: v. TO CONFIN.

cooper: victor (a doubtful word, both in spelling and meaning): Pl.: Ulp. (?) Our *hooped barrels* were not used by the Romans.

cooperation: *victoris opera, merces (?).

co-operate: I. To work together: una agere, operam conferre, adjuvare, etc.: v. TO HELP, AID. Phr.: *he had c.d. with Brutus in expelling the kings*, fuerat in regibus expellendis socius Brutī, Cic.: v. ASSOCIATE. II. To contribute to producing some effect: Phr.: *to c. in preserving the republic*, consentire ad rempublicam conservandam, Cic.: v. CONCUR, CONTRIBUTE.

cooperation: 1. auxilium, adiumentum: v. ASSISTANCE. 2. opera: leaving the co- to be implied: as, *I wish I could have given you my c.*, utinam

potulens tibi operam studiumque navare! Cic. Fam. 12, 12: v. SERVICUS.

cooperator: socius, adiutor: qui operam suam navat, confert: see verb.

coot: falka, Virg.: Plin.: also falkix, Isid. poet. ap. Cic.

copartner: socius: v. PARTNER.

copartnership: societas: v. PARTNERSHIP.

cope (subs.): 1. Top, coping (q. v.): fastigium (the highest part of anything): v. TOP. 2. A priestly vestment: (?) trabea: (Q.) 3. Arch, canopy: fornix, convexa [coeli]: v. ARCH.

cope (v. tr.): fastigo, i. (to raise to a point): Liv.: Plin. Perh. more precisely, summum murum opere tectorio loricare (based on Vitruv.).

cope (with) (v.): congrédior, contendo, certo, etc.: v. ENCOUNTER, CONTENTED WITH. Able to c. with, par (simily, unable to c. with, impar): v. MATCH.

coping (of a wall): 1. cōna: cf. Curt. 9, 4, fin. "angusta muri coronata erat: non pinnae sicut alibi fastigium ejus (the top of it) distinguant: sed perpetua lorica" [an uninterrupted screen or guard of some kind]. 2. projectura: Vitruv.

copious: 1. largus: c. draughts, i. haustus, Lucr.: the sun fills the earth with c. light, sol terras l. luce complet, Cic. (Not of copiousness of style). 2. abundans, affluens: v. ABUNDANT. 3. copiosus (well stored): c. in speaking (or rather well-stored with matter), homo ad dicendum c., Cic. 4. uber, éris (v. FERTILIS): esp. of diction: who is more c. than Plato, quis uberior in dicendo Platone? Cic. 5. Join: uber et fecundus, Cic. (used of Pericles). 6. sflus (of free, flowing style): Aeschines is more c., Aeschines magis f., Quint.: v. DIFFUSE. 7. laetus (esp. poet.): c. stanzas, i. flumina, Virg. Fig.: c. style of oratory, l. genus orationis, Cic.

copiously: abundanter, copiosè, etc.: v. ABUNDANTLY. Esp. in certain phr.: as, to weep c., ubertim flere, Suet.: lacrimis ubertim manantibus, Petr.: to speak c., copiose et abundanter dicere, Cic.: fusa et copiose augere et ornare, Id.: fusa et late (at length) dicere, Id.

copiousness: 1. cōpia: esp. of diction: c. dicendi, Cic.: abundance of matter produces c. of language, rerum c. verborum e. gignit, Cic.: c. of invention, inventionis c., Quint. 2. ubertas: more fully ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic.: in pl. copia ubertateque verborum, Gell. (N.B. Copia dicendi by itself is more comprehensive than the English: cf. Cic. Or. 3, 34, 138: where it includes the entire resources of oratory.)

copist: librarius: Varr.: M. L.: v. TRANSCRIBER.

copper (subs.): 1. The metal: 1. aes, aeris, n.: Plin.: Cels. (Also used to denote various compound metals: v. BRONZE, BRASS): abounding in c., aerisus: gold that is much alloyed with c., aurum aerosum, Plin.: c. rust, aerugo, Isid. Cic.: c.-ore, chalcites, ae, m.; or, chalcitis, Idis, f.: Plin. 2. cuprum (late Lat.): for which Plin. has cyprum, aes, or simply cyprum: made of c., cyprus: v. foll. art. 3. A vessel made of copper: thénium: v. CALDERON.

4. A copper coin: as, assis, m. (used often in contemptuous sense): Hor.: also raudus, éris, n.: v. foll. art. fin.

copper (as adj.): 1. aeneus, aereus: v. BRAZEN, BRONZE. 2. cyprus: a c. box, c. pyxis, Plin. 3. cuprinus: Pall. (cupreus or cyprus also occurs and is agreeable to analogy: comp. aureus, etc.: but it is rare and often a v. l. with cyprus). Phr.: copper-money, aes signatum, Liv.: a single c. coin, raudus (also raudus, rodus), éris, n. (rare): Liv. Dimin. rauduscūlum, a small c. coin, Fest.

copper (v.): aereis (cyprilis) laminis t-gere, loricare.

copper-bottomed (of a ship): 160

*navis cuius latera aereis (cyprilis) laminis loricata sunt.

copper-coloured: aeneus: Suet. Ner. 2 (mod.): or by circuml., *colorem aeris cyprili referens, habens.

copper-dross: aeris recrementum: v. DROSS.

copper-mine: aeris metalli, Plin.; aerifodina (= aeris fodina), Varr.: v. MINE.

copper-ore: chalcites, chalcitis: v. COPPER. M. L.

copper-plate: *aenea lāmīna: M. L. The picture produced: *pictura linearis per aeneam laminam expressa, Ern.; imago aere excusa, Wyttenb., imago aeneae laminae ope descripta, expressa: one who prints them, chalcographus: the press, pŕium chalcographicum (all from Kr.).

copper-smith: fāber aerārius; aerarius, Plin.

copper-snake: cōlāber chereāa, Linn.

copper-stone: lapis aerōeus: Plin.

copper-wire: filum aeneum (?).

copper-worm: tārēdo, Inis, f.: Plin.

coppery: aerōeus. Plin.

coprice: silvāla, dūmētum, frūtī-copse (cētum (frūtex): v. SERUB-REARY, THICKET.

copula: (in logic and gram.): *cōpula: M. L.

copulate (v. intr.): cōeo, 4, irr.: Plin.: Col. (Not copular in this sense).

copulation: 1. cōitus, ūs. Plin.: Cels. 2. concubitus, ūs: Col.

copulative: connexivus: a c. conjunction, conjunctio c., Gell.

copy (subs.): 1. A transcribed writing or book: 1. exemplar, éris, n.: a book transcribed into a thousand c.s., liber in ex. transcriptus mille, Plin.: a c. of a letter, literarum ex., Cic.: (the usual word in modern criticism).

2. exemplum: a c. of a letter, literarum ex., Sall. 3. apōgrāphōn, l. n.: Plin. Phr. to make a c., transcribere, exscribere: v. TO TRANSCRIBE.

4. of any object: 1. exemplar: a kind of c. of oneself (a friend), tanquam ex. aliquid sui, Cic. (Not exemplum in this sense). 2. imitātiō (rare): Ov.

3. imāgo, similitudo, etc.: v. LIKENESS.

4. imitātiō: v. IMITATION.

5. That which is copied from: 1. exemplar: more fully, exemplar ad imitandum, Cic.: v. PATTERN.

2. exemplum: v. EXAMPLE. Phr.: to set a c. of letters, literas praefornare ad invitationem scribendi proponere, Quint.

copy (v.): 1. To write, etc., according to an original: descripto, transcribo, exscribo: v. TRANSCRIBE. Phr.: to c. pictures, imagines exscribere atque pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 1: also transcribere, Plin. alter.

2. In gen. to imitate closely: 1. imitor, i: v. IMITATE. 2. exscribo, 3 (rare in this sense): to c. any one's character with wonderful exactness, more allicuius mira similitudine ex., Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9. 3. rēfēro: v. RESEMBLE, REPRODUCE. 4. exprobro, pressi, presum, 3: a law c'd from nature, lex expressa ad naturam, Cic. 5. sequor, cutus, 3: v. FOLLOW.

copybook: literae ad imitationem scribendi propositae: v. COPY (fin.).

copyhold: *emphyteusis (the contract of engagement: nearest term in Roman law, and applicable to any kind of "feudal" contract): an estate so held, emphyteusis: v. FIEF, FEUDAL. Less precisely expr. with servus: as, c. estates (i. e. which are under any kind of reserved liability), serva praedia, Cic.: Dig.

copyholder: emphyteuta, emphyteuticarius: Cod. Just.

coquet (v.): lenocinor, i (prob. the nearest word): cf. Symm. Ep. 9, 87, "verbis lenocinantibus et fūco oblitis et ad gratium comparatis." *lenocinilis (cf. Suet. Aug. 79, "omnis lenocinilis negligens") uti, lenocinilis viros

(adolescentes) petere (cf. Sall. Cat. 25) atque ad se allicere.

coquet, coquette (subs.): qui (quae) lenocinis utitur, etc.: v. precd. art. Sometimes (for the fem.), mala may be precise enough: cf. "delituit mala," the little c. hid herself, 21. Rud. 2, 5, 9, or stronger, proterva, cf. Cic. Coel. 16, fin.: v. WANTON.

coquetry: grata protervitas, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7: or perh. lenocinia (applicable to any meretricious setting off of personal or other attractions): v. TO COQUET.

coral: (red) cōrallum, cōrallūm, curallum. Plin.: Ov.: c.-agat, cōrallōa-chātēs, ae, m.: Plin. As adj., made of c. or like it, corallinus: Anth.

coral-fisher: qui corallium piscatur.

coral-fishery: expr. with corallia, as, ubi c. inveniuntur, gignuntur.

coral-moss: *līdien corallinus: Linn.

coralline: corallinus: Anth.

cord (subs.): fīnis, dīvinā, fūnicūlus: restis, dīvinā, resticūla: v. CORD.

cord (v.): circumligo, constringo: v. TO BIND, PACK UP.

cordage (of a ship): rūdentes (pl. of rudens), m.: Cic.: Virg.

corded (part and adj.): 1. Bound with cords: funiculis circumligatus. see verb. 2. Furrowed, or marked as with cords: perh. striatus: v. FURROWED, CHANNELLED.

cordial (subs.): potio corpori refocillando apta, Cels.

cord-maker: restio, ōnis, Suet.

cordial (adj.): i. e. heartily kind and friendly: 1. benignus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: v. KIND, HEARTY. 2. sincerus, vērū: v. SINCERE, GENUINE.

Phr.: to give any one a c. welcome, aliquem benigne excipere, Liv.: my c. good wishes for your happiness, opto tibi multam felicitatem, Erasmus. Coll.: to give any one your c. salutations, jubere aliquem salvere plurimum, Id.: so with multam, plurimam, salutem, Cic.: v. TO GREET.

cordiality: animus benignus et comis, benignitas et comitas: v. precd. art.: with c., benigne: v. KINDLY, KINDNESS.

cordially: benignè: v. KINDLY, HEARTILY: sincerè: sine fūco et fallaciis (i. e. without deception, Cic.): to receive any one more c., aliquem laetius recipere, Vell. (of Cic.'s return from exile): simply, libenter, libens, may sometimes do: v. CHEERFULLY, GLADLY: to recommend c., intime commendare, Cic.: v. SINCERELY.

cordons: of soldiers, corona militum, Caes.: to draw a c. sanitarie round a place, *locum circumscribere et custodiens circumdare adversus morbi contagia.

corduroy: *textile quoddam genus, crassum et striatum.

cordwainer: sutor: v. SHOEMAKER.

core (of fruit): volva pomorum, i. e. the seed-wrapper: Scrib. (N.B. Not nucleus which is the soft part within something hard: v. KERNEL.)

coriaceous: v. LEATHERY.

coriander: coriandrum, Plin.: c. mativum: M. L.

cork (subs.): 1. The tree: stiber, éris, n.: Virg.: Plin. (Quercus stiber, Linn.). The bark of the c. tree, stiberis cortex, Seren. Sam. 2. The bark or a stopper made from it: 1. cortex, Isid. m. and f.: Cat. Hor. 2. obturamentum: v. STOPPER. 3. In pl., for learning to swim. Prov.: to swim without c.s., to need no further assistance, sine cortice nare, Hor. (For a similar purpose was also used a kind of mat, scipula, ratis, Pl.).

cork (v.): corticem piec astringere, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 10. (Or simply *cortice imponere, cortice obturare: v. TO STOP UP.)

cornorant: *carbo cornorans, Meyer; pelearius carbo, Linn.

corn: 1. Grain: 1. frūmen-

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tum (gen. term): the yield of *c.*, *proventus frumenti*, Plin. Ep.: in order that they might have a supply of *c.*, ut copia frumenti suppetere, Caes.: sometimes *pl.*, when it includes various kinds of *c.*, Caes. Adj.: pertaining to *c.*, *frumentarius*: esp. in phr. *res frumentaria*, which includes provisions of all kinds, but esp. *corn food*: a *c. ship*, *f. navis*, Caes.: a law respecting the distribution of *corn*, *lex l. Cic.*: a *c. land*, *fit for or devoted to growing c.*, *f. ager*, Varr.: places in which *c. is grown*, *loci l. Cic.*: a distribution of *c.*, *frumentatio*, Suet.

2. *fruges*, um, *f.*: *v. PRODUCE*. Phr.: the price of *c.*, *annona*: esp. as we say "the market": *q. v.*: *standing c.*, *sēges*, *ētis*, *f.*: *v. CNOP*: an ear of *c.*, *spica*, *ētis*, *f.*: *v. EAR*: seed *c.*, *sēmētis* is, *f.*: *Col.* (also used of young *c.*, *Gell.*). II. A horny excrescence on the skin: *clavus*, *l.*: Plin.: more fully, *pedis clavus*, *id.*, 12, 31, 49: to draw out (or extract) a *c.*, *pedis c. extrahere*, *ib.*: In the same section occurs *morticinus*, apply, as syn. for *clavus*.

corn-chandler: *frumentarius*: *v. CORN-MERCHANT*.

corn-chest: *cāmēra*, *Hor.*

corn-cockle: **agrostemma githago*, *Lin.*

corn-crake: *ortygometra*: *Plin.* (*Trallus* *crux*, *Lin.*)

corn-field: *sēges*, *ētis*, *f.*: *i. e. a field with crops in it*: Caes.: *Virg.* (N.B. *Ager frumentarius* is explained under *CORN*). *Arum* may also be used in sim. sense: cf. *Virg. G. 1, 316*: also in *pl. sēta*, *ib.*, 325: *v. FIELD, CNOP*.

corn-flag: *hyacinthus*: *Virg.*: *Plin.*

corn-flower, blue: *cyanus*, *m.*: *Plin.*

corn-land: *ager frumentarius*: *Varr.*

corn-laws: **leges frumentarias* (at Rome laws respecting the distribution of corn). Or expr. by circumlocution, as, he effected the total repeal of the *c.s.* effectit ut portoria omnia frumentaria tollerentur.

corn-loft: *horreum*: *v. GRANARY*.

corn-market: **forum frumentarium*: see also *MARKET*: president of the *c.-market*, *praefectus annonae*, *Liv.*; *praefectus rei frumentariae*, *Tac.*

corn-marygold: *chrysanthemum segetum*, *Lin.*

corn-merchant: *frumentarius*, *Cic.*: more fully, *frumentarius negotiator*, *Plin.*

corn-mill: *mōla frumentaria*: *v. MILL*.

corn-trade: **questus frumentarius*: or, in connexion with the provinces, **negotiatio* *f.*: *v. MERCHANT*.

cornel: *cornus*, *f.*: *Virg.*: *Plin.* (*c. mascula*, *Lin.*): a thicket of *c.-trees*, *cornūm*, *Varr.*: a bow made of *c. wood*, *cornus arcus*, *Ov.*: *Virg.*: the fruit of the *c.*, *cornum*: *Virg.*: *Col.*

cornelian: *perh. sarda* or *sardichates*: *Plin.*

corner: I. *External point where two converging lines meet*: *versura*, *Vitr.* (esp. of external angles of a building, gables, etc.). II. *Either external or internal*: *angulus*: the *c.s. of walls*, *anguli parietum*, *Plin.*: to go away into a *c.*, in *angulum abire*, *Ter.*: this *c. of the world*, *a hic mundi*, *Prop.*: having three, four *c.s.*, *triangulus*, *quadrangulus*: *v. TRIANGULAR*, etc.: full of *c.s.* (*internal*), *angulosus* (*external*), *angulāris*: *v. ANGULAR*.

III. *A secret or retired place*: I. *angulus*: in any *c. of all Italy*, *ulio in a totius Italiae*, *Cic.*: shut up in *c.s.* (away from the rest of men), in *angulis inclusus*, *Lact.*: *v. MOOR*.

2. *recessus*, *ūs*: *v. RETREAT*.

3. *lātebra*, esp. in *pl.*: *v. LURKING-PLACE*. Phr.: to look out of the *c.s.* of the eyes, *lilis oculis aspicere*, *speculare*, *Intert.* *Pl.*: *Plin.* (omitting *oculis*): *Ter.*

corner-stone: *lapis angularis*, *Vulg.*; *angulare fundamentum*: *M.L.* (Not class.: for in *Cato*, *R. R.* 1, *l. angularis* = *lapis quadratus*.)

corner-wise: *v. DIAGONALLY*.

cornet: I. *A wind instrument*: *buccina*, *cornu*: *v. HORN*. II. *A cavalry officer*: (?) *signifer*, *veixillarius* (*i. e. STANDARD-BEARER*, *q. v.*)

cornlice: I. *cōrōna*, *Vitr.*: *Plin.*

2. *alma*: a kind of moulding: *Vitr.*

3. *hyperthyrum* (over doors): *id.*

cornigerous: *cornutus*, *corniger*: *v. HORNED*.

corninopia: *cornu copiae*, *Pl.*: or *cornu alone*: cf. *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, *fin.*

cornollary: *cōrōllarium*, *Boeth.*

Apul. (consecrarium=deduction: *q. v.*)

cornal: *cōrōna*, *cōrōla*: *v. CROWN, WREATH*.

cornation: **diademātis* or *cōrōnae* impositio (the former if the *c. of a king* be meant). Late Lat. **coronatio* [*B. V. Mariae*]. Or expr. with verb: as, the *c. of a new king is attended with great ceremony*, **cum magno apparatu novo regi diadema impositur*: *v. to crown*.

coroner: **cōrōnator*, *M.L.*, so called because the death of every subject by violence is accounted to touch the crown of the king: it may be translated in classical Latin by *de moribus ambiguae quaestor* (*mors ambigua occurr.*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 9, 5): the inquest, **inquisitiō*. Phr.: a *c.'s inquest* was held, **quaestum est quomodo mortis occurrisset*: *v. INQUIRE*. (Perh. **quaestor* regis might be used for *coroner*.)

coronet: *diādēma*, *ātis*: *v. CROWN, DIADLEM*.

corporal (*sub.*): *dēcūrio*, *ētis* (*a subordinate cavalry officer*): *Varr.*

corporal (*adj.*): chiefly in phr., *a punishment, usu. flogging*: so that *verbera* may mostly be employed: to inflict *a punishment upon any one*, *verberibus animadvertere in aliquem*, *Sall.*: *v. to scourge*. More precisely, **cae poenae quae in corpora hominum exercentur*: *v. CORPORAL*.

corporally: *v. preced. art.*

corporate: chiefly in such phr. as, a *c. body*, = *corporation*: *v. foll. art.*: a *c. town*, *municipium*: *v. MUNICIPALITY*.

corporation: I. *collegium* (usu. denoting either a body of men holding the same office, or of the same craft): *v. COMPANY*. 2. *universitas*: *v. Dict. Ant. s. v.* 3. (rare) *corpus*: *Call. lig.* 4. (When the persons are meant) *corpōrātī*: the *c. of Nimes*, *c. Nemausenses*, *Inscr. ap. Forcell.*

corporeal: I. *corporeus*: *Join*: corporeus et aspectabilis, *corporeal* and *visible*, *Cic.*: *Lucr.* 2. expr. with *corpus*: as, *c. pleasures*, *corporis voluptates*, *Cic.*: *v. BODILY*.

corpe: *maus*, *praesidium* (*stationed as guard*): *v. COMPANY*.

corpee: I. *cādāver*, *ēris*, *n.* (esp. a corpse lying and becoming corrupt), *Cic.*: *Virg.* 2. *corpus*, *ēris*, *n.* (of bodies living or dead): *v. BODY*. 3. *funus*, *ēris*, *n.* (poet.): a mangled *c.*, *lacerum* *f.*: *Virg.*: *Prop.* 4. *caedes*, *i. f.* (as slain *c.* or more particularly the blood of it): *Liv.* 1, 48. 5. (Similarly with 3 and 4) *mors*, *its*, *f.*: the *c. of Clodius* was torn in pieces, *mors Clodii lacerata est*, *Cic.*: to embrace a *c.* (temporarily of an old man), *mortem amplexari*, *Pl.*: *Prop.* 6. *Freg.* expr. with *part.*: as, he pointed out the *c. of the murdered Servius* lying on the ground, *jacentem Servium trucidatum ostendit*, *Liv.* 1, 48: thou shalt not bury a corpse within the city, *hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito*, *xii. Tab.*: or simply *mortuus*: *Pl.*: *Cic.*: *v. DEAD*. Phr.: to carry a *c.* to the grave, *effere*, *Pl.*: *Cic.* (often used with *acc.* of the person: *v. BURY*): a person whose trade was the preparing of *c.s.* for burial, *pollinctor*, *Pl.*: *Dig.*

corpee-like: *exanguis*, *lāridus*: *v. PALE, GHASTLY*.

corpulence: I. *habitus corporis obesus*: cf. *Suet. Hor.* (in the same paragraph *corpulentum* is found in a letter of Aug. referring to the corpulence of Hor.): *habitus corpulentus* (*optimus*, *Cic.*): *v. CORPULENT*. 2. *corpulent-*

tia: *Plin.* (rare).

3. *corpōritāra* (with some word): to produce *c.*, **corporatus habitiores reddere*: cf. *Vitr.* 6, 1, 3. (Not *corporatura* alone, as *Q.*) 4. *obesitas*: *v. FATNESS, PLUMPNESS*. 5. *amplitudo* (*corpore*): *Plin. Ep.*

corpulent: I. *corpulentus*: *Pl.*: Quint. *Join*: *pinguis* et *corpulentus*, *Gell.* 2. *hābitus* ("in good condition") *a little c.*, paulo habitior, *Ter.* *Join*: *corpulentior* atque habitior, *Pl.*

3. *plenus*: as opp. to *tenuis*, *Hor.*

4. *pinguis*, *obesus*: *v. FAT*. Phr.: to grow *c.*, [*lantum*] *corporis facere*, *Phaedr.*: *Cels.*: *v. FLESH*: also *pinguescere*: *v. FAT* (to become): a *c. habit*, *opinus habitus corporis*, *Cic.*

corpulence: *corpulentum*: *Cic.* (with ref. to the atoms of *Lucr.*): *Lucr.*: *v. ATOM*.

corpuseular: expr. with *corpuscula* or *atoma*: as, the *c. (or atomic) philosophy*, **doctrina illa atomorum*: or *quae docet omnia ex individuorum corporibus signi atque efflu.*

correct (*adj.*): I. *correctus* (often in sense of corrected: as *p. part.*): *Cic.* 2. *emendatus* (*free from faults and blemishes*): *Join*: *correctus* et *emendatus*, *Cic.* 3. *rectus*: *v. MOURT*: opp. to *pravius*, *Cic.* 4. *accūrat*: *v. ACCURATE, EXACT*. 5. *sanus* (of style: applied to what is free from faults, but wanting in force): cf. *Plin. Ep.* 9, 26, "orator rectus quidem et sanus, sed parum grandis et ornatus." *Cic. Br.* 55, 102. 6. *purus* (also of style: and implying the absence of all faults of language or taste): a *c. and clear style*, *p. quoddam et candidum diocendi genus*, *Cic.*: cf. *Id. Or.* 3, 8, 29: *v. FAULTLESS, IRREPROACHABLE*. Phr.: a *c. account*, *ratio quae convenit* [*ad nummum*], *Cic.*: these accounts are not *c.*, "non constant haec rationes: *v. ACCOUNT*: his verses are *c.* but they want genius, **vitio quidem carent versus eius sed parum habent ingenii*.

correct (*v.*): I. *corrigo*, *rexi*, *rectum*, 3 (the most gen. term): to *c. leanness of body*, *maiem corporis c.*, *Plin.*: it is more easy to find fault with what is past than to *c. it*, *praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi*, *Liv.*: to *c. a speech*, *orationem c.*, *Cic.*: endeavour to *c. my son*, *c. mihi gnatum entere*, *Ter.* 2. *castigo*, 1 (prop. to chastise: *q. v.*): *Fig.*: to *c. a poem*, *carmen c.*, *Hor.*: *Juv.* 3. *emendo*, 1 (to remove faults): to *c. a vicious habit*, *consuetudinem vitiosam c.*, *Cic.*: to *c. (the morals of) Italy* by *laws*, *res Italae legibus c.*, *Hor.*: *Cic.* *Join*: *emendare* et *corrigere*, *Cic.* Phr.: to *c. proofs* (from the press), **plagulas corrigere*, *Orelli*: more fully (after *Cic.*), *perspicere* et *corrigere*: **prima specimina typographica corrigere*; *typothetarum specimina corrigere* (*Orelli*); *pericula typographica relegere*, *Ruhnck.* (*ap. Kr.*)

correction: I. *The act of correcting*: *correctio*, *emendatio*: *Join*: *correctio* et *emendatio*, *Cic.* (for syn. see verb): or expr. with *gr.*: as, with a view to the *c. of morals*, *ad emendandos mores*, etc. (N.B. No *correctura*, which denotes a particular office). Phr.: the most careful *c. of the press*, **cura plagularum corrigendarum quanta maxima potest esse*: (*I speak*) under *c.*, **ita mihi videtur, nisi tu aliter sentis, or salvo iudicio tuo* (*R. and A.*) II. *The correction itself*, esp. in writings: expr. with *p. part.*: as, very many *c.s.* have been made, **plurima emendata sunt*: *v. CORRECT*. III. *Chastisement*: *castigatio*, *animadversio*: *Cic.*: *v. PUNISHMENT*: *house of c.*, *carcer*: *v. GAOL* (*ergastulum* only for slaves).

corrective: I. *adj.*: quod corrigere, etc., possit: *v. CORRECT*. II. *Sub.*: 1. *temperamentum* (inter equalitates), *Coel.* 2. *temperatio*: in same sense: *Cic.* (More precisely, of medicines, *temperativa medicamina*, *Coel. Aur.*)

correctly: recte, emendatè, purè, accuratè (for syn. see *adj.*).

correctness: mostly expr. with circuml.: as, *I doubt the c. of that statement*. "dubito num revera ita res se habet: c. of style, oratio sana, pura, Cic. (also puritas sermonis: v. PURITY). *I guarantee the c. of these accounts*, "hoc in me recipio has rationes constare, convenire, etc.: v. CORRECT (*adj.*); ACCURACY.

corrector: corrector (most gen. term); emendator (one who removes faults or blemishes): JOIN: corrector atque emendator, Cic. Or expr. with verb: as, *c. for the præs.*, "qui plagulis corrigendis operam dat, etc.: see verb.

correlation: v. RELATION.

correlative (*adj.* and *subs.*): no exact word: Q. gives reciprocus, which is perhaps the nearest: v. RECIPROCAL. Perh. better with verb: as, *these things are c.*, "haec mutuo inter se respondent (reciprocantur, Cic. Div. 1. 6, 10 = are *intert* or "converted"): R. and A. give correlata (pl.), as t. l. from Nulien.

correspond: 1. To agree with: 1. congruo, 1. (with cum; inter and pron. refl.: or with dat.): none of the measurements c. mensurae nullae inter se c. Plin. the words c. with the case, verba c. et coherant cum causa, Cic.

2. cohaerere, haesi, haesum, 2 (to fit together): constr. absol., or with inter and pron. refl.: to c. as closely as possible, inter se quam aptissime c., Cic.: and v. *supr.* 3. convenio: v. AGREE.

4. respondeo, di, sum, 2 (with dat. or ad): that the words may c. to each other as if matched, ut verba verbi quasi paria respondeant, Cic.: v. TO ANSWER (II.). Phr.: (this word) c. with the Greek, etc., idem declarat quod, etc., Cic.: to make words c. to deeds, verba dictis aequare, Liv.: Sall. (the latter, exaequare). II. To have mutual communications by letter: epistolarium commercia habere (cf. Vell. 2. 65 "tum inter [eos] commercia epistolarium," sc. erant): litteras dare et accipere, inter se scribere, Cic. (Per litteras colloqui might refer to a single letter only, Cic.: more precisely, "mutuo inter se per litteras colloqui solere": or perh. "litterarum consuetudinem habere: v. INTERCOURSE).

correspondence: 1. Mutual adaptation, agreement: convenientia, congruentia: v. AGREEMENT. More freq. expr. with verb: as, *there is a striking c. between these things*, "mirabiliter haec inter se congruunt, etc.: see verb. II. Intercourse by letter: epistolarium commercium, Vell. (in pl.): an end of our c., finis inter nos scribendi, Cic.: to hold c., v. CORRESPOND (II.): a brisk c., "mutua epistolarium assiduitas: our c. flags, "refrugescent litterae nostrae. (N.B. Not litterarum sermo, which would be conversation about literature.)

correspondent: 1. *Adj.*: v. CORRESPONDING. II. One who holds communication with another by writing: qui epistolarium (litterarum) commercium cum aliquo utitur, etc.: v. CORRESPOND (II.): quicum litterarum usu (consuetudine), epistolarium commercio quis junctus est (Kr.): a good c., impiger in scribendo, haud lentus ad scribendam; qui magna est in scribendo diligentia: based on Cic. (Kr.): a very bad c., ad litteras scribendas pigerimus, id.

corresponding (*adj.*): 1. Agreeing: 1. par, paria: words c. with words, verba verbi paria, Cic.: v. MATCHED. 2. gemellus (used in pl. of two things which closely correspond): (a pair) c. in love of what is bad, pravorum amore gemellum, Hor. 3. aptus, accommodatus, consentaneus, etc.: v. AGREEING. 4. expr. with verb: as, *the c. door on the other side*, "porta quae ab altera parte huc [porte] respondet (the verb alone would mean answering to it in magnitude: Cic.): a c. expression, verba quae idem declarant, significant: v. CORRESPOND. II. (Only in certain expressions): communicating

by letter: c. member of the Royal Society, "epistolarium commercium cum Regia Societate junctus: v. CORRESPONDENT.

correspondingly: pariter, eadem ratione, Cic.: v. ALIKE.

corridor: andron, ônis, m. (contrary to the Gk. sense of the word: see Vitr. 6, 7, 5): prôthrum (?): lb.

corroborate: 1. affirmo, 1 (less freq. in this sense: v. ASSERT): to c. a person's words, dicta alicujus af., Liv.

2. confirmo, 1: to c. (statements) by arguments or testimony, argumentis, testimoniis c., Cic.: v. CONFIRM. 3. fidem alicui reinfere (i.e. gain credence for a thing): Cic.: v. CREDENCE. (N.B. Not corroboro or roboro; which signify to make strong.)

corroborative: quod ad fidem conciliandam aptum est, etc.

corrode: 1. rôdo, ai, sum, 3 (rare in this sense): iron is c.d. by rust, ferrum robigine roditur, Ov. 2. êrôdo, 3 (more freq.: to eat or c. away): water c.s iron, aqua ferrum c., Plin. (esp. of corrosive remedies, as caustic, etc.: Plin.: Cels.). 3. êdo, êdi, êsum, 3 (to eat away): of mildew: Virg. Fig.: if caught c.s the mind: si quid est animum, Hor.: Virg. 4. pêrôdo, 3 (stronger than êdo): Virg. (N.B. Not corrodo in this sense.)

corroding (*as adj.*): esp. fig.: mordax, âcis: c. carcs, m. sollicitudines, Hor. In sim. sense, vitiosa cura, id. (For lit. sense, v. CORROSIVE).

corrosion: rôsio: Plin. (Or expr. with verb: v. CORRODE.)

corrosive: 1. corrôsius (of medicines): Sen. 2. mordax, âcis: c. powder, m. pulvis, Plin.: Hor. (du fig. sense: v. CORRODING).

corrugate: rûgo, corrûgo, 1: v. TO WRINKLE.

corrupt (v.): 1. To change from a sound to a putrid state: 1. corruppo, rûpi, ruptum, 3: esp. as reflect.: to become corrupt, suffer corruption, Cic. 2. vitio, 1: v. TO TAINT: of the action of pestilence on the air, Ov. 3. In pass.: to become c.d.: putresco, putreficere: v. TO ROT. II. In moral sense: 1. corruppo, 3: to c. (the morals of) a state, mores civitatis c., Cic.: in the same passage (Leg. 3, 14), corruppere is used absol.: to c. (men) by example, exemplo c. With the direct acc. (with or without pecunia), corruppere usu. signifies to bribe (q. v.), or in the case of a woman, to seduce (q. v.). 2. deprâvo, 1 (to alter for the worse): the Campanians were c.d. by abundance, Campani mores rerum omnium copiae depravabant, Cic. JOIN: corruppere et depravare: Cic. (N.B. Corruptio by itself is not always taken in bad sense.) 3. inquinô, 1: v. DEFILE, POLLUTE. 4. Expr. with phr.: as, vitia inficere, Cic.: v. INFECT: vitia in civitatem infundere, id.: turpissimis imbuiere cupiditatibus, Nep.: mala facinora edocere, Sall. Sometimes mutare, immutare, may be sufficient: i. e. when the context shows that the change is for the worse: cf. Sall. Cat. 10, fin. (by a somewhat harsh fig., the latter has vexare mores civitatis, of the influence of bad passions upon them, Cat. 6): in pass. in vitium labi, Hor.: pejorem, deteriorem fieri, etc.: v. TO DETERIORATE: to c. by bribery (besides pecunia corrupere, v. *supr.*), pecunia oppugnare, Cic.: sollicitare, Curt.: corruptelam (judicii) moliri, Cic., etc.: v. BRIBERY: by various artifices, (animos militum) variis artibus subruere, Tac.: v. TO TAMPER WITH, UNDERMINE. III. To debase, falsify: corruppo, deprâvo (Cic. uses both of the perverse ingenuity of the lawyers: Mur. 12, 27): v. FALSIFY. Phr.: the language of Greece is very much c.d., "multum immutata est c. depravata lingua Hellenistica a vetere ilo ac puro Graecorum sermone.

corrupt (*adj.*): 1. Decomposed: putrefactus, putridus, pûter, corruptus: v. ROTTER. II. In moral sense: 1. corruptus: used both as part. and *adj.*: Sall.: Cic. 2. incestus, impûrus: v. IMPURE. 3. inquinatus, v. POLLUTED. III. Accessible to bribery: venâlis, e: v. VENAL: also nummarius: Cic. IV. Not genuine (as a text), or debased (as language): corruptus, deprâvatus: to alter and mend c. passages, depravatis locis veterum scriptorum meleri, Iulian. ap. Kr.: a passage evidently c., locus manifeste vitiosus, Blomf.: somewhat c., cui subest quaedam corruptela, id.

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corrupter: 1. corruptor, f. corruptrix: Cic. Phr.: the common c. of our children, communis corruptela (abstr. for concr.) nostrum liberum, Ter. (depravator is not found). 2. perditior, f. perditrix (stronger than corruptor: v. DESTROYER): luxury the c. of chastity, luxuria perditrix castitatis, Ter. (but perditior republicae is destroyer of the commonwealth).

corruptibility: 1. Liability to corruption: corruptibilitas: Ter. May perh. be expr. by pl. of corruptio: as, the body is subject to c., "corruptionibus obnoxium est corpus hominis: or, corrupti ac dissolvi potest: see L. G. § 591.

II. Accessibility to bribe: venâlitas (rare): v. VENALITY.

corruptible: 1. Liable to corruption: corruptibilis (rare): Lact.: Vulg. (another form is corruptiblis): or expr. with verb: quod corrupti ac dissolvi potest: see verb. II. Accessible to bribe: venâlis: v. VENAL.

corrupting (*adj.*): corruptrix, ica (very rare): or with masc. subs., corruptor (L. G. 598): a c. province, corruptrix provincia, Cic.: v. CORRUPTER. (Or expr. with verb: qui corrupti, depravat, etc.)

corruption: 1. Physical: corruptio (e.g. corporis, i. e. disease, Cic.), pûtor, putredo: v. DECOMPOSITION, ROTTENNESS, DECAY. II. Moral: 1. corruptio (rare): Cic. has opinio corruptio. 2. corruptela (prop. a means of corruption: hence often in pl.): the temptations of c., illecebrae corruptelaram, Sall.: a storehouse of every kind of c., corruptelaram omnis generis officina, Liv. 39, 10. 3. deprâvatio: JOIN: d. et foeditas animi, Cic. 4. prâvitas: v. VICIOUSNESS, DEPRAVITY.

III. In the use of words: deprâvatio: Cic.: with ref. to MSS. corruptela is often used: some c., "vitia aliquald.

IV. By money: corruptela (Cic.) largitio: ambitus: v. BRIBERY: in the administration of a province, (res) repetundae: v. EXTORTION.

corruptly: 1. corrupte: to pronounce words c., verba c. pronuntiare, Gell.: Cic.: v. WRONGLY. (Less strong than the Eng., and not necessarily involving what is morally wrong: Cic., who has neque depravate judicare neque c. Fin. 1, 21, 71.) 2. incestè, impûrè: v. IMPURELY. 3. turpiter: flagitiosè: v. DISGRACEFULLY. Phr.: to administer justice c., "pecunias propter res judicandas accipere: v. BRIBE.

corsair: pirâta, prædo (maritimus): v. PIRATE.

corse: v. CORPSE.

corselet: 1. lôrica: a c. of chain mail, moli i. caena, Val.; conserta hamia, Virg. (but the lôrica was originally of leather while the thorax was of metal). 2. thorax, âcis, f.: v. BREAST-PLATE. 3. cataphracta (made of linen, wool, or mail): Veg.: Tac. Wearing a c., lôricatus: also cataphractus (prop. a Greek term: see Liv. 37, 40).

corsege: cômîtatus, us: v. RETINUE. **corricated** (*adj.*): i. e. like bark: coricobus: Plin.

coruscant: côruscus, fulgens: v. FLASHING, GLITTERING.

coruscation: 1. côruscatio (rare and late): Sall. 2. fulgor: v. FLASH, SPLENDOR.

corvette: perh. cōlox, ôlis: Liv. **corymbiferous**: corymbifer: Ov.: v. CLUSTERING.

corypheus: 1. *l. i. t.*: master of a chorus: 1. coryphaeus (Gr. κορυφαίος): M. L. (In Cic. only fig.) 2. magister (sc. chori), Cic. || Fig.: a leader: coryphaeus: Cic. ("C. Epicureorum," N. D. 1, 21, 59): v. CHIEF, LEADER.

cosmetic (subs.): 1. fucus (prop. a marine plant yielding a ruddy dye): to hide personal defects by means of c.s., vitia corporis fucus occultare, Pl. simily, colore fucus mentiri, Quint. 2. medicamen: in pl., medicamina formae, Ov. A. A. 3, 205: to rub the face with c.s., faciem medicaminibus atterere, Petr. 3. medicamentum (= 2): Sen. 4. pigmentum: Plin.: v. PIGMENT. N. B. See Ov. l. c. (supr.): where the subject is treated he has the expressions, candorem quaerere creta; arte rubere, etc.

cosmogony: *cosmogonia (Gr. κοσμογονία), the title of a work by Parmenides: translated by Xylander "liber de ortu mundi": Plut. Mor. 75b, E.

cosmographer: cosmographus, Auct. de Progen. Aug.

cosmopolite: mundanus (Gr. κοσμοπολίτης): paraphrased by Cic. "totius mundi incolae et civis," Tusc. 5, 37, 108. (Cosmici is given by R. and A., on the strength of Mart. 7, 41; but the meaning there is doubtful.)

cost (subs.): 1. Price of a thing bought or sold: pretium: v. PRICE.

2. Expense: impendium, impensa, sumptus: v. EXPENSE. || In law, the costs: impensae in litem factae, Paul. Dig. 3, 1, 30. Phr.: to condemn any one to the payment of penalty and c., damnum et impensas litis adversario inferre aliquem cogere, Just. Inst. IV. Loss or detriment: Phr.: to my cost: damno cum magno meo, Pl.: so with malum: at your c., malo cum tuo, Pl.: somewhat less strong is incommodo tuo, Cic.: or expr. with poena: as, liars are mostly dishonest to their c., solent mendaces luere poenas maleficti, Phaedr.

cost (v.): 1. consto, stit, i. (usu. with abl. of definite price; gen. in the case of such expr. as quanti, tanti, etc.: L. G. 381): to c. four hundred thousand sesterces, quadringentis millibus c., Varr.: to c. nothing, gratis c., Cic.: to c. very little, vilissimè c., Col.: also minimo c., (L. G. 281, Obs. 2). Fig.: he plainly tells them how many brave men's deaths the victory must surely c., edocet quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit c. victoriam, Caes. 2. sto, steti, statum, i. (constit. same as consto): Polybius writes that this affair c. the Achaean 100 talents, P. scribit centum talentis eam rem Achaëis stitisse, Liv.: so little did a great victory c., tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, Curt.: this victory cost the Carthaginians much blood and many wounds, multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv.: sometimes with abl. of such words as quanto, v. supr.: alas! how much has one night c. your realms, heu! quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis! Ov.: Virg. 3. May also be expr. with venire, vendi, et al., esse, to be sold, to be at such a price: as, a pound (of violet purple) cost 100 denarii, libra denariis centum venibat, Nep. ap. Plin.: v. TO SELL (intr.). Phr.: such effort did it c., tantae molis erat, Virg.: how much do his lessons c., quanti docet? Juv.: it cost me a great struggle, etc., vit a me impetrare potui ut, etc. (Kr. based on Cic.).

cost-price: quanti quid constitit, emptum est: v. TO COST.

coster-monger: *qui olera circumfert ac vendit: or perh. olitor: the olitor appears to have sold vegetables as well as grown them.

costive: astrictus, restrictus, durus, compressus (of the bowels): v. CONSTIPATED, CONSTIPATION.

costiveness: alvus astracta, restricta, compressa, dura: v. CONSTIPATION.

costly: carus: v. DEARNESS.

costly (adv.): 1. pretiosus: v. PRECIOUS.

2. carus: v. DEAR. Or expr. with pretium: as, to be c., magni esse pretii, or magno pretio: v. PRICE.

Phr.: in a c. manner, pretiose, sumptuose: v. EXPENSIVELY.

costume: 1. vestitus, us: v. DRESS.

2. habitus, us: esp. in phr., theatrical c., scenicus h., Suet.: triumphal c., b. triumphalia, Quint.

cost: 1. A cottage: v. INFR.

A child's bed: lectulus: v. BED.

For doves: columbarium: v. DOVE-COT.

contemporary: v. CONTEMPORARY.

cottage: 1. casa: there were a few scattered c.s., rara c. (erat), Ov.: c.s. thatched with straw, c. stramentis tectae, Caes. Dimin. cástula, Plin. 2. tágurium (of a more humble kind, and usu. made of reeds, straw, etc.): Varr.: the turf-thatched roof of my humble cot, pauperis t. congestum caespitis culmen, Virg.: v. HUT.

3. nípalla, um: applied to the huts of Nomades in Africa: aedificia agrestium Numidarum quae mapalia illi vocant, Sail. Jug. 18: Virg.: Liv.

cottager: cásarius (= casae incolae): Cod. Theod. (But in ordinary prose or in verse, agrestis or rusticus may be near enough: v. PEASANT.)

cotton: gossypium or gossypium (of which plant many species are used in modern manufacture): Plin. 19, 1, 14: also called xylon, and the cotton fabric, xylina sc. line, lb. The tree is also called gossypinus, id. 12, 21: and the cotton down is called lana (wool) by Virg. G. 2, 110: more fully "lana de ligno quam Graeci ἰσχυλόν appellat," Ulp.

cotton-mill: * (xylino-urum) officina.

cotton-plant: v. CORROX.

couch (subs.): 1. cúbile, is, n.: v. BED.

2. lectus: esp. of c.s. used at the table; where there were usu. three, summa, medius, imus: v. Diet. Ant. s. v. triclinium. Dimin. lectulus: Cic.

3. pulvinar, ária, n. (esp. of the cushioned couches on which the images of the Gods were placed): Cic.: Liv.

couch (v.): A. Intr.: 1. Of a wild beast: to c. down: esp. before a spring: perh. subiedo, 3: which Liv. uses of elephants sinking on their buttocks, clunibus subsidentes, 44, 5, med.: cf. Virg. A. 12, 491: "substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, poplite subsidebat," or sese submittere ut melius exsiliat. || To stoop down, esp. for concealment, as in an ambush: subido, subideo (the former referring to the act of stooping down: the latter to the being or remaining in such a position): v. STOOP DOWN, LIE IN WAIT.

B. Trans.: 1. To station (in ambush): in insidiis collocare, disponere, etc.: v. AMBUSH. || To level a lance: intendo, porrigo: v. TO AIM, STRETCH FORTH. Phr.: to receive an attack with lances c'd, projecta hasta excipere hostem, Nep. Chab. 1: with lance c'd, infesta hasta (i. e. pointed against the enemy), Liv. || To perform an operation on the eye: perh. *subfusio: oculo demere, tollere (i. e. in any way to remove the cataract).

cough (subs.): tussis, is, f.: a dry c., t. sicca, Cels.: a rough, hard c., t. aspera, Mart.: also used of the single coughings, Ter.: to drive away or cure a c., t. discutere, Col.: to relieve it, t. levare, Cels.: lenire, Plin. Dimin., a slight c., tussicula, Cels.: Plin.: c. medicinae, tussicillaria medicamenta, Coel. Aur.: to have a bad c., male tussire: v. SOIL.

cough (v.): tussio, ivi, 4 (either to have a cough, or to make a coughing): to c. frequently, crebro t., Quint.: all day long, totis diebus, Mart.: To cough up, extussio: Cels.: Plin.

coulter: dens (aratri): cf. Virg. 1, 261: or *culter (aratri)

council: 1. concilium (usually a large body, as distinguished from consilium, which denotes a more select body): to hold a c., c. habere, Pl.: to summon a c., c. vocare, Virg.: to dismiss a c., c. dimittere, Caes.: a general c., c. oecumenicum, Eocl. 2. consilium: v. supr. (esp. a deliberative assembly): with the aid of his c. (i. e. the judges) he investigates the cause, cum consilio causam cognoscit, Cic.: Galba, having quickly, summoned a c., began to ask for their opinions, Galba, v. celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere (oept: Caes.: Liv.: a more august c. ("privy-c."), sanctus c. Liv. 30, 16. 3. (a c. of war): praetorium (so named from the place of its meeting): Liv.

councillor: 1. e. member of a council: consiliarius: Suet. Tib. 55: a town-c., i. e. member of the c. or senate of a provincial town, decurio: Cic.

counsel (subs.): 1. Advice: 1. consilium: evil c.s., mala c., Tac.: to take c. with any one, c. capere una cum aliquo, Ter.: Cic.: v. ADVICE.

2. auctoritas (the weighty c.s. of some influential person): Cic. Phr.: to take c. of any one, consulere (with acc.): v. CONSULT: to take c. together, deliberare: v. TO DELIBERATE: to keep one's c., secum consulere (?), sibi soli rem committere: v. COMMIT, ENTRUST. || In pl. = policy: 1. consilia, orum: Hor.

2. providentia: v. PROVIDENCE, FORTHOUGHT. || 3. Prudence: consilium; force without c., vis consilii expers, Hor.: v. PROVIDENCE. || 4. In law: an advocate: patronus, advocatus (the latter prop. assistant c.): v. ADVOCATE. Phr.: to be c. for any one, adesse alicui, Cic.

counsellor: consiliarius, auctor, consiliator: v. ADVISER, COUNSELLOR.

count (subs.): *comes, is (from which the modern title is derived): see Du Cange for various titles of the kind.

count (n.): 1. To number one by one: 1. número, i: to c. a flock, i. pecus, Virg.: to c. on one's fingers n. per digitos, Ov.: to c. the senate, c. senatum, Cic.: often implying possession: as, to c. many friends, multos n. amicos, Ov.: Tac. 2. Enúmero, i (to c. up; also c. out money: v. foll. art.): to c. up days, dies e., Caes.: v. ENUMERATE. 3. denúmero, i (to c. separately): Cic.: Virg. 4. pernumero, ui: more fully numerando pernumero (implying a careful survey in counting: who can c. your services to me? quis possit vestra in me promerita p. numerando? Cic. Phr.: to c. up on the fingers, rationem digitis computare, Pl.: v. RECKON: to c. the number of the slain, numerum interfectorum inire, Liv. 38f 24, med. || To regard as: habeo, dico, existimo: v. CONSIDER, RECKON.

— out to: 1. annúmero, i: he c.s. out to me a talent of silver, mihi talentum argenti an. Pl.: Cic. 2. dinúmero, i (less freq.): to c. out twenty minas to any one, alicui viginti minas d., Ter. 3. Enúmero, i: to c. out the price, i. e. to pay it, pretium e., Cic. 4. número, i: to c. out pay to the soldiers, stipendium n. militibus, Cic.: Caes.

— up: Enúmero, i: v. ENUMERATE.

— upon (v. intr.): i. e. to reckon on: Phr.: to c. upon peace with certainty, pacem exploratam habere, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 16: not to be able to c. with certainty upon anything, nihil fidem, nihil exploratum habere, Cic.: also foll. by acc. and inf., id.: I think I may almost c. upon victory, magna me spes victoriae habet, Sail.: that which may be c'd on, perspectus, perspectissimus, Cic.: he will be able to c. upon it, that nothing etc., erit ei perspectum, nihil etc., Cic. Or. 34, fin.: cing upon, fretus (foll. by abl.): v. RELYING ON: and cf. art. DEPEND ON, TRUST.

countenance: 1. The face, looks: 1. facies, ei (Including the entire

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make: v. **FACE, FIGURE.** 2. *os, oris, n.* (applicable also to *brutes*; when it means the mouth: q. v.): *the c. of angry persons, os iratorum, Cic.* to man he gave an upturned c., *os hominis sublimis dedit, Ov.* v. **FACE.** 3. *vultus, ūs* (only of human beings: *the features and expression of the face*): *the c. is the image of the mind, imago animi v. est, Cic.* *the whole c. is a kind of silent discourse of the mind, v. totus sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, Cic.* a fierce c., *torvus v.*, Hor.: a cheerful c., v. *hilaris, Plin.*: a sad c., v. *moestus, Hor.*: a gloomy c., v. *tristior, Suet.*: a false c., *ficti simulaculo v.*, Cic.: *the c. of the threatening tyrant, v. instantis tyranni, Hor.* (the word not infrequently refers to an angry or menacing c.: *fac.*) Join: *os vultusque* (the former the features, the latter the expression): Cic. II. *Calmness, unaltered composure:* Phr.: *to put any one out of c.*, differre aliquem [ita] ut apud se ne sit, Ier. Andr. 2, 4, 5: also *turbare, conturbare* (stronger than simple verb): v. **DISTURB, EMBARASS:** if shame be the disturbing emotion, *ruborem alicui incutere, Liv.*: afferre, Tac.: v. **ABASH.** to keep one's c., i. e. refrain from laughing, risum tenere, Hor. III. *Favour, aid:* *favor, ōris v. favorem, Tac.* to give one's c. to anything, favere, indulgere (both with *dat.*): see verb; and to **FAVOUR.**

countenance (v.): 1. *faveo, favi, fautum, 2* (with *dat.*), Join: *f. et cupero* (to c. and wish well to), Caes.: *to c. an opinion, sententia f.*, Cic.: v. to **FAVOUR.** 2. *indulgeo, si, tum, 2* (with *q. dat.*): i. e. to indulge, give way to: q. v. 3. *adjuvo, auxilior:* implying active support: v. **ABST. AID.** **counter** (adv.): 1. *calculus*: prop. a pebble: used both in games and calculations: Cic.: Mart. 2. *lupinus* or *lupinum*: prop. a lupine seed: used on the stage as a substitute for money: Hor. III. *A shop-counter:* *mensa* (a money-changer's c.): Hor., who has it also of a *fishmonger's c.*, S. 2, 4, 37.

counter (adv.): chiefly in phr. *counter to:* *contra* (prep. with *acc.*): v. **AGAINST:** to run c. to, adversari, repugnare, Cic.: v. **OPPOSE:** as *adv.*, *contrarius:* the counter-speeches of *Aeschines* and *Demosthenes*, orations inter se contrarias *Aeschini et Demosthenis*, Cic.: v. **CONTRARY TO.**

counteract: 1. *renitor, nisus, and nixus, 3* (with *dat.*): *the one motion c.s. the other, alter motus alteri r.*, Plin. 2, 82, 84: *simily, alterno pulsu r.*, ib. 2, occurro, obisto (in fig. sense): v. **THWART, RESIST.** Join: *occurrere atque obistere* (consilii), Cic. 3. *medeo, 2* (with *dat.*): *to c. an evil, malo m.*, Cic. (cf. *Nep. Pelop.* 1: "flaque utrique rei medelior quantum potero, et occurram quum satiati tum ignorantiae lectorum"): v. to **REMEDY.** Phr.: "to c. medicines and nourish disease," *medicamentis obficere et morbum alere: the one tried to c. the other, *alter alteri adversari atque in contrariam partem tendere.*

counteraction: *impeditio* (rare), *mōta:* v. **HINDERANCE.** Or better, expr. with verb: v. **PRECED. ART.**

counterattraction: *vis in contrarium trahens.

counterbalance (v.): 1. *Trans.*: 1. *aequo, 1:* these extraordinary virtues were c.d. by great vices, has tantas vii virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant, Liv. 2. *exaequo, 1:* v. **EQUALIZE.** 3. *compensio, 1* (to weigh or set off one thing against another): also *re-penso* (rare), *pensio*, in same sense: v. **COMPENSATE.** Phr.: *to c. (of words) each other, quael dimensa et paria respondere, Cic.* so with ratio: "bene inter nos ratio accepti et expensi convent," Pl. v. to **BALANCE.** II. *Intr.* (rare): *Inter se aequari, respondere v. TO BALANCE.*

counterbalance (subs.): v. **COUNTERPOISE.**

countercharge (subs.): *crimen in eum intentum qui alterum accusat.

countercharm: [quod] contra fascino, effascinationes [portantur], cf. Plin. 13, 4, 9 (40); 19, 4, 19 (50).

countercurrent: *quod in contrariam partem fluit: v. **CURRENT.**

counterevidence: *testimonia quae ex altera parte opponuntur.

counterfeit (v.): 1. *To forge, copy, or imitate:* *imitor, 1:* to c. the cry of a pig, porcelli vocem 1, Phaedr.: *this c.s. that, but is not such, hoc imillud, sed non est ejusmodi, Cic.* But *imitor* (more fully, *imitando* effingere aequa exprimere, is more usu. In good sense: v. **IMITATE.** Phr.: *to c. a will, testamentum subficere, supponere, subdere:* to c. coin, numos adulterius percutere: v. to **FORGE, COIN.** II. *To put on a false resemblance:* 1. *simulio, 1* (correl. *dissimulo*); to disguise and hide): to c. the storms and lightning, nimbos et fulmen a, Virg.: to c. madness, a se furere, Cic. 2. *assimilo, 1:* leaning on a staff the c.d. an old woman, innitens baculo assimulavit anum, Ov. 3. *mentior, 4:* you c. a young man by dyeing your hair, mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, Mart.: v. **FEIGN, PRETEND.**

counterfeit (adj.): 1. *facticius:* c. *gens, 1*, *genium, Plin.*: v. **SPURIOUS.** 2. *adulterinus:* c. money, numus a, Cic. 3. *falsus:* a c. letter, f. litterae, Liv.: at the waters of the c. S. moia, f. Simeontis ad undam, Virg. 4. *factus v. FALSE* (II.). 5. *factus* (tricked out with spurious qualities): to distinguish all c. things from genuine, omnia f. a sinceris accernere, Mart. 6. *fucosus:* (l. q. *fucatus*): Cic. 7. *mentitus* (poet.): c. weapons, m. tela, Virg.: c. shapes, m. figurae, Ov.

counterfeit (subs.): expr. with *adv.*: as, all c.s. fall short of the real thing, *deteriora sunt ficticia omnia veris; "vincit imitationem veritas," Cic.: v. **PRECED. ART.** **counterfeiter:** 1. In gen. sense: 1. *imitator, f. imitatrix* (in good or bad sense): *Brutus was a wise c. of a fool, Brutus erat stulti sapientis imitator, Ov.* *pleasure the c. of the good, boni voluptas imitatrix, Cic.* 2. *simulator* (l. e. one who pretends to be what he is not): Sall. (who uses the word adjectively): *animus cujuslibet rei simulator ac dissimulatur, Cat.* 5: v. **DECEIVER, HYPOCRITE.** II. *One who commits forgery:* *falsarius, testamentarius;* qui adulterinum monetem exerceat: v. **FORGER, COINER.**

counterfeiting (subs.): *imitatio, simulatio:* v. **IMITATION, PRETENCE.** Join: *imitatio simulatioque* (virtutis), Cic. **countermand** (v.): *renuntio, 1* (with something in the context to fix the meaning): *he immediately sent to c. the invitation to his friends to take counsel with him, renuntiare exemplo amicis, quos in consilium rogaverat imperavit, Sen.* (= "renuntiare iis ne ad se venirent," Forc.): *after having directed the troops to embark, he c.d. the order, "quum milites consendere jussisset [postea] consilium mutavit, ilisque renuntiatum misit.*

countermarch (v.): signa convertere (to face about): Caes.: *Liv.*: v. to **FACE** (III.), **MARCH BACK:** to march and c., *itineri huc illuc facere, Liv.

countermarch (subs.): *iter in contrariam partem, retro, factum: or expr. with verb (v. **PRECED. ART.**) **countermine** (subs.): *cuniculus transversus, Liv.*

countermine (v.): transversis cuniculis cuniculos hostium excipere, Liv.

counterpart: (?) *lōdix, Icds:* Juv.: Mart.

counterplea: no exact word: res gemella; alteri rei ab omni parte similima; quae alteri rei respondet ad unguem; etc.: v. **CONRESPONDING.**

counterplot (v.): *insidiatori insidiari; insidias insidias, fraudem fraudi opponere: v. to **FLOR.** **counterplot** (subs.): *insidias insidias oppositae: v. **FLOR.** **counterpoise** (v.): v. to **COUNTERBALANCE.**

counterpoise (subs.): 1. *Lit.* a weight precisely balancing another aequipondium, Vitr. 10, 3, 4. (Saepe, Gr. *συνεμετα*, appears to be used in similar sense, *Id. q. pref.*: cf. Polyb. 8, 7, fin.) v. **BALANCE.** II. *Fig.*: "quod pari momento est, tantidem momenti habet: v. **WEIGHT, INFLUENCE.**

countersign (v.): perh. *crepido, insis*, f. (a term applied to the banked margin of streams, ponds, etc.): Varr.: *Plin.*: or perh. more fully *crepido munita* [fossae].

countersign (subs.): *nomen suum alterius nominis subseribo; contra subseribo.

countersign (subs.): tessera, Liv.: v. **WATCHWORD.**

counterstain (v.): (C) altera ab ima vox; qui altera ab ima voce canat: v. *Hor. Sat.* 1, 3, 7; with Maclean's note.

countervail (v.): aequo, contra valeo: v. to **COUNTERBALANCE, NEUTRALIZE.**

countess: *comitissa: v. *Du Cange:* *comitis uxor: v. **CONST.**

counting (subs.): *dinmērātio, anmērātio* (rare): more usu. expr. with verb: v. to **COUNT.**

counting-house: (C) *ritioria* or *tibularia* (ec. domus or mensa): the latter is used by Just. of the office of a registrar or public notary: v. **ACCOUNT.**

countless: *innumērabilis, innūmērus:* v. **INNUMERABLE.**

countified: *agrestis, rusticus, or comp. rusticior:* v. **RUSTIC.**

country (subs.): 1. As opposed to town: 1. *ager, agri* (usu. pl.): not only from the city, but also from the c., *non solum ex urbe sed etiam ex agris, Cic.* Liv. 2. *rūs, rūs, n.* (very often with a pleasant association hence very freq. in the poets: of the pl. only the nom. and acc. are in use): *lovers of the c., rursi amatores, Hor.*: *when men go to the c., quum rus homines eunt, Pl.*: Ter. (concerning constr., v. L. G. § 256, sqq.): *to live in the c., ruri habitare, Cic.* often in pl.: *Cic.* Hor. *One that lives in the c., rursicola, Ov.*: *to live or stay in the c., rusticor, 1:* Cic.: whence, a stay in the c., *rusticatio, rusticatus, ūs, Id.* II. *Any tract of land or region as distinguished from another:* 1. *regio, ōnis, f.*: but we see the largest c.s. of the earth inhabitable, aequi terrae maximas r. inhabitabiles videmus, Cic.: v. **REGION.** (But regio may also denote a "continent": cf. *Pomp. Mel.* 1, 4: "cul totius regionis vocabulo cognomen inditum est: of Africa.) 2. *terra* (also wider in meaning than the king: to express it, usually some limiting word is necessary): *the inland c., interiora terrarum, Mel.*: *the c. of Italy, t. Italia, Liv.*: *the c. of Gaul, t. Gallia, Caes.*: v. **LAND.** 3. *finis, ium, pl.* (mostly with the notion of the frontiers implied): *into the c. of the Bel-loraci, Trinobantes, etc., in fines Bellovacorum, Trinobantum, etc., Caes.* 4. *tractus, ūs:* i. e. a tract or district of land: v. **DISTRICT.** 5. *ūra, plaga:* v. **REGION, COAST.** 6. *The name of the inhabitants of a country is often put for the country itself* (see L. G. § 606): esp. when the country has no special name: as, *to go from the c. of the Treveri into that of the Menapii, p. Treveris in Menapios venire, Caes. (passim): Mel.* Phr.: *the first c. (you come to) is Scythia, gentium prima est Scythia, Mel.*: *in peaceable c., in pacato, Liv.*, as opp. to terra hostilis, Cic.: *the open c., loca patentiora, Caes.* III. *Native country:* 1. *patria: one's native c., which is the common parent of us all, p. quae communis est omnium*

nostrum patria. Cic. of other things besides man: *fratres have their different native* *as, divites sunt arboribus patriae, Virg.* *Belonging to one's c., patrius* (the word patria itself strictly having terra understood): *the language of one's native c., sermo p., Hor.* (N.B. Patria is equally applicable when the native place is a single city; as, Priene, Clazomenae patris, etc.) 2. *solum* (with patrium or some similar adj.): *a. patrium, Liv.*; *a. natale, Ov.*: *to leave one's c., i. e. go into exile, solum vertere, Cic.* *Liv.* Phr.: *of what c., cūq, itis: of what c. are you, or from what town? cūq, estis, aut quo ex oppido? Pl.* *when Socrates was asked of what country he said he was, Socrates quum rogaretur cūq,tem se esse diceret, inquit, Cic.* *one belonging to the same c., pōpūlaris: Cic.* *Ter.* (more *use civis*): *v. FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN.*

IV. With esp. reference to the inhabitants: *nātio, gens, pōpulus: v. PEOPLE, NATION.*

country (adj.): i. *e. belonging to the country* (in sense I.): *rūsticus, agrestis: c. life, vita rustica, Cic.* (Not agrestis: which would imply *boorishness*: *v. BOORISH: c. estates, r. praedia, id. v. RUSTIC.* Or expr. by *gens*: *as, c. pleasures, *ruris [amoeni] oblectamenta, vocatates: v. sube.*

country-folk: *homines agrestes, rustici: v. COUNTRYMAN (L).*

country-house: *villa* (orig. *a farm-house: q. v.*): *dimin. villula: Cic.* *Hor.* (Also *c. houses* were often called from the district in which they were situated: as *Cic.'s Tusculanum, Arpinas, etc.*)

countryman: I. *One living in the country* (*v. sube. L.*): *rūsticus; homo agrestis: v. RUSTIC.* Also *rūricola* (chiefly poet.): *Col.* For the use of colonus, *v. FARMER, SWAIN.* II. *One belonging to the same country:* *civis, pōpūlaris: v. FELLOW-COUNTRYMAN.*

country-town: *municipium rusticānum: Cic.* Or simply *oppidum, oppidūm* (*a small town*): *v. TOWN.*

country (English): **comitatus, ns: Milit. Def.*

country-town: **comitatus caput: v. CAPITAL.*

coup-d'état: **facinus publicum et inopinatum: to attempt a c., res novas tentare; nova moliri* (Vell. 2, 129): *v. REVOLUTION.*

coup-de-grain: *v. FINISHING STROKE.*

coup-de-main: *repentinus impetus. Liv.* *a place too strong to be carried by a c., locus munitionis quam ut primo impetu capi posset, Curt.; qui impetus et subita belli abnuabat, Tac.*

couple (c.): I. *Trans.* *to join together: optio, connecto, conjungo, etc.: v. TO CONNECT, JOIN.* II. *Intrans.* *(of animals): cōeo, mōritur: v. TO COUPULATE.*

couple (subs.): I. *Two of anything: par, jūgum, binī: v. PAIR.* II. *Of the sexes:* (besides *par, jūgum*, which are used in this sense), *conjugium: Plin.* *(of animals): also marit (of persons): as, novi mariti, "a young c." Apul. (= nova nupta et novus maritus).* III. *For binding or leashing: cōpula: v. LEASH.*

couplet: *distichon, l. n.: Mart.* *v. DISTICH (or binl versu).*

courage: I. *Animus: our men's c. is increased, nostris a. augetur, Caes.* *sufficient c., satis animi, Ov.* *to be of good c., bono a. esse; a. magno fortique esse; animo* (or, of several persons, *animis*) *adesse et omittre timorem, Cic.* *to inspire with c., allici animum addere, inflare: v. TO INSPIRE: to lose c., animo (animis) cadere, Cic.* (also *allici cadit animus, id.: Liv.*) *in pl. the word is often used in bad sense: v. PRE-SUMPTION.* 2. *virtus: v. VALOUR.*

3. *audacia: v. DARING, BOLDSNESS.*

courageous: I. *acer, acris, acre* (implying active courage): *c. soldiers, a. milites, Cic.* *a. c. nation, a. genus, Liv.* *freg. with bello, or militiae, esp. in Tac.: v. KEEN, WARLIKE.* 2.

ālcer, cris, cre (less strong than *acer*, and opposed to *ignavus*): *v. ACTIVE, ALERT.*

3. *animosus* (*full of spirit to meet difficulties of all kinds: show thyself c., and have fortitude in adversity*), *animosus atque forth appare, Hor.: v. SPIRITED.* 4. *ferox: naturally mettlesome and warlike: q. v.*

5. *fortis, strenuus: v. BRAVE, VIGOROUS.* 6. *Expr. by animus: as, be c., ades animo, or, adeste animis* (of more than one), *Cic.: v. COURAGE (L).* See also *BOLD, DARING.*

courageously: *acriter* (as *acriter pugnam imire, Liv.*), *fortiter, audacter: v. BRAVELY, BOLDLY, FRANKLY.*

courier: I. *cursor, ōris: Nep.: Plin.* 2. *nuntius: a messenger of any kind: q. v.* 3. *tābellarius: Cic.: v. LETTER-CARRIER.* 4. *vērōdārius* (*on horseback: late*): *Sid. Firm.: such a courier's horse, vērōdus, Cod. Just.*

5. *hēmērōdrōmus* (Gr. *hēmerōdromos*): *Liv.: Nep.* the word is rendered by the former *speculator* (21, 24), and by the latter *cursor* (Milt. 4, 3).

course (subs.): I. *Motion in some particular direction:* 1. *cursum, ns* (in most senses): *the c.s of the stars, stellarum c., Cic.: so of rivers, Cic.: Ov.: of ships at sea* (esp. in phr. *tenere cursum, to keep on their course, Caes.: Cic.*) *to direct one's c., c. dirigere, Nep.: to be driven out of it, cursu excuti, Virg. Fig.: the c. of the times, c. temporum, Cic.* 2. *lāpus, ns* (*a gliding or flowing c.*): *the rapid c. of rivers, fluminum rapidi lapsus, Hor.: the stars proceed in a fixed c. and space, stellae certo l. spatulque feruntur, Cic.: to flow to the sea by its natural c. (of the water of the Alban lake), lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profuere, id.* 3. *tēnor, ōris* (*a c. that is steadily kept on: cf. the phr. cursum tenere, supr.*): *the spear flies, and keeps its c., hasta volat, servatque t., Virg.: c. of life, vitae t., Ov.* 4. *via, iter: v. ROUTE, WAY: to direct one's c., iter dirigere, Cic.: to alter one's c., iter flectere, Virg.: also flectere viam velis, id. A. 5, 28. Fig.: the c. of our affection and my attentiveness, iter amoris nostri et officii mei, Cic. Att. 4, 2, init. Phr.: to direct one's c. towards, pēto (with acc.): v. MAKE FOR, GO TO: to run through one's c. of life, decurrere vitam, Tib.; also d. spatium vitae (for the figure is borrowed from the circus), Ov.: that c. of study, orbis ille doctrinae, Quint.: the whole c. of our industry, curriculum omne industriae nostrae, Cic.*

II. *Stated and orderly method of proceeding:* esp. in phr., *in due course: ordinatio: to canvass for honours (offices) in the commonwealth in due c., honores ordinatim petere in republica, Cic.* so also, *ex ordine, per ordinem, in ordine: each according to his precedence in age and rank gave his opinion in due c., ut quisque aetate et honore antecederat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic.: v. ORDER (in).* *Out of c., extra ordinem: to decree a province to any one out of c., extra ord. decernere provinciam allici, Cic.: the act of going through all public offices in due c., decursus honorum, Cic.*

III. *Plan or regular proceeding:* 1. *rātio, ōnis, f.: to resolve on a certain c., r. instituere, Pl.: more usual, r. inire, Caes.: to abandon a c., r. omittre, Caes.: my c. in speaking is accustomed to be as follows, mea r. in dicendo haec esse solet, Cic.* 2. *consilium: nor do I know what c. now to take, neque quid nunc consilii capiam scio, Ter.: Cic.: v. PLAN.* 3. *institutum* (*a course resolved upon, deliberately adopted*): *to follow one's own c., instituto suo uti, Caes.: Phr.: to let a person take his own c., *permittere allici ut ad arbitrium suum, ad libidinem suam sgat, cf. supr. (L, fin.).* IV. *The place where a race is run: circus, spatium: v. RACE-COURSE.* V. *A course of lectures: perh. *scholarum series: to deliver a c. of lectures, scholas habere, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.* VI.

Of medicine: *cūrātio: v. TREATMENT.*

VII. In architecture: *c. of stonework, etc.: choriūm, Vitr.* VIII. *Series of meat: Phr.: the first, second, and third c., coena prima, altera, tertia, Mart.: he used to give a dinner of three c.s, coenam ternis ferculis praebat, Suet.: Juv.* IX. In certain phr.: (a) *in the course of: l. de (with abl.): only of time: in the c. of the night, de nocte, Caes.: Cic.* (also *abl. alone*): *v. IN.* 2. *inter* (with acc.): esp. before a gerund: *in the c. of speaking, inter loquendum* (also in sermone, e.g. *injacere, to let fall in c. of conversation, Cic.*) *v. DURING.* (N.B. *iter sermonis* is the *drift* or *line of reasoning* in discourse or conversation: *Cic. Leg., 1, 13, 37.*) (b) *of c., as a matter of c.: l. continuo: (only in connection with a negative, or a question implying one): if I have mingled with a crew of assassins, I am not, therefore, as a matter of c., an assassin, non c., si me in gregem sceleratorum contuli, scarius, Cic.: if he is free from evil, does he, as a matter of c., enjoy the chiefest good? si malo careat, cne frui summo bono? Cic.*

2. *scilicet: what says Naevius to this? he laughs, of c., at our folly, quid ad haec N.? ridet, scilicet, nostram mentem, Cic.: your companions followed the maiden, of c. comites secuti a. sunt virginem? Ter.: present my respects to my sister.—Of c.?! gratulator mense aorori.—Scilicet! Plaut.: very often ironical: people trouble themselves a great deal about that, of c. id populus curat a. l. Ter.: v. FOBSOOTH.* 3. *nilmirum* (= no doubt: *q. v.*): *very often iron.: Hor.: Juv. 4. videlicet (iron.): Cic.: v. DOUBTLESS.*

course of exchange: *collybus: v. AGIO.*

course (v.): I. *Of the chase: venor, sector: v. TO HUNT.* II. *To run fast: curro, propéro: v. TO HURRY, RUK.*

course: **venator equus.*

coursing (subs.): *lēpōris venatio.*

court (subs.): I. *A space belonging to a house, enclosed by a wall or fence:* 1. *ārea* (applicable to any open space: *v. AREA*): *Plin. Ep.* 2. *ātrium* (the inner court, entered from the front door: *v. Dict. Ant., a. v. domus*): *v. HALL.* 3. *aula* (Gr. *aulē* = Lat. *atrium*): *Hor.: Prop.* 4. *prōpātium* (an open front court: the atrium was entirely covered, excepting over the impluvium or tank: *v. Dict. Ant. p. 427, b.) in the open (front) c. of his house, in propatulo domi, Nep. Hann. 9, 3 (see the place); in p. aedium, Liv.* (But in propatulo alone is simply in public.) 5. *cōhōra, cors, chors, tris, f.: for cattle or poultry: Varr.: v. YARD.* II. *A palace:* 1. *aula: the joyous c. of Priam, a. laeta Priami, Hor.: away from c., who would be virtuous, exeat aula qui volet esse plus! Lucan: Cic. (rare): not at all fit for a c., haudquaquam aulae accommodatus, Curt.: to have the chief influence at c., aula et rege potiri, Tac.* Also used to denote the persons composing the court: *the c. was favourably inclined towards him, prona in eum a. (Neronis), Tac. H. 1, 13: a candidate for court favour, aulae candidatus, Instit. Aulicae. Adj. aulicus, belonging to a c.: Suet.* 2. *regia* (sc. domus: hence *usu, = palace: q. v.*): *to be seen at c., in r. visum esse (said of Caesar's house), Cic.: Tac.* Phr.: *to be banished from c., congressu et comitatu (principis) delicti, Tac.: to strive for c.-favour, ad gratiam principum grassari, Instit. Aulicae.* III. *By meton.: the persons constituting a c.: 1. aula: v. supr. (regia does not appear to be used in this way).* 2. *aulici:* which does not ordinarily include the sovereign: *v. COURTIER.* 3. *cōmites, cōmilitēs: v. RETINER.* (In such authors as Symm., Auson., etc. = *aula, aulici*.) IV. *Obsequious attendance, as at court: chiefly in phr. to pay c. [nulla] officio colere, Tac.: ambio; favorem alicujus aucupor, etc.: v. TO COURT: also salūto: prop. to pay a visit*

of compliment or respect: Suet.: Tac. V. *A place where justice is administered*: 1. basilica: Cic.: Vitr.: Suet.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. 2. iudicium (rare in this sense): cf. Quint. 4. 2. 25: to come into c., in J. venire, Nep. Ep. 8. 2: the word denotes, however, more prop. the body of judges: v. infir. 3. forum: i. e. the public place of legal and other business: "the forum": q. v. 4. subsellia, orum (the benches): to run away from the c., a subsellia discedere, Cic.: to bring a man back to the c., aliquem ad s. reducere, id.: the c. of law require a more powerful voice, grandior vocem a desiderant, id. 5. consiliabulum (in provincial or country towns): Liv. VI. The persons or judges assembled in court: 1. iudices (the body of judges or jurors): v. JUDGE.

2. iudicium: to bribe the c., i. corrumpere, Cic. Clu. 22, extr. (though here the word may strictly denote the legal procedure): to surround a c. with armed men, i. claudere militibus armatis, Quint.: to summon before a c., vocare aliquem in j., Cic.: to bring a matter into c., causam in iudicium deducere, id.: to set before the c., sistere aliquem in iudicium, Ulp. Dig. P. R.: to hold a c., forum agere, Cic.: to call into c., in j. vocare, Cic.: to plead before the c., pro tribunali agere, Cic.: court-day, dies fastus: usu. pl.: c.-days, fasti, orum, Cic.: Liv.

court (as adj.): 1. aulicus: c. vestestis, luctatores a., Suet. 2. regius: i. e. of the king, royal: q. v.

court (v.): 1. cōlo, ul, cultum, 3 (usu. of respectful and sincere attention or marks of respect): Cic.: v. TO CULTIVATE; RESPECT. 2. ambulo, 4 (prop. to go round, as in contrasting): to c. the favour (of a deity) with anxious prayer, numen sollicita prece amb., Hor.: to c. a favour, ambire ut, etc., Suet.: Tac.: v. TO CANVASS. 3. blandior, 4 (of flattery and coaxing: foll. by dat.): v. TO FLATTER. 4. pēto, ivi et il, itum, 3 (esp. of a suitor): v. TO woo. 5. ob-servo, i (similar to colo, but denoting the inward feeling rather than the outward act): v. TO RESPECT. P. R.: to c. applause or popularity, captare plausum, Cic.: c. favorem, Quint.: studium populi et favorem aucupari, Flor.: so, gratiam allicijus aucupari, Cic.: studia militum affectare, Tac.

court-day: dies fastus, opp. to dies nefastus (on which business could not be done in the courts): Ov.

court-dress: apparatus aulicus (?): Suet. Dom. 4.

court-house: basilica: Cic.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.

court-martial: perh. iudicium castrense (though in Tac. Agr. q. iurisdiclio castrensis is evidently the summary proceeding of the commander): P. R.: he was tried by a c., apud iudices castrenses factum est de eo iudicium; ex consiliis a praetoril sententia res est iudicata (cf. Nep. Phoc. 3. fin.).

court-minion: homo aulicus gratiosus (cf. Suet. Oth. 2: "liberta aulica gratiosa"); apud principem acceptus: v. FAVOURITE. (N.B. Not parasitus or satellites: v. Lat. Dict. s. vv.)

courteous: 1. cōmis, e (obliging: esp. to inferiors): c. to anybody, c. erga aliquem, Cic.: in al. Suet.: compar. comior, Cic.: sup. comisissimus, Apul. (But the latter may be better expr. by maxime comis; summa mira comitate: v. COURTESY.) Very c., percomis, Cic. 2. hūmānus (more extensive than comis; and including all that consideration, courtesy, and good feeling which belong to a true "gentleman"): J. o. n. comis atque humanus, facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic. 3. facillē, e (accessible: easily persuaded to do a kindness): J. o. n. f. benevolens, Ter.: v. KIND, AFFABLE. Very much so, perfacillē, Cic. 4. bēnignus: i. e. generous, kind: q. v. 5. affābilis, e: v. AFFABLE. See also POLITE, OBLIGING. (N.B. Not urbanus, which is simply polite as opp. to rude, countrified: nor

civilis; freq. in Tac., and applied by him to emperors, etc., showing the temper of modest citizens.)

courtously: cōmitter, cum [magna, summa] comitate; hūmānē, humaniter (both Cic.); bēnignē; affābiliter: for syn. see adj. J. o. n. comiter et jucunde, Cic.: suavissime et humanissime [scriptae litterae], id.

courtness: 1. cōmitas: c. not unattended with sternness, c. non sine severitate, Nep.: c. and affability, c. affābilitasque sermonis, Cic. 2. hūmānitas (more comprehensive than the Eng.: see adj. for syn.): Cic.: Nep.: v. REFINEMENT. 3. facillitas: i. e. kindness, accessibility: q. v. 4. bēnignitas (usu. from a superior): Cic.: Ter. 5. Expr. with mores: as, mores suāvisimī, joined with singularis humanitas, Cic.: simly, m. comes, bēnigol, etc.: v. adj. N. B. For "with c.," as equiv. to an adv., v. COURTEOUSLY.

courtess: mētrix, icis: v. PROSTITUTE.

courtesy: 1. i. q. courtness: q. v. P. R.: acts of c., officia, orum, Cic.: by c. (as opp. to rightful title), (?) gratia non jure; per honorem: v. KINDNESS, FAVOUR. II. A gesture of respect made by girls: (?) genium flexio: but usu. salutatio (puellae) will be sufficiently accurate: v. SALUTATION. To make a c., *genibus flexis salutare (genus submittere is to fall upon the knees: v. KNEEL).

courtier: 1. One who has a position at c.: 1. aulicus (esp. in pl.): Nep.: Tac. (in sing. the word is used as adj.). 2. āmicus (principis): Suet. uses cohors amicorum to denote the train of c.s., Cal. 19; Ner. 5, etc. 3. purpurātus (lit. wearing purple: hence a high officer at court): Cic.: Liv. II. One who is given to flattery of princes: *homo aulae accommodatus, aulica vafritia imbutus; assentator: v. TO COURT; FLATTERER.

courting (subs.): ambulo (esp. of courting the favour of the public): Cic.: Nep. (Not used of love-courship.) P. R.: to go a c., amare, in matrimonium petere: v. TO woo.

courtly: 1. Appertaining to a court: aulicus: Suet. II. Fitted for a court: aulae accommodatus; aulae artibus s. moribus imbutus, etc.: v. COURT.

courtship: amor (not sollicitatio; which is an attempt to seduce): P. R.: after a c. of two years, he married her, *eam post duos annos quam amare inceperat, matrimonio duxit; quum duos annos inter se caste amassent, matrimonio sunt conjuncti.

cousin: 1. consobrina, f. consobrina (prop. on the mother's side: also used for cousin in general): Cic.: we also find masc., frater consobrinus, and fem., soror consobrina, Just. Inst. 2. patrūllis, is (by the father's side only): more fully frater and soror patrūllis: Cic.: Just. Inst. 3. āmīlūnus, āmīlīna: (son or daughter of paternal aunt, amita): Gal.: Just. Inst. Less freq. are sobrina, sobrina, applied to the children of two sisters, Donat., and matrūllis, collateral to patrūllis: by the mother's side: Marc. Dig. (N.B. Germanus, fem. germana, signifies a half-brother or sister.)

cove (a small bay): sinus, ūs: v. BAY.

covenant (subs.): pactum, pactio, conventio, etc.: v. AGREEMENT, CONTRACT.

covenant (v.): pāscor, stipulor (the latter denoting a formal engagement or undertaking in any kind of contract): v. TO BARBARE, AGREE.

cover (v.): 1. To overpread; lit. and fig.: often with the additional sense of hiding: 1. tēgo, xi, ctum, 3 (the most gen. term): to c. a corpse with a mantle, corpus pallio t., Nep.: hute c'd with straw, caese stramentis tectae, Caea. Cic. Often = to conceal (Involucris t., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5): q. v.

Hence compa. (a). cōtēgo, to cover up, cover over: Caea.: Liv.: (b). obtēgo, to cover over: Cic.: Col.: (c). intēgo (about = simple verb): Caea.: (d). prōtēgo, to c. in front: Caea.: esp. in fig. sense: v. TO PROTECT, SHIELD. 2. ōpērio, ūi, rtum, 4 (prop. to c. at the top, as a vessel with a lid): he c.s. the tops of the jars with gold and silver, summas amphoras auro et argēno o., Nep.: to c. a patient with clothes, aegrum multa veste o. (stronger than tēgere or its compa.), Cels. Hence (a). cōpērio, to c. up completely (most freq. in p. part.): Cic.: Liv.: esp. fig.: c'd with infamy, coepertus sceleribus, Cic.: Sall.: (b) ādōpērio (not to be distinguished from simple verb: chiefly used in p. part.): Liv.: Ov. 3. sterno, with compa. in-sterno, consterno: v. TO STRAW, SPREAD.

4. obdūco, xi, ctum, 3 (lit. to draw over as a veil: hence sometimes with dat. of things c'd, and acc. of that drawn over it; but in present sense more freq. with acc. and abl.: trees are c'd with bark, obducitur libro trunci, Cic.: who also has operimento obdūco, to be c'd with a covering: Leg. 2, 11, 56. Virg.: Plin. 5. obtendo, di, sum, and tūm, 3 (to stretch or spread over: same constr. as preceding; but most freq. with dat. and acc.): the eyes are c'd with a transparent membrane, oculis c'd witha transparenta translucida obtenditur, Plin. Fig.: characters are c'd (concealed) as it were with a veil, quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniusquique natura, Cic. 6. āmīclo, icul, icium, 4: v. TO MANTLE, CLOTHE. 7. vēlo, i: v. HIDE, VEIL. P. R.: to c. the head, caput obnubere, Cic.: Liv. (formula of old law): mors-c'd rocks, musco circumlita saxa, Hor.: God c.s (the future) with gloomy night, caliginosa nocte premit deus, id.: to c. (overcast) heaven with gloomy clouds, atra nubes polum occupare (but of gradual covering, obducere: v. sup.): Hor.: everything (uas) c'd with snow, omnia nive oppleta (sunt), Liv.: c'd with mud, oblitus coeno, Cic.: places c'd with under-wood, loca virgultis ob-sita, Liv. (v. OVERGROWN): c'd with wounds, multis vulneribus confossus, concisus or (if mortal one) confectus: v. WOUND. To be c'd with infamy, infamia flagrare, dedecore cumulatum esse, Cic.: flagrare rumore nialo (less strong), Hor.: c'd with honours, cumulatus honoribus, Tac.: (to return home) c'd with glory, cum maxima gloria, Liv.: see also COVERED. II. To shelter, protect: 1. obtēgo, prōtēgo, tēgo: v. TO PROTECT. 2. cingo, ūxi, ctum, 3 (to surround: q. v.): to c. one's rear with a strong body of troops, ultimum agmen valida manu c., Curt.: his flank was c'd by cavalry, equitatus latera cingebat, Caea. 3. claudio, di, sum, 3: the soldiers of the 5th legion c'd the right (of the march), dextrum quintani clausere, Tac.: to c. the baggage on the flanks, a lateribus impeditimenta c., Veg.: also used in the sense of to cut off retreat, shut in: hence more fully, agmen cl. et novissimis praesidio esse, Caea. P. R.: he c.s his flank with a barricade, latera concasibus munit, Tac.: the rear was c'd by the twentieth legion, vicecima legio terga firmavit, id.: the army ought to be c'd on all sides, undique debent praeparata esse subsidia, Veg. 3, 6 (see the passage). III. To occupy (space): 1. obtheo, ūi, ctum, 2: to c. nine acres, novem jugera ob., Lucr.: to c. the fields with broad shade (of a tree), agros longis ob. umbris, Plin. Curt. 2. occipio, i (usu. stronger than the Eng.; to take possession of): to c. with heavy stone, cements oc., Hor.: v. sup. (I.) phr. P. R.: to c. a great deal of ground in fighting (in proportion to numbers), ruros magnisque intervallis proclari, Caea.: Liv. IV. To bear the expense of: P. R.: to c. the expense of anything, dare pecuniam in sumptum, Ter.: to c. their own expenses (by their service), sumptum (suum) exsarcire, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91 (all ex-arcire,

ere): *damnum rescire* (when damage has been sustained), Suet. Col.: *this sum of money will not cost the expense of the building*, *minor est haec pecunia quam pro aedificii sumptu & impensa.

V. Of breeding: 1. Inco, 4, 677. Varr. Plin. 2. supervenio, 4: Varr. Plin. 3. onero, 1: Pall.

cover (subs.): 1. *A lid of any kind*: operculum, operimentum: v. lid, COVERING. 2. *Shelter, protection*; esp. in milit. operations: praesidium: v. PROTECTION; and comp. verb (11.). Phr.: *under c. of the wall*, muro tectus (miles), Caes.: *under c. of the artillery*, tormentis munitus, firmatus: v. TO COVER (11.): *under c. of the night*, per noctem (not so strong as the Eng.: v. BY DARK), cf. Virg. "per amica silentia lunae," A. 2, 255: "nocte adjuvante, consilio favente." 3. *For game*: *locus virgultus obstitit et feris accommodata.

covered (part. and adj.): besides the p. p. operatus, cōperatus, obstatu, circumlatus, tectus, etc., for which v. TO COVER: densus, condensus (thickly c.): of things which are thick together: *a valley thickly c. with trees*, vallis arboribus condensa, Liv.: *stirmy with creber*: v. THICK, FULL. Milit. & c.: *a way*, perh. porticus (a gallery for protecting besiegers), Caes. B. C. 2, 2: or cinctulus: v. MINE.

covering (subs.): 1. tegmen, Inla, n.: also tegmen and tegumentum (the most gen. term: whether for concealment or shelter): Scythian c. (very scanty), Scythicum tegmen, Cic.: Liv. (this form is esp. frequent in poetry): *cs for the body either woven or sewn*, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta, Cic.: *to draw off the c.s. of shields*, scutis tegumenta detrahere, Caes.: *a c. for the breast*, tegumen pectori, Liv. (but MSS. vary as to the form). 2. integrumentum: esp. fig.: *the c. of dissimulation*, in dissimulationis, Cic.: v. MASK. 3. operimentum (a c. put on the top): *the c. of mother (earth)*, op. matris, Cic.: *a double c. (of nuts)*, duplex op., Plin. 4. involuacrum (a wrapper: q. v.).

fig.: *integrumenta atque involuacra ingenui*, Cic. 5. vellamen, vellamentum: of the nature of a veil, *to hide something*: esp. of clothing: q. v. Phr.: *a c. of clouds*, nubium obtenta, Plin.: *for beds*, etc., stragulum: v. COVERLET.

coverlet: 1. stragulum cubiculari, Plin.: also stragula vestis, Cic. Liv. (a term applicable to drapery which is spread over any couch or furniture).

2. pallium (also a mantle): Ov. Suet. 3. peristroma, itis, n. (dat. and abl. pl. peristromatis): Cic. 4. operitorium (?): Sen. Ep. 87.

covert (adj.): 1. obliquus (indirect): *to attack any one in c. speeches*, ob orationibus aliquem petere, Suet.: *c. censuræ*, ob insectatio, Tac. 2. tectus: *c. love*, tectus amor, Ov. 3. occultus: v. SECRET.

covert (subs.): 1. *Shelter, defence*: peritium, receptaculum: v. RETREAT, REFUGIO, SHELTER. 2. *A thickset*: dūmētum: locus virgultus obstatu: v. COPPICE, THICKET.

covertly: 1. obliquus (i. e. indirectly): *to reprove any one c.*, aliquem ob (or obliqua oratione) castigare, Tac. 2. tectē: occultū: v. SECRETLY.

covert: 1. concupiscio, pivi, pitum, 3: *to c. pictures, statues*, etc.: tabulas, signa c., Cic.: strengthened with temperance, Nep.; but used also in good sense, as to c. a man's glorious death, mortem aliquis gloriosam c., Cic. 2. clipio, gestio, declināro: v. TO DESIRE, LONG FOR. (N.B.—None of the above have necessarily a bad sense.) 3. In absolute sense, *to indulge a covert desire*: *pravus cupiditate alere (Schleusner), *malam concupiscentiam habere (Schöttgen).

coverable: v. DESTROYABLE. **covetous:** eager to obtain (rare, except in bad sense: for good sense see DESIROUS, RAGER): 1. āvīrus (very

rare in good sense): a c. and thievish man, a. et furax homo, Cic.: *the c. man is always needy*, semper a. eget, Hor.: also in good sense: *c. of glory*, gloriae a., Hor. Fig. of things without life: *the c. sea*, mare a., Hor. 2. āvidus (in good or bad sense: v. RAGER): *c. double their wealth*, divitias concupiscunt avidi, Lucr.: *the c. hands of the heir*, a. manus heredis, Hor. 3. apētens (in good or bad sense): *signs of a grateful mind*, not c. or greedy, grati animi, non ap., non avidi signa, Cic.: *a man not greedy nor c.*, homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic. 4. cōpīdus (rare in this sense): more precisely nullius rei c., Nep.: opp. to moderatus, Cic. Phr.: *to be very c.*, *cupidiūte habendi ardere; *divitias in temperanter cupere*, concupiscere: v. COVER.

covetously: āvārē, āvidē, appetēnter, Cic. (Or expr. by adj.: *as the more they have, the more they c. desire*, *quo plura habent, eo plura cupiunt avidi: see adj.: or with subs., as cupiditate inductus, etc.).

covetousness: 1. āvīritas: defined by Cic. as opinatio vehemens in pecunia quasi valde petenda sit, Tusc. 4, 11, 16: *to be characterized by greedy and overreaching c.*, a. hianti atque inmententi esse, id. 2. cupiditas (more extensive than the Eng.: any inordinate desire): v. PASSION, DESIRE. 3. āviditas: usu. with something in the context to define it: *inflamed by c.*, cupiditate inflammatus, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38 (q. v.): Pl. 4. amor habendi [sceleratus], Hor. (Simsly, expr. by pecuniā cupidō, Sall.; opum [furiosa] cupidō, Ov.).

covey: grex, grēgis, m.: e. g. pavonum, Phaedr.: v. FLOCK.

cow (subs.): 1. vacca: as opp. to taurus: Virg.: Varr. Adj. vacuus: as c.'s milk, lac vaccinum, Plin.: c.'s flesh, caro v., id. Dimin. vaculla, a small c., Cat. 2. bos, bōvis (which is c. g.: hence femina requires to be added where the gender of another word does not determine the sex): *one of the c.s.*, una boum, Virg.: v. HEIFER. Adj. bōbūlis: as lac bubulum, Plin.; caseus b., Suet. 3. taura (a barren c.): Varr.: Col. 4. horda or forda (a c. with calf): Varr.

cow (v.): perh. stupēfacto, stupērem incito: v. TO STUPEFY, TERRIFY.

cow-bane: cicuta: v. HEMLOCK.

cow-dung: fīmus vaccinus, stercus vaccinum & vaccarum: v. DUNG.

cow-herd: armentarius, bōbalucus: v. HERDSMAN.

cow-hide: cōrium vaccinum, bōbūlum: v. HIDE.

cow's-horn: vaccinum or vaccae (bovis) cornu: v. HORN.

cow-house: bōbīle, is, n.: Varr.

cow-parley: chaerophyllum (?): Col.

cow-paramey: *heracleum arvense, Linn.

coward (subs.): 1. ignāvus (adj. hence in sing. requiring some word to refer to): *a soldier who is a c.*, miles ignāvus et timidus, Cic.: v. COWARDLY (where the syn. are distinguished).

2. timidus: v. TIMID. 3. fugax (also an adj.): v. RUNAWAY.

cowardice: 1. ignāvia (want of spirit and energy): opp. fortitudo, Cic. 2. Jōin: timiditas et ignavia, Cic. 3. timiditas: v. TIMIDITY.

cowardly (adj.): 1. ignāvus (wanting in spirit and energy): Jōin: ignāvus [miles] ac timidus, ignāvus et imbellis, Liv.: ignāvisimus et fugacissimus [hostis], id. 2. timidus: v. TIMID. 3. imbellis, e (inapt for war): v. UNWARRLIKE, and supr. (Also trepidus, pavidus may sometimes be used, but they denote a temporary, not an habitual character: v. FEARFUL.) Adj. v.: in a c. manner, ignāvē, timidē, Cic.

cower (v.): i. e. to crouch in fear, *genibus summissis metum indicare, se ad pedes aliquis pavidum projicere.

cowl: cucullus, Juv.: Mart.: *with a cowl on*, cucullatus. Esp. in M.L. of the monk's cowl: as in Prov., "cucullus non facit monachum."

coxcomb: 1. Lit.: *rista galli*: v. COCK. 2. Fig.: *a coxcomb* Jop: adolescens nitidus atque elegans; nimium sui amator; sufflatus (Pl.): v. FOR, CONCITED.

coxcombry: munditia odiosa, putida: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 36, 132.

coy: 1. fugax: coy Pholox, 2. Pholox, Hor. (Simsly, fugens, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 1.) 2. vētrēcundus: v. BASHFUL, coyly: vētrēcundē, timidē, v. BASHFULLY, MODESTLY. (Hor. has vitas hinculeo me similis, Od. 1, 23, 1.)

coyness: vētrēcundia: v. BASHFULNESS.

cozen: fallo, iudifico, etc.: v. TO CHEAT.

cozenage: dōlus, fallacia (Jōin: fucus et fallacia, Cic.), offīciae (Pl.): v. CHEATING, THIEVERY.

cozenor: iudificator, fraudator, etc.: v. CHEAT.

cozily: (?) satis commodē in arto: v. COMFORTABLY.

cozy: (?) in artium (breve, Hor.) coctus quidem sed satis commodus: v. COMFORTABLE.

crab: 1. The shell-fish: 1. cancer, cri (also -cris, Plin.), m.: the different species of c.s. are enumerated, Plin. 9, 30, 51: the word is used also for the sign Cancer (Cancrī sidus, Virg.): Col.: Plin. 2. pāgrus (rayonpes): in Plin. a species of crab: v. I. c.: Pall. The form pagur also occurs, Ov. 2. A wild apple: mālum silvestre (cf. Virg. G. 2, 51). 3. A kind of crane: (?) tollēns, cōlōnia: v. CRANE.

crabbed: 1. Sour, austere: 1. importūnus, mōrōsus, difficilis: v. ILTEMPERED. 2. ācerbus: i. e. sour; lit. and fig. (q. v.). 3. āmārus: v. PEKISH: see also MARSH, GLOOMY. 2. Difficult, perplexing: Phr.: *a c. discussion*, impedia discipulatio, Liv.: *a c. kind of discussion*, spinosum disserendi genus, Cic.: v. THORNY, INTRICATE.

crabbedly: mōrōsē, āmārē: v. PEKISHLY.

crabbedness: mōrōsitas, ācerbitas, importūnitas: v. ILTEMPER, PEKISHNESS.

crack (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To break partially: 1. findo, fidā, fissum, 3: *the dog-star c.s. the gaping soil*, hūlica f. Canis arva, Virg. (for which Catull. has hūlicat): *to c. statues*, statuas f., Hor.: v. TO SPLIT. (Diffindo is actually to split in two). 2. frango, perfringo (as of cracking nuts, etc.: cf. Virg. G. 2, 72): v. TO BREAK, BURST. Phr.: *to c. a man's skull*, caput alicui infringere, elidere: v. DASH, BREAK.

3. Fig.: in various uses: *to c. a whip*, flagello insonare, verbera insonare, Virg.: *to c. one's fingers*, articulos infringere, Quint.: *to c. jokes*, jocularia fundere, risum movere: v. JOKE: *to c. of nothing but furrors and vineyards*, sulcos et vineta crepare mera, Hor.

B. Intrans.: 1. To open in chinks: 1. fīssico, 3: *the camel's hoof c.s.*, camelo ungues f., Plin.: *lest the threshing floor may c. (open in chinks)*, area ne f., Virg. 2. disallo, ul, 4 (to c. an under): *rocks c. an under with glowing heat*, d. ferventi saxa vapore, Lucr.: *stint c.s. with fire*, d. silex igni, Plin.

3. displōdor, plēna, 3 (to c. in two with a loud noise: esp. in p. part.): dirumpor: v. TO BURST.

4. dēhisco, 3: v. TO GAPE OPEN. 5. rīmas agere, ducere: v. foll. art. 11. To make a sharp sound: *crēpo*, i. e. to crackle, rattle: q. v. (Perh. aridum sonum, fragorem edere: cf. Virg. G. 1, 357: aridum fragor.

"qualis sonus asper et acutus lignorum aridiorum quum franguntur," Forbiger, ad l.).

crack (subs.): 1. A chink: 1. rima: *to open in c.s.*, rīmas agere, Ov.: Cic.: v. CHINK. 2. Full of c.s.: *rimosus*: a building full of c.s.: v. aedificium, Col.: Virg. Dimin.: *a little c.*, rimella, Cel.

2. fissura: cracks in the lips, labrorum fissurae, Plin. || **A sound:** crispitus, fragor: v. **ROAR.**

crack-brained (adj.): cecritus, delirus, vobres: v. **MAD, FOOLISH.**
crack-hemp, or -rope (a *knave fit for the galloes*): furcifer, crux, pābūm: v. **GALLOW-BIRD.**

crackle (v.): 1. *crēpo*, i (frequent of 2): the *c.ing flame*, flamma crepitans, Lucr.: to *c. in the flames*, c. flammis, Tib. 2. *crēpo*, ul, i: the *avens c. on the hearth*, herba sabina ad focos c., Prop. Phr.: a *dry c.ing noise*, aridus fragor, Virg.: the *c. grain of (salt)*, saliens mica, Hor. Od. 3, 23, fin.
crackling (sub.): 1. *a noise:* crepitus, ūs (any shrill noise: e. g. c. digitum, Mart.): v. **RATTLE.** || **The crisp skin of roast pork:** (?) *crusta* or *crustula* porcina; porcinae crustulatum, v. **CRUST.**

cracknel: (?) *spira* (a *twisted roll*): Cato.

cradle (sub.): Lit.: 1. *cūnae*, arum, *to squall in a c.*, in cunis vagite, Cic.: *to rock a c.*, c. movere, cf. Mart. 11, 39, 1. Fig.: *from one's c.*, [a] primis c., Ov. 2. *incūbula*, arum (esp. in fig. sense): *imbued from the c.*, *with hatred of the tribunes*, ab incūbula imbutus odio tribunorum, Liv.: *Crete the c. of Jove*, in Jovis Crete, Ov.: Virg. Cic.: 3. In fig. sense sometimes expr. by *imp. part.* as *vagienti*, nascens: *an infant in the c.*, vagiens puer, Cic. Plin. 2, 10, 31: *they were surrounded by poverty and distress from their very c.*, paupertas et angustia rerum nascens eos circumsteterunt, Dial. Or. 8.

cradle (v.): in fig. sense, *to bring up*: esp. in p. part., *as, c.d. in luxury*, *Omni luxuria a primis annis assuefactus*, imbutus; quoniam nascentem omnis circumstetit abundantia rerum atque luxuria.

craft: 1. *Handicraft:* v. 1. *ars*, artis, f.: v. **BUSINESS.** 2. *artificium:* *c. and trades*, artificia et quæstus, Cic.: v. **HANDICRAFT.** || **Cunning:** dolus (the most general term), astus (chiefly in *ab. astu* = *sharpness, cunning*), astutia: v. **CUNNING.** || **A small vessel:** rēla, scūpa, nāvīcula: v. **BOAT, SHIP.**

craftily: callide, argūtē, astūtē: v. **CUNNINGLY.**

craftiness: calliditas, dōlus, vafrutia: v. **CUNNING (sub.).**

crafty: astutus, callidus, dōlōsus: v. **CUNNING, SLT.**

crag: cōs, cōlis, f.: scōpulus: v. **ROCK, CLIFF.**

craggy: 1. scōpulosus: c. *hills*, a. *collis*, Sil.: Lucan. 2. saxosus: v. **ROCKY.** 3. asper, *thrum*: c. *rocks*, a. *saxa*, Cic.: v. **ROUGH.**

crake (a bird): *rallus*: v. **CORN-CRAKE.**

crane (v.): A. Trans.: 1. *To fill to excess:* 1. *farco*, si, tum, or sum, 4: *the whole theatre was c.d.*, fartum totum theatrum, Apul.: Flor. (More freq. in sense II.) 2. *refercio*, si, tum, 4: *ye recollect that the sewers were c.d. by the bodies of citizens*, meminitis corporibus civium cloacas referci, Cic.: Plin. Fig.: *to c. the ears with words*, aures sermonibus r., Cic. 3. *confercio*, 4: v. **TO STUFF.** N.B.—Both this and the preceding are most freq. in p. part., *refercius*, *abundant* in; *confercius*, *close together*: CROWDED (q. v.).

4. *incolio*, i (with *acc.* and *dat.*): *prop. to tread or stamp in*: Col. Esp. fig.: *as, to c. a thing down a person's throat* (whether he will or no), *inc. aliquid alicui*, Cic. 5. *stipo*, i: v. **TO COMPRESS: ships *c.d. close together*, in arto stipatae nares, Liv.: *v. to crowd*, CROWDED. || *To fill with food:* 1. *farcio*, 4: *gluttonous and c.ing themselves with more than they can contain*, edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcites, Sen. Esp. of *fattening an animal*: *you must c. hens and pees in this way*, gallinas et anseres sic farcio, Cato. Col. 2.**

crane (v.): 1. *frāgor*, *bris*: the *c. of the buildings which were being demolished*, f. tectorum quae diruebantur, Liv.: *on the left hand it thundered with a sudden c.*, subito f. in-tonuit laevum, Virg.: *a dry sounding (harsh) c.*, aridus f., Virg. 2. *strēpitus*, ūs (as of horns, or harsh music): v. **DIN.** 3. *sonus*, ūs; *sonitus*, ūs (gen. term): v. **SOUND, NOISE.**

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cream (a): *flōreo, spāmo*: v. TO FLOW.

cream-coloured: (f) *glivus*: Vart.: Virg.

creamy: expr. by *crēmōr* (v. **CREAM**): *crēmōris naturam habens*, etc.

crease (subs.): *rūgo*: v. **WRINKLE**, **FOLD**. To take out *ca. frīgare*, Plin.

crease (v): *rūgo, corrūgo*; duplico: v. TO **WRINKLE**, **CORRUPLE**, **FOLD**.

create: 1. To cause to exist: 1. *creo*, i: the elements of things, from which nature *c.s.* all things, rerum primordia, unde omnes naturae creatae, Lucr.: Cic. 2. *gēnēro*, i (prop. to engender, beget: q. v.): *God ad. and endowed man, hominem generavit et ornavit Deus*, Cic.: *men have been created for the sake of men, homines hominum causa generati sunt*, Cic.: Hor.

3. *gignō*, *gēnūl*, *Itum*, 3 (l. q. genero): *for neither would that be an elemental principle which should be ad. from without, nec enim esset id principium quod gigneretur aliunde*, Cic.: *Plato says that they are not ad. but always exist, Plato esse (idēas) gignit negat et aliter esse, Cic.: v. TO PRODUCE*, 4. *pārio*, 3: v. TO BEGET, CAUSE.

5. (in pass.): *nascor, nātus*, 3: strictly to arise, be born: q. v. II.

To conceive by the mind: 1. *formo*, 1: to c. a new character, personam f. novam, Hor. 2. *tingo, nūl*, *ctum*, 3: let what you c. be consistent, sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119. 3. *pārio, pēpēri*, *partum*, 3: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 350: "ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut totum aliquid, cuius in ingenio nostris pars nulla sit, pariat et procreet, etc." 4. *mentior*, 4 (poet.): Hor. A. P. 151. 5. *invēnō*: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 7. III. To make or appoint (as kings, etc.): *creo, faciō*: v. TO APPOINT (1).

created (adj.): (as opposed to self-creating): *nāivus*: a. c. *anteorse*, mundus n., Lucr.: it is the opinion of Anaximander that the Gods are c. beings, Anaximandri opinio est n. esse Deos, Cic.: see also verb.

creation: 1. Act of creating: *creatio* (very rare): the c. of magistrates, magistratus c., Cic. Usu. expr. with verb: as, before, since, the c. of man, ante, post, homines natos, Cic. II. The total of things created: mundus: 1. e. the world, universe: q. v.

III. A production of human genius: "quod humano ingenio fictum, excogitatum sit: v. **CREATE** (II.): or simply opus. 1. e. work (q. v.), or by circuml., as, there is no greater c. of the human mind than the *Iliad*, nihil effect hominum ingenium illade pulchius.

creative: 1. *creātrix*: epith. of nature in Lucr.: v. **CREATOR**. 2. *effetrrix* (in less precise sense): Cic.: v. **PRODUCTIVE**. Phr.: c. power (of mind), "animi vis [vivid] quae ad res excogitandas atque effingendas (procreandas: cf. **CREATE**, II.) valet; ingeniū vis formatrix; quae novas res fingit atque format.

creator: 1. With ref. to the world: 1. *creātor* (rerum): Join: ille creator atque opifex (framer) rerum, Lucan. *Fem.* *creātrix*: v. **CREATIVE**. 2. *prōcreātor* mundi (with ille prefixed): Cic. 3. *gēnitor*: Cic., who has optimus et praestantissimus q., Tim. 8. Join: *gēnitor* et *effector*, id. 4. (Less exactly) *opifex*, *fabricator*: v. **FRAMER**. II. In general sense: *maker, originator*: 1. *auctor*: L. *Brutus*, the c. of your nobility, L. *Brutus*, auctor nobilitatis tuae, Cic.: v. **AUTHOR**. 2. *pārens*, *dis*: *Socrates*, the c. of philosophy, *Socrates*, p. philosophiae, Cic.: *Tully*, the c. of eloquence and Latin literature, *Tullius*, *fācundiae Latinarumque litterarum p.*, Plin. 3. *effector*: v. **MAKER**.

creature: 1. Strictly: a created thing: (N.B. Not creatura, which has no earlier authority than Tert.): 1. *animal, animans* (a living c.): the latter esp. in pl.: *man a divine c., homo divinum animal*, Cic.: that per-

nicious c. (*Clodius*), *funestum illud animal*, id.: every living c., omne genus animantium, Lucr.: that one c. should live by the death of another, alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, Ov.

2. *Usa* *rea* or *neut.* of *adj.*: v. **TRICK**. 3. *Spus*, *frīs*: all ye c.s., omnia opera (Dei), Vulg.: v. **SEXUS** (II.). II. As term of endearment: 1. *anima*: *dearest c.s.*, *carissimae animae*! Cic. 2. *dēliciae*, *arum*: v. **DARLING**. 3. *melitus* (a sweet c.): Cat. 4. May sometimes be expr. by a dimin.: as *Catullus* to *Lesbia* his *sporus*, *miselle passer!* poor little c. of *Adrian's* *anima*, *blandula*, etc. III. Of contempt: *animal*: v. **supr.** (1).

Phr.: *servile c.s.*, *servientium animae*, Tac.: *ridiculus c.*, *ridiculum caput*: Ter.: *poor c.s. of men*, *homunculi*! Cic. (comp. *supr.* II.). IV. A tool, dependant: minister, tri: more fully, *alienae minister potentiae*, Veil. 2, 33. Phr.: *Lentulus* is the mere c. of *Pompey*, L. est totus in potestate *Pompeii*, Cic.: of your c. (in good sense), de te pendentes, te respicientis amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105: cf. *Sall.* 19: "Cn. *Pompeii* veteres fidose clientēs." V. Something formed, imagined: Phr.: empty c.s. of the fancy, *vanae species* (inguntur), Hor. A. P. 8: *vana simulacra*, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 9: Lucr.: Hor. calls the fanciful c.s. of the *Odyssey*, *speciosa miracula*, A. P. 144: *phantasma* (= *simulacrum*) occurs in late writers, as Tert.

credence: *fides*, *ēl*, f.: v. **BELIEF**. **CREDIT**: to give c. to any one, aliquid f. habere, Cic.: also f. *adjunder* (rebus commenciatis), id.: or simply *credere*, id.: v. **BELIEVE**.

credentials: publicae auctoritates ac testimonia (legationis), Cic. "litterae ad fidem faciendam datae (R. and A.)."

credibility: no word nearer than *fides* or *auctoritas*: what authority and c. can the letter have? quā habere auctoritatem et quā f. litterae possunt? Cic.: a book of well-ascertained c., *liber spectatae f.*, Gell. Phr.: to give an appearance of c. to their story, "quo veris similliora redderent dicta sua: to prove the c. of a history, "historiam veri similem esse demonstrare, probare: a book concerning the c. of Roman history, "liber de fide atque auctoritate Romanae historiae scriptus: have these things any c., "haecce talia sunt ut illis fides ad habenda?"

credible: 1. *credibilis*, e (not of persons): "credibile est, quod sine illo teste, auditoris opinione firmatur," Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: scarcely c., vix c., Hor. 2. *probabilis*, e (stronger than 1): commending itself to the judgment: v. **PROBABLE**. 3. Very often expr. by *fides*: as, to make a thing appear c., fidem facere aliquid rei, Liv.: a fide non abhorrens (not incredible: q. v.): Liv. 4. *locuples* (of witnesses, authorities): a most c. witness or author, testis, auctor locupletissimus, Cic. Phr.: so stated by c. authors, a bonis auctoribus sic scriptum, Cic.: c. and well-informed witnesses, satis idonei testes et consilii, Cic. (N.B. Georges and others give testis fide dignus, but without stating authority.)

credit (subs.): 1. *Belief, faith*: 1. *fides*, *ēl*: when less c. was now given to legends, quā jam minor fabulis haberetur f., Cic.: to give c. to evidence, testimonio f. tribuere, Cic.: who also has, f. *adjunder* in same sense: *I have c. with this man*, *mihi f. apud hunc est* (with acc. and inf.), Ter.: it lessens both the authority of the orator and the c. of his speech, *imminuit et oratoris auctoritatem et orationis f.*, Cic. 2. *auctoritas* (stronger than *fides*: esp. as attaching to a person's influence or character: v. **supr.** last ex.): to think that that evidence deserves c., for which no voucher has been found, *putare auc. esse* in testimonio cuius auctor inventus sit nemo, Cic.: but what c. can be given to that phrensy which you call divine? quid vero auctoritatis habet furor iste

quem divinum vocatis? Cic.: v. **ATHEISM**. II. *Esteem, reputation*: fama, existimatio, grātia (influence, popularity: q. v.): v. **REPUTATION**, **REPUTATION**. Phr.: nor do I consider this to your c., neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, Cic.: to say anything to a person's c., in laudem alicuius dicere, Gell.: to give any greater c. for eloquence, etc., eloquentiae alicui maiorem tribuere laudem, etc., Cic.: to mention anybody's name to his c., quem honoris causa nomen (parenthetically), Cic. (but the expression is more respectful than the English): but it was not to your c. to act, at in indignis qui faceres (ea), Ter.

III. In a commercial sense: *fides*: to do away with c. (by means of the Licinian rogation), f. abrogare, Liv.: c. fails, f. concedit; aliquem deficit, Cic.: c. was more limited throughout Italy, i. tota Italia erat angustior, Caes.: c. had been banished from the forum, f. de foro sublata fuerat, Cic.: to have c., fide stare, Liv.: money borrowed on his own or his friends' c., pecunia sua aut amicorum f. sumpta mutua, Sall. Phr.: to place a balance to a person's c., reliqua rescribere, Cic. Att. 16, 2: whatever your father owes me I will order to be put down to your c., quidquid mihi pater tuus debuit, acceptum tibi fieri iubebō, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: to buy on c., "pecunia haud praesentem emere", cf. Pl. Men. 5, 9, 97 or perh. better, fide sua emere, cf. *supr.* (in diem emere is to buy with an agreement to pay at a certain date: Nep. Att. 9, 5: comitē, to buy on c. and sell for cash, coecē die emere oculatū vendere, Plaut.).

credit (v.): 1. To believe: *crēdo*; fidem habeo, *adjungo*: v. TO **BELIEVE**. II. To enter upon the c. side of an account; aliquid acceptum referre, Cic. cf. **CREDIT**, subs. (III. fin.).

creditable: *honestus* v. **HONOURABLE**. Or expr. by *dat.* of laus, honor as, this is c. to you, hoc tibi laudi est, etc.: L. G. § 297.

credibly: (satis) *honestē* v. **HONOURABLY**. Phr.: you have not acted c., non dignum te fecisti, Ter.: to come off c., "satis cum laude discedere: v. **LAUDABLY**.

creditor: *crēditor*: to defraud one's c.s.: c. fraudare, Liv.: Gal.: to satisfy one's c.s., *creditoribus satisfacere*, Suet. A female c., *crēditrix*, id.: Paul. Dig.

credulity: 1. *crēdūlitās* (not in Cic.: v. **supr.** 2): c. is more an error than a fault, c. error est magis quam culpa, Planc. ap. Cic.: *easy c.*, *facilis c.*, Tac. 2. *tēmēritās*: more fully, temeritas in assentiendo, Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7 (where a later author would certainly have used *credulitas*). Caes. also uses temeritas: "temeritas, ut levem auditionem habeat pro re compta," B. G. 7, 42. 3. *facilitās* in credendo: cf. Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 7. 4. Cic. uses the foll. circuml.: "[unum vitium] ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus hisque temere assentiamur," Off. 1, 6, 18.

credulous: 1. *crēdūlitās*: *improvident* and c. old men, *improvidi et c. senes*, Cic.: *love is a c. thing*, c. res amor est, Hor.: Ov. 2. By circuml.: qui temere assentitur, incognita pro cognitis habet: v. **preced.** art. fin.

credulously: 1. expr. by *adj.* (L. G. § 343): *we c. think*, "creduli putamus, etc.; do not c. form distant expectations, ne credulus apem inchoaveris longam", cf. Hor. Od. 1, 11, fin. 2. *tēmēris* (implying haste and inconsiderateness in coming to a conclusion): v. **CREDULITY** (fin.).

creek: *alvus parvus atque in terram reductus*: cf. Tac. Ag. 23; aestuarium: Caes. Tac. v. **ESTUARY**.

creep: 1. To move with the belly on the ground: 1. *serpo*, *sl*, *tum*, 3. (esp. of serpents): the snake c. over the ground, *anguis per humum*, Ov. Cic. 2. *repto*, *pel*, *ptum*, 3 (v. **TO CRAWL**): a dormouse had crept into a chest of corn, *nitedula reperat in cumeram frumenti*, Hor.: Sall. *Frequent.* *repto*, 1,

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Plin. Hence, arripō, to c. towards (with ad. or in later authors, dat.); perripō, to c. through; dēripō, to c. down. Irripō, to c. into (with in and acc., or dat.). prōripō, to c. forth: some of which, with obripō, are often used in fig. sense, to steal imperceptibly towards, over, etc.: v. *infr.* (IV.). II. Fig.: of plants; to trail along: 1. serpo, 3: to c. along the ground, humi s., also in terra or terram, per terram s., Plin.: Cic. 2. rēpo, 3. with same constr.: Plin. (less freq. reptō, id.). III. Also fig.: of whatever moves sluggishly: repo: see c. (lastly) along three miles, millia tria repimus, Hor.: of sluggish water, pigro lapsu r., Col. (Not serpo in this sense which, as referred to stars, rivers, etc., points to their gradual, serpent-like course, not to slowness of motion) IV. Also fig.: to come on unperceived: obripō, insinuo (with pron. refl.): v. TO STEAL UPON or OVER. Phr.: to c. into any one's acquaintance ("creep up a person's sleeve"), se aliquid in familiaritatem insinuare, Cic.: assentatorie aliquid gratiam, favorem capere, aucupari.

creeper: rare, except in sense of creeping plant: herba quae serpit, reptit (the latter more applicable to small plants) humi, per terram: or more fully, quae jacet atque humi serpit, Plin. 27, 11, 74: see verb (II.). c. herba caduca, quae naturā ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: if the plant at the same time climbs, quae se clavibus suis humo erigit, attollit, etc.: v. Cic. I. c. or quae reptantibus flagellis scandit, etc.: Plin. 19, 5, 24 (who applies the expr. to the gourd).

creeping (subs.): reptatio, reptatus (rare): usu. better expr. with verb (q. v.).

creepingly: serpendo, rēpendo. v. L. G. § 541.

crepitate (rare): crēpilo, 1: v. CRACKLE, RATTLE.

crepuscule (rare): crēpusculum: v. TWILIGHT.

crepuscular (rare): sublustris, e: v. TWILIGHT.

crepuscent: I. Of the moon: luna crescens, Col.: also l. cava, Plin.: I. bicornis, Hor. II. Anything in the shape of the c. moon: 1. luna Juv.: lisd. Orig. 19, 34, 4. 2. lunula (dimin. of preced.): lisd.: Tert. III. The Turkish standard: "lunula (the most suitable word). Often used by meton.: as, the Crescent shall yield to the Cross, "cruci cedet lunula illa Turcarum imperium; res Mahumetana, &c.

crepuscent-shaped: lunatus: the c-shaped shields of the Amazons, l. polae Amazonidum, Virg.: c. horns, l. cornua, Plin.

cress: nasturtium: Plin. Common garden c., *lepidium sativum (Linn.).

cressel: ignis; fax, facis: v. BEACON, LAMP.

crest (subs.): I. Of animals: 1. crista: of a cock, c. galli, Juv.: of serpents, draconum, Plin. Dimin. cristilla, Col. 2. juba: of the cock, Col.: of serpents, Virg. II. Of a helmet: crista, juba: v. PLUME.

crest (v.): rare except in p. part.: v. foll. art. Phr.: the breeze c.s the waves with foam, *summus fluctus spuma praetexit aura.

crested: 1. cristatus: the c. bird, l. e. the cock, c. ales, avis, Ov.: Mart.: c. serpents, c. dracones, Plin.: c. helmets, c. galeae, Liv. 2. jubbatus (less freq.): Liv.

crest-fallen: 1. demissus (prob. the nearest word: but less precise and vivid than the Eng.): see you one (candidate) downcast, c., videsne tu illum tristem, demissum? Cic. Mur. 21, 45. Join: demissus, moerens, Cic. cf. Phaedr. 1, 3, 10. (But Cic. uses demissus absolutely in good sense = modest, unassuming.) 2. Expr. by Jāco: but our friend Cnaeus: how utterly c. he is! C. autem noster, quam totus

jacet! Cic. Att. 7, 21: Liv. 3. Inaudax (?): Hor. Od. 3, 20, 1 (only there). (N.B. Animo fracto, abjecto, demisso are given by R. and A., but they mean rather mean-spirited, craven.)

cretio (subs.): the foot - -, pes creticus: Diom.

cretin: (homo) guttiferus: Ulp. Dig.

crevice: rima, rimula: v. CRINK, CRANNY.

crew: I. A collection of persons (gen. in a bad sense): 1. grex, grēgis, m.: with a polluted c. of men, contaminato cum grege virorum, Hor. a c. of slaves, g. venallium, Pl.: enrol him in your c., scribe tui gregis hunc, Hor.

2. glōbus, mānus. v. BAND. II. A ship's crew: 1. nautae (there appears to be no collective word): the whole of a crew are comprised in the foll. "remiges .. nautas, gubernatores comparari jubet," Caes. B. G. 3, 9: the ship perished with all her c., "navis perit, una cum nautis: the ships and their crews were destroyed by fire," naves nautasque ipsos idem consumpsit ignis. 2. socii nāvales (a term often applied to marines): a fleet well off for c.s, badly for fighting men, sociis n. instructa classis, inops nullis, Liv. 3. classici: Curt. 4. remiges, rēmigum: l. e. the rowers: q. v. (Classarii is esp. used of soldiers fighting on ship-board: Nep.: Tac.)

crib (subs.): I. A manger: 1. praesepe, is, n. or praesepca, is, f.: Cato: Varr. 2. būble, is, n.: an or stall: Cato: Col. II. A child's sleeping bed: lectulus: v. BED.

cribble: cribrum: v. SIEVE.

crick (a kind of sprain): Phr.: to have got a c. in the back, *spinam corporis luxatam habere: v. SPRAIN, STRAIN.

cricket: I. The insect: gryllus, Plin. Tree-c., cicāda, Virg.: Plin. II. The game: pila (gen. term for all games with ball: or perh. to play at c. may be expr. pila clavāque ludere).

crier: praeco, ōnis, m. (the most gen. term): employed at sales, Hor.: in courts of justice, Cic.: v. HERALD. The office of a c., praecōnis quaestus or praecōnium, Cic.: hence, to be a c., praecōnium facere, Cic. (Not pronouncer, which is a reciter.)

crime: 1. factus, ōris, n. (a bold, daring deed): to commit a c., f. committere, in se admittere, Cic. 2. scelus, ōris, n. (gross wickedness of any kind): a detestable c., a detestabile, Cic.: to commit an abominable c., a nefarium facere, Cic.: to perpetrate a c., s. patrare, Sall.: to attempt a c., a. moliri, Cic.: Hor. Liv. 3. malefīcium (any evil or criminal deed): consciousness of c.s, conscientia malefīciorum, Cic.: to commit a c., m. committere or admittere, Cic. 4. culpa, delictum: both milder than the Eng.: v. FAULT. 5. fraus, fraudis, f. (usu an act of dishonesty, q. v.; but also used in gen. sense, perh. archaic): to commit a capital c., f. capitale m. admittere, Cic.: an inexpressible c., f. inexpressibilis, id. Join: scelus ac fraus, id. 6. flagitium: i. e. a shameful deed: as adultery: cf. Tac. Ger. 12. (N.B. Not crimen, except in poet. for the meaning of which is a criminal charge) Phr.: to commit many abominable c.s, multa nefarie committere, Cic.: the c.s which you have committed, quae tu commisit, in te admisit: v. TO COMMIT.

criminal (adj.): I. In moral sense: contrary to human or divine law: nefarius, scēlestus, facinorōsus: v. GUILTY, WICKED. II. Technically: belonging to criminal procedure: Phr.: a c. charge, crimen, accusatio: to accuse any one on a c. charge, aliquem arguere crimine aliquo, Cic.: v. TO ACCUSE, ACCUSATION. (Criminalis in purely legal writing: "non solum in criminali causa sed etiam in pecuniaria," Imp. Cod. ap. Forc.) A c. trial, iudicium puniendi malefīci causā, as opp. to j. distrahendae controversiae causā, Cic.

Caec. 2, 6: to commence c. proceedings against any one, aliquem reum facere, in reos referre: v. ACCUSE. (a treatise) on c. law, de jure publico, R. and A. (but the expression is too general: better de eo jure quod in malefīcis puniendis versatur: or in technical writing, de jure criminali). III. In special phr. c. conversation, adulterium: v. ADULTERY.

criminal (subs.): sons (esp. in pl.). homo nōcens, noxius: v. GUILTY. (N.B. Not reus, which is an accused person only.)

criminality: imprōbitas: Cic.: v. WICKEDNESS. Or by circuml., as, there can be no doubt of the c. of such conduct, *dubitari non potest quin haec contra leges facta sint, digna sint quae supplicio constrangantur, etc.: v. GUILT.

criminally: I. Wickedly: nefarie, imprōbe, impie: v. GUILTYLY, WICKEDLY. II. In legal sense: criminaliter (only in legal writing): to proceed c., l. e. according to the practice of the criminal law, c. agere, Ulp. Usur. better expr. by circuml.: as, reum facere aliquem, *malefīci iudicem petere, postulare, cf. Cic. Caec. 2; *malefīci puniendi causa aliquem accersere, v. TO ACCUSE.

criminate: I. To accuse: criminari, 1: often to accuse wrongfully: Cic.: Suet. II. To implicate: Phr.: there was nothing to c. Caesar, *nihil erat quod C. suspectum redderet; quod C. ut sceleris participem convinceret: to say something calculated to c. oneself, *ea dicere quae sui criminandi speciem praebant.

crimination: criminatio, Cic.: v. ACCUSATION.

criminary: 1. criminōsus (full of charges, criminalisations): Cic. Hor. 2. accusatorius: strictly, with reference to public accusations: Cic.: Quint.

crimp (adj.): crispus: v. CRISP.

crimp (subs.): 1. e. one who dishonestly deceals men: esp. soldiers and sailors, *homo nequam qui homines allicit atque fraudatur; qui imprudens circumvenit fraudandi causa.

crimson: 1. coccineus. also coccinus: Petr.: Mart.: Plin. As suba-coccum: l. e. prop. the dye itself: or more precisely, color coccineus. 2. sanguineus: Plin.: v. BLOOD-RED.

cringe: l. e. to behave servilely: 1. demitto, misti, missum, 3 (esp. with pron. refl. or as pass.): more fully, in adulationem, ad servilem patientiam demitti, Tac. 2. submitto (same constr. as preced.): Cic.: Tac.: v. TO CONDESCEND. (N.B. Neither of the above are by themselves so forcible as the Eng.) 3. Adolor, 1 (with dat. or acc.: l. e. to fawn upon as a dog): v. TO FLATTER. 4. More exactly, see ad pedes aliquis abjectissimū proferre; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 26: if entreaty is implied, infinis precibus petere ab aliquo, Liv. 8, 2, med.

cringing (adj.): abjectus, proflēctus, demissus: v. ABJECT, MEAN.

cringingly: abjectē, demissē: or expr. with part.: to beg c. of any one, aliquis ad pedes proflēctum petere: v. TO CRINGE.

cripple (subs.): expr. by adj. with abl. of part affected: as (homo) claudus altero pede, Nep.: v. CRIPPLED.

cripple (v.): 1. Lit.: to deprive of the use of limbs: aliquem claudum pedibus, curribus facere, reddere: v. preced. art.; and to disable, lame. In this sense chiefly as p. part.: v. foll. art. II. To weaken, impair: 1. debilito, 1: v. TO WEAKEN. 2. frango, frēgi, fractum, 3: that effeminate bringing up c.s all the sinews both of mind and body, mollis illa educatio nervos omnes et mentis et corporis f., Quint.: Cic. 3. infingo, 3: v. TO IMPAIR. 4. accido, di, sum, 3 (lit. to cut partially, hack: hence esp. of military force, to break the strength of a nation: chiefly used in p. part.): although their strength was c.d., etal res actae sinu, Liv.: Cic. crippled (p. and adj.): 1. Lit.:

disabled in the limbs: 1. claudus: v. LAME. 2. débilis, e (often with *abq.* of part affected): one c. in the loins, another in the hip, hic lumbis, hic coxa d. Juv.: also in agreement with the *subt.*: c. limbs, membra debilis, Sen. 3. mancus (disabled in the hands): v. DISABLED. Join: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. || Fig.: weakened, impaired: 1. mancus: his praetorship would be c. if *Niło* were consul, m. ac debilem praeturae suam futuram consul M., Cic. Mil. 9, 25: of Fortune, i. e. powerless to harm, Fortuna m., Hor. S. 2, 7, 88. 2. claudus: c. ships, c. naves, Liv.: Ov.: v. HALTING, LAME. 3. acclaus: see verb (II. 4).

crisis: 1. In gen. sense: a critical point of affairs: 1. discrimen, Inis, m.: he observed that the final c. of the war was at hand, adesse d. ultimum belli animadvertit, Liv.: to come to a c., in extremum d. adduct, venire, devenire, Cic.: at such a c., in tanto d., Liv. 2. tempus, ōis, n.: at such a c., in tali t., Cic.: Lucr.: in doubtful and alarming crises, in dubiis formidolosisque t., Cic. Phr.: the greatest c.s are decided by very insignificant things, minime momentis maximae temporum inclinationes flunt, Cic. Phil. 5, 10. ||. Specially, of a disease: 1. crisis, is, f. (ep̄ios, Hipp.): Sen. Ep. 83. 2. dies crisis (quāvis ep̄ios): Coel. Aur. 3. critica morbi accessio, Aug.

crisp (adj.): 1. Curled: crispus, suberpsus: v. CURLY. ||. Brittle: fragilis, e (not crispus in this sense): v. BRITTLE.

crisp (v.): 1. To curl: criso, i: Plin. ||. To make crisp (v. adj. II.): fragiliter levenque reddo, facio (?).

crispness: *fragilitas una cum levitate.

criterion: 1. signum, Insigne: v. SIGN. 2. nōta (v. MARK): to guess from certain criteria, certis quibusdam n. augurari, Plin. Ep. 3. Indicium: v. INDICATION. 4. obrussa (properly the testing or assaying of gold): reason is to be applied as a c., adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic.: simply, ad obrusam exigere, Sen. 6. When joined with verb to be, expr. by indicio, declaro, etc.: as, their teeth are the c. of the age (of stages), dentibus declaratur senectia, Plin.: simply, aetas veterum indicatur dentibus, id.: v. POINT OUT, INDICATE.

critic: 1. existimātor: one capable of forming an opinion, a connoisseur (q. v.): a well-informed and judicious c., ex. doctus et intelligens, n. augurari, Plin. Ep. 3. Indicium: v. INDICATION. 4. obrussa (properly the testing or assaying of gold): reason is to be applied as a c., adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic.: simply, ad obrusam exigere, Sen. 6. When joined with verb to be, expr. by indicio, declaro, etc.: as, their teeth are the c. of the age (of stages), dentibus declaratur senectia, Plin.: simply, aetas veterum indicatur dentibus, id.: v. POINT OUT, INDICATE.

critic: 1. existimātor: one capable of forming an opinion, a connoisseur (q. v.): a well-informed and judicious c., ex. doctus et intelligens, n. augurari, Plin. Ep. 3. Indicium: v. INDICATION. 4. obrussa (properly the testing or assaying of gold): reason is to be applied as a c., adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic.: simply, ad obrusam exigere, Sen. 6. When joined with verb to be, expr. by indicio, declaro, etc.: as, their teeth are the c. of the age (of stages), dentibus declaratur senectia, Plin.: simply, aetas veterum indicatur dentibus, id.: v. POINT OUT, INDICATE.

solertia iudicandi; intelligentia, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4: aa over c. ear, fastidium audiendi, ib.: the critical, existimantes, id. ||. Belonging to a crisis: (a) in medical lang. criticus, crisis: v. CRISIS. (b) in common phras.: 1. dubius: c. times, d. tempora, Cic.: in c. circumstances, dubilis rebus, Liv.: v. DOUBTFUL. 2. ancep, cipitis (chiefly in later writers) the commonwealth is in a c. state, in anicipiti est respublica, Tac.: Nep. 3. When joined with occasion, time, position: expr. by discrimen or tempus: as, in such a c. position, in tanto discrimine (rerum); in tali tempore: v. CAUSA. Phr.: to be in a c. position, in angusto esse, Curt.; in lubrico (slippery, and so perilous) versari, Cic. Join: lubricis atque incertis, id.; in praecipiti et lubrico stare, Curt.: seeing himself in a most c. position, ubi intelligit omnes fortunas suas in extremo altis, Sall.: a c. point, cardo rerum, Virg.: simily Quint.: quae res totam rem continet (based on Cic); unde omnia pendent: v. DEPEND.

critically: 1. In a critical manner: 1. litterat̄s (after the manner of a literary man): c. acquainted with the ancient authors, scriptorum veterum l. peritus, Cic. 2. accurat̄s: i. e. carefully, with careful study: Cic. 3. exquisit̄s (i. e. with careful enquiry and study): Cic. Join: accurate et exquisit̄s, Cic. Phr.: to annotate an author c., *scriptori annotationes criticas addere: to correct c., *illuram ad criticam rationem emendare, corrigere: to judge very c. (skillfully and nicely), *summa iudicandi solertia uti; iudicium elegantissimum adhibere: v. CRITICAL (II.). ||. Perilously: Phr.: very c. for the commonwealth, summo republicae tempore, Cic.; in tanto relp. discrimine, etc.: v. CRITICAL (III.).

criticism: 1. The art or practice: 1. iudicium: to employ c. severely, i. severe uti, Quint.: enumerated in a fragment of Varr. ap. Diom. as one of the four parts of grammatica: "lectio, emendatio, enarratio, iudicium." 2. *ars critica or critica, ēs (q̄ ep̄ios): M. L.: or as contained in theory and principles, critica ratio, Wolf. 3. Less technically, expr. by iudicio, existimo: as, skill in c., iudicandi solertia, Cic.: the verdict of c., *existimantium iudicium (of the critics): v. CRITICAL (I.). ||. A written or expressed opinion: 1. iudicium: Cic. 2. censura: Gell. Join: iudicium censuramque facere, Gell. 3. reprehensio (an unfavourable c.): Gell.

criticise: 1. In strict sense: to pass a critical judgment on: 1. iudico, i (i. e. to pass an opinion: foll. by de and *abq.* or acc. of neut. pron. or absol.): skill in cing, solertia iudicandi, Cic.: Gell. 2. percenseo, ui, 2 (fully and carefully to review): to c. a speech cleverly and subtly, orationem acri subtile ingenio et iudicio p. Gell. 7, 3, ad init. 3. iudicium censuramque [de alienius scripto] facere, i. e. to enter into a detailed criticism of: Gell. 12, 2. 4. examino, i: to c. faults of style, vitia loquendi ex, Quint.: v. TO EXAMINE. ||. In bad sense, to find fault with: 1. reprehendo, di, sum, 3: even in him (Demosthenes) Aeschines finds something to c. and censure, in hoc ipso v. Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic.: Gell. 2. culpo, vitāp̄ero (stronger than the two preceding): v. TO BLAME. 3. improbo, i: v. TO DISAPPROVE. 4. castigo, i: v. TO CORRECT. Phr.: Lucilius c.s this in Banius, hostiū tu Lucilius Ennio, Gell.: to c. severely, corripere (of conduct): v. UPRID, CENSURE.

critique: censura: M. L. (cf. CRITICIST, 3).

croak (v.): 1. As frogs: 1. coaxi, i: Suet. 2. cāno, cōcino, cantum, 3: Plin.: c. veterem querelam, Virg. G. 1, 178. ||. As ravens: 1. crōcio, 4: Pl. (who has imperf. crocibai

for crocebat): Apul. 2. crōcio, i: Auct. Amer. Phil. 3. cocino, ui, 3 (esp. of an ill-omened cry of birds): Liv. 4. rēcino, ui, 3 (in sim. sense): Hor.

||. Fig.: to grumble, predict evil things: queritor, i (frequent of queror) v. TO COMPLAIN: semper mala vaticinari, ominari: v. FOREBODE.

croak, croaking (subs.): 1. Of frogs: 1. clamor (any noise or cry): to set up a c., c. tollere, Phaedr. 2. cantus, ūs (gen. term): Plin. 3. querēla (poet.: prop. a complaint): Virg. 4. dōlōgion, ōis (dōlōgion): see Plin. 11, 37, 65; who in the same passages uses the term ululatus of the same. ||. Of ravens: 1. crōctus, ūs (of doubtful authority, but agreeable to analogy): Non.: see verb. 2. cantus, vox (gen. term): v. NOIZ, VOICE. ||. Fig.: of querulousness, evil-foreboding, etc.: perh. querēla, querimōnia: v. COMPLAINT: or by circumal., malorum vaticinationes, auguria: v. PREDICTION.

croaker: qui abjecta spe animum despondit; qui omnia pessima ominatur: v. TO DESPOND, FOREBODE.

croak: aula or olla: v. POT.

croakery: vāsa scicilia, or simply scicilia, iud.: v. EARTHENWARE.

crocodile: 1. The animal: crōcōdili, i: Plin. Phr.: c.s tears, crocodilorum quae dicuntur lacrimae: or simply lacrimae fictae (which does not, however, fully express the idea). ||. A sophistical argument: crōcōdillina: Quint.

crocus: crōcus or crōcum: Virg.: Plin.: v. SAFFRON.

croft: septum: v. ENCLOSURE.

croone: ānus, ānclia; vētū a: v. OLD-WOMAN.

croon: amicus familiāris: v. FRIEND. Phr.: old c.s, vetuli notique columbi, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.

crook (subs.): 1. A bend: flexus, curvamen: v. BEND, CURVE. ||. A hook: uncus: v. HOOK. Phr.: by hook or by c., quocunque modo, as opp. to recte, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65. ||. A shepherd's c., pēdum: Virg.

crook (v.): curvo, flecto: v. TO CURVE, BEND.

crook-backed: 1. gibber, ēra, ērum: Suet.: Plin.: Varr. 2. pandus i. e. bent, bowed: Quint.

crooked (adj.): 1. prāvus: (there is a difference) between the straight and the c., inter rectum et pravum, Cic.: a rule (carpenter's), p. regula, Lucil.: Hor. (Esp. of that which has been put out of its proper shape: also in moral sense: v. DEPRAVED, WICKED.) N.B. The words curvus, incurvus, pandus, aduncus, lunatus, falcatus, though sometimes rendered crooked, do not strictly correspond with the Eng.: see CURVED, BENT, HOOKED, WINDING. Phr.: a lean, c. man, homo macer et pandus, Quint.: c. legs, distorta crura, Hor.: a c. or winding road, flexuosum iter, Cic.: c. (strictly grown apart) arma, vana brachia, Mart.: Hor.: a person with c. legs, varus (bandy), valgus, valius (bow-legged): v. DEFORMED. ||. In moral sense: 1. prāvus (more freq. in this sense than the former): equally unprincipled whether for honourable or for c. comēda, ad honesta sen prava iuxta levit, Tac.: v. EVIL, DEPRAVED. 2. dōlūsus: v. CRAFTY, CUNNING.

crookedly: 1. Lit.: 1. prāvus: v. CROOKED, and comp. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: prave suctus ungula, an unbecomingly pared nail: v. WRONGLY. 2. tortis: Lucr. (Intortia, Plin. 16, 16, 17, means in a more complicated manner.) ||. In moral sense: prāvus, minus recte, etc.: v. WRONGLY.

crookedness: 1. Lit.: prāvitās: crescent-shaped horns without c. in their curve, cornua sine curvatura pravitata lunata, Pall.: Col. (More freq. in general sense, deformity, wrongness.) N.B. Not curvitas or aduncitas: the former of which is curvedness, the latter a hooked shape: both very rare. ||. In

moral sense: *prīvitas* (wrongness in general), *dolus*, *fraus*: v. *DISHONESTY*, *DECEIT*.

CROP: I. *The produce of fields*: 1. *segetes*, *seis*, f. (standing corn or other crops): to have *ea* on the hills and in the plains, *segetes collibus et campis habere*, Lucr. a. c. of *spelt* ripe for the harvest, *s. farris matura messis*, Liv. a. c. of *flax* and *oats*, s. *lini et avenae*, Virg. a. c. of *peas*, s. *leguminum*, Col. Fig. the shield-bearing c. of men (sprung from the dragon's teeth), s. *clipeata virorum*, Ov. a. c. of *crimes*, s. *scelerum*, Prud. 2. *fruges*, *um*, f. (general term for field-produce, while *fructus* refers esp. to the produce of trees): to plant *ea*, trees, *fruges*, *arbores serere*, Cic. v. *FRUIT*, *PRODUCER*. 3. *sata*, *orum* (only in pl., and signifying whatever is sown: poet.): *joyous* (abundant) *ea*, *laeta* s., Virg. 4. *mensis*, *is*, f.: v. *HARVEST*. 5. *prōventus*, *as* (i. e. the produce or yield of corn, etc.): a triple c. (of figs), *trifer* p., Virg.: an abundant c. of grapes, *uber vinearum* (strictly of the vineyards) *proventus*, Suet. Fig. a. c. of *poets*, p. *poetarum*, Plin. Ep. a. c. of *great men*, *clarorum virorum* p., Just. The same sense may be expr. by the verb: *as*, to yield a better c., *melius provenire*, Col. the c.s are more abundant, *segetes melius proveniunt*, Id. 6. *annus* (the year's produce: rare): to wait for a c., *expectare annum*, Tac. the Pharian (Egyptian) c., *Pisarius a*, Stat. (a harsh expression) Phr.: a soil which bears very abundant *c.s.*, *quae plurimum efficit*, Cic. (v. *YIELD*): here grapes yield a more abundant c., *hic melius veniunt* (in prose *proveniunt*) *uvae*, Virg. II. *The first stomach of a bird*: *ingluvies*, *ei*: he fills his c. with frogs, *implet in ranis*, Virg.: Col. (also called *sinus gutturis*, Plin.: v. *GAN*. Lex. Rust. s. *ingluvies*).

CROP (v.): I. To nibble as goats, etc.: *carpo*, *tondeo*, *attondeo*: v. *TO BROWSE*. II. To lop off: 1. *mēto*, *messui*, *messum*, 3: to c. the tops of lilies with a stick, *virga lilia summa m.*, Ov.: v. *TO MOW*. 2. *tondeo*, *tōndi*, *tonsum*, 3 (prop. to shear): a c'd skin, i. e. head, *tonsa cutis*, Hor. Ep. I, 18, 7 (see *Orelli ad l.*): to c. the head close, *caput ad cutem t.*, Cels.: v. *SHAVE*. 3. *curto*, *i* (chiefly used in p. part.: to cut short): with my hair c'd by an awkward barber, *curtius inaequali tonsore capillos*, Hor. *Smily*, the comp. *decurto*: v. *MUTILATE*. 4. *abscido*, *praecido*, *reduco*: i. e. to cut off: q. v. III. To take a crop off (land): Phr.: *landa*, *valley*, that have been c'd, *tonsaevae novales*, *valles*, Virg.: *landa* ought not to be c'd too often, *"ne saepius quam decet segetes arvis imperato"*. — out (a geol. term): *ēmergo*: v. *EMERGE*.

CROP-BARED: *cul* anres *abscisae* sunt (v. cut off) or *per*, simply *curtus*, which is used of persons or animals in any way mutilated: Hor.

CROP-FULL (adj.): *satur* (rare of animals: Col): *ingluviem plenum habens* (of birds): v. *CROP* (II.).

CROP-SICK: i. e. full to satiety (a rare word): *"usque ad satietatem plenus edo"*: *epulis obrutus*, Nep.: v. *SATIATE*, *CRASIER*.

CROSS (subs.): I. *The instrument of punishment*, which sometimes was a single stake: *crux*, *crucis*, f.: to fix to a c., in *cruce suffigere*, Cic. (v. *CARRY*): to hang on a c., in *cruce pendere*, Plin.: to set up a c. for any one, *alici c. statuere*, Suet. II. *The shape or figure so called*: 1. *decussis*, *is*: the figure X: Vitr.: Plin. 2. *quincunc*, *ncia*, m.: esp. in phr. in *quincuncem*, *cross-wise*, as the points were arranged for five unciae: v. *CROSS-WISE*. 3. *litterae X* forma: to make an incision in the form of a c., *incidere ad similitudinem*, ad *figuram litterae X*, Cels. (Q.) Phr.: to divide after the manner of a c., *decussis*, 1: Cic. N.B. *Crux* is not used in

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this sense in classical writers, as the shape of the cross varied in ancient times (v. *supr.* I.), but it would perhaps be pedantic to avoid such a use of the word now: thus we might say, a building which forms a c., *"aedificium crucis formam habens"*, *refertur*: to sign a document with a c., *"tabulas crucis forma subscribere"*. III. The Christian symbol: *crux*: Vulg. Often used by metonymy for the Christian faith: as, the missionary of the c., *"fidel Christianae missionis"*: but in this sense *perh.* *crux* may be sometimes used: cf. Vulg. I Cor. I, 17, 18.

IV. Any trouble or suffering: 1. *crux*: cf. Ter. Phor. 3, 3, 11: "quero in malo crucem," i. e. in malo alio malum, Don. Pl.: the life of a good monk is itself a c., *vita boni monachi c. est*, 2 Kempis. 2. *molestia*, *cruciatu*, *mala* atque *incommoda* pro Christo *perpassa*: v. *AFFLICTION*. V. In breeding animals: *mixture* s. *confusum genus*: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: see also *HYBRID*.

CROSS (adj.): I. Placed across: 1. *transversus*: c. *roada*, t. *viae*, Cic.: c. *beams*, t. *igna*, Caes. 2. *transversarius*: c. *beams*, t. *igna*, or simply *transversaria*, Vitr. II. Adverse, alternate, contrary: Phr.: c. *circumstances*, *res adversae*: v. *ADVERSITY*: c. *challenging of jurymen*, *aliquid iudicium rejectio*, Cic.: to be at c. purposes, *imprudenter inter se adversari*: v. *ADVERSE*, etc. III. Ill-tempered: *difficilis*, *amarus*, *mordicus*: v. *ILL-TEMPERED*, *PEEVISH*. Phr.: to be c. with oneself, *secum stomachari*, Cic.: v. *VEKED* (to be).

CROSS (v.): A. Trans. I. To draw a line or lay a body across: 1. *decussis*, 1 (in form of X): Cic. 2. *cancelli*, 1 (to cover as with trellis-work): Col. Phr.: to c. the legs, *poplite alternis genibus imponere*, Plin. 28, 6, 17. II. To mix breeds: *genus miscere*: cf. Plin. 8, 53, 79: or *perh.* *genus confundere*, cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195.

III. To pass over: 1. *transcio*, *II*, *Itum*, 4, irr. (applicable to any mode of transit): to c. the Rhine, *Rhenum tr.*, Caes.: to c. the forum, *forum tr.*, Hor.: the Rhone is crossed in some places by a ford, *Rhodanus nonnullis locis vadu transiit*, Caes. 2. *trajicio*, *jectum*, 3 (strictly to throw across, and so foll. by two accusatives: see L. G. § 246: in present sense used both with and without *pron. refl.*): if Antony has c'd the Alps, *si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit*, Cic.: to c. the Trebia on rafters, *Trebian ratibus tr.*, Liv.: to c. rivers by swimming, *flumina nando tr.*, Suet. 3. *transcendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (strictly of that which is elevated): to c. the Caucasus, *Caucasum tr.*, Cic.: to c. valleys, *valles tr.*, Caes.: to c. the threshold, *limen tr.*, Prop. 4. *transgredior*, *gressus*, 3 (strictly to cross on foot): to c. the pomerium, *pomerium tr.*, Cic.: to c. a river (of cavalry), *flumen tr.*, Caes.

5. *transmitto*, *misal*, *misum*, 3 (usu. of crossing water): *cranes c. the seas*, *grues maria tr.*, Cic.: to c. the Iberus, *Iberum tr.*, Liv. 6. *supero*, *i*: v. *SURMOUNT*.

IV. Of the mind: to occur to: 1. *sābeo*, *II*, *Itum*, 4, irr. (usu. foll. by acc.): the thought c'd their mind, *cogitatio animus sublit*, Liv.: also without *cogitatio* or any similar word, Virg.: v. *TO OCCUR* TO. 2. In mentem venire (the thing which crosses the mind being sometimes the subject and sometimes put in the gen.): see L. G. § 278, Obs. 5: Cic. 3. *occurro*, 3: Join: quodcumque in mentem veniat aut quodcumque occurrit, Cic. V. To thwart: *adversor*, *repugno*, *renitor*, etc.: v. *TO OPPOSE*. Phr.: to c. any one's interests, *officere et obstatere commodis alicujus*, Cic.: to c. any one when he is out of temper, *"subtrato molestias offerre"*.

B. Intrans. To pass over: v. *fol. art.*

— over: 1. *trajicio*, 3 (v. *TO CROSS*, III. 2): he c'd over to the island, *ad insulam trajecit*, Liv.: that no fleet

might c. over from Africa, *ne qua classis ex Africa trajiceret*, Liv. 2. *transcendo*, 3: to c. over into Italy, in Italian tr. Liv. 3. *transco*, 4, irr.: lest the Germans should c. over from their own territories into those of the Helvetii, *ne Germani ex suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent*, Caes.: Sall. 4. *transgredior*, 3: to c. over into Corsica, in Corsican tr. Liv.: Tac. 5. *transmitto*, 3: from Corsica *Cicero* c'd over into Sardinia, *ex Corsica C. in Sardiniam transiit*, Liv.: a hundred merchant ships c'd over into Africa, *centum onerariae naves in Africam transmissuræ*, Liv.: Cic. (N.B. For the difference between the above words, see *TO CROSS*, III.).

CROSS-BAR: *reptagium* (for doors, gates, etc.): v. *BAR*.

CROSS-BEAM: *transtrum* (prop. of the cross-benches in ships; but also used in gen. sense): Vitr. *Divina*, *transtrum*, a small c. beam: see also *CROSS* (adj.).

CROSS-BILL: a bird: *"loxia curvirostra"*.

CROSS-BOW: *manuballista*, *archiballista*: Veg. 2, 15, ad fin.

CROSS-BOWMAN: *manuballistarius*: Veg.

CROSS-BREED: *"mixture genus"*: v. *CROSS* (V.).

CROSS-EXAMINATION: 1. *interrogatio* (see *Quint.* 5, 7; where the subject is treated: to press a c. too hard, *nimium instare interrogationi*, Ib. § 10: a clever c., *actiae interrogationes* (used of the Socratic *erotics*), Ib. § 28: a careful c., *circumspecta int.*, Ib. § 31: c. by the opposite side, *int. a patronis diversae partis habitis*, cf. Ib. § 10, 11. *Smily* with verb: by a c. which proceeds step by step, *paullatim, pedetentim interrogando*, Ib. § 20. 2. *percontatio*: more fully, *variae per. quales ab adversario [a patrono] haberi possunt*, Ib. § 11. Phr.: to be caught by an artful c., in *laqueo* [interrogationum] *induct*, Ib.: there is need of the utmost art in c., *summum artibus interrogantis opus est*, Ib. § 15.

CROSS-EXAMINE: *interrogare*; *percontationes habere* ad *flem* *testium minnendum*, *augendum*: v. *PRECED. ART.*

CROSS-GRAINED: only used in fig. sense: *importunus*, *difficilis*: v. *MOORE*, *PEEVISH*.

CROSSING: I. The verbal subs.: *transire*, *transmissio*, etc.: v. *PASSAGE*.

II. A place where roads cross: 1. *complum* (usu. in pl., and esp. with reference to the country): to sell by auction in *ea* (town or country), in *trivis* aut in *comptis auctionari*, Cic.: Hor.: Virg. Hence *adj. comptilla*: esp. in phr., *lares comptiles* (*delicias habere charge of c. roads*), Suet. 2. *trivium* (strictly of three roads: applied to public places in towns): a copper fastened in a c., in *trivis fixus* *as*, Hor.: bred in a c. (i. e. in a public part of the town), *trivis innatus*, Id. A. P. 245: Cic. 3. *bivium* (a place where two roads meet): to stop at a c., *ad bivia consistere*, Liv. 4. *quadrivium* (of four roads): Juv.: Cat.

CROSS-LEGGED: *poplitibus alternis genibus impositis*: Plin. 28, 6, 17.

CROSS-PURPOSES: in phr. to be at c., *errore quodam contrario duci* (R. and A.): *"re pnam intellecta inter se pugnare"*; *prave inter se intelligere*.

CROSS-QUESTION: v. *CROSS-EXAMINE*.

CROSS-ROAD: *trames*, *itis*, m. (opp. to a high-road): Cic.: Sall. More fully, by *ea*, *transversis tramibus*, Liv. 2, 39. See also *CROSSING*.

CROSS-WISE (adv.): 1. *decussatim*: Vitr.: Col. (see *CROSS*, subs. II.). 2. In quincuncem (i. e. as the points were set for the quincunx: v. *TO CROSS*, III. 2): *rovis of trees set c.*, direct in q. ordines, Cic. *Smily* *quincunx* is used to denote a c. arrangement: *quid illo quincunxe speciosius?* Quint. 8, 3, 9. Phr.: to divide c., *decussato*, Cic.: such a division or arrangement, *decussatio*, Vitr.: *lines*

drawn c., in decumae ductae linee, Plin. (N.B. Not in crucis speciem: comp. crobes, subs. II.).

crossly: āmārā, īriscundē, etc.: v. PREVIOUSLY.

crossness: importūnitas, āmāritudo: v. PREVIOUSNESS, ILL-TEMPER.

crochet: i. In music: "quadrans [notae musicae], Kr. II. A fancy: 1. libido. v. CAPRIC. 2. proflibium (rare): v. FANCT.

crochetty: i. e. full of whims: (P) mōrōsus: cf. Cic. Or. 29, fā, "usque eo difficile ac morosus sumus ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes:" "pudā. quādam morositate [homo]: i. e. of a temper so fault-finding as to be offensive: v. PREVISI.

crouch: i. To stoop low: 1. subido, di, 3: the Spartans c. down to protect themselves from the missiles discharged by the foe, a Hispani adversus emissā ab hoste tela, Liv.: Virg. 2. dēmitto, submitto (with prom. refl.): v. TO STOOP, COUCH. II. To bend servilely: ad pedes alicujus abijcere sese, prostrare; jacere: v. CANON, COWER.

croup: a disease of the throat: "cynanche trachealis.

crow (subs.): i. The bird: cornix, icla, f.: Cic. Plin. Dimin. cornicula, Hor. Prov.: to pluck or pull a crow, i. e. to contend about a trifles, de lana caprina rixari, Hor. II. A bar: v. LEVER. III. The voice of the cock: cantus, ās: the cing of the cock, galli cantu, Cic. at cock-c, sub galli cantu, Hor.

crow (v.): i. Lit.: of a cock: 1. cūcūro, 4: Auct. Car. Phil. 2. cūcū, cēcūl, cantum, 3 (gen. term. used of all birds): cocks are accustomed to c. when victorious, galli victricis solent, Cic. 3. cūcū, i. Cic. II. Fig.: to boast: gloriari, iactō (usu. with prom. refl.), etc.: v. TO BOAST.

crow-foot: rānunculus, Plin.

crow's-foot: a caltrop (q. v.): stīmbus: Caes.

crowd (subs.): i. Of people: 1. turba (a number of persons without order): the praetor's house filled with a c., domus praetoria, turba referta, Cic.: a c. of unknown gods, t. ignotorum deorum, Cic.: a c. of disciples, discipulorum t., Quint. 2. vulgus, i. m. and n. (b): common herd, the multitude: always used contemptuously: v. MULTITUDO. 3. frēquentia (a number of persons or things close together): a very great c. of people, summa hominum f., Cic.: v. THRONO. 4. concursus, f. (of people flocking together): a c. assemblies in the streets, sit c. per vias, Pl.: great c. assembled, magni c. sunt facti, Nep. 5. cōlebritas (strictly an abstract subs.: thus Cic. has celebritas loci in sense of the crowdedness or fashionable of a place: Fam. 14, i, fā): I hate a c.; I avoid men, odi celebritatem; fugio homines, Cic.: more fully celebritas virorum ac mulierum, id. See also MULTITUDE, RABBLE. II. Of other things: chiefly in fig. sense; as, a c. of thoughts, "turba, frēquentia, multitudo cogitationum (?): v. MULTITUDO. Phr.: what a c. of thoughts come rushing into the mind, "quot res mentem subeunt: quarum rerum in mentem veni!

crowd (v.): A. Trans. i. To fill with numbers of persons or things: 1. arto, arcto, i (to c. to excess): a. c. hālle with busts, atria imaginibus a., Mart.: Plin. 2. frēquēto, i (to attend in large numbers): the temples should now be c'd, templa frēquentari nunc decet, Ov. 3. stipō, i (to c. closely): the senate-house was c'd by the senators, curia patribus fult stipata, Ov.: Hor. 4. complo, 2: v. TO FILL.

II. To force together into one space: 1. stipō, i (v. sup.): the Greeks were c'd fire on a couch, often more, Graeci stipati sunt quinti in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. 2. constipō, i (slightly stronger than simple verb): to c. together a number of men into a

territory, numerum hominum in agrum alliciem c., Cic.: Caes. 3. conglobo, i (in one body): the soldiers had c'd together in a temple, in templo miles se congloboverat, Tac.: Liv. Fig.: definitions c'd together, definitiones conglobatae, Cic. 4. cōarto, condensō, cōangusto: v. TO COMPRESS. 5. cōgro, cōgrēgro: v. TO ASSEMBLE, GATHER TOGETHER. III. In phr. to c. sail: plenissima vellis navigare, Cic.: "omnia vela intendere: v. TO SAIL. B. Intrans: as, to c. together, around: v. infr.

crowd around: i. circumfundor, fusus, 3 (either absol. or with dat.): the Trojan youth come c'ing round, circumfusa ruit Trojana juvenus, Virg.: to c. round a man speaking in public, allici concionanti c., Liv. 2. circumfluō, 3: v. TO FLOOD ROUND.

— in: infuso, xl, xum, 3: Cic. — together (intr.): 1. concuro, curri, cursum, 3: to c. together to the senate-house, ad curiam c., Cic. 2. convōlo, i (with rapidity): v. FLOCK TOGETHER. 3. expr. by verbs given under TO CROWD (II.), and prom. refl.: as, se congregare ac condensare in unum locum, Varr. Phr.: deaths of old and young c. thick together, multa senum juvenumque densentur funera, Hor. (where densatur would be more usual): the c'ing multitude, shoulder to shoulder, densum humeris vulgus, Hor. See also CROWDED.

crowded (adj.): i. Close together: 1. condensus: ships c. together on the shore, c. puppes litore, Virg.: Liv. Also, densus: Ov.: Hor. 2. confertus: ships c. together, naves c., Liv.: c. together in confined dwellings, c. in arcta loca, Liv.: in c. or close array, confertus (e.g. c. acies), sup. confertissima, Caes.: v. CROWD. II. Full, attended by many people: 1. cōlebrē, bria, bre: a very c. assembly of men and women, celeberrimas virorum mulierumque conventus, Cic.: v. FREQUENTED. 2. confertus (more freq. in sense I.): the temples of the Gods c. with a vast multitude, ingenti turba c. deorum templa, Liv. Fig.: a life full and c. with pleasures, vita plena et c. voluptatibus, Cic. 3. frēquens, ntis (of assemblies and places well-attended): a c. banquet, f. convivium, Suet.: a very c. theatre, frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. 4. rēfertus (i.e. full of, abounding in: with abl.): his house was c. with gamblers, domus erat aleatoribus r., Cic. 5. spissus (thick together): a c. seats, a sedilia, Hor.: c. theatres, s. theatra, Hor. 6. artus, arctus (too much c.): nimis a. convivia, Hor. Phr.: crowded state, cōlebritas: the c. state of the place, c. loci, Cic.: of the road, c. viae, Cic.

crowding (subs.): cōartatio (Liv.: Vitruv.): constipatio (v. rare), stipatio (Cic.): see the several verbs under CROWD.

crowd (v.): i. Of a king: 1. insigne regium: he replaced on his head the c., insigne r. (capiti) reposit, Cic. Sext. 27, 58: insigne r. capiti imponere, Tac. Ann. 2, 58: for this, insigne capitis may be used where the context shows that a king's crown is meant: Sen. 2. apex, icla, m. (strictly, a conical tiara worn by priests): Cic. Leg. 1, i, fā, see the place): Hor. 3. diadēma, ātis, n. (Gr. δαδῆμα: a kind of band: the sign of royalty in the East): Suet.: Hor.: Juv. The pure Latin for this word is (candida) fascia, which is used by Suet. In the well-known story of Caesar's statue (Jul. 79). N.B. Corona is not used in this sense: see Suet. I. c.; and infr. II. By meton., royal power: regnum: to bestow the c. on any one, allici r. deferre, Caes.: Hor. (who adds et diadema): to aspire to the c., r. appetere, affectare: v. ASPIRE TO: v. REGAL POWER. III. Any honorary wreath: cōrona: for the diff. kinds of coronae see Dict. Ant. s. v.: as a constellation, Cic.: Virg. Dimin. cōrolla: v. WREATH, GARLAND. IV. The top

of the head: vertex, icla, m.: from the soles of the feet to the c. of the head, ab imis unguibus usque ad v. summum, Cic.: Hor.: v. TOR. V. Completion, consummation: cōmulus: that c. of days, ille c. dierum, Cic.: see verb (III), CROWN (v.). I. To invest with a royal crown: insigne regium capiti imponere, Tac.: v. CROWN. (Also diadema, apex, may be used: almodere diadema capiti in Suet. Jul. 89, is to put the crown to the head, not actually to crown.) II. To cover, as with a wreath or crown:

1. cingo, nxi, nctum, 3: to c. the temples with flowers, tempora floribus c., Hor.: v. TO WREATH. 2. cōrono, i: a wood c. the waters, surrounding every side, alva c. aquas, cingens latus omne, Ov.: to c. pillars with laurel, c. postes lauro, Quint.: c'ing the gods with rusemary and brittle myrtle, coronans marino rore deos fragilique myrto, Hor.: to c. (award the prize to) a comedy, c. comœdiam, Suet.: to be c'd at the Olympian games, Olympia coronari, Hor. III. To consummate: expr. with cōmulus: eloquence as it were c. the arts of the philosophers, eloquentia allicum c. philosoophorum affert, Cic.: alimly, c. addere, Ov.: also cumulo augere, Cic.: also with verb cumulo: c'd with so many honours, tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac.: Cic.

crown-imperial (a plant): *triblaria imperatoria, Linn.

crown-prince: filius regis in spem imperii genitus, Curt.: v. HEIR.

crown-lands: tāmīca praedia: Cod. Just. An occupant of c-lands, tāmīcus: lb.

crown-scab: perh. porrigo, Infls, f.: Hor.: v. SCURF.

crucial: in phr. a c. test, a c. experiment, *crucia experimentum quod dicitur.

crucible: cādūsus, Plin.

crucifix: "imago Christi cruci affixi.

crucifixion: i. Lit.: Mostly expr. by crux (v. CROSS) as, to perish by c., cruce perire, Gracch. ap. Fest.: to inflict c., cruce affigere aliquem, Cic.: v. TO CRUCIFY. II. Fig.: gradual destruction: to aim at the c. of the flesh (theol.), "corporeis libidinibus quasi encandis studere, incumbere.

cruciform: "crucis formam habens: v. CROSS (II.).

crucify: i. Lit.: in crucem agere, cruce affigere, cruci suffigere, Cic.: in cruce suffigere, Hirt.; also in crucem, Just.: cruci affigere, Tac. (N.B. crucifigo, as single word, belongs to later and Christian writers.) II. Fig.: in theol. sense, to c. the flesh, "corporeis libidinibus omni duritia coercere et quasi enecare [cruci suffigere].

crude: i. Lit.: not cooked or otherwise prepared, etc.: crudus: v. RAW, UNRIFE, UNDIGESTED. II. Fig.: unfinished, immature (much more freq. in this sense): 1. inchoatus (begun, not finished): the c. and raw notions which dropped from me when a youth, quae pueris nobis inc. atque rudia cederunt, Cic. 2. rudis, e (unfinished): Cic. (v. sup.). N.B. Crudus and immaturus appear not to be used in this sense in class. authors.

crudely: imperfectly: v. IMPERFECTLY. More precisely expr. by inchoatus (see adj.): as, a c. conceived work, opus inchoatum atque rude: to conceive a thing c., "rem inchoare tantum atque adumbrare.

crudity: i. Undigested food: cruditas: Plin.: v. INDIGESTION. II. Fig.: of what is rudely conceived: Phr.: there is a c. about the work, "opus inchoat nonnulli atque imperfecti habet: v. CRUDE.

cruel: 1. crudēlis, e (the most usual and gen. term): a c. and unfeeling woman, c. atque importuna mulier, Cic.: a c. and destructive war, bellum c. et exitiosum, Cic.: with the c. lash, c. verberare, Ov. 2. atrox, ocis (stronger than crudēlis, and implying a savage, unrelenting disposition): Cic.: Tac.

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V. STERN, UNRELENTING. 3. *saevus* (savage, fierce; esp. poet.): c. *step-mothers*, s. *noverca*, Virg. c. *thraex*, a. *minae*, Prop. c. *chaire*, a. *catene*, Hor. 4. *durus*: i. e. *hard-hearted*, *unfeeling*; q. v. 5. *immitis*, e. (rare and chiefly poet.) c. *Achilles*, Im. Achilles, Virg. c. *slaughter*, Im. *caedee*, Liv. 6. *immanis*, e. v. *BRUTAL*. **BARBAROUS.** 7. *importunus* (*habitu-ally and without abatement*). Join: *cruelestissimus* atque *importunissimus* [tyrannus]: *immanis* atque *importuna* [natura] e. g. *Verris*, Cic. 8. *inhumanus* v. *inhuman*. 9. *crudus* (lit. raw; poet): the c. *sword*, c. *ensis*, Virg. Ov. 10. *acerbus* (lit. sharp, poignant): a most c. *enemy*, *acerbissimus* hostis, Cic. Hor. Phr. a. c. *tyrant*, teter *tyrannus*, Cic. c. *love*, *improbe amor*! Virg. c. *enemy*, *hostis amare*! id. See also *FIERBO*, *FELL*.

crueilly. 1. *cruidelliter*: Cic. 2. *saevē*: Suet. Join: a. et *atrociter*, id. 3. *atrociter*: Cic. Tac. 4. *barbare*: Hor. v. *BARBAROUSLY*. 5. *dūrē*, *dūrīter*: v. *HARSHLY*. N.B. For *sūn*, see *CRUEL*. Phr.: *when we are suffering* c., *dolorum* cum *admoventur* *faeces*, Cic. v. *KEENLY*, *SEVERELY*.

cruelty. 1. *cruidēllitas*: which Sen. defines as *the propensity to severe measures*, c. est *inclinatio animi ad asperitatem*, Clem. 2, 4, 3: *bloodthirstiness* and c., *carnificina* atque c., Cic. *to act with c.*, c. *adhibere* in aliquem, c. *ex-crocare* in aliquo, id., c. *uti*, Nep. 2. *atrocitas* (less freq. in this sense; stronger than No. 1). Suet.: v. *ATROCITY*, *SEVERITY*. 3. *feritas*, *immanitas* (crueilly as it were beyond human): v. *BARBARITY*, *BRUTALITY*. 4. *saevitia* (used by Cic. for severity in good sense: Off. 2, 7, 24): the c. of *warriors*, a. *fenetorum*, Sall. of *enemies*, s. *hostium*, Tac.: v. *SAVAGENESS*, *FIERCENESS*.

cruet: 1. *guttus* (a small vessel with a narrow neck, for pouring oil, etc., drawn by drop): Hor.: Plin. 2. *cornu*, as (one made of horn): Hor. 3. *acetabulum* (for vinegar): Quint.

crusae (subs.): 1. A small vessel (also spelt *cruse*): olla: v. *JUG*. II. Of a ship: 1. (2) *expeditio*: v. *EX-FEDITION*. 2. *navigatio*: v. *VOYAGE*.

crusae (v.): 1. *vāgor*, i. to c. along the coast, praeter oram v., Liv. 22, 14, med.: Vell. 2. *pervāgor*, i. (to c. about): Cic. (who uses the term of piratical vessels). 3. *circumvector*, i. (pass. used as *refl.*): to c. about the coast of *Liguria*, oram *Ligurum* c., Liv. 41, 17. (N.B.—The last word is most suitable to express *cruising about* on regular service; the former are, in all the above cases used of predatory or piratical fleets.) 4. *nāvigo*, *circum-nāvigo*: v. *TO SAIL*.

cruiser: i. e. a ship that cruises about with hostile intention, or to reconnoitre:

1. *speculatorium navigium*; *speculatoria navis* (*spy-vessel*): Caes.: Liv. (In this sense *cāscāpōs*, Gr. *κατασκαπός* is used by Auct. Bell. Afr.) 2. **vaga-bunda navis* et *praedatrix* (of pirates). 3. *navis* quae *circumvectatur*: v. *CRUISE* (3).

crumb: 1. A morsel; esp. of bread: mica panis, Plin.: v. *MORSSEL*, *GRAIN*. II. The soft part of bread: panis mollis, Plin.; panis tenerior pars, Cels.

crumble: 1. *Trans.* 1. *frio*, i. earth which is easily c.d. terra quae facile friatur, Varr.: Lucr. Simly, the compa. *Infrio*, i. to crumble one thing into another, as in making a draught): Cato: Plin.: and *affrio* (in similar sense), Varr. 2. *putrefacio*, *refci*, *factum*, 3. (to make soft and crumbling): to soften and c. rocks by pouring vinegar on them, saxa infuso aceto p., Liv. 3. *tēro*, *contēro*: v. *BRUISE*, *PULVERISE*.

II. *Intrans.* 1. *frior* (pass. *refl.* of *frio*), i.: v. *supr.* (1). 2. *putresco*, *putul*, 3. (to become soft and crumbling): Col. 3. *corruo*, i. 3. (to c. down and come to ruin): Cic. 4.

collabor, *lapsus*, 3 (sim. to No. 3): Liv.: to c. to dust, in pulverem c. (or resoli): Col. has *glebas* in pulverem *resolvēre*.

crumbling (adj.): 1. *pūter*, *pūtris*, *pūre*: c. *aut*, *clod*, p. *solum*, *gleba*, Virg. 2. *frābilia*, e. Plin.: v. *FRABLE*.

crumple: 1. *rūgo*, *corrūgo*, i.: v. *TO WRINKLE*. *Maui*. uses *rūgo* as *intrans.*: see how your mantle is c.d., vide *pallium* ut *rugat*, Cas. 2, 3, 32.

2. *duplico*, i.: Sen.: v. *TO DOUBLE*. **crumpled** (adj.): *corrūgātus*, or *rūgātus*: *rūgōsus*: v. *WRINKLED*; and see *preced. art.*

crupper: *postlūna*: Pl.

crush (v.): 1. Lit.: 1. *ob-tero*, *trivi*, *tritum*, 3 (esp. with the feet): to c. frogs with the foot, *ranas* ob *pede*, Phaedr.: to c. the eggs of locusts, *locustarum* ova ob., Plin.: to c. the legs, *crura* ob., Col. 2. *opprimo*, *pressi*, *pressum*, 3 (the most gen. term: the walled roof fell and c'd the rest, *ruina* *camerae* *oppressit* *ceteros*, Phaedr.: Cic.: to c. a fly, *muscam* op., Phaedr. 3. *ēldo*, *sl*, *sum*, 3 (to damage or smash violently): I will c. your head, *ēldam* *caput*, Pl.: to c. the jaws, *fauces* e., Ov. 4. *contēro*, *contundo*, *comminuo*, *frango*: v. *TO BREAK IN PIECES*, *BRUISE*.

5. *prōtero*, 3: v. *TO TRAMPLE ON*.

II. Fig.: *To overwhelm; by conquest or otherwise*: 1. *obtero*, i. he had c'd almost the whole wing, *alam* *pote* *universam* *obtriverat*, Tac.: Liv.: to c. a calumny, *calumniam* ob., Cic. 2. *opprimo*, *pressi*, *pressum*, 3: to c. a tradition, *motum* op., Nep. (comprimere, Liv.): v. *TO OVERWHELM*. 3. *prēmo*, 3: to be c'd beneath the greatness of the tazes, *magnitudine* *tributorum* *premi*, Caes.: to c. an enemy, *inimicum* p., Curt. 4. *frango*, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3: to c. and subdue nations, *nationes* f. et *domare*, Cic. Join also, *frangere* et *comminuere* (to break and shatter completely), Cic. 5. *prōtero*, 3 (poet.): to c. the Carthaginians in war, *Marle* *Poenos* p., Hor. 6. *affligo*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (strictly, to dash to the ground): to c. a nation in war, *gentem* *bello* af., Liv.: Cic. (The word does not, however, denote entire destruction; but rather prostration: v. *TO PROSTRATE*).

7. *ēldo*, *sl*, *sum*, 3 (rare in this sense): to be c'd by grief, *agritudine* *ēldi*, Cic. **crush**, *crushing* (subs.): 1. The act: *confusio*: v. *BRUISING*. (But usu. expr. by verb; as, to aim at crushing the enemy, **id agere* ut *hostes* *obstruatur*: v. *preced. art.*) II. A dense crowd: **frequentia* *densissima*; *hominum* *frequentia* *humis* *inter* *se* *collectantium*: v. *CROWD*.

crushing (adj.): Phr.: a c. blow, **talis* *lectus* ut *aliquem* *penitus* *frangat* atque *luctu* *affligat*. **crust** (n.): 1. The external coat or covering of a thing: 1. *crusta* (in every sense in which the word is generally used): a c. of clay, *luti* c., Lucr.: a c. of bread, *panis* c., Plin.: i. e. of a river (ice), *fluminis* c., Virg.: the c. of ulcers, c. *ulcerum*, Cels. *Dimin.* *crustula*: a thin c., Plin. 2. *balteus* (of a cake): Cato. Phr.: the c. of the earth, *cutis* [summa] *terrae*, Plin. (who uses the expr. to denote the topmost surface of the earth, 20, 19, 79). II. (Of condensed dregs; as, the crust of wine, *faex*, *saecula*: v. *DREGS*. III. A piece of c., esp. of bread: *frustum*, *frustulum*: v. *BIT*. Phr.: to live upon a c., *lapsana* *vivere* (literally, on radishes; i. e. sparingly), Plin. 19, 8, 41, fin.; *felis* *viciari* *aridis* (lit. on dry figs), Pl. (Q.) N.B.—*Crusta*, a thin crust, must not be confounded with *crusta*, *crustula* (pl.), cakes, pastry.

crust (v.): 1. *Trans.*: *crusto*, *incrusto*, i. *crustā* or *crustam* *obduco*: v. *INCRUST*. II. To become c'd: *crustam* *ducere*, *crustari*, *crustā* *ob-ducere*.

crustaceous: *crustatus*: c. animals, *crustata*, *orum*, Plin. (M. L. crustacea.)

crustily: *āmārē*, *stōmāchōsē*: v. *ANGRIPLY*, *FEVERISHLY*.

crustiness: *āmāritūdo*, *ācerbitas*: v. *FEVERISHNESS*, *ILL-TEMPER*.

crusty: 1. Lit.: as bread: *crustulātus*, *Spart.*: *crustosus*, Plin. (both = covered with a crust). II. *Ill-temperad*: *crēbrōsus*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 21: v. *ILL-TEMPERED*, *FEVERISH*. **crutch:** *baculum*: *dimin.* *bacillum*; *bacillus*: v. *STICK*.

cry (v.): 1. To utter a loud voice, for whatever purpose: *clāmo*, *clāmō*; *ex-clāmo*, etc.: v. *TO CRY OUT*. II. As a crier, or herald: 1. *praedico*, i. to cry or give notice of a sale, *auktionem* p., Pl.: to c. publicly, *palam* p., Cic.: v. *PROCLAIM*. 2. *clāmō*, i. (of vendors crying things for sale): to a figs of *Caunus*, *Caunaea* c., Cic. Phr.: to cry baggage (of soldiers preparing to break up a camp), *vassa* *conclamare*, Caes.: *simly*, to cry the *Saturnalia* (which was done with the shout, "io *Saturnalia*"), *Saturnalia* *clamare*, Liv. 22, 1. III. To weep: esp. of children: 1. *fleo*, *lacrimo*: v. *TO WEEP*. 2. (of infants only) *vāgio*, 4: the sound of a child cing, *vox* *pueri* *vagientis*, Ter.: to c. in a cradle (be an infant), in *cunis* v., Cic. 3. *vāgiūm* *edere*, *Quint.*

— *down*: 1. *detrēcto*, i. (to disparage): to c. down the ancient orators, d. *antiquos* *oratores*, Tac.: also with *dat.*: Suet. 2. *detrāho*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (follow by de and abl.): v. *TO DETRACT FROM*, *DISPARAGE*. 3. *vitiāro*, i. to c. down philosophy in general, *universam* *philosophiam* v., Cic.: v. *TO CENSURE*, *DEPRECIATE*.

— *out*: 1. *clāmo*, i. to c. out to any one from the street, *allici* de *via* c., Ter.: also, ad aliquem c., Cat.: Ov.: less freq. with *acc.*, to c. out to a door-keeper, *janitorem* c., Pl.: to c. out well done! bene, *pulchre*, *recte* c., Hor. *Frequent.* *clāmō*, i. (to cry out repeatedly): cing out again and again that he was a freeman, *clāmantis* *se* *liberum* *esse*, Cic.: to c. out "Tiberius into the Tiber," *Tiberium* in *Tiberim* c., Tac. 2. *ex-clāmō*, i.: v. *TO EXCLAIM*. 3. *vōciferor*, i. (to c. aloud): to c. out publicly, v. *palam*, Cic.: follow by *acc.* and *inf.*: Cic.: Liv.

— *out against*: 1. *acclāmo*, i. (with *dat.*): I have no fear of your cing out against me, *non* *metuo* *me* *imbi* *acclāmetis*, Cic. (In later writers in good sense: Tac.) 2. *clāmō*, i. (absol.): Tac. (cf. *preced. art.* ad fin.). 3. *reclāmo*, i. (esp. to cry out against something said: with *dat.* or *absol.*): his speech was greatly c'd out against by all, *ejus* *orationi* *vehementer* *ab* *omnibus* *reclamatum* *est*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, med.: all the doctors c'd out against his taking an oath *omnes* *judices*, *non* *jurare* *reclamasse*, Cic. 4. *inclāmō*, i. (with *acc.*): Pl.: v. *fol. art.*

— *out to*: 1. *inclāmō*, i. (with *acc.* or *dat.*): to c. out to a person again and again, aliquem in *semel* *ac* *saeptis*, Cic.: he c's out to the *Curia* *ut* *render* *assistance*, *inclamatur* *Curia* *ut* *opem* *ferant*, Liv. 2. *implōro*, i.: v. *TO IM-PLORE*. 3. *appello*, i.: v. *TO APPEAL TO*.

— *up*: 1. *venditō*, i. to c. up peace, *pacem* v., Liv.: to c. up one's own services, *suam* *operam* v., Liv.: I have c'd you up strongly, *valde* *te* *venditavi*, Cic. In same sense *vendo* (rare): Hor. 2. *praedico*, i. (with *acc.* and *inf.*; de and abl.): v. *TO BOAST*. Phr.: to c. up one's own services, *benefacta* *sua* *verbis* *adornare*, Plin. Ep.: v. *TO EXTOL*.

cry (subs.): 1. A loud or vehement exclamation: 1. *clāmōr*: to utter a c., c. *edere*, Cic.; also c. *tollere* (to raise a c.), c. *profundere* (to pour forth a c.), Cic.: with *loud* c., *magno* *clamore*, Phaedr.; *magnis* *clamoribus*, Suet.: v. *EXCLAMATION*, *ACCLAMATION*. 2. *vox*, *vōcis*, f.: the c's of hunters, *venantum* *vocea*, Phaedr.: he pours forth such c's to heaven, *tales* *effundit* *ad* *aethera* v., Virg. v. *VOICE*, *SHOUT*. 3. *acclā-matio* (in Cic. usu. of c's of disapproba-

tion: more fully, *adversa populi ac*, de Or. 2, 83, 339: v. *OUTCRY*. 4. *conclamatio* (of a number of persons together: not in Cic.): *with tears and* (of soldiers), *lacrimis et c.*, Tac. Suet.

5. *vociferatio* (a loud c., whether of one or more: only in sing.): Cic. the c. of a woman, *mulieris v.*, Auct. ad Her.: *with tears and c.*, *lacrimis et vociferatione*, Petr. 6. *convicium*: v. *OUTCRY*. Phr.: to raise a c. (of a number), *conclamo*: v. *RAY* (II.); and *supr.* (1): to raise the c. "to arms!" (homines) *ad arma conclare*, Hor. II. (of a crier or vendor: *prænantatio*, *præconium*: v. *PROCLAMATION*).

III. (of infants: v. *LAGTUS*, *us* (the natural c. of infancy): Plin. 2. *ploratus*, *us* (implying distress): to stop the c. of an infant, *p. infantis* cohibere, Plin. 7, *profr.* 3. *quiritatus*, *us*: Plin. Ep. IV. Of distress: 1. *ploratus*: the c. of women, *mulierum* *ploratus* (pl.), Liv. Cic. (poet.). 2. *clamor* (applicable to any loud c.): v. *supr.* (I. 1).

3. *vociferatio* (a loud c.): v. *supr.* (I. 5). 4. *ejulatus*, *us* (a melancholy c., a wail): v. *LAMENTATION*. 5. *quiritatio* (a plaintive c.): Liv. also, *quiritatus*, *us*: Plin. Ep. Val. Max.

crying (adj.): i. e. *notorious*, *flagrant*: perh. *nēfarius*, *nēfandus*: v. *ABOMINABLE*, *ATROCIOUS*. *crystal* (sub.): *crystallus* or *crystallum*: Plin.: Sen.: see also *GLASS*. *crystal* (adj.): i. Lit.: made of c.: *crystallinus*, Plin. In pl. used *nubes*, *crystallina*, *orum*, *vessels* of c., Plin. In this sense also *crystalla*, Mart.; and in sing. *crystallus*, Prop. II. Fig.: clear as crystal: 1. *vitreus* (lit. glassy): c. water, v. *unda*, Virg.: c. sea, v. *pontus*, Hor. 2. *pellucidus*: v. *CLEAR*, *TRANSPARENT*.

crystalline: i. Of crystal: *crystallinus*: v. *PRECED.* art. II. The c. lens (of the eye): **crystallinus* oculi humor; humor translucens quam proxima crystalli similitudine (Kr. and G., based on Plin. 36, 28, 67): but the latter expr. is too cumbersome for scientific language. *crystallization*: **crystallizatio* (necessary as *scilicet* & Kr.): Q. gives *congelatio*, but (?).

crystallize: i. Trans.: **crystallizo* (as f. t.): less precisely, *congelō*, i (cf. Ov. M. 15, 415) or by circuml., **ad crystalli naturam conformare*, *mutare*. II. Intrans.: 1. **crystallizor*, i. v. *supr.* 2. *congelō*, *dāresco*: cf. Ov. f. c. 3. in *crystallum* abire, *formari* (Kr.).

cub (sub.): *cūtillus* (the young of quadrupeds in general): Hor.: Virg.: Plin.

cub (v.): i. e. *bring forth* *cubs*: *pārio*, *pēperi*, *partum*, v. to *BRING FORTH*. Adj., that is about to c., or has recently done so, *fēta*, Virg.: Ov. *cube* (subs.): i. The solid figure: 1. *cūbus*: Vitruv. 2. *quadrantal*, *alis*, n.: Gell. 3. *tessera* (a small c. for playing at dice): Cic.: Ov.: v. *DICE*. II. In arithmetic: a c. number: *cūbus*, Gell.

cubio } *cūbicus*: Vitruv. *cubical* } *cūbitum*, Plin.: Cic. Adj., a c. in length, *cūbitālis*, e, Liv.: Plin. *cuckold* (sub.): *currūa*: Juv. 6, 276 (but the word is doubtful) or by circuml., **maritus conjugis adulterio turpiter elusus* (Kr.).

cuckold (v.): **virum* (maritum) *contractata uxore turpiter ludificari*. *cuckoo*: 1. *coccyx*, *ygis*, m.: Plin. 2. *cūcalus*: Hor.: Plin. (with penult. short, Auct. Carm. Phil.). *cuckoo-flower*: *cardamina*, ae: Apul. (*c. *pratensis*, *Withering*). *cuckoo-pint*: *ārum* (*Withering*). *cucumber*: 1. *cūcūmis*, is, or *ēris*, m.: Virg.: Plin.: the *squirting c.*, *sylvestris* c., Plin. 2. *vitis*, *viticula* (of the branches of the c. vine): Pall.

cucurbit: *cūcūbita*: v. *GOURD*: a c. planter, *cūcūbitarius*: Hier.: like a c., *cūcūbitinus*, Plin.

cud: i. The part of the neck or throat where ruminant animals chew their food: *rūma*; *rūmen*, *inla*, n.: Fest.: Arnob. II. The food so chewed: chiefly in plur. to chew the c.: 1. *rūmino*, i: Plin.: Col. (more fully, *r. gutture*, Paul. Nol.). The act of chewing the c., *ruminatio*, Plin.: animals which chew the c., *ruminatores*, Arnob. 2. *rūmando*, *di*, *sun*, j: Plin. III. In fig. sense: in plur. to chew the c. (of thought, meditation): 1. *rūmino*, *rūmino*: v. to *RUMINATE*. Better perh.: 2. *cūquo*, *xi*, *cūm*, j (to digest in the mind): cf. Stat. Theb. 2, 300: "trucem coquebat invidiam." 3. *lāgo*, i: v. to *BROOD OVER*.

cudgel (sub.): 1. *fustis*, is, m. (esp. for beating): *mauled with c. and clubs*, male mulcatus *fustibus* et *clavis*, Cic.: v. foll. art.: to split a head open with a c., *caput aperire fuste*, Juv.: a willow c., *salignus f.*, Hor. 2. *bāculum*, *bācillum*: *bācillus* (esp. for walking): v. *STICK*, *STAFF*.

cudgel (v.): *fuste*, *fustibus* *verberare*, *mulcare*, Cic.; f. *dolare*, Hor.: to c. anybody's head well, *implere fustibus caput alcuius*, Pl.: v. to *BEAT*, *FLOG*. (N.B.—*Fustigo* is without good authority.)

cudgelling: expr. with *fustis* (v. *PRECED.* art.): *death by c.*, *supplicium fustiarum*, *lucur*.

cue: i. The last word or words of a speech on the stage: perh. *verbum monitorium*, *verba monitoria* (monitor is used to signify a prompter in a theatre, Fest.). II. A hint: *nūtus*, *aliquid*, *indiciū*: v. *HINT*. Phr.: to give a c.: *Innuo*, *ul*, j: when I give you your c., *ubi ego innuero vobis*, Pl.: if I give the c., *hit him on the face in a moment*, *ne mora sit si innuerim*, *quin pugnis in mala haereat*, Pl.: v. *BECKON*, *MOD.* III. The part to be played: *partes*: v. *PART*. IV. Humour, disposition (colloq.): Phr.: I am not in the c., **non ita mihi nunc libet*; *aliud* ago: v. *HUMOUR*. V. For billiards: perh. *clāvula lusoria*.

cuff (sub.): i. A blow: *cūlāphus*, *ālāpa* (a slap): v. *BLOW*. II. Of a sleeve: **extrema manica*: v. *HAND-CUFF*.

cuff (v.): *colaphum* *alcui* *ducere*, *Quint*; *incutere*, *Juv.*: v. to *BUFFER*, *BOX*.

cuirass: *lōrica*, *thōrax*, *cūaphractes*: v. *CONSOLE*.

cuirassier: 1. *eques lōricatus*: Liv.: Lampr. 2. *cūaphractus*, Liv.: Prop. 3. *cūaphractārius*: Lampr.

culinary: 1. *cūlinārius*: the c. art, ars c., Apic.: c. vessels, *vassa* c., Plin. 2. *cūlinārius*: Front. Phr.: the c. art, *scientia popinae*, Liv. *cull*: *lēgo*, *carpo*, *dācerpo*: v. to *FLUCK*, *GATHER*. Fig.: to c. all the best things from various characters, *ex variis ingenis excellentissima quaeque libare* (lit. to sip), Cic.

culm: *culmus*: v. *HAULM*.

culminate: expr. by (sumum) *fastigium*, *sumum*: as, *eloquentia* is at its cing point, *oratorum laus venit ad sumum*, Cic.: I acknowledge that he (Cicero) is the cing point (in Roman oratory), *stetisse in fastigio fateor*, Quint. 12, r. 20: simply, in *sumum* f. *evēhi*, Vell. Phr.: Roman eloquence c.d. in Cicero and his contemporaries, *quicquid Romana eloquentia habuit, circa Ciceronem effloruit*, Vell. (but the expr. are not quite parallel): to reach the cing point, *summa, sumum locum, consequi* (based on Plin. Jun.).

culminating (adj.): chiefly in plur. c. point, *fastigium*: v. *PRECED.* art.

culmination: *fastigium*; *grādus* *summus*; *sumum* or *summa* (pl.): v. to *CULMINATE*.

culpability: expr. by *adj.* or *verb*: as, *there is no doubt of the great c. of such conduct*, **non est dubium quin haec vehementer culpanda*, or

culpabilia (rare), *sint*; *culpa* *danda* *sint*. Often *culpa* is sufficient: as, to be free from c., *culpa* *cure*, Cic.: v. *BLAME*.

culpable: 1. *culpandus* (per. part.): this is by no means c., "minime haec sunt culpanda": v. to *BLAME*. 2. *culpābilis*, e (not class.): to pronounce anything c., *aliquid c. iudicare*, Arnob.: Apul. 3. *noceus*, *nilis*: v. *GUILTY*. 4. expr. by dat. of culpa: (see L. G. § 297): to pronounce anything c., *aliquid alcui culpa dare*, Cic.: v. to *IMPUTE*. Also with in culpa: as, to be c. in culpa esse, Cic.; not to be c., *abesse a culpa*, *carere culpa*, etc., Cic.: v. *BLAME*.

culprit: i. A person arraigned in court (rare in this sense): *reus*, *rea*: v. *ACCUSED*. II. A person convicted of a crime: *noceus*, *noxius*: v. *GUILTY*, *CRIMINAL*.

cultivate: 1. *cūlo*, *ul*, *ultum*, j (in all senses): to c. land, *agros* c., Cic.: to c. the vine, *vitem* c., Cic.: to c. the mind by means of liberal studies, *pectus ingenus per artes* c., Ov.: to c. virtue, *virtutem* c., Cic.: to c. the liberal arts, *artes liberales* c., Suet.: to c. friendship (in the abstract), *amicitiā* c., Cic.: but to c. a person's affection or regard, *colere alcuium* (without *amicitia*). 2. *excolō*, j (to c. carefully or elegantly; hence rarely of land except in poet.): the memory is strengthened by cing it, *memoria excolendo augeatur*, Quint.: to c. (and refine) the mind by learning, *animos doctrina* ex., Cic. (Rare except in this fig. use.) 3. *recolō* (to c. over again): to c. a deserted land once more, *desertam terram* r., Liv. (But Cic. would probably have rather said *rusus colere*).

4. *āro*, i. v. to *FARM*. 5. *exerceo*, 2 gen. term for to work, employ: to c. the ground for a harvest, *humum* ex. in *messum*, Virg.: to c. vineyards, plantations, plains, vineas, *arbuta*, *campos curare* et ex., Plin.: v. to *EXERCISE*. 6. *foveo*, 2 v. to *CHERISH*, *FOSTER*. Phr.: to c. industriously the soil, *terram moliri*, Virg.: I c. the study of Greek literature, *multum Graecis literis utor*, Cic.: to c. a beard, *barbam pascere*, Hor.: to c. any one's good graces, *gratiam alcuius sequi*, Caes.; *fovere*, Tac.

cultivated (part. adj.): Phr.: possessing a c. mind, *doctrina liberaliter institutus*, *omnibus ingenus artibus instructus*, Cic.: a c. lady, *femina docta atque polita*, Plin. Ep.: v. *ACCOMPLISHED*.

cultivation: 1. *cūltūra*: the c. of the soil, *agri* c., Cic.: the c. of the vine, *vitis* c., Cic. Fig.: the c. of the mind is philosophy, c. animi philosophia est, Cic. 2. *cultus*, *us*: the c. of fields, *agrorum* c., Cic. Fig.: the c. of the mind, *animi* c., Cic. 3. *cultio* (rare, and only lit.): Cic. Phr.: fields subject to c., *arva obnoxia curae*, Virg.: the c. of the soil, *agricolatio*, Col.; also *molitio* *terrae* (implying effort and industry), Col.: without c., *sponae suae* (of trees growing naturally), Virg.; *suoapte ingenio* (by their own native force; of soils), Sall.; *nullo cultu*, Virg. Fig.: the memory is strengthened by c., *memoria excolendo* (exercendo) *augeatur*, Quint.: the c. of literature, *literarum tractatio*, Cic.: to allow the intellect to become inactive from want of c., *ingenium incultu* (only in *alt.*) *torpescere* *sinere*, Cic.: Sall.: v. *CULTURE*, *STUDY*.

cultivator: 1. *cultor* (usu. with *terrae* or *agrorum*, unless the context renders it unnecessary): Cic.: Liv. 2. *cōlens* (esp. in plur.): see verb.

3. *cōlōnus*: v. *HUSBANDMAN*.

culture: i. Lit.: the cultivation of the soil, *cūltūra*, *cūltus*: v. *CULTIVATION*. II. Fig.: of the mind: *cūltūra* or *cultus* *animi*, Cic.: v. *CULTIVATION* (esp. phr.). Phr.: a stranger to c., *imperitus*, *rerum omnium rudis* *ignarusque*, Cic.; *stodilis rudis*, Vell.; *rudis aritum*, Liv.

culvert: clobca: v. **SEWER**.
cumber: grāvo, impēdio, ōnēro: v. TO ENCUMBER, BURDEN.

cumberer: perh. only in phr. *c. of the ground* (from Luke xlii. 7), perh. numerus, fruges consumere nati, Hor. Ep. i, 2, 27.

cumbersome, cumbrous: 1. inabālis, e: a ship of an almost c. size, navis in prope magnitudinē, Liv.: c. masses of huge bodies (of elephants), in. vastorum corporum moles, Curt. 2. praegrāvis, e (i. e. too heavy): Ov.: Plin. Phr.: *harrones of c. weight*, iniquo pondere rāstri, Virg.: a c. or laboured delivery, prouuntiatio molesta gesticulationibus, Quint.

cumbrance: v. **ENCUMBRANCE**.
cumbrosity: incommōdō: v. INCONVENIENT. But often nimis or some other superlative is enough: as, c. heavy swords, gladii nimis graves or praegraves (enormes), Tac. Agr. 36: a c. large vessel, navis propter nimiam magnitudinem inabālis.

cumbrousness: inabālis magnitudo, inabīle pondus: v. **CUMBERSOME**, UNWILKY.

cummin: cūminum: Hor.: Plin.: c. oil, oleum cūminum, Apul.

cumulate, etc.: v. **ACCUMULATE**, etc.

cumulative: of arguments: Phr.: *these arguments, though separately weak, yet have a c. force*, *haec etia singula minus valent, attamen universa rem confirmant.

cuneiform: cūneatus: Liv.: Col.

cunning (adj.): 1. callidus (the most gen. term: also in good sense, v. SKILFUL): a c. thief, c. fur, Mart. Join: versuti homines et callidi, Cic. a. atque subdolis, Pl. 2. astutus (full of wiles): v. WILY. 3. dolus, argutus: v. ARTFUL, SLX. 4. vāfer, fra, frum (tricky, ingenious, artful): c. art, v. ars, Mart.: Hor. 5. verūtus (sharp, quick-witted): Cic. (v. supr.): Vell. 6. subdōlus, cautus: v. SLX. See also **SUBTLE**, **SHREWD**. Phr.: a c. fellow, vētērator: Ter.

cunning (subs.): 1. calliditas (perh. oftener in good sense: v. SKILFULNESS): c. rather than wisdom, c. potius quam sapientia, Cic. Also in ph. = cunning tricks, Ter. 2. astūtia (slyness: q. v.). Cic. Join: malitia atque astutia (rogueishness and c.), Ter. 3. astus, ūs (rare, except in abl. sing. and acc. pl.): v. CRAFT. 4. ars, artia, f. (in this sense chiefly poet.): *Pelagic art or c.*, Pelasga c., Virg.: Ov. 5. dōlus (a wile, stratagem: q. v.): c. or open valour, d. an virtus, Virg. 6. vāritia (subtlety: v. rare): Sen.

cup (subs.): 1. A drinking vessel: 1. pōclum (the usual word): to drink out of the same c. (have the same fate), eodem p. bibere, Pl.: to drain a c. dry, p. exhaurire, Cic; p. siccare, Hor. Dimin. pōclillum, Liv. 2. ālix, icis, m. (not calyx): all the pots and c.s., aulae eque omnes, Pl.: a c. of mead, c. mulsi, Cic.: to drink off a c. to any one, propinare alicui c., Mart. 3. scyphus, i (only poet.): c.s. made for mirth, nati in usum laetitiae s., Hor. 4. cantārus (with handles): Hor. 5. cūlillus: Hor. (N.B.—Cyathus was not a drinking-cup, but a small vessel used by the cupbearer for mixing: Hor.) Phr.: over the c.s. (i. e. while at table), in pocula, Cic.: sober or in our c.s., sicut, uidi, Hor.: after one's c.s., or when in one's c.s., post vina, id. || Fig.: in such phr. as the c. of misfortune, etc. (cf. supr. 1.) may sometimes be expr. by exantilo (exancio), exhauro: as, to drink the full c. of misery, omnes miseriae exantile, cf. Cic. Tusc. i. 49, 118: they have drunk deep enough of the c. of vengeance, poenarum satis exhaustum est, Virg. Aen. g. 356. ||]. A flower-cup: 1. calyx, ycis, m. (app. used by Plin. both of the calyx and the "cup" of the flower itself: v. 21, 5, 11): M. L. Dimin. calyculus, Plin.

2. lēstābūlum (strictly a vinegar-cup): Plin. 26, 8, 37.

cup (v.): in surgery: cucurbitam or cucurbitulam corpori imponere, imprimere, aptare; cucurbitulas adhibere (absol. to make use of cupping): Cels.

cupbearer: 1. expr. with cyathus (v. cur, i. fin.): to be c. ad cyathum et vinum stare, Suet. Caes. 49; ad c. statui, Hor.: worthy to be made c., dignus cyathis, Juv. More precisely, minister or servus a cyathis, Inscr. 2. pōcliator: Apul. 3. pincerna (Gr. πυνκέρνη): Lampr. Phr.: to act as c., alicui pocula ministrare, bibere ministrare, Cic. Tusc. i. 26, 65.

cupboard: armariū (often, but not always, attached to walls): Cic.: Plin. Dimin. armariōlum, Pl.

cupid (the love-god): 1. Cūpido, Inia, m.: Cic. Hor. 2. Amor: v. LOVE. C.'s arrows (Cupidinis) ardentes sagittae, Hor.; a Cupidineae, Ov.

cupidity: cūpilitas: v. COVEROUSNESS.

cupola: 1. pōctus: Plin. 2. tholus: Vitruv.: Virg.

cupping (subs.): cūcubitatio: Coel.

cur: cūns: v. HOUSE.

curable: 1. mēdicābilis, e: c. by our art, nostra m. arte, Ov.: love is c. by no simples, nullus amor est m. herbis, Ov.

2. sūnābilis, e: a c. wound, a. vulnus, Ov.: Cic. Sen.

curacy: *cūria: v. Du Cange, s. v.

curate: sacerdos, *cūriator, cūritus, cūrio, presbyter, grī: v. Du Cange, s. vv.: or in modern sense *vicarius presbyter.

curative: mēdicābilis, e (more usu. in pass. sense): c. juice, m. succus: Col.: Pall.

curator: cūriator (gen. term): and let the aediles be the c.s. of the city, suntque aediles c. urbis, Vet. leg. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3. Adj. cūriatoris: Modest. Phr.: to be c., curam administrare alicuius rei, Ulp.: c. of a library, (servus) a bibliotheca, Inscr.: to be c. of a library, bibliothecae praefectus, Suet.: v. LIBRARIAN: c. of the corn-market, praefectus annonae, Liv.: v. OVERSEER. The Curator in the Roman law was a guardian or trustee: v. Smith's Ant. 375.

curb (subs.): 1. For a horse: frenum (pl. -i, or -a): v. BIT. Very often fig.: to put a c. upon licence, frena licentiae inficere, Hor.: put a c. and a limit to your anger, pone irae frena modumque, Juv.: to keep pleasures under a c., voluptates sub freno tenere, Sen.: v. BRIDLE. ||. A low wall or rim: 1. crēpido, Inia, f.: Varr. 2. margo, Inia, c.: Varr. (Both words used esp. of banks or breakwaters of stone designed to confine water.)

curb (v.): rare except in fig. sense:

1. frēno, refrēno, infrēno, i: v. TO BRIDLE: to c. horses, equos r., Curt. Fig.: to c. the waters, aquas r., Ov.: to c. sensual desires, libidines r., Cic.

2. compesco, pescul, i: to c. a horse, equum c., Tib. Fig.: c. thou thine anger with bit and chain, hunc (animum) frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep. i, 2, 67. 3. cōbreco, i: to c. the foaming mouth (of steeds), spumantia ora c., Ov. Fig.: to c. desires, c. cupiditates, Cic. 4. comprimo, pressi, pressum, i: v. TO CHECK, RESTRAIN. 5. contineo, ui, tentum, i (to hold in or together): to c. a nation by arms, by terror, (gentem) armis, terrore (aliquo) c., Liv. 6. cōhibeo, i: v. TO RESTRAIN.

curb-stone: (?) crēpido, Inia, f.: v. CURB (fin.).

curd: cōgūlum: Plin.: curds, oxygala, ae: Col. (also neut., Plin.).

curdle: 1. Trans.: 1. cōgūlo, i: balsam c.s. milk, balsamum lac c., Plin. 2. cōgo, cōgei, cōctum, i: to c. milk with reinet of lamb or kid,

lac c. agni aut hoedi coagulo, Col.: Plin. 3. contrāho, xi, ctum, i: Ag-juice c.s. milk like reinet, lacti succo coaguli modo lac c., Plin. 4. can- gēlo, i: Col. ||. Intrans.: both lit. and fig.: 1. cōdo, i, vi, and ii, ctum, i: the milk may c. with fear,

gelidus c. formidine sanguis, Virg. 2. concreco, crēvi, crētum, i: the milk has c. and concreted liquors, Col.: the icy blood c.s. with cold, gelidus c. frigore sanguis, Virg. 3. derigisco, rigui, i (only fig.): his blood c.d. deriguit sanguis, Virg.

curdled (part. adj.): 1. cōgūlat- tus: Plin. 2. concretus: Virg. 3. cōctus: Ov.: v. CURDLE.

curdling (subs.): cōgūlatio: Plin. Anything used for c., cōgūlum: Col.: Plin.

curdy: *speciem habens lactis coag- ulati: v. CURDLED.

cure (subs.): 1. The act or result of curing: 1. sūnatio: the c. or c-ing of bodies, corporum s., Cic. Fig.: the c. of evils, a. maiorum, id. 2. sūntas (lit. soundness, health): physic promises a c. to the sick, a. aegris medicina promittit, Cels.: with the c. of the bone the pain ceases, sanitate ossis dolor finitur, Cels.: until the treatment ended in a c., ad a. dum venit curatio, Placadr. 5, 8, 12. (N.B.—Not cura or curatio, both of which denote treatment, whether result- ing in a cure or not: cf. Vell. 2, 123: "cum omnem curam fata vincerent" ac morte Augusti.) 3. Expr. by verb: as, the c. of these diseases is more diffi- cult, *difficilius hi sanantur morbi, etc. (see verb). ||. That which cures: rēmedium: v. REMEDY. Phr.: the root is an excellent c. for colic, dysury, radix coeliacis, ad difficultatem urinae praeci- clare facit, Plin.

cure (v.): 1. To remedy: 1. cūro, i (strictly to treat medically; but also to cure): until the general's wound was c.d. dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv. 21, 8: to c. diseases, morbos c., Cels. Hence percuro, i: to c. com- pletely: Liv. Sen. 2. mēdeor, i (with dat.): to c. the eyes, oculis m. Plin.: to c. a disease, morbo m., Cic. Fig.: to c. an evil, malo m., Cic. 3. sūno, i (to make whole or sound: with acc.): v. TO HEAL. 4. mēdicor, i: v. TO DOCTOR. 5. (of a medicine) ficio, i: v. CURE, SUBS. (fin.). Phr.: what can't be c.d. must be endured, levius sit pa- tientia quodcumque corrigere est nefas, Hor. ||. To preserve by pickling: sāllo, sāllo condio: v. TO SALT.

curfew-bell: *campāna vespertina (Kr.).

curiosity: 1. Inquisitiveness: 1. cūriōsitas, i: v. rare: in Cic. only once, in a colloquial passage: v. infr.: I am in c. sharp-set, sum in curiositate dēvovos, Cic. Att. 2, 12: Gell. 2. expectatio (as feeling entertained where information is hoped for): what c. you have caused me, quantum ex. mihi de- disti, Cic.: Iarro's speech excites Caesar's c., Varronis sermo facit ex. Caesaris, Cic.: we also find in (summam) ex. ad- ducere, id.; ex. allicuius excitare, Plin. Ep. (v. infr. Phr.): I am full of c. about Pompeius, plenus sum expecta- tione de Pompeio, Cic. 3. cūra (where the context determines the meaning): with the c. natural to the human mind, curā humani ingenii, Liv. 21, 22, med. (In telling the same story, Cic. has elatus cupiditate, Div. i, 24, 9). 4. stīdium: with some defining word; as, a. videntī, an eager c. to see some- thing; a. veri repēdī, an eager c. for discovering the truth, Cic.: v. DESIRE, RAGERNES. 5. cūpido, Inia, usu. f. (with some defining word: esp. of unlawful c.): mala cupido (visendi), Tac.: he had been seized by a strong c. to visit Ethiopia, c. inceserat Aethi- oplam invisere, Curt. Phr.: full of antiquarian (or historical) c., cognos- cendae vetustatis avidus, Curt.: to excite the c. (of a listener), aures allicuius erig-

ere, Plin. Ep. (Cic. has simply erigere audentem; and explains erigere aures as = attente audire): prompted by a, videlicet causa, Cic.: studioso animo, Plin. Ep. **II.** An object of curiosity: 1. res rara visu, inventu, Plin.: or simply res rara: rara avis in terra (a c. seldom to be met with), Juv. 6, 165. 2. Expr. by mirācūlum: to be regarded as a c., case in miraculo, Plin. 9, 8, 8: a tree that was such a c. (for its size), tam digna miraculo, id.: nor did I ever see a greater c., nec quicquam majore miraculo aspectu, id. 27, 11, 74. 3. mirābilis, mirus (adj.): there is no greater c., nihil est mirabilius, Plin.: v. WONDERFUL.

curiosus: 1. Desirous (of knowing, etc.): 1. curiosus (both in good and bad sense: but usu. signifying careful inquiry, not mere curiosity: as, c. in historia, careful in the collection of historical facts, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108): c. (carefully prying) eyes, c. oculi, Cic. 2. avidus, cupidus, stultissimus (with a defining genitive): c. to hear, cupidus audiendi, Cic.: c. about ancient history, vetustatis (antiquitatis) cognoscendae avidus, Curt.; also with abl., in cognoscenda rerum natura cupidus, Cic. Phr.: I am c. to see (or make trial), libet experiri, Liv.: I am c. to know by what means so great a force can be raised, me expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, Plin. v. CURIOSITY. **II.** Careful: esp. in study: curiosus (v. supr. 1), diligens: v. CAREFUL, STUDIOUS. **III.** Wrought with care and art: 1. elaboratus: a c. neatness, e. concinnitas, Cic.: v. LABOURED, STUDIED. 2. curiosus: the c. felicity of Horace, Horatii c. felicitas, Petr. **IV.** Rare: an object of curiosity: rarus, mirābilis: v. CURIOSITY (II.), RARE, WONDERFUL (N.B. Not curious in this sense: v. supr.).

curiosus: 1. Inquisitively, attentively: 1. curiosus: to enquire c. (i.e. with care), c. conquirere, Cic.: Suet. 2. curiosus oculis (e.g. perspicere, animadvertere): v. CURIOS (I.). 3. avidus, cupidus: v. EAGERLY, CAREFULLY, NICELY. **II.** With nice care and art (rare in this sense): summo artificio, summa solertia: v. INGENUOUSLY. **III.** In a singular manner: mirābiliter, miro modo, mirandum in modum, mirificus: v. WONDERFULLY.

curl (c.): 1. Trans.: 1. crispus, i: to c. hair, capillum crispare, Plin. Also concrispo in same sense: Vitr. 2. torqueo, si, tum, 2 (poet.), to c. hair with irons, capillos ferro t., Ov.: v. TO TWIST, COIL. Phr.: to c. hair with curling-irons, calamistro crines convertere, Petr.; vibrare, Arnob.; ornare (strictly to dress it), Varr. **II.** Intrans.: may often be expr. by adj.: as, his hair c.s. naturally, *naturā coma crispā est; a person whose hair c.s. homo crispus, cincinnatus, Pl.: v. CURLY, OR with pass. (reflect.) of crispus: Cf. Plin. 29, 4, 26. Of waves, to curl over: *se crispate atque procubere (?).

curl (subs.): 1. cincinnus (an artificial c.): Pl.: Cic. 2. cirrus (strictly a natural c. or lock: esp. of children): to dedicate c.s. or locks of hair, cirros ad Apollinem ponere, Varr. ap. Non.: v. LOCK. **curled**: 1. cūlāstratus **curly-headed** (with irons): c. hair, c. coma, Cic.: a c. dancer, c. saltator, id. 2. cincinnatus (in ringlets): a c. debauchee, c. ganeo, Cic. 3. cirratus (with curly locks): the school-master's curly-haired troop, c. caterva magistri, Mart.: Pers. 4. crispus (his, frizzly-haired): false, artificial, c. locks, falsi, compositi, c. cincinni, Pl.: a c.-haired man, homo crispus, cincinnatus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 114 (where crispus denotes wavy curliness of hair; cincinnatus, the wearing of curls). Dimin. crispulus, somewhat curly-haired: Mart.: Sen. 5. vibratus (= calamistratus): v. TO CURL (I.), CURLY. **curlow**: (?) scōlōpax, scōl: Plin. (*Numenius arquiatus, Cycl.)

curliness: expr. by adj.: as remarkable for the c. of their hair, *crispō crine insignes: v. CURLY.

curling-iron: 1. cūlāstrer, tri, m., also trum, tri, n.: Pl.: Cic. 2. ferrum, Virg.: v. TO CURL.

curly: crispus: the more c.-leaved mountain maple, acer montanum crispus, Plin.: lettuce, very c.-leaved, lactuca crispissimī folii, Col. Dimin. crispulus, somewhat c., Mart.: v. CURLED.

curmudgeon: parciprōmus; homo āvarus; sordidus: v. MISER.

currant: 1. The tree: *ribes rubrum (the red c.), r. nigrum (the black c.), Cycl. (Grossularia, given by Q., is not the currant, but the gooseberry).

II. The fruit: ācīnus (applicable either to the currant proper or the currant of commerce, which is a kind of small grape): Plin.

curren: 1. General prevalence: expr. with verbs vāleo, vigeo, vivo; māno, crēbro, percrēbro (of reports), etc.: as, other styles of oratory have obtained c. (or become current), alia quaedam dicendi genera viguerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94: that particular style obtained c., genus illud dicendi studiumque vixit, id. l. c.: this philosophical system has retained c. down to our times, haec in philosophia ratio usque ad nostram viguit aetatem, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: the report gains c. (becomes current) throughout the city, manat tota urbe rumor, Liv.: the report having gained c., cum percrebisset rumor, Liv. Also sometimes expr. by honor: as, words which at present have c., quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Hor. A. P. 71: philosophy would never have gained such c. in Greece, in Graecia tanto in honore philosophia nunquam fuisset, Cic. **II.** The current coin: 1. mōnēta: the old c. gives place to the new, concedit prisca m. novae, Ov. F. 1, 222: Cic.: v. COIN, MINT. 2. *legitima notā signata pecunia: cf. Hor. A. P. 59.

current (adj.): 1. Generally received: 1. vulgāris, vulgatus: a c. opinion, vulgaris opinio, Cic.: the more c. report is, vulgarior fama est, Liv.: v. COMMON. Very c., pervulgatus: Cic. 2. tālātus (in gen. use): c. words, v. vocabula, Cic.: v. ORDINARY. 3. tritus (lit. well-worn): Join: usitator et tritior, Cic. Phr.: to be c., vāleo, obitine: v. TO PREVAIL: to become c., māno, crēbro, percrēbro (of reports), māno: v. TO SPREAD, and preced. art. (I.). **II.** Of coin: perh. praesente nota signatus, Hor. A. P. 59: or simply legitimus (i.e. lawful, prescribed by law): Phr.: to estimate according to the price c., consuetudine et annona aestimare, Sen. (Q.).

current (subs.): 1. Lit.: of water, esp. rivers: 1. Expr. by secundus, adversus (with or against the c.): as, to float down the c. of a river, fluvio secundo defluere, Virg.: he let his ships follow the c. of the tide, naves mari secundo misit, Liv. 29, 7: against the c., adverso flumine, Virg.: Caes. (Simsy), pronā aquā, pronō amni, down the c., Virg. 2. flūmen, Inis, n. (esp. with some word to give precision): to lean in the direction of the c., secundum naturam fluminis procumbere, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: to resist the violence of the c., contra vim impetumque fluminis, id. l. c.: to stem or break the c., vim fluminis excipere, ib.: to follow the c., flumini obsequi, Cic. 3. Expr. by verb: as, to tell the direction of the c., in utram partem fluat (Arar) iudicare, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: the c. flows from you to the place where I am drinking, a te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor, Phaedr. 1, 1. Phr.: the stronger the c. might be, quo major vis aquae se inclivisset, Caes.: to swim against the (rapid) c., dirigere brachia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 89: contra aquam natare, Sen.: to have a surprisingly slow c., incredibilī lenitate fluere, Caes.: luvī agmine fluere, Virg. (poet.). **II.** Of the sea: 1. aestus, ūs (usu.

of the tides): against the current, in adversum aestum, Liv. 28, 30: having the c. in his favour (in the Mediterranean), aestu secundo, Sail. ap. Gell. 10, 26: Cic. (v. infr.). 2. frētum (of c.s. in narrow seas): to be caught in a violent c., rapido in f. deprehendi, Liv.: what shall I say of the c.s. of the tides, quid de fretis, de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic.: carried out to sea by the c., freto in oceanum evecta, Liv. 28, 30. Phr.: to get into an adverse c., in contrarium tractum incidere, Liv. l. c. **III.** Of air: 1. afflatus, ūs: a c. of air from the sea, af. maris, af. maritimus, Plin.: Liv.: v. BLAST. 2. aura (air in motion): v. BREEZE. Phr.: there is always a c. of air, semper aēr spiritū aliquid movetur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: a free c. of air, aēris laxitas, Pall.: there are c.s. of air in different directions, aēr effluit huc et illuc, Cic. **IV.** Fig.: of opinion, events, etc.: there is an irrevocable current in human affairs, irrevocabilis cursus humana vehit, Sen.: v. COURSE: to resist the c. of opinion, contra opinionem communem pugnare, Cic.: to be carried away in the c. of corruption, *vitilis quae hoc seculo invaluerunt corrumpl (Kr.): the c. of public opinion has set in in the opposite direction, *in contrariam partem convertit se hominum studium ac voluntas.

currently: vulgo: v. COMMONLY. **curticle**: curtus: v. CHARIOT. (N.B. Not curriculum, which is a race.) **currier**: cōrīarius: Plin.: more fully, cōrīarius subactarius, Inscr.: to be a c. by trade, *cōrīarium (sc. artem) exercere. **curtish**: cāninus: c. eloquence, eloquentia c., Appian ap. Quint. 12, 9, 9: Ov.

curty (v.): 1. Lit.: to dress leather: 1. sūligo, ēgi, actum, 3: (whence subactarius: v. CURRIER): Cato. 2. depono, ui, 3: id. **II.** Fig.: to beat, belabour: fuste verbēro, dōlo: v. TO CUDGEL. **III.** To scrape a horse with a curry-comb: rādo, si, sum, 3: (with strigile or -i): Col. 6, 31, fin.: v. CURRY-COMB. **IV.** To court favour in a mean way: se allicuius in familiaritatem insinuare, Cic. (but the expr. is less offensive than the Eng.): assensu tuncula quamdam aucupari gratiam allicuius, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: (precisely corresponding with the Eng., except in its greater elegance).

curry-comb: strigilla, is, f. (more usu. a bath comb): to scrape with a c., strigile radere, Col.; strigile subradere (scrape gently), Pall. **curse** (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. exsecrari, i (the most gen. term: to declare accursed, usu. with an imprecation of evil): thee they hate, on thee they imprecate destruction; thee they c., te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te execrantur, Cic. Also foll. by in and acc.: cing himself because he had not, etc., exsecrans in se ac suum caput, quod, etc., Liv. Join: exsecrari et male precari, Cic. 2. dētestor, i (strictly to appeal to the gods as witnesses against some one: also sometimes = to deprecate, Cic.): he c.d. Ambiorix with every kind of imprecation, omnibus precibus Ambiorigem detestatus est, Caes.: to c. the cause and the author of the calamity, causam et auctorem cladis d., Tac.: (v. 3. dēvōve, rōvi, rōtum, 2 (strictly to devote to the infernal gods: v. TO DEVOTE): Theseus c.d. his own son, Theseus natum suum devovit, Ov.: a c.d. tree, devota arbor, Hor.: to c. one's own arts, suas artes d., Ov. 4. Expr. by subs. imprecatio, dirae, etc., and various verbs: v. foll. art. **II.** Intrans.: to use imprecations: Imprecatione, execratione uti, impla precari, implas lactare voces.

curse (subs.): 1. The act or words: 1. exsecratio (cf. verb): to bini any one under a c., aliquem execratione devincte (foll. by acc. and inf.), Cic.: simply, execrationibus adigere: Tac.: to assail any one with fearful c.

diris ex. Incessare aliquem, Suet.; also d-os precari in execrationem aliquis, Veil. 2. imprecatio, preces: v. IMPRECATION. 3. dirae, arum (only in pl.: prob. with voces understood): to imprecate *c.s.* on any one, d. allui imprecari, precari, Plin.: Tac.; also, diris agere aliquem, Hor. (N.B. Not detestatio, which is a formal ceremony solemnized with curses: cf. Liv. 10, 28, ad fin., where detestatio and execratio occur in close connexion.) || Abstract for concr.: = *dane, plague*: pestis, furia, penitiae: Cic.: v. FLAGRA, PEST.

cursed (as *adj.*): sacer, execrabilis, etc.: v. ACCURSED. Phr.: a *c.* tree (falling on the head of the poet), devota arbor, triste lignum, Hor.

curaing (*subs.*): expr. by verb: v. TO CURSE. Also with *pl.* of *sube.* under curse: as, *abstain from c.* = execrationes fuge.

curiously: i. e. briefly and superficially: 1. strictim: these things, *non said c.*, will be made more clear below, haec nunc s. (glancing over the subject) dicta, apertiora fient infra, Varr.: to speak *c.* s. dicere, Cic. 2. summatim (dealing only with the heads of a subject): to touch upon anything *c.*, aliquid s. attingere, Quint.: Cic.: v. SUMMARILY. 3. breviter: v. BRIEFLY. Join: breviter stricteque, Cic.: breviter ac summatim, Varr. Phr.: to touch upon a subject *c.*, perstringere, Cic.: v. TO GLANCE AT: also sometimes percurrere, transcurrere, esp. of reading through hastily or *c.*, Quint.: v. TO RUN THROUGH.

curatory: expr. with *adv.*: a *c.* remarks, strictim dicta, etc.: v. PRECED. **curat** (*adj.*): i. e. shrewish: 1. mordax, Hor.: Phaedr.: v. EARBLING. 2. importunus: a *c.* shrew of a wife, uxor imp. atque incommoda, Pl. As. 1, 1, 48.

curt (*adj.*): i. e. short to excess: only of language: 1. abruptus: Quint.: v. ABRUPT. 2. perh. adstrictus: cf. Cic. Br. 25, *infr.* 3. brevis, brevior: v. BRIEF.

curtness: abruptum loquendi genus, Quint. (of Sallust): = *sacrum nimis brevis atque concisus*: v. CONCISENESS.

curtail: i. Lit.: to cut off a part: decurto, praecido, mutilo: v. TO MUTILATE, SHORTEN, CUT OFF. || Fig.: (much more freq. in this sense): to LIMIT, DIMINISH: 1. arto or arcto, i. (to bring within narrower limits): fortune moulds and *c.s.* the fortunes of men, fortuna humana fingit aequ, Pl.: in rewards and in honours everything goes *c.*, d. in praemlia, in honoribus omnia artata, Liv.: to *c.* oneself, i. e. one's expenses, artare se, Ulp. 2. coarto, i. (in same sense): Cic., who uses it of curtailing or compressing in speech: Liv. 3. immينو, minuo: 3: v. TO DIMINISH. Phr.: to *c.* the honour due to a class, detrahere honorem debitum ordini, Cic.: to *c.* the advantages of a city, commodas urbis mutilare, Cod. Just.: to *c.* ambitious ornaments, ornamenta ambitiosa recidere, Hor.: circumcidere, Quint. Join: circumcidere et amputare (multitudinem sententiarum), Cic.

curtain: 1. As furniture generally: 1. aulaeum (rare in sing.: usu. of a splendid kind: as in palaces, etc.): *c.s.* (for a couch) gleaming with purple and gold, a. purpura auroque fulgentia, Curt.: Virg.: Hor. 2. plagiula (for beds, littera, and the like): Liv.: Suet. 3. velum: to draw *c.s.* [backwards or forwards], vela obducere, reducere, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: hanging *c.s.*, pendula v., Juv. Also in sing., (may wife) separated from me only by a *c.*, discreta velo, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3. *Adj.* vellaria, e: Plin. || In a theatre:

1. aulaeum (in this sense, either sing. or pl.): the *c.* rises, a. tollitur, Cic.: subducitur, *Ap.*: the *c.* falls, a. premuntur, Hor.: mittuntur, Phaedr. (but with the ancients the curtain was drawn up from below; so that the above expressions have the opposite meaning

in Latin). 2. alparium (the drop-scene: cf. Apul. 10, ad fin. "aulaeo subducto et complicitis alparis:") In which sense aulaeum appears also to be used, cf. Ov. 3, 111: Cic.: Juv. (N.B. Never velum in this sense: v. AWRING). || In fortification: perh. *murus intergerivus: cf. Plin. 15, 14, 49.

curtained (*part. adj.*): vellatus: v. VEILED.

curtain-lecture: = *inceptio uxoria in cubiculo habita*.

curtly: breviter: v. BRIEFLY. More precisely, breviter atque abrupte: v. ABRUPTLY.

curule: curulis, e: the *c.* chair, sella *c.*, Auson.; *c.* ebur, Hor.

curvature: curvatura: Plin.: Vitruv.: v. CURVE.

curve (*subs.*): 1. sinus, us (strictly a recess): vide *c.s.* (of a coast), lat. *u.*, Tac. Ger. 1: to whirl a javelin round in a larger *c.*, majore s. spiculum rotare, Liv. 42, 65. 2. flexus, us: v. BEND.

3. curvatura (i. e. the thing curved): Ov.: Plin. 4. curvamen, inis, n.: with a gentle *c.*, molli *c.*, Plin. 5. anfractus, us: v. WINDING.

curve (*v.*): curvo, incurvo, flecto, etc.: v. TO BEND, and foll. art.

curved (*adj.*): 1. curvatus: corpora smooth, rough, curved, hooked, corpora levia, aspera, *c.*, adunca, Cic.: Plin. Also incurvatus in same sense (rare): Cic. 2. curvus (poet.): the *c.* plough, *c.* aratrum, Lucr.: *c.* claws, ungues *c.*, Hor.: *c.* or winding shores, *c.* litora, Cat. 3. incurvus (as *curvus*: less freq.): Lucr.: Virg. (Less frequent, procurvus, strictly curved forwards, Virg.) 4. sinuosus (with recesses or hollows: v. CURVE): a *c.* bone, a. arcus, Ov.: leaves *c.* at the sides, folia sinuosa lateribus, Plin. 5. pandus (strictly opening out, from pandus: *c.* horns (of heifers), p. cornua, Ov.: *c.* heels, p. carinae, Virg.: a *c.* back, p. rostrum, Ov. 6. falcatus (of the shape of a sickle): a *c.* tail, cauda *f.*, Plin.: Sil. (But Liv. and earlier writers use the word in sense of furnished or armed with a sickle or scythe). N.B. Uncus, aduncus, signify not curved but hooked: q. v.

curve (*v.*): perh. insulto, i. they taught the steed to *c.* in armour upon the ground, equitem docere sub armis insultare solo, Virg.

curvetting (*subs.*): saltus, us: i. e. LEAP (q. v.).

curvilinear: = (figura) quae curvata linea s. curvatis lineis continetur: or perh. simply curvata: v. CURVED.

cushat: pilumba: v. WOOD-PIGEON.

cushion (*subs.*): 1. pulvinus (gen. term): a *c.* stuffed with roses (for sitting upon), p. rosa fartus, Cic.: Pl. Dimin. pulvinus: air-*c.*, pulvilli ventose tumentes, Apul. 2. pulvinar (usu. of the sacred couches used in lecliternia: also sometimes a *c.* for the head, a pillow): Sen.: Petr. The form pulvinarium also occurs, but only for a sacred couch. 3. scđilaria, orum (of a carriage): Paul. Dig. (N.B. Not culcita, which is a mattress or bed: q. v.).

cushioned: 1. Seated on a cushion: pulvinatus: Plin. (who uses the word of things cased in a soft covering: cf. id. 15, 22, 24). Or, expr. with verb, in pulvino sedens: v. *subs.* || Furnished with cushions: *pulvillus instructus: a *c.* couch, pulvinar: v. COUCH.

cusp: perh. apex, icla, m. (the highest point of a thing): or as archit. t. t. cuspe, ydis, f.: v. POINT.

cusped: cuspidatus, acuminatus: v. POINTED.

custard: no word known: (?) cremor de ovis et lacte compositus.

custodian: curātor, praefectus: v. CURATOR.

custody: 1. Keeping, guarding: custodia, tñtela, praesidium: v. GUARD.

|| Confinement, imprisonment: vincula, orum (lit. chains), carcer (prison): v. IMPRISONMENT. Phr.: free *c.* (the mildest form of confinement), libera

custodia, Liv.: Sall. (who has the *pl.* in liberis custodiis, where several persons are concerned: Cat. 47).

custom: 1. Frequent or habitual using and doing: 1. consuetudo, Inis, f.: it is not my *c.*, non est meae *c.*, Cic.: to adhere to or follow *c.*, *c.* tenere, uti, id.: according to one's *c.*, ex *c.*, Caes.; pro (sua) *c.*, Cic. 2. assuetudo (the accustoming to something): long *c.*, longa *a.*, Ov.: whether by nature or by *c.*, seu natura, sive assuetudine, Tac. 3. mos, mōris, m.: v. *infr.* (11). 4. institutum (regular custom or practice): Join: consuetudo et institutum meum, Cic.: v. HABIT, PRACTICE.

|| An usage; esp. of a nation:

1. mos: according to the *c.* and precedent of the Roman people, m. et exemplo populi Romani, Caes.: to obey *c.* and law, mori legique parere, Cic. as was the *c.* of the kings of Bithynia, ut mos fuit regibus Bithyniae, Cic.: it is the *c.* of men to be unwilling, etc., mos est hominum ut nolint, Cic.: according to the *c.* of their ancestors, more majorum, id.: away with the barbarous *c.*, tollite barbarum *m.*, Hor. 2. consuetudo: the inhuman and barbarous *c.* of offering human sacrifices, immanis et barbara *c.* hominum immolandi, Cic.: according to the *c.* of the Greeks, ad *c.* Graecorum, Cic.: contrary to usage and *c.*, praeter morem *c.*, Cic. (N.B. Mos refers esp. to national customs, and thus usu. denotes something more general and permanent than consuetudo: v. HABIT). 3. institutum (an established *c.*): they differ in language, *c.s.* and laws, lingua, instituta, legibus inter se differunt, Caes.: v. PRACTICE and *supr.* (4). 4. ritus, us (prop. of religious customs: hence used generally): to perform sacred rites after the Greek *c.*, Graeco r. sacra facere, Liv.: v. RITE. Esp. in ab. rita, after the *c.* or manner of: v. LIKE. Hence *adv.* rite, according to (regular and proper) *c.*, Hor.: Cic.: v. DULY. 5. solenne, is, n.: a ceremony (q. v.). || Business, buying and selling: expr. with phr. to have a great deal of *c.*, cum multis vendendi consuetudinem habere; assiduum mercationem exercere; *multa multo vendere: to give any one's *c.*, *ab aliquo omnia quibus indiges emere: to lose *c.*, *minore ementium frequentia celebrari. || A duty, impost: portorium, vectigal: v. DUES, TAX.

custom-house: 1. portorium: Gloss. 2. telonium or -um (Gr. τελωνιον): Tert. (ustom-a, officer, portitor, Ter.: Cic.; also telonarius, Imp. Cod.

customary: 1. tralaticus or translaticus (usual under given circumstances): a *c.* (form of) edict, edictum tr., Cic.: Gell.: after (their) *c.* manner, more tr., Phaedr.: it is a *c.* thing, tralaticum est, Cic.: Plin. 2. solitus, v. USUAL, ORDINARY. 3. consuetus (more usu. of persons accustomed to something): the *c.* ending of a letter, (vale) *c.*, finis, Ov.: Sall.: v. WONTED. Stirry, assuetus (= consuetus: v. ACCUSTOMED): *c.* foot, a. cubus, Cels.: Phaedr.: Vell. 4. solitus: v. WONTED. 5. solenne, e (regularly recurring): Virg.: Hor.: v. REGULAR. Phr.: it is *c.*, mos or moris est: v. CUSTOM: as is *c.*, ut assolet, Cic.; also quae assolet, Pl.: to become *c.*, in morem venire, Liv.: to render anything *c.*, aliquid in morem perducere, Cic.: v. USUAL: also TO ACCUSTOM.

customer: emptor: v. BUYER. Phr.: an ugly *c.* (colloq.): (?) importunum negotium (like Cic's Teucri illa lentum negotium, Att. 1, 13, fin.).

cut (*v.*): 1. With an edged instrument (in gen. sense): 1. caedo, cōcido, caesum, 3 (to hew, cut down, as timber; also to scourge, to kill: q. v.): to *c.* or hew out wine (frozen) with axes, vina securibus *c.*, Virg.: v. TO HEW. 2. ēco, ui, ctum, i; fut. part. secaturus (the best representative of the Eng. word; to cut or carve with a

knife: thus *marmora caedere* is to *hew* marble; *marmora secare*, to *carve* it) to c. carcasses up into slices, *tergora in frusta s.*, Virg. (v. TO CARVE): to c. a *sketchstone with a razor*, *cotem novaacula s.*, Flor. Esp. of cutting for surgical purposes: Ctc.: v. TO AMPUTATE, OPERATE.

3. scindui, scidui, scismui, 3. to. up-
rendi; al- to divide; q. v.) to: c. up-
carre birds, aves in frusta s. Sen.
v. TO CLEAVE TEAR. Phr.: to c. one's
long hair, comas longas recidere, capil-
los (or capillum) secare, Sen.: not to c.
one's hair, capillum promittere, capillum
promissio secare, Caes.: to c. one's nails,
ungues recidere, Plin.: praecidere, Hor.
to c. the teeth (said of infants), denture,
Plin.: to c. wood, lignum (for fire), ma-
teriarum (for timber), Caes.: to c. any-
body's throat, iugulum perfodere, Tac. (V.
TIBICAT): to c. the sinews of the com-
monwealth, republicae nervos exscavare,
Cic. II. to cut in two, dividere 1

wéco, i. (esp. fig.) to c. the air with *wings* (as a bird), *áera pennis* s., Or.
 Virg.: v. TO DIVIDE, CLEAVE. 2. scindo.
 (v. TO CLEAVE. 3. incido, di, sum, i.
 (v. CUT INTO): to c. a cable, *funem in*, Cl.
 Virg.: to c. a thread, *lunum in*, Cl. 4.
 Intercedo, di, sum, i. (v. CUT ASCENDING)
 to c. a bridge in two, *pontem in*, Cl.
 Caes. Plin. Phr.: to c. water-pipes, *cut off the supply of water*, *fistulas prae-*
cidere, Clc.: v. TO CUT OFF. 5. In hus-
 bandry; to mow or reap: 1. succido,
 sum, i. 2. to c. corn, *frumenta* s., Caes.: Liv.:
 Virg.: 2. mēto, dēmōto, messui, mes-
 sum, i. 3. v. TO REAP, MOW. 3. éco, i.
 to c. green meat for cattle, *pubescentes*
herbas s., Virg.: to c. fodder, *pubulentum*
 s., Caes. (Not used of cutting crops of
 corn). 4. déscō, i.: of crops, Liv.

cur.: *cur.*, *causado*, i. e. *of troops*; *lav.*: *c.*, *casco*, i. e. *a crop of hay*.
foenum c., Col. *6.* *daseo*, i. v.:
CUT DOWN. *V.* *Colloq.*: *to cut ca-*
pera, motus incompósitos dare, Virg.
G. 1, 350: *to cut a figure* (in good sense).
emlinee, *v.* *DISTINGUISH* (*be*): *to cut*
a fine, a poor figure, "pulchra, turpes
partes habere, sustinere": *v.* *MOURN*.

V. *To refuse to recognise:* P. H. r.:
to cut a friend when he is in trouble, af-
flictum avversari amittere, Ov. Pont. 2,
3; amicis amittere, ib. 37 (but the
expr. are less colloquial than the Eng.):
see also *to IGNORE*, *AVOID*.

cut asunder: 1. intercido, 3: v.
 preced. art. (II.). 2. dissecó, 1: to c.
men asunder with a saw, medios ho-
 mines serra d. Suet.

— **away:** 1. abscido, abscondo, v. to cut off. 2. recido, 3: to c. away an incurable wound or sore, immedicabile vulnus enser, Ov. Fig.: to c. away ambitious ornament, ambitiosa ornamenta r., Hor. 3. circumcideo, 3: Fig.: to cut away what is redundant (in oratory), c. si quid redundabit, Quint.: Cic. 4. amputo: v. TO AMPUTATE, CUT OFF.

— down: I. Lit.: 1. caedo, excido, 3 (of timber): v. TO FELL. 2. mēto, demēto: v. TO REAP, MOW. To slay with a sword: obtrunco, 1; occido, 3: v. TO SLAY. III. Fig.: to reduce, curtail: Phr.: to c. down one's superfluous expenditure, omnem supervacuam impensam circumcidere, cf. Phaedr. 4, 20, fin.: to c. down the estimates, *sumptus aestimatos arare: v. TO CURTAIL.

— **in pieces**: v. CUT TO PIECES.
— **into**: 1. *accido*, 3 (to c. partially, not quite through), *arboresc.*, *Caes.* 2. *incido*, 3: to c. into a vein, *venam in.*, *Plin.* 3. *insecō*, 1: to c. into a corpse, *corpus mortui in.*, *Plin.*: to c. into honey-combs, *favos in.*, *Col.*

— off: 1. Lit.: 1. praecido, 3 (strictly to c. off the end of something): to c. off any one's tongue, linguam alicui p., Pl.: to c. off the hands, manus p., Hirt.: to c. off any one's head, eurs. nose, alicujus caput, aures, nasum p., Petr.: Just.: to c. off (the end of) a whetstone, cotem p., Cic.: cf. to cut (II. An.). 2. abscido, 3 (rare; and

often confused with abscindo in MSS.):
to c. off a head, caput a., Virg.; with
the right hand c. off, abscisa dextra.
Suet. Fig.: to c. off hope, spem a.,
Liv. 3. abscindo, scidi, scissum, ;

(to c. or tear forcibly away) *cāng*
away shoots from the parent trunk;
plantae abscondens de corpore matrum,
Virg.: *Jerxes cut off Aloos from the*
mainland, Xerxes Aloos continental
absedit, Plin.: *Hor.* 4, *amptio, i: to*
c. off a (dead) man's head, caput a.
Muet: to c. off a person's hand, allicuius
manus a. id. 5, *decido; (less freq.)*
to c. off (clip) wings, pennas d. *Hor.*
Tac. 6, *desecto, i: to c. off hairs,*
crines d. *Ov.: cars c. off, aures desectae,*
Cat. 7 *8* *9* *10* *11* *12* *13* *14* *15* *16* *17* *18* *19* *20* *21* *22* *23* *24* *25* *26* *27* *28* *29* *30* *31* *32* *33* *34* *35* *36* *37* *38* *39* *40* *41* *42* *43* *44* *45* *46* *47* *48* *49* *50* *51* *52* *53* *54* *55* *56* *57* *58* *59* *60* *61* *62* *63* *64* *65* *66* *67* *68* *69* *70* *71* *72* *73* *74* *75* *76* *77* *78* *79* *80* *81* *82* *83* *84* *85* *86* *87* *88* *89* *90* *91* *92* *93* *94* *95* *96* *97* *98* *99* *100* *101* *102* *103* *104* *105* *106* *107* *108* *109* *110* *111* *112* *113* *114* *115* *116* *117* *118* *119* *120* *121* *122* *123* *124* *125* *126* *127* *128* *129* *130* *131* *132* *133* *134* *135* *136* *137* *138* *139* *140* *141* *142* *143* *144* *145* *146* *147* *148* *149* *150* *151* *152* *153* *154* *155* *156* *157* *158* *159* *160* *161* *162* *163* *164* *165* *166* *167* *168* *169* *170* *171* *172* *173* *174* *175* *176* *177* *178* *179* *180* *181* *182* *183* *184* *185* *186* *187* *188* *189* *190* *191* *192* *193* *194* *195* *196* *197* *198* *199* *200* *201* *202* *203* *204* *205* *206* *207* *208* *209* *210* *211* *212* *213* *214* *215* *216* *217* *218* *219* *220* *221* *222* *223* *224* *225* *226* *227* *228* *229* *230* *231* *232* *233* *234* *235* *236* *237* *238* *239* *240* *241* *242* *243* *244* *245* *246* *247* *248* *249* *250* *251* *252* *253* *254* *255* *256* *257* *258* *259* *260* *261* *262* *263* *264* *265* *266* *267* *268* *269* *270* *271* *272* *273* *274* *275* *276* *277* *278* *279* *280* *281* *282* *283* *284* *285* *286* *287* *288* *289* *290* *291* *292* *293* *294* *295* *296* *297* *298* *299* *300* *301* *302* *303* *304* *305* *306* *307* *308* *309* *310* *311* *312* *313* *314* *315* *316* *317* *318* *319* *320* *321* *322* *323* *324* *325* *326* *327* *328* *329* *330* *331* *332* *333* *334* *335* *336* *337* *338* *339* *340* *341* *342* *343* *344* *345* *346* *347* *348* *349* *350* *351* *352* *353* *354* *355* *356* *357* *358* *359* *360* *361* *362* *363* *364* *365* *366* *367* *368* *369* *370* *371* *372* *373* *374* *375* *376* *377* *378* *379* *380* *381* *382* *383* *384* *385* *386* *387* *388* *389* *390* *391* *392* *393* *394* *395* *396* *397* *398* *399* *400* *401* *402* *403* *404* *405* *406* *407* *408* *409* *410* *411* *412* *413* *414* *415* *416* *417* *418* *419* *420* *421* *422* *423* *424* *425* *426* *427* *428* *429* *430* *431* *432* *433* *434* *435* *436* *437* *438* *439* *440* *441* *442* *443*

Ctes. 7. *reclino*, s; v. *off* AWAY.
 Phr.: to c. *off* a man's head, *allicutur* h-
 collum *secare*, Q. Cic.; caput *enase* de-
 collum *harc*. N. Ov.; caput *detruere*,
 Ov. (also *detruere* with acc. of person).
 (Val. Fl.). ||. To *destroy* completely
 or suddenly: 1. *exstinguo*, nxi,
 nectum, s; to be c. *off* the sooner, *ma-*
turius *extingu*, C. Cic.; in the *prime* of
life, *primus* *extingu* in aev. Ov.; he
 was c. *off* by disease, *eum morbo fortuna*
extinxit, Liv. 2. *occipio*, i (with
 suddenness): being *off* his guard he
 (Caesar) was c. *off* by ungrateful men,
innotatus ab ingratis occupatus est, Vell.

4. (in pass.): péreo, intéreo, 4. irr.: *the whole army would be c. off*, totum exercitum periturum, Nep.: *to be c. off by disease*, morbo perire, Hirt.: v. PERIRE. See also TO EXTERPATE, EXTER-

PREVENT. See also to EXTERMINATE, EXTIRPATE.
 III. To intercept, cut off communication: 1. intercludo, si, sum, 3; (with acc. and dat.; or acc. and abl.); to c. off the enemies' supplies, inlinis commeatum int., Pl.; [hostes] commeatibus int., Caes. (the abl. is usual in this sense); also with prep. a commeatu omni adversarios int., Caes.: Liv. 2. excludo, 3; (with acc. and abl.); to c. any one off from (joining) another, aliquem ab aliquo ex., Pomp. ap. Cic. to c. off any one's return, aliquem reditu ex., Nep.: Caes. 3. (less freq.): claudo, 3; to c. off the enemies' retreat, hostibus fugam c., Liv. 4. prohibeo, 2; v. to PREVENT, KEEP OFF.

cut open: *insecō, incido:* v. TO CUT INTO. (But usu. *aperire* with or without *ferro* will expr. the meaning more precisely: v. TO CUT THROUGH.)

out: *l.* To remove with a cutting motion. *l.* *exsiccō, 1:* to cut out the bottom of a chest. *l.* *amari* fundum *c.* *ext.* *Col.* *Col.* *2:* *exsicō, 3:* to cut away one's tongue, alieni linguam *c.* *ext.* *Crass.* ap. *Cic.* to cut (or here) out columns from the rocks, *columnas rupibus c.* *ext.* *Virg.* See also to CASTRATE. (For syn. see simple verb.) *ll.* To shape by cutting: *secundo formare: or simply caedere: thus Quint. has toga rotunda et apte caesa, *i. e.* well cut out: *ll.* *3:* *139.* (N.B. Not secure, which would be to cut when made: not formare, which is to mould.) *ll.* *3:* *139.* and only in *p. part.*: to cut off, *i. e.* adapted for: *nātus, aptus: v.* *FIT.* *MADE.*

short: 1. *To abridge:* 1. praecido, *to cut short* (the greater part of) the defence, magnam partem defensionis p., Cic.: the consideration of time (i.e. of the shortness of time) *cut short* delay, temporis (al. mortis) ratio cancellationem p., Plin. Ep. 9, 1, fin. *Resp. as intrins.*, *to cut the matter short*, (brevis) p., Cic. 2. *intercedo*, *to cut short the intervening circumstances*, media Int., Cic. 3. *amputo*, *to cut narrations short*, narratioes a., Cic.: they recommended him to *cut short* delays ("to make short work of it"), amputari moras Iubent, Just. 27, 4, ("for which Virg. has rumpere moras, G. 3, 43, etc.): v. also *to cut away*, *curtail*, *compress*. II. *To stop another abruptly*, obloquor, interperlo: *to interrupt*.

— through: l. Lit.: to part
asunder by cutting: intercido, disséco:

v. CUT ASUNDER: perfūro, perfōdio : v. PIERCE. (N.B. Not persequo, which is to cut out thoroughly, to extirpate.) Ph r : the beasts c. through the snow (with their hoofs). jumenta secabant, Liv. : more fully, penitus perfringebant, id. 21, 36. || Of troops : to make a wav-

through enemies with the sword: 1.
 perrumpo, rūpi, rumpum, 3: to c. a way
 through the midst of the enemy, per
 medios hostes p., Cacs.; also with acc.
 without prep., id.: Liv. 2. Expr.
 with ferro: he c. a way through the
 armed men, inter armatos viam ferro
 patefecit, Tac.: simply, ferro iter aperire,
 Sall.; viam ferro aperire, invenire, Tac.:
 v. BREAK THROUGH.

cut to or in pieces: I. Lit.:
1. *concido*, *z*: to *cut into small pieces*,
minute *c.*, Col.: also *c.* in partes, Petr.
2. *conscō*, *i*: to *c. in small pieces*,
minutim *c.*, Varr.: Cato: *ov.* (N.B.
Not *conscindo*, which is to *tear* in
pieces.) 3. Expr. by circuml.: as,
in frustra *secare*, Virg. A. 1, 212. II.
Fig.: of troops *destroyed in fighting*:
trucidō; interīmo, p̄rimo: v to SLAUGHTER,
DESTROY. In pass., p̄reo, 4 irr.:
v. TO CUT OFF.

— up; *l.* Lit.: to c. in pieces:
v. preced. art., also to DISSECT, CARVE.

II. *Fig.* to handle severely in writing or otherwise: 1. *concido*, 3 (to pull to pieces, assail with force and vehemence): *Cic.* *Or.* 3, 1, *fin.*: *N.D.* 1, 33, *fin.* (though in the latter place some read *considerit*, from *conscindo*). 2. *invēhor* (with in and acc.): *v.* TO INVEIGH AGAINST, ASSAIL.

cut (part. adj.): sectilis, e: Ov.
Hor.

cut (subs.): 1. *An incision:* 1. *caesa:* once in Veg., who used the word by way of distinction from *puncta*, *a stab:* Mil. I, 12. 2. *incisio, incisura:* v. *INCISION*. *Phr.:* *to aim stabs at an enemy rather than c.s., punctum magis quam caesim petere hostem.* Liv.: Veg.

II. A blow of any kind: ictus, vulnus, plāga: v. *blow*, *stroke*, *wound*.
 III. Of roads: a short c.: via compendiarīa, Clc.; compendiarium (sc. iter): Sen. Sometimes trāmes may do: v. *cross-road*.
 IV. An engraving: q. v. *antennaena*: exdr. by oen. of culls:

cuticle: cutis, cuticula: v. SKIN.
cutlass: ensis, gladius: v. SWORD.
cutler: cultrarius: INSCR.

cutlery: I. *The business:* *cultrāria: v. CUTLER. II. *The wares themselves:* *cultri ac ferramenta cujus-cunque generis.

cutlet: (?) offa, frustum: v. SLICE,
CHOP.
cutpurse: 1. manticulārius:
Tert. 2. sacculārius, Ulp. 3. sec-

cutter: I. *One who cuts*: sector:
a c. of hay, feni s., Col. II. *A front
tooth*: dens praecisor, Isld.: v. INCISOR.

III. A vessel: perh. cōlox, ōcis, f.:
Liv.
cut-throat: 1. sector collorum:
Cic. 2. sicarius: Cic.: v. MURDERER.

cutting (adj.): I. Lit.: which
cuts as a knife: *acutus*: v. SHARP.
II. Of wind or air: Phr.: the
wind, the cold is c., mordet os ventus, frigus
of Hor S 2. 6. 15. III. Fig.

guis, cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 45. III. Fig.
biting, severe: mordax, Acis: to wound
the ear with c. truth, aures mordaci ra-
dere vero, Pers.: Hor.
cutting (subs.): I The act: 1

sectio: c. and dividing, s. et partitio, Gell. Esp. medical: Plin. 2, sectura (rare): of precious stones, Plin. Varr. 3 caestra: of trees, Plin.

4. caesio (= caesura, *supr.*; but rare): Col. 5. amputatio: v. PRUNING.
6. connectio (*c. to pieces*): Cic.
7. exsectio (*c. out*): Cic. (Or

II. *That which is cut, esp. from trees or plants:* 1. *ampūtatio*: Plin.
2. *tūlea* (for planting): Cato:

Col. *Dimin.* tāleõla, Col. 3. clāva,
clāvõla (a thicker kind): Varr.: Col.
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III. An excavation: fossa (applicable to any place from which earth has been dug): v. TREMCH.

cuttle-fish: 1. *Illojo*, Inis, f.: Cic.: Hor.: Plin. 2. *sēpla*, Cic.: Plin.

cut-water: fore-part of a ship's prow: rostrum, *frō*: v. BRAK, PAOW. **cycle:** *orbis*, Is, m. v. CIRCLE. **cyclic:** *cyclicus*: the c. poet, scriptor c., Hor.

cygnet: **(pallus) blōrnus*, cylinder: *cylindrus*, Cic. **cylindrical:** *cylindricus*: Plin. **cymbal:** 1. *cymbālum*, Cic.: Virg. 2. (poet.) *ses. aeris*, n. (lit. copper): esp. in pl. Hor. (N.B. Not crotalum, which signifies a kind of rattling stick).

cyne (adj. and subs.): *Cynicus*: the snarling C., mordax C., Hor.: Cic.

cynical: i.e. *misanthropic*: perh. mordax: cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 93, where he joins Ividius et mordax (v. SNARLING): or, diffidilis atque inhumanus, cf. Cic. Cato Maj. 3. (N.B. Cynicus is not class. in this sense.)

cynically: *cynicē*: mordaciter: *acerbē*, Plant.

cynicism: *dūrtia*, importūnitas, Inhumanitas: v. CHURLISHNESS, HARSHNESS.

cyonose: *cynōsūra*. Poet. ap. Cic.: Ov.

cupress: *cupressus*, 1. f. (abl. sometimes in u): the gloomy c., atra, feralis c., Virg.: funebria, Invis, Hor. **cupressinus:** *cupressinus*: statues made of c-wood, cupressæa signa, Liv.: a grove of c-trees, *cupressetum*, Cato: Cic.: c-bearing, *cupressifer*: Ov.

D.

DAB (n.): nearest word perh. *illido*, 3: v. TO DASH ON.

dab (s.) 1. A small lump of anything soft or moist: *massilla*, Col.: a d. of mud, blattia, Fest. II. A slap, or pat, *colāphus*, *alāpa*: v. BLOW. III. An adept (vulg.): v. EXPERT. IV. A small flat fish: (?) passer, *ēris*, m., Plin.

dabble (v.): A. Trans.: to bespatter, obliquo, aspergo: v. BESMEAR, BESPATTER. B. Intrans.: 1. To move or play in water or mud: in aqua, luto ludere, cf. Virg. G. 1, 361. (In luto volutari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, is to wallow in the mire.) II. To do anything but slightly or superficially: attingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (less colloq. than the Eng.): to d. in Greek literature, Græcæas litteras leviter at., Cic.: v. foll. art.

dabbler: i.e. one who knows little of a subject: Phr.: to be a d. in physics, primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, Cic.: sometimes perh. *idiōta* (Gr. *idōtēs*, one who does a thing unprofessionally or not at all): compared with Porson these men are d.s., *isti ad Porsonum meri idiotæ sunt.

dabchick: *fūlica*, Cic.: Virg. **dabster:** homo ad aliquam rem callidus: v. CLEVER.

dace: *Cyprinus leuciscus*, Plin. **dactyl:** *dactylus*, Cic.: *antidactyl* (d. reversed), *antidactylus* pes, Mar.: Vict.

dactylic: *dactylicus*: d. metre, numerus d., Cic.

dad } papa ("vox infantum cibum daddy" petendum," Varr.).

dado: 1. Base of column: *quadrā*, Vitruv. 2. Shaft of column: *truncus*, Vitruv.

daedal: 1. e. various, richly wrought (rare): *daedalus*, d. roof, d. tecta, Virg.: the d. earth, d. tellus, Lucr.

daffodil: 1. *asphōdēlus*: Plin. 2. *narcissus*: Ov.: Virg. (**Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*: Cycl.)

dagger: 1. *pugio*, *dnis*, m.: to be struck at with drawn d.s., strictis p. peti, Suet.: to stab with a d., *pugione*

ferre, Hirt.: Sulp. ap. Cic.: *foedere*, Tac. *Immin. pugilunculus*, Cic.

sica (prob. a cutting as well as a stabbing weapon, and worn by officers in the army: *kest*), to plunge a d. into, a. *deligere in corpore aliquid*, Cic.: *latus sica confodere*, Cic.: to draw a d. on a person, s. *disstringere* in aliquem, Cic.: to insert a d. from a person, *sicam aliquid de manibus extorquere*, Cic. 3. *stibillare telum* (lit. a weapon carried under the arm): Nep. Alc. to, 5. 4. *novacula* (strictly a razor: also used in gen. sense): Mart. Phr.: they are at d.s. drawn, *capitali odio inter se disces*, Cic.: to look d.s. at a person, *truces oculos intendere in aliquem*, Plin.: to speak d.s., *contumelias intorquere*, Cic.: to "run a d." into any one, i.e. to annoy, *irare*: v. TO GALL.

daily (adj.): 1. *diurnus*: d. pay, *merces* d., Hor.: d. bread, *cibus* d., Liv.: he receives a d. *dole* (i.e. he is a slave), *diurnum accipit*, Sen.: d. transactions, *acta* d., Suet.: d. register or journal, *diurna actorum scriptura*, or *diurna*, *orum*, n. pl., Tac.: also *neut. sing.*, *Juv.* 2. *quotidianus* (*quōtid*), Cat.: *quōtid*, Mart.: happening every day, *ordinary*: d. conversation, *sermo* q., Cic.: d. practice, q. *usus*, Caes.: Cic.

daily (adv.): 1. *quōtidie* or *cōtidie* (of that which recurs from day to day; whereas in dies [singulos] denotes daily increase or decrease): Ter.: Cic. The form *quōtidie* is given in Charis., and *quōtidiano* in Plin. 2. in dies: cf. Cic. Att. 5, 7: "quōtidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto" also without singulos, *id.*: Vell. Phr.: d. and nightly, *nocte dieque*, Mart.: *singulis diebus et noctibus*, Cic.: also *diem et noctem*, Cic.: *noctes ac dies*, Cic.

daintily: *fastidiōsē*: v. FASTIDIOUSLY.

daintiness: 1. In eating: 1. *fastidium*: such is their d. that they will not touch fish except on the same day on which it is caught, *tantum in illis est f. ut nolint attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem*, Sen. 2. *cupēdia* (*fondness for dainties*): Cic.: v. GLUTTONY. II. In gen. sense, of manners, etc.: *fastidium* or *pl. fastidia*: v. FASTIDIOUSNESS.

dainty (adj.): 1. As quality of persons: *fastidiōsus*, *dēlicātus*, *ēlégans*: v. FASTIDIOUS, NICE. II. Of things; esp. food: 1. *dēlicātus*: v. DELICATE. 2. *latus*: v. FINE, SUMPTUOUS. 3. *exquisitus* (rare, *recherché*): d. viands, ex. *epulæ*, Plin.: v. CHOICE. See also foll. art.

dainty (subs.): more usu. in pl.: 1. *cupēdia*, *orum* and *cupēdia*, *arum*: 1. care not for d.s., nil motor *cupēdia*, Pl.: more fully, *cupēdia ciborum*, Gell. 2. *sāpōres* (i.e. choice flavours: not so used in sing.): Plin. Phr.: the sturgeon was regarded as a great d., *nobilissimus habitus acipenser*, Plin.: *mullets are regarded as a great d.*, *gratia maxima est nullis*, *id.*: to search the world over for d.s., *vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere*, Sall.

dairy: **cella lactaria* (after the analogy of c. penaria, vinaria, etc.).

dairy-maid: **lactaria*: v. sq.

dairy-man: *lactarius*: Cels.

daisy: *bellis*, *idia*, f.: (**Bellis perennis*, Withering).

dalliance: 1. *lūsus*, *ūs*: years suited for d., *appt lusus annu*, Ov. 2. *lūsus*: *youthful d.*, *ætatis* 1., Liv.: *lūsus*: to indulge in d., *ludere*, Hor.: Cat.

dally: 1. To delay: *morari*; *moras necere*, etc.: v. TO HESITATE. Phr.: to delude and d. with any one, *aliquem laciare et falsa spe producere*, Ter. II. To toy with: *amplexari atque osculari* [inter se], Pl.: *blandiri* (i.e. to caress, fondle): Ov.: Plin.: v. TO CARESS.

dam (subs.): 1. Female parent

(of animals): 1. *māter*, *tris*: Varr.: Virg. 2. *mātrix*, *icla*: Col. II. A breakerwater: 1. *mōles*, *la*, f. (a massive work): d. set up against waters, *m. fluctibus opposita*, Cic.: he threw a d. and mound from each side of the shore, *molem aliq. aggerem ex utraque parte litore faciente*, Caes. 2. *agger*, *ēris*, m. (a mound), when the foaming river has burst its d.s., *aggeribus ruptis cum spumens amnis exitit*, Virg.: Vitr. 3. *crēpidio*, *Inis*, f.: (a raised mound or parapet): Vitr.: Virg.: a stone d., c. *saxi*, Virg. 4. *obex*, *oblex* and *oblex*, c. (any barrier): Virg.

dam (v.): usu. with up. 1. obstruct, xi, *ctum*, 3: more fully *operibus* obs., Caes. 2. *cōerco*, 2: to d. up a river flowing abroad beyond its banks, *fluvium extra ripas diffundentem*, c., Cic.: the Euphrates is d.d up by quays of immense size, *Euphrates magnæ molis crepidinibus coeretur*, Curt.: v. TO CONFIN.

damage (v.): 1. *affligo*, xi, *ctum*, 3 (prop. to dash violently against the ground): no disease or old age can d. the universe, *nullus morbus mundum potest aut senectus af.*, Cic.: to d. (severely) the enemies' resources, *opes hostium af.*, Liv.: d.d credit, *afflicta fides*, Tac. 2. *affligo*, 1. (frequent. of No. 1): Caes. 3. *laedo*, si, *sum*, 3 (to injure in any way): *id. (the soil) d. the iron with rust*, *laedit robigne ferrum*, Virg.: *Silius by his evidence had d.d Pisto's case*, *testis Silius Pisonem lacerat*, Cic.: a d.d reputation, *laesa opinio*, Quint.: *corn d.d by hail*, *grande laesa Ceres*, Ov. 4. *obsum*, *irr.* (with dat.: the most gen. term of all): what may promote our cause or d. *heir's*, *quod nobis adiumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis*, Auct. Her.: Cic. 5. *offendo*, di, *sum*, 3 (prop. to strike against: much less strong than affligo): *this talk does not d. your reputation*, *hi sermones existimationem tuam non off.*, Cic.: *lest the brightness of the colours should d. the eyesight*, *ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum of.*, Plin. Phr.: he refits his d.d bark, *quassas reficit rates*, Hor.: to repair d.d *casus*, *fracta quassa sarcire*, Plin.: d.d health, *fracta valetudo*, Cic.: to d. a person's reputation, *existimationem hominis violare*, Cic.: that will d. him more than you, *illi id majori fraudi quam tibi futurum est*, Cic.: *public interests have been more d.d than promoted by the most eloquent men*, *plura detrimenta publicis rebus quam adiumenta per homines eloquentissimos importata*, Cic.: to d. great Caesar's renown, *magni Caesaris deterere laudes*, Hor.: v. TO INJURE, HURT.

damage (subs.): 1. In general sense: 1. *damnum*: if the merchandise shall have sustained any d., si mercatura damni aliquid contraxerit, Cic.: much d. was sustained, *magnum d. factum est*, Cic.: to repair d., d. resarcire, Suet.; *supplere*; *reparare*, Col.: to make compensation for d., *damna dissolvere*, Cic. 2. *dētrimentum* (loss of any kind: less strong than 1): when calamity comes, then d. is sustained, *cum venit calamitas, tum d. accipitur*, Cic.: let the consul see that the state suffer no d., *videant consules nequid respubliæ detrimenti capiat*, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 3. *incommōdum* (*disadvantage*): a milder word than the preceding: *end you will do that without any d. to yourself*, *nec id inc. tuo feceris*, Cic.: to repair by bravery d. sustained, *acceptum inc. virtute sarcire*, Caes. 4. *calāmitas*: v. CALAMITY. 5. *injuria*: v. INJURY. II. At law: Phr.: to assess d.s. in a civil action, *item aestimare*, Cic.: to assess d.s. severely, *lites severe aestimare*, Cic.: we do not demur to that assessment of d.s., *quominus secundum eas tabulas lis detur non recusamus*, Cic.: an action for d.s., *noxallis actio*, Gall.: to double the d.s. for a trespass, *noxiam duplione decernere*, Plin.: (in Galus, d. done to property is *damnum*;

d. done to person, injuria, arum: and "damages," poena, or poena constituta: *to bring an action for d.* damni (or injuriarum) actionem aliquid adducere, Cic.; damni agere cum aliquo, Cic.; *to be cast in an action for d.* in actione damni litem perdere, Gal.; *to get d.* damni poenam consequi, Gal.; *to pay d.* damnum aliquid praestare, Cic.; *de injuriis satisfacere*, Caes.: v. HUMER, INJURY.

damask (subs.): i. e. a kind of woven fabric: "textilla Damascēna: (pannus) Damascenus, Kr. and Georg." The work called polymita, orum, Plin. 8, 48, 75, probably resembled damask: see the place. As *aiç.* *Damascēnus: a d. blade, *ferrum Damascenum: d. rose, *rosa d. Phr.: "damask cheek" (Shakspeare), roseae genae, Virg.; g. purpureae, Ov.: v. ROSE, RUBED.

damask (v.): 1. Of woven fabrics: v. TO EMBROIDER. ||. Of metals: Incoquo, xl, etum, 3: cf. Plin. 34, 17, 48; where the word is used of plating or overlaying one metal with another. Phr.: d. d. work, picturatum opus metallo, Claud. Fig.: "d. d. meads" (poet.), [innumeri] distinctae floribus herbar, Ov.: a mound d. d. with flowers, picturatus floribus agger, Stat.

dame: domina, hēra, mātrōna: v. LADY, MISTRESS: *step-d.*, nōverca: v. STEPMOTHER.

damn: 1. To doom to eternal punishment: *damno, 1: Eccl.: aeterno supplicio addico: v. TO DOOM. ||. Fig.: *to hiss off the stage:* expulso, xl, sum, 3: strictly *to clap off the stage:* i. e. *to hiss off:* q. v. Phr.: *to d. with faint praise*, maligne laudare, Hor.

damnable: *damnābilis, e: late Latin: in classical Lat., where the word is rare, its meaning is simply, *worthy of being condemned in any way:* Sidon.

damnable: damnābiliter: Aug. (in sense of, so as to deserve condemnation: or perh. better perniciōs: v. FATALITY, DESTRUCTIVELY. Phr.: *to be most d. deluded*, pestilentissime hallucinari, Calv. **damnation:** damnatio: Eccl. **damnatory:** damnatōrius: *Verres gave that d. judgment of his*, Verres judicium dabat illud suum d., Cic.

damp (adj.): 1. hūmidus (opp. to aridus): v. MOIST, DAMPISH. 2. hūmens, entis: a d. atmosphere, h. coelum, Flor.; and Aurora had moved the (night) d. shadow from the pole, humentumque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. Phr.: *the earth growing d. with imperceptible dew*, terra humescens occulto rore, Plin.: v. WET.

damp (subs.): 1. hūmor, ōris: v. MOISTURE. 2. hūlitus, ōs (Jumes of any kind): sea-d., h. maris, Plin. *Johe-d.*, fire-d., metallorum h. noxius et pestilens, Plin.: v. VAPOUR. Phr. (fig.): *to throw a d. over any one*, contristare, Cic.: v. foll. art. (II.) and GLOOM.

damp (v.): 1. Lit.: hūmecto, 1: v. TO MOISTEN. ||. Fig.: 1. restinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: *to d. the ardour of desires*, cupiditatum ardorem r., Cic.: v. TO QUENCH. 2. infringo, ēgi, actum, 3 (to break, impair, q. v.): *I strongly suspect there is something which d. your spirits*, vehementer esse quiddam suspicor quod te infringat, Cic.

3. Imminuo, ūi, ūtum, 3: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO DIMINISH. Phr.: *his enthusiasm is d. d.*, languore est studio, Cic.; *his spirits are d. d.*, humilis et demissus est, Cic.: *to d. their spirits*, mentes in languorem vertere, Tac.: *to have one's spirits d. d.*, animo jacere, Liv.; ardorem remittere, Liv.

damp (subs.): Phr.: *to act as a d. on the spirits*, animos restinguere, Cic.

dampish: 1. hūmidulus: Auson. 2. subhūmidus, Cels. May also be expr. with compar.: as a d. atmosphere, coelum hūmidulus: v. L. G. § 351. Phr.: *the air is d.*, *humescit aërae.

dampness: hūmor, ūligo: v. MOISTURE.

damsel: puella, virgo: v. GIRL, MAIDEN.

damson: *prunum Damascēnum: d. tree, *prunus Damascena.

dan (subs.): an obsol. title; e.g. Dan Chaucer: Dan Cupid = dominus.

dance (v.): to move the limbs to a measure or tune. 1. salto, 1: *to d. gracefully*, eleganter a: Sall.: *hardly any one d. when sober except a madman*, nemo fere s. sobrius, nisi forte insuauit, Cic.: with cognate acc. (L. G. § 235): *to d. a dance*, saltationem a, Macr.: *to d. the dance of the Cyclops*, Cyclopa s., Hor. *Frequent salto*, 1: *to be in the habit of dancing*, Macr.

2. tripudio, 1 (strictly of religious dancing): *to d. in a manly style*, tr. virilem in modum, Sen.: *they d. d. forward*, tripudantes procurerunt, Petr.: *to leap and d. (with joy)*, exsultare et tr., Cic. 3. moveor, motus, 2 (poet.): a matron obliged to d. on a holiday, festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor.: *to d. the Cyclops-dance*, Cyclopa m., Hor. *Slimly*, membra movere. *he d. d. rudely to an irregular measure*, movit ad incertos nescia membra modos, Tib. Phr.: *when the entr'acte had been d. d.*, desolato cantico, Sen. Fig.: *to d. attendance upon any one*, associari aliquem (esp. of assiduous attendance on candidates), Cic.; *vestigia aliquis servare.

dance (subs.): 1. saltatio: *to dance a d.*, saltationem saltare, Macr. *Dimin.*, saltatūcula: Vopisc. 2. saltatus, ōs: Liv. 3. tripudium (prop. religious dancing): Join: tripudia solennisque saltatus, Liv.: *we must urge the rapid d.*, nos decet citatis celerrare tripudia, Cat. 4. pyrrhica or -ē (Gr. pyrrhica, a war dance): *to d. the war d.*, pyrrhicham saltare, Suet.: Plin.

dancer: saltator, f. saltatrix, Cic. Phr.: *like d.*, saltantium modo, Plin.; saltatoris, Apul.: a rope d., funambulator, Ter.; schoenobates, ae, m.: Juv.

dancing (subs.): saltatio, saltatus: v. DANCE. Phr.: *a ring for d.*, saltatoris orbis, Cic.: *d-school*, ludus saltatorius, Macr.: *d.-master or mistress*, artifex saltationis, Suet.

dandelion: tārācūm: Withering. **dandelified:** v. DANDY, FOPFISH.

dandle: *infantem in brachia, in manibus gestare; motitare.

dandruff: furfures capitis, Plin.; porrigo, Hor.: v. SCURF.

dandy: Phr.: *a d.*, a smart fellow, bellus et lepidus, Pl.: *those d.*, elegantiores isti, Plin.: *d. and equities*, mundi, elegantes, Cic.: *dripping with unguents*, and with trailing robes, he came with the gait of a bandbox, uento delibutus, vestitu affluens, veniebat gressu delicato et languido, Phaedr.: *one of the d.*, quidam ex delicatis, Sen.: *a curled and scented d.*, pexo capillo nitidus, Cic.; homo comptus et punicatus, Plin.: a d. "just out of a bandbox," homo de capsula totus, Sen.: also trustulus, Sen., formerly=eques Romanus, came to mean a d. or exquisite: an affected d., *homo munditulis molestus et putidus: v. FOP.

danger: 1. periculum (strictly a trial of some kind): often joined with discrimen: v. infr.: *the safety of the allies is brought into the greatest d. and risk*, salus sociorum in summum p. ac discrimen vocatur, Cic.: *to incur d.*, pericula subire, suscipere, ingredi, Cic.: *to bring into extreme d. of one's life*, in summum capitis periculum accersere, Cic.: *to expose to d.*, periculo offerre, Cic.; *in periculum projicere*, Virg.: *to rescue from d.*, ex periculo extrahere, et eripere, Cic.: *to be in d.*, in periculo versari, Cic.; in p. esse, Nep.: *to desert in the very crisis of d.*, in ipso periculo discrimine destituere, Liv.: *to ward off d. from the state*, rempublicam a p. prohibere; periculum a repub. propulsare, depellere, Cic.: *to bring any one into d.*, p. facere aliquid, Sall.: *d. threatens me*, p. intenduntur mihi, Cic.; *condantur*

(are stirred up against me), Caes.: *there is no d. that, etc.*, non est periculum ne, etc., Cic.: *simly*, summum est p. ne, etc., id. 2. discrimen, insis, n. (a crisis, critical circumstances): *to put a man's life in d.*, aliquem in d. vitae (or capitis) adducere, Cic.: *to run into d.*, discrimini occurrere, Tac.: *the greatest and almost extreme d.*, maximum periculum et extremum paene d., Cic. Phr.: *your property is in d.*, when your neighbour's house is on fire, tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor.: *my life is in d.*, mea in dubio vita est, Ter.: *to be in d. of being poisoned*, veneno periclitari, Justin.: *to bring into imminent d.*, in praecipue dare, Liv.; in extremum adducere, Tac.; *ad extremum perducere casum*, Caes.: *the patient is in great d.*, ager in praecipit esse, Cels.: *to be in d.*, in lubrico versari, Cic.: *to be out of d.*, extra metum positum esse, Sen.: *my life is in d.*, vita mea infesta est, Cic.: *would that my life only were in d.*, utinam meo solum capite decernerem, Cic.: *he was in great d. of being killed*, hand multum abuit quin interficeretur, Liv.: *to be in another man's "danger"*, alieni arbitrii esse, Suet.; esse in regno et ditone alijus, Cic.

dangerous: 1. periculōsus: *he saw it was d. to the Roman people*, populo Romano periculosum (esse) videbat, Caes.: a d. wound, p. vulnus, Cic.: a d. and deceitful habit, p. et lubrica consuetudo, Cic.: *we are d. to our own selves*, in nosmet ipsos p. sumus, Cic.: d. risk, p. alea, Hor.: *to apply d. and doubtful remedies to very severe disorders*, gravioribus morbis curationes p. et ancipites adhibere, Cic. 2. anceps, -cipitis (doubtful: of uncertain and so dangerous issue): a noble saying for the state, but d. to the speaker, vox pro repub. honesta, ipse anceps, Cic.: d. roads, a. viae, Ov.: d. diseases, a. morbi, Plin. 3. dubius (like anceps): d. circumstances, res d., Liv.: d. times, d. tempora, Hor. 4. infestus (strictly hostile, inimical): a d. state of health, inf. valetudo, Cic.: a plague d. to the state, pestis inf. repub., Cic.: a d. journey, iter inf., Cic. 5. gravis, e (of what is unhealthy or in any way serious and formidable): the shade is wont to be d. to singers, solet esse g. cantantium umbra, Virg.: d. ulcers, g. ulcera, Cels. 6. lubricus (lit. slippery: hence of that which exposes to fall and injury): a very difficult and d. mode of defence, perfidissilis et l. defensionis ratio, Cic.: *to be in a d. place*, in lubrico esse, id. Join: praecipue et lubricus, Cic. Phr.: *it is d. to buy, etc.*, periculose emitur, Sall.: *it is very d. to make a mistake in such matters*, in his rebus magno periculo erratur, Sen.: *it is d. to despise anything in an enemy*, in hoste nihil tuto despicitur, Curt.: *it will be very d. for you to do this*, summo tuo periculo hoc feceris, Cic.: *he is a d. fellow*, fenum habet in cornu, Hor.: a d. man, homo cavendus; metuendus; fugiendus: Cic.: a d. position, angustiae; discrimen: v. STRAIT.

dangerously: 1. periculōse: *to be d. ill*, p. aegrotare, Cic.; for which we find also graviter se habere, id.; and in praecipit esse, Cels. 2. graviter: cf. supr. and v. EXORBITATE, ASSEVERATE. Phr.: *a beautiful, nimium lubricus aspidi*, Hor.

dangerousness: may usu. be expr. with periculum: as, on account of the d. of the route, *propter pericula itineris (L. G. § 591); quod tantum periculi id iter habebat.

dangle: pendeo, dēpendeo: v. TO HANG. Phr.: *with their satclles and tablets d.ing at their left elbow*, laevo suspensi loculos tabularumque lacerto, Hor.: v. SUSPEND: *the sails d. in the doubtful air*, vela dubia librantur in aura, Ov. Fig.: *to d. after any one*, lateri alijus adhaerere, Liv.; associari aliquem, Cic.

dangler: rare: assecia; asseciator: v. FOLLOWER.

dangling (adj.): pendulus. Hor.: Ov.: cf. DANGLER.
dank: humidus, avidus, adus: v. MOIST, DAMP. But none of these fully express the sense: perh. [locus] foedus atque humidus; tetra uligine molestus.

dapper: nearest word perh. agilis: v. ACTIVE, SPRUCE. Phr.: a d. little fellow, "homunculus alacer atque agilis."
dapple (v.): macillo, i.: Val. Fl.: or by circuml. maculis distinguo, Ov.: macula vario, Virg.: maculis adsperso, Juv. Chiefly used in p. part. as adj. **dappled**: the d. lym, maculosa lynx, Virg.: a d. horse, equus guttatus, or scutulatus, Pallad.: d. with white, sparvus albus, Virg.: intervenientibus maculis albis, Plin.: d. scias, nubes, ut velleria lanis, sparvae, Plin.

dappled (adj.): see verb (fin).
dare: I. Trans. to challenge: to d. any one to fight, prōdico, i. (aliquem in pugnam). Tac.: lacerio, depoeo. (in pugnam). Tac.: Liv.: v. TO CHALLENGE. II. Intrans. audeo, ausus, 2: subi. quis (usu. with inf. or acc. of neut. pron. or adj. L. G. § 233): the people, by itself, d. nothing, plebs per se nihila, Caes.: they had d. to leave their post, loco cedere ausi erant, Sall.: d. to be wise, sapere aude, Hor.: I d. to say, audeo dicere, Cic.: who had d. to commit capital crimes, capitula ausi, Liv.: I d. not conceal anything, non audeo quin promam omnia, Pl.: a thing must be done and d. agenda est res audentiaque, Liv. Phr.: I d. say, credo, Cic.: alas! I d. not say, he! vereor dicere, Ter.

dario (a Persian coin): Dārius (al. dāricus): Auson.

daring (adj.): 1. audens, ntis (in neutral sense): the d. man has to suffer no more than the coward, nihil gravius audenti quam ignavo patendum est, Tac.: Virg.: 2. audax, acis (often in bad sense: v. BOLD): rash and d., temerarius et a., Cic.: a d. mind, animus a., Sall.: rash and d. designs, calida et a. consilia, Liv.: favour my d. efforts, audacibus annue coeptis, Virg.: who more d. than I? quis me alter est audacior homo? Pl.: infamously d. fellow! o scelestum et a. hominem! Ter.: 3. serox: v. HIGH-SPRITED. Phr.: a d. deed (usu. bad), facinus, őris, Cic.: Tac.

daring (sub.): 1. audentia (usu. in good sense, but rare): according to the d. case possessed, ut quisque audentiae habuisset, Tac. A. 15. 51. 2. audacia (usu. in bad sense): our only hope is in d., una est in a. spes salutis, Tac.: relying on d. and impudence, a. et impudentia fretus, Cic.: See also BOLDNESS, COURAGE.

daringly: audenter, audacter (esp. in bad sense): v. BOLDLY, COURAGEOUSLY.

dark (adj.): I. Lit. void of light: 1. obscurus (the most gen. term; applicable to all degrees of darkness): a d. night, nox ob., Sall.: Virg.: d. shade, umbra ob., Virg.: d. gloom (of the sun), ob. ferrugo, id.: a d. cave, ob. antrum, Ov.: when it was now d., ob. jam luce, Liv.: v. DIM, OBSCURE.

2. caliginosus (stronger than obscurus): atmosphere damp and d., coelum humidum et c., Cic.: Hor.: 3. opacus (opp. to apricus): v. SHADY.

4. tenebrosus (poet.): d. (murky) air, őr t., Virg.: Lucan. (The forms tenebrosus and tenebrius also occur: the former in fig. sense [v. infr.], the latter poet. and rare.) 5. caecus (strictly blind; but also used of external conditions preventing sight): poet.: Lucr.: Virg.: 6. őr, niger: v. GLOOMY. Phr.: it suddenly grows d. (in an eclipse), repentinae obducuntur tenebrae, Plin.: when it had grown d., tenebris obortis, Nep.: it grows d. (of evening), vesperscit, Ter. (tenebreco: 's without good authority: Aug. Hler.): the eyes become d. (incapable of sight), calligant oculi, Lucr.: a d. lan-

tern, *interna furtiva: (R. and A.) II. Of colours: 1. pullus (very often of that which is soiled and dirty; but not exclusively so): d. hue of wool, color lanæ p., Col.: the d. hue of myrtle, myrtus p., Hor.: the upper part of a hare is d., the belly white, lepus superiore parte p., ventre albo, Varr.: 3. fuscus (of any dark hue): black or d. cattle, nigra aut f. pecora, Plin.: d. purple, purpura f., Cic.: Virg.: v. DUSKY. (Furvus is a poet. form of fuscus, Hor.) 3. niger, őr (stronger than the Eng.): v. BLACK, SWARTHY. 4. caeruleus, caeruleus (strictly dark blue, azure, the colour of sea-water; but also applied to a dark object: poet.): the d. hue of horses (of Pluto), caerulei equi, Ov.: d. hue of filets, caeruleae vittae, Virg.: See also DARKISH.

III. Fig.: unintelligible: 1. obscurus: Lucr.: Cic.: v. OBSCURE. Join: obscurus atque caecus, Cic.: 2. ambiguus: v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: d. sayings, ambages, um, f. (in sing. the abl. only occurs), esp. of the oracles: Virg.: Ov.: d. sayings of the law, legum aenigmata, Juv.: Cic.: IV. Also fig.: sad, gloomy: 1. tenebrosus: a very d. period, tenebrosissimum tempus, Cic.: v. GLOOMY. 2. atrox, őris: stern, unrelenting: q. v. See also foll. art.

dark (sub.): chiefly with prep., as in phr. after dark, in the dark: the former best expr. by (de) nocte: v. NIGHT (by): in the d., *per obscurum [locum]; sine lumine. Fig.: to be in the d., i. e. ignorant, calligare, Plin.: Sen.: I am in the d. about those matters, mihi tenebrae ista sunt, Cic.: it was not done in the d., nec clam illud occulte factum est, Plin.: my evil deeds are now discovered, which I hoped would be kept in the d., mea nunc factiora speritunt, clam quae speravi fore, Pl.: I am quite in the d., prorsus non intelligo, clam me est, Pl.: Ter.

darken: I. Lit.: to deprive of light: 1. obscuro, i. (the most comprehensive term): birds d. the sky with their wings, volucres aethra ob. pennis, Virg.: a sky d. with night and clouds, coelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall.: v. TO OBSCURE, DIM. 2. occineo (obcaeco), i.: Liv. (more freq. in fig. sense). 3. őrumbro, i.: v. TO OVERSHADOW. II. Of colours: to make less brilliant: 1. fuscus, i. (to impart any dark hue: poet.): Ov.: Spart. 2. infusus, i. (= simple verb): to d. red with black, rufum colorem nigro in., Gel.: Plin.: 3. cōloro, i. (esp. of the complexion): v. TO COLOUR, TAN. III. Fig.: to render obscure:

1. obscuro, i.: to d. with allegories, ἀλληγορίας obscurare, Cic. Att.: Quint. 2. occaeco, i. (v. supr.): to d. a speech, orationem oc., Cic. Phr.: to d. the mind, caliginem offundere animis, Cic.: to d. or make obscure, tenebras obducere, lucem eripere rebus, id.: v. TO OBSCURE: wisdom is d. by wine, sapientia vino obumbratur, Plin.

darkish: I. Of partial absence of light: expr. with compar. of adj. given under DARK (f): as, it was d., *erat lux obscurior; erat locus paulo tenebrosior, etc. II. Of colour: 1. subfuscus (suffusus): pearls of a d. hue (not clear), margarita s., Tac. Agr. 12. Dimin. subfusculus: Amm. 2. subniger, gra, grum (approaching to black): Pl.: Varr.

darkling (adv.): i. e. in the dark: expr. with adj. (comp. L. G. § 341): they went d., ibant obscuri, Virg. Phr.: "the tuneless bird sings d." (Milt.), *nocturna cantat avis canora.

darkly: I. As in the dark: dimly: Phr.: to see d., obscure cernere, Cic.: quasi per caliginem cernere, id. II. Unintelligibly, mysteriously: Phr.: to speak d., per ambages dicere, Liv.: spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas (of malicious insinuation), Virg.: it was d. rumoured, manavit perobscura fama, Liv.: it begins to be d. rumoured, incedit rumor occultus, Tac.: it was d.

hinted to me, per ambages injecta mihi est cogitatio, Cic.

darkness: I. Abstract; as quality or state: 1. obscuritas: the d. of hiding places, obs. latebrarum, Tac.: d. black (intense) d., atra obs., Plin.: 2. őrpacitas: v. SHADINESS. (N.B. The sense may sometimes be conveyed by a concrete word: as, the aspect [of the prison] was dismal, on account of its foulness, d., etc., locutus, tenebris terribilis facies [loci], Sall.) II. Concrete: the d., as something which exists: 1. tenebrae, arum: d. had suddenly come on, tenebrae factae erant repente, Cic.: what dense d., quantae t., id.: dismal d. and gloom, tetrae t. et caligo, id.: as soon as d. came on, primis t., Liv.: 2. caligo, inia, f. (dense d., as of dark vapour): the blackness of d., caeca c., Cic.: thick d., crassa c., Plin. pt.: densa, Virg.: atra, Virg.: 3. obscurum (rare and poet.): in the d. of night, sub obscurum noctis, Virg.: III. Of hues: "color fuscus, subfuscus." (Fusca occurs once in Apul.): v. DARK (II).

IV. Fig.: of the mind, etc. all these events are enveloped in impenetrable d., omnia ista crassa tenebris circumfusa sunt, Cic.: the d. of oblivion, tenebrae oblivionis, Plin.: of error, tenebrae erroris, Cic.: in the midst of daylight to be in d., in sole calligare, Quint.: v. GLOOM.

darksome: őrer, fuscus, furvus, etc.: v. DARK, GLOOMY.

darling: I. As adj.: 1. subvix, e: sometimes in superl., as, d. Cicero, suavissimus Cicero, Cic.: v. SWEET, DEAR. 2. mellitus: d. sparrow, m. passer, Cat.: Cic.: Also used as sub., my d., mi mellite! v. infr. (II). Dimin. mellitulus, Pl.: Apul. II. As sub.: 1. őrlicia, arum: my mistress's d. (a sparrow), őrliciae meae puellae, Cat.: Join. amores ac [tuas], Cic.: Dimin. őrliciolae, little d., Cic.: 2. mellitus, mellis: dimin. mellitulus, a.: my little d., mellitula mea, Apul.: 3. mellificium: Pl. Phr.: Fortune's d., Fortunae filius, Hor.

darn (v.): sarcio, őrsarcio, 4: v. TO MEND.

darn (sub.): subestifra, sartum: v. PATCH.

darnel: őrillum: useless d., infelix l., Virg. (lollum temulentum, Cycl.): also aera, Plin.: Adj. őrillaceus, Col.

darker: sartor, sartrix; sarcinator, -trix: v. MENDER.

dart (sub.): 1. őrilum (the most comprehensive term: any kind of missile): v. WEAPON, MISSILE. Fig.: the d. of love, tela amoris, Ov.: of Fortune, tela Fortunae, Cic.: (N.B. Sometimes the adv. missile is used with telum, and sometimes missile is used as a sub., esp. in pl.) 2. őrictum (a dart that is thrown or hurled): v. JAVELIN. 3. spicillum (strictly the pointed head of a javelin or missile: also used for the weapon itself): the d. of Cupid (Amoris) spicula, Ov.: Prop.

dart (v.): A. Trans.: to discharge a dart, etc.: őrictor, mitto, prōficio, etc.: v. TO HURL, THROW. Phr.: to d. reproaches at any one, contumelias intorquere in aliquem, Cic.: to d. fierce glances at, truces oculos in aliquem intendere, Plin.: the d. of furtive glances at each other, furtim inter se adspiciunt, Cic.: to d. looks at, oculos conficere in aliquem, Cic.: to d. rays, or lightnings, radios, or fulmina, vibrare, Claud.: Ov.: to d. remorseless satire, truces iambos vibrare, Cat.: (the serpent) d. its forked tongue, linguis micat ore trisulca, Virg.

B. Intrans.: to move quickly, spring, leap: to d. upon any one, incutere se in aliquem, Cic.: Ter.: to d. forward, provolare, Caes.: he d. from the starting-place, carcere emicat, Ov.: (the rat) d. lightly out of the house, domo levis exsilit, Hor.: to d. down from the tribunal, de tribunali devolare, Liv.: the water d. out through the

aperturæ, per foramen aqua eliditur, Sen. d.ing tongues (of serpents), Nigunge vibrantes, Virg. the flame d'd forth, flamma emulcit, Plin. fire d'd from the ardent eyes, oculis micat scribus ignis, Virg. sparks d'd from the mouth, ab ore scintillæ abstant, Virg. v. TO SPARK, RUSS, FLX.

dartar: jactilator: v. HURLER.
darting (subs.): 1. jactilatio: Sen. 2. contortio, Auct. Her. 3. the d. of rays, radiorum conjuctus, Plin. (Or expr. by verb: v. proceed. art.)

dash (v.): A. Trans. 1. To strike or hurt with violence: when some prep. or phrase is usually attached; as, to d. down, in pieces, etc., v. foll. art. 2. To baffle, disconcert (rare): as, "to d. matured councils," "consilia circumspiciatissima conturbare, ad irritum redigere: how my hopes have been d'd, quanta de spe decidit, Ter.: v. TO DISAPPOINT, FRUSTRATE.

3. To mingle: miscere, immisceo: v. TO MIX, ALLOY (LL). B. Intrans. 1. To rush: move along with noise and violence: léror, ruo: v. TO RUSH; and foll. art. 2. Against: A. Trans. 1. To attack, xi, cum, 3 (with acc. and dat. or more usu. in prose, a prep.): the ship was d'd against the rocks, navis ad scopulos afflicta est, Cic. 2. To d. the head against a stone, caput saxo af, Tac. Hor.: Ov. Frequent. afflicto, 1: to d. against with repeated shocks, to d. about, Caes.: v. TO SHATTER. 2. Allido, si, sum, 3 (const. similar to preceding): some (of the crew) were d'd upon the rock, pars ad scopulos allisa est, Caes. 3. Illido, si, sum, 3 (chiefly poet. same constr.): to d. a ship on the shoals, navem vadis II, Virg.: to d. one's head against the door, caput foribus II, Suet. Quint. 4. Impingo, pég, pacum: (same constr.): to d. one's fist in anybody's face, pugnum in os alienijus imp, Pl.: Sen.: Plin. 5. Offendo, di, sum, 3: to knock or strike against, q. v. (Affligo denotes violent and destructive collision; allido, illido, have similar meaning but usu. on smaller scale; impingo is simply to drive one object forcibly against another.) 2. Intrans. 1. ruo, léror, 3: v. TO RUSH. 2. Expr. with prom. ref. or pass. of reflex, impingo (v. sup.): as, the waves d'd against the shore, ductus se illidit (or illittur) in litore, Quint.: clouds d'ing against each other violently, nubes vehementer impactæ, Sen.

3. Down: 1. Trans. 1. prôro, i, sum, 3: to d. down the standing column, stantem columnam p, Hor.: Caes.: v. TO OVERTHROW, OVERTURN. 2. affligo, 3: to d. down a monument, a statue, monumentum, statuum af, Cic.: v. proceed. art. (1). 3. Intrans. 1. Phr.: the water d'd down the rocks with great force, "magno impetu aqua se delicit, scopulisque illiditur.

2. in pieces: 1. Elido, si, sum, 3: all the ships were d'd in pieces, omnes naves eliso sunt, Caes. 2. diacitio, oust, cumsum, 3: Liv.: v. TO DEMOLISH. 3. comminuo, ui, sum, 3: v. TO BREAK IN PIECES.

off: 1. e. to compose rapidly: Phr.: He would often d. off a couple of hundred lines in an hour, in hora sæpe ducentos versus dictabat stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10 (i. e. levius opera et festinantius scribebat): versu ex tempore fundebat, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194.

out: Elido, 3: I will d. your brains out, elidam tibi caput, Pl.: in sim. sense, diminuetur tibi cerebrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32.

through: perrumpo, rumpo, v. TO BREAK THROUGH.

to the ground: 1. Lit. affligo, 3: v. TO DASH DOWN. 2. Fig.: of hopes, confidence, etc.; to destroy (spem) præcidere, Cic.; ad irritum redigere, Liv.; adimere, Ter.: v. TO DISAPPOINT, FRUSTRATE.

dash (subs.): 1. Collision: 1. conflict (a dashing together): the d.

of two bodies together, duorum corporum inter se c, Quint. 2. percussus, us: rocks are hollowed by the constant d. of waters, crebro p. saxa cavantur aqua, Ov.: v. SHOCK, COLLISION.

Rush, onset: chiefly in phr., to make a d. at, involo, 1: they made an unexpected d. at the camp, improvisa castra involavere, Tac. H. 4, 33: also expr. by impetus: as, the enemy made a sudden d., hostes impetu facto, etc., Caes.: v. CHARGE.

3. In abstr. sense: impetuosity, "dash": Phr.: the Gauls have plenty of d., little stability, "Gallis mobilitatis atque impetus satia, stabilitatis parum, cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 33: "matis alacres sunt ad impetus faciendos, ad sustinendos autem parum stabiles.

4. A mark in writing: nota: v. MARK, STROKE. 5. A trace. Phr.: to qualify vinegar with a d. of honey, acetum melle temperare, Plin.: paleness with a d. of violet, viola tinctus pallor, Hor.: with a d. of melancholy, subtristis, Ter.: there is a d. of bitterness (in all), surgit amar aliquid, Lucr. 4, 1179.

dash (adj.): acer, kllcer: v. ACTIVE, VIGOROUS. Phr.: a d. commander, impetus maximus imperator, cf. Veil. 2, 55: and of DASH (subs. III.).

dastard: homo ignavus, fugax: v. COWARD.

dastardly: ignavus, etc., v. COWARDLY.

date ring, datum: expr. by p. part. of concedo: as, to assume doubtful points as data, dubia pro [certis atque] concessis sumere, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106. Join: certa atque concessa (pl.): v. sup. Phr.: we cannot reason without some data, "nonnulli ex notis [atque perspective] ad ignota ratiocinari possumus: to reason on unground data, "argumentis parum firme uti.

date (subs.): 1. Time of an event: 1. dies, si, m. and f. (in pl. m. only): only when the date is a definite day: in a letter not to put the d. in epistola diem non apponere, Cic.: the d. of your letter, dies literis tuis scriptis, Cic. 2. tempus, oris, n. (in most general sense): v. TIME, CHRONOLOGY: to learn by heart events and d.s., res gestas atque tempora ediscere. Phr.: the d. of this event is uncertain, "parum constat inter auctores, est controversia inter scriptores, de anno quo hæc res facta sit: of ancient d., vêtus, oris: v. OLD: of recent d., recens: v. RECENT.

2. The fruit of the d. tree: 1. palmitis, æ, f. Varr. 2. bilianus, f. and m.: Plin. 3. caryôta, f., and caryôta, idia, f.: Varr. 4. dactylus, Pall.: the tree, phoenix, icia, f., Plin.: palma: Plin.

date (v.): A. Trans. 1. To put a date to a letter, etc.: 1. do, dedit, datum, 1 (strictly, to give to the letter-carrier: a letter d'd (af) Placentia, litteræ Placentiæ datæ, Cic.: d'd the 12th of June, datum (also dabam) pridie Idus Junii, Cic. 2. (diem) ascribo (ada), psi, ptum, 3: you don't d. the second letter, in altera epistola diem non ascribis, Cic.: also, diem apponere, id. 2. In more general sense: to d. the building of the city from the year 753, "initia urbis conditæ ab anno DCCCLIII ante Christum natum repetere (based on Cic.); or, urbem ante annos DCCCLIII quam natus est Christus conditam narrare. Fig.: thence d.s. my downfall, hinc mihi prima mali labe, Virg. B. Intrans. 1. To date from a certain origin: incipere; originem trahere; initium capere, etc.: v. TO BEGIN, ORIGINATE.

2. To paint coarsely: "inscite pingo. 3. To paint: coarsely: "inscite pingo. 4. To paint: coarsely: "inscite pingo. 5. To paint: coarsely: "inscite pingo.

daub (subs.): 1. A smear: litra: v. BLOT. 2. A bad painting: "tabula inscite picta (?).

dauber: 1. e. a bad painter: pictor

malus, Cic.: or perh. tiro, which is used as in Eng.: v. BEGINNER (II).

daughter: 1. filia (dat. and abl. pl., often filabus): Cic.: Hor. (passim). Fig.: d. of a forest of renown (epith. of a ship), alivæ f. nobilis, Hor. Dimin. filiola, a little or dear d., Cic. 2. nata (gnâta): poet.: the eldest of Priam's d.s., maxima natarum Priami, Virg. Also used in its original sense as part., when it takes an abl.: v. BORN. Sometimes a prep. is used, as, d. of Cærops, de Cærope nata, Ov. 3. In the case of proper names expressed by patronymic (poet.): as d. of Eryme-thus, Epimethis, Idos, Ov.: of Perseus, Persêis, Cic. Phr.: d. of Night, Nocte nata, Virg.: which might be expr., quæ matre Nocte est, Hor.: Cic.: also by the poets progenies is sometimes used: v. OFFSPRING: to be delivered of a d., puellam parere, Ter.

daughter-in-law: nûrus, tis, f.: Virg.: Cic. (The word is also used in wider sense, a young married woman: Virg.)

daunt: pavêscio (to strike with panic, dismay): percello (to give a shock of horror): terreo, perterreo, conterreo (to frighten, alarm): v. TO TERRIFY.

dauntless: impâvidus, intrépîdus: v. FEARLESS.

dauntlessly: impâvidè: Liv.

dauntlessness: fidentia, audacia: v. FEARLESSNESS, DARING.

dauphin: "delphinus: M. L.

dauphiness: "delphini uxor: M. L.

daw: v. JACKDAW.

dawdle (v.): only colloq.: cesso, 1: v. TO LOITER.

dawdler: cessator, trix: v. LOITERER.

dawn (subs.): 1. aurora (chiefly poet., and often used personally of the goddess so called: Virg.: Ov.): at d., ad primam auroram, Liv. 2. [prima] lux, lûcia, f.: at d., (cum) prima luce, Caes.: Cic.: before d., ante incem, Liv.: Hor. 3. dilucidum (strictly a dimin., hence early dawn): Ter.: Cic. Phr.: it was not yet d., nondum lucebat, Cic.: before d., anteluculo, Apul.: working before d., industria antelucana, Cic.

dawn (v.): 1. dilucisco, luxi, 3: it was already d'ing, jam dilucebat, Liv.: believe that every day which d.s. is your last, omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor. 2. Illicesco, luxi, 3: some time or other that day will d., illicescet ille aliquando dies, Cic. Fig.: such fortune hath d'd upon me, mihi talis fortuna afflavit, Liv.: genius was just then d'ing in the lad, scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic.

dawning (adj.): perh. primus: v. DAWN (subs. 2).

day: 1. In usual sense: 1. dies, si, m. and f. (in pl. only m.): half-days and working d.s., d. festi profestique, Liv.: nefasti, fasti (in legal sense), Ov.: thirty full or legal d.s., triginta d. iusti, XII. Tab. ap. Gell.: late in the d., multo die, Caes.: for the space of a d., in diem, Ov.: in the course of a d. and a night, die et nocte, Cic.: d. and night (i. e. continually), diem noctemque, Caes.: dies noctesque, Cic.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: die quinetiam noctibus (where the latter word is marked as more extraordinary), Cic.: to put off from d. to d., diem de die differre, Liv.: simply with proferre, Just.: by d., de die, Ter.: Cic. (also without prep.: v. sup.): interdia, Caes.: Liv.: this sense may sometimes be conveyed by the adj. diurnus: as, peruss (the Greek master-pieces) by night and by d., nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, Hor. Sometimes used by meton. for the events of a d.: as, I examine by myself (the deeds of) the whole day, totum d. mecum scrutor, Sen.: a great or glorious day, magnus d., Tac. 2. lux, lûcia, f. (chiefly, but not solely, poet.): it is one hundred d.s. since the death of Clodius, centesima l. est ab interitu Clodii, Cic.: at break of d., prima luce,

LIV.: v. **DAWN**: before it was fully d., nondum satis clara l., Curt. 3. lumen, lula, n. (rare and poet.): **Virg.** 4. sol, solis, m.: **Virg.**: Hor. **Phr.**: every d., quotidie, in dies (singulo): v. **DAILY**: the day before yesterday, nudiustertius, Pl.: the d. after that d., postridie ejus diei, Caes.: postridie is also found with acc.: as, the d. after the Apollinarian games, postridie ludos Apollinarian, Cic.: the d. after I left you, postridie quam a vobis discessi, Pl.: the d. after to-morrow, perendie, Cic.: a space of two, three, four d.s., bīdium, trīdium, quadrīdium, Caes.: Cic.: to be two d.s. journey off, bīdūl (sc. iter) abesse, Cic.: a d.'s journey is also iter unus diei, Cic.: every other d., alternis diebus, Liv.: every third d., tertio quoque die, Cic.: before it was d., antelucano tempore (ante lucum), Cic. || In wider sense; a period of time: 1. dies: O glorious d. ! O praecuriam diem l. Cic. (who uses the expr. with ref. to meeting after death). 2. tempus: v. **TIME**: even to this d., usque ad hoc l., Caes. **Phr.**: in the d.s. of the heroes, herōicis aetātibus, Cic. (but temporibus would be more usual). ||| The day; 1. e. mastery: victōria, v. **VICTORY**.

day-book: ēphēmēris; diurna, diurn (pl.); diārium: v. **JOURNAL**.

day-break: lux prima, Aurora, dilucidum: v. **DAWN**.

day-dream: vigilantis somnium: v. **DREAM**.

day-labour: opēra quotidiana, labor quotidianus: v. **DAILY**.

day-labourer: opērarius, mercenarius Varr. 1. 1: opēra conducticia, based on Varr. 1. c.: qui se in diem locat, Sen.; mercede diurna conductus, based on Hor.

daylight: 1. lux, lūca, f.: before d., ante l., Liv.: Hor.: as soon as it was d. (cum) prima l., Cic.: Caes.: in full d. clara l., Cic. 2. dies, ēl, m. and f. (in pl. only m.): to let in d., diem admittēre, Plin.: Lucan. **Phr.**: d. approaches, (Jam) lucescit or lūcescit, Cic.: v. **DAWN** (u).

day-star: Lūcifer, fēri; Phosphōrus: v. **MORNING-STAR**.

day's-work: opēra, ae. one d. of an experienced resper, or aiea messoris experti, Pall.: Col.

day-time: tempus diurnum: v. **DAY**.

dazzle: 1. Lit.: of eye-sight: 1. perstringo, nxi, etum, j.: with oculos, Cic.: aciem oculorum, Lucil. ap. Non.; aspectum, Auct. Her. v. visum, Sen. (N.B.—Praestringo is often a v. l. in MSS). 2. obtundo, tūdi, tūsum, j. (rare): the right is d.d. with gold, acies obtunditur auro, Claud. (Plin. uses the verb in sense of to make dim.). In same sense Sen. has repercutit (aciem); verberare: Ep. 115, 6, 7. || Fig.: to overwhelm with splendour of any kind: 1. perstringo, j. (v. sup.): the splendour of his name d.d. him, animi aciem perstringit splendor sui nominis, Cic. 2. caeco, obcaeco (occ.), i. v. to blind. 3. cāpio, cēpi, cāpiam, j. (l. e. to take by storm; also to charm): one is d.d. by the splendour of silver, hunc capit argenti splendor, Hor.: Cic. 4. (in pass.): stūpeo, tūi, 2. (with in and abl., or abl. alone): to be d.d. with honour, a. in titula, Hor. **Phr.**: to d. an on-looker, observanti oculos auferre, Liv.: d.d. by the greatness of the Roman name, 'nōmine Romano praecoccupatus (based on Liv.): a person d.d. by riches, 'cul diuturnum refulsit splendor (based on Sen.): see also to ELATE.

dazzling: splēndidus, fulgidus: v. **BRILLIANT**, **BRIGHT**: or more precisely, adeo splēndidus (fulgidus) ut oculos perstringat: see **DAZZLE**. **Phr.**: the d. (white) Cycloades, nitentes Cycloades, Hor.: a face of d. beauty, nīlimum lubricus adspici vultus, id., d. Circe, vitrea Circe, id., the d. splendour of gold, 'nimius auri splendor.

dazzlingly: **Phr.**: the light is d. 184

bright, 'nimio fulgore suo obicit lumen oculis; oculorum aciem perstringit: v. **DAZZLE**.

deacon: diāconus (Gr. δακονος): Tert. (The form diāco, diācon, also occurs, but should be avoided.)

deaconate, deaconship: 1. diāconatus, ūs: Hier. 2. diāconium: Cyp.

deaconess: diāconissa: Hier.

dead (adj.): 1. Lit.: without life; of persons: 1. mortuus (part. of morior): to bury a dead person (body), hominem m. sepelire, XII. Tab. ap. Cic.: to raise from the d., a mortuus excitare, Cic. The compound forms emortuus, demortuus also occur: the former is rare, and does not differ from the simple word: for demortuus, v. **DECEASED**: half d., semimortuus, Cat.

2. exānimis, exānimis, e: v. **LIFELESS**. 3. defunctus (strictly with ellipsis of vita: having done with life: so Virg.: later writers use the word absol.): a d. body, corpus d., Curt.: Ov.: Plin. 4. extinctus: Juv. **Phr.**: the d. (after a battle), interfecti, occisi, jacentes: v. **SLAIN**: the d. as departed spirits, mānes, lum; umbrae: v. **SHADES**: to rise from the d., ab inferis exsistere, Cic.: nearly d., in the article of death, moribundus: v. **DYING**: I am a d. man! perit, occidit! Pl.; interit, Ter. || By analogy; of things:

1. mortuus: d. flowers, m. flores, Plin.: d. thews (l. e. void of muscular power), m. lacerti, Cic.: d. laws, leges m., Cic. 2. emortuus: a d. fetus, partus e., Plin.: d. flesh, caro e., Col. 3. demortuus (cf. **DECEASED**): in the room of d. trees, in locum arborum d., Paul. Dig.: Cels. 4. mortuicus (of that which dies of itself): fishes found d., m. pisces, Varr. **Phr.**: d. flesh, caro hebes, Cels. (see also **supr.**): a d. language, 'lingua quae ex vita et consuetudine communi abijt; 1. solis litterarum monumentis servata, Wyttenb. ap. Kr.: 'l. cuius perit loquendi usus: Latin is now a d. language, 'non iam ad loquendi usum adhibetur lingua Latina (Kr. recommends lingua mortua, after the anal. of Cic.'s leges mortuae, l. e. laws which are a d. letter, but the phr. seems of questionable propriety): a d. calm: tanta malicia ac tranquillitas ut ne ex loco movere (naves) non possint, Caes.: in the d. of the night, nocte interpesta, Sall. ||| Of civil death: capite deminutus: Liv. || **IV**. Fig.: dull, wanting in vigour or animation, etc.: **Phr.**: all seal seems d., 'periere hominum studia; marcent (langui) omnia: the mind is d., the body sluggish, animus marces, corpus torpet, Cels.: to be d. to shame, posuisse pudorem, Mart.: a d. joke, frigidus locus, Cic.: v. **DULL**, **LIFELESS**.

dead-drunk: mādūsus (well-soaked poet.): Hor. (?) male ebrius, potus: v. **DRUNK**.

dead-nettle: galeopelis: Plin.

dead-weight: (?) merum onus; pondus otiosum.

deaden: A. Trans.: 1. Of the senses: to diminish the liveliness of impressions: 1. hēbēto, i. (lit. to blunt: a v.): to d. the senses, sensus h., Plin.: also of colours: Plin.: v. **TO DRAVEN**, **DIM**. 2. obtundo, tūdi, tūsum, j. (l. q. hebetō): to d. the sense of hearing, auditum ob., Plin.: v. **TO DRAVEN**, **BLUNT**. 3. frango, frēgi, fractum, j. (to break the force of): the heat d. or abates, fr. se calor, Cic.: to d. the fiery taste of wine, vina f., Mart. **Phr.**: to d. a blow, 'ictum molliorem, leviorē reddere; ictus vim minuire, frangere. ||. Of the mind: 1. stūpēfācio, fēci, factum, j.: public alarm d.d. private griefs, privatus luctus stupefuit luctus publicus, Liv.: v. **TO STUN**, **STUPIFY**. 2. obtundo, j.: to d. the mind, mentem, ingenium ob., Cic. 3. hēbēto, i.: by wine sorrow and care are d.d., vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin.: heart d.d. (of Lethe),

pectora hebetans, Ov. (Of the above, stupefācio denotes a sudden, stunning shock; the other two natural and gradual impairing of some force of the mind.) v. also **IMPAIR**, **ENFEBLE**.

B. Intrans. (rare): expr. by pron. ref. and verbs under (A.), or their passives: v. **TO DECAY**.

deadliness: **Phr.**: a poison of remarkable d., 'venenum maxime exitiale; prae aliis exitiale: v. **DEADLY**.

deadly: 1. Lit.: causing death: 1. mortifer, fēra, fērum: the d. draught, m. poculum, Cic. 2. exitiale, exitiabilis, e. (both somewhat rare): the d. weapon, exitiale telum, Ov.: more d., magis exitialis, Plin.: v. **DESTRUCTIVE**. 3. lētalis, also lētifer (poet.): **Virg.** 4. finestus, fēralis: v. **FATAL**. **Phr.**: d. poisons, 'venena quae ad homines necandos valent. ||. Fig.: chiefly in such phr. as d. sin, d. hatred, etc.: 1. capitālis, e. (reaching even to the life): to be on terms of d. hatred, capitāli odio dissidere, Cic.: a d. scourge, c. pestis, Cic.: d. sin, c. peccatum. 2. implacabilis, e: i. e. implacable (q. v.).

deadly (adv.): v. **MORTALLY**: d. pale, lūridus, vepallidus: v. **GHASTLY**, **PALE**: d. nightshade, 'atropa belladonna: Withering.

deadness: 1. Of the limbs or body: torpor, torpō: v. **NUMBNESS**, **INSENSIBILITY**. ||. Of the mind:

1. stūpor (usu. as resulting from some shock): v. **STUPOR**, **STUPOR**. 2. torpō: torpor: v. **TORPOR**, **PARALYSIS**. 3. inertia: v. **INACTIVITY**, **SLUGGISHNESS**. 4. frigū, ōris, n. (indifference): Sen. 5. hēbētatio (want of keenness): Plin. 6. insulstas (want of liveliness): Cic.: v. **INSIPIDITY**, **DULLNESS**.

deaf: 1. Lit.: unable to hear:

1. surdus: Cic.: d. ears, s. aures, Tib.: a d.-mute, surdus idemque mutus, Plin. **Dimin.** surdaster, somewhat d., Cic. 2. captus auribus (disabled in the ears, whether by nature or otherwise): Cic. **Phr.**: to be d., carere sensu audiendi, Cic.: to become d., obsurdere, Cic. ||. Fig.: of those who refuse to hear: surdus: d. to prayers, in vota s., Ov.: deafen than the rising sea, surdior fretus surgente, Ov.: to turn a d. ear to prayers, surda negligere aures preces, Prop.: to speak to d. ears, surdo narrare fabulam, Ter. **Phr.**: to turn a d. ear, and refuse to listen to advice, obsurdere nec ea quae monemur audire, Cic.: I am d. (come), nihil audio, Ter. And., 5, 2, 12; mortuo verba sunt, Ter. Phor., 5, 26; to turn a d. ear to prayers, preces aversari, Liv. (see also **supr.**): fear makes men d., timor animi aures officit, Sall.: to be a trifle d., aures hebetiores habere, Cic. Planc. 27, 66.

deafen: 1. exsurdo: i. Plin. 2. obtundo, ūdi, ūsum, j. (to stun with noise): Ter. 3. (of disease): obstruo, xi, ctum, j.: Sen.

deafish: surdaster, tra, trum: Cic.

deafness: 1. surditas: Cic.: Cels. 2. surdigo, inis, f. (rare): Marcell. Empir.

deal (subs.): 1. An indefinite measure: esp. in colloq. phr. a great d.: aliquid tantum: as, a good d. of land, aliquid tantum agri, Cic.: or expr. by cōpia or vis: as, a great d. of gold and silver, magna vis auri argenteque, Cic.: v. **QUANTITY**, **MUCH**. ||. At cards: (?) distribūtio. ||| d. fir plank: 'tābula aبلغa: v. **FIR**.

deal (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To deal out; dispartio, dispartior: distribuo (only of the voting tablets at elections, etc.); mētor (to measure out; as corn): v. **DISTRIBUTE**. ||. To deliver (blows): ingēro, gessi, gestum, j.: d. him a blow in the belly, ingere pugnos in ventrem, Ter.: also with dat.: Sen. Fig.: of abuse: convicia ingi, alui, Hor.: dicta in aliquem, Pl.: contumelias (absol.), Tac. **Phr.**: to d. repeated blows, iterare, densare, ingemi-

nare: cf. Virg.'s "nunc dextra ingemina lectus, nunc ille sinistra," A. 5, 457. **B. intrant.** **I. Traffic:** *negōtiator*, i. to d. in any kind of merchandise, aliquo genere mercaturae n., Col. v. **TO TRADE, SELL.** **II. To behave (loquaci):** **I.** *acipio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3: he dealt gently and mercifully with the man, leniter hominem clementerque accepti, Cic. v. **TO TALK.** **2.** *ago*, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3: with prep. cum; esp. in *pass. impers.*: he will understand that he has been very badly dealt with, intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic. **3.** *tracto*, i. v. **TO HANDLE.** **Phr.**: *easy to d. with*, *facilis tractabilis* v. *MANAGEABLE.* **III. To have to do (with):** **1.** *tracto*, i. v. *you were d.ing with the public money*, *pecuniam publicam tractabas*, Cic. v. **DEALT.** **2.** *versor*, i. *usu. foll. by in and abl.* **Phr.**: *seeing you have thus dealt with me*, *cum mecum sic exegeris*, Plin. *Ep.*: *as you shall have dealt with me here*, *ut ille mei habueris*, Pl. **IV. To contend:** *conflictor*, i. to d. with *natures of this sort*, *cum ingentis huiusmodi c.*, Ter. **Phr.**: *'Tis with you that I have to d.*, **tecum mihi res est.*

dealer: **1.** *negōtiator*, m.: a dishonest d., *improbus n.*, Cic.: a d. in *paltry goods*, *sordidae mercis n.*, Quint. **2.** *mercator*, m.: *not consults but d.s in provinces*, *non consulens sed m. provinciarum*, Cic. (For *usu. distinction of the above*, v. *MERCHANT.*) **Phr.**: *a retail d.*, *caupo*, *ōnis*; *propōla*, Cic.; *institor*, Hor.; *Quint.*: *a wholesale d.*, *magnarius*, Apul.: a d. in *linen*, *linetarius*, Ulp.: a d. in *clothes*, *vestiarius*, Ulp.; *in old clothes*, *scortarius*, Gell.: *a money d.*, *menarius*, Liv.: *Suet.*: *numularius*, Suet.; and cf. Pl. *Aul.* 3, 5. **Phr.**: *to be a d. in any article*, may be expr. with *venditō*, *vendo*: **V. TO SELL.** **Fig.**: *a double d.*, *qui aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in lingua promptum habet*, Sall. *Cat.* 10: *homo bilinguis*, Phaedr. 2, 4: *simly*, *bilingues* Tyrill, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 665: v. *HYPOCRITE*, *CHMAT.*

dealing: **I. Traffic:** *negōtiatio*, *mercatura*, *commercium*, v. *TRADE.* **II. Intercourse, relation:** esp. in pl.; and in phr. *to have d.s with:* **Phr.**: *(husbandmen) have d.s with the earth*, *rationem habent cum terra*, Cic.: *I have no d.s with you*, *nihil mihi tecum est commercii* (based on Pl.): *the Jews have no d.s with the Samaritans*, *non contumtur Iudaei Samaritanis*, Vulg. *John* 4, 9: *there can be no d.s between them*, *commune nihil potest esse apud eos*, etc., Cic.: v. *CONNECTION*, *INTERCOMMUNION*: and comp. **TO DEAL** (II.).

dean: *dēcanus*, Hier.: a d. and chapter, **decanus una cum canonicorum collegio.*

deanery: *dēcanatus*, *dēcania*: v. *De Cange*, a. vv. (i. e. the office): *the residence, decani aedes (?)*.

dear (adj.): **I. High-priced:** **1.** *cārus*: *what you don't want is d.* at any price, *quod non opus est asse c. est*, Cato ap. Sen.: *d. fish*, *d. lamb*, *d. everything*, *placēs c.*, *agnina c.*, *c. omnia*, Pl.: *Cic.*: *very d.*, *percarus*, Ter.: **2.** *prētiosus*: v. *COSTLY.* **Phr.**: *from being very d., things suddenly become cheap*, *carissimum annonam neopinita villas secuta est*, Cic.: v. *MARKET*: *to be d.* may also be expr. with *ada. care*; or the gentives *magnī*, pluris, etc.: v. *fol.* art.

II. Highly-valued: **1.** *cārus*: *d. are our parents*, *d. our children*, *c. sunt parentes, c. liberi*, Cic.: *Join*: *carissimus atque amicissimus*; *carissimus atque amantissimus*, Cic.: *very d.*, *per-cārus*, Cic. **2.** *dulcis*, e. *best and dearest brother*, *optime et dulcissime frater*, Cic.: *Hor.*: v. *SWEET.* **3.** *grātus*, *lūcundus*, *cordi* (*dat. of cor*): all less strong than the English: v. *ACCEPTABLE*, *FAVOURITE*, *DELIGHTFUL*, *AGREEABLE.* **Phr.**: *my d. Cicero*, *mi Cicero*, Cic.: *my d.*, *mea lux*, *meum desiderium*, Ov.: *Cic.*: *O my d. Syrus*, *how d'ye*

do? *O Syre noster salve!* Ter.: *my d. friend* (an ingratiating mode of address), *O bone!* Hor.: *d. pledges* (of mutual affection), *i. e. children*, *pignora*, Tac.

dear, dearly (adv.): **I. At a high price:** **1.** *cāre*: *to sell (be sold) d.*, *c. venire*, Varr.: *to be very d.* (i. e. cost much), *carissime constare*, Sen. **2.** (only with ref. to the seller): *bene*: *to sell dear (to advantage)*, *b. vendere*, Pl. **Phr.**: *to buy d.*, *magno (or magni) emere*, Cic. **Fig.**: *he paid d. for that hesitation*, *magno illi ea cunctatio stetit*, Liv. **II. Affectionately:** **Phr.**: *to love any one d.*, *amare aliquem singulari amore*; *singulariter*, *valde*, *unice diligere*, Cic.: *If passion is intended*, *amare aliquem flagrare, ardere*; *aliquem deperire*: v. *TO LOVE.*

dearness: **I. High price:** *cāritas*, Cic.: *if d. of provisions be meant*, *c. annonae*, etc. **Phr.**: *after extreme d. (of provisions)*, *ex carissima annona*, Cic.; *gravitas annonae* also occurs = *cāritas annonae*, Tac.: *to lessen the d. of corn*, *annonam levare*, Cic.: v. *PRICE*, *MARKET*: and compare *fol.* art. **II. Preciousness:** *cāritas*: *the d. of one's country and countrymen*, *patriae et suorum c.*, Cic.

death: **1.** *cāritas* (v. *preced. art.*): a d. of money, *numorum c.*, Cic. *Att.* 9, 9, *fin.* **2.** *luōpia*: v. *WAST.* **3.** *pēnuria*: a great d. of *wisdom and good citizens*, *magna sapientium civium bonorumque p.*, Cic.: v. *SCARCITY.*

DEATH. **1.** *mors*, *mortis*, *f.* (the most gen. term): *d. is the bounding line of (all) things*, *m. ultima linea rerum est*, Hor.: *a speedy d.*, *m. cita*, Hor.: *sudden d.*, *m. repentina*, Quint.; *subita*, Curt.: *a premature d.*, *m. immatura*, Cic.: *a most cruel d.*, *m. acerbissima*, Sulp. ap. Cic.: *to inflict d. on any one*, *aliqui m. afferre*, id.; *inferre*, Cic.; *aliquem ad m. dare*, Pl.; *mortī dare*, Hor.: v. *TO KILL*: *to inflict d. on oneself*, *mortem sibi consciscere*, Caes.: v. *SUICIDE*: *to condemn to d.*, *capitis or capite damnare*, Cic. (which however is used of civil death or deprivation of citizenship): *punishment of d.*, *capitalis poena* (like *capitis damnare*), Suet.; *capitis supplicium*, id.; *ultimum supplicium*, Tac.: *to meet d.*, *morte (al. mortem) occumbere*, Cic.; *mortī occumbere*, Virg.: v. *TO DIE.* **2.** *lētum* (chiefly poet.): *the unforeseen violence of d.*, *vis improvisa leti*, Hor.: *to die an inglorious d.*, *turpi l. perire*, Cic.: *to visit any one with d.*, *aliquem leto afficere*, Nep.: *I matched myself from d.*, *eripui me leto*, Virg. (In the best authors the use of *letum* is confined to poetry and rhetorical passages.) **3.** *nex*, *nēcis*, *f.* (violent death): *to have power of life and death over one's countrymen*, *vitalē nequique in suos habere potestatem*, Caes.: *to put any one to an unjust d.*, *aliqui n. injustam afferre*, Cic.: *to consign to d.*, *necl. dedere*, *demittere*, *dare*, Virg. (N.B. In later authors *nex* is used for any kind of death: Suet.: *Just.*) **4.** *flnus*, *āris*, *n.* (poet.): *to whelm in cruel d.*, *funere mergere acerbo*, Virg.: also *f. crudele*, Ov.: v. *FUNERAL.* **5.** *ōbitus*, *ūs* (very freq. of death in the ordinary course of things): *after the king's death*, *post regis ob.*, Cic.: *Caes.* **6.** *dēcessus*, *ūs* (=obitus): Cic. **7.** *excessus*, *ūs*: Tac.: Suet. (The last three words have a milder expression than the preceding ones.) **8.** *intēritus*, *ūs* (only of violent d.): Cic.: v. *DESTRUCTION*. Also in poet. language, *Orcus*, *fātum*, *infēri*, etc., may often be used: v. *GRAVE* (*sub.*). **Phr.**: *the day of d.*, *dies supremus*, Cic.; *dies niger* (poet.), *Prop.*: *the sleep of d.*, *perpetuus sopor*, Hor.: *in the agonies of d.*, *mōribundus*, Cic.: *on one's d.-bed*, *morienis*, id. (*mōribundus* being an intensive word, denotes the nearer approach of death): *to bleed to d.*, **sanguine emissio mori*: *if by an opening in the veins*, *venis exsolutis mori*, cf. Tac. 16, 17, 19: *to fret oneself*

to d., *mori curia*, Tib.: *to hug an old death's head*, *mortem amplexari*, Pl.

death-bed: chiefly in plur. on his or her d.-bed, *morienis*, Cic.: v. *preced. art.* (*fin.*): a d.-bed repentance, **spera morientia poenitentia*.

deathless: *immortālis*, e.: v. *IMMORTAL.*

death-like: *cādāvērdus*, *mortuōsus* (rare); *lūridus*: v. *GHOSTLY*. (Or expr. by circuml., *mortī similis*, *similimulus*.)

death's-head (a moth): **sphinx atropos*: *Liban.*

death-warrant: **codicilli de nece aliquus scripti* (or simply *codicilli*, when the context shows what is meant: Tac. A. 1, 6).

death-watch: **termes pulsatorius*: *Liban.*

debar: **1.** *exclido*, *si. sum*, 3: *to be d'd from the honour of the triumph*, *decemvritus honore excludi*, Cic.: v. *TO EXCLUDE.* **2.** *prohibeo*, 3: (constr. various: v. *TO PREVENT*) *will thou d. us from the language of supplicants?* *nos supplicum voce prohibebis?* Cic.: *to d. from friendship* (with another person), *a familiaritate pr.*, id.: *I suppose the weather has hitherto d'd us from having certain news of you*, *hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse quominus de te certum haberemus*, id.: *who d. foreigners from frequenting their cities*, *qui peregrinos prohibens urbibus uti*, id.

debar: v. *TO DISMEMBER.*

debase: **1.** *lit.*: (of coin): **1.** *adultero*, i. (gen. term for any kind of adulteration, q. v.). **2.** *misceo*, 2: v. *TO ALLY* (I.). **II. Fig.**: *to lower the character of anything*: **1.** *dēhonesto*, *dēdēcoro*: v. *TO DISGRACE*, *DEGRADE.* **2.** *dēmīto*, *misal*, *missum*, 3: Cic.: *to d. oneself to flattery*, *ad adulationem demitto*, Tac.: v. *TO CONDESCEND.* **debasement** (adj.): *turpis*, e. (or *disgraceful*): *a luxury*, *l. luxus*, Juv.

debasement: **1.** *lit.*: *adulteratio*, *adulterium* (gen. terms) Plin. **II. Fig.**: *humilitas*, *dēdēcor*, *dēmīssio*: v. *ABASMENT*, *DISGRACE.*

debate (v.): **1.** *Trans.*: *to discuss*: **1.** *disputo*, i. (i. e. to examine a thing carefully pro and con): v. *DISCUSS.* **2.** *agito*, i. (with acc. or de and abl.): *to d. a point with oneself*, *aliquid secum a.*, Ter.: Cic.: v. *TO CONSIDER*, *REVOLVE.* **3.** *ago*, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3: (with de and abl.): *only of deliberative bodies*: *the conditions (of peace) were being d'd*, *de conditionibus (pactis) agebatur*, Liv.: *while the subject of Catiline's conspiracy was being d'd in the senate*, *quum de Catiline con-junctione ageretur in curia*, Suet. **II. Intrans.**: *discepto*, *argumento*, *con-certo*, i. v. *TO ARGUE*, *DISCUSS.*

debate (sub.): **1.** *controversia*, *disceptatio*: v. *DISPUTE*, *DISCUSSION.* **2.** (Of a debate in a deliberative body): expr. by *agitur* (*impers.*): *during the d.*, *interdum dum [de ea] agitur*: v. *preced. art.* (3).

debateable: **1.** *ambiguus*: v. *DOUBTFUL*, *UNCERTAIN.* **2.** *disputā-bilis*, e. Sen. **3.** *contrōversus* or *contrōversivus*: Sen. **Phr.**: *there was no d. point*, *contrōversia non erat*, Cic.: *it was a d. matter*, *in incerto erat*, Sall.: *that is a d. point*, **de ea re in utramque partem agitur*, *agi potest*: *there was some d. territory*, **aliquantum agri erat juris incerti*.

debater: **1.** *disputator*: *an acute d.*, *an orator by no means impetuous*, *d. subtilis*, *orator parum vehemens*, Cic. **2.** *argumentator*: Ter.

debauch (v.): **1.** *Body*: **1.** *stupro*, *constupro*, i. Cic. **2.** *vitiō*, i. Ter. **3.** *corrupto*, *ruptū*, *ruptum*, 3: Mart.: Suet. **II. Mentally** or morally: *perdo*, *corrupto*: v. *TO CORRUPT*. Or expr. by circuml., *as flagitii imbucere*, *assuescere*: v. *DEBAUCHERY*. *malis factiora edocere*, Sall. *Out.* 16: v. *TO REDUCE.*

debauch (sub.): *cōmēssatio* (o drinking bout): *to prolong a d.*, *ēgi*

very often d., frons, oculi, vultus perspicere m., Cic.: I do not say he is (intentionally) doing you, non dico illum m. tibi, Sen.

deceiver: 1. *deceptor* (rare): Sen. (poet.). 2. *fraudator*: Cic.: v. *CHIRAT*. (More usual expr. by *mentiri* or some similar word: as, you are a d., *mentiris*: v. *DECEIVE*, II.) or by circuml. as, a wicked d., *improbus fallaciarum fabricator, artifex*: v. *DECEIT*.

December: *Dēcember, bris, m.*: scy *D.*, *gelidus D.*, Cic. Phr.: a letter dated the last of D., *litterae datae pridie Kal. Jan.* (= *Kalendae Januarias*, Cic. Also as adj.: to await oneself of D. licence, *liberatio Decembris uti*, Hor.: on the *Idea* of D., *Idibus Decembris*, Liv. (N.B. *Idibus Decembris*).

decemviral: *decemvirālis, e*, the d. power, *potestas d.*, Liv.: Cic. (Or expr. by gen. of *decemvir*: v. *DECEMVIRUS*).

decemvirate: *decemvirātus, ōs, m.*: Cic.: Liv.

decemvir: *decemvir, vīr* (more usual in pl.: when the word is applicable to any board of ten): Cic.: Liv.

decensor: 1. Of general bearing:

1. *decōrum*: see Cic. Off. I, 28, where the entire subject is discussed: to observe d., d. servare, *aequi*, Cic.; custodire, Quint.

2. *decēntia* (a rare word, and introduced by Cic. with ut ita dicam, N. D. 2, 58, 146). v. *FITTINGNESS*.

3. *decōr, ōris* (not to be confounded with *decus, decōris*): Quint.

4. *honestas* (a word of wider significance): v. *HONOUR, RESPECTABILITY*.

II. In more special sense: *pūdor, vērecundia*: v. *MODESTY*. (N.B.—In both senses often better expr. by a verb: as, to have regard to d., **quid deceat curare*; ne quid fiat quod pudeat: v. *BECOMING, PROPER*).

decennial: 1. *Lasting ten years*:

1. *decennālīs, e*: Amm. 2. *decēnnis, e*: a d. war, *bellum d.*, Quint. (*bellum decem annorum*: L. G. § 274).

II. *Occurring every tenth year*: *decennālīs, d. games, decennālīs*, inscript. ap. Gruier.

decent: 1. *dēcens, decōrus, v.* *BECOMING*.

2. *vērecundus*: language by no means d., *verba pūrum v.*, Quint.: v. *MODEST*.

3. *honestus* (of that which has nothing disgraceful about it): an orderly and d. entertainment, *convivium moderatum et h.*, Cic.: v. *RESPECTABLE*.

4. *very often expr. by verb*: as *decet*, or, in negative sense, *dēdecet*: v. *BECOMING*.

decently: 1. *decenter*: Cic.: v. *BECOMINGLY*.

2. *honestus*: that he might fall the more d., *quo honestius caderet*, Suet.: Ov. 3. *decōrōs*: Cic.

4. *vērecundē*: v. *MODESTLY*.

deception: 1. *The act of deceiving*: *fraus, fallācia, dōlus*: v. *DECEIT*. Or expr. by verb: as, to delight in d., **ex hominibus voluplatem capere, mentiendo gaudere*, etc.: v. *DECEIVE*. Phr.: to increase one's stature by d., *mendacio staturam adjuvare*, Sen.: without any d. whatever, *sine fuco et fallaciis*, Cic. Att. I, 1. II. *The means of deceiving*: *mendacium, dōlus*: v. *LIE, STRATAGEM*. Phr.: some d. lurks (in the horse), *aliquis latet error*, Virg. (N.B.—Not deceptio in either sense, except in inferior authors.)

deceptive: 1. *fallax, ōcis*: d. merchandise, *fallaces merces*, Cic. 2. *mendax, ōcis*: a d. mirror, *m. speculum*, Ov. 3. *vānus* (i.e. empty, unreal): to trust to d. speech, *vanae orationi credere*, Cic.: v. *FALSE, DECEITFUL*.

deceptiveness: *fallācin, mendācium*: v. *DECEITFULNESS*.

decide: A. Trans.: 1. Judicially:

1. *discepto*, i (implying that the matter decided on is carefully weighed): to d. matters justly and wisely, *res iuste sapienterque d.*, Cic.: v. *TO SETTLE*.

2. *dijūdo*, i (to ad-judge between two parties): to d. a cause, *causam d.*, Liv.: Cic. (also *iudico*, with de: *Caes.*: Cic.). 3. *dēcerno*, *crēvi, crētum*; j: v. *TO DETERMINE*.

4. *dēcerno*, *crēvi, crētum*; j: v. *TO DETERMINE*.

5. *dēcerno*, *crēvi, crētum*; j: v. *TO DETERMINE*.

6. *dēcerno*, *crēvi, crētum*; j: v. *TO DETERMINE*.

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disimo, ēmi, emptum, j (to bring a controversy to a settlement): to d. a dispute, *controversiam d.*, Cic.; item d., Ov. 5. *decido, cidi, cisum*, j (to cut short litigation): to d. a question, *questionem d.*, Ulp. (N.B.—Most of the above phr. may be used also in non-judicial sense.) Phr.: to d. a controversy, *litem secare* (poet.). Hor.: the matter has yet to be d.d., *adhuc sub iudice lis est*, Hor.: v. *UNDECIDED*.

II. Extra-judicial: to settle finally (cf. *supr. fin.*): 1. *dēcerno*, j: the first shout and onset d.d. the matter, *primus clamor et impetus rem decrevit*, Liv.: the question will be d.d. by this battle, *whether, etc.*, *decernetur hoc proelio utrum* *Caes.* (In the same way Tac. uses *armis decernere*).

2. *profligo*, i (strictly to deal a heavy blow, dash down; hence, virtually to decide a war): to d. the issue of wars, *bella p.*, Tac. Ger. 13. 3. *dēbello*, i (to bring a war to an end: often *impers.*): the campaign was d.d. by a single battle, *uno proelio debellatum est*, Liv. Phr.: to refer a matter to arms to d., *rem ad arma deducere*, *Caes.* III. To make up one's mind: *statuo, consilio*; *dēcerno*, etc.: v. *TO RESOLVE, DETERMINE*.

B. Intrans.: 1. *iūdo*, i: to d. falsely, *falsum j.*, Cic.: v. *TO JUDGE*.

2. *discepto*, i: to d. between friends, *inter amicos d.*, Plin. 3. *statuo*, *bi, ūtum*, j: to d. against any one, *contra aliquem st.*, Cic. 4. *dēcerno*, j: to d. in favour of, against, any one, *secundum, contra, aliquem d.*, Cic.

decided (adj.): 1. Of persons: *firma, resoluta*: 1. *firmus*: with very d. temper, *firmo* [constantique] animo, Cic. (Jun.). Cic.: d. in one's purpose, *firmus proposito*, Vell. 2. *stabilis*, e: v. *FIRM*. 3. *constans, ntis* (consistent, adhering to its course): Cic.: v. *supr.* 4. *tēnax* *propositi* (poet.): Hor. II. Of things: about which there can be no doubt: 1. *certus*, d. proofs, *iudicia c.*, Cic.: v. *CERTAIN*.

2. *manifestus*: Cic.: Plin.: v. *EVIDENT*. 3. *haud dubius*: v. *UNDOUBTED*.

decidedly: 1. In a determined manner: *firme, firmiter*: v. *FIRMLY*.

II. As a qualifying adverb, indisputably: Phr.: d. first, *facile princeps*, Cic.: d. the most flourishing state, *longe opulentissima civitas*, Liv. III. As word of affirmation: assuredly: *plānē, sanē, vēro, enīmvērō*, etc.: v. *CERTAINLY, YES*.

decider: *disceptātor, arbitri, tri, m.*: *iūdex, arbitri*: v. *JUDGE, ARBITER*.

deciduous: *decidūus, d. leaves, folia d.*, Plin.

decimal: 1. As adj. (?) *dēnārius* (containing or consisting of 10): Vitr.: Plin. Phr.: the d. system, (?) **ratio denaria*. II. As sube: **numerus per partes denarias instructus* (?).

decimate: 1. Lit.: *dēcimo*: to d. a cohort, *cohortem d.*, Suet. (Might be expr. by *decimam quemque militem interficere*.) II. Fig.: *dēpopūlor*, i: a violent pestilence was d.ing the whole human race, *vis pestilentiae omne mortallum genus depopulabat*, Tac.: v. *TO RAVAGE*.

decimation: *dēcimatio*: Capitol.

decipher: Phr.: to d. what is written in cipher, *res per notas scriptas investigare et persequi*, Suet. *Caes.* 56: the Egyptian hieroglyphics have been d.d., **Aegyptiorum litteras sacras atque indagatas atque perspectas habemus*: v. *TO EXPLAIN*.

decipherment: *investigatio, indagatio*: v. *INVESTIGATION, EXPLANATION*.

decision: 1. Judgment delivered: esp. in a judicial manner: 1. *dēcetum* (esp. of a deliberative body): the d. of the provincial senate, d. *decurionum*, Cic.: *Caes.*: v. *DECRETE, DETERMINATION*. 2. *sententia*: v. *SENTENCE*. 3. *iudicium* (less freq. in this sense): Sen. 4. *disceptatio* (the

act or right of deciding): to refer the d. of a matter, d. *rel ad aliquem referre*, Liv. 5. *arbitrium* (prop. the decision of an arbiter, as *iudicium* is that of a judge: also in gen. sense): a matter within one's own d., *sub arbitrii res*, Nep.: Liv. (*Arbitratum* occurs in the *abl.* case, *senatus arbitratu*, Suet.) 6. *dēcilio* (a legal settlement): Cic.: Ulp. Phr.: to abide by the d. of the senate, *in auctoritate senatus esse*, Liv.: to leave a matter to any one's d., *rem alicui permittere*, Liv.: to refer it, *ad aliquem referre*, id. II. Fig.: of the issue of a battle, etc.: Phr.: to await the d. of a battle, *eventum pugnae expectare*, *Caes.*: the d. of the struggle rested with arms, **penes arma erat summa rerum*.

III. As a quality: *firmitas*: *constantia* (animi), *firmitas*: *firmus animus*. Phr.: (essays) on d. of character, **de ea quae debet esse animi firmitate atque constantia: d. is needed, opus est mature facto* (strictly of prompt, decided action), Sall.

decisive: *dēcētrīus* (late): a d. sentence, d. *sententia*, Sen.: a d. battle, d. *pugna*, Quint. (universae rei dimicatio, Liv. I, 38; d. ultima, Liv. I, 15). Phr.: the combatants parted without a d. result, *manibus aequis abhucum est*, Tac.: Sall.: the d. point in a cause, *causae cardo*, Quint.: to fight a d. engagement, *in casum universae dimicationis venire*, Liv.: the d. or critical point, *discrimen*: v. *CRISIS*.

decisively: *praeclise* (cutting the matter short): to refuse d., p. *negare*, Ulp. Phr.: to prove d., **certissimis iudiciis* (argumentis) *monstrare*.

deck (v.): 1. To ornament: *exorno, orno*, i: v. *ADORN, BEAUTIFY*. See also *DECKED*. II. To furnish with a deck: *ponte struere*, Tac.: v. *FOLL. ART*.

deck (sub.): *pons, pontis, m.*: ships floored with d.s., *naves pontibus stratae*, Tac. A. 2, 6 (where, however, partial decks are meant). Phr.: a ship with d., *navis instrata*, Cic.: ships without d.s., *naves apertae*, Cic.: twenty Rhodian ships all with d.s., *viginti Rhodiae naves, tectae omnes*, Liv.

decked (part. adj.): 1. e. adorned: *dēcōrus, insignis*: v. *GRACED*.

declaim: 1. To speak rhetorically: esp. by way of practice: 1. *dēcāmō*, i: they say that Demosthenes used to d. to the waves, *ad fluctum alunt d. solitum Demosthenem*, Cic. *Frequent.*, *declamatio*, to practise declaiming: Cic. 2. *prōnuntiō*, i: v. *TO RECITE*. II. To declaim against: 1. *invēhor, vectus*, j (with in and acc.): to d. vehemently against any one, in aliquem vehementer in., Cic.: Liv.: v. *TO INVIGIL AGAINST*. 2. *incesso, cessavi* and *cessi*, j (with acc.): v. *TO ATTACK*. 3. *quasi concionābūndus* (aliquem) *lācesso, cōrimor* (based on Liv.).

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declamation: 1. The practice of declaiming: *dēcāmatio*: Cic. II. A speech for declaiming: 1. *dēcāmatio*: Sen.: Juv (who uses it for a subject of declamation: to 167). 2. *scholastica*: Sen. III. *Turgid speech*: *ampullae*: Hor. A. P. 97.

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one's name, property, etc.): professio: Cic. Liv. 2. *renuntiatio* (by a magistrate): the d. of the poll, suffragiorum r. Cic. Phr. to make a d. on oath, *affirmare* *jurejurando*, Liv.: v. TO DECLARE. ||| 4. *proclamation*: denunciatio: a d. of war, belli d., Cic. (N.B.—Not indictio, which is a d. of impost.) IV. *Of a form of action*: editio: Ulp.: Dig.: v. ACTION. V. *Of sale*: proscriptio: Cic.

declarative (rare): *declarativus*: Mart. Cap. (Better expr. with verbum quod declarat, manifestet, etc.: v. TO DECLARE.)

declare: A. Trans. 1. To make known: 1. *declaro*, i (by words or deeds): the gods often d. their presence, praesentiam saepe suam divi d., Cic.: v. TO MANIFEST. 2. *patēficio*, 3: v. REVEAL, UNFOLD. 3. *apērio*, ūl, rtum, 4: to d. one's opinion, sententiam suam ap., Cic.: v. DISCLOSE.

4. *ēdico*, xi, ctum, 3 (to say out plainly): being ordered by the consul to d. what he knew, a consule jussus quae sciret e., Sall. 5. *ēdo*, didi, ditum, 3 (= *ēdico*): d. your name and country, ede tuum nomen et patriam, Ov. 6. *profiteor*, fessus, 2 (esp. of giving regular notice or information): to d. the number of acres (owned), jugera pr., Cic.: to d. what share of spoil any one possesses, quantum quis habeat praedae pr., Cic. || To proclaim: 1. *dēnuntio*, i: whom the senate had sent to d. war, quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, Cic. 2. *indico*, xi, ctum, 3: he d.d. war against the Roman people in his own name, bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. 3. *declaro*, i (less freq. in this sense): M. Tullius and C. Antonius are d.d. consules, consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, Sall. Cat. 24: Cic. *de* C. Clodius victor by the herald's voice, victorem praecons voce Clodium declarat, Virg. 4. *renūntio*, i (of the formal announcement of elections, auspices; the technical word): he is d.d. consul, consul renuntiatur, Cic.: Varr.: Liv. 6. *prōnuntio*, i (openly; by word of mouth): the judges d. their verdict, iudices sententiam pr., Cic.: v. TO PROCLAIM. 6. *appello*, i (to name, designate): he d. Achaten victor, victorem appellat Achaten, Virg.: (aliquem) regem appellare may refer either to the first designation of a king, or to his being afterwards called by that title: cf. Caes. B. U. 7, 4. (To d. king may be approximately expr. by regem facere, create: v. TO APPOINT: or if the ceremony of a proclamation be intended, perh. indicare or nuntiare: v. TO ANNOUNCE.) 7. *iudico*, i (with ref. to a formal decision by a judicial authority): to d. any one a public enemy, aliquem hostem j., Cic.: Nep. 8. *praedico*, i (announce as a prophet): v. TO PROCLAIM. See also TO PROFESS, PUBLISH.

Intrans. 1. To affirm, avow: 1. *profiteor*, fessus, 2 (to d. freely, openly): they d. they will shrink from no perils, profuturus se nullum periculum recusare, Cic.: v. TO PROFESS, AVOW. 2. *affirmo*, confirmo, i (to assert strongly): v. TO AFFIRM, MAINTAIN. || Fig.: to d. for, i.e. to show oneself favourable to: Phr.: fortune d.d. for the right of nations, pro iure gentium stetit fortuna, Ov.: to d. for any one, in causam alicujus descendere, Liv.: partes alicujus sequi, Vell.: the people d.d. for him, in hunc favor populi se inclinabat, Liv.: when some d.d. for Sulla, others for Cinna, cum aliis Sullani, alii Cinnanis partibus faverent, Cic.: victory d.d. for the patres, victoria penes patres fuit, Liv.: they waited to see on which side victory would d. herself, expectabant donec palam foret utrius partis esset victoria; ab utra parte fortuna rem daret, cf. Liv. i, 27.

declension: 1. *Sinking, deterioration*: v. DECLINE. || *Infections*: 1. *declinatio*: Quint.: Varr. 2. *flexus*, ūs: Quint.

declinable: 1. *declinabilis*, e: Prisc. 2. *cāsālis*, e: Varr. Prisc. **declination**: *declinatio*, Cic.: by which the declination of the Lucretian atoms may be expr.: cf. Lucr. 2, 221, where the verb declino occurs in this sense: v. INCLINATION.

decline: A. Intrans. 1. To incline from the perpendicular: 1. *declino*, i: Lucr. 2, 221 (for which he has just before used spatulo decedere). 2. *inclinō*, vergo: v. TO INCLINE.

|| Fig.: of day, noon, etc.: to begin to go down or end: 1. *inclinō*, i (with pron. ref. or as pass.: also intrans.): day having d.d. towards afternoon, inclinatio (flexo, Tac.) in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic.: day had d.d. before, etc., prius sol se meridie inclinavit, quam, etc., Liv.: thou see'st the noon d., inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. 2. *decreſco*, crēvi, 3: when day is d.ing, decreſcente die, Plin. 3. *vergo*, 3: Suet.: v. TO INCLINE. || To decay: *seneſco*, *dēminuo* or *minuo*, *deficio*: v. TO DECAY, DETERIORATE.

IV. To abate; esp. of prices: 1. *laxo*, i: the price of corn had d.d., annonae laxaverat, Liv. 2. *minuo*, ūtus, 3: the price of corn d.d. frumenti pretium minuit, Tac. 3. *lēvo*, i (with pron. ref.): cf. Cic. Mil. 27, 72. B. Trans. 1. To refuse: 1. *rēndō*, rēndi, 3 (prop. by a gesture): to d. a banquet, convivium r., Cic. 2. *detrēcto*, i: esp. in phr., to d. battle, pugnam detrēctare, Liv. 3. *reſciso*, i: to d. the friendship of the Roman people, populi Romani amicitiam r., Caes.: v. TO REFUSE. Phr.: to d. (a gift) politely, "benigne" respondere, Hor. || To infect:

1. *declino*, i: Charis. 2. *fecto*, xi, xum, 3: Varr. **decline** (subs.): 1. *Falling off*: 1. *defectio*: d. of strength, virium d., Cic. 2. *dēminutio*, *imminutio*: v. DIMINUTION, DECAY. Phr.: the power of Pompey was on the d., "Pompilius in dies minor fieri: to cause a d. in the price of corn, annonam laxare, levare, Cic.: pretia frugum levare, Tac.: he said he was in the d. of life, dixit suam aetatem vergere, Tac.: a woman in the d. of life, vergens annis femina, Tac.: the d. and fall of the commonwealth, occasus interitusque reipublicae, Cic. || Consumption: *lābes*, *phthisis*: v. CONSUMPTION.

declining (adj.): 1. Lit.: *very*: 1. *prōnus* (esp. poet.): the sun was d., p. erat Titan, Ov. 2. *deſexus*: the most delightful is age just d. but not hastening to a close, jucundissima est aetas d. jam, non tamen praepes, Sen. 3. *declinatus*: s. d. age, aetate d., Cic. 4. *declivis*, e: the d. sun, sol d. in occasum, Plin.: v. SETTING, SINKING. || Fig.: *growing less*: *deficiens*, *infractus*: v. DECATING.

declining (subs.): 1. *a. refused*: *detrēctatio*: v. REFUSAL. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO DECLINE.)

declivity: 1. *clivus*: v. SLOPE, INCLINE. 2. *declive*, *clivus*, n. (neut. adj.; used substantively after a prep.): to retreat by a d., recipere se per declivē, Caes. 3. *prōclivis*, *clivus*, n. (= *declive*): Lucr.: Liv. 4. *declivitas* (rare): Caes. 5. *prōclivitas* (rare): Hirt.: v. ASCENT, DESCENT.

declivitous (rare): *declivis*, *prōclivis*, *clivōsus*: v. STEEP. **decoat**: *dēcoquo*, xi, ctum, 3: Col. Plin. **decoction**: 1. *decoctum*: a d. of the stalks in sour wine, d. caulicorum in vino austero, Plin. 2. *dēcoctura*: Plin. 3. *dēcocto*: Coel. Aur.: Apul. 4. *apozēma*, *āla*, n.: Aemil. Macer.

decollate: v. DECAPITATE. **decompose**: A. Trans. 1. To resolve into primary elements: 1. *solvo*, *dissolvo*, *resolvo*, 3: v. TO SOLVE, DISSOLVE. 2. *reſtexo*, ūl, xum, 3 (lit. to unweave; poet.): *morcan* (these bodies) be d.d. nec possunt (haec corpora) retexti, Lucr. || To make

rotten: *putrēſcō*, *ſēci*, *factum*, 3: *mixture* d. the seeds, humor semina p., Col.: v. TO ROT. B. Intrans. 1. To return to original elements: *resolvo*, *dissolvo*, *solvo*, 3 (with pron. ref.): or as pass.: v. TO DISSOLVE. || To decay: *putresco*, *putris* *fio*: v. TO ROT.

decomposition: 1. *Resolution into primary elements*: 1. *solūto*: Cic. 2. *dissolūto*: Cic. 3. *resolūto*: Isid. || *Corruption*: 1. *tābes*, *is*, *f.*: Plin. 2. *putor*, *oris*, *m.*: Arnob. 3. *putredo*, *inis*, *f.*: Apul.: v. ROTTENNESS.

decorate: *orno*, *exorno*, *dēco*, 3: v. TO ADORN. Phr.: to d. a building: "aedificium ornatis (cujusvis generis) instrumentum curare.

decoration: 1. The act of decorating: *ornatio*: Vittr.: *exornatio*, Col. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO ADORN.) || An ornament: 1. *ornamentum*: the d. from the shrine of Hercules, ornamenta ex fano Herculis, Caes.: *consularis* d., *consularia* orn., Suet.: Cic. 2. *dēcus*, *oris*, n. (a distinction): a regal d., regium d., Sen. 3. *dēcorāmen*, *inis*, n. (rare): Sil. 4. *insigne*, *is*, n.: v. BADGE; INSIGNIA.

decorator: *exornator*: Cic. (Or expr. with verb: as, the d. of a temple, qui templum ornamenti decorandū suscipit, omni genere ornamentorum vestimentū curat (based on Cic.).

decorous: *dēcorus* (esp. of *pastores*, *manners*): v. BECOMING. (Or expr. by phr.: as, it is by no means d., minime decet; omnino decet: v. BECOMING: that which is not d., quod a communi sensu abhorret: v. PROPRIETY. (Decens is chiefly poet.)

decorously: *dēcorē*: v. BECOMINGLY, DECENTLY.

decorticate: 1. *dēcortico*, i (= corticem arbori detraho): Plin. 2. *dēlibro* (of the inner bark): Col.

decortication: *dēcorticiō*: Plin.

decorum: *dēcorum* (= quod decet): Cic.: v. DECENT.

decoy (v.): 1. Lit. (of animals): 1. *illicio*, *allicio*, *lexi*, *lectum*, 3: comp. Pl. As. i, 3, 67. 2. *inesco*, i (to entice by a bait): Ter. 3. *illico* (aves, bestias) inducere atque capere (?): comp. subs. || Fig.: *illicio*, *allicio*, *pellicio*: v. ALLURE, SEDUCE, DEVIATE.

decoy (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. *illex* or *illicis*, *m.*: a fowler am I: the bait a woman, the d. her bed, anceps sum ego; esca est meretrix, lectus illex est, Pl. As. i, 3, 67. 2. *allector* (?): cf. Col. 8, 10. || Fig.: *any allurements*: esca, illecebra: v. ALLUREMENT, SEDUCTION.

decrease (v.): A. Trans. *minuo*, *dēminuo*, *extenuo*: v. TO DIMINISH. B. Intrans. 1. *decreſco*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 3 (of that which has a power of growth in itself): *system* increase and d. (grow and fall off) in union with the moon, oestrea cum luna pariter crescent pariterque d., Cic.: *d.ing* rivers, *decreſcentia* flumina, Hor.: the fever has d., febris decrevit, Cels. 2. *minor* *fio*: the heap gradually d., "paullatim minor fit cumulus, v. TO DIMINISH. 3. *minuo*, *dēminuo*, *ūtus*, 3: the days d., minuantur dies, Sen. Phr.: the fever d., febris levatur, remittitur, Cels.: the price has d., retro abijt pretium, Plin.: the heat d., calor se frangit, Cic.: v. TO ABATE.

decrease (subs.): 1. *decreſcentia* (waning); the daily d. of the moon, lunae quotidiana d., Vittr. 2. *imminutio* (most gen. term): without any d. of your dignity, sine ulla im. dignitatis tuae, Cic. 3. *dēminutio*: v. DIMINUTION. (Or expr. by verb: as, the increase or d. of anything, "quantum quid auctum imminuitur sit: v. TO DIMINISH.)

decreasing (adj.): Phr.: in a d. ratio, "ae ratione (lege) ut quid paulatim imminuitur.

decreasingly: "Ita ut paulatim imminuitur; *in minus*. **decree** (v.): 1. *dēcrno*, *crēvi*, *crētum*, 3 (esp. of the senate): the senate

d.d. a triumph to Africanus, senatus triumphum Africanum decrevit, Cic. *the senate d.d. and the people ratified, senatus decrevit populusque iussit, Cic.* also of individual magistrates: Cic. 2, censeo, ul, uisum, 2 (of the vote of a deliberative body; as the senate): *what the senate hath d.d. ratify ye, quae patres censuerunt, vos iubete, Liv.* 3, con-scisco, acti, scitum, 3 (of people as well as senate): *all the Tuscans had d.d. war, Tusci omnes consueverant bellum, Liv.* 4, Cic. Also, scisco, esp. of a resolution of the plebs: *what the commons should d., quae scisceret plebs, Cic.* 5, sub, (3). 6, iubeo, iussit, iussum, 2 (of the people only): *the people d.d. (that) Tullius Hostilius (should be) king, Tullium Hostilium regem populus iussit, Liv.* 7, Cic. (v. *supr.*). 8, sancio, sanxi, sanctum, et sanctum, 4 (to enact solemnly): *he d.d. a pardon and amnesty for all deeds and words for ever, omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sanxi, Suet.* 9, Cic. v. *ENACT*. 10, placet, 2, *impers.* (with dat.): *the senate d.s. that, etc., senatus placet* (followed by *ut* or *acc.* and *inf.*), Cic. *it was thus d.d. by heaven, hoc placuit esse superis, Val. Flac.* v. *RESOLVE*. (Not edict; which is to issue an authoritative order, as was done by magistrates: v. *TO ORDER*.)

decrees (subs.): 1, decretum (usu. of the senate or superior magistrates): *a d. of the senate, senatus d., Caes.* 2, consultum (also less freq. consultus, as: Sall. Plin.): *only of the senate, senatus-consultum, also written S. C., Cic.* 3, Liv. (S.-consultum denotes a decree that has been *deliberately considered*: S.-decretum may refer to any special decision: Dict. Ant. 387. Auctoritas is also used less formally of expressed opinions of the senate: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.). 4, scitum (usu. of the commons): *a d. of the plebs was made on the motion of the tribunes, a plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv.* 5, Cic.: more freq. written as one word, plebiscitum, Cic. 6, Liv. (populi scitum when other nations are referred to, Liv.: but Tac. has populi scita of the Roman people; A. 3, 58): less freq. of other official ordinances: *the d.s. of the Pontifex, publica Pontificis scita, Liv.* 7, Jussum (of the people; but a less formal and authoritative term): cf. Cic. Caec. 33, 96. Join: *jussa ad scita, Cic. Balb.* 18, 42. 8, edictum (the legal ordinance of a magistrate; esp. a praetor): v. *EDICT*. 9, praescriptum: v. *RULE*.

decrement: decrémentum: Geil.
decrepitate: decrepitas: a d. old man, d. senex, Pl.: Ter.: Cic. (v. *fol. art.*). (Or expr. by *phr.* as, confectus senectute, Cic.; aetate, Sall.: defectus annis et desertis viribus, Phaedr.: v. *FRAGILE, DISABLED*.)

decrepitude: 1, aetas decrepita, Cic.; exacta, Liv. 2, senium, senectus: v. *OLD-AGE*.

decreascent: decrescens; senescens: v. *TO DECREASE, DECAT*.

decretal (adj.): decretalis, e: Ulp. **decretal (subs.):** i. e. letter of the supreme Pontif: decretalis, is, f.: (sc. epistola): v. Du Cange, s. v.

decretory (adj.): decretorius: Sen. **decretal:** obretractio, maledicta (pl.), etc.: v. CALUMNY, ABUSE.

decrey: vituperio, criminor, detracto, obnecto, etc.: v. *TO CENSURE, DISPARAGE, CALUMNIATE*. *Phr.*: to be d.d. male audire, Cic.; infamia flagrare (a very strong expr.), id.; infamem esse, Cic.: v. *TO SPEAK AGAINST*.

decrier: vituperator: qui vituperat, criminatur: v. *TO DECRY*.
decurion: decurio, ônis: Varr.: Veg.

decure (party of ten): decuria: Col. **decussate (v.):** decussio, i: Cic. The part decussatus is used as adj.: Col.: v. *TO CROSS*. *Phr.*: d.d. lines, lineae in decussis oblique, Plin.

dedicate: 1, dedico i: to d. a

temple to Saturn, aedem Saturno d., Liv.: to d. a (statue of) Juno, Junonem d., Liv. Fig.: *d.ing that book to your honour and deserts, bonori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr.* 2, dico, i (less freq. than dedico): to d. a shrine to Minerva, delubrum Minervae d., Plin.: to d. a book to Maecenas, librum Maecenati d., Plin. (The word is more frequent in non-religious sense: v. *TO DEVOTE*). 3, consecro, i (to set apart to a religious use: whereas dedico refers to the legitimate ceremony of dedication): v. *TO CONSECRATE*. 4, Inauguro, i (by taking the auspices): v. *TO INAUGURATE*. *Phr.*: that I should d. to him what I have written, ut militum ad eum quae scripsi, Cic.: what is d.d. to thee, res ad te scriptae, Lucil.: M. T. Cicero's three dialogues (d.d.) to his brother Quintus, M. T. Ciceronis ad Quintum Fratrem dialogi tres, Cic.

dedication: 1, dedicatio: d. of a temple, aedis d., Liv.: Suet. (Not dicitio in this sense). 2, nuncupatio (only of a book): Plin. (For the difference between dedico and consecro, v. *TO DEDICATE*).

dedicator: *Phr.*: a d. prayer, precatio (the context defining it): cf. Liv. 2, 8, *fin.*: d. formula, *dedicationis carmen: v. FORMULA: epistola d., praefatio, Plin. pref. *fin.*: more precisely, *epistola una cum libro ad aliquem scripta; epistola librum dicantis ad aliquem honoris causa scripta (?) but in general it suffices to prefix the names of the persons concerned; as, "Pilius Secundus Vespasiano Suo." Pref. N. H.

deduce: 1, To derive from: repeto (to go far back for), dico, deduco: v. *TO DERIVE*. 2, To argue, infer one thing from another: colligo, concludo: v. *TO CONCLUDE, INFER*.

deducible: consecratus (lit. consequent, following legitimately): Cic. Or. expr. by circuml. *quod ex concessis colligi potest, sequitur.

deduct: 1, deduco, xi, ctum, 3: d. from the capital what has been paid for interest, de capite deducto quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 2, detratio, xi, ctum, 3: to d. something from the sum total, ex ea summa d., Cic.: Nep. 3, delinuo, ui, ctum, 3: to d. five sesterces from one mina, de mina una quinque nummos d., Pl. 4, removeo, movi, motum, 2: Hor. A. P. 327. 5, (in pass.): decedo, sei, sum, 3: nothing will be d.d. from the total, de summa nihil decedet, Ter.: Cic. Liv. *Phr.*: he (ruthlessly) d.s. 5 per cent. from the capital, quinas hic capiti mercedis execat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

deduction: 1, talking away something: 1, deductio: to make d.s. deductions facere, Cic. 2, decessio: Cic. (Usu. better expr. by verb: as, to make a d. of one per cent., partem centesimam de capite deducere: to make a considerable d., aliquantum de summa detrudere: v. *TO DEDUCT*). 2, In logical sense: that which is deductal: consequens, quod consecrarium est, Cic. (Not deductio in this sense). *Phr.*: the d.s. of geometry, *quae a geometria demonstrantur.

deductive: *Phr.*: d. reasoning, *argumentandi (ratiocinandi) id genus quo omnia ex principis quibusdam concluduntur atque demonstrantur; disserendi ratio ex principis facta.

deed: 1, Thing done: 1, factum: v. *ACT*. 2, res, rei, f. (where doing is implied in the context). the d.s. of the Athenians, Atheniensium res gestae. Sall.: to declare their will (of the people) by actual d.s. voluntatem suam declarare rebus ipsis et factis, Julian. Dig. In very d., revera, resapse: v. *REALITY* (In).

3, factus, ôris, n.: i. e. a bold, daring deed: v. *ACHIEVEMENT, CRIME*. *Phr.*: an evil d., malefictum, malefactum; a good d., benefictum (a kindness), benefactum (esp. in pl.): Cic.

4, A legal instrument: 1, instrumentum (rare): a d. of purchase, emptiois inst., Scaev. 2, syngrapha

v. *BOND, CONTRACT*. 3, tabula: often pl.: a marriage-d., tabulae nuptiales, Tac.; matrimoniales, Jul. Firm.: to draw up a marriage-d., tabulas sponsales scribere, Hier. *Phr.*: in accordance with the d. of contract, ex lege locationis, Cic.

deem: puto, habeo, dico, existimo, etc.: v. *TO THINK*.

deep (adj.): 1, Lit.: 1, altus: ditches three feet d., scrobes tritibus a., Pall. (Cic. would have written tres pedes): a d. well, a. puteus, Pl.: a d. wound, a. vulnus, Virg. Very d., praenatus, Liv.: Sall. 2, profundus (very deep, as an abyss): the d. sea, mare p., Cic.: d. valleys, p. valles, Stat. v. *BOTTOMLESS*. 3, depressus (rare and late): a d. place, locus d., Frontin. *Phr.*: a d. furrow, sulcus altus impressus, Cic.: an immensely d. cavern, spelunca infinita altitudine, id.; in mid-range altitudinem depressa, cf. Mil. Verr. 5, 27, 68 (but spelunca pedes quinquaginta in altitudinem would not be good: v. *supr.* 1). to strike d. root, radices penitus agere, Quint.

4, In various senses. *Phr.*: d. sleep, arctus (artus) somnus, Cic.; also altus somnus, Hor.: d. silence, alta silentia, Ov.: having drawn up (his) army three d., triplici instructa acie, Sall.: ranks ten d., deni ordines in latitudinem, Frontin.: a deeper line, latior acies, Liv. the d. gloom of a prison, profunda nox carceris, Quint.: d. and astruse matters, res reconditae abstrusaeque, Cic.: to lay a deep plot for any one, insidias penitus abstrusas contra aliquem ponere, Cic.: he drew a d. sigh, petivit suspirium alte, Pl.: a d. conviction, opinio firma, Cic.: he stood in d. thought, stetit cogitabundus, Gell.: d. thought, attentissima cogitatio, Cic.

5, Of sounds: gravis, e. a d. sound, g. sonus, Cic.: Quint. IV. Of colours: 1, satur, ôra, trum: a d. colour, a color, Plin.: a deeper purple purpura saturior, Sen. 2, astrius: Plin. 3, (?) ansterus: Plin. (opp. to floridus color, 35, 12). V. Of the mind: in good sense: altus: a d. or profound mind, alta indoles, Liv.: very d. learning, altissima eruditio, Plin.: v. *PROFOUND*. VI, = cunning, artful: callidus, dolosus, subdolis: v. *ARTFUL, CUNNING*.

deep (subs.): 1, altum: tossed on the d., jactatus alto, Virg. 2, profundum (rare): the father of the d. (Neptune), pater profundus, Val. Fl. 3, pontus (the deep sea): Virg.: Ov.: v. *SEA*.

deepen: 1, Trans. expr. by verbs with compar. of adjs. for deep: as, to d. a channel, rivum altorem facere, reddere (rivum deperrime, Pompon.) to d. a colour, colorem saturiorem, saturatiorem reddere, etc.: v. *DEEP*. *Phr.*: to d. a furrow, sulcum altius imprimere, Cic.: to d. any one's grief, alicui dolorem augere, Cic.: to d. an impression, efficere ut alicui aliquid in pectus descendat, cf. Sall. J. 11, *fin.*: ut quid penitus (altius) in mente insidet, insidet, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 122. 2, Intrans. altior ôo, etc. v. *DEEP*. *Phr.*: the darkness d.s. death the curtain of night, obdenta densatur nocte tenebrae, Virg.: the combat d.s. ingravescit proelium: Cic. has ingravescit malum, ad Brut. 1, 10, *init.* or ingruit, cf. Virg. A. 8, 535; or gliscit, Pl. As. 5, 2, 62: Tac.

deepening (adj.): ingravescentia, ntis: v. *PRECED. ART. fin.*

deep-into: as a *phr.* (insidiae) penitus abstrusae, Cic. N. B. For such compounds as deep-thinking, deep-read, see *DEEPLY*.

deeply, deep (adv.): 1, Lit.: 1, alte: the iron had not descended deep into the body, ferrum haud a. in corpus descendit, Liv.: *deep-wasted, *alte cinctus (intended to represent the Homeric παθίκατος), 2, penitus (lit. inwardly): a storm d. swoon away, saxum p. exesum, Cic. 3, profunde (very

deeply: rare) the more *metellus* (a horse) is, the more *d.* he dips his nose in drinking, quo quis acrior, in bibendo profundius nares mergit, Plin. Phr.: deeply-rooted, altis, altissimis radicibus delixus, Cic.: d.-throated (fig.), profundo ore, cf. Hor. 4, 2, 8: to drink deeply, perpotare, Cic.; damnosè bibere (a comically strong expr.), Hor.

Fig.: 1. *alut*: to examine (into things) more *d.*, altius perspicere, Cic. 2. *pénitus* (inwardly): going to the heart of the matter: to be *d.* conversant with all the emotions of the soul, p. pernoscere omnes animorum motus, Cic.: to be *d.* impressed on the mind, in animo p. insidere, id. 3. *grāviter* (of emotion): to be *d.* grieved, *g.* dolere, Caes.: to be *d.* in love, *g.* amare, Pl.

4. *subtiliter*: strictly, accurately, precisely: q. v. Phr.: to meditate more *d.* and attentively, acutus et attentius cogitare, Cic.: (thinking *d.*, cogitabundus, Cic.: to impress a thing *d.* on the mind, effere ut quid in animo haerret (based on Cic.).

deepness: v. DEPTH.

deer: 1. *cervus*, *f. cervæ*: v. STAG, HIND. 2. *dāma* (strictly *yellow-deer*), *m.* and *f.*: timid *d.*, *d.* timid, Virg.; pavidae, Ov. Phr.: *d.* a *d.*'s skin, *cervina pellis*, Hor.: Plin.: *d.*'s flesh, i. e. venison, *cervina*, Edict. Diocl.; less precisely, *ferina*, Virg.

deface: *dēformo*, *turpo*, etc.: v. TO DISFIGURE.

defaced (adj.): *dēformis*; *māculōsus* or *mendosus* (full of blemishes): v. DISFIGURED.

defacement: 1. *dēprāvatio* (both as act and state): Cic. 2. *dēformitās* (as act: rare): Liv. 3. *oin*: depravatio et foeditas: v. DISFIGUREMENT.

defalcate: i. e. to deduct: *dēductō*; *dētrahō*: v. DEDUCT.

defalcation: 1. Strictly; *dēductio*: *dēductio*, *rētentio*: v. DEDUCTION. (Obsol. in this sense.) 2. *Fraud*: v. EMBEZZLEMENT.

defamation: *māledictum*, *probrum*, *opprobrium*, etc. (esp. pl.): v. CALUMNY.

defamatory (adj.): 1. *fāmōsus*: *d.* pamphlets, *f.* libelli, Tac. 2. *criminosus*: *d.* *iambricus*, *c.* *iambr*, Hor. 3. *probrōsus*: Tac.: v. LIBELLIOUS, LIBEL.

defame: 1. (rare): *difāmo*, i. to *d.* any one in an abusive poem, *probrō carmine aliquem d.*, Tac.: Ov. 2. *infāmo*, i. Col. 3. *māledico*, xi, ctum, 3 (with *dat.*): v. TO REVILE, ABUSE.

4. More precisely, expr. by circuml., as, *infāmam*, *probrum* *alici* inferre; *māledicta* in *aliquem* conferre, *conferre*: Sall.: v. TO SLANDER, LIBEL, CALUMNIATE.

defamer: 1. *obrectator* (less strong than the Eng.): Cic. 2. (homo) *māledicus*; *comp.* *māledicentior*, Pl.: Cic. (who has conviciator *māledicus*, Mur. 6, 13). 3. Expr. by part.: as, to reply to a *d.* of character, *probra* *inferenti* respondere, etc.: v. TO DEFAME (4).

default (subs.): 1. Act of omission: *perh.* *dēlictum*: v. FAULT. 2. *Deficiency*, want: Phr.: in *d.* of a roof, *passing the night in the forum*, *inopia* *teut* in *foro* *pernoctans*, Cic.: in *d.* of missiles they threw stones, *deficientibus* *telis*, or *quum* *telis* *defecerent*, *deessent* (deficere of a failing supply; *deesse* of absolute lack); *quum* *minus* *suppetent* *missilia*, etc.: v. TO FAIL. 3. Failure of appearance: Phr.: to make *d.*, *resare*, Suet.: Dig.: in *a* case of bail, *vadimonium* *deserere*, Cic.: to let judgment go by *d.*, *ciatium* *non* *respondere*, Varr. ap. Gell.: to condemn by *d.*, *absentem* *damnare*.

defaulter: 1. One who is in arrears: *reliquitor*: Scaev. 2. An embezzler: *pēcūlior*: Cic. 3. One who does not put in an appearance: *qui ad vadimonium non venit*: *qui vadimonium deserit*: v. BAIL.

defeat (v.): 1. To gain a victory over: *vincō*, *dēvincō* (stronger than simple verb), *supēro*, *pello*, etc.: v. TO CONQUER, OVERCOME, BEAT. Phr.: to

be *d.* (in a candidatship), *repulsum* *ferre* (a populo), Cic.: v. DEFEAT (subs.).

2. To frustrate, baffle (q. v.): 1. *frango*, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3: to *d.* the plans of these bad men, *borum* *perditurum* *consilia*, Cic.: v. TO RAFFLE. 2. *frustor*, i. v. TO FRUSTRATE. 3. *disturbo*, i. (to introduce confusion, upset): Cic. 4. *disgicio*, *īeci*, *jectum*, 3 (similar to *disturbo*): to *d.* plans, *consilia*, *d.*, Liv.: Cic. 5. (In pass.): expr. by *frustra* *esse*; *ad irritum* *cadere*, *redigi*: v. TO FRUSTRATE (sim.). Phr.: to *d.* the wishes of the dead, *voluntates* *mortuorum* *rescindere*, Cic.: v. TO RESCIND, ANNUL, CONFOUND, OVERTHROW. 3. In special sense: of a measure proposed: *antiquo*, i. (lit. to prefer the old): to *d.* a bill, *rogationem* *antiquare*, Cic.

defeat (subs.): 1. Military. 1. *clādes* (a great defeat): Cic.: Liv.: v. DISASTER. 2. *adversa* *pugna* or *adversum* *proelium*: Liv.: Caes. (The latter author has in similar sense the euphemisms, *detritum*, *Incommodum*). 3. *fuga* (a flight, rout): to inflict (on the enemy) a tremendous *d.*, *ingentem* *fugam* *dare*, Liv.: also *facere*, id.: but *fuga* should be used only in referring to an actual battle of which it forms a feature. 4. Often better expr. by a verb: as, the Locri had inflicted a severe *d.* on the *Crotolantes*, *Crotolatas* *Locri* *maximo* *proelio* *devicerant*, Nep.: to suffer a *d.*, *acie* *fundi*, Front.: v. TO CONQUER, BEAT. Phr.: not by *d.s.* but by victories, non *offensionibus* *belli* *sed* *victoriis*, Cic.: (we) have suffered a *d.*, *male* *pugnamus* *est*, Liv. 2. Non-military: as, in a candidatship, or a measure proposed: 1. *repulsa* (only of candidates): *ignominiosus* *d.*, *sordida* *r.*, Hor.: a *d.* in suing for the *citizenship*, *r.* *aedilitas*, Cic.: to sustain a *d.*, *r.* *ferre* (a populo), Cic.; also *referre* (in slightly different sense), id. Off., i, 39, 138. 2. (Of the defeat of a measure): expr. by part. of v. *antiquo*: *c.s.* by the *d.* of this measure, **huc* *lege* *antiquata*: no greater calamity could happen than the *d.* of this measure, **nullum* *maius* *Incommodum* *acipere* *posset* *quam* *ut* *haec* *lex* *antiquaretur*: v. DEFEAT (v.).

defecate (rare): *dēfāco*, i. Col.: v. REFINE, STRAIN.

defecation: *dēfācatio*: Tert. M. L. (fig.): v. STRAINING.

defect (subs.): 1. *vitium*: v. FLAW, FAULT. 2. *menda*, *mendum*: v. BLEMISH. 3. Expr. with verb: as, *there is some defect* (deficiency), *nonnulli* *deest*, *deficit*: v. DEFICIENT, DEFICIENCY. Phr.: *natural* *d.*, *quædam* *contra* *naturam* *dēpravata*, Cic.: (*Lucilius* *had* *this* *d.*, *fuit* *hoc* *vitiosus*, Hor.: in sim. sense *mendosus*: v. DEFECTIVE: *without* *any* *d.*, *emendatus*: v. FAULTLESS.

defection: *dēfectio* (both in lit. and fig. sense): Cic.: Nep.: v. REVOLT, FALLING AWAY, DESERTION, APOSTASY.

defective: 1. In gen. sense: 1. *mancus* (prop. of the body; wanting in some of its parts): v. Maimed. Fig.: of virtue, *m.* *virtus*, Cic. 2. *vitiosus* (having flaws or defects): v. FAULTY, VICIOUS. 3. *mendosus* (sim. to preceding): Cic. (Both *mendosus* and *vitiosus* are stronger than the Eng.) 4. *imperfectus*: v. IMPERFECT. 5. *claudus* (lit. lame): Ov. Phr.: (these verses) are somewhat *d.*, **nonnulli* *vitii* *habent*; *aliqua* *parte* *mendosi* *sunt*: if *there is* anything *d.* (lame) in our speech, si *quid* in *oratione* *claudicat*, Cic. 2. Grammatically: *dēfectivus*: M. L.

defectively: *mendosè* (with many faults): Cic.; *vitiosè* (esp. of a defect in the auspices): Cic.; *prāvè* (wrongly): v. BADLY, IMPERFECTLY.

defectiveness: may usu. be expr. by *vitium*, etc.: v. DEFECT.

defence: 1. That which defends: *praesidium*, *tutela*, *munimentum*, *prōpugnaculum*, v. PROTECTION, FORTIFICATION. 2. Act or duty of defending: 1. *defensio*: to prepare all things for the *d.* of the city, *omnia* *ad* *d.* *urbis* *apparare*, Caes.: to undertake any one's *d.* (in court), *alicuius* *defensionem* *suscipere*, Cic. 2. *prōpugnatio*: Cic. 3. *tutela* (very often of duties): Cic. 4. *Hor.*: v. PROTECTION. Less freq. *tutelo*: *d.* of oneself, *sul* *t.*, Cic. 5. *patrocinium* (in court): to undertake the *d.* of legal and civil disputes, *p.* *legitimarum* *et* *civilium* *controversiarum* *suscipere*, Cic. Phr.: counsel for the *d.*, **rei* *patronus*; *qui* *reo* *adest*: v. COUNSEL: to make a sham *d.*, *prævaricari*: the conduct of one who makes a sham *d.*, *prævaricatio*: v. COLLUSION. In *d.* of, pro (with *abl.*): v. FOR, BEHALF OF (on). 3. A speech by way of defence: 1. *defensio*. He read the *d.* of Demosthenes, *d.* Demosthenis *legit*, Plin.: Suet. (More Ciceronian would be *oratio* *pro* *habita*). 2. *excusatio*: v. APOLOGY. 3. *purgatio* (a clearing of oneself): Cic.: v. JUSTIFICATION. 4. *Stale* or *capacity* for resistance (in milit. sense): Phr.: to put the city in a state of *d.*, *urbem* *ad* *vim* *propulsandam* *parare*, *omnibus* *rebus* *instruere*, Kr. (based on Cic.); *praesidia* *urbis* *curare*; *disposita* *praesidia* *urbis* *moenia* *firmare*.

defenceless: 1. *Inermis*, e (unarmed): a territory *d.* and destitute of garrison, *in* *ager* *ac* *nudus* *praesidiis*, Liv.: Cic. 2. *defensoribus* *nudatus* (of that which has been deprived of its defenders): Cic.

defend: 1. *defendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (the most gen. term). I *d.* the commonwealth when a young man, *defendi* *rem*, *Iuvenis*, Cic.: I *d.* (in court) him whom you accuse, *eum* *defendo* *quem* *tu* *accusas*, Cic.: to *d.* any one from wrong, *aliquem* *ad* *injuriam* *d.*, Cic. *Frequent.* *defensio*, i. (implying activity of defence): Sall. (not Cic.); *defensio*, i. to be in the habit of *d.*ing causes, *causas* *defensitare*, Cic. (who uses the word only once). 2. *theor*; *frequent.* *tutor* (to secure against any apprehended danger: *defendo* *implies* *an* *actual* *attack*): v. TO PROTECT. 3. *patrocinior* (at law: with *dat.*): to *d.* the underworn, *indotatis* *p.*, Ter.: Quint. 4. *prōpugno*, i. (implying imminent danger or rigoriveness of defence): to *d.* any one's reputation, *pro* *fama* *alicuius* *pr.*, Cic. 5. *prohibeo*, 2 (to ward off: q. v.): from which danger *d.* ye the republic, *a* *quo* *periculo* *defendite* *rem*, Cic. 6. *tēgo*, xi, ctum, 3 (to shelter): he had *d.* my safety and life, *in* *meam* *salutem* *atque* *vitam* *texerat*, Cic.: v. TO SHELTER. 7. *praesideo*, 2 (with *dat.*): v. TO GUARD. Phr.: a town *d.* both by nature and by art, *oppidum* *et* *natura* *loci* *et* *manu* *munium*, Caes.: v. TO FORTIFY. Heaven *d.* us! *Dil*, *obsecro* *vostram* *fidem*! *Pl.*

defendant: *reus*; *l.* *fem.* *reus* (in a criminal trial): who was plaintiff?—Fannius: who *d.*?—Flavius, quis erat petitor?—Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic.: v. ACCUSED. Phr.: I gave this advice to all *d.s.* (in civil cases), *ego* *omnibus* *unde* *petitur* *hoc* *consilium* *dedi*, Cic. (so that, is *unde* *petitur* = *d.*): to be counsel for the *d.*, *rei* *patrocinium* *suscipere*: v. DEFENCE (II. 4).

defender: 1. *defensor* (the most gen. term): the *d.* of right and liberty, *iuris* *et* *libertatis* *d.*, Cic.: Caes. 2. *prōpugnator* (a stronger and more expressive word): a place abandoned by its *d.s.*, a *propugnatoribus* *relictus* *locus*, Caes. Fig.: the *d.* of a crime, *sceleris* *pr.*, Just.: v. CHAMPION. 3. *patrobus* (in court): v. PATRON, ADVOCATE. 4. *praeses*, *l.* *m.*: v. GUARDIAN. (Or expr. by *imperf.* part. of *defendo*, *tueor*, &c.: v. L. G. § 638.)

defensive: Phr.: there are weapons offensive and *d.*, *alia* *sunt* *tela* *legendum*, *alia* *ad* *nocendum*, Cic.: a *d.* war, *bellum* *quod* *defendendo* *geritur*, Kr. (based on Cic.): **quod* *ad* *injuriam* *propulsandam* *suscipitur*; *quod* *sul* *defendendi* *causa* *geritur*, to reduce the Armenians to the *d.*, *Armenios* *ad* *sul*

defendenda cogere, Tac. *an alliance offensive and def.*, *societas ad bellum defendendum atque inferendum facta: *v. ALLIANCE.*

defensively: defendendo: *v. pre-*

defer: 1. *Trans.*: to postpone: differe, confero, prolatum: *v. TO PUT OFF, POSTPONE.* Phr.: *hope is d'd, spes prorogatur, Pl.* to d. the elections till January, comitia in Ianuarii mensem protrudere, Cic.: *I will d. the building till your arrival, aedificationem ad tuum adventum sustentabo, Cic.* to d. the assault till night, oppugnationem ad noctem sustinere, Caes.: *I.v.* to d. the hearing of a case, ampliare, Cic.: *v. TO ADJOURN: long d'd hope, spes sera, Tac.* 2. *Intrans.*: to show deference to: cedo, obsequor, morigor: *v. TO COMPLY WITH, YIELD.*

deference: 1. observantia (respect shown for age, superior wisdom, etc.): to treat with respect and d., observantia vereri et colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66. Join: officia atque observantia (the former referring to acts of service), Cic. Balb. 28, 61. 2. obsequium (esp. of deference carried to excess): *v. COMPLAINT, OBSEQUIOUSNESS.* 3. reverentia, veneratione: *v. RESPECT.* Phr.: to treat with d.: (1.) inservio, 4 (with dat.; a strong expression): the plebs had till that time been treated with the utmost d., plebs ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, Liv. (2.) colo, ul, cultum, 3 (to show regard, respect for; with acc.): if I treat you with d. I shall not love you, si te colo, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55. Join: observare et colere; vereri et colere, Cic. (3.) observo, 1 (implying superiority in years, honours, etc.): to be treated with great d. and respect, diligenter observari et coli, Cic.: Virg. (4.) obsequor, sectatus, 3 (with dat.): *v. TO COMPLY WITH.*

deferential: 1. observans, ntis (treating with respect as a superior): a man most d. to me, homo mei observantissimus, Cic. 2. officiosus (abounding in acts of respect and courtesy): *v. OBLIGING, COURTEOUS.* 3. obsequiosus: *v. OBSEQUIOUS.*

deferentially: 1. obsequenter: *Plin.* 2. reverenter: *v. RESPECTFULLY.* Phr.: to treat d., observo, inservio (with dat.), etc.: *v. DEFERENCE (fr.).*

deferring (subs.): *v. POSTPONEMENT.*

defiance: provocatio: *v. CHALLENGE.* Phr.: in d. of the law, invita legibus: *v. SPEAK OF (IN).*

defiant (adj.): 1. minax, acis (menacing: q. v.): our d. (warriors) touched the base earth with their beards, minaces turpe solum tetigere mento, Hor. Join: minax atque arrogans, Cic. 2. ferox, odis (high spirited; very often to excess): by the help of Venus d., Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor.: of d. temper, mentis ferox, Ov. Met. 8, 613. 3. impavidus, intrépides (in good sense): *v. FEARLESS, UNDAUNTED.*

defiantly: minaciter, feroçter: *v. MENACINGLY, FIERCELY:* and cf. *adj.* (The *adj.* themselves may often be used: as to behave d. towards, alicui ferocem esse, Liv.: he answered d., respondit ferox, impavidus: *v. L. G. § 141.*)

deficiency: 1. most freq. express. by deficio, desum, as he could not be exposed to a d. of timber, non materia defecore poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: without any d. of cash, non desiciente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: *v. WANTING (TO BE), FAIL.* 2. defectio (as something arising; not a state): *v. FAILURE.* 3. defectus, us (=as state): *Plin.* 4. angustiae, arum (straits: q. v.): concerning the d. of provisions, de rei frumentariae angustia, Caes.: Cic. 5. difficultas (prop. difficulty of providing): d. of every thing, omnium rerum d., Hirt. 6. penuria: a d. of

females, p. mulierum, Liv.: d. of water, aquarum p. Sall. 7. lacuna: *v. DEFICIT:* cf. WANT, DEARTH. Phr.: a d. of wisdom, sapientiae parum, Sall.

deficient (adj.): 1. inops, opis: provinces not at all d. in men and abounding in money, provinciae nec inopes virorum, et pecuniae opulentae, Tac. 2. mancus (prop. crippled): Cic. 3. curtus (mutilated in some way: poet.): our d. (or imperfect) happiness, curta res, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64. Phr.: to be d., deesse: *v. WANTING, TO BE.*

deficit (subs.): lacuna: to make up a d., l. rei familiaris explere, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 118. Or expr. by verb: as, there is a d. of . . . , deficit . . . : *v. WANTING, TO BE.*

defier: 1. provocator: Gell.: *v. CHALLENGER.* 2. contemptor, spreitor: *v. DENISER.*

defile (v. tr.): 1. contaminatio, 1 (usu. in fig. sense): to d. oneself with bloodshed, se sanguine c., Cic.: *v. TO STAIN, SULLY.* 2. inquinatio, 1 (esp. with filth): to d. a dress, vestem in, Pl. Fig.: to d. marriage and family and homes, nuptias et genus et domus in, Hor. 3. foedo, 1: *v. TO BEFOUL, DISFIGURE.* 4. maculo, commaculo, 1: *v. TO STAIN.* 5. lucesco, 1: *v. TO POLLUTE.*

defile (a. intr.): 1. transeo, transvehor (the former of infantry, the latter of cavalry): foot and horse, adorned with their decorations, d.d. (in triumphal procession), pedites equitaeque transiere ac transvecti sunt, Liv. 10, 46 (transvehor is esp. used of the equities defiling before the onus for review: Liv. 9, 46, fin.). 2. decurro, cileurri et curri, cursum, 3 (of military movements at quick pace): Liv. 3. agmine abire (to d. in column): Liv. ap. Quich. Phr.: the army d.s through the pass, agmen per saltum porrigitur, Tac. A. 1, 51.

defile (subs.): 1. angustiae, arum: a d. of the road, itineris a., Caes. 2. fauces, ium, f. (a mountain gorge): *v. PASS (subs.).*

defiled (part. adj.): maculatus: or use p. part. of verbs under TO DEFILE, POLLUTE.

defilement: macula, contaminatio, maculatio (the latter two rare): stuprum, of a woman: Cic.: *v. POLLUTION.*

defiler: 1. contaminator: d. of his father's bed, tori paterni c., Tert. 2. (of a woman) stuprator: Sen.: *v. POLLUTE.*

definable: quod definiti potest: *v. TO DEFINE:* (determinabilis, e. Tert.).

define: 1. To mark out, fix by limits: 1. termino, 1: to d. the public from the private land, agrum publicum a privato t., Cic.: *v. TO BOUND.* 2. circumscribo, pat, ptum, 3 (to enclose by precise boundaries): to d. any one's place of residence, locum habitandi alicui c., Cic. 3. definio, 4: every one had had his proper place d.d., suus cuique locus definitus erat, Caes. 4. To give a definition of: 1. definio, 4: to d. an orator comprehensively, oratoris vim universam et propriam def. complectique, Cic.: fortitudo is rightly d.d. by the Stoics to be virtue defending justice, probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam virtutem esse dicunt propugnantem pro aequitate, Cic. Join: illustrare aliquid, et definire verba, Cic. 2. finio, 4: as if you should d. a horse, ut si finias equum, Quint. 3. circumscribo, 1: to d. a man, [dicere et] c. verbis quid sit homo, Gell.: to d. briefly, brevi c. et definire, Cic.

definer: qui definit, etc.: see verb.

definite: 1. definitus: there are two kinds of questions, one ind., the other d., questionum duo sunt genera, alterum infinitum, alterum d., Cic. 2. finitus: used by Cic. as = definitus (supr.): *v. FINITE.* Of the d. article, t. articulus, Varr. 3. silius, constitutus: *v. FIXED, APPORTIONED.*

definitely: 1. definitus: Cic. 2. finitus: Gell. 3. disertus: *v. EXPRESSLY.*

definition: 1. The act of defining: expr. by verb: as, to aim at giving correct d.s., rebus definiendis verbiq. proprie circumscribendis studere: *v. TO DEFINE (II.).* 2. A formal definition: 1. definitio: a d. is a short and exact explanation, d. est brevis et circumscripta explicatio, Cic. 2. finitio: Phr.: to give a d. of a thing: *v. TO DEFINE (II.).*

definitive: definitivus: Cic.: decretorius, Sen.: *v. DECISIVE.* Phr.: a d. sentence, sententia terminalis, Just.: to pronounce a d. sentence, item dirimere, Cic.

definitively: 1. disertus: *v. EXPRESSLY.* 2. definitivus: Just.

deflect: 1. Trans.: deflecto, xl, xum, 3: *v. TO BEND DOWN.* 2. Intrans.: 1. deflecto: to d. a little, paulum d., Suet. 2. decto, asi, sum, 3: Lucr.: *v. TO DEVIATE.* 3. declino, 1: *v. TO DECLINE.*

deflection: 1. deflexus, us: Col. 2. deflexio: Macr. 3. declinatio: by a slight d. of the body, exigua corporis d., Curt.

defloration: stuprum: *v. DEBAUCHERY, SEDUCTION.*

deflour: 1. stupro, construpo, 1: *v. TO DEBAUCH.* 2. devirgino, 1 (rare): Petron.: *v. TO SEDUCE.*

deflower: stuprator: *v. DEBAUCHER.*

defluxion: 1. fluxio, f.: d.s. (runnings) from the eyes, oculorum fluxiones, Plin. 2. defluvium: Plin.

3. defluxio: Jul. Firm. 4. destillatio: Plin.

deform: deformato, foedo, in pejus fingo (used by Hor. of caricature), etc.: *v. TO DISFIGURE.*

deformed (part. adj.): 1. deformatus (corpore): Cic. 2. pravus (cooked, mishapen; esp. of particular limbs or features) (parts of the body) that are d. or crippled, prava aut debilitata aut imminuta, Cic.: d. ankles, p. tali, Hor. 3. depravatus (=pravus; but more freq. in fig. sense): Varr.

4. distortus (twisted out of proper shape): that wise men when most d. are yet handsome, sapientes si distortissimi sint formosos esse, Cic.: a d. person (body), d. corpus, Quint.: Hor. (N.B.—Deformis, though applicable to persons deformed, denotes rather ugly, unsightly; extortus, as in Plin. Ep. 8, 18, med., is dislocated, put out of shape by disease.) Special kinds of deformity may be exp. by, varus, knock-kneed; valgus, bow-legged; etc.: where see the several words.

deformity: 1. deformitas: d. of body, corporis d., Cic.: d. of mind, animi d., Cic. 2. pravitas (crookedness: esp. of particular features): d. of limbs, membrorum pr., Cic. 3. distortio (?): cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35. Phr.: a person marked by some d., cui aliquid distortum, depravatum, imminutum sit: cf. DEFORMED.

defoul: foedo, inquinio, concilio (with odour): *v. TO POLLUTE.*

defraud: 1. fraudo, 1 (of all kinds of dishonesty): to d. one's creditors, creditores tr., Cic.: to d. any one of a triumph, allicui triumpho fr., Suet. 2. defraudo, 1 (less freq. than simple verb): to d. any one of the fruit of his victor, allicui fructu victoriae d., Liv.: Cic. (rare). 3. circumvenio, circumscribo: *v. TO CHEAT, DECEIVE.*

defraudator: fraudator: a d. of creditors, creditorum f., Cic. (defraudator: rare): *v. CHEAT, ROGUE.*

defray: 1. suppedito, 1 (to supply what is needful): the expenses are d'd by a tax, tributo sumptus suppeditantur, Liv. 2. tolero, 1 (to sustain): by that means the public expenditure is d'd, inde tolerantur impensae publicae, Plin. 12, 14, 32. 3. subsisto, stitui, 3 (strictly to bear up under): I could not d. the expense, sumptui a. non possem, Brut. ap. Cic. Div. 11, 10.

defrayer: qui sumptus suppediat, etc.: see verb.

defrayment: v. PAYMENT.

deft (sure): agilis (light, active), habilis (handy, apt), mundus (neat): see the several words.

deftly: scienter (knowingly, cleverly), commodè (suitably, well), scitè, doctè (cleverly, expertly): see the several words.

defunct: mortuus, defunctus (vita): v. DEAD. Very nearly d., moribundus, semihumilis: v. HALF-DEAD.

defy: 1. To challenge: 1. provoco, 1: v. TO CHALLENGE. 2. despicio, pōposci, 3: boldness in doing dangers, audacia in deprecandis periculis, Tac. || 2. To show contempt for: contemno, sperno: v. DESPISE.

degeneracy: Phr.: the d. of morals increases day by day, mores deteriores increbrescent in dies, Pl.: the moral d. of the state, corrupti mores civitatis, Sall.: your brother who shows no d. for your family, frater tuus qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.: d. of blood, degener sanguis, Sen.: had not d. in other matters darkened even this renown, ni degeneratum (p. part.: not Ciceroian) in alius hulo quoque decori offuscasset, Liv. 1, 53, init.: everything is destined to d., omnia satis ruere in pejus, Virg.

degenerate (v.): 1. dēgēro, 1: and fruits d. forgetting former juices, pomaeque d. succos obita priores, Ov.: Virg.: to d. from one's parents, a parentibus d., Liv.: custom and discipline did not allow him to d., consuetudo eum et disciplina d. non sinebat, Cic. 2. desicco, 1vi or 1i, 1tum, 3: to d. from their ancient glory (of the arts), d. ab ista veteri gloria, Tac. 3. excido, cidi, 3: liberty d. into licence, in vitium libertas excidit, Hor. 4. expr. with phr. as, in pejus ruere, Virg.: deterior fieri (v. foll. art.): in vitium labi, Hor.: v. TO DETERIORATE.

degenerate (adj.): 1. dēgēner, 2uēris: not d. from a father's mien, patrui non d. oris, Ov.: fear bringeth to proof d. souls, d. animos timor arguit, Virg. 2. deterior, as (lit. worse, inferior): a d. and faded age, d. ac decolor aetas, Virg.: altogether d., deterrimus, Cic. 3. vitiosior, pēior, etc.: or more precisely, pejor avis, patre, etc.: v. Hor. Od. 3, 6, 47.

degenerateness: expr. with verb. as, how great is our d., quantum a patribus degeneravimus, etc.: v. TO DEGENERATE.

degeneration: v. preced. art.

deglutinate: deglutino, 1 (to loosen what has become cemented): v. TO LOOSEN.

deglutition: expr. with verb. as, by d., vorando, glutiendo: v. TO SWALLOW.

degradation: 1. Lit.: 1. (ordinis) amotio: Cal. Dig. 2. (ab ordine) motio, ōnis: Ulp. 3. (gradus) defectio: Modest. Dig. Phr.: sentenced to d. (civil), capitis minor, Hor.: dismissal with d. (from the army), missio ignominiosa, Ulp.: v. DEGRADE.

|| Fig.: 1. ignominia, dēdēcūs: v. DISGRACE. 2. immutatio (with or without dignitatis): Cic.

degrade: 1. Lit.: expr. by ordo (of officers in the army), or locus (of rank in general): as, to d. to the ranks, in ordinem cogere, Liv.: redigere, Suet.: adimere ordinem (of centuries only), Tab. Heracl. Phr.: to d. from the rank of senator, alique[m] senatorio loco (= senatu) movere, Cic.: to d. a common soldier, militem cingulo exuere, Cod. || Fig.: 1. dēhōnesto, dēdēcō, ignominia, afflicto, etc.: v. TO DISGRACE. 2. imminuo, 1, ūtum, 3 (with some such word as dignitatem): to d. the Roman people in reputation and influence, populi R. existimationem atque auctoritatem im. Cic.: also absol. with acc. of person, Tac. 3. abijcio, jectum, 3 (with auctoritatem, etc.): he has d'd the senate, auctoritatem senatus abijcit, Cic.: also absol., to d. one-

self, se ab, id. 4. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (in certain connexions: strictly to dash down): the commonwealth was (deeply) d'd by that bought and debauched trial, afflictia resp. est empto consuetudine iudicio, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1. 5. abijcio, xi, ctum, 3 (needing to be defined by context): to d. so important an art from the dignity of religion to mere lucre, tantam artem a religious auctoritate abd. ad mercedem, Cic. 6. dēvōco, 1 (ad aliquid): Plin.

degrading (adj.): 1. ignominiosus: v. INOMINIOUS. 2. indignus: it is d. to be vanquished by an equal or a superior; more d. still by an inferior and meaner man, indignum est a pari vincti aut superiore; indignus est a inferiore atque humilliore, Cic. Phr.: d. fetters, vincula corpus cum immundione constringentia, based on Cic. (Nigels.): it is very d., maxime est ignominie, turpitudinis: v. DISGRACEFUL.

degree: 1. A graduated interval or stage: 1. gradus, ōis: all the d.s of sounds, omnes sonorum g., Cic.: that d. of wisdom, iste g. sapientiae, Cic.: we are removed from him by just so many d.s (of affinity), totidem gradus distamus ab illo, Orov. Adv., by d.s, gradatim, Cic. (= paulatim or paulatim): v. GRADUALLY. 2. fastigium (the highest d.): v. PINNACLE. Phr.: in some d., aliquantum: v. CONSIDERABLY: to a certain d., aliquatenus, Sen.: Quint.: to that d. of insolence, eo insolentiae, Plin.: to such a d. of arrogance, huc arrogantiae, Tac.: to what d. of madness, quo amentiae, Liv.: to what d. (precisely), quatenus, Cic.: to arrive at the highest d. of good fortune, ad summum fortunae venire, Hor.: a voice harsh to a d., vox extra (praeter) modum absorta, Cic.: in the highest d., maxime; in the least d., minime, Cic.: by gentle d.s (of an ascent or descent), leniter, Caes. (v. GENTLY): to hate any one to a wonderful d., miris modis odisse aliquem, Ter.: some considerable d., aliquantum (with gen.): v. CONSIDERABLE: some slight d., nonnihil, paulum, paululum (with gen.): v. LITTLE, SOMEWAT: in the same d. as, aeque ac, Cic.: v. EQUALLY. || Station, rank: 1. gradus: the senatorial d., senatorius g., Cic.: v. RANK. 2. ordo, ōnis, m.: v. ORDER. Phr.: of high d., nobilis, Ov.: of low d., humilis, Nep. || Academic: "gradus: M.L.

dehort (rare): dēhortor, 1: v. DISUADE.

deification: 1. consecratio (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac. 2. apothēōsis, ōis, f. (apotheōsis): Tert. (Or expr. with verb: v. TO DEIFY).

deified: 1. consecratus: Claudius d., c. Cl.: Tac. 2. (esp. of Roman emperors deceased) divus, the d. (deceased) Augustus, divus Augustus, Tac.

deify: 1. consecro (less precise than the English). The Egyptians have d'd almost every kind of beast, omne fere genus bestiarum Aegypti consecraverunt, Cic. 2. dico, 1 (rare): Augustus d'd, inter numina dicatus A., Tac. Phr.: thou wilt be d'd, divus habebis, Hor.: to be d'd, numerum deorum obtinere, Cic.: to d. (ascribe divinity) to the sun, soli divinitatem dare, tribuere, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, seqq.: stily, terram, coelum in deos referre, Cic. lb.: to d. men (fig.), homines ad deos evenerunt, Hor.

deign: 1. dignor, 1: I d. not to canvass the grammarian tribes, grammaticas ambire tribus non dignor, Hor. Suet. (but the verb is not so used in Cic.): v. TO CONDESCEND. 2. curo, 1 (to take pains or trouble): not to d. to read, legere non curare, Cic. 3. expr. by aspernor, grāvor, or similar verbs, and a negative: as, and thou didst deign to hear his call, nec tu aspernata vocantem, Virg.

deism: (?) *deismus (a barbarous word, but allowed by Kr. and Georg.). Usu. better expr. by circumi, "opinio eorum qui Deum quidem esse putant,

Christianam autem religionem tollunt. (N.B.—Not theism; which is theism: q. v.)

deist: "qui Christianam religionem tollit, opinione Dei quaecunque salva: and comp. DEISM. (N.B.—Avoid deista; which, however, is sanctioned by Kr.)

deistical: expr. by circumi: v. preced. art.

deity: 1. As person: 1. deus, f. dea; divus, f. diva: v. GOD, GODDESS. 2. nūmen, ōnis, n. (the most gen. term; but almost entirely poet.); the great d.s, magna n., Virg.: present d.s, praesentia n., Virg.: if any d. regard the pious, si qua respectant n. pios, Virg. || Abstract. deitas: Arnob. (Or expr. by circumi, as, to teach the d. of Christ, *Christum Deum esse docere: v. GOD.)

deject: deſicco, affligo, 3: v. TO CAST DOWN; and foll. art.

dejected (adj.): 1. dēmīssus: Cic. Join: (animus) demissus et oppressus; d. et humilis, Cic. 2. fractus: Join: fracto animo et demisso, Cic. 3. afflictus (stronger than the preceding: prostratus): Cic. 4. jācens, ōnis (lit. lying on the ground): to arouse a friend's d. mind, amici animus j. excitare, Cic.: to comfort one who is d., jacentem solari, Ov. 5. perculsus (suffering from a violent shock): Cic. Phr.: to be d., (animus) jacere, Cic.: to become d., animam demittere, id. (Delectus poet. and late: Virg.: Quint.)

dejectedly: demīssè: v. HUMBLY. Usu. better expr. by a modal abl.; as, to gaze on the ground, capite demisso terram intueri, Caes.: so animo demisso, oppresso: v. DEJECTED.

dejection: animi abjectio, demissio, deſectio; animus demissus, jācens, afflictus: v. DEJECTED: see also, SADNESS, GRIEF.

delay (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. mōro, 1: to d. and hinder the enemy's march, hostium iter m. aique impedire, Caes.: Cic. 2. rēmōro, 1 (to keep back): to d. anyone's march, iter r., Sall.: Cic. 3. dēmōro, 1 (strengthened from moror): no enemy d.ing the march, nullo hoste iter demorante, Caes.: Cic. 4. tardo, 1 (to cause to be slow or behind time): to d. a start, protectionem l., Cic.: also retardo: id. 5. dētīneo, ul, tentum, 2: v. DETAIN.

6. expr. by mōra: as, to d. a thing, moram allicui rei inferre, Cic.: Caes.: m. facere, Cic.: Liv.: cf. TO DEFER, POSTPONE. || Intrans.: 1. cunctor, 1: (Fabius) by d.ing restored the empire, cunctando restituit rem, Fmn. ap. Cic. but usu. the word implies blame: Join: (non) cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 2. cesso, 1: v. LOITER: to d. to die, mori cessare, Hor. 3. tardo, 1 (usu. trans.: v. SUPR.): whether it were better to d. and t. melius esset, Cic. 4. mōro, 1: v. LINGER. Phr.: he d'd not to come, nihil in mora habuit quominus veniret, Vell.: comp. foll. art.

delay (subs.): 1. mōra: to occasion d. in the leaving of troops, moram delectui facere, Liv.: also inferre, Cic.: Caes.: to devis (repeated) d.s, moras nectere, Sen.: without d., sine m., Cic.: I will marry her without d., nec ulla m. est quin eam uxorem ducam, Ter. 2. cunctatio, 4 (implying blame; whereas mora is neutral): casting aside all d., abjecta omni c. (= sine cunctatione, id.), Cic. 3. cēsatio (doing anything slowly, loitering): v. IDLENESS. 4. procrastinatio (putting off from day to day): Cic.: v. PROCRASTINATION. 5. prōlatio (act of putting off): v. POSTPONEMENT. 6. prōlatio: similar to prolatio: Tac. 7. dilatio: to be long d., d. petere, Plin.: to grant d., dare d., Quint.: without d., sine d., Vell. Phr.: after a d. of a few days had been granted you to pay, paucis tibi ad solvendum prorogatis diebus, Cic.: after three days' d. (interval), triduo intermisso, Caes.: full of d., cunctabundus, Liv.

delayer: 1. *mōrator (of another):* a d. of a public benefit, publici commodi m. Liv. 2. *cunctator (who delays himself):* from a most dashing warrior become a d. cunctator ex acerrimo bellatore factus. Liv. 3. *diator:* Hor. 4. *cessator:* v. *LOTTERER*.
delectable: *amoenus, jucundus, delectabilis (fac):* v. *DELIGHTFUL*.
delection: *delectatio, oblectatio:* v. *GRATIFICATION, AMUSEMENT*.
delegate (v.): 1. *To depu'te:* *lēgo, allēgo, dēlēgo, i:* v. *DEPUTATION* (to send on), *DEPUTE*. 2. *To entrust, commit to a substitute:* 1. *dēlēgo, i:* to d. labour to another, laboreū alteri d. Cic. 2. *mando, commendo, demando, i:* v. *COMMIT*. 3. *dēfēro, tūll, lātum, i:* (usu. implying superiority in the person to whom): to d. to any one the pleading of one's cause, causam ad aliquem d. Cic. v. *TO ENTRUST*.
delegate (subs.): *lēgatus:* v. *DEPUTY, COMMISSIONER*.
delegated (adj.): *vicarius* (appertaining to a substitute): Cic. v. *VICARIOUS*.

delegation: 1. *The act of delegating:* 1. *mandātus, ds* (only in abl. sing.): by *Caecinnia's d.* (a business act), *Caecinniae mandatu*, Cic. Caec. 7, 19. 2. *dēlēgatio* (in Cic. only of an assignment to pay): v. *DEPUTATION, DEPUTE*. 3. *expr.* with verb: as, *by d. of the people*, *quum eum populus legatum misisset, etc. v. *DEPUTE*. 2. *A body of delegates:* *lēgatio, lēgati:* v. *DEPUTATION*.
delete (v.): *deleo, 2:* v. *TO BLOT OUT*.
deleterious: *noxius, malus* (esp. in legal phr. *malō veneno, bi d. drugs, i. e. poison*): v. *NOXIOUS, PERNICIOUS*.
dell: 1. *e. earthenware or made of it:* *scillia, e:* in pl. as *subs.* *scillia, tum:* v. *EARTHENWARE*.
deliberate (v.): 1. *consilio, tū, ultum, i:* (of individuals or deliberative assemblies): *when you have d.*, there is need of prompt action, ubi consuleris mature factu opus est, Sall. *to give way to panic rather than to d.*, trepidare magis quam c., Liv. 2. *dēlibēro, i* (to weigh carefully the grounds, pro and con): *they d. concerning Avaricum*, de Avarico deliberatur, Caes. *you ought to d. long and digest the matter well*, tibi diu deliberandum et conoquendum est, num. . . Cic. 3. *āgo, ēgi, actum, i:* (of deliberative bodies only): v. *TO DEBATE* (3). 4. *considēro, i:* v. *TO CONSIDER*. Phr.: *it is for you to d. what you ought to do*, vestrum jam consilium est quid sit vobis faciendum, Cic. *to d. with oneself*, aliquid secum agitare, Ter. (in animo, mente agitare, Cic. Nep. v. *TO MEDITATE* also versare, with in animo or ab eo) (to turn over in the mind, carefully examine): v. *REVOLVE, REFLECT ON*.

deliberate (adj.): 1. *Of persons or their actions; showing careful deliberation:* 1. *considerātus:* *Caesar had become more slow and d.*, Caesar tardior et deliberatio factus erat, Hirt. *to call a man slow instead of d.*, tardum pro considerato vocare (of Fabius), Liv. 22, 39, fin. 2. *circumspectus:* Suet. (opp. to *Inconsultus, praecipuus*): v. *CIRCUMSPECT*. 2. *Only of acts; deliberately resolved on, premeditated:* 1. *considerātus* (of what has been carefully considered): Cic. 2. *cogitātus*: Join: *meditatum et cogitatum* (secus), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85. 3. *dēlibērātus:* Hor. Od. 1, 37, fin. (See the place). Phr.: *d. injuries*, injurias quas nocendi causa de industria inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 24: *by d. choice or discretion*, delecta aut sapientia, Cic. Planc. 4, 9: *it is my d. intention*, certum est, certum est deliberatumque (foll. by inf.), Cic. Ter. 3. *Slow:* 1. *lētus:* a very d. (dravelling) speaker, l. in dicendo, Cic. a d. judge, judex l. est consideratus, Cic. fr. 2. *tardus* or *perh. tardior* (see Gr. § 351): v. *SLOW*.
deliberately: 1. *With judicious*

deliberation: 1. *considerātē:* Cic. Liv. 2. *circumspectē* (with circumsp. action): Quint. v. *CAUTIOUSLY*. 3. *cogitātē* (with thought), Pl.: Cic. (also cogitatio, v. inf. 11.). 4. *cautē:* v. *CAUTIOUSLY*. 2. *Intentionally, with premeditation:* 1. *consulto:* Join: *consulto et cogitato* (lit. injuria), Cic. 2. *cogitatio:* v. *supr.* 3. *de* or *ex industria:* v. *INTENTIONALLY, DESIGNERLY*. 3. *Slowly:* 1. *lētē:* Caes.: Cic. (the word may or may not denote blame). 2. *tardē:* v. *SLOWLY*.
deliberateness: *expr.* by circuml. as, *remarkable for the d. with which he acted as judge*, *imprints in judicio exercendo consideratus: *who shows great d. in the midst of danger*, (cul) plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula, Liv.: with d. (slowly and gradually), lēte: v. *DELIBERATELY*.
deliberation: 1. *dēliberatio:* the matter requires d., habet res d., Cic. in sim. sense, in deliberationem cedere, id. 2. *consultatio* (the act of consulting over: whereas deliberatio is the careful weighing of reasons): v. *CONSULTATION*. 3. *expr.* by verbs given under *TO DELIBERATE*: as, *there is need of d.*, opus est consulto (where consulto is p. part. neut.): a d. is held in the public council, deliberatur in communi consilio, Caes. *after mature d.*, quum [bene] consuleris, deliberaveris: see verb. Phr.: *the matter was referred for d. to the senate*, res ad senatum relata est, Liv.: *I take no part in public d.*, publicis consiliis nullis intersum, Cic.: with d., v. *DELIBERATELY*, cf. also *REFLECTION, CONSIDERATION*.
deliberative: *dēliberativus:* Cic. Phr.: a d. body, consilium, Cic.
delicacy: 1. *Fineness of texture:* subtilitas, tēnuitas: v. *FINENESS*. 2. *Refined perception or taste:* 1. *subtilitas:* Attic d. as it is called, ea a quam Atticam appellant, Cic. Tac. 2. *ēlegantia:* v. *REFINEMENT, ELEGANCE*. 3. *fastidium* (over d.): Join: *fastidium* (legitimum) delicacque, Plin. Ep.: v. *FASTIDIOUSNESS*. Phr.: (the animal) *has great d. of scent*, nares acutissimas habet, olfactus sensum acerrimum habet; v. *KEEN, ACUTE:* *to adopt oneself to Attic d. and nicety of judgment*, ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas se accommodare, Cic. Or. 9, init. (delicatae aures, Quint. 3, 1, 3, has a different sense: see the place): v. *REFINEMENT*. 3. *Of manners; voluptuousness:* mollitia: v. *EFFEMINACY*.
IV. Of feeling; scrupulous regard for the feelings of others: *humanitas considerata atque religiosa: considerata urbanitas: v. *POLITENESS, COURTESY*. Phr.: *to treat the passionate with more than usual tenderness and d.*, mollis delicatissime tractare iracundos, Sen. V. *Exquisite flavour:* 1. *suāvitas:* Cic. 2. *jucundus* sapor: v. *FLAVOUR*. VI. *Concrete; food agreeable to the palate:* cupedia, sāpores: v. *DAINTY (subs.)*.
delicate (adj.): 1. *Of fine texture; fine, soft, etc.:* 1. *subtilis, tēnuis:* v. *THIN, FINE*. 2. *tēner, ēra, dūm; dēmis, tēnellus, Cat.:* v. *TENDER*. 3. *dēlicātus:* a girl more d. than a tender little kid, puella tenellulo delicato hūdo, Cat. 2. *Having fineness of perception or judgment:* 1. *subtilis, e:* a d. palate, s. palatum, Hor.: Cic. v. *SUBTLE, PRECISE*. 2. *acutus:* v. *KEEN*. 3. *tēres, ētis* (fig. prop. smooth, well-turned): d. and scrupulous ears, aures t. et religiose, Cic. 4. *ēlegans, ntis:* v. *NICE, REFINED:* a person of the most d. taste (with reference to works of art), homo in omni judicio elegantissimus, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, ad init. 5. *fastidiosus* (over-d.): v. *FASTIDIOUS*. 6. *urbanus* (of politeness): v. *POLITE, REFINED*. 3. *Agreeable to the taste:* 1. *suāvis:* Hor.: v. *DELICIOUS*. 2. *exquisitus:* v. *CHOICE (adj.)*. 3. *dēlicātus:* Plin. 4. *Of health: not good:* 1. *infirmus:* d. health, inf. valetudo, Cic. 2. *tēnuis, e:*

a person of very d. health, tenni [aut potius nulla] valetudine (homo), Cic. ad Sen. 11, 35: v. *WEAK, FRIBLE*. V. *Difficult to deal with:* lubricus (lit. slippery): a d. matter to handle (in speaking), anceps et l. locus, Plin. Ep.: a very difficult and d. mode of conducting the defence, perdifficilis et l. defensionis ratio, Cic. Planc. 2, 5: a d. business, res difficilima tractatu, Liv.
delicately: *subtiliter, ēlegantē:* molliter, dēlicātē (both in bad sense): see *adj.*
delicateness: v. *DELICACY*.
**delicious (of food). 1. *suāvis, e:* d. things (birds for the table, a res), Hor. 2. *exquisitus:* d. repasts, exp. epulae, Plin. 3. *dēlicātus*, Plin. Phr.: *more d. (of eggs)*, succi melioris, Hor.
deliciously: v. *DELIGHTFULLY*.
deliciousness: *suāvitas:* Cic. v. *DELIGHTFULNESS*.
delight (subs.): 1. *Feeling of pleasure:* 1. *dēlectatio:* man is led by the d. of seeing and hearing, homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ductur, Cic. (For the distinction between delectatio and oblectatio, v. *AMUSEMENT*). 2. *vōluptas:* v. *PLEASURE*. 3. *gaudium:* v. *JOY*. 2. *The cause of d.:* 1. *dēliciae, arum:* the d. (favourite) of the people, deliciae populi, Pl.: Cic. Virg. 2. (poet.): *vōluptas:* d. of men and gods (Venus), divum hominumque voluptas, Lucr. 3. *oblectamentum, ds* of the table, oblectamenta gulae, Plin. 4. (poet.): *amoenitas:* my wife, my d., uxor mea, mea am, Pl.: v. *JOY*.
delight (v.): 1. *Trans.:* 1. *dēlecto, oblecto, i:* (the former denoting absolutely that enjoyment is caused; the latter that it is a solace or diversion from some other state of mind): Cic. Ter. 2. *jāvo, jāvi, jātum* (jut part. jāvāturus): 1. *esp. poet.:* the camp d. s many, multos castra j., Hor.: and words which d. the ear, auremque juvenatibus, Ov. 3. *expr.* by voluptas: as, voluptatem afferre; voluptate afficere, etc.: v. *TO PLEASE, PLEASURE*. 2. *Intrans.:* 1. *gaudeo, gāvissus sum*, 2 (with abl. of subs.; usu. inf. of verb, or quod and indic. v. *TO REJOICE*): he d. in horses and dogs, gaudet equis canibusque, Hor.: to d. in praise, laudibus g., Liv. (laudari, Quint.): everything we d. in is pleasure, omne id in quo gaudemus voluptas est, Cic. 2. *expr.* by placeo, ardeeo, etc. (with dat.): I d. not now in princely Rome, mihi jam non regia Roma placeo, Hor.: I d. in that nook above all others, ille terrarum mihi praefer omnes angulus ridet, id., Od. 2, 6, 13. (Cic. has ardeeo; also Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 86). 3. *expr.* by pascere of verbs under (1.): on this I feast, in this I d., this I enjoy, his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perficior, Cic. in Pis. 20, init.**

delightful: 1. *amoenus* (esp. to the eyes): the d. country, am. rus, Hor.: Cic. 2. *jucundus* (in any way): a d. companion, comes j., Cic.: to sing in a d. manner, j. in modum canere, Gell. 3. *suāvis, e* (stronger than jucundus: v. *SWEET*): it is d. to take from a great heap, suave est ex magno tollere acervo, Hor.: it is very d. to me to remember you, mihi suavisissimum est tunc memoriae dare operam, Coel. ap. Cic. 4. *dulcis, e* (like suavis): Cic. v. *SWEET*. (N.B.—The stronger sense of delightful may often be best expr. by superl. of the above adjectives.)
delightfully: *amoenē, jucundē, stāviter* (or superl. of the same): v. *PLEASANTLY*.
delightfulness: *jucunditas, suāvitas, amoenitas* (esp. to the eyes): v. *PLEASANTNESS, SWEETNESS*.
delineate: 1. *To mark out with a line:* describo, dēlineo, dēsigno: v. *TO MARK OUT, DESCRIBE*. 2. *To represent by lines or words; limn, sketch, describe:* 1. *describo, psi, ptum, 3:* a painter could not d. his figure more exactly, non

potuit plector rectius d. ejus formam, Pl.: so of character, Cic.: v. to DESCRIBE. 2. (verbis) exprimo, pressi, pressum, J.: in: exprimere et effingere verbis, Auct. Her.: also with oratione, Cic.: v. REPRESENT. 3. pōnō, pōsui, itum, J.: to d. a man, a god, hominem, deum p., Hor. 4. imitor, I.: v. to IMITATE. 5. ad-umbro, I.: v. to SKETCH.

delineation: descriptio (marking out, planning): Cic. Usu. however expr. with verb: as, no one was ever more accurate in the d. of character, nemo unquam mores ingeniumque hominum subtilius descripsit; verbis s. oratione expressit, etc.: v. preced. art. See also, SKETCH, DESCRIPTION.

delinquency: delictum; quod contra officium est: v. OFFENCE.

delinquent: (homo) noxius: v. OFFENDER, GUILTY.

delirious: phrēnēticus: Cic.: Cels. Phr.: to be d., delirio laborare; per morbum mente alienata esse: v. foll. art.

delirium: 1. delīrium: Cels. 2. phrēnēsis, is, f.: Cels.: Juv.: v. INSANITY.

deliver: (v. t.): 1. To release: I. libero, I. (with acc. and abl.): Cic.: Liv.: v. to RELIEVE, FREE. 2. eximo, emi, emptum, J. (with acc. and dat., or abl. with prep.): to d. (any one) from death, morti (aliquem) ex., Tac.: to d. any one from chains, e vinculis aliquem ex., Cic.: v. to RESCUE, EXEMPT. 3. solvo, exsolvo, J.: v. to RELEASE. 4. eripio, ripui, reptum, J.: lit. to snatch from: v. to RESCUE. 5. servo, conservo, I.: v. to SAVE, PRESERVE. 6. vindico, I. (implying that some right/ul claim is made good): wisdom alone d. us from the violence of lusts, sapientia sola nos a libidinis impetu v., Cic.: also with abl. without prep.: L. G. § 306. || To hand over to: 1. do, dēdi, datum, dare: of letters: to deliver to a letter-carrier, to "post," literas alicui d., Cic.: also with ad. and acc. of the person to whom the letter is written, Cic.: also with dat., of delivering a letter to the person for whom it was destined, Cic.

2. reddo, didi, datum, J. (esp. of letters or messages): Cincius d. d. me a letter from you, C. mihi ab te epistolam reddidit, Cic.: d. messages, mandata r., Suet. 3. trādo (transdo), didi, datum, J. (to hand over): to d. a treasure to a friend, amico thesaurum tr., Pl.: to d. oneself up to the enemy, tr. se hostibus, Caes.: to d. up to punish-ment, aliquem ad supplicium (supplicio, Suet.) tr., Nep.: to d. up to incarceration, in custodiam tr., Cic.: to d. over to protection, in fidem tr., Liv.: to d. a will to any one to read, testamentum alicui legendum tr., Hor.: v. to HAND DOWN, OVER. 4. dēdo, prōdo, J.: v. to GIVE UP, SURRENDER. || To give forth, rehearse: 1. habeo, 2. to d. a speech, an harangue, orationem, contionem h., Caes.: Cic. 2. dico, xi, ctum, J.: a speech d. d. from written notes, oratio dicta de scripto, Cic.: to d. judgment, sentence, jus, sententiam d., Cic.: v. to UTTER. 3. ago, egi, actum, J. (with special reference to manner of speaking and action): awkwardness in d. (a speech), deformitas agendi, Cic.: to d. with dignity and grace, a cum dignitate et venustate, Cic. 4. pronūto, I. (the most exact equivalent of the English word): J. in: agere et pronuntiare (as comprehending the entire practice of a speaker), Cic.: v. DELIVER. Phr.: to d. a speech, verba facere, Cic.

IV. To let fly, as missiles: mitto, Jācio (conflicto, of a number): v. to DISCHARGE. V. To act as accoucher: (feminae) parturituri adesse, cf. Ov. F. 3, 350: "feminae parturituri operam dare: to be d. d. of a daughter, puellam parere, Ter.: did you d. my mother? an tu fuisse meae matri obstetrix? Pl.: newly d. d. fēta: a newly d. d. she-bear, f. ursā, Ov.: friends were coming to the newly d. d. (mother) to congratulate

(her), veniebant ad fetam amicae gratulatum, Varr.

deliverance: i. e. release, saving:

1. salus, ūtis, f.: to bring assistance and d. to the needy, opem indigentibus aequē ferre, Cic.: v. SAFETY, PRESERVATION. 2. liberatio (the act of setting free): Cic.

deliverer: 1. One who delivers from some evil: 1. liberator (one who sets free): the d. of their country, patriae liberatores, Cic.: Liv. 2. vindex, Icis, m. (strictly, an avenger): d. from danger, periculi v., Liv.: Hercules, the d. of earth, H. terrae v., Ov. 3. servator (one who preserves in safety): the temple of Jove the d., templum Jovis a., Plin. 4. conservator; fem. conservatrix (more freq. than simple word): the guardians and d. of this city (the gods), custodes et c. hujus urbis, Cic. 5. salvator: rare except in Christian writers: v. SAVIOUR. || One who hands over: expr. with verb: v. to DELIVER (II.): d. of a message, nuntius, fem. nuntia: v. MESSENGER.

delivery: 1. A setting free, etc.: v. DELIVERANCE. || Act of bringing forth children: 1. partus, ūs (child-birth): Cic. 2. partura (= partus): Varr. 3. puerperium, Pl.: Tac.: Vell. (N.B.—May often be expr. by a verb: as, after d., enixa: to have a hard d., difficile, cum magnis doloribus parere: v. BRING FORTH. || Utterance and gesture: 1. actio: dignity of d., actionis dignitas, Cic.: v. ACTION. 2. pronuntiatio: d. is by most persons called action, pr. a perisque actio dicitur, Quint. (Actio is the more comprehensive term, and includes the entire movement and bearing of a speaker.) 3. elocutio (oratorical d.): Cic.: v. ELOCUTION.

dell: a grof, spēcus, vallis, vallētia: v. VALLEY, DALE.

delta: the letter: Delta, n. (indecl.): Plin.: also, delta, ae: Auson.: used as in Eng. of a district of land: Plin.

delude: decipio; illūdo (with dat.), delūdo (with acc.); lucto, etc.: v. to DECEIVE.

deluder: deceptor, lūsor: v. DECEIVER.

deluding (adj.): fallax, vānus: v. DELUSIVE.

deluge: 1. Lit.: 1. diluvium (most gen. term; denoting a wide-spread inundation): constant storms and frequent d. s., assidue tempestates et crebra d., Plin. Ep.: Sen. 2. diluvies, ēl, f.: Hor.: Plin. 3. eluvio, ōnis, f.: Cic. (twice). 4. inundatio: v. INUNDATION, FLOOD. Phr.: to destroy mankind by a d., genus mortale sub undis perdere, Ov.: those whom the d. spared, quibus unda pepercit, Ov.: a d. of waters, agmen aquarum, Virg.: a perfect d. of water, magna vis aquae, Cic. || Fig.: Phr.: to pour forth a d. of tears, vim lacrimarum profundere, Cic.: in such a d. of calamity, superantibus ac emergentibus malis, Liv.: he was buried beneath a perfect d. of the enemy, Jacentem superflui hostes oppresserunt, Liv. (Diluvium when used fig. denotes a sweeping desolation, as by a deluge.)

deluge (v.): 1. Lit.: 1. Inundo, I.: to d. the land with water, terram aquis In. Cic. 2. diluvio, I. (rare): Lucr. Phr.: the whole country is d., omnia obnivent aquae, Liv.: v. to INUNDATE. || Fig.: 1. Inundo, I.: to be d. d. with blood (of a battle-field), sanguine inundari, Liv.: the Cimbrs like a storm had d. d. Italy, Cimbro more procelles inundasse Italiam, Just. 2. obrūo, ūl, ctum, J.: to be d. d. with wine, vino obrui, Nep.: v. to BURY, OVERWHELM. Phr.: the stage was d. d. with blood, sanguine scena abundavit, Sen.: to d. Italy (of the Gaulish hordes), superfundere se Italiam, Plin.: that the Spains were d. d. with arms, Hispanias armis redundare, Tac.

delusion: 1. A trick: fallacia, captio, deceptio: v. DECEPTION. ||

Hallucination: 1. insānia: doth a sweet d. play me false; an me ludit amabilis ins? Hor. 2. error (mentis): a most delightful d., mentis gratissimus error, Hor.: v. ILLUSION.

delusive: 1. vānus (empty): d. dreams, somnia v., Suet.: v. VAIN. 2. falsus: d. hopes, spes f., Cic. 3. fallax: J. in: (spes) falsa et fallax, Cic.: v. DECEITFUL. 4. insānia, e: d. fancies, inanes cogitationes, Cic.: v. EMPTY.

demagogism: *concionariae artes; artes quibus allicitur plebecula; quibus plebeculae favor conciliatur.

demagogue: 1. concionator (a speech-maker; rare): the worthlessness (or fickleness) of d. s., levitas concionatorum, Cic. 2. plebicola (one who pays court to the multitude): J. in: plebicola omniūque popularis aures captator, Liv.: a d. of a tribune, tribunus plebicola, Cic. Phr.: the d. s. buckle to for the consulship, turbatores vulgi ad consulatum accingit, Liv.: to play the d., allicere ad se plebem, Liv.: v. SEDUCTIOUS, TURBULENT.

demand (v.): 1. postūlo, I. (less strong than the Eng., yet implying some claim or right: v. to CLAIM, BEG): to come to Rome to the Senate to d. assistance, Romam ad Senatum venire auxilium postulatum, Caes.: you d. of me two speeches, orationes duas me postulas, Cic.: also foll. by ut and ne with subj.: v. L. G. § 451. 2. posco, pōposui, J. (with still less of authority): to d. from any one a guardian, tutorem ab aliquo p., Suet.: when he had d. d. of the authorities the keys of the gates, claves portarum quum magistratus poscisset, Liv.: v. to BEG. 3. flagito, I. (to d. importunately, vehemently): to d. from any one pay, mercedem ab aliquo fl., Cic.: they d. d. corn of me (repeatedly), frumentum me flagitabant, Caes.: you d. of me that I speak out, flagitas me ut eloquar, Pl.: he d. d. the exhibition of the picture, flagitavit ostendi picturam, Plin. See also to REQUEST, ASK, BEG. Phr.: this matter d. s. method and attention, hac in re habenda ratio et diligentia, Cic.: to live as one's dignity d. s., vivere pro dignitate, Nep.: to determine as one's dignity d. s., statuere ex dignitate, Cic.: the matter d. s. much consideration, res magni consilii est, Cic.

demand (subs.): 1. postūlatio: if the d. seems to you fair and honourable, si vobis aequa et honesta p. videtur, Cic.: to accede to a d., postulatiōi concedere, Cic.: to resist a d., postulatiōni resistere, Cic.: v. CLAIM. 2. postūlitium: not to satisfy (any one's) d. s., non facere postulata, Nep. 3. petitiō: v. REQUEST. 4. flagitiō (importunate, vehement d.): Cic.: Justin.: Tac. 5. rogātus, rogāto: v. REQUEST. Phr.: the d. he had made for an interden, quod de colloquio postulasset, Caes.: the money is due on d., praesentē pecunia debetur, Ulp.: good wares are always in d., proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl.: a d. (of a plaintiff), petitiō, Cic.: Ulp.: your d. is just, i confes, jus petis (better in prose, aequa petis), fateri, Pl.

demandant: petitor: v. PLAINTIFF. **demandor:** postulator, flagitator (importunate); or expr. with imperf. part. of verbs under DEMAND (q. v.).

demarcation: chiefly in phr., lines of demarcation; which may be expr. by finis: there are certain lines of d. on either side of which, etc., sunt certi fines, ultra citraque quos, etc., Hor. Or by verb: we must draw a clear line of d., diligenter fines describendi sunt inter, etc.; diligenter definienda sunt haec: v. BOUNDARY.

demean: 1. To deport (oneself): gēro, gressi, gestum: to d. oneself royally, g. se regem, Justin.: Cic.: v. to BEHAVE.

|| To lower (oneself): 1. dignor, I.: v. to DEIGN. 2. dēmittō, mīsi, missum, J. (with pron. ref.): to d. myself to those lesser matters, ad minora

density: densitas, crassitudo, etc.: v. THICKNESS. (N.B. The natural density of the air is densitas aëris; crassitudo aëris, in Cic., is, unusual thickness or density of the atmosphere.)

dent: 1. nota (any mark: q.v.): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12. 2. vestigium: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, 79: v. TRACE.

3. crēna, arum: v. NOTCH.

dent (v.): (?) clavo, i: v. TO INDEXT.

dental (adj.): 1. Belonging to the tooth (med): gen. of dens: as, d. surgery, *dentalum medicina, curatio.

(Dentarius, in Apul.) ||. In grammar: epith. of a class of consonants: *dentalia, e.

dental (subs.): *dentalis littera.

dentated: dentatus: Plin.: v. INDENTED.

dentile (a small tooth): dentifolius: Pallad.: v. TOOTH.

denticulated: 1. denticulatus: Plin. 2. serratus (edged like a saw): Plin.

dentifrice: dentifricium: Plin.

dentil (architectural ornament): dentifolius: Vitr.

dentist: *dentalium medicus.

dentistry: *dentalium medicina, ars medica.

denition: denitio: Plin. Phr.: to aid slow d. of children, pueros tarde denitendo adjuvare, Plin.

denude: 1. denūdo, nūdo, i: denūdo, i: Cic.: v. TO STRIP. 2. denūdo, rēdo: v. TO UNCOVER.

denudation: denūdatio: Plin.

denunciation: 1. denūntiatio: d. of war, belli d., Cic. 2. accūsatio (accusation): Cic. 3. delatio (accusation by an informer): Cic.: Tac. 4. indicium (evidence by an informer): v. EVIDENCE, INFORMATION.

5. comminatio, minae: i. e. menace, threat: q. v.

deny: 1. To say that a thing is not so: 1. nēgo, foll. by acc. and infm.: Cic.: Ter.: to d. a person (=say "not at home"): n. aliquem, Mart. Also in pass.: my chastity is d., casta negor, Ov. 2. infitor, i (usu. = to disown): to deny a charge made against one: Cic.: i cannot be d., non est infitandum, Nep. 3. (in same sense), infillas eo, 4. irr. (not in Cic.): nor do I d. that, etc., neque infillas eo (with acc. and inf.), Liv.: Nep.: which nobody would d., quod nemo infillas eat, Nep. 4. abnuo, i, itum, 3 (rare in this sense): nor is it d. that it was so, nec abnuo ita fuisse, Liv. 5. rēnuo, i, 3 (like abnuo, strictly to express denial by a gesture of the head: same constr.): Join: reuult negatque, Hor.: Ov. ||. To disown: 1. infitor, i (opp. to confiteor, Cic.): foll. by acc. of neut. pron., or absol., Cic.: also with acc. of subs.: to d. knowledge of any one, notitiam allicuius inf., Ov.: Cic.: v. TO DISOWN. 2. rēnuo, 3 (with dat.): to d. a charge with frowning look, supercilis criminali r., Cic. 3. abnēgo, i (rare): to d. a trust, depositum ab., Plin. Ep. 4. rēnuo, i (with dat.): v. TO RENOUNCE. |||. To refuse something asked for: 1. nēgo, i (foll. by acc. of neut. pron., and poet. by acc. of subs.): to d. anybody a thing positively, aliquid alicui praeclae n., Cic.; obstinately, obstinate, Caes.: to d. nourishment to the wretched, alimenta miseris n., Ov.: Tac. 2. dēnēgo, i (with acc. of subs.): to d. an honour to an intimate friend, honorem homini amicissimo d., Cic.: to d. a request, quod quis orat, d., Ter. 3. abnuo, 3 (constr. same as nego): Cic.: rarely foll. by de): the senate dared not d. him in anything, neque illi senatus de ullo negotio ab. audebat, Sall. ||V. To exercise denial (towards oneself): 1. tempēro, i (with pron. refl.): v. TO CONTROL (oneself), REFRAIN. 2. dēnēgo, i (with dat. of pron. refl.): to d. oneself all pleasures, sibi omnia quae iucunda videntur d., cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, 35. 3. bnēgo, i (with acc.: late, but the best word for religious sense): d. thyself,

take up thy cross, abnega teipsum, tolle crucem tuam, Vulg.: à Kempis. Phr.: self-denying, sui (sibi, Hor.) imperiosus, Plin.: to d. oneself enjoyments, voluptates spernere, repudiare: v. TO REJECT.

deodand: nearest word, sacer, crum: cf. Liv. 3, 55: "qui necisui . . . ejus caput Jovi sacrum caeset."

depart: 1. Lit.: to go from a place: 1. abeo, iui and ii, itum, 4, irr. (gen. term to go away from): the pestilence has d'd from the place, de loco abilit pestilentia, Cic.: to d. from any one's house, ab aliquo ab. Ter.: very often absol., he has d'd, abilit, Cic. 2. exeo, 4, irr. (to go out of, forth from): to d. from the city, ex. ex urbe, Cic.: v. TO QUIT. 3. discedo, cessum, 3 (to leave a person or place): foll. by de, ex, Cic.: v. TO LEAVE, QUIT. (Not decesso, unless the departure be compulsory or according to law: as, decedere de provincia, of a retiring governor, Cic.) 4. abcedo, 3: v. TO WITHDRAW. 5. excedo, 3 (implying that a person has been within certain boundaries: when he (Cailline) had d'd (gone forth from the heart of the city), cum excessisset, Cic. 6. cedio, 3: v. TO WITHDRAW, RETIRE. 7. digredior, gressus, 3 (to part from: q. v.): to d. from home, domo d., Sall.: Caes. 8. migro, i (to d. in order to dwell elsewhere): the very rats have d'd (from a ruined place), etiam mures migraverunt, Cic.: v. TO REMOVE. 9. demigro, i (like migro: but more freq.): [on the arrival of the enemy] all d'd from the country to the city, quaque in urbem ex agris d., Liv.: to d. from their towns, oppidis d., Caes.: to d. hence (from this sphere of existence), hinc d., Cic. 10. emigro, i (= demigro; but rare): Cic. 11. proficiscor, fectus, 3 (on a journey): v. TO SET OUT, START. 12. facesso, cessum, itum, 3 (implying speed or hurry): d. hence to Turquinis, facesse hinc Turquinos! Liv.: to d. with speed from the city, propere urbe f., Liv.: Cic. ||. Fig.: chiefly in phr., to d. this life, e vita discedere, migrare, emigrare, cedere, decedere; e or ex vita demigrare, exire, abire; ex vita discedere tanquam ex hospitio, Cic.: also simply, decedere, Cic.: excedere, Suet.: v. TO DIE. To d. from justice, ab iure abire, Cic.: to d. from truth, a veritate desciscere, Cic.: to d. a single inch from a rule, a regula transversum, ut alunt, digitum discedere, Cic.: v. TO DEVIATE. To depart from a plan, consilium omittere: v. ABANDON.

departed (part. adj.): i. e. dead: 1. mortuus: v. DEAD. 2. defunctus (strictly, d. vita): to forget the d., defunctorum obliuisci, Plin. Ep. 3. (In the case of a deceased Roman emperor): divus (=deified): Tac. 4. mānes, ium, m. (always pl.): v. SHADES.

departure: 1. Lit.: from a place: 1. abitus, ūs: Ter. 2. abitus (rare): Ter. 3. discessus, ūs (frequent): your d. distressed me, d. tuus afflixit (me), Cic.: d. from the city, ab urbe d., id.: the d. of ambassadors (after audience), d. legatorum, Caes. 4. discessio (rare in this sense): v. DIVISION, SEPARATION. 5. profectio (on a journey or errand): d. and return, p. et reversio, Cic.: Caes. 6. exitus, ūs (rare in this sense): Cic. 7. digressio, digressus: v. PARTING. 8. Phr.: to take one's d., proficisci (v. TO SET OUT), migrare, demigrare (see verb, l. 8): to hasten one's d., iter maturare, Caes.: to make preparations for d., iter comparare (parare), Nep. ||. Fig.: from life: discessus, obitus, etc.: v. DEATH, DECREASE: "the time of my d." tempus resolutionis meae, Il. Tim. iv. 6: to take one's d., migro, etc.: see subs. (l. 1).

department: 1. A district: no exact word: perth, dioecesis, is, f.: Cic.: "dioecesis dictur portio quaedam provinciae, cuius administratio et iurisdicatio proprietari permessa est. Latine

dicti iurisdicatio et praefectura dici possunt," Forcell. s. v. (Regio, pars, are too vague. Sometimes pagus may do, used by Caes. of the Helvetii, B. G. i, 12.) ||. Branch of administration: 1. provincia (as appointed to a magistrate of Rome) (the praetor) whose d. (or province) was the fleet, cui provincia classis erat, Liv. 42, 48: cf. id. 37, 2, ad fin. L. Aemilius, cui pr. maritima erat. (But the word is not used of a department of office abstractly considered.) Provincia is also used in more general sense: v. PROVINCE (fig.). 2. mīnus, ūs, n.: v. OFFICE, FUNCTION. 3. administratio: to be distinguished in every d. of state, florere in omni ad. reipublicae, Cic. 4. cūratio: v. CARE, CHARGE. 5. ministerium: in the conduct of his d. of service, ad curationem m. sui, Liv. |||. Branch, division: 1. gēnus, ūs, n.: to labour in every d. (of study), in universo g. elaborare, Cic.: to leave that one d. of study only to the orator, id unum g. oratori relinquere, id. 2. res, rēl, f. (when the department has been before described): v. OBJECT.

depend: 1. Lit.: to hang down: dependeo, pendo, 2: v. TO HANG DOWN.

||. Fig.: to be dependent upon: 1. pendeo, pēpendi, 2: that on your single life d. the lives of all, ex unius tua vitam p. omnium, Cic.; also with in and abl.: Cic.: with de and abl., Hor.: with abl. only (poet.): forgetful that on thine d. our safety, oblitus tua nostram p. salutem, Sil. 2. nitor, nīsus and nīxus, 3 (to be supported by something: with abl. alone or with prep. in): to d. on the aid of another, n. alterius ope, Cic.: to d. on (support oneself by) an abundance of illustrations, copia exemplorum n., Cic.: to d. on truth, on report, veritate, fama n., Cic.: on whose life the safety of the state d., in cuius vita nitetur salus reipublicae, Cic.: Caes.: absol., on what will you d., ubi nitere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64, 155. 3. innitor, 3 (i. q. nitor, and with same constr.): Tac. See also DEPENDENT, TO BE. 4. consisto, stitū, stitum, 3 (to be involved in, contained in, bound up with: with in and abl.): on this the whole case d.s., in hoc causa tota c., Cic.: (the things) in which a truly happy life d.s., in quibus vita beata c., Cic. 5. consto, stitū, stitum, 1 (= consisto: same constr.): victory d.s. upon the courage of those cohorts, victoria in earum cohortium virtute c., Caes.: every right d.s. either upon prescription or customs, omne jus aut scripto aut moribus c., Quint. 6. pōnor, pōstus, 3 (to be placed upon, rest in: with in and abl.): it d.s. on you, in te positum est, Cic. 7. contineor, tentus, 2: v. TO BIND UP (II.). 8. vertor, versus, 3 (with in and abl.): v. TO TURN UPON. Phr.: these things do not depend upon us, haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic.: as far as d.s. upon me, pro virili parte, Cic.: everything d.s. upon that, omnia sunt in eo, Cic.: as much as d.s. on them, quantum in illis est, Liv.: v. POWER (Phr.): we d. upon God for all things, "cuncta Deo debemus; divini munus sunt omnia quibus fruimur (based on Hor.): v. INDEBTED, TO BE. |||. To rely on: 1. nitor, 3: v. SUPP. (2). 2. fido, confido, fīsus (usu. with dat., also with abl.): v. TO TRUST, RELY ON. Phr.: d. upon it, mihi crede! procul dubio! v. UNDOUBTEDLY: that may be d'd on, credibilis, gravis: v. CREDIBLE, TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE.

dependence: 1. A state of inferiority or subjection: 1. servitus, ūtis: v. BONDAGE, SUBJECTION. 2. clientela (strictly of the Roman client to his patron): to be in a state of d. on any one, esse in fide et c. allicuius, Cic.: to devote oneself to d. on any one, dicare se alicui in c., Caes. Phr.: nations in a state of friendship with, and d. upon the people of Rome, nationes quae in amicitiam P. R. dittonemque essent, Cic.: stīmy, in allicuius potestate et

ditione, Cic. (v. POWER, CONTROL): *to be in a state of d. upon any one*, alteri parere et servire, Cic. (v. DEVOTED, TO BE); arbitrio suo carere, Cic.; alieni arbitrii esse, Suet.; alioi obnoxium esse, vivere obedientem alioi: v. DEPENDENT. || *Reliance*: fides, fiducia: v. CONFIDENCE, RELIANCE. Phr.: *to place d. on any one*, alioi fidere, confidere: v. TO TRUST. || *Connexion*: connexio, conjunctio: v. CONNEXION.

IV. Concrete: *that which is in a state of inferiority or subjection*: accensio, appendix: v. APPENDAGE. *dependency*: i.e. a subject state: v. SUBJECT. Phr.: *Gaul became a d. of the Roman empire*, Gallii sub P. R. imperium ditumense ceciderunt, Cic.: *the d. of Antiochus*, qui sub Antiochi imperio sunt, Liv. (v. POWER): *all the d. of the Roman people*, omnes gentes atque civitates quae populo R. parebant: *to govern your country or its d.*, regere patriam aut parentes, Sall.

dependent (adj.): 1. obnoxius (beholden to, under the influence of; with dat.): *d. on her brother's rays* (of the moon), ob fratris radia, Virg.: *d. on jealousy* (for beauty), gemmis ob, Prop.: *d. on any one*, alioi ob, Sall.: *suppliant and d.*, supplicet et ob, Cic.

2. obediens, ntis (with dat.): Sall.: v. SUBMISSIVE, OBEIENT. 3. subjectus: v. SUBJECT. Phr.: *to be d. on* (1). servio, 4 (with dat.): Join: alteri parere et servire, Cic.: v. DEVOTED, TO BE. (2). pareo, 2 (with dat.): Join: parere et obedientem esse (alioi), Cic.: v. OBEY. (3). pendeo, pependi, pensum, 2 (*to be a hanger on; with prep.*): *the friend that is d. on you*, pendens de te amicus, Hor. (4). indigeo, 2 (*to need*; q. v.): *to be d. on the assistance of others*, alienarum opum ind., Nep.

dependent (subs.): 1. cliens, ntis, c. (strictly, a client at Rome): *old and faithful d.*, fidi veteresque cl., Sall.: Caes.: v. CLIENT. 2. asclecia, m. (often in bad sense): *flatterers and d.*, ascleciatores a. que, Cic. 3. umbra (a *shadow* guest, brought by a great man): Hor. Phr.: *a body of d. clients*; in this sense, usu. pl.: Caes.: Sall.

depict: 1. With the pencil: 1. pingo, depingo, nxi, ctum, 3: v. TO PAINT. 2. finitor, 1: *to d. the beauty of the Coan Venus*, Coae Veneris pulchritudinem im., Cic. 3. pōno, pōni, pōitum, 3 (*to place or represent*): *that his figure should be d. at the foremost*, ut prima ejus imago poneretur, Nep. (cf. Hor. A. P. 34). 4. effingo, nxi, ctum, 3: *to d. the catastrophe in gold*, causus ef. auro, Virg.: *to d. a countenance*, lineamenta oris ef., Cic. 5. represento, 1: Plin.: v. TO REPRESENT. Phr.: *to d. a cypress tree*, cupressum simulare, Hor.: *to d. a dolphin in the woods*, delphinum appingere silvis, Hor. || In words: 1. describo, psi, ptum, 3: *to d. a rainbow*, pluvium arcum d., Hor.: v. TO DESCRIBE. 2. depingo, 3: more precisely, sermone depingere, Cic. Rep. 2, 29. 3. exprimo, preadi, pressum, 3 (*to represent exactly*): *to d. the portrait of a brave man*, imaginem fortissimi viri ex., Cic.: *to d. Charybdis from imagination*, Charybdim fingendo ex., Cic. Join: exprimere et polire (effigiem), Cic.: v. TO DESCRIBE, REPRESENT.

depliate (v. t.): 1. Lact. *depliation*: expr. with verb: *they practiced d.*, capillos vellere solabant (cf. Suet. Caes. 45): or perh. *capillorum defluvium arte facere: v. FALL-ISO (ovr). The verb deglabro (*to free from hairs*) occurs in this sense only in p. part. deglabratum (corpus), Lact.

deplatory (adj.): *pellothri naturum habens: ad pilos eradicandos, escandens, detrahendos aptus: v. foll. art.

deplatory (subs.): 1. pellothrum: *to compound a d.*, p. conficere, Plin. 12, 10, 47: *to use as a d.*, pro p. uti, Plin. 2. dropax, ācis, m.: *you make your*

face smooth and bald with d., pellothro faciem levas et dropace calvam, Mart. 3, 74. Phr.: *(to use) as a d.*, *ad capillorum defluvia facienda: *to apply a d. to any one*, dropacare, Octav. Hor. in Forell.

deplious: depilis, depilātus; capillis carens: v. BALD, HAIRLESS. *depletion*: sanguinis detractio, missio: v. BLOOD-LETTING. Phr.: *to use d.*, sanguinem deplere, Plin.

depletory (adj.): ad sanguinem detrahendum aptus (?)

deplorable: miserābilis, luctuosus, flebilis, lūgendus, plorābilis (not deplor.), etc.: v. LAMENTABLE. Phr.: *no one was ever in so d. a condition*, nemo unquam tanta calamitate (fuit) affectus, Cic.: *in a most d. condition*, incredibili et singulari calamitate afflictus; perditus afflictusque, Cic.

deplorable: Phr.: *notwithstanding the d. of my condition*, *et si mea adeo afflictas perditaeque sint; in tantis meis miseriis infortunisque: v. preceed. art. (fin.).

deplorably: misērā, miserābiliter, miserandum in modum, Cic.: v. MISERABLY.

deplore: 1. misēror, 1: *to d. any one's misfortune*, fortunam alioius m., Cic.: Caes. 2. deploō, 1 (strictly, *to wail loudly over*): Cic.: Liv.: v. TO SEWAIL. 3. deplō, flevi, fletum, 2 (=deploro): Cic.: see also TO LAMENT.

deplor: milit. t. t.: 1. explico, āvi and ul, ātum and itum, 1 (with pron. refl., or as pass.): *the cavalry began to d. by troops*, equites se turmatim ex. cooperunt, Caes.: also, explicare ordines, Liv. 2. expēdo, 4 (*to get troops in readiness for engagement*): Caes. Phr.: *with line of battle fully d.*, acie aperta, Liv. 38, 41.

deplumed: depūmis, e: Plin.

deponent (subs.): index, testis: v. WITNESS, INFORMANT.

deponent (adj.): gram. t. t.: depōns, ntis: with verbum: Charis: Dion.

depopulate: 1. vacuēficio, feci, etc. 3 (rare in this sense): *he d. the island of Scyrus*, Scyrum vacuēfeci, which is insufficiently explained, *scyrus veteres urbe insulaque eiecit, Nep. Cim. 5. 2. vasto, 1: more precisely, civibus fines v., Hirt.; cultoribus v., Virg. (Less freq. are vasto, pervasto, intēns.) 3. deōlo, 1: v. TO DESOLATE. 4. pōplior, depōplior, 1 (*to lay waste a country with fire and sword*): v. TO RAVAGE, WASTE (LAY). Phr.: *the city was being d. by death*, urbe funeribus exhauriebatur, Liv.: *to prevent the country from being d.*, *ne regio illa vacua foret incolis.

depopulated (part. adj.): vastus, incolis nūdatus: v. WASTE, UNINHABITED.

depopulation: 1. As act: vastatio: v. DEVASTATION. (But usu. better expr. with verb: *after the d. of the island*, quum incolae insulae eieci essent: v. TO DEPOPULATE.) || As state: vastitas: Cic.: v. DEVASTATION, DESOLATION.

depopulator: vastātor, pōplilātor: v. RAVAGER.

deport: 1. To banish to an island: depōto, 1: either with or without in insulam, Tac. || To conduct oneself, behave: gēro, 3 (with pron. refl.): v. TO BEHAVE.

deportation: depōtatio (in insulam) Ulp.

deportment: gestus, hābitus: v. BEHAVIOUR.

depose: 1. To remove from a high office: 1. abrogō, 1 (with acc. of office, and dat. of person): *to d. a colleague*, collegae magistratum, imperium ab., Cic. (Abrogō implies a formal motion for deposition.) 2. mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (with acc. and abl.): *to d. from the senate* (as done by the Censors), senatu, senatorio loco m., Liv. Simly, the comps., summoveo, removeo, amoveo: as, [tribunum plebis] administratione reipublicae summoveo, Suet.; [con-

sulem] a republica removeo, Caes.; [quaestorem] a sua frumentaria procuracione amoveo, Cic. 3. ālmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (with acc. and dat.): *to d. an accused person from the praediorship*, praeturam reo ad., Tac.: *to d. a general from the command*, alioi exercitus ad., Suet. Caes. 24: v. TO DEGRADE. 4. abdicō, 1 (in pass. sense; with pron. refl., or as pass.): the office-holder being regarded as resigning rather than being deposed): cf. Sall. Cat. 47: and v. TO ABDICATE. N.B. Abolere magistratum, Liv. 3, 38, is *to do away with the office* (of the decemviri) altogether. || To give evidence: testor, testificor, testimonium do; pro testimonio dico, Cic.: v. WITNESS (TO READ), TESTIFY.

deposit: 1. To lay down: 1. depōno, pōni, pōitum, 3 (more freq. in sense II.: v. infr.): *to d. seeds in a furrow*, semina sulco d., Col. 2. pōno, pōni, pōitum, 3: *to d. eggs*, ova p., Ov.: v. TO LAY, PLACE. || To put for safe keeping: 1. depōno, 3 (constr. various: v. infr.): *to d. money in a temple*, pecuniam in templo d., Liv.: also with acc.: in silvas d., Caes.: *to d. money with any one*, pecuniam apud aliquem d., Cic.; also, ad aliquem, Varr.: *to d. money in the treasury*, pecuniam in publicum d., Caes. 2. mando, commendo, 1: v. TO COMMIT, TRUST. Phr.: *to d. a slave as a pledge*, servum pignori dare, Pap. dig.

deposit (subs.): 1. That which is trusted in the hands of another: 1. depōsitum: *to return a d.*, d. reddere, Cic. 2. (earnest) arbia: arrābō, ōnis, m. (earnest money): *to offer 40 minas by way of d.*, arrābōni dare quadraginta minas, Pl.: *to make up a d.*, arrābōni complere, Isid. 3. pignus, ōris, n.: v. PLEDGE. 4. fiducia: v. SECURITY. 5. sacramentum (money paid into court): Cic.: Varr. || Of fluids: sēdimen, ōnis, n.: in urina, Coel. Aur.: v. SEDIMENT. Phr.: *alluvial d.*, *limus qui alluitur.

depository: 1. depōsitārius (legal term): Ulp. 2. custos, ōdis, c. v. KEEPER. 3. sequester, tri and tris, m. (in whose hands is put property disputed at law): Gell. Also used as neut.; in sequestro deponere = apud sequestrem d.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.

depositing (subs.): depōsito: Ulp. *deposition*: 1. Degradation: expr. with verbs under no decess: by his d. of his colleague, *quum collegae magistratum abrogasset: the d. of Octavius was illegal, *contra leges Octavius tribunicia potestate amotus est. || Evidence: testimonium (esp. written): read your witnesses: d. legit testimonium testum vestrorum, Cic.: *to make a d.*, d. dicere, Cic.: v. EVIDENCE.

depositor: depōsitōr: Ulp.

depository: 1. rēceptaculum: a d. for produce, r. frugibus, Tac.: Cic.

2. apōthēca: Cic.: v. STOREHOUSE.

3. thesaurus: v. REPOSITORY.

depoit: perh. nearest words, 1. horreum (v. GRANARY, STOREHOUSE): *that place served as a d. for provisions to the Carthaginians*, id h. fuit Poenia, Liv. 21, 48, fin. 2. conditiōrium (rare): d. for batteries, c. muralium tormentorum, Amm. Phr.: *that place he had made his d.*, ibi stipendia commestusque locaverat, Sall.

depravation: depāvatio: v. RE-VERSION, CORRUPTION.

deprave: depāvō, 1: v. TO CORRUPT.

depraved (adj.): 1. prāvus

Join: [ingenio] malo prāvique, Sall.

2. corruptus, d. moralis, c. mores, Sall. Phr.: *utterly d.*, *omnibus flagitiis assuetus, imbutus; troops of d. characters, omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum (abst. for com.) catervae, Sall. Cat. 13: v. PROFLIGATE, VICIOUS.

depravity: 1. prāvitās: more fully, morum pr., Cic. 2. depāvatio et foeditas animi: Cic. 3. imprōbitas: v. WICKEDNESS. 4. corrupti, mali mores: v. CORRUPT, VICIOUS.

deprecate: i. e. to beg off: 1. dē-

prætor, *i*: to *d.* the anger of the Senate, *d.* from Senatus, Liv.: the person on whose behalf, with *ab*: *d.* a calamitatem, Cic. 2. **abominor**, *i* (of ill omens): what we should make *d.*, you would desire, quod nos maxime abominaremur, vos optaretis, Liv.: v. *to* **abro**. **Phr.**: we *d.* all ill-will, omnino ab invidia atque inimicitia abhorremus; omni invidia ac studio nos liberos esse volumus.

deprecation: *depræcatio*: Cic. **deprecator**: *depræcator*: Cic. **deprecator**: "quod ad deprecandum aptum s. idoneum sit: or expr. with *part.* of deprecor: *d.* remarks, deprecantis, deprecantium oratio: see L. G. § 618.

depreciate: *i*. Lit.: to lower in price: *deprætio*, *i* (rare): Paul dig. (better, de pretio detrahere; rem villorum reddere): v. *to* **CREPARE**. *ii*. *To undervalue*: 1. *detrāho*, *i* (with *de* and *abl.*): to *d.* (deprive of the merits of) the Senate, de Senatu *d.*: Cic. Nep.: v. *to* **DISPARARE**. 2. *detrēctio*, *i* (with *dat.* acc.: not in Cic.): to *d.* the fame of Cicero, Cicerois gloriam *d.*, Dial. Or.: Liv. 3. *elēvo*, *i* (to make light of): to *d.* any one's noble deeds, præclara facta alijus *el.*, Liv. 4. *obtrecto*, *i* (with *dat.*: stronger than Eng.): v. *to* **UNDEREATE**, **DISPARARE**.

depreciation: *i*. Lowering of price: villas: to cause *d.* in anything, villas alui rei facere, Plin. **Phr.**: when estates were suffering from *d.* in value, quum jacerent pretia prædiorum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: there is reason to fear *d.* in the value of gold, metuendum est, ne auro pretium detrahat: v. *preced.* art. (1.). *ii*. **Disparagement**: *obtrectatio*: v. **DISPARAGEMENT**.

deprédare: *prædor* (deprædor, Just.): v. *to* **PLUNDER**, **PILLAGE**. **depredation**: 1. *expiatio*: Join: ex. *depredatio* [sociorum], Cic. 2. *direptio*: Cic. (v. *supr.*). 3. *prædatio*: to harass a kingdom with *d.*, regnum prædationibus prædari, Tac. Join: latrocinis ac prædationibus [infestare mare], Vell. 4. *latrocinium*: often *pl.*: to commit *d.*, latrocinia agitare, Tac.: Vell. 5. *deprædatio* (rare): Tac. **Phr.**: to commit *d.*, prædari, latrocinari, ferre et agere: v. *to* **PLUNDER**: to live by *d.*, rapto vivere, Liv. **depredator**: *prædator*, *prædo*, *latro*: or use *part.* of verbs under *deprecate*: as, to kill the *d.*, prædantes obtruncare.

depredatory: *prædatorius*: Sall.: v. **PRÆDATOR**. **deprehend**: v. **DETECT**. **deprehension**: *depréhensiono*: Cic.: Ulp.: v. **DETECTION**.

depress: *i*. In physical sense: *deprimo*, *præmo*, *3*: v. *to* **PRESS** (DOWN). *LOWER*. *ii*. *Fig.*: to lower, degrade: 1. *dēprimo*, *pressi*, *pressum*, *3*: to *d.* an enemy, hostem *d.*, Liv.: v. *to* **LOWER**. 2. *præmo*, *3*: Liv.: v. *to* **HUMBLE**. 3. *deco*, *ui*, *2* (in *pass.* sense): the value of estates is *d.*, Joacent pretia prædiorum, Cic. *iii*. *To lower the spirits of*: 1. *frango*, *frēgi*, *fractum*, *3* (esp. in *pass.*): to be *d.* in mind, frangi animo, Cic. Join: [animus] frangitur et debilitatur, Cic. 2. *infringo*, *3*: v. *to* **DISCOURAGE**. 3. *deco*, *2* (in *pass.* sense: stronger than Eng.): to be grievously *d.* with grief, in maerore *j.*, Cic.: v. **PROSTRATE**, *to* **BE**. 4. *affligo*, *xi*, *ctus*, *3*: v. *to* **CAST DOWN**, **DISSTRESS**.

depressing (*adj.*): *tristis*, *luctuosus*, *anxiosus*: v. **SAD**, **ANXIOUS**. Or by circuml.: quod animum frangit, infringit, debilitat: v. *to* **DISCOURAGE** (II.).

depression: *i*. Physical: *depressio*: Macr.: Vitruv. (Usu. better expr. by verb: there is *d.* in the earth, *deprimitur, premitur terra: v. *to* **PRESS DOWN**). *ii*. *Fig.*: reduction in power, etc.: 1. *imminutio*: Cic. 2. *humilitas* (any low state: stronger than the Eng.): v. **LOWNESS**, **MEANNESS**.

Phr.: the party of the optimates was suffering under *d.*, *optimatum partes jacebant, afflictæ erant, imminutæ erant: v. *to* **DEPRESS**. *iii*. *Lowness of spirits*: 1. *animus fractus*; *animum afflictus et fractus*, Cic. 2. *infractio* quædam animi et deminutio (implying also faintness of heart): Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14. 3. *tristitia*: v. **SADNESS**.

deprivation: *i*. The act of depriving: 1. *ademptio*: *d.* of goods, bonorum *ad.*, Tac.: Cic. 2. *privatio*: every deprivation of (i. e. inflicted by) pain, omnis doloris *pr.*, Cic. 3. *orbatio*: Sen. (Or expr. by ger. of verbs under *deprive*: q. v.). *ii*. The state of being without something: 1. *privatio*: Cic.: v. **PRIVATION**. 2. *orbatio* (when the thing has been possessed): *d.* of sight, or, luminis, Plin. 3. *inopia*: v. **WANT**.

deprive: 1. *privo*, *i* (with *acc.* and *abl.*): to *d.* oneself of sight, se oculis *pr.*, Cic.: to *d.* any one of sleep (of grief), aliquem somno *pr.*, Cic. (N.B. Not *deprivo*, which has no classical authority). 2. *spolio*, *i* (to rob; q. v.: same constr. as *preced.*): that philosophy which *d.* us of our judgment, ea philosophia quæ a. nos judicio, Cic. (Stronger still, *despolio*, *exspolio*: v. *to* **MOB**, **SPOL**). 3. *orbo*, *i* (implying that the object is left desolate and helpless): it *d.* us of all our senses, omnibus nos orbo, Tac.: v. **ORBO**. 4. *admo*, *emi*, *emptum*, *3* (with *acc.* and *dat.*): to *d.* a person of every excuse, alium omnem excusationem *ad.*, Cic.: v. *to* **TAKE AWAY**. 5. *eripio*, *ripul*, *reptum*, *3* (implying suddenness and violence: constr. same as *preced.*): v. *to* **SNATCH AWAY**. **Phr.**: to *d.* any one of preferment (by violence): deiecere aliquem honore, Liv.: to *d.* any one of office (by legal means), alium magistratum abrogare, Cic.: what thing *d.* the orator of credit, quæ res fidem abrogat oratori, Auct. Her.: to *d.* any one of his property (judicially), aliquem bonis multare, Cic.: to *d.* of reason, aliquem de sanitate ac mente deturbare, Cic.

deprived (*part. adj.*): 1. *captus* (of some faculty of body or mind: with *abl.*): *d.* of sight and hearing, captus oculis et auribus, Cic.: *d.* of reason, mente *c.*, Cic. 2. *orbis* (with *abl.*): v. **ORBERT**. 3. *causus* (in this sense poet.: with *abl.*): *d.* of life, *c.* lumine, Virg. 4. *expers*, *exors*: v. **DYON**, **DESTITUTE**.

depth: *i*. Lit.: the quality of deepness: 1. *altitudo*: immense *d.*, infinita, miranda *a.*, Cic.: Cæsar. 2. *profunditas* (strictly, unfathomable or exceeding *d.*: rare): Macr. **Phr.**: sunk to the *d.* of about 12 feet, circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. (but in *altitudinem*, Cic.): to get out of one's *d.*, vado destitui (cf. Liv. 21, 28, med.); supra plantam evergari, Val. Max. *ii*. *Concrete*: that which is deep (only in *pl.*): 1. *altum*, *præfundum* (the latter poet.): to be drowned in the *d.* of the sea, demergi in præfundum maris, Vulg.: v. **DEEP**. 2. *pontus* (the deep sea): the *d.* of the sea, pontus maris, Virg. A. 10, 377. 3. *gurgies*, *litis*, *m.* (strictly, a whirlpool): hence, a deep gulf or abyss: what *d.* (of the sea), what streams, qui *g.*, quæ flumina, Hor.: Virg.: v. **GULF**, **ABYSS**. 4. *fundus* (strictly, the bottom of anything): Nereus heaves up the waters from their lowest *d.*, imo Nereus ciet aquora fundo, Virg.: v. **BOTTOM**. **Phr.**: from the very *d.*, imis vadis, Virg.

iii. The quality of deepness (in other physical applications): (a). measurement from the front: **Phr.**: 300 feet in *d.*, trecentos (pedes) in agrum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12: each line was ten men in *d.*, singulæ acies denos ordines in latitudinem habuerunt, Front. 2, 3, 22 (where Lipsius conjectured in *altitudinem*, wrongly: see the place). (b). *lowness of pitch in sounds*: gravitas: (Kr.): not to have any *d.* of voice,

*graviores voces non assequi; voce extillit esse. (c). (**huc*: anstæritas: Plin.: or (better), expr. by *adj.*: color satur, saturior: v. **DREP**. (d). *extremity*: as in **Phr.**: it was the *d.* of winter, erat summa hiems, Cic.: the *d.* of silence, altum silentium, Sen.: the *d.* of want, *summa rerum inopia: v. **EXTREMITY**. (e). *of forests*: perh. expr. by densissimus: as, they hid themselves in the *d.* of the forests, *in densissimas silvas se abdidit: silvarum profunda, Tac.

iv. *Profundness* of mental qualities: alta indoes, Liv.: or perh. altitudo mentis (altitudo animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88, is something quite different): cf. Vulg. Rom. xi. 33: O altitudo divinarum sapientiarum et scientiarum Dei! (more class., O altum illam ac profundum Dei sapientiam, etc.): what *d.* of learning: *quantæ doctrinæ! quantæ rerum abstrusarum ac reconditarum scientia! *d.* of erudition, intima disciplinæ profunditas, Macr. S. S. 7. (Not *mentis acies*, subtilitas, which denote acuteness or accuracy, rather than depth of mind.)

deputation: *i*. A body of deputies: 1. *legatio*: Cæsar: v. **EMBAËST**. 2. *legati*, *drum*: v. **DEPUTY**, **ENVOY**. 3. *oratores*, *um* (*spokesmen*, men who plead a cause): the *legationes* send a *d.* to Rome to solicit peace, Venientes pacem petunt Komam oratores mittunt, Liv. **Phr.**: a *d.* was sent to beg, etc., missi sunt qui peterent, etc., Liv. *ii*. *Act of deputing*: 1. *legatio*: Cic. 2. *usu*, better expr. by verb: v. *to* **DEPUTE**.

depute: 1. *lego*, *i* (to send as envoy or ambassador): Cic. 2. *mando*, *i* (with *dat.*): v. *to* **COMMISSION**. 3. *démando*, *i* (like *mando*): Liv. 4. *mitto*, *3*: v. *to* **SEND**, **DISPATCH**. (N.B. Not *deputo*, which is to reckon.) See also, *to* **DELEGATE**, **EMPOWER**.

deputy (*n.*): 1. *præcurator* (an agent of any kind): to do anything by *d.*, aliquid per *p.* agere, Cic.: the *d.* of a kingdom (vicary), regni *p.*, Cæsar. 2. *vicarius*: Cic.: Liv.: v. **SUBSTITUTE**. 3. *legatus* (one sent on an embassy or commission of any kind): Cic.: Sall.: v. **COMMISSIONER**. (N.B. By *deputy* in N. Test. is meant *pro-consul*: q. v.)

deputy (*as adj.*): in such *phr.* as *d.*-governor, *d.*-collector: expr. by *procurator*: v. *preced.* art. (1.).

derange: 1. *turbo*, *3*: to *d.* the intellect, mentem *t.*, Plin.: to *d.* the stomach, alvum *t.*, Plin.: v. *to* **DISRUPT**. 2. *conturbo*, *perturbo*, *3* (stronger than simple verb): v. *to* **DISRUPT**, **CONFUSE**.

deranged: 1. In *gen. sense*: *turbatus*, *conturbatus*: see verb. *ii*. *Disordered in mind*: cui mens alienata est, furiosus, insanus: v. **CHAZY**, **INSANE**.

derangement: *i*. In *gen. sense* (rare): *turbatio*, *perturbatio*, *confusio*: v. **CONFUSION**, **DISRUPTION**. **Phr.**: a *d.* of stomach, stomachi dissolutio, Plin.: *d.* of family affairs, implicatio rei familiaris, Cic. *ii*. *Of intellect*: mens alienata, furor: v. **INSANITY**.

dereliction: 1. *dérélictio*, *rélictio*, *derelictio*: v. **ABANDONMENT**. 2. *more usu*, expr. by verb: as, to be guilty of a *d.* of duty: officium deserere, ab officio discedere: officio deesse, Cic.: v. *to* **NEGLECT**, **ABANDON**.

deride: 1. *dérideo*, *si*, *sum*, *2*: to *d.* and *despise* any one, aliquem *d.* atque contemnere, Cic. (But the word is stronger than in Eng. and *usu*, implies that the person deriding has an advantage enabling him to do so with reason.) 2. *rideo*, *irrideo* (also with *acc.*): v. *to* **RIDICULE**. 3. *illūdo*, *si*, *sum*, *3* (with *dat.*): v. *to* **MOCK**, **LAUGH AT**.

derider: 1. *dérider*: Plin. 2. *irridor*: Cic. (Or *imperf.* *part.* of verbs under **DERIDE**: L. G. § 618).

derision: 1. *dérision*, *ris*: Phædr.: Tac. 2. *dérision*: Arnob.: Lact. **Phr.**: to be an object of *d.*, caudam trahere, Hor.; iudicrio esse, Cic. 3. *irrisus*, *ris*:

in d. (to do a thing), ab irrisu, Liv.: Caes. 4. *irrisio*: Cic.: v. *MOCKERY*.
IMMUTUE. 3. often better expr. by *imp. part.* of verbs under *DEIDE*: as, *cries of d.*, *ridendum*, *irridendum* voces, clamor: L. G. § 638, Obs. 2.

Derisive: 1. *irrisōrius* (rare): Mart. Cap. 2. often better expr. by *part.* of verbs under *DEIDE*: as, *d. cheer*, *ridendum* acclamatio, clamor: v. *preced. art.* (fin.).

Derisively: *ridens*, *irridens*, in agr. with subject (cf. L. G. § 343). Liv. has ab *irrisu* (= per *irrisum*), 7, 10, med. Phr.: to look at (things) d., naso suspendere aducio, Hor.

derivation (of words): 1. *dēclīnātio* (in the older grammarians including all kinds of formation of one word from another): Varr. 2. *dēclīnātio*: to be so called by d., per d. cognominari, Paul. dig.: Charr. 3. *ōrīgō*, *īnīs*, f.: to trace the d. of words, *origines verborum scrutari*, Varr.: Quint. 4. *ētymolōgia*: Quint.: v. *ETYMOLOGY*.

derivative (adj.): 1. *dērivātīvus*: Prisc. 2. *dērivātīvus*: esp. in pl. *derivatīvus*, *derivata*, Quint.

derive: 1. *to draw from*: 1. *dāco*, *cl. cum*, 3: to d. a name from the Greek, nomen a Graeco d., Quint.: Cic.: to d. one's origin from, *originem d. ab aliquo*, Hor.: Quint. 2. *dēclīnāco*, 3: a custom whence d.d. moe unde deductus, Hor.: to d. one's origin, *originem d. ab aliquo*, Plin. 3. *trāhō*, *cl. cum*, 3: to d. a surname from an insult, cognomen ex contumelia tr., Cic.: to d. one's origin from any one, *originem ab aliquo tr.*, Plin.: v. *TO DRAW*. 4. *dērivō*, 1: Hor. (not Cic.). Phr.: to d. one's origin from, *ortundum esse* (with *abl.*), Liv.: *comedy d. i. subjects from common life*, *comedia ex medio res accedit*, Hor.: Cic.: an exordium d.d. from philosophy, *ingressio philosophia repetita*, Cic.: *manliness has d.d. its name from men*, a *viris virtus nomen est mutuata*, Cic. || In grammar:

1. *derīvo*, 1: Quint. 2. *dāco*, 3: v. *supr.* (1). 3. *dico*, *cl. cum*, 3: terra is d.d. from *tero*, terra dicta ab eo quod teritur, Varr. 4. *fācio*, 3: Varr.: v. *TO FORM*. Phr.: the name is d.d. from the Greek, nomen ex Graeco fluxit, Quint.: Cic.

derogate: 1. *dērogō*, 1 (with *dat.*): to d. so much from oneself, *sibitantum d.*, Cic.: with *de*: to d. from the credit of witnesses, *de fide testium d.*, Cic. 2. *dētrāhō*, 3: v. *TO DETRACT FROM*. 3. *īmīnūo*, 3: v. *TO DISPARAGE*.

derogation: *īmīnūtīo*, *dēīmīnūtīo*: v. *DETRACTION*. Phr.: as far as I can without d. of honour, *quod salva fide possum*, Cic.

derogatorily: chiefly in such phr. as *to speak d.*, *obtreare*, *detrabere* de aliqua re: v. *TO DISPARAGE*, *DETRACT FROM*.

derogatory: 1. *īndīgnus* (with *abl.* or *abso.*): it is d. to be vanquished by an equal, *īndīgnus est a pari vinci*, Cic.: v. *UNWORTHY*. 2. *ālīenus* (with *abl.* alone or with *ab*, or *gen.*): to regard anything as d. to one's dignity, *aliquid alienum dignitate suae, a dignitate suae, dignitatis suae ducere*, Cic. 3. *īndōnētus*: v. *DISHONOURABLE*. Phr.: this course is in no way d. to my dignity, *haec ratio nullam īmmīnutionem habet dignitatis meae, based on Cic.: to do what is d. to honour and justice, a fide iustitiae discedere*, Cic.: to speak of any one in a d. manner, *alīcu obtreare*, Cic.

derivae: *āmōnāchus* s. *āmōnōrēta* Mahometanus.

descant (n.): obsol. except in sense of *to discourse at large upon*: perh., 1. *expōnō*, *pōsūl*, *pōsūm*, 3: to d. upon friendship, sermonem ex de amicitia, Cic. 2. *explicō*, 1: more fully, dilatare atque explicare, Cic.: v. *TO ENLARGE*. Phr.: the praises of agriculture are d. d. upon, *agriculturae copiose*

laudatur, Cic. (N.B. Decanto always implies repetition, *harping upon again and again*).

descant: 1. A song: cantus, ūs: v. *SONG*. || Lengthened and elevated discourse: *sermo quidam excelsior ac paene divinus*. || In bad sense: *ludicrae discourses*: ambages, um, f.: Hor.

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Aeruus, d. *Averni*, Virg.: Sall. 2. *descendo* (rare): Plin. 3. *lapis*, ūs: v. *FALL*. 4. expr. by verb: during the d., *inter descendendum*; *inter dum descenditur*: v. *TO DESCEND*. || A declivity: 1. *descensus*, ūs: a slope, d., *praeceptus d.*, Hirt.: Plin. 2. *clivus*, declivis: v. *DECLIVITY*, *SLOPE*.

|| Hostile interruption by sea: *exascensio*: a d. for the purpose of ravaging the country, (classis) ex. ad populandum, Liv.: to make a d. on facere, Liv. Phr.: to make a d. on Africa, in *Africam transcendere*, *transmittere*, Liv. || IV. *Origin*: 1. *ōrīgō*, *īnīs*, f.: to derive one's d. from any one, or ab aliquo ducere, Hor. 2. *gēnus*, *ēris*, n.: of noble d., *nobilis g. natus*, Cic.: Hor. 3. *prōgēnēs*: v. *LINAGE*.

describe: 1. *to draw with lines*: 1. *describo*, *pōl*, *pōm*, 3: to d. geometrical figures in the sand, *geometricas formas in arena d.*, Cic.: to d. (the circumference of) a circle, *circumferentiam circuli d.*, Vitruv. 2. *circumscribo*, 3 (only of circles): to d. a circle round a person with a stick, *virgula aliquem c.*, Cic.: Liv.: *simly*, *orbem c.*, Cic. Phr.: the stars d. their circles, *sidera circulos (orbisque) suos conficiunt*, Cic.: he d.s. a circle with his troops, *circumagitur suus per vestigia ductus*, Sil.: to d. a circle round a place with the plough, *aratrum circumducere*, Cic.: see also *CIRCLE*. || To give a description of:

1. *describo*, 3: a woman such as I just met d.d. mulier huiusmodi, qualem ego paulo ante descripsi, Cic.: briefly to d., *breviter d.*, Cic. (More freq. in sense of to mark out, define.) 2. *scribo*, 3 (in writing): to d. to any one the form and situation of a farm, *formam et situm agri aliquid scribere*, Hor.: v. *TO WRITE*.

3. *dēpīngō*, *pīnxi*, *pīctum*, 3 (as with colours, vividly): to d. this fellow's life, *vitam huiusmodi d.*, Cic.: Pl. 4. *expōnō*, *pōsūl*, *pōsūm*, 3 (to set forth, narrate): to d. what took place, *ex rem gestam*, *res quemadmodum gesta sit*, Cic.: to d. [the form of] what is best, *ex formam optimi*, Cic. 5. *dēsigno*, 1 (to mark out, define): to d. the affections, as it were, in outline, *affectus velut primis lineis d.*, Quint. 6. *expīmo*, *preesi*, *pressum*, 3 (with exactness): to d. a man's manners in a speech, *mores allicuius oratione ex.*, Cic.: this scene *Praxiteles* chased in silver and my friend *Archias* has d.d. in verse, *hanc speciem P. caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus*, Cic.

7. *dēformo*, 1 (rare): the character I have d.d. (or modelled) above, ille quem supra deformavi, Cic.: Sen. 8. *pēragō*, *ēgi*, *actum* (to detail): to d. exploits of peace and war, *res pace beloque gestas p.*, Liv.: Hor. 9. *dēmonstro*, 1 (to point out clearly): he d.s. the size and shape of the ships, *navium modum formamque demonstrat*, Caes.: to d. in writing, *scripto d.*, Quint. 10. *narro*, *enarro*, 1: v. *TO RELATE*. 11. *exsqnor*, *pēraqnor*, 3: usu. with *verbis*: v. *TO RELATE*. 12. *explicō*, *avi* and *ui*, etc. 1 (to unfold, enter into detail): to d. the whole character of another, *vitam alterius totam ex.*, Cic.: also with *de*: to d. (the structure of) catapults, *de catapultis ex.*, Vitruv.

describer: *scīptor*, *narrātor*: v. *NARRATOR*. Or expr. by verbs under *DESCRIBE*: as, he is a good d., *optimus res quemadmodum gestas sinit expōit, ob oculos ponit*, etc.

description: 1. *descriptio*: a d. of countries, regionum d., Quint.: of a banquet, *convivi d.*, Quint. (app. not in Cic. in this sense). 2. *expōsītio* (clear setting forth): a d. of incidents, *ex rerum gestarum*, Quint. 3. *narratio*: v. *NARRATOR*. Phr.: vivid d. rerum quasi genatur sub aspectu paene subjecti, Cic.: to give a d. of, v. *TO DESCRIBE*: beyond a supra quam ut describi, verbis exsequari, *enarrari*, possit: d. of the earth, *geographia*: v. *GEOGRAPHY*.

desary: 1. conspior, i (to get a sight of at some distance); who is this whom I d. coming hither? hic quis est quem huc advententem conspior? Pl.: Caes. 2. conspicio, 3: v. TO REHOLD, SEE. 3. dispicio, 3 (when an object is seen with difficulty, or through intervening obstacles): Thule too was d.d. dispecta est et Thule, Tac. 4. prospicio, 3 (to see in the distance): he d. Italy from the top of a wave, Italiam summa prospicit ab unda, Virg.: see also TO DISCERN.

desecrate: 1. profano, i: v. TO PROFANE. 2. exauguro, i (formally to divest of a religious character): to d. temples, fana ex., Liv. 3. tēmero, i: to d. ancient groves with steel, lucos ferro l. vetustos, Ov. 4. polluo, 3: v. TO POLLUTE. 5. violō, i: v. TO VIOLATE.

desecration: 1. violatio, d. of a temple, v. templi, Liv. 2. profanatio (rare): v. PROFANATION. 3. exauguratio, Liv.

desert (adj.): 1. desertus, cities almost d., urbes paene desertae, Cic. 2. solus, Caes.: Virg.: v. SOLITARY.

desert (subs.): a waste place: 1. solitudo, Inis, f.: they make a d., they call it peace, s. facunt, pacem appellant, Tac.: the most solitary d., desertissima s., Cic. 2. desertum (strictly a neut. adj.): the d. of Libya, Libyae deserta, Virg.: Plin. 3. vastitas, v. DESOLATION. 4. expr. by adj.: vastus, solus: v. preced. art. 5. ēremus, i, f.: Tert.

desert (v. tr.): 1. dēsero, sēri, sertum, 3: my friends d. me, amici deseruerunt me, Cic.: to d. the army, exercitum d., Caes.: v. foll. art. Join: deserere ac derelinquere, Cic. 2. relinquo, dērelinquo, linquo: v. TO FORSAKE, ABANDON. 3. dimitto, misl, missum, 3 (of things or places): they had d. several towns, complura oppida dimiserant, Hirt.

desert (v. intr.): of soldiers: 1. dēsero, rul, rtum, 3: usu. with signa or exercitum, Cic.: Caes.: also, absol.: being compelled to join the army, he d. d. ire in aciem coactus, deseruit, Quint.

2. transfigio, fūgi, fōgitum, 3 (to go over to the other side): many d. d. to the Romans, multi ad Romanos transfigerunt, Liv.: Cic. (fig.). 3. perfigo, 3 (like transfigio): Hirt. 4. transeo, Ivi and Ii, itum, 4 (= 2 and 3): they were compelled to fight against the side to which they had d. d., coacti sunt cum eis pugnare ad quos transferant, Nep.: Liv.: v. TO GO OVER. 5. transgredior, gressus, 3: v. TO GO OVER. 6. signa relinquo: Sall. Phr.: they d. d. en masse to Caesar, sublati signis ad Caesarem se contulerunt, Vell.

desert (subs.): worth: 1. meritum: for especial d., pro singulari m., Cic.: often ph.: such d., tanta m., Cic.: v. SERVICE. 2. dignitas: v. WORTH.

deserter: 1. dēserter (esp. one who abandons his colours): a d. of friends, amicorum d., Cic.: nor was there any other hiding-place but Capua for d.s., neque aliae latebrae quam Capua desertoribus erant, Liv. 2. dēfector (= deserter): Tac. 3. perfuga, m. (one who goes over to the enemy): a d. came to Fabricius' camp, v. venit in castra Fabricii, Cic. 4. transfuga, m. (= perfuga): traitors and d.s. they hang on trees, proditores et tr. arboribus suspendunt, Tac.

desertion: 1. In gen. sense: 1. desertio, Liv. 2. destitutio: Suet.

3. derelictio: v. ABANDONMENT. II. Military: 1. dēsertio (rare): Modest. dig. 2. transfugium: Liv.: Tac. 3. transitio: d.s. to the enemy took place, tr. ad hostem sebant, Liv.: Cic. 4. allēnatio (lit. estrangement): not of the clandestine desertion of individual soldiers: the disgraceful flight and d. of the army, turpis fuga et d. exercitus, Caes. 5. defectio: v. DEFLECTION.

deserve: 1. mereo, ul, itum, 3: or as dep. (the latter usu. in prose): I have d.d. by my own fault to lose all, merui vltio perdere cuncta mea, Ov.: defend my dignity, if I d. it, dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuear, Cic.: to d. well of any one, bene de aliquo mereri, Cic. Foll. by subj.: I d. to become so, merui ut fierem, Plin.: Cic.: nor had the Greeks d. to be plundered, nec meruerant Graeci eur diriplantur, Liv. (the inf. after mereor is rare and poet.).

2. commereō and -or, 2 (rather stronger than the simple verb): to have once d.d. punishment, poenam commereui, Ov.: Cic.: he has d.d. a character for diligence and truthfulness, commertus est fidem aedulitatis et veritatis, Gell. 3. promereō and -or, 2 (not differing sensibly from mereor): you have d.d. to ask for nothing without obtaining it, promerulisti ut nequid ores quin impetres, Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: what ill, Sir, have I d.d., quid mali sum, here, promeritus? Pl.: Cic. 4. ēmereō and -or, 2 (to earn by service): Pl.: Quint.: v. TO EARN. 5. dēmereō and -or, 2 (more freq. in sense of to lay under an obligation): Pl. 6. dignus sum: esp. when what is deserved is expr. by a verb, when it is usu. foll. by qui: the matter d.s. long consideration, digna res est quam diu consideres, Plin.: he d.s. one day to rule, dignus (est) qui aliquando imperet, Cic.: a work which d.s. perusal, scriptum lectione dignum, Cic. Simply, with indignus, not to deserve: Cic. Phr.: his end d.s. to be known, cuius exitum nosse operae est pretium, Sen.: which d.s. to be praised, blamed, rewarded, etc., laudandus, vituperandus, donandus, etc.

deservedly: 1. mērito: we are d. punished, m. plectimur, Phaedr.: I am d. angry with Metellus, m. sum iratus Metello, Cic. Join: recte ac merito, Cic. Superl., meritissimo, v. 2. jūre (abl. of jus): he would be d. punished, jure in eum animadverteretur, Cic. Join: jure ac merito, Cic.: v. JUSTLY. 3. expr. by part. of mereor: to suffer punishment d., merentem expēditae poenas, Virg. (see L. G. § 343): also in same constr., meritus, Ov.

deserving (adj.): 1. Abol. = well-deserving: 1. mērens, mēritus, with some defining words: to give prizes to the bravest and most d., fortissimo cuique et bene merenti praemia tribuere, Hirt.: so d. a citizen, ita merens (meritus) de republica, Cic. fr.: bene merens, well-deserving, is very freq. in sepulchral inscriptions, also the superl., meritissimus: a very d. ally, auxiliaris et diu meritus, Tac. 2. bonus, optimus: v. GOOD, EXCELLENT. II. Deserving of: foll. by subs.: 1. dignus (with abl. or qui and subj.): v. TO DESERVE (6). 2. mēritus (with acc.): d. of praise, laudem meritus, Caes.: Plin. 3. expr. by gerund. part.: Phr.: d. of Apollo's bays, laurea donandus Apollinari, Hor.: he appears to some d. of pity, to others of ridicule, alius miserandus, alius irridendus videtur, Cic.

deservingly: optimē, laudato more; non sine laude.

deshabile: perh. āmictus negligenter, Quint. (used by him of carelessness as to the set of the toga in speaking: 11, 3, 147): or vests domestic, i. e. dress such as worn in private: Suet. Vitell. 8. Phr.: in d., disinctus, Hor.: speak in d. (fig.) oratio incompta, Cic.

desiccate: dēloco, i: v. TO DRY.

desiccation: siccatio: v. DRYING.

desiderate: dēsidēro, indigeo: v. TO WANT, NEED.

desideratum: res optabillis; res expēdenda atque optabillis: v. DESIRABLE, NEEDFUL.

design (v.): I. To delineate: 1. designo, i: to d. the plan of the universe, descriptionem rerum d., Cic.: he d.s. the figure of Europa, designat Europam, Ov.: v. TO MARK OUT. 2. describo, 3: v. TO DELINEATE. 3. dēlineo, i (to draw in lines): Plin.: v. TO

SKETCH. 4. pōno, pōnē, pōnitum, 3 (of artists): to d. the figure of a man, a god, hominem, deum p., Hor. Od. 8, 8: to d. the figure of Venus (of Apelles), Venerem p., Ov. A. A. 3, 401. See also TR. DRAW, DEPICT. II. To have in one's mind, purpose: āgitō, in animo est (mhi), cōgitō: v. TO PURPOSE, INTEND.

design (subs.): I. A representation in outline: 1. descriptio: Cic. 2. lineamentum (pl.): v. OUTLINE. II. The plan of anything as conceived by the mind: 1. descriptio: the d. of the universe, rerum d., Cic. 2. designatio: a d. for building, d. aedificandi, Cic. Phr.: the d. of the picture is good, *belle pictor rem posuit: v. TO DESIGN (1., 4.): to exceed my original d., formam propositi operis excedere, Vell. III. Purpose: 1. consilium: a d. is a well-considered plan of doing or not doing something, c. est aliquid faciendi aut non faciendi excoctata ratio, Cic.: to form a d., consilium inire, Caes.; capere, Cic. 2. institutum (an arranged scheme): in pursuance of his d., instituto suo, Caes.: Cic.: v. PURPOSE, PLAN. 3. inceptum (that which is actually begun): v. UNDERTAKING. 4. propositum: v. PURPOSE.

5. destinatio (a fixed d.): Plin. 6. destinatum (like destinatio): Tac. Phr.: to nourish d.s. against the state, *contra rempublicam sentire.

designate: I. To mark out: dēsigno, nōto, dēnoto, i: v. TO MARK OUT, SINGLE OUT. II. To elect: dēsigno, i: v. TO ELECT. III. To name: appello, nōmīno, dico: v. TO CALL, DENOTE. **designation:** I. Appointment: dēsignatio: d. to the consulship, d. consulatus, Tac.: v. APPOINTMENT, ELECTION. II. Name: vōcābīlū, nōmēn: v. NAME, TITLE, APPELLATION.

designed (adj.): quod de industria fit. **designedly:** 1. consulto (not consult in this sense): d. and deliberately, c. et cogitate, Cic.: Liv. (opp. to imprudens, incassā), 2. cōgitātē: Cic. (v. sup.). 3. de or ex industria (by set purpose: stronger than the preceding): injuries done d., for the purpose of injuring, injuriae quae nocendi causa de industria feruntur, Cic.; ex ind., Liv.; also simply industria, Plin. 4. deditā opēra (= de industria): Ter.: Cic. 5. prōdēns, nōtis (see L. G. § 343): whom I d. pass by, quos prodēns praetereo, Hor. So, not d. may be expr. by imprudens: v. UNINTENTIONALLY.

designer: I. A contriver, planner: 1. inventor (only when the thing designed is new): v. INVENTOR. 2. fabricator: d. of the stragemon doll f., Virg.: v. FRAMER, MAKER. 3. designator (who plans as an architect): Inact. 4. architectus: v. ARCHITECT.

II. One who conceals a scheme: 1. mollitor: Suet. 2. machinator: Tac.: v. SCHEMER, CONTRIVER.

III. One who constructs designs for patterns, etc.: perh. *designator operum pictorum.

designing: callidus (often in good sense), astutus, dōlōsus: v. ELT, DECEITFUL.

desirable: 1. optabillis, e: for me peace was especially d., mhi pax imprimis fuit op., Cic. Join: expēdenda atque optabilla, Cic. 2. dēsidērābilla, e (rare): Cic.: Liv. 3. expr. by ger. part. of cupio, expeto, opto: what is more d., quid vehementius est optandum, etc.: v. TO DESIRE.

desirability } expr. by adj. under **desirableness** } **DESIRABLE**: there can be no doubt of the d. of such an event, *dubitari non potest quin magnopere cupere debeamus ut ita fieret.

desire (subs.): I. A longing: 1. dēsidērūm (a sense of loss or deficiency): d. is a longing to see one who is not yet present, d. est libido ejus qui nondum adst. videndi, Cic. 2. cāpiditas (in good as well as bad sense: the usu. word in Cic.): an insatiable d. of seeing

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*truth, insatiabiles quaedam c. veri vident, Cic. to feel a very strong d., incredibili c. ardere, Cic. v. PASSION. 3. cupidō, Inis, f., in Hor. m. (= cupiditas, but not in Cic. except poet): a d. of founding a city took possession of Romulus, Romulus c. cepit urbis condendae, Liv.: d. for glory, c. gloriae, Sall. 4. appetitō (a neutral word, used by Cic. in philosophical sense): natural d. and acception, ap. et declinatio naturalis, Cic.: d. of what is another's, alieni ap., Cic. 5. appetitus, ūs: v. APPETITE. 6. appetentia (= appetitio): d. of food, ap. cibi, Plin. 7. amor, ōra, m. (a passionate d.): a (strong) d. for praise, laudum a., Cic.: a d. for war, belli a. Virg.: v. LOVE. 8. studium (an eager d.): the d. of discovering truth, st. veri reperendi, Cic.: v. DEVOTION, ZEAL. 9. aviditas: v. EAGERNESS. 10. libido (usu. of bad d.): v. LONGING. Phr.: to feel a d., cupere, avēre, etc. (see verb): I d., mihi est in animo, mihi animus fert (v. TO PROPOSE, INTEND): to satisfy any one's d., animum explere (alici), Cic.: according to (any one's) d., ex sententia, Cic.: Ter.: to be inspired with a d. for revenge, ad ulciscendum ardere, Sall. 11. Sexual d.: 1. desiderium: the cup of d. (i.e. the love-philtre), desiderium poculum, Hor. 2. libido, Inis, f.: v. LUST. 3. cupiditas: Plin. 4. ardor, ōris, m.: to cloak over d. (passion), dissimulare a., Tib. 5. Venus, ōris, f.: an application of the root will repress d., illita radix inhibebit Venerem, Plin.: Virg.: v. LOVE, LUST. 12. The thing d.d. or requested: 1. vōtum: to fulfil any one's d., v. allicui implere, Curt.: Ov. 2. optatum (chiefly in pl.): v. WISH. **desire (v.):** 1. To long for: 1. cupio, Ivi and II, itum, 3 (the most gen. term): the more thou hast gotten, the more thou dost, quanto plura parasti, tanto plura cupis, Hor.: I d. to die, emori c., Ter.: whose d. or fears, qui c. aut metuit, Hor.: we d. you to enjoy your virtue, te tua frui virtute cupimus, Cic. (the subj. after cupio is rare and not to be imitated). 2. percipio, 3 (intens. of cupio): Pl.: Ter. 3. concupisco, 3 (to d. covetously, excessively: v. to covet): I d. nothing for myself, nihil mihi c., Cic.: to d. after pictures, tabulas c., Cic.: to d. to adorn the world, mundum ornare c., Cic. 4. desidero, 1 (to feel something to be lacking): to thirst for honours, to d. glory, stire honores, d. gloriam, Cic. 5. opto, 1: v. TO WISH FOR. 6. exopto, 1 (intens. of opto): Cic. 7. expeto, Ivi or II, itum, 3 (to seek after: with acc.), to d. eagerly Plautus' plays, studiose ex. Plautinas fabulas, Pl.: to d. for death, mortem ex., Cic.: also foll. by infin., Ter. 8. appetō, etc., 3 (sim. to expeto, but less strong): to eagerly d. another's lands, alienos agros cupide ap., Cic. 9. gesto, Ivi and II, 4 (when desire is expressed in gesture: hence to d. eagerly): I d. greatly to know all, gesto scire omnia, Cic.: Hor.: v. TO LONG. 10. ūveo, āvēre (with inf.): v. TO LONG. Phr.: to d. greatly, flagrare, ardere studio, cupiditate: v. TO BURN (intr.). 11. To ask for: 1. opto, 1: d. from me any gift and reward you please, quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, Ter.: foll. by ut and subj., Cic. 2. vōlo, vōlūt, velle: what is it that you d. of me? quid est quod me vellis? Ter. 3. pēto, 1: v. TO ASK, REQ. **desirous:** 1. cupidus (general term): d. of hearing you, te audienti c., Cic.: d. of death, c. mortis, Hor. 2. cupiens, ntis (not in Cic.): d. for the wedding, nuptiarum c., Ter. 3. stidiusus (bent on, zealous of): d. of pleasing, placendi st., Ov.: v. FOND, EAGER. 4. āmans, ntis (poet.): d. of blood, cruoris a., Ov. 5. appetens, ntis (including all degrees of desire): most d. of honour, honestatis appetentissimus, Cic. 6. āvidus: v. EAGER.*

desist: 1. dōsisto, stitū, stitum, 3 (with inf.: abt. alone or with prep. or abt.): not to d. from exulting, hortari non d., Cic.: to d. from a purpose, incepto d., Liv.: Cic.: to d. from a struggle, de contentione d., Nep.: I will not d. without, etc., non desistam quin, etc., Cic.: to d. from (holding or expressing) an opinion, a sententia d., Cic. 2. abesisto, stitū, 3 (same constr.): to d. from war, bello ab., Liv.: to d. from pursuit, ab. sequendo, Liv. 3. dēalno, 3: v. TO CEASE. 4. abesceō, cessi, cessum, 3 (with abt. only): to d. from a purpose, incepto ab., Liv. **desk:** 1. scrinium (for writing): a writing-d. and letters, a. cum literis, Sall.: sometimes pl.: wakeful I call for paper, pen and d., vigil calamus et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. 2. capsa (not strictly a desk, but a box for holding books): Hor.: v. Dict. Ant. p. 238. 3. pulpitum (for reading or speaking): Suet.: Hor. 4. (?) mensa (for purposes of business): v. BENCH, COUNTER. **desolate (adj.):** 1. Of places, naturally unoccupied or ravaged: 1. vastus: a d. kind of country, v. genus agrorum, Cic. Join: vastus ac desertus, Cic.: vastus ab natura et humano cultu, Sall. 2. solus: in the d. soil of Libya, Libyae solis in agris, Virg.: v. SOLITARY. 3. dēsōlātus: temples almost d., templa prope d., Plin. 4. dēsertus: v. DESERT (adj.). Phr.: to render a country d., vastare (v. TO DEVASTATE), vastitatem efflere, Cic.: reddere, Liv.: to lie d. (of lands), vacare, Caes. 11. Of persons; afflicted, bereaved: 1. orbis: v. BEREFT. 2. dēsōlātus: Stat. 3. afflictus, prostrate, depressed by some heavy blow: v. DISTRESSED. 4. solus: v. SOLITARY. **desolate (v.):** 1. vasto, dēvastō, 1: v. TO DEVASTATE. 2. dēolō, 1: Col.: Stat. 3. pōphilo, 1: v. TO RAVAGE, WASTE (lay). 4. vastitatem efflere, reddo: see verb (1. fin.). **desolateness:** 1. Of places: 1. vastitas: v. foll. art. 2. vastitudo (rare): Cato. 3. expr. by adj.: as wars and the d. of the country prevented intercourse, bella et vastum desertumque solum commercia prohibebant: see L. G. § 611, 2. 11. Of persons: 1. orbis: v. BEREAVEMENT. 2. solitudo: v. SOLITUDE. **desolation:** 1. As act or process: 1. vastitudo: v. DEVASTATION. 2. vastitas: Liv. 3. solitudo: Liv.: v. SOLITUDE, DESERT. 11. As state: v. preced. art. **despair (subs.):** desperatio: to fall into the extremity of d., ad summam d. pervenire, Cic.: to reduce any one to d., aliquid ad d. adducere, Cic.: redigere, Suet.: utter d., ultima d., Tac.: also rerum may be added, to make the idea more complete: L. G. § 595. Phr.: in d. of life, in extrema spe salutis, Caes.: in d. of life, exspe vitae, Tac. **despair (v.):** 1. despēro, 1 (foll. by abt. with de or alone; also by the acc. of that which is not hoped for, as, desperare salutem; by dat. of person on whose behalf hope is given up; by acc. and inf.): to d. of the state, de republica d., Cic.: to d. of one's fortunes, suis fortunis d., Cic.: to d. of oneself, sibi d., Cic.: he d.s. of being able to enjoy, desperat posse frui, Ov.: Cic.: I do not yet d. of Marcellinus, Marcellinum nondum d., Sen.: Cic.: also abt.: to have some hope of (winning) the tribune of the plebs, to have d.d. of the senate, spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperasse, Cic.: impera: 'tis base to d., turpiter desperatur, Quint. 2. spem abjicio, perdo (foll. by gen.): Cic. Phr.: I do not altogether d., nor do I greatly hope, nec nulla spes (est), nec magna, Cic.: I do not d., (res) in spe est, Cic. **despairing (adj.):** 1. exspes (nom. only): v. HOPELESS. 2. dēsperans (in some constr.): d. cries, de-

sperrantium clamor, querelae: v. L. G. § 638, Obs. 2. **despairingly:** 1. desperanter: Cic. 2. dēsperans (in agr. with subject: v. L. G. § 343): to weep d., desperante plorare. 3. ut in summam (ultimam) desperationem adductus: v. DESPAIR. **despatch:** 1. To send: 1. mitto, misi, missum, 3: v. TO SEND. 2. dimitto, misi, missum, 3 (in diff. directions): to d. letters throughout the provinces, literas per omnes provincias d., Caes.: Cic.: Liv. 3. lēgo, 1 (to send ambassadors): v. TO DEPUTE. 11. To finish: 1. absolvo, solvi, solūtum, 3: to d. a great deal in a few (words), multa paucis ab., Sall.: v. TO FINISH. 2. conficio, perficio: v. TO ACCOMPLISH, COMPLETE. 3. transigo, 3: v. TO SETTLE. 111. To kill: 1. conficio, 3: that dagger nearly d'd me, me sica illa paene confecit, Cic.: Suet. 2. interficio, 3: v. TO KILL, DEATH, PUT TO. **despatch:** 1. The act of sending: 1. misso: Cic. 2. dimisso (in diff. directions): Cic. 3. expr. by part.: after the d. of the letter, post literas tabellario datas: v. TO DISPATCH. 11. The act of finishing: 1. exsecūto: the d. of business, Instituti operis ex., Plin.: Tac. 2. confectio: Cic.: v. COMPLETION. 3. usu. better expr. by verb: skilled in the d. of business, rerum gerendarum peritus; prompt in the d. of business, in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep.: v. TO DESPATCH. 111. Hasty execution: 1. mātūritas: to beg for d. of punishment, poenae m. preorari, Suet. 2. expr. by mātūro, 1 (to use d.): he thought he ought to use d., maturandum ratus est, Liv. Phr.: there is need of d., mature fac opus est, Sall. See also SPEED, HASTE. 11. An official letter: 1. lītēra, arum, Caes.: Tac.: v. LETTER. 2. epistōla (like the former applicable to any letter): Suet.: Tac. 3. mandatum: d.s. of the emperors (to governors, etc.), m. Principum, Front. 4. rescriptum (an imperial d. written in answer to a consultation): Plin. Ep. **despatch-box:** scrinium, capsula: DESK. **desperado:** 1. homo dēsperātus. Cic. in Cat. 2, 5, 10. 2. homo cui neque res neque spes bona ulla, Sall. Cat. 21. 3. perditus civis: Cic.: Sall. 4. parricida (strictly a parricide; but applied to murderers in general): Cic.: Sall. 5. promptae audaciae (homo): Sall. 6. lātro, skārius: v. ROBBER, MURDERER. Phr.: bands of profligates and d.s., omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum caeterae, Sall.: the temper of a d., animus sceleribus paratus, Tac. **desperate:** 1. Hopeless: 1. dēsperātus: d. circumstances, res d., Cic.: the present state of affairs is still more d., haec nunc multo desperatior, Cic. 2. extrēmus (in certain phr.): in their d. case, in extremis miseris suis, Caes.: to have recourse to d. measures, ad extrema descendere, Pollio ap. Cic.: how often have we been brought into d. perils, quoties in extrema periculorum ventum est? Liv. 3. ultimus (like extremus): to try d. measures, experiri ultima, Liv.: in ultimum consilium se mittere, Sen. Phr.: but if my case is d., sin plane perit, Cic. 11. Deriving courage from despair: a quid ex desperatione vires sumit; desperatione accensus (cf. Liv. 31, 17): cui vires addit desperatio. 111. Very dangerous: dis criminalis plenus; periculosus; temerarius: v. RASH, HAZARDOUS: and comp. sup. 1 (fin.). **desperately:** 1. To a degree forbidding hope: a ita ut spes amittatur, perditur (desperatio ut in Aug.). 11. With the courage of despair: with extreme courage: perfidissimū, fortissimū: or more precisely, tū quibus ipsa desperatio animū addit. 111. Vehemently, very greatly: Phr.: to be

d. in love, perditte amare, Ter.; simily, misere amare, deperire, Pl.: d. angry, iratissimus: v. ANGRY, etc.

desperation: desperatio: Apul.: *v. DESPAIR*. Phr.: *she loves to d., amore haec perdit et, Pl.: v. DESPERATELY.*

despicable: 1. aspernabilla, e: Gell. 2. contemptus: v. CONTEMPTIBLE. 3. despicabilla, e: Amm.

despire: 1. despicio, spexi, spectum, 3 (to look down upon, hold cheap): to d. the senatorian order, senatorium ordinem d., Cic. Join: despiciere et pro nihilo putare, Cic.; despiciere atque contemnere, Cic. 2. sperno, spreui, spiritum, 3 (much stronger): v. to SCORN. Join: spernere et pro nihilo putare, Cic. 3. asperno, i (to hold unworthy, reject with contempt): to d. any one from the heart, aliquem animo a., Cic.: v. TO REJECT. 4. contemo, tempel, temptum, 3 (usu. with reference to that which might appear likely to call forth the opposite feeling): to d. Hannibal, Hannibalem c., Cic.: to d. riches, opes c., Virg. Join: irriderere atque contemnere; contemnere aique rejicere, Cic. 5. temno, 3 (rare and poet.): Virg. 6. despiciatui, contemptui habeo (=despicio, contemo): v. CONTEMPT. Other equiv. phr. are: parvi pendere; flocci, pilli, nihili facere, etc.: v. TO HOLD (cheap): to be d., jacere, Cic.: Ov.

despised: spreus, contemptus, despiciatui, humilis, jaceus: v. TO DESPISE, CONTEMPTIBLE.

despiser: 1. contemptor (fem. contemptrix, Pl.): d. of riches, divitiarum c., Liv.: Tac. 2. sprator (scornor): Ov. 3. aspernator, Tert. N.B. For syn. see TO DESPISE.

despite: málitia, málignitas: v. MALICE. Phr.: to do d. to any one, *infernse se gerere erga aliquem; allici infense adversari; contumelias facere: in d. of gods and men, dis hominibusque invidis, Cic.: v. SPITE OF, IN.

despitefully: infense, contumélis: v. INSULTINGLY, HOSTILELY. Phr.: to treat d., injuriose tractare aliquem; injurias contumeliasque imponere allici, Cic.: v. TO INJURE, ABUSE.

despoil: 1. spolio, i (with acc. and abl.): v. TO ROB. 2. despolio, i: to d. the temple of Diana, Dianae templum d., Cic. 3. exspolio, i: to d. Pompey of his army and province, exerpit et provincia Pompeium ex., Cic.: Caes. 4. exuo, v. TO STRIP. See also TO PILLAGE, PLENDER.

despoiler: spoliator, praedator, etc.: v. PLENDERER, SPOILER.

despoliation: spoliatio: v. XPOLIA-TION.

despond: 1. despondeo, spondi and spondi, sponsam, 2 (usu. with animus): animum despondere, Liv. (also despondere alone, Col.). 2. expr. by animus with various verbs: animum demittere, Cic.; abjicere, Quint.; animo (animis) cadere, Cic.: v. TO DISCOURAGE.

despondency: animi infrectio, demissio, abjectio; animus jaceus, demissus, infactus: Cic. Phr.: to yield to d., animum despondere, Liv.: v. DISCOURAGEMENT.

desponding (adj.): abjectus, demissus, jaceus (with animus): v. SPIRITLESS. Phr.: we ought not thus to yield to a d. temper, *non ita animis cadere debemus.

despondingly: 1. abjecte: Cic. 2. animo demisso, infactus, etc.: v. DESPONDING. Phr.: he spoke d. Mita locutus est ut qui animum desponderet: v. TO DESPOND.

despot: 1. dominus: a d. is what the Greeks call a tyrant, hic est d. populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, Cic. 2. rex, régis: a people that is under a d. lacks freedom, deest populo qui sub rege est libertas, Cic. (But in the same connexion, it is mentioned that there was such a thing as limited monarchy: de Rep. 2, 24.) 3. tyrannus: v. SUPR.; and TYRANT. 4.

expr. by circuml.: *cujus voluntas pro legibus est.

despotic: 1. tyrannicus: v. TYRANNICAL. 2. régius: v. KINGSLY; and comp. preced. art. 3. superbus (as when epith. of the last king of Rome): v. OVERBEARING, HAUGHTY. Phr.: d. government, regnum, regale genus reipublicae: v. DESPOTISM.

despotically: 1. tyrannice: v. TYRANNICALLY. 2. superbe: v. ARROGANTLY, OVERBEARINGLY.

despotism: 1. dominatus, us; dominatio: Cic.: comp. DESPOT (1). 2. regnum (for the ancient monarchies were mostly despotic): v. MONARCHY. 3. regia potestas, regale Imperium: v. DESPOT (3).

dessert: 1. bellaria, drum: Pl.: Suet. 2. secunda mensa: I wrote this to you at d., haec ad te scripsi apposita secunda m., Cic.

destination: propoositum, destinatio: v. DESIGN, PURPOSE. Phr.: the d. of long pilgrimages, longarum metarum, Virg. (v. GOAL): very few ships reached their d., perpaucae naves locum ceperunt, Caes.; had we been able to reach our d., si potuissemus, quo contendimus, pervenire, Cic.: we have all the same d., omnes eodem cogimur, Hor.: v. DESTINY.

destine: 1. destino, i: bottles d.d. for thee, cadi tibi destinati, Hor.: he d.d. me for the altar, me destinat aras, Virg.: Cic.: v. TO APPOINT. 2. designo, i: v. TO MARK OUT. 3. praestituo, 3: v. TO FOREORDAIN. Phr.: we are d.d. to die, debemur morti, Hor.: see also foll. art.

destined (part. adj.): 1. fatalis, e (appointed by fate): a year d. of the destruction of the city, annus f. ad interitum urbis, Cic.: the d. mouth of a river, f. fluminis ora, Ov. 2. debitus (due, allotted): the Fates had fulfilled the d. periods, tempora Parcae d. complerant, Virg. 3. natus (made by nature for a certain end; foll. by acc. with ad, or dat.): nations d. to be slaves, nationes n. servituti, Cic.: d. for these times, n. ad haec tempora, Cic.: also with in: cups d. for the service of mirth, n. in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor.

destiny: 1. fatum; often in pl.: v. FATE. 2. sors, sortis, f.: ignorant of d., ignarus fati sortisque futurae, Virg.: v. LOT. 3. Parca (d. personified): Hor.

destitute: 1. inops, opis (with gen. or abl.): d. of refinement, humilitatis in, Cic.: not d. of words, non verbis in, Cic.: also with ab: d. both in respect of friends and of character, et ab amicis et ab exultatione in, Cic.: absol.: to comfort the d., inopes solari, Virg. 2. egenus, nite (a term of reproach): nothing could be more d. than the condition of the king, nihil egentius rege, Cic.: slaves and d. persons, servi et egentis, Cic.: d. of everything, e. omnibus rebus, Cic.: an utterly d. rake, ganeo egentissimus, Cic. 3. destitutus: i. e. deprived of (with abl.): v. TO DEPRIVE. 4. inanis, e (empty, void): no letter d. of some useful fact, nulla epistola in. aliqua re utilis, Cic.: a body d. of breath, corpus animae inane, Ov.

5. expers, rtis (without any share in use. with gen.: also abl.): a man d. of all learning, vir omnis conditionis ex., Cic.: d. of property, fortune ex., Sall. 6. nudus (chiefly poet.): d. old age, n. senecta, Ov.: Cic.: d. of money, n. nummis, Hor.: a death d. of fame, mors famae nuda, Sil.: d. of relatives, n. propinquis, Cic. 7. orbis: v. DEPRIVE. 8. viduus (poet.): lit. (widowed): lakes d. of Phoebe's light, lacus v. a lumine Phoebi, Virg.: a bosom d. of love, v. pectus amoris, Ov. 9. truncus (lacking a part which seems to have been cut off): frogs d. of feet, ranne pedibus tr., Ov.: also with gen.: Virg. Phr.: a man d. of logic, homo a. dialecticis remotus, Cic.: to be d., egere, with gen. or abl. (v. TO WANT, LACK): was he d.? nay he was rich,

egere? immo locuples erat, Cic.: nor are you in any way d., nec quicquam eges, Pl.: to be d. of sensati n. and life, sensu et vita carere, Cic.: v. WITHOUT (TO BE): d. condition, egenitas, Cic.

destitution: 1. egenitas (a condition involving disgrace; as in the case of one who has wasted his substance): that poverty, or rather d. and beggary, ista paupertas vel potius e. ac mendicitas, Cic.: to live in d., vitam degere in e., Cic. 2. inopia (any want or scarcity): d. on the part of the Rhodians, Rhodiorum in., Cic.: to sink into shameful d., ad pudendam in. delabi, Tac.: to bring any one to d., in. alicui facere (afferre), Tac.: v. WANT. 3. mendicitas: v. BEOGARY. 4. solitudo (of those who are left without any helper or supporter): Cic. (N.B. Not destitutio, which is disappointment, abandonment.)

destroy: 1. perdo, didi, ditum, 3 (to ruin in any way): to d. crops (of the atmosphere), p. fruges, Cic.: utterly to d. the state, civitatem penitus p., Cic.: v. TO RUIN. 2. everto, ti, sum, 3 (strictly to overturn): completely to d. (or overturn) states, civitates funditus e., Cic.: Scipio d.d. Carthage, Scipio Carthaginem everit, Cic.: utterly to d. virtue, virtutem penitus e., Cic. 3. destruo, xi, ctum, 3 (to demolish a structure): to d. a ship, a building, navem, aedificium d., Cic. Join: destruere ac demoliri, Liv.: v. TO DEMOLISH. 4. perimo, imi, emptum, 3 (to d. completely): Troy was d.d., Troja perempta est, Virg.: sensation being utterly d.d., sensu perempto, Cic. 5. interimo, 3 (esp. to d. life): to d. life, vitam int., Pl.: to d. oneself, se int., Auct. B. Afr.: v. SUICIDE (TO COMMIT). 6. deleo, svi, ctum, 2 (strictly to blot out; hence esp. of total destruction of cities, etc.): Jove has often d.d. cities, Jupiter saepe urbes delevit, Cic.: Carthage must be d.d., delenda est Carthago, Cato: the enemy being dispersed and almost d.d., hostibus dispersis ac paene deletis, Caes.: to d. (a nation) almost to extermination, d. prope ad interfectionem, Liv. 7. extinguo, xxi, ctum, 3 (strictly to extinguish: hence quite to destroy): the nobility d.d. many people, nobilitas multos morales exstinxit, Sall.: Cic.: to d. the odour of garlic, odorem alli ex., Plin. 8. corumpo, rumpi, ruptum, 3 (strictly, to spoil completely): they d. themselves and the house with fire, domum et semet igitur corrumpt, Sall.: Tac. 9. consumo, mpe, imptum, 3 (to use up completely): to d. one's patrimony by extravagance, patrimonium per luxuriam c., Cic.: to d. houses by fire, aedes incendio c., Liv.: v. TO CONSUME. 10. tollo, sustuli, sublatus, 3 (to make away with): our ancestors utterly d.d. Carthage and Numantia, majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic.: Hor.: to d. any one with the sword, aliquem ferro t., Cic. 11. excindo, acidi, scissum, 3 (to rend to pieces: hence to d. utterly): to d. Pergamum, Pergama ex., Virg.: Tac. 12. disturbo, dila-felo (violently to disarrange and break up): v. TO DEMOLISH. 13. pessumdo (as one word or two), dedi, datum, i, irr. (to d. utterly): to d. the state, rempublicam p., Sall. 14. in pass. pereo, intreo, 4, irr.: v. TO PERISH.

destroy oneself: v. SUICIDE.

destroyer: 1. evertor: the d. of Carthage, Carthaginis c., Quint. 2. extingtor: the d. of his country, patriae ex., Cic. 3. confector: fire the d. and consumer of all things, c. et consumptor omnium ligni, Cic.: d. of wild beasts, ferarum c., Suet. 4. perditior: the d. of the republic, reipublicae p., Cic. 5. preceptor: d. of an illustrious king, incely regis p., Sen.: Apul.: fem. prempitrix, Tert. 6. interemptor: d. of his master, int. heri sul, Sen.: Val. Max.: fem. intremptrix, Lact.: Tert. 7. occisor: v. SLAYER. 8. subversor: v. OVERTURNER. 9.

deletor: but the fem. deletrix only occurs: Cic. (For syn. see verb.) 10. by meton., perniciēs. Et: Verres the d. of Sicily, Verres Sicillae perniciēs, Cic. Ter. 11. pestis: v. SCOURGE, PLAGUE.

destroying (adj.): v. DESTRUCTIVE. **destructibility**: fragilitas: v. FRAGILITY. Phr.: the Epicureans believe in the d. of all things, *Epicurei omnia interire putant.

destructible: 1. destructibilis or destructibilis: Lact. 2. corruptibilis: e. Lact. 3. usu. better expr. by verb: to be d., excludium pati, interire, corrumpi: v. TO DESTROY.

destruction: 1. perniciēs, Et: to rush upon violent d., in apertum p. incurere, Cic.: to be bent on any one's d., in p. aliquis incurere, Cic.: comp. DESTROYER (11). 2. eversio (strictly overturning): the d. of temples, templorum e., Quint.: Cic. d. of dignity, dignitatis e., Plin.: Cic. 3. excludium: the d. of legions, legionum ex., Tac.: Hor.: Virg. (Eversio denotes the act of destroying; excludium the destruction as an event.) 4. exitium (sim. to excludium): they brood over the d. of this city, de hujus urbis ex. cogitant, Cic.: nature admits not of the d. of anything, nullius exitium patitur natura, Lucr. 5. interitus, ūs (a gen. term): the d. and end of all things, int. atque obitus omnium rerum, Cic.: the d. of an army, exercitus int., Cic.: the d. of the soul, *animorum int.: to be reduced to d., ad int. redigi, Cic. 6. occidō, ūs, f. (by slaughter): the cavalry meet with utter d., equitatus occidione occidit, Cic.: Tac. Just. 7. internecio (utter d.): the utter d. of an army, exercitus int., Caes.: v. EXTERMINATION.

8. funus, eris, n. (poet. and rhetorical): the d. of the republic, republicae f., Cic.: the mournful d. of Troy, lacrimosa Trojae funera, Hor. 9. often, esp. after a prep., expr. by p. part. of verbs under DESTROY: after the d. of Carthage, post deletam Carthaginem: by the d. of morality, moribus corruptenda, etc.

destructive: 1. perniciōsus: Caes.: Cic.: Sall.: v. FERNOCIOUS. 2. exstiliā, e: a war d. towards one's own citizens, bellum suis civibus ex., Cic. 3. exstiliā, e: to have d. results, ex. exitus habere, Cic. 4. exstiliōsus: a d. conspiracy, ex. conjuratio, Cic.: Tac. 5. funestus: d. fires, f. ignes, Cic.: Virg.: v. FATAL. 6. calamitosus: v. DISASTROUS. 7. fulminēs (like lightning): poet.: d. Minstheus, f. Minstheus, Virg.: d. task (of the hour), f. dens, Plaut. 8. damnosus: v. DEVIOLUOUS. 9. edax, ūs, f. (poet.): the d. ruin, imber edax, Hor. **destructively**: perniciōsus: Cic.: Phr.: d. to yourself, cum tuis perniciē (two exstio, malo, etc.), Cic.

destructiveness: expr. by adj. or subst. under DESTROY: how great is the d. of war, *quantam perniciem fert, quam perniciōsum est bellum, etc.

desuetude: deſuetudo, ūs, f. (not in Cic.): d. of arms, armorum d., Liv.: to fall into d., in d. abire, Callistrat. dig. Phr.: to fall into d., obsolescere, Cic.; exolescere, Col.; desueneri, Varr.: In-veterasce (rare in this sense). Cic.: fallen into d., obsoletus, Cic.; exoletus, Liv.: Suet.: the word has fallen into d., verbum evanuit, Varr.: words of ancient date and fallen into general d., verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis intermissa, Cic.; verba quae occidera, Hor.

desultorily: 1. carptim (in detached portions); as opp. to regular consecutive treatment of a subject: to study literature d., *litera carptim incurere; litera colendis carptim et quasi desultor librorum quis eiset, se dare, 2. volutatio modo, nunc huc, nunc illuc: cf. Cic. Att. 13, 15, 16. Phr.: he reads too d., *parum continuando libros legit; temere nec satis instituta ratione libris legendis incumbit; quasi librorum desultor legit.

desultoriness: ratio inconstans, temeraria, volatilis aliquid faciendi: v. DESULTORY, INCONSISTENT.

desultory: 1. inconstans: v. INCONSTANT, CHANGEABLE. 2. temerarius (headlong, inconsiderate): Join: vaga, instabiles, temeraria (lectio), Krebs. ap. R. and A. 3. voluticus: Cic. (who so designates the Academy: v. DESULTORILY, 3). Phr.: to make d. remarks, inordinata dicere, Quint.; *carptim nec satis continuata ratione de aliqua re dicere: he is a d. reader, *quasi desultor librorum est (the desultor was a circus-rider who leapt from horse to horse).

detach: 1. To remove by breaking or tearing off: 1. dēfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3: to d. slips (from a plant), plantas d., Virg.: Cic.: v. TO BREAK OFF. 2. abscindo, scidi, scisum, 3: to d. slips from the parent trunk, plantas abs. de corpore matris, Virg. 3. avēlo, vellō or vulō, vulsum, 3: apples are with difficulty d'd from trees, if unripe, poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic.: rocks d'd by force from mountains, saxa montibus avula, Lucr.: v. TO PLUCK, REND (AWAY). 4. divello, 3: v. TO TEAR ASUNDER. 5. abstrāho, 3: v. TO DRAG AWAY. ||.

To separate; esp. to alienate: 1. disjūngo, xi, ctum, 3: Caesar has d'd Pompey from me, Caesar Pompeium a meā familiaritate disjūxit, Cic.: to d. ourselves from the body, d. nos a corporebus, Cic. 2. sējūngo, 3: v. TO SEPARATE. 3. divello, 3 (implying force): to d. wisdom from pleasure, sapientiam a voluptate d., Cic. 4. distrāho, xi, ctum, 3 (stronger than disjūngo; weaker than divello): why would I try to d. him (Pompey) from him (Caesar), quid ego illum ab eo d. coner? Cic. 5. rēmōveo, rēmōveo, 2: v. TO REMOVE. 6. avhō, 1: to d. philosophy from mysterious subjects, philosophiam a rebus occultis a., Cic.: to d. any one from (intimacy with) another, aliquem ab aliquis conjunctione a., Cic. ||.

To part off a certain number of soldiers: perh. dēlgo, 3: v. TO PICK OUT, SELECT. (But usu. mitto, to send, may suffice.) IV. To detach oneself: expr. by pron. refl. with the above verbs, or by the passive (middle) voice: it easily d's itself, facile refringitur, etc.

detached (part. adj.): sēparātus, sējunctus: v. SEPARATE. Phr.: in d. portions, carptim: to write Roman history in d. portions, c. scribere res Romanas, Sall.: the men were dismissed in small d. parties, milites carptim ac pauci uno tempore dimissi sunt: cf. Tac. Hist. 4, 46.

detachment: 1. The act of detaching or separation: sējunctio, sēparatio: v. SEPARATION. Phr.: by the d. of the equites from the senate, equitibus a senatu disjunctis, avocatis: v. TO DETACH (11). ||. A body of troops: 1. mānus, ūs, f.: v. BAND, COMPANY. 2. pars, ūs, f.: to divide forces into four d. copias in quatuor partes distribuere, Sall.: v. DIVISION.

Phr.: he sends with him a d. of 200 horse, *addit equites ducentos: a picked d., electi milites: v. SELECT.

detail (n.): 1. enarro, 1: to d. a matter in due order, rem omnem ordine e., Ter.: v. TO RELATE. 2. explicō, 1: to expand and d., dilatare atque ex., Cic.: Nep.: v. TO UNFOLD. 3. ex-sequor, sēcūtus, 3 (esp. with omnia): Liv.: v. DETAIL (subs.).

detail (subs.): chiefly used in pl.: singulae res, or singula, orum, n. pl.: the material is in its d.s so great, etc., in singulis rebus ejusmodi materies est, etc., Cic.: to go through d.s., per singula ire, Quint.; singula persequi, Sen. Phr.: in detail, singulatim, Suet.; particulatim, Auct. ad Her.: to write in d. a history of the Roman people, res populi Romani perscribere, Liv.: to examine (things) in d. and collectively, singula intueri et universa, Liv.: to

enter into d., de singulis agere, Cic.: to be cut off in d., *carptim perire: v. DETACHED.

detailed (part. adj.): Phr.: a d. account, enarratio, Quint.: to give a d. account, v. preced. art.

détain: 1. tēneo, ui, ntum, 2: I was d'd at Rome by my Tullia's confinement, tenuit me Romae Tulliae meae partus, Cic.: I will not d. you further, non tenebo te pluribus, Cic. 2. rē-tineo, 2 (to keep from going on): unless they have already set out, you will d. the men, nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, Cic.: v. TO HOLD BACK. 3. dē-tineo, 2 (more usu. to occupy, engage): I was d'd by illness, morbus me detinuit, Ter. 4. tardo, rē-tardo, 1: v. TO DELAY. See also CUSTODY (TO KEEP IN).

détainer: expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

détainment: v. DETENTION.

detect: 1. dēprēhendo, di, sum, 3 (to catch or find out in doing what is criminal): to d. an attempt at poisoning, venenum d. (also comprehendere), Cic.: palpably to d. in crime, in facinore manifestō d. (also comprehendere), Cic.: v. TO CATCH, FIND OUT. 2. comprēhendo, 3 (less freq. in this sense): Cic. (v. supr.). 3. invēnio, 4: v. TO DISCOVER. 4. compērio, pēri, pertum, 4: all these (machinations) I have d'd, haec ego omnia compēri, Cic.: v. TO FIND OUT. 5. pālādo, fēci, etc., 3 (in gen. sense, to lay open, reveal): if this is concealed I am in fear, if d'd in disgrace, si hoc celatur in metu sum, si pateat, in probro, Ter.: to explore, d., bring to view, indagare, p., proferre, Cic. (N.B. Not det-go, unless the sense is to reveal, disclose: as, children's characters are d'd in their play, mores puerorum inter ludendum se detegunt.)

detection: 1. dēprēhensio (rare): Cic. 2. expr. by verb: the d. of the conspiracy is due to you, *tuae laudis est quod deprehensa (patefacta) est conjuratio: not fearing guilt but d., *non ne noceret sed ne nocens deprehenderetur veritus.

detective: Phr.: a d. officer, inquisitor: v. Suet. Caes. 1.

détention: 1. rē-tentio (keeping back): Cic. 2. expr. by verb: fear-ing d., metuens ne teneatur, retineatur, etc.: v. TO DETAIN.

deter: 1. dē-terreo, 2 (in positive sentences usu. foll. by ne or prep.; in negative ones especially, by quominus, and in Pl. by quān): to d. any one from selling by auction, aliquem d. ne auctionetur, Cic.: nor do I seek to d. you from so arguing, neque te deterreo quominus id disputas, Cic.: to d. men from writing, homines a scribendo d., Cic.: rarely with infn.: Cic.: also absol.: to d. men by the greatness of danger, homines magnitudine periculi d., Caes. 2. terreo, 2 (same constr.): to d. from trying to regain freedom, a repetenda libertate t., Sall.: to d. them from pursuing quominus insequuntur d., Caes. 3. absterreo, 2 (same constr.): Cic. Tac. 4. dē-pello, pūli, pulsus, 3 (to induce to give up, to dissuade): d'd from his undertaking, de constatu depulsus, Cic.: v. TO DETER. 5. ē-terreo, 3: v. TO DETER. See also TO INTIMIDATE.

6. mōveo, 2: v. TO INFLUENCE. **detergent** (adj.): smecticus, Plin. As subs.: smegma, ūs, n.: Plin. Phr.: d. qualities, vis smectica, Plin. **deteriorate** (v.): 1. Trans.: corrumpo; deprāvo; in pejus mutō; deteriorem reddo: v. TO CORRUPT, MAR. ||. Intrans.: 1. corrumpo, ruptus, 3: the Roman people has so d'd under the influence of lawlesses, P. R. ita largitionibus corruptus est, Sall. in Cic. Cic. 2. dē-tērior fio, factus, fēcti: v. WORSE, and TO BECOME. 3. labor, lapsus, 3: discipline gradually d.s., i. paulatim disciplina, Liv.: more fully, in vitium labitur, Hor. Phr.: rapidly to d., in pejus ruere, Virg.

deteriorated (part. adj.): 1. corruptus (*spoilt, or in any way marred*): Cic. 2. *pēior* (factus, redditus): v. *WORSER*. 3. *dēciōr* (poet.): a d. age, d. aetas, Virg.

deterioration: *dēprāvatio*, corruptio (rather stronger than the Eng.): v. *CONRUPTION*. Phr.: the d. of morals increases day by day, mores deteriores increbrescent in dies, Pl.: to be in a state of d., deteriore condicione esse, Liv.: v. *DECAY*.

determinate: certus: v. *FIXED*, *DEFINITE*.

determination: 1. The act of marking out by boundaries: 1. *dēfinitio*: Cic. 2. *terminatio*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 3. *limitatio*: Col. 11. A judicial decision: *iudicium*, *disceptatio*, *arbitrium*: v. *JUDGMENT*, *DECISION*. 111. A decision of the mind:

1. *consilium*: my d. is to do so, *consilium* est ita facere, Cic.: v. *DESIGN*. 2. *inductio* (*deliberate*): to depend upon the d. of the will, in quadam animi inductione atque voluntate positum esse, Cic. 3. *institutum*: v. *PLAN*, *PURPOSE*. 4. *vōluntas* (esp. in combination with some word denoting the mind): v. *supr.* 2: to arrive at this d., hanc mentem v.que suscipere, Cic. 5. *mens*, *ntis*, f. (in certain phr.: v. *preced.* ex.): the gods inspired me with this d., illi me in hanc m. impulserunt, hanc mihi m. iniecerunt, dederunt, Cic. 6. *sententia* (way of thinking, resolution): if one's d. be to defend honour, si honestatem tuam sententia est, Cic.: v. *OPINION*. 7. certum (with est, and dat. of person): it is my deliberate d. to say, etc., (mili) c. est deliberatumque dicere, etc., Cic.: it is (his) obstinate d., c. atque obstinatum est (ei), Liv.: Ter.: 11. 8. *dēcretum*: only of the d. of official persons or bodies: v. *DECISION*. See also *PURPOSE*, *DESIGN*.

IV. In abstr. sense. *resolution*, *firmness*: animi firmitas, constantia; tenax propositi mens: v. *FIRMNESS*, *DECISION*. V. The act of directing to an end: Phr.: the d. of the will, *inductio voluntatis*, cf. *supr.* (111. 2): or as purely phlos. t. t.: **determinatio voluntatis*.

determine: 1. To limit: *finio*, *dēfinio*, *dētermino*: v. *BOUND*. 11. To make a legal determination: *discepto*, *iudico*, *decido*, *statuo*: v. *DECIDE*, *JUDGE*. 111. To make up one's mind, come to a determination to do something: 1. *statuo*, 1. *statum*, 1. (foli. by inf. or ut, ne with subj., of more formal determination): he had deliberately resolved not to be present, *statuerat* et *deliberaverat* non *adesse*, Cic. 2. *constituo*, 1. (same constr., but more often with ut): I had d. to remain, *constitueram* ut *manerem*, Cic.: *Caes.* 3. *dēcerno*, *crēvi*, *crētum* (usu. with inf. when one's own conduct is that which is determined on): *Caesar* had d. to cross the Rhine, *Caesar* *Rhenum* *transire* *dēcrevit*, *Caes.*: 4. *animum* or *in animum* *iudico*, *xi*, *ctum*, 1. (foli. by inf. or ut, ne, with subj.): let them d. to despise riches, *inducant* an. opes *contemnere*, Cic.: I will d. to defend his life, *in an. inducam* ejus *vitam* *defendere*, Cic.: in d. to, etc., *inducere* an. ut, etc., Cic.: in an. inducere, ut, etc., Liv. Phr.: I have d. mihi certum est, Cic. (v. *preced.* art. 111. 7): to d. upon a plan, *ratiōnem* *instituire*, *Caes.*: Cic. 11. To settle some question: *statuo*, *dēcerno*: v. *SETTLE*, *DECIDE*. V. To influence: *adduco*, *iudico* (v. *supr.* 111. 4): v. *INDUCE*, *INFLUENCE*.

determined (part. adj.): 1. Fixed: *fixus*, *certus*, etc.: v. *FIXED*. 11. Of persons, having the mind made up: certus: d. to go, certus *eundi*, Virg.: d. to die, c. *mori*, Virg.: d. to abandon life, *vitalē* *relinquendae* c., Tac.: comp. *dēterminatio* (111. 7). But in most cases expr. by verb: as, being d. to do so, quum *dēcrevisset*: v. *TO DETERMINE* (111.). 111. *Resolute*, *decided*: 1. *firmus*: a man most d.

when he has once adopted a cause, vir in *suscepta* *causa* *firmissimus*, Cic.: you do not defend the right in a d. manner, non *firmus* *rectum* *defendis*, Hor. 2. constans: v. *RESOLUTE*, *DECIDED*. 3. obstinatus (also in bad sense): but with d. spirit endure, sed *obstinata* *mente* *perfer*, Cat.: Cic.: Liv. 4. *perlinax* (also in bad sense): d. valour, p. *virtus*, Liv. 5. strēnuus: v. *BRAVE*, *RESOLUTE*. Phr.: to offer a d. resistance, fortiter, firmiter, *perlinaxiter* *resistere*: v. *RESOLUTELY*, *BRAVELY*.

determinedly: fortiter, firmiter, etc.: v. *preced.* art. (fin.)

detractive: *smecticus*: v. *DETRACT*.

detest: 1. *ōdi*, *ōsus*, *intens.*, *pēioris*, *exōsus*, *dēfect.*: v. *TO HATE*. 2. *abhorreo*, 2 (with acc. or ab and abl.): v. *TO ABHOR*. 3. *dētestor*, *exsecor*, 1: v. *TO EXECRATE*. 4. *abominor*, 1 (strictly to deprecate as a bad omen): Hannibal d. d. of parents, *abominatus* *parentibus* *Hannibal*, Hor.: Liv. 5. *aversor*, 1 (to turn away one's face in loathing): to d. the sight of any one, *aspectum* *alicujus* a., Tac. 6. in pass. odio esse: how d. d. is cruelty, quanto *odio* sit *crudelitas*, Cic.: v. *TO HATE*.

detestable: *ōdiōsus*, *dētestābilis*, *foedus*: v. *HATEFUL*, *EXECRABLE*.

detestably: *ōdiōse*, quod odio sit: v. *HATEFULLY*.

detestation: 1. *ōdium* *summum*, *acerrimum*: v. *HATRED*. 2. *dētestatio*, *exsecratio*: v. *EXECRATION*.

dethrone: regno expellere, *Caes.*: regno detrudere, Nep.; regno spoliare, Vell. (all denoting violence): regnum alicui *adimere* (by any means): regno multare, regnum alicui *abrogare*, based on Cic. (by legal sentence): solo pellere, depellere, are poet. When the king is at the same time expelled, ejicere, expellere: Liv.

dethronement: regni *ādemptio*: but usu. better expr. by verb: after the d. of the *Turquins*, post *reges* *ejectos*, Liv.

detonate: crepare, cum fragore *exsilire*: v. *TO CRACK*, *EXPLODE*.

detonation: quod dislosum crepat: cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 46. (As t. t., *dētōnans*, *ntis*).

detonation: fragor, *crēpitus*: v. *EXPLOSION*, *CRACK*.

détour: 1. circuitus, *ūs*: to make a d. (with an army) of more than 40 miles, *millium* *amplius* *quadraginta* *circuitu* *exercitum* *ducere*, *Caes.*: Curt. (Not circuito, which is a going the rounds). 2. *ambitus*, *ūs*: by a long d., longo a., Liv.: v. *CIRCUIT*. 3. *flexus*, *ūs*: to make a d. into Armenia, *Armeniam* *flexu* *petere*, Tac. Phr.: to make a d. (of a general), *agmen* *circinducere*, Liv.; *flectere* *viam*, Liv.; *flectere* *iter*, *Caes.* (both less exact than the preceding).

detract from: 1. *dētrahō*, *xi*, *ctum*, 1. (with de and abl.): to d. at all from our goodwill, *quicquam* *de* *nostra* *benefolentia* d. Cic.: to d. from a person's character, and involve him in unpopularity, de aliquo d. et eum in *invidiam* *vocare*, Cic. 2. *dētrōgō*, 1 (with acc. and dat. or abl. with de): to d. from any one's credit, *fidem* *alicui* d. Cic.: to d. somewhat from the magnificence, de *magnificētia* *quiddam* d. Cic. 3. *imminuo*, 1, *ctum*, 1. (to diminish: with de and abl. or acc.): to d. somewhat from the enjoyment, *im. aliquid* *de* *voluptate*, Cic.: to d. from any one's praise, *laudem* *alicujus* *im.*, Cic.: v. *TO DIMINISH*. 4. *dēcerpo*, *psi*, *ptum*, 1. (with de and abl.: less freq.): let a joke should d. at all from his gravity, ne *quid* *jocus* *de* *gravitate* *dēcerperet*, Cic. 5. *dēlibō*, 1. (lit. to sip a little: with de): to d. somewhat from one's own glory, *aliquid* *de* *gloria* *sua* d. Cic. 6. *dētracto* (-tracto), 1. (with dat. or acc.): to d. from oneself, *mihi* d., Sen.: envy d. from virtues, *invidia* *virtutes* d., Liv. 7. *obtracto*, 1. (with dat.:

esp. of depreciatory language): that the general's praises might be d. d. from, ut *obtractaretur* *laudibus* *ducis*, Liv.: v. *TO CARP* AT. 8. *ēlēvo*, 1. (lit. to make light: with acc.): you d. from your authority, vos *auctoritatem* *vestram* e., Liv.: to d. from any one's glorious deeds, *alicujus* *praeclara* *facta* e., Liv.: v. *TO DISPARAGE*.

detractor: *obtractō* (from rivalry and ill-feeling): Cic.: v. *DISPARAGEMENT*.

detractor: *obtractō*: the d.s and envious of Scipio, ob. et *invidi* *Scipionis*, Cic.: Quint.: v. *DISPARAGER*. (Or expr. by part. etc. of verbs under *DETRACT*: to care little for d.s, *obtractantes* *parvi* *facere*, *obtractantium* *clamores* *negligere*: see L. G. § 618.)

detriment: *dētrimentum*, *incommōdum*, *dammum*: v. *DAMAGE*, *HURT*, *LOSS*. Phr.: without d. to, salva, integra, *incolumi* *aliqua* *re* (abl. absol.): Cic.

detrimental: expr. by dat. of detrimentum, *incommōdum*: to be d. to any one, *aliquid* *detrimento* *esse*, *Caes.*: v. L. G. § 297.

detrition: expr. by verb: gold suffers the least d. possible from use, *aurum* *quam* *minime* *uso* *deteritur*, Plin.: v. *TO RUB* (AWAY).

detrude: v. *TO THROST DOWN*, *DISPLACE*.

detruncated (part. adj.): *truncus*, *truncatus*: v. *TRUNCATED*, *MUTILATED*.

detruncation: *truncatio*, *dētruncatio*: v. *MUTILATION*.

déuce: i. e. two in dice: *binio*, *ōnis*, m.: *laid*. As exclamation: *malum*! Ter.: v. *HANGED* (BE), *PLAQUE*.

deutergamist: *dēutērogamus*, m. and f.: (*δευτερογamos*, d. γ): or by circuml., **qui* (*quae*) *secundas* *nuptias* *honestas* *putat*; *qui* (*quae*) *ad* *secundas* *nuptias* *se* *applicat*.

deutergamy: *dēutērogāmia* (*δευτερογμία*): or by circuml., *secundas* *nuptias*.

deuteronomy: *dēutērōnōmion*: *Lact*.

devastate: 1. vasto, 1. (to render waste and desolate): *Joīn*: *vastare* *atque* *praedari*, *Caes.*; v. *et* *dilapare*, v. *atque* *exinanire* (*agros*), Cic.; v. *atque* *populāri*, *Hirt*. The comp. *dēvastō*, *pervasto* (to d. completely), also occur: Liv. 2. *pōpūlo*, also *pōpūlo*, *act.*, 1. (strictly, to rid of inhabitants): the city of Rome was d. by the wrath of the gods (by a pestilence), *urbem* *Romanam* *ira* *deorum* *populāri*, Liv.: but the dep. form is more usual, to d. lands, *agros* *populāri*, *Caes.*: Cic. Comps. *dēpōpūlo* (to d. utterly): *Caes.*: also *perpōpūlo* (in same sense): Liv. 3. *exinanō*, 4. (to empty of everything): *Caes.* (v. *supr.* 1). See also *DEVASTATION*.

devastation: 1. As act: 1. *vastatio*: *universal* d. v. *omnium* *Cic.*: Liv.: v. *RAVAGE*. 2. *pōpūliatio* (for syn., see verb): *Caes.* 11. As state: 1. *vastitas*: to produce d., v. *efflere*, Cic.; v. *reddere*, Liv. 2. *vastitudo* (rare): old form of prayer in Cato. 3. *excidium*: v. *DESTRUCTION*.

devastator: 1. *pōpūlātrix* (*f.*, *pōpūlātrix*, *Stat.*: *Claud.*: *Mart.*): d. of lands, *agrorum* *populatores*, Liv.: *Atrides* d. of *Troy*, *Trojae* *p. Atridae*, Ov. 2. *vastātrix* (*f.*, *vastātrix*, *Isid.*, *Sen.*): the d. of *Aracida*, *Aracidae* v., Ov.: v. *WASTER*, *RAVAGER*.

develope: 1. To unfold, expand in words: 1. *explico*, *ōi* and *āvi*, *ctum* and *ctum*, 1: to expand and d. (opp. to compress, condense), *dilatate* *et* *ex.*, Cic.: v. *TO EXPLAIN*, *EXPOUND*.

2. *ēvolvo*, *vi*, *vōlūtum*, 1: v. *TO UNFOLD*. 3. *expāno*, *ēnōdo*, 1: v. *TO EXPLAIN*. 4. *dilatō*, 1: v. *TO EXPLAIN*, *ENLARGE*. 11. To unfold in action:

1. *explico*, 1: there they would d. the remainder of their plan, *ibi* *se* *reli-* *quum* *consilium* *explicatores*, *Caes.* (who often uses the word). 2. *expēdiō*, 4. (strictly, to disengage of obstacles): to d. one's plans, *consilia* *sua* *ex.*, Tac.

Cic.: to d. his commissariat, rem frumentarium ex, Caes. III. To bring out; unfold the resources of: 1.

Silicio, 1: to d. and strengthen what already exists, quae jam orta sunt e. atque confirmare, Cic.: v. TO EDUCATE, REAR. 2, exilio, 1 (to call forth): to d. bodily force, ex corporis virtutem, Veil.: to d. new shoots by culture, nova sarmenia cultura ex, Cic.: to d. minds to any purpose, ingenia ad aliquam rem ex., Liv.: to d. the resources of a nation, populi vires ex. atque elicere: v. TO BRING OUT. 3, illo, illi, illum and alium, 3: the human mind is d.d. by study, mens hominis discendo altur, Cic.: v. TO NOURISH. 4, nutrio, 4: v. TO NOURISH. 5, exilio, 1: v. TO CULTIVATE. 6, amplifico, 1: to increase largely; the Academy d.d. that power of discussion, eam facultatem discendi amplificavit Academia, Cic. Phr.: to d. the resources and virtues of a nation, rempublicam illi administrare (moderari) ut opibus firma, cupis locupies, virtute honesta sit, cf. Cic. Att. 8, 11, ad fin. (see also supr. 2): it is hardly credible how much of arrogance and selfishness d.d. itself in Vitellius, vix credibile est quantum superbiae viciordis Vitellio adoleverit, Tac.: all things d. themselves by little and little, omnia paulatim crescunt, Lucr.: if his virtues had d.d. themselves, si virtutes ejus maturuissent, Plin. (v. TO NURSE): to d. themselves and grow (of natural products), maturata pubescere, Cic.: a commonwealth that has fully d.d. itself, respublica adulta et jam firma atque robusta; populus adultus jam et [paene] puer, Cic.

developement: 1. The act of unfolding; explicatio: Cic. II. Growth and increase; auctus, de: v. INCREASE. Phr.: to conduce very greatly to the d. of a noble disposition, maximis incrementa egregiae indolis dant, Just.: to attain full d., maturare, adulescere: v. TO DEVELOPE. III. The unfolding of events: Phr.: to wait for the d. of events, expectare eventum; expectare dum se aperiat exitus rerum: v. ISSUE, EVENT, COURSE.

deviate: 1. Lit.: to turn aside from a certain path: 1. declino, 1. (both with pron. ref., and as intrans.), 1: to d. from a straight line, sese recta regione viai d., Lucr. (in which sense Cic. has declinare as intrans.): to d. a little from the road towards the right, paulum ad dexteram de via d., Cic. 2, decedo, sei, sum, 3: to d. from the way de via d., Cic.; via d., Quint. 3, degridor, gressus, 3: not to d. from the road at all, nil via d., Liv. (or with de, ab). 4, deflecto, xi, sum, 3: v. TO TURN ASIDE. Phr.: not to d. from a course, tenere cursum, Caes. II. Fig.: to act in violation of: 1. decedo, sei, sum, 3: to d. from one's custom, ab consuetudine sua d., Cic.: not to d. a hair's (nail's) breadth from the rule of conscience, a recta conscientia transversum unguem non d., Cic. (or transversum ut alunt d., Cic.). 2, decedo, 3: in this sense probably only with (de) via: v. supr. (1. 2). 3, declino, 1: to d. from duty, a religione officii d., Cic. 4, degridor, 3: to d. from duty, officio d., Ter.: v. TO DIGRESS. 5, erro, aberrto: v. TO ERR, STRAY.

deviation: 1. declinatio: Cic. 3, excessus, as: v. DEPARTURE. 3, delictum (a d. from moral duty): v. FAULT, OFFENCE. 4, very often expr. by verb: not to be guilty of the least d. from, etc., ne minimum quidem discedere ab, etc.: v. preced. art.

device: 1. An emblem: Insigne, is, n.: Gallie arma and d.s., Gallica arma atque ins., Caes. II. A motto: epigramma, inscriptio: v. INSCRIPTION. III. A contrivance: artificium, consilium (callidum), doliis, machina: v. CONTRIVANCE, ARTIFICE.

devil: 1. diabolus: Lact.: Tert. 2, daemon, dnis, m.: v. DEMON. Phr.: talk of the d. and his horns will appear, lupus in sermone, Pl.; lupus in fabula, Cic.

devilish: 1. Lit.: 1. diabolus: Lact.: Paul. Nol. 2, daemoniacus: Lact. 3, daemoniacus, Tert. 4, gen. of diabolus: all d. artifices, omnia diabolii artificia, doli. II. Fig.: abominable: sceleratus, sceleratus atque impius (Lucr.), nefandus: v. ABOMINABLE.

devilishly: "diabolice" (usu. better, scelerate, sceleratissime, nefande): v. WICKEDLY, ABOMINABLY.

devil-worshipper: daemonicola, m. and f.: Aug.

devius: 1. devius (more freq. in sense of out of the way): d. paths, d. tramites, Suet. 2, vagus: v. WANDERING. 3, erraticus: Cic. (who uses it of the rambling growth of the vine).

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devise (sub.): 1. The act of bequeathing: expr. by lego: by this d. of his property, quum rem familiarem illi testamentum legasset: v. TO BEQUEATH. II. That which is bequeathed: legatum: v. LEGACY, WILL.

devisee: legatarius, Suet. (f. legatarius, Ulp.).

deviser: 1. Inventor: d. of crimes, scelerum inv., Virg. 2, excogitator, Quint.

devoid: experts (with gen. or abl.), vacuus, liber (with abl.): v. DESTITUTE, or, VOID OF, FREE FROM. To be d. of, vacare, carere: v. TO LACK, BE WITHOUT.

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devise (v.): 1. To invent, think out: 1. excogito, 1: what evil or guilt could be imagined or d.d. which, etc., quid mali aut sceleris fugi aut ex. potest, Cic.: many plans were d.d. for (gratifying) their avarice, multa ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes. 2, commissior, mentus, 3 (esp. of what is false): to d. a lie, mendacium c., Pl.: to d. so outrageous a crime, tantum facinus c., Quint. 3, cominator, 1. (like preced., of which it is a frequent): to d. some plan whereby, etc., a. quatione, (ic, Cic.: Pl. 4, fingo, nai, ctum, 3: v. TO FRAME, IMAGINE. 5, conocoquo, 3 (in bad sense): v. TO CONCOCT. 6, molior, 4 (implying laborious effort): to d. evil against any one in secret, insidias alicui m., Virg. 7, in: struere et moliri (aliquid calamitatis alicui), Cic. 7, repio, 4: v. TO INVENT. II. To leave by will: lego, 1: v. TO BEQUEATH.

devise (sub.): 1. The act of bequeathing: expr. by lego: by this d. of his property, quum rem familiarem illi testamentum legasset: v. TO BEQUEATH. II. That which is bequeathed: legatum: v. LEGACY, WILL.

devisee: legatarius, Suet. (f. legatarius, Ulp.).

deviser: 1. Inventor: d. of crimes, scelerum inv., Virg. 2, excogitator, Quint.

devoid: experts (with gen. or abl.), vacuus, liber (with abl.): v. DESTITUTE, or, VOID OF, FREE FROM. To be d. of, vacare, carere: v. TO LACK, BE WITHOUT.

devolve: 1. Trans.: to deliver over: 1. deferro, tuli, latum, 3: he d.d. on him all his own authority, omnem ei suam auctoritatem detulit, Cic.; also with ad and acc, Cic. 2, permitto, misli, missum, 3: to d. authority upon the consuls, potestatem consulibus p. Sall. 3, committo, commendo: v. TO COMMIT, ENTRUST. II. Intrans.: to come to in the course of inheritance: to rest upon: 1, pervenio, veni, ventum, 4: to d. to any one (of property), ad aliquem p., Cic.: let the power d. on them, sine ad illos p. potestatem, Cic. 2, venio, 4 (esp. of property inherited): to d. to any one, alicui, ad aliquem v., Cic.: on whom should d. the command of the fleet, cui classis venisset (= ovenisset), Liv. 3, obvenio, 4 (to fall by lot): v. esp. of commands so allotted: Liv.: Cic. 4, cedo, sei, sum, 3: the power of Pompey and Crassus d.d. upon Caesar, Pompeii Crassique potentia in Caesarem cessit, Tac. 5, redeo (v. rare), II, Ium (of goods), 4, irr.: by his death those goods have by law d.d. on me, ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter.: Pl.: Caes. Phr.: this inheritance should have d.d. upon the brother's daughter, haec hereditas transmittenda erat filiae fratris, Plin.: your office will d. upon me (as your) deputy, succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic.

devote: 1. To consecrate: 1, devoveo, vovi, votum, 2: to d. the most beautiful thing to Diana, Dianae pulcherrimum d. Cic. 2, dico: v. TO

2, daemon, dnis, m.: v. DEMON. Phr.: talk of the d. and his horns will appear, lupus in sermone, Pl.; lupus in fabula, Cic.

devilish: 1. Lit.: 1. diabolus: Lact.: Paul. Nol. 2, daemoniacus: Lact. 3, daemoniacus, Tert. 4, gen. of diabolus: all d. artifices, omnia diabolii artificia, doli. II. Fig.: abominable: sceleratus, sceleratus atque impius (Lucr.), nefandus: v. ABOMINABLE.

devilishly: "diabolice" (usu. better, scelerate, sceleratissime, nefande): v. WICKEDLY, ABOMINABLY.

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dictatorial: *1. Pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial, Liv. 2. Overbearing: arrogans, imperiosus: v. IMPERIOUS.*

dictatorship or dictature: *dictatura: to assume the d., dictaturam linere, Liv.: to abdicate the d., dictaturam abdicare (or dictatura se ab, v. TO ABDICATE), Liv.: abire dictatura, Liv.: to hold the d., dictaturam gerere, Liv.*

diction: *1. Utterance: dictio (in oblique cases, ger. of dico): Ter. Cic.: v. SPRINKING. 2. Style: dictio, dicendi genus: v. STYLE.*

dictionary: *1. *Lexicon, i (strictly a Gk. word): M. L. (as Forcell. "totius Latinitatis l."): v. LEXICON. 2. glossarium (of rare or antiquated words): Gell. 3. thesaurus (a storehouse of information: cf. Plin. N. H. pref. 17: suitable word to denote a full, exhaustive d., as the Thesaurus of Stephanus). 4. onomasticon, i. e. a VOCABULARY, q. v.*

didactic: *didascalicus (rare): a d. composition, d. opusculum, Auson. Ep. 17: Accius ap. Gell. 3, 11 (Hille). 2. prorepticus (proreptivus): Auson. Phr.: to speak in a d. vein, doctentis modo loqui; sicut praeceptor (magister) docere.*

didactically: *doctentis modo: v. preceded art. (fin.).*

didapper: *mergus: v. DIVER.*

die (subs.): *1. A cube of any kind: quadrantal, tessera, cubus: v. CUBE. 2. For gaming: 1. talus (dimin. taxillus, Cic.): to throw the dice, talos jactare, Cic.; jactare, Suet.: to stake a shilling on each d., singulos denarios in singulos t. in medium conferre, Suet.: to obtain by a throw of the dice, talis sortiri, Hor.: to play at dice, talis ludere, Plin. 2. tessera (a diff. kind of die, and played with in a diff. way: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.): to throw the dice, tesseras jactare, Cic.; Gell. 3. alea (dice as a game): to play at a, alea ludere, Cic.; aleam ludere, Suet.: the d. is cast, jacta est alea, Caes.: to lose at d., in alea perdere, Cic. Phr.: to make the best throw at dice, (talus), Venerem (or basilicum) mittere, Suet.; jactare, Pl.; jactare, Pl.: to make the worst d., vultutium, canem or caniculum jactare, v. THROW (subs.). 3. For stamping: perh. character, sris, m.: v. STAMP.*

die (v.): *1. LIT.: to expire. 1. morior, mortuus sum; v. we must surely d., moriendum certe est, Cic.: to d. of any disease ("a natural death"), morbo m., Nep.: d. of starvation, inedia m., Plin.; fame m., Petron. Hence compe, (1) demorior, to die off, die with reference to others: chiefly used in p. part. (v. DECEASED). (2) emorior (to die quickly, die out of hand): to die a valiant death, em. per virtutem, Sall.: Cic.: to d. of laughter, risu em., Ter.: (3) praemorior (to die prematurely: rare), Ov.: (4) immorior (to die in): to die in your arms, at manibus immorior tuis, Sen. 2. Obso. Ivi and II, Itum, 4, irr.: esp. with mortem, Cic.; diem supremum, Nep.; diem suum, Sulp. in Cic.; or diem alio, Suet.: also absol. (esp. poet.): to d. of joy, gaudio ob, Plin.: with thee cheerfully would I d., tecum obeam libens, Hor.: to d. of disease, morbo obire, Plin.: Liv. 3. excido, asl, asum, 3: esp. with vita, e vita, Cic.; also absol., Tac.: Suet. 4. decedo, asl, asum, 3: with de vita, or quite as often absol.: my father d. on the 24th Nov., pater nobis decessit d. VIII. Kal. Dec., Cic.: to d. of indignation, cruditate contracta d., Quint. (N.B. This and the preceding word are often preferred to morior, by euphemism.) 5. occumbo, cubui, Itum, 3: (esp. of dying in active service, meeting death): with mortem, or morte, Cic.: also absol., to d. with honour, honeste obi, Cic.: with morti, Virg. 6. oppeto, Ivi and II, Itum, 3 (similar to occumbo): with mortem, or later absol.: to d. for the safety of the Roman people, pro salute P. R. mortem op., Cic.: absol., Virg.*

Tac. 7. exstinguor, nctua, 3 (to be cut off suddenly): when heat is destroyed we d., extinctio calore, occidimus ipsi et exstinguimur, Cic.: Ov.: v. TO CUT OFF, TO BE. 8. Inio, 4 (only late): Tibullus d. in his 78th year, T. finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.

9. exco, Ivi and II, Itum, 4, irr.: with de vita, e vita, Cic.: v. TO DEPART, DECEASE. (N.B. Of the above, morior, emorior, occumbo, oppeto, are used of dying a violent death.) Phr.: If I should d. (euphemistically), si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic.: to d., inter homines agere destinare, Tac.: may I d. if I know, ne vivam (moriar, dispaream), si scio, Cic.: to d. a natural death, naturae satisfacere (pay the debt of nature), Cic.; concedere, Sall.: if by disease, morbo consumi, Nep.: morbo absumi, Sall.; opprimi (if suddenly), Cic.: to d. by one's own hand, sibi mortem (necem) consciscere, Caes. (v. SUICIDE): that has d. (not been slaughtered), morticinus, Varr. 11. To perish, waste away: 1. morior, 3: lest the memory of the man should d., ne hominis memoria moreretur, Cic. 2. emorior, 4 (to die out): whose praise cannot d., quorum laus em. non potest, Cic. 3. pereo, 4, irr.: v. TO PERISH.

4. labor, 3: TO DECAY. 111. Fig.: to d. of love for: 1. depereo, 4, irr. (with acc.): Ter.: v. TO LOVE. 2. demorior, 3 (also with acc.: rare): Pl. 3. misere, perdit amo: Pl.: Ter.: v. TO LOVE. 1V. To die away; fade away: 1. cado, obdidi, csum, 3 (esp. of wind): the wind completely d. d. away, venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv.: Ov. 2. pereo, 4, irr.: v. TO WASTE AWAY. 3. depereo, 4, irr.: how soon the colours d. away, quam cito d. colores, Tib.: the fruits d. away altogether, in totum poma d., Plin. 4. Of sounds: (?) confiteco, tical, 3: v. SILENT, TO BECOME.

diet (subs.): *1. Food: cibus, victus: v. FOOD. 2. Prescribed and regulated food: 1. diaeta (more comprehensive than the Eng.): to treat oneself with d. (opp. to surgery), diaeta curari, Cic. 2. victus ratio: complaints which are best treated by d., quibus victus r. maxime subvenit, Cels. 3. expr. in various ways by cibus: the body is strengthened by exercise and attention to d., corpus validius fit exercitatione et lege quadam ciborum, Quint.: to suspend a prescribed d., remittere ciborum necessitatem, Quint.: observatio ciborum, Quint.*

diet (v.): *cibus praescribo; certa ciborum (victus) ratione curo, mdeor: v. preceded art.*

diet (subs.): *imperial: *conventus principum: of Germany, conventus imperii Germanici, Kr.*

dietetic: *diaeteticus: d. treatment, curatio d., Coel. Aur. Phr.: diaetetica, diaetetica, ae, f.: Cels.: or, diaeteticae, es, f.: Coel. Aur.; ea medicinae pars quae victu curat, medetur: v. DIET (subs.).*

differ: *1. To be unlike: 1. differo, distill, dilatum, differre, 3 (with abl. of respect in which): to d. in word, in name, in reality, verbo, vocabulo, re d., Cic.: to d. from any one, ab aliquo d., Cic.: rarely dat., to d. from prose, sermoni d., Hor.: to d. from each other, inter se d., Caes. 2. discrebo, ul, I (constr. usu. like differo): to d. from any one in anything, d. ab aliquo [in] aliqua re, Cic.: also with dat. of person, Cic. 3. disto, I (pres. and imperf. only): to d. from, absol.; not as the foregoing, often with the particular mode or respect of difference mentioned): to d. easily from anything, ab aliqua re plurimum d., Cic.: (these things) d. greatly from each other, multum distant inter se, Cic. Also with dat., Hor. 4. disideo, sedi, esum, 3 (implying opposition, inconsistency): rashness d. widely from wisdom, temeritas a sapientia d. plurimum, Cic.: v. TO DISAGREE. 5. Interest,*

falt, esse (imperf. only): they do not d. in the slightest degree, ne minimum quidem inter eos interest, Cic.: v. DIFFERENCE.

6. abhorreo, ul, 2 (to be alien, abhorrent from): rashness so great as not to d. much from madness, temeritas tanta ut non procul ab. ab insania, Cic.: v. INCONSISTENT, TO BE. 11. To disagree: 1. discrebo, I (lit., to jar, be out of tune); philosophi d. about certain matters, philosophi de quibusdam rebus d., Cic.: to d. from any one in words, cum aliquo verbis d., Cic.: to d. from (any one's) plans, a consiliis d., Cic.: rarely with dat., Cic. 2. disideo, 2: who d. only on one point, qui de re una solum d., Cic.: v. TO DISAGREE.

3. disento, sensi, sensum, 4: you are wont to d. from me on this point, soles hac de re a me d., Cic. 4. discordo, v. TO DISAGREE.

difference: *1. Unlikeness, distinction: 1. differentia (esp. in scientific or philosoph. language): the d. between the honourable and the becoming, honesti et decori d., Cic.: d. of place, time, locorum temporumque d., Quint. 2. discrimen, Inis, n. (the result of a judgment): v. DISTINCTION. 3. distantia (esp. when the difference is strongly marked): v. CONTRAST: the greatest possible d., tanta, quanta maxima potest esse d., Cic. 4. diversitas: v. DIVERSITY, VARIETY. 5. very often expr. with Interest (v. TO DIFFER, I, 5): there is this d. between a man and a brute, inter hominem et bellum hoo maxime int., Cic.: what a d. there is, quantum int., Cic.: also personally, there is this d. between a father and a master, hoc pater ac dominus int., Ter.: also with dat., Hor. Esp. when a clause follows: it makes no d. whether . . . , nihil (multum, plurimum) int. utrum . . . an . . . , Cic. Phr.: there is no d. between god and god, nihil inter deum et deum differt, Cic.: what d. does it make whether the birds feed or not? aves pascuntur necne quid referit? Cic.*

Difference of opinion: *1. discrepan- tia, d. between the Stoics and Peripatetics, d. inter Stoicos et Peripateticos, Cic.: v. DISAGREEMENT. 2. dissenso: d. of opinion on the subject of law, (summa) de jure d., Cic.: v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: there is a d. of opinion among authors, discrepat, non constat, non (satis) convenit inter scriptores, Liv. (v. TO AGREE): nor is there any d. of opinion about (A. Cornelius) having been dictator that year, nec discrepat quin dictator eo anno fuerit, Liv.: there is a d. between the authorities, inter auctores discrepat, Liv.*

different: *1. Not the same: 1. diversus: at irregular times and by d. routes, incertis temporibus d.que itineribus, Caes.: the consul march in d. directions, diversi discedunt consules, Liv. 2. Alius repeated: living in d. ways: alius alio more viventes, Sall.: see L. G. § 629. 3. varius: v. VARIOUS. 11. Not like: 1. dispar (v. Sil. 8, 370), -paris (not matching or harmonising with: with gen., dat., inter and pron. refl.): d. from itself, d. mihi, Cic.: others d. to these, his ali d., Cic.: d. from each other, inter se dispares, Cic. 2. Alius (for constr., see L. G. § 630): very d. is the light of the sun and of lamps, lux longe a. est solis et lychnorum, Cic.: very d. are my feelings, longe alia mens est, Sall.: (that) the delires seemed to have become d. (altered) from what they had been, di alia facti videntur, Liv. 3. mutatus: v. CHANGED. 4. dissimilis, e: v. UNLIKE. 5. expr. by discrebo, differo (v. TO DIFFER, I): v. TO DIFFER.*

differential: **differentia, e: Math. 2 f.*

differentiate: *discerno, sberno: v. TO DISTINGUISH.*

differently: *1. Alter: v. OTHERWISE. Esp. in combination with alius (see L. G. § 629): it is d. treated by (different) medical men, alter ab aliis curatur, Cels.: Liv. Simly, alio*

modo, alio more, v. DIFFERENT (1).
2. varié, diversé: v. VARIOUSLY,
DIVERSELY. 3. sécus: v. OTHER-
WISE.

differing: 1. dissimilis, e: v. DISSIMILAR. 2. dissimilis: nationis d. in language and manners, gentes sermone moribusque d., Liv.: v. DIFFERENT.

difficult: 1. difficilis, e: it is d. to say, difficile est dictu, Cic.: v. HARD. Join: (res) arduae ac difficiles, Cic. (v. inf.); difficiles et obscurae, connotatae (intricate) et d. (of inquiries), Cic. Iery d., perdifficilis, Cic. 2. arduus (lit., steep; very d.): d. to do, arduum factu, Liv.: Cic. (v. supr.).

3. impeditus (blocked up, presenting obstacles): the more d. route, impeditus iter, Tac.: Caes. 4. magnus (with words like opus): Join: opus magnum et arduum, Cic.: also absol., it is a d. thing, magnum est (with inf.), Cic. Simly, how d., so d., may be expr. by quantus, tantus: v. GREAT (HOW, SO). Phr.: so d. was it, tantae molis erat, Virg.: it would not be at all d., nihil est negotii (with inf.), Caes.: v. DIFFICULTY.

difficult: 1. Arduousness: 1. difficultas: the d. and toil of learning, d. laborque discendi, Cic. 2. asperitas (roughness, danger): the d. of the war, bell. asp., Sall. 3. angustiae, arum (straits): Cic. 4. moles, iv. f. (implying great effort; chiefly poet.): I will transport the ships without much d., transveham naves haud magna mole, Liv.: Virg. 5. negotium: without any d., nullo negotio, Cic.: v. DIFFICULT (phr.), TROUBLE. Phr.: with d., (1) vix: either with d., or not at all, aut vix aut nullo modo, Cic.: I with d. refrain, ego vix teneo me, Cic.: Caes. (2) aegre: to be separated with d., aegre divelli, Cic.: Caes.: v. HARDLY. (3) difficult: with very great d., difficillime, Caes.: Cic.: (4) difficulter (rare): Caes.: Tac. (5) with very great d., perdifficilliter, Cic. II. That which is arduous, or demands labour: 1. difficultas: this contains a great d., hoc habet magnam d., Cic.: to get into d.s, in difficultates delabi, Cic. 2. angustiae, arum: d.s of ground, an. locorum, Nep.: to bring into d.s, in a compellere, Cic.: v. STRAITS. 3. impedimentum (an obstacle of any kind): to overcome the d.s presented by nature, impeditamenta naturae superare, Cic.: v. HINDRANCE, OBSTACLE. 4. opus, eris, n.: v. WORK. 5. scrupulus (of a galling, harassing kind): the stings and d.s of domestic cares, aculei et s. domesticarum sollicitudinum, Cic. Phr.: to look for d.s where there are none, nodum in scirpo quaerere, Ter.: to fall into d.s, in angustum venire, Cic. (v. to REFUSE): to be in d.s, laborare (e. g. de pecunia), Cic. III. Embarrassment: esp. of a pecuniary kind: difficultas (pecuniae), Cic.: v. EMBARRASSMENT. IV. An objection started to a theory: scrupulus (?): v. OBJECTION.

diffidence: 1. Distrust (q. v.): diffidentia: Cic. II. Modesty: verëcundia, pudor: v. BASHFULNESS, MODESTY.

diffident: 1. Mistrustful: diffidens, ntis: doubting and d. myself, dubitans et mihi ipse d., Cic.: Suet.: v. DISTRUSTFUL. II. Modest: verëcundus, umidus: v. BASHFUL, MODEST.

diffidently: diffidenter: Join: umide ac diffidenter, Cic. See also BASHFULLY, MODESTLY.

diffuse (v): 1. diffundo, fudi, fusum, g: the blood is d.d by the veins into every part of the body, sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. 2. fundo, g: v. TO POUR. 3. (in pass. sense, to be d.d), permeo, i: v. TO PERMEATE. Join: permeare et transire, Cic. Phr.: the moisture is d.d, diffult humor, Lucr.: nimis is d.d through the limbs and vivifies the

mass, infusa per artus, mens agitat molem, Virg.: a divine influence is d.d over the whole world, vis quaedam divina toto confusa mundo est, Cic. (v. TO BLEND): to d. the blessings of peace, bona pacis circumferre, Vell.: Plin.: to d. an odour, odorem fundere, Plin.: spargere odorem, Hor. (v. TO SPREAD ABROAD): to d. brightness, nitorem circumfundere, Quint.: viciis nobiles d. their vices over a state, vitiosi principes vitia infundunt in civitatem, Cic.: the poison was d.d through all the limbs, venenum cunctos artus pervasit, Tac.: to be widely d.d, longe lateque fluere, Cic.

diffuse (adj): 1. fusus (in Cic. an epithet of praise; applicable to a free, flowing style: de Or. 2, 18, 159): the sense of the Eng. may be given by an adv., as nimis fusus; or by the compar., fusior: v. L. G. § 351. 2. diffusus (also used without censure): an expanded, d. style, dilatata et d. oratio, opp. to angusta atque condensa, Cic. Or. 56, 187. 3. verbosus: v. VERBOS. 4. redundans (with excess of epithets and illustration): Join: parum pressus et redundans, Cic.: redundans et superflua, Cic. Phr.: to become d. (of style), fluere, Cic.: less d., pressior, Plin. Ep.

diffusely: 1. effusus: to speak too d., effusius dicere, Plin. 2. parum pressus: v. CONCISELY. 3. redundans (v. DIFFUSE, 4): Plin. Ep. 4. fusiis, latus, amplius (the compar. implying excess: L. G. § 351): i. e. too copiously (q. v.). 5. verbosus: v. VERBOSELY. Phr.: to speak too d., redundare ac superfluere oratione, based on Cic.

diffuseness: oratio parum pressa, orationis genus redundans atque superflua, verbosus: v. DIFFUSE.

diffusion: diffusio, Sen. But usu better expr. by verb: by the d. of the blood through the veins, sanguine per venas diffuso: v. TO DIFFUSE.

dig: 1. fōdō, fōdi, fossam, g: to d. a garden, hortum f., Pl.: to d. the fields, arva f., Ov.: to d. wells, puteos f., Cic. Absol., he d.s: he finds a considerable (quantity) of gold, fōdit: invent auri aliquantum, Cic. Also, to d. up: to d. up silver, argentum f., Liv. Also compe. (1.) infōdō, g (to dig in): the place must be dug (in) to a depth of two feet, locus alte duos pedes infodiendus est, Col. (2.) effōdō, g (to d. out): to d. out silver (and) gold, argentum, aurum eff., Cic.: to d. out a lake, lacum eff., Suet.: v. EXCAVATE. (3.) confōdō, g (to dig up): to dig up a garden, hortum conf., Pl.: Col. (4.) defōdō, g (sim. to confodō): to dig up the earth, terram d., Hor.: Virg. (5.) circumfōdō, g (to d. round): to d. round trees, arbores circ., Plin.: Sen. (6.) perfōdō, g (to d. through): to d. through walls, parietes p., Cic. (7.) rēfōdō, g (to d. up again): Col.: Plin. 2. ērnō, vī, ātum, g (to d. up with violence): to d. up a dead body, mortuum e., Cic.: to d. up by the roots, radicibus e., Plin. Phr.: to d. (any one) in the ribs, latus allicui fodicare (al. fodere), Hor.

digamma: digamma, ātis, n.: digammōn, i, n., digammos, i, f. (ae. littera): Quint.: Prisc.: Serv.

digest (subs.): digesta, orum (only found in pl., and of legal d.s): Gell.: esp. = pandectae, Just. Cod.

digest (v): 1. To arrange: 1. digēro, gessi, gestum, g: to d. and classify the civil law into kinds, ius civile in genera d., Cic. 2. dispōno, g: v. TO ARRANGE, SET IN ORDER. II. With ref. to food: to assimilate: 1. concoquo, xi, ctum, g (to dissolve, turn to chyle): to d. by the heat of the stomach, stomachi calore c., Cic.: food very easy to d., cibis facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic. Less freq., cōquo: d'd food, cibis coctus, Cic. 2. digēro, g (lit., to distribute through the system) that (the food) may be more easily d'd, quo facil-

lus (cibi) digerantur, Quint. 3. didico, xi, ctum, g (like digero): to d. food, cibum d., Cels. 4. conficio, feci, factum, g: Quint.: Plin. III. Fig.: to consider maturely: concoquo, g: Cic.: Sen. Phr.: well d'd reading, lectio (non cruda sed) multa iteratione molitū et relictū confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19: in the same context Quint. has, (quae legitima) repetere et traelare. IV. To brook: concoquo, g: to d. any one's hatred, alicuius odia c., Cic. v. TO PUT UP WITH.

digestible: quod facile concoqui potest, facilis ad concoquendum: v. TO DIEST (digestibilia only in Coel. Aur.).

digestion: 1. Arrangement: digestio, dispositio: v. ARRANGEMENT.

II. The alimentary process: 1. concocto: fruit difficult of d., fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 2. digestio: a good d., facilis d., Quint. 3. cocto: Plin. 4. digestus, ās, m.: Macr. Phr.: with a bad d., crudus, Cic.

digestive: 1. digestorius: Plin. Valer.: Marc. Empir. 2. pepticus: Plin. 3. coctivus (all late, and inadmissible in classical Latin): Phr.: the d. organs, alvus, i, f.: Cic.: v. BOWELS.

diger: fossor: Hor. (or imperf. part. of fodio: esp. in pl.: v. L. G. § 618).

digging (subs): 1. fossio: Cic. 2. fossura: Col.: Suet. (But usu better expr. by verb: v. TO DIG.)

digit: insignis, distinctus, etc.: v. ADORNED.

digit: obsolet except in sense of any number under 10: infra decem numerus.

digitated: digitatus: Plin.

digitated: 1. gravis, e: d. with-out arrogance, gr. sine arrogantia, Cic.

2. augustus: v. MAJESTIC. 3. amplius: v. DISTINGUISHED. Phr.: in a d. manner, graviter, cum dignitate, Cic.: v. DIGNITY.

dignify: 1. To raise to distinction: honesto, bono: v. TO HONOUR, PROMOTE. II. To shed lustre upon: illustrare, Cic.: v. TO GRACE.

dignitary: clericus qui ampliore dignitate gradum consecutus est, R. and A. (Plin. has dignitates in concrete sense, dignitates mentiri non piget.)

dignity: 1. High position: 1. dignitas (of any position which carries weight and influence): to raise from a humble station to the highest d., ex humill loco ad summum d. perducere, Caes., Cic.: v. RANK. 2. amplitudo, inls, f. (stronger than preced.; high distinction): Cic.: v. DISTINCTION. 3. bonos or-or, ātis, m.: v. HONOUR. 4. fastigium: v. EMINENCE. II. An air of authority and grace: 1. dignitas: d. of form, formas d., Suet.: to preserve d. in difficult circumstances, in rebus asperis d. retinere, Cic.: totally to lack d., nullam d. habere, Cic. 2. majestas: what d. there was in his speech, quanta illi fuit gravitas, quanta in oratione m.: Cic.: the d. and modesty (of women), m. et pudor, Liv.: v. MAJESTY. 3. decor, ātis, m.: v. GRACE. Phr.: to fall with d., honeste occumbere, Cic.; honeste cadere, Suet.: to act with d., graviter agere, Cic.

digress: 1. digredior, gressus, g (not de-): let us return to the point whence we d'd, eo unde huc digressus sumus revertamur, Cic.: to d. for the sake of amusement, delectandi causa d. (parumper) de causa, Cic. 2. declino, i: whence I d'd, unde huc declinavi oratio, Cic.: Quint. 3. aberro, i (to wander from the point unintentionally): let us return to the point we d'd from, redeat unde aberravi oratio, Cic.: v. TO WANDER. 4. diverto, ti, sum, g: to d. to a point, in aliquid d., Plin.: Cic. 5. deflecto, xi, sum, g: with subject oratio, Cic. 6. egrēdior, gressus, g (rare): Cic.: Quint. 7. evāgor, i: v. TO WANDER.

digression: 1. digressio: that d.

of *zours*, ista tua (a proposita oratione) d. Cic. Quint. (who has also digressus, ūs). 2. declinatio (rare): Cic. 3. diverticulum (esp. of what is interesting and amusing): to be on the look out for d's pleasant to the reader, legentibus [velut] amoena d. quaerere, Liv. 4. excursus, ūs, m.: Plin.: Quint. 5. excursus and excursus, ūs, m.: Quint. Phr.: to make a d. from a subject, aliquid digredi, declinare, etc.: v. TO DIGRESS.

digressive: expr. by verbs under TO DIGRESS (q. v.): a d. writer, *qui saepius a proposita oratione digreditur, etc.

digressively: Phr.: to talk d., errare et vagari longius in dicendo, Cic.: v. DIGRESSION, TO DIGRESS.

dijudicate: iudicio, dijūdicō, i: v. TO DECIDE.

dike: 1. A ditch: fossa: v. DITCH. 2. A mound of earth: agger, ōris, m.: v. MOUND. 3. A stone fence: mactra: v. FENCE, WALL.

dilacerate: lālo, lācō: v. TO LACERATE.

dilapidated (part. adj.): 1. ruinous (in a state of decay, or actually in ruins): d. houses, r. aedes, Cic.: Sen.: Ov. 2. collapsed (strictly, that has fallen in): temples d. from antiquity, aedes sacrae vetustate c., Suet. 3. piter, tris, tre: the d. temple of Vacuna, Vacunae p. fanum, Hor.: v. DECAYED, MÖLDERING. 4. obdētus (lit. disused): Hor. Phr.: to become d., collābi, putrescere (v. TO DECAY, FALL): to build temples with the materials of other d. temples, ruins templorum templa aedificare, Liv. Fig.: I say nothing of your d. fortunes, praetermitto ruinas fortunarum, Cic.: v. RUIN, RUINED. (N.B. By no means dilapidatus.)

dilapidation: 1. Demolition: ruina: v. DEMOLITION, DESTRUCTION. Phr.: in a state of d., ruinōsus, Cic. 2. Fig.: of fortunes, etc.: ruina, Cic.: v. RUIN.

dilatation: dilatatio: Tert. Phr.: to suffer d., dilatari, Cic.: Plin.: v. EXPANSION, EXTENSION.

dilate: 1. To expand (physically): 1. dilātō, i: opp. to contrahō: v. TO ENLARGE. In intrans. sense, dilator (or dilato with pron. ref.), Cic. 2. laxo, i: v. TO EXPAND. 2. To enlarge upon: dilātō, i: TO ENLARGE, AMPLIFY.

dilatatorily: cunctanter, Liv.: Suet. See also TARDILY, SLOWLY.

dilatatoriness: 1. tarditas: v. SLOWNESS. 2. ignavia (of any kind of backwardness): v. SLUGG. 3. cunctatio (strictly, the act of delaying): to lose an object by d., cunctatione et tarditate aliquid amittere, Cic. (The pl. may be used to denote the abstract quality, cf. L. G. § 99.) Phr.: by d., cunctando, Virg.

dilatatory: 1. cunctābandus: Liv.: Tac. 2. ignāvus: v. INACTIVE, SLUGG. 3. lentus (esp. of one who takes things coolly): v. SLOW. Phr.: to be d., cessare, Ter.: Hor. (v. TO IDLE, LORRY): a d. person, dilator, Hor.: cunctator, Coel. ap. Cic.: Liv.: cessator, Cic.

dilemma: 1. Logical: 1. dilemma, ūs, m. (Gr. δῆλονμα): Serv. ad Aen.: M. L. 2. complexio, Cic. ("complexio est in qua utrum conseritur, reprehenditur." Inv. I. 29, 45: but dilemma is to be preferred as logical k. t.). 3. biceps argūmentum, Apul. k. t.). 4. syllogismus cornutus, Hier. 2. A difficulty: angustia, arum: v. STRAIT, DIFFICULTY. Phr.: to be in a d., haerere, Cic.: haerere in saebra, Cic.

dilutante: *qui artibus elegantioribus animi causa studet; elegans artificiorum existimator, spectator.

dilutantism: elegantia (?:) v. REFINEMENT.

diligence: 1. diligētia (care and attention): to use, study, d., d. ad-

hibere, colere, Cic.: to relax d. in study, d. in perdiscendo remittere, Caes. 2. industria: Cic.: Nep.: Suet.: v. INDUSTRY. Join: diligētia industri- aequae, Cic. 3. assiduitas (constant, untiring attention): to attain an object by d. and energy, assiduitate et virtute aliquid consequi, Cic.: v. ASSIDUITY, ATTENTION.

4. sedūlitās (zealous, faithful devotion to an object): Join: operam et sedūlitatem (aliquid laudare), Cic.: sedūlitās ac diligētia, Suet. 5. gnāvitas or nāvitas: v. ACTIVITY.

6. Phr.: to use all one's d., dare operam ut (in negative sentence, ne) . . . Sall. Cic.: diligenter curare ut (ne), Cic.: v. TO DEVOTE (ONESSELF).

diligent: 1. diligēns, ntis (careful, carefully attentive to: usu. with gen., also prep.): a very d. student of ancient literature, vir litterarum diligēntissimus, Gell.: d. writing, assidua et diligēns scriptura, Cic. 2. assidūsus (constantly, untiringly attentive): v. ASSIDUOUS, CONSTANT. 3. industrius (industrious: q. v.): Join: homo gnāvus (active) et industrius, experientissimus (trying every means) et diligēntissimus, Cic. 4. sedūlus (zealously devoted to): d. service, ministerium, opera s., Apul.: Cic. 5. gnāvus (nāvus), impiger: v. ACTIVE.

6. soer, cris, cre (applicable to any vigorous action or feeling): so d. care as this, haec tam a. cura atque diligētia, Cic.: v. VIGOROUS. See also ATTENTIVE.

diligently: 1. diligēter: Cic.: Caes.: very d., peridiligēter, Cic. 2. sedūlo: Liv.: Pl. 3. industriē: Join: diligēter industrieque administrare, Caes.: v. INDUSTRIOUSLY.

4. acriter: v. VIGOROUSLY.

dill: ānsthūm (*graveolens, L.): Plin.: Virg.

diluent: 1. Adj.: quod diluit, dilutum facit: v. TO DILUTE. 2. Subst.: *diluens remedium, Kraus in R. and A.

dilute: 1. dilūo, lūi, lūtum, 3: to d. poison, venenum d., Liv.: to d. wine, vinum d., Mart.: Virg. 2. misceō, tempō (to combine in due proportion): v. TO MIX. 3. restinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: (poet. of wine): to d. (slake) Falernian wine with water, Falerni pocula r. lymphā, Hor.

diluted: dilūtus: d. Falernian, d. Falernum, Mart. Fig.: of weak, feeble expression: Gell.

dilution: 1. The act of diluting: temperātio, mixtura: v. MIXTURE. (But usu. better expr. by verb: Falernian is pleasanter for d., jucundus est Falernum dilutum: v. TO DILUTE.) 2. The mixture: dilūtus: Plin.

diluvial: diluviālis, e: Solin.

dim (adv.): 1. hēbēs, ūtis (both in act. and pass. sense): an eye naturally d., oculus natura h., Plin.: a d. torch, h. lampas, Stat.: v. DULL. 2. obscurus (only in pass. sense): a d. light, lux obs., Liv.: lumen obs., Sall.: v. OUSCURE, DARK. 3. languidus: d. lights, l. lumina, Plac. Phr.: to be d., (1) hēbēs, 2: the planet Venus is d., Veneris alidus hebet, Lucan.: Val. Fl. (3) languēo, 2 (poet.): the (moon) beam is d. and cloudy, nimbosum languet iubar, Stat.: Prop.: to become d., (1) hēbēsco, 3: the heavenly bodies grow d., hebescent sidera, Tac.: Fig. of the eye of the mind, hebescit acies mentis, Cic. (2) hēbētor, i: v. TO DIM. (3) hēbētesco, 3: (late and rare): Plin. (4) languēscō, 3: the moon seemed suddenly to grow d., luna repente vias languēscere, Tac. (where, however, the reference is to an eclipse): the eyes grow d. in death, languēscunt lumina morte, Cat. (6) obscuror, i: v. TO DIM. To make d., hēbēto, i: v. foll. art.

dim (r.): 1. hēbēto, i: day had d. the stars, dies hebetat sidera, Ov.: Plin. 2. obscurō, i: the light of a lamp is d. by the light of the sun, lumen lucernae obscuratur luce solis, Cic. Fig.: the recollection was gradu-

ally d. d. memoria sensim obscurata est, Cic. 3. (sensim) exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: v. TO PUT OUT.

dim-ighted: lippus (lit., bear-eyed): v. Hor. Sat. i. 1. 25: more precisely, cui hebes est (hebet) oculorum acies: v. DIM (adj. and verb). Phr.: to be d., cālgāre, Cels.

dim-eightness: caliginē, hebetatio oculorum, Plin.: v. DIMNESS.

dimension: 1. mensura: to take the d. of anything, mensuram aliquid rei agere, Plin. 2. mōdus: the d. in depth and breadth, m. altitudinis et latitudinis, Col.: Cic. Phr.: of ample d.s., amplius, Cic.: of extraordinary d.s., ēnormis, Suet.: v. MEASURE, MEASUREMENT.

diminish: 1. Trans.: 1. minuo, ui, ūtum, 3: to d. expense, sumptus m., Cic.: to d. the fear of soldiers, m. timorem militum, Hirt. Also comps. (1.) imminuo, 3 (not perceptibly different from minuo in this sense): Cic. (2.) dēminuo, 3: (to take ever so little from: diminuo is to break in pieces; but the MSS. often vary): to d. by ever so little the brief space of time, aliquid de hoc tam exiguo tempore d., Cic.: Liv. 2. lēvo, i (in certain connexions only; viz., where weight, value, or dignity are concerned): authority is d. d. by inconsistency, auctoritas levatur inconsistentia, Cic.: to d. prices (of corn), annonam l., Cic.: many promises d. faith, multa fidem promissa levāt, Hor. Simly, the comp. ēlēvo, i: to d. influence, auctoritatem e., Liv.: to d. fame, famam e., Liv.: Cic. 3. extēnuo, i (to reduce to little): to d. any one's troubles (greatly), molestias aliquid ex., Cic.: v. TO REDUCE. 4. dētrāho, xi, ūtum, 3: (to take aught from: hence usu. foll. by de or ex and abl., or dat.): to d. the sum total (a little), aliquid de summa d., Cic.: to d. one's efforts, aliquantum de studio d., Cic.: v. TO DETRACT FROM.

5. lēno, 4 (as of care, pain): v. TO EASE, ANSUAOE. 6. Intrans.: minuo, imminuo, extēnuor, etc.: v. SUPP., and TO DECREASE.

diminution: 1. imminutio, Cic. 2. minutio: Quint.: Gell. 3. dēminutio: Cic. (But often better expr. by verb: his authority has suffered d., imminuta est ejus auctoritas, etc.: v. TO DIMINISH.) Phr.: d. of pain, remissio doloris, Scrib.: for which Cic. has relaxatio, Flin. 2, 29, 95 (v. ABATEMENT): d. of taxes, tributū levamentum, Tac.: d. of strength, d. virium: v. DECAT.

diminutive (adv.): parvus, pusillus, exiguus: v. SMALL, TINY. In gram. diminutives: v. foll. art.

diminutive (sub.): 1. nōme dēminutivum (dim.), Prisc.: also simply dēminutivum, Prisc. 2. dēminutivum (sc. nomen): Quint.

diminutively: i. e. in the diminutive form: *dēminutivē: Ascon.

dimissory: dimissōrius: only in phr. dimissōriae litterae, also called apostōli: i. e. letters dismissing a case to another court: Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 100.

dimness: 1. obscuritas: d. of vision, ob. visus, Plin.: also of habitual d., in pl.: to cure d. of vision, obscuritatis oculorum melior, Plin.: v. DARKNESS, OBSCURITY. (Obscuratio solis in Quint., etc., is actual eclipse.) 2. hēbētudo (rare): v. DULNESS. 3. hēbētudo (rare): to cure d. of eyesight, h. oculorum mederi, Plin. 4. caligo, lins, f. (a kind of blindness or obscuration resting on the eye): d. of sight follows the drinking of hemlock, clutam potam c. insecutor, Scrib.: esp. in pl., of habitual d. of sight: to cure it, oculorum caliginē sanare, levare, discutere, Plin.: a d. covered my eyes, oculos c. stetit, Pl. See also FAINTNESS.

dimple: 1. lācina (cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 281): rounded cheeks and d. in the middle of the chin, genae teretes ac medio mento l., Apul. (but the word

may denote any indentation: q. v.)

2. gēlissinus (yellowish: produced by laughing): Mart.

dimpled: *suaviter lacunas agens. Phrr.: a cheek that is not d. gena cui gelissinus dicitur: Mart. v. DIMPLE.

dimpley: *suaviter lacunosus (Cic. uses lacunosus as a term of disparagement, N. D. 2. 18. 47); suaviter lacunas agens; cui gelissinus non deest: v. DIMPLE.

din (subs.): 1. strēpitūs, ūs (any loud, harsh noise): the d. of wheels, s. rotarum, Caes.: the d. of (the streets of) Rome, s. Romae, Hor.: the d. of war, s. belli, Liv. 2. sōnitūs, ūs. the d. of arms, s. armorum, Virg.: v. SOUND.

3. frīgōr: v. CRASH, NOISE. Phrr.: to make a d., strepere, Hor.: Liv.: v. NOISE.

din (v.): 1. obstrēpō, strēpū, strēpitum, i (to beat out against): Liv. 2. obtundō, tūdi, tūsum, 3 (to beat against, into): they d. into his ears that you had been the praetor's confederate, obtunderent ejus aures, te socium praetoris fuisse, Cic.: v. TO DEAFEN.

3. dēcantō, i (to keep repeating): to d. into any one's ears trite rules, aliquid pervulgata praecepta d., Cic.

dine: coeno, āvi and ātus sum, i (the best word; coena being the principal meal): to d. with any one (as a guest), apud aliquem c., Cic.: to d. with any one (in company), cum aliquo c., Hor.: with acc. (poet.), to d. on vegetables, olus c., Hor. Frequent., coenitō, i (rare): if I were in the habit of dining out, si fors coenitarem, Cic. (But prandeo may perhaps be used of the plain morning or mid-day dining of labourers, soldiers: v. TO BREAKFAST.)

dinginess: 1. fuscitas: v. DARKNESS. 2. aqualor (esp. of the mourning attire worn by Romans): Join: aqualor sordescit, Cic.: v. FOULNESS, FILTH.

dingle: vallis, convallis: v. DELL.

dingy: 1. fuscus: v. DARK, MURKY. 2. scāber, bra, brum (lit. rough): d. and unshorn, s. intonsusque, Hor. Ep. 1. 7. 92. 3. aqualidus, sordidus: v. DIRTY. 4. subniger: v. BLACKISH.

dining-couch: triclinium (for three): Cic.: Plin.

dining-room: 1. coenātia (dim., coenātūm, Plin.): Plin.: Juv. (Not coenaculum, cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 1. 91). 2. reſectōrium (late): v. RECREATORY. Phrr.: d. cupboard, apothecae triclinariae, Varr.

dinner: coena (dim., coenilla, Cic.: Mart.): the most suitable word: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.: to invite any one to d., aliquem ad c. vocare, invitare, Cic.: to accept an invitation to d., promittere ad c., Pl.: Phaedr.: to give any one a d., c. aliquid dare, Cic.: during d., inter c. (also inter coenandum), Cic.; super c., Suet.: to get a d. ready, c. apparare, Ter.: to cook a d., c. coquere, Pl.: Phrr.: to feel inclined for d., coenaturire, Mart.

dinnerless: 1. impransus (strictly, unbreakfasted, fasting): Hor. 2. incoenatus: Cato: Pl. 3. sine coena: v. DINNER.

dinner-party: 1. coena: a large d. is sealed, ingens coena sedet, Juv.: Cic.: v. DINNER. 2. convivium (any genial entertainment): v. BANQUET.

dinner-time: hora coenandi. Phrr.: our d. is three o'clock, tertia hora (apud nos) coenatur: during d., inter coenam, coenandum, Cic.

dint (subs.): 1. Stroke: ictus, ūs: v. BLOW. 2. The mark of a blow: vestigium: v. TRACE, INDENTATION. Phrr.: by d. of, per, non sine, adjutus (aided by): v. MARK or ST.

dint (v.): 1. signo, i: v. TO MARK. 2. imprimō, pressi, sum, 3: with notum or some such acc.: v. TO IMPRINT.

diocesan (subs.): *episcopopus (bishop) ordinarius: v. ORDINARY (subs.).

diocese: dioecesis, ūs, f.: Sidon.

dioptries: dioptrici, ūs, f.: Cartes. **dip (v.):** A. Trans.: 1. mergo, si, sum, 3: v. TO PLUNGE. 2. tingo or tinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (to wet by dipping): to d. brasses in the pool, aera lacu t., Virg.: he d. the tips of his feet in the waves, in undis summa pedum . . . tingit, Ov.: v. TO MOISTEN. 3. tinguo or guo, 3 (to d. in): to d. anything in water, aliquid in aqua in, Vitr.: torches d. d. (bathed) in blood, sanguine intinctae faces, Ov.: also of baptism, Tert. B. Intrans.: 1. To plunge oneself: 1. mergor, sua, 3 (or mergo with pron. refl.): Bootes . . . ds in the Ocean, Bootes mergitur Oceano, Cat.: v. TO SINK. 2. tingo or tinguor, nctus, 3 (or tingo with pron. refl.): to d. in the Ocean (as stars), tingi aequore, tingere se Oceano, Virg. 3. To be depressed: 1. premor, saus, 3: the world d.s towards the south, mundus premitur ad austrum, Virg.: v. TO SINK. 2. vergo, 3: v. TO INCLINE. 3. declino, i: v. TO DECLINE. 4. To dip into (a book): 1. attingo, tngi, tactum, 3: v. TO GLANCE AT, DABBLE IN. 2. perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3: just to d. into (glance at) each subject, tantummodo p. unamquamque rem, Cic.: v. TO SKIM.

dip (subs.): 1. Immersion: express by mergo, tingo: v. TO DIP. 2. A depression: 1. dēvexitas (rare): Plin.: v. INCLINATION. 2. dēvergētia (rare): Gell. (Or expr. by verb: the earth makes a d., premitur: v. TO DIP, II.)

diphthong: diphthongus, i, f.: Marc. Cap.: Prisc.

diploma: 1. diplōma, ātis, n. (credential, letter of recommendation): Suet.: Sen. 2. cōdīcillū, drum (any warrant or writ: q. v.): Suet.: Cod. Theod. (For an university d., perh. better, *testimonium honoris causa datum ac signatum.)

diplomatic: expr. by lēgātio: to discharge a d. mission, legatione fungi, Tac.: d. science, *earum rerum scientia quae ad legationes, ad commercia (foedera) inter gentes instituenda pertinent.

diplomacy: no exact word: Phrr.: to settle matters by d. rather than by war, *per legatos, legationibus potius quam bello "colloquio inter partes insituito," Puffend.) res componere: the rules of d., *leges (mos institutus) gentium inter se commerciorum.

diplomatist: *homo legationum peritus: an experienced d., homo in legationibus exercitatus ac saepe versatus, based on Cic.: v. DIPLOMACY.

diptotes: diptōta, drum: Prisc.

dire: dirus: v. FELL, DREADFUL.

direct (adj): rectus: esp. in abl. fem., to go by a d. route, rectā tendere, Hor.: v. STRAIGHT. Phrr.: to go direct anywhere, pēgēre: v. TO GO.

direct (v.): 1. To point straight: 1. dirigo, rexi, rectum, 3: to d. one's course towards the shore, cursum (iter) ad litora d., Caes.: to d. one's horse against the consul, equum in consulem d., Liv.: to d. one's gaze upon any one, aciem oculorum ad aliquem d., Cat. 2. intendo, di, tum or sum, 3: v. TO AIM. 3. adverto, di, sum, 3: to d. the prours towards the land, terrae [ad terram] pronas ad, Virg.: v. TO TURN (TOWARDS). Phrr.: to d. one's course to a place, tendere, Cic; sf by a direct route, rectā tendere, pēgēre (v. DIRECT, adj.): to d. the eyes towards, conficere oculos ad . . . , Cic. (v. TO CAST): to d. one's attention (thoughts), to anything, attendere animum ad aliquid, Cic. 4. To inform: doceo, 2: v. TO INFORM, ACQUAINT. Phrr.: to d. any one in the way, aliquid monstrare viam, Enn. ap. Cic.: Juv.: v. TO POINT OUT.

5. To regulate: 1. dirigo, 3: to d. one's life by the sure rule of reason, vitam ad certam rationis normam d., Cic.: v. TO GUIDE. 2. rēgo, xi, ctum, 3: to d. the motion of the universe, mundi motum r., Cic.: v. TO RULE. 3. guberno, i: v. TO CON-

TEOL. 4. tempōrē, i (in this sense usu. with acc.): v. TO REGULATE. IV. To charge, order: 1. praeſcripto, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to give instructions with authority): the priestess d. d. the enquirers to take Mithridates for their general, consulibus Ithyia praeſcript ut Mithridatem sibi imperatorem sumerent, Nep.: of military instruction, Caes. 2. praeſcribo, pel, ptum, 3: v. TO PRESCRIBE. 3. jubeo, 2 (with acc. and inf.): v. TO ORDER. V. To address a letter: inscribo, pel, ptum, 3: a letter d. d. to his father, epistola inscripta patri suo, Cic.

direction: 1. The act of directing towards: directio: the d. of the reason towards truth, d. rationis ad veritatem, Quint. (or expr. by verb: v. TO DIRECT, I.). 2. The act of pointing out: monstratio (as of a way): Ter. 3. Line of motion: 1. cursus, ūs, m.: to keep the same d., cursum tenere, Caes.: v. COURSE. 2. iter, via: v. WAY, ROUTE, PATH. (N.B. Not directio, in this sense.) Phrr.: in a straight d., rectā viā, Cic. 4. Line of observation: 1. para, rūs, f.: in the d. in which the legion had marched, in ea p. quam in p. legio iter fecisset, Caes. 2. rēgio, ūnis, f.: v. QUARTER. Phrr.: to charge in two d.s, bipartito signa inferre, Caes.: to be borne one in one d., another in another, alios alio ferri, Sall.: in whatever d. he marched, quacumque iter fecit, Cic.: to wander in what d. one pleases, vagari quae vellis, Cic.: in what d. soever you look, quocumque aspicias, Ov.: in all d.s, passim, Caes.: Cic.: in every d., quocumque, Caes.: Cic.: in both d.s, utroque, Cic.: Liv.: in a downward d., deorsum versus, Cato: in an upward d., sursum versus, Cic.: in the d. of Brundisium, Brundisium versus, Cic.: in the d. of the Ocean, ad Oceanum versus, Caes.: in the d. of Gaul, in Galliam versus, Caes.: v. TOWARDS.

V. Regulation: 1. rēgimen, ūnis, n.: the d. of the whole magistracy was in the hands of Appius, r. totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: Tac.: Suet. 2. gubernatio: the d. of a plan, consilii g., Cic.: v. CONTROL. 3. administratio: v. MANAGEMENT. Phrr.: under the d. of Tiberius, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. (v. AUSPICIES): to be under the d. of another, in arbitrio alterius (alieni arbitrii) esse, Tac. VI. Instruction to act in a certain way: 1. praeſcripto: this d. of nature, haec p. naturae, Cic. 2. praeceptum: to act according to d., ad praeſcriptum agere, Caes.: according to Cicero's d., ex p. Ciceronis, Sall.: v. INSTRUCTION, INSTRUCTION. Phrr.: to submit to the d. of the senate, in patrum auctoritate esse, Liv. VII. The address of a letter: inscriptio: v. TO ADDRESS (V.).

VIII. Office or body of directors: curatores: v. DIRECTOR.

directly: 1. In a right line: 1. directē and directo: Cic. 2. rectā (sc. viā): v. STRAIGHT. 3. Immediately: 1. prōtūm, statim: v. IMMEDIATELY. 2. mox: I shall be back d., mox ego hic revertor, Ter.: v. SOON. 3. jam: v. PRESENTLY.

directness: 1. Lit.: of a route: rectitudo (rare): Aggen. in Front. Phrr.: the Romans aimed rather at d. than convenience in making their roads, *in viis munientis magis id agebant Romani ut rectae eae quam ut faciles commodae essent. 2. Fig.: straightforwardness: simplicitas: v. FRANKNESS, SIMPLICITY. Phrr.: with all possible d., missis (omissis) ambagibus, Hor.

director: 1. rector (not director): the d.s of youthful age, juvenatē rectores, Tac.: v. RULER. 2. auctor (authority and sanction): each (was) his own d., sibi quisque a., Tac.: Cic. 3. iuglster: d. of a choir, chori canentium m., Col.: v. MASTER. 4. gubernator: v. CONTROLLER, GOVERNOR. 5. cūrsor (having charge and re-

sponsibility of): Demosthenes was d. of the wall-repairs, Demosthenes c. fult muris reficiendis, Cic. v. MANAGER.

6. praeses, idis: v. PRESIDENT. Phr.: to be d. of, praesees (to TO PRESIDE), curare (v. CARE OF, TO TAKE), administrare (v. TO MANAGE).

directory: 1. The office of director: cūrator, māgisterium: v. CONTROL, MANAGEMENT. 2. The body of directors: 1. māgistrī: the d. of companies, societatum māgistrī, Dig.

2. cūrātores: v. MANAGER. (Or expr. by part. of verbs under TO DIRECT: to be responsible to the d. of the hospital, *valetudinarium curantibus obnoxium esse.)

directress: gubernatrix, māgistra, rectrix, moderatrix: v. GOVERNESS.

direful: dirus: v. DREADFUL.

direness: diritas: Cic. v. DREADFULNESS.

dirge: 1. nenia (also naenia): to sing a d., n. canere, Suet. Cic. Hor. 2. as perphr., carmen lugubre, Cic. carmen funebre, Quint.; carmina exequialia, Ov. Phr.: to chant a d. (for any one), seilnon (αἰνῶν) conchere, Ov.

dirge-like: fūnebris, lūgubris: v. DOLIFUL, FUNERAL.

dirk: pugio: v. DAGGER.

dirty: 1. sordēs, is, f. (usu. in pl.): let the nails be free from d., sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. d. in the ears, sordes aurium, Cic. Hor. 2. coenum: v. MIRE. 3. litum (less offensive than coenum): v. MUD. 4. litus (slimy mud): v. MUD, SLIME. 5. filus (rare in this sense): Virg. v. MUCK. 6. illudic, ēl, f.: v. FILTH. 7. pædor: sris (dirt) contracted through neglect or confinement: v. FILTH. 8. purgamentum (lit., that which is cleaned or scoured away): v. REFUSE. FILTH. Phr.: to be covered with d., squalere, or better, sitū squalere, Quint. See also, ORDERE.

dirtyly: spurc: v. FOULY. dirtiness: 1. Lit.: 1. spurcitas and spurcitas, is, f. (rare): Col.: v. FILTHINESS. 2. sordēs, tum, f. (concr. for abstr.): the d. of a dilapidated abode, obsoleti a. tecti, Hor.: v. FILTH. 3. Fig.: Obscenity: turpilitudo, obscenitas: v. OBSCENITY.

dirty (adj.): 1. Lit.: 1. sordidus: a d. napkin, a nappa, Hor.: d. children, s. nati, Hor.: very d. teeth, sordidissimi dentes, Petron. (in prose, sordidus is chiefly used fig. = mean, base). 2. spurcus (offensive and disgusting): v. FOUL. 3. litens, litilens: v. MUDDY. 4. illotus: v. UNWASHED. 5. coenotus: v. MIRE. 6. squallidus (strictly, rough): Plin.: Ov. Phr.: to be d., sordere, Pl.: Sen. (more usu. fig., to be little valued): to become d., sordescere, Hor.: Plin.: the d. swine, amica luto sua, Hor. 7. Mean, shabby: sordidus: v. MEAN. 8. Bawdy: turpis, obscenus: v. OBSCENE.

dirty (v.): spurco, sordido, foedo: v. TO BEFOUL.

disability: 1. Want of ability: v. INABILITY. 2. Inability for office, honours, etc. perh. dēminutio: with some defining word, as d. libertatis, Cic. Rull. 2, 7, 16; d. capitis (including various degrees of inferiority in civil status): v. Dict. Ant. v. caput. Phr.: those who labour under some civil d., quibus pars aliqua juris deminuta est, Cic.: to regard as a civil d., aliquid de libertate deminutum putare, Cic.: the children of the proscribed had been placed under a d. as regards office, *proscriptorum liberi honorum petendorum jure privati erant (Nobbe).

disable: 1. dēbilito, i (to weaken in any way): to d. a person's limbs, alijus membra d., Cic.: fear d. even practiced eloquence, metus exercitum quoque eloquentiam d., Tac. Nep. 2. conficio, fcti, fectum, 3 (lit., to finish up): d. by wounds, vulneribus confectus, Caes.: v. TO DESTROY. 3. enervo, i (to deprive of vigour and energy): old

age has not quite d.d. or prostrated me, non plane me enervavit nec afflixit senectus, Cic.: more fully, enervare vires, Hor. 4. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (lit.: to strike down): hence fig., to give such a blow as may paralyse an enemy: to d. the enemy, opes hostium a., Liv.: v. TO PROSTRATE, CRIPPLE. Phr.: to d. a ship, navem afflicare (R. and A.): to d. a person from inheriting, aliquem hereditatis jure privare: v. DISABILITY.

disabled: 1. inhābilitas, e (usu. of what is by nature incapable): v. INCAPABLE. 2. confectus: v. TO DISABLE (2). 3. defectus (worn out): d. by years, defectus annis (et desertus viribus), Phaedr.: d. (by years) and blind, viribus et acie oculorum defectus, Val. Max. 4. claudus (lame, crippled): q. v.: d. ships, c. naves, Liv.: Tac. 5. mancus (maimed): Join: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic.: v. DEFECTIVE. 6. captus (always with abt.): d. in the feet, captus pedibus, Liv.: d. in the respect of sight and hearing, oculis et auribus c., Cic. 7. dēbilitas, e: v. FEEBLE. Phr.: a d. vessel, navis ad navigandum inutilis, Caes.: d. of the right of voting, *jure suffragii (ferendi) privatus: in any respect d. of civil rights, cui aliqua de parte libertas deminuta est: v. DISABILITY.

disabuse: errorem alicui eripere, Cic.; demere, Hor.: v. TO UNDECEIVE. disacoustom: 1. dīsacōstō, 3 (in Cic. only in p. part.): d. d. to public meetings, dēsuetudine a concionibus, Cic. 2. expr. by dēsuesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (to become d.): the Seminites having become d. d. to endure the shout of a Roman army, Imprimis desueto Samnite clamore Romani exercitus, Liv.: he tried to d. his men from fearing the elephants, *id egit ut milles elephantos timere dēsueret. 3. expr. by consuetudo: as, to become d. d. to speaking, a consuetudine dicendi abstrahi, Cic.: gradually to d. oneself, paulatim alicujus rei c. deponere.

disacoustomed: 1. dēsuetus: Liv.: Virg. 2. dēsuetus: Cic.: (v. precod. art.).

disadvantage (sub.): 1. incommōdum (the most general and also mildest term): to involve more advantage than d. plus adjumenti quam incommōdi habere, Cic.: to be subjected to some d., aliquo inc. affici, Cic.: to your d., cum inc. tuo, Cic.: Caes.: v. INCONVENIENCE. 2. incommōditas (rare in this sense): Ter. 3. dētrimentum, damnum: v. DAMAGE, LOSS. 4. Iniquitas (unfavourable character of anything): d. of position, iniquitates locorum, Liv.: Caes. Phr.: to (one's) d., (see also sup. 1), cum [meo, tuo] malo (stronger than Eng.), Pl.: to buy to d. d., male emere, Cic.

disadvantage (v.): incommōdo, i: Cic.: Ter. (more usu. incommōdum alicui ferre, dare, Cic.; afferre, Caes.): v. TO INJURE. disadvantageous: 1. incommōdus: d. (unfavourable) circumstances, res inc. Cic. 2. Iniquus (of ground, circumstances, etc.): d. ground, in locis, Caes. 3. in combination with to be: obsum, officio, nōceo: v. TO INJURE; v. UNFAVOURABLE. disadvantageously: 1. incommōdē, Caes. 2. cum [magno, maximo, summo] incommōdo: v. DISADVANTAGE. 3. Iniquē: v. UNFAVOURABLY. 4. malē: with emere, vendere: v. DISADVANTAGE (Phr.).

disaffect: āliēno, i: usu. with animū, animos: v. TO ESTRANGE, ALIENATE. But the word is seldom used except in p. part.: v. full art.

disaffected: 1. āliēnātus: to be d. towards any one, alienato erga aliquem animo esse, Tac.: also, voluntate alienatus, Sall.: v. TO ESTRANGE. 2. āversus: d. towards us (the Romans), nobis āversus animo (al. animi), Tac. Ann. 14, 26. (Tac. has also āversus animus, in somewhat diff. sense, Hist.

4, 80): v. AVERSE. Phr.: that part of the army which was least d., quod maxime castrorum sinuorum erat, Tac.: the d. legions, discordes legiones, Tac.: the people d. to the senate, populus a senatu disjunctus, Cic.

disaffection: 1. āliēnatio: d. towards Vitellius (on the part of soldiers), al. in Vitellium, Tac. (in Cic. estrangement: q. v.). 2. alienatus animus, āversus animus, Tac.: v. precod. art. 3. seditio (of soldiers): v. MUTINY.

disagree: 1. To differ from, not harmonise with: 1. dīscrēpo, i: TO DIFFER. 2. dissēntio, nai, nsium, 4: to d. with any one in arguments, ab aliquo d. in disputationibus, Cic.: see also TO FALL OUT, QUARREL. 3. dīssēdo, sēdi, 2: to d. respecting one point, de re una d., Cic.: they slightly d., inter se leviter dīssident, Cic.: these schools have long d., dīssederunt hae diu scholae, Plin. Rarely with dat.: to d. with the common people (in opinion), plebi d., Hor. 4. dīscordo, i: Join: inter se dissidere atque discordare, Cic.: v. TO QUARREL: also DISAGREEMENT (II.).

5. To be unsuited to a person's digestion: 1. offendo, di, sum, 3: polygody d. with the stomach, polygordion of stomach, Plin. 2. infesto, i: to d. with the stomach, stomachum inf., Plin.: Cels. 3. nōceo, lādo: v. TO INJURE. 4. īmūto, i (to float about in the stomach: not to digest): Hor. S. 2, 4, 39 (v. Dir. ad l.). Phr.: food which d. with a person, *quod stomacho alicujus parum convenit, parum idoneum est; quod difficile est ad concoquendum.

disagreeable: 1. Not agreeing with: incongruens, nris (usu. better perum congruens): Gell.: to be d. to, non congruere, discordare, etc.: v. TO AGREE; and INCOMPATIBLE. 2. Unpleasant to the senses or mind: 1. Injūctum: Cic.: Plin.: v. UNPLEASANT. 2. molestus (full of annoyance): d. work, m. labor, Cic.: making more d. than a province, nihil provincia molestius, Cic.: v. TROUBLESOME. 3. Insuāvis: e: a plant not d. for food, herba cibo non in, Plin.: muddy d. water, aqua limosa et in., Vitr. 4. grāvis: e: esp. of smells: v. OFFENSIVE. 5. grāvēlens, nris: v. STROKING-EMELLING. 6. grāvēlens, nris: v. OFFENSIVE. 7. grāvēlens, nris: v. STROKING-EMELLING. 8. grāvēlens, nris: v. OFFENSIVE.

disagreeableness: 1. Injūctum: Cic.: Plin.: v. UNPLEASANT. 2. molestus: v. UNPLEASANT. 3. Insuāvis: e: to be thought d., ina haberi, Hor.: v. UNAMABLE. 4. difficilis: e: d. old men, d. senes, Cic.: v. ILTEMPERED. 5. mōrōsus: Cic.: v. FEEBISH.

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disagreeably: 1. Illepide: Pl.: Hor. 2. Ingrātē: v. UNPLEASANTLY.

3. grāviter (of smells): v. OFFENSIVELY. (Injūctum appears not to occur, though Cic. has the comp., Injūctum.)

disagreeing (adj.): 1. discors, cordis: in other respects d., ad alia discordes, Cic. 2. dissēntiens (rare): alike or unlike, agreeing or d., similia aut dissimilia, consentanea aut dissēntanea, Cic.: v. DISCORDANT.

disagreement: 1. Difference of opinion: dīscrēpantia, dissēnsio: v. DIFFERENCE. 2. Variance, falling out, quarrel: 1. discordia: d. between the great, discordiae inter potentes viros, Cic.: to adjust d., d. componere, Tac. 2. dissidium (implying open rupture): Cic. 3. dissēnsio: d. without bitterness, d. sine acerbitate, Cic. Join: dissidium ac dissēnsio, Cic. Phr.: to have a d. with any one, cum aliquo dissēntire, Cic.: v. QUARREL.

disallied: sējunctus, sēpārātus, disjunctus: v. SEPARATED. disallow: 1. To prohibit: v. TO FORBID, PREVENT.

To **disapprove**: *imprōbo*, *adversor*: v. To **disapprove**, *oppose*. |||. To **repudiate**: *Phr.*: to d. a *plea*, *excusationem* non accipere, *Cic.*: to d. an *account*, *ratiōnem* non probare, *Cic.*: *my chastity is d'd*, *casta* negor, *Qv.*

disannul: *convellō*, *infirmō*, etc.: v. To **ANNUL**.

disappear: 1. expr. by means of *conspicuum*, *is* [also sometimes, *oculi*: v. *phr.*]: *the ship had already d'd from view*, *evolat* jam e *conspicu* (*navis*), *Cic.*; *simly*, *fugere* e *conspicu*, *Ter.*: *she has d'd from my view*, *illam amisi* ex c. *meo*, *Ter.*: *comp.*, *celeriter* e *conspicu* *terrae* *ablati* sunt; *nebula* *conspicu* *terrae* *ademit*, *Liv.* 29, 27. 2. *evānesco*, *vānesco*, 3: v. To **VANISH**.

3. *diffugio*, *fūgi*, 3: (to *fly away*): *the snows have d'd*, *diffugere* *nives*, *Hor.* 4. *diābor*, *lapsus*, 3: v. To **MELT AWAY**. *Phr.*: to d. from *sight*, *oculis* *subduc*, *Cic.*; *abire* *ex oculis*, *Liv.*: *he d'd in the skies*, *sublimis* *abit*, *Liv.*: *the sun seems to me to have d'd from the universe* (*fig.*), *sol* *excidisse* *mihi* e *mundo* *videtur*, *Cic.*: *with the thing the name also has d'd in the lapse of ages*, *cum* *re* *nomen* *quoque* *vetustate* *abolevit*, *Liv.*: *to make* to d., *tolle*, *Cic.*: *the leaves of the plantain cause pains and tumours to d.*, *dolores* *et* *tumores* *tolant* *folia* *plantaginis*, *Plin.*: *hope d.s.*, *spes* *abit*, *Lucan.*: *the glory of Troy has d'd*, *suit gloria* *Tenorum*, *Virg.*

disappearance: *extitit*, *is*: v. **DEPARTURE**. (Or expr. by verb: *after the d. of Romulus*, *postquam* *ex oculis* *ablit* *Romulus*: v. To **DISAPPEAR**) *Phr.*: *not till the d. of the hoar frost*, *non prius* *quam* *evanuit* *pruina*, *Varr.*: *of the dew*, *quam* *rus* *a* *sole* *discutitur*, *Plin.*

disappoint: 1. *fallō*, *idēll*, *fallūm*, 3: (with *opinioni*, *semper*, etc.): *I will not d. your expectations*, *non fallam* *opinioni* *tua*, *Cic.*: to d. *any one's expectations*, *spem* *aliquis* *f.*, *Virg.*: *Ov.* 2. *frustror* *et* *frustor*, 3: *hope has already often d'd me*, *saepe* *jam* *nie* *spee* *frustrata* *est*, *Ter.*: to d. *the Tarquins* in *their hope of aid*, *Tarquinis* *spe* *auxilii* *frustrare*, *Liv.* 3. *destitui*, *ul*, *utūm*, 3: (to *leave* in the lurch, *desert*): *should his expectation d. him*, *si* *spee* *desituit*, *Liv.*: to *deceive* and d. *any one*, *aliquem* *illudere* *aque* d., *Cic.* 4. expr. by means of *spe*: *being d'd in this hope*, *hac* *spe* *lapsus*, *dejectus*, *repulsi*, *Caes.*: *depulsus*, *Cic.*: *how grievously am I d'd!* *quanta* *spe* *decidi!* *Ter.*: a d'd *hope*, *delusa* *spe*, *Phaedr.* *Phr.*: *you shall not go away d'd (in a request)*, *haud* *repulsus* *abibis*, *Pl.*: *when d'd in this scheme*, *ubi* *d.* *per processit*, *Caes.* (v. To **SUCCESS**): *I have been d'd*, **alliter* *res* *evenit* *ac* *speraveram*; *praeter* *opinioni* *male* *res* *cessit*: *to go away d'd in one's aim*, *re* *infecta* *abire*, *Caes.*: *Liv.*: a d'd *lover*, *amans* *neglectus*, *Ov.*

disappointing: 1. *fallax*, *Acis*: d. *podis* (i.e. *with little in them*), *f.* *siliquae*, *Virg.*: v. **DECEITFUL**. 2. *vānus*: v. **EMPTY**, **VAIN**.

disappointment: 1. expr. by verb and *plur.* under to **DISAPPOINT**: *having suffered this d.*, (*ab*) *hac* *spe* *destitutus*; *quum* *ita* *eventus* *rerum* *opinioni*, *spem*, *idēllisset*, etc. 2. *frustratio* (*rare*): *Planct* in *Cic.*: *Just.* 3. *repūsa* (*in a request or canvas*): v. **REFUSAL**. 4. *incommodum* (*gen. term* for *whate'er is unelcome*): v. **MISFORTUNE**. *Phr.*: *that is a great d. to me*, *molestissime* *id* *fero*, *Cic.*

disapprobation: 1. *reprēhensio*: v. **BLAME**, **CENSURE**. 2. *acclāmatio* (*expressed by shouts*): *more* *precisely*, *adversa* *ac*, *Cic.* (*In* *later* *writers* *the word is used in favourable* *sense*: v. **ACCLAMATION**). To *express* d., *culpāre*, *reprēhendere*, *vītupērare*, *acclāmāre*: v. To **CENSURE**, **BLAME**.

disapproval: v. *preced. art.* **disapprove**: 1. *inprōbo*, 1: *I do not d. those pursuits*, *ego* *ista* *studia* *non* *im.*, *Cic.* (*Not* *reprobo*, *which is to reject, repulse*). 2. *reprēhendo*, *di*,

sum, 3: v. To **CENSURE**. 3. *displīco*, 2 (with *dat.* of subject): *I fear you will d. of my plans*, *verecor* *ne* *tibi* *mea* *consilia* *displīcant*, *Cic.*: *Just.*

disapproving (*adj.*): *Phr.*: a d. *conscience*, *mala* (i.e. *guilty*) *conscientia* (7): *to bestow on any one d. glances*, **vultu* *atque* *oculis* *improbare*: *the shouts of the d. multitude*, **disententium* *atque* *aversantium* *clamor*: *by* (*In* *an* *adjection*) *d.* *Jove*, *per* *improbaturum* *haec* *Jovem*, *Hor.*

disarm: 1. *armis* *exuō*, *ul*, *utūm*, 3: *Liv.*: *Sall.* 2. *dēarmo* (*rare*), 1: *Liv.* 3. *exarmo*, 1: to d. *the cohorts*, *cohortes* *ex.*, *Tac.* *Fig.*: *the mother d'd her son by her tears*, *filium* *mater* *lacrymis* *suis* *exarmavit*, *Flor.* *Phr.*: to d. an *antagonist* in *fencing*, **gladium* *alici* *depere*, *e* *manu* *detorque*: to d. (*any one's*) *anger*, *iram* *lenire*, *mitigare*: v. To **MITIGATE**, **APPEASE**.

disarmed (*part. adj.*): *Inermis*, *e*: v. **UNARMED**.

disarrange: *turbo*, 1: to d. *the hair*, *capillos* *t.*, *Mart.*: v. To **DISTURB**.

disarrangement: *turbatio*: v. **DISTURBANCE**.

disarray: *turbo*, *perturbo*, *confundo*: v. To **CONFUSE**, **DISTURB**.

disaster: 1. *clādis*, *is*, *f.* (*usu.* a *dat.* at battle): to sustain a d. (*a defeat*), *cl.* *accipere*, *Caes.*: to cause a d., *cl.* *afferre*, *Cic.*; *inferre*, *Liv.*: *facere*, *Sall.* (*all* *with* *dat.*): a public d., *cl.* *civilitatis*, *Cic.*: private d.s., *cl.* *privatae*, *Liv.* 2. *clāmitas*: v. **CALAMITY**. 3. *incommodum* (*a milder word*): *Caes.* (*Sometimes* *infortunium*, *res* *adversae*, etc., *may* *do*: v. **MISFORTUNE**.)

disastrous: 1. *clāmitōsus*: *Cic.*: *Sall.* *Join*: *acerbissimum* *et* *calamitosissimum* *bellum*, *Cic.*: v. **CALAMITOUS**. 2. *funestus*: v. **FATAL**. 3. *perniciōsus*: *the disastrous and d. issue of the trial*, *exitus* *iudicii* *foedus* *et* *p.*, *Cic.*: v. **DESTRUCTIVE**. 4. *pestifer* (*rarely* *pestiferus*), *era*, *erum*: *the d. return of Antony*, *p.* *Antonii* *reditus*, *Cic.* *Phr.*: a d. *defeat*, *magna* (*maxima*) *clades*, *Liv.*: *his consulate was d. to the state*, **consulatus* *eius* *graviter* *remp.* *affixit*: v. To **DAMAGE**.

disastrously: 1. *clāmitōsus*: *Cic.* 2. *pestifer*, *perniciōsus*: v. **FATALLY**, **DESTRUCTIVELY**. *Phr.*: *how d. ended the rashness of Varro*, **quantum* *cladem* *intulit* *reip.* *temeritas* *Varronis!*

disavow: 1. *diffiteor*, 2: *I will never d. having been guilty of pretending much* . . . *nunquam* *diffitebor* *me* *multa* *simulasse*, *Planc.* in *Cic.*: *Ov.* (*with* *acc.* of *subs.*). 2. *infittor*, 1: *and* *infittas* *eo*, 4: *nor will I d. that herein I am a man*, *neque* *in* *hoc* *me* *hominem* *esse* *infittabor*, *Juv.*: v. To **DENY**. 3. *abnuo*, *ul*, *utūm*, 3: (*strictly*, *by a motion of the head*): to d. a *charge*, a *crime*, *crimen* *ab.*, *Tac.*; *ab.* *ase* *commissum* *factus*, *Cic.* 4. *improbo* or *non* *comprobo*, 1: (*to refuse to recognize or avow* by): to d. a *decision*, *iudicium* *improbare*, *Cic.*: to d. a *certain step*, *factum* *non* *comprobare*, *Liv.*

disavowal: *infittatio*: *Cic.* (*Or* *expr.* *by* *verb.*: v. *preced. art.*)

disband: 1. *dimitto*, *missi*, *missum*, 3: to d. an *army*, *exercitum* *d.*, *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *Vell.* 2. *missos* (*eng. missum*) *facio*; *missionem* *do* (*with* *dat.*): v. To **DISCHARGE**. 3. *exauctōro*, 1: v. To **DISCHARGE**.

disbanded (*part. adj.*): *missicius* or *missitus*: *Suet.* (*Or* *expr.* *by* *part.* or *rel. clause*: *d. soldiers*, *milites* *exauctōrati*, *quibus* *data* *erat* *missio*: v. *preced. art.*)

disbarb: v. **DISSEMBARK**.

disbelief: 1. *diffidentia*, *Sall.*: v. **DISTRUST**. 2. *incrēdilitas*: v. **UNBELIEF**. 3. *more* *usu*, *expr.* *by* *verb.*: *by d.* *non* *credendo*, *Cic.*: *to feign d.*, **se* *non* *credere* *simulare*, *dissimulare* *se* *credere*.

disbelieve: 1. *fidem* *non* *habeo*, 2 (with *dat.*): to d. *the visions of madmen*, *insanorum* *visis* *fidem* *non* *habere*,

Cic.: *simly*, *fidem* *non* *adungere*, *non* *tribuere*, *alici* *rei*: *to cause to be d.d.* *fidem* *alici* *derego*, *Cic.*: v. **CREDIT**. 2. *non* *credo*, 3: v. To **BELIEVE**.

disbelieving (*adj.*): *incrēdulus*: *Hor.*

disburden: *exōnēro*: v. To **UNBURDEN**. *The d.ing ordinance*, **edictum* *sui* *exonerandi* *causa* (*ut* *ferretur*) *promulgatum*.

disburse: *erōgo*, *expendo*: v. To **EXPEND**.

disbursement: 1. *erōgatio*, *Cic.* (*or* *gerund.* *part.* of *erogo*: *for the d. of moneys*, *ad* *pecunias* *erogandas*: v. To **DISBURSE**, **EXPEND**). 2. *solutio*: v. **PAYMENT**. 3. *expensio* (*late*). *Cod.* *Theod.*

disburser: *erōgator*: *Cod.* *Just.* **disco**: *orbis* (*solis*, *lunae*), *Virg.*: *Plin.* (*Virg.* *has* *also*, *vultus*, *os*, *in* *similar* *sense*, *Georg.* *l.* *430*, *452*).

discard: 1. *repudiō*, 1: v. To **REJECT**, **CAST OFF**. 2. *excitō*, *cussi*, *cussuin*, 3: *if Chloë the blonde is d'd*, *si* *flava* *excituit* *C.*, *Hor.* 3. *reñtūto*, 1 (with *acc.* or *dat.*): v. To **RENOUCE**. See also to **ABANDON**, **RELINQUISH**.

discern: 1. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 2. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 3. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 4. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 5. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 6. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 7. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 8. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 9. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 10. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 11. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 12. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 13. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 14. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 15. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 16. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 17. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 18. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 19. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 20. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 21. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 22. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 23. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 24. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 25. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 26. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 27. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 28. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 29. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 30. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 31. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 32. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 33. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 34. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 35. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 36. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 37. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 38. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 39. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 40. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 41. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 42. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 43. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 44. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 45. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. 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To **DISTINGUISH**. 76. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 77. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 78. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 79. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 80. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 81. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 82. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 83. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 84. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 85. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 86. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 87. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 88. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 89. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. To **DISTINGUISH**. 90. *discernere*, *discerno*, *internoce*: v. 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disconsolately: 1. moestus (in agr. with subj.: L.G. § 341): *d. they beat their breasts*, moestae ferunt pectora, Ov.: Virg. (In poet. moestum might sometimes be used: v. L.G. § 344.) 2. insolabiliter: v. INCONSOLABLY. 3. tristis: v. SADLY.

disconsolatably: moestitia, moestus animus: v. GRIEF.

discontent: discontentment: 1. Dissatisfaction, displeasure: 1. ofensio: *a wise praetor avoids exciting d. by the impartiality of his decisions*, sapiens praetor of. vitat aequalitate iudicandi, Cic.: *a d. not very different from positive hatred*, odii non dissimilis of. Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 208. Dimin. offensum-cilla, slight d. or annoyance, Cic. 2. animus offensus, voluntas offensa: v. DISPLEASURE. 11. Lack of contentedness: 1. odium (stronger than Eng. v. supr.): *reheum d. with one's own lot*, o. rerum suarum, Sall. 2. animus rebus suis parum contentus: v. CONTENTED. Phr.: *d. makes even the rich man poor*, pauper est cui res suae non satisfaciunt: *to feel d. with or at*, poenitere (with acc. of subject, and gen. of object): *a letter full of d. and complaints*, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic.

discontent (v.): v. TO DISSATISFY.

discontented: 1. non, parum, male contentus: v. CONTENTED. 2. Invidus: v. JEALOUS. 3. fastidiosus (disdainful of what one has): *the owner d. with the land (builds in the sea)*, dominusque terrae f., Hor. 4. Iniquus (of the mind only): *to bear anything with a d. mind*, aliqua iniquo animo ferre, Cic. Phr.: *the plebs d. with their condition*, plebs novarum rerum cupida, Sall.: *every one is d. with his own position*, suae quaeque poenitet fortunae, Cic.: *I am d. with myself*, me poenitet mei, Cic.

discontentedly: animo iniquo, animo parum (male) contento: v. DISCONTENTED.

discontinuance: Intermissio, interruptio: v. INTERMISSION, INTERRUPTION.

discontinue: 1. intermitto, misi, missum: 3. (for a time, so as to resume again): *that the work might not be d. at any time*, ne quod omnino tempus ab opere intermitteretur, Caes.: v. TO INTERRUPT. 2. omitto, 3. (to give up altogether): v. TO ABANDON. 3. desino, desisto, 3: v. TO LEAVE OFF.

discontinuous: interruptus, intermissus: v. INTERRUPTING.

discord: 1. In music: 1. *dissonantia (as t. t.): Quint. 2. expr. by dissonus, absonus (out of tune): *to produce a d. in singing*, dissonum quidquam canere, Cic.; *of one person who sings out of tune*, *absonus canere: d.s. and concordis, *dissona et consona. 3. expr. by discrepō, ul. i.: *however slight be the d.*, quamvis paulum discrepant (tibiae, etc.), Cic. 11. Fig.: of strife: discordia: *the seeds of d.*, semina discordiarum, Liv.: *to sow the seeds of d. between the plebeians and the knights*, serere causam discordiarum inter plebem et equites, Suet. Join: dissensionis atque discordiae, Cic.: v. DISAGREEMENT, STRIFE. 111. Personified, the goddess: Discordia: Virg.

discordance: discrepantia, dissensio: v. DISAGREEMENT. (Or expr. by verb: *how great is the d. between these things*, quantum discrepant! discrepant immane quantum! Hor.: v. TO DIFFER, DISAGREE.)

discordant: 1. Jarring: 1. discors, cordis: d. arms, d. arma, Virg.: Hor. 2. dissonus: Cic. (v. DISCORD, II.). 3. absonus: a. (harsh) d. voice, vox abs. Cic. 11. Disagreeing: 1. discors: d. opinions, d. sententiae, Plin.: Cic. 2. discrepans, nts: Cic.: v. TO DISAGREE. 3. dissensus: Liv.: v. DIFFERENT. 4. absonus: v. INCONSISTENT. Phr.: *to be d.*, discordare: *a d. mind d. with its-ly*, animus a se ipse dissidet atque secum discordans, Cic.

discount (v.): 1. To deduct a per-

centage: 1. deduco, xl. etum, 3: *de capite d. quod usuris pernumeratum est*, Liv. 6, 15. 2. distrāho, xl. etum, 3: (with de summa, de capite): v. TO ABATE. Phr.: *to d. a loan* 5 (i. e. 60) per cent., quinque capite mercede exsecare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. 11. To pay a bill, deducting the percentage: *syngrapham, detracta parte rata de summa, repraesentare, praesentī pecunia persolvere; syngrapham, delegationem (a kind of cheque) decensione facta repraesentare. (Repraesentare is simply to pay ready money: v. foll. art.)

discount (subs.): 1. decessio: *to allow a d.*, d. facere, concedere, cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 30. (But the word simply means a deduction, abatement: q. v.) 2. (7) fenus praecipuum, praecoccupatum: v. INTEREST. Phr.: *to allow a d.*, *jacturam facere repraesentationis (ready money payment) causā; detrāhere aliquid de summa (v. TO ABATE): *landed estates are at a d.*, jacent pretia praediorum, Cic.: *genius is at a d.*, sordet ingenia, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4.

discountor: lānērator (gen. term): v. USURER.

discontentance: 1. To put to shame: v. TO ABASH. 11. To disapprove: 1. improbo, i. v. TO DISAPPROVE. 2. āversor, i. (to turn away the face from: hence, to dislike, object to): *to d.*, flattery, adulationes a, Suet. 3. ābhorreo, 2: v. TO DISLIKE. 4. āversor, rēpugno: v. TO OPPOSE.

discourage: 1. To deprive of courage: 1. expr. by means of animus (sing. or pl., as one person or more is meant), with various verbs: (1.) frango, frēgi, fractum, 3: (in wider sense, to depress, cast down): Join: franguntur et debilitantur animi, Cic.: also with abl., frangi animo, Cic.: (2.) infringo, 3: *to d. the enemy*, animos hostium infringere, Liv.: (3.) dēmīto, misit, missum, 3: (with animus, animos, to be d.): Join: debilitari, animumque demittere, Cic.: also with abl., demittere se animo, Caes.: (4.) debilito, i. (to enfeeble): *what is there that can d. me*, quid est quod aulium meum frangere aut d. possit? Cic.: also, debilitari is used absol., to be d.: d.d. from the pursuit of civil law, debilitati a iure cognoscendo, Cic.: (5.) minuo, ul. itum, 3: *to d. a person*, aliquid animum m., Liv.: (6.) cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3: (with animus [animi] as subject, or in abl., to be d.): *they had been d. by disaster*, cladibus (illis) animi ceciderunt, Liv.: *we ought not to be d.*, non debemus ita cadere animis, Cic.: (7.) deficio, fēci, 3: (with animo, animis, to be d.): *he had not been d. by such a disaster*, animo non defecerat, tanto accepto incommodo, Caes.: (8.) despondeo, 2 (to be d.): v. TO DESPOND. 2. exānimo, i. v. TO DISHEARTEN. (Other stronger expressions are, animum percellere, affligere: v. TO PARALYSE.) Phr.: *don't be d.*, timorem omite! *the enemy were d.*, hostibus timor injectus est, Cic. 11. To deter, dissuade: 1. deterreo, terreo, 2: v. TO DETERR. 2. dēhortor, i.: *many things d. my siding with you*, multa me d. a vobis, Sall.: v. TO DISSUADE.

discouragement: 1. Loss of courage: animi infractio, debilitatio, abjectio, Cic. (Or expr. by verb: *do not yield to d.*, ne cadite animis! *such was the d. of the enemy*, adeo defecerant animis hostes: v. TO DISCOURAGE.) 11. That which tends to deprive of courage: Incommodum (any untoward event), calamitas, plāga: v. BLOW. 111. That which tends to deter or dissuade: impedimentum, mōra: v. HINDERANCE.

discouraging (adv.): 1. adversus: v. UNFAVOURABLE. 2. Incommodus (in any way untoward): v. DISADVANTAGEOUS.

discouragingly: Phr.: *to speak d.*, *apta ad animos hominum infringendos dicere: parum erecto animo loqui.

discourse (v.): 1. e. to speak at length on some subject: 1. discēro,

nl. rium, 3: *to d. upon the constitution*, de republica d., Cic.: *to d. at length on a subject*, permuta de aliqua re d., Cic.: v. TO DISCUSS. 2. tracto, i. v. TO TREAT. 3. sermōncior, i. v. TO CONVERSE. 4. mēmōro, i. v. TO RELATE. 5. verba facio, fēci, factum, 3: Cic.

discourse (subs.): 1. Conversatio on any subject: 1. sermo, ōnis, m. (most general term): *various d.*, varii s., Virg.: Cic.: v. CONVERSATION. 2. verba (neut. pl.): *to indulge in d.*, v. facere, Cic. 11. A set composition: 1. ōrātiō (dimin. oratunculā): v. SPEECH. 2. concio or conlō: v. SERMON, HARANGUE. 3. schōla (of a philosophical kind: σχολή): Cic. 4. acroāsia, is, f. (before a learned body): v. LECTURE. 5. libellus (as written): v. TREATISE.

discourteous: 1. inhūmānus (wanting in refinement and kindness): Cic. 2. Inurbānus: v. UNPOLITE. 3. diffīcilis, e: v. IL-TEMPERED. 4. Inoffīcīōsus (in aliquem): Cic.: v. DISOBLIGING. 5. illēpīdus (disagreeable, unmannerly): Pl.: Cic.

discourteously: Inhūmānter, Inurbānē, illēpīdē: for syn., v. DISCOURTEOUS.

discourteousness: Inhūmāntas: discourteus: Cic.

discover: 1. To open up, disclose: āpērio, pāfēficio, etc.: v. TO DISCLOSE, REVEAL. 11. To find out: 1. Invenio, vēni, ventum, 4 (esp. but not solely, of what is accidentally d.): *to d. a conspiracy*, conjurationem in., Cic.: v. TO FIND OUT. 2. rēpēro, pēri, pertum, 4 (by search): *to d. the art of healing*, medicinar r., Quint.: *to d. the use of the saw*, serrae r. usum, Ov. 3. dētego, dēpērhēdo: v. TO DETECT, FIND OUT.

discoverer: 1. inventor (f. inventrix, icia, Virg.): *the d. of the olive*, olivae inv., Cic. 2. rēpōrtor (f. rēpōrtrix, Apul.): *the d. of honey*, mellis r., Ov.: *the d. of the healing art*, medicinae r., Virg.: v. also INVENTOR.

discover: 1. A making known: pāfēficio: v. REVELATION. 11. A finding out: 1. Inventio, Cic.: Plin. 2. excofītiō (by careful thought): Cic. 3. Invefīgatiō (tracing out step by step): Cic. (Or expr. by verb: *after the d. of the acorn*, glande reperta, Ov.: v. TO DISCOVER.) 111. That which is found out: 1. Inventum (or in prose, as part.): *the healing art is my d.*, Inv. medicina meum est, Ov.: Cic. 2. rēpōrtum (in prose, only as part.): *noble d.*, praecleara reperta, Lucr.: *many great d.*, multa praecleara reperta: v. TO DISCOVER. Phr.: *a voyage of d.*, *navigatio ad terras explorandas suscepta.

discredit (subs.): 1. The condition of not being credited (a rare sense): v. DISBELIEF. 11. Disgrace, ill-odour:

1. lābes, is, f. (lit. a blot, stain): fig. to bring d. upon the upright, labem integris inferre, Cic.; *on any one's honour*, l. dignitatī alieuius aspergere, Cic. 2. mākūla (a spot, stain): *to bring d. on oneself*, m. suscipere (with abl. of cause), Cic.: Ter. (N.B. Both macula and lābes are rather stronger than the Eng.) 3. dēdūcus, ōris, n.: *to be d. to one's order*, ordinī suo dedecori esse, Auct. Her.: v. DISGRACE. 4. Invidia (ill-feeling, odium): Cic.: v. UNPOPULARITY. Phr.: *to fall into d.*, existimationis detrimentum (jacturam) facere, Nep.: *to be in general d.*, apud quoque improbari, Cic.: *to be utterly in d.* (of Pompey), totum Jacere, Cic.: *the courts were in d.*, iudicia Jacabant, Cic.: *to be no d.*, to probo aliquid non esse, Cic.

discredit (v.): 1. To disbelieve: non credo, nōem aliquid non habeo: v. TO DISBELIEVE. 11. To bring d. on: v. PRECED. ART. (II.).

discreditable: 1. Inhōnēstus. v. DISHONOURABLE. 2. Indēcorus: v. UNBECOMING, DISGRACEFUL. Phr.:

it is by no means *d.*, minime (mibi-
tibi) probro est: v. DISCREDIT, DIS-
GRACE.

discreditably: inhoneste: v. DIS-
HONORABLY.

discreet: 1. consideratus (act-
ing with consideration, done with con-
sideration): he thought it *d.*, considerati
hominis esse putavit, Cic.: v. CAUTIOUS,
DELIBERATE. 2. prudens, nris: v.
PRUDENT, SAGACIOUS. 3. providus
(foreseeing, penetrating): not very cau-
tious or *d.*, parum cautus providusque,
Cic. 4. sapiens, nris: Laelius called
the *d.* (wise), Laelius is qui sapiens usur-
patur, Cic.: v. WISE. 5. cautus:
subtle and *d.*, in the choice of words, in
verbis serendis tenuis cautusque, Hor.:
v. CAUTIOUS. 6. sanus (sound, sensi-
ble): a very *d.* man, (homo) bene sanus
ac non incautus, Hor.: *d.* minds, a.
animi, Liv. Phr.: to be *d.*, sapere, Cic.:
v. PRUDENT, SENSIBLE.

discreetly: consideratè, prudenter
gerere, Aug. ap. Suet.: Cic.: sapienter:
v. PRUDENTLY. (Sometimes an adj. may
be used: *d.* unharnessed the steed that is
getting old, solve senescentem sanus
equum, Hor.: v. L. G. § 343.)

discreteness: v. DISCRETION.
discrepancy: discrepantia: v. DIS-
AGREEMENT. Phr.: there is a *d.* be-
tween authorities, parum conventi,
discrepat inter auctores, Liv.: v. TO DIS-
AGREE.

discretion: 1. Discreetness: 1.
sanitas: in an agitated mind there
cannot be *d.*, in perturbato animo a.
esse non potest, Cic.: to return to *d.* (of
those who have been acting violently),
ad a. redire, Cic.; reverti, Caes.: there
was no more *d.* in the senate than in the
forum, nihil plus sanitatis in curia
quam in foro esse, Liv. 2. iudicium:
to do anything with *d.*, iudicio aliquid
facere, Cic.: v. JUDGMENT. 3. pruden-
tia: v. PRUDENCE. Phr.: to show
d., sapere, Pl.: Cic.: *d.* is the better part
of valour, *animus bene cautus optimus.

||. Entire control: 1. arbitrium:
peace and war were left to Quintius's
d., liberum ar. pacis ac belli Quintio
permissum, Liv.: to excite the feelings
of an audience at one's *d.*, mentes eorum
qui audiunt ad ar. suum movere, Cic.:
to surrender at *d.*, victoris ar. expectare,
Curt. 2. arbitratu, us: (to do any-
thing) at one's own *d.*, suo arbitratu, Pl.:
Cic.: v. PLEASURE. Phr.: (a.) to have
arrived at years of *d.*, adolevisse; adult-
um (adultum), adulta aetate esse (v. TO
GROW UP): all those who have arrived
at years of *d.*, omnes puberes, Liv. (v.
FULL-GROWN): of a Roman citizen,
togam virilem or puram sumere, Cic.;
praetextam deponere, Val. Max.; sui
juris fieri, Cic.: to have wasted all one's
fortune before arriving at years of *d.*,
praetextatum decoquere, Cic.: with ref.
to intellect, perh. *cul mens animusque
jam constat. (b.) to act at *d.* (v. also
supr. 1, 2): he had been empowered to
act at *d.*, permissum ipse erat, faceret
quid e republica duoceret esse, Liv.:
also, libere ad summam rerum (opp. to
ex praescripto) agere, Caes.; consilium
capere ex re et tempore, Cic. (c.) to
surrender at *d.*, se suae omnia ali-
cuiusque potestati permittere, suas fortunas
alicuius fidei permittere, Caes. (see also
supr. 1).

discretionary: Phr.: to give any
one *d.* power over any matter, liberum
arbitrium alicui cunquam rei (de re
quapiam) permittere, Liv.: thereby the
fullest *d.* power is given to a magistrate,
ea potestas magistratui maxima per-
mittitur, Sall.: ambassadors from the
Aetolians came with *d.* powers, legati ab
Aetolis cum liberis mandatis venerunt,
Liv.: v. FULL DISCRETION (II).

discriminate: iudicid, distinguo,
interoseco: v. TO DISTINGUISH. (Dis-
crimino occurs in Sen., but is very
rare.)

discriminating: 1. Distinguish-
ing: chiefly in phr., a *d.* mark: 1.
discrimen, inla, n., all the *d.* marks of

rank, omnia *d.* quibus ordines discern-
untur, Liv. 34, 54: Quint.: v. DIS-
TINCTION. 2. nota: insigne: v. MARK.

||. Capable of discrimination: 1.
perspicax (sharp-sighted, bodily or men-
tally): Cic. 2. subtilis, e: (fine,
keen, in judgment): a *d.* critic, a iudex
(veterum), Hor.: a judicious and *d.*
reader, sapiens aequi lector, Plin. Ep.

3. tenuis (like subtilis, but rare):
d. in the choice of words, t. (cautusque)
in verbis serendis, Hor. Phr.: a *d.*
admirer, *qui non temere omnia, sed ex
diligenti subtilique iudicio nunquam-
que rem miratur.

discrimination: 1. The act of
distinguishing: distinctio, discrimen:
v. DISTINCTION. ||. Discrimen: 1.
iudicium, discrimen: v. DISCERNMENT,
NICETY.

discrown: *alicui insigne regium
de capite detrahere.

discurative: 1. Rambling: 1.
varius: *d.* talk, v. sermo, Virg. 2.
vagus: v. DESULTORY, RAMBLING. ||.
Reasoning: 1. rationalis, e: v. RATION-
AL. 2. ratiocinativus (relating
to reason or argument): Cic. Phr.: the
d. faculty (Gr. *diavona*), ratiocinatio,
*discursus, ratio: v. Sir W. Hamilton,
Reid, p. 768.

discuratively: 1. Freely, in a
desultory way: strictum: v. CURSORY.
||. By reasoning: Phr.: to reason
d., ratiocinari, ratiocinativo genere uti:
v. TO REASON.

discuss: 1. agito, i (to converse
freely): the conduct of the consul was
d., de facto consulis agitari (hist. inf.),
Sall.: Caes.: to *d.* a thing at large, rem
multam a. Lact. 2. discepto, i (care-
fully to consider, looking at both sides
of a question: usu. with de): to *d.* con-
troversies, de controversiis *d.*, Caes.: all
the terms of the treaty are *d.*, de omni-
bus conditionibus disceptatur, Caes.:
Cic.: v. TO DEBATE. 3. disputo, i
(like discepto, but used with ref. to
opinions, whereas discepto refers rather
to disputed interests, legal questions,
etc.): to *d.* the stars, de sideribus *d.*,
Caes.: the point which is being *d.*, id
de quo disputatur, Cic. 4. dissero, ni,
ritum, 3: v. TO DISCOURSE. 5. ago,
egi, actum, 3 (like agito): to *d.* terms of
peace, de conditionibus pacis a., Liv.:
Cic.: v. TO DEBATE. Phr.: to *d.* a
question, quaestionem excutere (not dis-
cussere), Quint.

discussion: 1. disputation: to enter
upon a discussion on a subject, *d.* de al-
iqua re incipere, Cic.: to hold a *d.*, in
utramque partem habere, Caes. 2.
disceptatio (for diff. between this and
preced., v. TO DISCUSS, 3): v. DEBATE.
3. contentio, certamen: v. DISPUTE,
CONTENT. Phr.: during the *d.*, *inter
duos disputatur: the conduct of the con-
sul excited very hot *d.*, *de facto consulis
acerime agitabatur (v. TO DISCUSS)
(v. TO TREAT).

discussant: discussorius: to have a
d. force, *d.* vim habere, Plin.: to be a *d.*
(for any disease), discutere, with acc.,
Plin.

disdain (v.): 1. dedignor, i (chiefly
poet., and with acc.): whose wooing I
have already so often *d.*, quos ego sum
toties jam designata maritos, Virg.:
Curt.: poet. with inf.: she *d.* not to
fall at the knees of Jove, genibus pro-
cumbere non est designata Jovis, Ov.:
2. indignor, i (usu. denoting an
indignant, angry feeling at something
which has been or is being done): to *d.*
to learn, discere ind., Quint.: Araxes
dying to be bridged, pontem indignatus
Araxes, Virg.: v. INDIGNANT, TO RE-
JECT. 3. aspernor, i: v. TO SPURN, SLIGHT,
REJECT. 4. despicio, 3: v. TO LOOK
DOWN UPON, DESPISE. 5. fastidio, 4
(to look with disgust and discontent
upon): to *d.* all generals after Alex-
ander, post Alexandrum omnes duces f.,
Just.: Quint.: rare with inf.: *d.* not to
admit us into the number of the priests,

ne fastidieris nos in sacrorum numer-
um accipere, Liv. 6, respuo, 3: v.
TO REJECT. Phr.: I *d.* to lie, mentiri
nescio, Juv.: thou dost our gifts, sordid
tibi munera nostra, Virg.: Pelides dying
to yield, P. cedere nescius, Hor.: not
dying to be called . . . , patiens vocari,
Hor.: to *d.* to touch the lute, barbiton
tendere refugere, Hor.; who has spurno
also with inf., Od. i, 1, 20. (N.B. To
d. to do a thing, may usu. be expr. by
making the inf. a subs.: to *d.* to be in-
structed, doctrinam, magistros aspernari:
to *d.* to tell a lie, nolle in se mendacia
admittere; mendacia respuere: v. TO
SCORN.)

disdain (subs.): 1. fastidium (esp.
as a feeling developed by over indul-
gence): let us avoid *d.* and arrogance, f.
arrogantiamque fugiamus, Cic.: poet.
often phr.: to bear ground *d.*, f. superba
pati, Virg.: Hor. 2. fastus, is (poet.):
d. dwell in the fair, f. inest pulchris,
Ov.: also often phr.: Ov.: Prop. 3.
contemptio, despicientia, aspernatio
(rare): v. CONTEMPT, SCORN. Phr.: to
treat with *d.*, dedignor, aspernor, etc.:
v. PRECED. ART.

disdainful: 1. fastidiosus: *d.* of
the land (of one who builds in the sea): I
terras, Hor.: Cic. 2. fastuosus (poet):
Petr.: Mart. 3. superbus: v. PROUD,
ARROGANT. Phr.: how *d.* the druggist
is: ut fastidit gloriosus Pl. See also
BOASTFUL, SCORNFUL.

disdainfully: 1. fastidiosus: Cic.
2. superbus: v. ARROGANTLY, SCORN-
FULLY. Phr.: to treat *d.*, look *d.* upon,
fastidire, with acc.: v. TO DEDAIN.

disdainfulness: fastidia (n. pl.):
cf. L. G. § 591: or, animus fastidiosus:
v. DISDAINFUL.

disease (subs.): 1. morbus (most
gen. term): sick of a severe *d.*, morbo
gravi aeger, Cic.: a *d.* of the mind, animi
m., Cic.: to be subject to *d.*s (of trees), in-
festari morbis, Plin.: to fall ill of a *d.*, in
morbum cadere, incidere, delabi (gradu-
ally), Cic.: to catch a *d.*, m. contrahere,
Plin.: to suffer from a *d.*, morbo laborare,
Cic.: to recover from a *d.*, ex morbo
convalescere, recreari, evadere, morbo
liberari, Cic.: to cure a *d.*, morbo mederi,
Cic.: morbum depellere (to get rid of
it), Cic.: m. discutere, med. t. t.: to
treat a *d.*, morbo curationem adhibere,
Cic.: to assuage the violence of a *d.*, morbi
impetum lenire, Petr.: to die of *d.* (by
natural death), morbo mori, perire,
Nep.; morbo asumi, Sall.: the *d.* in-
creases, m. amplior fit, Ter.: ingravescit,
Cic.; aggravescit, Suet.: gets the mas-
tery, praevalet, Plin.: remains station-
ary, consistit, Cels.: decreases, minuitur,
Cels.; se minuit, Plin.; declinat, Plin.;
decrescit, Cels.: departs, decedit, Cels.:
becomes deep-rooted, inveterascit, Cels.:
returns, recurrit, Gell.: is propagated
hereditarily, per successiorem traditur,
Plin. Ep.: spreads to others, in alios
vulgatur, Curt.: an hereditary *d.*, m.
patrius, Plin. Ep.: acute *d.*s, m. acuti,
Cels.: chronic *d.*s, m. chronici, Coel.
Aur.: intermittent *d.*s, m. periodici, v.
INTERMITTENT. 2. aegritudo (the
state of suffering from a disease): v.
SICKNESS, ILLNESS. 3. aegritudo, inla,
f. (like aegrotatio, but very rare in this
sense): Tac.: Plin. 4. malum (where
the context explains): Cels.: Ov.: blight
is a *d.* of vines, vinearum m. est robigo,
Plin. 5. vitium (only of plants): *d.*s
peculiar to the fig-tree, v. inl. peculiaris,
Plin. Phr.: a contagious *d.*, contagio,
onla, f.: Sall.; contagium, usu. poet.
in pl.: Virg.: v. PESTILENCE.

diseased (part. adj.): 1. mor-
bidus (infected with a distemper or com-
plaint: rare): *d.* bees, m. apes, Varr.:
a *d.* body, m. corpus, Plin. 2. mor-
bosus (not necessarily suffering at the
time, but subject to some disease): *d.*
cattle, m. pecus, Varr.: Cato. 3.
aegritus (suffering at the time): v.
SICK, ILL. Fig.: the *d.* commonwealth,
ae. respublica, Cic. 4. aeger, gra-
rum (used of both body and mind): v.
ILL: *d.* in mind, animo ae., Cic.: fig.,

of the state. Cic. (Aegrotus when applied to the mind is fig.: aeger may refer to any kind of ailing or afflicted condition.) Phr.: to be *d.*, morbo affectum esse, tabescere (of long and enervating disease). Cic. (Not aegrotare, which is to be sick or ill, q. v.: but aegrotare may be used fig., as of the state: comp. supr. 3.)

diseimbark: I. Trans. 1. expōno, pōnū, pōnūm, 3 (ex navi, navibus): to *d.* troops, milites ex navibus ex. [de puppibus altis, Virg.]. Caes.: in terram is often added, Caes.; also, in littora, l.iv., in littore, Just. Expono is also used absol., *I brought the corn (by sea), I d'd it, frumentum advehi, exposui, Cic.* 2. depōno, 3 (rare): same constr. as preced.: Hirt.: Just. 3. ēdūco, xl, cūm, 3 (where a military movement is intended): he immediately *d'd his troops and routed, etc.*, statim ex classe copias eduxit, protravitque, etc., Nep. Cim. 2, 5. II. Intrans. 1. ēgredior, gressus, 3: with or without *e navi* (navibus) and in terram: Caes.: Cic.: also with acc., navem egredi, Liv. (comp. supr. 1).

2. exco, ivi and ii, itum, 4 (with or without *e navi*, navibus: less frequent than preced.): to *d.* at Ostia, exire Ostiae, Cic. (but the more strict sense of the phr. is to quit the ship, whether reaching land or not: comp. Cic. Att. 2, 7, ad fin.; Nep. Them. 8, fin.). 3. ēvado, si, sum, 3 (same constr. as preced.): esp. where there is any difficulty in getting ashore: cf. Liv. 29, 27, fin. N.B. Not ascend, which in Nep. Them. 8, 6, is to embark. In Liv. 29, 11, descendere Delphos, is to ascend to Delphi. But exscendo is used of a descent upon the coast. Phr.: to look for a place to *d.*, accessum petere, Liv.

diseimbarkation: 1. ēgressus, us: the best place for *d.*, qua optimus est *e.*, Caes.: Hirt. 2. exscensio: 1. *e.* a descent upon the coast: q. v. (Very often better expr. by verb: a suitable place for *d.*, locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes.: after the *d.* of the army, exposito exercitu, quum exercitus expositus esset: v. TO DISEMBARK.)

diseimbarras: 1. expēdo, 4: v. TO EXTRICATE. 2. libēro, 1: v. TO FREE, DELIVER. 3. solvo, exsolvo, 3: v. TO RELEASE.

diseimbarrasment: V. EXTRICATION, RELEASE.

diseimbitter: v. TO SWEETEN.

diseimbodied: I. In military sense: v. DISBANDED. II. Freed from the body: corpore solūtus: the *d.* spirit, anima (animus) a corpore, Quint. Phr.: *d.* spiritus, animi (qui) corpore excoessere, qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam *e.* carcere evolaverunt, Cic.: in mythol. sense, umbrae: v. SHADES. (Corporis experts would not denote the former possession of a body.)

diseimbogue: of rivers: exeo, ēvolvo, effundor: v. TO DISCHARGE.

diseimbowel: exentēro, ēviscēro, 1: v. TO EMBOWEL.

diseimbroll: compōno, pōnū, pōnūm, 3: to *d.* the troubled waves, motos *e.* fluctus, Virg.: Hor.: v. TO SETTLE, COMPOSE. Phr.: this strife (of chaos) the deity *d'd*, hauc deus litem dimittit, Ov.

diseinabled (part. adj.): v. DISABLED, DISQUALIFIED.

diseinchant: I. Lit.: to free from the influence of spells: 1. solvo, vi, itum, 3 (with some defining word): *d'd by the spell of a cleverer witch*, solutus veneficae carmine [incantamenti] scientioris, Hor. 2. fascinatioes rēpērcūto, cūsel, cūsum, 3: v. Plin. 28, 4, 7 (but the sense is somewhat diff. from the Eng.). 3. perh. expēdo, 4: *d'd by means of same wand*, eadem virgā fascinatioem vinculis expeditus, . II. Fig.: to free from an illusion: alicui voluptatem extorqueo, gratum (gratissimum) errorum demo, v. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140.

diseinnumber: 1. exōnēro, 1: to *d.* vessels by throwing things overboard, naviga jactu ex., Sen.: v. TO UNLOAD. 2. laxo, 1: he *d'd his shoulders laden with the quiver*, pharetra graves laxavit humeros, Sen. 3. (onere) lēvo, 1: v. TO RELIEVE. Phr.: having *d'd themselves of their baggage*, relictiis impedimentis, Caes.: *d'd of cares*, expeditus curis, Hor.

diseingage: I. To separate one element from another: rēsolvo, sēcerno: v. TO DECOMPOSE, SEPARATE. II. To withdraw a thing from that with which it is entangled: 1. expēdo, 4: to *d.* a person who is entangled, alicum illigatum (aliqua re) ex., Hor.: to *d.* bread from the baskets (containing it), ex. Cererem canistris, Virg. 2. libēro, 1: v. TO RELEASE. 3. abstrāho, xl, cūm, 3: to *d.* sponges (tear them away from the rock), spongas abs., Plin.: *who d'd him from her*, quis abstraxit eum ab illa? Ter.: to *d.* the mind from the body, animum a corpore abs., Cic. 4. distrahō, 3: Cic. 5. abducō, xl, cūm, 3 (esp. fig.): (like abstrahō), to *d.* the thoughts from everyday matters, cogitationem *e.* consuetudine abs., Cic. 6. rēvoco, rēvoco, 1: v. TO CALL AWAY.

diseingaged (part. adj.): I. Part.: v. preced. art. II. Adj.: Unoccupied: 1. vācuus (esp. of lovers): hoping you would be ever *d.*, semper te vacuum sperans, Hor.: in gen. sense, as we knew you to be *d.*, quum te sciremus esse v., Cic. 2. dīlūsus: v. LEISURE, AT. 3. fēriāsus (having holiday): *d.* from public business, f. negotiis publicis, Cic. Phr.: *d.* from cares, curis solutus, expeditus, curis exsolutus (v. FREE): to be *d.* for (i. e. have time for) a chat, sermoni vacare, Plin.

diseingagement: I. The act of setting free, libērāto: v. RELEASE. II. The act of detaching: disociāto: the *d.* of soul and body, spiritus et corporis *d.*, Tac.: v. SEPARATION.

diseinnoble: to deprive of rank: *de statu honoris dejicio, amoveo: v. TO DEGRADE.

diseinroll: I. To discharge: dimitto, 3: v. TO DISBAND. II. To expunge from a list: ērādo, 3: v. TO ERASE.

diseintangle: 1. explico, avi and ii, itum and itum, 1 (to free from entanglement): to *d.* oneself in some way, se aliqua ratione (laqueis) ex., Cic.: to *d.* hair, capillos suos ex., Varr. (R. & A.).

2. ēndō, 1 (to free from knots): more freq. in fig. sense: to *d.* the intricacies of law, laqueos juris *e.*, Gell.

3. exsolvo, vi, itum, 3: v. TO UNFASTEN, LOOSEN.

4. expēdo, 4 (to get out of difficulties): to *d.* oneself from the toils, se laqueis ex., Cic.: v. TO DISENGAGE.

diseintrace: somnis exsolvo: see also TO DISENCHANT (II.).

diseisteen (subs.): contemptus, contemptio: v. CONTEMPT. Phr.: you hold my merits in *d.*, tu me bene merentem despicatū habes, Pl.: to fall into *d.*, exultationem perdere, Auct. ad Her.: the wine has fallen into *d.*, vinum nomen perdidit, Cato.

diseisteen (v.): parvi aestimo, contemno: v. TO DESPISE, DISREGARD.

diseisavour (subs.): 1. offensio: to fall into *d.* with any one, suscipere [invidiam atque] off. apud aliquem; in odium off. alicuius incurrere; Cic. great *d.*, gravis off., Cic. Dimin., offensioncula, slight *d.*, Cic. 2. offensā (esp. when lasting): *I am in very great d.* with Pompey, magna in offensā sum apud Pompelium, Cic.: to get into great *d.* (with an emperor), gravissimam off. (apud principem) contrahere, Suet. 3. invidia (ill-feeling on the part of the people): Cic. (v. supr.): v. UNPOPULARITY. 4. frigū, dīs, n. (on the part of the great): to smile any one with your *d.* (as a patron), frigore aliquem ferire, Hor.: Sen. Phr.: to get into *d.* with the people, plebem offendere, Cic. (v. TO OFFEND); populi studium amiti-

tere, Cic.: in *d.* with any one, offensus [invisusque] alicui, Cic.: to be in complete *d.* (with the people), totum jacere, Cic.: see also DESPLASURE, ODIOUS.

diseisavour (v.): improbo, abhorreo (with abs.): v. TO DISAPPROVE, DISCOUNTENANCE.

diseisfiguration: v. DISEFIGUREMENT.

diseisfigure: 1. dēformo, 1 (to alter the natural form in any way; but usu. for the worse): to *d.* the features (of starvation), vultum *d.*, Virg.: walls bare and *d.*, parietes nudi ac deformati, Cic.

2. foedo, 1 (to disfigure offensively, brutally): to *d.* the face with talons, ora ungulibus *d.*, Virg.: Liv.: v. TO ROLL. 3. turpo, 1 (sim. to foedo, but less strong): a scar *d.* the brow, t. frontem cicatrix, Hor.: to *d.* fair shoulders, candidos humeros *t.*, Hor.: Tac.

diseisfigured (part. adj.): 1. foedus: that the face may be less *d.*, quo minus foeda facies sit, Cels.: busts *d.* by black smoke, f. nigro simulacra fumo, Hor. 2. turpis, *e.* v. UNSIGHTLY. (Also part. of verbs under preced. art.: q. v.)

diseisfigurement: 1. dēformatio: v. TO DISEFIGURE; and comp. Liv. 9, 5, fin. 2. dēformatis: without *d.* of face, citra *d.* oris (from an operation), Plin.

3. foeditas (stronger than the preced.): of what is hideous: q. v.: *d.* of scars, f. cicatricum, Plin. Phr.: nor were tears a *d.* to her, nec facta est lacrymis turpior illa suis (Onc turpabant illam lacrymae suae), Ov.

diseisfiguring (adj.): 1. foedus: a *d.* scar, Hor. 2. turpis, *e.* v. UGLY, UNSIGHTLY.

diseisfranchise: 1. expr. by civitas, and various verbs: to *d.* a citizen, alicui civitatem adimere, Cic.: to *d.* oneself (by one's own act), sibi civitatem abdicare, Cic.: to become *d.*, *e.* amittere, Cic. 2. suffragio (or suffragis, of a member, privo), 1 (to deprive of the right of voting, whereas civitatem is to deprive of citizenship totally): to *d.* the Roman people, Populum R. suffragis pr., Cic. (As syn. with civitatem adimere, we find also in tabulas Caeritium referre, and aerarium facere, Acon. ad Cic. Div.: Gell.)

diseisfranchised: civitate, suffragio privatus: v. preced. art.

diseisfranchisement: expr. by verb: to punish by *d.*, civitatem adimere, etc.: v. TO DISEFRANCHISE. Phr.: describing *d.*, Caerite cura dignus, Hor.

diseisfranchised (part. adj.): nudātus, *d.* walls, n. parietes, Cic.: v. BARE, EMPTY.

diseisgorge: 1. vōmo, vi, itum, 3 (like its comps. both lit. and fig.): whether he drank or *d.* more, an plus biberit, an vomuerit, Cic.: to *d.* morsels mixed with wine, frusta vino glomerata v., Ov.: to *d.* money, argentum v., Cic.

2. rēvōmo, 3 (more precisely): Nig.: Plin. 3. ēvōmo, 3: to *d.* money, pecuniam devoratum *e.*, Cic.: v. TO VOMIT FORTH.

4. ēgēro, gessit, gessum, 3: to *d.* a hook, hamum *e.*, Plin.

5. ēructo, 1: Virg.: Gell.: v. TO BELCH FORTH.

diseisgrace (subs.): I. Ill-advers with any one: offensā, offensio, invidia, frigus: v. DISFAVOUR. II. Dishonour:

1. dēdēcus, cōris, n.: a spacious house becomes a source of *d.* to the owner, ampla domus dedecori domino fit, Cic.: a *d.* to nature (i. e. the ass), naturae *d.*, Phaedr. 2. Join: ignominia et dedecus, probum atque dedecus, Cic. 2. turpitudō, inis, f.: with *d.* (to oneself), per turp. Sall.: branded with signal *d.*, insigni t. notatus, Cic.: what a *d.* to the commonwealth, quanta reipublicae t., [quantum dedecus, quanta laeas], Cic. (Turpitudō is strictly abstract, dedecus concrete.)

3. infāmia: v. INFAMY.

4. ignōmīnia (public *d.*): to wipe out by valour a *d.* incurred in war ign. bello acceptam delere, Just. 2. Join: ignominia et infamia, Cic.: v. IGNOMINY.

5. probum (corresponding to ignominia as concrete to abstr.): to deem

anything a d., aliquid probo esse putare, Cic.; probo habere, Sall. See also INSULT, SCANDAL. 6. opprobrium (a reproach: q. v.): a d. to one's ancestors, op. majorum, Tac.: Cat. 7. lābes, lā, f. (fig.: lit., a blot, stain: q. v.): to wipe out a d., l. prioris ignominiae abolere, Tac.: see also *supr.* (2). 8. rōbor, ōris, m. (lit. blushing: hence by meton., of what is felt to be a disgrace): to bring d. upon the condemned, r. damnato afferre, Cic.: nor is it deemed a d., nec rubor, Tac. (better perh., nec rubori est: v. *supr.*). Phr.: that d. of human nature, flagitium illud hominis: Pl.

disgrace (v.): 1. To put out of favour: only used in p. part.: v. DISGRACE. 2. To deprive of position or rank: ignominia nōto, i. (of a soldier): ordinem adfimo (of a centurion): tribu mōveo (of a citizen): etc.: v. TO DEGRADE. 3. (Usual sense): to bring dishonour upon: 1. dedecō, i. to d. oneself by a vicious life, se flagitis d., Sall.: Cic. 2. dehonesto, i. to stain and, any one's good name, alliculus famam maculare atque d., Liv.: v. DISHONOUR. 3. expr. by means of turpitudinem, etc. (v. DISGRACE, 2): this order has been d.d., concepta (Inusta) est hūc ordini turpitudinem, based on Cic.: a person is not d.d. by such a sentence, tale iudicium nullam habet turpitudinem, based on Cic.: how deeply are we d.d., quanta turpitudinis labe afficimur: quanta ignominia atque infamia laboramus! v. DISGRACE. 4. commicālo, i. (to blot, stain): to d. oneself by (illegal) coarseness, se ambitu c., Cic. 5. dēformo, i. (to mar, spoil): to d. a victory by a massacre, vicloriam clade d., Liv.: Cic. 6. infimo, i. (v. rare): Prop. 7. dēgēro, i. (by degeneracy): to d. one's kin, propinquos d., Prop. (a rare constr.). 8. trādico, xl, tum, i. (to expose to disgrace): to d. wives and children in the eyes of men, conjuges, liberos tr. per ora hominum, Liv.

disgraced: 1. In disfavōur: ade gratia (principis) dejectus; qui (principis) frigore percussus est: v. DISFAVOUR. 2. Covered with disgrace: 1. infamis, e. d. by vice, flagitis (per flagitia, Tac) inf., Cic.: v. INFAMOUS. 2. probrobus (publicly scandalous): Tac.: v. DISGRACEFUL. Phr.: deeply d. by abominable crimes, nefaria sceleribus cooperatus, Cic.: Liv. See also TO DISGRACE.

disgraceful: 1. turpis, e. (most comprehensive word): a d. fight or a glorious death, turpis fuga aut glorioſa, Hor.: Cic.: a d. rejection, turpis repulsa, Hor.: Cic.: d. morals, turpes mores, Pl.: a most d. person, homo turpissimus [et sordidissimus], Cic.: somewhat d., subturpis, Cic. 2. ignominiosus, v. IGNOMINIOUS. 3. flagitiosus (marked by d. conduct): a most d. person (of d. life), homo flagitiosissimus, Cic.: 'tis less d. for a king to be vanquished in arms than in generosity, regem armis quam munificentia vinci minus flagitiosum, Sall. 4. in (his) life, vitā pr., Tac.: d. effeminacy, p. mollities, Plin. 5. sordidus (mean, low, degrading): d. defeat (in canvass for office), repulsa, s., Hor.: a d. adultery, adulterium s., Liv.: Cic. (v. *supr.* 1). 6. deformis, e. (lacking beauty or propriety): a speech d. to oneself, oratio sibi d., Liv.: d. gains, d. lucra, Suet. 7. inhonestus: v. DISHONOURABLE. 8. pūdendus, v. SHAMEFUL. 9. foedus (a very strong word): d. terms (of peace), f. conditiones, Hor.: luxury whilst d. to every age, is especially d. to old age, luxuria cum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima, Cic.: still stronger, flagitiosum facinus, Sall.: to live a d. life, flagitiose vivere, Cic.: it is not d., non est flagitium (foll. by inf.), Ter.: to be d. to any one, aliquid dedecori, opprobrio esse, etc.: v. DISGRACE.

disgracefully: 1. turpiter: Cic. Caca. (N.B. For syn., see *adj.*) 2.

flagitiosē (a very strong word): d. unforgotten, f. imparatus, Cic. 3. foedē (foully: q. v.): d. and with shameful insults, f. et per turpem contumelliam, Front.: Cic.: Liv. 4. ignominiosē: v. IGNOMINIOUSLY. 5. inhonestē: v. DISHONOURABLY. 6. deformiter: Suet.

7. expr. by subs. under DISGRACE: per turpitudinem, cum [summa] turpitudine; cum dedecore, etc.: v. DISGRACE.

disgracefulness: 1. turpitudō: Cic. 2. deformitas: Join: turpitudō et deformitas, Cic. 3. foeditas (stronger than preced.): Cic.: v. FOULNESS. Phr.: d. of life, flagitia (cf. L. G § 591): Sall.: Cic.

disguise (subs.): 1. Lit.: of the person: 1. persona: v. MASK. 2. integrumentum: Cic. (who has it in fig. sense). 3. much more freq. expr. by means of vestis, habitus, etc.: he assumed the d. of a shepherd, pastoralē cultum induit, Vell.: in the d. of a slave, veste servili in dissimulationem sui composuit, Tac.: in the d. of his wife's clothes, permutato cum uxore habitu, Quint.: she assumed the d. of an old hag, simulavit anum, Ov.: to put on a d., vestitum alienum induere.

2. Fig.: 1. persona: to take the disguise off things, p. rebus demere, Sen. 2. velamentum: seeking a d. for their lusts, quaerentes libidinis suis v., Sen. 3. integrumentum: to see through a d., per [Involuta] atque integrumenta perspicere, Cic.: more fully, integrumenta dissimulationis, Cic. 4. simulatio: v. PRETENCE. 5. obtentus, praetextus, ōs: v. PRETEXT. Phr.: to put a d. on ugly things, dare colorem deformibus rebus, Quint.: that put an end to Appian's d., ille finis Appii alienae personae ferendae, Liv.: a god in the d. of a bull, taurus dissimulans deum, Ov.: skilled in d., dissimulato, Sall. See also verb.

disguise (v.): 1. Lit.: to assume a disguise of person: 1. mātō, permāto, i. (with some such word as vestem, habitum): he escaped the city d.d. in a dress beneath his rank, mutata veste, habitum dissimilem fortunae suae induit, urbe elapsus est, Vell.: he (Codrus) d.d. himself in rags, and entered the hostile camp, permutato regis habitu, pannosus castra hostium ingreditur, Just. 2. dissimulo, i. (rare in this sense): to d. one's manhood under long clothes, longā d. veste virum d., Ov.: v. TO CONCEAL. Phr.: to d. oneself (of a woman) in men's clothes, vestem virilem induere, Just.: d.ing her sex, seculum mentita, Just.: to recognize a man thus d.d., occultum falsi sub imaginis sexus virum nosse, Stat. See also *sub.* (1). 2. Fig.: 1. dissimulo, i. to d. one's displeasure, d. aliquid sibi displicere, Cic.: to d. one's ignorance, d. se nescire, Cic.: 2. obtegō, i.; cēlo, i.: v. TO HIDE, CONCEAL. 3. praetendo, praetexto, i.: v. TO CLOAK.

disguiser: dissimulātor: Sall.

disgust (subs.): 1. Of the appetite: 1. sātias, ātis, f.: sātias, ēl, f.: sātias, ātis, f.: v. SATIETY, FULLNESS.

2. fastidium (a sense of loathing): Join: sātietas et f. sibi, Cic.: to excite d., [magnus] movere animo f., Hor.: v. NAUSEA. 3. taedium (strictly of what one is tired of): to produce d. of anything, t. alliculus rei adducere, Plin.: they get a d. for wine, vinum is in t. venit, Plin. 4. nausea: v. NAUSEA. Phr.: to feel a d. for anything, fastidire (with acc.), Hor.: Suet. 5. In gen. sense: 1. sātietas (arising from having had enough of a thing): to cause d., sātietatem parere, Cic.: v. SATIETY. 2. fastidium: to contract a d. for a thing and so be set against it, ab alia re f. quodam et sātietate abalienari, Cic. (Also used in good sense, v. NICETY, FASTIDIOUSNESS). 3. stōmachus: to excite a person's d., s. aliquid movere, Cic. (v. INDIGNATION): not without d., non sine aliquo meo s., Cic.

4. taedium (strictly, weariness): d. for toil, t. laboris, Quint. 5. odium, v. AVERSION, HATRED. 6. nausea (rare): Mart.: v. LOATHING. Phr.: to feel d., fastidio, etc.: v. foll. art. (11.).

disgust (v.): 1. Of the appetite: fastidium movere: v. DISGUST (subs.), 1.

2. In general sense; to excite great annoyance, weariness of: 1. fastidium, sātietatem, pāre, v. DISGUST (11.). 2. taedium (alliculus rei) movere, Tac.; taedio afficere, Tac. 3. (to be d'd), piget, uit, 2 (with acc. of subject, and gen.): being d.d. at the public morals, dum me civitatis morum p., Sall.: I am ashamed of and d.d. with my brother, frateris me pudet pigetque, Ter.

4. poenitet, uit, 2 (same constr. as piget): I am d.d. with myself, me mei poenitet, Cic.: Pompey is heartily d.d. (at the state of things) Pompeium vehementer p., Cic. 5. taedet, uit and pertaesum est (same constr. as preced.): v. WEARY OF, SICK OF (TO BE). 6. displiceo, ui, 2 (with dat. of subject): I am d.d. with life, mihi vita d., Ter.: how entirely am I d.d. with myself? quam ego totus nunc mihi d. Ter. 7. stōmachor, i. (esp. with acc. of neut. pron.): If I am much d.d. at anything, si quid stomacho valde, Aug. In Suet.: v. INDIGNANT (TO BE).

disgusting (adj.): 1. foedus (both lit. and fig.): a d. taste, f. sapor, Lucr.: a d. smell, f. odor, Plin.: bugs, a most d. sort of animal, cimex, foedisssimus animal, Plin.: d. feasts (of human flesh), f. convivia, v. FOUL. 2. tēter (or tacter), tra, trum (stronger than foedus: v. NOBOME): d. breath, spiritus t., Hor.: d. smell, odor t., Caes. 3. obscenus (esp. in sense of obscene: q. v.): a d. draught, haustus ob., Lucr.: Alecto furrows her brow with wrinkles, Alecto frontem obrugis arat, Virg.: d. gestures and motions, gestus motusque obs., Tac. 4. ōdisus: v. OFFENSIVE. 5. molestus: v. TROUBLESome.

disgustingly: 1. foedē: v. FOULLY. 2. tētrē (taet), Cic. 3. obscenē: to live most unchastely and, impudicissime et obscenissime vivere, Eutrop.: Cic. 4. ōdisē (am nōyingly): he is d. late; the dinner is spoiling, odore cessat; prandium corrumpitur, Ter.

dish (subs.): 1. The vessel: 1. cātillus (catinum, Cato) any plain earthenware d.; Varr.: Hor. Dimin., cātillus, a small d., Hor.: Col. 2. pātina (a flat, open d.): Ter.: Cic. Dimin., pātella (also used for cooking in), Mart.: Plin. 3. pāropsis, idis, f. (a large dinner d.) off how many a dish, and how large he dines, quam multa magnaque pāropside coeet, Juv.: Mart. 4. lānx, nēis, f. (usu. deep and made of metal): rounded (big-bellied) d., rotundā l., Hor.; cuvae l., Mart.: d. a large table d., m. magnus Hor. 5. scātilla (a small square or oblong d.): rare: Mart. 7. discus (from its round, quail-like shape): Apul. 8. māgla, idis; māgla, ac, f. (rare): Nep.: Varr. 9. The contents of the vessel: expr. without the word: to sup on a d. of herbs, olus coenare, Hor.: a dinner with a great variety of d., dubia coena, Juv.: there is served up a d. consisting of lamprey with squills floating in the gravy, adfertur squillas inter muraena natantes, Hor.: this is the receipt for the d. [of gravy], his mistum jus est, Hor.: meadow mushrooms are an excellent d., pratensis optima natura est, Hor.: v. DELICACY, DAINTY.

dish-up (v): appōno, pōsui, pōtum, i.; Hor.: Cic.

dishable: v. DESHABILE.

dish-clout: perh., spongia, pēniculus, pēniculus (sponges being commonly used for such purposes): Plin.: Pl.: v. SPONGE.

dish-cover: ōperculum: v. LID.

dishearten: 1. exānimo, i.: a

phlegmatic spectator d.s. (the actor), ex. tentus spectatur, Hor.: *these words of Milo's d. and undo me*, me quidem ex. e: intermunt hae voces Milonis, Cic. 2. percello, cilli, culsum, 3: v. TO LEMMAT. 3. animum frango, infringo, etc.: v. TO DISCOURAGE.

dishevelled: 1. passus: with d. hair, p. crinibus, Virg.: Liv. 2. effusus: with d. hair, e. comis, Ov.

dishonest: 1. fraudulentus: d. and lying, fr. et mendax, Cic. 2. cunning, f. calliditas, Cic. 2. improbus (more gen. term; in any way unprincipled: q. v.): Cic.: Phaedr. 3. málus (gen. term; v. BAD): d. gulle, dolus m., Cic. 4. perfidus, infidus: v. TREACHEROUS, FAITHLESS. 5. nōquam (indecl.) out of persons: Cic. Phr.: a d. person, fraudator, Phaedr. **dishonestly**: 1. fraudulentiter: Col.: Plin. 2. improbe: Cic. 3. per [summam] fraudem: Quint. 4. dolo mállo (a legal phr.: v. DISHONEST, 4): Cic.

dishonesty: 1. fraud, dis. f.: wrong is done either by violence or d., aut vi aut injuria fit injuria, Cic.: that compound of d. and falsehood, qui eest totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic.: v. FRAUD. 2. málitia (the quality subjectively; fraud is the same, objectively considered: defined by Cic. as, versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, N. D. 3, 30, 75): by false accusation and d. (to claim money), per calumniam mali-tiamque, Cic.: to have recourse to all possible d., ad omnem m. et fraudem mentem versare, Cic. (N.B. Málitia is stronger than the Eng. dishonesty, implying deliberate intention to injure or defraud.). 3. improbitas (gen. term, including all unprincipled conduct): Cic.: Phaedr.: v. WICKEDNESS. 4. dólus málus ("quum aliud sit simulacrum, aliud actum": a legal term): Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74. 5. mendácium (in words): v. SUPR. (1).

dishonour (subs.): 1. In gen. sense: dedéus, ignóminia, turpitúdo, etc.: v. DISGRACE. ||. Of a woman: stuprum: to expiate d. by a voluntary death, st. voluntaria morte luere, Cic.: v. VIOLATION.

dishonour (v.): 1. In gen. sense: 1. dóbonesto, 1: to d. one's fame, famam suam d., Tac. 2. dóborno, 1: to d. good qualities by some flaw, bona vitio d., Liv.: v. TO MAR. 3. dedécoro, 1: v. TO DISGRACE. ||. To debauch: stupro, incesto, 1: v. TO VIOLATE.

dishonourable: 1. Inbónestus: a d. life, vita in., Sall.: Cic.: d. wounds, in. vulnera, Ov. 2. turpis, e: v. DISGRACEFUL. 3. illibérállis, e (unworthy of a free citizen): d. gains (of hirelings), ill. [ac sordidi] quaestus, Cic. 4. frauduléntus: v. DISHONEST.

dishonourably: 1. Inbónesté: Ter.: Cic. 2. turpiter: v. DISGRACEFULLY. 3. illibérálliter (in a manner unbecoming a free citizen): Ter.

dishonoured (part. adj.): turpitúdine (vitiis, flagitiis) obrátus; ignóminiósus (Tac.): v. DISGRACED.

dishonourer: 1. In gen. sense: often expr. by meton. (L. G. § 592): d. of one's family, dedéus familie suae: v. DISGRACE. ||. Of a woman: stuprator, corruptor: v. DEBAUCHER.

disinclination: 1. dēclínatio (rare in this sense): natural inclination and d., appetitio et d. naturalis, Cic.: Gell. 2. ódium (stronger than Eng.): v. AVERSION. 3. fúga (d. actively shown): d. for work, f. laboris, Cic. Phr.: I feel a total d. to writing, animum prorsus abhorret a scribendo, Cic.: I feel a d. to . . . , me non libet (with inf.), Cic.: v. INCLINATION. (N.B. Animum alienus, aversus, seem always to be used of positively unfriendly or alienated feeling.) See also DISINCLINED.

disincline: 1. Aliénio, 1: to be (naturally) inclined to self-preservation, and d. to extinction, commendari ad se conservandum, alienari autem ab se-

ritu, Cic.: v. TO ALIENATE. 2. (7) Evéco, 1: my natural disposition d.s. me to philosophical studies, "avocal me índoles ac natura a philosophia: cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2. 3. abstrábo, xl, cum, 1 (like avoco, to call away, divert to something else): cf. Cic. Arch. 6, 12: "ut ab nullius unquam tempore aut com-modo otium meum abstraxerit, aut vo-luptas avocarit, aut denique somnus retardarit": v. TO DIVERT CALL AWAY: and foll. art.

disinclined (part. adj.): 1. in-vitus: v. UNWILLING. 2. áversus: d. to the Muses, (to elegant pursuits), av. a Músas, Cic.: v. AVERSE. Very often with to be: to be d. to anything: (1) ábhorreo, ul, 2: to be d. to wed, ab uxore duenda ab., Cic.: v. DISINCLINATION. (2.) [non] libet, ult, 2 (with dat.): v. INCLINED (TO BE).

disinfect: "contagia depellere, dis-cúttere": v. TO DISINF. Phr.: to d. the air, aeris vitium purgare (Quint.).

disinfectant: "aptum ad contagia depellenda remedium.

disingenuous: 1. párum sín-cérus, párum candidus: v. CANDID, SIN-CERE. 2. fallax, mendax: v. DE-CITIFUL.

disingenuously: 1. párum sín-cére: v. SINCERELY. 2. dóbéa, fallá-citer: v. DECEITFULLY.

disingenuousness: 1. anímus párum sínceus, candidus: v. CANDID. 2. frau, fallácia, mendácium: v. DECEIT.

disinherit: 1. exhérédó, 1: to d. a son, filium ex., Cic.: Ulp. 2. exhérédem scribo, psi, pium, 3: neither to make a son heir, nor to d. him, filium neque heredem neque ex. scribere, Cic.: Stuiy, ex. facere, Pl. 3. abdicó, 1 (to renounce a son during lifetime): Plin. Phr.: my son is hereby d.d., filius meus exhéres esto, Jul. Dig. 1. exhérédus: v. preced. art. (2). 2. exhérédatus: Jul. Dig.

disintegrate: solvo, dissolvo, dif-fúgo, 3: v. TO DISSOLVE, DESTROY.

disintegration: disasóció: v. DIS-SOLUTION.

disinter: érto, effódo, 3 (Virg. has ef-fossis sepulchra, G. 1, 497): v. TO DIG UP.

disinterested (part. adj.): 1. Having no concern with, deriving no advantage (esp. from a dispute): expr. by interest (L. G. § 281): you are a d. person, "tua hoc nihil interest; nihil refert tua quomodo res dúdicetur.

||. Not seeking one's own advantage: 1. grátuitus: he (Epicurus) disbelieves in the existence of d. virtue, nullam sentit g. esse virtutem, Cic.: d. (unthought) votes, g. suffragia, Cic. (N.B. Not of persons.) 2. abstínens, ntis (esp. of governors; refraining from enriching oneself): Cic. 3. (of persons) expr. by means of utilitas: im-memor (negligens) utilitatis suae, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 22, fin.; qui utilitatem níl-lam quaerit (expetit); qui etiam contra utilitatem (suam) aliquid facit, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63; qui nihil de suis utilita-tibus (commodis) cogitat; qui nihil util-itatís (commodi) ex aliqua re quaerit, cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 10. See also IMPARTIAL.

disinterestedly: 1. grátuito (without hire; e.g. defendere causas): Cic. 2. expr. by means of utilitas, emolumentum, etc.: to undertake any-thing d., sine emolumento ac praemio aliquid suscipere, Cic.: to act d., "ita agere ut nihil privatae utilitatis quaer-atur, expetatur: I have acted d., nul-lum mihi expetivi commodum.

disinterestedness: 1. ea affec-tio animi qua utilitas nulla quaeritur, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63. 2. abstinentia (of governors; opp. to peculation): Cic. 3. integritas (of judges): v. UP-RIGHTNESS. Phr.: to believe in the d. of another, "alterum gratuita benevo-lentia impulsus (incitatus) aliquid facere credere: v. DISINTERESTED.

disjoin: dijungo, séjungo, nxi, nec-tum, 3: v. TO SEPARATE.

disjoint: 1. expr. by articula-tim: art. dividere, poet. in Cic.; art. comminuere, concidere, Pl. 2. artus comasco, concido, divello (to tear in pieces): v. TO CUT (IN PIECES). 3. (in carving): abscó, scindo: v. TO CARVE.

disjointed (part. adj.): 1. Lit.: having the members separated: con-nectus, divulsus; articulatus concidus v. preced. art.; but the word is more freq. in fig. sense. ||. Fig.: dis-connected: to make d. observations, in-ordinata et indistincta dicere, Quint.: "laud apte connexa, parum cohaerentia, loqui: v. DISCONNECTED.

disjointedly: perh. carptim: but v. preced. art. (11).

disjunctive: (in gram. and logic): disjunctivus, Charis.: Diom. Phr.: a d. proposition, disjunctio, Cic.

disjunctively: 1. disjuncté, Fert. 2. "disjunctive (as gram. t. t.).

disk: v. DISC.

dislike (subs.): ódium: v. HATRED, AVERSION.

dislike (v.): 1. In gen. sense, to disapprove, have no liking for: 1. ódi, ósus (pérsona), defect.: v. TO HATE. 2. ábhorreo, ul, 2 (with a or ab and abl.): to d. leaving town, abh. ab urbe relinquenda, Cic.: ábhorreo is also found with acc.: v. TO ABHOR.

3. grávior, 1 (late in this sense): he d.d. extensive and elaborate palaces, ampla et operosa palatia gravatibatur, Sen.: v. TO OBJECT TO. 4. nóló, ul, 3, trr. (in certain connexions): do you see anything here which you d., num quidnam quod nolis hic videre? Ter. ||. Of the palate; to dislike: 1. nōn rapit, ult, 3 (with dat. of subject): v. DISTASTFUL.

2. fastídio, 4 (when the dislike springs from delicacy or surfeit): Hor. 3. asperno, 1: to d. and refuse (of the sense of taste), asp. et respuere, Cic. Phr.: to get to be d.d. (of wine), in tae-dium venire, Plin.

dislocate: 1. extorqueo, toro, torum, 2: to break a leg or d. a joint, frangere crus aut ex. articulum, Sen. 2. intorqueo, 2: v. TO SPRAIN. 3. éjicio, jeci, jectum, 3: to d. the shoulder, armum e., Veg. (N.B. Luxo appears not to occur in this sense: v. foll. art.) Phr.: to be d.d., loco suo moveri, Cels.

dislocated: 1. luxátus: to set d. joints, luxata in locum reponere, Sen.: to heal them, l. quod sit sanum facere, Cato. 2. luxus: d. timba, l. membra, Fest. Phr.: d. joints, artus loco moti, Quint.; artus in pravum caput, Tac.

dislocation: 1. luxátura, Marc. Emp. 2. luxus, ús, m.: Cato. 3. luxátum (esp. in pl.), quod luxatum sit (v. preced. art.): d.s. are most easily re-duced, luxata corpora facillime in artus redeunt, Plin. Phr.: to reduce d. oses sedibus suis mota reponere, oses in suam sedem compellere, Cels.

dislodge: i.e. to remove by force: 1. móveo, móvi, mótum, 2 (both in military and non-military sense): to d. the enemy from his position, hostes statu m., Cic.: Liv.: v. TO EJECT. 2. submóveo, 2 (like moveo): the enemy are d.d. from the walls and towers, hostes ex muro et turribus submoventur, Caes.: to d. the enemy by missiles, hostes telis a., Liv. 3. éjicio, jeci, jectum (esp. from higher ground: a very common military phr.): to d. the enemy from the wall and towers, hostes muro et turri-bus d., Caes.: to d. a garrison from a fortified place, praesidium loco mun-do d., Hor.: Liv. 4. dētrúdo, st, sum, 3 (by thrusting): Liv. 5. dēturbo, 1 (to drive away in confusion or alarm): to d. from the rampart with a volley of stones, de vallo lapidibus d., Caes. 6. pello, depello, 3: v. TO DRIVE AWAY.

disloyal: nearest word infidélis, e: v. UNFAITHFUL, TREACHEROUS. Phr.: a d. subject, proditor civis (v. TRAITOR): to act in a d. manner, "regis potestate

ten, imperium, abnuere: to entertain d. sentiments, alieno (alienato, averso) animo esse in regem: v. DISAFFECTION.

disloyalty: infidelitas (nearest word): v. UNFAITHFULNESS. (Or more precisely, "prava s. inimica in regem voluntas; animus alienatus a rege: v. DISAFFECTION.)

dismal: 1. ater, tra, trum (dark and offensive): esp. poet: v. GLOOMY.

2. fœnalis, e (strictly, appertaining to the dead: chiefly poet): the d. cypress, f. cypressus, Ov.: d. wing (of the owl), f. carmen, Virg.: d. ornament (cypress-trees), f. decus, Sil.

3. teter (laet), tra, trum (strictly of what is grossly offensive): d. regions (of Tartarus), loca t. [inculta, foeda, formidolosa], Sall.

4. horrendus (strictly, fit to be shuddered at): Virg.: v. HORRID.

5. moestus (sad, of mournful aspect): d. altars (of infernal gods), m. arae, Virg.: v. SORROWFUL, MOURNFUL.

6. dirus: v. DREADFUL.

dismally: moestè, tristè: v. SORROWFULLY. Phr.: to hound d., fœralium ululatum edere: to echo d., fœrali sonitu (murmure) resonare: v. DISMAL.

dismalness (rare): moestitia, tristitia, fœralis aspectus: v. GLOOM.

dismantle: 1. nudo, i (to strip, lay bare in any way): to d. fields (by ravages), agros n., Liv.: d.d. walls (of a private house), nudati parietes, Cic.

2. exarmo, i (of ships only): Sen. Phr.: to d. a town, "moenia atque aedificia oppidi disjicere: to d. a fortification, "oppidum (locum munitum) munitionibus, operibus, privare, nudare.

dismask: v. TO UNMASK.

dismast: mûlum (de nave) deripere; malo (navem) nudare, privare (perh. exarmare): v. TO DISMANTLE: v. TO DEPRIVE.

dismasted: malo (malls) nudatus or nudus: cf. Hor., nudum remigio latas. (Or perh., exarmatus: v. TO DISMANTLE.)

dismay (subs.): pavor, consternatio: v. CONSTERNATION.

dismay (v.): 1. terreo, pavêfacio: v. TO FRIGHTEN. 2. percello, cûll, culsum, 3 (to give a shock of fright or horror): did not this cry d. you? hæc te vox non percussit? [non perturbavit]: Cic.: esp. in perf. part. percussus: sometimes with timore, Cic.

3. perturbo, i: Cic. (v. sup.).

dismayed (part. adj.): (timore) percussus, pavêfactus, pavidus: v. AFRAID, FRIGHTENED.

dismember: 1. discerpo, pel, ptum, 3: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO TEAR (IN PIECES). 2. trunco, i (by cutting off a limb or limbs): v. TO MUTILATE.

3. membratim divido, visl, visum, 3: Plin.: v. TO DISJOINT.

dismembered (part. adj.): truncus: v. MUTILATED.

dismemberment: perh. truncatio: l.e. mutilation (q. v.). Phr.: after the d. of Poland, "post divisum dispartitumque regnum Polonicum: the d. of Poland was a crime, "non sine magno scelere dispartitum est [inter alios reges] regnum Polonicum.

dissmiss: 1. To let go. 1. dimitto, misi, missum, 3 (esp. of a number of persons; in different directions): to d. (persons) from a council, ex concilio d., Caes.: to d. a council, concillium d., Cic.: to d. the senate, senatum d., Cic.: v. TO (LET) GO. 2. missum facio, 3: to d. soldiers, milites misso f., Hirt.: Suet. (v. DISCHARGE): to d. anger, iram missam facere, Ter.

3. amando, i (to send away on some business, send out of the way): Cic.: v. TO SEND AWAY, OUT OF THE WAY. 4. abligo, i (to send away, esp. in order to get rid of): to d. honest men from the council-board, honestos homines ab., a consilioque dimittere, Cic.: he d.d. the

lads to hunt, pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.

5. mitto, misi, missum, 3 (esp. from the mind): to d. care, from the breast, curam de pectore n., Virg.: to d. and terminate hatred, odium n. atque finire, Liv.

6. To dissent of an office: 1. mûveo, mûvi, mûtum, 3 (with loco or some such word): he d.d. the chancellor, "cancellarium loco (ministerio) suo movit (cf. Liv. 39, 42: senatorio loco movere): Cic.

2. submûveo, 2: to d. from the ministry, administratione republicae s., Suet.

3. amûveo, 2: to d. from the superintendence of the corn-market, am. a procuratore frumentaria, Cic.: Suet.

4. missum facio, 3 (of soldiers, gladiators): v. sup. (2). See also TO DEPOSE.

III. Of a judge: to d. a case, i.e. refuse to entertain it: 1. solvo, vi, solum, 3: thus Hor. has solventur risu tabulae, tu missum abibis, S. 2, 1, fin. "the case will be d.d. with laughter: you will get off scot-free": cf. Quint. 5, 10, 67, "cum risu tota res solvitur."

2. excido, si, sum, 3 (to debar [a suitor] from further procedure on any ground): cf. Cic. Or. 1, 37, 168. Sometimes the sense may be conveyed by causâ cadere: v. NON-SUPT (TO BE).

dismissal: 1. dêmissio, Cic.

2. missio (esp. of soldiers): v. DISCHARGE. (Or expr. by verb: after the d. of the meeting, concilio demisso, v. preced. art.)

dismount: I. Trans. (a) as an antagonist: equo or ex equo delfido, præcepto: v. TO UNHORSE. (b) as a horse his rider: excidit, effundit: v. TO THROW. Phr.: to d. guns, "tormenta de curribus suis dejicere."

II. Intrans. 1. descendit, di, sum, 3: with ex equo (or ex equis of more than one), Caes.

2. dēssio, silul or silil, sultum, 4 (quickly: to spring to the ground): more fully, d. ad pedes, Caes.: Virg. 3, dēssio, xi, xum, 3 (of a large number: poet.): the whole troop to the ground d.d., tota cohors relictis ad terram defluxit equis, Virg.

4. dēgrēdior, gressus, 3: more fully, ad pedes d., Liv. Phr.: to make the cavalry d., equitatum (equitem) ad pedes deducere, Liv. See also TO ALIGHT, DESCEND.

dismounted (part. adj.): effusus: Virg.; cf. equo, Liv.: v. TO DISMOUNT (I.).

disobedience: no exact word in class. lat. (inobedientia, Aug.: Hier.): expr. by pãreo, obēdio, with negative adv.: to punish d., "male (non) parentes, obediētes poena afficere (v. L. G. § 637, obs. 2): d. to parents is a sin, "qui parentis voluntati non paret (obtemperat) peccat: v. TO OBEY. Phr.: to be guilty of d. to the authority of magistrates, "auctoritatem (imperium) magistratuum detrectare: v. TO DISOBEY.

disobedient: male (non) pãrens, parum (dicto) obediēns, audiens: v. OBEY.

disobediently: contra allicujus præceptum or jussum; neglecto (spreto) imperio [ducis], of soldiers: v. TO DISOBEY.

disobey: 1. non (male, parum, minus) pãreo, 2; obēdio, 4; obtemperō, i (all with dat.): and they d. reason, nec rationi parent, Cic.: to d. father and mother, "nec patri nec matri obtemperare: this law has been d.d., "huc legi non est obtemperatum: v. TO OBEY.

2. repugno, i (with dat.: actively to resist): opp. to obsequor, Plin.: v. TO RESIST. 3. adversor (with dat.): v. TO OPPOSE. 4. dētrecto, i (to refuse to obey): to d. orders, jussa d., Tac.: deliberately to d., consulto d., Liv.

5. negligo, lexi, lectum, 3 (not to heed): to d. laws, leges n., Cic.: v. TO DISOBEARD. 6. expr. by contra: to d. a law, c. legem facere, Cic.: v. CONTRARY TO.

disoblige: 1. incommōdo, i (with dat.): more to d. me than humour my son, magis ut mihi incommodet quam gnato obsequatur, Ter.: Cic.

offendo, 3 (with acc.): v. TO OFFEND.

Phr.: to d. a person in every way, omnia adversus aliquem facere (omnia aliquid adversari), R. and A.

disobliging (adj.): 1. Inofficibus (inattentive to the duties of courtesy): d. towards any one, in. in alique, Cic.

2. incommōdus (stronger than the Eng.): v. DISAGREEABLE. 3. inhūmānus: v. UNCIVIL. 4. difficilis, e: v. ILTEMPERED. 5. illiberalis, e, Cic.: v. MEAN.

disobligingly: inhūmānitè, illiberalitè: v. UNCIVILLY.

disobligingness: inhūmānitās: v. INCIVILITY.

disorder (subs.): I. Derangement: 1. turba: Join: turba et confusio (rerum), Cic.: v. CONFUSION. 2. turbatio, perturbatio: v. DISTURBANCE.

3. (in troops): licentia, Tac.: v. LICENCE. Phr.: to bring order out of d., ex inordinato aliquid in ordinem adducere, Cic.: to throw into d., miscere, permiscere, turbare (v. TO CONFUSE, DISTURB): in d., effusè (esp. of fight or disorder of troops), Liv.: Sall.: the whole camp is in d., totis trepidatui castris, Caes. II. A bodily or mental ailment: morbus, aegritudo: v. DISEASE, COMPLAINT.

disorder (v.): 1. turbo, i: to d. ranks, ordines t., Liv.: they d. the mind, hederâ mentem t., Plin.: new grapes d. the stomach, uvae recentes alvum t., Plin.

2. perturbo, i (stronger than turbo): Sall.: Cic. 3. conturbo, i (= perturbo): Sall.: Cic. 4. misceo, permisceo, 2: v. TO CONFUSE.

disordered (part. adj.): I. In confusion: 1. inordinatus: Cic.: Liv.: v. DISORDERLY. 2. turbatus: d. hair, t. capilli, Ov.: d. ranks, t. ordines, Liv.

II. Affected: of the mind or body: aegritus, morbidus: v. DISEASED. Phr.: to become d. in mind, mentis errore affici, mente dereli, Cic.

disorderly: I. In disorder: 1. inordinatus: d. soldiers, in. milites, Liv.: Cic. 2. turbatus: v. DISORDERED (2).

3. turbidulus, the d. concourse of atoms, atomorum t. concursus, Cic.: more strictly in sense (II.): q. v. 4. effusus (of troops): a d. fight, fuga ef., Liv. 5. turbidus (more freq. in sense II.): d. affairs, res t.: Cic.: in d. (troubled) times, t. casibus, Tac. 6. tumultuarius: a d. fight, pugna tumultuaria, Liv. Phr.: in a d. manner, (1) effusè (esp. of confusion in troops): to march in an irregular and d. manner, temere et eff. ire, Sall.: in a more d. manner, effusus, Liv. (2) temere (without thought or arrangement): v. sup. (1). (3) Inordinatim: Amm. (of troops). (4) confusè: v. CONFUSEDLY. (5) nullo ordine: Caes.: to grow d., misceri, permisceri, v. TO CONFUSE. II. Lawless: 1. turbidus: d. (mutinous) soldiers, t. milites, Tac.: all the most d. (in same sense), turbidissimus quisque, Tac.: d. manners, t. mores, Pl. 2. turbulentus: Cic. Join: seditiosus (civilis) et turbulentus, Cic.: v. TURBULENT.

disorderly (adu.): see preced. art. (1., fin.).

disorganization: disoblitiō: v. DISSOLUTION. Phr.: in a state of d., solutus; e. g. solutum Imperium, Sall. Jug. 39, fin. See also DEMORALIZATION.

disorganize: 1. dissolvo, vi, solum, 3 (to resolve into primary elements): to d. what has been combined, d. apta, Cic.: to d. discipline, disciplinam d.: Hirt.: v. TO DEMORALISE. Join: discutere ac dissolvere, Lucr.

2. solvo, 3: pestilence d. bodies, s. (= putrefacti) corpora tabes, Lucr.: d.d. authority, solum Imperium, Sall. 3. dissipio, i: v. TO SCATTER, DISPERSE.

4. dilabor, lapsus, 3 (to become d.d.): after the loss of the general, the army soon becomes d.d., amisso duce exercitus brevi d., Sall.: v. TO WASTE AWAY. Phr.: in the army all the services are d.d., in exercitu cuncta cessant officia, Col. (in Quinch.).

disorganized (part. adj.): I. In

gen. sense: solūtus, dissolūtus: v. to DISORGANIZE. || Of animal matter: decomposed: pūter, putrefactus, liquidus (rare): v. MORTEN.

disown: diffitor, infitor: v. to DISAVOW. DENT. Phr.: *I imagine it (the speech) may be d'd, puto posse probari non esse meum*, Cic.: *to d. a father, son, patrem, filium abdicare*, Curt.: Liv.; *if on oath, ejurare* (e. g. liberos), Sen.

disparage: 1. detrāho, xl, etum, 3 (usu. with de): *to d. (any one's) achievements, de rebus gestis aliquid d.*, Nep.: Cic.: such an acc. as gloriam, diligitatem, laudem, may be added, with dat. of person: v. to DETRACT FROM.

2. detrēto, i (with acc. of person: not Cic.): *to d. the ancient orators, antiquos oratores d.*, Auct. dial. or.: *to d. the genius of Homer, ingenium Homeri d.*, Ov.: Liv. 3. obrecto, i (with dat. of person): Cic.; also ob. laudibus aliquis, Liv.: v. to DECRY. (Obrecto denotes more direct hostility than the preced.) 4. detrō, trivl, tritum, 3: *to d. great Caesar's fame, laudes egregi Caesaris d.*, Ov. 5. obtēro, trivl, tritum, 3 (stronger than the preced.: detero is to impair only, obtēro to decry, run down): *to d. soldiers, as fetched from slaves' dungeons, ex ergastulis militum ob.*, Liv. 6. elevō, i: v. to DEREGULATE.

disparagement: 1. The act of disparaging: 1. obrectatio, Liv. (detractio appears not to be found in this sense). 2. expr. by verb: *to gain glory by d. of others, alios detractando (alids laudem detrahendo) sibi gloriam parere*: v. to DISPARAGE. || Detriment, loss: 1. imminutio: *with out d. of your dignity, sine im. diligitatis tue*, Cic. 2. vitium: *to look on a thing as d. to any one, aliquid vitio vertere quod...*, Hor.: Cic. (Imminutio implying only decrease of reputation: vitium an actual flaw.) 3. detrimentum: v. DAMAGE, DETRIMENT.

disparager: 1. detrētor, Liv. 2. obrectator, Cic. (Orecto, esp. in pl. imp. part. of obrecto, detracto: see L. G. § 637).

disparaging (adj.): usu. with some such word as *remarks, comparism*: expr. by means of obrecto, detracto, etc.: d. talk, obrectantium, detractantium sermones (L. G. § 637, Obs. 2): *to make a d. speech, aliquid oratione habita obrectare*: v. to DISPARAGE. In Tac. A. 1, 10, fin., determinatio comparatio is a very unfavourable or disparaging (to Tiberius) comparison: Tac. might perhaps have used sinistra: cf. Agr. 5, "sinistra interpretatio": v. UNFAVOURABLE.

disparagingly: usu. in phr., to speak d., detrāho, etc.: v. to DISPARAGE.

disparity: 1. expr. by dispar, parīs (L. G. § 611, 2): d. of character, d. of pursuits, d. mores, d. studia, Cic.: d. of fortune, d. fortuna, Cic.: *there was too great a d. in age, nimio dispares erant aetate*. Similarly with impar, denoting inferiority on the one side: with a d. of numbers, impar numero, Tac.: Cic.: v. UNEQUAL, INFERIOR. 2. inaequalitas: v. INEQUALITY. 3. discrepantia: v. DIFFERENCE.

disparik: paradum abolere (?). **dispassionate:** 1. omni impetu **dispassioned** animi (odio, amore, ira, etc.) vacuus: cf. Sall. Cat. 1, init. 2. sēdātus, tranquillitas, placātus: v. CALM. Phr.: *one ought to be perfectly d., neque studere neque odisse, sed minime irasci deest*, Sall.

dispassionately: 1. consideratē: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136. 2. sine ira et studio, Tac. A. 1, 1. 3. sēdātus: v. CALMLY, IMPARTIALLY. (Lente is generally used in bad sense: v. COOLLY.)

dispatch: v. DISPATCH. **dispel:** 1. dispello, pūll, pulsum, 3: *to d. the shadows, d. umbras*, Virg.: *to d. the gloom from the mind, ab animo d. caliginem*, Cic. 2. depello, pūll, pulsum, 3: *reason itself d.s all amies,*

ratio ipsa d. omnes molestias, Cic.: *he d'd the fears of the good, bonis metum depulit*, Cic.: *to d. cares with wine, curas vino d.*, Tib.: *to d. error, errorem d.*, Tac. 3. pello, pēpūll, pulsum, 3 (poet.): *to d. the shades of night, umbras noctis p.*, Cat.: *to d. cares with wine, curas vino p.*, Hor.: Ov.: v. to DRIVE AWAY. 4. discitlo, cussil, cussum, 3: *the sun d.s the shadows, sol d. umbras*, Virg.: *to d. danger by counsel, periculum consilio d.*, Cic.: *to d. sleep, somnum d.*, Prop.: *to d. fear, metum d.*, Plin. 5. disallo, i (poet.): *Evlus d. cares, d. curas Evlus*, Hor. 6. solvo, vi, titum, 3 (chiefly poet.): *to d. fear, metum corde s.*, Virg.: *to d. weariness, lassitudinem s.*, Plin. 7. excitlo, 3: v. TO SHAKE OFF. 8. abigo, 3: v. TO DRIVE AWAY. See also TO TAKE AWAY; TO BANISH (fig.).

dispend: erogō, i: v. TO EXPEND. **dispensary:** medicamentaria (ac. taberna): after the analogy of argentaria, coquina: v. DISPENSARY.

dispensation: 1. The act, distributing: distribūtio: v. DISTRIBUTION. || Immunity: immunitas, vacatio: v. EXEMPTION, IMMUNITY. || Divine ordering of things: 1. oecōnōmia (oicōnōmia), Schleusn. 2. lex, legis, f. (of the Jewish d.). Calv. More fully, lex Institutaque Judaica (Mosaic). Phr.: *such was the d. of heaven, sic placitum (sc. deo, dils)*, Virg.: Ov.: *by some accident, or by divine d.*, Casu quodam an divinitus, Suet.: v. PROVIDENCE.

dispensatory (adj.): In phr., d. power, "tributum immunitatum concedendum". **disperse:** 1. To distribute: dispersio, dispenso, divido: v. TO DISTRIBUTE. Phr.: *to d. medicines, medicamenta componere ac dispensare*: *to d. justice, jus dicere*, Cic.: v. TO ADMINISTER. || To disperse with: 1. e. d. to do without: 2. rēmitto, mīd, mīsum, 3 (to grant remission or release): *to d. with a tribute, tributum remittere*, Just.: Cic.: v. TO WAIVE. 2. solvo, vi, titum, 3 (to release): *to d. with the law in Scipio's case, a legibus Scipionem*, Auct. ad Her. 3. cāreo, vi, 2 (to be without some advantage: "egere eo quod habere velle": Cic.): *to d. with the help (resources) of friends, amulorum c. facultatibus*, Nep.: *not readily to d. with sensual pleasure, laud facile c. libidinis*, Sall. (but carere more freq. implies involuntary privation). See also TO EXEMPT.

dispenser: 1. distributor (rare): Join: distributor dispensatorque bonorum, ac deus, Apul. 2. largitor: v. BEGROWER. (In speaking of the Deity, auctor or parens may be precise enough: d. of all good, auctor bonarum rerum: v. AUTHOR.)

dispeople: v. TO DEPOPULATE. **disperse:** 1. Trans: 1. spargo, xl, sum, 3 (to sprail abroad): *they had d'd themselves in flight in all directions, exercitum per provincias sp.*, Tac. 2. dispergo, xl, sum, 3 (like spargo): *the winds d. the clouds, nubes d. venti*, Lucr.: *to d. half (a prayer) to the fleet winds, partem volucres d. in auras*, Virg.: v. TO SCATTER. 3. disallo, i (to break up and destroy): *to d. the ranks of combatants, ordines pugnantium d.*, Liv.: Caes. 4. discitlo, cussil, cussum, 3 (to clear away, dispeil): *at sunrise the mist was d'd, sole orto discussa est caligo*, Liv.: *to d. night-meetings, nocturnos coetus d.*, Liv.: *to d. ignorance, ignorantiam d.*, Lact. 5. disturbo, i (to tumultuously to break up): *to d. an assembly with the sword, contionem gladiis d.*, Cic. 6. disijcio, jeci, jectum, 3 (by force): *to rout and d. the forces of the barbarians, copias barbarorum d.*, Nep. Phr.: *at daylight darkness is d'd, lucis tenebrae dissolvuntur*, Varr.: *to d. a crowd (of victors), turbam summovere*, Liv. || In-

trans: 1. diffugio, fugi, 3 (to fly in diff. directions): *they d'd to their several homes, [in silvas dilapsi] inde domus diffugerunt*, Liv.: Hirt. Fig.: *the mous have d'd, diffugere nives*, Hor. 2. dilābor, lapus, 3 (imperfectly or gradually): Liv. (v. supr.). 3. diffuso, xl, sum, 3 (of fluids, or fig., of multitudes): *moisture d.s, d. humor*, Lucr. 4. discurro, curri, 3 (hastily): *they began to d. in all directions, in omnes partes d. coeperunt*, Curt.

dispersedly: 1. passim: to encamp d., p. considere, Caes.: opp. to ordinatim, Cic. 2. disperse: Cic. 3. dispersim: Varr.: Suet. 4. sparim: Apul. 5. effuso: v. DISORDERLY (L. fin.).

disperation: 1. dissipatio (by some force): Cic. 2. diffugium (flight in diff. directions): Tac. 3. more freq. expr. by verb: *after the enemy had d'd, quum diffugissent, dilapsi essent*, etc.: v. TO DISPERSE.

dispirit: exānimo, animum (of several persons, animos) frango, infirgo: v. TO DISCOURAGE, DISHEARTEN. **dispirited:** 1. dēmīssus (dejected): Join: *moerens, dēmīssus, afflictus*, Cic. 2. fructus, d. and discourages, fr. et debilitatus metu, Cic. 3. debilitatus: v. supr. (2), and TO DISCOURAGE.

displace: summōveo (submōveo), loco suo mōveo: v. TO REMOVE. **displacement:** amōtio, rēmōtio: v. REMOVAL. Phr.: *indications of d. of soil, "indicia terrae d. quo loco summat: there is a d. of the strata, strata quae dicuntur terrae de suo ordine mota sunt, disiecta sunt*.

displant: erādicō, i: v. TO ROOT UP. See also TRANSPLANT. **display:** 1. ostento, i (to make a show of): Join: *prae se ferre et ostentare*, Cic. 2. prae (nue, te, etc.), fero, tall, etc. (like ostento): *to d. and avow one's guilt, scelus prae se ferre et confiteri*, Cat. 3. in promptu pōno, pōnū, etc.: Cic. (of the parts of the body which nature displays). Simily, in promptu habere: Sall.; gerere, Pl. 4. exprimo, prompel, promptum, 3 (to bring forth to light): *you d'd your cruelty, crudelitatem tuam exprimisil*, Cic. 5. praefero, 3 (to show, evince by outward signs): *to d. joy, fear, gaudium, metum pr.*, Liv.: v. TO SHOW. 6. praefero (like prae se fero, v. supr.): *to d. one's feelings openly, pr. sensus aperta*, Cic. 7. ostendo, xl, sum and tum, 3: v. TO SHOW. Phr.: *to d. a little too openly, ferre paulo apertius*, Cic.: *to d. valour, virtutem probare*, Caes.: *to d. signs of terror, timoris signa mittere*, Caes.: Virg.: *with plate d'd and pictures arranged for show, proposito argento, tabulisque propalam collocatis, Cic.: to d. a flag, vexillum proponere*, Caes.: Ov.

itself: 1. ēntico, xl, 2; ēntesco, 3 (the latter if the process is gradual): *in this war the eminent merit of Cato d'd itself, quo in bello virtus enlitit egregia Catonis*, Liv.: (a field) *where merit may d. itself, quo virtus enlitescere possit*, Cat. 2. ēntico, luxi, 2 (like the former, of good qualities only): *if any hint of merit should d. itself, aliqua significatio virtutis elucescit*, Cic. 3. appiēro, 3: *no trace of eloquence d's itself in him, nullum in eo eloquentiae vestigium apparet*, Cic.: v. TO APPEAR. 4. āpērio, pēnil, pertum, 4 (in pass. or with pron. refl.): *to d. one's real character, perfore, coactum aperire se*, Ter.: v. TO REVEAL. Phr.: *a field where merit might d. itself, campus in quo virtus excurrere possit*, Cic.

display (subs): 1. ostentus, ns (any show): v. SHOW. 2. ostentio (an ostentatious d.): even a suspicion of d. of ability must be avoided, vitanda etiam ingenui ostentationis suspicio, Cic. 3. jactatio: a d. of learning, oru-

ditiōis J., Quint.: *no d. of dress*, nulla cuncta J., Tac.: *V. PARADA*. Phr.: *to make a d. of anything*, *prae se ferre*, in promptu ponere, etc.: *V. TO DISPLAY*.

displayer: ostentator (f. ostentatrix, Macr.): Tac.

displease: 1. offendo, d. sum, 3; (to incur any one's displeasure): *he was d.d. that anything should be composed about him*, compōni aliquid de se offēdebatur, Suet.: Cic.: *V. TO OFFEND*. 2. displiceo, 2 (with dat.: *to fail to please*, prove dissatisfying): *he pleased me most, or shall I say d.d. me least*, mihi placebat maxime, vel dicam minime displicere, Cic.: *I am altogether d.d. with myself*, totus mihi displiceo, Ter. Phr.: *to d. a person*, in offēsiōem incurrere apud aliquem, Cic. See also foll. art.

displeased: to be: 1. displiceo, 2 (with dat. of subject): *V. PRECED. ART.*

2. aegre, molestē, graviorē, ferre, tūll, etc.: Cic.: *V. ANNOYED*, TO BE. 3. indignor, 1 (to be very much d., indignant: q. v.): for which also, indignum videri, with dat. of subject: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24. 4. aīōmāchor, 1 (to be grieved out of temper: with dat. of object): *V. ANNOYED*, TO BE. 5. succenseo, ul, 2: *V. ANGRY*, TO BE.

displeasing (adj.): male fūcūndus, dōdēus: *V. UNPLEASANT*: *to be d.*, displicere: *V. TO DISPLEASE*.

displeasure: 1. offēsiō: *to incur any one's d.*, in off. alicujus incurrere, Cic.: *to feel d. and disgust at some things*, ad res aliquas off. atque fastidium habere, Cic. Dimin., offēnsiūcula: *if you have felt slight d.*, si offēnsiūcula facta est animi tui, Cic. 2. offēsa: *to incur the severest d.*, gravissimam off. contrahere, Suet.; subire, Coel. in Cic. 3. offēnsus animus, Hirt.: [allena et] offēnsa voluntas, Cic.: Nep. 4. ira: *V. ANGER*. Phr.: *to feel d. at any one*, alicui succensere: *V. ANGRY* (TO BE).

disport (v.): lūdo, sl, sum, 3; *to d. (themselves) upon the sandy beach* (of birds), I. in arena, Virg.; *V. TO PLAY*, FROLICK.

disposable: 1. idōneus (suitable for the object in hand): *to get legions d.*, legiōis, id. legiōes comparare, Cic.

2. in expedito, in promptu: *V. AVAILABLE*.

disposal: 1. Arrangement: dispositio, ordinatio: *V. DISPOSITION*, ARRANGEMENT.

2. Power, control: 1. ditto (absolute d., as of a ruler or other power): *to be at any one's d.*, alicujus in d. et potestate esse, Cic. (who also has in dittonem with same sense). 2. arbitrium (in more gen. sense): *V. DISCRETION*, PLEASURE. Phr.: (a) *at any one's d.*, pēnes (with acc.), often in combination with potestas: "agri quorum penes Cn. Pompeium omne iudicium et potestas debet esse," Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 52: *V. POWER OF*, IN THE. (b) *to leave or place at any one's d.*, permitto, mīsi, etc.: *he left the matter at the d. of the people*, rem populo permisi, Liv.: Salt.: *to place money at any one's d.*, *permittēre alicui pecuniam dispensandam: cf. Nep. Con. 4 (exponere [aperire] pecuniam is to advance money by way of payment).

dispose: 1. To arrange: dispo, ordino, distigō: *V. TO ARRANGE*, ORDER, STATION. 2. To incline: 1. inclino, 1: *these things d. me to believe*, haec (mihi) animū inc. ut credam, Cic.: Liv.: *V. TO INCLINE*. 2. suadeo, sl, sum, 2 (chiefly poet. In this sense, when it usu. takes an acc.): *natural affection d.s me rather*, etc., me pietas a potius (with inf.), Ter.: *the stars d. to slumber*, s. (invitant, Ov.) sidera somnos, Virg.: Lucr. 3. fero, tūll, tātam, 3 (with subj. animus, poet.): Ov. 4. impello, pūll, pulsūm, 3; *V. TO IMPEL*, INFLUENCE, INDUCE, and foll. art.

III. To dispose of: i. e. to get rid of by selling or otherwise: *V. TO SELL*, (GET) RID OF. Phr.: *to d. of in marriage*, in matrimonium collocare, Cic.

in conditionem collocare, Pl. (v. TO MARRY): *to d. of money*, pecuniam ponere, Cic.: *to d. of a controversy*, litem secare, Hor. (v. TO SETTLE): *to d. of a business*, rem conficere, Cic.: *to d. of anything to anybody*, aliquid alicui alienare, Ulp.: *how shall I d. of this fellow*, quid faciam (de) hoc homine? Ter.: *an immense amount of debt was d.d. of (cleared off)*, exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, Liv.: *to d. of victuals*, oborbere (?) *V. TO GULF DOWN*.

disposed (part. adj.): 1. inclinatus (with ad): *somewhat d. to favour the Carthaginians*, inclinatus ad Pœnos, Liv.: *a mind d. to entertain suspicion*, mens ad suspiciōem inc., Tac.

2. propensus (with ad, in and acc.; rarely dat.: denoting a natural leaning towards anything): *somewhat too d. to pleasurable indulgence*, paulo ad voluptates propensus, Cic.: *often = well-disposed towards*: q. v. 3. pronus (of faulty disposition: same constr. as propensus): *too much d. to complaisance*, in obsequium plus aequo pr., Hor.: Cic.

4. prœclivis, e (also usu. of a faulty disposition: with ad and acc.: less freq. with dat.): *d. to wantonness*, pr. ad libidinem, Ter.: in good sense: *d. to courtesy*, ad comitatem pr., Cic. For well-disposed, ill-disposed, see those art. Phr.: *I am d. to think*, crediderim: see L. G. § 410.

disposer: chiefly used as epith. of deity: rector, gubernator, moderator (dispositor, Sen.): *V. RULER*.

disposition: 1. Arrangement: dispositio, descriptio, etc.: *V. ARRANGEMENT*. 2. Esp. of troops: expr. by verb: *having made this d. of his forces*, acie ita instructa: *skilled in the d. of his troops*, peritus aciei instruendae: *V. TO ARRANGE*. II. Natural bent of mind:

1. nātūra: *such is your (amiable) d.*, quae tua est n. (the kind of d. being implied in the context), Cic.: *to harmonize in character and d.*, moribus et n. congruere, Cic.: *contrary to one's natural d.*, contra n. suam, Liv. 2. indoles, is, f. (natural constitution of mind): *endowed with a good d.*, bona ind. praeditus, Cic. But the word has a good sense by itself: *he seems to be of good natural d.*, videtur in eo esse indoles, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 18, med.: this is more fully expr. by virtute indoles, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 3, init.

3. ingenium (usu. rather referring to the intellect: *V. MIND*, GENIUS): *a son possessed of such an admirable d.*, natus tali ing. praeditus, Ter.: *a shameless d.*, ing. invercundum, Cic.: *a fickle d.*, mobile ing., Pl. 4. mens, mentis, f. (strictly intellect: but used also in more gen. sense): *a good (kind) d.*, m. bona, Liv.: *a soft d. (wanting fortitude)*, m. mollis, Caes.: *the d.s of men towards him*, hominum erga se mentes, Suet. 5. animus (strictly the emotional part of the mind: also, the mind generally): *a ready, prompt d.*, a. alacer et promptus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, fin. (see the place).

6. hābitus, ūs, m. (state of feeling): *such was the d. of minds at Rome*, hic Romae h. animorum fuit, Liv.: Tac.

7. voluntas: *V. INCLINATION*. 8. mōres, um, m.: *V. CHARACTER*.

dispossess: 1. Lit.: *to eject from property*: 1. pello, pēpūll, pulsūm, 3 (whether legally or violently: usu. with abl.): *more fully, p. possessionibus*, Cic.: *they (the settlers) d.d. them of house and land*, pellebant domibus, exturbabant agris, Tac.: *the law d.d. the partisans of public land*, lex possessō agro patres pellebat, Liv. (in Quinch.). 2. abeo, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 26. 3. expello, 3 (like pello): Join: expelli et ejici (p. praedio), Cic. 4. dētrūdo, sl, sum, 3 (violently): *to d. a person by force*, of land, de agro aliquem vī d., Cic. 4. dētrūbo, 1 (like preced.): *to be d.d. [certa re et] possessione deturbati*, Cic. 5. dēficio, fēci, jectum, 3 (which also strictly implied violence: Cic. Caec. 17) with de possessione, Cic. Join: deijci detrudique, Cic. 6. exūdo, ūl,

ātum, 3: *to d. of hereditary property*, avitis bonis ex., Tac. 7. dēmōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2: cf. Cic. Caec. 17, 49: where however the word is not used technically. II. Fig.: *to deprive of*, esp. of an opinion: 1. svello, i, vulsum, 3: *to d. people of so deeply rooted an opinion*, ex animis hominum tantam opinionem, Cic. Clu. 1, fin. (a little below he has convellere, extorquere, in sim. sense); so, inasitas opiniones evelere, opp. to, novas opiniones inserere, Cic. 2. dēfimo, ēmi, emptum, 3: *V. TO TAKE AWAY*, DEPRIVE OF.

disposure: dispōsitūra (of the atoms): Lucr.: *V. ARRANGEMENT*.

dispraise (sub): vitūpērium, Cic.: *V. BLAME*.

dispraise (v.): culpo, vitūpēro, 1: *V. TO BLAME*.

disproof: expr. by verb: *V. TO DISPROVE*.

disproportion: 1. Failure of strict proportion: no exact word. Phr.: *there is a d. in the elements*, *partes male sunt temperatae inter se; partium temperamentum non est adhibitum: *V. TO MIX*, ADJUST. (Sometimes inaequalitas may be precise enough: *V. INEQUALITY*.) II. Want of harmony or symmetry: incoordinatitas: *V. INELEGANCE*. Phr.: *when there is a d. between the parts of the body*, cum partes corporis inter se dissideant, Cic.

disproportionate: 1. Inaequā, disproportioned: 2. Inaequā, ill-matched. 2. Inconcinuus (avokward, wanting in symmetry): *V. INELEGANT*. 3. expr. by compar. and pro: *V. foll. art.*

disproportionately: 1. expr. by compar. and pro: *the loss was d. large (or small)*, numerus occisorum major (minor) quam pro numero pugnantium, etc.: *V. PROPORTION* (IN). 2. Sometimes inaequā, impārter: *V. UNEQUALLY*.

disprove: 1. rēfello, fēlli, 3: *if that had been false why did not your son d. it?* si id falsum fuerat, filius cur non refellit? Ter.: Cic. 2. rēdarguo, ūl, 3: *if ours can be more easily proved than those d.d.*, si nostra facilius probantur quam illa redargui possunt, Cic. 3. rēvincō, vici, victum, 3 (rare): *charges d.d. by facts*, crimina rebus revicta, Liv.: Cic. 4. confuto, rēfuto, 1: *V. TO CONFUTE*, REFUTE.

disputable: contrōversus, dispūtābilis, e (rare): Sen.: *V. CONTROVERTIBLE*.

disputant: 1. dispūtator, a subtle d., d. subtilis, Cic. 2. (opponent) certator (rare), Gell. (But more usu. expr. by verb: *the d.s in that dialogue are*, etc., disputant in eo dialogo, etc.: *V. TO DISPUTE*.)

disputation: dispūtatio: *V. DISCUSSION*.

disputations: pugna, disputandi avidus: *V. CONTENTIOUS*.

disputational: pugnatiliter, Cic.: *V. CONTENTIOUSLY*, OBSTINATELY.

disputativeness: 1. pugnatitas, i. e. PUGNACITY, q. v. 2. perh. contentiones: *what d. he showed*, *quantae in eo contentiones (erant): avoid d. *fuge contentiones: cf. L. G. § 591.

dispute (sub.): 1. concertatio, contrōversia: *V. CONTROVERSY*. 2. disceptatio: *a d. respecting words* (or, to be settled by words), verborum d., Liv. Join: disceptatio contentioque (the latter referring to the heat of discussion), Cic. 3. altercatio (more violent than disceptatio: "non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio," Liv.): Cic.: *V. ALTERCATION*. 4. rixa (strictly, a quarrel, q. v.; also used in modified sense): Cic.: *V. FUD*. 5. very often expr. by verb: *there is a d. between*, etc., disputatur, ambigitur, inter, etc.: *during the d.*, inter disputandum: *that is matter of d.*, id disputatur potest: *V. TO DISCUSS*, DISPUTE. Phr.: *the matter is still in d.*, adhuc sub iudice lis est, Hor.

dispute (v.): 1. To argue on opposite sides: 1. disputo, discepto, dissero: v. TO DISCUSS. 2. Ambigo, 3 (implying uncertainty): to admit of being d.d. naturam ambigendi habere, Cic.: it is d.d. whether, ambiguit utrum, etc., Hor.: to d. about truth, amb. de vero, Cic. || To call in question: in controversiam voco, adduco, Cic.: v. CONTROVERT. Sometimes nego will do: v. TO DENT. || To quarrel respecting something: 1. ambigo, 3: to d. about boundaries, de finibus amb., Ter.; concerning an estate, de fundo, Liv. 2. rixor, 1: to d. about a hair, de lana caprina t., Hor.: v. TO QUARREL. 3. altercor, 1 (in a scolding manner): v. TO WRAngle. 4. certo, 1: v. TO CONTENT.

disputed (part. adj.): controversus, a d. point of law, controversum jus, Cic.: Phr.: it is a d. point, ambigitur v. TO DISPUTE.

disputer: disputator, Cic.
disqualification: 1. impedimentum (a hindrance of any kind): a legul d. (for the office of commissioner), legitimum l., Cic.: natural d., naturae imp., Cic.: v. OBSTACLE. 2. exceptio (legal t. t.): see Just. Inst. 4, 13, 11.

disqualify: 1. impedio, 4 (in gen. sense, to hinder, prevent: q. v.): to be in no way d.d. (thereby) from, etc., nulla re impedi, quin, etc., Cic.: to be d.d. by ill-health from, etc., morbo (infirma valetudine) impedi quominus, etc., based on Cic. 2. excipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (legal t. t.): to declare to be d.d.: the law declares such persons d.d., lex eos ex, ne quominus . . . Cic.: also used imperis, excipitur (lege) . . . cf. Cic. Balb. 10, fin. 3. impedimento est with dat. of person: cf. preced. art. (1). Phr.: to d. a person for study, reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen.: legally d.d. (as a citizen), capitis minor, Hor.

disquiet (subs.): 1. inquiet, Etis, f.: nightly d., nocturna in., Plin. 2. inquietudo: Sen. 3. sollicitudo: v. ANXIETY.

disquiet (v.): 1. sollicito, 1 (to render anxious): cf. Cic. de Sen. init. 2. TO HARASS. 2. inquieto (rare): Sen.: Suet.

disquieted (part. adj.): sollicitus, inquietus: v. RESTLESS, TROUBLED.

disquietude: v. DISQUIET.

disquisition: disputatio: v. DISCUSSION.

disregard (subs.): 1. incuria (absence of concern about): great d. for virtue, magna virtutis in., Cato in Aunim.

2. negligentia: d. of ceremonies, n. caeremoniarum, Liv.: v. NEGLECT.

3. despectio (looking down upon: rare): a lofty d. for human opinions, humanarum opinionum alta quaedam d., Cic. in Non. 4. derelictio (as shown in conduct): d. of the general good, d. communis utilitatis, Cic.: v. ABANDONMENT.

Phr.: to show utter d. for, nihil pensi neque moderati habere, Sall.: omnino, penitus negligere: v. foll. art.

disregard (v.): 1. negligo, lexi, lectum, 3: to d. danger, periculum n., Cic.: to d. rumour (outry), rumores n., Cic.: to d. violence, vim n., Tac.: to d. entreaties, preces (sura aure) n., Prop.: v. NEGLECT. 2. omitto, mi-l, missum, 3 (to let go, through not caring for): to d. (show disregard for) piety and humanity, pietatem et humanitatem o., Cic.: v. TO ABANDON. 3. contemno, tempel, ptum, 3 (opp. to timeo, cupio): to d. the gods, riches, divos, divitias c.: v. TO DESPISE. 4. nihili, parvi, facio, feci, etc.: to d. pain, do-lore nihil f., Cic.: v. TO VALUE, and cf. L. G. § 281, Obs. 2. Phr.: religion is (utterly) d.d. sub pedibus jacet religio, Lucr.: Ov.: to d. any one's interest, aliquid commodi rationem non habere, Cic.: v. TO REGARD.

disregardful: negligens, incuriosus: v. REGARDLESS.

disrelish (subs.): fastidium (oft. pl.): Hor.: v. DISGUST.

disrelish (v.): 1. fastidio, 4: to d. vegetables, olus f., Hor. 2. temno, psi, ptum, 3 (poet. and stronger than the Eng.): to d. common fare, vulgaria t., Hor. Phr.: it makes one d. his food, fastidia movet (creat, Plin.), si . . . Hor.: v. DISGUST.

disreputable: 1. infamia, e: a d. son, illius inf., Quint.: a d. life, vita inf., Cic.: v. INFAMOUS. 2. flagitiosus: v. SCANDALOUS. Phr.: d. characters, facinora, flagitia (abstr. for concr.), Sall.

disrepute: infamia: v. DISGRACE. Phr.: to be in d., male audire, Cic.

disrespect: negligentia: v. DISREGARD. But usu. expr. by verb: to treat a person with d., negligere; debitu honorem alicui non habere; parum honorifice nri (aliquo): v. TO RESPECT, RESPECTFULLY.

disrespectful: 1. irreverens, nris (late): Plin. Ep.: Tert. 2. negligens, nris (not paying proper attention to: not necessarily implying any overt act): d. to one's father, n. in patrem, Just. 3. contumax: v. INSOLENT.

4. contumeliosus (stronger than the Eng.): v. INSULTING. Phr.: to mention any one in a d. manner, aliquem contumelias (opp. to honoris) causa nominare, Cic.: to speak in a d. manner to any one, aliquem parum honorifice appellare: v. RESPECTFUL. Sometimes indecorus may be near enough: it is d. to an old man not to give way to him, indecorum est seni non de via decedere: v. UNBECOMING.

disrespectfully: 1. parum reverens or honorificus: v. RESPECTFULLY. 2. irreverenter (late): Plin. Ep. 3. contumeliosus: v. INSULTING. Phr.: far be it from me to speak d. of him, alicui ut quiloquam illi de honore detraham: v. TO DISPARAGE. See also CONTEMPTUOUSLY.

disrobe: vestitu exuo: v. TO STRIP.

disruption: 1. l. i. t.: Physical separation: 1. disidium: to produce a d. d. parere [et nexu exsolvere], Lucr.: Solia. (more irreg. in sense II.). 2. disruptio, Sen. 3. expr. by verb: a d. (of the land) is said to have taken place, haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, Virg.: v. TO BURST ASUNDER. || Fig.: a division or schism. 1. disidium: d.s of family ties, affinitatum d., Cic.: v. SEPARATION. 2. sēunctio: v. SEPARATION, RUPTURE.

dissatisfaction: 1. dissidentia (the state of ill-contentedness with anything): d. with oneself, sui d., Sen. 2. stomachus (vexation, ill-temper): a letter full of d. and complaints, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic. 3. molestia: v. ANNOYANCE. 4. To feel d., expr. by verb: poenitet me aliquid rei: v. DISSATISFIED (TO BE). See also DISCONTENT.

dissatisfied (part. adj.): male (parum) contentus: v. DISCONTENTED. Chiefly with verb to be: (1) poenitet, ult. 2 (with acc. of subject and gen. of object): it was evident the senate were d. with the magistrates, poenitere magistratum senatum apparebat, Liv.: Cic. (2) displiceo, 2 (with dat. of subject): v. DISPLEASED (TO BE). (3) tuiet, pertaesum est, 2 (same constr. as poenitet): implying weariness, and so vexation: v. SICK OF (TO BE).

dissatisfy: non (parum, male) satisfacio, 3: v. TO SATISFY. See also DISSATISFIED.

dissatisfying (adj.): vānus, inānis: v. EMPTY, VAIN. Phr.: there is something d. in human happiness, curiae necesse quid semper abest rei, Hor.; medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid, Lucr.

dissect: v. UNEAT.

dissect: 1. Medically: 1. In-sēco, cul, ctum, 1: more fully, corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos ina, Plin. 19, § 26. Join: insecare atque aperire corpora, Gell. 2. Incido, di, sum, 3: corpora mortuorum Inc., Cels. 3. āperio, ul, ctum, 4: v. sup.

dissection: 1. Medical: 1. āperio: "āperio quam Graeci anatomiam dicunt" Coel. Aur.: cf. Gell. 10, 10, from which passage it appears that no Latin subs. was then in use.

2. "incido: Forcell. s. v. 3. expr. by verb (the preferable mode, except in med. Lat.): by d. it was discovered, etc., insecta aptisque humanis corporibus repertum est, Gell. || Fig.: minute examination: excolatio: v. ANALYSIS.

dissector: anatomicus, Macr.

dissasio: possessione dēstruō, dē-licio: v. TO DISSIPATE.

dissemble: 1. dissimulo, 1 (opp. to simulo, which is to make a pretence of anything): to d. fear, metum d., Hor.: also absol., as opp. to fateri, Cic.: v. TO DISGUISE. 2. obitgo, xi, ctum, 3 (to hide a thing): v. TO CLOAK. Join: dissimulare et obtegere, Cic. 3. praetendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (to put a plausible face on anything): v. TO CLOAK.

disssembler: dissimulatio, Hor.: Sall.

dissemblingly: 1. dissimulan-ter, Cic.: Ov. 2. ex dissimulatio, Sen.

disseminate: 1. sēro, sēvi, sētum, 3: to d. rumours, rumores n., Virg.: Liv. 2. dissēro, sēvi, sētum, 3: Tac. 3. dissēmino, 1 (to scatter as seed): Join: spargere ac dissēminare (memorial), Cic. 4. sēmino, 1 (rare): Lat.

dissimulation: expr. by verb: by the d. of reports, rumores sērendo: v. preced. art. (Dissimulation evangelii is found in Tert.)

dissimulator: sator: Liv.

dissension: dissensio, dissidium: v. DISAGREEMENT, DISCORD.

dissent (v.): 1. To disagree: dissensio, dissideo: v. TO DISAGREE, DIFFER.

|| Specially, to d. from an established church: Phr.: to d. from the Lutheran church, "a Lutheran cultu dissidere, sese separare, segregare: v. TO DIFFER, SEPARATE.

dissent (subs.): 1. In gen. sense: dissensio, v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: to express d.: (1) dissensio, 4: v. TO DISAGREE. (2) rēnuo, 1, 3 (strictly, by a nod or gesture): to express d., and deny repeatedly, r. atque negitare, Hor. (3) reclāno, 1 (by loud shouts): strong d. was expressed from his speech, ejus orationi vehementer reclāmatum est, Cic. (who has also acclamo in same sense). (4) nēgo, nēgito, 1: v. TO DENY. || In special sense, d. from an established religion: nearest word, dissidium: v. DISRUPTION.

dissenter: qui dissidet; in pl. dissidentes: v. TO DISSENT (II.).

dissentient (adj.): chiefly in phr., without a d. voice, "nemine dissente, ut dicitur (better omnibus ad unum consentientibus): In somewhat similar sense Cic. has, sine ulla pastorica fistula, Att. 1, 16, 6: "nullo reclamante.

dissentient (subs.): qui dissentiit; in pl. dissidentes, v. TO DISSENT.

dissertation: 1. disputatio, dissertatio (not used of the book, but its matter): Plin. 2. commentatio: Aristotle's d. on the nature of animals, c. Aristotelis de natura animalium, Plin. v. TREATISE. 3. scholia (?): cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8.

disservice: incommodo, nōceo, obsum: v. TO INJURE, DISOBLIGE.

disservice: incommodum: v. DISADVANTAGE, INJURY.

disservice: v. BEVER.

dissimilar: dissimilis, dispar: v. UNLIKE.

dissimilarity: dissimilitudo, Cic.: v. UNLIKENESS, DIFFERENCE.

dissimulation: dissimulatio (the

Fig.: to examine minutely: persēco, 1: in the same manner (viz. a, sursum) to d. the nature of things, eodem modo rerum naturas persēcare aperire, dividere, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 122: v. TO EXAMINE.

dissection: 1. Medical: 1. āperio: "āperio quam Graeci anatomiam dicunt" Coel. Aur.: cf. Gell. 10, 10, from which passage it appears that no Latin subs. was then in use.

2. "incido: Forcell. s. v. 3. expr. by verb (the preferable mode, except in med. Lat.): by d. it was discovered, etc., insecta aptisque humanis corporibus repertum est, Gell. || Fig.: minute examination: excolatio: v. ANALYSIS.

dissector: anatomicus, Macr.

dissasio: possessione dēstruō, dē-licio: v. TO DISSIPATE.

dissemble: 1. dissimulo, 1 (opp. to simulo, which is to make a pretence of anything): to d. fear, metum d., Hor.: also absol., as opp. to fateri, Cic.: v. TO DISGUISE. 2. obitgo, xi, ctum, 3 (to hide a thing): v. TO CLOAK. Join: dissimulare et obtegere, Cic. 3. praetendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (to put a plausible face on anything): v. TO CLOAK.

disssembler: dissimulatio, Hor.: Sall.

dissemblingly: 1. dissimulan-ter, Cic.: Ov. 2. ex dissimulatio, Sen.

disseminate: 1. sēro, sēvi, sētum, 3: to d. rumours, rumores n., Virg.: Liv. 2. dissēro, sēvi, sētum, 3: Tac. 3. dissēmino, 1 (to scatter as seed): Join: spargere ac dissēminare (memorial), Cic. 4. sēmino, 1 (rare): Lat.

dissimulation: expr. by verb: by the d. of reports, rumores sērendo: v. preced. art. (Dissimulation evangelii is found in Tert.)

dissimulator: sator: Liv.

dissension: dissensio, dissidium: v. DISAGREEMENT, DISCORD.

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dissimulation: dissimulatio (the

rorem ex oculis st. Hor. 2. destillo, i. (in same sense): Plin. 3. addo, exadido, i. v. to EXUDE. III. Chem. t. l.: to extract by distillation. *destillio, i. M. L. (For less precise language, coquo, decoquo, excoquo, may be sufficiently near.)

distillation: I. The act of dripping: destillatio, Plin.: Cels. II. That which drips: stillidium, Lucr.: perh. ros, roris, m. (applicable to any dew-like distillation): more precisely ros stillans, cf. Ov. M. II, 57, or simply stilla, v. DROP. III. As chem. t. l.: *destillatio, quod destillatum est: v. TO DISTIL. Phr.: brandy is a d. from wine, *aqua vitae ex vino decoquitur destillando.

distiller: (?) destillator (the word appears necessary to avoid verboseness).

distinct: I. Different, clearly separated from others: 1. alius. . . alius: the duties of a lieutenant are d. from those of a commander-in-chief, aliae sunt legati partes atque [alae] imperatoris, Cic.: v. DIFFERENT. 2. (sometimes) proprius (peculiar): to call all things by their own d. names, res omnes suis certis ac pr. vocabulis nominare, Cic. 3. separatus: v. SEPARATE. II. Of the senses, clear: 1. clarus: very d. characters, clarissimae litterae, Cic. 2. liquidus, candidus: v. CLEAR. Phr.: in a d. voice, clare, Hor.: v. CLEARLY. (N.B. Not distinctus, except of style: Quint. has more purus, dilucidus, distinctus, i. e. well, clearly arranged.)

distinction: I. The act of distinguishing: 1. distinctio: the d. of false and true, d. veri a falso, Cic.: of right and wrong, d. iustorum iniustorumque, Cic. 2. expr. by verb: to be skilled in the d. of things similar, in rebus distinguendis peritum esse: v. TO DISTINGUISH. II. That which distinguishes one thing from another: 1. discrimen, Inis, n.: hoc d. intere d. d. between, etc., sit loci d. intere, etc., Cic. without d. of sex, sine ullo sexu d. Suet. 2. distinctio: Cic.: Sen.: v. DIFFERENCE. Phr.: (a) without d. (1). promiscuus: things divine and human without d., divina atque humana pr., Sall.: to throw open the consulate without d. (of orders), consulatum pr. facere, Liv. (2). promiscue: to put all grown up people to the sword without d., omnes puberes interficere pr., Liv. (where the adj. could not be used). (3). passim: Just.: Stat. Join: passim fortuitoque, Quint.: v. CONFUSEDLY. (b) there is a d. between, interest inter, etc.: v. DIFFERENCE: (c) to draw d.s., discernere, dijudicare: v. TO DISTINGUISH.

III. A mark of honour: 1. honor, honos, oris, m.: v. HONOUR. 2. insigne, is, n. (a mark, badge): the mark and d. of rank, indicium atque ins. fortunae, Cic.: the fasces and (other) consular d.s., fasces atque consularia ins., Vell.: the d.s. of (due to) merit, ins. virtutis, Cic. 3. decus, oris, n.: according to a or d. in war: prout aetas, prout d. bellorum, Tac.: Cic.: v. GLORY, PRIDE. 4. nobilitas (esp. of rank): v. NOBILITY: very worthy of d., nobilitate dignissimus, Vell. 5. ornatum: v. ORNAMENT. Phr.: a person of d., nobilis (homo): v. NOBLE, DISTINGUISHED.

distinctive: proprius: v. DISTINCT (1, 2). A d. badge, insigne: v. MARK, DISTINCTION (III.).

distinctively: propriè: v. PECULIARLY.

distinctiveness: proprietas: v. PECULIARITY.

distinctly: I. Separately: separatum: v. SEPARATELY. II. Clearly: clare, liquide, perspicue, etc.: v. CLEARLY. III. In distinct words: diserte: v. EXPRESSLY.

distinctness: claritas: v. CLEARNESS: perspicuitas: v. CLEARNESS.

distinguish: I. To mark as being different: 1. distinguo, xi,

ctum, 3: to be d'd by their tails (of apes), caudis distingui, Plin. 2. insigno, 4 (rare): mulletis are d'd by . . . mulli insignuntur (with abl.). Plin. 3. signo, i: v. TO MARK. II. To know apart: 1. internosco, novi, notum, 3: things which cannot be d'd from false, quae a falsis internosci non possunt, Cic.: to (be able to) d. twins, geminos int., Cic. 2. dignosco, novi, 3 (not in Cic.): to d. straight from crooked, curvo d. rectum, Hor.: to d. master and slave, dominum ac servum d., Tac. III. To separate by exercise of the judgment: 1. discerno, crevitum, 3: the flattering friend may be d'd from the true, secerat blandus amicus a vero potest, Cic.: to d. justice from injustice, justo s. iniquum, Hor.

2. distinguo, 3 (as the result of mental consideration): to d. the will from the dead, voluntatem a facto d., Cic.: to d. true from false, vera a falsis, (vero falsum, Hor.) d., Cic. Join: dijudicare atque distinguere, distinguere atque dividere, Cic. 3. dijudico, i (implying careful judgment): Cic. (v. supr. 1). 4. divido, visi, visum, 3 (rare in this sense): to d. a good law from a bad one, legem bonam a mala d., Cic. (and v. supr. 2). 5. discerno, 3: v. TO DISCERN. 6. seungo, aspero: v. TO SEPARATE. IV. To honour: 1. decoro, i: to d. a person with special honours, d. aliquem singularibus honoribus, Cic. 2. orno, i: to d. a person with signal favours, or. aliquem maximis beneficiis, Cic. Join: augere atque ornare, Cic.: v. TO HONOUR, and DISTINGUISH.

V. In reflex. sense, to d. oneself: v. TO DISPLAY. 1. conspicio, spectus, 3 (lit. to let oneself be seen): to d. himself by doing such an exploit, conspici dum tale faceret, Sall. 2. claresco, ul, 3 (to become famous): they can more easily d. themselves in perilous times, facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt, Tac. 3. inclaresco, ul, 3: Suet.: Plin. 4. amineo, futeo, 2: v. DISTINGUISHED (II., Phr.).

distinguished (part. adj.): I. Marked in any way: 1. insignis, e (usu. with the notion of ornament): Phoebeus d. by his locks, crinibus ins. Phoebeus, Ov.: Tac. (cf. Ger. 31). 2. expr. by abl. of quality (L. G. § 318): this bird is d. by a hooked beak, long claws, *hic avis aduncus est rostro, praelongis unguibus. II. Famous: 1. clarus, inclitus or inclutus (poet.): v. FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS. 2. notus (in this sense poet.): d. for a paternal affection, n. animi paterni, Hor.: Stat. 3. egregius, eximius: v. EXMINENT. III. Of high rank or dignity: amplius: of most d. family, amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4. 12: a d. family, a (et honesta) familia, Cic. Mur. 7. Phr.: to be d. (1). amiteo, 2: to be d. by the knowledge of various arts, e. scientia variarum artium, Plin.: Athens was d. almost among all nations, Athenae prope cunctis (in) gentibus enitebant, Cic.: v. TO DISPLAY (oneself). 2. emineo, 2: Demosthenes is d. in every branch of eloquence, D. in omni genere dicendi e., Cic. (3). praesto, excollo, etc.: v. EXCEL. Phr.: to be d. above all, omnes supereminere, Virg.: he was d. for his arms and his horses, arma (e)us et equi conspiciantur, Liv.

distort: I. Lit.: of the body: 1. distorqueo, xi, tum, 2: to d. one's countenance, os sibi d., Ter.: Quint. 2. detorqueo, 2: chiefly so used in p. part.: v. DISTORTED. 3. depravo, i: Plin. II. Fig.: to pervert: 1. detorqueo, 2 (not distorqueo in this sense): to d. words, looks, into ground of accusation, verba, voltus, in crimen d., Tac. 2. depravo, i: to d. (a story) by ill narrating, male narrando d., Ter. 3. interpretor, i (with male, perverse): to d. (put a bad construction on) good words, bene dicta male int., Cic. (Tac. appears to use interpretari absol. in this sense: "conferre injurias et interpretando accendere," Agr. 15.)

distorted (part. adj.): 1. distortus: d. legs, d. crura, Hor.: d. by gout, podagra d., Sen.: Cic. 2. detortus: d. parts of the body, d. partes corporis, Cic. 3. pravus (naturally ill-formed): d. ankles, p. tall, Hor.: v. CROOKED.

distortion: distortio, Cic. (More usu. expr. by verb: v. TO DISTORT.) See also PERVERSION.

distract: I. To draw off the attention, divert: 1. distraho, xi, ctum, 3 (to draw in different directions): to d. the industry of the orator, oratoris industriam in plura studia d., Cic.: Tac. 2. distringo, xxi, ctum, 3 (like preced.): to d. the attention of the Romans, ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.: he is d'd by a variety of things, d. (eum) multarum rerum varietas, Thaeir. 3. distineo, ul, tentum, 2 (strictly, to keep or hinder from doing something): to be d'd by the multitude of trials, multitudo iudiciorum distinet, Cic.: by what (an amount of) engagements I am d'd, quanta occupatione distineat, Cic.: to be d'd by grief, distineri (et divelli) dolore, Cic. 4. avoco, i: a voice d.s. me more than a noise, magis mihi vox avocare videtur, quam crepitus, Sen.: v. TO DIVERT. II. To derange the mind: chiefly in p. part.: v. DISTRACTED. (See also supr. 3.)

distraction (part. adj.): I. Occupied and divided in mind: distentus, distractus: v. PRECED. art. II. Mentally discomposed, deranged: 1. amens, ntis: d. with fright, a. terror, Liv.: Virg. Join: amens et attonitus, Curt. 2. vecors, rdis: d. by love for a woman, mulieris amore v., Tac.: panic-stricken and d., pavidi v.que, Just.: d. with guilt and fear, scelere et metu v., Tac.: v. MAD. 3. mente alienatus: v. DERANGED. Phr.: to be d. with love for any one, deperire (with acc.), misere, perdisse amare (v. TO LOVE): to go almost d. for joy, gaudio paene desipere, Cic.

distraughtly: amens (in agr. with subject: see L. G. § 343): d. he directs his steps to the shore, cursu amens ad littora tendit, Virg.

distraction (adj.): molestus: more d. to me is a noise which, etc., molestior est mihi sonus qui, etc., Sen.: v. ANNOYING, TROUBLESOME. Phr.: to be more d., magis avocare (ac. a studiis), Sen. Ep. 35 (see the place).

distraction: I. A drawing off of the attention: 1. avocatio: the notes which go on around me without d., ea quae me sine a. circumstrepunt, Sen. 2. *distractio animi: cf. TO DISTRACT. 3. more freq. expr. by verb: amid all this d., interea dum sic occupationibus distineor: v. TO DISTRACT. II. That which draws off the attention: avocamentum: v. DIVERSION. III. Insanity: insanía, mens alienata: v. MADNESS. Phr.: to love to d.: v. DISTRACTED (fin.).

distrain: expr. by p. part. of committit (to forfeit): to d. upon a person by seizing anything, aliquid commissio vindicare (tollere), Marc. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8: to be seized on the same ground, in commissum cadere, ib. § 1. The act. committere is simply to forfeit: q. c. Sometimes vendo (in pass. sense veneo) may be near enough: cf. Dig. l. c., "nec vendendus est is servus qui in commissum cecidit, sed," etc.

distraint: nearest single word prob. venditio: cf. Gal. Inst. 2, 154. Phr.: to levy a d. (as done by a publican for non-payment of dues), commissio vindicare (v. preced. art.): to order a d. to be levied, constituere ut licet bona aliquis vendere, Gal. (in R. and A.).

distraught: amens: v. DISTRACTED.

distress (subs.): I. Suffering, affliction: 1. aeruma (defined by Cic. as, aegritudo laboriosa, i. e. suffering accompanied with trouble or affliction): what d. you have released me from, me ex quanta aeruma extraxeris, Ter. 2. miseria (often pl.): Cic.: v. AFFLICTION, MISERY. 3. dolor, oris

gen. term for *suffering, of mind or body*: v. GRIEF, PAIN. 4. *molestia* (esp. in pl.): to *relieve a person's d.* (by reasoning with him), *aliquem a molestia abducere*, Cic.: to *recover from d. and anxiety, molestias et sollicitudines deponere*, Cic.: v. VEKATION. 5. *angustiae*: v. STRAITS, DIFFICULTY. 6. *angor, oris* (*acute grief or suffering*): Cic.: Suet. Phr.: to *succour (troops)* in d., *laborantibus succurrere*, Caes.: (v. TO SUFFER): a *cry of d.*, *querela, ejulatione, vox miserabilis* (v. LAMENTATION); *quiritatio* and *quiritatus*: v. CRY (IV. 5).

III. *Straitened circumstances*: 1. *angustiae, arum*: brought into *circumstances of great d.*, in *summas a. adductus*, Cic.: also in *sing.*, Tac.: v. DIFFICULTY, STRAITS. 2. *egestas*: v. DESTITUTION. 3. *inopia*: v. WANT.

III. *Seizure of goods*: v. DISTRAINT. *distress* (v.): 1. *ango, xi, 3* (*earnly to annoy and render anxious*): to be d., *angi animo*, Cic.: *angi animi*, Pl. Join: *angere et sollicitum habere aliquem*; *angere atque sollicitare*, Cic. 2. *sollicito, i* (*to render anxious*): Cic. (v. *supr.*). 3. *afflicto, i* (*chiefly with prom. *ref.*, or as pass.*): to d. *oneself* (*greatly*), *sese at.*, Sall.: Cic.: to be *very greatly d.*, *acerbissime afflicti*, Cic. 4. *crucio, i* (*strictly, to torture*): q. v.: Cic. See also *fol. art.*

distressed (part. adj.): 1. *aeger, gra, grum* (esp. poet.): d. *with cares*, a. *curia*, Virg.: d. *in mind*, a. *animi*, Liv. 2. *sollicitus*: v. ANXIOUS. 3. *afflictus* (*lit., cast down*; hence, in *severe distress*): to be in a *more d. condition*, *afflictione conditione esse*, Cic.: d. *mortals*, *af. mortales*, Plb. Join: *afflictus et jacens*, Cic. 4. *misér, éra, érum*: v. WRETCHED. Phr.: to be d., *angi, sollicitari, esse afflictare*, etc.: v. TO DISTRESS.

distressful: v. DISTRESSING. *distressing*: 1. *acerbus*: v. MISERY. *very d.*, *peracerbus*, Plin. Jun. 2. *afflictus*: v. DISTRESSED (3). 3. *misér*: v. WRETCHED. 4. *grávis*, e: v. GRIEVOUS. 5. *importunus*: a d. and *painful disorder*, *imp. acutusque morbus*, Cic.: v. PAINFUL.

distressingly: *misère, misérabiliter*: v. PITTOFULLY.

distribute: 1. In gen. sense: 1. *distribuo, i, tum, 3*: to d. *money, argentum d.*, Ter.: with *dat.*, *militi*, Caes.: to d. *the soldiers among the legions*, *milites in legiones d.*, Caes.: *he did the rest of the people into five classes*, *reliquitum populum distribuit in quinque classes*, Cic. 2. *divido, vis, rum, 3* (less freq.): to d. and *circulate bills*, d. *passim et pervulgare tabulas*, Cic.: to d. *kisses*, *oscula d.*, Hor. 3. *dispartio, 4* (*to break up and share*): to d. *the recruits among the legions*, *triones inter legiones d.*, Auct. B. Afr.: to d. (*quarter*) *the army through the fortified towns*, *exercitum per oppida d.*, Liv.: to d. *money to the jurors*, *pecuniam iudicibus d.*, Cic. (N.B. The deponent form also occurs). 4. *describo, psi, ptum, 3* (*to lay out and apportion*): v. TO ALLOT. 5. *partior, 4*: v. TO DIVIDE.

6. *digero, gessi, gestum, 3*: v. TO ARRANGE. 7. *dilargior, 4* (*to d. lavishly*): Cic. II. In certain special senses: Phr.: to d. *the voting tablets* (*to electors, or jurors*), *tabulas, suffragia distribere*, Cic.: to d. *type*, *typos dicatere*, Orell.

distribution: *partitio, distributio, largitio (lavas)*, Cic. (But *usu*, better expr. by verb: *commissioners for d. of lands*, *triumviri agris dividendis: after the d. of the spoil*, *praedâ distributâ*: *d. of the voting tablets*, *distributis tabellis*: v. TO PARTISURTE.) *Distributio* (with ref. to *voting tablets*) occurs in Symmach.

distributor: 1. *distributor*: Apul. 2. *visor* (esp. applied to those who *d. distributed bribes*): Cic. 3. *distribitor*: *of voting-tablets*: Cic.

distributive: 1. In gen. sense: expr. by verb, d. *justice*, *genus just-*

tiae distributum. II. As gram. f. f.: **distributivus*. *distributively*: **perdistributorem*. (Cic. has *distributè* in somewhat diff. sense.)

district: 1. A tract of country: 1. *regio, ónis, f.*: *Rome was formerly divided into four d.s.*, *Roma olim in quatuor r. dividebatur*, Suet.: Tac.: see also COUNTRY. 2. *tractus, us* (an extent of country): *the d. of Venafræ*, t. *Venafranus*, Cic.: Hor. 3. *lócus*: v. PLACE, REGION. II. In legal sense; a portion of country allotted to an officer or governor: *diocesis, is, f.* (*within which jurisdiction was exercised*): Cic. (who sometimes writes the word with Greek characters, *διοκείσις*): "*Latine iurisdictione et praefectura dici potest*", Forc.: v. DIOCESE. Phr.: beyond a man's own d., *extra forum suum*, Cic.

district (subs.): 1. *diffidentia*: d. of one's memory, d. *memoriae*, Quint.: of one's forces, d. *copiarum*, Suet. 2. more freq. expr. by verb: to feel d., *diffidère*: *he is repaid with d.*, *diffiditur, parum fidei habetur ei*: v. *fol. art.*

distrust (v.): 1. *diffido, fideus, 3* (*with dat.*: rarely *abl.*): to d. *oneself and one's fortunes*, *sibi ac suis fortunis d.*, Cic. Also with *acc.* and *inf.*: to d. *one's ability to attain*, d. *se assequi posse*, Cic. 2. *credo, didi, ditum, 3* (*with a negative*): *totally to d. a person*, *aliquid nihil credere*, Cic.: *I find it impossible to d.*, *ut non credam facere non possum*, Cic. 3. *idem non habeo*: v. TO TRUST. 4. *suspicio, i* (*to entertain suspicion*): v. TO DISTRUST.

distrustful: 1. *diffidens, ntis* (*with dat.*): d. of self, *sibi d.*, Cic.: v. TO DISTRUST. 2. *suspiciax, suspicióus*: v. SUSPICIOUS. 3. *verecundus* (d. of oneself): v. MODEST, BASHFUL. Phr.: *if I saw my fellow-citizens so d. of me*, *si me meus civibus tam graviter suspectum viderem*, Cic.

distrustfully: 1. *diffidenter*: Cic.: Just: v. DIFFIDENTLY. 2. *diffidenter*: i. e. *hesitatingly*: q. v.

disturb: 1. *turbo, i* (most gen. term): *the sea is d. by the violence of the winds*, *ventorum vi mare turbatur*, Cic.: Hor. Join: *miscere et turbare omnia*, Cic. Rarely *intrusa*, to be d., *Virg.* 2. *perturbo, i* (stronger than simple verb): to d. *terms and conditions*, *conditiones pactationesque p.*, Cic.: *nor does that outcry discompose or d. me*, *nec me clamor iste commovet aut p.*, Cic. 3. *conturbo, i* (like *perturbo*, to throw into disorder): to d. *the state*, c. *republicanum*, Sall. 4. *misceo, permisceo, commisceo*, 2: v. TO CONFUSE, MINGLE. 5. *commoveo, móvi, mótum, 2* (esp. of the mind): v. TO AGITATE. 6. *sollicito, i* (*to d. in mind, render anxious*): Cic.: v. TO DISQUIET. Also used in physical sense, to d. *the sea with oars*, *freta remis a.*, Virg. 7. *inquieto, i*: to d. *hens sitting*, *matrices incubantes inq.*, Col.: to be d. by rumours, *rumoribus inquietari*, Plin. Ep. (N.B. *Disturbo* is to break up, demolish: Cic.: Caes.)

disturbance: 1. As act (rare): *turbatio, perturbatio*: Cic. Or expr. by verb: v. *preced. art.* II. (More freq. in this sense): *the disorder itself*: 1. *turba* (esp., a popular or tumultuous d.): to *enter violence and d.*, *vim (belli) ac t. alere*, Cic.: in *what universal d. and confusion we live*, *quanta in t.*, *quantum in confusione vivimus*, Cic.: to *prevent any d.*, *ne quid turbæ fiat*, Pl. 2. *turbatio* (esp. with *rerum*): see L. G. § 595: in this d. (or confusion) in hac t. *rerum*, Liv. 3. *perturbatio* (stronger than *turbatio*: esp. of the mind): d. of the atmosphere (stormy weather), p. *coeli*, Cic. Join: *converso rerum et perturbato*, Cic. For mental sense, v. *EMOTION*. 4. *confusio* (a confused blending of things): v. CONFUSION. 5. *tumultus, us* (d. on a large scale): to *cause alarm and (general) d.*, *formidinem et t. facere*,

Sall.: Liv.: Cic.: v. TUMULT, COMMOTION. 6. *mótus, us* (esp. a political movement or commotion): to *cause a d. in the commonwealth*, *m. afferre reip.*, Cic. 7. expr. by verb, esp. *impers.* (see L. G. § 632): *there had been a d. in the camp*, *tumultum in castris fuerat*, Liv.: *such a d. is there in the fields*, *usque adeo turbatur in agris*, Virg.: to *cause d. in the state*, *republicam miscere*, Cic.: v. TO DISTURB.

8. *interpellatio, i. e. interruption* (of a speaker): q. v. 9. A means of exciting d., *turbamentum*: Tac. *disturbed* (part. adj.): 1. *turbulentus*: a commonwealth (greatly) d., *respublica t.*, Cic. 2. *turbidus*: the d. plains of ocean, *t. aequora ponti*, Lucr.: v. TURBULENT.

disturber: 1. *turbator* (f. *turbatrix*): the d. of the common people, t. *vulgi*, Liv. 2. *interpellator, i. e. an interrupter*: Cic. 3. *homo or civis turbulentus*: Cic.: v. TURBULENT. 4. *conciliator* (a stirrer up), with some defining word. Join: *seditionis instigator et concitator*, Cic. 5. In rhetorical lang., pests, is, f., might perh. be used: that d. and destroyer of the state, p. *ac perniciēs civitatis*, Cic.: v. ACCUSOR. Phr.: to act as the d. of a state, *tumulum civitatis inferre* (*civitem turbare, perturbare*), Cic.: v. TO DISTURB.

disunion: 1. *Separation*: *disociatio, séjunctio*: v. SEPARATION. II. *Discord*: *disidium, discordia, simultas, disensio*: v. DISAGREEMENT. Phr.: to sow the seeds of d. between people and knights, *serere causam discordiarum inter plēbem et equites*, Suet. *disunited*: 1. *disocio, i*: to d. *friends* (*lit. friendship*), *amicitias d.*, Cic.: the citizens being d. in feeling, *disociatis civium animis*, Nep.: in physical sense, to d. close parts, *arctas partes d.*, Lucr. 2. *séjuncto, séjūcto, etc.*: v. TO SEPARATE. 3. *dirimo, emi, emptum, 3*: v. TO DIVIDE, DISOLVE.

disunited (part. adj.): *disociatus*: v. TO DISUNITE.

disuse (subs.): 1. *désuétude, inis, f.*: d. of arms, *armorum d.*, Liv.: to fall into d., *in d. abire*, Callist. Dig. 2. *intermissio* (*for a time*): v. RE-TERMINISSE. Phr.: to fall into d.: *obsolesco, lévi, étum, 3*: Varr.: Cic.: to restore a custom which had fallen into d., *morem intermissum reducere*, Plin.: words which have fallen into d., *verba quae ceciderunt*, Hor.: *obsolesco, to cause to fall into d.* (*effice ut aliquid obsolescat*), only in Arnob.

disuse (v.): *déduco* (v. TO UNTEACH), *désuéfacio, désueco* (v. TO DISACUSTOM): chiefly used in p. part., v. *fol. art.*

disused: 1. *désuétus*: arms long d., *diu d. arma*, Virg.: Liv. 2. *quod obsolescit, intermissus* (the latter, temporarily): v. DISUSE, *fin.* (N.B. *Obsolescit* appears not to occur in this sense.) *ditch* (subs.): fossa: to dig a d., f. *fodere*, Liv.; f. *ducere*, if the length of the d. is considered, Caes.: to clean out old d., *veterea f. tergere*, Col.: Virg. *Dimin.*, fossilla, a small d., Cato. (N.B. *scrubs or scrobs* is a trench for planting; in; inclie or fossa inclia, a drain: see the words.)

ditch (v.): fossam fodio, etc.: v. *preced. art.* Phr.: to d. damp ground, *agrum humidum fossis concidine*, Plin.

ditcher: fossor: v. DIGGER.

ditheism: **dithēismos* or by circuml., **eorum opinio qui duos deos esse putant*.

dithyrhamb: *dithyrhambos*: Hor.: Cic.

dithyrhambic: *dithyrhambicus*, Cic. D. *verses*, *dithyrhambi*, Hor.

ditany: *dictamnus*, f., and -um, i: Plin.

ditty: 1. *cantilēna* (esp. a verse which has been often repeated): you sing the same d. (*harp on the same string*): *candem c. canis*, Ter.: Cic. 2. *nēnia* or *nēnia* (strictly, a funeral song, a dirge): also = *cantilēna*,

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supr.: a child's d. puerorum n. Hor.
3. canticum: v. SONO.
diuretic: 1. diuretica: Pall.
Coel. Aur. 2. mictrius: Coel. Aur.
diurnal: diurnus: v. DAILY.
divan: 1. A Turkish council of
state: concilium, consilium (the context
determining the precise sense): v. COUN-
CIL. || 2. sofa: lectus, lectulus: v.
COUCH.

divaricate (rare): diffido, divido;
as scient. t. t., divarico: v. TO DIVIDE.
FORK. (Divarico is to stretch out the
legs or feet, or to arrange in an analog-
ous manner: v. TO DIVIDE.)

divarication: *divaricatio: as
scient. t. t.: v. DIVISION, DIVERGENCE.

diver: 1. Lit., to plunge into
water: 1. mergo, si, sum, 3 (with
pron. refl., or as pass.): birds which d.
in the sea, aves quae se in aequore m.
Cic.; who has also mergi in aquam, in
same sense: v. TO PLUNGE. 2. Im-
mergo, 3 (same constr. as mergo): to d.
into the water, in aquam se im., Plin.:
Curt. 3. Arrior, 1 (a specific word:
used whether of beasts or men that
by nature or skill can remain under
water): to plunge as persons who d.,
demergere, ut qui urinantur, Cic. fr.:
Plin. (who has the word in sense to
remain under water, as frogs): to d.
for pearls, margaritas urinando saxis
avellere: cf. Tac. Agr. 12, sive. The
form urino is less freq. 4. Infirno, 1
(like preced. to d. in): Col. ||
Fig.: to search deeply: percursor,
explorator, investigo, 1: v. TO SEARCH
OUT, PENETRATE.

diver: 1. A person skilled in
diving: arinator: Liv.: Plin. (Or
expr. by urino: d., qui urinantur, Cic.;
urinator, Plin.) || 2. A kind of water-
fowl: mergus: Virg.

diverge: 1. To turn aside from
a way: 1. decedo, sei, sum, 3: usu.
with de via: Lucr. has spatia decedere,
of his atoms: v. TO DEVIATE. 2. de-
verto, ti, sum, 3 (when the intention is
to stop somewhere): Cic.: v. TO TURN
AROUND, LOCUS. 3. Avertio, 3 (with se
or iter): they had d. from the same,
iter ab Arari averterant, Caes.: v. TO
TURN AWAY. 4. Declino, 1 (to depart
from a straight line): Lucr. (of his
atoms = decedere, 1, 221). || 2. To proceed
in different directions, as rays of
light, etc.: 1. diffundor, fusus, 3
(only of a number of things): v. TO
SPREAD ABROAD. 2. discuto, curti,
cursum, 3 (of rapid motion): rays d.
from the middle, radii d. a medio, Plin.
3. diffuso, xi, sum, 3: the Rhine
d. into several branches, Rhenus in
plures d. partes, Caes. 4. Divarico
1 (in the manner of bandy-legs): so d.
to form a bifurcation: usu. trans.:
(an ox) whose hoofs d., cuius ungulae d.
Varr.: Oato. || 3. Of opinions: Phr.:
thus far we agree with Epicurus; hence
we d., hactenus cum Epicuro sentimus;
in his quae sequuntur, diversi agitur.

divergence: 1. Lit.: of diverging
lines: 1. declinatio, Cic. (who uses
the word with ref. to the Epicurean
atoms). 2. Expr. by verb: were there
not such a d., nisi (ea) declinare solerent,
Lucr.: v. TO DIVERGE. || 2. Fig.:
of opinions: discrepantia, dissidium: v.
DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT. And comp.
TO DIVERGE (III.).

diverging (adj.): 1. diversus:
there were several d. paths, plures erant
d. semitae, Liv.: d. mouths (of a har-
bour), d. aditus, Cic. 2. divaricatus
(forming a fork): d. beams (fastened
at one end), d. tigna, Vitruvius.

divers (only used with plur. subs.):
varius, diversus: v. DIFFERENT, VARIOUS.
Phr.: in d. manners, multis modis,
Vulg.

divers-coloured: varicolor, 5ris:
v. PARTCOLOURED.

diverse: illius, diversus: v. DIF-
FERENT.

diversification: variatio: v. VARI-
ATION.

diversified (part. adj.): 1. Marked

at intervals: 1. distinctus: v. TO
DIVERSIFY. 2. Interstinctus: d. with
various colours, int. varis coloribus,
Plin. || 3. With varied hues or form:
varius: d. discourse, v. sermo, Virg.:
v. VARIOUS, VARIED.

diversify: 1. vario, 1 (both lit.
and fig.): to d. his (the sun's) disk at
rising with spots, maculis v. ortum,
Virg.: to d. one's style, orationem v. [et
distinguere, the latter word showing
that ornament is intended] Cic.: v. TO
VARY. 2. distinguo, xi, ctum, 3 (to
mark, stud. adorn with what is bright):
with numerous streams d.ing the plain,
planiem crebris rivis distinguentibus,
Curt.: d. d. with ruddy, streaks (of a pre-
cious stone), distinguentibus venis ru-
bentibus, Plin.: Hor.

diversion: 1. Lit.: the act of
turning a river from its course: 1.
derivatio: d. of rivers, d. fluminum,
Cic. 2. deductio (from the fountain
head or source): Cic. (Or expr. by
verb: by the d. of the water of the
river, derivata fluminis aqua: v. TO
DIVERT). || 2. Fig.: that which calls off
the mind from occupation: 1. Avoca-
tio: a d. from the thought of one's
misery, av. a cogitanda miseria, Cic.:
Sen.: v. DISTRACTION. 2. Avocamentum
(strictly, avocatio is the act of
diverting or state of being diverted;
avocamentum the object which d.):
Plin. Ep. || 3. Recreation: 1. oblectatio
(comp. amusement, sin.): the
d. of one's leisure, ob. otii, Cic.: a kind
of free d. of the mind, animi libera
quiescatio, ob. Cic. Or. 1, 26, 118. 2.
oblectamentum (diff. from preced. as
cause from effect): "oblectamenta quaerit
otiosus ludendo, spectando, jocando,
ambulando," Habicht Syn., § 341. 3.
ludus: v. PLAY. 4. Amusum: only
in plur. animi causa: v. AMUSEMENT.
Phr.: those things are a mere d., not
(read) improvement, ludit in istis amusis,
non proficit, Sen.: vases you wish d.,
quum vobis nihil agere, Sen. Ep. 111, 4
(see the place). || 4. Milit. t. t.: an
operation intended to distract the atten-
tion of the enemy: expr. by verb: to
cecude a d., ad distringendos (hostes),
ad distringendas copias (hostium), Liv.:
v. TO DIVERT.

divert: 1. To turn off the waters
of a river: 1. derivio, 1: v. TO DRAW
OFF. 2. Avertio, ti, sum, 3: to d.
rivers: flumina a. Cic. || 2. To turn
the attention or emotions in a new direc-
tion: 1. derivio, 1: to d. any one's
anger and turn it on oneself, iram illi
cuius in se d., Cic. 2. Avertio, ti,
sum, 3: to d. a person from an under-
taking, aliquem ab incepto a. Liv. 3.
depollo, pelli, pulsus, 1 (like avertio, 3,
induce to abandon): to d. a person
from his expectation and aim, aliquem
de spe conatuque d., Cic. 4. Avoco,
1 (to call off or be the means of doing
so): pleasure has never d. d. my atten-
tion from (seeking) another's good, ab
nullius unquam commodo voluptas me
avocavit, Cic. 5. dāvoco, 1: v. TO
CALL AWAY. 6. abduco, xi, ctum, 3:
v. TO DRAW OFF (fig.). || 3. To amuse:
1. oblecto, 1 (for diff. from delecto,
comp. amusement, sin.): v. TO AMUSE.
2. ludo, si, sum, 3 (to d. oneself):
the mind d. itself with such pursuits,
1. in istis amusis, Sen.: v. TO PLAY.

|| 4. As milit. t. t.: 1. distringo,
nxi, ctum, 3: to d. the enemy's forces,
ad distringendas copias hostium, Liv.
2. distraho, xi, ctum, 3: to d.
the enemy's attention, distrahendo hosti
(better, ad distrahendum hostem), Tac.
Comp. TO DISTRACT.

diverting: 1. (?) festinus: v.
AMUSING. 2. ridiculus: v. LAUGH-
ABLE. 3. ludifer, cra, crum: a d.
account, 1. historia, Gell. Phr.: it is
very d., risu atque ludu res digna est,
Gell.

divertingly: festivè, festiviter: v.
AMUSINGLY.

divest: 1. Lit.: to deprive of
clothes or armour: nudo, spolio, 1 (with

acc. and abl.), destrabo, 3 (with acc. and
dat.): v. TO STRIP. || 2. To take away
an office: abrogio, 1: v. TO DEPOSE (see
also inf. 4). || 3. Fig. (the usual
sense): to d. oneself of, i. e. to lay aside
barriers from the mind: to give up (an
office): 1. exuo, 1, ctum, 3 (with
acc. of that which is laid aside): to d.
oneself of antiquated fashions, antiquos
more ex., Liv.: of all human feeling,
omnem humanitatem ex., Cic. 2.
pono, posui, positum, 3 (esp. poet.): v.
TO LAY ASIDE. 3. depōno, 3: v. TO
LAY DOWN. 4. abdicco, 1 (of civil
offices): to d. oneself of an office, ab. se
magistratu, Cic.: v. TO ABDICATE, RE-
SIGN. Phr.: I cannot d. myself of that
opinion, "nullo modo illam opinionem
(sententiam) a me depellere possum
(the same may be expr. by exuo: mihi
quidem ex animo exui non potest, Cic
in R. and A.): see also TO GET (rid of).
divestiture: of an office, abrogatio
v. DEPOSITION.

divide: A. TRANS. 1. To
part asunder: 1. seco, 1: v. TO CUT,
CLEAVE. 2. divido, visi, visum, 3:
to d. the clouds (of lightning), nubila d.,
Hor. 3. Join: perumpere et dividere,
Cic. 3. scindo, 3: v. TO CLEAVE.

4. divarico, 1 (in a fork-like
manner): (a beast) whose hoofs are
(widely) d., cuius ungulae divaricant
(sc. se), Varr. || 2. To separate into
portions: 1. divido, 3: to be d.
into two parts, in duas partes dividi,
Caes.: to d. goods into three portions,
bona tripartito d., Caes. Fig.: to d.
an entire class into certain varieties,
genus universum in species certas parti
ci d., Cic. 2. partior (less freq., partio),
4: to d. land by a boundary-line, camp-
um limite p., Virg.: v. TO SHARE. Esp.
of the division of subjects by a writer,
often with dividere, v. supr. 3. dis-
perdo (less freq., disperior), 4: to d. in
a fourfold manner, quadripartim dis-
perire, Varr.: Pl.: to d. the periods of
pleasure and labour, tempora voluptatis
laborisque d., Cic.: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

4. describo, psi, ptum, 3 (to lay out
and apportion by a plan): to d. the
year into 12 months, in duodecim menses
annum d., Liv.: to d. the people by for-
tune, populum censu d., Cic. 5. dis-
tribuo, 1, ctum, 3: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

Join: partiri ac distribuere, Caes.

|| 3. To separate from: divido, se-
paro, dispeco (rare): v. TO SEPARATE.
|| 4. To allot in portions: 1.
divido, 3: to d. goods amongst the men,
bona viris d., Cic.: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.
ALLOT. 2. partior, 4: he d. the
spoils amongst his comrades, praedam
partim in sodas, Virg.: esp. when the
divider takes a portion for himself: v.
TO SHARE. 3. disperio, 4: to divide
money amongst the jurors, pecuniam
iudicibus d., Cic.: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

(V. In this sense UNL. pass.), to be
divided in opinion: Phr.: authors are
d. in their opinion, discrepat, bad
convenit, inter scriptores: v. TO DIS-
AGREE: the senate was d. in its opinion.
*duae senatus sententiae dissident.

to be d. in one's counsels, cursibus ab-
strahit, Tac. B. Intrans. 1. To
part asunder: 1. divido, seco, scindo
(v. supr. A. 1.), with pron. refl.: the
clouds d., scindunt sese nubes, Virg.:
or sometimes in pass. (refl.): the flames
d., scinditur flamma, Lucr.: see I. G.
§ 613. 2. discedo, sei, sum, 3: all
d. in two in and made room, discessere
omnes medi, spatiumque dedere, Virg.:
the furrows d. before the plough, d.
vomere sulcus, Lucr. 3. dehisco, 3:
v. TO Gape OPEN. 4. dissolio, ui and
ivi, ultum, 4 (suddenly): Virg.: Plin.

|| 2. To vote by dividing: 1. dis-
cedo, 3 (to go to one side of the house in
favour of or against a motion): to d. in
favour of this motion, in hanc senten-
tiam d., Cic.: to d. against any one's
motion, d. in alia omnia (to adopt any
motion rather than the one recom-
mended), Cic. (but senatus discedit must
not be used for "the house divides")

comp. Sall. Cat. 55; Liv. 3. 41): the formula calling upon the senate to "divide" was this, "Qui hoc censetis illic transire; qui alia omnia, in hanc partem." Crev. ad Liv. l. c. 2, eo, lvi and li, etc. (of individual members siding or not with a motion): v. TO VOTE.

divided (part. adj.): *dividuum*: d. totū, d. labor, Sen.: d. waters, d. aqua, Ov. Phr.: d. in two, bipartitus, Varr.: Plin.: in three, tripartitus, Cic.: in four, quadripartitus, Cic.: streams d. into seven channels, flumina septemstria, Ov.

dividend: I. The number to be divided: "numerus dividendus." II. Share of profits in a commercial enterprise: "emolumentum pro rata portione capitis aestimatum."

divider (rare): expr. by verb: v. TO DIVIDE.

dividual: *dividuus* (capable of being divided): Cic.

divination: I. *divinatio* (gen. term): defined by Cic. as, "carum rerum quae sortituae putantur praedictio atque praesentio." Div. i. init.

2. *divinatio*: v. PROPHECY. 3. *auguratio* (from the flight, etc., of birds): d. from sparrows, aug. ex passeribus, Cic. 4. *augurium* (any instance of divination): to try or prove a matter by d., rem augurio experiri, Flor.: to exercise d., a. agere, Cic.: v. AUGURY.

5. *hâruspicina* (by entrails of victims): v. SOOTHSAING. 6. *divinitas* (a kind of prophetic or supernatural power): comp. Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119. To practice d., *divinare*: v. TO DIVINE.

divine (adj.): I. Pertaining to the gods:

1. *divinus*: d. origin, d. origo, Liv.: not without d. assistance, non sine ope d., Cic.: d. worship, res divinae, Cic.: Liv.: a d. inspiration, afflatus d., Cic.: to attend d. service, rebus d. interesse, adesse, Liv. 2. Use gen. of deus: the d. mercy, power, dei (deorum) misericordia, potentia: v. GOD. 3. *divus* (rare): Lucr.: Varr.

4. *coelestis*, e. d. origin (of the soul), c. origo, Virg.: d. Amours (ceremonies) are decreed (to him), c. religiones decernuntur, Tac. Join: divinum atque coeleste (animal), Cic. 5. *sacer*, cra, crum: v. SACRED. Esp. as subs. in pl. neut.: to attend d. service, "mactis adesse (Kr.). Phr.: d. power, numen: v. DIVINITY. II. Fig.: d. admirable, superhuman: *divinus*: d. genius, d. ingenium, Cic. Phr.: nights and suppers d., noctes coenaeque decorum! Hor.

divine (subs.): *theôlogus* (*theologos*), i. first applied to St. John the Divine: M. L.: v. THEOLOGIAN. (For *divine* in sense of *clergyman*, see the latter word.)

divine (v.): I. In strict sense, to discover by divination: I. *divino*, i (gen. term): used both with and without an object (as futura) by Cic.: v. TO FORETELL. 2. *augûr*, less freq. *augûro*, i (by augury, observation of birds): Calchas from the number of the sparrows d.d. the years of the Trojan war, Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic.: in wider sense, to d. the future, futura a., Cic. 3. *augûrium* ago, egi, actum, i: the regular phrase for formal divination by taking the auspices: Cic. II. Fig.: to conjecture deeply and sagaciously: 1. *conflicto*, *heli*, *jectum*, i: (Aratus) who d.d. so shrewdly concerning the kissing of his mother, qui de sua vianda matre tam acute (ex oraculo) confect, Cic.: to d. the future with very great shrewdness, callidissime de futuris c., Nep. 2. expr. by conjectura (the act of putting things together, and so drawing an inference) and various verbs: as far as I can d., quantum conjectura auguramur, Cic.: simily, conjecturam facere, capere ex (d.) aliqua re, conjecturâ perspicere: v. TO INFER.

3. *augûro*, i: esp. with conjectura, v. *supr.*: also absol., you d. me rightly

recte de me auguraria, Cic.: v. TO CONJECTURE, PRESAGE. 4. *divino*, i (to foretell, foresee: q. v.): as though he d.d. the result, quasi de exitu divinare, Cic.

5. *praecipio*, *cepi*, *ceptum*, i (to anticipate by seeing through beforehand): he had d.d. (foreseen) that this would come to pass, haec usu ventura praepocera, Caes.

6. *perspicio*, i: v. TO SEE THROUGH, PENETRATE.

divinely: I. From heaven: I. *divinitus* (divine, by divination, with prophetic power, Cic.): d. bestowed upon us, d. ad nos delatus, Cic.: v. PROVIDENTIALITY. 2. (after pass. verbs): a Deo (dis): v. GOD. II. Admirably, wonderfully: I. *divinitus*: d. argued by Plato, d. a Platone disputata, Cic.

2. *divine*: d. does Plato call pleasure vice's bait, divine Plato escam malorum voluptatem appellat, Cic.: Quint. 3. *egregis*, *eximis*: v. EXCELLENTLY.

divineness: *divinitas*: v. DIVINITY.

diviner (subs.): augur, hâruspex, etc.: v. SOOTHSAIER.

diving-bell: perh. *vas urinâtôr-ium: "testa urinatorum" (Kr.).

divinity: I. Divine nature or power: I. *divinitas*: to ascribe d. to the mind, menti d. tribuere, Cic. 2. *numen*, *inis*, n. (divine authority or dignity): many prodigies declare her power and d. (of Ceres), multa prodigia vim ejus n.que declarant, Cic.: supplicat I appeal to thy d., supplex tua numina posco, Virg. Phr.: to maintain the d. of Christ, *Christum deum esse, divina natura praeditum esse affirmare; to deny it, *divinum Christi naturam tollere. II. A divine being:

1. *numen*, *inis*, n. (esp. poet.): propitious, addece d.s, n. praesentia, laeva, Virg.: v. DEITY. 2. *deus*, *divus*: v. GOD. III. Theology: theôlogia, res divinae: v. THEOLOGY.

divisibility: expr. by adj. under DIVISIBLE, or verbs under DIVIDE (I.): to possess d., *dividuum* esse, Cic.: he believes in the infinite d. of matter, nullum statuit corporibus finem esse secundis, cf. Lucr. i, 844.

divisible: I. *dividuus* (that may be or that is divided): the indivisible and the d., *individuū* et d., Cic. 2. *divisibilis*, e (unclass.): Ter. 3. expr. by verb: three first elements are not d., nullo modo haec principia secari frangive possunt (based on Lucr.). 4. *fiatilis*, e (easily divided by spilling): Virg.

division: I. The act of dividing into parts: 1. *divisio*. d.s of lands, Tac.: fourfold d., quadripartita d., Cic. 2. *divisus*, as (only in dat.): easy of d., *facilis divisul*, Liv. 45, 30. 3. *descriptio* (laying out and distributing by plan): the d. into centuries and classes, d. centuriarum classisque, Liv.: v. DISTRIBUTION. 4. *partitio*: Cic. 5. expr. by verbs under TO DIVIDE (I, II.): easy of d., quod facile secatur, *dividitur*; for the d. of the spoil, ad praedam disperdiendam, *dividendam*, etc. II. Of a subject, by a writer: 1. *partitio* (into heads or branches): Cic. 2. *divisio* (when things individually distinct are spoken of): Cic.: Quint. III. Disunion: 1. *disidium*: v. DISAGREEMENT. 2. *seditio* (political): a d. arose between those who were for war and those who were for peace, s. inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv.: v. SEDITION. Phr.: to be in a state of d., discrepare, dissidere, dissentire: v. TO DISAGREE. IV. That which separates: 1. *discrimen*, *inis*, n. (only in fig. sense): to be separated by a very narrow d., *pertenui* d. separari, Cic.: v. DISTINCTION. 2. *divisura* (rare): Plin.: v. PARTITION. V. A separate portion of a subject or work: 1. *pars*, *partis*, f.: cf. Liv. 21, i, *init. Dimin.*, *particula*, a smaller division: v. PORTION. 2. *caput*, *itis*, n. (a leading d.): the two first d.s of your letter, prima duo c. epistolae tuae, Cic.: v. HEAD, CHAPTER. VI. Of an army:

no nearer word than exercitus, copiarum pars. Phr.: in two, three d.s, bipartito, tripartito: to attack in two (three) d.s, signa bipartito inferre, Caes.; tripartito (urbem) aggredi, Liv. VII. Of the senate, for voting: *discessio*: to have recourse to a d., d. facere, Cic. Plin. 14, 7, fin. (but according to some the *discessio* was only made when the house was unanimous, Gell. 14, 7, ad fin.).

divisor: *divisor, as arith. i. t.

divorce (subs.): I. *divortium*. to effect a d., d. facere (cum aliquo, aliqua), Cic. 2. *repudium* (strictly of marriages contracted for, not effected: only on the part of the husband, whereas *divortium* may be effected by husband or wife): to send notice of a d. (by the formula, "res tuas tibi habeto"), r. renuntiare, Pl.: r. uxori remittere, Suet.; dicere, Tac. 3. *diffarctio* (of a marriage effected by confarreatio: rare): Fest.

divorce (v.): I. LIT. of the nuptial tie: 1. *nuntium mitti*, *missum*, i (referring to the customary formula, v. DIVORCE, subs. II.): to marry a second wife without doing the former, alteram ducere, neque n. priori mittere, Cic. Mito is also used absol. in same sense, Ulp. Dig. 2, remitto, i: to d. one's wife, uxorem r., Suet.; more fully, *repudio* r., Just. 3. *divortium facio*, i: v. DIVORCE, subs. 4. *repudio*, i (also used of annulling a betrothal: said of the man, whereas the preceding may be used of the woman): Suet. 5. expr. by *matrimonium* and various verbs: dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, Suet.; matrimonio depellere, exturbare (with violence), Tac. Phr.: to marry a woman that has d.d. her husband, feminam digressam a marito ducere, Suet. II. Fig.: to separate forcibly: *sêjungo*, *divello*: v. TO SEPARATE, DISJOIN.

divorcement: chiefly in phr., bill of d., *libellus divorcial*, Cic.: I. *repudiū*, Vulg. Matt. xix, 7.

divulge: I. *patêfacio*, *feci*, *factum*, i (to lay open to view): Join: proferre et patêfacere, Cic.: v. TO DISCLOSE. 2. *palam facio*, i (like *procedo*): v. KNOWN (TO MAKE). 3. *divulgo*, i (to publish abroad): to d. the mystery of Ceres, sacrum Cereis v., Hor.: v. TO PUBLISH. Simily, the compa. *divulgo*, Cic.: Suet.; *êsvulgo*, Liv.: Tac. 4. *ênnuntio*, i (to give secret intelligence): by an oath not to d. Jure jurando ne quis ênnuntiare, Caes.: our plans were being d.d. to the enemy, consilia nostra hostibus ênnuntiari, Caes. 5. *prôdo*, *ididi*, *iditum*, i (to let out): to d. secrets, secreta prod, Tac.; arcana p. Juv.: v. TO BETRAY. 6. *prôfero*, *tôli*, *lâtum*, i: the secrets of the heart are d.d., secreta animi proferuntur, Plin.: more fully, in medium prof., Cic. 7. *êlimino*, i (Jocose, lit. to turn out of the house): to d. what has been said (carry tales), dicta foras e, Hor.==dicta foras efferre (R. and A.). 8. *prômôveo*, *môvi*, *môtum*, 2: to d. secrets, arcana pr. loco, Hor. Epod. 11, 14.

divulger (rare): I. *ulgator*, Ov. 2. *prôditôr*: v. BETRAYER. 3. Index, *icis*, c.: v. INFORMER.

divviness: vertigo, vertigines: v. GIDDINESS.

do (see also DONO): I. To effect:

1. *facio*, *feci*, *factum*; pass. *fiô*, *fiôri*, i (the most usu. equiv. for the Eng.): I cannot do more than I have done, ego plus quam feci, f. non possum, Cic.: he begged me to write to you, which I do, orabat ut ad te scriberem; quod facio, Cic.: what am I to do, quid faciam? Cic.: what would you do with such a fellow, quid hoc homine faciat: Cic.: to do any one a kindness, beneficium alicui f., Cic.; bene f. alicui, Cic.: Ter.: to do violence to any one, vim alicui f., Liv. 2. *êfficio*, i (stronger than *facio*, to succeed in doing, to effect): to do what one has proposed, quod quis proposuerit, Cic.: v. TO EFFECT. 3.

ago, Egi, actum, 3 (the most gen. term to denote action of any kind: often used imper. in pass.): to do nothing, nihil a. C. c.: what am I to do, quid agam? Ter.: what is doing, quid agitur? Ter.: v. to GO ON. 4. gero, gessi, gestum, 3: v. TO CARRY ON, TRANSACT. Phr.: to do one's endeavour, do one's best that... id agere, dare operam ut (ne), or (absol.), Ter.: Caes.: to do one's duty (zealously) to the state, navare operam republicae, Cic.: to do any one's commands sedulously or actively, mandata alicujus facessere, Virg.: to have enough to do, sat agere, also satis agere, or as one word satagere, Pl.: Cic.: Quint.: to do nothing, nihil agere et cessare, Cic.: we have long enough done nothing, cessatum usque adhuc est, Ter.: to do good to, prodesse, beneficiare, with dat. (v. TO BENEFIT, SERVE) of medicines, facere: the root does a great deal of good in cases of colic, radix coeliaca praefere facit, Plin.: to do harm to, obesse, nocere with dat. (v. TO INJURE): up then and be doing, quin igitur expersicimini! Sall. II. To do with, have concern with: Phr.: to have to do with the soil (of farmers), rationem habere cum terra, Cic.: to have to do with a person, rem habere cum aliquo, Ter.: that I have nothing to do with, (id) nihil ad me attinet, Ter.: so far as I have to do with it, quod ad me attinet, Cic.: Liv.: in short sentences the verb is sometimes omitted, what has that to do with the matter, quid ad rem? nihil ad rem, etc.: to have as little as possible to do with any one, quam minime familiariter uti aliquid: have thou nothing to do with an inquisitive man, percontatorem fagito, Hor.: I have nothing to do with him, mihi cum illo nihil est, Cic.: what have I to do with thee, quid mihi et tibi est? Vulg. III. As auxiliary verb: not expressed unless emphatic in Eng., when it may often be rendered by vero: I do really wish, ego vero cupio, Cic.: when in Eng. the auxiliary stands alone, in Lat. the verb is often expressed: do you believe? I do, credidne? credo: v. YES, INDEED. When do expresses urgent entreaty, it may often be expr. by amabo: do assist me, amabo, adjuva me! Ter.: Cic.: or by quæso, obsecro (v. PRAY): and sometimes by quin (v. JUST, ADE.). IV. Intans., to be getting on, in circumstances or health: Phr.: how do you do, dearest friend, quid agis, dulcissime, rerum? Hor.: they are doing well, bene est illis, Cic.: Hor.: simply is used bene habere (Gr. εὖ ἔχειν), Pl.: Cic.: may you do well, bene rem geras! Hor. V. To succeed, answer well: 1. facio, 3 (of medicines): Plin.: v. SUPR. (I., Phr. fin.). 2. respondeo, 1 (of crops): v. TO ANSWER (III.). VI. To be enough, satisfactory: 1. expr. by satis, sat: it would have done well enough, satis erat (with Inf.), Cic.: it doesn't do for poetry to be merely pretty, non satis est pulchra esse poemata, Hor.: Hold! that'll do, Ohe jam satis, Hor. 2. in accepting an offer, expr. by hñgnè: just take as many as you please, thank you, that will do, at tu quantumvis tolle:—Benigne, Hor.: Pl. Phr.: come, that won't do, *at id non est ferendum! non patiar: indigna facis. VII. To impose upon (vulg.): ludificor, verba do, etc.: v. TO CHEAT, FOOL.

do away with: tollō, aboleo, dissolvō, etc.: v. TO ABOLISH.
—for: i. e. to settle, destroy: conficō, perdo: v. TO DESTROY, DISABLE.
—up (colloq.): i. e. to fasten up: colligo, constringo: v. TO TIE UP, FASTEN UP.

—without: cæreo, 1 (with abl.): v. TO DISPERSE WITH.

docile: 1. docilis, e: v. TEACHABLE. 2. facilis, e (in wider sense, easy to influence): d. temper of young (cattle), juvenum faciles animi, Virg.: Cic. 3. mobilis, e: Virg.: v. PLIANT.

4. tractabilis, e (easily managed): Cic.

docility: 1. docilitas: Cic.: Suet. 2. facilitas (v. docilis, 2): Quint.

3. by circuml., docilis animus, facile ingenium, etc.: v. DOCLILE.

dock (sub.): 1. A station for ships: nāvāle, is, n. (often pl.): d.s., harbours, agueducts, nāvālia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic.: a dry d., sicum, n. Ov. Vitr. has gen. pl. nāvālorum.

II. The place where a criminal stands for trial: perh. cancelli: v. BAR.

III. The plant: rānex, is, f., Plin.: or perh. lāpāthus or lāpāthum, Virg.: Col.

dock (v.): 1. To put up in dock: subdāco, xl, ctum, 3 (to haul up a vessel anywhere): Liv. II. To cut short:

1. curto, 1: Hor.: Pers.: v. TO CURTAIL. 2. praecido, 3: v. TO CUT OFF: v. foll. art.

docked (part. adj.): curtus: a d. (prob. gelded) mule, c. mulus, Hor.

docket (sub.): 1. A note or ticket attached: perh. titulus, libellus, v. BILL (IV.). II. An alphabetical list of persons who have suits: perh. *libellus or brevīarium (index) causarum: v. SUMMARY. Phr.: to strike a d., aliquem ut solvendo imparem (non solvendo) deferre (R. and A.).

docket (v.): *titulum addo, adjicio (?).

dock-tailed: (?) curtus: v. DOCKED.

dock-yard: nāvālia, lum and lōrum, n. pl.: v. DOCK.

doctor (sub.): 1. One qualified to teach, hence, as title of honour: doctor: d. in theology, medicine, philosophy, theologiae, medicinae, philosophiae d. M. L.: to be made a d., in doctorum ordinem ascribi, doctoris nomine insigniri, nomen et dignitatem doctoris adipisci (Kr.): to obtain the degree of d. of law with great honour, magna cum laude gradum doctoris juris adipisci (Wyttenb. in Kr.). II. A practitioner in medicine: mēdicus (f. mēdica, Inscr.): to call in the d., m. adducere ad aliquid, Cic.: accersere, Pl.

doctor (v.): 1. cūro, 1 (the usual word to denote medical treatment): v. TO TREAT. 2. medicamenta alicui do, praebere: v. MEDICINE. 3. mēdicor, 1 (both lit. and fig.: usu. with dat.): to d. old men, senibus m., Virg.: to d. oneself (fig.), sibi m., Ter.

doctoral: gen. of doctor.

doctorate: *doctoris gradus, dig-

doctorship: *nitas, nomen.

doctress: mēdica: v. DOCTOR.

doctrinaire: *homo praeceptis (axiomatis) quibusdam pollicitis plus aequo deditus.

doctrinal: now used only with ref. to theology: *doctrinālis, e: theol. t. f. Phr.: d. writings, *libri de doctrina Christiana scripti: d. preaching, *orationis id genus quod id agit ut doctrinas Christianas magis quam praecepta vitae sanctae inculcet.

doctrine: 1. A theory or opinion formally enunciated: 1. dogma, ātis, n. (Gr. δόγμα): Cic.: Juv. 2. plāctum: d.s. of physicians, medicorum plācta, Plin. (Cic. has only the verb: it is a d. of the Stoics, placet (Stoici) Stoicis, with acc. and inf.). 3. *doctrina: a most salutary d., d. saluberrima, Corp. Conf.: also collectively, Christian d., d. Christiana, Corp. Conf. (N.B. In these senses not class.) See also OPINION, PRECEPT. II. A system of doctrines: 1. rātio: the d. of the Stoics, Stolorum r., Cic. 2. disciplina (an entire body of teaching): to be laid down by particular systems of philosophical d., a singulis philosophiae disciplinis dcl., Cic.: v. DISCIPLINE, SCHOOL. 3. doctrina (theol. t. f.): v. SUPR. (3).

document: 1. tābula: public d.s. (records), t. publicae, Cic. 2. instrumentum (a formal paper, a deed): a d. pertaining to a suit, litis instrumentum, Quint.: Scaev. Dig. 3. litterae, ārum: a public d. (an inventory) preserved in the treasury, l. publicae in aërolo conditae, Cic. 4. expr. by scriptus: every

kind of d., *quodcumque genus scripti libri: the d. ran thus, scriptum erat hoc modo (based on Cic.).

documentary: gen. of tabulae, etc.: v. preced. art.

dogger: *cuscuto (Europaea, With.).

dogge (v.): 1. To clude a pursuer: i. e. elūdo, elūbor, 3 (the former only with acc. of object): v. TO ELUDE.

2. dēclino, 1 (to turn a little aside, and so avoid): to try to d. the nose of justice, liquores iudiciorum d., Cic.: v. TO AVOID.

3. To shuffle, act slyly and dishonestly: tergiversor, i.: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO SHUFFLE, IMPOSE UPON.

dogge (sub.): i. e. a trick: dōlus, trīcax, praestigiae: v. ROGUE, TRICKSTER.

dogge (v.): i. e. a sly rogue, vēstītor, praestigiator: v. ROGUE, TRICKSTER.

dodo: *dīdus.

doe: 1. A female deer: cervina: Virg.: Plin. II. The female of a rabbit: cuniculus femina: v. FEMALE.

doer: 1. actor: a d. of deeds, a rerum, Cic. 2. auctor (rare in this sense): the narrator and d., scriptor et auctor rerum, Sall. 3. factor (not class. in this sense): the d. of the work, f. opera, Vulg. Jac. i. 25. 4. more freq. expr. by verb: the d.s. of great deeds, qui magna (magnas res) fecerunt, etc.

dog (sub.): 1. The animal: 1. cānis, is, c. (mostly f. when used generically): to keep d.s., canes alere, Ter.: he delights in horses and d.s., gaudet equis canibusque, Hor.: hunting d.s., c. venatici, Cic.: to hunt the hare with d.s., canibus venari leporem, Virg.: to set on d.s., canes immittere, Virg.: a Molossian d. (a famous hunting-hound), Molossus c., Hor. Hence Molossus is often used subs. in the poets, as, acer Molossus, Virg. Dimin. of canis, cānicula, a small d., Plin.; but usu. employed in different sense: v. DOG-STAR. 2. cātulus, f. cātula (strictly, a young d., a whelp, q. v.): trusty d.s., c. fideles, Hor. Dimin. cātellus, f. cātella, esp. a pet dog, Pl.: Hor. Phr.: belonging to a d., cāniculus: a d.'s skin, pellis canina, Scrib. d.'s letter (r.), littera c., Pers.: d.'s flesh, catulina, Plin. Fig.: those things may go to the d.s. for aught I care, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic.: go to the d.s. with you, abin' hinc in malam crucem, Pl.: of similar force but less colloq., perire, pessum dari or ire, in pejus ruere: v. TO RUIN. II. Fig.: a morose churlish person: cānis: Ter.: Hor. In milder sense, a wicked dog, improbus, Hor. III. The constellation: cānis: v. DOG-STAR.

dog (v.): 1. Investigo, indāgo, i: v. TO TRACK, TRACK. 2. Insequor, cūtus, 3: v. TO PURSUE: the same fortune d.s. the men, eadem fortuna vires ins., Virg. Phr.: to d. a person, aliquis vestigia calcare, Sen.: to d. the enemy's steps, vestigils sequi hostem Liv.: Marcellus d.'d. his steps, Marcellus vestigils instabat, Liv.

dog-briar: v. DOG-ROSE.

dog-cheap (adj.): pervilis, e: Liv.: v. CHEAP.

dog-collar: 1. collāre, is, v. (used to protect the necks of animals from wild beasts): Varr. 2. maculatum: also melleum, miltus (spiked): Varr. 3. armilla (?): the subs. is not found in this sense, but Prop. has armillati colla canes, collareis dogs, 4 (5), 8, 24.

dog-day: dies cāniculāris, Pallad.: the d.s. Caniculae fragrantis hora, Hor.

dog-fancier: *qui canibus alendis studet.

dog-fish: 1. cānis mārīna, Plin. 2. cānicula, Plin.

dog-fly: *musca canicularis, Linn.

dogged: pervicax: v. OBSTINATE.

doggedly: perviciaciter: v. OBSTINATELY.

doggedness: perviciacia: v. OBSTINACY.

doggerel. perh. nēnia (or nēnia)

cf. Hor. Ep. 1, i, 62: or by circuml. versus inepti; versus inculci et male nati. Hor. (*bad verses of any kind*).

dogfish: 1. cāninus. Ov. 2. cynclius. v. CURRISH, CYNICAL.

dog-grass: *triticum caninum, Linn.

dog-head (a plant): cynocéphala, Plin.

dog-headed: epith. of a kind of apes, cynocéphali, Plin.

dog-kennel: (canis) cūbile, Phaedr.

dog-Latin: in Germ. kuchen-latein, kichen-latin, hence, Latinus in culina nata, Erasmi; culinam redolens, Jan. (Kr.).

dog-like (adv.): cānīlīm (better canum ritu), Nigid. in Non.

dog-louse: ricinus, Plin.

dogma: dogma, plāctum. v. DOCTRINE (1.).

dogmatic: } I. Pertaining to dogmatical } dogmas: dogmāticus: Auson. II. Prone to dogmatism: in this sense use DOGMATICAL. Phr.: a d. person, *qui sententias suas ut magister (aurlbus) inculcat; qui alienam sententiam non patitur.

dogmatically: Phr.: to talk d., *arroganter et quasi quos magister artis suae esset loqui; sententias suas praecipitanti modo inculcare; aliter sententias non pati. v. DOGMATIZE.

dogmatism: nearest word prob. arrogantia. More fully, *arrogantiae genus a scholis pettum, quod in sententia proferendis curritur; arrogantia quasi praecipitanti.

dogmatist: I. One who deals with dogmas, dogmatistas, ae: Hier. II. A dogmatical person: v. DOGMATIZER.

dogmatize: I. To lay down dogmas: dogmatizo, i (=dogmata trado, dogmatum auctor sum), Aug. II. To speak in an arrogant, positive manner. Phr.: I am afraid of seeming to d., verore ne quasi praecipitanti cultusdam et docentis esse videatur oratio, Cic. (in R. and A.): to fall into a d.ing strain, ad praecipitanti rationem delabi, Cic.

dogmatizer: qui praecipitanti rationem amat; qui omnia affirmat quasi magister esset arsit; homo arrogans in disputationibus, sententiarum alienarum impatiens.

dog-meat: *canum cibis.

dog-rose: 1. cynosbātis, i, f.: Plin. 2. ribus cāninus: Pall. 3. cynoscāntia: Plin.

dog-star: 1. cānis, la, c.: Virg. 2. cāncūla (strictly the bright star in the constellation called also Sirius): the blazing d., flagrans c. Hor.: Ov. 3. Sirius (v. sup.): Virg.: Tib. 4. Procyon, Śnia, m. (strictly the lesser dog-star, canis minor or antecanis, which preceded the rising of canicula): Hor.

dog-tooth: dens cāninus, Plin.; who has also, dentes e canibus cognominati.

dogtooth-grass: dactylus: Plin.

dog-wood: cortina, i, f.: v. CORNELL.

doggy: mappā: v. NAPKIN.

doing (subs.): factum, faciū: v. DEED.

dole (subs.): i. e. a (small) portion served out: no exact word: a daily d. (of provisions), diurnus cibis or victus; also diurna, neut. plur. (esp. of a slave's allowance): v. DAILY: the d. of food taken home from another man's table, viciūla, Juv.: the (paltry) d. of a criss: or a worthless coin, quadra panis ant stips aeris abicti, Sen.: see also **ALMS**, GRANT (subs.).

dole out: i. e. to distribute in small portions: parces a. maligne dividit, do, dispersio, partior: v. STINGELY and TO DISTRIBUTE.

doleful: 1. flebilis, e: d. strains, f. modi, Hor.: v. LAMENTABLE. 2. lūgubris, e: v. MOURNFUL, SORROWFUL.

doleful: moestē, flebiliter (poet. flebile): v. MOURNFULLY, SADLY.

dolefulness: moestitia, misera et flebilis species (Cic.), moeror, etc.: v. SADNESS, GRIEF.

doll: 1. pūpa: to play with d.s., blandiri in pupis, Hier.: a d. made an offering to Venus, Veneri donata p., Pers. (The masc. pupus does not appear to be found in this sense.) 2. pūpulus, Arnob. See also IMAGI.

dollar: *thalerus (Germ. reichsthaler or rix-dollar): Kr.

dolorous: moestus, flebilis, lūgubris: v. MOURNFUL, SAD.

dolour: dolor, moeror, luctus: v. GRIEF.

dolphin: delphinus, Cic.; also delpho, insis, m., Ov.

dolt: caudex, icis, m. Join: caudex, asinus, plumbeus, Ter.: v. BLOCKHEAD.

doltish: stultus, stolidus: v. STUPID.

domain: 1. regnum (only to be used with reference to a king of some kind): in Prusias's d., in regno Prusiae, Nep.: Cic.: were we not here in your d. (fig.), nisi hic in tuo r. essemus, Cic. Or. 1, 10, 41. 2. ditto, Śnis, f. (entire control): v. POWER. Phr.: the d. land, ager publicus, Cic.

dome: 1. Any large building: "in those d.s. where Caesars once held sway" (Goldsmith), *in regis illis Caesarum molibus. II. A rounded building: pētāsus, thōlus: v. CUPOLA.

domestic (adj.): 1. Belonging to the family: 1. dōmesticus: d. grief, d. luctus, Cic.: d. religious ceremonies, d. religio, Suet.: d. and public affairs, d. et publica, Cic. 2. familiāria, e: d. cares, curae f. Tac.: in-door d. life, interior et f. vita, Suet.: v. FAMILY. Phr.: outside the d. circle, extra domum, Cic.: he shared with him the d. circle, quicum domus fuit (et milita) communis, Cic.: straitened d. circumstances, res angusta domi, Juv. II. Internal, as of a kingdom: 1. dōmesticus: to defend the city from d. plots, urbem a d. insidulis defendere, Cic. 2. Intestinus: v. INTERNAL. III. Fond of home life: perh. frūgi: (le-nelope) so d. and so chaste, tam frugi tumque pudica, Hor.: *diligens rerum domesticarum; quae domi manere potius quam fora curare solet. IV. Of animals kept about the farm-house: 1. villāticus: d. fowl, v. gallinae, Varr.: Col.: a d. hound, canis v., Col.: Plin. 2. cōhortālis, e (kept in the court or farm-yard): d. birds, c. aves, Col. 3. dōmesticus (rare): d. quadrupeds, d. quadrupedes, Cels. (R. and A.).

domestic (subs.): i. e. a house-servant: familiā, f. familiā; ancilla: v. SERVANT, MAID-SERVANT.

domestically: quod ad domum attinet: v. DOMESTIC (adj.).

domesticate (v.): i. e. to accustom animals to live with men: assuetūcio, fēcl. factum, i (in pass. assuesco: with some defining words): the bison cannot be d.d. and tamed, even when caught young, uri assuescere ad homines et mansueti, ne parvi quidem excepti possunt, Caes.: v. TO ACCUSTOM, TO TAME.

domesticated (part. adj.): v. DOMESTIC (III., IV.).

domestic: dōmesticū, dōmus: v. ABODE, HOME.

domiliary: Phr.: to make d. visits of inspection, *visere ac per domos inspicere incolas.

dominant (adj.): Phr.: the oligarchy became d., paucorum potentia crevit, Sall.: the influence of the senate was d., senatus auctoritas maxima (erat), Sall.: the plebeian order became the d. one, *plebs potentior facta est; plebi potentia in manus venit: the d. party in the senate, *qui in senatu auctoritate, dignitate, amplitudine (sua) pollebant; or simply potentiores. To be d., dōminor, i: v. TO DOMINATE.

dominant (subs.): mus. f. f.: *dōminans, insis, m. (sc. sonus).

dominate: 1. dōminor, i: to d. at the bar, in iudiciis d., Cic.: to d. over one's own people, d. in suos, Cic.: v. PREVAIL. 2. regno, i: v. TO REIGN, RULE. 3. praevalēo, ul. 2: v. TO

PREVAIL. 4. by circuml., plus possum, potentior s. superior sum (ago): v. POWERFUL.

domination: dōminatio or dōminatio, ūs: v. RULE, SWAY.

domineer: 1. in pērito, i (with dat.): cocks d. over their kind, galli gallinacei impertant suo generi, Plin.: to d. arrogantly over the vanquished, superbe victis imp., Liv. 2. regno, i (a word often used offensively of individuals who exerted excessive or unconstitutional power): Cic.: Li. 3. (superbe) dōminor, i: v. TO DOMINATE.

domineering (adj.): 1. impēriōsus: a most d. and haughty family, familia impetiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 2. superbus, arrogans: v. HAUGHTY, AROGANT. Phr.: to behave in a d. manner, *impetiose, superbe atque arrogantē se gerere: v. HAUGHTILY.

dominical: (in the Calendar) dōminicus, Aug. (in diff. ense).

dominican: 1. dōminiciānus, monachus ex ordine Dominicānorum (Kr.).

dominio: magistrat, paedagogus: v. SCHOOLMASTER.

dominion: 1. Sovereign power: ditto, impērium, potestas: v. AUTHORITY, POWER. II. In plur., the regions ruled over: 1. impērium: the extension of the boundaries of the d.s. (of Rome), finium imperii propagatio, Cic.: v. EMPIRE. 2. regnum: the d.s. of Jugurtha and Bocchus, Jugurthae Bocchae r., Sall.: poet. often pl., Hor.: Virg. 3. expr. by verb: the quondam d.s. of fierce Lycurgus, (terra) aequi quondam regnata Lycurgo, Virg.

don: i. e. a person of importance: homo pōtēns, nobilis: v. GRANDEE.

donation: 1. dōnatio, dōnum: v. GIFT. 2. stipē, stipis, f.: v. ALMS.

donative: 1. dōnativum (given by emperors to their soldiers): Suet.: Tac. 2. congiarium (also used of other presents: strictly, a present of a congius apices; hence esp. of presents in kind): Liv.: Quint.

done (part. of to do): Phr.: no sooner said than d., dictum factum, Ter.: the doory is ten talents—done, doct decem talenta—accipio, Ter.: with emphasis, en dextram (R. and A.): well done: euge! macte virtute! (v. WELL): have d. with fear, omittē timorem, Cic.: ah! have d., alii desine: Ter.

donjon: *locus intra arcem munitissimus.

donor: 1. dōnator, f. dōnatrīx, Sen.: Paul. Dig. 2. *auctor muneris s. beneficii. 3. expr. by do, dōno: to be grateful to the d. *eum qui dedit gratibus persequi: the d. and receiver are alike honoured, *danti accipientique aequus honor.

doodie (vulg.): stultus: v. SIMPLETON.

doom (subs.): fātum, exitium, exitus: v. FATE. Phr.: till the crack of d., *usque ad fatalem illam mundi ruinam; donec fractus collabatur orbis.

doom (v.): damno, condemnō, i: v. TO CONDEMN.

doomed (part. adj.): 1. fātālis, e: v. FATED, DESTINED. 2. debitus: d. to die, fātā debitus, Virg. Simly, we are d. to die, debemur morti, Hor.: Phr.: d. to die, moriturus, Hor.: so it was d. to be, sic placitum (dilis), Virg.

doomaday-book: *liber censuālis regni Angliæ a Guilielmo primo confectus (R. and A.).

door: 1. iānuā (esp. the front d. of a house): to fasten the d. with a bolt iānuā pessulum obdere, Ter.: with the bar, anuum obserare, Ter.: to unbolt a d., i. reserare, Ov.: to inquire for any one at the d., quaserare aliquem a. j., Cic.: to refuse admittance by the d., iānuā prohibere, Sall. Fig.: the d. of the mind, animi j., Cic.: I have entered on the cause by a d. by which I wished not, qua nolui iānuā sum ingressus in causam, Cic. 2. foris, is; usu. pl. f. (the door or leaf of a door itself, whereas

janua is the entire doorway: the doorway of any building or chamber of consequence consisted of two leaves: the *d. creaked* (prior to the exit of some person), *creperunt fores*, Ter. (also crepit foris, of one leaf, Pl.). the key is in the *d.*, *foribus inest clavis*, Tib.: he had shut the *d.* of his bed-room, *clauserat forem* (also *fores*, Suet.), *cubiculi*, Cic. Fig.: the *d.* to an art, *fores artis*, Plin.

ostium (esp. of internal doorways in houses; but also in gen. sense): to knock at the *d.*, *o. pulsare*, Ter.: Pl.: to shut a *d.*, *o. operire*, Ter.: to bar it, *o. obsistere*, Ter.: to bolt it, *ostio pessulum obdere*, Ter.: to break open a *d.*, *o. effringere*, Ulp.: the front *d.*, *o. anticum*, Fest.: the back-*d.*, *o. posticum* (also simply *posticum* as subs.), Pl.: Hor. **4.** *valvae, arum* (folding doors esp. of temples or other magnificent buildings): more magnificent (folding) doors never existed, *v. magnificentiores nunquam fuisse*, Cic.: ivory *d.s.*, *v. eburnae*, Ov.: folding-*d.s.* with two laps, *v. bifores*, Ov. Phr.: in *d.s.* and out of *d.s.*, *doni* (intus) et foris, Pl.: Cic.: to turn any one out of *d.s.*, *extrudere aliquem foras* (the latter form implying motion towards), Ter.: there's the *d.* (turning a person out), *exeundum hinc foras*, Pl.: to turn out of *d.s.* (beyond the threshold), *eliminare*, Pac.: Pompon.: to turn a son out of *d.s.* (disown him), *abdicare filium*, Plin.: to be at the *d.* (close at hand), *subesse*, *impendere*, *imminere* (v. to IMPEND, as NEAR), the blame does not lie at his *d.*, *is quidem in culpa non est* (culpa affinis non est), Ter.: from *d.* to *d.*, *ostiatim*, Cic. Fig.: to open a *d.* to wickedness, *fenestram aperire ad nequitiam*, Ter.: Suet. See also GATE.

doorkeeper: 1. *janitor*, *f. janitrix*: Pl.: Cic.: applied to Cerberus, Hor. 2. *ostiarus*, Varr.: Suet.

door-post: *postis*, *is*, *f.* (poet. often used in pl. for the door or gateway itself): Virg.: Vitr.

door-sill: *limen* (inferum) v. THRESHOLD.

door-tax: *exactio ostiorum*, Cic.: *ostiarum*, Caes.

door-way: *janua*, *ostium*. v. DOOR. Phr.: in the *d.*, in *limine* v. THRESHOLD.

doric: *Doricus*, Virg.: Quint. Phr.: to speak *D.*, *Doric loqui*, Suet.

dormant: 1. *reses*, *idias* (lying inactive): *d. feelings*, *resides animi* (desuetude cords), Virg.: *tuning the d. (long unplayed) strings*, *v. modulatus nervos*, Claud.: v. INACTIVE. 2. *perib. mortuus* (*d. (obsolet)* laics, *m. leges*, Cic. 3. *sepultus* (hidden and unused): *d. virtue*, *a. virtus*, Hor. Phr.: to lie *d.*, *jacere*: *justice lies d.*, *jacet iustitia*, Cic.: *thine art*, *O Tiphys*, *is d. ars tua*, Tiphys, *jacet*, Ov. Trist. 4. 3. 77: where vacat occurs in similar sense.

dormitory: *cubiculum*, *dormitorium*: v. BED-CHAMBER.

dormouse: *glis*, *gliris*, *m.*, Varr.: Plin.

dorsal: *dorsalis*, *e.*, Apul.

dose (subs.): no exact word: Phr.: the largest *d.* of *hellebore* should be given to *misera*, *danda est hellebori multo pars maxima avaria*, Hor.: a sufficient *d.* will be a piece of the size of a bean, *quod fabae magnitudinem impleat satis est*, Cels.: *simly*, *satis est deponere*, *abunde est suspensa* (the quantity being mentioned), Cels.: in less precise use, to take a *d.* of *hemlock*, *clitum haurire*, *decurare*, *sumere*: v. MEDICINE: to give a person a second *d.* of *poison*, *aliquem toxico repetere*, Suet.

dose (v.): i.e. to give a number of doses: Phr.: I have been bled and *d.d. enough*, **abunde (satis) mihi sanguis misus*, *medicamenta sumpta*.

dot (subs.): punctum: v. POINT, SPOT. **dot** (v.): *punctum addo, *impōno*, *superpono*.

dotage: 1. *dellrātio*: that silliness of old age which is called *d.*, *illa senilis* 330

stultitia quae d. appellari solet, Cic. 2. *senium* (old age as implying decay): v. OLD-AGE. Phr.: in one's *d.*, *dellrātis*, Cic.: to be in one's *d.*, *dellrātis* (with some word in the context to determine that the folly of age is referred to): an old man in his *d.*, *senex dellrātis*, Ter.

dotail: *dottails*, *e.*, Cic.

dotard: *senex dellrātis*, Cic.

dote upon: *dōmo*, *dēpēro*, etc. v. TO LOVE.

doting (adj.): *dellrātis*, Cic.

dotingly: with to love, *misere*, *perditte amare*: v. TO LOVE.

dotted (part. adj.): *distinctus* (esp. of the sky, with stars): v. STUDDED.

double (adj.): 1. *twofold*: 1. *duplex*, *icis*: to fortify a place with a *d. wall*, *locum d. muro munire*, Caes.: *d. leaves* (i.e. divided), *d. folia*, Plin. 2. *anceps*, *capitis* (lit. two-headed): *d. lines* (facing in two directions), *a. munimenta*, Liv.: v. TWOFOLD. 3. *geminus* (of things which naturally pair): the gates of sleep are *d.*, *sunt g. somni portae*, Virg.: out of a single match to make a *d. one*, *ex una geminas conficere nuptias*, Ter.: v. TWO. Phr.: to see *d.*, *quae sint singula binā videre*, Ov.: a *d. victory*, *victoria geminata*, Liv. ||. As much again: 1. *duplus*: *d. money*, *d. pecunia*, Liv. Esp. in neut. as subs.: to become liable to *d. penalty*, in *duplum ire*, *dupli poenam subire*, Cic. 2. *duplex*, *icis*: *d. pay*, *d. stipendium*, Caes.: *d. allowance* of corn, *d. frumentum*, Liv. Phr.: a soldier who receives *d. pay*, *duplicarius*, Liv.: *duplaris*, Veg.: *dupliarius*, Inscr.

|||. *Ambiguous*: v. DOUBTFUL.

ambiguous: Phr.: a *d. sense*: *ambiguitas verbi*, Liv.

double (subs.): 1. *duplum*: v. preceded art. (II., 1).

2. (of a price): *dupla*, Varr.

double (v.): A. Trans. 1. *duplico*: to make twice as great: 1. *duplico*, *i*: to *d.* the number, *d. numerum*, Caes.

2. *gemino*, *i* (chiefly poet.): to *d.* (give twice) ten years, *decem g. annos*, Ov.: to *d.* the alarm, *terrorem g.*, Flor.

||. To fold up: *plico*, *replico*, *duplico*, *i*: v. TO FOLD.

|||. To go round a promontory. 1. *flecto*, *xi*, *xum*, *g*: to *d.* Cape Leucate, *Leucaten f.*, Cic.

2. *stūpero*, *i*: to *d.* a cape, *promontorium a.*, Tac. (N.B. Not in this sense circumverber, which is to sail all round).

B. Intrans. 1. To increase twofold: use verbs under (A, 1) with *pron. refl.*, or as reflect. pass.: *anxietates d.*, *duplicatior sollicitudines*, Cic.: the capital *d.s.* in a short time, **brevi duplicat* *se caput* (pecunia).

||. To run backwards and forwards: Phr.: he *d.d.* about, being a stranger and unaccustomed (to the country), *ut peregrinus et insuetus*, *maecandros faciebat et gyros*, Amm.: v. DOUBLING (subs.).

double-barrelled: a *d. gun*, **sclopetum duobus tubis instructum*.

double-dealer: *simulator* *ac dissimulatur*, *Sail*: (homo) *duplex* (poet.), Hor.: v. DOUBTFUL, DOUBLY-FORGED.

double-dealing (subs.): *fraus*, *fallacia* (esp. in words): v. DECKT.

double-dealing (adj.): *versutus*, *varius*, *duplex* (poet.): v. DECKTFUL.

double-dyed: *bis tinctus*, Hor. Fig.: a *d. villain*, *homo nequissimus*, **omni scelere ac flagitio imbutus*: homo flagitiosus atque facinoribus coepertus, *Sail*: or the abstr. subs. *flagitiosus*, *scelus*, may be used: see L. G. § 592, b: v. VILLAIN, SOUNDREIL.

double-edged: v. TWO EDGED.

double-entendre: *ambiguitas verbi*, Liv. (including any kind of double meaning).

double-faced: 1. With two faces: *bifrons*, *ntis*, Virg. ||. Deceitful: v. DECKTFUL.

double-headed: *biceps*, *capitis*: Cic.

double-lock (v): Phr.: *d. the door*, *occludere fores ambobus pessulis*, Pl.

double-meaning (subs.): *ambiguitas*: v. AMBIGUITY.

double-minded: *perh. mutabilis*, *inconstans* (v. FICKLE): *duplex animus*, Vulg.

double-quick: *citatissimo agmine*. Liv.

double-tongued: *bilinguis*, *e*: in both lit. (Hor.) and fig. (Virg.) sense.

double-tooth: *dens duplex*: Plin.

doublet: *perh. thorax*, *lōrica*: v. BREAST-PLATE.

doubling (subs.): 1. The act of increasing two-fold: 1. *duplicatio*: Son. 2. *geminatio*: Quint.

||. The act of running backwards and forwards: usu. pl.: 1. *maecandros*, *i*: what *d.s.* did you not make, *quos m. [flexionesque] quaesisti*! Cic. in Plin. 22. 53. 2. *flexio*: Cic. (v. sup.).

doublely: 1. *dupliciter*: I was *d.* (on two accounts) delighted with your letter, *d. delectatus sum litteris tuis*, Cic.

2. *bis* (in certain connexions only): you are *d.* mistaken, *bis falleris*, Cic. Phr.: we have need to be *d. cautious*, *eo magis cauto opus est*, Cic.

doubt (v.): 1. *dubitō*, *i* (with acc. of neut. pron. only): is it not disgraceful to *d.* these things? *haec non turpe est d.?* Cic.: I *d.* what to think, *dubitō quid sentiam*, Cic.: with acc. and inf.: I *d.* not that there will be many, *non dubito multos fore*, Nep.: after a negative sentence foll. by *quoniam*: do not *d.* that I will support you, *noli d. quoniam sublevaris sim*, Cic. When in Eng. to doubt is foll. by a direct object, in Lat. *de* may be used: to *d.* any one's good will, *de alienus voluntate d.*, Cic.: so in pass., the authorship cannot be *d.d.* de auctore dubitari non potest, Quint. 2. *subdubitō*, *i* (to *d.* a little, have some slight *d.* about: same constr. as preced.): Cic. 3. *pendeo*, *pendēdi*, *i* (with animi, animo; or of several persons, animi: to be in a state of anxious suspense): Cic.

doubt (subs.): 1. *dubitatio* (as a state of the mind): without any *d.*, *sine ulla d.*, Cic.: *d. respecting the arrival of the legions*, *d. adventus legionum*, Caes. Very often better expr. by verb: I have no *d.*, *non dubito* (quin); there can be no *d.*, *dubitari non potest*, etc.: v. TO DOUBT.

2. (objectively) neut. of *dubius*: without a *d.*, *sine dubio*, Cic.: there is no *d.* that, *non d. est quin*, Ter.: v. DOUBTFUL.

3. *scriptipulus* (a cause of doubt or hesitation): some *d.* was occasioned in men's minds, *infectus est hominibus a. [et dubitatio quaedam]* Cic.: v. DIFFICULTY (II. 6). Phr.: to keep a thing in *d.*, *aliquid in ambiguo servare*, Hor.: v. UNCERTAINTY.

doubter: *qui dubitat*; or in al. cases except the *nom. sing.*, *pres. part.* of *dubitō*: v. L. G. § 638.

doubtful: 1. In subjective sense: *feeling doubt*: 1. *dubius*: I am *d.* what to do, *d. sum quid faciam*, Hor. (more Cicero, *dubium mihi est*, etc.): *d. of safety*, *d. salutis*, Ov.: Liv. 2. *incertus*: v. UNDECIDED. Phr.: to be *d.*, *dubitare*, *animi pendere*: v. TO DOUBT.

||. Objectively; occasioning doubt: 1. *dubius*: a *d. victory*, *d. victoria*, Caes.: *it is d. which of us two is . . .* *dubium (est) uter nostrum sit . . .* Cic. Join: *dubium atque incertum*, Cic.: *dubium controversumque*, Cic. 2. *incertus*: v. UNCERTAIN. 3. *ambiguus* (esp. of words or facts admitting a twofold explanation): of *d. disposition* (whether likely to be good or bad), *ambigui ingenii*, Plin.: *d. offspring*, *a. proles*, Virg.: to leave *d.*, in *ambiguo relinquere*, Liv. 4. *anceps*, *capitis* (lit. two-headed; hence, having two aspects or issues): a *d. point of law*, *ius a.*, Hor.: to fight a battle of *d. issue*, *ancipiti Marte pugnare*, Liv.: *d. fidelity*, *a. fides*, Curt. Phr.: to leave a matter *d.*, in *medio relinquere*, v. UNDECIDED.

doubtfully: 1. *dubīs* (only in objective sense): Cic. 2. *dubitante* (hesitatingly): Cic. 3. *ambigū* v. AMBIGUOUSLY. Phr.: to speak *d.*, *hac*

stare, Cic. (v. to *HESTATE*, *FALTER*): to answer somewhat d., *non sine quadam dubitatione respondere; quasi subdubitanter respondere.

doubtingly: dubitanter: Cic.
doubtless: sine dubio, hand dubiè, nimirum: v. UNDOUBTEDLY, (of) COURAGE.
douceur: 1. mûnus, mûnusculum: v. PRESENT.
2. cûrularium (some present over and above what was to be expected): to add this d., hoc c. nummorum addere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, 118: Suet.: v. FEE.

dough: farina ex aqua subacta, Plin. (Quich.). From the context massa (hardly farina, as Kr.) may suffice, being originally = Gr. *μαζα*.
doughy: *farinae subactae similia.
doughty: strenuus, arripitens: v. BRAVE, WARLIKE.

dove: columba, Cic.: Hor.: columbus is also found, esp. of the male, Hor.: Col. As term of endearment, my dove mea columba! Pl. *Dimia*, columbula, Cat. *Young d.*, columbari pulli, Cic.: as d. do, columbalum, Anthol.

dove-coloured: columbinus: Plin.
dove-foot: 1. columbarium: Col.
2. columbarum cella: Col.

dove-tail (subs.): term in carpentry: 1. scôrificûs (of the shape of a small hatchet let in): Vitr. 2. subscus, cudia, f. (double, and let in on both sides): whereas the securicula was single): Vitr.

dove-tail (v.): 1. Lit. (v. preced. art.): securicula, subscude compingo, pect. pactum, 3: Vitr. 2. Vitr. to work one into the other, fit in: Phr.: how wondrously these facts d. into each other, *ut haec inter se quasi fabrorum securicula ac subscudibus compactae congruunt atque aptantur; or less exactly, *quam mirabiliter in modum haec inter se omnibus partibus cohaerent.

dove-tailed: scôrificûlatus, Vitr. In fig. sense, introduce the figure by quasi, *ut ex fabrorum officina metaphoram petamus, accessamus.

dowager: *vidua dôtata; or simply widow, when the context explains: v. WIDOW.

dowdy (adj.): *mullier vestitu habitique vasta & invenusta.

dower or **dowry**: dos, dôtis, f.: to settle a d. on one's daughter, filiae d. conficere, Cic.: to promise a d., d. dicere, Cic.: Ulp.: also d. promittere (formally), Ulp.: to give a d., d. dare, Nep.: to receive anything as a d., aliquid in dotem accipere, Ov.: twenty talents d., viginti talenta dôtis, Pl.: to repay a d., reddere: the d. reverts to the father, d. ad patrem revertitur, Ulp. Having a d., dôtata, Cic.: Hor.: pertaining to a d., forming part of a d., dôtâlis, e: Pl.: Cic.

dower (v.): dôtis, i: Virg. (see also subs.).

dowered (part. adj.): dôtata: Hor.: Cic. Fig.: d. with beauty, d. formâ, Ov.: v. ENDOWED.

dowerless: indôtata: Ter.: Hor.
down (subs.): 1. Soft feathers, or a like substance: 1. pluma: to sleep on d., in pluma dormire, Mart.: (soft) d., mollis pl., Virg. (for pluma includes the whole of the plumage).

2. lûndgo, Inis, f. (d.-like hair): to mark the cheeks with dubious d., dubia signare l. malas, Ov.: frail white with soft d., cana tenera l. mala, Virg. 3. lûna (strictly wool: rare in this sense): the inner d. of the swan (softest d.), interior cygni l., Mart. 4. (of thistles, etc.) pappus: Plin. 5. A low hill: thûmalus: v. HILL, RISING-GROUND.

down (prep.): dē (with abl.): to throw oneself d. a mountain, de monte se praecipitare, Lucr.: to throw oneself d. from a wall, de muro se dejicere, Caes. Phr.: d. the stream, secundo flumine, Caes.: d. the Tiber, secundo fluberi, Liv.: also, prono anni (poet.): Virg.: to tumble d. stairs, *scalls de-volvi: he throws him d. the steps, eum per gradus deficit, Liv.: to go d. hill, per prorum ire, Sen.; or simply de-

scendere: v. TO GO DOWN, and DOWN-HILL.

down (adv.): hûmli: v. (on the) GROUND. Usu. however this particle being attached to verbs in Lat. expr. by a prep. in composition: as, to flow d., defluo: to run d., decurro: to go d., descendo: to glide d., delabor, etc.; where see the several verbs. Phr.: d. in Hades, apud Inferos, Cic.; sub Orco, Hor.: lower d. (of writing), infra, Inferus (v. BELOW): d. with . . . ! perh. tollite! (v. AWAY WITH): to pay money d., representare pecuniam, Suet. (v. READY MONEY): to turn everything upside d., ima summis mutare, Hor. (v. UPSIDE): to run up and d., sursum deorsum curitare, Ter.: to hit a man when he is d., *jacenter ferre, plagis afficere: to be d. in the world (fig.), jacere, Cic.

down-cast (part. and adj.): 1. Lit.: flect on the ground: 1. dē-lectus: d. eyes, d. in terram oculi, Curt.: with d. eyes, dejectus oculis, Virg.: Ov. 2. dēmissus: with d. head, capite demisso, Cic.: d. face, d. on, Ov.: with d. looks (of a woman), demissa vultum, Virg. 3. prōjectus: a d. countenance, p. vultus, Tac. 4. Fig.: in low spirits: 1. dēmissus: to cheer the d. mind, erigere animum d. (et oppressum), Cic.: v. CREST-FALLEN. 2. afflictus (prostrated by some blow): Join: (segritudine) afflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic.: afflictus et fractus (animum), Cic. 3. moestus, moerens: v. DISCONSOLATE, SAD. Phr.: to be d., jacere, Cic.

downfall: 1. occûsus, ūs: the d. and destruction of the state, o. interitusque reipublicae, Cic.: the d. of Troy, o. Trojae, Virg. 2. cûsus, ūs: v. FALL. 3. ruina (a sudden, violent d.): v. RUIN, FALL. 4. exitium, exitus: v. DESTRUCTION, END.

down-hearted: demisso, fracto animo: v. DOWNCAST.

down-hill (adj.): 1. declivis, e: v. SLOPING. 2. prōclivis, e: v. DOWNWARD (adj.). 3. prōnus: the last part of the road is d., ultima via p. est, Ov.: Liv. Phr.: pleasure is d. work in voluptates descenditur, Sen. Ep. 123, 14.

down-hill (adv.): expr. by adj. under preced. art.: to pull up horses galloping d., in declivi loco incitatos equos sustinere, Caes.: v. DOWN (prep.).

down-right (adj.): 1. Explicit, to the point: directus, sincerus: v. STRAIGHTFORWARD, SINCERE. 2. Sheer, unquestionable: 1. mērus (unmixed): this is d. venom (calumny), haec est m. lollgo, Hor.: d. Sullas, m. Sullae, Cic.: d. prodigies, m. prodigia, Cic. 2. gērmānus: I know I was a d. ass, scio me asinum g. fuisse, Cic. 3. expr. by adv. prorsus, plane, vero: not to do this is d. negligence or laziness, *quod non facere prorsus negligentis aut pigri est: v. ALTOGETHER.

downright (adv.): 1. In plain terms, explicitly: apertè, sincèrè, abs-cisè, sine fûco et fallaciis: v. STRAIGHTFORWARDLY, BLUNTLY. 2. Positively, completely: 1. prorsus: I am d. done for, p. perit, Pl.: Cic.: v. ALTOGETHER. 2. plânè: I was d. hurt, illud plane moleste tui, Cic.: to be d. wanting in common good-sense, plane sensu communi carere, Hor.

downward (adj.): 1. prōclivis, e: a d. road, p. via, Liv. Fig.: a d. and easy course, p. cursus et facilis, Cic. 2. dēclivis, e: v. SLOPING. 3. prōnus: v. DOWNHILL (adj.).

downwards: 1. dēorsum (sometimes used as disyll.): to be carried straight d., directo d. ferri, Cic.: upward and d., sursum ac d., Sen. 2. prōnus (cf. L. G. § 347): prōnum (where the direction is down an incline): v. DOWNHILL.

dowry: 1. plûmēus: a d. couch, torus p., Ov.: a d. pillow, calcita p., Cic. 2. plûmōsus (covered with d.): d. leaves, p. folia, Plin. 3. lûnâtus

(covered with a kind of wool): d. apples l. mala, Plin.: Col. 4. lûnâtinōsus (like preced.): Plin. 5. lûnēus (in same sense): Plin.

dowry: dos, dôtis, f.: v. DOWNE.
dose: 1. dormito, i: when I had supped and was just d.-ing, coenato mihi et jam dormitanti, etc., Cic. 2. octio, i (with mouth wide open): Cic. Dosing: sēmisonnus: Cic.

dozen: duodēcim, duodēni: v. TWELVE.

doziness: sōmnolentia: v. SLEEPYNESS.

dozy: 1. sōmnolōsus: a d. old age, a senectus, Cic. 2. sōmnolentus: v. SLEEPY. 3. sēmisonnus (HALF-ASLEEP): Cic.

drab (subs.): scortum, femina impura.

drab (adj.): perh. cinēreus, cinēreus (ashen-hued): Plin.

drachm: drachma: used both as a coin (Ter.: Cic.) and a weight (Plin.).

draft: sœx, quillsulæ: v. REBUS (subs.).

draft: v. DRAUGHT. (For a draft on a banker, v. CHECKS.)

drag (subs.): 1. A clod-breaking machine: trāba, trābēs, rastrum: v. HARROW. 2. A light vehicle: perh. rēbda or pētoritum: v. CARRIAGE.

3. A grappling-instrument: harpago, uncus: v. GRAPPLING-IRON, HOOK. 4. For slackening the speed of a vehicle: suffragin, Inis, n.: v. BRAKE.

5. Anything which retards: Phr.: to be d. upon any one, tardare, retardare: v. TO RETARD.

drag (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. trābo, trā, citum, 3 (in most senses of the Eng.): amen d. vains, boves plaustra tr., Virg.: to d. Hector round Troy, Hectora circum Pergama tr., Ov.: to d. any one before the praetor, aliquem ad praetorem tr., Pl.: d.ing his weary limbs along, segra genua trahens, Virg. 2. rāpio, pul, pium, 3 (with sadness or violence): to d. a person into court, aliquem r. in jus, Hor.; into prison, in carcerem, Suet. See also foll. art. 3. Intrans.: to hang to the ground: to become tedious: Phr.: to prevent their tails d.ing, *ne his caudae humi trahantur: letting his robe d. in the dust, pulverem trahens pallam, Ov.: the story d. toward the end, *extrema historia longius ductur, ita ut legitibus taedium afferat: v. TO DRAG ON (11.).

—about, or along: 1. trābo, 3: there the virgin daughter of Priam was d. d. along, trahēbatur Prīamēa virgo, Virg.: v. TO DRAG (1. 1st.). 2. tracto, i (freq. of trābo): hence to d. about or along with violence: the wax d. d. along by the hair, tractata est comā, Ov. 3. rāpio, i (to drag violently about): Hector d. d. along by the ear, Hector raptatus bigia, Virg.

—away: abstrābo, abripio, 3: v. TO TEAR AWAY, HURRY AWAY.

—down: dētrābo, 3: to d. any one down from a chariot, aliquem de curru d., Cic.: v. TO DRAFF OFF.

—forth, or out: 1. extrābo, 3: to d. a net out of the water, rete ex aqua ex, Pl.: to d. a person out of a hiding-place, aliquem o. latebra ex, Suet. Fig.: to d. forth crimes to light, scelera [ex occultis tenebris] in lucem ex, Liv. 2. prōtrābo, 3: to d. a man forth by the hair, aliquem capillo pr., Pl. Fig.: to d. forth the perpetrator of an abominable crime, auctorem nefandī facinoris pr., Liv. 3. prōtrāpo, 3: he orders the man to be d. forth, hominem propit jubet, Cic.

—on: 1. Trans.: in fig. sense: Phr.: to d. on life, vitam trahere, Virg.: to d. on an existence more burdensome than death, morte graviorem vitam exigere, Ball. 2. Intrans.: also fig., to be prolonged tediously, trāhor, 3: the affair d. d. on more slowly than had been expected, res lentius apē trahēbatur, Liv.; so, mora qua bellum trahēbatur, Liv.

dragant: *agum:* tragacantha, Plin.; also -um, Cels.; dragantum, Veg.

draggle: v. TO DRAG.

draggle-tailed: perh. disinctus.

drag-net: 1. trágula: Plin. 2. verriculum, Varr.: Cic. (fig.). 3. vericulum, Val. Max. (Punda is a casting-net).

dragoman: 1. (?) interpres, Ætis, m.: v. INTERPRETER. 2. perh. "dragomannus (quem dicunt).

dragon: 1. *A monster so called:* dráco, ónis (rarely óntis), m.: Cic.: a she-d, drákaina, Plin.: Dion.: v. SERPENT. 2. *The constellation:* 1. dráco: post. in Cic. 2. anguis, is, m.: Cic. 3. serpens, ntis: Ov.

dragon (subs.): 1. *e. a soldier who fights either on horse or on foot:* perh. dimácha ("quos dimachas appellant... equis vehabantur; cum res locuplet potceret, pedestris acies erat," Curt. 5, 13, ad init.).

dragon (v.): "millibus immissis vexare; militibus homines prædandos omnique modo vexandos permittere."

drain (subs.): 1. clocas: v. SEWER.

2. *fossa incilis (for draining off water from land):* to keep d.s. cleared out, fossa inc. puras habere, Cato: Col. The neut. form also occurs as subs.: to open d.s. incilla aperire, Cato: to make a d. incille, apere, Ulp. 3. *colliculae* or *colliculae*, árum: to drain off water into a d., humorem in colliculas derivare, Col. 4. *Ellices*, um, m. (= salic aquarii, Col. 7, 8: these appear to be channels not closed at the top): Col. Fest. 5. *fossa* (where the context would prevent ambiguity): v. DITCH.

drain (v.): 1. *To drain off the water from land:* 1. sicco, i: to d. maris, paludes a, Cic. 2. *incillibus ducta humorem ex agris derivare:* v. preced. art.: paludis collectum humorem deducere, Virg. G. 1, 114. 2. *To drink off at a draught:* 1. haurio, si, stum, i: to d. the foaming bowl, spumantem pateram h., Virg. 2. exhaurio, 4: to d. a cup, poculum ex, Cic. Fig.: 4: to d. the treasury, aerarium ex, Cic.: to d. the cup of wretchedness to the drops, "miscras ex (Liv. has ex labore, 31, 21). 3. exsiccio, i: flagones d'd dry, lagenas exsiccatae, Q. Cic.: to d. golden goblets of wine, aureis ex vina culiculis, Hor. 4. bibbo, 3: v. TO DRINK.

drainage: "humoris derivatio: v. TO DRAIN. Phr.: to look after the d. of a field, "aquae ex agro derivandae incumbere; restagantem paludem derivare, cf. Col. 12, 17, fin. (Deductio aquae, as in Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100, is the letting off of water from a reservoir or stream).
drake: mas ánas, Ætis: v. DUCK. Phr.: to play ducks and d.s., testas super undas irotare, Min. Fel.: to play ducks and d.s. with one's money, "summa lubbidine divitias profundere; pecuniam trahere, vexare, cf. Sall. Cat. 30: v. TO SQUANDER.

drum: 1. *e. a small draught, esp. of spirits:* perh. cyáthus (the small vessel used to fill drinking cups): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 19, 11.

drum-drinker: pótior, pótator, f. pótrix: 1. *e. an habitual drinker:* v. DRINKER.

drama: 1. *A (single) play:* 1. fabula: v. PLAY. 2. *drama*, Ætis, n.: Auson. (best confined to technical use).

2. *The drama: scena (strictly, the scene):* Orestes of treated in the d., scenis agitatús Orestes, Virg.: worthy of the d., scena [et pulpito] dignus, Plin. Ep.: to be devoted to the d., circa scenam versari, Suet.: v. STAGE. 3. *fabulae*, árum: *a people fond of the d.*, "fabulis spectandis gens dedita. Phr.: the tragic or comic d., trágodia, cómedioda: v. TRAGEDY, COMEDY.

dramatic: 1. drámáticus, Diom. (only as f. t.). 2. scénicus: d. actors, s. actores, Quint.; s. artifices, Cic. Phr.: to give a d. account of a thing, aliquid ob oculos narrando proponere, haud aliter ac si agatur, based on Cic.: to be a distinguished d. poet, in scena

florere, Gell.: d. representations, fabulae (spectandae): v. PLAY.

dramatically: scénicé: if in less exact sense, veit scénice, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

dramatist: poëta scénicus, Varr. But from the context, poeta is usually enough, cf. Ter. prol. Andr. Phr.: *Horatius was a great poet, but not a d.*, "magnus erat poeta Horatius, minime autem in scena (trágodia) floruit: the greatest d.s., "qui prae aliis in scena eluxere.

dramatise: Phr.: to d. a story, fabulam ad scenam componere, Quint.

draps: 1. ánculo, cul, ctum, 4: cf. Suet. Cal. 22: simulacrum... amictus quoddam: veste, quali ipse utebatur. 2. vírio, i: a d.d. statue (of Venus), velata specie Venus, Plin.: the Greek custom was not to d. (statues) at all, Graeca res nihil velare, Plin.: statues d.d. or nude, "statuae velatae aut nudeae. 3. induo, i, ctum, 3: (with abl. of the particular article of dress): statues d.d. in cloaks, paenulis indutae effigies, Plin. Phr.: a d.d. statue (of a Roman), togata effigies, Plin.; with the under garment only, tunicae, Plin.

draper: perh. linceo, ónis: cf. Pl. Aul. 7, 5, 38; from which passage it appears that the draper's business was greatly subdivided.

drapery: esp. of statues: 1. áncictus, us (the proper word to denote clothing thrown over the person, outer clothing): v. DRESS. 2. vélimentum or vélamen, inia, n. (often pl.): cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 613. Phr.: to be skilful in his d.s. (of a sculptor), "vestes scite exprimere; vestium sinus rugasque scite imitari.

draught (subs.): 1. *The action of drawing; esp. of cattle:* Phr.: a draught, iumenta iugalia, Curt.: a horse fitter for d. than for riding, "equus vehiculo trahendo quam equitū vehendo aptior. 2. *The act of drinking; the quantity drunk at once:* 1. haustus, ñs: a d. of water, h. aquae, Ov.: d.s. from the Pindaric spring, Pindarici fontis h., Hor. 2. pócium (strictly, the drinking vessel: in this sense mostly poet.): d.s. of the Achelous (water), p. Acheloida, Virg.: a love d. (philtre), amoris p., Hor. 3. pótus, ñs (both the act of drinking and the d.): to swallow at one d., uno p. haurire, Plin.: a d. of milk, p. lactis, Plin.: Cels. 4. pótio (like potus): Pl.: Cic. 5. *Contents of a fishing-net when drawn out of the water:* 1. bólus (bólos, lit. cast): to buy the d. (of fish) for so much, tantū bolum emere, Suet. 2. iactis, ñs: with retis, Cels. Dig.: also absol. when the context explains: Val. Max. IV. Current of air: aura, spiritus: v. CURRENT (III). V. Of ships, depth of water required to float: Phr.: a vessel whose d. is 20 feet, "navis quae viginti pedes in altum carina descendit; quae haud minus viginti pedum aquae innatat: ships of light d., naves actuariar, Caes. VI. A copy: exemplum, exemplar: v. COPY.

VII. *Of troops:* delectus, ñs: v. LEVY. VIII. Sink: sentina, cloaca, latrina: v. SEWER. IX. For money: delégatio: v. CHARGE.

draught-board: ábacus, ábbula (lusoria): v. BOARD (IV).

draughts: latrócinium, latruncilli: applicable to any kind of game played with "men" (v. CHESS): or calcilli, counters: q. v. N.B. Certainly not duodecim scripta (R. and A.), though octodecim scripta would be agreeable to analogy: cf. Quint. 11, 2, 38.

draughtsman: 1. *For playing the game of draughts:* latrócinus (mimic soldier), calcillus (counter): v. preced. art. 2. *(one who is able to draw):* "qui figurarum describendarum peritus est.

draw: 1. *To pull steadily:* 1. tráho, xi, ctum, 3: to d. waggons, plaustra tr., Virg.: the loadstone d.s. iron to it, magnes ferrum in se tr., Cic.: to d. a sword out of its scabbard, ferrum vagina d., Ov.: Virg. 3. vébo, xi, ctum, 3: (rare in this sense): the car was d.s. by white horses, currum vehébant albenes equi, Curt.: Hor. 2. *Of fluids:* to lift by means of a vessel: 1. haurio, si, stum, 4: to d. water, aquam h., Cic.: to d. from a cask, drácolio h., Cic. Fig.: to d. from the Stoa's well-springs, a fontibus Stolorum h., Cic. 2. tráho, xi, ctum, 3: see warm water d.s. (i.e. obtained) from perennial springs, videmus aqua puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. 3. déprimo, psi, ptum, 3: (from a deep vessel): to d. wine from the jar, merum d. diota, Hor. 3. *By analogy with (II):* to fetch, haurire: 1. tráho, 3: to d. deep night, penitus suprema tr., Ov.: d.s. one's last breath, trahens extremum spiritum, Phaedr.: v. TO FETCH.

2. *dicco, 3: to d. life and breath, vitam et spiritum d., Cic.: Hor.: to d. (suck) the breasts, ubera d., Ov. 3. haurio, 4: to d. blood (by a wound), cruorem h., Ov.: to d. one's expenses from the treasury, sumptum ex aerario h., Cic. Phr.: to d. one's information from reliable sources, aliquid certis auctoribus comperire, Cic.: they drew consolation from the fact that... hoc sibi solati propebant, quod etc., Caes.: I should d. consolation from my very age, afferret mihi aetas ipsa solatium, Cic. IV. To remove from the sheath: Phr.: to d. one's sword, gladium (or ferrum) destringere, Caes.: Liv.: stringere, Caes.: Liv.: educere (with or without a vagina), Cic.: nudare, Ov.: ensem recludere, Virg.: v. BY REASONING: Phr.: to d. a conclusion, concludere, colligere, conlicere, conjecturam facere, v. TO CONCLUDE, INFER. VI. To represent by lines: 1. delineo, i: (in outline): to d. a likeness on a wall, imaginem in pariete d., Plin. 2. désigno, i: (in outline): he d.s. the outline of the city with the plough, urbem designat aratro, Virg.: poet. of representation by painting: he d.s. Europa deceived by the form of a bull, elusam designat imagine tauri Europam, Ov.: v. TO MARK OUT. 3. describo, psi, ptum, 3: (esp., but not solely, of geometrical figures): to d. diagrams in sand, geometrias formas in arena d., Cic.: Liv.: to d. a person's likeness accurately, recte d. alicuius formam, Pl. Phr.: to d. a face, lineamenta oris effingere, Cic.: to d. the plan of a portico, formam porticus scribere, Plin. See also to PAINT, N.B. For to draw (fig.) by means of descriptive words, v. TO DELINEATE. VII. To withdraw money from a banker by a cheque: Phr.: to d. a cheque for the settlement of an account, delegationem solutionem percipere, Sen.: to d. on a banker, "argentarium delegare debitorum, cf. Dig. 46, 2, 13 (delego is to assign another person to take one's duty or liability): I paid for her by d.s. a cheque on my banker, pro istac rem solvi a trapezita meo, Pl. Miscell. Phr.: to d. (cast) lots, sortiri, sortes ducere (also sorte ducere), v. LOTS: to d. tears, lacrimas movere, Quint.; lacrimas alicui excutere (either by a sudden surprise or against one's will), Ter.; lacrimas elicere, Pl.: to d. a line, lineam ducere, Plin.: to d. rein, i. e. for the purpose of stopping one's horse, equum sustinere, Cic. (lora, habenas adducere is to keep a tight rein); to d. teeth, dentes extrahere, Plin.; dentes eximere, Cels. See also foll. art.*

draw along: petráho, xi, ctum, 3: to d. a raft along to the bank, ratem ad ripam petr., Liv.: v. TO DRAG ALONG.

draw apart, or asunder: 1. diduco, xi, ctum, 3: to d. the jaws asunder, os d., Suet.: Plin. 2. disjungo, sejungo, 3: v. TO SEPARATE.

to d. a sword from a wound, ferrum e vulnere tr., Ov. But traho is often used of violent pulling: v. TO DRAG. 2. *dicco, xi, ctum, 3: (a road by which) the waggons had to be drawn one by one, qua singuli carri ducebantur, Caes.: to d. a sword out of its scabbard, ferrum vagina d., Ov.: Virg. 3. vébo, xi, ctum, 3: (rare in this sense): the car was d.s. by white horses, currum vehébant albenes equi, Curt.: Hor. 2. *Of fluids:* to lift by means of a vessel: 1. haurio, si, stum, 4: to d. water, aquam h., Cic.: to d. from a cask, drácolio h., Cic. Fig.: to d. from the Stoa's well-springs, a fontibus Stolorum h., Cic. 2. tráho, xi, ctum, 3: see warm water d.s. (i.e. obtained) from perennial springs, videmus aqua puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. 3. déprimo, psi, ptum, 3: (from a deep vessel): to d. wine from the jar, merum d. diota, Hor. 3. *By analogy with (II):* to fetch, haurire: 1. tráho, 3: to d. deep night, penitus suprema tr., Ov.: d.s. one's last breath, trahens extremum spiritum, Phaedr.: v. TO FETCH.*

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draw aside: 1. *addūco*, 3: *he takes (my) hand, he draws me aside, dextram prehendit, seducit* (= *seorsum ducit*), Pl.: Cic. 2. *addūco*, 3: *to d. any one aside from his allegiance, aliquem a fide ab, Cic. v. TO SEDUCE.*

3. *sedūco*, 1: *v. TO CALL ASIDE.*
away: 1. *addūco*, 3: *v. preceded art.* 2. *avōco*, 1: *to d. away Pompey from union with Caesar, Pompeium a conjunctione Caesaris av, Cic.*

3. *disrābo*, xl, ctum, 3: *why should I try to d. him away from him? quid ego illum ab eo d. coner?* Cic. 4. *averto*, tl, sum, 3: *to d. away affections, animos a, Sall. See also, to DRAW OFF.*

back: 1. Trans.: 1. *redūco*, 3: *they d. back the oars to their breasts, remos ad pectora reducunt*, Ov. 2. *retrāho*, 3: *to d. back one's foot, pedem r, Virg. Ov. Phr.: they d. back their bristly locks, horrentem capillum retro sequuntur*, Tac. || Intrans.: *to draw oneself back:* 1. *pēdem rētro*, till, lātum, 3, irr. (of troops): *exhausted with wounds they began to d. back, defessi vulneribus p. referre coepunt*, Caes. for which ref. se, and gradum ref., also occur. Join: [paulatim] *cedere ac pedem referre*, Caes. Also the pass. referre is sometimes used reflectively, Liv. 2. *cēdo*, asl, sum, 3: *v. TO YIELD.* 3. *recedō*, 3: *to d. from duty, r. ab officio*, Cic. 4. *dērecto*, 1 (to d. back from; to *cedō*): *v. TO DECLINE, AVOID.*

down: 1. *dēdūco*, xl, ctum, 3: *to d. down the moon from heaven, lunam coelo d, Virg. Hor.* 2. *ellico*, cui and exl, 3: *to d. down lightning (by incantations), fulmina e, Liv. to d. down water from a brow, supercilio undam e, Virg. to d. down Jove from heaven, e. coelo Jovem*, Ov. Phr.: *to d. down the wrath of the gods, *deos iratos reddere; deorum iras in homines inclinare.*

in, into: 1. Lit.: 1. *introrūm* (or-us), trāho, 3: *to d. itself (the breath) in through the frame, se per artus lut. trahere*, Lucr. 2. *ritēto*, 1: *to hold back; try to keep back:* to d. in horses, equos (frena) r, Ov.: *like a snail hiding himself and d.ing himself into (his shell), tanquam cochlea abscondens r. se*, Auct. Her. Phr.: *to d. in one's money, pecuniam religere*, Hor. || Fig.: *to entice:* *illicio*, allicio, 3: *v. TO ENTICE, INDUCE.*

near (intrans.): 1. *appropinquo*, prope accēdo ad: *v. TO APPROACH.* 2. (of time only) *appēto*, 3: *spring was now d.ing near, jam ver appēbat*, Liv. 3. *insto*, insti, 1: *the games are d.ing near, insto, ludi*, Cic. **off:** 1. Trans.: 1. *dētrāho*, 3 (usu. with acc. and dat.): *to d. off the coverings from shields, scutis tegumenta d, Caes. also with prep., to d. a ring off the finger, anulum de digito d, Tac. to d. off Hannibal from Italy, Hannibalem ex Italia d, Cic.* 2. *dēdūco*, 3 (esp. with ref. to water): *to d. off water from a stream, aquam ex flumine d, Cic. Liv.: to d. off an army, exercitum d. ab aliquo loco*, Liv. 3. *ēdūco*, 3 (like preced.): *to d. off water into trenches, aquam in fossas e, Plin. to d. off the water of a lake, lacum e, Cic.* 4. *addūco*, 3 (esp. of the mind): *to d. off an army, exercitum ab, Liv.: to d. off the attention of the mind from anything, mentis aciem ab aliqua re ab, Cic. Hor.* 5. *distrāho*, distringo, *avōco*: *v. TO DIVERT.* 6. *pōmo*, *dēpōmo*, pōl, ptum, 3 (of wines; from the jar): *Hor. Phr.: to d. off bile-water, sentinam exaurire*, Cic. || Intrans.: *to leave a place:* *cēdo*, *rēcedō*, *dēdūco*, 3: *v. TO WITHDRAW.*

on: 1. Trans.: 1. *indūco*, 3: *to d. on (put on) slippers, solens in pedes ind, Cic. v. TO PUT ON.* 2. *induo*, 3: *v. TO PUT ON.* || Intrans.: *to approach:* *appēto*, 3: *v. TO DRAW NEAR.*

draw out: 1. *extrāho*, 3: *to d. out water, aquam (o puteo) ex, Pl.: to d. out a weapon from a wound, telum de vulnere ex, Ov. Fig.: the fight was d. out till night-fall, certamen in noctem extractum*, Liv.: *v. TO PROTRACT.* 2. *ēdūco*, 3: *to d. a sword out from its sheath, gladium e vagina e, Cic.: to d. out a missile from the body, telum e corpore e, Virg.* 3. *ellico*, ui and exl, 3 (to tempt forth): *to d. out the enemy from the marshes, hostem ex paludibus el, Caes. v. TO ELICIT.*

4. *dēdūco*, 3 (to d. out fine, as in spinning): *to d. out a thread with the thumb, d. pollice filum*, Ov.: *v. TO SPIN.*

over: 1. Lit.: *to d. one thing over another:* 1. *obdūco*, 3: *labour d.s, as it were, a thick skin over grief, labor quasi callum quoddam ob. dolori*, Cic.: *with robe d. over (the head), obducta veste*, Tac. 2. *indūco*, 3: *night d.s gloom over the earth, nox terris umbras ind, Hor.: Plin. Jun.* 3. *superindūco*, 3: Quint.: Plin.

|| Fig.: *To cause a person to change sides:* 1. *addūco*, 3: *to d. a person over (by money), aliquem a fide ab, Cic.: to d. over an army from any one, exercitum ab aliquo ab, Cic.* 2. *contumpo*, 3: *v. TO CORRUPT, TAMPER WITH.* 3. *concilio*, 1: *v. TO BRING OVER.* Phr.: *to try to d. over, sollicitare*, Cic.

round: 1. Trans.: 1. *circumdūco*, 3: *to d. the plough round (a place), aratrum c, Cic.* 2. *circumscribo*, pōl, ptum, 3: *to make a line round:* *to d. a circle round a person with a stick, aliquem virgula c, Cic. Phr.: he had d. round him gangs of desperados, [omnium] facinorum catervas circum se habebat*, Sall.: *the young men whom he had d. round him, juvenus quam illexerat*, Sall.

|| Intrans.: *to assemble about any one:* *affluo*, xl, xum, 3: *v. TO FLOCK TO.*
tight: 1. *addūco*, 3: *to d. the reins tight, habenas ad. (opp. remittere)*, Cic.: *v. TO TIGHTEN.* 2. *intendo*, dl, sum and tum, 3: Plin.
to: 1. *addūco*, 3: *to d. to a door, ostium ad, Petr.: v. TO SHUT.* 2. (of ships) *appello*, pōl, pulsum, 3: *(strictly with ellipsis of navem, naves): Cic. Vell.*

together: *contrāho*, colligo: *v. TO COLLECT, GATHER TOGETHER.*

under: *subtus dāco*, trāho: *v. TO UNDER.*

up: 1. *To move upwards:* *subdūco*, 3: *to d. up in baskets (from the bottom of a well), corbulla aliquid [sursum] a, Pl.: to d. up a portcullis, catenactam a, Liv.: to d. up ships (on the shore), naves a, Liv. Phr.: to d. up a curtain, velum allevare*, Sen. || *To write out:* 1. *scribo*, pōl, ptum, 3: *to d. up a will, testamentum a, Cic.: to d. up decrees of the senate, senatus consulta a, Cic.: Hor.* 2. *conceplo*, cēpl, ceptum, 3: (of legal documents): *to draw up a bail bond, vadinonum c, Cic. Phr.: to d. up a code of laws, leges componere*, Liv.: *to d. up conditions, conditiones conscribere*, Liv.: *registers d. n up in the Greek language, tabulas literis Graecis confectae*, Cava.

|| *To arrange troops:* 1. *instruo*, xl, ctum, 3: *to d. up an army in battle array, exercitum ina, Liv.: to d. up an army in three lines, triplicem aciem instruere*, Caes. 2. *constituo*, ul, ctum, 3: (to station troops): *he drew up the legions in battle array before the camp, legiones pro castris acie constituit*, Caes. 3. *ordino*, 1 (to arrange): *to d. up an army for battle, aciem o, Just.*

draw-bridge: 1. *ponticulus* (any small bridge): *to let down the d., p. detorquere*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: *to throw a d. across a moat, [illego] p. fossae transitum conjungere*, Cic. l. c. 2. *pōns levātorius* or *versātilis*: *v. Dufresne, a. v.* 3. *sambūca* (a kind of d. used in sieges): Veg.

drawer: 1. *One who draws:* use pres. part. of verbs under to DRAW (excepting in nom. sing., see L. G. § 618): *to supply the water d.s with buckets, *dolia aquam haurientibus praeberē. A d. of water, aquarius, Juv.; in the army, aquator, Caes.: Liv.: the d. of a cheque, scriptor (?), or perh. delegator: see to DRAW (VII.).* || *A draughtsman:* expr. by verb, quid descript, delineavit, etc.: *v. TO DRAW (VI.).* || *In a chest:* *lōcilus* (any compartment or box for keeping things in): usu. pl., Plin. *A chest of d.s, perh. armārium: v. WARDROBE.*

drawers: 1. *femīnālia*, lum, n.: Suet.: Hier.: v. TROUSERS. 2. *femōrālia*, lum: v. l. for preced. 3. *subligāculum* (for which also *subligar, āria, n., Mart.: Juv.*): Cic. 4. *campestre, is, n. (for use in the Campus): Hor.* 5. *succinctorium:* Aug. (These latter terms denote, not an ordinary article of clothing, but a covering worn for the sake of decency.)

drawing (subs.): 1. *The art:* 1. *pictūra lineāris*, Plin. 35, 3, 5. 2. *grāphis*, idis and idos, f. (by meton.: strictly, a kind of stylus for linear drawing): *the architect should have a knowledge of d., architectum grāphidos scientiam habere oportet*, Vitruv. 3. **ars delineatoria* (?). || *The picture drawn:* 1. *descriptio: d.s of volutes, volutarum descriptiones*, Vitruv. 2. *pictūra lineāris: v. supr. (l.).* 3. expr. by verb: *a very beautiful d. (of anything), *imago (effigies) pulcherrime delineata: v. TO DRAW (VI.).*

drawing-master: **magister artis delineatoriae.*

drawing-room: 1. *Reception-room:* perh. *exedra, exedrium* (a small room of the kind): Cic.: *v. ROOM.* || *A room in which linear drawing is executed:* *officina* (sc. **delineatoria*, or a similar word).

drawl: perh. syllabas (voices) lentius pronuntiandum trahere: *v. TO DRAG.* (Literam trahim pronuntiare in Gell. 4, 6, is to pronounce a vowel long.)

drag: *plaustrum, plostellum: v. WAAGON.* (Traha or trahes is a vehicle without wheels.)

drayman: *plaustrarius (ploest): v. Ulp.*

dread (v.): 1. *pertimesco*, 3 (only in imperf. tenses): *the Athenians d'd the predominance of their fellow-citizens, Athenienses potentiam suorum civium pertimescebant*, Nep.: Cic. 2. *pāveo*, 2 (esp. when the alarm is sudden): *to d. the worst, omnia p, Sall.: to d. death, mortem p, Plin.; funera p, Hor.* The inceptive pavescere is occasionally found in trans. sense, Tac. 3. *formido*, 1: *Rome d'd by the Parthians, formidata Parthis Roma*, Hor.: *to d. a person's anger, allicius iracundiam f, Cic.* 4. *contremo*, ul, 3 (poet.): *v. TO TREMBLE*. See also *TO FEAR*.

dread (subs.): *formido*, Inis, f. (defined by Cic. as metus permanens, Tusc. 4, 8, fin.): *to inspire a person with d., f. allicui injicere, Cic.: to be an object of d., formidini esse, Sen.: concretely, the d. of thieves (Priapus), furum f, Hor*. See also *FEAR*.

dread (adj.): *v. DREADFUL.*
dreaded (part. adj.): *horribilis, metuendus, etc.: v. FORMIDABLE.*

dreadful: 1. *dirus* (esp. poet.; in Cic. the word has the sense of ill-omened): *"exta sine capite, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius"*, Div. 2, 15, 36: *d. comets, d. cometae*, Virg.: *d. wickedness, d. nefas*, Virg.: *d. dropy, d. hydrops*, Hor.: *d. Hannibal, d. Hannibal*, Hor. 2. *terribilis, e*: Sall.: Cic.: *v. TERRIBLE.* 3. *horribilis, e* (causing a shudder): *the d. Mede (Parthian), h. Medus*, Hor.: *d. to relate, h. dictu*, Virg.: *that is positively d., illud vero h, Cic. Join: horribilis ac pertimescendus, horribilis et miser*, Cic. 4. *foedus* (shocking in its features): *d. havoc, f. strages*, Flor.: a.

scound, f. vulnus, Ov. 5. 18ter (taet.), tra. trum (like foedus, but stronger): *v. pygma*, loca t., Sall.: d. *pygma*, t. *tenebrae* [et caligo], Cic.: d. *prodigiosa*, t. *prodigia*, Liv.: a d. *crime*, t. *factus*, Cic. 6. aurox, oela (severe, violent): a d. *storm*, a. *tempestas*, Liv.: Tac.: a very d. *calamity*, atrocissima calamitas, Vell.: the *carnage* was more d., caedes atrocior erat, Liv.

dreadfully: a. horrendum (terribilem) in modum: v. DREADFUL. 2. horrendum (neut. used as adv.): v. HORRIBLY. 3. foedus (implying dreadful disfigurement): v. FRIGHTFULLY. 4. when qualifying an adjective, often expr. by means of the simple superlative: a d. *severe winter*, totissima hiema, Cic.: v. *precord.* Art. Phr.: to *disfigure* d., foedere, Virg.: to *cry out* d., clamores horrendos tollere, Virg.

dreadfulness: expr. by adj.: *appalled at the d. of the sight*, *pavefactus iam terribili (horrendo, etc.) spectaculo: v. DREADFUL.

dreadless: impavidus: v. FEARLESS. **dream** (subs.): 1. somnium: an interpreter of d.s., somnium interpretas, Cic.: to *dream* a strange d., mirum a. somnare, Pl.: *appearances in d.s.*, species somniorum, Cic. Fig.: d. of *lordards*, delirantium somnia, Cic.: *fatal* d.s., negri s., Hor. 2. insomnium (usu. in pl., and oftener of bad d.s., as those arising from intemperance): false d.s., falsa ins., Virg.: to *escape indignation and d.* (nightmare), cruditate, insomnis carere, Cic. Phr.: to be seen in a d., secundum quietem, or in quiete (somnia) videri, Cic.: to have a d. about, see something in a d., in somnia videre, cernere, Cic.: Hector appeared to me in a d., in somnia Hector visus adeo mihi, Virg.

dream (v.): 1. Lit.: somnio, i: there is hardly a night that we do not d., neque ulla tere (nox) est qua non somniemus, Cic.: to d. (of) an egg, ovum s., Cic.: usu. however with *de* and *ab*, Cic.: more fully in somnia s., Pl. Phr.: to d. that one sees, in somnia, in quiete videre: v. *precord.* Art. Phr.: Fig.: to *indulge in idle thought*: 1. somnio, i: ha! what are you d.ing about? eho quae somnas? Pl.: Cic. 2. dormito, i (of one who idly wastes time): no d.ing now, non nunc tibi dormitandum, Pl.: to d. away the time, tempus d. in otio, Pl. Phr.: to d. away one's life, *quasi per somnos (dormitantes) vitam agere, transire.

dreamer: 1. A person who has dreams: somniator: Sen. Tert. (Also in any case except nom. sing., pres. part. of somnio: L. G. § 638). 2. A visionary: *homo delirus or delirans; homo vanus, totus ibi somnis suis: v. ENTHUSIAST.

dreamful: somnulis abundans: v. DREAM.

dreamless: expers (sine) somnulis; nullis agilitus insomnulis: v. DREAM.

dreamy: somnificolus (asleep), HALF-ASLEEP: Cic.

dreamy: perh. dölös (in such a way as to offend, disgust): v. DISAGREEABLY.

dreaminess: solitudo, vastitas: v. SOLITUDE, DESOLATION.

dreamy: no exact equivalent: nearest, 1. vastus (waste, unpopulated), d. solitudo, v. solitudines, Cic.: Liv. Join: vastus atque desertus, Cic.: Liv. 2. solus: v. SOLITARY. 3. incultus: regions odiosas, d. forbidding (of Hades), loca tetra, inculta, foeda, Sall. (But in itself the word denotes only the absence of cultivation and adornment.) Phr.: regions d., hushed in night, loca nocte silentia late, Virg.: regions d. and foul, loca senta situ, Virg. See also SAD, WRETCHED.

dredege: evericidium: v. DRAG-NET.

drege: 1. flex, cis, f.: jars drunk to the d., poti face tenuis cadi, Hor. Fig.: in the d. of (the state of) Rom:

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ulus, in fauce Romuli, Cic.: with the *flit* and d. of the capital, apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. 2. addimen: v. SEDIMENT. 3. sentina (in fig. sense): v. SEKS (subs.). See also REFUSS (subs.), OFFSCOURING.

drench (v.): 1. mädessio, fack, facium, 3 (to wet thoroughly; soak; q. v.): esp. fig. of intoxication, d. d. with copious draughts, amplioribus poculis mädessatus, Amm. (for which more usu. madidus): Pl. 2. (to be or become d. d.) mädesso, ul, 3: the half-burnt timbers are d. d. (with rain), semistusta mädessant robora, Virg.: Ov. 3. expr. by means of mädidus, with such verbs as reddo, facio: I'll d. you to-day, ergo te hodie reddam m. I Pl. v. fol. art.

4. perfundo, fudi, fusum, 3: to d. fish (in cooking) with oil, places p. olivo, Hor.: to have the head d. d. with warm water, per caput aqua calida perfundi, Cels.: v. TO FOUR OVER, BATHE. 5. irrigo, i (in fig. sense: v. TO WATER): the ground is d. d. with blood, irrigat terram cruor, Sen. (trag.).

drenched (part. adj.): 1. mädidus: a bundle of letters d. with water, fasciculus epistolarum aqua mädidus, Cic.: d. wings (of the S. wind), m. alae, Ov. locks d. with myrra, capilli myrra m., Ov. Fig.: of drunkenness: Mart. Pl. 2. avidus: d. garments, n. vestimenta, Hor.: a spot d. with abundant spray, locus aspergine multa n., Ov. Fig., like *precord.*, Hor. (who opposes it to stuccus). See also verb to DRENCH, and WET (adj.).

drench (subs.): pöto (haustus) copiosior: v. DOSE.

dress (subs.): 1. habitus, as (gen. term): to change d. with any one, h. cum aliquo mutare, Suet.: Quint.: shepherd's d., pastoria, pastoralis h., Liv. Join: habitus vestitusque, Liv. 2. cultus, as (strictly, as adorning the person): in his d. he is said to have been remarkable, cultu notabilem (fuisse) ferunt, Suet.: moderate in d. (of an empress), modica cultu, Plin. Jun.: also sometimes in plur., Flor.: Ov.: a shepherd's d., pastoralis c., Vell. 3. ornatus, as (as adorning or equipping the person): military d., o. militaris, Cic.: the d. of a ship-captain, o. nauticus, Pl.: she flings away her lands to buy d., abiecit agros ut o. parer, Phaedr. 4. vestitus, vestis, vestimentum (strictly, as protecting the person from cold, etc., whereas the preceding words imply a certain style of dress or decoration): extraragant d., nimis v., Ter.: v. CLOTHES.

dress (v.): 1. To attire in clothes: 1. vestio, 4: v. TO CLOTHE. 2. Induo, i, ätum, 3: v. TO PUT ON. 3. exorno, i (with finery): while my mistress is d.ing, amica mea dum se ex., Pl. 4. Medical, to attend to a wound, etc.: 1. curo, i (general term): v. TO TREAT, CURE: to d. one's wounds, vulnera c., Curt. 2. obliquo, alligo, i: v. TO BIND UP. 3. To arrange the hair: cömo, pel, ptum, 3: while my mistress is d.ing her hair, amica mea dum comit, Pl.: to d. the hair in rous and curls, c. caput in gradus atque annulos, Quint.: (carefully) d. d. locks, compti capilli, Cic. 4. To clear and till the soil: cölo, 3: v. TO TILL. 5. To cook food: cöquo, igne mollo: v. TO COOK. Miscell. phr.: to d. a vine, vitem amputare (v. TO PRUNE): to d. hides, coria subligere, depere (v. TO TAY): to d. hemp, stuppam ferrels hams pectere, Plin.

dresser: mensa culinaria.

dreasing (subs.): 1. The act of attiring oneself: expr. by verb: what time is taken up in their d., dum se exornant, quantum tempus consumitur: v. TO DRESS. 2. Of food: coctura: Col. 3. Comice: delabouring, thrashing: Phr.: I will give him such a d. that . . . adeo exornatum, adeo depexum dabo, ut etc., Ter.: v. FLOGGING.

4. For a sore: fomentum: v. FOULITICE, PLASTER.

dreasing-gown: *amicus cubicularis.

dreasing-room: prococtör, Suis m. (apocotat, an ante-chamber): Plin. 2. 17, 10. (Certainly not vestiarium, which is a wardrobe.)

dreasing-table: *mensa cubicularis (7).

dreasy (colloq.): circa vestitus curam, morosior (based on Suet.), nimio vestitu (dib) indulgens, cf. Ter. Ad. 4. 1, 38: nitido notabilis habitu: v. PUGA.

dribble: stillo, i: v. TO TRICKLE.

dribble: stilla: v. DROP. Phr.: by d., bullatum (drop by drop), Varr.

dried (part. adj.): 1. siccatus: either green or d. (of a plant), sive viridis sive s., Plin.: fat d. in the sun, adeps a. in sole, Plin. 2. passus (of fruit, left on the tree to dry): d. grapes, p. acini, Plin.: Virg. 3. torridus (dried quite up and parched): stramine, springs d. up, rivi, fontes t., Liv.: d. salt, t. sal, Col.

drift (subs.): 1. A heap formed by the wind or other cause: agger, eris, m.: earth shapelles with snow-ds, aggeribus niveis informis terra, Virg. Phr.: d.s. of snow, *vis niveis exaggeratae (Kr.): d-wood, *igna ad litus delata. 2. Violent impulse: impetus, as: v. IMPULSE, VIOLENCE. 3. Tendency, aim: Phr.: what is the d. of this discourse, quorsum haec tendit oratio? Cic.: the d. of this is . . . hoc eo pertinet ut . . . Cic.: in fine the d. of my determination is this, denique summa iudicii mei spectat huc, ut . . . Ant. in Cic.: to pay attention (only) to the general d. of (a speech), universitati (sermonis) attendere (opp. to, particularis ejus persequi), Plin. Ep. 1. 8, 3: it is not easy to see the man's d., *haud facile perspicias quid sibi velit: v. TO MAX.

drift (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. deferro, trah, ätum, 3 (to some point): to be d. d. by the tide, aestu deferri, Caes.: v. TO DRIVE. 2. excitio, i (to raise, as the wind does sand): cf. Sall. Jug. 79, med. 3. Intrans.: 1. fluito, i: a ship [the state] d.ing in the storms of sedition, navis fluitans (in alto) tempestatibus seditionum, Cic. 2. Ror, deferro, ätus, 3: v. SUPR (I), and TO CARRY. Phr.: the snow d.s. with the force of the wind, *nix cumulat (exaggeratur) vento.

drill (v.): 1. To pierce with a small hole: 1. ro, ätore, i: v. TO BORE. 2. To train and exercise troops: 1. exerceo, 3: to assemble troops and d. them, copias cogere, ex., Caes.: Veg. 2. exercito, i: Veg.: v. TO DISCIPLINE. 3. Institutio, i, ätum, 3: to d. recruits, thrones ins., Veg.: v. TO TRAIN.

drill (subs.): 1. For boring: 1. rebra: v. GIMLET. 2. The exercise of troops: 1. exercitium: daily practice and d., quotidianus usus ex. que, Veg.: regular d., assidua ex., Veg.: Tac.: v. EXERCISE. 2. exercitatio: Veg. 3. (campestris) meditatio: Veg. Phr.: d.-sergeant, perh. campidoctor, armidoctor: see Stewech. Ad Veg. 1, 13 (Perh. exercitiorum magister). 4. d.-master of gladiators, lanista, Cic.

drily: rium destimulando, anstero quodam jocandi genere.

drink (v.): 1. bibo, i, ätum, 3 (to quench thirst by drinking): to d. muddy water, aquam turbidam b., Cic.: to d. from the very source, ex ipso fonte b., Ov.: to d. out of a jewelled cup, gemmā b., Virg.: to d. very hard, damnoe b., Hor.: to d. in Greek fashion, i. e. with "toasts" and drinking of health, Graeco more b., Cic. Fig.: the spear d.s. blood, b. hasta cruorem, Virg.: to d. draughts of justice, justitiae haustus b., Quint. 2. pöto, ävi, pötatum and pötum, i (to d. freely and habitually): he feasts, and d.s. obsoat, potat, Ter.: to enjoy the pleasure of d.ing in company, cum aliis voluptate potandi piti, Cic.: also sometimes = bibo: he took up water with his hand to d., aquam poturus manu hausit, Suet. Fig.: the clothes

d. perspiration, vestis sudorem p., Lucr.

3. haurio, si, stum, 4 (to drink off, drain, quaff; esp. poet.): to d. off the flowing bowl, spumantem pateram h., Virg.: Lucr. Phr.: to be d.ing for days together, totos dies perpotare, Cic.: to d. along with another, comibere, Sen.: one who habitually d. with another, compotitor, fem. compotrix, Ter.: to d. deep, largiore vino uti, Liv.: profundo mero incumbere, Val. Fl.: ingurgitare se in vinum, Pl.: to d. draughts of Lesbian, pocula Lesbii ducere, Hor.

drink in: 1. bibo, 3: to d. in with the ear, aure b., Hor. 2. haurio, 4: to d. in joy with eyes and ears, gaudium oculis aurbusque h., Liv.: Virg. (For lit. sense, v. to DRINK).

— off or up: 1. ebibo, i, 3: to d. off a jug of wine, hirsam vini c., Pl.: Ter. 2. haurio, 4: v. to DRINK.

3. epoto, only found in p. part. epōtus: directly after d.-ing off the draught, statim, epoto poculo, Cic.: we believe that rivers were drunk off (dry), epota flumina credimus, Juv. 4. siccō, exsiccō, i: v. to DRAIN.

— to: propino, i (Gr. *propino*, cf. to DRINK, i): I d. this to handsome Crisias, propino hoc pulchro Crisias, Cic.: I d. your health in a bumper, propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Pl. St. 3, 16. Phr.: to d. to the safe return of a friend, sumere pocula amici sospitis, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13, and 3, 19: I d. to all your good healths, precor omnia laeta vobis omnibus, Erasmus: let each drink to the health of Messala, "Bene Messala" sua quisque ad pocula dicat, Tib. 2, 1, 31 (R. and A.).

drink (sub.): 1. potio: meat and d. cibis et p., Cic.: see also DRAGHT. 2. potus, 4s: their d. is a liquid made from barley, potus est humor, ex hordeo, etc., Tac. Ger. 23: to give horses a little d., p. exiguum equis impertiri, Plin.: v. DRAGHT.

drinkable: potabilis, e (opp. to esculentum, edibile): Anon. Coel. Aur. Phr.: water that is not d., aqua ad bibendum (potandum) inutilis.

drinker: 1. potor: water-ds., aquae potores, Hor.: a hard d., acer p., Hor.: quarrels of ds., potiorum rixae, Prop. 2. potator (an habitual drinker, a tippler): Pl. Phr.: a great d., (homo) vini capacissimus, Liv.: he was the greatest d. in all Asia, magnitudine poculorum bibendoque totam Asiam superavit, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: a moderate d., exiguus potus homo, modestus bibendi, Bau. (in Kr.). See also DRUNKARD, BOOS-COMPANION.

drinking (sub.): 1. potio (the mere act of drinking): in the very act of d. he cried out, in media p. exclamavit, Cic. 2. expr. by ger. of verb: while the d. is going on, interea dum bibitur, inter bibendum, etc.: v. to DRINK.

3. potus, 4s (esp. habitual d.): excessive d., immodicus p., Cic.: in d. and joviality, in p. et hilaritate, Plin.: v. DRINK (sub.).

4. potitio (carousing): Quint.: v. CAROUSE. Phr.: during the d., in pocula, Cic.: offer d., post vina, Hor.

drinking-bout: potitio, comissatio, v. CAROUSE. Phr.: to indulge in d., certare mero, Hor.

drinking-cup: poculum, v. CUP.

drip (v): 1. To drop slowly down upon something: 1. stillo, i: gore d. from the steel, crura s. ferro, Prop.: Tib.: v. to DROP. 2. destillo, i: v. to trickle down. (ustillo is always trans.) 3. To be running wet: 1. stillo, i: a dagger d.ing (with blood), ustilla pugio, Cic.: the stars d. with blood, sidera sanguine a., Ov. 2. roro, i (strictly, to drop with dew): his (Notus) wings and garments d., r. pennaeque sinuque, Ov.: the brawles d. with blood, sanguine vapores r., Virg.: v. to DRIZZLE. 3. mado, i: a knife d.ing with blood, culter manans cruore, Liv. 4. fluo, xl, xum, 3: d.ing in wet clothes, madida fluens in veste,

Virg.: to d. (or stream) with perspiration, sudore fluere, Liv. (diffuere, Phaedr.).

drip (sub.): stillicidium: the d. falling hollows stone, stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr.: legal rights respecting walls, lights, drip, jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic.: to cause your d. to fall on your neighbour's house, stillicidium in alcuius (domum) projicere, Paul. Dig.

dripping (part. adj.): 1. stillans: v. preced. art. 2. rorans: d. locks, r. capilli, Ov.: r. comae, Stat. 3. madidus (wet through): Notus flies forth with d. wings, m. Notus evolat alis, Ov.: Cic.: v. DRINKED.

dripping (sub.): perh. *adespes liqefactus* ("liquor eorum quae coquantur," Forc.) A d.-pan, "patina quae carniun jus excipit, dum coquantur. (Santiago and frixorium are vessels for frying in: v. FRYING-PAN.)

drive (v): A. Trans.: 1. To impel: cause to go forward: 1. Ago, egi, actum, 3 (in most senses of the Eng. word): to d. along she-goats, rapellas protinus a., Virg.: to d. a herd before one, armentum prae se a., Liv.: to d. ships ashore, naves in litus a., Virg.: d. their ships in different ways, age diversas naves, Virg.: the wind d. the clouds, a. nubila ventus, Virg. 2. Agito, i (strictly frequent. of ago; hence ago, to d. regularly, as in harness or under a yoke): to d. chariots, herds, currus, greges a., Virg.: to d. a pair of lions, blugos leones a., Lucr. (In this sense, not in Cic., who however has agitor=driver.) 3. pello, pepuli, pulsum, 3: to push: give a violent impulse to: v. to IMPEL, DRIVE AWAY.

4. cogo, 3: v. to DRIVE IN, IKTO. Phr.: to d. a racing-chariot, curriculum regere, Suet.: to d. in a chariot-race, augurare, Suet.: the wind d. the mill-wheel, "ventus molae rotam movet, impellit, agit: to d. a nail, clavum aligere in aliquid, Plin.: to name a dictator for d.ing in the mail, dictatorem clavi figendi causā dicere, Liv. (v. to DRIVE IN): to d. a person to distraction, aliquem ad insaniam adigere, Ter.: lymphatum agere, Plin.; if with jealousy, rumpere, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. See also to DRIVE AWAY, OUT, etc.

5. To carry on (a trade, etc.): 1. facio, feci, factum, 3: to d. a trade, mercaturam f., Cic.: to d. a trade in harlots, meretricium (sc. quaestum) f., Suet. 2. exerceo, 3: to d. a disgraceful trade, negotiationem pudendam ex., Suet.: Cic.: to d. a trade in frankincense, commercium turis ex., Plin. 3. To force: cogo, compello, 3: v. to COMPEL.

B. Intrans.: 1. To be borne in a vehicle: 1. veho, xl, etum, 3 (usu. as refl., but with act. part. vehens): to d. in a chariot, curru vehi, Cic.: d.ing in a chariot and four, quadriga vehens, Cic. 2. Invehō, 3: to d. through cities, per urbes inv., Lucr. 3. carpentum (currum, equos, etc.) ago, 3: Liv.: v. to DRIVE (A). 4. To be carried along by wind or current: feror, deferor: v. to DRIFT. Phr.: the firm shower d.s., ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.: what is he d.ing at, quid alii vult? Ter.: v. to MEAN.

— about: 1. Iacto, i (to toss, q. v.): to be d.n about on the ocean, in alto jactari, Cic.: to be d.n about in a crowd, in turba jactari, Cic. 2. verso, i: to d. sheep about (in pasturing them), oves v., Virg.: to d. a chariot about, currum v., Virg. 3. Agito, i: the gods of Troy, d.n about (from place to place), agitata numina Trojae, Virg.

— against: impingo, pēgi, pactum, 3: to d. a ship against something, navem imp., Quint.: clouds d.n violently against each other, nubes vehementer impactae, Sen. Phr.: he d.s his horse against the consul himself, in ipsum infestus consulem dirigit (equum), Liv. — along or on: 1. Irgo, 3: v. to DRIVE (A, 1). 2. Irūdo, al,

sum, 3 (to thrust on): the rivers d. the sea along, glaciem flumina t., Virg.: day is d.n on by day, truditur dies die, Hor.

3. propello, pūli, pulsum, 3 (to d. forward): to d. a vessel along by oars, navem remis p., Cic.: v. to DRIVE FORTH, PROPEL. 4. Impello, 3: the Zephyrus d. the waves along, Zephyri imp. undas, Virg.

drive away: 1. abigo, egi, actum, 3: to d. away flies, muscas ab., Cic. Fig.: to d. away cares, curas ab., Hor. 2. fugo, i (to put to flight): to d. a person away by force of arms, aliquem armis f., Cic.: blasts d. away the clouds, flamina nubes f., Ov.: v. FLIGHT (to PUT TO). 3. pello, 3 (esp. poet, in fig. sense): d. away cares with wine, vino pellite curas, Hor.: v. to BANISH. 4. depello, 3: he drove away the saviour of his country from the capital, patriae conservatorem urbe depulsi, Cic. Esp. fig., to d. away hunger, thirst, famem, sitim d., Cic. Join: demovere et depellere de loco, Cic. 5. delicio, 3: v. to DISLODGE.

6. dēturbo, i (in confusion, by violence): to d. a person away from the tribunal, aliquem de tribunali d., Caes.: the bees d. the drones away from their abodes, apes fuco a acedibus suis d., Pall.

— back: 1. repello, 3: to d. back the enemy into the forests, hostes in silvas r., Caes.: Cic. 2. redigo, egi, actum, 3: they d. the enemy back to his camp, hostem in castra redigunt, Liv.: Lucr. 3. reficio, fēci, jectum, 3: to d. back the grazing kids from the river, pascentes capellas a flumine reficere, Virg.: esp. of the wind, I was d.n back by a violent S. wind to the same (city), relictus sum Austro vehementi ad eandem (urbem), Cic.: they drove them back into the town, eos in oppidum rejecerunt, Caes. 4. reprimō, 3: v. to CHECK, RESTRAIN.

— down: 1. depello, 3: they d. the enemy down from the position, hostes loco depellunt, Caes.: v. to DISLODGE. 2. delicio, 3: the ships were d.n down to the lower part of the island, naves ad inferiorem partem insulae dejectae sunt, Caes.

— forth: 1. expello, 3: v. to DRIVE FORTH, EXPEL. 2. propello, 3: to d. forth stocks (from their stalls), oves pr., Col.: the N. wind d.s the ship forth upon the ocean, boreas navem pr. in altum, Ov.: v. to DRIVE OUT. 3. exigo, 3: to d. (flocks) forth to pasture, pastum ex., Varr.

— home: Phr.: to d. home a dagger in the consul's body, sciam in consula corpore deligere, Cic.: to d. home beams with rammers, ligna fistulas adigere, Caes.: to d. home the sword in one's bosom, ferrum in pectus demittere, Tac.: Ov.

— in, into or to: 1. fugo, xl, xum, 3: to d. in nails, clavos f., Hor.: Liv.: see to DRIVE (I, Phr.). 2. infugo, 3: to d. a spear into the gate, hastam portae inf., Virg. 3. cogo, cōegi, cōactum, 3 (with in, intro): the force of the wind drove the ship into the port of . . . via ventorum in portum navem cōgit, Cic.: to d. sheep in, oves intro c., Pl. Fig.: to be d.n into a corner, in angustum cogi, Ter. 4. compello, 3 (to d. together, to d. join): they had d.n their flocks together, to the same spot, greges in unum compulerunt, Virg.: Hor.: See also preced. art.

— off: abigo, depello, etc.: v. to DRIVE AWAY.

OUT: 1. expello, 3: to d. out nature with a pickfork, naturam furc. ex., Hor.: v. to BANISH, EXPEL. 2. efficio, xl, xum, 3: to d. a person out of doors, aliquem foras ex., Ter.: v. to THURST OUT. 4. exturbo, i (with violence and confusion): d. them all out of the house, cunctos exturba sedibus! Pl.: to d. out gravel (medically), calculos ex., Plin. Join: expellere atque exturbare, Cic. 5. exigo, 3: to d. the

enemy out of the plain, *hostem e campo exi.* Liv. Phr.: *d.n. out of one's country*, *patris excussus*, Virg.

drive over: expr. by verbs under TO DRIVE and per: *Tullia is said to have d.n. over her father's corpse*, *Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur*, Liv.

— **round**: *circumāgo*, 3: Liv. See also TO DRIVE ABOUT.

— **through**: 1. *To cause a weapon to pass through a body*: *trāficio*, *transfigo*, *transfodio*, 3: v. TO TRANSFIX, PIERCE. 2. *To be borne through a place by horses*, *eo, vēhor*, *invēhor*, *currum āgo*, per . . . cf. Lucr. 2, 624.

— **to**: *appello*, 3: *a daily hath d.n. me to your shores*, *me vestrū deus appellat oris*, Virg.

— **together**: 1. *cōgo*, 3 (not necessarily employing force): v. TO BRING TOGETHER, COLLECT. 2. *compello*, 3: Cic.: *more fully*, *c. in unum*, Virg.

drive up: *subigo*, 3 (*up hill or against the current*): Virg. Phr.: *he d.s. up to the house in his carriage*, *exarpeno invectus domum accedit*; *equos domum (aedes) versus dirigit*.

drive (subs.): 1. *The exercise*: 1. *gestatio* (used of all kinds of riding, *us in a boat*, etc.): Sen.: *Cels. 2. vectatio*, Suet. Phr.: *to take a d. in a carriage and pair*, *biyugis equis gestari*, Mart. 2. *The place for driving in*: 1. *gestatio*, Plin. 2. *perh. spātium* (esp. used of race-courses, but applicable to any open space): cf. Nep. Eum. 5.

drivel: 1. *To slaver*: Phr.: *d.ing lips*, *manantia labra salivā*, Juv.; *fluidum os salivis* (of cattle), Col. 2. *Fig.: to indulge in childish nonsense*: 1. *dēlīro*, 1: Hor.: Cic. 2. *ineptio*, 4: Ter.: Cat.

driveller: 1. (homo) *dēlīrus*, *dēlīrans* (see L. G. § 638): of a writer, scripser *dēlīrus inersaque*, Hor.: *dreamings of d.s.*, *dellirantium somnia*, Cic.

2. (homo) *somnians*: *not of philosophers but d.s. (lit. dreamers)*, *non philosophorum sed somniantium*, Cic. 3. (homo) *Ineptus*: v. SILLY. 4. *bleunus* (rare): Pl. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: cf. Forc. a. v.

drivelling (part. adj.): *dēlīrus*, etc.: v. PRECED. ART.

drivelling (subs.): *ineptiae*, *somnia*: v. NONSENSE.

driver: 1. *Agitator*: *a clever d.*, *a callidus*, Cic.: Virg. 2. *auriga*, c. (esp. at the games): Cic.: Suet. (*Phaethon*) *d. of his father's chariot*, *currus aui. paterni*, Ov. 3. *mōdēstator* (*controller*): *d. of steeds*, *m. equorum*, Ov. 4. *rector* (*director*): *d. of an elephant*, *elephantū r.*, Liv.: Curt.: Ov. There are also special names for the *d.s. of certain vehicles*, as *rhedarius*, *essedarius*, *covinarius*, *carrucarius*, *quadrigarius*, etc.

driving (subs.): (*of chariots*) *aurigatio*, Suet. (But usu. expr. by verb: v. TO DRIVE.)

driving (part. adj.): esp. as epith. of wind, rain, etc.: perh. *vēhēmens*, *violēntis*: v. VIOLENT.

drizzle: 1. *rōr*, 1: *it d.s. before it rains*, *rorat ante quam pluit*, Varr. 2. *irroro*, 1: *the S. wind d.s.*, Ir. Anster, Col.

drizzly: e.g. *rain*, *pluvia minuta atque rorans*, cf. Cic. Sen. 14, 46.

droll (adj.): 1. *ridiculus*, *ridiculusus*: v. LAUGHABLE, DIVERTING. 2. *lēpidus*: v. PLEASANT, HUMOROUS. 3. *facētus*: v. FACETIOUS. Phr.: *you are a d. fellow*, *ridicule cogitas* Pl.

droll (subs.): *scurra*, *sannio*: v. SURVOON, JESTER.

drollery: 1. *facētie*, *arum*: v. FACETIOUSNESS, HUMOUR. 2. *scurritas* (coarse): v. BUFFONERY. Phr.: *nothing can exceed the d. of . . .* **nihil potest magis esse ridiculum; nihil potest esse aptius ad risum clementum*.

drolly: *ridiculi*, *facētie*, *festivē*: v. LAUGHABLE, AMUSINGLY.

dromedary: 1. (camelus) *dromas*, *adīs*, m.: Liv.: Curt. 2. *dromēdarius*: *camelus by reason of their excessive swiftness called d.s.*, *camelū quos ob nimiam velocitatem d. appellant*, Hier. (Camelus dromedarius, Cycl.)

drone (subs.): 1. *A non-working bee*: *lūcus*, 1: Virg.: Plin. Fig.: *of men* (homo) *piger*, *dēses*: *a d. as far as war is concerned*, *militia pīger et malus*, Hor.: *a perfect d. about letter-writing*, *ad litteras scribendas piger*, *rimus*, Coel. in Cic.: v. SLOGGISH, IDLE. 2. *A dull monotonous noise*: *bombus*: of bees, Varr.; of a trumpet, Lucr.

drone (v.): 1. *To live in idleness*: 1. *cesso*, 1: Join: *nihil agere et cessare*, Cic.: v. TO IDLE, LOITER. 2. *habeo*, 2 (*to be in a state of torpor*), Tac. Ger. 15. Phr.: *to d. away life*, *vltam desidem*, *otiosum trahere*. 2. *To emit a low, dull sound*: perh. *musso*, *bombito*, 1: v. TO HUM.

dromish: *piger*, *ignāvus*, *dēses*: v. IDLE, LAZY.

droop: A. Intrans.: 1. *Lit.: to hang down*: 1. *pendeo*, *dēpendeo*, 2: v. TO HANG. 2. *re-cumbo*, *cūbul*, *Itum*, 3: *and on his shoulders d.s. the sunken neck*, *Inque humeros cervix collapsa r.*, Virg.: v. TO LEAN. 3. *dēmitto*, *mis*, *misum*, 3 (*as refl.*, or with *pron. refl.*): *golden collars d.ing down their bosoms*, *aurea pectoribus demissa monilia*, Virg.: see also *infra* (B). 2. *To fade, to incline towards an end*: 1. *languesco*, 3: *the flower d.s. in death*, *flos l. moriens*, Virg. 2. *flaccesco*, 3: v. TO FLAG, WITHER. 3. *inclino*, 1: v. TO DECLINE (II). 3. *Fig.: to become weak*: Phr.: *their courage d.s.*, *his animus cadit*, Liv.: v. TO DISCOURAGE. B. Trans.: *dēmitto*, 3: *the poppy d.s. its head*, *d. caput papaver*, Virg.: v. TO HANG DOWN.

drooping: 1. *Hanging down*: 1. *pendulus*: *d. denlap*, *p. palearia*, Ov. 2. *flaccidus* (*flabby*): *d. ears*, *f. aures*, Col. 3. *languidus* (*that has lost strength to keep erect*): *d. sails*, *l. carbasae*, Lucan. 4. *languens*, *ntis* (*like preed*): *d. ears of corn*, *l. aristae*, Val. Fl. (But *languens* is also used as natural epithet of the hyacinth: Virg. Aen. 11, 69.) 2. *Fig.: of courage, spirits, etc.*: Phr.: *d. spirits*, *animus demissus*, *fractus*, *jacens* (v. DEJECTED): *d. fortunes*, *inclinata fortuna* [et *prope jacens*] Cic. 3. *droopingly*: *languidē*, Plin. (Or expr. by adj. under *preced.* art.: v. L. G. § 341.)

drop (subs.): 1. *Lit.*: 1. *gutta* (*a round drop, whether falling or not*): *the d. hollow stone*, *g. cavat lapidem*, Ov.: *d.s. of rain*, *g. imbrum*, Cic.: *falling d.s.*, *g. cadentes*, Cic. Also used in architecture, Vitruv. 2. *stilla* (*a d. as falling*; *a d. as poured from a vessel*): *three d.s. of the fat being added*, *ex eo adipis*, *terris s. additis*, Plin. 3. *sistila* (strictly, *a congealed d.*): *an unsightly d. (from the nose)*, *turpis st.*, Mart.: v. ICICLE. Phr.: *d. by d.*, *stillatim*, Varr.: *to fall in d.s.*, *stillare*, *destillare*, Plin.: *to pour d. by d.*, *instillare*, Hor.: *d.s. of amber*, *stillata electra*, Ov.: *that which falls d. by d.*, *stillacidum*: v. DRIP (subs.). 2. *A small quantity* (of a fluid): 1. *stilla*: *a little d. of oil*, *a olei*, Mart. 12, 70. 2. *paulum*, *paululum*: v. LITTLE (A). 3. *An ornament for the person*: *stalgama*, *inaures* (both pl.): v. EAR-RING.

drop (v.): A. Trans.: 1. *Lit.*: *to let fall in drops*: 1. *stillo*, 1 (*more freq. intrans.*): *to d. (tears) from the eyes*, *rorem st. ex oculis*, Hor. 2. *instillo*, 1 (*to d. a fluid upon something*): *to d. oil on the lamp*, *oleum lūmin. ins.*, Cic.: Hor.: *to d. a juice into the ears*, *succum auribus ins.*, Plin. 3. *destillo*, 1 (*to d. down*: rare as trans.): usu. with *abl.* of that which drops: *tree which d. perfume*, *destil-*

lantes odore arbores, Plin.: Tib. 4. *irroro*, 1 (*like dew*): v. TO SPRINKLE.

2. *To let fall*: *dēmitto*, *mis*, *misum*, 3: *to d. a pebble into the urn*, *calculus in urnam d.*, Ov.: *to d. tears*, *lacrimas d.*, Virg. Phr.: *to d. the curtain* (strictly, *to lower the curtain*, so as to disclose the stage), *aulaeum* or *aulaea* *premere*, Hor.: *to d. a tear*, *lacrimas dare* (*with dat. of object*), Ov. (v. TEAR): *to d. anchor*, *ancoram jacere*, Caes.: *to d. the reins* (*leave hold of them*), *habenās remittere*, Ov.: *have you d.'d some money*, *num qui nummi exiderunt tibi?* Pl.: v. GO (TO LET). 3. *To leave off doing, give over* (colloq.): Phr.: *to d. an amour*, *amorem missum facere*, Ter.: *let us d. this*, *haec misa faciamus*, Ter.: *to d. a friend*, *amicum negligere*, *aliquere* (v. TO CUT, FIN.): *to d. an intimacy*, *familiaritatem omittre*, *praecidere* (*cui it short*): v. TO BREAK OFF. B. Intrans.: 1. *To fall in drops*: 1. *stillo*, 1: *honey d.'d from the oak*, *stillant de līce mella*, Ov.: v. TO TRICKLE. 2. *destillo*, 1: *a humour d.s. from the groin* (of the horse), *d. inguine virus*, Virg.: cf. *supr.* (1). 3. *(more precisely)*, *stillatim* *cadit*, *cēcidit*, *casum*, 3: Varr. See also TO DRIP. 2. *To fall to the ground*: 1. *dēlabor*, *psus*, 3 (*from an elevated position*): *the image that d.'d down from heaven*, *signum de coelo delapsum*, Cic.: *the fold d.s. from the shoulder*, *ab humero sinus d.*, Quint. 2. *dēcido*, 3: *to fall down*. 3. *excido*, *cidit*, 3: *an arrow having d.'d (from his hand) on to his (Chiron's) foot*, *quum excidisset sagitta in pedem*, Plin.: *the swords d.'d from (their) hands*, *gladii de manibus exiderunt*, Cic.: v. TO FALL OUT. 4. *Fig. (these) words d.'d from his lips*, *vox excidit ore*, Virg.: *lest any should think the words to have d.'d from me without thinking*, *ne quis mihi putet temere excidisse*, *quod dixerim* . . . Quint.: Cic. 4. *dēfluo*, *xil*, *xum*, 3 (*to become detached, slip off*): *the hair d.s. off*, *defluunt comae*, Ov.: *his very wreaths began to d. from him*, *nam ipsae defluant coronae*, Cic.: *his body d.'d from his horse to the ground*, *corpus ex equo deflavit in terram*, Curt. 5. *fluo*, 3: *the hair d.s. off*, *capilli f.*, Cels.: *(the fruit) will d. off of itself when ripe*, *sponte fluent matura suā*, Ov.: Cic.: v. TO SLIP (FROM). Phr.: *the teeth d. out*, *cadunt* (*excidunt*) *aliciui dentes*: v. TO FALL OUT.

drop in: i.e. *to call upon*: 1. *vēnio*, *intervēnio*, *vēni*, *ventum*, 4: *when Caesar d.'d in upon me at my Tusculan villa*, *quum ad me in Tusculanum Caesar venisset*, Cic.: *unless we happen to have d.'d in at an unsuitable time*, *nisi forte molesti intervenimus*, Cic. Or. 2, 3, fin. (the inter implies that something was going on): Ter. 2. *opprimo*, *pressi*, *sum*, 3 (*with acc.*): *if a guest d. in upon you at night*, *fall, at vespertinus subito te oppressit hospes*, Hor. Phr.: *I am in the habit of d.ing in at a party*, *invocatus soleo esse in convivio*, Pl.: *who should d. in but my friend Caius*, *ecce nobis de improbo Caius meus*.

— **down upon**: i.e. *to surprise* (colloq.): 1. *opprimo*, *pressi*, *sum*, 3: *for fear the old fellow should d. down upon me*, *ne senex me op.*, Pl.: *his object was to d. down upon us when we were napping*, *id voluit, nos interea occitantes opprimi*, Ter. 2. *sūper-vēnio*, 4 (*with dat.*): v. TO SURPRISE.

dropping (part. adj.): 1. *cidācus*: *d. water*, *aquae c.*, Ov.: v. FALLING. 2. *stillacidus*: Plin. 3. *roci-dus* (poet.): *d. grots*, *r. antra*, Ov.: v. WET, DRY. See also DRIPPING.

dropping-well: perh. *fons stillatilius*.

drop-scene: *siparium*, Cic.: *Apul.*: v. CURTAIN.

dropsical: hydrópica, Hor. Phr.: to be d., aqua intercutē laborare: v. **SOB.** art.

dropay: 1. hydrops, ópīs, m.: Hor.: Cels. (Strictly a Gk. word, *dropay*). 2. aqua intercutē or morbus aquae intercutis, Cic.: Suet. 3. aqua subter cutem flua, Plin. 4. hydrópia, is, f.: Plin. 5. morbus subtercutāneus, Aur. Vict. 6. (poet.) *āquōsus languor*, Hor.

dross: 1. Lit.: *The refuse thrown off by metals in melting*: 1. spūma (scum-like): silcer d., argenti a., Plin.

2. scōria: *the furnace refuse is in every kind of metal called d.*, quae e camino iactatur spurcitia in omni metallo scoria appellatur, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

|| Fig.: *that which is worthless*: quisquillae, faex: v. **REFUSUS**, **DROSS**.

drossiness: spurcitia: cf. **DROSS** (1, 2).

drosey: "multam spurcitiā habens."

drought: 1. siccitas (esp. in pl.): d. and scarcity, a. et inopia frugum, Liv.: very severe d., a. maxima, Cic.: in time of d., in siccitatibus, Cels.; per siccitates, Plin.; siccitatibus (without prep.), Plin. 2. *āriditas*, Arnob.: v. **DRYNESS**. 3. siliā, is, f. (poet.): *lands cracking with d.*, huius sili arva, Virg.: v. **THIRST**.

droughty: siccus, *āridus*, siccitate laborans: v. **DRT**, **PARCHED**.

drove: grex, gregēs, m.: a d. of oen and other cattle, g. armentorum reliquae pecoris, Cic.: v. **HERD**.

drover: pēcūrius, armentarius: v. **HERDSMAN**.

drown: 1. Lit.: *to destroy by water*: 1. submergo, si, sum, 3: d'd in crossing the river *Alvula*, in trajectu *Albulae* amnis submersus, Liv.: d'd in mid ocean, medio in fluctu submersus, Virg.: Tac.: v. **TO OVERWHELM**.

2. mergo, si, sum, 3: *to plunge in the water*: the notion of death must be gathered from the context: *who snatched thee from us and d'd thee in mid ocean*, quis te eripuit nobis, medique sub aequore mergit? Virg. A. 6, 343: cf. 348: v. **TO FLING**.

3. demergo, 3 (like preced.): (*Tiberinus*) d'd in the waters of the *Tuscan stream*, in Tusci demersus fluminis undis, Ov. 4. haurio, si, stum, 4: *to swallow up*: to be d'd in the eddies, gurgitibus haurit, Tac.: Curt. Phr.: to be d'd, in aqua perire, Cic. (in Kr.).

|| Fig.: *to overwhelm*: Phr.: *to d. core in bumpers of wine*, curam multo diluere vino, Hor.; curas pellere vino, Hor.: *each strove to d. the other's voice*, certatim alter alteri obstreperet, Liv.: *the voice is d'd* (swallowed up, as by a badly constructed building), vox devorata sedificio parum ad agendum apto, cf. Plin. 11, 51, 112: v. **LOST** (to BE).

|| Also fig., chiefly in pass., *to be absorbed in anything*: Phr.: d'd in sleep and wine, somno vinoque sepultus, Virg.: to be d'd in pleasure, voluptatibus deditam esse, totum esse in voluptatibus: v. **DEVOTED**, **GIVEN UP** (to BE).

drowning (sub.): Phr.: *to die by sword, fire, d.*, ferro, igne, aqua petire: v. **TO DROWN**.

drowsily: 1. somnificōsus, *to perform orders d.*, imperia alijcus a. persequi, Pl. 2. oscitantē: Cic., who joins tam solute agere, tam leniter, tam oscitantē, Brut. 80, 277.

3. expr. by part. of dormitō, oscitō: *to talk d.*, dormitantis modo, quasi oscitantem loqui: v. **TO DOZE**.

drowsiness: 1. *a disposition to sleep*: 1. somnus (strictly sleep: q. v.): *overcome with sport and d.*, ludo fatigatumque somno, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 11: simply, somno fessus, Tib. 1, 3, 88: more precisely, 2. somni cupiditas (cūpido): v. **DETRAE**. 3. somnolentia (v. rare): Sidon. || *Habitual slowness and inactivity*: 1. somnus (in rhetorical passages): the d. of *Lentulus*, a. Lentull, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16. 2. pigritia, ignavia, etc.: v. **INACTIVITY**, **SLUGGISHNESS**.

droway: 1. Inclined to sleep: sēmīsomnus or sēmīsomnis, e; somnificōsus (as permanent quality), somnolentus: v. **SLEEPY**, **HALF-ASLEEP**. Phr.: to be or feel d., dormitare, Pl. Amph. 2, 2, 185: Cic. || *Causing sleep*: 1. soporifer, ēra, ērum: the d. poppy, a. papaver, Virg.: Plin. 2. somnificus: Plin. 3. sopōrus: v. **SOPORIFEROUS**.

|| Fig.: *sluggish, inactive*: somnificōsus: an inactive, sluggish, d. old age, iuēra, ignavia, a. senectus, Cic.: v. **SLUGGISH**.

drab (v.): pulso, mulco, i: v. **TO KAU**, **BE LABOURED**. To be d'd, vāpilo, i: Ter.

drabbing (sub.): expr. by verb: *he with d.*, and *I with being drubbed*, ille verberando, ego vapulando, Ter.: to give a person a good d., aliquem male mulcare, bene depezum dare: v. **DRESSING**.

drudge (v.): *laborando me crūcio, fātigo, defatigo (v. **TO TORT.**) servilius officia nimis attente fungor, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14. (Operari servam habere, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 9. Is to have one's services at the disposal of another.)

drudge (sub.): 1. mēdiastinus (a farm servant of all work): farmers' d.s, m. rustici, Cic. 2. (homo) plāgiger, plāgipātida, plāgētūlus (one who has to put up with being cuffed): Pl. 3. homo ciltellarius (pack-saddle man; comē), Pl. Most. 3, 2, 94. Phr.: don't make a d. of yourself, ne labora! Ter.; ne laborare to crucia, cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 29.

drudgery: opera servilis, officia servilla: v. **SERVILE**.

drug (sub.): 1. vēnenum (originally a neutral word, but used mostly in bad sense): poisonous d.s, v. mala, Sall.: Hor.: v. **POISON**. 2. mēdicamentum (anything administered medically): to produce abortion by means of d.s, medicamenta partum abigere, Cic. Phr.: to be a d. in the market, jacere, Cic.

drug (v.): 1. mēdico, i (to treat with drugs in any way): a cake rendered soporiferous with d'd grain, soporata medicatis frugibus offa, Virg. A. 6, 420. 2. pōtōno, i (v. rare): d'd with a love-philtre, medicamento amatorum pottonatus, Suet. Phr.: to d. a draught, *poculo medicamentum [soporiferum] addere, infundere.

drugget: *textillum genus crasseum.

drugest: mēdicamentarius: v. **APOTHECARY**. A d.'s shop, medicamentaria (cf. taberna).

druid: (only in pl.) Druides, um or Druidae, arum, m.: over all these D.s there is one president, his omnibus Druidibus unus praesent, Caes.: Tac. (who uses the form Druidae). The sing. may be expr. as above by means of unus, etc.: his father was a D., *pater ei genere Druidum fuit; or in poetry, Druida, ae. A female D., Druidas, adis, Lamp.

druidical: gen. of Druidae, Druides: d. remains, *Druidarum monumenta.

druidism: Druidum or Druidarum disciplina, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 14, fin.

drum (sub.): tympanum (lambourine or cymbal): Hor.: Ov.: to beat a d., t. pulsare: v. **TO BEAT**. Kettle-ds, tympana aenea (R. and A.). The d. of the ear, *tympanum, quod dicitur, auris.

drum (v.): Phr.: to d. soldiers out of the army, milites cum ignominia dimittere, Liv.

drummer: tympanista (one who strikes the cymbal): Apul.

drum-stick: perh. (tympani) malleus, malleolus (hammer).

drunk or drunken (part. adj.): 1. ēbrius (at the time): the fellow is d., homo hic ē. est, Pl.: cries of d.en men, voces ēbriorum, Cic.: d.en language, e. verba, Mart. Fig.: d. with delicious fortune, fortuna dulci ē. Hor.: d. with the blood of citizens, sanguine civium ē. Plin. 2. ēbriōsus (habitually): d.en and lecherous, ē. et mulierosus, Cic.: Cat. 3. tēmentius (in senses

of both the preceding): you are d., tēmentia es! Ter.: a d.en woman, t. mulier, Ter.: Cic. 4. vinolentus (full of wine): dreams of d.en men, vinolentorum somnia, Cic.: d. fury, v. furor, Cic. 5. expr. by an adj. with vinum: vini plenus, Cic.; vino languidus, Cic.; vino mersus (dead d.), Liv.: vino apertus, Virg. 6. āvidus (in one's cups): poet.: Hor. Phr.: to make a man d., vino aliquem deponere, Pl.; onerare, Liv. (v. **TO INTOXICATE**): he is so d. that he can scarcely keep his eyes open, vix prae vino palpebras sustinet, Titius in Macr.: to get d., madescere, Front.; nimio marcescere vino, Ov.: do I seem to you at all d., equid tibi videor madere? Pl.: slightly d., ēbriolus, Pl.

drunkenly: tēmentiter, Col. (Or use adj. cf. L. G. § 343.)

drunkenness: 1. ēbrietas (the state), Cic.: Sen. 2. ēbrietas (the vice), Cic. 3. tēmentia (the state or the vice), Plin. 4. vinolentia (the vice), Cic. 5. (by meton.) vinum: v. **WINE**.

dry (adj.): 1. Without moisture: 1. siccus (not wet): a d. soil, a. solum, Quint.: d. days, a. dies, Hor.: d. bread, a. panis, Plin.: d. (unwetted) feet, a. pedes, Ov.: the pitcher stood d. (without water), stetit urna a., Hor. 2. siccāneus (like siccus, but only of soil): a d. spot, meadow: locus, pratium a., Col. (The form siccāneus occurs in Plin. of trees grown in a dry soil, 16, 17, 29.) 3. āridus (dry throughout, as fuel; parched): d. wood, a. lignum, Pl.: d. fuel, a. nutrimenta (ignis), Virg.: a d. (crackling) sound, a. sonus, Virg. 4. ārena, nūs (= aridus): Virg.: Tac. 5. torridus (dried up): a d. spring, fons t., Liv. Phr.: to make (drink) d., siccare (v. **TO DRY**): to be d., arēre, Ov.: Cato: to become d., siccescere, Col.: Plin.; aresecere, Pl.: Cato: (v. **TO DRY**, B.): that season was excessively d., siccitate eo anno plurimum laboratum est, Liv. See also **DRIED**.

|| *Not covered with water*: chiefly in phr. d. land: 1. siccum (prob. not found in prose except after a prep.): on d. land, in siccō, Plin.: the (ships) beaks are on d. land, rostra tenent siccum, Virg. The plur. form siccā also occurs. 2. āridum (like preced.): to haul up ships on d. land, naves in aridum subducere, Caes.: Ov. || *Thirsty*: siliens, siccus: v. **THIRSTY**.

IV. Uninteresting: 1. āridus: a d. and sapless style, a. et exsangue genus orationis, Auct. Her.: exceedingly d. treatises, aridissimi libri, Auct. Dial. Or.: Cic. (N.B. Not siccus, which is rather an epithet of praise; terse, sinevny). 2. jejūnus: v. **MEAGER**.

3. frigidus (without life or freshness): v. **FLAT**. 4. exsuccus (sapless): Joīn: (orator) aridus et exsuccus et exsanguis, Quint. 5. exsanguis, e: v. **supr.** 6. Platin, unembellished: siccus, ansterus, pressus: v. **TERSE**.

VI. As epith. of a joke, cool and cutting: 1. scitus (shrewd): a d. saying, s. (dictum), Cic. Div. 2, 24, 51: Tac. 2. perh. austērus: a d. kind of humour, quasi austērum quoddam jocandi genus: v. **SEVERE**.

VII. As epith. of wine, without lusciousness: perh. austērus or as softened compared, austerior: v. **SOFT**.

dry (v.): A. Trans. 1. To dispel moisture: 1. siccō, i (to remove wetness): the sun d's the dewy grass, sol pruinosa s. herbas, Ov.: to d. (drain) marshes, paludes s., Cic.: to d. and wipe off blood, cruorem s. et detergere, Gell.: to d. anything in the sun, s. aliquid in sole, Plin.: to d. one's tears, lacrimas s., Prop. 2. exsiccō, i (like siccō, but stronger): to d. anything in the sun, ex. aliquid in sole, Col.: Plin. 3. desiccō, i (like preced.): Pl.: Apul. 4. assiccō, i (= siccō): Col. 5. ārescō, i, feci, factum, 3 (to d. throughout): to be d'd in an oven, arefieri in furno, Plin.: to d. oil-scum, amurcam arificare (synce,

Cato: Varr. 6, torreo, 2; torreficō, 3 (to dry thoroughly, roast): Col. II. To wipe away (tears): 1. abstergeo, al, sum, 2: to d. a friend's tears, abs. oculis amiculo, Curt.; abs. fletum, Cic. 2. sicco, 1: v. *supr.* (1). Phr.: d. your tears, ne lacrima, mitte lacrimas! Ter. B. Iutrans: to become d., 1. siccoco 1 (rare): to lay in the sun or in an oven to d., in sole exponere aut in furno, ut siccocet, Hor.: Col. 2. exsiccoco, 3: Vitr. 3. āresco, 3 (to become quite dry, to d. w.): tears soon d., cito a lacrima, Cic.: Plin. 4. Ināresco, 3 (= preced.): to d. in the sun, in sole in., Plin.: Vitr.: Quint. 5. sicco, 1 (with ellipsis of *pron.* reg.): Apul. To begin to d., subarescere, Vitr. dry up: 1. Trans. ārescō, sicco, exsiccō: v. TO DRY (A). II. Intrans. āresco, ināresco, 3: v. TO DRY (B). Dryad: Dryas, ādis, f.: Virg.: Ov. Dry-eyed: siccis oculis, Hor.: Col. 1, 3, 18. dry-land: āridum: v. DRY (II). dryness: 1. Lit.: absence of moisture: 1. siccitas (most gen. term): such is its d., it crumbles, tanta est a, friatur, Plin.: esp. of weather: v. DROUGHT. 2. āriditas (perfect d.): Plin. 3. āritudo, inis, f. (= āriditas): rare: Pl.: Varr. II. Fig.: want of freshness and interest: 1. perh. āriditas (cf. dry, IV.: though the subs. does not occur in this sense). 2. expr. by āridus: as, d. of style, "āridum sermonis (oratoris) genus: to avoid d., id agere, ne aridus, exsanguisq; sermo fiat: v. DRY. III. Of humour: Phr.: remarkable for the d. of his humour, "insignis genere quodam jocandi festivo eodemque simulatore (tristitia) speciem praebente": cf. Cic. Off. 1, 10, 108. dry-nurse: nutrix asca: cf. Juv. 14, 208. dry-rot: perh. rōbigo, inis, f.: v. CANCER. dry-shod: siccis pedibus, Ov.: or simply siccus: v. DRY. dual: dualis, e: Quint. dualism: *dualismus, qui dicitur: opinio eorum qui binos deos esse statuunt. (Manichaeorum opinio, Manichaeismus). duality: duplex natura: v. TWO-FOLD. dub: Phr.: he was d. a knight, "in ordinem equitum adscitus est. dubious: dubius; de quo dubitari possit: v. DOUBTFUL. dubiously: ambigūe, dubis: v. DOUBTFULLY, AMBIGUOUSLY. dubiousness: dubitās: v. DOUBTFULNESS. dual: *dualis, e: v. Du C., a. v. (Or gen. of dux: the d. grounds, ducis horti: v. DUKE). duceat: *ducatus, i: v. Du C., a. v. duchess: *duchessa: Rymer in Du C. duchy: *ducatus, us: v. Du C., a. v. duck (subs.): ānas, ātis, f.: a berry of d., anatum grex, Varr.: d's eggs, anatum ova, Cic. Dimin., ānaticūla, Cic. Phr.: to play d's and drakes, testas irrotare super aquam, Min. Fel.: v. DRAKE. (For duck as term of fondling, v. DARLING). duck (v.): mergo, submergo, dēmergo, 3: v. TO DIP, PLUNGE. ducking (subs.): Phr.: I'll give him a d. in the river, "In flumine demersum dabo: to get a d. (in the rain), "madescere or madefieri pluvia (imbre): v. TO DRENCH. duckling: ānaticūla: Cic. duct: sōfānem, āpērtūra: v. OPENING, PASSAGE. ductile: ductilis, e (capable of being drawn out): Plin. (For fig. sense v. DOCTILE, PLIABLE). ductility: expr. by adj. (a substance) of extreme d., prae aliis ductilis, ductilem naturam habens: see also PLIABILITY. dudgeon: Phr.: to take a thing in d., aegre, moleste ferre aliquid, sto-

inachari: he takes a fit of d. at luxury, stomachum illi fecit luxuria, Sen. Ep. 112, 3: v. VEXED (TO US); and disgust. due (adj.): 1. Of money: debītus: money long d., pecunia jamdū d., Cic. Phr.: to be d., deberi, Cic.: to claim money not yet d., ante petere pecuniam quam coepit esse deberi, Cic.: to pay money before it becomes d., pecuniam representare, Cic.: to fall d. on a certain day, in (certam) diem cadere, Cic. Att. 15, 20, ad fin.: the money falls d. on the 15th of Nov., diem pecuniae 15. Novemb. esse, Cic. Att. 10, 5, ad fin. II. Of other things: well earned, merited: 1. debītus: to render the gratitude d. to any one, [justum et] d. gratiam allicui re-ferre, Cic.: d. retribution, d. praemia, Virg. 2. justus: v. *supr.* (1), and JUST. 3. mēritus: d. honours (sacrifices), m. honores, Virg. Join: meritis ac debitis, Cic. 4. idōneus: v. FIT, SUITABLE. 5. dignus: v. WORTHY. Phr.: to be d. on any one's part, deberi ab aliquo, Cic.: reverence is d. to the gods, "deos colere atque vereri oportet: in d. form, rite, Liv.: Cic. due (subs.): 1. In general sense: 1. jus, iuris, n. (lawful right): v. RIGHT (subs.). 2. debītum: to pay nature her d., naturae d. reddere, Nep.: to demand favours as one's d., beneficia pro debitis exigere, Cic. Phr.: to pay every one his d., suum cuique tribuere, Cic.: to pay the (last) d. to any one, justa (allicui) solvere, Nep.: to give slaves their d., justa servis praebere, Cic. II. Only in pl. impôts: port-ds, portorium, portoria (pl.): Cic.: Hirt.: heavy d.s, magna portoria, Caes.: pasture d.s, scriptura, Cic.: v. TAX. due (adv.): 1. e. exactly in the direction of: rectā (sc. viā): v. DIRECT (adv.). Phr.: to steer d. west, "ipsum occidentem petere, cf. L. G. § 170. duel: 1. singulare certamen (single combat), Flor. (hnt v. COMBAT, fin.). 2. more precisely, "pugna ex provocazione inita: v. CHALLENGE. Phr.: to kill an enemy in a d. (lit. by challenge), hostem ex provocacione intertinere, Vell.: Plin.: to challenge any one to a d., provocare aliquem ad pugnam: v. TO CHALLENGE. duelling: *munus ex provocacione duicandū: v. preced. art. duet: bīcīnium: "quum duo canunt bīcīnium appellatur," Isid. Phr.: to perform d.s, "binos cantare (fidibus, etc.) canere. dūg (subs.): 1. āber, ātis, n.: the d.s of a mare, equina u., Hor.: v. TEAT. 2. pāpilla: v. NIPPLE. dūg (pert. adj.): fossilia, e: d. salt, f. sal, Varr.: Plin. duke: dux, dūcis: M. L. dukedom: *ducatus, ūs: v. Du C., a. v. dulcet (adj.): dulcis, mellifluus: v. SWEET. dulseimer: perh. sambūca: Pera: Macr. dull (adj.): 1. Of colours, opp. to bright: 1. hēbes, ātis: a d. colour, color h., Ov.: Plin.: an eye naturally d., h. naturā oculus, Plin. 2. remissus: a somewhat d. colour, color remissior, Sen. N. Q. 1, 1, 6: a d.er kind of carbuncle, remissior carbunculus, Plin. 3. surdus: a d. colour, a. color, Plin. 4. languidus: v. FAINT. See also DIM. II. Of cutting instruments, not sharp: hēbes: v. BLUNT. III. Of sounds, low, heavy: Phr.: a d. murmur, caecum murmur, Virg.: d. (heavily) blows, surdī ictus, Plin.: Quint. IV. Of the sky or weather, overcast: nūbilus, subnūbilus, cālginōsus: v. CLOUDY, DARK. V. Of the mind, wanting quickness of perception: 1. tardus: a d. mind, t. ingenium, Cic.: naturally somewhat d., naturā tardior, Cic. Join: (sensus) hēbetes, tardi, pingues, Cic. 2. hēbes, ātis: somewhat d. ears, kērn eyes, aures hēbetiores, oculos acres et acutū, Cic.: a d. mind, h. ingenium, Cic.: v. STUPID. 3. obtusus (esp. used of sight: v. DIM): to

be of naturally d. mind, ob. ingenio esse, Gell.: Cic. Phr.: to render d. hēbetare (v. foll. art.): to grow d., hēbescere, Cic.: d. at love's work, frigidus in Venere, Virg. VI. Uninteresting, wanting life or freshness: 1. frigidus: d. forced jokes, f. et arceatisti joci, Suet.: Cic.: d. business, f. negotia, Plin. Ep. 2. insulsius (lit. insipid: q. v.): Cic. is fond of using the word with a negative: a kind of jest that is by no means d., non ins. genus (ridiculi), de Or. 2, 64, 259: a d. fellow, "ins. caput: v. FELLOW. VII. In low spirits: tristis, subtristis; animo demisso, fracto: v. SAD, MELANCHOLY, DEJECTED. Miscell. Phr.: a d. market, "mercatus infrequens (ill-attended), frigidior (cf. *supr.* VI, 1): Caesar had met with a d. reception, Caesar mortuo plausu venerat, Cic. dull (v.): 1. To take off the brightness of: obscuro, hēbeto, i: v. TO DIM, BULLY. II. To take off the edge or keenness of: 1. hēbeto, i: v. TO BLUNT. 2. obtundo, stūpēfacio, 3: v. TO DRAIN. dullard: homo brūtus, bardus, blennus: v. STUPID, FOOL, BLOCKHEAD. dully: 1. languidus: v. FAINTLY. 2. frigide (v. DULL, VI, 1): Cic.: Quint. dulness: 1. Of colours, etc.: 1. hēbētatio: v. DIMNESS. 2. languor: d. of jewels, l. gemmarum, Plin.: v. FAINTNESS. 3. fuscitas (any dark hue): Apul. II. Of the mind, slowness of perception: 1. tarditas: d. of wit, t. ingenii, Cic. 2. stūpīditas: v. STUPIDITY. 3. insulsius (esp. want of taste): Cic. III. Lack of interest: 1. laedum: v. WEARISOMENESS. 2. perh. insulsius: cf. Att. 11, 29 (insulsius villae). 3. expr. by adv. or verb: the d. of this place is astonishing, "incredibile est quam hic omnia refrigerant: what can exceed the d. of Uluhras, "Uluhris quid desertus esse potest? nothing can exceed the d. of the book, "hoc libro nil potest esse insulsius: v. DULL, FLAT. dully: 1. rītū (according to ceremonial or precedent): Liv.: Virg. 2. sōlenniter or solemniter (or venter: like rite): all the ceremonies having been d. performed, omnibus s. peractis, Liv.: Plin. 3. rectē, ut par est: v. RIGHTLY, PROPERLY. dumb: 1. mūtus (prop. of persons with defect of speech: also in gen. sense): d. by nature, naturaliter m., Plin.: d. brutes, m. pecudes, Cic.: d. fishes, m. pisces, Hor.: d. arts (as painting), m. artes, Cic. 2. ālinguis, e: (having nothing to say): v. SPEECHLESS. (Cic. joins mutum forum, ālinguē curiam, in Sen. 3, 6.) 3. infans, ntis (as an infant, or from modesty): v. SPEECHLESS. 4. linguae usu defectus (having lost the power of speech): Val. Max. Phr.: to be struck d. (fig.), obmutescere, Cic.: to signify anything in d. show, aliquid gestu significare, Ov. dumb-bells: perhaps librimenta (weights used to balance anything). dumb-founder: obstupēfacio, 3: v. TO CONFOUND. To be d. d., obmutescere, Cic. dumbly: use adj. mūtus. cf. L. G. § 141. dumbness: 1. expr. by mūtus: d. is better than foolish talking, satius est mutus esse quam vana loqui: v. DUMB. 2. *fandi impotentia, Bau. in Kr. 3. infantia linguae, Lucr. Phr.: he was seized with d., "defectū el linguae usui; vocis usus (reperit) interemptus estus: to cure d., "mutis medici: v. DUMB. dummy: *mūta pēsona (an actor who has nothing to speak), Kr. dumb-show: (mutus) gestus, ūs v. GESTURE. dumpish: subtristis, e: v. DULL (VII.). dumpling: *farinae subiectae globulus. dumpy: brevis atque obesus, Suet. vit. Hor. ad fin.

dun (adj.): 1. Of a dull brown colour: perh. fuscus (pecora nigra aut fusca, Plin. 31, 2, 10), or rufidus: v. BROWN. (Not gilvus, which is a yellowish colour.) 2. In gen. sense, dark: 1. fuscus: the d. wings (of night), f. alae, Virg.: d. clouds, f. nubila, Ov. 2. furvus (= fuscus): poet.: Hor. 3. ater (stronger than the Eng.): v. DARK, GLOOMY.

dun (sub.): i.e. an importunate creditor: flagitator, Pl.: Gell. **dun** (v.): flagito: to demand anything importunately: cf. Interim quiddam Caesar aeduo trumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: v. TO DEMAND.

dunco: homo stolidus, bardus blennus, etc.: Zopyrus pronounced Socrates a d., Zopyrus stupidum esse et bardum dixit Socrates, Cic.: v. POOL, BLOCK-HEAD.

dunder-pate: perh. bāro, ōla, m.: Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 76.

dung (sub.): 1. sterco, ōris, n. (of all kinds of animals): horse d., a. equinum Varr.: doves' d., a. columbinum Varr.: Plin.: Cic.: v. MANURE.

dun (v.): 1. finis or finium (a less offensive word than sterco): also used of slippery mud, Virg. A. 5, 333: they use cow-d. instead of horse-d., f. bubulo pro lignis utuntur, Liv.: Plin. 3, 10, 34. 2. munda (esp. of birds or smaller animals): often pl.: to have one's head soiled with bird-d., merdis caput inquinari corvorum, Hor.: Phaedr. Phr.: to count a thing but d., aliquid pro nihilo habere; villi, focoli, pendere: v. TO VALUE. (The Vulg. habebat arboris ar sterco, Philipp. 11, 8.)

dung (v.): 1. To emit the faeces: cico, i.: Hor.: Phaedr. 2. To manure: sterco, i.: v. TO MANURE.

dungeon: 1. carcer, ōris, m.: v. PRISON. 2. robur, ōris, n. (the inner keep of a prison): to die in the gloom of a d., in r. et in tenebris exspirare, Liv. 38, 59, fin.: the d. of the state prison at Rome was called Tullianum, sc. robur, Sall. Cat. 55: Apul. 3. ergastulum (for slaves): Cic.: Liv. Phr.: to be thrown into a d., in vincula conjici, Cic.

dung-hill: 1. Lit.: 1. sterquilium: Prov.: every cock is master on his own d., gallus in suo plurimum potest, Sen.: Varr.: Col. 2. simitum: Plin. 2, 11, 34. 2. Fig.: an exceedingly base condition: born on a d., infimo loco natus, Cic.: to crawl on a d., in coeno volvi, Lucr. 3, 77: as term of gross abuse, sterco (a g. curiae), cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164.

duodecimal: duodēsimus, Varr. **duve** (v.): 1. ducto, i. ("to lead by the nose"): to d. any one by artifice, aliquem doli d., Pl. 2. lacto, i.: v. TO CAJOLE. 3. decipio, 3: v. TO DECEIVE. 4. ludifico, i.: v. TO FOOL.

dupe (sub.): (homo) creditus: I am truly enough to be imposed upon in this matter, and become a d., verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebere c., Cic.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 9. Phr.: to use a man as your d., ludibrio aliquem habere: v. LAUGHING-STOCK.

duplicate (sub.): exemplum, exemplar: the d. of a will, tabulae testamenti alterae, eodem exemplo, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: there is a d. of that work in the library, "ejus libri bina existunt in bibliotheca exemplaria: v. COPY. **duplication**: duplicatio: Sen.

duplicitv: fallacia: v. DECEITFULNESS. (Or expr. by adj., to tell of the d. of Ulysses, duplicem memorare Ulyssens, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7.)

durability: 1. firmitas: d. of buildings, f. aedificiorum, Vitruv.: Caes. 2. stabilitas: to have some d. (of opinions which have stood), aliquid stabilitatis habere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: d. of fortune, a. fortunae, Cic.: v. STRENGTH.

durability: 3. perpetuitas: to secure the d. of records, ad p. monumentorum, Plin.: v. PERPETUITV. 4. very oft. better expr. by verb or adj.: do you believe in the d. of that friendship,

*mansuram credis eam amicitiam? such is the d. of the timber, *tam firma tamque durabilis est materies, etc.: v. DURABLE and TO ENDURE.

durable: 1. firmus (having firmness and strength of structure): v. FIRM, STRONG. 2. stabili, e (not in a material sense): Join: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), Cic.: v. STRENGTH. 3. perennia, e (in this sense esp. poet.): a monument more d. than brass, monumentum aere perennius, Hor.: d. adamant, p. adamas, Ov. 4. perpetuus (uninterrupted, never-ending; life-long): Join: firma et perpetua amicitia, Cic.: v. PERPETUAL, EVERLASTING. 5. mansurus: v. ABIDING. 6. durabilis (of a nature to last): Ov. 7. solius, v. SUBSTANTIAL.

durably: firme, firmiter; stabilitur, solide: v. FIRMLY.

durance: custodia; vincula, carcer: v. IMPRISONMENT.

duration: 1. The act or state of enduring: expr. by verb: he prophesied the d. of the Trojan war, praedixit quot annos duraturum esse bellum Trojanum: mor was its d. long, nec diu permansit: v. TO ENDURE. 2. The period of time itself: 1. spūm: the d. of past time, sp. praeteriti temporis, Cic.: in so long a d. of time, tam longo sp. Cic.: v. SPACE. 2. tempus, ōris, n.: to fix a limit to the d. (of an office), modum temporis imponere, Liv.: the d. of a year, annum t., Cic.: v. TIME, PERIOD. 3. (long d.), disturnitas: not so much by the greatness of the office as by its (long) d., non tam magnitudine honoris quam disturnitate, Liv.: the long d. of the war, d. belli, Nep.: Cic. 4. longinquitas (like preced.): v. LENGTH. 5. perpetuitas, ōris, n.: v. PERPETUITV. Phr.: of long, short, d., distūm, or disturnus, brevis v. LONG, SHORT: an office of a year's d., annum imperium, Liv.: of half a year's d., semestre imp., Liv.

during: 1. per (throughout, in the course of: with acc.): d. night, per noctem, Liv.: d. sleep, per somnum, Cic.: d. the (entire) space of three years, per triennium, Cic. 2. Inter (while something is going on: with acc.): this I have dictated d. supper, haec inter coenam dictavi, Cic.: d. the early stages (of a complaint), inter initia, principia, Cels.: d. the drinking, inter pocula, Virg. 3. super (like inter, but rare: with acc.): d. supper, a. coenam, Plin. Ep.: Curt. 4. In (at a point of time in: with abl.): v. IN. 5. (before a verbal sub.) dum, with pres. tense of corresponding verb: d. these preparations, transactions, agitatae, dum haec parantur, aguntur, agitantur, etc.: v. L. G. § 393. 6. expr. by abl. absol.: d. the consulate of Marius, Mario consule, Cic.: d. the king's pleasure, durante (regis) bene placito: d. his lifetime, vivo ipso, etc. Phr.: d. sleep (esp. with ref. to dreams), secundum quietem (but also, in quiete), Cic.: d. the interval, interea, interim (v. MEANWHILE): he delivered the letter d. supper, coenans nobis epistolam tulit, Cic.: to do a thing d. sleep, aliquid dormientem facere, Cic.: d. nine campaigns, novem aestatis, Vell.: Tac.: d. the day-time, interdiu, Caes.: d. the night, noctu, Caes.

dusk (sub.): 1. crepusculum (meaning as opp. to morning twilight): Pl.: Ov.: v. TWILIGHT. 2. obscuro (esp. after a prep.): in the d. of night, sub obscuro noctis, Virg.: in the d. of early dawn, obscuro adhuc coepit laes, Tac.: v. DARK. Phr.: From dusk to d., ad umbram solis ab ortu, Hor.: at d., vespere, vespertini v. EVENING: a guest drops in at d., vespertinus lo opprimat hospes, Hor.

dusk (v.): vespescit, 3 (imper.): Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7.

duskiness: color fuscus, subfuscus, pullus: v. next art.

dusky: 1. fuscus (also poet. furvus, Hor.): d. suite (of Aethiopia), f. comites, Tib.: d. wings (of night), f.

alae, Virg.: v. DARK. 2. pullus (nearer to black than fuscus): a d. victim (offered to magic delices), p. hostia, Tib.: a d. spots (on a ram), p. maculae, Virg.: a d. toga (worn as mourning), toga p., Cic. 3. niger, grā, grum: v. SWARTHY, BLACK. 4. subniger: v. BLACKISH.

dust (sub.): 1. pulvis, ōris (m., less irreg. f.: in most senses of Eng.): to raise d., p. movere, Quint.; p. excitare, Col.: to lay d. by sprinkling water on the ground, humum conaspergendo p. sedare, cf. Phaedr. 2, 5, 13, 14; to shake off d., p. excutere, Hor.: a great deal of d., multus p., Cic.: a cloud of d., pulveris nubes, Curt. (also pulveres nubes, Virg.): covered with d., pulvere sparsum, Phaedr.: charcoal d., carbonis p., Ov. Fig.: we are but d. and shadow, p. et umbra sumus, Hor.: Dimin. pulvisculus, sine small d., Pl.: Apul.

2. scoba, scobis; or scobla, is, f. (d. produced by sawing, filing): ivory d., scobla eboris, Cels.: a sburnea, Col. Juv.: v. SAWDUST. Phr.: covered with d., pulverulentus (v. DUSTY): having one's eyes sore with sooty d., fulgine lippus, Juv. Fig.: to bite the d., (turpe) solum tangere, Hor.; humum ore mordere, Virg.: to throw d. in the eyes of the jury, tenebras offundere judicibus in causis, Cic. in Quint. 2, 17, 21: in sim. sense, verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium lacere, Gell. 1, 2, fin. (v. TO IMPOSE ON): to kick up a d., convicium facere, tumultuari, Pl.

dust (v.): i.e. to clean by removing dust: 1. detergere, extergere: v. TO BRUSH. 2. veru, 3: v. TO SWEEP.

duster: perh. pēniculus: v. BRUSH. **dustiness**: expr. by pulvis or pulverulentus: on account of the d. of the roads, quod tantus in via pulvis erat; quod tam pulverulentis erant viae: v. DUST, DUSTY.

dustman: perh. scōpiarius (sweeper): Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

dusty: pulverulentus: a d. road, via p., Cic.: a d. (and so hoc) summer, p. aestas, Virg. 2. pulverens: the d. ground, p. solum, Ov.: Stat. (but the word denotes, strictly, made of dust, relating to dust). 3. pulveris plenus: Gell. Phr.: all d. and perspiring, pulvere ac sudore perfusus, Curt.; status pulvere (ac) sudore multo diffusus, Phaedr.

duteous, dutiful: 1. plus (dutyfully affectionate): d. to one's parents, p. parentes, Cic.: d. fear (of a wife on behalf of her husband), p. metus, Ov.: v. AFFECTIONATE. 2. officiosus (full of kind and respectful attention): d. attentions, of. sedulitas, Hor.: a modest and d. person, homo pudens et of., Cic. 3. obediens, ntis (with dat.): v. OBEIDENT, SUBMISSIVE. 4. obsequiosus (disposed to yield to: with dat.): v. COMPLIANT. Phr.: d. affection, pietas, Cic.: v. DUTIFULNESS.

duteously, dutifully: 1. pīs: Cic. 2. officiōs: Cic. 3. obediēter, Liv. (For syn. see DUTIFUL.)

dutifulness: 1. pietas: justice towards the gods is called religio, towards parents d., justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes p. appellatur, Cic.: it is elsewhere defined by Cic. as voluntas grata in parentes, Planc. 33, 80. 2. obediētia: v. OBEDEKCE. 3. officia, orum (plur. for abstract): cf. L. G. § 591.

duty: 1. Moral obligation: 1. officium (the most comprehensive term): to satisfy the call of d., officio satisfacere, Cic.: to neglect d., of. praetermittere, negligere, deserere, Cic.: officio suo deesse, Cic.: it is a breach of d., contra of. est, Cic. The abstract sense may be more fully expr. by plur.: thus Cic.'s treatise on duty or moral obligation is entitled "de officiis": cf. Cic. Att. 16, 11, 3. 2. mūnus, ōris, n. (an allotted d. or task): to discharge a d., munere perfungi, Cic.: Liv.: v. TASK, FUNCTION. In pl., mūnia, orum, is often used: the

ds of candidates, munia candidatorum. Cic. Tac. 3. (after to be) expr. by *gen.*, with ellipsis of officium, etc.: it is *the d. of a judge, a commander, judicis, imperatoris* est: v. L. G. § 266. (But for it is *my, your d.*, meum, tuum est, ib. Obs. 2.) 4. (like *preced.*) expr. by *oportet*, 2 (with *acc.* and *inf.*), *whom it was our d. to have put to death*, quos trucidari oportebat, Cic. *contrary to d.*, contra alique oportet, Cic. v. *ought*. II. *An act of respectful attention*: Phr.: *to pay one's d. to the gods*, deos salutare, Cic. Ter. (v. *respect*, COMPLIMENT): *to pay the last d. to any one*, Iusta alicui solvere, Cic.; also *Iusta* facere, Sall.: for just we find also *extrema munera*, Val. Fl.; and *suprema munera*, Tac. III. *Military responsibility*: Phr.: *to be on d. (mount guard)*, stationem agere, Tac.; in station manere, Ov.; also, *exombras agere*, Tac.; *excurare*, Cic. v. *WATCH, GUARD*. IV. *An impost*: *vestigal, illa, n.*: *to pay d.*, v. *pendere*, Cic. *to release from d.*, vestigal liberare, Cic.: *to lay a d. on anything*, alicui rei v. *imponere*, Cic. v. *DUTY (II.) TAX*.

duumvir: duumvir, vtr. Liv. *Belonging to such, duumviralis*, e. Ulp. **duumvirate**: duumviratus, ūs, Plin. Jun.

dwarf (sub.): 1. pūmīllo (pāmīllo, Stat.), ōnīa, c.: Sen. D. *planities*, pūmīllones, Plin. 2. pūmīllus: Suet. Stat. 3. nānus (f. nāna, Lamp.): Juv. Prop. (This last word is also used in botanical sense, as *phaeoscolus nanus*, Linn.)

dwarf (v.): perh. curto, i: v. *to stunt*. Fig.: *in the presence of such stout objects, man is d.d.*, *prae tanta magnitudine homines quantuli videntur! **dwarfish**: 1. pūmīllus (cf. Suet. Aug. 8); a comp. *pūmīllor* occurs in Apul. 2. pūmīllus: v. *little*. Phr.: *such d. m.m.*, homines tantulae staturae, Cues. R. G. 2, 30. **dwarfishness**: *pūmīllā staturā: cf. *preced. art.*

dwell: 1. *To live in a place*: 1. hābito, i: *to d. by the road-side*, h. in via, Cic.: *to d. in anybody's house*, apud aliquem h., Cic. v. *to live*. Fig.: *the mind d.s. in the eyes*, animus h. in oculis, Plin.: *what fear of ill can d. in a happy life*, qui potest h. in vita beata mali metus? Cic. 2. inōcū, ul. itum, 3 (esp. of tribes or nations): *they d. beyond the Rhine*, trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.: *Neptune who dwells in the salt regions*, Neptunus qui salis locis locat, Pl. (N.B. in Cic. Incolo is always trans. v. *to inhabit*). 3. commōrōr, i (temporarily): v. *to stay, reside*.

4. expr. by *domicilium*, and less freq. *dōmus* or *sedes*: *to d. at Rome*, Romae domicilium habere, Cic.: *not to be allowed to d. in the city*, urbis domicillo carere, Cic.: *they d. under ground*, quibus subterraneae sunt domus, Plin.: *not to have a settled place to d. in*, sedem stabilem et domicilium certum non habere, Cic. v. *ABODE, DWELLING-PLACE*.

II. Fig.: *to dwell on or upon a subject*: 1. commōrōr, i (to linger upon a point): *to d. any longer upon a theme*, diutius in aliquo loco c., Cic. Att. II, 7, 2. Jōin: *versare multis modis eandem rem*; haerere in eadem commorarique sententia, Cic. de Or. 40, 137.

2. immōrōr, i: *to d. upon a subject*, in aliqua re Im., Quint. 3. mōrōr, i (in this sense poet.): *why d. on trifles*, quid moror in parvis? Ov. 4. haerere, si, sum, 3: Cic. (v. *sup.*).

II. 1. hābito, i (in connexion with other words): Jōin: (ibi) commorari, haerere, habitare, Cic. Or. 2, 72, 292. 2. prōsequor, sēctus, 3 (to pursue a subject: with *acc.*): *not to d. longer upon the subject*, ne longius (rem) prosequamur, Cic. v. *to pursue*.

III. *To lengthen in pronunciation, to lay the stress of the voice upon*: 1. prōdūco, xl, ctum, 3: Ov.: Quint.: v. *to lengthen*.

2. tractim prōnūcio, i (= *pro-duco, to lengthen*): v. *LONG*

dweller: inōcū; or in oblique cases, *pres. part.* of *habito*, inōcū. v. *INHABITANT*.

dwelling-place: 1. dōmīcīlūm (either of an individual or a nation): *to choose one's d.*, locum domicilii deligere, Caes. Fig.: *of the body, as the d. of the mind*, Vell. 2, 69. Jōin: *sedes* ac domicilium, Cic. 2. sēdes, ūs, f.: v. *ABODE* (and cf. *sup.* 1). 3. dōmūs: v. *HOUSE, HOME*. 4. hābitatīo, hābitatīcūm: v. *HABITATION*.

dwindle: 1. dilābor, lapsus, 3: *the army soon d.d. away*, exercitus brevi dilabitur, Sall. v. *to waste AWAY*. 2. extēnuor, i: *billets that have d.d. in size*, extenuatas sortes, Liv. Fig.: *my hope d.s. and fades away*, spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, Cic. 3. tībescō, 3 (to waste, as with *dis-care*): Jōin: *macoror, consensco, tatesco* [miscer] Pl.: v. *to pine AWAY*. 4. dēscresco, mīnuor: v. *to DECREASE*.

dye (v.): 1. tīngo or tīnguō, xl, ctum, 3: *wool double d.d. in purple*, lanae bis murice tinctae, Hor.: *to d. the hair*, comam t., Ov.: *to d. purple*, purpuram t. (to impart the colour by dyeing), Plin. Fig.: *a modest blush d.d. the cheek*, verecundus t. ora pudor, Ov. 2. inficō, fēcl, fectum, 3: *to d. purple*, purpuram inf., Plin.: *the Britons d. their skin with soot*, Britannae se vitro inf., Caes. v. *to stain*. 3. fūco, i (strictly to colour red): *to d. wool with Assyrian drugs*, lanam Assyrio f. veneno, Virg.: Claud. Phr.: *to d. the hair*, capillos medicare, Ov.: *steeles d.d. at aquinum*, Aquinatens potentilla vellera fucum, Hor.: *to be d.d. various colours*, varios mentiri colores, Virg.

dye (sub.): 1. tīnctūra: Plin. 31, 10, 46, 2. 2. expr. by tīngo (v. *preced. art.*): *to impart a blue, a purple, d.*, caeruleum, purpuram tīngere, Plin.: *the wood-plant is an excellent d. for blue*, *vitro caeruleum optime tīngitur color. 3. fūcus (red-d.): Hor.: Ov. 4. vēnēnum: v. *to DYE* (3). 5. infector succus: *that well-known purple d.*, purpurarum infector ille v., Plin. II, 3, 2.

dyeing: 1. tīnctūra: Plin. 2. infectus, ūs: Plin. (Or expr. by *ger.* of tīngo, inficō: *very useful for d.*, ad tīngendum utilissimus: v. *to DYE*).

dyer: 1. infector: Cic. 2. tīnctor: Vitr. 3. (except in *nom. sing.*: v. L. G. § 638) *pres. part.* of tīngo: *d.s. shops*, tīngentium officinae, Plin. 4. bāpheus (Bāpēv): Imp. Cod. A. d. in purple, purpurarius, Inscr.; in *mallow-colour*, molochinarius, Pl.

dye-room: tīnctorium: v. *FORC. s. v.*

dye-stuff: *res ad tīngendum utilis.

dye-wood: lignum infectorium (infectorium), Plin. (In R. and A.).

dynamics: *dynamica (sc. ars, scientia): as strictly tech. term.

dynastic: ad regiam domum pertinens.

dynasty: dōmus, ūs, f. (with some word in the context to define it): under the Flavian d., potente rerum Flavia d., Tac. Phr.: *the d. of the Caesars became extinct with Nero*, progenies Caesarum in Nerone defect, Suet.: *he laboured to found a d.*, *id egit ut domus (progenies) sua regnum teneret.

dysentery: dysentēria: Plin. *Suffering from d.*, dysentericus, Plin.

dyspepsia: crūdītas, dyspepsia: v. *INDIGESTION*.

dyspeptic: 1. crūdus: Hor. 2. cāchecticus (with bad bodily habit), Plin.

dysury: dysūria: Plin. *Suffering from d.*, dysuricus, Firmic.

E.

E, comp. A.

each: 1. Of two: ūterque, utrāque, utrumque (for constr. v. *NOTH. 4*). *very much attached to e. of us*, amatissimus utriusque nostrum, Cic.

II. Of any number: 1. unus-

quisque (L. G. § 82: *each one singly*: opp. to *universi*): *the interest of e. individual and of all together*, unusquisque et universorum utilitas, Cic.: *I will touch slightly on e. point*, unumquodque leviter tangam, Cic. 2. quisque (L. G. § 82: less emphatic than *preced.*, and rarely first in its sentence): *what hath fallen to the lot of e.*, *that let e. keep*, quid cuique oblit, id quisque teneat, Cic.: with *gen.*, e. day, quisque dierum, Hor.: v. *EVERY ONE*.

3. singūll, ae, a (one by one; taken singly): *he appointed two censors for e. state*, describat censores binos in e. civitates, Cic.: *twelve judges*, e., duodena in a. homines iugera, Cic. v. A. (IV.).

4. omnis, e. v. *EVERY*. Phr.: *to love e. other*, inter se amare (diligere) Cic.: *they disparaged e. other*, obtrorantur inter se, Nep.: *that we may love e. other*, ut invicem diligamus, Plin.: *to be interchanged with e. other*, permu- tui invicem, Quint.: e. year (yearly), quotānnā, Cic.: *Virg. e. day*, quoties (v. *DAILY*): *quotquot eunt dies* (poet.), Hor.

eager: 1. Desirous: 1. āvidus (usu. with *gen.*): e. for praise, a. laudis, Cic.: also with *in* and *acc.*: *mundis e. for novelty*, in res novas avida ingenia, Liv.: Cic.: less freq. with *inf.*, Or.: Plin.: v. *DESIRE*. 2. cūpidus (with *gen.*): less strong than *preced.*: v. *DESIROUS*. 3. appētens (disposed to aim after, seek: also with *gen.*): Cic.: Tac. 4. stīdīdus: v. *ZEALOUS*. 5. impēnsus (with words denoting desire): e. desire, im. cupido, cupiditas: v. *EARN-EST*. To be e. for anything, cupere, avēre, etc.: v. *to DESIRE*. II. Impetuous, spirited: 1. acer, acris, acere: a most e. champion, acerrimus defensor, Cic.: v. *SPIRITED, ALERT*. 2. promptus (ready: on the alert): *he commands the e.*, *chides the more sluggish*, laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes.: Sall. 3. intēntus (characterized by effort and attention): e. and energetic speech, oratio int. et vehemens, Cic.: e. attention, int. animus, Caes.: v. *INTENT*.

eagerly: 1. āvidē (for syn. v. *EAGER*): *to catch at e.*, a. arripere, Cic. 2. cūpidē: *to read anything very e.*, aliquid cupidissime legere, Sen.: Cic. 3. enīxē (using all one's efforts): *to do anything not only obediently, but e.*, aliquid non obedienter modo sed e. facere, Liv.: e. to take up a person's cause, causam alicuius e. suscipere, Cic. 4. intēntē (with effort and attention): *to seek more e.*, intēntius petere, Auct. Her.: *to expect very e.*, intēntissime expectare, Lamp. 5. stīdīdē: v. *ZEALOUSLY*. 6. acriter (with spirit): e. to enter the fray, a. pugnam inire, Liv.: Sall. 7. impēnsē (= *greatly*): hence in present sense, only with verbs of emotion): *to desire more e.*, magis impense cupere, Ter.: Cic. 8. appētēntē (with desire or appetite for something; covetously: rare): Cic.: Apul. 9. Most of the adj. under *EAGER* may be used adverbially acc. to L. G. § 343; esp. avidus, intēntus, cupidus: *I e. set about building the walls*, avidus mollor muros, Virg.: *they e. await the signal*, intēnti expectant signum, Virg.: *they e. fixed their eyes upon (him)*, intēnti ora tenebant, Virg. But in this way cannot be used impēnsus or appētens. Phr.: *to desire e.*, avēre, gestire. v. *to LONG FOR*.

eagerness: 1. Eager desire: 1. āviditas: e. for food, a. cibi, Cic.; a. ad cibos, Plin.: *inexhaustible e. for reading*, inexhausta legendi a., Cic. 2. cūpiditas: v. *DESIRE*. 3. appētēntia (less strong than the Eng.): v. *APPETITE*.

4. stīdīum: *to be inflamed with e.*, ardere studio, Cic.: v. *DESIRE, PASSION*. 5. expr. by adj. under *EAGER*: *that you may understand my e. to see you*, *ut intelligam quom sim avidus tui vident, etc. II. Impetuosity: 1. ardor: *the e. of soldiers demanding battle*, a. militum pugnam depopcen-

tium, Suet. 12 v. Cic. v. ARDOUR.
2. *Alacritas* (liveliness, briskness): *the e. of hounds in hunting*, canum a. in venando, Cic. *e. for defending the commonwealth*, a. reipublicae defendendae, Cic. **3.** *impetus*, its: v. IMPETUOSITY.

eagle: **I.** *The bird:* aquila, f.: Hor. Cic. *a male e.*, "a. mas. Particular species are, the black e., melanotos, m., or Valeria (sc. aquila), Plin.: *ring-tailed e.*, pygargus, m. (v. Forcell. s. v.), Plin.: *the culture-shaped e.*, peregrinatus, m., or coriellargus, m., Plin.: *the sea-e.*, haliaetus (h. albidula, Yarrell), m., Plin.: *Orv. Virg. the golden e.*, aquila chrysaetos, Cycl. **II.** *The standard:* aquila, f.: *the e. of the tota legion*, a. decimae legionis, Cies. Plin. Phr.: *an e.-bearer*, aquilifer, eri: Cies.

eagle-eyed: "aquilino aspectu, aquilinum aspectum habens or gerens": cf. Apul. 2, p. 115. Less precisely, aspectu vehementi et formidabili, luminibus oculorum acutis, Gell. 14, 4, med.

eagle-stone: aetides, ae, m.: Plin.
eaglet: pulvis (sc. aquilae, aquilinus): Phaedr.

ear (subs.): **I.** *The organ of hearing:* **1.** auris, is, f.: *drooping e.*, flaccida a., Plin.: *to prick up the e.* (to listen attentively), aures erigere, Cic.: *to tend an e.*, aures praebere, Suet.: Hor. *(my) e. tingle*, tintunt a., Cat.: *to pull or twist a person's e.* (to call his attention), alicui aures velere, Virg.: *to whisper in any one's e.*, ad aures insuurrare alicui, Cic.: *a ringing in the e.*, sonitus aurium, Plin.: *he turns a deaf e. to prayers*, surda negligit aures preces, Prop.: *safe e.* (capable of secrecy), utiae a., Hor.: opp. to rimosa auris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46.

2. auricula (dimin. of auris: esp. used to denote the tip or corner of the ear): *the bottom of the e.*, e. infima, Cic.: *I hang down my e. (like a donkey when ill-used)*, demitto auriculam, Hor.: *to prevent the tip of one's e.* (in a legal symbolical act), a. opponere, Hor.: *to chatter in any one's e.*, garrire alicui in auriculam, Mart.: *to pull a person's e.*, auriculam (alicui) vellere, Paul. Nol. Dimin., auricula or oreilla, Cat. Phr.: *having (long) e.*, auris, Virg. (O. hares): *also fig. for attentively listening*: of the oaks which Orpheus sang to, Hor. Pl.: *animals without e.*, animalia inaurita, Gell.: *a little fellow with long e.* (the ass), auritulus, Phaedr.: *fishes have very quick e.*, pisces clarietate audunt, Plin. **III.** *The sense of hearing:* esp. with *re*, *to music*: auris, aures: *the delicate and fastidious e. of Attic Greeks*, Atticorum aures teretes atque religiose, Cic.: *to have a good e.*, legitimum sonum aures callere, Hor.: *if you have any e.*, si quid auris habes, Gell.: *not to have a good e.* (for music), "aure minus subtili (praeditum) esse": *to have no e. at all*, "proprus abhorreere a re musica."

III. By analogy, anything resembling an ear: auris: used by Virg. of the "ears" or earth-boards of a plough, Georg. 1, 173: *a jar with two ears* (handles), diſta, Hor. **IV.** (if corn): **1.** spica (rarely spicas, spicium): *from the blade to the e.*, ab herba ad spicam, Cic.: *rich and crowded e.*, s. uberes et crebrae, Cic.: *a diminutive and empty e.*, a. minuta et inanis, Plin.: *to form (develop) the e.*, s. concipere, Plin. **2.** *arista* (strictly, the beard of an e., hence fig. the ear itself) of the ripe e., maturae n. Ov.: Virg. Phr.: *a crown (or wreath) made of ears of corn*, spica corona, Tib.: *a gleaming of e.*, spicilegium, Varr.

ear (v.): **I.** *To plough* (q. v.): *aro, i.* **II.** *To shoot into ears:* spior, i.: Plin. See also preced. art. (IV.).

ear-ache: auris or aurium dolor: v. ACH. (Dolor auricularis, Ulp. Dig.).

eared (part. adj.): **I.** *Having ears:* auritus: v. EAR (I. fin.). **II.** *Spiced:* spicati: Plin.
earl: "comes, itis": M. L.

earldom: "comitia nomen, dignitas. ear-lap: **1.** auricula infima, cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2 ("Softer than the ear-lap" appears to have been a proverbial expr.). **2.** auricilla or oreilla (ma (= preced.). Cat. **3.** (more precisely) "pars (inferior ac) pendula auris."

earliness: **1.** maturitas (more freq. in sense of ripeness, maturity: q. v.): Quint. **2.** usu. better expr. by adj.: *on account of the unusual e. of the winter*, "propter praematuram hiemem: by the e. of his end," praematura morte: v. EARLY.

early (adj.): **I.** *In the morning:* matutinus: e. frosts, m. frigora, Hor.: *an e. client*, m. cliens, Mart. **II.** *Commencing:* novus: *in e. spring*, verum novo, Virg.: *whilst 'tis e. morn.*, dum mane novum, Virg. Phr.: *from earliest youth*, a. prima adolescentia, Cic.: *the earliest (remotest) recollection of childhood*, ultima memoria pueritiae, Cic.: *in the e. part of the year*, ineunte anno, Suet. **III.** *Of early date:* antiquus: *an earlier date was on your letter*, antiquior dies literis tuis scripta erat, Cic.: v. ANCIENT. Phr.: *in e. times*, antiquior, Cies. **IV.** *Forward:* **1.** maturus (coming naturally early): *the e. bean*, m. faba, Col.: *e. winter* (as in northern climes), m. hiemes, Cies. **2.** praematurus (before its time): *an unusually e. winter*, pr. hiems, Tac.: v. PREMATURE. **3.** praecox, deis: praecoxis, e.; praecoxus, a, um (like preced.): *e. budding*, occasioned by the mildness of the season, praecoxae geminationes evocatae indigentia coeli, Plin.: *e. ripeness* (of wine), praecox maturitas, Col.: *e. vines* (yielding early in the season), praecoxes vites, Col. **4.** perh., tempestivus (taking place in due season): hence early, as opp. to irregularly late hour): *an e. party*, t. convivium, cf. Cic. Sen. 14: *to be an e. riser*, tempestivum surgere, v. Fore. a. v. Phr.: *the earliest pear*, ocellima pira, Plin.

early (adv.): **I.** *In the morning:* **1.** matutinus: *what are you doing so e.*, quid tu tam mane? Ter.: Cic.: v. MORNING. **2.** dilactio (an abl. case: while it is yet twilight): *very e. in the morning*, primo d.: Cic.: acc. to Censorinus, dilactum primum was before sunrise; d. secundum (= mane), directly after sunrise: v. Fore. a. v. Phr.: *(very) e. in the morning*, ante lucem, Cic.: Hor.: prima luce, Cic.: v. DAWN, MORNING. **II.** *Generally, at an early period:* **1.** maturus: *his father died e.*, pater ejus m. decessit, Nep.: *to set out e.* (in good time), m. proficisci, Cic. **2.** praematurus: v. PREMATURELY. **3.** cito: v. QUICKLY, SOON. **4.** tempestiva (at the proper time: neither too early nor too late): v. SEASONABLY. **5.** tempesti or tempesti (in due time, betimes): *e. enough*, satis t., Cato: *to rise earlier* (of the sun), tempestius (opp. to serius) surgere, Ov.

earth: **I.** *By labour:* **1.** misreo and meroor, 2: *to e. not more than 12 asses*, non amplius duodecim assis mereri, Cic.: *what each e'd per diem*, quantum quisque uno die mereret, Suet. **2.** emereo and emeroor, 2: *to e. a great deal of money*, pecuniam emerere uberem, Gell. Esp. in p. part. emeritus, having e'd one's discharge: Tac.: Plin. **3.** demereo, 2: Pl. Gell. Phr.: *to e. one's living*, victum quaerere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48: *quaerere unde se (ca suos) tueri quis possit*, Liv. 5, 4, ad init.: *to e. a living by prostitution*, corpore quaestum facere (v. PROSTITUTION): *one who has no means of e'ing his livelihood*, cui nec quaestus est, nec didicit artem ullam, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 2.

II. In gen. sense, to obtain by one's efforts or desert: amequor, consequor, adipiscor: v. TO OBTAIN.

earnest (adj.): **I.** *Eager, urgent:* **1.** intentus (lit. strained): hence of eager, vigorous action): *the Romans, e. at home and in the field*, Romani domi militumque int., Sall. Cat. 6: e.

and energetic speech, oratio int. et vehementis, Cic. **2.** instans, nris: v. URGENT. **3.** impensus (with words implying emotion): *very e. entreaties*, impensissimae preces, Suet. **4.** acer, cris, cre: *e. thought*, acris [atque ardens] cogitatio, Cic.: v. EAGER. Phr.: *to be e. in the pursuit of fame*, iamae instare, Tac.: *at my e. request*, efflagitatu meo, Cic.: *engaged in e. thought*, in cogitatione defixus, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17.

II. *Serious:* opp. to the notion of sport, irony, etc.: *serious: if I have said anything in joke*, do not turn it to e., si quid per jocum dixi, nolite in serium convertere, Pl.: *joke and e.*, joca atque seria, Cic.: Sall. Phr.: *neither in joke nor in e.*, nec joco nec serio, Pl.

earnest (subs.): **I.** *e. part-payment*, security: arrhabo, onis, m., and arrha, ae, f. (the latter acc. to Gell. 17, 2, ad fin., became the preferable form): *to be given as e.-money for a purchase*, arrhae nomine pro emptione dari, Cal. 11g.: *to give 40 minas by way of e.*, arrhaboni dare quadraginta minas, Pl. Fig.: *e. of death* (a physician's fee), mortis arrha, Plin. In fig. sense pignus may sometimes be precise enough: v. PLEDGE, SECURITY. Phr.: *to have in one's heart an e. of victory*, animo praecipere vicloriam, Cic.

earnestly: **I.** *With earnestness:* **1.** acriter (with vigour and energy): *to exert oneself very e.*, acerrime niti, Sall.: *to guard e. against anything*, a. aliquid cavere, Hor.: *to court the favour of Caesar*, favorem Caesaris a. fovere, Tac.: *to consider a case most e.*, causam acerrime contemplari, Cic.: v. ACERTLY, VIGOROUSLY. **2.** impensè (lit. with expense: hence, exceedingly earnestly): *to tender thanks more e.*, impensius gratias agere, Liv.: v. EAGERLY.

3. magnopere, or as two words, magno opere: compar., majore opere, etc. (esp. with verbs of wishing, asking): *I e. wish*, magnopere volo, Cic.: *most e. do I again and again beg of you*, a. maximo opere (or maximo opere) etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, Cic. Fam. 3, 2.

4. intentè: v. EAGERLY. Also the adj. intentus may often be used: *he e. listened to your entreaties*, intentè tuis precibus se praebuit aures, Tib. 4, 1, 112: *e. set on doing something*, intentus ad aliquid facendum, Cic.: *to gaze e. at anything*, intentus oculis aliquid inuiri (fig.), Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77. Phr.: *to contemplate e. an idea of beauty*, speciem pulchritudinis intueri in eaque defixum esse, Cic. Or. 2, 9: *being in an agony*, he prayed the more e. factus in agonia prolixius orabat, Vulg. **II.** *With gravity:* serio: v. GRAVELY, SERIOUSLY.

earnestness: **I.** *Devotion of mind:* **1.** expr. by Intentus, intentus: *to consider a case with the utmost e.*, causam quam maxime intentus oculis (ut alunt) contemplari, Cic. Pl. 11, 26: *to inquire into anything with all e.*, "animi acie quam maxime intenta aliquid investigare": acerrima et attentissima cogitatione de aliqua re uti (based on Cic.): v. EARNEST, INTENT.

2. studium (real, ardour: q. v.): *to pursue with such e.*, what does not belong to us, tanto v. aliena petere, Sall.: Cic. **3.** cura (with some intensive word, as magna, tanta, impensa): v. CARE, CONCERN. Phr.: *to strive with all possible e.*, summa opem niti, Sall.: *to pursue one's studies with e.*, studis insistere, Quint. 1, 12, 10: *to beg with e.*, vehementer, magnopere petere: v. EARNESTLY. **II.** *Seriousness:* severitas, gravitas: v. GRAVITY, SERIOUSNESS.

ear-ring: **1.** inauris, tum, f. (only in pl.): *to wear e.*, in. gestare, Plin.: *to put e. in*, in. aliquid addere, Plin. **2.** stălagnum (drop-shaped): Plin.

ear-shot: unde quis exaudiri potest: v. HEARING.

earth (subs.): **I.** *The (so-called) element:* terra: *e. (formed) of minute particles of e.*, de terris terram con-

tesoro parvis, Lucr. 1, 840: *fire, air, water, ignis, anima, i. timber*, Lucr. 1, 716: *they demanded e. and water*, aquam et i. petierunt, Liv. Cic. *earth to earth, reddenda est terra terrae*, Cic. v. SOIL. *Made of e., terrēnus, terrēus: a mound of e., agger terrenus*, Virg. Liv.; *tumulus terrenus*, Caes. v. EARTHLY, EARTHEN.

II. *The terrestrial globe*: 1. *terra: the e. situated in the centre of the universe, terra in media mundi sede locata*, Cic. In the poets often pl.: *throughout the e., under the e., per terras, sub terras*, Virg. Personified, *Mother Earth*, Terra Mater, Lucr.: Suet.

2. *tellus, ōris, f.* (strictly, the earth as goddess; hence, *the earth generally*: chiefly poet.): Virg.: Cic. (once, de Rep. 6, 17). 3. *orbis, is, m.* (usu. with terrarum): Cic. Ov. v. GLOBE. Phr.: *where on e., ubi nam gentium*, Cic. (v. WORLD). III. *As used in pottery, etc.*: argilla, cēra: v. CLAY. IV. *The lair of a burrowing animal*: labeira, spēcia, v. LAIR, HOLE.

earth (v.): 1. *To bury*: dēfodio, condo: v. TO BURY. II. *To earth up*: *raise the earth against*: aggero, i. *to e. up trees, arbores ag.*, Col.

earth-board (of a plough): 1. *tabella addita ad vomerem*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29. Simly, *tabula aratro annexa*, Plin. 18, 20, 3. 2. *aurea, is, f.* (only found in plur.): Virg. G. 1, 172.

earth-born: I. LIT.: 1. *terrigēna, m. and f.*: *the e. brothers (giants)*, t. fratres, Ov.: Lucr. 2, terrigēnus, a, um (rare): *e. animals, t. animalia*, Tert. 3. *terra ortus, sctus, gentius*: v. BORN. See also ABOBORN. II. Fig.: *earthly, of earthly origin*: 1. *terrenus: an e. knight (Bellerophon)*, t. eques, Hor.: v. EARTHLY. 2. *mortalis, e.*: v. MORTAL.

earthen: 1. *scilla, e.*: *an e. thunderbolt*, f. fulmen, Ov. Esp. of what is moulded by the potter's art: *e. vessels, vasa f.*, Tib.: v. EARTHENWARE.

2. *terrēnus* (prop. of earth in its raw state): *an e. mound, agger t.*, Virg.: *e. vessels, t. vasa*, Plin. 3. *terrēus: an e. mound, tumulus t.*, Caes.

earthenware: I. *As subs.*: *scilla, lum, n. pl.* (ac. vasa, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10): *to use e. like plate, scillis ac uti quam argento*, Sen.: *to dine off e.*, scillis coenare, Juv. II. *As adj.*: *made of e.*: *scilla, a. figuræ, f. figuræ*, Cic.: Plin.

earthing: *terrae filius*: Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4.

earthly: I. *Made of earth*: *terrēnus: v. EARTHLY, EARTHEN*. II. *Appertaining to the present state*: opp. to heavenly: 1. *terrester or terrestis, tris, tre*: *the e. abode of Jove, t. domicilium Jovis*, Cic.: v. TERRESTRIAL, LAND (adj.). 2. (In less exact sense) *hūmānus* (belonging to men): *to despise e. things, humanas res* v. humana contemnere, Cic. 3. *terrēnus* (not class. in this sense): *to mind e. things, terrena sapere*, Vulg. Phil. III. 19. Phr.: *for what e. reason, cur, quare tandem?* v. PRAT.

earth-nut: *bānium*: Plin.

earthquake: 1. *terrae mōtus*, as: Cic. 2. *terrae tremor*: Lucr.: Plin. Jun.

earth-work: 1. *opus terrēnum*: Vitr. 2. *agger, ōris, m.*: v. MOUND.

earthly: 1. *terrēus* (containing earth): *e. sand, t. arena*, Vitr. 2. *terrēus* (having the nature of earth): *the first man is of the earth, e. primus homo de terra terrenus*, Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 47.

earwig: **forficula auricularia, f.*, Linn.

ease (subs.): I. *A state of rest*: 1. *otium* (the state of one who has no business to do; freedom from anxiety): *to live in e.*, in otio vivere, Cic. Join: *pax, tranquillitas, otium*, Cic.: v. LEISURE, REPOSE. 2. *sēcūritas* (freedom from care): cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42. 3. *quies, ētia, f.*: v. REST,

QUIET. Phr.: *at one's e.*, otiosus, Cic. (v. IDLE): *I take my e. at home*, domesticus otior, Hor.: (dam otiosus sum, Cic. Brut. 3, 10): *to live at one's e.*, otiose, bene (in comfort) vivere, Cic.; *facile agere*, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 56; *facile vivere*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 6; *facile agitare*, poet. in Suet. vit. Ter. 1: *in all possible e.* (of the gods of Epicurus), *summa cum pace*, Lucr.: *e. after toil*, requies laborum, Plin.: *to have a mind at e.*, tranquillū animo esse, Cic.: *to set any one's mind at e.*, aliquid animū sedare, tranquillū reddere (v. TO CALM): *take thine e., eat, drink, and be merry*, requiesce, comedite, bibite, epulare, Vulg. Luc. xii 19: *I am somehow ill at e.*, nescio quid meo animo aegre est, Pl.

II. *Absence of stiffness or constraint*: 1. perh. *lēpos* or *lēpor*, ōris: v. GRACE. 2. (in speaking) *facilitas* (perfect command of the resources of oratory): Sen. Ep. 40, 11: cf. Suet. Gr. 23 (f. sermonis). Phr.: *there was an elegant e. about his manner*, **lucrat ei suavitatis quaedam morum atque concinnitas: there was a lack of e. about his manner*, **mores ejus duriores ac paene vasti* (v. AWKWARD): *to dance with e.*, membra mollior movere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 24. III. *Easiness*: *facilitas* (e. in bringing forth children, t. pariendi, Plin.: v. FACILITY. Phr.: *with e.*, facile (v. EASILY): *to speak with e. and readiness*, *solute promptique eloqui*, Tac.: Cic.: *expedite loqui*, Suet.

IV. Phr.: *choyet of e.*, **eclesia* (capella) *parochialis subsidaria* (v. ease (v.): 1. *To unburden*: *lēvo*, exōnēro, i. v. TO UNBURDEN. Phr.: *to e. oneself*, *alvum exonerare*, Plin.: *to e. any one of some portion of his toil*, **laborem alicui minuire*. II. *To relax*: *laxo*, i. v. TO SLACKEN. III. *To assuage, mitigate*: *lēvo*, *lēnio*: v. TO RELIEVE, ASSUAGE.

easeful: *ōtiosus*, *tranquillus*, **cūrus* (**ree from care*): v. QUIET, PEACEFUL.

ease: *māchina* (the context serving to define): *to point on an e.*, *māchinis pingere*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, fin.

easement: *lēvālio*: v. RELIEF, ALLEVATION.

easily: I. *With facility*: 1. *facile* (not facilitier, which, however, occurs in Vitr.): *to learn off e.*, *facile edicere*, Cic.: Caes. *very e.*, *perfacile*, Cic. 2. *expeditis* (without obstacle or delay): *Join: celeriter expeditetque, facillime et expeditissime*, Cic. 3. *sōlūis* (with ref. to speaking): Cic. Tac.: v. EASE (III, Phr.). 4. *tēmēris* (at random, without care or pains: esp. with a negative): *he cannot e. cross (the river) here*, *non hac t. transire potest*, Pl.: Hor. 5. *procliviter* (readily, as if going down-hill): *Join: facile et procliviter*, Gell. (N.B. Cic. has only the compar., *proclivius*). Phr.: *food that is e. digested*, *cdus ad concoquendum facilis* (v. EAST): *to be e. angered*, *iram in promptu gerere*, Pl.: *you cannot e. control them, nec (eos) tibi in promptu regere est*, Ov.: *e. broken*, *fragilis* (v. KRITTLE): *e. moulded*, *molilis* (v. PLIABLE). II. *Good-humouredly*: 1. *facile*: *to allow a thing e.*, *allquid f. pati*, Cic. 2. *mollior*: *to take a thing e.* (as if it were no hardship), *allquid m. ferre*, Cic. 3. *cōmiter*: v. COURTEOUSLY. 4. *placide*: v. CALMLY. III. *Without making exertion*: 1. *diūde*: *to take everything e.*, *omnia u. agere*, Liv. 2. *lētis*: v. COOLLY. IV. *With easy grace*: *mollior*, Hor.: v. EASE (II, fin.).

easiness: I. *Absence of difficulty*: *facilitas*: v. EASE (III). II. *Of temper; facile good-nature*: 1. *facilitas*: Ter.: Cic.: v. GOOD-NATURE. 2. *lētitas*: v. LENIENT. 3. *indulgentia*: v. INDULGENCE. III. *Readiness to believe*: *crēdilitas*, *tēmēritas* (crendi) v. CREDULITY. IV. *Absence of stiffness or constraint*: v. EASE (II).

east (subs.): I. *The quarter or point of compass*: 1. *oriens, ntis, m.*, from e. to west, ab or. ad occidentem, Cic.: Caes.: *on the e.*, ab oriente, Mela. Sometimes sol is expressed: *in the regions of the e. or west, in orientis aut occidentis solis partibus*, Cic. Nep. 6, 20. 2. *ortus, ōs* (with or without sol): *to look towards the e.*, *solis ortum conspiciere*, Cic.: *the quarter where the sun rises is called the e.*, unde sol ortus oriens nuncupatur aut ortus, Mela. 3. *exortus, ōs*: *e. west, south, north, ex., occasus, meridies, septentrio*, Gell. II. *The regions lying east*: *oriens: f. (thet e., ultimus or.*, Ov. In same sense *Horas oriens ora*, Od. 1, 12, 55; and Cic. orientis partes: v. SUPR. (1).

east (as adj.): *orientalis, e.* *e. wind*, ventus or. Gell. *The e. wind*, Eurus (called also Vulturus, Subsolanus, and Apeliotes): v. FUR. e. v. easter: 1. *pascha, ae*; also *pascha, ātis, n.*: v. PASSOVER. 2. *sollemnia paschalia* (or paschalia alone, like Saturnalia, Cerealia, etc.), *sollemnes dies paschales* (Kr.). *E-time*, tempus paschale, Cld. Theod.: *e.-presentia*, paschalia dona, Sedul.: *e.-eve*, vigiliae paschales: *e.-Sunday*, primus dies Paschae (Kr.), **dies dominica paschalis*.

easterly: 1. *orientālis, e.* *three e. winds*, tres or. venti, Gell.: Pall.: v. EASTER. 2. *exortivus*: Plin. Phr.: *to have an e. aspect*, *orientem spectare*: Plin.: *an e. wind*, ventus Eurius, Min.

eastern: I. *As adj.*: 1. *orientālis, e.* (not in Cic.): *e. kings*, or. reges, Just.: Gell. 2. *gen. of oriens, ntis, m.*: *e. regions*, orientis partes, Cic. Oriens is also used poet. as adj., Hor. Od. 1, 12, 55. 3. *exortivus*: the e. ocean, ex. oceanus, Plin. 4. *Edūs* (poet.: first syll. common): *the e. regions*, E. partes, Hor.: *the e. abodes of the Arabs*, E. Arabum domus, Virg. 5. *quod orientem spectat*, Plin.; *quod ad orientem directum est*, Col. II. *As subs.*, the easterns: 1. *orientāles*, lum: Just. 2. *Edū, ōrum* (poet.), Ov. (But usu. better expr. by circuml. quod Oriens partes incolunt, etc.: v. EAST.)

eastward: 1. (ad) orientem versus: v. TOWARDS. 2. ab oriente (on the east): Mela.

easy: I. *Not difficult*: 1. *facile, e* (either abot., or foll. by ad and gerund, or supine in u): *an e. thing*, res f. Ter.: (things) *e. to understand*, ad iudicandum facilis, Cic. *a thing e. to be done*, res factu f., Ter.: Cic. *Less freq. foll. by infin.*, *e. to be conquered*, f. vinci, Liv. *very easy*, *perfacilis*, Cic.: Caes. 2. *proclivis* (lit. down-hill): hence of what is readily and naturally done): *to prefer the e. to the laborious*, *proclivius laboriosis anteponeere*, Cic. Join: *facilis et proclivis*, Cic. Also the phr. in proclivi is found = *proclivis*, after verb to be (not in Cic.): *everything else will be e.*, *alia omnia in proclivi erunt*, Sall. (Or.). 3. *prōnus* (like proclivis, but rare): *that is easier to believe*, id prōnus ad fidem est, Liv.: Sall. 4. *expeditus* (not presenting obstacles; to be readily done): *an easier road to honours*, *via expeditior ad honores*, Cic.: (things) *very e. to explain*, ad explicandum expeditissima, Cic. 5. In promptu (with esse: not precisely in this sense in Cic.): Sall. (Or.): Ov.: v. EASILY (1, fin.). Phr.: *it is not e. for those to rise whom*, *haurd facile emergunt*, quos, etc., Juv. II. *Attended with ease and comfort*: 1. *ōtiosus* (strictly, having no business or cares): *to be e. in one's mind*, *otioso esse animo*, Ter.: *e. in mind*, *otiosus ab animo*, Ter. (A somewhat colloq. use of the word: in Cic. = *unemployed, at leisure*). 2. *tranquillus, quētus*: v. QUIET, CALM. 3. *clemens, ntis* (without effort or vexations): *this e. town-life*, *haec cl. vita urbana* [atque otium], Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17. Phr.: *to be e. in circumstances*, **re familiaris satis commode se habere*, fortunā commodā magis quam amplā uti. III. *Of complying temper*: 1. *facilis*: *an e. father*, f. pater, Ter.: *the*

e. nymphae, f. *nymphae*, Virg.: v. GOOD-NATURED. 2. *indulgent*, v. INDULGENT. 3. *remissus* (lit. *unbent*; opp. to *severe*, *exacting*): *I doubted whether to be e. (with him), or to stand on my right, (dubitabam) utrum remissior essem, an summojure contenderem*, Cic.: Plin. Jun. IV. *Unconstrained*: *without effort*: 1. *expeditus* (esp. of utterance): *e. fluent speech*, ex. et perspicillae currens oratio, Cic.: v. FREE. 2. *venustus*, *lucidus*: v. GRACEFUL. Phr.: *the quiet, e. talk of an old man, senis sermo quietus et remissus*, Cic.: a very e. (*fluent*) speaker, solutissimus in dicendo, Cic.

eat: A. Trans. 1. *To consume by the mouth*: 1. *edo*, *edi*, *esum*, 3 (L. G. § 115): *to e. a great many pecks of salt together* (prov.), multos modios salis simul e., Cic.: *he e. a olive*, oleas eat, Hor.: Ter. 2. *comēdo*, 3: v. TO EAT UP. 3. *manduco*, 1 (strictly to *chew*: rare in good authors): *to e. a couple of month's wages*, duas buccas m., Aug. in Suet. 2. 78: Pl.: v. TO CHW. 4. *vescor*, 3: v. inf. (II), and to LIVE (UPON). 5. *gusto*, 1 (to *taste*): *they deem it unlawful to e. the hare*, leporem g. fas non putant, Caes.: Suet. Phr.: *to have nothing to e.*, nihil habere unde vitam sustineas, unde famem tollas: *not to e. anything*, abstinere cibo, Cic.: v. TO ABSTAIN: *to e. very little, very much* (habitually), minimi, plurimi cibi esse, Suet.: *to give a person something to e.*, aliquid cibum praebere (v. FOOD): *to have a desire to e.*, esurire: v. BUCKET (TO BE). II. *To live on*: 1. *vescor*, 3 (with *abl.*): *to e. pears*, pira v., Hor.: *to e. those things which cause a pleasant titillation of the appetite*, v. is rebus quae dulcem motum afferunt sensui, Cic.: *vescor* is also found with an acc., Tac.: Plin. III. *Fig.*: *to corrode*: *edo*, *rodo*: v. TO EAT AWAY, CORRODE. B. Intrans. 1. *To partake of food*: 1. *edo*, 3: *to e. when hungry*, esurientem e., Cic.: *to e. in order to live*, esse ut vivas, Cic.: e. drink, stuff, edite, bibite, effarcite vos! Pl. 2. *vescor*, 3: *he used to e. before dinner*, vesebatur ante coenam, Suet.: *esp. with abl. expressed: the gods neither e. nor drink*, dii nec escis nec potationibus v., Cic.: Phr.: *to e. with an appetite* (at dinner), libenter coenare, Cic.: *to e. freely*, largiter se (cibo) invitare, cf. Suet. Aug. 77. *To taste*: *edipio*, 1vi and ul, 3: Pl.: *juv.*: v. TO TASTE.

away: 1. *rodo*, si, sum, 3: *ricers e. away their banks*, flumina ripas r. Lucr.: *iron is eaten away by rust*, ferrum robigne roditur, Ov. 2. *edo*, 3: *the choked fire e. away the ships*, lentus carinas est vapor, Virg. Esp. fig. of care, distress: *if aught is e.ing away your heart*, si quid est animum, Hor. 3. *perēdo*, 3 (to eat *quite away*): *rocks eaten away by salt*, sale saxa peresa, Lucr.: Tib.: v. TO CORRODE. 4. *mordeo*, *mōmordi*, *morsum*, 2 (poet.): *(fields) which the Liris e. away with its still stream*, quae Liris quietis m. aqua, Hor.

up: 1. *comēdo*, 3: *to e. up all the corn*: omne frumentum c., Suet.: Cic. Esp. fig. *to e. up or waste one's property*, c. rem familiarem, Cic. 2. *voro*, *dāvoro*, 1: v. TO SWALLOW. 3. *vescor*, 3 (with *abl.*; also acc.): *he began to e. them (the doves) up one by one*, coepit vesi singulas, Plaut.

eatable: 1. *esculentus*: *whatever is e. or drinkable*, quod e. aut potulentum est, Gell. *Neut. pl. as ruba, esculenta, calabres*, Cic. 2. *edūlia*, e. Hor. *Neut. pl. edulia, ium and iorum, eatables*, Suet.: Gell. Phr.: *e. things*, quae esul sunt, Gell.: *the root is e. when boiled down*, radix ejus vescendo (apta ad vescendum, Cic.) est decocta, Plin.: *what other quality has the swine, except that it is e.*, sus quid habet praeter escam? Cic. N. D. 2. 64, 160.

enter: pres. part. of *edo*: see L. G. § 63d. Phr.: *a great e. homo edax*,

Cic.: *to be a great e.*, a little e., plurimi (multi), minimi cibi esse, Suet.; cibi capacissimum esse, Liv.

eating (sub): *Esus*, *as*: found only in *forus* *caul*, *esu*: Varr.: Gell. Phr.: *by e. and drinking*, cibo et potione, Cic.: *to indulge so far in e. and drinking*, tantum cibi et potius adhibere, Cic.: *very nice e.*, suaves res, Hor.: (res) cibi gratiae, Plin.: *to be delicious e.*, jucundissime aspere, Col.: v. TO TASTE. **eating-house**: *popina*: Cic.: Hor. *The keeper of an e.*, popinarus, Lamp.: *a frequenter of e.*, popino, Hor.: *to frequent e.*, popinor, 1, Trebell.

eat: 1. *protectum*: *to cut away the e. of a house* (overlapping yours), protectum recidere, Ulp. Dig. 9. 2. 29 § 1: *to have e.s projecting over a neighbour's house*, ex adiacentibus in aedes alterius projectum habere, Lab. Dig. 41. 17. 3 § 6. 2. *proiectio*: Lab. Dig. 1. c. § 5. 3. *subgrundae*, *arum* (appy not in sing.): (*"projectura tecti qua stillicidium a pariete arceatur"*, Forc. s. v.): *beneath the e.s*, subter subgrundas, Varr. R. 3. 3: *sloping e.s*, a proclinateae, Vitruv. (N.B. *Protectum* and *projectio* appear to have been the legal terms; *subgrundae* the popular designation.) Phr.: *a dropping of water from the e.*, stillicidium, Lucr.

eaves-dropper: 1. *inceps*, *cūpis*, c.: *lest there be any e. listening*, ne quis nostro a. sermoni siet, Pl. 2. *ōtācistes* or *ōtācista*, se, m. (*ωτακιστης*): Apul. 3. *aureliārius* or *ōricliārius*: Petr. fr. Phr.: *to play the e.*, subauctantiae (which word had not, however, the offensive sense of the Eng. cf. Cic. Top. 20, 75: *"bonis viris subauctantibus pariete interposito"*) aure foribus (foramini, etc.) admota sermonem capere (based on Ter.).

eaves-dropping (sub): Phr.: *that there be no e. (comice)*, ne quis venator audit cum auribus plagis (catching words with nets that have ears to them), Pl. Mil. 3. 1, 14: *a person given to e.*, inceps sermōnis: v. proceed art.

ebb (sub): 1. Lit.: of the tide: 1. *recessus*, *as* (opp. to *accessus*): *more fully*, marini aestus recessus, Cic. 2. *discessus* (aestūs): Cic. 3. *regressus* (aestūs): Val. Max. Phr.: *the e. and flow of the tide*, aestus reciprocat, Plin. II. Fig.: *a low state*: Phr.: *to be at a low e.*, jacere: *the law-cow is e. at a low e.*, iudicia iacebant, Cic.: *when your fortunes are at their e.*, adversa (angustis) rebus (v. ADVERSITY): *hope is at a low e.*, spes in angustio est, Cic.: *fluere ac retro sublapas referri spes* (Danaum), Virg. A. 2. 166: *in all things there is e. and flow*, omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. (v. VICISSITUDE): *our funds are at a low e.*, de re pecuniaria male res se habet.

ebb (v): 1. Lit.: of the tide: 1. *rodo*, *sel*, *sum*, 3: *the tides now flowing and now e.ing*, aestus maritimi tum accedentes tum recedentes, Cic. N. D. 2. 53, 132. 2. *reōeo*, 1: *the tides e. and flow twice every 24 hours*, aestus maris bis affluunt bisque r. vicinis quaternisque semper horis, Plin. 2. 97, 99 (see the place). 3. *reōiprocō*, 1: Plin. L. c. Phr.: *when the tide e.s*, minime aestu, Caes. B. G. 3. 12: *less precise expr.* are, (aestus maris) resistent, se resorbent, Plin. L. c.; (mare) resorbetur, Tac. II. Fig.: *to sink to a low state*: *discreto*, *dētior* flo, etc.: v. TO DECREASE, WANE.

ebbing (sub): *recessus*: v. EBB. **ebbing** (part. adj.): 1. *refluus*: Plin. 2. *reōiprocus*: Plin. Fig.: *e. fortunes*, res angustae, adversae: v. ADVERSE.

ebony: *ebēnus*, 1, f.; *ebēnum*, 1, n. (the latter of the wood only, not the tree): Virg.: Plin. Of e., ebeninus, Hier. (for which Ov. has *abl. ebēno*, Met. 11, 610: in prose better, ex ebēno factus).

ebriety: *ēbrietas*, *ēbrietas* (habitual): v. DRUNKENNESS.

ebullition: 1. Lit.: of fluids:

bullitus, *as*, Vitr.: v. BUBBLING. II. Fig.: of passions: *impetus*, *as*: in an e. of passion, impetu et ira, Tac. Ger. 35: v. VIT (sub).

eccentric: 1. Lit.: *deviating from the centre*: *eccentros*, *on* (eccentros): Marc. Cap. II. Fig.: *singular odd*: (s). of persons: *perh. simplex* (cf. Hor. 8. 1, 3, 63) *vitaeque rudis*, 1. e. *blunt and ignorant of society*; in communi vita et vulgari hominum consuetudine [quasi] *bebes ac rudis*, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 248. Phr.: *he is an e. character*, mirabiliter moratus est, Cic. Att. 2. 25: *he was a most e. [inconsistent] fellow*, nil aequale homini fuit, Hor. N. 1. 3, 9. (b). of actions, conduct: (7) *inimulius*, *insolens*: v. UNUSUAL, STRANGE.

eccentrically: *mirabiliter*, *quasi simplicior et vulgaris hominum consuetudinis rudis*: v. proceed art.

ecclesiastic: *ecclesiasticus*, Tert. **ecclesiastical** (or by circuml.), *ad ecclesiam pertinens*: v. CHURCH. A. *sube*, an *ecclesiastic*, *ecclesiasticus*, Cod. Theod.

echinus: 1. A hedge-hog: *ēchinus*, Claud. II. A shell-fish: *ēchinus*, Hor.

echo (sub): 1. Lit.: 1. *imago*, *imā*, f.: *where there is no e. a site for bees*, ubi non resonant imagines, Varr.: cf. Virg. G. 4. 50 (with ref. to the same) ubi vocis offensa resultat imago: *the sportive e.*, iocosa im., Hor.: *ov. a faint e.*, *im.*, vocis tenuis, subtilis. 2. *ēcho*, *as*, f. (*ἠχώ*): Ov.: Plin. 3. *resonantia* (in a building): Vitr. Phr.: *valleys where there is an e.*, vales argutae, Col. 9. 5, *fin.*: *in that place there is a seven-fold e.*, *"ibi septies repercussa vox ad aures defertur"* (v. REVERBERATION): *these parts (of the play) were applauded to the e.*, (haec) totius theatri clamore dixit; [cetera] magno cum fremitu et clamore sunt dicta, Cic. Att. 2. 19, 2: *the mob applauded to the e.*, adstrebat vulgus, Tac. An. 1, 18: *glory is as it were the e. of virtue*, gloria virtuti resonat [tanquam imago], Cic. Tusc. 3. 2, 3. II. Fig.: of that which is a mere repetition of something else: Phr.: *I have schooled myself to be his e. in everything*, imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, Ter. Eun. 2. 2, 21: *to be the mere e. of other men's opinions*, alienas sententias subsequi atque referre: v. TO ECHO (II).

echo (v): 1. Lit.: 1. *référo*, *tūll*, *latum*, 3: *to e. a sound*, sonum r., Cic.: Ov. 2. *réfōno*, *ul*, *lūm*, 1 (esp. poet.: v. TO RESOUND): *the woods e. my Cynthia's name*, resonant mihi "Cynthia" *aylrae*, Prop.: *to e. the name of Amaryllis*, Amaryllida r., Virg.: Col. 3. *répēcātō*, *sel*, *sum*, 3: *sounds e'd back*, voces repercussae Tac.: v. TO REVERBERATE. 4. *ré-sulto*, 1 (of the sound itself, to rebound): Virg. 5. *rébōo*, 1 (to *resound loudly*): *the temples e. to the lute*, citharis r. templa, Lucr.: Virg.: v. TO RESOUND. II. Fig.: *to repeat what some one else has said*: 1. *subēquor*, *cūsus*, 3 (to follow closely): *Speusippus e.ing Plato*, S. Platonem subsequens, Cic. Sen.: v. TO FOLLOW. 2. *assentor*, 1 (with *hypocritical admiration*): Ter. (cf. *echo*, sub. II).

echoing (part. adj.): 1. *résonns*: e. valleys, r. vales, Lucr.: e. sounds, r. voces, Ov. 2. *reōiprocus* (only in pass. sense): e. sounds, r. voces, Plin. 3. *argūtus*: e. valleys, a. vales, Col.

ēclat (Fr.): Phr.: *to lend an e. to one's family*, familiam (suam) illustrare, Suet.: v. LUSTRE, SPLENDOR.

eclectic: *eclecticus* (*ἐκλεκτικός*): *the e. philosophy*, philosophia e., Stan. Hist. Phil. The E. Eclectici, ib. Phr.: *to adopt an e. mode*, *"singula ex compulsiis auctoribus sumere atque consociare"*; ex varis fontibus iudicio suo quantum quoque modo videatur haurire (based on Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6).

eclipse (subs.): 1. Lit.: of sun or moon: 1. defectio: to *foretell* *e.s. of the sun and moon*, solis lunaeque d. praedicere, Cic. a total e., perfecta d., Sen.: to observe an e. of the sun, solis d. deprehendere, Sen. 2. defectus, us (used by Cic. of the waning of the moon): Virg. 3. obscuratio solis or lunae, Plin.: Quint. 4. eclipsis, is, f. (ἐκλειψις): Auct. Her. 5. deliquium (solis): Plin. Phr.: an e. of the sun takes place when that body is opposite the moon, solis lunae oppositus solet deficere (obscurari), Cic.: there is an e. of the moon, luna laborat, Cic.: languescere luna, Tac. || Fig.: of fame, character, etc.: Phr.: as though the commonwealth had suffered eternal e., tanquam ad offusa reipublicae sempterna nox esset, Cic.: to suffer e., obscurari, tenebris ac caligine obvolvi: v. foll. art. and GLOOM.

eclipse (e.): 1. Of the sun or moon: chiefly in *pass.*, to be eclipsed: deficere, obscurari, etc.: v. preced. art. (1. plur.). || To make to appear dark: 1. obscuro, i: the light of a lamp is e.d. by the light of the sun, obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fig.: your praises no oblivion shall e., tuas laudes nulla est obscuratura oblivio, Cic. 2. Inumbro, i: the smaller stars are e.d. by the rise of the more powerful ones, parva sidera validiorum exortu in, Plin. Jun. (who uses the word also fig., "legatorum dignitas inumbatur," Pan. 19). 3. Obumbro, i (fig.): Tac. Plin. Phr.: if my reputation be e.d., al fin tanta scripturum turba mea fama in obscuro sit, Liv. pref. (init.): the greatness of those who shall e. my name, magnitudo eorum meo qui nomini obdient, Liv. l. c.

ecliptic: (linea) ecliptica: Serv. ad Virg.

eclogue: ecloga (strictly, an extract): Plin. Jun.: Virg.

economio: 1. e. relating to household management: 1. oeconomicus (οικονομικός, Xen.), Cic. (as appellation of the work of Xen. he explains the word by "de tuenda re familiari," Off. 2, 24, fin.). Quint. (fig.). 2. dispensatorius: Hier. As subs., *economics*, scientia tuendae rei familiaris (v. *supr.*): in wider sense, "quae ad totam rei oeconomiam pertinent": v. *ECONOMY*.

economical: 1. parvus: v. FRUGAL. 2. attentus (paying close attention to one's money matters): Hor. 3. diligens, ntis: 3 (with dat.): v. SPARINGLY, CAREFULLY.

economist: 1. One who expounds the principles of economy: a political e., "qui rei publicae opes exponit; qui publicum opum rationem explicat. || An economical person: homo parvus, attentus: v. SPARING. Phr.: a good e., bonus assiduusque dominus, Cic.: he is a great e. of time, magna est ejus parsimonia temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

economize: parco, 3 (with dat.): v. TO SPARE. Phr.: to e. one's time, tempus parce dispensare, Sen. (Q.).

economy: 1. Household management: 1. scientia or disciplina tuendae rei familiaris, cf. *ECONOMIC* (1). 2. diligentia: a steward is the substitute for my personal e., [villicus] vicarius meae diligentiae succedit, Col. II, 1; more fully, rei familiaris diligentia, cf. Col. I. c. 3. cella (by meton.: lit., larder): you call this pilage and spoliation by the name of e., huic praedae ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 197 (cf. Nügelis, p. 17).

|| By anal., in theol. sense, dispensation: oeconomicus, lex, instituta (pl.): v. DISPENSATION. || Political e.: publicum opum scientia or disciplina. || Frugality: parsimonia, diligentia: v. FRUGALITY.

ecstasy: 1. Lit.: a trance: 1. ecstasis, is, f. (a late word): to speak in e. (as the prophets), in ecstasi loqui, Hier.: Tert. 2. furor, oris: v.

FRENZY. 3. insania: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6. 4. mentis excessus, us: Vulg. Acts x, 10; xl, 5. Phr.: the bard in a state of e., attonitus vates, Hor. || Rapture: 1. elatio voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, fin. 2. quasi stupor gentilis laetitia: v. RAPTURE. Phr.: to be in an e. of joy, laetitia gestire, Cic.: to be in an e. of joy, gaudio stupere, Coel. ap. Cic.

ecstatic: 1. Belonging to a state of trance: 1. attonitus (of persons in a state of religious frenzy): Hor.: Virg. 2. insanus: Virg.: v. FRENZY. || Of pleasure, transporting: Phr.: to be in a state of e. joy, laetitia effert, exsultare (not quite so strong as the Eng.). Cic.: gaudio exsultare, Cic.: v. TRANSPORT.

ecumenical (oecum): oecumenicus: an e. council, oe. concilium, M.L.

edacious: edax: v. VORACIOUS.

edacity: edacitas, Cic.

eddy (subs.): vortex or vertex, Icds, m.: a whirling e., tortus v., Virg.: a cross e. (forming a current across a stream), transversus v., Liv.: to roll diminished e.s., minores volvere v., Hor. Full of e.s., vorticosus, e. g. amnis, Liv. (For eddy of wind, v. WHIRLWIND).

eddy (e.): in orbem (aquas) fectere; circumferri atque in se resorberi; in se volutari; converti: Sen. N. Q. 5, 1; 11.

edding (part. adj.): 1. e. full of eddies, vorticosus, vorticebus abundans, densus: v. EDDY.

edge (subs.): 1. Margin: 1. margin, is, c.: the e. of a bank, m. ripae, Ov.: of a sore, m. ulceris, Plin.: of a ship's stern, m. puppis, Sil.: v. BRINK, BORDER. 2. very often expr. by extrinsecus in agr. with subs. (I. G. 134): just at the e. of the document, in extrema codicis cere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, 92: v. END, OUTSIDE. 3. Ora: the e.s. of a wound, orae vulneris, Cels.: v. RIM, BORDER. Phr.: leave with a serrate e., folia ambitu serrata, Plin. See also FRINGE, HEM. || Of a cutting instrument: acies, ei, f.: the e. of an axe, securis a, Cic. Fig.: the e. of the mind, mentis a, Cic. Phr.: to strike an enemy with the e. or the point of the sword, hostem caedim, punctim petere, Liv.: in gen. sense, to slay with the e. of the sword, trucidare, interficere (v. TO SLAY). Fig.: to set the teeth on e., (dentes) gustu astringere, Plin.: (dentes filiorum) obtusescunt, Vulg. Ec. xviii, 2): to take off the e. of one's appetite, famem levare, Ov.; latrantem stomachum lenire, Hor.: to take off the e. of curiosity, "cupiditatem, expectationem mitigare, hebescere: the e. of sorrow is taken off by wine, vino tristitia hebetatur, Plin.: v. TO BLUNT.

edge (v.): 1. To border: praetexo, 3: v. TO BORDER, FRINGE. || To sharpen: acuio, 3: v. TO WHET, SHARPEN. || Fig.: to render more violent: exacerbo, exaspero, 1: v. TO EXASPERATE, RABBITTER. || IV. Intrans.: to edge along or away (colloq.): Phr.: we e. along the lofty crags, altas crutes radimus, Virg.: you e.d. away from me, clam te subdixisti mihi. Ter.: to e. out of an affair, "paullatim se ex aliquo negotio expedire (R. and A.)" (N.B. For to edge on, v. TO ECO ON.)

edged: acutus: v. SHARP. Prov.: 'tis ill playing with e. tools, "astu cum periculo ista tractantur (?).

edging (subs.): limbus: v. BORDER.

edible: esculentus, edulis: v. EATABLE.

edict: edictum: to publish an e., e. proponere, Liv.: to enact by e., edicto sancire, Cic.: a praetor's e., e. praetoris, Cic.: To publish an e. that . . . edicere ut, ne . . ., Cic.: Liv. (Sometimes a praetor's e. assumed the form of a letter; whence praetoris litterae, Cic. Verr. 5, 22, 56).

edification: "aedificatio, Vulg. Eph. iv, 12 (for which aedifico may often be used, "in aedificandum corpus Christi, cf. Vulg. I. c.: but the subs. and the

verb are both unclass. in this sense). See INSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT.

edifice: 1. aedificium: v. BUILDING. 2. moles, is, f. (a massy e.): Hor.

edify: "aedifico, 1: Vulg. Phr.: to e. one another, "inter se ad pietatem excitare: the book is calculated to e., "in liber ad pietatem erga Deum alendam aptus est: he preaches not to e. but to astonish, "id agit non ut audientium animos piet affectibus imbuat, sed ut sui admirationem illis inlicitat.

edifying (part. adj.): aptus ad pietatem alendam: v. preced. art. Phr.: the spectacle is by no means e., "minime ad emendandos hominum mores utile est id spectaculum: a conversation, sermo praecceptorum plenus cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 58: to set an e. example of piety, "pietatis egregium praebere exemplum.

edit: 1. edo, 3: 1. e. TO PUBLISH (q. v.). More precisely, edendum or vulgandum curo, 1: cf. Suet. Gr. 8, fin. 2. recognosco, nōvi, ntum, 1 (to read over and revise): newly e.d. by (on title page of an edition), denuo recognita edidit, Schneid. e.d. and indexed by . . . recognovit atque indicibus instruxit . . . Jahn (the name of the editor being in each case added). 3. recensco, nōi, ntum, 2 (like preced.): e.d. with notes by . . . recensuit notisque illustravit, Gierig. 4. curo, 1: Oberl.

edition: 1. editio, Quint. 5, 12, 40. 2. recensio (a critical e.): M.L. Phr.: Wolf's e. of the Homeric poems, Homerica carmina a Wolfio edita, cura et studio Wolfii typis descripta (Kr.): to publish a new e., librum denuo typis excubendum curare (Kr.): first, second e., primum, iterum editus (Kr.).

editor: editor: M.L.

educate: 1. edūco, 1 (to bring up, in whatever way: not edūco in this sense: v. TO REAR): to e. an orator (e. a young person for an orator), oratoreme e., Quint.: e.d. under a mother's tender care, in gremio matris educatus, Cic. Br. 58, 211; in matris sinu atque indulgentia educatus, Tac. A. 4. 2. instituo, ul, itum, 3 (to train: esp. in any given branch of knowledge: acc. to Varr. ap. Non. 447, 31, "educit obstatrice, educat nutrix, instituit paedagogus, docet magister": but cf. preced. exx.): to e. (for an) orator, oratorem inst., Quint.: to e. the palate, palatum inst., Quint.: v. TO TRAIN, INSTRUCT.

3. erudio, 4 (to impart a liberal education): (a youth) who is e.d. at a school (opp. at home), qui in scholis eruditur, Quint. Join: instituit et erudire liberos ad majorem instituit, Cic. 4. doceo, 2: v. TO TEACH.

educated (part. adj.): liberaliter institutus, eruditus, Cic. See also ACCOMPLISHED.

education: 1. educatio (bringing up in widest sense): the wearisomeness and toil of e., taedium laboraque educationis, Plin. Jun.: Cic. Join: educatio atque doctrina [puerilis], educatio et disciplina, Cic. 2. eruditio (liberal e.; schooling): e. at school is better than home e., potior in scholis e. est quam domi, Quint.: having had a first rate e., praecleara e. atque doctrina ornatus, Cic. 3. disciplina (a course of training): to commit a son to any one for the purpose of e., tradere alicui filium in disciplinam, Cic.: is this your mode of e.? haec igitur est tua d.? Cic.: v. TRAINING.

4. doctrina (teaching): e. develops innate power, d. vim promovet instans, Hor.: Cic. (v. *supr.* 2). Phr.: a person who has received a liberal e., (homo) liberaliter institutus, educatus, Cic.: the care of the e. of children, educandorum, erudiendorum liberorum cura (v. TO EDUCATE): to have the e. of a gentleman, ingenus didicisse fideliter artes, Ov.: having received a military e., eruditus artibus militiae, Liv.: to get a soldier's e., militiae adulescere, Liv.: in lieu of a military e., pro

militari rudimento, Liv. 21, 3: *he passed through his military e. to the satisfaction of the commander*, prima castrorum rudimenta ducti approbavit, Tac. A. 5: *to regard all adversity as an e. (for life)*, omnia adversa exercitationes putare, Sen. Prov. 2, 2.

educational: 1. scholasticus, Quint.: v. SCHOLASTIC. 2. expr. by subs. or verb (v. EDUCATION, to EDUCATE): *to devote public money to e. purposes*, *publicas pecunias ad liberos educandos e. erudiendos, ad liberorum educationem disciplinamque, erogare, Phr.: *an e. journal*, *scholarum diurna: *an e. society*, *pnceptorum sodalitas: *a works*, *libri puerorum erudiendorum causa scripti.

educator: 1. pnceptor, magister: v. TEACHER. 2. educator (not in Cic. in this sense): Tac.

educe: 1. ellico, cui and exi, clum, 3: (*your box full of nard shall e. (my) jar*, nardi plenus onyx ellicet cadum, Hor.: Cic. v. TO ELICIT. 2. prmo, psi, ptum, 3: *to e. attractive marvels (of Homer in the Odyssey)*, speciosa p. miracula, Hor. A. P. 144. Phr.: *to e. the light from the smoke*, ex fumo dare lucem, Hor. l. c. See also TO ADDUCE, DEUCE.

eel: angulla, Plin.: *he is as slippery as an e.*, angulla est, elabatur, 17. *Am e-skin*, (angullae) tergu, Plin. 9, 23, 39: also simply angulla, Isid.

efface: 1. Lit.: *to remove characters*, etc.: 2. delco, 2: v. TO BLOT OUT. 2. indico, 3 (*to draw the pen across*): v. TO CANCEL. 3. aboleo, 3, utum, 2 (in gen. sense, *to do away with*): cf. Ov. M. 15, 871. 4. brdo, si, sum, 3 (v. TO ERASE): *time will e. the traces of noble states*, vestigia nobilium civitatum tempus eradet, Sen.

Fig.: *to do away with*: 1. delco, 2: v. TO BLOT OUT. 2. oblittero, 1 (lit. *to smear over*): *to e. the disgrace of ill success*, ob. famam male gestae rei, Liv.: Cic.: Tac. 3. aboleo, 3 (*to destroy utterly*): *to e. the remembrance or disgrace of anything*, memoriam, labem ignominiae ab, Tac.

4. exstinguo, xi, ctum, 3 (like preced.): *to e. the infamy of treason*, proditiōis famam ex, Liv.: *to e. every distinction of decency*, omne discrimen pudoris ex, Liv.: v. TO DESTROY. Phr.: *to e. the remembrance of a thing*, rei memoriam obscuram facere, Liv.

effacement: expr. by verbs under TO EFFACE: *with a view to the e. of the rumour*, abolendo rumori (= ad abolendum rumorem), Tac.

effect (subs.): 1. That which is produced by a cause: 1. effectum (also used as part., quae sunt effecta de causis, Cic. Part. 2, 7; quod effectum est, Top. 18, 67): *to deduce arguments from e. (opp. to causes)*, argumenta ex effectis ducere, Cic. Top. 3, 11: in same sense, ex effectis rebus, ib. § 23: Quint.

2. effectus, ūs (more usu. = successful operation, carrying out): *to see the e. produced (by certain herbs)*, vim effeque videre, Cic. Div. 7, 20, fin.: v. OPERATION. 3. eventum; for which also ūventus, ūs, Cic. Part. 2, 7 (a consequence, result, or issue: q. v.): *the knowledge of causes involves a knowledge of e.*, causarum cognitio cognitionem eventorum facit, Cic. Top. 18, 67. Phr.: *to discern cause and e.*, causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic. II. Effectual result: 1. effectus, ūs (the proper) e. of eloquence is the approval of the hearers, ef. eloquentiae est approbatio audientium, Cic.: *that the summer campaign might not be protracted without any e.*, ne sine ullo ef. aestas extraheretur, Liv. 2, praefatus, ūs: v. PROFIT. 3. emolumentum: v. ADVANTAGE. 4. vis, vim, vi, f. (force, efficacy: q. v.): *to have greater e. in intimidating than in encouraging*, maiorem vim ad deterrendum habere, quam ad cohortandum, Cic. Phr.: *the poison takes e.*, venenum operatur, Lamp.: *without e.*, frustra, nequiloquam (v.

VAIN, IN): *to have a beneficial or injurious e.*, prodesse, obesse or nocere (v. TO BENEFIT, INJURE): *if only we have studied philosophy to any e.*, si modo in philosophia aliquid proficimus, Cic.

III. General purpose, gist: Phr.: *to this e.*, huiusmodi (after subs.): *opinions were advanced to this e. that . . .*, nonnullae huiusmodi sententiae dicebantur, Cic.: in same sense, huiusmodi, Sall.: after a verb, in hanc sententiam *to the same e.*, in eandem sententiam, Plin. Ep.: *a verse to the same e. as . . .*, versus eadem sententia qua . . ., Cic. (v. MEANING, SENSE): *this was the general e. of his speech*, hanc summam habuit orationis, ut . . ., Cic.: v. SUM, DRIFT. IV. Reality: Phr.: *in e.*, reapse; ūnim, ūtūm: v. REALITY, FACT (IN), INDEX. V. An impressing impression: perh. iactatio, ostentatio: v. DISPLAY. Phr.: *with brilliant e.*, egregia specie, Tac. Agr. 21, med.: *to study e. rather than truth*, *magis se ad populum iactare quam ut veritas manifesta fiat, eniti: *to study e. in dress and gesture*, *habitu corporis gestumque ostentare: v. DISPLAY, SUBS. and v. VI. In plur. only, property: bona, vrum: v. GOODS.

effect (v.): efficio, feci, sectum, 3: *to e. to great progress*, tantos progressus ef. Cic.: v. TO ACCOMPLISH. Phr.: *to e. nothing*, nihil agere, Cic.: *without having e. anything*, re. inecta, Liv.: more fully, infectis ūs quae quis agere destinavit, Caes.: *to e. the passage of a river with cavalry*, equites, equitatum flumen trajicere, transducere, see L. G. § 246: *to e. a saving*, compendi aliquid iacere, Cic. (v. SAVING).

effective: 1. Availing, having force: 1. efficiens, ntis: e. causes, ef. causae, Cic.: v. PRODUCTIVE. 2. effectrix (masc. effector, cf. L. G. § 598): Cic.: v. PRODUCTIVE. See also EFFECTUAL. II. Telling, impressive; esp. of oratory: 1. gravis, e. (having weight): a most e. and eloquent speaker, in dicendo gravissimus et eloquentissimus, Cic.: e. and artistically embellished speech, oratio gr. et ornata, Cic. 2. copiosus (commanding all the resources of oratory): Cic. 3. agens, ntis (striking, lively; not of persons): *we must use e.*, rigorosus, striking figures, imaginibus agentibus, acerbis, insignitis utendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358. Phr.: *he will not prove an e. speaker*, dicendo quod volet perficere non poterit, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53: *to be a very e. speaker*, *maximam vim habere ad animos hominum permovendos, excitandos, allicendos: *he delivered a very e. speech*, *orationem habuit ad persuadendum aptissimam: v. PERSUASIVE, IMPRESSIVE. III. As milit. t. t., capable of doing duty: aptus, idoneus, ad operam praestandam (v. SERVICEABLE): qui arma ferre potest, Liv. Phr.: *there was assembled an e. force of about 200,000 foot*, fere ducenta milia peditum colligebantur armis habilla, Vell.: *cruciter decem milia in armis erant (R. and A.)*; *exceptis qui propter vulnera, morbos allasse causas arma ferre non poterant, decem milia hominum sub signis erant.

effectively: 1. So as to produce an effect: efficienter, efficaciter: v. EFFECTUALLY. II. Of speaking, impressively: 1. gravior (with weight): Cic.: v. WEIGHTILY, DIGNITY (with). 2. copiosus (with all the resources of eloquence): *to speak e. before the people*, apud populum e. loqui, Cic. Join: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, Cic.: v. ELOQUENTLY. Phr.: *to speak (very) e.*, cum omni gravitate et iucunditate dicere, Cic.: *apte ad animos hominum permovendos, inflammandos, ef. dicere; plurimum in dicendo valere, Cic. (these latter of one who always speaks e.): v. PERSUASIVELY.

effectiveness: in speaking, vis dicendi v. EXCELLENCE. **effectless:** irritus: v. INEFFECTUAL. **effector:** effector: v. DOER, AUTHOM.

effectual: 1. efficax, ācis (that obtains its purpose): e. prayers, e. preces, Liv.: *a plant which is very e. as an antidote against poisons*, herba efficacissima contra venena, Plin. 2. valens, ntis (having force): e. as a remedy against cancer, v. adversus cancerem, Cels.: *an e. remedy*, v. remedium, Cels. When the adj. follows to be, the verb valeo may be used: *why are the poisons less e.?* cur minus valent venena? Hor.: Cic. v. INFLUENTIAL. 3. validus (= valens): an e. medicine, v. medicamen, Ov.: Tac. 4. praesens, ntis (exercising immediate influence): an e. remedy, pr. remedium, Col.: Plin. 5. potens, ntis: v. POWERFUL. Phr.: *it is an e. remedy for wounds*, vulneribus optime medetur (facit), Plin.: *to adopt more e. measures for one's security*, acrioribus saluti suae remediis subvenire, Cic.: *to take e. precautions for oneself*, satis sibi cavere (praecavere), Cic.

effectually: 1. efficaciter: *to canvass one's friends more e.*, amicos suos efficacius rogare, Plin. Ep. Sen.: *to cure e.*, e. sanare, Plin. (Efficienter is used by Cic. of efficient causes, de Fat. 15, 34.) 2. potenter: v. POWERFULLY. 3. laud (non) frustra: v. VAIN (IN).

effeminate: efficio, pērgo, ad effectum adduco: v. TO EFFECT.

effeminacy: 1. mollitia and mollietas (i. unmanly softness or weakness): *to sink into e.*, ad mollietatem labi, Cic.: *a nation enervated by e. and luxury*, gens effeminata mollietate luxuriaeque, Just.: *indulging in e. more than any woman*, [otio ac mollietate ultra feminam fluens, Vell. 2. effeminatus animi languor, Cic. Att. 16, 27. Also the neut. of effeminatus may be used in certain connexions: *we must see to it, that there be no softness, e. or weakness in what we do*, videndum ne quid molle, e. fractum faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 70, 64. 3. effeminatus (late) animi, Hieron. Phr.: *with e.*, effeminatū, Cic. Join: *molliter et effeminatē*, Sen.: e. of life, delicata vita, Cic.: v. EFFEMINATE.

effeminate (adj.): 1. effeminatus. Cic. (v. preced. art. 2): e. and nerveless composition, e. et enervis compositio, Quint. Join: molli et effeminatus; impurus, impudicus, effeminatus, Cic. 2. mollis, e: Cic. (v. supr.): *sometimes in compar.*, *to make use of e.*, slow gestures, tarditatibus uti mollioribus, Cic. 3. delicatus (freq. in offensive sense): *to despise e. pleasures*, aspernari [molles et] delicatas voluptates, Cic.: v. LUXURIOSA. 4. muliebris, e: Sall.: v. WOMANISH.

5. semivir, viri (poet.): *Paris with his e. train*, Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg. 6. turpis, e: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9. Phr.: *to render e.*, effeminare, Caes.: Cic.

effeminate (v.): effemino, emollio: v. TO EMASCULATE, ENWEAVE.

effeminately: 1. effeminatus. Cic. 2. muliebriter: *not to act in any way servilely or e.*, ne quid serviliter m. ve faciamus, Cic. 3. molliiter: Sall.: Sen.: v. WEAKLY. (But Cic. has molliiter ferre in good sense, Sen. 2, 5.)

effeminateness: v. EFFEMINACY. **effervesce:** effervesco, fervi, 3: v. TO BOIL UP.

effervescence: 1. Lit., of fluids: expr. by verb: *drink off the mixture while it is in a state of e.*, *mixturam effervescentem (dum effervescit) epota: v. TO BOIL UP. II. Fig. of passion: fervor: Hor.: v. HEAT, EXCITEMENT.

effete: effetus: an e. frame, e. corpus, Cic. To become e., consenscens, ūnui, 3: *to become e. (of laws) by reason of years*, vetustate sua consenscens, Cic.: v. EXHAUSTED, WORN OUT.

efficacious: efficax: v. EFFECTUAL. **efficaciously:** efficaciter: v. EFFECTUALLY.

efficaciousness: 1. vis, vim, efficacy: v. f.: *to perceive the e. of certain herbs*, (herbarum) vim

et effectum videre. Cic. v. **INFLUENTIA**, FORCE. 2. virtus, *utis*, f.: *e. of (magic) plants*, *berbarum* v., Ov. P.Hr.: *to have greater, less* e., plus, minus valere, Hor.: v. **EFFECTUAL**.

efficiency: i. e. competent faculty: P.Hr.: *he displayed the greatest e. in the public service*, *summam operam navitatemque in rempublicam administrandam contulit*, cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 25: *in order to increase the e. of the cavalry service*, **quo equites habiliores ad pugnam fierent: nothing could exceed the e. with which he discharges the office of tribune*, **tribunatum (m^ul^um) unus omnium summa industria ac virtute gessit*.

efficient: i. In phil. sense, *causing an effect*: *efficientes*, *ntis*: *e. causes*, *ef. causae*, Cic. ii. Competent: *idoneus*, *habilis*: v. **SUITABLE**, **COMPETENT**. P.Hr.: *a (small but) e. army*, *apex exercitus*, Liv.: *he rendered valiant and e. service to the state*, *operam rempublicae fortem atque strenuam perhibuit*, Cato in Gell. (v. **VALIANT**): *a very e. commander*, *(dux) bello egregius*, Tac.: *an e. and judicious teacher*, *praeceptor acer atque subtilis*, Quint.

efficiently: *scriber, strenue, diligenter*: v. **VIGOROUSLY**, **ACTIVELY**.

effigy: *imago*, *effigies*: v. **IMAGE**, **LIKENESS**. P.Hr.: *he was burnt in e.*, **simulacrum ejus cum omni contumelia concrementum est*.

effloresce: **quasi effloresco, florui*, j: *the word is only found in fig. sense in class. authors*.

efflorescence: *exanthēma*, *itis*: Marc. Empir. P.Hr.: *there is a salt e.*, *alsaugneum efflorescere*, Schweig. Hdt. 2, 12: v. **ERUPTION**.

effluence: *effluviū*: Plin.: v. **EFFLUX**, **EMANATION**.

effluviū: *halitus*, *ūs*: v. **EXHALATION**. As scient. f. i., **effluviū*, *effluvia*, *orum*.

efflux: i. *The act of flowing forth*: *effluviū*: *the e. of moisture from the body*, *humoris e corpore effl.*, Plin. (or expr. by verb: *there is an e. of figures from the surface of bodies*, *effluent figurae e summis corporibus*, Quint.: *there is neither influx nor e. of air*, **neque influunt neque effluunt auras*: v. **TO FLOW OUT**). ii. *That which flows out*: *id quod effluit, emanat*: v. **TO FLOW OUT**.

effort: 1. *contentio (a putting forth of one's strength): with the utmost possible e.*, *cum summa c.*, Cic.: Liv.: v. **EXERTION**. 2. *intento (like proceed, but usu. with depend. gen.): to strengthen endurance by an e. of the mind*, *patientiam animi intentione firmare*, Cic.: v. **EXERTION**. 3. *conatus*, *ūs* (any kind of attempt): Cic.: v. **ATTEMPT**. 4. *conāmen*, *inis*, n. (poet.): *the mighty (stone) with mighty e. he threw*, *magnum magno conamine misit*, Ov.: Lucr. 5. *nixus* or *nixus*, *ūs* (a steady straining e.): *to reach the summit not by a steady e. (climbing), but by a rush*, *ad summum pervenire non n. sed impetu*, Quint. P.Hr.: *to put forth e.s*, *niti*, *entis* *summa ope*; *contendere* (v. **TO EXERT ONESELF**): *with great e.s*, *enixe*, Cic.: *with all one's e.s*, *enixissime*, Suet. (v. **HAZARD**); *obulre*, Ter.: *without making any e.*, *lentos*, *lente* (v. **COOLLY**): *I must strive the more eagerly that their e.s may be disappointed*, *mibi acutus aditendum uti illi frustra sint*, Sall.

effrontery: *ēs*, *ēris*, n. (by meton.): *you know the e. the audacity of the fellow*, *nostris ois hominis, nostris audaciam*, Cic.: *nor is it that you have more courage, but more e.*, *ne tibi plus cordis, sed magis oris inest*, Ov. More fully, *duritia oris*, Sen. P.Hr.: *to assume e. and bawdy modesty*, *perficere frontem* (for v.), *ponere pudorem*, Mart.: Cic.: v. **SHAMELESSNESS**.

effulgence: *fulgor*, *splendor*: v. **BRIGHTNESS**, **SPLENDOR**.

effulgent: *fulgidus*, *fulgens*: v. **BRIGHT**. To be e., *effulgere*: v. **TO SHINE**.

effusion: *effusio (the act of pouring out)*: Cic. Chiefly in phr., *e. of blood*, *caedes*, *ūs*, f.: *without e. of blood*, *sine c.*, Tac. P.Hr.: *a victory gained without e. of blood*, *incrementa victoria*, Liv. See also **BLOODSHED**.

eff: *incerta*: v. **HEW**.

egg (sub): *ovum*: *to lay e.s*, *ova parere*, Cic.: Plin.: o. *ponere*, Ov.; o. *gignere*, Cic.; o. *edere*, Col.: *to incubate e.s*, o. *incubare*, Varr.: *to hatch them*, o. *entit*, Col.: *a fresh e.*, *o. *recons* or *recons partum*: *a wind-e.*, o. *irritum* or *urinum*, Plin.: *the white of an e.*, ovi *albumen*, Plin.; ovi *album*, Cels.: ovi *albus liquor*, Col.: *the yolk of an e.*, ovi *vitellus*, Cels.: also *vitellus* alone, Hor.: *the yolks of five pigeons e.s*, *lutea ex ovis quinque columbarum*, Plin.: *an e. boiled hard*, o. *durum*, Apic.: o. *induratum* or *duratum* in aqua, Plin. P.Hr.: *teach your grandmother to suck e.s*, *sus Minervam* (sc. docet), ut aiunt, Cic. Acad. 1, 4. fin.: *malleum sapientiorum scilicet esse manubrio*, Pl. Hpd. 3, 4. fin.: **vitalis in fabula*, cf. Thaedr. 5, 10.

egg on (v.): (colloq.): *impello*, *incito*: v. **TO INSTIGATE**, **IMPEL**.

egg-sauce: **jus ovis mixtum* (R. and A.).

egg-shell: ovi *pitāmen*, Plin.; ovi *testa*, Veg.: v. **SHELL**.

egg-spoon: *cochlear ovis utile*, Mart.

eglantine: *cyneobātos*, *rosa cānina*: v. **EMBAR**, **DOG-ROSE**.

egotism or **egotism:** i. *Absorption in self*: (caecus) *amor sui*, Ilor.: v. **SELFISHNESS**. P.Hr.: *to be eaten up with egotism*, **nil praeter se ipsum sentire, sapere*; *totum in seipso esse*. ii. *The practice of speaking much of oneself*: *perh. ostentatio sui*: v. **DISPLAY**. P.Hr.: *I am afraid it will look like egotism for me to write word to you how busy I am*, *verecor ne putidum sit scribere quam sim occupatus*, Cic. Att. 1, 14. init. (putidus may apply to any conduct offensive to good taste): *the orator should avoid e.*, **oratoreni vitare oportet putidum de se suisque factis praedicationem*: v. **AFFECTED**.

egotist or **egotist:** i. *one absorbed in self*: *sui amator*; *qui soli sibi ipse consult*: v. **SELFISH**. ii. *One addicted to speaking of himself*: **qui putide (putidus) de se ipse praedicat*: v. **PREC-D. ART.** also, **CONCERNED**, **CONCERN** (II.).

egotistical: *putidus* (*offensive to good taste*): v. **EGOTISM** (fin.).

egotistically: *putide*, *putidus*: v. **PREC-D. ART.**

egregious: i. e. *remarkable in bad sense*: 1. *singularis*, e. (a neutral word): *e. villany*, e. *nequitia*, Cic.: 2. *insignis* (*conspicuous for good or ill*): *e. shamelessness*, *ina impudentia*, Cic. P.Hr.: *O e. delusion!* *O delirationem incredibilem!* Cic.: *what an e. blunder!* **O erratum turpe, pudendum, pessimum*: v. **BAD**, **SHAMEFUL**. (N.B. *Egregius* only in good sense.)

egregiously: *valde*, *vēhementer*: v. **GREATLY**, **EXCEEDINGLY**.

egress: 1. *exitus*, *ūs*: *cut off from e. and from foraging*, *et pabulatione interclusi*, Caes.: *seven ways of e. (from a house)*, *septem ex*, Liv. 2. *egressus*, *ūs*: Tac.: Petr. 3. *expr. by verb: there was no possibility of ingress or e.*, **neque ingrediendi neque egrediendi (exundi) facultas erat*: *to prevent e.*, **egredientes prohibere*: v. **TO GO OUT**.

elder-down: *plūma mollissima*: v. **DOWN** (sub).

eight: 1. As *adj.*: *octo*; *distrib.* *octūti*, *ae*, a. *eight-a-piece*, Caes.: Cic.: e. *times*, *octies*, Cic.: *it is e. o'clock*, *octava hora est* (v. **O'CLOCK**): *a verse of e. feet*, *octonarius versus*, Quint.: e. *ounce*, *bes*, *bonis* m., Varr.: Plin.: *harnessed e. together*, *octojuges* (Ag. triliuni) Liv. ii. As *sub.*: *the number eight*: 1. *numerus octonarius*: Varr. 2. *octas*, *adis*, f.: Mart. Cap. **eighteen:** 1. *duodviginti* (the duo-

is sometimes declined): *a most e. feet* *broad*, *foesa duodeviginti pedum*, Caes.: Cic.: in 1118 years, *annis mille centum et duobusviginti*, Eutr. 2. *dēcem et octo*, Liv. (Less good, octodēciū. Front.) *Distrib.* *e. a-piece*, *every e.*, *duodevienti*, Liv. P.Hr.: *e. times*, *decies octies* (*duodevicies* appears to be without good authority): *e. times larger than*, *duodeviginti partibus major*, Cic. **eighteenth:** 1. *dēcimus octāvus*: Col.: Tac. 2. *duodēvicesimus*: Varr. Plin.

eight-fold: 1. *octuplus*, Cic. *Exp. in neut. used absol.: to condemn a person to pay e.*, *damnare aliquem octupli*, Cic. 2. *octuplicatus*: *an e. as assessment*, *oc. census*, Liv. P.Hr.: *to yield e. (of land)*, *cum octavo efficere efferre*, Cic.

eightth: i. As *adj.*: *octāvus*. Caes. *For the e. time*, *octavum*, Liv.: *the soldiers of the e. legion*, *octavani*, Plin.: Mel. ii. As *sub.*: *an e. part*, *octava pars*, Cic.: also *octava*, *absol.*, Auct. B. Afr.: *three-e.s*, *five e.s*, **octavae* [*partes*] *tres*, *quinque: one-e. of the property*, *quadrans dimidius* (*dimidiatus*), Bau. (in Kr.).

eightieth: *octogēsimus*: Cic.

eightly: *octāvum*: v. **EGOTISM**.

eighty: *octoginti*, Cic. *Distrib.*, *e. each*, *octogēti*, *ae*, a. Liv.: e. *times*, *octogies*, Cic.: *a father of e. years*, *pater octogennarius* (= octoginta annos natus) Plin.

either (*distrib. pron.*): 1. *alterūter*, *tra*, *trum*; *gen. alterutrus* or *alterutrusque*, etc. (*either the one or the other of two*): *if a man did not belong to e. side*, *si quis non alterutrus partis fuisset*, Cic.: v. **OR** (*pron.*). 2. *utervis* and *utrilibet* (*whichever you please of the two*): *I have less strength than e. of you*, *minus habeo virum quam vestrum utervis*, Cic.: e. *aur*, *auris* *utravis*, Pl.: *choose e.*, *utrumlibet elige*, Cic.: *in e. way*, *utrolibet modo*, Cels. Hence, *adverb.*, *on e. side*, *utralibet*, Plin.: *in e. direction*, *utrolibet*, Quint. 3. *utrumque* (= *preced.* *rare*): *e. way*, *utrumque modo*, Quint. 4. *iter*, *utra*, *utrum* (like *alteruter*, but less emphatic: *rare in this sense*): *if e. party should desire it*, *si uter volet* (appy. a legal plur.), Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 35: *immediately after he writes*, *utrique facit potestatem*, in explanation: v. **BORN**. 5. *alter*, *ēra*, *ērum* (*one of two*: in negative sentences it may be used for *either*): *not in favour of e. party*, *nec in alterius favorem*, Liv.: v. **OR**, **OTHER**. 6. *expr. not ... either by neuter*, *tra*, *trum*: *not to sway to e. side*, *in n. partem moveri*, Cic.: v. **NEITHER**. P.Hr.: *on e. hand*, *utrobique*, Hor.; *alternatimque*, Plin.

either (*conj.*): 1. *aut ... aut* (*either ... or*; where the alternatives are mutually exclusive: L. G. § 570): *e. true or false*, *aut verum aut falsum*, Cic.: *the first aut is not always expressed*, unless emphatic. 2. *vel* (*vv*) *... vel* (where the alternatives are not mutually exclusive: L. G. I. c.): *An order seemly e. for peace or war*, *ordo vel paci vel bello decorus*, Liv.: *e. one* (*of the consuls*) *or both*, *aut ambove*. Cic. 3. *sive* (*seu*) *... sive*: v. **WHETHER**. 4. *expr. not ... either ... or*, by *neque* (*neq*) *... neque*: *death does not affect e. the living or the dead*, *mors nec ad vivos pertinet nec ad mortuos*, Cic.: *the negative is often doubled: the real I cannot e. write or think about*, *non possum reliqua nec scribere nec cogitare*, Cic.

ejaculate: *emitto*, *s* (with vocem): v. **TO UTTER**. More precisely, **rapin*: *et quod subito impetu vocem emittere*: *to keep e.ing cries*, *identidem* (*assidu* *questu*) *clamare*, *clamitare*, cf. Phaedr. 1, 9.

ejaculation: *vox subito emissā*, *clamor*: v. **CRY** (sub.). cf. foll. art. **ejaculatory:** chiefly *epith. of prayers*: **proces subitae* (R. and A.): **proces subito vel repentino animi impetu missae*. (*Proces jaculatoriae* is barbarous.)

eject: 1. To throw out: *ejicio*, 3: v. TO CAST OUT. || 2. To dispose: *de-icio*, *pelio*, *expello*, 3: v. TO DISPOSE, TURN OUT.

ejection } dejection, Cic. (or expr. **ejection** } by verb: v. TO DISPOSE.)

enulation: *enulatio*: v. LAMENTATION.

eke (conj): 1. *Etiam*: v. ALSO. 2. *Idque*: see L. G. § 619.

eke out (v.): *parco*, 3 (v. TO SPARE): cf. *Cic. B. U. 7, 71*: frumentum ex eagine trinita dierum habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parendo; i. e. they might manage to eke it out for a little longer. Phr.: I eke out my scanty lamp-oil, candle as dispense et tempero flum, *Juv. 3, 287* (see the place): to eke out a scanty supply of wine, "paululum vini parendo dispensare: to eke out the time, tempus ducere, Cic.: v. TO LENGTHEN OUT.

elaborate (v.): 1. *Elaboro*, 1 (to work out fully: rare except in p. part.): v. TO WORK OUT. 2. *Expolio*, 4 (to finish quickly): to e. an oration, orationem ex. Quint.: v. TO POLISH. Phr.: to e. a poem by repeated corrections to a notary, carmen perfectum doctus castigare ad unguem, *Hor. A. P. 294* = carmen iterum atque iterum corrigere donec perfectum reddatur.

elaborate (adj.): 1. *accutatus* (with which all possible care has been taken): an e. speech, ac. oratio, Cic.: e. and studied addresses, ac. et meditatae orationes, Cic. *Jo. in* also: accurata et polita oratio; accuratus et exquisitus [dicendi] genus, Cic. 2. *Elaboratus* (done with labour): not to let an (over) e. elegance appear, ne e. concinnitas appareat, Cic. *Jo. in*: ornati et elaborati versus, Cic. Phr.: e. elegance of style, anxia orationis elegantia, *Gell. 1, an e.* (in good sense), *liber diligenter accurateque scriptus (*R. and A.*): a most e. and learned work, *liber vario genere doctrinarum ac summa scribendi diligentia insignis: he had an accomplished elegance of style without being pains/fully e. loquendi (erat) accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia, *Cic. Brut. 38, 143*.

elaborately: *accutatus*, *curiosus*: v. CAREFULLY: e. wrought out, elaboratus, Cic.: v. *preced. art.*

elaborateness: 1. *opératitas* (excessive painstaking): *opératitas*: Quint. 8, 1, 55. 2. *diligentia nimium sollicita* (as *preced.*): Quint. 3, 11, 22.

3. (in praiseworthy sense): *accutata diligentia*, *Cic. Att. 7, 3, init.*

elaboration: 1. expr. by verbs under TO ELABORATE: not to devote enough pains to the e. of a speech, "perum operae atque laboris orationi perficiendae atque expolendae conferre. 2. (meton.) *Ilma* (lit. the file): the toil and time required for e., lima labor et mora, *Hor.* 3. *diligentia*, with some adj., as *nimia*, *nimis sollicita*, etc.: v. *preced. art.*

elapse: i. e. to pass away in the interval (as time): 1. *Intercedo*, *as*, *sum*, 3: hardly a year had e.d. from the time of this conversation... when, vix annus intercesserat ab hoc sermone, quum, etc., *Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89*: also used absol., not a night e.d., nulla nox intercessit, *Cic. Cat. 1, 2, init.*: *Liv.* 2, interjectus (in abl. absol. constr.): after a few days had e.d. paucis interjectis diebus, *Liv.*: *Cic.*: v. INTERVAL. 3. *Interitum*, *ful*: between his first and sixth consulate 46 years e.d., *Inter primum et sextum consulatum XLVI anni interfuert*, *Cic. Sen. 17, 60* (but interitum does not point to the lapse of time, only to the existence of an interval).

4. *Abeo*, 4, *irr.* (to pass away and be lost): the context denoting the terminus ad quem: while you have been vacating thus, ten months have e.d., haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, *Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57*: while the fates are being collected... a whole hour e.s., dum aces exigitur... tota abijt hora, *Hor. S.*

1, 5, 14. 5. *praetereo*, 4, *irr.*: v. TO PASS AWAY. 6. (when the reference is to something still continuing) *sum*, *ful*; *ful*, by quum: many years have e.d. since he first... multi anni sunt, quum ille est, etc., *Cic. Fam. 15, 14, init.*: v. *SINCE*. (N.B.—Not elabor, unless the sense is, to slip out of one's hands, as by indolence.)

elastic: 1. Lit., having power to recoil: **elasticus*, as *scient. 4, 4* (Kr. and Georg.). To be e., resiliere, recollere: v. TO REBOUND. || Fig., of spirits, temperament: *mobilis*, e (which oftener occurs in bad sense: v. *CHARACTERISTICS*): ad e. temperament, **ingenio facili atque ad omnem aurum spei mobilis*, *cf. Liv. 29, 3, ad fin.*: *Virg. G. 3, 165*: see also *CHEERFUL*, *BRISK*.

elasticity: 1. Lit.: **elasticitas*, vis *elasticas* (only in scient. lang.): v. *preced. art.* To possess e., **resiliere*, e. natura praeditum esse ut resiliat: v. TO REBOUND. || Fig., of spirit, temperament: **ingenium facili*, *mobile*; quod facile se ex molestis erigat, *recreat*: v. *preced. art.*

elate (part. adj.): more freq. ELATED: 1. *Elatus*, e.d. and puffed up by this, quibus rebus e. atque inflati, Cic. But *elatus* also occurs as adj. = elevated: q. v. 2. *sublatus*: e.d. by this battle, quo proelio sublatus, *Cic. B. G. 1, 15*: e.d. by prosperity, a. rebus secunda, *Virg. A. 10, 502*. 3. *inflatus*: v. *supr. (1)*, and TO PUFF UP. See full art.

elate (v.): 1. *effero*, *extollit*, *elatum* (v. TO TRANSPORT, BE TRANSPORTED): in this sense esp. with *prom.* *ref.* or as *pass.*: such persons (the prosperous) are usually e.d. with arrogance and insolence, effertur illi fere fastidio et contumacia, *Cic. Am. 25, 54*: e.d. with unenviable audacity, guile, and pride, intoleranda audacia, scelere atque superbia sese effert, *Sall. J. 14*. Very often in p. part.: v. *preced. art.* 2. *info*, i. v. TO PUFF UP, INFLATE. Phr.: to become e.d. (warmed) with wine, vino incalescere, *Liv.*; by prosperity, intumescere, *Quint.*; insollescere, *Sall.*: Tac. **elation**: animus elatus (atque inflatus); qui superbia sese effert: v. *preced. art.* See also *PRIDE*, *ARROGANCE*. (For *elatio*, v. *ELEVATION*.)

elbow (sub.): 1. *cubitus*, or cubitum: to lean on one's e. at table, cubito inniti, *Virg.*; cubito remanere presso, *Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8*: to do so again (after rising), in cubitum se reponere, *Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 39*. See also full art. 2. *umbo*, *onis*, *m.* (the e. presented like a shield): *Mart.*: v. full art. A cushion for the e., cubitalis, *alla*, *m.*, *Hor.*

elbow (n.): expr. by *cubitus*, *umbo* (v. *preced. art.*), and various verbs: cubitis depulsare de via, *Pl. St. 2, 2, 13*; cubitis trudere hinc et inde [convivas], *Mart. 3, 82, 6*: to e. one's way through a crowd, cuneos (i. e. hominum) umbone repellere, *Mart. 3, 46, 5*.

elbow-room: spatium satis laxum: *cf. Liv. 10, 5, med.*: quo satis laxo spatio equis permitti posset: (a place) where there is no e., locus artus, *cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29*.

eld, i. e. *olden time*: *priscum tempus*, *ov.*: v. *OLDEN*, *ANTIQUITY*.

elder (adj.): *maior natu* (v. *OLD*). The adj. is often used *sube.*, as, I have heard it said by my e.s., *audivi ex maioribus natu*, *Cic.*

elder (sub.): in the church, *presbyter*, *eri*, *Tert.*: *Vulg.*

elder (sub.): the tree, *sambucus*, *l. f.*, *Plin.*; also *sambucea arbor*, *Plin. An e.-berry*, *sambucum*, *Scrib.*: *e.-flower*, *vinum sambucum*.

elderly: Phr.: not quite an old man, but e., non admodum gravis natu, sed aetate provectus, *Cic. Sen. 4, 10*. (Provectior = elderly, occurs in late writers, as *Pall.*, *Arnob.*)

eldership: 1. *presbyteratus*, *us*, *Hier.* 2. *presbyterium*, *Cyp.* (Or by circuml., *presbyteri munus* v. *dig-*

eldorado: **aurea illa quam fabu lantur regio*.

eldritch: nearest words *perh.*, *mirus*, *infestus*, *horrendus*: v. *MARVELLOUS*, *FAIRYFUL*.

elecampans: *indula*, *Hor.*: *Pin.* (*indula helenium*, *Webster*).

elect (v.): 1. To select for some office: 1. *deligo*, *legi*, *lectum*, 3 (to choose out of a number who might all be thought suitable): this is the principle on which the Roman people as (= makes choice of) its magistrates, *sic P. R. deligit magistratus*, *Cic. Pl. 25, 64*: v. TO CHOOSE. 2. *creo*, 1 (the proper word to denote formal election): *Caesar and Servilius* are e.d. consules, consules creantur *Caesar et Servilius*, *Cic. ad Carthage* two kings were e.d. annually, *Carthagine quatuor anni reges creabantur*, *Nep.*: *Liv.* Sometimes, when precision is required, *suffragia* is added: quum *suffragia* tres ex tribus generibus creati sunt, *Cic. Verr. 2, 51, 127*. 3. (when stress is laid upon the mode of election, by vote) expr. by *suffragia*, or *suffragio*, with various verbs, as *creo* (v. *supr.*), *facio*, *constituo*: to e. any one consul unanimously, aliquem consulem cunctis *suffragia* facere, *Cic. Fam. 15, 12*: he is unanimously e.d. general, constituitur dux omnium *suffragio*, *Just. 1, 10, fin.* In similar sense *Livy* has *praerogativa*: to be e.d. general by the soldiers, praerogativa militari in praetorium deferri, *Tit. 2, 3*.

4. *designo*, 1 (to nominate by vote; chiefly in p. part., v. full art.): v. TO APPOINT (1, 3). 5. *chopto*, 1 (of election by a body of men themselves holding the office): to e. any one into the college of augurs, aliquem in collegium augurum c. *Cic.* 6. *sufficio*, *feci*, *constitui*, 3 (to e. into a place prematurely vacant): since that time a censor is never e.d. to fill the place of one deceased, nec deinde unquam in demortui locum censor sufficitur, *Liv. 5, 31*. The active appears rarely or never to be used in this sense: *suffragio* is used in corresponding sense of the presiding magistrate or magistrates, *cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 36*. (N.B. *Eligo*, which is to choose out of a promiscuous number, should not be used of formal election. It is combined with *creo*, *Suet. Vesp. 6*: consilium interuerti eligendi creandique imperatoris, where *eligo* refers to the selection of a man, *creo* to his appointment.) See also TO CHOOSE. || In theol. sense: *deligo*, *legi*, *lectum*, 3: *Vulg. Eph. 1, 4*: Aug.

elect (part. adj.): 1. *Nominatus* to an office: *designatus*: consul e. consul d., *Cic.*: *aedile* e., *aedilis* d., *Varr.* || In theol. sense: *electus*: esp. in pl.: the e., *electi*, *Vulg. Matt. xxiv. 22*: Aug.

election: 1. The act of choosing: *electio*: v. *CHOICE*. || Esp. the act of choosing to fill an office: 1. expr. by verb: as, immediately after their e. they brought forward a bill, "statim creati rogationem promulgaverunt: to secure one's e. by (profuse) bribery, *per largitionem (consulem, etc.) fieri: v. TO ELECT. 2. *creatio*: old law in *Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10*. 3. *suffragium*, *suffragia* (strictly, the vote or votes given): to proceed to the e., *inire suffragium*, *Liv. 26, 18*, *ad fin.*: to be appointed by e. (opp. to by lot), *suffragia* creati, *Cic. (v. TO ELECT, 1, 3)*: if the people had the right of free e., libera al dentur populo *suffragia*, *Juv.* 4. *praerogativa* (meton.): strictly, the tribe that voted first: an e. on the part of the soldiery, *pr. militaria*, *Liv. 21, 3*.

|| The elections as a transaction: 1. *comitia*, *trum* (the meeting of the people at which persons were elected): to hold or preside at the e.s., *comitia* habere, *Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3*: *Liv.*: you will be in time for my brother *Quintus*'s e.s. (i. e. at which he will be a candidate), *obieris Q. fratris comitia*, *Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1*: so mea, tua, sua, *comitia*, *Cic.*: consular e.s., c. consularia, *Liv.*: e.s. for tri-

bumes, c. *tribunicia*, Cic. 2. expr. by *ger. part.*: to hold the *ea* for consults, *ad* consules creandos, subrogandos (the latter in case of a premature vacancy): *v. to ELECT.* IV. In theol. sense, *divine election*: *electio* (*aeterna*), Hier.: Calv.

electioneering: I. As *sube.*, *canvassing*, whether for oneself or another: 1. *pétilio*, *ambitio*, *prensatio* (all used with *ref. to the candidate*, the last denoting his preparatory attempts to gain favour by personal address, Cic. Att. 1, 1, *in*); v. *CANVASS* (*subs.*).

2. expr. by verb: to be engaged in *e.*, **prensando*, *circueundo* (*visiting*, of the candidate or his friends) *operam dare*, *candidato adesse*: *v. to CANVASS*.

II. As *adj.*, proper to elections: *candidatōrius* (*appertaining to a candidate*): in every kind of *e. work*, in omni munere *candidatōrio* *fungendo*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2. Phr.: *e. tricks*, **candidatorum artes*, *fallaciae*, *fucus*; *ambitus* (*v. AMBITUS*, *BRIBERY*): by *e. tricks*, *ambitus* (*as one who bows to favour*), cf. Liv. 1, 35, *ad in* (*amb. petere regnum*).

elective: Phr.: an *e. monarch*, **qui suffragilis* (*populi*, etc.) *rex* *creatur*: an *e. monarchy*, **civilitas id genus in quo suffragilis rex* *creatur*, *constituitur*: *v. to ELECT.*

elector: I. One who has the right of voting: 1. *suffragator*, Cic.: *v. vorax*. 2. *cui suffragil latio* *est* (*opp. to, qui sine suffragio habet civitatem*), Liv. 38, 36: to constitute *him e.*, (*ill*) *suffragium impertiri*, Liv. 1, 3. **qui ius suffragii habet* (*Kr.*: *Geor.*). II. *Exp.* as German title, one who has a vote for the empire: **elector*, M.L.

electoral: *perh. suffragatōrius*, Q. Cic. *pet. cons.* 7, *med.*

electric } **electricus*, which, *electrical* } *cept in strictly scient. lang.*, should be supplemented by *quem dicunt*, *qui dicatur*, etc.: to be exposed to *e. current*, **electrico quem dicunt afflatu subligi*: by a kind of *e. current*, **quasi electrico quodam qui dicatur afflatu*. The *e. eel*, **torpedo*, *raia* *torpedo*, Cyl.

electricity: **vis electrica* (*quae dicatur*).

electrify: I. Lit.: **electrica vi* *afflicto*, *imbuo*. II. Fig., to produce an excitement: 1. *perh. percello*, *cūli*, *cūsum*, 3: cf. *Flor.* 1, 10 (*tanta admiratione percūli*): *v. to AROUSE*.

2. *expr.* by *vibro*, 1 (*to thrill*, *vibrate*): the eloquence of Demosthenes would not so *e. unless* . . . , *cūlis non tam vibrant fulmina illa*, *culis* . . . , Cic. Or. 70, *fin.*: *v. to THRILL*.

electrify: 1. *electrism* or *electrarium*, Coel. Aur. 2. *ecleisma*, *itis*, n., Plin.

elemosynary: *quod ad elemosynas pertinet*: *v. ALMS*.

elegance: 1. **elegantia* (*fine taste*): wonderful *e. of style*, *mira sermonis e.*, Quint. 10, 1, 114 (*where he is speaking of Caesar*): *e. in the arrangement of hair*, *e. capilli*, Plin. Join: *elegantia* et *munditia* (*orationis*), Cic. Or. 13, *fin.*: *v. REFINEMENT*, *TASTE* (*GOOD*).

2. *munditia*, less freq., *mundities*, *al* (*strictly, neatness*; but *usu.* implying some adornment: often *pl.*, *munditiae*, *arum*): *e. (of style)* that is not over-done or far-fetched, *m. non odiosa neque exquisita nimis*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130 (*cf. sup.* 1): *simple in thine e.*, *simplex munditia*, Hor.: the *pl.* is also used contemptuously, *v. FINERY*.

3. **venustas*: *v. GRACE*, *BEAUTY*.

4. *urbānitās* (*the e. and refinement of town-life*): *v. REFINEMENT*.

5. *concinuitas* (*prop. of that which is marked by adjustment, fitness*): *finished e. of style*, *ornata sententiarum e.*, Cic. *Al.* used in inferior sense: see *PRETTINESS*.

6. **amoenitas* (*strictly, delightfulness*): not *unavailable e.* (*of digestion*), non *intempestivae a.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 4: *e.s. of expression*, *amoenitates verborum*, Gell. 12, 1, *fin.* 7. *dēcor* *Oris*: *v. GRACE*.

elegant: 1. **elegans*, *ntis* (*marked by good taste*: also used in bad sense, *v. FASTIDIOUS*): an *e. speaker*, *e. in dicendo*, Cic. Br. 68, 239: *a most e. poet*, *poeta elegantissimus*, Nep. Att. 12, 4: *v. REFINED*. 2. *mundus* (*strictly neat*: hence, *elegantly dressed* or *tricked out*; also, by anal. of language): *dress more e. than was proper* (*of a vestal*), *mundior iusto cultus*, Liv. 8, 15: the *e. Menander*, m. *Menander*, Prop. Join: *mundi*, *venusti*, *limati*, of *verses*, Gell.

3. **venustus*: *v. GRACEFUL*, *BEAUTIFUL*. 4. *urbānus*: *v. REFINED*.

5. *concinuus* (*harmoniously arranged*): *e. and graceful language*, *sententiae e. et venustae*, Cic. Br. 95, 325. Join: *concinuus et elegans*, Cic.

6. *comptus* (*orig. of hair that has been dressed*: hence fig., of speech, etc.): *e. and gentle eloquence*, *c. et mitis oratio*, Cic. Sen. q. 28: *more e. language*, *comptior oratio*, Tac. Join: *comptus et nitidus* (*in dicendo*), Quint.

7. *nitidus* (*spruce, neat, well-conditioned*): *e. (fellows) with well-combed locks*, *pexo capillo nitidi*, Cic. (*cf. sup.* 6).

8. *lautus* (*usu.* implying magnificence as well as elegance): *v. SUMPTUOUS*.

elegantly: 1. **eleganter* (*with good taste*): Cic. 2. *mundē* (*not in Cic.*): Sen. 3. **venustē*, Cic.: *v. GRACEFULLY*. 4. *urbānē*: Cic.: *v. POLITELY*. 5. *concinuē*: Pl. (*For syn. see adj.*)

elegiac: **elegiacus*: an *e. poem*, *e. carmen*, Dion.: M.L. **e. verse*, **elegi orum*, Hor.; described by him as *versus impariter iuncti*, A. P. 75.

elegy: 1. **elegia*, Ov.: Quint.: for which, **elegion*, Aus. *Dimin.*, **elegidion*, a small or short *e.*, Pers.; **elegidionum*, Petr. 2. **elegi orum*, Hor. (*v. preced. art.*)

element: 1. A first principle, constituent part:

1. *elementum*: those are called first principles, and to translate from the Greek *es*, *illa initia* (*ἀρχαί*), et ut *e. Graeco veritam elementa*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26: also used in *sing.*, Plin. 2. (*only in pl.*) *principia rerum*, Cic.; who add, *e. quibus omnia constant*, Acad. 2, 30, *fin.*

3. *initia*, *orum* (also only *pl.*): *v. sup.* 1.

4. *primordia*, *orum* (also only *pl.*): to unite the *es* in pairs, *conduplicare pr. rerum*, Lucr. 1, 713: it is the term most freq. used by Lucr. of his *elemental atoms*, 1, 815, etc. Phr.: to be formed out of four *es*, *quatuor ex rebus creari*, Lucr.: (*Thales*) *affirmed water to be the one primary e.*, *ex aqua dixit constare omnia*, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: (*the Pythagoreans*) *make numbers and mathematical principles to be the primary es*, *ex numeris et mathematicorum initis proficisci volunt omnia*, Cic. 1. *c.*

II. *of a science or art*: in *pl.* only: 1. *principia*, *orum* (*first principles*), Cic.: *v. PRINCIPLES*.

2. *elementa*, *orum*: the *es* of speaking, *e. loquendi*, Cic. Acad. 2, 28, *fin.*: Quint. 3. *primordia*, *orum*: the *es* of speaking, *pr. dicendi*, Quint.

4. *rudimenta*, *orum*: *v. rudimenta*.

III. *Proper region or field*: Phr.: to be out of one's *e.* in anything, *pererum atque hospitem in aliqua re esse*, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, *fin.*: to move freely, and as if in its own element, *libere ac solute* (*quasi in proprio suo campo*) *moveri*, cf. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 100.

IV. *Constituent*: 1. *primus*: *e. bodies*, *pr. corpora*, Lucr. 1, 62: (*But in this sense the word is usually joined with bodies* = *primordia*, *principia*: *v. ELEMENT*, 1.) 2. *simplex*, *icis* (*not composite*): *v. SIMPLE*.

III. *Primary*, of lessons: Phr.: *e. instruction*, *elementa puerorum*, Quint. (*v. ELEMENT*, 11): an *e. work*, **libe. de primis aliquid rei elementis scriptus*: an *e. school*, *ludus literarius*, Quint. (*Elementarius senex*, Sen. Ep. 36, 4, is an old man who is still learning his letters). See also *CHILDISH*.

elephant: 1. **elephantus*, 1. *c.* (*the ordinary word*): *es* are furnished with a hand (or trunk), *manus etiam*

data elephantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, *fin.*: Liv. 2. **elephas*, *ntis*, m. (*not in Cic.*, and rarely in any case except the nom.): Sen.: Mart. 3. *barrus*, 1, m. (*from the cry*): Hor.: *Isid.* 4. (*when the proper name has been before used*) *belua*, Flor. 1, 18: Curt. Phr.: *e. paper*, **charta amplissimae formae*.

elephantiasis: **elephantiasis*, 1. *f.*, Plin.; **elephantosis*, Veg.; **elephantia*, Scrib.; **elephanticus morbus*, *Isid.*; **elephas morbus*, Lucr. *Affected with e.*, **elephantiasis* and *-icus*, Firm. Math.

elephantine: *barrinus*: *ears of e. size*, *aures inmanitate barrinae*, Sida. (*Or. expr. by gen. of elephantus*, cf. Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 82.) In fig. sense, as *e. report*, *rattillery*, **ludus* (*locus*) *vastus ac parum venustus*, *v. AWWKWARD*. (**Elephantinus* is made of ivory.)

elevate: 1. To lift up (*in lit. sense*): *tollo*, *attollo*, *lêvo*: *v. to RAISE*, *LIFT UP*. Phr.: to *e. the host*, *elevato hostium salutarem*, Honor. Ep. in Hook's C. Dict. II. In fig. sense, to exalt, raise to a higher pitch: 1. *tollo*, *sustoll*, *sublâtum*, 3: to *e. to threefold honours*, *tergeminis t. honoribus*, Hor.: Liv.: *v. to RAISE*. 2. *êvêho*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3: to *e. to the gods*, *e. ad Deos*, Hor.: *v. to EXALT*. Phr.: to *e. the voice*, *vocein attollere*, Quint. III. *Only in pass.*, to be elevated, as by good fortune or wine: *v. ELATED*.

elevated (*part. adj.*): I. Lit., rising to a height: 1. *êditus*: Join: (*locus*) *praeclisus atque editus*, Cic.: Tac. (*who has edita in altum*, Hist. 3, 71): *compar. editor*, Caes. B. C. 1, 7.

2. *celsus*, *excelsus*, *praeclisus*: *v. LOFTY*.

3. *altus*, *praeclisus*: *v. HIGH*.

4. (*of the voice*) *scitus*: a very *e. pitch*, *acutissimus sonus*, Quint. Phr.: (*it becomes plain*) *hanc e. summis are*, *quam in ardua summa sint*, Sen. Ep. 111, 2. II. Fig., having an exalted nature: 1. *êlâtus* (*as epith. of animus*): *what has been done in a great and e. spirit*, *quod animo magno et e. factum sit*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: *how e. a spirit he displays*, *quam elato est animo*! Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 (see also *ELATED*).

2. *celsus*, *excelsus*: *v. LOFTY*.

elevation: 1. The act of uplifting: 1. *êlâtio* (*more freq. in fig. sense*): *Vi*. 2. *allêvatio* (*not in this sense in Cic.*): *e. and shrugging of the shoulder*, *humerorum al. atque contractio*, Quint. 11, 3, 83. 3. *offener* *Expr.* by verb: *v. to ELEVATE*. (N.B. *Not elevated*, which is *disparagement*: unless in tech. sense, *elevation* *hostiae* Hook's C. Dict.) II. *Fig.*: in various applications: 1. *êlâtio*: *e. of style*, *e. [atque altitudo] orationis*, Cic.: *e. and greatness of mind*, *e. atque magnitudo animi*, Cic. 2. *altitudo*: *v. LOFTINESS*.

3. *contentio* (*the act of straining; esp. of the voice*): cf. Cic. Brut. 65, 233: *"animi magna vocis parva contentio."* Phr.: *e. of voice*, *voce elati mod* (*opp. inferiores*), Quint. 11, 3, 17: *very great e. of pitch*, *sonus acutissimus*, Ib. 41.

III. A rising ground: *tâmulus*, *sûperior locus*: *v. HEIGHT*.

eleven: *undêcim*; *distrib. undêni*, *ae*, *s. e. times*, *undêcies*, Cic.: the number *s.*, *numerus undecarius*, Aug.

eleventh: *undêcimus*, Virg.: a soldier of the *e. legion*, *undecimarius miles*, Plin.

elf (*no exact word*): **numen quoddam phantasticum*: *v. FAIRY*.

elûn, *elf-like* (*no exact word*): *perh. phantasticus*, *vix humanus*, *mirus*.

elf-locks: *perh. intorti capilli*, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35.

elicit: 1. *êlicio*, *ult*, *itum*, 3 (*to tempt forth, induce to appear*): to *e. secrets*, *arcano e.*, Liv.: to *e. the truth*, *veritatem e.*, Tac. (*comp. Quint.* 3, 7, 20): to *e. fire by striking stones together*, *ignem lapidum conflictu e.*, Cic. 2. *exprimo*, *pressi*, *assum*; (*by pressure*) to *elictory*: to *e. a confession by torture*, *confessionem cruciatu ex.*, Suet.: *v. to*

EXTORT, WRING FROM. PHR.: to *e. a laugh from mourners*, risum lugentibus evocare, Suet. (but risum movere is more freq.: v. LAUGH); to *e. anything from any one by wheedling, coaxing*, aliquid blandiri, Cic. LIV.: to *e. the truth (from a man) against his will*, extorque quod si noluerit, Quint.

ELIDE: *ēlido*, *sl*, sum, 3: to *e. letters*, litteras *e.*, Geil.

eligibility: 1. *opportunitas* (of time, place, etc.): Caes.: v. FITNESS. 2. of persons, with ref. to an office, expr. by circuml.: a law declaring the *e. of plebeians for the consular office*, *lex qua plebeius consul fieri poterat; qua plebeio fieri consuli licebat: there is no doubt of his *e. for the office*, *non dubium est quin per leges ad id munus deligi possit: they fixed a later age for *e. to the consulate*, grandemorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: *simly, age of e. for the consulate*, aetas consularia, ib. § 48: see also foll. art.

eligible: 1. *opportūnus* (of time, place, etc.): v. FIT, SUITABLE. 2. of persons, with ref. to an office: *qui per leges (Jure) deligi possit: such persons are *e. as guardians*, hos tutores [per leges] instituitur possumus, cf. Gal. 1, 147: he was not *e. for the office on account of youth*, nondum ad petendum [consulatum] legitima aetas [erat illi], Liv. 26, 2: a bill was brought forward concerning the age at which persons should be *e. for an office*, rogatio lata est, quot annos nati quaque magistraturam peterent caperentque, Liv. 40, 44, init. See also QUALIFIED.

eliminate: *āmōveō*, *āmōllor*: v. TO REMOVE, GET RID OF.

elision: *ēlido*, M.L.

elite: *hoēs*, *robūr* (of troops): v. FLOWER.

elixir: **elixir*, *elixirum*, Med. L.: usu. better introduced by quod dicunt, quod volunt alchemistae. Pure Lat. potio (illa) vitalis (?).

elk: *alcea*, *ls*, f.: Caes.: Plin.

ell: *ulna*: Virg.: *elmo* (also = the double arms, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202).

ellipse, ellipsis: 1. *ellipsis*, *is*, f.: Quint. (who however writes the word with Gk. letters, and uses it in somewhat diff. sense from the Eng.: Herm. ("de ellip. et pleonasm."): Bos. Also used in math. sense, Cartes.

2. *diatrachō* (rhetor.), given by Quint. as pure Lat. for *preced.*, 1, 5, 40.

3. *dilectio*: Macr.: v. foll. art.

elliptical: 1. Rhetor.: *praedicus* (of language in any way *curt*, *abrupt*, q. v.): Quint. 10, 2, 17. PHR.: *Servius replied that the expression is e.*, respondit Servius, ac hoc dictum esse ut plerumque per defectionem dicti solent, Macr. S. 6, 8, init. II. Mathemat.: **ellipticus*, Cartes.

elliptically: per defectionem, v. *preced. art.*; *praedicō*: v. ASSUPTLY.

elm: *ulmus*, *l*, f.: Virg.: Hor.: Plin. *Officium*, *ulmēs*: *e. twigs*, *o. virgae*, Pl.: Col.: a plantation or grove of *e. trees*, *ulmārium*, Plin. (*Ulmētum* was also used: Forc. a. v.)

eloquent: *prōdūctio*: v. DELIVERY. (Elocutio and locutio refer to the language rather than the manner of speaking: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: "elocutio est idoneorum verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem accommodatio" and Brut. 74, init.). PHR.: an *e.-master*, rhetor, declamandi magister, Cic.: v. DECLAMATION.

elongate: *prōdūco*, 3: v. TO ENLARGE.

elongated (part. *adj.*): *praelongus*, Lucr.: Plin.: v. LONG.

elongation: expr. by *praelongus*, etc.: *remariable for the e. of its horns*, **praelongis cornibus insignis*: the consequence is an *e. of the tail*, **hac re longior fit cauda*.

elope: (domo) *fugio*, *aufero*: v. TO RUN AWAY. PHR.: she *e. with her lover*, **inscio atque invito patre [tutore, etc.] uae cum amatore domo profugit*.

elopement: (?) *fuga*: v. FLIGHT. (Or expr. by verb: v. *preced. art.*)

eloquence: 1. *ēloquentia* (the art of accomplished speaking, based upon theory and developed by practice): *e. is nothing else than wisdom speaking in an accomplished way*, *nihil est aliud e. nisi copiose loquens sapientia*, Cic. Part. 29, 79: *e. made for the forum*, *foro nata e.*, Cic.: *the result of e. is the ascent of your audience*, *effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio*, Cic.: *finished e.*, *perfecta e.*, Cic. (N.B. Not *loquentia*: cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 5.) 2. *lucundia* (the natural gift; not used in Cic.): Cicero the father of (Roman) *e.*, *facundia parens Cicero*, Plin.: *neither e. nor piety* (shall prevail upon the grave), *non f., non pietas*, Hor.: *the brilliant and powerful e. of Memmius*, *Memmi f. clara pollensque*, Sall. 3. *dicendi vis*, *facultas*, etc.: *to possess very great e.*, *summam vim dicendi habere*, Cic.: *Athens stood in awe of the e. and terrors of Pericles*, *Athenae (Pericli) vim dicendi terroremque timuerunt*, Cic. Br. 11, 44: *e. was first developed and perfected at Athens*, (Atheni) *dicendi vis et inventa et perfecta*, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 13: *Nature endowed him (Hortensius) with the highest degree of e.*, *cui summam [copiam] facultatemque dicendi natura largita est*, Cic.: *to impart the principles of e.*, *praecepta dicendi tradere*, Cic.: *a kind of e. adapted for the bar*, *genus dicendi iudicis aptum*, Cic.: *the principles of e. (collectively)*, *disciplina dicendi*, Cic. (Loquendi vis is utterance: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148; Or. 19, 61.) PHR.: *to speak with e.*, *copiose dicere*, Cic.: *e. and grace bedeck the moneyed man*, *bene nummatum decorat Sasdela Venusque*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: v. PERSUASION.

eloquent: 1. *ēloquens*, *ntis* (for syn. v. ELOQUENCE): *I have known some clever speakers, but as yet not one e. man*, *disertos cognovi nonnullos, e. adhuc neminem*, Cic. Or. 1, 21, 94: where the eloquens is further defined, "eloquentem vero, qui mirabilis et magnificentius augere posset atque ornare quae vellet." JoIn: *eloquens et in dicendo suavis et ornatus*, Cic. 2. *facundus* (for syn. v. ELOQUENCE): *the e. Ulysses*, f. Ulysses, Ov.: (Mercury) *e. grandson of Atlas*, f. nepos Atlantis, Hor. Sall.: Tac. 3. *disertus* (able to express oneself freely and grammatically): v. *supr. 1*: JoIn: *copiosus et disertus*, Cic.: *disertus et ornate dicens*, Cic. Quint. has *disertus of the truly eloquent man*: *it is the heart and the energy of soul that makes men e.*, *pectus est quod disertus facit, et vis mentis*, 10, 7, 15. PHR.: *to be very e.*, *imprimis in dicendo florere*, Nep.; *dicendi facultate florere*, Cic.: **plurimum in dicendo valere*, *polere*: *to be the most e. of all*, *eloquentia omnes praestare*, Nep.

eloquently: 1. *copiosus* (of one who speaks with all the resources of eloquence): JoIn: *composite, ornate, copiose loqui*; *copiosissime et gravissime dicere*, Cic. (But for this sense it must be joined to a verb of speaking.) 2. *lucundus* (not in Cic.): Liv.: Tac. 3. *disertus* (v. ELOQUENT, 3): JoIn: *diserte copiose dicere*, Cic. (Diserte alone has also the meaning *expressly*, Liv. 21, 19.) 4. *ēloquent*, Plin. Ep.

else (adj.): only found in connexion with certain other words: *some one, something else*: 1. *alius*, *a*, ud (v. ANOTHER, OTHER): *no one e.*, *nemo alius*, Cic.: *nor is philosophy anything e. than the pursuit of wisdom*, *nec quicquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae*, Cic. (for the sequence of *alius v. L. G. § 630*). 2. *alter*, *ēra*, *ērūm* (with ref. only to a second person or thing): *no one e. (i. e. no second person)*, *nemo alter*, Plin.

else (adv.): 1. *Besides*: *praeterea*: *a voice and nothing e.*, **vox et praeterea nihil*: v. BESIDES. *Somewhere e.*, *alibi* (v. ELSEWHERE): *from somewhere e.*,

alunde, Cic.: *from nowhere e.*, **nullo alio loco* (but often expr. by *nec alunde*, Cic. Lig. 1, 1). II. *Otherwise*: *Alioquin, Alioqui*; *Aliter*: *I believe there was very little desire of that in former times, or e. many instances would be wanting*, *credo minimam olim istius rei fuisse cupiditatem*; *alioquin multa extarent exempla*, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 62: v. OTHERWISE.

elsewhere: 1. *alibi*: *e. than at Rome*, *a quam Romae*, Tac.: Cic.: Liv. 2. *alio loco*; v. ANOTHER. 3. *alias* (rare in this sense): Plin.

elucidate: 1. *illustro*, 1: JoIn: *patetere atque illustrare* [us obscurum et ignotum], Cic. 2. *explico*, 1: v. TO EXPLAIN. (Ilucidō occurs in Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8, but in somewhat diff. sense.)

elucidation: *explicatio*: v. EXPLANATION. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO ELUCIDATE.)

elucidatory: *quod ad rem illustrandam, patefaciendam, etc.*, *perlinet*: v. TO ELUCIDATE.

elucidator: *interpres*: v. INTERPRETER.

elude: 1. *ēludo*, *sl*, sum, 3 (prop. to avoid a blow, in fencing): *to e. the spear when discharged*, *emissam e. hastam*, Mart. Also fig., to *e. (baffle) a person, and in every way baffle him*, *aliquem e. atque omni ratione fectare*, Cic. Div. Verr. 1, 4, 45: *to e. the force of a law*, *vim legis e.*, Suet. Aug. 34. 2. *frustor*, 1 (to disappoint, baffle): *Cloelia e. d. her keepers*, *Cloelia custodes frustrata est*, Liv. 3. *ēlabōr*, *ptns*, 3 (to steal out from: with prep.): *having e. d. so many and so weighty charges*, *ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus*, Cic.: also with *abl.* only, Virg. 4. *vito*, *ēvito*, *declino*, 1: v. TO AVOID. PHR.: *to try to e. the point* (as a witness reluctant to give evidence), *tergiversari*, Cic. (v. TO SHUFFLE, QUIBBLE): *to e. a law*, *legi fraudem facere*, Cic.

Elvian: *ēlysius*, Virg.

Elvian: 1. *ēlysum*, Virg. 2. *ēlysi* camp, Virg.: Tib. See also PARADISE, HEAVEN.

emaciate: 1. *ēmācio*, 1 (to render thin, cause the loss of flesh): *to e. cattle* (as green food does), *pecus e.*, Col. (But the word appears not to be found with ref. to human beings.) 2. *mācro*, 1 (rare in this sense: v. TO WEAR OUT): Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 22. 3. *attenuo*, 1: *night spent in wakefulness e. the bodies of youth*, *ad juvenum vigilata corpora noctes*, Ov.: v. TO WASTE AWAY. (But the word is chiefly used in p. part., as part. *adj.*: v. foll. art.)

emaciated (part. *adj.*): 1. expr. by *mācies*, *ēl*: *how infirm, how e.*, *quin imbecillitate, qua mācie*, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12: *a man shrivelled up and e.*, *homo [vegrandi] macie torridus*, Cic. Rull. 2, 34, 93 (the *vegrandi* is somewhat doubtful): *the e. form of the man*, *confecta mācie forma viri*, Virg.: *e. horses*, *corrupti mācie equi*, Caes. 2. *mācer*, *cra*, *crum* (applied to animals, parts of the human body, soils): v. LEAN, THIN. 3. *mācilentus* (rare): Pl. PHR.: *to become e.*, *emacrescere* or *emacescere* Cris.; *macrescere*, Hor.; *macescere*, Varr.: v. TO WASTE AWAY.

emaciation: 1. *mācies*, *ēl*: Cic. Virg.: v. *preced. art.* (1). 2. *tāba*, *is*, f. (of some wasting disease): Plin.

emanate: 1. *To be given off from something*: 1. *fluō*, *xi*, *xum*, 3: *images are perpetually e.ing from all bodies*, *perpetuo fluunt ab rebus* (simulacra), Lucr. 4, 145, sqq.: in same sense (of the Epicurean simulacra) Quint. has *effluere*, 10, 2, 15: *many influences flow and e. from the moon*, *multa ab luna fl. et manant*, Cic. 2. expr. by *pass* of *mitto* (*emitto*), *misli*, *missum*, 3: *that thin films e. from bodies*, *tenues figuras mittit* (*mitit*) *ab rebus*, Lucr. 4, 46: cf. v. 52, 85. 3. *simly*, *fundo*, *fusus*, 3 (effundor, diffundor): cf. Lucr. 4, 57

11. To originate with: 1. *emāno*, i: from that source *emāno* have *e. d.* *emāno* *emāno* *emāno*, Cic. *simly*, *mano*, Cic. v. TO FLOW FROM. 2. *ōrior*, *ortus*, 4: v. TO ARISE, ORIGINATE.

emanation: i. e. that which is given off from: 1. *similiacrum*: the term applied by Lucr. to the *e. d.* of Epicurus, 4. 34. 2. expr. by verb: these *filmy* figures are *e. s.* from bodies, **effluunt* has *tenuis* figuræ a summis corporibus: cf. TO *EMANATE*. Phr.: an *e. from* the divine spirit, *divinæ particula auræ*, Hor.: the human race is an *e. from* thence (the universal mind), inde hominum genus [sumptum, decerptum], Virg. 6, 727.

emancipate: 1. *mānūmitto*, *mitto*, *missum*, 3: also as two words, *manū mitto*, *emitto*: v. TO MANUMIT. 2. *emāncipō*, i: to release a son from the patria potestas by formal sale: Liv. Gal. 3. *libero*, i: (in widest sense: with or without servitude): Britain *e. d.* her slaves, and paid a compensation to their owners, *Britannia servos suos servitute liberavit, pretio eorum dominis compensato: v. TO LIBERATE, RELEASE.

emancipation: 1. *mānūmissio* (of a slave by his master): Cic. 2. *emāncipatio* (of a son): Gal. Ulp. 3. *liberatio* (in gen. sense): Cic. v. LIBERATION. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO EMANCIPIATE.)

emancipator: 1. *mānūmissor* (for syn. see verb), Marcell. Dig. 2. *emāncipator*: Prud. 3. *liberator*: v. LIBERATOR.

emasculate: 1. Physically: castrō, *emasculo*, i: v. TO CASTRATE. 11. Fig.: to render in any way weak: *mollis*: *enervo*: v. TO ENERVE.

emasculated (part. adj.): 1. *effeminatus* (both lit. and fig.): a voice *e. by* debaucheries, *vox stupris eff.*, Cic.: *e. and feeble* composition, *compositio eff. et enervata*, Quint. 2. *mollis*, *e. delivery* (of a speaker), m. actio, Quint. In most offensive sense, Phaedr.: Mart. (*mollis vir* = catamitus, cf. Mart. 3, 73): v. EFFEMINATE. 3. *turpis*, *e. cf.* Hor. Od. i, 37, 10. See also ENERVATED.

embalm: *condō*, 4: to *e. the dead* (as the Egyptians), *mortuus e.*, Cic. Tac. has the fuller expr., *corpus defunctum odoribus condire*, Ann. 10, 6. (Pollingo is to lay out and cleanse a body for the funeral pile.)

embalment: expr. by verb: the different modes of *e.*, **corporum condendorum modi diversi*: v. *preced. art.*

embank: 1. expr. by *mōles*, *agger* (the former, esp. of *embanking* by masses of stone or earth let down into the water), with a verb: to *e. the sea*, *mōles mari injicere*, Vell. 2, 33, fin. (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 33, "jactis in altum mōlibus"); *mōles fluctibus opponere*, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: when the *embankment* rises in the form of a mound it is an *agger*, cf. Virg. A. 2, 496. See also TO DAM, and comp. foll. art. 2. *aggēro*, i: esp. of *banking up trees*, Col.

embankment: 1. *mōles*, *is*, *f.* (a place) protected by *wonderful e. s.*, *mirificis m. munitis*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 7: more fully, *mōles aquae fluctibus opposita*: v. *preced. art.* 2. *agger*, *ēris*, *m.*: v. MOUND, BANK. 3. (?) *pona*, *ntia*, *m.*: the term *pones* was applied to long *e. s.* across *marshes*, cf. Tac. A. 1, 63, where he describes the *e.* in question as "trames vastas inter paludes . . . aggeratus." 4. *aggēro*, 4: *aggeratus*, i: *fn.* (al. *exaggerationibus*).

embargo: Phr.: to lay an *e. upon* a vessel, **naves ab exitu prohibere* (Quinch.); *naves retinere*, Liv. (in Kr.): to remove the *e.*, **naves dimittere*, *missas facere* (Kr.).

embark: A. Trans.: To put on board: *impono*, *pōsui*, *itum*, 3 (both with in *navem* or *naves*, and *abscō*): the legions and cavalry were *e. d.* at Brundisium, *legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves impositi*, Caes.: the ad-

miral was found after *impono*, without prep.: "vetustissima nave impositus," Suet. Caes. 66; also *dat. navi* (poet.): to *e. status*, *signa imp.*, Cic. Fig.: to *e. any one in an undertaking*, **aliquem implicare, adsciscere* (ad aliquem rem): v. TO INVOLVE, ENTANGLE. B. Intrans.: 1. Lit.: to go on board ship: 1. *conscendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (with *navem*, in *navem* or *abscō*): *he e. d.* on a transport ship, *navem frumentariam conscendit*, Caes.: as he was in the act of *e. ing*, *conscendens jam navem*, Cic.: I write this letter immediately after *e. ing*, in (navem) simul atque *conscendi*, haec scripsi, Cic. (the prep. before *navem* renders the phrase more precisely descriptive): I should like you to *e. with* all speed, and come to me, *velim quam primum conscendas adque me venias*, Cic. 2. *ascendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (usu. with in *navem*; also sometimes with *acc.* alone; cf. Nep. Epam. 4, 5; Them. 8, 6, where *ascendit* is a v. t.): *he e. d.* with the ashes of Germanicus, *ascendit classem cum cineribus Germanici*, Tac. A. 2, 75: Ter. 3. *ascendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (to go up on board: same constr. as *preced.*): *he e. d.* as a stranger to all the crew, in *navem omnibus ignotus navibus ascendit* (al. *ascendit*), Nep. Them. 8, 6. (Scandere *navem* is poet.: Prop.)

11. Fig.: to enter upon: Phr.: to *e. in a cause*, *descendere in causam* (where the figure is borrowed from the arena), Cic.: to *e. upon* a (particular) course, *rationem inire*, Cic.: v. TO ENTER UPON.

embarkation: *conscensio* (rare): Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68. (Usu. better expr. by verb, after the *e. of his army*, *exercitū* (in *naves*) *imposito*, etc.: v. TO EMBARK.)

embarrass: 1. To hinder, hamper: 1. *impēdō*, 4: *e. d.* by domestic misfortune, *malis domesticis impeditus*, Cic.: Ter.: v. TO HINDER, HAMPER. 2. *implico*, *avi* and *ui*, *ātum* and *itum*, i: v. TO ENTANGLE. Phr.: to *e. a person*, *mōram et impedimentum alci inferre*, Cic.: to *e. d.* by so many concerns, *tot negotiis distincti*, Cic. (v. TO DISTRACT); I have *e. d.* the fellow, *injeci scrupulum homini*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 19. 3. *confuso*; chiefly in *pass.*, to be *e. d.* or at a loss: 1. *haereo*, *si*, *sum*, 2: to be *e. d.* with the multitude of names, in *multis nominibus h.*, Cic.: the rogue was *e. d.*, *he knew not where to turn*, *haerebat nebulō*, quo se verteret non habebat, Cic. 2. *perturbo*, *turbo*, i: (in *pass.*, or with *pron. refl.*): v. TO DISOCCUR, CONFUSE.

embarrassed (part. adj.): 1. *impēditus*: an *e. mind* (i. e. which is engrossed by other affairs than those requiring attention), *im. animus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8. 2. *dābius*: v. DOUBTFUL, PERPLEXING.

embarrassing (adj.): 1. *impēditus*: cf. Cic. Mil. 20, 54. "quid horum non impeditissimum?" of Mili's inconvenient equipage. 2. *scrupulosus* (presenting many difficulties): "scrupulosam rem dicimus, quae aliquid habet in se asperi," Festus in Forc.: an *e. discussion*, *a disputatio*, Quint. 9, 1, 7: an *e. part* of a subject, *a locus*, Aus. 3. *dābius*: v. DOUBTFUL.

embarrassment: 1. *implicatio* (entanglement): on account of pecuniary *e.*, *propter imp. rei familiaris*, Cic. 2. *angustiae*, *arum* (straits): incredible financial *e. (of the state)*, *incredibiles a pecuniæ publicæ*, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, med.; *ang. aerarii*, Cic. 3. *difficultas*: v. DIFFICULTY. 4. *scrupulosus* (anything productive of hesitation, uneasiness): hereupon some *e. was caused* on the part of the men, *hic tum infectus est hominibus a.*, Cic. Cl. 28, 76: to remove *e.*, *alicui eximere*, Plin. Jun. 7: v. DIFFICULTY (11, 8). See also HASTATION, HINDERANCE, CONFUSION.

embassy: 1. *légatio* (in both abstr. and concr. sense): to make a report of one's *e.*, *renuntiare*, Cic.: To give a false account of an *e. (of Aes-*

chines), *1. ementiri*, Cic. opt. gen. Or. 7, 21: chief of an *e.*, *legationis princeps*, Cic. 2. *légatū*, *orum*: they send an *e. concerning* peace, *legatos de pace mittunt*, Liv.; with plenipotentiary powers, *cum liberis mandatis*, Liv.: Cic.: v. AMBASSADOR. Phr.: an *e. is sent* to approach their majesties, *legantur qui reges adeant*, Sall. (the phrase *legatos reges* also occurs, Cic. Vat. 15, 35).

embattled (part. adj.): (*acies*) instructed: v. TO DRAW UP (111).

embayed (part. adj.): *in situ maris [reducto] inclusus.

embodied (part. adj.): (?) *stans*: *e. in honey*, in *melle a.*, Lucr. 3, 905.

embellish: *ornō*, *exornō*, *distingo*, etc.: v. TO ADORN.

embellisher: *exornator*: not *e. s.* of facts, but narrators, non *exornatores rerum* sed *narratores*, Cic.

embellishment: *ornamentum*, *dēcus*, etc.: v. ORNAMENT. Phr.: to speak with all the *e. s.* of rhetoric, *ornate dicere*, Cic.: to aim rather at the *e. of facts* than the accurate narration of them, **res gestas magis exornare quam fideliter narrare*.

emblers: *clūs*, *ēris*, *m.* and sometimes *f.*: *filivilla*: v. ASHES.

emblem-days: "quatuor tempora junii": v. ENCYCL. BRIT. s. v.

embezzle: 1. *āverto*, *ti*, *sum*, 3 (to divert money from its legitimate application): to *e. public* money, *pecuniam publicam a.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, 11: to *e. an inheritance*, *hereditatem a.*, Cic. 2. *pēciliō*, i: (rare) to *e. the property of the state*, *rempublicam p.*, Flor. 3, 17, med. 3. *interceptio*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, 3: *sums e. d.* from the public treasury, *interceptae e publico pecuniae*, Tac.: cf. Flor. 1. c. (Interceptis vectigalibus). 4. *interverto*, *ti*, *sum*, 3 (to appropriate in an underhand way): to *e. the revenues of a city*, *vectigalia publica int.*, Suet. Vit. 7, med.; cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 79 (where the verb is used of an office stolen from another). 5. *supprimo*, *presti*, *presum*, 3 (lit. to keep a sum of money out of the accounts): having received the money from his ward, *he e. d.* it, *quae quum a pupillo accepisset*, *suppressit*, Cic. Cl. 25, 68.

6. *fraudo*, i: (with *acc.* of person whose property is *e. d.*): v. TO DEFRAUD, CHEAT.

embezzlement: 1. *pēciliātus*, *tis*: *e. of public moneys*, *p. publicus*, Liv.: to *practise* *e.*, *p. facere*, Cic.: to accuse of *e.*, *peculatus accusare*, Auct. ad Her. 2. *suppressio*: *e. s.* of moneys intended for jurors, *a iudicialibus*, Cic. Cl. 25, 68 (see the place). 3. *expr.* by verb: by *e. of the revenues*, *vectigalibus interceptis*, *interventis*, etc.: v. TO EMBEZZLE.

embezzler: 1. *āversor* (publicae pecuniae), Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 152. 2. *interceptor*: Join: (praedae) *interceptor fraudatorque*, Liv. 4, 50, init. 3. *fur*, *fūris*: *e. of the public exchequer*, *fures aerarii*, Sall. Cat. 52. (The term *suppressor* appears to have been confined to those who appropriated other person's slaves, Call. Dig. 48, 15, 6 § 2.)

emitter: 1. *ācerbo*, i: (rare): to *e. death*, *mortem a.*, Val. Fl. 2. *exacerbo*, i: to *e. an enemy by affronts*, *hostem ex contumeliis*, Liv.: irritated and *e. d.* agitated *exacerbatusque*, Liv. 3. *expr.* by circuml., *how are my sufferings e. d.*, **quanto mihi acerbiore redduntur miseriae*!

emblazon: *insignio*, 4: To *in gold* ("or") *e. d.* the shield, *clypeum* to *aurō* insignibit, Virg. A. 7, 790. Or expr. by means of *insigna*, *is*, *n.*: his shield is *e. d.* with the hereditary device, *a hundred serpents*, *clypeo insignie paternum*, centum angues, *gerit*, Virg. A. 7, 657.

emblazonry: *insigne*, *insignia*: v. *preced. art.*

emblem: 1. (?) *īmāgo*, *imū*, *f.*: an *e. (token or mark) of slavery*, *im. servitū*, Tac. A. 15, 31: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 6, "recordatio meorum temporum, quo-

rum imaginem video in tuis rebus."

2. *inducium* (indication, taken of): the *e.* and badge of rank (the bulla), ind. atque insigne fortunæ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152. 3. *simulacrum*: v. *IMAGE*, REPRESENTATION. (Not emblem, which denotes a kind of inland work.)

emblematic (perh. symbolicus (the adv. symbolice occurs Gell. 4, 11, ad fin.): v. *SYMBOLICAL*). Phr.: of what is the date *e.* quid vult sibi palma? Ov. Fast. 1, 185: tell me further whereof the coin is *e.* stipis adlice causam, lb. 189: comp. lb. 233: the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper are *e.* panis et vinum in coena Domini [symbola] ad rem significatam referuntur, H. Steph. (Thea. Gr.): the olive *e.* of peace, pacifera (paci signum) oliva, Virg.

emblematically: symbolice: Gell. See also FIGURATIVELY, ALLEGORICALLY.

embody: 1. To invest with a body: in corpore includere, cum corpore conjungere: cf. Virg. A. 6, 727, sqq. 2. To throw into a certain form: perh. includo, al. sum, 3: afterwards was *e'd* in (the form of the elegy) gratified desire, post inclusa est voti sententia compos, Hor. A. P. 76. Phr.: "truth *e'd* in a tale," "sub ficta fabulae imagine celata veritas: this truth is *e'd* in a brief fable of Æscop, hoc attestatur brevis Æscopi fabula, Phædr.

embodiment: effigies, species, simulacrum: v. *FIGURE*.

embolden: 1. confirmo, 1: to *e.* the fearful, timentes *e.*, Cæsar, v. TO ENCOURAGE. 2. expro by means of feror: to be *e'd* by success, secundis rebus ferocem esse, Sall.: *e'd* by the aid of Texas, praesidio Veneris feror, Hor.: I was *e'd* by being with you, quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior, Pl.: Cic. Phr.: *e'd* by success to go further, rebus secundis longius ausuri, Tac. H. 5, 11.

emboss: (7) caelo, 1: v. TO CHASE. Phr.: *e'd* figures, ectypa, orum, Plin.: a likeness *e'd* on a precious stone, imago ectypa eminenti gemma, Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 1.

embossment: perb. emibens expresso, Vitruv. 4, 4, fin.: v. preceded, art.

embowel: 1. aviscero, 1: the hawk *e.* the dove, accipiter columbam *e.*, Virg. 2. exentero, 1: an *e'd* hare, lepore exenteratus, Just.

embowered (part. adj.): arboribus obiectus, Virg. A. 2, 300: "juncunde ramis arborum consociatis contactus, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10.

embrace (v.): 1. 1. it. 1. amplexor, sus, 3: we *e.* your knees, amplexum tibi genua, Pl.: *e'ing* and kissing me, he tells me not to weep, ille me amplexus atque oculos sine propehibet, Cic. Proquent. amplexor, 1 (to *e.* tenderly, caressingly), Ter.: Cic. 2. complector, 3 (stronger than amplexor: also of mutual embraces): *e'ing* the child more closely, puellam artius complexus, Cic.: he *e'd* Caesar with many tears, multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus est, Cæsar, to *e.* each other, inter se *e.*, Cic.: Liv. By anal., deep sleep *e's* their limbs, sopor *e.* artus, Virg. 3. comprimo, pressi, sum, 3: (seawall): Ter. Phr.: to *e.* a person's neck, colla lacertis (brachia collo, Stat.) innectere, Ov.: cervicibus innecti, Tac.: I (tenderly) *e'd* her form in mine, pressi corpus ad usque meum, Ov. See also suba. EMBRACE.

2. To encircle: 1. complector, 3: the rest (of Germany) is surrounded by the Ocean, *e'ing* wide recesses, etc., cetera Oceanus ambit latos sinus complectens, Tac. 2. ambio, 4: v. TO SURROUND, ENCIRCLE. 3. To comprehend within itself: comprehendendo, confundo, complector, etc.: v. TO COMPRISE. 4. To attack oneself to a party, an opinion, etc.: 1. transgredior, sus, 3 (strictly of one who goes over from the other side): he immediately *e'd* the side (of Tiberian), statim in partes transgressus est, Tac. 2. transeo, 4, irr. (like preced.): v.

TO GO OVER. Phr.: to be slow in *e'ing* any one's cause, cunctantius aliquid accedere, Suet. Gal. 12: the Numidians *e.* different sides, Numidae in duas partes discedunt, Sall. Jug. 13: not to *e.* any side (in philosophy), nullius jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: I *e.* the side of those who have no wants, nil cupientium castra peto, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 22. V. To seize an opportunity: Phr.: occasionem arripere (eagerly), Liv.: avidissime amplecti (very eagerly), Plin. Jun.: v. OPPORTUNITY.

embrace (subs.): 1. amplexus, sus: to bestow *e.s.*, amplexus dare, Virg.: to hold any one in an *e.*, amplexu tenere aliquem, Tac.: to be locked in an *e.*, amplexibus haerere, Val. Fl.: circumfundam amplexibus aliquid, Vell. (The plur. is esp. used of the *e.s* of lovers.) By anal., folded in the *e.* of a serpent, circumplicatus serpentis amplexu, Cic.: also of a river, Cic. 2. complexus, sus (for syn., v. TO EMBRACE, 2): to fly to any one's *e.*, ad complexum aliquid currere, Cic. Join: in sinum et *e.* aliquid (venire), Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61. Phr.: the universe which holds all things in its *e.*, mundus qui omnia *e.* suo continet, Cic. 3. compressus, sus (sequal): Ter.

embrasure: (7) fenestra, fenestella (applicable to any aperture in a wall): v. OPENING (subs).

embrocation: fomentum: Cels.: f. calidum, Hor.

embrocate: foveo, fomento: v. TO FOMENT.

embroider: 1. pingo, nxi, ctum, 3: more fully, acu p., Ov.: a woven coverlet, *e'd* with magnificent work, textile stragulum magnificis operibus pictum, Cic. 2. intexo, ul. xtum, 3 (to inweave): Suet.: see also foll. art.

embroidered (part. adj.): 1. pictus: a. raiment, p. vestis, Virg.: *e.* couches, p. tori, Ov. 2. depictus: *e.* cloaks, d. paenulae, Suet. 3. picti ratus: *e.* dresses, p. vestes, Virg.

embroider: 1. pres. part. of pingo (L. G. § 638): v. TO EMBROIDER. 2. plumaris (strictly a kind of *e.* in feather-work): Vitruv. 6, 4, (7), fin.: cf. foll. art. (11.).

embroidery: 1. The art: 1. ars acu pingendi: v. TO EMBROIDER. 2. ars plumaria (strictly, the art of feather-work; but also used of *e.* in general): where are described (viz. in the book of Exodus) garments wrought in *e.*, ubi describuntur vestes plumaria arte contextae, Hier. Ep. 29, 6. 2. The work itself: 1. pictura in textilis (facta), Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1. 2. picta or picturata vestis; opus picturatum: v. EMBROIDERED.

embroll: 1. To confuse: misceo, permisco, confundo, etc.: v. TO CONFUSE, DISTURB. 2. To entangle in: implico, impedio: v. TO INVOLVE, IMPLICATE.

embrollment: perturbatio, turba, tumultus: v. CONFUSION, TUMULT.

embryo: 1. The unformed young of animals: partus, sus (which has a wider meaning than the Eng.), or perh. better, "partus inchoatus, immaturus. 2. Fig. of anything unfinished: res inchoata, incepta modo necdum perfecta: v. INCOMPLETE.

embryonic or **embryotic**: inchoatus [ac rudiis]: v. INCOMPLETE.

emend: emendo, corrigo: v. TO CORRECT.

emendation: 1. emendatio: to correct a solecism by the *e.* of a single word, solecismum unius emendatione verbi corrigere, Quint.: M. L. (But the *p.* part. of emendo may often be used more idiomatically, as many excellent *e.s.*, multa praeclara emendata, cf. L. G. § 642. 2. correctio (chiefly used in critical language of the corrections of transcribers): v. CORRECTION.

emerald: smaragdus, m. and f.: Lucr.: Ov. Adj. smaragdinus (also smaragdineus, Mart. Cap.). *e.* meads, smaragdina prata, Trud. (But the adj.

is not found in this sense in any poet of the golden age: v. GREEN.)

emerge: 1. emergo, xi, sum, 3: also with pron. refl.; and as dep., emergor, sus: to *e.* from the deep, ex alto emergere, Cic.: where daylight *e.s* from the sea, qua se lux emergit pelago, Avien.: Ter.: the horse *e'd* from the marsh, equus *e.* palude emeruit est, Liv. Fig.: (poor men) do not easily *e.* (from obscurity), haud facile emergunt, Juv.

2. exsisto, stiti, stitum, 3: the sunken horse *e'd* not *e.* from the abyss, submersus equus voraginibus non exstisti, Cic.: v. TO ARISE. 3. excedo, asi, sum, 3 (only fig.): to *e.* from childhood, ex pueria exc., Cic.

emergence: emeruit, sus: the *e.* of the dog-star, Caniculae *e.*, Plin.

emergency: 1. tempus, oris, n. (critical time): to form one's plans according to the *e.*, ad tempus consilium capere, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, fin.: in this *e.* no state helped the Athenians, hoc in t. nulla civitas auxilio Atheniensibus fuit, Nep. Milt. 5: in such a (dire) *e.*, in tali t., Lucr. 1, 94: Liv.: in trying and formidable *e.s*, in dubilis formidoloseque t., Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 1: v. CRISIS, OCCASION.

2. necessitas (pressing circumstances): I know not whether your *e.* is not greater, etc., nescio an majores vobis necessitates, etc., Liv. 21, 43: if any *e.* should arise in a commonwealth, sin quae n. aliquid reipublicae obvenit, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: v. NECESSITY. 3. discrimen, insula, n.: v. CRISIS. 4. casus, sus: to adapt one's plans to new *e.s.*, ad novos temporum c. rationes accommodare, Cic.: v. CHANCE, ACCIDENT. Phr.: to take one's counsel according to the *e.*, e re nata (= ad tempus) consilium capere, Apul. (pro re nata, in Cic., signifies under existing circumstances, Att. 14, 6, ad int.).

emerods: haemorrhoids, Idls, Cels.

emery: amyris or smiria, Idls and Ids (Gr. ἀμύρις): Forcell. Gloss.

emetica: 1. emetica: used by Cic. in its Gk. form, ἐμετικὴν agebat, Att. 13, 52. (N.B. In Cic. Fam. 8, 1, emetica is merely a conjecture. 2. vomitorius (adj.) with some appropriate subs: as, bulbus v., Plin. Simly, vomitica: v. medicamentum, Coel. Aur. Phr.: to get rid of bile by *e.s*, vomitione bilis extrahere, Plin. (Hor. has bilem purgari, A. P. 303).

emigrant: pres. part. of emigro (one who quits his home): v. TO EMIGRATE. (But if the term be applied to one who is actually living abroad, prófigus, or some such circuml. as qui de patrio solo migravit, must be used.)

emigrate: migro, émigro, 1 (of any change of abode): v. TO REMOVE.

emigration: migratio, émigratio (in alias terras): v. REMOVAL.

eminence: 1. A rising ground:

1. tūmulus: a citadel planted on an *e.*, arx quae imposita est tumulo, Liv.: *e.* commanding the road, tumuli imminentes viae, Liv.: Cæsar. 2. locus editus: he threw up one fort on an *e.* before the citadel, unum castellum loco edito contra arcem obicit, Liv. (The neut. of editus is also used substantively, mountain *e.s*, montium edita, Tac.: on an *e.* in edito, Suet. Phr.: from a rocky *e.*, saxi de vertice, Virg.: v. HEIGHT. 2. High distinction: 1. fastigium: to enjoy the highest *e.*, in summo f. esse, Nep. Att. 10, 2: to maintain supreme *e.* amongst men, inter homines f. servare, Plin. Pan.: to attain the highest *e.* in eloquence, in fastigio eloquentiae stare, Quint. 2. gradus, sus (with some suitable adj.): to occupy the highest *e.* in the state, in amplissimo dignitatis gr. collocatum esse, Cic.: a more exalted *e.*, altior gr., Cic. 3. praestantia (excellence: q. v.): *e.* in virtue, ability, rank, p. virtutis, ingenii, fortunæ, Cic.: v. PRÆ-EMINENCE. 3. As a title: "eminentia, eminentissimus" (Kr.).

eminent: 1. égrégus (out of the common order: never in bad sense): *e.*

poets, e. poetæ, Cic.: *e. good faith, uprightness, e. fides, iustitia*, Caes.: *a man e. in military distinction*, vir e. in laude bellica, Cic.: *v. REMARKABLE*. 2. *eximius* (nearly equiv. to preced.: *special, remarkable*): Pompey's singular and e. worth, Pompeii singularis e.que virtus, Cic.: *e. virtutes, e. virtutes*, Cic.

3. *eminens*, ntis (rising above the rest: not in this sense in Cic.): *the most e. geniuses in every line, eminentissima cuiusque professionis ingenia*, Vell. 1, 16: *an unfavourable construction was put upon (the conduct of) the e., sinistra erga eminentes interpretatio*, Tac. Ag. 5: Quint. 4. *praestans*, ntis (excelling others): *men e. for experience and wisdom, viri uel sapientia praestantes*, Nep.: *for the most e. of all for genius and careful study (Aristotle)*, longe omnibus pr. et ingenio et diligentia, Cic. 5. *nobilis*, e. (*well-known, notable*): *an e. rhetorician, magnus et n. rhetor*, Cic.: *e. worth, magna ac n. virtus*, Tac.: *e. in philosophy, in philosophia [praeclarus] n.*, Cic. 6. *praeclarus*, clārus: *v. FAMOUS*. 7. *cēlēber*, bria, bre: *all the men most e. for genius, celeberrimus quisque ingenio*, Tac.: *v. CELEBRATED*. 8. *insignis*, e.: *v. REMARKABLE*. 9. *rārus* (seldom occurring): (*a woman*) of e. purity of life, rare castitatis, Tac.: *v. RARE*. Phr.: *e. qualities, virtutes*, Tac. Ag. 1, fin.: *e. authors flourished there (at Athens)*, provere ibi scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall. Cat. 8: *two very e. men, ingenti virtute duo viri* (Cato et Caesar), Sall.: *to be e., emineo*, Eniteo: *v. DISTINGUISHED, TO BE*.

eminently: 1. *egregis*: *an e. brave and efficient commander, e. fortis et bonus imperator*, Cic.: *v. EXCELLENTLY, REMARKABLY*. 2. *in primis*: *an e. famous town of Sicily, oppidum in primis Sicillae clarum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 35, 80: (*a lady*) of e. good expectations, (femina) in primis egregiae spei, Tac. Ag. 9: *though he was an e. distinguished eque*, quum in primis laetus esset eque, Nep. Att. 13, fin.: 3. *expr.* by *super.* degree: *as, an e. good, wise man, homo optimus, sapientissimus* (see the several adjectives): *exp. strengthened by ūnus omnium* (cf. L. G. § 354): *e. great in talking and ill-qualified for teaching, unus omnium loquacissimus et minime aptus ad docendum*, Cic. Att. 8, 4: *simly with ex omnibus* (for omnium), Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99. (The expr. is somewhat stronger than the Eng.) 4. *expr.* by *prae* with *abk.*: *to be e. distin. guished, prae ceteris florere* (in all qua re), Cic. 6. *praeipue*: *v. PARTI CULARLY, ESPECIALLY*.

emir: (?) phylarchus (Arabum), Cic. Fam. 15, 1, ad init.

emissary: I. In gen. sense: *lēgātus*: *v. ENVOY, DEPUTY*. II. In bad sense, *one despatched on a secret commission*: nearest word prob. *emissarius* (i. e. *an agent employed for evil purposes*): *he murdered the consul's son by means of the e. ("tool") of his party, consula filium per emissarios factionis suae interfecit*, Vell. 2, 18, fin.: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 22: "excursor et emissarius." Sometimes *internuntius* may do, v. CO-BETWEEN; or *speculator*, v. SPY. (For emissary = *outlet*, see latter word.)

emission: 1. *emissio*: *an e. of rays from the eyes, ex oculis radiorum e.*, Gell. 2. *iacus*, ūs: *an e. of rays, iactus radiorum*, Plin. (See also EMANATION.) 3. *fluxus*, ūs (*flowing*): *v. FLUX*. 4. *expr.* by verb, *exp. p. part.*: *by the e. of blood, sanguine misso* or *emisso*: *v. TO SHED*.

emit: 1. *emitto*, mīsi, mīssum, 3: *to e. a sound, vocem e.*, Lucr.: *Liv.*: *to e. wind and noise from the stomach, flatum crepitumque ventris e.*, Suet. The pass. may sometimes be *expr.* by *pron. refl.*: *if fire be e'd. being elicited by the collision of clouds, at nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44. 2. *mitto*, 3: *to be e'd. as the light of the sun is, foras*

mitti, solis uti lux, Lucr.: elsewhere Lucr. joins *fluere, mitti, spargi*, 4, 678: *v. TO EMANATE*. 3. *iaculo, ieci, iactum*, 3: and *iacto*, 1 (*frequent. of iaculo*): *to e. an odour from the body, odorem de corpore iacere*, Lucr.: *to e. sparkles, igniculos iacere*, Cic.: *to e. light, lucem* (de corpore) *iactare*, Lucr. 4. *exhalo*, 1 (*as breath*): *Etna es flammæ, flammum Aetna ex.*, Ov.: *to e. a deadly vapour, mortiferum spiritum ex.*, Plin. 5. *fructo*, 1: Virg.: *v. TO BELCH (FORTH)*. Phr.: *to e. rays, radiare*, Ov.: *cut's eyes e. rays in the dark, fellum in tenebris radiant oculi*, Plin.

emmet: *formica*: *v. ANT*. **emollient** (adj.): 1. *mollificus*: Coel. Aur. 2. *mālacicus*, Theod. Prisc. (N.B. The two preced. words purely medical.) 3. (?) *lēvis*, e.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16.

emollient (subs.): 1. *mālagma*, ātis, n.: Cels. 2. *mollimentum* (fig. of that which assuages), Sen. (trag.).

emolument: *lucrum, emolumentum*: *v. GAIN, ADVANTAGE*. See also SALARY, INCOME.

emotion: 1. *mōtus*, ūs (usu. with animi: *most gen. term*): *anger and fear and the other e.s, ira et metus et reliqui motus animi*, Cic.: *disturbed e.s, turbati m.*, Cic. (= *passions*), Off. 2, 5, 18): *to be intimately acquainted with all the e.s of the mind, omnes animorum m. pernoscere*, Cic. (N.B. Unlike the Eng., *motus animi* may be used of the activity of the mind in thought, Off. 1, 36, 132.) 2. *per-mōdo* (stronger than preced.: *rare*): *as bestowed on us by nature, permotiones animis nostris a natura datae*, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135. 3. *commōtio*: *v. EXCITEMENT*. 4. *perturbatio* (= *turbatio animi motus*: *v. supra*): *v. PERTURBATION*. 5. *affectus*, ūs: *genuine e.s, veri aff.*, Quint.: *false, counterfeit e.s, m. ficti, imitati*, Quint.: *v. AFFECTIO*. Phr.: *to be the subject of e., commoveri*, Cic.: *to feel the e.s of hope or fear, spem metumque concipere*, Off.: *to obey a sudden e., impetu quodam animi uiri*, Cic. (v. IMPULSUS): *full of (tearful) e.*, flebilis, Quint. Hor.: *without e., immotus* (v. UNKNOWN), stecis oculis, Hor.

emotional: **quod ad animi motus* (affectus) *pertinet*. Phr.: *the e. part of our nature, ea pars animi quae voluptate, dolore, ira, misericordia, ceterisque motibus afficitur*; or simply *animus*: *an e. style of oratory, oratoris ingenis quod id agit ut affectus (animi) inoveat* (based on Quint.).

empale: *v. IMPALE*.

empannel: *v. IMPANNEL*.

emperor: 1. *imperator* (as imperial title, always before the name of the individual): Suet. 2. *princeps*, lps, (the title chosen by Augustus: *prop. chief of the Senate*): Tac.: *v. SOVEREIGN*. 3. (*of deceased Roman emperors, deified, canonised*): *divus* (l.), Tac. Agr. 9, 15, etc. Phr.: *to be e. emperor*, Suet.: *belonging to an e., imperatorius*, Tac.

emphasis: 1. (?) *impressio*: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: "si numerorum est id quod habet quoddam impressiones." (Emphasis [Gr. ἐμφασις] is a figure of speech by which a word is made to indicate more than is distinctly expressed: "plus ad intelligendum quam dixeris significatio." Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 202: v. FORCELL. a. v.) 2. *via, f.*: *e. is thereby given to things (said), accedit via* (et proprietatis) *rebus*, Quint. 11, 3, 175. 3. *pondus*, ēris, (with ref. to the weightiness or impressiveness of words used, not the mere stress laid upon them): *we must make use of every possible e. of language, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72. Join: *vis [quaedam] et pondus*, cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 3: *to say a thing with the greatest possible e., aliquid quam maxime contenta voce dicere*, cf. Cic. Or. 17, 56; *erecta et concitata voce dicere*, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

emphasize: 1. *præmo, ssi, asum* 3: *to e. a particular word, verbum pr. e.* (in Kr.). 2. *exprimo*, 3 (*to bring out the force of, by mode of utterance*), Cic. Sext. 55, fin.

emphatic: *gravis*, e.: *v. WEIGHTY, IMPRESSIVE*. Phr.: *a slow e. delivery, pressa pronuntiatio*, Quint. 11, 3, 111.

emphatically: 1. *instante*: *to say anything more e. than usual, instantius aliquid dicere*, Quint. 9, 3, 50: comp. Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6, "dum intente instantique pronuntiat" (where however the ref. is to *general energy and force of delivery*). 2. *vēhementer*: *v. VEHEMENTLY*. 3. (*magma*) *vi ac vocis contentione* [aliquid dicere]: *v. EMPHASIS*. 4. *gravier*: *v. GRAVELY, WEIGHTILY*.

empire: 1. *imperiū*: *the extension of the boundaries of our e., finium imp. nostri propagatio*, Cic.: *he shall extend his e. (sway), proferet imp.*, Virg. 2. *regnum*: *v. KINGDOM*.

empiric (subs.): *empiricus* (*ἐμπειρικός*): Cic. (who uses the word of doctors who are guided by experience only, Acad. 4, 39, 122).

empirical: *empiricus* (strictly *adj.* but found only as *subs.*), Cic. (v. preced. art.). Phr.: *e. treatment, "empirico-ratio" (curatio)*: *e. medicine, so called from its depending only on experience*, *empirice, ab experimentis cognominata*, cf. Plin. 20, 12, 48: *to make an art to be purely e.*, in usu tantum et experimentis aliquid ponere, Cic. pref.

empirically: *ex experimentis*; *ex usu tantum*; *experimentorum ratione habita*: *v. preced. art.*

empiricism: *empirice*, es (in *medicine*), Plin. In wider sense, "empiricorum ratio"; *corum ratio qui omnia in usu tantum et experimentis ponunt*.

employ (v.): 1. *stor, ūsus*, 3 (with *abl.*): *v. TO USE*. 2. *adhibeo*, 2 (*for some definite end*): *to e. a master or teacher, magistratum ad.*, Cic.: *the iambic metre is e'd in the drama, numerus iambicus adhibetur in fabula*, Cic.: *he began to be e'd in more important cases, ad maiores causas adhiberi coepit* est, Cic. 3. *colloco*, 1 (*to lay out in doing something*): *to e. oneself entirely in study and (the pursuit of) knowledge, se totum in cognitione et scientia c.*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158: *simly, omne suum studium in aliqua re c.*, Cic. 4. *exerceo*, 2 (*to keep at work*): *v. TO EXERCISE*. Phr.: *to be actively e'd in cases before the centumvirs, iactare se in causis centumviralibus*, Cic.: *to be e'd over other people's business, in alienis negotiis detineri*, Cic. (v. TO BE ENGAGED): *this cause will e. the first months, haec causa primos menses occupabit*, Coel. ap. Cic.: *v. TO OCCUPY*.

employ (subs.): *v. EMPLOYMENT*. Phr.: *to have a workman in one's e.*, *topificum conductum habere*.

employer: *conductor, redemptor*: i. e. *hired, contractor*, q. v. (Dominus would imply *ownership*.)

employment: 1. *the act of employing*: 1. *us, usurpāto*: *v. USE*. 2. *adhibitio* (rare): *the e. of a medicine, medicaminis ad.*, Mart. Cap. 3. *much more freq. expr.* by verb: *by the e. of manual labour, "manibus opificum adhibitis* (based on Cic.): *by the e. of a master, "magistro adhibendo, v. TO EMPLOY*. II. *Occupation*: *quæritus, ūs* (as *means of livelihood*), *ministerium* (*service, agency*), *nēgitiūm* (*business*): see the several words.

emporium: *emporium*: *v. EXTREPO*.

empower: *potestatem* (alicui) *facio, do*: *v. TO AUTHORIZE*.

empress: 1. *imperatorix*, icla (not class. in precisely this sense): (Kr.) 2. *Augusta*, cf. Tac. A. 15, 23 (the appellation included various female members of the imperial family). 3. *uxor imperatoria* (*wife of an emperor*), Tac. A. 1, 41.

emprise: *v. ENTERPRISE*.

emptiness: 1. *inānitas*, Pl.

Quint. 2. *vanitas* (fig.): v. *VANITY*.
P.H.T.: *alas for the e. of things earthly*,
*heu! quam inania sunt terrestria omnia.
(*Vanities* does not occur in the above senses.)

empty (adj.): 1. Lit.: 1. *vacuus* (unoccupied): e. *space*, v. *spatium*, Lucr.: *on your arrival those benches were left e.*, adventu tuo ista subsellia vacua facta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16 (al. *vacuefacta*). 2. *inani*, e. (absolutely void): e. *chaff*, in. *puleae*, Virg.: *it is the opinion of the natural philosophers that there is no space absolutely e.*, physicae inane esse nihil placet, Cic. Lucr. often uses *inane* absol.: *empty space*, 1, 170, etc.): a *house dismantled and absolutely e.*, domus nuda atque in. Cic. Verr. 2, 14, 84 (domus vacua is a house without occupants). 3. *cusus* (of fruit-shells, husks, etc., which have nothing in them): v. *HOLLOW*. || Fig.: *idle, without worth or result*: 1. *inani*, *an e. name*, in. *nomen*, Cic.: *the e. pageantry of office, inania honoris*, Tac.: *e. theatra, mlae in*, Hor. 2. *vanus*: e. *joys*, v. *gaudia*, Hor.: v. *VAIN*. 3. *casuus*: *an e. dread*, e. *formido*, Lucr.: *e. labours*, c. *labores*, Plin. Jun.

empty (v.): 1. *vacuofacio*, feci, factum, 3 (or *vacuum facio*: cf. *EMPTY*, adj. 1): *to e. the reins by fasting*, venas inedia v., Macr.: *Nep. (v. TO DEPRIVATE)*. Lucr. has a pass. *vacueo*, 6, 1001. 2. *inaniō*, 4 (to render absolutely void): Lucr.: *Plin.* 3. *ex-inaniō*, 4 (strengthened from preced.): Cic. (who uses it esp. for *to strip and pillage*, Verr. 3, 50, 119). 4. *exhaustio*, al. *stium*, 4: v. *TO DRAIN, DRINK OFF*. P.H.T.: *the Ganges e. itself into the ocean*, Ganges se effundit in oceanum, Plin.: v. *TO DISCHARGE*.

empty-handed: 1. *inānis*, e.: *they went for corn, but came back e.*, ad frumentum profecti in. redierunt, Cic. Att. 14, 3: *simly, of letter-carriers who bring nothing*, Cic. Fam. 15, 17. 2. *imūnis*, e. (without a gift = sine munere), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33. P.H.T.: *to come back e.*, manus vacuas reportare, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1.

empty-headed: *inānis*: cf. *Sall. Jug. 64, fin.*

empurpled (part. adj.): *purpureus*, *purpuratus*: v. *PURPLE*.

empyrean: *perh. aethereus*, *igneus*: v. *ETHEREAL*.

empyrean: *perh. aether, ēris, m.*: v. *ETHER, HEAVENS*.

emulate: *aemulor*, 1: v. *TO RIVAL*. *To e. one another*, inter se certare: v. *TO VIE*.

emulation: *aemulatio*, Cic. (*aemulatus*, 15, rare: Tac.).

emulator: *aemulus*, *aemulator*: v. *RIVAL*.

emulous: 1. *aemulus* (usu. with gen.): (a woman) *e. of the glory of her house*, ae. *domesticae laudis*, Cic. Coel. 14, 34: also with dat. (poet.): *vinces e. of the Tuscan jar*, Tuscis ae. *vina cadis*, Mart. 2. *aemulātor*, f. trix (cf. L. G. § 598): *a mind faultless and pure, e. of deity*, animus emendatus ac purus, ae. *dei*, Sen.: e. *posterity*, aemulatrix posteritatis, Cassiod. *To be e. of, aemulari*, certare: v. *TO VIE WITH*.

emulously: 1. *certatim* (riving with each other): *the crews e. heat the sea*, c. *socii fertunt mare*, Virg.: Cic. 2. *aemulātor* (rare): Tert. 3. *emulātor* (rare): Tert. 3. *emulātor* (rare): Tert. 3. *emulātor* (rare): Tert. 3.

enable: 1. *facilitatem alicui do*, *facio*: *the rest were e.d. to flee*, reliquis fugae facultas dabatur, Caes.: *to e. a person to judge honestly*, facere facultatem alicui honeste iudicandi, Cic. (For potestatem *facio*, v. *EMPOWER*). 2. *efficio*, feci, factum, 3 (to bring anything to pass): *by this means he e.d. the infantry to retreat in safety to the camp*, ita effect ut pedes tuto se in castra recipere posset: v. *TO CAUSE* (2). P.H.T.: *that circumstance e.d. me to judge*, gave me an opportunity of judging,

ea res dedit existimandi copiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 41.

enact: 1. *To give sanction to a law*: 1. *sancio*, xl, ctum, 4 (with religious or formal sanction): *to e. laws concerning illegal carcasses*, leges de ambitu a., Cic.: *contrary to what had been e.d. by law*, contra quam legibus sancitum erat, Liv.: *to e. a law over again*, legem ex integro a., Suet. Fig.: *let this law be e.d. in friendship*, haec lex sancitur in amicitia, Cic. 2. *scisco*, scivi, scitum, 3 (of the plebs, or any similar body): *the plebs e.d. the Marcian rogation with great unanimity*, rogationem Marcianam magno consensu plebes scivit, Liv.: *the Athenians e.d. that*, etc., Athenienses sciverunt ut, etc., Cic. 3. *jubeo*, rei, sum, 2 (like scisco, of the action of the plebs): *the Roman people e.d. a law respecting enfranchisement*, legem P. R. iussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic.: *what the commons e.d. in their tribes*, quod plebs tribuitum iussisset, Liv. When the action of a Senate and people are specified, *decreto* is used of the former, *jubeo* of the latter: "senatus decrevit, populusque iussit," Cic. Verr. 2, 67, init. 4. *constituo*, i, ctum, 3 (general term, not used of the definite action of a legislative body): *see what a law you are wanting to e. for the state*, videte quam civitati legem e. veltis, Cic. Caec. 14, 40. (In simply general sense Hor. has *ponere leges* [= Gr. νόμους θέσθαι], Sat. 1, 3, 105; Cic. *legem facere*, Phil. 5, 3, 7.) 5. *impono*, pōsi, ctum, 3 (of an absolute ruler who imposes laws upon others): *he (Antony) has e.d. laws by force*, leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: v. *TO IMPOSE*. 6. *fēro*, *perfero*, tūli, ctum, 3 (of one who brings forward or succeeds in carrying [perferring] a law): *could this law be e.d. agreeably to the auspices*, haec lex per auspicia ferri potuit? Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7. (The correlative word, denoting the acceptance of the law by the people is *scipere*: cf. Cic. L. c.; Hor. A. P. 283.) 7. *condo*, didi, ctum, 3 (with ref. to a body of jurisprudence): cf. Liv. 3, 34, init. See also *TO DRAW UP*. || *To perform a part*: *āgo*, *suscipio*: v. *TO ACT* (B). See also *TO UNDERTAKE*. P.H.T.: *I have e.d. the part devoted upon me by the state*, personam ab republica mihi impostam sustinui, Cic. Mur. 3, 6. Join: *hanc personam et has partes sustinere*, Cic.: v. *PART*. P.H.T.: *to long to e. the part of Sulla*, Sullaturire, Cic. Att. 9, 12.

enactment: 1. *The act of enacting*: 1. *sancio*, Cic.: see *Smith's Lat. Dict.* a. v. 2. *much more freq.*, *expressed by verb*: *concerning the e. of laws*, de legibus condendis, conscribendis, etc.: v. *TO ENACT*. || *The law itself, or part of it*: 1. *sancio*: *to read out the (special) e. of the laws and the penalty*, legum a. poenamque recitare, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 149. 2. *lex*, scitum: v. *LAW*.

enactor: 1. *sancitor* (legum), Tac. 2. *scriptor* (legum), i. e. *one who draws up laws*: Cic.

enallage: **enallagē*, ēs: Gram.

enamel (sube.): 1. **smaltum* (= Fr. émail): Gloss. In Quinch. 2. **vitrum metallicum* (Kr.): *perh. *artificii* (operis) genus vitro inductum: v. *TO OVERLAY*. As adj. **smaltinus*, Quinch. s. v. *email*, (N.B. *Smaltum*, *smaltinus* should be reserved for places where technical precision is necessary.)

enamel (v.): **vitrum* [metallicum] alicui rei inductum, (Kr.): *smalto inducere*: v. *PRECED. ART.*

enamelled: 1. Lit.: **smaltinus*, vitro [metallico] inductus: v. *ENAMEL*. || Fig.: *of bright hue*: *picturatus*: *the e. bank*, picturatus floribus agger, Stat.

enameller: **smalti artifex*: v. *ENAMEL*.

enamoured, to be: *amo*, *dēamo*, *dēpero*: v. *TO LOVE*. P.H.T.: *to be e.d. of an adulterer's trim locks*, comptos

ardere adulteri crines, Hor.: *of whom the maidens will soon be e.d. quomox virgines tepebunt*, Hor.: v. *LOVE* (18).

encamp: 1. *consido*, edī, 3 (to halt on march): *he e.d. at the foot of a mountain*, sub monte consedit, Caes.: *the army e.d. not far from the sea*, haud longe a mari consedit exercitus, Sall. 2. *expro*, by castra, with pōno, locō, colloco (to take up a position for an army): v. *CAMP*. 3. *tendo*, tēndi, tensum and tum, 3 (to pitch a tent or tents): *the merchants who were e.d. close to the lines*, qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Virg.: v. *TO FITCH*.

encampment: *castra*, *orum*: v. *CAMP*.

encaustic: *encausticus*, *encaustus*: e. *picture*, *encausticae picturae*, Plin. 35, 11, 39: e. *painting*, *encaustum genus pingendi*, ib. § 41: *to paint e. pictures*, *encausta pingere*, ib. § 19 (= *ceris per artem picturam inungere*, ib.). A painter in e., *encaustes*, ae, *Vitr.*

enchain: *grāvida*: v. *PREOCCUPANT*. Fig.: *to keep deeply interested*: *incoen*, ul, ctum, 2: *you were e.d. by his genius and style of eloquence*, ingenio ejus et dicendi genere tenebamur, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: cf. *Id. Acad.* 2, 70, "ut oculi pictura teneantur, aures cantibus" (but the word is weaker than the Eng.). P.H.T.: *they were e.d. with interest*, defixi ora tenebam, Virg. A. 8, 520: cf. *intenti ora tenebam*, ib. 2, 1: *his very breath is e.d. to your lips*, e. pendet respius spiritus ore, Lucr. 1, 38: *e.d. with admiration at those strains*, illis carminibus stupens, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 33: cf. Hor. concerning Orpheus, saxa movere et ducere quo vellet, A. P. 395.

enchant: 1. Lit.: *to bewitch*: *fascino*, *effascino*, i. v. *TO BEWITCH*. See also *ENCHANTED*, *ENCHANTMENT*. || Fig.: *to delight*: *cāpio*, *dēlecto*: v. *TO CHARM, DELIGHT*.

enchanted (part. adj.): 1. *cantātus*: *an e. rickie*, c. *talx*, Ov. Her. 6, 84: *an e. boy*, puer carmine c., Apul. Prop. 3. *incantātus*: e. *love-knots*, inc. vincula, Hor. S. 1. 8, 49. 3. *prae-* *enchantus* (over which a spell has previously been laid): *Petrōn*.

enchanter: *incantator*, Tert.: v. *MAGICIAN, WIZARD*.

enchanteing: i. e. *very attractive*: *venustus*, *pulcherrimus*, *suavisissimus*: v. *CHARMING*.

enchantment: 1. Lit.: *carmen*, *incantamentum*, etc.: v. *CHARM*. P.H.T.: *the snake bursts under the influence of e.*, cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: *to draw the moon from its course by e.*, cursu deducere lunam, Ov. Her. 6, 83: Hor.: *Medea's cursed e.s.*, dira Medae venena, Hor. Ep. 5, 62: cf. Od. 1, 27, 22. || Fig.: *of what-ever is captivating*: *blandimenta*, *illibecbrae*: v. *ALLUREMENT, FASCINATION*.

enchantress: 1. *māga*: *spells and arts of e.s.*, cantus artesque magarum, Ov.: Sen. (trag). 2. *venēfica* (one who deals in potent drugs or spells): Hor.: Ov. 3. *sāga*: Hor. P.H.T.: *to be an e.*, carmina nosse, Ov. Her. 6, 84. 4. *cantātrix*: Apul.

encircle: 1. *circumplector*, xus, 3: *to e. a treasure (of a fabled serpent)*, thesaurum c., Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12: *a belt of broad gold e.s. it (the quiver)*, lato quam c. balteus auro, Virg.: *the flames e.ing the whole company*, flammis omnem comitatum circumplexa, Suet. Tib. 6. 2. *cingo*, *circundo*: v. *TO SURROUND*. 3. *amplector*, *complector*: v. *TO EMBRACE*. 4. *redīno*, 4: v. *TO ENTWINE*.

encircling: *circumvāgus*: *the e. ocean*, c. oceanus, Hor. Epod. 16, 41.

enclose: 1. *To surround with fence*: *sēpio*, *pōsi*, *ctum*, 4: *to e. a city with walls*, urbem muris a., Nep.: v. *TO FENCE*. || *To put one thing within another*: 1. *inclūdo*, al. *sum*, 3: *a bird e.d. in a cage*, avis inclusa in cavea, Cic.: *I have almost e.d. an ora-*

tion in a letter, *paene orationem inclusit* in epistola, Cic. Att. 1, 16, §: v. TO SHUT UP, CONFINE. 2. *interclūdo, si, sum, 3 (to cut off from retreat): a/raid of being e.d. in the defile, veriti ne angustis intercluderentur*, Caes. Phr.: to e. one letter in another, *litteras in eundem fasciculum addere*, Cic. Att. 12, §3: to e. a document in a letter, *libellum litteris subicere*, Min. Ep. 10, 92: of which same document Truj. writes in the receipt, *libellum epistolae Junxeras*, Ib. 93.

enclosure: 1. *A place enclosed:* 1. septum: very often pl.: *within what e. shall we confine such fierce monsters*, quibus a tam immanes bellus conthebimus? Cic. Phil. 13, 3, init.: v. FENCE. The polling *es* in the forum were called septa, Ov. Fast. 1, §3: v. PEN. 2. *consepium:* Col. 3, chora (cors), cōhor, rūs, f. (an enclosed yard, for poultry, sheep, etc.: v. Pull. 1, 22): an e. for hens, c. gallinaria, Col.; for sheep, c. ovium, Varr. 4, expr. by circuml., locus septus, palle inclusus, munitus: v. TO FENCE, ENCLOSURE. 3. *That which is enclosed in a letter:* "quod in eundem fasciculum additum est, quod litteris adjunctum est": v. TO ENCLOSURE.

encomiast: *encomiographus* (one who writes encomia, *ἐγκωμιαστής*): Marc. Aur.: v. EULOGIST.

encomiastic: *laudatiuus, laudatōrius, pānegricus*: v. PRAISE, EULOGY.

encomium: *pānegricus sermo, laudatio*: v. PRAISE, EULOGY.

encompass: *circumplector, circumplector*: v. TO ENCIRCLE, EMBRACE.

engorge: (v.): *ἐγκόω, 1 (the actor) was universally e.d., revocatur ab universis*, Cic. Sext. 56, 120: (the passage) was e.d. again and again, *millies revocatum est*, Ib. 123: Val. Max.: *without being e.d., irrevocatus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.

encounter: (v.): 1. *To meet unexpectedly:* 1. offendit, di, sum, 1: to e. any one in a street, *aliquem in platea off.*, Ter.: Cic.: v. TO FIND. 2. Incido, di, §: v. TO FALL IN WITH.

3. *obviam fio, factus, fieri (with dat.): he es Clodius in front of his estate, Clodio fit obviam ante fundum ejus*, Cic.: v. TO MEET. 4. *to confront in a hostile manner:* 1. obviam eo, 4, irr. (to confront: with dat.): to e. the enemy, ob. ire hostibus, Sall.: v. TO FACE, WITHSTAND. 2. *concurro, curri, sum, 3 (to rush upon each other): they e. each other in direct charge, cum infestis signis concurrunt*, Sall. Cat. 60: to e. with equal arms (in civil war), *paribus c. tellis*, Virg. G. 1, 489: also of the party attacking: *though a virgin she darts to e. men, audet virgis c. virgo*, Virg. A. 1, 491. *Impers., they e., concurrunt*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. 3. *confligo, xl, cum, 3 (to come into collision): ad-verse virgēs e. each other, adversi venti c.*, Virg. A. 2, 417: to e. in arms, *armis c.*, Cic.: usu. full by cum, to e. the enemy, [manu] cum hoste c., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 81: also by adversus, "paucis navibus adversus Rhodiorum classem conflixit", Nep. Hann. 8, fin.: and by contra: to e. a most abominable conspiracy, *contra sceleratissimam conjunctionem c.*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, fin. 4. *congrédior, gressus, 3 (very freq. of coming to a battle): as often as he e.d. the Roman people in Italy, quotiescumque cum P. R. congressus est in Italia*, Nep. Hann. 1: also foll. by contrā, Cic. 1. lg. 3, 9: v. TO ENGAGE. 5. Incurro, 1: v. TO CHARGE. See also TO RESIST, OPPOSE. 6. *To face, to endure courageously:* Phr.: to e. death, mortem oppetere, Cic.: Virg.: to e. danger, periculo obire, periculum subire: v. TO FACE, UNDERGO.

encounter (subs.): 1. *congressus, 3: at the first e., primo c.*, Caes.: Cic. 2. *congressio* (less class.): *his first e. was with Hamilecar, primum illi cum Hamilecare proelii c. fuit*, Just. 22, 3, fin.: *Quadrig. in Gell.* 3. *certāmen, pugna:* v. CONFLICT.

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encourage: 1. *To give courage to:* 1. expr. by *animus* or *ánimū*, and various verbs: *our men are e.d., nostris augetur animus*, Caes. B. C. 7, 70: *although (these things) e.d. him to fight, quamquam (haec) animos ad sperantia faciebant*, Liv. 37, 37, ad fin.: *simly, add-re animum*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 3, 31: "when the Carthaginians were e.d. by their recent victory, quum Poeno recens victoria animo esset", Liv. 29, 36, med. If it is to be implied that the person encouraged has been cast down, *animus (animos) confirmare, erigere* may be used: *Caesar e.d. the Gauls by his speech, Caesar Gallorum verbis confirmavit*, Caes. B. C. 1, 31, init.: *be e.d., erigite animos!* Cic. Att. 1, 16, §: *simly, recreate afflictos animos bonorum*, Ib. § 4. 2. expr. by *spēs, spēl, f.*, and a verb: *I am e.d. by hope that your arrival is at hand, in spem venio appropriare adventum tuum*, Cic. Fam. 9, 1: *you have e.d. the bad, you have intimidated the good, spem improbis ostendistis, timorem bonis iudicistis*, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 23: *simly, spem facere, spem afferre*, Cic.: v. HOPE. 3. *confirmo, 1 (to strengthen and nerve the mind): to comfort and e. soldiers, milites consolari et c.*, Caes.: *to e.d. the fearful, timentes c.*, Caes.: *to e.d. by any one's advice, aliquis hortatu confirmari*, Cic. Jo in: *recreate animos, confirmare, excitare*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4. 4. *erigo, 1: v. TO CHARGE. 5. hortor, adhortor, cōhortor, 1 (esp. of military addresses before battle): v. TO EXHORT.*

6. *To advise: hortor, cōhortor, adhortor: to e. young men to be virtuous, adhortari adolescentes ut turbulentis velint easse*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: *I e.d. him to carry out his plan, hunc hortatus sum ad perficiendum*, Cic. Arch. 11, 28: v. TO URGES, ADVISE, MOTIVE.

encouraging: *laetus: an e. augury, 1. augurium*, Tac. 1, 62 (v. AUSPICIOUS): *an e. letter, 1. literae*, Cic. Att. 3, 16: *everything has become more e., their last two days, omnia erant facta hoc biduo liettora*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, init.: *e. exhortations, 1. hortatūs*, Val. Fl. (Or expr. by circuml.: *how e. are all these circumstances, "quam sunt spēl plena haec omnia, quam apta sunt ad animos nobis confirmandos, erigendos: v. TO ENCOURAGE."*

encouragement: 1. expr. by verb: *with a view to the e. of his men, ad cohortandū milites, ad confirmandos militum animos, etc.: v. TO ENCOURAGE. 2. hortatūs, 3 (the act): to express approval of an act by your e. of it, hortatu comprobare acta*, Ov.: Cic. (v. TO ENCOURAGE, 1, 2). 3. *hortāmen, Inia, n. (the means, whether words or anything else): a great e. [the death of Decius] to dare all, ingens h. ad omnia audenda*, Liv. 10, 29: *they convey food and e. to the combatants, ciboque et hortamina pugnantibus porrant*, Tac. G. 7, fin. 4. *hortāmentum* (= preceded): *all those things were a great e. to the Romans, ea cuncta Romanis magno h. erant*, Sall. Jug. 98, fin.: Liv. (who has *hortamenta animi*, 7, 11). *Hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio*, also occur, but rather in the sense of exhortation, advice: q. v. 5. *confirmatio* (the act of strengthening and nerving the mind), cf. Cic. Fam. 6, 3, init. 6. *spēs, spēl, f.*: cf. TO ENCOURAGE (2). 7. (when joined with a poss. pron. or poss. genitive): often expr. by pres. part. of hortor or the verbal substantives hortator, impulsor, etc.: *by your e., te hortante, te hortatore atque impulsore*, cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21.

encourager: 1. *hortator* (f. hortatrix, Marc.): *the e. of crime, h. scelerum*, Virg.: Cic. 2. *impulsor*: Ter.

encroach: 1. *occūpo, 1 (to take possession of, esp. unawares): to e. upon the sea with heavy store, mare caementis oc.*, Hor.: *they had e.d. partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam, possidentem*, Caes. B. U. 6, 12: v. TO SEIZE.

2. *praesumo, pal, ntum, 3 (to forestall, take what should be left to another): to e. upon the province of a judge, partes iudicis pr.*, Quint. 11, 1, 27: v. TO ANTICIPATE. 3. *imminuo, 1, ntum, 3 (lit. to lessen: esp. of a right, privilege, etc.): to e. upon the prerogative of the people, quod populi proprium semper fuit im.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19. *Jo in: (Jus) violare et imminuere*, Cic.: v. TO INFRINGE. Phr.: to e. upon a neighbour's land, *finēs (terminos) agrī proferre, atque in possessiones alienas invadere*, cf. Juv. 14, 142, and Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: in sim. sense Hor. has *agri terminos revellere, et ultra limites aulire*, Orl. 2, 18, 24: to e. upon the sea, *submovere litora*, Ib. 21: *the sea is gradually e.ing upon the coast, "nonnulli litoris fluctus in dies alloquentes auferunt* (rapunt).

encroachment: 1. *imminutio* (only with ref. to a right, privilege, etc.): v. INFRINGEMENT. 2. *much more freq. expr. by verb: by gradual e. (upon territory), paulatim proferendo fines*, Liv.: *I will have no e. upon my province, "nolo partes meas praesumi."*

enrust: 1. *incrusto, 1: to e. (or coat) a wall with plaster, maccrum tectorio im.*, Varr. R. 1, 3, 15: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 55. 2. *induco, xl, ntum, 3: walls e.d. with a thin layer of marble, parietes tenui marmore inducti*, Sen. Ep. 112, 9.

enrusted (part. adj.): *crustatus: e. walls, c. parietes*, Varr. in Non. cf. Lucan. 10, 114.

enumber: 1. *praegravo, 1: shields e.d. with missiles (fastened in them), praegravata tellis scuta*, Liv.: Hor.: v. TO WEIGH DOWN. 2. *onero, v. TO BURDEN. 3. impedio, 4: their left hands being e.d., they could not fight to advantage, sinistra imp-dita, natis commove pugnaire non poterant*, Caes.: *no fetters e. the delicate feet, im. teneros vincula nulla pedes*, Ov.: v. TO HINDER. Phr.: *e.d. with debt* (of Gaul), *aere alio-n oppressa*, Cic. Font. 1, init.: *out-lars and persons e.d. with debt, exules, obaerati*, Liv. 26, 40, ad fin.: (Tac. has the compar., "quanto quis obaeratur," Ann. 6, 17): *e.d. estates, praedia obligata, serva*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9.

enumberance: *impedimentum: v. HINDERANCE, BURDEN. Phr.: estates liable to e.s. praedia quae aliquo modo servant, cf. Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9: v. TO EN-CUMBER (fin).*

encycloial: "encyclius, Du Cange: *the e. letters, encycilia, orum*, Du C. s. v. (In pure Lat., "litterae ecclesiae [episcopae, etc.] didascalae.")

encyclopaedia: "encyclopædia: as t. t. only. (Vitr. 6, pref. § 4, has "encyclios doctrinarum disciplina" to denote the entire circle of the sciences; also enc. disciplina, absol., 1, 12: *simly, orbis ille doctrinae quam Graeci ἐνκυκλω παλαιάων vocant*, Quint. 1, 10, 1.)

encyclopaedia: *encyclios, on: v. preceded art.*

end (subs.): 1. *Termination:* 1. *finis, is, m.: to make an e. of entreating, f. orandi facere*, Caes.: *to put an e. to a man's life, alicui vitae f. afferre*, Cic. 2. expr. by extremis: *at the e. (during the last part) of the Peloponnesian war, extremo Peloponnesio bello*, Nep.: *at the e. of the year, ex. anno*, Liv. 3, ex. itis, 3: v. CLOSE, ISSUE. Phr.: (a) *to put an e. to anything* (1.) *finio, 4: to put an e. to the war, bellum f.*, Caes.: *also absol., hardly had he made an e., vixitum finierat*, Ov. (v. TO CEASE). (2.) *termino, 1 (rare in this sense): where my speech began, there let me make an e., unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio*, Cic. Marc. 11, init.: (3.) *of a war, debello, 1: he put an e. to the war with the Ferentines by a single victory, cum Ferentinis ano secundo proelio debellavit*, Liv.: *the war was put to an e. by the first engagement, prima acie debellatum est*, Liv.: (4.) *of a contest, diffingo, 3 (strictly to separate: usu-*

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leaving the thing unfinished), to put on a. to a conference, d. colloquium. **Caes.**: v. TO INTERRUPT. (b.) to come to an c., finem capio, dēdno. v. TO END (B. II.), and comp. preced. phr. (1.) (c.) *Misc. coll.*: there would have been an c. of our most glorious empire, had not . . . actum erat de pulcherrimo Imperio, nisi etc., Flor. 4. 1: *I was at my wife's c.* obstupui, Virg. (v. UNFOUNDED, to BE): what is the c. of the story, quid sit dōnque? Ter. Phor. 1, 2, 71: *listen to the c. of the story*, quo evadat, vide, lb. 61: *from the beginning to the c.*, ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. **II.** Fate, termination of life: exitus, dñ: such was the c. of Eumenēs, Eumenēs talem ex. vitae habuit, Nep.: also without vitae, Nep.: Vell.: v. DEATH, FATE. **III.** Extreme point or boundary: 1. cō. trēmum (usu. in agr. with suba.: L. G. § 341): at the c. of a letter, in ex. litteris, epistola, Cic. (but the word may equally denote the edge, or extreme border): the heaven itself which is the c. and farthest point of the universe, coelum quod ex. aique ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91. 2. cūctum, lñs, n. (extreme point, of a tapering object): more fully, extremum c. corpora, Lucr. 1, 603: v. EXTREMITY. 3. cāput, tñs, n. (esp. of an end forming a kind of head): the c. of the beams were to be covered, ut capita tignorum tegerentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, init.: *he erected two towers at the c. of the mole*, duas turres ex c. mollis erexit, Curt. 4, 2, fin. **IV.** An object aimed at (Gr. rños): 1. finis: the c. of that faculty (eloquence) seems to be persuasion, f. ejus facultatis videtur esse persuadere dictione, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6: to this c., ad eum f. ut, etc., Cic.: Quint. 2. pōpositum: v. PURPOSE. (Finis denotes the legitimate end or scope of anything: "illud cuius causa aliquis facere aliquid debet," Cic. Inv. 1. c.: pōpositum, merely the purpose of an agent in any particular case.) 3. exitus, dñ (rare in this sense): things which have in view the same c., res in unum ex. spectantes, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 92 (where the sense of an end aimed at depends chiefly on the verb spectare). 4. mēta (by meton.): v. GOAL. Phr.: to have an c. in view, spectro, 1: this is the c. which laws have in view, hoc spectant leges, [hoc volunt], Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: what is the c. of this speech, quorum haec spectat oratio? Cic. (in which sense quorum is also found alone (v. WHEREFORE): to what c. have I fortune, if I may not use it, quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: Cic.: their c. is that . . . id agunt ut . . . Cic. (v. TO AIM, III. 8), *so that they may attain their c.*, dum quod velint consequantur, Cic.: to no c., frustra, incassum (v. VAIN, IV): to the c. that, (eo) . . . quo, ut: v. THAT, IN ORDER THAT. **end** (v.): **A.** Trans. 1. finio, 4: v. END, suba. (I. Phr.). 2. cōclūdo, fect, fectum, 3: v. TO FINISH. 3. cūclūdo, sū, sum, 3: v. TO CLOSE, CONCLUDE. 4. expr. by finis: to c. a speech, orationē f. facere, Cic.; f. dare loquendi, Virg. **B.** Intrans. 1. To terminate, of length or continuation: 1. dēdno, ivi and li, itum, 3: to c. in (the tail of) a fish, in placem d., Hor. A. P. 4 (stunly Virg. of Triton, in pristin d., A. 1, 211): to c. in a point (of a cone), in cacuminis finem d., Plin. 2. finior, 4: a noun c.ing in the letters o or n, nomen quod o et n litteris finietur, Quint. 1, 5, 60: to c. with verbs (of sentences), verbis finiri, Cic. de R. 3, 49, 191. 3. exeo, 4, trr.: to c. in certain letters, in quadam litteras ex., Quint. 1. c. (who has also terminated in same sense). Phr.: to c. in a conical point, in metae cacumen se contrahere, Plin. **II.** To cease, come to an end: 1. finio, 4 (by ellipsis of object): I was about to c., finiturns eram, Ov. A. A. 1, 715 (not to be imitated in prose). 2. expr. by finis: the civil wars seemed to be c'd, civilia arma cepisse f. videbantur,

Tac. H. 4. 3. 3. dēdno, 3: v. TO CRASH. **III.** To turn out: cēdo, sū, sum, 3: to c. well or ill, prospere, male c.: v. TO TURN OUT (intrans.). Phr.: *I had my fears how it would c.*, verubar quomodo evaderet, Ter.: *all's well that c's well*, exitus acta probat (= ab eventu facta notanda, success the test of actions), Ov. Her. 2, 85 (see the place). **endanger**: 1. expr. by pēriculū, dñcrimen, with voco, adduco, mitto, etc.: the safety of your allies is in the highest degree c'd, salus sociorum in summum pēriculū ac dñcrimen vocatur, Cic. Manil. 5, 12: stūly, adducta est res in maximum pēriculū et extremum pēne dñcrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 1: imprudently to c. oneself, inconsul- to se p. mittere, Auct. Her. 5, 8: stūly, committere se pēriculo mortis, adire pēriculū [mortis], in pēriculū venire, Cic.: v. DANGER. 2. pēriclitor, 1: v. TO RISK. **endear**: expr. by cīritas, cārus, and a verb: blood connection c's men to each other, sanguinis connexio benevolentia devinct homines et caritate, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: who is specially c'd to me by his affection for me, quem quia non diligit, in pñmis carum habemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, fin.: all these things c. him to me, haec omnia illum nobis carum [ac dilectum] reddunt. For perf. part. carum may be used alone: than whom there lives not another more c'd to me, quo non superat mihi carior alter, Virg. v. TO ATTACH (III). **endearing** (adj.): perh. suāvis, dulcis, v. SWEET. **endearment**: usu. in plw., blanditiae, arum; blandimenta, amplexus: v. CARESS. **To use terms and acts of c.**, blandiri: v. TO COAX, FONDLE. **endeavour** (v.): 1. cōnor, 1: the cavalry c. to break into the camp, equites in castra irumpere c., Caes. v. TO ATTEMPT. 2. nitor, cñtor (the latter strengthened from the former): to c. with all their efforts that . . . not, summa ope niti ne, Sall. (to c.): v. TO STRIVE. 3. contendo, 3: v. TO EXERT ONESELF. **endeavour** (suba.): cōnātus, tñ; cōnātum (esp. in pl.): v. ATTEMPT. Phr.: to use one's utmost c's, dare operam ut (ne), Sall. Cic.: I must use my utmost c's, omnibus nervis mihi contendendum est, Cic. Verr. 3, 56, 110: stūly, omnes nervos aetatis industriae contendere, lb. 1, 12, 35. See also EFFORT. **ending** (suba.): exitus, tñ: v. TERMINATION. **endive**: 1. cūclūbor, Hor.: also cūclūborum (sativum), Plin. (C. endivia, Linn.). 2. intābus or intābum (chickory), Plin. **endless**: 1. infinitus: v. INFINITE. 2. sempiternus, perpētus: v. PERPETUAL, EVERLASTING. **endlessly**: sine fine, perpētuo: v. PERPETUALLY. **endorse**: (7) *chirographum a tergo [posteriori parte] inscribo. **endorsement**: *nomen a tergo [posteriori parte] chirographi inscriptionum. **endow**: 1. To furnish with: 1. dōno, i (with acc. and abl. or dat. and acc.): v. TO BEAROW. 2. instruo, xi, ctum, 3 (with acc. and abl.): esp. in p. part.: c'd with some heavenly gifts, divinis quibusdam bonis instructus atque ornatus, Cic. Coel. 17, 39: *what meagrely c'd by nature*, angustius instructus a natura, Cic. 3. lōcūplēto, i: v. TO ENRICH. 4. afflo, i (of the express act of a deity: lit. to breathe upon, inspire): to c. any one with graces, allicui honores aff., Virg.: to c'd with an inspiration from on high, (quasi) divino spiritu affari, Cic. Arch. 8, 18. **II.** To give a dowry to: dōto, i (rare): Suet. Vesp. 18 (better dōtem dare: v. DOWRY). **III.** To settle property permanently upon: proprietatem agri, etc., dono dare, Ulp. (in R. and A.): to c. a church, *ecclesiae re-

ditus (praedii, etc.) in perpetuum rethnere, cf. Just. Inst. 3, 28, fin.: *to found and c. an almshouse*, *epiuchotrophium ex suis bonis condere, Idemque reditibus (praedii, etc.) testamento in perpetuum donare atque instruere. **endowed**: 1. praeditus (with abl.): c. with such an (admirable) disposition, tūl ingenio pr., Ter.: Cic. 2. instructus [atque ornatus]: v. TO ENDOW (I. 2). **endowment**: 1. The act of endowing: expr. by ger. etc. of verb: v. TO ENDOW. **II.** Natural gift, of body or mind: dōs, dōtis, f.: to advantage of yerm, add the c's of mind, ingenti dōtis corporis adde bona, Ov.: the c's of nature and fortune, naturae fortunaeque dōtes, lñn. Ep. c. Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 234: "can [artem] verborum dōte locupletari et ornari." Phr.: with these c's, cum hac indole [virtutum atque vitiolorum] Liv. 21, 5, fin.: v. GIFT, TALENT. **III.** A pecuniary settlement: perh. dōnatio (applicable to any gift of property): v. GIFT. Or expr. by circuml., that school is in possession of an c., et scholae nonnihil pecuniae quontanis ex testamento redit: v. TO KNOW (III). **endue**: v. ENDOW. **endurable**: tōlērābilis, quod tolerari potest: v. TOLERABLE; TO ENDURE. **endurance**: 1. The habit of enduring: 1. pātēntia (for syn. v. TO ENDURE): c. of hunger and cold, p. famis et frigoris, Cic. c. of mind and body, p. animi et corpora, Cic.: v. PATIENCE, FORBEARANCE. 2. tōlērāntia (= preced.): c. of pain, t. doloris, Quint. Possessing the power of c., pātēns (with gen.), Sall. **II.** The act of enduring: 1. expr. by ger. of verbs under to ENDURE: concerning the c. of pain (in whatsoever way), de pātēndū dolore, Cic. J. oin: ad pātēndū tolerandūque [difficilia], Cic. 2. tōlērātio (putting up with, as with what is not intolerable): Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94. 3. perpassio (to the end): voluntary and protracted c. p. voluntaria ac diuturna, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: resolute c. of torture, fortis atque obstinata tormentorum p. Sen. **endure**: **A.** Trans. 1. pātō, passus, 3 (to submit to, have to endure, in whatever way: foll. by either acc. alone or with infn.), whereas the remaining syn. take only an acc. in prose): to c. every kind of cruelty, omnia saeva p., Sall. Jug. 14, med.: to c. pain patiently, dolorem toleranter p., Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 41. J. oin: omnia pati et perferre, Caes.: v. TO SUFFER. 2. perpassio, passus, 3 (to c. to the end; c. patiently): bold to c. all things, andax omnia perpassi, Hor.: *I could cheerfully c. anything*, quidvis perp. possem, Ter. 3. fero, stronger perfero, 3, trr. (to c. in a manly spirit): v. TO BEAR (II.). 4. tōlō, i (to put up with, c. evil without being overcome by it): cheerfully to c. hardships, labores facile t., Sall. Cat. 10: to c. thirst and heat, stim aestumque t., Tac. G. 4. 5. sustineo, 2: v. TO SUPPORT, UNDERGO. 6. exhauro, sū, sum, 4 (fig.): to c. hardships, labores ex., Liv. 21, 21, med. Phr.: *he cannot c. to marry*, abhorret a nuptiis, a uxoria, Ter.: *he vows he can't c. to stay with you*, sancte adiunct non posse apud vos se perdurare, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27. **B.** Intrans. to continue: 1. dūro, stronger perdūro, 2: v. TO LAST. 2. māneo, permāneo, 2: v. TO REMAIN. **enduring**, capable of: 1. pātēns, ntis (with gen.): Sall.: Virg.: Tac. 2. tōlērāns, ntis (same constr.): Tac. Incapable of c., impatiens, ntis, Virg.: Suet. **enduring** (adj.): 1. Capable of enduring: v. preced. art. **II.** Lasting: pātēntia, perpētus, mansurus: v. DUREABLE, ABIDING. **enemy**: 1. hostis, is, c. (public: i. e. of the state): the senate adjudges Catiline and Manlius c's, senatus Catil-

linam et Manium hostes iudicat, Sall. Cat. 36: a fair and lawful e. (i. e. one declared to be such according to international law), justus et legitimus h., Cic. Off. 3, 29, jin.: In military language the plur. is generally used of troops: he set out for the camp of the e., ad castra hostium (not hostes) profectus, Liv. 21, 46, et passim. But the sing. may be used of the men as individual combatants or collectively (cf. L. G. § 590): mistake not either the nature of the war or your e., ne genus belli, neve hostem ignoretis, Liv. 21, 40: to bear to look the e. in the face, aspectum hostis sustinere, Curt. Instead of the gen. the *adff.* hostilis, hosticus may sometimes be used: the fear of the e., metus hostilis, Sall. Jug. 41, init.: the threats of the e., minae hostiles, Tac. cf. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: "conditiones pactionesque bellicas et hostiles" i. the territory of the e., ager hosticus, Liv. Hor. Fig.: the married lady is an e. to the mistress, nupta metretic hostis est, Ter. 2. Inimicus, f. (a personal foe): to have a quarrel with a personal e., cum in concitare, Cic.: to be one's own enemy, ipsi sibi in esse, Cic.: a very bitter e. to, inimicissimus with dat.: v. HOSTILE. The character of inimicus and hostis may be united, sibi esse inimicum et hostem, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 29: simily, the hostis may be at the same time inimicus: thus Cic. calls Antony reipublicae bonique omnibus inimicus, Phil. 12, 9, 23. 3. In antiquated language, perduellis, is, m.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 12, init. 4. Adversarius (In Cic. an opponent, q. v.): to be surrounded by the superior numbers of the e., multitudine adversariorum circumiri, Nep. Dat. 6: Curt. Suet. Phr.: to be an e. to peace, abhorreare a pace, Caes. (v. AVERSUS, TO BE): a bitter e. to, infestis atque inimicus (v. HOSTILE): they were old-standing (personal) e.s of Caesar's, veteres inimicitias cum Caesare perhibent, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: such an e. to the Muses, tam aversus a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20.

energetic: 1. acer, cris, cre: did you ever read of one more e. in action than Caesar, equem Caesare acriorem in rebus gerendis legisti? Coel. In Cic.: a brave and e. man, vir fortis et acris animi [magnique], Cic.: to adopt more e. measures to save himself, acrioribus remediis saluti suae subvenire, Cic. Cl. 24, 67: v. ACTIVE, VIGOROUS. 2. strenuus (busy, active, vigorous): do not think me so e. as to hasten back by the Nones, nol me tam s. putare, ut ad Nonas recurram, Hirt. In Cic. Att. 15, 6: resolute in action and e. in war, manu fortis et bello s., Nep. Cic. 3. Impiger, gra, grum: v. ACTIVE. 4. promptus (prompt, decisive in action): e. in action, manu promptus, Sall. Join: promptissimus homo et experientia, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37. 5. vehemens, utis (acting or acted with energy, sometimes in bad sense: v. VIOLENT): a spirited and e. appeal (to a jury), acris et v. incitatio, Cic.: v. VEHEMENT, FORCIBLE. 6. nervosus (lit. sinewy: of style): Cic.: v. VIGOROUS. Phr.: there is need of e. action, opus est mature facto, Sall.: very e. speaking, illa summa vis et contentio (dicendi), Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255.

energetically: acriter, strenue, impigre, vehementer (for syn. v. preceded. art.): v. ACTIVELY, VIGOROUSLY. Phr.: to speak very e., vehementissima (maxima, summa) contentione virum dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 5.

energy: 1. vis, vim, vi. f.: quickened e. of soul, vivida v. animi, Lucr. 1, 73: v. FORCE, VIGOUR. 2. virtus, utis, f. (including all forms of manly worth and power): e. of mind, v. animi, Sall. Cat. 1, 2, etc. 3. vehementia: v. VIOLENCE, VEHEMENCE. 4. Impetus, us (with reference to what may be done by a rush, at a heat): no e. or force (in speech), nec ullus im. nec vis, Cic. Or. 68, 229: v. IMPETUOSITY, FIRE (fig.). 5. contentio (of

effort put forth in speaking): to speak with greater e., vocis c. majore uti, Cic.: and comp. **ENERGETIC** (fin.). Phr.: a man of e., vir acer, strenuus, etc. (v. **ENERGETIC**): with e., acriter, strenue, etc.: v. **ENERGETICALLY**.

enervate: 1. enervo, i (In Cic., to deprive of strength, as e. g. old age does, Sen. 10, 32): to e. the body and mind (of the luxury of Capua), e. corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18, med.: Ov.: Hor. Join: enervare atque remollire artus, Ov. M. 4, 286. (But Cic. often uses the p. part. enervatus in sense of *enervated*, emasculated: v. foll. art.) 2. emollio, 4 (which also occurs in good sense: v. TO SOFTEN): fearing that the excessive pleasantness of the city should e. his army also, metuens ne suum quoque exercitum nimia urbis amoenitas emolliret, Liv. 27, 3: Tac. A. 11, 3, mollio, 4 (offener in good sense): they (poets) e. our minds, mollunt nostros animos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27 (where the ref. is to present weak feeling rather than permanent enervation). Join: animos virorum mollire et frangere, Phil. Jun. 4. frango, frangi, fractum, 3: that soft education utterly e. both mind and body, mollis illa educatio nervos omnes et mentis et corporis i., Quint. 1, 2, 6: cf. *supr.* (3). 5. debilito, i: v. TO ENFEEBLE. Phr.: utterly to e. (men), nervos omnes virtutis elidere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27.

enervated: 1. enervatus: an e. and effeminate opinion, e. muliebrique sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 15 (elsewhere *enervatus* is used by Cic. for *destitute of strength or vigour*, cf. *Scut.* 10, 24: de Or. 1, 52, 226). 2. enervus, e (not in Cic.): v. NERVELESS. 3. flumilis, e (rare): effeminate and e. (in style), fractus et e., Ital. Or. 18, fin. 4. marces, ntis; marcidus (prop. drooping, withered: late): e. by sleep or wanton vigils, somno aut libidinosis vigiliis marcidus, Tac. A. 6, 4: e. with daily excess, quotidiana luxuria marcescit, Just.: Sen. See also *KFFMINATE*; and foll. art.

enervated, to be or become: 1. marceo, 2; incept. marcesco, 3: they are e. by the luxury of Capua, marcere Campana luxuria, Liv. 23, 45: to be corrupted and e. by repose and inactivity, otio ac desidia corruptos marcere, Just. 30, 1: Tac. 2. expr. by *pass.* enervo, frango, etc.: v. TO ENERVATE. Phr.: to be e. by enjoyment, voluptate liquecere et fluere mollitia, Cic.

enervating (adj.): 1. expr. by verb: nothing is more e. than . . . "nihil magis animos hominum emollit, enervat, etc.: v. TO ENERVATE. 2. perh. mollis: a more effeminate and e. theory, delicatior molliorque ratio, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: e. idleness, m. desidia, Claud. 3. languifcus (v. rare): e. Leo (summer heat), l. Leo, Aus. 4. marcidus: peace e. with luxury, marcida luxu otia, Claud. Hon. 3, 43: cf. Tac. Ger. 36: "nimiam ac marcentem pacem nutrierunt." 5. enervia, e: an e. poison (which unmans), e. virus, Prud.

enervation: 1. languor, e. cf. Cic. Off. 3, 1, init.: "res quae languorem afferunt ceteris, otium et solitudo." v. LANGUOR. 2. debilitatio: v. **ENFEEBLEMENT**.

enfeeble: 1. expr. by compar. of adj. and facio, reddo: that (old age) e.s the body, quod corpus faciat infirmum, Cic. Sen. 5, 15: v. FEEBLE. 2. debilito, i: terror e.s the limbs, terror membra d., Hirt.: but the word is stronger than the Eng., meaning to reduce to a state of powerlessness: cf. Cic. Marc. 3, 8: "nulla est tanta vis quae non ferro ac viribus debilitari frangique possit": (fortune) if she has not extinguished (my powers) has yet greatly e.d them, ut non extinxerit, debilitavit tamen, Quint. proem. lib. 6, 15. 3. infirmo, i: v. TO WEAKEN. 4. enervo, i: old age has not altogether e.d or prostrated me, non plane me enervavit nec afflixit senectus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32. 5. labefacto, i: v.

TO SHAKE, UNDERMINE. Phr.: to become e.d with age, consensescere atque defecere, Cic. Sen. 9, 29: I am afraid the orator must be e.d by old age, orator, metuo, ne languescat senectute, Cic. Sen. 9, 28.

enfeebled (part. adj.): 1. debilis: the body becomes e., d. fit corpus, Lucr.: e. by years, annis et senectū d., Phaedr. Fig.: his praetorship would be maimed and e., mancam et d. praetoriam suam futuram, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: v. DISABLED. 2. debilitatus: e. by a wound, d. vulnere, Curt.: unnerved and e. (urbs) soluta ac d., Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: Nep. 3. effectus: v. EXHAUSTED, EFFET. 4. defectus (annis), desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21. Phr.: the memory becomes e., memoria minuitur, Cic.: memoria labat, Liv.: the sight becomes e., hebescent oculi, Suet.

enfeeblement: 1. defectio virium, Cic. Sen. 9, 29. 2. infirmitas, debilitas: v. WEAKNESS. 3. expr. by verb: to cause the e. of mind and body, enervare vires animi, etc.: v. TO ENFEEBLE, ENERVATE.

enfeoff: rem (agrum, praedium) in feudum do, Lib. Feud. 1, 1; also infendo, i: v. Du C. a v.

enfeoffment: infenditio (=praedium in feudum collatio, Du C. a v.).

enforce: 1. To give force to: 1. exerceo, 2: to be e.d without delay (of a law), confestim exerceri [et tantum vim habere], Liv. 4, 51 (where the opp. sense, not to be e.d, is expr. by irritum jaceret): v. TO CARRY OUT. 2. exsequor, 3: v. TO CARRY OUT. Phr.: he not only carried the law, but saw that it was e.d, neque hanc tantum ferendam (legem) curavit, sed etiam ut valeret effecti, Nep. 3: he ordered the herald to require the licitor to e. the law (by the punishment of death), praeconi imperavit, ut licitorem lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15, med. (lege agere is also the usu. term for to avail oneself of the law, Cic.): the duty of e.ing the sentence of the law, poenae capienda ministerium, Liv. 2, 5, med. 11. Of arguments, to render more weighty: confirmo, i: to e. our own side by arguments, nostra argumenta c., Cic.: v. TO PROVE, SUPPORT.

enforcement: expr. by verb: v. preceded. art.

enfranchise: i. e. to bestow the franchise upon: expr. by civitas: civitatem alicui dare, impertiri: civitate alicui donare, etc.: v. FRANCHISE. If the ref. is to the right of voting only, suffragium dare, impertiri, Liv.: v. SUFFRAGE.

enfranchised: civitate (suffragio) donatus: v. preceded. art.

enfranchisement: civitatis donatio, Cic. Bat. usu, civitas is sufficient: he sought e. there (at Heracles), adscribi se in eam c. voluit, Cic. Arch. 4, 6: what reason is there to doubt his e., quid est quod de ejus c. dubitatis, ib. 5, 10: he held out to the whole of Italy the hope of e., pollicitus toti Italiae civitatem, Vell. 2, 2: Drusus purposed the e. of Italy, conversus Drusi animus ad dandam Italiae civitatem, Vell. 2, 14: nor did they receive e., neque in civitatis jus recipi, Vell. 2, 15. For enfranchisement = manumission, see the latter word.

engage: A. Trans. 1. To make liable legally: obligo, obstringo: v. TO BIND, FLEDER. 2. To promise one's company: Phr.: to e. oneself to dinner, ad coenam promittere, Pl.: in which sense Cic. has promitto absol. de Or. 2, 7, 27; ad coenam condicere, Pl.; also absol., having e.d himself to me, quum mihi condixisset, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7. 3. To hire; condico, 3: v. TO HIRE. 4. To involve in an undertaking: impello, implicito: v. TO INVOLVE. 5. To attract: Phr.: to e. the attention of all, omnium oculos in se convertere: v. ATTESTION (l. Phr.). 6. To occupy: Phr.: to e. a person in conversation, sermonem cum aliquo instituere, Cic. de Or. 2, 73, 296; cum aliquo sermonem

occipere (ad. incipere), Ter. Ean. 4, 1, 8: more precisely, "aliquem sermonem occupatum tenere." **B. Intrans.** 1. To join battle with:

1. confingo, xl, cum, 3: (usu. with prep. cum and abl.); he *engaged* battle with him at Zama, cum eodem apud Zamam confixit, Nep.: Liv.: Cic. (the latter has also manu, arms confingere, where the context requires closer definition, cf. Off. 1, 23, 81: "temere in acie versari et manu cum hoste confingere").

2. congredior, gressus, 3: (also with cum); that he might *engage* in battle with him in greater strength, quo (cum eo) valentior congrediretur, Nep. Hann. 6: also congredi praesio, Caes.; acie, Tac. 3. dimico, i: v. EXAGGERARE.

MEET. Phr.: the Gauls *engaged* in battle with Ponticus, Gall cum Pontico ferum ac manum contulerunt, Cic.: to *engage* at close quarters, pugnam consere, Liv. 11.

To promise, undertake: 1. recipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: (implying that the person so doing takes the full responsibility upon himself: often with in and acc. of pron. ref.); I promise and *engage* that he will prove, etc., promitto inque me recipio, fore cum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 10, ad fin.: 1. promise, etc., and undertake that, etc., promitto, recipio, spondeo fore, etc., Cic. Phil. 5, 18, fin.: also with ad: I.e. he shall do it, ad me recipio, faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12. 2. spondeo, spondi, sponsum, 2: (prop. only of a legal engagement): the consuls, ambassadors, quaestors, *engage* (that the treaty should be fulfilled): sponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, Liv. 9, 5: also in non-legal sense, I will *engage*, or rather do *engage* and undertake, spondeo, vel potius spondeo inque me recipio, Cic. Fam. 13, 17, fin.: and comp. sup.: Plin. Jun. has ego me fide spondeo, 1, 14, fin. 3. stipulor, i: (of a formal engagement, by question and answer, and strictly used of the interrogator, as spondeo was used of the answerer, Gell. 4, 4): mutually to *engage*, invicem de se sit, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54, § 1: cf. lb. 45, 1, 35.

4. compromitto, misi, sum, 3: (of two parties who *engage* to abide by a decision): the candidates have (formally) *engaged* to conduct their canvass according to his discretion, candidati compromissant, petere ejus arbitratu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, fin.: v. TO PROMISE. **III.** To *engage* in; to enter upon: 1. ingredior, gressus, 3: to *engage* in a war, in bellum ing., Cic.: v. TO ENTER UPON. 2. suscipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: v. TO UNDERTAKE. 3. obeo, 4, irr.: to *engage* in wars, bella ob., Liv.: to *engage* in agricultural operations, rusticum opus ob., Col. Phr.: to *engage* in conversation, dare se in sermonem, sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic.: v. CONVERSATION.

engaged (part. adj.): 1. Taken up with business: 1. occupatus: while he was *engaged* with other matters, dum is in aliis rebus erat oc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: the election days keep me closely *engaged*, comitiorum dies me occupatorem habebant, Coel. in Cic. 8, 4: to be *engaged* to any one (so as not to be able to give him attention), aliquid oc. esse, Cic. Sen. 10, 31. 2. impeditus (taken up with and hampered by other things): Join: occupatus impeditusque, Cic.: v. EMBARASSED. 3. distentus (operā), Quint.: v. DISTRACTED. Phr.: to be *engaged* in or with: (1.) operam do, 1, irr.: to be *engaged* with one's friends (esp. with their legal business), amicis (clientibus) op. dare, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 16: Pl.: (2.) expr. by negotium (Gr. ἀγορία, want of leisure): though I am *engaged*, quamquam a. est (sc. mihi), Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 16: to be *engaged* in some important business, aliquo majore n. detineri, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: (3.) vāco, i (lit. to have leisure for: hence of giving attention to literature, etc.: not in this latter sense in Cic.): when on a journey, he was *engaged* in (study) only, in itinere hunc ut vacabat, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15: Tac.: (4.) operor, i: (esp. of religious or ceremonial acts): to be *engaged* in sacred rites, sacris operatum

esse, Liv. 1, 31, fin.: *engage* in felling timber, caedendis materiis operatus (miles), Tac. H. 5, 20: Plin. (N.B.—The verb operor is most freq. used in perf. part.) **II. In marriage:** sponsus, pactus: v. BROTHERHOOD.

engagement: 1. A pitched battle: pugna, proelium, dimicatio: v. BATTLE. Phr.: to come to an *engagement*: (1.) dimico, i (usu. with cum and abl.): when Postumius came to an *engagement* with Mamilius of Tusculum, quum Postumius of Tusculano proelio dimicaret, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: also, acie d. cum hoste, Liv.; armis d., Nep.: v. TO FIGHT. (2.) confingo, xl, cum, 3: v. TO ENGAGE (B. 1.): to renew the *engagement*, pugnam redintegrare, Caes. 11. An agreement, undertaking: 1. spondo (of a formal or legal nature): the *engagement* of a religious vow, voti a. qua obligamur Deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41. (Acc. to Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 7, the term spondo included all kinds of binding promises: "omnis stipulatio promissioque.") 2. stipulatio (a mutual engagement, by question and answer: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, § 1): to bind a man by a formal *engagement*, aliquem stipulatione alligare, Cic. R. Com. 12, 36. 3. pactum, pactio: v. AGREEMENT. 4. compromissum (a mutual *engagement* to abide by arbitration): Join: compromissum et iurejurando (impediri), Cic. Fam. 12, 30, ad fin. Phr.: to enter into an *engagement*, fidem dare, Cic.: to keep an *engagement*, fidem servare, praestare: v. TO PROMISE: he was under an *engagement* to give, etc., pactus erat se daturum, etc.: v. TO AGREE. **III.** A promise to visit: expr. by verb: he had an *engagement* to his brother's (to dinner), promiserat ad fratrem, Cic.: v. TO ENGAGE (A. II.). **IV.** Formal promise to marry: pactio nuptialis: v. BROTHERHOOD. **V. Business:** 1. occupatio: to be *engaged* by very pressing *engagements*, maximis oc. distineri, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, med.: time snatched from most pressing *engagements*, tempus ereptum e summis oc., Cic. 2. negotium: v. BUSINESS.

engaging (adj.): 1. blandus (of pleasant, winning conversation): a winning, AFFABLE. 2. lepidus (easy and graceful): an *engaging* girl, l. puella, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 16: a manner, l. mores, Pl.: v. PLEASANT. 3. suavis, e: v. DELIGHTFUL. 4. amabilis, e: v. LOVELY. 5. cupidineus (v. rare): Mart. **engagingly:** suaviter, lepide, amabiliter: v. CHARMINGLY.

engender: pario, gigno: v. TO BEGET, PRODUCE. **engine:** 1. machina: to capture a town by means of *engines* of all kinds, machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall.: Hor. (who applies the term to windlasses, Od. 1, 4, 2): Veget. 2. machinatio: (strictly the act of contrivance or construction: hence usually with the notion of activity, force applied): to advance *engines* of such enormous height, tantae altitudinis machinationes promovere, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: Liv. Vitr. 3. machinamentum: *engines* for battering walls, m. quatitendis parietibus, Liv. 24, 34, med.: Veget. 4. tormentum (a military *engine* for discharging heavy missiles): *engines* and works of war, t. bellica atque opera, Liv. 24, 34: to arm a wall with every kind of offensive *engine*, m. murum omni genere tormentorum instruere, Liv. 1, c.: Caes. 5. organum (ὄργανον: rare): Vitr. 10, 10 (15), init. N.B.—For various kinds of *engines*, see Liv. 1, c. and Veget. 4, 13, seq.

engineer: 1. inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum operumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34, init. 2. architectus (the most comprehensive term): comp. Vitr. 10, 16 (22), 3. 3. (?) faber, bri (any worker in wood or metal): cf. Vitr. 10, 13, 2. 4. viarum publicorumque operum curator: cf. Vitr. 10, pref. **engineering** (subs.): 1. machinatio scientia (mechanics), Plin. 7, 37, 38 (= machinatio, Vitr. 1, 3, init.).

2. architectura: which includes civil and military *engineering*, cf. Vitr. 1, 3. 3. militaria *engineering*, castrametatio (ars castra metandi), Stewech. ad Veget. **England:** Anglia, Milit. Lit.

English: 1. Anglicus: E. ships, A. naves, Milit. Lit. 2. Anglicanus (belonging to the English): the E. senate and people, senatus populusque Anglicanus, Milit. Lit. 3. Britannicus (E. British): Cic. Phr.: in plain E., sine fūco et fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 164; ut aperte dicam (parenthetically), cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18; missis ambagibus (to cut a long story short), Hor. S. 2, 5, 9.

Englishman: Anglus, Milit. Def. **engorge:** vōro, dēvōro, i: v. TO SWALLOW. **engraft:** insero, sēvi, sītum, 3: v. TO GRAFT.

engrained: v. INGRAINED. **engrave:** 1. scalpo, psi, ptum, 3; also sculpo, etc. (for the supposed difference between the two words see Dr. Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v. SCALPTURE): to *engrave* a plaint upon a tomb, sepulcro querelam scalpere, Hor.: to *engrave* an anchor on a precious stone, in gemma ancoram sculper, Just.: to *engrave* figures in relief, typos scalpere, Plin. 37, 11, 40 § 25: cf. also id. 35, 10, 65. 2. incido, di, sum, 3: (esp. of letters or similar characters cut in stone, metal, etc.): laws *engraved* on bronze, leges in seae incisae, Liv.: Cic. (who has in aere incisum, Verr. 4, 65, 145): Suet. 3. insculpo, 3: (upon something): to *engrave* the amount of a man's fortune on his tombstone, summam patrimonii ins. saxo, Hor. Fig.: nature has *engraved* on our minds a belief in the blessedness of the gods, natura insculpit in mentibus ut (dece) beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45. 4. caelo, i (in metal): v. TO CHASE. Phr.: his features remain *engraved* on the heart, haerent infixi pectore vultus, Virg.

engraver: sculptor, sculpsor: diamonds are sought after by *engravers*, expetuntur (adamantes) sculptoribus, Plin. 37, 4, 15, ad fin.: *engravers* of gems, sculptores gemmarum, id. 29, 6, 38, fin.

engraving: 1. The art: sculptura, sculptura: v. Dr. Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v. 2. That which is engraved: sculptura, sculptura: the former is used of carvings in stone, Vitr. 4, 1, ad init. A copper-plate *engraving*, pictura ex aere (ex aenea lamina) impressa.

engross: 1. To take up wholly: 1. occupo, i: the attention of the people was *engrossed* by a rope-walker, populus (studio stupidi) animum in funambulo occupat, Ter. Hec. Pro. 1, 4: Cic.: v. TO OCCUPY. 2. (?) oboleo, sēdi, sēsum, 2: when the attention of the audience is already *engrossed* by the speaker, quum is qui audit, ab oratore jam obesset eat et teneret, Cic. Or. 62, 210 (the figure being that of the siege and capture of a city). 3. teneo, ul, ntum, 2: to have one's attention *engrossed* by games, shows, ludia, spectacula teneri, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: v. TO ENCHAIN, INTEREST. Phr.: (my) whole attention was *engrossed* in this study, totus animum in hac contemplatione defixus est, Plin. Ep.: *engrossed* in attention to those strains, illis carminibus stupens, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: v. TO ABBOR (III.). **III.** To buy up and keep from the market: comp. primo, 3: v. TO FORESTALL. **IV.** To write in plain, large characters: *engraved* letters, liscque majusculis descripto: v. TO COPY.

engrosser: 1. Of the market: oemptor, dardānarius: v. FORESTALLER. **II.** In writing: scriba: v. v. SE CRETARY. **engulf:** 1. vōro, dēvōro, haurio: v. TO SWALLOW UP. 2. mergo, dēmergo, 3: v. TO PLUNGE, DROWN.

engulfing (adj.): rapidus: the *engulfing* swallows (them) up, r. vorat vortex, Virg.: Tib. Phr.: *engulfing* waters, biliones, voragines, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73. **enhance:** 1. augeo, xl, cum, 2: v. TO INCREASE. Join: augere et tol-

lere aliquid dicendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.
 2. amplifico, 1 (to set off, add distinction to): to e. and adorn a subject by speech, aliquid dicendo a. atque ornare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 221: to e. a person's glory, allicius gloriam a., Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 5. 3. orno, exorno, 1 (to set off by language): v. TO ADORN, EMBELLISH.
 4. accendo, di, sum, 3: their value is e.d. by their brilliancy, quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, Sen. Ben. 7, 9. 3. Phr.: he e.d. the effect of what he said by weeping, etc., incendebat haec fletu, Tac. A. 1, 23: to e. the price of corn (by forestalling), annonam flagellare, Plin.: the value of land is e.d., accedit pretium agris, Plin. Jun.: v. TO RAISE.
enhancement: 1. amplificatio: e. of honour and glory, a. honoris, et glorie, Cic. 2. accessio, incrementum, etc.: v. INCREASE. (More freq. expr. by verb: it is an e. of their value, augeat pretium illa, etc.: v. TO ENHANCE.)
enharmonic: enharmonicus, Macr.
enigma: 1. aenigma, a. u. s. v. Cic. 2. sirpus: an old Latin word, quae Graeci aenigmata quidam ex nostris veteribus sirpos appellaverunt, Gell. 12, 6. 3. gribus: v. RIDDER.
 4. ambage, abt.: pl. ambages, um, f. (any dark saying): Liv.: Ov.
enigmatical: ambiguum, v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: e. language, ambages, um, f.: Ov.
enigmatically: 1. ambigüe: v. AMBIGUOUSLY. 2. per ambages, Liv.
enjoin: 1. praecipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (with dat. of person): v. TO INSTRUCT, ORDER. 2. injungo, xi, ctum, 3 (with acc. and dat. or dat. and ut): to e. upon any one a duty, allicui munus inj. Liv.: he had e.d. upon me to . . . mihi injunxerat ut, etc., Plin. Jun. 3. mando, 1 (to issue a charge or command: with dat.): he had e.d. upon Trebonius not to suffer, etc., Trebonio per litteras mandaverat, ne pateretur, etc.: Caes.: v. TO COMMAND, CHARGE.
 4. jubeo, 2: v. TO BID.
enjoy: 1. fruor, itus and ctus, 3 (to derive enjoyment from: with abt.): to e. pleasures, voluptatibus f., Cic.: to e. immortal existence, immortal aeo f., Lucr.: a thing to be e.d. by the eyes, res fruenda oculis, Liv.: to e. fully, perfruor, Cic. 2. ator, atus, 3 (to have the use or advantage of: with abt.): to e. any one's hospitality, hospitio allicius u., Caes.: to e. but indifferent wealth, valetudine non bona u., Cic.: to e. the intimate acquaintance of any one, aliquo familiariter (familiarissime) u., Cic. 3. expr. by pass. of verbs under delight: I e. being called a good man, vir bonus dici delector, Hor.: these things I feast on, e., recui in, his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. in Pis. 20, 45. Also by act. with acc. of the person: how did you e. the party, ut juvit te coena? Hor. S. 2, 8, 1: I never e.d. myself more, sic (sc. me juvit), ut mihi nunquam in vita fuerit melius, ib. 2, 8, 3: v. TO DELIGHT. 4. gaudeo, gavisus, 2 (to rejoice in): this I shall not only take in patience, but shall even e., haec feram non solum aequo animo, verum etiam gaudenti ac libenti, cf. Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3: how you always e. making sport of human life (misfortunes), ut semper gaudes illud rebus humanis, Hor. 5. expr. by bene est, pulchre est, with dat. of subject (to be well off): what was the company you so e.d., quis coenantibus pulchre fuerit illi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 20: he swears only married men know how to e. life, jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 88: Pl. Phr.: e. the (present) day, carpe diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, fin.: e. the sweets of life, carpe dulcia, Pers.: to e. the most exquisite pleasures, paratissimis vesce voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: e. the splendid spectacle, egregium spectaculum capessite oculis, Liv. 37, 24: to e. oneself (with pleasure, feasting, etc.), animo obsequi, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8: genium curare,

Hor. Od. 3, 17, fin.: genio indulgere, Pers. 8, 5, 151.
enjoyment: 1. The act of enjoying: expr. by ger., etc. of fruor, ator, etc.: more by the lack than the e. of it (friendship), magis carendo quam fruendo, Cic.: to increase our e. of what we have gained, *quo magis illi fruamur quae parsa sunt: v. TO ENJOY. Phr.: he is in the e. of a competency, (ei) rerum suppetit usus, Hor.: *habet unde commodum vivat, (R. and A.): ||. The sense of pleasure itself: 1. gaudium: v. JOY. 2. delectatio, oblectatio: v. AMUSEMENT, DELIGHT. 3. voluptas: v. PLEASURE. Phr.: with patience, may more, with e., aequo animo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3.
enkindle: accendo: v. TO KINDLE.
enlarge: A. Trans.: 1. to increase in dimensions: 1. amplifico, 1: to e. (the compass of) the city, urbem a., Liv. 1, 44: Cic.: v. TO INCREASE. 2. amplio, 1: to e. a temple, templum a., Suet. Aug. 18: v. TO EXTEND. 3. dilato, 1 (by spreading out): to be e.d. opp. to be contracted, dilati, contrahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: the camp had better not be e.d., neque dilati castra opus esse, Liv. 27, 46, fin.: v. TO EXPAND. 4. prolobo, 1 (by pushing forward the boundaries): Tac. Col. 6, laxo, 1 (so as to give more room): to e. the forum, forum a., Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8: v. TO WIDEN. Phr.: to e. the empire, imperium proferre, Virg.: to e. the limits of the city, terminos urbis prorogare, Tac. ||. To set at liberty: 5. mitto, libero: v. TO RELEASE. B. Intrans.: to grow larger: expr. by verbs under (I), as pass., or with prom. refl.: v. SUPR.
 upon: I. e., in words: 1. exhortor, abectus, 3: (often with an adverb): you have my faithful advice, which to e. further upon would be superfluous, consilium habes fidele, quod dilutus ex supervacuum est, Curt. 7, 4, med.: I have e.d. on this theme, haec exsecutus sum pluribus, Phaedr.: Suet. (not exactly in this sense in Cic.: v. TO RELATE). 2. prosequor, 3 (to pursue a subject): I shall not e. (upon the subject) further than, etc., quod non longius prosequar quam, etc., Cic. R. Am. 30, 83: v. TO PURSUE. Phr.: which might be e.d. on to any extent, quae copiosissime dici possunt, Cic. Clu. 10, 29: to e. on each point, unaquaque de re [gravior et] diu dicere, ib. l. c.: to e. upon a subject, aliquid [de aliqua re] uberius disputare et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: simply, dicere uberius et latius, Plin. Jun.
enlargement: 1. Extension, expansion: usu. expr. by ger. etc. of verbs under TO ENLARGE: to accommodate these numbers an e. of the city was necessary, ad hanc multitudinem ampliificanda urbs videbatur: v. TO ENLARGE. Phr.: the e. of territories, prolatio finium, Liv. (v. EXTENSION): an e. of the subject, predicate, *subjecti (quod dicitur), vel praedicati amplificatio. ||. Release from confinement: missio: v. RELEASE.
enlighten: 1. Physically: illustro, collustro, 1: v. TO ILLUMINE. ||. Mentally, spiritually: 1. *illuminio, 1 (religiously): it is impossible for those who have been once e.d., impossibile est eos qui semel sunt illuminati, Vulg. Hebr. v. 4. 2. erudio, 4: v. TO INSTRUCT. Phr.: to e. the mind: *mentem errore atque ignorantia liberare; mentis tenebras, caliginem discutere, dissipare: v. TO EDUCATE.
enlightened (part. adj.): eruditus, doctus: in less e. times, minus eruditus hominum temporibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: a nation so civilized and e., gens tam humana atque docta, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: v. EDUCATED. Phr.: a man of e. views, *homo liberali in primis candidoque judicio: v. UNPREJUDICED.
enlightener: illuminator: Tert.

enlightenment: 1. humanitas v. CIVILIZATION, REFINEMENT. 2. illuminatio (religious): Vulg. II. Cor. IV. 6: Tert. Phr.: to promote the e. of the mind, *ad animos liberaliori doctrina imbuedos; (?) ad collustrandas mentes, Ruhnk. (in R. and A.); ad excolendam hominum vitam per artes, cf. Virg. A. 6, 663: without any e., sine ulla bona arte, Cic.: in these days of e., *eruditus his, ut feruntur, temporibus: v. ENLIGHTENED.
enlist: A. Trans.: 1. To enter for military service: 1. scribo, pes, ptum, 3: to e. soldiers, milites a., Sall.: Liv.: v. TO KNOW. 2. conscribo, 3 (only of a number): Sall.: Liv. 3. expr. by sacrumentum (the military oath), with adigo, obligo, etc.: to e. the younger men, Juniores sacramento adigere, Liv. 4, 5: Tac.: to e. a man over again, aliquem secundo, militiae sacramento obligare, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 30: the soldiers whom he had e.d. in Cisalpine Gaul, quos ex Gallia Cis. sacramento rogavisset, Caes. B. C. 6, 1. 4. condico, 3: v. TO HIRE. 5. conquiro, quasi, tum, 3 (to get together from various quarters: not therefore to be used of ordinary Roman enlistment): Liv. (in Kr.): simply, conquestione habere militum, Liv. 23, 32, fin. 6. pairo, compairo, 1 (to raise troops): v. TO RAISE. ||. To induce to join a side: 1. traho, xi, ctum, 3 (to join with in parties, in sentiment): the (Livius) had e.d. Drusus on her side, Drusum traxerat in (suam) partem, Tac. A. 4, 60: the patricians had e.d. a part of the tribunes on their side, partem tribunorum Pl. Patres in suam sententiam traxerant, Liv. 5, 25, init. 2. tradico, 1 (esp. with ref. to the feelings): if some deity will only e. your sympathies on my behalf, al quis mihi deus vestram ad me audiendum benevolentiam conciliavit, Cic. Clu. 3, 7. 3. intraneo: to enter one's name for military service: 1. expr. by nomen, with do, edo, proficor: they encouraged one another not to e., alius alium confirmare, nomina ne darent, Liv. 2, 24: a little below, nomen edere, nomina profiteri, occur in same sense (edere appears to be the more formal word, and proficor to denote willingness to enlist). 2. sacramentum dico, xi, ctum, 3 (cf. A. 2, 3): that no one should be compelled to e. against his will, neu quis invitus a dicere cogatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86, fin.: Liv. (who has sacramento dicere, 2, 24, fin.). Phr.: a newly e.d. soldier, tiro: v. RECRUIT.
enlistment: 1. expr. by verb: to prevent the e. of a citizen, civem prohibere quominus ei nominis edendi (apud consules) potestas fieret, cf. Liv. 2, 24: v. TO ENLIST. 2. conquistio (acquiring for recruits): v. TO ENLIST (A., 1, 5). See also LEVY.
enliven: 1. excito, 1: wit e.s speech and prevents tedium, (quod salsum est) excitat et a tedio defendit orationem, Quint. 6, 3, 19: v. TO AROUSE, STIR UP. 2. exhillaro, 1: v. TO CHEER. 3. vegeto, 1 (perh. better, vegetum reddo): no joys e. him, gaudia non illum v. AGEN. 4. laetifico, 1: v. TO GLADDEN.
enlivener: (?) recreator (reviver), Tert. Phr.: lyre, the e. of feasts, *lyra convivorium gaudium; quae convivia laetificas (dapibus grata testudo, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13).
enlivening (adj.): laetificans: v. JOYFUL.
enmity: 1. Inimicitia (very often pl.): to let one's e.s be mortal, one's friendships everlasting, mortales in., sempiternas amicitias habere, Cic.: to be at e. with any one, in cum aliquo gerere, habere, Cic.; also, in. exercere, Sall.: the same may be exp. by intercedunt (sunt) alioque inimicitias cum aliquo, Cic.: to lay aside old-standing e.s, deponere in. veteres, Ant. in Cic. Att. 14, 13: secret e., tacitae et oo-

cultas in. Cic. 2. similitas (where friendliness formerly existed): Cic. v. *rem.* 3. odium: v. *HATED.*

ennoble: 1. To enroll among the nobility: "nobilitatem ordini adscribere, adscribere, in nobilitatem numerum adsumere (cf. Tac. A. 1, 8, Livia in familiam Juliam adsumebatur): v. *TO ENROL.*

2. To render great, noble: *her beauty was e.d. by her modesty, formam pudor honestabat*, Curt. 6, 2. Cic. (who uses the word in sense of *to honour*, q. v.): v. *TO GRACE.* 3. Illustrate, *to render in any way distinguished*: Cic. Phr.: *it is virtue that truly e.s. a man, ex virtute fit nobilitas*, cf. Liv. 1, 14, med. (R. and A.); non generi tribuitur gloria sed virtuti, cf. Phaedr. 2, 9, 4.

ennui: *taedium*: v. *WEARISOMENESS.*

enormity: 1. Immanitas (monstrousness): *the e. of such a crime*, immanis facinoris, Cic.: *taedium for every kind of e.*, omni [ditate atque] im. taeterrimis, Cic. Val. 3, 9, 170: scellus, eria, m. (cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 66, 170: "facinus est vinciri ceteri Romanum; scelus, verberari; prope parcidium, necari?"): v. *GRUEL*, *WICKEDNESS.* 3. Flagitium (of a lewd or unnatural kind): v. *CRIME.* 4. Expr. by adj., nefarius, nefandus, etc.: *sceleratum ac nefarium facinus*, Cic. R. Am. 13, 37: multa nefanda stupra, Sall. Cat. 13: v. *HEINOUS*, *ATROCIOUS* (N.B.—Not enormitas, which denotes departure from usual shape or size.)

enormous: 1. Immanis, e. (usu. with the additional idea of terror-striking): *figures of e. size* (for human sacrifices), simulacra im. magnitudine, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: an e. den. antrum im., Virg.: v. *MONSTROUS.* 2. Ingens, ntlis: v. *HUGE.* 3. Enormis, e. (exceeding the usual standard, mis-shapen): e. stature, e. proceritas, Suet.: e. (and so unyielding) broadsword, e. gladii, Tac. Agr. 36. 4. miris, mirificis, (with words denoting magnitude: v. *WONDERFUL*): *a serpent of e. size*, serpens mira magnitudine, Liv. 21, 22. 5. immensus (strictly, so great as to be beyond measurement): v. *IMMEASURABLE*. (For enormous in moral sense, v. *HEINOUS*, *ATROCIOUS*) Phr.: *to go to an e. expense*, extra modum sumptu prode, Cic. (in R. and A.).

enormously: only used with adj. denoting magnitude, where it may usu. be expr. by the superl. degree: an e. tall man, "homo procerissimus (v. *TALL*); or by a suitable adjective: an e. huge sword, gladius enormi magnitudine: an e. long serpent, "immensus prolixitatis serpens: v. *ENORMOUS*. Phr.: *to differ e.*, immane quantum discrepare: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.

enough: 1. As subst., a sufficient amount: 1. satis, shortened, sat (very often with part. gen.): e. and more than e., satis superque, Hor.: *e. eloquence*, e. satis eloquentiae, Sall.: *time e.*, satis temporis, Cic.: *hold! e.!* ohe jam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12. Less freq. sat: *anything is e. for me*, mihi quidvis sat est, Pl. M. 3, 1, 153: *it was e. for him to have seduced*, etc., non sat habuit illexe, etc., Cic. poet. N. D. 3, 27, init.

2. affatim (fully) e.: v. *PLENTY*. Phr.: *to have e.*, expr. by suppletio, 3 (with dat. of person): *the man who has e. to satisfy his needs*, cul rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4: cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, init.: *to have money e.*, pecunia non egere, Cic. (v. *TO WANT*): but e. (in terminating discourse), hac tēus: *but if you please let this be e. for to-day*, sed, si placet, in hunc diem hac tēus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, fin.: e. them of this, ergo haec (quoque) hac tēus, Cic. Att. 5, 13 (this elliptical form is esp. suited for familiar correspondence or conversation); hac tēus haec, Hor. (But we also find de hoc or his satis, Cic. Att. 6, 9): not e., pārum (both with gen. and absol.): *is it not e. that the old man is angry with us?* parumne est quod nobis succenat senex? Ter.

Phor. 3, 3, 13: Liv.: also foll. by infinit., Sall. Jug. 13: Plin. 11. As adv.: satis, less freq. sat (with verba, adj. and adv.): Cic.: Hor. Not e., pārum: *there is no one who has not lived long e.*, nemo parum diu vixit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: Caes.

enquire: 1. quaero, quaesivi and 2. itum, 3 (to seek information: see also foll. art.): *to e. for the road*, vlam q., Cic.: v. *TO ASK.* 2. percunctor or percontor, 1 (to ask for information: Interrogo often refers to the putting of questions rhetorically or by counsel, cross-questioning): *he (Deiotarus) was wont to e. of me respecting the principles of our augury*, solebat ex me p. augurii nostri disciplinam, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: *to e. of a person how he sells anything*, p. ex aliquo quanti quid vendat, Cic. 3. asciscitor, interrogo, 1: v. *TO ASK.*

— **into:** 1. quaero, 3 (v. *preced. art.*): esp. of judicial enquiry: *to e. into a person's death*, de allucis morte q., Cic. R. Am. 41, 119 (where, as oft., it is used impera.): Ter. has a direct accus. after the verb, rem quaere, Ad. 3, 4, 36. 2. inquirō, quisi, itum, 3 (foll. by in and acc., also de and abl., and less freq. acc. alone, esp. of enquiry prompted by curiosity or love of knowledge): *to e. into traditions too curiously*, nimis diligenter inq. in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4: *to e. carefully into a work*, diligenter de opere inq., Quint. 1, 1, 21: *to e. into vices*, vitia inq., Hor. (In judicial sense, only of enquiry in order to collect evidence: v. Lat. Dict. a. v.).

3. angulo, 1 (to investigate on all sides or carefully: also, to institute a judicial enquiry): *to e. into and study anything*, (aliquid) an. et (omni) acie, contemplari, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 153: *to e. into a person's death*, de morte an., Tac.: Liv. 4. cognosco, novi, itum, 3 (to examine judicially: of special cases): *after e.ing into the case*, cognita causa, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: but with any sub. besides causa, usu. foll. by de: *to e. into the matter of the Campanian land*, de agro Campano c., Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: also by super and abl., Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 13. 5. indāgo, sciscitor, 1: v. *TO EXAMINE.*

enquiring (adj.): i. e. prone to enquire: 1. percunctor or percunctorius, f. -trix (cf. L. G. § 598): v. *INQUIRITIVE.* 2. expr. by circuml., ad res investigandas aptus, pronus; (veri) investigationi aptus, deditus: v. *TO ENQUIRE, ENQUIRY.*

enquiry: 1. A question put: 1. percontatio or percunctorio (esp. of repeated enquiries for information): *I could not, after all my e.s., find out anything about the matter*, nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Cic. 2. interrogatio: v. *QUESTION, CROSS-QUESTIONING.* 3. expr. by prez. part. of verbs under TO ENQUIRE (cf. L. G. § 638. Obs. 2): *on the e. being made why he did so*, he answered, "quaerentibus (quaerenti) respondit: on e. it has seemed to me, "(mihi) quaerenti visum est, etc.: also by gerund: v. *TO ASK, ENQUIRE.*

A matter of investigation: 1. quaestio (esp., but not solely, of judicial e.): a somewhat difficult e., subdificillis q., Cic. (v. *QUESTION*): *to institute an e. (judicial)*, q. habere (often with ref. to torture), Cic.: v. *INVESTIGATION.* 2. inquisitio (esp. scientific or curious e.): *e. into and search after truth*, veri inq. atque investigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13. In judicial sense, inq. is a preliminary e. into a person's character and antecedents, not the trial itself: *e. into the character of a candidate*, inq. candidati, Cic. Mur. 21, 44. 3. angulatio (judicial: v. *rare*): Varr. 4. cognitio (special judicial e. under the emperors: cf. Suet. Cl. 15, "negament cognitionis rem, sed ordinarii juris esse"): *the senate demands an e.*, senatus c. postulat, Tac. A. 2, 28, fin.: *to institute an*

e., c. habere, Suet. 5. investigatio (a tracking out, step by step): v. *INVESTIGATION.*

enrage: 1. irrito, 1: v. *TO PROVOKE.* 2. exaspero, 1: esp. as pass. reflect.: *he became more e.d.*, magis exasperabatur, Curt.: Liv. 3. expr. by ira, with a verb; as, excitare ira, Virg. (cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202); iram concitare, Orv.: v. *TO EXCITE*, and comp. foll. art. 4. inflammo, 1 (esp. with animos, iram): v. *TO INFLAME.*

enraged (part. and adj.): iratus: v. *ANGRY.* 2. furens, ntlis (wildly raging): v. *TO RAGE*: e. beyond bounds, furibundus, Sall. Cat. 31. 3. expr. by ira, with an adj. or part.: *either dreading his (Caesar's) presence or e. at it*, sive praesentium ejus timens sive ira commotus, Sall. Cat. 31 (Virg. has gravior commotus, absol., Aen. 1, 126): ira percipit, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 8 (Cic. has animo irato ac percipit aliquid facere, Mil. 23, 63). 4. incitatus: *the state, e. thereof, attempts to carry out its rights by arms*, civitas ob eam rem incitata armis jus suum exsequi conatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: *to pacify a people e. against the good*, populum inc. in bonos mitigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202.

enrapture: capio, 3: v. *TO CHARM.* Phr.: *when some noble object completely e.s. (or enraptures) them*, quum aliqua honesta res (eoa) totos ad se convertit et rapit, Cic. Off. 2, 10, fin.: *to be e.d. at anything*, stupere foll. by in and abl., or abl. alone: *Albius is e.d. with bromes*, stupet Albius aere, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28: *to be e.d. with joy*, gaudio effleri, Cic.: v. *TRANSPORTED* (TO BE).

enraptured (part. adj.): 1. stupidus: some statue of Polyctetus holds you e., to stupidum delinet signum aliquid Polycteti, Cic. Phr. 5, 2, 37. 2. stupens, entis: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33. See also *preced. art.*, and *TRANSPORTED.*

enrich: 1. enrichio, 1: *to e. people with fortunes*, homines fortunis 1., Cic.: *to e. a temple with paintings*, templum picturis 1., Cic. The comp. collocupletio also occurs: Ter.: Auct. Her. 2. ditto, 1 (somewhat rare): *the camp e.d. to e. the troops*, castra militem ditavere, Liv. 31, 60, fin.: *to e. one's native tongue*, sermonem patrium d., Hor. A. P. 57. 3. very often expr. by divitiarum, arum, with a verb: *aliquem divitiis augere*, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69; *divitiis ornare*, Nep. Them. 2; *divitiis exple* (to satisfy with riches): v. *TO FILL.* 4. opulento, 1 (rare): Hor. 5. beo, 1 (prop. to make happy): *he will e. Latium with opulent diction*, Latium beabit divite lingua, Hor. Ep. 2, 121. 6. inaurio, 1 (prop. to cover with gold): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9. 7. augere, xl, cum, 3 (to increase): *the air e.s. (p) the earth with showers*, aer terram a. imbribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101. Phr.: *to e. oneself*, by fair means or foul, recte, quocunque modo, rem facere, Hor.; *divitiis sibi parare*: v. *RICHESS.*

enriched: to become: ditescio, 3 (poet.): Lucr.: Hor. (In prose better divitiis se augere, collocupletare, etc.: v. *TO ENRICH.*)

enrichment: expr. by verb: with a view to the e. of a subject (rhetorically), rei collocupletandae causa, Auct. Her.: v. *TO ENRICH.*

enroll: 1. scribo, pal. ptum, 3: *to e. colonists*, colonos a., Liv.: esp. of soldiers, v. *TO ENLIST.* Fig.: *e. my friend in your following*, scribe tui gregis hunc, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, fin. 2. scribo (ads.), 3: *e.d. among the gods*, ascriptus deorum ordinibus, Hor.: *to e. new colonists* (in addition to those already sent out), novos colonos a., Liv.: with acc. of place to which the colony is to be sent, colonos Venusiam a., Liv. 31, 49: *to be e.d. as a citizen*, in civitatem (or civitatem) ascribi, Cic. Arch. 4. 3. refero, tūll, latum, 3 (to enter in a list): *to be e.d. among the accused*, in reos referri, Cic. R. Am. 10, 27: *simly*, in

deorum numerum refert, Suet. Caes. 38. 4. **adsciscio**, *acti*, *itum*, 3: on his return he was *e.d* by Vespasian in the patrician order, revertentem Vespasianus inter patricios adscivit, Tac. A. 9: v. TO ADMIT.

enrolled, *newly*: *adscripticius*: Join: *novus* et *ads. civis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, fin.

ensample: *exemplar*, *exemplum*: v. PATTERN, EXAMPLE.

ensanguined (*part. adj.*): 1. *sanguineus* (either actually stained with blood, or blood-coloured): v. BLOODY, BLOOD-RED. 2. *cruentatus*: v. GORY.

ensoonce oneself: *Phr.*: they stealthily *e. themselves* in the dark ribs (of the wooden horse), corpora tribus includunt caeco lateri, Virg. Aen. 2, 19: to *e. oneself* in one's library (i. e. to give oneself wholly to books), in bibliothecam se abdere, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: the sly (puss) *e.d herself* in her safe hole, dolosa tuto condidit sese cavo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 17: v. TO HIDE.

enshrine: 1. *Lit.*, to place in a shrine: 1. *dédico*, 1 (in this sense, with acc. of name of deity): *Juno* has been *e.d* on the Aventine, Juno in Aventino dedicata est, Liv. 5, 52, med.: *Apollo* *e.d*, Apollinem dedicatum, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1: Cic.: sometimes with *aede* expr., Ov. F. 6, 637: v. TO DEDICATE.

2. *consecro*, 1 (rare in this sense): *an image e.d* in a part of his house, simulacrum in parte aedium consecratum, Suet. Gal. 4, ad fin.: v. TO CONSECRATE. *Phr.*: the same day saw thee (*Juturna*) *e.d*, te lux eadem aede recepit, Ov. F. 1, 462: the following day *e.d* thee (*Concordia*) in a move-votive temple, candida te niveo posuit lux proxima templo, Ib. 637: on this day he was *e.d*, hac die illi est datum templum, cf. Ib. 4, 622. 11. *Fig.*, to preserve as in a shrine: 1. *sacro*, 1: the eloquence (of Cato) *e.d* in writings of every description, eloquentia sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40, med. 2. *consecro*, 1: a mode of discussion *e.d* in the writings of Plato, ratio disputandi Platonis [memoria et] literis consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: Quint.: v. TO REMEMORATE. *Phr.*: his image is perpetually *e.d* in my heart, existit infimo meo animo commissa imago ejus, comp. Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11.

ensign: 1. *A banner*: *signum* (*militare*), *vexillum*: v. STANDARD. 11. *The officer who bears the colours*: *signifer*, *aquilifer*, *éri*: v. STANDARD-BEARER.

enslave: 1. *expr.* by *servitus*, *slis*, *f.*, and *a verb.* (*civitatem*) *servituti* subicere (et addicere): *civitati* *servitutem* injungere, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; *servitutem* imponere, Sall. Or. 1: to carry off and *e.* (homines) in *servitutem* abstrahere, Caes. B. G. 7, 14; in *servitutem* abducere, Cic. in Pis. 34, fin.: *an e.d state*, *civitas* *servitutem* oppresse, Cic.: to prevent one's fellow-citizens from being *e.d*, repellere *servitutem* a suis civibus, Cic.: v. SLAVERY. 2. *subigo*, 3: v. TO SUBDUCE. See also foll. art.

enslaved (*part. adj.*): 1. *servus*, *a. um* (more freq. as *subs.*): everything that is not *e.* they deem hostile, omnia non serva hostilia decunt, Sall. Ep. Mitth. ad fin.: v. SLAVE. 2. *emancipatus* (*lit. sold over to*): *Fig.*: *a Roman* *e.* to a woman, *Romanus* *e.* *Romanæ*, Hor. Epod. 9, 12: *to e. no one*, *neminis* *e.*, Cic. 3. *mancipatus* (= *preco*), *e.* to debauchery and wine, stupro *mero* m., Apul. 4. *addictus* (*bound over*): *e.* to swear by no master, nullius ad jurare in verba magistrat., Hor. 5, 6, obediens, nris (not necessarily in bad sense): Sall. Cat. init. 6. *deditus*: v. DEVOTED TO. *Phr.*: to *e.* to anything, *servire* (with *dat.*): Cic.: v. SLAVE (TO BE).

enslavement: *expr.* by *servitus*: v. PRECED. ART.

enslayer: *Fig.*: *dômina*: v. MIS-TERS.

ensnare: 1. *illiquo*, 1: to *e.* birds, aves *ill.*, Prod. *Fig.*: *gifts e. fierce captains*, munera saevos *ill.* duces, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 15. 2. *irretio*, 4 (*lit. to catch in a net*): *Fig.*: to *e.* a youth by vicious seductions, adolescentulum corruptelatum illecebris *ir.*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: v. TO ENTANGLE. 3. *expr.* by *laqueus* (*a noose*), with *a verb.*: *laqueus* capere, Cic. Caec. 29, 83; *laqueis* *irretitum* tenere, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43: v. SNARE. 4. *illido*, *lexi*, *cium*, 3: v. TO ALLURE, DECOR.

ensphered: "in sphaera (sphaeram) inclusus, illigatus.

ensue: *sequor*, *insequor*, 3: v. TO FOLLOW.

ensuing (*adj.*): *sequens*, *insequens*, *posterus*, *proximus*: v. FOLLOWING.

ensure: v. INSURE.

entablature: *quae pars supra capitula columnarum est*, cf. Vitruv. 3, 5 (3), 13 (the several members of the entablature are there enumerated: epistylum and corona given in Quich, etc., are the architrave and cornice respectively).

entail (*subs.*): "feudum tallitum" = "hereditas in quam certitudinem limitata," Du C. a. v.

entail (*v.*): 1. *Lit.*, to tie up property to a particular line of descent: "tallio, i." ("Talliare in re feudali idem est quod ad quamdam certitudinem ponere; vel ad quoddam certum hereditamentum limitare," Du C. a. v.)

11. *Fig.*, to bring on as a consequence: 1. *dérivo*, 1 (prop. to lead off a stream from a river): *disaster* *thus e.d*, hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19. 2. *expr.* by *sum*, with double *dat.* (L. G. § 297): the greedy sea *e.s* destruction upon the mariner, extitit avidum mare nantis, Hor.: v. TO PROVE (INTRANS.). 3. *affero*, *infero*, *contraho*, etc.: v. TO BRING ON. *Phr.*: (a crime) that will *e. suffering* upon innocent posterity, immeritis postmodonatis nocitura, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30: passion has *e.d* destruction on lofty cities, frae alis urbibus stetere causae, cur perire funditus, Ib. 1, 16, 18: (from) a precedent that would *e. ruin* on posterity, exemplo trahenti perniciem ventens in aevum, Ib. 3, 5, 15.

entangle: 1. *Lit.*: 1. *impédio*, 4 (strictly, by the feet): to *e. one's legs* in any thing, crura aliqua re *im.*, Ov. Met. 12, 392: Pl. 2. *irretio*, 4 (as in a net): *soils e.d* with roots (forming a sort of net-work), solum *irretitum*, Col. 3, 11, ad init. (more freq. *Fig.*: v. *infr.*). 3. *implico*, 1: v. TO ENTWINE. *Expr.* in *p. part.*: *e.d* in the meshes (of Mars and Venus), *implicid* *laqueis*, Ov. A. A. 2, 580. 4. *illiquo*, 1: v. TO ENSNARE. 11. *Fig.*: *Phr.*: to *e. a person* in his speech, aliquem loquentem *irretire*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 34; in sermone capere, Vulg. Matth. xii. 15: to get *inextricably e.d*, in inextricabiles laqueos incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 101; involvere se *laqueis* (insidiosae interrogationis), Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7.

entanglement: 1. *implicatio*: *e. of affairs*, *im. rerum*, Cic. 2. *error*, *vis*: *inextricable e.* (of a maze), *inextricabilis e.*, Virg. 3. *laqueus*, or *pl. laquei*, v. *preced. art.* fin.: and *SNARE*.

enter: A. *Intrans.*: 1. *Introeo*, 1, *itum*, 4, *irr.* (to get within a place; while *intro* is rather to cross a threshold, or other barrier; *ingredior*, to go forward on the way in): to *e. by the triumphal gate*, porta triumphali *introire*, Cic. in Pis. 23, 55: to *e. into* the city, *int. in urbem*, Cic. (But *introire* is often used with a direct acc.). 2. *intro*, 1: to *e. by every crevice*, rimas per omnes intrare, Mart.: to *e. by the door*, *int. per ostium*, Vulg. Johann. x. 1. (But *intro* is much oftener used trans., and *esp. of forcible entrance*: v. ENTRANCE, I. 3.) 3. *ineo*, *il. itum*, 4, *irr.* (very often *Fig.*: v. TO ENTER UPON): v. TO GO INTO.

4. *pervénio*, 4: v. TO REACH. B. Trans.: 1. To make entrance into:

1. *intro*, 1 (with direct acc., or in

and acc.): to *e. a kingdom*, *regnum int.* Cic.: before the soul *e.d* the body, antequam animus corpus intrasset, Cic.: to *e. the Capitol*, *int. in Capitolium*, Cic.

2. *ingredior*, *gressus*, 3 (for *syn.*, v. 1, 1): *did you dare attempt to e. that house?* *did you dare to cross that threshold?* *tu ingredi illam domum ausus es?* *tu illud limen intrare?* Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 68. See also TO ENTER UPON.

3. *Introeo*, 4, *irr.* (both with *in* and *acc.*, or *acc. alone*): *you write me word that Pompeinius has e.d the capital*, scribis Pompeinium in urbem introisse, Cic. Att. 7, 7: to *e. a person's house*, in domum *alicujus* *int.*, Cic.: to *e. one's own house*, suam domum *int.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, init. 4. *Ineo*, 4, *irr.*: v. TO ENTER ON. 5. *Invehor*, *vectus*, 3 (to *e. on horseback*, in a vehicle): the dictator *e.s* the city in triumph, dictator triumphans urbem *int.*, Liv. 2, 31: to *e. the Capitol* in a chariot, Capitolium (al. in Capitolium) curru *int.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 11. See also TO PENETRATE. 11. Of time; to commence: *ingredior*, 3: v. TO ENTER ON. 111. To join, unite oneself to: *Phr.*: to *e. the army*, (militandi causa) *nomen edere*, *profiteri*; *sacramentum dicere* (v. TO KNIGHT) to *e. a university*, *academiae civibus ascribi*; *inter juvenes academicos refertur*: v. STUDENT.

IV. To make an entry of: 1. *référo*, *toll*, *lâtum*, 3, *irr.*: to *e. in a memorandum book*, *aliquid memoriae causâ* *r.* in *libellum*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19: to *e. in the list of proscribed*, in proscripso *r.*, Cic. R. Am. 10, 27. *Expr.* of business accounts: to *e. a claim* in an account book, *ref. nomen* in tabulis, in codicem (accepti et expensi), Cic. R. Com. 1, 4. 2. *féro*, 3, *irr.*: to *e. to any one's debit account*, *aliquid expensum* *t.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, 100 (where the correct phrase is, *acceptum referre*, to enter to one's credit; *lit.* as received). 3. *induco*, *xl. cium*, 3 (to bring into an account): to *e. in an account book*, in rationem *ind.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, 106: to *e. as paid*, in rationibus *datum ind.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, med. V. To commence legal proceedings: *Phr.*: to *e. an action against any one*, *legere agere* cum aliquo, *litem* or *actionem* *alicui* *intendere*, v. ACTION, LAWSUIT.

enter into: 1. To engage in, contract: *Phr.*: to *e. into an alliance* with any one, *societatem* cum aliquo *coire*, *facere*, Cic. (v. ALLIANCE): to *e. into a treaty*, *foedus* *facere*, *ferre*, etc. (v. TO CONCLUDE, V.): they *e. into a treaty of alliance* with *Ambiorix*, *Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2. 11. To comprehend fully: *capio*, *percipio*, *teneo*: v. TO COMPREHEND (11.). 111. To throw oneself heartily into a plan, undertaking: *Phr.*: to *e. eagerly into the study of literature*, *literas avide arripere*, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: to *e. upon a war* with the utmost eagerness and exertion, *animo et opibus* in bellum *incumbere*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: v. TO DEVOTE (11.).

— on, or upon: 1. *Ineo*, 4, *irr.* (*esp.* to *e. on an office*): to *e. upon a magistracy*, *magistratum in.*, Cic.: to *e. upon the consulate*, in consulatum, Liv. The pass. occurs: on the day of his *e.ing on office*, *die initit magistratus*, Liv. 21, 63, med.: to *e. on a plan*, *consilium rationem* *in.*, Cic. v. PLAN. 2. *ingredior*, *gressus*, 3: to *e. on a journey*, *iter* *ing.*, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34: to *e. on a certain path of life*, *viam* *aliquam* *vi-* *vendit* *ing.*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118. 3. *auspicio*, *incipio*, 3: v. TO UNDERTAKE. 4. *occupio*, *cepi*, *cepimus*, 3: to *e. on a magistracy*, *magistratum oc.*, Liv. 9, 3, fin.: *Phr.*: to *e. upon public life*, *ad rempublicam accedere*, Cic. (cf. Sall. Cat. 3: "studio ad rem publicam latus sum").

enterprise: 1. A (bold) undertaking: 1. *Inceptum*: v. UNDERTAKING. 2. *fâcinus*, *bris*, *n.* (a bold achievement; usu. of a bad kind): *a great and notable e.*, *magnum et memorabile f.*, Tac. Agr. 28: v. ACHIEVE-

MENT. 3. **conflum** (auxid): v. **SCHEM.** Phr.: an *e. full of risk*, *periculosum planum opus aleae*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6: v. **TANK, WORK.** || An *enterprising disposition*: *alacer ac promptus animus*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, fin.: v. **ENTERPRISING**; **ALACRITY.**

enterprising (adj.): 1. **promptus** (forward of action): *all the most e.*, *promptissimus quisque*, Tac. A. 3, med.: *Jugurtha was e. and ambitious of military distinction*, erat Jugurtha manu promptus et appetens gloriae militariae, Sall. Jug. 7: v. **PROMPT.** 2. **struendus**: L. **Sextius**, an *e. young man*, whose prospects lacked only patrician birth, L. **Sextius**, a. adolescens, et cuius spei nihil praeter genus patricium deesset, Liv. 6, 34, fin.: v. **VIGOROUS, ACTIVE.**

3. **experientia, ntis** (trying everything): usu. with some other word: Join: *promptissimus homo et experientia*, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37: *vir acer experientiaque*, Liv. 6, 34, ad init. 4. **audax** (often in bad sense): v. **BOLD, DARING.**

entertain (v.): 1. **To receive as host**: 1. **expr.** by **hospitium**, with **accipio**, **excipio**, **invito**, etc.: *I shall e. you with country hospitality*, te agresti hospitio accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, fin.: *to e. magnificently*, magnificentissimo h. accipere, Cic. (hospitio *excipere*, strictly of one who takes in a person needing hospitality, cf. Liv. 29, 11: *qui vir optimus Romae esset, hospitio deam* [peregrinam] *excipere*: cf. Tac. Ger. 21): *the whole household will come out to meet (me)*; *will hospitably e. me*, tota familia occurret; **hospitio invitabit**, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, fin.: *to e. ambassadors publicly*, legatos in publicum hospitium adducere, Liv. 5, 28, med. 2. of the above verbs, **invito**, **accipio**, **excipio**, are also used absol.: *they take their friends into the camp to e. them*, suos in castra invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 74, med.: *to e. a person magnificently*, aliquem magnifice accipere, Pl.: v. **TO INVITE, TREAT.** || **To amuse**: oblecto, delecto, i: v. **TO AMUSE, DIVERT.** || **To cherish in the mind**: habeo, 2: to e. a wish, opinion, voluntatem, opinionem habere, Cic. (v. **HOLD**): sometimes with in animo: *to have upon the lips and to e. in the mind (a sentiment)*, in ore atque in animo h., Cic. Fam. 5, 16, ad init. Phr.: *to be led to e. a hope*, in spem venire, adduci (v. **HOPE**): *I strongly e. the hope*, magna me spes tenet, Cic.; *magnus mihi animus est*, Tac.: v. **TO CHERISH** (fin.).

entertainer: 1. **hospes**: v. **HOST**. 2. **parochus** (strictly, a *parochos*: q. v.): Hor. S. 2, 8, 36 (facet). 3. **convivator**, Hor. S. 2, 8, 74: Liv. (Or *expr.* by verb: *who was your e.*, quis te hospitio accipit, hospitio invitavit? v. **TO ENTERTAIN**.)

entertaining: **festivus**, **ludicr.**, **lèpidus**: v. **AMUSING, DIVERTING.**

entertainingly: **festivè**, **jâcundè**, **lèpidè**: v. **AMUSINGLY, PLACIDLY.**

entertainment: 1. **By a host**: **hospitium**: *ruric e.*, agris h., Cic.: v. **TO ENTERTAIN** (I); **HOSPITALITY.** || **A feast**: convivium, epulae: v. **BANQUET, FEAST.** || **Amusement**: oblectatio, delectatio, ludus: v. **AMUSEMENT.** || **A public amusement**: (2) **munus, éria**, n. (a term applied to the gladiatorial exhibitions, Cic.): v. **SHOW.**

enthrall: in servitutum redigo: v. **TO ENSLAVE.**

enthrone: i. e. *to seat on the episcopal chair*: *intronizo, incathedro, i: Med. L.: v. **DU C. a. v.**

enthroned: 1. **Of a bishop**: *in-thronatus: v. **DU C. a. v.** || In gen. sense: *qui in solio conestit; *quasi in (regio) solio sedens habens*: v. **THRONER**. Phr.: *who is e. in the heavens*, *qui ipsum coelum pro solio habet.

enthronement: *in-cathedratio (of a bishop): v. **DU C. a. v.**

enthusiasm: 1. **Religious excitement**: furor: v. **FRENZY, FANATICISM**. Phr.: *to be filled with a kind of e.*,

quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: v. **INSPIRATION.** (Cic. has *ἐνθουσιάζω* in Greek characters = *af-fectus, poetic inspiration*, Q. Fr. 3, 4.)

|| **Any fervid feeling**: 1. **stîdium** (ardour, devotion, q. v.: often in ph.): *to be full of e. for the discovery of truth*, ardere studio veri repertiendi, Cic.: *with such e. on the part of all good men*, tanto a omnium bonorum, Cic.: *with extraordinary good will and e.*, praestanti (in me) benevolentia et divino a. Cic. ad Quir. 6, 35: *under the influence of a strong e. for philosophy*, admirabili quodam ad philosophiam a. concitatus, Cic. Br. 89, 306: *such was the e. felt about my safety*, haec erat studiorum in mea salute contentio, Cic. Sext. 62, 130. 2. **fervor**, ardor, incitatio: v. **ARDOUR**. Phr.: *in a sudden fit of e.*, repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 49: *to be received with considerable e. (of a singer)*, effusus exclpi, Suet. Ner. 22, fin.: (of an actor), magno cum fremitu et clamore dicere, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3; *without any e.*, mortuo plausu, Cic. l. c.: *no good poet without e.*, poeta bonus nemo sine inflammatione animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194: *nor did the e. of the people flag*, neque elanguit cura hominum, Liv. 23, 23, fin.

enthusiast: 1. **A person under religious excitement**: homo enthûs: v. full art. || **One ardently devoted to any pursuit**: Phr.: *an e. about brasses*, (qui) stupet in aere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28: *an e. about coins*, (homo) numismatibus conquirenda quasi furore quodam deditus.

enthusiastic: 1. **Under religious excitement**: 1. **enthûs**, f. *enthêa* (Gk. *ἐνθεος*): *the e. crowd (of worshippers of Cybele)*, enthea turba, Mart. 11, 84, 4: Sen. (trag.). 2. **fanaticus**: v. **FANATICAL, FRENZIED.** 3. **attônitus**: epith. of vates, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14. 4. **flrens**, ntis: Ov. Her. 5, 121: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 102. 5. **expr.** by circuml., (homo) divino quodam affatu instinctus, cui in pectore sedet deus, cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 78: v. **INSPIRATION.** || **Of warm, eager temperament**: 1. **fervidus** (hot, impetuous): used as epith. characteristic of youth, Hor. A. P. 115: v. **TO FIERCE.** 2. **stûdîosus** (devoted to, fond of; less strong than the Eng.): *an e. lover of the woodland and the chase*, (homo) a. nemorum, caedisque ferinae, Ov. Met. 7, 765: *I am perfectly e. about plate*, in argento plane a sum, Petr. fr.: *more e. about recalling me than about retaining me*, studiosior retinendi mei quam retinendi, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 2: v. **DEVOTED TO.** 3. **before** such words as *admiration, devotion, etc.*: summus, maximus: e. *admiration*, maxima, summa admiratio, Cic.: v. **GREAT, EXTREME**. Phr.: *to be an e. admirer of*, stupere in aliqua re, summa animi intentione studere alicui rei (v. **ENTHUSIAST**): e. *joy*, exultans gesticulans laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66; *effusio animi in laetitia*, Cic. l. c.

enthusiastically: 1. **stûdîosè**: v. **RAGERLY**. (The sense may be more adequately expr. by the superl.: cf. Suet. Cal. 54.) 2. **offusè** (giving full play to the feelings): Suet. Plin. jun.: v. **ENTHUSIAST** (fin.). Phr.: e. *devoted to, studiosissimus* (with gen.), Cic.: *to pursue the study of Greek literature*, e. litteras Graecas avide arripere, Cic.: *to be e. received*, maximo plausu excipit, cf. Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: *I was e. welcomed by all the good*, cum summo studio omnium bonorum exceptus sum, cf. Cic. ad Quir. 8, 18.

enthymeme: enthymâma, êtîe, n.: Quint.

entice: 1. **allecto**, i (frequent. of allicio: v. **TO ALLURE**): *to e. (keep on enticing) even to drink by whispering*, boves sibilo al., ut bibant, Col.: Cic. 2. **pellicio**, exl, ectum, 3 (to lead into mischief): Ter.: Cic. 3. **illico**, i: v. **TO DECOY, ALLURE.** 4. **inesco**, i: v. **TO ENTAP.** 5. **êlicio**, cul,

ctum, 3 (to tempt or draw out): v. **TO DRAW OUT, ELICIT.**

enticement: 1. **allectio** (continued act of enticing), Quint. 2. **illicebra**, arum: v. **ALLUREMENT**. 3. **esca** (lit. a bait for catching prey): *pleasure the means of e. to vice*, voluptas, e. malorum, Cic. 4. **lascivulum**, esp. in pl.: v. **FASCINATION**. **enticer**: allector (rare): Col.: v. **TEMPTER**.

enticing: 1. **illicebrius** (abounding in allurements, esp. to what is bad: rare): Pl.: Prud. 2. **blandus** (coaxing, winning): *the e. allurements of pleasure*, illicebrae b. voluptatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: *with e. (coaxing) arms*, b. laceria, Ov. Met. 2, 100: *e. toil (of breeding)*, b. labor, Virg. G. 3, 127. Phr.: *e. arts or charms*, blanditiae, arum; also blandimenta, orum: *the e. influence of pleasure*, voluptatum blanditiae, Cic.: *to approach any one with e. arts*, per blandimenta aliquem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13 (v. **FASCINATION**): *to use e. arts*, blandiri, Cic.: *how e. is vice*, quanta sunt vitiorum illicebrae, quanta blandimenta; quantum valent vitiorum lenocinia ad homines pellendos atque corruptendos: v. **PRECED. ART.**

enticingly: blandè (persuasively, coaxingly), Cic. (Or *expr.* by pres. part. of allicio, to ask anything e., *allicitia, blandientis modo aliquid rogare: v. **TO ENTICE**.)

entire: 1. **Whole, undivided**:

1. **tôtus**: *to swallow cakes e.*, totas oborberè placentas, Hor.: v. **WHOLE.**

2. **intèger**, gra, grum (lit. intact; hence, not diminished, unimpaired): *the lower part (of the piles) remained e.*, pars inferior i remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: *not surviving e.*, nec superstes 1, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 7. 3. **sôlidus** (substantial, unbroken): *they (serpents) swallow stags and bulls e.*, solidos hauriunt cervos taurosque, Plin.: *the e. flesh of the bull*, s. taurorum viscera, Virg. Aen. 6, 255: *an e. hour*, a hora, Juv.: Cic.

4. **unîversus** (the whole together, in its entirety): v. **WHOLE.** 5. **illibatus** (from which nothing has been taken, unimpaired): *to carry his glory (o Pompey) to the grave e.*, gloriam (suam) illibatam deferre ad inferos, Vell. 2, 48, med.: Tac. 6. **plênus**: v. **COMPLETE**. Phr.: *(to build vessels) of e. trees (one to each)*, ex singulis arboribus, Liv. (in Q): *the e. human race*, universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164.

|| **Not gelded**: *an e. horse*, equus admissarius, Col.: Pall.

entirely: 1. **omnino**: v. **ALTOGETHER.** 2. **expr.** by **tôtus**, in agr. with *subd.*: *a man e. made of dishonesty and lies*, homo totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: *e. absorbed in them (trifles)*, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: *e. devoted to us*, totus noster, Cic. 3. **plânè**: v. **QUITE.** 4. **pâtus** (inwardly, thoroughly): *to have lost a custom e.*, consuetudinem p. amisisse, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27: v. **TOTALLY, THOROUGHLY, COMPLETELY.**

entireness, entirety: *expr.* by **tôtus**, **unîversus**, **sôlidus**: *to look at the matter in its e.*, rem univèrsam contemplari: v. **WHOLE, ENTIRE**. (Not integras or universas in this sense: v. **WHOLE, SUBS.**)

entitle: 1. **To give a title or claim to**: 1. **expr.** by **jus, jûris**, n., with a verb: *to be e. to do anything*, jus aliquid facendi habere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, fin.: *I am e. to answer on behalf of one who is my junior*, pro hoc enim, qui minor est natu, meo jure respondeo, Cic. Am. 9, 32: *he is in a manner e. to claim the advantage (of my studies)*, fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet, Cic. Arch. init. 2. **expr.** by **dignus**: *he who enjoys modestly esteem e. one day to command*, qui moderate paret, videretur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 5: *whatst he was thought e. (to the privilege) in himself*, quum ipse per se dignus putaretur, Cic.

Arch. 4, 6: v. TO DESERVE (6). Phr.: *I have avoided blame, but am not (therefore) ed to praise, vitavi culpam, non merui laudem, Hor.* *he is ed to our best services, hunc quantum est situm in nobis opem ferre debemus, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: to doubt whether a man is ed to the franchise, de aliquis civitate dubitare, Cic. Arch. 5, 10: our intimacy es me to see this frankness, *hac mihi pro nostra consuetudine licet uti liberate.*

II. To give a designation to: 1. Inscrbo, pel, pium, 3 (of the titles of works): the treatise ed *Laelius*, libri qui inscribitur *Laelius*, Cic. Off. 2, 9, init. The perf. is also used, (liber) qui est inscriptus *Hortensius*, Cic. Div. 2, init. (But the prez. is preferable when the current title of a work is given: cf. Cic. Off. 2, 24, fin.; Suet. Caes. 55.) 2. appello, nōmīno, 1: v. TO CALL NAME.

entitled to: dignus (with abl.): v. preceded art. (1).

entity: essentia; ens, entia, m.: v. Quint. 8, 3, 33.

entomb: 1. condo, hūmo, v. TO BURY. 2. pōno, pōno, itum, 3: when the body is ed, corpore posto (posito). Lact. 3, 834: Virg. freq. in p. part., postus. Dig. 34, 1, 18, fin. (esp. in epitaphs).

entombment: epulōria: v. BURIAL.

entomological: *entōmōlōgicus, as scient. t. t. Phr.: au e. work, *liber de insectorum natura scriptus: v. INSECT.

entomologist: *entōmōlōgicus, as scient. t. t. Phr.: a learned e., *homo insectorum naturae peritus.

entomology: *entōmōlōgia, as scient. t. t.: v. preceded art.

entozoa: *eius generis animalcula quae intra corpora aliorum animalium versantur (quae entozoa dicuntur).

entrails: viscera, exta, illa: for syn. v. INTESTINES.

entrance (subs.): 1. The act of entering: 1. Ingressio: to be forbidden e. into the forum, ab in. fori propulsari, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9: the form ingressus also occurs, Caes. 2. In-
troitus, ūs (for syn. v. TO ENTER): e. by night into Smyrna, nocturnus in Smyrna, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: at his very first e., primo statim in, Tac. 3. Ex-
per: verb: immediately on his e., ut primum introit, intravit: those who effected an e. there, quo qui intraverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: (the dictator) makes his triumphal e. into the city, triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv. v. TO ENTER.

II. The right of entering to the presence of a king, etc.: jus audiendi, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, fin.: these have constant right of e. to the king, *his patet semper aditus ad regem: v. ACCESS.

III. Concrete, a place for entering: 1. Introitus, ūs: all the e.s had been blocked up, omnes in praeculis erant, Caes. Cic. 2. Aditus, ūs: v. APPROACH (II).

3. Os, ūs, n.: (mouth) of a gulf, cavern, etc.: at the e. of the Euxine, in ore Ponti [et angustia], Cic. Verr. 4, 38, 129 (for which immediately after, ad introitum Ponti). Join: in ipso aditu, atque ore (portus), Cic. 4.

Ostium (like preced.): v. MOUTH. Phr.: just at the very e., in ipso limine (v. THRESHOLD): just at the narrowest part of the e. to the harbour, qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, med.: at the e. of the province, in prima provincia, Cic. Fam. 3, 6.

entrance-fee: (at school) perh. Minerval, ūs, n.: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, fin. In wider sense perh. *phoros adituali (cf. epulae aditales, Plin. 29, 4, 14): v. FEE.

entrance (v.): 1. To put in a trance: nearest word perh. consopio, 4: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 97: "Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur." More precisely, "animi quasi excessum e corpore offere" (7). II. To delight exceedingly: cōpio, rāpio, v. TO ENRAPTURE, RAVISH.

entrancing (adj.): suāvisimūs (?): v. DELIGHTFUL.

entrap: 1. Inesco, 1 (by a bait): to e. dumb animals by a bait, muta

animalia cibo in., Petr. Fig.: to e. men, in homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: Liv. 2, cāpio, 3: v. TO CATCH.

expr. by pēdica (a foot-trap), lāqueus (a noose), rēte (a net): with a verb: (caught fast in the ice) just as if e.d., velut pēdica capta, Liv. 21, 36, fin.: to e. a game, laqueis captare feras, Virg. V. TRAP, NET. 4. Irretio, 4 (strictly, in a net): v. TO ENSNARE.

entreat: 1. obsecro, 1 (earnestly to make appeal to): he ed and adjures you by his old age, to obs. obstaturque per senectutem suam, Cic.: I e. your protection, obsecro vestram fidem, Pl. v. TO RESECH. 2. obtestor, 1 (still stronger than preced.: v. sup.): v. TO ADJURE, fin. 3. oro, 1 (to pray to, as to a deity; to implore): v. TO IMPLORE. 4. precor, deprecor, 1: v. TO PRAY. 5. pēto, 3: v. TO BEG. See also TO ASK.

entreaty: 1. pōroem, e. f. (nom. and gen. sing. obsol.; and more freq. in pl.: any prayer or earnest request): neither by e. nor bribes to be led astray, nec prece, nec pretio a recta via deduci, Auct. Her.: he made use of the most urgent, most importunate e.s, omnibus p. petere contendit, ut . . . , Caes. B. G. 5, 6: comp. fatigare aliquem precibus, Liv. 1, 11: v. PRAYER. 2. rogatio, rogātum (the latter only in abl.): v. REQUEST.

3. obsecratio (earnest appeal): Join: prece et obsecratione (humili) uti, Cic. 4. obstatio (like preced., but stronger): to descend to the most humiliating e.s, ad infimas ob. promovere, Tac. A. 1, 12, init. Join: in preces obstationesque verti, Liv. 5. deprecatio (for forgiveness): deprecatio ejus facti, Cic. Part. 37, 131. Phr.: obtained by e., to which no claim of right can be made, precorinus, Liv.: Tac. adv. precario, by entreaty, Tac.

entrapot: empōrium (a centre of traffic): Liv.: Plin.

entrust: 1. crēdo, didi, ditum, 3 (from a feeling of confidence: in this sense with acc. and dat.): to e. everything to one man, c. omnia uni, Cic. Man. 23, 68: (Quintilius) not on such terms e.d (to the care of the gods), non ita creditus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 11. Join: committere atque credere (aliquid aliquid), Cic. 2. concedo, 3 (strengthened from credo: less freq.): Join: commendare et concedere, Cic. 3. commendo, 1 (formally to consign to a person's care): v. TO COMMEND. 4. committo, misli, assum, 3 (to commit to a person's honour, whether with trust or without): Join: committere et credere (where the former denotes rather the act, the latter the feeling with which it is done); commendare et committere, Ter. 5. permitto, 3 (to leave to the power of: "commisus fidei, permissus potestati," Cic. Font. 14, 30): the conduct of the war is e.d to him, summa ei belli administratio permittitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 76. 6. depōno, pōno, itum, 3 (strictly, to put in a place of safety, as money): Fig.: e. your secret to safe ears, quidquid habes tute depone auri-bus, Hor.: Cic.: v. TO DEPOSIT.

entrusted: fiduciarius (given on trust): Caes.: Liv.

entry: 1. The act of entering: Introitus, ūs: v. ENTRANCE. II. A passage for entering: aula (?): v. COURT. See also ENTRANCE (III.), and PASSAGE.

III. That which is written down or registered: Phr.: to write an e. of anything, aliquid in tabulas referre, Cic. V. TO ENTER, B. IV.: to make (formal) e. of the particulars of a transaction and conclude it, nomina facere, negotium conficere, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59 (nomen is esp. used for the e. of a debt: v. DEBT): book-keeping by double-e., "rationes (accepti et expensi) per binos codices confectae (?).

entwine: 1. Implico, ūvi and uti: sum and itum, 1 (to fold one thing in or upon another): as the clinging ivy creeping hither and thither e.s a tree, ut tenax hedera huc et illic ar-

borem im. errare, Cat.: (Cassidia) with hair ed with vipers, implicata viperis crines, Hor.: to e. one's temples with a green bough, tempora im. frondent! ramo, Virg. 2. Implecto, xli, xum, 3 (to twist together): rare except in p. part.: (the Bacchantes) with snakes e.d in their hair, implexae crinibus angues, Virg.: Plin. 3. circumflico, 1 (to twine round): a monster ed about with serpents, circumplexata serpentibus bellua, Cic. 4. rēdimlo, 4 (to tie, as with a band, wreath, etc.): with the temples ed with bay, redimitus tempora lauro, Tib.: Ov.: v. TO WREATH. 5. necto, xul, xum, 3 (to fasten together): to e. a garland (i. e. make one by e.ing flowers together), n. coronam, Hor. 6. Innecto, 3 (with acc. and dat.: to e. upon): to e. one's arms about a person's neck, in brachia collo, Stat.: Virg.: Ov.

enumerate: 1. enūmēro, 1: it would take too long to e. the battles, longum est e. proelia, Nep.: Cic. 2. nūmēro, dīnūmēro, 1: v. TO COUNT. Phr.: nor is it needful to e. them (the kinds of vines), neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Virg. G. 2, 104: they were ed, numerus (-orum) initus est, cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 76 med.

enumeration: 1. enūmērātio, Cic. 2. expr. by nūmērus: there can be no e. of their names, nec nomina quae sint est n., Virg. G. 2, 104: to make an e., numerum inire, Caes. 3. rēcensio (as the result of a review or survey): Suet. 4. commēmōrātio v. RECALL.

enunciate: 1. To predicate: enūntio, 1: whatever is e.d (= every proposition), quidquid enūntiatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 95: v. TO STATE, PREDICATE. II. To give utterance to sounds: exprimo, articulo: v. TO ARTICULATE.

enunciation: 1. The act of stating, predicating: enūntiatio (setting forth in any way): Quint. II. Of articulate sounds: explānatio: v. ARTICULATION. Phr.: to bestow care on the correct e. of every letter, *curam adhibere ut proprie exprimatur unaquaeque littera.

envelope (v.): 1. Involvo, vi, itum, 3: the fire es the whole wood in flames, ignis totum i. flammis nemus, Virg. G. 2, 3: 8: to be ed in smoke, involvi fumo, Ov.: v. TO WRAP UP. 2. circumfundo, fudi, sum, 3 (with acc.): the most dense atmosphere es it (the earth), quam crassissimus c. aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: esp. poet., the goddess ed them with a mantle of mist, nebulae (eos) circum dea fudit atmos., Virg. Aen. 1, 412: Sil. 3. amiclo, cal, ctum, 4 (as with a mantle): thy fair shoulders es in cloud, nubes candentes humeros amictus, Hor. 4. condo, 3: v. TO HIDE. Phr.: let Jove e. the heavens in cloud, nubes polum pater occupato, Hor.: v. TO COVER.

envelope (subs.): involōcrum (any wrapper or coating): Cic.: Plin.

enveloping (adj.): circumfusus (shed around): v. TO ENVELOPE (2).

envenom: i. e. to render virulent: perh. exaspero, 1: v. TO EXASPERATE. Chiefly used in p. part.: v. foll. art.

envenomed (part. adj.): chiefly used fig., tingured with malice, hatred, etc.: Phr.: e. spite, malignitas ūs multo ūnta veneno, Sen. Vit. beat. 18, 1: the e. darts of calumny, *deiectatum occultae invidiae: the e. tones of informers, *delatorum odiosa illa ac pestifera invidia: e. jealousy, *invidiae stimuli (cf. Liv. 30, 14, init.: "non hostili modo odio, sed amoris etiam stimulis": Tac. freq. uses stimuli of bitter, exasperated feeling).

enviable: 1. dignus cui invidens or invidetur: v. TO ENVY. (Hor. has ger. part. invidendus, Od. 2, 10, 7, but this should not be followed in proe: see L. G. § 234, Obs. 2.) 2. often beatus, fortunatus, opātus, will be near enough: O e. husbandman, O nūmum fortunatus agricolae! Virg. G. 2, 438 how e. is his lot who far from bus-

ness... beatus ille qui procul negotiis...
Hor. Epod. 1, 1.

envier: (homo) invidus: by your *as* and *detractors*, a tuis invidis et obsecratibus. Cic. Fam. 1, 4, med.

envions: 1. invidus: *the e. man pines at (the sight of) his neighbour's wealth*, invidus alterius macerescit rebus optima, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57: Cic. v. JEALOUS. 2. invidiosus (usu. pass., exposed to *jealous ill-will*, Cic): Fig.: *e. antiquity*, i. vetustas, Ov. 3. invidus (virulently, actively *e.*): *e. and slanderous*, l. et mordax, Hor. S. 1, 4, 93: *e. oblation*, l. oblationis, Hor. Cic. 4. livens, nris (= lividus): Mart. Phr.: to be *e.* of, invidere, livere (with dat.): v. TO ENVY.

enviously: Phr.: to look *e. upon* any thing, aliquid rei invidere, invidia oculis (Hor. has dente invidio, Od. 4, 3, 16) aliquid aspiciere: v. TO ENVY. Sometimes invidus may do (L. G. § 347): *he e. disparages him*, "invidus detrahet laudes ejus: they *e. look on*, "invidi spectant (v. ENVIOSUS) comp. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 32.

envionsness: v. ENVY.

environ (v.): circumdo, circumplector: v. TO SURROUND, ENCIRCLING.

environment: quae nobis circumstant; in quibus versamur: v. CIRCUMSTANCES.

environs: expr. by circumjectus: *he set fire to all the buildings in the e. of the city*, omnia aedificia circumjecta urbi incendit, Liv. 9, 28, fin., or by circumjaceo: *the e. of the city are delightful*, "quae circumjacent urbi loca, sunt amoenissima: v. CIRCUMJACENT; SUBURBS.

envoy: legatus, orator (spokesman), nuntius (messenger): v. AMBASSADOR.

envy (nub): 1. invidia (including also ill-will, in wider sense: v. ODIUM): *no greater torment than e.*, invidiā non majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58: Cic. 2. invidentia: a term coined by Cic. to expr. the active sense exclusively: "invidia tum est quum invidetur," Tusc. 3, 9, 20; "invidentia est aegritudo ex alterius rebus secundis," ib. § 21. 3. livor (virulent, active *e.*): *e. preys on the living*, pascedit in vivis L. Ov.: *spite and e.*, malevolentia et L. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10 (not in Cic. himself appy.): Phaedr. 4. malignitas (any ill-natured feeling): *envenomed e.*, m. ista multo tincta veneno, Sen.: v. SPITE. 5. obsecratio (strictly the act of envious detraction: also used by Cic. for envy in general: Tusc. 4, 8, 18): v. DETRACTION. 6. seditio (Gr. ἐριζωτία): Cic. Tusc. 1, c. v. JEALOUSY. Phr.: to be back-bitten by the tooth of *e.*, mordenti dente invidio, Hor.: *she gazes, and pines away from e. with gazing on men's prosperity*, videt, intabescitque videndo successus hominum, Ov. M. 2, 760.

envy (v.): 1. invidio, vidi, sum, 2. strictly, to look with evil eye on; hence, with dat.: to a dat. of person is added *abl.* with prep. or alone [in Tac.]: *vehemently to e. one's superiors*, vehementer superioribus L. Cic.: *herein I rather e. you*, in hoc tibi paulum invidio, Cic.: v. TO GRUDGE. (N.B.—The pass. must be expr. impersonally: L. G. § 234, Obs. 2.) 2. liveo, 2 (for syn. v. ENVY, sub): only with dat. of person; rare: Tac. Mart. Phr.: to *e. any one a little*, eminvidere alicui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. See also JEALOUS (to see).

enwrap: involvo, 3: v. TO WRAP UP. **enwreathed**: implicatus, inductus: v. TO EXTWINE.

epact: epactae, arum, f. (Gr. ἐπακται, sc. ὑπολείπεται): Id.

epaulet: (2) humerale, is, n. an article of military costume, worn on the shoulder, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14. (Or expr. by circuml., "ornamentum militare quod in humeris gestatur).

ephemeral: 1. l.i.t.: *lasting one day*: diurnus (rare in this sense): *to fulfil their e. destiny* (of the "spart") which sprang from the serpent's teeth, implessae aetatis fata diurna suae, Ov.

Her. 6, 36. Or expr. by circuml., qui unum diem vivit, Cic. II. Fig.: *short-lived*: 1. brevitas, e: v. BRIEF.

2. cādūcus (*fading, perishable*): Cic. Ov.: v. TRANSIENT.

epod: superhumale, is, n.: Hier. **epoth**: epōthos, Cic.

eporality: epororum magistratus, dignitas: v. OFFICE.

epic: 1. epicus: an *e. poet*, poeta, poema *e.*, Cic. 2. herōicus: v. HEROIC. Phr.: *e. poetry*, epos (neut., and only in nom. and acc.), Hor. S. 1, 10, 43: Mart.: *a swim of e. strain*, Maeonli carminis ales, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 2: *the subjects of a poetry*, res gestae regumque ducumque et tristia bella, Hor. A. P. 73.

epicene: epicœnus, Donat.

epicure: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16. See VOLUPTUARY.

epicurean: 1. Connected with Epicurus: Epicūrus (both as *adj.* and *sub.*), Cic. II. Devoted to indulgence: homo voluptarius: v. VOLUPTUARY, SENSUALIST.

epidemic: 1. *Adj.*, epidēmus, Amm. 19, 4, ad fin. Phr.: *the disease became e.*, late vis morbi evagata est, Liv.: v. TO SPREAD. II. *Sub.*, lābes (lues) epidemia, Amm. l. c.: see also PLAGUE, PESTILENCE.

epidermis: "summa cutis quae epidermis appellatur.

epiglottis: epiglōtissa, yda, f.: Plin.

epigram: epigramma, ātis, n.: Cic. Mart.

epigrammatic: epigrammaticus, Spart. Phr.: *with a point*, "acute et epigrammatica prope modo dictum.

epigrammatist: 1. epigrammāsta, m.: Sld. 2. epigrammāsticus, Vop.

epilepsy: 1. morbus cōmitialis (so called from the occurrence of a fit of it serving to render the holding of comitia illegal): *to be seized with a fit of e.*, c. morbo corripit, Plin. 32, 4, 14: Sen. (The disease was also called morbus sacer and morbus major, Cels.). 2. morbus cādūcus (*falling sickness*), Apul. 3. epilepsia (Gr. ἐπιληψία): Lampr. Phr.: *to recover persons from a fit of e.*, comitales erigere, attollere, Plin. 32, 4, 14.

epileptic: 1. cōmitialis, e: *e. maladies*, c. morbi, Plin.: v. PRECED. ART.

2. epilepticus: v. FORE. S. v.

epilogue: epilogus, Cic. Quint.

epiphany: epiphania, Amm.: Isid.

episcopally: episcopalia, e, Prud.

episcopally: episcopalliter, Aug.

episcopate: episcopatus, āis, Tert.

episode: 1. embōllum or -on (Gr. ἐμβόλιον), Cic. Sext. 54, 116. (Elsewhere, in Q. Fr. 3, 1, ad fin., Cic. writes the word as Gk.) 2. excursus, āis: v. DIGRESSION. 3. episōdium (Gr. ἐπεισόδιον), Kr. Phr.: *to introduce a charming e.*, "mirificam narrationem (fabulam) in librum includere, cf. Cic. Q. F. l. c.: *to embellish a work with e.*, "varietate fabularum inclusarum opus distinguere (cf. Liv. 9, 17: "varietatibus distinguendo opere, legenibus velut amœna diverticula quaerere") "varietate fabularum narrationi interficere, intertexere: *that you would treat it as a kind of e. in your general narrative*, ut a continentiū tuis scriptis, secernas hanc quasi fabulam, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3.

epistle: epistola, lītērae, arum: v. LETTER.

epistolary: expr. by epistolā, lītērae: *e. correspondence*, epistolatum commūdo: v. CORRESPONDENCE (II.): *e. style*, "scribendi genus ad epistolae scribēdas accommodatum. (Epistolae occurred in Varr. in the title of a work, Geil. 14, 8; and epistolarius is found in Aug. [epistolare colloquium, ad Marcell. 5], but both are better avoided).

epitaph: 1. titulus (sepulchri): Juv. 6, 230: Aus. epitaph. 20: also titulus sepulchralis, Aus. pref. epitaph; or even titulus alone, ib. 10. 2. epītaphium (strictly Gk.): Aus. pref. epitaph. 3. elōgium (when the ep. is of a *sententious character*): Cic. Sen. 17,

61. 4. carmen incisum in sepulcro, Cic. l. c.

epithalamium: epithālmium, Cat. lēm.: Aus. carmen nuptiale, any nuptial song, Cat. 61, 12).

epithet: epitheton, l. n. (Gk. ἐπιθετον), Quint. 8, 2, 10 (where appositum is given as the Latin equiv.): Macr. S. 6, 3.

epitome: 1. epitōmē, es or epitōma, ae, Cic. 2. summārium, Sen. Ep. 39: "nunc brevitarium dicitur; olim quum Latine loqueremur, summārium dicebatur." 3. brēviārium, Suet. Sen. l. c.

epitomist: "epitōmātor, Forcell. Gloss.

epitomise: 1. epitōmo, 1 (v. rare), Trebell. 2. expr. by epitōme (or -a) and a verb: (Diophanes) *ad the whole of Dionysius and comprised it in six books*, totum Dionysium sex epitōmis circūscripsit, Col. 1, 1, med.: *simly, cogere in epitōmen*, Aus. See also TO ABRIDGE.

epitrite: epitrītus (pes), Gram.

epoch: 1. A fixed date to reckon from: "Epōcha, ae (Gr. ἐποχή): "Initium certum aliquid, unde anni numerantur," Forcell. Gloss. s. v. (N.B.—Epocha should be confined to the above strictly tech. sense) II. A time or date: tempus, tempōra; scēlūm: v. AGE, PERIOD.

epode: epōdos, l. m. (also f., Victor.), Aus.

epopee: ēpos, n.: v. EPIC.

equality: 1. aequālitās, e. of motion, ae. motus, Cic.: v. EVENNESS. 2. of temper, aequus animus: v. EQUANIMITY.

equable: aequābilis, aequālis, aequus: v. EVEN, UNIFORM.

equably: aequābiliter, aequāliter: v. EVENLY, UNIFORMLY. Join: aequābiliter et constanter [se habere], Sall. Cat. 2, med.

equal (*adj.*): 1. Of the same dimensions: 1. aequus (often in sense of even, impartial: q. v.): *on e. share*, ae. pars, Cic. Verr. 3, 19, 49: Ter. 2. aequālis, e (corresponding in any dimension or respect: the proper word to expr. precise, mathematical equality): *one part of a foot e. to the other*, pars pedis ae. alteri parti, Cic.: *e. in every respect* (of the virtues), ae. et pares, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 83: Liv. *Of e. quality of age* (= Gr. ἀμύλη), Ter.: Cic.: v. COEQUAL. 3. pār, pāris (corresponding to, matching): *at an e. (corresponding) interval*, pari intervallo, Caes. B.G. 1, 43: *oftener of abstract qualities: of e. years and influence, but unequal birth*, pari aetate et gratia sed dispari genere, Caes.: *e. in affection for each other*, pares in amore et aequales, Cic. Am. 9, 32. 4. compar, āris (evenly matched): *an e. match*, c. connubium, Liv. 1, 9, med. 5. pāris, e (near about equal: poet.): (Philemon) *of about e. age*, pāris aetate, Ov.: Lucr. *Nearly e.*, suppar, āris, Cic. II. Adequate: 1. cāpax: v. CAPABLE. 2. pār, pāris: *as yet I am not e. (to the task)*, adhuc pares non sumus, Cic. Att. 12, 15: Quint. 3. sufficiens, suffecturus: *his strength not proving e. to the discharge of consular duties*, non sufficientibus ad consularia munera obunda viribus, Liv. 2, 8: *who though e. to the place would decline it*, *or though unequal would aspire to it*, quānam locum suffecturi abnuent, aut impares vellent, Tac. A. 1, 13: Phr.: to be *e. to the toil*, suppeditare labori, Pl.

equal (*sub.*): pār, pāris: *he cannot brook an e.*, nec quēquam ferre potest parem, Luc. 1, 125: Vell.: *oftener in pl., men envy chiefly their e. or inferiors*, invident homines maxime paribus et inferioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 209.

equal (v.): i. e. to be equal to, come up to: 1. aequo, 1 (with acc.): (these books) *have now pretty nearly e. d the others in bulk*, jam illos fere aequant (al. illis se fero aeq.) Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: an

arrow e'ing the winds (in speed), sagitta aequans ventos, Virg.: Liv. (In Cic. Brut. 36, 178, the pass. reflect. is used in similar sense, "cum Græcorum gloria Latine dicendi copiam aequalam.") 2. *Idaequo, i (with acc.; less freq. dat.): they e'd the speed of ships of war, longarum navium cursum aedæquarunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Cic. (who also uses acc.): that (the tower) might e. the height of the walls, quæ moenibus aedæquaret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41.* 3. *aequiparo, i (with acc.; less freq. dat.): to e. the thing itself in importance (of the Piræus), urbem dignitate aeq., Nep. Them. 6; Liv.: Cic. poet. 4. exaequo, i (= preced.: rare): Auct. Her. (v. inf. 5): Or. 5. aequor, æquitas, 3 (to come up to, overtake: with acc.): I will imitate your kindness towards me, (though) I shall not e. your desert, benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non asequar, Cic. Join.: aequul et exaequare, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28.*

equality: 1. *aequum (neut. of aequus: chiefly after a prep., in adverbial phr.): to be on an e. with deity, in aequo dis stare, Sen.: to put a man on an e. with another (deem him equal), aliquem allici in aequo ponere, Liv. 19, 50, fin. (N.B.—Not aequitas in this sense: v. EYENNESS.)* 2. *aequalitas (in degree, age, status): to put the vices on a perfect e., vitia in summa se. ponere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 38: fraternal, political e., ae. fraternitas, ae. civium, Cic. 3. aequalitas (uniformity): (political) e., ipsa e. unequal, ipsa aeq. est Iniqua, Cic. Rep. 1, 27. 4. pæritas (v. rare): Arn. Phr.: the wise man lives on an e. with the gods, sapiens cum dis e. part vitis, Sen. Ep. 59, 14: to put one man on an e. with another, aliquem allici aedæquare, Cic.; aequare, Liv.*

equalisation: 1. *aequatio, Cic. 2. aequatio, Liv. 3. aequalitas, Gell. 4. aequalitas (strictly not the act, but the state): to ease the pressure of taxation by e. of burdens, exactionem aequalitate munus molire, Tac. Agr. 19. (Or expr. by verb: by the e. of danger, aequato periculo, v. TO EQUALIZE.)*

equalize: 1. *aequo, i (to e. the humbler citizens with the great, tenuiores principibus ae., Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: to e. a contest, certamen ae., Liv. 2. exaequo, i (to e. all claims by corruption, omnia jura pretio ae., Cic. Verr. 2, 50, 123: that the labour of commander and common soldier might be e.d, ut militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labor esset, Sall. 3. expr. by aequalis, par, with a verb: in order to e. the tributes, "ut tributa aequalia redderentur; quo magis æquo tributorum pensio fieret: v. EQUAL, EQUALIZE.*

equally: 1. *aequè: the brave man and the coward e. covet power, imperium bonus et ignavus ae. sibi exoptant, Sall.: to love our friends e. with ourselves, ae. amicos et nosmet ipsos diligere, Cic. Usu. foll. by atque or ac (Cic.); less freq. by quam (Liv.); ut (Plin. Jun.: "cui nihil aequè ut brevitas placet," 1, 20, init.): rarely by cum (Ter. Phor. 5, 8, 43: "novi aequè omnia tecum.")* 2. *aequaliter: to distribute corn e., frumentum ae. distribuere, Cic. 3. ex aequo (not in Cic.): e. sharing in adversity, adversarum rerum ex aequo socii, Tac. G. 36, fin.: Lucr. 4. pæriter (alike, correspondingly): we do not all e. (alike) stand in need of it (affection), ea non p. omnes egemus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30.*

equanimity: 1. *aequus animus: to bear with e., aequo a. ferre, Nep.: with greater e., aequiore a., Caes.: Cic.: Ter. 2. expr. by adv.: to bear with e., placate, leniter, molliter ferre: v. CALMLY. (Not aequanimitas, which in Ter. is good-will, prol. Phor. 35.) Phr.: to disturb a man's e., commovere, perturbare aliquem: v. TO DISCOMFORT, DISCOMPOSE.*

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equation: *aequatio: v. EQUALIZATION.*

equator: *aequinoctialis circulus, Varr. L. L. 9 (8), 18, 25. (As strictly tech. t., aequator may be used: v. Forcell. s.v.)*

equatorial: *aequinoctialis: v. preceed. art. and EQUINOCTIAL. (Sometimes aequatorius may be necessary in strictly tech. lang.)*

equerry: *Æquilo, Val. Max. 7, 3, 2, fin. (Just. calls the equerry in the same story, custos equi, 1, 10): v. CROOM.*

equestrian (adj.): *Æquester, or tris (less freq. Liv.), tris, tre: the e. order, æquester ordo, Cic.: e. statues, e. statue, Cic.*

equestrian (subs.): *Æques, fts. e., v. RIDER. Phr.: a good e., certus equitandi, equi regendi (v. TO RIDE): the Numidians were good e.s, gentem Numidarum equis habilem esse, Liv. 24, 48, med.*

equiangular: *angulos aequales habens, Cart.*

equidistant: *aequidistant, nts: parallel circles, which in Latin we may call e., circuli paralleli, quos aeq. Latine posuimus memorare, Capell.: Front. Phr.: these places are e. from Rome, hæc loca part intervallo ab Roma distant.*

equilateral: 1. *aequis lateribus: to describe an e. on a given line, data linea triangulum aequis l. constituere, Quint. (R. and A.)* 2. *aequilatèralls, e: Censor. 3. aequilâtèrns: Capell. 4. aequilâtus, fts, Aus. 5. isopleuros (Gr. ἰσώλευρος), Aus.*

equilibrium: 1. *Lit.: a state of equipoise: 1. expr. by momentum: to be at e., part m. libratum esse, Col. 3, 12, med.: the stars maintain their e. by their very form and figure, astra formâ ipsâ figurâque momenta sustentant, Cic. N.D. 2, 46, 117.* 2. *expr. by libro, i. by what weights the earth is kept in e., quibus libra ponderibus terra sustineatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: cf. Luc. 5, 94: aëre libratum vacuo quæ sustinet orbem: see also supr. (1.)* 3. *aequilibrium (as scient. t. l.): cf. Sen. N. Q. 3, 25, 5: ad aequilibrium aquæ descendant (of bodies which float). Phr.: to lose its e. (of the globe), præponderare, Sen. N. Q. 3, 10, 3: so perfect is its e. (of a colossus), ea ratio libramenti est, Plin. 34, 7, 18.* 4. *Fig.: a state in which motives, etc., are balanced: use phr. under (1), with quasi, velut: to preserve the e. of the different orders, "quo magis omnes in civitate ordines quasi paribus momentis librati contineantur: v. supr.*

equinoctial: *aequinoctialis, e: Varr.: Sen.: Plin.*

equinox: 1. *aequinoctium: the vernal, autumnal e., ae. vernum, autumale, Plin.: Cic.: Caes. (who also has dies aequinoctii, B. G. 4, 36): the vernal e. is also called aeq. primum, Col. 9, 14, init.* 2. *aequinoctiales horæ (?): Plin. 2, 97, 99. Phr.: at the spring e. (poet.), Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. G. 1, 208.*

equip: 1. *armo, i (to fit out with the apparatus of war): things needful for e'ing ships, ea quæ usui sunt ad armandas naves, Caes. Join.: armare, instruere (multitudinem hominum), Cic. Caec. 12, 33: v. TO ARM.* 2. *orno, i (to furnish, whether with arms or other implements): to e. a person with arms, aliquem armis o., Virg.: to e. a fleet, classem o., Cic.: Liv. 3. exorno, i (like orno: but more freq. = to adorn, q. v.): he e.s his neighbours with arms, vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. Cat. 36: to e. a fleet, classem ex. Just. 4. instruo, xl, ctum, 3 (to furnish out): v. supr. (1). 5. accingo, xl, ctum, 3 (strictly, to gird: esp. poet., and in pass.): the youth e. themselves with torches, facibus pubes accingitur, Virg.: e'd with swords, gladiis accinoui, Liv.: v. TO GIRD ON.*

equipage: 1. *a. carriage of state,*

with retinue, etc.: 1. (?) vehiculum ac comites, cf. Cic. Mil. 20, 54. See also æstivus. 2. as gen. term, apparatus, (ie applicable to any kind of display): cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1, med.: "apparatus spectatio . . . sexcenti muli in Clytem nestra, etc."

equipment: 1. *As act. expr. by verb: to e. of a fleet, ad classem ornamand, etc.: v. TO EQUIP. (N.B.—No authority for ornamo, instructio in this sense.)* 2. *Concrete, that with which a thing is equipped: 1. arma, orum: v. ARMS, IMPLEMENTS. 2. armamenta, orum (esp. the furniture of ships): v. TACKLING. 3. instrumentum (most gen. term: that which is required to fit out a person or thing for any purpose): every kind of military e., omne militare i., Caes. B. G. 6, 30: hunting e., i. venatorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3. 4. armistia (only of troops): v. ARMOUR. (Armatus, tis, only in abl. case: Liv.)*

equipped, well (part. adj.): *ornatus: ships perfectly e. every way, naves omni genere armorum ornatisimæ, Caes.*

equipoise: 1. *That which serves as a balance-weight: per momentum: v. EQUITABLE (init.). (Or perh. libramentum, which was used of weights serving in any way: cf. Liv. 38, 5; or aequipondium, cf. Vir. 10, 8, 3[8] 4-)*

2. *The state of being evenly balanced: v. EQUITABLE.*

equitable: *aequus: v. JUST, IMPARTIAL.*

equitably: *aequè, justè: v. JUSTLY, FAIRLY.*

equity: *aequitas (for the legal sense, comp. Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14 § 13), aequum (neut. of aequus), justitia: v. JUSTICE, IMPARTIALITY.*

equivalent: 1. *tantundem (precisely e.): an e. weight (of silver), tantundem pondus, Dig.: (words) which are precisely e. in meaning, quæ idem significant ac tantundem valent, Quint.*

2. *pâr, pæris: a Latin word e. to a Greek one, verbum Latinum par Græco [et quod idem valeat], Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: v. EQUAL. 3. aequipollens, nts (rare; and only in phil. sense): an e. proposition, aeq. propositio, Apul. 4. very often expr. by vâleo, 2 (esp. of money value, with acc.): one gold coin to be e. to ten of silver, dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11, ad fin.: this [word] is e. to that, hoc idem valet quod . . . Quint. 10, 1, 13: Cic. (v. supr. 2). Phr.: I take our word voluptas to be exactly e. to the Greek ἡδονή, idem esse dico voluptatem quod Græce ἡδονή, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: to be more exactly e., magis idem declarare, Cic. l. c. he does what is e. to . . . idem facit (quod), cf. Hor. A. P. 467.*

equivalent (subs.): *tantundem pondus (a precise e. in weight), Pomp. Dig. 19, 5, fin.: more usu. expr. by valeo: to give an e. quod idem valeat, dare: v. preceed. art. (4).*

equivocal: 1. *e. of dubious interpretation: ambiguus: v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: to give an e. answer, nihil certi respondere (B. and A.).*

equivocally: *ambigûè: v. AMBIGUOUSLY.*

equivocate: *tergiversor, i (to shuffle, evade the question): why do you e., Epi-curus, and not confess . . . , quid tergiversamur, Epicure, nec fateamur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 14: to be silent, to dissimulate, to e., tacere, dissimulare, t. Cic.*

equivocation: 1. *tergiversatio, Auct. B. Afr. 8, fin. (cf. Cic. Mil. 20, fin.): or expr. by verb, v. preceed. art. 2. ambages, um, f. (enigmatical speaking): Cic.*

era: *aera, ac, f., Isyd. (Usu. better expr. by tempus; or by a phr.: from the e. of the building of Rome, a tempore urbis conditæ, ab urbe condita: v. TIME, DATE.)*

eradicate: *Fig.: to root out, extirpate: 1. evellô, i, vulsum, 3: to e. from the mind so strong and deeply,*

anted a belief, e. ex animo tantam opinionem, tam penitus insitam, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: *utterly to e. vices*, mala radicitus e., Lucr. 3, 311. 2. *extirpo*, i: *JOHN*: *extirpare* et funditus tollere (vitia), Cic. Pat. 5, 11. 3. *tollō*, i: v. TO ABOLISH, and *supr.* 4. *erido*, si, sum, 3 (lit. to scrape out): to e. the very principles of vicious desire, elementa pravae cupidinis e., Hor.: Sen. 5. *rēvelō*, 3 (rare in this sense): to e. old prejudices (lit. to pluck out old grandmothers), veteres avias de pulmone revellere, Pers. 5, 92. (Not eradico in this sense: v. Lat. Dict. a. v.)

eradication: expr. by verb: v. proceed. art.

eraze: 1. *erādo*, si, sum, 3 (to scratch out): to e. any one's name from the senatorial roll, aliquem senatorio albo e., Tac. Ann. 4, 42, fin. 2. *dēlēō*, 2, v. TO BLUR OUT. 3. *indūcō*, xi, tum, 3 (to obliterate by drawing the flat end of the stylus across): v. TO CANCEL. 4. *obolūo*, lēvi, itum, 3 (rare in this sense): Gell. (*Extinguere* quae scripserat, in Verr. 2, 70, 172, is not to erase [R. and A.] but to destroy documents altogether.) See also foll. art.

erasure: *littura*: the e. of a single name, unus nominis l., Cic. Phr.: to make es (here and there) in a will, and alter it, testamentum interlinere, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: there were many e.s, multa erant interlittera.

ere: prius quam: v. BEFORE. **erect** (adj.): 1. *erectus*: an e. girl, e. inaccessa, Tac. Jo. 1: (homines) humo excitati, celsi et erecti, Cic. N. D. 2, 96, 140. 2. *rectus*: while old-age is not begun and still e., dum prima et r. senectus, Juv. 3, 26: v. UPRIGHT. Phr.: to cause to stand a., *erigo*, rexi, tum, 3: (nature) formed man only e., solum hominem erexit, Cic. (v. TO RAISE): my hair stood e., comae steterunt, Virg.: hair e. and bristling, horrida caesaries, Ov.

erect (v.): 1. *to raise aloft*: *erigo*, tollō: v. TO RAISE. 2. *to build*: 1. *exclūo*, i (to a height): to e. a tomb of stone, sepulcrum e. lapide ex., Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: to e. towers, turres ex., Caes. 2. *extruō*, xi, tum, 3 (to raise a pile): to e. a tomb, sepulcrum ex., Cic. l. c.: v. TO BUILD UP. 3. *stāno*, i, itum, 3 (to set up): to e. an imperishable memorial of emity, aeternum inimicitiarum monumentum a., Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: v. TO SET UP. 4. *constitūo*, ul, itum, 3 (to place): hence generally with a reference to the side of the erection: e. *thou* four altars by the temples, quatuor aras ad delubra constitue, Virg. G. 4, 54: he e'd a temple at the foot of the Palatium, templum in radibus Palatii constituit, Just.: also absol., *erect*: she e.s a cenotaph, inane sepulcrum constituit, Ov. Met. 5, 569. 5. *pāno*, pōui, itum, 3 (esp. of monuments, statues): to e. a trophy, tropaeum p., Nep. Dat. 8, med.: to e. a statue to any one, alicui statuem p., Cic.: also of buildings (poet.): to e. temples, templa p., Virg. Aen. 6, 19. 6. *ēdico*, xi, tum, 3 (to rear to a great height): Virg.: v. TO REAR. 7. *exigo*, ēgi, actum, 3 (to complete): I have e'd a monument more enduring than brass, exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor.

erection: 1. *The act of setting up, building*: exstructio, aedificatio: v. BUILDING. (More freq. expr. by verb: by the e. of the trophy, the Corymbus claimed the victory, tropaeum positu [statu] Corymbi sibi victimam vindicabant: v. TO ERECT.) 2. *The structure*: aedificium, moles (of what is vast, bulky, only): v. BUILDING. **erectly**: expr. by adj.: to walk e., erectum (erecto corpore) incedere, in-gredi: v. L. G. § 341.

erectness: erectus status, inaccessus: v. ERECT.

ere-long: mox, cito: v. SOON. **ere-while**: quondam: Virg.: v. FORMERLY, SOME-TIME.

eremite: *ērēmīta*: v. HERMIT. **ermine**: *herminia* (charter of 1241, acc. to Q.): *mustela erminea*, Linn.: perh. mus Ponticus, Plin. 8, 37, 55.

erotio: 1. *amātorius*: v. AMATORY. 2. *ēroticus* (Gr. *ἐρωτικός*): Gell.

err: 1. *Lit.*, to leave the right path: *erro*, *āberro*, i: v. TO WANDER, GO ASTRAY. 2. *To make a mistake*:

1. *erro*, i: to e. greatly, longe e., Ter.: procul e., Sall.: vehementer e., Cic.: magnopere [a vero] longaque e., Lucr. 2. *pecco*, i (more freq. of moral error): esp. with neut. adj., *Empedocles e.s in many other points*, Empedocles multa alla p., Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 12, fin.: to e. in a similar way, eadem fere p., Cic. l. c. fin. 3. *lābor*, pēus, 3 (to slip off the right track: usu. with some defining words): to e. very seriously, magnopere a vera ratione l., Lucr. 1, 638: to e. to be ignorant, to be deceived, l. [errare], nescire, decipi, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18: to e. through ignorance, per imprudentiam l., Caes. Phr.: if I e. not, infalior, Cic.: v. MISTAKEN, TO BE. 4. In moral sense: 1. *pecco*, i: often impers., *we ought to be on our guard against e.ing in that way*, cavendum est ne quid in eo genere peccetur, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: v. TO SIN. 2. *dēlinquo*, liqui, tum, 3 (to do ought amiss): Cic. Liv.: v. TO OFFEND.

errand: *mandātum*, *mandāta* (pl.): v. COMMISSION (ILL). Phr.: birds that do the e.s of Jove, aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.

errand-boy: *nuntius*, *tabellarius* (letter-carrier): v. MESSENGER.

errant: *errābundus*, *errans*, *vāgus*: v. WANDERING.

erratio: 1. *Lit.*, given to wander: *erraticus*, Cic. Ov. 2. *Fig.*, irregular, vagarious (of persons): *vagus* atque inconstans; *parum stabilis*, *immodicus*: v. INCONSTANT.

erring (adj.): i. e. *sinful*: *peccātor*, *peccātrix* (L. G. § 598): v. SINNER.

erroneous: *falsus*: v. FALSE. Phr.: all these opinions are about equally e. with..., quae sunt illadem in erratis fere, quibus..., Cic. N. D. 1, 12, fin.: the opinion of his pupil is no less e., cuius discipuli non minus magno in errore sententia est, Cic. l. c. § 37: to be led into e. beliefs, in errorem rapi, Cic.: v. ERROR. (N.B.—An e. opinion is false opinio [Cic.], not opinionis error [R. and A.]: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26.)

erroneously: *falso*, *perperam*, *mālē*: v. WRONGLY.

erroneousness: expr. by adj.: to prove the e. of an opinion, opinionem falsam esse monstrare, evinco: v. ERRONEOUS, FALSE. Sometimes error, errores (cf. L. G. § 591) may do: to show the e. of the system of Ptolemy, Ptolemaei errores arguere: v. ERROR.

error: 1. *A mistake*: 1. *error* (either a course of error, or any particular erroneous opinion): to lead the inexperienced into e., imperitos inducere in errorem, Cic.: to refuse or remove an e., e. tollere, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: I shall be thankful to be delivered by you from an e., me libente mihi eripies hunc e., Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1, fin. 2. *errātum* (a particular instance of error): an e. of the artisan (putting a false inscription to a statue), e. fabrilis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: to labour under the same e.s, illadem in e. esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, fin. 3. *peccātum* (a breach of some direct law): v. BLENDERS, and *infra*. 4. *very often* expr. by *erro*, *pecco*, i, esp. with neut. adj.: to be guilty of very many e.s, permulta errare, magnopere errare, etc.: v. TO ERR. 5. *Of the press*, etc.: *erratum* typographicum, operum (cf. *supr.* 1): *error* operum, Blomf.: *erratum* typographicum, Wyttben. (In Kr.). Phr.: to correct e.s of the press, librum ab operum erroribus purgare, Wyttben. (In Kr.): the book is full of typographical e.s, plurima insunt libro vitia typographica; plurima typographorum incuria neglecta sunt: a clerical e., *scripturae* mendum; men-

dum scribendi incuria admissum. 6. *Moral*: 1. *peccātum*: v. SIN, OFFENCE, FAULT. 2. *errātum*: I will not say for no fault, but not even for an e., ob nullum non dicam vitium, sed e., Cic. Clu. 48, 133. (In this sense error is rare, and poet.: v. L. Dict. s. v.). 3. *expr. by pecco*, with neut. pron.: v. *supr.* (L. 4.).

erāt: quondam, olim: v. FORMERLY. **erubescence**: *rābor*: v. BLUSH (subs.).

eruct, *eructatio*: v. BELCH, etc. **erudite**: *doctus*, *ēruditus*: v. LEARNED.

eruditely: *doctē*: v. LEARNEDLY.

erudition: *doctrina* (with some qualifying word): he was considered to be a man of very extensive e., multiplex variaeque doctrinae censetur, Suet. Gr. 10.

eruption: 1. *Of a volcano*: 1. *ruptio* (ignium): an e. of Mt. Aetna, e. Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 12, fin. 2. *conflagratio* [e. g. Vesuvii montis], Suet. Tit. 8, med. 3. *incendium* [e. g. Vesuvii]: Glerig. pref. Plin. Ep. 6, 16. Phr.: before the e. of Mt. Vesuvius altered the face of the neighbourhood, antequam Vesuvius mons ardescens faciem loci verteret, Tac. A. 4, 67: during an e. of Mt. Vesuvius, flagrante Vesuvo, Suet.: Plin.; erumpentibus ignibus ex vertice Vesuvi, cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 106. 4. *Of the skin*: *eruptio*: in this sense usu. pl.: e.s on the bodies of children, eruptiones in corpore infantum, Plin. 2. *pustula*, *pustula*: v. PIMPLE. 3. *scabies*, *ēi* (an rough cutaneous disease): v. MARKS, ITCH. Phr.: to cure e.s on the head, erumpentia in capite curare, Plin. N. H. 20, 9, 40.

eruptive: (morbus) qui eruptiones a pustulis in corpore efficit: v. proceed. art. (ILL).

erysipelas: 1. *ērysipēlas*, *ērys*, n.: Cels. 2. *sacer ignis*: Cels.

escalade: expr. by *scalae*, *arum*, and a verb: to make preparations for an e., scalas admoveo, Caes.: to advance to e., murum scalis aggredi, Sall.; postis scalis muros ascendere, Caes.: to take by e., [oppidum] scalis capere, Liv.: v. SCALING-LADDER.

escapade: (*aliquid*) temere ac licenter factum (?).

escape (v.): A. Trans. 1. *To avoid, get out of the reach of*: 1. *efugio*, fugi, 3: to e. death, mortem e., Caes.: these (erile) are e.d by death, haec morte effugiuntur, Cic. 2. *subterfugio*, 3 (understood, in a quiet way): to e. punishment or calamity, poenam aut calamitatem e., Cic. Caec. 34, 100: to e. a danger, periculum a., Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2: (those colonies) had e.d the tempest of the Punic war, tempestatem Punic bellii subterfugissent, Liv. 31, 10.

3. *lābor*, pēus, 3 (to slip off or out: usu. foll. by ex and ab): in Tac. by acc.): to e. so many serious accusations, ex tot tantisque criminibus e., Cic.: to e. the fury of the flames, vim ignium e., Tac. A. 4, 64. 4. *ēvado*, si, sum, 3 (to get off from: foll. both by ex with abl. and poet. by acc.): to e. the enemy's hands, ev. e. manibus hostium, Liv. 21, 49, med.: Cic.: to e. any one's hands, alicuius manus e., Virg.

5. *fugio*, 3 (rare in this sense): to e. conviction, iudicium f., Hor. S. 1, 4, 100. Phr.: to e. shipwreck by swimming, enatare, Hor.: to e. the tomb (poet.), vitare libitum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 7: to e. destruction by fire, [cunctis] cinerem flagrantibus] involatium manere, Tac. A. 4, 64. 6. *To elude observation or thought*: 1. *fugio*, *fugiunt*, 3 (with acc.): whom nothing e.d, quem res nulla fugeret, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: *unless perchance some things e. me*, nisi quae me l., Cic. Off. with inf. clause as subject: about Diomysius, the thought of writing to you e.d me, de Diomysio fugit me ad te scribere, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 3.

2. *praetērit*, *praetereunt*, 4 (irr. with acc.): usu. with clause as subject:

it does not e. your notice how difficult it is, non te pr. quam sit difficile, Cic. also with *neut. adj.* as subj.: *can anything e. Parmeno, an aliquoq Parmenonem praeterat?* Ter. 3. *fallit, fœellit*, 3 (implying some antecedent probability that the thing should have passed unnoticed: with acc.: only with a clause for subject): *nor did it e. Caesar that...* neque Caesarem fœellit, quin..., Caes. also with acc. and inf.: Cic. 4. *læto, 2* (usu. with nom. case for subject): *nor did Juno's wiles e. the eye of her brother, nec latuere doli fratrem Junonia, Virg.* Ov. (Me latet, non me latet, impers., are without authority from the best ages of Latinity: Nizol. s. v.) B. *Intrans.* 1. *To get away:* 1. *effugio*, 3 (both foll. by prep. and abl.; and absol.): *to e. from battle, e. praelio et.* Cic. *e. proventus the fishes from efg.* places non effugiant, caveat, Pl. Cic. 2. *elabor*, 3 (for syn. v. *supr. A. I.*): *souls that have e.d from their bodily tenements, animi e. corporibus elapsi, Cic.* *having e.d the weapons of the Achæans, tells elapsus Achilvum, Virg.* 3. *evado*, 3: v. *supr. (A. I., 4).* || *As fluids:* *to obtain exit:* 1. *emano*, 1: *Lucr.* (of the vital breath), 3, 582. *Join:* (exprimi et emanare, Gell. 19, 5, med. 2. *elucor*, 1 (to squeeze itself out, escape with difficulty): *all the water will e. omnis elucabitur aqua, Virg. G. 2, 244.*

escape (subs.): 1. *effugium:* *to cut off any one's e., e. praeccludere eum, Lucr.* *there was no e. in the event of defeat either by sea or land, neque terra neque mari e. dabatur vitæ, Auct. B. Alex.* *to prevent e., f. intercludere, Cic.* (v. *TO INTERCEPT:* *e. from death, e. mortis, Cic.* Also oft., *a way of e., esp. in pl.:* *he shut up every way of e. from the house, effugia villas clausit, Tac. A. 16, 15.* 2. *fuga* (esp. poet.): *neither for the great nor the little is there any e. from death, neque ulla est aut magno aut parvo leti f., Hor.* *if there were no other honourable way of e. from the disgrace, si alia honoris f. non esset, Liv. 3, 67, ad init.* 3. *aberratio* (v. rare): *I have no other e. from my reasonings, aliam ab. a molestis nullam habemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 18.* P. H. *to cut off the e. of the enemy, hostes fugientes excipere (i. e. to occupy such a position as to stop them in flight): cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 35:* "multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt": *whither to flee for e. from death, qua fugeret ad salutem, Nep. Dion. g. med. v. PRESERVATION, SAFETY.*

escarpment: *praeruptus locus; monumentum pars exterior (?).

estate (v.): 1. *e. to revert to the state or to a feudal proprietor:* 1. *expr. by cādūcus:* *when a person's estate e.d to the crown, cum bona aliquis ut caduca a fisco vindicarentur, Marc. Dig. 28, 4, 3:* *the wife's portion went not e. to the state, dos data non fit caduca, Papin. Dig. 23, 2, 28.* 2. *expr. by fœcus* (the imperial treasury: v. *supr. 1*), with a verb: *ad fœcum cogi, deferri, devolvi, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45.* 3. *revertor, sua, 3:* *in all these cases the fief e.s to the lord of the manor, his omnibus casibus feudum ad dominum revertitur, Lib. Feud. 1, 5, med.:* *rightfully to e., jure ad dominum r., ib. fin.* *Join:* *feudum amittitur et ad dominum revertitur, ib. tit. 7, fin.*

eschent (subs.): hereditas cādūca (the adj. *cādūcus* was applied to all property which, like that of intestate persons, went to the state): *Dig. (v. *prec. art.* 1). P. H.:* *to suffer e., caducum fieri, a fisco vindicari, etc.; reverti:* v. *prec. art.*

eschew: vito, fûgio, v. *TO AVOID.*

escort (subs.): 1. *praesidium* (for protection): v. *GUARD.* 2. *cōmîtatus, fœ* (any attendant train): v. *RETINUE.* See also *CONVOY.*

escort (v.): 1. *dēdico*, xl, ctum, 3 (to attend by way of doing honour): *when a great number of highly respect-*

able citizens e.d me from my home, quum magna multitudo optimorum civium me domo deduceret, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, med. Liv. 2, cōmîtor, 1: v. *TO ACCOMPANY.* More fully, *praesidio causa comitari:* v. *GUARD.* 3. *prœsequor, ctus, 3* (to attend to a distance): *to e. a person into the country, rus aliquem pr.* Pl.: *to e. a person (some distance) on his way, aliquem profectantem p., Cic. Att. 6, 3, 3:* v. *TO ATTEND.* P. H.: *two legions e.d the baggage, duae legiones impedimenta [in itinere] praesidio erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.*

eschulent: esculentus: v. *EATABLE.*

eschutcheon: insignia, scutum (v. *Du C. s. vv.*): v. *ARMORIAL BEARINGS.*

esoteric: acroamaticus (Gr. ἀκροαματικός): *that some of the works (of Aristotle) were called esoteric, others e., ut alii libri exoterici, alii acroamatici dicerentur, Gell. 20, 5, med.:* or perh. *esotêricus (quem dicunt) but the word is without class. authority.

espallier: "arbor palls alligata radisque solis expansa."

especial: praecipuus: *as e. affection, p. amor, Cic.* v. *PRINCIPAL, PARTICULAR.* P. H.: *in an e. manner, prae ceteris, praesertim, etc. (v. ESPECIALLY):* *his e. [or first] care has always been the navy, navalis apparatus ei semper antiquissima cura fuit, Cic. Att. 10, 8, ad med.:* v. *CHIEF.*

especially: 1. *praecipuus* (with single words): v. *PRINCIPALLY, PARTICULARLY.* 2. *praesertim* (with quasi-parenthetical clauses): *it is not so much the reputation for wisdom, e. when it is without foundation, non tam ista sapientiae fama, pr. falsa, Cic. Am. 4, 15:* *e. in the present state of morality, pr. ut nunc sunt mores, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5:* *cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 30:* "praesertim homines tantulae staturae." 3. *imprimis:* *also with an adj. (v. PARTICULARLY):* *use with a clause: many circumstances urged him... e. that..., multae res eum hortabantur; imp. quod..., Caes. B. G. 1, 33.* (Imprimis may be foll. by tum, deinde, autem: praesertim denotes positive precedence.) 4. *maximè* (most of all: hence often used with et, quæ, tum): *vortile me a line, and e., if Pompey is leaving Italy, vohat..., scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, quid..., Cic. Att. 7, 12, med.:* *esp. in phr. quum (tum) ... tum maxime, =not only... but more e.: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96:* "tum exercitacionibus... tum scribendo maxime." 5. *ideo* (enclit.: see L. G. § 614, 3): *Virg. B. 6, prae ceteris, prae aliis:* *he was e. distinguished as an aged man, in senectute prae ceteris floruisse, Cic. Am. 1, 4.*

espionage: *expr. by delatores (informers):* *thus a system of e. was called into existence, sic delatores ellicebantur, Tac. A. 4, 30:* *he would not countenance e. "nihil [publicae rei] per delatores egit: the odious system of e., delatores genus hominum publico exitio repletum, Tac. l. c.*

esplanade: (?) ambûlâcrum, spâtium: v. *FROMENADE.*

esponsals: sponsalia, tum: v. *BETROTHAL.*

esponse: spondeo: dâco, nâbo, mihî jungo: v. *TO BETROTH, MARRY.* (For fig. sense, v. *TO EMBRACE, IV.*)

espy: conspicio: 1. v. *TO DECKRY, SEE.*

esquire: "armiger, eri (usu. in inser. M. L.): scutiger or scutifer, eri: v. *Du C. s. vv.*

essay (v.): cōnor, tento, 1: v. *TO ATTEMPT.*

essay (subs.): 1. *An attempt:* experimentum, tentamentum; trôcînum (first e.): v. *TRIAL, ATTEMPT.* P. H.: *his first e. in the art of war, prima rudimenta castrorum, Tac. Agr. 5, Liv. II. A treatise:* libellus, tractâtus: v. *TREATISE.*

essayist: scriptor.

essence: 1. *Phil. t. t.:* formal existence, substance: 1. *essentia* (Gr. οὐσία: of doubtful authority in the time of Quint., but necessary as t. t.): *Macr.:*

Apul. M. L. 2, substantia: v. *SUBSTANCE.* || *In gen. sense, inherent or essential quality:* 1. *via, vim, vi, f.:* *the very e. of friendship, omnis v. amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15.* *Join:* *vis et natura, Cic. Or. 31, 112.* 2. *nâtura* (natural constitution or quality): v. *NATURE.* P. H.: *the very e. of freedom and virtue, libertas mera, veraque virtus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8:* (a woman) *the very e. of good taste, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1158:* *this is the e. of friendship, ea demum vera est amicitia, Sall.:* *the very e. of virtue is honour, in una honestate omne bonum consistit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42 (v. TO CORRESPOND).*

|| *Essential oil, perfume:* *essentia (as t. t.): liquor tenuissimus (? subtilissimus); flos succi: (Kr.). See also *PERFUME.*

essential: 1. *In phil. sense; relating to being:* *essentia, e. Forcell. in Gloss. || *Belonging to the real nature of a thing; indispensable:* P. H.: *confidens is e. to friendship, sine fide amicitia consistere non potest; minime in amicitia fide superaddendum est (v. TO DISPENSE WITH): the e. point in a controversy, cardo litis, Quint. 12, 8, 2:* see also *MAIN (adj.).* NECESSARY, INDISPENSABLE. || *In chemistry:* *essentia (as t. t.).

essentially: perh. *ro ipse* or *reappe:* v. *REALLY.* P. H.: *knowledge differs e. from opinion, *pepa natura ac vi distat ab opinione scientia: v. RESERVOIR (II).*

establish: 1. *To make firm, settle firmly:* 1. *stabilio*, 4: *to e. marriages on a firm footing, matrimonia firmiter s., Cic.:* *to e. peace pacem s., Sall.* 2. *confirmo*, 1: *to e. peace and friendship with neighbouring states, pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus s., Caes.:* *to e. one's health, valetudinem e., Cic.:* v. *TO STRENGTHEN.* || *To set on foot, institute:* 1. *institulo*, 1, titum, 3: *to e. a trade, mercatum s., Cic.:* v. *TO INSTITUTE.* 2. *constituo*, 3: *to e. appoint and settle:* *decemviral power being e.d in all the cities, decemvirali potestate in omnibus urbibus constituta, Nep. Lys. 2, v. TO SET UP, APPOINT.* 3. *statuo*, 3 (like preced.): (Numa) *e.d all the departments of religion most properly, omnes partes religionis sanctissime statuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14:* v. *TO FIX, SETTLE.* || *To prove by argument or evidence:* *vinco, victum, victum, 3:* *if I show that (it was not done) by Habitus, I e. the fact it was done by Oppianicus, ai doceo non ab Habito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64:* v. *TO PROVE.* IV. *As milit. t. t., to gain possession of a post:* *capio, pôtior, v. TO TAKE; GAIN POSSESSION OF.*

established (part. adj.): P. H.: *the e. church, "religiones lege constitutae (statutae); et ecclesiae ratio quae publice constituta est; ecclesia publica: an e. custom, norma, praescriptum (v. RULE, PRESCRIPT, CUSTOM):* *it is an e. fact, constat (inter omnes), Cic. (v. AGREED, TO BE).*

establishment: 1. *As act:* 1. *confirmatio* (the act of making firm or securing): *the e. of perpetual freedom, c. perpetuae libertatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 8.*

2. *constitutio* (appointment, arrangement): *the e. of religious matters, e. religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, to 23.* 3. *expr. by verb:* *for the e. of liberty, confirmandae, constituendae libertatis causa: v. TO ESTABLISH.* || *That which is established:* *as, (1) religious: "religiones legibus constitutae: v. ESTABLISHED: (II) domestic: familia (body of slaves or servants): to keep up a moderate e., mediocri f. uti, Nep. Att. 13, med. P. H.:* *still he kept up a moderate e., neque tamen non in primis bene habitavit, omnibusque optima rebus usus est, Nep. l. c.:* *the fragility of his domestic e., instrumenti ejus et suppellectilis parsimonia, Suet. Aug. 73:* see also *HOUSEHOLD.*

estate: 1. *State:* stâtus, fœ: v.

ESTATE, CONDITION. Phr.: *to attain to man's e., adolescence, v. to grow up.*
II. Landed property: 1. praedium (strictly applicable only to *ea in Italy or provinces enjoying the jus italicum*; other landed properties being called possessiones, Habicht § 473; also in gen. sense): *an e. in the country, rusticum* pr. Nep. Att. 14: *though he (Cimon) had ea and pleasure-grounds in various places, quum compluribus locis praedia hortosque haberet*, Nep.: Cic. 2. fundus (*any landed property, small or large*): *to visit one's e., f. suum obire*, Cic.: *neither house nor e., non domus non f.*, Hor. 3. ager, grt: v. FARM, LAND. 4. possessio (*a holding of any kind; whether of freehold property or otherwise: he promises the soldier's land from his own e.s.*, militibus agros ex suis p. pollicetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: *ea in Epirus and the capital, Epiroticae et urbanae p.*, Nep. Att. 14: Phr.: *an e. at Tusculum, Tusculanum (sc. praedium), Cic.: to stay at your e. in Epirus, ut apud te in Epiro sim*, Cic. Att. 3, 7, init. III. *An order or class: Phr.: the three e.s. of the realm, civitates (republicae) ordines terni: v. ORDER.*
esteem: 1. *To consider, judge of: aestimo, pto, etc.: v. to THINK, CONSIDER (IV.).* II. *To entertain esteem for:* 1. diligo, lexl, ctum, 3 (*to love on grounds of respect and appreciation: to respect and e. any one, aliquem observare et d.*, Cic.: v. to LOVE. 2. obsevo, 1 (*to treat with respect*): v. to RESPECT. 3. magni, pluris, maximi v. plurim, facio, fect, factum, 3 (*to e. highly, more highly, very highly indeed*): *I have learnt to e. you more and more highly every day, te quotidie pluris feci*, Cic. Fam. 3, 4, med.: *so with quanti, tanti: how highly I e. Pompey, quanti facio Pompeium*, Cic. Simly with aestimo: v. to VALUE.
esteem (subs.): existimatio (usu. objectively, the consideration in which a person is held): v. REPUTATION, CHARACTER (III.). Very often expr. by aestimo, facio: *worthy of the highest e.*, "maximi, plurimi aestimandus; quem plurimi facere oportet: you have my highest e.", te plurim facio ut debeo: v. preced. art. An. (Dignitas appears to be used in similar sense in late authors: cf. Suet. Vesp. 4: "Africanum interitum, nec sine magna dignatione [not without gaining great credit and e. thereby] administravit.")
estimable: laudatus, Cic.: v. PRAISE-WORTHY. (But usu. bonus, optimus will be precise enough: v. EXCELLENT.) Phr.: *he is a truly e. man, dignus est quem diligas et carum habebas*; "eiusmodi vir est quem vel plurim aestimare debeat: v. to ESTEEM.
estimate (subs.): 1. Of money or dimension: aestimatio (valuation, assessment): *the entire power of making an e. of a person's property, potestas omnis ac habendae summaeque faciendae*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 111: *to deliver an e. (of expense contemplated), ac trahere*, Vitr. 10, pref.: *if the e. is exceeded by not more than 25 per cent., est ad idcirco*, Vitr. l.c. Phr.: *when the outlay corresponds to the e., quum ad dictum impensae respondet*, Vitr. l.c.: *to be careful in drawing out e.s., diligenter modum expensarum explicare; caute summaeque diligentia (antequam instituantur) operum rationes expedire*, Vitr. l.c. See also to ESTIMATE. II. In wider sense, judgment, appreciation: 1. iudicium (any judgment or deliberately formed opinion): *to form an e. of people's worth, j. facere quanti quisque facendus esset*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, init.: *to disappoint any one's e. of you (by misconduct)*, aliquis j. fallere, Auct. B. Alex. 15. 2. aestimatio: *to form a lower e. of oneself than is formed by others, infra aliorum aestimationes se metiri*, Vell. 2, 127, fin. Phr.: *to form an e. of any one, iudicare de aliquo*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10.

estimate (v.): 1. aestimo, 1: *to e. the damages or penalty, item ae.*, Cic.: Liv.: Nep.: *one half the size of Britain, as is e.d.* dimidio minor ut aestimatur quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. 2. censeo, 2: v. to ASSESS. See also to CALCULATE, COMPUTE.
estimation: existimatio, opinio: v. REPUTATION, OPINION.
estop: excludo, si, sum, 3 (*to debar from legal proceeding*): Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168.
estrangle: alleno, aballeno, avoco, 1: v. to ALIENATE.
estrangement: 1. allentatio: v. ALIENATION. 2. discidium: *ea of friends, discidia amicorum*, Cic. (N.B. discidia, disagreements, are the cause of discidia, ruptures). 3. animus allentatus (offensus), Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2. Phr.: *to cause such an e., tantum voluntatis commutationem afferre*, Cic. l. c. § 1. See also OFFENCE.
estuary: aestuarium, Caes.: Tac.
etch: perh. corrodo (acido adhibito): v. TO EAT AWAY.
eternal: 1. aeternus (strictly, without beginning or end of time): *nothing that hath had an origin can be e.*, [nilhil] quod ortum sit ae. esse potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: *blessed and e. (of God), beatus et ae.*, Cic. Also in laxer sense, without end (rhetorically): *to set before any one e. suffering, ae. aeternum aliquid proponere*, Cic. in Sen. 14, 34: *the e. city, ae. urbs*, Tib. 2. sempiternus (*lasting for ever, never coming to an end*): *to deny that any thing is e., negare quidquam esse ae.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: v. EVERLASTING. 3. perpetuus: v. PERPETUAL.
eternally: in aeternum, perpetuo, semper: v. EVER (FOR).
eternity: 1. aeternitas: *an e. [a parte ante] which no period of time measured, ae. quam nulla temporum circumscripção metiebatur*, Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21: *through all e. (of God)*, in omni ae., Cic. In laxer sense of that which is to last for ever: *e. and immortality, ae. et immortalitas*, Cic. in Pla. 3, 7. 2. expr. by aeternus, sempiternus (of that which does not come to an end): *to enjoy an e. of existence, a. aevo frui*, Cic.: v. ETERNAL, IMMORTAL. Phr.: *for all e., in aeternum*, Liv.; in omne aevum, Hor.: v. EVER (FOR).
eternise: aeterno, 1: Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5. (Or by circuml. aeternitatem [gloriae, famae] dare; aliquid rei famam aeternam or sempiternam reddere: v. preced. art.)
etesian winds: etesiae, arum, m.: Caes.: Cic.
ether: aether, æris (poet. -os), acc. aethera, m. (*the upper regions of the sky*): Cic.: Virg.: Hor.
ethereal: aethereus, aethërius: Cic.: Virg.: Hor.
ethic, ethical: 1. ethicus (Gr. ἠθικός): for which Cic. uses the phr. de moribus, de Fat. 1, init.: Gell. 2. moralis, e.: suggested by Cic. as an equivalent to Gr. ἠθικός, de Fat. l.c.: Quint. 6, 2. Phr.: *an e. treatise, liber de officiis scriptus: v. MORAL.*
ethics: 1. ethica, 3, f., Quint. (pars illa moralis quae dicitur Ethica, 12, 2, 15): for which Lact. has ethica, ae.; and Gell. ethica res (not in Cic.: cf. de Fat. init.): *a short treatise on e.*, compendium ethicae, Whittly. 2. philosophia moralis: v. preced. art. Phr.: *the study of morals v. designate e.*, eam partem philosophiae, quia ad mores pertinet, "de moribus" appellare solum, Cic. l. c. (cf. the title De officiis, l. e. concerning moral duties): *every e. question has two aspects, omnis de officio quaestio duplex est*, Cic. Off. 1, 3, init. (but officium represents chiefly the practical view of ethics).
etiquette: mos, usus, 3: v. CUSTOM, USAGE. More precisely perh. "morum elegantia (R. and A.). Phr.: *some what ignorant of e., simplicior*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63; *altogether so, "(plane) rusticus atque incompertus (v. INKLEANT AWKWARD). See also PROPRIETY.*

etymological: etymologicus: Gell. 1, 18.
etymologist: etymologus (Gr. ἐτυμολόγος, Varr.): *etymologiae or etymologicarum rationum peritus: v. ETYMOLOGY.*
etymology: 1. The science: 1. etymologia: Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32: elsewhere (Top. 8, 35) he writes the word as Gr., giving as its equivalent, notatio ("nos autem genus hoc notationem appellamus quia sunt verba rerum notae"). 2. etymologice, 3, f., Varr. L.L. 7, 1, 4 (who, however, writes the word as Gk. lib. 5, init.; and uses etymologia, lib. 7, fin.). 3. explicatio verborum, Cic. Acad. l. c. 4. disciplina verborum originis, Varr. L.L. 7, § 109. II. The derivation of a particular word: 1. etymologica ratio: *to explain a word by a false e., vocabulum resolvere ratione et fals. Gell. 1, 18. 2. origo, init. f.: books concerning the e.s. of words, libri de verborum originibus*, Varr. lib. 7, fin.: cf. 5, 7. Phr.: *looking at the mere e. of the word (pomoerium), verbi vim solum intuentes*, Liv. 1, 44: cf. Cic. Tuscul. 3, 5, 11: "totum igitur id quod quaerimus... verbi vis ipsa declarat."
eucharist: eucharistia (Gr. εὐχαριστία), Cypr.: v. LORD'S SUPPER.
eucharistic: eucharisticus: Tert.
eulogist: 1. laudator: *the e. of by-gone boyhood days, l. temporis acti ae. puero*, Hor.: Cic. 2. cantor (one who sings the praises of: rare in this sense): Cic. Tuscul. 3, 20, 45. 3. panegyrista (v. rare): Sid.
eulogize: laudo, collando, 1: v. TO PRAISE.
eulogy: 1. laus, dis, f.: v. PRAISE. 2. laudatio (act of praise; a set eulogy): *what laurel could I compare with the e. pronounced by you, quam lauream cum tua l. conferrem*, Cic.: a funeral e., funebris l., Gell. 3. panegyricus: v. PANEGYRIC.
eunuch: 1. eunuchus (esp. in official sense): Cic.: Juv. 2. spado, 3, f., 11: *term of contempt: cf. Liv. 9, 17, ad fin.; Hor. Epod. 9, 13.*
euphemism: euphemismus (Gr. εὐφημισμός), as rhet. f. t. (Quint. has derivatio in similar sense, 3, 7, 25.)
euphemistic: Phr.: *an e. expression, vox per euphemismum (qui dicitur) usurpata.*
euphemistically: "per euphemismum; voce de industria in meliorem partem detorta."
euphonious: bene sonans, cf. Quint. 1, 5, 4.
euphoniously: bene (with verbs signifying sound): Quint. Phr.: *that his sentences might end e., ut periodi bene ac numerosae (rhythmically) caderent.*
euphony: euphonia, Donat.: pure Lat. vocales, Quint. 1, 5, 4. Phr.: *for the sake of e., quo jucundior sonus (litterarum) sit; quo jucundius (melius) ad aures sonus perveniat.*
euphorbia: euphorbia or -um: Plin.
euphuism: "putida quaedam dictionis affectatio quem euphuismum appellant."
evacuate: 1. To leave unoccupied: vacuifico, 3: v. TO VACATE. II. To void by the natural passages: egro, sal, atum, 3: *to e. urine, urinem e.*, Plin.: v. TO VOID. See also BOWEL. III. To withdraw troops from: 1. deduco, si, ctum, 3 (with praesidium): *that Arjos and the other towns should be e.d. ut ab Argia ceterisque oppidis praesidia decederentur*, Liv. 34, 35, med.: *simly, deducere de oppido praesidium*, Cic. Att. 7, 14. 2. excedo, sal, atum, 3 (of troops or people in general, to depart from: with ab, alone or gov. by ex: or absol.): *whereas the Samnite garrison was purposing to e. (the place) the following night, quum praesidium Samnitum excessurum proxima nocte esset*, Liv. 9, 16, med.: v. TO QUIT. 3. egredior, gressus, 3 (like preced.): *to e. a city with one*

change of raiment, e. urbe cum singulis vestimentis, Liv. 21, 12.

evacuation: 1. *Of the bowels:* egestio, Suet.; alvi purgatio, exinlatio: v. BOWELS. Phr.: *the e. faeces, lum, f.* Med. t. t. II. *Of a fortified town or a territory:* expr. by deducio: he demands the e. of the town, Jubaet praesidium de oppido deducit, excedere: v. TO EVACUATE.

evade: 1. subterfugio, fugi, 3 (to shuffle out of): to e. military service, militiam a. Cic. 2. eludo, 3: v. TO ELUDE. Phr.: to e. the point (in discussion), tergiversor, 1: Cic. (v. TO EQUIVOCATE): he e. the question, alio responsum suum derivavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53, 139: to e. a law, legem circumvenire, Marc. Dig.: to e. observation, fallere (with acc.): v. TO ESCAPE (II).

evanescent: evanescens, e. joy, e. gaudium, Sen. v. TRANSCIENT.

evangelical: evangelicus, Prud.: Tert.

evangelically: evangelice: or by circuml., to preach e., secundum evangelii (sanctas) doctrinas.

evangelist: evangelista, Prud.

evangelization: expr. by evangelizatio: v. foll. art.

evangelize: evangelizo, 1: Hier.

evaporate: 1. Trans. I. Trans. 1. vaporo, 1: Join: diffilari atque evaporari, Gell. 19, 5. (Vaporo is to heat; yet vaporatio occurs in sense of evaporation, Gell. 1. c.) 2. discolo, ssi, seum, 3: the dew is e. by the sun, ros discutitur a sole, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 5: v. TO DISPERSE. 3. exhalo, 1: v. TO EXHALE. II. Intrans. expr. by pass. of verbs under (I.): it is the lightest part of it which e., in ea levissimum est quod evaporatur, Gell. 1. c.: v. SUPR. Phr.: to e. from water, ex aqua exprimi atque emanare, Gell. 1. c.

evaporation: 1. evaporatione: Sen. Gell. 2. vaporatione: e. must necessarily take place, necesse est fieri v., Gell. 19, 5. 3. exhalatio: v. EXHALATION.

evasion: 1. labeira (a shift, subterfuge): cf. Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: "to misfitum in l. conjectu." 2. tergiversatio (shuffling): Join: mora et tergiversatio, Cic. Mil. 20, fin.: comp. Auct. B. Afr. 8, med. 3. ambages, um, f. (round-about speech): cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77. Phr.: to practise e., tergiversari, Cic.: v. TO EQUIVOCATE.

evasive: ambigus: v. AMBIGUOUS. Phr.: to make an e. reply, alio responsonem derivare; tergiversari: v. TO EVADE.

evasively: ambigue: v. AMBIGUOUSLY. Comp. preced. art.

eve, even (subs.): 1. *Of the day:* vesper, vespertinum tempus: v. EVENING.

II. *The evening preceding a festival:* pridie (the day before: in this application with acc.): on the eve of the Compitalia, p. Compitalia, Cic.: Suet.

III. *The period immediately before an event:* 1. expr. by insto, imminere, impendeo: I think we are on the eve of war, mihi videtur bellum instare, Cic.: because she was on the eve of becoming a mother, ob imminentem partum, Tac.: v. TO IMPEND. 2. by Jam with pres. imperf. of verbs for to come, etc.: we are even now on the e. of the return of the golden age, Jam redeunt Saturnia regna, Virg. E. 4, 6. 3. by sub with regn. (= on the e. of): on the very e. of battle, sub horum pugnae, Suet. Aug. 16: on the e. of the lamentable fall of Troy, sub lacrimosa Trojae funera, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 14. Phr.: being on the e. of becoming a mother, gravida et Jam ad pariendum (vidua?) exactis mentibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 48.

even (adj.): 1. Level, smooth: aequus, planus: v. LEVEL. II. Uniform, undisturbed: esp. in phr. as e. mind or temper, aequus animus, Cic.: Hor. v. EQUANIMITY, EQUABLE. III. Fairly balanced: aequus: to fight on e. (or drawn) battle, aequo Marte pugnare, Liv. Phr.: to be e. with any

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one, par pari respondere, Pl. Truc. 5, 47. IV. Of numbers, opp. to odd: par, iris: to play at odd and e., ludere par, impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.

even (adv.): 1. Etiam: the most gen. equivalent for the Eng. (N.B.—Not when there is a negative in the sentence: not . . . even, ne . . . quidem, see L. G. § 656): we may be safe e. yet, salvi e. nunc esse possumus, Cic. R. Am. 52, 150: e. if you have nothing to write, e. si (or as one word etiam) quod scribas non habebis, Cic. 2. vel (esp. to emphasise single words): I prefer e. monarchy to democracy, [sed tamen] vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34: they may think what they please, and take e. this view, existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intelligent, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. Esp. with superlatives, v. VERY (THE). 3. adeo (serving to give precision and emphasis): you are e. such a one, is a. tu es, Pl.: with very great loss and e. ruin to the revenue, cum maximo detrimento atque a. exitio vectigallium, Cic. Verr. 3, 8, 19. 4. ipse (with a subs.): e. if Salus herself desired to save, ipse si cupiat Salus servare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, fin.: e. virtus (herself) is made light of by many, a multis ipse virtus contemnitur, Cic. Am. 23, 86. 5. usque (of a limit in time): from morning e. to evening, a mane usque ad vesperum, Suet.: Cic. Phr.: e. if, etiam si [v. SUPR. 1], etai, ut: v. ALTHOUGH.

even-handed: aequus, incorruptus: v. IMPARTIAL.

evening (subs.): 1. vesper, iris and irl, m.: till e., usque ad vesperum (not -em), Cic.: it was now e., Jam v. diel erat, Sall.: in the early part of the e., primo vespere (never -o), Caes.: yesterday e., heri vespere, (rather than vespere), Cic. 2. vespéra (much less freq. than preced.): they will overtake him by e., ad v. consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: from morning till e., a mane usque ad v., Suet. 3. (poet.) Hesperus (the e. star): home! e. comes, ite domum, venit H., Virg. 4. vespertinum tempus: Cic. N.D. 2, 20, 52. Phr.: e. comes on, advesperascit, Ter.: Cic.; vesperascit, Ter.: Gell.; invesperascit, Liv.: to come very late in the e., pervespert venire, Cic.: a guest who drops in in the e., vespertinus hospes, Hor. (For evening in fig. sense, v. DECLINE, subs.)

evening (adj.): 1. vespertinus: an e. letter (received in the e.), v. literae, Cic.: v. preced. art. ad fin. 2. Hesperius (poet.): Hor. 3. ocellinus (appertaining to sunset): Calpurn. Phr.: what bodes the e. red, quid vesper rubens vehat, cf. Virg. G. 1, 251, 461.

evening-star: 1. Hesperus: Cic.: Virg. 2. Vesper, irl: when the e. rises, Vespere (not Vespere) surgente, Hor.: Virg. (The forms Hesperugo and Vesperugo are very rare.)

evenly: 1. aequaliter: v. EQUALLY. 2. aequabiliter: to divide spoil e. (fairly), praedam ae. dividere, Cic.: see also UNFORMALLY. Phr.: to build a wall e. (on a level), ad libram murum aedificare (cf. Caes. B.C. 3, 40): e. balanced scales, aequato examine lancae, Virg. Aen. 12, 735: to flow e. on (style), uno tenore [in dicendo] fluere, Cic. Or. 6, 21.

evenness: 1. Smoothness, levelness: aequalitas (as of the sea): Sen.: Plin. II. Equal adjustment: aequalitas: e. of proportions (in a compound), portioium ae., Sen. N.Q. 3, 10, 3. III. Of temper: aequus animus: v. EQUANIMITY.

event: 1. Result, sequel: eventus, exitus: v. ISSUE. II. An occurrence: res, rei, f.: or in pl. the neut. of adjectives and pronouns without a subs.: v. CIRCUMSTANCE. Phr.: at all e. saltem (v. LEAST, AT): in the e. of, si (v. IF).

eventful: perh. memòribilis: v. MEMORABLE. (Or expr. by circuml. as e. life, vita casibus ac periculis in-

signis: O e. day, *O diem periculi ac discriminis plenum.)

even-tide: vespertinum tempus Cic.

eventual: expr. by aliquando: v. AT LAST.

eventually: aliquando, postea demum: v. AT LAST, ULTIMATELY.

ever: 1. At any time: 1. unquam (after negative, hypothetical and comparative words: also in rhetorical questions): no mortal has e. been able to attain, nemo u. mortalis potuit assequi, Cic.: if e., si unquam, Ter.: Cic.: ah, shall I ever behold thee, en, u. te aspiciam? Pl.: Liv.: to outshine all who e. handled oratory, praestare reliqua omnibus qui u. attigerunt orationes, Cic.: greater than e., major quam u., Quint.: more than e., magis quam u., alias, Liv. 2. quando (after si, num = unquam), equando (Interrog.): (the question) whether new friends are e. to be preferred to old, num q. amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi, Cic.: if at any time, si q., Cic.: si q. unquam (stronger and more general, Liv.). Equando is chiefly used in impassioned questions: shall we e. be at liberty to enjoy this as our common country, e. communem hanc esse patriam licebit? Liv. 3. Aliquando (on any occasion: more definite than quando): but if e. at any time, quodsi aliquando, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: if e. any thing of the kind should chance to arise, si quid hujus simile forte aliquando eveniret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40. Phr.: e. and anon, identidem, Cic.: Phaedr. II. Of unlimited degree: as, e. so great, quantum quantus, quantumcumque, quantusvis: v. HOWEVER. III. At all times: semper, usque (rare and chiefly poet.).

v. ALWAYS, STILL. Phr.: for e. (in) aeternum: he sits and for e. shall sit, sedet aeternumque sedebit, Virg. A. 6, 617: farewell for e.-more, aeternum vale, Virg. Aen. 11, 98: in aevum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3: in saecula, Vulg. Rom. 1, 25.

ever-blooming: semper floreus, Lucr. (fig.)

evergreen: 1. (arbor) quae semper virget, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: Plin.

2. sempervivus: an e. plant, a herba, Apul. 3. semper viridis: Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9, 15. 4. expr. by circuml.: there is said to be an e. plane, dicitur platane esse quae folia hielem non amittit, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, med.

everlasting (adj.): sempiternus: Join: perpetuus (uninterrupted) et sempiternus, Cic.: v. PERPETUAL. See also ETERNAL.

everlasting (subs.): a plant, sempervivum, Apul.; also, Plin.

everlastingly: semper, (in) aeternum: v. ETERNALLY, EVER (III).

everliving: vivax: Join: (virtus) vivax expenque sepulcri, Ov.

evermore for: aeternum: v. EVER (fin.).

every: 1. quisque, quaeque, quodque (taken singly): e. fifth year, quinto quoque anno, Cic.: v. EACH. 2. omnis, e (where the sense would be mainly the same if all were used with plur. subs.): you can't find e. kind (=all kinds) of tree in e. field, non o. arborem in o. agro reperire possis, Cic. R. Am. 27, 75: e. lower is a soldier, militat o. amans, Or. 3. quivis, quilibet (any and e., one indiscriminately): he not e. one who can afford to go to Corinth, non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor.: v. ANY, SOEVER. Phr.: e. single man, unusquisque homo (v. EACH): e. day, quotidie, in (singulos) dies (v. DAILY, ADC.): e. year, quottannis (v. YEARLY).

everybody: 1. quisque: e. for himself, pro se q., Cic.: e. must use his own judgment, suo cuique iudicio utendum est, Cic. 2. omnes, tum: to do good to e., to hurt no one, omnibus prodesse, nemini nocere, Cic.: v. ALL. 3. nemo non (more emphatic than pre-

ced.): *a. at Arpinum was attached to Plancius, nemo Arpinus non Plancio staudit*, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: *a. must praise your plan most warmly, tum consilium n. potest non maxime laudare*, Cic. 4. *e. who, quicunque*: v. WHOEVER. 5. *quivis*: v. ANY SOEVER.

every-day (adv.): quodlibet: v. DAILY.

every-day (adj.): 1. quodlibet: *e. use, language, q. usus, sermo*, Cic. 2. *distans*: v. ORDINARY.

everything: 1. quidque: *e. that is best is rarest, optimum quidque rarissimum est*, Cic. 2. *omnes res; omnia*: v. ALL. 3. *nihil non* (more emphatic than *preced.*): *he arranged e. according to principle, nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, Cic. Br. 37, 140: cf. EVERYBODY (3).

every-time: nunquam non, Cic.: v. ALWAYS: *e. that, quotiescunque*: v. WHENEVER.

everyway: 1. *In every direction: quodlibet* (um): *ten feet e. pedes decem q.*, Cato: Cic. Phil. 2: *e. you look, quocunque aspicias*, Ov. 2. *Altogether: omnino*: v. ALTOGETHER.

everywhere: 1. *ubique* (wherever it may be: hence mostly with verb sum, and very often in combination with omnia, quicunque): *everybody and e., omnes mortales qui u. sunt*, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 6: *we must study always and e., studendum semper et u.*, Quint.: Virg. 2. *ubiqueque* (poet.: *strictly wherever*: q.v.): *thy bounty, goddess, the nations e. (wherever they are) tell of, te, dea, munificam gentes u. loquuntur*, Ov. 3. *ubivis* (wherever you please): v. ANYWHERE.

4. *nusquam non* (emphatic): comp. EVERYBODY, 3): (nature) places e. remedies for human ill, nusquam non remedia homini disponit, Plin. 24, 1, init. 5. (in) omnibus locis: *nowhere is there fighting, e. carnage, nusquam proelium, omnibus locis caedes*, Liv. 5, 45: *we believe that God is e. present, Deum omnibus in locis adesse credimus*, 6. *passim* (here and there; in every direction): *to be e. distributed, dividi p. et pervulgari*, Cic. Sull. 15, 42: (it grows) e., even on mountains, p. etiam in montibus, Plin.

eviole: Evincio, 3 (i.e. to recover by law): Dig. See also TO DISPROVE.

eviction: Evictio, Dig.

evidence (sub.): 1. *testimōnium* (legal): *to give e. against any one, t. in aliquem dicere*, Cic.: *e. given by present persons, testimonia dicta a praesentibus*, Quint.: *written e., t. per tabulas data*, Quint. 2. *indiciū* (information given): esp. in phr., *to turn [a king's] e.*, ind. proferri, Sall. Jug. 35; ind. offerre, Tac. 11, 35: *simly, ind. postulare* (to claim to be allowed to do so), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2, fin.: [also fidem publicam postulare, lb.]: *on infamous* (because lying) e., infandū ind., Virg. See also INFORMATION, INDICATION.

3. *argumentum* (non-legal): v. PROOF.

4. *expr.* by testis, lb. a.: *on what e. will you convict me, quo me teste convincas? Cic. the ring is e., t. est anulus*, Ter.: v. WITNESS. Phr.: *the strongest e. of the truth of the saying, fides huius maxime vocis*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 32: *to give e., testificari*, Cic.: *testari*, Quint.: *to call to e., testari, obtestari* (v. TO APPEAL TO; WITNESS): *things which rest upon the e. of our senses, quae sensibus percipiuntur; quae omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmant, id est in corruptis atque integris testibus*, Cic. (R. and A.).

evidence (n): testor, arguo: v. TO EVINCE, INDICATE.

evident: 1. *apertus* (open and obvious to all): *what can be so e. and obvious as . . . quid potest esse tam a. tamque perspicuum, quam . . .*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: *to separate things e. from things doubtful, res accernere a. a dubilis*, Lucr. 2. *manifestus*: v. MANIFEST.

3. *perspicuus* (to be seen at once): *what can be so e., quid potest esse*

tam apertum tamque p., Cic. 4. *Evidens, nls* (that speaks for itself, self-evidencing): *for what is more e. than this, quid enim est hoc evidētius?* Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 (elsewhere explained as de quo inter omnes conveniat, N. D. 3, 4, 9). See also foll. art.

evident, it is: 1. *apparet*, ult. 2 (Gr. *phainetai*, it shows or declares itself: with impera. subject: *and the fact is e. from this, idque ap. ex* (hoc), Cic. Br. 31, 121: *the more conspicuously e. does it become, eo magis eminet et ap.*, Cic. R. Am. 41, fin.: v. APPARENT. 2. *pāet*, ult. 3 (like *preced.*, but stronger: "it is clear as daylight"): *since it is e. therefore . . . quum p. igitur* (with acc. and inf.): Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.

3. *constat*, stitit, 1 (of that which is allowed on all hands): v. AGREED UPON (to be). 4. *liquet*, cult. 2 (implying that a person has satisfied himself on some point): *neither the existence of the gods nor their non-existence was e. to him, cui neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos, nec non esse*, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: *expr. used in trials, non liquet, it is not e. or proven* (either way). Cic. (Also apertum est, manifestum est, may be used: v. *preced. art.*)

evidently: 1. *apertē*: *to state something which is e. false, ponere aliquid e. falsum*, Cic.: *oftener in sense of openly*, q.v. 2. *perspicuē*: *things e. false, quae p. falsa sunt*, Cic. Join: *aperte et perspicue*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 20. 3. *manifestē*: v. MANIFESTLY. 4. *evidenter* (in a self-evidencing manner: rare): Liv. 5, often expr. by verb: *these statements are e. false, apparet, patet haec falsa esse*: v. *preced. art.*

evil (adj.): *mālus, prāvus, imprōbus*: v. BAD, WICKED. 4th h.: *to be in e. case, male se habere*, Ter.: *to look with an e. eye upon, inviderē* (with dat.): *more precisely, (oculis) fascinare*, cf. Virg. E. 3, 103.

evil (sub): *mālum*: *of e. choose the least, minima malorum eligenda*, Cic.: *to be an e., in malis esse*, Cic.: *a very illad of e. (prov.), malorum illas*, Cic. Att. 8, 11. Phr.: *no e., nihil mali*, Cic.: *to speak e. of a man, maledicere alicui*, Cic. (v. TO ABUSE, REVILE): *to wish e. to any one, male velle alicui*, Pl.: *e. take the kindest, occupet extremum scabies*, Hor. A. P. 417: *e. befall that man, dil istī male faciunt*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. *The king's e., scrofulae, arum*, Veg.

evil (adv.): *māle*: v. BADLY, ILL.

evil-affected: 1. *male animā*.

evil-disposed: 2. *us*: v. DISAFFECTED.

3. *mālevōlus* (of personal unfriendly feeling): v. ILL-DISPOSED, MALICIOUS.

evil-doer: 1. (homo) *māleficus*:

v. MALFACTOR. 2. *mālefactor* (not in Cic.): Pl.: *for the punishment of e., ad vindictam malefactorum*, Vulg. I. Pet. 2, 14.

evil-eye: v. EVIL, adj. (Phr.).

evil-eyed: *invidus*: v. JEALOUS.

evil-minded: v. EVIL-DISPOSED.

evil-speaking (adj): *mālefidus*, comp. *maledicentior, sup. maledicentissimus*, Cic.: v. BLANDERIOUS.

evil-speaking (sub): 1. *māleficentia* (as habit): *constant e., assidua* m. [et probra], Gell. 3, 2, fin. 2. *mālefidia, orum* (abuse as uttered): v. REVILING, ABUSE. (N.B. Not *calumnia*: v. CALUMNY.)

evince: 1. *praesto*, 1. v. TO DISPLAY. 2. *arguo*, 1. *stium*, 3: *fear e. as low decem, degeneres animus timor a.*, Virg. Aen. 4, 13: v. TO PROVE. 3. *expr.* by *indiciū* (indication, token) and a verb: *your language e.d. your disposition towards me, mihi quale ingenium haberes, fuit indicio oratio*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: *simly, indicium facere*, id. Hec. 4, 1, 31.

eviscerate: *eviscēro, exentēro*: v. TO EXBOWEL.

evocate: *evōco, ellico*: v. TO CALL FORTH.

evolution: *military, decursus, us*;

discursio (terms applied to the e.s of troops on parade): Tac. A. 2, 55 [decuribus cohortum interesse]. Suet. Galb. 6, fin. [campestris decursio]. Phr.: *to go through e.s, decurrere*: *often impers., they went through their e.s under arms, in armis decursum est*, Liv. 26, 51, medi.: Tac.: *to go through various e.s* (of horses), *gyros variare*, Tac. Ger. 6.

evolve: *evolvere*, 3: v. TO UNFOLD, DEVELOPE.

owe: (ōvis) *femina*: *if you wish to breed e.s, si feminae generandae sunt*, Col. 7, 3, medi.: *A ewe that is with lamb is feta; after lambing, mater*: Col. 1. c.: a e-lamb, agna, Hor.

ower: *urceus, hydra* (for water): v. PITCHER, JUG.

exacerbate: *exaspēro, exacerbo*, 1: v. TO ENRAGE, EXASPERATE.

ex: as prefix, quondam (with ref. to any preced. time: cf. quondam socius, M. L.): *prioris anni* (of preced. year), Liv. 2, 56, init.

exact: 1. *exigo*, 8gl. actum, 3: *to e. (payment of) taxes, tributa ex.*, Cic.: *the moneys levied were e.d. with great harshness, acerbissime imperatae pecuniae exigebantur*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. 2. *impēro*, 1 (to enjoin upon; make a requisition: with dat. of person and acc. of what is demanded): v. TO LEVY, DEMAND.

exact (adj): 1. Of persons; *careful, precise*: *diligens, subtilis*: v. ACCURATE, PRECISE. (Not exactus in this sense: exactissimus homo in Plin. Ep. 8, 23, is a most finished, accomplished man.) 2. Of numbers, statements, etc. 1. *exactus*: *to state the e. number of killed, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero*, Liv. 3, 5, ad fin. 2. *subtilis*: v. PRECISE, ACCURATE. Phr.: *at the e. time, ipso tempore*, cf. L. G. § 376.

exacting (adj): **qui nimium de altero ut debitum postulat: sometimes rapax* may do, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33. *Cinarae rapax*.

exaction: 1. *The act of exacting*: *exactio*, Cic.: Tac. (Or expr. by *exigo*: *by a most rigorous e. of tribute, tributa acerbissime exactis, acerbissime tributa exigendo*, v. TO EXACT.)

2. *That which is exacted*: 1. *tributum*: v. TAX. 2. *nummus, eria*, n.: *by equalizing the e.s, aequalitate numerum*, Tac. Agr. 19. 3. *An extortionate demand*: (P) *rapina*: v. ROBBERY, EXTORTION. Phr.: *to complain of the e.s of the publicans, immodestum publicanorum arguere*, Tac. A. 13, 50.

exactly: 1. *With precision and nicety*: *diligenter, accuratē, expressē*: v. ACCURATELY. 2. Of numbers, time, etc.; *precisely* (q.v.): *expr.* by *ipso*: *it is e. thirty days since, triginta dies ipse sunt*, quum: v. L. G. § 376: and comp. EXACT (II.). Phr.: *to equal e., ad aequalitatem aequalitare*, Gell.: v. NICETY.

3. In replies, *exactly* so: *ita plane, prorsus isto modo, sic prorsus intelligo, ita prorsus existimo, certe*, Cic. Tusc. (passim).

exactness: *subtilitas, diligentia*: *exactitudo*: v. ACCURATE, PRECISE.

exactor: *Phr.*: *to state a number with e., exacto affirmare numero*: v. EXACT (II.). See also NICETY.

exactor: *exactor*: Caes. Tac.

exaggerate: 1. *augere*, xi. etiam,

2: *in e.g. numbers* (of Valerius), in augendo numero, Liv. 38, 2: *some have e.d. it beyond belief, superjocere quidam augendo fidem*, Liv. 10, 30 (In Cic. augere, u. signifies *to heighten and set off by language*) (esp. with amplificare) rather than to falsify: cf. de Or. 1, 21, 94).

2. *expr.* by *māior* (in majus) and a verb: *e.g. the revolt of the allies, defectionem sociorum in majus extolles*, Liv. 28, 31: *in the Senate everything was e.d. apud Senatum omnia in majus celebrata sunt*, Tac. A. 13, 8: *to be e.d. by distance (of reports), ex longinquo in majus audiri*, Tac. A. 4, 23. *Simly, majora vero*, (Tac. H. 2, 76), are e.d.

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statements, as distinguished from what is altogether true or false. Phr.: to *e. facts*, *excedere actae rei modum*, *egredi veritatem*, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, fin.; *leges historiae negligere* . . . plus quam concedit veritas dicere, cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1. (N.B.—Not exaggero, which is to *heighten, exalt*: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 105.)

exaggeration: I. The act: 1. expr. by verb: *he is given to e.*, *omnia in majus extollere solet*; *rerum gestarum modum excedere solet*: v. *preced. art.* 2. perh. nimia rei amplificatio (amp. alone is a rhetorical figure of speech, by which a thing is set off with the strongest language): cf. Cic. Part. 15, 53. 3. superjectio (comp. *preced. art.* 1): *hyperbole is a tasteful kind of e.*, *est hyperbole decens veri a.*, Quint. 8, 6, 67: *to indulge tasteless e.*, *insulsa* [ac parum decenti] veri a. indulgere.

4. (also rhetor.) veritatis superlatio et trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 9, 2, 3. II. The statement which partakes of *e.*: Phr.: *the number is an absurd e.*, *numerus ridiculum in modum auctus est: falsehoods, true statements, and e. false, vera, majora vero*, Tac.: *a rhetorical e.*, *superjectio veri*, Quint.: see also (1.). (N.B. Exaggeratio in Gell. 13, 24, word, is accumulation of synonymous terms for rhetorical effect.)

exalt: I. I. L. L.: to lift up: *tollo*, *exalto*, etc.: v. TO RAISE, LIFT UP. II. Fig.: to elevate: *as to honour, officio*, *tollo*, *exalto*: v. TO ELEVATE. (N.B. Exalto, opp. to submitto, in Sen. N. Q. pref. lib. 3 § 9.) III. To heighten a subject by language: 1. *augere*, *al.*, *cum*, 2: *Jo in*: *augere et tollere aliquid dicendo*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104. 2. *amplifico*, 1 (to set off by strong language, whether by way of praise or blame, cf. Cic. de Or. 1. c.): *Jo in*: (*dicendo*) *amplificare auctore ornare*, Cic. 3, *tollo*, 3: v. *supr.* (1.).

exaltation: I. The act of lifting: v. ELEVATION. II. Of rank, honour: *fastigium, gradus (dignitas): v. EMINENCE (II.).*

exalted (part. adj.): *celsus, excelsum*: v. LOFTY, ELEVATED.

examination: 1. *investigatio* (step by step search): v. ENQUIRY. 2. *interrogatio*: the *e. (cross-examination: q. v.)* of witnesses, *testium* I. Quint. 1, Tac. 3. *examinatio* (legal): Ulp. Dig. 47, 14, 1, fin. [civilis ex.]. (*Examen, the tongue of a balance, appears to be used by meton. in anal. sense: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.*) 4. *perspicuitas* (rare): the *e. of truth*, *veri* p. Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14. 5. *probitio* (testing: the best word to denote a school or college *e.*: *an e. of athletes*, p. *athletarum*, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: *simly of cattle*, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, *ind.*: *to undergo an e.*, *probationis periculum subire*, Wyttenb. (in Kr.): *to come a second time for e.*, *ad p. redire*, *id.*: *the e. for master's degree*, **p. ad magistri gradum conferendum habita*.)

examine: I. In gen. sense: 1. *investigo*, *ira*, *rum*: (*to inquire carefully*): v. TO ENQUIRE INTO, INVESTIGATE. 2. *interrogo*, 1 (by questioning): v. TO QUESTION. 3. *examinio*, 1 (lit. *with a balance*: hence *to weigh carefully*): *a corrupt judge ill e. the truth*, *male verum e. corruptus iudex*, Hor. (Cic. has the word in similar sense, but always in connexion with some such word as *pondera*, *trutina*: v. TO WEIGH.)

4. *scrutator*, *perscrutor*, 1: v. TO SEARCH. 5. *excitatio*, *asi*, *seum*, 3 (lit. *by shaking, as to find something secret*): *I am not e.ing you, if perchance you had a weapon about you*, *non excutio te*, *si quid forte ferri habuisti*, Cic. R. Am. 34, 97: hence, *to sift thoroughly*: *let us e. the whole subject*, *totum excutiamus locum*, Quint. 5, 7, 6. *Jo in*: *explicare atque excutere [verbum]*, Cic. 6. *perspicio*, *exl.*, *ectum*, 3 (by looking carefully through a thing): *to e. and thoroughly inquire*

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into oneself, *se ipsum p. totamque tentare*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59. *Jo in*: [*causam*] *peritare atque perspicere*, Cic. 7, *inspicio*, 3 (by looking into): v. TO INSPECT.

II. Judicially: 1. *quero*, *quaesivi*, *itum*, 3 (to hold a formal inquiry: v. TO INQUIRE): often, by torture: *to e. a slave by torture against his master*, *de servo in dominum q.*, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: more precisely (aliquid) *per tormenta q.*, Suet. Tib. 58. 2. *interrogo*, 1 (esp. of e.ing witnesses): v. CROSS-EXAMINATION. 3. *torqueo*, 2 (by torture): v. TO TORTURE.

III. To test qualifications: 1. *probo*, 1: v. TO PROVE, TEST (cf. EXAMINATION, 5). 2. *tento*, 1 (to make trial of): cf. Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: *"cujus quom tentaret scientiam angustari"*.

Phr.: *to e. boys*, *"puerorum in doctrina progressus tentare, experiri: pueros probare: pueri quantum in discendo profecerint exquirere (cf. IMPROVEMENT)." examiner*: I. Legal: *quaestor*. II. Educational: perh. **examin-*

example: 1. *exemplum* (an illustration, specimen, precedent): *to offer e. for imitation*, *exempla proponere ad imitandum*, Cic.: *to set an e.*, *ex. praebere*, Sall. (om.): *to do injury by one's e.*, *exemplo nocere*, Cic.: *by way of e.* (I. e. illustration by a particular case), *exempli causa*, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; *ex. gratia*, Quint. See also *PRECEDENT (note)*. 2. *exemplar*, *aria*, *n.* (a pattern or original set before one): *as syn. with exemplum in Cic. Mur. 31, 66: v. PATTERN*. 3. *documentum* (anything to learn from): *an e. of virtue*, *d. virtutis*, Cic. Rab. P. 10, 27: v. LESSON. Phr.: *for e.*, *verbi causa* (gratia), Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 129 (see also *supr.* 1); *puta*, *ut puta* (I. e. suppose, for instance), Sen. N. Q. 2, 2, 3 (not Cic.): sometimes at alone may suffice: *many philosophers committed suicide, as for e. Cato*, *"multi sibi mortem conseruerunt philosophi, ut Cato (v. AS)"*.

exasperate: 1. *exasperbo*, 1: v. TO URTER (2). 2. *exaspero*, 1: in this sense better with animus, animos; cf. Liv. 40, 22, fin.: also *aboli*, as the other did not abate, *he (Alexander) was the more e.d.*, *eo nihil remittente, magis exasperabatur*, Curt. 3. *irrito*, 1: v. TO RUOKE. 4. *expr.* by *ira* and a verb; *as iram alicujus accendere*, *inflammare*: (*the Romans*) *being highly e.d.*, *ardentibus ira animis*, Liv. 38, 25, fin.: v. TO ENRAGE. See also *note*. Phr.: *that slaughter dreadfully e.d. the Thebans against the Romans*, *effrauit ea cades Thebanos ad execrabile odium Romanorum*, Liv. 33, 29.

exasperated (part. adj.): 1. *infensus* (*spiteful*): *with e. and hostile feelings*, *inf. animo et inimico*, Cic.: more fully, *infensus ira*, Liv.: Virg. 2. *iratus*: v. ANGRY. 3. (poet.) *asper*, *era*, *erum*: *e. by losses*, *cladibus asper*, Ov. Phr.: *so e. were they*, *adeo exarserant animis*, Liv.: *greatly e.*, *ira accensus*, Nep. See also *preced. art.*

exasperating (adj.): 1. perh. *asper*, *era*, *erum*: cf. Cic. Planc. 14, 33: *"asperioribus faciliis perstrinxisset"*. 2. *acerbus*: v. BITTER. (Or *expr.* by circuml., *what could be more e.*, *"quid posset esse ad animos hominum irritandos accommodatus"*: v. TO EXASPERATE.)

exasperation: *ira*, *animus iratus atque infensus*: v. ANGER, ANGRY.

excavate: 1. *cavo*, *excavo*, 1: v. TO HOLLOW OUT. 2. *effodio*, *foli*, *seum*, 3 (by digging): *to e. harbours*, *portus e.*, Virg.: Suet. See also *note* *dig.*

excavation: I. The act: perh. *excavatio*, Sen. (in sense II.). (Or *expr.* by verb: v. *preced. art.*) II. The cavity: 1. *excavatio*: Sen. 2. *cavum*: v. HOLLOW (note). 3. *locus effossus*, *pars viae effossa*, etc.: v. TO EXCAVATE.

excavator: 1. *cavator* (as a bird which hollows out a tree): Plin.

2. *minitor* (*one engaged in making roads, mines, etc.*): *he divided the e. into six gangs*, *in partes sex minitorum numerum divisit*, Liv. 5, 19, fin.

3. *chalcidarius* (*of mines, in siegeworks*): v. MINER. 4. *opera*, *usu pl.* (gen. term for workmen that are not artificers): v. LABOURER.

exceed: 1. *excedo*, *asi*, *seum*, 3 (to go beyond the limits of: with acc., but not in Cic.): *to e. the sum of 80,000*, *summam octoginta millium ex.*, Liv.: *rashness e.ing belief*, *temeritas fidem excedens*, Vell.: *to e. the limit of veracity* (as a historian), *ex. modum actae rei*, Plin. Ep. 2. *egredior*, *gressus*, 3 (=excedo: in Cic. foll. by extra and acc.; in later authors, with direct acc.): *to e. [I. e. overstep] one's limits*, *extra cancellos e.*, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: *to e. due limits*, *modum e.*, Liv.: Tac. 3. *superbo*, 1 (to rise above, exceed): *test the outlay e. the profit*, *ne sumptus fructum a.*, Varr.: Tac.: v. TO SURPASS. (The comp. *exsupero* also occurs in this sense: *not only to equal, but even to e. any one's renown*, *alicujus laudes non solum asequi, sed etiam ex.* Liv. Plin.) 4. *expr.* by *supra*: (*affection*) *so great that nothing can e. it*, *tantum ut nihil supra possit [esse]*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5 (the *esse* is doubtful here, but is omitted elsewhere: "ita accurate ut nihil supra", Att. 13, 19, 3): Ter.: *the number of slain e.d. 20,000*, *caesa supra viginti millia*, Liv. Simly by *ultra*: *to e. a limit*, *ultra modum progressi*, Cic. (v. *BEYOND*): *an oration most elegantly written*, *so that nothing could e. it*, *oratio scripta elegantissime, ut nihil possit ultra*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, med.

5. *expr.* by *compar.* of *ad.*: *to e. Milo in strength*, *Croesus in riches*, *"Milio robustiorem, Croeso ditiozem esse: see the several adj."*

exceeding (adj.): *egregius*, *eximius*, etc.: *a woman of e. beauty*, *egregia forma* (mulier), Liv.: v. REMARKABLE.

exceeding (prep.): *supra*, *ultra*: v. TO EXCEED (2).

exceedingly (adv.): 1. *admodum* (strictly, *to the [full] measure, quite*): *e. unpolished, and totally rude*, *a. impolitus et plane rudis*, Cic.: (*a thing*) *e. gratifying*, *a. gratum*, Cic.: v. VERY.

2. *vēhementer* (*of feelings*: *strongly, vehemently*): *e. angry*, *v. iratus*, Pl.: *e. alarmed*, *v. commotus*, Caes.: *e. disappointed* (me), *v. displicet*, Cic.: v. VEHEMENTLY. 3. *magnopere*: v. GREATLY. 4. *oppido* (in familiar language): *e. laughable*, *o. ridiculus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259: *e. angry*, *o. iratus*, Pl.: Ter. 5. *sine qua*, *per quam* [perquam]: also chiefly in familiar language: *I was e. glad*, *sane q. sum gavisus*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, med.: *Cic. I should e. like to know*, *per quam velim scire*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, *ind.*: v. VERY. 6. *expr.* by *superl.* of *adj.*: *a man e. wealthy*, *powerful*, *influential*, **homo locupletissimus, potentissimus, gratiosissimus*: where see the several adj.

excel: 1. *praesto*, *stulidum*, 1 (usu. with *dat.*: also *acc.*, esp. in later authors: nearly always in good sense): *to e. other living creatures*, *p. ceteris animalibus*, Sall.: *to e. other nations in sagacity*, *p. prudentia ceteris gentibus*, Cic.: with *acc.*, Nep.: Liv. Also with *inter*: *suos inter aequales longe praestitit*, Cic. Br. 64, 230. 2. *excello*, *ul*, 3 (to rise above: foll. by *dat.* or *prep.*): *the virtue which e. all the rest*, *ea virtus quae una ceteris ex.*, Cic.: very often with *abl.* of the respect in which: *to e. in genius and wisdom*, *ingenio sapientiaque ex.*, Cic.: also with *in* and *abl.*: *in iocis longe aliis ex.*, Cic. Foll. by *inter*, *super*, *ante*, *e.*: *excellere inter omnes*, Cic.: *super ceteros*, Liv.: *ante ceteros*, Apul.: *e. [philosophia]*, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4. (Less freq. are *antececlo* [Cic. 2, 4, Tac.], *praececlo* [Lucr. Suet.]: both sometimes in later authors with *acc.* instead of *dat.*) 3. *anteo*, 4, *irr.* (with *acc.*): v. TO SURPASS. 4. *stipero*, *exaspero*, 1 (alway-

trama): v. TO EXCEED, SURPASS. 8.

Ammon, 2: v. DISTINGUISHED (TO BE).

excellences: 1. High rank:

excellency praestantia, excellen-

tia: v. SUPERIORITY, EXISTENCE. ||

Goodness, superior quality: 1. vir-

tas, itis, f. (specific c.): the great force

and c. of an orator, oratoris vis illa

divina v. que, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120: c.

of body, of mind, corporis, animi v.,

Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 58: c. and beauty of ar-

rangement, ordinis v. et venus, Hor.

A. P. 42. 2. praestantia: the c. (effi-

ciency) of a remedy, remedi p., Plin. 3,

probitas (moral): v. GOODNESS. ||||

As title: perh. illustrissimus (Kr.): or

egregius (the designation of various

officers under the Empire): Cod. Theod.

excellent: 1. optimus: a most

valiant and c. consul, fortissimus consul

atque o., Cic. to be in c. health, o.

valetudine uti, Caes. v. GOOD. 2.

egregius [with more than common excel-

lence]: an c. pair of consuls, e. par

consulium, Liv. 27, 34: v. REMARKABLE.

3. praestans, nita (surpassing others):

a nature superior and c., [above that

of the gods], Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56. 4.

praestabilis, e (like praestans; but

often used of absolute excellence):

except virtus, nothing is more c. than

friendship, virtute excepta, nihil ami-

citia praestabilis, Cic. Am. astr.: no-

thing more c. than human nature, [nihil]

praestabilis [nature hominum], Tac.

Jug. inid. 5. probus, ex. in moral

sense): v. GOOD, WORTHY. 6. specta-

sius (lit. that has been tried and found

good) as a physician little known, but

an c. man, medicus ignobilis sed a

homo, Cic. Clin. 16, 47: Pl. Jo. in: per-

fectus et spectatus [vir]; clarissimus

et spectatissimus, Cic. 7. laudatus

(lit. praised; not in Cic.): most c. chess,

laudatissimus casus, Plin. Pr. an: c.

writer, in primis bonus scriptor (v.

EMINENTLY, 2): an c. authority (Poly-

bios), bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off.

3, 12, 13: as exclam., excellent! opti-

time! euge! macte virtute (the last

only suitable to be used by a superior):

v. WELL DONE.

excellently: 1. optimus: Cic.

Caes. v. WELL. 2. probus: (forti-

tude) is c. defined by the Stoics, probe

definitur a Stoicis, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62: v.

WELL. (Probissime occurs in a colloq.

passage, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 65.) N.B. The

positives bene, probe, may also be

strengthened by in primis: v. EMI-

NENTLY (2). 3. egregius: to speak

Greek c., Graece e. loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 6,

19: to paint c., e. pingere, Cic. 4.

praeclearé: v. ADMIRABLY (2). 5. pul-

chris (esp. in answers of approval: in

which sense bene, optime, often occur):

v. GOOD! See also REMARKABLY.

except (v.): excipio, cepi, ceptum,

3: (Aristotle) far excell[ing] all (I always

c. Plato), longe omnibus (Platonem

semper excipio) praestans, Cic. Tusc. 1,

12, 22: very often in p. part.: v. EX-

CERTINO. Jo. in: excipere et accernere,

Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15.

except {prep. 1. expr. by p.

excepting {part. of excipio (in mak-

ing a formal exception): c. one or at

most two, excepto uno aut ad summum

altero, Cic.: sometimes with clause: c.

the you were not with me, excepto quod

non simul cases, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50 (where

Cic. would probably have written prae-

ter): c. the general and a few others,

the rest . . . e. ducent paucosque prae-

terea, reliqui . . . , Cic. Fam. 7, 3, ad

init.: Ter. (Extra quum al, except in

the case of, was specially used in legal

formulae, treaties, etc.: cf. Cic. Inv. 1,

33, 55: Liv. 26, 34, med.) 4. nisi

(only after a negative): that, c. in the

good, friendship can have no existence,

nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse,

Cic. Often foll. by quod (=except that):

(my estates) greatly charm me, c. that

. . . valde me delectant, nisi quod . . .

Cic. Att. 2, 1, 9: rightly; c. only in this

respect, nisi quod . . . ceteroquin recte,

Cic. Or. 25, 83: If a wish or purpose be

indicated, nisi ut must be used: do you

imagine I care for anything, c. not to

be deficient in my duty to him, quid-

quamvis putas me curare, nisi ut ei ne

desim? Cic. Att. 13, 20. (N.B. For nisi,

non, v. OBLI.) 5. expr. by discedo,

sal, sum, 3, with quum (of something

which only ranks below what is ex-

pected): c. only the love of my brother

and my family, I yield the first place

in affection to you, amoris, quum a

fratrum domesticoque disces, primas

tibi deferor, Cic. Att. 1, 17, med.: in this

constr. quum more freq. takes subj.:

cf. Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6.

exception: 1. exceptio: a shat-
ing of all things without any c., [i. e. ex-

cluding anything], omnium rerum

sine ulla c. communis, Cic. Am. 17,

61: v. RESERVATION. (Exceptio is

often used in legal sense: v. PERA.)

2. often expr. by excipio: with

this c., hac una re excepta, exceptio hoc:

there are many c., multa excipiuntur:

v. TO EXCEPT. Phr.: (i) without c.,

ad unum, am, um: all without c. are of

the same opinion, omnes ad unum idem

sunt, Cic. Am. 23, 86: all (the ships)

without c., ad unum omnes, sc. naves,

Caes. (not sine ulla exceptione in this

sense: v. SUPR.): without a single c.,

*ne uno quidem excepto (v. EXCEPT,

prep.) (ii) to take c. to anything: I

take c. to your statement, *hoc mihi par-

venit conv. (v. TO AGREE) to take c.

to a definition, finitionem impugnare,

Quint. 7, 3, 22. (iii) an c. proves (the

existence of) a rule, *ubi nonnihil ex-

cipitur, sequitur ut cetera concludan-

tur (?).

exceptionable: parum probandus,

improbabilis (?): v. OBJECTIONABLE.

exceptional: rarus: v. RARE.

(More precisely, *quod [nonnisi] contra

normam s. regulam fit.)

exceptionally: praeter modum (cf.

Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: "quum lacus Albe-

nus p. modum crevisset").

excess: 1. Too much: 1. nim-

ium (strictly neut. adj.): the mean

between c. and defect, mediocritas inter

n. et parum, Cic.: an c. of good, n. boni,

Cic. (Often the adj. nimius in agreement

will serve: c. of obstinacy, n. pertinacia,

Caes.: to go to an c. in anything, ni-

mium esse in aliqua re, Cic. v. EXCE-

SIVÉ.) 2. nimis (adv. to excess):

the rule, nothing in c., (ut) ne quid n.,

Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34: Cic.: v. TOO (MUCH).

3. expr. by superum, supéro: I

am afraid you will think I exhibit an

c. of words instead of a deficiency,

veror ne mihi verba superesse putes,

quae dixeram defutura, Cic. Fam. 11,

63 (also opp. to abesse, Cic. de Or. 2, 25,

108): wherein defect or c. is alike faulty,

in quo et deesse aliquam partem et su-

perare mendosum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 19,

83. Simly, by redundo: v. REDUN-

DANT.

4. nimis (not in Cic.): c. of spring

fodder (green-meal), n. verni pabuli,

Col. 6, 24, ad init.: fall: Apul. (N.B.

Never excessus. See Lat. Dict. a. v.) || Sensual indulgence:

intemperantia, luxuria: v. INTEMPER-

RANCE, GLUTTONY, DRUNKENNESS.

excessive: 1. nimius: to die from

c. joy, n. gaudio exanimari, Liv.: Cic.

Caes. 2. immodicus (that exceeds its

bounds: not in Cic.): c. cold, im. frigus,

Orv.: c. and improper freedom, (licence),

im. et intempestiva libertas, Vell.: with

gen., he indulged in c. grief, maeroris

immodicus egit, Tac. A. 15, 23. 3.

immoderatus: v. IMMODERATE. 4.

inordinatus, inordinatus: v. UNUSUAL.

5. expr. by verb: c. grief, dolor qui

modum excedit: v. TO EXCEED.

excessively: 1. nimis (too much):

Ter.: Cic.: v. EXCESS (2). 2. immo-

dicus, immoderatus: v. IMMODERATELY.

3. praeter or extra modum, Cic.: v.

MEASURE. 4. vehementer (of pas-

sions): v. EXCEEDINGLY. Phr.: c.

Amory, insanis esurienti, Pl.

exchange (subs.): 1. The act: per-

mutatio (esp. of goods): Ter.: Cic.: v.

BARTER. Phr.: they agreed to an c.

of prisoners, *paci sunt ut captivi inter

se permutarent. || Of money:

collybus: there is less enough in the c., in

c. satis detrimenti, Cic. Att. 12, 6, init.:

v. AGIO. Phr.: a foreign bill of c., perh.

delegatio peregrina (v. CHECK) to give

any one a bill of c. on Athens, curare

ut [pecuniae summa] permutetur Athe-

nas, Cic. Att. 15, 15, fin. |||| The

place: *forum argentarium (?) or perh.

basilica: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.

(basilica).

exchange (v.): 1. permuto, 1: you

have ad names, nomina inter vos

permutastis, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 19: India

is for the commodities her precious

stones, India gemmis suis haec p., Plin.

8, mltio, 1: Pausanias c. Lyceus for

Lucertilla, Lucertilem m. Lycaco Fa-

nus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, init. (either one of

the objects of exchange may be in the c.,

the other being abt.): v. TO CHANGE.

Phr.: to c. hostages, obsequia nos

dare, Cic.: to c. letters, *epistolarem

commercium instituire (v. TO CORRE-

SPOND) to c. greetings, inter se salu-

tare (reciprocity being expr. by inter

with refl. pron.)

exchequer: 1. aerarium (the

public treasury with its contents): an

impoverished and exhausted c., se. inops

atque exhaustum, Cic.: to impoverish

the c. [empty the treasury], se. effunde-

re, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: chancellor of

the c., praefectus aetario or aetarii, cf.

Plin. Ep. 3, 4, init. 2. fiscus (under

the emperors, the imperial privy-purse):

to transfer from the national to the

imperial c., (bona) aetario ablata in fis-

cum cogere, Tac. A. 6, 2. 3. publi-

cum (Gr. τὸ κοινὸν = aerarium): to sell

a person's goods and put the proceeds

into the public c., bona alicuius vendere

et in publicum redigere, Liv. 4, 15, fin.:

cf. Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14: "privatus illa

onus erat brevis, commune magnum."

Phr.: the impoverishment of the c.,

inopia rei pecuniariae, Cic. ad Br. 1, 18,

ad fin.

exise (subs.): perh. vectigalia.

Portoria are customs.

exisable: (?) vectigalia (liable to a

tax of any kind): v. TRIBUTARY.

excite: 1. *To put into a state of excitement:* 1. *excito, i (to stir up, arouse): in calming or e.ing the minds of an audience, in eorum qui audient mentibus sedantibus atque excitandis.* Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17: v. *STIR UP*. 2. *Join: (animos) excitare atque inflammare.* Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17: v. *STIR UP*. 3. *Inclio, i (usu. to incite, impel to something; also absol.): to be uncontrollably e.d to enjoyment [of the passions], effrenate ad potumundum incliare.* Cic. Sen. 12, 39: *to e. the feelings, animos in.* (opp. to *sedare*), Cic. Or. 19, 63.

3. *conco, i (violently): v. TO AROUSE, STIR UP.* 4. *commoveo, mōvi, tum, 3 (to agitate, work upon the mind): to e. the mind (i. e. move it to cupiditatem) more than usual, paulo magis animum c.* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, 87: v. *INFR.* (II.). 5. *irigo, excit, eum, 3 (to raise up): hence of e.ing to hope, or a similar feeling): to e. soldiers to valour by words of encouragement, milites hortando ad virtutem e., Sall. v. TO AROUSE.* 6. *excitatio, i, ūtum, 3 (lit. to whet, give edge to): to e. one another to the love of immortality, invicem se ad amorem immortalitatis ex., Plin. Ep. 3, 7, fin.: Cic. 7. *incendo, di, sum, 3 (to inflame): these (voices) e.d the youth to crime, haec juvenutem ad facinora incendebant, Sall. Cat. 13, fin.: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.* II. *To goad on, instigate against some one: instigo, excitō, stimulos addo, etc.: v. TO MISER-GATE.* III. *To cause, bring about; with ref. to any emotion, movement, disturbance:* 1. *mōveo, mōvi, tum, 2 (chiefly of emotions): to e. admiration, expectation, laughter, admirationem, expectationem, risum m., Cic. to e. hatred, odia m., Virg. 2. *commoveo, 2 (like moveo, but stronger): to e. compassion, misericordiam c., Cic. to e. a tumult, tumultum c., Virg. v. TO DESTROY.* 3. *excito, i (to call forth, awaken): to e. emotion in the mind, motum in animo ex. [opp. to *sedare*], Cic. to e. a laugh, risum ex., Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 21. 4. *concito, i (to stir up; stronger than excito): to e. the pity of the people, misericordiam populi c., Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227 (where the sense requires an intensive term): to e. laughter, risum c., Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 (where immediately before, the syn. risum movere occurs): to e. sedition, seditionem c., Cic. v. TO STIR UP.* 5. *conflo, i (a strong expr.; lit., to blow together, as in a smelting furnace: esp. of what is evil): to e. odium against any one, invadim alicui c., Cic. Vell. Flor. 6. *ficio, fact, factum, 3 (to produce): to e. great admiration for a person, ingentem alicuius admirationem f., Liv. Cic. v. TO CAUSE.*****

excited: *commotus, iactatus, etc.: v. TO EXCITE (I.).* (N.B. Not *excitatus* of persons.)

excitement: 1. *State of agitation:* 1. *commotio: pleasurable bodily e. c. suavis iucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: e. of mind, c. animi, Cic. Quint. 2. *concitatio (rather stronger than *commotio*): to be free from every e. of mind, omni c. animi [quam perturbationem voco] vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48: Liv. (who uses it of anger, 9, 7, med.). 3. *perturbatio (disorderly of uncontrolled feeling):* Cic. (v. *supr.* 2). 4. *impetus, ūs (a sudden impulsive emotion): under the influence of angry e., impetu et ira, Tac. Ger. 25: under the influence of momentary e., repentino quodam (quasi vento) i. animi incitatus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49. Phr.: in a state of e., commotus, animo incitatus, etc.: v. TO EXCITE.* II. *That which excites: incitamentum, stimulus (esp. in pl.), concitamentum: v. INCITEMENT.***

exciter: *conditor (f. concitatrix, Plin. Liv. Hirt. See also FIREBRAND (fig.).*

exciting: *perh. trēpidus (alarmed hence causing alarm): so e. (alarmed) a letter, tam t. littere, Curt. 7, 1, ad fin.: Just. (Usu. bet'r ex. by circuml. to seek e. pleasures, incitamenta*

*voluptatum quæreret: a most strange and e. adventure, *casus insolitus et qui animum timore, admiratione suspensus teneat).*

exclaim: 1. *clāmo, i: v. TO CRY OUT.* 2. *exclāmo, i: to e. with a very loud voice, maxima voce ex., Pl. I can't help e.ing, non possum quin exclamem, Pl.: I am inclined to e., mihi libet exclamare, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13. 3. *conclāmo, i (of a number; to e. together):* Caes. Cic. Virg. 4. *acclāmo, i (in Cic. to e. against: with dat.): cf. Cic. Br. 73, 256: v. TO CRY OUT AGAINST.* 5. *succlāmo, i (to e. in answer to): as he thus spoke, the multitude e.d in reply that they . . . haec vociferanti s. multitudo se, etc. Liv. 3, 50: Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 (where it is used impera., succlamatum est). 6. *clāmō, i (frequently, with agitation):* Cic. Liv. 7. *vōciferor, i (passionately, vehemently):* Decius e.d, where were they flying in, v. Decius, quo fugerent, Liv. 10, 28. Cic.**

exclamation: 1. *vox, vōcis, f. (any saying or cry): an e. (or expression) of grief, doloris v., Cic. Plan. 14, 14: v. CRY (subs.). 2. *exclamatio: an e. of surprise, complaint, admirationis, conquestionis ex., Cic. Or. 13, 15. (But from Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22, it appears that the word has a wider signification than the Eng., including any kind of appeal.) 3. *clāmōr, v. SHOUT, CRY (subs.). 4. *conclāmatio (of numbers together):* Tac. Sen. (Caes. has it = acclamations, B. C. 2, 26).***

exclamatory: *clāmōsus (attended with loud cries, noisy):* Quint. Auct. Her.

exclude: 1. *exclūdo, ūl, sum, 3: to e. the glowing beams, ex. fervidos lctua, Hor. (v. TO SHUT OUT): to e. from the commonwealth, a republica ex., [dis-trahere, segregare], Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: also with abl. alone, id. Agr. 2, 72, 60. 2. *arceo, 2 (to keep off, debar): the plane-tary e.s the rays of the sun, planetas solem a., Plin.: to e. a person from participation in sacred rites, aliquem sacris a., Liv. 3. *prohibeo, 2: v. TO DEBAR.* 4. *removeo, mōvi, tum, 2 (to set aside as not needed): to e. (certain things) from a speech, secernere et ex oratione r., Cic. v. TO WITHDRAW.* 5. *eximo, ūm, emptum, 3 (not to include in): to e. from the category of the best, numero beatorum ex., Hor.: to e. (banish) goodwill from nature, ex. rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, Cic. 6. *expr. by extra with acc. (esp. in formal language): the island Cephalonia to be e.d from the treaty, Cephalonia insula ut e. jus foederis sit, Liv. 38, 9; lb. 11. Phr.: to e. from religious observances, sacris (alicui) interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, med.: Liv. Fear e.s pity, timor misericordiam non recipit, Cic. (v. TO ADMIT).****

exclusion: 1. *exclūsiō, Ter. Vir. 2. *interdictio (cf. *preced. art. fin.*): e. from territories, i. finium, Liv. 3. *often expr. by verb: by the e. of some and admission of others, *allis exclusis, allis receptis: v. TO EXCLUDE.***

exclusive: 1. *Inaccessible to intercourse:* Phr.: he is very e. (in his acquaintances), paucorum (perpaucorum, Ter.) hominum (est), Hor. S. 1, 9, 44. 2. *they (the decemviri) were e. (difficult of access), rari aditus, [colloquuntibus diffi-ciles], Liv. 3, 36, ad init. 3. *Be-longing to some in particular, to the exclusion of others: proprius: v. PECULIAR.**

exclusively: 1. *solum, nominat. v. ONLY.* 2. *expr. by proprius, solus (that is not the fault of old-age e., id non proprium senectutis est vitium, Cic. *Jus culpa senectus sola non est affinis (v. PECULIAR, SOLUS): stily, by unus: by my exertions e., mea unus opera, Cic. v. ALONE.*

exclusiveness: *Phr.: he was dis-turbed for his e., *quod tam paucos in familiaritatem admittit, invidiosum ei fuit.*

excuse: 1. *interdictio, i: v. TO CRY OUT.* 2. *exclāmo, i: to e. with a very loud voice, maxima voce ex., Pl. I can't help e.ing, non possum quin exclamem, Pl.: I am inclined to e., mihi libet exclamare, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13. 3. *conclāmo, i (of a number; to e. together):* Caes. Cic. Virg. 4. *acclāmo, i (in Cic. to e. against: with dat.): cf. Cic. Br. 73, 256: v. TO CRY OUT AGAINST.* 5. *succlāmo, i (to e. in answer to): as he thus spoke, the multitude e.d in reply that they . . . haec vociferanti s. multitudo se, etc. Liv. 3, 50: Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13 (where it is used impera., succlamatum est). 6. *clāmō, i (frequently, with agitation):* Cic. Liv. 7. *vōciferor, i (passionately, vehemently):* Decius e.d, where were they flying in, v. Decius, quo fugerent, Liv. 10, 28. Cic.**

excommunication: *excommuni-catio, Aug. Phr.: those under sentence of e., quibus interdictum est, Caes. (v. *preced. art.*).*

excoriate: *atāro, ūro, pētrō: v. TO GALL.*

excoriation: *intertrigo, inis, f. (from riding, etc.): esp. pl.: Plin.*

excrement: 1. *excre-mēta (with or without corpora), Plin. 2. *stercus, ūris, n.: v. DUNG.**

excrecence: 1. *expr. by ex-cresco, vi, tum, 3: he had an e. on his side, excreverat in latere ejus caro, Suet. Gal. 21: arsenic removes e.s, arsenicum quiddam ex. tollit, Plin. Esp. in pl. by part., excrecentia, Plin. 2. *excre-mentum (v. rare):* Sidon. 3. *tūber, ūris, n.: v. PROTUBERANCE.**

excretion: *of the nose, excrementum narium, Tac.*

excruciating (adj.): 1. *cruci-abilis, e (rare):* Gell. (Crucians [dolor] in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, is simply distressing.) 2. *[magnus], maximus: to suffer e. pain from gout, doloribus podagras cruciari maximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45. (Acerbissimus dolor occurs in Cic. but of mental not physical suffering.) Phr.: when his sufferings were perfectly e., quum quasi facies ei doloris admoveverat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: to suffer e. torments, (incredibiles) cruciatus et (indignissimas) tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6.*

exculpate: 1. *purgo, i (to clear of guilt): to e. oneself to any one, se al-cui p., Cic.: they sent an embassy to a. themselves, purgandi sui causa legatos mittunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 9. 2. *ex-purgo, 1 (less freq.):* Cic. Tac. 3. *ex-culso, i: v. TO EXCUSE.* 4. *expr. by culpa and a verb: as, culpā aliquem liberare, Cic. Pl. 21, 52; ab aliquo culpam amovere, Liv. 4, 41, med.: aliquem ex culpa eximere, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: to be e.d, a culpa esse remotum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: v. FAULT, BLAME. (Satisfacere is to make amends.)**

exculpation: *purgatio, Cic. Ter. (Or expr. by verb: *preced. art.*)*

exculpatory: *Phr.: e. remarks, *quo apia sunt ad culpam ab aliquo amovendam: v. TO EXCULPATE.*

excursion: 1. *iter [voluptatis, animi causæ susceptum]: v. JOURNEY. Phr.: to make an e. (to a place), (2) excurrere, cf. Cic. Att. 10, 15, fin.*

excusable: 1. *excūsāsus (not so in Cic.): I am the more e., if perchance I have erred, hoc ego excusatio, si forte lapsus sum, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 11: Sen. 2. *excūsābilis, e: Ov. Val. Max. 3. *expr. by ignosco: cui (vultu) ignosco, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131: v. TO EXCUSE, PARDON.* 4. *expr. by excūsatio: to be lawfully e., legitimam ex. habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14 (see the place). v. EXCUSE (subs.). See also PARDONABLE.***

excusably: *excūsābilē, Quint. Tac. Plin. Ep.*

excuse (v.): 1. *To tender an e.: excuso, i: to e. oneself to another, se al-cui (also apud aliquem) ex., Cic. Caes. Often with acc. of that which forms the ground of excuse: to ex. oneself on the ground of illness, morbum ex., Cic. Caes. Less freq. with acc. of the ground of excuse: to ex. oneself from doing something: e. g. al-cui advocacionem, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2. 2. *purgo, expurgo, i: v. TO EXCULPATE.**

II. *To admit as excusable:* 1. *ignosco, mōvi, tum, 3 (with dat.):* I

hope you will ex. my writing to you, velim mihi ignoscas quod ad te scribo, Cic.: Hor.: v. TO FORGIVE, PARDON.
2. expr. by *venia* with a verb: *I beg you to e. my error, if error it be*, peto ut errori (si quis est error) v. tribuas, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 10: *simly*, with dare, concedere: v. INDULGENCE, FORGIVENESS.

excuse (sube.): 1. *excusatio* (the act of making excuse, or the plea itself): it is no ex. for an offence if . . . nulla est ex. peccati si, etc. Cic. Am. 11, 37: a satisfactory ex., satis justa ex., Cic.; also *justa et idonea ex.*, Cic. Fam. 16, 25. 2. expr. by *excuso* (to plead in excuse): to put forward the ex. of poverty, inopiam ex., Cues.: v. TO EXCUSE (1.). 3. (in some constr.) *venia*: which does not admit of ex., cum nulla v. proponitur [for which no indulgence can be shown], Cic.: v. PARDON. 4. *littera* (a false ex.): v. PRETEXT.

excusable: *nēfarius, dēstōbilis*: v. ADMIRABLE.

excusably: *peccatē, dēfariē*: v. BADLY. Phr.: *e. hoarse* (colloq.), male rancus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 66.

excusate: *dēstōr, exsecror*: v. TO CURSE.

excuration: *exsecratio*, (in pl.) *dirae*: v. CURSE.

execute: 1. *exsequor, cūto*, 3: to e. a commission, mandata ex., Cic.: to e. a decree or sentence, decretum ex., Ulp. Dig. 41, 4, 3; also *iudicium, iudicium, sententiam ex.*, v. FORCILL. 2. *persequor*, 3 (to the end, completely): carefully to e. a commission, mandata diligenter p., Cic.: v. TO PERFORM. 3. *perficio*, 3: v. TO ACCOMPLISH.

To inflict capital punishment upon: 1. expr. by *supplicium* and a verb: *supplicio capitis afficere*, Suet. Gal. 12 (or without capite, Caes. B. G. 1, 27); *supplicium sumere* (de aliquo), Sall. Cat. 50; ad *supplicium* dare, Nep. Paus. fn. See also PUNISHMENT.

2. *uoco*, 1 (usu. of a cruel, violent death): (Postumius) e.d. his own son, filium suum securi necavit, Gell. 17, 21, med.: Sall. Cat. 52, ad fn. *Usu* the mode of execution is specified; as, securi ferire, gulum (aliquid) frangere: v. TO BEHEAD, STRANGLE, etc.

3. *opus* of works of art; to produce: 1. *facio*, 3; he e.d. (a painting of) Neoptolemus on horseback, fecit Neoptolemus ex equo, etc., Plin. 35, 10, 36: to e. a statue, statuum f., Plin. 2. expr. by *pingo, sculpo* (sculpo), *exprimo*, etc.: v. TO PAINT, SCULPTURE, ENGRAVE, etc.

execution: 1. The act of carrying out: 1. expr. by verb: to see to the e. of commands, mandata exsequenda, persequenda curare: v. TO EXECUTE (1.).

2. *exsecutio* (e. g. institut operis): Plin.: Tac. Phr.: there is need of prompt e., opus est mature facti, Sall. Cat. 1: the scheme was contrived at Larinum, its e. was transferred to Rome, ratio excogitata Larini est, res translata Romam, Cic. Clu. 13, 36.

3. *Capital punishment*: Phr.: to be led away to e., ad mortem duci, Cic.: to attend an e., *supplicio (capitis) sumendo adesse; or simply, *supplicio alesce* (v. TO ATTEND): on account of the e. of . . . , propter supplicium sumptum de . . . : v. TO EXECUTE.

4. *Destruction*: caedes, strages: v. SLAUGHTER, HAVOC.

5. *Legal*: perb. bonorum emptio (sale of a debtor's property): v. Dict. Ant. s. v.). or bonorum venditio, relatively to the debtor himself, Gal. 2, 154. Phr.: to levy an e. upon a person, bona aliquis distrabere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 3, 9: to have an e. levied upon oneself, rerum possessionem [aut venditionem] pati, Ulp. Dig. L. c. § 1.

6. *Rapidity of performance*, in works of art, etc.: celeritas, agilitas: v. SPEED, AGILITY.

executioner: 1. *carnefex*, *iclis*, m. (of slaves or foreigners: see Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v.): Pl.: Cic. (who uses the term by way of reproach, of a lictor, Verr. 5, 45, 118).

2. *vindex* rei

capitalis: Sall. Cat. 55 (where the ref. is to the triumviri capitales). (N.B. In early times the punishment of death was inflicted by the lictors; Liv. 2, 5: "missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium." Executor supplicis is a judge who exacts the penalty: Liv. 1, c.) Phr.: to die by the hands of the e., poenas morte dare, ultimum supplicium subire (v. FORBEMER); if by beheading, securi feriri: v. TO BEHEAD, HANG, etc.

executive: Phr.: the e. department (of a state), *il quibus legum administrationem cura est; penes quos est curatio et administratio rerum (It. and A.).

executor: to a will: *exsecutor (not class. in this sense): cf. Veil. 2, 45, init. (The familiar emptor was properly an executor, but his office became a form: Gal. 2, 103).

exentorship: *testamenti exsequendi munus.

exegesis: interpretatio: v. EXPLANATION.

exegetical: *exegēticus, M. L. (N.B. Only as t. t.)

exemplar: exemplar, *āris*, n.: v. PATTERN.

exemplarily: *ēgrēgi, optimē*, cum summa laude: v. EXCELLENTLY.

exemplary: *ēgrēgius, eximius*: v. EXCELLENT.

exemplification: *exemplum*: v. EXAMPLE.

exemplify: expr. by *exemplum*, *exemplar*: (this) he has well e.d. in *Ulysses*, utile proposuit nobis exemplar (more usu. exemplum) *Ulysses*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: *Esop* has e.d. (the lesson) *his*, Aesopus nobis hoc exemplum prodidit, Phaedr. 1, 3: *I will briefly e. both truths*, utriusque exemplum breviter exponam rei, Phaedr. 3, 10, 2. Phr.: the story e.s. the passions of kings and peoples, tabula regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: this story e.s. have . . . , hac re probatur quantum, etc., Phaedr. 1, 12, fn.

exempt (1.): 1. *libero*, 1 (to relieve of a burden: with acc. and abl.): he e.d. the domain land from paying a tax, agrum publicum vectigali levavit, Cic.: v. TO RELIEVE. 2. *libero*, 1 (to set free: same constr.): v. TO FREE.

3. *exipio*, *cepi*, *cepi*, 3 (not to include): Cic.: v. TO EXCEPT. 4. *eximo*, *emi*, *emptum*, 3 (to take out of the case of: foll. by acc. and abl. with prep. or dat.): Q. Fabius is not e.d. from punishment, non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, Liv. 8, 35, med.: but Cic. prefers ex with abl. (N.B.—De vectigalibus eximi, in Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101, is to be taken from the national exchequer, not to be e.d. from taxation, as in R. and A.).

5. expr. by *immūnis*, *immūnitas*, and a verb: to e. (a people) from every burden, ab omni onere immunes praestare, Suet. Cl. 25, med.: he wishes you kindly to e. the lands which pay rents from doing so, agros fructuarios vult tuo beneficio immunes esse, Cic. Fam. 8, 9, fn.: to e. a state from burdens, (civitatē) immunitatem tribuere, Tac. A. 12, 61; *simly*, immunitates dare (absol.), Cic. Fam. 12, 1 (Im. tribuere implies the concession of a reasonable claim; im. dare, donare, a grant of favour: cf. Suet. Gal. 15): see also EXEMPT (adj.).

EXEMPTION. Phr.: he e.d. the *Nians* from tribute for ever, *Ilensibus* tributa in perpetuum remisit, Suet. Cl. 25, med.

exempt (adj.): 1. *immūnis*, e (not liable to burdens or duties): in Cic. usu. absol., as *agri Im. liberique*, i. e. free from every kind of burden: also foll. by abl. with prep., as *ab omni onere Im.*, Suet. Cl. 25; without prep., as *millitia Im.*, Liv. 1, 43, med.; or with gen., as *portitorum Im.*, Liv. 38, 44, med.: Tac. 2. *vācuus* (void of clear from: usu. foll. by abl. with or without ab; less freq. by gen.): a mind e. from all care, animus v. ab omni cura, Cic. (v. VOID OF): e. from punishment and tribute, v. a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34; but omni tributi v. ib. 61.

3. *expers*: v. DESTITUTE OF. Join vacuus, expers, solutus ac liber [ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia], Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 23.

4. *privatus* (with abl.): e. from all suffering, p. dolore omni, Lucr. Phr.: a soldier e. from further service, emeritus, Tac.; *imiles vacans* (a supernumerary), Trebell.

exemption: 1. *immūnitas* (from burdens): to grant e.s. Im. dare, donare, tribuere (v. TO EXEMPT, 5): used absol. of e. from taxes, Suet. Aug. 40, med.: Cic. and with depend. gen., in other cases: e.s. from punishments, malorum Im., Lamp. 2. *vacatio* (esp. from military service, militiae v., Caes. B. G. 6, 14): e. on the ground of age, v. aetatis, Nep. Att. 7. In gen. sense, e. from every responsibility, omnium v. munus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: Sen. 3. *vācitas* (freedom from): freedom and e. from all annoyance, liberatio et v. omnis molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: also with ab and abl., v. ab angustibus, Id. Off. 1, 21, 73. Phr.: to enjoy e. from, immuni, vacuum esse: v. EXEMPT (adj.).

exercise (sube): 1. *exercitatio*: Cic. Join motus atque ex., Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26. 2. *motus*, *as* (motion of any kind): to be *driven* from e., a corporum, removeri, Nep. Eum. 5: Cic. (v. *supr.*). 3. *ambulatio* (by walking): Cic. Fin. 3, 1, init.: v. WALK. 4. *gestatio* (by riding, driving): *gentis, vigoris, violent e.*, g. lenis, acris, vehemens, Cels.: Sen. (N.B.—Both the latter words are also used of a place for taking e.). 5. *vectatio* (like gestatio): *horae e.*, equi v., Suet. Cal. 3. 6. *palæstra* (athletic): v. GYMNASIUM. Phr.: to take e., ambulare (walking), gestari (riding): v. TO WALK, RIDE, etc.

7. *Exercitatio*: 1. *exercitum*: sword e. (palorum, ad palum) ex., Veg. 1, 11: cf. Ib. 13, 14 (the palus was a post at which the passes were made).

2. *mediatio*: Veg. 1, 11, fn. 3. *exercitatio*: v. DRILL. Phr.: to put a recruit through his sword e., thronem ad palum exercere, Veg. 1, 14: to go through the sword e. (with a real sword), gladio se exercere, Veg. 1, 11. III. In gen. sense, practice: *exercitatio*, Cic.: v. PRACTICE.

IV. *Discharge, fulfilment of an office: functio* (rare): Cic. Usu. better expr. by phr.: to interfere with a magistrate in the e. of his office, *magistratum impellere quominus munus suo fungatur: this I do in the e. of my authority as consul, haec consul facit, cf. Cic. Cat. 1, init.

V. *A set task or composition*: 1. *thēma*, *Atis*, n.: cf. Quint. 4, 2, 28: Sen. Contr. 2. *dēclāmatio* (rhetorical): cf. Juv. 10, 167.

3. *exercitatio*: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 67, fn.

exercise (v.): A. Trans. 1. To give employment to in order to discipline: *exerceo*, 2: to e. the body, the memory, corpus, memoria ex., Cic.: to be e.d. (disciplined) in logic, in dialectica exerceri, Cic. Br. 90, 309: to e. recruits, thronem ex., Veg. 1, 11: v. TO DRILL.

2. *exercere*, 2: to e. the profession of physic, medicum ex., Cic.: to e. the right of conquest, jus victoris ex., Flor. 3, 7, fn.: v. TO CARRY ON, PRACTISE.

3. *exhibeo*, 2 (not so in Cic.): to e. authority, imperium ex., Pl. Cas. 2, 6 57: Plin. Jun.: v. TO EXHIBIT.

4. *celebro*, 1 (to attend to regularly): to e. jurisdiction, jurisdictionem e., Liv. 6 32, init.: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: artes celebrare atque recollere. 4. *fungor*, 3: v. TO DISCHARGE. III. To distress, afflict: *vexo*, 1: v. TO HARASS. B. Intrans.: *exerceo*, 2: Veg. 1, 11, *supr.* (A.).

exercised (part. adj.): *exercitatus* (e. g. miles, Veg.): v. PRACTISED.

exert: 1. To put forth, bring into operation: 1. *exerceo*, *exhibeo*, 2: v. TO EXERCISE (II.). 2. *utor*, *usus*, 3 (with abl.): to e. activity, alacritate u., Caes. B. G. 4, 24, fn. (al. nti): v.

TO USE, EMPLOY. (Plin. jun. has jus exserere, Ep. 8, 7, 2, but no earlier writer.) ||. To strain; esp. with refl. pron., or something belonging to the subject as object: 1. contendo, dl, tum, 3: to *e. all one's powers*, omnes nervos c., Cic. Fat. 10, 20: v. TO STRAIN.

2. libéro, i (intrans., to take pains, s. oneself): to *e. oneself to prevent something being done*, l. ne quid fiat, Cic. Verr. 3, 57, fin.: also with in or de, and abl. of that about which: v. TO LABOUR.

3. nitor, entor, sus and xus, 3 (to use effort): to *e. all one's energy to prevent*, summa ope niti, ne . . ., Sall. Cat. 1, int.: Cic. v. TO STRIVE. Phr.: to *e. oneself beyond one's strength*, ne supra vires extendere, Liv. 34, 4: to *e. the voice too much*, voci nimis impare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: to *e. all one's influence on behalf of some one*, pro aliquo summis opibus pugnare, Caes. (v. TO STRUGGLE).

exertion: 1. contentio (a straining of the powers): by great *e.s* he prevented (the bill) being carried, magnus c. obtinuit ne perferratur, Liv. 41, 6: Cic.

2. intentio (like preced., but usu. foll. by depend. gen.): v. STRAINING (subv.). v. EFFORT.

exfoliate: med. t. t.: expr. by squama, Cels. 8, 3, ad fin.: squamam remittere (R. and A.). The bone *e.s*, ossa s. abscidit; ab osse s. recedit, comp. Cels. 1 c.

exfoliation: expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

exhalation: 1. The act or process of exhaling; expr. by verb: v. TO EXHALE. ||. That which is exhaled:

1. exhalatio: *e.s* from the earth, terrae exhalationes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 41: Plin.: Sen. 2. hálitus, m (esp. poet.): an *e. rising from the dark mouth (of Avernus)*, h. aëris fœcibus effundens aëse, Virg.: Val. Fl.: Sen. 3. aspiratio (?): cf. Cic. Div. 1, 26, 79.

4. expr. by exhalo, i: it is certain that a damp *e. rises from the earth*, humidam terra exhalari caliginem certum est, Plin. 2, 42, 42: all kinds of *e.s*, quaecunque [a terra] exhalantur: v. TO EXHALE. 5. vapor (esp. a warm *e.*): *e. from earth*, tæpores v. Sen. N. Q. 2, 11, 4: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: to dread nightly *e.s*, nocturnos v. formidare, Hor. Phr.: there is an *e. from both (land and water)*, utraque ex se reddit aliquid, Sen. N. Q. 1 c.: v. EVAPORATION.

exhale: 1. exhalo, i (to give forth: in Cic. only fig.): to *e. mist, smoke, nebulam, funum ex*, Virg. In pass., as reflect.: mist *e. from the ground*, nebulæ exhalantur humo, Ov.

2. hâlo, i (both trans. and intrans.: poet.): to *e. a nectarian odour*, nectar narius b. Lucr. 2, 847: gardens *e.ing* (redolent with) flowers, floribus halantes horti, Virg. G. 4, 109. 3. êmitto, 3: v. TO EMIT. 4. spargo, 3: v. TO DISPERSE. 5. expiro, i (poet.): fumes *e. (from Avernus)*, ex hálitu, Val. Fl.: v. TO BREATHE FORTH. 6. respiro, i (poet.): Stat. (trans.).

exhaust: 1. To draw off the entire contents of: 1. exhauro, si, stum, 3: to *e. the treasury*, aerarium ex., Cic.; also, omnem pecuniam ex aerario ex., Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98: v. TO EMPTIFY. 2. absumo, 3: v. TO CONSUME.

3. (In pass.) deficio, 3 (to be or become *e.d*): v. TO FAIL. Phr.: (fig.): so that the patience of some was *e.d*, ut quidam patientiam rumpere, Suet. Tib. 24: that the patience of the hearer may not be *e.d*, ne qui audiat defatigaret, Cic. (v. TO TIRE OUT). ||. To treat a subject completely: Phr.: The question has been *e.d*, tolli questionem abunde satisfactum est, Cic. (cf. profligata jam hæc et pæne ad exitum adducta quaestio est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15): to *e. a subject in a speech*, omnia accurate exponere; nihil intactum relinquere (R. and A.); *totam rem accuratissime plenissimeque tractare. |||. To wear out the strength of: debilito,

defatigo, conficco: v. TO WEAR OUT, EXFEBLE, WEARY. See also foll. art.

exhausted (part. adj.): 1. Having lost virtue or good qualities: effictus: *e. land*, e. ager, Virg.: an *e. frame*, e. corpus, Cic. ||. Tired out, having lost strength: from whatever cause: 1.

confectus: *e. with wounds*, vulneribus c., Caes.: (troops) weary and *e.*, fessæ cque, Liv.: an *e. (worn out) and wounded gladiator*, gladiator c. et saucius, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24. 2. defessus (quite spent, tired out): *e. by the length of the battle*, d. diuturnitate proeli, Caes.: *fresh men succeed to those that are *e.**, recentes defessus succedunt, Caes.: Cic. v. WEARY. 3. defectus (not in Cic.): Phædr.: Col.: v. WORN OUT. 4. lassus: v. WEARY. See also foll. art.

exhausted, to be, or become:

1. expr. by deficio, 3 (in connexion with vires): when the standard-bearer was getting *e.*, quum aquilifer a viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 64: but the act. is more freq.: *our men were getting *e.**, nostris (ad nostros) vires lassitudine deficebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: v. TO FAIL. 2. languo, 2 (less strong than the Eng.): v. FATIGUED, TO BE. 3. fâsco, 3 (not in Cic.): to be *e. by (certain) crops (of soil)*, segetibus f. Col. 2, 14: to be *e. by prigation and toil*, per inopiam et labores f., Tac. (N.B.—The comp. defetiscor is exceedingly rare, except in p. part. defessus: v. preced. art. II. 4.) 4. expr. by pass. of fâligo, defatigo: v. TO WEARY.

exhaustion: 1. expr. by verb: on account of the *e. of the treasury*, *propter exhaustum aerarium: to remedy the *e. of the soil*, *agrum fatiscentem, culus vis assumpta est, recare: v. preced. art. 2. lassitudo, languor: v. FATIGUE. 3. defectio virium (failure of strength, as in old age): Cic. 4. expr. by defessus, confectus, lassus (in a state of *e.*): v. EXHAUSTED.

exhaustless: infinitus: v. INEXHAUSTIBLE.

exhibit: 1. To expose to view: 1. propôno, pôsui, itum, 3 (publicly): to *e. any thing for sale*, aliquid venale p., Cic.: he used to *e. his finished works to passers by*, opera perfecta proponebat transeuntibus, Plin. 2. expôno, 3 (to bring out to view, whether publicly or not): he *e.d* (brought out) his Samian ware, exposuit vasa Samia, Cic. Mur. 16, 75. Fig.: to *e. one's virtue for imitation*, virtutem imitandum ex., Cic.: v. TO SET FORTH. 3. exhibeo, 2 (esp. to show and make good in court: v. TO PRODUCE): to *e. (pr sent) a memorable spectacle*, memorabile spectaculum ex., Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 1. In Suet. of public shows, Ner. 12. 4. fâcio, fâci, factum, 3 (of the magistrate who *e.s* games): to *e. most magnificent games*, ludos magnificentissimos f., Cic. Join: (ludos) facere atque celebrare, Cic. Harusp. 12, 24. 5. êdo, idî, itum, 3 (of spectacles, etc.): apply. not in Cic.): to *e. hunts, games, shows, venationes, ludos, spectacula* *e.*, Suet. Ner. 11, 12, etc. 6. do, dâdi, dâtum, 1: esp. with munus (gen. term for shows, games, etc.): to *e. magnificent games*, munus magnificentum d., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, fin. (Cic. has also munus præbere, Sull. 19, 54): Suet.

||. To manifest: 1. præsto, i: to *e. dutiful affection to parents*, p. pietatem parentibus, Cic.: v. TO SHOW. 2. exhibeo, 2 (not so in Cic.): to *e. kindly feeling to any one*, humanitatem alicui ex., Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 3: Suet. 3. ostento, i: v. TO DISPLAY.

exhibition: 1. The act of exhibiting: expr. by verb: to honour the people by the *e. of games*, *ludis editis, ludas edendo, populo gratificari, etc.: v. TO EXHIBIT. ||. That which is exhibited: 1. spectâculum: v. SPECTACLE, SHOW. 2. lûdi, mînus: v. GAMES. Phr.: an *e. of works of art*, tabulae et signa propalam collocatae, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: *artificiorum ex-

positio: as t. f. (?) |||. Annual payment: *exhibitio: cf. Ulp. Dig. 27, 2, 3, § 3.

exhilarate: hîllâro, exhibîlâro: v. TO CHEER.

exhilarating (adj.): sometimes læstus: v. CHEERFUL, ENCOURAGING. Or expr. by verb: the morning air is extremely *e.*, *imprimis exhilarant animos auræ matutinae: v. TO CHEER, EXLIVER.

exhilaration: hîllâritas, gaudia: v. CHEERFULNESS, JOY.

exhort: hortor, i (to urge in a friendly manner): Join: hortari et suadere, Cic.: hortari et monere, Suet.: v. TO URGE, ADVISE. The comp. adhortor, cohôrtor, also freq. occur; the latter esp. in the case of generals addressing their troops: Caes.: Cic.: v. TO ENCOURAGE. (Exhortor, Vulg. Rom. xii. 8, etc.: but the word is unclear.)

exhortation: môtus, môtio, hortâtio: v. ADVISE. (Exhortatio, Vulg., but not class.)

exhume: êrûo, 3: v. TO DIG (2).

exigence: 1. necessitas: as exigency } often as I consider the *e. of our position*, quotiens n. nostram intueor, Tac. Agr. 30: Cic.: v. NECESSITY. 2. angustia: v. STRAITS, DIFFICULTY. 3. tempus (critical time): v. EMERGENCY.

exile (subv.): 1. A person exiled:

1. exul (exul), ūlis c. (gen. term): Cic.: Liv. 2. profugus (one who has to fly from his country, an outlaw): Virg.: Ov. 3. extorris (strictly adj.): v. EXILED. Phr.: to be an *e.*, exulare: Cic.: Liv. ||. The state or penalty of an exile: 1. exilium (exil-): to punish any one with *e.*, aliquem exilio multare, afflicto, Cic.: to drive into *e.*, in ex. ejicere, pellere, Cic.: to go into *e.*, in ex. ire, proficisci, Cic.: to be in *e.*, in ex. esse, Cic.: to recall from *e.*, de ex. reducere, Cic.: de ex. revocare, Liv. 2. fîga (chiefly poet and late): to order punishment of *e.* and death, fugas et caedes jubere, Tac. A. 14, 64: Ov. Join: exilium et fuga, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, q. 3. rêligatio (mild form of *e.*): Cic.: Liv. Phr.: to go into *e.*, solum vertere, Cic. Caes. 34, roo (exilii causa is sometimes added, Id. Quint. 28, 86): profugere, Id. Caec. 1 c.: to be in *e.*, exulare, Cic.: Liv.: exularem (rare), Tac. A. 1, 4: to pass sentence of *e.* upon any one, alicui aqua et igni interdico, Caes.: Cic.

exile (v.): ejicio, extermino, etc.: v. TO BANISH.

exiled (part. adj.): 1. extorris, e (not admitted into a country): *e. from country and home*, ex. patria, domo, Sall. Jug. 14, med. Join: exul extorrisque, Geil. 2, 12: cf. Liv. 5, 30: "ne exulem, extorrem P. R. ab solo patrio in hostium urbem agerent." 2. exilians, nîs (part. of exulatio): Cic. See also EXILE (1.).

exist: 1. sum, ful, esse (esp. in an emphatic position): there *e.d* (once), yes, there *e.d* that energy . . . fuit, fuit ista virtus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: to affirm that gods *e.*, deos esse dicere, Cic.: I think, therefore I *e.*, cogito, ergo sum, Cartes. 2. existo (existo), stitî, 3 (mostly with the additional idea of coming into existence: v. TO ARISE, APPPEAR): had not that Iliad *e.d*, nisi Ilias illa existisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: "ut in corporibus magnæ dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existunt (exist, or present themselves) majores etiam varietates." 3. existo (exto), stitî, 1 (mostly, to appear, be extant): of Demades there *e. no written works*, (Demadæ) nulla ex scripta, Cic. Br. 9, 36: without the eyes, the function of eyes could not *e.*, sine oculis non potest ex. munus oculorum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71. 4. mâneo, nai, sum, 2 (to *e. still*): v. TO REMAIN. 5. (of living beings) vivo, 3: v. TO LIVE. See also foll. art.

existence: 1. The state: 1. expr. by sum: to disbelieve the *e. of*

gods altogether, nullos esse omnino deos putare, Cic. N. D. init. (In scholastic Lat., esse is used *substantively*: Spinoza, pass.)

2. (of living creatures) vita: to drag out one's, vitam trahere, Virg. (cf. v. exigere, Sall. Jug. 14, med.): the brief span of our e., exiguum vite curriculum, Cic. v. LIFE. || That which exists: **ens*, *entia*, n.: v. Quint. 8, 1, 33: Mod. Lat.: v. CREATURE, BEING.

existing: qui (quæ, quod) nunc est: v. TO EXIST. Phr.: under e. circumstances (a qualifying phr.), pro re nata, Cic. Att. 14, 6, ad init.; ut nunc est, Pull. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, fin.: Cic. See also PRESENT.

exit: 1. The act of going out: exitus, ñs: v. DEPARTURE. Phr.: to make one's e., exire, decedere, v. TO DEPART. || A way of escape: exitus, effugium: v. OUTLET.

exonerate: l. e. from a charge: culpa libero: v. TO EXCULPATE, CLEAR (11.).

exorable: exorabilis, e. Cic. Hor. **exorbitant:** nimius, immodicus: v. EXCESSIVE. Sometimes expr. by cîrus: on that very day corn fell from an e. price to a low one, flo ipso die carissimum annonam consecuta est, Cic. pro Dom. 7, 15: v. DEAR. Phr.: to make e. demands, immodice postulare; plus æquo postulare: the e. demands of publicans, immodestia publicanorum, Tac. A. 11, 50.

exorbitantly: immodice, v. EXCESSIVELY.

exorcise: exorcizo, i (ἐξορίζω): Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, § 3. (Or by circuml. adjurando [cum adjuratione] daemones expellere, cîcere; cf. Vulg. Acta, xix. 13.)

exorcism: exorcismus (ἐξορκισμός): Tert.

exorcist: exorcista, æ, m. (ἐξορκιστής): Imp. Codd.: Vulg.

exordium: 1. exordium (usu. term): Cic. Quint. Plin. 2. exorsus, ñs. (v. rare): Cic. Manil. 4, fin. (only). 3. proœmium (προœμιον) prop. a prelude, q. v.: a long and far-fetched e., longum et alte pettum pr., Cic. Clu. 21, 58: freq. in Cic. of the introduction to a treatise, cf. Cic. Att. 16, 6 fin.: Quint. 4. principium: Quint.

exoterio: exotêrius (ἐξωτέρως), Cic.: Geil.

extotia: externus, pëgrinus (e. p. arbor), Plin.: v. FOREIGN. (Extotus occurs in Gell. 13, 5, as epith. of wine.)

expand: A. Trans. 1. pando, expando, 3: v. TO SPREAD. 2. laxo, i (by increasing the spaces between): the lily e. itself, illium se l., Plin.: to e. the companies, l. manipulos, Cæs. 3. extendo, 3: v. TO STRETCH OUT. 4. dilato, i (to make broader; spread over a wider space): to e. his line (of a general), actem d., Liv. 31, 21, med.: esp. of expansion in language, Cic.: v. TO AMPLIFY. See also *inf.*

B. Intrans. expr. by preced. verb. and pron. ref., or in pass.: (the Propontis) where the sea begins to e., ubi dilatas se mare, Plin. 5, 32, 40; also in latitudinem pandi, id. 6, 13, 15: the (bud of the) rose gradually opens and e.s, rose paulatim dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin.: v. TO SPREAD OPEN.

expansio: spatium: v. SPACE. Of the sea, æquor, ñs, n.: often plur., for the e. of ocean smiles, tibi ridens æquora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8: v. OCEAN. Phr.: suddenly appears e. boundless e. of plain, repente immensa panditur planities, Liv.: v. FLAT (sub.).

expansion: expr. by verb: heat produces e. of air, calor aëris expandit atque dilatat, v. TO EXPAND. (Expansio, dilatatio, v. rare.)

expansive: qui (quæ, quod) se pandit, e. g. aër, Plin.: v. TO EXPAND.

expansiveness: expr. by verb: v. TO EXPAND.

expatiate: expâtior, i (strictly to digress, cf. Quint. 4, 3, 4): to e. in and give oneself up to a part of a subject, in

aliqua parte ex. et indulgere voluptati, Quint. 2, 17, init.: v. TO ENLARGE UPON.

expatriate: extermino, ejicio: v. TO BANISH, EXILE.

expatriation: exsilium: v. EXILE.

expect: 1. expecto (exp-), i (to look for something, whether good or evil; with acc.: but not acc. and *inf.*): to be e.ing any one's arrival, e. aliqujus adventum, Cæs.: I shall e., or rather demand longer letters, longiores epistolas expectabo, vel potius exigam, Cic.: with a (ab) or ex, and abl. of the person from whom, Cic. Sometimes foll. by dum or ut and subj.: I don't think you e. me to write, non puto te ex. dum scribam, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: I believe we are e'd to answer your letter, expectari nos, arbitror, ut respondeamus tuis litteris, Liv. 42, 40, init. 2. spero, i (usu. = to hope, but also occasionally of anticipating evil: foll. by acc. alone, or acc. and *inf.*): but if I am deserted by you, which I do not e., sin a robis (id quod non spero) deserat, Cic. Rosc. A. 4, 10: Virg.: Flor.: v. TO HOPE. 3. credo, didi, tum, 3 (with acc. and *inf.*): I e. you are surprised, judges, credo ego vos judices mirari, Cic. Rosc. A. init. Simply, other verbs of thinking, believing, with acc. and *inf.*: I confidently e. he will do his duty, confido illum fore in officio, Cic. Att. 1, 6: when I was just e.ing your arrival, quum jam te adventare arbitramur, Cic. Att. 1, 4: to turn out otherwise than one may have e'd, aliter cadere quam quis opinatus sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: v. TO THINK, BELIEVE. Phr.: contrary to what was e'd, præter spem (v. EXPECTATION): sooner than might have been e'd, opinione celerius, Cic.: a battle more bloody than might have been e'd from the number of combatants, proellum atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium, Liv. 21, 29: not e.ing, inopinans, Cæs.; necopinans, Cic.

expectancy: spes, ñf. f.: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: v. HOPE.

expectant: perh. arrectus (full of eager interest): cf. Sall. Jug. 80, init.: postquam plebis animos arrectos videt. See also ATTENTIVE. Phr. (prov.): to disappoint the e. crowd (of a legacy-hunter), corvum deludere blantium, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: an heir e., heres necessarius, Ulp. Dig.

expectation: 1. expectatio (precisely equiv. to Eng.): hope is the e. of good, fear the e. of evil, spes est ex boni, mal. ex metus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: contrary to e., præter ex., Cic. 2. spes, ñf. f. (usu. of what is good: also in gen. sense, esp. in adverb. phr.): e. of pay, s. mercedis, Cic. (v. HOPE): Metellus, contrary to his e., is welcomed home with the greatest joy, Metellus contra (præter) spem lætissimis animis excipitur, Sall. Jug. 88: the second e. (of succeeding to an inheritance), secunda s., Tac. A. 1, 8. 3. opinio (not necessarily implying futurity: very often in adverb. phr.): I will not disappoint your e., non fallam tuam o., Cic. Fam. 1, 6, fin.: contrary to e., præter o., Cic.: see also TO EXPECT (Phr.).

expectorate: excresco, i: to e. blood, cruenta excrescere, Plin.: v. TO SPUR.

expectoration: excrectio (e. g. cruenta): Plin.: v. SPITTLE.

expediency: utilitas: it often happens that e. clashes with virtue, persæpe evenit ut e. cum honestate certet, Cic. Phr.: no e. in injustice, nihil expedire quid sit injustum, Cic. v. foll. art.

expedient: utilis, e.: to prefer the honorable to the e., honestum præferro utili, Hor.: it is never (really) e. to sin, nunquam u. est peccare, Cic.: v. USEFUL. Phr.: it is e., expedit, 4. imperi. (often foll. by acc. and *inf.*): what is right is evident: what e., is in the dark, quid rectum sit, apparet, quid ex. obscurum est, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, fin.: Ter.: v. ADVANTAGE, TO BE OF.

expedite: expédio, mâturo: v. TO HASTEN.

expedition: 1. An enterprise:

1. expeditio (military): to march troops forth on an e., milites educere in expeditionem, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 72: to undertake an e., ex. suscipere, Suet.: Cæs. 2. Iter: v. JOURNEY, MARCH.

|| Speed of execution: celeritas: to use e. about any thing, e. uti in aliqua re, Cic.: v. HASTE, SPEED. Phr.: there is need of e., mature factio opus est, Sall. Cat. 1.

expeditious: celer, promptus, mâturus: v. QUICK, PROMPT.

expeditiously: celeriter, promptè, mâturè: v. QUICKLY, PROMPTLY.

expeditiousness: v. EXPEDITION (11.).

expel: 1. expello, pûll, pulsum, 3 (in whatever way: that from which, usu. expr. by abl. alone, or with e, ex): to e. any one from house, country, commonwealth, aliquem domo, civitate, ex republica ex., Cic.: Cæs.: to e. an enemy from territories, hostes finibus ex., Cæs.: also with a (ab) and abl., Cic. Sext. 13, 30: v. TO DRIVE OUT, BANISH. 2. Ejicio, jeci, cium, 3 (rather stronger than preced., to cast out, q. v.): that from which, usu. expr. by abl. with ex, de; also ab): to e. any one from the senate, e. aliquem e. senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42: to exp. which præterite was also used as a milder expr., Liv. 38, 28; also [de] senatu movere, Cic. Clu. 43, 123: from a collegium, de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: also absol., cf. Cic. Sext. 13, 30. 3. extermino, i (to drive quick out; an emphatic expr.): v. TO BANISH.

4. dejicio, 3 (esp. from an elevated position, déturbo (confusedly and violently), etc.: v. TO DISLODGE. Phr.: to e. a man from his tribe, aliquem tribu movere, Cic.: v. *supr.* (2).

expeller: expulso (Cic.); exactor (Liv.).

expend: expendo, impendo: v. TO SPEND.

expensiture: 1. erogatio (pecuniæ), Cic. Att. 15, 2, fin. 2. sumptus, impensa (esp. pl.): to set limits to the public e., sacere modum impensis publicis, Tac.: needful e., necessari sumptus, Cic.: v. full art.

expense: 1. impensa (outlay of any kind): to go to no e., nullam im. facere, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14: often pl., at my e., meis impensis, Nep. Phoc. 1: Tac. 2. sumptus, ñs (esp. of great, excessive e.): to keep a great number of horsemen at one's own e., magnum numerum equitum suo s. alere, Cæs.: to go to extravagant e., ultra modum sumpta prodire, Cic.: to diminish the e. of embassies, s. legationum minuire, Cic.: lawful e., s. legitimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, ad med. 3. impendium (= impensa, but less freq. and chiefly pl.): without e., sine im., Cic. Quint. 3, 12 (= nulla impensa, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, 145): to go to very great e., impendia maxima facere, Plin. Ep.: to be indulged (of a laugh) at the e. of modesty, impendio pudoris constare, Quint.: v. *cost.* 4. dispendium (esp. in the comic writers): at less e., minore dispendio, Pl.: without e. on one's own part (fig.), sine suo d., Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: Col.: Plin. (N.B.—Never pl.) Phr.: funerals e.s, arbitria funeris, Cic. Dom. 37, 98: to carouse at the public e., de publico convitari, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105: at a great e., magni (v. PRICE): to live at another's e. (poet.), aliena vivere quadra, Juv.: to get a laugh at any one's e., ludicari aliquem, Pl.: Ter. (v. TO FOOT): to do any thing at the e. of dignity, dignitatis iacturam ob aliquam rem facere, cf. Cic. Plan. 2, 6: v. *LOSS.*

expensive: 1. sumptuosus (usu. with the idea of magnificent): v. SUMPTUOUS. 2. exp. by sumptus, impendium, etc.: not to be in the least degrees e., ne minimo quidem sumptuos esse, Cic. Att. 5, 14: to be very e. to any one, magnum dispendium (impendium) alicui afferre, Col. 4, 24, init.: v. EXPENSE. See also *COSTLY.*

expensively: cum maxima impensis, maximo sumptu: v. **EXPENSE**.
expensiveness: sumptus: v. **EXPENSE**; also DEARNESS.

experience (subs.): 1. usus, ut: a general of no e., nullius u. imperator, Caes.: military e., u. in re militari, Cic.: possessed of such e. (in legal matters), tali usu [atque experientia] praeditus, Cic. Clu. 11, 84: great political e., u. in republica rerum maximarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 23. 2. peritia (knowledge acquired by e.): e. of localities and warfare, locorum et militiae p., Sall.: Tac.: v. **SAGACITY**. 3. experientia (esp. with rerum: in Cic. the act of trying): neither in years or e. equal to such a burden, non aetate neque rerum ex. tantae molli par, Tac. A. 1, 4: a man of long e., vir longa ex., Tac.: Vell. 4. expr. by experientum (an act of trial, an individual experience): esp. in pl.: taught by abundant e., multis ex. eruditus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 16: Metellus knew by e. that... Metello experientia cognovit erat (with acc. and inf.): Sall. Jug. 46: precept is of less avail than e., minus valent praeccepta quam experientia, Quint. 2, 5, 15. Phr.: I speak from e., dico expertus in nobis, Cic. (v. foll. art.): your e. during the last 24 years, quae per quatuor et viginti annos passus sitis, Liv. 21, 10, med.: taught by the e. of others, per aliena exempla doctus (it. and A.): I have learned by e., compertum ego habeo, Sall. Cat. 58, init.

experience (v.): 1. expr. by assuvenit (or usu venit), 4. impers. (with dat. of subject): what could any one e. more afflictive? quid homini potest acerbius usuvenire? Cic. Quint. 15, 19: cf. Att. 7, 26, init. 2. experior, pertus, 4. (to make trial): I very often e. in my own case that..., in me ipso saepissime experior ut..., Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: believe one who has e.d. it, experto crede, Virg. 3. pator, sus, 3. (suffering): much did he e. in war, multa bello passus (est), Virg.: Liv. (v. preced. art., fin.): v. TO SUFFER. 4. cognosco, novi, nitum, 3. (to find out by experience): v. TO LEARN. Phr.: the following year he e.d. a severe domestic affliction, sequens annus gravi vulnere animum domumque (eius) afflixit, Tac. Agr. 7: I do not believe that Scipio has e.d. any evil, nil mali Scipioni accidisse puto, Cic.: v. TO HAPPEN.

experienced (part. adj.): 1. expr. by usus (v. **EXPERIENCE**): an e. and wise man, vir usu et sapientia praestans, Nep.: e. men, homines usu periti, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: e. in war, peritus ad u. ac disciplinam (belli), Cic. Font. 15, 33. 2. peritus (implying skill): esp. in connexion with usus (v. **supr.** 1): most e. generals, peritissimi [atque exercitatissimi] duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: Cic. 3. exercitatus (practised: q. v.): Caes.: Cic. (v. **supr.** 2). 4. callidus: v. **SKILFUL**. 5. gnarus: v. **ACQUAINTED WITH**. 6. experiens, nris (l. e. making trial of every thing): v. **ENTERPRISING**.

experiment: experimentum: v. **TRIAL**.

experiment upon: experior, experimentum facio: v. TO TRY

experimental: experiments adeptus, partus: v. **EXPERIENCE**. Phr.: to have e. knowledge of anything, aliquid usu compertum habere, cf. Sall. Cat. 58: an e. trip (of a vessel), *experientiae (periclitandae) navis navigatio suscepta.

experimentally: usu, experimentis: v. **EXPERIENCE**.

expert: callidus, sciens, etc. (usu. with gen.): v. **CLEVER**, **SKILFUL**.
expertly: callidè, scienter: v. **CLEVERLY**, **SKILFULLY**.

expertness: calliditas, sollertia: v. **SKILL**.

expiable: piabilis, e. (rare): Ov. (More usu. expr. by verb: quod explari potest: v. TO EXPIATE.)

expiate: 1. expio, 1. (by sacrifices, etc.): to e. a crime, scelus ex., Hor.: to be e.d. by the punishment of (the criminal) himself, ipsius supplicio explari, Cic. Jo. in: procurare atque expiare (with ref. to portenta), Cic. Div. 2, 63, 130. 2. pio, 1. (chiefly poet.): v. TO ATONÉ FOR.

expiation: 1. expiatio: Cic.: Liv. 2. procratio (with ref. to portenta): that e. should be made with (the sacrifice of) a swine, ut sue p. fieret, Cic.: Tac. 3. expr. by verb: this mode of e., *hoc genus expiandi: v. TO EXPIATE.

expiatory: 1. piacularis, e. e. sacrificis, p. sacrificia, Liv. 2. expr. by subs.: an e. victim, piaculum, Liv.: piaculum, Plin.: Sen.: e. rites, piacula, Ov.

expiration: Phr.: at the e. of the fifth year, quinto anno exeunte, Cic. (v. TO END, intr.): after the e. of a year, anno exacto, circumacto, Liv.: because his year (of office) was on the point of e., quia jam in exitu annus erat, Liv. 38, 35, init.

expire: 1. To breathe one's last: expiro, 1. (not in Cic.): Liv. 2, 20, etc.: Virg.: Quint. Phr.: to e., animam edere, Cic. Sext. 38, 83; animam agere, efflare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 19; animam exhalare, expirare, Ov.: on the point of e.ing, moribundus, Cic.: v. TO DIE. 2. To come to an end: of a period of time: 1. exeo, 4. irr.: the time prescribed by the truce had e.d., indutiarum dies elierat, Liv. 4, 30, med.: Cic.: v. TO END. 2. intercedo, 3. (of an interval between events): v. TO ELAPSE. Phr.: after thirty-three days had e.d., peractis diebus tribus et triginta, Liv. 1, 32, med.: simly, when a period or cycle of time has e.d., circumactis (diebus, annis), Liv. 9, 33, med.: to be on the point of e.ing, jam in exitu esse, Liv.

explain: 1. explāno, 1. (to make quite plain): to be more easily understood than e.d., facillius intelligi, quam explari, Cic.: more fully, to e. an obscure subject, obscuram rem ex. interpretando, Cic. Brut. 41, 152. Jo. in: docere et explanare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82. 2. explico, 4. vi and ui, 4. sum and itum, 1. (to unfold, set forth at large) to e. any thing very clearly, aliquid apertissime planissimeque ex., Cic.: v. TO UNFOLD. 3. expōno, 3: v. TO SET FORTH. 4. interpretor, 1: v. TO INTERPRET. 5. enucleo, 1. (lit. to extricate the kernel of a thing: to inquire nicely into): Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23. 6. enodo, 1. (to remove knots, clear of difficulties): to e. names (etymologically), nomina e., Cic.: to e. and set forth carefully, res enodatas diligenter exponere, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 6. 7. illustro, 1. (to shed light upon): to e. the recumbent discoveries of the Greeks in Latin verse, Gralorum obscura reperta li. Latinis versibus, Lucr. (See also **EXPLANATION**.)

explainable: explicabilis, e. Plin. (Usu. better, quod explari potest, quod verbis exponere possis: v. TO EXPLAIN.)

explainer: explānator, Cic.: v. **INTERPRETER**.

explanation: 1. explānatio, Cic.: Plin. 2. explicatio, Cic.: Quint. (For syn. see verb.) 3. satisfactio (a formal e. of one's conduct): Sall. Cat. 35. 4. ratio (the true rationale or principle of any thing): to give an e. (of natural phenomena), r. reddere, Sen. N. Q. 1, 1, 6: cf. Lucr. 1, 60. 5. enūtiatio: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: in the e. of names, in enodandis nominibus, Cic.: v. TO EXPLAIN.) See also **INTERPRETATION**.

explanatory: expr. by verb: to make a few e. remarks, *pauca explanandi causa dicere: v. TO EXPLAIN. (N.B.—Not explanatorius.)

explicative (adj.): expiētivus, Donat.: Charis.

explicative (subs.): *vox explicativa.

explicit: 1. explicatus (fully and clearly written or spoken): cf. Cic.

Att. 9, 7, init. (nihil explicatus, nunti uberius): Aug. 2. āpertus: v. **CLEAR**, **OPEN**. 3. expr. by adv. disertè: v. foll. art. Phr.: he was very e. in his refusal, aperte, sine fūco et fallaciis negavit, cf. Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.; *minime tergiversando negavit (v. TO EVADE).

explicitly: 1. disertè (in so many words): in the treaty of Lutetia it was e. added, in Lutetia foedere d. additum est, Liv. 21, 19. Jo. in: disertissimo planissimeque, Liv. 2. āpertè, planè: v. **CLEARLY**, **PLAINLY**. Phr.: to speak e. (without hiding any thing), latine loqui, Cic.: Quint.

explicitness: expr. by phr.: to speak with the utmost e., quam disertissimo loqui, etc.: v. **PRECED. ART.**

explode: A. Trans.: 1. To blow up, as with gunpowder: *explōdo, si sum, 3. (lit. to drive out with a noise): cf. Sen. Cons. Marc. 10, 4. Phr.: to be e.d. by gunpowder, Tartareo diffilari pulvere in auras, Milt. Sylv. 2, 161. 2. Fig.: to refute utterly: 1. explōdo, 3. (to clap or hiss off the stage; hence, of opinions, to prove to be false): th. opinion has long been e.d., jam pridem explosa sententia est, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6. Jo. in: explodi et ejici, Cic. Clu. 31, 86.

2. (to be or become e.d., as the result of progress in knowledge): obsolesco, ēvli, 4. sum, 3; p. part. obsoleto: now that they (the Cyrenaeans) are e.d., Epicurus flourishes, quibus obsoletis, floret Epicurus, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116: that line of argument is already e.d., obsolevit jam ista oratio [re multo magis quam verbis refutata], Cic. Manil. 17, 52. See also **REFUTE**, **CONFUTE**.

B. Intrans.: to burst with a report: displōdor, sus, 3; cf. Lucr. 6, 284: "plena animae vesicula dat sonitum displora repente," cf. also Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. See also **TO BURST**.

exploit: ficitus, res gesta (esp. in pl.): v. **ACHIEVEMENT**.

exploration: expr. by verb: with a view to an e. of the country, regionis explorandae causā: v. TO EXPLORE.

explore: 1. explōro, 1. (to search into and make known): he e.d. Africa, Africam exploravit, Cic. Manil. 12, 34: to e. the coast of Africa, ambitum Africae ex., Plin. 5, 1 § 8: v. TO RECONNOITRE. 2. indāgo, 1. (to track out, as hounds): to e. new paths (fig.), inustatas vias in., Cic. Or. 3, 11. 3. scrutor, perscrutor, 1: v. TO SEARCH OUT.

explorer: explorātor: Plin. 6, 29, 35 § 184: or expr. by verb: the soldiers sent by Nero as e.s., missi ad explorandum, li. § 181. In the pl. the part. explorans may be used, L. G. § 638.

explosion: 1. crēpitus, 4. (any cracking sound): Cic.: Plin. 2. fragor: v. **CRASH**. Phr.: there was an e. of gunpowder, *igne admotum cum fragore pulvis (nitratu) displons est (?).

explosive: *quod subito exardescat, cum fragore displodatur (?). Or perh. ignigenus, cf. Apul. Met. 7, p. 197.

exponent: 1. Numerical: *expōnens, nris, m., sc. numerus. 2. That which sets forth and expounds: index, lica, c.: the eyes, ea of the emotions, indices animi oculi, Cic. Or. 18, fin.: v. **INDICATOR**.

export (v.): 1. ēvēbo, xl. ceterum, 3. (whatever mode of carriage): others e. their own products and import others from abroad, alii merces suas e. externasque invehunt, Plin. 6, 19, 22: Alfien. Dig. 39, 4, 15. 2. exporto, 1. (applicable to any mode of carrying off): to e. grain in time of famine, frumentum in fame ex., Cic. Fl. 7, 17: v. **EXPORTS**.

3. mitto, 3. (poet.): Virg.

exportation: exportatio, Cic. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO EXPORT.)

exporter: exportator, lct. in Forcell.

exports: merces evectae, exportatae; quae exportantur, cf. Cic. Manil. 6, 14.

expose: 1. To place out, in the way of: 1. expōno, pōsul, itum, 3. (to put out; esp. of infants): to e. child-

draw, pueros ex., Liv.: to *e. vessels* (for show), vasa ex.: Cic.: a place *ed* to the sun's rays, locus solibus expositus, Petr.: *ed* to so many enemies, ut hostibus expositus, Plin. 2, objicere, jectum, 3 (to put in the way of: with acc. and dat.): to *e. a person to death*, aliquem morti ob, Cic.: to *e. ed* to the dagger, sicque objici, Cic.: to *e. oneself to the weapons of enemies*, ob se trahit hostium, Cic.: Caes. *Frequent*, objecto, 1, to *e. again and again*, Virg. 3, offero, obtulit, latum, 3, irr. (like objicere): to *e. ourselves to dangers unnecessarily*, of nos periculis sine causa, Cic. 4, obdo, difil, ditum, 3 (like preced.: rare): Hor. 5, subijcio, 3: v. TO SUBJECT. See also EXPOSED (fin.).

||. *Specially, for sale*: propono, expono: v. TO EXHIBIT. In pass., to be *ed* for sale, prostrare, Hor. |||. To show up ignominiously: Phr.: to *e. any one's crimes*, scelera alius manifestare reddere, proferre, cf. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48: to *e. a hypocrite*, hominem sub persona viventem denudare atque ignominiae obijcere, cf. Sen. Tranq. 15, 8.

IV. To lay bare the body: 1. nudo, 1: to *e. the body in public*, n. inter cives corpora, Enn. in Cic. F.ig.: to *e. the body to wounds*, n. corpora ad vulnera, Liv. 38, 26, med. 2. denudo, 1: v. TO STRIP.

exposed (part. adj.): 1. Apertus: the enemy attacked our men on the *e. side*, hostes nostros a. l. lere aggressi sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. 2. nudus: v. BARE. 3. obnoxius (liable to: at the mercy of): to *e. insults*, contumelias obnoxius, Suet. Tib. 63: great riches are *e. to danger*, magnae periculo sunt opes ob., Thaedr. 2, 7, extr.: (a place) *e. to winds*, ventis ob., Tib.: Lucan: Liv. 4, opportunus (conveniently situated) for: bodies more *e. to disease*, corpora morbis opportunitas, Plin. Phr.: to be *e. to, patere*: to be *e. to a wound*, vulneri p., Liv. 31, 39, ad fin.: there are fewer *e. parts* (fig.) for Fortune to strike, minus multa patent quae fortuna ferat, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73.

exposition: I. Statement: explicatio, expositio, enarratio: v. STATEMENT, NARRATION. ||. Commentary: interpretatio, expositio (Hier. has expositiuncula, a short c., Forcell. a. v.): expositio: v. EXPLANATION, EXPOSITION, COMMENTARY.

expostulate: 1. expostulo, 1 (rather stronger than the Eng. implying that a claim of right is urged): to *e. with any one about an injury* (demond. redress), cum aliquo injuriam ex. Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 15: I think I have ground for *e. with you*, locus esse videtur locum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2: cf. lb. 5, 2, ad fin. 2. queror, conqueror, stus, 3 (to urge a complaint): to *e. with any one about an injury*, cum aliquo de injuria c., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3: v. TO COMPLAIN. 3. recrimo, 1 (loudly): Cic.: v. TO CRY OUT AGAINST.

expostulation: expostulatio, Cic.: Tac.: v. preced. art. (Sometimes concilia may be definite enough: to refuse to listen to *e.*, concilia [amicorum] avertari, negligere: v. ADVICE.) See also COMPLAINT.

expostulatory: querelatum plenus: v. COMPLAINT.

exposure: 1. The act of exposing: expostio (of a child). Just. (Or expr. by verb: the law forbids the *e. of children*, lex vetat pueros exponi: v. TO EXPOSE.) ||. The state of being exposed to hardship: Phr.: capable of enduring *e.* (to cold), patiens frigoris, Sall. Cat. 5; the power of so doing, patientia frigoris, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26; to heat and cold, patientia caloris ac frigoris, Liv. 21, 4; to grow accustomed to every kind of *e.*, duritiae patientiaque insuescere, Tac. A. 6, 34: to avoid all kinds of *e.*, soles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac scitantes vitare, Quint. 11, 3, 27: v. ENDURANCE, HARSHIP. |||. With reference to shameful conduct: public exhibition of: Phr.: to dread

not guilt but its *e.*, *non scelera metuere, sed ne commissa detegantur ac manifesta fiant: non scelus sed scelus opprobrium a. infamiam timere: v. DISGRACE, INFAMY.

express: expono, interpretor, explano: v. TO EXPLAIN.

expresser: interpres, stis, f.: v. INTERPRETER.

express (v.): I. Lit.: to press out: exprimo, pressi, sum, 3: to *e. juice from a seed*, succum a semine ex., Plin. ||. To give expression to in words: 1. exprimo, 3: to *e. our sensations in words*, ex. dicendo sensa, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: I cannot *e. what joy I feel*, ex. non possum quanto sim gaudio affectus, Plin. Ep. 2, significo, 1 (to signify in any way): v. TO INDICATE. 3. primum, impel, mptum, 3 (to bring out plainly): words which best *e. the sentiments of the mind*, verba quae sensum animi optime p., Quint. 8, pref. § 32: Plin. Jun. 4, exsequor, citius, 3 (to set forth fully): (secret) matters which I can scarcely *e. in words*, quae vix verbis ex. possim, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, med. 5. declaro, 1 (to make clear, evident): he *e.d his regard for me*, declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: to *e. the same sense* (of a word), idem d., Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13. 6. demonstro, 1: v. TO SHOW. Phr.: to *e. oneself*, loqui, dicere (v. TO SPEAK): to *e. a sentiment in words*, sententiam verba efferre, Cic. Or. 44, 150: the feelings *e. themselves by the eyes*, per oculos animus eminet, Quint. 11, 3, 75. See also TO DISPLAY.

express (adj.): I. Exact: Phr.: I will send you the whole of the conversation in *its e. words*, omnem tibi sermonem, omnibus verbis expressum mitam, Cic. Att. 9, 15, med.: to say anything in *e. words*, aliquid discrete planeque dicere (v. EXPLICIT). ||. Extraordinary: extraordinarius: v. EXTRAORDINARY, SPECIAL.

express (nub.): I. e. a special messenger: cursor, tabellarius, nuntius extra ordinem (data opera, cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2) missus.

expression: I. Pressing out: expressio (e. g. mellis): fall.: Virg. ||. The act of giving expression to: v. Phr.: by verb: joy beyond *e.*, gaudio maiora quam quae (ut) verbis exprimi possint: v. TO EXPRESS. |||. Verbal: vox, verba: v. WORD, LANGUAGE. Phr.: for we use the *e.*, "to give up the ghost", nam agere animam [et effari] dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: how often he uses the *e.*, "both consul and Antony", quum crebro usurpat et consul et Antonius! Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 70: to make use of an *e. of Solon*, ut Solonis dictum usurpem, Cic. de Lucr. 1, 61. IV. Of the features, in works of art, etc.: 1. vultus, 8 (e. of the countenance): the countenance of Socrates were always the same *e.*, erat in Socrate semper idem v., Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: v. FEATURES. 2. argutiae, arum (movement, grace and life): he (Parrhasius) was the first to paint *e.* ("play") of countenance, primus argutias vultus dedit, Plin. 35, 10, 16 § 5 (elsewhere Plin. has animi perturbationes pingere, to paint *e. of feeling*, lb. § 19). Phr.: to sing with *e.*, apte ad animos hominum commovendo canere; animi motus (perturbationes) canendo bene exprimere: the head is the principal thing for *e.* (in a speaker), praecipuum est caput ad significationem, Quint. 11, 3, 68.

expressive: I. Indicating: foll. by of: 1. Index, Icis; c.: the eyes are *e. of feeling*, indices animi oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60: cease that cry *e. of your folly*, quin continetis vocem, i. stultitiae vestrae, Cic. Rab. 6, 18: Quint. 2, expr. by signis, declaro, etc.: (actions) *e. of affection*, hatred, quae amorem, odium significant, etc.: v. TO EXPRESS. ||. Full of expressiveness: 1. expr. by vis: I have always thought this word most *e.*, hujus verbi vim vel maximam semper putavi, Cic. de Or. 2,

4, 17: to be more *e. than language itself* (of pictures), ipsam vim dicendi superare, Quint. 11, 3, 67. 2. expr. by signis, the pres. part. of which is used as *adj.*: gesture and movement are alike *e.*, gestus motusque significat aliquid, Quint. 11, 3, 9: than which nothing can be found more *e.*, quo nihil inveniri posset significantius, Quint. 8, 2, 9: Geil. (who has superl.). Phr.: the eyes are the most *e. feature in the countenance*, in vultu plurimum valent oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75: the head is the most *e. (of the body)*, praecipuum est caput ad significationem, lb. § 68: *e. gestures* (of a speaker), apte ex ipso sermone motus lb. § 69: *e. eyes*, oculi loquaces, Tib. (in Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27, arguti oculi are the eyes, as full of movement and life naturally: see the place).

expressively: 1. significanter Quint.: Geil. 2. expr. by vis: how *e. is this said*, quantum vini haec habent; quanta vis inest his dictis! v. EXPRESSIVE (II.). (N.B.—Expresse dicere, in Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2, is to describe a thing exactly.)

expressiveness: 1. vis, vim, vi, f.: the voice gives special *e. to things said*, vox propriam vim adjicit rebus, Quint. 11, 3, 9: Cic.: v. EXPRESSIVE (II.); FORCE. 2. significatio (strictly the act, not the quality): Quint.: v. EXPRESSION (III., fin.). 3. proprietates (appropriateness to what is spoken of): v. PROPRIETY. Phr.: the countenance often has as much *e. as any language*, vultus est saepe pro omnibus verbis, Quint. 11, 3, 72: how great is the *e. of the eyes*, quomodo loquuntur oculi et declarant animi affectus! cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

expressly: disertis: Liv.: v. EXPLICITLY. Phr.: *e. for that purpose*, ad id ipsum, Liv. (v. VERY): he now here says so, but he says what is tantamount to it, non usquam id quidem dicit, sed quae dicit eadem valent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24.

expulsion: exactio: the *e. of the kings*, regum ex., Cic. (More freq. expr. by verb: after the *e. of the kings*, post exactos a. expulsores reges: v. TO EXPEL. See also BASHMENT.)

expulsive: qui (quae, quod) expellit: v. TO EXPEL.

expunge: deleo, oblitro: v. TO BLOT OUT, ERASE. (Expungo, to prick out, mark out by pricks or points, rare in this sense.)

expurgate: purgo, expurgo, 1: v. TO PURGE, PURIFY. (Mart. has castrare libellos, 1, 35: v. TO CASTRATE.)

expurgatory: "expurgatorium (index)": M.

exquisite (adj.): 1. conquisitus (lit. sought out from various places): the tables were loaded with the most *e. dainties*, mensae conquisitisimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. (N.B.—More freq. in lit. sense, as part.: Caes.: Liv.) 2. exquisitus (refined, recherché): *e. tortures*, ex. supplicia, Cic.: *e. banquets*, ex. epulae, Plin.: v. REFINED. (N.B.—In other applications besides the above, eximius, summus, and some more definite superlatives may be used: a most *e. flavour*, sapor dulcissimus: a girl of *e. beauty*, egregia (eximia) forma puella: most *e. delicacy of judgment*, subtilissimum iudicium: v. EXTRAORDINARY, REMARKABLE; SWEET, DELICIOUS, etc.)

exquisite (nub.): homo delicatus, elegans: v. DANDY.

exquisitely: venustissime, lepdisime, etc.: v. CHARMINGLY. (Exquisitum of that which is done with great care and nicety.) Phr.: I stand in need of your *e. refined criticism*, opus est iudicio et polito tuo iudicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 31.

exquisite: 1. Refinement: subtilitas: v. DELICATE, NICETY. ||. Intensity, esp. of pain: perh. vis: v. VIOLENCE: see also TORTURE; EXCORIATING.

extant: superstes, itis: the *e. plays*

of Euripides, Euripidis fabulae s., Nauck: v. SURVIVIVE. Usu. with to be: 1. exsist, etili, 1: no writings of Demades are e., Demadis nulla exscripta, Cic.: Quint. 2. consto, stitit, 1 (rare in this sense): the most ancient (orators) whose writings are e., antiquissimi quorum quidem scripta c., Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93. 3. maneo, dūro: v. TO REMAIN, ENDURE. 4. supersum, ful, ttr. (in this sense appy, modern): the e. poems of Pindar, Pindari carmina quae s., Dissen.: the entire e. works of Livy, T. Livii libri qui s. omnes, Drak.

extemporaneous 1. sūbitus: **extemporar** {e. and unpremeditated speech, s. et fortuita oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: whether he was delivering premeditated or e. addresses, sive meditata sive subita proferret, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2. 2. extemporālis, e. (to have more e. influence, multum valere, plurimum polere (v. INFLUENCE): a man of e. experience, vir multarum rerum peritus, Cic. (v. EXPERIENCE): to have an e. circle of friends, "multorum hominum esse (cf. paucorum hominum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44); plurimis familiariter uti.

extempore (adv.): 1. sūbito: to speak e., s. dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150. 2. ex pr. by sūbitus: to speak e., subita dicere, proferre: v. preced. art. 3. ex tempore: Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1: Suet. Phr.: the gift of speaking e., extemporali facultas, Suet. Aug. 84.

extemporize: Phr.: to e., subito or subita dicere, subita proferre: v. preced. art.: so ready in versification as to be able to e. verse, in fingendis poematibus promptus et facilis ad extemporatitatem usque, Suet. Tit. 3: he would e. a couple of hundred lines at a stretch, ducentos versus dictabat stans pede in uno, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 10.

extend: A. Trans. 1. extendo, dī, tum, 3: to stretch out in any way: to e. the wings of an army, cornua acies ex., Curt. Often fig. to e. fame by achievements, famam ex. facili, Virg.: v. TO STRETCH OUT. 2. distendo, 3: (to stretch apart): to e. the line of battle, aciem dī, Caes. 3. p̄fero, tūlī, lātum, 3, ttr. (to carry forward): he shall e. his sway, proferet imperium, Virg.: Liv. 4. propāgo, 1 (like preced.): in this sense, usu. foll. by some such word as fines): to e. the boundaries of an empire, imperii fines p., Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 8: Tac. Joīn: angere et propagare imperium, Suet. 5. amplio, 1: Suet. Caes. 44: Phr.: to e. a line of battle, diluocere ordines, Tac. See also TO EXPAND.

B. Intrans. 1. porrigo, rectus, 3 (to lie outstretched): Tityos e. s. over sine acres, Tityos per novem Jugera p., Virg.: e.ing from east to west, ab ortu porrecta (zona) ad occasum, Mela, 1, 1: Tac.: v. TO STRETCH. 2. extendo, 3 (with prom. refl. or as pass.): it e. to the Hellespont, or ad Hellesponticum fretum ex. (Asia), Mela, 1, 2: the coast which e. from thence, ab eo quae extenditur ora, Mela, 2, 7: v. TO STRETCH. 3. p̄tuo, nī, 2 (to lie open: hence esp. of countries which e. widely: also fig.): the nation of the Lygians e. s. very widely, latissime p. Lygiorum nomen, Tac. Ger. 43: Mela, 2, 2. p̄curro, 1, sum, 3 (to project): to e. towards the north, p. ad Septentrionem, Mela, 1, 3. Very oft. fig. to e. widely, very widely, late, latissime p., Cic. Joīn: latissime patere ad plurimisque pertinere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92. 5. attingo, tigi, 3 (to touch upon): Mela, 6. p̄tino, 2: v. TO REACH. Phr.: where it (Mt. Taurus) e. s. to the Mediterranean, ubi nostra maria contingit, Mela: they e. over the greater part of Germany, majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, Tac. Ger. 38: the nation of the Chauci e. s. along the flanks of all the above-mentioned nations, Chaucorum gens omnium quas exposul gentium lateribus obtenditur, Tac. Ger. 35: the traces of their olden fame e. far and wide, veteris famae lata vestigia manent, Tac. Ger. 37.

extended (part. adj.): porrectus: a too e. line of battle, porrectior acies, Tac.: v. EXTENSIVE.

extension: 1. The act: 1. porrectio (e.g. digitorum): Cic. 2. propāgatio 278

gatio (of boundaries): Cic. 3. p̄latio (like preced.): Liv. 4. p̄ductio (lengthening): Cic.: v. PROTRACTIO. 5. extento (v. rare): Vitruv. 11. The quality, in mathemat. sense: "extentio: the essence of matter consists in e., essentia materiae consistit in ex., Spinos. Pr. Phil. Cart. 2, 6. III. Space: "extento: Spinos.

extensive: 1. p̄tens, ntis (esp. with an adv.): an e. valley (one that opens out widely), vallis late p., Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: cf. Sall. Jug. 101, fin. Simly, to be very e., longe, late patere: v. TO EXTEND (B. 3). 2. amplius: v. SPACIOUS. 3. lātus: very e. deserts, latissimae solitudines, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: e. winding coasts, l. sinus, Tac. Ger. 1: e. estates, l. fundi (= latifundia), Virg. 4. magnus: v. GREAT. Phr.: to have more e. possessions, latus possidere, Quint.: to have e. influence, multum valere, plurimum polere (v. INFLUENCE): a man of e. experience, vir multarum rerum peritus, Cic. (v. EXPERIENCE): to have an e. circle of friends, "multorum hominum esse (cf. paucorum hominum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44); plurimis familiariter uti.

extensively: lātē: v. WIDELY.

extensiveness: lātūdō: Cic.: Caes.

extent: 1. ambitus, ūs (compass): the e. of an encampment, a. castrorum, Tac. Ger. 37: over all the e. of earth and sky, per omnem terrarum et coeli a., Suet. Aug. 94, med. 2. sp̄tium (in concrete sense): sufficient e. of ground for ..., tantum sp̄tū uti, etc., Caes.: Cic. in general e. and in climatic position, sp̄tū ac coelo, Tac. Agr. 10: vast e. of islands, immensa e. insularum, Tac. Ger. 1: an irregular e. of country, enorme a. terrarum, Tac. Agr. 10: v. SPACE. Phr.: to be of wide e. (lit. or fig.), late patere (v. TO EXTEND, B. 3): of very great e., maximus, latissimus (v. EXTENSIVE): of what e., quantum (v. GREAT, HOW): to this e., hactenus, eatenus; which may be emphasised by duntaxat, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119: to what e., quatenus, Cic.: to some e., aliquatenus, Quint.: Sen.: to any e., quatenusvis, Cic.

extenuate: 1. lēvo, 1 (to lighten the guilt of): some e. the guilt of the king, l. quidam regis facinus, Liv. 4, 18: endeavour to e. the guilt of an accused person, quae apta sunt ad accusatoris criminationem levandum proferre, cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 84. 2. mitigo, 1: to e. a crime, atrocitatem sceleris m., cf. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. 3. minuo, 1, ūtum, 3: to e. charges, to defend, to e. objecta negare, defendere, minuire, Quint. 7, 2, 29: cf. Id. 7, 4, 15: v. TO DIMINISH. Phr.: to e. a crime on the grounds of the intention of the accused, [diluendi] criminis causa] voluntatem rei defendere, Cic. Inv. 2, 33, 101: to e. a fault, "quae quis deliquit minora esse demonstrare propter quasdam causas (cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 35). N.B. Extēno, attēno, mostly signify to diminish the importance or value of; app. to amplify: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 25, 75: Aug. Hec. 3, 1, 6.

extenuating (adj.): Phr.: e. circumstances, "uae res quibus culpa minuitur, cf. Quint. 7, 4, 15.

extenuation: imminutio (criminally): Quint. 7, 4, 3 (al. diminutio). (More freq. expr. by verb: v. preced. art.) See also EXCUSE.

exterior (adj.): externus, extērior: v. EXTERNAL.

exterior (sub): sp̄cies: v. APPEARANCE. Phr.: tricked out with a fair e., speciosus pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: cf. Sat. 2, 1, 64: v. OUTSIDE.

exterminate: 1. expr. by internecio (v. foll. art.) and verb: ad internecionem redigere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28; ad int. caedere, Liv. 9, 26; ad int. delere, Liv. 9, 45; ad int. adducere (to cause to be e.d.), Liv. 41, 25; ad int. trucidare, Vell. to be e.d. ad int. (omnes) perire, Liv. 25, 26, fin. 2. expr. by occidio, ōnis, f., and verb: occidione occidere,

Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 1, med.: Liv. 28, 43 med.; occidione caedere, Just. To be e.d. occidione occumbere, Tac. A. 12, 38. 3. dēleo, ōvi, ōtum, 2 (to wipe off from the face of the earth): v. TO DESTROY. 4. interīrio, 3: v. TO CARRY OFF (L.). N.B. Not exterminare, which, in the best authors, is to expel from the boundaries.

extermination: 1. internecio, ōnis, f.: wars waged to e., bella ad internecio, Nep.: Cic.: v. preced. art. 2. occidio, ōnis, f. (which implies actual cutting down in battle; whereas internecio is wholesale destruction by any means): Cic.: v. preced. art. Phr.: a war of e., bellum internecivum, Cic.: Liv.

exterminator: extincior: Just. 16, 1, med.

external: 1. externus (being or coming from without): fortune, mistress of e. things, fortuna domina rerum ex., Cic.: Hor.: v. FOREIGN. 2. exter or extērus; with comp. extērior: the e. parts of bodies, externa corporum, Plin. 12, 23, 49: Cic.: v. OUTER. 3. extrinsecus (more freq. in sense of stranger: q. v.): e. things (i. e. which are not under our own control), res ex., Cic. Inv. 2, 59, 178. 4. very often expr. by extra, extrinsecus: to perceive (by the senses) e. objects, quae extra sunt percipere, Cic.: (to affirm that) there are certain bodily and e. goods, et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: e. images effect an entrance to the soul by the body, imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpora irrupere, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: e. objects, haec quae sunt extrinsecus, Cic.

externally: extrinsecus (from without, on the outside): Cic.

extinct: 1. extinctus (cut off, destroyed): families now e., familiae quae jam ex. sunt, Tac. A. 4, 33, fin.: Sall. 2. obsoleto (disused): military ambition bring now e. among our youth, stultis militariis apud juventutem obsoleta, Cic. Font. 15, 32: v. OBSOLETE. 3. mortuus (fig.): an e. and e. laws, leges antiquae et m., Cic.: v. DEAD. Phr.: the Julian and Claudian families being e., finita Juliorum Claudiorumque domo Tac.: to become e. from age (of an opinion), vetustate exarscere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

extinction: 1. extinctio (annihilation): Cic. 2. interitus, ūs: v. DESTRUCTION. 3. excidium (utter destruction): Virg.: Hor. (For lit. sense, expr. by verb: v. foll. art.)

extinguish: 1. extinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: to e. a conflagration, incendium ex., Cic.: to e. a light, lucernam ex., Plin. 2. retingo, 3: Phr.: to e. any one's hope, sperem aliquid praecidere, Cic.: all (my) hopes are e.d., occidit spes omnis, Hor.: v. TO DESTROY, PERISH.

extinguisher: 1. A person who extinguishes: extincior (incendii), Cic. 11. An instrument for putting out lights: 1. p̄nigula, 1 (a vessel shaped like an inverted funnel: a cover or damper): Vitruv. (R. and A.).

extirpate: 1. extirpo, 1 (to take up by the roots): oft. fig. to e. vices, vicia ex., Cic.: v. TO ERADICATE. 2. excido, dī, sum, 3 (by cutting or other violent means): to e. brambles from fields, rubos arvis ex., Quint. 9, 4, 5: to e. anger (from the mind), iram ex. Sen. 3. very oft. expr. by stirps, gens, genus, with a verb: this source of evil will be utterly e.d., extirguntur atque delebitur stirps ac semen malorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 33: utterly to e. superstition, superstitionis stirpes omnes efcere, Cic.: they (the drones) are not to be absolutely e.d., nec ad occidionem gens intermenda est, Col. 9, 15, ad init.: v. TO DESTROY.

extirpation: excidium, extinctio: v. DESTRUCTION. (More freq. expr. by verb: v. preced. art.)

extol: laudo, laudibus fero or effuso, praedico v. TO PRAISE.

extort: 1. extorqueo, si, tum, 2 (by torture, force, or importunity): to *e. money from any one*, (pecuniam) ab aliquo *ext.*, Cic.: *by violence*, vi *ext.*, Cic. 2. *extorpi*, pressi, sum, 3 (to wring from, to elicit by pressure of any kind): he is said to have *e.d* 200 sestertia from a young man, dicitur ducenta sestertia juveni expressisse, Suet. Vesp. 4: Cic.: to *e. a confession from any one*, ex alui confessionem, Liv. Phr.: to *e. money from a man by threatening him with law*, litum terrore pecuniam ab aliquo abradere, Cic. Caec. 7, 19. See also to EXACT.

extortion: 1. (pectiniae) repētundae (lit. monies proper to be claimed again: in various legal phr.): *Piso first brought forward a law respecting e.*, Piso legem primus de pecuniis repētundis tulit, Cic. Brut. 27, 106: but in other authors the *ext.* is usu. omitted: to *accuse a person of e.*, aliquem repētundarum reus, Sall.: to *be found guilty of e.*, repētundarum damnari, convincti, Suet. 2. *ext.* by verb: to *have been guilty of e. in many cases*, multa vi [milia, metu] expressisse, extorsisse: v. TO EXORT. 3. *concessio* (by illegal insinuation): Dig. 4. *rāpina* (violent *e.*): v. ROBBERY.

extortionate: rapax: Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4: v. RAPACIOUS. Phr.: a most *e. rate of interest*, iniquissimum fenus, Cic.: v. UNFAIR, EXORBITANT.

extortionately: Iniquē, nimis exactioribus: v. UNFAIRLY, EXORBITANTLY.

extortioner: 1. raptor (Gen. term for one who appropriates wrongfully): cf. Tac. H. 2, 86: Vulg. Luc. xviii. 11. 2. homo rapax: v. EXTORTIONATE. 3. (7) vulturius (provinciae): Cic. in Pis. 16 fin.

extra (adv.): 1. *over and above*: praeterea: v. RESIDUA. Sometimes used as *adv.*: *e. care*, praecipua cura: v. PARTICULAR, SPECIAL.

extract (v.): 1. Lit.: to *draw out*: 1. extrāho, xi, ctum, 3: to *e. veins (surgically)*, venas ex, Sen.: v. TO DRAW OUT. 2. *extorpi*, pressi, sum, 3 (by pressure): to *e. the juice from a root*, ex succum radicis, Plin. Fig.: to *e. some cash from any one by soft words*, blanditiis ab aliquo aliquid nummularum ex, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 7. 3. *ēvello*, i, vultum, 3 (esp. of certain surgical operations): to *e. teeth*, dentes *e.*, Cels. 7, 12, 1 (Cic. has the subst. v. EXTRACTIO). Phr.: to *e. teeth*, dentes exipere (manu, forcipe), Cels. l. c.; dentes extrahere, Suet. Vesp. 5; dentes extrahere, Plin. 32, 7, 6: Cels.: to *e. bones*, ossa legere, Sen. Prov. 3, 2; to *e. the juice of horehound*, marrubium extruere, Coel. Aur. 11. To *make a literary extract*: excerpto, peti, ptum, 3: Cic. Plin.

extract (sub.): 1. That which is expressed from substances: perh. liquor: thus Stat. has Assyrius liquor, of a kind of balsam: or expr. by *extorpi*: the *e. of a root*, radice assucus expressus: v. preced. art. (l.). 11. *Literary*: excerpto: Gell. But *usu.* better expr. by verb: *he never read without making e.*, nihil unquam legit quod non excerptet, Plin. Ep.: *e.s* (l. *e. a collection of them*), excerpta, Marc. Aur.

extraction: 1. The act of drawing out: *Evulsio* (g. dentis): Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 57. (Or expr. by verb: the *e. of the weapon* would cause his immediate death, si ferrum extraxisset, animam statim emissurum, cf. Nep. Epam. 9.) 11. *Decent by blood*: stirps, gens: v. RACE, DESCENT. Phr.: of *Syracusan e.*, oriundus ab Syracusanis, Liv. 24, 6: also with *ex* and *ab*, Liv. 2, 9, 114. (Oriundus strictly denotes a remoter connexion by blood than ortus.)

extrajudicial: "quod fit extra iudicium; extra forensum cancellorum

circumscriptionem: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 52.

extrajudicially: extra iudicium(?): v. preced. art.

extraneous: 1. extraneus (which has a foreign source): cf. Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2. 2. adventicius (coming from without): Cic. Liv. J. c. in: externus et (a)que adventicius, Cic. 3. alienus (unconnected with): v. FOREIGN.

extraordinarily: 1. praeter or extra modum (exceeding the ordinary degree): the lake having risen *e. high*, quum lacus praeter modum crevisset, Cic.: an *e. harsh and unmusical voice*, vox extra modum absona, Cic. 2. praeter solitum, magis solito, etc.: v. UNUSUALLY. See also EXCEEDINGLY. (N.B. Extra ordinem signifies out of the regular course or order.)

extraordinary: 1. Out of the regular course: 1. quod extra ordinem fit: to *decree a province to any one in an e. (or special) manner*, extra or provinciam alui decernere, Cic.: *commissioner e.*, "legatus extra or. missus: hence, 2. extraordinarius (e.g. imperium, honos): Cic. 11. In loose sense, out of the common way: instabilitas, inaequalitas, mirabilia, etc.: v. UNUSUAL, REMARKABLE. Phr.: an *e. phenomenon*, miraculum, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 5.

extravagance: 1. In gen. sense: expr. by immodicus: there was an *e. about both his language and his actions*, cum verbis tum rebus immodicus (erat), Suet. Dom. 12, fin.: *e. in dress*, "immodicus vestitus: v. foll. art. and EXCESSIVE. Phr.: avoid *e.*, ne quid nimis (Gr. μηδὲν ἄγαν), Ter.: *e. of joy*, effusio animi in laetitia, Cic. (v. EXCESSIVE).

11. *Specialty of expenditure*: 1. expr. by sumptus, us, esp. with an *adv.*: with what *e. they lived*, quantis et quam profusa sumptibus vixerint, Cic. Clu. 13, 36: why do you furnish the means of indulging in this *e.*? cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37: *unbounded e.*, infinitas sumptuum profusiones, Vitr. 2. profusio: Suet.: Plin. Jan. (v. *supr.* 1). 3. prodigalitas, prodigalia: v. PRODIGALITY. 4. luxuria or -es (in gratifying the appetite): the present *e. in building and living*, profusa haec in aedificiis comestibusque 1. Vell. Phr.: with all their (cunctorum) *e.*, they cannot run through their wealth, tamen summa libidine divitias suas vincere nequeunt, Sall. Cat. 20.

extravagant: 1. In gen. sense: exceeding bounds: 1. immodicus: *e. and unreasonable freedom*, im. et intempestiva libertas, Vell.: Cic.: v. IM-MONKRAVE. 2. nimis v. EXCESSIVE. 3. effusus (pouring out without restraint): *e. license*, *e. licentia*, Liv.: who more *e.* in giving? quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Coel. 6, 13 (where the phr. is used in good sense). 4. insanus: v. INSANE, UNREASONABLE. 11. In expenditure: 1. sumptuosus (both in act. and pass. sense): at once *mean and e.*, sordidus simul et a, Plin. Ep.: Cic.: v. EXPENSIVE, SUMPTUOUS. 2. profusus: v. LAVISH. 3. prodigus: Join: largitor et prodigus, Cic. Oct. 4, 5, 30: [luxus] prodigus effususque, Gell. 7, 11, med. 4. luxuriosus (gratifying the appetite to excess): *e. banquet*, I. convivium, Just.: v. LUXURIOSUS. Phr.: to *be very e.*, extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140.

extravagantly: 1. In gen. sense: immodicus, magis aequo: v. EXCESSIVELY. 11. With ref. to expenditure: 1. sumptuosus (expensively): esp. in compar.: to *buy horses and dogs somewhat e.*, equos et canes paullo sumptuosius emere, Plin. Ep. 11, 12: Cic. 2. profusus (lavishly): Sall.: Liv. 3. effusus (sim. to preced.): Join: large effusae [donare] Cic. Rosc. A. 8, extr. 4. prodigus: v. PRODIGALLY. 5. nimis: v. EXCESSIVELY.

6. insans (cf. Hor. "non ego animus bacchabor Edonia," Od. 2, 7, 26): v. MADLY.

extravasated (part. adj.): Phr.: *a blood, sanguis (crur) extra venas effusus*.

extreme (adj.): 1. Lit.: farthest, outermost: 1. extremus, extremus: the *e. town of the Allobroges*, extremum oppidum Allobrogum, Caes.: Cic. 2. ultimus (esp. poet.): Hor.: v. LAST. Phr.: the *e. end of the line*, novissimum agmen, Caes. 11. Fig.: exceeding ordinary limits: 1. summus: *e. old-age*, s. senectus, Cic. 2. *justice (to) a. injustice* (prov.), s. jus s. injuria, Cic.: *e. danger*, s. periculum, Cic. 2. ultimus (stronger than preced., as if at the very end of the scale): *e. danger*, u. discrimen, Liv.: these seem to me to be the very *e. of evils*, haec mihi videntur ultima esse in malis, Brut. in Cic.: *e. (capital) punishment*, u. supplicium, Caes.: Liv. 3. extremus: *e. hunger*, ex. fames, Caes. (app. not so in Cic.): that *e. measure*, illud ex. atque ultimum S. C., Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 4. ingens, gravis (in looser sense, unusually *g.*): v. IMMENSE.

extreme (sub.): expr. by summus, extremus, ultimus: the *e. of contumely*, extrema contumelia, Brut. in Cic.: what was the *e. of freedom*, quid ultimum in libertate esset, Tac.: to *have recourse to e.*, descendere ad extrema, Cic.: v. preced. art. Phr.: (the rule) to *avoid e.*, ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34. they run to the other *e.*, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24.

extremely: 1. summus (in the highest degree): *a. gratifying*, s. iucundus, Cic.: to *desire e.*, s. concupiscere, Cic.: *a. cupere*, Caes. 2. maximo opere (maximopere): v. EXCEEDINGLY. 3. expr. by superl. of *adv.*: *an e. clever man*, homo ingeniosissimus, etc.: where see the *adv.*

extremity: 1. The extreme part of any thing: 1. expr. by extremus: the *e.s of the fingers*, extremi digiti, Cic.: v. XRD (III). 2. extremities: cold of the *e.s*, frigus extremitatum, Plin.: cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102. 3. cāctem (extreme point): v. POINT.

11. Fig.: an extreme case: Phr.: to *wonder every e. of suffering*, extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59, extr.: we are reduced to *e.*, ad extrema perventum est, Curt. 4, 14, ad fin.: to *be reduced to e.*, in summas angustias adductum esse, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: see also EXTREMUS (sube).

extricate: 1. expellō, 4 (to get out of difficulties): to *e. oneself from a noose* (fig.), ex laqueo se ex., Cic. Verr. 2, 43, 102: also with *ab*, alone, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 24: or absol., Nep. Eum. 5. 2. solvo, exsolvo, 3: v. TO RELEASE.

3. extrāho, xi, ctum, 3 (in any way to draw out, out of the reach of): to *e. the city from the greatest peril*, urbem ex periculis maximis ex., Cic. Sex. 4, 11: Nep. 4. libéro, 1: v. TO LIBERATE, FREE FROM. 5. extrico, 1 (rare): Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31. Phr.: to *e. oneself from any thing* (fig.), emergere (to rise from out of): foll. by *ex*, *ab*, and *ab*: Cic.: v. TO EMERGE.

extrinsic: extrinsecus: v. EXTERNAL. extrinse: extrado, expello: v. TO THRUST OUT, XPEL.

exuberance: 1. luxuria, luxuries, ei (esp. of that which grows luxuriantly): *e. of foliage*, 1. foliorum, Virg. Fig. of style, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96. 2. redundantia: *styleful e. of style*, juvenilis r., Cic. Or. 30, 108. 3. abertus (in good sense, whether lit. or fig.): v. FRUITFULNESS, COPIOUSNESS. (N.B. Not extrābēntia, which occurs in Gell. in different sense: cf. Noct. Att. 2, 26.) Phr.: there ought to be some *e. of style*, efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20: cf. lb. 2, 21, 88. Phr.: *e. of joy*, effusa laetitia, Liv.

exuberant: 1. Growing rankly: 1. luxuriosus: *e. crops of grain*, 1. frumenta, Cic.: Col. 2. laetus: *a. crops*, 1. aegetes, Cic.: Virg.: v. FRUITFUL, ABUNDANT. 11. Fig. of style, etc.: 1. redundantia, nitis (characteristic

of the *Ariatic school of oratory*; opp. to *pressus*: Cic. Br. 13, 51: cf. *preced. art.* 2. *effusus* (unrestrained, overflowing; as of emotions): Liv. (v. *preced. art. fin.*). Phr.: to be *e. (of style)*: redundare, efflorescere, Cic.

exuberantly: *uberum* (the comp. *uberius* is more freq.): v. FRUITFULLY, ABUNDANTLY.

exudation: 1. *gutta* (in the form of a drop): to drip with oozing *es* (of a cave), g. manantibus stillare, Lucr. 6, 944: v. DROP. 2. *glutinum* or *gluten*, *inis*, n. (of a sticky nature): Virg. G. 4, 160. 3. *lacrýma* (esp. from trees or plants): the *es* of trees which yield *gluten*, l. arborum quae gluten pariant, Plin. 17, 6, 5: Virg. l. c. (*supr.*). 4. *sudor* (prop. the sweat of animals; also an *e. of any kind*): the *e. of a stone* hardened, a. lapidis coagulatus, Plin.: of amber, id. 37, 2, 11. 5. *expr.* by *súdo, máno, emáno*: v. *full. art.*

exude: 1. *súdo*, i: to *e. (with) moisture*, s. humore, Lucr.: oftener with acc.: to *e. honey (of trees)*, mella *a*, Virg.: Just. 2. *exsúdo* (*exsúdo*), i: the *injurious moisture es*, ex. inultis humor, Virg.: also with acc., Col. 3, máno, i: to flow in a slow trickling manner: warm drops *e. from the tree*, tepidae m. ex arbore guttae, Ov.: Virg.: v. FLOW, TRICKLE. 4. *eluctor*, i: (used of fluid forcing its way out), Virg. G. 2, 244.

exulcerate: *exulcero*, i (lit. and fig.): v. TO AGGRAVATE (l. 5).

exulceration: *exulceratio* (lit. and fig.): Plin.: Sen.

exult: 1. *gestio*, 4 (to express joy in gestures): to *e. with joy*, laetitia g., Cic.: Liv.: v. TO REJOICE. 2. *exultio*, i (lit. to bound with joy): to *e. with joy*, laetitia ex., Cic.: Liv.: also foll. by *in* and *abl.*, when it signifies to be overbearing (v. RAMPANT, TO BE). Also foll. by a clause: the *Greeks e. over having foreigners as judges*, Graeci ex. quod peregrinis iudicibus utuntur, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 12. 3. *insulto*, i: (to *e. over* any one; usu. with *dat.* of person: also with *abl.* of cause): to *e. over any one* in his calamity, *in allicui in calamitate*, Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: to *e. over any one's death*, morti allicuius *in*, Prop.: Stat.: less freq. the *object over which* is *expr.* by *in* and *acc.*: to *e. over any one's miseries*, *in allicuius miseria* *in*, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: v. TO INSULT. 4. *gaudeo, laetor, gloriór*: v. TO REJOICE, BOAST.

exultant: 1. *laetabundus*, Gell. 2. *lactus*: Join: *lactus atque gestiens*, Plin. 8, 17, 21. 3. *effrens* esse: with *abl.* (ecelere atque superbia), Sall. Jug. 14, med.

exultation: 1. *exultatio*: Sen.: Tac. 2. *gestiens laetitia*: Cic.: v. JOY.

exultingly: *expr.* by *adj.* (L. G. § 343): v. EXULTANT.

eye (*sub.*): 1. *oculus* (*dimin.* *ocellus*, used by way of *endearment*): Pl.: Cat.: in most senses and applications of the Eng. *blue es*, caeruleus o., Tac.: jet black *es*, nigri o., Hor.: gray (gleaming) *es*, caesi o., Cic.: beautiful *es*, venusti o., Cic.: prominent *es*, o. prominentes, Cic.: hideous (ghastly) *es*, foedi o., Sall.: to open the *es*, oculos aperire, Cic.: wide, o. dilucere, Quint.: to shut the *es*, o. operire, premere (v. TO CLOSE): to become blind with one *e.*, altero o. capli, Liv. 22, 2, extr.: to cast the *es* upon any one, o. conijcere in alium, Cic.: to turn away the *es* from any thing, o. ab aliquo re delicere, Cic. Fig.: *es* in peacocks' tails, oculi caudae pavonum, Plin. 17, 15, 30: to see any thing with the *es* of the mind, mentis oculus aliquid videt, Cic. Or. 39, 101. 2. *lumen*, *inis*, n. (in prose only *pl.*): (Democritus) having lost the use of his *es*, luminibus amissis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: robbed of his (single) *e.*, cui l. ademptum, Virg.: Ov. (Singly *lus* is sometimes used, but much less freq.: effusae vestigia lucis [of Oedipus], Stat. 280

Theb. 11, 585: Ov.) 3. *acies*, *is* (lit. a sharp edge: hence the *es* as seeing distant or minute objects): such subtlety as to elude the *e.*, tanta tenuitas ut aciem fugiat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: hither now turn thy two *es*, huc geminas nunc flecte *acies*, Virg.: Ov. Very often fig. of the mind: if the *e. (of the mind)* is so kept as not to be blinded by error, al ejus a. ita curata est ut ne erroribus caecetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 39. 4. (when *es* = sight) *conspectus*, *us*: before the very *es* of our army, in c. exercitus nostri, Caea. B. G. 1, 11: as far as the *es* could reach, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18: v. SIGHT, PRESENCE. Phr.: blind of one *e.*, luscus, Liv. (v. ONE-EYED): having a cast in the *e.*, strabo, pectus (v. SQUINTING, CAST, SUBV. V.): having sore or bleared *es*, lippus, Hor.: with their *es* bathed in tears, lacrimis obortis, Virg. Aen. 11, 41 (elsewhere, lacrimis oculos suffusa, of Ienus, Aen. 1, 228): to make the *es* water, delacrymationem facere, Plin.: watering of the eyes (as a malady), delacrymationes, Plin.: smoke that makes the *es* water, lacrymosus fumus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80: to do any thing with one's *es* open (fig.), aliquid scientem, prudentem *eye* (v. KNOWINGLY).

eye (*v.*): Phr.: to *e. any one askance*, lilmis oculis (aliquem) aspicere, Pl.: Ter.: transversa tueri, Virg.: v. TO LOOK AT.

eye-ball: *pupilla*: Cic.: v. PUPIL. **eye-bright**: *euphrasia*: Withering. **eye-brow**: *supercilium*: one *e.* elevated to the forehead, the other sunk to his chin, altero ad frontem subulato, altero ad mentum depresso *a*, Cic. in Pla. 6, extr.: to contract the *es* (frown), supercilia contrahere, Quint.

eye-glass: *perspicillum* ("vitrum adjuvans oculis"): Forcell. Gloss.

eye-lash: *palpebrarum pill*: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143.

eyelet-hole: *foramen* (any hole bored through): v. APERTURE.

eyelid: *palpebra* (*sing.* extremely rare): Cic. To move the *es*, palpebrare, Coel. Aur.

eye-salve: *collyrium*: Hor.

eye-service: perh. *obsequium*: v. COMPLAISANCE. Phr.: not with *e.*, non ad oculum servientes, Vulg. Eph. vi. 6 (Gr. *ὀφθαλμοβουλεία*, obsequium ad oculos exhibitum, Wahl.).

eye-sight: *acies*, *is*: unimpaired *e.*, incolumis *a*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84. Phr.: to lose one's *e.*, oculos perdere, Auct. Her.: lumina amittere, Cic.: v. EYE (II.). Phr.: the loss of *e.*, lux adempta, Ov.

eye-sore (*sub.*): **res odiosa*, invisa aspectu: v. HATEFUL.

eye-tooth: *dens caninus*: Plin.

eye-water: **liquor ophthalmicus* (R. and A.).

eye-witness: *arbitr*, tri, m.: places where there are no *es* (of what you do), loca ab arbitris libera, Cic. Att. 15, 10: Pl. (Oculatus testis in Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8, opp. to auritus is said facet.). Phr.: all the circumstances of which I was *e.*, omnia quibus interfueram, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 22.

F.

FABLE (*sub.*): 1. Any fictitious story: 1. *fabula* (esp. with an attributive): poetic *f.*, f. poetica, Liv.: imaginary *f.*, ficta *f.*, Cic.: would you have me believe *f.*? num me cogis fabulis credere? Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113. 2. *expr.* by *factus*, *commenticius*: v. FICTION. 3. *An apologue*: 1. *fabula*: Phaedr.: Hor. *Dimin.* *fabella*, a short, little *f.*, Phaedr. (who uses the two words interchangeably). 2. *Apologus* (a story with an additional meaning to it; a species comprehended under the genus *fabula*): to tell any one a *f.* (parable), agere allicui *a*, Pl.: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: Gell. (who so calls the

f. of Esop: Noct. Att. 2, 29). 3. *narratio ficta*, *commenticia* (a fictitious story of whatever kind): v. STORY.

fable (*v.*): 1. *commenticius*, *mentus*: 3. *Epicurus f.* *id idcirco de gods*, Epicurus deos nihil agentes commentus est, Cic.: v. TO INVENT, FABRICATE. 4. Join: confingere et commenticiis, Auct. Her. 2. *expr.* by *fabula*: not without reason has it been *f.d.* that Orestes . . . non sine causa fictis f. homines memoriae prodiderunt, Orestem, etc., Cic. Mil. 3, 8: it is further *f.d.* that . . . additur fabulae quod, etc., Liv. 1, 11: as it is *f.d.* ut est in fabulis (R. and A.): v. *proced. art.*

fabled (*part. adj.*): *commenticius*: v. FICTITIOUS, IMAGINARY.

fabric: 1. *An edifice*: aedificium; a huge *f.*, mole, is, *f.*: v. BUILDING, FILE. 2. *When of other stuff*: 1. *textum*, *textile* (woolen; usu. *pl.*): v. CLOTH. 2. *textura* (like *preced.*): the *f.* of the Coan loom, Coae f. Minervae, Prop. 3. *fabrica* (work of a carpenter or smith; hence by analogy, of other structures): Cic.: v. FRAME. 4. *Mode of construction*: (7) *textura*: v. WEAVING.

fabrication: 1. *Lit.*, the making of something: *fabrificatio*: Cic.: v. FORMATION. 2. *Fig.*, a fictitious statement: 1. *mendacium*: v. LIE, FALSEHOOD. 2. *commentum* (something ingeniously put together): Cic.: Liv.: v. FICTION. 3. *fabula* (a mere story): he is beginning a *f.*, fabulam inceptat, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 22: v. FABLE (I.). Phr.: the audacious *f.* of Greece, quidquid Graecia mendax audet [in historia], Juv.

fabulist: 1. *fabularum s. apologorum scriptor*: v. FABLE (II.). 2. *fabulator* (a story-teller, of any kind): Sen.: Suet.: Gell., who applies the term to Esop, Noct. Att. 2, 29, *init.*

fabulous: 1. *fictus*: v. FICTITIOUS. 2. *commenticius*: to give credibility to *f. stories*, fidem c. rebus addungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113. 3. *fabuloseus* (abounding in fables and legends): Hor.: the *f. poems of the Greeks*, f. Graecorum carmina, Curt. Also of what is false, though current: I believe it to be *f.* (what is said) about oculi, fabuloso arbitror de strigibus, Plin. 11, 39, 95: to regard any thing as *f.* or fictitious, aliquid f. aut commenticium putare, Suet. Caes. 81. 4. *fabularia*, e (g. historia: rare): Suet. 5, falsus: v. FALSE.

fabulously: 1. *fabuloseus* (not in early writers): Plin.: Amm. 2. *fictus*: v. FICTITIOUSLY, FALSELY.

face (*sub.*): 1. *Lit.*, of a human being: 1. *facies*, *is*, *f.* (strictly, the entire form, but specially, the human countenance): only man possesses a *f.*, homini tantum, Plin.: to know a person by the *f.* ("by sight"), aliquid de f. nosse, Cic. in Pla. 32, extr.: v. FIGURE, APPEARANCE. 2. *Os, oris*, n. (of man or beast; strictly, the mouth and parts about it): *expr. pl.*, Deiphobus with his *f.* brutally mangled, Deiphobus lacer crudeliter ora, Virg. *Expr.* in sense of presence: before the very *f.* and eyes of any one, in ore atque oculis allicuius, Cic.: to praise any one to his *f.*, laudare aliquid coram in os, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5. 3. *vultus*, *us* (with ref. to the expression): v. COUNTENANCE, FEATURES. Phr.: face to face, coram *as* *ad*, or with *abl.*: as soon as I saw *f.* to *f.* (with you), ut veni c., Hor.: as if I were talking with you *f.* to *f.*, quasi tecum loquerer, Cic.: *f.* to *f.* with a robber, c. latrone, Juv. (Coram sometimes stands after its case, Ipso Germanico coram, Tac.: v. PRESENCE OF, IN.) To set the *f.* against, repugno, adversor, i: the consuls neither agreed to it nor yet decidedly set their *f.* against it, consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic.: when nature sets her *f.* against it, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic.: v. TO OPPOSE. 4. *By meton.*, sight, presence: conspectus, ocelli: v.

BYE (IV.). PRESENCE. III. Aspect: species: V. APPEARANCE.

face (v.). I. To confront: 1. obviam eo, ivi and ii. Item, 4. (to withstand; with dat.): they f.d the arrogance of the nobility, obv. Item est superbie nobilitatis, Sall.: to f. dangers, obv. Ite pericula, Sall.: Cic.: Liv. 2. oppono, pōno, pōsum, 3. (to put oneself in the way of: with reflect. pron. and dat.): to f. death, opponere se morti, Cic.: to f. dangers on behalf of the commonwealth, opp. se periculis pro republica, Cic. 3. offēro, obtulī, oblātum, 3. (like preced.: with refl. pron. and dat., or acc. with ad): as soon as I came to Rome, I at once f.d the wickedness and madness of Antony, ut Romam veni, statim me obtulī Antonii sceleris atque dementiae, Cic.: to f. death for one's country, se pro patria offerre ad mortem, Cic. 4. obeo, ivi and ii. Item, 4. (with acc.): to f. hardships, labores ob., Cic.: Liv.: v. TO UNDERGO.

II. To look towards; aspectus, i: v. TO COMMAND (III.). LOOK TOWARDS.

III. Milit. term: to wheel round: 1. signa convertio, ti, sum, 3: the Romans f.d about and attacked them in two divisions, Romani conversas signa bipartito Intulerunt, Caes. B. G. i, 25: Liv. 2. agmen convertio: he f.d about and led off his army in safety, converso agmine, exercitum incolumem reduxit, Front. i, 1, ii.

facet: of a precious stone: parva superficies angularis (?).

facetious: facetiosus: Cic.: v. HUMOROUS, WITTY.

facetiously: facetie: Cic.

facetiousness: facetiae, arum: making one laugh more by his face than his f., facie magis quam facilius ridiculus, Cic. Att. i, 13, 2: to excel in wit and f., male l'que superare, Cic.: v. HUMOROUS, WIT.

facial: ad faciem pertinens: *faci-alla, e: M. L. (P.): the f. muscles, musculi faciales (P.).

facilitate: facilius reddo: v. TO RENDER EASY: to f. a person's knowledge of a thing, faciliorem r. aliquid cognitionem rei, Cic. Phr.: to f. my labour in some degree, ut aliqua pars laboris minuat mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42: that count will greatly f. conviction, is locus magno ad persuadendum momento futurus est, Cic. Iuv. 2, 26, 77: v. TO ASSIST, HELP.

facility: I. In act. sense, dexterity, readiness: facilitas, f. of speech, f. sermonis, oris, Quint. 2. Of temper: to abuse one's f., i. e. easy temper, I. allicuius abuti, Cic.: v. GOOD-NATURE.

II. In pass. sense: the possibility of a thing being done: 1. facilitas (in this sense, only sing.): let us see what f.s there were for undertaking the crime, videamus eoque f. suscipiendi maleficii fuerit, Cic. R. Am. 33, 92: sometimes f.s are presented to an unjust judge of seeming to have followed the evidence, nonnumquam improbo iudici f. datur, ut videatur testimonium secutus esse, Cic. Caec. 25, 71: v. OPPORTUNITY.

2. cōpia (also only sing.): that circumstance gave me f.s for judging, ea res dedit existimandi c., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 41: v. OPPORTUNITY.

3. perhaps facilitas, f. of carrying on intrigues, f. adulteriorum, Tac. Ann. 11, 26: though some here read adulterium. Phr.: with f., facili, commode, etc.: v. EASY, EASILY.

facing (prep.): adversus: antē, prō, e regione (with gen.): v. BEFORE, OPPOSITE TO.

facsimile: f. of a document, descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 190. Phr.: to take an exact f. of a document, litteras liturgas omnes assimulatas, expressas, de tabulis in libros transferre, Cic. l. c. § 189: tabulas summa cura et diligentia exscribere, describere, lb.

fact: I. Actual circumstance, reality (q. v.): res, rē, f.: we ought to consider the f., not mere words, rem

spectari non verba oportet, Cic.: let us ascertain, not merely all f.s, but even rumours, non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic.: they say that these are gods not in f. but in mere opinion, hos deos non re sed opinione esse dicunt, Cic. II. Deal, transaction: factum: to pass from fables to f.s, at a fabula ad facta venimus, Cic.: a question of f., controversia facti, Cic. Phr.: such being the f.s of the case, quae cum ita sint, Cic.: Caes.

fact, in. = indeed: 1. quidem (emphatic): in these parts the dogstar rises after the solstice, and that in f. by several days, in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, Cic.: v. INDEED. 2. enim (see L. G. § 654: never the first word in a sentence): he did in f. begin to defend himself by force, ille enim se manu defendere coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: thereupon he declares that was not in f. to be endured, tum id enim ferendum esse negat, Liv. 22, 25. 3. enimvero (more emphatic than enim): in f. Chremes is a great deal too civil to the lad, enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. etenim (and in fact): you say well indeed, and in f., I see now what is the drift of your remarks, praecclare quidem dicis, etenim video iam quid pergit oratio, Cic. Rep. 3, 32. 5. reipsa, reapse: v. REALITY (IN).

faction: I. Party: 1. factio, ōnis, f.: in Gaul there are f.s in every state, in Gallia in omnibus civitatibus f. sunt, Caes.: to vindicate the liberties of the Roman people which were being oppressed by the f. of a few, P. R. paucorum factione oppressum in libertatem vindicare, Caes.: this, which existing between good men is friendship, between the bad is f., haec inter bonos amicitia inter malos f. est, Sall. 2. pars, parties, f.: v. PARTY. II. Factionousness: stidulum, factio: v. FACTIONOUSNESS, PARTY-SPRIT.

factious: 1. factiosus: wicked and f. men, who had harassed the commonwealth with their seditions, homines sceleris, f. qui seditionibus rempublicam agitarent, Sall. 2. seditiosus: v. SEDITION.

3. turbulentus: v. TURBULENT. Join: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, Cic.

factiously: 1. seditiosus: when Africanus was f. asked what he thought of the death of T. Gracchus, Afr. quum a. interrogaretur quid de morte T. Gracchi sentiret, Cic.: to stir up f., a. concitare, Cic. 2. per factionem, per seditionem: violently and f., per vim et factionem, Cic. Att. 7, 9, med.

factiousness: 1. factio, ōnis, f.: he vied not with the wealthy in wealth nor with the factious in f., non divitis cum divite, neque f. cum factioso certabat, Sall.: or expr. by plur.: v. L. G. § 591. 2. stidulum (partium): the less of passion and f. there was about his speech, the more weight it had, quo minus cupiditatis ac stidii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv.: v. PARTY-SPRIT.

factitious: 1. facitulus (-leins): the water washes out the f. dye, diluit aqua f. colorem, Plin. 31, 7, 42. 2. fictus, simulatus, fictus: v. FALSE, UNREAL, PARTENDED. Join: fictus et simulatus, opp. to sincerus et verus: Cic. Am. 25, 95.

factor: I. Manager, agent: 1. procurator (used more extensively than the English word): to do business through factors, or agents, per procuratores agere, Cic. Att. 4, 16, fin. 2. negotiorum (rerum) curator, Cic.: v. AGENT. II. In arithmetic: *numerus dividers (?).

factory: I. A place of business: emporium et receptaculum mercibus, Liv.: v. ENTERPRISE. II. Manufactory: officina: v. WORKSHOP.

faculty: I. Power to act: 1. facultas, the f. of speaking, f. dicendi, Cic.: virtues which have their seat in a

certain f. of the soul, virtutes quae in ingenii quadam facultate sunt, Cic.

2. via, vim, vi, f. (special force or virtue): the special f. of the orator, oratoris vi propria, Cic.: v. FUNCTION.

II. In ph., the f.s of the mind: vires ingenii, or simply ingenium, mens: v. MIND. III. University t. t.: *ordo, Inia, m.: (Kr.): the f. of physicians, *ordo medicorum, medicinae professorum. (Facultas is without analogy in class. Lat.)

fade: 1. marcesco, 3. (to droop): things which bloom most charmingly f. most quickly, quae specialissime florent celerrime marcescunt, Plin. Fig.: strength fading with old age, marcescentes senio vires, Plin.: v. TO DROOP, WITHER. 2. defloresco, ul, 3. (strictly to shed the flower): when the flower of the bean has faded, uli defloruit faba, Plin. Fig.: the mind flourishes and f.s with the body, cum corporibus vigent et d. animi, Liv. 6, 23. 3. pallesco, ul (to lose colour: poet): the leaves f., pallescunt frondes, Ov. A. 3, 704: day f.s, pallet dies, Lucan: let the diseased crops f. from the badness of the weather, ne vitio coeli pallent aegra aegres, Ov. F. 1, 688. Phr.: the colour of a thing f.s, excidit (perit) color (aliquid rei), cf. Ov. Met. 2, 601: how soon f. earth's purple hues, quam cito purpureos perdidit terra colores, Tib. 1, 4, 29.

faded (as adj.): 1. marces, marcidus (strictly, drooping, withered: of flowers, etc.): Ov.: Claud. 2. deflor, ōris (of that which has lost its proper hue or brilliancy): v. DISCOLOURED. 3. pallens, ntis: f. violets, p. violes, Virg.: a. toga, p. toga, Mart. 4. expr. by verb: as, cui (rei) perit, excidit color, etc.: v. TO FADE (fin.).

fadeless: semper florens, virens: Luct.: Cic.: v. UNFADING.

fading (adj.): i. e. transient: 1. clidicus (apt to fall and pass away): human affairs are frail and f., res humanae fragiles eque sunt, Cic. 2. fluxus (fleeing): the pride of wealth and beauty is f., divitiarum formaque gloria fluxa est, Sall. 3. fragilis, e: v. FRAIL, PERISHABLE.

flag: i. e. to work hard (in somewhat humorous sense): elabōro, stūdo, dēstūdo, exstūdo, i: sweating and fugging, desidians atque elaborans, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: you will have to f. hard enough, if you begin with that fellow, sudabilis satia, si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23: while feditus is sweating and f.ing at his briefs, dum P. causas exsudat, Hor. S. i, 10, 28. Phr.: thoroughly f.d out, laboribus plane defatigatus, confectus, Caes.: Cic.: v. EXHAUSTED.

flagot: 1. fascina: carry off the cuttings from the vines and make a f. of them, sarmēnta degere, et f. face, Cato. 2. (more usually) fascis, is, m., with some defining word, f. lignorum, Tac.: virgultorum, Hirt. 3. sarmēnta, orum (cuttings of trees, whether in bundles or not): I will presently order the fire and f.s to be put round you, iam jubebo ignem et a. circumdari, Pl.

fail: A. Intrans.: I. To be or become wanting: 1. deficio, fect, factum, 3: com could not f., non frumentum d. poterat, Caes.: I should fear lest my voice and strength should f., vererē ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.: memory f.s, memoria d., Cic. 2. deflo, factus, fieri (infrequent): let food neither f. nor be in excess, neque opumulum defiat, neque supersit, Pl. II. To fail in or of: i. e. to neglect (q. v.): desum, fui, esse (with dat.): I will not f. my duty, non deero officio, Cic. Phr.: to f. in one's duty, in officio labi, Cic.: delinquere aliquid, delictum in se admittēre, Cic.: Ter. III. To be unsuccessful: 1. cado, cecidi, cāsum, 3: to f. in a lawsuit, causi c., Cic.: careless whether his play f. or succeed, securus cadat an stet fabula, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176:

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also with ad irritum: the hope (of Tur-
quinius) *f.ang.* ad irr. cadens spes, Liv.
2, 6, *inid.* 2. *concord.* *id.* 3. *bad*
causes he always gained, in the best of
all he *f. d.* males causas semper obtinuit,
in optima condit. Cic. Att. 7, 25. 3.
cedo, cessi, cessum. 3 (*impers.*); with
some *ada.* such as male, secus, etc.): if
I might had *f. d.* i. e. gone off with him, si
male cesserat, Hor.: Suet. 42, offend.
di, sum, 3 (esp. to *f.* in court, be non-
sued): apud Iudices o. Cic. Clu. 21, 63:
many brave men have often *f. d.* in the
uncertain hazard of war, multi fortis
in incerto periculo bellis saepe offen-
derunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 50, 111. 5. *expr.*
by irritus (of what is fruitless, abor-
tine): the hope (had) *f. d.* spes ad (al. in)
irritum redacta, Liv. 28, 31, *inid.*; cf.
supr. (1). Later authors have irritus
with *gen.*: having *f. d.* in his mission,
irritus legationis, Tac. H. 4, 32, *extr.*
IV. To become insolvent: rationes
conturbare, foro cedere: *v. BANKRUPT.*
B. Trans. to desert, disappoint
(q. v.): 1. *difecto* (with acc. and
sometimes *dat.*; very rarely with per-
sonal subject): time, voice, lungs, *f. me*,
me dies, vox, latera d., Cic.: not only
strength but also weapons *f. d.* our men,
non solum vires sed etiam tela nostris
deficiente, Caes. 2. *diffo* (infre-
quent; with *dat.*): new milk *f. s.* me
either in summer or in winter, lac mihi
non sestate novum non frigore defit,
Virg.: *faith!* fortune it is *f. s.* me now,
poli mihi fortuna nunc defit, Fenn. ap.
Cic. 3. *dessero, uti, rum*; 3 (strictly
to abandon, q. v.; with acc.): the lamp
f. s. me, lucerna me d., Cic.: his knees *f.*
his runner, genua hunc cursorem d.,
Pl. 4. *destituo, i, tum*, 3 (with
acc.): the wind *f. d.* him, ventus eum
destituit, Liv.: his memory *f. s.* him, me-
moriam eum d., Curt. Also used abso-
lutely: all that depends on the good will
of Philip; if he *f.* us, etc., totum id verit-
ut in voluntate Philippi; *s.* is destituit
..., Liv. 37, 7, *med.*: if hope should *f.*,
si spes destituit, Liv. 1, 41, *ad init.*
fail, without (as *ada.*): certo, om-
nino: *v. CERTAINLY.*

failure: 1. *Of supply:* 1.
defectio: *f.* of strength, virium d., Cic.:
f. of breath; i. e. a swoon, animae d.,
Cela. 2. *defectus, tis:* *f.* of milk,
lactis defectus, Plin. Phr.: there had
been a partial *f.* of corn, angustius pro-
venerat frumentum, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.
II. *Disappointment, want of success:*
may often be expressed by means of a
verb or participle: as, after the *f.* of
their hopes, they returned home, spe de-
stitit domos abeunt, Curt.: I am grieved
at your *f.*, *doleo quod tibi res tam
male cessit.

fain (adv.): 1. *E. gladly* (q. v.):
chiefly used in hypothetical sentences,
implying that the thing wished for is
not obtained: best *expr.* by a verb, as,
I would *f.* you had lent to the Stoics,
vellem tu ad Stoicos inclinavisses, Cic.:
so the Ithacan would *f.* have it, hoc
Ithacus vellet, Virg.: I would *f.* it had
not been done, nollem factum, Ter.: I
would *f.* die, cupio mori, Ter.: I would
f. hear, in *faith!* studeo, hercle, au-
dire! Pl.: *v. TO WISH.*

failt (adj.): 1. *Wearied, exhausted:*
1. *difessus* (wearing out): *f.* with
wounds, vulneribus d., Caes.: *v. WEARY,*
EXHAUSTED. 2. *confectus* (worn out,
done up): *f.* with toil and the journey,
c. labore atque itinere, Cic.: *v. WORN*
OUT. 3. *languidus* (drooping; tem-
porarily exhausted): *f.* with excess and
want of sleep, vino vigiliisque l., Cic.
Phr.: when I was *f.* with travelling,
quom de via languerem, Cic.: Virg.:
v. WEARY, FATIGUED. II. *Of impres-*
sions upon the senses: 1. *hebes, etis*
(used of sight, hearing, smell, taste):
f. colour, b. colour, Ov.: carbuncles of a
f. colour, carbunculi hebetiores, Plin.:
a grape which has only a *f.* taste, una
gusta hebes, Col. 2. *languens, lan-*
guidus: a *f.* colour, languidus color,
Plin. 3. *surdus, remissus:* *v. DULL* (1),

4. *diffusus:* a *f.* red, rubor d.,
Plin. III. *Timid, dispirited:* *demis-*
sus: a *f.* heart, animus d., Sall.: to be
dispirited and *f.* hearted, esse fracco
animo et demisso; animo humili atque
demisso, Cic. Phr. to down with *f.*
praise, laudare maligne, Hor. Ep. 2,
209; exire atque frigide laudare,
Gell. 19, 3; their spirits grow *f.* again,
animi relanguescunt, Caes.
faint (v.): 1. To be fatigued:
defessus (rare except in *p. part.* *de-*
fessus), languens: *v. WEARY, TO BE*
WEARY. II. To swoon: 1. *collabor, lapsus,*
i: *v. TO SWOON.* 2. *intermoritur,*
mortuus, 3: having *f. d.* away while in
the act of speaking, he expired soon
after, in ipsa condone intermortuus,
plano post expiravit, Liv.: Caes. 3.
linguor, licius, 3 (either alone or with
animo): I *f.* and fall into the arms of
the maidservants, linguor et ancillis
exciplenda cado, Ov.: Suet.

fainthearted: animo demisso (v.
FAINT, *adj.* III.); ignavus, timidus, im-
bellis: *v. COWARDLY.*
faintheartedness: 1. *ignavia:*
v. COWARDICE. 2. *infractio* quaedam
et demisso animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

faintly: languidus: Caes.: Cic.
faintness: 1. *Bodily:* 1. *dif-*
fectio: sometimes from sudden *f.* (i. e.
a fainting-fit) he would be unable to
walk, nonnunquam subita defectione in-
gredi non poterat, Suet. Cal. 50 (but in
Cic. *def.* virtum is general failure of
strength). 2. *languor:* to bring on *f.*,
ad languorem dare, Ter.: *f.* of body, l.
corporis, Cic.: *v. FATIGUE.* Phr.: *f.* of
heart: *v. FAINTHEARTEDNESS.* II. *Of*
sensations: languor: the faults of pre-
cious stones are *f.* of colour and a con-
fusion of foreign colours, gemmarum
vitia, l. et alienis turbati coloribus,
Plin.: *v. DULNESS.*

fair (adj.): 1. *Opp. to dark (niger),*
with additional idea of brilliancy: can-
didus: *f.* Dido, c. Dido, Virg.: a *f.* neck,
c. cervix, colla, Hor.: Ov. (Albus is pale:
q. v.). *Beautiful:* pulcher, formo-
sus: *v. BEAUTIFUL.* Phr.: the *f.* sex,
mulieres: *v. WOMAN.* III. *Of weather:*
clear, unclouded: 1. *serenus:*
calm daylight, a. et tranquilla lux: Liv.:
f. weather, tempestas a. Enn. ap. Cic.:
as *sub.* serenum = s. tempestas, Suet.

2. *sidus* (strictly, without damp-
ness): chiefly in *neut.*, as, I will send
the books if the weather be *f.*, mittam
libros, si sudum erit, Cic.: Virg. 3.
clarus (poet.): the *f.* weather-bringing
Aquila, clarus Aquilo, Virg. IV. *Favourable*
(of winds): 1. *secundus:*
a. f. wind and tide, ventus aequus a.,
Caes.: Liv.: a *f.* and wafting gale, a.
acerens ventus, Sen. 2. *idoneus*
(suitable for the occasion): *f.* weather
for sailing, tempestas idonea ad navi-
gandum, Caes.: *v. FAVOURABLE.* V.

Equitable: aequus: a *f.* and honour-
able claim, se. et honesta postulatio,
Cic.: *f.* terms, conditions, ae. leges, con-
ditiones, Cic.: a *f.* and wise praetor,
praetor ae. et sapiens, Cic.: for a *f.*
price, quanti aequum est, Plin. Ep.: I
think it *f.*, aequum censo, Ter.: *v.*
EQUITABLE. Phr.: make money by *f.*
means if you can, if not, anyhow money,
rem facias; si possis, recte: si non quon-
quies modo rem, Hor.: *f.* play, aequi-
tas, aequum, Cic. (v. FAIRNESS): to show
f. play, ex bona fide, sine dolo male
agere, Cic.: *f.* words, prius! bona
verba, quae! Ter.: to speak one *f.*,
blandiri, verba dare aliquid (with the
notion of imposing upon): Pl.: Ter.:
with a *f.* outside-skin, speciosus pelle
decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: *Haterius* bid
f. to be an orator, Haterius oratorem
promisit, Sen. Contr.: a young man
who bids *f.* to excel both morally and
intellectually, adolescens summa spe et
animi et ingenii praeditus, Cic. Phil.
2, 18, 46: he bid *f.* to become a great
general, *spem fecit omnibus fore ut
dux magnus evaderet. VI. *Moderate,*
considerable: 1. *modicus:* a *f.*
MODERATE. 2. *mediocris, e:* a *f.*

speaker, m. orator, Cic.: *f.* abilities, m.
ingenium, Cic. VII. *Unblemished:*
Phr.: *f.* fame, bona fama, Cic.: or
without bona: uprightness is the founda-
tion of a *f.* fame, iustitia est famae
fundamentum, Cic.: *v. FAIR, REPUTA-*
TION. 3. *join:* fama et existimatio, Cic.
fair (sub.): mundicie, mercatus, *is:*
v. MARKET.

fairly: 1. *With equity:* iusti,
cum aequitate: *v. JUSTLY.* II. *Moder-*
ately: mediocriter: Cic.

fairness: 1. *(Of complexion):* can-
dor: ruddiness blended with *f.* of com-
plexion, candore mixtus rubor, Cic.: *v.*
BEAUTY. II. *Equity, justice* (q. v.):
1. *aequitas:* what *f.* is there in this,
that, etc., quam autem habet aequitatem
ut, etc., Cic. 2. *aequum* (in abstract
sense, not as a quality of the mind):
expediency will weigh the mother of jus-
tice and *f.*, utilitas just prope mater
atque aequi, Hor.: Cic. 3. *candor*
animi, Ov.: Plin.

fairspoken: 1. *blandus:* to dis-
tinguish the *f.* friend from the real,
blandum amicum a vero scernere, Cic.
2. *blandiloquus:* Plaut.: Sen.
(trag.).

fairly: no Latin word precisely cor-
responding: usually nimen, inia, n.,
will do: as, wood-*f.*, v. *ATER-F.*, nemo-
rum, aquarum numina: thus Faunus and
Picus are called silvestria numina, Ov.
Fast. 3, 203: also sometimes nymphs,
Faunus, Dryas, Nalus, according to the
occasion.

faith: 1. *Belief, trust, confidence*
(q. v.): fides, *et.*, *f.*: Cic. II. *Word or*
pledge of faith: fides: to pledge one's *f.*
to the enemy, fidem hosti dare, Cic.: to
keep *f.*, *f.* servare, conservare, praestare,
exolvere, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: it is an
abominable crime to break *f.*, nefarium
est *f.* frangere, Cic. Ros. Com. 6, 16 (more
usu. violare): they surrendered them-
selves and all they had to the good *f.*
and power of the people of Rome, se
suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem
P. B. permiserunt, Caes. Phr.: in good
f., ex bona fide, sine dolo malo, Cic.:
bad f., fides mala, perfidia, dolum malus,
Cic.: *v. TREACHERY.* III. *The object*
of religious belief; religion: religio:
the Christian *f.*, religio Christiana
(ides Chr. strictly means the faith of a
Christian, subjectively).

faith, in (as an exclamation): 1.
nae, ne (at the beginning of a sentence):
in faith those persons are greatly mis-
taken who . . . , ne ille fallissimum sunt,
qui . . . , Sall.: *v. VERILY.* 2. *hercle,*
hercule, mehercules (lit. by Hercules):
Cic. Ter. 3. *medius fidus* (either
as one word or as two): Cic. 4.
ecce or ecce, edepol, ecce or ec-
castor (colloq.), and chiefly used by
women): Pl.: Ter. 5. *profecto:* *v.*
TRULY, REALLY.

faithful: 1. *fidellus, e:* good and
f. allies, boni fide socii, Liv.: he judged
Deiotarus *f.* to the Roman people, D.
fidelem populo R. iudicavit, Cic.: I was
of a *f.* and kind disposition towards her,
f. animo atque benigno in illam fui,
Ter.: a most *f.* wife, fidelissima conjux,
Cic.: *f.* friendships, f. amicitiae, Cic.:
f. advice, f. consilium, Cic.: *f.* eyes,
oculi f., Hor. Very *f.*, perfidellus, Cic.
2. *fidus* (trust, on which depend-
ence may be placed: only of persons):
a most *f.* and excellent wife, fidelissima
atque optima uxor, Cic.: *f.* clients, f.
clientes, Sall. Phr.: a *f.* copy, exem-
plum summa cura et diligentia ex-
scriptum, Cic.

faithfully: fideliter: to take care
of any matter *f.*, aliquid *f.* curare, Cic.:
the ears *f.* keep what is entrusted to
them, f. retinent commissae aures, Hor.:
to narrate most *f.*, fidelissime narrare,
Plin.: *v. TRUTHFULLY.*

faithfulness: *v. FIDELITY.*
faithless: infidus, infidellus, perfidus,
perfidiosus: *v. UNFAITHFUL, TREACHE-*
ROUS.

faithlessly: perfide, perfidius: *v.*
TREACHEOUSLY.

faithlessness: perfidia: v. TREACHERY, UNFAITHFULNESS.

falehion: strictly, a hooked sword, a scimitar: falx, cis. f.: Juv.: generally in sense of sword, q. v.

faleon: falco, ōnis, m.: Serv.

fall (v.): 1. Lit.: 1. cado, occido, casus, 3: to f. from the top, a summo c., Pl.: to f. from a horse, ex equo c., Cic.: how many leaves f. in the woods, quam multa in silvis c. folia, Virg.: the arms themselves fell from the hands of the citizens, de manibus civium arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cic.: the river Arctho f.s into an arm of the sea, amnis Arctho c. in sinum maris, Liv. 2. concido, 3 (to f. together, or completely): that room fell, conclave illud cecidit, Cic.: a tower fell in an earthquake, turris cecidit terrae motu, Suet. 3. decido, 3 (to f. down): to f. from a horse, equo d., Cic.: rain is f.ing, imber d., Hor.: the tunic f.s to the feet, ad pedes tunica d., Suet. Fig.: from how great a hope have I fallen! quanta de spe decidi! Ov. 4. ruo, ut, itum, 3 (with violence): the wall f.s down, murus ruit, Liv.: Hor. 5. corruo, 3 (of a complete ruin): the house fell, aedes corruunt, Cic.: Quint.: the tree f.s to the ground (with a crash), arbor corruit, Ov. 6. labor (de labor), lapsus, 3 (denoting a more gradual or gentle motion): stars f.ing headlong from the sky, stellae precipites coelo labentes, Virg.: the chains f. from his arms, labantur catenae laeerti, Ov.: a statue which fell down from heaven, signum coelo delapsum, Cic. || To be slain: to fall dead: 1. cido, 3: a few of our men f., pauci de nostris c., Caes.: many a victim shall f. by our right hand, multa nostra cadet hostia dextra, Virg. 2. concido, 3: to f. in battle, in proelio c., Cic.: a healthy man drinks and immediately f.s dead, bibit sanus, confestim c., Quint. 3. occido, idl, asum, 3: Eudemus fell fighting at Syracuse, Eudemus proeliis ad Syracusam occidit, Cic.: to f. by one's own hand, sua dextra oc., Virg. Phr.: they have nobly fallen in defence of their country, bene pro patria jacent, Ov.: Liv.: v. TO SLAY.

|| To decline, subside: as the winds: 1. cado, 3: the East wind f.s, a. Eurus, Ov.: all the violence of the wind fell, venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 2. concido, 3 (at once): of a number: the winds f., concidunt venti, Hor. 3. pono, pōni, itum, 3 (poet): the winds fell (lulled), venti posuere, Virg. Aen. 7, 26. || To become less (esp. of price): 1. cado, 3: military service f.s (in value) in time of peace, pretia militiae in pace c., Liv. 34, 36, An.: (dresses of) skin fell in value, cecidit pellis, Lucr. 5, 1417. 2. laxo, 3: the price of provisions had not fallen much, annona haud multum laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20. 3. retro abeo, 4, irr.: the prices of produce have fallen, pretium redditum retro abii, Plin. Ep. Phr.: by opening the granaries he caused the prices of produce to f., levavit, apertis horreis, pretia frugum, Tac. Ann. 2, 59. V. To decay, go to ruin: 1. cado, 3: the fortune of the Phrygians has fallen, cecidit fortuna Phrygum, Virg. 2. occido, 3 (utterly): all hope has fallen, cecidit spes omnis, Hor.: one house has fallen, occidit una domus, Ov. 3. ruo, corruo, 3 (suddenly and violently): the latter, of a complete fall: there is no one but perceives that commonwealth is f.ing, nemo est quin intelligat ruere illam rempublicam, Cic.: the power of the Spartans fell, opes Laedaeamoni-orum corruerunt, Cic.: the higher he had been raised, the more disgracefully did he f., quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, Liv. 4. praecipito, 1: Cic.: Liv.: v. RUIN (TO GO TO).

fall among: v. FALL IN WITH.

asunder, or to pieces: 1. dilabor, lapsus, 3 (from decay): a rotten ship and ready to f. asunder from age, navis putris et vetustate dilabens, Liv.: monuments that have fallen to pieces,

monumenta dilapae, Lucr. 2. dissolver, solutus, 3 (to experience dissolution from whatever cause): to f. asunder in the middle of the waters (of a ship), in mediis dissolvi aqua, Ov. Join: discedere dissolvique, Lucr. 3. discedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (to part in two): the furrow falls asunder before the ploughshare, discedit sulcus vomere, Lucan.: sooner would I suffer this head to f. asunder from my neck, citius paterer caput hoc discedere collo, Prop. (comp. No. 2).

fall at: accido, accidit, 3: to f. at a man's feet, ad pedes alicujus ac., Cic. (more freq. as prociere, Caes.): or with dat.: to f. at one's knee, genibus (alicujus) ae, Liv.

away: 1. To leave: 1. discedo, 3 (to depart from): he fell away from honour and uprightness, a fide justitiae discessit, Cic.: v. TO DEVIATE. 2. desisco, scdi, scitum, 3 (to fail in one's duty or allegiance): to f. away from the custom of one's fathers, d. a consuetudine patrum, Plin. Ep.: Cic. || To break alliances with: 1. deficio, feci, fectum, 3: to f. away from the friendship of the Roman people, d. ab amicitia P. R., Caes.: also absolutely, Cic. 2. desisco, 3: Praeneste fell away from the Latins to the Romans, Praeneste ab Latinis ad Romanos desivit, Liv. || To lose flesh: 1. macresco, macresco, 3: the cattle f. away, macrescit pecus, Col.: v. LEAN, TO GROW. 2. corpus amitto: Cic. Fam. 7, 26. 3. minuo, itus, 3: with corpus as subj.: Plin. 11, 53, 118. 4. labeo, labesco, ul, 3 (stronger than the English): fallen away (wasted) cheeks, labentes genae, Virg.: v. TO FINE, WASTE. Phr.: my flesh is fallen away and my colour gone, abili corpusque colorque, Ov. Her. 3, 147.

back: 1. Lit.: recido, cidi, casum, 3: all things f. back on to the earth, recidunt omnia in terras, Cic.: the weight fell back on to the solid ground, recidit in solidam terram pondus, Ov. Fig.: to f. back into a more serious disease, in graviores morbum recidere, Liv. (v. TO RELAPSE): all those insults will f. back upon yourself, omnes in te recident istaec contumeliae, Pl. (v. TO RECOL): Syracuse fell back into its ancient bondage, Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv. 2. relabor, lapsus, 3: v. TO GLIDE BACK. || To retreat a little way: 1. pōdēm rēfēro, tūll, itum, 3: if they were hard pushed, they did not think it disgraceful to f. back, at premerentur, pedem r. non turpe existimabant, Caes.: not a single man falling back, nec ullo pedem referente, Liv. 2. rēfēro, lātus, 3: if with the principes likewise the battle went amiss, they gradually fell back upon the triarii, at apud principes quoque haud satis prospere esset pugnatum, ad triarios sensim referabantur, Liv.: v. TO RETREAT. || To have recourse to: 1. rēcurro, curri, cursum, 3: to f. back upon the same conditions, ad easdem conditiones r., Caes. B. C. 2, 16: it is necessary sometimes to f. back upon those authors, necesse est ad eos aliquando auctores r., Quint. 1, proem. 17. 2. confugio: v. RECOURSE (TO HAVE).

between: intercido, cidi, 3: the ships were so closely crowded together, that scarcely a single missile fell b. them into the sea, ita in arcto stipatae erant nares, ut vix ullum telum in mare intercederet, Liv. 26, 39, med.

down: (v. TO FALL): dēcido, cidi, 3: to f. down from off a couch, d. de lecto, Pl.: to f. down with a heavier crash, graviore casu d., Hor.

forwards: 1. pōcīdo, cidi, 3: a part of the wall had fallen f. (flat), pars muri proclerat, Liv. 2. pōblābor, lapsus, 3: they saw Marcellus falling f. from his horse, M. ex equo prolābentem videre, Liv.: Ov. Phr.: the ship-master falls f. upon his head, magister prorus voluit in caput, Virg. Aen. 1, 115.

fall foul of: 1. Lit.: To run or dash against: 1. incurro, curri and cūcurri, cursum, 3: to f. foul of pillars, in columnas inc., Cic. Or. 67, 224 (concurro, of collision in combat, Hirt.: Lucr.). 2. collido, si, sum, 3 (to cause to run foul): the sea growing stormy caused the ships to f. foul of one another, inhorrescent mare inter se navigia collidere, Curt. 4, 3, med. || Fig.: to f. foul of a man with abuse, jurgio alicum incessere, invadere, Tac.: maledicta in alicum conjicere, conferre, Cic.: v. TO ABUSE.

— heading: 1. praecipito, 1: the Nile f.s headlong from very lofty mountains, Nilus pr. ex altissimis montibus, Cic.: the rains f. headlong into the water, nimbi pr. in vada, Virg. 2. expr. by praep. and a verb: v. HEAD-LOG.

— in or into: 1. In gen. sense: incido, cidi, 3 (usu. foll. by in and acc.: the dat. also occurs): to f. into a pitfall, in foveam inc., Cic.: to f. into an ambush, in insidias inc., Cic.: to f. into anybody's hands, in manus alicujus inc., Cic.: to f. into ill-health, in morbum inc., Cic.: to f. into rage and insanity, in furorem et insaniam inc., Cic. (N.B. Any of the verbs given under TO FALL, FALL DOWN, may of course be foll. by prep. in and acc.: as, to f. into a river, in flumen delabi, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58: to f. into a pitfall, in foveam decidere, Hor. A. P. 458.) Phr.: to f. into errors and mistakes, labi, errare, Cic. || Specially of rivers: to fall into the sea or another river: 1. infuso, xl, xum, 3: Cic.: v. TO FLOW INTO. 2. exeo, 4, irr.: v. TO DISCHARGE (II).

— in with: 1. To meet: 1. incido, 3: to f. in with a person unexpectedly, in alicum incurere atque inc., Cic.: some cohorts fell in with Caesar's division, nonnullae cohortes in Caesaris agmen incidierunt, Caes. 2. invēnio, v. TO FIND. || To coincide: congruo, convēnio, v. TO AGREE WITH. Phr.: cido, 3: that suspicion of yours does not f. in with my client's habits, non cedit in vos mores ista suspicio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75.

— in love with: adamo, 1: to f. in love readily, facile adi., Petr.: as soon as he had seen some very beautiful statues, he fell in love with them, cum vidisset signa quaedam pulcherrima, adamavit, Cic.: to f. in love with a country-house, villam adi., Plin. Ep.: v. TO LOVE.

— off: 1. Lit.: 1. delabor, pēns, 3 (strictly, by slipping): to f. off one's horse, ex equo d., Liv. (Cic. has cadere ex equo, Clu. 62, 175). 2. fluo, xl, xum, 3 (as hair, fruits, etc.): v. TO DROF (B. II.). || To diminish, deteriorate: mūto, mūtor, 1: what a f.ing off there has been in the character of the R. people, mores P. Romani quantum mutaverunt, Liv.: so with in pejus, in deterius: what is good soon f.s off, bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint.: what a f.ing off was there in him, quantum mutatus (erat)! Virg. Phr.: the crop of corn had fallen off somewhat, frumentum angustus provenerat, Caes.: Caesar by his coming had caused the revenues of Ariovistus to f. off, C. adventu suo, vectigalia Ariovisti deteriora faciebat, Caes. See also TO FALL (IV.).

— on, to, upon: 1. Lit.: 1. incido, 3 (v. TO FALL IN): Turnus being struck fell to the earth, Turnus lectus ad terram incidit, Virg.: a tower fell upon the ranks of the Danaans, turris incidit super agmina Danaum, Virg. 2. accido, 3 (to fall or strike upon): whereas incido often implies penetration: the missiles hurled by the Gauls fell upon them with great force, missa a Gallis tela graviter acciderunt, Caes.: they fell to the earth as thick as pears, tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, Pl.: to f. to the ground, ad humum acc., Varr. 3. occido, cidi, casum, 3 (to f. upon, on the top of): they fell one upon the other, ali super alios occiderunt, Liv.: stars fall from heaven to earth, signa de coelo

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ad terram oc. (al. acc.), Pl. 4. induo, ul, itum, 3 (with pron. reflect. to fasten oneself upon): they fell upon the spears of the phalanx, (phalanx) hastis se induerunt, Liv.: they fell upon (impaled themselves on) the sharp-pointed stakes, se ipsi acutissimis vallibus induerant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. Phr.: to f. upon one's sword, in gladium incumbere, Cic. II. To assail: happen to (of evils): 1. Incido, 3 (with dat.; or prep. and acc.): to f. upon the hindmost Romans, ultimis Romanis in, Liv. Fig.: no misfortune had fallen upon the state, nihil inciderat civitati mali, Cic. 2. Invado, vāsi, 3 (stronger than incido, and implying an attack: with acc. or dat.): to f. upon the camp, castra in, Liv. Fig.: a severe disease has fallen upon him, eum morbus invasit gravis, Pl.: let fear should f. upon the rest of his countrymen, ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall.: madness had fallen upon the wicked, furor improbus invaserat, Cic. 3. Ingruo, ul, 3 (with violence): Aeneas f. suddenly upon the Italians, ingruit Aeneas Italiam, Virg.: the iron shower f. violently, ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.: diseases begin to f. upon the rovers, in morbi in remiges cooperunt, Liv. 4. Incurro, 3 (less freq.: with prep. and acc.): a misfortune may f. upon a wise man, casus in sapientem potest in, Cic. 5. Expeto, Ivi, itum, 3 (rare in this sense): all the evils of war fell upon him, omnes clades belli in eum expetiverunt, Liv. 1, 22. III. To take place (at a definite time): 1. Incido, 3: you will inform me upon what day the mysteries f., facies me in quem diem diem inciderit mysteria, Cæcilius, Cic.: the date of the Comptalia fell upon the 3rd of the Kalends of Jan., dies Comptaliorum in III. Kal. Jan. inciderunt, Cic.: I fell (hit) upon that day though I might have avoided it, in eam diem, cum potuissem vitare incidi, Cic. 2. Cado, 3 (rare in this sense): take care that your arrival does not f. upon a most inopportune time, considera ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, med. IV. To light upon: 1. Incido, 3: as they were carousing along with S. Tarquinius, the conversation fell upon their wives, potantibus his apud S. Tarquinium, incitidit de uxoris mentio, Liv. 2. Delabor, peus, 3 (to glide into insensibility): I never expected that we should f. into that subject of conversation, inperanti mihi occidit ut in istum sermonem delaberemini, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96. V. To come to (as a portion): 1. Obvenio, vñi, ventum, 4 (with dat. of person): an inheritance has fallen to him, hereditas ei obvenit, Cic.: Syria fell to Scipio, Syria Scipioni obvenit, Cic.: the fresh war fell to the lot of Aemilius, Aemilio novum bellum sorte obvenit, Liv. 2. Cado, 3: no disadvantage can fairly f. to their share, nihil incommodi ipsis jure c. potest, Cic. 3. Obtingo, tigi, 3 (usu. of what is good): what has fallen to each, that each keep, quod cuique obtingit, id quisque teneat, Cic. v. TO BEFALL. VI. To fall to work: Phr.: he once mure f. to work with tablet and stylus, rursus ceris et stilo incumbit, Plin. Ep.: all f. vigorously to work, omnes accingunt operi, Virg.: v. TO GRID (ONE'S SELF). fall out: 1. I. I. t. exadio, cidi, 3: the swords fell out of their hands, gladii de manibus excederunt, Cic.: the handle fell out of my fingers, ex digitis excidit ansa meis, Ov.: Ialmsurus had fallen out sternum, P. excederat puppi, Virg.: as each man's lot had fallen out, ut cuiusque sors excederat, Liv.: v. TO DROV. II. To happen: 1. Cado, 3: it fell out as I wished, ita cadebat ut vellem, Cic. 2. Evēlo, vñi, ventum, 4: you see that nearly everything has fallen out in the contrary way to what was predicted, vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sunt evenisse, Cic.: things have fallen out otherwise than as was hoped, praeter speram evenit, Ter.: v. TO MAR-

PER, OCCUR. III. To begin quarrelling: dissideo, addi, secessum, 2: he at first lived on good terms with Julia, but afterwards fell out with her, cum Julia primo concorditer vixit, mox dissideo, Suet.: they have fallen out slightly, leviter inter se dissideo, Cic. Phr.: he lived 39 years with his wife without once f.ing out with her, vixit cum uxore xxxix annis sine jurgio, Plin. Ep.: v. TO QUARREL. fall short of: may be expr. by contingere with negative (v. TO REACH): to f. short of the goal, metam non contingere, cf. Hor. A. P. 412: or by a phrase: they seemed always to f. just a little short of complete success, semper paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videbatur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 43: our pitiful estate always f. short of something or other, curtae nescio quid semper abest rei, Hor. Od. 3, 24, extr.: in this one particular Caesar fell short of his former good fortune, hoc unum ad priusnam fortunam Caesari defuit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26, extr.: I have avoided censure it is true; I have fallen short of praise, vitavi denique culpam, non merui laudem, Hor. — sick: in morbum incido: v. TO FALL INTO, SICK. — under: 1. Cado (with sub or in): to f. under the empire and control of the Romans, sub Imperium dittonemque Romanorum c., Cic.: to f. under the power of one man, in potestatem unius c., Cic.: to f. under the senses, sub sensum c., Cic.: things which f. under the same rule, res quae sub eandem rationem c., Cic. 2. Vēno, vñi, ventum, 4 (with prep.): to f. under the sway of any one, in dittonem alicujus v., Cic. (so, in dittonem concedere, Liv.). —, inclined to: cādūsus: the rine is naturally inclined to f., vitis natura c. est, Cic. —, to let: 1. Dēmitto, misi, misum, 3: ye gods, who let f. ample showers on the crops, Mi qui satis largum coelo demittitis imbrem, Virg.: v. TO DROOP. 2. Ēmitto, 3 (from the grasp or other hold): to let the shield f. from one's hand, scutum manu c., Cæs. fall, falling (subs.): I. I. t.: 1. cāsus, ūe: a f. of snow, nivis c., Liv.: the f. of a drop, stillicidi c., Lucr.: lofty towers descend with a heavier f., celisse graviore c. decidunt turres, Hor. 2. lāpus, ūs (by slipping): to hold oneself up from falling, so a lapsus sustinere, Liv. 3. ruina (with the notion of violence, as ruo): a f. of hail, r. grandinis, Lucr.: the f. of beasts of burden, jumentorum r., Liv.: the sudden f. of a tower, turris repentina r., Cæs. Phr.: to have a (heavy) f., (gravier) cadere, concidere, Virg.: Ov.: the f. of the voice, vocis submissio, Cic.: without any f. (of rain), sine ullis coelestibus aquis, Liv. 5, 12. II. Inclination of ground relatively to water: libramētum: a f. of one quarter of an inch in 100 feet, l. aquae in centenos pedes scilicet, Plin. 31, 6, 31: Vitruv. III. Ruin: 1. ruina: to be crushed in the general f. of one's country, communi patriae opprimi, Liv.: driven into exile by the f. of his father-in-law, r. socii in exilium pulsus, Tac. 2. cāsus: my horrible, grievous, and sudden f., ille meus c. horribilis, gravis, repentina, Cic. 3. excidium (destruction): the f. of Carthage, Carthagini excidia, Liv. IV. Waterfall: exadio, cidi, 3 (with or without aque or fluminis): the f. of the Peneus, Penei d., Ov.: Sen.: v. WATERFALL. V. A lowering, diminution: dēminūto: a f. in the revenues, d. vectigalium, Cic. 1. fallax, ūs: Cic.: v. DECEITFUL. 2. vitiōsus (having some flaw in it): a f. kind of argument, vitiosum argumentationis genus, Cic. fallacious: fallācter: Cic.: Plin. fallacy: 1. captio, ūia, f. (a catch, sophism): to explode f. captiones discutere, Cic.: all f. of that kind are refuted in the same manner, omnes captiones istius generis eodem modo refel-

luntur, Cic.: to expose a f., captiōnem explicare, Cic. 2. vitium (a flaw in the argument): there is a f. in the argument, vitium est in argumento, Cic. Phr.: the argument is an entire f., omnino totum falsum est argumentum, Cic. fallibility: to be expr. by circumd.: f. belongs to the human race, obnoxium est errori genus humanum; humanum est errare, etc.: I am conscious of my own f., scio me errare (falli) posse; scio me eum esse qui facile errare, falli, possum. fallible: errori obnoxius, etc.: v. precod. art. falling (adj.): 1. cādūsus: f. tears, lacrimae c., Ov.: f. lightning, fulmen c., Hor.: the f. sickness, i. e. epilepsy, morbus c., Apul.: v. EPILEPSY. 2. deciduus: f. stars, sidera d., Plin.: f. f. to the earth have the name of lightning, ignes ad terras d. fulminum nomen habent, Plin.: f. every year, omnibus annis decidua (of the horns of stags), Plin.: f. leaves, d. folia, Plin. falling away: v. foll. art. (II). falling off (subs.): I. I. t.: as of hair, capillorum d., Plin. II. Fig.: of revolt or decline: 1. defectio: v. REVOLT, DEFECTION. 2. expr. by plur.: as, what a f. off was there in the man, heu, quantum mutatus ab illo! Virg. Aen. 2, 273. fallow: 1. Pale red or yellow: only in expr. fallow deer: perh. gilvus or spādis, i. e. the former being a kind of yellow, the latter similar to chestnut: gilvi, spādices equi, Virg.: cf. Gell. 2, 26. II. Of soil, unploughed or unsoiled (adj. or subs.): 1. inātratus: Virg.: Hor. 2. novāle, i. e. (sc. terra); or as neut. novāle: to allow your f. lands to rest, novales cessare pati, Virg.: a f. is that which is sown in alternate years, novale est, quod alternis annis sertiur, Plin. 3. vervacum: it makes a great difference whether you are sowing in fresh soil, or in that which has been cropped every year, or in a f. which has rested in the mean time, multum interest in rudi terra, an in ea seras, quae quotannis obesta sit, an in v., quae interdum requiritur, Varr. R. R. 1, 44. 4. vētētum (prob. a soil which has lain f. a long while): Col.: cf. Gesn. Lex. Rustic. a. v. vervacum. fallow, to lie: 1. cessare, i.: a lighter soil may lie f. even till the third year, gracillior terra et in tertium anno cessat, Plin.: to lie f. every other year, alternis c., Virg. 2. quiescere, ēvī, ētum (or req.), 3: soil is understood to be more productive when it has lain f., nullior intelligitur terra, quoties quiescit, Plin.: a field that has lain f., aequi requiescit, Ov. fallow, a lying: cessatio: soil yields a large return to the husbandman from lying f., terra magno foenere cessantibus colono respondet, Col. 2, 1, med. fallow (v.): 1. e. to break up soil without sowing it: 1. vērvgio, 3: wet soils have to be f. id about summer time, uliginos agri sub aestate vērvgendi sunt, Col. 11, 2, ad init. 2. prociōdo, scidi, scissum, 3: before you plough (for seed) fallow (your land), prius quam areas prociōdo, Cato ap. Plin.: Col. 11, 2, med. false: 1. Entree: 1. falsus: f. accusations, f. crimina, Hor.: that is altogether f., f. est id totum, Cic.: f. witnesses, f. testes, Cic.: would that I may prove a f. prophet, utinam verus f. sim! Liv.: from the f., the truth cannot be deduced, ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic.: they prosecute f. claims by f. testimonies, f. lites f. testimoniis perant, Pl.: f. hope, spes f., Cic. 2. commenticius (made up): a f. charge, crimen c., Cic.: v. FICTITIOUS, DECEITFUL, UNFOUNDED. II. Spurious, not genuine: 1. factus in friendship there is nothing f., nothing pretended, in amicitia nihil f. est, nihil simulatum, Cic.: imaginary and f. gods, commenticij et f. dii, Cic. 2. adulterinus (con-

terfeit: *f. keys, claves a.*, Sall.: *f. seals*, signa a., Cic.: *f. coin, nummi a.*, Cic.
 3. *Admitter, ēra, ērum* (poet.): *a f. key, a clavus*, Ov. 4. *subditi* (*falsely and wrongly substituted*): *a f. will, a testamentum*, Tac.: v. *ROBORO*. 5. *fictici* (lit. coloured as with rouge or paint: hence, showy, but not genuine): *to separate the f. and pretended from the sincere and genuine*, f. et simulata a sinceris atque veris secernere, Cic.: a natural and not a f. brilliancy, naturalis non f. nitor, Cic. 6. *fictici* (= *fucatus*): *f. (i. e. counterfeit) friendships*, f. amicitiae, Cic. 7. *falsus* (rare): *by the water of the f. Simois*, f. Simoentis ad undam, Virg. Aen. 3, 302: v. *COGNATE*.

falsehood: 1. *commentum* (a made up story): Ter.: Cic.: v. *FICTIO*. 2. *mendacium*: v. *LIE*.

falsely: falso (false is rare and doubtful): *to accuse any one f.*, falso insimulare aliquem, Cic.: Sall.

falseness, falsity: 1. *expr.* by means of adjective: *the f. of these statements is apparent*, "apparet haec falsa, commenticia esse": v. *FALSE*. 2. *expr.* by plur. of *mendacium* (L.G. § 597): *as, what f. there was in him*, "quae in eo mendacia erant": quae simulationes!

falso: perh. falsa vocula: *how much softer and more delicate are the modulations and false (artificial) notes of a singer*, quanto molliores et delicatae in cantu flexiones et falsoe vocales? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.

falsification: *expr.* by gerund or part.: v. *foi*, art.

falsity: 1. *corruptio*, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (to tamper with): *to f. public documents, tabulas (litteras) publicas c.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, 104: *to f. the bonds of debtors*, debitorum chirographa c., Ulp. Dig. 40, 10, 1: *to f. the standard measures of wine*, c. mensuras publice probatas vini, Modest. Dig. 2, Vell. 2. *interdolo*, levi, litum, 3: *to f. by obliterating the writing of the wax tablets* a will, testamentum Int., Cic. Clu. 44, 125.

3. *vitio*, 1 (to tamper with): *the decree of the senate were suppressed and f'd at the will of the consuls*, senatus consulta arbitrio consulum suppressantur vitabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, ad fin.: *to f. writings, scripturas v.*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 10, 1: *to f. the indications of the comitia*, comitorum significationes v., Cic. Sext. 44, 115: v. *FORGER*, *COINTERFEIT*. N.B.—The subs. *falsification* may be expressed by an inf., ger. or participle of the above verbs: *as, he was pronounced guilty of the f. of public documents*, iudicatus est publicas tabulas corrumpisse, Cic.: *on account of his f. of public documents*, *propter corruptas, vitiatas, tabulas publicas: concerning the f. of public documents, *de publicis tabulis corruptendis, vitandis: v. *supr.*

falsity: v. *FALACIES*.

falter: 1. *haereo*, haesi, haesum, 3: *I am undone: my tongue f.s with fear*: perii, haeret lingua metu! Ter.: *war was there ever such eloquence as not to stumble and f.*, when words and heart disagree, nec unquam tanta fuit loquendi facilitas, ut non titubet atque haerent, quotiens ab animo verba discedunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29: *the war was at a stand, and Caesar's fortune f'd*, constitit bellum, fortunae Caesaris haesit, Lucan. 7, 547. 2. *haesito*, 1 (frequent. of haereo): *to speak with a f.ing tongue*, lingua haesitare, Cic.: *drunken men hesitate*, f., retract what they have said, violenti dubitant, h., revocant se, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: v. *HESTATATE*. 3. *titubō*, 1 (to trip, stumble): *a f.ing mind*, titubans animus, Pl.: *if the witnesses f. at a single word*, si verbo titubant testes, Cic. Fl. 10, 22.

faltering (adj.): haesitans, titubans: v. *FALTER*.

falteringly: 1. *titubanter*: *to lay a thing down f. and cursorily*, aliquid t. et strictim ponere, Cic. Coel. 7, 15. Phr.: *to speak f.*, titubare atque haerere (in loquendo), linguā haesitare,

etc., Cic.: v. *FALTER*. 2. *timide*: *he who asks f., teaches to refuse*, qui timide rogat, negare docet, Sen.: *to speak excitedly and f.*, trepidanter timideque agere, Caes.: *to have recourse to a thing f. and hesitatingly (tentatively)*, aliquo timide et pedetentim descendere, Cic. Quint. 15, 51.

fame: 1. *Rumour*: fama, rāmōres: v. *REPORT*. 2. *Glory*, renown: 1. fama: *the f. of the Roman people*, fama populi Romani, Liv.: *the f. of eloquence*, bene loquendi, eloquentiae f., Cic.: Quint. 2. gloria: v. *GLORY*, *REKNOW*. 3. claritas (distinction, eminence): *are you sorry for your f.*, your glory? num te claritas, num gloria poenitet? Cic. 4. claritudo: *virtues by which the highest f. is gained*, artes animi quibus summa c. paratur, Sall. 5. nōmē, inis, a (good name): *to injure any one's f.*, nomini alicuius offere, Liv.: v. *REPUTATION*. **famed**: cīlārus, illustris, etc.: v. *REKNOWN*.

familiar: 1. familiāris, e (in nearly all the senses of the English word: usu. with dak.): *we see that Aemilius was f. with C. Lucinius*, videmus Aemiliū C. Lucipio f. fuisse, Cic.: *f. friends*, f. amici, Plin.: *he is more f. to us on account of the number of his writings*, familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic.: *to engage in f. conversation*, familiares conferre sermones, Cic.: *f. letters*, f. epistolae, Quint. 2. nōtus (well known: q. v.): *a f. haunt*, sedes n., Hor.: Virg. 3. rēmisse (without effort, free and easy): *to adopt a more f. style*, remissione uti genere dicendi, Cic. Sext. 54, 115. Phr.: *to grow f. with*, assuesco: v. *ACCUSTOMED*, *to become*: *to be on f. terms with one*, aliquo familiariter uti: cum aliquo familiariter vivere, Cic.: *to be on very f. terms with one*, cum aliquo familiarissime vivere; aliquo valde familiariter uti, multum uti: Cic.: *not to be at all f. with*, aliquo minimum (parum, minus) uti, Cato: *to be too f. with any one* (of slaves with their mistresses), licentius, liberius, familiariter cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: v. *INTIMATE*, *WELL KNOWN*.

familiarity: 1. familiāritas, Cic.: v. *INTIMATE*. Phr.: *to be on terms of f. with*, aliquo familiariter uti, Cic.: v. *FAMILIAR*. 2. In bad sense: licentia: *he allowed, nay required, f. of jesting*, permittit, immo exegit, Jocundus L. Suet. Phr.: *to be on terms of too great f. with*, cum aliqua licentius vivere, Cic.

familiarize: v. *ACCUSTOM*. **familiarly**: familiāriter: *to address an unknown person f.*, hominem ignotum f. compellare, Pl.: *to speak f.*, f. loqui, Cic.

family (subs.): 1. *The persons composing a household*: 1. familiā (prop. the body of slaves forming the domestic establishment; but in certain phrases the word is equiv. to the English): *the head of a f.*, paterfamilias, or -ae, Cic.: Liv.: *so, the female head of a family*, materfamilias or -ae, Cic.: Caes. (in these words the declinable part is pater or mater: but the gen. pl. of familiā is also used). 2. dōmus, flā, f. (by meton.): *our whole f. salutes you*, d. te nostra tota salutatur, Cic.: *many noble f.s were put in mourning*, multae et clarae lugubres domus, Liv. 3, 32. Phr.: *with one's wife and f.*, cum coniuge et liberis, Cic.: v. *CHILDREN*, *HOUSEHOLD*. 3. All who descend from a common ancestor: 1. familiā (denoting the different branches of a gens, and implying blood relationship between the individual members): *the f.s of the Laelii and the Mucii*, Laellorum et Muciorum familiae, Cic.: *belonging to a most noble f.*, nobilissima in f. natus, Cic.: Sall. 2. cognatio (in wide sense; connexion by blood or race): *tribes and f.s of men*, tribus cognationesque hominum, Caes.: *one's whole f.*, tota cognatio, Cic. 3. gens, gentis,

f. (a political term: not necessarily implying blood relationship): L. Turpinus of patrician f., L. f. patriciae gentis, Liv.: *the f. of the Turpinis*, gens Turpiniorum, Cic. 3. Decent, esp. honourable decent: Phr.: *to be of a good, very high f.*, honesto, summo loco natum esse, Cic.: Liv.: *of a very low f.*, infimo loco natus, Cic.: *of an equestrian f.*, equestri loco natus, Cic.: Cornelius Tuscus, of a distinguished f., Cor. Tuscus, claris natalibus, Tac.: *a woman of high f.*, mulier natalibus clara, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8: *a man of no f.*, homo sine gente, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15: *a man of ancient f.*, homo veteris prosapiae, Sall.: v. *LINEAGE*.

family (adj.): 1. familiāris, e: *a f. estate*, f. fundus, Pl.: *a f. grief*, f. maeror, Pl.: *home and f. affairs*, res domesticae ac f., Cic.: v. *DOMESTIC*. 2. gentilis, e: corresponding to gens: v. *FAMILY* (II). 3. religious rites, g. sacra, Liv.: *f. names*, g. nomina, Suet.: *the f. monument of the Domitii*, g. monumentum Domitorum, Suet.: Cic. 3. gentilius (like preced., of which it is strictly an adjective form): Liv.: Vell.: Suet. Phr.: *a f. estate*, avitus fundus, Hor.: *f. secrets*, arcani domus, Tac.

famine: 1. fames, is, f. (*hunger or scarcity in whatever degree*): *a severe f.*, f. mala, Liv.: *the f. which then prevailed in Asia*, f. quae tum erat in Asia, Cic.: *to export corn in times of f.*, frumentum in f. exportare, Cic.: *a year memorable for seditions and f.*, annus seditioibus, fame, insignis, Liv.: *the soldiers were enduring the extremity of f.*, milites extremam f. sustentabant, Caes.: *to trust to f. for the surrender (of a town)*, deditionem a f. sperare, Verg.: *to reduce by f.*, fame in deditionem accipere, Liv. 2. Inopia (scarcity of any kind): *in the extremity of f.*, in summa inopia cibi, or without cib., Liv.: *while the Rhodians were suffering from f.*, in Rhodiorum inopia et fame, Cic.: v. *STARVATION*.

famish (to die of hunger): fame necari, Cic.: f. perire, interire, Pl.: Cic.: v. *STARVE*.

famished (adj.): 1. famēlicus: *weary and f.*, lassus et f., Pl.: *f. herds*, f. armenta, Juv. 2. fame ēnecus: Pl.: Cic.: v. *STARVED*.

famous: 1. cīlārus: v. *ILLUSTRIOUS*. 2. cōlēber, bris, bre (generally known or popular): *a man f. for his ability*, vir ingenio c., Tac.: *f. temples*, c. templa, Quint.: *most f. and joyous days*, celeberrimi laetissimique dies, Cic.: *a most f. monument*, celeberrimum monumentum, Cic. 3. incīlūsus (poet.): v. *REKNOWN*. 4. nobīlis: v. *DISTINGUISHED*. *Intens.* pernōbīlis, e: *a very f.*, i. e., well-known, epigram, pernobile epigramma, Cic. Phr.: *what shall I first render f. by satires?* quid prius illustrem satiris? Hor.

fan (subs.): 1. flābellum: Ter.: Prop.: *his tongue, as it were, a f. of sedition*, illius lingua quasi f. seditiois, Cic. Fl. 33, 54. Hence, a (female) slave who bears a f., flābellifera, Pl. 2. vannus, i, f. (a f. for winnowing grain): *to f.*, or winnow corn, grana vannis expurgare, Col.: *the symbolical f. of Jacobus*, mystica v. iacchi, Virg.

fan (v.): ventilo, 1: *in summer he slept with open doors, and even with a person f.ing him*, aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventiliante cubabat, Suet.: Mart.: *wind f.s the flames*, ventus incendia v., Sil.: *Venus herself f.s the torch to keep it alive*, hanc Venus ut vivat, v. ipsa facem, Prop.: v. *WINNOW*. Phr.: *to f. the flames of strife*, discord, certamen, discordiam, accendere, Liv.: v. *TO KINDLE*.

fanatic: 1. fanāticus: *like a fanatical*, fanaticus amittens with the rage, ut fanaticus oestro percussus, Juv.: *the fanatical high-priest (of Cybele)*, f. antistes sacrorum, Juv.: (but the Latin word is stronger than the English, and

implies a kind of *frenzy* or *madness*: hence, *madman*, *fanatic* homo (Cic.).
 2. *superstitiosus*: v. *superstitiosus*.
fanaticism: *fanaticus*: Apul.

fanaticism: 1. *superstitio*, *bona f.*: this is perhaps the nearest word used by classical authors, but requires qualification: a *pestilential f.*, *exhibilis* a, Tac. Ann. 15, 44 (said by him of Christianity): a *perverse f.*, *prava* et *immodica* a, Plin. Ep. 10, 97 (also of Christianity): in the same ep., Pliny speaks of the enthusiasm of the Christians as, *pervicacia* et *inflexibilis obstinatio*. 2. *perh. error fanaticus* atque *superstitiosus*, *furor religiosus*, *superstitiosus*.

fanctus (adj.): *commenticius*, *factus*: v. *IMAGINARY*.

fanful: (no exact word); a *f. man*, *perh.* "homo (vanis) imaginibus, phantasias, vanis cogitationibus, deditus: or in the sense of *fickle*, *whimsical*, *levis*, *inconstans*: v. *CAPRICIOUS*.

fanfully (v. *FANFUL*): a *poem f. written*, *perh.* "poema venustus, lepidus, imaginibus ornatum, repletum: but the idea cannot be fully expressed by means of the pure classical vocabulary. The word *imaginarius* occurs in Silius; but in different sense (Ep. 2, 10).

fanfulness (v. *FANFUL*): a *poet remarkable for the f. of his writings*, *perh.* "poeta lepidus, venustus, festivus suis imaginibus (phantasiis) insignis.

faney (subs.): 1. *Imagination*, as a faculty: q. v. 2. *The object of the faculty, an idea, conception*: 1. *species*, *gl. f.*: *empty f.s.*, *vanæ* s, Hor. A. P. 7: *no idea, or f.*, can be *concorded*, *nulla* s. *cogitari* potest, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 112. 2. *phantasia* (a late word, and written by Cicero with Greek characters, *phantasia*): a *mere f.*, *not a man*, *ph. non homo*, Petr. 38: *Sen.* 3. *Imaginitio*, *ouk. f.* (a rare word): *f.s. occurring in sleep*, *imaginatio* *in somno*, Plin. 10, 7, 26. 4. *somnium* (contemptuously, a dream): *mere f.s.*, *somnia*, Ter.: *like a sick man's f.s.*, *velut aegri somnia*, Hor. A. P. 7: v. *DEAM*. 5. *libido*, *inla. f.* (*CAPRICE*): according to one's *f.*, *ad libidinem*, *ex libidine*, Cic.: *even the declination of the atoms is invented of his mere f.*, *ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur*, Cic.: *not to obey even kings save according to their f.*, *non regibus quidem parere nisi ex l.*, Tac. 6. *prælium* (a humour or inclination): *they take a f. to hear*, *p. audienti subit (eos)*, Gell. 16, 19. (Silly.) *Libus* has dulcino *invasit*, *folly* by gerund: s. 11.) Phr.: *if I have a f. to do so*, *si libet*, Hor.: v. *MUMOUR*, *CAPRICE*.

faney (u): *lingo*: v. *TO IMAGINE*, *CONCEIVE*.

faney: *fanum*: v. *TEMPLE*.

fang: *dens*, *dentis*, m.: v. *TOOTH*. Phr.: *f. of a tooth*, "dentis radix.

fanged: 1. *dentatus*: v. *TOOTHED*. 2. *lápatus*: *the sharp-fanged curb*, *lupata frenâ*, Hor. 3. "cutis, longis, praelongis, dentibus instructus.

fangless: *edentulus*: Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 20; and Most. 1, 3, 118. Phr.: *a f. serpent*, "serpens cui dentes extorti sunt, exciderunt.

fantastic, **fantastical**: *perh. vānus*: *f. imaginatio*, v. *species*, Hor. A. P. 7: v. *FANFUL*. Phr.: a *f. poem*, "poema meris phantasias repletum: v. *FANCY* (11.).

far, **far off** (adv. and prep.): 1. *Of space*: 1. *præditi* (lit. *before the eyes*): hence not necessarily implying a great distance: usu. with prep. *ab*: *not now f. off* (standing aloof), *but here present*, *the gods defend their temples*, *non jam p.*, *sed hic praesentes*, *sua templa diti defendunt*, Cic.: *stand f. off* (aloof), *ye uninitiated*, *p. este, profan!* Virg.: *to be carried away f. from the land*, *p. a terra abripit*, Cic.: *to be f. away out of sight*, *esse p. a conspectu*, Cic.: v. *DISTANCE* (1., Phr.). Fig.: *I am conscious that this fault is f. from me*, *conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc* 286

esse p., Ter.: *the men who are f. from the recollection of this age*, *virii qui sunt p. ab aetate huius memoria*, Cic.: *f. (aloof) from business*, *p. negotiis*, Hor.

2. *longe* (at a great distance): *I am f. away*, *l. absum*, Cic.: *the territories of the Santones are not f. from those of the Tolosates*, *Santonum fines non l. a Tolosatum finibus absumt*, Caes.: *to sight future contingencies f. ahead*, *l. prospicere futuros casus*, Cic.: *I will not go farther away*, *non longius decedam*, Cic.: *f. and wide*, *l. lateque*, Cic.: Caes. Fig.: *to be very f. from the truth*, *longissime abesse a vero*, Cic.: *I seem to you not to deviate f. from the discoveries of Aristotle*, *ab Aristotelis inventis tibi ego videor non l. aberrare*, Cic. Phr.: *far from it!* *minime!* *dillemora!* Cic.: *so f. am I from admiring my own works*, *... that even Demosthenes does not satisfy me*, *tantum abest ut nostra miremur*, ut *nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes*, Cic. Or. 29, 104: *these words were so f. from having any influence on anybody*, *that the ambassadors were well-nigh outraged*, *haec dicta adeo nihili quenquam moverunt*, ut *legati prope violati sint*, Liv. 3, 2: *the Africans and Carthaginians, so f. from sustaining the attack*, *... fell back*, *Afr et Carthaginenses adeo non sustinebant*, ut *contra ... pedem referrent*, Liv. 30, 34, med.: *I have resolved not to touch upon foreign affairs*, *except in so f. as they are connected with those of Rome*, *statui non ultra attingere externa*, nisi *qua Romanis coherent rebus*, Liv. 39, 48, fin.: *Vell.:* *he is as f. from observing proper bounds who falls below his subject as he who goes beyond it*, *non minus non servat modum qui infra rem dicit quam qui supra*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20. 3. *Of degree*: 1. *longe*: *f. otherwise*, *l. aliter*, Cic.: *f. the most distinguished*, *l. nobilissimus*, Caes.: *f. more powerful*, *l. potentior*, Ov.: *by f. the most wealthy state*, *l. opulentissima civitas*, Liv.: *as f. as possible different* is the principle, *longissime diversa est ratio*, Cic. 2. *multo* (less strong than *longe*): *it is f. better*, *m. praestari*, Sall.: *by f. the greatest part*, *m. maxima pars*, Cic.: *f. otherwise*, *m. aliter*, Ter.: v. *MUCH* (adv.). 3. *multum* (rare and poet.): *f. stronger than he*, *m. robustior illo*, Juv. Phr.: *not till the day was f. spent*, *multo denique die*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11.

far from: *præditi*: *whose voice sounds from f.*, *cujus vox p. sonat?* Pl. (but to express clearly the terminus a quo, *ex longinquo* or some such phrase must be used: *to see from f.*, *ex longinquo intueri*, Plin.: *aconite kills mice from f. off*, *aconitum procul et e longinquo mures necat*, Plin.).

— **how**: 1. *quoad*: *see now how f. he has proceeded more openly than before*, *videte nunc quoad apertius fecerit iter quam antea*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.

2. *quatenus* (implying no farther): *how f. he ought to advance*, *quatenus progredi debet*, Cic.: *how f. laughable subjects are to be handled by an orator*, *multum est v. carefully considered*, *quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori*, *perquam diligenter videndum est*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237. 3. *quousque* (interrog.): *how f. ought I to descend*, *quousque degedi debeo?* Plin. (For *how far*, with comp., *how f. better*, etc.: v. *HOW MUCH*.)

— **as, as**: 1. *tēnus* (always after the governed word), with *abl.*: also *gen.* (chiefly with the plural): *as far as the loins*, *lumborum l.*, Cic.: *as f. as the cities of Carthage*, *urbium C. tenus*, Liv.: *as f. as the middle of the body*, *pube t.*, Virg.: *as f. as Mt. Taurus*, *Taurus t.*, Cic. 2. *quatenus* (adverbially): *as f. as they could go with safety*, *quatenus tuto ire poterant*, Liv.: *Col.* 3, usque: *with or without* *ad* (adusque, Virg.): *to set out as far as from the upper sea to Rome*, *usque a supereo mari Romam proficisci*,

Cic.: *as f. as the remotest bounds of the East*, *usque extremos Orientis terminos*, Just.: *so of time or succession*, *as f. back as Romulus*, *deinceps retro usque ad Romulum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37. Phr.: *I will assist as f. as I can*, *adjuvabo quod (quoad) poterô*, Ter.: *as f. as depends on me*, *quod ad me attinet*, Cic.: *as f. as concerns me*, *you may snore*, *per me stertas licet*, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 93: *as f. as I can remember*, *ut mea memoria est*, Cic. Att. 13, 31: *as f. as the eye could reach*, *quo longissime conspectum oculi cernere*, Liv. 1, 18.

far, so or thus: 1. *hacēnus* (and no farther): *thus f. will I wonder at their slowness*, *h. admirabor tarditatem eorum*, Cic.: often with ellipsis of verb: *thus f. to-day*: *the rest let us postpone till to-morrow*, *in hunc diem hacēnus*: *reliqua differamus in cratinum*, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, fin.: *thus f. Aescides* (spoke), *h. Aescides*, Ov. It is sometimes foll. by the correl. *ut*, *quoad*, *quod*: *hacēnus ut*, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119: *h. quoad*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, med.: *h. quod*, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

2. *etātenus* (requiring always a correl., as, *quoad*, *ut* [ne]): *civil right they carried out only so f. as they desired the people to discharge it*, *civile jus ead. exercuerunt*, *quoad populum praestare voluerunt*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: *at first he interfered only so f. as to prevent anything going wrong*, *primo eat. Interveniebat*, *ne quid perperam fieret*, Suet. Tib. 3: it is also foll. by *quatenus*: *Cels.* 3, *quidātenus* (to a certain extent): *it is possible to advance so f.*, *if it is not allowed to go beyond*, *est quādam prodire tenus*, *si non datur ultra*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32.

far-fetched: 1. *longe* *repēditus*: *f. words*, *vocabula longe r.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 160 (the comparative would express the meaning more exactly, *longius r.*; for in the passage quoted there is no notion of censure: *so, a f. word*, *verbum longius ductum*, Cic. Brut. 79, 274). 2. *arcessitus*: *care must be taken that an expression be not thought f.*, *arcessendum est ne a. dictum putetur*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: *frigid* and *f. jokes*, *frigidi et ar. loci*, Suet. 3. *quædātenus*: *the orator will avoid such (uticisms) as are f.*, *and do not arise out of the occasion*, *vitalit quæstia*, *nec ex tempore facta*, Cic. Or. 26, 80: a *f. studied*, *courtsey*, *q. comitas*, Tac. 4. *affectatus* (of *acted*, *not coming naturally*): *things f. and unnatural*, *af. et parum naturalia*, Quint. 11, 3, 10.

farce: *farinus* (v. *Dict. Ant.*): *the denouement of the f.*, *mimi exitus*, Cic.: *to write f.s.*, *mimos scribere*, Ov.: *to act a f.*, *m. agere*, Suet. *Actor or actress in a f.*, *mimus*, *mima* (mimula), Cic.: Hor. Fig.: *the f. of human life*, *vitas mimus*, Sen.: *the f. of commendation*, *commendationis m.*, Pl.

farical: *mimicus*: a *f. jest*, *jocus m.*, Cic.: *f. things*, *res m.*, Plin.: v. also *RIDICULOUS*.

farically: *mimic*: Cat. Tert.: v. *RIDICULOUSLY*.

farry (a disease in horses and other animals, of the nature of mange): *far-dimium*: Veg. Vet.

fare (v.): originally = to go (nearly obs.: "so on he fares," Mill.), hence to be going on, well or ill: Phr.: *how f.s. it with you*, *quid agis?* Pl. (v. *TO DO*, IV.): Hor.: *how f.s. you at Nasidienus's dinner-party*, *ut Nasidienus invit te comas?* Hor.: *if it had f.s. ill with him*, *si male cesserat*, Hor. (v. *TO SUCCEED*): *I am faring well*, *bene habemus nos*, Cic.: *it f.s. ill with the poor* *when he apes the rich*, *inops potentium dum vult imitari*, *perit*, Phædr. 1, 24: *less strong*, *humilis laborant*, *ubi*, etc., *ib. 30*.

fare (subs.): 1. *Food*: *cibus*: v. *FOOD*. Phr.: *very nice f.*, *suares res*, Hor. 2. *Money paid for journeying*:

1. *vectura*: Pl.: *Sen.* 2. *navium* (only of *fares by water*): Juv. 3. *A person conveyed in a vehicle*: *vector*: Cic.: Virg.: v. *FARENGER*.

farewell: 1. *ave* (later *ave*),

farewell, pl. **farewells** (rare): at the end of a letter, Sall. Cat. 35: *farewell* of the *parting salutation of the dead*, in *perpetuum frater ave atque vale!* Cat. 2, *valē* (*valē*), or before a vowel, *valēas*, etc.: often at the end of a letter: Cic. Plin.: to bid one *f.*, *valere*, *jubere*, *dicere*, Cic.: I saluted him; afterwards too I bade him *f.*, *illum salutavi*, post etiam *jussu* *valere*, Cic. Like "farewell," *vale* may be used as a sub.: to say the *sad f.*, *dicere triste vale*, Ov. 3, *salvē*, etc.: *farewell for ever, great Pallas, for ever f.*, *salve aeternum mihi, maxime Pallas, aeternumque vale!* Virg. (But *salve* was strictly the morning salutation, used on meeting friends: *vale* the evening and parting one.) Ph.r.: I will bid a long *f.* to the forum and senate-house, ego vero multam salutem foro dicam et curiae, Cic. Fam. 7, 33: I bid you *f.* before I go, *saluto* is priusquam eo, Pl.: *v.* TO SALUTE.

farm (subst.): 1. *fundus*, the produce and cultivation of a *f.*, *fundi fructus et cultura*, Cic. *my f.*, *meus*, Hor.: the word *fundus* included both house and land: *ager cum edificio fundus dictus*, Florent. Dg.: *v.* **ESTATE**.

2. *praedium* (rusticum): *Dimin.*, *praedilium*: *v.* **ESTATE**. 3. *ager*, *agri*, *m.* (any land): *my Sabine*, *ager Sabinus*, Hor. *Dimin.*, *agellus*: *poor and owning but a meagre little f.*, *macro pauper agello*, Hor. 4. *rū-*, *rūria*, *m.* (poet.): *admire large f.s.*, *till a small one*, *laudato ingentia rura*, *exiguum colito*, Virg.: *one's paternal f.*, *paterum r.*, *p. rura*, Hor.: *from my own f.*, *adjoining*, *ex meo propinquo rura*, Ter. 5. *arādo* (prop. a portion of public land, esp. in a province: cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 98, *extr.*): *this man rented large f.s.*, *arationes magnas conductas habebat*, Cic. Ph.r.: *a f. house*, *villa*: *Col.*: Cat.: *a small f. house*, *villula*: Cic.: *a f. labourer*, *colonus*, Virg.: Cic.: *belonging to a f. house*, *villaticus*, Col.

farm (v.): 1. *To till*: 1. *colō*, 1: *v.* TO CULTIVATE. 2. *āro*, 1: *the Roman citizens who f. in Sicily*, *cives R. qui arant in Sicilia*, Cic.: Virg. 11. *To rent, hire*: 1. *condūco*, xl. *ctum*, 3: *to f. the taxes*, *vectigalia c.*, Cic. 2. *rēdimō*, *ēmi*, *empium*, 3: *to f. the customs*, *portoria t.*, Caes.: Cic. 111. *To lease or let*: *lōco*, 1: *to f. out the dues*, *portorium locare* (opp. to *conducere*, to *contract* for them), Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47: *v.* TO CONTRACT.

farmer: 1. *A cultivator of the soil*: 1. *agricola*: Cic.: Virg. 2. *colonus*: *Cato*: Cic. 3. *ārator*: Cic.: Hor. 11. *A hirer, contractor*: *q. v.* Ph.r.: *a f. of the public revenues*, *publicanus*: Cic.: Liv.

farming (subs.): 1. *The cultivation of the soil*: 1. *agricultura*: Cic.: Caes. 2. (In widest sense) *res rusticarum*: Cic.: *Cato*: *v.* AGRICULTURE. 11. *A hiring, taking on lease*: 1. *conductio*: *a f. of the taxes*, *c. vectigalium*, Liv. 2. *rēemptio*: Cic. It may often be expressed by a participle: *to get rich by the revenues*, *conducendis, redimendis, vectigalibus divitias comparare*: *v.* CONTRACT.

farra (v.): *prop. a Latin word (farra, Infa, f.)*, borrowed from Juv. 1, 86, *f.* (medley, hodge-podge) of *my little book*, *nostrī f. libelli*. Ph.r.: *f. of words*, *incoherita verborum caterva*, Gell.: *perh. sarta*, *Infa, f.*: *v.* PERS. 1, 80.

farrier: 1. *veterinarius*: *swellings on the tongue which f.s. call frogs*, *incrementa linguae quas v. ranae vocant*, Col. 2. *medici equarum*, Val. Max.

farriery: *medicina veterinaria*: *skilled in f.*, *vet. medicinae prudens*, Col.

farrow (v.): i.e. to bring forth (q. v.); used only of swine: *pārio*, 3. Ph.r.: *a sow that has just f'd.*, *feta sus*, Virg.

farther: 1. *As adj.*: *ulterior*, *ins*: *the f. harbour*, *ult. portus*, Caes.: *the f. bank*, *ult. ripa*, Virg.: *f. Gaul*, *Gallia ult.*, Cic.: Caes. Ph.r.: *on the*

nearer and f. side of the Po, *cis Padum ultraque*, Liv.: *on the nearer or f. side of the boundaries*, *ultra citraque fines*, Hor.: *v.* also FURTHER. 11. *As adv.*:

1. *longius*: *I will not go f. away*, *non l. discedam*, Cic.: *v.* FAR. 2. *ultra* (to a further point: usu. foll. by *quam*): *he advances no f. than into the territory of the Hernici*, *non u. quam in Hernicos procedit*, Liv. 3, 8: Cic. 3. *ulterior* (like *preced.*): *to advance f.*, *ulterior procedere*, Quint.

farthest: 1. *As adj.*: 1. *ultimus* (often = farthest part of): *the f. regions of sea and land*, *ult. maris terrarumque orae*, Liv.: *in the f. part of the house*, *in ult. aedibus*, Pl.: *f. Hesperia*, *ult. Hesperia*, Hor.: *death is the f. boundary line of all things*, *mors est ult. linea rerum*, Hor.: *the sky is the last and f. part of the world*, *coelum extremum atque ult. mundi est*, Cic. 2. *extremus* (extimus): *in the f. part of Cappadocia*, *in extr. Cappadocia*, Cic.: *the f. parts of Africa*, *extrema Africae*, Plin. 11. *As adv.*: *longissimē*: *v.* FAR.

farthing: 1. *Lit.*: *the fourth part of a coin or sum*: *quadrans*, *ntis*, *m.* (*fourth part of an as*): *to bathe for a f.*, *quadrante lavare*, Hor.: *I have not a single f. in my chest*, *q. mihi nullus est in arca*, Mart. 11. *In gen.* *sense*: *insignificant sum*: 1. *as*, *assis*, *m.*: *what is not wanted is dear at a f.*, *quod non opus est, asse carum est*, Cat. in Sen. Ep. 94, 28: *he had lost his prize-money to the last f.*, *viaticum ad assem perdidit*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27. 2. *teruncius*, 1, *m.* (prop. three ounces, a quarter of an as): *they are not put to a single f.'s expense about anybody*, *nullus ter. insamitur in quenquam*, Cic.: *not a man has fingered a f. of my spoils*, *de praeda mea ter. non attingit quiliquam*, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 17. 3. *libella* (*dimin.* of *libra* = *as*): *who would have given Volcatius a single f.*, *quis unam Volcatio libellam dedisset*: Cic. Verr. 2, 10, 26.

4. *raudusculum* (*a small copper coin*: rare): *nor do I care a f. for it*, *ne mehercule me raudusculum movet*, Cic. Att. 14, 15, *ad fin.* 5. *nummus* (*nummus*), *m.* (not used in contemptuous sense): *it agrees to a f.*, *ad n. convenit*, Cic. (= *ad assem*, Hor.: Plin. Ep.) *ad libellam*, Cic. Ph.r.: *not to care a f. for gossip*, *rumores omnes unius assis aestimare*, Cat.: *not to care a f. for the whole commonwealth*, *totam remp. non flocci facere*, Cic.

fascos: a Latin word, *fascos*, *ium*, *m.*: *the lictors went before with the two f.*, *anteibat lictores cum duobus fascibus*, Cic.: *the f. are carried before the praetors*, *f. praetoribus praeferruntur*, Cic.: *to lower the f. before the people*, *f. demittere*, *summittere*, *populo*, Cic.: Liv.: *f. decked with laurel*, *f. laureati*, Cic.

fascinate: 1. *To bewitch with an evil eye*: 1. *fascio*, 1: *I know not what eye f.s. my tender lambs*, *nescio quis teneros mihi fascinet agnos*, Virg. 2. *effascio*: Plin.: Gell. 11. *To charm, captivate*: 1. *capio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3: *Join in capere ac delinere*, Cic.: *v.* TO CHARM. 2. *tēneo*, *ul.*, *ntum*, 2: *to keep in a state of attention*, *to absorb*: esp. in *pass.*: *the eyes are f.d. by painting*, *the ears by songs*, *oculi pictura*, *tenentur aures cantibus*, Cic.: *to be f.d. by pomp, games, and spectacles of that kind*, *pompe, ludia, atque ejusmodi spectacula teneri*, Cic. 3. *dē-*, *tēnio*, 4 (usu. in bad sense): *to f. one by the seductions of pleasure*, *aliquem blanditiis voluptatum d.*, Cic.

fascinating (adj.): no Latin word exactly equivalent. Ph.r.: *f. strains*, **carmina quibus aures capiuntur*; **carmina suavisissima*, *mira dulcedine*: *a f. woman*, *muller formosissima*, *venustissima*: *f. vices*, *vitia blandientia*, Tac.: *v.* CHARMING.

fascination: 1. *Lit.*: *fascinatio*, *effascinatio*: Plin. 11. *Fig.*, esp. in *pl.*, *charmas*: 1. *dulcedo*, *Infa, f.* (*natural sweetness*): *to be smitten by the f.*

of honour and riches, *honoris et pecuniae dulcedine* capl. Cic. Fam. 15, 28, *med.*: *to be moved by the f. of glory*, *gloriae d. commoveri*, Cic. Arch. 10, 24. 2. *blanditiis*, *blandimentum* (of that which wins upon the senses): both usu. in *pl.*: *corrupted by the f.s. of pleasure*, *corrupti blanditiis voluptatum*, Cic.: *captivated by no f.s.*, *nullis blandimentis captus*, Plin. Ep. 3. *Illicebrae*, *arum* (*enticementis*: usu. in bad sense): *the f.s. of vice*, *il. malorum*, Cic.: *the f.s. of corruption*, *corruptelarum il.*, Cic.: *virtue ought to attract you by her own f.s. to true glory*, *suis te oportet il. ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus*, Cic. Kep. 6, 23.

4. *dēlētium*, *orum* (usu. in bad sense): *the f.s. of vice*, *d. vitiolorum*, Tac. Agr. 21: *v.* CHARMAS. 5. *lēndicula*, *drum* (only in bad sense): *to surrender oneself to the f.s. of sensuality*, *se cupiditatum lenociniis dedere*, Cic. Sext. 66, 138. **fascine**: 1. *crātes*, *is, f.*: *to cover with f.s.*, *cratibus conserere*, Caes. 2. *fascina*: *v.* FAGOR. 3. *virgaurum*, *sarmentorum*, *stramentorum*, *fascis*: *they placed f.s. in front of the line*, *f. stramentorum atque virgaurum ante aciem collocaverunt*, Hist. B. G. 4. *sarmentum*, *virgultum*, in *pl.*: *they collected bundles of brushwood (for fascines)* *to fill the trenches with*, *sarmenta et virgulta collegerunt*, quibus fossas complerent, Caes.

fashion (subs.): 1. *Shape, form*: *q. v.* 11. *Prevailing custom*: 1. *mos*, *mōris*, *m.*: *he said it was not the f. of the Greeks*, *negavit moris esse Graecorum*, Cic.: *the old f.*, *keeps its ground*, *mos antiquus manet*, Cic.: *to drink after the Greek f.*, *Graeco more bibere*, Cic.: *to bring a thing into f.*, *in (nostrum) mores*, *in morem*, *inducere*, *perducere*, Cic.: *to come into f.*, *in morem venire*, Liv.: *Over*: *after the f.*, *ex more*, *de more*, *more*, *more hominum*, Pl.: Ter.: *Virg.*: *to seek honour for infamy is now the f.*, *petere honorem pro flagitio*, *more fit*, Pl. 2. *consuetudo* (denoting a less permanent usage): *v.* CUSTOM.

3. *ritus*, *ia*, *m.* (referring strictly to religious customs): esp. in *phr.* after the *f.* (= manner) of, *ritu*: after the *f. of brutes*, *quadrupedum ritu*, Lucr.; *pecudum r.*, Cic.: after the *f. of young men*, *juvenum r.*, Hor. 4. *seculum* ("the age"): *with its fashions*: *no one there laughs at vices*, *non are seducendo and being seduced called the f.*, *nemo illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi sec. vocatur*, Tac. Ger. 19: *not yet had that disregard of the gods which is now the f.*, *come in*, *nondum haec, quae nunc tenetis*, *negligentia deum venerat*, Liv. 3, 20, *med.* Ph.r.: *it is my f. to talk nonsense*, *soloque jans garrire*, Pl.: *you should not use these words if you can help it*; *by that means they will go out of f.*, *his verbis oportet, si possis, non uti*; *ac enim obsolescent*, Varr. 9 (8), 10: *he was dressed quite out of the f.*, *obsoletus vestitus fuit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152: *many words have gone out of f.*, *multa ceciderunt verba*, Hor. A. P. 70: *skin clothing fell into contempt*, *vent out of f.*, *pellis occidit vestis contempta ferina*, Lucr. 5, 1417: *a person of f.*, *vir elegans*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

fashion (v.): 1. *fabrefacio*, *feci*, *factum*, 3: *to employ workmanship upon*: chiefly in *p. part.*: *silver and brass (skilfully) f'd.*, *argentum aequae fabrefactum*, Liv.: *a bowl f'd. of different metallic materials*, *lanx ex diversis metallicis materiis fabrefacta*, Ammian. Fig.: *this trick has been f'd. by us*, *haec est fabrefacta a nobis fallacia*, Pl. 2. *fabrico*, *fabricor*, 1: *(to frame, shape)*: *the power which f'd. man*, *vis quae fabricata est hominem*, Cic.: *philosophy forms and f.s. the mind*, *philosophia animum format et fabricat*, Sen. Ep. 16, 3. 3. *effingo*, *exli*, *ctum*, 3: *to form a figure*, *an image*: *to f. the beauty of the Coan Venus*, *Veneris Coae pulchritudinem eff.*, Cic.: *to f. the images of the gods*, *after the appearances of men*, *deum*

imagines in species hominum eff. Tac. H. 5, 5. Phr.: you will be able to *f.* anything you like out of the wet clay, argilla quidvis imitaberis uda, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8. v. TO MOULD, FORM.

fashionable: 1. expr. by phr., it is *f.*, etc.: moris est, more sit, etc.: v. FASHION. 2. elegans, nris: daintily, *f.* men (exquisite), mundi, elegantes, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. Phr.: to be *f.* in dress and diet, cultum victumque ad nova exempla componere, Sen.

fashionably: 1. ad morem, ex (de) more: v. FASHION. 2. perh. élégantier: v. ELEGANTLY.

fast (adj.): 1. e. firm (q. v.): chiefly in special phrases: *f. friends*, firmi amici, Pl.; firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. Am. 17, 62: *f. colours*, perh. stabiles colores: v. TO FASTEN; MAKE FIRM.

fast, make: 1. firmo, confirmo, i: v. FASTEN, MAKE FIRM. 2. occludo, al, sum, 3 (to shut, lock up): to make *f.* a house with bolts, aedes pessulla, repagulis oc, Pl.: to make *f.* a door with a key, clave oc, ostium, Pl.: a door that has been made very *f.*, ostium occlusissimum, Pl.: v. TO SHUT, LOCK.

fast (adv.): firmiter, diligenter; celeriter: v. FIRMLY, SWIFTLY.

fast (v.): to abstain from food: 1. jejūnus sum: I had *f.* so completely for two days as not even to taste water, biduum ita jejūnus fueram, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: a stomach that seldom *f.*, laetior homely fare, raro jejūnus stomachus vulgaris temit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38. 2. jejūno, i (unclassical): Hier.: Tert. 3. jejūnium servo: used of special religious observance: no Jew *f.* so scrupulously on his sabbaths as I have done on this, ne Judaeus quidem tam diligenter sabbatū jejūnium s., quam ego hodie servavi, Suet. Aug. 76. 4. abstineo, ul, tentum, 2: (properly, with abl. expressed): the patient ought to *f.* the day before, that he may be fit for such a treatment, pridiē abste. debet aeger, ut aptus tall curationali sit, Cels. (not so in Cic.): more fully, aqua ciboque abste., Col.

fast (subs.): jejūnium: to break *f.*, j. solvere, Cic.: those, long *f.* subdue, with scanty food, illos longa domant lupi i. victu, Ov.: to appoint a *f.* in honour of Ceres, j. Cereri Instituitur, Liv.: to declare a *f.*, j. iudicare, Hor.: v. FASTING.

fasten: 1. figo, xl, xum, 3: to *f.* with a beam-like nail, i. e. immovably, clavo trabelli f., Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 53: v. TO FIX. 2. apto, i (to put close to): v. TO FIT, ADJUST. 3. annecto, 3: v. TO FASTEN. 4. revincio, nxi, actum, 4 (to fasten back, so as not to be forced away): the anchors were *f.* with iron chains, ancorae ferreis catenis revinctae sunt, Caes.: the beams are *f.* on the inner side, revincuntur trabes introrsus, Caes. 5. alligo, i: v. TO TIE, TETHER.

6. deligo, i (to fasten to some point or place): to *f.* a boat to a bank, naviculum ad ripam d., Caes.: to *f.* a letter to a thing, epistolam ad amentum d., Caes.: to *f.* a man's back to the table (faciē), apud mensam homini rostrum d., Pl. Men. 1, 1, 11. 7. deligo, 3: v. foli. art.

down: 1. deligo, xl, xum, 3: to *f.* down beams, tigna d., Caes. also to *f.* in a particular spot: a javelin *f.* itself in the belt of Pulvis, Pulvis verutum in pectus deligitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. 2. destino, i: to *f.* rafts down (moor them) with anchors, rates ancoris d., Caes. B. C. 1, 25. Also like deligo (v. supr.): ropes *f.* the sailyards to the masts, funes antennis ad masts destinant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

on: v. (fasten) upon. — to: 1. alligo, 3 (with ad and acc. or dat.): Prometheus *f.* to Caucasus, Prometheus Caucasus affixus, Cic.: he *f.* the man to the ground by the point of his spear, hominem cuspidē ad terram affixit, Liv.: 2. annecto, xul, xum, 3 (by tying; whereas affigo is to

f. by nails, rivets, etc.: same constr. as preced.): the raft was *f.* to it by means of chains, annexa ratia erat vincula, Liv.: Cic.: v. TO JOIN TO. 3. alligo, i (by binding): to *f.* to the stake, ad palum al., Cic. 4. applico, ul, ctum, i: v. TO ATTACH TO. 5. illigo, i: ploughs *f.* to heifers, illigata aratra juvenca, Hor.: he had skill in finging figures on golden cups, emblemata scite in aureis poculis illigabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54. 6. implingo, pēgi, pactum, 3 (by striking or any violent means): to *f.* fetters on a man, compedes allici imp., Pl. 7. (in pass., or when there is a reflect. pron.) haereo, xl, sum, 2: the ladders are *f.* to the walls, haerent parietibus scalae, Virg.: to be *f.* down by roots, radicibus h., Virg.: a bone having *f.* itself in the throat of a wolf, os fauce quum haereret lupi, Phaedr. Similarly, adhaereo (with dat. or in and abl.): Cic.

fasten together: 1. configo, xl, xum, 3 (cf. preced. art. 2): the cross-beams were *f.* together with nails, transtra ferreis clavis confixa sunt, Caes. 2. connecto, xul, xum, 3: v. TO JOIN TOGETHER. 3. consero, ul, rtum, 3 (usu. to arrange in order together): a mantle *f.* together by a clasp, sagulum fibula consertum, Tac. 4. colligo, i (as by tying): shields *f.* together by a single blow of the javelins, acuta uno ictu telorum colligata, Caes. 5. compingo, pēgi, pactum, 3 (with firmness and compactness): buildings firmly *f.* together, aedificia compacta, Sen.: with beams firmly *f.* together, trabibus compactis, Virg.

up: oblitro, i (as a door): to *f.* up the ears (refuse to hear), aures ob., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: Varr.

upon: 1. To make one thing fast upon another: 1. offigo, 3: to *f.* the feet upon (a cross), pedes of., Pl.: Liv. 33, 5, med. 2. obligo, i (with acc. and dat.): to *f.* a graft with bark, libro surculum obl., Pl. (more usu. of binding up wounds, or in fig. sense, to bring under obligation): v. TO BIND UP.

3. illigo, affigo, etc.: v. TO FASTEN TO. II. Fig.: To bring upon: Phr.: to *f.* ignominy upon a dead man, mortuum ignominia afficere, Cic. Rosc. A. 39, 113: to *f.* that stain upon the Claudian family, eam maculam Claudiae genti inferre, Liv. 3, 58: sully, allici primum, labem, infamiam turpitudinis inferre, Cic.: v. TO BRING UPON. III. Intrans.: to attack with violence:

1. arripio, ripul, reptum, 3 (to snatch at, seize upon): to *f.* upon any one with the teeth, aliquem mordicus ar., Pl.: the inflammation stealing over the body, scorches whatever part it *f.* upon, ignis corpore serpens urit quancunque arripit partem, Lucr. 6, 662.

2. incesso, ivi, itum, 3 (to attack): to *f.* with spiteful fingers on the face and eyes, infestis digitis ora et oculos inc., Suet. Cal. 25, extr. 3. haereo, xl, sum, 3: let your fist straightway *f.* on his cheek, pugnis continuo in mala haereat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: to *f.* on (its prey) with talons, unguibus haerere, Virg. Aen. 11, 752.

fastening (subs.): 1. vinculum, often pl. (any kind of tie or bond, q. v.): to loosen the *f.* of a letter, epistolae vincula l., Nep. Paus. 4: Ov.: there is more than one kind of *f.* for a graft, vinculi genus ad institutionem non unum est, Col. 4, 29, ad fin. 2. claustrum, orum, n. pl. (of doors, windows, etc.): to wrench away the *f.* s. c. revelle, Cic.: to loosen or undo them, c. laxare, Virg.: v. BOLT, BAR. 3. fumentum (a thong, a tie): slippers without any *f.*, soleae sine a., Plin. 34, 6, 14 (for the *f.* of dress in general, v. BUCKLE, CLASP).

4. cōpula (esp. a leak for animals): Pl. fastidions: 1. delicatus: *f.* ears, d. aures, Quint. 3, 1, 1. 2. Eliguns, nris: ho, ho, hō, f. he is, heja ut e. est Ter.: you know what a *f.* judge of beauty I am, nosti me quum e. for-

marum spectator slem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18. (The word elegans was originally used in good sense only, and so occurs continually in Cic.) 3. fastidiosus (cf. Cic. Br. 57, 207): the extremely *f.* sense of hearing, fastidiosissimus aurium sensus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: v. SQRAMUSI. 4. mōrōsus (not so used in Cic.): somewhat *f.* about his person, circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45.

5. sūperbus: a *f.*, daintily, tooth, a. dens, Hor.: ears whose judgment is very *f.*, aures quorum est judicium superbiūssimum, Cic. Or. 44, 150: v. DAINITY.

fastidiously: 1. fastidiōse: to judge carefully and almost *f.*, diligenter et prope i. judicare, Cic. 2. mōrōse (v. AFFECTIONEDLY): he weighed most *f.* the final judgments of his friends respecting him, amicorum suprema judicia morosissime pensavit, Suet. Aug. 66.

fastidiousness: 1. elegantia (rare in this sense): I am tormented with the fear that his *f.* will scorn my charms, metus me lacerat, ne ejus el. meam speciem spernat, Pl. 2. fastidium: to be altogether unacquainted with our own poets is a mark either of the most dainty *f.*, or etc., rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis est aut *f.* delicatissimū aut . . . Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: to endure the *f.* of a disdainful spectator, spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215. 3. mōrōsitas: by affectionation and over-*f.* he obscured his style, affectionate et m. nimia obscurabat stilum, Suet. Tib. 70.

fasting (subs.): 1. jejūnium (esp. in religious sense): v. FAST. Phr.: (a book) on *f.*, de jejuniis, Tert. 2. Inedia: killed by want of sleep and *f.*, vigiliis et in. necatus, Cic.: to commit suicide by *f.*, inedia vitam finire, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 1. 3. abstinentia: to alleviate a fever by rest and *f.*, febrem quiete et abs. mitigare, Quint.: to commit suicide by *f.*, vitam abstinentia finire, Tac. Ann. 4, 35.

fasting (adj.): 1. jejūnus: *f.* and tired bodies, j. et fessa corpora, Liv.: a *f.* stomach, j. stomachus, Hor.: I had been *f.*, j. fueram, Cic. 2. impransus, i. e., without having taken breakfast: here *f.* (before you have broken fast) study with me, hic mecum impr. disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7: upbraided by the voice of the *f.* teacher, impr. voce correptus magistri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 257. In both these cases the word means temperately *f.*, rather than strictly *f.* fasting.

fastness: arx, locus munitus s. munitor: v. FORTRESS, STRONGHOLD.

fat (adj.): 1. pinguis, e (most gen. term): to make a hen *f.*, p. facere gallinam, Col.: a fatter lamb, pingular agnus, Pl.: a *f.* soil, p. solum, Virg. (v. RICH): you will see me *f.* and sleek and altogether in good condition, me p. et nitidum bene curata cute vides, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, extr. Very *f.*, praepinguis, Virg.: Plin. 2. obesus (only of the body): a *f.* thrush, ob. turdus, Hor.: a body neither thin nor *f.*, corpus neque gracile neque ob., Cels.: a very *f.* paunch, obesissimus venter, Plin.: v. CORPULENT. 3. nitidus: v. SLEEK. Phr.: to grow *f.*, pinguesco, crassescō, 3: wasted cattle become *f.* on clover emaciatum armentum medica pinguescit, Col.: swine grow *f.*, crassescunt sues, Plin.: also glicis, 3: the ass grows *f.* on chaff, glicis asinus pascit, Col. 7, 1.

fat (subs.): 1. adeps, lpsa, m. (solid fat, without fleshy matter): hog's, bear's, fox's *f.*, a. sultus, ursinus, vulpinus, Suet. Varr.: Plin. the *f.* of all animals is void of feeling, a. cunctis sine sensu, Plin. 11, 37, 85: also found in pl.: to remove the *f.* from a man's body (by amputation), adipem alci detrahere, Plin. 1, c. Fig.: I saw that I had not to dread the drowsiness of Lentulus or the *f.* (stolidity) of Cassius, providendum mihi nec Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipem esse pertimescendum, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16. 2. sēbum or sēvum: a harder

kind of fat; suet: the *f.* of horned animals is *sebum*, that of hornless ones *adeps*, *cornigera* sive *pinguescent*, non *cornigera*, *adipe*, Plin. 11, 17, 85: to get a boiling of *f.* (tallow) out of (fig.), s. *excoquere*, Pl. 3. *pingue*, *is*, *m.* (of a more fleshy kind than *adeps* or *sebum*): they take all possible care to swell (the stallions) with firm *f.* (i.e. not loose or flabby), omnes impendunt curas denso disendere pingui, Virg. G. 3, 124: *f.* of bulls, lions, and panthers, taurorum, leonum, ac pantherarum pinguis, Plin. 4. *pinguitudo*, *pinguedo*, *inis*, *f.* (= *preced.* rare): in most animals the *f.* is without feeling, plerisque animalium esse pinguitudo sine sensu, Plin. 11, 17, 85: *v. FATNESS*. 5. *arvina* (a rare word): they smear their bright arrows with *f.* (grease), spicula lucida tergent a. pingui, Virg. Aen. 7, 627. 6. *lardum* or *lardum*: *v. BACON*.

fat (n. tr.): *v. FATTEN*.
fatal: 1. *destined*: *fatālis*, *e*: *Q. V. FATED*. 2. *causing death, mortal, destructive*: 1. *fatālis*, *e*: a *f. javelin*, weapon, spear, *i. jaculum*, *telum*, hasta, Ov.: Virg.: *v. MORTAL*. 2. *extinguishable* or *extirpable*, *e*: *v. DESTRUCTIVE*, *DEADLY*. 3. *funestus* (stronger than *preced.*: laden with death): reserved for his *f. axe*, ad ejus *f.* securum servati, Cic. Verr. 5, 47, 123: a *f. night* for us, nox *f.* nobis, Cic. Fl. 41, 103. 4. *funerary*, *e* (chiefly poet.: strictly, belonging to funerals), a *f. disease*, *f. malum*, Plin.: *f. war*, *f. bellum*, Hor. 5. *faller*, *ēa*, *rum* (poet.): *f. bow*, sword, *f. arcus*, *ferrum*, Virg.: Ov. Phr.: an ambassador whose commission had proved *f.* to him, cui legatio ipsa mortui fuisse, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 3: the greedy sea is *f.* to the sailor, exitio est avidum mare nautis, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18: that day shall prove *f.* to us both, ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8.

fatalism: no exact word: Phr.: you avow yourself a fatalist, avow your belief in *f.*, omnia quae fiunt, quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter; or, dicis omnia quae fiunt futurave sunt fato contineri (heri), Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19, 20: vis omnia fato fieri, omnia fatalem necessitate habere, Cic. l. c.: a treatise on *f.*, liber de eorum opinione scriptus qui omnia fato fieri putant [de fatalismo] ut dicitur scriptus.

fatalist: *v. preced. art.*
fatality: 1. *Inevitable destiny*: 1. *fatūm*: constrained by some miserable *f.* of the commonwealth, fato necio quo misero republicae compulsi, Cic.: *v. FATE*. 2. *fatālis*: *Code*. 2. *Misfortune*: Phr.: there is some *f.* about this affair, "necio quid mali (infortunii) videatur secum trahere," afferre haec res.

fatally: 1. *By destiny*: 1. *fatāliter*: you say that all things are *f.* predestined, omnia definita dicis esse *f.*, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19. 2. *fato* (*adv.*): *to happen *f.**, *fato fieri*, Cic. l. c. § 21. 2. *destructively* (*q. v.*): *funestē*, *perniciōsē*, etc. Phr.: *f. for yourself*, malo cum tuo, Pl. *more *f.* to the Flavians*, majore Flavianorum pernicie, Tac. H. 3, 27.

fate: 1. In philosophy, sense, the necessary connexion of cause and effect: 1. *fatūm*: defined by Cic.: *fatūm* id est, quod Graeci εἰσπαύειν, id est, ordinem seriemque causarum, quum causa causae nexa rem ex se signat, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125: Cic. thus describes both *fatalism* and *free-will*: quum dase sententiae fulscent veterum philosophorum, auras, eorum qui censeant omnia ita fieri, ut id fatūm vim necessitatis afferret; aliter, eorum quibus videretur, sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarios, Cic. Fat. 17, 19: *f. if all things happen by *f.**, they happen in accordance with an *inextinguishable cause*, si omnia fato fiunt, sunt causa antecedente, Cic. l. c. § 40. 2. *necessitas*, Cic.: *v. supr.*: more fully, *fatālis necessitas*, Lact.: *v. NECESSITY*. 3. In looser sense, some vague

supernatural power: *fatūm* (more usual sense of the word): the very name of *f.* savours of old-womanish superstition, anile sane et plenum superstitionis fatūm ipseum, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 20: if it is your *f.* to recover of this disease, you will recover, si tibi est ex hoc morbo convalescere, . . . convalesces, Cic.: often in pl.: the *f.s* have granted nothing greater or better to the world, nihil majus meliusve terris fata donavere, Hor.: had not the immortal gods well nigh altered the very *f.s*, nisi dii immortales prope *f.* ipsa flexissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19. 3. *Calamity, death* (*q. v.*). 1. *fatūm*: I am confident some *f.* overhangs them, quibus ego confido impendere *f.* aliquod, Cic.: they buried themselves in their tents and bewailed their *f.*, additi in tabernaculis suum *f.* querebantur, Caes.: a day of destruction and *f.*, exitiū ac *f.* dies, Cic.: to meet one's *f.*, *fato fungi*, Quint.: *fato concedere*, Plin.: *fato obire*, Tac. 2. *casus*, *ūs*, *m.* (any casually): the *f.* of Saturninus and the Gracchi, Saturnini et Gracchorum *c.*, Caes.: as if lamenting the *f.* of their country, quasi *c.* (civitas) dolens, Sall.: they perished one by one *f.*, another by another, alius alio *c.* perit, Suet.: Liv. 3. *exitus*, *ūs*, *m.* (end): such was the *f.* of Eumenae, Eumenae talem ex. vitae habuit, Nep.: but exitus should not be used alone in this sense: *v. DEATH*. Phr.: the condition and *f.* of slaves is lowest of all, est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: to complain of one's hard *f.*, adversam fortunam conqueri, Pac. ap. Cic. (v. FORTUNE, MISFORTUNE): an iron *f.*, sors ferrea, Ov. (v. LOT): books of *f.*, libri fatales, Liv.: such was the *f.* of Priam, haec finis Priami fatum; hic exitus illum sorte tulit, Virg. Aen. 2, 554: prepared for either *f.*, in utrumque paratus, Virg. Aen. 2, 61. 4. The name of certain goddesses presiding over destiny: Parca (usu. in pl.): hasten on, ye ages so blest, said the *f.s* to their spindles, talia saecula suis, dixerunt, currite, fuses Parcae, Virg. Ec. 4, 46: Hor.

fatalis: *fatālis*, *e*: that this year was *f.* for the destruction of the city, hunc annum esse *f.* ad interitum urbis, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: it is as much *f.* that you should employ a doctor, as that you should get well, tam est *f.* medicum adhibere quam convalescere, Cic. Fat. 13, 20: Suet. Phr.: he affirmed that he was the third Cornelius who was *f.* to obtain supreme power, confirmavit se esse tertium Corneliū ad quem regnum pervenire esset necesse (fatale), Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: if you are *f.* to die, si tibi fatum est mori, Cic.: *v. FATE* (l.).

father (subs.): 1. *pater*, *tris*: the *f.* of a family, *p. familias* (old gen.), or as one word, Cic.: *f.* of one's country, *p. patriae*, Cic.: Juv.: in the time of our *f.s*, apud *p. nostros*, Cic. The epith. is often addressed to deities: *f. Tiberinus*, *p. Tiberinus*, Virg. Instead of the gen., the adj. *patrius* or *paterinus* may often be used: *v. (p. tr.)*. 2. *pateris*, *ntis*, *c.*: *v. PARENT*. Fig.: the preserver, *f.* of the city, conservator, *pateris*, *istius urbis*, Cic.: *Socrates, f. of philosophy*, *Socrates p. philosophiae*, Cic.: *f. of the lyre*, *p. lyrae*, Hor. 3. *gignitor*, *ōris* (poet.): the *f.* of *Pantalus*, *g. Tantali*, Hor.: *O Romulus, sire, f. O Romulus, pater, g.*! Enn. 4. *sator*, *ōris* (engenderer: chiefly poet.): *f. of men and gods*, *hominum a. atque deorum*, Virg.: *Phaedrus*: *seminator et sator et pateris*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 86. Phr.: a *f.'s* disposition, affection, *patrius animus*, Liv. 2, 5, *ad fin.*: *animus paternus*, Hor. Od. 2, 26: the name (reputation) of a *f.*, *nomen paternum*, Cic. pro dom. 58, 14 (paternus often refers to what is inherited, as *pateris* bona: *v. PATERNAL*): the name of *f.*, *nomen patrum*, Lucr. 1, 95 (but *nomen patris* would be better in place): to take after one's *f.*, *patriaso*, 1. Pl.: *f.-land*, *patria*: *v. COUNTRY*.

father (v.): i.e. to ascribe to (*q. v.*): addico, xi, ctum, 3: to *f.* certain plays

upon *Plautus*, *fabulas Plauti nomen* ad, Gell. 3, 3, *ad An.*: ("those heretics" who *f.'d* the Gospel and first Epistle (of John) upon *Cerinthus*" (Bp. Bull), "qui evangelium, etc. *Cerinthi* nomen addiderunt, *Cerintho* tribuerunt: the verb is now commonly used with something of a bad sense, as now when all are ashamed of the scheme, they try to *f.* it upon me, "nunc ejus omnes consilii pudet, me ut auctorem incensum, inmundum: don't try to *f.* that scheme upon me, "ne perge me istius consilii reum facere."

fatherhood: *pateritas*: August. Better expr. by Phr.: we believe in the *f.* of God, "credimus Deum paternum animo esse in nos praeditum, or patrem nobis esse."

father-in-law: *socer*, *ēri*, *Cic.*

fatherless: *orbus*: as long as you are alive, my sons will not be *f.*, *filii mei*, te incolunt, orbi non erunt, Cic.: *f. children*, male and female, *orbi orbaeque*, Liv. 3, 3: but *orbus* is used of any kind of bereavement: *v. BEREFT*, *ORPHAN*.

fatherlessness: *orbitas*: *v. ORPHANHOOD*.

fatherliness: *paterinus animus*: *v. FATHER* (phr.).

fatherly: *paterinus*: renowned for his *f.* affection, *notus animi p.*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: *v. FATHER* (phr.). Phr.: to act in a *f.* way, "quod patrem deceat, facere; patrem agere; patrem se praebere."

fathom (subs.): *ulna*, *Plin.*

fathom (v.): 1. *Lit.*: no exact word known: "altitudinem maris plumbo (perpendiculari) demisso explorare": *v. TO SOUND*. 2. *Fig.*: to get to the bottom of, to comprehend: there are some things which we are unable to *f.*, "quasdam res penitus cognoscere atque perspicere non datur": *v. TO EXPLORE*, *SEARCH OUT*.

fathomless: *profundus*: *v. UNFATHOMABLE*.

fatigue (subs.): 1. *fatigatio*, *ōnis*, *f.*: *f. of horses and men*, *equorum atque hominum *f.**, Liv.: the limit of bodily exercise should be *fatigatio*, falling short of *f.*, *exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo*, quae citra *f.* est, Cels. 2. *defatigatio* (stronger than *preced.*): *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *v. EXHAUSTION*. 3. *lassitudo* (less strong than either of the *preced.*: *v. EXC.*): *v. WEARINESS*. 4. *vezitatio* (torment about: esp. the *f.* of a journey): the king with less *f.* to beasts and men returned into Macedonia, rex cum minore *v.* jumentorum hominumque in M. rediit, Liv. 43, 23, *init.*: Col. Phr.: able to bear *f.*, *patiens laboris*, Sall. Cat. 5: to bear up under *f.*, *laborem sustinere*, Cic. (v. TO BEAR UP): not to mind *f.*, *labori haud parere*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 29.

fatigue (v.): 1. *fatigo*, *defatigo* (the latter *intens.*), 1: to *f.* the limbs, membra *f.*: *Lucor.*: the soldiers were *f.d* by the great heat, milites magno aestu fatigati sunt, *Caes.*: the Romans *f.d* by toils and battles, R. labore prolixiore fatigati, Sall.: to be *f.d* by the labours of neither mind nor body, nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fig.: to *f.* any one with entreaties, aliquid precibus *f.*, Hor.: *v. TO IMPORTUNE*.

2. *lasso*, *dēlasso* (the latter *intens.*): 1. *v. TO WEARY* (OUT). 3. (In pass.) *lābro*, 1: *beasts of burden *f.d** with their load, jumenta onere laborantia, Quint.: Cic. 4. (also pass.) *languo*: 2: less strong than the *preced.*: *v. TO FAINT*. Phr.: to be *f.d* with toil, *laboribus conteri*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 11: to *f.* one's self with toil, *laboribus se frangere*, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: *f.d* by a journey, *de via fessus*, Cic. Acad. 1, *init.*: this walking about has *f.d* me, haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3.

fatigued (as adj.): 1. *fatigatus*, *defatigatus* (greatly *f.*): soldiers *f.* by the intense heat, milites magno aestu *f.*, *Caes.*: fresh men relieve the *f.*, integri et recentes defatigati succedunt, *Caes.* Join: languens et defatigatus, Cic.: *v.*

TIBED, WEARY. 2. *fessus, defessus* (intens.): *f.* with marching and camp labour, *f.* labore atque opere castrorum. Sall.: thoroughly *f.*, defessus, Virg. Aen. I, 157: *v.* EXHAUSTED.

fatness: 1. *pinguitudo* (pinguedo, Plin.), *inls.* *f.* denoting either the *f.* of a rich substance, as of the soil, or fulness of flesh: a pig will so increase in *f.* as not to be able to stand up of itself, *f.* us usque adeo pinguitudine crescere solet, ut se ipsa stans sustinere non possit, Cato in Varr. R. R. 2, 4, med.: Plin.: *f.* of soil, *p.* soil, Col.: *f.* of oil, *p.* oil, Col. 2. *obesitas* (only of the body): *v.* CONPULSUS. 3. *sagina* (prop. food for fattening): to contract *f.* of body from excessive indulgence, *a.* corporis ex nimia luxuria contrahere, Just. 21, 2, 1.

fat: 1. *Trans.* to make fat: 1. *sagino*, *i.* to *f.* oxen for sacrifice, boves ad sacrificia *s.* Varr. Phr.: to be *f.* on the blood of the commonwealth, republicae sanguine saginari, Cic. Sext. 36, 78. 2. *facio*, *rsi*, *ruo*, 4 (to cram poultry): *gallinas* et anseres *f.*, Cato R. R. 89. Phr.: to select hens for *f.*ing, *gallinas* ad saginam eligere, Plin. 10, 50, 71. II. *Intrans.* to grow fat: *pinguesco*, *crassescere*: *v.* FAT (phr.).

fattened, fatted (part. adj.): 1. *saginitus*: see verb. 2. *lilia* (*well-fed*): *f.* hens, *a.* gallinae, Plin. 10, 50, 71: *f.* cattle, *a.* boves, Varr. 3. *factilis*, *e.* (crammed, as fowls): *f.* geese, *f.* anseres, Plin. 10, 21, 27.

fattener: 1. *saginator*, *oris*, *m.*: Ter. 3. (*of fowls*), *factor*, *oris*, *m.*: Hor.: Col. *fem.*, *trix*.

fattening (subs.): 1. *sagina*: the *f.* of geese is easy, *facilis* est anserum *f.*, Col. 8, 14, extr.: *f.* of shell-fish, cochlearum *a.*, Plin.: the word strictly denotes the fattening-meal, but is also used for, 2. *saginitio*, *onis*, *f.*: after the process of *f.* has begun, saginitio orsa, Plin. 8, 57, 77. 3. *factura* (cramming of fowls): Varr.: Col.

fatness: *pinguitudo* (*pinguedo*): *v.* FATNESS, GREASINESS.

fatty: *pinguis*, *e.*: *v.* FAT (*adj.*). Phr.: all *f.* substances, *(omn)ia* quae adipis naturam habent.

fauity: *stultitas*, *stultitia*: *v.* FOLLY.

fatuous: *stultus*, *stultus*: *v.* FOOLISH.

fault: 1. *culpa*, (the most gen. term): that happened more from easiness than from any other *f.* of mine, *magis id facilitate quam ulla alia *a.* mea contigit*, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: *he indeed is not in *f.*, is quidem non in *c.* est*, Ter.: it is not my *f.*, non factum est mea culpa, Ter.: the *f.* is yours, *penes te *c.* est*, Ter. 2. *delictum* (*a* graver word): *v.* OFFENCE. Similarly is used the verb: *delinquo*, *liquo*, *liquo*, 3: *if I commit any *f.*, si quid deliquero*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, extr.: Ter. 3. *vitium* (strictly, *a* flaw, something unsound, *a* defect): *if there is no *f.* in the walls or roof, si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii*, Cic. (*v.* FLAW): *it was all the *f.* of wine and love that I did it*, *vinum atque amoris feci*, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 18: *to attribute it to any one as a *f.*, vitio alicui vertere*, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: *no one is born without *f.*, he is the best man who is loaded with the least ones*, *vitium nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille est qui minimis urgetur*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68. 4. *peccatum* (usu. of immorality: *v.* SIN): *to claim and grant indulgence from *f.*, peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: *if there is any *f.* on my side, nostrum quidem si est *p.**, Cic. Att. 7, 4, 7. Similarly the verb *pecco*, 1: *if in my folly I commit any *f.*, si quid peccaro stultus*, Hor.: Cic. 5. *nox* (gen. term, implying *a* fault amenable to law): *under the designation of *f.* every offence is included*, *noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur*, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 238: *to be in *f.*, in noxa* (*al.* *noxia*) esse, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 36: *Liv.*: to catch

any one in *f.*, *aliquem in *n.* tenere*, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 71. 6. *macula* (*a* blemish: *q.* *v.*): *we look too much after money in old age; we ought to shun this *f.*, nimium ad rem in senecta sumus; hanc *m.* nos decet effugere*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: *it is the least and *f.* of this age to be envious of worth, est hujus seculi laus quaedam et *m.* virtuti invidere*, Cic. Bal. 6, 15: *a literary *f.*, velut *m.* (in oratione nitida)*, Quint. 7. *menda*, *ae*, *f.*, and *mendum*, 1, *n.*: *v.* BLAMEST. Phr.: all persons *f.* with old age, omnes senectutem accusant, Cic. Sen. 2, 4: *to find *f.* with the malice of one's age, angustias alpendi incusare*, Tac. Ann. 1, 35: *therein you are not it is true altogether at *f.*, but you are so in your dates, in eo non in quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti*, Cic. Phil. 9, 23: *Caesar (is) estranged from me without any *f.* of mine, Caesar a me nullo meo merito alienus est*, Cic. Sext. 13, 19: *to have keener eyes for others *f.* than for our own, magis in aliis cernimus quam in nobismet ipsis id quid delinquitur*, Cic.: *when you are puzzled for your own *f.*, why have you such a keen eye for those of your friends? quum tua pervidisse mala lippus iunctura, cur in amicorum vitia tam cerni acutum?* Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: *it seemed to be Trebonius' *f.* that they were not masters of the town, stultie per Treb. videbatur quominus oppido potirentur*, Caes. B. C. 13: *to be at *f.*, as hounds, nullum veni-* ligium inveniri (posse) Cic. Clu. 30, 82: *vigils odorari* (non posse), Cic. I. C.

faultily: 1. *mendose*, *Cic.* Pers.: *v.* INCORRECTLY. 2. *vitiosus*, *to draw a conclusion *f.*, v.* CONCLUDE. Cic.: *to propose laws *f.*, i.e. in an informal way, leges *v.* ferre*, Cic.: *v.* INFORMALLY, BADLY.

faultiness: 1. *vitium* (*v.* FAULT): *all the *f.* is baked out of the soil, omne *v.* excoquitur agria*, Virg. G. 1, 88: *perceiving the *f.* of the position of the camp, animadvertens *v.* castrorum*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: *v.* FLAW. 2. *vitiositas* (*v.* VICIOUSNESS): *diseases and illnesses are kinds of *f.*, morbi et aegrotationes sunt partes vitiositatis*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. 3. *pravitas*, *f.* (strictly *deformity*): *f.* of limbs, *p.* membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: *v.* DEFORMITY, VICIOUSNESS.

faultless: 1. *immaculatus* (*free from blemishes of any kind*): *f.* manners (character), *e.* mores, Cic.: *to be designated wise and *f.*, sapiens eque vocari*, Hor.: *f.* Latin style, *e.* et Latina locutio, Cic. 2. *integer*, *gra*, *grum* (unpolluted, without stain): *there was not a more *f.* or irreproachable man in the state than he, illo nemo neque integrior in civitate erat neque sanctior*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: *the man of *f.*, life, integer vitae*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1 (poet. constr.): *v.* BLAMELESS, IRREPROACHABLE. 3. *perfectus*: *virtue *f.* and complete, *p.* et cumlata virtus*, Cic.: *v.* PERFECT. Phr.: *a *f.* and irreproachable life, vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta*, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 49: *no one comes into the world *f.*, nemo sine vitio nascitur*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68: *do you think you can find a single woman that is faultless*—*of course the men are *f.*, censent* posse reperire ullam mulierem quae careat culpa?—*an quia non delinquit viri*, Ter. Hec. 4, 41: *f.* style, pura oratio, Ter. prol. Heaut. 46: *Cic.*: sermo quam purissimus, Quint. 4, 2, 118.

faulty: 1. *mendosus* (*full of or having defects, blemishes*): *f.* manners, *m.* mores, Ov.: *a *f.* copy of a will, *m.* exemplar testamenti*, Plin. Ep. 10, 2 (75): *a character *f.* in a few respects but in the main good, vitia paucis mendosa natura, alioqui recta*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66. 2. *vitiosus* (*with flaws; unsound*): *a most *f.* orator, orator vitiosissimus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: *a consul created by a *f.* process, *v.* consul*, Cic.: *v.* INFORMAL.

favour (subs.): 1. *Subjective*; *a feeling entertained*. 1. *favor*, *oris*, *m.*: *Jugurtha got into the good will and *f.* of the nobility, in gratiam et *f.* (stronger*

than gratiam alone) nobilitatis iugurtha venit, Sall.: the *f.* of the plebs, plebs *i.*, Liv.: *f.* of the people, *i.* populi, Cic.: *v.* POPULARITY. 2. *gratia* (*favor* denotes especially the good-will of a party or nation; gratia as well that of individual persons): *Roscius prosperous in the *f.* of the most illustrious men, Roscius gratia florens hominum nobilissimorum*, Cic.: *to be in credit and *f.* with any one, cum aliquo in laude et in *gr.* esse*, Cic.: *to restore any one to *f.*, aliquem in *gr.* restituere*, Cic.: *to get into any one's *f.*, gratiam inire cum aliquo*, Ter.: *to do so by deception, falsam *gr.* cum aliquo inire*, Ter.: *to gain the *f.* of the whole province, a provincia tota *gr.* inire*, Cic.: *simly, ad (apud) plebem *gr.* inire*, Liv.: *apud bonos *gr.* consequi*, Cic.: *Pompeii *gr.* mihi conciliare*, Cic.: *to court Caesar's *f.*, Caesaris *gr.* sequi*, Caes. *to be in *f.* with gratia florens aliquis, cum aliquo in gratia esse*, Cic.: *to lose *f.*, one become unpopular, ex magna *gr.* et favore in invidiam venire*, Sall.: *to recover any body's *f.*, in gratiam cum aliquo (or apud aliquem) redire*, Cic.: *in gratiam restitui*, Cic. 3. *studium*: (*a warm feeling of interest or partisanship*): *made common by the *f.* of influential men, hominum potentium studio consul factus*, Cic. Jo. in: *studium et favor*; *as, what *f.* attended Panurgus on the stage, quod studium et quem favorem pecuni in scenam attulit* P. Cic. Rom. 10, 29.

4. *voluntas*, *benevolentia*: *v.* CONCORD. Phr.: *to be very desirous of any one's *f.*, apud aliquem ambitiosum esse*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: *he trusts through this my letter of introduction to obtain your *f.*, confidit his meis litteris se apud te gratiosum fore*, Cic. Fam. 1, 3: *by your *f.* I would say, bona hoc tua vena dixerim*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 25: *so peace tua dixerim*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 12 (*v.* LEAVE, subs.): *to speak in *f.* of any one, pr aliquo dicere*, Ter. (*v.* BEHALF OF ONE): *may all the gods show you *f.*, tibi di bene faciant omnes* Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 18: *to be in *f.* of any one, esse ab aliquo*, Cic.: *to speak in *f.* of falsehood against truth, a mendacio contra verum stare*, Cic.: *so also, ab aliquo facere, cum aliquo facere*, Cic. (*v.* Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. *v.* ab. IV.): *he reports to the people that the pontiffs had decided in his *f.*, nuntiatio populo pontifices secundum se decrevisse*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: *the unpopularity of Pompey caused the triumph of Metellus to be received with *f.*, Metelli triumphum Pompeii invidia fecit favorabilem*, Vell.: *a speech received with *f.*, favorabilis oratio*, Tac.: *the *f.* of the sickle mood, venturae plebis suffragia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: *the breath of popular *f.*, popularis aura*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: (*a delivery*) *which has in its *f.* a flexible voice, cui suffragatur vox facilis*, Quint. 11, 3, 40.

II. *Objective*: *a favour done*. 1. *gratia* (gen. term): *to seek a *f.* from any one, *p.* ab aliquo petere*, Pl.: *to request as a *f.*, beneficii loco et gratiae petere*, Cic.: *we see that their city has been destroyed, as a *f.* to whom Hannibal destroyed Saguntum, deletam videmus urbem eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum Hannibal deleverat*, Liv. 28, 39, med. 2. *bene-ficium* (esp. of the conferring of public offices, or military promotion): *we have attained to this rank by the *f.* of the Roman people, P. R. beneficio in hunc ordinem venimus*, Cic.: *the *f.* of offices conferred by dictators and consuls, dictaturum et cons. beneficia*, Liv. 9, 30, med.: *In gen. sense, to confer a *f.* upon any one, *b.* apud aliquem collocare, conferre*, Cic.: *Caesar recounted his *f.* towards Aristipus, Caesar sua *b.* in Aristipum commemoravit*, Caes.: *safe by your *f.*, *b.* tuo salvus*, Cic.: *by the *f.* of the immortal gods, beneficio deorum immortalium*, Caes.: *by the *f.* of the lots, sortium beneficio*, Cic. 3. *munus*, *eris*, *n.* (*bounty, present*): *nor does he magnify a *f.* if he should happen to do one, but even disparages it, neque vero verba augeat *m.*, si quo forte fungitur, sed etiam extenuat*, Cic.: *it is all owing to your *f.**

totum hoc munus est tui, Hcr. Od. 4, 3, 21. 4. *vénia*: *my son, do me this f.* take her back, mihi gnate da v. banc mihi, reduc illam! Ter.: *I beg this last f.* of you, have pity on my sister, extremum hanc oro v., miserere sororis: Virg. Aen. 4, 435 (but *venia* denotes a favour of indulgence or clemency, not like *gratia*, one rendered out of simple good-will): v. *INDULGENCE*. Phr.: *you will do us all a f.* if you will explain to us what you think about a commonwealth, *feceris*, si de republica quae sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 21: you can do me no greater f., hoc mihi gratius facere non potes, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: so to do a very great f., gratissimum, pergratum facere, Cic.: the opportunity of showing f. to the good, potestas bonis gratificandi, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 39: see also under *gratia* (II.).

favour (v.): 1. *faveo*, *favi*, *fautum*, 2 (with dat.): those who loved the one, *i'd the other*, qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. R. Com. 10, 29: *to f.* (and seek to promote) one's preferment and dignity, honori et dignitati f., Caes. B. C. 1, 7: *if gentia faves f.*, si favesit alma P., Ov. 2. *secundo*, 1 (with acc. of direct object: chiefly poet.): now the gale f.s the sailors' voyage, jam nautis aura s. iter, Prop.: wind f.ing, vento secundo, Tac.: may the gods f. our undertaking, di nostra incepta secudent! Virg. 3. *stideo*, *ui*, 2 (with dat.): *to be devoted to, side with*: *to f. the cause of a worthless and unprincipled fellow*, homini nequam atque improbo a., Cic. Coel. 4, 10: *neither to f. nor to hate*, neque a neque odisse, Sall. Cat. 51, med. 4. *suffragor*, 1 (with dat.): property to support in an election: *Mortensius f.s you*, apposes me, tibi H. suffragator, me oppugnat, Cic.: *fortune f.sing*, you seem to have accomplished great things, fortuna suffragante videris magna consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5. 5. *ab aliquo esse, stare, facere*: v. *preced. art.* (I. *fin.*) Phr.: *will you f. me by doing*, gratum, pergratum feceris, si ..., Cic. (v. *preced. art.*, II. *fin.*): *fortune f.s the brave*, fortuna fortis adjuvat, Liv. 34, 37: *I have always*, you know, been given to f. nobility, semper, ut acitis, studiosus nobilitatis fui, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: the people of Dyrrachium f. my cause, studiosos mei habeo Dyrrachinos, Cic. Att. 3, 22: *if you f. me by listening*, ad auscultandum vestra erit benignitas, Pl.: *will you f. me by looking after him*, amabo te, hunc caveas, Pl.: the word *amabo* (e) is introduced parenthetically, and is less formal than the English: v. *PLABSE*.

favourable: 1. *prospereus*: 2. *secundus* (of winds, circumstances, etc.): *he arrived in port with a f. wind*, in portum vento a venit, Pl.: *he met with a f. wind and tide at the same time*, et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus est secundum, Caes.: *f. auspices*, a. auspicia, Cic.: the gods being present and f., praesentibus ac secundis diis, Liv. 3. *commodus* (convenient, advantageous): *hoping that during the voyage all things would be more f. to the cure*, sperans omnia in navigatione fore curacioni commodiora, Liv.: *he understood that the affairs of the city had reached a more f. state*, urbane res commodiorum in statum pervenisse intelligebat, Cic.: v. *ADVANTAGEOUS*. 4. *aequus* (not frequent in this sense): the nobility was hostile, the senate not f., nobilitas inimica fuit, non aeq. senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, med. (so with dat., or in acc. and abl. (abl. post.)): the soldiers were drawn up at a f. time and place, milites et tempore et loco aeq. instructi sunt, Liv. 16, 3. 5. *idoneus* (suitable): *f. weather for sailing*, id. tempestas ad navigandum, Caes.: v. *SUITABLE*. 6. *propitius*: *offer of the gods*: v. *PROFITOUS*. 7. *amicus*: v. *FRINDLY*. 8. *pronus* (lit. down-hill: chiefly in late writers): *a more f. fortune*, pronior fortuna, Vell.: *a cohort more f. to Dol-*

bella, cohors Dolabellae pronior, Suet.: Tac. Phr.: *to be f. to, favere* (v. TO FAVOUR): *Alphernus had the people undoubtedly f. to him*, Alphernus utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: *to put the more f. construction upon a thing*, aliquid in meliorem partem interpretari, Cic. Mur. 31, 64: *benignus interpretari* (legally), Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 155: *everything was reported to the general in a more f. light*, cuncta ad imperatorem in mollis relata, Tac. Ann. 14, 39: the embassy nowhere received a more f. hearing, nusquam benigniora verba tulere legati, cf. Liv. 21, 19, *fin.*: the Volscians gave him a f. reception, venientem Volsci benigne excepere, Liv. 2, 35: *handsomeness of person produces a f. impression at first sight*, pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 98: the opinion of the senate was f. to peace and to the conclusion of a treaty with Pyrrhus, sententia senatus inclinabat ad pacem et foedus faciendum cum Pyrrho, Cic. Sen. 6, 16.

favourably: 1. *benigne* (with favour): *to hear f.*, b. audire, Liv.: *to receive f.*, b. excipere, Liv.: v. *FAVOURABLE* (*fin.*). 2. *prospere*: v. *PROSPEROUSLY*. Phr.: *to be f. disposed towards any one*, bono esse in aliquem animo, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: *he was f. disposed and wished well to the Helvetii on account of that alliance*, favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: *their feelings were f. inclined towards the royal house*, in stirpem regiam inclinaverunt studiis, Curt. 10, 7, med.: v. TO INCLINE.

favoured (adj.): 1. *gratiosus* (enjoying the favour of others): the colony of Berytus, f. by the bounty of Augustus, Berytensis colonia, Augusti beneficiis gratiosa, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1.

2. *gratus*: v. *FAVOURITE*. Phr.: *O highly f. husbandmen*, knew they but their happiness, O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg.: *and no more f. youth slung his arms round thy fair neck*, nec quisquam potior brachia candidae cervici juvenis dabat, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2: *f. of the gods*, non sine diis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 20: cui deorum munere aliquid datum est, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 3.

favourer: *fautor* (*fāvitor*, archaico), *oris*, m.; and *fautrix*, *icla*, f.: Sall.: Hor.: may often be expressed by *faveo* or its synonyms: v. TO FAVOUR.

favourite (subs. and adj.): 1. *acceptus* (*acceptable* to): *a very f. slave*, servus acceptissimus, Pl.: *he was by far the greatest f. with the soldiers*, longe ante alios (erat) acceptissimus militum amnis, Liv.: *one who was such a f. with his countrymen*, homo tam ac popularibus, Sall. 2. *gratus* (the most gen. term): *he was, however, a greater f. with the multitude than with the Fathers*, multitudin tamen gratior fuit quam Patribus, Liv.: *schile I was thy f.*, dumec gr. eram tibi, Hor.: *ivy is the f. plant of Bacchus*, hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov.: *Goddess who rules thy f.*, Antium, diva gratum quae regis Antium, Hor. 3. *cārus*, *dilectus*: v. *DEAR*, *BELOVED*. 4. *gratiosus* (esp. of the court): *a freedman who was a f. at court*: liberta aulica gr., Suet. Otho 2: v. *INFLUENTIAL*, *FAVOURER*, *POPULAR*.

5. *dilectus*, *ārum*, f. (a pet, a darling: only in pl.): *your pet and prime f.*, Roscius, amores ac dilectus iuse, Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: the f. of the human race, amor ac d. generis humani, Suet. Tit. 1: an ope which was a f. of the king of the Molossians, simia quam rex Molossorum in deliciis habebat, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: v. *DARLING*. Phr.: *to be a f. with one*, aliquis gratia florere, etc.: v. *FAVOUR* (I.): *some there are whose f. pursuēt it is ...*, sunt quos juvat Hor.: *not only is Fortune herself blind, but she for the most part makes her f.s blind too*, non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos plerumque caecos efficit

quos complexa est, Cic. Am. 15, 54: f. of Fortune, Fortunae illius, Hor. 8, 2, 49. For a favourite of a sovereign, Suet. uses *familiaris*: *he was a f. with Caius on account of his fondness for charioteering*, with Claudius on account of his fondness for gambling, Calo per aurigandum, Claudio per aleas studium f. erat, Suet. Vit. 4: *to be the chief f. at court*, aula potiri, Tac. (v. *COUVER*).

favouritism: 1. *ambitio*, *ōnis*, f. (*courting the favour of some person*): the f. of a writer who can easily counteract, ambitionem scriptoris facile averteris, Tac. H. 1, 1: v. *PARTIALITY*.

2. *gratia* (the most gen. term): they were altogether devoted to persons, not to causes, whilst f. had with them the force of justice, hominum non causarum toll erant, ut apud quos gratia vim aequi haberet, Liv. 3, 36, ad *fin.*: cf. Cic. Rull. 2, 3, 7: v. *FAVOUR*.

3. *stidium* (any warmly interested feeling): *not to be influenced by f. in the choice of centurions*, non studiis privatis centuriones adscire, Tac. Agr. 19: *without offence or f.*, sine ira atque studio, Tac. A. 1, 1, extr.: v. *FAVOUR* (I., 3), *PARTIALITY*.

fawn (subs.): *hinnūleus*: Hor.

fawn (v.): 1. *To f. as a dog upon his master*: *ādūlo*, or better *ādūlor*, 1 (with acc.): *very gentle hounds f. even on the thief*, canes mitissimi etiam furem adūlant(ur), Col.: Lucr. II. Fig.: *To flatter* (q. v.): *ādūlo*, -or (with acc. and later dat.): *let us not suffer ourselves to be f'd upon*, nec nos adūlari sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: the consuls f'd upon the commonalty, coes. plebi adūlati sunt, Liv. 3, 69, med.

fawning (part. and adj.): blandus: *to distinguish the f. friend from the true*, b. amicum a vero secerne, Cic.: v. *FLATTERING*. Phr.: *f. tricks*, blanditiae, blandimenta: v. *CARESS* (subs.).

fawning (subs.): *lilt* and *fig.*: *ādūlō*: v. *FLATTERY*.

fawningly: 1. Lit. expr. by participle of *ādūlor*: the lion then f. wagged his tail like a dog (at Androcles), tum caudam (leo) more atque ritu adūlantium canum movet, Gell. 5, 14, med.: where adūlans or dum adūlatur might have been used. II. Fig.: bland, *ādūlōris*: v. *FLATTERINGLY*.

fidelity: v. *FIDELITY*, *FAITH*. Phr.: *to swear f. to one*, in nomen allicuius jurare, Suet.: so in verba Philipp! jurare, Liv.: *he imposed an oath of f. to himself and Pompey upon the whole province*, provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba iurjurandum adiecit, Caes.: *they acknowledged f. to the R. people*, dixerunt se suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem P. R. permittere, Caes.: *The oath of fidelity to a mediaeval lord was called iuramentum fidelitatis* (Blackstone): v. *ALLEGIANCE*.

fear (subs.): 1. *metus*, s. (in gen. sense, the apprehension of future evil): *f. is the anxious expectation of future unhappiness*, est m. futurae agnitūdis sollicita expectatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 32: *to be in f.*, in m. esse, Cic.: *to be inspired with f.*, metum capere, Liv.: *scorpers*, Ter.: *conspere*, Ov.: *to inspire any one with f.*, m. allici inlicere, Caes.: *incutere*, afferre, offerre, Cic.: *inferre*, Liv.: *facere*, Ov.: *to relieve any one's f.*, m. allici adimere, Ter.: *dejecture*, depellere, levare, Cic.: *aliquem metum exonerare*, Liv.: *I relieve you from all f.*, on my account, omni te do me metu libero, Cic.: *I will presently relieve you of all fear*, ademptum tibi iam faxo m. omnem, Ter.: *to be breathless with f.*, metu exanimari, Cic.: *lest f. should seize upon the rest*, ne reliquos metus invaderet, Sall. 2. *timor*, *ōris*, m. (esp. the f. of timidity: Cicero classes it as a variety of *metus*, Tusc. 4, 8, 19: the two words run very much into each other): *f. of death*, mortis t., Lucr.: *f. of a serious war*, belli magni t., Cic.: *f. stops utterance*, t. praepedit dicta linguae, Pl.: *I am in great f.*

magno t. sum, Cic.: *the circumstance which causes me* f., res quae mihi facit t., Cic.: *the state was* f., *that the hostages were meditating these designs*, In t. civitas fuit, obsides ea moliri, Liv.: *to be inspired with* f.: the same verbs can be used as with metus (v. sup.): so *to inspire with* f. (v. sup.): f. *reizes upon all the army*, timor omnem exercitum occupat, Caes.: so, t. patres incitat, Liv.: *incited* is also followed by a dat.: *women, upon whom had fallen an unwanted f. of war*, mulieres, quibus bellum t. insoluitus inceserat, Sall.: *to lay aside one's f.* t. abjicere, omittere, Cic.; t. deponere, Ov.: *to be seized with* f., timore affici, Cic. Phr.: *to have one's f.s. about something*, vereri de aliqua re, Cic.: see also ALARM, DREAD, PANIC.

3. *formido*, *Inla. f.* (defined by *Cic.* as *metus permanens*, *Tusc. 4, 8, 19*): *DREAD*.
4. *pavor* (*metus mentem loco movens*, *Cic. l. c.*): *v. PANIC*.
ALARM. *N.B.*—The most common adjectives with *metus* or *timor*, are such as *magnus*, *ingens*, *tantus*, *quantus*: thus, *to inspire any one with lively, serious, keen, f. allicui magnum (ingentem) metum (timorem) incutere*, etc.

fear (v.): 1. *metuo*, 1. 3: *they f. the gods, metuunt deos*, Ter.: *they ought to f. punishment from you, supplicia a vobis m. debent*, Cic.: *with ne or ut and subjunctive* (L. G. § 460): *I f'd that you had gone away, metu-ebam ne abissem*, Pl.: *I f. that I shall not be able to recover the ornaments which I have lent, ornamenta quae locavi metuo ut possim recipere*, Pl. (N.B.—*Metuo* te is *I fear you*; *metuo tibi*, *I am alarmed on your behalf*).

2. *timeo*, ul, 2 (for the distinction between *metuo* and *timeo* see *subs.*): *I f. the Greeks, even with gifts in their hands*, *timeo* Danaos et dona ferentes, *Virg.*: *to f. the wrath of a deity*, *iram numinis* t., *Ov.*: *to reverence and f. the immortal gods*, *vereri et t. deos immortales*, *Liv.*: *the ship is safe*; *f. not*, *salva est navis*; *no time!* *Pl.*: *I f. that you will not bear up*, *timeo ut sustineas*, *Cic.*: *I f.'d for you*, *tibi timul*, *Ter.*: *to f. for the city*, *urbi* t.,

Hor. 3. *verſus*, *Itus*, 2. (a). of the fear of reverence: *to f. the censure of the learned and wile, reprehensionem doctorum et prudentium v. v.* Cic. *his ſlaves ſtood in awe of him; his children-fear'd him, metuebant aue ſervi; verſabantur liberi*. Cic. *to f. the immortal gods, deos immortalis v.* Liv. *v. to REVERENCE, RESPECT.* (b). of ſimple fear or apprehenſion = *metuo* or *timeo*: they ſaid they did not *f. the enemy*, *but they defies of the road, and the extent of the woods, dicabant non ſe hoſtes v.*, ſed anguſtias itinert et magnitudinem alliarum. Caes. *to f. poverty, pauperiem*

varius, Cæs.: *f. f. punitum*, merely, supplicia v.
v., Hor.: *to f. punishment*, supplicia v.
Hor.: *f. Gallie wars*, veroror Gallica
bella. Cic.: *to kill any one*, aliquem
interficere v., Cæs.: *f. to say*, veroror
dicere, Ter.: *he f'd the less for* the
ships, eo minus veritus est navibus,
Cæs.: *I shall never cease f'ing about*
Carthage till I learn that she is raised
to the ground, non desinam v. de Car-
thagine donec penitus exclaim cognov-
ero. Cic.: *he f'd that he might hurt*
the feelings of Divitiacus by the punish-
ment of his brother, ne fratrís supplicio
Divitiani animus offenderet vereturat.
Cæs.: *f. Crassus, that I cannot grant*
you those two propositions, illa duo
Crasse, veroror ut tibi possim concedere.
Cic.: *I always f'd what would be the*
upshot of my master's lenity, heri semper

lenitas verberar quorsum evaderet. Ter
4. extimesco, pertimesco, timui, t.
(only in act. and gerundive: to f.
greatly): *famine was greatly to be f.d.*
fames erat pertimescenda. Cae.: *f.*
greatly f.d that he had committed some
offence, ne quid peccasset pertimescebat.
Cic. *there is no reason why you should*
greatly f. my arrival, nihil est quod
adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic.
casualties greatly to be f.d, casus exti-

mescendi, Caes.: v. TO DREAD. 5.
 revāreor, itus, 2 (v. TO REVERENCE): to
 f. *suspicion*, *suspicionem* r., Cic.: to f.
rivalry, *simulatnem* r., Pl.: *hesitat-*
ing, *casting timid glances around*, *fing*
many obstacles, *dubitans*, *circumspect-*
ans, *multa adversa reverens*, Cic. 6.

subvereor (to be half afraid): *I sometimes f. a little that you may choose to defer your departure, subvereor interdum ne te delectet tarda recessio*, Cic.

fearful: 1. *Feeling fear:* 1. metuens (apprehensive of: with gen.). content with little, and f. of the future, contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor.: f. of the rod, m. virgae, Juv.: the consuls, temperate men, and f. of (breaking) the laws, cosa, modesti legumque m., Cic.: Nero, more f. for the future, surrounded himself with soldiers, N., metuentior in posterum, milites sibi circumdedit, Tac. 2. *timidus* (ha-

circumstant, Tac. : 2. timulus (verbally) : the uncarlike and the f., imbellis t. que, Cic. : not f. of death, non t. ad mortem, Cic. : f. hope, t. spes, Ov. : rarely with gen. : f. of the storm, t. procellae, Hor. : v. TIMID. 3. pavidus (very f.) : v. AFRAID, ALARMED, PANIC.

II. Causing fear: 1. *fē-rā-lis*, *e*: *the f. formulāry* (of devotion), *f. carmen*, *Liv.*: *f. carnage*, *f. caedes*, *Ov.* 2. *dī-rus*: *v. DREADFUL, TERRIBLE.*

fearfully: I. As one fearing: timide: v. TIMIDLY. II. So as to cause fear: horrendum (poet.): "a cliff look: f. on the deep" (Shaks.), "imminet horrendum scopulus ponto: the f. hissing monster of Lerna, bellua Lernaie horrendum stridens, Virg. Aen. 6, 288: v. DREADFULLY, TERRIBLY.

fearfulness: I. *The habit of mind:* timiditas, Cic.: v. TIMIDITY.
 II. *Of that which causes fear:* expr. by phrase: *to shudder at the f. of the sight,* *rem adeo timendam horrere; *connectu horrere:* v. FEARFUL.

fearless: 1. *impavidus* (not in Cic., and mostly poet.): *f. the babes licked their mother*, *lambere matrem imp. pueri*. Enn.: *f. hearts*, *imp. pectora*, Liv. 21, 30: Hor. 2. *intrepidus* (*resolute, calmly undaunted*: late): *f. to threats, incorruptible to flattery*, *minan-*

libus intr, adversus blandientes inorruptus, Tac. H. 1, 35, extr.: *with f. countenance*, intrepidus vultum, Lucan. Join: tranquillus, intrepidus, immobilis, Gell. 10, 12, fn. 3, fidens, *full of confidence and resolution*: f. of soul, f. animi, Virg. Aen. 2, 61: *he will march with f. soul to death*, fidens animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110. 4. a. *spectrus* (*free from apprehension of any kind*): the f. nations enjoyed luxurious ease, mollitas securae peragebant ota gentes, Ov. Met. 1, 100. Phr.: *to be f.*, sine metu (timore) esse, metu vacare, Cic. v. FEAR.

fearlessly: 1. *impavidē* (*undauntedly*): *f. draining the cup* (Philopomen), *imp. exhausto poculo*, Liv.: may often be expr. by *adj.* (see L. G. § 343); *he f. snaps the weapon asunder*, *impavidus frangit telum*, Virg. Aen. 12. 8.

vidus frangit telum, Virg. Aen. 12, 8.
2. *Intrepidus* (without agitation or confusion): he (*Corvinus*) advances fearlessly and modestly to meet him, progreditur intr. et modeste obviam, Gell.: so with the adj.: they retreated gradually and fearlessly, sensim et intrepidus se receperunt, Caes. B. G. 12, ad fin. 2. *Intrepidus* (with

Curt. 8, 12, *ad fin.* 3. *fidenter* (*with resolution*): to act *f.*, *f.* agere, Cic. Acad. 2, 8, 24: opp. to *timide*, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67. 4. *fidenti animo*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110. 5. *audacter*: v. **BOLDLY**

fearlessness: 1. *fidentia*: *f.*
i. e., *unshaken confidence of soul*, *f.*, *id.*
est, firma animi confisio, Cic. Tusc. 4
37, 80. 2. *audentia*: *v.* *BOLDNESS*.
COURAGE.
feasible } no exact words: *express*
feasibility } *by efficio, perficio*
feasibleness } *etc.: it is your matter*
ter to see what is f. for you, quid effici-
possis, tul consistit est, Cic. Fam. 3, 2
I doubt the feasibility of your plans.

*dubito num consilia tua perfici possint: v. TO CARRY OUT, PERFORM.

feast (subs.): 1. *convivium*: our ancestors did well in calling a f. of friends *convivium*, bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum c. nominarunt, Cic. Sen. 13, 45: V. BANQUET.

2. *dapa, dāpīs, f.* (chiefly poet. and used of religious feasts): give a *f.* in honour of Jove, reddē Jovi dāpēm, Hor. *Od.* 2. 7. 17. *solēmn f.s.* sollemnes d., Virg. *Aen.* 3. 301: a *Salian f.* Sallares d., Hor. *Od.* 1. 37. 4. 3. *ēpūlae, arum;* *ēpūlum, i* (the latter form, only of re-

ligious feasts): V. BANQUET. 4. dies festus: V. FESTIVAL. PHR.: to be cooking for a wedding *f.*, coquere ad nuptias, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: to give a birth-day *f.*, natalicia dare, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15: to entertain any one with a handsome *f.*, aliquem benigne accipere; lepide et

lepidis victibus accipere, Pl. (v. TO EX-
TERTAIN): *ye nights and f.s worthy of
gods, O noctes coenaeque deum!* Hor. 8,
2, 6, 65: *these things are to me a f. of
delight, his ego rebus pascor, his de-
lector, his frui!* Cic. in Pis. 20, 45:
what a f. have I had in your letter,
*quantum voluptatem ex literis tuis
percepi! (v. PLEASURE).

feast (v.): **A. Trans.: Phr.:**
to f. any one handsomely, allquem splendide, laute, lepidè, accipere, Pl.: v. to ENTERTAIN. Fig.: to f. one's eyes on any one's tortures, alicujus cruciati pascere oculos, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 65: he f.s his soul on the unsubstantial picture, animum

pictura pascit inani, Virg. Aen. 1, 464; *to be f'd with the blood of the commonwealth, reipublicae sanguine saginari*, Cic. Sext. 36, 78: *he controlled the multitude, not by authority, but by finging them, multitudinem non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat*, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: *v. ro-*

PATERN. **B.** Intrins: 1. epülör, i: he f.d after the manner of the Persians, epulabatur more Persarum, Nep: to f. in Saltan fashion, i. e., right jovially, in Sallarem modum ep.. Cic: Att. 3, 9, init. 2. convivor, i: to f. at the public expense, de publico conv.

at the public expense, de publico conv.
Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105: to f. frequently
and amply, conv. frequenter et large.
Suet. 3. pascor, pastus, 3: esp. in
fig. sense: here I am f.ing on the library
of Paustus, ego hic pascor bibliotheca
Fausti. Cic. Att. 4, 10: cf. preced. art.
Am. Phr.: I have f.'d my full of
hatred, and have dme, odils exsaturat
quilev. Virg. Aen. 7, 208.

feat: 1. *ſăcnuș, ōria, n.:* a f. of arms, (militare) f., Sall. Cat. 7: the two sons of Atreus have the fame of achieving a great f., Atridae duo fratres clementes feciſſe f. maximum, Pl. Bacch. 4, 8, 1: a great and memorable f. (of a daring rōuage) magnum ac memorabile f. Tac.

2. *factum*: with some qualifying adj. as *praeclarum*, *egregium*: v. *ACHIEVEMENT*. 3. (in pl.): *res gestae*: the *facts of arms achieved by kings and chiefs*. *res gestae regumque ducumque*. Hor.

Cic.: v. ACHIEVEMENT. Phr.: *great facts were achieved in those times by the bravest of men, magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris gerebantur*, Cic.

feather: 1. penna (pinna, Quint. Suet.: strictly, only of the wing-fs): *pennis* which had been shed by a peacock, *pennae quae pavoni deciderant*, Phaedr. 1. 3. 5: *my wings have no fs*, *meae alae pennas non habent*, Pl. Poen. 4. 2. 49: the distinction is not always strictly

adhered to: of feathers in general birds cherish their young under their f.s. that they may not be hurt by the cold, aves pullos penitis fovent, n. frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, §2, 129 glossiness of f.s. nitor pennarum, Phaedr. 1, 13, 6. 2. pluma (of small, soft

2, 47, 121: *variegated f.s.*, pl. *versicolores*, Cic.: *lighter than a f.*, *plum levior (homo)*, Pl.: *to be more easily moved than a f. or a leaf*, pl. *ant. folia*

facillus moveri, Cic. Att. 8, 15: to sleep on a f. bed, in pluma dormire, Mart. 12, 17: to be carried on a f.-cushioned litter, pensilibus plumis vehi, Juv. 1, 159: both of these last are poetical expressions, the full Latin for a f. bed being calcitra plumea, Cic.; torus (pulvinus) plumbeus, Ov.; torus plumia fartus (cf. L. G. § 90). Phr.: to grow f.a. plumbeo, f. Plin.

feathered: 1. plūmāsus: a raven with f. body, plumato corpore corvus, Cic. (poet.); Plin. 2. plūmāna, ntis. f. brood, pulli plumantea, Gell. v. FLORIDUS. 3. pennātus (plinn): such of the f. tribe as have curved talons, are unprolific, pennatorum infecunda sunt quae aduncos habent ungues, Plin.: a f. weapon (arrow), p. ferrum, Plin.: Jove's f. minister, Jovis pennata aetates, Cic. (poet.). 4. plūmōsus: f. game, p. aucupium, Prop. Phr.: f. creatures, animantes plumis obductae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121 (plumiger and penniger [plinn] are poet. and rare: f. arrovus, pennigerae agilitate, Sil.).

feathery: 1. plūmēus: f. ears, pl. aurea, Plin. Fig.: f. snows, pl. nives, Arnob. 2. plūmōsus: Fig.: f. leaves, pl. folia, Plin.

feastly: habilititer: v. NEATLY, CLEANLY.

feature: 1. Lit.: of the countenance: 1. lineamentum: mould of f.s., conformatio lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: to observe a man's expression of face and f.s., habitum oris lūque intueri, Liv. 21, 4, ad int.: the f.s. of the mind are lovelier than those of the body, animi l. sunt pulchriora quam corporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: the observation and study of rhythm furnished as it were the last f.s. to orators, notae et cogniti (numeros) quasi... extrema l. orationi attulit, Cic. Or. 56, 186. 2. vultus, ūs (only of human beings): the eyes, eye-brows, forehead, in short the entire f.s., which are a kind of silent language of the mind, oculi, supercilium, frons, totus denique v., qui semel quidam tacitus mentis est, Cic. in Plin. init.: they will give f.s. life in marble, vivos decunt de marmore vultus, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: to hold a Proteus as he shifts his f.s., tenere vultus mutante Protea, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90. 3. ductus, ūs (with depend. gen.: form or outline of the f.s.): J o i n: ductus oris, vultus, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47. 4. habitus, ūs (with oris: the expression of the f.s.): cf. Liv. 21, 2, fin. II. Fig.: any characteristic property: 1. expr. by proprius: this is the one special f. of the orator, quod unum est oratoris maxime proprium, Cic. Br. 91, 322: v. PECULIAR. 2. (with verb to be) expr. by gen. case: cf. L. G. § 266: it is the f. of a petty mind to love riches, est angusti animi amare divitias, Cic. 3. proprietas (peculiarity: or the sum of such, collectively): f.s. of soil and climate, proprietates terrae coelique, Liv. 28, 17. 4. (of persons) indoles, ingenium (the sum total of mental and moral f.s.): these blended f.s., good and bad, haec indoles virtutum atque vitiorum, Liv. 21, 4, extr.: v. DISPOSITION. 5. often a neut. adj. may suffice: there were many fine f.s. about him, multa in eo praeclara erant, Cic. v. TINGO.

febrile: febricitans (rare): a f. complaint, f. morbus, Gell. Phr.: to have a f. attack, in febrilium incidere: v. FEVER.

February: Februārius, 1. m.: with or without mensis, Cic.

feculence: 1. Sediment: faex, faecula, f. (esp. of wine): v. DECEO. II. Faecal matter of any kind: 1. faeculentia (late): f. like that of a sewer, f. par cloacalis, Sid. 2. coenum, litum: v. DIRTY, MUCK.

feculent: 1. faeculentus (strictly, having drags, full of drags, Col.): f. discharge, f. pus, Cels. 2. immundus: v. FILTHY.

fecund: fecundus, ūber: v. FERTILE, FRUITFUL.

fecundate: fecundo, 1. v. TO FERTILIZE.

fecundity: fecunditas: e. g. mulieris, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58: Col.: v. FERTILITY.

federal: 1. foederātus: v. CONFEDERATE. 2. expr. by foedus, ūra, n. (a compact of any kind): to grant a fair f. compact, aequum f. dare, Liv. 21, 5, med.: f. states, civitates inter se sociatae [amicitia] et f. conjunctae, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

fee (subs.): 1. In legal sense, of tenure of land, feudum: v. FIEF, FEUDAL.

II. Payment for honourable service: 1. bōnos, ūris, m.: I have sent word to Curius that a f. should be paid to the physician, Curio misi ut medico h. haberetur, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. 2. bōnōrium (late): to pay the decurion's f., decurionatus h. inferre, Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 113: v. Glerig ad l.: f. of advocate, h. advocatorum, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 2, 8. 3. Mīnerval, ūlis, n. (for education): Varr. R. R. 3, 2, fin. Phr.: that no one should take any f. for pleading a cause, ne quis ob causam orandum pecuniam domum capiat, Lex Cinc. in Cic., the emperor limited the f.s. (of advocates) to ten sestertia, principes capendis pecuniis posuit modum usque ad X HS, Tac. Ann. 11, 7: to give some f. to a physician, medico aliquid dare, Cic. v. GIFT, PRESENT.

fee (v.): 1. mūnēro, mūnērōr, 1: it is the way with these gentry to f. the maids first, disciplina est illesem m. ancillas primum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59: Cic. v. TO PRESENT. 2. honorarium inferre, mercedem, etc. dare: v. PRECED. ART.

feeble: 1. debilis, e (esp. of bodily or mental weakness): the body becomes f., d. fit corpus, Lucr.: lame and f. (more or less disabled) horses, claudi ad d. equi, Liv.: in this part of the mind he was f., hac parte animi d. erat, Cic. Br. 61, 219: Tac. Poet.: no f. weapon, haud d. telum, Virg. 2. infirmus (most gen. term: of whatever is deficient in strength): old age renders the body more f. (less vigorous), senectus corpus facit infirmius, Cic. Sen. 6, 15: v. WEAK. 3. imbecillus (weakly: esp. of the body or things analogous): when a poor f. man is mangled by a powerful beast, quum l. homo a valentissima bestia lauitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, med.: the absent are present, the f. (those in ill-health) strong, absentes adsumt et l. valent, Cic. Am. 7, 23: f. pulsation, l. pulsus venarum, Cels.: v. WEAK. 4. invalidus (without [sufficient] strength: not in Cic.): v. INFIRM, POWERLESS. 5. tēnuis, e (thin, frail, poor): what f. health he enjoyed, or rather none at all, quam t. cut nulla potius valetudine fuit! Cic. Sen. 11, 35: a f. (faint) hope, t. spes, Cic. J o i n: tenuis atque infirmus [animus], Caes. B. C. 1, 32, fin. 6. fractus (lacking vigour: as it were broken down: fig.): hope that is feeble, spes fractior, Cic. Am. 16, 59: f. in composition and almost effeminate [charge brought against Cic.] in compositione f. et paene viro mollior, Quint. 12, 10, 12. 7. hēbes, ūtis (of the senses, or impressions made upon them): sight naturally f., oculus naturā h., Plin.: Cic. v. DULL, DIM. 8. (of light) obscurus: after sunset, while there was yet a f. light, post solis occasum, jam obscura luce, Liv.: v. DIM, DARK. Phr.: to grow f. with old age, senectute languescere, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: marcescere, Plin. 22, 38.

feebleness: 1. infirmitas (any condition short of strength and vigour): f. of health, inf. valetudinis, Cic.: of sight, oculo, Plin. Jun.: v. WEAKNESS. 2. imbecillitas (positive weak-

ness, esp. of body: for SYN., v. FEEBLE) the f. and frailty of the human race, humani generis im. fragilitasque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: v. WEAK. 3. debilitas (usu. implying loss of the use of the body or of some part of it: cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 9: Tac. H. 1, 9): to rid oneself of all kinds of pain, disease, f., a se dolores, morbos, debilitates repellere, Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 20: f. of mind, d. animi, Cic. (N.B. Invalutudo is ill-health, Cic. Att. 7, 2, init.). Phr.: f. of sight, obscuritas oculo, Plin. 37, 3, 12, fin.: it is a mark of f. of mind, animi est infirmus, Cic. (v. FEEBLE).

feebly: 1. infirmē (for SYN., v. FEEBLE): Cic. Plin. Jun. 2. debilitē (v. rare): Pac. in Non. 3. languidē (without energy): v. LAGUIDLY.

feed: A. Trans.: 1. To supply food to: 1. pascō, pavi, pastum: 1 (usu. with ref. to inferior creatures): to f. swine, heras, etc., sues, greges, etc. p., Cic.: Col.: to f. (l. e. keep, poeet) slaves, servos p., Juv. 3, 141: of human beings: you usually f. us on vegetables, obscusculi nos p. solea, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 10. Fig.: Troy fed the Grecian armies Danaas pavent Pergama flammis, Ov. Met. 14, 467: to f. unsubstantial hopes, spes p. inanes, Virg. Aen. 10, 627. 2. ūlo, ūl, ūtum, 3: v. TO NOURISH. Fig.: to f. the flames, a. incendium, Just. 4, 1, 11. 3. ūlo, 1 (of animals only: a late word): good for f. young peacocks, cibandis pulis pavonis utilis, Col. 8, 11, ad fin.: u f. a serpent by hand, draconem in manu c. Suet. Tib. 72. 4. expr. by cibus, pābilitio (the latter only of animals), and a verb: to f. animals by hand, (animalibus) cibos de manu praebere (Georg.); (cf. de manu dare, Col. 9, 9): to feed infants, (cibos) infantibus pueris in os inserere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: birds f. their tender young with their beaks, aves teneris foetibus cibos ore suo collatos pertuntur, Quint. 2, 6, 7: to f. ozen, bubus pabulum dare, Cato R. R. 54, 6. 5. pābilito, 1 (usu. intrans.): Col. II. Fig.: of streams, etc.: to convey water to a reservoir: servio, 4 (with dat.): a lake f.ing a canal, serviens (=aquis suppeditans) lacus (Euphr.) Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1. B. Intrans.: to partake of food: 1. vescor, 3 (with abl.: of rational beings only): v. TO EAT, LIVE ON. 2. pascor, pastus, 3 (in lit. sense of animals only): if the chickens will not f., si pulli non pascunt, Liv.: a heifer is f.ing in a wood, p. in silva juvenca, Virg. (in this sense the act. voice sometimes occurs: armenta salitibus in vacuis pascunt, Virg. G. 3, 141). Sometimes with acc. of what is fed on (poet.): a serpent fed on poisonous herbs, coluber mala gramina pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471. 3. pābilito, 1 (of cattle): to f. quickly, placide p., Col. 7, 6, fin. 4. depascor, pastus, 3: also in act. (strictly to f. down: cf. Virg. G. 1, 112: luxuriam segetum depascit, i. e. he feeds it down by turning in cattle: to consume by feeding): to f. upon dewy grass, rosidas herbas depascere, Col. 7, 5, fin.: he (the serpent) f.s. upon their miserable limbs, miseros depascitur artus, Virg. Aen. 2, 215. Fig.: to f. upon golden sayings, aurea depasci dicta, Lucr.: Cic. Phr.: they fed upon the flesh of wild beasts, quibus cibis erat caro ferina, Sall.: they believe hares f. on snow, ieporibus pro cibatu nivem credunt esse, Plin. 8, 55, 81: swine f. upon anything, sues omni cibatu aluntur, Plin. 10, 73, 93.

feeder: e. g. to a canal or lake: rivus serviens: v. TO FEED (A. II.).

feeding (subs.): 1. pastio (keeping of stock): cattle-f. (grazing) is by most combined with farming, p. congiungitur a plerisque cum agricultura, Varr. 2. pābilitio (the act of taking food: of animals): Col. 7, 9, extr. 3. expr. by verb: the f. of cattle should be attended to as follows, bubus pabulum hoc modo dari oportet, Cato R. R. 54: v. FOOD, TO FEED, (Depasto,

Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 377, is the *feeding* down or nibbling (of plants).

feeding (adj.): *pabuliferus*: a *feeding* basket, p. corbis, Col. 6, 3, med.

feeding-time: *pabulandi* (pabulationis) hora.

feel: A. Trans.: 1. To explore with the hands: 1. *tento* (tempto), 1: he *feels* the bosom (of the statue) with his hands, manibus pectora t., Ov. Met. 10, 282: Phaedr. Esp. to *feel* the pulse, *venas t.*, Quint. 11, 1, 88: Suet.

2. *praetento*, 1 (to *feel* out before one): to *feel* one's way with the feet, pedibus p. iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: Ov. 3. *contractio*, 1: v. TO HANDLE.

4. *tango*, 3: v. TO TOUCH. Phr.: to *feel* the pulse, *venas tenere*, Cic. (more usu. *tentare*, v. *supr.*).

5. To perceive, experience: 1. *sensio*, al. *sum*, 4: to *feel* heat and cold, calorem et frigus a., Lucr.: to *feel* hunger, *pain*, *tamen*, *dolorem* a., Cic.: Liv. Fig.: of inanimate objects: the vine *feels* the pestilential sirocco, pestilentem sentiet Africum vitis, Hor.: v. TO SUFFER, EXPERIENCE.

2. *capio*, *cēpi*, *captum*, 3 (to receive a sensation or emotion): to *feel* (derive) joy at the just destruction of a tyrant, laetitiam c. justo tyranni interitu, Cic. Att. 14, 14 (but the source of the emotion is usu. expr. by ex: Cic. *passim*): to *feel* pleasure, *plē*, etc., voluptatem, misericordiam c., Cic. (N.B.—In Lat. the constr. is often reversed, the emotion being made the subject, and the person the object: e.g. the senate *felt* alarm, senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14, med.: so we find both salietatem capere, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 10; and salietas capit aliquem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13: the latter constr. is preferred in the case of the more active emotions, as love, hatred, admiration, fear.)

3. *percipio*, 3 (like preced., but only with personal subject): to *feel* pleasure, voluptatem p., Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: to *feel* such sorrow through any one, ex aliquo tantos p. luctus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, init.: Ov.

4. *concupio*, 3 (in this sense chiefly poet.: usu. = to conceive, originate): to *feel* hope or fear, spem, metum c., Ov. F. 1, 486.

5. *suscipio*, 3 (referring to the rise of a feeling in the mind): to *feel* twofold grief (at the sight of some one), duplicem dolorem a., Cic. Vat. 7, 19. 6. *expr.* by afflicto, fcel, fectum, 3 (to affect): to cause any one to *feel* joy, aliquem laetitia af., Cic. Mil. 28, 77: esp. in *pass.*: I *feel* a lively anxiety, magna sollicitudine afflor (but also, magna me afficit sollicitudo, the latter constr. being perhaps more formal), Cic. Att. 6, 3. Phr.: to *feel* a thing deeply, aliquid graviter et acerbè ferre, Cic. Div. Verr. 2, 4; magnum dolorem ex aliqua re capere, v. *supr.*: and TO GRIEVE FOR.

B. Intrans. 1. To be the subject of sensations: 1. *sensio*, 4: Join: sentire ac vigere (to *feel* and be active), Cic. Sext. 21, 47. 2. *sensum habeo*: v. SENSATION.

3. To yield a certain sensation to the touch: Phr.: a tongue that *feels* rough, lingua aspera tactu, Lucr.: fruit that *feels* ripe, *poma quae manibus tentant mollitudinis ac maturitatis sensum praebent*.

4. To be in a certain state of mind: to *feel* glad, sorry, etc., laetari, gaudere, dolere, etc.: v. GLAD, etc.

feel for: *dolere*, 2: v. TO GRIEVE.

See also TO SYMPATHIZE.

feeler: 1. Of an insect: 1. *crinis*, *la*, m. (hair-like): the *feeler* of polypes, (polyporum) crines, Plin. 9, 29, 46. 2. *corniculum* (lit. a small horn): the *feeler* (antennae) of butterflies, (papilionum) c., Plin. 11, 28, 34. 3. Fig.: an experimental movement: Phr.: a suggestion first thrown out as a *feeler*, mentio primo sensum illata, Liv. 4, 1: to put out a *feeler*, aliquid experiendi causa, tentantia modo, facere: v. TO TRY, FEEL (1).

feeling (subs.): 1. Sensibility to outward phenomena: 1. *tactus*, *us* (the sense of touch): Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: v. TOUCH. 2. *sensus*, *us* (most gen. term: of any kind of sensibility):

to be without life and *feeling*, *vita et s. carere*, Cic.: v. SENSATION. 3. An emotion, state of mind: 1. *sensus*, *us*: my own *feeling* tells me how great is the force of fraternal affection, meus me a. quanta vis fraternal amoris admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, fin.: there was but one *feeling*, on the part of all good men, unus a. fult omnium bonorum, Cic.: the general *feeling* of mankind, communis hominum s., Cic. Or. 2, 16, 68: Hor.: to appeal to the *feeling*, *sensus* (hominum) implorare, Cic. Sull. 23, 64. 2. *affectus*, *us*: the *feeling* (emotion) of love, fear, af. amoris, metus, Quint. (v. AFFECTION): she hesitates with divided *feeling*, dubila af. haeret, Ov. Met. 8, 473. 3. *animus* (the *feeling* collectively: esp. with ref. to anger): to control one's *feeling* (temper), animum regere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: he was the first to paint the expression of men's *feeling*, primus animum pinxit et *sensus* hominum expressit, Plin. 35, 10, 19: they do not know what our *feeling* towards each other are, quo a. inter nos animus ignorat, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1. 4. *hūmilitas* (refined, kindly *feeling*): a man of great refinement of *feeling*, singulari h. vir, Cic.: to have put off all human *feeling*, omnem h. exulsi, Cic. Lig. 5, 14. Join: obdurescere atque h. exuere, Cic. Att. 13, 2. 5. *iudicium* (in matters of taste): v. TASTE, JUDGMENT. 6. *fletus*, *us* (lit. weeping: hence *tearful emotion*): with what *feeling* did he speak of... , quanto cum f. de... egit, Cic. Sext. 57, 121 (v. Nigelsa, p. 38): v. TEARS. Phr.: to be without *feeling*, omnino durum, inhumanum esse: v. UNFEELING: and cf. *supr.* (4).

feeling (adj.): *hūmānus*, *misericors*: v. HUMANE, KIND, COMPASSIONATE.

feelingly: Phr.: to speak *feelingly*, ex animo ac sincère loqui, cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 47: multo cum fletu dicere (with tears): v. FEELING, *subs.* (6).

feign: 1. *fingo*, *nxī*, *ctum*, 3 (usu. trans. and foll. by acc.): to *feign* friendship for the sake of expediency, utilitatis causa f. amicitiam, Cic.: to wear a *feign* countenance (conceal *feeling*), f. vultum, Cic. B. G. 1, 39, med.: oftener of the action of fancy or imagination: v. TO IMAGINE. 2. *confinco*, 3 (usu. to fabricate, concoct): to *feign* tears, lacrimas c., Ter. And. 3, 3, 26. 3. *simulo*, 1 (to pretend something which is not): he had *feigned* to be setting out for Tarentum, ille se Tarentum profectus simulat, Cic.: to promise surrender and afterwards *feign* fear, polliceri deditionem ac delinde metum s., Sall. Jug. 36. In pregnant sense: those who *feign* the zaim and act the rake, qui Curios a. et Bacchanalia vivunt, Juv. 2, 3. Less freq. (except in Pl. Ter.) is the comp. *assimulo*: he *feigned* to be in love, anare assimilavit, Pl.: also foll. by quasi and *subj.*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. 4. *disimulo*, 1 (to pretend that something is not which is; opp. to preced.: cf. Sall. Cat. 5, simulator ac dissimulatur): to *feign* freedom from fear, metum d., Tac.: I will *feign* not to see these people, dissimulabo hos quasi non videam, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 2: the acc. and inf. is more usual, though less vivid, Cic. Att. 8, 1, fin.: Pl.

feigned: 1. *simulatus*: *feign* friendship, s. amicitia, Cic. Nep. 2, fectus: v. FALSE.

feignedly: *simulatus*, *fictē*: Cic. **feigner**: 1. *simulatio*: Sall. (v. TO FEIGN, 3). 2. *fictor*: Virg. Aen. 9, 602.

feigning (subs.): *simulatio*: how difficult is long continued *feigning* of virtue, quam difficilis virtutis diuturna s., Cic. Att. 7, 1, 3. Join: simulatio dissimulatione, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 60 (cf. TO FEIGN, 3).

feint: 1. In gen. sense: *simulatio*: v. PRETENCE. 2. In fencing: *captatio*: the *feint* of gladiators, gladiatorum captationes, Quint. 5, 13, 54. Phr.: to make a *feint* with a view to provoking a cut from your adversary, manu proferre ad evocandum adversarii ictum, Quint. 1, c.

felicitous: *felix*: v. FORTUNATE,

HAPPY. Phr.: a *feint* (strictly, clever) combination of words, callida junctura, Hor. A. P. 48.

felicitously: *felicitē*: v. HAPPILY. Sometimes *proprie* (of speaking) may be near enough: v. APPROPRIATELY.

felicitousness: *felicitas*: the studious *felicitousness* of Horace, Horatius curiosa f., Petr. 118, med. Sometimes, in speaking of diction, *proprietās* may be near enough: v. APPROPRIATENESS.

felice: *fellicus*, *fellicus*: Cels.: Serv. (Or gen. of felix: v. CAT.)

fell (subs.): 1. A mountain: mons, jūgum: v. MOUNTAIN. 2. A skin: pellis: v. HIDE.

fell (adj.): *dirus*, *saevus*, etc.: v. DRAKFUL, CRUEL.

fell (c.): 1. In gen. sense, to prostrate: sternere, consternere, strāvi, tum, 3: v. TO KNOCK DOWN, LEVEL. 2. Of timber: 1. *caedo*, *cēcidī*, *caesum*, 3: to *fell* trees, timber, arbores, materiam c., Caes.: v. TO CUT DOWN. 2. *excido*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (to cut down and destroy): whereas *caedo* may refer to the *heaving off* of branches: all the trees being *felled* far and wide, omnibus arboribus longe lateque excisus, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. 3. *succido*, 3 (by cutting at the root): Plin. Phr.: to *fell* timber (for siege purposes, etc.), materiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

fellmonger: 1. *pellio*, *ōnis*, m.: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 52. 2. *pellionārtus*: Inscr. in Forc. A *fell* shop, *pellionārtus*, Varr. L. L. 8 (7), 55.

fellmongery: *ars pellionaria*.

fellos: of a wheel: *curvatura* (rotae), Ov. Met. 2, 108: H. Steph.

follow: 1. Companion: *socius*, *comes*: v. COMPANION. 2. *sequi*, *pari*: v. EQUAL.

3. *lego*: *socius*: M. L. Jocosely or contemptuously: 1. *homo*, *fnis* (esp. when standing by itself): you drive me mad, *f.*, tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: my good *f.*, what have you got there, mi h., quid istuc est? Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: a very *jolly f.*, h. lepidissimus, Pl. 2. *hōmuncio*, *ōnis*, m. (a little *f.*): Augustus called Horace, *hōmuncio lepidissimus*, "a very nice little *f.*" Suet. vit. Hor. med. 3. *adōlescens*, *adōlescētilis* (a young *f.*): without any other meaning: v. YOUTH. Phr.: *silly f.* (by way of exclamation), ridiculum caput! Ter. And. 2, 2, 34: *jolly f.*, festivum caput! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 8.

follow-citizen: 1. *civis*, *is*, c.: all your *follow-citizen* you, te metunt omnes c. tui, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: Pl.: later. 2. *concivis*, *is*, c.: Tert. 3. *pōpularis*, *is*, c. (when the city is identical with the nation): *hail f.*, mi p. salve! Pl.: Cic.: v. COUNTRYMAN. 4. *municipes*, *īpis*, c. (of a municipium): v. FELLOW-TOWNSMAN.

follow-commoner: *socius communis*.

follow-countryman: *civis*, etc.: v. FELLOW-CITIZEN.

follow-creature: *expr.* by *homo*, etc.: to consult the good of your *follow-creature*, consulere hominum generi, Cic.: I am a man, I am concerned in anything that affects a *follow-creature*, homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25 (v. MAN, HUMAN BEING): so by alter: he who does nothing to serve a *follow-creature*, qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 41: v. NEIGHBOUR. More precisely, (qui) eadem lege (conditione) natus (creatus) est.

follow-feeling: *consensio* (agreement): (*friendship* is but) the perfection of *follow-feeling*, voluntatum summa c., Cic. Am. 4, 15: v. SYMPATHY.

follow-labourer: *socius*, *consors operis*, *laboris*: Cic. Br. 1, 2. Phr.: to be any one's *follow-labourer*, aliquid socium esse in negotia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: see also HELPER.

follow-lodger: (7) *contubernalis*, *is*, c. (one who occupies the same tabernaculum): Cic. Fam. 9, 20: Pl.: v. COMPANION (8).

fellow-passenger } 1. convey-
fellow-traveller } tor: to have any
one for a f., aliquo c. uti, Cic. 2.
comes, liti, c. (with or without liti-
to start as f.s on the final journey, su-
preum carpere iter comites, Hor. Od.
2, 17, 12: my f. was *Heliodorus*, *Helio-*
dorus c. (erat), Hor. S. 1, 5, 2. 3.
socius liti-iter: he was my constant f.,
omnium meorum itinerum a fuit, Cic.:
v. COMPANION. Phr.: to be f.s, facere
iter una, Cic.: v. TOGETHER.

fellow-prisoner: *vinculorum so-
cius, una (in eodem loco) vinctus: v.
PRISONER.

fellow-servant: conservus, f.-a:
all my f.s, male and female, conservi
conservaque omnes, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 30:
Cic. A fem. dimin. conservula occurs in
Sen. Contr.

fellow-soldier: commilito, ónis,
m.: Caes.: Liv.

fellow-student: condiscipulus:
Cic.: v. SCHOOL-FELLOW. Phr.: he
was my f., *una mecum literis [acro-
matisque] studuit, operam dedit.

fellow-townman: municeps, ci-
pis, c.: you were my f. and schoolfellow,
tu meus et condiscipulus, Plin. Ep. 1,
19, init.

fellowship: 1. *Compassion, friendly relation*: 1. societas (friendly relation between individuals or bodies of men): we have no f. with tyrants, nulla s. nobis est cum tyrannia, Cic.: to enter upon, break off, f. with any one, s. cum aliquo coire, dirimere, Cic. Join: [hominum] societas et con-
junctio, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 17. 2. *companionship (state or condition of sharing something)*: v. COMMUNITY. Join: so-
cietas communis [humani generis], Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4. 3. *communio* (= preceded, but less freq.): Cic. 4. *sodalitas* (as of those who meet together): Cic. 5. *sodalitas*, s. familiaritasque, Cic. 6. *sodalitium* (= preceded, but less freq.): Cat.: Val. Max. 6. *comitas* (good-f. as a quality): good-f. and easy temper, c. et facilitas (opp. to gravitas se-
veritasque), Cic. Mur. 33, fin. See also COMPANIONSHIP. 7. *University* t. t.: expr. by socius: to get a f. socius as-
scribi, sodum deligi, co-optari (by elec-
tion of the college of fellows): v. FELLOW.

fellow: *doctus, doctus*: v. CRIMINAL.
felonious, felony: v. CRIMINAL, CRIME.

felt (adj. and sub.): 1. obactus, a um (i. e. compressed, wrought to-
gether): the wool of itself forms a f.,
lanae per se coactam vestem faciunt,
Plin. 8, 48, 72. In neut. pl. as sub.:
to make tunics of f., tunicae ex coactis
facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 44. 2. obcu-
tilla, e. Edict. Diocl. in Forc. Neut.
pl. coactilla, as sub., Ulp. Dig. 34, 2,
25 § 1.

female: 1. *Subj.*: femina: the
congress of male and f., congressio
maris et f., Cic.: if you want to breed
f.s (eoes), alit f. generandae sunt, Col. 7,
1, med. 2. *Adj.*: 1. femina, only f.:
male and f. deities, dii mares et f., Cic.
N. D. 1, 34, 94: Col. 2. *femineus*
(of women): whereas femina is used also
of animals: chiefly poet.: the f. sex, f.
sexus, Plin.: a f. voice, vox f. Ov.:
Virg.: Tib. 3. *mülleria*, e. (of wo-
men): the f. sex, m. sexus, Liv.: f.
attire, m. vestis, Nep.

female-slave: familia, ancilla (di-
mina, ancillula): v. SLAVE.

feminine: 1. *Belonging to a woman*: mülleria, femineus: v. FE-
MALE (II). Or expr. by gen. of fe-
mina, mulier, v. WOMAN. 2. *Of grammatical gender*: 1. *femininus*:
a f. noun, f. nomen, Varr.: Quint. 2.
mülleria, femineus (Lily): v. FE-
MALE (II). 3. *Womanish, unmanly*: mü-
lleria, effemínatus: v. EFFEMINATE.

fen: pálus, úlgo: v. MARSH.

fence (sub.): 1. séptimtum
(saepe. gen. term): a natural f., natu-
rale a. (sepes viva), Varr. R. R. 1, 14: a
military f., militare a., Varr. l. c.: Caes.

2. *sepes* (saepe), in f. (of bush, wood,
etc.): v. HEDGE. 3. *septum* (saepe):
unro thui. *the enclosure itself*: f.s
made for protection, a. quae tutandi
causa sunt, Varr. l. c.: v. ENCLOSURE.

4. *mácera* (of stone): v. WALL.

fence (v.): 1. *To enclose*:
sépio (saepe), pát, píum, 4: to f. (put a
hedge to) a corn-field, segetem a., Col.
Fig.: nature has f.d the eyes with very
delicate membranes, natura oculos te-
nualimis membranis sepiat, Cic. N. D.
2, 57, 142. 2. *consépio*, 4 (rare):
Lucr. 3. *expr. by sépes, sépimentum*,
etc., and a verb: to f. a corn-field, se-
geti praetendere sepe, Virg. G. 1, 270;
a cottage, casam sepi munimento cin-
gere, Plin. 17, 14, 24: v. preceded. art.

4. *To exercise with a sword or foil*:
bátio, 1, 3: to f. with wooden swords,
with fighting weapons, rudibus, pugna-
toris armis b., Suet. Cal. 32, 54. Fig.:
to evade a question, tergiversor, 1: v. TO
SHUFFLE.

fencer: Phr.: to be a good f.,
gladii artis peritum esse, based on Sen.
Ep. 7, 3.

fencing (sub.): as art, ars ludica
armorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84; gladii
ars, Sen. Ep. 7, 3. Phr.: to go through
f. exercise, gladio se exercere, Veg.
1, 11.

fencing-master: (?) gladii ma-
gister.

fencing-school: ludus: v. SCHOOL.

fender: perh. foci pluteus: v.
HEARTH.

fennel: féniculum: Plin.

fenny: páluster, úria, úro: v. MARSH.

fennugreek: 1. foenum Graecum,
Col. 2, 11, med.: Plin. 2. *segoctóras*,
sila, n.: Plin.

feed, feeding: v. FEED, FEEDAL.

ferment (sub.): 1. *Lit.*: fer-
mentum: bread made without a f. (i. e.
unleavened), sine f. panis, Ols.: Plin.
Fig.: to be in a f. of passion, in fer-
mento esse, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 17: v. PAS-
SION.

2. *Fig.*: a state, excitement:
1. *timor*, úria, m.: f. of mind, t.
animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 26: f. of affairs,
t. rerum, Cic. Att. 14, 5: Sen. 2.
aestus, ús of that which surges like the
tide): f. of the breast (love), a. pectoris,
Ov. Her. 6, 25: Lucr.: v. COMMOTION.
Phr.: to be in a f.: (1) ferreo, bul.
2; also 3 (lit. to boil): the whole path
is in a f. with the work, opere omnis
semita f., Virg. Aen. 4, 407: you will
see everything in a f., omnia videbís
fervere, Virg. G. 1, 456. Fig. of pas-
sion, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. (2) *timeo*, 2
(to swell): be in a state of inflation):
the wise man's mind is never excited,
nec in a f., sapientis animus nun-
quam turgescit, nunquam t., Cic. Tusc.
3, 9, 19: to be in a f. of wild fury,
rabie fera t., Virg.: v. TO SWELL.

ferment (v.): A. *Trans.*: fer-
mento, i: barley bread was f.d with
erpot meal, panis hordeaceus ervi fa-
rina fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26:
Col. B. Intrans. 1. *ferreo*,
bul. 2; also 3: the wine is kept from
fing: so the transition from must to
wine is called, fervere prohibetur vinu-
m; ita appellat musti in vinum
transitum, Plin. 14, 9, 11. 2. *fer-*
mentor, i (as refl.): the green fig is pre-
served in jars and allowed to f. there,
ficus viridis in amphoras conditur et
ibi sinitur f., Col. 12, 17, ad finit. 3.
fermentesco, 3 (f): Plin. 17, 2, 15. 4.
differveo, bul. 3; (inceptive: to begin
and go through the process of fermenta-
tion): Col. 9, 15, fin.

fermentation: *fermentatio, as
t. t. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO FER-
MENT, B.)

fermented: 1. fermentatus, e.g.
panis, Plin. 2. fermentatícius: Isid.
Or. 20, 2, 15 (fermentation, ed. Lind).

fern: 1. filix, íels, f. (gen. term):
Virg. Hor. 2. *ptéria*, íels, f. (perh.
male fern, *aspidium filix mas, Moore):
Plin. 27, 9, 55 (from which passage it
appears that strictly pteris or blechnon
and thelypteris were species of filix:

the former regarded as male, the latter
female).

fernery: filictum (flectum): l. a.
a quantity of fern growing wild, Pall.
9, 3. (For an artificial f., perh. *filic-
tum: cf. arboretum.)

ferny: filicibus obectus, obductus:
v. OVERGROWN.

fern-owl: caprimulgus: Plin.

ferocious: 1. trícúlentus (esp
with ref. to the looks): f. eyes, t. oculi,
Pl.: a f. tigress, f. tigris, Plin.: more
f. than a she-bear with cubs, feta tricu-
lentior ursae, Ov. Met. 13, 803: Cic.: cf.
FEROCIOUSLY. 2. *trax*, trácis (like
preced., which is only a strengthened
form of it): this grim and f. tribune
of the plebs, hic horribus ac t. tri-
butus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: a f.
face and threatening eyes, t. facies ocu-
lique menaces, Lucan: f. (freq.).
3. *saevis*, f.erus, atrox: v. FIERCE,
CRUEL, SAVAGE. (N.B.—Not ferus,
which is rather high-spirited; over-
seeing: q. v.)

ferociously: trícúlenté: Cic.:
Quint. (Or expr. by adj.): how grimly,
how f. he walked along, quam taeter
incedebat, quam truculentus: Cic. Sext.
8, 18: cf. L. G. § 343.)

ferociousness: 1. trícúlentia
ferocitý: (rare): Pl.: Tac.
(who uses the word of climate, Ann. 2,
24). 2. *saevis*: v. CRUELTY. (N.B.
Not ferocitas, which may have a good
sense: cf. Cic. Sen. 10, 31.)

ferret (sub.): viverra, Plin.

ferret out (v.): 1. *rimor*, 1 (to
pry into what is secret): Tac.: Gell.:
v. TO PRY, RUMMAGE. 2. *expellere*,
1: v. TO FISH OUT. 3. *eruo*, 1, útum,
3 (to rake out): Fig.: you will f. out,
if possible, who the ten commissioners
were, siquid poteris, erues qui decem
legati fuerint, Cic. Att. 11, 10.

feruginous: 1. ferrúgneus:
a spring (of water) with a f. taste, fons
f. saporis, Plin. 31, 2, 8: also, of colour,
a f. (iron-hued) boat, f. cymba, Virg.
2. *ferrátus*, f. (chalybeate) waters,
f. aquae, Sen. N. Q. 3, 2.

ferrule: *ferreus (aeneus) annulus:
v. RING.

ferry (sub.): no exact word; unless
perh. tractatus, ús (lit. crossing): whence
the places so named: v. FORCILL. s. v.).
Expr. by phr., *locus ad flumen s. as-
tuarium ubi est scapha (navicula) ad
transvehendos homines parata: v. TO
CROSS. Charon's f.-boat is commonly
called cymba, Virg.: Hor.

ferry (v.): transvehó, tráficó, trans-
mitto: v. TO CARRY ACROSS; TO CROSS.

ferryboat: *scápha, cymba: v.
FERRY.

ferryman: portitor, úria, m.: Sen.
Ben. 6, 18: freq. epith. of Charon, Virg.:
Prop.

fertile: 1. fertílis, e. (capable of
yielding abundance): rich and f. lands,
agri optimi et f., Cic.: the most f. parts
of Germany, fertilissimae Germaniae
loca, Caes.: with gen., abl., or acc.
with ad: a land f. in corn and cattle,
tellus frugum pecoraeque f., Hor.: Liv.:
a land f. in trees, ager arboribus f.,
Plin.: a district f. in every product,
tractus ad omnia f., Plin. (In Cic. fer-
tilis appears always to be used absol.).
Fig.: a f. bosom (of genius), f. pectus,
Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11. 2. *fecundus*
(productive): actually yielding abun-
dantly): drainage, whereby the soil is
rendered much more f., fossiones agri,
quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.
Sen. 15, 53: usu. with gen., also abl.:
a land f. in mineral wealth, tellus
metallorum f., Plin. (In Cic. always
absol.). Fig.: ages f. in crime, f.
secula culpa, Hor.: love is most f.
both in honey and gall, amor et melle
et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1,
1, 70. 3. *férax*, áels (= fertílis;
same constr.): most f. lands, feracissimi
agri, Caes.: Cic.: Iberia f. in poisons,
Iberia venenorum f., Hor. Fig.: no-
thing can be more f. than the mind,
nil est feracius ingenio, Cic. Or. 15,

48. 4. *uber*, *eris* (*abundantly productive*): *a. soil*, u. solum, Liv. 29, 3; *fn.* (where immediately before fertilisimus is used: cf. Prop. 1, 22, 10: Umbria terris fertilis uberibus, i. e. a country naturally *f.*, and therefore richly productive) with *gen.*: Just. 44, 1, med. Fig.: of all the orators of his age he was the most *f.*, oratorum ex actate uberissimus erat, Tac. Ann. 3, 31.

5. *fertus*: Cic.: v. TREMING, PRO-LIVIC. 6. *Optimus*: *a. f. plain*, o. campus, Liv.: v. RICH. Phr.: *a. man f. in expediente*, *homo ad res excogitandas promptus; homo versutus.

fertily: *fecunde*: v. FRUITFULLY.

fertility: 1. *fertilis* (compar. FERTILE, I.): *f. of soils*, agorum *f.*, Cic.: Plin. 2. *fecunditas*: v. FRUITFULNESS, PRODUCTIVENESS. 3. *uberitas*, *uber*: v. PRODUCTIVENESS. Fig.: *f. and copiousness in speaking*, ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, init. Phr.: *a. man of great f. of resource*, *homo ad omnia paratus; in agendo promptus ac versutus.

fertilize: 1. *ex pr. by fertilis*, fecundus, ferax, etc., and a verb: the *Euphrates f.s. Mesopotamiam*, Mesopotamiam fertilis efficit Euphrates, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 110: v. FERTILE. 2. *fecundo*, *i* (chiefly poet.): the *Nile f.s. Egypt with black mud*, Nilus Aegyptum nigra *f. arena*, Virg. 3, laetifico, *i* (esp. with ref. to manure): the *Indus f.s. the country*, Indus agros *i*. [et mitigat], Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 110: the *bean serves to f. the soil in lieu of manure*, faba solum *i*. stercoris vice, Plin. Phr.: *we f. the land by letting in water upon it*, aquarum inductionibus terris fecundatam damus, Cic.

fertilizing: 1. *fecundus* (by meton.: the effect for the cause): the *Nile*, *f.*, Nilus, Plin.: esp. poet.: *slaps of the f. hand (of the Luperic)*, fecundae verbera dextrae, Ov. F. 2, 427. 2. *fertilis* (comp. preced.): the *f. Nile*, *f.*, Nilus, Tib.: the *f. goddess*, *i. e.*, Ceres, *f. dea*, Ov. Met. 5, 642. 3. *pinguis*, *e* (poet.): the *Nile with f. stream*, *p. flumine Nilus*, Virg. Aen. 9, 31. 4. *felix*, *icis* (poet.): the *rivers bring down the f. mud*, amnes *f.* trahunt limum, Virg. G. 2, 188. (N.B. The above expr. have all a poetic cast: in plain prose a circuml. must be used: e. g., *f. manures*, *stercorum genera quae ad agros laetificandos, fecundiores reddendos apta sunt: v. TO FERTILIZE.)

fertile: *fertila*: *my hand, too, has smarmed 'neath the f.*, et nos manum ferulae subduximus, Juv. 1, 15: Mart.

fervency: *fervor*: v. FERVOUR: chiefly of devotion: Phr.: *to pray with the utmost f.*, summa animi contentione orare: *what f. there was in his prayers*, *quanti in precando ardore *i* cf. L. G. § 591.

fervent: 1. *ardens*, *ntis*: *to seek death with more f. eagerness*, mortem ardentore studio petere, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 61: v. ARDENT. 2. *flagrans*, *ntis* (stronger than ardens): *f. (burning) love*, *f. amor*, Hor.: Prop.: *f. kisses*, *i*. oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25. 3. *impensus* (not so in Cic.): Liv.: Suet.: v. EARNEST. 4. *fervidus* (glowing): v. FERVID, FIERY. Phr.: *to feel a f. desire*, cupiditate, studio ardere, flagrare, Cic. (v. RAGER): *to address f. entreaties*, omnibus precibus orare, Cic. Alt. 9, 11 (B); *impensissimè orare* (v. EARNESTLY).

fervently: 1. *ardenter*: Cic. 2. *flagrant* (stronger than preced.): Tac. Front. 3. *vehementer*: v. EARNESTLY. 4. *prolixè*: *he prayed the more f.*, prolixius orabat, Vulg. Luc. xxii. 41.

fervid: 1. *fervidus* (glowing, impassioned): *a. f. style of oratory*, *f. genus dicendi*, Cic. Brut. 68, *fn.*: Liv.: v. FIERY. 2. *cillidus* (poet.): Hor. Od. 1, 14, 27. See also FERVENT.

fervidly: *ardenter*: v. FERVENTLY.

fervour: 1. *ardor*: v. ARDOUR.

2. *fervor* (glowing temper): *f. of*

(youthful) age, *f. aetatis*, Cic.: *f. of heart*, *f. pectoris*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24.

3. *clior* (poet. and late): *youthful f.*, juvenilis *c.*, Quint. 2, 15, 28: Hor. (of love, Od. 4, 9, 11). 4. *impetuosus*, *us*: v. IMPETUOSITY, FIRE. Phr.: (a man) still in the *f. of his youthful days*, adhuc florente juvenia fervidus, Hor. A. P. 115.

festival: *festus*: v. FESTIVE.

feaster: 1. *suppūro*, *i*: *if the ab-scess f. famix* (al. sanies) *si suppura-verit*, Col. 6, 12, med.: Cato. Fig.: *when sensuality begins to f.*, quum volup-tates *a.* coeperunt, Sen. Ep. 59, 18.

2. *ulceror*, *exulceror*, *i*: v. TO ULCERATE. Phr.: *the ulcer grows and f.s.*, ulcus vivescit et inveterascit, Lucr. 4, 1064.

festival (subs.): 1. *seriae*: v. HOLIDAYS. 2. *dies festus*, or *pl. dies festi*: *to celebrate the periodical f.s. of the gods*, dies *f.* et sollemnes deorum celebrare, Cic.: *about the time of the f.*, sub dies *f.*, Cic.: the *Syracusans keep the anniversary of the day as a f.*, Syracusan *i*. dies anniversarios agunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, extr.: *to proclaim a f. to the city*, diem *f.* urbi indicere, Justin. 24, 3.

3. *festum* (poet.): the *f. of Venus*, *f. Veneris*, Ov. F. 4, 877: Hor.: also *pl. f. of the Idaean mother*, Idaea festa parentis, Ov. F. 4, 182. 4. *sollemne*, *solenne* (coll.), *is*, *n.* (a *f.* as *periodical*): *a f. introduced from Arcadia*, *s.* allatum ab Arcadia, Liv. 1, 5: *f. of Faith*, Fidei *a.*, Liv.: also *pl. the f. of Isis*, sollemnia Isidis, Prop. 3, 31 (31), 1: Suet. Of the special names of *f.s.*, the *sol.* are the most important: *f. of Saturn*, Säturnalä, orum and ium, *n.* *pl.*: on the second, third, day of the *f. of Saturn*, secundä, tertiliä, Säturnalibus, Cic. Att. 13, 52: of *Quirinus*, Quirinalis, of *Bacchus*, Liberälis; of *Pan*, Luperälis; of *the Manes*, Ferialis; of *Terminus*, Terminälis; of *the mother of the gods*, Megälästis; of *Ceres*, Cereälis; of *Pales*, Paliä; of *Faunus*, Faunälis; of *Flora*, Florälis; of *Conus*, Conuälis; of *the Lares*, Compitalis; in honour of the matrons, Matrönälis; of *Minerva*, Quinquätus, uum, *f. pl.* and quinquätia, orum and ium. At this or that *f.* is *ex pr. by the abl.* without a prep. (*v. sup.*): as, the *Pindemians surrendered to him on the morning of the Säturnalis*, Säturnalibus mane se mihi Pindemias dederunt, Cic. Att. 5, 20, init.: the *gen. of names of f.s. in ia*, is more usually *scorum* than *ium*; in the *dat.* and *abl.*, *ibus* alone is used.

festive (adj.): *festivus*: v. FOIL-ART.

festive: 1. *festus* (strictly, *appertaining to, or proper for, a festival*): *a f. season*, *f. tempus*, Hor.: the *f. wreath* (given in token of victory), *f. corona*, Ov. Met. 10, 598: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 459. In *gen. senso*, *f. pace*, *f. pax*, Plin. 14, 1, ad init.: Plin. Jun.: see also, FESTIVAL (subs.). 2. *festivus* (more freq. in secondary sense; *gay, joyous*): *in a f. place* (the theatre), in *f. loco*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 5: v. MERRY. 3. *celebrätus* (of days, etc.; *attended by numbers*): *a more f. day*, dies celebrator, Ov. Met. 7, 410: cf. Liv. 3, 63, med.: and FESTIVAL, subs. (1). Phr.: *in f. attire*, candidatus (white being the festive colour), Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 13: *in f. attire and wearing a wreath*, candidatus coronatusque, Suet. Aug. 98: also, *candidè vestitus* [lauteque exornatus], Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 10; *albatu* (opp. to atratus), Cic. Vat. 13, 31.

festively: *festivè*: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 5. See also MERRYLY, JOYFULLY.

festivity: 1. *A joyous celebra-tion*: usu. *pl.*: sollemnia, sollemnia (sol.): the *f.s. of a wedding*, a nupturum, Suet.: *all the f.s. and proper formalities of the games*, omnia *a.* et justa ludorum, Cic. Harusp. 10, 21: v. CEREMONIES.

2. *Mirth, gaiety*: ludus, festivitas, v. MIRTH.

festoon (subs.): *sertum* (usu. in *pl.*): *f.s. of flowers adorn the rugged*

mill, velant acabras florida a molas, Ov. F. 6, 312: the *altars breathe with fresh f.s.*, a recentibus halant aras, Virg. Aen. 1, 417: cf. GARLAND.

festoon (v.): *ex pr. by sertis* (v. preced. art.) and a verb: the *altars f.'d with flowers*, *aras sertis (floridis) indexae: v. TO ENTWINE.

fetich: 1. *arcesmo*, *lvi*, *lthum*, 3 (esp. with ref. to persons): to *f. Aesculapian* from Epidaurum to Rome, Aesculapian ab Epidaurum Romam *a.*, Liv. 10, 47, *fn.* (v. TO SUMMON): also of things: by what mode of carriage (the goods) are to be *f.'d*, quo genere vecturæ arcesantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1, *fn.* 2. *acclo*, 4 (to call; hence only of persons): to *f. soothsayers* out of Etruria, haruspices ex Etruria *a.*, Cic. Harusp. 12, 25. 3. *pëto*, *lvi* and *lthum*, 3 (to go to *f.*): not precisely in this sense in Cic.: things which we *f.* from beyond the seas, quæ trans maria petimus, Plin. 18, 4, 19, § 3. Fig.: to *f. a deep sigh*, suspirium alte *p.*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 57: *a sigh f.'d from the bottom of one's heart*, latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10. Hence, *rëpëto*, 3 (to f. back): to *f. gold home from any one*, aurum *r.* ab aliquo domum, Pl. Bacc. 4, 5, 7. 4. *excio*, 4 (strictly, to call out, call up): *he f.'d auxiliary troops out of Germany*, auxilia *a.* Germania excivit, Tac. H. 2, 97: to *f. up spirits from their graves*, animas ex sepulcris *ex*, Virg. Phr.: to *f. water, wood, forage, timber*, aquat, lignari, pabulari, materiali (ex of soldiers), Caes.: to *f. a blow*, plagam, ictum inferre (v. TO INFLECT): *what was f.'d by the sale*, quod inde (ex venditione) refectum est, Liv. 35, 1, extr. See also TO BRING OUT.

fetid: 1. *foetidus*: *a. f. mouth*, *f. os*, Cic.: Pl. 2. *üter* (taet), *tra*, *trum* (disgusting in any way): v. NAUSEOUS, NOISOME. 3. *gräväs*, *us*: the *f. water-snake*, *g. chelydron*, Virg. G. 3, 415: Hor. 4. *grävörens*, *ntis* (yielding a strong smell): Virg. G. 4, 270; Aen. 6, 201.

fetidness: v. FETOR.

fetlock: 1. *corönlä*: Veg. Veter. 2, 55. 2. *cirrus* (in articulo pedis): Virg. 1, 50: v. GEMER. Lex. Rust.

fetor: *foetor*: Cic.: Plin.: v. SWELL.

fetter (subs.): 1. *compes*, *pëdis*, *m.* (strictly, *for the feet*): they put the slaves in *f.s.*, servis indunt (inflicunt, impingunt) compedes, Pl.: Ter. Often fig.: in the *f.s. of the body*, in corporis compedibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: *Hebrus bound in snowy f.s.*, nivali *c.* vinculus Hebrus, Hor. 2. *pëdica* (only for the feet): to confine the feet in *f.s.*, pedes pëdibus coarctare, Apul.: v. SNARE. 3. *vinculum* (most gen. term): v. CHAIN, IMPRISONMENT.

fetter (v.): 1. *Lit.*, to put in fetters: alieui compedes impingere, inficere: v. FETTER (subs.). 2. *Fig.*, to hinder: 1. *impëdio*, 4: to be *f.'d in the use of one's rights*, impëditi in suo jure, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: v. TO HINDER, HINDER. 2. *tëneo*, *ut*, *ntum*, 2 (to hold, as it were entrapped): you are *f.'d on every side* (of Catiline), teneris undique, Cic.: stronger still is continere. v. TO CONFINE.

fettering (subs.): *ex pr. by verb*: as, this order seems *a. f. of human nature*, *videtur hæc descriptio naturam hominum quasi vinculis quibusdam impeditam tenere.

fetterless: *liber*, *vinculis solutus*: v. UNFETTERED, FREE.

fetus: med. *t. t.*: 1. *conceptus*, *us*: Plin. 27, 19, 77, § 248. 2. *partus*, *us*: to destroy *a f.* (in the womb), *p. necare*, Plin.: Cels. 3. *fetus*, *us* (foet): v. OFFSPRING. 4. *foetus*: *a dead f.*, mortuus abortus, *us*, Plin. 1, c.: to remove *a f. from the womb with instruments*, matris uterum caedere, Plin. 7, 9, 7 (mulier partum excidere, Marcell. Fig. 11, 8, 2): indications of the formation of the *f.*, indices hominis inchoati, Plin. 7, 3, 6.

feud: 1. *A quarrel*: 1. *alm*

ultas (resulting from some offence): a f. of old standing, vetus a. Just.: to be at f. with any one, a. exercere cum aliquo, Cic.; a. gerere, Quint.: to cherish a f., a. nutrire, Tac.: to lay aside a f., a. deponere, Cic.: v. QUARREL. 2. Inimicitia (most gen. term): often in pl.: there was an old-standing f. between him and . . . , erant ei veteres in. cum . . . , Cic.: so, intercedebat ei, etc., Cic.: to surrender one's private f. for one's country's good, in suas patriae donare, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: v. HATRED, AMICITY. 3. Odium (the strongest word): v. HATRED. || Tech. t. of feudalism: a fief: *feudum: to confer a f., feudum dare, feudo investire (of formal investiture), Lib. Feud.: to accept a f., f. accipere, acquirere, ib.: to hold as a f., pro f. tenere, ib.: to divest of a f., feudo devestire, ib.: a king's or chief's, regis or capitanei f., ib.

fever: 1. febris, in. f.: f. we call so from its heat, f. a fervore appellamus, Varr. In Non.: to be attacked with f., febre corripit, Plin.: to fall ill with the f., in f. incidere, Cic.: to have a f., f. habere, Cic.: f. pati, Gell.: to toss with heat and f., f. aestuque jactari, Cic.: to be quite free from f., plane f. carere, Cic.: f. increases, abates, keeps stationary, is relieved, passes away, i. augetur (increases), remittit, consistit, levatur, decedit, Cels.: to cure a f., f. abigere, depellere, Plin.: to recover from a f., ex f. convalescere, Cic.: a hot, cold, slow, h. f. ardens (Cels.), frigida (Plin.), lenta (Cels.): see also, infr.: a tertian, quartan f., f. tertiana, quartana, Cels.: as often without fever), f. quartis (tertius) diebus recurrens, Gell.: 2. febricula (dimin. of febris: a slight or mild f.): to be laid up for a long time with slow f., lentis f. diu delinere, Cels.: Cic. (N.B. Febris is not used in fig. sense): v. FEVERMENT, EXCITEMENT.

— be in: 1. febricitare, in. Sen.: Cels.: 2. febricitare, Col.: Cels.: **feverish:** febricitans: Cato: Gell. Phr.: to be a little f., *febris aliquid (nonnulli) habere: v. FEVER (L.): to have a f. attack, in febrilium incidere (v. FEVER, 2). For feverish in fig. sense, v. EXCITED, RESTLESS.

feverishly: eg., perh. *incitate tropique.

few: 1. pauci, as, a: a f. days after the death of Africaeus, p. diebus post mortem Africani, Cic.: very f. friends, p. admodum familiares, Cic.: the power of a f. (oligarchy), paucorum potentia, Sall.: fewer ships, pauciora navigia, Auct. Bell. Afr.: the rest I will dismiss in the fewest possible words, cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. Jug. 17, init.: to make answer in f. words, pauca respondere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61: also in abl.: I want just a f. words with you, paucis te volo, Ter. Andr. 1, 2. Dimin. paucilli, quite a f., just a f.: just a f. days, paucula dies, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5: I want a very f. words with you, pauculis te volo, Pl. As in tens. form, also perpauci, as, in all the above constructions, Cic.: Hor. Dimin. perpaucilli, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 54. 2. aliquot, indecl. (a few; i. e. several): a f. friends, al. amici, Ter. Phor. 2, 1, 82: Cic.: v. SEVERAL. 3. rarus (thinly scattered): the harbours being f., in saepe arvis, raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, extr.: Cic. Liv. 4, parum multi (not many enough): too f., or too inadequate claims, parum m., parum iustae necessitudines, Cic. Pl. 30, 72: Quint. Phr.: as f. as possible, quam minime multi, Nep.

fewness: 1. paucitas: f. of (great) orators, p. oratorum, Cic.: Caes.: 2. raritas (of things far between): f. of the stars (on a clear night), r. stellarum, Plin. 2, 18, 16: f. of words, r. dictorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247: v. SCARCITY.

fib: mendacium or mendacium-cidium: Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241: v. LIE.

fibre: 1. fibra: f. of roots, radicum f., Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: the veins dispersed into extremely minute f.s.,

venae in praetenuas f. (al. fimbrias) disperse, Plin. 11, 37, 89. 2. capillamentum (hair-like): those plants which have not a perpendicular root, support themselves by means of a vast number of f.s., quae rectam non habent radiceam, plurimis nituntur c., Plin. 19, 6, 31. 3. flum: v. THREAD.

fibrous: fibratus: a f. root, fibrata (al. fimbriata), radix, Plin. 27, 12, 80: Auct. Priap.

fickle: 1. inconstans: v. INCONSTANT, INCONSTANT. 2. mobilis, e (fiable: quickly changing): a f. disposition, m. animus, Cic.: the Gauls are f. in adopting new measures, Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis m., Caes. B. G. 4, 5: the mob of f. Romans, in turba Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: a f. and unreliable race of men, genus hominum m., Infidum Sall. Jug. 91. 3. levis, e (without weight of character): women, pretty much like children, have f. minds, mulieres sunt, ferme ut pueri, levi sententia, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12: v. VOLUBLE. 4. mutabilis: v. CHANGEABLE. 5. instabilis: v. UNSTABLE. 6. varius (poet.): a f. and changeable thing ever to woman, varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 569. 7. ventosus (shifting like the wind): the sufferings of the f. mob, v. suffragia plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: Lepidus, a most f. person (a perfect weathercock), Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9: a f. temper, v. Ingenium, Liv. 42, 30, mod.

fickley: inconstanter: Cic. **fickleness:** 1. inconstantia: nobody will ever separate fortune and f., fortunam nemo ab in. [et temeritate] sejungit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 61: v. INCONSTANCY. 2. mutabilitas: v. CHANGEABleness. 3. inconstantia mutabilitasque [mentis], Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 76: v. CHANGEABleness. 4. mobilitas (pliability and liability to sudden impulse): f. of character, m. ingenii, Sall.: the f. of the mob, m. vulgi, Tac.: the f. of Fortune, m. Fortunae, Nep.: 4. levitas (opp. to steadiness and gravity of character): what is more disgraceful than inconstancy, changeableness, f., quid est inconstantia, mutabilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. 5. infirmitas: fearing the f. of the Gauls, i. Gallorum veritas, Caes. B. G. 4, 3.

fictile: fictilis, e: v. EARTHENWARE.

fiction: 1. commentum (a mere invention): the f.s. of fancy time demoliens, opinionum commenta delectat, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: some f. of a marvel, c. aliquid miraculi, Liv. 1, 19. 2. fabula (historia) ficta et commenticia: Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: or with only one of the adj.: v. FICTITIOUS. 3. fictum (deception): cf. Ov. M. 9, 767. Phr.: he blends f. with truth, veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: to frame f.s., mentiri (poet.), Hor. l. c.: a f. of the poets, (res) a poetis ficta, Lact. 1, 21, ad fin.: the story is an entire f., *mera fabula est: omnino ficta, commenticia historia est: a legal f., legis f., Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 15. (N.B. Not fictio, except in the special sense given: though Lact. has fictions poetarum, 1, 21, ad fin.)

fictions: 1. fictus: a f. story, f. fabula, Cic.: imaginary and f. gods, commentitii et f. dii, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70. 2. commenticius (invented, imaginary): Cic.: v. supr. (1), and IMAGINARY. 3. commentus: he heaves feigned groans and tells of a f. death, dat gemitus fictos, eque funera narrat, Ov. 4. falsus: v. FALSE. Phr.: to draw arguments from a f. (hypothetical) case, argumenta a f. ctione ducere, Quint. 5, 10, 95.

fictitiously: fictis (falsely, feignedly): Cic. Dom. 29, 77.

fiddle (subs.): fides, in. f.; usu. pl. (a stringed instrument: but the ancients did not use the "bow"): v. GUITAR (N.B. For distinctness sake *violina (Med. Lat. giga) must be used (Kraft).

fiddle (v.): fidibus (*violina) cano, canto: v. TO PLAY (on an instrument).

fiddle-fiddle: nugae, arum: v. TRIFLES.

fiddler: fidicen, inis, m.; f. fidicins (strictly, a player on the fides: v. FIDDLE): Cic.: Hor.: v. LYRIST.

fiddle-stick: perh. *arcus (violin-arch).

fiddle-string: chorda, fides: v. STRING.

fidelity: 1. fidelitas: the f. of friends, f. amicorum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: Pl. 2. fides, ei, f. (f. objectively considered: whereas fidelitas is a quality of persons): Caesar commended me to your f., Caesar me f. vestrae commisit, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: to display f., f. [constantiamque] praestare, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 30: is this conjugal f., haecne marita f.? Prop. 3. constantia (adherence to word, engagements): f. and truthfulness in engagements, conventum c. et veritas, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: v. supr. (2).

fidget (v.): 1. frans: sollicito, vexat, versat (cf. Enn. in Cic. Sen. init.: cura quae te coquit et versat): v. TO WORRY, DISQUIET. || Intrana: perh. fidgeto, 3: cf. Quint. 6, 1, 54: After venuste Mallum Suram in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, non agere, dixit, sed satagere: Petr. 58, ad fin.

fidgety: inquietus: v. RESTLESS.

fiduciary: 1. e. held or holding in trust: fiduciarius: a f. fund, i. opera (legati), Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

fig (interj.): 1. phui, phy, phu (implying disgust: colloq.): Pl.: Ter. 2. pro, prob (with nom. or acc.): f. on our senate and altered morals, pro curia inverteque mores! Hor. Od. 1, 5, 7: the notion of shame may be more fully expr. by pro pudor, Flor. 1, 11: Petr.: v. SHAME.

fief: *feudum: Liber Feud.: v. FEUD (LL).

field: 1. Agricultural: 1. Ager, gri (in gen. sense: land for cultivation): a fertile f. (or land), a. fertilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: v. LAND, TERRITORY. Dimin. agellus: a f. of not more than a single acre, agellus non major jugero uno, Varr. 3, 16, med.: Cic. Aes agellus: Cat. 2. arvum (arable land): the best f.s. have a crumbling soil, optima puri a. solo, Virg. G. 2, 262: Cic. 3. pratum: v. MEADOW. || Military: 1. campus (a plain: suitable for an engagement): to fight a pitched battle in a clear and open f., signis elatis dimicare puro ac patenti c., Liv. 24, 14: to encounter in a fair f., aequo congressi c., Quint. 12, 9, 2. Fig.: the (open) f. of equity, Cic. Caec. 29, 84. 2. locus (ad dimicandum): Caes. B. C. 3, 73. 3. (the battle itself) acies, proelium, etc.: v. ENGAGEMENT, BATTLE. Phr.: in the f., militiae, belli: at home and in the f., domi militiaeque, Cic.: Liv.: domi bellique, Pl. Capt. prol. 68: belli domique, Sall. Jug. 41: cf. Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85: to take the f., ad bellum proficisci, Nep. Alcib. 4, init.: after winter quarters, ex hibernis movere (ac. copias), Liv. 27, 39: (copias) ex hibernis educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 10: he insisted on taking the f. as soon as possible, nitentur ut primo quoque tempore castra ferent, Nep. Milt. 4: to come off masters of the f., superiores, victores decedere (v. TO COME OFF, II).

|| Scope, range: 1. campus (a wide, unoccupied space: as an arena): there is a wide f. in the commonwealth, an open course to renown, magnus est in republica c., multis apertus cursus ad laudem, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: in this f. the orator may roam at large, in hoc c. licet oratori vagari libere, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124. 2. locus: what f. are you looking for to display your valour, quem l. probandae virtutis tuae spectas? Caes. B. G. 5, 44: what f. has art in this, in hoc quid habet ars loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5. 3. area (an occupied space): here is a f. worthy of my genius, haec animo a. digna me est, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26: a f. for crime, a. scelorum, Cic. Att. 9, 18. Phr.: the f. of history is

uncultivated by us, abest historia a literis nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5: in the *f. of science, philosophy, etc.*, in scientia, philosophia, etc., Cic.

field-day: *ides quo milites decurrunt, exercitur*: he celebrated a *f. in honour of his father, with the legions*, honoris patris ipse cum legionibus decurrit, Tac. Ann. 2, 7: the army celebrated a *f.*, armatus exercitus decurrit, Liv. 25, 17: I held a *f. of the army* near Iconium, exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, ad fin.: v. TO REVIEW.

field-fare: turulus pilarius (Bewick).

field-marshal: nearest term prob.

field-mouse: 1. mus agrestis; Plin. 10, 95, 85. 2. musculus: Cic. Sext. 31, 72.

field-piece: tormentum: v. ARTILLERY.

field-sports: v. HUNTING.

fiend: diabōlus (?): v. DEVIL. Or perh. inimicus (German, feind).

fiendish: no exact word: perh. immanis is nearest: so atrocious, so *a crime* (parricide), tantum facinus, tam immane, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: v. MONSTROUS. Phr.: a perfectly *f. disposition*, *ingenium crudelius* (atque inhumanius) quam pro hominum natura: v. CRUEL.

fiendishly: perh. inhumanē: v. INHUMANLY.

feroce: 1. atrox, ōcis (dark, unrelentingly violent or cruel): *f. hatred*, a odium, Ov. Met. 9, 274: a *f. (obstinate and sanguinary) engagement*, a certamen, Liv. 3, 1: very *f. wild bulls*, atrocissimi tauri silvestres, Plin. 8, 21, 10. Fig.: the *f. hour of the blazing dog-star*, a hora caniculae flagrantia, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9. 2. saevus (raging, cruel): *f. lions*, s. leones, Lucr.: Cic.: v. CRUEL. 3. ferox, ōcis (implying untutored or impetuous courage: often in good sense: cf. ferocitas juvenum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: v. HIGH-SPRINTED): a *f. boar*, f. aper, Virg. Aen. 10, 711: a *serpent f. with pain*, serpens dolore f., Ov. Met. 3, 68. Often in sense of overbearing, presumptuous: q. v. 4. ferox: v. WILD. 5. trux, trucidans (both having chief reference to appearance): v. FEROCIOUS. 6. torvus: v. STERN, GRIM. 7. asper, ōra, ōrum (lit. rough; hence, actively hostile, pugnaeus): *f. (implacably hostile) Juno*, a Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 279: very *f. and warlike* (Carthage), stultas asperissima bell, Virg. Aen. 1, 14: *f. hatred*, a odia, Virg. Aen. 2, 96.

feroce, to be: 1. saevio, 4: v. TO RAGE. 2. fērociō, 4: Gell.

ferocely: 1. atrociter (for syn. v. FIERACE): *to menace any one f.*, a minitari alicui, Cic.: *to inveigh f. against any one*, a invehi in aliquem, Liv.: Tac. 2. asperē: *to accuse any one f. and bitterly*, a et acerbē accusare aliquem, Cic.: Vell. 3. saevē (esp. poet.): *to gleam f. (of eyes)*, s. micare, Ov.: v. CRUELLY, SAVAGELY. 4. fērociō: *to charge f. against*, f. adequare, Liv. 9, 22: *to upbraid f.*, f. increpare, Pl.: Cic. 5. torva (neut. pl.), torvum (of aspect: poet.): *to eye f.*, torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 467: Stat. 6. trucidē: Cic.: Quint.: v. FEROCIOUSLY.

feroceness: 1. atrocitas (for syn. v. FIERACE): *f. of temper*, a animi, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: v. CRUELTY. 2. saevitia: *f. of dogs*, a canum, Plin. N. H. 8, 40, 61, ad med.: *f. of the enemy*, a hostium, Sall. Jug. 7: *f. of the sea*, maris, s. Vell. 1, 2, 5: v. CRUELTY. 3. fērociōtas, fērociō (often in good sense; high spirit): *the weakness of boys and the fierce [high] spirit of youth*, infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33): often overbearing spirit, arrogance: *to curb any one's f.*, ferocitatem alicuius comprimere, Cic. Vat. 1, 2. 4. asperitas: *f. and cruelty of nature*, asperitas, immanitasque naturae, Cic. Am. 23, 87. 5. impētus, ūs (vehemence): *a young man of great*

f. for battle, adolescens i. ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55, 2: *to withstand such f. of the winds*, tantos i. ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: *to attack others with a blind f.*, in alios caeco i. incurere, Cic. Plin. 1, 13, 44. 6. vis, f.: *f. of the tempest*, v. tempestas, Caes.: v. VIOLENCE.

ferociousness: Iracundia: v. PASSIONATENESS, ARDOUR.

fiery: 1. Of fire: having the nature of fire: 1. igneus: the *f. sun*, i. sol, Virg. G. 4, 426: *f. summer*, i. aestas, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 2: *gems of f. hue*, gemmas i. colore, Plin. 8, 38, 57. Fig.: *f. vigour (of the soul)*, i. vigor, Virg. Aen. 6, 730: Ov. 2. Ignifer, ōra, ōrum (fire-bearing: poet.): the *f. lightning*, i. fulmen, Lucr.: Ov. 3. fervidus (charged with glowing heat): *f. Etna*, f. Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 32. Fig.: *more f. wine*, fervidus merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: v. GLOWING. 4. ardens, ntis (burning; on fire): *f. South winds*, a Austri, Plin.: Hor. Fig.: *f. eyes*, a oculi, Virg. G. 4, 451: *cups of f. Falernian*, a Falerni pocula, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19. 5. flammeus (strictly, consisting of flame or fire): the stars are of *f. nature*, stellae sunt naturā flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. Fig.: *f. eyes*, lumina f., Ov. 11. Fig.: *impetuous, eager*: 1. ardens, ntis: a *f. speaker*, a orator, Cic. Or. 28, 99: v. ARDENT, RAGER. 2. vēhēmēns, ntis (energetic and vehement): *Galba*, even in practising (rhetoric), *f. and excited*, Galba etiam in mediando v. atque incensus, Cic. Br. 22, 88: a *f. kind of oratory*, v. orationis genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200. 3. fervidus: a *f. kind of speaking*, i. genus dicendi, Cic. Br. 68, 241: a *man of f. spirit*, f. animi vir, Liv.: Cat.: v. FERVID. 4. cālidus (poet.): *f. Gradivus*, c. Gradivus, Sil.: a *horse of f. spirit*, equus calidus animi, Virg. G. 3, 119. 5. ferox, ōcis (high spirited and impetuous: usu. to excess): he was in temperament *f. and impetuous*, natura f., vehemens erat, Sall. Cat. 44, fin.: *you are too violent and f. by nature*, nimis es vehemens f. que natura, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: Liv. 6. cērebrōsus: v. CHOLERIC. N.B.—Ferox is esp. applicable to the fiery, undisciplined courage of half-civilised people: cf. Tac. Agr. 11, ad fin.

fiery-eyed: ardentibus oculis habens ardentibus oculis: v. FIERY (I. 4).

fiery-footed: ignipes, pēdis: Ov.

fiery: ūbia: the shrill f., t. acris, Hor.: v. FLUTE.

flifer: tibicen, flis, m.; tibicina, f.: v. FLUTE-PLAYER.

fifteen: quindēcim: *f. times*, quindēcies, Cic.: *f. a-piece*, quini deni, Liv. Phr.: *there is a f.-fold return from the seed*, ex semine cum quinto decimo reddit, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: the *f. (a board of officers)*, quindēcimviri, Liv.

fifteenth: quintus decimus, Liv. (only in late writers, quindēcimus). A soldier of the *f. legion*, (miles) quindēcimianus, Tac. Hist. 4, 36.

fifth (adj.): quintus: *to be registered every f. year*, q. quoque anno censeri, Cic.: *for the f. time*, quintum, quinto, Liv. Phr.: a soldier of the *f. legion*, quintanus (miles), Tac.: *happening every f. year*, quinquennalis, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127.

fifth (sub.): quinta pars: *three f.s of an hour*, q. partes horae tres (Georg.). A *f. in music*, symphonia diapente (śūd wēre), Vitr. 5, 4, 7.

fifthly: quintum, quinto: cf. FIRST (adv.).

fiftieth: quinquagēsimus: Cic.

fifty: quinquaginta. Distrib., *f. a-piece*, quinquagēti, ae, a, Cic.: *f. times*, quinquages, a, Cic.: *consisting of f.*, quinquagenarius, e. g., a herd consisting of *f. wares*, eorum greg quinquagenarius, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, ad fin.: a jar holding *f. (congi)*, doliū quinquagenarium, Cat.

fig: 1. The fruit: 1. ficus, i and ūs, f.: Cic.: Hor.: *f.-seeds*, fici grana, Cic.: Plin.: *f.-wine*, vinum e fico

factum (= scythes, ae, m.), Plin. 14, 16, 19. 2. grossus, i, c. (unripe): Cels.: Plin. *Dissia grossulus, a small green f.*, Col. 3. carica (a dried f.: strictly from Caria): Ov. Fast. 1, 185: the *fem. adj. Caucæ (of Caucasus)*, was also used substantively: cf. Cic. Liv. 2, 40, 84. Phr.: *not to care a f. for anything*, aliquid fice facere or nona facere: aliquid pili aestimare: v. STRAW (phr.). 11. The tree: 1. ficus, i and ūs, f.: 11. Plin. 2. (the wild f.) caprificus (or, as two words, capri ficus): Col.: Plin. Phr.: a plantation of *f.*, ficetum, Varr.: Plin.: scaris, Fall.: f. wood, ligna ficulnea, Varr.: a *f. trunk*, ficulus truncus, Hor.: the *f. gall-insect*, ficarius culex, Plin. 11, 35, 41.

fig-pecker: ficēdāla: Varr.: Plin.

fight (s): 1. pugno, i (most gen. term): *to f. very bravely*, fortissime p., Caes.: Cic.: *to f. on horseback*, ex equo p., Cic. Very often used in pass. impers.: *both sides fought well*, impers. pugnatum est ab utroque: comp. L. G. 5632. 2. depugno, i (to f. hard; to the death): *Torquatus fought in single combat (à l'outrance) with a Gaul*, Torquatus cum Gallo depugnavit, Cic. Pin. 2, 22, 73: Caes. Esp. of combats of gladiators, where one party was nearly certain to be killed: hence fig., one pair is left to f. it out, pleasure and vitium, unum par quod depugnet reliquum est, voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140. 3. prōpugno, i (to f. in defence of): *to f. in defence of one's offspring*, pro suo partu p., Cic. Fig.: *to f. for justice*, pro aequitate p., Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62. 4. dimico, avi and ul, ūti, i (strictly, to brandish weapons; hence often used with armis, ferro, acie, etc.): *to f. for one's country*, ferro pro patria d., Liv. 1, 24: *to f. a battle*, acie, proello d., Caes.: also in acie d., Caes. B. G. 7, 64; and ab eo, Caes. B. G. 5, 16. Fig.: *to f. for honour and glory*, de honore et gloria d., Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83. 5. proelio, i (strictly, in a pitched battle): *the legions were f-ing on the very banks of the river*, legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *Curio fell f-ing*, C. proelians interficitur, Caes. Fig.: *I fought my battle keenly and vigorously (in the Senate)*, acriter et vehementer proelatus sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, init. 6. certo, concerto, i (applicable to any kind of strife or struggle): *to f. with fists, heels, nails, even with the teeth*, pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, moris denique c., Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: v. TO CONTEST. 7. bello, i (strictly distinguished from pugno as bellum from pugna; but used poet. = pugno): *to f. with the caestus*, caestu b., Stat.: *with the hand*, manu b., Sil. Cf. Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8: *rixa super mero debellata, a quarrel fought out over the cups*. 8. digladior, i (with sword or dagger): *to f. with daggers*, inter se sica d., Cic. Pin. 3, 9, 20. Fig.: *they may f. away for all I care*, digladientur per me licet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 47. Phr.: *to f. a battle*, proellum edere, committere, proello congredi, etc. (v. BATTLE; TO ENGAGE): *to f. one's way through the midst of the enemy*, per medios hostes pertempere, Caes. B. G. 6, 40.

fight (sub.): pugna, certāmen: v. BATTLE, CONTEST.

fighter: pugnator, praeliator: v. COMBATANT.

fighting (subs.): expr. by ger. etc. of verbs under TO FIGHT: *fond of f.*, pugandi cupidus, Cic.: *the f. could not possibly have been more severe*, ita pugnantem est, ut acris non posset pugnarī, Cic. Fam. 10, 30. Sometimes the pl. of pugna, proellum, will express it (cf. L. G. 591): *warred with f.*, adeffesus pugnis, proellis: v. BATTLE.

fighting-cock: gallinaceus pycies, Col. 8, 2; appy: a jooce expr. for avis rixosa, i. c. infir.

figment: commentum (e. g. opini onis): v. FICTITIOUS.

figuration: figuratio: Plin.

figurative: 1. *translatus* (transferred from one application to another): every thing is described in *f. language*, for the sake of effect, omnia, quae essent clariora, translatis per similitudinem verba dicta sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157. Join: *translata et aliena* [verba]: opp. to *propria et sua*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149.

2. *assumptus*: *f. expressions*, *assumpta verborum proprietates*, Quint. 10, 1, 131. Phr.: to use a *f. expression*, verba [alicuius rei propria] in aliam rem transferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167; *a f. mode of speech*, *tractatus et immutatio*, Cic. de Or. 1, c.; *the same is expressed in a more ornamental manner by f. language*, inflexio commutatioque verborum eadem enuntiatu ornatus, Cic. a *f. style*, *dictio translationibus*, *translationibus*, *immutationibus* verborum distincta atque ornata.

figuratively: Phr.: to speak *f.*, *translatis* [per similitudinem] verbis loqui; per translationem dicere: v. *preced. art.* (Metaphorically, tropically, should be reserved for critical language).

figure (subs.): 1. *Shape, outline*: 1. *figura* (most gen. term): the human *f.*, *surpasses the form of all other animals*, omnium animalium formam vincit hominis *f.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 48: v. *SHAPE*. 2. *facies*, *adi* (of human beings): *the beautiful woman is the whole entire f. wins admiration*, formosa est cuius universa *f.* admirationem abstulit, Sen. Ep. 33, 5: esp. of the face, q. v. 3. *forma* (any form): *the female f.*, *mullebris f.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: v. *FORM*. *Mathemat.* (Archimedes) *intent on the f.s he had drawn in the dust*, intentus formis quas in pulvere descriperat, Liv. 25, 31: v. *DIAGRAM*.

4. *conformatio*, Cic. v. *SHAPE*. Phr.: to cut a *f.*, *partes agere* (to play a part): *what a f. he cut*, *qualem personam et quam indignam suscepit*! v. *CHARACTER* (VI.). || In painting or sculpture: 1. *aliquem* (representation of something): *a f. painted on the wall*, *a pictum in pariete*, Pl. Merc. 2, 44: *a robe stiff with (embroidered) f.s and gold*, *palla signis atque rigida*, Virg. Aen. 1, 613: see also *STATUE*. *Dimin.* *aligilla*, *orum* (only pl.), *small f.s*: *a disk with admirable f.s*, *patella in qua s. erant egregia*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: *adorned with such f.s*, *sigillata*, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32. 2. *typus* (in relief): *f.s to let into plaster*, *typi qui in tectorio possint includi*, Cic. Att. 1, 10: Plin. 3. *emblemata*, *ad* (a kind of moveable figured decoration): Cic. v. *Dict. Ant. a. v.* || In rhetoric:

1. *figura* (including any *f.* of speech): Quint. 9, 1, 1. 2. *translatio* (a metaphor): *f.s were introduced through poverty of speech*, *verbi tr. instituta est inopiae causa*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155: v. *FIGURATIVE*, *FIGURATIVELY*.

figure (v.): *figo*, 3: v. *TO FORM*, *IMAGINE*.

figured (part. adj.): 1. e. *adorned with figures*: 1. *sigillatus*, *f. cups*, *scyphi a.*, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32. 2. *caelatus* (wrought with a graving tool, chased): *f. vessels* (plate), *c. vasa*, Liv. v. *TO CHASE*.

filament: *capillamentum*, *filum*: v. *FIBRE*, *THREAD*.

filbert: perh. *nux avellana*, Plin. 15, 22, 24. (The *f.-tree* is a variety of *corylus avellana*, Linn.)

fish: 1. e. *to steal slyly*: 1. *surripio*, *ripui*, *reptum*, 3: *to f. a single peck of beans out of a thousand*, *de mille fabae modis unum a.*, Hor.: Cic. 2. *supplio*, 1: *to f. any one's mantle*, *palam alui a.*, Pl. 3. *sustulor*, 1: *joined with supplio*, Pl. Tr. 2, 7, 15: v. *TO STEAL*.

file (subs.): 1. *For receiving papers*: perh. *filum* [cut inserunt schedae (schedules) ad conservandas eas]: or *scapus*, a kind of roller for papers: cf. Plin. 13, 12, 23, ad fin. || In milit. sense, a line of troops in depth: *ordo*, *inis*, *m.*: Caes. *f.*: v. *RANK*. Phr.: *rank and f.*, *milites*. || The tool

so called: 1. *lima*: *the viper bit the f.*, *vipers l. momordit*, Phaedr.: *to polish anything with the f.*, *lima aliquid polire*, Plin. Fig.: *f.-work*, i. e. *elaboration*, *labor limae*, Hor. A. P. 291. 2. *scobina*: used by carpenters, as the *lima* by smiths: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 68, *scobina fabrilis lima est*: cf. Plin. 11, 37, 68.

file (v.): 1. *To put papers upon a f.*: perh. **schedas filo inserere*, in *scapo* involvere: v. *FILE* (subs.). || *To rub with the tool so called*: 1. *limo*, 1: *to f. precious stones*, *gemmas l.*, Plin. 2. *polio*, 4 (implying the use of a fine file): v. *proced. art.* (III.); and *TO POLISH*.

|| *To bring an action against*: *intendo*, 3: v. *ACTION*.

filial: chiefly in phr. *f. duty*, *affection*, etc.: *pietas*: *justice towards the gods is called religion*, *towards parents f. duty*, *iustitia erga deos religio*, *erga parentes p. nominatur*, Cic. Part. 22, 78: *the last offices of f. affection*, *sollemnia pietatis*, Tac. Phr.: *it is a f. duty*, *filiorum or liberorum eat*: v. *L. G. 5*, 266.

filially: *pie*, Cic. *most f.*, *cum summa pietate*: v. *preced. art.*

filigree: perh. *diatrēta*, *orum*: Mart. 12, 70, 9.

filings: 1. *scobis*, *is*, and *scobis*, *bis*, *f.*: *irony f.*, *eboris a.*, Cels.: *gold f.*, *a. auri*, Lampr.: *copper f.*, *a. aeris delimita*, Plin. 2. *expr. by perf. part.* of *limo*: *lead f.*, *plumbum limatum*, Plin. 34, 18, 50.

fill (v.): A. Trans. 1. Lit.: *to make full*: 1. *impleo*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 2 (usu. with acc. and abl.; also acc. and gen.): *she f.'d a bowl with wine*, *implevit pateram mero*, Virg.: *to f. a pot with denaries*, *ollam denariorum l.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: Virg.: *rearing moons f. out the shell-fish*, *nascentes l. conchyliarum*, Plin.: *Neptune f.'d the sails with auspicious gales*, *Neptunus ventis implevit vela secunda*, Virg. See also *inf.* (II.). 2. *compleo*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 2 (to *f. completely*: same constr. as *preced.*): *they f. up the trenches with jagged and bushes*, *fossas armentis et virgultis complent*, Liv.: *a prison f.'d with traders*, *completus mercatorum carcer*, Cic.: *to f. a page* (with writing), *paginam c.*, Cic. Att. 13, 34: *they f. the whole plain*, *omnem plantiam complent*, Caes. B. G. 7, 79. 3. *expleo*, 2: v. *TO FILL UP*. 4. *repleo*, 2 (strictly, *to f. again*, sometimes simply *to fill*): *to f. oneself with food*, *se esca r.*, Pl.: *to f. the plains with carnage*, *campus strage hominum r.*, Liv. 9, 40, ad med. 5. *oppleo*, 2 (to *f. to choking*): Pl.: Varr. 6. *suppleo*, 2 (to *f. up what is lacking*): v. *TO FILL UP*, *SUPPLY*. 7. *cūmulo*, 1: v. *TO HEAP*, *FILE*. 8. *occupo*, 1 (to take possession of, cover): *to f. the Tyrrhene sea with heavy stone*, *Tyrrhenum mare caementis o.*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3. || *To pervade*: as sounds, etc.: 1. *compleo*, 1: *the sound f.s the ears*, *sonus aures c.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: Hor. 2. *repleo*, 2: *to f. the groves and mountains with moaning*, *memora ac montes gemitu r.*, Lucr. 5, 992. 3. *impleo*, 2: *they f. the rocks with lacrymose cries*, *scopulos implent lacrymosis vocibus*, Virg. Aen. 11, 274. 4. *cūmulo*, *concolebro*, 1 (of sounds repeated again and again): *my ears are every day f.'d with rumours*, *fama, nuntius celebrantur aures quotidie mese*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: esp. poet., *to f. all the street with song*, *cantu conc. omnem plateam*, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 2: v. *TO PERVADE*.

|| *To inspire with some emotion*: 1. *impleo*, 2: *to f. the multitude with unfounded expectation*, *multitudinem expectatione vana l.*, Virg. 32, 20: Hor. 2. *compleo*, 2 (stronger than *preced.*): *to f. any one with joy*, *aliquem gaudio c.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 60: rarely in this sense with gen.: *I will f. them with delusion*, *erroris illos complebo*, Pl. Amph. 1, 2, 9. 3. *expleo*, 2 (rare in this sense): Ter.: v. *TO SATISFY*. 4. *repleo*, 2 (rare in

this sense): *to f. one's country with joy*, *patriam laetitia r.*, Vell. 2, 103, 1. 5. *perundo*, *fūdi*, *sum*, 3 (lit. *to drench*, *bathe with*: a strong expr.): *ye gods! what horror f.'d me*, *dii immortales qui me horror perfūditi*! Cic. Att. 8, 6: *to be f.'d (beyond measure) with joy*, *gaudio perundui*, Liv. 6. *inijicio*, *lēci*, *jectum*, 3 (lit. *to put into*: with acc. and dat.): v. *TO INSPIRE WITH*.

IV. *To discharge an office*: *fungor* (with abl.), *gēro*: v. *TO DISCHARGE*, *FULFIL*. 3. *intrans.*: *to become full*: expr. by pass. reflect. of *compleo*, *impleo*, etc.: *the ditches f.*, *implentur fossae*, Virg. U. 1, 376: or *invert* the sentence, expressing by the act. voice: *the ships of war were f.'ing with water as the tide came in*, *naves longas aestus complebat*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29. Phr.: *the hold f.s with water*, *haurit alvus aquas*, Ov. Fast. 3, 492: *navis imbrem* (aquam) *accipit*, Virg. Aen. 1, 123.

fill in: *inseō*, *ul*, *ritam*, 3: v. *TO INSERT*.

— **out**: 1. *impleo*, 2. *moderate exercise f.s out the body* (makes it stout), *im. corpus modica exercitatio*, Cels.: v. *TO FILL* (A. 1.). 2. *thmēfacio*, *infiō*: v. *TO SWELL*, *INFLATE*.

— **up**: 1. *expleo*, 2: *they f. up the ditch with the material of the mound*, *fossam aggere explent*, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: *I have f.'d up four whole pages (with writing)*, *explevi totas caes. quatuor*, Pl. Curc. 3, 40. Fig.: *to f. up a number*, *numerum ex.*, Caes.: *to f. up a deficiency*, *quod deest ex.*, Cic. Br. 42, 154. 2. *compleo*, 2 (to *f. completely*): v. *TO FILL* (A. 1.). 3. *suppleo*, 2 (esp. *to make up a deficiency*): *f. up the basket from time to time*, *fiacellam suppletio identidem*, Cato, R. R. 88: *the hollow wrinkles are f.'d up*, *cavae suppletur rugae*, Ov. Met. 7, 291. Fig.: *to f. up the gaps* (lit. losses) *in the army*, *a. damna exercitus*, Tac. Ann. 1, 71 (cf. *legiones supplemento explevit*, Liv. 1, 30).

filled (part. adj.): 1. *refertus* (with abl. or gen.): *Italy was once f. with Pythagoreans*, *r. quondam Pythagoreorum fult*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 154: v. *FULL*. 2. *satur* (of guests that have taken enough): v. *FULL*, *SATISFIED*.

fillet: 1. *For the hair*: 1. *vitta* (whether worn religiously or not): *to bind the hair with a f.*, *vincire vitta comas*, Prop. 4, 11, 34: *the f. of a maid (worn prior to marriage)*, *virginea v.*, Val. Fl. Esp. as decorating priests, victims, suppliants, altars: *matrons graced with the suppliant f.*, *decorae s. vittae matres*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8: *altars gloomy with dark f.s*, *arae caeruleae moestae vittis*, Virg. Aen. 3, 64. Hence, *wearing a f.*, *vittatus*: *hair bound with a f.*, *v. capilli*, Ov.: Lucan. 2. *infūla* (only religious): *to bind the temples with a f.*, *tempora infūla redimire*, Virg. Aen. 10, 538: often pl., *priests with f.s and sacred herbs*, *sacerdotes cum infūlis ac verbenis*, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 110. 3. *fascia*, *redimiculum* (applicable to any kind of head-band): v. *RAND*. || *Architectural*: 1. *expressto*: Vitruv. 4, 4, fin. 2. *tacna* (in Doric arch.): Vitruv. 4, 3, 4.

filip (subs.): 1. e. *a rap with the finger*, *talitrum*, Suet. Tib. 68.

filip (v.): Phr.: *to f. a person on the head*, *aliquis caput talitro ferire*: v. *preced. art.* I. c. Or perh. *vellico*, 1: *to give a pull*, *to twitch*: cf. Quint. 6, 1, 41.

filly: *equula*: Varr. **film**: 1. *membrāna* (thin skin): *f.s gives off the surface of things*, *m. summo de corpore rerum derrepas*, Lucr. 4, 44 (51). *Dimin.* *membrānula* (a very fine, thin skin): Cels. 2. In fig. sense: *chūgo*, *inis*, *f.* (lit. *dimness*): *a film-like obstacle to vision*: *there has been a f. over my eyes*, *mi ob oculos e. obestit*, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 91. 3. *nūbes*, *l.* (lit. *a cloud*: like *preced.*): *I will remove the f. which dims thy mortal vision*, *omnem n. quae mortales hebetat*

visus tibi eripiam, Virg. Aen. 2, 606: 'if our understanding have a f. of ignorance over it' (Mill.). *ad mentis acies nubes quadam ignorantiae obducta est.

filmy: membrinæ (membranulæ) naturam habens. In fig. sense, obscurus, calliginosus: v. DIM. DARK.

filter, filtrate: I. Trans: to pass through a filter: 1. cōlo, i. e. the earth filtering the water, terra (aqua) colante, Plin. 31, 3, 23: Col. v. TO TRAIN. Also comp. percōlo, to f. through, Plin.: Cato. 2. liquo, i. (to clear): f. d' water, liquatæ aquæ, Plin. 31, 3, 22: Hor. (who uses it of straining wine when decanted, Od. 1, 11, 6).

3. sacco, i. (artificially) by a bag: f. d' water, saccata aqua, Sen. Ep. 86, 10: Plin. 4, castro, i. (of wine only) as it loses strength by the process: to f. wines, vina sacco c, Plin. 18, 7, 17. II. Intrans: to be strained through, percōlo, i. v. TO PERCOLATE.

filter (subs): 1. liqulōrium (a wine-strainer): Coel. Aur. 2. saccus (a kind of bag): v. preceded. art. (3, 4): Plin. See also STRAINER.

filtering: percōlātio: Vitruv. 8, 6, (7), 11.

filth: I. Lit.: 1. coenum (gen. term: offensive mire): f. of sewers, c. cloacarum, Cic.: Col.: besmeared with f., coeno oblitus, Cic.: v. TO BESMEAR. Fig.: to wallow in gloom and f., in tenebris volvi c, que, Lucr. 3, 77. 2. sordes, i. s., usu. pl. (f. resulting from uncleanly habits): but oftener in fig. sense: v. MURKINESS: ears suffering from accumulated f., auriculae collecta s. dolentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: let the nails be free from f., sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519. Freq. a term of contempt: amongst the f. and dregs of the city, apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6. 3. squallor (a state of personal shabbiness and dirt): covered with f. and dust, s. plenus ac pulveris, Cic. Verr. 3, 12, 31: clothes covered with f., vestis squalore obrita, Liv. 2, 23, ad init. 4. paedor (personal offensive state: stronger than preced.): limbs disgustingly covered with f., membra paedore horrida, Lucr. 6, 1269: disgusting f., foedus p., Sen.: cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26. 5. colluvies, ēl; also collivio, ōnis (strictly, that which has been washed together: a mass of impurity): a sewer is a hollow place through which the f. flows, cloaca est locus cavus per quem colluvies fluit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1: f. of sewers, colluviones cloacarum, Arnob.: Cic. (who uses the word fig.): cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 85). 6. illuvies, ēl (as resting upon anything): covered with f. and dust, illuvie ac squalore oblitus, Tac. 7. litum (mud of any kind): v. DIRTY, MIRE): Pl. II. Fig.: moral impurity: impūritas, foeditas, obsecantitas: v. OBSCENITY, IMPURITY.

filthy: foedē, spurcū: v. FOULLY.

filthiness: I. Lit.: 1. foeditas: v. FOULNESS: 2. squallor: v. FILTH (I, 3). II. Fig.: moral impurity: obsecantitas, etc.: v. FILTH (II).

filthy: I. Lit.: 1. immundus: f. touch (of the Harpies) contactus l., Virg. Aen. 3, 228. 2. sordidus: v. DIRTY. 3. spurcus (nasty): things f. in appearance and smell, quæ spurci sunt aspectu et odore, Lucil. In Non.: a f. vessel, a [atque pollutum] vas, Gell. Often used as term of contempt: you most onerous and f. fellow, homo avariissime et spurcissime, Hor.: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, 64: Mart. 4. littulentus (muddy, living in mud): the f. swine, l. sus, Hor. 5. foedus (offensive in any way): v. FOUL, DISGUSTING. II. Fig.: in moral sense: 1. obsecans: v. OBSCENE. 2. inquinatus (polluted): most f. conversation, inquinatissimus sermo, Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 65: v. IMPURE. 3. illudens (rare): that f. impure, hateful character, persona illa l. impura, invisa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 21.

filtration: percōlātio: Vitruv. 8, 6, 13, 15.

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final: ultimus, extremus: v. LAST, EXTREME. Join: extremum atque ultimum Senatus consultum, Cæsar. B. C. 1, 5. Phr.: a f. cause, *causa causæ finem spectat: *causa finalis, (as phil. t. t. in diff. sense, Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18): or sometimes finis, cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 20.

finally: 1. postremo: all cities, lands, nay kingdoms, f. even your revenues have been put up for sale, omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, p. vectigalia vestra venderunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62.

2. denique (often not in strict sense, but = moreover, as in preced. ex.: freq. in appeals): f. what have we left, except . . . d. quid reliquē habemus praeter Sall. Cat. 21. 3. ad extremum: i. e. at last: q. v. 4. In winding up a discourse: quod superest, quod reliquum est (= as for the rest): Cic. Att. 9, 19: cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 31.

finance: expr. by aerarium: the department of f., cura aerarii, Suet. Cl. 24: in this embarrassed state of the f. s., in his aerarii angustia, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36 (cf. publicae pecuniae angustiae, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, ad med.).

financial: ad aerarium [sacrum] pertinens (v. preceded. art. and TRKA-SURY). Phr.: the administration of the f. department, cura tabularum publicarum (cf. Tac. Ann. 13, 28: ne multum quaestores aerarii in publicas tabulas referrent): a board of f. for f. reform, quinqueviri minuendis sumptibus publicis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 9.

finch: fringilla, Varr.: Mart.

find: 1. invēnio, vāni, nūm, 4 (to light upon: with or without search): neither at home nor in the city do I f. any one who . . . neque domi neque in urbe invenio quenquam, qui, etc. Pl.: he f. s. the ships ready to sail, naves ad navigandum paratas invenit, Cæsar. B. G. 4, 5: I f. this (stated in authors, id apud auctores invenit, Liv. 2, 8. Less freq. with acc. and inf.: he found from the prisoners that the river was not more than 10 miles off, inveniente ex captivis flumen non amplius millia passuum X abesse, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 16. See also TO FIND OUT. 2. rēperio, pēri (repperi), pertum, 4 (usu. with the notion of getting or recovering something: oftener after search): to f. a treasure, thesaurum r., Pl.: Glycerium has found her parents, Glycerium suos parentes reperit, Ter. And. 5, 6, 5: a very few, falling in with some boats, found safety, perpauci litribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 53: it is very hard to f. true friendships, veras amicitias difficillime reperitur, Cic. Freq. of ascertaining by search: respecting their manners Caesar found as follows, quorum de moribus Caesar sic reperiebat, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 15: in other respects we shall be found equal, ceteris rebus pares reperiemur, Cic. Am. 17, 64. 3. nanciscor, nactus, 3 (to get, fall in with, by good fortune): to f. a person disengaged, aliquem otiosum u, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: to f. huge game, immanes belluas venando n., Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: Cæsar: v. TO OBT.

4. offendo, di, sum, 3 (to hit upon, meet with): to f. a person unprepared, aliquem imparatum of, Cic. Fam. 2, 3: we found her busy at the loom, textentem studiosae ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44. Less freq. with ref. to inanimate objects: Terentius, while hoeing his field, found a chest, T. agrum repastinans, arcam offendit (struck upon it), Plin. 13, 13, 27: you will not f. the same feeling among good citizens, non offendes eundem bonorum sensum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, meæ. Phr.: to f. pleasure in anything, voluptatem capere ex aliqua re (v. TO DERIVE, FEEL): to f. a man guilty, damnare (v. TO CONDEMN): to f. fault, vituperare, accusare (v. TO BLAME; and FAULT): to f. by experience, experiri (v. TO EXPERIENCE): not to be found (not forthcoming), non comparere, Cic. Clu. 64, 180.

find out: 1. compērio, pēritum, 4 (to obtain information by search: foll. by direct acc., or acc. and inf.): to f. out and detect a crime, facinus c. atque deprehendere, Cic. (v. TO DETECT): they found out that a bridge was building, pontem fieri compertum, Cæsar: v. TO DISCOVER. 2. cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3: v. TO ASCERTAIN. 3. invēnio, 4: v. TO FIND (I, fin.). 4. resciscio, ivi, itum, 3 (to f. out what was concealed): where has he found out this, unde hanc hic rescivit? Ter. Phor. 3, 7, 5: as he is on the stage, where everybody f. out everything, ut in comœdiis ubi omnes omnia r., Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27. 5. rēperio, 4: v. TO DISCOVER.

finder: 1. inventor, f. -trix: Ter.: Cic. 2. rēpor, f. -trix: Hor.: Varr. (Or expr. by verb: to offer a reward to the f., *praemium promittere et, quicunque invenit).

fine (adj.): I. Opp. to coarse: in texture: 1. subtilis, e (strictly of thread for weaving): a f. thread, a filum, Lucr.: f. flour, a farina, Plin. By anal., the f. edge of a sword, a acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76, 11: a f. palate (taste), s. palatum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: a f. judgment or taste, s. iudicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. 2. tēnuis, e (thin): a very f. toga (f. in the thread), toga tenuissima filo, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: f. hair, t. comæ, Tib. Fig.: f. keen discrimination, t. acuta distinctio, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43. Strengthened, pētenuis, very f.: very f. sand, pēt. sabulum, Plin.: also praetenuis, Plin. 3. vesicus (consisting of small particles: rare): f. salt, v. sal, Lucr. 1, 327. II. Pure, unalloyed: pūrus: f. gold, p. aurum, Plin.: Virg.: v. PURE. III. Handsome, making a show: 1. praeclārus: a city with a f. situation, urbs situ praeclara, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, 117: f. features, p. vultus, Lucr. 4, 1030: v. DISTINGUISHED, FAMOUS. 2. bellus (a general term of praise, with various applications): a f. theatre, b. theatrum, Cic. Att. 13, 20: very f. wine, bellissimum vinum, Col. 12, 19, 2: it is a f. thing (to do this or that), bellum est, Cic. Att. 13, 49. 3. splendidus: v. SPLENDID. 4. pulcher, chra, chrum (handsome): what finer sight can there be, quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic.: who thought it a f. thing to sleep till mid-day, cui p. fuit in medios dies dormire, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. 5. lēpidus (strictly, graceful, elegant: freq. in colloq. language): a f. old gentleman, l. senex, Pl.: a very f. (nice) fellow, homo lēpidissimus, Pl. 6. magnificus: v. MAGNIFICENT. IV. Refined, elegant: Phr.: the f. arts, artes elegantes et ingenuae (but this includes all the branches of liberal knowledge: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4): more precisely, *artes elegantiores: a f. gentleman, homo elegans, urbanus (v. REFINED, ELEGANT): homo omni vita atque victu excultus atque politus, Cic. Br. 25, 95: ad unguem factus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 32. V. serene, without storms: sērenus, stidus v. PAIR (III). VI. Ironically: bonus, praeclārus, etc.: O f. guardian and defender of the province, bone custos defensorque provinciae, Cic. Verr. 5, 6, 12: a f. pair of brothers, par nobile fraterum: Hor. S. 2, 3, 143.

fine (subs): 1. multa or mulcta: an immediate f. of 500,000 asses was imposed upon each state, m. praesens quingenum millium aeris in singulas civitates imposita est, Liv. 10, 37: to incur a f., m. committere, Cic. Clu. 7, 103: to propose a f. against any one, m. alci irrogare, Cic. Mil. 14, 36. 2. multatio (strictly the act of fining): Cic.: Plin. Phr.: money paid as a f., pecunia multatiola, Liv. 10, 23: to coerce by f., damno coercere, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: to put in operation f. s. and other coercion, damna aliamque coercionem inhibere, Liv. 4, 53.

fine (v.): multo or mulcto, i (including other penalties): to f. a man in

a sum of money, aliquem pecunia m. Nep.; in lands, agris m. Cic.; in a certain quantity of grain, certo numero frumenti m., Hirt. See also **FINIS** (sub).

finely: 1. Opp. to coarsely: **tenuiter**, subtiliter: Cic. Phr.: *to pulverise a root very f.*, radicum in subtilem pulverem conferre, cf. Plin. 16, 11, 70: v. **FINE** (1.). 2. Well, beautifully: *bene, egregie, praeclarè*, pulchrè: Cic.

fineness: 1. Delicacy: opp. to coarseness: 1. subtilitas: f. of a powder, s. pulveris, Plin. 18, 7, 14: f. of iron-tools, s. ferramentorum, Plin. Fig.: of intellect: *most think the minds of military men wanting in f.*, perique credant militibus ingenia deesse s., Tac. Agr. 9: v. **SUBTILTY**. 2. **ténuitas**: f. of *flam*, t. lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2 § 1: f. of a sieve, t. cribri, Plin. Fig.: *exquisite f. of subjects and terms*, linata et rerum et verborum t., Cic. Flin. 3, 12, 40. 3. Purity: *púritas*: f. of gold, "auri p." v. **PURITY**. 4. **fineness** of weather: *sérénitas*: the f. of an autumn forebodes a windy winter, autumnum s. ventosum facit hiemem, Plin.: v. **ASSEMBLY**.

fine-spun: mostly fig.: **ténula**, subtilis: v. **FINE** (1.); **SUBTLE**.

finery: 1. munditia (esp. of dress: mostly pl.): *f. was for women*, *tail for men*, munditia mulieribus, viris laborem convenire, Sall. Jug. 89, ad fin. c. a youth attired in ample f., praeparatus adolescens multis m., Tac. Ann. 4, 28. 2. laetitia (sumptuousness of any kind): v. **MAGNIFICENCE**. 3. **lénecium** (term of contempt; meretricious adornment): f. of person, corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: Suet. Esp. of style: *invention without fin*, inventio lenocinis destituta, Quint. 12, 1, 29. 4. apparatus, *as*: v. **POMP**.

finesse: perh. argútiles, arum: cf. Cic. Am. 13, 45: v. **SUBTILTY**, **FINICKS**.

finger (subs.): **digitus** (also thumb or toe): the fore f., d. index (as used in pointing), Hor.: Plin.: also, d. salutaris (perh. as used in greeting), Suet. Aug. 80: the middle f., d. medius, Plin.: Quint. (also d. infamis, impudicus, as used in obscene gestures, cf. Mart. 6, 70, 5): the third f., d. minimus proximus, Gell.: also d. medicus, Plin. 30, 12, 34: d. medicinalis (minimo vicinus), Macr. Sat. 7, 13, ad init.: the little f., d. minimus, Hor.: Gell.: Macr.: *To touch (just) with the tips of the f.*, extreme digitis attingere, Cic. Cael. 12, 28: to count on the f.s, digitis computare (rationem), Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 51: per digitos numerare, Ov. Fast. 3, 121: to map or crack the f.s, digitos or digitis concerpere, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 75: Petr.: *gesticulations with the f.s (in speaking)*: argutiae digitorum, Cic. Or. 18, 59: to talk with the f.s, digitis loqui, Ov. Trist. 2, 453: to be pointed at with the f. (i. e. be distinguished), digito monstrari, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 22: to point the f. at anything, d. ad aliquid intendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 101: Fig.: *not to scurve a f.'s breadth from a rule*, d. transversum [ut alunt] ab instituto non diacedere, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58. **Dimin.**, digitulus, a small f., Ter.: Hier. *Appertaining to a f.*, digitalis, e: the thickness of one's f., digitalis crassitudo, Plin. As subs., digitale, a covering for the f.s: v. **GLOVES**.

finger (v.): attritio, tango: v. TO TOUCH, HANDLE.

finical: perh. pútidus: to avoid an *undistinct* as well as a f. articulation, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 133: cf. de Or. 3, 11, 41: nolo exprimi literas putidas (in a finical, over-distinct way): v. **AFFECTED**. Or. expr. by nimis, compar. *degr.*, etc.: somewhat f. in dress, "vestitus nimis elegans" elegantior quam decet; circa curam vestitus morosior, cf. Suet. Caes. 45.

finically: pútidus: v. **preced. art.** **finicalness**: nimis elegantia; putida quaedam elegantia: v. **FINICAL**.

finish (v.): 1. To accomplish completely: 1. conficere, feci, fecimus, 3:

to f. the rest of a journey, iter reliquum c., Cic.: to carry on and f. a war, bellum gerere et c., Cic. Bal. 20, 47: v. TO ACCOMPLISH.

2. perficere, 3 (pointing more to the close than conficere): *he f.s the bridge in two days*, pontem biduo perficit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54. Join: absolvi et perficere, Cic. 3. absolvo, vi, áttim, 3 (to f. off): to f. a part (of a statue), partem a., Cic. Off. 3, 2, 10: a history cannot be f'd in a hurry, historia [non] potest exiguo tempore absolvi (opp. to institui), Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9.

4. pérágo, égi, áctum, 3 (to carry through to the end): to f. the elections (go through with them), comitia p., Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 10: to f. one's course, cursum p., Virg. 5, exigo, 3 (mostly poet.): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1. 6. defungor, áctus, 3 (to have done with a thing: with abl.): *he hastens to f. the combat*, d. proelio festinat, Liv. 1, 25: most freq. in p. part.: bodies that have f'd (done with) life, defuncta corpora víta, Virg.: Hor. 7. explico, ávi and ul, áttim and áttum, 1 (in late writers: lit. to unfold): to f. a journey, iter ex., Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 1: I soon f'd my elegiac, elegos celeriter explicui, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7: hence the "explicit" = FINIS, of the MSS.

8. consummo, 1 (to put the finishing stroke to: chiefly in later authors): to f. public works that have been begun, opera inchoata c., Plin. Ep. 10, 33, fin.: as soon as hens f. laying, they want to sit, ut primum partum consummaverint, gallinae incubare cupiunt, Col. 8, 5, ad init. 9. patro, 1 (to execute, discharge): after the day's work is f'd, patratis operibus, XII. Tab. In Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: to f. the war (bring it to an end), bellum p., Sall.: Tac. 10. perpetro, 1 (like patro, but pointing more to the end of what is done): as soon as I had f'd all my work, postquam opus meum omne perpetravi, Pl.: Tac. 11. expleo, 2 (rare): v. TO COMPLETE.

12. To put an end to: 1. finio, 4: to f. a lunch with mulberries, prandium moris f., Hor. S. 2, 4, 21: Caes.: Cic. 2. termino, 1: v. TO END, TERMINATE.

finish off: 1. absolvo, 3: v. **preced. art.** (1, 3). 2. expóllo, 4: I'll f. off my work so nicely that you shan't be able to find fault, tibi meum opus ita expolitum dabo, ut improbare non queas, Pl.: to f. off any thing perfectly, aliquid omni ex parte perfectum ex., Cic. Inv. 2, 1, fin.

3. extremam s. ultimam manum (opert) impono: v. **FINISHING-STROKE**.

finish (subs.): i. e. perfection: 1. absolutio perfectioque (oratoria), Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130. 2. lima (meton.: lit. a polishing-file): the pains and time required in order to attain f., limae labor et mora, Hor. A. P. 291: wanting in f. (Aeschylus), rudis et incompositus, Quint. 10, 1, 66.

finished (part. adj.): 1. perfectus: a complete and f. orator, orator plenus et p., Cic.: more highly f. folding-doors, perfectiores valvae, Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 124: v. **PERFECT**. 2. absolutio: the most f. and perfect reasoning, absolutissima et perfectissima argumentatio, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: Quint.: v. **PERFECT**. 3. consummatus: f. eloquence, c. eloquentia, Quint. proem. § 20: a f. speaker, c. orator, Quint. See also **ACCOMPLISHED**, **COMPLETE**.

finisher: 1. confector, e. g. totius belli, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, fin. 2. consummator: Vulg. Hebr. xl, 2: Tert. 3. expr. by verb. qui confecti, consummavit, etc.: v. TO FINISH.

finishing (subs.): confectio, perfectio, absolutio: Cic.: v. **ACCOMPLISHMENT**.

finishing-stroke: extrema s. ultima manus: he did not put the f.-stroke (f.-touches) to his works, m. extrema non accessit ejus operibus, Cic. Br. 33, 126: to give the f. to the war, bello extremam m. imponere, Virg. Aen. 7, 572. Phr.: to put the f. to a war, bellum commissum ac profugatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40, extr.: to a work, opus ceptum pro-

figatumque perficere, Aug. in Mon. Ancyrr.: to put the f. to Iambicus, Iambos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 8.

finite: finitus (bounded in whatever way: not used absol. in Cic.); certis finibus s. terminis circumscriptus, inclusus: v. TO BOUND, CONFINE.

finitely: finitè: Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27.

finiteness: expr. by finis: "f. can never be a just cause of complaint" (Paley), "minime querendum est quod unicuique rei fines certi in rerum natura constituti sint; Injuncte Deum incusant qui se finis natura praeditos esse querunt."

finny: pinniger, éra, érum: Ov. Phr.: the f. tribes, piscium genus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9.

fir: 1. ábies, étis, m. (the white f.): Plin. 2. pinus, tis and i, f.: Plin.: v. **PINE**. 3. pícea (spruce): Plin. 4. pínanster, tri, m. (prob. the Scotch f.): Plin. 5. sápinus, i, f. (silver-f.): Plin.

—, made of: 1. ábiegnus: Cic. 2. pinus: Ov.: f.-cones, p. nucce, Plin. 3. sápinus: Col. (For sym. v. **preced. art.**)

fire (subs.): 1. The element: 1. ignis, is, m.: we feel that f. is hot, sentimus ignem calere, Cic.: to strike f. with a flint, i. lapidum conflictu atque tritu elicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; i. excudere, Plin.: Virg.: to heap wood round and set it on f., ligna circumdare et i. subijcere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 69: to apply f., i. admove, Cic.: to catch f., ignem concipere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, fin.; i. comprehendere, Caes. B. C. 5, 43: to ravage by f. and sword, ferro ignique, ferro atque i. vastare, Cic. 2. flamma (strictly flame: esp. poet. in this sense): v. **FLAME**. To catch f., flammam concipere, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: f. and water (prov. of things antagonistic), prius flamma undis, Poet. in Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 49: "where there's smoke there's fire," semper f. fumo proxima, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 53.

3. A f. kindled: 1. ignis: a slow f., lentus i., Plin.; i. exigua, Virg. G. 1, 196: water boils when a f. is kindled beneath it, subditis i. aquae effervescent, Cic.: to light a f., i. accendere, Virg.: i. facere, Caes. (v. TO KINDLE): to put any thing on the f., ignem allicui rei subdere, subijcere (v. **supr. 1**). Poet.: of lightning, stars, etc.: gleaming f. (lightning), i. coruscus, Hor.: the moon is bright among the lesser f.s (the stars), micat inter ignes luna minores, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46. Fig.: *let this spark of f. kindle a vast conflagration*, ne parvus hic i. incendium ingens excusset, Liv. 21, 3, extr.: the f. (of anger) blazed up in his soul, exarsere ignes animo, Virg.: she is consumed by secret fire (of love), caeco capritur i., Virg. 2. igniculus (a small f.): to call for a little f. at mid-winter, i. brumae tempore poscere, Virg. 3, 102.

3. focus: v. **FIRE-SIDE**. Phr.: to keep a good f., luculento camino uti, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: to put oil on the f., oleum camino addere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321: to pile logs upon the f., ligna super focum reponere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5.

4. **conflagration**: incendium: to cause, kindle a f., i. facere, Cic. Par. 4, 31; i. excitare, Cic. Mur. 25, extr.: excusset, Liv. 21, 3, extr.: to put out a f., i. restinguere (exa), Cic. Mur. 1, c. Sall. (v. TO EXTINGUISH): the f. broke out in the Circus, principium incendii ortum est in (Circu), Tac. Ann. 15, 38: the f. spread furiously, impetu pervagatum i., Tac. l. c. 39: the f. was got under after six days, sexto demum die finis incendio factus, Tac. l. c. 40: a house on f. (dumus), occupata igni, Gell. 15, 1: to cry "Fire," incendium conclamare (of a number of persons), Sen. Ir. 3, 43, 3. Fig.: love makes a f. in my heart, mihi in pectore [atque in corde] facti amor i., Pl.: inflamed by the (aging) f.s of passion, cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus, Cic.: Ov. 4. **Discharge of artillery**: coniectus, *as*: v. **VOLLEY**. Phr.: (arry one i.) between two f.s, haec uter lupus

nac canis (angit), Hor. S. 2, 2, 64; *utroque urgent, incessant, hostes. V. The disease St. Anthony's f., macer ignis: Cels. v. KRISTELLER. VI. F. i. g. vehemens, ardour: impetus, vis, vigor, etc.: otherwise there can be no f. or energy in speech, aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 279: speeches which are read lose all their f., actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 2: they saw the same energy in his features, the same f. in his eye, eundem vigorem in vultu, eandem vim in oculis intueri, Liv. 21, 4, init.: the f. of (youthful) age, fervor aetatis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 24: Aeschines was characterised by majesty, Demosthenes by f., sonitus Aeschines, vim Demosthenes habuit, Cic. Or. 3, 7, 28. See also FERVOUR, ARDOUR, VEREMENCE. Phr.: to lose his f. (of an orator), languescere, Cic. Sen. 9, 28.

fire, of: 1. igneus: Ceanthes is of opinion that the stars are all of f. Ceanthes tota esse ignea sidera putat, Cic.: colour of f., i. color, Plin. Fig.: hearts of f., i. corda, Stat.: Sil.: v. FIERY. 2. flammeus: stars having the nature of f., stellae naturs flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118.

—, to be on: 1. ardeo, si, sum, 2 (most gen. term): the house was on f., domus ardebat, Cic.: when your neighbour's house is on f., paries quon proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84. Fig.: he foamed at the mouth, his eyes were on f., spumas agebat in ore, ardebat oculi, Cic.: all Spain would be on f. with war, totam Hispaniam arsuram bello, Liv. 28, 24, extr.: to be on f. with love, passion, etc., amore, cupiditate a., Cic.: Ter. 2. flagro, i. (to be in a blaze): you saw the transports on f., flagrantia onerarias videbatis, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69. Fig.: to be on f. with love, hatred, amore, odio f., Cic. See also TO BLAZE, BE BURNED.

—, to set on: 1. incendio, di, sum, 3: to set towns, buildings on f., oppida, aedificia i., Caes.: to set brambles on f., vepres i., Virg.: v. TO BURN. 2. inflammo, i. (to set in flames): they storm the villages and set the houses on f., viros expugnant, tecta i., Liv. 10, 2, 10: inflammare atque incendere, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91. 3. ignem (aliqui ref) subijcio, admoveo: v. FIRE (I, 1). See also TO KINDLE.

—, to take: 1. ardesco, arsi, sum, 3: to take f. readily, celeriter a., Plin. Fig.: to take f. with anger, in iras a., Ov. Met. 5, 41: she takes f. as she goes, ardescit tuendo, Virg.: v. TO KINDLE. 2. exardesco, 3 (to take f. and blaze up): a substance ready at taking f., materies facilis ad exardescendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190. Fig.: the plebs took f. at this, plebs ad indignationem exarsit, Liv.: v. EXASPERATED, TO BE. 3. exardesco, candui, 3 (so as to be hot throughout): when bitumen and sulphur are added, it will take f., cum bitumen et sulfur additum eat, exardescet, Cato, R. R. 95. Fig.: to take fire with anger, ira ex., Cic. 4. ignesco, 3: at last all the world would take f., ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. Fig.: his wrath takes f. at the sight, tuenti i. irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 66. 5. ignem concipio, comprehendo; flammam concipio: v. FIRE (I.).

fire (n.): incendio, inflammo: v. FIRE, TO SET ON. Phr.: they endeavour to f. the siege-works, ignem operibus inferunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. For fig. sense, v. TO INFLAME, EXCITE.

— up (v. intr.): exardesco, ardesco: v. FIRE, TO TAKE.

fire-arms: *tela bombardica: v. GUN-POWDER.

fire-brand: 1. lit., i. sitio, onis, m. (whether burning or not): a blazing f., t. ardens, Apul.: extinguished f. (without flame), extincti t., Cels. 2. torris, is, m. (actually burning): a blazing f., t. flagrans, Ov.: t. vilvis,

Val. Fl.: a f. all in flames, ambustus t., Virg. Aen. 12, 298. 3. fax, facis, f. (esp. for incendiary purposes): to hurl f. at dwellings, f. ardentis in tecta jactare, Cic. Harusp. 18, 39: v. sup.

4. malleolus (a kind of missile for firing buildings, etc.): to get ready f. [of all kinds] for setting fire to the city, m. et faces ad inflammandum urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32. II. Fig.: a mischievous person: fax: the f. of this war (Hannibal), f. hujus belli, Liv. 21, 10: f. of the human race (Caligula and Nero), faces humani generis, Plin.: Cic.

fire-engine: siphon or siphon, onis, m. (a kind of water pipe): cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42): nullus usquam in publico siphon, nulla hama, nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda: cf. Isid. Or. 20, 6, 9.

fire-escape: *instrumentum ad incendia effugienda (comparatum).

fire-fly: *musca ignifera (?). (*Elatr noctilucus, Cuv.)

fire-lock: *sclopētum: v. GUN.

fire-man: esp. pl., the body of firemen, excubiae nocturnae vigilesque adversus incendia, Suet. Aug. 30.

fire-pan: 1. bātilum (either a f.-shovel or a chafing-dish): Hor.: Plin. 2. fociulus (chafing-dish): Plin.

fire-place: 1. caminus (strictly, for metals: v. FURNACE): cf. FIRE (II, Phr.). 2. focus: Cic.: Hor.: v. FIRE-SIDE, HEARTH. Divina, fociulus, a small f.: v. preced. art.

fire-proof: ignibus-impervius, Tac. Ann. 15, 43. Phr.: f. (of buildings), *incenditis non obnoxia, adversus incendia tuta ac munita: to make a building f., ignem defendere, Gell. 15, 1.

fire-ship: navis taeda et pice et stupa relictisque rebus completa quae sunt ad incendia; navis ad incendium praeparata, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: navis bituminis et sulfure illita, Curt. 4, 3, init.

fire-shovel: bātilum: v. FIRE-PAN. (Rutabulum, Cato, 10, appears to be a poker.)

fire-side: focus: to sit by one's f., ad f. sedere, Cic.: for altar and f., pro aris et focis, Cic.: v. HEARTH.

fire-stone: pyrites, ae, m. (rupitris): Plin.

fire-warden: vigilum, nocturnarum excubiarum praefectus, Paul. Dig.: v. FIRE-MAN. (The triumviri nocturni were the board of f. in republican times: v. Dict. Ant. a. v.)

fire-wood: 1. lignum, usu. pl.: we have no f. in the house, i. apud nos nulla sunt, Pl. Aul. 2, 6, 8: Hor. 2. crēmia, orum (rare): small dry wood, which country-folk call crēmia, tenuia ligna quae c. rusticis appellant, Col. 12, 19, ad init.: Plin. To collect f., lignari (esp. of soldiers): Caes.: Liv.

fireworks: *ignes artificiales (Kr.): or perh. pyrōmata, um (*rupitara). **firkin**: dōllum: v. JAR. As measure, metretre (μετρητή): Vulg. Jo. ii. 6: Col.

firm (adj.): 1. firmus (in most senses of Eng.): f. ground, f. solum, Curt.: a f. and steadfast opinion, opinio f. et stabilla, Cic.: f. friendships, f. amicitiae, Cic.: v. STRONG. 2. stabilla, e (not to be shaken): a level and f. road, via plana et a., Cic. Fl. 42, 105: a f. foundation, a. fundamentum, Lucr.: Liv. Oftener fig.: v. sup. (1). Join: firmus et stabillis et constans [amicus], Cic. Am. 17, 62. 3. solidus (substantial, like the ground): v. SOLID. Fig.: shakes from his f. resolve, mente quatit solida, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. 4. immobills, e: v. IMMOVABLE. 5. (in fig. sense) obstinatus (firmly resolved; less freq. in good than in bad sense) fidelity f. (to obstinacy), obs. fides, Tac. H. 5, 5, ad init.: f. against woman's tears, obs. adversus lacrimas muliebres, Liv. 2, 40, ad init.: v. OBSTINATE. 6. tēnax, ācis (holding fast to any thing): f. of purpose, t. propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 1: the obstinate man is he who is beyond mea-

sure f. of purpose, pertinax ultra modum t. propositi, Quint. 7. constans (only in fig. sense): v. CONSTANT, RESOLUTE.

firm, to be: persēvērō, i: v. TO PERSIST.

—, to make: firmo, confirmo, i: a remedy for making loose teeth f., remedium ad mobiles dentium firmandos (confirm.), Plin.: v. TO STRENGTHEN, ESTABLISH.

firm (subs.): societas, collēgium: v. COMPANY (fin.).

firmament: firmamentum: Vulg.: AUG.: v. HEAVEN, SKY.

firmly: 1. firmē, firmiter (both lit. and fig.): to fix a pier as f., as possible, privivum quon firmissime statuere, Vitruv.: to stand f., firme insistere, Suet.: to prop a thing up f., firmiter sufficere aliquid, Pl.: Caes.: to grasp any thing f. in the mind, firme aliquid animo comprehendere, Cic. 2. solidē (only in lit. sense): a basket woven not thickly yet f., cista neque spissa, a. tamen contexta, Col.: water more f. congealed, aqua solidius concreta, Gell. 3. constanter (with fixed resolution): to behave f. and with freedom, c. et libere se gerere, Cic.: to bear pain f. and calmly, c. et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. 4. obstinātē (comp. firm, 5): to refuse f., o. negare, Caes.: Suet. 5. tēnācter (with firm hold: both lit. and fig.): to bind f., t. vincire, Cic.: to grasp a person's hand f., manum allicuius t. apprehendere, Val.: to learn quickly and retain f. in the memory, cito discere et t. retinere, Soll. 6. pertinācter (very firmly): green wool resists the saw more f., ligna viridia pertinacius serram resistunt, Plin. 16, 43, 83: these very things remain the more f. rooted (in the mind), haec ipsa magis p. haerent, Quint. 1, 1, 5: v. OBSTINATELY. Phr.: I am f. resolved to say all, certum est deliberatumque (mihi) omnia dicere, Cic. R. Am. 11, 31: Ov.: f. resolved on going, certus eundi, Virg. (v. RESOLVED): I am f. convinced, mihi persuasum (persuasissimum) est, foll. by de and ab, or acc. and inf., Cic. Fam. 11, 2, 11: q. also persuasum (persuasissimum) habeo, Cic. Verr. 5, 25, extr.: see also RESOLUTELY, SURELY.

firmness: 1. firmitas (material or mental): f. of timber, f. materiae, Caes.: f. of mind, f. animi, Cic.: v. STRENGTH. 2. firmitudo (= preced.): f. of a bridge, f. pontis, Caes.: Cic. 3. stabilitas: roots give f. to the plants they support, stirpes a. dant iis quae sustinent, Cic.: f. of the teeth, a. dentium, Plin.: the f. (or solidity) of infantry, a. pedum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Cic.: v. STABILITY. 4. constantia (resolution): f. of mind, c. animi, Ov.: Cic. (in whom the word is mostly used of consistent action or habit of mind). Join: stabilitas atque constantia, Cic. Am. 18, 65. 5. obstinatio: to decline, not with ingratitude, but yet with a settled f. of resolution, non ingrato animo sed obs. quadam sententiae repudiar, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: Tac. 6. persēvērancia: v. PERSEVERANCE, PERSISTENCE.

first (adj.): 1. primus (of time, place, rank): the six legions which had come f., sex legiones quae primae venerant, Caes.: the f. place on the march, p. locus itineris, Caes.: undoubtedly the f. man in his town, sui municipii facile p., Cic. R. Am. 6, init.: to play the f. part, primas (partes) agere, tenere (v. FOREMOST). Very freq. is the phr. in (cum) primis: his mother is said to have been among the f. to bring a stone, dicitur mater in primis lapidem tulisse, Nep. Paus. extr.: Cic. N. B. When the comparison is between two only, prior, us, must be used: Pyrrha f. breaks silence, rumpit silentia Pyrrha prior, Ov. Met. 1, 384: to speak f. on a trial (of the counsel for either side), priore loco causam dicere, Cic. Quint. 2, 7: v. FOREMR, SUPERIOR. 2. princeps, cipis (esp. of rank or importance): they were

the f. to promise money, p. pecuniae pollicendae erant, Cic. Phil. 7, 23: *he was the f. to enter the fight and the last to quit* 4, p. in proelium tunc, ultimus contra proelio excedebat, Liv. 21, 4: *he was the f. who ventured*, p. ausus est, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 129: v. CHIEF, FOREMOST. 3. *primōria*, e (less freq): than preced. words, and rarely of time: *the f. teeth (after birth)*, p. dentes, Phil. 7, 16, 15: *at f. sight*, p. aspectu, Gell. 7, 2, imit.: *the f. (foremost) men of the people*, primores populi, Hor. Comp. foll. art.

First (adverb). 1. primum. *f. of*
at myself am arripe, p. omniau ego
ipse vivat, foll. by deinde, C. Cat. 2,
9, 19. Besides primum = deinde, we
find also, primum ... deinde ... tum
... postremo, C. N. D. 2, 1, 3; primum
... tum ... deinde ... post ... tum
... deinde, C. Fin. 5, 33, 65 (where
tum appears to denote a closer con-
nexion than deinde). 2. primo (usu.
= at first; not used of logical arrange-
ments): (at) f. we thought the house was
falling, aedes primo ruere rebatur, Pl.
(at) f. he made a show of refusal; at
last he promised, primum negare ...
denique promittit, Sall. Jug. 117. (N.B.
—When a person is compared with other
persons, primum or prior must be used,
not an ad.: cf. rarer, Quint.) Ph. r.: f.
of all, ante omnia, Adj.: now f. (= at
last), nunc demum, jam demum (V.
LENGTH, AT): to do a thing f. (before
any one), occupare, praecupere, ali-
quem (V. TO ANTICIPATE).

first-born } 1. (of two or more living children) major, maximus (natu): v. KIDNE, ELDEST.
 2. expr. by primus: *saves give the first seat to the f. of their litter, primis genitis (ad. primogenitis) in quoque partu sive primas (mammis) praebent*, Plin. II, 40, 95: cf. **FIRST** (adj. and adv.).
3. primogenitus: *His f. son, filius satus p.*, Lact.: *Vulg. Matt. i. 25.*

first-fruits: primitiae, arum: they gave the f. to Ceres, p. Cereri dabant, Ov. Flg.: the f. of mines, p. metallorum, Tac. H. 4, 53: the f. of arms, p. armorum, Stat. Th. II, 285.

firstling: *of a flock*, primus gēnitus
&. nātus: V. FIRST-BORN.

fisc: **fiscus**: **v. TREASURY**.
fiscal: **fiscalia**, **e** (strictly, *belonging to the fiscus or imperial treasury*): *f. burdens* (i. e. *heavy taxes*), *f. molestiae*, *Aur. Vic.*: *f. law*, *f. jus*, *Paul. Dig.*:

fish (subs.): 1, *piscis*, is, m.: to be covered with scales, as *f.*, integ. squamis, ut *piscea*, Plin.: *Cic. Dimin.*, *pisciculus*, a little *f.*, Pl.: Ter. 2, *cetus*, i, m.; *cetona*, i, n.; pl. *cetis* of large sea animals, as a *whale*, *seal*: this

class only (carnivora), like those *fs* called *cete*, brings forth their young *alice*, hoc genus solum, ut ea quae *cete* appellat, animal parit, Plin. 9, 24, 40: while the *fs* (or sea-monsters) shall swim in the ocean, dum *cete* ponto innabunt, Sil. 3, (collectively) piscatus, lis, m. (*fish* as caught, for the table): with wine, victuals, and capital *f*, vino, victu, p. probo, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 41: with *f*, food, and game, p. aucupo, venatione, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 21. P. hr.: plenty of *f*. copia piscaria, Pl.

fish (n.). 1. *Lit.*—*Plac.*, *Plor.*: *let us hunt, let us f.*, venemur, piscemur, Hor.: *to f. with a hook, a net, hamo, rete*, p., Suet.: see also to **ANGLE**. 2. *Fig.*—*to search out; exploit; to f. every thing out of a man, omnia ab aliquo exp.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19. 3. *To f.* for: i. e. *to be on the look-out for* (colloq.): 1. *and/or*, *to (l.) to catch birds*: *to f. for popularity, studium favoreque populi* a., Flor. 3, 13: Cic. 2. *capto*, i. *to f. for applause, plausus* c., Cic.: *v. to CATCH AT*. (N.B.—Both the above less colloq. than the Eng.)

fish-bone: spina piscis: Cic. in Quint. 8, 3, 66. Phr.: to take out f-bones (before cooking), places exossare, 17: Ter.

fisher, fisherman : pescător, Cloc.
Ter. Fem. pescătrix : Plin.

fishery: 1. cétariae, arum and cétaria, orum (no sing.): these (fish) crowd the Spanish Sea, Hispaniae cettarias bi replent, Plin. 8, 15, 10: more tunicas will swim in, and your fish will increase, plures adnabant thynni et cettaria crescent, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. 2. locus pisculentius, pars maris piscibus abundans: a headland (in Sicily) which is the finest fish in the world, promontorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Solin. 5.

fish-hook: *hāmus*: to jump at the baited *f.* like a fish, *occultum decurrere piscis ad h.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74. *Dimin.* *hamulus*, a small hook: *h. piscarius*, Pl. St. 2, 2, 16.

fishing (subs.): 1. piscatus, fis: who lived by hunting, foraging, f., quos venatus, aucupia, p., alebant, Plin. 8, 16, 17: there is a pleasure in f. also, est et in p. voluptas, Plin. 2. piscatio: Ulp. Dig. 3. expr. by inf. of piscor: nets that wear well in f., retia in piscando durantia, Plin.: v. TO FISH.

fishing-boat; hōria: Pl.: Gell.
*Dimin. horiola, Pl. [Also piscatoria
 navis, Caes. B. C. 2, 4.]*

fishing-frog: rana piscatrix: Plin.
fishing-line: 1. linum: *to guide*

the f. with the rod, moderari arundine
L, Ov. 2. linea: Pl.

fishing-net: rêta, la, n. : v. NET.
fishing-rod: ârundo, înia, f. : Ov.
Tib. : a. piscatoria, Plin. 16, 36, 66,

fishing-tackle: *Instrumenta piscatoria.

fish-market: forum piscarium: Pl.
fish-monger: 1. cetaarius: *fs'*
shops, cetariorum officinae, Col. 8, 17:
Cic.: Ter. 2. piscarius (rare): Varr.
in Forcell.

fish-pond: 1. *piscina*: *f* of fresh water and salt, *p. dulces, salasse*, Varr. 3, 17, *init.*: *Cic.* 2. *stagnum* (strictly any pond): *the best kind of f.*, *s. optimum*, Col. 8, 17, *int.*: Hor. 3. *vivarium* (a place for preserving any creatures alive): *f* for lampreys, shell-fish, *vivaria murenarum, cochlearum*, Plin.: Col. 1. c.

flist: 1. *pugnus* (the clenched hand): to double the hand and make a *f*, *manum* comprime *pugnū* *facere*, *facere*, *Acad.* 2, 47, 145: to fight with *f*s, *pugnīs* certare, *Cl.* *Tusc.* 5, 27, 77: to beat any one with the *f*s, *pugnīs* aliquem caedere, *Pl.*; stronger terms, *pugnīs* contabundare, *pectere*, *onerare* (*f*o pummel, *clabour*), *Pl.*: to drive your *f* into a man's face, *p* allici in oīs impingere, *Pl.* *Rud.* 3, 4, 5. 2. *collapsus* (a blow with the *f*): *v. CUFF, BLOW.*

fistula: in surgery, fistula: Cels.
fistulous: fistulosus: Cato, R. R.
157, *ad ini.*

lit. (subs.): 1. Lit.: a seizure by disease: 1. accessio (any attack of disease): Suet., Cels. Plin. 26, 11, 71: V. ATTACK. 2. accessus, us (= accessio, but less freq.): Gell. 4, 2, ad fin.: a sudden and violent f.: a. f. of the gout, 1. podagrae, Plin. 28, 4, 9: to relieve a f. of fever, rheum, febris, pituitae 1. tollere, Plin. 4. defectio (a fainting f.): a sudden fainting f., subita d. Suet., Cels. 50. Phr.: to have a f. of epilepsy, morbo comitiali corpi, Cels. as a boy he was subject to epileptic f.s., puer comitiali morbo vexatus est, Suet. Plin. 50: when the (excruciating) f.s. of his disease came on, quum faces adoleverunt dolorum, Cic. Off. 2. 10. 22

|||. By an allusion, of anger or other passions: impetūs, ūs: to kill a slave in the heat of passion, servum impetū et ira (= impetū irae) occidere, Tac. Ger. 23: to kill by f.s. and starts, perh. *carpitum ac temere agere; parum constanter aliquid facere: "twas said by f.s. by starts" "twas wild" (Gray), modo tristia, modo incondita furentis modo crebris. |||.

a good *f.*, vestimentum apte factum, cf. Quint. II, 3, 139.

fitt *adj.*: 1. aptus (with dat. of person); the object or end for which being usu. expr. by ad and acc.): *these kinds of speaking are fitter for youth*, haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, Cic. Brut. 95: 326: *a woollen cloak f. for any season of the year*, pallium lanæum a. ad omne anni tempus, Cic. N. D. 3. 24. 81: v. **SURFIT**.

templa, Cfr. N. 1. 3, 24, 85: v. *SUITABLE*.
 2. *Können* for *A definite purpose* = *ad eam rem*: v. *SUITABLE*.
 3. *hållila*, *e* (in active *senae*; *possessing ability or capability*: with *dat.* or acc. with *ad*): *these vines are fitter for rich soils*, *pinguibus hae vites terris h.*, Virg. G. 2, 92: *Hor.*: *never was the same nature more fitted for the most opposite circumstances*, *nonquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habuilis*, Liv. 21, 4.

4. *appositus* (in passive sense): one that is fitted for the vine, another for the grain, ager alius est ad videm ap., aliusus ad frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1: a place very ill-fitted for bearing calamity in,

locus minime ap. ad tolerandam calamitatem, Cic. Att. 3, 14. 5. accommodatus (well adapted or qualified: with

dat., or *ad* and *acc.*): *fitted to console*, *ad consolandum* *ac.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: *a man fitted for the administration of public or private affairs*, *vir publicarum privatarumque rerum administrationi* *ac.*, Quint. 1, *pref.* § 10. (N.B. *Fit to be* . . . may sometimes be expr. by *ger. part.*: *things fit to be spoken or not*, *dicenda tacenda*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72: see the several verbs.)

fit (v.): A. Trans. 1. To put one thing to another: 1. accommodo, 1 (usu. with *dat.* of person; *acc.* of thing with *prep. ad*): to f. a wreath to one's head, coronam sibi ad caput ac-

one's *claud*, *corumque* sibi *ad* caput *acc.*
Cels. de Or. 2, 61, 250: *he f'd the year*
to the sun's course, annum ad cursum
solis accommodavit. Suet. Caes. 40: *v.*
 TO ADJUST. 2. *aplo*, *i* (same constr.
 as *precod.*): *to f. the mouth of a cup-*
ping-glass to the body, oe cucurbitulas
corpori a., *Cels.* 2, 11. 3. *applico*, *ap-*
pōno; *v.* TO APPLY.
 ||. *to provide.*
quēsp: INSTRUO, *xl*, *ctum*, 3: *v.*

TO FURNISH. |||. To render fit: apto, I: to *f. a fleet (for action)*, classem ad pugnam a., Liv. 21, 49: v. TO PREPARE.

B. Intrans. |. *As a garment:*
1. *convēnio, vēni, ventum, 4* (with
ad and acc.): *it is the merit of a buskin*

to *f. the foot well*, cothurni laus est ad pedem apte c., Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. 2. *sédde, sédl, seesum*, 2 (esp. of looser garments, as lying well or ill): cf. Quint. II, 3, 140. Fig.: how well empire would *f. your shoulders*, quam bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. Phr.: I should wish the toga to be made so as to *f. well*, togam apte

II. In general sense: *convēnio*, *aptus sum*, etc.: *v. TO SUIT*; and foll.

— **out** (*v. tr.*): orno, exorno, adorno, i; instruo, 3: *v. TO EQUIP, FURNISH.*
— **together** (*v. intr.*): i cōhaereo

— **together** (v. intr.): 1. cohaereo, si, sum, 2: *the world f.s. all well together*, mundus ita apte c., Cic. Tim. 5: *things which f. well together*, [apta inter se et] cohaerentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 4: (*the things*) don't f. together (*are inconsistent*), Ter. And. 2, 2, 24. 2. congruo. 1: 3: v. TO AGREE.

gruō, ī, ȝ. v. TO AGREE.
 fitch: vicia: v. VETCH.
 fitful: mūtābilis, inconstans: v.
 CHANGEABLE, INCONSISTENT.

fitfully; perh. témère, temerario quodam impetu; inconstanter: v. CHANGEABLY; RANDOM (AT).

fitly: 1. apté: Cic. 2. con-
venienter: v. AGREEABLY. Join: con-
venienter et congruenter, Cic. Fin. 3, 7,

26. 3. *Idōneē* (rare: for *syn.*, v. *FIT* *adj.*): *f. to prepare the mind of the hearer, auditoris animum* i. *comparare*, Cic. *lat.* i. 15. 20.

fitness: 1. *convēnientia* (of parts to each other; *mutual f.*): the *f.* of

parts to each other, c. partium, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: virtue consists in a *f.* (or harmony), virtus convenientia constat, Sen. Ep. 74, 20. 2. *habilitas* (of persons): v. *ATTITUDE*. 3. *expr. by adj.*: to doubt a person's *f.* for the management of a business, "dubitare num quis ad rem administrandam habilis, accommodatus sit: v. *FIT* (adj.).

fitted (part. adj.): v. *FIT*.
fitting (adj.): *décentis*: v. *BECOMING*.
Exp. in phr. it is f.: (1) *décet*, 2 (with acc. and inf.): v. *IT BECOMES*. (2) *aequum est: things which it is f. a young gentleman should know, quae liberum scire adolescentem aequum est*, Ter.: v. *REASONABLE*, *FAIR*.

fittingly: *apide*: v. *FITLY*.
fittingness: *décentia*: Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 145.

five: *quinque*: *distrib.* *quini*, ae, a: *f. persons to a couch, often more, quini in lectula, saepe plures*, Cic.: *legiones consisting of f. thousand foot, three hundred horse, legiones quinis milibus peditum, equitum trecentis*, Liv. But *quini* is also used as a cardinal, where a group of *f.* is intended; *exp. in the poets: to sell for four times f. minae, quater quinis milis vendere*, Pl.: *f. names were given out, quina nomina edita sunt*, Liv. 28, 26: *f. sheep, quini bidentes*, Virg. Aen. 5, 96. (N.B.—With a *sub.* having no *sing.* or one with diff. sense, *quini*, not *quinque*, is used: *f. letters, quinae literae* or *quinque epistolae*, L. G. § 71: *quinque literae* would be *five letters of the alphabet*.) *F. times*, *quinquies*, Cic.: *f. fold, quinquplex*, *plicia*, Mart.: *f. hundred, quingenti*: *f. hundred each, quingenti*, ae, a, Cic.: *f. hundredth, quingentesimus*, Cic.: *f. hundred times, quingentes*, Cic. The number *f.*, *quinio*, *onis*, m., Tert.: *Isid.*: *f. twelfth, quincunx*, *ncia*, m., *cf. from f. twelfths of an as as once is taken, what remains, id est quincunce remota est uncia, quid restat?* Hor. A. P. 327: *f. per cent. (a month), quincunces usurae*, Scaev. Dig. F. years, *quingennium*, Cic.: also *lustrum*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: *lasting f. years, or occurring once in f. years, quingennalis*, e, Liv.: *f. years*, *aliquingennis*, Pl. Hor.: *f. leaved, quinquifolius*, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

fixes (the game): *pila* (applicable to any ball game): v. *BALL*.

fix: 1. *figo*, *xi*, *xum*, 3 (most gen. term): *they f. the pieces of meat on spits, frusta verulus figunt*, Virg.: *the arms which had been f.'d upon the walls, arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant*, Cic. F. 10: *f. the eyes upon the ground, oculos in terram f.*, Sen. 2. *destino*, 1 (strictly, *to f. down, as to the ground*): *to let down into the water and f. firmly, in aquam demittere d.que firmiter*, Vitruv. v. 10: *fix down*. 3. *To appoint, settle*: 1. *statuo*, 1, *statum*, 3: *for the rest of the multitude the senate f.s a day, senatus ceterae multitudini diem s.*, Liv.: *v. to f. time and place for an interview, tempus locumque colloquio s.*, Liv.: *v. to f. limits, terminos s.*, Liv.: v. *TO APPOINT, DETERMINE*. 2. *constituo*, 3 (esp. when an appointment between parties is to be expressed): *for this day the wedding was f.d, in hunc diem constituitur nuptiae*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 34: *to f. a more advanced age for the consulate, grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum c.*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47. 3. *condico*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (*to make an appointment*): *to f. time and place of meeting, tempus et locum c.undi c.*, Just.: *Gell.* 4. *praestitum*, 1, *atum*, 3 (*beforehand*): *to f. beforehand how long we should speak, tempus quandiu diceremus pr.*, Cic. Quint. 9, 31. 5. *destino*, 1 (*definitely, decisively*): *to f. the hour of death (of a condemned person), horam mortis d.*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: *to f. a time for the contest, tempus ad certamen d.*, Liv. 33, 37, med.: *a f.'d opinion, destinata sententia*, Liv. 6. (in pass.): *to be f.'d or agreed upon* (convenio, veni, ventum, 4: *that signal had*

been f.'d upon, id convenerat signum, Liv.

fix down: 1. *défigo*, 3: *to f. stakes down in the ground, asseres in terra d.*, Caes. F. 10: *virtue alone is f.'d down (planted) by the deepest roots, virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus*, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13. 2. *destino*, 1 (*at some given point*): *he f.'d the raft down by anchors, rates ancoris destinabat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25.

— *in, on, or upon*: 1. *infigo*, 3 (with acc. and prep.; also acc. and dat.): *he f.'d his sword in the enemy's bosom, gladium hosti in pectus infixit*, Cic.: *to f. a spear in a gate, hastam portae i.*, Virg. F. 10: *to teach something and f. it in the mind, docere aliquid et inf. animis*, Quint.: *Cic.* 2. (in pass., and fig.) *insideo*, *sedi*, *sessum*, 2 (*to become settled anywhere*): *um. with in and ab*: *pleasure f.s itself deeply in every sense, voluptas penitus in omni sensu i.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: *the speech f.'d itself in the mind, insit in animo oratio*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11. 3. *inbaereo*, *ei*, *sum*, 2 (like preced.): *someone or other a foreboding has f.'d itself in people's minds, nescio quomodo, inh. in mentibus quoddam angurium*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33. Simly, is used *haereo*: *to be f.'d in the memory, in memoria h.*, Cic.

— *in front*: *praefigo*, 3: *the bank was defended by sharp stakes f.'d in front, ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixa munita*, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: *to f. a head on the end of a spear, caput hastae pr.*, Suet.

— *to*: v. *TO FASTEN TO*.
fixod (adj.): *certus*: *to call an assembly for a f. day, concilium in diem c. indicere*, Caes.: *to swear in a f. form of words, in c. verba jurare*, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: *f. (definite) boundaries, c. fines*, Hor. Phr.: *f. stars, stellae inerrantes*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: *a f. realm, mens solida*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4: *that is the f. intention of Aeneas, id sedet Aeneae*, Virg.

fixedly: *firmiter*, *constanter*: v. *FIRMLY*.

fixedness: *firmitas*: v. *FIRMNESS*.
fixture: *adfixum* (aliquid): *prob. only in pl.*: *a furnished house with all the f.s, domus instructa cum omnibus s.*, Dig. 33, 7, 18, fin.

flabby: 1. *flaccidus* (loose, hanging): *f. ears (of swine), i. aures*, Plin. 2. *flaccus* (more freq. = *flabby*; eared): *large f. ears, auriculae magnae ear i.*, Varr.: *delicis with snub-noses, f. ears, silos, il. deos*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80. 3. *fluidus* (hanging loosely): *aged Milo sees his arms hang f.*, senior Milo f. pendere lacertos special, Ov.: *f. bodies, f. corpora*, Liv. 34, 47: *Plin.* 4. *marcidus*: v. *DEOPIKE*. 5. *pannusus*: *f. breasts, p. mammae*, Mart. 3, 72, 3: v. *SOFT*, *WITHER*. Phr.: *f. (withered) fruit, vieta et mollia poma*, Gell. 13, 2.

flabbily: *perh. fluidis*.

flabbiness: *expr. by adj.*: *on account of the f. of his ears, *propter flaccidas aures*: v. *preced. art.*

flaccid: *flaccidus*: v. *preced. art.*
To be f.: (1) *flaccio*, 2: Varr.: *Lucil. Incept. flaccisco, 3 (to become f.)*: Cic.: *Col.* (2) *marceo*, *marcesco*: v. *TO DEOPIE, WITHER*.

flaccidity: *expr. by adj.*: *to f. of flesh is a sign of ill-health, *imbecillam valetudinem indicat caro flaccida nec bene firma*.

flag (subs.): 1. A banner: *vexillum*: v. *STANDARD*. 2. A water plant; the sweet f.: 1. *acorus*, 1, *f.*, and *acorum*, n.: Plin. 2. *calamus*, *Cato*: c. *aromaticus*, Plin. 3. A flat stone: Phr.: *f.s for paving highways, *lapides plani et ad vias munitendos idonei*: v. *STONE*.

flag (v.): 1. *linguesco*, *ul*, 3 (*to lose energy*): *there is no reason why their industry should f.*, non est cur eorum languescat industria, Cic. Sen. 9, 28: *in the mind f.s, mens i.*, Quint.: v. *TO LANGUISE*. 2. *laxo*, 1 (in pass. or

with *prom. refl.*): *the whole body, as it were f'ing (becoming unstrung), tota corpore velut laxato*, Petr. Sat. 128. 3. *refrigo*, *frigi*, 3 (*lit. to grow cold again; hence of matters which lose interest and life*): *the preparations for war will f.*, belli apparatus refrigescat, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: *the speech f.s, oratio r.*, Quint. 4, 3, 2: *when law business begins to f. (slacken) in the forum at Rome, quum Romae a iudicis forum refrigerit*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. 4. *frigeo*, 2 (*denotes the actual state to which refrigo implies a tendency*): *conversation f.s, sermo i.*, Ter. Phr.: *we ought not so to let our courage f.*, non debemus ita cadere animis, Cic. (v. *DISCOURAGED*, TO *SE*).

flag-ship: *perh. navis praetoria*: cf. *Liv.*

flag-staff: *perh. vexilli hastula, manubrium*.

flagolet: *ubia*: v. *FLUTE*.
flagitious: *flagitiosus*: *the most f. (diagrammatic and scandalous) crimes, flagitiosissima scelera*, Sall.: *Cic.*: v. *SHAMEFUL*, *INFAMOUS*. A *f. action*, *flagitium*: v. *CRIME*.

flagitiously: *flagitiose*: e. g. *vivere*, Cic.: v. *SHAMEFULLY*.

flagitiousness: *turpitudine*: *trials branded with signal f.*, iudicia insigni notata L. Cic. Clu. 22, 61: v. *DIGNITY*. Sometimes the *pl.* of *flagitium* may serve: *what f.*, quanta flagitia! cf. L. G. § 501.

flagion: 1. *lāgena* (a tall narrow-necked vessel): *Cic.*: *Hor. Dimin. lagunculā, a small vessel of the kind*: v. *FLASK*. 2. *crater*, *eris*, m., and *cratera*, ae, f. (*for mixing in*): v. *BOWL*.

flagrancy: *nēquicia*, *infamia*: v. *INFAMY*.

flagrant: *nearest words perh. nēfarius, nēfandus*: v. *HEINOUS*, *ABOMINABLE*. (N.B.—Not *flagrans*: *flagrant* crime reprehendi, Just. Od. 9, 13, ad inq., is to be caught in the act.)

flail: 1. *perlicia*: *to thrash out crops with f.s, messes perlicis flagellare*, Plin. 18, 30, 72 (but *perlicia* is also used of any staff or cudgel, cf. Pl. As. 3, 2, 47: *minis vellem habere perlicem qua verberarem asinos*). 2. *fustis*, 1a, m. (*a staff, cudgel*): *to thrash corn with f.s, spicas fustibus cudere*, Col. 2, 21. 3. *baculus* (a stick): *Col. i. c.*

flake: *no exact word: snow f.s, perh. plumeae nives*, Amob. 2, 59, 84: "the frequent f.s" (Copper), "assidue nives (?): *door-posts blackened with the constantly falling f.s of snow (soot), assidue postes fuligine nigri*, Virg. E. 7, 50: *f.s of iron, copper, squamae ferri, aeris*, Plin.: *Cels.*

flaky: *of snow, perh. plumeus*: v. *preced. art.*: *of minerals, *squamarum naturam habens*: v. *FLAKE* (*fin.*).

flambean: *fax*, *factis*, f.: v. *TOUCH*.
flame (subs.): *flamma*: *ruddy f.s rutillae f.*, Ov.: *to feed a flame, alere f.*, Quint.: *to quench a f.*, *i. extinguere*, Ov.: *to fan a f.*, *i. exsuscitare auram*, Ov. F. 10: *the f. of love, amoris f.*, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 92: *stripling worthy of a better f.*, *digne, puer, meliore f.*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 20: *he caught the f. in all his heart, cuncto conceptu pectore f.*, Cat. 64, 92: *the f. of civil discord, f. civilis discordiae*, Cic. Dimin. *flammula*, a small f., as of a candle, *Col.* (app. not used *fig.*). Phr.: *to be in f.s, ardere, flagrare*: v. *TO BURN*.

flame (v.): 1. *flareo*, 1: v. *TO BLAZE*, (BE ON) *FIRE*. 2. *flammo*, 1: chiefly in *pres. part.*: v. *FLAMING*.

flame-coloured: 1. *flammeus*, Plin. 21, 11, 38: Val. Fl. 2. *flammatius* (poet.): *Mart.* 5, 19, 12 (*al. flammarius*). 3. *rutillus*, *rutillans*: v. *RUDY*.

4. *expr. by circuml.*: **flammae colorem habens, flammarius colore nitens*.
flamen: *flāmen*, *inis*, m.: *the f. of Jove, f. Diales*, Liv.: *of Mars, f. Martialis*, Cic.: *of Romulus, f. Quirinalis*, Varr. *The office of f.*, *flaminium*, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41: *Liv.*: *a f.'s wife, flaminica*, Ov. Fast. 2, 27.

flaming: 1. *flammas, nite: the f. barriers of the world, f. moenia mundi*, Lucr. 1, 74: Virg. 2. *flammas, nite (blazing) on fire*: Virg. 3. *flammler, era, erum* (mostly poet.): *a star with a f. tail, f. trahens stella comam*. Ov.: *the f. chariot of the sun, f. currus solis*, Sil. 4. *flammler, era, erum* (poet.): Lucan.

flamingo: *phoenicopterus*: Plin. (Linn.).

flank (subs.): 1. *Of an animal: illa, lum, n.: to draw the f.s together (as a broken-winded horse)*, 1. *ducere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9: Virg.: Plin. II. *Of an army: latus, eris, n. (v. side): he stations the cavalry on the f.s, equites ad latera disponit*, Caes.: *to surround an enemy on the rear, on the f.s, (hostes) ab tergo, lateribus circumvenit*, Sall. Jug. 50, 30: *on both f.s, ab utroque i.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, fin.: *the exposed (right) f., apertum l.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25.

flank (v.): expr. by *latus* (v. preced. art.): *his line of battle was f'd with cavalry, equitatus latera cingebat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: *both wings were f'd by a rising ground, *ab utroque latere tumultus erat*.

flank (as adj.): Phr.: *to effect a f. movement, praeter castra hostium copias traducere*, cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 42.

flannel: *textura quaedam crassior ex lana facta*.

flap (subs.): 1. *Of a dress, etc.: lacinia (v. LAFET): the double f. hanging from (a goat's) neck, laciniae a cervice binas dependentes*, Plin. 8, 50, 76.

II. *A blow: perh. flaps (onomatop. like the Eng.): v. slap, blow*.

flap (v.): I. *Trans. Phr.: to f. the wings, alis plaudere*, Virg. Aen. 5, 516: *plaudere pennis*, Ov. Met. 8, 238: *to f. away flies, muscas (lacinia vestis, fabello) abigere*: v. *to drive away*.

II. *Intrans. to hang loosely: fultio, i: sails f'ing at the top of the mast, vela summa fluitantia malo*, Ov. Met. 11, 470: Prop. (to expr. the sound, cum plausu may be added: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 219).

flare: flagro, i: v. TO BLAZE.

flash (subs.): 1. *Brightness, sheen: fulgor, eris, m.: the f. of arms, f. armorum*, Hor.: *the f. of mirrors, f. speculorum*, Plin. 7, 15, 13. 2. *Pro v.: a f. in the pan, fumum ex f. d. furo*, Hor. A. P. 143: v. *mercurius*.

II. *Of lightning: fulgur, fulmen (the latter referring to the lightning as striking and destroying): v. LIGHTRING.*

flash (v.): 1. *fulgeo, ei, sum, 3: the glittering, luvor: f. d. micantes fulsere gladii*, Virg. Aen. 4, 161: *ignis fulsere*, Virg. Aen. 4, 161: *fasti eyes f. and beams in the dark, flos in tenebris f. micantque oculi*, Plin. 11, 37, 35. 2. *cobruco, i (with a quick, glittering movement): v. TO GLITTER.*

3. *rutilo, i (with a ruddy gleam): to f. through the clear sky (of the armour of Aeneas), per sudum r.*, Virg. Aen. 8, 539: Tac. 4. *micu, ui, i (with quick, darting rays): f. f. from his eyes, m. oculis ignis*, Virg. Lucr.: v. *TO GLITTER.*

5. *flitico, ui, i (to f. and dart forth): lightnings f. forth from every quarter of the sky, fulgura ab omni parte coeli e.*, Curt.: Quint.

flashing (adj.): 1. *fulgidus*: Hor.: Lucr. 2. *fulgens, nite*: Cic.: Hor. 3. *cobruco, v. GLITTERING.*

flashy: perh. fluens, fluitans: v. FALSER, VICITIOSUS.

flask: 1. *ampulla (of smelling, rounded form)*: Cic.: Plin. 2. *maker of such f.s, ampullarius*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51. 3. *ligacula (dimin. of lagena, a flagon: used on excursions, etc)*: Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3.

flat (adj.): 1. *Of surface: 1. aequus (only of ground in this sense): v. LEVEL.* 2. *planus: a f. fish, p. pisces*, Plin. 9, 20, 36. 3. *campester, tris, tre (of level tracts of country: opp. to montanus, collinus): Varr. 4. pronus (of persons lying f. on the face):*

to stretch a man f. upon the ground, aliquem pronum sternere solo, Virg.: *an oak growing for a little way f. along the ground, flex paulum modo p.*, Sall. Jug. 93, med. Phr.: *to lay f., sternere, prosternere: v. TO LEVY, PROSTRATE.*

II. *Inspid, dull: 1. vapius (of wine that has lost its flavour): f. wine, v. vinum*, Col. (subs. vappa: cf. Plin. 14, 20, 25: *deperit sapor vappaeque accipit nomen*): Hor. 2. (fig.) *frigidus (dull, stale): (jokes) like these are f.*, haec f. sunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260: v. FRIGID, DULL. To be f. or dull, frigeo, 2 (v. TO FLAG, 3): *the market was very f., *annonae admodum frigebat (comp. annonam incendere, excaudescere, to raise prices, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, ad fin.)*.

3. *insulsius: v. INSPID.*

III. *Shier, utter: merus: f. prodigies, m. monstra*, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1. Phr.: *to tell a f. lie, aperte mentiri*, Cic.: *to give a f. denial, plane, aperte (perh. sine furo et fallacia, cf. Cic. Att. 1, 1) negare*, Cic. (v. OREXLI): *our only hope is f. despair* (Milt.), una salus videtur nullum sperare salutem, Virg. Aen. 2, 354. IV. In music, below pitch: *to sing f., *absorde (out of tune) atque infra accentum cantare* (f.).

flat (subs.): 1. *A level surface: planities, si: v. PLAIN.* II. *A story: tibullitas: v. STORER.* III. *Colloqu. a foolish person: homo ineptus, ignavus, stultus: v. FOOL.* IV. In music, a note depressed by a semitone (vocula) mollis (f. of Germ. moll).

flatly: aperte, plane, v. PLAINLY.

flatness: 1. *Levelness: 1. planities, si (usu. the plain itself): on account of the f. of the country (Asyria), propter p. regionum*, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2. 2. *aequalitas: v. LEVELNESS.* II. Fig. dullness: expr. by *frigidus, frigeo* (v. FLAT, II, 2): *there is a little f. about the diction, *nonnulli frigidi sermo habet; frigit haec pluri seque*.

flat-nosed: simus: f. kids, a capellae, Virg.

flatten: complano: planum facio, reddo: v. TO LEVEL. Phr.: *flattened at the poles (the earth), *circa polos planior quam pro sphaerae ratione*.

flattening: complanatio (making level): Sen. Usu. better expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

flatter: 1. *adulor, less freq. adulio, i (usu. with acc.; also dat., esp. in latter writers: strictly, to fav n upon, as a dog): to f. everybody, omnes adulari*, Cic.: *he f'd those present, praesentibus adulatus est*, Liv. In pass. (rare): *we must beware of letting ourselves be f'd, cavendum est ne nos adulari sinamus*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91. 2. *assentor, i (strictly, to fall in with every thing a man says: cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: with dat.): he most opens his ears to flatterers who f.s himself, is assentatoribus patefacit aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi a.*, Cic. Am. 26, 97: *to f. with looks, vultu a.*, Curt. 3. *blandior, d. (in a winning manner: with fair speeches: with dat.): pleasure sweetly (insinuatingly) f.s our senses, voluptas suavit sensibus nostris b.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 119: *they openly f. our order, nostro ordini palam blandiuntur*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 35. 4. *palpor, i (strictly, by caressing: with dat.): to f. any one clumsily, alitui male p.*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20. The pass. is usu. best expr. by inverting the sentence: *he was f'd by every body, *omnes eum adulabantur, etc.*

flatterer: 1. *adulator: I do not wish to be a flatterer, lest I should seem to be a f.*, nolo laudator esse, ne a videar, Auct. Her. Fem. adulatrix, Trebell. Tert. 2. *assentator (for syn., v. TO FLATTER): the f. always magnifies what the person whom he speaks to please, would have great, semper auget a. id quod is, cuius ad voluptatem loquitur vult esse magnam*, Cic. Am. 26, 98: *to open one's ears to f.s, aures suas assentatoribus patefacere*, Cic. 3. *arrior (one who laughs at [the jokes of others])*

late): *the f. of silly rich men, stultorum divitum a.*, Sen. 4. expr. by pres. part. (cf. L. G. § 618): *no one fails to discern an open f.*, nemo aperte adulantem non videt, Cic.: *to scorn f.s, *assentantes, adulantes aspernari*.

flattering: 1. *blandus (bland, fair-speeched): to separate the f. friend from the true, b. amicum a vero severnere*, Cic. Am. 25, 95: *f. praises, b. laudes*, Virg. 2. *adulatorius: Tac.*

3. *adlans: f. words, a. verba*, Plin.: Tert. (N.B.—The adj. may often be attached to the person, rather than to the acts or language: *to hate f. words, *adulantium verba odire: v. preced. art.*) Phr.: *a f. likeness, *effigies s. imago magis venusta quam vera*.

flatteringly: 1. *assentatorie: not f. but as a brother, non a sed fraterne*, Cic. 2. *adulatorie (v. rare)* Aug. [better, adulantes more; or adulando: cf. L. G. § 541, exx.]. 3. *blande (in a winning, insinuating manner): Cic. 4. per blandias: to say anything f.*, per b. dicere, Suet. Ner. 34.

flattery: 1. *adulatio (most gen. term): Join: adulatio, blanditia, assentatio*, Cic. Am. 25, 91: *for syn. v. TO FLATTER.* 2. *assentatio: puffed up with f., inflatus assentationibus*, Liv.: Cic. Irimin. assentatiuncula, petty f., Pl. Cic. 3. *ambitio (the act of courting favour, by dishonest means): to be guilty of f., ambitio labi*, Cic. Br. 69, 244: *without f., a. relegat*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84 (but the passage is variously explained): Suet. 4. *blanditia (usu. pl.; insinuating address): to gain the goodwill of the citizens by f. of them, colligere benevolentiam civium blanditiis*, Cic. Suet. Tac. 5. *blandimentum (in pl., acc. to L. G. § 591): perceived by thirds of f., minus aut blandimenta corruptis*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: v. BLANDIMENTUM. 6. expr. by pres. part. of adulor, assentans aspernari: *adulantium verba spernere: v. L. G. § 618, Obs. 2.*

flatulency: 1. *inflatio: this food produces great f., habet inf. magnam* i. cibum, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 62: *Cels.: to relieve f., inf. sedare*, Plin. 2. *ventositas: Vrg. Vet. 1, 39: Coel. Aur.*

flatulent: expr. by *inflatio: f. food, cibum qui inflationem habet*, Cic.: f. persons, *inflatione (ventris) laborantes: v. FLATULENCY.

flaunt: *volito, i (to flit or hover about): and now he roams through all Asia, he f.s like a king, et nunc tota Asia vagatur, v. ut rex*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, estr.: v. TO FLIT. Phr.: *see: yonder f.s the very man, ipse, en, ille magnifico incedit* Liv. 2, 6: *how superbly he f.s along, ut magnifico infert* see! Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 7: *to f. in magnificent attire, *magnifico lateque fluitanti vestitu incedere*.

flaunting (adj.): Phr.: *“useless ornament and f. show” (Dryden), *munditia illas inutilis vanoque aspectu: cf. Tac. Agr. 32, med.*

flavour (subs.): 1. *sapor: a sweet f., dulcis a.*, Hor.: *a pleasant f., jucundus a.*, Pl.: *a rough f., a. asper*, Plin.: *a tart f., s. acidulus*, Plin.: *oil of very fine f., oleum praestantissimum sapore*, Plin. 2. *succus or sticus (strictly juice): to be inferior in f., succo cedere*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70: Ov. Plin. 3. *sativa (meton.): rare: to know the f. of thrushes, turdorum nomen a.*, Pers. 6, 24: *the natural f. of every wine is most harmless, sua cuique vinc. innocentissima*, Plin. 23, 1, 22. Phr.: *to have a f. of a thing, sapere: to have a very pleasant f., jucundissime a.*, Col. 7, 8, med.: *to have the f. of a (particular) plant, herbam a.*, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

flavour (v.): 1. *imbuo, i, itum, 3 (lit. to soak, saturate with: cf. Plin. 15, 8, 8: dola imbut amura jubet): to be f'd with a particular fragrance, odore imbut*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: *to f. with nectar (fig.), nectare l.*, Hor. Od.

1, 13, 16. 2. inflicto, fecti, fectum, 3 honey f'd with leaves, mei folis infectum. Plin. 11, 11, 13: to become f'd (of olives), alieno sapore infeli, Plin. 15, 3, 4. 3. (in pass.) sapio, ul, 3 (sometimes with acc.): v. FLAVOUR, subs. (fin.).

flaw: 1. vitium: no f. in walls or roof, nihil in parietibus aut in tecto vitii. Cic. Fam. 9, 15, extr.: to contract a f., v. facere, Cic. Top. 3, 15. Fig.: there is a f. in the argument, v. est in argumento, Cic. 2. mendum, menda: v. BLEMISH.

flawless: emendatus, sine mendo: v. FAULTLESS, PERFECT.

flax: 1. lnum: a crop of f., lni seges, Virg.: to pluck, macerare, beat, comb f., l. vellere, in aquam mergere, macerare, tundere, pectere, Plin. 19, 1, 3: fineness, firmness, brilliancy of f., lni tenuitas, firmitas, splendor, candor, Plin. 19, 1, 2. 2. carbassus, l. f. (Ane Spanish f.): Plin.: Cat.

flaxen: 1. Of the material: 1. lineus: f. bands, l. vincula, Virg.: f. robes, l. vestes, Plin.: v. LINEN. 2. carbassus: fine f. awnings, c. vela, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30. Virg. 11. Of colour: perh. sufflavus (inclining to auburn): Suet. Aug. 79. (More precisely, "lini speciem habens").

flay: 1. dēgntio, psi, ptum, 3: it is the part of a good shepherd to shear the flock, not to f. them, boni pastoris est tondere pecus non d., Tib. in Suet. vit. 32, extr.: to f. a man alive, aliquem vivum d., Varr. ap. Non. 3. excoīro, i (v. rare): Apul. fr. 3. expr. by pellis, cūta, tergus, and a verb: the gall (of a bull) when f'd, fel post detractam cutem, Plin. 28, 22, 50: they hastily f. (the beasts), tergora deripiunt coctas, Virg. Aen. 1, 211.

flay: pūlex, icia, m.: Pl.: Plin. Full of f., pulcosus, e. g. canis, Col.

flay-bane: cōnyza: Plin.

flay-bite: "pūlicis morsus.

flay-wort: peyllion: l. Plin.

fleck (subs.): macula: v. SPOT.

fleck (v.): mactilo, maculis distinguo: v. TO SPOT.

fledged (part. adj.): 1. plūmans, nris: the young birds being just about f., pullis jam plumanibus, Gell. 2, 29, ad init. 2. plūmans: v. FEATHERED. Phr.: as soon as they are f., "stimul ac plumis obducti sint: v. PLUMAGE.

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—asunder: i. e. in different directions: diffugio, 3: pale with terror at the sight, we f. hither and thither, diffugimus visu exsangues, Virg. Aen. 2, 212: Cic.

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flee away: 1. aufugio, 4 (rare): he had fled a good space from the scene of the combat, aliquantum spatii ex loco ubi pugnatum est aufugerat, Liv. 1, 25, med. With acc. f'ing from the face of her parent (of Andromeda), aufugiens (Al. eff.) aspectum parentis, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 111. 2. fugio, 3: v. TO FLEE.

—back: rēfugio, 3: to f. back to the city, ad urbem r., Liv.: she fled back into the forest, in sylvam refugit, Virg. Aen. 3, 250.

—to: esp. for refuge: 1. confugio, 3: Alexandria, whither Antony had fled, Alexandria, quo confugerat Antonius, Suet.: the rest they compelled to f. to their ships, reliquos in naves c. coegerunt, Caes.: to f. (for refuge) to an altar, in aram c., Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 85; ad aram c., Ov. Fig.: we f. for refuge to your protection, confugiunt in tuam fidem, Cic. Quint. 2, 10; also freq. ad fidem, clementiam, etc., Cic. Liv. 2. perfugio, 3 (implying that the place of refuge is actually reached): (Heracles) on being expelled by Dionysius, fled to Corinth, Corinthum per fugit, expulsus a Dionysio, Nep. Dion 5: to f. for safety to any one, ad aliquem p., Liv.: Curt. 3. advolo, 1: v. TO FLY TO.

fleece (subs.): vellus, ēris, n.: f. that have drunk the dye of Aquinum, Aquinatam potentia vellera fucum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27: a woolly f., lanigerum v., Ov.

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flesh (subs.): 1. In ordinary sense: 1. caro, carnis, f. (strictly, f. as meat; whereas viscus denotes living flesh; but the distinction is not always adhered to): to live on milk and f., lacte et carne vivere, Caes.: raso f., cruda c., Sen.: f. of game, c. ferina, or ferina alone as subs., Sall.: Virg. (v. GAME): f. of ozen, carnes bubulae, Plin. (In designating diff. kinds of flesh, such as agnina, vitulina, canina, are used as subs., like ferina, supr.). Sometimes used contemptuously: never shall this f. drive me to fear, nunquam me c. ista compellet ad metum, Sen. Ep. 65, 22: also used of the fleshy part of fruits (v. PULP). Dimin. caruncula: to put trust in a little bit of calves' f. (the exta), carunculae vitulinae credere, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52. 2. corpus, ēris, n.: the bones placed under the f., ossa subiecta corpori, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: I have lost both strength and f., vires et c. amisit, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: on what fare have you made so much f., quo cibo tantum fecisti corporis? Phaedr. 3, 7, 5: diet adapted for making f., cibi potionesque corpori faciendo aptae, Cels. Hence of, or belonging to, f., corporeus, the shoulder of f. (of Pelops), humerus c., Ov. M. 6, 406: food consisting of f., c. dapes, Ov. 3. viscus, ēris, n. (comp. supr. 1: see also INTERTINA): f. (he said) as produced from small particles of f., de minutis visceribus viscus signi, Lucr. 1, 837: from the putrid f. spring bees, de putri v. nascuntur apes, Ov. M. 15, 365: darts sticking fast in the f. (under the skin), haerentia viscere tela, Ov. Met. 6, 290: when the tunic had fastened itself upon his f., cum tunica visceribus inhaesisset, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20. 4. pulpa (f. without bone): rare: to devour the f. of a suspicious leg of pork, p. dubio de petasone vorare, Mart. 5, 17, 6: bones stripped of the f., ossa viduata pulpis, Apul. Fig.: this pulpit f. of ours, haec acclerata p., Pers. 2, 63: Assou. 11. As theol. term: the carnal nature: caro, carnis, f.: Vulg. Rom. viii. 1. Or perhaps, libidines corporis (v. LUST). Phr.: pleasure of the f., corporis voluptas, Cic.: v. WOOLLY.

flesh (v.): to imbue a sword with blood, imbui, l. atum, 3 (to dip in, drench): w hen once he had f'd his sword, quom semel gladium sanguine imbutisset, cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20.

flesh-broth: "jus carnis factum: v. BROTH.

flesh-colour: candor carnosus: Plin. 11, 37, 54.

flesh-coloured: carnosus: Plin.

flesh-hook: carnarium: Varr.: Pl.

flesh-wound: vulnus qui in carne est: Cels. 5, 25, 3, extr.

fleshiness: 1. fleshy nature: "carnis c. corporis natura. Phr.: "a did puffing up the soul with a slimy f. (Milt.), "ebus qui animum quasi lubrico quodam carnis genere implet atque inflat. Sometimes caro will serve: he (Aeschines) has more f., less thers, carnis plus habet, lacertorum minus, Quint. 10, 1, 77. 2. Corpulence: q. v.

fleshiness: in theol. sense, carnalitas: Aug.

fleshy: in theol. sense, carnalis: e. Vulg.: Tert.: v. CARNAL.

fleshy: 1. Of the nature of flesh: "carnis c. visceris naturam habens: v. FLESH. 2. The crest of the oak, inaeque corporeum gallinae, Plin. 11, 37, 44. 3. Abounding in flesh: carnosus: f. hands, legs, c. manus, crura, Plin.: f. leaves, c. folia, Plin. 16, 6, 8.

flexibility: 1. lit.: 1. lenitudo: twists of pliant f. for bonds (withes), virgae sequacis ad vincituras L. Plin. 16, 37, 68. 2. lentor: the ash is chosen on account of its f., the oak for its hardness, lentore fraxinea, duritia flex legitur, Plin. 16, 43, 84. (May usn. be expr. by adj.: no tree exceeds the willow in f., nulla arbor salice flexibili: v. FLEXIBLE.) 11. Fig.: of character: mollitia, molliades: a kind of

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flexibility: 1. lit.: 1. lenitudo: twists of

tenderness and f., teneritas quaedam et mollities. Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: *agility and, so to speak, f. of nature, agilitas*, ut ita dicam, mollitiesque, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1. (Often used in bad sense: v. *softness, effeminacy*.) 2. *facilities (easiness of being wrought upon): the f. of childhood, f. (puerilis) aetatis*, Quint. 1, 12, 11. (Or expr. by *adj.*: *diction of such f. as to follow wherever you turn it*, oratio ita flexibilia, ut sequatur quocunque torquena, Quint. v. *flexible*.) N.B.—Flexibilitas is without good authority.

flexible: 1. flexibilia, e (*lit.* and *fig.*): *that the material of all things is f. and changeable, materiam rerum esse f. et commutabilem*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 92: *the wood of the vine f. for chariots*, ad curtus f. viti, Plin. 16, 43, 81: *a f. kind of voice, genus vocis f.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: *they have nothing in them that is not f. towards goodness, nihil habent non ad bonitatem*, Cic. Att. 10, 11, iiii. *f. diction, oratio f.*, Cic. Or. 16, 52. 2. *flexilis, a* (only in *lit.* sense): *all f. (trees), f. omnia (quae lenta diximus)*, Plin. 16, 43, 81: *a f. horn, f. cornu*, Ov. 3, latus (*tough, opp. to brittle*): *f. boughs, l. rami*, Virg. *more f. than willow boughs, lentior melius virgula*, Ov. M. 13, 800: *a f. whip, l. flagellum*, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6. Plin. 16, 43, 81 (*v. sup.*). Hence, to become f., *lentesco*, 3: *if a willow is not f. enough, it must be buried in manure so as to become f.*, salix ei minus l. est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 1, 2, ad An. 4. *mollis, o*: *the f. rush, m. juncea*, Virg. *f. linden trees, m. ulinae*, Ov. v. *SOFT, TENDLE*.

flicker: 1. Originally of any quick fluttering motion, e. g., of birds, leaves: *vólito*, 1: v. *TO FLUTTER*. Holland renders Pliny's *ludentia folia* (18, 39, 86), by "leaves that flicker and play." II. Now only of light or flames: 1. *tréplido*, 1: *the flames f., as they whirl the sooty smoke on their crest, sordidum flammæ f.* (=tremulo motu agitantur, Dör.). *rotantes vertice fumum*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11. 2. *córuco*, 1: v. *TO FLASH, GLITTER*. See also full art.

flickering (*adj.*): 1. *trémulus*: *the flame sheds a f. beam, flamma t. spargit jubar*, Ov. Fast. 1, 78: *f. flames, t. flammæ*, Virg. E. 8, 109. 2. *trépilians*: v. *preced. art.*

flier: rare: *a bird that is a good f., avis quae bene a. celeriter volat.*

flight: 1. *The motion of flying creatures:* 1. *vólatus*, *us*: *worned by the f. of an eagle, aquilæ admonitus volatu*, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26 (elsewhere Cic. has *involatus* in same sense, Fam. 6, 6): *to be borne in Pegasus f.*, Pegasus ferri v., Cat. 2. *lapius*, *us* (*any gliding motion*): *the f.s and songs of birds, avium lapsus atque cantus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: *with swift f. through the sky (of goddesses), celeri per aether l.*, Val. Fl. *to stay the rapid f. of rivers, rapidos fluminum morari l.*, Hor. 3, *nisus*, *us* (*with effort; soaring f.*: poet.): *rapid f.*, *rapidus n.*, Virg. Aen. 11, 852: *unwonted f.s*, *insoliti n.*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 8.

II. *Escape by fleeing:* 1. *fuga*: *the soldiers take to f., dant sese in fugam militis*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95; *simly, in f. se conferre*, Cic. Caec. 8, 21; *as in f. conflare*, Cic. Coel. 26, 63; *f. capere*, Caes.; *f. facere*, Sall.: *Liv. (but f. facere is also to cause f.)*, Liv. 1, 56): *to put the enemy to f.*, hostes in f. dare, conflare, Caes.; *vertere*, Liv. 2. *effugium*: v. *ESCAPE*.

III. *A large number of birds, etc., flying*, no exact word: Virg. has *agmen magnum*, of ravens, G. 1, 381. A. f. of locusts, *examen locustarum*, Liv. v. *SWARM, MULTITUDE*. IV. *Of stairs:* *scála*, more freq. *pl.*: *I live up thro' f.s of stairs, scális habito tribus*, Mart. 1, 117, 8: *by a f. of two hundred steps, per ducentos gradus*, Mart. 7, 20, 20: *the entrance is by a f. of forty steps, per quater denos itur gradus*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 50: Cic. v. *STEP*.

— to put to: 1. *fugo*, 1: *the*

Latins were routed and put to f., Latini fusti et fugati sunt, Cic. Caes. v. *TO DRIVE AWAY* (2). 2. *impello*, *púll*, *pulsus*, 3: *to give a shock to*: in milit. sense): *at the first onset he put the enemy to f. (caused him to break)*, hostem primo impetu impulsi, Liv. 9, 27, 27, 27, 27. See also *TO DISPERSE*.

floatiness: *móbilitas, lévitas*: v. *FICKLENESS*.

floaty: *móbilis, mótabilis, lévis*: v. *FICKLE*. Or *perh. more exactly, voláticus*: applied by Cic. to the Academy, O Academiam volaticam et sul similem, modo huc, modo illuc, Cic. Att. 13, 25. Join: *volaticus et levis*, Sen. Ep. 42, 4.

floatiness: 1. *Of fabrics:* *nimia subtilitas a. tenuitas*: v. *THINNESS*. II. *Of reasoning:* *emptiness, sophistry*: *perh. argútiles, arum*: cf. Cic. Am. 13, 35.

floaty: 1. *Of fabrics:* *nimis subtilis, tenuis*; *praetenuis*: v. *THIN, FINE*. II. *Of reasoning:* *worthless, sophistical*: *frívulus*: cf. Gell. 2, 7, ad *trist.*: *argútula quippe haec frívola et inanís*: v. *FRIVOLOUS, WORTHLESS*.

floaty: *Phr.*: *I too hare f.'d beneath the ferule, et nos manum ferulae subduimus*, Juv. 1, 15: *and not a man f'ing, nec ullo pedem referente*, Liv. 21, 8, 27, 27. *TO FALL BACK*: *acen f. from the yoke at first, detrectant prima juga boves*, Ov. (v. *TO SHRINK FROM*).

floaty: *lacio, conficío*, 3: v. *TO THROW*.

floaty: *siex, ícia, m.* and *f.*: *to hew f. a caedere*, Cic.: *to pave roads with f.*, *vias silice sternere*, Liv. 28, 38: *to strike a light with a f.*, *silicé scintillam excendere*, Virg. Aen. 1, 174: sometimes with *lapis* or *saxum*, *a f. stone*; esp. in formal phraseology: *that the faciales should bring each a f. stone, ut faciales privos lapides silices ferrent*, S. C. in Liv. 30, 43, 27. *Fig.*: *we were not made of f.*, *non silice nati sumus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12. *Of f.*, *siliceus*: Cato: *Vitr. Fig.*: *a man of f. (of great fortitude)*, *vir siliceus*, Sen. Ira 3, 8, 1.

floaty: *siliceus* (*of float*): v. *preced. art.*

floaty: **volubilitas linguae temeraria, cum levitate conjuncta*: v. *full art.*

floaty: no exact word: *perh. tēmēritas (reckless): a f. speech, *oratio temeraria et dignitate carens: a f. man, *homo lingua promptior justo: to be f. over ad grave a matter, in re tanta ludere*, Plin. Ep. v. *TO TRIFLE*.

floaty: **temere ac leviter* (*dicere*).

floaty: no exact word. Ov. has *desultor amoris* (a metaphor borrowed from circus-riders), Am. 3, 15: and Prop. for the other sex, *vaga puella*, 1, 5, 7 (?) *Perh. *amator* (*puella*) *inconstans et levis; qui (quae) parum constans in amoribus est*.

floaty: nearest word *perh. amare*: cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3: *cur amat? cur potat? why does he f. why go to drinking parties?* more precisely, **parum constanter in amore se praebere; multos (multas) adamare*.

floaty: **leves inconstantesque amores*.

floaty: *vólito*, 1: *an infinite number of atoms f. about*, *Infinita vis v. atomorum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: *shades f. about among the living, umbrae v. inter vivos*, Lucr. 4, 42: *to f. about the forum* (*gaily*), v. in foro, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: v. *TO HOVER*. Comp. *circumvolito*, to f. (*or flutter*) round: Virg.: *Lucr.*

floaty: *succidia*: Varr.: Cic.

floaty: (*sub.*): 1. *A raft; rátes*, *is. f.*: v. *RAFT*. II. *Of a fishing-line*: **cortex* (*piscatorius*).

floaty: (*v.*): A. *Intrans.*: 1. *to be suspended in fluid*: 1. *fluito*, 1: *a ship f'ing (drifting about) on the sea, navis fluitans in alto*, Cic. Sext. 20, 46: *in lake Apudicadum everything f.s*, in lacu A. omnia f., Plin. 31, 2, 18: *the head of Orpheus f.'d down the sad Heb-*

rus, Orpheus caput tristi fluitavit Hebro Ov.: Liv. 2, náto, 1 (*loosim*: q.v.): *the greased hull f.s*, n. uncta carina Virg. *Of aerial motion*, Lucret., 5, 554

3. *inátio*, 1 (*to f. in or into something: with various constr.*): *a pond in which nothing will f.*, stagnum in quo nihil innatet, Plin. 31, 2, 18 (*in Cic. innato is to f. or swim into, foll. by in and acc.*: N. D. 2, 48, 123): *with acc. (poet.)*: *the alder f.s upon the waves*, undam l. alnus, Virg. G. 2, 451. 4. *inno*, 1 (*with dat.*): *provided only they (the canoes) would f.*, dummodo l. aequae possent, Liv. 21, 26, 47: Virg. Aen. 8, 93 (*but in and abl. would be the more usu. prose sequence*). 5. *fluctuo*, *fluctuor*, (*strictly, to toss about on the waves*: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91): *some islands are always f'ing about*, quaedam insulae semper fluctuant, Plin. 2, 95, 96: *wood f.s*, lignum fluctuat, Plin. 16, 38, 73. II. *to hang loosely*: 1. *pendeo*, *pendui*, *pensus* 2: *the clouds f. in the air*, p. nubila, Virg. G. 1, 214: *a man was f'ing in the air, oler pedebat in aere*, Ov. 2. *vólito*, *involito*, 1: *her hair f.s upon her shoulders*, comae inv. humeri, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3: *black ashes f. in the cloud, atra favilla in nimbo v.*, Virg. v. *TO HOVER*. 3. *fluo*, *xi*, *xum*, 3: *locks f'ing over the smooth breast, comae per levia colla fluentes*, Prop. B. Tr. ana.: *to cause to float*: *Phr.*: *he f.s the ship down the river to Scodra, navem secundo amne Scodram demittit*, Liv. 44, 31: *the chest was f.'d towards the dark wood, alevus silvis appulsus opacia*, Ov. F. 2, 402: *to f. a vessel by bladders*, **utriculis suppositis effluere ut fluitet navis*.

float down: *diffúo*, *xi*, *xum*, 3: *the ram immersed f.s down the stream, aries mersus secundo a. amni*, Virg. G. 3, 447: *to f. down the Tiber to Ostia*, Ostium Tiberi d., Suet. v. *TO FLOAT* (1).

— on the surface: *supernáto*, 1: *that which f.s on the top is floated, quod a. butyrum est*, Plin. 28, 9, 35: Col.

floaty: (*sub.*): 1. *Of sheep, etc.*: 1. *grex, gregis*, *m.*: *woolly f.s*, lanigeri g. Virg. Cic.: *f.s of peacocks*, greges anserum, Varr.: *of birds*, g. avium, Hor.: *Phaedr. Belonging to a f.*, gregarius, Col.: *gregalis*, Varr.: Plin. *In f.s*, gregatim, Col.: Plin. 2, pécus, *oria*, *m.* (*cattle or f.s in a general sense*): *what care is needed for keeping f.s*, qui cultus habendo sit peccor, Virg. G. 1, 4: *f.s of sheep, goats, etc.*, pecus ovillum, caprinum, Col. 1, *pref.*: v. *CATTLE*. 3. *oves*, *lum*, *f.*: v. *SHEEP*.

floaty: *Of wool:* *floccus*: Varr.: Col.: v. *LOCK*.

floaty: (*v.*): 1. *afflúo*, *xi*, *xum*, 3: *to rush to, in large numbers*: *troops were f'ing to them as fast as they could, ut quaeque potuerant, copiae affuebant*, Liv. 39, 31: *I find that a huge number have f.'d to me, ingentem affluxisse invenio numerum*, Virg. Aen. 2, 796: *the auxiliary forces of the Gauls f'ing to him, affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum*, Tac. H. 4, 25. 2. *confúo*, 3 (*to f. together*): *a great number of deserters f.'d to him every day, perfergarum magnus ad eum confuebant numerus*, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: *many f.'d both to Athens and into this city, multi confluerunt at Athenas et in hanc urbem*, Cic. 3. *concurro*, *curri*, *cursum*, 3 (*to f. together; esp. hastily*): *a great number of youths f. to the Druids for the sake of instruction, ad Druides magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrat*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *great forces were f'ing to him, ad eum magnae copiae concurrent*, Sall. Cat. 56, fin. 4. *convóllo*, 1 (*to f. hastily together*): *the people f. together, they are riotous, populus convolat*; *tumultuantur*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: *who f.'d together from all Italy to recall me, qui cuncta ex Italia ad me revocandum convolsverunt*, Cic. 5. *circumflúo*, *xi*, *xum*, 3 (*to f. round*): *such a multitude of stags f.'d round us*, 307

tanta circumfluxit nos multitudo cœ-
vorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 12. 6. circum-
fundor, flus, 3. (poet.) to *f. round*
from every side, Virg. Aen. 2, 64.

flog: 1. verbero, 1. v. TO BEAT
(A. 4.). J. oin: pulsare atque verbe-
rare, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142. 2. (in
pass.) vâpilo, 1. (to be beaten): v. TO
BEAT (A. 6.). 3. expr. by verbôra,
virga, plâga: *I will f. you to death*,
verberibus (te) caesum dedam usque ad
necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: *to f. a man*
to death, aliquem virgis ad necem ca-
edere, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69; aliquem ver-
beribus necare, Cic. in Pis. 33, 84;
(pueros) ad necem verberibus accipere,
Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34.

flogging (subs.): 1. verberatio:
to give any one a *marvellous f.* (fig.),
aliqui misticum v. dare, Cic. Fam. 16,
27, init. Dig. 2. verbera, um, n.
(stripes, blows): *you deserve a good f.*,
dignus es multis v.: Pl.: Cic. v. BEAT-
ING (II.). Pond of *f.*, plâgones (of the
schoolmaster Orbilius): Hor. Ep. 2,
1, 70.

flood (subs.): 1. An inundation:
diluvium, diluvies: v. DELUGE. 2.
A stream, a large body of water: chiefly
a poet. usage: flumen, aequor, etc.:
give the full rein to all your f., flumi-
nibus vestris totas immitte habenas,
Ov. Met. 1, 280: *whetted with the*
bitter f. (of fate), flumine meruit acerbo,
Virg. Aen. 6, 429: *the chief part are*
swept away by the f., maxima pars unda
rapitur, Ov. Met. 1, 311: v. RIVER,
SEA, WATER. 3. A copious outpour-
ing; as of tears, words: 1. flumen,
inis, m.: *and he moistens his face with*
a copious f. of tears, largoque humectat
fl. vultum, Virg. Aen. 1, 465: *a f. of*
glitch sent down from the sky, plids e
coelo demissum fl., Lucr. 6, 255: *breath-
ing forth the warm f. of blood from his*
breast, sanguinis exspirans calidum de
pectore fl., Lucr. 2, 354. Fig.: *to pour*
forth a golden f. of eloquence, fl. ora-
tionis aureum fundere, Cic. Acad. 3, 38,
110: *a f. of words*, fl. verborum, Cic.
de Or. 2, 45, 188: *such a f. of genius*,
tantum ingenii fl., Cic. Mar. 2, 4. 2.
unda (poet.): *the house vomits forth a*
f. of callers, salutantem vomit undam
domus, Virg. G. 2, 463: *the dense f. of*
the Boii, plussae undae Bolorum, Sil.
Phr.: *to entreat with f. of tears*, multi-
tis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. B. G.
1, 20: *to shed f. of tears*, lacrimas pro-
fundere, effundere, Cic. (V. TEARS).

flood-gates: 1. cataracta, catar-
acta, ae, f. and -ae, -ae, m. (only in
pl.): *to control the course of water by f.*,
cataractis aquae cursum temperare, Plin.
Ep. 10, 72 (69). 4. 2. piscina (strictly,
the reservoir formed by the barrier or
fa): *to accumulate the water of a river*
by f.s and let it off again, (flumen) con-
vivare atque [rursus] emittere, Plin. 3,
5, 9, init. Phr.: *to open all the f.s of*
passion, irarum omnes effundere ha-
benas, Virg. Aen. 12, 499.

flooding (subs.): Med. t. t.: fluxio:
to stop f.ing of the womb, fluxiones vul-
vae sistere, Plin.

flood, fluke: the fang of an anchor:
dens, dentis, m.: *then with tenacious f.*
the anchor made fast the vessels, tum d.
tenaci ancora fundabat nares, Virg. Aen.
6, 3: comp. Id. Aen. 1, 169: *unco* non
alligat ancora morsu.

floor (subs.): 1. solum (ground-
floor): *gilded roofs in country houses*
and marble f.s, aurata tecta in villis, et
sola marmorea, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49. 2.
pavimentum (the rooms of a Roman
house being chiefly on the ground-floor,
which was of marble or stone): v.
PAVEMENT. 3. contigatio (not ap-
plicable to the ground-f.): *to ascend to*
the third f. in tertium cont. ascendere,
Liv. 21, 62: v. STORAX. (N.B.—This and
the foll. word may be used of any
framework of beams or planks.) 4.
contabulatio: Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Vitru-
vius, a coaxatio, coassatio (a builder's
term): *the f. requires to have two plank-*
ings, in cross directions, necessarium
308

binas per diversum coaxationes sub-
sterni, Plin. 16, 25, 62.

floor (v. tr.): 1. To furnish with
a floor. 1. pavimentum facio, struo
(only of the ground-f.): Cato R. R. 18:
stimy, solum (e. g. marmoreum) facere,
Cic. Par. 6, 3, 48. 2. contabulo, 1. (to
cover with planks in any way): Caes.
Phil. 11. 70 level with the ground:
sterno stravi, tum, 3: v. TO LEVEL,
PROSTRATE.

flooring (subs.): v. FLOOR.

flora: scient. t. t.: herbae, plantae,
flores: v. PLANT, FLOWER.

floral: floreus: f. wreaths, f. coro-
nae, Pl.: v. FLOWERY.

florid: 1. Lit.: of ruddy hue:
1. rubicundus: Pl.: Ov.: v. RUDDY.
Somechat f., subrubicundus, Sen.
2. coloratus (of healthy complexion): Cels.
(But in Tac. Agr. 11, colorati vultus is
suarthy, tanned complexions.) 3. sub-
rufus (somechat ruddy): (a man) with
f. complexion, curly hair, a. crispus, Pl.
11. Fig.: of style: floridus: more
f. than Hyperides, floridior quam Hy-
perides, Cic. Br. 82, 285: f. style, f. ora-
tio, Quint.

florist: *qui florum peritus est.

flotilla: classicilla (a small fleet):
Cic.: or classis: v. FLEET.

floodice (subs.): 1. instilla: the
f. seved to the bottom of the dress, sub-
stata instilla vesti, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29. 2.
(in pl.) segmenta, orum (these were
sometimes of gold or gilded): the senate
allowed women to wear a purple dress
and golden (gilt) f.s, senatus permittit
feminis purpurea veste et aureis uti-
liis, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1: Ov.: Juv.

floodice (v. intr.): to move violently
about, esp. in water: volûto, volûtor,
1: v. TO FLOODER.

flooded (adj.): segmentatus, Juv.
6, 89 (where it is used of a cradle
trimmed with fountains).

flooder (v. intr.): volûto, 1 (with
pron. refl.), volûtor, 1: the swine de-
lights in f.ing in a miry lake, sus gaudet
conoso lacu volutari, Col. 7, 10, med.:
Cic.: v. TO WALLOW.

flour: 1. farina: corn being
ground, the name of f. was given it,
farre molito, farinae nomen est factum,
Plin.: barley, wheat, oat, f. f. horde-
acea, triticea, avenacea (barley, triticum,
avenae), Plin. 2. cibarium (coarse f.):
common bread, which they call secunda,
c. quod secundarium vocant, Plin. 18,
9, 20. Bread of such f. cibarius panis,
Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97. 3. pollen,
inis, m.: and pollis, inis, c. (fine f.):
African wheat should yield fine grains
of fine f. to the peck, ex Africo justum
est e modis redire pollinis sextarios
quinque, Plin. (the fine f. of alligo, a
kind of choice, white wheat, was called
flor. Plin. 18, 9, 20): fine f. of pepper,
p. pliperia, Cels.

flourish (v.): 1. To be prosper-
ous: 1. flore, ul, 2: in Greece mu-
sicians f.'d, in Graecia musici flore-
runt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: Magna Graecia
was at that time f.ing, Magna Graecia
tunc florebat, Cic. Ann. 4, 11: painting
f.'d about the time of Philip, circa
Philippum floruit pictura, Quint. 12, 10,
6. 2. floresco, 3 (to begin to f., to f.
more and more): this your justice and
clemency shall f. more and more every
day, haec tua iustitia et lenitas animi
florescet quotidie magis, Cic. Mar. 4, 12:
as he (Hortensius) began to f., Crassus
died, hoc florescente, Crassus mortuus
est, Cic. Br. 88, extr. 3. nitesc, ul, 2
(to shine; be in good condition): the
f.ing grass, nitens herba, Ov.: Plin.:
let the revenue f. during peace, vectigal
in pace nitesc, Cic. Rull. 7, 21: Hor.

4. vigeo, ul, 2 (to thrive, be vigor-
ous and active): I am f.ing in mind;
in estate impoverished, nos animo v., re-
familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4,
3, fin.: Sparta was renowned, great
Myrae f.'d, clara fuit Sparte, magnae
vigore Myrae, Ov.: audacia, largitio, ava-
ritia, vigeant, Sall. Cat. 3, fin. 5.

vireo, ul, 2 (late; and chiefly poet.): this
is the second age of the Roman people,
in which it f.'d most of all, haec est se-
cunda aetas P. R., qua maxime viruit,
Flor. 1, 22: the serpent f.s in his new
skin, squama v. recenti serpens, Ov.
Met. 9, 266. Hence to f. again, revire-
resco, 3: the house of Germanicus f.'d
again, domus Germanici revirescebat,
Tac. Ann. 4, 12: Curt. 11. To make
a display: ostento, jacto, 1: the man
who is bragging and f.ing in this mag-
nificent way, hic qui se jactat magnifico
atque ostental, Auct. Her. 21, 29: v.
TO BOAST, FLAUNT, SHOW OFF. 111.
As chron. t. t.: flore, 2 (without clas-
sical authority in this sense: cf. supr.
1.). But vivo (to live) should be pre-
ferred in actual composition: he f.'d in
the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius,
vixit sub Augusto et Tiberio, Forcell.
IV. Trans.: to move rapidly
about: vibro, 1: v. TO BRANDISH. V.
To blow a trumpet: cerno, 3: v. TO BLOW
(II.), SOUND.

flourish (subs.): esp. pl., of showy
ornament in style: calamistri, orum
(lit. curling-irons): every showy decora-
tion shall be done away, not a f. shall
be allowed, removebitur omnibus insignis
ornatus; ne calamistri quidem adhibe-
buntur, Cic. Or. 23, 78 (comp. Dial. de
Orat. 26): you know my fine f.s, nosti
illas *Apuleius* (= ampullae), Cic. Att.
5, 14.

flourishing (adj.): floreus: a f. and
illustrious youth, fl. et illustris adoles-
cens, Caes.: an extensive and f. state,
civitas ampla atque fl., Caes.: v. PRO-
PEROUS.

flout: derideo, contumellis afficio
v. TO MOCK, INSULT.

flow: 1. Of fluids generally: 1.
fluo, xl, xum, 3: the Rhine f.s between
the territories of the Helvetii and Al-
lobroges, Helvetiorum inter fines et Al-
lobrogum Rhodanus fl., Caes.: the blood
of Remus f.'d upon the ground, fluxit
in terram Remi cruor, Hor.: to f. with
blood (of a river), sanguine fl., Cic. Inv.
1, 41, 98: also of odours and other
emanations, Lucr.: Cic.: v. TO EMAN-
ATE. Fig.: the speech of Calpurnius f.'d
freely, Calpidii oratio libere fluebat, Cic.
Br. 79, 274: Herodotus f.s like a gentle
river, H. quasi sedatus amnis f., Cic. Or.
12, 39: from that principle the whole
theory of good and evil must f., ab isto
capite f. necesse est omnem rationem
bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11,
34: 2. mâno, 1 (to f. drop by drop;
to cease, trickle: q. v.): sweat f.s from
our entire body, m. nobis toto de corpore
sudor, Lucr. 6, 945: more copious
streams will f. from the squeezed teats,
lacta magis pressis manabunt flumina
mammas, Virg. G. 3, 110. 3. liquor,
3 (in the manner of fluids formed by
melting: v. TO MELT): from the tree f.
drops of dark goud, huius (arbori) atro l.
sanguine guttae, Virg. Aen. 3, 28: sweat
f.s from the whole body, toto corpore
sudor l., Lucr.: v. TO TRICKLE. 11.
Of the tide, opp. to ebb: affluis, accedo,
Plin.: v. TIDE.

— apart, asunder: diffuso, 3:
the Rhine f.s into several different chan-
nels, Rhenus in plures d. partes, Caes.

— back: refluxo, 3: the river f.s
back, r. amnis, Virg. Or.

— between: interfluo, 3: the
strait which f.s between Naupactus and
Patras, fretum quod Naupactum et
Patras int., Liv.: Plin.

— by, near, or past: 1. prae-
fluo: the Tiber f.s past at the bottom of
the valley, infima valle pr. Tiberis, Liv.
1, 45, fin.: the Aufidus which f.s past
the realms of Apulian Daunus, Aufidus
qui regna Daunii pr. Appuli, Hor. Od. 4,
14, 26. 2. praeterfluo, 3: a river
f.ing past the walls, amnis praeterfluens
moenia, Liv. 41, 11. 3. praeterlabor,
psus, 3 (to glide gently by): delightful
woods and rivers f.ing by, amenissimas
silvarum et praeterlabentia flumina,
Quint. 10, 3, 24.

— down: 1. defluis: the moie-

here f.s. down from the rocks, d. saxis haurit, Hor.: the dress f.d. down to her very feet, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg. Sometimes — to have done flowing: the clown waits for the stream to f. down, rusticus expectat dum defluit amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42. 2. decurro, r. sum, 3. (quickly): a river f.ing rapidly down from a mountain, monte decurrens amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5.

flow forth, out: 1. effluo, 3: ut, i. e. the wind causes the rains to f. forth, facti e. imbres, Lucr.: his life f.s. forth with his blood, vita una cum sanguine ef. Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59. 2. profuso, 3. (to f. forth to view): the Meuse f.s. out of Mt. Voergus, Mos pr. ex monte Voergo, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: to f. from the mouth (of words), ore prof., Auct. Her. 4, 31, 44.

Into: influo, 3: the Hypanis f.s. into the Euxine, Hypanis in Pontum inf., Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: with adv. of place: not far from the sea into which the Rhine f.s., non longe a mari quo Rhenus inf., Caes. B. G. 4, 1. Fig.: the inflowing and outflowing divine mind, influens atque effluens divinus animus, Cic. Tim. 12.

OVER: superfluo, 3: v. TO OVERFLOW.

round: 1. circumfluo, 3 (more freq. in fig. sense: v. TO FLOOD ROUND): the water of the sea f.s. round both sides, utrumque latus c. aequoris unda, Ov. Met. 13, 779: Plin.: foam f.s. round his jaws, spuma c. rictus, Ov. 2. circumflundo, fluas, 3 (with dat.: poet.): the Tigris f.s. round the city, Tigris c. urbi, Plin.: v. TO SUBMERGE.

through: 1. perfuso, 3: to f. through a strainer (of wine), per colum p., Lucr. 2, 392: to f. through into the sea (of a river), in mare p., Plin. 36, 16, 65. 2. permagno, 1 (to ooze through): the juice by which we are nourished f.s. through to the liver, is saccus quo alimur p. ad jecur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: v. TO PENETRATE.

together: confuso, 3: to f. together into one (of rivers), in unum c., Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. See also TO FLOCK TOGETHER.

to, toward: affluo, 3 (rare in lit. sense: v. TO FLOCK TO): Tac.

under, or beneath: 1. subterfluo, 3: a river f.ing from a lake under mountains, amnis ex lacu sub montes subterfluent, Virg. 8, 2, 6: a rapid torrent f.ing beneath (the bridge), torrente rapido subterfluent, Plin. 2. subterlabor, lapsus, 3 (gently; with gliding motion): rivers f.ing beneath the walls of cities, subterlabentia flumina muros, Virg. D. 2, 157.

flow (subs.): 1. The act of flowing: 1. fluxio: f. of waters (deluges), f. aquarum, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 111. Often in med. sense: f. of blood from the nostrils, sanguinis f. e. naribus, Plin.: v. FLUX. 2. fluxus, ūs, m. (rare): wind is understood to be nothing else than a f. of air, ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus (Rucius, ed. Jan.) aëris, Plin. 2, 43, 44. 3. lapsus, ūs, m. (a gliding motion): to stay the rapid f. of rivers, rapidos fluminum morari l., Hor. Od. 1, 12, 10. ||. A stream; esp. fig.: flumen: v. FLOOD (III.). Phr.: ready f. of words, verborum copia; linguae mobilitas, volubilitas, Cic. (v. FLUENCY): it checks the f. of speech, cursum dicendi refracta, Quint. 8, pref. § 27. ||. Of the tide: accessus, ūs, m.: opp. to recessus, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34. Or expr. by verb: the f. and ebb of the tide are particularly wonderful, aestus maris accedere et recipere maxime mirum, Plin. 2, 97, 99, init. ||. Course: Phr.: whose life goes on with even f., quibus secundo cursu vita procedit, Sen. Ep. 111, 3: v. COURSE.

flower (subs.): 1. Lit., a blossom: 1. flos, flōris, m.: sweet smelling f.s., suaves f., Lucr.: fresh f.s., recentes f., Hor.: to gather f.s., flores legere, Ov. Fast. 4, 437; L. carpere, ib.

443 (v. TO FLOCK, GATHER). 2. flocculus (strictly dimin. of preced.: more common in sense II.): they fade like f.s., tanquam flocculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 42. Further dimin., floccellus, Apul. Herb. Abounding in f.s., made of f.s., florea, floridus: v. FLOWERY.

Fig.: the best of any thing: 1. flos: the f. of the nobility and the youth, f. nobilitatis ac juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37: Liv. 2. robur, ōris, n. (the main strength: esp. of troops): the f. of the troops has perished, quod fuit roboris interit, Caes. B. C. 3, 88. Join: quod floris, quod roboris (fuerat), Liv. 37, 12; in flore vel robore, Cic. Or. 10, 14.

III. Also fig., an embellishment: esp. in speech: 1. flos (in pl.): f.s. of language and sentiment, flores verborum et sententiarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96. 2. flocculus (in pl.): to cull f.s. from every quarter, f. undique carpere, Cic. Sext. 56, 119: to be charmed by the f.s. of a novel luxuriance (in style), recentis huius luxuriae flocculus capli, Quint.

IV. Bloom, prime of age: flos: Lucr.: (f. aetatis is specially used of personal charms, cf. Liv. 21, 2): v. PRIME (subs.).

flower (v.): flores, 2: v. TO BLOOM.

flower-bed: ōrea: v. BED (III.).

flowerat: flocculus, floccellus: v. FLOWER (I.).

flower-garden: 1. hortus (garden in general): v. GARDEN. 2. viridarium (a pleasure garden with grounds): Cic. Att. 2, 3; Plin. 3. florilla, lum, n. (only in pl.): orchards and f.s., as they are called, loca quae pomaria et f. appellantur, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, med.

flower-stalk: cālmus (e.g. lupini): Virg.

flower: 1. Lit., made of flowers, abounding in flowers: 1. flōrus: f. fields, f. arva, Virg.: f. wreaths, f. seria, Tib. 2. flōridus: f. Hybla, f. Hybla, Ov.: f. meads, f. prata, Lucr. Phr.: f. grass, (innumera) distinctae floribus herbae, Ov. Met. 5, 266. ||. Fig., of style: flōridus: v. FLORID (II.). Phr.: a f. style, oratio omnibus verborum ac sententiarum floribus abundans: v. FLOWER (III.).

flowing (adj.): 1. Lit. of fluids: 1. fluens, ūs: f. water, f. aqua, Ov.: v. TO FLOW. 2. fluidus: f. gore, f. cruor, Ov.: v. FLUID. 3. (In compounds) refluxus (f. back), Ov.: Plin.: praefluus (f. by or past), Plin.: defluus (f. down), Stat.: influus (f. in), Paul. Nol.: superfluus (f. over), Plin.: circumfluus (f. round), Ov.: Plin. ||. By anal., of drapery, etc., loose, floating: 1. fluens: f. tunicae, tunicae f., Ov. A. 3, 101: Tac. 2. fluxus: f. locks, f. crinis, Tac. Ann. 11, 31: f. drapery, f. amictus, Lucan. 3. fluxus: f. mantle, f. palla, Tib.: f. locks, f. crines, Virg. Aen. 10, 137. ||. Fig., of style; moving freely: 1. fluens: a sustained, f. style, tracta et f. oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: matter written in f. elegiacs, materia f. elegiac scripta, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2. 2. fluxus: a f. and sustained style, running on with a kind of uniform smoothness, genus orationis f. atque tractum, et cum lenitate quadam aequabil profuena, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: Aeschines is fuller than Demosthenes, and more f., plenior Demosthenes Aeschines, et magis f., Quint. 10, 1, 77: Herodotus is agreeable, f., transparent, dulcis et f. et candidus Herodotus, Quint. 10, 1, 73.

fluctuate: 1. e. to move now this way now that; to vary: 1. jacto, 1 (pass., or with refl. prom.): opinions fluctuating, opinionibus se jactantibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: at those times money f.d. so much that no one could tell what he possessed, jactabatur illis temporibus numus sic ut nemo posset scire quid haberet, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80. 2. nāto, 1 to f. ("be at sea") more than Neptune himself, magis n. quam ipse Neptunus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: a change of will indicates that the

mind f.s., mutatio voluntatis indicat animum n., Sen. Ep. 35, fin.: v. TO CHANGE (intr.).

fluctuation: mutatio: v. CHANGE, VICISSITUDE. Or expr. by verb: v. TO FLUCTUATE.

flue: perh. cānelius (fornacis): cf. Plin. 9, 38, 62: v. CHIMNEY.

fluency: 1. volūbilis: mere f., verborum v. fluency, Cic. Or. 1, 5, 17. Quint. 2. volūbilis linguae: Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127; c. orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 55. 3. copia verborum (in good sense): abundance of matter begot abundance of words, t. e. f., rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 125: v. FLOWING (III.) and FLUENT.

fluent: 1. copiosus (full of matter and expression alike): v. FLUENCY, 4): the f. man is said to have spoken some hours, locutus esse dictur homo c. aliquot horas, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: v. FLOQUENT. 2. volūbilis (merely f.): a musical voice, f. speaker, canorus orator et v., Cic. Br. 27, 105: comp. Cic. Fl. 20, 48, quum homo volūbilis quadam praecipiti celeritate dicendi jactaret. 3. solutus (free and ready of speech): the most f. of speakers, solutissimus in dicendo omnium oratorum, Cic. Br. 48, 180. Join: solutus et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. 4. profuens, ntis (to excess) of f. and never-ending loquacity, p. et perennis loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.

fluently: volūbiliter, solūtis: Cic. (for syn. v. FLUENT).

fluid (adj.): 1. fluidus: what is so contrary as earthy to f., quid tam contrarium quam terrenum fluido? Col.: f. bodies, fluido quae corpore constant, f. 2. fluxus (rare): f. liques, f. suoci, Plin. 9, 38, 62. 3. liquidus: v. LIQUID.

fluid (subs.): 1. In strict scientific sense; expr. by fluidus: water and air are f.s., fluida sunt aqua et aer; fluido corpore constant, praedita sunt: v. SUPR. (I.). ||. In general sense: 1. flūmor (any kind of moisture): the stars are fed by f.s. from the earth and sea, stellae terrenis marinisque h. aluntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: milky f. (l. e. milk), lacteus h., Ov.: the Maas f. of Bacchus (l. e. wine), Massicus h. Bacchi, Hor. 2. liquor: v. LIQUID. 3. līxer, līcis, m. (poet.): I am transformed into a f., in latices mutor, Ov. Met. 5, 636: the f. of the wine-begotten liquor, liquoris vitigeni latex, Lucr. 5, 14: the Palladian f., i. e., olive-oil, Palladii lactes, Ov. Met. 8, 275.

fluidity, fluidness: 1. liquor: as weight in stones, heat in f., in water, pondus aut exilis, calor ignibus, liquor aequal, Lucr. 1, 453; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. 2. fluida nātura: v. FLUID (subs.). Phr.: "fire keeps all things in a state of f." (Paley), "ignis omnia fluida servat."

fuke (of an anchor): dens, ntis, m.: Virg.

furry (subs. and v.): v. HURRY, EXCITEMENT.

flush (v. intr.): rībesco, 3: v. TO BLOSSOM, REDDEN. Phr.: f.d. with success, secunda fortuna, victoribus elatus: v. ELATED. See also EMBOLDENED.

flush (subs.): 1. e. a sudden access: impetus, ūs: v. FIT, IMPULSE.

flush (adj.): 1. Fresh, flourishing: vigētus, flōrens: v. FLOURISHING.

II. Colloq. for well-off, abounding: Phr.: to be f. with money, "satis magnam pecuniam in promptu habere."

fluster (subs. and v.): v. HURRY, BUSTLE.

flute (subs.): 1. The musical instrument: 1. tibia: the shrill f., acris t., Hor.: the plaintive f., querula t., Hor.: Cic. The tibia was originally a small shrill instrument, with one tube (tenus simplexque), Hor. A. P. 202: afterwards it was made larger and double. Hence the plur. is frequent, referring to the two tubes: to play on the f., tibia canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14:

cantare tibia, Nep. Epam. 2. A *f*-
maker, tibialis, Inscr. in Forcell. *f*-
player (masc.), tibicen, Inis, m.: Pl.
Cic.: *fem. tibicina*, Pl.: Ter. 2.
krundo, Inis, *f*. (made of oat or reed):
Ov.: v. REED, PIPE. || In architect-
ure: an indented channel: stria, Vitruv.
4, 3, 9.

fute (v.): to channel (q. v.): stria,
1: Vitruv. 4, 3, 9: Plin.

futed (adj.): striatus: *f. shells*, a.
conchae, Plin.: Vitruv.

futing (subs.): architect. t. t.: stria-
tura, Vitruv. 4, 3, 9.

futist: tibicen, Inis, m.: v. FLUTE.

futter (v.): 1. Intr.: 1. vólito,
i: birds *f.*, aves v., Cic.: the bird *f*s
near the ground, avis propter humum
v., Ov. Met. 8, 258: to *f*. to and fro
through the air (of the Lucretian *fluvius*),
v. ultro citroque per auras, Lucr. 4, 36.
Hence comps., to *f*. about over, super-
vólito, Virg.: to *f*. round, circumvólito,
Virg. 2, plaudo, si, sum, 3 (so as to
make a flapping noise): the partridge
f'd its wings, plausit alis perdis, Ov.
Met. 8, 238: v. FLAP. 3. trépido, i
(with alarm): thus with *f*.ing wing fly
does from the eagle, sic aquilam penna
fugunt trepidante columbae, Ov. Met.
1, 506: the *f*.ing bird tightens its bonds,
avis trepidans astringit vincula, Ov.
Met. 11, 75. Fig.: my bosom *f*.s with
fresh alarm, tr. pectus recenti metu,
Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5. Phr.: *f*.ing leaves,
folia ludentia, Plin. 18, 35, 86. ||
Trans.: to drive in confusion: fugo,
fundo: v. TO BOUT.

futter (subs.): 1. e. a panic, alarm:
trépido: v. ALARM. Or expr. by verb:
why in such a *f*., quid istuc trepidatur?

futtering (subs.): expr. by vólito,
trépido: v. TO FLUTTER.

flux: 1. The act of flowing:
fluxus, ús: v. FLOWING. Phr.: all
things are in a state of *f*., omnia *f*.,
Lucr. 2, 68. || Med. t. t.: 1.

fluxus, fluxio: bloody *f*., sanguinis
fluxus, fluxio: Plin. 2, profluvium:
Col.: Plin.

fly (subs.): musca: to drive away *f*.,
m. abigere, Cic.: Pl.: a flap for driving
away *f*., muscarius, Mart. 14, 67
(lemm.): Veg. Vet.

fly (v.): 1. To move by means of
wings: 1. vólto, i: crows *f*., corvi *f*.,
Lucr.: bees *f*., apes v., Ov.: clouds *f*.,
nubes v., Lucr. Fig.: time *f*., aetas v.,
Cic.: hora v., Sen. 2. vólito, i (to
f. about): v. TO FLIT, HOVER. || To
escape: fugo, 3: v. TO FLEE.

apart, asunder: 1. e., to part
suddenly: 1. dissilto, ul, 4: *flints f*.
asunder at fire, sillex igni *f*., Plin.: the
sword flew in pieces with the blow, mucro
icui dissiluit, Virg. Aen. 12, 741.
Frequent., dissilto, i: Virg. Aen. 8, 240.

2. dissilto, si, sum, 3 (with a re-
port): v. TO BURST.

at: 1. e., to attack: invólto, i: I
can scarcely refrain from *f*.ing at
(your) hair, vix me contineo quin in-
volem in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20:
to *f*. at any one and wound him, i. [ad]
aliquem et sauciare eum, Auct. B. Alex.
52, extr. Phr.: let your wrath without
delay *f*. at his cheeks, pugnis continuo
in mala haerent, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17.

away: avólto, i: the birds flew
away as he was taking the auspices,
auspiciis pullos avolasce, Suet.: Cat. Fig.:
they *f*. away to Rome at a gallop,
citatis equis Romam volant, Liv. 1, 57.

back: revólto, i: to *f*. there and
back, advolare et eodem r., Varr. R. R.
3, 5, ad med.

before: praevólto, i (to *f*. in
front of): Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125.

by, or **near**: praetervólto, i:
with acc.: Cic.: Suet.

forth, or **out**: 1. evólto, i:
Notus *f*. forth with dripping wings,
madidis Notus e. alis, Ov.: Cic. Fig.:
of souls quitting the body, e. atque ex-
currere foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 414.

2. próvólto, i: Plin. Fig.: they suddenly
flew forth en masse, subito omnibus
coplis provalaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.

fly from: fúgio, 3: v. TO FLEE.
— **in**, or **into**: invólto, i: foll. by
in and acc., Varr. 3, 7, init.; by dat.,
Col. 8, 3, ad fin. Comp. TO FLY AT.

— **open**: dissilto, 4: v. TO FLY
APART.

— **over**, or **across**: 1. trans-
vólto, i: partridges do not *f*. across the
boundaries of Boeotia, perdecens non tr.
fines Boeotiae, Plin. 10, 29, 41. Fig.:
to *f*. across the Alps, Alpes tr., Asin.
Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, med. 2.

supervólto, i (to *f*. above, quite over):
he (Perseus) *f*.s over the whole globe,
toto s. orbe, Ov.: Plin. Fig.: the spear
f.s over (him), s. hasta, Virg., Frequent.,
supervólto, to *f*. over often, hover over,
Virg. E. 6, 81.

— **round**: circumvólto, i: an eagle
flew round him a number of times,
aquila eum saepius circumvolavit, Suet.:
Hor. Frequent., circumvólto, to *f*.
round and round, Virg. G. 1, 177.

— **through**: pervólto, i: the swallow
f.s through the house, aedes p. hirundo,
Virg. Fig.: he flew (through) 56 miles
in light carriages, sex et quinquaginta
millia passuum cistis pervolvit, Cic.
R. Am. 7, 19.

— **to or toward**: advólto, i (with
adv. or in and acc.; also dat.): a bird
f.ing to (other) birds, avis ad (alias)
aves advolans, Cic.: a great number of
wood-pigeons *f*. into the territory of
Volaterrae, in agrum Volaterranum
palumbum vis a, Plin.: a butterfly *f*.ing
to the light of lamps, papilio luminibus
lucernarum advolans, Plin. Often fig.:
he flew to the city with incredible speed,
ad urbem incredibili celeritate advolvit,
Cic. Sext. 4, 11: *f*. to us, advola ad nos,
Cic. Att. 4, 4 (a).

— **under**: subervólto, i: with acc.:
Stat. Theb. 3, 670.

— **up**: subvólto, i: to *f*. up into
the heavenly place, sursum in coelestem
locum s., Cic. Tusc. 1, 70, 40.

fly-catcher: melancoryphos, i, m.:
Plin.

fly-flap: muscarius: Mart. 14, 67,
71 (lemm.): for this purpose a pea-
cock's or ox's tail was sometimes used:
ll. cc.

fly (adj.): 1. vólutilla, e: *f*.
creatures, v. bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60,
151: the *f*. boy, i. e., Cupid, v. puer,
Ov. 2. vólucer, cris, cre: *f*. crea-
tures, v. bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38:
f. serpents, v. dracones, Ov.: *f*. clouds,
v. nebulae, Ov.: v. WINGED. 3. *f*.
fowl, i. e., birds: vólantes, um, *f*.:
Virg.: Lucr.

fly-leaf: *folium purum in prima
vel postrema parte insertum.

foal (subs.): 1. pullus: the *f*. of
noble breed, i. e., of the horse, p. gene-
rool pecoris, Virg. G. 3, 75: *f*.s of wild
asses, onagrorum p., Plin. 2. (of
the horse only): équileus, équulus: v.
COLT.

foal (v.): pário, péperi, partum, 3
(to produce young in any way): a
heifer *f*.d a horse-colt, bos equuleum
peperit, Liv. 23, 31, fin.: also absol.:
when a mule *f*.s (of a thing impossible),
cum mula peperit, Suet. Gal. 4: v. TO
BRING FORTH.

foaling (subs): 1. partus, ús,
m.: the *f*. of a mule, p. mulae Suet.
Gal. 4. 2. stúra: Varr.: Virg.: v.
BREEDING.

foam (subs): spuma: Venus sprung
from *f*., Venus spuma procreata, Cic.:
the *f*. of the sea, s. salis, Ov.: *f*. of
blood, sp. sanguinis, Ov.

foam (v.): 1. spúmo, i: the blue
sea *f*.s, coeruleum sp. sale, Enn.: cups
f.ing with milk, pocula spumantia lacte,
Virg.: a *f*.ing wild-boar, spumans aper,
Virg. 2. exaestuo, i (to boil and
seethe): v. TO BOIL (III.). Phr.: the
patient *f*.s at the mouth, (aegrotus) ex
ore spumae moventur, Cels. 3, 23, init.

foaming, foamy: 1. spumans,
ntis (strictly, yielding or emitting foam):
he quaffed the *f*. bowl, sp. hausit pa-
teram, Virg.: the *f*. bit, sp. frena, Virg.
Aen. 4, 135. 2. spúmeus (covered

with foam): the *f*. sea, sp. Nerens,
Virg.: a *f*. torrent, sp. torrentis, Ov.

3. spumósus (as preceded): *f*. shores,
sp. litorea, Cat.: *f*. waves, sp. undae, Ov.

4. spumifer, ára, érum (poet.): i. e.
f. river, sp. annis, Ov.

fob: perh. loculus (any small com-
partment): v. POCKET.

focal: *focális, e: as purely scient. t. t.

focus: e. s of an ellipse, focus,
Cartes. Dioptr.

fodder (subs.). food for cattle: pá-
bulum: to cut *f*., p. secare, Caes.: the
sheep crops the *f*., pabula carpit ovis,
Ov. To get *f*. (milit. term), pabulari,
Caes.: Tac.: pertaining to *f*., pabulari,
e: Col.: Plin.

fodder (v.): pabulum praebere: v.
TO FEED.

foe: hostis, inimicus: v. ENEMY.

fog: 1. cáligo, Inis, *f*. (a dark *f*.):
a mist *f*. is exhaled from the ground,
humida a terra exhalatur c., Plin. 2, 42,
42: Col.: (v. DARKNESS, II., 2).

2. neblia (a thin, cloud-like mist): rivers
are covered in summer with warm, in
winter with cold *f*., amnes aestate va-
poratis, hieme frigidis n. caligant, Col.
1, 5, med.: v. MIST.

foggy: 1. cáliginósus: a damp,
f. atmosphere, coelum humidum et c.,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43. 2. nebulósus:
Cato: Cic.: v. MISTY.

fob: interj. of abhorrence or con-
tempt: 8! Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 7 (al. heu).

foible (subs.): 1. vitium: to have a
keen eye for your friends' *f*., in amicu-
rum v. acutum cernere, Hor.: v. FAULT.

2. error: virtue would have given
the *f*. an honourable name, isti errori
nomen virtus posuisset honestum, Hor.
S. 1, 3, 41: v. ERROR. Phr.: "I con-
fess my *f*. with regard to flattery"
(Chesterfield), confiteor me, quod ad
adulationem pertinet, paulo infirmiorum
esse (comp. Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 70): v. WEAK-
NESS.

foil (subs.): 1. A blunt sword for
fencing: rúdís, is, *f*.: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO
FENCE. || A thin leaf of metal: 1.

lámina, and by sync., lamina (Hor. Od.
2, 2): to make *f*. of silver, ex argento
laminas ducere, Plin. 33, 9, 45: to cut
copper into thin *f*., aes tenuare in lam-
nas, Plin. 34, 8, 20. 2. bractea (very
fine and thin): thin, like the spider's
web or gold *f*., tenuis, ut araneae b.que
auri, Lucr. 4, 729: the *f*. of gold rustled
in the gentle wind, leni crepitabat b.
vento, Virg. Dimin., bracteola: to take
the (gold) *f*. off the statue of Castor,
bracteolum de Castore ducere, Juv. 13,
152. An artificer in gold and silver *f*.,
bractearius, *f*. bractearia: also bracte-
ator, Inscr. in Forcell.: covered with *f*.,
bracteatús: e. g. bracteatum lacunar,
Sidon.: Sen. || A back-ground which
sets any thing off to advantage: Phr.
Augustus (they said) had sought to use
(Tiberius) as a *f*. to his own glory,
comparatione determiina sibi gloriam
quasiesset, Tac. Ann. 1, 10: *Tiberium
ideo adscitum, ut prae illo, ipse magnus
clarusque videretur.

foil (v.): élludo, si, sum, 3: v. TO
RAFFLE.

foist: to thrust in improperly: 1.
infulcio, si, tum, 4: he is for ever *f*.ing
in this word, non desinit omnibus locis
hoc verbum inf., Sen. Ep. 114, 19. 2.

suppono, 3 (fraudulently): v. TO
FOGGEY: to *f*. in false wills, (false) tes-
tamenta sup., Cic.: v. TO FOGGEY.

fold (subs.): 1. For flocks: 1.
ovile, is, n.: to prowl around the *f*. (of
the wolf), explorare insidias ovilia cir-
cum, Virg. G. 3, 537: Ov. (Not used
by the Scriptores Res Rusticae).

2. septum or saeptum, usu. pl. (any en-
closure): to return to the *f*. (at evening),
septa repetere, Col. 6, 23: Virg. 3.

conseptum (like septum): Col. 6, 23.

4. stabulum (strictly for large
cattle): Virg.: Col.: v. STALL. || Of
a garment: 1. plicatura (strictly
the act of folding): *f*.s of drapery
stragulae vestis plicaturae, cf. Plin. 7,
51, 52. 2. stivus, ús (of a round, led

meeting form): making a lap-like *f.* of his toga, *v. ex toga facto*, Liv. 21, 18, *fin.* (v. Dict. Ant. s. v.): *floving f.s.*, a. ducentes, Virg.: *Cimon introduced wrinkleings and f.s. of drapery* (in painting), *Cimon in veste rugas et s. inventit*, Plin. 35, 8, 34, *fin.* 3. *ruga*, a smaller *f.*; a wrinkle(s): *f.s. (or creases) arranged by design*, *r. de industria collocatae*, Macr. Sat. 2, 9, *ad inik*: *v. sup.* (2). *l'hr.*: to hang gracefully, in becoming *f.s.*, apte pendere, Ov. Met. 2, 733: *full of f.s.*, multiplex: *the intestines have many f.s. and convolutions*, *alvus est multiplex et tortuosa*, Cic.: similarly, with three *f.s.*, triplex, etc. (v. THREE-FOLD, etc.).

fold: as suffix: 1. expr. by compa. in -plex, plicis: *v. preced. art. fin.* 2. (in certain phr.) expr. by cum, with ord. *num.* *adj.*: *the land yields an eight-f.*, *ten-f.*, *silver*, *ager efficit cum octavo*, cum decimo, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: *Varr.*: also with a *sub.* expressed: *the land yielding a hundred-f.*, *verruu*, cum centesima fruge *senus* reddente terra, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24.

fold (v.): 1. *To double up*: *plico*, *avi* and *ul*, *atum*, 1: *to f. a sheet of paper*, *chartam p.*, Mart. 4, 82, *fin.* 2. *complico*, 1: *to f. up a letter*, *epistolam c.*, Cic. Att. 12, 1. 3. *reflico*, 1: *f.ing back outside the inside of its skin* (of a serpent), *replicans ut extra fat membrum quod fuerat intus*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. *Phr.*: *to f. the hands*, *digitos pectinatim inter se plectere*, Plin. 28, 6, 17, *comp.* Ov. Met. 9, 299: *less precisely, to sit with f'd hands* (*id.*), *manibus quod alunt*, *compressis sedere*, Liv. 7, 14, *med.*: *to stretch forth f'd hands*, *duplices tendere palmas*, Virg. Aen. 1, 94. 4. *To pen sheep*: *sepius infido*, *si*, sum, 3: *Varr.*: *v. FOLD (sub.)*.

folding-doors: *valvae*, *arum*: sometimes with *adj.* *bi-fidae*, *e*: *v. door* (4).

foliage: 1. *from*, *dis*, *f.* (both *sing.* and *pl.*): *abundant f.*, *multa*, *Varr.*: *Hor.*: *a path blocked up with f. and brushwood*, *via interclusa frondibus et virgultis*, Cic. Coel. 18, *init.* 2. *cōma* (mostly poet.): *the f. of the groves*, *memoriam c.*, *Hor.* Ov. 10, 5: *f. of trees*, *arboresc.*, *Ov.*: *it looks out upon the grove and f. of the hippodrome*, *hippodromi nemus et comas prospectat*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 19. 3. *folia*, *grum*: *v. LEAVES*.

folio: *liber maxime formae*; *liber oblongus*: *Lech. pref. Lucr.*

folk: *hōmīnes*: *v. PEOPLE*.

follicles: 1. *folliculus*: *when the tender blade emerges from the f.*, *quum folliculo se exsertit spica mollis*, Sen. Ep. 124, 11. 2. *vēscella* (a small bladder): *Cic. Div.* 2, 14, 31.

follow: 1. *sequor*, *secutus*, 3 (trans. and intr.): *go you before*; *I f.*, *prae*; *sequor*, *Ter.*: *to f. a magistrate into his province*, *a magistratum in provinciam*, Nep. Att. 6 (v. TO ATTEND); *he f.s. his father with unequal steps*, *a patrem non passibus aequis*, Virg. Aen. 2, 734. Often of order in time or result: *what f.s. (= our et cetera)*, Cic. Or. 49, 164: *a difference of opinion f.s. from this*, *discrimen opinionis a. ex hac re*, Liv. 5, 6, *med.*: *v. TO RESULT*. *Fig.*: *to f. a road*, *viam*, *iter*, *a.*, *Ov.*: *Cic.*: *to f. Nature as a guide*, *Naturam ducem*, *a.*, *Cic. Am.* 5, 19: *to f. advice*, *consilium*, *a.*, *Cic.*: *Often used impers.* (*fol.* by *inf.* or *ut* and *subj.*), to denote a logical or other consequence: *if this proposition is not true, it f.s. that it is false*, *si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur ut falsa sit*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: *nor does it f.s. that there are . . . nec a. esse . . .*, Cic. L. c.: *it f.s. that I should show*, *a.*, *ut doceam*, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, *init.* *Frequent.*, *sector*, 1 (to be in the habit of f.ing): *to keep f.ing*: Cic. v. TO ATTEND UPON. (N.B.—When the Eng. verb is pass., the sentence may be inverted: *they are usually f'd by a great multitude*, *magna multitudo eos s. insequit*, *Caes.*) 2. *consequor*, 3 (often = to attain by following: *q. v.*):

he f'd me (close) *to the door*, *consecutus est me urque ad fores*, Pl. Cat. 1, 1, 92: *when Crassus had thus spoken, silence* (at once) *f'd*, *haec quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, *init.*: *blushing f.s. (attends) shame*, *pudorem rubor c.*, Cic.: *to f. a custom*, *morem c.*, Cic. *Frequent.*, *consector*, 1 (to f. up closely, pursue): Cic. 3. *insequor*, 3 (to f. close upon, in the rear of): *next to him f.s. Sallius*, *proximus huic ins. Sallius*, Virg. Aen. 5, 321: *unless a vowel f.*, *nisi vocalis ins.*, Cic. Or. 48, 161. *Fig.*: *she f.s. with her eye the fleeing bark*, *insequitur fugientem lamine pinum*, Ov. 4. *subsequor*, 3: *v. TO FOLLOW UP*. *Phr.*: *to f. any one in an office*, *succedere alicui* (v. TO SUCCEED); *they spoke as f.s. in bunc modum locuti* (sumus), *Caes. B. G.* 2, 31 (v. EXPRESS, III.): *thus it f.s. that, ita fit ut . . .*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; *ex quo efficitur*, *fol.* by *ut* and *subj.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 12, 30: *Rep.* 1, 11: sometimes *it does not f.*, may be expr. by *non . . .* *idcirco*, *non continuo*, *non propterea*: *it does not f. that because you defended Optimus*, *you will be looked upon as a good citizen*, *non, si Optimus defendisti, idcirco te bonum civem putabunt*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 70: *comp.* Cic. R. Am. 33, 94: *non continuo*, *al me in gregem sciscitorum contuli*, *sciatum sum: to f. any one's advice*, *instructions*, *alicujus consilia*, *praecipula* *ut*, *Ov.*: *to f. any one's judgment or discretion*, *suo iudicio uti*, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 1, 1: *I wish I had f'd your most friendly advice*, *vellem a principio te audire amicitissime monentem*, *Cic.*: *to f. the calling of a merchant, banker, soothsayer, mercatarius, argentarius, haruspiciam facere*, *Cic.*: (v. TO CARRY OUT).

follow on: *persequor*, *cūctus*, 3 (to the end): *Ter.*: *Cic.*: *v. TO PURSUE, PERSEVERE*.

out: 1. *exsequor*, 3: *to f. out any object to the end*, *aliquid ex usque ad extremum*, *Cic. Rab. Post.* 2, 5: *v. TO CARRY OUT* (II), *ACCOMPLISH* (II). 2. *prosequor*, 3: *v. TO ATTEND*. — *UP*: 1. *subsequor*, *cūctus*, 3: *he f.s. her up and trods in her very steps*, *a. pressequo legit vestigia gressu*, *Ov. Met.* 3, 17: *he sent forward the cavalry*, *and ordered Labienus with the legions to f. up*, *equitatum praemisit . . . Labienum cum legionibus a. iussit*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 11. 2. *persequor*, 3 (to the end): *to f. a person up in his very steps*, *aliquem ipsius vestigiis p.*, *Cic.*: *v. TO PURSUE*. 3. *exsequor*, 3: *v. TO FOLLOW OUT*. 4. *insio*, *stili*, *stātum* (to pursue an object): *knowing that he must f. up his reputation*, *non ignarus instandum famae*, *Tac. Agr.* 18, *med.*: *v. TO PRESS (UPON)*. 5. *insisto*, *stili*, *stātum*, 3 (freq. of milit. operations, with *dat.*): *they f'd up the pursuit to vigorously*, *adeo effusus institerunt*, *Liv.* 26, 44, *med.* 6. *urgeo*, *si*, 2 (to press): *to f. up an opportunity*, *opportunitatem* [*facilitatem*] *u.*, *Cic. Pam.* 7, 8.

follower: 1. *sectator* (esp. used of *f.s. of candidates in canvassing*): *the Fabian law respecting the number of f.s. lex Fabia, quae est de numero sectatorum*, *Cic. Mur.* 34, 72: *more freq.* (but late) of adherents of a sect or teacher: *the f.s. of Aristotle*, *s. Aristotelis*: *Gell.*: *v. DISCIPLE* (4). 2. *as-* *sectator*: an old *f.*, *quidam vetus a.* [*ex numero amicorum*] *Cic. Verr.* 2, 11, 29: also used of attendants on candidates, *Q. Cic. Pet. Cons.* 9; or of disciples: *a f. of wisdom*, *a. sapientiae*, *Plin.*: *a hearer and f. of Protagoras*, *auditor a. quae Protagorae*, *Gell.* 3. *expr. by part. of sequor*: *v. L. G.* § 638. *Phr.*: *the f.s. of Socrates*, *Pythagoras*, *etc.*, *Socratici*, *Pythagorici*, *etc.*: also, *illi* *a. Socrate*, *Pythagora*, *etc.*, *Cic. Mur.* 30, 62.

following (*adj.*): 1. *sequens*, *insequens*: *on the f. day*, *sequenti die*, *Plin.*: *the meeting of words at the end of a sentence with the first f. ones*, *extremorum verborum cum insequentibus*

primis concursus, *Cic. Or.* 44, 150: *the f. year*, *insequens annus*, *Liv.* 2, 18: *in the f. night*, *nocte insequenti*, *Hirt.*

2. *secutus*, *insecutus* (rare; and only when following = which followed): *in the months which f'd*, *mensibus insecutis*, *Plin.* 7, 11, 9. 3. *proximus* (*next in order, either before or after*): *he said that he should break up his encampment on the f. night*, *(dixit) ne p. nocte castra moturum*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 40, *fin.*: *at the beginning of the f. summer*, *initia p. aestate*, *Caes.*: *in the f. three years*, *p. triennio*, *Nep. Han.* 3: *v. NEXT*.

4. *posterus*: *to put off to the f. day*, *in p. diem differre*, *Cic. Deiot.* 5, 21: *in the f. year*, *p. anno*, *Cic.*: *on the f. day*, *p. die*, *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *Hence*, *postulid*, *adv.*: *he called upon me the f. day in the morning*, *postulid me mane conveni*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1, 27, *init.*: *Caes.*: *more precisely postulid* *alque* *diet*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 13: *postulid* is also used with *acc.*, as *on the day f.*, *the Kalends*, *Kalendas*, *Liv.* 6, 1, *extr.*: *Cic.*, *secundus* (*second*): *rare in this sense*: *on the f. day*, *a. lumine*, *Eon.* ap. *Cic. Att.* 7, 26. 5. *continus* (*f. without break*: only poet.): *on the f. day*, *continus die*, *Ov. Fast.* 5, 734: *v. SUCCESSIVE*. (N.B.—Sometimes *hic* may be used of words which follow: as, *he spoke of the f. manner*, *in hunc modum locutus*: *v. TO FOLLOW (Phr.)*: but the reference must be obvious, as *hic* may also mean the above-mentioned.)

folly: 1. *stultitia* (most general term): *O incredible delusion* (i.e. astrology), *for it is not every error that should be called f.*, *O incredibilis deliramentum* *I* *non enim omnis error a. est dicitur a.*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 43, 90: *it is f. to . . .*, *stultitiae*, *stultorum est*, *cf. L. G.* § 266. 2. *stilitas* (rare = sheer *f.*, *idiotcy*: *v. SYN. UNDER ROOT*): *this should not be named ignorance*, *but sheer f.*, *non hanc imprudentiam . . . sed f. nominari oportere*, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 32, 99. 3. *insipientia* (*absence of sound judgment or wisdom*): *f. is as it were an unhealthy condition of mind*, *ins. est quasi insanitas quaedam animi*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 10: *Pl.* 4. *amentia*, *dementia* (*state of one deprived of reason, mēns*): *the condition of the mind lacking the light of intellect* *they named f.*, *animi affectionem mentis humine carentem nominaverunt amentiam*, *eandemque dementia*, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 5, 2: *he thought it the height of f.*, *summum a. esse putavit*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 13: *v. INFATIGATION*. 5. *topetia* (*silliness, absurdity of particular acts or things*: esp. in *pl.*): *of all f.s. perhaps there is not one greater*, *omnium in baud scio an nulla sit maior*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 4, 18.

foment: 1. *Lit.*: *foveo*, *fovi*, *fovi*, 2: *to f. the nostrils with the steam of warm water*, *nares f. vapore aquae calidae*, *Cels.* 6, 8, 1: *to f. the knees with hot vinegar*, *genua calido aceto f.*, *Col.*: *Plin.* 2. *Fig.*: *to excite*, *stir up*: *q. v.* *Phr.*: *to f. sedition among the city slaves*, *servitia urbana sollicitare*, *Sall. Cat.* 24, *extr.*: *to f. disturbances*, *pacem sollicitare*, *Liv.* 34, 16, *extr.*

fomentation: *fomentum*: *cold*, *warm*, *f.s.*, *frigida*, *calida*, *f.*, *Suet.*: *Cels.*: *to apply f.s.*, *f. adhibere* (with *dat.*), *Col.* 6, 30, *ad init.*

fomenter: i.e. one who stirs up. 1. *conciator*: *f. m.* (*trix*) (*rare*): *f. of riot and tumult*, *turbae ac tumultus c.*, *Hirt. B. G.* 8, 38: *Sen.* 2. *stimulator*, *instimulator* (*rare*): *f. of sedition*, *seditionis instimulator* (*al. stim.*) [*inst. conciator*], *Cic. Dom.* 5, 11. 3. *instinctor* (*rare*): *f. of war*, *l. belli*, *Tac. H.* 1, 22, *extr.* 4. *fax*, *fācis*, *f.*: *v. FIREBRAND*.

fond: 1. *Attached to*: 1. *amans* (with *gen.*): *very f. of his wife*, *a. uxoris maxime*, *Pl.*: *citizens f. of their country*, *cives a. patriae*, *Cic.*: *most f. of you*, *amantissimus tui*, *Cic.*: *Very f.*, *peramans*: *Cic.*: *To be f. of*, *amo*, 1: *v. TO LOVE*. 2. *amicus* (with *dat.*):

the sow *f.* of mud, amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26: a man not more *f.* of the tyrant than of (all) tyrants, homo a. non magis tyranno quam tyrannus, Nep. Dion, 10, 3: v. FRIEND. 3. stultus (eagerly bent upon or devoted to: with gen.): *f.* of hunting or playing at ball, venandi aut pilae s. Cic. Am. 20, 74: *f.* of every kind of learning, s. omnium doctrinarum, Cic.: v. DEVOTED TO. (N.B.—Not used of fness for a person, except when meaning in favour of, on the side of: cf. Cic. Att. 3, 22, ad fin.) Very *f.* of: perstultus: Cic. 4. cupidus (desirous of: also with gen.): *f.* of controversy than of truth, contentions quam veritatis cupidores, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47: a young man very *f.* of me, adolescens meli cupidissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 104. Very *f.* of: percupidus: Cic. 5. deditus: v. DEVOTED TO. Phr.: *f.* of eating, edax, Hor.: Cic.: gulosus, Sen. Juv. (v. GLUTTONOUS): *f.* of wine, vinosus: Hor.: Sulp. Afr. ap. Gell.: *f.* of pleasure, voluptuarius, Cic.: *f.* of women (in bad sense), mulierosus, Cic.: *f.* of war, bellicosus, Cic.: Caes. (v. WARLIKE): *f.* of popularity, of being admired, ambitiosus, Ov.: Tac.: Gell.: he is *f.* of horses and dogs, gaudet equis canibusque, Hor. A. P. 162: not to be *f.* of, non, nihil, moror, i: I am not *f.* of, using what belongs to others, alieno uti non moror, Pl. Capt. prol. 10: I am not *f.* of the wines of that coast, vina nihil moror illius orae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16.

II. Indulgent: I. indulgens, nris: Cic.: Liv.: v. INDULGENT. 2. propitius: *f.* parents, p. parentes, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 6. III. Silly, deluded: dēmens: v. FOOLISH, INFATUATED.

fondle. 1. mulceo, si, sum (rarely -tum), 2: the creature you fear as a bull, you used to *f.* when a calf, quem metuis taurum, vitulum m. solebas, Ov. A. 2, 341: v. TO STROKE. 2. permulceo, 2 (intrans. of proceed): thrice she *f.* him with her hand, ter manu permulcet eum, Ov. Fast. 3, 551. 3. palpo and palpor, 1: he allows his bosom to be *f.* by the maiden's hand, pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu, Ov. Met. 2, 867: to stroke or *f.* a horse, equum permulceo, vel palpor, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 7. 4. foveo, fovi, foveam, 2 (to cherish, keep warm or comfortable): Dido *f.* the boy in her lap, gremio f. puerum Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 6: she *f.* him with snow-white arms in soft embrace, olivis lactentis amplexu molli f., Virg. Aen. 8, 387.

fondling (subs.): deliciae: v. FAVOURITE, FR.

fondly. I. Affectionately: amantē, pēkmanter: v. LOVINGLY. Phr.: to love any one *f.* (amare) aliquem deperire, deamare, Ter.: misere amare, Pl.: amare aliquem singulari amore, Cic. (TO LOVE): your *f.* loved Roscius, amores et deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: I love him *f.* (ironic) est mihi in amoribus, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, fin.

II. Foolishly: q. v. fondness: I. Attachment to: love: 1. chris (only of fondness for persons): v. AFFECTION (III.). 2. stultum (in relation both to persons and things): *f.* for philosophizing, a philosophandi, Cic. To hate a *f.* for any thing, aliquem rei studio teneri, Cic.: v. AFFECTION (III.), ZEAL, LOVE. II. Foolishness: q. v.

font: I. A fountain: q. v. II. A place for baptizing: baptistērion: Sidor.

fool. 1. cibus (gen. term; esp. for food of man): to take *f.* c. capere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: Ter.: c. sumere, Nep. Att. 21, fin.: to digest *f.* c. concingere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: the flesh of wild animals was their *f.* c. erat caro ferina, Sall. Jug. 18. Fig.: had you the *f.* of trees, c. arborum imber, Plin. 7, 2 § 12: *f.* for rage, c. furoris, Ov. Adj. relating to *f.* cibarius: laws relating to *f.* leges cibariae, Cato: hence, cibaria, arum: including all things used as *f.*: cooked *f.*, cocta cibaria, Liv. 3, 27, etc.: to give

any one *f.* cibaria alicui praebere, Cic. R. Am. 20, 57: v. PROVISIONS. 2. pabulum (usu. for cattle or inferior animals): v. FODDER. Fig.: *f.* for Acheron, Acherontis p., Pl.: the *f.* of study and learning, p. studi atque doctrinae, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: v. NOURISHMENT.

3. alimentum (whatever nourishes in any way): v. NOURISHMENT. 4. esca (that which is eaten: often food placed as bait: v. BAIT): the diver takes its *f.* diving into the water, mergus mergendo in aquam captat e., Varr. L. 1, 5 (4), § 78: simple *f.*, simplex e., Hor. S. 2, 2, 72: Mart. Adj., pertaining to, escarius: vessels for *f.*, vasa e., Pl.

5. daps, dāpis, *f.* (mostly poet; and esp. of feasts): to feed horses on human food, i. e., flesh, humana d. pascere equos, Ov. Her. 9, 68: love of *f.* and fighting (of the eagle), amor dapis atque pugnae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 12. 6. epulae, arum (sumptuous or dainty viands: v. FEAST): the tables were set out with the most exquisite kinds of *f.*, mensae conquisitissimae e. exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: loaded with all kinds of *f.* and wine, onerati epulis et vino, Sall. 76, fin.

7. pastus, us (of animals): to take their *f.* pastum (al. cibum) capessere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. Fig.: the *f.* of souls, p. animorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66. Special terms: the *f.* of gladiators, gladiatoria sagina, Tac. H. 2, 88: food sold cooked, pōpina (strictly a cook-shop): Cic. (who always uses the word in contemptuous sense: cf. Phil. 3, 9, 20).

fool (subs.): I. A foolish person: 1. stultus (gen. term): I believe that I am a *f.*, I don't think I am an idiot, egomet me s. esse existimo, fatum esse non opinor, Poet. in Isid. Or. 10, 3, v.: Cic.: v. FOOLISH. 2. fatuus (a strong word): v. IDIOT. 3. homo ineptus, dēmens: v. FOOLISH, Phr.: to play the *f.* (act foolishly), nugare agere, Pl. Men. prol. 54: to play the *f.* in season, desipere in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12, etc.: cease to play the *f.*, desinas ineptire, Cat. 8, 1: to make a (pretty) *f.* of any one, aliquem lepide ludificari, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53: ludibrio habere, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 26: Ter.: (pudchre, lepide) on alieui sublinere, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 17: you are no *f.*, hand stulte sapia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82. II. A professional jester: sannio: Cic.: v. JESTER.

fool (v.): I. To trifle with; make a fool of any one: 1. ludo, si, sum, 3: I have *f.* him nicely, eum lusi Jocoose sals, Cic. Fr. 2, 12: begone, you are *f.*ing me, abi ludis me, Pl.: Ter. 2. ludifico, ludiflor, 1: v. FOOL (1, fin.). 3. lacio, 1 (to lead a person on; to cajole): had you not *f.* me on in my passion, nisi me lactasses amantem, Ter. And. 4, 1, 23: Pl. 4. frustror, 1: Pl. Am. 2, 210: v. TO DISAPPOINT. II. To fool away: i. e., to waste foolishly: illudo, si, sum, 3 (with dat. or acc.): while seeking to humour you, I have almost *f.* away my daughter's life, dum studio obsequi tibi, pene illudi vitam filiae, Ter. And. 3, 1, 3: as though in the utmost abundance to *f.* away money, inquam in summa abundantia, pecunias il., Tac. Hist. 2, 94: comp. lb., solā perendi curā: and Sall. Cat. 20, tamen summā lubidine divitiis vincere nequeunt, with all their *f.*ing of it away, they cannot get through their wealth: v. TO SQUANDER.

foolery: ineptiae, nūgae: v. ABSURDITY, NONSENSE.

fool-hardiness: temeritas: v. RECKLESSNESS, BARRERES.

fool-hardy: temerarius a plan at first right rather *f.* than daring, consilium prima specie t. magis quam auxil. Liv. 25, 37, fin.: v. RASH.

foolish: 1. stultus (most general term): unless you are more *f.* than the most *f.*, nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 26: puffed up with *f.* and barbarian arrogance, a. ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 59: a very *f.* plan, consilium stultissimum, Liv.: Cic.: v. FOOL (1, 1). 2. fatuus (stronger

than stultus, and mostly used as subs.): v. IDIOT. Join: fatuus, insulsus, tardus, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49. 3. ineptus: v. ALLY. 4. insipiens: v. UNWISSE. 5. stolidus: v. STUPID.

foolishly: 1. stultē: Pl.: Cic. 2. ineptē: v. ABSURDLY. 3. stolidē: v. STUPIDLY.

foot: I. Lit. of the body: pes, pēdis, m.: sandals fitted to the *f.*: calcei apud ad p. Cic.: to beat the earth with the *f.*, i. e., to dance, pede terram pulsare, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1: to be born *f.* foremost, in pedes nasci, Plin. 10, 53, 74: to commence a journey on *f.*, ingredi iter pedibus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34 (also pēdes, itis, may be used in this sense: to walk on *f.*, peditem incedere, Liv. 28, 9, ad fin.): to set *f.* on an estate, in fundo pedem ponere, Cic. Att. 11, 31: fig., wisdom had not where to set her *f.*, sapientia, ubi pedem poneret, non habebat, Cic. In milit. lang.: to leap to *f.*, i. e., dismount, ad pedes desillire, Caes. B. G. 4, 12 (v. TO DISMOUNT): to serve on *f.*, i. e., as a *f.*-soldier, pedibus mereri, stipendia facere, Liv. 24, 18, med.: they had come to fighting on *f.*, ad pedes pugna erat, Liv. 21, 46, med.: to fling one's self at another's feet, se ad allicuius pedes projicere, Cic. Sext. 11, fin.; abjicere, Cic. Att. 4, 2, med.; ad pedes allicuius accidere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6; allicui ad pedes se iacere, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, 129. Fig.: of subjection: shall we leave (those chiefs) beneath your feet, sub tuis p. relinquemus? Liv. 34, 12, med.: Virg. II. By anal., the foot of a stool, etc.: pes of a table, mensae p., Ov. Met. 8, 661. III. As a measure: pes: to depart a single *f.* from any one, ab aliquo pedem discedere, Cic. Deiot. 15, 43: a trench 15 *f.* wide, fossa quindecim p. des lata, Caes.: the iron was three *f.* long, ferrum tres longum habebat p., Liv. 21, 8, fin.: eight *f.* long, p. protentus in octo, Virg. G. 1, 171. Half a *f.*, sēmpedalis, pēdis, m.: Cato: Vitr.: a *f.* and a half, sesquipēdis, pēdis, m.: Pl.: Varr. Adj. of *f.* in dimension: pēdalis, e: the sun looks to me about a *f.* in rise, sol mihi quasi pedalis videtur, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, init.: half a *f.* long, sēmpedalis: Vitr.: Plin.: a *f.* and a half long, sesquipēdalis: words a *f.* and a half long verba sesq., Hor. A. P. 97: Caes.: two *f.* long, bipēdalis, pēdis, m.: Pes is also used of a metrical *f.*: pes qui adhibetur ad numeros, Cic. Or. 56, 188: feet are not to be measured by syllables, p. non sunt syllabis metendi, Cic. IV. Fig. the lowest part of any thing: 1. expr. by adj., infimus or imus (v. L. G. § 341): from the *f.* of the altar, ab infima ara, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: at the *f.* of the hill, sub inf. colle, Caes.: at the *f.* of an oak, ad imam quercum, Plaut. In later authors the word is sometimes used as subs.: the *f.* of a mountain, ima montis, Plin.; and even in the best age, after a prep. and without a subs.: a hill gently sloping from the *f.*, collis lenter ab infimo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, init.: v. BORROW. 2. radix, icla, *f.*: at the *f.* of mount Caucasus, in Caucasae radicebus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 52: from the *f.* of the Palestine, a radice Palati, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: in conjunction with infimus, ab inf. radicebus montis, Caes. B. C. 41. Phr.: he encamped at the *f.* of the mountain, sub monte caesedit: Caes.: he reversed his house down to the *f.* of the Velia, aedes suas sub Veliam detulit, Cic. V. Milit. term: forces serving on *f.*: pēdes (cf. L. G. § 590), pēditatus: v. INFANTRY.

foot, on foot (as adj.): 1. pēdēter, itis, tre: *f.* forces, p. copiae, Caes.: Cic.: a status on *f.*, p. statua, Cic. Phil. 9, 6, 13: a journey on *f.* (i. e. by land; opp. to by sea), p. iter, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, med. 2. pēdis, itis, c. (only of persons): v. TROD (1, ad init.).

foot (v.): i. e., to tread: Phr.: to *f.* the ground (in dancing), pulsare telurem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2.

foot-ball: Phr.: to play at *f.*, pilam pedibus pulsare: v. BALL. Fig.

the *f.* of Fortune, Fortunae pila, Anr. Vic.

foot-bath: 1. pelluvia, pellivium, Fest. s. vv. 2. lavacrum pedum: **v. BATH.** Phr.: to take a *f.*, *pedes lavare.

foot-board: *scamnum pedibus, ad pedes impendens.

foot-boy: *v. FOOTMAN.*

foot-guards: *stipatores or satellites pedestres: *v. GUARDS.*

footing (subs.): 1. *Standing-ground;* locus in quo firmiter instat possit; pedibus (aptus) locus. Phr.: their *f.* giving way on the slope, in pruno pede se fallente, Liv. 21, 36, mod. 2. *Position, condition; status, us: to restore (a thing) to its former f., in antiquum a. restituere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: to be on such a f. that the caprice of Fortune could not shake it, in eo a. esse quoniam temeritas fortunae labefactare non possit, Cic. Jo in: sedes et status (fig. of the mind), Cic. Par. 1, 3, 15. Phr.: on an equal f., ex aequo, Liv. 11, 30, init.: Tac. Ger. 36: to be on an equal f. with the gods, in aequo distare, Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 2: to be on the same f. (of right), eodem jure esse quo fuerant, Cic. Verr. 3, 6, 12: Liv. 10, 40, 12: the matter stands, quomodo res se habeat, Cic. (v. HOW). See also STATE, CONDITION.*

footman: 1. *A soldier; pēdes, Itals: v. FOOT-SOLDIER.* 2. *A lacquey:*

1. *pēdisequus and pēdisequus; sem. a.:* Cic. 2. *servus a pedibus: Cic. Att. 8, 5.*

foot-pad: latro, grassator: *v. ROBBER, HIGHWAYMAN.*

foot-path: 1. *sēmita (any narrow path): well-worn (beaten) f.s., tritae s. Varr.: v. PATH.* 2. *aggrāvia via (through fields): Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2 § 22. (N.B.—Not pedestre iter, p. via: v. FOOT, ON.)*

foot-print: vestigium: Pl.: Quint.: *v. FOOTSTEP.*

foot-race: 1. *cursum, us (any race): to reach the goal in the f., cursu contingere metam, Hor.: v. RACE.* 2. *expr. by stādium (the ground where the f. was run): to run a f., stadium currere, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. One who runs in a f., stadiodromus (stadidōpos), as epith. of a statue, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 59: a portico fitted for such f.s., porticus stadiata, Vitruv. 5, 11, 3.*

foot-soldier: pēdes, Itals, c.: Caes.: Cic. *Belonging to f.s., pēdestes, tris, tre: v. INFANTRY.*

foot-step: vestigium: *no f.s. on the way back, nulla v. retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: Cic. Fig.: to tread in a father's f.s. [a pueritia] vestigia ingredi patris, Cic. Rep. 6, 24.*

foot-stool: 1. *scabellum: Varr.: Quint. 2. scamnum (of which the preced. is strictly dimin.): Ov. A. A. 2, 211.*

foep: no exact word: Cic. thus describes the young f.s. in Cailline's company: quos pexo capillo, nūdōs, aut imberbes aut bene barbato videtis hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cat. 2, 10: perh. *putida quadam munditia adolescens; qui circa corporis curam morosior est, comp. Suet. Caes. 45.

foepary: perh. lēnōcinia corporum: Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: *nimis corporis ac vestitus elegantia: *v. FINERY.*

foepish: elegantior quam decet; nūdus, delicatius, mōdōsus: *v. FOR.*

foepishly: *cum nimia vestitus elegantia, morositate.

foepishness: munditia odiosa, exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: *nimis a. putida cultus elegantia, morositas.

for (prep.): 1. *In place of, in behalf of: pro (with abl.): they use oblong pieces of iron f. money, utuntur ferreis taleis pro nummo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: I will go f. you, if you don't like to do so, ego pro te ibo si tibi non libet, Pl.: he was left f. dead, pro occiso relictus est, Cic. Sext. 38, 81: to fight f. the laws, f. freedom, f. country, dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate,*

pro patria, Cic.: to pay f. freight, pro vectura solvere, Cic. Att. 1, 3: he confesses that he is under great obligation to Caesar f. his kindness, confitetur se pro Caesaris beneficiis plurimum debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. See also INSTEAD OF.

2. *In proportion to, consideration of: 1. pro: f. their population, they deemed their territories too limited, pro multitudine hominum angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: a battle very sanguinary for the number of combatants, pr. ellum atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium, Liv. 21, 29, init.*

2. *expr. by ut: he had considerable acquaintance with literature f. a Roman, multae [in eo erant] ut in homine Romano literae, Cic. Sen. 4, 12: an important and flourishing state, f. a German one, civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. (But Tac. has ut inter, with a totally different meaning, Agr. 11, init.) 3. *Because of: 1. (after negative expressions) prae (with abl.): I know not where I am f. joy, prae gaudio nescio ubi sim, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67: you will not see the sum f. the multitude of missiles, solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101. 2. propter (with acc.): f. that very cause, propter eam ipsam causam, Cic.: v. ACCOUNT OF (ON). 3. ob (with acc.): f. this reason, ob eam causam, Cic.: to take money f. giving a verdict, ob rem iudicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic. Verr. 2, 32, init.: to encounter death f. the good of the state, mortem ob rempublicam obire, Tac. Ann. 2, 83. 4. de (with abl.): esp. (with causa): to do any thing f. an important reason, aliquid gravi de causa facere, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: f. these reasons, his de causis, Caes.: to weep f. the death of a son, de filii morte flere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, 76. 5. *To the advantage of: expr. by dat. (L. G. § 288): he (Pisistratus) conquered Megara not f. his country, but f. himself, sibi non patriae Megarense vici, Just.: to fear f. any one, timere alium, Cic. V. With a view to; with a certain result:***

1. *In (with acc.): to live f. the day (only), in diem vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: she had come f. the funeral (i. e., to attend it), venerat in funus, Cic. Att. 15, 1, med.: each wished to be the one whom Fortune might select f. the contest, se quisque eum optabat quem Fortuna in id certamen legret, Liv. 21, 42: to change f. the worse, in deterius mutare, Tac. Ann. 14, 43. 2. ad (with acc.): ships ready f. sailing, naves paratae ad navigandum, Caes.: a man useful f. nothing, homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic.: money is voted f. the games, pecuniae ad ludos decernuntur, Cic.: man was made f. intelligence and action, homo ad intelligendum et ad agendum natus est, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: the chameleon plant is good f. (curing) difficulty of urine, facit ad difficultatem urinae chamaeleon, Plin. (but here the dat. might have been used: cf. Plin. 22, 18, 21, etc.): he had Licinius f. his amanuensis, Licinum servum sibi habuit ad manum, Cic. 3. *expr. by dat. (Of Purpose or Result, L. G. § 297): to serve f. a lesson to the rest, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes.: f. whose advantage, cui bono? Cic. R. Am. 30, 84.**

4. *Of time, during a certain period: 1. expr. by acc. (L. G. § 249): the matrons mourned him f. a year, matronae annum eum luserunt, Liv.: Cic. (N.B.—This is the usual constr. when the subs. has an attributive, unless protraction of time is to be specially insisted on). 2. per (insisting on protraction of time): f. three years, not a case was adjudged save at his pleasure, nulla res per triennium nisi ad nutum iustus iudicata est, Cic.: f. ten (whole) days, games were celebrated, huiusmodi decem per dies facti sunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: v. THROUGHOUT. 3. inter (with acc.): in the course of, from time to time: all the iniquities which have*

been perpetrated f. a period of ten years, omnia quae inter decem annos nefario facta sunt, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37: Pl. Phr.: f. a little while, paulisper, Cic.: f. a long while, diu (v. LONG, ADV.): f. the present, in praesens tempus, Cic.: or simply in praesens, Hor.: Tac. (v. PRESENT): f. the future, in posterum, in reliquum (v. FUTURE).

4. *Also of time; to denote the appointment of a definite time: in (with acc.): you had arranged the massacre f. the 28th of October, in a. d. V. Kal. Novembres caedem te contulisse, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: he invited the man to dinner f. the following day, ad coenam hominem invitavit in posterum diem, Cic. Also when a period of time is agreed upon: they obtained a truce f. thirty years, inducias in triginta annos imperaverunt, Liv. 9, 37, extr.: to prolong power f. a year, in annum imperium prorogare, Liv. 8, 37, extr.: v. VIII. Of price or exchange: 1. *expr. by abl.:* (L. G. § 316): to buy a pint of water f. a mina, aquae sextarium minā emere, Cic. Liv.: he changes round f. square (or conversely), mutat quadrata rotundā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100: cf. Od. 1, 17, 2. (N.B.—With mutare, in sense of to exchange, the price given is regularly put in abl.; but Hor. puts either of the objects of exchange in the abl. without difference of meaning). 2. (when the sum paid is indefinite) expr. by such genitives as tanti, quanti, tantidem, pluris, minoris; or the ablatives magno [not multo] permagno, plurimo, nihilo: v. L. G. § 316, Obs. 2. *F. nothing, grātia, gratuito, Cic. (v. GRATUITOUSLY). Mis-**

cell. phr.: to be f. i. e., in favour of a party, studeo, favēo (both with dat.): v. TO FAVOUR: see if this does not altogether make f. me, vide n. hoc sit totum a me, Cic. (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. ab, C. 17.) 1. f. my part think, equidem censeo, Cic. (v. INDEED): f. all you may enumerate so many, quamvis multos enumerēs licet, Cic. (v. ALTHOUGH): f. all I know, quod sciam, Cic. N.B.—For in English often represents the acc. and inf. in Latin: it is by no means seemly f. an orator to get angry, oratorem scilicet minime decet, Cic. (v. L. G. § 510): it also sometimes denotes the relation of an objective gen. to its governing subs.: resentment f. an injury, dolor injuriae, Liv.: grief f. the loss of a wife, dolor conjugis amissae, Ov. (v. L. G. § 268). also sometimes the prep. belongs to a verb immediately preceding it; as to hope for, to wait for; where see TO HOPE, WAIT, ETC.

for (conj.): 1. *nam (introducing a direct reason; and standing regularly first in its clause): avoid a questioner: f. the same is a gossip, percontatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est, Hor.: Caes.: Cic. It is often used elliptically: what kind of insanity do you think I have? f. to myself I seem in my senses, quam me stultitiam insanire putas? ego nam videor sanus esse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 302 (the position of nam is poet.): v. L. G. § 581, Obs. 2. *namque (strengthened form of nam): Caesar came to the rescue in the very nick of time: f., tempore opportunissimo Caesar auxilium tulit; namque, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: later authors often put namque after another word, as, f. they painted pictures of plants, pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4: Liv. 3, 44, med. [the] namque ludi erant. 3. enim (less emphatic than nam from which it is derived, and never first in a sentence: v. L. G. § 581): he shouted that they should be of good cheer, f. he saw the traces of men, exclamavit ut bono essent animo; videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, fin.: and yet I did not think of you; f. I knew, etc., neque tamen de te cogitavi; sciebam enim, etc.: Cic. 4. etiam (καὶ yap, and in fact: copulative as well as illative at the beginning of a sentence): f. no one can speak well, saving he have a good understanding**

ing, etenim dicere bene nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intelligit, Cic. Brut. 6, 23: comp. id. Fin. 1, 9, 30; and v. IN FACT.

6, quippe (at the beginning of a sentence: in this connection about equiv. to etenim): *not that you can give me any help; f. the matter is in hand, and you are at the other end of the world*, non quo me aliquid juvare posses; quippe res est (al. quippe; res enim est) in manibus, tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3, init.: *I confess, he says, that in the matter of Gabinius I was guilty: yes; f. you see, etc.*, fateor, inquit, in Gabinio nefarium me fuisse: quippe vides, etc., Cic. Dom. 48, 126: *both kinds have a trifling name; f. in fact this whole business of exciting laughter is trifling*, leve nomen habet utraque res; quippe leve enim est totum hoc, risum movere, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: v. BECAUSE.

forage (subs.): pabulum: v. FODDER. *forage* (v.): to get provision for man or beast (esp. the latter): 1. pabulum, i (to get fodder): *Caesar had sent three legions to go to f.*, Caesar pabulandi causa tres legiones miserat, Caes.: Tac.

2. frumentum, i (to get corn): *for the sake of pillaging and f.*, praedandi frumentandae causa, Caes.: to f. in the adjoining territory, in propinquo agro f., Liv. (Frumentum and pabulum are expressly distinguished in Caes. B. C. 1, 48, fin.: pabulandi aut frumentandi causa.)

forager: 1. pabulator: Caes.: Liv. 2. frumentarius (differing from praed. art. fin.): Liv. 3. expr. by pra. part. of pabulum, frumentum: v. L. G. § 618.

foraging: 1. pabulator: Caes.: Liv. 2. frumentatio: Caes.: Suet. 3. expr. by ger. of pabulum, frumentum.

forasmuch: quum, quoniam: v. WHEREAS, SINCE.

forbear: i. e., to refrain from doing something: 1. parco, peperi et parvi, parcitum et paratum, 3 (with dat.; less freq. with infin.): *to f. lamentations*, p. lamentia, Liv. 6, 3: *f. if you please, to boast of fidelity and the rights of alliance*, parco, sis, fidem ac iura societatis lactare, Liv. 34, 32, extr.: Virg.: Hor. 2. mitto, misi, sum, 1 (esp. in imperat. = away with; mostly poet.): *f. fond hopes*, mitto spes leves, Hor. Ep. 1, 5: 3. sometimes with infin.: *f. to speak ill*, mitte male loqui, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: Hor. 3. superindeo, sedit, sum, 2 (to dispense with, q. v.; with abl.; less freq. with infin.): *I should have forbore to speak before you*, superindeo loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40, init. 4. fugio, fugi, fugium, 3 (like mitto: v. sup.): *f. to enquire what is to be on the morrow*, quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13: Lucr. 5. tempéro, 1: v. TO REFRAIN FROM.

forbearance: 1. patientia: *to abuse any one's f.*, p. alicujus abuti, Cic. Cat. 1, init. 2. longinimitas: Vulg. Rom. 11, 4.

forbid: 1. vëto, ul, itum, 1 (usu. with acc. and inf.: most gen. term): *Caesar had f. the lieutenants to give over the work*, ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: Cic.: also absol., *every law either orders or f.s.*, omnis lex aut jubet aut v., Quint. 7, 5, 5: or with acc. of person or thing alone; *when I would make Greece verses*, Quirinus forbade me, quum Graecos facerem versus, vetuit me Quirinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: *to f. war*, bella v., Virg. Aen. 2, 84. Less freq. foll. by subj.: *I shall f. him to be under the same roof*, vetabo subdem sit trabibus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 26: with ne, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 239. 2. interdictio, xl, etum, 1 (by a formal decree: constr. with acc. of person and acc. of thing; or dat. of person and acc. of thing; also with subj.): *to f. any one to partake in the sacrifices*, int. aliquem sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: *in pass.*, the people of An-

tium were f. en the use of the sea, interdictum est mare Antiat populo, Liv. 8, 14, med.: *to f. any one the use of fire and water*, alicui aqua et igni int. Cic. (v. TO BANISH): *he solemnly f.s. Cassivellaunus to injure Mandubratius*, int. [et imperat] Cassivellauno ne Mandubratium noceat, Caes. B. G. 5, 22, extr.: Ter.: Cic. 3. interminor, 1 (in a threatening way: with subj.): *I forbid you with threats to do so*, interminatus sum ne faceres, Ter. And. 3, 2, 16: f. en food, interminatus cibis, Hor. Epod. 5, 39. (The act. form occurs in Pl.) 4. expr. by impero, sancio, mando, with ne and subj.: *he f.s. me to go away*, mihi ne abcedam imperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30 (cf. sup. 2, fin.): *Flaccus by an edict forbade the exportation of corn from Asia*, Flaccus edicto sanxit, ne frumentum ex Asia exportari liceret, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: *nor is that f. en by any law*, ne quominus illi liceret, ulla lex sanxit, Cic. ad Br. 1, 5, med.: *this is f. en by the law of nature*, hoc lege naturae sancitum est, ut nihil...., Cic. Harusp. 14, 32: (Caesar) *had f. en Trebonius to allow Massilia to be taken by storm*, Trebonio mandaverat, ne Massiliam per vim expugnari pateretur, Caes.: v. TO COMMAND. 5. prohibeo, 2 (rare in this sense: constr. with acc., also sometimes with infin.): *to command what is right, and f. the opposite*, recta imperare, pr. contraria, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: *at Athens an orator was f. en to move the passions*, Athenae affectus movere prohibebatur, Quint. 6, 1, 7: *the gods f.*, quod di prohibebant: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36: Pl.: v. TO PREVENT. Phr.: *the gods f. dii mellora*: Cic. Sen. 14, 47: *he di sirt* (= siverit), Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 28: *ne istuc Jupiter O. M. sirt*, Liv. 28, 28, ad med.: see also sup. (5).

forbidden (part. adj.): 1. vëtus: Hor.: v. TO FORBID (1). 2. nefas, indecl. (f. by fate or the gods): *enquire not thou: tis f. to know*, tu ne quaesieris; scire nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 1: v. UNLAWFUL.

forbidding (adj.): perh. tetricus (and morose): cf. Ov. A. 1, 721, t. puella; and Mart. 4, 73, 6, t. deo (i. e., the fates): or insuavis, odiosus: v. UNPLEASANT, DISAGREEABLE.

force (subs.): 1. Strength, energy: v. VIA, vim, vi; p. vires, f. (in most senses of the Eng.); the f. of a current, v. fluminis, Caes.: Lucr.: f. (violence) is repelled by f., vis vi repellitur, Cic. Of immaterial things: f. of intellect, v. ingenii, Cic.: the entire f. (essence or nature) of friendship, omnia v. amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15: the f. (power) of conscience, v. conscientiae, Cic. Mil. 21, 61: *bailed by the f. of truth*, repulsus veritatis viribus, Phaedr. 1, 1, fin. 2. manus, us, f. (meton.: "main f."): in this sense usu. pl.: *to keep one's liberty by f.*, libertatem per manus retinere, Sall. Jug. 31, ad fin.: *the matter came to f. and fighting*, res venit ad manus et ad pugnam, Cic.: v. VIOLENCE.

3. momentum (of that which determines things one way or another): v. INFLUENCE, WEIGHT. 4. impetus, us: v. IMPETUOSITY, ENERGY. Phr.: f. of style, nervi, Cic. Or. 10, 62: (Hor. A. P. 26 (v. VIGOUR): *to be in f. (of laws)*, valere, Cic. in Sen. 5, 11: *they don't comprehend the f. of this word*, hoc verbum quid valeat non intelligunt, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39 (v. MEANING): *to lose f.*, obsolescere, cf. Cic. Sext. 28, 60 (v. OBSOLETE, TO BECOME). II. Military: 1. cöplae, arum: cavalry and infantry f.s., equestres et pedestres c., Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: *to raise large f.s.*, magnas c. comparare, Cic.: Caes. Dimin., coploae, pety f.s., D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. 2. vires, ium, f. (in milit. sense, troops with reference to their strength as a whole): *sufficient f.s. for an engagement*, satis virium ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60: sometimes appy. simply = coplae: cf. Liv. 9, 13, extr., undique contrais viribus cum Papirio conferre. See also TROOPS.

force (v.): I. To compel: cögo, cögeß, cöactum, 3: v. TO COMPEL. II. In phr. to f. a passage or way: 1. perumpo, rüpi, ptum, 3: *they f. a passage through the midst of the enemy*, per medios hostes perumpunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: *to f. a passage through a marsh*, paludem p., Caes. B. G. 7, 19: also without acc.: *they f.d their way into (the emperor's) dining-room*, perruperunt in triclinium usque, Suet. Oct. 8. 2. irrumpo, 3 (into some place): *to f. a passage into the camp*, in castra ir., Liv.: Caes.: v. TO BREAK INTO. 3. erumpo, 3 (out of some surrounding obstacles): *to f. a passage out through (the midst of) the enemy*, per hostes e., Liv. 22, 50, 4. rumpo, 3 (with viam, iter): *thither they f.d a passage in a wedge-shaped body*, eo rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50, ad fin.: Virg. 5. eluctor, 1 (to struggle, squeeze out): *all the water will f. its way out*, aqua elucatur omnia, Virg. G. 2, 244: Sen.: *to f. a passage through the snow*, nives e., Tac. H. 3, 59: Liv. 24, 26, ad fin. III. To violate, ravish: q. v. IV. To raise fruits, etc., prematurely: festino, 1: *a f.d ripeness* (of mind), festinata maturitas, Quint. 6, pref. § 10: v. TO HASTEN.

— down: détrüdo, si, sum, 3: v. TO THRUST DOWN.

from or out: 1. excütio, asi, sum, 3: *to f. money from a person's hand*, nummos de manu alicujus ex., Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 53 § 11: *see one f.d out of our course*, excütum cursu, Virg. Aen. 3, 200: *he f.d the tears from my eyes*, mihi lacrimas excussit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115. 2. extorqueo, atum, 2: v. TO EXTRACT. 3. expugno, pressi, sum, 3 (lit. to squeeze out): *head f. by collision of clouds*, nubium conflictu ardor expressus, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: *to f. out a few tears by rubbing the eye*, lacrimulam oculis terendo vi expr., Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22. 4. extendo, thdi, tium, 3 (strictly, with a blow or shock of some kind): *a frequent cough f. out blood*, frequens tussis sanguinem ex., Cels. 4, 4, 5: *to f. a thing from any one by rüility*, by entreat et, aliquid alicui convicio, precibus ex., Suet. Vesp. 2.

— in, on, or upon: 1. ingéro, gessi, gestum, 1: *to f. one's friendship on any one*, alicui amicitiam suam l., Suet.: Hor.: *to f. a kiss upon any one*, alicui osculum l., Suet. Gr. 21, extr.: opp. to subtrahere [se], to draw back diffidently, Plin. Pan. 2. inculco, i (repeatedly): *the Greeks f. themselves upon our attention*, Graeci se inc. auribus nostris, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19. 3. obrüdo, si, sum, 3 (to thrust upon): *since the cannot be f.d on any one else*, ea quoniam nemini obrüdi potest, Ter. And. 1, 5, 15.

— up: subügo, egi, actum, 3: *he f.s the light boat by rowing up the stream*, adverso flumine lembum remisig sub, Virg. G. 1, 202: *to f. the fleet up to the fort*, naves ad castellum a., Liv. 26, 7, fin.

forced (part. adj.): 1. Unnatural: arcessitus, quaesitus: v. FAR-FETCHED. II. In phr. forced marches: magna, maxima itinera: (Caesar) arrived by f. marches in the territories of the Nervii, venit magnis itineribus in fines Nerviorum, Caes.: *he hastened into Gaul by exceedingly f. marches*, quam maximis itineribus potest, in Galliam contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: by f. marches night and day, magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Brut. in Cic.

forceful: vällidus: v. POWERFUL, STRONG.

forcemeat: a kind of stuffing: insäcia and insudium: Varr. L. L. 5, 22 § 110: Macr.

forceps: forceps, Ipsi, c. (often confused with forfex, Icis): Cels. 7, 12; also vollella, Cels. l. c.: v. PINCERS.

forcible: 1. Effected by force: per vim factus: v. FORCIBLY; VIOLENT.

II. Possessing force: 1. vällidus: a very f. kind of speaking, vällidissima

genus (dicendi), Quint. 12, 10, 63: v. **strong, powerful**. 2. **vēhēmentis** (stronger than the Eng.): v. **violent**. 3. (of style) **nervosus**: who more *f.* in style than Aristotle, quia nervosior in dicendo Aristotele? Cic. Br. 31, 54. 4. **grāvis**, (as of arguments, etc.): Cic. v. **weighty**. Phr.: to be a *f.* argument, magno esse argumento, Cic. v. **argument**.

forcibly: 1. *By main force*: 1. per vim, vi: because they had attempted *f.* to make their way through the province, quod iter per provinciam per vim tentassent, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Cic. to hold *f.* secretly, umarrantably (legal terms), vi, clam, precario, possidere, Cic. Cae. 32, 92: v. **force**. 2. **violenter**: v. **violently**. 3. **Of speaking, arguing, with conciseness and effect**: 1. **grāviter** (weightily and with dignity): to speak most *f.*, gravissime dicere, Cic. v. **expressively**. 2. **nervosē** (with vigour and energy): to speak *f.*, n. dicere, Cic. Or. 36, 127: comp. Cic. Off. 2, 29, 106.

ford (sub): **vādum**: the Rhone in some places is crossed by a *f.*, Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transiit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: to lead (troops) across by a *f.*, vado transire, transducere, Caes. B. G. 3, 57: Tac. A. 2, 11.

ford (v): i. e., to cross by a *f.*, [flumen, fretum] vado transire, superare: v. **preced. art.**

fordable: Phr.: to be *f.*, vado transiri, superari (posse): v. **FORD** (sub).

fore (adj): i. e., in front: 1. **prior**, us: the *f.* feet, p. pedes. Nep. Eum. 5: the *f.* part of the head, p. pars capitis, Plin. 2. **anticus** (opp. to **posticus**): rare: to be impelled towards the *f.* part, in a partem pellit, Cic. Tim. 10, med.: v. **front**. Phr.: the *f.* part of a ship, prora (v. **PROW**).

fore-arm (sub): **brachium**: v. **ARM**.

forearm (v): mostly used in fig. sense; to prepare beforehand for danger: 1. **praeveo**, cavi, cautum, 2 (intrans. = to be *f.*, d. to *f.* one's self): that is a thing I must be *f.* against, illud praevideandum est mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 107: if you are on the look-out and *f.*, they will never move you, providentem ante et praeventem nunquam te movebit, Cic. Pl. 22, 53: an antidote taken to *f.* one against poisons, antidotum ad praevenda venena sumptum, Cic. Nat. 23. 2. **praemittio**, 4: to *f.* one's self with antidotes, through fear of poisons, metu venenorum praemuniiri medicamentis, Suet. Cal. 29. 3. **pāro**, 1 (to prepare, in whatever way): *f.* d. against fortune, contra fortunam paratus arma, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, init.: v. **TO PREPARE**.

forebode: 1. *To forewarn of*: 1. **portendo**, di, tum, 3 (to point to something in the future): because they *f.*, they are called **portenta**, quia portendunt, portenta dicuntur, Cic. *it f.* a change in affairs, commutationem rerum portendit fore, Cic. 2. **praesigio**, 1v, 4: the scantiness of forces seemed to me to *f.* retreat, not battle, haec exiguitas copiarum recessum, non dimicationem mihi praesagebat, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, init.: this likewise *f.* the mortality of the soul, id quoque pr., mortalem vivere mentem, Lucr.: (commoner in sense II, q. v.). 3. **nuntio**, denuntio, praenuntio, 1 (to give pre-intimations of): an aere sum *f.* rain, coeruleus (sol) pluviam den., Virg. G. 1, 453: a prodigy by which it was *f.* that nature was travelling with a king, prodigium quo denuntiatur regem naturam parturire, Suet.: a pallid (faint) rising sun *f.* hail, pallidus oriens grandinem u., Plin. 18, 35, 78: a kind of natural force *f.* the future, vis et natura quaedam futura praen., Cic. Div. 1, 6, extr.

4. **significo**, 1: he consults the quivering entrails, to see what they *f.* to him, quid sibi significant spirantia consult exta, Ov.: to *f.* a tempest for the next day, in proximum diem tempestatem a., Plin.: Col.: the comp. **praesignifico** also occurs in Cic. in same sense. 5. **moneo**, 2: v. **TO FOREWARN**. 6. **To have a *f.* of**: 1. **augurio**, 1: at the approach of death the soul *f.* (has a *f.* of) the future, appropinquante morte, animi futura a., Cic. Also act.: if my mind *f.* caught of truth, si quid veritatis augurat, Virg.: Cic. 2. **praesentio**, si, sum, 4 (to have a presentiment of): to *f.* (have forebodings of) the future, futura pr., Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: v. **PRESENTIMENT**.

3. **praesigio**, 1v, 4: to *f.*, that is, to anticipate the future, pr., id est, futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31, init.: my mind *f.* that I was going on a fool's errand, praesigebat mihi animus frustra me ire, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 1.

foreboding (sub): 1. **An outward indication or warning**: portentum, augurium, praesigium: v. **AUGURY**, **PRESEGE**. 2. **An inward prophetic feeling**: **praesensio**: Cic. v. **PRESENTIMENT**. To have a *f.*, praesagire, praesentire, etc.: v. **TO FOREBODE** (II.).

foreboding (adj): 1. **praesagus**: a mind *f.*, illi mens p. mali, Virg.: Ov. 2. **nuntius**, praenuntius, a, um: v. **HARBINGER**.

forecast (v): **praevideo**, **praesumo**, etc.: v. **TO FORESEE**, **ANTICIPATE**.

forecast (sub): **providentia**: v. **FORESIGHT**.

forecastle: **prior pars navis**; **prora**, v. **PROW**.

forecourt: **vestibulum**: Cic. **Vitr.**: v. **VESTIBULE**.

foredoom: **dēvōeo**, **destino**, **praedestino**: v. **DOOM**, **PREDESTINE**.

forefather: **ālvus**, **ālvus**, **ālvus** (strictly, at the fourth, third, second remove): v. **ANCESTOR**. Plur. **maiores**, um: Cic.

forefend: **prōhibeo**, 2: v. **TO FORBID** (extr.).

forefinger: **digitus index**: v. **FINGER**.

forefoot: **prior pes**: v. **FORE**. (Antepes in Cic. Arat. Phaen. 454 is prob. corrupt.)

forego: i. e. to give up: 1. **supercedo**, **sedū**, **sum**, 2 (to do without: usu. with **abl.**; also **infn.**): v. **TO DISPERSE WITH**, **FORBEAR**. 2. **dimitto**, **misit**, **sum**, 3: to *f.* one's right, **sum** jus d. (opp. to **retinere**), Cic. Bal. 13, 31: Caes. 3. **praetermitto**, 3 (to pass by as of no account; whereas **dimitto** implies the sacrifice of something in itself valuable): temperance consists in *f.* sensual pleasure, temperantia constat ex praetermittendis voluptatibus, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38. 4. **cēdo** or **dēcedo**, **si**, **sum**, 3 (to depart from, give up, waive): to *f.* one's rights, de suo jure cedere (al. decedere), Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.

foregoing (adj): **prior**, **proximus**: v. **PRECEDING**, **FORMER**.

foreground: **pars prior**, **proxima tabula**.

forehead: **frons**, **ntis**, *f.*: distinguished by a narrow *f.*, insignis tenui *f.*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5: the *f.* of a sheep, *f.* ovīs, Ov. Fast. 4, 102: Caes. *Adj.*: with double *f.* (or face), **bifrons**, **ntis**, **Virg.**

foreign: 1. **Of another country**: 1. **externus**: a *f.* religion, ex religio, Cic.: among *f.* nations, apud ex. populos, Cic.: *f.* words, ex verba, Quint.: *f.* customs, ex mores, Tac. 2. **exter** or **extērus**, a, um: less frequent than **externus**: allies and *f.* nations, socii et ex. nationes, Cic.: *f.* kingdoms, ex. regna, Virg. 3. **pēgrinus** (that has come from abroad): **externus**, **exterus**, denote simply belonging to a country outside our own): a *f.* ship, p. navis, Ov.: fear of a *f.* foe, p. terror, Liv. 3, 16: a *f.* woman (Helen), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: *f.* trees, p. arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

4. **barbārus** (strictly, speaking an unintelligible language: applied to nations neither Greek nor Roman): a *f.* guest, b. hospes, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 25: rude, *f.* stares, servi agrestes et b., Cic. Mil. 9, 26: the *f.* (outlandish) Syrtis, b. Syrtis, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 3. (The word usu.

carries with it the notion of **uncivilized**.) Slightly, **barbāricus**: *f.* names, b. nomina, Suet. Cal. 47: *f.* horses, b. equi, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, init. 5. **adventicius** (opp. to home-produced: coming from other countries, imported): *f.* forces, a. copiae, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: *f.* wine, a. vinum, Sall. (v. **IMPORTED**). Join: **externus** et **adventicius** (fig.), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; **assumptus** atque **adventicius**, Cic. Top. 18, 69. 6. **allēnigēnus** (rare): *off. blood*, a. sanguinis, Val. Max. 6, 2, ad fin. The *sub.* form **allēnigēna** (v. **FOREIGNER**, 2) is also found in diff. genders: to use *f.* wine, **allēnigēna** vino uti, Gell. 2, 24, 7. **exōticus**: *f.* wine, e. vinum, Gell. 13, 5. Phr.: *f.* munnies or habits, peregrinitas, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, ad init.: to live in a *f.* country, peregrinari, Cic.: *f.* countries (collectively): not Greece or Rome: v. **supr.** 4. **barbaria** (also **barbaries**, el), Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49. 7. **Not pertaining to**: 1. **alienus** (with **dat.**, or **abl.** alone or with **prep.**): *f.* to the oratorical art, arti oratoriae a., Quint. proem. 5: Cic.: *f.* to friendship, amicitia a., Cic. Fam. 11, 27, ad fin.: *f.* to a wise man, a. sapiente a., Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132: also **abōl.**, it seems not *f.* to our subject to . . . non a. esse videtur, with **trj.**, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: v. **INCONSISTENT**. 2. **abhorrens**, **ntis** (out of character with: foll. by **ab** and **abl.**): language *f.* to the character of an eminent man, oratio ab. a persona hominis gravissimā, Cic. Rep. 1, 15. To be *f.* to, **abhorre** (of which the **preced.** is part.): Cic.: **Liv.**

foreigner: 1. **pēgrinus** (one out of his own country): even *f.* have been kings of Rome, etiam p. Romae reges fuerunt, Cic.: a man was called **hostis** by our ancestors, whom now we call a *f.*, hostis apud majores is dicebatur, quem nunc p. dicimus, Cic. Off. 1, 12, init.: nobody, whether citizen or *f.*, nemo neque civis, neque p., Cic. Verr. 4, 35, init. **Pem. peregrina**, Ter. 2. **allēnigēna**, c.: one of foreign descent; also **a. c.**: the form **allēnigēnus** not being used by the best writers: what *f.* are wont to say of you, quid a. de vobis loqui solet, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: a man living at a distance and a *f.*, homo longinquus et a., Cic. Delot. 3, extr. 3. **advēna**, ae, c. (a new-comer, a settler): Join: **peregrinus** atque **advēna**, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, extr. 4. **hospes**, **lits**, m.: *f.* hospita: v. **STRANGER**.

foreknow: 1. **praenosco**, 3 (to get a knowledge of beforehand): to *f.* the future, futura pr., Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83. 2. **praescio**, 1v, 1 and **Itum**, 4 (to know beforehand): Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: v. **KNOW BEFOREHAND**.

foreknowing (adj): **praescius**: *f.* the future, pr. futuri, Virg.: *f.* danger, pr. periculum, Tac.

foreknowledge: 1. In gen. sense: 1. **providentia**: v. **FORESIGHT**. 2. **scientia**, **prudentia**, with some qualifying word, as, **recollection of the past**, and *f.* of the future, memoria praeteritorum, futurorumque prudentia (al. **providentia**), Cic. Sen. 21, 78: the *f.* (of future) evils, futurorum malorum scientia, Cic. (v. **KNOWLEDGE**): to have a *f.* of events, scire, providere, quod futurum sit, futura prospicere, Cic.: (v. **TO KNOW**, **FORESEE**): endowed with *f.*, praescius: v. **FOREKNOWING**. 3. **As theol. t.**: **praescientia**: the *f.* of God, pr. Del, Tert.: Augustin.

foreland: **prōmontōrium**: v. **PRO-MONTORY**.

forelock: 1. **circus frontis** (comp. **RETLOCK**): from the *f.* to the nostrils measures a foot, a c. frontis ad nares pedem habet, Veg. Vel. 4, 2. 2. **antla**, arum: Apul. Flor. Pro v.: to take time by the *f.*, occasione praeripere (v.): v. **TO ANTICIPATE**.

foreman: i. e., **manager**, **overseer**: **procurator** (v. **AGENT**, **MANAGER**), **villicus** (on a farm): v. **STEWARD**.

forementioned (part. **adj.**): **supradictus**: v. **FORESAID**.

foremost (adj): 1. In local sense: 315

in the front: 1. primus: the right foot will have to be put f. dexter pes primus erit ponendus, Vitr. (v. Beck. Gall. p. 97): v. FIRST. 2. prior, anticus, primorior: v. FOR. FRONT. || Of chief importance: princeps, praecipuus: v. PRINCIPAL, CHIEF.

forenoon: dies antemeridianus, horae antemeridiane: v. MORNING. In the f. ante meridiem, Cic.

forensic: forensis, e: f. affairs, f. negotia, Cic. a: f. contest, f. certamen, Cic. See also BARE.

forensically: forensis ratione.

foreordain: praedestino, i: v. TO PREDESTINE.

fore-part: prior pars: v. FOR.

fore-quarter: l. e., of an animal, armus: Plin.: v. SHOULDERS.

fore-run: 1. Lit., to run in front of: praecurro, 3: Pl. || Fig., to precede as a harbinger: significo, praesignifico, i: v. TO FOREBODE.

fore-runner: 1. praenuntius, f. -a: v. HARMINGER. 2. antecursor (strictly a pioneer: used fig. in eccl. writers): the f. of Christ, i. e. John the Baptist, a. Christi, Tert.: flowers the f. of fruit, flora frugum a., Tert.

fore-see: 1. praevideo, vidi, sum, 2 (to discern what is coming to pass): the soul f. the future, animus futurus pr. Cic.: 1. foresce what defence Hortensius will make, praevideo quod sit defensurus Hortensius, Cic. Verr. 5, 9, 22. 2. praevideo, 2 (to anticipate, and take measures accordingly): the pilot by (the exercise of) reason f. a storm, gubernator tempestatem ratione pr., Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: it is the duty of a consul to f. what is going to happen, est consulis pr. quid futurum sit, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: a f. tempest, tempestas ante provisa, Ter. 3. prospicio, spei, spectum, 3 (strictly to discern from a distance): as from a watch-tower, I foresee long before the coming storm, multo ante, tanquam ex specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, ad init.: also with rel. clause, pr. quid audiretur sis, Cic. Quint. 10, 35. See also TO ANTICIPATE.

foreseeing (adj.): providus (with gen.): a mind f. future events, mens p. futurarum rerum, Cic. Liv.

foreshorten: l. e., in perspective: perh. imagines obliquas i. in obliquo pingere: v. foill. art.

foreshortening (subs.): expr. by catagrapha, orum (καταγραφα), pure Lat. oblique imagines: he (Cimon) invented f., hic catagrapha invenit, hoc est, obliquas imagines, Plin. 35, 8, 34.

foreshow: portendo, praesignifico, etc.: v. TO FOREBODE.

foresight: 1. providentia (usu. with the further idea of precautionary measures): it is f. by which something future is seen before it has come to pass, pr. est, pr. quam futurum aliquid videretur antequam factum sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: do you help me with your care and f., tu me cura tua et pr. juvas, Cic.: from f., providence often brings on timidity, ex pr. consilium timorem plerumque afferre solet, Sall. Jug. 7. 2. providio (providentia): f. and preparedness, prov. animi et praeparatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30. 3. prospicientia (as a habit of mind): watchfulness and f., vigilia et pr., Cic. Phil. 7, 19. 4. pridentia futurorum: Cic. Sen. 21, 78 [al. providentia]: v. FOREKNOWLEDGE.

5. very oft. expr. by verb: we must exercise f. on behalf of our country, prospiciendum, providendum patriae est: v. TO PROVIDE. 6. f. gifted with f., providus: v. FORESIGHT.

foreskin: praecutium, Juv.: Cela. forest: 1. silva (most gen. term): Ancus Martius confected all the f. near the sea, Ancus Martius a. maritimas omnes publicavit, Cic. Liv.: By anal., a breading f. of dry hair, horrida alcae a. comae, Juv. 9, 13: a rude f. bare and caltroped, aspera a. lappaceae tribulique, Virg. G. 1, 152. Adj., pertaining to a f., silvestris, e: v. WOODY,

WILD. 2. saltus, us, m. (a f. with heights and defiles): the Hercynian f., Hercynius a., Tac.: to surround the vast f. with hounds, canibus magnos circumdare a., Virg. G. 1, 140: f. a. abounding in wild animals, a. plenis feris, Plin. 5, 1, 1, med.: v. WOOD, PASS (subs.).

forestall: 1. To anticipate: q. v.

|| To buy up a commodity before market: 1. praemercor, i (rare): to have no regard for price, and f. the market for them, pretio minus parcere eaque p., Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, to (in this case, however, for luxury and not profit). 2. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (for purposes of gain): to f. the corn-market, frumentum c., Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6; annonam c., Liv. 38, 35, med.

forestaller: 1. dardanarius (prob. originally a nick-name): f. a (speculators in corn) are apt very greatly to interfere with the market, annonam attentare vel maxime solent d., Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6.

2. expr. by verb: qui frumentum a. annonam comprime solet: v. TO FORESTALL.

forester: 1. Inhabitant of a forest: homo silvester: cf. Hor. A. P. 391: or silvarum incolae: v. FOREST.

|| Keeper of a forest: salutaris: Pompon. Dig. 33, 7, 15.

foretaste (subs.): 1. gustus, us, m.: I warrant the whole book to answer to this f. (sending a few verses by letter), ad hunc g. totum librum remitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5: Col.: v. TASTE, SPECIMEN. 2. perh. arrhabo, onis, m.: v. EARNEST (subs.). Phr.: Aitherto we have had but a f. of happiness, adhuc felicitatem non nisi primoribus labris gustavimus.

foretell: praedico, vaticinor, cino (poet.), divino: v. TO PREDICT.

foreteller: vates; qui praedicit, etc.: v. PROPHET.

forethought: providentia, prospicientia, etc.: v. FORESIGHT, CONSEQUENT. Phr.: there is need of f., consulto opus est, Sall. Cat. 1.

foretoken: portendo, praesignifico: v. TO FOREBODE.

fore-topcail: perh. dölön or dölö, onis, m.: Liv. 36, 44.

forewarn: 1. praemoneo, 2: to be f. d. of impending dangers, de impendentibus periculis praemoneri, Cic.: to f. any one to be on his guard, pr. aliquid ut caveat, Cic.: f. d. of the changeableness of the sky, varietatem coeli praemonitis, Col. 2. moneo, 2: v. TO WARN. 3. significo, praesignifico, i: v. TO FOREBODE. Phr.: f. d. is forearmed, cavendo tutus, M. L. (herald.).

forewarning (subs.): praemonitio, us, m.: Ov.: v. WARNING, ADMONITION.

forewoman: procuratrix: v. FOREMAN.

forfeit (subs.): poena, multa (multa): v. PENALTY, FINE.

forfeit (adj.): v. FORFEITED.

forfeit (v. intr.): 1. multor, multor, i (pass.): with abl.: whoever of the two alters, is to f. a cup, uter demutavit, poculo multabitur, Pl. St. 5, 4, 43: exiles f. their goods, multatantur bonis exules, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 106. 2. amitto, misi, missum, 3: to f. a right, Jus am., Cic.: v. TO LOSE. Phr.: by so doing you have f. d. your life, hoc habet facta mortis obnoxius es; capitis poena dignus es: v. TO DESERVE. See also foll. art.

forfeited, forfeit (pt. adj.): 1. commissus: they said that the inheritance was f. to Venus, illam hereditatem Veneri commissam esse dicebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 28: Ulp. 2. sacer, cra, crum (in religious formulae: accursed, devoted): let his head be f. to Jove, ejus caput Jovi a. sit, Vet. plebis sc. in Liv. 3, 55. Phr.: to become f. to the state (of goods), publicari; in publicum redigi, Liv. (v. TO CONSECRATE): his life had been (justly) f., jure caesum esse, Liv. (v. JUSTLY) "why, all our lives were f. once" (Shaks.). "quin universi morte digni eramus; capitis minores eramus (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 5, 42).

forfeiture: of goods, publicatio (v. CONFISCATION); of life, expr. by mors caput: to be punished with f. of life, morte poenas dependere, Cic. Sext. 67, 140: to condemn to the f. of life, capitis damnare, Cic. (v. TO CONDEMN).

forge (subs.): 1. fornax, acis, f.: v. FURNACE. 2. officina (workshop): the ponderous f. of the Cyclops, graves Cycloporum of, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8: blacksmiths (lit. copper-smiths) f. a, aerarium of, Plin.: v. WORKSHOP.

forge (v.): 1. Lit., to f. metal: 1. fabricor or fabrico, i (to manufacture): to f. a sword, gladium fabricari, Cic.: to f. the thunderbolt for Jove, Jovi fulmen f., Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43: the missiles f. d. by the hands of the Cyclops, tela manibus fabricata Cycloporum, Ov.

2. prociro, di, sum, 3: (to beat out): to beat out the point of a sword by f. ing, mucronis duere fastigium procedendo, Lucr.: to f. the fang of the ploughshare, dentem vomeris pr., Virg. G. 1, 261: anger f. a sword, ira pr. enses, Hor. Fig.: the tongue has to be whetted and f. d. (formed), acuenda nobis et procedenda lingua est, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 36.

3. excido, di, sum, 3 (like preced.): others will f. the breathing brones more gracefully, excident alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: to f. swords, gladios ex. Juv.

4. eudo, di, sum, 3 (less freq. than compa.): to f. coins, numos c., Pl. Moet. 4, 1, 46: to f. a ring, anulum c., Quint. 9, 2, 61.

5. rööquo, xi, eum, 3 (to f. [lit. heat] over again): they f. their fathers' swords again in furnaces, recoquant patris fornacibus enses, Virg. Aen. 7, 636.

6. difingo, nxi, eum, 3 (to fashion differently: rare): to f. anew on the anvil the blunted sword, incude retusum d. ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39.

7. düco, xi, eum, 3: to f. a sword, enses d., Tib.: comp. Lucr. i. c. (2).

|| To counterfeit: (a) of money: adulterios numos eudere, percutere: v. TO COIN. (b) of documents: 1. subijcio, jeci, jectum, 3 (strictly to substitute): to f. wills, testamenta a., Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: Quint.

2. suppono, pöni, pösum, 3 (like preced.): to f. a will, testamentum sup. Cic.: more fully, falsa testamenta a., Cic. Leg. 1, 16, init.

3. subdo, didi, ditum, 3 (less freq.): to f. a will, testamentum a., Tac. Ann. 14, 40.

4. interpölo, i: to f. clauses in a document): to cancel, alter, f. clauses: to take care that the erasure should not appear, demere, mutare, int., curare ne littera appareat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 61, 158.

5. interlino, lavi, litum, 3 (to make erasures here and there): Cic. Clu. 44, 125. Phr.: to f. a will and get it signed, falsum testamentum ob-signandum curare, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: they delivered to the king a spurious (f. d.) letter, for which the signature of T. Quinctius had been f. d. falsa littera, signo adulterino T. Quinctii signatas, regi reddiderunt, Liv. 40, 23: to transcribe a will and f. the signatures, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum signis adulteris obsignare, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: to produce a f. d. document, falsum codicem proferre, Cic.: to f. documents, a. falsas tabulas comparare: to f. by tampering with and altering: corrumpere: v. TO TAMPER WITH, FALSIFY.

forger: 1. Of money: parichtraces, ac; qui adulterios numos eudit: v. COINER. 2. Of wills: 1. subijctor (cf. TO ROBBER), a. f. of wills, a. testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7. 2. testaméntarius (of a will): concerning assassins, poisoners, will-f. a., thives, de sceleratis, veneficiis, t. furibus, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73. 3. falsarius (of any document: rare): as a protection against f. a. adversus falsarium, Suet. Ner. 17.

forgery: 1. Of money: expr. by circumi: i. condemned for f. d. adulterios nummis eudendis damnatus: v. TO FORGE (I). 2. Of documents: 1. subijctor (strictly substitution): f. of wills, a. testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18, med. 2. expr. by verb: to pro-

nounce any one guilty of *f.*, aliquem tabulas corruptas iudicare, *Cic. v. to forgive*. Phr.: the letter is a *f.*, *fallax sunt litterae*.

forget: 1. obliuiscor, litus, 3 (usu. with *gen.*, esp. of persons; also acc. of things: cf. L. G. § 278, Obv.); and yet we must not *f.* Epicurus, nec tamen Epicuri licet ob, *Cic. Fin. 5, 1, fin.*: I have completely forgotten myself, prorum oblitus sum mei, *Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14*: nor shall I ever *f.* that night, nec unquam obliuiscar noctis illius, *Cic. Pl. 42, 101*: to *f.* an old insult, veteris contumelias ob, *Caes. B. G. 1, 14*: to *f.* the most celebrated events, res praeciarissimas ob, *Cic. Mil. 23, 63*: the acc. of *neut. pron.*, and *adip.* should be used: comp. L. G. § 251. Fig. of that which is last lost of *f.* to *f.* one's dignity, dignitatis suae ob, *Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6*: *Hor. P. part. used pass.*: forgotten songs, obliuiscar carmina, *Virg. E. 9, 51*. (N.B.—To expr. the *pass.*, the sentence may be inverted: that kindness of yours shall never be forgotten by me, beneficii tui nunquam obliuiscar; or a *phr.* may be employed, beneficii tui memoriam nunquam ego abiciam: v. *infra*.) 2. dedico, didici, 3 (to *learn*: q. v.): to *f.* the name and discipline of the Roman people, nomen disciplinaque P. R. d. *Caes. B. C. 3, 110*: to *f.* how to talk, loqui d., *Ov. Phr.*: to *f.* a thing, aliquid ex memoria deponere, *Cic. Sall. 6, 18*: *Caes. B. C. 1, 14*: to *f.* favours, beneficiorum memoriam abicere, *Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33*: that battle will never be forgotten, illa pugna nunquam in animo obliuiscatur, *cf. Liv. 26, 41*: I had forgotten those things, mihi ista exiderant, *Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45*: more fully, excidere de memoria, *Liv. 29, 10, fin.*, animo excidere, *Liv. 34, 37*: *Virg.*: to *f.* her sex, sexum egradi, *Tac. Ann. 16, 10, fin.*

forgetful: 1. immemor, v. *unmindful*. 2. obliuiscens (habitually forgetting): *Cic. v. obliuiscor*. (N.B. When a particular case only is referred to, the *p. part.* of obliuiscor may be used: *f.* of all propriety, quid decessat, quid non obliui, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62*: cf. *Virg. G. 2, 59*: v. *to forgive*.)

forgetfulness: 1. obliuio: it is not through *f.* of our friendship that I have not sent you any letters, non obliuio amicitias nostras, ad te nullas litteras misi, *Cic.*: to *renew* praise from the *f.* of mankind, laudem ab ob. hominum vindicare, *Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 7*: of habitual *f.*: in Claudius men wondered at both his *f.* and his heedlessness, in Claudio mirati sunt homines et ob. et inconsiderantiam, *Suet. Cl. 39*: through *f.*, per ob. *Suet.* 2. obliuium (chiefly in pl. and poet.): *f.* of things, obliuia rerum, *Lucr. 3, 840*: *Ov. v. obliuiscor*.

forgive: 1. ignosco, dñvi, ñtũm, 3: to *f.* out of kindness; to overlook: (the person forgiven in *dat.*; the offence in *acc.*, or expr. by clause, also in *dat.*): I would that the immortal gods may *f.* both the Roman people and this order for this, hoc ignoscat dii immortales velim et populo R. et huic ordini, *Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13*: to *f.* any one's faults, delicta alicui *ig.*, *Pl.*: *f.* me for writing to you so much and so often, mihi ignosce quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, *Cic. Att. 7, 12*, ad *mod.*: to *f.* faults, vitia *ig.*, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 131*: *Cic. Fam. 5, 12, init.* (the *acc.* is preferred in the case of a *pecc. pron.*, but in other cases is rare: cf. L. G. § 253): an offence which ought to be *f.*, culpa quae est ignoscenda, *Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 25*: we will beg to be *f.*, ignoscere nobis postulabimur, *Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25*. 2. condono, dñno, 1: v. *to pardon*. 3. concesso, cessi, cessum, 3 (with *dat.*: to *f.* out of regard for): you forgive Marcellus out of consideration for the senate, Marcellum senatus concessisti, *Cic. Lig. 12, 37*: *f.*ing much out of regard for their bravery, multa virtutis eorum concedens, *Caes. B. C. 3, 60*. Phr.: to *forgive* any one for the past,

aliquem veniam donare [alicui veniam dare] in praeteritum, *Suet. (v. to pardon)*: if you *f.* my error, si errori nostro alium calculum adieceris, *Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5*.

forgiveness: 1. vñia: v. *indulgence, pardon*. 2. expr. by verb: we beg *f.*, ignosci nobis postulamur, *Auct. Her.*: (a crime) which can never find *f.*, cui nunquam ignosci poterit: "the condition of the Divine *f.* is that we forgive others," hac lege nobis a Deo ignoscitur ut alteri ignoscamus: v. *to forgive*.

forgiving (adj.): 1. ignoscens: a more *f.* mind, animus ignoscensior, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32*. 2. extorabilis, e (easily entreated): more *f.* in injuries done to oneself than to others, in suis quum in alienis extorabilior injuriis, *Sen. Clem. 1, 20*: *Cic. Att. 1, 3, extr.* 3. clemens: v. *mild, merciful*. 4. facillia, e: I ought to be regarded by you as mild and *f.*, lenis a te et *f.* existimari debeo, *Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4*: v. *good-natured*.

fork: 1. furca (a two-pronged *f.*, a pitch-fork: f. bicornis, *Virg. G. 1, 264*): to drive nature out with a pitch-*f.*, naturam furca expellere, *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24*: *Virg. Divin.*: furcilla (also furcula, *Liv.*): a small *f.*, used for hay-making, propping vines, etc.: *Varr. a. 163*: *Cat.*: used in modern Latin for a knife: (an instrument not known to the ancients): v. *Leander Albertus*, Description of Venice, p. 221. 2. trifurca (a *f.* with three prongs for lifting meat): *Marc. Cap.* 3. mergae, arum meat): v. *Col. v. Fora s. v.* 4. tridens: v. *trident*.

forked: 1. furcillatus (rare): small *f.*, stictis, bacilla *f.*, *Varr. L. L. 5, 49, § 117*. 2. bifurcus (two-*f.*): a *f.* bough, b. ramus, *Ov.*: *f.* staked, b. valli, *Liv.* 3. bisulcus (cloven): a *f.* tongue, b. lingua, *Ov.*: a *f.* tail, b. cauda, *Plin.* 4. bicornis, o: *Virg. G. 1, 264*.

forkora (adj.): 1. perditus (undone): and thus *f.* she flung herself into the rapid waters, atque ita se in rapidas perditas misit aquas, *Ov.*: in tears and sorrow *f.*, lacrimis ac moerore perditus, *Cic. Mur. 40, 86*. 2. destitutus (deprived of everything): in this wretched and most lamentable plight *f.*, in hac fortuna misera ac luctuosissima dñ, *Cic. v. destitute*, *WIKICHD, DESPERATE*. Phr.: *f.* hope, temp. applied to a storming party: perh. devota manus.

form (sub): 1. Of shape: 1. forma: to change *f.*, formas mutare, *Ov.*: the beauty of the female *f.*, mullebris f. pulcritudo, *Cic.*: the *f.* and situation of the farm, *f.* et situs agri, *Hor.*: the *f.* of the letters, *f.* litterarum, *Cic.*: *f.* of the constitution, *f.* reipublicae, *Cic.*: you behold indeed, the very *f.*, and as it were the figure of what is honourable, *f.* quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, *Cic.* 2. figura: v. *figure, shape*. *Fig.*: the *f.* of style, *f.* orationis, *Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 212*: a thousand *f.* of death present themselves to the mind, occurrunt animo perendi mille *f.*, *Ov. Her. 10, 81*. Grammatical: other nouns have five *f.*, alia nomina quinque habent *f.*, *Varr. L. L. 9, 36, 32*. 3. facies, ei, *f.* (v. *figure*): a wave rounded in the *f.* of a mountain, curvata in montis *f.* unda, *Virg. G. 4, 361*. Phr.: different *f.* of government, varia reipublicae genera; variae reipub. generandae rationes: v. *kind (sub)*. II. A *f.* of words: ritual, ceremony: carmen, perscriptio: v. *formula*. Phr.: in *duc f.*, *rit.*, *Liv. 1, 8, init.*: *Cic. Hor.*: for *f.*'s sake, *dicis causa*: to pay a small sum of money for *f.*'s sake, aliquid numulorum *dicis causa* dare, *Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 53*: *Ulp.*: so, *dicis gratia*, *Gal. Dig. 13, 6, 4*: consuetudinis causa, *Cic.* III. A bench to sit on: scamnum: v. *bench*: hence, by meton., a class in a school, classis: v.

CLASS. IV. The seat of a hare: locus in quo insedit lepus.

form (v): 1. To construct, shape: 1. formo, 1: to *f.*, shape, colour, animate, bodies (of the atoms), corpora *f.*, figurare, colorare, animare, *Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110*. Fig.: to *f.* the life and manners of youth, vitam et mores juventutis *f.*, *Plin. Pan.*: to *f.* any one's character, aliquem *f.* et insinuare, *Sen. Ep. 112, 1*: v. *to shape, mould*. 2. conformo, 1 (strengthened from *preced.*): nature produced and *f.* us for some greater purpose, ad maiora quaedam natura nos gennit et *c.*, *Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 21*. Fig.: to *f.* one's soul and mind by reflecting on distinguished men, animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium *c.*, *Cic. Arch. 6, extr.*

3. figuro, 1: to *f.* the world of a (certain) shape, mundum forma (quadam) *f.*, *Cic. v. to shape*. 4. fingo, finxi, factum, 3 (as one moulding clay): nature herself has *f.* us you a great and high-principled man, finxit te ipsa natura magnum hominem et exceleum, *Cic. Mur. 39, 60*: v. *to mould, fashion*.

5. confingo, 3 (strengthened from *preced.*): to *f.* honey-combs and wax, c. favos et ceras, *Plin. 11, 5, 4*: to *f.* (build) nests, nidus *c.*, *Plin.*: to *f.* a word, verbum *c.*, *Varr.* 6. effingo, 3: v. *to fashion*. 7. efficio, feci, factum, 3: to make, produce: 1. efficio, feci, factum, 3: the *f.* of the island of the Balaari, Moes insulam *f.* Balavorum, *Caes. B. G. 4, 10*: an island *f.* a harbour by the projection of its sides, insula portum et objectu laterum, *Virg. Aen. 1, 160*. 2. facio, feci, factum, 3: to *f.* cohorts, cohortes *f.*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 87*: to *f.* an army, exercitum *f.*, *Vell.* 3. constituo, ul. tũm, 3 (to construct by a plan): by his advice the triple harbour of Piraeus was *f.*, hujus consilio triplex Piraei portus constituitur, *Nep.*: v. *to construct, establish*. III. To arrange troops: instruo, ordino: v. *to draw up*. As *verb. refl.*: to deploy in order for battle: explicio, *avi* and *ul. tũm* and *tũm*, 1 (usu. with *refl. pron.* or in *pass.*): the cavalry began to *f.* in squadrons, equites se turmatim ex. cooperunt, *Caes. B. C. 3, 93*: before the legions could *f.* and take up their position, priusquam legiones explicari et consistere posset, *Caes. B. C. 2, 26*: the Etruscans hardly had time to *f.* in line, vix explicandi ordinis spatium Etruscis fuit, *Liv. 2, 46*: v. *to unfold, deploy*.

IV. To constitute (milit. *t.*): Phr.: the Numidians *f.* the left wing, sinistrum cornu Numidae tenuerunt, *Liv. 30, 33, med.*: so that both wings might be *f.* of Africans, ita ut Afrorum utraque cornua essent, *Liv. 22, 46*: v. *to consist of*. V. In *fig. sense*, to enter upon, conecere: 1. Ineo, ivi and *il. tũm*, 4: *irr.*: to *f.* a plan, consilium *in.*, *Caes.*: *Sall.*: *Cic.*: to *f.* an alliance with any one, societatem cum aliquo *in.*, *Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, med.*: to *f.* an estimate, aestimationem *in.*, *Sen. Ben. 3, 8, fin.* 2. capio, 3 (esp. with consilium): v. *PLAN*. Phr.: to *f.* (ambitious) designs upon a foreign kingdom, peregrinum regnum moliri, *Liv. 1, 47, init.*: comp. *Cic. Rep. 2, 35*, de occupando regno molens: simly, regnum affectare, *Liv. 1, 46, init.*: to *f.* a friendship with any one, se ad amicitiam alicuius conferre; amicitiam et consuetudinem (intimacy) cum aliquo conjugere, *Cic. v. FRATERNITY*.

formal: 1. Matter of form: formallis, e: to dictate a *f.* letter (a circular), *f.* epistolam dictare, *Suet. Dom. 13*: *f.* words, *f.* verba, *Cod. Just. 6, 23, 26*. Phr.: a mere *f.* proceeding, quod non nisi *dicis causa* [consuetudinis gratia] fit: v. *FORM (II)*. II. As logical *t.*: regularly formed: formallis, e: not class, in this sense. Phr.: a *f.* (and perfect) syllogism, syllogismus cum numeris omnibus et cum suis finibus dictus, *Geil. 2, 8, med.* III. Precise in demeanour: *animis accuratus*; adeo accuratus ut patidum sit (?). IV. As open to real; mere matter of form: Phr.: mere *f.*

worship, *externum ac fucatum [parum sincerum] obsequium; quas corporis ac linguae reverentia.

formalist (in religion): no precise word: expr. by circuml.: *qui divinarum caeremoniarum diligenter est; qui in caeremoniis [sacris] quibusdam rite peragendis religionem ponit.

formality: 1. A formal ceremony: 1. ritus, is: to offer sacrifice with the f. of the Greek ritual, Graeco r. sacra facere, Varr.: Liv.: v. ritus, caeremonia. 2. iusta, orum (only pl.: the f.s required): to accomplish all the f.s, j. omnia perficere, Liv. 9, 8, med.: military f.s, j. militaria, Liv. 24, 48, ad fin. P. h. r.: to perform divine worship with due f.s, res divinas rite perpetrare, Liv. (rite being an ado. form of ritus).

|| Of demeanour; stiffness and coldness: expr. by adj.: there was something of f. about his behaviour, even among friends, *etiam inter amicos nonnulli frigili ac nimis accurati habebat; parum comis solutusque erat.

formally: 1. In regular form: 1. rite: v. FORM (11.); DOCT. 2. dictis causa: v. FORM (11.). || Of behaviour, stiff and cold: *frigide ac nimis accurate; parum cum comitate. To enquire f. for a person's health, *frigide et quasi ex praescripto de aliquis salute (valetudine) quaerere.

formation: 1. The act of forming or constructing: 1. conformatio: the f. of words, c. verborum, Cic. 2. flecto (e.g. nominum): Quint. 3. In all senses, uen. expr. by verb: ancient grammar explains the f. of each word by the poet, antiqua grammatica ostendit quomodo quodque poeta finxit verbum, Varr.: in the f. of the character of a youth, *in adolescente formando atque instituendo, etc.: v. TO FORMATION. || That which is formed: construction (objectively): 1. conformatio: what f. of the features can be more beautiful than that of man? quae c. lineamentorum humana potest esse pulchrior? Cic. N. D. i, 18, 47: the f. of the soul, c. animi, Cic. Tusc. i, 22, 30. 2. forma, figura: v. FORM, SHAPE.

formed, in comp.: two-f., biformis, e. g. Janua, Ov.: Hor. Thrice-f., triformis: three-f. Chimæra, tr. Chimæra, Hor.: Ov. Bull-f., tauriformis, e. Hor. **former**: 1. prior, us: having repeated the f. law, he promulgated two new ones, sublati p. lege, duas promulgavit, Caes.: a bird at that time unique and not seen in f. years, unica tunc olucris nec visis p. annis, Ov.: v. PRECEDING. 2. superior, us (immediately preceding): in my f. letter, s. literis, Cic.: by the death of your f. wife, mortis s. uxoris, Cic.: the proceedings of the f. year, s. anni acta, Caes.: in f. times, s. temporibus, Caes.: soldiers experienced in f. battles, milites s. proelii exercitati, Caes.: thus the latter is not joined to the f. (in an argument) nor the f. to the latter, ita priori posteriori, posteriori s. non jungitur, Cic. 3. pristinus (original, olden): your f. dignity and glory, tua pr. dignitas ac gloria, Cic. Fam. i, 5, extr.: to retain one's f. disposition towards the Roman people, pr. animus erga P. R. conservare, Liv. 31, 2: the f. custom, pr. consuetudo, Caes. B. C. i, 32: to return to one's f. state, ad pr. statum redire, B. G. 7, 54. N.B.—Former and latter are often expr. by ille... hic, or hic... ille, as, Caesar was esteemed great for his bounties and munificence: Cato for the uprightness of his life: the f. (Caesar) became renowned by his kindness and compassion: to the latter (Cato), etc., Caesar beneficentis et munificentia magnus habebatur; integritate vitae Cato; ille mansuetudine et misericordia clarus factus, hunc, etc., Sall. Cat. 54: but the arrangement is often reversed, esp. when emphasis is laid on the former alternative: as, a sure peace is better and safer than a hoped for victory: the f. is in your own power, the latter in that of the gods, melior tutiorque est certa pax

quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, Liv. 30, 30, med.: sometimes hic is even used in both the contrasted clauses: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. hic (4).

formerly: 1. antea (at some particular past time): if it was f. unknown, it has lately been ascertained, si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: a man both praised f. and at this time deserving of praise, vir et a. laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13: there was f. a time, fuit a. tempus, Caes. 2. antehac (before this present time): you salute me more kindly now than f. magis me benigne nunc salutas quam antehac (archaic), Pl.: f. we could at least hope: now even that is taken from us, a sperare saltem licebat; nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, med.

3. Aliquando (at some time, past or future): v. ONCE, SOMETIME. 4. olim (in olden time: less freq. used of the future: esp. in the poets): so people f. spoke, sic o. loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: Ter. 5. quondam (also used of the future by the poets): the Roman people was f. deemed most lenient to its enemies, P. R. quondam in hostes lenissimum existimabatur, Cic. R. Am. 53, 154: v. ONCE. 6. dudum (usu, but not always, a short time before; just now): me whom f. no missiles alarmed, quem dudum non ulla movebant tela, Virg. Aen. 2, 726.

formidable: 1. gravis, e (most gen. term): a f. foe to the empire, g. adversarius imperii, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: a more f. enemy, gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18, med.: f. wars, g. bella, Cic. Rep. i, 40: the f. Persians, g. Persae, Hor. 2. formidolus (frightful with danger and alarm): a most f. war, bellum formidolosissimum, Cic. in Pis. 24, 58: Sall. Join: horribilis ac formidolosa, Cic. Jo. i, 7. 3. formidabilis, e (to be dreaded: rare, and chiefly poet.): Ov. Gell. 4. expr. by ger. part. of metuendo, timeo, formido, as, f. on account of thine unerring shaft, metuendus cetera sagitta, Hor. Od. i, 12, 24 (v. TO FEAR); or by timor, formido, and verb: what appears f. to some is despised by others, *quae alteri timori sunt [timorem inlicitum] ab altero contemnantur: v. FEAR (sub.).

formidably: formidabiliter: Cic.: v. FEARFULLY, DREADFULLY.

formless: i. e. without definite form: 1. informis, e: a dumb or f. thing, res muta aut inf. Auct. Her. 4, 5, 66: v. SHAPELESS. 2. rudis, e (unworked, in the rough): a f. and orderless mass, r. indigestaque moles, Ov. Met. 1, 7.

formula: i. e. a form of words: 1. formula: most gen. term: there are formulae drawn up on all points, sunt f. de omnibus rebus constitutae, Cic. R. Com. 8, 24: formulae of wills, f. testamentorum, Cic. de Or. i, 39, extr.: to make a demand of the praetor according to the legal f., a praetore ex f. postulare, Cic. Quint. 8, 30. 2. actio (used of the f. by which an action was entered): the formulae of action being first published by Cn. Flavius, expositis a Cn. Flavio primum a. Cic. de Or. i, 41, 186: more was claimed of him (he said) than was stated in the f. of action, plus secum agi. quam in a. esset, Cic. de Or. i, 37, extr.: to name the f. of action, a. edere, Ulp. Other formulae appertaining to actions were praescriptio, exceptio, replicatio, v. Dict. ABL. s. v. ACTION. 3. carmen, Inis, n. (laws and prayers being anciently composed in verse): that the praetor might not have to say something of his own suggestion, a f. was composed for him likewise, praetor ne aliquid ipse ex se loqueretur, el quoque c. compositum est, Cic. to go through the preliminary f., praefari carmen, Liv. 5, 41: formulae for inflicting torture, cruciatus c., Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13. 4. verba, drum: prescribe the f. according to which I am to devote myself, prael v.

quibus me devoteam, Liv. 8, 9: to draw up the f. (of an oath), v. (jurisjurandi) concipere, Liv. 7, 5: the pronouncing of a prescribed f., nuncupatio sollemnium v., Val. Max. 5, 10, 1. 5. praefatio (preliminary or inaugural): the f. of donation, p. donatio, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 187: the f. of sacred rites, p. sacrorum, Liv. 45, 5. 6. perscriptio (a written form): cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2.

formulary: album (the book containing the praetor's edicts): *liber formularum s. verborum sollemnium: v. preed. art.

fornicate: 1. scortor, i: Pl.: Ter. 2. fornicor, i: Ter.

fornication: fornicatio (not class.): Tert.: v. DEBAUCHERY.

fornicator: 1. scortator: Hor.: Pl. 2. fornicator: Tert.: v. DEBAUCHER.

forsake: 1. desero, i: v. TO DESERT. 2. derelinquo, destituo: v. TO ABANDON. 3. deficio, flecti, fectum, 3 (esp. with ab): to f. the republic, a republica d., Cic. Cat. i, 11, 28: to f. virtue, a virtute d., Cic. Am. 11, 37. 4. discedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (with ab): the soldiers f. him on the march, milites in itinere ab eo d., Caes.: v. TO LEAVE. 5. desolo, i (to leave alone or solitary: poet.): chiefly in p. part. desolatus, Virg.: Ov.: v. DESOLATE.

forsaker: expr. by verb: v. TO FORSAKE.

forsooth: 1. Indeed, in reality: verū, enimvero: v. TRULY. || Ironically, implying that the thing is not so: 1. scilicet: f., we are to wait for the legal five years, s. expectemus legitimum illud quinquennium, Cic. Verr. 2, 58, 142: v. OF COURSE. 2. nempe (esp. in answering an expressed or implied question): in what city, pray, do they maintain this? f., in that which witnessed the capital trial of M. Horatius, in ea quae iudicium de capite vidit M. Horatium, Cic. Mil. 3, 7: I know now what you want; you want me to go away from here, f., scio jam quid velle; i. hinc me abire vis, Pl. Merc. 4, 36. 3. sane: he has conferred a great favour, f., beneficium magnum d. dedit, Phaedr. 3, 15, 12: v. INDEED. 4. vero (rare in this sense): f., it is not so much they (your maecenas) that are dead as you yourself, fool! non v. tam isti mortui quam ipse, nugator! Cic. Sen. 9, 27: distinguishes praise, f., se sciri egregium v. laudem refertur, Virg. 5. quippe: f., I am forbidden by the fate, q. vetor fata, Virg. Aen. i, 15: yes, f., that lightning of the senate disturbs me, movet q. me lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12, extr. 6. autem (in emphatic questions): shall I not touch my own? thine, f., scoundrel! ego non tangam meum? tuam autem, furcifer? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28: you will cross over into Africa: will cross, f., do I say? in Africam transcendens: transcendes, autem, dico! Liv. 21, 44, ad fin. 7. demum (denoting little more than emphasis, and gen. used with pronouns): but now in what f., (pray), does exile differ from constant travelling, iam vero exilium quantum d. a perpetua peregrinatione differt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: you, f., as I see, repeat the law without balloting, vos demum, ut video, legem antiquatis sine tabella, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38.

forswear: 1. To renounce on oath: v. TO ABUSE. || 2. To swear falsely: pāfero or perfūro: v. TO PERJURE.

fort: castellum: I have taken and destroyed many f., multa ca. cepi, multa vastavi, Cic.: to take f.s by storm, c. expugnare, Nep.: to prevent the approach of the enemy by means of f.s and works altius hostium castellis et operibus prohibere, Cic.: v. FORTRESS.

forth (adv.): 1. Of place: Foras (after verbs of motion): v. OUT, ABROAD. Often expr. in Latin by a prep. in comp., as, to go f., exeo, excedo, egredior: v. TO GO: to rally f., erumpo: where see the

several verbs. II. *Of time*: as, from that day f., indē: from that day f. (I undertook) many (causes), deinceps: v. multae (causae), Cic. Br. 90, 312: v. THENCEFORTH. III. *Of succession*: and so f., et cōtera (rarely, cōtera): Cic.

forthcoming: on the point of appearing, *quod in eo est ut prodeat: to be f., i. e., to appear, be produced, comparere, Cic. Clu. 64, 180.

forthwith: 1. protinus: after this defeat the auxiliary troops forsook him f., ex hac fuga pr. auxilia discesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: speech that wins the good-will of the hearer f., oratio pr. perficiens audientem benevolentum

Pl. periculis mundumque benevolunt,
 Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20. 2. extempio: he
 blazes; he knows not what to answer:
 he has nothing which he can invent f.
 erubescit; quod respondet nec cum;
 quat. singat. ex. non habet. Cic. R. Com. 3, 8;
 your must be carried on f. bellum ex.
 gerendum, Liv. 41, 1. 3. illece (poet.
 anciently = you may go, all is orer): f.
 see are overwhelmed by numbers, l. ob-
 ruinum numero, Virg. Aen. 2, 424: f.
 the devouring flame is rolled to the
 house-tops by the wind, l. ignis edax
 summa ad fastigia vento volvit, Virg.
 Aen. 2, 758. 4. confestim, statim,
 continuo: V. IMMEDIATELY.

fortieth: quadragesimus: Cato:
Cic.

fortification: 1. munitio (used both of the operation and the works constructed): to hinder the soldiers from (the work of) *f.*, militis a. m. probre (= a munitionis castria), Caes. R. G. I, 49: = the course of the *f.* of a town, in m. oppidi (= in munitione oppido), Suet.: to enclose a city with works and *f.s.* (arben) operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: *f.s.* and *forta*, m. et castella, Tacit. 2. moenia, lumen (surrounding walls of a city): to surround cities with *f.s.*, urbes moenibus cingere, sepire, Cic.: to open a way through the *f.s.* of the wall, m. pandimus urbis, Virg.: v. wall. 3. munimentum (any form of defence): French, Quirium, Quirites no significant f. foena Quirillum, hand parvum m., Liv. I, 37: to keep the soldiers within the *f.s.*, coercere intra m. militem, Tac. H. 2, 18: Caes. 4. munimen, ius, n. (= proceed., but poet.): Virg.: Ov.

fortifier 1. mûltor: *the f. of Troy (Apoll)*, m. Trojae, Ov. Her. 5, 139: Tac. 2. expr. by verb: v. to **FORTIFY**.

fortis: 1. mñño. 4. f. a. *castra*, arcum m. Nep.: f. a. *camp*, *castra* m. Caes.: f. a. *a mountain*, *montem* m. Caes. Fig.: *nature had already f'd Italy by means of the Alps*, *Alphius Italiam munierat ante natura*, *Cic. Prov. Cons. 14. init.* Fig.: *f. to oneself against shame*, *se contra pudorem* m. Tac. Agr. 45: *Cf. 2. communiũo*, 4. (to f. completely): *f. a camp on every side, or strongly*, *castra c.*, Liv. 2, 32: *f. a hillcock on every side*, *tumulus c.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 42. 3. *circumamũo*, 4. (to f. all around): *f'd on every side with numerous works*, *crebris castris circumamũti*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20.

4. *perminuio, 4 (to f. thoroughly):* the Delphians thoroughly f'd their city, nrbrum Delphi perminuivē, Just. 24, Tac. 8. *emīno, 4 (strengthened from minuo):* to f. a place like a citadel, locum in modum arcis e. Liv. 24, 21, ad fin.: Virg. Fig.: to f. the mind, animum e. Sen. 8. *prae-minuio, 4 (to f. in front, or beforehand):* he f'd the approaches in front by great works, aditus magnis operibus prae-minuivit, Cic. B. C. 3, 58: he resolved to f. the icthmus in front (or beforehand), isthmum pr. instituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 55. (But prae-minuere regalem potentiam, Vell. 2, 6, is to pave the way to regal power.)

fortitudo: 1. fortitudo: *f. is the thoughtful encountering of dangers, and enduring of hardships, f. est considerata periculorum susceptio, et la-*

borum pernessio. Clc. Inv. 2. 54. 162.

forlitter: *in straitened circumstances*
show your spirit and f., rebus angustis
animosus atque f. appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10,
 21, *extr.: a man of the greatest f. in re-*
sisting audacity, vir ad audaciam fortis-
 simus, Cic. R. Am. 30, 85: *to bear with*
f. and patience, forlitter et patienter
 ferre, Cic. = V. BRAVE BRAVELY.

fortified (part. adj.): *munitus*: a very strongly *f. camp, castra munitissima*, Caes.: *very strongly f. permunitus*, Liv. *A f place or town* may be expr. by *arx, castellum*; and sometimes *oppidum* (which is also used of towns in general): cf. Varr. 5, 32, §141: *oppidum ab opl dictum, quod munitur opis causa*.

fortnight: *semestrium* (lit. *half a month*): Col. II, 2.

fortress: I. *A stronghold:* arx,
castellum: v. FORT, CITADEL. II. *A
fortified town:* v. FORTIFIED.

fortuitous: fortuitus (I or I): *f. concursæ (of atoms), f. concursus, Cic. N. D. 2. 24. 66: Hor.: v. ACCIDENTAL-*

fortuitously: fortuito (I or I): not
undesignedly nor f., non temere nec f.,
Cic.: Cæsar: Juv.: v. ACCIDENTALLY.

fortunate: 1. felix, icis: Caesar withdrew to Alexandria, f., as he seemed, at least to himself. Caesar Alexandria

at least to himself, Caesar Alexandrinum se receptit, f, ubi quidem videbatur, C. Phil. 2, 26, 64: cf. Id. Font. 15, 33, vir ad casum fortunatque felix. Join: felix et faustus, Lucr.: v. LUCKY, SUCCESSFUL. 2. fortunatus (favoured by fortune): I am both unhappy and f., et miser sum et f., Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 16: O f. republic! O f. rempublicam, C. Cat. 2, 7: Prosper: Hor. 3. prosperus: v. PROSPEROUS. 4. secundus: v. FAVORABLE. 5. beatus, perbeatus (very f.): v. HAPPY.

fortunately: 1. *fēliciter*: to turn out *f.*, [bene atque] *f.* eventire, Cic. Mur. inii.: Caes. 2. *bēnē*: to turn out *f.*, b. *cedere*, Hor.: Cic. (v. *supr.* 1).

fortune: I. *The goddess so called:* Fortūna: a child of F., Fortūnae filius, Hor. S. 2, 6, 49: to dread F.'s wheel, Fortūnae rotam pertimescere, Cic. in Pis. 10, 22. II. *Issue, chance; whether good or ill:* 1 fortuna: good or bad

good of us: 1. totulus: good or beautiful, prospera (secunda) adversa f. Cic.: flourishing (highly prosperous) f. flores f. Cic.: prostrate (or depressed) f. afflicta f. Cic.: when used without an adverb, it is taken in good sense: schile f. latet, dan. f. fruit, rict. 2. Sclitica good f.}; in the following general there should be these four things: Knowledge of war, bravery, authority, good f. in summo imperio, quatinus, gas res bene potest; scientiam et militaria virtutem, ancillitatem f. Cic. Manil. to 28; by incredible good f. the Suster changed to a S.W. incredibly f. Auster in Arctum so vertit. Casca. B. C. 3.26. fin. 3. fur, sive caesa. B. C. 2.29. 4. u

fors, mors, caedis : v. CHANCE, TOR. III.
 A fortune: the total of a man's prop-
 erty. 1. res familiaria: a man's
 private *f.s.* were exhausted, ubi *f.s.* re-
 fecerant, Sall. Cat. 13: the private *f.s.* of
 one of them is very scanty: that of the
 other barely enough for a knight, res *f.s.*
 alteri eorum valde exigua est; alteri
 vix equestris, Cic. Fam. g. 13: in squan-
 der one's *f.s.* rem *f.s.* dissipare, Cic. Fam.
 4. 7. fin. Res is also found in same
 sense, with privata, patria; or absol.:
 their extravagance neither their private
f.s. can sustain, nor can the common-
 wealth, sumptus neque res privatae
 possunt sustinere, neque respublica, Cic.
 Att. 9. 7. med.: birth and worth *ut*
 attulit a *f.s.* are not worth a straw, et genus
 et virtus nil com re villor alga est, Hor.
 S. 2. 5, 8: to make, possess, increase, a
f.s. rem facere, habere, augere, Cic. A
 splendid *f.s.* r. magna, Hor. a. A humble
f.s. r. tenuis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20: narrow
f.s. r. angusta domo, Juv. 3, 165: to waste
 one's *f.s.* r. patriam perdere, Hor. S. 1, 4,
 110: to swallow up ("run through") a
f.s. rem comedere, devorare, Cic. Fam.
 11, 21. 2. **CONSUMIS**, *a. m.* (strictly

with reference to the quinquennial census): a man without a character and without a *f.*, homo sine existimatione et sine *c.*, Cic. Pl. 22, 52: their private *f.* was scanty, that of the commonwealth large, privatus illis *c.* erat brevis, commune magnum, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: *f.* awards honors, *f.* friendships, dat *c.* honores, *c.* amicitias, Ov. Fast. 1, 217: a man of slender *f.*, humo tenui *c.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 56. *f.* divitiæ, spēes, facultates, riches (cf. *v.* NUMERUS). *f.* divitiæ *f.*, Pl.; *d.* parare (compare) Justin. Or. (to GER). *f.* moderate *f.*, modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 1: frugality with contentment is a *f.*, *f.* divitiæ grandes homini sunt vivere, paros aequo animo, Lucr. (compare, parsimonia est magnam vegetal, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49): not to be able to get through their *f.* with all their extravagance, summa lubricide divitiæ vincere (a strongly fig. expression) nequire, Sall. Cat. 20: comp. bona patria lacere, ib. 14. 4. patrimonium, hæreditas (see herited *f.*). *v.* PATRIMONY, INHERITANCE. *v.* DOWRY, *f.* (of a woman): *v.* DOMUS. Phr.: to tell *f.*, hārīōr, 1: *v.* FORTUNE-TELLER; TO DIVINE.

fortune-hunter: captător: Hor. S.
2, 5, 57: Juv.: V. LEGACY-HUNTER.
fortune teller: 1. sorcitor.

lortune-teller : 1. *sorilegus :*
used contemptuously by Cic. Div. I. 58.
insit : Lucan. 2. *hāruspex*, *icls* a
sosothayer (q. v.) : *travelling f.*, h.
vican. Vet. poet. in Cic. Div. I. c.
hāriōlus, *f.* a Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55 : Pl.
c. 2, conector, *f.* *itrix* : Cic. Div. I.
c. : N. D. I. c. 5. *divinus* (a *prophet* :
I stand by (and watch) the *f.*,
assists *divinus*, Hor. S. I. 6, 114 : but in
Cic. Div. I. c., the word is used in con-
trast with the appellations of vulgar
f. 6. *signa* (a *wise woman*) : Cic.
Hor. 7. *anus*, as (lit. an old woman) :
hence to be used only when the context
explains : cf. Hor. S. I. 9, 30 : *fatum*
quod puero cecinit arina mōlā anus
urā. Phr. : *to practise the trade of* a
f., *questus* *causa* *hāriolari*, Cic. Div. I.
58, *itrix*.

fortune-telling: hāriōlātlo: Att. in Ck. Div. I, 31, 66. Or expr. by hāriolol, divino: v. preced. art. fin.: and TO PREDICT.

forty: quadrāginta. *Distrib.*, quadrāgēnī, ae, a, *f.* each. *Cic.* *P. times*, quadrages, *Cic.*: *measuring f.*, quadragenarius, *Cato*: *Vitr.*: *a word of f. years*, quadragenarius pupillus, *Sen.*

forum: fōrum: Clc.: Hor. *Of or pertaining to the f., forensis, a: the railing of the f., forenses cancelli, Clc.*

forward, forwards (adv.): 1. of place: oftenest expr. by a prep. in comp.: as, *to go f.*, *pergo: to fall f.*, *prō-cido*; *to throw f.*, *projicio*, etc., where v. TO GO, FALL, etc. 2. *porro: to drive*

a herd f., agere p. armentum, Liv. 1, 7:
to persist in going f., ire p. pergere,
Liv. 9, 2, med. 3. prorsus or prorsum
(straight f., as opp. to backwards):
backwards and f., rursus prorsum, Ter.

Hec. 3, 1, 35: *he walks not f.s but sideways as a crab does*, *non prorsus verum ex transverso cedit*, quasi cancer, Pl. Pa. 4, 1, 54. 4. *ante* (rare in this sense): *to walk not f.s but backwards*, *non a sed retro ingredi*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 35. Phr.: *backwards and f.*, *ultra citroque* when *ambassadors were being frequently sent backwards and f.*, *quum saepe u. c.que legati inter eos mitterentur*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42. Cic.: *sometimes without the comp.: going up and down, backwards and f.*, *sursum deorsum, ultra citro commanibus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; also, *huc illuc* (to and fro, *hither and thither*): *From this time f.s, jam inde*, Ter. Liv. (v. *FROM*, C. *fin.*): *forwards!* as an exclamation, *perh. procede, procede (v. TO GO FORWARDS)*.

forward (adj.): I. *Early*: *præcox*: v. *PRECOCIOUS*. II. *Over-confident*: 1. *prōtervus*: v. *PERT, WASTON*. 2. *urbānus* (rare in this sense): *f. (mon-bred) assurance*, u. *audacia*, Cic.

Prov. Cons. 4, 8: a *f. face* (impudence), v. *frons*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11.

forward (v.): 1. To send on; perfero, defero, trado: v. TO CONVEY, DELIVER. 2. To promote; adjuvo, jūvō, tum, i (also reg.): Pompey wished me to come to Capua and *f. the lery*, me Pompeius Capuan venire voluit et delectum a, Cic.: v. TO AID, PROMOTE.

forwardness: 1. Preparedness: expr. by phr.: when the wall seemed to have reached a sufficient stage of *f.* cum satis altitudo muri extracta videretur, Nep.: the work is in a good state of *f.* *ami paene profugitatum opus est. 2. Want of modesty: urbana frons, prōtervitas: v. FORWARD, *adj.* (II.); IMPUDENCE. 3. Earliness: unatural *f.*, festinata maturitas, Quint. 6, pref. § 10.

fosse: fossa, Caes.: Cic.: v. DITCH, MOAT.

fossil: fossilis (dug out of the ground): *f. ivory*, *f. ebur*, Plin. 36, 18, 29. As scient. t. t., perh. best qualified by quem (quam, quod) deant, etc.: *f. shells*, *fossiles quae dicuntur conchae.

foster: foveo, nutrio: v. TO CHEERISH, NOURISH.

foster-brother: 1. collacteus: Hyg. (fem. collactea, Juv. 6, 307). 2. collactaneus: Paul. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

foster-child: alumnus, *f. alumna* (one brought up or nursed by any one): v. NOURISHING.

fosterer: perh. cultor: v. CULTIVATOR. Or expr. by qui fovet, etc.: v. TO CHEERISH, CULTIVATE.

foster-father: 1. nutricius (-tius) on account of the minority of the boy, his *f.* a eunuch named Pothinus, acted as regent, erat in procuratore regni, propter aetatem pueri, n. ejus, nomine Pothinus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: Varr. 2, nutritor: Suet. Gr. 7, 3, alior: Bacchus, rejoicing to regain his *f.* (Nileus), gaudens a recepto Bacchus, Ov.: v. NOURISHER.

foster-mother: 1. nutrix: the she-wolf best of *f.s.* optima nutricum lupa, Hor.: Ov.: v. NURSE. 2. alitrix: Prop. Fig.: (Athens) at once the parent, *f.* and country of her citizens, eadem terra parens, alitrix, patria civium, Cic.: v. NOURISHER. 3. educatrix (she that rears): Col.: Inscr. Fig.: wisdom, the parent and *f.* of those things, earum rerum parens eque sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 62.

foster-parents: aliores, nutritores: v. PRECED. ART.

foster-sister: collactea, collactanea: v. FOSTER-BROTHER.

foster-son: alumnus: v. FOSTER-CHILD.

fostering (*adj.*): almus (that nourishes): *f. Venus*, a. Venus, Lucr. 1, 1: Hor.: Tib.

foul (v.): 1. tarpo, i: Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: Lucr.: v. TO BEFOUL. 2. expr. by circum, immundum facere, reddere (v. FOUL).

foul (*adj.*): 1. Lit.: dirty, begrimed, offensive: 1. foedus (offensive in any way): a head *f. with scurf*, caput porrigine l., Hor.: a *f. smell*, l. odor, Plin.: v. FILTHY, DISGUSTING. 2. vider (taet-), tra term (noisome, loathsome): a strong term, *f. aspect*, t. aspectus, Lucr. 2, 510: a *f. smell*, l. odor, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: v. LOATHSOME. 3. immundus, infidens, etc.: v. DIRTY, FILTHY. To be *f.* equalis: e. g., of untitled, overgrown fields, Virg. G. 1, 507.

2. Fig.: heinous, abominable: 1. foedus (v. sup.): a *f. deed*, f. factum, Ter. Jo in: neque tetris neque foedus, Cic. Rep. 2, 26.

2. tetor (v. sup.): a *f. crime*, t. facinus, Cic.: *f. lust*, t. libido, Hor. 3, Inquinatus (polluted): v. FILTHY, POLLUTED.

3. Opp. to honest: fraudulent: *f. play*, dolus malus, Cic.: Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1: to try to compass one's end by *f. play*, dolis aut fallaciis contendere, Sall. Cat. 11: to suspect *f. play*, doli mali nonnulli subesse suspicari: 310

by *fair means* if you can: *f. not by f.* (lit. by any means), recte si possis; si non quocunque modo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65: v. DISHONEST. 4. In naut. phr., to fall foul of: incurere, illidi, collidi: v. TO FALL (FOUL OF).

foully: 1. foede: they *f. stained* the altar with blood, aram *f.* turpant sanguine, Lucr.: to perish *f.*, *f. perire*, Sall.: v. DISGRACEFULLY. 2. turpiter: v. BASHLY, SHAMEFULLY.

foul-mouthed: maledicus, scurrilis: v. ABUSIVE, SCURRILOUS.

foulness: 1. Lit.: foeditas: *f. of smell*, *f. odoris*, Cic.: v. FILTHINESS.

2. Fig.: 1. foeditas: *f. of mind*, *f. animi*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105. 2. obscenitas: v. OBSCENITY.

found (v.): 1. To lay the foundation of, to establish: 1. condo, didi, ditum, 3: to *f. a city*, urbem c., Cic.: to *f. colonies*, colonias c., Vell. (more regular phrases, coloniam deducere, mittere, Cic.: v. COLONY). 2. fundo, i (to lay the foundations of: more freq. in fig. sense) to *f. an empire*, Imperium *f.*, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 19: to *f. a ciadel*, arcem *f.*, Virg.: a philosophical system not only *f.d.* carefully, but also built up, accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam extracta disciplina, Cic. Fin. 4, 1, 1. 3. constituo, i, ditum, 3: (to arrange and form) to *f. a town*, oppidum c., Caes. B. C. 1, 15: to *f. new walls*, nova moenia cons., Virg. 4, mollor, 4 (with effort): to *f. walls*, muros m., Virg. Phr.: arts (or sciences) which are *f.d.* on conjecture, artes quae conjectura continentur, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: conjecture on which divination is *f.d.* conjectura in qua nititur divinatio, Cic. Div. 2, 26, intil.: points on which the case is *f.d.*, ea in quibus nititur causa, Cic. Caes. 10, 25: so without prep. to be *f.d.* on truth, veritate niti, Cic.: to *f. one's hopes* on a thing, spern ponere, collocare, in aliqua re, Cic.: Caes.: v. WORK. 11. To mould in metal: fundo, 3: v. TO CAST (IV).

foundation: 1. The groundwork of a structure: 1. fundamētum (common both in lit. and fig. sense): to lay the *f.s.* fundamenta Jacere, Cic. Liv.: foll. by dat. urbi, Liv. 1, 12 (but the gen. is the usu. constr.); *f. locare*, Virg.; *f. agere* (i. e., to carry the *f.* in a certain direction), Cic. Mil. 27, extr. Fig.: to lay the *f.s.* of peace, *f. pacis* Jacere, Cic.: to lay the *f.s.* of a philosophy, fundamētum philosophiae ponere [in aliqua re], Cic. Div. 2, 1, 2: age is planted on the *f.s.* of youth, senectus fundamētum adolescentiae constituta est, Cic. Sen. 18, 62. 2. fundamētum, inis, n. (poet.): Virg.: Ov. 3. fundatio (rare): Vitruv. 4. substructio (ground-work): esp. of buildings on a large scale: the depth of the *f.*, altitudo substructionis, Vitruv. 6, 8, 6: the greatest care ought to be taken with the *f.*, maxima esse debet cura substructionis, Vitruv. Plin. Ep. (comp. Cic. Mil. 20, 53, where the term includes the works begun as a whole: so Caes. B. C. 2, 25). 5. sēdes, is, *f.* (poet. or fig.): we overturn the tower from its deep *f.s.* turrin convellimus altis a., Virg.: Rome herself seemed almost torn up from its *f.s.* mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa a. sula visa est, Cic. In Pis. 22, 52: Quint. Phr.: to destroy, overthrown, a city from its very *f.s.* urbem funditus tollere, evertere, Cic. Fig.: to unfold the *f.s.* of nature, primordia rerum pandere, Lucr. 1, 56: v. PRINCIPLE. 6. An establishment of a pecuniary nature, esp. for education: annui sumptus in alimenta [puerorum, etc.] Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 10.

founder (ruba): 1. One who lays the foundations: 1. conditor, *f. -trix*: the *f. of a city*, c. urbis, Suet.: Quint.: of a kingdom or empire, c. regni, Just. Fig.: the *f. of Roman freedom*, Romanae libertatis c., Liv. 8, 34. 2. auctor (chief mover or originator): Cynithus *f. of Troy*, Troiae Cynithus a., Virg.: Hor.: v. AUTHOR. 3. fundator (rare): *f. of the city of Praeneste*

Praenestinae *f. urbis*, Virg. Aen. 7, 678. 4. creator, *f. creatrix* (rare in this sense): Romulus the great *f. of this city*, princeps ille c. hujus urbis k., Cic. Bal. 13, 31. 5. parens, ntis, c. (only fig.): v. FATHER. 6. A worker in molten metal: fusor: Cod. Just. 10, 64.

founder (v.): 1. perh. pessum eo, abeo: comp. Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 64. 2. submergo, si, sum, 3 (in pass.): v. TO SINK.

foundery, foundry: *officina fusoria.

foundling: expōsiticius (-tius): a female *f.*, ex. puella, Pl. Cas. prol. 79.

foundling-hospital: brēphōrion-phēm (-ium): Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19.

foundress: 1. conditrix: Apul. 2. auctor (for the gender, comp. Liv. 40, 4, An.): v. FOUNDER.

fountain, fount: fons, fontis, m. (natural or artificial): a *f. of sweet water*, *f. dulcis aqual*, Lucr.: the Nile which hides the sources of its *f.s.*, fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor.: in front a *f. sends up water* and receives it again, contra *f.* egerit aquam et recipit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37. Fig.: the *f.s.* of philosophy, *f. philosophiae*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, extr.: v. SOURCE. Dimin. fonticulus (a small *f.*): Hor.: Plin. Ep. Phr.: *f.-head* of sacred water, sacrae caput aquae, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22: v. SPRING.

four: quātor (quatt.): *f. times*, quāter, Cic.: Virg.: *f. each*, *f. at a time*, quāterml, Cic.: Hor.: quadrini, Varr.: Plin.: *f. in measure*, quāternarius: as, quaternarius scrobo (Col.), a pit *f. feet square*: the number *f.*, quāternio (m.), Mart. Cap.: numerus quaternarius, Plin.: in or into *f. parts*, in a *f.-fold* manner, quadrifarius, adv. Liv.: Suet.: divided into *f. parts*, quadripartitus (v. FOLD): weighing or holding *f. pounds*, quadrilibris, Pl.: a period of *f. days*, quadriidius, Pl.: Cic.: lasting *f. days*, quadriidius, Hier.: lasting *f. months*, *f. months* old, quadrimēstris, Varr.: Suet.: a period of *f. years*, quadriennium, Cic.: *f.-yearly*, lasting *f.-years*, quadriennia, Aur. Vict.: *f. years* old, quadrimus: e. g., Cato when *f. years* old, q. Cato, Cic.: *f.-year-old wine*, q. vinum, Hor.: *f.-year-old oxen*, q. boves, Varr.: the age of *f. years*, quadriidius, Pl., m., Col.: Plin.: *a.-horse chariot* or team, quadrigae, arum, Virg.: Cic.: also, quadrigēsus currus, Virg.: the driver of such a chariot, quadrigarius, Varr.: having *f. hands*, quadriidius (-as) Jul. Obs.: with *f. feet*, quadriipes, pēdis (v. QUADRUPE): to make one's way on all *f.s.*, quadrupedem se recipere, Suet. Ner. 48, ad fin.: interest at *f. per cent*, quadrantes usurae, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21 § 4.

four-hundred: quadringenti, Cic.: *f. hundred at a time*, a-piece, quadringēti, Liv.: Suet.: quadringēnti, Vitruv.: Plin.: *f. hundredth*, quadringēntesimus, Liv.: *f. hundred times*, quadringēnties, Cic.

four-cornered: 1. quadratus (rectangular): Hor.: Plin. 2. quadrangulus: Aus.

four-fold: 1. quadruplex, tēis: v. QUADRUPE. 2. quadruplus: often used in neut. as sub.: to condemn a usurer to restore *f.* feneratorum condemnare quadrupli, Cato, R. R. pref.: to sentence a man to pay *f.-fold*, iudicium in aliquem in quadruplum dare, Cic. Verr. 3, 13, 24. 3. quadripartitus (divided in *f.-fold* wise): the *f. distribution* of an accusation, *f. distributio* actionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, extr.: Tac. As adv., in *f. division*, quadripartito, Col. Phr.: to yield *f.-fold* (of crops), cum quarto respondere, Col.: v. FOLD (III).

four-footed: quadrupes, pēdis: v. QUADRUPE.

four-oared: Phr.: a *f.-oared vessel*, boat, quatuor scalorum navis (navicula), Vell. 2, 43.

four-score: octoginta: v. EIGHTY.

four-square: quadratus: v. SQUARE.

Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 13. 2. latro, ōnis, m. (an irregular, unauthorised soldier: opp. to a formal hostis): cf. Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 118: *hostes* hī sunt qui nobis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decrevimus, ceteri latrones aut praedones sunt: Caes. 3. latrocinium (defined by the Dig. in same terms as *praedatio*, Ulp. 49, 15, 24): a *f.*, and not a *lawful* emperor, latrocinium non principum, Vop. Firm. 2. 4. pirātia, ae, m. (by sea): v. *PIRATE*.

free-booting (subs.): latrocinium (any wholesale depredation): to carry on *f.*, latrocinia agitare, Tac. A. 12, 27: Cic. Join: latrocinia ac praedationes, Veil. 2, 73: v. *ROBBERY*. Or *expr.* by verb: to live by *f.*, praedando vivere: v. *TO FLUNDER*.

free-booting (adj.): praedatōrius: Liv. 1. v. *PREDATORY*.

free-born: ingenuus (born of parents free at the time; whereas *liber* includes such as had been born slaves but afterwards became free): Cic. Hor.

freeman: 1. libertus (the emancipated person was so called in relation to his former master, or the person manumitting him: as a citizen, he belonged to the class of *libertini*: v. *INF.*): I made you my *f.* from being a slave, feci te servo ut essem l. mihī, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 10: he would have made our slaves his *freemen*, servos nostros l. suos fecisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 89. Fem. *liberta*, a *freed-woman*: to my *freedmen* and *freed-women*, libertis libertabusque meis, formidula testamenti in Dig. 2. *libertinus* (strictly an adj. descriptive of the class of emancipated persons: used both as *subs.*, esp. in pl., and as *adj.*: v. *supr.* 1): Cn. Publicius a *f.*, Cn. Publicius l. homo, Cic. Tib. Gracchus transferred the *freemen* into the city tribes, Tl. Gracchus l. in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. the class of *freedmen*, libertinus ordo, Liv. 43, 12, ad fin.: the populace consisting of *freedmen*, libertina plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5 § 48: a father that was a *f.*, l. pater, Hor. S. 1, 6, 45. A *freed-woman*, libertina: Hor.

freedom: 1. *liberty*: 1. *libertas*: (a) political and general: to be *free* *f.* on a slave, dare l. servo, Cic.: to lose one's *f.*, perdere l. Pl.: Cic.: no Roman citizen can lose his *f.* unless he himself authorize the proceeding, nemo civis Romanus l. potest amittere, nisi ipse auctor sit factus, Cic.: to take away a man's *f.*, l. alieni adimere, Cic.: to assert one's *f.*, se in libertatem vindicare, Cic.: to recover *f.*, l. recuperare, Caes.: it is the peculiarity of *f.* to live as you choose, libertati proprium est, vivere ut velis, Cic. (b) exemption from burdens: *f.* of a house from taxation, aedium l. Dig. (c) *f.* of speech: to satirize with great *f.*, multa cum l. notare, Hor.: to pay the penalty of *f.* of speech, libertatis poenas pendere, Justin. v. *FRANKNESS*, *LICENCE*. 2. civitas (implying privilege as well as mere liberty): v. *CITIZENSHIP*. Ph.r.: a suit affecting the *f.* of a citizen, libertas causa, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: libertas iudicium, Quint. 6, 3, 32: v. *FREE*, (l., fin.): there exists *f.* of thought and speech, sentire quae velis et quae sentias dicere licet, Tac. H. 1, 1: hence, *f.* of the press, libertas quae sentias in publicum proferendi: to give advice with *f.*, audacter monere, Ter. (v. *FRANKLY*). 3. Release, exemption from: 1. *vicatio* (esp. legal exemption): *f.* from expense, toil, military service, in short from everything, v. sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 27: in gen. sense, *f.* from evils, v. malorum, Sen.: with ab *f.* from causes (at law), v. a causa, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12. 2. Immunitas (from dues or duties): v. *EXEMPTION*. 3. *expr.* by *circo*, *vico*: v. *FREE* (l., fin.): e.g., in this way you will secure *f.* from many annoyances, ita multis vacabis molestiis. 4. Freedom of manner and bearing: ingenui ac liberales mores: v. *INGENUOUSNESS*, *EASE*.

freedwoman: *liberta*, *libertina*: v. *FREEDMAN*.

freehold: 1. As *subs.*: praedium *liberum*: a *f.* is better than an estate that is any way burdened, libera pr. meliore iure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9. 2. As *adj.*: 1. *liber*: v. *FREE* (l., a). 2. *immanis*: cf. Cic. l. c.: v. *EXEMPT*.

freholder: *praedi *liberi* domini; or simply, domini: v. *PROPRIETOR*.

freely: 1. Without restraint: 1. *libère*: in most senses: the soul set at liberty by sleep, mores without restraint and *f.*, animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et l., Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: to breathe *f.*, l. respirare, Cic. R. Am. 8, 22: power to live more *f.*, liberius vivendi potestas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25: to speak too *f.*, liberius loqui, Cic.: Caes. (v. *FRANKLY*): the earth yielded all things more *f.*, tellus omnia liberius ferebat, Virg. (v. *LIBERALLY*). 2. *solvite* (usu. joined with another *adv.*): Cic. (v. *supr.* 1): to speak *f.* and pleasantly, a et suaviter dicere, Cic. Br. 29, 110: to speak more *f.* and readily, volutius promptiusque eloqui, Tac.: the judge follows equity more *f.*, iudex solutus aequitatem sequitur, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, fin. 3. *Liberaliter*, amply: 1. large: piling on the logs *f.* upon the fire, ligna super foco l. repouens, Hor.: v. *BOUNTIFULLY*. 2. copiously (plentifully): his suite ate and drank *f.*, ei scpi auror copiose (sc. ederunt et biberunt), Cic. Att. 13, 52: cf. *lib.*, edit et bibi dātes et jucunde. Comp. (TO MAKE) *FREE* WITH (l.). 3. *affātum*: v. *ABUNDANTLY*. 4. *prōlixè* (amply and spontaneously): to promise *f.*, p. promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, ad med.: to answer (give in their names) by no means *f.*, parum p. respondere, Cic. Att. 7, 14: Ter. Join: prolixè prosequere; largius prolixiusque, Gell. (N.B.—The word is appy. somewhat colloquial).

3. *Of one's own free will*: sponte, ultro: v. *VOLUNTARILY*. 4. *Not precisely*: with latitude: *libè*: to speak loosely and *f.*, fuse l. que dicere, Cic. Or. 32, 113.

freeman: *liber homo*: v. *FREE*.

freeness: *libertas*: v. *FREEDOM*.

free-spoken: *liber*: a most *f.* set of men (the old comic writers), *liberrimum genus*, Quint. Hor.: v. *FREE* (l., c.).

free-stone: *lapis quoquo versus assilis (7).

free-thinking: v. *SCCEPTICAL*.

free-thinker: v. *SCCEPTIC*.

free-will: 1. In ord. sense: 1. *voluntas*: to do any thing of one's own *f.*, aliquid sua v. facere, Cic. (Pl. has voluntate alone, Mil. 2, 5, 40, nisi voluntate libis: also Liv., voluntate in dilectione venerunt, 29, 38, init., but not Cic.) 2. *spontè*, *abl.*, *f.* (usu. with *pron.* *adj.*=of one's own accord): to do right of one's own *f.*, sua a recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: Caes.: Cic. Join: (sua) sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part. 37, 121. See also *VOLUNTARILY*. Ph.r.: not to believe by *f.*, but by election, non spontaneus credere, sed electio, Min. Fel. 11. 3. As *phil.* t.: "liberum arbitrium, Aug.: Erasmus: in same sense Cic. appears to use *voluntas*: *f.-will* (according to the Stoics) is that which rationally desires any thing, voluntas est quae quid cum ratione desiderat, Tusc. 4, 6, 12. Ph.r.: to hold the doctrine of *f.-will*, censere animorum motus voluntarios esse, cf. Cic. Fat. 11.

freeze: 1. *Trans.*: 1. *gelo*, 1: earthenware pipes are frozen by the colds of winter, alvearia fictilia gelantur hiemis frigore, Col.: frozen rivers, amnes gelati, Plin.: Fig.: they fear and are frozen with panic-struck breast, timens pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv.: Lucan. 2. *congelo*: to *f.* milk, oil, lac, oleum, cong. Col. Plin. Fig.: of feeling, Mart. 14, 147. 3. *glacio*, 1: Jupiter *f.* the moors, J. nives gl. Hor.: moisture is frozen, humor glaciatur, Plin.: Fig.: fear *f.*ing the heart,

corda metu glaciante, Stat. 4. *conglacio*, 1 (rare): used by Cic. as *intr.* (v. *INF.* 4): the waters are frozen, congelantur aquae, Albin. 8. tro, used, ustum, 3: (to bite with frost: from the similarity of the effects of heat and cold, this verb and its compounds amburo, aduro, prauro, are used of both burning and freezing): v. *TO KIR*.

3. *Impers.* and *intrans.*: it freezes: *gélāt*, 1: they are not gathered till it has begun to *f.*, non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, 3, 4 § 7. 3. *Also intrans.*: to become frozen: 1. *gelo*, 1: hail when it has fallen, remains and *f.*, grandis lapsa persistit g. que, Plin. Incept., *gelasco*, 3: it is not the nature of wine to *f.*, vini natura non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27. 2. *congelo*, 1: the Danube *f.*, later c., Ov. Fig.: to be frozen up (with torpor), congelasse, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3. 3. *rigesco rigui*, 3: clothes *f.* on the weaver, vestes r. indutae, Virg. G. 3, 363: water *f.* into hail, aquae in grandines r., Plin. 4. *conglacio*, 1 (to *f.* up completely): water would not *f.* with cold, aqua non congelaret frigore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. 5. *condato*, *siliti*, *siltum*, 3: (lit. to become motionless and solid: usu. with *figore*, *gelu*: esp. poet.): the Danube has been thrice frozen over, ter frigore constitit iter, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 1: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 4. 6. *concreco*, *evi*, *etum*, 3: (to curdle together; become solid): Ov. Met. 9, 220.

freight (subs.): *onus*, *ēris*, n.: v. *LOAD*.

freight (v. tr.): *ōnēro*, 1: Sail Jug. 86, init.: v. *TO LOAD*.

freighted: *ōnustus*: ships *f.* with corn, naves o. frumento, Cic.: v. *LADEN*.

French: *Gallicus*: Erasmus: Milton. The French (as a people), Galli, Erasmus: Milton: in French, in the French language, Gallicè: to speak *F.*, *Gallice loqui: to translate into *F.*, *Gallicè redere.

french-bean: perh. *phaseolus*: v. *BEAN*.

frenied: *strens*, (quasi) *lymphatus*, etc.: v. *FRANTIC*, *INSTRICED*.

frensy: 1. *furo* (any violent excitement of mind, resembling actual madness): of love: whether has *f.* driven me in love, que me f. egit amantem? Ov. Her. 9, 145: of inspiration: Democritus affirms that a man cannot be a great poet without a *f.*, negat sine f. Democritus quenquam poetam magnum esse posse, Cic. Div. 1, 37, init.: v. *MADNESS*. 2. *amentia* (distraction): q. v.: sometimes joined with *furo*: *furore* atque *amentia* impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, ad init.: such a violence of *f.* rather than love, tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris, Liv. 3, 47: v. *INFATUATION*. 3. *insania* (poet.): a pleasing *f.*, amabilia ina, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5 v. *MADNESS*.

frequency: 1. *crebris*: *f.* of letters (received), c. litterarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18. 2. *fréquētia* (of things crowded closely together): *f.* of letters, f. epistolarum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, init.: comp. id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65, est ad portas magna f. sepulchrorum. 3. *expr.* by *adj.* or *adv.*: he could not endure the *f.* of my remarks, crebras meas compellationes non tulit, Cic. (v. *FREQUENT*): we get accustomed to those wonders by reason of their *f.*, ita miracula aemulicimus, quippe quae tam crebro (saepè) sunt (v. *FREQUENTLY*).

frequent (adj.): 1. *creber*, *bra*, *brum* (following close upon each other: the most usual word): more *f.* letters and messengers were sent to Caesar, crebrisque litteris nuntique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: *f.* or rather daily rebukes, c. vel potius quotidianae compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1. 2. *fréquēns*, *ntis* (uninterrupted, coming regularly and uninterruptedly): a *f.* (assiduous) hearer of Plato, f. Platonis auditor, Cic. Or. 4, 15: a *f.* guest, f. conviva, Mart. Ph.r.: that which is of *f.* occurrence, quod saepe (crebro), idem

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tidem fit: v. OFTEN, FREQUENTLY. See also foll. art.

frequent, to become: crebroscere (crebroscere), crebrui (bul), 3 (to follow thick upon each other): the wheat-for gales grow f. c. optatae aurse, Virg. Aen. 3, 530: Tac. v. TO SPREAD (intr.). Simly, the comp. increbroscere: this custom which has become f., haec consuetudo quae increbruit, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 12.

frequent (v. tr.): 1. crebro, 1 (of a number of persons): to f. a man's house, domum hominis c. Cic. Mur. 24, 70: to f. the woods, silvas c. Ov. M. 10, 703. Simly, the comp. concilebro: to f. banquets, convivia conc. c. Cic. pet. cona. 11, mod.: Plin. 2. frequento, 1 (also chiefly of a number): the conversation of those who f. my house, sermones eorum qui f. domum meam, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: cf. Sall. Cat. 14: v. TO HAUNT.

3. versor, 1 (to go about, be often in a place: with prep. or adv.): he has not f. d. the forum, nor the campus, nor banquets, non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: to f. this place, crebro hic v., Pl. Am. prol. 128. 4. obseido, 88d, seum, 2 (to beset): frogs f. ponds, ranas stagna obs., Plin.: v. TO BESIEGE. Phr.: to f. the Appian way (in a carriage), Appiam mannis terere, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: the lounge for the portico, ambulatorem porticum terit, Mart. 2, 11, 2: to f. houses of ill fame, lustrari, Pl.: Lucil.

frequentative: frequentativus: verba quae grammaticis callis f., verba quae appellant grammaticis fr. Gell. 9, 6.

frequented, much frequented: 1. crebro, bria, bre: a harbour very much f. and very full of ships, portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium, Cic. Manil. 12, 31: v. CROWDED.

2. frequens, ntis (usu. of places at the time crowded or well attended): a much f. place of trade, [celebre] fr. emporium, Liv. 38, 18, ad fin.: a f. road (fig.), fr. via, Ov. A. 1, 585. Intena, perfringens, Liv. 3. tritus (only of a road: lit. well-worn): iter, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: Sen. Phr.: I hate much-f. places, celebratam odi, Cic. Att. 3, 7.

frequentar: 1. obsecror, a f. of the forum, oba. fori, Pl. Pa. 3, 18: Ov. 2. frequentator (not class.): a f. of entertainments, conarum f., Tert. 3. usu. better expr. by phr.: to be a constant f. of the schools, circa scholas assiduus esse, Suet. Tib. 11: to be a f. of the gambling-room, aleam studioso ludere, Suet. Cl. 13: the f. of banquets, convivia celebrantes (cf. L. G. § 638). A f. of bawdy-house, ganeo: v. DEBAUCHEE.

frequently: 1. crebro: to send letters f., c. literas mittere, Cic. Att. 6, 5: Ter. 2. frequenter: to come f. to visit any one, ad aliquem frequenter (al. frequentes) venire, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: not always, although most f., non semper etiam frequenter, Quint. 2, 17, 76.

3. frequens (in agreement with subject of verb: see L. G. § 343): he was f. (regularly) at Rome, erat ille Romae fr., Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: to be f. present (attend regularly) in the senate, adesse frequens senatui, Tac. Ann. 4, 55. 4. expr. by frequent. verb (L. G. § 194): e. g., to come f. to any one's house, venire ad aliquem domum, Cic.: to cry out f., clamitare, Phaedr.: v. TO COME, etc. See also OFTEN.

fresco: Phr.: to paint in f., udo colores illinere, Plin. 35, 7, 31.

fresh: 1. New, newly made or grown: 1. recens, ntis: f. turf, r. escipites, Caes.: f. flowers, r. flores, Hor.: f. blood, r. sanguis, Cat.: fish is f. for nothing unless f., piscis nequam nisi r., Pl. As. 1, 3, 26. Fig.: Dido f. from her wound, r. a vulnere Dido, Virg. Aen. 6, 450: f. in grief, r. in dolore, Tac. Ann. 3, 1, fin. 2. vivus (still alive): f. herbs, herbae v., Hor.: f. deus, v. 308, Ov. Fast. 4, 778. 3. viridis, e

(green): f. cheese, v. caseus, Col. 7, 8, init.: f. roses, v. rosae, Pall. (v. Gen. Lat. Rust. 2. v.). Fig.: the f. and still sweet fruit of studies, v. et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3. 4. novus: while the morning is f., dum mane novum, Virg. G. 3, 325: v. NEW. Phr.: the praetor administered justice, f. from the plough, postea aratro praetor iura dabat, Ov. Fast. 1, 207. See also AFRESH, ANEW.

II. Unweil, lively: 1. Integer, gra, grum: an army in f. condition, integer exercitus, Nep. Num. 9, extr.: Cic. Join: integri et recentes [milites], Caes. B. G. 5, 16.

2. vegetus (lively, vigorous): he rises f. to his prescribed duties, v. praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: f. and active (of the mind), v. acrisque, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61. Join: recens ac vegetus, Liv. By anal., a f. colour, v. color, Plin.: v. LIVELY. 3. recens, ntis: in conjunction with some other adj., as integer, vegetus: v. supr. Phr.: a f. and green old-age, cruda viridisque senectus, Virg.: Tac. III. Not saline: dulcis, e: f. water, d. aqua, Hirt. B. Alex. 8: Lucr. IV. Of winds, vobem, what violent: perh. acer, vailus, vobem (v. WIND). Phr.: a f. breeze astern, secundus ac ferens ventus, Sen. (v. FAVOURABLE): the wind blows up f., ventus increbrescit, Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

freshen: 1. Trans., to make fresh: recreo, 1: v. TO REFRESH. II. Intrans., esp. of the wind: increbroscere (-besco), crebrui (bul), 3: Cic. Fam. 7, 20.

freshly: recenter: v. RECENTLY. **freshman:** 1. perh. tiro, 0nis: strictly, a raw soldier: also applied to young men who have just assumed the toga virilis, cf. Ov. F. 3, 777: Suet. Ner. 7. 2. novitius or novicius (one new or fresh in any way): used of new slaves, Cic. in Pis. init.

freshness: 1. viriditas (lit. greenness): f. of grief, v. [quaedam] doloris, cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 75: of the earlier part of life, cf. Cic. Am. 3, 11. 2. expr. by adj.: in the f. of morn, dum mane novum, Virg.: she is delighted with the f. of the flowers, recentibus floribus delectatur: his poems want f., parum vivida sunt carmina ejus (v. LIVELY): on account of the increasing f. of the gale, propter increbrescentem ventum: v. FRESH.

fret (subs.): molestiae: v. VEXATION. **fret** (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To wear away: erodo, attero: v. TO WEAR AWAY, CORRODE. II. To distress: 1. sollicito, 1: there are a great many things which f. and worry me, multa sunt quae me a. anguntque, Cic. Att. 1, 18, ad init.: what is it that is f.ing you, quae res te a. ? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 10. 2. macero, 1 (a strong expr., to f. and waste away): why do I torment myself? why do I f. myself, cur me excrucio? cur me m. ? Ter. And. 5, 3, 15: Pl. 3.ango, anxi, 3: v. TO VEX.

B. Intrans.: to distress oneself: 1.ango, 3 (in pass., or with pron. refl.): to f. over one's troubles, suis incommodis (gravior) angī, Cic. Am. 3, 10: sometimes with animo or animi: it is absurd of you to f. (about it), absurde facis qui te angas animi, Pl. Ep. 3, 1, 6: Cic. Fam. 16, 14 (animi angī).

2. macero, 1 (with pron. refl., or in pass.: v. supr. 11, 2): I have f. d enough with anxiety and tears, sat me cura lacrimisque maceravi, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 8: v. TO PINN. 3. dolco, 2: v. TO GRIEVE.

fretful: 1. morosus (habitually): v. PEVVIS. 2. stomachus (showing irritable feeling): somewhat f. letters, stomachiosiores literae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4: v. QUERULOUS. 3. (of an infant) in vagium pronus.

fretfully: 1. morosē: v. PEVVIS. 2. stomachosē: Cic.

fretfulness: 1. morositas: v. PEVVIS. 2. stomachus (chafing): vexed feeling: a letter full of f. and complaints, epistola plena stomachi et

querelarum, Cic. Q. F. 3, 8, init.: v. QUERULOUSNESS.

fretwork: velatum opus, caelatura: v. TO CHASE, CHASING.

friability: friabilis castrura v. FRIABLE.

friable: 1. friabilis, e: f. sandstone, fr. tophus, Plin. 17, 4, 1 § 29. 2. pater, putria, e (soft, crumbling): f. stone, p. lapia, Plin. Ep. 10, 33 (48). 3: v. CRUMBLING.

friar: (lit. frater) coenobita, Hier.: v. MONK.

friar's-lantern: "fatuus qui dicitur ignis."

fricassee: perh. sartago, 0nis: properly a frying-pan; but the word is used fig. of a kind of prepared dish, Pers. 1, 80: v. TO FRY.

friction: 1. frictio: "hard and vehement f. doth constipate the body" (Holland's Trans.), vehemens enim fr. spissat corpus, Plin. 28, 4, 14: Cels.: v. SCRUBBING. 2. frictio: to apply f., fr. adhibere, uti, Cels. 2, 14. 3. tritus, 0is, m. (hard rubbing, so as to bruise): we see fire struck out by the collision and f. of stones, lapidum conflictu atque tr. ignem elici videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25.

4. attritus, 0is (the rubbing of one thing against another): wood is rubbed against wood, and takes fire from the f., teritur lignum ligno, ignemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77. 5. attritio (= preced.): Capell. 6. expr. by verb: to construct a machine with the least possible amount of f., *ita machinam comparare ut partes ejus quam minime inter se attendant.

Friday: dies Veneris, Erasmi. Coll. **friend:** 1. A personal acquaintance: 1. amicus (the most gen. word): your very old, not merely f., but even lover, tuus antiquissimus non solum a., verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr. 3, 63, 148: to make f.s., parare a., Ter. Andr. 1, 39: a great, i. e., influential, f., potens a., Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12: magnus a., Juv. 3, 57: f. of the Roman people, a. Populi R., al. Populo R., Liv. 26, 50. A female f., amica (often = mistress): to desert your female f. and relatives, tuas amicas et cognatas deserere, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16. Dimin. amiculcus, Cic.: Hor.: Cat. 2. familiaris, 0is, c. (strictly an adj.: an intimate f.): in two days he became my intimate f., biduo mihi factus est f., Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2: he is one of my intimate f.s., est ex meis intimis f., Cic. l. c. extr.: often in super., to denote great intimacy: one of my most intimate f.s., unus ex meis familiarissimis, Cic.: C. Mucius, a very intimate f. of Scipio, C. Mucius Scipioni familiarissimus, Cic.: v. INTIMATE. A very intimate f., perfamiliaris, used both subs. and adj., as perf. meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 51; perf. Philistio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, fin. 3. amator (a lover, hence a warmly attached f.): Pactus, a good man, and an attached f. (and admirer) of mine, P. vir bonus, aq.ue noster, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 8. 4. hospes, 0is, m.: fem. hospita (a foreign f.; one connected as a guest or host: Gr. ξένος): this fact Caesar had learnt from his (foreign) f.s., id. factum ex suis h. Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: a foreign f. of your family, h. familiae tuae, Cic. Am. 11, 37: v. HOST, GUEST. Phr.: to be an intimate f. of any body, familiariter (familiarissime) cum aliquo vivere, Cic. Div. Verr. 9, 29; aliquo familiariter uti, Nep. Phoc. extr.: to make f.s. with any one, conferre se ad amicitiam aliquis, Cic. Br. 81, 281: v. FRIENDSHIP. II. A supporter, advocate of: 1. amicus (strictly, adj.): with dat. (of the f. of tyranny, a tyrannidi (ak. tyrannis), Nep. Dion. 3: a greater f. to the freedom of all than to his own dominion, amicum omnium libertati quam suae dominationi, Nep. Milt. 3 extr.: the tribunes are our f.s., tribuni sunt a., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, extr. 2. amator, v. LOVER (and comp. super. l., 3). 3. diligens, studiosus (also adj.): v. FOND OF, DEVOTED TO.

friendless: expr. by *amicus* and an adj.: *amicum inopis*, Cic. Am. 15, 52; *inops ab amico*, Cic. Dom. 22, 58; and *Am. 1, 1, 2*. Phr.: *a f. life*, *vita inculta et desertia ab amicis*, Cic. Am. 15, 52; *they (tyrants) cannot but be f.*, *nihilus (his) locus amicitiae*, Cic. Am. 15, 52.

friendliness: 1. *comitas*: v. COURTSEY, AFFABILITY. 2. *hūmānitās* (friendly feeling and behaviour): *Caesar's f. towards me is exceeding*, *Caesaris summa erga nos h.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 1. Phr.: *with pretended f.*, *simulato officio*, Cic. Rosc. A. 38, 112. See also **KINDNESS**.

friendly: 1. *amabile*, obliging: 1. *comis*, *er. f.*, kind, good-natured people, *c.*, benigni, *facies homines*, Cic. Balb. 16, 16; v. COURTEOUS. 2. *hūmānus* (characterised by refined, amiable feeling): *a most good-natured and f. man*, *homo facillimus atque humanissimus*, Cic. Att. 16, 16, c. See also **KIND**, **AMABLE**. ||. *Well-disposed to* towards; usu. foll. by prep. to: 1. *amicus* (foll. by *dak.*, or *erga* and acc.): *to have f. feelings towards any one*, *a esse animo erga aliquem*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 29; Cic. (for *dak.*, v. **FRIGID**, II, 1): *a f. power*, *numen a.*, Virg. Hor. 2. *benevolus* (well-inclined towards): usu. foll. by *dak.*: *v. a well-disposed*.

3. *sequus*: v. FAVOURABLE. Phr.: *in a f. manner*, *amicis familiariter*: *to be on very f. terms with any one*, *cum aliquo amicitissime, familiarissime vivere*, Cic. (v. **FRIGID**, L, Phr.): *f. behaviour*, *comitas, humanitas*: v. **FRIENDLINESS**.

friendship: 1. *amicitia* (most gen. term): *I have a f. with...*, *est mihi a. cum...*, Cic. Clu. 42, 117; we find also *amicitia* *est inter...*, Cic. Pl. 33, 80; and *esse in a. cum...*, Nep. Hann. 2: *to form a f. with any one*, *conferre se ad a. aliquis*, Cic. Br. 81, 281; *ad a. aliquis accedere*, Nep. Dem. 1: *to form f.s.* (in gen. sense), *amicitias comparare*, Cic. Rosc. A. 38, 111: *to break off a f.*, *a depungere*, Cic. Am. 21, 77; *dimittere*, ib. 21, 77; *disociare*, ib. 20, 74; *if suddenly*, *drumpere*, ib. 22, 81; *repente praecidere*, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 130: *a firm f.*, *stabilis firma a.*, Cic.: *shallow* (*shallow*) *f.s.*, *leves a.*, Cic.: *interested and hypocritical f.s.*, *ambitiosae et fucosae a.*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1.

2. *familiaritas* (intimate f.): *I am on terms of most intimate f. with...*, *cum...*, *mihi summa f. consuetudine est*, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: *to be on terms of intimate f. with...*, *in intima f. aliquis versari*, Cic. Balb. 26, 58; *intima f. aliquis uti*, Nep. Att. 9: *f.s. of old standing*, *inveteratae f.*, Cic. Am. 10, 35. Adv. on terms of intimate f., *familiariter*, *e. g.*, *cum aliquo vivere*, Cic. Am. 21, 77. 3. *hospitium* (with a foreigner, implying hospitable relations): *I have an old-standing f. with Lyco of Patrae*, *cum Lycone Patrensi est mihi h. vetus*, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, init.: *this man's father had born on terms of f. with Pompey*, *huc paternum h. cum Pompeio intercedebat*, Cic.

fries: 1. *A coarse stuff*: *gausapa*, *ae. f.*, or *gauspae*, *in m.*: Hor. S. 2, 8, 11. Ov. *Clothed in f.*, *gauspatus*, Sen.: *a f. coat*, *gauspata*, Mart. ||. In Architecture, the middle part of the *entablature*: *zōphorus*: Vitruv. 3, 5(3), 13.

frigate: perh. **navis longa majoris formae*.

fright (sub.): *pavor*, *terror*: v. FEAR, TERROR.

fright, take: 1. *pāvesco*, *to take f. at every sound*, *omni strepitu p.*, Sall. Jug. 72: *to take f. at a touch*, *ad tactum p.*, Col. 6, 2, ad med. 2. *expāvesco*, *stronger than simple verb*: *to take f. (in sleep) at any disturbance*, *ad tumultum aliquem exp.*, Plin. 10, 77, 97; Liv. 6, 34, med. 3. *consternor*, *I pass. refl.*: *esp. of animals*: *the horses take f. and disengage their necks from the yoke*, *consternantur equi, et colla iugo eripiunt*, Ov. Met. 2, 314: *a bull*

taking f. at the blow of the axe, *taurus securis lectu consternatus*, Suet. Gal. 18: *they suddenly take f. and flee*, *repente in fugam c.*, Liv. 10, 43: v. TO FRIGHTEN.

frighten: 1. *terreo*, *intense*, *perterreo*, 2: v. TO FRIGHTEN. 2. *expr.* by *mētus*, *timor*, and a verb: v. FEAR. *To be f.'d* may often be expr. by *pāvesco*, *expāvesco*: v. **PRECEDE** art.

away: *absterreo*, 2: *to f. away* *geese from corn*, *de frumento amers abas*, Pl. See also **DETRER**.

frightful: 1. *terribilis*, *terrificus*: v. TERRIBLE. 2. *foedus* (of any thing revolting, offensive): *a f. gash*, *f. cicatrix*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 60: *a f. wound*, *f. vulnus*, Ov. Met. 12, 366; Liv. 4, 5, 18; cf. Liv. 21, 58, *foeditas Alpium*.

frightfully: 1. *terribilem in modum*, *horrendum* (poet.): v. FEARFULLY, TERRIBLY. 2. *foede* (revoltingly): *to lacerate (the limbs) f.*, *f. laniare*, Tac. H. 1, 41; cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 497. Sometimes the adj. *foedus* may be used (L. G. § 343): *the wounds gaped more f.*, *foediores patebant plagae*, Liv. 38, 21, med.

frigid: 1. Lit.: *frigidus*: v. COLD. 2. *Fig. of temperament, style, etc.*: *frigidus*: *no f. maiden*, *non fr. virgo*, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5: *jokes brought from home* (ready made) *are apt to be f.*, *ridicula domo allata plerumque sunt ir.*, Cic. Or. 26, 89 (v. **FLAT**, II); *tame in speaking*, *et almost f.*, *lentus in dicendo* et *paene fr.*, Cic. Br. 48, 177: *f. and childish affectation*, *f. et puerilis affectatio*, Quint. 4, 1, 77. *Dimin.* *frigidulusculus* (somewhat f.), Gell. 3, 10, fin.

frigidity: expr. by *adj.*, *there was a f. about his style*, **orationi ejus nonnihil frigidi inerat*: v. L. G. § 270.

frigidly: 1. *frigidē*: *to do a thing f.*, *aliquid f. agere*, Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: *to praise any one sparingly and f.*, *aliquem exigue atque fr. laudare*, Gell. 19, 3. 2. *lente* (with coolness, indifferently): *less strong than preced.*: cf. Cic. Fam. 1, c): v. COOLLY.

frill: perh. *insulta* (the plaited border of a Roman lady's dress); or, segments: v. FLOUCE.

fringe: 1. *limbrae*, *arum*: *the border of a cloak (is called) f.*, *in agnis extrema*, *limbrae*, Varr. 5, 12, 79. *Fig. f.s. of curls*, *cinclunorum f.*, Cic. in Pis. 11, 25. 2. *cirrus* (lit. a curl; hence any thing similar): *a tunic with hanging f.*, *tunica c. dependentibus*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 13. 3. *limbus* (poet.): *a golden f. (or border) surrounded the cloak*, *chlamydem l. obibat aurea*, Ov. Met. 5, 51: Virg.

fringed: *limbratus*: *he wore a broad-striped tunic f. at the hands*, *usus est clipeo lato ad manus f.*, Suet. Caes. 45. *Fig. f. leaves*, *f. folia*, Plin. 21, 15, 55.

fringe-maker: *limbōlarius*, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

fripperer (rare): *a dealer in old clothes*: *scrutarius* (*a dealer in old things of all sorts*), Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14.

frippery: 1. Lit.: *old clothes*: *scruta*, *orum* (*old wares*): *to sell f.*, *a. vendere*, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14: Hor. Phr.: *to deal in f.*, *scrutarium facere*, Apul. ||. *Fig. rubbish, trifles*: *quilsquillae*, *arum* (*neut.* *quilsquilla*, Petr.): v. REFUSE (sub.), TRIFLES.

frisk: 1. *lascivio*, 4 (*to frolic wantonly*): *the lamb leaps and f.s. in its flight*, *exallit agnus l. que fuga*, Ov. Met. 7, 321. 2. *sailio*, *exsailio*, 4: v. TO LEAP, BOUND. 3. *luxurio*, 1 (poet): *the f.ing horse*, *equus luxurians*, Virg. Aen. 11, 497.

frith: 1. *aestivium*, Tac. Agr. 22: Caes. 2. *frētum* (*any narrow sea*): Cic. v. STRAIT, SEA.

fritter (sub.): perh. *lāgnum*, Hor.: v. PAN-CAKE.

away (v. tr.): i. e. *to waste away bit by bit*: 1. *dislepo*, 1 (*to scatter abroad*): *to f. away one's property*, *rem familiarem d.*, Cic. v. TO SQUANDER, WASTE. 2. *contōro*, *trivi*,

tritum, 3 (*to wear out*): *to be unwilling to f. away one's lifetime over law-suits*, *nolle aetatem in litibus c.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 51. 3. *commulso*, 1, *litum*, 3 (*lit to break small*): *to f. away a weight of silver and gold*, *argenti pondus et auri*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43. Phr.: *to f. away one's powers*, **viribus suis quasi illudere*: v. TO TRIFLE WITH.

frivolity: 1. *lēvitas* (*any light, unimportant conduct*): *given to amatory f.s.*, *amatoris l. deditus*, Cic. Plin. 1, 18, 61. 2. *nāgae*: v. TRIFLES.

frivolous: 1. *Exp. of persons: characterized by frivolity*: 1. *nūgator* (cf. Cic. Sen. 9, 27): *a worthless f. person*, *nihil homo et n.*, Gell. 15, 2, init.: *a f. little work*, *n. libellus*, Auson. Idyll. 11, pref.: v. TRIFLER. (Nugax occurs, in somewhat diff. sense, Caes. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15.) 2. *lēvis*, *e* (*wanting gravity and dignity*): *trifles with f. minds*, *parva l. animos captant*, Ov. A. A. 1, 159; cf. Pl. Men. 3, 2, 23. 3. *expr.* by *circuml.*, *nugurum studiosus nugis deditus*, etc.: v. TRIFLES. ||. Of things, esp. statements, arguments: *having no weight or worth*: 1. *frivolus* (*stilly, empty*: not in Cic.): *f. discourse*, *f. sermo*, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: *a f. and empty quibble*, *f. et inanis argutiola*, Gell. 2, 7: Sen. 2. *stūllis*, *e* (*worthless, futile*): *f. and fanciful opinions*, *f. commenticiaeque sententiae*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: *f. (petty) joys*, *f. laetitiae*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. 3. *nūgatorius* (*futile*: not to the point): Cic. v. GROUNDLESS, NUGATORY. 4. *inālis*, *e*: v. KNUTTY, VAIN. 5. *lēvis*, *e*: v. UNIMPORTANT, TRIFLING.

frivolously: perh. *nūgatorie*: cf. Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48.

frizzle: 1. *To curl*: *crispus*, *concrispus*, 1: v. TO CURL. ||. *To broil*: ASSO, 1: v. TO ROAST.

frizzled (part. adj.): 1. *clāmistratus* (*dressed with curling-irons*): *f. hair*, *c. coma*, Cic. Sext. 8, init.: *a f. dancer*, *c. saltator*, Cic. post. Red. 6, 11. 2. *cinclunatus* (*curled in whatever way*): *a f. rake*, *c. ganeo*, Cic. ib. 5, 12. *fro* (adv.): *only in phr. to and f.*, *hūc* (et. atque) *illuc*; *ultra citro*; *ultra citroque*; *ultra ac citro*: v. HITHER AND THITHER.

frock: *stōla* (*a garment worn by ladies over the tunic, and reaching to the ankles*): Hor.: Cic.: v. GOWN.

frog: *rāna*: Hor.: Plin.: Phaedr. A (poor) *little f.*, *ranunculus*, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.

frog-fish: 1. *batrachus*: Plin. 2. *rāna piscatrix* (*flashing-frog*): Plin.

frolio (sub.): 1. *lūdus*: v. SPORT, PLAY. 2. *lascivia* (*amusement, wanton f.*): v. GAMBOLE. Full of f., *ludibundus*, Liv. 24, 16.

frolio (v.): 1. *lūdo*, 3: v. TO PLAY, SPORT. 2. *lascivio*, 4 (*amusement, wantonly*: often of animals): v. TO GAMBOLE, FRISK.

frolisome: *ludibundus* (only of persons; and not denoting an habitual quality), *lascivus* (*sportive*): v. PLAYFUL, SPORTIVE.

frolisomely: expr. by *ludibundus* (v. L. G. § 143): Liv. 24, 16, med.

frolisomeness: *lascivia*: v. SPORTIVENESS.

from: A. expr. by a prep.: 1. *most usu.* equivalent, & (only before consonants), *ab* (chiefly before vowels), *abs* (rare and only before t, q): *with abt.* (a): *of place*: *he came f. the shores of Troy*, *Trojae venit ab oris*, Virg.: *f. his toe-nails to his very crown*, *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum*, Cic.: *they are not far f. the territories of the Tolosaes*, *non longe a Tolosaetum finibus absunt*, Caes.: *to be carried far away f. land*, *procul a terra abripi*, Cic. (v. FAR FROM): *at a distance of 15 miles f.* (*the enemy*), *a millibus passuum quindecim*, Caes.: and *fig.* of any kind of separation: *to secure the city f. conflagration*, *ab incendio urbem munire*, Sall.: *to defend a citizen f. dan-*

per, civen a periculo defendere, Cic. : to keep oneself *f. falling*, as a lapin eastward, Liv. *free f. all expense*, ab omni sumptu liber, Cic. : to differ widely *f. the customs of*, *Paul*, multum a Gallicis consuetudine differre. *Caes. : what does this differ f. that*, quid hoc ab illo differit? Cic. (b). of time : they were drinking *f. the third hour*, ab hora tertia bibebatur, Cic. : *f. the very beginning*, jam inde a principio, Pl. : *the way from Romulus*, uenae a Romulo, Cic. : *f. sunrise fell late in the day*, ab sole orto in multum diu, Liv. : *f. a boy*, *f. a little boy*, a parvo, a parvulo, etc., Liv. : Ter. : so, to begin *f.* (where we say *with*) *Jove*, a Jove incipere, Cic. (c). of source, origin, or motive : a thing which derives its origin *f. itself*, quod ipsum a se oritur, Cic. : to derive one's origin *f. . . .*, originem ducere ab . . . Hor. : originem trahere ab . . . Plin. (v. TO DERIVE) : to do a thing *f. singular affection for any one*, a [in this sense, more usu. ex, propter, pro] : v. BECAUSE OF singulari amore facere aliquid, Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, B. Liv. (passim). 2. dē, with abl. (denoting strictly descent from a point above, but used in other senses) : (a). of place : he issues a proclamation *f. the tribunal*, de tribunali pronuntiat, Cic. : she bawls aloud from the street, clamat de via, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11 (a via would imply that she was away from the street) : to emigrate *f. their own territories*, de suis finibus exire, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 : a declaimer *f. the schools*, declamator de schola, Cic. (b). of time (rare) : *f. the very beginning*, de principio, Cic. Sull. 24, fin. (but a principio is more usual) : to look out *f. day to day*, diem de die prospectare, Liv. 5, 48 : to put a thing off *f. day to day*, diem de die differre, Liv. 25, 35. (c). of change from former state or condition : *f. (being) a temple to become a prison*, de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, init. : to make a man a prisoner *f. a king*, aliquem captivum de rege facere, Just. 7, 2. (d). of material : v. OF. (e). of cause or motive : gait slow *f. his wound*, passus de vulnere tardus, Ov. : *f. which cause*, qua de causa, Caes. Cic. : v. FOR, ON ACCOUNT OF. 3. ex, before consonants & with abl. (= from within, out of : comp. de, supr. 2, a) : they followed Caesar *f. the capital* (where he had been), Caesarem ex urbe secuti sunt, Caes. : to take water *f. a petty spring*, aquam ex fonticulo sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 55 (but just before, magno de flumine, as denoting the source) : lightning sent *f. the sky*, fulmen ex coelo demissum, Lucr. : to dismount *f. one's horse*, ex equo desillire, Caes. (but de rheda desillire, Cic. Mil. 10, 29) : to plead one's cause *f. prison*, ex vinculis causam dicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 : to copy *f. the higher ground*, ex [= de] loco superiori conspici, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 : on horseback, ex equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. (b). of time, denoting a more immediate connexion than ab : *f. this time forward*, ex hoc tempore, Cic. Quint. 5, fin. : *f. the time when* [ever since] he was a hostage at Rome, ex quo obses Romae fuit, Liv. 40, 5 : *f. your youth* (upward), ex [more usu. a] tua adolescentia : *f. that day to this*, ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34 : Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1 : to keep waiting *f. day to day*, diem ex die expectare, Cic. Att. 7, 26, ad fin. (c). of change *f. a former condition* : *f. being my slave I made you my freedman*, feci e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 10 : Cic. (d). of material : the flour made *f. beans*, ex faba farina, Cels. : v. OF. (e). of source, origin, cause, motive : elephants *f. India*, ex India elephant, Liv. : he directed that the city should be called Rome *f. his own name*, urbem e [de] suo nomine Romanam nominari iussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7 : ill *f. a wound*, ex vulnere aeger, Cic. Rep. 2, 21 : *f. the excessive power of sovereigns arises the overthrow of princes*, ex nimia potentia principum oritur in-

teritus principum, Cic. Rep. 1, 44 : *f. which it follows*, ex quo fit, efficitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, etc. 4. propter (only of cause) : v. BECAUSE OF. B. expr. by a case without prep. : 1. ablative : (a). of motion from a place : *f. home*, *f. the country*, domo, rure, Cic. : *simly*, in the case of names of towns and small islands, see L. G. § 261. (b). of origin, after ortus, oriundus, situs, etc. (L. G. § 310) : sprung *f. the equestrian order*, equestri loco natus, Cic. : thou sprung *f. Saturn*, ortu Saturno, Hor. : v. DESCENDED. (c). of cause (L. G. § 311, sqq.) : to be pale *f. loss of blood*, amissio sanguine pallere, Ov. : to do a thing *f. a kind of hatred of one's fellow-men*, odio quodam hominum aliquid facere, Sall. : to redder *f. the sun's rays*, solis radiis rubescere, Virg. 2. dative : (a). of remoter object, after verbs signifying to take away from any one : Caesar took *f. Deiotarus* his kingdom, Caesar Deiotaro regnum eripuit, Cic. : to wring tears *f. a man*, lacrimas aliquid excutere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115. v. TO TAKE AWAY, etc. (b). after verbs signifying to differ *f.*, as distare, discrepare (rare and poet.) : v. TO DIFFER. 3. genitive : (a). after a subs. or adj. signifying freedom or separation from : as, rest *f. cares*, requies curarum, Cic. (v. L. G. § 263) : free *f. all dangers*, expers omnium periculorum, Cic. (v. L. G. § 276, Obs. 2). (b). after a verb of separation (rare and poet.) : released *f. toil*, solutus operum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16 : cease *f. complaints*, desine querularum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17 : Pl. C. by an adv. of place : 1. the adv. formed from demonstrative prons, and other words, to denote the place *f. which* : as, *f. this place* (where I am), hinc : *f. that place* (where you are), istinc : *f. that place* (yonder), illinc : *f. the said place*, inde : cf. Cic. Att. 7, 21, init., eo die ego Capua discessi et mansi Callibus. Inde has litteras dedi : *f. what place*, unde (v. L. G. p. 88, 3) : v. HENCE, THENCE, WHENCE. From all sides, undique, Cic. : Virg. : *f. within*, without, intrinsecus, extrinsecus, Cic. (v. WITHIN, WITHOUT) : *f. the foundations*, funditus, Cic. (v. FOUNDATION) : *f. afar*, procul, (v. FAR). 2. the adv. of time : esp. inde, *f. that time* : all along *f. the beginning of this empire*, jam inde a principio huius imperii, Cic. prov. cons. 13, 33 : *f. his very cradle*, jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36, fin. Miscell. phr. : to increase *f. day to day*, in (singulos) dies crescere, Cic. (v. DAILY) : to go round *f. tent to tent*, tentoria circumire, Tac. Ann. 1, 28, med. : *f. family to family*, per familias (e.g. circumire), Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 56 : *f. district to district*, per regiones, Col. 3, 21, init. : cf. per domos invitati, Liv. 1, 9, med. : I shall be obliged to you to congratulate your wife *f. me*, gratum mihi feceris si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8 : Liv. : to hinder a person *f. doing anything*, aliquem prohibere, deterere quominus, with subj. : v. TO HINDER, DETER, etc. (v. L. G. § 463).

front (subs.) : 1. e. the fore part of anything : 1. frons, nlla, *f. he draws up his forces in f. of the camp*, copias ante f. castrorum instruit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37 (a somewhat unusual expr.) : he proceeded with a straight *f. to battle*, aequa f. ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44, init. : he stationed eight cohorts in the *f.*, octo cohortes in f. constituit, Sall. : in f. and on the left, a f. et ab sinistra parte, Caes. B. G. 2, 23 : the *f. of a house*, f. aedium, Vitruv. 2. prior pars : v. FORE. 3. (milit. & t.) principle, orum (the troops who in forming time of battle would be next the enemy) : immediately behind the *f.*, post pr. Sall. Jug. 50 (v. Long ad l.) : Liv. 4. primum agmen (of troops marching) : Sall. : Liv. : v. VAN. Phr. : in f. of, or from the *f. of*, pro (with abl.) : in f. of all the temples, pro templis omnibus, Cic. Mil. init. : to announce anything from the *f. of a platform*,

aliquid supra suggesta pronuntiare, Caes. B. G. 6, 90 : Cic. See also BEFORE, OPPOSITE TO, etc. Sometimes in front may be expr. by TO ADVANCE (adj.) : na, a sound in f. (opp. to in the back), adversum vulnus, Cic. Harusp. resp. 19, 40 : in the *f. of the body*, adverso corpore, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 3 : in f. of each other, ex adverso (of armies), Suet. Caes. 39, med. Just.

front (adj.) : 1. anticus : the *f. door of a house*, anticum (sc. ostium), Fest. In Forcell. s. v. : v. FORE. 2. primarius, e : the *f. part of a house* (the atrium), pars domus p. Gell. 16, 5 : the *f. line*, p. acies, Tac. H. 3, 21, extr. 3. prior, us, primus : v. FORE.

front (v.) : aspectus, i (to look towards) : v. TO FACE, COMMAND (III.).

frontage : frons, nlla, *f. : a thousand feet in f.*, mille pedes in f., Hor. S. 1, 8, 12.

frontier : finis, terminus : v. BOUNDARY.

fronting (prep.) : adversus : v. FACING, OPPOSITE TO.

frontispiece : pictura a primori parte libri inscripta ; or perh. pictura primoris : cf. Gell. 1, 18 (in primore libro).

frontlet : esp. for horses : frontilla, tum, n. : Liv. (of the head-dress of elephants), 37, 40 : Plin.

front : 1. gelu, ita, n. (also used concr. for ice : q. v.) : to be frozen up with the keen *f.*, acuto g. consistere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 4 : the forms gelus and gelum also occur : ne gelus nocet, Cato, R. R. 40, extr. : venenum enim gelum radibus tenellis, Varr. R. R. 1, 45 : but not in the best writers. 2. gelatio (a frost : rare) : a severe *f.*, magna g., Plin. 17, 27, 37 § 233. 3. gellicidum (= preced. : a term freq. in the writers on husbandry) : to be assailed by *f.*, gellicidis (pruinis) infestari, Col. 2, 8, med. : (a bough) exposed to *f.*, ad gellicidum reiectus, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, init. : Cato. 4. pruina : v. HOAR-FROST. Sometimes frigus (frigo) may be precise enough, esp. poet. : cf. Ov. Fast. 1, 149, etc. : v. COLD.

front-bitten : 1. praenustus (at the extremities) : *f. limbs*, pr. artus, Liv. 21, 40 : Plin. 2. ambustus (frozen all over) : the limbs of many were *f. through the intensity of the cold*, a multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. Ann. 13, 35. Neut. pl. absol. ambusta (frost-bites), Plin. 28, 2, 5, extr. 3. adustus (as if singed ; nipped) : lion's fat cures *f. limbs*, leonis adipis sanant adusta nivia, Plin. 28, 8, 25. 4. expr. by verb, as praestri, adstri, and (intrans.) praerigescere : the feet of many were *f. by the coldness of the snow*, rigor nivis multorum pedes adussit, Curt. 6, 3, med. : a soldier was so *f. that his hands adhered to their burden*, and came off from his arms, ita miles praerigit manus, ut oneri adhaerentes, truncis brachiis decederent, Tac. Ann. 13, 35, med.

front-bound : qui (quae, quod) gelu constitit : v. TO FREEZE.

frosty : gelidus : in winter the atmosphere is cold and *f.*, coelum est hieme frigidum et g., Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4 : a *f. night*, g. nox, Virg. : *f. December*, g. December, Ov. : v. COLD, FROZEN.

froth (subs.) : 1. spuma : v. FOAM. 2. (of fermentation) flos, floris, m. : Col. : v. GEN. LEX. RUST. & v.

froth (v.) : 1. spumo, i : v. TO FOAM. 2. (of the *f. of fermentation*) fiores, 2 : if the wine begins to *f.*, si vinum fl. incipiet, Col. 12, 30 : v. preced. art.

frothy : 1. Lit. : spumens : v. FOAMY. II. Fig. : = inflated ; empty and noisy : spumens : a *f. poem*, sp. carmen, Pers. 1, 96 : v. INFLATED, BOMBASTIC.

forward : pertinax, difficilis : v. OBSTINATE, PERVERSE.

forwardly : perversè, pertinaciter : v. OBSTINATELY, PERVERSELY.

forwardness : mores difficiles ac perversi, pravi : v. OBSTINACY, PERVERNESS.

frown (nub): 1. contractio (with some explanatory word): there was such gravity in his eye, such a (solemn) f. on his brow, tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta c. frontis, Cic. Best. 8, 19: from a relaxing or a contracting of the brow, i. e. a f. ex superciliorum aut remissione aut c., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146. 2. vultus, ūs, m. (lit. a look; but often denoting an angry frowning look, even without an adj.): the f. of the threatening tyrant, v. instantis tyranni, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 3: comp. id. Sat. 1, 6, 121. 3. frons adducta: comp. Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 5: v. TO FROWN.

frown (v.): 1. frontem (supercilium) contrāho, xl, ctum, 3: he f.'d fr. contraxit, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: supercilia contrahere, Quint. 11, 3, 79. 2. frontem adduco, xl, ctum, 3: he f.s, he turns away his face (on being asked a favour), f. adduxit, vultum avertit, Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 5: Quint. Phr.: your countenance contracts wrinkles and f.s, vultus tuus colligit rugas et trahit frontem, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1.

frowning (adj.): contractus, adductus: a f. brow, contracta supercilia, Quint.: v. TO FROWN.

frowningly: expr. by phr., contractis superciliis, adducta fronte, etc.: v. TO FROWN.

frozen (part. adj.): 1. glacie concretus: Virg. G. 1, 236: Liv. 21, 36, extr.: simily, frigore concretus, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 32. 2. rigidus (stiff, hard; chiefly poet.): the f. earth, r. tellus, Virg. G. 2, 316: cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48: but in either case the emphasis is upon the hard, motionless nature of that which is frozen. 3. gelū rigens: Phaedr. 4, 19: Liv. 21, 32, med. (animalia inanimata omnia rigentia gelu): rigens also occurs absol., Mart. 14, 117: aquam potare rigentem (al. recentem): Claud. 4, glaciālia, e. v. ICR. To be f., (frigore) rigere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: Lucr. (v. sup.): to become f., rigescere, Virg. G. 3, 363: concrecere, conglaciare, etc.: v. TO FREEZE (II).

fructification: 1. the act of making fruitful: expr. by ger. of fecundo, etc.: v. TO FERTILIZE. || The reproductive parts of a plant: perh. "fecundae partes: or "fructificatio: as scent. f. 2.

fructify: fecundo, i: v. TO FERTILIZE.

frugal: 1. frūgi (indecl.: being strictly a dat.: often in wider sense = honest): for comp. and sup., frūgālior, frūgālistimus: f. living, victus frugi, Quint. 5, 10, 27: a woman so f. and so chaste, mulier tam frugi, tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: this man lives rather stingily: let him be called f., parcius huius vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: a f. dinner, coena frugi, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: an excellent farmer, very economical, very moderate, very f., optumus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, Cic. De Or. 2, 71, 287: sometimes bonae frugi is found, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 6: Pl.: v. TEMPERATE. 2. parvus: v. SPARCO. 3. attentus: (careful: looking attentively after one's property): you seem to me too harsh and f., durus nimis aequae videris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91: a f. life, vita a [et rustica] Cic. Rosc. A. 35, 44. 4. dūrus (without luxury or indulgence): cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 4: parce ac duriter vitam agere: v. HARDY. 5. diligens: v. CAREFUL.

frugality: 1. parsimonia. Avo graec. a fortune is f., quam magnum vegetal sit p., Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: v. ECONOMY. Join: parsimonia et diligentia, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87. 2. diligentia (carefulness: in whatever sphere): Cic. l. c.: v. ECONOMY. 3. frūgālitās (used by Cic. in wider sense, as including honesty, sobriety, etc., Tusc. 3, 16): any falling short in income is made good by f., quod cessat ex redditu frugalitate supplet, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 3: Petr.: v. HONESTY.

frugally: 1. parcos (sparingly,

economically): Cic. Join: parce ac duriter, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20: parce, cultu-tentior, severo, sobrio, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106. 2. frūgālior (in wider sense: comp. FRUGALITY, 3). Pl. Join: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 107: v. HONESTLY. 3. dūritē (with hardness, opp. to luxuriously): Join: parce ac duriter, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20.

fruit: 1. fructus, ūs (any kind of produce, esp. that of trees: used in most senses of the Eng.): spring shows the promise of f., the remaining seasons are adapted for cropping and housing it, ver ostendit futuros fr.; reliqua tempora demetendis fr. et percipiendis accommodata sunt, Cic. Sen. 19, 70: the f.s of trees, arborum fr., Quint. 8, 5, 26: vines laden with f., graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: of animals: a cow begins to bear f. from two or three years old, vacca a bimā aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Varr.: v. PRODUCE, OFFSPRING. Fig.: the f. of studies, studiorum fr., Quint. 8, pref. § 26: to receive the f. of diligence, diligentiae fructum recipere, Cic. Br. 62, 222. 2. frux, frūgis, f. (usu. in pl.: the produce of the soil in general: rarely used of the fruit of trees): the earth teeming with f.s, terra fca frugibus, Cic.: the cultivation of the soil and the housing of the f.s of the earth, cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: the tree is bowed down with f., curvatur frugibus arbor, Col. poet. 10, 39: v. PRODUCE. Fig.: that precious kind of minds seldom or never comes to any f., illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, Quint. 1, 3, 3: the f.s of industry, industriae fruges, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: v. RESULT. 3. fetus, ūs (produce: oftener of the yield of flocks): the trees grow and are laden with f., arbores crescent fetuque gravatur, Lucr. Fig.: f. of the mind, f. animi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 68. 4. pōmum (any round-shaped f., such as an apple, peach, plum): a region abounding neither in f.s nor in grapes, regio nec pomo feta nec uvis, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 13: the f.s lie scattered hither and thither each under its tree, strata jacent passim sua quaeque sub arbore p., Virg. E. 7, 54: all the foliage and f. (of the palm) is at the top, coma omnis in cacumine et p. est, Plin. 13, 4, 7 § 30: acorns cannot be reckoned amongst f.s, glandes inter p. numerari non possunt, Plin. 15, 24, 26. 5. bacca or bacca (any berry-like fruit): the careful husbandman plants trees of which he will never behold the f., arbores serit diligens agricola quorum adspiciet bacam ipse nunquam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: the f.s of trees and produce of the soil, arborum baccae terraeque fruges, Cic. Sen. 2, 5. Phr.: to reap the f. of folly or wickedness: plector, 3: whatever folly the kings commit, the Achaeans reap the f. of, quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14: we are only reaping the f. (of our folly), merito plectimur, Phaedr. 1, 31, extr.: in many things we reap the f. of negligence, multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, Cic. Am. 22, 85.

fruit-bearing: 1. frūgifer: v. FRUITFUL. 2. pōmifer, ūs, ūm (as trees: v. FRUIT, 4): a f.-bearing tree, p. arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7: f.-bearing dumex, p. Auctumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11. 3. frūgiferens (poet.): f.-bearing lands, terre fr., Lucr. 1, 3. 4. fructuarius: v. FRUITFUL (4).

fruiterer: pōmarius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227.

fruiter: i. e. a store-house for fruit: 1. pōmārium (more freq. = orchard: q. v.): Plin. 15, 16, 18. 2. θρῶνθηκα (θρῶνθηκα): Varr. R. R. 1, 2, med.

fruitful: 1. fecundus (having prolific energy): a f. soil, f. solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2: nature has produced nothing more f. than the sow, sue nihil gignit natura fecundius, Cic.: a f. (child-bearing) wife, f. uxor, Hor. S. 2,

5, 31: v. FERTILE. 2. frūgifer, ūs, ūm (actually yielding fruit): not all fields are f. which are cultivated, agri non omnes f. sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: Quint.: f. harvests, f. messes, Ov. Fig.: all philosophy is f. and productive, tota philosophia f. et fructuosa (est), Cic. Off. 1, 2, init. 3. fructuosus (actually yielding fruit in abundance): a field however fertile cannot be f. without cultivation, ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fr. esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: Caeas. f. vine-shoots, fr. palmita, Col. 5, 5, med.: v. PRODUCTIVE. Fig.: advantageous, q. v. 4. fructuarius (fruit-bearing as opp. to bearing merely leaves or flowers): a f. vine-shoot, palme f., Col. 5, 6, ad fin.: Plin.: f. eyes (buds) of the vine, f. oculi vitis, Col. 3, 18: f. branches of the olive, f. rami oleae, Col. 5, 9, ad fin. 5. fertilis, e (which denotes capacity for fruitfulness, not actual bearing of fruit: v. sup. 3): v. FERTILE. 6. ferax, ūs (strictly = fertilis, but chiefly used of lands actually productive): to render Egypt more f., Aegyptum ut feraciorē redderet, Suet.: f. plants, f. plantae, Virg.: Cic.: v. FERTILE. 7. fetus (= fecundus, but chiefly poet): v. TEEMING. 8. fructifer, ūs, ūm: Col. 9, abser: v. FERTILE, PRODUCTIVE. 10. felix, ūs (poet.): f. boughs, f. rami, Hor.

fruitfully: 1. secundē: Varr.: Plin. 2. frūctūter: Fig.: of the growth of a city, more luxuriantly and more f., laetius feraciusque, Liv. 6, 1.

fruitfulness: 1. fecunditas: nature has laid down a law for f. for vegetables, for men, and for other animals, natura parem legem f. dixit virentibus, atque hominibus, ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, init.: f. of fields, f. agrorum, Cic.: to impart f. to fields, f. agris dare, Cic.: to impart f. to women, vinctum feminis f. importat, Plin. 4, 18, 22: so, f. afferre, dare, addere, Plin. Fig.: f. of mind, f. animi, Plin. pref. § 5. 2. fertilitas: v. FERTILITY. 3. abertas: v. PRODUCTIVENESS.

fruit-garden: pōmārium: Varr.: Hor.: v. ORCHARD.

fruition: v. ENJOYMENT.

fruitless: 1. Lit.: stérilis, casus: v. UNFRUITFUL, BARREN. || Fig.: without result: 1. irritus (in Cic. = invalid, without legal effect): a f. undertaking, 1. inceptum, Liv. 29, 36, extr.: f. gifts, 1. dona, Virg. G. 4, 519: f. prayers, 1. preces, Plin. Jun. v. VAIN. 2. infructuosus (rare): f. enterprises, inf. preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 69: a f. campaign, inf. milita, Tac. H. 1, 51: see also UTILITAS. Phr.: to undertake a f. labour, actum or acta agere (prov.), Cic. Fam. 9, 18; Ann. 22, 83: after f. attempts to accomplish a purpose, infectis illis quae quae destinaverit, Caeas. B. C. 1, 33.

fruitlessly: 1. frustra, nēquiquam, incassum: v. VAIN (2). 2. casus (very rare): f. to waste time, c. tempus terere, Liv. 24, 26, med. 3. irritus (in agreement with subject: cf. L. G. § 343): he f. presses upon him with various assaults, variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg. Aen. 5, 442: he returned as having f. undertaken the embassy, ille ut irritus legationis, rediit, Tac. H. 4, 32, extr. 4. re infecta: Liv. 9, 32: v. preced. art. fin.

fruit-tree: 1. pōmum: to plant olive, olea, fig-tree, f.-trees, olea, ulmos, ficos, poma, serere, Cato R. R. 18: to graft f.-trees, poma inserere, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 35: Virg. 2. pōma, ūs, ūm. 3. exar, by adj. with arbor, as pomifera arbor: v. FRUIT-BEARING.

frustrate: 1. dirimo, emul, emptum, 3 (to break off, disconcert): to f. an undertaking, rem susceptam d., Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: TO BREAK OFF (A. II, N.B.—Not, of course, to be used with ref. to persons. 2. dicitio, mī, eum, 3 (to upset, "knock on the head"): 1

had *f.d* the whole affair, rem totam discesserant, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, *ut*: to *f.* the designs of the enemy, consilia hostium d., Front. Strat. 4, 7, 31. 3. disturbo, *t* (to upset): to *f.* a marriage, nuptias d., Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11: to *f.* and pervert a law, legem d. atque pervertere, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101. 4. in pass.: to be *f.d*: frustra esse: no plan or undertaking of his was ever *f.d*, cuius neque consilium neque inceptum ullum f. erat, Sall. Jug. 7, *extr.*: Liv. 2, 25: we must exert ourselves that they may be *f.d*, animum est ut illi f. sint, Sall. Jug. 85, ad *int.*: v. TO DISAPPOINT. 5. also in pass.: expr. by ad or in irritum and a verb: v. TO FAIL (III, 5). (N.B.—Not frustrator in this sense: laborem frustrari however occurs in Col. pref. med.; in Cic. frustrator is to disappoint, cheat, deceive.)

frustration: I. frustratio (usu. implying deception: cf. Liv. 38, 25, where it = *feint*, stratagem: also id. 3, 24; where f. legis tollendae = a trick to evade the law): Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, ad *fin.* 2. expr. by ger. or part.: "surely the *f.* of their hopes could not but enrage them" (South), "immo ferri non potuit, quin spe destituit dolore atque ira afficerentur (exandrescent): on account of the *f.* of that plan, disreputo eo consilio, etc.: v. TO FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT.

try (sub): I. Lit. the numerous progeny of fish: exāmen, Inla. n.; Pliny has examined piscium of the multitudes of small fish carried up into the air, as he supposes, with water, 11, 1, 1: v. SWARM. Sometimes suboles may suffice: v. OFFSPRING. II. of human beings (contemptuously): perh. quisquillae, arum (lit. refuse): the *f.* of the Clodian cabal, q. Clodianae editionis, Cic. Sext. 41, *extr.* The *f.* of common people, plebscula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: Hor.: populus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

try (v): frigo, xl, cum; 3: eggs *f.d* in oil, ova fricta ex oleo, Plin. 29, 3, 11 § 44: Hor.

trying (v): 1. sartigo, Inla. f.; Juv. 10, 64: Plin. 2, fristale, la. n.; Apic. 7, 5.

fuddled: cūmbulentus, ōbrutus: v. INTOXICATED.

fudge (interj.): gerrae! Pl. Aa. 3, 1, 10.

fuel: 1. ligna (wood for burning): they use cow-dung for *f.*, fimo bubulo pro lignis utuntur, Liv. 38, 18: Hor. 2. crēma (sticks): v. FIREWOOD. 3. alimentum (lit. nourishment): poet.: pitch and wax, and other things that serve as *f.* to the flames, piceum et ceras alimentaque cetera flammæ, Ov. Met. 14, 512: cf. arida nutrimenta, Virg. Aen. 1, 175. To get *f.* (milit. t.): lignor, 1: Caes.: Liv. Phr.: to add *f.* to the flames (prov.), oleum addere camino, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321: when the minds of the soldiers were already on fire, Mæcius Puleius had as it were added *f.* to the flames, flagrantibus jam militum animis, velut fides addiderat M. P., Tac. H. 1, 24. Liv. uses faces in the sense of dry sticks, 22, 16.

fugitive (adj.): 1. Flying quickly: fugax: the *f.* years, f. anni, Hor.: v. FLEETING. II. Running away, that has run away: 1. fugitivus (esp. of slaves): v. RUNAWAY, and foll. art.

2. profligatus: *f.* household gods, f. penates, Prop. 4, 1, 39: v. foll. art.

fugitive (sub): 1. profligatus, *f.* profuga (from country and home: strictly adj.): give help to the *f.*, profugo affer opem, Ov.: a *f.* by destiny, fato pr., Virg.: a *f.* from home, domo pr., Liv. With gen.: Tiridates a *f.* from his kingdom, T. regni prof., Tac. Ann. 15, 1. 2. fugitivus (a term of contempt and reproach): Jugurtha a *f.* from his dominions, J. regni f., Flor. 3, 1, 12: Hor. (In Cic. only of fugitive slaves: v. RUNAWAY).

3. extorris, la. c. (expatriated): v. EXILED. N.B.—Though the adj. profugus appears not to occur in Cic., the verb profugio is freq.: as, he

became a *f.* from his kingdom, ex suo regno profugit, id. Manil. 9, 23.

fugitiveness: "fugax natura": v. FUGITIVE.

fulcrum: of a lever: pressio: the *f.* which the Greeks call ὑποκλῆον, pr. quod Graeci ὑρ. appellant, Vitr. 10, 3 (8), 2.

fulfil: I. e. to accomplish fully: 1. expio, ōvi, ōtum, 2: to *f.* the office of friendship, amicitiae munus exp., Cic. Am. 19, 67: to *f.* the duty of writing, exp. officium scribendi, Cic. Fam. 16, 25: to *f.* a commission, mandatum exp., Gal. Dig. 16, 1, 27. 2. impleo, 2 (less strong than preced.): to promise what you cannot *f.*, id proferri quod non possis, Cic. C. 18, 51: to *f.* a promise, promissum, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 6: Tac.: to *f.* the prophecies, vaticinia, 1 (with abl.): v. TO DISCHARGE. 3. praesto, stiti, stitum, 1: to make good: as, a promise: to meet any legal call or responsibility): I at least will *f.* my duty to the commonwealth, ego certe meum resp. officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Cic.: v. TO PERFORM. 5. exséquor, citius, 3: v. TO CARRY OUT. See also foll. art.

fulfilled (part. adj.): of hopes, prayers, etc.: rātus: she prays that her visions may be *f.*, v. sint sua visa precatur, Ov. Met. 9, 703: may the gods cause your prayers to be *f.*, efficit ratas diva preces, Ov. F. 1, 696: drunkennes bids hopes be *f.*, ebrietas spes jubet esse r., Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17. Phr.: how many of their predictions are *f.*, quanta quaeque res eventit praedicta ab illis? Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: if at any time some dream has been *f.*, si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, ib. 53, *int.*

fulfilment: v. ACCOMPLISHMENT: often best expr. by ger. or part.: e.g. "with what confidence ought we to wait for the *f.* of all his other promises" (Blair), "quam fidenter expectare oportet donec cetera sua promissa rata faciat, impleat": v. TO FULFIL. August. has completio prophetiae, in sense of *f.* of prophecy.

fuliginous: fuliginæus, fuliginosus: v. SOOTY.

full: I. Filled with; (also standing in: 1. plenus (with gen. or less frequently abl.: half-full, sēmplenus, Cic. Liv.): in most senses: (a) lit. filled with: a jar *f.* of gold, aula auræ pl., Plin.: purses *f.* of silver, sonae pl. argenti, C. Grac. ap. Gell. (b) abounding in: Gaul is *f.* of Roman citizens, Gallia est pl. civium Romanorum, Cic.: a house *f.* of chased plate, domus pl. coelati argenti, Cic.: a life *f.* of pleasures, vita pl. voluptatibus, Cic. Fig.: *f.* of deceit, fraudis pl., Pl.: *f.* of business, pl. negotii, Cic.: *f.* of anger, pl. irae, Liv.: I am *f.* of expectation about Pompey, pl. sum expectatione de Pompeio, Cic.: what country in the world is not *f.* of our sufferings, quae regio in terris nostri non pl. laboris? Virg. (c) fully fed, fully supplied: a dormouse with *f.* body, nitidula pl. corpore, Hor.: you were *f.* with very little, pl. eras minime, Ov.: Verres had departed *f.* (of wealth), Verres pl. decesserat, Cic.: a *f.* table, pl. mensa, Virg.: a *f.* banquet, pl. convivium, Suet.: a *f.* vine, i. e., loaded with grapes, pl. vitis, Ov.: I have received three letters from you; one short, two fuller, tres a te acceptae litterae: unam brevem, duas pleniores, Cic.: a fuller speech, plenior oratio, Cic.: *f.* of years, plenus annis, Plin. (d) of sounds; opp. to thin, meagre: a *f.* voice, [grandis et] pl. vox, Cic. Br. 84, 289: Quint.: fuller syllables, pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28. (e) = complete: a *f.* and entire year, pl. annus atque integer, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: the *f.* number, pl. numerus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: now marriageable with *f.* years, pl. jam nubilis annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53: the *f.* moon, luna pl., Caes.: v. MOON. 2. replētus (well-stocked with, pos-

sessing in abundance; with abl. and less freq. gen.: In Cic. only as part.): a horn *f.* of fruits and fragrant flowers, cornu pomis et odoris f. foret, Ov. M. 9, 87: an island *f.* of forests, insula r. silvis, Plin. 12, 10, 21: paths *f.* of boys and women, r. semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25. 3. repletus (crowded with, abounding in: with abl. or gen.): villas *f.* of ornament, villas ornamentis r., Cic. Verr. 4, 57, 126: a vase filled *f.* of marks, cera r. notis, Ov. A. 1, 12, 8: a house *f.* of gamblers, domus aleatoribus r., Cic. Phil. 4, 27, 67: Gaul is *f.* of merchants, r. Gallia negotiatorum est, Cic. Font. *int.* Fig.: a life *f.* of good things, vita r. bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, *int.*: letters *f.* of the greatest possible kindness, litterae r. omni officio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, *int.*: poems *f.* of insults, carmina r. centum mellis, Tac. 4. frēquens, nūs (crowded: sometimes with abl.): the Nile is *f.* of wild animals and monsters, Nilus (est) feris et belluis fr., Plin. 5, 9, 10 § 33: Liv.: absol. a *f.* senate assembled, senatus fr. convenit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, med.: in a very *f.* senate, frequentissimo senatu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: v. CROWDED. 5. crebro, brs. brum (with abl.: crowded with, thick with): a grove *f.* of reeds, c. arundinibus lucus, Ov. Fig.: *f.* of sentiments, thoughts (of a speaker), c. sententiis, Quint. 10, 1, 102: Thucydides is *f.* of matter, Thucydides c. est rerum frequentia, Cic. de Gr. 2, 13, 56: you know that of late everybody has been *f.* of this, hoc est J. etc., scitis per hos dies creberrimum fuisse sermonem, me, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 14. 6. densus (with abl.: thick with): the Tiber *f.* of eddies, Tiberis vorticibus d., Ov. F. 6, 502. Fig.: Euripides *f.* of sentiments, thoughts, E. sententiis d., Quint. 10, 1, 68. Phr.: a tract of land *f.* of brushwood, ager arbutis consitus, Sall. Jug. 53: standing corn with *f.* and clove ears, seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: the moon was *f.*, lit., visible all night, luna pernox erat, Liv. 5, 28: to be *f.* of anything, i. e., to be ever talking of it, habere aliquod in ore, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, *extr.*: everybody is *f.* of it, in ore est omni populo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13 (see also, sup. 1, 6): N.B.—Full of may sometimes be expressed by means of a deriv. adj.: e.g., *f.* of joy, laetibundus, Gell.: *f.* of frolic, lātibundus, Liv. (comp. Gell. 11, 15): *f.* of wine, vīdentibus, for which, v. JOYFUL, FROLICHSOME, etc.: to the *f.* v. COMPLETELY. II. Satisfied with food: sātus, ita, trum (with gen.): *f.* of all kinds of good things inside, intus omnium rerum s., Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3: *f.* of dainties, atillium s., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: absol., a *f.* guest, conviva s., Hor. S. 1, 119. 2. plenus: v. SUP. (1, 1, c.). III. Fully sufficient: as a *f.* supply: sātis, affātum (cum gen.): v. ABUNDANT. IV. Complete: 1. plēnus, Cic.: v. SUP. (1, 1, c.). 2. intēger: v. ENTIRE. 3. justus (of proper or normal dimensions): a *f.* consular army, j. exercitus, Liv. 9, 43: Caes.: v. REGULAR. 4. sōlidus (whole, unbroken): the *f.* interest, usura s., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: to receive *f.* pay for only half a year's service, militis semestris s. stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4, med.: a *f.* year, s. annus, Liv. 1, 19: as sube: the *f.* sum, solidum: so as to pay everybody his *f.* share, ut a. sumum cūque reddatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: by sync. solidum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65. V. Of speed: plēnus: he marches them at *f.* pace up the hill, pl. gradu in collem subduci, Sall. Jug. 98: Liv. 4, 32, ad *fin.* Fig.: to enter (on one's studies) at *f.* speed, pl. gradu ingredi, Treb. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16. Phr.: at *f.* speed (denoting haste), citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14, ad *fin.*: c. agmine, id. 27, 59, *int.*: at *f.* gallop, citato equo, or in pl. citatis equis, Liv. 1, 57: incitato equo, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: ado., at *f.* speed, citatim (v. rare), Hirt. B. Afr. 80. VI

Of sounds: as, a *f. tone*: plenus: a voice may be either *f. or thin*, est (vox) et pl. et exilis, Quint. 11, 3, 13: Cic. v. *supr.* (1, 1, d.). VII. Of dress: with ample folds: fusus: a *f. toga*, i. toga, Suet. v. *flouing*. VIII. Of colour: deep, rich: satur (color): Plin. 37, 10, 61: Sen.

full-blown: I. Lit.: of flowers: aptus: v. *open*. II. Fig.: making a show, inflated: perit: timidus: *f. blown honour*, t. honos, Prop. 2, 24, 31: a heart *f. blown with ambition*, i. cor, Hor. S. 2, 5, 213. Phr.: his extraordinary vanity became more and more *f. blown*, mirus animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11, fin.

full-bodied: Phr.: *f. bodied wine*, plenum vinum, opp. to tenue, Cels. 1, 6; vinum firmum (that will keep its flavour), Virg. G. 1, 97: Geil.

full-bred: Phr.: *a f.-bred crop*, segete spica uberius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91.

full-faded: I. satur: v. *full* (II.). 2. plenus: v. *full* (I, 1, c.).

full-grown: I. adultus: a *f. grown virgin*, virginis a. Cic. a *f. grown son*, filius a. Suet. a *step-son* *f. grown*, privigenus adultus acetate, Sall. Cic.: so of animals, plants, etc., *f. grown young of dolphins*, a. catuli delphinorum, Plin. *f. grown hair*, a. crinis, Stat. Fig.: when Athens was now not in her infancy, but *f. grown*, non nascentibus Athenis, sed iam a. Cic. Br. 7, 27: *f. grown conspiracy*, a. conjuratio, Tac. Ann. 15, 71. 2. excretus (rare, and only of animals): animals that are *f. grown*, animalia [non tenera sed] ex, Lact. 2, 11, med. 3. pubes or puber, æris (strictly, only of men or women, and having reference to marriageable age): usu. as subs., all the *f. grown males* are wont to assemble in arms, omnes p. armati convenire consueverunt, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 56: to put all the *f. grown population* to the sword, omnes p. interficere, Cæsar. B. C. 2, 13: Sall. Fig. (poet.), a stalk with *f. grown leaves*, puberibus caulis foliis, Virg. Aen. 12, 413. 4. tempestuous (in its ripe season: not used of human beings except poet.): a *f. grown pine-tree*, t. pinus, Virg. G. 1, 296: *f. grown maturity*, t. maturitas, Cic. Sen. 2, 7: a *f. grown maiden*, t. viro virgo, Hor. Od. 1, 23, extr.

full-length: Phr.: a *f. length portrait*, imago totius hominis figuræ.

full-moon: plenilunium, Plin. 18, 32, 75: more freq. expr. by plena (luna), pernox: v. *MOON*; *full*.

full (v. tr.): I. e. to thicken cloth as do fullers: dāro, i. Pl. As. 5, 2, 57.

fuller (subs.): fullō, ōnis, m.: Plin.: Mart.: the trade or art of a *f.*, ars fullonica (ab. fullōnia), Plin. 7, 56 § 196: or simply fullonica, Pl. As. 5, 2, 27: fuller's earth, creta fullonica, Plin.

fullery: I. e. a fuller's shop or mill: fullōnica (-ōnis), Ulp. 3, 3, 3, init.: in pl., fullonica, orum, ib. 7, 1, 13, ad fin.

fulling (subs.): v. *fullery*.

fulling-mill: v. *fullery*.

fully: I. To the full, completely: I. plene: to accomplish anything *f. and completely*, p. cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: v. *COMPLETELY*, *altogether*. 2. ampliter (rare): *f. engaged*, a. occupatus, Pl. Clat. 2, 3, 54: Geil.

II. Of writing; as, to treat *f.*: I. copiose: to speak *f.* on any subject, c. de aliqua re dicere, Cic. v. *copiously*. 2. latè (opp. to concisely or with compression): to speak rather more *f.* (upon any subject), latius dicere, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: v. *freely* and *infr.*

3. abundanter (with full, ample treatment): to speak copiously and *f.*, copiose et a. loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, extr.: to prove *f.*, a. demonstrare, Auct. Her. 3, init.

4. fusa (at large, freely: often with some other word): to speak *f.* and at length, f. lateque dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 57: and v. *sq.*

5. uberius, uberius (more *f.*, most *f.*.. the positive is not used): to

discuss more *f.* and more at large, uberius fusiusque disputare, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; latius et uberius, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, extr.: to treat a point most *f.*, locum uberissime tractare, Cic.

fulminate (v. tr.): I. e. to launch (as) thunderbolts: Phr.: to *f.* (something) against any one, fulmen quoddam in aliquem intente (mittere, conicere): the dictatorial authority had been *f. against them*, dictatorum fulmen in se intentatum, Liv. 6, 39: to *f.* reproaches and menaces against one, probra aliquid et minas intedere, Tac. Ann. 3, 36.

fulmination: perh. verborum fulmina, Cic. Fam. 9, 21; or, minae: v. *THREAT*.

fulmine: I. e. to thunder and lightning (fig.): intēno, fulguro: v. *thunder*.

fulness: Phr.: The condition of being full: plentia (rare): the *f.* of the clouds, i. e., of moisture, nubium pl., Vir.

II. Abundance, riches: I. abertias: *f.*, variety, copiousness of speech, orationis u., varietas, copia, Cic. Bal. 1, 3: v. *copiousness*. 2. copia: v. *abundance*, *copiousness* (N.B. — Not plenitudo in this sense; which however occurs in Vulg. Joh. 1, 16: de plenitudine ejus nos omnes recipimus).

III. Of sounds, opp. to meagreness, thinness: plentitudo: cf. Auct. Her. 4, 20.

IV. Of colour, deepness, richness: saturitas: Plin. 9, 39, 64. (N.B. — In most senses, *fulness* may be expr. by an adj. to have great clearness and *f.* of voice, *voce admodum clara plenaque [praeditum] esse: v. *full*.)

fulsome: I. e. offensive: perh. pūtidus (lit. of offensive smell): a word used by Cic. of any extravagance or affectation which becomes disgusting: v. *affected*. In speaking of flattery, humilis or infimus may do: a *f. flatterer of the queen*, humillimus assentator reginae, Vell. 2, 87: must *f. proclatations*, infimae obscrationes, Tac. Ann. 1, 12.

fulsomely: I. perh. humilliter (grovelingly): cf. Liv. 24, 35: servire humilliter. 2. servilliter (in an object, slavish manner): Tac. H. 1, 36.

fulness: expr. by adj. or adv.: disliking such *f.* of flattery, *aversatus tam humiles [parumque liberales] assentationes; nolens se adeo humilliter adulari.

fumble: I. explorō, i. her hand *f.* for the way in the dark, ex. caecum (manus) iter, Ov. Met. 10, 455. 2. tento, praetento, i. v. *to feel*. (But the above do not convey the accessory idea of confusion, awkwardness: it may perh. be expr. by adding trepidanter or trepide, rustice, etc.: v. *HURRIEDLY*, *awkwardly*.)

fumblingly: perh. trepidanter (in an alarmed, confused manner): Suet. Ner. 49; or titubanter (as one stumbling and tripping): v. *falteringly*. Sometimes tentābundus (feeling the way, step by step), in agreement with subj.: cf. Liv. 21, 36, init.

fume (subs.): I. Volatile vapour rising from some substance: hālitus, ūis, m. (in sing.): the *f.* from lead-furnaces are noxious, plumbi fornacium h. noxius, Plin. 34, 18, 50: the *f.* of Avernus, h. Avernī, Val. Fl. (v. *EXHALATION*). Of the *f.* of wine from the mouth of drunkards, ex ore ebriorum h. cadi, Plin. 14, 22, 28 § 142: v. *BREATH*. II. The after effects of wine (see also *supr.* 1.): crāpula: to sleep off, get rid of, the *f.* of wine, cr. edormire, exhalare, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cr. amovere, Pl. Pa. 5, 1, 46; cr. discutere, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

III. Fig.: the *f.* of passion, ira, pl. irae (v. *ANGER*): the *f.* of anger subside, defervecit ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; deflagrat ira, Liv. 40, 8; ira evanescit, Sen. Ir. 1, 8, 6.

fume (v.): chiefly used fig., to be hot with anger: I. exaestuo, i. he *f.* with rage, mens (ejus) exaestuat *f.*, Virg. Aen. 9, 798: grief consumed *f.*

within, inclusus dolor ex. intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63. 2. stomāchor, i. (only with personal subject): to *f.* and be put out at, et moleste ferre, Cic. Fam. 15, 10, Ter.: v. *to rage*.

fumigate: I. suffio, 4: to *f.* and purify houses, domos a. et purgare, Plin. 25, 5, 21: the wine-cellar must be *f.* with sweet perfumes, cella vinaria bonis odoribus suffundenda, Col. 12, 18, med.

2. fumigo, i. to *f.* (purify) vines, alvūs *f.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 18, ante med.: to *f.* poultry-houses, gallinaria *f.*, Col.

3. suffumigo, i. (to *f.* from beneath): to *f.* a hive from beneath, alvum suff., Varr.: to *f.* vessels from beneath, vasa suff., Col.: Cels.

4. vāpōro, i. (poet.): to *f.* a temple with incense, templum ture v., Virg. Aen. 11, 481. Phr.: to *f.* vines by setting cow-dung on fire, in fumis immitatur [alvis] tactus incenso bubulo fimo, Col. 9, 14, init.

fumigation: I. suffitio: Col.: Pl. 3. suffitus, ūis, m.: Plin. 3. expr. by verb: to purify by *f.*, fumo immisso purgare, etc.: v. *to fumigate*.

fumitory: capnos, i. *f.*: Plin. 25, 13, 99 (Fumaria, Linn.).

fun: Jocus, ludus: v. *SPORT*, *JOKE*. Phr.: what's *f.* to you is death to us, quod ridiculum est tibi, nobis saue molestum est, cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148: he thinks I am made just for his *f.* and gratification, sibi me pro ridiculo ac delectamento putat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, extr.: to make *f.* of any one, aliquem ludificari, ludibrio habere (v. *FOOL*, phr.): tell me what was the next *f.* you had, illa reddite mihi, quae deinceps risisti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 80: what *f.* we would have had, quantum lussissemus, risissemus! Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 3.

function: I. officium (special work): the *f.* of body (matter), of. corporis, Lucr. 1, 337: the *f.* of an orator, of. oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138: v. *DUTY*. 2. munus (task, responsibility): a lofty *f.*, grande m., Hor. Od. 2, 1, 11. In pl., munia, only in nom. and acc., occurs in same sense: to fulfil the *f.* of a leader, m. ducti implere, Tac. H. 1, 62: Cic. Liv. 3. actio (lawful course of procedure on the part of a magistrate): a consular *f.*, Liv. 4, 55, init. 4. pars, partes: v. *PART*, *PROVINCE*.

functionary: magistrātus, ūis: v. *MAGISTRATE*, *OFFICER*.

fund: I. A stock of money: eap. in reventus: Phr.: a reserved *f.*, aurum in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servatum, Liv. 27, 10: a *f.* of wealth amassed, collecta pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47: v. *MONEY*. II. In pl., the public funds, the credit of the nation: perh. *publica fides, or syngraphae publicae (v. *CREDIT*, *BOND*): to put money in the *f.*, *pecuniam fide publica sumpta collocare, mutuum dare: to call in money from the *f.*, *pecuniam f. publica collocatam religere (v. *to REVOKE*, *CALL IN*): the *f.* are high or low, *f. publica stat, laet; syngraphae publicae majores, minoris stant.

III. Fig.: as, a *f.* of learning, of wit, etc.: Phr.: he had an inexhaustible *f.* of wit, *facilitas in eo erat inexhaustae: this work contains a vast *f.* of learning, refertus est liber multiplici variaeque doctrina, comp. Suet. Gr. 10, med.: an amazing *f.* of material for the speaker, mirabilis copia dicendi, Cic. Top. 18, 67.

fundament: I. ānus, i. m.: Cic. Cels. 2. pōdex, icis, m.: Hor. Juv. 3. culus, i. m.: Cat.: Mart.

4. sēdes, is, *f.*, sing. or pl. ("the seat"): Plin. 23, 3, 37; 22, 21, 29. (N.B. — Podex and culus are obscene terms.)

fundamental: perh. primus or ultimus (standing at the point farthest back in the chain of causes): the *f.* bodies, i. e., the Epicurean atoms, corpora pr., Lucr. 1, 62: *f.* causes, ultimae causae, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 18. *F. principles*, principia orum: e. g., pr. juris, naturae,

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Cic. v. PRINCIPLE. Phr.: to take this (doctrine) as a *f. principle*, hinc exordia sumere, Lucr. 1, 150: v. FOUNDATION.

fundamentally: pēnitus, omnino: v. ALTOGETHER. Phr.: things *f. different*, adversa frontibus pugnantia, Hor. S. 1, 1, 103: to differ *f. in opinion*, non nomine [specie] solum sed re differre, cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 15.

fund-holder: *qui pecunias fide publica collocatas habet.

funeral (subs.): 1. fūnus, fīris, n. (the most comprehensive term); to celebrate a person's *f.*, f. aliquid facere, Cic. Clu. 9, 28; ducere (with ref. to the *f. procession*), Cic. Quint. 15, 50; to perform the due rites for a father's *f.*, paterni *f.* iusta solvere, Cic. R. 1, Ann. 8, 23; to celebrate a *f.*, f. celebrare, Liv. 8, 10, ad fin.: to attend a *f.*, venire (if of a number of people, conventus) in *f.*, funeris operam dare, Cic.: prodire in funus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 88: a common *f.*, f. honestum, Nep.: a common *f.* (opp. to honourable) *f.*, f. translaticium, Suet. Ner. 33; *extr.*: *f. procession*, pompa funeris, Cic. 2. iusta, orum (with or without funebria, the regular *f. ceremonies*: v. FORMALITIES) to perform the ceremonies of *f.*, f. funebria conficere, Cues. B. G. 6, 19; funeri *f.* solvere, Cic. v. *supr.*; *f. praestare*, persolvere, Curt.; *f. peragere*, Plin. 3. exsequia, arum (the *f. procession and obsequy*); to be deprived of burial and the ceremonies of *f.*, sepiultura et iustis exequiarum carere, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 13; to attend any one's *f.*, prosequi exs. funera, Cic. Clu. 71; *f. out of respect to the dead*, convenire ad ex. cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, *extr.*: to celebrate any one's *f.* (formally), ex. celebrare, Liv. 25, 17, fin.: to honour with a royal *f.*, ex. regio more facere, Just. 38, *extr.*: 4. suprēma (the last honours: a late expr.): to celebrate the *f.* of soldiers, a. militibus solvere, Tac. Ann. 1, 61, *int.*: the *f.* of Augustus, Nero, etc., Augusti, Neronis, Tac. 5. dōna ultima (poet): cf. d. ultima ferre, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 50: Val. Fl.

funeral (adj.): 1. funebris, e: *f. rites*, f. iusta, Cues. B. G. 6, 18, *extr.* (cf. funebria); *a. f. oration*, f. oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 141: *a. f. feast*, garments, etc., f. epulum vestimenta, Cic.: *a. f. ode*, f. carmen (= nenia), Quint. (N.B.—Funebris has often the sense of lamentable, deadly); 2. funereus (poet): *f. torches*, f. facies, Virg.: *a. f. voracity*, f. fons, Virg. 3. funērius, funēricus (= tius), in special phr.: an action about a *f.*, actio funeraticia, Pomp. Dig. 11, 7, 30 (cf. funeraria); the *f. fee*, funeraticum (as substantive), Inscr. in Forcell. 4. fēralis, e: v. FUNERAL, DISMAL.

funeral-pile: rōgus, pyra: v. PILE.

funereal: i. e. appertaining to the tomb, gloomy. 1. funebris, e: the *f. cypress*, f. cypressus, Hor.: v. FUNERAL (adj.). 2. fēralis, e: the *f. cypress*, f. cypressus, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21: *f. strains* (of the owl), f. carmina, Virg. Aen. 4, 462. 3. lūgubris, e: v. MOURNFUL.

fungeons: fungōsus: *f. bark*, cortex 2, Plin. 16, 5, 8 § 24: Col.

fungus: 1. fungus, i. m.: Plin. v. MUSHROOM. 2. āgāficus, or -um (the thinder *f.*): Plin. 25, 9, 57.

funnel: 1. infundibulum (the common word): Cato R. R. 13: a narrow-mouthed *f.*, i. angustior ore, Pall. Col. 2. cornu, ds (lit. a horn: a *f. made of horn*): to pour in by a horn *f.*, inserto infunderi c, Virg. G. 3, 509. Dimin., corniculum (a small *f. of the kind*), Col. 3. (?) infundibulum (for inhaling smoke): Plin. 24, 15, 85 (but infundibulum is probably the true reading). 4. trājectoriū (a smoking-pipe; used medically): v. PIPE.

funnel-shaped: *infundibull formam habens.

funny: ridiculus, festivus v. LAUGHABLE, AMUSING.

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fur: 1. The soft coat of an animal: 1. lāna (usu. = wool): the *f. of the hare*, l. anserina, Ulp. Dig. 32, 3 (1), 70. 2. pilus (used both collect. in sing., and in pl. of the hairy coats of animals in general): cf. Plin. 7, 1 § 2, where the diff. coverings of animals are enumerated: Varr. 3. capillus (hair, coarse or fine): softer than the *f.* of a rabbit, mollior caniculi capillo, Cat. 25, *int.*. 4. villus (usu. in pl.: a very thick, hairy coating): v. HAIR. (N.B.—There is no Latin word precisely equiv. to our *fur*, as distinguished from the down [pluma] of birds, and the hair or wool of animals.) Phr. a *f. cloak*, *pallium ex pelle factum: v. SKIN.

II. A coating on the tongue: per. tegumentum fungosum: v. FUNGUS (all.).

furbelow: (?) inatū v. FLOUNCE.

furbish-up: 1. Interp. *f.* to *f.* up a toga, togam int., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1: Ulp. Dig. 1, 2, perh. rēndō, v. comp. Cic. Q. Fr. 1 c., and Acad. 1, 3, 11.

furiosus: 1. furiosus (strictly mad: hence of passion which resembles madness): unbridled and *f. passion*, effrenata ac *f. cupiditas*, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, *int.*: *f. vociferation*, f. vociferatio, Quint. v. MAD. 2. furibundus (full of rage), the cruel and *f. attacks* of a bandit, latronis impetus crudeles ac *f.*, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 19. Sall. Cat. 31, *extr.*: a bull *f.* at the loss of its mate, aurum vocat *f.* ademptū, Ov. 3. furens, nris (part of furo): v. TO RAGE, RAGING. 4. saevius: v. FIERCE, SAVAGE.

5. vēhemens, ntis (very violent, as if beside oneself): cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26, vēhemens lupus, et sibi et hosti pariter iratus: v. VIOLENT. Join: vēhemens acerque, Cic. Cae. 10, 28.

to be: 1. furo, 3 (lit. to be mad): to be *f. with pain*, dolore *f.*, Ov.: v. TO RAGE. 2. saevio, 4 (to be savage): the father is *f.* because his son won't marry, pater ardens a quod filius uxorem recusat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 49.

furiously: 1. furibundus, furens (in age with subject, l. G. § 343) comp. Sall. Cat. 31, *extr.* 2. furiosus (v. rare in this sense), Spart. Hadr. 12.

3. vēhementer (very violently): to fight *f.*, vehementissime proeliari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: v. VIOLENTLY.

furiousness: furor: v. FURY.

furly: Phr.: to *f.* one's canvas, vela contrahere (often used in fig. sense, of wise caution), Hor. Od. 2, to *extr.* (v. Mitach. ad l.). Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1: vela subducere (prep. to battle), Auct. B. Alex. 45; legere, Virg. G. 371: velum antennis subnectere, Ov. M. 11, 483.

furloing: stidium (sufficiently exact for ord. writing: v. Dict. Ant. p. 1228): Cic.: Plin.

furloing: commettus, ds: to grant a *f.*, dare c. aliquid, Liv. 3, 46: to obtain a *f.*, c. sumere, Liv. 1 c.: to be on *f.*, in committu esse, Liv. 33, 20: to come to Rome on a *f.*, c. petito Romam venire, Vell. 2, 11: the soldier was not present on the day when his *f.* expired, miles ad committu diem non adfuit, Quint. 7, 4, 14.

furnace: 1. fornax, ācis, f. (esp. of a worker in metal): heated *f.*, ardentis *f.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 103: a copper-smith's *f.*, f. aeraria, Plin.: a lime *f.*, f. calcaria, Plin. Fig.: of the *f.* of Etna, Virg. G. 1, 472. Dimin. fornacilla (strictly a small *f.*, but used = fornax): Juv. 10, 81: Front. 2. cāminis (a fire-place; q. v.: also freq. a *f.* for smelting): refuse cast from a *f.*, quae e camino iaciuntur spurcitia, Plin. 33, 4, 21: the *f.* of the Cyclops, Cyclopus cāmini, Virg. Aen. 6, 630.

furnish: 1. To supply: 1. praebere, 2 (to afford: with dat. of person and acc. of thing): to *f.* him with bread, ei panem pr., Nep. Them. 10: to *f.* fuel and salt, ligna saleumque pr., Hor. S. 1, 5, 46: to *f.* any one with a reason for breaking off a truce, tollendi industria causam aliquid pr., Liv.: to *f.* grounds for ill-will, invidias materiam

pr., Cic. Ph. 11, 9, 21. 2. ministro, i (as a servant or waiter): v. TO SUPPLY.

3. suppediō, i (to *f.* in sufficient quantity): to *f.* food (in abundance), cibos a., Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: to *f.* the orator with a fund of material, oratoribus copiam dicendi a., Cic. Top. 18, 67.

4. suggere, sal, stum, i (strictly to send up, as the earth does its products), Ov. Met. 15, 81: hence, in gen. to furnish to hand what one is looking for: to *f.* subject for accusations, materiam criminibus a., Liv. 3, 11: the city itself *f.'d* every appliance (of war), urbs omnium rerum apparatus suggerebat, Hirt. B. Alex. 3. 5. sufficere, i: v. TO AFFORD. (1, 2). 6. commōdō, i (to *f.* out of kindness, oblige any one with): to *f.* an enemy with water, aquam hosti c. Pl. to *f.* any one with money, aliquid aurum c., Cic. Cael. 11, 32: v. TO LEND.

II. To fit out: 1. orno, i (with acc. of direct object, and abl. of that with which): he *f.'s* the decemviri with apparitor, scribae, mules, tents, etc., (decemviri) ornat apparitoribus, scribis, mullis, tabernaculis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: also absol., to *f.* out a banquet, or [apparare] convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 45: see also to equiv. Simil. the camps (1), exorno, i (like proceed): to *f.* out a banquet with elegance, convivium acie *f.*, Sall. Jug. 85, med.: a thoroughly *f.'d* house, domus exornata atque instructa [opp. to nuda atque inanis], Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 81. (2) adorn, i (less freq. but like proceed): to *f.* the oras with fleets and escorts, maris classibus et praesidiis adorn., Cic. Manil. 12, 35. Liv. TO ADORN. (3) stāborno, i (esp. to supply with in a secret, underhand way): to *f.* a person with money, aliquid pecuniae a., Ant. in Cic. Ph. 13, 16, 32. Fig.: how *f.'d* by Nature (for life), quemadmodum subornatus a Natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, fin.: *f.'d* with instruction, praeparatus subornatus, Sen.

2. instruo, xi, ctum, 3 (to fit out, equip: with acc. and abl.): to *f.* out a banquet with every luxury, convivium omnibus rebus i., Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: often absol., to *f.* a house, domum i., ib. 4, 5, 9. Fig.: *f.'d* with every kind of liberal accomplishment, omnibus ingenuis artibus instructus, Cic. (N.B.—orno, exorno, adorn, are often used of ornamental furnishing: instruo is simply to fit out or furnish: cf. *supr.*)

furnished (part. adj.): 1. instructus: often joined with exornatus: v. TO FURNISH (1). The comp. and sup. occur: domus instructor atque parator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58; instructissimus ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31. 2. rēfertus (well supplied with anything): amply *f.* with all the bounties of fortune, v. omnibus donis fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, fin.: a rich and well *f.* house, domus locuples ac r., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161. 3. praeditus (gifted with, esp. by nature): v. ENDOWED.

furniture: 1. stipellēs, gen. stipellēciis, f.: every kind of rustic *f.* (including all utensils), a rustica omnia, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, fin.: homely *f.*, villa a., Virg. G. 1, 165: splendid, magnificent *f.*, laeta, magnifica, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. Fig.: friends, the best and most beautiful *f.*, so to speak, of life, amicos, optimam vitae, ut ita dicam a., Cic. Am. 15, 55: scanty *f.*, i. e. short, curta a., Pers. 2. apparātus, ds, m. (esp. of a luxurious kind): amongst the *f.* (of Darius) he got possession of a perfume case, in reliquo ejus accepi scrinium unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 1. cf. Hor. Od. 1, 38: of war: the entire *f.* of war, totius a. belli, Cues. B. C. 3, 41: v. EQUIPMENT.

furred, furry: 1. Lit.: covered with fur: 1. villōsus, ds: the hare is the most furry of all animals, villōsissimus animalium lepus, Plin. 11, 39, 94: v. SHAGGY. 2. *mollis a. plumae lana obductus: Plin. describes the incipient horns of stags as mollis plumata lanugine, 8, 32, 50: v. FUR. 3. lūnatus, f. (f) slippers, lanatae soleae, Mart.

len. 14, 65. || Covered with a fur-like coating (esp. of the tongue), fungosus a *f. tongue*, lingua *f.*, Plin. 23, 1, 24.

furrier: perh. pellio, pellionarius: *v. FURROWER.*

furrow (subs.): 1. In the soil: sulcus. 2. *to draw a f.*, a gere, Plin. 17, 22, 35 § 8; a. ducere, Col. 2, 2, fin.: *to plough with a shallow f.*, tenui arare a, Plin. 18, 18, 47; tenui suspendere a, Virg. G. 1, 68: *to sink a deep f.*, a. altius impingere, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, init.: *to deposit seeds in f.*, committere semina sulcis, Virg. Fig.: *to cleave f.s.* (in the sea), sulcos indidere, Virg. Aen. 5, 142. *f.s.* on the person, a. uteri, Mart. 1, 74, 4. 3. versus, *ita*, m. (with reference to turning at the end): *to finish a f.*, *v. peragere*, Plin. 18, 18, 49 § 177: *in alternate f.s.*, alternis *v.*, Col. 2, 2, ad fin. (N.B.—In addition to the above, striga and scammum are tech. terms of the land-surveyor, denoting respectively a furrow lengthways and across a field or plot. Auct. R. Agr. Lira is not a furrow, but the ridge between two furrows.) || A groove: stria *v. CHANNEL, GROOVE.*

furrow (v. tr.): 1. sulco, 1. *to f. the ground with the ploughshare*, humum vomere a. Ov.: *to f. (a field) alternately lengthways and across*, (agrum) alternis recto plenequo a, Col. 2, 2, ad fin. Fig.: *the snake f.s. the sand*, arguis areum a, Vada: *the skin f. the salt sea*, naves a, Vada salina, Virg. Aen. 5, 178: *she f.d. her skin with wrinkles*, sulcavit cutem rugar, Ov. M. 3, 276. 2. *to f. v. to FURROW.* Plin.: *wrinkles f. the body*, rugae corpus a. Ov. A. 2, 118. Simly, exaro. Hor. Epod. 8, 4.

furrowed (part. adj.): rugosus: *f. bark (of the poplar)*, r. cortex, Ov. Her. 5, 28. *v. WRINKLED.*

further (adj. and adv.): 1. praeterea: *does no f. question suggest itself to you*, nihilne vobis in mentem venit quod pr. requiratis? Cic. de Or. 1, 35, init.: *v. BESIDES.* 2. amplius (often in negative sentences): *implying completeness without f. addition*: I say nothing *f.*, nihil dico a. Cic. Pl. 7, 17: *he makes no f. claim*, nihil a. [repetit]. Cic. Verr. 5, 49, init. Exp. of an addition to a motion in the senate: I *f. move*, hoc a. censeo, Cic. Ph. 13, fin. 3. adhuc (rarely if ever in Cic.): *one f. circumstance I will add*, unum rem adhuc addicam, Sen. N. Q. 4, 8, init.: *any f. lack*, quod a. deest, Gell. (In Cic. Aen. 9, fin. the true reading is no doubt ad haec.) 4. expr. by accedo, ad, assum, 3. (used impers.): *there is this f. consideration*, that I love the father, accedit quod patrem amo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21, extr.: *he had the f. infliction of being blind*, [ad secutum] accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, Cic. Sen. 6, 16. Phr.: *it follows f.*, sequitur porro, Cic. Div. 2, 51, init.: *v. MOREOVER.* (N.B.—For further, of remoteness in space: *v. FARTHER.*)

further (v.): 1. servio, 4. (to devote oneself to: with dat.): *to f. our own interests*, nostris commodis a, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: *to f. (people's) interests and well-being*, utilitati salutem a, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; Nep. (but the expr. is stronger than the Eng.). 2. adjvto, servo, 1: *v. TO AID.* 3. consilio, ul. lum, 3. (with dat.): *to take measures in favour of*: *to f. (people's) interests*, commodis a, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9. *v. TO CONSULT.* Phr.: *that count will greatly f. conversion*, is locus magno momento erit ad persuadendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77.

furtherance: auxilium. *v. AID.*
furtherer: adjutor. *v. ASSISTER, HELPER.*

furthermore: porro: Cic.: *v. MOREOVER, FURTHER.*

furthest: *v. FARTHEST.*

future: futurus: a *f. journey*, f. iter, Cic. in Pla. 40, 97: *f. love*, f. amor, Virg. *v. SECURE.*

furtively: furtim, furtive: *v. STEALTH (BY), SECRETLY.*

fury: 1. A mythological personage: 1. Furia (rare in sing.): the *f.s.* are goddesses that keep watch over crimes and avenge them, F sunt deae speculatricis et vindices facinorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: *impelled by bad f.s.*, malle f. actus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 135. Fig.: of any embodiment of rage or infatuation: *that f.*, and pest of his country, illa f. ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sext. 14, fin.: a *f.* and firebrand of war, f. faxque belli, Liv. 2. Erinny, *fos*, f. (Gr. 'Ερινυες: poet.): the dismal *f.s.*, atrae k., Ov. Her. 11, 103. Fig.: the common *f.* of Troy and of her own country (Helen), Trojae ac patriae communis k., Virg. Aen. 2, 573. || Violent rage: 1. furor: *v. RAGE.* Fig.: the equinoctial *f.* of the sky, coeli f. aequinoctialis, Cat. 46, 1. 2. rabies, em, e, *f.*: the *f.* of fellow-citizens, i. e. civil war, r. civica, Hor.: the *f.* of the winds, r. ventorum, Ov.: *v. RAGE.* 3. aevitia: *v. VICIOUSNESS.*

furnace: alex, icia, m.: Plin. (u. Europaeus, Linn.).

fuse (v. tr.): fundo, liquefacto: *v. TO MELT.*

fusée: 1. A kind of fire-arm: *v. GUN.* || A kind of match: (?) igniculus.

fusibility: expr. by verb: *it possesses f.*, but is too brittle to be beaten, funditur tantum, malleis fragile, Plin. 34, 8, 20: *to possess greater, less, f.*, a. scilicet, difficilior fundi, liqueferi: *v. TO MELT.*

fusible: perh. fusilis, e: cf. Ov. M. 11, 126: or expr. by verb: *v. preceded art.*

fusion: 1. fusura (rare): Plin. 13, 6, 35. 2. coctura (rare): Plin. 34, 8, 20. (Or expr. by verb: *in a state of f.*, fusna, liquefactus: *v. TO MELT.*)

fuss (subs.): colloq. Phr.: *to make a great f.* about a trifle, laborare in angustia, Sen. N. Q. 1, pref. 8; in words, tragœdiae agere in nugis, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, init.; *mauno conatu magnas nugis dicere*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8; in the way of quarrelling, de lana caprina rixari, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15: *nor am I disconcerted by all the f.* you make, neque vero istis tuis tragœdiis perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, init. (but the Lat. is less familiar): sometimes atagere (*to bustle about*, *makes a to-do*) may serve: comp. *TO FIDGET.*

fuss (v.): *v. preceded art.*

fussy: colloq.: perh. molestus: *v. TROUBLESOME.* (Comp. Phaedr. 2, 5, init.)

fustian: 1. A kind of thick cloth: *v. FRIZEE.* || Inflated language: tñmor, sesquipedalia verba: *v. BOMBAST.*

fustigation: verbera, um: *v. FLOGGING.*

fusty: 1. Mouldy: mûcidus: Juv. || Antiquated and dry: opicus: cf. opicas evolvere chartas, Aulon. Prof. 22, 3.

fustiness: mûcor: *v. MOULDINESS.*

futility: futilitas (worthlessness): Join: futilitas levitasque, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

futile: frivôlus, inâlis: *v. FRIVOLOUS.*

future (adj.): 1. futurus: signs of *f. things*, signa f. rerum, Cic.: *to foresee what is f.*, futura prospicere, Cic.: the *f. tense*, i. tempus, Prob. Gram. 2, postioris (that is to follow): esp. in phr. in posterum, for the *f. (time)*, Caes. B. C. 1, 3. Cic.: a present and a *f. age*, praesens et p. aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: more usu. in sense of following, subsequent: q. v. 3. reliquus (that which yet remains): esp. in phr., for the *f. (time)*, in r. tempus, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: more freq. without the subs., in reliquum, Cic. Fam. 10, 7, fin.: Sall.: *also in other connexions, in the hope of f. calm* (opp. to present storms), spe r. tranquillitatis, Cic. Sext. 34, 71.

future (subs.): 1. futura, orum (n. pl. of adj.). *v. preceded art.* 2. posteritas (less freq. in this sense): *to consult one's peace in the f.*, posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, extr.: *to*

have regard to the f. and one's own danger, posteritatis et periculi sui rationem habere, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: *for the f.*, in posteritatem (rare), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29.

3. posterum tempus, reliquum tempus: *v. preceded art.*

future: futurum tempus, posteritas *v. preceded art.*

G.

GABARDINE: perh. pallium, palliolum: *v. CLOAK, MANTLE.*

gabbie: biâtéro, 1: *v. TO BARREL, CHATTER.*

gabbler: biâtéro, ônis, m.: *v. BARBLER.*

gabion: perh. crates a. fascina (fascella) terra reftera. Matrasae (culcitae) seem to have been used for the purpose of gabions, cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 23.

gable: 1. fastigium: *v. Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180.* The triangular space enclosed by the three sides of a gable was called tympanum, Vitruv. (v. Met. Ant. p. 523). 2. (?) cōlumen, inis, n.: cf. Varr. R. 2, 3, 7, 1, in turribus ac columinis villae. (But both the above words denote strictly, the topmost point of any building.)

gad: 1. s. to roam idly about: 1. vâgor, vâgo, 1: *v. TO WANDER.*

2. curato, 1 (to run either and thither): *to be gng up and down*, sursum deorsum a, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47.

gadler: 1. ambulator, f. -trix: let the bridle be no g., villicus a. ne siet, Oato B. R. 5, ad init.

2. homo vâgus, vâgator, *v. WANDERER.*

gad-ly: 1. tâkânis (the ordinary name): *g.s. sorry ozen*, t. (boves) concitare solent, Varr. 2, 5, ad fin.: Plin. (t. bovinus, Linn.). 2. âlius: Virg. G. 3, 147. 3. oestrus (Gr. οἶστρος): Virg. G. 1, 147 (but the oestrus was strictly a kind of large stinging-bee, Plin. 11, 16, 16).

gag (subs.): perh., oris (faucium) obturamentum (Plin. has obt. of the stopper of a jar, 16, 8, 13): or (?) folliculus: *v. foll. art.*

gag (v.): Phr.: *to g. a person*, os alicui obvolvere folliculo et praefigere, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; follicum alicui ob gulam, guttur, obstringere: cf. Pl. Anl. 2, 4, 23, eqq.

gaily: pignus: *v. PLEDGE.*

galeaty: festivitas, biâritas: *v. CHEERFULNESS, MIRTH.*

gally: festivè, biâritè: *v. CHEERFULLY, MERRILY.*

gain (subs.): 1. lucrum (most gen. term for pecuniary or other profit): *to make g.* by the public revenues, ex publicis vectigalibus [tanta] lucra facere, Cic. Verr. 3, 38, 86: *to set a thing down as so much g.*, aliquid in lucris ponere, Cic. Fam. 7, 24; *lucro apponere*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 14; *aliquid in lucro esse deputare*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16. Dimin. lûcellum, small or petty g., Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 70.

2. quaestus, ðs (money getting; profit made by a calling or trade): *men who make g. of everything*, quibus omnia quaestui sunt, Sall. Jug. 31, med.: *pecuniary g.*, q. pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17. Join: quaestus ac lucrum, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 106. Dimin. quaestulus, small, petty g., Cic. Inv. 2, 15, init.

3. emolumentum (advantage of any kind): esp. opp. to detrimentum (profit and loss), Cic. Plin. 3, 21, init.: without g. or bribe, sine e. ac praemio, Cic.: *v. ADVANTAGE.* 4. compendium (strictly, a saving, opp. to paying out, dispendium): *to do ought for g.'s sake*, aliquid compendii ul. causa facere, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: *privale g.*, privatum c., Liv. Join: cum quaestuo compendioque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, 6. 5. merces, edis, f. (hire, wages): *to follow humble g.s.*, parvas m. sequi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87: *v. WAGES.*

6. pñus, ôris, n. (on money lent): *v. INTEREST.* 7. captiva (dishonest, immoral g.): the *g.s.* of prostitution, captivae prostitutarum, Suet. Cal. 40.

gain (v.). 1. To make a profit: 1. lucrari, 1. to g. or lose (in gambling), lucrari, perdere, Tac. G. 23: to g. ten pounds, auri pondo decem l. Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: to g. by lying or perjury, mendacior, perjurio l. Suet. Cal. 41. 2. lucrificatio, fisci, factum, 3; or as two words: to g. money, pecuniam l. Cic. Verr. 3, 75, 174: cf. lb. ch. 45, sqq. to g. 300 Philippi, trecentos Philippo facere lucri, Pl. II. To acquire, obtain: 1. acquirere, quisiui, itum, 3 (to get in addition): to g. new friends, amicos novos a. Sall. Jug. 11. 2. consequor, secutus, 3 (to overtake by following): obtain the object of pursuit: to g. glory by two victories, gloriam duabus victoriis c. Nep. Them. 6: celerity, whereby he had g'd most of his successes, celeritas qua plerique erat consecutus, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: v. TO OBTAIN. (Simsly. assequor: v. TO ATTAIN TO.)

3. pāro, pēpēri, partum, 3 (to procure or bring about by one's exertions): to g. a victory, victoriam p. Caes. B. G. 5, 43: to g. the highest praise, sibi maximam laudem p. Cic. complaisance g.s friends, obsequium p. amicos, Ter. And. 1, 1, 41. 4. colligo, lēgi, ctum, 3 (lit. to gather; hence to gain gradually or bit by bit): to g. the good will of citizens by flattery, benevolentiam civium blanditiis c. Cic. Am. 17, 61: to g. strength by use, vires uno c. Ov. A. A. 2, 339: Liv. 5, pōitor, 4 (to obtain possession of, become master of: with abl., and sometimes gen.): to g. the supremacy of entire Gaul, imperium totius Galliae p. Caes. B. G. 1, 2: to g. a victory, victoria p. Caes.: they g. the wished-for shore, optatae potiuntur arenae, Virg. Aen. 1, 172. 6. cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3 (to receive, get): to g. honours or riches, honores aut divitias c. Nep. Att. 7: to g. the top of a mountain, cacumen montis c. Curt. Phr.: to g. any one's favour, gratiam apud aliquem, cum aliquo, Intre, Cic. (v. FAVOR): to g. a cause (in law), causam obtinere, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: causam tenere, Hor. (v. CAUSE): he g.s every vote, omne tulit punctum, Hor. A. P. 343: to g. the top of a mountain, in verticem montis eniti (evadere), Curt. 7, 11: to endeavor to g. good will by largess, benevolentiam largitione consecrari, Cic. (cf. supr. 2): to strive to g. the highest praise, contendere ad summam laudem, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33 (v. TO STRIVE AFTER).

— **over**: 1. concilio, 1: he tried to g. over other princes, conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Han. 10: to g. over peoples' feelings (affections), animos hominum c. Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17: Liv. Suet. 2. sollicito, 1 (to try to gain over, by promises, etc.): v. TO STIR UP, INCITE.

gainer: expr. by verb: he was the g. to the extent of 300,000 measures of wheat, CCC millia modium tritici lucri nomine sustulisse, Cic. Verr. 3, 45, 107: to what extent they were g.s, quantum lucri factum sit, lb. § 112: I am the g. by that transaction, mihi lucri nonnulli inde redit.

gainful: lucrōsus, quaestuosus: v. LUCRATIVE. Phr.: a g. accusation (by which money is to be made), optima accusatio, Cic. Fl. 33, init.: g. arts, pecuniosae artes, Mart. 5, 56, 8: to be g. to any one, aliquid lucro esse, Pl. As. 1, 3, 40.

gainsay: contradicō. 3: v. TO CONTRADICT, SPEAK AGAINST.

gait: 1. incessus, ūs: to form the features, g., vultum, l. fingere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, init.: hurried, slow g., c. citus, tardus, Sall. Cat. 15, extr.: an erect g. l. erectus, Tac. effeminatē g. l. fractus, Quint. 5, 9, 14: l. mollior, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131: Virg. 2. ingressus, ūs (the act of walking): Cic. Off. l. c.: a lighter g., celsior l., Plin. 11, 16, 16, extr.

gaiters: nearest word perh. ocreae: v. GREAVER.

gala-day: dies festus: v. FESTIVAL.

galaxy: via lactea: Ov. In fig. sensu coetna, concilium: v. ASSEMBLY.

galbanum: galbanum: Plin. Odors of g., galbani odore, Virg.

gale: 1. aura (a gentle g.): Virg.: Ov. 2. BREEZE. Fig.: the g. of popularity, popularis a. Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20.

gall (sub.): 1. The bile: 1. bilis: v. BILE. 2. fel, fellis, n. (prop. the gall-bladder with its contents): the g. is situated in the liver; not found in all animals, in (jocore) est f. non datum omnibus animalibus, Plin. 11, 37, 74: Cic. Fig., of bitterness of feeling: love is most fertile in both honey and g., amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cat. 1, 1, 71: not a drop of bitter g., nec amarum f. gutta, Mart. 7, 25. Adj., full of gall, fellis: avari imprugnat with g., i. sudor, Plin. II. A sore caused by rubbing: intertrigo, inla. f.: Cato, B. R. 159: Plin. (pl.).

gall (v. tr.): 1. Lit.: To chafe or make sore the skin: 1. fero, usul, ustum, 3; if the heavy parcel of paper g.s you, si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6: the thong g.s the tender arms, teneros u. lorica lacertos, Prop. Fig.: anger g.s both equally, ira communiter u. utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13: I g. the fellow, uro hominem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43. 2. Adfero, 3 (rare): to get rubbed and g'd in riding (of the thighs), atteri adurique equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61. 3. pēro, 3 (sorely): azen withdraw their g'd necks from under their burden ("the galled jade winces"), subducunt oneri colla perusta boves, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 24: g'd with the lash, funibus perustus, Hor. 4. tēro (attēro), trivi, tritum, 3: necks g'd with labour, trita labore colla, Prop.: v. TO RUB, WEAR. II. Fig.: to irritate:

1. mordeo, mōmordi, morsum, 2: give her like for like, so as to g. her, par pro pari refero, quod eam mordet, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: to be g'd with secret grief, dolore occulto morderi, Ov.: v. TO STING. 2. ūro, 3: v. supr. (L. 1): also, TO IRRITATE.

gall-bladder: 1. fel, fellis, n. (including the contents): Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29: Cels. 2. vēsica fellis, Plin. (Kraft).

gall-fly: "cynips, Ipsi (Cycl.).

gall-stone: "calculus vesicae fellis; cholelithus, as med. t. l. (Kr.).

gall-nut: galla: Plin. 16, 6, 9: Col.

gallant (adj.): 1. Handsome: speciosus, spectabilis: v. SHOWY. II. Courageous: animosus, fortis: v. BRAVE.

III. Attentive to ladies: "in mulieres officiosus (?)

gallant (sub.): 1. e. the favourite of a lady: amator: v. LOVER. Sometimes juvenis, adolescens, with an adj.: less often do the young g.s come rattling your windows, parcius quantunt fenestras juvenes protervi, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1.

gallantly: animosē, fortiter, etc.: v. COURAGEOUSLY, POLITELY.

gallantry: 1. Bravery: virtus: v. VALOUR, COURAGE. II. Attention to ladies: perh. amor comes nearest, esp. in pl., cf. Cic. Cael. 19, amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur: sometimes ars amatoria, cf. Ov. (book so called).

galloon: "navis oneraria (rotunda) maxima (Galio, Auct. xli. saec. in Q.).

gallery: 1. A covered passage: porticus, ūs, f. (strictly, open at one side, and furnished with pillars): cf. Vitruv. 5, 9 and 11: for walking, p. ambulatoria, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8 § 1: v. WALK. Such galleries when designed for exercise and recreation were usu. called xysti: v. PORTICO. II. For pictures: pinacothēca: Plin. 35, 11, 40, extr.: Col.

III. A raised structure, esp. in churches or theatres: maenianum (v. BALCONY): cf. Vitruv. 5, 11, 2: this was the term applied to the upper ranges in an amphitheatre, the lowest range, or emperor's gallery, being called podium or the foot, v. Dict. Ant. p. 88. The term Chalchidicum (Vitruv. 5, 11, 4) appears to denote a raised platform or

dais: v. Forcell. a. v. IV. Underground: for mining or other purposes:

1. cuniculus (esp. in mining operations): v. MINE. 2. specus, ūs (any subterranean cavity): cf. Liv. 10, 10, init.

galley: navis longa (ord. term for an ancient ship of war), biremis, trirēmis, f. (according to the number of banks of oars): v. BIREME, TRIREME, etc. (Galea, galera, words of the middle age). Phr.: to condemn a man to the g.s, aliquem remo publicae trirēmis affigere, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.

galley-slave: homo remo publicae navis amicus: v. preceded, art. fin.

Gallie: 1. Gallitus (pertaining to Gaul or its people): Caes. Cic. 2. Gallitinus (stationed in Gaul, connected with the country or people): the G. legions, legiones G., Cic. Cat. 2, 3, init. (In the next clause occurs Gallicus as epith. of the territory itself, in Gallico agro): in gen. sense = Gallicus, Cat.: Mart.

Gallicism: perh. "Gallicismus, after the anal. of Atticismus, Quint. 6, 3, 107 (where, however, we should prob. read Ἀττικισμός). Phr.: to make use of a G., "Gallico more loqui.

galling (subs.): attritus, ūs, m.: sores caused by g., ulcera ex a. facta, Plin.: see also GALL (II.).

galling (adj.): 1. e. irritating: mordax (biting, stinging): g. anxieties, m. sollicitudines, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4: to chafe the tender ear with g. truth, teneras m. radere vero aurículas, Pers. 1, 107: see also BITTER.

gallipot: asula, aulula: v. ROY.

gallon: congius (nearly 3 quarts: v. Dict. Ant. p. 1233): Liv. Adj., holding a g., congiarius: mostly used as subs. in new, congiarium, a donation of corn, etc., to that amount, Varr. in Plin. 14, 14, 17: cf. Liv. 35, 2, ad fin. Congiarius also occurs, as a gallon jar, fidelia congiaria, Pl. Aut. 4, 15.

gallop (v.): 1. Of the rider: Phr.: to g. to a place, citato equo [citatis equis, of more than one] contendere, Caes. B. C. 1, 96: they g. away at full speed to Rome, citatis equis Romam avolant, Liv. 1, 57 (incitato equo, in same sense, Caes.: Cic.): to g. towards any one, equum immittere ad aliquem, Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, med.: equo amisso ad aliquem occurrere, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: if with hostile intent, with in; as, in Postumium equum infestum admittit, Liv. 2, 19: he puts spurs to his horse, and g.s against the consul, concitat calcaribus equum, atque in consulē dirigit, Liv. 2, 6. II. Of the animal: quadrupēdo, 1 (to move the whole four feet at once: only the part seems to occur): a horse g.ing past, equo juxta quadrupedante, Plin. 8, 45, 70: cf. Virg. Aen. 8, 596.

gallop (sub.): perh. "cursus citatus, citatissimus (full g.): v. preceded, art. Phr.: to put a horse to a g. equum admittere, immittere (v. preceded, art.): at a g. quadrupedatum, Charis. 2, 161.

gallows: 1. perh. patibulum (strictly a fork-shaped instrument of punishment, to which base defaulters were fastened): the term was applied to the cross of Christ in Med. Lat.: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 41: or, 2. furca (like preceded.): sentence to the g., damnatio ad furcam, Callist. Dig. 48, 19, 27, init.: to fasten on the gallows, furcā figere, Dig. 1, c. § 15: in furca suspendere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, init.: v. TO HANG. 3. crux, crucis, f. (which did not materially differ from the preceding): v. CROSS. (N.B.—The ancient Romans used for the same purpose a barren tree: thou shalt cover his head and hang him upon a g., caput obnubito, infelicis arbori reate suspendito, Liv. 1, 26.) 4. by meton. suspensum: may the gods bring me to the g., utinam me divi adaxint (= adigant) ad suspendium, Pl. Aut. 1, 1, 11: he died on the g., "suspendio interfectus est: v. HANGING.

gallows-bird: term of reproach: 1. furtiver, eri (strictly, one who has undergone the punishment of the furca: v. GALLOWES): Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12: Hor. 2, crux, cruce: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 17.

galvanio: "galvanicus" as scient. t. i. v. ELECTRIC.

gamble: expr. by alea: e. g., alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56. also aleam ludere, Cic. Cl. 33; to be lucky in g.ing, prospera a. uti, id. Cal. 41.

gambler: 1. Aleator: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 27: P. Syr. 2, (?) Aleo, dñs: Cat. (but the places are doubtful). 3. Iātor: Ov. A. A. 1, 451. Simly. 3. Iātor, a fellow-g., Cic. Suet. (Very often expr. by verb he was an eager g., aleam studiosissime luit, Suet. v. proceed. art.)

gambling: alea (orig. the die itself; cf. Caesar's, iacta alea est, but used by meton. for the practice of g.): the law respecting g., lex quae est de g., Cic. Pl. 2, 23, 56: to be addicted to g., aleam ludere, Suet. Aug. 70: g. acinus, ex lusu aleae compendium, Suet. Cal. 1. c. v. GAMBLING. Having to do with g., aleatorius losses in g., damna aleatoria, Cic. Pl. 2, 27, 67.

gambling-board: alveus: v. GAMBOLE-BOARD.

gambol (v.): 1. lascivo, 4. v. TO FRISK. 2. ludo, st. sum, 3. v. TO SPORT, FROLIC.

gambol (subs.): Iussum, ts: the Naiads perform their g.s in the waves, exercent lusuibus undas Naiades, Ov. Or. expr. by verb the moon-leaves perform their g.s on the dry beach, in sicco ludent fulvae, Virg. G. 1, 163: to watch the g.s of the lambs, agnos dum lascivunt exilluntque spectare: v. TO PLAY.

game (subs.): 1. Amusement, diversion: 1. ludus (including all kinds of sport): they devise some new g. for themselves while they are at leisure, novum sibi excoogitant in otio l. Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58. Esp. in pl. of the public games: to celebrate g.s in honour of Apollo, ludos Apollinis facere, Cic. Br. 20, 78 (v. TO EXHIBIT): on the day of the commencement of the g.s, quo die l. committentur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 11. splendid g.s, l. magnifici, amplii, sumptuosi, Cic. sometimes joined with the name of the particular g., the g.s in honour of Ceres, l. Cerealia, Liv. 10, 39, extr.: at the (time of the) g.s, ludis, Pl. Cas. prol. 27. Cic. fr. 2. Iussum, ts (the act of playing; any particular game: not in Cic. who has lusus, v. infra): the g. of ball, l. trigon, Hor. S. 1, 6, 135 (= pila trigonalis, Mart. 14, 46, lem): to relax the mind over a g. of draughts, laxare animum lusu calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5. 3. Iādo (= proceed., but rare) laborious g.s, laboriosae l. Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: the g. of ball, l. pilae, Cic. 4. Iudicium (both in sing. and plur., chiefly of public g.s, like ludi): the festival of the Olympic g.s, Olympiorum solenne l. Liv. 28, 7, ad fin.: the periodical celebration of the Isthmian g.s, Isthmiorum statum l. Liv.: to announce the celebration of g.s, ludicrum indicere, Liv.: to see the g.s, ludicra spectare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: to compete in various kinds of g.s, vario ludicrorum genere contendere, Just. 7, 2, extr.

5. mīnus, ēris, n. (esp. of gladiatorial or Circusian g.s, given by a magistrate): to exhibit magnificent g.s, m. magnificent dare, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, extr.: funeral g.s, m. funebre, Plin.: Suet. 6. Alea (of hazard): v. GAMBLING. Phr.: to play a g. of draughts, latrunculis ludere, Sen. (v. DRAUGHTS): to be fond of the g. of ball, pilae studio teneri, Cic. (v. BALL) the g. is mine (fig.), mea pila est, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 9: to make g. of any one, aliquem ludificari, ludibrio habere (v. FOOL, phr.). Of the special games, some of the most important were, the Pythian g.s, Pythia, orum: the Isthmian, Isthmia, orum: also Isthmii ludi (and v. supra. 4) the g.s in honour of Flora, Floralia, of the Circus (generally), Circenses (sc. ludi), [not Cir-

censta]: v. Dict. Ant. s. vv. || *Animals pursued in the chase*: 1. feras, arum (wild animals of any kind): to put up and hunt g. feras excitare, agitare, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: to snare g. f. capture, Virg. G. 1, 140. 2. venatio (the flesh of game; as food): to avoid indigestion by eating the best fish, birds, g. [optimo] piscatu, aucupio, v. vitare crudelitatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: many sorts of g., multa et varia v., Liv. 35, 49, med.: Cels. 3. ferina caro: Sall. Jug. 18, imit.: Plin.: also ferina alone, Virg. Aen. 1, 215. (N.B.—The above terms do not strictly include the flesh of birds, aucupium v. supra. exx.)

game-cock: perh. gallus rixidus: Cic. calls the trainers of fighting-cocks, lanistae rixarum avium, R. R. 8, 2: the term gallinaceus pytes, Col. 1. c. (pygalist of the hen-loft) is evidently a facetious expr.

gamekeeper: perh. saltarius (keeper of the forests): Dig.: v. ROESTER.

gamesome: ludibundus, ludicr v. SPORTIVE.

gamester: Aleator: v. GAMBLER.

gaming: alea v. GAMBLING.

gaming-board or table: alveus: a g-board three feet broad, a. Insuper, latus tres pedes, Plin. 37, 2, 6: also without Insuper, Suet. Cl. 33, extr.: Val. Max. Dimin., in same sense, alveolus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

gaming-house: forus Aleatorius: Sall. in Suet. Vit. 71: also, Aleatorium, Sidon.

gammon (subs.): i. e. a smoked ham: perna: Pl.: Hor. v. HAM. In fig. sense, as exclam., perh. gerrae v. PUDDING.

gamut: the musical scale: perh. diagramma, Atti, m. cf. Vitr. 5, 4.

gander: anser mas, Col. 8, 13, fin.: a masculus, Pall. 1, 30.

gang: i. e. company: usu. with something of contempt: 1. grex, grēgis, m. (also in good sense): a g. of slaves, g. venalium, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 67: a g. of men emasculated by vice, g. turpium morbo vitiorum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9: v. HERD. 2. cetera (a troop of armed men): to occupy the forum with armed g.s of desperate men, forum armatis c. perditorum hominum possidere, Cic. Dom. 42, 110 v. TROOP. 3. operae, arum (a term applied to g.s of hired roughs): hired g.s, set on to plunder the city, operae conductae et ad diripiendum urbem concitatae, Cic. Sext. 17, imit.: Clodius is strengthening his g. as op. mas Clodius confirmat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, med.: Tac. 4. ergastula, orum (g.s of slaves compelled to work in chains): to be filled by g.s of chained slaves, coll ab erg., Plin. 18, 6, 7 § 36.

Caes. 5. latrocinium (a g. of robbers: rare): v. BANDITRY. Phr.: he divided the entire number of excavators into six g.s, in partes sex munitiorum numerum divisit, Liv. 5, 19, fin.

gangrene (subs.): gangraena (Gr. γάγγραινα): g. commences, spreads, is confirmed, g. incipit, serpit, tenet, Cels. 5, 26, 34. In fig. sense, g. mali serpit, Varr. ap. Non.

gangrene (v.): putresco, 3. Cels. 5, 26, 34. (Or perh. "gangraenam concipere.")

gangrenous: pūter, tris, tre. a g. ulcer, p. ulcus, Cels. 5, 26, 32.

gangway: forus, i. m. (in a ship): to run to and fro along the g., per foras cursare, Cic. Sen. 6, 17. See also PASSAGE.

gaol: carcer, ēris, m.: v. PRISON.

gaoler: custos, dñs: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77.

gap: 1. lācūna to fill up a g. (in one's property): l. explere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 118: often used in modern Lat. for a gap in a literary work, esp. in a M.S. 2. hiātus, ts: a gap (or opening) in the sky, coeli h., Plin.: v. CHASM, CLIFF. (Also, like lacuna, used by mod. writers of literary mutilations.) Phr.: here there is a wide gap (in an

author), multa (non pauca) desunt, Lach.

gape: 1. hio, i (chiefly in pres. part.): a gaping lion, leo hians, Virg.: gaping partridges, perdes hiantes, Plin.: so of inanimate things. an oak gaping with wide chinks, quercus patulis rimis hians, Gell. Fig.: to g. after, coet: gaping ararice, avaritiae hians, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 134: the gaping (eager) purchaser, emptor hians, Hor. S. 1, 2, 88. 2. inhio, i: gaping (erubescens, inhians C., Virg. G. 4, 481. Esp. to g. eagerly upon or after (with dat.): (sucking) Romulus) gaping after the wolf's breasts, uberibus lupinis hians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: to g. after one with mind astounded, (alieu) attento inh. animo, Virg. Aen. 7, 814: rarely with acc., to g. after an inheritance, hereditatem inh., Pl. 3. hiesco, 3 (Incept. of hio; to gape open, to open the mouth wide: whereas hio, inhio, denote a state of openness: rare): g. open, earth, hiesco tellus: Or. Met. 1, 546 (a doubtful line): the chert g.s open, rimas h., Plin. 17, 14, 24 § 108. 4. dñsco, 3 (to open downwards): the earth, the scave, g.s open, d. terra, unda, Virg.: Varr.: the boat g.s in chinks, d. cymba rimis, Or. 6. flūscio, 3: the ships g. with fissures, navis rimis f., Virg. Aen. 1, 123: v. TO CRACK (B.). 6. osculo, osculo, i (to open the mouth in yawning): v. TO YAWN. 7. stūpeo, ui, 2 (to stand agape with wonder): v. AMAZED (TO BE).

gaper: expr. by pres. part. of hio, i: v. L. G. § 618.

gaping (adj.): 1. Lit.: opening wide: 1. hilius: fields g. with drought, h. siti arva, Virg. G. 2, 351: a g. wound, h. vulnus, Sidon. 2. hians, v. TO GAPE (I.). 3. oscilans v. YAWNING. 4. Fig. opening the mouth wide in amazement stupilus (confounded): why do you stand g., why are you speechless, quid stas stupida, quid taces? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 13: the people are eagerly g. at a rope-walker, populus stans in funambulo animus occupat, Ter. Heu. Prol. 1, 4.

garb: vestitus: v. DRESS. The philosopher's g., ābolla, cf. Juv. 3, 115.

garbage: quodlibet v. REFUSE (subs.).

garble: to tamper with documents, etc.: vitio, corrumpo: v. TO FAULT, FORGE.

garden: 1. hortus (most gen. term; including both fruit and flower g.s: in pl. usu.=pleasure-ground, q. v.): farmers call their g. their second field, h. agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: kitchen g.s, h. oltorii, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198. Dimin., hortulus, a small g.: perhaps the most suitable word for flower-garden: v. Cat. 61, 91. Adj. hortensis, -sis, belonging to a g.: bulb, hortensis bulbi, Plin.: in pl. neut., hortensia, g. plants: almost all g. plants have a single root, h. omnibus singulae fere radices, Plin. 10, 6, 31: hortulanus and hortualis also occur, but all are rare. 2. viridarium (a pleasure g., esp. for shrubs): Suet. Tib. 60: Plin. (In Cic. Att. 2, 3, the reading is doubtful). 3. pomarium (a fruit-g.): v. ORCHARD.

gardener: 1. hortulanus: Macr. 7, 3, med.: Apul. 2. ōllor (kitchen): Col. 10, 229: Plin. 3. tōplārus (ornamental g.): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: Plin. gardening (subs.): hortorum cultus, cura, Col. 11, 3, imit.: Plin. Ornamental g., tōplāria (ars), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, extr.: the work itself, opus topiarium, Plin.

garden-stuff: 1. ōlus, ēris, n., both in sing. and pl.: v. VEGETABLES. 2. by meton., hortus: g.-stuff of every kind, h. omne genus, Cat. R. 8. watery g.-stuff, irriguus h., Hor. S. 2, 4, 16.

gargle (v.): gargārio, i: Cels., who uses it of the physician who administers the medicine: cf. 4, 2, 1, fin.: to g. with and drink a juice, succum g. atque bibere, Plin. 20, 9, 34.

gargle (subs.): *gargarisma*, *lit. w.*: Theod. Prisc. *Usu. better expr. by verb: to administer a g. of lenith, ex lenitica gargaria*, Cels. 6, 6, 16.

gargling: *gargarisatio*: Cels.: *Plin. gariar*: *perh. fucatus* (*lit. rouged*): *v. GAUDY, SHOW.*

garland: 1. *cōrona*: to weave a *g.*, *c. nectere*, Hor.: to wear a *g.* on the head, *c. in capite habere*, Cic.: *v. WRATH*. *Dimin.*, *corolla*: *Pl.*: *Cat. Adj. cōronarius*: *anemones suitable for g.s.*, *anemones c.*, *Plin.*: a maker of *g.s.*, *coronarius*: *Plin.* 2. *sertum* (*usu. in pl.*): the altars are fragrant with fresh *g.s.*, *aræ s. recentibus halant*, Virg.: to entwine a man's head with *g.s.*, *aliquem sertis redimire*, Cic.: *Pl.* joins coronae, *serta*, *As.* 4, 1, 58: the latter time was more properly applied to garlands hung round statues, pillars, etc.: *v. FREESTON*.

3. *frons, frondis, f.* (a *g.* of leaves: poet.): *graced with the well-earned g.*, *merita decorus f.*, Hor. *Od.* 4, 2, 35: *Ov.* Similarly the name of any kind of foliage may be used with an appropriate verb: to entwine the head with a *myrtle g.*, *caput impedire myrto*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 4, 9.

garlanded (part. adj.): *cōronatus*: *Cic. Leg.* 2, 25, 63: *Hor.*

garlic: *allium* or *allium*: to stink of *g.*, *a. obolere*, Suet. *Vesp.* 8: *Hor.*: *Plin.*

garment: *vestimentum* (any single piece of raiment: *usu. in pl.*): *vestitus*, *us* (the whole attire): *v. CLOTHES*.

garner (subs.): *horreum*: *v. BARN, GRANARY.*

garner (v.): to store in a granary: *condo*, 3: *v. TO STORE.*

garnet: *perh. carbunculus garmantius* or *amethystizon*: *v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.* s. v.

garnish: *distinguo, dēcōro*: *v. TO ADORN.*

garniture: *v. ORNAMENT, ADORNMENT*. *Phr.*: the heaven with its *g. of stars*, *coelum astris distinctum et ornatum*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 37, 95.

garret: *coenaculum* (strictly, an [upper] dining-room: *cf. Varr. L. L.* 5, 33 § 162): *soldiers don't often come to g.s. (to pillage)*, *rarus venit in coenacula miles*, *Juv.* 10, 18: *the poor man changes his g.s. pauper mutat c.*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 91: *Cic. Phr.*: to live in a *g.*, *sub tegulis habitare*, *Suet. Gr.* 9: *cf. FLIGHT (IV).*

garrison (subs.): *praesidium* (any body of troops acting as a guard): *having taken possession of the town, he stations a g. there*, *occupato oppido, ibi p. collocat*, *Caes.*: to fortify a town and leave a *g. there*, (*oppidum*) *communiare*, *p.que imponere*, *Liv.* 80, p. constituere, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 7: to withdraw a *g. from a place*, *p. ab (de) oppido deducere*, *Cic. Liv.* (v. *EVACUATE*): to expel a *g. from a citadel*, *p. ex arce expellere*, *Nep. Epam.* 10: to strengthen or occupy a place with a *g.*, *locum praesidis firmare*, *Sall. Jug.* 23; *confirmare*, *Cic. Agr.* 1, 5, 16: to be on *g.*, in praesidio esse, *cf. Front.* 3, 17, init.

garrison (v.): *Phr.*: to g. a town, in oppido praesidium collocare, imponere: *v. PRECED. ART.*

garrotte (subs.): *lāqueus*, (?) *folliculus*: *v. HALTER*; and *TO GAG.*

garrulity: *garrulitas*: *Ov.*: *Suet.*

garrulous: 1. *garrulus* (*chatter-ling*): a *g. tongue*, *g. lingua*, *Ov.*: esp. of one who cannot keep a secret, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 18, 69. 2. *loquax, lācis* (*talking much*): old-age is inclined to be *g.*, *senectus est loquacior*, *Cic. Sen.* 16, init.: *v. TALKATIVE*.

garrulously: *expr. by adj. or verb*: he would talk *g.* for whole hours, *totas horas garrulus loquebatur* (*cf. L. G.* § 343), *garrulabat*: *cf. Cic. Or.* 2, 5, 21.

garter: *periscælis, idia*, *f.*: in class. authors an ornamental anklet, not a garter: but used in *M. L.* as the designation of the Knightly Order.

gas: *perh. vapor*: *cf. Vitr.* 8, 6(5), 13, al. *eripitur lumen vi vaporis, if the light is put out by the force of the gas*

(foul air in a well): or *spiritus*: *cf. Vitr.* 1 c., where the same gases are so designated: *spiritus ex aestuaris dissepantur*. (*Gas, indecl.*, *Kr.*)

gaseous: *animālis, e* (of the nature of air or breath): *cf. Cic. N. D.* 3, 14, init.: or *expr. by circuml.*, *spiritus s. vaporis naturam habens*: *v. PRECED. ART.*

gash (subs.): *pātens plāga*: *Liv.* 38, 21, ad fin. *Phr.*: to inflict a deep *g.* in the neck, *cervicem graviter ferire*, *Suet. Cal.* 58: *Liv.*: *cf. Veg. Mil.* 1, 12.

gash (v.): *caesim fērio*: *v. PRECED. ART.* (*Incido* is, to make an incision, to dissect: *cf. Cels.* 5, 27, 3.)

gasp (subs.): 1. *ānhellitus*, *ūs*: *Cic. Hor.*: *v. PANTING*. 2. *singultus*, *ūs* (*convulsive*): to shake, strain the side with long *g.s.* (in death), *longis s. illa pulsare*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 415; *tendere*, *id. G.* 3, 507: the last *g.s.*, *extremi animae s. Stat.*

gasp (v.): 1. *ānhēlo*, 1: *v. TO PANT*. 2. *singulto*, 1 (*convulsively*): to *g.* for breath, and roll the eyes (in death), *a. animam et versare animam*, *Virg. Aen.* 9, 331. (There is another form, *singulto*, 4: *v. TO SOB*.)

gasp (part. adj.): *ānhēlus*: *v. PANTING*.

gastric: *ad stomachum pertinens*, or simply *stomachi* (*depend. gen.*): *v. STOMACH*. *G. fever*, **febris genus quod gastricum appellatur* (only as *med. t. t.*).

gastronomie: *perh. gulae magister*: *cf. Plin.* 8, 17, 30, *proceres gulae = the greatest gastronomes*.

gastronomy: *perh. gūla* (by meton.): the provocatives of *g.*, *irritamenta gulae*, *Sall. Jug.* 89, extr.: *cf. Mart.* 6, 11, 6, *non minus ingenua est mibi gula*: *v. GLOTTOST*.

gate: 1. *porta* (esp. of a city or town: *cf. Ov. Am.* 1, 9, 20, *hic [miles] portas frangit, at ille [amans] fores*): before the *g.* of the town, ante *p. oppidi*, *Caes.*: *Cic.* Also of the entrances to a camp: *v. Dict. Ant.* s. v. *castra*. *Fig.*: the *g.s.* of war, *p. belli*, *Enn.* in *Hor.*: the *g.s.* of Cilicia (*Jeftle leading into c.*), *portae Ciliciae*, *Plin. Dimin.*, *portilla*, a small *g.*, *Liv.* 2. *janua* (of a private house): *v. DOOR*. *Fig.*: the *g. of gloomy Dis* (the grave), *atri j. Dis*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 127; *j. sepulcri*, *Ov.* 3. *ostium* (an entrance of any kind, more freq. the door of a house): before the prison *g.*, *ad o. carceris*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 45, 118. *Join*: (extra) *ostium limenque carceris*, *id. Tusc.* 5, 5, 13. 4. *postis*, *la, m.* (strictly, the post of a gate, but used poet. for the gate itself: *usu. pl.*): he wrenches a *g.* from its hinges, *postes a cardine vellit*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 480. *Fig.*: the iron-shod gates of war, *feratas bell*, *p. Enn.* in *Hor.* Less freq. in *sing.*: at the *g.* of the temple of Hercules, *ad Herculis postem*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 5.

5. *foris*, *la, f.* (*usu. of the gates of houses*, of which *foris* strictly denotes a folding leaf: *sing. rare*): before the *g.s.* (of the city) could be shut upon them, *primum quam fores portarum objicerentur*, *Liv.* 1, 14, extr.: *v. DOOR*. 6. *clausura*, *orum* (poet.: strictly fastenings, barriers): guard thou her iron *g.s.* with an eternal lock, *ferrea perpetua c. tuere sera*, *Mart.* 10, 28, extr.: to leave behind the *g.s.* of the city, *c. (al. tecta) urbis relinquere*, *Ov. M.* 4, 86.

gate-keeper: *janitor* (whether of a house or other building): the *g.* of a jail, *j. carceris*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 45, 118: of Hades (*Cerberus*), *Inferorum j.*, *Virg.*

gate-post: *postis*, *la, m.*: to hold the *g.* (of a temple) by the hand, *p. (aedis) tenere*, *Liv.* 2, 8, ad fin.: *Cic.*: to affix any thing (as a notice) to the *g.* of the senate-house, *aliquid in curiae poste figere*, *Cic. Att.* 3, 15, med.

gate-way: in most cases, *porta* or *postis*: *v. GATE*. The *g.* of entrance-works to the Acropolis at Athens, *propylaeum* or *p. -a*: *Cic.*: *Plin.*

gather: *A. Trans.* 1. *To bring together*: 1. *colligo*, *lēgi*, *ctum*, 3: to *g.* together a large number of men, *magnum numerum hominum c.*, *Cic.*:

v. TO COLLECT. 2. *congrēgo*, 1 (to assemble, as a dispersed flock): to *g.* together scattered human beings, *dispersos homines [unum in locum] c.*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 8, 33; *cf. id. Tusc.* 1, 25, 62, *dispatis homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit*: *Tac.*

3. *conferō*, *tilli*, *lātum*, 3 (of things rather than persons): to *g.* together corn from the country into a camp, *frumentum ex agris in castra c.*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 31: *v. TO BRING TOGETHER*. 4. *convēho*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (like *conferō*): to *g.* fodder and corn (of foragers), *pabulum frumentumque c.*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 74.

5. *cōgo*, 3: *v. TO COLLECT*. See also *TO GATHER IN, UP, etc.*

6. *plūck*: as, a flower or fruit: 1. *lēgo*, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3: to *g.* nuts, *nuces*, 1, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 66, 265: to *g.* flowers, *flores*, 1, *Virg.*: *Ov.*: see also *TO PICK UP*. *Comp. dēllo*, rare in this sense: *tenui deligere ungue rosam*, *Ov. Her.* 4, 30.

2. *carpo*, *pai*, *ptum*, 3: to *g.* herbs with the hands, *herbas manibus c.*, *Col.*: *v. TO PLUCK*. *Comp. decerpo*: to *g.* fresh flowers, *novos d. flores*, *Lucr.* 4, 3: *Hor.*: *Ov.*

3. *To infer, conclude*: 1. *conclūdo*, *jēci*, *lētum*, 3 (to put things together and draw an inference): I soon *g.'d* that you were at Lanuvium, cito *conclūdo* te Lanuvii fuisse, *Cic. Att.* 14, 21, init.: *Ter.*: *v. TO CONJECTURE*. 2. *colligo*, 3 (like *preced.*): from this you may *g.* how excessively I am engaged, *ex eo c. poesis quanta occupatione distinear*, *Cic. Att.* 2, 21, init.: *Liv.* 3.

3. *suspicio*, 1 (to surmise): as far as I can *g.* from the movement of your face, *quantum motu suspicio ori*, *Ov. M.* 3, 401: *v. TO SUSPECT*. *B. Intrans.*

1. *To assemble*: 1. *congrēgo*, 1 (with *pron. refl.* or *as pass.*: *v. SUP. 1*): *impious citizens were g.ing together*, *impli cives unum se in locum congregabant*, *Cic. Ph.* 14, 6, init.: *storks when about to migrate, g. together in one spot*, *conclūdo abiturae congregantur in uno loco*, *Plin.* 2. *convēlio*, 4: *v. TO ASSEMBLE*. 11. *To generate puerile matter*: *suppūro*, 1: *v. TO FESTE*.

gather in: i. e. *to get in crops*: 1. *percipio*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, 3: to sow, to *g.* in, to house crops, *serere*, *p. condere fructus*, *Cic. Sen.* 7, 24: *Plin.* 2. *condo*, *didi*, *ditum*, 3 (to lay up, as in a granary): *v. TO STORE*, and *supr. (1)*.

3. *convēho*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3: to *g.* in produce, *fructus c.*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 6 § 35: to *g.* in harvest, *messes c.*, *Plin.*

— *round*: 1. *Trans.*: to attach to oneself: 1. *adclūco* (*asc.*), *lvi*, *lctum*, 3 (to admit to a body or company): to *g.* round oneself men of every class, *cujusque generis homines ada*, *Sall. Cat.* 24. 2. *congrēgo*, *convēco*.

v. TO GATHER (A.) ASSEMBLE. 11. *Intrans.*: to assemble about any one. *confluo*, *afflūo*, 3: *v. TO FLOCK TO*.

— *up*: 1. *colligo*, *lēgi*, *ctum*, 3: to *g.* up baggage (before starting), *vasa c.*, *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *v. TO COLLECT*. *Fig.*: to *g.* up the hair in a knot, *capillos in nodum c.*, *Ov. M.* 3, 169: to *g.* up one's toga, *togam c.*, *Mart.* 7, 31.

2. *sublūgo*, 3 (from beneath): to *g.* up from under (the table) what might offend the guests, *a. quod posset coenantes offendere*, *Hor.* 8, 2, 8, 12: *Col.*: *v. TO PICK UP*. 3. to *g.* up again, *reclūgo*, 3: to *g.* up one's robe again, *stolam r.*, *Plin. Ep.* 4, 11, 9: *Just.*

gatherer: *expr. by pres. part. of lēgo* (*cf. L. G.* § 618): *v. TO GATHER (11)*.

gathering (subs.): 1. *The act*: collectio (together): the *g.* up of the limbs of Aegyptus, (*membrorum Aegypti*) *c.*, *Cic. Manil.* 9, 22. *Offener* *expr. by verb*: in their eagerness of *g.*, *carpendi studio*, *Ov. M.* 4, 443: *v. TO GATHER*; and *foli. art.* 11. *A meeting of people*: *coetus*, *conclūm*: *v. ASSEMBLY*.

— *in* (subs.): *perceptio*: the *g.* in of the fruits (of the earth), *frugum fructuumque p.*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 3, 12: or *expr. by verb*: *v. PRECED. ART.*

gaudily: perh. *fūcātū*: cf. Aus. post. l. d. 3, *fūcātū cōcūctū*. . . . plus coloris quam succi habere.

gaundiness: 1. perh. *rūcus* (rouge, paint): *womaniā rōmity* and *g. effeminata levitas et fūco emendatū* (al. emineus) color, Quint. 8, 3, 6: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 199, fūco illius color. 2. *lūcōdium* (meretricious ornament): v. *lūcōdium*.

gandy: 1. perh. *fūcātū* (lit. *brushed out with false colour*): cf. Cic. Or. 23, 79, fūcātū medicamenta (cosmetics) candoris et ruboris: a verse that is somewhat *g.*, versus [quodam] quasi ferrumine immissus] fūcator, Gell. 13, 26, extr.: a *g. style of oratory*, genus dicendi fūcātū atque praelūctū, cf. Gell. 7, 14, extr.

2. perh. *veratōr*, *ōrīs* (with varied colours): *brilliant and g. oratory*, translucida et v. elucotū, Quint. 8, pref. § 20. Or. expr. by circuml. *g. attire*, "cultus elegantior, speciosior, splendorum quam decet: v. *SHOWT*."

gauche (v.): *mōtor*, 4: v. TO MEASURE.

gauche (subs.): *mōdūlus*: Fig.: *to measure oneself by one's own g.*, *metiri se suo m. (ac pede)*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, extr.: v. *MEASURE*.

gauger: **dolorum s. cadorum mētor*: v. *MEASURE*.

gantlet: 1. *digitālia*, tum: v. *GLOVES*. 2. *mānicæ*, arum (prop. *deceus covering the arms*): v. *SLEEVE*. *GLOVE*. Phr.: *to take up the g. on behalf of any one*, aliquid propugnatorum se prestat, Suet. Caes. 16.

gauze: perh. *Cōa vestis*, or *Cōa*, orum, n. pl.: *an exceedingly thin, transparent fabric*, Plin. 11, 22, 26; described by Seneca as, *vestis nil celatura*, Ep. 90, 21: Hor.

gauzy: *praelūctus*, subtilissimus: v. *FINE*, *THIN*.

gavel-kind: Phr.: *they follow the custom of g.*, *his institutum est ut filli omnes ex aequo jure hereditati* (patrimonia) succedant.

gay: 1. *Cheerful*: 1. *festus*: *the g. theatres*, f. *theatra*, Ov.: *to lead on the g. dance*, f. *agere choreas*, Ov.: Plin. Ep.: v. *FESTIVE*. 2. *laetus*: *to exchange mourning for g. attire*, luctum l. *culta nitore*, Tac. Ann. 2, 75: v. *JOYFUL*. 3. *hilaris*, e: v. *CHEERFUL*. 4. *Lively, bright of hue*: 1. *flōridus*: *g. colours*, *colores f.* (opp. to *austeri*), Plin. 35, 6, 12. 2. *vēgetus* (lively): *a very g. colour*, *color vegetissimus*, Plin. 21, 8, 22. 3. *splendens*: v. *BRIGHT*.

gaze (v.): 1. *e. to look intently at*: 1. *tueor*, 2 (in this sense chiefly poet.): *she takes fire as she g.*, *ardescit tuendo*, Virg. Aen. 1, 713. So the camps. *intueor*, *contueor* (both in Cic.): v. TO LOOK AT. 2. *contemplor*, i (strictly, *to look at on all sides, attentively*: esp. of the action of the mind): v. TO SURVEY, CONTEMPLATE.

gaze (subs.): 1. *obtusitas*, *ūs* (*fixed, steady g.*): *fixed in one g.*, *ob. fixus in uno*, Virg. Aen. 1, 495: *the soul studies the g. of the eyes*, *animus oculorum effugitob*, Cic. Tim. 8. 2. *conspexus*, *ūs*: v. *LOOK*, *SHORT*.

gazette: *dorcas*, *ēdia*, f.: Mart.: Plin. *gazette*: perh. *acta diurna*: v. *JOURNAL*, *NEWSPAPER*.

gazetteer: 1. *A writer of gazettes*: "actum diurnorum scriptor." 2. *A book of topography*: perh. *lūcōdium*: v. *TO FURNISH*.

gazing-stock: *spectācūlum*: *to be the g. of one who is not a friend*, *homini non amico spectaculo esse*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, extr.: *the captives are the g. of all*, *presens spectacula capti*, Ov. A. A. 2, 581. See also *LAUGHING-STOCK*.

gear: *instrumenta*, *ēpēlex*: v. *IMPLEMINT*, *FURNITURE*, etc.

gecko: *lēcrtus*: v. *LIZARD*. **gehenna**: *gehenna*: Vulg.: Tert. **gelatine**: (?) *glūten*, *glātium* (any glutinous substance): v. *GLUE*. **gelatinous**: (?) *glūtineus*, v. *GLUTINOUS*.

geld: *castro*, 1: Col. 6, 26: Varr. **gelder**: *castrator*: Tert. (Better expr. by verb: v. *preced. art.*)

gelding (subs.): 1. *The act or process*: *castratio*: Col. 6, 26. 2. *A horse that has been gelded*: 1. *cantēris*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, extr. 2. *perh. curtus equus*, cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 104; and lb. 9, 70.

gelid: *gēlidus*: v. *ICR*. **gelidity**: *gēlu*, *gēlidum frigus*: v. *COLD*.

gem: 1. Lit.: *a precious stone*: *gemma*: *cups studded with most brilliant g.s.*, *pocula g. clarissimis disticta*, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62. Fig.: *many g.s. on his fingers*, *more in his poem*, *multae in digitis*, *plures in carmine g.*, Mart. 5, 11.

2. In fig. sense, *a choice bit in an author*: *flōculū* (*flower*): Sen. Ep. 31, 1, 7: in same sense Cic. has *Gr. ἄνθη*, Att. 16, 11. If the "gem" is a short apophthegmatic sentence, *chris*, *sententia*, may be used, Quint. 1, 9, 3.

gem (v. tr.): *distinguo*, *nxi*, *netum*, 3: v. TO STUD, *ADORN*.

gemmed (part. adj.): *gemmatus*, *gemmas*: v. *JEWELLED*. Fig.: *grass g. with early dew*, *herbae gemmant rōre recenti*, Lucr.

gender: *gēnus*, *ēris*, n.: in nouns there are three g.s. in nominibus tria g. sunt, Quint. 1, 4, 23: Varr.

genealogical: expr. by *stirps*, *ōrigo*, etc.: *a g. work*, "liber de origine familiarum scriptus", cf. Nep. Att. 18: *to enter into long g. discussions*, "multa de stirpibus, propaginibus disserere, quaerere" v. Nep. l. c. *Ancient g. writers*, antiqui genealogi, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44: *a g. table*, *stemma*, *ātis*: Sen.: *Juv.*: v. *PEDIGREE*.

genealogically: ex *stirpe*; *generis ordine*, etc.: v. *GENEALOGY*, *RACE*.

genealogist: *gēnēalogus*: Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

genealogy: Phr.: *to ascertain the g.s. of great men*, *clarorum virorum propagines cognoscere*, Nep. Att. 18: *he enumerated the g. of the Junian family from its origin in order*, *marking the g. of each*, *Juniam familiam a stirpe ordine enumeravit*, notans qui a quoque ortus (esset), Nep. l. c.

general (adj.): 1. As opp. to specific or particular: *gēnērālis*, e: a certain *g. feature* which appears in all virtus, *g. quoddam*, quod in omni honestate versatur, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 96: *that is g.*, *this specific*, *illud g.*, hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 43: *a g. definition*, *g. definitio*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4 § 1. Phr.: *to attend to the g. drift of a speech*, *universalitatem* (sermonis) attendere, Plin. 1, 8, 3. 2. *Widely-spread*: *vulgāris*, e: *the g. customs of men*, *v. hominum consuetudo*, Cic.: v. *COMMON*. *To make g.*, *vulgo*, 1: v. TO PROPAGATE, *SPREAD*.

3. *Shared by all*: 1. *communis*, e: *they deplored the g. danger*, *c. periculum miserebantur*, Caes.: Cic.: v. *COMMON*.

2. *publicus*: v. *PUBLIC*. 3. *universus* (taken all together; affecting the whole): *a g. engagement*, *u. dimicatio*, Liv. 22, 32, ad med. 4. As opp. to exact: *vulgāris*, e: *if not so according to that refined definition, yet according to this g. [popular] sense*, *is (eloquence) an art*, *si minus illa subtili definitione, at hac v. opinione ars est*, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109: v. *COMMON*. See also *fol. art.*

general, in: as adverb. phr.: 1. *ad summam* (summing-up: Gr. ἑκαταλσί): *in g.*, *not to go into particulars*, *ad s.*, *ne agam de singulis*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, extr. 2. *in universum* (as a whole; taking a g. view): *to look at a nation* *in g.*, *in u. aestimare*, Tac. Agr. 11: Liv. 3: *in communē* (= *preced.*: rare): *this we have learnt respecting the origin of all the Germans* *in g.*, *haec in c. de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus*, Tac. Ger. 27. 4. expr. by *universus*, *universitas* (the latter late): *to thank people individually and in g.*, *singulis et universis gratias agere*, Cic. in Sen. 12, 30: *to regard the interests of the*

human race *in g.*, *universo generi hominum consilere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: *to treat of agriculture in g.* (opp. to particularly), *de universitate [agriculturae] disserere*, Col. pref. extr.: Plin. Jun.

general, to become: 1. *increbrasco* (*-besco*), *crēbrui* (*-bui*), 3: *this custom which has become g.*, *haec consuetudo quae increbruit*, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 12: Plin. 2. *crēbresco* (*-besco*), 3: *licence was becoming g.*, *licentia crebrescebat*, Tac. Ann. 3, 60. See also *GENERALLY*.

general (subs.): 1. *dux*, *dūcia*, c.: *a great g.*, *magnus d.*, Liv.: *a summum g.*, *summus d.*, Cic.: *to appoint a g. to an army*, *praeficere d. exercitui*, Cic. 2. *impērator* (*commander-in-chief*: cf. Cic. Off. 3, 26, ad fin. *duces* Xanthippo Lacedaemonio, *impēratore* autem patre Hannibalis Hamilcare) *the duties of a lieutenant are different from those of a g. in chief*, *aliae sunt legati partes, aliae impēratōris*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: *a wise and sagacious g.*, *sapient et callidus l.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: *a first-rate g.*, *summus l.*, Cic. Hence, *belonging to a g. (in chief)*, *impēratōris*, *the labours of a g.*, *labor impēratōris*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 61. 3. *praetor* (*obsolet.*), whence *adj.* *praetōrius*, *belonging to a (Roman) g.*, *the g.'s tent*, *praetorium* (ac. tabernaculum), Caes.: Liv.: *the g.'s body-guard*, *praetoria cohortes*: v. Dr. Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v. *praetoriani*. Phr.: *to be g.*, *exercitui praeficere* (v. TO COMMAND): *to appoint any one g.*, *aliquem exercitui praeficere*, *praepōnere* (v. TO APPOINT, l. 5, 6).

generalissimo: 1. *impērator*: v. *preced. art.* 2. *dux*, *dūcis* (with some accompanying word: v. *preced. art.*, 1): *the g. of the Greeks* (*Agamemnon*), *d. ille Graecorum*, Cic. Sen. 10, 31. Phr.: *he made him g. of his entire forces*, *praefectum eum omnibus suis copiis*: v. TO APPOINT (l. 5, 6).

generality: 1. *The most part; the multitude*: 1. *plērūque*, v. *MOST*. 2. *vulgus*: v. *MULTITUDE*. 3. *A vague general statement*: esp. in pl.: *communes loci*: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106. Phr.: *an exordium that deals in mere g.s.*, *commune exordium*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26.

generalization: expr. by verb: **quod in summam dicitur*; *quod ex singulis rebus collectum universae praedicatur*.

generalize: *summātin* (in summam), *universae*, de aliqua re loqui: v. *GENERAL* (IN), *GENERALLY* (I.).

generally: 1. opp. to *specially*, *in particular*: 1. *gēnērālit*: *to speak particularly rather than g. and universally*, *singillatim potius quam g. atque universae loqui*, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: Quint. 2. *gēnērālter* (this and the foregoing have the strict logical sense): *to define a thing g.*, *aliquid g. definire*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: *to understand a thing g. or specially*, *aliquid g. et specialiter accipere*, Quint. 5, 10, 42. 3. *universē* (as a whole, without particulars: rare): *my other commissions I gave him g.*; *but this particularly*, *cetera u. mandavi*; *illud probe*, Cic. Att. 5, 2, ad int.: also, in *universum* (v. *GENERAL*, IN).

4. *summātin* (as one summing up): *to sketch a subject briefly and g.*, *de re breviter ac p. percurrere*, Cic.: v. *SUMMARILY*. 5. *strictum*: v. *CURSORY*. 6. *plērūque* (in the majority of cases): *these things are accidental; for they happen g.*, *not always*, *haec fortuita sunt*; *p. enim, non semper eveniunt*, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14: Caes.: Hor.: v. *MOSTLY*. 7. *vulgo* (*commonly*): *people g. said that Antony would remain at Caesarius*, *v. loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Caesari*, Cic. Att. 16, 10: v. *COMMONLY*. 8. *fēre*, *fērmē*: v. *USUALLY*. 9. *Alloquū* (lit. *otherwise*, in all besides: when an exception to a general rule is implied): *if my nature is blemished with a few faults*, *and those trifling ones*, *whilst g. correct*, *at vitiis modicioribus*.

bus ac mea paucis mendosa est natura, alioqui recta. Hor. S. 1, 6, 66: on which occasion Caesar, who was g. firm in rejecting honours, etc. qua occasione Caesar, a. validus spernendis honoribus, etc.: Tac. Ann. 4, 37: v. OTHERWISE.

generalship: 1. The act of commanding an army: 1. ductus, its: he conducted the war most admirably by his g., rem optime d. suo gessit, Cic. Manil. 21, inst.: by the valour and g. of Ventidius, virtute et d. Ventidii, Vell. 2, 78. 2. expr. by dux, imperator, in abl. absol. constr.: (Pausanias) under whose g. Macedonia had been routed, quo dux M. fugatus erat, Nep. Arist. 2: Hor. Od. 1, 2, extr. 2. Skill of a commander: consilium: (Varus) deficient in g., imperatoris consilio defectus, Vell. 2, 120: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 16, consilium illud imperatorum fuit, quod Graeci στρατηγίαν appellant: Caes. Join: consilio ac virtute, Cic. Manil. 4, 10. Sometimes scientia (peritia) rei militaris may serve, cf. Cic. 1. c. 9, 28.

generate: genero, gigno, procreo, pario: v. TO BRING, PRODUCE.

generation: 1. The act of begetting or producing: 1. procreatio: Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: v. PROCREATION. 2. generatio (rare): the g. of fishes, piscium g., Plin. 9, 50, 74. (There is a work of Aristotle's with the current title of Generatione = γενεα γενεων.)

3. gentitudo (rare): the g. of birds and quadrupeds, alium quadrupedumque g., Plin. 18, 24, 56. 4. expr. by verb: the g. of females is the more rapid, feminas celerius gigni quam mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3. the g. of birds is from eggs, aves ex ovib. generantur: v. TO GENERATE. The organs of g., gentilitas: v. GENTILIS.

5. A single succession in natural descent: 1. aetulum or saeculum (an age): many g.s. of men, multa s. hominum, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: Liv. Exp. with ethical reference: O infamy of our g., o nostri infamia s.: Ov. v. AGE. 2. aetas: he was living his third g., tertiam aet. hominum vivebat, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: Amphiarus perished one g. before the Trojan war, obit A. una aet. ante Iliacum bellum, Plin. 16, 44, 87. (N.B.—The preceding words have wider uses than the Eng., and both occur also = century: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; Ov. Met. 12, 188.)

3. Offspring, progeny: genus, progenies: v. RACE. **generative:** 1. gentilis, e: the g. principles of matter, g. semina rerum, Lucr. 1, 59: the g. organs, g. partes corporis, Lucr. 4, 1043: g. membra, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3: v. GENTILIS. 2. gentilis, e: esp. of the marriage bed, g. lectus, Cic. Clu. 5, 14.

generator: 1. generator, f. trix: Cic. Virg. 2. procreator, f. trix: Cic. v. PARENT.

generic: generalis, e: v. GENERAL (I.). **generically:** genere: quod ad genus attinet: v. KIND (subs.).

generosity: benignitas: a g. beyond one's means, b. major quam facultates, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42: where, as elsewhere, Cic. uses benignitas, liberalitas, beneficentia, as syn. See also, KINDNESS, LIBERALITY.

generous: 1. Of good breeding: generosus: no one of more g. blood than thou, nemo generosior te, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2: Virg.: more fully, generosus sanguine, Ov. Met. 4, 698. Join: generosus ac nobilis, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20. Fig.: g. wine, g. vinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18. 2. Noble-minded, liberal: 1. generosus: v. HIGH-SPIRITED: cf. also Quint. 5, 11, 3. (N.B.—Not to be used in sense of merely kind, liberal.) 2. benignus (bountiful, kind): more g. than one's means allow, benignior quam res patitur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: v. KIND. 3. liberalis, e (esp. with ref. to giving money): Sall.: Cic.: v. LIBERAL.

genesis: 1. Origin: Origo, init., f.: v. ORIGIN. 2. The book so called: genesis, is or eos, f.: Vulg.: Tert.

genial: 1. Relating to generation: 336

gentilis, gentilis: v. GENERATIVE. See also PROLIFIC, FOSTERING. 2. Cheering, giving enjoyment: gentilis, e: a g. day, g. dies, Juv. 4, 66: g. winter, g. hiems, Virg. G. 1, 302: the g. grape, g. uva, Ov. 3. Of disposition: hearty and sympathetic: 1. perh. benignus: v. GENEROUS. (Stat. Th. 12, 618, has gentiles divi, of Bacchus and Ceres, appy. in kindred sense to this.) 2. perh. comia, e (friendly, affable): cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 53. 3. geniality: perh. geniale quoddam ingenium: v. prec. art.

genially: genialiter (jovially): Ov. Met. 11, 95.

genital (adj.): gentilis: v. GENERATIVE, NATAL.

genitals (subs.): 1. gentilia, um, n. (strictly adj.): Cels.: Col. The sing. also occurs, Cels. 4, 1, ad fin.: Plin.: and the adj. with partes or membra (membrum) expressed: v. GENERATIVE.

2. naturalia, ium (like prec.): Col.: Cels. The sing. naturale also occurs, Cels. 7, 26, 1: also, loca naturalia, Cels. 3, natura (by euphemism): Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. The same organs are also designated, in the male, virilia, Plin.: Petr.: also, penis, is, m., Sall.: Cic.: veretrum, Suet.: Phaedr.: in the female, mullebraria, Tac.: or mullebræ loci, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 15: or simply loci, loca (also used of the womb, Cic.): Col. 8, 11, med.: Coel. Aur. (rarely veretrum mullebræ, Coel. Aur.): in either sex, phœdæ, orum, Auson.: verēdæ, orum, Plin.: pūbæ, is, Virg.: Plin.: Cels. Arva mullebraria (Lucr.), arum gentilia (Virg.) = mullebraria, are poet.

genitive: gentildus casus: Quint. 1, 5, 62: also simply gentivus, Gram. passim.

genius: 1. Mental power: 1. Ingenium (including all natural endowments): a liberal vein of (poetic) g., ingenii benigna vena, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: men of most eminent g., praestantissimi 1. homines, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 51: writers of great g., scriptorum magna 1., Sall. Cat. 8. (N.B.—Ingenium must not be used alone, to denote what we mean by genius.) 2. indoles, is (= prec.), but often used of disposition and moral qualities: a profound g., alta 1., Liv. 21, 2, med.: v. DISPOSITION. Cic. has, [summa] ingenii indoles. Ph. 11, 13, 33. 3. genius (v. rare): cf. Juv. 6, 562. 2. A natural gift or adaptableness of mind: 1. facultas, v. FACULTY. 2. (in certain phr. by meton.): Minerva (as the tutelary goddess of men of genius): contrary to one's natural g., invita, ut alunt, Minerva [id est adversante et repugnante natura], Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110: Hor.: of rude g., crassa M., Hor. S. 2, 2, 3. 3. A man of great natural power: 1. vir ingenuus (highly endowed): cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80. 2. (by meton., like our "wit," but only so in pl.) ingenium: eminent geniuses (writers), praecleara 1., Sall. Cat. 8: cf. sup. (I. 1). (Or expr. by circuml. with ingenium, etc.: as, vir praeclearo ingenio, summo ingenio praeditus; alta vir indole, etc.: v. sup. I.). 4. A tutelary being: genius (supposed to attend each man): Hor.: Liv.: cf. Dict. Biog. and Myth. II. 241.

genteel: elegans, politus: v. ELEGANT, POLITE.

genteelly: eleganter: v. ELEGANTLY.

gentian: gentiana: Plin.: M.L.

gentile (adj.): 1. Appertaining to a family (gens): 1. gentilis, e: a g. name, nomen g., Suet. Ner. 43: Cic. (who uses the word chiefly as subs.).

2. gentilicium (-tius) = prec., of which it is strictly an adj. form: g. names, g. nomina, Suet. Cl. 25, med.: Liv.: v. FAMILY (adj.). 2. Relating to the Gentiles: 1. ethnicus (Gr. ἔθνικός): Prud.: August.: v. HEATHEN.

2. gentilis, e: g. literature, g. litterae, Prud.: Hier. 3. expr. by gen. of gentes, nationes: v. foll. art.

gentile (subs.): 1. homo ethnicus, gentilis: v. prec. art. 2. In pl., gentes, ium (= Gr. ἔθνη), f.: Vulg. Act.

xiii., 46: August. 3. nationes, um, f.: Amob., whose apologetic work is entitled, "adversus nationes": Tert.

gentility: elegantia: v. ELEGANCE, REFINEMENT.

gentile: 1. Well-born: generosus: a virgin of g. and noble birth, g. ac nobilissimæ virgo, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: Anacreon of g. blood, A. generosus sanguine, Ov. Met. 14, 698. 2. v. NOBLE.

3. Mild, soft: 1. lenis, e: a very g. wind, lenissimus ventus, Cic. R. Am. 53, 154: to cook at a g. fire, l. igni coquere, Plin. Fig.: g. torture, l. tormentum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 13. very g. (clement) towards foes, in hostes lenissimus, Cic. R. Am. 53, 154: to be as g. as possible (with any one), quam lenissimum se praebere, Cic. 2. clementia, ntis (rare in lit. sense: v. CLEMENT): a g. breeze, c. flamen, Cat. 64, 272: a g. stream, c. flumen, cf. Ov. 9, 116. Fig.: a g. reproof, c. castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: v. MILD.

3. mansuetus (strictly, tame: q. v.): I ask, why has he so suddenly become g. (tame) in the senate, when he was so fierce in his edicts? illud quaero, cur tam subito m. in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fasset ferus? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 23: a very g. disposition, mansuetissimum ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11: Prop. 4, 1, m. fluvius, Virg. Aen. 8, 88. Fig.: the g. emotions, mitiores affectus, Quint. 5, 13, 2. Join: (homo) mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10. 6. placidus: v. CALM, PEACEFUL.

To become g., mitescere, Liv.: mansuescere, Virg.: mollescere, Lucr. (v. TO SOFTEN): to make g., mitigo, lenio, mollo: v. TO SOFTEN, ASSUAGE. 3. Gradual: as a gentle incline: 1. mollis, e: a g. inclination, m. fastigium, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: to sink with a g. slope to the plain (of hills), se molli demittere clivo, Virg. E. 9, 8: Ov. 2. lenis, e: a g. (gently rising) eminence, l. fastigium, Caes. B. C. 2, 24. 3. clementia, ntis: Apul. (better clementer editus, assurgens: v. GENTLE, II.).

gentleman: 1. A man of good family: 1. (homo) generosus: v. GENEROUS (I.). 2. (homo) liber, ingenuus (every free citizen being in ancient states a gentleman): I don't think it the part of a g. at all, neutiquam officium liberi esse hominis puto, Ter. And. 2, 1, 30: a young g., liber adolescens, id. Eun. 3, 2, 24: a free-born g., and educated as such, homo ingenuus et liberaliter educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57.

3. (homo) nobilis (of the class of nobles): the culture proper to a [high-born] g., omnis [liberals et] digna homine n. doctrina, Cic. Acad. 2, init. 4. (homo, vir) honestus (of honourable station): a number of young gentlemen, complures adolescentes honesti, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: cf. Cic. Mur. 36, 75. honestus homo et nobilis (but the adj. denotes the enjoyment of some distinction). Phr.: the accomplishments of gentlemen, artibus quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuas continentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127. 5. A well-bred man: (homo) liberalis (the lib. liberalis denoting what is becoming a free citizen): to act the part of a g., l. viri officium fungi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 18: a g. by education if not by birth, *al minus honesto loco ortus, attamen omni liberali doctrina atque humanitate instructus: v. sup. (I.).

gentlemanly: 1. liberalis, e (befitting a free citizen): he has a g. figure, est illi l. facies, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 8: cf. Ter. And. 1, 1, 95. 2. ingenuus (befitting one free-born): cf. GENTLEMAN (I., Phr.): and see LIBERAL, INGENUOUS.

3. honestus: v. HONOURABLE; and cf. GENTLEMAN (I., 4).

gentleness: 1. lenitas: surprising g. (of a current), incredibilis l., Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Fig.: to recall men's minds to g. and pity, mentes ad l. misericordiam revocare, Cic. 2. clementia (only of mental qualities): v. CLEMENTY. 3. mansuetudo (lit. tameness; hence, gentle conduct where so-

verity might have been expected): to show clemency and *g. towards any one*. clementia ac m. in aliquem uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. *g. of character, m. morum*, Cic. Off. 7, 9, 32.

gentlewoman: (femina, mulier) libera, ingenua, honesta: with the same distinctions as in the case of *gentleman*: *q. v.* See also *LADY*.

gently: 1. *Softly, without violence*: 1. leniter: the torrent rushes more *g. down*, torrens lenius decurrit, Ov.: to act too *g.*, lenius agere, Caes.: *v. GENTLE* (1, 1). 2. clementer (usu. = with mildness, clemency: see also *infra* II.). 3. the South winds breathe more *g.*, spirant clementius Austri, Stat.: to treat any one *g.*, aliquem c. tractare, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 5: Cic.: *v. MILDLY, MERCIFULLY*.

3. mansueti (for syn. *v. GENTLE*): to do anything mildly, *g. justly, moderately*, aliquid clementer, m., iuste, moderate agere, Cic. Marc. 3, 9: *ungentle things must be g. handled*, m. immaniter tractanda sunt, Sen. 4, miltē (esp. in comp. or sup.): he addresses the ambassadors as *g. as possible*, legatos quam mitissime appellat, Caes. B. C. 7, 43. (Positive only in April.) 5. molliter (*softly, easily: without harshness or irritation*): to take a thing *g.*, aliquid m. ferre, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: cf. Liv. 30, 3, med., molliter abnovere. 6. placide *v. CALMLY*.

7. leniter a hill rising *g.*, collis l. accivis [ab infimo], Caes. B. G. 7, 19; l. editus, Liv. 2. clementer: a *g. rising ridge*, [molle et] cl. editum jugum, Tac. G. 1. Join: clementer et molliter [assurgens collis], Col. 2, 2, init.

3. molliter: hills sloping down as *g. as possible*, quam mollissime devexil colles, Col. 1, 2, med.: *v. sup.* (2). 4. sensim: *v. GRADUALLY*.

gentry: homines boni, honesti: *v. RESPECTABLE*. Phr.: the landed *g.*, homines pecuniosi et locupletes, cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 9: or simply agrorum possessores (which, however, does not necessarily imply ownership): *v. LANDOWNER*.

genuine: 1. sincerus (without spurious admixtures, opp. to counterfeit): to distinguish the counterfeit and pretended from the *g. and real*, fucata atque simulata a sinceris atque veris internoscere, Cic. Am. 25, 94: *g. (unadulterated) saffron*, a. crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17. 2. germanus (thorough-going, as *v. born or made so*): a *g. man of business*, *g. negotiator*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, extr.: *v. NATIVE*. 3. gēnuinus (not so in Cic.): the most thoroughly *g. of all* the comedies of Plautus, Plauti comedia omnium maxime *g.*, Gell. 3, 3, med. 4. mērus (undiluted): *v. SKEW*. 5. authenticus: Ulp. Dig.: *v. AUTHENTIC*. 6. verus: *v. TRUE, REAL*.

genuinely: sincerē, verē: *v. REALLY*.

genuineness: expr. by *adj.*: the test of *g. (freedom from adulteration)* in saffron is... probatio sinceri (croci) al... Plin. 21, 6, 17: the *g. of this play* of Euripides is disputed, parum constat inter criticos, haec fabula genuina Euripidis sit an non: *v. GENUINE*.

genus: gēnus, ēris, n.: a *g. is that which includes several species, as animals*, *g. est quod plures partes amplectitur*, ut animal, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

geographer: geographus: Amm. 22, 15 (or geographica, acc. to anal. of historicus). (Chorographi in Vitr. 8, 2, 6, ed. Schneid. should prob. be chorographi).

geographical: geographicus (Cic. writes *geographus*, Att. 2, 6): Amm. May often be expr. by situs, coelum: the *g. position and natural features (of a city)*, situs atque natura loci, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 26: in extent and *g. position*, spatia ac coelo, Tac. Agr. 10: *v. SITUATION, CLIMATE*.

geography: 1. geographia: Cic. Att. 2, 4. 2. expr. by situs, us: to treat briefly of the *g. of Africa*, Africæ situm pācis exponere Sall. Jug. 17:

cf. the title of the works of Tac., "de situ moribus et populis Germaniae;" and of Meis., "de situ orbis."

geological: "geologicus as scient. t. 2. *v. GEOLOGY*.

geologically: "geologicus"
geologist: "geologus or geologicus" cf. GEOGRAPHIC.

geology: "geologia (this and preced. words to be used only where scientific accuracy requires). Or expr. by circuml., to be fond of *g.*, "crustae terrae (cf. Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9, §2, soli crusta) investigandae studere.

geomancer: geomantiae peritus: *v. foll. art.* Or as gen. term, conjector, cf. Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134.

geomancy: geomantia: Isid. Or. 8, 9, 13: or by circuml., "divinatio quae ex terra fit: *v. Isid. l. c.*

geometre: 1. geometres, ae, m.: Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22: Juv. (The forms geometra and geometr, tri, are of questionable authority.) 2. geometricus: Quint. 1, 10, 40. (The latter term esp. in pl., when speaking of geometricians generally.)

geometrical: geometricus: Cic. *uses γεωμετρικος*, Att. 12, 5: or better, geometrica ratione, geometricis rationibus, cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117.

geometrician: *v. GEOMETRA*.

geometry: 1. geometria, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 106. 2. geometria, ēs, (ae. ars): Plin. 35, 10, 36, §8 (where, however, Ianus reads geometria). Phr.: to be acquainted with *g.*, geometrica didicisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

georgic: l. e. a poem on husbandry: Georgicum carmen, Col. 7, 5 (where the poem of Virgil is so designated): or in pl., Georgica, ōn, n.: Virg.: Gell. (N.B. Never -orum in gen. pl.).

germ: 1. The embryo plant in a seed: perh. gemma (*v. BUD*): or in scient. lang., germen, Inls, n. (In class. authors, that which springs from the seed: cf. Plin. 18, 10, 21). 2. Fig.: the first principle of anything: 1. sēmen, Inls, n. (lit. seed): the *g.s of all things*, a rerum, Lucr. 1, 60: as it were the first principles and *g.s of virtue*, Inls quaedam ac a virtutum, Quint. 2, 20, 6. 2. Infinitum, primordium (rare in this sense in sing.): *v. ELEMENT*.

german: 1. Of the same kin: 1. cognātus: *v. KINDRED*. 2. germanus: chiefly used as sub., *v. BROTHER, SISTER*. 3. Germanicus (strictly sub., and used of the people): Caes.: Tac. Rarely as *adj.* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 3, 163: Pers. 2. Germanicus (only as *adj.*, relating to the country or people of Germany): a *G. war*, bellum G., Caes.: the *G. language*, G. sermo, Suet. Cal. 47. Phr.: to talk G., Germanice loqui: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.

germander-speedwell: "veronica chamaedrys: Linn.

germane: affinis, e: *v. KINDRED, CONNECTED*.

germinate: germino, i: *it g.s the very day it is sown*, e eadem die quo injectum est, Plin. 13, 24, 46.

germination: 1. germinatio: Col.: Plin. 2. germinatus, ūs: Plin. **gerund**: gerundium: Prisc. 8, 9, init.: cf. lb. §46. Diom. (In Charis. 2, 144, the gerunds are called supina; also in Prisc. l. c. §45.)

gerundive: gerundivus (modus): Serv. (In Prisc. 8, 9, §45, the gerundives are included under gerundia vel supina).

gestation: Phr.: time of *g.*, parus gerendi tempus, Plin. 7, 5, 4: the period of *g. for the hind is eight months*, cervi octonis mensibus ferunt partus, Plin. 8, 32, 50: (the elephant) is commonly supposed to be ten years in *g.*, decem annis gestare in utero volguis existimat, Plin. 8, 10, 10 (but in both the above cases, the acc. of the time would be more regular): the mare is twelve months in *g.*, equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, med.: we also find, ventrem perferre,

Col. 6, 24, init.: In ventre esse (maid of the colt), Varr. R. R. 2, 8, extr. (Gestatio infantium, which occurs in Lact. 3, 22, extr., is the carrying of children in the arms.)

gesticulate: 1. jacto, i (with acc. of pron. rel., or of some part of the body): to *g. in one's own peculiar way*, se suo more j., Cic. Br. 60, 217: to *g. with the head, and shake the hair loose*, caput j. et comas excutere, Quint. 11, 1, 71: cf. jactare cerviculam, Cic. Verr. 3, 19, 49. See also *sub.* 2. gestum āgro, ēgi, actum, 3 (v. foll. art.): to *g. with Roecius for a spectator*, *g. agere spectante Roecio*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 231. (Gesticulari usu. of dancing: cf. Suet. Ner. 40.)

gesticulation: 1. jactatio (with depend. gen.: throwing the body about): frantic *g.s.*, fanaticae corporis j., Liv. 39, 11, med.: moderate *g.* ("action"), modica corporis j., Cic. Or. 25, extr.

2. gestus, ūs (esp. of histrionic or rhetorical *g.*): *g.s of actors*, histrionum gestus, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: cf. Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26. 3. mōtus, ūs (often of pantomimic *g.s.*; also rhetorical): they went through out ungraceful *g.s.*, haud indecoros m. dabant, Liv. 7, 2: wild *g.s.*, m. incompōsit, Virg. G. 1, 350: rapid and difficult *g. (of a speaker)*, celer m. et difficilis, Cic. Br. 30, extr. 4. gesticulatio (e. g. digitum): Suet. Tib. 68. See also *GESTURE*.

gesticulatory: "quod per (corporis) gestus fit: *v. preced. art.*

gesture: 1. gestus, ūs (the carriage of the body generally; also any particular *g.*: to assume new *g.s* and looks, *g. vultumque capere novum*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 50: to indicate by a *g.*, gestu significare, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 36: to be guilty of a fault in *g.*, in gestu peccare, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, fin.: comp. Quint. 11, 3, 66, eqq. 2. mōtus, ūs (any movement): such were their features, *g. posture*, eo erant vultu, *g.*, statu, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53. See also *GESTICULATION*.

get: A. Trans.: 1. To acquire: 1. nanciscor, nactus or nactus, 3 (to fall in with, obtain by chance): where did you *g. that ring?* unde annulum istum nactus es? Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 27: when I *g. more leisure*, quum pl. otii nactus ero, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, init.: *v. TO FIND* (3). 2. adipiscor, adeptus, 3: *v. TO OBTAIN*. 3. invenio, venci, ventum, 4 (to "come by"): he was the first to *g. the name*, primus cognomen inventi, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: to *g. money honestly*, pecuniam bono modo l., Plin. 7, 42, 45. 4. reperio, peri, ritum, 4 (comp. to FIND, 2): to *g. wealth and glory by arms*, rem et belli gloriam armis r., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1: it got its name from its discoverer, nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. Div. 1, 10, init. 5. capio, percipio, 3 (esp. of obtaining profits or returns from anything): he gets 600 sesteria from his farms, capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: to *g. a large income from oyster preserves*, magna vectigalia ex ostrearum vivaribus p., Plin. 9, 54, 79: *v. TO RECEIVE*. 6. impetrio, i (by entreaty): to *g. what you ask with good-will*, quod postules cum gratia l., Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 11: *v. infra* (II. Phr.): Phr.: to *g. money*, rem facere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65: what you will *g. (by the transaction)*, quod ad te redibit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28: he *g.s every rote*, omne tulit punctum, Hor. A. P. 343: Cic.: to *g. help from any one*, allicunde opem auferre, Cic. Quint. 9, 32: to *g. an answer from any one*, ab aliquo responsum auferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 230: where should I *g. my bread from?* unde mihi cibos peterem? Pl. (v. TO SEEK): to *g. a beating*, vapulare (v. TO BRAT, A., l. 6): to *g. information*, cognoscere, reperire (v. TO ASCERTAIN): to *g. a woman with child*, (mulierem) praegnantem facere, Juv. 6, 405.

7. To see to it that something is done; to induce: Phr.: to *g. anything made or done*, aliquid faciendum curare, Cic.

Div. 1, 24, 48: *Caes. B. G. 1, 13* (v. TO SEE TO): *to g. a person to do something, impetrate, foll. by depend. clause with ut* (v. TO PREVAIL UPON). **B. Intrans.** *1. To become: flo, factus, fieri*: v. TO BECOME. *Phr.: to g. rich fast, celeriter locupletari, Col. 6, pref. med.: it is getting tight, lucidat, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 45: Cic. it is getting dark, vesperscit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7* (tenebrescit is without good authority): may sometimes be expr. by an *incept. verb.*: *to g. hot, cold, etc., calescere, frigesce* (where see the several *adj.*). *II. To arrive at: pervenio, 4: v. TO ARRIVE.*

Phr.: to g. to the end of one's story, quod quis coepit enarrare, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12: v. TO FINISH. See also foll. art.

get abroad: of a report: 1. exeo, 4, *intr.*: *to g. abroad and become generally known, ex. atque in vulgus emanare, Cic. R. Am. 1, 2: the impression got abroad, opinio exit (with acc. and inf.)*, Suet. Ner. 45. *Join: prodire at (in vulgus) exire, Gell. 12, 12, med.*

2. *amāno* (v. *supr.*), *māno*, 1: v. TO SPREAD (INTO). 3. *percrebro* (*-besco*), *crebrui* (*-bui*), 3 (to become generally current): *the matter got a, res percerebruit, (in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, 56: simly, with fama, opinio, as subject, Cic. Caes. The simple verb crebro, occurs in same sense and constr., but less freq.: Tac. 4. *pālam* *fit*: *for fear the matter should get a, ne (res) fletet p., Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15.* 5. *audire*, *ui*, 3: *some verses of yours have got a, enotuerunt quidam versus tui, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3.**

— **across:** 1. *Trans: trāficio, transporto: v. TO TRANSPORT.* *II. Intrans: transgredior, 3: v. TO CROSS.*

— **ahead of, or before, or, get the start of:** 1. *praevenio, v8ui, ntum, 4: to g. the start of any one by a shorter route, (aliquem) breviter via pr., Liv. 22, 24, med.: Ov. 2. antevēnio, 4: to g. ahead of any one by long marches, aliquem magnis itineribus a., Sall. Jug. 56, init. 3. praecurro, 3: v. TO OUTRUN.* *Phr.: (Caesar) when he had got ahead on the road to Dyrrachium, praecursum itine ad D. Caes. B. C. 3, 13: v. TO ANTICIPATE.*

— **along: procedo, 3: v. TO PROCEED. *Phr.: g. along! abi! hinc te amolire! Pl.***

— **among (v. intr.):** 1. *immisceo, ul, xtum and stum, 2* (with *prom. ref.*): *he got a. a handsome booty of peacocks, immiscuit se pavonum formoso gregi, Phaedr. 1, 3, 7.* 2. *insinuo, i* (same constr.: *to work one's way in*): *to g. in among the squadrons of horse (of the war-chariot), se inter equitum turmas 1., Caes. B. G. 4, 33.*

3. *incido, 3: v. TO FALL IN WITH.*

— **at: tango, attingo, 3: v. TO REACH.**

— **away: aufugio, effugio, 3: v. TO ESCAPE.**

— **back: 1. Trans: rēcipio, rēcūpero: v. TO RECOVER. *II. Intrans: rēdeo, revertor: v. TO RETURN.***

— **(the) better of: supero, 1: v. TO OVERCOME.**

— **beyond: excedo, sei, esum, 3: to g. beyond the rank of praetor, praeturae gradum excedere, Sall.**

— **clear of: 1. Emergo, si, sum, 3 (both with *prom. reflect.*, and as *intrans.*): *to g. clear of troubles, esse ex malis e., Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30: v. TO EXTRICATE.* 2. *expēdō, 4* (with *prom. reflect.*): v. TO EXTRICATE.**

— **down: 1. Trans: a. fetch down: dēprimo, 3: Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 2.**

II. Intrans: descendō, dēgrēdior: v. TO DESCEND.

— **drunk: Phr.: (vino) madere: v. DRUNK (phr.).**

— **hold of: 1. praevenio, apprehendo, 3: v. TO TAKE HOLD OF. 2. *occipio, 1: v. TO GRASP.***

get in: 1. *Trans: as to get in*

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crope, money: percipio, 3: v. TO GATHER IN. *Phr.: to g. in the money due from the colonists, pecunias exigere quae a colonis debentur, Cic. Fam. 13, 11: to g. in one's debts, nomina sua exigere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, 28: to g. in all one's money, omnem religere pecuniam.* *Hor. Epod. 1, extr.: to g. in a good stock of provisions, rem frumentariam providere, Caes. (v. TO PROVIDE).* *II. Intrans: 1. insinuo, i* (with *prom. ref.*: *to work one's way in*): *you must g. out where you got in, qua te insinua-veris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2, med.: Caes.: v. TO GET AMONG.* 2. *pervēnio, 4* (to make one's way to a point): *to g. into the senate, i. e. become a senator, in senatum p., Cic. Fl. 18, 42.* *For lit. sense, v. TO ARRIVE.* *Phr.: to g. into a boat, conscendere in phaselum (naviculum): (v. TO EMBARK): to g. into port, portum capere, Caes. (v. TO REACH): to g. into favour with any one, gratiam inire cum aliquo, Ter. (v. FAVOUR).*

— **off:** 1. *Trans: as to get a ship off a rock: perh. expēdō, 4: v. TO EXTRICATE.* *Virg. (Aen. 1, 145) has de-turdo of the action of pushing ships off: v. TO THRUST OFF.* *II. Intrans: to escape, be acquitted (q. v.): Phr.: 'i faith, I am getting off capitally, better than I expected, immo vero pulchre discedo et praeter spem, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 58: do you think you will g. off unpunished? credin' te impune habi-turum? id. Eun. 5, 2, 13: you will g. off scot-free, tu missus abibis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 86.*

— **on: Phr.: to be g.ing on well, bene (se) habere, bene rem gerere: v. TO DO (IV.).**

— **out:** 1. *exeo, excedo: v. TO GO OUT, QUIR.* 2. *emerge, si, sum, 3* (from a difficult or dangerous position): *he had great difficulty in g.ing out into the open ground, aegre in aper-tos campos emersi, Liv. 21, 25, med.: v. TO GET CLEAR OF, EMERGE.* *Phr.: to g. out of a chariot, descendere e curru, Suet. (v. TO DISMOUNT): to g. out of bed, decedere (al. descendere) lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19: hastily, lecto desillire, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129 (in gen. sense, de cubiculo exire, to g. out of the bed-chamber, will be precise enough, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, fin.): to g. out of a bath, evadere ex balneo, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: to g. out of the way of any one (as mark of respect or avoidance), alieu' [via, or de via] de-cedere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Suet. Ner. 4: used pass., Cic. Sen. 18, 63: to g. out of its course (of a ship), cursu discedere, Caes. (v. TO DEPART). *Fig.: to g. out of temper, trasci, Cic. v. ANGRY.**

— **quit of:** 1. *defungor, netus, 3* (with *ref.* to what is laborious or disagreeable): *to have got quit of danger, periculis defunctum esse, Cic. R. Am. 8, 21: Liv. 2. expēdō, 4* (with *prom. ref.*): v. TO EXTRICATE.

— **ready: pāro, 1: v. TO PREPARE.**

— **rid of: 1. tollo, sustulī, sublatum, 3 (esp. by violent means): *he might very easily be got rid of, pericula de medio tolli posse, Cic. R. Am. 8, 20: Her. 2. amoveo, movi, tum, 2* (re-move out of the way): *to g. rid of a witness, testem a se, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72.* 3. *amollor, 4* (implying difficulty): *until he could g. rid of his wife, donec uxorem amolliretur, Tac. H. 1, 13.* See also TO GET QUIT OF.**

— **through: 1. To make one's way through: pervenio, 4 (to some point): v. TO ARRIVE. *II. To complete: pērago, conficio: v. TO FINISH.***

— **to: pervenio, 4: v. TO ARRIVE.**

— **together: 1. Trans: a. To bring together: 1. confio, 1 (esp. for evil purposes): *to get t. an army, ex-citum e., Cic. Ph. 4, 6, 15: to get t. witness-es by bribery, testes pecunia c., Quint. 5, 7, 33.* 2. *cōgo, 3: v. TO COLLECT, ASSEMBLE.* *II. Intrans: to meet together: congrēgo, 1* (with *prom. ref.*): v. TO GATHER TOGETHER.**

get up: surgo, egrēdior: v. TO RISE,

ASCEND. *Phr.: he g. up at seven o'clock, hora secunda calceos poscit, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 4.*

— **upon: v. TO MOUNT.** *Phr.: to g. upon one's feet (after falling), esse erigere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.*

gewgaw: *perh. bulla: cf. Juv. 13, 33: or nugae, arum (acc. to Non. 2, 587, the term nugae was applied to feminine trinkets, whence the subs. nugivendus, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 51; Forcell. s. v.).*

gyesser: *fons calidae atque ex-alentis aquae.

ghastliness: 1. Deathlike pallor: pallor luridus (v. *full. art.*), *p. lutena, Hor. Epod. 10, 16.* *II. Revolving aspect: foeditas: all turned away their eyes from the g. of such a spectacle* (Metus being torn by horses), *avertere omnes a tanta f. spectaculi oculos, Liv. 1, 28, fin.: g. of scars, f. cicatricum, Plin.: v. HORMOR.* (Or exp. by *adj.*: *such was the g. of the sight, adeo foedum erat spectaculum, ut...* v. *full. art.*)

ghastly: 1. Deadly pale: 1. lūridus, g. paleness, 1. pallor, Ov. Met. 4, 267: Cic. so of that which makes g.: g. hēbane, 1. aconita, Ov. Met. 1, 147: g. death, 1. mors, Sil. 2. exsangula, e (bloodless): g. shades (ghosts), ex animae, Virg. Aen. 6, 401: Sall. 3. cadaverous (corpse-like: v. rare): a g. face, c. facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27. 4. pallidus, v. pallidus (intens.): v. PALLE.

II. In general, horrid, shocking, foedus: a g. scar, f. cicatrix, Hor. S. 1, 5, 60: Liv. v. SHRIGHTFUL.

ghost: 1. The shade of one dead:

1. *umbra* (poet.): *lucr.: Virg.: Hor.: v. SHADE.* 2. *māno, tum, m.: the g. of a wife, m. conjuga, Virg. Aen. 6, 119: Liv. 3, 58, extr. Phr.: he says that (the g. of) the dead man came to him in his sleep, ait venisse illum in somnis ad se mortuum, Pl. II. A phan-tom of any kind: 1. phantasma, ātis, n.: to believe in g., putare esse aliquid phantasmata, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, init. v. PHANTOM. 2. larva (demon): a house haunted by g.s, larvarum plena domus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 155: Plin. pref. § 31.*

3. *idōlon or idōlum* (an image or figure): *Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5.* 4. (as gen. terms for any praeternatural ap-pearance) monstrum, mostellum: v. PRODIGY.

ghostly: 1. spiritualis: v. SPIRITUAL.

ghoul: 1. larva quae mortuorum ho-minum carnis vescitur.

giant (subs.): v. major quam pro humano habitu, Liv. 8, 6: v. prae-grandi corpore: vir statura excelssima. (N.B.—Not gigas, except to denote the Giants of mythology.)

giant (adj.): praegrandis: v. GIGANTIC.

gianness: femina major quam pro humano habitu: v. GIANT.

gibber: *perh. *strideo, 2; also strido, 1, 3* (to emit a harsh, squeaking sound): *cf. Lucan 6, 622: Mela 1, 8, med. See also TO CHATTER, RABBLE.*

gibberish: 1. inanis oris strepitus: v. NOISE, NONSENSE.

gibbet (subs.): furca or patibulum (a kind of forked g., used in the punish-ment of slaves and others): v. GALLOW. **gibbet (v.): chiefly used fig., perh. nōto, 1: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: Cic. v. TO BRAND.**

gibbeted: patibulatus (i. e. fastened to the patibulum): Pl.

gibbous: gibbus: (the skull is) con-cave in the inside, g. (or convex) on the outside, ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus g. Cels. 8, init.: v. CONVEX.

(Gibbous is without authority.)

gibe (subs. and v.): v. JEST.

giblets: gigeria, orum: Petr. 66

giddily: i. e. thoughtlessly: perh. inconstitū, tēmēdit: v. Sen. Ben. 1, init.

giddiness: 1. Lit.: 1. vertigo, inia, f.: g. of eye and brain (as looking down a precipice), v. oculorum

aulmique, Liv. 44, 6, med.: to be troubled with *g.* vertigine laborare, Plin. Freq. *pl.* to remove *g.* vertiginis discutere, tollere, Plin. 20, 17, 73 § 194, etc. 2. caligo, inis, *f.* (strictly, the darkness resulting from *g.*): when the height had wrought on *g.*, quum altitudo c. oculis offundisset, Liv. 26, 45. In *pl.*, to relieve or cure *g.*, caliginis levare, sanare, discutere, Plin.: Cels. || Fig.: Thoughtlessness: perh. tæmeritas (cf. Cic. Sen. 6, 20), lēvitas (general lack of steadfastness of character), inconsultus animus *v.* THOUGHTLESSNESS.

giddy: 1. LIT.: vertiginosus (suffering from dizziness as an ailment): Plin. 23, 2, 28. PHR.: (any one) turns *g.*, oculis caligo offenditur, Liv.: vertigine (aliquis) afficitur *v.* preceded. art. || Fig.: light-minded; lēvis, inconsultus ventosus: *v.* THOUGHTLESS, FICKLE. Mart. has, vagae moderator juvenae, instructor of giddy youth, 2, 90.

gift (subs.): 1. Something given; a present: 1. donum (most general term): the law concerning *g.s.* ad presentia, lex de d. et muneribus, Cic.: wedding *g.*, d. nuptialia, Cic.: the *g.s.* of fortune, Cic.: to give anything as a *g.* (cf. L. G. § 297), aliquid alicui donare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6: Cic.: to bestow some *g.* on the commonwealth, aliquid d. reipublicae afferre, Cic. Ph. 1, 13, 32. 2. munus, ēris. *n.* (a more poetic word, though found also in prose; acc. to Halicth, etc., munus is a gift which one is in some way bound to give, while donum is a free gift: but the distinction is not observed): the *g.s.* of Bacchus, munera Bacchi, Hor.: the *g.s.* of the earth, munera terrae, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5: Cic.: *v.* PRESENT, BOUNTY. 3. beneficium: *v.* BENEFIT, KINDNESS. 4. stipēs, stipēs, *f.* (of a small coin): *v.* ALMS, GRATUIT. Gifts or largesses made by the emperors and others to the soldiers or people, were called donaria, congiaria: *v.* DONATIVE. || An endowment or faculty of mind or body:

1. don, dōtis, *f.* (chiefly poet.): the *g.* of beauty, d. formae, Ov. M. 9, 717: *g.s.* of nature and fortune, naturae fortunaeque dotes, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4: it is my *g.* to celebrate in song ..., est carminibus celebrare d. mea, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60. 2. facultas: *v.* FACULTY. 3. ingenium (strictly the whole of a man's natural endowments) they were not altogether deficient in *g.s.*, but only in that of the orator, in no omnino l., sed oratorium l. defect, Cic. Br. 29, 110: as great a *g.* for invention, tantum ad fingendum ingenii, Cic. Font. 14, 30. 4. indoles, is, *f.* (similar to preceded.): *v.* GENIUS, DISPOSITION.

gift (v.): dōno, i. *v.* TO ENDOW. **gifted**: 1. As part.: praeditus (with *abk.*): *v.* ENDOWED. || Possessing high natural endowments: ingeniosus: a *g.* and learned man, vir l. et eruditus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, med.: the more clever and highly *g.* any one is, quo quaque est sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic. R. Com. 11, 31: *g.* in every kind of knavery, furtum ingeniosus ad omne, Ov. M. 11, 313. PHR.: to be very highly *g.* by nature, ingenio abundare, florere; ingenio divino esse, Cic.; ingenio valere, Quint.: *v.* GENIUS, GIFT (II.). See also CLEVER.

gig: perh. clatum: *v.* Dict. Ant. s. v. The driver of such, clisarius, Ulp. Dig.

gigantic: 1. praegrandis, *e.* (according to usual size in any way): *g.* trees, *p.* (arbores), Plin. 13, 25, 49: Suet.: *v.* LARGE. 2. ingens, ntis: *v.* HUGE. 3. expr. by circuml., major quam pro humano habitu: *v.* GIANT.

giggle (v.): perh. summisim cachinnare, comp. Gell. 17, 8.

gild: 1. Inaurō, i. to *g.* brazen tiles, tegulae aeneas l., Plin.: a *g.'d.* statue, status inaurata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 50. 2. expr. by aurum and a verb: to *g.* a roof, tecto aurum illinere, Sen. Ep. 110, 11: Plin.: to *g.* wood, aurum ligno inducere (obducere), Plin. 35, 6, 17: *v.* TO OVERLAY.

gilded: 1. Inaurātus a *g.* column, columna l., Cic.: *v.* TO GILD. 2. aurātus (wrought or adorned with gold: chiefly poet.): *g.* temples, a. templa, Lucr.: Virg. 3. aureus (strictly, of gold; but used, esp. by the poets, in wider sense): the *g.* Capitol, a. Capitolia, Virg. Aen. 8, 347: a *g.* chair, a. sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85. 4. bracteātus (covered with a thin foil of gold, etc.): *v.* PLATED.

gilder: Inaurātor. Inscr. in Forcell. **gilding** (subs.): 1. The art: aurātura: Inscr. in Forcell. (In Quint. 8, 6, 28, we should prob. read aurata). Or expr. by verb: he discovered the art of *g.*, aurum ligno, aerl, etc. Inducere, illinere reperit. || The gilded work itself: aurum illitum, inductum: *v.* TO GILD.

gill: i. e. a quarter of a pint: quartarius (*v.* Dict. Ant. p. 1233): Cato: Plin.

gills: of fish, branchiae, arum: Plin. 9, 7, 6.

gilt: *v.* GILDED.

gilt-edged: "auro illito praetextus(?)

gilt-head: a fish, aurata: Plin.

gimlet: 1. tērēbra: mentioned among carpenter's tools, Plin. 7, 56, 57: the Gallic *g.*, t. Gallica, was an improved kind and bored a smooth hole, Col. 4, 29, ad fin. 2. (?) perforācūlum: Arnob. 6, 14 (but the reading is doubtful).

gin (subs.): 1. A snare: pēdica, piaga: *v.* SNARE, TRAP. || The spirituous liquor so called: "spiritus juniperi infectus" or perh. simply juniperus, from which, through the Fr. genèvre, the word gin is derived. || A machine for cleaning cotton: "Instrumentum quo purgantur lina xylina.

gin (v.): i. e. to clean cotton: purgo, i. (v. TO CLEAN): or perh. carpo, 3, which was used of the corresponding manual labour in wool.

ginger: sinzibēri, *n.* indecl.: Plin.: also sinziber, ēris, *n.*: Cels.: Pall.

gingerbread: crustula, arum: gen. term for sweet cakes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25.

gingerly: sensim, pēdētentim: *v.* CAUTIOUSLY.

gingle: *v.* JINGLE.

gipsy: Cingārus, Zingārus, *f.* -a: after their Italian name Zingari. The Gipsies, *Aegyptii qui feruntur.

giraffe: (?) cāmēlopārdālis, is, *f.*: Plin. 8, 18, 27: M. L. (Also *giraffa, Brisson.)

gird: 1. cingo, nxi, nctum, 3: often as refl. pass.: he *g.s.* himself with a Spanish sword, Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10, ad med. (in Virg. with acc.) Inuitale cingitur ferrum, Aen. 2, 511. Fig.: the heavens were girt with clouds, cinxerunt aethera nimbi, Virg.: *v.* TO SURROUND. 2. Incingo, 3 (same constr. as simple verb. poet.): to *g.* oneself with a girdle, incingi zonā, Ov. Her. 9, 66: to *g.* oneself with serpents, se serpentibus incingere, Cat. 64, 258.

3. accingo, 3 (same constr.: chiefly poet., except in fig. sense): to *g.* on a sword,ensem ac lateri, Virg. Aen. 11, 489: he *g.s.* on his trusty sword, fido accingitur ense, Virg. Aen. 7, 640. Fig. = to set vigorously to work, to prepare: all *g.* themselves to the task, ac (esse) omnes operi, Virg. Aen. 2, 235: Liv. (who has the refl. pass., 2, 12, med.), in hoc discrimen accingere, prepare thyself: Tac. 4. praecingo, 3 (strictly, to *g.* in front, as a napkin: cf. Vulg. Joh. xiii. 4): to *g.* oneself with a sword, ense praecingo, Ov. Tr. 2, 271: teachers properly *g.'d.*, recte praecincti pueri, Hor.

— up: 1. LIT.: succingo, 3: to *g.* up the tunic as high as the middle of the leg, crure tenuis medio tunica s. Juv.: with the dress girt up like Diana, vestem ritu succincta Dianae, Ov. || Fig.: to *g.* up oneself for action, etc.: accingo, 3 (usu. in pass. refl.): *v.* TO GIRD (3).

girder: i. e. a beam holding together parts of a building: perh. jūgūmen-

tum, ad jūgūmentum (Cato, R. R. 14), for though the passage does not fix the precise meaning of the term, yet the verb jūgumentare (juga-) occurs in Vitruv. in the sense of to fasten together with girders: alternis trabibus angulos, 2, 1, 4.

girdle: 1. cingulum (originally, a woman's *g.*, the man's being cinctus, as: "cinctus est cingulum a cingendo; alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum," Varr. L. L. 5, 23 § 114): chiefly poet., and often *pl.*: fastening a golden *g.*, neath her bosom, c. aurea subnectens mammae, Virg. Aen. 1, 492: the wonder-teeming *g.* (oratus), secunda monstris c., Val. Fl. Fig.: to be stripped of one's *g.* (dismissed military service), cingulo exul, Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1. (N.B.—The plur. appears to be chiefly used of the feminine girdle: the sing. of the military girdle or belt.) 2. zōna (a woman's *g.*, esp. that worn before marriage): to unfasten the *g.*, solvere z., Cat. 2, extr.: Ov. (cf. Smith's Ant. s. v.): of the *g.* (or belt) of Orion, Ov. F. 6, 787. Dimin., zōnula, in similar sig., Cat. 61, 53. 3. maker of such *g.s.*, zonarius, Cic. Fl. 7, 17. 3. cinctus, as (worn by men for the sake of decency; drawers: *q.* *v.* supr. 1): Varr.: Suet. Dimin., cincticulus, Pl. 4. balteus: *v.* BELT. (The strophium was not a girdle, but a kind of stomacher: Cat. 64, 65.)

girl: 1. puella (used also, esp. poet., of full-grown women): to give birth to a *g.*, *p.* parere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14: a little *g.*, *p.* infans, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 99: wardship in the case of a *g.*, tutela (legitima) in qua dicitur esse puella, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: I never saw a more lovely, charming *g.*, qua *p.* nihil unquam festivius, amabilius vidi, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 1. Dimin., puellula, a young *g.*, Ter. Cat. (N.B.—The original word for girl was puera, which occurs in fragments of Livius and Varro: cf. also Suet. Cat. 8.)

2. virgo, inis, *f.* (an unmarried *g.*): cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6: Hor.: Ov.: *v.* MAIDEN. 3. femella (*v.* rare): Cat. 55, 7. Belonging to a *g.*, puellaris: *v.* ILL. art.

girlhood: 1. puellāris aetas, puellares anni: *v.* GIRLISH. 2. expr. by puella, while yet in her *g.*, she was betrothed, "adhuc puella desponsa est, ducitur her *g.* ipsa puella": L. G. § 589, i.

girlish: 1. puellāris, *e.* the prize allures their *g.* tastes, praeda p. animos prolecat, Ov. F. 4, 433: *g.* amiability blended with virgin modesty, suavitas *p.* cum virginali verecundia, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 2: *g.* years, *p.* aetas, Quint.; *p.* anni, Tac. 2. virgineus virginalis: *v.* MAIDENLY.

girlishly: puellāriter: *v.* *o.* *v.* Ignorant, *p.* neclire, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1. Or expr. by phr., puellarum more, ritu: *v.* MANNER.

girth: 1. Of a horse: cingula: the new *g.* galls the steed, nova c. laedit equum, Ov. R. A. 236. || Of a bed:

1. fascia [lecti cubicularis] (Cic. Div. 2, 6, init. 2. Inisita (also used of bandages of various kinds): Petr. 20.

|| Measure round: ambitus, is: *v.* CIRCUIT, CIRCUMFERENCE.

gist: i. e. the main point: 1. cardo inis, *m.*: with some defining *gen.* (litt. hinge): they do not concern themselves about what is the real *g.* of a case, quorum nihil refert ulli litium c. vertitur, Quint. 12, 8, 3: stilly, causae c. id. 5, 12, 3. (N.B.—Not so in Cic.) 2. expr. by continēo, 2: the real *g.* of this question is the point respecting the nature of the gods, continet hanc totam questionem ea ratio quae est de natura deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: the real *g.* of the question, quod maxime rem causamque continet, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2. Simly in Cic. Part. 29, 103, we have continentia causarum = the real points at issue, liti cardo sup.

gittern: cithāra: *v.* GUITAR. **give**: A. Trans.: 1. To present, make a gift: 1. do, dōdi, dā-

tum, dare, i (most gen. term: constr. with acc. and dat.): *Lycurgus gave the lands of the wealthy to the commonalty to cultivate*, L. agros locupletium plebi colendos dedit, Cic.: *to give a daughter in marriage*, filiam in matrimonium d., Caes.: *to give advice, consilium* d., Cic.: Hor. Sometimes strengthened by dat. dono (v. L. G. § 297): *to give to any one as a gift*: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6. Fig.: to g. att., i. e. pay attention, aures d., Cic. Att. 1, 5. 2. dōno, i (to g. freely, as a present: constr. with dat. and acc. or acc. and abl.): v. to present. 3. tribuo, i, ditum, 3 (where something is due): to g. every one his due, suum cuique ir., Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: *he gave (or paid) Aurelius the price of his house, pretium aedium Aurelio tribuit*, Tac. Ann. 1, 75: in gen. sense, *to give*, dona tr., Ov. Met. 9, 402. 4. largior, 4 (freely, lavishly: often, immorally): *to take from one in order to g. to another*, eripere aliis quod aliis largiare, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: v. to bestow; tribuo (to be). II. To deliver up into any one's hands. 1. trādo, dīdi, ditum, 3 (to hand over): to g. (pass) any one the cup (after drinking), poculum tr., Cic.: more fully, aliquid alicui in manum tr., Pl. Merc. 2, 66: v. to deliver. 2. (in imper. mood) cēdo, pl. cētē (in colloq. language): *if you have anything from Atticus, g. it me*, cedo, si quid ab Attico (est), Cic. Att. 16, 13, init.: *g. me the account-book, please*, cedo, quaeque, codicem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, 104: Pl.: Ter. III. To bestow or assign a name: 1. impōno, pōnī, itum, 3 (with dat. and acc.): *to name things new names*, i. nova nova rebus nomina, Cic. Fin. 1, 3: the simple verb also occurs with sans constr., Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Virg. 2, do, i, irr.: *he gave name to the river (by being drowned in it)*, nomen fluminis dedit, Liv. 1, 3, med.: Virg. Aen. 1, 248: Quint. The comp. indit, dīdi, ditum, 3, also occurs, Liv. 1, 34, ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum: Pl. 3. ficio, 3, the young folk gave me the name of "super", juvenis folk nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, Pl. Men. init.: Liv. 1, 3 (where it is used of giving occasion for a name, like dare, sup.). IV. To inflict a blow on. 1. inflicio, fēci, fectum, 3: to g. any one a blow, plagam alicui inf., Cic.: v. to inflict. MISCELLANEOUS. 1. phr.: to g. water to an enemy, hosti aquam commodare, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 21: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (v. to oblige): to g. a supper-party, coenas facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 4: to g. any one an opportunity of doing anything, alicui potestatem d., copiam facere faciendū aliquid, Cic. (v. opportunus): to g. any one trouble, aliquid negotium facessere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, init.: also n. facere, Quint. (v. trouble): to g. a young woman in marriage, nuptum virginem locare [adulescenti], Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: to g. an account, rationem reddere, Cic. (v. account): to g. thanks, gratias agere, persolvere (v. thanks): to g. any one the ship, alicui subterfugere, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2: I will g. (him) such a dressing I adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77: to g. way to any one in the streets, alicui decedere, Ter.: Cic. (v. to get over): in fig. sense, cedere (v. to yield); labascere (to show signs of giving way), Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 31 (see also to GIVE WAY). B. Intrans. (to yield to pressure): v. to YIELD, GIVE WAY.

give away: dōno; largior: v. to GIVE (L).

back: reddo, rēmitto: v. to RESTORE.

chase: insequor: v. to PURSUE. — **forth:** 1. ēdo, dīdi, ditum, 3: to g. forth groans, gemitus e., Ov. M. 9, 207: v. to utter, emit. (The simple verb occurs poet. in same sense: to g. forth a sound, sonitum dare, Virg. Aen. 2, 243: Virg. 2. ēmitto, 3: v. to emit. Phr.: to g. forth (respire) breath from the lungs, animam a pulmonibus [respirare et] reddere, Cic. N. D.

2, 54, 136: to g. forth (yield) a sharp tone (of a string when touched), acutum sonum remittere, Hor. A. P. 349.

give in: I. Trans.: as to give in one's name: 1. pōnitor, fectus, 2 (esp. of one's own free will): (voluntarily) to g. in their names (of candidates), nomina pr., Liv. 26, 18, med.: the verb occurs in same sense absol., intra legitimos dies pr. nequiverit, Sall. Cat. 18: Vell. 2, 92, med.: to g. in a return of the number of acres under crops, jugera numeris pr., Cic. Verr. 3, 15, 38. 2. rēfēro, dīdi, ditum, 3, irr.: to g. in accounts to the treasury, rationes r. ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, ad init.: Caes. B. C. 2, 20, extr. 3. reddo, dīdi, ditum, 3: to g. in an account, rationem r., Tac. Ann. 1, 6, extr.: Cic. Phr.: to give in one's name as a soldier, nomen dare, edere, Liv. v. to exhibit. II. Intrans.: to win oneself vanquished: Phr.: I g. in to your superior will, expedit, efficitur de manus sapientiae, Hor. Epod. 17, init.: Caes.: v. to GIVE WAY, YIELD.

off: mitto, ēmitto, 3: cf. Lucr. 4, 54, 297: See also to EMARATE.

out: I. Trans.: to yield, esp. an exclamation: mōno, i v. to exhort. II. Intrans.: to profess, pretend: 1. fēro, i, irr.: he gave himself out to be Philip, se Philippum [regiaeque stirpis] ferebat, Vell. 1, 10: Virg. Aen. 5, 373. 2. cēpto, i, irr.: he continually saying, whether falsely or truly: he started (as he gave out) to join Caesar, profectus, ut dicitur, ab Caesare, Caes. B. G. 3, 22. 3. praedico, i: Caes. B. G. 6, 18: v. to AFFIRM. **over:** A. Trans.: 1. trādo, dīdi, ditum, 3: to deliver up. II. To despair of: despero, i: v. to DESPAIR. Phr.: given over by the physicians, deploratus medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51, init.: Liv. (N.B. The verb deploro is found in this sense only in part.) B. Intrans.: to cease: desino, etc.: v. to FORBEAR.

place: decēdo, 3: v. to GET OUT.

to: addo, adjicio, attribuo: v. to ADD, ASSIGN.

up: A. Trans.: 1. I. Trans. (transdo), dīdi, ditum, 3: to g. up a city the enemy, urbem hostibus tr., Liv.: they gave themselves up to their enemy, se hostibus transderunt, Caes.: v. to DELIVER, SURRENDER. 2. dēdo, 3: v. to SURRENDER. 3. pōdo, 3 (freq. in bad sense: v. to BETRAY): to give up one's life and money, vitam, pecuniam pr., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 70. 4. permitto, i (to g. up the control of anything to another): I have given up the entire affair to his hands, totum ei negotium permisi, Cic. Q. Fr. 9, 21, 1: Caes. v. to ENTRUST (B). Phr.: to g. up the ghost, animam efflare: v. to EXPIRE. II. To devote: dēdo, confēro, etc.: v. to DEVOTE (III). III. To abandon: 1. dimitto, misi, missum, 3 (to let go out of one's hands): to g. up the supremacy, principatum d., Caes. B. G. 6, 12: to g. up all hope of anything, omnem alicuius rei spem d., Caes. B. C. 1, 73: to give up one's resentment for the good of the state, iracundiam suam reipublicae d., Caes. B. C. 1, 8: v. to ABANDON. 2. dēpono, pōsi, itum, 3 (to lay down, resign): to g. up all hope, omnem spem d., Caes. B. G. 5, 19: to g. up (sacrifice) personal animosities, alituitates d., Cic. Pl. 31, 76: v. to RESIGN. 3. cōcedo, sei, sum, 3 (usu. to g. up out of regard for, in consideration of something more important): I gave up my resentment and my friendships for the benefit of the commonwealth, dolorem atque amicitias reipublicae concessi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, fin.: you stated that you gave up your canvass for the augurate out of regard for me, auguratus petitionem mihi concessisse dixisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4. 4. condono, i (similar to preced.): Cic. v. to SACRIFICE (II). B. Intrans.: (rare): desisto, 3: v. to CEASE.

give way: I. To yield to forces:

1. esp. in milit. lang., inclino, i (either intrans., or more freq. as refl. pass.): on the fall of Hostius, the Roman line forthwith g. way, ut H. cecidit confestim Romana inclinator acies, Liv. 1, 12: neither party g.ing way, ut in neutram partem inclinator acies, Liv. 7, 33, med.: in non-milit. sense, to g. way to fear, timore inclinare (ad. inclinari), Cic. Att. 3, 13. 2. pēdēm rēfēro, 3, irr. (also in milit. sense: to slip back: not necessarily implying defeat): v. to FALL BACK (II.). 3. mōno do, i, irr. (lit. to yield up one's hands, in token of defeat): at length Cotta is induced to g. way (after discussion), tandem dat Cotta permotus manus, Caes. B. G. 3, 31: Hor. 4. cēdo, sei, sum, 3, (most gen. term): v. to YIELD. II. To comply with: obsequor, morem gēro: v. to COMPLY with, HUMOUR. III. Fig.: to allow oneself to be overcome by emotion: Phr.: to g. way to passion, animi indulgere, Ov. Met. 12, 598: so, lacrimis ind. 9, 142 do, i, irr.: they g. way to the enthusiasm of the soldiers, indulgent ardori militum, Liv. 9, 43, med.: to give way to (give oneself up to) tears and grief, lacrimis ac tristitia se tradere, Cic. Fam. 5, 14: she did not g. way to tears, dolorem non in lacrimas effudit, Just. 1, 8, med.

giver: g. by pres. part. of do, dono, etc. (L. G. § 638): you beg for mean favours, inferior to the g., tu viles viles rerum, dante, minor, Hor. (Dator however occurs poet., Virg. Aen. 1, 734). Phr.: lavish g., largitor, Sall. Jug. 95 (usu. in adj. sense, v. to LAVISH). Sit, g. of wound, auctor vulneris (poet.); Ov. Met. 5, 33.

giving (verb): 1. dāto (rare): g. of laws, legum d., Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: Plin. (More freq. expr. by verb. by g. helping, forgiving, dando, sublevando, impendendo, Sall. Cat. 54). 2. largitio (lavish): v. to GIVE, actio gratiarum, Cic. Fam. 10, 19.

gizzard: *ventriculus gallinae (avis) anterior (?)

glacial: glaciāla, e: v. Icy, FROZEN. **glacier:** *mole nivium frigidibus conglaciata (Kr.): nives alte concreta glacie conservatae: cf. Liv. 21, 16, extr. **glacia:** tech. 1. in fortification: *agger muri lentior acclivis (declivitas valli exterior, Kr.).

glad: in gen. sense: he is g. about something, i. est nescio quid Ter. And. 2, 2, 3: a strong: expr. is laetabundus, 2, 3, JOYFUL. Usu with to be: gaudeo, gavisus sum: 2. I am g. of that, id gaudeo, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25 (cf. I. G. § 253): I am very g. I interrupted you, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic.: v. to REJOICE. Sometimes expr. by libens, libenter: I am g. to hear that, id libenter audio: v. GLADLY.

gladden: 1. hilāro, exhibāro, i: v. to CHEER. 2. laetifico, i (rare): the sun g. the earth, sol terram i [ut cum coelo hilarata deatur], Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. Pl. 3. expr. by laetitia, and a verb. v. g., laetitia alicui afficere, Cic. Mil. 28, 78; laetitia efferre (to transport), Cic. Fam. 2, 10, init.: v. JOY.

gladdened (part. adj.): laetus: v. JOYFUL.

gladdening: laetificus (rare): Lucr. Usu. laetus will suffice: v. JOYFUL. **glade:** nearest word, nēmus, ōris, n. (woodland with pasture): cf. Virg. E. 6, 56, nemorum salus.

gladiator: gladiātor: a show of g.s., gladiatorum spectaculum, Cic. (usu. called munus: v. show): To give a show of g.s., gladiatores dare, Ter. Hec. prol. act. 12: Suet. Tit. 7, extr.: g. edere, Suet.: during (at the time of) the show of g.s., gladiatoribus (abl.), Cic. Att. 2, 9, 4, 2, 19, 2: a master (trainer) of g.s., gladiatorum magister, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 86 (usually, lanista, Cic.: Juv.). **adj.:** belonging to a g., gladiatorius: a band

of *g.s.* (with ref. to their employer), familia gladiatoria, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: a school for *g.s.* ludus gladiatorius, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9; (also simply ludus, Hor. A. P. 32: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 14): a *g.s.* pay, gladiatorum (sc. pretium), Liv. 44, 31, extr. (also called auctoramentum, Suet. Tib. 7: cf. Smith's Dict. Ant. 574, b).

gladiatorial: gladiatorialis: *g.* strength of body, *g.* firmitas corporis, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: v. preced. art. fin. *G. shows*, munus (gladiatorium), spectaculum gladiatorum: v. preced. art.

gladiolo: a plant, gladiolus: Plin.

gladly: 1. laetè: v. JOYFULLY. (Or more freq. laetus in agr. with subject: v. L. G. § 341.) 2. libenter (willingly, cheerfully): people *g.* believe what they wish true, i. homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. v. *g.* libentissime, Cic. So libens in agr. with subject: I did so, and *g.* too, ego illud feci, ac libens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41: Cic. Very *g.*, animo libentissime, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25.

gladness: gaudium, laetitia: v. JOY.

gladsome: festivus, laetus: v. FESTIVE, JOYFUL.

glance (subs.): Phr.: to cast *g.s.* this way and that, huc, illuc volare oculos, Virg. Aen. 4, 363: to fix a steady *g.* upon the ground, solo fixos oculos tenere, ib. 1, 482: at the first *g.* (opp. to a more careful view), primo aspectu, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98: to cast furtive *g.s.* at each other, furtim [nonnunquam] inter se aspiciere, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, extr.: to take a sidelong *g.* limas (sc. oculis) aspiciere, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 2; transversa tueri, Virg. E. 3, 8: to cast fierce *g.s.* at any one, torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 467.

glance (v.): 1. To cast the eyes rapidly: nearest word prob. aspicio, exi, cūm, 3: just to *g.* at a thing through a grating, as you pass, (quasi) per transennam praeterea strictum a., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: v. preced. art. See also to LOOK. 2. To graze or touch lightly: esp. of light: stringo, nxi, cūm, 3: the morning star *g.s.* over *g.* upon the top of Haemus, summum radis stringebat Lucifer Haemum, Claud. Ruf. 2, 336: v. TO GLEAM. 3. Fig.: to handle a matter cursorily: 1. attingo, 3: v. TO TOUCH UPON. 2. expr. by strictum (cursorily) and a verb: *g.* breviter strictissime dicere, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; strictum atque cursim transgredi, Geil. 1, 3, med. 3. perstringo, nxi, cūm, 3: J o i n [breviter] perstringere atque attingere, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201.

gland: physiol. t. a.: glanda, nudi, f. e. *g.* penis, Cels. 7, 25, init. The pl. glandulae is used of the glands of the throat, the tonsils: Cels. 4, 1, init.

glanders: perh. Atticus profluvius (i. e. profluvium), Vet. Agr. 1, 3.

glandular: glands formam s. naturam habens. (Col. has glandulosus = abounding in knots or lumps, R. R. 7, 9, init.)

glare (subs.): perh. fulgor: cf. rutilus fulgor, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: v. FLASH, BRIGHTNESS. Phr.: they see the armour shine with a ruddy *g.* through the clear sky, arma per sudum rutilare vident, Virg. Aen. 8, 529: his eyes have the same *g.* (of Lycaon changed into a wolf), idem oculi lucent, Ov. Met. 1, 239.

glare (v.): 1. To shine with a ruddy light: rutilare, rutilo lumine fulgere: v. preced. art. 2. To look fiercely upon: torvis oculis (torva, poet.), tueri, aspiciere, Ov. (cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 677, cernimus astantes nequiquam lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, "fiercely glaring upon us"). Phr.: the eyes *g.* fiercely, ex oculis mlat acris ardor, Lucr.: v. TO FLASH, GLEAM.

glaring (adj.): 1. Shining ruddily: fulgens, rutilans, rutilus: v. SHINING, RUDDY. 2. Conspicuous, glaring: 1. manifestus: *g.* perjurium, m. perjurium, Cic. v. MANIFEST. 2. insignis, e (offener in good sense): Join: illustre atque insignis [perjurium], Cic. Harusp. 16, 36: v. CONSPICUOUS. 3. nefarius, nefandus: v.

HEINOUS, FLAGRANT. Phr.: here is a *g.* discrepancy, "haec apertissime inter se discrepant: v. TO DISAGREE.

glaringly: apertè, manifestè: v. MANIFESTLY.

glass (subs.): 1. The material: 1. vitrum: to make *g.*, v. coquere, cf. Plin. 36, 26, 66; and Tac. H. 5, 7, extr.: to blow, turn, chase, *g.*, v. statu figurare, torno terere, caelare, Plin. l. c.: to form *g.* into various shapes by blowing, spiritum v. in habitus plurimos formare, Sen. Ep. 90, 31: to paint on *g.*, vitrum coloribus pingere [et colores inurere]: v. ENCAUSTIC. Made of *g.*, vitreus: v. GLASS (adj.). 2. lāpis speculāris (a kind of transparent stone used for windows, etc.): Plin. 36, 22, 45: cf. Petr. 68, init., ex lapide speculāri pulvis facit. 3. A mirror: speculum: v. LOOKING-GLASS. 4. A drinking-glass: poculum s. pocillum vitreum: v. CUP; and GLASS (adj.). Phr.: to drink out of a *g.* (as opp. to a cup of other material), vitro bibere, Mart. 1, 38.

IV. A telescope, microscope, etc.: see the several words. V. Glassware: collectively: 1. vitrea, orum: broken *g.*, v. fracta, Mart. 1, 41, 4: Petr. Sat. 10, init. 2. vitreolina, um: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 § 13. 3. vitrea suppellex: cf. Prop. 5, 8, 37.

glass (v.): 1. e. to represent in a mirror: the Almighty's form *g.s.* itself in the ocean (Byron), "qualis forma quaedam Dei lympharum speculo redditur: v. TO MIRROR.

glass of glass (adj.): 1. vitreus: a *g.* vessel, vas v. Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, 4: Col. Plin.: v. GLASSY. The neut. pl. is used subs.: v. GLASS (V.). 2. hyālinus (Gr. ὑαλίνος): a *g.* ball, h. sphaera, Fulg.: Capell.

glass-maker: 1. vitrarius: Sen. Ep. 90, 31. 2. (vitri) artifex: Plin. 36, 26, 66.

glass-manufactory: (vitri) officina: Plin. 36, 26, 66.

glassy: 1. vitreus: *g.* wave, v. unda, Virg. Aen. 7, 759: Virg. 2. hyālinus (rare): v. GLASS (adj.).

glaze: 1. To cover with a vitreous coating: vitrum alicui rei illinere: v. TO OVERLAY. 2. To furnish a window, etc., with glass: fenestram, domum, lapide speculāri [vitro] aptare, instruere: v. GLASS.

glazier: perh. faber vitrarius: but vitrarius only occurs = glass-maker, q. v.

gleam (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. fulgor (any bright shining): tremulous *g.* (of eyes), tremulus r., Ov. A. A. 2, 721. 2. rādus: v. RAY. 3. aura (rare): the *g.* of the gold (golden bough), auri a., Virg. Aen. 6, 204. Phr.: mid-fleeting *g.s.* of moonlight, per incertam lunam, Virg. Aen. 6, 270. 4. Fig.: of hope, joy, etc.: Phr.: a slight *g.* (gale, breath) of hope, levis aura spel, Liv. 42, 39, init.: I yet cheered myself with this *g.* of hope, hac tamen oblectabar spēcula, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad fin.: simly, alliquid spēculae, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: the city seemed to catch a *g.* (of hope and joy), lux quaedam affulsisse visa est, Liv. 9, 10, init.: cf. Id. 27, 28, ad fin., Maconi prima spes, morte nuntiata Marcelli affulsit.

gleam (v.): 1. rādō, i. (to emit rays of light): cat's eyes flash and *g.* in the dark, fellum in tenebris fulgent r.que oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55. Esp. in pres. part.: *g.*ing arms, radiantis arma, Virg.: Ov. A dep. form occurs: the temples *g.* with gold, templa auro radiantur, Auct. Dial. Or. 20, extr. 2. niteo, 2 (to emit a steady reflected light): a thousand different hues *g.* (in the rainbow), diversi n. mille colores, Ov. Met. 6, 65: to gleam with marble, marmore n., Auct. Dial. Or. 20, extr.: v. TO SHINE. In sim. sense, rēndeo, 2 (to cast back a gleam): Hor. Od. 2, 18, 1: Lucr.: Virg. 3. cōrusco, 1: v. TO GLITTER. 4. mico, 1: the sky *g.s.* with fires, m. ignibus aether, Virg.: Liv.: v. TO GLITTER. 5. fulgeo, 2: v. TO FLASH.

gleaming (adj.): 1. cōruscus

(having quick play of light): *g.* rays of the sun, radi solis c., Ov.: *g.* woods, silvae c., Virg. Aen. 1, 164: Luct.: v. GLITTERING. 2. rādians, ntis: *g.* brass (of arms), r. aera, Virg. G. 2, 282. 4. nitidus: v. BRIGHT.

glean: 1. spicas colligo, legi, lectum, 3: Vulg. Ruth II. 2. 2. rācmor, 1: strictly, to gather clusters (= to treat in a supplementary way): used fig. Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

gleaner: expr. by part.: v. preced. art. Phr.: to leave an ear or two for the *g.s.* (fig.), e segete ad spicilegium relinquere stipulam, Varr. L. L. 7(6), 7 § 109.

gleaning (subs.): 1. apicilēgium: Varr. R. R. 1, 51. 2. rācmatio (of clusters of grapes): Tert.

glebe: glēba, solum: v. sod, soil. Phr.: *g.*-land, "ager ecclesiasticus (?)

gled: millus: v. HAWK.

glee: laetitia, gaudium: v. JOY. Full of *g.*, lactabundus, Geil.

gleeful: laetus, etc.: v. JOYFUL.

glen: vallis, convalis: v. VALLEY. Ov. thus describes a mountain *g.* with torrents, concava vallis et qua se demittere rivi assuerat pluvialis aquae, Met. 8, 334.

glib: 1. Slippery: lubricus: v. SLIPPERY. 2. Fig.: speaking with ease: volūbilis: v. FLUENT, VOLUBLE.

glibly: of speech, facile et volubiler: v. VOLUBLY.

glibness: v. SLIPPERINESS; VOLUBILITY.

glide: labor, p̄sus, 3: to *g.* along in wandering and changeful manner (of the planets), vaga et mutabilis ratione l., Cic. Tim. 10, med.: of the motion of ships, Virg. Aen. 8, 91. Fig.: the fleet years *g.* away, fugaces l. anni, Hor.

— back: relabor, 3: Hor. Fig.: I *g.* insensibly back to the doctrines of Aristippus, in Aristippi furum praeccepta r., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

— down: delabor, 3: Virg.: Ov.

— in: into: illabor, 3: Cic.

— through or over: perlabor, 3: Virg.

— to, towards: allabor, 3: Liv.: Virg.

— under, beneath: subterlabor, 3: rivers *g.*ing 'neath the walls of ancient cities, flumina antiquos subterlabentia muros, Virg. G. 2, 157.

glide, gliding (subs.): lapsus, ns, m.: the serpents escape by *g.*, dracones lapeu effugunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 225: Hor.: delapsus (downwards): Varr.: allapsus (to wards): Hor.

glimmer: sublucō, 2 (to cast a feeble light): twilight *g.s.*, crepuscula sublucent, Ov. A. A. 1, 5, 5: Virg. See also TO FLICKER.

glimmering (adj.): sublustris, e (partially light): the *g.* night, s. nox, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 31: Virg. See also FLICKERING.

glimpse: no exact word: v. LOOK. Phr.: to get a *g.* of: displicio, spexi, spectrum, 3: a *g.* of Thule has been got (in spite of snow and storm), dispecta est Thule, Tac. Agr. 10: what wonder if feeble minds cannot get a *g.* of the truth, quid mirum si imbecilli animi verum d. non possint! Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81: to get a *g.* of anything through a grating in passing, aliquid per transennam strictim aspiciere praetereuntem, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: a *g.* of hope, spēcula (prop. a small hope), Cic. v. GLEAM (fig.).

glisten: fulceo, rādō: v. TO GLEAM.

glistering (adj.): lucidus, candens: v. GLITTERING, BRIGHT.

glitter (subs.): 1. fulgor, oris, m. (emitted or reflected): the *g.* of gold, f. ab auro, Lucr.: the *g.* of arms, f. armorum, Hor.: to be dazzled with insane *g.* (display), insanis fulgoribus stupere, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5: v. BRIGHTNESS, FLASH. 2. nitor (reflected): the *g.* of gold and silver, argenti et auri n., Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 31.

glitter (v.): 1. fulgeo, fulsi, 2: 341

and fulgo, 1: *marble abodes, g.ing with ivory and gold, marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia*, Cic. v. TO SHINE.

2. *lucio*, *luli*, 2 (usu. denoting a *milder lustre than fulgo*): a *throne g.ing with bright emeralds, solum claris lucens smaragdis*, Ov. Met. 2, 14: v. TO SHINE. 3. *splendo*, 2 (to *shine brightly*): the sea *g. under the tremulous light*, a *tremulo sub lumine pontus*, Virg. Aen. 7, 9: Hor. 4. *micu*, ul. *stium*, 1 (esp. of a *quick, flashing light*): the *scorids g. (in action)*, m. *gladii*, Liv. 2, 20: Virg. 5. *cōruscō*, 1 (with *quick, restless movement*: poet.): the *lightning g.s among the clouds, flamma inter nubes c.*, poet. in Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 157: Claud. 6. *nitens*, *rēndens*, 2 (with *reflected light*): v. TO GLAM. 7. *fulgeo*, 3: v. TO SHINE.

glittering (adj.): 1. *cōruscus* (with rapid play of light: poet.): *g. lightnings*, c. *fulmina*, Virg. G. 1, 128: the *g. sun*, c. *sol*, Virg. v. GLEAMING. 2. *fulgidus*, v. BRIGHT, FLASHING. 3. *nitidus* (with reflected lustre): v. GLEAMING. 4. *splendidus* (very bright): the *g. constellations*, s. *signa*, Lucr.: v. BRILLIANT. 5. *canendū*, *nitū* (shining white): *g. rocks*, c. *saxa*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26: Virg. 6. *candidus* (like *precip.*): *Soracte g.-white with snow*, nive c. *Soracte*, Hor. v. WHITE. 7. *vitreus* (like glass): *g. Circe*, v. CIRC. Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20. (N.B.—Also the *partit. fulgens*, *nitens*, *rēndens*, may be used adject.: v. TO GLITTER.)

gloat: expr. by *pasco*, *pāvi*, *stium*, 3: to *g. over any one's tortures*, *aliquis cruciati p. oculos*, Cic. v. TO FEAST (A.).

globe: 1. Any round object: 1. *glōbus* *g. of Arc*, *g. flammarius*, Virg. G. 1, 473. *lrimin*, *glōbillus*, Plin. 2. *sphaera*: Cic. v. SPHERE. 3. *pila*: a *g. of glass filled with water*, *vitrea p. aquā plena*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 6, 6: v. BALL. (N.B.—Orbis strictly denotes a *plane figure*: v. CIRCLE.) II. The earth: *orbis*, *is*, *m.*: usu. with *terra*, *terrarium*, Cic. v. EARTH.

globozity: *glōbōzitas*, c. *g.*, *terræ*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16, med.

globose: *glōbōsus*: Cic. Tim. 6, init. See also *ROUND*, *SPHERICAL*. To *make of a g. shape*, *conglōbo*, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 39: the simple verb *globo* also occurs, but both are most freq. in *p. part.*

globule: *glōbillus*, *pīllula*: v. GLOBE, PILL.

gloom: 1. Lit.: *tēnebrae*, *cāligo*: v. DARKNESS. II. Fig.: of calamity, sadness, etc.: 1. *tēnebrae*, *arum*: *in what g. is this life spent*, *qualibus in l. degitur hoc ævū*, Lucr.: *if exile have cast a g. over you*, *si quid tenebrarum offudit exsiliū*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 82.

2. *cāligo*, *infa*, *f.* (thick darkness): see *now the g. of those times*, *vide nunc c. temporum illorum*, Cic. Pl. 40, 96. Join: *caligo et tenebrae*, Cic. in Sen. 3, 5.

3. *tristitia*: *from the height of joy, suddenly a g. fell upon all*, *ex summa lætitia, repente omnes t. invast.*, Sall. Cat. 31: a *kind of g. contracts the face of the earth*, *quasi t. quædam contrahit terram*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: v. SADNESS.

gloomily: *moestē*: v. SORROWFULLY. Sometimes an adj., as *tristis* (cf. L. G. § 34): may serve: *how g. the sun rises to the wretched*, **quam tristis surgit sol miseris*, v. GLOOMY.

gloominess: *tēnebrae*: v. GLOOM. **gloom7**: 1. *āter*, *tra*, *trum*: the *g. cypress*, a *cypressus*, Virg. Aen. 3, 64: *g. Cocytus*, a *Cocytus*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: a *g. day* (of death), a *die*, Virg. Aen. 6, 429. 2. *furus* (chiefly poet.): the *g. carrens* (of Acheron), f. *antra*, Ov. Met. 5, 541: *g. Proserpine*, f. *Proserpina*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21. 3. *nūbilus* (cloudy: poet.): the *g. Styx*, n. *Styx*, Ov. Fast. 3, 322: a *road g. with years*, *vīa n. taxo*, Ov. Met. 4, 412: *g. fate*, n. *Parca*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 14. 4. *tēnēbrosus*, *tēnēbrosus*: v. DARK. 5. *tristis*, e. (properly only of persons: v. SAD): *g.*

Tartarus, t. *Tartara*, Virg. Aen. 6, 243: *g. trees*, t. *arbores*, Plin. 16, 25, 40: a *more g. life*, *vita tritor*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: *g. severity*, t. *severitas*, Ter. 6. *terricus* (prop. of looks: sad and forbidding): a *g. mind*, [horridus et] t. *animus*, Sen. Ep. 36, 3: *g. goddesses* (l. e. the *Parcae*), t. *deæ*, Mart. 4, 73, 6. 7. *moestus* (v. SORROWFUL): *most g. with concealed wrath*, *tacta moestissimus ira*, Val. Fl. 5, 568: *g. orators*, m. *oratores*, Auct. Dial. Or. 23: *g. fear*, m. *timor*, Virg. 8. *cæcus*: v. DARK.

9. *cædēus* (of dark hue: poet.): the *g. bark of fate*, c. *ratis fati*, Prop.

glorification: *glōrificatio*: Aug. (Better expr. by verb: v. TO GLORIFY.)

glorify: 1. *glōrifico*, 1: Tert. Vulg. (N.B.—Not class.) 2. *illustro*, 1 (to render distinguished): to *g. any one* in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, med. 3. *cēlōbro*, 1: v. TO CELEBRATE. See also TO RAISE, HONOUR.

glorious: 1. *glōriōsus* (of persons, usu. = *boastful*): to *deserve well of the commonwealth* is *g.*, *bene mereri de republica* g. est, Cic. Ph. 1, 14, 33: *most g. victories*, *victoriae glōriōsissimæ*, Suet. Tac. 2. *incilitus* (chiefly poet.): v. RENOWNED. 3. *præclarus* (excellent or eminent beyond others): *O g. day*, O p. diem! Cic. Sen. 23, 85: a *most g. achievement*, *præclarissimum facinus*, Nep. Tim. 1: Sall. 4. *pulcher*, *chra*, *chrum*: a *most g. deed*, *pulcherrimum facinus*, Tac. Ann. 1, 8, fin.: Sall. v. HONOURABLE. 5. *amplius*: *most g. achievements*, *amplissimæ res gestæ*, Cic. Att. 8, 9 ad med. Join: *amplum et glōriōsus* [est], Liv. 6. *clārus*, *illustis*: v. FAMOUS, ILLUSTRIOUS. Phr.: to be *very g. (of an action)*, *magnæ, maximæ glōriæ esse*, Cic. Pl. 36, 80: to be *for ever g. (of an individual)*, *in æterna* [sempiterna] *glōria esse*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21: to regard anything as *g.*, *aliquid in glōria ponere*, Plin. 7, 25, 25.

gloriously: 1. *glōriōsē*: to *triumph g.*, *g. triumphare*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. Join: *glōriōsissime et magnificentissime*, Cic. Att. 14, 4. 2. *ēgrēgē* (excellently well, with great distinction): to *conquer g.*, e. *vincere*, Liv. 21, 40, init. 3. *cum* [magna, maxima, summa] *laude*: non sine *glōria*: v. GLORY. Phr.: to live *g. (a glorious life)*, in *glōria vivere*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, init.

glory (subs.): 1. In abstract sense; *praise*, *distinction*: 1. *glōria*: *real*, *solid*, *eternal* *g.*, *vera*, *gravis*, *solida* *g.*, Cic. c. *clārus*, *g. æterna*, *sempiterna*, Cic. to long for *g.*, *expetere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172: to be attracted by *g.*, *glōria duci*, Cic. Arch. 11, init.: to get *g.*, *capere*, Cic. Am. 7, extr.: *g. consequi*, id. Ph. 2, 44, 114: *g. adipisci*, id. Off. 2, 13, init.: to get *g. by well doing*, *g. benefactis parare*, Quint. Sall. (v. TO GET): *all those things have brought me immortal g.*, *mihi illa omnia immortalē g. dederunt*, Cic. in Pis. 26, 63: to be distinguished for the *g. of one's achievements*, *glōria rerum gestarum florere*, Cic. de Or. 1, init.: *I have warred not without g.*, *millitavi non sine g.*, Hor. Dimin. *gloriola*, *petty*, *paltry g.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, fin. 2. *laus*, *dā*, *f.*: *'tis no mean g.*, non ultima l. est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35: to be a *g. to any one*, *allicui* [magnæ] *laudi esse*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 99: v. PRAISE. 3. *dēcus*, *ōris*, n. (usu. in sense II.): to maintain the dignity and the *g. of the state*, *civitalis dignitatem et d. sustinere*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 124: *true g. consists in virtue*, *verum d. in virtute positum esse*, Cic. 4. *clāritas*, *clāritudo*: v. RENOWN.

II. An ornament, distinction: 1. *dēcus*: *mind is the g. of man*, *hominis d. ingenium*, Cic. Br. 15, 59: (Pompey) the *g. and light of the empire of the people of Rome*, *imperiū p. R. dēcus ac lumen*, id. Ph. 2, 22, 54. 2. *ōrnamētum*: v. ORNAMENT. III. The halo round the head of a saint: *nimbus*: v. Virg. Aen. 10, 634: comp. Serv. a. 1.

glory (v.): 1. *glōrior*, 1 (fol. by abl.: either alone or with in, de): to *g. in names*, *nominibus g.*, Cic. Or. 50, 169: *to g. rightly g. in virtue*, in *virtute recte gloriatur*, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: with u. id. Fin. 3, 8, 28: v. TO BOAST. 2. *effero*, *extollō*, *ēlātum*, 3, irr. (with *prom. refl.*): in *this I g.*, not a little, *hic me magnifice effero*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: to *g. in wickedness and tyranny*, *scelere atque superbia sese e.*, Sall. Jug. 1, med.: Cic. 3. *lactō*, 1: v. TO BOAST. Phr.: *many g. in enduring heat for many hours*, *perleque in glōria dūcant, plurimis horis calorem perpeti*, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

— **over**: *insulto*, 1 (usu. with dat.): Cic. v. TO EXULT OVER.

glorifying: *glōrifico*: Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28. See also *BOAST*.

gloss (subs.): 1. A shining appearance: *nitor*: v. GLOSSINESS. Phr.: to give a *g. to any thing*, *polire*, *aliquid nitidius reddere* (v. TO POLISH): to take the *g. off any one's achievements*, **allicuius factorum glōriam minuire*: v. TO DISPARAGE. II. An explanation of a difficult word: 1. *interpretatio*, *interpretamentum*: v. INTERPRETATION. 2. *glossæ*, *æ* (rare in this sense): v. Forcell. s. v.

— **over** (v.): perh. *cōlōro*, 1: cf. Val. Max. 8, 2, 2. *libidinosam liberalitatem debuit nomine colorando*. See also *TO EXTENUATE*.

glossary: 1. *glōssariū*: Gell. 18, 7, med. 2. *glossæ*, *arum* (l. e. a collection of obsolete words; *glossæ*, *glossæmata*): to compile *g.*, *glossæ scribere*, Varr. L. L. 7, 2 § 10.

glossiness: *nitōr*: *g. of plumage*, n. *pennarum*, Phædr. 1, 13, 6: v. BRIGHTNESS, SMOOTHNESS.

glossy: 1. *nitidus*: *g. hair*, n. *caesaries*, Virg. G. 4, 337: *g. in his youth* (fresh skin), n. *juvenia*, id. Aen. 2, 473: Ov.: v. BRIGHT. 2. *perh.* in some cases, *candidus* (shining and fair): *g. white limbs*, c. *membra*, Ov. Met. 2, 607.

gloves: *perh.* *manuum tegumenta*, (tegumenta) *digitalia*, Kr. s. v. In Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15, *manicæ* is used of a kind of covering for the hand and arm, *notarius* *cujus manus hieme manicæ muniebantur*, but cf. *Gierg ad l.*, and v. *SLAVEE*. (Digitalia or digitalia in Varr. R. R. 1, 55, are evidently not gloves, but implements used in knocking fruit off a tree.)

gloved (*part. act.*): Phr.: *with g. hand*, **manibus interdictis, digitalibus vestitis*.

glover: nearest word *perh.* *manūbilis*, Pl. Aut. 3, 5, 37. (Forcell. gives *chirothecarius*, e. Gloss.)

glow (subs.): *ardor*, *fervor*, *calor*: v. HEAT. Phr.: in the *g. of youth*, *callidus juvenis*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27: to be in a *g.*, *candere*: v. TO GLOW.

glow (v.): 1. *caudeo*, ul. 2: the *g.ing iron hisses from the hot furnace*, *calidis candens ferrum et fornacibus stridit*, Lucr. 6, 148: the air *g.ing hot*, *aër fervoribus ustus candit*, Ov. Met. 1, 120. Hence *incept.*, *candescō*, 3, to begin to *g.*, to become *g.ing hot*: Lucr.: Ov. *Compe. Incandescō*, *exandescō*, strengthened from *preced.*: cf. FIRE, TO TAKE. 2. *ardeo*, *incept.* *ardescō*, *arui*: v. FIRE, TO TAKE; BE ON. 3. *ferveo*, *bul*, 2; also *fervo*, 1. (strictly, to boil): the sun is *g.ing hot*, *sol fervit*, Gell. 2, 39, med. Esp. in fig. sense, the *work g.s* ("is all alive"): *ferret opus*, Virg. G. 4, 169: to *g. with passion*, (ab) *ira fervere*, Ov. Met. 2, 602: Hor. *Incept. ferveo*, 3 (rare): Lucr.: Plin. 4. *aestuo*, 1 (like *preced.*): the *parked air g.s*, *torridus a. aër*, Prop. Fig.: the *concealed flame* (of love) *g.s all the more*, *tectus magis a. ignis*, Ov. Met. 4, 64. 5. *flagro*, 1 (strictly, to blaze, be on fire): *Fig.: to g. with love*, *amore f.*, Cic. v. INFLAMED, TO BE.

glowing (adj.): 1. *With heat*: 1. *candens*, *nitū*: Lucr.: v. TO GLOW (1). 2. *ardens*, *nitū*: *g. Etna*, a. *Actina*.

Hor. A. P. 465: *g. Scorpio*, a. *Scorpius*, Virg. G. 1, 35. 3. *fervus*, nls: *g. cabera*, f. *cinis*, Plin.: *g. wheat*, f. *rota*, Or. Pont. 1, 8, 68. 4. *fervus*, f. *rota*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 4. See also *NOT. FERT.* II. With *exponens*, *passion*, etc.: *fervus*, *chilidus*, etc.: v. *EXAGGER.* FIVEVENT. III. Of colour, *brilliant*, as if on fire: *ardens* most *g. huc*, *ardentissimus*, Plin. 21, 4, 10: Virg. See also *BRILLIANT*; and *fuls* (IV.). IV. In such phr. as in *g. terms* (of *ology*): Phr.: *he spoke in most g. terms of my consulate*, ornatisime de meo consulari locutus est, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4; cf. pleno ore laudare, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; amplissime laudare, Plin. 18, 3, 3, mod.: *to paint in g. colours*, (inagularibus) verborum coloribus depingere, cf. Gell. 14, 1; varie pingere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.

glowingly: in glowing language: v. *prec. art.* (IV.). **glow-worm**: *cidindela*, *lampyris*, lds., f.: the former was the rustic name, and the latter borrowed from the Gk.: explained as stellans volatus, Plin. 18, 26, 66. (*Lampyris noctiluca*, Linn.) **gloss**: blandior, *adulor*: v. *TO FLATTER*, *FAVOR*.

glossing (adj.): blandilōquus: Pl.: Sen. (trag.): v. *BLAND*, *FLATTERING*. **gliss** (subs.): *glitten*, lds., n.: *glitium*, l. Varr.: Plin.

gliss (v.): *glitio*, l. 1: *to g. sheets of paper together*, *charias g.*, Plin.: *to g. together broken pieces of glass*, *vitri fragmenta g.*, Plin. Comp. *agglutino* (*to g. one thing to another*), Plin.: *Cela*: *conglutino* (*to g. together*), chiefly used fig., Varr.: v. *TO STICK TOGETHER*. (N.B.—The above may be used of any kind of *glutinous cement*.) Phr.: *he has g'd lip to lip in fine style*, *labra labris ferruminavit admodum*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 25.

glue-maker: *glutinarius*: Inscr. **glue**: *glutinor* (= book-binder): Cic. Att. 4, 4.

gluey: *glutinosus*: v. *GLUTINOUS*. **ging**: onomatop. word: *glut*, *glut*, Vet. Poet. in Anthol.

glint (v.): 1. *expleo*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 2: *to g. oneself with long-wished-for carriage*, *din optata caede* [ex], Liv. 31, 24, ad fm.: v. *TO SATISFY*. 2. *nitilo*, *nitilior*, l. (stronger than *prec.*, *to fill to satiety*): Cic.: v. *TO SATIATE*. 3. *pasco*, 3: v. *TO FEAST*. Phr.: *to g. the corn-market*, *•vilitatem annonae effluere* (comp. *sell. art.*): *satiatem frumentum facere*, *sell. fr.* in Non.

glint (subs.): 1. in gen. sense, *nitilosus*, *nitilior*: v. *SATISFY*. II. Of a market: *perh. villas*: *there followed such a g. in the corn-market*, *tanta villas rei frumentariae consecuta est*, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: more precisely, *satis*, *Sell. fr.*: v. *prec. art. fm.*

glutinous: 1. *glutinosus*: *g. resina*, *g. resina*, *Cela*: Col. 2. *lentus* (*tough, stringy*): *cement more g. than bird-line*, *glutin visco lentius*, Virg. G. 4, 41. 3. *viscosus* (*like bird-line*): *Join*: *molli et viscoso*, *Pall. R. R. 1, 14*. (*Viscidus*, v. rare.) 4. *tenax* (*clinging, like cement*): Virg.: Plin.: v. *STICKY*. *To become g.*, *lentescere*, 3: Tac. Ger. 45.

glutinousness: *lentor*: *g. of pitch*, l. *picis*, Plin.: who has also *lentitia* in same sense. (Or expr. by *circum*, *tenax* *g. glutinosa natura*.)

glutton: 1. *hēliou* or *helluo*, *ōnis*, m.: *a foul, impure g.*, *spurius*, *impurus* h. Cic. Fig.: *a perfect g. in books*, h. librorum, cf. Cic. Flin. 3, 2, 7. *Join*: *gurgies atque heluo*; *natus abdominali suo*, Cic. in Pis. 17, 41. 2. *lurco*, *ōnis*, m. (a coarse word): *Lenaeus* in Suet. Gr. 15: Pl. 3. *pōpino*, *ōnis*, m.: Hor. S. 2, 7, 39: cf. Suet. L. c. A form *pōpino* also occurs, *Macr.* 4. *glitō* or *glitio*, *ōnis*, m.: Pers. 5, 112. 5. *homo glōnosus*: v. *GLUTINOUS*.

glutton: *to be a*: *bellor* (*belluor*), 1: *to play the g. on the open stage*, in *exstra* h. Cic. prov. cons. 6, fm. Fig.: *to be a very g. in books*, *libris h.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 7.

gluttonous: 1. *glōnosus*: *they are g. with their very eyes*, *oculis quoque g. sunt*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, *extr.*: Mart. 2. *ēdax*, *ēdis* (a milder term than *prec.*): v. *VORACIOUS*. Phr.: *to be a g. man*, *ventri, gulae, popinae deditum esse*: v. *GLUTTOUS*.

gluttonously: *glōnos*: Col.: Ter. **glutony**: 1. *hēliatio* (*bell.*): Cic. in Sen. 6, 13. 2. *ēdicitas* (*voraciousness*): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: Pl. 3. *expr.* by *meton.*, *gūla*, *venter*, *inglivia*, *guttur*, *popina*: *a man of insatiable, disgusting g.*, *homo profundae, sordidae gulae*, Suet. Vit. 13: *to be addicted to g.*, *gulae parere*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: *to waste a patrimony by gambling or g.*, *manu, ventre, bona patria lacerare*, *Sall. Cat. 14*: *addictedness to g.*, *obsequium ventris*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: (*Vitellius*) *notorious for g. and voracity*, *notabilis ingluvie et voracitate*, *Eutr.*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: *an example of g.*, *magni gurgitis exemplum*, *Gūla, venter, ingluvia*, *Sall. Cat. 14*: *addictedness to g.*, *ad popinam*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, *extr.* Phr.: *to indulge in g.*, *belluari* (v. *GLUTTOUS*, *TO BE*): *no g. or debauchery*, *nulla conviviūm ac lustrum libido*, Cic. Coel. 19, 44.

gnarled: *nodōsus*: v. *KNOTTY*.

gnash: 1. *frendeo*, 2: *frendo*, 3 (only in imperf. tenses; *rep. part.*): *he g'd his teeth*, *frendebat dentibus*, *Sall. Capt. 4, 4, 5*: also without *dentibus*: *gravior frendens*, *Virg. G. 4, 452*: Liv. 2. *infrendeo*, 2 (strictly, *to g. the teeth at any one*): *inf. alui*, *Stat. Th. 8, 380*: *g'ing the teeth with a groan*, *dentibus infrendens gemitu*, *Virg. Aen. 3, 664*. 3. *dentibus strideo* or *strido*: v. *TO GRIND* (II.); and *fall art.*

gnashing (subs.): 1. *stridor dentium*: *Cela*, 2, 7: *Vulg. Matt. viii. 12*. 2. *frendor* (not *class.*): Ter.

gnat: *collex*, lds., m.: Pl.: Hor.: Plin.

gnaw: *rdō*, *sl. sum*, 3: *moice had g'd the shield*, *clipeos mures roserant*, *Cic.*: *to g. the nails to the quick*, *vivos ungues r.*, *Hor. S. 1, 10, 71*: *ov. Hence comes gnatio*: *ardido*, *to g. a little*, *on the edges* (v. *TO NIBBLE*): *abrodo*, *to g. off*, *Plin.*: *corrodo*, *to g. all over*, *Cic.*: *praerodo*, *to g. off the end of any thing*, *Hor.* For fig. sense, v. *TO GALL*, *WORRY*.

gnawing (adj.): *morax*: *g. caries*, *m. sollicitudines*, *Hor.*

gnawing (subs.): *morax*, *as*: *the perpetual g. of anxiety*, *perpetuarum morsus*, *ov. Pont. 1, 1, 73*: Cic.: v. *STING* (fig.).

gnome: 1. *A maxim* (*γνῶμη*): *gnōmē*, *ēs*: *Front. Ep.* (pure Latin, sentence): v. *MAXIM*. II. *A kind of fairy, supposed to inhabit the centre of the earth*: in pl., *di opertant*, *Capell.* (5th cent.): v. *FAIRY*.

gnomic: *gnōmicus* (*γνῶμικός*): Term used by mod. critics: *Schneid. ad Theog. A. g. poet.*, *gnomologus*, *lb.*

gnomon: l. e. the index of a dial: *gnōmon*, *ōnis*, m.: Plin. 2, 72, 74: *Vitr.* **gnomonic**: l. e. pertaining to dialing: *gnōmōnicus*, *Vitr.* *Gnomonics*, as name of the art, *gnōmōnicē*, *ēs*, or *-ae*, *Vitr.*: Gell.

gnostic: *gnosticus*: Aug.: Ter. **gnosticism**: *gnosticorum ratio*, *doctrina* (by themselves called *gnōsis*, *g. γνῶσις*).

gnu: *perh. leucōbōta* (var. spell): Plin. 8, 21, 30 (*Antilope gnu*, *Cycl.*).

go: 1. *Lit.*: of movement: 1. *eo*, *iv* (II), *itum*, 4 (most gen. term): *I am going to the forum*, *eo ad forum*, *Pl.*: *go and be hanged*, *i in malam crucem*! *Pl.*: *to go to bed*, *cubitum l.*, *Cic.* N.B.—*Go* is oft. used in *pass. impera.* (cf. *L. G. § 612*): *they go into an ancient wood*, *itur in antiquam silvam*, *Virg. Aen. 6, 179*: *tell me whither to go*, *dicite qua sit eundum*, *ov. Tr. 3, 1, 19*. 2. *vādo*, *sl. sum*, 3 (esp. to go or make one's way with violence): v. *TO RUSH*: *I am going to-morrow to Pompey early*, *ad Pom-*

peium postridie mane vadebam, *Cic. Att. 4, 10, extr.*: *go, and report these commands to your king*, *vadite, et haec regi mandata referite*, *Virg. Aen. 11, 176*

3. *meo*, 1 (strictly, *to go to and fro*: rare in prose): *to go this way and that*, *huc illuc m.*, *Tac. Ann. 4, 5*: cf. *ib.* 3, 34, *fm.*, *quotiens D. Augustum in Occidentem atque Orientem measse*: in *Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17*=simply *ire*. 4. *grādor*, *grasus*, 3 (*to pace, step along*): *going side by side*, *pariter gressi*, *Virg. Aen. 6, 633*: *to go resolutely to one's death*, *fidenti animo g. ad mortem*, *Cic. Att. 14, 11, extr.* 5. *prōficior*, *fectus*, 3: v. *TO SET OUT*.

II. *To depart*: 1. *ābeo*, 4. *irr.*: *he is gone*, *abii*, *Cic.*: v. *TO DEPART*. 2. *vādo*, 3: *Lentulus is with me to-day*: *he goes to-morrow morning*, *L. hodie apud me; cras mane vadit*, *Cic. Att. 14, 11, extr.* 3. *prōficior*, 3: v. *TO SET OUT*. III. *To turn out, issue*, *well or ill*: *ēdō*, *ad. sum*, 3: *if aught had gone ill with him, si male cesserat*, *Hor. S. 2, 1, 31*. Phr.: *as affairs go*, *ut nunc est*, *Hor. S. 1, 9, 5*: v. *TO GO ON*.

IV. *To be too for one* (of sheep): *ēdō*, 3: *to go too for one* (of sheep), *vinus pro singulis c.*, *Cato, R. R. 150*: *to g. (be reckoned) for salary*, *a pro stipendio*, *Tac. G. 14*. See also *TO RECTOR*.

To be current: Phr.: *as the story goes*, *ut ferunt*, *Cic. N. D. 3, 23, fm.*, *scint fertur*, *id. de Or. 1, 11, 49*: or the verb *fero*, *trado*, *prodo* may be used without a parenthesis: (*Vulcan*) *as the story goes*, *was master of a smithy in Lemnos*, *qui Lemni fabrice praefuisse traditur*, *Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55*: *simly*, *with dictum*, *ib.* 18, 45: *proditum est*, *ib.* 23, 59, etc.: v. *TO REPORT*.

go about: 1. *Lit.*: *to make a circuit*: *circumeo* (*circueo*), 4. *irr.*: v. *TO GO ROUND*. II. *To make efforts*: 1. *eo*, 4. *irr.* (with *sup.*): *they go about to deprive the good of their rewards*, *bonorum praemia ereptum eunt*, *Sall. Jug. 85, ad fm.*: Liv. 2, mōlor, 4 (implying a difficult task): *to go about any thing with much labour*, *aliquid cum multo labore m.*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59*: *Join*: *struere et moliri*, *Cic. Clu. 64, init.*: v. *TO ATTEMPT*.

abroad: *pergre exeo*, *ābeo*: v. *ABROAD*. (*Peregrinor* is *to be living abroad*.)

astray: 1. *erro*, 1: *to show the road to one who goes a.*, *erranti monstrare viam*, *Cic.* For fig. sense, v. *TO ERR*. *Simly*, the comp. *deerro*, *aberro*, which are used both *lit.* and *fig.*: *to go a. from the (right) road*, *itinerare deerrare*, *Quint. 10, 3, 29*: *in itinere d.*, *Cic. in Lact. 6, 24, init.*: *to go a. from the law of nature*, *a regula naturae aberrare*, *Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 140*: v. *TO WANDER*. 2. *labor*, *pesus*, 3 (in fig. sense): v. *TO ERR*.

away: *ābeo*, *discedo*: v. *TO DEPART*, *LEAVE*.

back: *redeo*, *revertor*; *pedem rēfro*: v. *TO RETURN*, *FALL BACK*.

before: 1. *antēo*, 4. *irr.* (with *dat.* or *acc.*: or *ab eo*): *lictors go b. the praetors*, *lictors praetoribus antelabant*, *Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93*: *before thee ever goes stern necessity*, *to semper a saeva necessitas*, *Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17*: for *ab eo*, use, cf. *Cic. l. c.* 2. *praeo*, 4. *irr.* (with *dat.*, or *ab eo*): *the lictors should go b. the consuls*, *consulibus lictores praerant*, *Cic. Rep. 2, 31, fm.*: *ab eo*, *Varr. 5, 12 § 80*, *praetor qui praerit iure et exercitia*. 3. *antēgrādor*, *praegrādor*, *seus*, 3 (mostly in *fig. sense*): v. *TO PRECEDE*. 4. *antēcedo*, *ssl. sum*, 3 (*to go on ahead*, *in advance* of: *follow*, by *acc.*, or *ab eo*): *Pompey had gone b. the legions*, *Pompeius antecesserat legiones*, *Cic. Att. 8, 9, extr.*: for *ab eo*, use, cf. *Caes. B. C. 1, 79*.

behind: *sūbeo*, 4. *irr.* (rare in this sense): *the moon having gone b. the sun's disc*, *quum luna sub orbem solis subisset*, *Liv. 37, 4*.

beyond: 1. *ēgrādor*, *seus*, 3 (with *acc.*: not so in *Cic.*): *to go b.*

the boundaries, fines *e.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, med. Sall.: Liv. Fig.: a family which had never gone b. the rank of *erector*, familia nunquam praetura egressa, Tac. Ann. 3, 30. 2. excedo, 3: v. TO EXCEED.

go by: 1. Lit.: praetereo, praeteregror: v. TO PASS BY. 2. Fig.: to adhere to: sto, steti, stitum, 1: v. TO ABIDE BY.

— down: descendo, degressor: v. TO DESCEND. See also TO SINK.

— for: arcesso, peto, 3: v. TO FETCH.

— forth: 1. exeo, 4. irr.: Cic.: Liv.: v. TO DEPART. 2. prodeo, 4. irr.: to go f. to battle, ad proellum p., Caes. B. C. 3, 86: to go f. to meet any one, aliquid obviam p., Cic. Mur. 33, init. (Exire is simply to quit a place; prodire to come forth to view.) 3. egressor, sum, 3 (to come outside of a place, as opp. to remaining within): Caes.: Cic.: v. TO ISSUE FORTH. 4. excedo, ssi, sum, 3: to go f. from a temple, e. templo ex., Liv. 29, 19: Cic.: v. TO DEPART. 5. evado, si, sum, 3 (to make one's way out: rare in this sense): Sall. Jug. 50, fin.: v. TO GET OUT, ESCAPE. 6. emigro, 1 (rare): Cic.: v. TO DEPART.

— in or into: ingredior, inco: v. TO ENTER. — off: 1. To pass off: abeo, 4. irr.: I was wondering whether this would go off so, mirabar hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4: v. TO ISSUE, TURN OUT. 2. To discharge itself, as a gun: emitto, 3 (pass. refl.): v. TO DISCHARGE.

— on: 1. Lit.: to go forward: pergo, 3: v. TO PROCEED. 2. To take place: 1. ago, egi, actum, 3 (in pass.): what is going on here, hic quae aguntur, Cic. Fam. 1, 5 (b), init.: but ago in this form very oft. = to be at issue, be endangered. 2. fio, factus, fieri: all things that are now going on or are to be, omnia quae fiunt, quaeque futura sunt, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19: my neighbours see all that goes on in my house, mihi arbitri vicini sunt quid domi f., Pl.

3. To succeed, prosper: 1. eo, 4. irr.: the matter begins to go on better than I had expected, incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15. 2. succedo, ssi, sum, 3 (this matter is going on famously, lepide hoc a sub manu negotium, Pl.: v. TO SUCCEED. Phr.: how are matters going on (with you), quid agitur? Ter.: Hor.

— out: 1. Lit.: exeo, egressor: v. TO GO FORTH. 2. Fig.: of a fire or light: exstinguo, restinguo, xli, ctum, 3 (in pass.): v. TO EXTINGUISH.

— over: 1. Lit.: transeo, transgredior: v. TO CROSS OVER. 2. To change sides: 1. desciaco, lvi, ltim, 3 (implying a breach of fealty): Praeneste went o. from the Latins to the Romans, P. ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, Liv.: Cic. Shiny, deficio, 3: v. TO REVOLT. 2. transeo, 4. irr.: (to change sides, whether rightly or wrongly): to go o. to the enemy, ad adversarios tr., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, 40: Caes.: abeo, to go o. without being attacked, illacessum tr., Tac. Agr. 20, extr. Fig.: of change of opinion: in sententiam aliequus tr., Liv. 34, 34, init.

3. transgredior, gressus, 3 (= preced.): I go o. to you, transgredior ad vos, Tac. H. 4, 66: also foll. by in partes, Tac. Agr. 7. 4. Fig.: to traverse a subject: percurro, 3 (in haste, cursorily): v. TO RUN THROUGH.

— round: To make the circuit of: 1. circumeo or circueo, 4. irr. (with acc.): to go r. (and visit) one's estates, praedia c., Cic. Caec. 32, 64. Esp. to go r. soliciting votes: cf. Cic. Att. 14, 21, circumeire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent. Also fig., to go round about in speaking, Tac. H. 3, 37: Quint.

2. ambio, 4: v. TO CANVASS. 3. abeo, 4. irr.: v. TO VISIT. 4. To revolve: vortor, 3: v. TO TURN ROUND.

— through: 1. Lit.: 1. abeo, 4. irr.: to go through many countries on foot, multas regiones pedibus ob,

Cic. 2. lustror, 1: v. TO TRAVERSE.

2. To carry through to the end: 1. pertexo, ul, xtum, 3: only go through with what you have begun, pertexto modo quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, fin. 2. pertendo, di, sum, and tum, 3: I see I cannot go through with this as I began, video non licere ut coepem hoc p., Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9: to go through with any thing vigorously, aliquid p. naviter, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6. 3. decurro, curri and cūcurri, 3 (a circus metaphor): to go through one's tasks, opera d., Lact. 1, 1, med.: cf. Cic. Quint. 31, fin., acta aetate decursaque: Prop. See also TO CARRY OUT, FINISH.

go to: 1. Lit.: 1. adeo, 4. irr.: is there any place to which I can go, an quicum me a. licet? Sall.: Cic.: v. TO VISIT. 2. peto, lvi and li, ltim, 3 (to direct one's course towards: with acc.): Cic.: v. TO MAKE FOR. Simly, the comp. appeto (less freq.): Cic. 3. accedo, 3: v. TO APPROACH: proficiscor, 3: v. TO SET OUT. 4. To have recourse to, enter upon: Phr.: to go to law with any one, item intendere aliquid, lege agere cum aliquo (v. LAW, ACTION): to go to war with any one, bellum aliquid inferre, Cic. (v. WAR): to go to too great lengths in expenditure, extra modum sumptu prodire, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140.

— to and fro: commeo, 1: to go to and fro between Veii and Rome (of messengers), Inter Velos Romanque c., Liv. 5, 47, extr.: more fully, ultro citroque c., Caes. B. G. 7, 36, extr.

— towards: peto, 3: sequor, 3: v. TO MAKE FOR.

— under: 1. subeo, 4. irr. (with acc.): to go u. a roof, tectum a., Caes. B. G. 1, 36, extr.: to go u. the yoke, jugum a., Plin. 10, 45, 62. 2. succedo, ssi, sum, 3 (with dat.: poet.): to go u. a roof, tecto a., Ov. Met. 2, 766: Virg.: in Cic. (?) Dom. 44, fin., we should prob. read, tectum quo succederet.

— up or up to: 1. abeo, 4. irr.: with direct acc. = to ascend: with prep. ad, in, to go up to, approach: cf. subire collem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15; ad portam castrorum a., Liv. 34, 16, med. 2. succedo, 3: v. TO ASCEND.

— to let: 1. dimitto, misi, sum, 3 (to allow to escape: esp. of persons): to let any one go free, aliquem incolumem d., Caes. B. C. 1, 18: to let an enemy go out of one's hands, hostes ex manibus d., ib. 1, 64: to let go the standards in fear, signa ex metu d., ib. 3, 69, extr. 2. dimitto, 3 (to drop from one's hands; esp. suddenly or through fear): let go the woman, omittite mulierem! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 18: to let go the reins, habenas o., Tac. H. 1, 86. 3. remitto, 3 (usu. to let go back): to let go the reins, frenas r., Ov. Met. 2, 191. See also TO DROP.

goad (sub.): stimulus: to poke a bullock with a g., juvenecum stimulo laceare, Col. 2, 2, fin.: poet. increpare, Tib. 1, 1, 30: to kick against the g., adversum a. calcare, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28.

goad (v.): 1. Lit.: 1. expr. by stimulus and a verb: v. preced. art. 2. Instigo, 1: cf. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9: and Plin. Ep. 3, 7, fin. (which passages, though fig., imply the lit. use of the word). 3. Fig.: to incite violently: 1. stimulo, 1: resentment for wrong g.d them on against Tarquin, iniuria dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulat, Liv. 1, 40: v. TO ENRAGE. 2. instigo, 1: if this fellow is not mad enough of himself, g. him on, at hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. Andr. 1, c.: madness g.s their minds, mentes i. furor, Sen. 4. exaspero, 1: v. TO EXASPERATE. Phr.: to g. a man on, aliquid stimulos admove, Cic. Sext. 5, 12.

goal: 1. meta (the turning post in a Roman circus: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.): to go close to the g. with the near wheel, stringere m. interiore rota, Ov.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, init.: to reach the g. m. coningere, Hor. Fig. the g. of death, m.

mortis, Virg.: Ov. 2. calx, cis, f. (a chalk line marking the limits of the race): Esp. in fig. sense: to reach the g., ad c. pervenire, Cic. Am. 27, 101; decurrere, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: now I am in sight of the g., nunc video c., Cic. Tusc. l. c. 3. creta (= calx): to finish the lawful course and reach the g., peracto legitimo cursu ad c. stare, Plin. 8, 42, 65.

goats: 1. caper, pri, m. (he-goat): Virg.: Col. Fem., capra, a she-goat: Cic.: the fem. form sometimes includes both sexes: the g.s we breed sprang from wild g.s, caprae quas alimus a capris feris sunt ortae, Varr. 2, 3, post init. Dimin., capella (often = capra): the he and the she-g., caper, capella, Col. 7, 6, init.

2. hircus (a he-goat): Virg.: Virg. Fig.: to denote a lustful man, Pl. Cat. Dimin., hirculus, Cat. Adj., hirculus, belonging to a he-g., Hor.: Plin.

3. (collectively) caprinum (caprigenum, Virg. Aen. 3, 221) pecus: Col. 7, 6, init.: simly, to form a flock of g.s, caprinum gregem instituire, Varr. 2, 3, init. A goat-stall, caprile, Varr.: Col.: an owner of g.s, caprarius, Varr. 2, 3, ad fin.

goat-footed: capripes, pedis: Hor.: Prop.

goat-herd: 1. caprarius, Col. 3, 10, ad fin.: Varr. 2. magister (pecoris caprin), Col. 7, 6, fin. 3. pastor [caprarum]: v. SHEPHERD.

goatish: 1. e. rank lustful: libidinosis: v. LUSTFUL (Hircosus is smelling like a he-goat: Pl.: Mart.)

goats-beard: (a plant) trigopogon, Onla, f.: Plin.

goatakin: pellis hircina [caprina]: cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 19.

goatsucker: caprimulgus: Plin.

goats-thyme: trigagranum: Plin.

goats-thorn: tragacantha: Plin.

goat-wort: trigon: Plin.

go-between (subs.): 1. inter-nuntius, f.: a. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 39. Join: internuntius et minister [totius rei], Liv. 33, 38, med. (But the word is less colloq. than the Eng.: cf. Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12, where it is used of the augurs.) 2. Interpres, stia, c. (also less colloq. than the Eng.): Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 6 (cf. ib. 10, hoc negotii clandestino ut agerem): a g. for corrupting a court, iudici corrumperdi, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, extr. 3. conciliator, f.: tris (one who brings people together: sometimes in bad sense): the maid who acted as g., ancilla c. quae fuit, Pl. Mil. 5, 17: comp. conciliator nuptiarum, Nep. Att. 12. 4. seques-ter, tris (for bribery): Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, extr.: cf. Cic. Cael. 13, init., adulter, impudicus sequester: from which it would seem that the word was which it was used in another bad sense: Apul. has a fem. sequestra (stupri), Met. 9, p. 189.

gobble (v.): i. e. to swallow greedily: oborbeo, pel, 2: to gobble up cakes entire, totas ob. placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.

goblet: poculum, scyphus: v. CUP.

goblin: larva (cf. Aug. Civ. D. 9, 11, where the spirits of bad men are spoken of as larvae or lemures): faith, this woman is possessed of g.s, haec quidem edepol larvarum plena est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 155: v. GHOST. In pl. lemures may be used (v. sup.): Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209.

god: 1. deus: the immortal g.s, dii or di: immortales, Cic.: the g.s forbid, dii (di) mella, Cic.: so may the g.s help me, ita me di ament! Ter.: by the g.s, per deos, Cic.: not without the help of the g.s, non sine diis, Hor. (N.B. — Deus must not be made to govern a gen. case of that over which the deity presides: v. INFY. Phr.). 2. divus (chiefly poet. in this sense, except in pl.): whether it were g. or goddess, at d., at diva esset, Ter. carn. in Liv. 7, 26, med.: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 8: the g.s often declare their presence, praesentiam esse suam d. declarant, Cic. N.D. 2, 2, 6. 3. numen: v. DEITY, DIVINITY. 4. (in pl.): coelestis, ium (the gods of heaven): Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: Publ. 4, 4, 10: Liv.

urbi pater est, urbiq; maritus, Lucan: cf. L. G. § 288. I. h. r.: to consult any one's g. alicui consuleret, Cic. (v. to consult, III.).

II. In phil. sense, as opp. to an evil: bonum: there are three kinds of g.s, tria bonorum genera sunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: the chief g. summum b., Cic. Fin. 5, 6, init.

III. In pl. only: = effects, property: bona, orum: to sell any one's g.s, alicujus b. vendere, Liv. 4, 15, extr.: v. PROPERTY. Phr.: I carry all my g.s about with me, omnia mea mecum porto, Cic.: stolen g.s, furta, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 171; res furtivae, Quint. 5, 11, 49: a bad piece of g. (colloq.), mala merx, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 61.

good, to do: primum, irr. (with dat.): to do to, to the greatest possible number, pr. quam plurimum, Cic.: also absol., to do g. to amuse, aut pr. aut delectare, Hor. A. P. 331. See also good, adj. (II.).

—to make: 1. sarcio, si. tum, 4 (lit. to patch): to make g. the losses of the soldiers, damna militum s., Liv. 9, 23, med.: simly, detrimentum s., Caes. B. G. 6, 1, Cic. 2. resarcio, 4: Suet. Cl. 6 (in Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 3, the true reading is prob. sarcendia). 3. restituo, 3: v. to restore.

good (as interj.): 1. bñe: very g. I bene sane! Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 7: Cic. de Or. 3, 36, init. 2. praeclear: v. Cic. I. c. 3. eugē: v. WELL-DONE.

4. sophos (σοφός, a complimentary expr. used by persons listening to recitations): g.: we all exclaim, sophos! universal clamamus, Petr. 40, init.: Mart.

good-breeding: 1. humanitas (refinement, good feeling): Cic. Phil. 2, 4, init.: v. REFINEMENT. 2. comitas: v. COURTESY.

good-fellowship: iucunditas, comitas: v. PLEASANTNESS, AMIABILITY.

good-for-nothing: v. suppr. (post good, adj.).

Good-Friday: "dies paschalis": v. EASTER.

good-humour: comitas, facilitas: v. COURTESY, GOOD-NATURE.

good-humoured: festus: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23: see also GOOD-NATURED.

good-humouredly: 1. festivē: v. PLEASANTLY, COURTEOUSLY. 2. iucundē: v. PLEASANTLY, COURTEOUSLY.

good-looking (adj.): speciosus: a g. woman, s. femina, Quint. 5, 10, 47: Petr. 41.

goodly: pulcher, venustus: v. HANDSOME.

good-nature: 1. facilitas: my excessive g. mea f. multa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 35: misguided g., f. prava, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 37: to abuse any one's g., alicujus f. abuti, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, fin. Join: facilitas et humanitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 24: 2. comitas: out of sheer g. per c., Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 56: v. COURTESY. (Comitas is a naturally free and kindly disposition; facilitas, an easy yielding temper) 3. suavitas: Cic.: v. AMIABILITY. 4. humanitas (refined, kindly feeling). Join: singularis humanitas inavivisimique mores, Cic. Att. 16, 16 (A). 5. humanum ingenium: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 86.

good-natured: 1. facilius: e. the g. and generous father, f. et liberalis pater, Cic. N. D. 3, 70, 73. Join: facilius et festivus, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: comis, benignus, facilius, suavis, Cic. Bal. 16, 36. 2. comis, e. v. OBLIGING, COURTEOUS. (For syn. v. preced. art. 2). 3. benignus: v. KIND. 4. leni ingenio (abl. of quality): Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 99.

goodnaturedly: benignē, comiter: v. KINDLY, COURTEOUSLY.

goodness: 1. Excellence: 1. bonitas: g. of lands, b. agrorum, Cic.: of wine, vini, Pl.: of voice, vocis, Cic. In moral sense: honour, justice, g. fides, justitia, b., Cic. 2. probitas: v. INTEGRITY. 3. virtus: v. EXCELLENCE (I.).

II. Kindness: benignitas, bonitas: v. KINDNESS.

good-temper: perh. lenē, mite ingenium: v. foll. art.

good-tempered: 1. mitis, e (mild; not easily ruffled): I never witnessed more g.-tempered conduct, nihil tam vidi m., (nihil tam placatum), Cic. Att. 5, 1, med.: a g.-tempered, quiet man, m. tranquillisque homo, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 2: v. MILD. 2. lenis (gentle, easy): nothing could be more g.-tempered than my brother, nihil meo fratre lenius, Cic. I. c. fin.

good-temperedly: iucundē, suaviter: v. PLEASANTLY, AMIABLY.

good-will: 1. benevolentia: (Caesar's) g. towards the Aedui, b. in Aeduos, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: to gain (people's) g., b. comparare, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 54; conciliare, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182; adungere, id. Mur. 20, init. (v. to GAIN): to try to do so, b. consecretari, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53. 2. grātia: v. FAVOUR. 3. acquiescentia (candid and kindly feeling): Ter. Ad. prol. fin. 4. studium (a warm feeling of devotion to): Join: studium et favor, Cic. R. Com. 10, 29. 5. vñia (bona): v. LEAVE, INDULGENCE. Pull of g., benevolens, benevolens (the latter in good authors only in comp. and suppr.); studiōsus: v. WELL-WISHING, DEVOTED.

goods: v. good, subs. (III.).

goose: anser, ōris, m.: Cic.: Liv.: a flock of geese, grex anserum, Varr. 3, 10, init.: male, female, geese, (anser) mares, feminae, Col. 8, 13, fin.: If an adj. is to be attached to (anser) femina, the fem. must be used: comp. parituras, Pall. 1, 30, med. Adj. anserinus, of or belonging to geese: Col.: Plin.

gooseberry: "ribes grossularia (Linn.): the fruit, bāca (gen. term): v. FRUIT.

goosequill: penna anserina: v. GOOSE (fin.).

gordian-knot: (Gordii) nexus, nodus: cf. Curt. 3, 1, med.

gore (subs.): 1. cruor, ōris, m. (strictly, blood actually shed): arma, corpus, and g. arma, cadavera, c., Sall. Cat. 51, med.: V. g. v. BLOOD. 2. sūlis, ē (esp. purulent g., as from an ulcer): everything was polluted with the g. and stench, pulli cuncta sanie, odore, Tac. Ann. 4, 49. To cover with g., cruentare, Nep.: Ov.

gore (v.): confodio, fodi, ssum, 3 (with comitib.): Phaedr. 1, 21, 7. See also to pierce.

gorge (subs.): 1. The throat: fauces, lum. f.: v. THROAT. Phr.: "my g. rises at it" (Shaks.), [magna] movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78. II. A defile: angustiae, fauces: v. PASS, DEFILE. III. In architecture: the narrowest part of a capital, cymation or urn: Vitruv. 3, 5 (1), 7.

gorge (v.): ingurgito, 1 (with pron. ref.): Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. See also to FATTEN, STUFF.

gorgeous: 1. speciosus (making a good appearance): g. in house or equipage, domo, paratu speciosus, Tac. Ann. 1, 33 (but the word is less strong than the Eng. and is always an epith. of praise): cf. Hor. A. P. 144 species miracula, of the brilliant marvels of the Odyssey. 2. magnificus: cf. Nep. Att. 13, elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus: Sall. Cat. 9, in supplicis deorum magnifici; domi parci: v. MAGNIFICENT. 3. lautus: v. SPLENDID.

gorgeously: magnificē, lautē: v. MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY.

gorgeousness: magnificentia, lautitas: v. MAGNIFICENCE.

gorget: i. e. a piece of armour for the neck (not worn by the ancients): perh. "faucium integumentum; collare (used of a dog's collar).

gorgon: Gorgon or Gorgo, ōnis, f.: Cic.

gormandize: 1. hēlor, 1 (hell-): Cic.: v. GLUTTON. 2. pōpīnor, 1: Treb. xxx Tyr. 29. 3. sarcio, si. tum, 4 (with pron. ref.): Sen. Ep. 108, 15. v. to err. Other phr. are, replere se cibo, satiare cibo (both less strong than the Eng.: v. to SATURATE); cibo [epulis]

se obnuere, cf. Nep. Dion. 4; ventrem onerare, Sall. Or.; ingurgitare se cibo, Cic.: v. to GORG, FEAST.

gormandizer: hēlor, pōpīnor: v. GLUTTON.

gormandizing (subs.): hēloratio: Cic.: v. GLUTTONY.

gorse: v. Eulex Europaeus: Linn.

gory: 1. cruentus: a g. sword, c. gladius, Quint.: a g. corpse, c. cadaver, Cic. Fig. g. Mars, c. Mars Hor.: v. BLOOD-STAINED. 2. cruentatus (strictly part. of cruento, that has just been stained with gore): a g. sword, c. gladius, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 13. To make g., cruentare, e. g. manus [sanguine], Nep. Epam. 10, fin.: Ov.

goshawk: v. HAWK.

gossling: anserculus, Col.

gospel: evangeliū: Vulg. To preach the G., evangelizari, 1: Ang. A preacher of the G., evangelizator, Tert.

gossamer: perh. Aranea: cf. Lucr. 4, 728: tenuissimum filum s. stamen: cf. Ov. Met. 4, 179.

gossip (subs.): 1. Idle talk: 1. rdior (esp. in pl.): a matter which had become public g., res vulgi rumoribus exagitata, Sall. Cat. 29: Tac. Ann. 3, 9: the g. of strict old fogies, rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2. Dimin., rumosculi, Cic. (who uses it contemptuously of petty notoriety: Leg. 3, 16, 35).

2. sermo, ōnis, m. (conversation of any kind: q. v.): the current g. of the town, pervagatus civitatis g., Cic. Mil. 12, 33: it has become the g. of all Asia, a res tota Asia dissipata, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: to be matter of g., esse in sermone, Sen. Ep. 95, 26. (N. G. Not fabulatio or confabulatio which have no good authority.) See also to gossip.

person: 1. (homo) garrulus: sham the inquisitive man: for he is a g. too, percontatorem fugito; nam g. idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: that g. of a woman, garrula illa, Ter. Ad. 4, 14.

2. (homo) loquax: v. TALKATIVE. 3. famigerator (rare): Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178.

4. garritor (rare): Amm. 12, 9, med. 5. locutissimus, bistōtor, linglāca: Gell. 1, 15, fin.

gossip (v.): 1. garrio, 4 (to talk idly): to g. about all sorts of things, vario sermone g., Petr. 55, mid.: Cic.: v. to FEATHER. 2. expro: by sermo and a verb: sermones cadere (to chat), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1: to g. the day away, diem sermonibus terere, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 68: v. to CONVERSE. 3. effutio, lum, 4 (to blab out): to g. of anything out of doors, aliquid foris ef., Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19.

gossiping (adj.): garrulus: v. gossip (I.).

Goth: Gēthus: esp. in pl. Gothi, orum: Auson.

Gothic: Gēthicus: Trebell. The G. style of architecture, *architectura Gothicum, quod dicitur, genus.

gouge (v.): Phr.: to g. out a person's eyes, oculos alicui eruere, Suet. Ner. 5.

gourd: cucurbita: Plin. Dimin., cucurbitula (a smaller species): Scrib.

gourmand: (homo) glūosus: v. GLUTTON.

gourmet: i. e. an exquisite in eating: Phr.: refined g., docta et erudita palata (meton.), Col. 8, 16, med.: subtiliori gula homines, cf. Col. 1, c.: the stomachs of our g., ventres delicatiorum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 3. See also GASTRONOMY.

gout: 1. articularis dolor: Cic. Att. 1, 5, fin. (where the pl. refers to the fits of pain): Cels. 4, 22. 2. morbus articularis: Plin. 20, 17, 73, fin. 3. arthritus, idis, f. (Gr. ἀρθρις): Vitr. 4, (g. in the feet) podagra: to be tortured with g. in the feet, doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic.: the tedious g., tarda p., Hor. S. 1, 9, 11: Cels. I. c. 5. (in the hands) chitagra: Cels. I. c.: Hor.: Mart. Phr.: to be suffering from g. in the feet, pedibus laborare, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

gouty: 1. arthriticus (most gen.

term): a *g. cook*, a *coquus*, Cic. Fam. 9, 23 (where *gout* in the *foot* is meant). 2, *podagricus*, *chiragricus* (having *gout* in the *foot* or in the *hands*): Cels. 4, 24, *unil.* (ale. leg., in *podagricus* *chiragricus*: male).

GOVERN: 1. *impéro*, 1 (to exercise authority over: with *dat.*): to *g. the whole of Numidia*, *omni Numidia* 1, Sall.: to *g. one's children*, *liberos* 1, Ter.: to *g. oneself* is the *greatest government*, *sibi maximum imperium est*, Sen.: to *g. one's passions*, *cupiditatibus* 1, Cic. 2. *impéro*, 1 (frequent of foregoing; and denoting the continued exercise of power): because *they considered that they had been g'd haughtily and exactly*, *quod superbe avarique crederent imperium sibi esse*, Liv. 21, 1: Sall.: Tac. 3. *regó*, *regno*: v. TO RULE. 4. *gubernó*, 1 (properly, to steer: hence, to guide and control: with *acc.*): *Sulla g'd the whole world*, *S. orbem terrarum gubernavit*, Cic. R. Am. 45, 131. Join: *gubernare et regere* (civitates), Cic. Rep. 2, 9. 5. *modéro* (*modéro*), 1 (to set limits to: with *dat.*, and in the strict sense of to govern, the *acc.*): to *g. one's tongue*, *linguae moderari*, Pl.: *the deity who rules and g's and moves that body*, *deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 (the *act. form* is rare): v. TO CONTROL. 6. *domínor*, 1 (to have dominion): *Caes. Cic. v. TO DOMINATE*.

7. *círo*, 1 (to attend to the administration of a province): to *g. Achaia*, *Achalam c.*, Tac. Ann. 5, 10. 8. *tempero*, 1: v. TO REGULATE. (N.B.—The *pass.* may be *expr.* by *páero*, 2: to be subject to: with *dat.*: formerly they were *g'd by kings*, *omni regibus parent*, Tac.: *Just. v. TO OBEY*; BE SUBJECT TO.) To govern, in gram. sense, is best *expr.* by *jungi*, *construi*; not *regere*.

GOVERNANCE: v. GOVERNMENT (1.).
GOVERNRESS: 1. A female teacher: *magistra*: v. MISTRESS, TEACHER. 2. A female attendant of children: *paedagoga*: Hier.

GOVERNMENT: 1. The act or function: 1. most freq. *expr.* by verb: experienced in the *g. of a state*, *peritus civitatis regendae*, *gubernandae*: in the founding and *g. of states*, in constituting temperandisque *civitibus*, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 3: mode of *g.*, *modus imperandi*, Cic.: v. TO GOVERN. 2. *gubernatio*, e. g., *civitatis*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2. 3. *regimen*, *inis*, n. (chiefly poet. and late): to undertake the *g.*, *r. suadere*, Tac. Fig.: the counsel and *g. of life*, *consilium r.-que vitae*, Lucr. 4. *administratio*, *cúra*: v. ADMINISTRATION. 5. *praefectura* (as position of power): to promote any one to the *g. of Egypt*, *aliquem ad p. Aegypti provehere*, Suet. Aug. 66: cf. *id.* Ner. 47, where the *ref.* is again to Egypt. 6. The supreme power: 1. *impérium*: to obtain the *g. of all Gaul*, *imperio totius Galliae potiri*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: the Gauls fell under the *g. of the Roman people*, *Galli sub P. R. imperio occiderunt*, Caes.: v. POWER. 2. *regnum*: v. SOVEREIGNTY. 3. *ditto*, *potestas*: v. CONTROL, SWAY. 4. (Form of government): Phr.: these three forms of *g.*, *tria haec genera rerum publicarum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: that form of *g.* we call monarchy, *ejus reipublicae statum regnum appellamus*, ib. 26: that form of *g.* is called an aristocracy, *illa civitas arbitrio optimatum regi dicitur*, ib. 26: a *g. by democracy*, *quom omnia per populum geruntur*, ib. 27. 5. The persons in whom the governing power resides: 11 qui summam rerum administrant, cf. Cic. R. Am. 32, 91: quos penes est omnium summa rerum, cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 26: quos penes omnis curatio atque administratio reipublicae est, cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: qui rempublicam tenent, cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 7, ad fin. Also the word *imperium* is sometimes = qui imperant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. V. A province to which a governor is attached: 1. provincia: v. PROVINCE. 2. praefec-

túra (strictly under a praefectus, also in gen. sense): Tac. Ann. 11, 10 (where it is used of Asiatic regions not under Roman rule): Egypt is divided into *g.s* of (by) towns (= nomos), *Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum*, Plin. 5, 9, 9: v. PREFECTURE. (This perhaps is the most suitable term to denote a government in modern times.) 3. *diocesis*, *is*, f. (*diocesis*): In Cic. used of divisions of provinces, Fam. 3, 8, med., omnium illarum diocesium quae cis Taurum sunt: the *g. of Asia and Pontus*, *Asiana et Pontica d.*, Cod. Theod. (where it is used of a number of provinces under one governor: Forcell.). VI. The office of a delegated governor: praefectura: v. *supr.* (1. 5). To raise to *g.*, *praeficere*: Cic.: Tac.: v. GOVERNOR (fin.).

GOVERNOR: 1. One exercising supreme power: 1. *gubernátor*: ruler and *g. of a state*, *rector et g. civitatis*, Cic. 2. *rector*: v. RULER. 2. One exercising delegated authority: 1. *proconsul*, *ulls* (In Cic. separately, *proconsule*): 1. e. the *g. of a Roman province*, under the emperors of a senatorial province: Tac.: Sall. fr.: v. PROCONSUL. 2. *légatus* (the *g. of an imperial province*): Tac. Ann. 12, 40 ("at Caesar cognita morte legati ne provincia sine rectore foret"): Suet. 3. *procurator* of a smaller province, a division of a province: Pontius Pilate the *g.*, *P. Pilatus p.*, Tac. Ann. 15, 44. 4. *praefectus* (esp. the *g. of Egypt*): pr. Aegypti, Suet. Vesp. 6: Ulp.: applied to the Persian satrapae, e. g., pr. Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep. Hist. 2, fin. (The best word for a modern *g. of a country or province*). 5. *satrapae*, *is*; pl. *satrapae* (Persian title for viceroy): v. SATRAP. Phr.: to be *g. of* (1) *praesum*, *ful* (with *dat.*): to be the *g. of a province*, *provinciae pr.*, Sall.: Cic. also *absol.*, *praesum* in provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 77, 180. (2) *obtinere*, *ul*, *tentum*, 2 (to be in possession of a province: with *acc.* or *absol.*) to be *g. of Hither Spain*, *cum imperio Citeriorem Hispaniam ob.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: while I was *g.*, *me obtinente*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 4. (3) *administro*, 1: v. TO ADMINISTER. To make *g.* (1) *praeficio*, *fecit*, *fecum*, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat.*): to make any one *g. of a province*, *aliquem provinciae pr.*, Tac.: Cic. (2) *praepóno*, *pōnū*, *tum*, 3 (same constr.): to make any one *g. of a province*, *aliquem provinciae pr.*, Cic.: Caes.: v. TO APPOINT (1.).

GOVERNORSHIP: *praefectura*: v. GOVERNMENT (VI.).

GOWN: 1. A woman's garment: stola (worn by matrons, and reaching to the heels: cf. ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99): Cic.: Ov. Also worn by ministers, etc., cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 13, qui cum eo venisset cum stola et cithara. Dressed in a *g.*, *stolatus*, Suet.: Vitruv.

2. The robe of a Roman citizen: toga: the manly *g.*, *t. virilis*, Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44: also called, *t. pura*, from its being without colour: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. Meton., for peace, which, as the civil dress, it symbolized: yield arms to the *g.*, *cedant arma togae*, Cic. Ph. 2, 8, 30. Wearing the (civil) *g.*, *togatus*, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: the nation clad in the *g.*, *gens togata*, Virg. 3. The dress worn by clergymen, graduates, etc.: stola: used by Apul. of a priest's robe, Met. 11, p. 236.

GOWNED: *stólatus*, *tógatus*: v. GOWN (1. 1.).

GOWNSMAN: v. STUDENT.

GRACE (subs.): 1. Favour, goodwill: grátia: to get into any one's good *g.*, *aliquis gratiam concillare*, Cic. (v. FAVOUR): with a good or bad *g.* (i. e., with good or ill will), *cum bona mala, g.*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17: without an adj., to obtain anything with a good *g.*, *aliquid impetrare cum g.*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: so, with a bad *g.*, *ingratis*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 48: or contr. *ingrátis*: v. UNWILLINGLY. 2. In special (theol.) sense; free

favour of God: grátia: Vulg. pass.; Aug.

3. Indulgence, mercy, pardon: 1. *venia*: *g.* is the remission of merited punishment, *v. est poenae merita remissio*, Sen. Clem. 2, 7, *init.* to obtain peace and *g.* from the conquerors, *pacem v. que a victoribus impetrare*, Liv. 37, 45 (v. PARDON): to give (one) day's *g.*, *dare v. (unius) diel*, Liv. 26, 17, ad fin. 2. (esp. of the gods): *pax, pácis, f.*: to beg grace and mercy from Jove, *ab Jove p. ac veniam petere*, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5: Virg. To show *g.* to any one, *ignoscere* (with *dat.*): v. TO FORGIVE. 4. Thanks: esp. in phr., to say *g. before and after a meal*: consecrationem recitare; gratias agere: Kriem. Conviv. Relig. V. Beauty; charming fitness: 1. grátia: *he* (Horace) is full of pleasantness and *g.*, *plenus est jucunditatis et g.*, Quint. 10, 1, 96: *g. of form*, *g. formae*, Ov. Met. 7, 44: *g. corporis*, Suet. 2, decor, *oris*, m. (chiefly poet. or late): *g.* (in an orator) arises from gesture and motion, *d. a gestu atque a motu venit*, Quint. 11, 3, 67: Liv.: Ov. 3. *venustas* (elegance, good taste, attractiveness: strictly the characteristic of a woman, as dignitas of a man, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: cf. ib. 1, 30, 107): to speak with dignity and *g.*, *agere cum dignitate et v.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: *g.s of phraseology*, *verborum venustates*, Gell. 17, 20. 4. *venus*, *eris*, f. (chiefly poet. or late): a play without any *g.* (or beauty), *fabula nullius v.*, Hor. A. P. 320: *Isocrates aimed at all the g.s of style*, *l. omnes dicendi v. secutus est*, Quint. 10, 1, 79: they wanted one *g.* (he said), *unam v. deesse*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79. 5. *lépor* or *lépos*, *oris*, m. (esp. of manner and conversation): an example of politeness, wit, amiability, *g.*, specimen humanitatis, *sallis, suavitatis, leporis*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: v. CHARM, FLAUNTRY. 6. 218. grátia: v. ELEGANCE. VI. That which sets off or adorns: decus, *oris*, n.: the *g. of modesty*, *d. pudoris*, Ov.: v. ORNAMENT. Phr.: meretricious *g.s*, *lépōcinia*: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146.

GRACEFUL: 1. Grátia: As mythological name: 1. Grátia (not used in sing.): the comely *g.s*, *g. decentes*, Hor.: Inscr. 2. *Cháris*, *itis*, f. (*cháris*: rare in sing.): the *g.s* are the daughters of Jove, *Charites filiae Jovis sunt*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: Plin. Gen. pl., *Charitón*, Lucr.: *dat. pl.*, *Charitáin* (*cháritus*). Prop. VIII. As title of nobility: your Grace: *clémentia tua*: form of address under the emperors: Spart. Geta, *init.*

GRACE (v.): 1. *decoró*, 1 (to adorn): persuasion and beauty *g. the monied man*, *bene numatum d.* Suetela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: the commonwealth which he had *g'd and increased*, *quam (rem)p. decorarat atque auxerat*, Cic.: v. TO ADORN. 2. *honesto*, 1 (to add honour or distinction to): the master should not be *g'd by his house*, *but the house by its master*, *nec domo dominus sed domino domus honestanda est*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: rarely of material adornment: a tuft of feathers *g'ing* its head, *caput plumae apice honestante*, Plin. 10, 2, 2. 3. *colōnēsto*, 1 (stronger than preced.: rare): to *g. a victory* (by a triumph), *victoriam c.*, Liv. 38, 47: Cic. 4. *distinguo*, *nxi*, *nectum*, 3; orno, *adorno*, 1: v. TO ADORN.

GRACED: 1. *decorus* (with *abl.*): Phoebeus *g. with shining bow*, *Phoebeus fulgente arcu d.*, Hor. Car. Saec. 61: *g. with eloquence in the Greek tongue*, *d. Graeca facundia*, Tac. H. 2, 80: Ov. 2. *insignis* (poet.): v. DISTINGUISHED (1.).

GRACEFUL: 1. *decorus* (comely, becoming): the *g. limbs of youth*, *membra juvenae d.*, Virg.: a *g. head*, *caput d.*, Ov. 2. *venustus* (attractive, charming): *g. carriage and movement of the body*, *v. gestus et motus corporis*, Cic. Br. 55, 203: a very *g. figure*, *venustissima figura*, Suet. Aug. 79: *g. sentences*, *sententiae v.*, Cic. Br. 95, 325: v. LOVELY, BEAUTIFUL. 3. *lépidus* (esp. of easy,

graceful person or manners, etc.: not in *Cic.* *a g.* and *lady-like form, form* *l.* et *liberalis*, Pl. *Epid.* 1, 1, 41: Ter.: v. *PLEBARANT*.

g. (in certain cases) *mollior*, *e* (opp. to *stiff, rigidus, durus*): the *g. acanthus*, m. *acanthus*, Virg.: *g. stultus*, m. *signa*, Cic. *Br.* 18, 70: Quint.: v. *SOFT, YIELDING*.

gracefully: 1. *dēcorā* (for syn.: v. *GRACEFUL*): *a figure g. shaped, species d. formata*, Cic.: *Sall.* 2. *vēnustis*: Quint.: Plin.: 3. *ēlēgānter*: v. *ELEGANTLY*. 4. *mollior* (compare *GRACEFUL*, 5): *others shall carry more g. the breathing bronchus, excurrent all sprouting mollius aera*, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 847.

gracefulness: *vēnustas, dēcor*: v. *GRACE* (IV.).

graceless: *imprōbus, nēquā*: v. *WICKED, GOOD-FOR-NOTHING*.

gracious: 1. *prōpitius*: *so may the gods be g. to me, ita deos mihi velim p.*, Cic. *Div. Ver.* 11, 41: Tac.: 2. *aequus* (chiefly poet.): *venus g. to the Trojans*, *ae. Venus* *Teucri*, Ov. *Tr.* 1, 2, 6: v. *FAVOURABLE*. 3. *bēnignus*: v. *KIND*. 4. *miserīcoris*: v. *MERCIFUL*.

5. *liberalis*, *e*: *a g. answer*, *l. responsum*, Cic. *Att.* 3, 15, *med.*: v. *LIBERAL, HANDSOME*.

graciously: 1. *bēnignē*: v. *KINDLY*. 2. *liberaliter*: *to answer g.*, *l. respondere*, *Caes.* Join: *benigne ac liberaliter*, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 85, 196 (the former to denote the *spirit*, the latter the *extent* of the grace shown). *Very g.*, *perliberaliter*, Cic.: v. *LIBERALITY*. 3. *hūmānē*: v. *KINDLY*.

graciousness: 1. *bēnignitas*: *g. of disposition*, *b. animi*, Tac.: v. *KINDNESS*. 2. *liberalitas*: v. *LIBERALITY*. 3. *expr.* by *prōpitius, aequus*, etc., with *animus*: v. *GRACIOUS, FAVOURABLE*. With *g.*, *bēnignē, hūmānē*, etc.: v. *GRACIOUSLY*.

gradation: 1. *grādus, ūs, m.*: *g. of duties, g. officiorum*, Cic.: *all g.s of sounds, omnes sonorum g.*, Cic.: v. *DEGREE*. 2. *grādiō* (a term in rhetoric): Cic. *de Or.* 3, 54, 107: v. *CLIMAX*. *Phr.*: in *g.*, *gradatim*: *e. g.*, *gradatim amicos habere*, Plin. *ep.* 6, 2.

grade: 1. *grādus, ūs*: Cic.: v. *preced. art.* See also *RANK*. 2. *locus* (esp. with *ref.* to *origin*): *born in no mean g. of life, haud obscuro l. natus*, *Sall.* *Cat.* 23, *init.*: *simly*, *Cic.* has *infimo l. natus*, Pl. 11, *init.*: *Liv.* 3, *status*, *ūs*: v. *POSITION, STANDING*.

gradient: *clivus, proclivitas*: v. *SLOPE*. *Perh.* for tech. sense, the best word is *librimentum*, used by *Vitr.*, Plin., etc., of the *inclined* of a water-course: v. *FALL, subs.* (II.).

gradual: *usu. expr.* by *adv.* or *phr.*: *there is a g. ascent in the road, *via paulatim se erigit: improvement in health must be g.*, *nonnisi paulatim ac sensim (ex morbo) convalescent homines: v. *GRADUALLY*.

gradually: 1. *paulatim* (*pauill-*): *the Germans are g. becoming accustomed to cross the Rhine, p. consuevit Germani Rhenum transire*, *Caes.*: *a hill gently rising sloped g. back upon the plain, collis leniter fastigiatu p. ad planitiem redibat*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 8: Cic.: 2. *grādiō* (*by steps or degrees*): *to rise g. (of the voice), g. ascendere*, Cic. *de Or.* 3, 61, *init.* Join: *pedetentim et gradatim*, Cic. *Fam.* 9, 14, *fin.* 3. *pedetentim* (*cautiously feeling the way for one's feet, paulatim et dictur pedetentim*, Quint. 5, 7, 20): Cic.: v. *CAUTIONALLY*. 4. *sensim* (*perceptibly though slowly*): *to advance g. and cautiously, s. et pedetentim progredi*, Cic. *Tusc.* 3, 22, *fin.*: *custom has g. come to that, consuetudo eo a. deducta est*, Cic. *Off.* 2, 3, 9. 5. *lētiter*, *clēmēter* (of things which *slope or incline*): v. *GENTLY*.

graduate (*subs.*): *qui academico gradu insignitus, ornatus est; qui gradu suscepti, adptus est: *Stat. Acad. Cant.* (*Graduatus, Charter of 1405 in Du C.*)

graduate (*v.*): 1. *Trans.* to

mark with degrees: *gradibus notare, distinguere. II. *Intr.*: *to take an aculemic degree*: *gradum [in theologia, artibus, etc.] suscipere: *Stat. Acad. Cant.*

graduation: *expr.* by *gradus* and a verb: v. *TO GRADUATE*.

graft (*subs.*): 1. *surculus* (*a shoot or twig for grafting*): *the g. must be taken from the middle of the tree, s. ex arbore media debet assumi*, *Pall.* 4, 4, *med.*: *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40, *ad fin.*: *Col.*: but *surculus* may be used for any kind of cutting, cf. *Varr. l. c.*: Cic. 2. *institum*: *Col.* 5, 11, *med.* (in pl.). 3. *institio* (*prop. the act of grafting*): *Pall.* 5, 2. (*Clava* or *clavola* and *talen* denote different kinds of sets or layers).

graft (*v.*): 1. *Lit.*: *insēro, sēvi, sūtum*, 3: *to g. a good pear on a wild one, in prum silvaticam ins. prum bonam*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 40, *ad fin.*: *to g. a tree (a stock), arborem ins.*, *Col.* 5, 11, *ad init.*: *to g. wild-olive stocks, oleae silvestres ins. truncos*, *Virg. G.* 2, 302. *Phr.*: *method of propagation by g.*, *genus seminis quod transit (transfertur) ex arbore in aliam*, *Varr. l. c.* II. *Fig.*: in this sense *usu. ingraft*: *insēro*, 3: cf. *Hor. S.* 1, 3, 35: v. *TO IMPLANT*.

grafted (*as adj.*): 1. *institicus*: used by *Varr.* of cross-breeds: *R. R.* 2, 8. 2. *institivus*: *g. pears (produced by grafting)*, *ins. pira*, *Hor. Epod.* 2, 19. *grafter*: *insitor*: *Prop.*: *Plin.* (or *prer. part.* of *insero*: cf. *L. G.* § 678).

grafting (*subs.*): *institio*: *Col.* (or *expr.* by verb: v. *TO GRAFT*).

grain: 1. *A small particle*: 1. *grānum* (strictly *a small seed*): *a g. of wheat, g. tritici*, Pl.: *a g. of pepper, g. piperis*, Plin.: *a g. of salt, g. salis*, Plin.

2. *mica* (*a granular particle*: not a seed): *a g. of gold, m. auri*, *Lucr.*: *a g. of salt, m. salis*, Plin.: *the crackling g. (of salt), saliens m.*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 23, *extr.* *Fig.*: *there is not one g. of salt (sense) in all that body, nulla in tam magno est corpore m.*, *Cat.* 86, 4. 3. *particula*: v. *PARTICLE*. II. *Corn*: *frumentum*: v. *CORN*. III. *The course of veining or fibres*: *Phr.*: *to cut timber across the g.*, **materiam transversis fibris cadere: wood very fine in the g.*, **lignum fibris tenuissimis*: v. *FIBRE*. *Fig.*: *against the g.* (i. e. *contrary to one's nature*): *Invita Minerva ut alunt*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 31, 110: *Hor.*

grain (*v.*): i. e. *to mark timber with painted veining*: **pingendo ligni, marmoris, etc., speciem imitari*.

grained: **(lignum) ita pictum ut marmoris s. pretiosioris materiae speciem praebet*.

graminivorous: **grāminivōrus*: only as *scient. t. l.* (= *qui gramine s. herbis pascitur*).

grammar: *The science of language*: 1. *grammatica*, *ae*: Cic.: *Suet.*: *Prisc.* The Greek form *grammaticē*, *ēs*, also occurs: Quint. 2. *ars grammatica*: *Prisc. proem.* 3. *grammatica*, *orum* (denoting rather the *subject matter of g.* than the *science itself*): Cic. *de Or.* 1, 42, 187. 4. *litteratura*: cf. Quint. 2, 1, 4. *grammatica* quam in *Latino* transferentes *litteraturam* vocaverunt: (not so in Cic.). *A master of g.*, *grammaticus*, *grammaticista* (v. *GRAMMARIAN*); also *grammaticus professor*, *Suet. Gr. g. extr.*: *a g. school*, *grammatici ludus*, *Suet. Gr. g. fin.*: *a treatise on g.*, *grammaticae (aif.) institutiones* (title of *Priscian's* work).

grammarian: 1. *grammaticus*: Cic.: *Suet. Gr. g.* (where it is stated that *litteratus, literatus*, were sometimes used as equivalents). 2. *grammaticista*, *ae*, *m.* (acc. to some, an *inferior g.*): *Suet. l. c.*

grammatical: 1. *grammaticus*: the *g. art, g. ars*, *Auct. Her.*: Quint. 2. *grammaticalis*, *e* (very rare, and not class.): *Sidon.*

grammatically: 1. *grammaticē*: *to speak g.*, *g. loqui*, Quint. 1, 6, 27. 2. *grammaticaliter* (v. rare): *Trebell.*

grampus: (?) *orca*: Plin. 9, 6, 5. (*Delphinus orca*, Linn.)

granary: 1. *horreum* (gen. term: *a storehouse; esp. for produce*): *a vaulted g.*, *h. camera conlectum*, *Col.* 1, 6, *med.*: *an upper-story g.*, *pensile h.*, *Col. l. c.*: Cic.: *Virg.* In wider sense, the *commensariat depot of an army*, *liv.* 21, 48, *extr.* 2. *granaria, orum* (*for grain* should be not found in *ing.*): *the g.s should be approached by a flight of stairs, g. scalae adeantur*, *Col. l. c.*: such *g.s* are called *g. sublimia*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 57, *init.* 3. *farraria, orum* (like *preced.*, but rare): *Vitr.*

grand: 1. *Making a great display*: *magnificus, lautus*: v. *SPELENDID*. II. *Leftly, impressive*: 1. *grandia*, *e*: *a g. and brilliant style, genus dicendi g.* et *illustre*, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 82, 337: *to sing of g.er themes, grandiora canere*, *Virg. E.* 4, *init.*: Quint. 2. *magnificus* (rather rare in this sense): *what in one place is g. in another is imbecillitas*, *quod alibi m., tumidum alibi*, Quint. 8, 3, 18. Join: *excelsus atque magnificus*, Cic. *Opt. gen. or.* 4, 12. 3. *ēlātus, sublimis*: v. *SUBLIME*.

4. *grandiloquus* (also in bad sense, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 11, 89): Cic. *Or.* 5, 20: Quint. 5. *magniloquus* (like *preced.*) *Stat. Sil.* 5, 1, 62. *grandchild*: *nēpos, nepitis*: v. *GRANDSON, GRAND-DAUGHTER*. In pl. *liberi, orum*, is used of children at the second or third remove, *Callist. Dig.* 50, 16, 220. *grand-daughter*: *neptis*, *is, f.*: Cic. *Or. Great-g.*, *proneptis*, *tal.*

grandee: 1. (*homo*) *mobilis* (*a man of distinguished family or position*): v. *NOBLE* (*subs.*). 2. *purpuratus* (*at a despotic court*): cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 43, *init.*: *Liv.* 30, 42 (where it is used of a certain grade at the Macedonian court): *Curt.*

grandeur: 1. *Outward show*: *magnificientia, lautitia*: v. *MAGNIFICENCE*. II. *Leftness, impressiveness*:

1. *granditas*: *g. of style, g. verborum* (*Demosthenis*), Cic. *Br.* 31, *fin.*: *Plin.* *Ep.* 6, 21, 5 (*de vetere comedia*): cf. Quint. 10, 1, 65. 2. *sublimitas*: v. *SUBLIMITY*. 3. *grāvitās* (*dignity and weight of thought or expression*): cf. Cic. *de Or.* 2, 17, 72, *omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum*: v. *DIGNITY*.

4. *māiestas*: *the quiet g. (of Homer), tacita m.*, *Macr. Sat.* 5, 13, *fin.*: *varied g.*, *variata m.*, *ib.* 14, *ad init.*: *Cic. Am.* 25, 96 [*quanta gravitas, quanta in oratione m.*]: v. *MAJESTY*. 5. *magnitudo* (*greatness of whatever kind*): *to imitate the g. of Homer, m. Homer imitari*, *Macr. Sat.* 5, 13, *fin.* 6. *magniloquentia* (also in bad sense: Cic. *Fam.* 13, 15).

grandfather: *avus*: *g. by father's or mother's side, a paternus, maternus*, *Hor. S.* 1, 6, 3: Cic. *l. pertaining to a g.*, *avitus* (*usu. in more gen. sense*): v. *ANCESTRAL*. *Great-g.*, *prōvūs*: Pl.: Cic.: *great-great-g.*, *abāvus*, Cic. *Wife's g.*, *prōvōcer*, *ēri*: *Ov.*: *Dig.*

grandiloquence: *magniloquentia*: *Gell.* 1, 2: also in good sense, v. *GRAND-DEUR*.

grandiloquent: 1. *grandiloquus*: Cic.: also in good sense: v. *GRAND* (II., 4). 2. *magniloquus*: *Tac.*: *Ov.*: also in good sense: v. *GRAND* (II., 6). 3. *tūmidus, turgidus*: v. *INFLATED*. *Phr.*: *g. expressions, ampullae, asquipedalia verba*, *Hor. A. P.* 97.

grandiloquently: *Phr.*: *to talk g.*, *ampullari*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 14.

grandly: 1. *grandis* (cf. *L. G.* § 344): *to sound m. g.*, *grandius sonare*, *Ov. H.* 15, 30. 2. *magnificē* (*splendidly, excellently*): Cic.: Quint.: v. *MAGNIFICENTLY*. (Or *expr.* by *necl. pl.* of *adj.*: *to speak g.*, *magna, grandia, sublimia dicere*: v. *GRAND*.)

grandmother: *avia*: Pl. *Great-g.*, *prōvūa*, *Suet.* *G. of a wife or husband, magna socrus*, *Suet.*: *great-g. of a wife or husband, major socrus*, *Dig.*

grandson: nepos, ōtis, m.: sons, daughters, g. grand-daughters, filii, filiae, nepotes, nepes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85. (Comp. GRANDCHILD.) Great-g., pronepos, Cic. Ov.

grange: villa: v. FARMHOUSE.
granite: "grinites lapia, as t. t. (Kr.). Red g., lapis syenites, as, m. (fr. dyene in Egypt): Plin. If the word is used fig., adamans, adamantinus, may be used: v. ADAMANT.

grant (v.): 1. To bestow: 1. concedo, asi, asum, 3 (as a favour or privilege): Caesar g. d. liberty to the Germans, Caesar Germanis libertatem concessit, Caes.: to g. any one life, allicui vitam c., Suet. 2. tribuo, l, utum, 3 (usu. implying that what is granted is due): v. TO BESTOW. 3. permitto, mist, asum, 3 (to give a man power over anything): v. TO ENTRUST (S). 4. Indulgeo, si, tum, 2 (indulgently): to g. any one the use of money, ind. allicui usum pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: to g. a free choice of (moder. of) death to the condemned, damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium ind., Suet. Dom. 11, fin. (N.B.—Not so in Cic.) 5. do, 1, irr.; praebere, praesto, etc.: v. TO GIVE, AFFORD. 6. when the ref. is to what is g. d. by nature, expr. pass. by supposito, suppo: had a longer life been g. d. to him, cui si vita suppositasset, Cic. Br. 70, 245: simily, si vita suppositet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11. || In argument, to concede: 1. do, dēdi, datum, 1: in geometry, if you g. the first proposition, the whole must be g. d. in geometry, prima si dederis, data sunt omnia, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83. 2. concedo, 3: you have assumed that the gods are blessed; we g. it, beato esse deos suspicari; concedimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, init.: also foll. by ut and subj. Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: Quint.; and less freq. by acc. and inf., Lucr. 3. imperat. of sum, facio=be it so; granted: g. d.; he himself is nothing, has no power, esto; ipse nihil est, nihil potest, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, init.: also foll. by acc. and inf., esp. poet. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81: also foll. by ut and subj.: g. d. that oco seeds perish, sit quidem ut sex millia seminum intereat, Cic. Fac. is foll. by inf.: g. that you could (have slain me), fac potuisse, Cic. Ph. 2, 3, 5. 4. in sense like (3), ut with subj., fac, concede, or a similar verb being understood (L. G. § 432): but g. that it is so, yet, etc., verum ut sit, tamen, etc., Cic. Verr. 3, 54, 151: even g.ing that you did not think of it, ut illud non cogitares, Cic.: simily, with a negative: g.ing that it is not so, nē: there never was such a man, you will say: g. d. there was not, nemo in, iniquis, unquam fuit; ne fuerit, Cic. Or. 29, init.: g. d. that pain is not the greatest evil, it certainly is an evil, ne sit summum malum dolor, certe malum est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: Liv. The subj. alone is often used concessively: g.ing that you cannot ... still, etc., non possis ... tamen, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: g.ing that he was (a bad citizen) to others, when did he begin to be so to you, fuerit illis; tibi quando esse coepit? Cic.

grant (sub.): concessio (the act): a g. of land, c. agrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11. (Usu. expr. by verb: as, to make any one a g. of anything, allicui concedere, tribuere, etc.: v. TO GRANT.)

grantee: perh. beneficiarius (which was used in various senses of privileged persons): cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 51 (16). Or expr. by verb: *is cui aliquid concessum, donatum est: v. TO GRANT.

grantor: is qui concedit, donat, etc.: v. TO GRANT.

granular: grānōsus (full of small seed-like particles): Plin. 21, 4, 10, init. (Or expr. by circuml., "granorum speciem s. formam praebens: v. GRANA.)

grape: 1. ācinus, less freq. (except in pl.) ācinum (a single grape): withered g. s., arida, Col. 12, 39: the seeds of g. s., nuclei actinorum, Plin. 23, 1, 9. Of g. s. belonging to g. s., ācinarius: vessels for holding g. s., dolia a., Varr.

R. R. 1, 22, med. Full of g. s. like a g. ācinōsus: a g.-like seed, semen a., Plin. 12, 13, 27. (N.B.—Acinus is also used of the seeds of grapes [v. GRAPESTONE]; also of any similar seeds.) 2. āva (strictly, a cluster of g. s.; but used both in sing. and pl. for grapes): here corn-crops, there g. s. grow more abundantly, hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae: Virg.: the g. s. colour, u. ducti colorum, Virg.: to boil g. s. down, uvae decoquere, Plin.: a f. was trying to get at some g. s. vulpes appetebat uvam, Phaedr.: dried g. s. (raisins), passae uvae, Cato: Virg. 3. vinaceus (sc. acinus): Col. 12, 39, med. The g.-vine, vitis (v. VINE): a cluster of g. s., racemus: v. CLUSTER. The wild-vine, labrusca: Plin.: the fruit of the wild-vine, vitil g., labruscum, Virg.; uvae silvestris, Pall.

grape-bearing: āvifer, āra, ērum (poet.): Stat.: Sil.

grape-gatherer: vindemiator: Hor.

grape-gathering: vindēmia: v. VINTAGE.

grape-husk: 1. vinācea (both as sing. and collect.=g. s.): Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 35 (197): Col. Arb. 4, fin. 2. vinaceus: Cato R. R. 147: Col. 12, 39.

grapestone: 1. ācinus vinaceus: Cic. Sen. 15, 52: also simply vinaceus or vinaceum, pl. usu. vinacea (but vinaceus more freq. denotes the husk, seeds and all: v. preced. art. 2, ll. cc.): a grape with many stones in it, ācinus frequens vinacel, Col. 3, 1, med. 2. grānum (any small seed): a kind of grape that has no stones, species uvae quae g. interioribus caret, Pall. 3, 29, init.: v. GRAIN.

grape-vine: vitis, is, f.: v. VINE.

graphic: 1. expressus (represented closely): a full and g. representation of anything, allicuius rei solida et expressa imago (opp. to a mere sketch), Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: in narration full and g., in narratione plenus atque ex., Quint. 9, 4, 38. Simly, to give a g. delineation, aliquid ita exprimere verbis, ut cerni potius videatur quam audiri, Cic. Fin. 2, 40: v. TO REPRESENT. 2. manifestus (as if placed before the eyes): this figure has something more g. about it, habet haec figura manifestus aliquid, (non enim narrari res sed agi videtur), Quint. 9, 2, 44. 3. significans, nūs: v. EXPRESSIVE. 4. perh. vividus: v. VIVID. Phr.: than which no picture could be more g., quod nulla expressus pictura signaret, Macr. Sat. 5, 13, med. (N.B.—Not graphicus: cf. Vitruv. 4, 4, cetr.)

graphically: 1. expressē: esp. in compar.: Col. 11, 1, ad fin.: Macr. (v. GRAPHIC, fin.). 2. significanter: to narrate g., g. narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49. 3. graphice (v. rare): he described the image of Justice fully and g., apte et g. imaginem Justitiae depluxit, Gell. 14, 4 (lenum). Phr.: this Virgil has depicted in a wonderfully g. manner, hoc mirē et velut coloribus Maro pinxit, Macr. Sat. 5, 11, ad init.: to describe g., may also be expr. by exprimere, depingere, with such advs. as bene, praeclare, insigniter: v. TO DEPICT.

grapnel: mānus ferrea, etc.: v. GRAPPLING-IRON.

grapple (v.): 1. Of wrestlers, etc.: 1. conpactor, xus, 3: to g. with each other, inter se c., Nep. Eum. 4: cf. Tac. Agr. 36, med. 2. luctor, 1 (to wrestle, q. v.): more fully, complexu l. cum aliquo, Plin. 9, 30, 48: Cic. || To contend against: esp. with boldness: 1. obviam eo, 4, irr. (to face boldly: with dat.): v. TO FACE, OPPOSE. 2. congredior, 3: v. TO ENCOUNTER. Join: luctari et congredi cum aliquo, Cic.: v. TO STRUGGLE. || To lay hold of a vessel with grappling-irons: v. GRAPPLING-IRON.

grapple, grappling (subs.): complexus (armorum): Tac. Agr. 36, med.

grappling-iron: 1. mānus ferrea: to make fast a ship with a g., ferrea m. injecta navem retinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: Liv.: manus also occurs

without ferrea, Plin. 7, 56, 57, cetr. [harpagones et manus]. 2. harpāgo, ōnis, m.: described by Liv. as a beam with an iron hook fastened at the extremity, "asserere ferreo uncio praefixi, harpagones vocant," 30, 10, ad fin.: often joined with manus f., Caes. B. C. 1, 57: Plin. 1, c.: to let down g. s. upon ships, h. in naves injicere, Liv.: Caes.

3. corvus (app. not differing greatly from preced.): Join: ferreae manus [harpagones vocant], corvique, Curt. 4, 2, med. (The above were used both in naval warfare and in sieges.)

grasp (v.): 1. With the hands: 1. prensio, 1 (strictly frequent, of prebendo, but used of any eager grasping): to g. any one's arms with the hand, p. manu brachia allicuius, Hor. 8, 1, 9, 64: they g. the battlements with their right hands, dextris fastigia prensant, Virg. Freq. of g.ing a person's limbs by way of appeal or entreaty: cf. Tac. H. 1, 66, arma, genua, vestigia prensando, Aetere millium animos. 2. prebendo, comprehendo, 3: v. HOLD (TO TAKE), TO SEIZE. || Mentally: 1. conpactor, xus, 3: to g. anything in thought, aliquid cogitatione [et mente] c., Cic. Or. 2, 8: v. TO EMBRACE. 2. comprehendo, dī, sum, 3: usu. with cogitatione, mente, animo, Cic.: v. TO COMPREHEND. 3. tēneo, ul, ntum, 2 (to have g. d.; be in possession of): to g. any one's hidden meaning, reconditos allicuius sensus t., Cic. Sext. 10, init.: Ter. See also TO UNDERSTAND.

— at or after: 1. With the hands: 1. capto, 1 (frequently, eagerly): Pantausus g. at the flying waters, T. fugientia c. flumina, Hor.

2. appēto, lvi and li, Ium, 3: to g. at a cake on the table, in coena placentiam a., Pl.: to g. at the sum, solem manibus a., Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46. 3. arripio, 3: v. TO SEIZE UPON, SNATCH AT.

|| Fig., to aim at, aspire to: 1. capto, 1: to g. at the title of imperator, nomen imperatorum c., Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 4: to g. at uncertainties, incerta c., Sall. 2. aucupor, 1 (as a fowler catching birds): to g. at empty fame, inanem a. rumorem, Cic. in Pis. 24, 57: Plin.: Flor. 3. consector, 1 (to pursue eagerly): to g. at glory shadow of glory, omnes umbras gloriae c., Cic. in Pis. l. c. 4. affecto, 1 (phr. of g.ing at supreme power): Liv.: Curt.: v. TO ASPIRE TO. 5. appēto, 3: v. TO SEEK AFTER.

grasp (subs.): 1. Manual: 1. expr. by mānus, is, f.: to wrest anything from any one's g., aliquid allicui de manibus extorquere, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, fin. 2. expr. by verb; esp. in connexion with manus: thrice the figure escaped my g., ter comprehensa manus effugit imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 793: the fleet shade escapes their g., lubrica praesantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: v. TO GRASP. 3. complexus, ūs: v. EMBRACE. || Mental: captus, ūs; ingenti vires: v. CAPACITY.

grasping (adj.): āvārus, appētena, āvidus: v. COVETOUS.

grasping (subs.): 1. appētitu (lit. or fig.): Cic. 2. affectū (only fig.): philosophy is the love and g. after wisdom, philosophia sapientiae amor et af. est, Sen. (More freq. expr. by verb: v. TO GRASP.)

graspingly: āvārē: v. COVETOUSLY.

graspingness: āvāritia: v. COVETOUSNESS.

grass: 1. grāmen, inis, n.: the pure blade of g., graminis herba, pura, Liv. 3, 24: to extirpate the g. (from a vineyard), gramina extirpare, Col.: Hor. 2. herba (including all low herbage: esp. poet.): the g. supplied a bed, h. cubile praebat, Lucr.: the hind stretched upon the g., agricola fusus per herbam, Virg.: Cic. A sod of g., caespes: v. SOD.

grass-green: herbāceus, herbīdus: v. GRASS.

grasshopper: gryllus or grillus: Plin. (Cicada is the tree-hopper: cicale.)

grassy, of grass: 1. graminosus (abounding in grass): *g. soil, g. ager, solum*, Col. 2. graminus (esp. poet.): *a g. plain, g. campus*, Virg.: *a crown or wreath of grass, g. corona* [obscure]. Liv. 7, 37, ad init. 3. herbosus (abounding in herbage): *a g. plain, h. campus*, Hor.: Ov. 4. herbidos (abounding in herbage): *leaves of a g. hue*: *g. plains, h. campi*, Varr.: Liv.: *a g. hue, h. color*, Plin. 12, 14, 31. 5. herbaceus (grass-like): *leaves of a g. hue, folia h. coloris*, Plin. 20, 13, 51: also without color: *flos hic herbaceus est*, Plin. 26, 8, 35. 6. herbifer, *dra, drum* (yielding grass: poet.): Ov.

grate (subs.): 1. A framework of bars: v. GRATING (subs.). 2. A fireplace: focus, caminus: v. FIRE-PLACE.

grate (v.): 1. To grind to powder: *terro, contero*: v. TO GRIND, BRUISE. 2. To produce a harsh sensation: 1. rido, si, sum, 3 (lit. to scrape): to upon one's ears, *aures delicatas r.*, Quint. 3, 1, 3. 2. strideo or strido, 1 (to make a harsh noise of any kind): the gring saw, *stridens serra*, Lucr. 2, 410: to make a gring noise with the teeth, *a. dentibus*, Cels. (v. TO GRIND). Phr.: to g. upon any one's feelings, *alacius animum, sensum offendere*: v. TO OFFEND.

grateful: 1. Gratisfying: *jucundus, gratus*: v. PLEASANT. 2. Thankful: *gratus*: *g. towards any one, g. erga aliquem*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, init.; in aliquem, Brit. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10, init.: to be g. to those who have deserved well of you, *bene de se meritis gratum se praeberet*, Cic. Pl. 38, init.: see also GRATITUDE. Phr.: to be (sincerely) g. to any one, *aliquid gratiam habere*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69, simply: to be very g., *magnam, maximam g. habere*, Cic. (gratiam referre is to make a return).

gratefully: 1. grātis: Cic. Pl. 41, 98 [grate et ple]: Plin.: Sen. 2. grato animo, grata memoria: Cic.: v. GRATITUDE.

gratefulness: *jucunditas, gratus animus*: v. PLEASANTNESS, GRATITUDE.

grater: *mōla mānuāria* (hand-mill): v. MILL. (Radula, Col. 12, 18, is a kind of scraper.)

gratification: 1. The act of gratifying or satisfying: *expletio: the g. of natural desires, naturae ex.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: or expr. by verb: v. TO GRATIFY. 2. Pleasure, delight: 1. expr. by grātus (gratifying, pleasing): *you will be giving us great g.*, if ... gratissimum nobis feceris, si, etc., Cic. Sen. 2, 6: if it will be any g. to you, si (robis) g. futurum est, Cic. l. c. 2. voluptas (esp. of sensual g., corporis v., Cic. Sen. 12, 39): v. PLEASURE. 3. delectatio, oblectatio: v. DELIGHT. 4. suāvis (sweetness, charm): a wonderful g. in acquiring knowledge, *mira quaedam in cognoscendo a.* [et delectatio], Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193. (N.B.—Not gratificatio, which is the act of showing favour, complaisance.) Phr.: to do anything for the g. of any one, gratificari aliquid alicui, Cic. v. foll. art.: devoted to the g. of appetite, ventri deditus, Sall.: to be devoted to sensual g.s, cupiditibus servire, Cic. Am. 22, 82; simply, ventri obedire, Sall. Cat. init.

gratify: 1. To do a favour to: 1. gratum (aliquid) facio: v. GRATIFICATION (II., 1). 2. gratificor, 1 (freq. of doing an act of complaisance or partiality: with dat.): they think to g. Pompey, Pompeio se g. putant, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, fin.: cf. Sall. Jug. 4, potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem g. (to give up in order to gratify): Liv. 3, mōrem gēro, ssi, atum, 3 (to comply with any one's desires, be complaisant: with dat.): I will g. your wishes, geram tibi mōrem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, init.: to g. oneself (have one's own way), g. sibi mōrem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74: v. TO HUMOUR. 4. mōrigēro, 1 (= preceded, but capable of being used in bad sense): Ter. Frg.: speech ought to g. the vir, voluptati aurium m. debet oratio, Cic.

Or. 48, 159. 5. obsequor, 3 (with dat.): v. TO COMPLY WITH. 6. servio, 4 (stronger than preced., and denoting a habit of mind rather than an act. cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8, allorum amori flagitiosissime a.: with dat.): v. DEVOTED TO (TO BE). 7. delecto, oblecto, jūvo: v. TO DELIGHT. 8. To satisfy a natural desire: *expleo, ēvi, ētum, 2: to g. one's inclinations, animum ex. suum*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: Cic.: v. TO SATISFY.

gratifying (adj.): grātus: very g., pergrātus: v. PLEASING.

grating (subs.): 1. Of bars, etc.: 1. cancelli (of wood, iron, etc.; used for a variety of purposes, and formed by cross bars: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, init., transversis modicis intervallis perticis annexis, ad speciem cancellorum sceniicorum): a g. for a fish-pond, c. quibus impediatur fuga piscium, Col. 8, 17, ad med.: Cic. 2. clathri, orum (esp. of the cages of animals): Hor. A. P. 473: Plin. Hence adj. clathratus (formed of or having a g.): a window with a g., fenestra c., Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 26. 3. A harsh collision: 1. stridor (a grating sound): e. g. dentium, Cels.: v. GRASHING. 2. offensa [dentium]: Plin. 34, 10, 22, extr.

grating (adj.): 1. e. irritating, offensive: quod nonnihil offensivus ac molestiae habet: v. OFFENSIVE.

gratis: grātulus: v. GRATULOUSLY.

gratitude: 1. grātia (more freq. denoting the favour shown: but cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161, where a def. of gratitude [gratia] is given): esp. in phr. to show g., gratiam referre, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: to feel g., g. habere, Cic. l. c.: to show such g. as is deserved, meritum alicui persolvere, referre, Cic.: to extort g. from a forgetful breast, *immemori pectore g. extunderet*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 2. 2. grātus ānimus, grāta mēmōria: to follow (regard) with one's warmest g., gratissimo animo (or pl. of a number of persons) prosequi, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3: cf. Ib. 14, 11, 30. Phr.: to speak concerning g., de ratione reddendi beneficii dicere, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 8: what is the nature of the debt of g., quid accepto beneficio debeamus, Ib. 1, 5, init.

gratuitous: grātulus: g. liberality, g. liberalitas (opp. to mercenaria, conducta, cum mercede), Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: the g. use of money, i. e. without interest, g. usus pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: g. cruelty, g. crudelitas, Liv. 3, 37 (see the place).

gratuitously: 1. grātulus: to defend a case g., causam g. defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: he was g. base and cruel, g. malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. Cat. 16. 2. grātis (gratilis, Pl.): to do one's duty to the state g., g. republicae servire, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Mart.

gratuity: 1. stipis, Ipiis, f. (of a small coin): who would call the g. of a paltry coin a kindness, quis beneficium dicat a. aeris abjecti? Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2: to collect g.s, stipem colligere, Liv. 38, 45, ad fin. 2. congiarium (strictly referring to the distributions of corn, etc., but also used of other gifts of a superior): cf. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, fin. See also GIFT.

3. cōrōllārium (a small additional present; douceur): to quit the table without a g. (of an actor who has amused the company), sine c. de convivio discedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 22, 49: to give any one an additional g., c. alicui aspergere, Sen. Ben. 6, 17: Apul.

gratulate, gratulation: v. CONGRATULATE, etc.

grave (subs.): 1. Lit., a place of burial: 1. sepulcrum (including every kind of burial place): Ter.: Cic. 2. bustum (strictly, the place of cremation): v. TOMB. 3. Fig., the regions or state of death. 1. inferi, orum (the infernal regions): to rise from one's g., ab inf. exsistere, Liv. 26, 32, med.: to call up from the g., ab inf. excitare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20. 2. Orcus (strictly=Pluto: poet.): to dispatch to the g., Orcō demittere, Virg. Aen. 2, 398: the pitiless g., nil miserans O., Hor. 3.

Ævernus (a lake identified with the infernal regions): easy is the descent to the g., facilis descensus Averni, Virg. See also DEATH.

grave (adj.): 1. Weighty: grāvis, aerius: v. IMPORTANT, SERIOUS. 2. Staid, solemn, sober: 1. severus (severe, stern): the talk of g. old people, rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2: g. looks: is setting off a joke, vultus a. [et tristis], Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289. 2. tristis, e (esp. with ref. to the looks: v. GLOOMY): of a g. and reserved disposition, natura l. ac recondita, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: cf. supr. (1.): v. SAD. Dimin., tristiculus, rosmen' had rad or g., Cic. 3. austerus (lit. sour, harsh: hence, opposed to gaily and relaxation): g. poems, a. poemata, Hor. A. P. 342: Quint. 4. grāvis, e (so only in late writers): Claud.: Plin. Pan. 5, sērus: v. SERIOUS. 5. Of sounds; low pitched: grāvis: a g. sound, g. sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.

grave (v.): scalpo, 3: v. TO ENGRAVE.

grave-clothes: perh. tunica funebris, Plin. 19, 1, 4.

grave-digger: fossor: Inscr. Oreil.

gravel: 1. In ord. sense: grāvela: Cic. Liv. 2. The disease so called: calculus: Cels.

gravel (v.): 1. To cover with gravel: glaream injicio, 3: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. 2. Fig. (nearly obsol.): to reduce to difficulties: Phr.: aliquem disputationum laqueis irretitum tenere, in angustias adducere: v. TO ENTANGLE, EMBARASS. In pass., haerere, si, sum: 2: he is fairly g'd, haeret in salebra Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: the rascal was g'd, he knew not which way to turn, haerebat nebulos; quo se verteret non habebat, Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 74: now the fellow is fairly g'd, nunc homo in medio luto est, Pl. Pa. 4, 2, 27.

gravelly: glareosus: g. soil, g. terra, Varr.: the fig-tree loves g. soil, glareosa amat ficus, Col. Arb. 21.

grave: 1. sévère: Cic.: Quint.: v. GRAVE. 2. austère (rare): Join: austere et stolor, Cic. Mur. 35, 74. 3. grāviter: esp. with severe, Cic. Coel. 14, 33. See also SERIOUSLY.

graver: 1. One who engraves: sculptor: v. ENGRAVER. 2. A tool for engraving: caelum: Quint. 2, 24, extr.

grave-stone: mōnimentum: v. TOMB.

grave-yard: sepulcrum: a common g. for the lower orders, commune plebi a., Hor. S. 1, 8, 10. See also CEMETERY.

gravitate: [In medium] niti, Lucr. 1, 1083; Cic. N. D. 2, 45; in medium vergere, Cic. l. c.

gravitation: expr. by verb: v. preced. art. See also GRAVITY (II.).

gravity: 1. Importance: grāvitas, mōmentum: v. IMPORTANCE. 2. Solemnity, graveness: 1. sévērās: I approve of g. in old age, but on no account of sourness, in senectute probō: acerbitate nullo modo, Cic. Sen. 18, 65. 2. Join: grāvitas severitasque, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; tristitia et severitas, Cic. Br. 25, 97. 3. tristitia (esp. as shown in the countenance): to deceive by mock g., tristitia vultuque decipere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, extr.: Quint. 3. grāvitas, v. RIGIDITY. 4. As scient. l. c.: grāvitas: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 45: contentio grāvitas et ponderum. Phr.: all its parts (i. e. of the world) obey the law of g., omnes partes ejus unidique medium locum capessentes, nituntur aequaliter, Cic. l. c.

gravy: 1. Jus, jūris, n.: Hor. S. 2, 8, 45 (where a recipe is given): Cic. v. BROTH. 2. Jus (applicable to any natural g., flowing from cooked flesh): v. JUICE. 3. liquamen (esp. a kind of fish-pickle: but also any exuded juice or gravy: cf. Pall. 3, 25, med., lq. de plria): Apic. Prepared with g. (or sauce), jurentus, Cels.; liquaminatus, Apic.

gray: 1. Cāna (hoary: q. v.): a g. colour, c. color, Pall.: g. hairs, 2. capilli (for which simply cani, Cic. Sen

18, 62: Ov.): Pl. 2. incanus (poet.).
 v. HOARY. 3. caesus (bluish-gray: only of the eyes): the bright g. eyes of Minerva, c. oculi Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: a maiden with g. eyes, caesia virgo, Ter. 4. glaucus (like caesus: but used also of things without life): g. eyes, g. oculi, Plin.: the g. willow, g. salix, Virg. G. 4. 182. 5. rivus (reddish, yellowish g.): Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: Plin. 6. cinereus (ashen-g.): Plin. 27, 1, 27 (c. color). To be g., cinco, 2 (esp. of the hair), Virg.: to become g., cinasco, 3, Plin.; incinasco, 3; Virg.: Cat.

gray-eyed: caesus: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18.

gray-hairs: 1. cani capilli; cani: v. GRAY (1). 2. canities, él. f.: only men and horses have g., canities homini tantum et equis, Plin. 11, 37, 47: so long as g. (= old age) are far away, donec c. abeat, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17.

gray-headed: 1. canus: a g. looter, c. amator, Tib.: g. old age, c. senectus, Cat. To be g., cano capite esse, Pl. 2. cānus, nūs (part. of cāno): g. old age, c. senectus, Virg. To be g.-headed, cāno, 2: they even wear the badge till they are g., jam canent insignes, Tac. Ger. 31. To become g., cānesco, 3: Ov.: Plin.: v. GRAY (f.m.).

grayish: cānescens, nūs: v. GRAY (f.m.). Phr.: he was now getting g., jam canescebat; canities propior erat.

grayness: canities, él. f.: usu. of the hair: v. GRAY-HAIRS.

graze: 1. To pasture. pascor, pasus, 1 (also in act.): the herds g. over the pastures, pascentur armenta per herbas, Virg.: v. TO FEED (B. 2). II. To touch lightly: 1. stringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (chiefly poet. in this sense): the bird g. the surface of the waves, stringebat summus alas undas, Ov. Met. 11, 731: the car-biade g. the rocks, s. palmula cautes, Virg. Aen. 3, 163: to g. the goats with the inner wheel, a metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12. Simly, the comps. destingo, Ov.; praestringo (just to g., or skim), Suet.: Annii; perstringo, Virg. (but perstringo usu. denotes more violent contact: comp. Cic. Ph. 2, 40, 102, vomere portam C. posae perstringisti, I. nearly drove it against the gate). 2. rāto, rāsi, rāsum, 1 (like preced. chiefly poet.): to g. the goat (fig.), metam r., Ov. Am. 3, 15, 2.

grazier: pascārius (one who breeds and keeps cattle): Varr. R. R. 3, 17: Cic.

grazing (subs.): 1. pecuaria pastio: Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2: Col. 8, 1 (pastio includes also the rearing of poultry, etc.): also pecuaria res (stock-farming?), or duply pecuaria. Varr. l. c.: and pecuaria negotiatio, Col. l. c.

2. expr. by verb: good, bad, tolerable g., bene, male, satis bene, pascore, Cato in Cic. Off. 2, exr.

grazing (adj.): pasuus: g. lands,agri p., Cic.: v. PASTURE.

grease (subs.): ādeps, pinguis, etc. v. FAT (subs.).

grease (v.): 1. ungo or unguo, nxi, nctum, 3: good for g.ing axle-trees, utilis unguendis axibus, Mart. 2, 77, 2. Simly, the comp. pūngere: to use boari-fat for g.ing the axles of carriages, ādipe verrine axibus vehiculorum unguendis uti, Plin. 28, 9, 37: to g. the mouth with a dirty hand (in eating), ora immunda p. manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 756. 2. illino, obliño, perfliño (with some such word as ādipe), v. TO REMEAR.

greasy: unctus: with g. hands, u. manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23: g. water, u. aqua, Hor. S. 2, 2, 68.

great: 1. In ordinary senses: 1. magnus, mājor, maximus: in most senses. (a.) of size: a g. and beautiful house, m. et pulkra domus, Cic.: Cues.: v. LARGE. (b.) of quantity: a g. quantity of fodder, m. copia pabuli, Cues.: a g. sum of money, m. summa pecuniae, Cic. (c.) of weight or import: a g. cause, m. causa, Cic.: g. things the gods

look to; little things they neglect, magna illi curant; parva negligunt, Cic.: v. IMPORTANT: esp. in gen. sing. magni, at a g. price; of g. value: to think anything of g. importance, aliquid magni, maximi existimare, Cic. (d.) lofty, eminent: Jupiter most good, most g., Jupiter optimus maximus, Liv.: a g. man, vir m., Cic. (e.) of mental or moral distinction: g. infamy, m. infamia, Cic.: the g.est honours, maximi honores, Cic.: g. and even incredible virtue, m. incredibilique virtus, Cic.: that is one of the very g. est faults in oratory, id est in oratione vitium vel maximum, Cic. Very g.; permagnus (in various senses): Ter.: Cic. 2. grandis, e (rather stronger than magnus): (a.) of size: v. LARGE. (b.) of quantity or measure: a very g. crop, grandissima segetes, Varr.: a g. weight of silver, g. pondus argenti, Cic.: g. debt, g. aes alienum, Sall. (c.) of distinction of any kind: a g. contest, g. certamen, Hor.: a g. function, g. munus, Hor.: v. GRAND. 3. amplius: (a.) of physical dimensions: Cic.: v. SPACIOUS. (b.) of distinction, importance: a g. and flourishing state, civitas a. atque florens, Cues. (c.) of various abstract qualities: g.er power, amplior potentia, Plin.: much g.er resentment, irae multo ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: a punishment late but g., poena vera sed a., Prop. 4, 3, 32. 4. ingens, nūs (unusually g.: chiefly, but not solely, of physical dimensions): g. glory, l. gloria, Liv.: g. deeds, l. facta, Hor.: Virg.: Tac.: v. HUGE. 5. impenss (very g.: esp. of price, labour, etc.): at a very g. price, l. pretio, Cues. B. O. 4, 2: Liv. 2, 9 (in Cic. Att. 14, 13, ad fin., the phr. has a totally different sense = pretio non penso): with very g. diligence, l. opera, Gell. 9, 14, med.: very g. goodwill, l. voluntas, Liv.: Tac. 6. (only in superl.) summus (of abstract qualities): the g. est (highest) honours, s. honores, Cic.: the g. est men and endowed with the g. est abilities, s. homines ac s. ingenis praediti, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 6. 7. (as adj. only in compar.) auctus: Rome became g. er every day, res Romana in dies auctor fieret, Liv. 25, 16, med.: Pl. Join: auctior et amplior, Liv. Phr.: the g. est of evils, ultima in malis, Brut. in Cic.: the g. est faults, ultima vitia, Quint. (v. EXTREME): so g., how g., tantus, quantus (v. foll. art.): to be too g. to be believed, fitem excedere (v. TO EXCEED): no very g. disaster, nulla magnopere clades, Liv. 3, 26: Cic. II. Injunctival: esp. in phr., the great: princeps viri, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3; nobilis, nobilitas, optimates: v. NOBILITY. P. R.: a g. friend, potens amicus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12; magnus amicus, Juv. 1, 33. III. With child: praegrans: v. PREGNANT.

great as, as: tantus quantus, or quantus alone (the case of quantus depends upon the nature of its own sentence): I never saw an assembly as g. as yours, nullam contionem unquam vidi, quanta vestra est, Cic. Ph. 6, 7, 18: a hundred others as g. as Polyphemus, quantum Polyphemus [sc. tanti] centum aliis, Virg.

— how: quantus (in direct or indirect questions, and in exclamations): how g. a man, [qualis et] g. homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51: simly, Cic. has qui vir et q. (exclam.), Div. 1, 25, 52: v. WHAT. How g. soever may be expr. by quantuscunque or (not in Cic) quantus quantus (L. G. 8 § 1): also quantusvis (Cues.: Liv.), quantuslibet (Col.: Tac.) = as g. as you please, ever so g.

— so: tantus, freq. followed by quantus (v. AS GREAT AS); also by ut; so g., an alarm as to disturb the minds of all in the highest degree, t. timor ut non mediocriter omnium animos perturbaret, Cues.

somewhat: āliquantus: v. CONSIDERABLE. — too: nimis: v. EXCESSIVE. — very: permaximus, maximus, summus: v. GREAT.

great-coat: 1. paenula (strictly

a cloak rather than a coat: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.): it is as little, 'ood as a g. at mid-summer, fact quod p. solstitio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Cic. Wearing such a garment, paenulatus, Cic. 2. lāerna (similar to preced.: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.): Cic. Ph. 2, 30, 76: Suet. Aug. 41, exr. Wearing such a garment, lāernatus: Veil. 3. pallium: v. CLOAK.

great-grandfather, etc.: v. GRANDFATHER, etc.

greatly: 1. magnōpore (also magno opere); super. magnōpore or maximo opere: to desire pleasure g., voluptates magnopere desiderare, Cic. Sen. 13, 44: v. EARNESTLY. 2. valde: to please g., v. placere, Cic.: move g. to delight the people, valdus populum delectare, Hor. A. P. 321 (but compar. rare): to desire g., v. velle, Cues. In Cic.: v. VEAY. 3. vēmēnter: to displease g., v. displicere, Cic.: to be g. mistaken v. errare, Cic.: v. EXCEEDINGLY. 4. grāviter: v. GRIEVOUSLY. 5. (very g.) summē: to desire very g., s. concupiscere, Cic. Quint. 21, 69: Cues. Phr.: to be g. mistaken, longe errare, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; errare probe, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 21; multum falli, Phaedr. 1, 21, 6: comp. supr. N.B. The force of greatly is sometimes given to a verb by a prep. in comp.: as, to admire g., demiror, emiror (v. TO ADMIRE); to love g., deamo (v. TO LOVE); hating g., exosus, perosus (v. TO HATE), etc. See also MUCH. Phr.: as greatly as: tantōpore . . . quantōpore, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164: Cues. g. quantopere or quanto opere, Sall. B. G. 2, 5: Cic.: so g., tantopere, foll. by ut, Nep. Att. 7; by quam, Quint. Ep.

greatness: 1. magnitudo (in most senses: comp. GREAT): the g. of the universe, m. mundi, Cic.: g. of punishment, m. poenae, Cues.: the g. and the power of love, m. et vis amoris, Cic.: g. of soul, m. animi, Cic.: g. of intellect, m. ingenii, Plin. 2. amplitudo, inf. f. (excellence or grandeur): the g. of a state, l. (v. dignitas) civitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 164: Cues. g. of mind, a. (stronger than magnitudo) animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: g. of exploits, rerum gestarum a., Nep. Att. 18. 3. dignitas: v. DIGNITY. 4. grāvitās: v. IMPORTANCE. 5. mōles, 1s, f. (lit. mass): a strong and fig. expr.: force devoid of wisdom falls from sheer g., vis consilii expare m. ruit sua, Hor. Ep. 4, 65: the (enormous) g. of an evil, m. mal, Cic. Cat. 3, 17: Tac. Phr.: elevated beyond the limits of mortal g., mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. Ann. 15, 74: see also, GLORY, DISTINCTION.

grave (usu. pl.): cērta: the g. (so called) because it was fastened in front of the skin: q., quod opponebatur ob crura, Varr. L. 5, 24, § 116: polished g., leves o., Ov.: Wearing g. (or gaiters), cōrtātus, Hor. S. 4, 3, 334: Plin.

Greecian: Graecus: v. GREEK. Phr.: a good G. (i. e. Greek scholar), *homo Graecarum litterarum peritus; Graecia litteris imbutus: v. SCHOLAR.

Grecoism: Hellenismus, Forell.: loquendi genus a Graeco fonte deductum, Bentl. (Not Graecismus: for which Forell. gives Graecatio, c. Vet. Glossa).

greedily: 1. āvids (also in good sense): to drink g., a. bibere, Epigr. in Suet. Tib. 50: v. EAGERLY. 2. āvārs, āvārtēr (only Pl.): v. COVERTOUSLY. 3. cūpidus, āppētēter: v. EAGERLY. To eat g., absorbēre (to swallow at a mouthful), Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.

greediness, greed: 1. āvārtia (grasping disposition): v. COVERTOUSNESS. 2. āviditas: v. EAGERNESS. 3. vōrāctas, ādāctas, gūlōstas: v. VORACITY, GLUTTONY. Phr.: accused greed of gold, auri sacra fames, Virg. Aen. 3, 57.

greedy: 1. āvārus: the g. belly, a. venter, Hor.: g. of slaughter, caedie a., Claud.: v. COVERTOUS. 2. āvidus: v. EAGER. 3. cūpidus: v. DESIROUS. 4. ēdax, vōrax: v. VORACIOUS. To be g. after, inhilo, i (with acc. or dat.): to be as g. after an inheritance as a

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hungry wolf, hereditatem in. quasi esuriens lupus, Pl. Sc. 4, 2, 25; to be *g.* for booty, praedae in., Val. Fl. 2, 531; to be *g.* after any one's death, mortem alligulus in., Caecil. in Geil. 2, 21. See also, to DESIRE, COVER.

Greek (adj.): 1. Graecus (belonging to Greece or the Greeks): at the *G. Kalends* (i. e. next), ad Kalendas Gr. August. in Suet. vit. 87; to study *G.* literature, Gr. literis studere, Cic. Br. 20, 78; Caes. Dimin., Graeculus (most usually used in a depreciatory sense): a silly affair indeed, *amē quide G.* ineptum sane negotium et *G.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86; Juv.: Flor. 2. Graecinus (in *G.* fashion, after the manner of the Greeks): some words actually *G.* others *Graecized*, alia (verba) Graeca, alia *G.*, Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 570; the *G. toga* (the pallium), *G. toga*, Suet. Dom. 4; *Graecis* soldiers, *G.* milites, Vultat. Av. 5. 3. Grālus (chiefly poet.): Virg.: Hor. Phr.: to write, speak *G.*, Graecō scribere, loqui, Cic.: to know *G.* very well, Graeco optime scire, Cic. Or. 2, 66, 265; the name of this comedy in *G.* is *Alazon*, Alazon Graeco hūc nomen est comediae, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 8; to live or act in *G.* fashion, Graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11; Graecio, *i* (in speech), Pl. prol. Men. 12.

Greek (sub.): 1. Graecorum: three races of *G.*, tria genera *G.*, Cic. has homo Graecus, Q. Fr. 1, 5, 6; Fl. 11, 24. Dimin., in contemptuous sense: a poor hungry *G.*, Graeculus esuriens, Juv. 3, 76; Cic. 2. Grātus: out of so many thousands of *G.*, de tot Gratorum millibus, Ov. Met. 13, 24; among the *G.*, apud Graios, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 51. 3. Grājugena (rare and poet.). gen. pl. Grajugenum for -arum, Virg. Aen. 3, 550.

green (adj.): 1. Of colour: 1. viridis, e: *g. emerald*, *v. smaragd*, Lucr.: very *g. hills*, viridissimi colles, Cic.: *g. meat*, *v. pabulum*, Col. 9. Hence, perviridis, very *g.*; subviridis, somewhat *g.*: Plin. 2. virens, viridans (of things growing): *v. VERDANT*. 3. prāsinus (leek-green): a ball of such a colour, pila *v.*, Plin. 37, 10, 67; a driver dressed in *g.*, prāsinus, Mart. 10, 48, fin.; Petr. 70, 24; the *g.* action (in the Circus), *p. factio*, Suet. Cal. 55.

4. glaucus (sea-green): the *g. waves*, *g. undae*, Virg.: the *sea-g. sisters*, *g. sorores* (i. e. Nereides), Stat. 5. herbaceus (grass-green): leaves of a grass-*g.*, hae, folia *h.*, coloris, Plin. 20, 13, 51; a grass-*g. flower*, *h. flos*, Plin. (see also GREEN, TO BE). 6. Fresh, unseasoned, unripe: 2. viridis, e (that has not yet lost its juice or sap): *g. cheese*, caseus *v.* [qui adhuc succum retinet], Col. 7, 8, init.; *g. (unseasoned) timber*, *v. materia*, Liv. 2, 1, med. Fig.: a 'fresh and *g.* old age, cruda *v. que* senectus, Virg.: Tac. 2. rōvrens: *v. FRESH*. 3. crūdus (unripe): *g. apples*, *c. poma*, Cic.: *v. UNRIPE*. Fig.: *g. wounds*, *c. vulnera*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; bondage still *g.* (i. e. endured but for a short time), *c. adhuc servitium*, Tac. Ann. 1, 8; cf. sup. (1). 4. immātūrus: *v. UNRIPE*.

green (subs.): 1. The colour: color viridis, prāsinus, herbaceus, etc.: *v. preceded art.* Also simply viridis, *is. n.*: cf. baccae et viridi rubentes, Plin. 15, 30, 39. II. An open lawn: herbosus, herbidus campus, locus: *v. GRASSY*. III. In pl., cabbage, etc.: *olus, grā n.* (both sing. and pl.). *v. GARDEN-STUFF, VEGETABLES*.

green to be become: vireo, ul. 2 (of foliage): to be *g. with fresh foliage*, fronde *v. nova*, Virg.: the top (of the mountain) is *g. with pine trees*, summa virent pinu, Ov.: Cic. Hence, vireo, 3: to become *g.*: Virg.: Ov.: to become *g.* again, revireo, 3: Ov.: Tac. 2. **green-crops**: viridia pabula: Col. 7, 9, init.

greenfinch: fringilla (generic term): Varr. (*Loxia chloris, Linn.)

green-grocer: *ōlōrum venditor: or perh. olōrius [forum olitorum is the market for green-grocery: Liv. 21, 62, init.] though the suba. does not occur. Phr.: to get one's living as a *g.*, agrestia olera vendens victum quaesere, Gell. In gen. perhaps olitor (kitchen-gardener): as the grower would commonly be the seller.

green-grocery: olus, olēra: *v. preceded art.*

greenhorn: tiro, ōnis, m.: i. e., a mere beginner: *v. NOVICE*.

greenhouse: perh. viridarium hibernum: *v. GARDEN*. More precisely, viridarium lapide speculati instructum.

greenish: subviridis, e: Plin.: *v. GRASSY*.

greenness: 1. Of colour: 1. viriditas: the *g. of meadows*, *v. pratorum*, Cic.: the *g. of the sea*, *v. maria*, Plin. 2. color viridis, etc.: *v. GREEN* (subs.). II. Fig.: unripeness: cruditas, immātūritas: *v. UNRIPENESS*.

green-sward: herba, caespes: *v. TURF*.

green-wood: silva: *v. FOREST*.

greet: 1. salūto, i: *g. Tiro* in my name, Tiroeniū saluta meis verbis, Curius ap. Cic.: to *g.* any one kindly, aliquem benigne *s.*, Pl.: *v. TO SALUTE*. Hence, consālūtio (of mutual greeting): they had *g.* d one another in a very friendly way, inter se amicitias consulaverant, Cic. Or. 2, 3, 12. 2. salūtē dico, 3: esp. in letters, where it is often represented by *S. D.*, or simply *S.*; as, *M. T. Cicero* to *M. Marius* *g.*, *M. T. C. M. Mario*, *S. (D.)*. We also find *S. D. M.* or *P. I. e.* salutem dicti multam or plurimam: Cic. passim.

Simly, when the greeting is conveyed from another, salutem nuntio: *I g.* you on behalf of your companion, a tibi ad sociū nuntio, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 10; Cic. Fam. 7, 14, where verbis [tibi] is added. Also salutem impertio, scribo, in same sense: *Tullia* joins in hearty *g.*, a tibi plurimam scribit *T.*, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 23. Impertit tibi a. multam, Att. 1, 5, 23. 3. salvēro jūbeo (used at meeting; to bid "good-day"): Ter.: Cic.

greeter: 1. salūtator (mostly of those who attended in the morning at the doors of the great): Cic.: Mart.

2. salūtans, ntis (esp. in pl.): a flood of *g.*, salutantium unda, Virg. G. 2, 462.

greeting (subs.): 1. salūtatio: *v. SALUTATION*. 2. consālūtatio (mutual *g.*): Cic. 3. salūs, ūtis, f.: *I am not worthy of a g.*, non ego sum dignus salutis? Pl. Tr. 5, 2, 29; esp. in phr., to send a *g.*, a dicere, nuntiare, ascribere: *v. TO ASSESS*.

gregarious: grēgālis, e: *g. cattle*, *g. pecus*, Apul. 6, p. 162. Phr.: elephants are *g.*, elephantī gregatim semper ingrediuntur, Plin. 8, 5, 3. [Gregarius is belonging to a herd or company.]

gregariously: grēgātum: Plin.: Col.: *v. GREGARIOUS*.

grenade: perh. pyrōbōlus: *v. BOMB*. **grenadier**: cannot be translated: *eo genere milites qui grenadiers dicuntur.

groy: *v. GRAY*.

gryhound: perh. verīgus, verīgā (also verit): *v. HOUND*.

gridiron: craticula: Mart. 14, 221.

grief: 1. dōlor (most gen. term): to cause any one *g.*, aliquid d. afficere, Cic.: to be affected with *g.*, magno d. affici, Cic.: the death of Ariovistus is a source of great *g.* to the Germans, magno est dolori Germanis Ariovisti mors, Caes.: to feel *g.* at anything, ex aliqua re d. percipere (capere), Cic. Rep. 1, 4; to revive any one's *g.*, alliculus d. rificare, Cic. Or. 2, 48, fin.; cf. d. suum scindere, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 2; to diminish and assuage *g.*, d. minuire ac mollire, Sulp. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4. 2. aegritūdō, inis, f. (any uneasiness of mind): Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; to die of *g.*, aegritudine mori, Pl. 3. moeror (sorrow, mourning; with ref. to outward

signs of *g.*): *g.* is an uneasiness of mind attended with tears, m. est aegritudo febilla, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18; to be overwhelmed with *g.*, jacere in moerore, Cic. Att. 10, 4, med. 4. luctus, ūs (deep *g.*): *g.* is distress at the bitter end of one who was dear: i. est aegritudo ex qua qui carus fuit interitus acerbo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18; to be overwhelmed with lamentations and *g.*, in [sordibus] lamentis, luctu jacere, Cic. in Pl. 16, 83. (N.B.—Though specially applicable to grief for bereavement, acc. to Cic.'s definition, luctus may be used of other keen sorrow: cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 1, init.) To be in *g.*, dōleo, moerere, etc.: *v. TO GRIEVE, MOURN*. See also SORROW.

grievance: 1. e. a ground of complaint: 1. dēsidērium (in later authors: lit. a request, petition): to report to Caesar the *g.* complained of by the soldiers, d. militum ad Caesarem ferre, Tac. Ann. 1, 10; to redress the *g.* of the soldiers, d. militum ordinare, Suet. Aug. 17, med. 2. quērīmōnia, quērēla (the complaint itself): at Rome the *g.* (of the people) were being brought forward, Romae quērīmōniae de injuriis habebantur, Cic. Ver. 3, 17, 13; many *g.* being adduced on either side, quam multas *g.* ultro citroque lactatae essent, Liv. 7, 9; *v. COMPLAINT*. 3. injūria (wrong done): *v. INJURY*.

grieve: A. verb: 1. expr. by dōlor with *g.*, d. aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 11, 8; Cic. Ep. 12, 18, init.; afferre, Cic. Ep. 13, 23, 23. 2. aliquem dolore afficere, id. Fam. 1, 4, init.; *v. GRIEVE*. 2. cricō, excricō, i (both of acute distress): I am overwhelmed with sorrow; nor is it my own sufferings which *g.* me any more than thing, conficior moerore; nec meae miseriae magis excriciant quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3. 3. angō, 3: *v. TO VEX, DISTRESS*. 4. piget, 2: *v. foil art.* B. intrans., to grieve, be grieved: 1. dōleo, 2. (fol. by direct acc. and inf., and foll. alone or with de): to *g.* for any one's death, aliquid morte, Cic. Caes. 10, 24; to *g.* on my thy, any one's account, meum, tuum, aliquid vicem d., Cic. Att. 8, 15, 23; Cic. 1b, 6, 3, 2; I am sure you *g.* for Hortensius, de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3; to *g.* (feel resentment) for the wrongs of one's country, injurias suas patriae *u.*, Liv. 29, 31, 2. 5. piget, ul. 2 (impers.): with acc. of subject and gen. of object: I am *g.* for my brother, fratris me piget, Ter.: Cic.: *v. SORRY* (TO BE).

3. lūgeo, moerere: *v. TO MOERN*. 4. expr. by dōlor and verb: to *g.* very greatly, summius afficere, Cic. v. curare. 5. indōlesco, ul. 3 (chiefly in perf. tenses: to *g.* at something): foll. by acc. and inf., Cic. Ph. 2, 25, 61. To cease to *g.*, dēdōleo, 2 (rare): Ov. R. Am. 293.

grievous: 1. grāvis, e (burdensome, hard to bear): a *g. wound*, *g. vulnus*, Liv.: to lay one low with *g.* destruction, aliquem sternere exitio *g.*, Hor.: *v. SEVERE*. 2. acerbus (lit. bitter; hence painfully affecting): *g. death*, *a. mors*, N.p.: to render *g.* greater and more *g.* by speech, mala majora et acerbiore verbis facere, Cic.: very *g. tributes*, acerbasimas tributa, Cic. 3. affrus (hard, cruel): *g. pains*, d. dolores, Virg.: a *g. disease*, pl. *g. poverty*, d. pauperies, Hor.: *v. CRUEL*. 4. molestus: *v. TROUBLESOME, BURDENISOME*.

5. atrox, ōcis (fierce, unrelenting): *g. danger*, a. periculum, Liv. 33, 5, init.; the *g. hour* of the blazing dog-star, a. hora Caniculae flagrantis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9.

grievously: 1. graviter: to complain *g.*, *g. queri*, Cic.: to be *g. ill*, *g. accrotare*, id.: *v. SERIOUSLY*. 2. valde, vehementer: *v. GREATLY*. 3. acerbe: *v. BITTERLY*. 4. atrociter: *v. FIERCELY*. Phr.: to be *g.* mistaken, valde errare, falli, etc.: *v. GREATLY*.

grievousness: 1. acerbitas (bitterness; affecting nature): *g. of extreme sorrow*, a. summi luctus, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 9.

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16, *init.* 2. (In connexion with words denoting something evil): magnitudo *g.* of danger, of hatred, m. periculi, odii *v.* GREATNESS. 3. expr by adj.: *O the g. of such a fate!* *O* casum acerbum, inextinguibilem *v.* GRIEVOUS, A.D.

griffin. gryps, gryphus, m. also gryphus, f. (Mela): Virg. E. 8, 27.

grill: torro, 2. *v.* TO ROAST, BROIL.

grin. 1. *torvus* (of stern, threatening aspect): the *g.* forehead (of Polyphemus), t. from, Virg. Aen. 3, 636. *g.* Mars, t. Mars, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18.

2. *trux, truculentus* (fierce-looking): *v.* FIERCE. 3. *atrox, ódis*: *v.* DARK, SAVAGE. 4. *horridus* (rugged, frightful): *v.* HORRID.

grimace: 1. *distortus vultus*: a *g.* very ill becomes an orator, oratorum minime convenit d. vultus, Quint. 6, 3, 29. 2. *oris depravatio*: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 251. Phr.: *to make g.s.* os torquere, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131; *ducere*, Id. Or. 25, *extr.*; *distorquere*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3; *comp. vultum ducere*, Ov. Met. 2, 774; *to make g.s. with the lips*, labra distortuere, Quint. 1, 11, 9; *full of g.s.*, vultuosus. e.g., *v.* pronuntiatio, a delivery characterised by *g.s.*, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

grimly: *torvum, torva* (poet): cf. L. G. § 344: *to look g.*, torva tueri, Virg. Aen. 6, 467.

grimness: *torvitas* Tac.

grimy: 1. *aquidulus* (rough, foul): *unmunda* and *g. legs*, neglecta ac squarra, Juv. 9, 15: Hor. *v.* FOUL. 2. *squalens, nris* (esp. poet.): a *g.* beard, sq. barba, Virg. Aen. 2, 277. 3. *niger, gra, grum*: *g. with Trojan dust*, n. pulvere Troico, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15; *simly, nigra* pulvere, Val. Fl. 1, 13. Phr.: *frightfully g.*, terribili squalore (Charon), Virg. Aen. 6, 299; *to be g.*, smoke, Sil. 10, 511; *busts g. with smoke*, fumosae imagines, Cic. in Pis. 1, 1: *with eyes sore and g.*, fuliginis lippos (of a smith), Juv. 10, 130.

grin (v.): no exact word: Ov. has, *perverso distortuere ora cacinno*, A. A. 3, 287. Pomp. in Non., *ridentem ringi* (ringor alone is to open wide the jaws; esp. as a dog): perh. *distorto vultu ridere*, indecoro rictu ridere: or simply ridere, which includes all kinds of laughter, cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 72.

grin (sub): *risus indecens, risus distortus* (cacinno is loud laughter): *v.* LAUGH. Phr.: *to set your listener on the broad g.*, risu ducere rictum auditoris, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7.

grind: 1. *lit.*: *to reduce to a powder*: 1. *mólo, ul. itum*, 3. *to g.* in a mill, in pistino m., Ter. *ground corn*, *molita cbaria*, Caes. *to g.* barley *to a fine powder*, hordeum in subtilem farinam m., Plin. Comp. *comcolo* (rare): *to g.* very fine, minutissime c., Col. 12, 28, *init.* 2. expr. by *móla* and a verb: e.g., *móla frangere*, Plin. 18, 7, 14; *terere*, Petr. 74: Plin.; *comminere* (to *g.* fine), Ov. Med. 72. 3. *pinso, tundo*: *v.* TO POUND. 4. *To shape by grinding*: *torno*, 1. *to g. stone into vessels*, lapidem in vasa t., Plin. 36, 22, 44. 5. *Fig.*: *to g. down*: *opprimere, pressi, sum*, 3: *more fully*, (civitate) *oppressam tenere*, Nep. Thras. 1: Cic.: *v.* TO OPPRESS. 6. In phr., *to g. the teeth*: *dentibus stridere*, Cels. 2, 6, *ad med.*; *dentibus frondere* (v. TO GRASP).

grinder: 1. *One who grinds*: *mólor* (rare): Ulp. Dig. A. colour *g.*, colorum tritor, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 41. 2. *A molar tooth*: (dens) *genuinus*: the *g.s.* dentes intimi qui genuini vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: also used in *ring* and *absol.*, Juv. 5, 69. Pers. The same teeth are also called dentes maxillares, Cels. 6, 9, *med.*; *mólares*, Juv. 11, 212.

grindstone: *ósa, ósila, f.* *v.* WHETSTONE.

grip (v.): *arripio*, 3. *v.* TO GRASP.

grip (sub): expr. by *mánu*: *v.* GRASP (subs).

gripe (v.): 1. e. to cause gripping of the bowels: *torminibus afficere* *v.* GRIPPE.

gripe (sub): 1. *Hold*: expr. by *mánu*: *v.* GRASP. 2. In pl., the *gripes*, a disorder of the bowels: *tormina*, um, n.: *to be seized with the g.*, *torminibus affici*, Plin. 29, 5, 33: *stultitiae* and *g.* are brought on, *infatio* contrahitur et t., Plin. 22, 25, 72: *to remove the g.*, t. discutere, Plin. 26, 8, 47. Troubled with the *g.*, *torminosus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, *init.*: *to be troubled with the g.*, ex intestinis laborare, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.

gripping (adj.): 1. *Of the nature of gripes*: perh. *torminosus*: *v.* *preced.* art. (fm.). Phr.: a *g.* pain, *intestinorum dolor*: *v.* *INTESTINES*. 2. *Fig.*: *oppressive, causing privation*: perh. *dúrns, saevus* to *banish g.* hunger, famem duram propellere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6. *g.* poverty, *dúrns* urgens in rebus egestas, Virg. G. 1, 146.

gripy: *horrendus*: *v.* HORRIBLE.

grist: 1. *Corn-ground*: *farina*; *frumentum molitum*: *v.* MEAL; *TO GRIND*. 2. *Corn for grinding*: *frumentum* (ad) *molendum*.

gristle: *cartilago*, *inis, f.*: Cels. Plin.

gristly: *cartilagineus*: Plin. *cartilagineus*: Cels. Plin.

grit: *gritis*: 1. *Of corn*: 1. perh. *far, faris, n.*: *barley g.s.* sprinkled with wine, f. *hordeaceum vino respersum*, Col. 8, 11, *ad fin.*: Varr. 2. (of barley): *pissina*. Cels. 2, 18. See also MEAL. 2. *Of sand and gravel*: *glarea* cum sabulo mixta *v.* GRAVEL.

gritty: perh. *scrípeus, scrípóus* (full of small stones): *v.* STONY.

grissled: *cánu*, *canitiei* *propior*: *v.* GRAY.

groan (v.): 1. *gemo, ul. itum*, 3. *to mourn and g.* on any one's account, pro aliquo *ingere*, g., Cic. *to g.* one's last, extrema g., Virg. *to g.* deeply, multum g., Phaedr.: also found with acc.: *to g.* over an evil in secret, malum occulte g., Cic. in Sen. 5, *extr.*: *v.* TO MOAN, *EXMOAN*. 2. *ingemo, etc.*, 3. (to g. over: with in and *ad*; also *dat.*): *to g.* over anything, in aliqua re *ing.*, Cic. Ph. 2, 26, *init.*: *to g.* over one's lot, conditioni suae *ing.*, Liv. 36, 28, *extr.* *Incepit, ingemisco*, 3 (with same sense and constr.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77 (absol.): *Id. Att. 7, 23*. See also GROAN (subs.); and TO SIGH.

groan, groaning (sub): *gémitus*, *as*: *hóvings* and *g.s.* *ejulatus* et *g.* (piter), Cic. Harusp. 18, 39: *to heave, elata g.*, *g.* *ducere*, *clere*, *tollere*, *dare*, Virg.; *g.* *edere*, *petere*, Ov. Joín: *gemitus* et *plangor*; *lamentatio* et *gémitus*, Cic.

groats: *far, písina*: *v.* GARRA.

grocer: perh. *condimentarius* (a dealer in condiments: Tert. fig.); or *tárkris* (a dealer in frankincense or spices generally): comp. Hor. in vicum vendentem *tus* et *odores* et *piper*, etc., Ep. 2, 1, 268: *v.* Forcell. s. v. *A g's shop*, *taberna condimentaria, turaria*.

grocery: perh. *merces condimentaria* or *condimenta* ("tus et odores et piper, etc"): *v.* GROCER.

groin: 1. *Lit.*: *inguen, inis, n.*: Ov. Hor.: Cels. Often in pl.: *inguina*: Cels.: Plin. 2. *As architectural term*: *fornicum decussatio*: *v.* INTERSECTION.

gromwell: *Lithospermum*. Plin.

groo (sub): 1. *Agilis, ónis*: *two horses with their g.s.* duo equi cum a., Liv. 43, 5, *fm.* 2. *Equus, ónis* (of more dignity than *preced.*): Varr. Val. Max.: *v.* EQUERRY. 3. *stabiárius* (a keeper of stalls for cattle generally: also an innkeeper): Ulp. Vig. 4, 9, 1 § 5.

groom (v. tr.): (equum) *cúro*, i. *Sabinus* *Mass* in Gell. 4, 20, *ad fin.*

groove: 1. *canalis, is, m.*: Vitruv. 3, 5, § 7 (where a particular groove in *ionio* capitals is intended). Fig.: *to run in a certain g.*, certo c. decurrere, Genuil. in Non. 3, 50. *Dimin.* *canaliculus*, Vitruv. 2, stria: *v.* FURROW.

grope: *praetento*, i. (to feel before one): *deprived of sight*, he *g.s.* for his road with a staff, *praetentabat baculo*, 2 A

luminis orbis, iter, Ov. Ib. 258: Tib. *v.* TO FEEL (i.). Phr. *with one hand she g.s. about for her dark way*, altera (manu) motu caecum iter explorat, Ov. Met. 10, 455: Tib.: *he carefully g.s. his way with his hands*, praefert cautas subaequanturque manus, Ov. F. 2, 336. Fig.: *to g.* at noonday, calligare in sole, Quint. 1, 2, 19: *to roam and g. about for the path of life*, viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr. 2, 10.

gropingly: *pedetentim* (seeking one's way; cautiously): Cic.: Ter. (or expr. by verb: *to walk g. along*, "praetentando (pedibus, manibus, baculo) viam incedere. cf. L. G. § 541: *v.* TO GROPE).

gross: 1. *Thick*: *crassus, densus*, *pungis*: *v.* DENSE. Fig. *g. ignorance, folly, etc.*, magna, ingens, incredibilia ignorantia, etc.: *v.* GREAT, INCREDIBLE, etc. 2. *Indecent*: *turpis, indecorus*: *v.* INDECENT. 3. *Whole, entire*: chiefly in phr., in the *g.*, amount: *to take people's opinions in the g.*, sententias (quasi) per saturnum exquirere, Sall. Jug. 29, *fm.*: *to estimate in the g.* in universum aestimare, Tac. Agr. 11: *the g. amount*, summa (omnium rerum): *v.* SUM.

grossly: 1. *Grossly*: *gráviter, vehementer*: *v.* GREATLY, GRIEVOUSLY. 2. *Indecently*: *turpiter* *v.* INDECENTLY.

grossness: 1. *Greatness*: *magnitudo, grávitas*: *v.* GREATNESS, HEINOUENESS. 2. *Indecency*: *turpitudine* Cic. See also COARSENESS.

gro, *gratto*: 1. *antrum* 'neath the pleasant *g.*, *grato* sub a., Hor. stretched out at full length in the verdant *g.*, *viridi projectus in a.*, Virg. 2. *milium* (a *g.* made of rock-work) Plin. 36, 21, 42. See also CAVE.

grotesque: no exact word perh. **novus* s. *mirus* et quasi per ludibrium compositus: the ape is a *g.* creature, **simila* ridiculum animal et quasi a ludibria natura profectum: *g. gestures*, **gestus* ridiculi ac distorti.

grotesquely: **ridicule* ac *distorte*, in novum atque ridiculum modum: *v.* RIDICULOUSLY.

grotesqueness: **nova* ac *ridicula* forma s. species.

ground (sub): 1. *Lit.*: the earth, soil: 1. *humus, i, f.*: the *g.* dyed with blood, h. infecta sanguine, Sall.: *Acetes* raises his friend from the *g.*, *Acetes* ab h. tollit amicum, Virg. humo is also used without prep.: *Virg.* Aen. 3, 3: *to sit on the g.*, humo sedere, Ov. Met. 4, 261: but see *supr.*: *Panic g.*, *Punica h.*, Ov. E. sp. on or to the *g.*, *humí*: *to lie upon the g.*, h. jacere, Cic. a place sunk about 12 feet in the *g.*, locus circiter xii. pedes h. depressus, Sall. Cat. 55: *to sting one's body upon the g.*, h. corpus afficere, Curt. 10, 5, *med.*: *to fall to the g.*, h. procumbere, Virg. Aen. 5, 481. 2. *solum* (the level *g.*): *to level everything with the g.*, solo omnia aequare, Liv. 24, 47, *fm.*: *to be burnt to the g.*, ad s. exuri, Liv. 30, 26, *med.*: Cic. 3. *terra* *to fall to the g.*, ad t. accidere, Pl. *to fall to the g.* from on horseback, decidere in t. ex equo, Nep. Eum. 4: *to pick up stones from the g.*, saxa de t. tollere, Cic. Caec. 21, 60. 4. *A place for an engagement*, etc.: *locus*: *to give the enemy battle on very disadvantageous g.*, iniquissimo (nostris) l. proelium committere, Caes.: *to clear the g.* for an engagement, l. purgare ad castra, Liv. 21, 27, *init.* 5. *Position, advantage*: in phr. *to gain or lose g.*: (i). *to gain g.*: 1. *hostem commovere*, 2. *to force troops from the ground*: *it changed that Junius was the first to gain g.* of the enemy, prior forte Junius commovit h., Liv. 9, 40, *med.* 3. *próficío*, *fecí*, *fecum*, 3. *(to make progress)*: *to gain no g.* in the steps of a town, nihil in oppugnatione oppidi p., Caes. B. G. 7, 20, *fm.*: Cic.: *to gain much g.*, multum pr., Nep. Eum. 10, 3, *serpo*, *psal*, *ptum*, 3. *ir. non-milit. sense*: *to make gradual, insidious, progress*: of things not per-

sons): the custom of wrong-doing easily gains *g.*, facile *s.* peccandi consuetudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 22, init.; the rumour gains *g.*, *s.* rumor, Cic. Mur. 21, fin.; Liv. 4, percrebro, increbro, 3 (of customa, rumour, etc.): to gain prevalence): *v.* TO SPREAD. (ii). to lose *a.*

1. inclino, pedem rētro (of troops):
v. TO GIVE WAY, FALL BACK.
ob. TO GIVE, RETI, REYUN; (of things)
become less prevalent or important
this is the only branch of revenue which does not lose g. in time of war, hoc unumq. in bello non ob. Cic. Agr. I. 11
7. 1: one was distinguished in war, but lost g. ("fell into the background")
ob. peace, enituit aliqui in bello, seed obsolesce in pace. Plin. Pan. 4: see also above

TO DECLINE, DECAY. IV. *Region*.
sphere of action: *locus*: *this is dangerous* *g.* (fig.), *anceps hic et lubricus* *l. est*,
Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6: *that g. has been cleared*
by me in five books, *perpurgatus est* *l.*
a nobis antiquae libris, *Cic. Div. 2, 1*.

a locus. Vndeque nota. Cic. *De or.* 2. 1.
 init. V. The basis or groundwork
 of a picture or tune: "qual fundamentum
 tabulae s. cantus. VI. Reason or
 basis of action: 1. causa: you have
 the *gs* of my opinion, habes causam
 opinionis meae, Cic. v. REASON. 2.
 ratio, ónis, *f.* to defend our own side
 by various arguments and *gs*, nostra
 confirmans arguménta ac r., Cic. *De or.*
 2. 19, 80. 3. Join: consilii causa ratio-
 que, Cic. *Div. Verr.* init. 3. locus:
 esp. in pl., when it denotes the grounds
 of proof: Cic. *Top.* 2. 7. 80.

ground (v.): lundo, i. v. to FOUND, ESTABLISH. P.H.r.: to be well g'd in any branch of knowledge, *artem aliquam bene s. penitus percepit habere*, cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 19; *artis aliqujus praecepta cognita penitusque perspecta habere*, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; *artem aliquam fideliter didicisse*, Ov.: to g. pupils thoroughly in grammar, *g. grammaticae artis fundamenta bene solideque jacere*; *discipulos grammaticis rationibus diligenter imbuer.*

ground (*v. intr.*): haereo, 2: v.
AGROUND.

ground-floor: ea pars aedificii quae plano pede est, instituitur, cf. Vitr. 6, 8 (11), *init.*: cf. id. 7, 1, *init.*: to work on the g. (or gen. on the ground, opp. to a storey, contigatio), in plano opus facere, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5 § 7. (The word *pedeplana*, = quae pede plano sunt, belongs to cadens Latinis: v. Forcell. s. v.) Sometimes *pavimentum* may serve: v. PAVEMENT.

ground-ivy: *chamaecissus* (χαμαι-κισσος), f.: Plin. (*glecoma hederacea, Linn.).

groundless: 1. *vānus* (empty): *q. fears, v. metus*, Hor.: *q. confidence, v. fides*, Virg.: *nor was the charge altogether*, *q. hee too ex vano criminato erat*, Liv. 33. 31, *ad trit.* 2. *fallus*: *q. anxiety, f. sollicitudo*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2: *q. terrors, f. terrores*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: **V. FALSE**, 3. *factus*, commentitious: **V. FALSE, IMAGINARY**, 4. *ingūtorius* (having nothing in it): *a malicious and q. accusation, mala aequē n. accusatio*, Cic. R. Am. 15, 42. **Phr.**: *a confidence which certainly was not utterly q.*, *fiducia quae non de beneficio profecto concepta est*, Liv. 30. 30 *med.*

groundlessly: 1. falso (strictly, on false grounds): to complain *g.*, *f.* queri, Sall. Jug. inît.: Cic. = *v.* FALSELY.
2. témère: *g.* (at random, without sufficient reason) to believe, *t.* credere, Sall. Cat. 31: Cic. Font. inît.: *v.* RECKLESSLY.
3. ex vānō: *v.* GROUNDLESS (1).
4. de nihilo: Pl. Curc. 4. t, 17: comp. preced. art. fin.

groundlessness: perh. *vānitas*: v.
EMPTINESS, HOLLOWNESS. More freq.
expr. by adj. or phr.: to show the utter
g. of a suspicion, "omnino falsam esse
suspicionem monstrare; ut reapse de
nihilō profecta sit suspicio manifestum
facere."

ground-nut: setum (Egyptian):
Plin. 21, 15, 52. (Arachis hypogaea,
Linn.)

ground-pine: chāmaepencō (χαμαι-
πικν). ἔσ. f.: Plin.

ground-rent: sölarium, quod pro solo penditur. Ill. Dlg. 41. 8. 26 17.

groundsnel: sénécio, ônis, m.: Plin.
25. 13. 106 (s. vulgaris Linn.).

groundwork: I. *Fig. of building:* substructure: they put out to contract the *ggs* on the *Aequimellum* [for a market, Cic. Div. 2, 17], substructionem super *Aequimellum* locaverunt, Liv. 38, 28: Cic. Mil. 20, 53 (*pl.*): Virg. 6, 8 (11), 5: see also **FOUNDATION**. II. *Fig. of the basis of an argument, etc.: fundamentum: the beginning and g. of a defence, Aequimellum eo s. defensiois* Cic. Clu. 20, 20.

group (*a denudation*). Cf. Cic. *Or.* 10, 36.
gignis (*a body of men collected for whatever purpose*: not in Clc.): *the g. of people* round Fabius, circa Fabium *g.*
gignis, 8, 32, ad init.: Tac. 2, circulus *g.* *a knot* (*a group of people*) they talked of
gignis (*a group of men met at places and where g.*
gignis *of people were assembled, and where g.*
gignis sunt. Tac. Agr. 43: he withdrew
gignis from the *g.* *ad init.* *ad subdit,*
Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, ad init.: to be sur-
rounded by a large *g.* (*of auditors*),
magnam coronari c., Mart. 10, 62. Hence,
gignis *in g.*, circulum, Suet.: *to form g.*
gignis (*for conversation*), circuli, Ctes. B. C. 2,
1, 64, ad init. II. *A combination of*
figures in art. I, symplegma, Aëtia,
Plin. 36, 5, 49. 2, turba (*a*
g. of equestrian statues): Cic. Att.

group (v.): I. Trans.: to arrange figures, etc., in a work of art: dispono, 3: v. TO ARRANGE. II. Intrans.: to gather in groups: circulo, 1: Caes.: v. GROUP (1).

grouyng (subs.): dispoſitio: Apelles
 was inferior to Amphion in g., Apelles
 cedebat Amphioni de d., Plin. 35, 10, 36
 10: V. ARRANGEMENT.

grouse: 1. lāgopūs, pōdla, Plin.
2. tetrao, onis, Plin. (generic term,
Linn.).

grove: 1. *lucus*, l. m. (a sacred g.). *Alban hills and g.*, *Albani tumuli* atque l. Cic.: a sacred g. surrounded by a dense forest, l. *frequenti silva sepulta*, Liv. 24, 3, init. 2. *némus*, *ória*, n. (woodland with pastures): a cool g., *gelidum n.*, Hor.: Cic.: v. wood. 3.

silva (strictly a forest): the g.s of *Acadēmus*, s. *Acadēmi*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45.
grovel: perh. serpo. ps. ptum. 1:

comp. Hor. A. P. 28, serpit humi tutus
nimium, etc.: chiefly used in particip.
form: v. foll. art.

grovelling (adj.): 1. hūmīlis, *g. carae*, h. [et sordidae] curae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: a g. and anything but generous origin of friendship, h. et mīlīnis generosus ortus amicitiae, Cic. Am. 9, 29: a g. and feeble spirit, h. animus imbecillusque, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: to descend to most g. entreaties, ad hūmīllimas devolvi preces, Suet.: Luc.

2. *abjectus* (*mean-spirited, without elevation*): esp. with another epith.
 John: nihil humilis, nihil ab. [*cogitare*].
 Cic. Flin. 5, 20, 57: contemptus et ab.,
 Cic. Clu. 74, 94. 3. *sordidus*: v. *sordidus*.
 4. *summissus* (*beneath one's dignity*): *g. flattery, s. adulation*.
 Quint. 11, 1, 30. John: humilis, summissus, abjectus. Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64.

5. turpis: v. BASE. 6. servilis,
e: g. tasks, s. officia, Sell.: v. SERVILE.
GROW: A. Intr.: 1. To increase

growing *g.ing*: -- 1. cresco, crăvi, crêtum, (of all kinds of growth): trees *g.*, arbores *c.*, Lucr.: infants *g.*, infantes *c.*, Quint.: *Atlas grew to an immense size.* A. crevit in immensum, Ov.: Cic. in same sense also *increasco*: a person who *g.ing* needs food, maxime cibo eget qui *increscit*, Col. 1. 3, ad fin.: Col. 2. augeor, augeo: V. to IN-

3. *Adolesco, levi, Adultum, (to g. to maturity): an herbaceous caudex which g.s gradually, viriditas herbescens, quae sensim a., Cic. Sen. 15. 1: until the hair should g., quoad capillus adolesceret, Gell. 17, 9, fin.: to g. in size or thickness. a. In amplitudinem.*

crassitudinem, Plin. 4. nascor, natus, *g.* (to be produced: of vegetables).
mistletoe *g.s* upon the fir, viscum in
abiete n., Plin. 16, 44. *g.s*: (the branch)
on which the grapes *g.*, unde n. uvae.
Varr. R. R. 1, 31, init.: *hazels g. from*
slips, plantis coryli n. Virg. G. 2. 65.

6. prōmittō, mīsi, mīssum, 3 (with
prōn. + trā. or as pass. = to shoot up)
ut non daretur tibi arborē quāvis citius
ut non daretur tibi arborem avidius se p., Plin. 16, 20
44. Also act. = to let g., esp. to allow one
to go long or vltid : to let boughs of g.
longer, ramos longius p., Col. 5, 6, ad
vini. : to let the hair or beard g. longer,
capillam, barbam, p., Liv. 6, 16. Similarly
littmisse, 3 : that vine is let g. without
pruning for producing grapes, ca vitibus
littmitut ad parietibus aus, Varr.,
R. R. 8, 1, 31 : Virg. Aen. 3, 591. Phr.
signifying the place where Frankincense g., ubi thus
gignitur, 17. Trin. 4, 2, 89 : erexit illud
quod in ea in terra, omnia quae terra
creavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4 : v. q. proferre.

||. To become: *lo, factus, flōri*: v. TO BECOME. (N.B.—*To grow* with an adj. may often be expr. by an incept. verb: e. g. *to g. light, lūceo, lūcisco*; *to g. black, white, green, nigresco, albescere, virāscere*; see the respective adjs.)

B. Trana: 1. To cultivate.
sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3: g. no tree in pre-
ference to the sacred vine, nullam sacra-
vitę prius severis arborem, Hor. Od. i.
18, 1: the mistletoe is incapable of being
g. in any way, viscum omnino satum
nullo modo nascitur, Plin. 16, 44, 9.
V. TO CULTIVATE, PLANT. II. To suffer
to grow; e. g. hair: pręmitto, immitto.
3: v. supr. A (5).

grow again: 1. *rēnascor, nātus*.
3: of feathers, Cic. Att. 4, 2. *ad fin.*:
of teeth, Plin. 11, 37, 64: Hor. 2.
recreasco, 3: *sprouts g.ing up again*.
suboles [accisis stirpibus] *recreascens*.
Liv. 26, 41, *fin.*: *bones g. again, ossa*
r. Plin.

— in or on: 1. *increasco*, 3 (with dat.): *scales g. upon the skin*, *squamae cuti in*, Ov. M. 4, 577: Plin. (Not *acresco* in this sense.) 2. *adnasco* (agn.), 3 (to g. attached to: with dat.): *to g. upon trers (of the mistletoe)*, *adn. arboribus*, Plin. 16, 14, 93: Cell.: see also to grow (A, I, 4). 3. *innasco*, 3 (to g. rooted in: with dat., or in and ab): Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: Plin.

— out: exresco, 3 (of morbid growths on the body): Suet. Gal. 21. Plin.: see also TO GROW UP.

— out of: |. Lit.: as to *g.* out of a wall: expr. by *innascor*, *adnascor* (lit. to *g.* in or on): v. preced. art. ||. E.g.: to arise from: 1 *ori* or *ortus*

Fig.: *to arise from*: 1. *origo, ortus*,
4 (to originate in): *Cic.*: v. TO ARISE
FROM. 2. *nascor*: v. TO SPRING FROM.
— *round*: *circumnascor*, 3: *Plin.*
2, 103, 106 (but *lan.* reads *circa nas-*
cente).

together: coalesco, Alui, Ali-
tum, 3: the edge of the eyelid when
opened by a gush does not g. together,
cellum aliquo vulnere diductum non c.,
Plin. 11, 37, 57. (Concresco is to be-
come consolidated: v. TO CURDLE,
FREEZE.) See also TO COALITION, UNITE

— up: 1. *adōlesco*, *lōvī*, *adul-*
tum, 3 (to attain to maturity): *wh-n*
the children have *g.n* up, *quum liberi*
adoleverint, *Caes.*: a *g.n-up* maiden,
adulta virgo, *Liv.*: see also TO GROW (A,

1. 3. 2. pabesco, 3. (strictly) to arrive
 at puberty: *Hercules when he was just
 going up to be a man. H. quum primum
 pubesceret. Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: things
 which spring out of the earth g. up and
 attain to maturity, p. maturitateque
 consequuntur quae oriuntur e terra. Cic.
 N. D. 1, 1, 2, 4. 3. exresco, 3. (to
 go to a height): more fully, in longitudi-
 nally [altitudinem] ex. *Plin. 16, 30, 54:
 they g. up into these (staircase) bodies
 which we wonder at, in haec corpora
 quae miramur exrescunt. Tac. G. 20,
 1. 4. succresco (strictly) to g. up
 from under): comp. Cels. 7, 7, 8. pilo-
 mus alius ordo s. Cels. Also fig. to
 go to a level with (with dat.): Cic. 1. 1.**

g. accresco, 3: to *g.* up with advancing years (of friendship). cum setate ac simul, Ter. And. 3, 1, 7.

grower: cultor: v. CULTIVATOR. (Or expr. by part. v. to grow, trans.)

growing (subs.): cultura: v. CULTIVATION. (Or expr. by verb: v. to grow, B.)

growl (v.): 1. frēmo, ul. itum, 3 (used of other similar sounds): the wolf *g.* at the entrances of the fold, lupus ad caulas f., Virg.: tigers *g.*, tigres f., Val. Fl.: v. to ROAR. 2. oggāno, 4 (to snarl or *g.* at: rare): to order and *g.* at one, (aliqui) imperare atque og., Pl. As. 2, 4, 16: Apul.

growl (subs.): frēmīna, ūa, m. (any deep, harsh, sound): Col.: Plin.: v. ROAR.

grown or grown up: 1. adultus: v. ADULT (adj.). 2. grandis, e: a *g.* up boy, *g.* puer, Cic. in Pis. 6, 87: cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39, virginem tam grandem: Hor.: also = advanced in years: Cic. 3. pūbes and pūber, ūris (arrived at puberty): before he was *g.* up, puerquam pūber (ad. pūbes) esset, Nep. Dion. 4: Līv.: v. ADULT (subs.). 4. as collect. subs. pūbes, ūs, f. (the aggregate of *g.* persons): all the *g.* up youth of Italy, omnis Italiae p., Cic.: Virg.: Tac.: v. YOUTH.

growth: 1. incrementum: the planting, rise, *g.* of vines, vitium satum, ortus, incrementa, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: Col. has the word freq., but = size (q. v.): v. INCREASE. 2. auctus, ūs, m.: v. INCREASE. Phr.: Pull *g.*, maturitas (v. MATURITY) to reach full *g.*, ad iustam magnitudinem adolescere, Quint. 8, 5, 26; finem crescenti capere, Plin.: to promote the *g.* of the mind, mentem alere, Cic. (v. to NOURISH); of this year's *g.*, hōnus: as h. fruges, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 4: care follows the *g.* of wealth, crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 17 (to describe) the origin and *g.* of an empire, (scribere) quibus artibus et partum et auctum Imperium sit, Līv. pref. med.: it is incredible how rapid was the *g.* of the commonwealth, civitas incredibilis est quantum brevi creverit, Sall. Cat. 7: to have a gradual *g.*, paulatim crescere, Sall.: v. to GROW.

grab (subs.): vermes, vermīculūs: v. MAGGOT. As scient. f. f., *larva.

grab (v.): 1. runco, 1: to *g.* up thorns, spinas r., Cato R. B. 2, med.: v. to WEED. 2. ūrio, 3: v. to ROOT UP.

grabbing-hoe: runco, ūris, m.: Pall.: v. HOE.

grudge (v.): 1. invideo, vīdi, sum, 2 (usu. with dat. of person and abl. of thing): they have not even *g.* at us the spectacle of a battle, ne spectaculo quidem proelii (nobis) invident, Tac. G. 33: Cic.: v. to ENVY. Rarely with gen.: nor did he *g.* the stored vetch, neque ille seponit ciceris invidit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84. (N.B.—Besides the dat. of person, an acc. of neut. pron. may be added, neque hoc tibi invidio, etc.: L. G. § 25.) 2. grāvor, 1 (to make objections to doing a thing: with inf.): to *g.* any one a letter, *g.* litteras ad aliquem dare, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: v. to REFUSE, OBJECT TO. 3. parco, pēperci and parci, paritum and parsum, 3 (with dat.): not to *g.* expense or labour, non impensae nec labori p., Līv.: Cic.: v. to SPARE.

grudge (subs.): 1. simulas (offended feeling; animosity): to give up a *g.* against one, a cum aliquo deponere, Cic. Pl. 31, fin.: a. ponere, Līv. 27, 35: to cherish *g.*s, a. nutrire, Tac. H. 3, 53, extr.: v. REUD. 2. inimicitia (esp. pl.: any unfriendly feeling): there was a notable *g.* between them, in nobiles inter eos erant, Līv. 27, 35: to conceive a *g.* against any one, inimicitias capere in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23: Cic.: v. ANIMOSITY. 3. dōlor (resentment): nor had the bitter *g.* faded from her mind, nec saevi dolores exciderant animo, Virg. Aen. 1, 25: v. RESENTMENT. 4. injuria: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 27, spretae injuria formae. Phr.: to

ones a *g.* against any one: succensere alicui, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 75 (v. ANGRY, TO BE): having a private *g.* against any one, privatum alicui infestus, Līv. 9, 38, med.

grudgingly: 1. invitus (in agr. with subject: L. G. § 143): v. UNWILLINGLY. 2. mālignū (ungenerously, stingily): to praise *g.*, m. laudare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209: Cic. 3. grāvitē (making a burden of a favour): handsomely, not *g.*, benigne non *g.*, Cic. Bal. 16, 36. The same sense may be expr. by p. part. of grāvōr: by no means *g.*, non (nll) gravatus, Varr. R. R. 1, 3: v. to GRUDGE (2).

gruel: 1. pulitilla: cf. Cels. 2, 30. (Puls, pulita, appears to have been prepared: cf. Plin. 18, 8, 19, where it is stated to have been the original food of Italy.) 2. pīsaīna (a kind of *g.* made from barley): Plin. 18, 7, 15: also called pīsanarium: used by Hor. of a kind of rice-gruel, pl. oryzae, Sat. 2, 3, 155. 3. ālica (strictly, a kind of grain: but also used of sundry decoctions made from it): cf. Plin. 22, 25, 61: Cels. 4. crēmōr, ūris, m. (strictly, the curd of milk: hence of any thick, gruel-like fluid): a thick *g.*, c. crassus, Cato, R. R. 86: Veg.

gruelly: *cremoris naturam habens: v. GRUEL (4).

gruff: asper: v. ROUGH, HARSH.

gruffy: asper: v. HARSHLY.

gruffness: asperitas: v. HARSHNESS.

grumble: 1. musso, 1 (in a suppressed tone): they *g.* and asked one another whether, etc., musantes inter se rogabant num., Līv. 7, 25, init.: to *g.* and find fault with anything, clam musantes aliquid carpere, Līv. 33, 31, init.: Pl. (Not musso, which is to hold one's tongue.) 2. murmurō, 1: v. to MURMUR. See also to COMPLAIN.

grumbler: homo querulus [ac morosus]: v. QUERULOUS, DISCONTENTED.

grumbly: expr. by pres. part. musans: v. to GRUMBLE.

grumpy: difficilis, stōmachōsus: v. IL-TEMPERED.

grunt (v.): grunnio or grundo, 4: Juv. Plin.

grunt (subs.): grunnitus, ūs: Cic.

grypion: gryps: v. GRIFFIN.

guano: genus avium stercoreum quod guano dicitur.

guarantee: 1. An engagement for security: 1. fides, ūl, f.: to give any one a *g.*, esp. for personal safety, f. alicui dare, Cic. C. Rab. 10, 28: simply, to receive a *g.*, f. accipere, Līv.: see also foll. art. v. SECURITY, PROMISE. 2. sātisdatio (legal): contracts which require a *g.* (as opp. to those in which a verbal engagement suffices), stipulationes quae s. exigunt, Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 1: instead of the abl. of sātisdatio the participial form sātisdato is generally used: by a *g.*, or by pledges taken, sātisdato, aut pignori bus data, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 4, § 8: v. SECURITY. || The person guaranteeing: vas, vādis; praes: v. SURETY.

guarantee (v.): 1. fidem alicui do, interpono: he *g.* him that (viz. that he should suffer no harm), in eam rem se f. suam interponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: v. GUARANTEE (subs.). 2. intercedo, ūs, sum, 3 (esp. in money matters): to *g.* a person for a large sum of money (i. e. to become security for him), pro aliquo magnam pecuniam int. Cic. Att. 1, 6, 4. 3. sātisdo (or satis do), 1, irr. (legal term): to *g.* the payment of the legacies before entering on an inheritance, ante aditam hereditatem a. de legatis, Ulp. 36, 3, 4 § 1: Cic.: comp. preceded art. (1, 2).

guard (subs.): 1. Defence, protection: 1. custōdia (most gen. term): they left 6000 men for the *g.* and defence of that baggage, his impedimenta custodias ac praesidio sex millia hominum reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Cic.: to mount *g.* over the city, c. urbis agere, Līv. 5, 10, med.: c. agitare, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 20: v. CUSTODY. 2. thēla: v. PROTECTION, GUARDIANSHIP. 3. praesidium (strictly military): defence and

g. of the province, propugnaculum pae provinciae, Cic. Verr. 1, 80, 186: v. PROTECTION. Phr.: (1). to mount *g.*: (1). custodiam ago: v. SUPR. (1). (2). excubias ago (by night and by day: esp. as a mark of honour to a person of rank): Tac. H. 4, 58: in same sense, ex servare, Tac. A. 13, 18. (3). expr. by stātio and a verb (esp. of picquets or outposts): those who were on *g.* in front of the camp, qui erant in a. p. castris collocati, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: 10 mount *g.* in the camp, s. in castris agere, Tac. H. 1, 28, 29: *g.* was mounted before the gates, stationes ante portas dispositae, Līv.: v. PICOQUET. (4). excubi, ul, itum, 1 (= excubias ago, sup.): two legions continually mounted *g.* in front of the camp, duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: 10 mount *g.* before the king's tent, ad praetorium ex, Curt. 6, 8, ad fin. (5). vigilio, 1 (only of night-watching): v. TC WATCH (cf. Curt. 1, c.). (11). to be on one's guard: in non-mill. sense: (1). clāveo, clāvī, cautum, 2 (with acc. of that against which): to be on one's *g.* against something, omnia c., Cic.: also with prep. ab and abl.: to be on one's *g.* against poison, c. a veneno, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, fin.: v. to BEWARE OF. (2). praecaveo (to be on one's *g.* beforehand: constr. same as simple verb): to be on one's *g.* lest anything happen, p. ne quid accideret, Caes. Phr.: be well on your *g.*, hanc rem age! Pl. (III). off one's *g.*: (1). incautus: Trebonius when off his *g.* was overpowered by the enemy, T. oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic. Ph. 11, 2, 5: to surprise any one when off his *g.*, in aliquem incautus [atque imparatum] incidere, Caes. B. G. 6, 30. (2). imprudens, ntlis: to attack the enemy when off their *g.* and not expecting it, im. atque inopinantes hostes aggredi, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: improparis imque offendere, Nep. Ages. 2. || The person or persons employed to guard: 1. custos, ūdis, c. (most general term): to place *g.* over any one, alicui c. ponere, Caes.: *g.* and defender of the province, c. defensorem provinciae, Cic.: the *g.* of one's person, custodes corporis, Nep. Fig.: laus the most careful *g.* of modesty, leges diligentissimae pudoris c. Quint.: v. GUARDIAN. 2. stātelles, ūdis (of a person of rank): v. BODY-GUARD. 3. custōdia (abstr. for concr.: a body of men acting as sentries or *g.*): they could not cross over unobserved on account of the *g.*, clam transire propter custodias non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. Join: praesidia, custodias, vigilias [munus] Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8. 4. praesidium (a body of men protecting a place): to station *g.*s and picquets, praesidia custodiasque disponere, Caes.: Cic.: v. GARRISON. 5. stātio: v. PICOQUET, OUTPOST. 6. vigiliae, arum (a nightly watch): v. WATCH, SENTRY. 7. excubiae, arum (keeping watch both by night and by day): to pass through the *g.*s (by night), excubias transire, Tac. A. 14, 44. || In fencing: a posture of defence. Phr.: *stātus s. gestus ad defendendos ictus aptus: to have a good *g.*, *habilem ad defendendos ictus esse.

IV. (1) a cutting instrument (to protect the user): (2) scutillum manuale.

guard (v.): 1. custōdia, 4 (in most senses): to *g.* the sea-coast with twenty ships of war, maritimum oram viginti navibus longa c., Līv.: to *g.* a province, provinciam c., Cic.: to *g.* any one from injury, c. aliquem ab injuria, Quint.: to form and *g.* modesty, pudorem formare et c., Quint. 2. tūtor, tūtus, 2 (to look to and defend): to *g.* a camp and carefully defend it, c. castra et diligenter defendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: to *g.* a house against thieves, domum a furbis t., Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: Cic.: v. TO DEFEND, MAINTAIN. Frequent, tūtior, 1 (to guard habitually, attentively): v. TO PROTECT. 3. praesidio, sēdi, 2 (to be entrusted with the safety of: with dat.: also later, acc.): to *g.* the

capital, ubi p. Liv. 22, 11, extr. Cic. to g. the coast of Gaul, Gallia litus p. Tac. 4, 5, init. See also preced. art. (I, Phr.).

guard against: cāveo, praecaveo: v. GUARD, SUBS. (I, Phr.).

guarded (adv): cautus, circumspectus: v. CAUTIOUS, CIRCUMSPECT.

guardedly: cautē, circumspectē: v. CAUTIOUSLY, CIRCUMSPECTLY.

guardian: I. Any one who guards: 1. custos, ōdis, c., g. of the empire, c. rerum, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17. Join: praeses custosque [libertatis], Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: custos defensorque [provinciae] Cic. Verr. 5, 6, init.: c. et conservator [urbis] Cic. Sext. 24, 53. 2. praeses, idis, c. esp. with custos: Cic. v. sup. g. deities, p. dīl. Tac. H. 4, 53. 3. defensor, propugnator: v. DEFENDER, CHAMPION. 4. tutor (more usu, in sense II.): Silvanus, g. of boundaries, silvae, t. finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22: Suet. 6, by meton, titula, praesidium (poet.): (Philemon and Baucis) were the g.s of the temple, templi tutela fuere, Ov. Met. 8, 711: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, init., praesidium et decus (Maecenas): Sen. v. PROTECTION. II. The curator of a minor: 1. tutor: to appoint a g. to orphan children, t. institui liberorum orbati, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: constituere, Just. 13, 2, extr.: to act as g. to a minor, tutorem pupilli agere, Just. 7, 5, extr.: without the authority of one's g., sine tutore auctore, Cic. Caec. 25, 72. A joint-g., contutor, Ulp.: a female g. (unknown in earlier times), tutrix, Cod. Just. 2, auctor (not strictly a g., but a legally responsible person): v. sup. (1): cf. Liv. 34, 2, med., sine auctore agere: Dig. 3, curator of insane persons; also of pueres under 25 years of age: v. Dict. Ant. s. v.). to be in want of a g. assigned by the praetor, l. e. to be mad, c. egere a praetore dat., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102: Dig. 4, rector: cf. Suet. Aug. 48: v. REGENT.

guardianship: I. Care, defence: 1. custodia: the strict g. of mothers, dura c. matrum, Hor. Cic. v. GUARD (subs.). 2. titula, fides, etc.: v. PROTECTION. 3. expr. by custos, praeses: under thy g., to custode, Hor.; to preside et custode [rerum]: v. GUARDIAN (I). II. In legal sense: 1. titula (of a minor or a woman): laetitia g., t. legitima, Cic.: to exercise g., t. gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: to entrust the g. of one's sons to any one, (filiorum) t. allicui committere, Just. 4, 2: to accept it, t. in se recipere, Just. 28, 1, init.: to be acquitted on a charge of mismanagement in g., turpi t. liberari, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 166. 2. curatio (of the insane, etc. (v. GUARDIAN II, 2): the g. of an insane mother, furiosae matris c., Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 4: to attend to such a function, c. administrare, Papin. Dig. 27, 1, 30. 3. cura (=curatio): to exercise g., tutelam vel c. administrare, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19.

gudgeon: perh. gōbūs or gōbīo, ōnis Ov.: Plin. (*Cyprinus gōbīo, Linn.).

guedron: praemium, merces: v. REWARD, HIRE.

guess (v): 1. conficio, ſci, lectum, 3 (to put things together and draw an inference): v. TO INFER, CONJECTURE. Frequent., conjecto; denoting tentative action: try to g. the way, c. iter, Liv. 21, 35, med. 2. divino, i. stricly, to divine, foretell: perhaps the nearest word to the English): no one could g. (that you would accuse, neque quisquam d. poterat to postulatorem, Cic. Quint. 19, 60: to g. the number (of fingers held up), numerum d., Forcell. s. v. mico. 3. augurio, i. v. TO CONJECTURE, FOREBODE. 4. suspicor, i. (implying grounds for surmise): as far as I can g., quantum ego s., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 62: v. TO SUSPECT, SURMISE.

guess (subs): conjectura v. TO CONJECTURE.

guest: I. One who is lodging from home: 1. hospes, itis, m.; f. hospita

(the g. of a friend: also in gen. sense, a foreign friend): to receive a g., h. recipere, Cic.: a man of many g.s, an inn-keeper, homo multorum h., Cic. Clu. 59, 163: a g. who is a great joker, non a great cater, non nulli cibi h., multi joci, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, extr.

2. adventurer: used by Apul. of the g.s of an inn-keeper: Met. 1, 7. Phr.: to be a g., hospitor, 1: Cod. Theod. cf. Sen. Ep. 31, fin., deum in humano corpore hospitalem, deity dwelling as a g. within the human body: a g.-chamber, hospitale cubiculum, Liv. 1, 58, init.: also hospitium, Suet. Ner. 47: the murder of a g., hospitallis caedis, Liv. 25, 18, med. II. One who is present at an entertainment: 1. conviva: a well-satisfied g., c. satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: (Pelops) at the table of the gods, c. deorum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7: Cic. (Also the subs. convivium is used [meton.] in later writers for the guests: the g.s become silent, concitescere convivia, Plin. 28, 2, 5 § 27: Sen.) 2. umbra (an uninvited g., brought by one of the company): Hor. S. 2, 8, 22: Pl. Phr.: to be a g. (attend an entertainment), convivari, Cic. Suet.: one who is a daily g. of another, convivor, Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: Suet.

guest-chamber: v. GUEST (I, fin.).

guidance: 1. expr. by dux, auctor: under the g. and auspices of Teucer, Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. Od. 1, 27: to follow the g. of nature, naturam sequi duce, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: to afford one's g. to good citizens, bonis auctorem, [principem, duce] se praebere, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, dux, auctor, are often joined. v. GUIDE. 2. ductus, ūs (in this sense prob. only in abl. sing.: chiefly in milit. sense): v. GENERALSHIP. 3. expr. by verb: under the g. of the deity, ducente deo, Virg. Aen. 2, 632: v. TO LEAD. 4. consilium: had my g. been followed, al meum consilium auctoritasque valuisse, Cic. Ph. 2, 15, init.: to follow any one's g., allicuius consilii uti: v. COUNSEL, ADVICE.

guide (subs): I. Lit.: a g. to a place: 1. dux, dūcis, c.: every one began to be his own g., sibi quisque dux itineris fieri coepit, Curt. 5, 4, ad fin.: in this sense, viae, itineris, or locorum are usu. added, when the context renders it necessary: thus, Mercury is called viarum auctor itinerum d., Caes. B. G. 6, 17: cf. Liv. 9, 5, med. 2. perductor (a g. over a place), Pl.: cf. TO GUIDE (3). (N.B.—Not ductor; which is leader, commander: q. v.) II. Fig.: one who exercises superintendence: 1. dux: g. in the management of the state, dux regendae civitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: to make reason one's g. in doing a thing, ad rem gerendam rationem d. habere, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83. 2. auctor (adviser): g. in public policy, a. publici consilii, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: often joined with dux, Cic. v. ADVISER: GUIDANCE. 3. rector: v. DIRECTOR, GOVERNOR.

guide (v): I. To act as a (local) guide: dūco, xl, cum, 3: v. TO LEAD. Simly, perduco, to g. or lead home, Virg. E. 6, 60. Frequent., perducto to g. any one through a house, aliquem (per aedes) perduc, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 162. Simly, deduco (=perduco). to g. any one to a spring, ad fontem d. aliquem, Juv. 14, 104. II. To manage, control: 1. rēgo, xl, cum, 3: to g. a person's hand in writing, (scribens) manum manu superimposita r., Quint. 1, 1, 27: v. TO DIRECT, GOVERN. 2. guberno, i. v. TO CONTROL. Phr.: to be g.d. by any one's advice, allicuius consilio uti (v. TO FOLLOW): to be g.d. by circumstances in forming one's plans, ad tempus (ex re) consilium capere, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, fin.

guide-post: *cippus ad viam indicandam defixus.

guider: dux: v. GUIDE.

guild: l. e. a society or corporation: 1. collegium: the g. of bakers, c. pistorum, Gal. Dig. 3, 4, 1: of carpenters, fabrorum, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42), fin.

2. corpus, ōris: the g. of wine-merchants, vinariorum c., Lamp. Sever. 13: to form a g., corpus habere, Gal. Dig. l. c. 3. societas (applicable also to a partnership or firm): Gal. Dig. l. c. 4. universitas (a corporate body): cf. Ulp. 3, 4, 7.

guild-hall: prytaneum (of Greek cities), conciliabulum: v. TOWN-HALL.

guile: dōlus: v. CUNNING (subs.).

guileful: dōlosus: v. CRAFTY, CUNNING.

guileless: 1. simplex, lctis: a g. and friendly disposition, animus a. et amicus, Mithus in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, fin.: Hor.: v. SIMPLE. (As more expressive, Cic. uses the Gk. word ἀφελής, Att. 1, 18.) 2. candidus: v. CANDID.

3. sincerus: v. SINCERE, HONEST.

guilelessly: simpliciter: v. FRANKLY.

guilelessness: simplicitas: v. SIMPLICITY.

guillotine (subs): nearest word, sēdūris, ls. f.: v. TO BEHEAD.

guilt: l. e. criminality: esp. in an intense sense: 1. noxa (general term: noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 238): to be involved in any g., in aliqua n. esse, Liv. 32, 26, fin.: Caes.: v. OFFENCE. 2. scēlūs, ōris, n. (any atrocious crime) the sense of the Eng. may often be best conveyed by means of the pl. (cf. L. G. § 591): as, a man overwhelmed with abominable g., homo nefarius s. cooperatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, 9: to pollute the name of the Roman people with g., nomen p. l. sceleris contaminare, Cic. Harusp. 16, fin.: v. WICKEDNESS. 3. culpa (less strong than the Eng.): v. BLAME, FAULT. 4. crimen, inis, n. (strictly, a charge, accusation): to betray one's g. by looks, c. prodere vultu, Ov.: Suet. Phr.: to be pronounced free from g., absolvi, liberari: v. TO ACQUIT.

guiltily: scēlērātē: v. WICKEDLY.

guiltiness: v. GUILTY, WICKEDNESS.

guiltless: innocēns, innoxius, insons: v. INNOCENT.

guiltlessly: 1. castē v. CHASTELY, PURELY. 2. pūtrē: a life spent guiltily and g., quiete, p. acta actus, Cic. Sen. 5, 11. 3. sanctē: v. IRREPROACHABLE.

guilty: 1. sons, sōntis (esp. in legal sense: usu. absol.): to condemn g. accused persons, a. condemnare reos, Pl. esp. in pl. as subs.: to punish the g., sōntes punire, Cic.: the arrest of g. persons, comprehensio sōntium, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18: g. of a brother's blood, fraterno sanguine s., Ov. Met. 11, 268. 2. noxius (general legal term: absol. or with abl. or pen.): g. of the same crime, eodem crimine n., Liv. 7, 20, fin.: g. of conspiracy, n. conjurationis, Tac. Ann. 5, 11: to pronounce any one g., aliquem n. judicare, Liv. 19, 41, extr. 3. nocēns, ntis (usu. in moral sense): to defend a g. person, n. defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: no g. man is acquitted at the bar of his own conscience, se iudice nemo n. absolvitur, Juv. 13, 3: a most g. triumph, nocentissima victoria, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14, 41. 4. scēlērātus (polluted, covered with guilt): Cic.: Caes.: v. WICKED, ACCUSED. Phr.: to become g. of a crime, factus, culpam in se admittre (or without the ad se), Cic. (v. TC COMMIT); se (magno) scelere astringere, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; obstringere, Id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, 8; obligare, Suet. Caes. 42 (v. TO PERPETRATE): she has never been g. of any offence towards me, nunquam quoloquam erga me commiserit cast, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36: to prove g., coarguere (v. TO CONVICT): to find g., damnare (v. TO CONDEMN): a g. conscience, conscius animus, Sall. Cat. 14: diri conscia facti mens, Juv. 13, 193.

guinea: aureus nummus (nūmus); or aureus alone v. DR. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

guinea-fowl: (?) mēlagris, idis, f.: Plin.: (*Numida mel., Linn.). The gallina Africana s. Numidica was perh. the same bird: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 9, ad fin.: but probably there were several species, cf. Col. 8, 2.

guinea-pig: **mus porcellus*: Linn.
guise: 1. *habitus*, *us* (mien, features: also *off. dress*): in the *g. of shepherds*, *pastorum habitus*, Liv. 9, 2, *init.*: Nep.: v. *dress*. 2. *species*, *et*: in the *g. of a mortal*, *a mortali*, Ov. Met. 8, 620: v. *appearance*.
guitar: **cithara Hispanica* (Kr.): v. *lute*.

gulf: 1. *A bay*: *sinus*, *us*, *m.* (where the land embraces the sea as in its bosom: used also of the land itself: hence *maritimus* must be used when necessary to clearness): *to infect g.s.*, or *promontories*, or *precipitous rocks*, *a. obidere maritimos*, aut *promontoria*, aut *praecepta saxa*, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 145: the *g. of Paestum*, *a. Paestanum*, Cic. Att. 16, 6, *init.*: Plin. II. *An abyss*: *q. v.*
gulfs: 1. *e. full of whirlpools and gulfs*: *voraginosus*: Amm.

gull (*sub.*): *larus*, *l. m.* (f): Vulg. (**l. marinus*, Linn.).

gull (*v.*): *lacto*, *lactificor*: v. *to de-lude*, *cheat*.

gullet: *gula*, *guttur*: v. *throat*.

gullibility: *credulitas*: v. *credulity*.

gullible: *credulus*: *g. old men* (in comedies), *c. senes*, Cic.: v. *credulous*, *silly*.

gully: *a channel worn by rain-water or a torrent*: **fossa torrentis cavata*: or *perh. alveus* (*alveolus*) *angustus atque praecursus*: v. *channel*.

gully-hole: *cloacae foramen*: Suet. Gr. 2.

gulp down: 1. *obscure*, *ut*, 2: *I g'd it down* (the drink), for it was very hot, *obscuro*; nam nimis calebat, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 21: *to gulp down whole cakes at once*, *totas simul oves* (al. *abs*) *placatas*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. 2. *glut* or *glutted*, *a* (a word formed, like the English, from the *gurgling* sound of liquor: *to swallow greedily*): Juv. 4, 28. 3. *obtrude* (*obs*), al. *sum*, 3: *to thrust eagerly into the throat*: **to bolt* (v.): Pl. St. 4, 2, 13: v. *to devour*.

gulp (*sub.*): *singulus*, *us*: v. *hiccup*.

gum (*sub.*): 1. *Of the mouth*: *gingiva*: *a toothless g.*, *g. inferna*, Juv.: also in *pl.*, Cat.: Cels. II. *A vegetable exudation*: 1. *gummi*, *m.*, *indeci*: or *gumma*, *m.*, *f.*: Plin.: Col. 2.

gutta: a term applied by Mart. to amber (Phaeobolus *g.*, 4, 32), and by Apul. to myrra or perh. *gum Arabic* (Met. 2, p. 118). *Adj.*, *gum-yielding*, *gum-matra*, Plin. (of trees): the *g. Arabic tree*, (*Opuntia* *Arabis*), Plin.: *g. tragacanth*, *tragacanthum*: Cels.

gum (*v.*): *glutino*, *i.*: v. *to glue*, *cement*.

gummy: 1. *gummösus*: Plin.

2. *gummeus*: Auson. 3. *gum-malis*, *e.*: Fall.

gun: **sclopetum* (*sci-*): used in mod. Lat. for a *gun*, and, like **bombarda* (**musket*"), intended to express the sound of explosion (*sclopetus* *a. sclopetus*): Wyttienbach (in R. and A.) has the words, "in hoc retractoris aetatis missili, *sclopeto* seu *tubo ignitimo*." (For *gun* as applied to field artillery, v. *canon*.)

gun-barrel: **sclopeti tubus* *a. tubulus*.

gun-boat: **navicula tormentis bombardis instructa*.

gunner: *tormentarius* (*bombardicus*).

gunnery: **res tormentaria*: v. *artillery*.

gun-powder: **pulvis nitrikus*, Kr.: *p. pyrrus*, Kr.: Georg.; *p. sulfureus*, Strada in Quilch.: or when the context determines its meaning, simply *pulvis*.

gun-shot: **ictus sclopeti* *a. tormenti telo factus*.

gun-smith: **sclopetorum faber*.

gun-wale: (?) *platus navis*: cf. *Cass. B. C.* 1, 24.

gurgle (*v.*): 1. *Prop. of the sound of fluids escaping by a narrow orifice*: *singula*, 1: *the water g.s in the narrow passages of the pipe*, (*unda*) *flexilis plumbi meatibus implicita*, *a. Sidon.*: v. *gurgulio* (*sub.*). (In Anthol. Lat. we

have the expression, "*glut, glut, murmurat unda sonans*," to describe the gurgling away of wine from a broken vessel: ed. Bur. 2, 405 = Eng. "*glug, glug*." II. In general, of a soft,

"wimpy," murmuring sound: *murmuro*, *susurro*, *lenter sono*: v. *to murmur*, *whisper*, *hum*.

gurgling (*adj.*): *P. h. r.*: *to flow with a g. sound*, **(quasi) singulando fluere*: v. *to gurgle*.

gurgling (*sub.*): (quasi) *singultus*, *us*: with frequent *g.s* (of the escape of fluids from *ampullae*), *crebris quasi a.*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6. (In verse the quasi might be dispensed with: cf. *to gurgle*.)

gurnard: (?) *milvus* or *milanus*: Hor.

gush (*v.*): 1. *profundo*, *fidi*, *flum.*, 3 (with *prom. rel.*): *the tears suddenly g'd out*, *lacrimae se subito profuderunt*, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 3: v. *to pour forth*.

2. *emico*, *ut*, *atum*, 1 (esp. of blood starting from a wound): *e corpore sanguis e.*, Lucr. 2, 195: Ov.: also of springs suddenly gushing forth, *scaturigines e.*, Liv. 44, 33, *ad init.*

3. *exundo*, 1 (to g. out in abundance): Sen. trag. 4. *prorumpo*, *rupi*, *ruptum*, 3 (implying some barrier to break through): *of tears long re-strained*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5: v. *to burst forth*.

5. *scateo*, 2 (to bubble up abundantly: rare): *of a fountain*, Lucr. 6, 892: v. *to reem*.

6. *scattiro*, 4 (=scateo: rare): Sen. Col.

gush (*sub.*): *P. h. r.*: with a *g. of tears*, *profusis lacrimis*: v. *to gush*.

gushing (*adj.*): 1. *Lit.*: perh. *profusus*, *effusus* (*shed forth abundantly*): cf. Ov. Met. 9, 679, *lacrimis vultum lavere profusus*: also Virg. Aen. 6, 686: or expr. by verb: v. *to gush*. See also *abundant*.

II. *Fig.*: *exuberant*: perh. *exundans*: cf. Juv. 10, 119, *exundans ingenti fons*: v. *exuberant*.

gust: *repentinus vent* *a. procellae impetus*; *repentinus flatus*: v. *blast*.

gusto: v. *RELISH*.

gusty: perh. *creber flatus*: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 85.

gut (*sub.*): *intestina*, *intestina*: v. *intestines*.

gut (*v.*): 1. *Lit.*: *exentéro*, 1: *to embowel*: *q. v.* II. *Fig.*: *to strip a house of its contents*: 1. *exinanio*, *q. v.* 2. *extergo* and *extergo*, al. *sum*, 2 and 3: such seems to be the meaning of the word in Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 52. *P. h. r.*: *the house was completely g'd by the fire*, *incendium nonnisi nudos aedium parietes reliquit*; *ignis omnem aedium suppellectilem penitus absumpsit*.

gutter: 1. *fossa*: *to carry off superabundance of moisture by g.s*, *abundantiam aliginis fossis siccare*, Col.: v. *drain*, *texetor*. 2. *rivus*: *to clean out g.s*, *rivos deducere*, Virg. G. 1, 269: cf. Col. 2, 22, where he gives as an equivalent, "*fossas veteres tergere et purgare*" and v. *Forb.* *ad l.*: *to put a g. to the walls of a house*, *r. parietibus imponere*, Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 61: v. *chan-nel*, *sluice*. 3. *clōaca*: v. *drain*. (cf. Dict. Ant. 2 v.) *Dimin.* *clōacilla*, *Lamp. Eleg. 17*. 4. *clōacilla*: *dimin.*, *clōacillula*: only applicable to *g.s* consisting of pipes v. *PIPE*. *A g.-tile*, *imbrex*, *icla*, *c.*: the construction of a *g.* from such tiles is described in Col. 2, 2.

guttural: 1. *Of sounds, proceeding from the throat*: v. *DEEP*, *BASS*.

II. *As gram. t. r.*: **pālisinus* *a g. letter*, *palatina littera* (Kr.), *littera palati* (Georg.): but for distinctness, **littera gutturalis* is preferable.

guzzle: 1. *pōto*, 1 (not so strong as Eng., but often used of excessive drinking: v. *to drink*): *to drink may g.*, *ut bibant*, *immo potent*, Sen. Ep. 122, 6. *Comp. peripōto*, 1 (stronger than simple verb): Cic. Quint. 2. *largus vino indulgeo*, *me invito*: v. *to indulge* (III).

guxler: (*homo*) *ebrius*, *pōtor*: v. *drunkard*.

gymnasium: 1. *gymnāsium*: Pl.: *Master of a g.*, *gymnasiarchus*, Cic.

2. *palaestra*: a term applied both to the place and the exercises: *to erect statues in the g.*, *statuas in p. ponere*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, 36: Pl.: cf. *GYMNASIASTICA*.

gymnastic (*adj.*): 1. *gymnicus*: *what are called g. games*, *ludi qui g. vocantur*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: *g. contests*, *g. certamina*, Suet. Ner. 53.

2. *gymnasticus*: the *g. art*, *g. ars*, Pl.

3. *palaestricus*: (*belonging to the gymnastic school*): *a g. teacher*, *p. magister*, *doctor*, Quint.: Pl. (Cic. has the word in somewhat diff. sense: *p. motus*, Off. 1, 36, 130, are *pesticulatums leant* at the *gymnastic school*.)

gymnastics (*sub.*): 1. *palaestra* (Gr. *παλαίστρα*, lit. *wrestling*): *that it (philosophy) may keep the orator just as g. does the actor*, *ut sic adjuvet*, *ut p. histrionem*, Cic. Or. 4, 14: *grace-bestowing g.*, *p. decora*, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 4: *not so well trained in arms as g.* (i. e. *better in show than real fighting*), *non tam armis quam p. insitutus*, Cic. Br. 9, 37.

2. *palaestrica* (*sc. ars*): Quint. 2, 21, 11. *P. h. r.*: *to give time to g.*, *palaestricis* (= *p. magistra*) *vacare*, Quint. 1, 11, 15. *A master of g.*, *palaestrita*, Cic. Verr. 2, 14, 36: Mart. *P. h. r.*: *these are the g. of the mind*, *haec sunt curricula mentis*, Cic. Sen. 11, 38.

gymnosophist: *gymnōsōphista*: Frud.: Aug.

gypsum: *gypsum*: Plin. Covered or coated with *g.*, *gypseus*: Cic.

gyve: *Aegyptianus*: Spelman.

gyration: *gyrus*: v. *revolution*.

gyve: *compes*, *ēdis*, *m.*: v. *PRITTE*.

H.

HA (*interj.*): *ha*: expr. of surprise, joy, derision, etc.: Pl.: Ter.

haberdasher: perh. *linteo*, *ōnis*: v. *DRAPER*.

habergeon: *lōrica*: v. *COAT* (of mail).

habilitant: *vestimentum*: v. *CARMENT*, *dress*.

habit: 1. *Garb*, *dress*: *q. v.* II. *A confirmed custom*; esp. on the part of individuals: 1. *consuetudo*, *litis*, *f.*: *bad h.*, *a. mala*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: Cic.: the *h. of doing wrong*, *c. peccandi*, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 177: *exercise*, *out of which grows h.*, *exercitatio ex qua c. gignitur*, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, *fin.* 2. *assuetudo*, *litis*, *f.* (rare): *whether by nature or by a.* (of Tiberius's *h. of speaking obscurely*), *seu natura sive as.*, Tac. Ann. 1, 11. 3. *mois*, *mōris*, *m.*: v. *MANNER*, *custom*. *P. h. r.*: *to be in the h. of doing something*: *sōleo*, *consueo* (foll. by *inf.*): v. *accustomed*, *to be*.

III. *Natural constitution*: *habitus*, *us*, *m.*: the *h.* (*features of bodies*), *h. corporum*, Tac. Agr. 11, *init.*: *to be of an excellent h. of body*, *and great physical strength*, *fiorere h. optimo*, *maxima viribus*, Cic. Coel. 24, 59.

habitable: *habitabilis*, *e.*: *a country*, *h. regiones*, Cic.: *a h. climate*, *h. coelum*, Or. (*Inhabitabilis* = *preced.* only in Arnob.: in Cic. = *UNINHABITABLE*.)

habitation: 1. *dōmiciliū* v. *dwelling-place*, *abode*. 2. *tectum* (*any place of shelter or abode*): *a collection of h.*, *confectio tectorum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: *Cass.*

habitual: 1. *inversiterius* (*of old standing*): *a. licentia*, *in. licentia*, Nep. Eun. 8: *to bear in one way what is h.* and *what is fresh in another*, *alter ferre inveterata*, *alter recentia*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: *To become h.*, *inversiter*, *sc.*: v. *INVERTERATE* (*to become*).

2. *fastidios*: v. *USUAL*, *CUSTOMARY*.

P. h. r.: *an A. liar*, "*homo mendacis assuetus*, *veterator* (an old rogue, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, *fin.*): *an A. drunkard*, *ebrius* (v. *DRUNKARD*): *to become h.*, *inole-scere*, Gell. 5, 21, *ad init.*

habitually: *de ore more*; *ex consuetudine*: v. *CUSTOM*, *HABIT*.

habituare: assuefacio, consuefacio: v. TO ACCUSTOM.

habitation: 1. assuetudo, *inla. f.*: to become brutalised by h. to suffering, assuetudine mali effari, *Liv. 25, 26*. 2. more usu. expr. by verb: thus in *preced. ex.*, we might say, *ut qui malo assueti essent*: v. TO BE ACCUSTOMED.

hack (v.): 1. accido, *di. sum. 3*: to h. trees, i. e. to cut them part through, *arbores ac.*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 27*: a mountain-ash h'd with the axe, ornus accisa ferro, *Virg. Aen. 2, 627*. 2. mutilo, *i. v. TO MUTILATE*. 3. concido, *3. v. TO CUT IN PIECES*.

hack (subs.): i. e. a hired horse: "caballus conducticius, s. meritorius": v. HIRE.

hackney-coach: "vehiculum meritorium (a hired vehicle in gen.): Suet."

hackneyed (adj.): i. e. well-used: 1. tritus: *Cic. v. TRITE, COMMON (III, 2)*. Very h., peritrus (de eo quod ab omnibus dictum est), *Sen. Ep. 63, 10*. Simly, contritus (rather stronger than simple word): common and h. rules, communia et c. precepta, *Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 137*. 2. decantatus in scholis: *Sen. Ep. 24, 6*. 3. vulgaris, pervulgatus: v. COMMON. Phr.: not to want a h. theme from the schools, non cantilenam ex scholis exquirere, *Sen. (in a similar way Hor. uses naenia: Ep. 1, 1, 61)*.

haddock: "radus morbus": *Linn.* **haft:** manubrium: v. HANDLE. **hag:** anus pūda, odiōsa: v. OLD-WOMAN.

haggard: i. e. wasted and at the same time wild, excited: no single word. Phr.: with a h. look, exsangui et quasi vecors (cf. *Sall. Cat. 15*; and *Cic. Harusp. 1*): vultum macie confectum habens: v. EMACIATED.

haggle: perh. cavillor, i. (to make any kind of captious objections): comp. *Liv. 38, 14*, per cavillationem, "hagging about the sum."

hah: ha! Pl.: Ter.

hail (subs.): grando, *inla. f.*: a mixed with snow (or sleet), nivosa g., *Liv. 21, 58, med.*: thick as h., creberrimae grandinis modo, *Liv. 28, 37, ad fin.*: storms of h., grandines, *Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14*. Adj., grandinosus, attended with h.-storms, e.g., grandinosa qualitas coeli, *Col. 3, 1, med.*: later, grandineus, *Alcm.*

hail (v.): 1. Of a fall of hail: grandinat, *i. Sen. N. Q. 4, 4*. Intens., grandinat, it h. violently, *Öv. Phr.*: it h'd so violently, tanta vis grandinis de coelo demissa est: cf. *Liv. 21, 58, med.*. 2. To salute: saluto, appello, *i. v. TO GREET, CALL*. See also *liti. art.* **hail (interj.):** salve, 2. defect. (*L. G. § 124*): a Saturnian land, s. Saturnia tellus: *Virg.*: to bid any one h., aliquem salvere iubere, *Liv.*

hail-stone: (?) grandinis granum: *Isid. 13, 10, 5*; Kr. and Georg. give grando in same sense: cf. *Sen. N. Q. 4, 3, 2*, quare autem rotunda sit grando: also *ib. § 4*: but in either case the word denotes hailstones (collectively), not a single hailstone.

haily: grandinosus, grandineus: v. HAIL (fin.).

hair: 1. capillus (the hair of the head or beard: both in sing. and pl.): long h. (that has been left uncut), promissa c., *Caes. B. G. 5, 14*: bristly h., horridus c., *Cic.*; c. hirsuti, *Öv.*: unkempt h., c. incompti, *Hor.*: to singe the h. (of the beard), capillum adurere, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58*. Rarely of the h. of animals (pili): the h. of a kid, c. hoedi, *Gell. 12, 1, med.*. Hence, capillatus (fine or soft h.), *Corn. Gall.*: false h. (a peruke), capillamentum (also = head of h., *Plin. 16, 10, 16*), capillatura (v. wto): having h., capillatus: having a good head of h., bene capillatus, *Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59*. 2. crinitus, *is, m.* (the h. in locks or dressed: hence by anal. anything resembling a lock of hair): (money) for dressing the h., in crines, *Cic. Verr. 3, 33, init.*: h. clotted together with blood, concreti

sanguine c., *Virg. Aen. 2, 277*: with h. tied back, crines religata, *Hor. Od. 4, 11, 5*. Fig.: a comet with silver h. (tail), cometae argenteo c., *Plin. 2, 24, 22*: *Virg.*, Hence, having locks of h., with comely h., crinitus: a girl with a poor head of h., puella male crinita, *Öv. A. 3, 245*: with snaky h., crinitus angulibus, *Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 124*: by anal. of a comet: stella crinita, *Suet. Ner. 36*.

3. caesaries, *si. f.* (long, flowing h.): esp. of men, and usu. as ornamental: flowing hair (of Masinissa), promissa c., *Liv. 28, 35, med.*: to comb out his flowing h. (of Paris), pectere c., *Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14*: comely h., decora c., *Virg. (Of women's h., only poet.: Virg. G. 4, 337: Öv.)*. Hence, having such h., caesariatus, Pl.

4. coma (the h. as an ornament, whether of men or women; and by anal. of that which covers and adorns, as foliage, q. v.: usu. sing.): to tie back the h., comam religare, *Hor.*: h. curled with iron, calamistrata c., *Cic. Sext. 8, init.*: to divide the h. into steps (a kind of curls?), comam in gradus frangere, *Quint. 1, 6, fin.*. The pl. is poet.: *Virg. Aen. 1, 401*: *Öv.*. Hence, having h. ornamentally dressed, comatus, *Suet. Cal. 35*: *Mart.*: also comans, which is esp. used of animals having manes, creata: *Virg. Aen. 12, 6*.

5. pilus (a single h.; also in pl. or as collect. of the natural covering of men or animals): the h. of a horse's tail, caudae pilos equinae, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45*: of the h. forming the eyelashes, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 141*: cf. *Plin. 11, 37, 47*, in capite animalium cunctum homini plurimum pilus. Also fig., of what is valueless: v. STRAW.

6. villus (rough, shaggy h.; of goats, lions, etc.): animals clothed with shaggy h., animantes villis vestitae, *Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121*: *Virg. Öv.* 7. seta or saeta: v. BRISTLE. Other special terms are: the downy h. (as of an incipient beard), lanugo (v. DOWN); the small h. in the nostrils, vibrissae, *Fest.*: to pluck the h. out, depilio, *i. Mart.*: a person who has had his h. plucked, depilatus, glaber (v. HAIRLESS): one who has grey h., canus: v. GRAY-HAIRED. Phr.: he was within a hair's breadth of, etc., nil proplus est factum quam ut, etc., *Cic. Clu. 71, fin.*: not to deviate a hair's breadth from anything, non transversum ut alunt digitum (lit. finger's breadth) ab aliqua re discedere, *Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58*: not a h. the worse, ne pilo quidem deterior (cf. *Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, fin.*).

hair-cloth: 1. efflicum (prop. adj.): textum or stragulum being undraped: "vestis seu pannus ex pilis caprarum et hircorum contextus," *Forcell. s. v.*: *Varr. R. K. 2, 11, fin.*: *Cic. 2*, expr. by periphr.: v. *supr. (1)*.

hair-dresser: 1. tonsor: *Cic. Hor. v. BARBER*. 2. capitis et capilli condonator (more precisely): *Col. pref.* 3. cinerarius (a hair-curler: usu. a slave): *Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 129*: *Cat. 4*, ciniflo, onis (= cinerarius: enumerated among the tradesmen who attend ladies in *Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35*). 5. ornatrix: i. e. a lady's-maid: q. v.

hairiness: expr. by pilus: v. HAIR (5).

hair-less: 1. Of the head: calvus: v. BALD. 2. Of the body generally: 1. glaber, bra, brum (of men or beasts): *Varr.*: *Mart.*: v. SMOOTH. 2. depilatus (with the hair of the body artificially removed): *Mart.*: *Sen.* (in the same sense glaber is also found). 3. depilis (naturally or artificially): *Sen.*: *Apic.*

hair-oil, ointment: capillare, *is, n.*: *Mart. 3, 82, 28*.

hair-pin: crinale, *is, n.*: *Öv. Met. 5, 53*.

hair-powder: "pulvis capillaris." **hair-splitting (subs.):** disserendi apinae, *Cic. (of the subtle distinction of the Stoics), Fin. 4, 28, 79*: v. SUBTILTY.

hairy: 1. pilosus (with a natural covering of hair): *A. cheeks, p. genae, Cic. Varr. Fig.: A. leaves, p. folia*

Plin. 2, hirsutus (with rough hair): v. SHAGGY. 3. crinitus (having locks of hair: with handsome locks): v. HAIR (2). 4. comans: v. HAIR, 4, fin.: Fig.: a h. star, stella comans, *Öv.*: v. COMET. 5. capillaceus (of the nature of hair): h. leaves, folia capillacea, *Plin. 11, 25, 48* (who also has capillatus in same sense).

halberd: perh. bipennis ac. scécari: v. BATTLE-AXE.

halberdier: "miles bipenni armatus, halcyon: alcódo, alcýon: v. KING-FISHER. *As adj.* alcyonides (hal-): h. days, alcyonides dies, *Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 88*; alcédonia, *orum, Pl. Cas. prol. 26*.

hale (adj.): vāldus: v. HEALTHY.

hale (v.): v. TO HAUL.

half: A. Adj.: 1. dimidius (esp. with pars): the moon is larger than the h. (part) of the earth, luna est major quam d. pars terrae, *Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101*: *Caes.* In later writers with other words: a h. leg, d. crus, *Virg. 11, 95*. 2. dimidiatus: a h. moon, d. luna, *Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 5*: a month, d. mensis, *(Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, 129: Caes.*

B. Subj.: 1. dimidia pars: v. the work, d. pars operis, *Caes. Cic. v. supr. (1)*. 2. dimidium the h. of an hour, d. horae, *Lucil.*: the h. of an achievement, d. facti, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40*. Esp. in abl. after a compar.: Ireland less by h. than Britain, Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, *Caes. B. G. 5, 13*. 3. semis, isola, m. (strictly, the h. of an as): the old sestertius is two pounds and a h., dupondius et a. antiquus sestertius est, *Varr.*: the h. of Africa, s. Africæ, *Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 3*: heir to one h. of a property, heres ex semisse: v. HEIR. See also HALVES.

C. Adv.: usu. expr. by prefix semi-: v. foll. art. Phr.: well begun is h. done, dimidium facti qui coepit habet, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40*: the work being only h. done, "nonnisi dimidia parte operis perfecta": v. HALFWAY.

—afraid: semitrepidus: *Apul.*

—asleep: 1. semisomnus or semisomniscus: e. both forms in *Cic. Liv.* 2. semisopitus (rather stronger than *preced.*): *Liv. Öv.* 3. semisoporus (rare): *Sidon.*

—blood: v. HALF-BROTHER, HALF-SISTER.

—boot: perh. cilliga (a strong nailed boot worn by soldiers: it consisted of a thick sole and straps covering the foot and ankle): *Cic. Suet.*

—bred: hybrida (= mixto sanguine natus): v. HYBRID.

—brick: semiliter, *is, m.*: *Vitr.*

—brother: 1. By the mother's side: frater uterinus (= eodem matre natus, cf. *Nep. Cim. 1*): *Imp. Cod. 11*. By the father's side: frater consanguineus (= eodem patre natus): v. *Dict. Ant. p. 309*.

—burnt: 1. semitustus: *Liv.*: Tac. quasi-dimin. semustulatus, "singed": *Cic. Mil. 13, 33*. 2. semiamustus: *Suet.* 3. semicomustus: *Prud.*: *Sid.* 4. semicrematus, semicremus: *Öv.* (For syn., v. TO BURN).

—clothed: 1. semitectus: *Sen.*: *Apul.* 2. semilamictus: *Apul.*

—cooked: semicoctus: *Col. Plin.*

—dead: 1. semianima, e: *Virg.*: *Liv.* (also semianimus, *Lucr.*: *Liv.*).

2. semivivus: *Cic. Sen.* 3. semimortuus (rare): *Cat.* 4. seminec, necis (half-killed: the nom. does not occur): *Liv.*: *Virg.* 5. moribundus (on the point of death): v. DYING. Phr.: half-dead with hunger, enectus fame: v. FAMISHED.

—demolished: semiratus: a h. wall, s. murus, *Liv.*

—done, finished: 1. semifactus (rare): A. works, s. opera, Tac. Auct. B. Afr. 2. semipfectus (rare): *Suet.*

—eaten: semescus: *Hor.*: *Suet.*

—formed: semiformis, e: A. eggs, s. ova, *Col.*

—full: semiplenus: *Cic.*

—holiday: dies intericus (as dist. fr. dies festus or profestus): *Macr. 1, 16*

twit. Phr.: *that day is a h.* = *ejus diei pars dimidia ad cessationem operum, ad tertias agendas conceditur*: v. **HOLIDAY**.

half-hour: *semihora*: the (narrow) limits of a h., curriculum semihorae, Cic. *hab. perd.* 2, 6.

—**learned:** *semidictus*: Cic. *Plin.*

—**manned:** (*of a vessel*) *semipienus*: Cic. *Verr.* 5, 25, 63.

—**moon:** 1. *l. l. luna dimidiata, dimidia*: v. **HALF** (*adj.*). Also 1. *semiorbis*, *Amm.* 20, 3, *ad fin.* || *Fig.: the shape of a half-moon*: *luna, lunula*: v. **CRESCENT**.

—**mourning:** *dressed in h.*, *semipulvis*: *Sidon.*

—**open:** 1. *semiapertus*: *Liv.*; also, *semiapertus* (*semis*). *Ov.* *Am.* 1, 6, 4. *Divin.*, *semiapertus* (*hardly h.*). *Apul.* 2. *semipatens*: *Sidon.*

3. *semihans*: esp. *of lips*, s. *labellum*, *Cat.* 61, 216: *Apul.*

half-pound: 1. *semis, isis*: v. **HALF** (*substantive*). 2. *sestertia* (*semilibra*, *Apul.*): *Liv.* 5, 47, *ad fin.*: *Cato.*

—**ripe:** 1. *semimaturus*: *Pall.* 4, 10, *med.* 2. *semimaturus*: *Pall.* 9, 13.

3. *maiorescens, ntis* (*just beginning to ripen*): cf. *Plin.* 16, 26, 44.

—**save:** *semifer, era, erum*: *Virg.* *Plin.*

—**shaven:** *semiratus*: *Cat.*: *Apul.*

—**shut:** *semiclusus*: *Apul.*

—**sister:** *soror uterina, consanguinea*: comp. **HALF-BROTHER**.

—**year:** expr. by *sestertia, e* (*sestertia*): a h.'s command, s. *imperium*, *Caes.* *B. C.* 1, 9: *Cic.*

—**yearly:** *A. Adj.*: 1. *lasting half a year*: *sestertia*: v. *preced. art.*

|| *Occurring every half-year*: *quod bis in anno fit*. *B. Adv.*: *bis in anno*; *sæto quoque mense*.

—**written:** *insipiens*: v. **SILLY**.

halibut: *pleuronectes hippoglossus*: *Linn.*

hall: 1. *atrium* (*principal room in a Roman house; used for receptions*): *Cic.* *Hor.*: v. *Dict. Ant.* a. v. *domus*. The term was also applied to other similar halls: as, *atrium auctionarium* (*for auctions*), *Cic.* *Ag.* 1, 3, 7.

2. *conclabium* (*a place of public resort, esp. for business; whether roofed or not*): *Liv.* 7, 15, *extr.*: *Tac.* 3, *clitina* (*strictly, for the religious services of the curiae*; also, *for meetings of the senate*; less freq. *for other purposes*): *the h. of the Salii*, c. *Saliorum*, *Cic.* *Div.* 1, 17, *init.*: v. **SENATE-HOUSE**.

4. *basilica*: v. **COURT** (V.).

halloo (*interj.*): 1. *heus* (*to call attention*): *Pl.*: *Ter.* 2. *ohé* (*expressing surprise or annoyance*): cf. *Hor.* 8, 1, 5, 12.

hallow: *sacrilicium*, 1: v. **TO SACRIFY**.

hallowed: *sacer, sanctus*: v. **SACRED**.

hallucination: 1. *hallucinatio* (*hall.*): *Sen. Vit. beat.* 26, 5: *Arn.* 2. *somnium*: esp. in pl.: v. **DREAM, DELUSION**. (N.B.—The substantive *hallucinatio* does not occur in *Cic.*, but he has the verb: *the idle h.s of Epicurus*, *quæ Epicurus oeciatus alucinatus est*, *Cic.* *N. D.* 1, 26, 72.)

halm or haulm: *calamus*: v. **STALK**.

halo: *corona*: the word *halo* we may most fitly render by *corona*, *halo* nos docere coronam aptissime possumus, *Sen.* *N. Q.* 1, 2, 1 (*infr.* § 3, he seems to hesitate between this word and *æra* = *glæus*, *threshing-floor*).

halt (v.): 1. *Millit. t. t.*: 1. *consisto, stitui, stitum*, 3: *both armies h'd*, *constitit utrumque agmen*, *Liv.* 21, 46: *to h. from flight*, a *fuga* c. *Liv.* 10, 36, *med.*: *Caes.* (But *consisto* often signifies *to take up a position, stand one's ground*: *Caes.*: *Ag.* 1, 3, 7. 2. *agmen constitui, ut, stitum*, 3 (*to cause to h.*: *said of the general*): *he made his army h. a little while*, *paullisper agmen constituit*, *Sall. Jug. 49, fin.*: *Liv.*: *simly*, *signa constitueret*, *Liv.* 33, 10. (N.B.—Not *itiner* *desisto*, which is *to give over a march*: v. *Caes.* *B. G.* 5, 11: *substituto* is *to pause*, with the intention of going on again almost immediately: v. **TO STOP**.)

|| *To hesitate*: *haereo, haesito*: v. **TO FAULTER**.

|| *To limp*: whether lit. or fig.: 1. *claudico*, 1: *to h. in one's gait*, *incoesu c.*, *Justin.* 6, 2: *Cic.*

Suet. *Fig.*: *friendship seems as if were to h.*, *amicitia quasi c. videtur*, *Cic.* *Fin.* 1, 20, 69: *if our style h.s at all*, *si quid in nostra oratione c.*, *Cic.* *Or.* 3, 51, 198.

2. *claudo* or *clando*, 2 and 3 (rare): in fig. sense = *to be defective*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 8, 22. (N.B.—Acc. to analogy the verb should be of the second conj.)

halt (substantive): 1. *Of an army*: expr. by verb: *to come to a h.*, *to command a h.*, *consistere*, *agmen constitueret*: v. **TO HALT**.

|| *A flaw in a rhetorical composition*: expr. by verb or adj.: *there will be a h. in the verse*, *numerus claudus erit*: cf. *Gell.* 4, 7: v. **HALTING**, **TO HALT**.

halt, halting (adj.): *claudus*: v. **LAME**.

halter: 1. *capistrum* (*for animals*): *Varr.*: *Fig.*: *of the marriage tie*, *maritale c.*, *Juv.* 6, 43.

2. *stria, reata*: v. **NOSE**. 3. *laqueus* (*a noose*; hence, *a rope for hanging*): *to put a h. about one's neck*, *collum in laqueum inserere*, *Cic.* *Verr.* 4, 17, 37: *laqueum innectere fauces*, *Ov.* *Met.* 10, 378: v. **TO HANG**.

halter (v. tr.): *capistro*, 1: *Col.* 6, 19.

halting (adj.): v. **HALT**.

halve (v.): *ex aequo dividere, vitare, visum*, 3: *to h. the rolling year* (with ref. to *Proserpina*), *ex aequo volentem d. annum*, *Ov.* *Met.* 5, 505: *Lucan.*: v. **TO DIVIDE**. (N.B.—The verb *dimidio*, 1, is found in *Tert.*, who accuses the Docetae of dividing the person of Christ in half: "quid dimidias mendaculo Christum?" *de Carn. Chr.* 5.)

Phr.: *I will h. it* ("go halves") *with you*, *dimidium tecum partem dividam*, *Pl.* *Aul.* 4, 10, 41.

halved: *dimidiatus*: v. **HALF** (A.).

halves (usu. as *interj.*): in common: *to cry h.!* in c. *cloro*, *Sen.* *Ep.* 119, *init.*: more fully, "eja, in c., quodcumque sit lucet", *Phaedr.* 5, 7: cf. **TO HALVE** (fin.).

ham: 1. *The back of the knee*; in men or animals: *poples, litis*, m.: *the knees, and the h.s and the legs*, *genus, popliteusque*, et *crura*, *Col.* 6, 12, *med.*: *Virg.* *Aen.* 9, 762. (*Suffragio* is sometimes explained as the *ham*, cf. *Forrell.* a. v.; but it appears to denote the *ankle joint*, in animals: cf. *Col.* 6, 15, *extr.*)

|| *The thigh of a beast, for the table*: 1. *perna* (*salted and smoked*): *to salt a h.*, *p. salire*, *Cato R. R.* 162: *to hang up h.s to smoke*, *pernas in fumo suspendere*, *Cato*, 1 c.: *smoked h.*, *p. fumosa*, *Hor.* 8, 2, 117.

2. *pētiao*, or *petasio*, *ōnia*, m. (*a fore-quarter or hand*: acc. to others the *hind or broad part of a ham*): *the flesh of a h.*, *petasontis pulpa*, *Mart.* 3, 77, 6: *Varr.* *R. R.* 2, 4, *med.* *A small h. of the sort*, *pētiscutellus*: *Juv.* (N.B.—The *petaso* was eaten when *newly salted*; not dried like the *perna*.)

hamlet: *vicius, viculus*: v. **VILLAGE**.

hammer (substantive): 1. *malleus* (*a hammer or mallet*): *to beat out with a h.*, *malleo tennere, extendere*, *Plin.*: *Pl.* *A small h.*, *malleolus*: *Cels.*

2. *martellus* (*strictly a dimin. word*, cf. *Isid.* *Or.* 19, 7, 2, but which lost its dimin. force: *a heavy smith's hammer*): *Lucil.* in *Isid.* l. c.: cf. *Plin.* 7, 56, 57, § 195, where the ref. is to *smith's tools*. (Also written *martullus*.) *Marcus and marcellus* also originally had a similar meaning: *Isid.* l. c. 3. *tūdes*, is and *litis*, m. (an obsolete word = *malleolus*): *Fest.* a. v.

hammer (v. tr.): *malleo tundere*, *Plin.* 10, 1, 3; *excutere*, *Pl.* *Men.* 2, 3, 57: v. **HAMMER** (substantive).

Phr.: *to h. at a time* *amittit noctem et diem* (fig.), *eandem noctem diem noctemque tundere*, *Cic.* *Or.* 2, 39, *init.*: *to h. a thing into any one*, *aliquid inculcare aliquid*, *Cic.* *De.* 1, 28, 127 (but the *Eng.* is more forcible and homely); the *Lat.* may be strengthened by *litteram atque litteram*, or *litterando*: v. **REPEATEDLY**.)

hammerer: *malleator*: *Mart.*

hammock: *lectus suspensus*: *Cels.* 3, 18, *med.*: 1. *penula* (Kr.): cf. *Juv.* 1, 159.

hamper (substantive): 1. *quālus* or *quālum*: *wine-provers' h.s in which grapes are carried*, q. *vinematorii* [exceptiorique], in quibus uvae comportantur, *Ulp.* *Fig.* 33, 7, 8: *Cato R. R.* 11, *extr.*: *Virg.* 2. *fascina* (*any wicker basket*): v. **BASKET**. The forms *fascella, fascellus*, also occur. 3. *aero, ōnis*, m. (*for holding sand, earth*): *Plin.* 36, 14, 21: *Vitr.*

hamper (v.): 1. *impedio*, 4: *they are so h'd; they take a troop of maids with them*, *aeo impeditae sunt*; and *clillarum gregem secum ducunt*, *Ter.* *Heaut.* 2, 3, 4: *you will h. yourself*, *ipse te impedit* [ipse tu tua defensione implicabere], *Cic.* *Verr.* 2, 2, 18, 44: v. **TO HINDER**, **ENTANGLE**.

2. *implico*, 1: v. **TO ENTANGLE**.

3. *tineo, continuo, circumcido*: v. **TO PERTURB, SUIT IN**.

hamster: *mus cricetus* (Linn.).

hamstring (substantive): *poplitea nervus*.

hamstring (v.): *poplitum* (*poplite*) *aliquid succido*, *di. sum*, 3: *Virg.* *Aen.* 9, 762: *Petr.* 1: *Liv.*

hand (substantive): 1. *manus*, ūs, f.: *the right, left h.*, m. *dextera* or *dextra*, *sinistra* or *laeva* (v. **RIGHT, LEFT**): *the flat or the hollow of the h.*, m. *plana, concava*, *Sen.* *Ep.* 56, *init.*: *to pass a thing from h. to h.*, *aliquid de manu in m. tradere*, *Cic.* *Fam.* 7, 5, *fin.*: *to raise the h.s* (*in astonishment*), *manus tollere*, *Cic.* l. c. *med.*: *to lay the h. on the mouth* (*in token of silence*), m. *ad imponere*, *Coel.* in *Cic.* 8, 1, 4: *the shrine is on this h.*, *est ad hanc m. sacellum*, *Ter.* *Ad.* 4, 2, 37. Often used meton. 1: (1) = *power*: *these things are not in our h.s*, *haec non sunt in nostra m.*, *Cic.* *Fam.* 14, 2, *med.*: *to allow an enemy to escape out of your h.s*, *hostem manibus emittere*, *Liv.* 44, 36, *med.*; or with *de*, e (v. **GO**, **TO LET**): *to lay one's h. on any one* (*cause him to stop*), *manum aliquid infigere*, *Cic.* *R.* *Com.* 16, 48. (11) *violence*: *to lay violent h.s upon oneself*, *sibi manus afferre*, *Planc.* in *Cic.* (v. **SUICIDE**): in this sense often with *vis*: *to lay violent h.s upon any one*, *inferre vim et manus aliquid*, *Cic.* *Cat.* 1, 8, 21: v. **VIOLENCE**. (111) *meton.* for *work*: *to put a h. to anything*, *aliquid operi faciendo manus admoveo*, *Suet.* *Veep.* 8 (but *manus admoveo* may also express *violence*: cf. *Liv.* 5, 11, *extr.*): *I have the seventh book of my Origins in h.*, *septimum mihi Originum in manibus est*, *Cic.* *Sen.* 11, 38: *prompt of h.*, *manu promptus*, *Sall.* *Jug.* 7. (1v) with ref. to the reception of gifts: *to have clean h.s*, *manus pecuniae abstinentes habere*, cf. *Cic.* *Off.* 1, 40, 144, and *Hor.* *Od.* 4, 9, 37. See also *fol. art.*

2. *dextera* or *dextra* (acc. *manus*): *strictly the right h.*: *preferred to manus whenever the right hand would naturally be used*: *to give one's h.* (*in token of amity*), *d. dare*, *Liv.* 1, 7: *give me your h.*, *cedo d.*, *Ter.* *Heaut.* 3, 1, 84: *simly*, *dextram dextrae iungere* (when *mutuality* is intended), *Virg.*: *dextras copulari*, *Pl.*: *ye carry liberty and country in your (right) h.s* [the sword hand], *vos libertatem atque patriam in d. vestris portatis*, *Sall.* *Cat.* 58: *the pious h. will do no guilt*, *nil faciet sceleris pia d.*, *Hor.* 8, 2, 1, 54.

3. *palm* (*the palm of the h.*): also poet. *the entire h.*, esp. as *outstretched in supplication*: *chains confined her tender h.s*, *teneras arcabant vincula p.*, *Virg.* *Aen.* 2, 406: *with outstretched h.s*, *pennis p.*, *Cic.* *B. C.* 3, 98: *to take up water with the hollow of the h.*, *cava p.* *undam tollere*, *Virg.* *Aen.* 8, 69.

Phr.: *to bind a man h. and foot*, *aliquem quadrupedem constringere*, *Ter.* *Andr.* 5, 2, 24: *to have a h. in anything*, *interesse aliquid rei* (less homely than *Eng.*: v. **FARM, TO TAKE**): *to rise from h. to mouth*, in *horam vivere*, *Cic.* *Ph.* 5, 9, 25: *to have one's h. full* (*have enough to do*), *satis agere* (*the form satago, i. e. sat ago also occurs*):

when the Romans had their *h.s.* full, quum satis agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8: pass. impers., we are fighting vigorously, but have got our *h.s.* full, pugnantur acriter; agitur tamen satis, Cic. Att. 4, 15, fin.: *h.* to *h.*, i. e. at close quarters, cominus, opp. to *eminus*, which is used of fighting at a distance: Cic. Liv.: to clap the *h.s.* plaudere (v. TO CLAP).

||. *Handwriting*: *chirographum*: v. HANDWRITING. |||. *The index of a time-piece*: *gnōmon*, *ōnīs*, *m.* (of a dial): Plin. 2, 72, 74. *Of a clock or watch*, perh. *horarium index*, cf. Plin. 18, 27, 67.

hand, at: 1. praesto (with esse): where is your brother? he is close at *h.*, ubi est frater? pr. est, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20. Esp. of being at hand to assist: to be at *h.* to help on every occasion, ad omnia p. esse, Cic. Fam. 4, 8. 2. ad manum (ready to *h.*): the Romans had reinforcements at *h.* at home, Romanis ad rei supplementum esset, Liv. 9, 19, med.: Quint. 3. prae manu or manibus (of ready money, effects, etc.): not in Cic.: if the work of Caesar is at *h.* let it be fetched, si Caesaris liber p. manibus est, promi iubeas, Gell. 19, 8, med.: not to have (money) in *h.*, p. manu non habere, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 27: Ter. 4. sub manu (just close at *h.*): Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, med.: sub manu also occurs in similar sense, Suet. Aug. 49.

5. propē, propter: v. NEAR. (to be at *h.* (1.) adsum (ass.), ful. esse (absol. or with dat.): evening is at *h.*, vesper adest, Cic.: the day for the trial was at *h.*, aderat iudicio dies, Liv. 3, 12, init. (N.B.—When used of place, adsum is to be present.) (2.) subsum, irr. (to be close at *h.*: usu. absol.): there was a mountain close at *h.*, mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: the day for the elections being at *h.*, quum dies comitiorum subesset, Cic. Mil. 10, 42. (3.) advento, appeto: v. TO APPROACH.

—, by: manu (artificially, opp. to naturally): v. ART (I. 1).

—, in: 1. in manibus (of what is before one; the object of attention): to attend to the matter in *h.*, quae in m. sunt attendere, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: Cic. Att. 13, 47 (also inter manus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3, extr.): his paenegyric is in (everybody's) *h.s.*, est in manibus laudatio, Cic. Sen. 4, 12. 2. (of money) prae manu: v. AT HAND (3). Phr.: to take in *h.*, suscipere (v. TO UNDERTAKE): A. in *h.*, dextris inter se junctis (v. HAND, I. 2): the Nymphs *h.* in A. with the Graces, junctae Nymphis Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: to be in anyone's hands, i. e. power, v. HAND (I. 1).

—, on the one, the other: adv. expr. by hic . . . ille or the pron. adv. hic, illic: also by alter . . . alter (when a contrast is intended): cf. Vell. 2, 49, alterius ducta causa melior videbatur, alterius acrius firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia: see also L. G. § 366. The latter member may be strengthened by contra: accordingly as on the one *h.* these are wretched, so on the other, these are happy, ergo ut hi miseri, sic illi contra beati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 10. 2, et . . . et (where enumeration rather than contrast is intended: v. L. G. § 562): when one of the clauses is negative, et may be followed or preceded by neque (nec), not (N. G. § 564): (a situation) which on the one *h.* the sum does not reach, and on the other the deo can reach, quem et non coquit sol, et tangit ros, Varr. R. R. 3, 14: Cic. 3. quidem . . . at sed, autem, etc.: the rest indeed [on the one *h.*] have perished shamefully; Cato on the other *h.*, nobly, ceteri quidem foede perierunt, at Cato praecare Cic. Fam. 9, 18: cf. id. Sen. 11, 38, et corpora quidem excreverunt et defatigatione ingravescent; animi autem se exerceundo levantur: cf. Turrellin. a. v. quidem. 4. sometimes no word of contrast is expr. in the former clause (as often in Eng.): as, it is [on the one hand] perhaps wrong to say what you do not think, on the other *h.* to say no-

thing is clearly right, dicere fortasse quae sentias non licet, tacere plane licet, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, med.: on the one *h.* rather more fettered in rhythm, on the other, more free in dealing with language, numeris adstrictior paulo, verborum autem licentia liberior, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70.

hand, out of: colloq., as in phr. to do a thing out of *h.*, celeriter ac sub manu (= promptly) aliquid facere: cf. Suet. Aug. 49: v. PROMPTLY.

—, to: Phr.: what had happened to come first to *h.*, quod cuique temere ad manum venisset, Liv. 38, 21, med.: Quint.: *h.* to *h.*, i. e. in close quarters, cominus (v. HAND, I. fin.): to pass from *h.* to *h.*, per manus tradere, Hirt.: Liv.: v. TO HAND, HAND DOWN.

hand (v. tr.): 1. trādo, dīdi, dītum, 3 (to deliver to another): to *h.* a will to any one to read, testamentum tradere alicui legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: to *h.* a cup to any one, poculum alicui tr., Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96. 2. portitō, rexi, rectum, 3: to *h.* (hold out) a sword to any one, gladium alicui p., Cic. Mil. 3, extr.: of *h.*ing a guest something at table, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: cf. Cic. Coel. 26, fin., quum jam manum ad tradendum pyxidem porrexisset. 3. offerō, 3, irr.: v. TO OFFER.

— down: 1. trādo, dīdi, dītum, 3: to *h.* down religious rites, sacra facienda tr., Liv. 5, 52, med. Often with some such word as memoriae, famae: to *h.* a thing down to posterity, aliquid posteris tr., Liv. 8, 10, med.: this would be *h.*d down to posterity, hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Liv. 3, 67, init.: Cic. 2. prōdo, dīdi, dītum, 3 (usage similar to preced.): Cic. Nep.: also with abt. memoria, of what has been *h.*d down and preserved traditionally: Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Cic.

— over: trādo, 3: v. GIVE UP, DELIVER UP.

— round: 1. circumferō, 3, irr.: to *h.* round in bowls (a drink), in patetis c., Sall. Cat. 22: Pl. 2. dividō, 3: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

hand-barrow: (?) ferculum (anything adapted for carrying other things upon): v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

hand-bell: tintinnābŭlum: v. BELL.

hand-bill: 1. a chopper: perh. dōlābra: v. CHOPPER, HATCHET. ||. A single published sheet: libellus (the term applied to notices of confiscation or sale; playbills, etc.): cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 38, init.: Dial. de Or. 9, med. (There seems to be no classical authority for scheda or scida in this sense: in Quint. 1, 8, 19, it is = sheet, "page," q. v.)

hand-book: 1. enchiridion (ἐγκυρίδιον), i. n.: August. (title of book): M. L. 2. (pure Latin) libellus (any small book or short treatise): v. TREATISE (N.B.—No good authority for manuale in this sense.)

hand-breadth: palmus: Vitr. (v. Dict. Ant. p. 1227). *Of a *h.* in dimension*, palmāria, e: Varr.: Cod.

handcuff (subs.): usu. pl.: mēnicāe, arm. to put *h.s.* on any one, m. alicui inlucere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 1; m. addere, Sil. 17, 141; more forcibly, impingere, cf. Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76.

handcuff (v.): v. proceed art.

handful: 1. Lit.: 1. mēnīpŭlus (a *h.* of grass, hay, or the like): *h.s.* of fern, manipuli fulvi, Virg. G. 3, 297: Plin. 2. pŭgillus (as much as anyone can take up in the closed hand): a *h.* of lentils, p. lentis, Cato R. R. 118: Plin. (Pugnus of which this is dimn., late in this sense: Marc. Emp. cir. 400, A.D.) ||. Fig.: a very small quantity or number: Phr.: a *h.* of men, parva manus, Sall. Cat. 7, fin.; stronger, exiguae copiae, Nep. Milt. 4, extr. (of the Athenians at Marathon): cf. exiguae puppes, for a *h.* of ships, Lucan 3, 182: also abstr. for concit. by this *h.* of men the supremacy of the Lacedaemonians was shaken, qua paucitate percussa est Lacedaemoniorum potentia, Nep. Pel. 2: v. FEW.

hand-grenade: (?) malleolus bombardicus.

handicraft: artificium (only applicable to occupations requiring skill: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 2, init., where the special craft of an opifex is called artificium; and Off. 1, 42, init., where mere trades are called quaestus: to learn a *h.*, discere a., Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 31: to be engaged in any *h.*, in aliquo art. versari, Mart. Dig. 32, 65, § 2: Sen. (N.B.—Not opificium, which is rare = working.) Phr.: to get a poor living by some *h.*, manuum mercede Inopiam tolerare, Sall. Cat. 37: Ter. (N.B.—Not opera: which is manual labour, service.)

handicraftsman: artifex, lds.: v. ARTISAN.

handiwork: ōpus, ōpificium: v. WORK.

handily: perh. habiliter: cf. Liv. Epit. 57, scutum parum h. ferre.

handiness: perh. habilitas: v. DEXTERITY.

handkerchief: sudārium (strictly for wiping off perspiration: also for other uses: Cat.: Mart.: Suet. Divina, sudarium, Apul.

handle (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. anas: the *h.* of a drinking cup, poculi a., Virg.: the *h.* of a door, ostii a., Petr. Hence, having a *h.*, anatus: a vessel with *h.s.*, vas anatum, Col. 9, 15, post init. 2. manubrium (of a knife, sword, etc.: "haft"): the *h.* of a knife, cultelli m., Juv.: of a ladle, trullino m., Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62. Hence, manubriatus, furnished with a *h.*, Pall.: Arm.: a small *h.*, manubrium, Cels. 3. cāpŭlus (that by which anything is held): the *h.* of a plough, c. aratri, Or. Pont. 1, 8, 57: esp. of a sword: v. MILIT. ||. Fig.: occasion, opportunity: Phr.: to give as it were a *h.* for finding fault, tanquam ansum ad reprehendendum dare, Cic. Am. 16, ad fin.: I have taken the *h.* out of his hand (Prov.), exemi ex manu manubrium, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 12.

handle (v.): 1. Lit.: tracto, 1: what we taste, smell, *h.*, quae gustamus, olfacimus, tr., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: to *h.* a cup with greasy fingers, unctis tr. calicem manibus, Hor. Comp. pertracto (in same sense), Cic. Par. 5, 3, 38; contracto, more precisely, with manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11; attritio (esp. in such a manner as to defile): to *h.* books with polluted hands, libros contaminatis manibus at., Cic. Harusp. 13, init. ||. Fig.: to treat in a certain way: Phr.: (somehow) violently *h.*d, injuriosus tractatus, Cic. Man. 5, 11; male mulcatus (with blows), Phaedr. 1, 3, 9: v. TO TREAT, MANAGE.

handling: tractatio: v. TREATMENT.

handsome: 1. In appearance: 1. speciosus (of striking appearance, conspicuously good-looking): a *h.* woman, mulier a., Ov. A. A. 3, 421: a very *h.* man (Alciades), speciosissimus homo, Quint. 8, 4, 23: a *h.* establishment, a. familia, Sen. Ep. 87, 5: Petr. (Not in Cic. in this sense.) 2. pulcher or pulchre, formosus (the latter rarely of the male sex): v. BEAUTIFUL. 3. decorus (comely, becoming a man): to take pleasure in *h.* arms, in d. armis libidine habere, Sall. Cat. 7. 4. laetus (magnificent): a *h.* equipage, l. comitatus, Suet. Ep. 87, 4: v. SPLENDID. Phr.: a very *h.* young woman, egregia facie virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 50: Cic.: the *h.* appearance of a town, praecara species oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32: what a *h.* head of hair he has, caesaries quam decet! Pl. ||. Large: in phr., a *h.* fortune, opes speciosae, Tac. Agr. 44; fortuna sp., Quint. Decl.; ampla [amplissima] fortuna, Cic. Verr. 5, 8, 16. ||. Generous: liberalis: v. LIBERAL.

handsomely: i. e. liberally, laudably: praecare (admirably): Cic. Phr.: he shall now he has been *h.* treated, bene dicet secum esse actum faxo, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 2.

handsomeness: species (praeclara): **v. HANDSOME** (1, *fm.*). See also **GENEBOSITY**.

handwriting: 1. *chirographum*: to imitate any one's *h.*, alienicus *cl. imitari*, *Cl. N. D. 3, 30, 74*. 2. (meton.) minus or littera: *Alexis's hand was so neatly like your h.*, *Alexidis manus tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem litterae tuae*, *Cl. A. 7, 2, 3*.

handy: habilis, *e. easily managed*: or in act. sense, capable of managing easily: *scordis h. from their shortness*, *brevitate h. gladii*, *Liv. 22, 46*. (For act. sense, cf. *Cl. de Or. 1, 25, 115*). See also **SKILLFUL**.

hang: A. Trans. 1. *to suspend in any way*: 1. suspendo, *di. sum*, 3: *to hang up* *h.* *in the wind*, *pernas a. in vento*, *Cato: the swallows h. its nest to the rafters*, *tigna* (in prose a prep. is more usual: *v. inf. II*) *nidum a. hirundo*, *Virg. G. 4, 307*. 2. *figo*, *affigo*, 3: *v. TO FASTEN*. II. *to take away life by hanging*: suspendo, 3: In this sense usu. foll. by *de*, *e*, in arborē: cf. *Cl. de Or. 2, 69, 278* (de ficu); *id. Verr. 3, 23, 57* (in oleastro); *Quintil. 6, 3, 82* (ex ficu); or *abl. alone*, *Tac. Ger. 12* (arboribus); also by *dat.*, *Vet. Leg. in Cl. Rab. perd. 4, 13* (infelici arbori): *Liv. 1, 26, med.* (The precd. prod. but not necessarily imply that death ensues: cf. *Cl. Verr. 3, 23, 57, extr.*) Also *absol.*, *take a rope and h. yourself*, *capias restiti ac te suspendas*! *Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 184* (see also *infra*, *Phr.*): *Phr. to i. oneself*, *suspensio vitam finire*, *Suet. Aug. 65, med.* (*v. HANGING, sub.*); *fances nudo elidere*, *Sen. Prov. extr. 3: go and be h'd*, 1 (*abi*) in *malum crucem*, *Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 21*; *abi dierctus*, *dierctoe*, *Pl. (pass.)*: *you be h'd*, *vapula*! *Pl. Am. 1, 1, 217*. III. *to allow to droop*: *demitto*, *si. sum*, 3: *to h. down the head* (of lilies), *caput d.*, *Ov. Met. 10, 192*: cf. *Hor. S. 1, 9, 20*: *v. TO LOWER*.

IV. *to cover by hanging*: 1. *vestio*, 4 (*to cover ornamentally*): *to h. walls with pictures*, *parietes tabulis v.*, *Cl. Verr. 4, 55, 123*: *v. TO CLOTHE*. 2. *velo*, 1 (*poet.*): cf. *Virg. Aen. 2, 249*, *delubra festa velamus fronde*; and *Ov. F. 6, 312*. B. Intrans. 1. *lit.*: *pendeo*, *pendi*, *pensum*, 2: *the drop h. from the nose*, *a naso stilia p.*, *Mar. 7, 77, 5*: *Cl. also*, *foll. by ex* (*Cl. Verr. 4, 26, 66*), *de* (*Petr. 30, init.*), or *abl. alone*, when there is an attributive, *Virg. Aen. 2, 546*: *a tiger's skin h. down his back*, *tigridis exuviae per dorsum p.*, *Virg. Aen. 11, 577*. *Fig.*: *to h. on the crest of the wave*, *in summo fluctu p.*, *Virg. Simly.*, *comp. pendendo* (*to h. down*: only in pres. tense): *Liv. Suet.*

II. *Fig.*: *to h. upon*: *be riveted with attention*: 1. *stapeo*, *ui*, 2 (*to h. "breathless"*): cf. *Cl. Fin. 2, 23, fm.*, *haec quum loqueris, nos barones stupeamus*: also *Virg. Aen. 1, 495*: *Hor. Od. 2, 14, 31*. 2. *perh. pendeo*, *de*, and *Ov. Lucr. 1, 38*: *a iuo pendet spiritus ore*, "his very breath h. upon thy lips". See also **TO ENCHAIN**. III. Also *fig.*: *to h. upon*: i.e. *to hover near*, esp. with hostile intent: 1. *perh. immineo*, *ui*, 2 (*to overhang, threateningly*): cf. *Auct. B. Alex. 7*, *imminentibus inque insistentibus v. TO THREATEN*. 2. *haereo*, *si. sum*, 2 (*to stick close to, pursue pertinaciously*): *full exp.*, *h. in terga* (*tergis*, *Curt.*) *bostium*, *Liv. 1, 14*.

— **back:** *gravor*, 1 (*to make a difficulty about anything*): *dubitō*, 1: *v. TO HESITATE, DECLINE*.

— **ON:** *pendeo*, 2: *v. TO DEPEND*.

— **OVER:** *impendo*, *immineo*: *v. TO OVERHANG, IMPEND*.

— **TO:** *haereo*, *adhaereo*: *v. TO CLING TO*.

hangdog: *furdifer*, *eri*: *Cl. Vat. 6, extr.*

hanger: *perh. pugio*, *cula*, *m.*: *v. DAGGER, SWORD*.

hanger-on: *assecla*, *clens*: *v. DEPENDENT*.

hanging (*sub.*): 1. *Death by hanging*: *suspendium*: (*a person*) *killed*

by a. suspensio interemptus, *Plin. 28, 1, 2*: *Cl. Suet.*: *v. TO HANG* (*A. 1, phr.*). II. Only in *pl.*, *hanging drapery*: *aulaeae, orum* (*curtains, awnings*), *a. bedstead with splendid h.s.*, *aulaeae superbia sponda*, *Virg. Aen. 1, 697*: *Hor. S. 2, 8, 54*: *v. CURTAIN, DRAPEERY*.

hanging (*adj.*): 1. *penalla*, *e*: *A. chandlers*, *p. lynchuchi*, *Plin. 34, 3, 8*: *penalla* is also used of all structures not on the ground-floor, as in *penalla borti*, *Curt. 5, 1, med.*: *Plin.*: *Vitr.* 2. *pendulus* (*of a nature to hang down*, *pendulous*: chiefly *poet.*): *A. cheeks*, *p. genae*, *Plin. 14, 22, 28*: *h. develop* (*of oxen*) *p. palmaria*, *Ov. Met. 7, 117*: *Hor.*: *Mart.* 3. *pendens*, *nis* (*actually h. at the time*: *allowed to hang down*): *arma h. down* (*awkwardly*), *d. brachia*, *Quint. 2, 13, 8*: *Pl.*: *comp. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44*. 4. *fluens*, *nis* (*loosely h.*): *A. cheeks*, *f. buccae*, *Cl. de Or. 2, 66, 266*: *Virg.* See also **DROOPING, FLABBY**.

hangman: *carifex*, *icls*: *v. EXECUTIONER*. (Very oft. a term of reproach, *Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 12*).

hanker after: *perh. expeto*, 3: *v. TO LONG FOR*.

hap (*sub.*): *fors*; *quod fit casu*: *v. CHANCE*.

hap-hazard: *Phr.*: *in a h. way*, *temere* [*acc. fortuito*]: *Cl. v. RANDOM* (*AT*).

hapless: *misere*: *v. UNFORTUNATE*.

haply: *fortasse*: *v. PERHAPS*. **hapoon:** 1. *accido*, *di*, 3 (*this and foll. verbs in present sense only in 3 pers. sing. and pl.*: of either *unfortunate* or *fortunate events*: often with *dat.*): *it h'd to be full moon*, *accidit ut esset luna plena*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 29*: *Cl.*: *Nep.*: *it h'd very unfortunately that you did not see him*, *accidit perincommode quod eum non vidisset* (where the latter clause is the subject), *Cl. Att. 1, 17, 1*: the *subl.* may also be an *infin.*, *Cl. Fam. 6, 11*, *ne enim acciderat mihi opus esse*: *to h. fortunately for any one*, *aliquid satis opportune ac*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 22*: *Cl. (N.B.—I, you, he h'd to be, must be expr. by accidit ut essem, esset*: *comp. infra*). The simple verb *cadere* also occurs (rarely) in this sense: *if caught unlooked for*, *si quid advenit casurum foret*, *Liv. 35, 13, fm.*: cf. *Cl. Fam. 5, 19, med.*, *quum aliter res occidisset ac putasset*. 2. *contingo*, *tigi*, 3 (*to fall to the lot of any one*, *with dat.*): *it does not h. to everybody* (*is not everybody's good luck*), *non culvis homini contingit* (with *infin.* as *subl.*), *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36*: also *absol.*, *that h'd through no fault of mine*, [*nulla*] *mea culpa id contingit*, *Cl. de Or. 2, 4, 15*. (*Contingo* is most freq. used of what is *fortunate*, but not always so, cf. *Cl. Ph. 2, 7, 17*, *tibi idem* [*acc. factum*] *quod illis accidit contingisset*). 3. *evenio*, *veni*, *ventum*, 4 (*to come to pass*: not necessarily implying accident): *I feared those things would h. which have done so*, *timebam ne eveniret ea quae acciderunt*, *Cl. Fam. 6, 21*: *we h'd to be at the Privernat estate*, *evenit ut in Privernat essemus*, *Brut. in Cl. de Or. 2, 55, 224* (but *Cl.* himself would prob. have said *accidit*): *v. TO OCCUR, TURN OUT* (*intr.*). 4. *no, factus*, *istri* (*to take place, whether accidentally or not*): *how h.s. it, qui fit* (*ut*)? *Hor. S. 1, 1, 1*: *as often h.s. quod per sepe fit*, *Cl. Am. 20, 75*; *ut fieri solet*, *ib. 21, 77*. (For *usu venire*, *v. TO EX-PRIMENT*.)

happy: *bēnē*, *beatē*, *felicitē*: for *SYN. v. HAPPY*.

happiness: 1. *felicitas* (strictly, *luckiness, good-fortune*): *real* (*substantial*) *h.*, *solida f.*, *Plin. 7, 44, 45, fm.*: cf. *Cl. Ph. 2, 24, 57*, *si potest illa esse in aeternitate*. 2. *usu*, better expr. by *beatitas*, *beatē*: *it follows that h. consists in virtue*, *efficitur honestate una vitam contineri beatam*, *Cl. Tusc. 5, 15, 44*: also in *phil. lang.* the neut. *bea-*

tum may be used *subs.*, cf. *Cl. I. c. § 45*, *quid poterit beatum intelligi? all things which tend to h., omnia quae ad beate vivendum ferunt*, *Cl. Join.*: *bone beatique* [*vivere*], *Cl. Pur. 1, extr.* (*N.B.—Beatitas, beatitudo*, suggested by *Cl. N. D. 1, 34, 95*, are very rare in later writers). 3. *commodum*, esp. in *pl.* (*interest, advantage, comfort*): *to seek the h. of one's subjects*, *eorum quibus praesidia commoda* [*utilitatis*] *servire*, *Cl. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8*. *Comp.* the use of *bona*, *Virg. G. 2, 458*. *Phr.*: *it was my A.... mihi contigit* (*fol. by infin.*), *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 41*: *v. TO HAPPEN*. See also **FELICITOUSNESS**.

happy: 1. Of human life: 1. *beatus* (*truly h.*): *A. the man*, *b. ille*, *quid....*, *Hor. Epod. 1, init.*: *Cl.*: *v. HAPPINESS* (2). 2. *felix*, *icls* (*lucky, successful*): used *poet.* of *real happiness*: *thrice and more than thrice h.*, *ter et amplius*, *Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17*. 3. *fortunatus* (*favoured of fortune*): *supremely h.* (*husbandman*), *nimum f.*, *Virg. G. 2, 458*: *v. FORTUNATE*. 4. *faustus*: *v. AUSPICIOUS*. II. Of language, *vell. chosen*: *idoneus, aptus, accommodatus* ad rem: *v. APPROPRIATE*. Or *perh. felix*: *v. FELICITOUS*. III. *Successful in treating a subject*: *felix*: cf. *Plin. 34, 8, 19* § 10, *Praxiteles marmore feliciore*: also *Hor. A. P. 34*, *infelix operis summa*.

harangue (*sub.*): *contio* (*conelo*), *ōnia*, *f.* (*an address delivered to a popular assembly, to soldiers*): *he delivered an h. before the soldiers*, *c. apud milites habuit*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 71*: *Cl.*: *riotous h.s.*, *turbulentes c.*, *Cl.* See also **EPHECH**. *To deliver an h.*, *contionari*: *fol.* by *apud*, *Caes. B. C. 1, 7*; by *ad*, *Suet. Aug. 84, extr.*

harangue (*v.*): *contionor*, 1: *v. PRECED. ART.*

haranguer: *contionator*: *v. Cl. Cat. 4, 5, 9* (*in bad sense*).

harass: 1. In gen. sense: 1. *solicito*, 1 (*to disquiet, render uneasy*): *many things h. and annoy me*, *multa me a. anguntque*, *Cl. Att. 1, 18, 1*: *Ter. Join.* [*animum*] *excruciat* *et a.*, *Cl. Fin. 1, 16, 50*. 2. *veho*, 1 (*stronger than preceded*): *to be h'd with grave alarms*, *magnis terroribus vexari*, *Nep. Att. 9, med.*: *veho* is oft. used of *rough usage, maltreatment*, by soldiers or others: *v. Lat. Dict. s. v.* 3. *fatigo*, *defatigo*, 1 (*the latter inflected*): *to weary out, wear out*: cf. *Vell. 2, 34*, [*Creta insula*] *per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat*: *v. TO WEARY*. 4. *exagito*, 1 (*to h. continually*: *keep in a state of alarm*): *h'd in war by the Sueti for many years*, *ab Suevis multos annos exagitati*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 1*: *v. TO TROUBLE*. 5. *distineo*, *ui*, *tentum*, 2 (*to draw different ways*): *to be h'd by lawsuits*, *litibus distineri*, *Nep. Att. 9, med.*: *v. TO DISTRACT*. 6. *exerceo*, 2 (*to keep engaged*; *trouble*): *Cl.* II. In milit. sense, *to molest*: *carpo*, *pul-* *ptum*, 3 (*to keep up a series of attacks upon*): esp. with another verb: [*agmen hostium*] *male habere et c.*, *Caes. B. C. 1, 63*; *c. atque impedire*, *ib. 78*; *c. atque premere*, *Liv. 8, 38, med.* See also **TO DISTRACT**.

harassing (*adj.*): *molestus* *v. TROUBLESOOME, ANNOYING*.

harbinger: 1. *praenuntius*, *f. -a*: *the bird the h. of dawn*, *lucis pr. ales*, *Ov. F. 2, 767*: *stars the h.s. of great misfortunes*, *stellae magnarum calamitatum pr.*, *Cl. N. D. 2, 5, 14*. 2. *antecursor*: *v. FORERUNNER*.

harbour (*sub.*): *portus*, *its*: *the h. of Caesida*, *p. Caesidae*, *Cl. Man. 12, 33*: *to sail out of h.*, *e portu solvere* (*opp. to in*: *ex alto* *invehi*), *Cl. Mur. 2, 4*: *to reach a h.*, *p. capere*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 36*; *p. tenere*, *Ov. H. 17* (78), 198: *Cl. Fig.* = *place of refuge, retreat*: *to betake oneself to the h. of philosophy*, *se in portum philosophiae conferre*, *Cl. Fam. 7, 30*: *the senate was the h. and refuge of kings, peoples, nations, regum, populorum et nationum p. erat et refugium*

senatus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, *init.* Abounding in *h.* portuosus: Sall. Cic. *h.* having no *h.* minime portuosus, Cic. Fam. 6, 20 (navigatio minime p.).

harbour (v.). I. Trans. : to give refuge or shelter to (hospitio) ex-cipio, c. p. l. ceptum, 3: v. TO ENTERTAIN. Cum, Liv. 26, 25, *med.*, cum ne quis urbe, lecto, mensa, lare reciperet: v. TO ARRIVE. II. Intrans. : to find shelter (of animals). 1. obaleo, obdoli, sessum, 2 (to beast): frogs *h.* in ponda, ranae stagna obs, Plin. 11, 18, 19. 2. stabilior, 1: to *h.* among the stones (of fish), in petris st., Col. 8, 16, *ad fin.*

harbourer: receptor: a *h.* of thieves, furum r., Ulp. Dig. 11, 18, 13. Cic. has receptor in sim. sense, ipse ille latro-num occultator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 10, 51.

harbourless: importuosus: Sall. Plin. jun.

harbour-master: limenarches (Λιμεναρχης): Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4 (puro Lat. magister portus, Cic. Att. 5, 15, *extr.*).

hard (adj.). I. To the touch: 1. durus: things soft and *h.*, mollia, dura, Or. Met. 1, 20: Hor. v. Virg.: more fully, d. tactu, Plin. 26, 8, 30. Very *h.*, praedurus, Tac. Plin. 2, 2, rigidus (in this sense chiefly poet.): v. STIFF, RIGID. II. To some other sense: durus: a *h.* (opp. to flexible) voice, d. vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15: Cic. See also **HARSH**. III. Fig.: trying, distressing: 1. durus: a *h.* condition, d. conditio, Cic. Mur. 23, 47: *h.* times, d. tempora, Liv. 34, 3, *med.*: to live a *h.* life, d. vitam vivere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 5: 'tis *h.*, durum! Hor. Od. 1, 24, *extr.*. 2. asper, atra, durum (rough: hence, abounding in difficulties): *h.* (trying) circumstances, res *h.*, Sall. Cat. 10: Cic. v. HAZARDOUS. 3. gravis, e: v. GRIEVOUS. 4. Iniquus (strictly, unfair): *h.* hence, praising severely upon): cf. Cic. Quint. 2, 8, quid hoc iniquus aut indignus dici potest: v. UNFAIR. 5. Indignus (unworthy, undeserved): to look upon anything as very *h.*, pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40, *init.* Phr.: *h.* conditions, conditiones tristes, Liv. 21, 12, *med.*: gravior atque acerba [imperata], lb. c. 13, *extr.*: peius *h.* *h.* terms indeed, but necessary, pax magis necessaria quam aequa, lb. c. 13, *med.* IV. Difficult: difficilis, arduus: v. DIFFICULT. V. Unfeeling: durus: v. **HARD-HEARTED**. VI. Of cold, excessive: acer, asper: v. KEEN.

hard (adv.). Phr.: to strive *h.*, eniti (v. TO STRIVE): to fight *h.*, enixe dimicare, Liv. 8, 17: to work *h.*, enixe operam dare, Liv. 6, 40, *init.*: to incur-bere in ad aliquam rem, Cic. (v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF): to drink *h.*, perpotare (v. TO DRINK, BOOZE): it goes *h.* with any one, in [magna] discipline alius res vertitur, Liv. 29, 7, *init.*: *h.* earned prize money, collecta viatica multa aerumina, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: *h.* beset with perils, multis undique cincta [Sicilia] periculis, Cic. (v. TO SURROUND): a *h.* fought field, atrox proelium, cf. Liv. 21, 79: durum proelium, lb. 40, 16, *med.*

harden: A. Trans. : I. Lit.: to make hard: 1. duro, 1: to *h.* the hoofs (of a mule), ungulas d., Col. 6, 37, *fin.*: Plin.: esp. in p. part.: snows *h.* on the ground, duratae soli nives, Hor. Liv. 2, 2, 2. II. Fig.: to render hardy or callous: 1. duro, 1: to *h.* the limbs, the mind, membra, animum d., Hor. 8, 1, 119: to *h.* an army by endurance of danger, patientia periculum exercitum d., Vell. 2, 78: *h.* to every crime, ad omne scelus duratus, Tac. 2. Induro, 1: to *h.* the mind, animum ind., Sen. Ep. 51, 5. To become *h.*, obdurescere (to become callous, insensible): I have become quite *h.* to that, jam ad ista obduruius, Cic. Att. 13, 2: also

indurescere (to become confirmed), Quint. 1, 3, 12. B. Intrans. : to become hard: 1. duresco, dūri, 3: v. TO GET *h.* (in freezing), d. humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Virg.: Tac. 2. Induresco, 3: before the grains of corn quite *h.*, ante quam ex toto grana indurescant, Col. 2, 21, *init.*. 3. obduresco, 3 (more freq. in fig. sense): Cato: Varr. See also TO CONGEAL, CURDLE.

hardened (part. adj.): chiefly in phr., to be or become *h.*: v. TO HARDEN (A. II.).

hard-listed: āvārus: v. GRASPING.

hard-fought: v. HARD ADVERS.

hard-hearted: durus, ferreus, inhumānus esp. in combination: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 46, *init.*, quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumānus? v. CRUEL, UNFEELING.

hard-heartedness: 1. crudelitas: v. CRUELTY. 2. ingenium durum atque inexorabile: cf. Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 13.

hardihood: durum os: v. EFFRONTERY.

hardily: dūrtiter (in hardship and toil): Ter. Phr.: brought up *h.*, a puero labore patientiaque assuefactus: v. TO ACCUSTOM.

hardiness: i. e. of bodily constitution: robur, ōris: v. ROBUSTNESS, ENDURANCE.

hardly: I. With hardness, severity: dūre, dūrtiter: crudeliter: v. SEVERELY, HARSHLY. II. With difficulty: vix, aegre: v. DIFFICULTY (I., *fin.*). III. Scarcely: vix: v. SCARCELY.

hard-mouthed: Phr.: a *h.* horse, durior equus, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 30.

hardness: I. As physical quality: dūrtitas or dūrtiles, et (the former usu. in Cic.): *h.* (insensibility) of mind or body, d. animi, corporis, Cic. Dom. 36, *extr.*: Lucr. See also **HARSHNESS**. II. Severity: 1. Iniquitas: *h.* of the times, in. tempus, Liv. 35, 16, *fin.* 2. Sceleritas: v. BITTERNESS. III. Hard condition: dūrtitas, labōres, etc.: v. **HARDSHIP**.

hardship: I. Something unfairly imposed: injūria, v. INJURY. To look upon anything as a *h.*, aegre, graviter ferre, foll. by acc. and inf., Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: graviter et acerbe ferre, id. Verr. 1, 1, 58, 151. II. Trial, privation: 1. labor (trying toil): to be worn out by no *h.*, nullo l. fatigari, Liv. 21, 2, 2, *med.*: the *h.* of a soldier's life, militaria l., Liv. 23, 18, *fin.*: v. TOIL. 2. milium (evil in gen.: chiefly poet.): (the Ligurian) insured to *h.*, assuetus malo, Virg. G. 2, 168: esp. in pl., the cruel *h.* of exile, of war, dura fugae m., dura belli, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 28: (an army) proof against all human *h.*, adversus omnia humana m. duratus, Liv. 23, 18.

3. aerumna (afflicting, trying labour): prize-money accumulated with much *h.*, collecta viatica multis aer., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26. Phr.: to grow insured to *h.*, duritiae patientiaque insuescere, Tac. Ann. 6, 34: abounding in *h.*, asper: the siege became every day more trying, attended with *h.*, erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio, Caes. B. G. 5, 45.

hardware: ferramenta (iron tools): Varr. R. R. 1, 23, *med.* A *h.* manufacturer, ferramentarius, Firmic. Phr.: all kinds of *h.*, cūjuscūq; generis instrumenta quae de ferro fabricantur.

hard-won: v. HARD (adv.).

hard-working: v. INDUSTRIOUS.

hardy: 1. durus: the brave and *h.* Spartans, fortes et d. Spartiatae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, *init.*: the Ligures a *h.*, warlike race, Ligures durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48, *med.* 2. robustus: v. ROBUST, STRONG. 3. expr. by circuml., patiens inediae, laboris, frigoris, etc.: com. Sall. Cat. 5, *init.*

hare: lepūs, ōris, m.: the *h.* is the only animal that superfetates, l. omnium solus superfetatur, Plin. 8, 55, 81 (a female *h.*, l. femina): the timid *h.*, pavidus l., Hor.: the long-eared *h.*, auritus l., Virg.: Caes. Dimin., lepusculus (a poor little *h.*), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, *extr.*:

hare's fur, lana leporina, Ulp. Dig. 32, 70, 9: a *h.* skin, pelis leporina.

hare-bell: campanula rotundifolia (Cycl.).

hare-brained: temerarius: v. RASH.

hare's ear: (a plant): dupleuron, l. w.: Plin.

hare's foot: (a plant): ligopus, pōdis, f.: Plin.

hare-lip: labrum fissum: cf. Cels. 12, 6. (Labrisculum, Farr.).

hare-lipped: cul labrum fissum est: v. PRECED. ART.

harem: gynaeceum (strictly the women's part of a house): Lucr. Mort. Pers. 21, *med.* Phr.: to buy female captives for a *h.*, captivas coemere quae pellicae [regia, etc.] fiant: v. CONCUBINE.

hark (interj.): beus! cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 107, Syre, Syre, inquam, heus, heus, Syre!

harken: audio, 4: v. TO HEAR, LISTEN, OBEY.

harklequin: perb. sannio, morio: v. JESTER.

harlot: 1. mētrix, icia, f.: Ter.: Cic. v. PROSTITUTE. 2. scortum, neut.: Ter.: Cic.

harlotry: (a term of reproach): mētricitium: to practise *h.*, m. facere, Suet. Cal. 40, *extr.*: see also DEBAUCHERY.

harm (subs.): damnum: v. DAMAGE, INJURY.

harm (v.): nocēre, 2 (with dat.). laedo, si sum, 3 (with acc.): v. TO HURT, INJURE.

harmful: nocivus, noxius: v. HURTFUL.

harmless: I. Not hurtful (of things): 1. innocuus: a species of wolf, *h.* to man, luporum genus homini innocuum, Plin. 8, 34, 52. 2. Innocens, ntis: draughts of *h.* Lesbian, in pocula Lesbii, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: Plin. 3. Innoxius: Plin. II. Free from malice: 1. innocuus (of a nature to do no wrong): Ov. Met. 9, 371. 2. innocens: v. INNOCENT, BLAMELESS.

3. expr. by circuml., fraude malitiae liber, carens: v. MALICE. III. Unharmful: inculpatus: v. SAFE.

harmlessly: expr. by adj.: we have lived *h.*, viximus innocue, Ov.: v. **HARMLESS** (II.). Comp. sine fraude, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 20.

harmlessness: innocētia: a g ferorum animalium, Plin.

harmonious: harmonicus: scient. & c.

harmonics: harmonicūs, ēs, f.: Vitr. **harmonious**: I. Of sounds: 1. concors, dis: a *h.* sound, c. sonus, Ov. M. 5, 604. 2. cōsonus (of the strings of the lyre, c. fila lyrae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60.

3. cōnōrus: v. MELODIOUS, TUNE-FUL. II. Fig.: well suited to each other, agreeing: 1. concors, rdīs: a well-ordered and *h.* condition of the state, moderatus et c. civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 18. 2. expr. by concino, ul, centum, 3: all the parts of the universe being *h.*, omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: v. TO HARMONIZE.

3. concens, conspirans: cf. Cic. N. D. 1. c. See also CONSISTENT, AGREEING (adj.).

harmoniously: I. Of sounds: cōsonanter: Vitr. II. Fig.: concorditer: to live with any one very *h.*, cum aliquo concordissime vivere, Cic. Rab. perd. 5, *init.*

harmonize: A. Trans. : to adjust harmoniously: 1. compōnō, pōnū, itum, 3: esp. to adjust differences, quarrels: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 10 [componere lites]. 2. expr. by consensio, cōbaserē, concino: to *h.* the elements of the universe, efficiere ut mundi partes apte inter se cōbaserent atque consentiant: v. TO AGREE, FIT TOGETHER.

B. Intrans. : I. Of musical sounds: 1. concino, ul, centum, 3 (usu. merely to sing or sound together): more fully, consensare atque concinere, Cic. in Col. 12, 3, *med.* 2. expr. by concensus, ūs: to *h.* in various ways, varios aequabiliter concensus efficiere, Cic.

Rep. 6, 18. cf. Sen. Ep. 8, 10. V. HARMONY. (Consonance denotes simply a conjunction of sounds: cf. Sen. l. c.)

II. Of other things: to fit harmoniously together: 1. concinno, 3. see you how well these things *h.* videntur ad haec c. Cf. Plin. 5, 28, 83 (where the term is thus explained, respondent extrema prima, media utriusque, omnia omnibus) cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19. 2. cōhaerere, 2: v. TO FIT TOGETHER. 3. consensio, 4: v. TO AGREE.

harmony: I. Of sounds: 1. concentus, *us*: h. of sounds, sonority. Cf. Cic. Off. 1, 40, extr.: Sen. v. TO HARMONIZE (B. I., 2). 2. concordia, 4. of sounds, c. vocum. Cf. In Col. 12, 2, med. 3. harmonia: cf. Vitruv. 5, 4, but strictly harmonia is rather a *tune, melody*, and does not imply consonance: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27, where canere ad harmoniam is to sing in tune. 4. harmonica, harmonica (the science of music): Vitruv. 5, 4. (Symphonia is music in general, a concert.) II. Fig.: agreement: 1. convenientia: h. of courts (with each other), c. partium, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14. Joīn. convenientia consensusque [nature]. Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 28; c. et conjunctio, id. Div. 2, 60, init. 2. consensus, consensio: v. AGREEMENT (comp. *supr.* 1). 3. concentus, *us* (rare in this sense): Joīn. consensus [doctrinarum] concentusque, Cic. Or. 3, 6, 21. 4. concordia (esp. of feeling): the h. of classes, c. ordinum, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4: v. CONCORD. 5. cōhaerentia (the right adjustment of parts): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155. Phr.: in h., concorditer (v. HARMONIOUSLY): to be in h., consentire, concordare, congruere, concidere: v. TO HARMONIZE, AGREE.

harness (subs.): of harness, *etc.*: 1. instrumenta equestrum: Isid. Or. 20, 16, *lem*. 2. ornamenta, orum: h. for oars, asses, or, bubas, asina, Cato, R. R. 10, 11. 3. ornatus, *us* (esp. of a splendid kind): in princely h., regio insinatus o., Plin. 8, 42, 64 (where Jan. reads, regio insinatu ornatus): v. EQUIPMENT. 4. equestris arma: two sets of h., *hina* eq. arma, Liv. 35, 23, extr. Phr.: a horse fit for the saddle or to go in h., ad vecturam [ad rhedam] idoneus equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, ad fin. (Forcell.). to die in h. (fig.), in actu mori, Sen. Ep. 8, init. See also ARMOUR.

harness (v.): 1. jungo, adjungo, 3: v. TO YOKK. 2. insterno, 3: v. TO SADDLE.

harp (subs.): lyra (see Dict. Antiq. R.V.). V. LYRE. To play on the h., psallo, 1, 3: Cic.

harp (v.): 1. Lit.: psallo, cāno (Bdibus): v. TO PLAY (on an instrument). II. Fig.: to keep reiterating the same thing: h. r.: you are always harp on the same string, cantilenam eandem canis, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10: he was ever harp on the theme of these women's characters, harum mores cantabat mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 19: what the ill-natured poet keeps harp upon, quod malevolens poeta dicat, Pl. prol. 22.

harpist (subs.): psaltes, *ae*, m.: f. psaltria: v. LYRIST.

harpoon (subs.): *jæculum hamatum (Kr. and Georg.).

harpoon (v.): jæculum infigo; jæculo transigo. v. TO THARSIX.

harpischoord: (?) clavicchoordium (Georg.).

harpist: 1. The fabulous creature: harpyia (trisyll.): Virg. Aen. 3, 365. II. A rapacious person: homo ripax: v. EXORTIONER.

harridan: anus putida (odiosa): cf. Hor. Epod. 8, init.; scortum exoletum, Pl. Poen. prol. 17.

harrower: cula, cillius: v. BOUND.

harrow (subs.): 1. Irpex, *icis*, m. (also, Irpex, urpex; a toothed instrument drawn over the soil by oxen: rare) Varr. L. L. 5, 31 § 136: Cato. 2. rastrium, *pl.* usu. rastri (any rake): h. of ponderous weight, Iniquo pondere rastri, Virg. G. 1, 164. v. RAKE.

3. crates, *is*, f. (a hurdle-h.): more fully, viminea c., Virg. G. 1, 95: Cato. harrow (v.): 1. occo, 1: to h. the soil, i. e. to pulverise the clods, (agrum) occo, id est comminuere, ne sit gleba, Varr. 1, 21, init.: to h. corn-fields, agergetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161: Plin. 2. expr. by Irpex, rastri, crates, with a verb: glebas frangere (comminuere) Irpex a. rastros per agros trahendo. cf. Virg. G. 1, 95.

harrower: occātor: Col. harrowing (subs.): occillio Col. harrowing (adj.): perh. atrox, horrendus, terribilis: v. TERRIBLE, HORRIBLE.

harsh: 1. To the ear: 1. rarus (hoarse): the h. sound of brass, aeris r. canor, Virg. G. 4, 71. A cymbala, r. cymbala, Prop. Hor. v. HOARSE. 2. asper, *era*, erum (rough): a voice soft or h., vox lenis, aspera, Quint. 11, 3, 15 the h. letter (R), a. littera, Ov. F. 5, 481. 3. fractus (broken, crashing): chiefly poet.: the h. sound of trumpets, f. sonitus tubarum, Virg. G. 4, 72. a. h. murmur, f. murmur, Tac. G. 2, 4. dūrus (as rhet. term, unpleasing to the ear): h. in its sounds (of the Latin lang.), dura sonus, Quint. 12, 10, 27. a. syllabae, lb. § 30. 5. horridus (also rhet.: rugged, uncouth): Quint. 1, c. § 28. Phr.: a h. crashing noise, aridus fragor, Virg. G. 1, 357. II. Of flavours: acris, *sever*: austērus: wine of a h. flavour, vinum a., Cels. 2, 24: a h. flavour, aspor a., Plin. 25, 5, 10; gustus a., Col. 12, 12. See also SOUR, RUGGED.

III. Of temper, character: 1. dūrus (unfeeling): to behave in a h. and inhuman manner, se d. agrestemque praebere, Cic. Or. 43, 148. a. commands, d. Imperia, Virg. G. 2, 369: v. STERN. 2. sēverus: v. SEVERE. 3. immitis, *is* (merciless, inexorable): the h. (tyrant) Pluto, Im. tyrannus, Virg. G. 4, 492: Liv. Joīn. asper et immitis, Epigr. in Suet. Tib. 59. 4. super: a h. and stern doctrine (of the Stoics), doctrina a. et dura, Cic. Mur. 29, 60. 5. inclementis, ntis (opp. to mild): a h. word, in verbum, Liv. 9, 24, fin. See also FIERCE, CRUEL.

IV. Of language, style: 1. dūrus (hard; lacking grace and elegance): both expression are exceedingly h., utrumque omnino d., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: h. in the composition of verse, d. componere versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8. Somewhat a., duriculus, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 5. Joīn. [oratione] durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, init. 2. horridus (uncouth, rugged): the h. Saturnian metre, h. ille numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: words that are a little h., verba horridiora, Cic. Br. 17, 68. Quint. Joīn. aspera, tristia, horrida [oratio] Cic. Or. 3, 20. Dimin., horridulus (somewhat h.).

Cic. 3. asper (stronger than preced., positively harsh and grating): usu. with some other word: abrupt, h. composition, compositio prae fracta et a., Sen. Ep. 114, 15. so, compositio dura atque a., Quint. 9, 4, 142. 4. Of sounds: 1. Of sounds: 1. rarus, rarus (poet.: comp. L. G. § 344): his armour rang a., arma raucum gembere, Sil. 2, 257: Virg. 2. expr. by raucous, asper, dūrus, with a. s. sound h., *sonitum raucum cedere v. HARSH. II. Severely, unmercifully: 1. asper: (Cato) addressed the Roman people h. and rebekedly, aspere apud P. R. et vehementer locutus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227. 2. inclementer: to assail any one somewhat h. (in words), inclementis in aliquem [verbis], Liv. 3, 48, med.: Pl. Ter. (For syn. v. HARSH).

harshness: 1. Of sounds: 1. asperitas (sonit): Tac. G. 3. 2. expr. by adj.: there is a h. about the sound, *nonnihil rauci, duri atque horridi, sonus habet: v. HARSH. II. Of flavours: austēritas, acerbitas: v. SOURNESS. III. Of behaviour: 1. asperitas: to stand in dread of the h. of an uncle, avunculi a. vereri, Nep. Att. 5, init.: without h., yet not without strict-

ness, sine a., nec sine severitate, Vit. 2, 89. 2. inclementia (unmercifulness; rare) Virg. 3. acerbitas, v. BITTERNESS, SOURNESS. 4. saevitia: v. CRUELTY. See also SEVERITY. IV. Of style: dūritas: Joīn. dūritas et severitas, Cic. Or. 16, fin. (Or expr. by adj.: v. HARSH. IV.)

hart: cervus: cervu: v. DEER.

hart's-tongue: perh. lingula, Plin. (*Scolopendrium vulgare, Withering).

harvest: messis, *is*, f. (strictly the act of reaping; meton. the crops reaped): you must begin h. before . . . ante messis faciendā est, quam . . . Col. 2, 21, ad init.: Varr.: there had been a failure in the h., m. nulla fuerat, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6: enormous h., immensae m., Virg. Fig. the h. of the Sullan period, Sullanī temporis m., Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46. Phr. the h. being over, demessis frumentis, cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 32: h.-time, tempus demittendis fructibus [accommodatum], Cic. Sen. 19, 71. See also CROP, PRODUCE.

harvester: memior: v. REAPER.

harvest-home: perh. messium festa: v. FESTIVAL.

hash (subs.): minūta, *illa*, m.: Juv. 14, 129. Fig.: of that which is wrought up over again, crambe repetita, Juv. 7, 154: also applied to a medley of subjects, farrago: Juv. 1, 86.

hash (v.): comminuo, 1, atum, 3: v. TO MINCE.

hasp: perh. fibula (used of fastening of diff. kinds): v. Lat. Dict. a. v. CUSHION.

hassock: perh. pulvinus: v. CUSHION.

haste (subs.): 1. celeritas: v. SPEED. 2. festinatio (actual hurry): a letter written in great h., plena festinationis epistola, Cic. Att. 5, 14, extr.: Joīn. celeritas festinatioque. Cf. HURRY. 3. prōperatio (needful speed or dispatch): Cic. Fam. 16, 17. 4. prōperantia (= preced.): Sall. Jug. 4, fin. Phr.: there was no reason for a nihil erat, cor proparato opus esset [proparato nil opus erat], Cic. Mil. 10, init.: why in such h., quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, v. TO HASTE, B.: see also DISPATCH (III.).

haste in: 1. prōperus (adj.): Tullian comes up in h., venit Tullianus p., Ov. Met. 7, 647: Tac. 2. prōperē v. HASTILY.

haste, hasten (v.): A. Trans.: 1. accitō, 1 (to accelerate): to h. a march, iter a., Caes. B. C. 2, 39: Tac. A. 12, 46 [oppugnatio] a. (to push forward a work with due expedition, more freq. intrins. v. infr. II.): to h. on a journey when begun, coeum iter a., Tac. H. 3, 40. Prop. 3. mātō, 1 (like propro: only seldom intrins.): to h. a march, iter m., Caes. B. C. 1, 63: to h. any one's end, m. mortem alieu, Cic. Clu. 61, 171. 4. festino, 1 (implying greater urgency than preced.): to h. flight, f. fugam, Vitruv. (in Cic. usu. absol.) v. TO HURRY. 5. praecipito, 1 (to bring on prematurely): v. TO HURRY ON. 6. incito, 1 (to set in rapid motion): opp. to retardo [motum], Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. B. Intrans., in which sense to make haste is often preferred: 1. prōperō, 1 (for syn. v. *supr.*): what reason had he for hasting to Rome, quae causa cor Romam peraret? Cf. Mil. 19, init.: toll. by infin., ni Marius signa inferre proparasset (had made all haste), Sall. Jug. 56, fin. 2. festino, 1: though you do h. (are in haste), the delay were not long, quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, fin. v. TO HURRY. 3. mātō, 1 (with infin.): he h. to quit the capital, maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: I entreat you to make haste to come, oro ut venire matures, Cic. Att. 4, 3, fin. 4. contendo, 1, tum, 3 (to direct one's course expeditiously; usu. with infin. or absol.): he h. to set out for Britain, in Britanniam proficisci contendit, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: he h. into Italy at long stages, in Ita-

illam contendit magnis itineribus, lb. 1, 10 (very freq. in *Cæsa*). 5. *acclero*, 1 (somehow rare in this sense). *Cic. Cat. 2, 4, init.*: *Liv. 3, 27, estr.* ("accetera signifier sequere miles?"): *Virg.* See also *fort. alt.* 6. *curro*, *cicuri*, *cucurum*, 3 (familiar). *Curio* *A. d. Puteol.*, *cucurrit* *Puteolos Curio*, *Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3*: *Plin. Ep.*

haste away: *avolo*, 1 (lit. fly away): they *h. away* to Rome, *Romani* [*clatit equis*] *avolant*, *Liv. 1, 57*: *Cic. Phr.*: *h. away*! *fugite*! *Virg. Aen. 3, 640*. we *h. away* from the place, nos *procul inde fugam* *celerare*, *lb. 666*: *h. away* from (the city), *egredere propere*! *Nep. Epam. 4, med.*

back: *recurro*, *curri*, 3: they *h. back* to the carriage, *recurrant ad rhedam*, *Cic. Mil. 10, 29*: *Liv.*

down: *devolo*, 1 (lit. fly down): *Liv. 2, 29, med.*

forwards, before: 1. *praecurro*, *cicuri* (*curri*), *cucurum*, 3: strengthened by *propere*, *Per. Hec. 3, 3*, 10: the cavalry *h. forward*, *per equites*, *Cæsa. B. G. 5, 39*. 2. *excurro*, 3: to *h. forward* to meet any one, *ex. ad alique*, *Cic. Fam. 3, 7, med.*

on: *represso*, 1: he would *h. on* what he had meant to postpone, so quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, *representaturum*, *Cæsa. B. G. 1, 40, fin.*: see also simple verb.

through: *percurro*, 3: *Cæsa.*

towards: 1. *accurro*, 3: v. TO RUN TOWARDS. 2. *occurro*, 3 (in order to meet some one or attend somewhere): he *h. d. to meet* *Cæsar*, *Caesari venientem occurrat*, *Cæsa. B. C. 3, 79, estr.* (See also TO HASTEN.)

hastily: 1. *in haste*: 1. *præpere*: *Pl. Liv. 1*: *Nep. (not Cic.)*. 2. *præpropere* (also not in *Cic.*): *Sall. Tac. 3*, *ex pr. by præpropere* (v. L. G. § 341): *I have written this h.*, *properantes hæc scripsimus*, *Cic. Att. 4, 4, a*. 4. *festinante*, *raptim*: v. HURRIEDLY. II. Of temper, in a fit of passion: *ex* by stomachans, stomachosus, *subitatus*: v. ANGRY, ANGRILY.

hastiness: 1. *Haste*: q. v. II. *Quick temper*: 1. *iracundia* (something stronger than *Eng.*): v. PASSIONATENESS. 2. *meton. cerebrum* (the supposed seat of cholera): *Hor. S. 1, 9, 11*.

hasty: 1. *præpere*, *præpropere* (the former not in *Cic.*): an *oer-h. canna*, *præpropere* *præpensato*, *Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.*: see also *HASTE (in)*. 2. *festinatus*: a *h. wedding*, *l. nuptiae*, *Suet. Aug. 69*: *Ov. 3*, *festivus* (rare and poet. = *festivus*): *Ov. Met. 11, 347*. See also *QUICK*, *IMPEDY*. 4. *præceptis*, *cliptis*: v. PRECIPITATE. II. *Quick in temper*:

1. *cerebrōsus* (*hot-headed*): *Hor. S. 1, 5, 21* (comp. *felleum cerebrum*, *lb. 9, 11*). 2. *iracundus* (*prone to passion*): *is one a little h.*, *iracundior est paulo*? *Hor. S. 1, 3, 29*: v. PASSIONATE. 3. *stomachosus* (more usu. = *peevish*: cf. *Cic. de Or. 2, 69*): *the h. rider* (the poet himself), *s. eques*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12*. 4. *irae properus*: *Tac. Ann. 1, 1, 26*. 5. *irasci celer* (poet. = *ad irascendum celer*): *Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 25*. See also *IRITABLE*, *PASSIONATE*. *Phr.*: *a little h.*, *paulo commotior*, *Tac. Ann. 1, 11*.

hat: nearest word *perh. petasus* (*broad-brimmed, as worn by Mercury*): *Pl. Arnob. Wearing such a h.*, *petasatus: they (the letter-carriers) come with their h.s on (ready)*, *petasati* *veniunt*, *Cic. Fam. 15, 17*: *he would never walk in the open air with his h. off*, *non nisi petasatus sub divo spatulatur*, *Suet. Aug. 82*. See also *cap.* *Phr.*: *to take one's h. off*, *caput aperire*, *cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 31, med.*: *to keep it off*, *capite aperto esse*, *Varr. (fr.)*; *c. nudato esse*, *cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 311*: *to keep it on*, *capite operto esse*, *Cic. Sen. 10, fin.*

hatch (v.). I. *Lit. of eggs*: 1. *excludo*, *ad*, *sum*, 3: *Col. 8, 5*: more fully, *ex ovis pullos ex.*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 52, init.*: also absol. (*aspep*). 2. *edo*, *alidi*, *diti*, 3: *to rear chickens when*

already h. d., *editos pullos educare*, *Col. 1, c*. 3. *excubo*, *ul*, *itum*, 1: *to sit upon eggs till they are h. d.*: v. TO SIT (of birds).

II. *Fig. to form, concoct*: 1. *obquo*, *xl*, *ctum*, 3: *(to ripen, mature: less colloq. than Eng.)*: to *h. plans* in the dark, *consilia secreto c.*, *Liv. 3, 36*. In same sense, *concoquere* [*clandestina consilia*], *Liv. 40, 11*. 2. *māchinor*, 1: v. TO CONTRIVE. *Phr.*: *whatever abomination is anywhere h. d.*, *quidquid usquam concipitur nefas*, *Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9*. See also TO CONCOCT.

hatch (subs.): only in pl. *the hatches*: *perit*, *cancelli*, *claustra*: v. LAT. Dict. s. vv.

hatchet: *ascia* (*for hewing, chipping wood, etc.*): *Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 198*: *XII. Tab. in Cic. Vitr.*: v. AXE.

hatching (subs.): 1. *perh. pulatio*: *Col. 8, 5, med.* (but the word appears to include the entire breeding of fowls). 2. *better expr. by excludo*: *the best eggs for h.*, *ova aptissima ad excludendum*, *Col. 1, c*.

hate (v.): 1. *od*, *part. ōsus*; *intens. perosus* (*perf. with pres. sense*), *def.*: to *h. any one bitterly and deeply*, *aliquem acerbē et penitus odiare*, *Cic. to h. desperately*, *male o. (colloq.)*, *Cæsa. in Cic. Att. 14, 1*: *about to h.*, *osurus*, *Cic. Am. 16, 59*: *the plebs utterly h. d. the name of consuls*, *plebs consulum nomen perosa erat*, *Liv. 3, 34, fin.* 2. *expr. by odium and a verb*: v. HATED.

hate (subs.): v. HATED.

hated (*part. adj.*): *invisus* (usu. with *dat.*): v. HATEFUL. *Compar.* *invisior* (*more hated*), *Suet. Tib. 12*.

hateful: 1. *odiosus* (scarcely so strong as the *Eng.*): a *h. class of people*, *o. genus hominum*, *Cic. Am. 20, 71*: *Pl. Ter.*: v. OFFENSIVE. 2. *invisus* (*esp. poet.*: exposed to settled hatred): *the realms h. to the gods*, *regna diis l.*, *Virg. Aen. 8, 245*: cf. *lb. 1, 387*. 3. *expr. by dat. of odium* (v. L. G. § 297): *how h. cruelty is to all men*, *quanto sit odio omnibus crudelitas*, *Cic. v. HATED*. 4. *ināmābilis*, *e* (*unlovely*): *Virg. Ov.*

hatefully: *odiosē*: *Cic.*

hatefulness: *perh. atrocitas*: v. HEINOUSNESS. Or *expr. by odiosus, odio*: v. HATEFUL.

hater: *osor*: *Pl. Apul.*

hated: 1. *odium*: *h. is anger deeply rooted*, *o. est ira inveterata*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21*: *to stir up h. against any one*, *o. [acerbum, magnum] in aliquem excitare, concitare, struere*, *Cic. to be an object of h. to any one*, *aliqui [magno] odio esse*, *Cic.*; also, *in odio esse*, *Cic. Att. 2, 21, init.*: *to incur any one's h.*, *aliquis o. suscipere, subire*, *in aliquis o. [offensionemque] irruiere*, *Cic. (v. TO INCUR)*. 2. *inimicitia*: v. ANIMOSITY. See also *ODIUM*, *UNPOPULARITY*.

haughtily: 1. *superbē* (*proudly and tyrannically*): *he answered h.*, *and governed tyrannically*, *s. respondēbat, crudeliter imperabat*, *Nep. Paus. 3*: *Liv.*: *Cic. (compar.)*. 2. *arroganter*: v. ARROGANTLY. 3. *fērōciter* (*in a fierce, defiant manner*): v. FEROCELY.

4. *magnificē*: *Cic. Liv.*: v. POMPOUSLY. *Phr.*: *to act h.*, *superbum, arrogantem se praeberē* (v. HAUGHTY); *superbire*, *Cic. v. PROUDLY*, *INSOLENTLY*.

haughtiness: 1. *superbia*: v. PRIDE. *Join*: *superbia, fastidium, arrogantia*, *Cic. Off. 1, 26, init.*; *insolentia, superbia, contumacia*, *Id. Verr. 4, 41, 89*. 2. *animi, orum* (*high spirit*): *as riches engendered h.*, *quini divitiæ jam animos facerent*, *Liv. 1, 34*: *Join*: *animi ac spiritus*, *Cic. Manil. 22, estr.* 3. *spiritus*, *ūs* (*esp. in pl.*: *overweening spirit, presumption*): *he had contracted such h. and arrogance*, *tantos sibi sp., tantam arrogantiam suspenset*, *Cæsa. B. G. 1, 33*: *more fully, feroces sp.*, *Liv. 1, 33, med.*: v. *supr. (2)*.

4. *arrogantia*: v. ARROGANCE. 5. *insolentia*: v. INSOLENCE.

6. *fastidium*: v. DISDAIN. 7. *fastus*, *ūs* (*cornful air and mien*): *h. is innate in the fair*, *f. inest pulchris*, *Ov.*

8. *fērōcitas, fērōcia* (*fierce, defiant*

bearing): *presumption and unbearable h.*, *arrogantia atque intoleranda ferocia*, *Cic. Agr. 2, 33, fin.*: cf. *Cic. Vat. 1, 2*. 9. *contumācia*: v. PRESUMPTUOUSNESS.

haughty: 1. *superbus* (*proud and tyrannical*): *he was h. in prosperis*, *superbum se præbuit in fortuna*, *Cic. Att. 8, 4, init.*: *men at once most guilty and most h.*, *nocentissimi, idemque superbissimi*, *Sall. Jug. 31, med.* 2. *arrogans*: v. ARROGANT. 3. *contumax* (*inflated, presumptuous*): *Join*: *quis contumaciior, quis superbiior*? *Cic. Verr. 2, 2, fin.*: v. PRESUMPTUOUS. 4. *insolens* (*overweening*): v. INSOLENT. *Phr.*: *to be, show oneself*, *h.*, *superbire*, *Cic.*; *altiores spiritus gerere*, *Tac. H. 3, 66*: *se efferre insolentior*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39*; [*intoleranda*] *superbia* *se efferre*, *Sall. Jug. 14, med.*: *a. words, magna verba*, *Sen.*

haul (v.): 1. *traho*, *xl*, *ctum*, 3: *the machines h. (ashore) the dry-keeled ships*, *trahit stercas machine carinas*, *Hor. v. TO DRAG*. 2. *dēdico*, *xl*, *ctum*, 3: *to h. down to sea*: of ships: v. TO LAUNCH. 3. *subduco*, 3 (*esp. to h. up ships on to the beach*): *more fully, (naves) in aridum sub.*, *Cæsa. B. G. 4, 29*: also absol., *Id. B. C. 3, 23*: *Liv. 4*, *rapio*, *pul*, *pum*, 3 (*with violence*): *to h. any one to justice*, *aliquem in jus r.*, *Pl. Hor.*: *to prison*, *in carcerem r.*, *Suet.*; *to punishment*, *ad supplicium r.*, *Cic.*

haul (subs.): *lactus*, *ūs* (= *quod uno jactu retis capitur*): *to buy of a fisher his entire h.*, *l. retis a piscatore iungere*, *Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 11 § 18*.

hauling: *culmus, cālmus*: v. STALK.

haunch: *clunus*, *is*, *f.*: *fine h.s* (of a horse), *pulchrae c.*, *Hor.*: *of a boar*, *Juv.*: *to sink upon the h.s*, *residere in clunēs*, *Plin. 8, 37, 55*.

haunt (v.): 1. *to resort frequently to*: *celebro, concēbro*, *frequently*: v. TO FREQUENT. II. *Of spirits, ghosts, etc.*: 1. *agito*, 1 (*to harass, disquiet*): *of Orestes*, *scelerum furis agitatus Orestes*, *Virg. Aen. 3, 331*: *Pl.*: *insector*, 1 (*to follow up angrily, spitefully*): *Join*: *agitare atque insectari*, *Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40*. 3. *inquieto*, 1 (*to disturb*): *the gardeners were h. d by ghosts*, *hortorum custodes umbris inquietatos*, *Suet. Cal. 59*: *those whom guilty conscience h.*, *diri quoque conscia facti mens habet attonitos*, *Juv. 13, 19*: *he is h. d in his sleep by you*, *te videt in somnis*, *lb. 221*. See also *HAUNTED*.

haunt (subs.): *expr. by nōtus, sōitus, or some such adj.*: *as, here amid your familiar h.s by the waters*, *hic inter flumina nota*, *Virg. E. 2, 51*: *simly, notae paludes*, *Id. G. 1, 363*. Sometimes *loca* may suffice: *cf. Lucr. 1, 926*. *Phr.*: *this delightful h.*, *hae latebrae dulces*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 15* (v. *RESTREAT*) *the h. of wild beasts*, *lustra ferarum*, *Virg. (v. DEN)*: but of men, *lustra* is always used in bad sense: v. *BROTHER*.

haunted: *Phr.*: *a h. house*, *domus in qua monstra sunt*, *domus scelestæ*, *cf. Pl. Most. 2, 2, 72*; *larvarum plena*, *cf. Id. Amph. 2, 2, 155*; *omnibus terrificamentis referta*: v. *GHOST*.

have: 1. *To possess*: 1. *expr. by sum, fui, esse* (person possessing in *dat.*: object possessed in *nom.*): *he had a large property in stock*, *erat ei pecunia ampla*, *Cic. Quint. 3, 12*: *I have a father at home*, *mibi domi pater est*, *Virg. The dat. is freq. omitted*: *cf. Sall. Cat. 5, satis [ei erat] eloquentiae, sapientiae parum*. Also when a quality is described by a subs. and adj., *sum* may be used personally, with *gen. or abl.* (*L. G. § 274*): *he had great strength of mind*, *tuit [Catilla] magna vi animi*, *Sall. Cat. 5, init.*: *he is said to have had a fair complexion*, *well-formed limbs*, *fuisse traditur colore candido, teretibus membris*, *Suet. Cæsa. 45*. 2. *habeo*, 2 (*to possess*): *have in one's control*: *the accused greed of having (possessing wealth)*, *amor scelestratus habendi*, *Virg. he had a farm in the territory of Labicum*, *habuit fundum* (more emphatic than *fundus ei erat*) *in*

Labicano, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50: *he had plenty of eloquence, habebat satis eloquentiae*, Nep. Cim. 2, *init.* to *h. power of life and death, vitae nequeque potestatem* h., Cic. Often with a double acc. (L. G. § 245) *he had Sophocles as his colleague in office, Sophoclem collegam in praetura habuit*, Cic. or with some defining phr., to *h. a sister in marriage, sororem in matrimonio habere*, Nep. Cim. *init.* See also to *possess, involvere, ESTERNARE* (III.). 3. *ator, datus*, 3 (implying *habitual acquaintance with*): *he had a very hard beginning of manhood, duro admodum initio usus est*, Nep. Cim. *init.* to *h. a just master, iusto u. domino*, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, *extr.* 4. *géro, est, stum*, 3 (chiefly poet. of what is *carried about one*): *Argus had a hundred eyes in his forehead, centum fronte oculos gerabat Argus*, Ov. Virg. v. TO WEAR. Simly, frequent. *gesto* v. *h. not hearts so unfeeling, non obtus adeo gustamus pectora*, Virg. Aen. 1, 507. 5. *hæneo*, 2: v. TO HOLD, ROMANA. II. To be under obligation to do something: *expr. by ger. part.* v. *h. to struggle against old-age, resistendum est senectuti*, Cic. (v. L. G. § 516). III. To attend to anything being done: *cûro*, 1: *expr. with ger. part.* *he had a (status of an) helper made, buculum curavit faciendum*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: *to have any one put to death, aliquem interficendum c.*, Nep. IV. To hold in opinion: (rare): *opinor, habeo, dico*, etc.: v. TO HOLD, THINK. Miscell. phr.: *there I h. you* (in argument), *hic te I h.*, Cic. Quint. 20, 63; *teneo te*, id. Acad. 2, *extr.*: *he who has the power, quoniam pones est potestas*, Cic. Caes. 1: *to walk, malle* (v. TO PREPARE): *h. at arm with your fists forthwith, non mora sit quin pugnis continuo in mala haerere* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: to *h. on (a garment), indutium esse* (v. TO CLOTHE): *h. a cave, cave, sis!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29. **haven**: *portus*, *us*: v. HARBOUR. **havessack**: *saccus, sacculus*: v. SACK, BAG. **havoock**: 1. *strages*, *is*, *f.* (*wide-spread destruction*): to *spread h.*, *s. dare*, Liv. 4, 33, *med.*: *to spread h. and destruction amongst the enemy, strage ac ruina fundere (hostes)*, Liv. 5, 43, *med.* 2. *caedes*: v. SLAUGHTER. **haw**: *the fruit of the hawthorn*, **baca* (*bacca*) *crataegi oxyanthae* (II. and A.). **hawk** (*subst.*): *accipiter, tris*, *m.* and *f.*: Lucr. Hor. **hawk** (*v.*): 1. *To force up phlegm from the throat*: *excreo*, 1 (to *h. up*): to *h. up phlegm in cough, per tussim ex-pitulum*, Cic. Suet. Also the simple verb *scree* and comp. *conscree* occur. Phr. to *h. up phlegm from the bottom of the lungs, ab imo pulmone pituitum trochileis adducere*, Quint. 11, 3, 56. II. *To sell goods as a hawk*: *vendito*, 1: *more fully, viciatim, oestiatim (from village to village, house to house)*: often in fig. sense, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 135, *decretis, Imperia venditare*: v. TO SELL. III. *To hunt with hawks*: **falconibus venor* (R. and A.). **hawker**: **qui merces suas viciatim (per vias), oestiatim venditat*: v. TO SELL. **hawk-eyed**: *lyncæus* (strictly, *like the hero Lynceus*: *keen-sighted*): Cic. Fam. 9, 2, *med.* Comp. Hor. S. 1, 2, 91, *lyncei (al. Lyncei) oculis*. **hawkweed**: 1. **hieracium*: Linn. 2. *accipiturna*: Apul. **hawser**: *perh. retinaculum*: Liv. v. CABLE. **hawthorn**: **crataegus oxyantha* (Linn.). **hay**: *fenum or foenum* (strictly, *hay-grass*): to *cut h.*, *f. demetere, caedere*, Col. 2, 19; *secare*, Cato in Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259: Plin.: *to dry or turn h.*, *f. alcicare, convertere*, Col. I. c. to *get in h.*, *f. colligere, sub tectum congerere*, Col. I. c. Phr. *to make h. while the sun shines, perh. occasionem amplecti, arripere*: v. OPPORTUNITY.

hay-cook: **feni acervus, cumulus* (*feni meta* in Col. 2, 19, is a *hay-rick*). **hay-cutter**: *fensilex, scela*, *m.*: Varr. Plin.: *less freq. fensilector* (al. *feni sector*), Col. 11, 1, *post init.* **hay-fork**: *furca, furcula* [*fénaria*]: v. FORK. **hay-harvest**: *fensilecium*: *esp. in pl.*, to attend to the *h.*, *fensilecia administrare*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17. Col. 2, 19, *extr.*: the *fem. fensilecia* also occurs, Varr. R. R. 1, 49. **hay-loft**: *fénilla, tum*, *n.*: Col. 1, 6, *ad med.*: Virg. (*sing. does not occur*). **hay-maker**: **qui fenum demetit, convertit, etc.*: v. HAR. **hay-making**: *fensilecia, orum*: v. HAY-HARVEST. **hay-market**: **forum fénarium*. **hay-rack**: *jacca* or *jacea*: Veget.: Gen. Lex. Rust. **hay-rick**, **hay-stack**: *feni mēta* (*of conical shape*): to *pile hay in ricks, fenum in metas extruere*, Col. 2, 19: Plin. 18, 28, 67, *fin.*: Col. *lus acervus* in same sense, I. c. **hazard** (*subs.*): 1. *Danger*: 1. *periculum*: v. DANGER. 2. *Alia* (strictly, *gambling*): *a work full of perilous h.*, *periculose plenum opus a.*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6: Cic.: v. RISK. II. *Chance, gambling*: *Alia*: Cic.: Suet.: v. GAMBLING. **hazard** (*v.*): 1. *expr. by Alia* (v. *preced. art.*) and a verb: *unnecessarily to h. all, summam rerum [temere] in a. non necessariam dare*, Liv. 42, 59, *fin.*: v. RISK. 2. *expr. by discrimen, periculum, and a verb*: v. TO ENDANGER. Phr.: *to h. oneself and one's fortunes, se suasque fortunas in dubium devocare*, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: cf. in dubium incertumque revocare, Cic. Caec. 27, 76: to *h. a battle, bellum fortunam tentare*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. **hazardous**: 1. *periculosus*: v. DANGEROUS. 2. *Alia plenus*: v. HAZARD (I. 2). 3. *asper, éra, érum* (*full of difficulties and risks*): in *h. times*, in (*periculis atque*) *a. temporibus*, Cic. Bal. 9, *init.*: in *so h. a business*, in *eo tam a. negotio*, Sall. Jug. 98, *init.* **hazardously**: *non sine periculo, saltem periculo, periculose*: v. DANGER, DANGEROUSLY. **haze**: *nébula*: v. FOG. **hazel** (*subs.*): 1. *corylus* (Gr. *ἀ Corylus*): *hardy h.s.*, *durae c.*, Virg. G. 2, 65: Plin. 2 (nux) *avellana* (*the tree or the fruit*): Plin. 16, 30, 53. **hazel** (*adjs.*): 1. *Made of hazel-wood*: *oburnus*: *h. spita*, *c. verna*, Virg. G. 2, 396. II. *Lively brown, of the colour of a hazel-nut*: *perh. spidix* (*the colour of a ripe date*, Gell. 2, 26, *med.*), or *fulvus, flavus*: v. TAWNY, BROWN. **hazel-grove**: *corylietum*: Ov. **hazel-nut**: *nux avellana*: cf. Plin. 17, 4, 15, § 56. **he** (*pron.*): 1. as subject to verb, when not emphatic, *expr. by term. of 3rd pers. sing. of verb*: v. L. G. § 157. 2. when a particular person is emphatically indicated, *ille, illius* (*demonstrative pron.*, v. L. G. § 165): *he [Caesar] isn't likely to be at Athens by the 1st of Sept.*, *ille ad Kal. Sept. Athenis fore non videtur*, Cic. Att. 11, 21, *med.*: It is sometimes repeated pleonastically, v. L. G. § 615. 3. *hic, huius* (*the man here present or who is the subject of discourse*: Gr. *ὁσος*): v. THIS. 4. *is, ejus* (*the person named in the context, or defined by rel. clause*): *there was an old merchant; he was shipwrecked off Andros, fuit quidam senex mercator; navem is fregit apud Andrum*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 16: Cic.: *since he is uncorruptus, who . . . , quum sit is inhumanus qui . . .*, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92 (*pass.*). 5. *ipse, lui* (*emphatically he himself*): v. HIMSELF. 6. in oblique cases, *sui, sibi, se, or se* (*referring to the subject of the sentence*: cf. L. G. § 360, *agg.*): *he felt the less room for hesitation (he said), eo sibi minus dubitationis dari*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Cic. (*pass.*). See also THAT (*pron.*).

he (*adject. pron.*): *mas, maris*. v. MALE. **head** (*subs.*): I. Lit.: of the body. 1. *caput, itis*, *n.* (*of men or animals*; and by anal. of inanimate objects): *a small, graceful h.*, *argutum c.*, Virg. G. 3, 80: *his h. was bald in front*, *fuit capite praecalo*, Suet. Gal. 11: to *pick a man h. foremost on the ground, aliquem capite primum in terram statuere*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18 *h.s* or *tails* (*in treading*), *capita aut navia* (*at navium*) (*the reverse being a ship*), Mucr. 1, 7, *med.*: to *tumble h. over heels*, *re praecipitem per caputque ped-que*, Cat. 17, 9. *The h. of an onion*, *capae c.*, cf. Ov. Fast. 3, 319 *poppy h.s.*, *papaverum summa c.*, Liv. 1, 54, *med.* *Dimin.* *capitulum*, a little *h.* (*rare in lit. sense*): Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 14. 2. *vertex, icis*, *m.* (*top of the h.*): to *draw the hair forward from the crown of the h.*, *capillum revocare a v.*, Suet. Caes. 45: *from the sole of his foot (lit. tips of his nails) to the crown of his h.*, *ab unguibus usque ad v. summum*, Cic. R. Com. 7, 20. 3. *occipitum* (*back of the h.*): to *have eyes in the back of one's h.* (*fig.*), *oculos in oc. habere*, Pl. Aut. 1, 1, 25: Varr. Cel. Also *occiput, itis*: Pers. 1, 62. Phr.: *having a large h.*, *capito, onis*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, *init.*: to *lay h.s. together*, *conferre consilia*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 65 (but also *capita conferre*, I. c. to engage in close conference, Liv. 2, 45, *med.*): to *come into one's h.*, *allicui in mentem venire*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 40: Ter.: *pray, don't get that idea into your h.*: *obsecro, ne istuc in animum inducas tuum!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 5: *you are all wisdom from h. to foot*, *tu quantas quantus es nihil nisi sapientia es*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: *he is h. over ears in love*, in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: *I tremble and shudder from h. to foot*, *totus tremo horreoque* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 3 (cf. *supr. 2*): to *be over h. and ears in debt*, *esse alieno obrutum esse*, etc. (v. DEBT). *The wine had got into their h.s.*, *incautem vino*, Liv. 1, 57, *med.*: *vinum illis in cerebrum abierat* (colloq.), cf. Petr. 41, *extr.* II. Fig.: the top of anything: 1. *caput* (cf. *supr. 1*): *at either h. of the bridge*, *ad capita*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, *fin.*: v. END (III., 3). 2. *expr. by summus*: v. TOP. III. *The matured part of a boat, etc.*: *caput*: to *come to a h.*, *casare*, Plin. 22, 25, 76: Cic. 8, 9, *ad fin.* Fig.: to *come to a h.*, *maturescere*: v. TO RIPEN. IV. *The froth of beer*, *wine*, *flor, floris*, *m.*: Col. 12, 20. To *form a h.*, *florere*, Col. 1, c. V. Topic of discourse: 1. *caput*: *esp. used of the divisions of laws: from the first h. of the law to the last*, a *primo c. legis usque ad extremum*, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15. 2. *locus, pl. loci* (*ground of discourse*): cf. Cic. Or. 14, *extr.* *locos quasi argumentorum notas tradidit: that was the second h. in the indictment against old-age*, *is erat l. alter in vitis senectutis*, Cic. Sen. 9, *init.* VI. *The principal thing*: *caput*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 98 (*caput coenae*): *the h. and front of my offending, quod [accusatori] criminum c. est*, cf. Inv. 2, 7, 24: *ea res in qua summa iudicii causaeque tota consistit*, cf. Cic. Quint. 9, 32. VII. *Chief, leader*: 1. *caput*: *the h.s. of the conspiracy were beheaded, conjurationis capita securi percussit* (*not percussa*) sunt, Liv. 10, 1, *ad init.*: sometimes the figure is carried out, *corpore valido caput deorat*, Liv. 5, 46, *med.*: Cic. 2. *princeps*, *ip[s]e*: v. CHIEF. 3. *coryphaeus* (strictly, *of a chorus*): (*Zeno*) *the h. of the Epicureans, Epicureorum c.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59. See also LEADER. Phr. (L) to *be at the h. of*: *praesum, ful, esse* (*with dat.*): *there is one Druid who is h. over all the rest, omnibus Druidibus pr. unus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: v. TO COMMAND (II., 3). (II) to *place at the h.*: *praeficio, praepono* v. TO APPOINT (I., 5, 6). VIII. *Ability*: *ingénium*, *Indolēs*: v. ABILITY, CAPACITY. **head** (*adj.*): only as prefix: *perh. antistes itis*, *c.*: cf. Col. 3, 21, *med.* 365

antistites (vindemisturum). *H-cook*, armachurgus, *Juv. i. 909*.

head (n.): i. e. to act as head or leader: duccm, auctorem se praebere: *v. LEADER*.

head-ache: 1. capitis dolor: a violent h. vehemens capitis d., *Plin. 24. 9. 38*; intolerable h., d. capitis intolerabilis, *Cels. 4. 2*; often phr., *Cels. 2. 8. med.*; *Plin. 2. 2*, capitis gravitas (a feeling of oppression in the head): *Plin. 27. 12. 105*. 2. cephalaea (a peculiar and violent kind of h.): *Plin. 20. 11. 51. § 135*. *Cels.* writes the word as Gk., i. e. 4. cephalalgia (very rare): *Plin. Valer. Phr. i. 1* have a h., caput mihi [vehementer] dolet, cf. *Plin. 24. 5. 10*.

head-band: vitia, infula *v. FILLET*. **head-dress**: vitia (the usual h. worn by maidens and modest women generally): cf. *Ov. Rem. Am. 386*, nil mihi cum vitia, thais in arte mea est: *Val. Fl. Compositus in Lucr. i. 88*; and ornatus (capillorum), *Ov. A. A. 3. 135*, refer to the hair itself as dressed).

headed: only used as suffix: thick-h., bartus, stūpidus (*v. STUPID, DULI, V.*); clear-h., perh. perspicax (sharp-sighted), *Ter. Haut. 5. 1. i. long-h.*, providus (*foresceing*).

header (sub.): *Phr. i. 1* to take a h. from a plank, praecipitem se dare de tabula: *v. HEADFOREMOST*.

headforemost: 1. praecipite, ciplitis: to throw any one down h., aliquem pr. dejicere, *Cic. Verr. 4. 40. 86*; dare, *Hor. S. 1. 2. 41*: *v. HEADLONG*. 2. pronus (with the head downwards): *he tumbles h.*, pronus volvitur in caput, *Virg. Aen. i. 115*: cf. *Ter. Andr. 2. 2. 18*.

headland: promontorium: *v. CAPE*. **headless**: truncus (mutilated in any way): *tr. capitis*, *Sil. 10. 311*. The subs. truncus is used absol. for a h. body, *Virg. Aen. 2. 557*.

headlong (adv.): expr. by praecipite (both lit. and fig.), pronus: *v. HEADFOREMOST*. Adv. phr., in praecipite, *Tac. Ann. 4. 22*: *Ov. Phr. i. 1* to be driven h. (on desperate courses): praecipitem agi, *Sall. Cat. 39. extr.*; abire, *ib. 25*; ferri, *Cic. Verr. 5. 46. 121*. *Phr. i. 1* to plunge h. from a place, praecipite se e (loco), *Cic. Tusc. 4. 18. 34*; de (turi), *Liv. 23. 37*; a (tecto), *Sen. Ep. 4. 3*.

headlong (adj.): 1. praecipite, ciplitis: *a. madness*, p. furor, *Cic. Dom. 34. init.*; *Suet. 2. tēmerarius*: *v. RECKLESS*. 3. effrenatus (unbridled): *Cic. Liv.*

head-quarters: 1. praetorium (the general's tent): *Caes. B. C. i. 76*; *Veg. 3. 8. med.*. 2. principia, forum (that part of a Roman camp where the tents of the commanding officers were): cf. *Liv. 7. 12. fin.*, in principis ac praetorio: *v. CREW*, ad l. 3. perh. cardo, *Ins. m.* (any central position, to which military movements are referred): to make Anona their h., Anonam velut c. habere, *Liv. 41. 1. med.*

headship: principatus, *as*: *v. SOVEREIGNTY*.

headstrong: 1. perh. impotens, ntis (not under control): *v. UNGOVERNABLE*. 2. perversus, perversus: *v. OBSTINATE*.

headway: *Phr. i. 1* to make no h., nihil itineris conficere.

headwind: expr. by adversus (under a h., adversus flatu, *Quint. 12. 11. 5*) but the term includes any unfavourable wind, cf. *Caes. B. G. 3. 107*, adversalim venti: it is a h. to ships sailing from Athens, adversum tenet Aethiæ proclitibus, *Nep. Milt. i. extr.*

heady: 1. Rash, precipitate: tēmerarius, praecipite (not as epith. of persons): *v. RECKLESS, HEADLONG*. II. Of wine, apt to get into the head: perh. fervidus: *Hor. S. 2. 8. 38*. *Phr. i. 1* (wines) which are not h., quae caput non tentant, *Plin. 23. 1. 20. extr.* (cf. *Virg. G. 2. 94*); quae celeriter in cerebro abundat, cf. *Petr. 41. extr.*; vīna vehementia, cf. *Plin. l. c. § 21*.

heal: I. Trans.: 1. sano, i

(to restore to a healthy condition): to h. an ulcer, vomica m., *Cic. N. D. 3. 28. 70*: (*Machaon*) h. d. the legs of Philoteles, Philoteles crura sanavit, *Prop. Fig. i. 1* the wounds inflicted on a province, a. vulnera quae sunt imposita provinciae, *Cic. Att. 5. 17. fin.* Join: convalescere et sanari (civitas), *Cic. Sull. 27. fin.* (The comp. consano is used by *Col.* of the healing up of trees after pruning: *R. R. 4. 29. ad med.*) 2. mēdeor, 2. no perf. (to bring medical aid to; both lit. and fig.: with dat.): *v. TO CURE*. Fig.: to h. the miseriae of the commonwealth, afflictae et perditae republicae m., *Cic. Sext. 13. fin.* 3. mēdior, i (rare in this sense, and poet.: with dat. or acc.): to h. the wound of a spear, cuspidis ictum m., *Virg. Aen. 7. 756*. See also to CURE. *Phr. i. 1* to h. a breach, ad-sensionem s. disidium inter amicos tollere: that the breach between you might be completely h. d., ut omnia inter vos placarentur, *Cic. Att. i. 17. ad init.* II. Intrans.: 1. sānesco, sānui, 3: such ulcers h. with difficulty, talia vulnera s. difficile, *Plin. Join*: colore atque sanescere (of an incised wound), *Cels. 2. 10. ad fin.* So comp., consanescō (to h. completely), *Cic. Fam. 4. 6. ad fin.* resanescō (to h. again), *Ov. 2. oseo, 4. irr.* (to close; of wounds): *Ov. Pont. i. 3. 87*: *Cels. (v. supr.)*. 3. cōsālesco, sānui, 3 (= coco): the wound h.s. vulnus c., *Plin. 9. 51. 76*. *Phr. i. 1* the wound will h. over in time, tempore ducetur cicatrix, *Ov. Pont. i. 3. 15*.

heal-all: pānacea or pānacea, *Is. m.*: *Plin.*

healer: 1. expr. by *pres. part.* of mēdeor (cf. *L. G. § 638*): in pl. = physicians, *Ov. M. 15. 629*: *Tac. 2. mēdicus*: *v. PHYSICIAN*. 3. sānātor (very rare): *Paul. Nol. (Usu. better expr. by verb: thou h. of . . . O qui sanas, mederis, etc.: v. TO HEAL)*.

healing (adv.): 1. sānātor, e: a. herbe, herbae a., *Ov. R. Am. 45*: h. art, ars a., *Hor. Carm. S. 63*: *Plin. Col. 2. 2*, sānātor, bris, e (poet. in this sense): a. words, a. verba, *Ov. F. 6. 753*. 3. mēdicus: to apply h. hands, m. addibere manna, *Virg. G. 3. 453*: h. virtue, vis m., *Plin. i. 1* the h. art, in. ara, *Ov. 4. mēdicabilis*, e (more usu. in pass. sense): a. h. juice, m. succus, *Col. 7. 10. extr.*: *Val. Fl.* See also MEDICINAL. *Phr. i. 1* the h. art, medicina, mēdendi scientia, *Cels. i. 1*: *v. MEDICINE*.

healing (sub.): sānāto: *Cic. (lit. and fig.)*. Or expr. by verb: *v. TO HEAL*.

health: 1. sānitas (sound, good h.): *Cic. Tusc. 4. 13. 30*: to restore h. or to h., sanitatem, sanitati restituere, *Plin. Join*: (corporis) integritas sanitasque, *Gell. 18. 1. med.* 2. vāstūdo (good or bad h.: esp. the latter): beauty, h., strength, pulchritudo, *v. firmitas*, *Cic. Tusc. 4. 13. 30*: to enjoy (very good) h., bona, optima *v. uti*, *Cic. Caes. i. 1*, *Plin. Jun. i. 1*, *v. incommoda*, *Cic. Att. 5. 8. 34*, *init.*; aegra, *id. Brut. 48. extr.*; tenuis, *id. Sen. 11. 35* [quam tenui vel potius nulla v.]: suffering from ill h., affectus valetudine, *Caes. B. C. i. 31*: be sure to take care of your h., v. tuam vellem cures, cura diligenter, fac ut cures, *Cic. Fam. 14. pass.*: to excuse oneself on the ground of ill h., excusatione uti valetudinis, *Cic. in Pis. 6. 13*. 3. sālus, itis, f. (restoration to h., opp. to fatal illness): *v. RECOVERY*. To drink to any one's h., salutem aliqui propinare, *Pl. Phr. i. 1* (to be in good h.), vāleo, 2: I hope you are in good h., si vales bene est [S.V.B.E.], *Cic. pass.*: to be in good h., bene, optime, valere, *Cic. commode v.*, *Plin. Ep. 3. 20. 11*: *v. TO DO (IV)*. (II.) to recover h., convalesco, valui, 3: *Cic. (lit. and fig.)*: *v. TO RECOVER*, intrans. (III.) to drink to any one's h., propino, i (passing the cup to the person complimented): I drink to the h. of Critias the fair, propino hoc pulchro Critiae, *Cic. Tusc. i. 40. 96*: *Mart. v. supr. (3)*. "To the h. of Mes-

sala!" let each say as he drinks, bene Mesalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat, *Tib. 2. 1. 31* (*R. and A.*): see also TO ORRER.

healthful: sānātor, sānātor: *v. HEALTHY, WHOLESOME*. *Phr. i. 1* things h. or injurious to health, quae res (corpori) aut prodesse solent aut obesse, *Cic. Off. 2. 24. 86*: necessary and h. exercise, exercitatio necessaria qua omnia convalescunt, *Quint. 11. 3. 22*.

healthfully: sānātor: *Cic. Col. i. 1* (not salutarily in this sense).

healthily: sānātor: *Cic. Sen. 16. 57*: *v. WHOLESOMELY*.

healthiness: I. Of persons: bona, firma valetudo: *v. HEALTH*. II. Of place: 1. sānātor, e: h. of atmosphere or climate, s. coeli, *Plin. Ep. 8. 1. extr.*; *Cic. Leg. 2. 1. 1*. 2. sānātor, e: h. of nature, salubre coelum: *v. HEALTHY*.

healthy: I. Of persons: 1. sānus (in sound condition): h. bodies, a. corpora, *Cic. init.*: h. and well, a. atque validae, *Gell. 18. 10. med.*: s. recteque valens, *Hor. Ep. i. 16. 21*. Fig.: a h. mind, mens s., *Juv. v. SOUND*. 2. vāstūdo (well and hearty): cf. *Hor. Od. i. 31. 17*: *Cic. v. WELL (adj.)*. 3. expr. by valetudo with an adj. (abl. of quality, *L. G. § 318*), or a verb: an exceedingly h. person, firmissima valetudine homo; qui firmissima v. utitur, to look h., (firmam) vultu prodere: *v. HEALTH*. (Not saluus, which = safe and sound; nor integer = unimpaired, q. v.) II. Of places, climate: sānātor, bris, e: a h. place, h. year, s. locus, annus, *Cic. (opp. to pestilens)*: a district having a h. climate, ager a. coelo, *Col. i. 2. med.*: (the Apennines) most h. of mountains, saluberrimum montium, *Plin. Ep. 5. 6. 2*.

health-giving: 1. sānātor, ēra, ērum: *Ov. 2. sānātor, ēra, ērum*: *Anson*.

heap (sub.): 1. acervus (strictly, rising to a point; as a h. of grain): a h. consists of grains like itself, a. ex sui generis granis efficitur, *Cic. Tusc. 5. 15. 45*: a h. of silver (lit. brass) and gold, aeris a. et auri, *Hor. h. of corpses*, acervi corporum, *Cic. Att. 3. 12. 24*: Adv. acervatim, in h.s.: *Lucr. i. 105*, inaequatur cumulo praeruptus aquae mous): a corpse buried under h.s. of slain, corpus obrutum superstratis (caesorum) cumulis, *Liv. 10. 29. extr.*: *v. MASS*. 3. agger, bris, m. (of soil, stones, snow, etc.): *v. MOUND, DELFT*. 4. stures, is, f. (of things piled confusedly): h.s. of corpses, a. corporum, *Tac. H. 3. 81*: *Liv. v. PILE*. 5. congeries, ei (any mass of things brought together): *Tac. Plin.* See also MULTITUDE, ACCUMULATION.

heap (v.): I. Lit.: to raise a heap: usu. foll. by up, together: 1. acervo, i (to form an acervus: *v. HEAP, sub. 1*: rare): *Plin.* The comp. concervo (to h. together) is more freq.: dead bodies thrown down and h. d. together, dejecta et concervata cadavera, *Caes. B. G. 2. 27*: sometimes foll. by cumulo, cumula, *Liv. 22. 7. etc.* 2. aggero, i (to raise a mound): to h. up soil round (a tree), terram circa ag., *Col. Arb. 28*: to h. up corpses, cadavera ag., *Virg.* The comp. exaggero (to h. up high), is rare: *Plin.* 3. cumulo, i (to pile together): more freq. in fig. sense: *v. INFR.* and TO ACCUMULATE): more fully, cum in [magnam] acervum, *Liv. 45. 33. 34*, *init.*: *Curt. Comp.* accumulo, esp. of heaping soil to the roots of trees, *Col.*: also fig., *v. INFR.*

4. congero, ssi, stum, 3 (to pile in a mass): *v. TO PILE*. II. To amass riches, etc.: cumulo, accumulo, concervo, colligo, congero: *v. TO ACCUMULATE*.

III. To heap reproaches, etc., upon: 1. congero, ssi, stum, 3 (in abundance; with acc. and dat., or more freq. acc. and in with acc.): to h. blows upon the dead, plagas mortuo c., *Thaer. i. 10*: h. favours upon any one, beneficia in ali-

quem c., Liv. 42, 11: *let all (evils) be as if upon a single individual, congenerantur in unum omnia*. Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: *to h. abuse on any one, maledicta in aliquem c.*, Cic. Suet. 2, ingēro, sal, stum, 3 (same constr. as preced.). *to h. abuse upon any one, convicia allicui ing.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 11; ing. probra, Liv. 2, 45, med. also with in acc. (instead of dat.): Liv. 3, 68, med. Pl. 3, cōsēro, 1 (with acc. and abt.): *to h. injuries on any one, aliquem injuriis o.*, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: *v. TO LOAD*. IV. *To add: addo, didi, ditum, 3: to h. one crime upon another, in scelus addere scelus*, Or. M. 8, 484.

hear: I. *To have the sense of hearing*: audio, 4: *the deaf man does not h.*, non a. surdus. Phr.: *to h. well, acris (acerrim) auditus esse*, Plin. 8, 32, 50: *to h. ill, surdastrum esse*, Cic. (v. DEAF); *parum acris auditus esse (v. sup.)*; *tardis auribus esse (R. and A.)*: *they could neither see nor h. properly, neque oculis neque auribus satis competere*, Tac. A. 3, 46, init. N.B.—Bene, male audire, are to be well or ill spoken of: cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, init. II. *To perceive by hearing*: 1. audio, 4: constr.: *what is heard is expr. by acc. acc. and inf., acc. and imperf. part., or quum with subj.*; the source of information, denoted by abl. depend. on de, ex, ab: *to h. a sound, sonum a.*, Hor. de you h. audin? (= audisne)? Ter. pass.: *he will h. that citizens have sharpened the sword, audiet cives aculeis ferrum*, Hor.: *I heard Crassus say, ex Crasso [Crassum] audivi, quom diceret*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: *but I heard Crassus speaking is, audivi Crassum dicentem*, cf. Nep. Tim. 4 (the latter signifies that the speaking as such was heard; the former points to the hearing of a particular thing: Zumpt, L. G. § 636): *to be heard with courtesy and attention, benigne atque attente audiri*, Cic. 2. exaudio, 4 (from some distance): *to speak very loudly, that all (even at a distance) may h.*, maxima (clarissima) voce dicere, ut omnes ex. possint, Cic. Sull. 11, init., 12, init.: cf. Id. Att. 1, 14, 5. Also of hearing in spite of noise or other difficulty: *In strepitu a.*, Cic. Att. 13, 48, init.: Curt. 7, 7, med. Also poet. = simple verb: Hor. A. P. 50. 3. percipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (gen. term for perception by a sense: with auribus), Cic. Or. 2, 8. Simly, excipio, of catching a sound attentively (v. TO LISTEN TO, OVER-HEAR): and accipio (also with auribus), of information obtained by hearing: *it is proper for the good orator to have heard much and seen much, est boni oratoris multa auribus accipere, multa videri*, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, fin.: cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 3. 4. ausculto, 1: *v. TO LISTEN*. Phr.: *not unwillingly have I heard your words, haud invito ad aures sermo mihi accessit tuus*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32: *what is worthy of being heard, quod dignum est auribus (allicuius)*, Cic. Clu. 24, 66. III. Of prayers; *to h. favourably, h. and answer*: audio, exaudio, 4: *the gods have heard my prayers, dil preces meas audiverunt*, Cic. in Pis. 19, 43: Hor.: *h. thou the prayers of the suppliant!* preces supplicis exaudi! Ov. M. 13, 856: Cic. Pl. 41, 97. Phr.: *if thou canst hear prayer at all, precibus si flecteris ullis*, Virg. Aen. 2, 680; so, prece moveri, Ov. Her. 7, 3 (v. TO PRE-VAIL UPON): *to refuse to h. prayers, preces aspernari*, Cic. Sext. 13, 30: pr. avversari, Liv. 3, 12, extr.; pr. [surda aure] negligere, Prop. 2, 8 (16), 48. IV. *To give a legal hearing to a cause: cognosco, novi, nltum, 3: with causam*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: esp. in phr. cognita causa (after a cause has been heard), Cic. Att. 42, extr. (opp. to indicta causa, without its being heard), Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: also absol. Verres cognoscebat, iudicabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, init. (but this should only occur in an animated passage).

V. To receive information: 1. cognosco, 3: *v. TO LEARN*. 2. accipio, 3: *you will h. from Pollio what is*

going on, quae gerantur ex Pollione accipies, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, Sal. 3, compērio, 4: *v. TO ASCERTAIN*. 4. Inaudio, 4 (esp. of secret intelligence): cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 24, ad init., consilia sunt inita de me quae te video inaudisae ("have got wind of"): Pl. VI. *To receive a communication by letter from any one: ex literis cognosco (aliquid)*: Cic. Fam. 10, 29. Phr.: *I should like to know whether you have heard anything of Tiro, vellim scire ecquid ad te scriptum sit de Tirone*, Cic. Att. 9, 17: Fam. 14, 8: *I heard from you on the 3rd of the Nones, tertio Nonas literas (a te) accepi*, Cic. Att. 10, 1, init.: *let me h. about your journey, de tuo itinere velle me certiores facias*, Cic. Att. 10, 5, extr.: *I am expecting to h. from you, tuas literas exspecto*, Cic. Att. 15, 19: *I was very glad to h. from you, gratias mihi vehementer tuas literas fuerunt*, Cic. Fam. 13, 68.

hearer: 1. auditor: *to gain the goodwill, the attention of the h.*, a. conciliare, erigere, Cic. Or. 35, 122: cf. Br. 51, 191. But the word often denotes an habitual hearer, a disciple: cf. Cic. Br. 1. c.: v. DISCIPLE. 2. more freq. expr. by audio, esp. pres. part. (except in nom. sing. for which auditor, Cic. Or. 1. c.): *to excite the feelings of one's h.s, animos audientium inflammare*, Cic. Br. 23, init. (et pass.): Liv.

hearing (subs.): I. The sense: auditus, ūs: *the sense of h. is always awake, a semper patet*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: *difficulty of h., gravitas auditus*, Plin. 21, 4, 42. 2. expr. by aures: *difficulty of h., aurium gravitas*, Plin. 23, 8, 80 § 154: *to have lost one's h., auribus captum esse*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117. Phr.: *hard of h., surdastrum*, Cic.: v. DEAF. II. The act of h.: 1. auditio: *the h. of stories, fabellarum a.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. 2. more freq. expr. by ger. or ger. part. of audio: *to sharpen one's wits by the h. of orators, oratoribus audiendis ingenium acuire*: v. TO HEAR. III. An audience (granted): 1. audientia: *to secure a h., facere sibi a.*, Cic. Sen. 9, 28: Apul. (in Liv. 43, 16, med., audientiam facere is used of the crier calling for silence). 2. expr. by audio: *to give any one a favourable a., aliquem benigne [attentueque] audire*, Cic. Clu. 3, extr.: *to receive an attentive a., cum silentio audiri*, Liv. 38, 10. Join: benigne et patienter a., Suet. 89, fin. Phr.: *to give a h. to anything, allicui rei aures praebere*, Liv. 38, 52, extr.; dare, Cic. Att. 1, 5, med.: *to give an attentive h., dare silentium*, Ter. Hec. prol. 2, extr. IV. Judicial: cognitio: Cic.: Tac.: v. TO HEAR (IV).

V. Distance within which any one may be heard: unde quis exaudiri possit: v. TO HEAR (II, 2). **hearken**: ausculto, 1: Ter.: Hor.: v. TO LISTEN. See also TO OBEY. **hearsay**: 1. auditio (a mere report: rare): *to put the merest h. in the place of authentic fact, levem a. pro re comperta habere*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: Cic. Pl. 23, 56 [ne fictis auditionibus, disseminato disperseque sermone, etc.]. 2. rumor, rŭmuscŭlus: v. RUMOUR, GOSSIP. Phr.: *I have no better authority than h. off praeter auditum [p. part.] habeo*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32. **hearse**: v. vehiculum funebre.

heart: I. The physical organ: cor, cordis, n.: *to be without a h. (of vitality), sine c. esse*, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 119: Cels. (N.B. Cor is rarely used) fig. to denote the affections: v. INF-). II. By anal., the interior of any thing. 1. expr. by liltus (cf. L. G. § 343): *he retired into the h. of Macedonia, abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, med.: v. INMOST. So interior, and expr. neut. pl. interiora may be used: *Perseus in interiora regni receptus est*, Liv. 42, 39, init.: *the h. of the elder-tree (next the pit), interiora sambuci*, Plin. 16, 39, 73. 2. viscera, um (like Eng. "bowels," e.g. of a land: poet. and rhetor.): *they pierced into the*

very h. of the earth, itum est in v. terrae, Ov. M. 1, 138. cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31, in venis atque in visceribus reipublicae. Phr.: *the h. of a tree, quod proximum medullae est, quae medullae proxima*, Plin. 16, 39, 73 (not os [R. and A.], which is only used fig. of trees: also of kernels: cf. Plin. 1. c. tota ossa est flex, cornus, robor, etc.): *h. of oak, rōbur, ōris, n.* (strictly a species of oak, Plin. 1. c. but used poet. of any very hard wood): v. OAK. III. The heart as the seat of the emotions: 1. pectus, ōris, n.: *to love one's friend with the whole h., amicum toto p. [ut dicitur] amare*, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49. Phr.: *it is the h. that makes eloquent, p. est quod disertus facit*, Quint. 10, 7, 15. a. h. to friendship true, fidei p. amicitiae, Mart. 9, 14. 2. ānimus (the soul; esp. the emotional part): *to say anything from the h. (in accordance with one's real sentiments) and sincerely, aliquid ex animo ac vere dicere*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95: Cic. N. D. extr.: v. FEELINGS, MIND. 3. cor (infreq. in this sense): *to touch the h. of the spectator, cor spectantis tangere*, Hor. A. P. 98: *a leader (without feeling) h., c. plumbeum, l. Crassus in Suet. Ner. 2: oft pl., esp. poet.: a h. that never grows gentle (Pluto's), nequam mansuescere c.*, Virg. G. 4, 470: *a h. that has done with love, desueta c.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 722 (but corda is as oft. used of the wits: cf. Virg. G. 1, 123): Ov. (N.B.—The phr. cordi esse denotes simply that a thing is agreeable to one's wishes). 4. praecordia, orum, n. pl. (strictly the midriff: sometimes = pectus): *courage returns to the h., redit in pr. virtus*, Virg. Aen. 2, 367: Hor. IV. The seat of the thoughts and will: mens, ānimus: v. MIND. V. Courage: ānimus: esp. with bonus: *be of good h., bono animo este!* v. COURAGE. VI. Memory: only in plur., by heart: Phr.: *to know by h., memoria tenere*, Cic. (v. TO REMEMBER): *to learn verses by h., versus ediscere*, Caes. B. G. 6, 14. VII. As term of endearment: cor, corcillum: Pl.: v. SWEET-HEART. VIII. The shape of a heart: cor; cordis effigies, species, Plin. 37, 10, 58: *cordis forma (v. SHAPE).

heart-ache: I. Physical: cordis dolor: v. ACHIE. II. Emotional: aegritudo, sollicitudo: v. ANXIETY, DISTRESS. (Cordilludo [fr. cor, doleo], Pl. Clat. 1, 1, 67: Apul.).

heart-break (subs.): nearest word angor (= aegritudo premens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18): v. GRIEF, DISTRESS.

heart-breaking (adj.): v. HEART-RENDING.

heart-broken (part. adj.): aeger animi, Liv. 1, 58, extr.: or perh. angoribus confectus, animo fractus, afflictus: cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37.

heart-burn: redundatio stomachi, Plin. 7, 6, 5: or perh. ardor stomachi, cf. Cels. 4, 5, med.: *the patient suffers from h., exaustata aegroti stomachus*, cf. Cels. 1. c.

heart-burning (subs.): i. e. strife and bitterness of feeling: perh. stimuli (irarum, etc.): cf. Tac. A. 1, 33, accedebant muliebres offensiones, novercalibus Liviae in Agrippinam stimulis: also, Liv. 30, 14, init., amoris stimulis. Sometimes offensiones may serve: v. SUPR. See also JEALOUSY.

heart-corroding (adj.): ēdax, mordax: v. CORRODING.

heartfelt (adj.): vērū, haud simūliū: v. SINCERE.

heart-rendering (adj.): perh. flēbills (cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7, ponte ante oculos miseram illam et flēbilem speciem), crūdēllis (cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 746, quid in eversa vidi crudellius urbe?) acerbus [acerbius], miserābills: v. PITIABLE.

heart-shaped: cordis speciem praebens: v. HEART (extr.).

heart-whole: i. e. not in love, vicius: Hor. Od. 1, 6, extr.

hearth: nearest word, focus (v. grate; stationary or moveable): to si:

by the A. ad f. sedere, Cic. v. FIRESIDE. Phr.: the logs were burning on the open A. *igna in aperto camino ardebat.

heartily: 1. expr. by *atidum*: to do anything A. cum [magnō, summo] studio facere: Caes. B. G. 4, 31: to throw oneself A. into anything, omnia sua studia in aliquam rem confere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. 2. effusē ("avec épanchement"): to love very A. effusissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 1: to be A. (enthusiastically) received (of a performer), effusus excipit, Suet. Ner. 22.

3. intīmē: v. **WARMLY**. Sometimes magnopere, vehementer may serve: v. **GREATLY**, **EARNESTLY**. (Ex animo = agreeably to one's real sentiments.)

heartiness: *atidum*: v. **ZEAL**, **DEVOTION**.

heartless: ferreus: v. **HARD-HEARTED**.

heartlessly: inhumānē, crudēlīter: v. **UNFEELINGLY**, **CRUELLY**.

heartlessness: v. **HARD-HEARTEDNESS**.

heartsease: a plant, *viola tricolor*, M. L.

hearty: 1. *Genuine*: verus, sincerus: v. **SINCERE**. 2. *Cordial*: cōmī, bēnīgnus: v. **CORDIAL**, **KIND**. Phr.: to do anything with a A. goodwill, aliquid libenter (libenter) facere, Tert. Heut. 4, 5, 15 (v. **CHEERFULLY**): to indulge in A. laughter, effundi in cāchinno, Suet. Cal. 32: to have the most A. enjoyment in a performance, effusissime studio spectare, Suet. Ner. 40 (v. **HEARTILY**): to receive a A. welcome, summo studio excipit, Cic. (v. **ENTHUSIASTICALLY**): I give you my A. thanks, gratiam magnam habeo tibi, Pl.

heat (sub): 1. *Lit.*: 1. calor (in whatever degree): the force of cold and A. vis frigoris et c. Cic. Lucr. Exp. the heat of summer: in order to escape the A. vitandi c. causa, Cic. Att. 13, 14: in pl. = season of A. continued A. summer: Liv. 2, 5: Hor. Of the A. of fever, Cels. 3, 6. 2. ardor (burning A.): to be consumed with scorching A. ardore deflagrare, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, extr.: in pl., the scorching A. [rays] of the sun, nimis solis A., Cic. Sen. 15, 53. Also of the A. of fever, in pl., Plin. 14, 16, 18.

3. fervor (glowing A.): A. of a purer, subtler kind, f. purior, mobilior, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: in pl. of continued A. Virg. G. 3, 154. Of the A. of fever, Lucr. 6, 657: Plin. 4. vigor (in Cic. only of a gentle warmth, Sen. 15, 53; in other authors of atmospheric heat in all degrees): (cattle) not able to bear the summer A., impatiens aestivi v., Col. 7, 3, med.: Plin.: Hor. 6, aestus, his (excessive, sultry A.): exhausted with toil and A. labore et a. languidus, Sall. Jug. 51: in pl., of continued A., Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18. Of the A. of fever, to be toasting with A. and fever, aestu febrileque iactari, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31. 5. Fig.: of youth, passion: fervor: A. of passion, f. pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 22: A. of youthful temperament, f. aetatis, Cic. Sen. 13, 45. Phr.: in the A. of youth, calidus juvenia, Hor. Od. 3, 14, extr.: to do anything in the A. of passion, impetu et ira aliquid facere, Tac. Ger. 25: per iram, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79.

III. A course at a race: missus, us: v. Suet. Dom. 4, med. quofacilius centum missus perageretur.

heat (v): A. Trans. 1. cālēfācio, fēcī, factum, 3: I will order the bath to be A.'d, balineum calefieri iubebo, Cic.: Varr. (Vitr. has pass. calefacior, which is less good.) Of the effects of wine: Venus A.'d with wine, vino calefacta Venus, Claud. B. Gild. 182: Geil. 13, extr. Frequent. calefacto, nearly = preceded: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169. Intens. percalefacto (rare except in p. part.): Vitr.: Varr. 2. (as quasi-passive of preceded = to become A.'d), cālēscō, 3: Cic. Sen. 16, 57. Compa. percaleasco (to become thoroughly A.'d), Ov.: incalasco, chiefly in fig. sense, as by wine, Liv. 1, 57, 3. fervēfācio, 3 (to make glowing hot): rare except in p. part.: A.'d (boul-

ing) pitch, fervefacta pix, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: v. TO BOIL. Also the pres. part. of ferveo may be used = fervefactus: clay bullets h.'d red-hot, glandes ex argilla ferventes, Caes. B. G. 5, 41.

B. Intrans. concālēscō, 3: of corn in granaria, Vitr. 6, 6 (9), 4: of hay, Col. 2, 19: cf. *supr.* (2).

heated (part. and adj.): 1. e. excited: inflammātus, commōtus: v. TO EXCITE.

heath: 1. The plant: *Erica*, 3c: Plin. (Erica, Linn.). 2. A place overgrown with heath: no exact word: *loca erica (humillibusque virgultis) obetia.

heath-cock: perh. *lagōla* or *atāgōn*: v. **GROUSE**.

heathen (sub): 1. pāgānus ("deorum falsorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus": August. in Forcell.): Tert.: Hier.: v. **PAGAN**. 2. ethnicus: v. **GENTILE**.

heathen (adj.): 1. ethnicus (strictly *Gentile*: Gr. *ethnikos*: but used in Christian writers for heathen): Tert.: Hier.: etc. 2. expr. by pāgānus: h. gods, *paganorum dii, idola: v. *preced. art.*

heathenish: ethnicus: v. *preced. art.*

heathenishly: ethnicus: Tert.

heathenism: expr. by pāgāni: v. **PAGANISM**.

heathy: *Ericaceus*: Plin. 11, 16, 15.

heating (sub): cālēfāctio: Arad. Dig. (usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO HEAT).

heating (adj.): cālēfīficus (rare): Geil.

heave: A. Trans. tollō, attollō: v. TO LIFT. Phr.: to A. a groan or sigh, gemitum dare, duocere, clere, etc.; suspiria duocere, petere: v. **GROAN**, **SIGH**.

B. Intrans. to swell: 1. tūmēo, 2; tūmescō, ui, 3: the waters begin to A. and toss, freta ponti incipient agitata tumescere, Virg. G. 1, 357: the wave still A.s when the wind has subsided, a vento qui fult unda tumet, Ov. F. 2, 776. So intumescō: Lucan. 6, 470, ventus cessantibus aequor intumuit. 2. fluctuō, i (stronger than *preced.*: to move in waves): Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 12. Phr.: her bosom A.s [with the affluents] pectus anhelum (est), [et rable fera corda tumet], Virg. Aen. 6, 48: her bosom A.s with a deep sigh, suspiria duxit ab imo pectore, Ov. M. 10, 402: A.s gently, *leniter se attollunt pectora tumentia.

heaven: 1. The sky: 1. coelum (cae): without pl. in class. Lat.: v. **SKY**. 2. pōlus (poet): to force down the moon from the A., polo dertepere lunam, Hor. Epod. 17, 77: Virg. 2. The blessed state: 1. coelum: a cloud took him (Christ) away into A., nubes eum in c. sustulit, Lact. 4, 21: Vulg. (where the pl. coeli often occurs, e.g. Phil. iii, 20: Hebr. iv. 14): Eccl. Hence from A., coelitus, Lact.: Amm. (better de coelo). 2. plorum sedes [et locus]: Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32: cf. Virg. sedes beatæ, Aen. 6, 639. 3. The heavenly powers: 1. sup̄er̄, orum (strictly the gods above): if I cannot prevail on A., I will move hell, floctere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. Aen. 7, 312: by A. and the deities that witness to truth, per A. et numina conscia veri, Virg. Aen. 2, 141.

2. dii, deorum: A. forbid, dii meliora! Cic. Sen. 14, 47: thank A., deus gratia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: good A.s! pro deum [divum] fidem! Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 21: v. **GOD**. Phr.: bestowed on us by A., divinitus (not caelitus) ad nos delatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: to move A. and earth (have recourse to the extremest measures), coelum ac terras miscere, Liv. 4, 3, ad init.: cf. *supr.* (III. 1): by A. medius fidius, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: Plin. jun.: the will of A., coelestium voluntas, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, extr.

heaven-born: coelīgēnus (cael.): Varr. (or simply divinus: v. **DIVINE**).

heavenly: 1. coelestis, e (cael.): the A. powers, c. numina, Tib.: to contemplate A. things, (supra atque) coelestia cogitare, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: Vulg. 2. divinus: v. **DIVINE**. Phr.:

the A. bodies, sidera, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: cf. N. D. 2, 62, 155, circuitus solis et lunæ, reliquorumque siderum (coelestia would include all the phenomena of the heavens: Sen. N. Q. 2, init.).

heavenly-minded: perh. qui coelestia sapit, sentit: cf. Vulg. Rom. viii. 5.

heavenwards: ad or in coelum; ad coelum versus (coelo, dat. is poet.: Virg. Aen. 5, 451): v. **TOWARDS**. Sometimes sublimis may serve: cf. Liv. 1, 16, extr., sublimis ablit: also in sublime, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: also sursum (as in the early Christian motto, sursum corda!): v. **UPWARDS**. Phr.: to direct one's thoughts A., coelestia cogitare, Cic.: v. **HEAVENLY**.

heavily: 1. With great weight: grāvit̄er: to fall A., g. cadere, Virg. Aen. 5, 448. Or expr. by circuml.: the burden presses too A. upon the shoulders, *urget prae grave onus humeros, cf. Or. Her. 9, 98: prae gravibus gerunt onere humeros, cf. Liv. 7, 21, fin. 2. Slowly and awkwardly: tardē, 3: to move somewhat A., tardius ingredit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75. 3. Grievously: grāvit̄er: v. **GRIEVOUSLY**.

heaviness: 1. Weight: grāvit̄as: A. of arms, g. armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: v. **WEIGHT**. 2. Oppressiveness (of the atmosphere): crassitudo: v. **DEPRESSURE**. 3. As a physical sensation: a feeling of oppression: expr. by grāvit̄us, grāvis: the signs of fever are A. of the head and eyes, signa febricitantis gravatum caput, oculi compressi, Col. 6, 9, fin. 4. Depression of spirit: inmoestia, animus afflictus, etc.: v. **SADNESS**, **DESPERENCY**. 5. Dulness of intellect: tarditas, hēbētudo (ingenit): v. **DULNESS**. (Cic. has adeps by meton. in this sense, Cat. 3, 7, init.).

heavy: 1. Having weight: 1. grāvis: Cic.: Virg. Exceedingly A., praegravis: Ov.: Plin. 2. ponderosus (of great weight): very A. stones, ponderosissimi lapides, Plin.: Varr. (in Cic. only fig.: v. **WEIGHTY**). 2. Of food: slow to be digested: grāvis (= difficilis ad concoquendum): Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24. 3. Of soils, close in texture: spissus (close and forming stiff clods): Virg. G. 2, 236: Pall. 2, 13: densus et glutinosus, Col. pref. med. (robustum solum, Col. L. c., is a soil with strong productive properties). 4. Of the air: oppressive: 1. crassus: the air of Thebes is A., Thebis c. coelum, Cic. Fat. 4, 7. 2. pinguis: a A. close atmosphere, coelum pingue et concretum, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130. See also *DEKSE*.

5. Slow and clumsy: piger, tardus (esp. in compar.): v. **SLOW**, **DULL**. Fig.: a A. mind, pingue ingenium, Ov. M. 11, 148: Cic. Fat. 4, 7. 6. Weighed down by exhaustion, etc.: 1. grāvis: eyes A. (from wine), g. oculi, Cic. in Sen. 6, 13: A. with drink and slumber, vino et somno g., Liv. 29, 34, med. 2. grāvit̄us: eyes already A. with death, oculos jam morie gravatos, Ov. M. 4, 145: Col. Phr.: A. eyes, compressi oculi, Col. 6, 9, fin. 7. Oppressed, sad: afflictus, aeger (animi), moestus, etc.: v. **DISTRESSED**, **SAD**. 8. Of rain, snow: coming down copiously: magnus: A. and constant rain, m. et assidui imbres, Cic. Att. 13, 16: very A. rain, maximus imber, Cic. Also Ov. has graves pluviae, Faber, 2, 71. Other expr. more or less poet. are, denississimus imber, Virg. G. 1, 333: effusi imbres ("deluges of rain"), Virg. Aen. 5, 69: pluvia grandis, Mart. 9, 98: ingens, Virg. G. 1, 225. 9. Of artillery: large-sized: Phr.: A. artillery, *tormenta maiora.

X. Of roads: Phr.: a A. road to drive, iter iunctis [ac equis] grave et longum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, init. XI. Missell: to busy at A. price, impenso pretio parare (emere), Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Liv. (but imp. pretio in Cic. Att. 14, 13 = pretio non soluto): A. debts, grande (magnum) aes alienum, Sall. Cat. 14 (v. **DEBT**): A. bread, *panis spissus et gravis; parum levis (cf. *supr.* II, III): a A. sea, fluctus in-

gens, vastus (v. WAVE); Ingens pontus (poet.), Virg. Aen. 1, 114: a h. task, magnae molis opus, cf. Liv. 25, 11: Virg. Aen. 1, 31: a h. clap of thunder, magnus fragor, magna tonitrua, cf. Liv. 1, 16, init.: a h. fall, gravis casus, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: Liv.

heavy, to become: ingravesco, 3 (in Cic. only fig., to become worse and worse): Plin. 11, 7, 39.

heavy-armed: Phr.: the h. troops, gravior armatus, Liv. 16, 5, init.; qui gravi armati sunt, cf. Liv. 37, 41, init.; gravis armatura, Veg. (in Siewech), v. LIGHT-ARMED.

hebdomadal: hebdomādalis, e: Sidon. (in Q.): v. WEEKLY.

hebraism: *Hebraismus: only as tech. term: Ernesti in Winer.

hebraist: *qui literas Hebraicas bene novit: Hebraicorum litterarum peritus, Good H., *qui satis Hebraice scit.

hebraise: Phr.: A. iug diction, (term) Hebraicam consuetudinem reterens: Ernest.

hebrew (subs.): 1. A Jew: Hebraeus (Ebraeus): a H. of the Hs, Hebraeus ex H. Vulg. Phil. III. 5: Lact.: Tert. II. The language: Hebraea lingua, H. litterae: Aug. (but Hebraica lingua would be more acc. to anal.). Phr.: to speak H., Hebraice loqui (cf. GREEK): to know h., v. HEBRAIT.

hecatomb: hēcatōmbē, ta: Varr.: also, hecatombion, Sidon.

hectic: perh. febricitans, v. FEBRILE.

hector (v.): TO DAUNT, BULLY.

hectoring (adj.): 1. gloriōsus: esp. in phr., miles g., Cic. Ait. 26, 98: Pl. 2. Thukydīdianus: v. BULLY.

hedge (subs.): 1. sēpes (saep.), is, f. (often but not necessarily of growing wood = a viva, Col. II, 3): Virg. E. 1, 54: Pall. 1, 34: Col. 2. sēpimentum naturale (quick-set): Varr. R. R. 1, 14: v. FENCE.

hedge (v.): sēpio; sēpimentum cingo: v. FENCE.

hedgehog: ērīnacēus, Plin.: also, ērīcus, Varr.; ēchinus (Gr. ἐχίνος), Hor.: Plin.

hedge-sparrow: *motacilla (Linn.); cutuus (Ray).

head (subs.): chiefly in phr. to take h., curare, cavere, prospicere: v. CARE (TO TAKE).

head (v.): obēdio, 4: v. TO OBEY. To refuse to h., negligo: v. TO DISREGARD.

headful: cautus, circumspectus: v. CAREFUL.

headless: 1. incautus, indiligens: v. CARELESS. 2. tēmērius: v. RECKLESS, RASH.

headlessly: 1. incautē, indiligenter: v. CARELESSLY. 2. tēmērē (in a headlong, inconsiderate way): Joīn: temere et nullo consilio, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: Inconsulte ac temere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 41: v. INCONSIDERATELY.

headlessness: negligētia, indiligētia: v. CARELESSNESS.

heel (subs.): calx, cis, f. (rarely m.): to fight with feet, with h.s., pugna, c. pugnare, Cic. Phr.: to be at any one's h.s., alcijus vestigis instare, Liv. 27, 12, med.: more precisely, alcijus vestigia calcare, Sen. Contr. 5, 30, init. (vestigis sequi, is to tread in any one's steps, whether lit. or fig.): to take to the h.s. as in pedes conijcere, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13: of soldiers, terga dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: praecipites sese fugae mandare, Caes. B. G. 2, 24 (both less colloq. than Eng.): an evil following close at the h.s. of another, malum alteri malo continens, cf. Liv. 5, 39, med.: to trip up any one's h.s., supplantare aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: to kick up one's h. (fig.), exultare [gaudio, laetitia, etc.], cf. Cic. Cin. 5, 14, exultare laetitia ac triumphare gaudio: also Rep. 1, 40 (less colloq. than Eng.): to tumble head over h.s., ire praecipitem per caputque pedesque, Cat. 17, 9 (v. HEADLONG): to be out at the h.s. (fig.), *minus forenti fortuna uti (?).

heel (v.): in phr., to h. over (of a ship), in latus inclinari (R. and A.).

heft: mādūbrum: v. HANDLE. hegira: *hegira quae dicitur, fertur. heifer: boe femina: Varr. R. R. 2, 5: or boe alone, when a fem. adj. occurs: two, three-year old h.s. (boves) bimae, trimae, Varr. L. c.: a h. with calf, (boe) bords, Varr. L. c.: Virg. A young h. (a stage beyond vitula), juvenca, Varr. L. c.: Virg.: Hor.

heigh-ho!: perh. vah! cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 17: or hei! cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 46: v. ALAS.

height: 1. Elevation above the ground: 1. altitudo (most gen. term): Cic.: Caes. 2. excelitas (great h.): rare: Plin.: v. LOFTINESS. 3. prōcēritas: v. TALLNESS. Phr.: to an immense h., in immensum (e.g. editus), Sall. Jug. 92: Ov. II. An elevated place: 1. sūpior locus (a position commanding the adjacent country: esp. in milit. sense): to take possession of the h.s., loca a. occupare, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: et passim. 2. locus editus: v. EMINENCE (1.). 3. arx, cis, f. (usu. a fortified height): v. CITADEL: also poet. of other elevations: those blissful h.s. (of Tarentum), beatas a., Hor. Od. 2, 6, 22: the fiery h.s. (of heaven) igneas a., Hor. Od. 3, 10, 4. spēcula (strictly for observation: a "specular mount": hence any lofty h.): to descry the coming storm from some h., ex aliqua a. tempestatem prospicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: from the soaring mountain's h., sēril specula de montis, Virg. E. 8, 59. 5. cūctamen, inia, n.: v. SUMMIT. 6. Jūgum (strictly a mountain ridge: also poet. of mountain heights in general): while the bear shall haunt the mountain h.s., dum juga montis aper amabit, Virg. E. 5, 76: the h.s. of Parnassus, Pindus, Parnassi, Pindj juga, ib. 10, 11: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 19, init. Phr.: this order (the senate) is as it were exposed on a h., est hic ordo quasi propositus atque editus in altum, Cic. Verr. 3, 41, fin. III. Elevated position or rank: fastigium: v. EMINENCE (II).

IV. Utmost degree: exp. by summus: is the h. of wisdom, solis, etc., summus est sapientiae, dementiae, etc.: v. EXTREME (subs. and adj.). heighten: 1. Lit.: to raise higher: exp. by alior and a verb: to h. a wall, *mūrum altiorē exaedificare, efferre. II. To augment, enhance: to increase the effect of anything said or done: 1. Incendo, di, sum, 3 (strictly, to kindle, cause to burn more brightly): to h. any one's desire, cupiditatem alcijus in, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, init.: to h. our guilt, in vitia nostra, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 3: he h'd the effect of what he said by tears, incendebat haec fletu, Tac. A. 1, 23. 2. amplifico, i (to set off by effective language): to h. (any one's) glory, gloriam a. (opp. to minuire), Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 5. Joīn: dicendo amplificare atque ornare, Cic. Or. 1, 51, 221. 3. exaggēro, i (like amplifico, but used both in good and bad sense): to dwell upon, set off, h. what is good, aliquid boni amplecti, exornare, ex., Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: to h. the wrong done to us, ex injuriā nostram, Quint. 6, 2, 23. Joīn: exaggravare atque amplificare [orationem], Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 105. Phr.: to h. a favour, gratiam, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 7. See also TO AGGRAVATE.

heightening (subs.): exp. by verb: v. PRECED. art. Or as rhetor. tech. terms, amplificatio, Cic.: Quint.; exaggēratio, Quint.: comp. verb. heinous: 1. atrox, ōcis (applicable to such crimes as involve cruelty or bloodshed): a h. crime, a. facinus, Tac. A. 4, 45: Liv. Joīn: (res) scelestas, atrox, nefaria, Cic. R. Am. 22, 62. 2. nefarius, nefandus (contrary to all divine or natural law): v. ABOMINABLE. 3. foedus (revolting): v. FOUL (II.). 4. flagitiosus: v. SCANDALOUS. (N.B.—Sometimes facinus, scelus, may suffice without an adj.: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170: v. CRIME). Phr.: so h. a crime, tantum facinus, Sall. Jug. 35; smily, how h., quantum f., Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6.

heinously: atrociter, Sall. heinousness: atrocitas: A. of conduct, rei a., Cic. Quint. 16, 51; facit a., Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 51. Phr.: to heighten the h. of crimes, facinora exaggerando incendere: v. TO HEIGHTEN. heir: hēres, ōdis, c.: to leave any one h. by will, aliquem h. ex testamento relinquere, Cic. Quint. 4, 14: more frequently, h. facere, with or without testament, Cic. (the frequent facitare h., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41, denotes the repeated promise to make any one h.); institute (a more formally legal expr.), Cic. Cin. 7, 22: Dig. Solis a., h. ex asse, Quint. 7, 1, 20 (but we find also the more emphatic and less tech. expr., heres omnibus bonis institutus, Plin. 7, 36, 36: h. ex libella in Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3, is of very doubtful meaning); smily, the fractions of the as, a. to one-half, one-third, h. ex semisse, ex triente (cf. L. G. § 923): but also h. ex dimidia parte, tertio, parte, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, med. H. in reversion (i.e. in case of failure to inherit on the part of the heirs), secundus h., Cic. (v. Dict. Ant. a. v.).

heir-apparent: heres suus, h. legitimus: cf. Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1.

heirress: hēres, ōdis: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, 111. (Acc. to Charia, 1, 79, heres takes a masc. adj., even when used of a woman: "nemo secundam heredem dicit... sed masculinē.")

heirloom: exp. by hēreditārius: cf. Liv. 21, 3, "[cui] hereditarii relicti sint exercitus nostri."

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No. 224; also in gen. sense): *breast-plates and h.s. of bronze*, loricae g.que aeneae, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 44, 97; *Caes. B. G.* 2, 12; *Virg.* 3, cūdo or cūdon, ōnīs, m. (said to have been of leather, and worn by the velites): cf. *Habicht*, No. 224.

helmeted: galeatus: Cic. *N. D.* 1, 36, 100.

helmsman: 1. gubernator: Cic. *Sen.* 6, 17; *Virg.* 2, rector nāvis: Cic. *Miv.* 1, 14, 24; cf. *Virg. Aen.* 5, 176. (Or expr. by circuml., qui ad gubernaculum sedet, qui clavum tenet: v. *HELM*.)

helots: Helōtes, um: *Nep. Paus.* 3; *Ilōtae*, arum: *Liv.* 14, 27. (Gr. ἑλωτες, 'Ελωται.) The sing. may be expr. by unus, quidam ex Helotibus, etc.

help (subs.): auxilium, ōpis (no nom.): v. *ASSISTANCE*.

help (v.): 1. To furnish aid: jūvo, adjuvo, subvenio, succorro, etc.: v. TO ASSIST. See also TO CONTRIBUTE (II.), FACILITATE. *Phr.:* so h. me God, ita me di (bene) ament, *Ter. Ph.* 1, 3, 13; *medius fidius*, Cic. *Plin. Jun.* 1, 2, 3; *to serve with portions of food:* 1. porrigo, rexi, ctum, 3; *Hor. S.* 1, 8, 30; *Petr.* 34. 2. dividio, visum, 3; *Petr.* 31; 40, extr. 3. carpo, 3 (to cut up): v. TO CARVE. *Phr.:* soe A. ourselves to the choicest things, res electissimas aggredimur, *Petr.* 36. |||. To avoid, prevent: *Phr.:* I can't A. estimating, non possum quin exclamem, *Pl.* in *Cic. de Or.* 2, 10, 39; but facere non possum quin, is more usual, *Cic. Att.* 12, 27; what can't be A.'d, quidquid corrigere est nefas, *Hor. Od.* 1, 24, extr.; it can't be A.'d, heri non potest alter, *Cic. Att.* 6, 6, 4.

help (interj.): ferte auxilium! subvenite: *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, init.

helper: 1. adiutor: Cic. *Caes. Fem.* adjuvix, *Cic.* 2. auxiliator: *Quint.* 1, fac.

helpful: utilis: v. *USCUL*. More precisely expr. by auxilio (L. G. § 297): he could not possibly have been more A. to me, nihil auxilio majori non potuit esse quam fuit.

helping (adj.): *Phr.:* to lend a h. hand, manum dare, *Quint.* 2, 3, 7; adjuvare: v. TO ASSIST.

helpless: 1. inops, ōpis: to succour the A., inopi succurre, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, init.: *Cic.* 2. inermis, e (without arms): v. *DEFENCELESS*. 3. inermis (without strength or vigour): poet. In this sense: A. beasts (opp. to such as the bear, lion), in pecora, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 138; *Phaedr.* 1, 2, 26.

helplessly: expr. by inops: cf. L. G. § 243.

helplessness: 1. inopia (the state of one without means or resources): feebleness and A., imbecillitas atque in, *Cic. Am.* 8, init. 2. expr. by inops: pity my A., inopia (mei, hominis) misere! v. *HELPLESS*.

helpmeet: "consors atque adiutrix. helter-skelter: expr. by adpreceps. v. *HEADLONG*.

helve: mānubrium: v. *HANDLE*.

hem (subs.): ōra (l. e. border): "ora, vestimentorum extremae partes:" *Feet.* s. v. (limbus is a stripe on the border; or a fringe).

hem (v.): 1. To sew the border of fabrics: perh. circumsumo, 3 (to sew round): *Ar. (L. A.)*. ||. Fig.: to encompass: to hem in: 1. circum-aido, addi, sesum, 2: to come to the aid of troops h'd in, circumseisi opem ferre, *Liv.* 25, 22, med.: *Cic. J. in:* circumsederet atque oppugnare, *J. in:* 3, 3, med. 2. circumvallo, 1 (by entrenchments): cf. *Liv.* 25, 22, non circumseisi modo, sed circumvallati: cuiusdam sense may be expr. by vallo circumscdere, *Cic. Phil.* 10, 4, extr. 3. obsideo, 3: v. TO BESIEGE, BUCKRADE. 4. claudo, si, sum, 3 (esp. of rivers, mountains, etc., which shut an army in): on the right and the left two seas A. (us) in, dextra laevaque duo maria c., *Liv.* 21, 43: to h. an army in,

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by taking advantage of the ground, adversarios locorum angustis c., *Nep. Dat.* 8, fin.: *Virg.* |||. To make the sound hem! scree, 1 (to clear the throat): *Pl. Phr.:* to h. and hah, nearest word perh. haestare, *Cic. v. TO HURTLE*.

hem (interj.): hem! ehem! *Pl. Ter. hemisphaerium* (Gr. ἡμισφαίριον): *Varr.:* *Macr.* (Or by circuml., globi s. sphaerae pars dimidia.)

hemistich: hemistichium (Gr. ἡμιστίχον): *Ascon.* ad *Cic. Verr.*

hemlock: cicutia: *Plin.* 25, 13, 95: the fell h. draught, sorbitilo dira cicuta, *Pers.* 4, 2: *Ov.*

hemorrhage: haemorrhagia (Gr. αἱμορραγία): to stop h., h. sistere, *Plin.* 23, 6, 67.

hemorrhoids: haemorrhoids, idia, f. (Gr. αἱμορροΐς): *Plin.* 23, 7, 71 (Cels. has the Gk. form, and employs the circuml., ora venarum atque capitis surgentia, quae sanguinem fundunt, 6, 18, 9: to cure A., ora venarum fundentia sanguinem tollere, id. 7, 30, 3).

hem: cannabis, 1, m.: *Pall.*

hempen: cannabinus: A. ropes, c. funes, *Col.:* *Varr. Phr.:* a A. rope, e cannabi funis, *Plin.* 10, 2, 8.

hempe-field: cannabētum: *Inscr.* in *Forcell.*

hempe-nettle: galeopsis, 1a, f.: *Plin.* 27, 9, 57.

hen: 1. The female of the domestic fowl: gallina: to put ducks' eggs under h.s., anatomo ova gallinis supponere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 48, 124; *Varr. Col. A keeper of h.s., gallinarius:* *Varr. Cic. Ad. galinaceus, belonging to hens:* a A.'s egg, ovum g., *Cato:* *Varr. II. The female of any bird:* fāmīna: v. *FEMALE (subs.).*

hen-bane: hyoscyamus, 1, m. (the plant or its decoction): *Cels. Plin. Made from A., hyoscyaminus, Plin.*

henoe: 1. From this place: hinc: *Ter. Cic. As interj., procul:* A. ye profane, procul, O procul este profani! *Virg. Aen.* 6, 258: *Ov.:* or expr. by verb: A. with you, hinc vos amollimini! *Ter. Andr.* 4, 2, 24 (abi is mostly used in imprecations or facetiae=got along!); asape to (no pl.), *Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 65.

||. From this time: *Phr.:* a few days A., paucis diebus, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 7, 2; *Nep. Hann.* 10; in paucis diebus, *Front.* ad *Ma. Caes.:* non post multos hos dies, *Vulg. Act.* 1, 5 (but his diebus paucis is within these few days past: *Cic. Verr. Act.* 1, 6, fin.). |||. In causative sense, consequently: 1. hinc: A. arose treasons, A. the downfalls of states, h. patriae proditiōnes, h. rerumpublicarum eversiones nascenti, *Cic. Sen.* 12, 40: A. these tears, h. illae lacrymae! *Ter. (N.B.:* Hinc is not used to introduce conclusions: v. *INFR.*) 2. Ita (in logical conclusions): hence it results that I... ita fit ut ego, etc., *Cic. Quint.* 2, 8: cf. *id. Off.* 3, 15, init. 3. expr. by ex quo (the Lat. lang. using the rel. as a copulative): v. *WHENCE*. 4. inde: v. *THENCE*.

henceforth: 1. posthac: v. *HENCEFORWARD*; *HEREAFTER*. 2. dehinc: A. I blot out all women from my mind, deleo omnes d. ex animo mulieres, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 5. 3. proinde (henceforward then; in appeals): hinc cease to speak of Sagnitum, p. omitte Sagniti mentionem facere, *Liv.* 21, 18, fin.: v. *WHEREFORE*.

hen-coop: cāvea (any cage): *Cic. N. D.* 2, 3, 7 (A-coops appy. were not used by farmers: cf. *Col.* 8, 3).

hendecasyllabic: hendēkasyllabi, orum: *Cat.:* *Plin. Jun.*

hendiads: hendiādyas, indecl.: a barbarous word (=ἐν δὲ δύοιν) used by *Serv.* on *Aen.* 1, 61.

hen-house: gallinārium: *Col.* 8, 3, init. (who has the pl.).

hen-pecked (part. adj.): *Phr.:* a husband, perh. maritus uxori obnoxius: cf. *Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 22; cui uxor imperat, leges praescribit jubet, vetat, quod videtur: cf. *Cic. Par.* 5, 2, init. (R. and A.).

hen-roost: tābulata, orum (sc. ornithothia, gallinariorum: the roosting place rising step by step: cf. scala gallinaria, *Cels.* 8, 15, med.): *Col.* 8, 3; *Varr.* 3, 5, ad init. Or perh. perticae: cf. *Col.* 1, c.

hepatie: hepaticus: *Plin.* (Cels. has the Gk. form, ἥπατις 4, 8, init.).

heptagon: "heptagonum (after the anal. of pentagonum, *Auct. de Limit.* p. 257, *Goes.*).

heptagonal: "heptagōnus, septangulus.

heptarchy: "heptarchia, quae dicitur. her (adj. pron.): 1. expr. by gen. of ea, bac, etc.: v. *SHR*. 2. ausus (referring to the subject): cf. *L. G.* § 360, sqq. N.B.—Comp. *HIS*.

herald (subs.): 1. fātialis, 1a, m. (only used of the college of heralds at Rome): to do violence to a h. contrary to the law of nations, f. contra jus gentium violare, *Liv.* 9, 10, extr. The word is also used as adj., whence legatus fātialis, in same sense, *Liv.* 9, 11, ad fin.: jus fātiale (the body of laws respecting h.s.), *Cic. Off.* 1, 11, 36. 2. lēgatus (envoy): cf. *Liv.* 1, 32, where the word is used= fātialis. 3. cādū- cēstor, caduceus (bearer of the h.'s staff): a h. had come from the king (Philip), c. ab rege venerat, *Liv.* 32, 32: *Curt.* 4, praeco (a crier): the h.s. of the gymnastic games, p. ludorum gymnasticorum, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 12, fin. Fig.: the h. of valour (Homer), virtutis pr., *Cic. Arch.* 10, 24.

herald (v.): nuntio, 1: v. TO ANNOUNCE.

heraldic: *Phr.:* without any A. distinctions, sine ullis majorum imaginibus (strictly busts), *Suet. Vesp.* 1.

heraldry: 1. The science: "doctrina insignium gentilitiorum." ||. Meton., ancestral honours: "the boast of A.," "ornamenta s. decora patriae, hereditaria: v. *HEREDITARY*.

herb: 1. herba (any kind of plant): *Cic. Hor. Abounding in h.s., herbosus, Cato:* *Virg. Dimin. herbulā.* *Cic. Sen.* 2, olus, eris (collect. or pl.: pot-herbs): v. *VEGETABLE, GREEK (subs.).*

herbaceous: perh. herbeaceus: cf. *Cic. Sen.* 15, 51, herbescent viriditas (referring to the blade of corn). Or expr. by circuml.: "herbae naturam habens.

herbage: 1. herbae, arum: *Virg. G.* 1, 90: *Ov.:* v. *HERB, GRASS*. 2. grāmen, 1a, n. (as collect. or pl., in this sense chiefly poet.): fed on poisonous h., mala graminis pastus, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 471: on the tough (tangled) A., in tenaci gr., *Hor. Epod.* 2, 24. *Phr.:* whatever A. there is (for cattle), si quid pasculi est, *Liv.* 21, 37: regions destitute of A., loca nuda gignentium (rare), *Sall. Jug.* 79: In which sense nudus is used absol., cf. *Liv.* 1, c.

herbal: perh. "herbarum [medicorum] liber.

herbalist: herbārius: *Plin.* 25, 13, 109.

herbarium: "hortus siccus, qui dicitur.

herbivorous: "grāminivorus (scient. t. t.). *II. animals, herbariae* (sc. ferae): *Inscr.* in *Forcell.*

hercules: by: mēhercles, mēherclē, mēhercle: *Cic. v. Lat. Dict.* s. v.

herd (subs.): 1. Of cattle: v. 1. grex, grēgia, m. (most gen. term): h.s. of large cattle, g. armentorum, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 12, extr.; g. armentici, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 10: h.s. of none, g. porcorum, *Juv. Fig.:* a pig of Epicurus' A., Epicurus g. porcus, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 4, extr. Pertaining to h.s., gregalis, e, *Varr.:* *Plin.:* grēgarius: *Col.:* *Plin. In A.s. grēgātum:* *Col.:* *Plin.* 2, armentum (strictly a ploughing beast: v. *supr.*: hence a h. of cam. or other large animals): whole h.s. (of deer), tota A., *Virg. Aen.* 1, 18: h.s. of baboons, a. cynocephalorum, *Plin.* Abounding in h.s. (or ozen), armentosissimus, *Gell.* 11, 1. ||. Of persons, contemptuously: vulgus! 1a, m. and n.: to scorn the jealous A., malignum spernere v., *Hor. Od.* 2, 16, extr.: v. *MULTITUDE*.

herd (v.): congregor, i: v. to FLOCK TOGETHER.

herdsman: 1. pastor (gen. term for all keepers of flocks or herds): cf. Varr. 2, 10, *init.* 2. armentarius (of large cattle: sc. pastor): Varr. R. R. 2, 5, *fin.*: Lucr.

here: 1. In this place: hic: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. Phr.: to be A. adesse (v. PRESENT, TO BE): A. he is, h. she is, eccum! eccam! Ter. pass.: A. am I ready to do it for you, ecce me qui id faciam vobis, Ter. Ad. extr. See also HAND (at).

||. In phr. here and there: 1. passim (scattered about, in every direction): they had taken up their position h. and there, without order, nullis ordinibus p. considerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: v. HITHER (and thither). 2. expr. by rursus (implying feceness: one "here and there"): a few cottages h. and there, rara domorum tecta, Virg. Aen. 8, 98: v. FEW. 3. expr. by circuml., nonnullis (complanibus) in locis (implying more or less rarity): v. SOME. |||. In dialogue = upon this: hic: v. HEREUPON.

hereabouts: hic allatibi: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: Cic.

hereafter (adv.): 1. In ordinary sense: 1. posthac (with ref. to time following close upon the present): Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 28: Hor. 2. aliquando (at some time, probably distant): I do not despair of some one arising h., non despero fore aliquem aliquando, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40. 3. olim (like preceded, but chiefly post.: more freq. = formerly, q. v.): to remember these things h., haec ol. meminisse, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: Cic. (once in this sense, Att. 11, 4). 4. in rēll-quam, posterum [tempus]: v. FUTURE. ||. With ref. to a future state: post mortem; quam quis e corpore excessorit: Cic. Tusc. 1, 11.

hereafter (subs.): Phr.: to deny an h., cum corporibus animos interire, atque omnia morte deleri disserere, Cic. Am. 4, *init.*: comp. preceded. art.

hereat: hic: v. HEREUPON.

hereby: ex hoc, ex hac re: v. FROM.

hereditament: res hereditaria: v. HEREDITARY.

hereditarily: 1. Jure hereditario: Flor. 3, 13, extr. (but the expr., like hereditate, includes all cases of inheritance, whether by descent or otherwise). 2. (more precisely) per successiones: to be transmitted h. (of diseases), per suc. tradit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: Plin. alt. 12, 13, 30.

hereditary: 1. hereditarius: an h. name, nomen h., Cic. Rep. 6, 11: to claim the throne as h., Imperium h. vindicare, Curt. 10, 7, *fin.*: cf. Liv. 21, 3, *fin.* (but the word is used with ref. to any thing inherited). 2. paternus, avitus (received from fathers, forefathers, or ancestors): as it were, h. hatred, velut hereditate relictum paternum odium, Nep. Han. 1: h. virtutes, bona paterna et avita, Cic. Coel. 14, *fin.*: Hor.: v. ANCESTRAL. 3. patris (rare in this sense = paternus): Plin.: Sil. An h. plot of land, heredium: Varr. R. R. 1, 10: Plin. Phr.: an h. complaint, morbus per successiones traditus: v. preceded. art.

herein (adv.): 1. in hoc, in hac re: suppose that A. I am in error, fac in hoc errare me, Cic. Caec. 11, 32. Sully, in eo: Cic. Phil. 2, 9, extr. 2. Sometimes expr. by a rel. clause, h. they seem to me to be greatly in error, quod haec putant valde mihi videtur errare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 81.

heresiarch: haerēsarcha: Aug.

heresy: 1. haerēsis, is, f. (Gr. *hairesis*): in Cic. = sect. Par. pref. 2: Aug.: Tert. 2. (pure Lat.) falsa, prava opinio: v. FAISL.

heretic: haereticus: Tert.: Hier.

heretical: 1. haereticus (only in theol. sense): Arat. in Forcell. 2. (pure Lat.) falsus, pravus: v. FAISL, WROXO (adj.).

heretically: haereticus, falso, pravus: v. preceded. art.

hereupon: hic: esp. in dialogue or narration: Cic. pass.

herewith: una cum hac re: v. WITH.

heritage: hereditas: v. INHERITANCE.

hermaphrodite: 1. androgynus, i, m.: Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98. 2. Hermaphroditus, i, m.: cf. Plin. 7, 3, 3, gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos H. vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos. 3. seminis, maris, m.: Liv. 31, 12: Ov.

hermenental: perh. *hermeneuticus: as scient. t. t.

hermeneutics: *interpretationis ratio.

hermetically: Phr.: A. sealed, *tam arcte clausus ut ne aëri quidem admittat pateat.

hermit: 1. erēmīta (ἐρημίτης): Sulp. Ser. 2. ānāchōrēta (ἀναχωρητής) one who retires from the world: Sulp. Ser.: Sld.: also in later times written anchorita ("anchoret"). Acc. to Forcell. (ex Sulp. Ser.), the eremita had a definite abode in solitude; the anachoreta wandered abroad. 3. (pure Lat.) homo solitarius; vitam in agro agens (a recluse): Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39.

hermitage: sēcessus: v. RETREAT.

See also MONASTERY.

hern: v. HERNX.

hernia: 1. hernia (including various kinds of rupture): Cels. 7, 18, med. 2. rēmex, iōis, m. (strictly a species of hernia, Cels. l. c., ad *fin.*; also used of the malady in general): Juv. 10, 205: sometimes pl., Cels. l. c.: Plin. See also RUPTURE.

hero: 1. A demigod: hērōs, ōis, acc. -a, m.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 12, *init.*, quem virum aut heroa, quem deum: Virg. ||. A very brave man: vir fortis, fortissimus: v. BRAVE. (N.B.—Not heros in this sense.) |||. The chief person in a play, etc.: qui primas partes agit, Ter. Ph. prol. 27.

heroic: 1. Relating to heroes, i. e. demigods: 1. hērōicus: the h. ages, h. tempora, Cic. Div. 1, *init.*; h. aetates, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7. 2. hērōus (rare in this sense): Stat. ||. Epic: hērōicus, hērōus: v. EPIC.

|||. Surprisingly brave: perh. nearest word, invictus (lit. unconquered, not to be conquered): a lofty and h. soul, animus excelsus atque inv., Cic. Off. 1, 5, *init.*: of most h. valour, mien, and exploits (comic), virtute, forma, factis invictissimis, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 57. Or expr. by fortis, fortissimus, Virg. pass.: v. BRAVE. Sometimes incredibilis may serve, with such subs. as fortitudo, patientia, etc. (v. INCREDIBLE): or egregius, praestans (v. EMINENT, REMARKABLE). N.B.—Never heroic in this sense.

heroically: fortiter: v. BRAVELY. Or expr. by circuml., to meet death h., summa virtute a. fortitudine, animo excelso atque invicto, mortem obire: v. HEROIC (III.).

heroine: 1. In mythic sense: 1. hērōīna: Prop.: also, hērōīa, Idia, Ov.: Stat. 2. virgō, īnis (a woman of masculine strength and courage): Virg. Aen. 12, 468 (of Futurna). ||. An eminently noble woman: excelsu invictoque animo mulier, etc.: v. HEROIC (III.). |||. Of a play or story: "quae primas partes agit": v. HEBEO (III.).

heroism: 1. virtūs, ūtis, f. (most gen. term: including all energetic qualities): veterans mindful of their olden a., veterani pristinae v. memores, Sall. Cat. 60: Cic.: v. VALOUR. 2. animus excelsus, invictus: v. HEROIC (III.). 4. deed of a., praclarum facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: Sall.

heron: ardeā: Virg. Dimin. (same sense), ardeola, Plin.

herring: *harenga: Med. Lat. (Clupea harengus, Linn.): (Kr.).

hers (adj. pron.): gen. of illa, haec, etc.: v. HER.

herself: ipsa, ius; in oblique cases sul, sibi, se or sese: cf. L. G. §§ 376, 377.

hesitancy: haesitatio, haesitantia: v. HESITATION.

hesitate: 1. To demur to action: 1. dubito, i (to be prevented by doubts from doing a thing: in this sense, foll. by inf.; excepting when it has a negative with it, when it takes quin and subj.): why do you h. to avail yourself of the opportunity, quid dubitas uti temporis opportunitate? Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Cic.: do not h. to trust, nolite d. quin credatis, Cic. Man. 23, 68: the same constr. may follow a virtual though not formal negative, cf. Cic. Fl. 17, 40, dubitatis (= num dubitatis) quin vindictis? also absol.: v. TO DOUBT.

2. haesito, i (to be embarrassed: in Cic. always absol., v. LOSS, to be at): I h. long and much what I ought to do, diu multumque haesitavi quid facere deberem, Plin. Ep. 10, 43 (40): 2. tolli: by an, Curt. 4, 13, med. 3. cunctor, i (to delay from lack of energy and resolution): rarely foll. by inf.: he did not even h. to sell honours to candidates, non candidatis quidem honoribus venditare cunctatus est, Suet. Vesp. 17. Uss. absol. J o i n: quiescere, cunctari, timere, Cic. Sext. 38, 81.

4. ambigo, 3 (to doubt what to do; to be in a quandary: he h. what first to attend to, cui rei primum occurreret ambigebat, Just. 29, 4, *fin.*)

||. To be at a loss what to say: 1. haereo, si, sum, 2 (to stick fast: a stronger expr. than the Eng.: to stumble and h., titubare atque h., Quint. 12, 1, 29. Sully, haesito, i (frequent. of preceded.): I will answer without h.ing, non haesitans respondebo, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, *init.* 2. titubo, i (lit. to stumble): Cic.: v. TO FALTER.

hesitating (adj.): haesitans, ntis: to say anything with h. words, aliquid h. verbis dicere, Cic. Dom. 52, 134. Phr.: to speak in a (very) h. manner, haesitabundum (loqui), Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

hesitatingly: 1. cunctanter: Liv. (haud c., i, 36, med.). 2. dubitantly: modestly and h., verecunde et d., Cic. Br. 22, 87. 3. expr. by haesitans, haesitabundum (v. L. G. § 341): comp. preceded. art.

hesitation: 1. dubitatio (doubt): without a moment's h., nulla interposita d., Caes. B. G. 7, 40: sine ulla d., Cic. Clu. 28, *init.* 2. haesitatio (embarrassment): to cause h., h. afferre, Tac. H. 1, 39: Cic.: v. INDECISION. Of h. in speaking: J o i n: dubitatio, haesitatio, tractus verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, *init.* In latter sense also, haesitantia (linguae), Cic. Ph. 3, 6, 16 (where stammering is meant). 3. cunctatio (backwardness, slackness): dismissing all h., abjecta omni c., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72. 4. religio: v. SCRUPLE. Phr.: without any h., haud cunctanter, Liv. (v. HESITATINGLY); sine scrupulo, Col. 5, 11, *init.*: to cause h. (difficulty) and perplexity, injicere altui a. (et quamdam dubitationem), Cic. 28, 76.

hesperian: 1. Hesperius: Virg.: Ov. 2. Hesperis, Idis, f. (rare): Virg. Aen. 8, 77.

heat (subs.): nātus, ūs; impērium: v. WILL, COMMAND.

heteroclit: 1. hētēroclītus (only found in neut. pl.): Charis. 2, 23 (Prisc. writes the word as Gk. 17, 62). 2. diversiclitus: Prisc. l. c.

heterodoxy: Phr.: a. opinions, *opinionēs parum cum doctrina Christiana congruentes, consentientes: a h. teacher, *qui aliena quaedam a doctrina Chr. docet.

heterodoxy: v. preceded. art.

heterogeneous: diversus: or more precisely, naturā diversus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 12: things altogether h. (or inconsistent): res diversissimae, Sall. Jug. 85, med. J o i n: diversus et dissimilis, Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 33.

heterogeneousness: diversa natura: v. preceded. art.

hew: 1. dōlo, i (to chip wood with an axe, for the purpose of shipping: to h. timber, materiem d., Cato R. R. 31: to fell, h., inscribere wood, robur cadere, d., inscribere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. Comps.

dedolo, to *h. off*, Col. 4, 26, *init.*; also to *h. in pieces*, assualim ded., Pl. Men. 5, 2, 106; edolo, to *h. out*, Col. 8, 11, *ult. init.*

2. caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3 (to cut or fell marble or timber; leaving it in the rough); to *h. and convey stone*, lapidem c. et apportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147; Plin.: v. *FELL* (cf. *supr.*). Simly., compo. excido, to *h. out* (cf. *g. rupibus columnas*, Virg. Aen. 1, 428); recido (in same sense), Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4.

3. seco, 2 (to cut into shape): to contract for the *king* (carving) of marble, marmora secunda locare, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17; v. *TO CUT*. See also *CARV.*

hewer: expr. by verb, qui materiem caedit, etc.: v. *TO HEW*. *It* of wood (esp. fire-wood) for an army, lignatores, Liv. 10, 25; Caes.; also, lignantes (v. *wood*): to be *h. of wood* and drawers of water, ut ligna cadent aquasque comportant, Vulg. Jos. 12, 21.

hewing (*sub*): caesio (felling of trees or quarrying of stone); Plin. (Hew. better expr. by verb: v. *TO HEW*).

hewn (*part. adj.*): Phr.: *h. stone* (h. and squared), quadratum saxum, Liv. 10, 23 (for paving); Vitr. 2, 7, *init.*; rough *h. stone* (in smaller pieces), caementa; Vitr. 1, c. 1; Hor.: v. *RUBBLE*.

hexagon: hexágōnus: Col. See also *fol. art.*

hexagonal: sexángulus: *h. cells* (of bees), s. cellae, Plin. 11, 11, 12; *ov. hexameter*: hexámeter (or -irus), trl. m.: *h. verses*, h. versus, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194; Suet. Also without verse: the beginning of a *h.*, initium hexametri, Quint. 9, 4, 78.

hey (*interj.*): perh. vah! Ter. pass. **hey-day**: Phr.: in the *h. of youth*, florente juvenia fervit, Hor. A. P. 115; calidus juvenia, id. Od. 3, 14, *extr.*; cf. Ib. 1, 16, 22, pectoris in dulci juvenia fervor: I hoped the *h. of youth* had cooled down, sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72. (N.B.—Beware of flos aetatis, which is used in base sense, cf. Liv. 21, 2, *med.*) See also *PRIME*.

hiatus: 1. Cacophony caused by juxtaposition of vowels: *hiatus*, *his*: qualified by Cic. thus, *hile tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium*, Or. 23, 77: a musical and agreeable *h.*, canorus atque jucundus *h.*, Gell. 10, 20, *med.*. Phr.: to introduce an *h.*, *hiare*, Cic. Or. 45, *init.* (but the expr. seems more appropriate to the words themselves—*hiulcum vocem efflere*, Ib. 44, 150); *vocales conjungere*, Ib. 44, 150; *voces distrahere*, Ib. 45, *init.* 2. A gap in a document: *lacuna, *hiatus*: M. L. Phr.: there is an extensive *h.*, multa desunt (Nobbe).

hibernate: Phr.: the Pontic mouse (ermine) *h.* also *h.* conduntur bieme et Pontici mures, Plin. 8, 37, 55: *bieme gravi somno premuntur, cf. Ib. 8, 36, 54. **hibernation**: perh. v. *hibernus*: they grow exceedingly fat during *h.*, mirum in modum veterno (more precisely, dum bieme conduntur) pinguescunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

hicough, **hicoup** (*subs.*): singultus, *his*: to stop *h.*, singultus inhibere, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

hicough, **hicup** (*v.*): singultio, 4; Cels. 5, 26, 19; Plin. Also frequent, singulto, 1; Quint. 10, 7, 10.

hidden (*part. adj.*): 1. occultus: v. *SECRET*. 2. *Opertus* (covered up): all that was *h.* is exposed, o. quae fuerat, aperta sunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9; Cic. 3, conditus *h.* (the secrets) of the heart, c. raecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89. 3. *Jo in*: condita esse atque latere (of things kept in the dark), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 181. Simly., reconditus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41.

4. absconditus: *h. swords* (secreted), abs. gladii, Cic. Ph. 2, 42, 108. 5. caecus (poet.): *h. causes*, c. causeae, Lucr. 3, 117; Hor.: *To be h.*, lateo, ut, 2: the snake lies *h.* in the grass, l. anulis in herba, Virg.: to be deeply *h.* (fig.), abditte l., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 181; occulte l., id. Agr. 2, 16, 41: to lie completely *h.*, perlatere, Ov.

hide (*subs.*): 1. obrium (any thick skin when removed from the carcass): to cover towers with *h.* for protection, turres corillis integere, Caes.: a *h. sunk in a stream*, c. depressum in fluvio, Phaedr. 1, 20. *Comice*: to tan any one's *h.*, allici c. concidere, Pl. Am. prol. 85.

2. pellis (living or dead): v. *SKIN*.

3. tergus, oris, n. (of a large animal): they strip their *h.* from the carcasses, tergora deripiunt costis, Virg. Aen. 1, 215: (the elephant's) *h.* is extremely tough on its back, durissimum dorso t., Plin. 8, 10, 10. Esp. poet. of shields: Seven bull's *h.*, taurorum l. septem, Ov. M. 13, 347. 4. tergum (poet. for preced.): with a bull's *h.*, taurino t., Virg. Aen. 1, 368. Of things made of *h.*, as cymbals, taures l., Ov. F. 4, 342; shields, l. novena boum, Ov. M. 12, 97. 5. velus, éris (a *h.* with the fleece or hair upon it): the *h.* of a tawny lion, fulvi leonis v., Ov. F. 2, 340.

hide (*v.*): 1. In ordinary sense:

1. abdo, didi, ditum, 3 (to put out of the way): to *h. documents*, tabulas ab, Cic. In Pis. 17, 39: they hid themselves in the neighbouring woods, esse in proximis silvas abdidierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. 2. Jo in: contegere atque abdere (partes corporis), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 26. 3. condo, 3 (in prose, usu. to put in a place of safety; poet. often = to conceal; cf. *HIDDEN*): they *h. themselves* in the belly (of the horse), rursus conduntur in alvo, Virg. Aen. 2, 401; Hor.: Ov.: to *h. oneself* under the bedclothes, se sub lectum c. (better abscondere, v. *INFR.*), Suet. Cal. 51. So also is used recondo (to *h. far back* or deep), cf. Ov. M. 1, 139.

3. abscondo, di and didi, ditum, 3 (to put out of the way, in a place of safety; also, to *h. fraudulently*): I hid the gold close to the altar, secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi, Pl. in Frisc. 10, 24: to try to suppress and *h.* anything, aliquid opprimere et abs., Cic. R. Am. 41, *extr.* 4. cello, 1; v. *TO CONCEAL* (1). 5. occulto, ul, ultum, 3; occulto, 1 (to cover up a thing; whereas abdo, condo, abscondo denote removal to another place): v. *TO CONCEAL* (4, 5). 6. tēgo, intēgo, contēgo, 3; v. *TO COVER* (1). 7. operto, ui, ritum, 4 (rare in this sense, except in *part. pres.*: v. *HIDDEN*): Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6.

8. To beat (colloq.): loria operto; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28.

— and seek: Phr.: to play at *h.* and seek, *per lusum latitare (R. and A.).

— oneself: in add. to abdo, condo, with *prom. refl.*: 1. delitescio, litui, 3; they (beasts) *h. themselves* in their holes, in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, *extr.*; Virg. 2. lateo, ul, 2 (of which delitescio is frequent.): he hid himself in the house of ..., latuit apud ..., Nep. Att. 10: to *h. behind* the staircase, in scallis l., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15. **hideous**: 1. foedus (revolting): a *h. scar*, f. cicatrix, Hor.: Liv.: v. *FOUL*, *FRIGHTFUL*. 2. informis, e (strictly, ill-formed, mis-shapen): a *h. monster*, monstrum inf., Virg.: Stat.: v. *UNSIGHTLY*. 3. ater, tra, trum (rare and poet.): a *h. maw* (of a serpent), a. ingluvius, Virg. G. 3, 410: to end in a *h. fish*, (turpiter) a. desinere in piscem, Hor. A. P. 3. See also *UGLY*. 4. tēter, tra, trum (taet.): v. *NOMINE*, *REVOLTING*. 5. horrendus (to make one shudder): v. *HORRIBLE*.

hideously: 1. foeds (to mangle *h.*, f. laniare, Tac.: v. *FOULTY*. 2. turpiter: comp. *hideous* (3). **hideousness**: foeditas: *h. of a sight* (a cruel punishment), f. spectaculi, Liv. 1, 28, *fin.* **hider**: 1. Trans.: *h.* may well be finders, *facile is reperiet qui abdidit (Cic. has occultator as adj., Mil. 10, 50). 2. Intrans.: *pres. part.* of lateo (except in *nom.*, v. L. G. § 638): v. *HIDDEN*.

hiding (*subs.*): 1. Trans.: occultatio: Cic. (Usu. better expr. by verb.) 2. Intrans.: expr. by verb: v. *TO HIDE ONESELF*.

hiding-place: 1. latebra: Cic. Coel. 26, *init.*: more freq. pl.: to be concealed in a *h.*, in latebris agere, Just. 24, 4; Cic. F. 1; g.: the secret *h.* (of truth), caecae l., Lucr. 1, 428. Hence, latebrosus, furnishing *h.*, Cic.: Liv. 2. latibulum (usu. of the haunts or lairs of wild beasts); *h.* (of pirates) in out-of-the-way spots, latibula occultorum locorum, Cic. Fl. 1, *extr.*: v. *LAIR*. Phr.: that *h.* and shelter for robbers, ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 10, 50. See also *RETREAT*.

hie (*v.*): propéro, 1; v. *TO HASTEN*.

hierarch: perh. antistes, archangelus: v. *HIGH-PRIEST*, *ARCHANGEL*.

hierarchial: perh. sacerdotiis, e: v. *PRIESTLY*.

hierarchy: 1. Of priests: *qui sacerdotum amplissimum balent, R. and A. comp. Cic. Fam. 3, 10, ad *fin.*, amplissimum sacerdotii collegium, t. e. augures): *It quos penes omnia esset rerum sacrarum cura atque administratio. 2. Of celestial powers: "the *h.* of heaven" (Milt.), perh. coelestes, beati ordines; angelii atque archangeli.

hieroglyphical: hiéroglyphicus: Macr.: Amm.

hieroglyphics: hieroglyphicae litterae: Macr. S. 1, 21, *med.*: h. notae, Amm. 17, 4. (Hieroglyphicus is of doubtful authority.)

hierophant: 1. hiérophanta or -as, ae, m.: Artiod. 5, 25. Fem. hierophantia, Inscr. 2. mystagogus: strictly, like preced., denoting the officiating priest at the Eleusian or other mysteries: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 59, 132 (where it = *clerone*). Symm.

higgle: 1. e. to make difficulties about the price of a thing: cavillor, 1; v. *TO HAGGLE*.

high (*adj.*): 1. Lit.: 1. altus: precise dimension being expr. by acc. with sum, or less freq. habeo; the mound was 10 ft. *h.*, agger erat decem pedes altus; decem pedes habebat altus (cf. Liv. 21, 8, *fin.*, ferrum tres longum habebat pedes: v. L. G. § 249: Cic. Caes. Very *h.*, praeraltus: Liv.: Plin. Somewhat *h.*, altissculus, Suet. 2. celsus, excelsus, praecelsus: v. *LORT*. See also *ELEVATED*, *TALL*. Phr.: on *h.*, expr. by sublimis: this pole is to us always on *h.*, hic nobis vertex semper sublimis, Virg. G. 1, 242: he ascended up on *h.*, sublimis abiit, Liv. 1, 16, *fin.*

2. Fig.: exalted by dignity: 1. amplius (distinguished): of very *h.* rank by birth, amplissimum genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: to bestow a still *h.* honour on any one, allici ampliore honorem tribuere, Cic. Prov. 11, 27. 2. élépus, and esp. sup., summus, supremus (of the gods): Jupiter most *h.*, summus Jupiter, Pl.: priest of the Most High God, sacerdos élé summus, Vulg. Hebr. vii. 1 (elsewhere Vulg. has Deus altissimus, excelsus; the latter sometimes as subs.; cave Imiteris): in sim. sense, Deus Optimus Maximus (D. O. M.), like Jupiter Opt. [et] Max., Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66. See also *LORT*, *ELEVATED*. 3. Also fig., great in degree: esp. in sup., the highest: summus: the *h.* excellence, legal knowledge, sanctity, etc., a virtus, prudentia, sanctimonia, etc., Cic. pass. 4. Of prices: large relatively: 1. magnus: that has cost or would fetch a *h.* price, majoris pretii, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51. But the subs. pretium is usu. omitted, and the forms magno or magni, majoris or pluris, maximo or maximi, plurimo or plurimi, used absol. (cf. L. G. § 281). Simly., at so *h.* a price, tanti, quanti, Cic.

2. impensus (exceedingly *h.*): at a very *h.* price, im. pretio, Caes. B. G. 4, 2; Liv. Phr.: the price of corn is *h.*, cara est annona, Cic. Div. 2, 27, *extr.*: when corn was getting *h.* and *h.*, quum ingravesceret annona, Cic. Dom. 5, 11 (v. *MARKET*, *PRICE*).

3. By anal. of preced., great in estimation: magnus: men entertain a *h.* opinion of you, m. est hominum opinio de te, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5. Simly., so *h.*, tantus: cf. *HIGHT*.

4. Miscell. phr.: *h.*

5. Miscell. phr.: *h.*

6. Miscell. phr.: *h.*

7. Miscell. phr.: *h.*

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106. Miscell. phr.: *h.*

107. Miscell. phr.: *h.*

108. Miscell. phr.: *h.*

foots, magnae, ingentes aquae, Liv. (v. inundation): *the river was very h. at the time*, eo tempore fluvius plus solito creverat, cf. Plin. 18, 18, 47: *the h. sea*, altum, esp. after a prep., Liv. 21, 50: *very h. tides*, maximae aestus, Cic. B. G. 4, 29: *a h. wind*, vehemens ventus, Auct. B. Hisp. 3 (v. wind): *a h. colour*, color satur (i. e. deep, strong), Plin. 37, 10, 61: *a h. nose*, sonus acutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: *to indulge in h. living*, luxuriose epulari, Nep. Paus. 3 (v. sumptuous): *a h. game*, venatus rancidus, subrancidus, rancidulus, cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 89; dubius (somewhat so), Mart. 3, 77: *to be guilty of h. treason*, majestatem (populi, etc.) imminuere, Cic. (v. treason): *to entertain her aims*, ad altiora tendere, Liv. 4, 13; altiores spiritus gerere, Tac. H. 3, 66 (the latter denoting rather disposition, the former conduct).

high (adv.). 1. Lit.: 1. altē: *raising h. the gory dagger*, cruentum a. extollens pugionem, Cic. Ph. 2, 12, init.: *to fly very h.*, altissime evolare, Suet. Aug. 94. 2. expr. by altitude: *to hoist anything so h.*, aliquid in tantum altitudinis (in tantam altitudinem) subducere, Liv. 27, 28, med. 3. sublimiter (not in earlier authors): *to fly h.*, a. voltare, Col. 8, 11, init. In same sense, sublime (poet. L. G. § 344): Virg. G. 1, 320, etc. Phr.: *to aim h.*, alta (altiora) petere, cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 508. II. Fig.: of persons aspiring: Phr.: *to aim h.*, magnas res appetere, Nep. (in Kr.): v. preced. art. fin. III. Also fig. in phr. to bid h. (at an auction), plurimo liceri (not maximo in this sense): comp. HIGHLY.

high-born: gēnērōsus: Cic. Hor. Join: generosus et nobilis, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20.

high-bred: 1. Of animals, of good breed: gēnērōsus, Virg. G. 3, 75. II. Of persons, having enjoyed good breeding: nearest word, gēnērōsus: v. HIGH-BORN. Or perh. ingēnuus, libēralis: v. GENTLEMANLY.

high-churchman: *qui ab Ecclesiae auctoritate est; qui Ecclesiae auctoritatem praecipuum tribuit.

high-day: dies festus, sollemnis: v. FESTIVAL.

high-embowed: alte fornicatus: v. ARCHED.

high-flown: inflātus, tūmidus: v. INFLATED. Phr.: *A language*, ampullae et sequepedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97: *to use h. expressions*, ampullari, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 4.

high-flying: 1. altivolans: Enn. in Cic. Lucr. 2. altivolus: Plin. (Both lit).

high-handed: perh. impērīōsus: Cic. Liv.: v. TYRANNICAL. Phr.: *they had been dealt with in too h. a manner*, superbo his imperitatum esse, Liv. 21, 1, med.

high-heeled: simply altus: cf. Suet. Aug. 73, calcamenta altiuscula. The h. boot of tragedy, cōthurnus: v. BUSKIN.

highland: 1. Subs.: usu. pl.: regio aspera, montuosa, Cic. Pl. 9, 22; loci montuosi, Cic. Part. 10, 36; locus montuosus, Quint. 5, 10, 37. Also neut. pl. montuosa, Plin.; montana, Liv.: Plin. II. Adj.: montuosa, montanus: v. SUPR.

highlanders: montāni: v. MOUNTAINEER.

highly: expr. by magni (never multi), majoris or pluris, maximī or plurimī (less freq. magno, maximo in this sense): *to value anything h.*, aliquid magni aestimare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: *whom he had valued most h. of all*, quem unum plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum. 2 (maximal facere is to value very highly, absolutely: plurimi facere, to value more than anything else, relatively). Slimly, tanti, quanti, so h., how h., Cic.: permagni, very h., in tmesī, per enim magni aestimo, Cic. Att. 10, 1, init. Phr.: *a man whom I have always respected very h.*, cui semper unum plurimum tribui, Cic. l. c.: *a delighted, laetabundus*, Gell. 11, 15, fin.: *a displeased*

with any one, iratissimus alicui, Cic. Ph. 8, 6, 10; sane iratus (colloq.), id. Att. 1, 10, 2; pergravior offensus, id. Att. 1, 1, 8: v. GREATLY.

high-mass: missa sollemnis: v. MASS.

high-mettled: ācer, cris, cre, Virg. Aen. 1, 444.

highness: 1. Elevation: altitudo: v. HEIGHT. II. As title, your Highness: expr. by adj. Celsissime princeps! in subscriptions, Celsissimi nominis tui, etc. (Kr.). Celsitudo only in the base Lat. of Cod. Theod.

high-priced: cārus: v. DEAR.

highpriest: pontifex, iels: Vulg. Hebr. vil. 26 (= Gk. ἀρχιερεύς): more precisely, summus sacerdos, ib. Act. xxiii. 4; princeps sacerdotum, Act. xxiii. 5: v. PONTIFF.

highpriesthood: pontificātus, iis; or more fully pontificatus sacerdotum, Vell. 2, 59 (strictly the office of a pontifex; but suitable to denote any similar office): more precisely, summum sacerdotum (which may include any elevated priesthood).

highpriestly: pontificālis, e: v. PONTIFICAL. More precisely, ad summum sacerdotum pertinens (H. Steph. Wahl).

high-road: via: cf. Mart. 7, 61, 4.

high-seasoned: (cibus) summa et acerrima suavitatis conditus: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99, where the expr. is used of unguents: or perh. acrioribus condimentis imbutus; gulosus conditus (cf. Col. pref. ad init., gulosius condiendi cibos).

high-spirited: (homo) generosus spiritus: Plin. 8, 40, 61 § 149. See also SPIRITED.

high-treason: māiestas (i. e. laesa māiestas), perduellio: v. TREASON.

high-water: Phr.: *it was h. at the time*, eo tempore aestus accessus plurimus erat; plurimum accesserat aestus maritimus: v. TIDE.

highway: 1. via: opp. to semita (a narrow way, by-path): cf. Mart. 7, 61, 4; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42: more precisely, via publica, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 23 22 (= Gr. βασιλική ὁδός, "the king's h."): Superintendent of h.s., curator viarum, cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 1 (Dict. Antiq. p. 1193). 2. late Lat., strāta (ac. via): Estr.: Imp. Codd.

highwayman: latro, ōulis; grāsātor: v. ROBBER.

hilarity: hilaritas: v. MIRTH.

hill: 1. collis, is, m. (any considerable natural elevation, whether covered with verdure or rocky): well-tilled and verdant h.s., c. nitidi viridesque, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 47: *a steep and precipitous h.*, c. arduus et abruptus, Tac. A. 2, 80: Caes. Plin. 2, tūmulus (any rising ground, esp. an isolated mound or low h.): h.s. that seem to overhang, t. imminentes (i. e. Romae), Liv. 3, 7 (but the seven hills of Rome are usu. called colles): Caes. 3, clivus: v. SLOPE, INCLINE. See also HIGHT (II.).

hilliness: expr. by circuml.: v. HULLY, HILL.

hillhook: 1. tūmulus (cf. HILL, 2): a h. of earth of considerable size, t. terreus satis grandis, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: v. MOUND. 2. grūmus (a small heap of earth, etc.: rare): Col.: Auct. B. Hisp.

hill-side: clivus: v. SLOPE.

hilly: 1. montuosus (al. montōsus), montānus: v. MOUNTAINOUS. 2. clivōsus (having slopes and ascents): a h. track, c. trames, Virg. G. 1, 108: Plin.: Col.: a very h. road, *clivissima via. 3. contrāgōsus (broken up by heights and defiles): Liv.: v. RUOGED.

hilt: of a sword, cāpulus: Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Petr.: Tac.

himself: 1. in agr. with subject: ipse, tus: he h. said so, ipse dixit (= Gr. αὐτὸς ἑῷα), Quint. 11, 1, 27: Cic.: Sall. Sometimes strengthened by met, Pl. Amph. prol. 102: Cic.: the superl. ipissimus also occurs: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 146.

2. in objective relations, i. e. when used reflexively: sui, albi, sē or sēsē

(referring back to the subject of the sentence): he devoted h. altogether to politics, totum se deditit republicae, Nep. Them. 1: they surrendered themselves to Caesar, se Caesari dederunt, Caes.: Cic. The forms sibi, se, are often strengthened by the suffix -met; and the prep. cum is always used enditically when joined with se, as secum.

3. when the use of the words himself, themselves, indicates some opposition or antithesis: ipse and sui combined: the ipse agreeing with the subject or object, according as stress is laid on the one or the other, cf. Zumpt § 696; St. L. G. § 617: (i). subjects contrasted: without trying to move the pity of the enemy, he laid violent hands on himself, ne tentata quidem hostis misericordia se ipse interfecit (i. e. it was not the enemy who slew him, but himself), Vell. 2, 71, fin.: cf. Tac. H. 1, 46, Praetor praefectos alibi ipse legere (i. e. they made the appointments themselves, others did not make them): (ii). objects contrasted: he cannot control an army who does not control himself, non potest exercitum se continere qui se ipsum non continet, Cic. Man. 13, 38: he slew his brother, and afterwards himself, fratrem suum dein seipsum (or se ipsum) interfecit, Tac. (Key). N.B. — The former constr. is however more frequent, and is found even in cases where there is an antithesis of objects: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, quid est negotii continere eos quibus praesit, si te ipse (cf. sup. l.) continens? cf. Zumpt, l. c. Phr.: *to do right of h. (freely)*, sua sponte recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: almost beside h., vix compos animi, ib. 3, 2, 12 (v. ONESELF): one who lives by h., solitarius homo, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: who keeps by h. (in political strife), qui solitarius separatusque secedit, Gell. 2, 12, init.

hind (subs.): 1. The female of the stag: cervā: Virg. Plin. II. 4 peasant: rusticus, agrestis: v. PEASANT.

hind (adj.): posterior, us: the h. feet, p. pedes, Plin. 11, 45, 101 (but p. postremi, of the bee, Plin.): v. HINDER (adj.). The h. quarters, posteriora (n. pl.): Ov.

hinder (adj.): 1. posterior, us: the h. part of the toga, pars p. togae, Quint. Plin.: Ov.: v. HIND (adj.). 2. āversus (turned away from view: late in this sense) the h. part of the head, a. pars capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 47. 3. posticus (chiefly used with ref. to the back doors, etc., of houses: Liv.: Varr.): the h. part, p. pars (= podex), Lucil. in Non.: Pers.

hinder (v.): 1. obsto, stūli, i (to stand in the way of, be an obstacle to: with dat.): what is there to h. the wedding from actually taking place, quid obs. cur non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76: more usu., quid obstat quominus, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95. Join: officere et obstare; officere et impedire, Cic. 2. impēdō, 4 (to fetter and prevent the free action of: with acc.): to h. or at least delay one's departure, imp. protectionem, acc. certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: cf. sup. (1). See also TO IMPEDE, PREVENT. 3. prohibeo, 2: v. TO PREVENT. 4. mōrō, 1: v. TO DELAY.

hindmost: 1. postremus: the h. part of the Roman line, p. Romanorum acies, Sall. Jug. 101: Cic. 2. extrēmus (strictly the outside): plague takes the h., accipit extremum scabies, Hor. A. P. 417. 3. novissimus: esp. in connexion with agmen: v. REAR (subs.).

Hindoo: 1. As subs.: Indus: Virg.: Ov. II. As adj.: Indicus: Ter.: Mart.

hindrance: 1. impēdimentum (of whatever impedes action): esp. in phr. to be a h. to any one in doing anything, alicui [magno] esse imp. ad aliquid rem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Cic. R. Am. 51, 149: to cause delay and a h. to anything, moram atque imp. alicui rei inferre, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12: to operate as a h., esse loco impēdimentū, Caes. B. C.

3. 17. 2. *Impeditio* (*the act of hindering or impeding: v. rare*): *Cic. Div. 1, 51, init.* 3. *expr.* by *mōra* (*strictly delay*): but also used of *what causes delay*: *there is no h. in the way of my marrying her*, *hec m. ula est q̄m eam amorem ducam*, *Ter. And. 5, 7, cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9. paululum tibi esse morae, quod ego viverem. Exp. in phr., in mora esse, to be a cause of delay or h.*, *Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: Pl. 4. very oft. expr. by obsto, officio, impēdo: what has lie in our way, quanta nobis obstant, officium: v. TO HINDER.*

hinge (*subs.*): cardo, Inla, m.: PL: Virg. Very often used fig.: v. foll. art.

hinge (v.): 1. e. to turn upon, be centered in: 1. expr. by *cardo*: a point on which so much *h.s.*, tantus *cardo rerum*, Virg. Aen. 1, 672: *he makes the whole case h.s.* there, hic *causae c. ponit*, Quint. 5, 12, 3. 2. expr. by *contineo*, ui, tentum, 2 (to involve, contain): the points on which a case *h.s.*, quae maxime rem continent, Liv. 39, 48: esp. in pass.: v. to BIND UP (III.).

hint (subs.): significant (any indication): *to throw out many plain h.s., multas nec dubias s. jacere*, Suet. Ner. 37; but in Cic. the word is not used of mere suggestion. Phr.: *to spread dark h.s. spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*, Virg. Aen. 2, 98; *incertain serere suspiciones*, cf. Liv. 24, 23, *fin.*, *crimina serere*: *to get a h. of suspicion*, *odore quodam suspitionis sentire*, Cic. Clu. 27, 73. (Nutus is a nod or signal of one's pleasure.) See also verb.

hint (v.): nearest word perh. submoneo, 2. Ter.: Suet.: v. to stooges. Or. expr. by circum-, ambagibus (verborum) uti, cf. Liv. I, 56, ad fin.: *dubie, occulte, per ambages significare. Neither indico nor significo imply the partial concealment of the Eng.: subdicio (to imply what is not expressed) occurs in Rufin.: innuo is to give a signal.

hip: *I. Of the body:* 1. coxendix, Ictis, *f.*: Pl.: Varr.: Suet. 2. coxa (==preced., but less freq.: Forcell.): Cels. Phr.: *I have thee on the h., teno te*, Cic. Acad. 2, *extr.: to smile h. and thigh*, ad interneccionem caedere, occidione occidere, Cic.: Liv.: v. to KTERMINATE. ||. *Fruit of the wild rose:* *cynosbati acinus.

hipped, hippish: perh. mēlanchō-
licus: v. HYPOCHONDRIAC

hippocentaur: bippōcentaurus: Cic.
hippodrome: hippōdrōmos, f, m.:
Pl.: Mart. (pure Lat. spātium: v. RACE-
COURSE).

hippogriff: *hippogryps, -yphos, or -gryphus, i: v. GRIFFIN.

hippopotamus: hippôpôtâmus, 1, m.: Plin.: *Mela* (equus fluviatilis, in Plin. 8, 21, 30, appears to mean a different animal).

hire (*sub.*): merces, edis. *f.* (wages of any kind): *the h. of service*, operae m., Cic.: *to degrade an art to h. and profit*, artem ad m. atque quaestum abducere, Cic. Div. I, 41, *fin.* *That is done for h., or working for h., mercenarius*, Cic.: Liv.: *V. Hired.*

hire (v.): *conducio*, xl. *ctum*, 3: *I was had to cook, not to be beaten*, *coctum non vulpatum conductus fui*, Pl. *Aul.* 3, 3, 9: *to h. a house*, *domum c.*, Cic. (v. *to RENT*). *Mercede*, *pretio*, *are* sometimes added, esp. with an adj., as *magno pretio c.*, Cic. *Inv.* 2, 1, 1. *To h. oneself out*, *actorari*; esp. of *gladiators*: *Hor.* 6, 2, 7, 60.

hired (*part. adj.*): 1. **conductus** (actually taken into pay): *a. gangs of roughs, operae* c. *Cic. Sex. 17, init.*: *a. h. abode, c. lar, Mart. 11. 82. Join:* *conductus et redemptus, Plin. Ep. 2. 14. 5. 2. conducticius* (to be had for hire, whether actually hired or not): *h. service of free labourers, c. liberorum operae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17* (where the kind of labour is to be described): *a. h. house* (one of the class not occupied by their owners), *domus c. Porc. in Suet. Ter. 3. mercenarius* (esp. with re-

ference to something not usually or not lawfully trafficked in): V. MERCENARI, HIRELING. Off. in masc. as subst. = a h. servant, opp. to a slave: to treat slaves as h. servants, *servis uti ut mercenariis*, Cic. Off. I, 13, 41.

hireling (*subs.*): meroñnârius (applied to day-labourers, without reproach): v. HIRED (3).

hireling (adj.): mercēnarius: a h.
praetor, m. praetor, Clc. Verr. 5, 21, 54.
See also CORRUPT.

hirer: conductor: Pl.: Plin. jun.
hiring (*subs.*): conductio: e. g.
fundi, Cic. Or expr. by verb: v. TO
HIRE.

hirsute: hirsūtus: Clc.: Ov.

his (adj. pron.) 1. ex by gen.
 of (v. L. G. §§ 370, 399). *A. father*
Neocles was of noble birth, pater ejus
Neocles generous fuit, Nep. Them.
 cf. Id. Cim. 1: *Numerius h. brother* is
 dead, *Numerius frater ejus*, mortuus
 est, Cic. Clu. 7, 21. (N.B.—Ejus may
 always be so used when *himo* the *person*
of/affected: cf. L. G. l. c.) 2. ex
 by gen. of hic (when the pron. is used
 to denote the principal subject of dis-
 course): comp. Nep. Them. init. *Thi-*
misteucles, *Neoclis filius*, *Atheniensis*.
Hujus vitia, etc.; also, Id. Paul. init., *Hu-*
jus illusterrimum proclium, etc. (= of
 the subject of this memoir: v. this.)
 (N.B.—Hence *hujus* is more emphatic
 than *ejus*, *ejus* more prominence

than ejus, giving more prominence to the person referred to.) 3. expr. by gen. of ipse (when the his is emphatic not referring to the subject): *why should they despair of their own courage or h. vigilance, cur de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia desperarent?* Caes. B. G. 1, 40: cf. lb. 1, 21, certior factus hostes consedisse milia passuum ab ipso (= his own) castris octo. 4.

silis (=his own) castris octo. 4.
 expr. by gen. of qui (when his is prec.
 by a conj.); Latin authors freq. using
 the rel. pron. as a connective): and he
 relieved his exile by sending him money,
 cuius fugam pecunia sublevavit, Nep.
 Att. 2: cf. ib. 5, cuius sic asperitatem
 veritus est: ib. 12, cuius gratia cum
 posset (= and though he might... his).

5. *suus* (referring to the subject of the sentence, or sometimes to another subst. immediately preceding with which it is closely connected: cf. L. G. § 361):
hinc his fellow-citizens drove into exile
hunc sui civis e civitate eiecerunt. Cicero, *Sext.* 68, 141. *Suus* is very often more or less emphatic (= *his own*), esp. when used as in precd. ex. with ref. to a subst. which is not the subject: sometimes strengthened by *-pte*, euphony permitting: *Crassum nupte interfectum manu,* Cicero de Or. 3, 10. See also OWN. *R* whenever the *his* is

also own. 6, whenever the *his* is unemphatic, it is usu. not expr. in Lat. or if expr. at all, by *eius*, *suius* (referring to the subject), as quasi-nellitics after the subst. to which they belong (cf. l. 6. § 673): *his father died early*, paternal mature decease, Nep. Att. 2 (where *eius* might have been used): *he ordered his son-in-law Agrippa to be sent for*, Agrippam generum ad se accersi iussit, ib. 21 (where *suius* might have been added): comp. also foll. exx.: Cicero: In omnibus *eius* periculis singularem fidem praebuit; ib. 4: quae amicis *suius* opus fuerunt, ib. 7: in funere matris *suae*, ib. 17: in which cases the pronouns might have been dispensed with as above.

as above. (v.): 1. sibilo, 1: the serpent h's with its mouth, serpens s. ore, Virg. Aen. 11, 754: the red-hot iron h's plunged in the bubbling water, ferrum igne rubens in trepida submersum s. unda, Ov. As a hostile demonstration: the people h's me, populus me s., Hor. S. 1, 1, 66: cf. Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: comp. h's (subs.): and foll. art. 2, 28: strideo or strido, 1, 2 and 3 (to make any harsh, offensive noise: poet.): the monster of Lerna horribly h'ing, bellua Lerna horrendum stridens, Virg. Aen. 6, 288: of heated iron in water, Lucr. 6, 149, 3: extr. by stilbus (esp. poet.): v. h's (subs.).

hiss off: i. e. from the stage, etc.:
1. explōdo, si, sum, 3 (lit. to clap
off; drive off by clapping): Aesopus is
h'd off, if he be but a trifle hoarse.
Aesopus si paulum trasserit exploditur.
Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259: Hor. More fully,
alibis explodere. Cic. R. Com. 11. *init.*

2, *exsibilo*, 1 (rare): to be h'd by a spectator, a spectatore exsibilarī, Suet. Aug. 45. *extr.* Join: *exsibilarī* et *explodi*, Cic. *Par.* 3, 2, 26. 3. *exigo*, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3 (to drive off the stage by any kind of hostile demonstrations: rare): to h. plays off, *fabulas ex*, Ter. Andr. prol. 27. *extr.*

hiss, hissing (subs.): 1. *sibilus*, pl. *sibilla*: to utter *dreary* h.s., *horrenda* a. *mittere*, Ov. *Off. of hostile demonstrations*: to *assail* *any one* with h.s., *aliquem sibilis consectari*, Cic. *Att.* 2, 18; *sibilla conscinere* (a stronger expr.), ib. 2, 19. 2. *stridor* (poet.: cf. *ro* hiss, 2): Ov. *Phr.*: *without a single h.* (opp. to *applause, clamores*), *sine ulla pastorica fistula* (*the shepherd's pipe* having a *hissing sound*), Cic. *Att.* 2, 16, 6.

hissing (adj.): 1. sibilus: the h. neck of an alder, s. colla colubrae, Virg.: Ov. 2. stridulus (cf. to hiss, 2): Virg.: Sen. A h. sound, sibilus: v. preced. art.

hist (interj.): st! cf. Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 1, st! st! tacete! Cic. Fam. 16, 24, sed st! litteras tuas exspecto.

historian: 1. *historicus* (one acquainted with history; whether a writer or not): orators, poets, and h.s., oratores et poetae et h., Cic. Top. 20, fin.: an h. of great authority, gravissimus h., Nep. Alc. 11: Quint. (homo historicus, Cic. Marc. 7, 16, is a person acquainted with history). 2. *scriptor*

quædam (*genus*) **historia:** 2. scriptor **græcæ** (*the writer*): Sall. Cat. 9. 1. **Lav.**: the term is applicable to any kind of narrator or chronicler of events, cf. Cic. Fam. 2. 4. **inuit**, **tuarum rerum domestica** habes et scriptores et nuncios. Also, conditor rerum, Plin. 36. 15, 24. 9 **roô**. (Explicator rerum, Cic. Or. 9. 1; and pronuntiator rerum, id. Br. 8. 287; denote rather a *narrator* than an historian.) 3. **historie** scriptor: Gell. 2. 13; for which auctor historie may be used when an authority is appealed to: Gell. 1. 11. 4. **historigraphus** (only in very late authors): Capitol. Gord. 2. fin. Phr.: *a most reliable h* (strictly, *authority*), bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off. 3. 32, **inuit**, **contemporaria**, **vite**, **tradunt** **que temporibus** **et rebus Africanis**, Tac. Ann. 5. 9. **quis gestas** scripsit, Cic. Or. 2. 7. **quis** (*cf. supr.* 3): *the h.s. of Africa*; **qui de vita et rebns Africanis** scripsit, Gell. 7. 1.

1. *historiæ* } 1. *historiæ* (rare,
 historical) } used only as tech-
 term: *in the h. style, h. genres* (s.c. scrib-
 ent). C. Br. 8, 286. 2. *ex pr.*
historia: to devote oneself to h. composition,
ad scribendam historiæ s.e. applicare,
 C. Br. de Or. 2, 13, 55; s.e. ad h. con-
 ferre, ib. § 57; *the primary h. canon*,
prima lex historiæ, ib. 2, 15, 62; *the*
principles of h. composition, *historiæ*
ratio, Gierig ad Plin. ep. 5, 8. P. h.:
h. accuracy, *historiæ fides*, (s. e. ad *h.*
historiæ fidem scribere). Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1,
 8; *rerum fides* (in wider sense of *truth*
to fact), Liv. 33, 44, *int.*: C. (in Kr.);
historica fides, Qu. Am. 3, 12, *f.*:
things handed down with a certainty,
quæ corruptis rerum gestarum mo-
mentis, ut quædam h. fides, præfata
pauiser, *quæ res præteritis annalibus*
[historia] depromptas pingit (R. and
 A.); *as for scientist f. f.*, **pictor*
historicus.

historically: *historicos* (v. rare): Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5. Usu. better expr. by *circuml.*: to write not so much *h.* as *oratorically*, non tam historico quam oratorio genere scribere, Cic. Br. 21, *inil.*; to treat a subject *h.*, ex ratione rerum scribere, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 62.

historiographer: perh. commenta-
riorum scriptor: v. HISTORIAN.

history: 1. *hístória* (most gen. term): at first *h.* was nothing but the drawing up of annals, *hístoria erat h. nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio*, Cic. (*Herodotus*) *father of h.*, *pater hístoriae*, Cic. *natural h.*, *naturalis h.*, Plin.: to write or compose *h.*, *hístoriā scribere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; *h.* componere, Plin. Ep. 1, 1: Just.: to write a *h.* of Rome, res Romanas in *hístoriā* conferre, Just. pref.: sometimes in pl., Just. l. c.: Gell.: *ancient h.*, *h. antiqua* (*vetus hístoria* is a story handed down from olden time); *modern h.*, *h. recentior*: or perh. better, **recentioris ætatis h.*: *sacred, profane h.*, **rerum sacrarum, profanarum h.* 2. *mémória rerum gestarum* (records of the past): Sall. Jug. 4, *init.*: *ancient h. records that...*, in *litteris veteribus memoria existat*, Gell. 10, 27, *init.* 3. very often expr. by res, res gestæ: to write a detailed *h.* of the Roman people, res populi R. perscribere, Liv. pref. *init.*: to write Roman *h.* in detached portions, res gestas P. R. carpitim scribere, Sall. Cat. 4. Phr.: the remains of ancient *h.*, *monumenta antiquitatis*, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: it is related in Grecian *h.*, in monumentis Græcæ hístoriæ scriptum est, Gell. 10, 17: to write the *h.* of the reign of Tiberius, principatū Tiberii scribere, Tac. Ann. 1, 1, *extr.*: Sall. Jug. *init.*

histrionis: *histrionis*, *h.* = Tac. cf. Dial. Or. 26. (Usu. better expr. by gen. pl. of *hístoria* = v. ACTOR = v. THEATRICAL.) Phr.: the *h. art*, *ludicra ars*, Liv. 7, 2, *fin.*

hit (v.): 1. To strike: *ferio*, *tundo*, etc. v. TO STRIKE, BEAT. Phr.: you have *h.* the nail on the head, *testigist acu*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19 (in which sense modern writers use the fuller form, *rem acu testigist*): to *h.* a man when he is down, **humili dejecto plagas ingerere*; in fig. sense, **infelici insultare*. II. Fig.: to *hit upon*: *offendo*, 3 (trans.); *incido*, 3 (intrans.): v. TO LIGHT UPON, FALL IN WITH. III. To *hit off*, e. g. a likeness: to *h.* off any one's character, *aliquis moris bene describere*, Pl.

hit (subs.): *plāga*: v. BLOW. Phr.: a *hit*/ *hoc* habet (*gladiat. phr.*), Virg. Aen. 12, 296: Pl.: Ter. See also CHANCE.

hitch (subs.): perh. *scrīptulus* (any source of embarrassment): cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 20. Phr.: there is a *h.*, *haeret res* [in salubra], cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: there is a *h.* in the verse, *claudicat versus*: v. TO HALT, LIMP.

hither (adv.): *huc*: Cic. Virg. Phr.: *h.* and *thither*, *huc, illuc*, Cic. Att. 9, 9, *med.*; *huc atque illuc*, *id.* de Or. 1, 40, 184 (a graver expression); *huc et illuc*, *id.* Div. 2, 38, 80; *huc et illo*, Sen.; *huc illucque*, Plin.: when the action of a number is described, *passim* (in every direction): to *fly h.* and *thither* unrestrainedly (of birds), *p. ac libere voltare*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 33. Join: *huc et illuc passim* [*vagari*], Cic. Div. l. c. See also BACKWARDS (l. fin.).

hither (adv.): *clitior*, us: Caes. Superfl. citimus, *hithermost*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16.

hither (interj.): *hædendum!* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2; *huc ades!* Virg. E. 2, 45.

hitherto: 1. Of time: 1. *h.* *huc* (up to the present time): to denote continuity of action, *usque* may be prefixed: a crime *h.* punished in the case of none yet, *factus a. in nullo etiam vindicatum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: as I have *h. done*, *sicut a. feci*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, *extr.*: I have been idle *h.*, *cessatum usque a. est*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: Pl.: Suet. 2. *antēhac* (before now): v. BEFORE. II. Of place: *huc usque* (or as one word): Plin.

hitherward: *horsum*: Pl.: Ter. *hivē*: *alvus*, *alveus*, *alveārium*: v. BEHIVE.

ho (interj.): 1. *heus* (used in calling attention): Ter.: Virg.: Cic. 2. *ho* (expr. surprise, or to call attention: only in comic writers): Pl.:

Ter. Strengthened form, *ehodum*, *ho*, indeed! Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10. 3. *ho* (expr. surprise: rare): Ter.

hoar (adv.): *canus*: *h.* frost, c. *pruina*, Virg.: Mart.: v. HOARY, GRAY.

hoard (subs.): *hærvus*: a *h.* of brass and gold, *aeris a. et auri*, Hor.: v. HEAP.

hoard (v.): 1. *recondo*, *didici*, *ditum*, 3: *wealth h.* in a treasure-house, *opes aerario reconditæ*, Quint. 10, 3, 3: Col. 2, colligo, 3; *cōservo*, 1: v. TO ACCUMULATE, STORE.

hoar-frost: 1. *pruina*: *h.* comes from frozen dew, *pr. ex rore gelido gignitur*, Plin. 2, 60, 61: Varr.: Cic. In the poets, *canis* is often added, Virg. G. 2, 376: Mart. When the pl. is used, it denotes continued or accumulated *h.*: Cic.: Lucr.: Hor. 2. *gelicidium* (esp. the early *h.* or frozen dew: only in pl.): if there are *h.* when you gather the olive, *si g. erunt, cum oleam coqes*, Cato, R. 65: Col. Join: *pruinæ et gelicidia nocturna*, Col. 11, 2, *ad init.* Covered with *h.*, *pruinosis*, Ov.: Pall.

hoar-hound: *marrubium candidum*: Plin.: *black h.*, *bullotis*, es: Plin.

hoariness: *cānities*, *h.*: Ov. M. 1, 238: Plin.

hoarse: *raucus* (denoting either an affection of the throat, or natural harshness of voice): to make oneself *h.* with asking, *rogitando r. fieri*, Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 18: Cic.: the *h.* croak of frogs, *vox r. ranarum*, Ov.: the *h.* Adriatic, *r. Adria*, Hor. Somewhat *h.*, *subraucus*, Cic. To become *h.*, *irrauesco*, *irraus*, 3: but the perf. only occurs: if he be but a trifle *h.*, at paulum *irrauserit*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259. Phr.: to call till one is *h.*, *usque ad ravim poscere*, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10: when by being encored again and again he had become *h.*, *quum sepius revocatus vocem obtudisset*, Liv. 7, 2.

hoarsely: *rauca voce*, *rauco sono*: v. HOARSE. (Or poet. *raucum*, cf. L. G. § 344.)

hoarseness: 1. *raucitas*: Cels.: Plin. (ruceō only in Isid. Or. 4, 7). 2. *rāvīs*, is, im, f. (only found in acc.): to get rid of *h.* (*phlegm*), *r. purgare*, Apul.: Pl. (cf. HOARSE, fin.). 3. *asperitas faucium*: Plin. 30, 4, 11. 4. *branchus* (Gr. *βραγχος*, a particular kind of *h.*): Isid. Or. l. c.: Coel. Aur.

hoary: 1. *canus*: *h.* locks, c. *capilli*, Hor.: also can! absol., Cic. Sen. 18, *init.* 2. *incānus* (chiefly poet.): *h.* chin, l. *menta*, Virg. Aen. 6, 809: Cat.: *h.* head, l. *caput*, Suet. Dom. 20. To be *h.*, *cāneo*, ul, 2: *willows h.* with foliage gray, *glauca canentia fronde salicis*, Virg. G. 2, 13: to become *h.*, *cāneo*, 3: Ov.: Plin.: *h.* antiquity, perh. *prisca vetustas*, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193: v. OLDEN, ANCIENT.

hoax (subs.): Phr.: to play off a *h.* upon any one, perh. *ludificare aliquem* (to make a fool of a man: v. Lat. Dict. a. v.): this is a pretty *h.*, *pulchre ludificor*: Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 6: to contrive a *h.*, **lepidam quandam fraudem comminisci*.

hoax (v.): perh. *ludifico*, 1: v. PRECED. art.

hob: nearest words *focus*, *cāminus*: v. FIRE-PLACE.

hobble: *claudico*, 1: v. TO LIMP.

hobby: perh. *stūdium* (eager pursuit): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 1, *init.*, *venio nunc ad istius, quemadmodum ipse appellat stūdium* (what he calls his *h.*): ut *amici ejus morbum et insaniam*. Phr.: this is one of my *h.* (articles of virtue), *genus est hoc voluptatis mee*, Cic. Att. 1, 9.

hobby-horse: 1. Lit.: for children to ride: *Arundo*, Inia, f.: to ride on a *h.*, *equare in a. longa*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. II. Fig.: esp. a favourite opinion or theory: to ride one's *h.*, *in epulis suis plaudere*, Dial. Or. 32, *extr.* (R. and A.).

hobgoblin: larva: v. GHOST, GOBLIN.

hob-nail: *clāvus*: v. NAIL.

hob-nob: nearest word, *prōpino*, 1 (to drink to the health of): Cic.: Virg.

hobson's choice: **es lex eligendi ut ex aliena sententia eligas, non tua*.

hock (subs.): nearest word perh. *poples*, Ita, m.: v. HAM (l.).

hock (v.): *poplites succido*: v. TO HAMSTRING.

hockey: **anus* genus in quo *pila periculis arundinibus* pulsatur.

hocus-pocus: v. TRICK, JUGGLERY.

hodie: **instrumentum ad calcem humeris portandum*.

hodge-podge: perh. *farrigo*, Inia, f. (a mixed dish): cf. Juv. 1, 86: or miscellaneous, *rum* (a kind of hash given to gladiators), Juv. 11, 20.

hoe (subs.): 1. *sarcilum*, less freq. *sarcilus*: to cover up seed with *h.*, *sarcilus semen adobruere*, Col. 2, 11, *ad fin.*: to clear with a light *h.*, *levi purgare a.*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241: Hor. Mention is made of single and double *h.*s, *simplices, bicornes*, Pall. 1, 43. 2. *marra* (a forked tool of some kind): cf. Col. 10, 72 and 88. (Ligo is a digging fork or spade.)

hoe (v.): 1. *sarro*, 4: Cato: Plin. 2. *sarcilio*, 1: Pall. 3. *purgo*, 1 (to clear by hoeing or otherwise): Plin.: v. HOE (subs.). 4. *pecto*, xi, *xum* and *pectitum*, 3 (to clear out weeds, etc., as with a comb): Col. 10, 148 and 94 (poet.).

hoeing: 1. *sarritio*, *sarritura*: Col. 2. *sarciliatio*: Plin.

hoer: *sarritor*: Col.

hoger: *porcus*: a *h.* from *Epicure's* *hærd*, *Epicuri de grege p.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, *extr.*: Cic.: Script. R. R. (*porcus* may be used of the female, strictly, *porca*): v. FIG. *H's* flesh, (*caro*) *porcina*, *sullia* (v. PORC): *h.'s* lard, *adeps sullius* (R. and A.).

hogiah: *inquinatus*, *foedus*, etc.: v. FOUL.

hoghead: perh. *dōllum*: v. CASE.

hogsty: 1. *hāra*: one fetched from a *h.* (fig.), ex *h.* productus, Cic. In Pis. 16, *init.*: Varr.: Col. (but *hara* is also used of enclosures for other animals: v. Lat. Dict. a. v.). 2. *sulle*, is, n.: to sweep out a *h.*, *a. convertere*, Col. *h.* *h.*: v. HODDEN.

hoist (v.): *tollo*, *sublevo*: v. TO RAISE. Phr.: to *h.* sail, *vela dare*, *pandere*: v. SAIL. (Vela subducere is to haul up sails to the antennæ; to *fur* them.) *hoist* (subs.): perh. *tolleō*, *ōnis*, m. (a machine used for raising water, men, etc.): cf. Plin. 19, 4, 20: Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

hold (subs.): 1. *Grasp*: chiefly in certain phr.: (1). to take *h.*: (1). *prehendo* (sync. *prendo*), *id.* sum, 3: to take *h.* of any one by the hand, *aliquem manu pr.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: Pl. Fig.: of plants, to take *h.* of the ground, *root*, Pall. 3, 25, *ad init.* *Frequent.* *prehensio*, *premo*, 1, to take *h.* frequently, *make efforts to lay h. of*, Virg.: Ov.: Tac. (2). *apprehendo*, 3 (= preced.): to take *h.* of a serpent with one hand, *anguem altera ap. manu*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 67: Ter.: the atoms take *h.* of one another, *atomi aliae alias ap.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. (3). *comprehendo*, 3 (strictly, to grasp with both hands, so as to embrace): to take *h.* of things with the hands, *res manibus c.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: the pincers lay *h.* of the tooth, *forfex dentem c.*, Cels.: for fig. sense, v. TO COMPREHEND. (4). *arripio*, *ripui*, *reptum*, 3 (hastily, snatching at): v. TO SEIZE. (5). to keep *h.*: *teneo*, *retineo*, 2: v. TO HOLD. (6). to lose *h.*: *omitto*, *mihi*, *sum*, 3: v. GO (to let). (iv). miscell. phr.: to keep a firm *h.* of anything, **aliquid manibus comprehensum enixe tenere*; in fig. sense (= to be much devoted to it), *magno amore aliquid amplectum tenere*, Cic. Sull. 20, *fin.*: to obtain a strong *h.* upon any one by kindness, *aliquem beneficiis sibi devincire*, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, *extr.*: also, with obligare (v. OBLIGATION). II. Of a ship: perh. *cāverna*: Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180, where, however, the word is in pl. (*Alveus is the hull*: q. v.). III. Custody: *vincula*, *carcer*: v. PRISON.

hold (v.). **A. Trans.** 1. To keep hold of: *tēno, nil, ntum*, 2: to *h. a little box in the hand*, *pyxidem in manu t.* Cic. *Coel.* 26, *fin.* But if the object be not such as to lie in the hand, use abl. alone: cf. *Or. F.* 1, 99, *ille tenens baculum dextra* Cic. *Off.* 1, 17, *init.* 2. *retineo*, 2 (to *h. back, keep hold of*): *why do you h. me back?* quid me retines? *Pl. Ep.* 1, 1, 65: *in its left hand it (the figure) held a bow*, *sinistra manu retinebat arcum*, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 24, 74. 3. *gesto*, 1 (to carry in the arms or on the person): to *h. a baby in one's arms*, *infantem puerum in manibus g.* cf. *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 24. See also foll. arti. **II.** To contain: *clipo*, *cēpi*, *captum*, *II.* your stomach will not therefore *h. more than mine*, *non tunc hoc capiet venter plus quam meus*, *Hor. B.* 1, 1, 46: *Cic.* v. TO CONTAIN (1.). **III.** With ref. to fluids; not to suffer to escape: expr. by *transmitti*, *perfluere*: *a vessel with holes in it, which will h. nothing*, *vas perforatum et quodcumque accipit transmittitur*, cf. *Sen. Ep.* 99, 6: so as to *h. water*, *ne humorem transmittat*, *Col.* 1, 6, *ad fin.*: *that vessel is leaky*, *id vasa t. h. water*, *plenum rimarum vas est*; *hac aq. illic perfluit*, cf. *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 25. **IV.** To occupy land, etc.: 1. *posideo*, *ēdī*, *possum* 2 (not involunt. ownership): to *h. land that has been forcibly seized*, *agrum per vim occupatum p.*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 12: *that no one should h. more than so many jugera of land*, *nequis plus quingenta jugera possideret*, *Liv.* 6, 35. *Join:* *posidere atque habere*, *Liv.* 26, 11, *med.* 2. *habeo*, 2 (to be in actual possession of): *v. TO POSSESS*. *Phr.*: *lands held on the best tenure*, *praedia quae optima conditione sunt*, *Cic. Agr.* 3, 2, 9. 3. *obteneo*, 2 (to be in possession of; rightly or wrongly: not used of ordinary occupancy of land): to *h. Gaul and Italy by arms*, *Galliam atque Italiam armis ob.*, *Liv.* 30, 19: to *h. the highest position in a state*, *principatum in civitate obtinere*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 3: to *h. (a country) as a province*, *cuius imperio ob.*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 9, 4. **V.** To maintain possession of against attack: *retineo*, 2: to *h. a town*, *oppidum r.*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 21. *Fig.*: to hold one's own against another, *jus suum contra alium r.*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 14, 73. **VI.** To be in the enjoyment of an office, *gēro*, *ēdī*, *sum*, 3: to *h. the office of consul*, *praetor*, etc., *consulatum*, *praeturam g.*, *Cic.*: *Liv.* (pass.). *N.B.* Very often not exactly expressed: while *king the office of consul for the fourth time*, *quartum consul (in apposition)*, *Cic. Sen.* 4, 10, cf. *L. G.* § 599, 2. **VII.** To entertain in opinion: *tēneo*, 2: *well*, *sententiam*, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 10, 34 (but the *phr.* denotes rather the maintenance of an opinion than the mere entertaining of it). *Usu.* expr. by *sentio*: to *h. this opinion*, *sic putare*, *existimare*, etc.: *v. TO THINK*, *MAINTAIN*; *OPINION*. **VIII.** To deem: *habeo*, *dico*, *existimo*: *v. TO CONSIDER* (IV.), *THINK*. **IX.** To have, treat: *esp.* in *phr.*, to *h. in honour*, *aliquem in honore habere*, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2, *fin.*: when an adj. is used, sometimes without prep.: to *h. in especial honour*, *praecipuo habere honore*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 54: to *h. held in some degree of honour*, *aliquem esse numero atque honore*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 13, *init.* **X.** To check, stop: *Phr.*: to *h. one's tongue*, *tacere*: *a your tongue*, *prae, tace modo!* *Ter. Ad.* 2, 4, 16: *Pl.*; *tene linguam*, *Or. F.* 2, 60: (containing linguam, only in sense of habitually keeping control over one's language, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 13): *reticere* (where something is kept secret): *in truth I cannot h. my peace*, *enimvero reticere nequeo*, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 79: to *h. one's breath*, *animum comprimere*, *Ter. Ph.* 3, 5, 28: to *h. one's hands* (keep them off any one), *manus comprimere*, *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 2, 24. **XI.** To conduct elections, meetings, etc.: 1. *habeo*, 2: to *h. the consular elections*, *comitia consulum h.*, *Liv.* 3, 20: *Cic.* to *h. a levy of troops*,

delectum h., *Caes. B. G.* 6, 1: *Cic.* to *h. a discussion*, *disputationem h.* *Cic. Rep.* 1, 7. 2. *ago*, *ēdī*, *actum*, 3: *esp.* in *phr.*, *conventus*, 2: to *h. the circuits or assizes*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 54. **B. Intrans.** 1. To remain fast: *perh.* *māneo*, *permāneo*: *v. TO REMAIN*. 2. To be true, or applicable: *conveni*, *venit*, 4 (foll. by *in*, *ad*): *any one of these things will h. of me*, *in the quidvis harum rerum convenit*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 3: *neither of these h.s of every kind of land*, *neutrum horum ad omnem agrum c.*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 19: cf. *Cic. Sull.* 7, *extr.* **III.** To think: *censeo*, *existimo*, etc.: *v. TO THINK*. See also foll. arti. **hold back**: 1. *Trans.* 1. *retineo*, 2: to *h. oneself back* (in discourse), *se ret.*, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 19, *extr.* *Virg.* 2. *reprehendo*, 3 (to take hold of in order to check: rare in lit. sense): to *h. back runaways with the hand*, *fugientes manu r.*, *Liv.* 34, 14. 3. *re-voco*, 1 (in *fig. sense*): to *h. any one back from crime*, *aliquem a scelere r.*, *Cic. Cat.* 3, 5, 10 (but the verb implies that the thing is already entered upon): cf. *Id. Clu.* 3, 12. **II.** *Intrans.*: to show hesitation: 1. *perh.* *grāvor*, 1 (to make difficulties about doing anything): cf. *Cic. Clu.* 25, 69, *sed primo gravari coepit*, *post exoratus*, *he at first (affectedly) h. back*, *... afterwards was prevailed upon: I would not h. back if I had confidence in myself*, *ego non gravarer, si mihi ipse confiderem*, *Cic. Am.* 5, *init.* *Comp.* the use of the adv. *gravate*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 14, 59, *gravate ille primo, he at first (pretending) h. back*. 2. *clunctor*, 1: *v. TO HESITATE*. **cheap**: 1. *negligo*, *exi*, *extulm.* 3: to *h. money cheap on occasion*, *pecuniam in loco n.*, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 1, 8: *Cic.*: *v. TO DISREGARD*. 2. *parvifacio*: *v. TO VALUE*. **fast**: 1. *retineo*, 2: to *h. a vessel fast with a grappling-iron*, *navem inspecta manu ferrea t.*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 58. *Fig.*: to *h. fast truth and honour*, *et veritatem et fidem r.*, *Cic. Am.* 24, *init.* *v. TO RETAIN*. 2. *amplexor*, 3 (to cling to; *fig.*): to *h. the faster to one's decision*, *iudicium suum am. ac tueri*, *Br. in Cic. Br.* 1, 11, *extr.* 3. *mordeo*, *mōmordi*, *morsum*, 2 (to *clasp tight*: poet.): *a clasp held (ast h. dress)*, *mordebat fibula vestem*, *Or. M.* 8, 318: *Virg.* See also *TO MAINTAIN*. **forth or out**: **A. Trans.** 1. *Lit.*: to stretch out: 1. *porrigo*, *real*, *rectum*, 3: to *h. out the hand for the purpose of giving anything*, *manum ad tradendum aliquid p.*, *Cic. Clu.* 26, *fin.* *v. TO STRETCH FORTH*. 2. *tendo*, *tēdendū*, *sum* and *tum*, 3: *she held out little Lulus to his father*, *parvum patri tendebat Iulum*, *Virg. Join:* *porrigere atque tendere*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 45, *fin.* 3. *extendo*, *dī*, *tum*, 3: *he held out his neck and presented it for his freedman (to strike)*, *extentam cervicem liberti praeibit*, *Veil.* 2, 70: *Cic.*: *v. TO STRETCH FORTH*. 4. *ex-tero*, *ul*, *rtum*, 3 (to *put forth* to): to *h. out the tongue in mockery*, *linguam ab irrisu ex.*, *Liv.* 7, 10: *Virg.* *Frequent.*, *exserto*, 1: *Virg.* 5. *praebeo*, 2 (to offer, place at any one's disposal): cf. *supr.* (3): *v. TO PRESENT, OFFER*. *Phr.*: *we too have held out our hand* (lit. have withdrawn it) to the rod, *et nos manum ferulae subduximus*, *Juv.* 1, 13 (but *manum praebeamus* is good *Lit.*: cf. *cervicem praebeo*, *Petr.* 97: *Veil.*): to *h. out the (helping) hand*, *manum dare*, *Quint.* 2, 3, 7. **II.** *Fig.*: to exhibit, show a prospect of: 1. *ostendo*, *dī*, *tum*, 3: to *h. forth hopes to bad men*, *spem improbis os.*, *Cic. Agr.* 1, 8, *init.*: to *h. out expectations of a gift*, *munus os.*, *Cic. Fam.* 9, 8, *init.* *Frequent.* *ostento*, 1 (to keep *h. ing out or offering*): to *h. out rewards and intimidations*, *praemia, metum os.*, *Sail.* *Jug.* 23. 2. *propono*, *pōsul*, *tum*, 3: to *h. out great rewards*, *magna praemia p.*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 58: *Virg.*: *v. TO OFFER*.

B. Intrans. 1. To *h. forth* i. e. to speak: *confiteor*, *confiteamur* *habeo*: *v. TO MARGAQUE*. **II.** To *h. out*, i. e. *endure*: *v. TO HOLD OUT* (II.). **hold in**: 1. *Inhibeo*, 2: to *h. in horses* (from going too fast), *equos inh.*, *Or. M.* 1, 128 (equos sustinere, *Cic. Ac.* 2, 29, 94: *is equus in* in which sense *Liv.* has *frenos inh.* 1, 48, *med.*). 2. *obstineo*, *confineo*, etc.: *v. TO RESTRAIN*. *Phr.*: to *h. in the reins*, *frenos or frenas duocere*, *adducere*: *v. REIN*. **—** *off*: *v. TO KEEP OFF*. **—** *on*: *tēneo*, 2: to *h. on one's course*, *cursum t.*, *Caes.*: *Cic.* **—** *out*: 1. To present: *v. TO HOLD FORTH*. **II.** To endure: 1. *sustineo*, 2: *they (the besieged) could no longer h. out*, *semo diutius a non posse*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 6, *extr.*: *Cic. Fam.* 12, 6, *extr.*: oftener an acc., such as *vim hostium*, *impetum*, is added: *v. TO WITHSTAND*. *Stimly frequent.* *sustento*, 1 (implying frequent attacks): *had they not been relieved, they could not have held out any longer*, *neq. nisi subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint*, *Liv.* 34, 18. 2. *perfero*, 3, *irr.* (usu. with an acc.): *v. TO ENDURE*. 3. *resisto*, 3: *v. TO RESIST*. 4. *dūro*, 1 (to last out): *v. TO ENDURE*. 5. *obdūro*, 1 (to persist): *Join:* *perferre et obdurare*, *Or. Tr.* 5, 11, 7: *Cic.* **—** *to*: 1. To apply: *admoneo*, *mōvī*, *tum*, 2: to *h. a friend* to do one's (face), *faciem aliquid ad*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12, *fin.*: *v. TO APPLY*. **II.** To cling to: *tēneo* (cf. *TO HOLD*, VII.), *amplexor* ac *tueor* (v. *TO HOLD FAST*): *v. TO MAINTAIN*. **up**: 1. To lift up: 1. *tollo*, *sustuli*, *sublātum*, 3: to *h. up one's hands* (in astonishment), *manus t.*, *Cic. Ac.* 2, 19, 63. 2. *sublevo*, 1: *v. TO LIFT UP*. 3. *erigo*, *rexi*, *ctum*, 3 (to elevate from a depressed position): *h. up your heads*, *erigite capita!* *Or.* in *fig. sense*, use *h. up our heads* (take courage), *erigitur*, *Hor. S.* 2, 8, 57. **II.** To leap from falling: *sustineo*, 2: to *h. oneself up from falling*, *se a lapsa a.*, *Liv.* 21, 35: *Caes.* *Frequent.* *sustento*, 1 (to *h. make efforts to h. up*), *Virg. Aen.* 10, 338. **III.** Of the weather, to become fair: *cf. the weather*, *h. up*, *ad sudum erit*, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 18, *fin.*; more precisely, **si coelum serenius fiet*; *si imbres cessant*, *cohibebunt*. **with**: *consento*, 4: *v. TO AGREE WITH*. *Phr.*: *those who h. with Plato*, *Aristotele*, *III* a *Platone*, *Aristotele*, *Cic. Mur.* 30, *fin.* **hold (inter)**: *perh.* *obē*: cf. *Hor.* 8, 1, 5, 12, *obē* i. *trecento* inserta. **holder**: 1. One who holds: expr. by verb: *v. TO HOLD*, *HOLD WITH*. **II.** An instrument for holding: *perh.* *receptaculum* (v. *Lat. Dict.* 2, v.), or *capillus* (that which one holds a thing by): *v. HANDLE*. (*Retinaculum*, *tenaculum*, are for holding a thing fast by.) **hold-fast**: 1. *fibula* (for fastening beams together): *Vitr.* 1, 5, 3: *Caes.* 2. *uncus* (a clamping-hook): *Hor. Od.* 1, 15, 20. 3. *ansa ferrea* (see *prec.*): *Vitr.* 2, 8, 4. **holding (nbs)**: *conditio*: the best h. (of lands), *optima c.*, *Cic. Agr.* 3, 2, 9. **hole**: 1. An aperture: 1. *forāmen*, *inis*, n. (a h. pierced): the h. of a flute, *ublas* l., *Hor. A. P.* 203: *falling into a gully-h.*, *prolapsus in f. cloacae*, *Suet. Gr.* 2. 2. *cavum*, *cāvus*: *he made a number of h.s in the wall*, *murum crebris a. aperuit*, *Liv.* 24, 34, *med.*: *stop up the h. you have made*, *cavum quem feceris obturato*, *Col.* 12, 8, *init.* 3. *lacina* (a cavity): *Varr.*: *Lucr.* *Phr.*: to make a h. (or h.s) in anything, *pertundo*, *tūdī*, *tisum*, 3 (v. *TO BORE*): to make a h. through the bottom of a cup, *p. calicem per fundum*, *Cato, R. R.* 52: a vessel with h.s in it, *pertusum dolium*, *Pl. Pa.* 1, 3, 150: *Lucr.* *Phr.*: to dig a h. in a wall, *paretem perfodere*, *Pl.* a garment full of h.s, *vestimentum laeum* (v. *RAUGED*). **II.** The abode of mice, etc.: 1. *cāvum*,

clivus: to make their *h.s.* (of mice), c. *facere*, Cato, R. R. 128: cf. *supr.* (2).
 2. *cibille*, i. e. *n.* to dig their *h.s.* (of moles), c. *codere*, Virg. G. 1, 183.
 3. *foves*: Vulg. Luc. ix. 58: not class. in this sense, v. *PITFALL*. III. A wretched abode: v. *HOVEL*.

holiday: 1. *die festus* (day of religious festivity): v. *FESTIVAL*.
 2. *feriae*, arum (strictly, like *preced.*; denoting a succession of such days): the *Latinae* & *f. Latinae*, Liv.: Cic.: v. *Dict. Antiq.* p. 529 (for which *Latinae*, absol. is frequent, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, *mod.*); often in gen. sense, *legal h.s.*, *forenses* L., Cic. de Or. 3, 22, *extr.*: to keep *h.* for three days, f. *triduum habere*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, *extr.*: f. *observare*, Macr. Sat. 1, 10, *init.*: f. *agere* (in looser sense, to indulge in festivity), Petr. 24.
 3. *die feriatas*: Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24), 3. Phr.: to keep *h.*, *feriari*, Macr. S. Scip. 1, 7: but the use of any part of the verb except *p. part. feriatas* (= *keeping h.*) is rare: *keeping h. from public toil*, a *negotii publicis feriatas*, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, *fin.*: Varr.: *servants keeping h.*, *famuli operum* (= *operibus*) *soluti*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, *extr.*: a *partial h.*, *die intercalas*, Macr. Sat. 1, 16, *init.*. N.B.—Best word for a school *h.*, *die feriatas* (cf. *supr.*); but may *usu.* be expr. by phr.: *to-day is a h.*, *hodie ferias agimus*; a *literarum stodiis feriatu sumus*: to ask a whole *h.*, *rogare ut toto die ferias agere liceat*.

holily: sanctis (scrupulously, conscientiously): Cic.

holiness: sanctitas (purity, conscientiousness): Cic.: v. *SANCTITY*. (Vulg. in Hebr. xii. 10, has *sanctificatio*: comp. *holr*.)

hollo: 1. *heus*: a. *there some one!* comes out, h. aliquis, exiit: Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 67: Ter. 2. *eho* (denoting surprise): Pl.: Ter.: v. *HO!*

hollow (adj.): 1. Lit.: 1. *clivus*: a. *shell*, c. *concha*, Virg.: *a. truncus*, c. *trunci*, Hor.: to be good for *a. teeth*, *cavis dentium prodesse*, Plin. 30, 3, 8. 2. *cavatus* (that has been hollowed out): *neath some a. rock*, sub rupe c., Virg. Aen. 3, 229: *a. eyes*, c. oculi, Lucr. 6, 1192: *a. teeth*, c. *denties*, Col. 6, 29. 3. *concavus* (concave, hollowed inward): *a. rocks*, c. *saxa*, Virg. G. 4, 49: Cic. 4. *exesus* (eaten out, as the trunk of a tree): a case in *a. tree*, *exesse arboris antrum*, Virg. G. 4, 44: *a. teeth*, ex. *denties*, Plin. 30, 3, 8: *Cela*.

II. Of sounds, deep, low, as if issuing from a cavern: *sonitus* qualis ex cavernis extens; *murmuri similis*: cf. Plin. 2, 80, 82. III. Fig.: vain, unreal: 1. *vanus* (empty, unsubstantial): Hor. Sen. 2. *timidus* (puffed out and making an empty show: not so in Cic.): a. *unsubstantial, fickle thing* (popularity), res *t. vana, ventosa*, Sen. Ep. 84, 11. 3. *fictus* (counterfeit, insincere): *Join*: *factus et simulatus* (opp. to *sincerus* atque *verus*), Cic. Am. 25, 95. (*Fucosus* = *showy*, and so more or less *insincere*: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1.)

hollow (subs.): 1. *caverna*, *cavernula*: v. *CAVITY*. 2. *cavum* (gen. term): the secret *h.s.* of the earth, *occulta terrae* c., Plin. 2, 79, 81: the *h.* of a *stating*, *striae* c., Virr.: comp. *NOSE* (1.). 3. *lacina* (a depression of surface): not to have *h.s.* or projections (of a pavement), non habere *l.* neque *exstantes tumulos*, Virr. 1, 4: Varr. 4. *alveus* (poet.): the *h.* of a decayed stem, *vitiosae illicis a.*, Virg. G. 2, 453: Phr.: *the h. of the hand*, *cava manus* (opp. to *manus plana*, the flat hand), Sen. Ep. 56, *init.*: Suet.; *cava palma*, Virg. Aen. 8, 69: *vola* is the natural *h.* of the palm, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

hollow (v.): 1. *clavo*, i. the fall of a drop *h.* the stone, *stillicidi casus lapidem* c., Lucr. 1, 314: to *h.* out ships from trees, *naves arboribus* c., Liv. 21, 26. 2. *excavo*, i. (to *h.* out): to *h.* out a scoop, *trullam* ex. Cic.: Plin.

hollowing (subs.): *excavatio*: Sen. **hollowness**: chiefly fig.: 1.

vanitas (emptiness, unreality): Cic. Am. 26, 99. 2. more freq. expr. by *vanus*, etc.: to learn the *h.* of earthly things, *terrestria quam sint vana experiri*: v. *EMPTY* (1.).

holly: **ilex aquifolium* (Cycl.). Perh. *agrifolia* or *aquifolia* in Plin. 24, 13, 72.

holly-hock: perh. *malva*: v. *MALLOW*: *althaea rosea*; M. L.

holm-oak: *ilex*, *icis*, m. (the evergreen oak): Virg. (**quercus ilex*, Linn.). Made of *h.*, *ilignus*, Ter.: Virg.; *ilignus*, Col.: a grove of *h.s.*, *ilicetum*, Mart.

holocaust: **holocaustum*, Prod.; **holocausta*, *atls*, n.: Tert. (*Victima quae tota igni crematur*.)

holly: sanctus (in class. Lat., consecrated, pure; and of moral character, irrevocable, conscientious: q. v.): the Holy Spirit, a Spiritus, Vulg. (pass.): Eccles. Scr.: be ye *h.* for I am *h.*, a. eritis, quoniam ego *a. sum*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 16: v. *SACRED*. *H. water*, perh. *aqua lustralis*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 73.

holly-day: festus dies: v. *HOLIDAY*.

homage: 1. As feudal term: Phr.: to do *h.* (to a feudal superior), *fidelitatem jurare*, Lib. Feud. 2, 5: the formula of *h.*, *forma fidelitatis*, ib. 2, 6; *juramentum fidelitatis*, ib. 2, 7. Sometimes the late Lat. *homagium* may be indispensable to precision of expression.

II. In gen. sense, respect, reverence: *observantia, veneratione*, v. *ASSAECT*.

homager: v. *VASSAL*.

home (subs.): 1. *domicilium* (usual abode): to have one's *h.* (place of residence) in Italy, d. in Italia habere, Cic. Arch. 4, 7: Pl. Fig.: to go to the skies, as to one's *h.*, in *caelum* quasi in d. suum pervenire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: *Join*: *sedes* ad *domicilium* (collocare), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 6. 2. *domus*, *us* or *i* (the latter only as locative), *f.*: as 1. In the forms, *domi*, at *home*; *domum*, to one's *h.*; *domo*, from *h.* (after a verb of motion): in other uses = *house*, *ex a city house* (v. *HOUSE*); (i), at *h.*, *domi*: at *h.* and in the field, *belli domicilii*, Sall. Jug. 41; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85, *vel bellum vel domi*; *belli domicilii*, Liv. 9, 24; *militiae* et *domi*, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 49: the possess. *prona, meae, tuae, suae*, may be added either for emphasis or distinction: cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 69, *spud eum fui, tanquam domi meae*, *I was as much "at home" as if I had been at home*: Ter.: (ii), *homewards*, to one's *home*, *domum*; of a number, *usu*, *domos* (mean, tuam, suam, etc., may be added, as above): escorted *h.* at evening, *domum reductus ad vesperum*, Cic. Am. 3, 12: that they should return to their several *h.s.*, d. *suam* quemque reverti, Cues. B. G. 2, 10: cf. *suas* quique abirent *domos*, Liv. 2, 7, *init.*: (iii), *from h.*, denoting motion: those who would not leave their *h.s.*, qui *domo* exte nolebant, Cic. Fl. 6, *fin.* (Occasionally *domo* = at home: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, *init.*) 3. *tectum* (any shelter, under a roof): v. *HABITATION*. 4. *lar*, *latria*, m. (meton.: strictly, the house-hold god): sometimes with familiaris: that we should nowhere have a *h.*, nobis *l. familiarum* nusquam esse, Sall. Cat. 20: to leave one's *h.*, *l. familiarum* suum relinquere, Cic. Verr. 3, 11, 27: *Exp. poet.* to be driven from *h.*, *lare pelli*, Or. F. 6, 362: Mart. (*Lar* conveys with it more of the domestic sense: cf. Liv. 26, 25, *mead.*, *urbe*, *tecto*, *menae*, *lare*, *receptus*: where *lare* denotes the most intimate degree of association.) 5. *focus* (meton.): v. *HEARTH*. Phr.: at *h.* ("within" i. e. in the house), *Intus*: to your brother at *h.* *estote* frater *Intus*: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30 (Cic. Sen. 4, 12, has *Intus* *domique*, where *Intus* refers to privacy, *domi* to home occupation): away from *h.*, *peregre*, *foris*, *foras* (the last after a verb of motion: v. *ASROAD*): to be "out at *h.*" to any one, *aliqui occupationi* (i. t. engaged) esse, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: he is making himself at *h.* there in her house, *Intum* ibi se *apud* illam *faci*,

Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 30: that stays much at *h.* (in-doors), *umbratilis*, *umbraticus* (v. *IN-DOOR*): quite at *h.* in any subject, *illic quae re multum [et saepe] versatus*, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: to be quite at *h.* in ancient history, **totum antiquitatem penitus cognitam perspectamque habere*.

home (adj.): 1. *domesticus* (appertaining to house or family): v. *DOMESTIC*. 2. *umbratilis*, e. v. *preced.* art. ad *fin.* Cic. *Join* *domestica disciplina* vitaeque *umbratilis* (the latter term implying a reproach), Tusc. 2, 11, 27: Col. 3. *umbraticus* (like *preced.*): Quint.: Gell.: v. *IN-DOOR*. For phr. a *home thrust*, v. *foU. art.*

home (adv.): 1. Lit.: *homewards*, to *home*: *domum*, *domos* (of more than one): v. *HOME*, *subs.* (2). II. Fig.: in certain phr.: (i), to drive *h.* (a weapon), strike *h.*: *Adigo*, *egi*, *actum*, 3 (soll. by such an acc. as *ferrum*, *telum*): Liv. 27, 49, *init.*: Just. 1, 9, *extr.*: Phr.: to strike *h.* (deal a home thrust), *vitalia ferire* (deal a mortal wound), Quint. 5, 12, 22; *gravem plagam facere* (to inflict a severe wound), Cic. Or. 68, 228 (two latter phr. used fig.). (ii), to come *h.* to any one; to affect deeply: Phr.: that remark came *h.* to him with great force, *quod verbum in pectus ei alte descendit*, cf. Sall. Jug. 11, *fin.*: not to come *h.* to the heart so powerfully, *seignius irritare animos*, Hor. A. P. 180: to come *h.* to the heart, *cor tangere*, *animos commovere* (v. *HEART*, III.). (N.B.—Pertinere, intertere, cadere, convenire, denote only that something is applicable, not that it actually comes *h.* to the person whom it concerns.)

home-bred: 1. *domesticus* (belonging to house or home): Cic.: Col.: v. *DOMESTIC*. Freq. in fig. sense, *a. crime*, d. *scelus*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, *ad init.*

2. *vernaculus* (produced at home, not imported): v. *NATIVE*. *Join*: [*crimen*] *domesticum* ac *vernaculum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 61, 141. 3. *intestinus* (fig., of that which originates at home): v. *INTERNAL*. 4. *genuinus* (native: somewhat rare): *a. virtutes*, q. (*domesticae*) *virtutes* (opp. to *artes transmarinae*, *importatae*), Cic. Rep. 2, 15, *extr.*

homeless: sine tecto, tecto carens v. *HOUSE*, *HOME*. See also *KITLED*.

homelessness: perh. *rusticitas* (plain country ways): Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4: cf. Plin. alt. 35, 4, 9. M. Agrippa *vir rusticus* propter quod *domi* *delicias*: Ov. Or expr. by *adj.*: v. *HOMELY*.

homely: 1. *rusticus* (plain, as in the country): *a. truth*, *r. veritas*, Mart. 10, 72, 10: *a. rude* expression, *r. vox* et *agrestis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42. *Somewhat* *a.*, *subrusticus*, Cic. 2. *agrestis* (stronger than *rusticus*, and implying something of boorishness): v. *supr.* (1). *Somewhat* *so*, *subagrestis*, Cic. 3. *pietibus* (mutable to the common people): *a. language*, *p. sermo*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 (= *quotidiana verba*). 4. *crassus* (coarse): *a. attire*, *c. vestis*, cf. Hor. S. 1, 15: Fig.: *a. mother-wit*, c. *Minerva*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3. 5. *vulgaris*, e. (v. *COMMON*): *a. fare*, *cibus* v. Suet. Aug. 76; *vulgaria*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38 (*cibus* *tenuis* is light, scant fare). 6. *rudis*, *inconducit*, etc.: v. *UNPOLISHED*. Phr.: in *a. manner*, *rustice*, Cic.: Hor.; *subrustice*, Gell.

home-made: *domesticus*, *vernaculus*: v. *HOME-BRED*.

homeric: *Homericus*: Cic. **home-spun**: *domesticus*, *domi factus*: v. *HOME-MADE*. For fig. sense, v. *HOMEY* (4).

home-sick: **quem tecti lartique sui desiderium tenet*: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 11, *mirum me desiderium tenet urbis*.

home-sickness: *tecti s. laris sui desiderium*: v. *LONGING*.

homestead: *sedes*, *domicilium*: v. *ABODE*, *HOME*.

homeward: *domum*, *domum versus*: v. *HOME* (1. ii.), *TOWARDS*.

homeward-bound: *qui* (quae) *in patriam redi*, *cursum suum dirigit*.

homicidal: cruentus, sanguinolentus: v. BLOOD-STAINED.

homicide: 1. *The slayer*: homicida: Cic. v. MURDERER. 2. *The deed*: 1. homicidium: A. is atoned for by a certain number of cattle, lutor h. certo armentorum numero, Tac. G. 21: Petr.: v. MURDER. (N.B.—Homicidium had not the legal sense of the Eng., as distinguished from murder.)

2. caedes (hominis): Cic. Mil. 5, 13. Phr.: to bring in a verdict of justifiable A., "hominem recte ac jure caesum decernere, cf. Cic. Mil. 3, 8.

homiletic: "homileticus: as theolog. L. As subs. homiletica, "(ars) homiletica.

homily: sermo, tractatus: v. SERMON. (As theol. L., "homilia, Fabric. Bibl. Gr.)

homeopathic: "homeopathicus. **homeopathy**: "medicina homeopathica (quae dicitur).

homogeneity: "similis natura. Phr.: there must be A. of parts, "partes necesse est in eodem genere reperiri.

homogeneous: "pari natura praeditus. H. elements, "quae in eodem genere sunt.

homologous: the A. sides, "ea latera quae consimilem rationem inter se habent.

hone: cōs, cōtis, f.: Cic. v. WHETSTONE.

honest: 1. prōbus: v. GOOD, UPRIGHT. 2. sincerus (genuine, free from deception of any kind): v. SINCERE. 3. simplex, lēis (straightforward, frank): v. SINCERE. 4. antiquus (strictly, old-fashioned, hence honest and naive, simple and unassuming): good, A. souls, judging others from their own nature, homines A., qui ceteros ex sua natura fingerent, Cic. R. Am. 9, 26: cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88, homo antiqua virtute ac fide, "an A. man of the old genuine sort."

5. frūgi, strictly dat. of frux, but used as adject.: comp. frugalius, lasinus (strictly, tending to profit: hence, useful, worthy, honest) 1. h. sober men, homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Verr. 3, 27, 67: so A. and to chaste (Penelope), tam f. tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: cf. Cic. Font. 13, 29, tanta virtute quae integritate ut . . . solus frugi (opp. to nequam) nominatur: often used as an epithet of a good, A. slave, servus f. A. slave integer, Cic. Att. 16, 47: Hor. Joîn: (homo) frugalissimus, sanctissimus, Cic. Fl. 20, 71. See also INCORRUPTIBLE. (N.B.—Not honestus, which is HONOURABLE.)

honesty: 1. sincerus: v. SINCERELY. (Prob. = rightly, well.) 2. ex bona fide (in perfect good faith): freq. in legal phrase: Cic. de Off. 3, 16, 66. 3. rectus (by right means): make money: h. if you can, rem facias; recto si possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65: v. RIGHTLY.

4. sine fuco et fallacia (in downright, A. terms): Cic. Att. 1, 1, inid. 5. ex animi mei (tui, sui) sententia (in accordance with one's real sentiments): a legal phrase used in appealing to a person in court for the truth: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, fin.: Pl.: Liv. Phr.: amongst the honest one should act A., inter bonos bene agere (= agi) oportet, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70.

honesty: 1. probitas: Cic. v. UPRIGHTNESS. 2. sinceritas (freedom from guile and insincerity): Phaedr. 4, 13, 3: Joîn: probitas ascertasque, Gell. 14, 2, ad inid. 3. fides, ēi, f. (good faith): a man of well-known and tried h., vir notaque et expertae f., Gell. 1, c.: justice in matters of trust is called h., iustitia creditis in rebus f. nominatur, Cic. Part. 22, extr.

honey (sube): mel, mellis, n.: to make h. (either as bees: or to prepare it from the comb), mel or mella conficere, Col. 9, 14 and 15: to take h. (from the hive), mel capere, Plin. 11, 15, 15: clear h. that has flowed from the comb, m. liquatum, Col. 1, c.: h. of the finest quality, of second quality, mel optimi saporis, secundae notae, Col. 1, c.: the A.

harvest, mellis vindemia, Col. 1, c. inid.: Plin. 11, 14, 14: to gather h. (as bees), mella contrahere, Plin. 11, 5, 4. Fig.: poetic A., poetica mella, Hor.: speech sweeter than A., melle dulcor oratio, Cic. Sen. 10, 31. Also as term of endearment, cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, inid., Sempronium mel ac delicias tuas: in which sense occur also mellitus (honey-sweet), cf. Cic. Att. 1, 18, inid., cum melito Cicerone; and mellila (dimin.), Pl. Phr.: to make h. (as bees), mellificare, Virg. in Donat.: Plin.: the making of A., mellificatio, Varr.: Col.: the taking of h. (lit. comb), exemptio favorum, Col. 9, 14: Varr.

honey (adj.): mellitus: A. colour, m. color, Plin.

honey-bee: apis mellifera (poet.): Ov.

honey-comb: fāvus: Cic.: Virg.: more fully mellitus f., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, med.: to remove the h., f. eximere, Varr. 1, c.: to construct the h., favos fingere, Cic.: f. confingere, construere, Plin. (N.B.—Not used fig.: for which sense v. HONEY.)

honeyed: 1. mellitus (flavoured with honey): A. cakes, m. placentae, Hor.: Varr. Fig.: A. mouthfuls of words, m. verborum globuli, Petr. 1, fin. 2. mulsus: A. milk, m. lac, Plin. 10, 22, 27: Cato. Fig.: A. words, m. dicta, Pl.

honey-harvest: mellis vindemia (v. HONEY); mellitio, Col.: Plin.

honeysuckle: perb. cymēnus: Plin. ("Lonicera, Linn.)

honey-sweet: 1. melleus: A. flavour, m. sapor, Plin. 13, 14, 15. 2. mellitus: v. HONEYED.

honorary: honorarius: an A. guardian, tutor h. (= honoris causa datus), Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 60 § 2.

honour (sube). 1. Distinction shown: 1. hōnos, ōris: A. the reward of worth, h. praemium virtutis, Cic. Br. 81, 281: to show A. to any one, h. alicui habere, Cic. pass.: tribuere (implying that it is due), Cic. Fin. 3, 22, inid.: h. praestare, Ov.: also, honore alicui afficere, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: to hold any one in h., habere alicui in h., Cic. Fam. 7, 2, fin.: in high h., praecipio h., alicuius habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: it is looked upon as an h., quod honori ducitur, Sall. Jug. 11. Esp. use of offices of distinction: to arrive at the highest h., ad summum h. pervenire, Petr. 116; ascendere ad honores, Cic. Br. 68, extr.

2. decus (an ornament, a mark of distinction): v. GLORY. 3. dignitas (status of honour): to render to every one the h. that is due, suam culque tribuere d., Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: v. DIGNITY.

4. observance of a ceremonial kind: esp. in phr., funeral h. 1. iusta, orum (the proper formalities): to pay the last h. to his father, omnia paterno funeri j. solvere, Cic. R. Am. 8, fin.: iusta facere, Sall. j. complere, Caes.: v. FUNERAL. 2. suprema, orum: to pay the last h. to soldiers and general, s. solvere militibus duceque, Tac. A. 1, 61 (freq. in Tac.). Quint. See also COMPLEMINT.

3. reputation: fama, existimatio: v. REPUTATION. 4. Of a woman, maidenly purity: pudicitia, pudor: v. CHASTITY. Phr.: to rob a woman of her h., decus muliebri expugnare, Liv. 1, 58; but the expr. is highly rhet. Cic. Mil. 4, inid.: also, p. expugnare, id. Coel. 20, 49; spoliare, id. 18, 42: pudorem rapere, Ov. V. True honourableness, nobility, virtue: 1. honestas: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4, in officio colenda vita est h. omnis (all true h.) et in negligendo turpitudine: to lose all A., omnem h. amittere, Cic. R. Am. 30, 114: lost to all pretence of h., ab omni [modo] h. sed etiam] simulatione honestatis relictus, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 23: Joîn: virtus et honestas et pudor, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 24. 2. honestum (neut. adj. in purely abstract sense: only in phr. lang.): A. is either virtue itself,

or what is done with virtue, honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta cum virtute, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66: Sen.: v. VIRTUE.

honour (v.): 1. cōlo, ul, cultum, 3 (to treat respectfully): to esteem and A. one's friends, amicos diligere et c., Cic.: v. TO WORSHIP, RESPECT. 2. hōnōro, 1 (to bestow honour upon): no one has ever obtained such praise as you by your decrees A. me with, tantum laudem quanta vos me vestris decretis h. nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: Sall. Joîn: [hominem] augere atque honestare, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21. Strengthened, cōhonesto, 1: Cic. 1, 14, 3. expr. by honos and a verb (only with ref. to persons): as, honore alicui afficere, etc.: v. HONOUR (1.). 4. hōnōro, 1 (= honour afflicto: but with ref. to persons or things: somewhat rare): every one then h'd worth, nemo tum virtutem non honorabat, Cic. Ph. 2, 2, 4: to A. any one's death by general mourning, alicuius mortem publico luctu h., ib. 2, 3, inid. 5. decōro, 1 (to adorn): usu. with some such abl. as laude, fama: Cic.: v. TO ADORN, GRACE. 6. cēlēbro, 1: v. TO CELEBRATE.

honourable: 1. Enjoying honour: 1. hōnōstus: distinguished and A. plebeian families, ampie et h. familie plebeae, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Liv. 2. hōnōratus (that is in the enjoyment of honour, whether deserving it or not; whereas honestus implies desert): illustrious and A. men, clari et h. viri, Cic. Sen. 7, 22. Sometimes the antithesis between honestus and honoratus is insisted on, cf. Cic. Br. 81, 281: Liv. 3. amplius (stronger than preced. = distinguished): Cic. 11. Doing or conferring honour: 1. hōnōrificus: comp. -centus, -centissimus: A. mention, h. mentio, Cic.: very A. terms, honorificentissima verba, Cic. Very A., perhonorificus, Cic. 2. hōnōrabilis, e (rare): Cic. Sen. 18, 63. 3. expr. by hōnos (freq.): it was very A. to my friend Milo, that . . . honori summo nostro Miloni fuit, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58 (cf. L. G. 297): to be regarded as very h., summo in h. esse, Cic. (v. HONOUR): to receive an A. discharge (of soldiers), cum honore dimitti, Tac. H. 4, 46, fin. 4. In moral sense, consistent with true A. or virtue: 1. hōnōstus: an A. emulation, h. certatio, Cic. Am. 9, 32: comp. HONOUR (v. 2). 2. bōnus (as gen. term): to get money in an A. manner, pecuniam b. modo invenire, Plin. 7, 43, 45: v. GOOD, UPRIGHT. 3. pulcher, chrum (like Gk. καλός): a most A. example, pulcherrimum exemplum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Joîn: maximum atque pulcherrimum [facinus] Sall. Cat. 20. See also GLORIOS.

honourably: 1. So as to confer honour: hōnōrific, comp. -centus, -centissimus (in an honourable or complimentary manner): he could not have been treated more handsomely or A., nec liberalius nec honorificentius se posse tractari, Cic. Fam. 13, 27. 2. With credit, so as to deserve credit: 1. hōnōstus: to act very h., valde se h. gerere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10 (often in senso III. v. inid.). 2. cum [magna, summa] laude: a prize most A. gained, praemium cum summa l. adeptum, Phr.: to die A., bene mori (R. and A.); enori per virtutem, Sall. Cat. 20. 3. Uprightly, virtuously: hōnōstus: to say anything rightly and A., aliquid recte h. que dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, comp. id. Off. 3, 10, 109. See also HONESTLY.

honoured: (part. adj.): hōnōrātus: the A. Achilles, h. Achilles, Hor.: Cic.: v. HONOURABLE (1, 2).

hood: 1. caliculus (for protection against rain, etc., Col. 1, 8, post inid.). 2. pallium (worn by delicate or effeminate persons: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 144, pallium . . . sola excusare potest valedo): to put on A., p. imponere capillis, Ov. A. A. 1, 734: Sen.

hooded (part. adj.): palliatus Suet. Mart.

hood-like: *palliolis similis, palliolium referens: v. *PLIN.* 26, 8, 35.

hood-wink: perh. verba ob (comico), lādificor, lācto: v. *TO DECEIVE*.

hoof: 1. ungula (whether cloven or hoof): Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Cic. (Unguis denotes the segments of a cloven h. Varr. I. c., nec cuius ungulae divaricant, et cuius ungues sint leves et pares).
2. cornu, us (any horny substance): Cato, R. R. 72: Veg.

hoofed (part): 1. *ungulas habens: v. *HOOF*. 2. cornutus (?): v. *GEAN. LEX. RUST.* a. v. 3. cornipes, pēdis (poet.): Virg. Aen. 7, 779.

hook (subs.): 1. hāmus (esp. for catching fish): to catch fish with a h., pisces hāmo capere, Cic. Hor.: Ov. *Dimin.* hamulus (a small h., esp. for surgical use): Cels. a. fishing-h., h. piscarius, Pl. St. 2, 2, 17. 2. uncus (a large iron h.): beams with an iron h. fastened at the end, asseres ferreo u. praefixo, Liv. 30, 10, *fm.*: used in dragging the corpses of criminals, Juv. 10, 66: Cic. 3. lūpus (a hooked engine of war): Liv. 28, 3.

hook (v.): expr. by hāmus and a verb: to h. a very large fish, *maximo pisci h. impingere: v. *PRECED. ART.*

hooked: 1. hāmatus (furnished with hooks): A. claws, h. unguis, Ov. M. 12, 563: Cic. 2. uncinatus (like preceded: v. *RARE*): Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121, hamatis uncinatisque corporibus. 3. āduncus (hook-shaped): a h. beak, rostrum ad. joined with hamati unguis, Ov. l. c.: a h. staff (the lituus), ad. baculus, Liv. 1, 18: Cic. 4. ābuncus (= preceded: poet. and rare): a h. beak, rostrum ob., Virg. Aen. 6, 597: Ov.

hookedness: āduncitas (rare): Cic.
hook-nosed: āduncus naso: v. *HOOK-ED* (3).

hoop: 1. circulus (any ring): to surround vessels (barrels) with h.s, vasa circulis cingere, Plin. 14, 21, 27: Suet.

2. armilla (usu. ornamental: v. *BRACELET*): Vitruv. 10, 2 (6), 11. 3. trūchus (plaything): Hor. A. P. 380: Ov.: Mart.

hooped: circulis cinctus: v. *HOOF*.

hooping-cough: *tussis clamorosa, clangosa, ferina: med. t. t. in R. a. and A.

hoopoe: 1. upūpa: Varr.: Plin.

2. ēpōpa, ēpīs, m. (Gr. *ēpōp*):
hoot (v.): 1. Lūt. of owls: perh. gēmo, 3: cf. Plin. 10, 12, 16, nec cantu aliquo vocalis [bubo] sed gemitu; or quōror, 3 (poet.): Virg. Aen. 4, 463; or (as gen. term), cāno, 3: cf. Virg. G. 1, 404, aēros exercet nocturnus cantus.

|| Fig.: to cry out violently against: 1. obstrēpo, ut, Iūm, 3 (with dat., or absol.): the decemviri h. d. down, decemviro obstrēptur, Liv. 3, 40: Sall. Cat. 31, *fm.*: Cic. 2. acclamo, 1 (less strong than the Eng., and in later writers = to applaud): cf. Cic. Br. 73, 256. 3. explōdo, 3 (strictly, to clap off the stage): v. *TO HISS*.

hoot, hooting (subs.): gemitus, cantus, carmen: v. *PRECED. ART.*

hop (subs.): 1. a spring: *saltus (altero pede factus): v. *LEAP*. || The plant: perh. lūpus, Plin. 21, 15, 50 (*humulus lupus, Linn.).

hop (v.): 1. As a bird: sāllo, Ivi, II and ut, Iūm, 4: Plin. 10, 38, 54 (āliant aliae [aves] ut passeris, merulae). To h. about, circumillire, Cat. 3, 9. || Upon one leg: *uno (altero) pede sāllo: v. *TO LEAP*. P. H. T.: (people) who run h. at on one leg, singulis cruribus saltualem currentes, Gell. 9, 4, med. (but singulis pedibus cannot be used of one person).

hope (subs.): 1. In gen. sense: spes, ēl, f. (also used in sense of expectation): great or lively h., magna, bona s., Cic.: to entertain h., s. habere, Cic. pass.: to be led to entertain h. in spem (aliquis ref) venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 1; ingredi, lb. 12, 25; adduci, lb. Mil. 28, 78: I am in great h.s, magna spe sumus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 20; magna me s. tenet, Id. Tusc. 41, *init.*: perished is all our h.,

occidit a. omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 71: v. *EXPECTATION*. *Dimin.* spēcula, a gleam of h.: yet I used to cheer myself with this faint h., hac tamen oblectabar s., Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad *fm.*: To be without h., desperare: v. *TO DESPAIR*. || The fortune h.: perh. *perdita, sacra, devota manna.

hope (v.): spēro, 1 (foll. by acc. and *inj.*, or direct acc.: also absol.): Cic.: Caes. (pass.) P. H. T.: to lead any one to h., spem alicui afferre alliculus rei, Cic. Att. 3, 22; spem facere, lb. 3, 16: cf. *PRECED. ART.*

hopeful: 1. *Entertaining hope:* expr. by spes: I am h. though not sanguine, *spe nonnulla nec tamen magna sum: cf. *HOPE*. || *Giving promise* of good: bonae spei: cf. Tac. Agr. 9, *extr.* P. H. T.: such a h. son, (Silius) tali ingenio praeditus, Ter.

hopefully: non sine spe (aliqua), cum magna (bona) spe: v. *HOPE*.

hopeless: 1. *Entertaining no hope:* *exspes (poet. and late): Hor. A. P. 20, 4, of life, ex. vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24. P. H. T.: to be quite h. about anything, nulla [de aliqua re] spe esse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 20; desperare de aliqua re, Cic.: Caes. (v. *TO DESPAIR*). || *Affording no hope:* 1. desperātus: v. *DESPERATE*. 2. dēplōrātus (given over by a physician: late): in full, d. a medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51.

hopelessly: desperanter (v. rare): Cic. Att. 14, 18: or expr. by circuml., sine ulla spe, ne minima quadam spe: v. *HOPE*. P. H. T.: to be h. ill, sine spe saluti aegrotare, cf. Nep. Att. 21, *fm.*; insanabili morbo laborare, cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 7, *init.*

hopelessness: 1. *Hopeless state of mind:* desperātio: v. *DESPAIR*. || *Desperate condition:* expr. by desperātus: v. *DESPERATE*.

hopper: of a mill, infundibulum: Vitruv. 10, 5 (10).

horde: expr. by vāgus: cf. Sall. Jug. 18, (Gaetul) vagi, palantes, qua nox coegerat sedes habebant: lb. 19, Gaetulios vagos agitare: Quint.

horshound: marrābitum: Plin.

horizon: 1. orbis finiens (defined as, qui aspectum nostrum definit), Cic. Div. 2, 44, 92; circulus finiens, Sen. L. Q. 5, 17, 2: or simply, finiens, finitor, Sen. l. c. 2. hōrizon, ontis, m., acc. -ontis (Gr. *hōrizon*): Sen. l. c. (used by him as a foreign word): Macr.: Hyg. (N.B.—The above terms should be used only in scientific sense; the looser meaning may be expr. by prospectus, conspectus: h. examines the whole h., omnem prospectum late petit, Virg. Aen. 1, 181: cf. lb. 184, navem in conspectu nullam prospect: v. *SIGHT*.)

horizontal: librātus: Vitruv.: v. *LEVEL*. A. h. plane, libramentum (?), Cic. A. 2, 36, 116.

horizontally: perh. ad libram (on a level): Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

horn: 1. Natural: cornu, us or u, n.: Cic.: Plin. Made of h., cornueus: a lantern of h., laterna c., Mart. 14, 62, *lem.*: having h.s, corniger, cornutus (v. *HORNED*). || Artificial, something made of h.: 1. cornu: arma, h.s, trumpets, arma, cornua, tubae, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: to pour in through a h. (funnel), per c. infundere, Col. 6, 2. 2. buccina (a wind instrument): the hoarse h., rauca b. Virg.: Ov.

hornbeam: carpinus, 1, f.: Col.: Plin. Made of h., carpineus, Col.: Plin.
hornblower: cornicen, inis, m.: Cic.: Liv.

horn-book: perh. libellus elementorum (R. and A.).

horned: 1. cornutus: h. beasts, cornuta (sc. animalia), al. cornutae (sc. bestiae), Varr. 2, 7: Col. 2. corniger, ēra, ērum (chiefly poet.): h. stags, c. cervi, Lucr.: Ov.: Virg. Neut. pl. cornigera (sc. animalia), h. cattle, Plin. 11, 77, 85.

hornet: crabro, ōnis, m.: Virg.: Plin. Prov. v. to stir up a h.'s nest, irritare crabrones, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 84.

horn-lantern: laterna cornea, Mart. 14, 62, *lem.*

horny: 1. corneus: h. beak, c. rostrum, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Plin. 2. corneolus (rare and of small objects): Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: To grow h., cornescere, Plin. 11, 40, 109.

horologe: hōrōlōgium: Cic.: Plin.

horological: hōrōlōgicus: Capell.

horoscope: 1. hōrōscōpus (v. rare): Pers. 6, 18: Aug. 2. gēnēsis, *in f.* (table of nativities): the h. of the emperor, g. imperatoris, Suet. Vesp. 14: Juv. 6, 579. Usu. better expr. by astrum, coelum, etc.: to have the same h., uno astro esse, Cic. Div. 2, 47, *init.*: if there were anything in h.s, si ad rem pertineret quo modo coelo affecto compositus sideribus unusquisque oritur, Cic. l. c.: cf. temperatio lunae coelique moderatio, Cic. lb. 2, 45, 94: both our h.s agree, utrumque nostrum consenti astrum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 22. P. H. T.: to maintain the reliability of h.s, natalicia praedicta defendere, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89. An instrument for casting h.s, horoscopus, Sid.

horoscopy: gēnēthiōlōgia, Vitruv.; gēnēthiōciō, ēs, Capell.: v. *ASTROLOGY*.

horrible: 1. horribilis, e (fit to excite a shudder or alarm): a h. spectacle, spectaculum h., Sall. Jug. 101, *fm.*: Caes. J. Oct. tetra horribilisque [pestis], Cic. Att. 1, 5, 11. 2. horrendus (like preceded, but chiefly poet.): h. to tell, horrendum dictu! Virg.: Hor.: Liv. (Horris, horrificus, rare and only poet.) 3. foedus (revolting, shocking): a. storms, f. tempestates, Liv. 25, 7: a most h. war, bellum foedissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 26, *extr.*: v. *FEARFUL*. 4. nefarius, nefandus (in moral sense): v. *ABOMINABLE*. See also *HORRID*.

horribleness: foeditas, e.g., supplicii, spectaculi, Liv. 1, 26, 23.

horribly: 1. horrendum (poet.): Virg. Aen. 6, 288. 2. horribili modo: v. *HORRIBLE*. (Not horrid, which is roughly, severely.) 3. foede: v. *FEARFULLY* (?)

horrid: 1. Rough, rugged: horridus, horrens: Virg. || *Exciting horror:*

1. horridus (more freq. in sense 1): to present a more h. appearance, horridiore aspectu esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Hor. 2. horribilis, e: v. *HORRIBLE*.

3. atrox, belis (savagely, unrelenting): such a h. tempest, adeo a. tempestas, Liv. 21, 58. 4. ditus: v. *DREADFUL*.

horridly: v. *HORRIBLY*.

horridness: v. *HORRIBLENESS*.

horrify: 1. perh. percellō, cēll, culsum, 3 (to daunt, dismay): Cic. Verr. 3, 57, *fm.* 2. exānimo, 1 (to render breathless or dishearten with fear): these words h. me, oratio haec me ex. metu, Ter. And. 1, 5, 16: Cic (but the expr. is less strong than the Eng.). 3. horrifico, 1 (rare and poet.): Virg. Aen. 4, 465. P. H. T.: I am h. d. to recall it, horresco referens, Virg. Aen. 2, 204: vos flee h. d. at the sight, diffugimus visu exsangues, lb. 212: I am h. d. to see me, [luridus] occupat horror spectantem, Ov. M. 14, 198. See also *HORROR*; *TO TERRIFY*.

horror: 1. A shivering: horror: Cels.

2. Excessive fear: 1. horror: immortal gods, what h. seized me, di immortales, qui me h. perdidit! Cic. Att. 8, 6: v. *TO HORRIFY* (1.). 2. pavor: v. *FEAR, PANIC*. || *Strong aversion:* ōdium: v. *HATED*.

horse: 1. The animal: 1. equus, f. equa: h.s suitable for military purposes, for draught, for covering, e. ad rem militarem idonei, ad vecturam, ad admissuram, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: breed of h.s, (equorum) stirps, Varr. l. c.: Caes.: Cic.: Virg. 2. cāballus (a castrated h.): equus being used, an entire h.): a market-gardener's h., olitoris c., Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36: Lucil. 3. cantērius (= cāballus) (riding) on white h.s, albis c., Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11: v. *GELDING*. (N.B.—The terms cāballus, cantērius, are not used in elevated prose nor in verse.)

4. *vērēdus* (a light posting-h.): Cod. Just. 12, 51, 4; also used for hunting, Mart. 12, 14, 1. 5. *mannus* (a small kind of Gallic h.; used for draught by the wealthy): *he sweeps the Appian road with his h.s.* Appian *mannis* terit, Hor. Epod. 4, 14; Lucr. 1, Prop. Phr.: belonging to h.s., equinus; *h. caille* (horses, collect.), equi equina cauda, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: a h.'s tail, equina cauda, Hor.; also, caballinus (less freq.): *h. flesh*, caro caballina, Plin. 28, 20, 81; Persa.: a stud of h.s., equaria, Varr. R. R. 2, proem. *fm.* Prov.: one must not look a gift h. in the mouth, equi donati dentes non inspicuntur, Hier. (in Forcell.): to spur the willing h., addere calcarea currenti, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1. II. Cavalry: eques, itis; *equitatus*, as; *equestres* copiae: v. CAVALRY. III. An instrument supported on legs: perh. *æsellus*: cf. Pall. 1, 18. (Equuleus denotes a h.-shaped instrument of torture: v. RACK.) **horseback**: Phr.: to ride on h., in equo vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, init.; also without prep., equo vehi, or of habitually doing, equo vectari, Just. 41, 3; caballo vectari, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59; also equo gestari, *if for exercise*, Mart. 1, 12; to fight on h., ex equo pugnare, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; to be able to ride well on h., equo bene uti, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28. (N.B.—In the above phr., the pl. of equus must of course be used where more than one are spoken of.)

horse-bor: *agāso*, ōnis: v. GROOM. **horse-breaker**: *dōmītor* (equorum): Col. 6, 2, ad init.

horse-breaking: *dōmītura* (equorum): Col. 6, 2, init.

horse-chestnut: *æsculus hippocastaneus* (Linn.).

horse-cloth: (equi) *strāgūlum*, *strāgūlus* vestis: cf. Dig. 50, 16, 45. (Ephippium, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, etc.; and stratum, Liv. 7, 14, denoted the saddle and harness.)

horse-dealer: ('negotiator) *equārius*, *jūmentārius*: v. foil. art.

horse-dealing: *negotiatio equāria*: Ulp. (in Kr.): *negotium equarium*, Aur. Vict.

horse-doctor: *veterinarius*, *medicus equārius*: Val. Max.: v. FARRIER.

horse-dung: *stercus* (fimum) *equinum*, *caballinum*: Script. R. R.

horse-flesh: *caro equina*, *caballina*: v. HORSE.

horse-fly: *tibianus*: v. GAD-FLY.

horse-guard: *perh. stipator* *equestris*.

horse-hair: *plius equinus*: v. HAIR. A. A. *cushion*, 'pulvinus pili equino fartus': cf. L. G. § 590.

horse-laugh: *cāchinus* (any loud laugh): v. LAUGH.

horse-leech: v. HORSE-DOCTOR.

horseman: *eques*, itis, c.: Cic. 1, 14. Phr.: to be a very good h., equo optime uti, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; equo habilem esse, Liv. 24, 48, med.; *he is no h.*, in equo haerere non potest, cf. Cic. 1, c.; *desist equo haerere*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55.

horsemanhip: *expr. by equito*, i: *they teach them h. and archery*, eq. et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 3; *pride in h.*, equitandi laus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 62. Phr.: to be remarkable for good h., habilem equo esse (v. preced. art.): *frats of h.*, 'iudicium equestre: to give an exhibition of h.', 'desultorium spectaculum edere (v. to EXHIBIT: desultores were persons practised in leaping from one horse to another, etc.).

horse-pond: 'stagnum equis ad aquandum idoneum.

horse-race: *curriculum equorum* (which includes chariot-races): Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: more precisely, certatio equestris (certamen eq.), cf. Cic. 1, c.

horse-radish: *armōrācia* (-um): Col.: Plin.

horse-shoe: *sōlea*: to put golden h.s. on one's cattle, soleas jumentis suis ex auro induere, Plin. 33, 11, 49: v. GEN. Lex. Rust. s. v. (where it is shown that the horse-shoe of the ancients, usually made of broom or heath [solea

sparteas, or simply sparteas], was intended only for occasional use, and was not permanently fastened on with nails): or calceus (equi): cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105. (N.B.—Not vestigium: which in Plin. 28, 20, 81, vestigium equi excursum ungula, is apparently the cake of earth forming in the hoof, and expressing its shape.)

horse-soldier: *eques*, itis: Caes.: Liv.

horse-stealer: *abigeus*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 14, 1; *abigeator*, Paul. in Forcell. (the abigeus decoyed horses or other animals from the place where they fed in herds; the stealer of a horse from a place of security was a fur: Ulp. 1, c.).

horse-tail: *plant. equisetum*: Plin. **horse-trappings**: *phillæra*, arum: Liv.: Virg.

horse-whip (*sub.*): *flagellum*, *scutica*: v. WHIP. (Virga ad regendum equum is a riding-whip.)

horse-whip (*v.*): *verbēro*, i; *as pass. vāpūlo*, i: v. TO BEAT.

hortative, **hortatory**: *hortātivus* (rare, and only as rhet. t. t.): Quint.: otherwise *expr. by hortor*, *cōhortor*: v. TO EXHORT.

horticulture: *hortorum cultus* (cultura): Col. 10, pref.: the science (or practice) of h., hortorum disciplina, Gean. in Lex. Rust.

horticultural: *ad hortos*, *ad hortorum cultum* pertinens: v. GARDEN.

hosanna: *hōsanna*: Vulg. Matt. xxi. 9.

hose: I. As article of clothing: v. BREECHES, STOCKINGS. II. A leather pipe for carrying water: *tubulus crasso corio*, Vitruv. 8, 6 (7), 8.

hostier: 'feminalium ac tibialium venditor (?)

hostiery: 'feminalia, tibialia ceteraque ejusdem generis.

hospitable: *hospitālis*, e (strictly implying that the persons entertained are foreigners or strangers): a most h. and friendly man, homo hospitālistimus amicissimusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 65; cf. id. Off. 2, 18, extr.: a h. shade, h. umbra, Hor. 2, 3, 10; a board, mensa h., Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48 (but the phr. denotes simply the board to which a stranger or guest has been invited).

Phr.: to be h. to everybody, 'omnibus libenter hospitium præbere, libenter omnes hospitio excipere (v. to ENTERTAIN); multorum hospitum (or convivium, if the reference is to table-quests) esse (cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 44): a h. dining-room (which will hold many guests), triclinium populare, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, init.

hospitably: *hospitāliter*: Liv. 1, 3, 1. Just.: comp. preced. art. Off. liberaliter, comiter, benigne, will serve: v. LIBERALLY, HANDSOMELY.

hospital: I. *vāstidīnārium*: Cic. Cels. pref. ad fin.: Sen. 2. *nōsōcōmīum* (late): Just. Cod. 1, 2, 19, where diff. kinds of h.s. (or asylums) are mentioned, e. g., orphanotrophium, gerontocomium, brephotrophium (foundling h.).

Lying-in h., 'parturientibus receptaculum (?)': R. and A. suggest lecho-trophium, comiter, benigne, will serve: v. LIBERALLY, HANDSOMELY.

hospitality: I. As disposition or quality: I. *hospitālitās* (strictly, towards strangers): Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Mart. 2, 1. *liberālitās* (gen. term for open-handedness): cf. Cic. 1, c.: Nep. Cim. 4. II. The entertainment given:

hospitium: to entertain with country h., *agresti h. accipere*, Cic. Att. 2, 16, extr.: to receive with sumptuous h., *magnifico h. accipere*, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79 (excipere, if a person is taken in on a journey): Pl. Phr.: to show every kind of h. to any that might call at his house, omnia præbere, quicunque in villam suam divertisset, Cic. Off. 2, 18, extr.: to avail oneself of another's h., in aliquis (domum, villam, etc.) *devertere*; aliquis rebus frui, Plin. Ep. 1, 4.

host: I. An entertainer: I. *hospes*, itis, m. (Gr. *φίλος*, denoting the mutual relation of host and guest: v.

GUEST): Hor. S. 2, 6, 107: In prose, *hospes* should only be used = host, where the sense is clear: cf. Cic. Deiot. 3, 8, *hospes hospitii* (as guest to host) *dexteram porrexi*: v. STRANGER, FRIEND (4). 2. *convivitor* (entertainer at table): Liv. 35, 49, med.: Hor. 3, *caupo*: v. DRINKER.

II. An immense number: 1. *multitudo*: v. MULTITUDE. 2. *agmen*, *inla*, n. (any large body in movement): a h. of ravens, a *cortorum*, Virg. G. 1, 381: a thronging h. of persons coming to welcome him, *densissimum et latissimum obviorum* a. Suet. Cal. 13: v. TRAIN. So also *examen* (= *examen*): Hor. Od. 1, 35, 31.

3. In milit. sense: *copiae magnae, ingentes, tantae*, ... *quantae* (so vast a h. as ...): v. PORCELY, ARMY. 4. *sexcenti*, ae, a (colloq., and denoting any indefinitely large number): a h. of letters, a *epistolae*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: trecenti is also used in same sense: cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 12, *oh! trecentos inerta, you are taking on board a regular host!* Pl. III. The consecrated wafer: *hostia* (lit. victim): Hook's Ch. Dict.

hostage: *obes*, itis, c.: to give or receive h.s., *obes dare, accipere*, Caes.: to levy h.s. of any one, *obs. aliquid imperare*, Cic. Manil. 12, extr.: to exchange h.s., *obs. inter se dare*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: to give h.s. as security for money, *obsidibus de pecunia cavere*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

hostel, **hostelry**: *caupōna*: v. INN.

hostess: 1. *hospita*: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, extr.: Hor. 2. *caupōna* (at an inn): Prisc. 6, 3 (p. 684).

hostile: 1. *hostilis*, e (strictly with ref. to those at open war): on h. (= enemy's) soil, h. in terra, Cic.: A. feelings towards the state, h. animus in rempublicam, Br. in Cic. Br. 1, 4 (where the sense is not merely unfriendly feelings, but those of a declared enemy): Hor.: Tac. 2. *hosticus* (= *proced*, but less freq.): the h. sword, h. ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: h. territory, h. ager, Liv. 44, 13, init. 3. *inimicus* (personally unfriendly): Cic. Liv.: v. UNFRIENDLY, ENEMY (2).

4. *infestus* (denoting vehement and active hostility): a nation most h. to the Roman name (the Gauls), gens *infestissima* nomini Romano, Sall. Cat. 52: Cic. J. 10: *inimicus infestusque*, Liv. 22, 39. 5. *infestus* (sim. to *proced*, but referring more to feeling [offended, enraged], as *infestus* more to actions): J. 10: *infestus [animus] atque inimicus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, init. 6. *evernus*: v. OFFENDED. 7. *allentus* (estranged, unfriendly): to entertain h. feelings towards any one, *animus al. ab aliquo habere*, Cic. R. Am. 46, extr.; in aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 6. 8. *iniquus*: v. UNFAVOURABLE.

hostility: 1. *hostilitas*: Cic. Liv. 2. *inimicos*: Cic. Liv. 3. *infestus*: Cic. Liv. J. 10: *inimicissime atque infestissime*, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.

4. *infensus* (esp. of speaking under the influence of angry feeling): Cic. Tac. (N.B.—For syn. v. HOSTILE.)

hostility: 1. The disposition of mind: 1. *animus hostilis*, *inimicus*, *infestus*: v. HOSTILE. 2. *odium*: v. HATRED. II. *Usu* in pl., *hostile operations*: 1. *expr. by arma*, *bellum*: to commence h.s., *arma coepare*, Tac. A. 12, 12; ad arma ire, Liv. 9, 32: h.s. were commenced against the Samnites, *adversus Samnites mota arma*, Liv. 7, 29: formally to announce h.s., *bellum aliquo ritu indicere*, Liv. 1, 32: religious scruples prevented the immediate declaration and commencement of h.s., *ne confestim bellum indiceretur neve exercitus mitteretur*, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30.

2. *expr. by hostilis*, e: to begin h.s. (commence an engagement), *hostilia coepare*, Tac. H. 3, 70: *hostilia facere*, Sall. Jug. 107, is to act the part of an enemy. Sometimes bello, i (to carry on h.s.), may serve; esp. in pass. imper.: h.s. were carried on, (quibus) *bellatum* est, Liv. 7, 29.

hostler: v. OSTLER.

hot: I. Lit.: 1. *calidus* (most gen. term): to drink what is *h.*, *calidum* bibere, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 14: a *h.* sum, c. sol. Geil.: Cic. Quint. The fem. *calida* (sync. *calda*) is often used as subs. (sc. *aqua*) = *h.* water, Cato, R. R. 156: Sen. Mart. 2. *fervens*, *fervidus* (*glowing* or *boiling hot*): *boiling h.* water, *fervens aqua*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, *fm.*; as *h.* as it can be made, *ferventissima*, Col. 12, 50, *fm.*: A. *ashes*, *cinis fervens*, Plin. 25, 8, 50: Caes.: v. *glowing*. 3. *candens*, *nlis*: v. *RED-HOT*.

4. *aestubens* (*oppressively h.*, *sultry*): a *h.* and *dusty road*, *ae. et pulverulenta via*, Cic. Att. 5, 14: the *S. wind* is *h.*, *ae. (est) auster*, Plin. 2, 47, 48: Hor. To be *h.*: (1). *calleo*, ut 2: *I gulped it down; for it was so very h.*, *obsorbuli nam nimis calebat*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 22: *we perceive that fire is h.*, *sentimus c. ignem*, Cic. Incept. calesco, 3 (to become or grow *h.*): Cic. Ov. 2. *ferveo* (and *vo*), vi and *bul*, 2 and rarely 3 (to be *glowing h.*): v. *to glow*. (3). *nestuo*, i (to be *uncomfortably h.*) when he was too *h.*, *quum aestuaret*, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 70: Ov.: *Juv.* III. *Of flavours*: *fervidus*: a *h.*, *acrid taste*, *sapor acer et f.*, Plin. 20, 11, 40: esp. of wines, *heating, heady*: Hor. IV. *Fig. of eager passion*: *calidus*, *fervidus*: v. *FRUVID*, *ardent*. IV. Also *fig. furious, violent*: 1. *acer*, *cris*, *cre*: a *very h.* encounter, *acerrimus concursus*, Nep. Eum. 4: Tac. 2. *atrox*, *colis* (*guineary, fierce*): where the *fight is hottest*, *ubi Mars est atrocissimus*, Liv. 2, 46: v. *OBSTINATE*.

hot-bath: *balneum fervens*: for such the *h.* is *unsuitable*, b. his *servens* *idoneum non est*, Cels. 1, 3: *lavatio calida* (an ordinary warm bath), *lb. ad fm.*; for which *balneum* alone is sometimes used: *sometimes a h.-bath, sometimes a cold is beneficial*, *prodest interdum balneo, interdum aquis frigidis uti*, Cels. 1, 1. Phr.: to take a *h.*, *calida* or *calda lavari* (lavare, Cato, R. R. 196); *stagnum calidae aquae introire*, Tac. A. 15, 64; in *sollum* (a *bathing-tub*) *descendere*, Cels. 1, 3, *ad init.* *Hot-baths* (public), *thermae*: *Vitr.*

hot-bed: *area bene stercorata ac vitreis munita*. Fig.: a *h.* of crime, *locus ubi omnia scelera nascuntur atque fovuntur*.

hot-brained: *cerebrus* (*choleric*): Hor. S. 1, 5, 21: v. *HOT-HEADED*.

hotch-potch: *perh. farrago*, *Inis*, *f.* used by *Juv.* 1, 86, in *fig. sense*, *nostris* *libelli*: *perh. with allusion to the lax matter*, which appears to have been a kind of *h.*, v. *Dict. Ant.* a. v. *satura*.

hotel: *hospitium*, *caupona*: v. *INN*. **hot-headed:** *fervidus ingenio* (*of eager, impetuous temper*): cf. *Liv.* 27, 33, *fm.*: or simply *fervidus*, *calidus*: cf. *Hor.* A. P. 116: *Od.* 3, 14, *extr.*: v. *HOT-REAINED*.

hot-house: *perh. "vitridaria calefacta (n. pl.)"*: v. *GARDEN*.

hotly: *scripter*, *avidè*, *ardenter*: v. *WAGELY*, *IMPETUOUSLY*.

hough (*subs.*): *poples*, *litis*, *m.*: v. *HAM*.

hough (*v.*): *poplites succido*, *id.*, *sum*, 3: v. *to HAMSTRING* (7).

hound (*subs.*): 1. *canis la*, *m.* and *f.*, more *frec.*: to keep *h.s.*, *caneas ad venandum alere*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29: *Virg.*: *Ov.* 2. *canis venidicus* (strictly, a *young h.*, a *whelp*): *Hor.* Ep. 1, 2, 65: also simply *canis*, *id.* *Od.* 1, 1, 27: *Virg.* 3. *Molossus*, *l. m.* (strictly referring to a particular breed; but *frec.* in the poets of *hounds used in the chase*): the *barving h.*, *latratores M.*, Mart. 12, 1: the *fiere h.*, *acer M.*, *Virg.* G. 3, 495. The full expr. *Molossus canis* also occurs, *Hor.* S. 2, 6, 11.

hound on (*v.*): *instigo*, *i* (strictly, to prick or goad on): cf. *Petr.* Sat. 95, *canem ingentis magnitudinis instigari in Eumolpum*: in same sense *Apul.* has *canem voce inhortari*, Met. 8, p. 164: v. *to INSTIGATE*.

hound's-tongue: a plant, *cynoglossum*, *l. f.*: *Plin.*

hour: *hora* (the twelfth part of a natural day or night): what is the *h.* (what o'clock is it), *hora quata est?*: *Hor.* S. 2, 6, 44: a full *h.*, *tota h.*, *Hor.* S. 1, 5, 14: at the fourth *h.* (about 10 o'clock), *quarta h.*, *lb.* 23: *Cic.*: having spoken for about three *h.s.*, *quum h. tres fere disisset*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, med. (But *hora* is very often used of time in general: e.g., *momento horae*, in a very brief space of time, *Hor.* S. 1, 1, 7: v. *TIME*) Half an *h.*, *semihora*: to limit (a speaker) to half an *h.*, *aliquem in semihora curriculum cogere*, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 6: *Cels.*: an *h.* and a half, *sesquihora* (rare), *Plin.* Ep. 4, 9, 9: the other parts of an *h.* may be expr. by the fractions of the *as* with *hora*: three quarters of an *h.*, *dodrans horae*, *Plin.* 2, 14, 11: the twenty-fourth part of an *h.*, *seminuncia* (= pars vicesima quarta) *horae*, *Plin.* l. c. Phr.: *leisure h.s.*, *subsecutivum tempus* (or *pl.*), *Plin.*: *Gell.*: v. *LEISURE*.

hour-glass: nearest word *perh.* *hōrārium* (any instrument for telling the hours): v. *CLOCK*.

hour-hand: *"horarii index"* (*sagitta*) *quae horas singulas denotat*.

hourly (*adj.*): Phr.: *we must live in h. expectation*, "in singulas horas expectandum est: the *h. changes of the watch*, *vigilium permutationes quae singulis horis fiunt*: v. *full art*.

hourly (*adv.*): in *horas* from *hour* to *hour*, *continually*, *Hor.* Od. 2, 13, 14; *singulis horis* (every hour): cf. *DAILY* (*adv.*).

house (*subs.*): I. *A dwelling*: 1. *domus*, *is* and *l.*, *abl.* -o, *f.* (gen. term: also in special sense, the private *h.* of an inhabitant of the capital; houses occupied by a number of tenants being called *insulae*): a *handsome, highly respectable h.*, *praecleara et plena dignitate*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, *init.*: at *Caesar's h.*, *domi Caesaris*, Cic. Att. 1, 12 (7. *home*): so small a *h.*, *tam angusta d.*, *Phaedr.* 3, 9, 7. (The dimin. *domuscula* or *domuncula* is without good authority). 2. *aedes*, *lum*, *f.* (sing. = temple, chapel: *aedes* denotes a *h.* at a building; *domus* as an *abode*): (*statues*) in the centre of his *h.*, in *medis aedibus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, *fm.*: a moderate-sized *h.*, *modicae ae.*, *Suet.* Caes. 46: a poor, mean *h.*, *sordidae ae.*, *id.* Tit. 1: a *h.* remarkable neither for size nor splendour, *ae. neque laxitate neque cultu conspicuae*, *id.* Aug. 72. *Dimin.* *aediculae* (a small *h.*), *Cic.* Par. 6, 3, 50. 3. *villa* (strictly, a farm-*h.*: hence, a country-*h.*, opp. to one in town): v. *FARM-HOUSE*. 4. *tectum* (a covering over-head; any dwelling-place, however homely or mean): the squalor of a dilapidated *h.* (*huf*), *obsolet* *l. sordes*, *Hor.* Od. 2, 10, 7: a collection of *h.s.*, *conjuncto tectorum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26. 5. *domicilium*: v. *DWELLING-PLACE*. 6. *insula* (v. *supr.* 1): the rents of such *h.s.*, *fructus insularum*, Cic. Att. 16, 1: a *h.* on fire, *insula occupata igni*, *Gell.* 13, 1. Phr.: *will you be at my h. to-day* (an invitation), *hodie apud me sis volo*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110: *I happened to be dining at Pompey's h.*, *casu apud Pompeium coenavi*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2: it is your matter, when your neighbour's *h.* is on fire, *tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet*, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 18, 84: the adjoining *h.* of *Ucalegon*, *proximus Ucalegon*, *Virg.* Aen. 2, 112: *h.s.* of *ill. fam.*, *lustra*, *Hor.* (v. *MOORHILL*). II. *Those living in a house*: *domus*, *familia*: v. *FAMILY* (1). III. *Race*, *ref.* to the gentes or "houses" of Roman citizens: the *Fabian*, *Cornelian*, *Claudian* *h.*, etc., *gens Fabia*, *Cornelia*, *Claudia*, etc.: v. *Dict. Ant.* p. 568.

2. *stirps*, *gēns*: v. *STOCK*, *RACE*, *FAMILY* (11). IV. *A legislative body*: *perh.* senatorium *ordo* = the law was carried through both *h.s.*, "utrisque ordinis senatores decreverunt ut lex rata fieret; auctoribus utrisque ordinis senatoribus lex perlatā est". V. *An assembly of people; whether in the senate-*

house or in a theatre: a full h. (*senate*) *frequens senatus*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, med.: *this he repeated amid the acclamations of the h.* ("this brought down the h."), *haec totius theatri clamore dixit*, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2.

house (*adj.*): *domesticus*: a *h. dress*, *vestitus d.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, *fm.*

house (*v.*): I. *To receive in one's house*: *tecto*, *hospitio*, *domo excipio*, *recipio*, etc.: v. *to ENTERTAIN*. II. *To store fruits, grain*: *condo*, *didi*, *ditum*, 3: to get in crops and *h.* them, *fructus percipere*, c. Cic. Sen. 7, *fm.*: v. *to STOKK UP*. *Jo in*: [*fructus*] *condere ac reponere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, *fm.*

house-breaker: 1. *effractorius*: *Sen.* Ep. 68, 4. 2. *effractor* (the legal term in Dig.): *incendiarius h.s.*, *thieves*, *incendiarii, effractores, fures*, *Paul.* Dig. 1, 15, 3 § 1: *Ulp.*

house-breaking (*domus*, etc.) *effractoria*: *Paul.* Dig. 1, 15, 3 § 2: *Scaev.*

house-dog: I. *A dog kept within the house*: (2) *canis domesticus*: v. *HOUSE (adj.)*. II. *A watch-dog*: *canis domus* 2. *villae custos*: Col. 7, 12; c. *villaticus* (= *villae custos*), Col. 1, c.: also, *canis catenarius* (a chained dog), *Petr.* 72. *Sen.* de Ira, 3, 37, 2: for which also, *canis catena vinctus*, *Petr.* 39.

household (*subs.*): *domus*, *familia*. v. *FAMILY*. Phr.: *my h.*, *your h.*, *mel*, *tui*, *Plin.* Ep. 1, 4.

household (*adj.*): *domesticus*: *h.* and *family affairs*, *res d. ac familiares*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: *h. bread*, *panis cibarius* (*made of common flour*), Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 97: *h. stuffs*, *suppellex* (v. *FURNITURE*): *h. suffrage*, *plius suffragii quod per domicilia exercetur* s. *habetur*.

household-god: 1. *Lar*, *lāris*, *m.*: *I am the h.-god*, *ego sum l. familiaris*, Pl. *Aut.* prol. 2: esp. in *pl.*: to propitiate the *h.-gods*, *placare Laras*, *Hor.* S. 2, 3, 24: the shining figures of the *h.-gods*, *residentes l.*, *Hor.* Epod. 2, 66: *l.*, *Pēnates*, *um*, *m.*: no *ring*, (these are said to have been *tutelar deities of individual houses*, the *Lares* being worshipped in common by all): the *h.-gods*, *dii P.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: called also *patrii P.* *familiaresque*, Cic. Dom. 57, 144: *Virg.*

householder: *paterfamilias* (or as two words): the word does not necessarily imply that the person has children: cf. *Ulp.* Dig. 50, 16, 195 § 2, *paterfamilias* qui in domo domini habet: recteque hoc nomine appellatur *quoniam filium non habet*. Phr.: to be a *h.* at *Rome*, *domicilium Romae habere*, Cic. Arch. 4, 7.

housekeeper: nearest word *perh.*, 1. *prōmūs* (the servant having charge of the *larder*, etc. *penaria*: called also *cellarius*, Pl. Col.): no one to leave the premises except the *bailliff* (or *farm-manager*) and *h.*, *ne quis de fundo exeat praeter villicum et p.*, *Varr.* R. R. 1, 16: *P.* *Jo in*: *condus*, *promus*, *procurator peni*, Pl. Pa. 2, 2, 14. (Strictly the business of the *condus* was to store away provisions: of the *promus*, to bring them forth). 2. *dispensator* (*paymaster, cashier*): cf. *Pomp.* Dig. 50, 16, 166, 3. *dispensatrix* (a female *h.*): *Hier.*

housekeeping: *perh.* *cura rei familiaris* (R. and A.): v. *ECONOMY* (1).

houseleek: *"sempervivum"* *tectorum*, *Linn.*: *αἰζὼν* (*αἰζὼν*): *Plin.* 23, 13, 102.

houseless: nearest word *inops*, *ops*, v. *DESTITUTE*. More precisely, *qui domicilium nullum habet*: *cui lar familiaris nusquam est*, *Sall.* C. 20, *ad fin.*

housemaid: *ancilla* (any female servant): *perh.* *ancilla domestica*.

house-rent: 1. *merces habitationis* (annual): *Caes.* B. C. 3, 21, 2. *meton.* *habitiō fannua*: *Suet.* Caes. 38.

2. *fructus* (aedium, insularum: the latter in the case of large houses let in flats or lodgings): denoting *rent* as *income to the proprietor*, Cic. Att. 16, 1. Phr.: to be paying so much for *h.-rent*, *tanti habitare*, *Veil.* 2, 10, *init.*: *comp.*

Cic. Coel. 7, 17, tritula millibus habitar: though in both cases the phr. refers strictly to the value of the house, not the annual rent.

house-room: perh. laxitas (roominess, spaciousness): cf. Suet. Aug. 72. See also SPACE.

house-sparrow: passer domesticus. **house-tar:** tributum in singulis domos impositum: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32 (R. and A.).

house-top: 1. fastigium (a pointed h.-top): v. GABLE. 2. expr. by circuml. summa pars aedium, tecti: v. TOR.

house-warming: Phr.: to give a h.-warming, perh. *auspicandi causa (vel ut nostrates dicunt ad domum auspicandam) convivium dare (the phr. auspicandi causa or gratia is esp. used of doing anything for the first time, as an omen: Col. Tac. Plin. Ep.); ab epulis datis habitationem auspicari: cf. Plin. 7, proem. § 3, a supplicis vitam auspicari: v. TO INAUGURATE.

housewife: materfamilias (or as two words): v. HOUSEHOLDER. Phr.: mulier frugi ac diligens, cellae relique familiaris studiosa: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 77, eqq. v. ECONOMICAL.

housewifery: *cellae cura relique familiaris: v. ECONOMY.

housings: for a horse, perh. strata, ephippia: v. HARNESS, TRAPPINGS.

hovel: 1. tectum (a place of shelter and abode of any kind: hence requiring some qualifying adj.): rude, shapeless h., t. informis, Liv. 21, 32, med.: a miserable (diapadibet) h., t. obsoletum, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6. 2. tugurium (any hut or cottage): they dwell in cottages and h.s. in casis et t. habitant, Varr. R. 3, 1, 1: Cic. Sall. Dimin. tugurium, Apul. Arn. 3, cæsa: with some qualifying word [squalida, sordida, informis]: v. COTTAGE. 4. gurgustium ("a wretched hole"): Cic. in Pis. 6, 13: but Suet. has modicum gurgustium of a humble dwelling or cottage, Gram. 11.

hover: 1. pendeo, pependi, 2 (to hang suspended, in the air): Virg.: Ov. v. TO FLOAT. 2. volito, 1 (to fly about, without alighting): Cic. More freq. circumvolito, 1 (to fly about or round): v. h. about the thyme-beds (as a bee), circumvolitare (or as two words) thyma, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21. Fig. of persons: to h. about the doors of the great, limina potentiorum c., Col. pref. med.: of cavalry, Lucr. 2, 331: Sen. Also less freq. circumvolito: round whom h. sport and love, quam focus c. et cupido, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 34. 3. immineo, ul. 2 (in fig. sense, of troops which hang upon the rear of a retreating army): J. in: imminere atque insequi, Hirt. B. Alex. 7, v. TO THREATEN; HANG UPON.

4. observor, 3 (fig. of that which presents itself as an image to the mind: with dat.): the (image of the) glory of the commonwealth h.s. before my eyes, nihil ante oculos ob. dignitas reipublicae, Cic. Sext. 3, 7: strange sights h. before the eye (in delirium), ob. miracula, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

how: 1. As adv. of manner, in what way: 1. quomodo or quo modo (in direct or indirect questions; also in exclamations): how stands Maecenas with you, Maecenas q. tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 43: Cic. Verr. 3, 10, 25: how these matters stand, I don't venture to tell, haec negotia q. se habent narrare non audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5. Less freq. In exclam.: h. they are trumping themselves up to Caesar, q. se venditant Caesari! Cic. Att. 8, 16. Similar to quomodo is quo pacto, but more precise and emphatic: they settle what is to be done, and how, quid quoque pacto agi placeat constituunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: esp. in phr. nescio quo pacto, somehow or other: v. SOMEHOW. 2. quemadmodum or quem ad modum (like preceded, but perh. rather more definite in its reference to manner): if not, h. [in what way] did you get the money from him, si non, q. [pecuniam] ab eo exegisti? Cic. R. Com. 18, 55:

Pl.: Plin. Jun. (freq.): I know the whole affair, how it stands, ego omnem rem scio, q. est, Pl.: Cic. (N.B.—Not used in exclamations.)

3. quid (strictly abl. of quis? in direct questions only): how comes it, qui fit? Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: how can we think of God as other than eternal, Deum nisi sempiternum intelligere qui possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: Caes. 4, ut (chiefly after verbs of hearing, telling, etc., foll. by subj.): less freq. in direct questions: also in exclamations: I believe you have heard how they pressed round me, credo te audivisse ut me circumsteterint, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: h. does he do, ut valet? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12: Pl.: how they are transported with joy, ut illi effervunt laetitia! Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 61: how I miss your love and sympathy, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! Cic. Att. 3, 11. 5. quid (interrogative)=how so? how say you? usu. as preliminary to another question: how now? do you think I entrusted this to you? quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas? Cic. Fam. 2, 8: also foll. by si=how if...: how if I were to alter this, quid si hoc mutio? Caes. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, med.

II. To what degree: 1. quam (chiefly in exclamations): how much in how few words, quam multa quam paucis! Cic. Fam. 11, 24: see, how long I stand here and knock, vide, quam dudum hic adsto et pulso! Pl. St. 2, 2, 39. (N.B.—How much? how many? how little? must be expr. by quantus, quot, quantulus: how many are there of you, quot estis? how much money, quantum pecuniae? but how many as an exclam. can only be expr. by quam multi: v. suprr.)

2. quantopere or quanto opere (how greatly): it is indescribable how greatly they rejoice, didi non potest quantopere (ad quanto opere) gaudeant, Cic. Att. 14, 6: he points out how greatly it concerns the commonwealth, docet quanto opere reipublicae interest, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. Phr.: how many times, quoties: how many times soever, quotiescunque, Cic. how few there are found who..., quotusquisque invenitur qui..., Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: how much more, quanto magis! Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: how much less, nedum [non dicam]: cf. Cic. Cit. 35, 95, optimis temporibus, nec P. Popilius, nec Q. Metellus.... nedum his temporibus.... salvi esse possumus ("how much less can we be safe?"): Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 45 (quanto minus in this sense appears to be without authority: quanto magis... non is more agreeable to analogy).

howbeit (obsol.): tamen: v. NEVERTHELESS.

however: 1. In whatever way: 1. utcumque: h. he desires the mind of his hearer to be affected, ut. animum audientis moveri volet, Cic. Or. 17, 55: h. that be, ut. erit, Liv. pref. init. 2. quomodoocunque (h. it be: with accessory notion that the said mode or state is not a desirable one): Cic. Fin. 5, 11, init.: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66, rem facias; recte, si possis; si non quocunque modo rem (h. you get it, by fair means or foul). 3. quocummodo, or as two words (=preced.): h. things may be, q. modo se res habet, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, a: v. SOMEHOW OR OTHER. 4. utut or ut (=preced., but more colloq.): but h. that may be, verum ut ut res se haec habet, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 13: Ter. Phr. 3, 1, 4. II. To whatever degree:

1. quamvis (esp. with an adj. or adv. foll. by subj.): h. sagacious you may be in reflection, as you are, q. prudens ad cogitandum sis, sicut es, Cic. Att. 12, 37: Liv.: Virg.: v. ALTHOUGH.

2. quantumvis (like preceded, with verbs = h. much): h. much superior you are, q. excellas, Cic. Am. 20, 73: h. insignificant (those things) be, q. exigua sint, Sen. Ep. 85, 11. 3. quamlibet (to any degree you please; ever so, with an adj.): passion aids the hand h. feeble (be it ever so feeble), q. infirmas adjuvat ira manus, Ov. M. 1, 7, 66. Phr.: h.

great, quantuscunque, quantuscunque (or as two words: colloq.): all this h. great—and great indeed it is, totum hoc, quantuncunque est, quod certe maximum est, Cic. Mar. 2, 7 (but quantuncunque quite as often means h. little [quantuluscunque, Cic. Col. Sen.], cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22, pauperum bona quantuncunque erant): h. great my poverty, quanta quanta haec mea paupertas, Ter. Phor. 5, 7, 10: A. many, quotquot, Cic. Cat. 3, h. often, quotiescunque, Cic. Col. III. As conj., nevertheless: tamen, atamen, nihilominus: v. NEVERTHELESS.

howl (v.): 1. ululo, 1 (strictly of the cry of certain animals: as dogs or wolves): dogs h., canes ul., Virg.: h.ing voices, ululantes lupi, Virg.: also of any wild cry: of distress [wail], Virg. Aen. 4, 168: of exultation [yell], Lucan. 6, 261: Cat. Ov. Simly, the comp. exululo (to h. out aloud): Ov. See also TO WAIL. 2. babor, 1 (very rare): Lucr. 5, 1070 (of dogs).

howl (subs.): ululatus, us (cf. TO HOWL): v. WAIL, TELL.

howling (adj.): i.e. full of howling wild beasts, desolate: Phr.: a waste h. wilderness, desertissima solitudo, Cic. Verr. 5, 67, 171: more lit., solitudo deserta ac feris repleta.

howsoever: v. HOWEVER.

hov: navigium: v. SHIP.

hoyden (adj. and subs.): nearest words perh. lascivus (cf. Virg. E. 3, 64), protervus (usu. with a worse sense): v. FORWARD, WANKON. Phr.: a h. lass, "rustica quodam libertate atque lascivia puella: v. FROLICOMER.

hubbub: 1. tumultus, us (less colloq. than the Eng.): v. TUMULT. 2. turba (esp. in Pl. and Ter.): what a h. he has made, quam t. fecit, Ter. Eua. 4, 3, 11: so, turbam facere, liv. 4, 1, 2: for fear there should be some h. here too, ne quid turbae hic itidem fuat, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, extr. 3. convicium (a noise of brawling): to make a h. ("row") in front of the house, ante aedes facere c., Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 26. 4. clamor (noise of shouting, outcry): what is this h.? quid hoc clamor? Pl. Aul. 2, 9, Phr.: to make a h., tumultuari or -are: Pl.

huckster (subs.): 1. caupo, ðnis, m.; f. caupona (usu. = innkeeper: but also in wider sense = Gr. καπηλός): the knavish h., perfidus c., Hor. S. 1, 1, 29.

2. institor (a dealer commissioned to dispose of the wares of another): cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 421: Hor. 3, arilator or arilator (a kind of small dealer: very rare): Gell. 16, 7: where he mentions an obsol. coclo or coculo, used in the mimes of Laberius (cave imitator).

huckster (v.): caupo, 1: v. TO TRADE.

huddle (v.): expr. by circuml. with such advs. as festinator, raptim, temere, parum decenter: v. HURRIEDLY. Huddled together, conferti, coarservati: v. TO HEEP, CROWD TOGETHER.

huddle (subs.): rare: turba, tumultus: v. CROWD, TUMULT, HUBBUB.

hue: 1. Colour: color: v. COLOUR. May often be expr. by an adj., as a flower of a grassy hue, herbaceus flos, Plin.: v. GRASSY, GREENISH, etc. II. Alarm-cry for the pursuit of thieves, etc.: Phr.: to raise the hue and cry after a thief, furem clamare (conclamare, of a number joining to do so): after the anal. of incendium clamare, Sen. Ir. 3, 43, 3: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 36. (The phr. praemadantia requirere, Cic. Pl. 12, 31, refers to the sending of a letter of instructions to a magistrate for the arrest of a person.)

huff (subs.): *impetus quidam iracundiae vel arrogantiae: v. FIT. Phr.: to be in a h., take h., stomachari: J. in: stomachari et moleste ferre, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. In a h., stomachans, stomachabundus: cf. L. G. § 349.

huff (v.): esp. in phr., to be h'd: stomachari, moleste ferre aliquid: v. PRECED. art. and TO OFFEND.

huffish: 1. *e. easily offended*: *stomachosus, cœrebrus*: *v. IRRITABLE, HOT-HEADED.*

hug (v.): 1. *To embrace warmly*: *amplexator, amplexor*: *v. TO EMBRACE, CLASP.* 2. *Fig.: to cling to*: *perh. amplexor, i*: *v. TO CLING TO (fin.).* *Phr.*: *so strangely do we h. our own vices, adeo vitia nobis incredibili modo inoleant atque inherant*: *cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 738; Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.* 3. *Naut. phr. to h. the shore, littus premere*: *Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3.*

hug (subs.): *complexus, us*: *v. EMBRACE.* *Applicable to wrestling, cf. Tac. Agr. 36, complexus armorum.*

hugo: 1. *ingens, n. d. i. Sarpedon, Periphās, etc.*: *Virg. A. in body and in armour, ingens corpore et armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 641 (pass).* *Cic. Ov. v. DE-MENSE.*

2. *immanis, e (of monstrous size and form: stronger than pelus): a fierce, a monster, fera et im. belua*: *Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108; A. bodily stature, immanis corporum magnitudo, Cæc. B. G. 6, 1. Join: ingens immanisque, Cic.* 3. *vastus (so large as to be un-wildly: enormous: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97, elephantu beluam nulla pruden-tiam: at figurā quæ vastior f): h. mil-liones, v. molares, Virg. Aen. 8, 250: Ov. (N.B.—Vastus should not be used in prose to denote mere size).* 4. *prægrandis, e (beyond the usual size): Suet.: Plin. Phr.: a man of h. stature, homo maximi corporis, Nep. Dat. 3: a h. beard (hanging low), barba promissa, Nep. l. c.: cf. Col. 7, 9, init.: a h. pile, moles, Cic.: Hor. (v. PILE).*

hugely: *immaniter*: *Gell. v. MON-STROUSLY.* *Phr.*: *I am h. delighted at this, hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 70, prorsus jucunde.*

hugeness: 1. *immanitas*: *Gell. (in Cic. = asacenes, monstrousness).* 2. *ingens magnitudo*: *v. ARX.* 3. *vastitas* (not so in best authors): *beasts of equal h., pari v. beluæ, Col. 3, 8, ad init.: Gell. 4, mōles, is, f. (chiefly poet.): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65, mole ruit sua: remarkable for the h. of its beasts, molibus ferarum mirabilis, Col. 3, 8, ad init.*

hulk: *v. HULL.* *Phr.*: *to condemn to the h.s. (?) ad vincula navalia dam-nare.*

hull: 1. *The outside covering of nuts, etc.*: 1. *folliculus (of seeds, buds, etc.)*: *Varr.: Col. Plin.* 2. *thinca (any coating: q. v.)*: *Plin.* 3. *tegmina (the sheath protecting buds)*: *Varr. i, 48: this sheath was in grain called gluma, Varr. l. c.* 4. *The body of a ship: alvens (navis)*: *Liv. 23, 34, fin.: Sall. (Cavernas, in Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180, are hollow chambers in the hull).*

hum (v.): 1. *Of insects; to make a low buzzing sound*: 1. *strāpo, ul, itum, 3: to h. in the hive (of bees), in alveo s.*: *Plin. 11, 10, 10.* 2. *musso, i (strictly, to speak in an under-tone: poet.): Virg. G. 4, 188 (of bees).* 3. *sūsurrō, i (to whisper: poet.): to h. continuously, tractim s.*: *Virg. G. 4, 260: cf. id. E. 1, 56.* 4. *perh. murmurō, i (of any low sound): v. TO MURMUR.* 5. *consonō, ul, itum, i (of a num-ber together): to h. very loudly (of bees swarming), vehementer c.*: *Varr. 3, 16, ad fin.* 6. *bombum ficio, 3 (to make a deep, hollow, humming sound): Col. 3, 16, ad fin.* 7. *bombito, i (very rare): Auct. Carm. Phil. (N.B.—From the use of bombus to denote such sounds as that of the trumpet [cf. Lucr. 4, 546, rancus tubæ bombus], it would appear to mean a drowning, humming sound, rather than the ordinary hum of bees.*

8. *murmur ēdo, 3: to h., as do bees, m. edere, ut apes, Plin. 11, 51, 112.* 9. *To resound with humming*: *con-sōnō, ul, itum, i: v. TO RESOUND.* 10. *To sing a tune in a low tone*: **submissa voce canto; cantillo, i: v. TO SING.*

hum (subs.): 1. *frēmītus, us: the*

h. of bees, f. apum, Virg. G. 4, 216 (but the word appears to denote an angry h.): *cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 148, where it is used of the confused h. of voices: v. MURMUR.* 2. *sūsurrus (poet.): gentle h. (of bees), levis s.*: *Virg. E. 1, 56.* 3. *bombus: v. preced. art. (l. fin.).* 4. *murmur, tris, n.: Plin.: cf. preced. art. (l. 8).* *Esp. of confused, indistinct sounds: v. MURMUR.* (*Stridor denotes a shrill sound, as that of the cicale, cf. Plin. 11, 51, 112.*)

human: 1. *hūmānus: h. nature, h. natura, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: the h. race, h. genus, Cic. Am. 5, 20: to pollute altars with h. sacrifices, aras h. hostilis funes-tas, Cic. Font. 10, 21: to offer h. sacri-fices, h. hostilis litare, Tac. Ger. 9 (hu-mana sacrificia were sacrifices offered on behalf of the dead, Fest. s. v.).* 2. *expr. by gen. sing. or pl. of homo: to seek the welfare of the (whole) h. race, consule re hominum generi, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: to derive anything from h. nature, ab hominis natura aliquid repetere, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17: the h. figure, hominis figura, Cic.* 3. *mortālis, e: all h. works shall perish, m. facta peribunt, Hor. A. P. 68: Cic.: v. MORTAL.* *Phr.*: *to offer h. sacrifices, homines immolare, Cic. Font. 10, 21 (cf. supr. 1): h. seeking (including sympathy, kindness, etc.), humanitas, Cic.: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.*

humane: 1. *perh. hūmānē: in-cluding all kindly, considerate feeling): v. KINDLY.* 2. *misericors, rdia: v. COMPASSIONATE.*

humanely: 1. *perh. hūmānē: v. KINDLY.* 2. *misericorditer (very rare): v. COMPASSIONATELY.*

humanity: 1. *Human nature:* 1. *hūmāntas: the entire force (or essence) of h., vis omnis humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53: Sen. 2. hū-māna or hominum natura: v. HUMAN.* *Phr.*: *it is the lot of h., *haec est vi-vendi conditio; hac lege nati sumus.* 2. *As a virtue; humane feeling:* *nearest expr. perh. animus misericors, misericordia: v. COMPASSION.* 3. *Refined culture; esp. with ref. to clas-sical studies: *hūmāntas: M. L. (Univ. Glasg.).*

humanise: *excōlo, ad humanitatem [atque mansuetudinem] revoco: v. TO CIVILIZE.*

humanly: *Phr.*: *a speaking, eut ita loquar, quemadmodum hominem futuri ignarum decet; ne quod homini incoensum esset vaticinando excedere videar.*

humble (adj.): 1. *Low, mean:* *hūmīlis, e: of h. parentage, h. parenti-bus natus, Cic. Am. 19, 70; humiles nati, Phædr. 1, 27, 2. Join: humilis et obscurus, Cic.: v. LOW, LOWLY.* *Phr.*: *of h. origin, obscuris majoribus natus, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; obscuro loco natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 181: those whose lot is h., qui demissi vitam in obscuro habent, Sall. Cat. 51.* 2. *Of disposi-tion; unpretending, modest:* 1. *dē-missus (oftener in bad sense = mean-spirited): v. UNASSUMING, GROVELLING.* *Join: animus demissus atque humilis, Cic. Font. 11, 23 (where an abject, craven bearing is meant).* 2. *hum-ilisus (oftener in bad sense: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64, ne quid humile summis-sum, molle, faciamus): A. prayers, a. preces, Lucan. 8, 594: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90, where the adv. is used in good sense: v. HUMILY.* 3. *hūmīlis, e (like pre-ced. usu. in bad sense: v. supr.): to have recourse to h. entreaty and appeal, prece et obsecratione humilī [et sup-plit] uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22: Vulg. Matt. xi. 29: Eccl. See also modest.*

4. *Small, modest: Phr.: my h. abilities, mediocritas mea, Vell. 2, 111: cf. mediocritas Ingenii, in somewhat similar sense: Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 2.*

humble (v.): 1. *dēprimo, pressi, sum, 3: to exalt oneself and h. another, seipsum extollere, alium d., Liv. 3, 65, extr.: cf. id. 30, 36, med., deprimendi hostile causa.* 2. *infringo, frēgi, frac-tum, 3 (to break the strength of): hē*

did not so far h. them that they aban-doned their empire, non ita infrēgi animos eorum, ut imperio abisterent, Liv. 38, 16, fin.: cf. Cic. Bal. 6, 15, florem dignitatis inf.: Tac. So frango (to baffle and defeat): cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 12, med., hunc quemadmodum fregim, quantaque contentione Titum interces-sorem abiecerim . . . : to baffle and a man's audaciam, contunderē et f. al-lucius audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, extr.

3. *comprimo, 3: v. TO CHECK, RE-STRAIN.* *Phr.*: *to h. oneself before any one, se summittēre alicui [et supplicare], Cic. Plan. 10, init. (cf. Liv. 27, 31, med., summittēre fastigium); se demittēre (to let oneself down to anything), Quint. proem. 95 (animos demittēre, is to lose heart, be discouraged, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 43): descendere (v. TO COMDESCEND); se abiecere atque prosternere (to degrade oneself), Cic. Par. 1, 3, 14: the h'd Phraates, l'h. genibus minor, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, fin.*

humble-bee: * *apls terrestres (Linn.).*

humble-minded: *demisso animo: v. HUMBLE.*

humbleness: 1. *Lowness, mean condition:* 1. *hūmīlitas: h. of origin, h. genera, Sall. Jug. 73: Cic.: v. LOWNESS, MEANNESS.* 2. *obscuritas, h. of origin, oba. genera, Flor. 3, 1, med. Join: humilitas et obscuritas, Cic.*

3. *In moral sense: v. HUMILITY.*

humbling (adj.): *nearest word perh. abiecius, cf. Cic. Clu. 34, 94, non quo causam pecuniae publicae contemptam atque abiectam putarent (the meanness of a thing being a degradation to those who have to do with it): v. MEAN, DIS-GRACEFUL.* *Phr.*: *what could be more h. to a man's pride, quid fieri posset ad hominis superbiam [arrogantiam] in-fringendam aptius? v. TO HUMBLE.*

humblly: 1. *summissē: to act the more h., tanto summissius se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90.* 2. *summissō (de-misso) animo: v. HUMBLE. (Humiliter only in bad sense, with a mean spirit.)* 3. *modestē (opp. to arrogantly, in a modest, unpretentious spirit): cf. Liv. 30, 42, med., rebus secundis mo-deste ac moderate uti: v. MODESTLY, MODERATELY.*

humbug (subs.): 1. *perh. nugae (trifles, nonsense): humbug! he'll never give (them), nugae! nunquam edepol dabit, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 39: of a worthless person: I have received the h.s with all possible courtesy, ego nugae maximas omni mea comitate sum complexus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.* 2. *gerae, arum: your soft speeches are what's called sheer h., blanditiae tuae sunt quod dici solet geræ germanæ, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9: also as interj., geræ! humbug! Pl. As. 3, 3, 10.* 3. *tricae, arum (esp. of deceiv-ing speeches): just drop that h., quin tu istas mitis t., Pl. Most. 3, 1, 39.*

humbug (v.): *lūdo, ludiflor, etc.: v. TO FOOL, DECEIVE.* *Phr.*: *a man whom it is no easy thing to h., cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6: to attempt to h. (any one), quiquam fal-laciae conari, Ib. 1, 2, 26: they have so h'd me in every possible way, ita mi [stolid] sursum vortum os sublevere, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 123: Ter.*

humdrum: *perh. tardus, somnicu-losus: v. SLOW, DROWY.*

humid: *hūmīdus: v. DAMP.*

humidity: *hūmor, etc.: v. MOISTURE (N.B.—Not humiditas).*

humiliate: *dēprimo, 3: v. TO HUMBLE.*

humiliating: *perh. expr. by hū-milia, abiecius (cf. HUMBLING). Phr.: to resort to h. appeals, ad infimas ob-secrationes procumbere [descendere], Tac. Ann. 1, 12, init.: a h. war, bellum contumeliosum, Vell.*

humiliation: *dēdēcus, turpifatio: v. DISGRACE.* *Or expr. by adj. how h. / quam turpe! indignum facinus! v. DIS-GRACEFUL, SHAMEFUL.* *Sometimes hu-militas (any low state) may serve: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 56.*

hurried (part. adj.): 1. *praeceps*, *capitis* (most *hasty* than is desirable): a *h. departure*, *pr. profectio*, Att. in Cic. Att. 2, 10, mod.: *h. flight*, *pr. fuga*, Vell. 2, 65, *fin. a. uenturae* ready, but not *h. promptum* as, non p. Quint. 11, 3, 52. 2. *praepræpseris* (not implying blame), esp. with such *sub.* as *celeritas*, Liv. 31, 42, *init.*: *festinatio*, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, mod. (but *pr. prestatio*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1, is a *premature* *concessio*). 3. *citas* (quick, *hasty*): *h. gait*, *incensus* c. Sall. Cat. 15, *fin.*: *h. flight*, c. *fuga*, Ov. M. 1, 542. 2. *festinatus* (usu. of that which is brought on before its time, as fruit, plants; also in gen. sense: poet.): a *h. journey*, *l. iter*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 8. Phr.: to make a *h. march*, *agmen cursum agere*, Liv. 27, 16, mod. **hurriedly**: 1. *rapitum* *I scribo* this *h. laec scriptum* c. Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: to march an *irregular force* *h.*, *tumultuarium exercitum* *r. ducere*, Liv. 5, 37, *fin.*: *Plin.* 2. *cursum* (in the manner of one running; hence, without pausing or deliberating): to catch up (information) *h.*, c. *arripere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 99, *fin.*: *cf. id.* 2, 17, 42. (*Cursum* does not necessarily imply blame: cf. Tac. Ann. 4, 4 etc.) 3. *festinante*: v. HASTILY. 4. *negligenter* (without due thought and care): to do so important a business so *h.*, *tantum rem tam n. agere*! Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 18. Phr.: *he A. assembles a few cohorts*, *citas cohortes rapit*, Tac. A. 12, 31: *cf. ib.* 4, 25, *cohortes* . . . *cito agmine rapitum*. **hurry** (v.): 1. *Intrans.*: 1. *festino*, *propere*, 1 (neither necessarily implying blame): v. TO HASTEN. 2. *curro*, *clacur*, *cursum*, 3 (of any *hasty* movement): *he A'd to Pulchro*, *clacurrit Pulchro*, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: *Liv.* 3. *expr.* by *ago*, *egi*, *actum*, 3: (with *prom.* *refl.* or in pass.: to *h. along*; go *hurriedly*): *whither are you *hurry*ing?* *quo hinc te agis?* Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25: *whether the whole multitude was *hurry*ing alarmed*, *quo multitudo omnis conterrita agebat*, Liv. 10, 29, mod. 4. *ruo*, *i. ritum*, 3: (to *rush *hurry*ing*, pell-mell): *whither are ye *hurry*ing?* *quo ruitis?* Hor. Epod. 7, 1, mod. 5. *Intrans.*: to force rapidly or violently along: *rapio*, *ul. pium*, 3: *whither are ye *hurry*ing me?* *quo me rapitis?* Pl. Men. 5, 7, 10: to *h. any one before the praetor*, *r. aliquem in ius*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 77: *vengeance *h. him* through the midst of carnage*, *per medias r. ira caedes*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 12. Fig.: to be *h. far away from home* (in thought), *longe a domo rapit*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, *init.* *Frequent*, *rapio*, to *h. along* or *violently*: *he is *h. along* at the will of the horses*, *arbitrio raptur equorum*, Ov. M. 2, 234. 6. *Also trans.*, to expedite greatly or unduly. *expr.* by *adv.* *festinante*, *rapitum*, *cito*: v. HURRIEDLY. (*Virg.* has *propere* in this sense, G. 1, 260: *cf. Macr.* Sat. 6, 8, mod., where it is stated to signify coactus et festinantis facere aliquid: *festinare* with acc. is poet.: v. TO HASTEN). Phr.: *do not *h.* the beasts too much*, *umentis ne inusta nimis neve urge*: v. TO URGE ON. **— along**: 1. *Intrans.*: *expr.* by *ago*, 3 (with *prom.* *refl.*): v. TO HURRY (L. 2). 2. *Intrans.*: *rapio*, 1: v. TO HURRY (fin.). **— away**: 1. *Intrans.*: 1. *expr.* by *abripio*, 3 (with *prom.* *refl.*): *he A'd away so suddenly*, *ita abripuit repente* *se*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 22. 2. *fugio*, *fugit*, *fugitum*, 3: (with the notion of avoiding some one): *the rascal *h. away**, *f. improbus*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: *(she) *h. away* forthwith*, *f. (se) conspicuo* illico, Ter. Phr. 1, 2, 108. 3. *expr.* by *festino*, *propere*, *do not *h.* away* so, *ne tantopere discedere festina*, *propere*: cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 23, *fin.* (v. TO HASTEN): also by *adv.*, *rapitum*, *cito*, *festinante*: v. HURRIEDLY. 2. *Intrans.*: 1. *abripio*, 3: to be *h. away* to punishment, in cruciatum abripit, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 47: Pl. See also TO HURRY (IL). 2. *aufero*, 3, *err.*: v. TO CAREY AWAY.

hurry about: 1. *trépido*, 1 (in alarm, excitedly): cf. Sall. Cat. 31, *festinans*, *trépido*, Fig.: of the rapid motion of a rivulet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21. 2. *curro*, 1 (freq. of *curro*): to *h. this way and that*, *curro et citro*, Cic. R. Am. 22, 60. 3. *Idem*: *trépido*, *curare* (rumor, prorum) Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35. Less freq. *curatio*, in same sense, Ter.: Hor. 3. *discurro*, 1, and *curri*, *cursum*, 3 (of a number of persons; to rush hither and thither): *the sailors *h. about* their duties*, *d. nautae ad officia trepidantes*, Pet. 114, *init.*: *Caes.*: Liv. v. TO RUSH. **— on**: 1. *Intrans.*: 1. *mitro*, 1 (esp. with *iter*): *they thought they ought to *h.* on the way*, *magis maturandum iter existimabant*, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 63: also without *iter*, *maturandum Hannibal ratas*, Liv. 24, 12. 2. *curro*, 3 (poet.): *when you have thrice cast the dust upon me, you may *h.* on*, *licetibi injecto ter pulvere, curras*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, *fin.* 2. *Trans.*: 1. *mitro*, 1 (with due expedition): *Cic.*: *Caes.*: v. *supr.* (1). 2. *praecepto*, 1 (unduly): to *h.* on the vintage, *vinde-mitro*, *pr.*, Col. 1, 21, *ad fin.* 3. *insto*, *stili*, 1 (poet.): *they were *hurry*ing in the manufacture of the car and wheels*, *currum rotasque instabant*, *Virg.* Aen. 8, 432.

hurry (sub.): 1. *festinatio*: the *A. of persons running to and fro*, *f. discurruntum*, Curt. 3, 8, *ad fin.*: *we must take care not to use too much speed in our *h.**, *cavendum est ne in festinationibus nimis suscipiamus celeritates*, *Cic.* Off. 1, 36, 131. 2. *trépido*, 1. v. ALARM. Phr.: to be in a *h. festinare*, *trépido* (v. TO HURRY, 1): *what! in such a *h.* (so quickly)*, *hul! tam cito*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: to do nothing in a *h.*, *nihil cursum*, *rapitum*, *temere facere* (v. HURRIEDLY).

hurrying (adj.): *perh. trépido* (moving tremulously): v. TREMBLING, TREMBLING.

hurrying (sub.): Phr.: *"there was *h.* to and fro"*, *et jam discurrunt*, *trépido*: *let there be no *h.* of the work*, *ne quid praecipitetur operis*: v. TO HURRY, and foll. art.

hurt (v.): 1. *Trans.*: 1. *laedo*, *ul. sum*, 3: (to *mar*, wound, damage: with acc.): *ah! may the cold not *h.* thee*, *ah! te ne frigora*! *Virg.* E. 10, 48: Ov. v. TO INJURE. 2. *doceo*, 2 (to be hurtful to: with dat.): v. TO INJURE. 3. *Fig.*: to wound any one's feelings: of *feeding*, *di. sum*, 3: to *h. any one's feelings by insult*, *contumelia of aliquem*, Cic. Att. 6, 3, mod.: v. TO OFFEND, WOUND. Phr.: to be *h. (wound)* at anything, *aliquid moleste*, *gravior*, *acerbe ferre*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 3: *id. Verr.* Act. 1, 58, 152. 2. *Intrans.*: to give pain: *doleo*, 2: *if *h.* me when I am thrashed*, *mihi dolet quum vapulo*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 44: *Paetus*, *it (the wound) *h.* me not*, *Paete*, *non dolet*, *Arria* in Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: Mart. 1, 13: v. TO PAIN. **hurt** (sub.): *vulnus*: v. WOUND, INJURY. To do *h.*, *nocere*: v. TO INJURE.

hurt (part. adj.): *maucis*: v. WOUNDED.

hurtful: *nocens*, *noxius*, *nóctius*, *noxiosus* (the last two rare): v. INJURIOUS. To be *h.*, *nocere*. To be in any wise *h.*, *nocere quidpiam*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86. **hurtfully**: *nóctenter*: *Cels.*: Col. v. INJURIOUSLY.

hurtfulness: *expr.* by verb or adj.: *there is no doubt of the *h.* (of it)*, *non dubium est quin noceat, noxium (nocivum) sit*.

hurtle: 1. *e. to dash together with a voice*: *"cum fragore collidi"*: v. TO DASH TOGETHER, CLASH.

husband (sub.): 1. *máritus* (the usual and most specific term): *Cic.*: Hor. 2. *vir*, *vir*: *I am undone*: *what answer shall I give to my *h.*?* *perit! quid v. meo respondebo?* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: because she had no *h.*, *propterea quod v. non haberet*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 25, 64: Hor.: Petr. 3.

conjug. uis (poet.): *Virg.* Ov. v. *spouse*. 4. (of a slave) *condemnatus*, is Col. 12, 1. Phr.: to take a *h.*, *nubere* (with dat. of person): v. TO MARRY.

husband (v.): *perh. parco*, 3. v. TO ECONOMIZE, SPARE. Phr.: *he resolved carefully to *h.* the supply of corn*, *frumentum parco et paulatim metiri* in *istitut*, *Caes.* B. G. 7, 71: *we must carefully *h.* the supply of corn*, *frumentum parco admodum est dispensandum*.

husbandman: *agricola*, *colonus*, *arator*: v. FARMER.

husbandry: *agricultura*, *res rustica* (or pl.): v. AGRICULTURE. **husk** (interj.): 1. *st!* (colloq.): Pl.: *Cic.* often joined with *tac!*, *tacito*, Pl. Cms. 2, 1, 5, etc. 2. *tacit!*, *tacit!*, *qui tacet*, *tacitis* v. SILENT, TO BE. 3. (preparatory to religious ceremonies) *hæste lingua!* (Gr. *εὐχήμεν*): Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2.

husk: 1. *comprimi*, *pressat*, *sum*, 3 (to keep from getting abroad): to *h.* up any one's faults, *delicta alijus* c. Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: *they did their best to *h.* up the report of the fall of Carthage*, *ex industria famam captæ Karthagini compresserunt*, Liv. 26, 51. 2. *cilo*, *texo*, etc.: v. TO CONCEAL. See also TO STILL, APPEAR.

husk: 1. *folliculus* an ear of corn has three parts, the grain, the *h.*, the *awn*, *epica tria habet continentia*, *granum*, *f. aristam*, *Varr.* R. R. 1, 48: *Col.*: also of other seeds, as the shell of the bean, *fabae*, *Petr.* 135. 2. *gluma* (defined as *triticus folliculus*, *Varr.* L. C.). 3. *stigma* (only of leguminous plants): the *h.* and stalks of beans, *fabae aliquae caulesque*, Plin. 18, 12, 30: *Virg.* v. *POD.* 4. *putamen*, *lina*, *n.* (pericarp or shell): *h.* of beans, *fabarum putamina*, *Petr.* 135.

husky: *perh. fuscus*: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 15, where *vox fuscus* is opp. to *vox candida*, so Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 116. If a temporary state of the voice be meant, *perh. subrancus* (somewhat hoarse): v. ROARSE. (*Vox aspera*, Quint. L. C., is a *harsh, rough voice*).

hustings: *perh. suggestus*, *suggestum*: v. PLATFORM. (At the Roman Comitia the votes were taken in fenced enclosures called *septa*).

hustle: *Inter se trudere* *aique pulsare*: v. TO KNOCK, JOSTLE.

hut: *thidrum*, *tectum* (informe, miserum, etc.): v. HOVEL, COTTAGE. Phr.: *winter *h.* for soldiers*, *hibernacula*, Liv. 5, 2, *init.*

hutch: *perh. dólum*: used for keeping dormice, *Varr.* R. R. 3, 12 (R. A.) or *perh. better*, *cavea*, a cage for beasts or poultry, *Cic.* Div. 2, 35, 73: *Virg.*: v. CAGE.

HURRY: *h. svaxi*: v. HURRAY. See also ACCLAMATION.

hyacinth: (?) *hýacynthos* or -os, 1 m.: *Virg.* (it is doubtful whether the flowers are the same).

hyacinthine: *hýacynthinus*: *Cat.*: *Pers.*

hyads: 1. *hýades*, *um*, *f.*: *Cic.*: Ov. 2. *hýades*, *arum*, *cf. Cic.* N. D. 2, 43, 131: *Plin.*

hyasna: *hýasna* Plin. 8, 30, 44.

hyaline (adj.): *hýalínus*: *Capell.*

hybrid: 1. *hibrida* or *hybrida* (an animal of cross breed): *Plin.* 8, 53, 70. Applied to persons of mixed race, *Hor.* S. 1, 7, 2: *Anct.* B. Afr. 2.

expr. by *bigeneris*, *a. um*: *mules* are *h.*, *mull* (sunt) *bigeneri* [atque instidit], *Varr.* R. R. 2, 8: *h.* b. *animalla*, *Fest.* in P. Diac. a. v., where the term is explained by, ex diverso genere nata.

hydra: *hydra*, *ae*, *f.*: *Cic.*: Ov. **hydraulic**: *hydraulicus*: *C. machinae*, *h. organa*, *Plin.* 7, 37, 38.

hydraulic: *hýdraulica*, *orum*.

hydrocele: *hýdrocelis*, *ae*, *f.*: *Mart.* 12, 83: *Cels.* uses the Gr. form, 7, 18.

hydrocephalus: *hýdrocephalus*, 1: *M. L.*: *Cels.* uses the Gk. form, *ubli humor cutem* [capitis] *inflat*, *hýdrocephalus* *Græci* appellant, 4, 2, 1.

hydrogen *principium hydrogenium (Kr.): as scient. *i. t.*, *h. gas*, *gas hydrogenium (Kr.).

hydromancer: hydromantia. Plin. 14, 17, 20.

hydromel: hydromelli, *itis*, *n.*: Plin. 14, 17, 20.

hydrophobia: hydrophōbia: Coel. Aur. Cels. *neq.* the Gr. form, solet ex o vulnere aquae timor nasci *idōphōbia* Graeci appellat. Ov. has the pet. circuml. formidatæ aquae (*pl.*), Pout. 1. 3. 24.

hydrophobic: hydrophōbicus: Coel. Aur.

hydrostatics: *hydrostatika, *orum*: as *t. t.*

hygrometer: *hygrōmetrum: as *t. t.*

hymen: Hymen, Hymēnaeus, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 6 (H. canere) Cat.: Lucr.

hymeneal: 1. Hymēnēus (very rare): Capell. 2. nuptiālia, *e*: v. NUPTIAL. A. *ode*, Hymēnaeus, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 6 (H. canere) Cat.: Lucr.

hymn (*subst.*): 1. hymnus (not class., but best word to denote a Christian h.): Vulg. Eph. v. 19. Prud. 2. carmen, *inis*, *n.* (any ode or poem) (they are wont) to sing a h. to Christ as a God, c. Christo quā Deo dicere, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97), 7.

hymn (*v.*): cāno, cēcīni, cantum, *z*: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 10, 5, te canam . . . or expr. by circuml. carmina alicui dicere: v. preced. art. (Hymnifici, *n.*, unclass. Comm.)

hymnal, **hymn-book**: *hymnorum liber: or perh. hymnāle, *is*, *n.*

hymnology: expr. by hymnus: a treatise on h., *de hymnis [divinis] scriptus liber.

hypallage: hypallāgē, *es*, *f.*: Serv. ad Aen. 3, 61.

hyperbaton: hyperbāton, *i*, *n.*: Quint. 8, 6, 62.

hyperbole: hyperbōlē, *is*, *f.*: or-a, *ae*: Cic. Top. 10, fin. Quint. 8, 6, 68: for which Cic. has the definitio, veritate superlatio atque tractatio, de Or. 3, 53, 207; and Quint., decens veri superjectio, l. c.

hyperbolic: Phr.: *a. expressions*, *superlatia* (verba), Cic. Part. 15, 57; quae per hyperbolen dicuntur. (Not hyperbolicus.)

hyperbolically: *per hyperbolen. (Hyperbolice, Hler.)

hypercatalectic: hypercātālectus, *e*, *g.*, *versus*: Serv.: Pric.

hypereritic (cf. foll. art.): Aristarchus: Varr. L. L. 8, 34, 663.

hypereritical: Phr.: *a. h. person*, who lays stress on almost every word, cui nullus est finis calumniandi et cum singulis paene syllabis commorandi (al. commoriendi), Quint. 8, proem. 31: to be h., iudicio nimis acri subtilique uti, cf. Gell. 7, 3, ad init.; fastidii nimis delicat esse (habitually so), cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: insipid and h. examination insulsa nimis et idiosca scrutatio, Gell. 9, 10, fin.

hypereritically: per calumnias, Gell. 7, 2: or sometimes, Iniquē (unfairly), cf. Gell. 7, 3, fin. more fully, *iniquae ac nimis subtiliter; nimis curiose, curiosus, cf. Quint. 8, 1, 2. To judge h., calumniari, v. preced. art.

hypercriticism: 1. perh. [nima] calumnia: cf. Quint. 10, 1, 115; and Gell. 7, 2, per calumnias rimari. 2. iudicium nimis acre ac subtile.

hypphen: hypphen, *indecl.*: Diom. (in somewhat different sense from the Eng.).

hypocaust: 1. hypocaustum or -on, *i*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11. Vitr. 5, 10, 1. cf. hypocaustis, *is*, *f.*: Vitr. l. c.

hypochondria, *is*, *f.*: (vaporarium: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.)

hypochondria, perh. atra bills (Gr. μελαγχολία), regarded as the source of madness, cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. or as med. t. t., hypochondria (strictly a part of the body near the ribs): v. Forcell. A. v.

hypochondriac: melancholicus: v. MELANCHOLIC. Phr.: to be h., (?) insanias moesto quodam genere laborare.

hypocrisis: *i*, *n.*: In gen. sense. 1. simulatio (pretending to be what one is not): the natural disposition of every man is concealed by coverings of h., simulationum involucris tegitur natura uniuscuiusque, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 5, 5: v. PRETENCE. 2. dissimulatio (the hiding of what one really is): Join: simulatio dissimulatioque (the two expressing the full idea of h.), Cic. Off. 3, 15, init. Phr.: a man made up of h. and lies, homo totus ex fraude et mendacio, Cic. Clu. 26, fin.

hypocritical: 1. simulatio, in-simulatio. v. PRETENCE. 2. fictus: you remember his A. looks, fictos ejus simulatosque vultus recordamini, Cic. Clu. 26, fin.

hypocritically: 1. simulatio. Cic. 2. fictis: Cic.: v. preced. art.

hypocrite: simulatio, dissimulatio (for syn. v. preced. art. 1.): Join: simulator ac dissimulatio, Sall. Cat. 5. (Hypocrita, Vulg. Matt. xxiii. 13, etc.)

hypocritical: 1. simulatio, in-simulatio. v. PRETENCE. 2. fictus: you remember his A. looks, fictos ejus simulatosque vultus recordamini, Cic. Clu. 26, fin.

hypocritically: 1. simulatio. Cic. 2. fictis: Cic.: v. preced. art.

hypothesis: *hypōthesis, *is*, *f.* (not class., and only to be used in scient. sense): I don't frame hypotheses, h. non fingo, Sir. I. Newton: Cartes.: Spinoza. Phr.: on this hypothesis, quo posito, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29: mere hypothesis, rationes eae, quae ex conjectura pendunt, quae disputationibus huc et illuc trahuntur, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116. (N.B.—In common phras., sententia, opinio, may serve: *whichever h. he accepts*, quamcumque sententiam probaverit, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 119: v. OPINION.) See also SUPPOSITION, CONDITION.

hypothetical: hypōthēticus (as phil. t. t.): Apul.: Caries. In common phras., expr. by circuml., ex [mera] conjectura pendens, quod conjectura [sola] nititur: v. preced. art.

hypothetically: Phr.: to lay down anything h., aliquid ponere, *supponere*: v. TO ASSUME.

hysop: hyssopus, *i*, *f.*: Cels.: hyssopum, Plin.

hysteria: exanimatio volvae, Plin. 32, 3, 13; suffocatio volvae, id. 20, 5, 15. (But hysteria is used as med. t. t.: Edd. ad Cels. 4, 20, 1.)

hysterical: hystericus: Mart. 11, 71, 1. H. women, vulvarum conversatione suffocatae (mulieres), Plin. 20, 22, 87: h. affections, exanimaciones s. suffocaciones, Plin.: v. preced. art.

I.

IAMBUS: iambus, *i*, *n.*: Cic.: Hor.

iambic: 1. iambicus: Diom.: M. L. 2. iambus: Hor. Iambic verse or iambica, iambi, *orum*: Hor. Od. 1, 16, 23. Plin. Jun. Phr.: in i. verse, pede ter percusso, Hor. 8, 1, 10, 43.

ibex: ibex, *ibidis*: Plin.

ibis: ibis, *is*, *f.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126. Plin. (Rarely, ibis, *idis*: Ov. Ibid. 59.)

ice (*subst.*): 1. glaciēs, *is*, *f.*: slippery, smooth, hardened, deep-frozen *is*, g. lubrica, lēvis, durata, alte concreta, Liv. 21, 36: *is* melle, g. diffundit se [liquefacta et dilapae], Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 20: Hor. 2, gēlu, *is*, *n.*; also gēlus, *i*, *m.*; gēlum, *n.* (more usu. = frost, q. v.): to guess at the thickness of the *is*, gelus crassitudinem conjectare, Plin. 8, 28, 42. the loud crash of the *is*, gēll multus fragor, Lucr. 6, 155. (N.B.—For purposes of luxury the Romans used snow: cf. Sen. Ep. 95, 25, aestiva nix.) Cold as *is* (in lax sense), gelidus, Cic. (v. cold, icy) to make a thing as cold as *is*, aliquid ad nivalem rigorem perducere, Macr. Sat. 7, 12, med.: to drink water that is as cold as *is*, aquam potare rigentem, Mart. 14, 11: to be as cold as *is* (colloq.), perh. totum fringere, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 5.

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ice (*v.*): Phr.: to *i.* water, aquam vitro in nives demissam refrigerare, Plin. 31, 3, 23 (for which, 18, 4, 19, 9, 2, he has hiemare, l. c. to freeze, cf. id. 9, 22, 38, hiemato lacti, when the lake is frozen over): iced drinks, nivate potiones, Sen. N. Q. 4, 13, 9: iced water for the hands, aqua in manus nivate, Petr. 31: a vessel for icing, lagona nivaria, Mart. 14, 116, lēm.: *vas in quo liquor nivibus circumjectis refrigeratur, cf. Meurs. ad Macr. Sat. 7, 13, med.

iceberg: *glaciē niviumque concreta strues.

ice-cold: gelidissimus: v. cold, icy.

ice-house: reponidae nivis [glaciē] officina: Sen. N. Q. 4, 13, 8.

icicle: 1. stria: a bristling *i.*, a horrida, Virg. G. 4, 366: Plin. 2. stigmata: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

ichneumon: ichneumon, *onis*, *m.*: Plin. Cic.

iconoclast: perh. *simulacrorum eversor.

icy: 1. glaciālis, *e* *i.* winter, g. hieus, Virg. Aen. 3, 285: the *i.* breezes of the North wind, Boreae g. aurae, Val. Fl. 2. gelidus (ice-cold, frosty): *i.* water, gelidissima aqua, Plin. 31, 2, 6: Cic. Virg.: v. cold, frosty.

idea: 1. Platonic: 1. *idēa* (Gr. *idea*): the *i.* is the eternal type, i. est exemplar aeternum, Sen. Ep. 58, 15: Macr. 1, 14, med. (Cic. uses the Gr. word).

2. species, *is* (app. the current Latin equiv.). cf. Cic. Top. 7, init. (N.B.—Not to be used in gen. or abl. pl.: Cic. l. c.) 3. forma: cf. Cic. Top. 1, c., formae sunt quae Graeci *ideae* vocant: to be used rather than species in gen. and abl. pl. 4. exemplar, *aris*, *n.* (Gk. *paradeigma*): cf. Sen. Ep. 58, 15 (supr.).

5. *notio*: nature has impressed upon the minds of all an *i.* of gods, in omnium animis deorum *i.* impressa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: v. NOTION. (For innate idea, v. INNATE.)

6. *notitia* (more definite than preceded): to have some *i.* of God, habere *i.* aliquam dei, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: v. NOTION.

7. species, *is* (like preceded): there dwell in his mind an *i.* of eloquence, insidebat in ejus animo *i.* eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 5, 18: *is* inconsistent with the truth, *a.* aliae veris (al. veri), Hor. S. 2, 3, 208.

8. *imago*, *inis*, *f.* (a kind of mental picture): my mind shrinks back from the *i.* of such a crime, norret animus tanti flagitii imagine, Tac. even barbarians have some *i.* of justice present to their mind, justitiae barbaris quoque apparet aliqua *i.* Quint. 2, 20, 5.

9. *informatio*: v. CONCERNITION (II, 2). Phr.: to form an *i.* of the nature of (a thing), intelligere et cogitatione complexi quale sit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: you may form an *i.* how worried out I am, concipere animo potes quam sitis occupati, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 24 (v. TO CONceive): not to be able to form the faintest *i.* of a thing, aliquid ne suspitione quidem attingere posse, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64.

10. *thought*: a sentiment (esp. when expressed in a concise form, a maxim): acute *is*, crowded together, acutae crebraeque *is*, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, fin.: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2, adunt (el) aptae crebraeque sententiae. Sometimes res (matter) may serve thus. Cic. describes Thucydides as, *i.* creber rerum frequentia (so rich in ideas) ut verborum numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, de Or. 2, 13, 56.

11. *association* of *is*, *rerum cogitatarum (animi s. mente comprehensarum) inter se associatio the modes of association of *is* are numberless, *infinitis modis quae cogitamus inter se associantur. (N.B.—By no means associatio idearum in philol. language, *idea* must be used only to represent the Platonic *idea* v. supr.)

ideal (*adj.*): 1. Conformed to the type (v. IDEA, l.). 1. perfectus (often in conjunction with another word): the *i.* orator, orator [plenus atque] perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, fin.: who can attain

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to that i. perfection, quis ad ista summa atque in omni genere perfecta potest pervenire? Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 131: the i. description of virtue, expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, init. So, i. perfection, perfectio abso- lutiore (e. g. in oratore), ib. 1, 28, fin. 2, optimus (with ref. to excel- lence): those who consider the subject of discussion (in the Republic of Plato) to be the i. commonwealth, qui de optima ci- vitate agi existimant, Stallb. Rep. pref.: the i. shoemaker, optimus (ille) sutor, Michel. Arist. Eth. 1, 7, 8. 3, univer- salis, e (not class.): the i. man, opp. to the individual, homo univ., h. singularis, Michel. ad Arist. Eth. 1, 6: v. UNIVERSAL.

II. Connected with the Platonic doc- trine of ideas: Phr.: the i. philosophy, *Platonica illa ratio; idearum s. forma- rum (aeternarum) doctrina. III. Re- lating to thought: quod animo s. mente comprehenditur, concipitur: v. IDEIA (II. fin.). TO CONCEIVE. IV. Visionary: committentius (-tius) v. IMAGINARY.

ideal (subs.): 1. expr. by per- fectus, optimus, etc.: to attain to one's i., quod optimum atque in omni genere perfectum videtur attingere, based on Cic. (v. IDEAL, adj.): all have not the same i., *non omnibus eadem optima videtur. Esp. in connexion with forma, species (v. IDEAL, 1.): the i. of virtue, ex- plecta et p. forma honestatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, init. 2. exemplar, aris (with ref. to the Platonic ideas): Sen. Ep. 58, 16. 3. species, el (v. IDEAL, 1.): we will sketch out the i. of excellence in oratory, excellentis eloquentiae s. [et formam] adumbrabimus, Cic. Or. 14, 43. (So forma: v. supr. 1.) Phr.: the Cyrus of Xenophon is written, not with his- torical accuracy, but to give an i. of just government, Cyrus ille a Xeno- phonte non ad historiae fidem scriptus, sed ad effigiem justae imperii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8.

idealism: *idealismus qui dicitur; i. e. eorum opinio qui nihil extra men- tem existere statuunt.

idealist: *qui nihil omnino praeter animum affectioneque ejus existere statuit: v. precd. art.

identical: idem, eadem, idem; unus atque idem: usu. foll. by qui, atque (ac): v. L. G. § 620: v. SAME.

identification: expr. by phr.: v. foll. art.

identify: 1. To prove to be the same; to hold to be the same: Phr.: he at once i. s. the stolen property, *furta statim inventa sua esse declaravit, demonstravit (cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 170); they i. the expedient and the honourable, *utile unum atque idem quod honestum esse statuunt. II. To recognise; esp. with ref. to persons: agnosco, novi, nitum, 3: v. TO RECOGNISE.

identity: expr. by idem: he estab- lishes the i. of the defendant, *reum ipsum eundem esse [argumentis] confir- mat: I am convinced of my personal i., *mihi persuasissimum est ipsum me eundem esse hodie qui antehac fui.

ides: Idia, num. f.: the i. of March, i. Martiae, Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (who adds the ornamental epith. octonae, S. 1, 6, 75).

idiotcy: v. IDIOTCY.

idiom: 1. proprietas linguae [e. g. Latinae, Graecae]: Charis. 5, p. 256, fin.: Kr. 2. Idiotia, ista, n. (dat. and abl., -is or -ibus): as Gram. l. i.: Charis. l. c.: defined as, quae pro nostro more effertur, et non secuti Graecis; quae proprietate linguae Latinae dicuntur, id. l. c. 3. consuetudo: Charis. l. c. p. 257. Phr.: these are Greek i. s., haec propria sunt Graeci sermonis, Kr.: *a Graecis haec ratio dicendi est de- ducta. (N.B.—Not idiotismus: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.)

idiomatic: 1. expr. by proprius, proprietates: i. expressions, quae [Latinae, etc.] linguae propria sunt; quae ex proprietate linguae dicuntur, proferuntur: v. IDIOM. 2. vernaculus (home- grown, savouring of home): an i. cast of expression, sapor v., Cic. Br. 46, 172.

Phr.: a thoroughly i. Latin style, *sermo vere Latinus (cf. Quint. 10, 1, 44, dicta vere Attica); sermo Latinae linguae ingenio [propietati] accom- modatus.

idiomatically: ex proprietate lin- guae alicujus: v. IDIOM.

idiosyncrasy: *proprius alicujus ingenium: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 17.

idiot: 1. fatuus (strictly, one quite incapable): a fool I believe I am; but I don't think I am an i., egomet me stultum existimo; f. me non opinor, Poet. in Isid. Or. 10, 246: in gen. senso = foolish: J oin: fatuus et amens, Cic. Delot. 7, 21. 2. bucco, otia, m.: cf. Pl. Bacc. 5, 1, 2, stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, bienni (drillers), bucco- enses: Apul. 3. homo excois: v. MAD, INSANE.

idioter: fatuitas (sheer folly or in- fatuation): Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99.

idiotic: fatuus: Ter.: Cic.: v. IN- SANE.

idle (adj.): 1. Not employed (see also IDLE, TO BE): 1. otiosus: they stood as i. spectators of the calamity, spectatores o. se praebuerunt calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, extr.: I fear the money must lie i., pecuniae vereor ne otiosae jaceant, Plin. Ep. 10, 63 (62): as applied to time, otiosus denotes freedom from regular business: v. LEISURE (adj.). 2. vicius: to engage the i. mind, v. tenere mentes, Virg. G. 3, 3: Cic.: v. UNKIN- PLOTELY. 3. feriatus (keeping holi- day): to let one's sword hang i., ma- chaeram f. gestitare, Pl.: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 37, init. 4. segnis, e (in this senso not of persons: poet.): to indulge in i. repose, s. otia ducere, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 41: i. years (in which nothing memorable is done), s. anni, Albin. 5. dēses, idls (doing nothing, when there is plenty to be done: nom. sing. not found): ve sit i. at home, sedemus d. domi, Liv. 3, 68, med.: v. INACTIVE. 6. ignāvus (poet.): winter is an i. time for the farmer, hiems ign. colono, Virg. G. 1, 299. II. Averse to work: ignāvus, segnis, Iners: v. LAZY. III. Ineffectual, useless: 1. vānus: i. prayers, v. preces, Ov. M. 9, 682: Hor.: v. VAIN. 2. irritus: i. words, i. verba, Cat.: Hor.: v. FRUIT- LESS. 3. Inānis, e: i. rumours, in- ania famae, Tac. Ann. 2, 76.

—, to be: 1. cesso, i: (you) have been i. enough hitherto, cessatum usque adhuc est, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: Liv. Jo in: nihil agere et cessare (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. N. D. 3, 39, fin. 2. vāco, i (to be disengaged; with- out regular business: cesso implies backwardness in work): Cic. Fam. 12, 30, ad init.: Hor. 3. sēdeo, sēdi, sum, 2 (to remain inactive): esp. with dēses: v. IDLE (I, 5). See also IDLT.

idle (n.): cesso, i: v. precd. art. Phr.: to i. away time in banquets, in conviviis tempus terere, Liv. (but vero does not necessarily imply blame): v. TO SPEND.

idleness: 1. Doing nothing: 1. cessatio: to find a sly opportunity for i., furtum cessationis quaerere, Cic. Fam. 16, 26: there is no room for i., non datur c. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 103. 2. otium: v. LEISURE. II. Indisposition for work: ignāvia, dēdādia, segnitia: v. LAZINESS, SLOTH. Phr.: busy i., inanis discursus, inepti labores, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7.

idler: 1. cessator, f. trix: a good- for nothing i. (Darius), nequam et c., Hor. 8, 2, 7, 100: Cic. Or. expr. by part. (v. L. G. § 638): they (the bees) chastise the idleness of the i. s., cessantium inertiam castigant, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

2. homo ignāvus, segnis, etc.: v. LAZY.

idly: 1. Inactively: 1. seg- niter (dilatorily, slowly): Jo in: seg- niter, otiose, negligenter, Liv. 2, 58.

2. expr. by otiosus, dēses (doing nothing): comp. L. G. § 343: ought we to look i. on, an oportet nos desides se- dere atque spectare? v. IDLE (I, 1, 4).

II. Without effect: expr. by vānus, irritus: v. FRUITLESSLY.

idol: 1. A pagan deity: 1. idōlum, also -on, i. vulg. 1 Cor. viii. 1: Tert. 2. simulacrum: v. IMAGE.

II. Fig.: anything devotedly loved: Amōres, dēliciae: Pompey my i., Pom- peius nostri amores, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 2: your i. Roscius, amores ad dēliciae tuas, Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. Phr.: the i. of the whole people, erga quem sum- mus populi amor; cui cuncti favent, cf. Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3: he became at once the i. of the army, primo statim adventu omnem exercitum in se convertit, Liv. 21, 4, init.: he is my i., totum me tenet, habet, possidet, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 1. my i., ille amicus noster, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2.

idolater: 1. idōlōlātrās (or -trā), ae, m.: Tert. de Idol.: Vulg.: but the Vulg. more freq. has idōlis serviens: cf. 1 Cor. v. 11. 2. *simulacrorum cultor; qui (quae) simulacra deorum colit, veneratur, veneratione prosequi- tur: v. TO WORSHIP.

idolatrous: idōlōlātricus: Tert.: usu. better expr. by circuml.: i. prac- tices, *quae ad falsorum deorum cultum pertinent; idololatri ritus, caeremonia.

idolatory: idōlōlātria: Tert.: usu. better expr. by circuml., *simulacrorum cultus ac veneratio: to be devoted to i., idōlis servire, Vulg.: v. IDOLATER.

idolize: i. e. to be passionately fond of: dēpereo, 4, irr. (lit. to be dying for: with acc.): Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 14: Jo in: deamare, deperire, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 37. Comp. IDOL (II).

idyl: idyllum or ēdyllyum (Gr. ei- dōλλιον): Auson.

if: 1. si: (I.) with indic. (mere assumption: L. G. § 424. 1.): i/ you wish, I will produce witnesses, si vis, testes dabo, Cic.: i/ we follow nature as our guide, we shall never go wrong, natu- ram si sequemur deum, nunquam aberrabimus, Cic. (II.) with subj. (im- plying probability or possibility: L. G. § 424, 2, seqq.): i/ I wished, I could not possibly go away, si velim, abire him nullo facto possem, Pl.: i/ it had hap- pened otherwise, si aliter accidisset, Cic. (N.B.—Si is often used elliptically with the subj. to express a wish: Oh! i/ Ju- piter would but restore my past years, O mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Aen. 8, 560: Hor.: where, gaudeam, or some such verb, may be supplied: comp. Gr. ei vāp.) (III.) with the verb understood (esp. in a negative alternative, si minus): lead forth with you all your partisans; i/ not all, as many as may be, educ tecum omnes tuos; si minus, quam plurimos, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10 (in which connexion, oft. sin minus): either nobody, or i/ any one he . . . , aut nemo, aut si quisquam, ille . . . : Cic. Am. 2, 9. 2. To introduce a contrary alternative, sin (= si ne: i/ not, i/ on the contrary): i/ he had dis- approved, why had he allowed the law to be passed? i/ on the contrary, he had approved, why . . . ? si improbasset, cur ferri passus est, sin probasset, cur . . . ? Caes. B. C. 1, 32: Cic.: i/ other- wise, sin aliter (the verb being under- stood), Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 66; sin secus, Pl.: i/ not, sin minus (with or without a verb expr.), Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 88: Att. 9, 15 (the elliptical constr. is better fitted for colloquial lang.): for which, in the epist. style occurs also, sin (alone): cf. Cic. Att. 16, 13, med.; si pares inter se, qualescunt; sin, latus manabit. Sin is often strengthened by autem, vero: Cic.: Col. (N.B.—It is not indispensable that sin should be preceded by si; but the preceding member of the sentence must in some way present an alterna- tive: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 32, orat ac postu- lat, remp. suscipiant [first alternative] . . . sin timore defugiant, i/ however they are afraid to do that . . .). 3. Sometimes expr. by particip. clause: I praise her (Fortune) i/ she remains; i/ (on the contrary) she shakes her swift wings . . . , laudo manentem; si ce- leres quatit pennas . . . , Hor. Od. 3, 29, 55: i/ admitted to view, could ye re- frain from laughter? spectatum ad

missi, risum teneatis? Hor. A. P. 4: *simly, an adj. may be used hypothetically: if fortune be adverse, he hopes; if propitious, he fears a change of lot, sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 12. 4. *sive, seu (whether . . . or if): (1.) si . . . sive (seu): if trunks of trees, or if vessels were floated down by the barbarians, si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, extr.: Pl.: v. or. (II.) *sive (seu) without a preceding si (rare): I demand, or if it be right (to say so), I entreat you . . . postulo, sive aequum est, te oro . . . Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: with seu, Virg. Aen. 11, 327. (III.) sive (seu) . . . sive (seu): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 4, init., seu (or if) voce nunc mavis acuta, seu fidi-bus, etc.: Cic. (who uses the form *sive*)*

Quint. v. **WRETHTER**.
Inf. and: quod si or quodsi, in a negative sentence, quod nisi, quod ni (denoting that the hypothesis introduced depends in some way on what precedes. may sometimes expr. *but if, if indeed*; being chiefly used where a greater emphasis is to be used): cf. Cic. Mur. 2, 4. *quodsi* portu solvendum il . . . quod tandem me animo, etc.: lb. 3, 6, *quodsi* tum, quum res publica desiderabat, videtur et vehementer ful . . . nunc quanto tandem studio debeo . . . Nep. Hann. 1, *quod nisi* domi civium suorum debilitatus fulset (if indeed he had not been weakened), Romanos videtur superare posse.

— **but**: *sin, sin autem*: v. **IF** (2).
 — **even**: *etiam*: v. **ALTHOUGH**.
indeed: 1. si quidem or si-quidem (esp. in making a concession, and parenthetically): *O fortunate commonwealth! if indeed (if really, for-tyne) it have ejected this refuse, O fortunatum remp., si quidem hanc sententiam elegerit!* Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: *but si quidem* oftener = *seeing that*, q. v.

2. quodsi (to introduce a new hypothesis): v. **IF, AND**.
 — **only**: *dummodo: you will relieve me of great fear if only there be a wall between me and you, magno me metu liberabis, d. inter me atque te murus interit*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: v. **PROVIDED**.

igneous: igneus, ignis naturam habens, ignea natura praeditus: v. **FIERY**.

ignite: 1. Trans.: *to set on fire*: accendo, 3: v. **TO KINDLE**. 2. Intrans.: *to take fire*: ardeco, exar-desco, exardecio: v. **FIRE, TO TAKE**.

ignition: expr. by verb: v. **TO IGNITE**.

ignoble: 1. Of descent, origin: 1. ignobilis, e (implying absence of honorary distinction): *the i. reign of (Ser.) Tullius*, Tullii i. regnum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9: Liv. Join: inglorius atque ignobilis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, init. 2. obnoxious: *of i. birth*, [humili] atque obs. loco natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 181; obs. ortus majoribus, Id. Off. 1, 32, 116.

3. In moral sense, low, base: 1. inhonestus, turpis, degener, etc.: v. **DISHONOURABLE, DEGENERATE**.

ignobly: inhoneste, turpiter: v. **DISHONOURABLY**.

ignominious: 1. turpis, e (most gen. term): v. **BASE, DISHONOURABLE**.

2. contumeliosus (usu. in act. sense, insulting [q. v.]: also of events, involving affront and contumely): *an i. (or humiliating) war*, c. bellum, Vell. 3. ignominiosus (involving disgrace): 1. flight, ign. fuga, Liv. 3, 23: 2. discharge (of a soldier), ign. missio, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 1. See also **DISGRACEFUL**.

ignominiously: 1. expr. by ignominia: *to discharge soldiers i.*, (milites) cum i. dimittere, Liv. 3, 5, extr.; ab exercitu ignominiae causa remove-re, Auct. B. Afr. 54: *to punish any one i.*, aliquem ignominia afflicere, Suet. Aug. 24. 2. ignominiose (rare): Eutr. Arn. 3. turpiter: v. **BASELY, DISGRACEFULLY**.

ignominy: ignominia [v. preced. art.], turpitudine, dedecus: v. **DISGRACE**.

Phr.: *to be covered with i.*, infamia flagrare, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: cf. ru-more malo flagrare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125.

ignoramus: qui omnino rudis est literarum; expers omnibus literis.

ignorance: 1. ignōrōtio (usu. with ref. to definite things not known, objectively; whereas ignorantia denotes a state of the mind, subjectively): i. of causes, ign. causarum, Cic. When ignorance in gen. sense is meant, rerum may be added (cf. L. G. § 595): *to be in a state of extreme i.* [in summo errore atque] ign. maximarum rerum versari, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, extr.: Curt. 2. ignō-rantia (Cic. prefers ignōrōtio): i. of literature, ign. literarum, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: i. of the ground, ign. loci, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: Ov. (N.B.—Ignorantia is said to mean culpable ignorance; ignōrōtio, ignorance of what one has had no means of knowing: Habicht, § 522. But ?)

3. inscientia (partial ignorance, imperfect knowledge: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 203, neque solum inscientiam meam, sed ne rerum quidem multitudinem perspici): *the deity cannot even have the excuse of i.*, Deo ne excusatio quidem est inscientiae, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, extr. Join: error atque inscientia, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, init. 4. incitilia (lack of judgment or practical knowledge): i. of business, negotii gerendi insa, Cic. Prov. Cona. 5, 11: cf. Ter. Phr. 1, 2, 27. Sometimes appy. = inscientia, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99, earum rerum quae quasi in arte traduntur incitilia. Phr.: *to keep any one in i.*, celare aliquid al-quem (v. TO CONCEAL; and L. G. § 243): *to be in i.*, nescire (v. **IGNORANT, TO BE**).

ignorant: 1. Not knowing or acquainted with: 1. ignārus (most gen. term: usu. with gen., less freq. with rel. clause, or acc. and inf.): i. of physical science, physicorum ign. Cic. i. of the worth of virtue, ign. quid virtus valeret, Cic. Sext. 28, 60. *I am not i. that many will say*, non ign. sumus multos dicturos . . . Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3. 2. inscius (used with ref. to different degrees of ignorance: constr. like preced.): *Socrates pretends to be i. of everything*, S. se omnium rerum ins. fingit [et rudem], Cic. Br. 89, 292: i. of what was going on, ins. quid gereretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, init.: *nor am i. that there is utility in history*, nec sum in-sciasse utilitatem in historia, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51. Absol., i. persons (opp. to scientific physicians), homines insciil imperitiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, fin. 3. nescius (= ignarus: but chiefly poet.: constr. like preced.): i. of destiny, n. fati, Virg.: Plin. Ep. Also Cic. has, nescius sum (= nescio), foll. by acc. and inf., cf. Fin. 1, init., non eram n. . . fore. The sequence of a rel. clause is poet.: Ov. 4. imprudens, ntis (not aware of: esp. used where such ignorance is attended by some error or mischance): i. of the law (and so breaking it), imp. legis, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: i. of the religious restriction (and so transgressing), imp. religionis, Liv. 31, 14, med. See also **IGNORANT, TO BE**.

5. Generally destitute of knowledge: 1. indoctus: i. and boorish, ind. et agrestis (opp. to humanus et politus, Cic. Part. 25, 99): *an i. man, however highly gifted*, homo ind. quamvis sit ingeniosus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59. Rarely with gen., Hor. A. P. 380. 2. imperitus (unpractised, not versed in): v. **INEXPERIENCED**. Comp. supr. (1, 2, ex.). 3. rŭdis, e: v. **UN-ACQUAINTED**.

— **to be**: 1. ignōro, i (foll. by direct acc. of persons or things; also acc. and inf. or rel. clause: when attended by a negative, by illū): *those who were i. of the man, qui illum ignorabant*, Cic. Acc. 2, 2, 4: *who was i. that Pompeius had concluded a treaty*, quis ignorabat P. fecisse foedus? Cic. Rep. 3, 18: *the king being i. which of the two was Orestes*, ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, Cic. Am. 7, 24: *who is i.* (= no-body is i.): *that there are three races of Greeks*, quis ign. quin tria Graecorum

genera sint? Cic. Fl. 27, 64. 2. nescio, lvi and ill, itum, 4 (like preced., but more colloq.): *be the soul air or fire, I am i.* (cannot tell), anima sit animus ignisve, nescio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: Ter.: *Ov.: to know Latin or be i. of it*, Latine scire, nescire, Cic. Br. 37, 142.

ignorantly: 1. Without being aware: 1. expr. by inscius, inscients, imprudens, ignārus (cf. L. G. § 341). *whom ye have i. sent to death*, quem vos insciil ad mortem misistis, Cic. Ph. 9, 5, 10: *if I have offended, I have done so i.*, si peccavi inscients [imprudens] feci, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 18. 2. imprudenter: v. **UNAWARE**. 3. per ignōrantiam. Suet. Cal. 41, where, however, a depend. gen. scripturae is added. 4. In an ignorant manner: 1. indoctus: *to act i.*, ind. facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44: Gell. 2. imperite: Join: imperite absque, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: v. **UNSKILL-FULLY**. 3. inscitis (in a blundering, awkward way): Cic. Liv. 4. insci-enter (in a manner displaying igno-rance): Cic. Top. 8, 33.

ignore: perh. praetereo, 4. irr.: v. **TO PASS BY, OMIT**.

Iliad: Ilias, ōdia, f.: Ov.: Cic. (who writes the word as ōk, malorum L'ŋas, Att. 8, 11).

ill (adj.): 1. Foll.: mālus: v. **BAD**. 2. In ill health: 1. aeger, gra-vm (used both of the body and the mind): *so exceedingly ill as to be almost given over*, ita graviter ac. ut medica difficultas, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: *ill with the gout*, ac. pedibus, Sall. Cat. 59: *ill health*, ac. valetudo, Cic. 2. aegrotus (only of the body): *to wait any one when ill*, ad aliquem aegr. venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, v. **SICK**.

— **to be**: 1. aegrotō, i: *to be seriously, dangerously, ill*, vehementer, graviter, gravissime aegrotare, Cic.; mortifere aegr. Plin. 2. expr. by morbus and a verb: *to be seriously ill*, ill of a fatal malady, m. gravi et mortifero affectum esse, Cic. Liv. 1, 30, 63; morbo laborare, lb. Fin. 1, 18, 59 (fig.); mortifere m. urget, Id. Fat. 9, 17; in m. esse, Id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: v. **DISEASE** (1). 3. expr. by valetudo, and a verb: *valetudine affectum esse*, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: v. tentari, Cic. Att. 11, 23: v. **ILLNESS**.

4. cubo, ul, itum, i (to be confined to bed): *to lying ill*, indig-estio, ex duritia alvi c., Suet. Ger. 34, fin.: Hor. 6. Jaceo, ul, 2 (like preced.: rare and vto): *Julius Jalsus is seriously ill*, J. Valens graviter J., Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 2: Tib.

— **to fall, be taken**: in morbum, foll. by various verbs: e.g. incidere, Cic. Or. 62, 175; cadere, Id. Tusc. 1, 32, extr.; incurere, Id. Fin. 1, 14, 47; de-labi, Id. Att. 7, 5, init. Phr.: *he fell ill of a complaint*, which . . . nactus est morbum, quem . . . Nep. Att. 21: *he was twice taken ill with epilepsy*, comitiali morbo bis correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45: Tac.

— **to lie**: cubo, jaceo: v. **ILL, TO RE**.

ill (sub): mālum: v. **EVIL**. Phr.: *to wish any one ill*, allicui male velle, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13: *to speak ill of any one*, maledicere alicui, Cic.: Hor. (v. TO REVILE).

ill (adv): 1. mālīs: *'tis ill with me*, mihi m. est, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 9: cf. **ILL** (sub). 2. prave, ōcus (other-wise than is desired): v. **BADLY**.

ill-advised: inconsiderātus, incon-sultus, temerarius: v. **INCONSIDERATE, RECKLESS**.

ill-affected: illnātus, āversus, etc.: v. **DISAFFECTION**; also **ILL-DISPOSED**.

illative: illātivus: i. particles, ill. particulae, Dion.

ill-boding: infestus, sinister, fa-estus: v. **DAUGHERT**.

ill-bred: 1. inhūmānus (deficient in what belongs to a gentleman): *to seem i.* (by reason of being absorbed in thought), in. videri, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: *who more insolent, more i., more haughty, quis contumaciior, quis inhūmāniior, quis*

superbior? Cic. Verr. 4, 78, 192. Join: [nihil] agreste, nihil inhumanum, Cic. Att. 12, 46. 2, agrestis, e (stronger than preced.) v. MOROSE. 3, inurbanus: Cic. v. IMPOLITE.

ill-breeding: inhūmānitas (cf. preced. art.). Cic. Or. exp. by adj., more inhuman, incommodi, parum comes: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 78, 192 v. IMPOLITE.

ill-disposed: 1. mālēvolus, comp. -entior, entissimus: 2. persons have spread reports, rumores distulerant mālēvoli, Ter. Heaut. prol. 16. foll. by dnt, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2. Join: malevolus, iniquus, invidiosus, Cic. 2, allēus: v. UNFRIENDLY. 3, malignus v. JEALOUS, ILL-NATURED. 4, male animatus. foll. by erga, Suet. Vit. 7: cf. Cic. Ph. 9, 5, 12.

illegal: 1. quod contra leges fit: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69. (Illegitimus has no authority.) 2, illicitus: cf. exactiones, li. exactiones, Tac. Ann. 17, 51. Phr. 4. canvassing, ambitus, as: v. BRIBERY.

illegally: 1. contra leges. Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69. 2, illicitē. Dig. Phr.: a consul il. appointed (with some flaw in the proceedings), vitio creatus consul: v. INFORMALLY.

illegibility: perh. difficultas legendi, Tisch. pref. N. 1.

illegible: *quod (facile, commode) legi non potest (Kr.). If so through the ink having faded, *prorsus) evanidus: Tisch. de Cod. Ephr.

illegibly: *ita ut literae discerni non possint; quod nemo legere possit.

illegitimate: 1. Contrary to law: v. ILLEGAL. 2, Tech. term in logic, not according to the rules: *haud legitimum, vltiosus an il. process, *ratio haud legitima, modus disserendi s. ratiocinandi haud ad legem dialecticam accommodatus (cf. Sen. Ep. 82, 19): your conclusion is il., *vitiose solutū concluditur. 3, Not born in lawful wedlock: non legitimus Quint. 3, 6, 103: for which the Q. term nōthūs (vobos) was also used: cf. Quint. l. c. § 97, nōthūs, qui non sit legitimus, Graec vocant. Latium rei nomen non habemus, ideoque ultimum peregrino. (Spartus denotes the offspring of a free-woman by an unacknowledged father: Dig. l. 5, 23.)

illegitimately: contra legem, etc.: v. preced. art.

ill-fated: 1. infelix, icls: v. UNLUCKY. 2, miser: v. UNHAPPY. 3, finestus (fraught with death and ruin): Cic. v. FATAL.

ill-favoured: turpis, e: v. UGLY.

ill-gotten: male partus: ill-g. gains soon waste, male parta male dilabuntur, prov. in Cic. Ph. 2, 27.

ill-health: vāletūdo: v. ILLNESS.

illiberal: illiberalis, mālignus, sordidus: v. NIGGARDLY, MEAN.

illiberally: illiberaliter (in a manner unworthy of a gentleman): Ter.: Cic.

illicit: 1. Illicitus il. love, il. amor, Tac. Ann. 12, 5: Lucan. 2, furtivus: il. love, f. amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 171: Ov. 3, vltius: Virg. Aen. 6, 623. (Illicit sexual intercourse without marriage, stuprum, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 6.)

illicitly: illicitis. Dig.

ilimitable: infinitus: v. INFINITE.

illiterate: 1. illiteratus (having little knowledge of literature): cf. Sen. Ben. 5, 13, 4 (the utterly ill., ex toto s. omnino rudis, Sen. l. c.): Cic. 2, rudis litterarum: Gell. 13, 16, fin.: cf. Sen. l. c. sup. Join: rudis et sine literis, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284. 3, omnis eruditio[nis] (doctrinae) experta atque ignarus: Cic. de Or. 2, init. (where the ref. is to special culture). 4, aggrammāto, on (rare): Virg. 5, indoctus: v. IGNORANT (IL. 1), UNLEARNED.

ill-made: 1. informis, e (not having a proper form, shapeless): Liv. 2, male perfectus s. elaboratus: cf. male tornatus, Hor. A. P. 441. (Rudis denotes that on which labour has not been bestowed; in the rough.)

ill-matched: 1. impar, pāris: more fully, impar congressus (with dat.), Virg. Aen. 1, 475. 2, inaequālis, e: ill-m. steers, juvenet in, Ov. 3, dispar, pāris: Sil.: v. UNEQUAL.

ill-nature: 1. importūnitas, e and charitāssima makes every time of life a burden, l. et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, Cic. Sen. 3, 7. 2, difficultas natura. Nep. Att. 5, init. 3, mālignitas: v. JEALOUSY (comp. foll. art.).

ill-natured: 1. mālignus (apt to withhold that which is another's due): to do anything out of an ill-n. spirit, ill-m. mente facere, Cat. 68, 37: ill-n. tavern-keepers, cauponēs m., Hor. S. 1, 5, 4 (v. Oreil. ad l.): v. JEALOUS; NIGGARDLY. 2, mālēvolus (animated by ill-will): Ter.: Cic. v. ILL-DISPOSED.

ill-natural: 3, (?) illiberalis, e (unbecoming a free-man or gentleman): cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 1, fin.: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3.

ill-naturally: 1. mālignē (for syn. v. adj.): to say anything il., aliquid m. dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 12: to speak callously and il., maledice ac m. dicere, Liv. 45, 39, ad fin. 2, malevolus animus: v. ILL-NATURED.

illness: 1. morbus (the complaint itself; whereas the foll. synn. denote the state of health): v. DISEASE. 2, vāletūdo: to avail oneself of the excuse of i., vāletudinis excusatione uti, Cic. in Pis. 6, 13: long and obstinate i., longa et pervicax v., Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1: more fully, gravitas vāletudinis, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, init. (N.B.—Vāletudo is a vox media, and must be used with caution: v. HEALTH.) 3, invāletūdo (extr. rare): cf. Cic. Att. 7, 2, 2. 4, aegritudo: as i. in the body, so is grief in the mind, ut aeg. in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

illogical: quod contra legem dialecticam est: cf. Sen. Ep. 82, 19. Phr.: to make i. statements, repugnantia, contraria, parum consentanea dicere: v. CONTRADICTION; LOGICAL.

illogically: contra legem dialecticam, minime ex lege dialectica: v. preced. art.; and LOGICALLY.

ill-omened: 1. dirus (appy. the proper augural term), viscera without a "head," most i. of all, extra sine capite, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, Cic. Div. 2, 15, fin.: cf. xli. tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 8, fin., quaeque augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira dixerit: i. birds, d. aves, Plin. 18, 1, 1: Virg. 2, Infaustus (chiefly poet.): Allia, i. name, Allia nomen inf., Virg. Aen. 7, 717: Ov.: more fully infaustus omīne, Tac. H. 1, 6: v. INAUSPICIOUS. 3, obcaecus (chiefly poet.): i. birds (ovis), obs. volucres, Virg. Aen. 12, 876: an i. portent, obs. ostentum, Suet. Gal. 4: more fully, obcaecus omīnis: Fest. s. v. Allienis.

4, infelix, icls (poet.): i. portent, monstrum inf., Virg. Aen. 2, 245. 5, tristis, e: most i. viscera, extra tristissima, Cic. Div. 2, 15, fin.: Virg. 6, mali s. obcaeci omīnis: v. OMEN. 7, Inauspicatus: v. INAUSPICIOUS.

ill-temper: 1. irācūdia, a habit of mind, whereas ira denotes simply a state: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. cf. Sen. Ir. 1, 4: v. ANGER. 2, acerbitas (sourness of disposition): to vent upon any one the venom of i., apud aliquem evomere virus a. suae, Cic. Am. 23, 87: v. BITTERNESS.

3, stōmachus (irritability, peevishness): a letter full of i. and fretfulness, plena s. et querelarum epistola, Cic. Fr. 3, 8, init.: to do anything through vexation and i., bile et s. aliquid facere, Suet. Tib. 59, extr. 4, amāritūdo: Quint. 10, 1, 117. cf. foll. art. 5, mōrōsitas: v. MOROSENESS.

6, cēstrum (irritability): Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.

ill-tempered: 1. irācūndus. v. PASSIONATE. 2, amārus (bitter, sour): old-age makes me more i., anariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21: Ter. 3, ācerbus (sour, crabbed): cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: v. SOUR. 4, stōmachosus: Cic. Hor. v. PEEVISH.

5, difficilis, e (hard to please): a i. old-man, d. senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24 also, difficilis natura [humor]. Nep. Att. 5, init. Join: morosus et iracundus et difficilis, Cic. Sen. 18, 65. 6, mōrōsus v. MOROSE.

ill-temperedly: stōmachosē; also stomachans, stomachabundus v. PEEVISHLY.

ill-trained: perh. rūdis, impēritus v. INEXPERIENCED.

illumine } 1. collustro, i (rare)
illumine } the sun, illuminating the world with his light, sol omnia luce colustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 92. 2, illustrare (also rare in lit. sense) where the sun is the habitable realm, ubi sol habitabiles il. oras, Hor. Od. 4, 14. 5. Join: [luce] illustrare (ad. coll.) of complete, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. 3, lustro, i (poet.) Virg. 4, illūmino, i (rare): Plin. For fig. sense, v. TO KNIGHTEN.

illuminate: 1. To fill with light: v. preced. art. 2, To adorn with lights, fires, etc.: festis luminibus, lychnis, taedis, ignibus orno, decuro, etc.: v. TO ADORN.

illuminated (part. adj.): *coloribus ac picturis distinctus s. ornatus (liber).

illumination: 1. The act of illuminating: expr. by verb: v. TO ILLUMINATE. 2, A show of festal lights, etc.: *festi lychni, ignes, etc.: v. FESTIVE. 3, The practice of decorating MSS.: *ars librorum coloribus picturisque distinguendi s. orandi. IV. Fig.: v. ENLIGHTENMENT (II.).

illusion: 1. error (any kind of false impression): Cic. Or. v. ERROR.

2, somnium (strictly, a dream; hence, anything unreal): the is of a sick man, aegri somnia, Hor. A. P. 7: cf. Lucr. 1, 105, fingere possum somnia quae vitae rationes vertere possint. 3, species, el (esp. of appearances in dreams): cf. Lucr. 1, 126. More fully, vana sp., cf. Hor. A. P. 7. 4, expr. by adj., vānus, non verus: deceived by i.s., corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: (popularity) is an empty i., tumida res est (et) vana, Sen. Ep. 84, 11. v. ILLUSORY, UNSUBSTANTIAL.

illusive } 1. vānus. v. VAIN;
illusory } and preced. art. extr. 2, non verus: a brief and i. pleasure, brevis et non v. voluptas, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 53: v. UNSUBSTANTIAL. Phr.: the hope proved i., spes frustra fuit, Sall. (fr.).

illustrate: illustro, i (to shed light upon a subject): to explain and i. an obscure and unknown point of law, jus obscurum atque ignotum patefacere et il. Cic. See also to EXPLAIN. Phr.: to i. a subject by instances, exempla allucis rel. proferre, adducere, supponere: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 51, fin.

illustration: 1. The act of illustrating: expr. by verb: v. preced. art. 2, An example for illustration: exemplum: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, fin.

illustrative: ad rem illustrandam s. aptiorem reddendam idoneus, aptus: v. preced. art.

illustrious: 1. clārus (famous or distinguished in any way): i. by descent and achievements, c. genere et factis, Liv.: i. professors, c. professores, Suet.: a most i. victory, victoria clarissima, Cic. Join: [viri] clari et honorati, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: amplissimus et clarissimus, id. de Or. 1, 45, 198. 2, illustis, e (brought prominently forward, enjoying distinction): the name of Themistocles is more i. (better known) than that of Solon, Themistocles nomen quam Solonis illustrius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75. (At a late period, illustis was an honorary title of senators of the highest rank but in the best ages, the senators were all styled clarissimi.—Forc.) 3, incitus, also, -ytus, -itus (poet.): Virg. v. RENOWNED. 4, cēleber, bris, bre: v. FAMOUS, CELEBRATED. 5, splendūsus (highly distinguished: esp. of one who belonging to a less eminent class, enjoys distinction below the rest): Maecenas, belonging to an equestrian

but yet *i. family*, *M. equestri sed sp. genere nata*, Vell. 2, 88. cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58. C. Mollus, eques Romanus splendidus.

illustrious, to be: 1. clāreus, ul. 2 (rare and poet.). Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4. Claud. 2. ōstēto, tūmēto, 2: v. DISTINGUISHED (TO BE).

—, to become: 1. clāresco, ul. 3 (rare): Tac. G. 14. Claud. 2. nōtesco, ul. 3 (to become well-known or notorious): Prop. Also comps., enotescō, Suet. 1; innotescō, Ov.

—, to make: 1. illustro, 1 (somewhat rare in this sense): *Servius Galba de consulari rank rendered the family 1, familiam illustravit Ser. Galba consularis*, Suet. 3: cf. Cic. Arch. 9, 21, qui libri etiam P. R. nomen illustrant (shed distinction upon it). 2. clāro, 1 (poet.): *him no Isthmian toil shall render 1, illum non labor Isthmum clarabit*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 4. 3. nobilito, 1 (to render well-known, shed distinction upon): *by that statue he rendered Crispus 1, illo signo Crispum nobilitavit*, Plin. (Or expr by circuml.: *he was the first to render his family 1, by attaining to the consulship*, *primus familiam suam nobilem reddidit, consularem dignitatem adeptus).

illustriously, perh. clāris (v. rare): cf. Nep. Att. 1, clarus splendescerebat.

image (subs.): 1. The likeness of something: 1. effigies, 81 an *i. of a bacchant in stime, saxea eff. bacchantis*, Cat. Fig. (a son) (the *i. of his father's*) refinement *an integrity*, et. et humanitatis et probitatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58. 2. similitudo (esp. a figure of a deity): v. infr. 3. Imago, 111a, f. (esp. a portrait or bust of any one): Fig. a faint (shadowy) *i. of glory*, adumbrata gloriae 1, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. often used of images which present themselves to the mind: v. IDEA (II., 4).

1. similitudo: *i. of monstrous size*, a. Inimam magnitudinis, Caea. B. G. 6, 16: *the most sacred i. of the gods*, deorum s. sanctissima, Cic. Div. Verr. 1, 3: Tac. 2. Idolum or -on, 1 (not class.): Tert. Vulg. v. IDOL. (N.B.—Not image in this sense, though Suet. has *divina*, *imaguncula*, for a small image: effigies refers to the likeness conveyed rather than to the figure itself: cf. Tac. H. 2, 3, fin., simulacrum Deae non effigie humana, not in the likeness of a human being.) Sometimes the name of the deity may be put for the image: cf. Ov. Fast. 1, 201, Jupiter totus, a full-sized image of Jupiter.

III. An appearance presenting itself to the mind: species, Imago, v. IDEA (II.).

IV. A lively presentation of anything in figure: 1. Imago: *this i. is not so very wide of you*, haec a te non multum abuldit 1, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320: cf. Sen. Ep. 59, 5. 2. perh. species, 81: cf. Hor. A. P. 8.

image-breaker: v. IDOCOLAST.

image-worship: v. IDOLATRY.

imagery: expr. by Imago, species: *what charming i. is his*, *quam venustae in eo imagines s. species rerum, v. IMAGK (IV.).

imaginable: quod animo fingi, concipi potest: v. TO IMAGINE.

imaginary: 1. commentitious, -tus (the product of the imagination): *in Plato's i. communio*, in illa c. Platonis civitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, fin.: *i. stories (fictions)*, c. fabulae, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, fin. 2. Jo in: commentitious et fictus, Cic. 2. Imaginarius (unreal, opp. to what is bonā fide): *i. faxes*, i. faxes, Liv. 3, 41, init.: *an i. sale*, i. venditio, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 55. 3. fictus, falsus: v. FICTITIOUS, FALSE.

imagination: 1. The faculty: 1. nearest word, cogitatio (with something in the context to define the kind of mental operation: v. Nāgels. Stil. p. 29): *form in your i. a picture of this my condition*, flugite cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: *to form an idea of any-*

thing by the i., cogitatione aliquid depingere, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: *let that man rise for a moment before your i., existat ille vir parumper c. vestra* [quoniam re non potest], Cic. Bel. 20, 47. Quint. 2. phantasia (without class. authority, but needed as special term): *fire of i., phantasiae incitatio et calor*, Eclit. in Kr.: *to be carried away by one's i., phantasiae vi abripi*, id. Sometimes the pl. may serve *he charms us by his play of i.*, *venustissimis sula phantasias delectat nos (in this sense, the word is nearer its class. use: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.). Phr.: *to be so devoid of i., tam procul a concipiendis imaginibus rerum abesse*, Quint. 8, 3, 65: *the whole scene is presented to the i., tota rerum imago exprimitur et oculis mentis ostenditur*, cf. Quint. 8, 3, 63. (N.B.—Not imagination, which is used in very diff. sense: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.) II. That which is conceived: Imago: v. supr. fin. See also IDEA (II.), CONCEPTION.

imaginative: expr. by Imago, phantasia. 1. power, ea vis animi qua concipiuntur rerum imagines, cf. Quint. 8, 3, 65: *an i. work*, *liber phantasias, venustis rerum imaginibus refertus.

imagine: 1. To conceive imaginatively: 1. fingi, nxi, ctum, 3 (to shape or fashion: usu. with animo or cogitatione) *do but i., for our thoughts are free, . . . do but i. my condition*, fingite animis, libere sunt enim cogitationes nostrae . . . fingite cogitationes imaginem conditionis meae, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: also absol., esp. poet.: *i. you see my tears*, lacrimas fingere videre meas, Ov. Her. 4, extr.: Tib. 2, 6, 51. 2. concipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (with animo, mente): *such a noise as cannot be i.d.*, fragar, quod concipi humana mente non pos-it, Plin. 33, 4, 21 § 72: with rel. clause *you may i. how I am wearied out*, concipere animo potes quam sinus fatigati, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 24: v. TO CONCEIVE: and cf. IMAGINATION. 3. Imaginor, 1 (to picture to oneself: not in the best authors): *to i. and form a conception of the (truly) eloquent man*, eloquentem 1. ac fingere, Quint. 12, 1, 21: Plin.: also foll. by rel. clause, *i. the applause which awaits you*, imaginor qui clamor te maneat, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 7. II. To invent, devise: comminor, mentus, 3 (usu. in bad sense). Epicurus *i.d. an idle race of gods*, Epicurus Deos nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. III. Colloq. to think: pāto, optineo: v. TO THINK.

imbecile (adj.): 1. Weak (of the mind): imbecillus, less freq. imbecilla, e. the superstition of an i. and dating mind, superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilla, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: v. FRABLE. II. Idiatic: fatuus: v. IDIOT.

imbecile (subs.): fatuus: v. IDIOT. **imbecillity**: imbecillitas animi Caea. B. G. 7, 77, med. (but the phr. is scarcely so strong as the Eng. cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 18, accidit hoc imbecillitate ingenti mei): v. FRIVENESS, WEAKNESS.

imbibe: 1. Lit.: *to drink in, absorb*: 1. combibo, 1, 3: *to i. salt* (of olives sprinkled with it), salem c, Col. 12, 47, fin.: *to i. poison throughout the frame*, toto corpore c. venenum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28. 2. Imbibio, 1, 3 (rare): v. TO INHALE. 3. bibo, 1, ctum, 3 (poet. and late): *to i. smoke* (of wine in jars), fumum b, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11: *to i. a colour* (in dyeing), colorem b, Plin. 8, 48, 73. 4. expr. by pass. of imbui, 1, ctum, 3 (to steep): *the aroma which i.d. [the wine-jar] has once i.d.*, quo semel est imbuita (odore), Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: Ov. See also TO DRINK IN. II. Fig.: *to receive into the mind*: 1. expr. by imbui, 3 (as pass. refl., also with prom. refl.: implying that the mind is deeply tinged or pervaded by something): *to i. various errors*, varis erroribus imbui, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: *tastes which one has i.d. from early youth*, quibus studiis alius se ab ineunte aetate imbuerit, Cic. Delat. 10, 28: v. TO IMBUE.

imbibio, 3 (to give admission to the mind): *to i. (form) a bad opinion of any one*, de aliquo malam opinionem animo 1, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14, fin. 3. combibo, 3 (stronger than imbibo) *to i. in early years*, dum quis tener est, c, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, fin. 4. edgo, xl, ctum, 3 (to suck in, as milk): cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2, ut pene cum lacte nutritris errorum suavis videamur. 5. expr. by inficō, fēci, factum, 3 (lit. to dye: hence like imbui, v. supr.): *to i. erroneous opinions*, opinionum pravitate infici, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: cf. id. Fin. 3, 2, fin., puer jam inficit illis artibus, quas ai, dum tener est, combiberit, etc.

imbitor, etc.: v. EMBITTER, etc.

imbue: 1. Imbui, 1, ctum, 3 (to steep: most freq. in p. part. pass.): *to i. one's sword in crime*, gladium scelere (= caede) 1, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: *this year the hands of soldiers were first i.d. in the blood of a consul*, hoc primum anno sanguine consulis militis imbutae manus sunt, Vell. 2, 20: Cic. Liv. 2. cruento, 1 (to stain with blood): *to i. one's hands in blood*, se caede [necaria] cr., Cic. Frag.: manus (suas) sanguine cr., Nep. Ep. fin. 3. mādēficō, fēci, factum, 3 (stronger than preced.): *to soak*: cf. Cic. Ph. 14, 3, init., imbuti sanguine gladii, vel potius mādēfacti: v. TO SOAK. Phr.: *i.d. in blood*, cruentus (sanguine), cruentatus (v. BLOOD-STAINED); *perspersus sanguine*, Cic. R. Am. 24, fin.: *madens caede*, Iuv. 4, 154: *infectus sanguine*, Prop.

imbue: 1. To dip, steep: v. preced. art. II. To tincture deeply: 1. Imbui, 1, ctum, 3: *to become i.d. with the foulest passions*, turpissimas imbui cupiditatibus, Nep. Dion. 4: *to i. a tender mind with (certain) opinions*, animum tenerum opinionibus 1, Cic. Att. 14, 13: v. TO IMBUE (II.). 2. inficō, fēci, factum, 3 (in this sense, prob. only in pass.): *to be i.d. with (certain) principles*, artibus infici, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, fin.

imbued (part. adj.): 1. Imbutus: v. preced. art. 2. tinctus: *i. with a knowledge of literature*, t. literis, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: *vitricious i. with Attic grace*, lepore t. Attico sales, Mart. 3, 20, 9: Quint. *To be i. with mādēto*, 2 he is i. with the Socratic dialogues (i. e. philosophy), Socraticis mādēt armonibus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9.

imitable: imitabilis, e. Virg.: *qui (quae quod) imitando exprimit potest*: v. foll. art.

imitate: 1. Imitor, 1 (most gen. term): *to i. antiquity*, antiquitatem 1, Cic. *we should i. the practice of physicians*, consuetudo imitanda (est) medicorum, Cic. Jo in. imitari et sequi, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, fin.: *imitari atque exprimer*, Cic. Or. 5, 19. 2. effingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (to reproduce as from a model): *he seems to me to have i.d. (successfully) the energy of Demosthenes*, the pleasantness of Isocrates, videtur effingisse vim Demosthenis, Iuvenatium Isocratis, Quint. 10, 1, 108: more fully, cf. imitando, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90: Quint. 3. exprimo, pressi, sum, 3 (like preced.): Hor. A. P. 32: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90: v. TO REPRESENT. 4. simulo, 1 (poet.): *he had i.d. the lightning of Jove*, fulmen Jovis simulat, Virg. Aen. 6, 591: cf. Sil. 15, 430, quod acus simulavit (imitated in embroidery) in ostro. 5. aemulor, 1 (strictly, to strive to equal or equal, but in later writers also, to imitate): cf. Tac. A. 6, 29, Laeoe per abruptas venas sanguinem effudit, aemulataque est conjux. 6. aequor, ctus, 3 (to follow in the steps of): *to learn from the experienced, to i. the best*, discere a peritis, a optimis Tac. Agr. 4: Hor. cf. supr. (1). 7. prosequor, 3: *esp. with imitor*: cf. Cic. Br. 36, 137, prosequatur atque imitator antiquitatem. 8. conector 1 (to aim at following): *esp. with imitator*: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90, insigni ac paene vitiosa consector imitando: Gell. See also TO FOLLOW. Phr.: to

devote oneself altogether to doing the Greeks, se totum ad Imitationem Graecorum conferre, Quint. 10, 1, 108: *to do any one's example*, allicuius vestigia ingredi, Cic. Rep. 6, 24.

imitation: 1. *The act of imitating*: Imitatio: Cic. Quint.: *grovelling*, i. servilis (humilis) l., Ern. in Kr. (Or exp. by ger.: v. preced. art.) 2. *semblance*: v. EMULATION.

II. The thing produced: effigies, imago: v. LIKENESS, IMAGE.

imitative: ad Imitandum aptus, habilis: v. TO IMITATE. Phr.: *painting is an art*, pictura in eo versatur ut res imitando effingat atque exprimat.

imitator: 1. Imitator, f., -trix: *ye is, servile herd*, O Imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10: Cic. Ov. (Also exp. by imperf. part. of imitor: v. L. G. § 618.) 2. *simulator* (rare): Claud. 3. *emulator*, emulatus: *Cato and his Imitator Servilius*, Cato et ejus emulator Servilius, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8. Join: *emulus atque imitator*, Id. Mar. 1, 2: v. RIVAL. Phr.: *to be a devoted* i. of any one, se totum ad allicuius Imitationem conferre: *to be the despair* of i. s., imitandi spem auferre, Cic.: v. TO IMITATE.

immaculate: sanctus (sanctissimus), castus, incorruptus, integer: v. UNBLENISHED. Phr.: *the conception*, immaculata conceptio.

immaculately: sanctè, sine labe, castè: v. PURELY.

immanence: exp. by verb: *they believe in the i. of deity in nature*, deum intus tota rerum natura quasi infusum misceri credunt: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 726.

immanent: quod intus in aliqua re manet, habitat.

immaterial: 1. *Not consisting of matter*: i. exp. by corpus, bris, m., and some word denoting privation: *experts corporis*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 39: cf. Lucr. 1, 471, nihil est... ab omni corpore sejunctum, secretumque ab inani: *Plato maintains that the voice is i.*, Plato non esse vocem corpus putat, Gell. 5, 15. 2. *incorporeal*: *whether the voice be material or i.*, corpuse sit vox an incorporeum, Gell. 5, 15: Macr. (In Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45; incorporeum est i. f. l. for in corpore altitum.) 3. *incorporeal*, e: Quint. 5, 10, 116: Sen. Phr.: *i. objects*, quae sensum effugiant, Sen. (Q.). II. *Unimportant*: nullo momento: v. UNIMPORTANT.

immateriality: incorporeitas (v. rare): Macr. (Ger exp. by circuml.: *they deny the i. of the soul*, naturam animi corporis expertem [incorpoream] esse negant: v. IMMATERIAL.)

immature: 1. *immature*, Hor. Ulp.: *mors usu = premature*, q. v. 2. *cradus*: an i. girl, c. puella, Mart. 8, 64, 11: Hor.: cf. Tac. Ann. 1, 8, *cradum adhuc servitium*.

immaturity: immaturitas: e. g. sponsarum, Suet.

immense: immensus: Join: immensus et infinitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 26. Or exp. by metior: *i. distance*, distantia quam nulla spatii circumscriptione metiri possit: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21. See also INFINITE.

immeasurably: *ultra quam quis metiri possit*, i. in us exact sense, longe longeq. may sometimes serve: cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68, longe longeq. plurimum: also with compar., Ov. M. 4, 325: v. FAR.

immediate: 1. *Proximate*, without anything intervening: proximus: an i. neighbour, pr. vicinus, Cic. Att. 2, 14: *the cause*, causa pr. [et contineus], Cic. Fes. 19, 44. Phr.: *he pretended to have had i. communications with the gods*, professus est se cum ipis dis coram colloquia habuisse. II. *Without delay*: 1. praesens, ntis: i. punishment, p. poena, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: Prop.: Tac. 2. exp. by adv.: v. foil. art. and INSTANT.

immediately: 1. *Proximely*, propè, proxime: v. NEARLY. II. *At*

once: 1. statim (directly, without delay): Cic.: sometimes foll. by ut, ac, etc.: *i. after I had read your letter*, s. ut tuas litteras legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, An.: statim... simulac, lb. 15, 12: *i. after daybreak*, statim a prima luce, Col. 11, 1, med.: *i. on waking*, s. a somno, Tac. G. 22. 2. *confestum* (with all speed: usu. with verb of motion): Caes.: Cic.: v. SPEED.

3. *proutus*: v. FORTHWITH. 4. *continuo* (without any time intervening): v. INSTANTANEOUSLY. 5. *atatum*: Ter.: Cic.: v. INSTANTLY. 6. *a vestigio* (lit. on the spot: Ger. stehendes Fuss): *i. i. set out for the spot, at daybreak*, e vestigio eo sum profectus prima luce, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: Caes. (In Cic. Div. Verr. 17, 57, the reading is doubtful). Join: statim et e vestigio, Flor. See also foll. art.

Immediately after: 1. ex (e): exp. with some other words (cf. preced. art. II, 1): *i. after the expiry of his consulate*, Cotta set out for Uaiat, Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. Br. 92, 318: cf. Id. Manil. 15, 44, tanta repente villitas annonae ex summa inopia consecuta est. 2. *recessa* (adj.), foll. by ab: *an ass-colt i. after birth*, pullus asinus r. a partu, Varr. R. 1, 2, 8, init.: Cic. So adv. phr. in recenti (i. after a thing has taken place), Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 35. 3. statim ab, ex, etc.: v. preced. art. (II., 1). 4. *proutus* ab (a): Plin. 5. *sabinde* (close upon, shortly after): Liv.: Tac. See also NEXT (adv.).

immemorial: Phr.: *from time i.*, ex omni memoria aetatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16: so. post hominum memoriam (within the memory of man: exp. in negative sentences), Cic. Verr. 3, 17, 44: (In omni memoria, Id. Vat. 14, 33: *it is an i. usage*, consuetudo ab antiquis temporibus inveteravit, cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57; inveteravit ex omni memoria, ut... or simply, vetus est consuetudo usurpata, cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 115 (116).)

immense: 1. *Ingens, ntis* (exceedingly great): cf. Cic. Am. 26, 98, satis erat responderi magnas; ingentes dicit: Ter. Join: ingens immensaque; ingens immanisque, Cic. 2. *immensus* (strictly, unmeasured or immeasurable): an i. weight of silver and gold, i. argenti pondus auri, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 (but in Cic. usu. = boundless, immeasurable): *i. harvests*, i. messes, Virg. G. 1, 49. Adv. phr. in immensum, to an i. extent or height, Sall. Jug. 97, med.; Virg.: *to pay an i. price for anything*, aliquid i. pretio parare, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Liv. (Not so in Cic.: impenso pretio, Att. 14, 13: non penso). 4. *immens*, e: v. RUER, MOVEMENTS. (cf. supr. 1.)

5. *inormis*, e (unduly large, out of proportion): v. EXORAMOUS. 6. *infinitus* (strictly without any bounds; but oft. used in lax sense): a cavern, i. depth, spelunca inf. altitudine, Cic.: v. INFINITE. 7. *incredibilis*: v. INCREDIBLE. Phr.: *an i. sum of money*, maxima pecunia, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269; *innumerable* pecunia, Id. Agr. 2, 13, 33.

Immensity: 1. in immensum (of increase, growth, etc.): v. IMMERSE (2). 2. *incredibiliter* (colloq.): *with which I am i. delighted*, quibus inc. delector, Cic. Sen. 13, init. 3. *sans quom*, perquam (colloq.): v. EXCEEDINGLY. 4. *nimis* (prae-class.): *I should i. like*, v. vellem, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 109. 5. *vihementer*: v. EXCEEDINGLY. Phr.: *I am i. glad*, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. 3, 1, 3.

Immensity: 1. *Unlimited extension*: 1. immensitas: Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. 2. *vastitas*: *the i. of heaven*, v. coeli, Plin. 3. *Ingens immensaque* magnitudo: v. IMMENSUS (1). II. *All space*: exp. by neut. of immensus: *he traversed all i.*, omne peragravit, I. Lucr. 1, 75: *through i.*, per immensum, Ov. M. 4, 621.

immerge i. mergo, immergo, si, sum, immerge i. j: v. TO FLUKE, DIP IN.

Phr.: *Id in business*, totus in negotia, cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 2; *negotia distantius*, cf. Cic. R. Am. 10, 22.

immersion: immergo: Arn. (Or exp. by ger.: v. TO IMMERSE.)

immerh: implico, impello: v. TO EXTANGLE.

immigrant: advēna (a neo-come): Cic. Or exp. by verb: v. foil. art.

immigrate: immigro, i: Cic. (not in exactly the modern sense): v. TO REMOVE (intr.).

immigration: exp. by verb: v. preced. art.

immittance: exp. by adj. or verb: v. foil. art.

imminent: praesens (not quite so in Cic.): *to threaten i. death*, p. mortem intenteat, Virg. Aen. 1, 91: *most i. dangers*, praesentissima pericula, Quint. 10, 7, 1. Phr.: *there is i. danger*, maximo in periculo res est, summum est periculum, Cic. passim. To be i.: (1). *imminere*, ul. 2: *there are some who do not see what is i.*, nonnulli sunt, qui ea quae i. non vident, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: Vell.: v. TO OVERHANG, THREATEN. (2). *Ineto*, stitit, i: *her confinement was i.*, partus instabat prope, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: *you were in i. danger from them*, illi ab his instare periculum, Brnt. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20 (but the verb expresses less than the Eng.). (3). *advento*, i (to be on the point of arriving): *old-age either actually weighing upon one, or at least i.*, aut jam urgens, aut certe adventans senectus, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: v. TO APPROACH. (4). *impendeo*, 2: v. TO IMPEND.

immobility: 1. *Immobilitas*: Just. (who uses it of the waters of the Dead Sea): Lact. 2. *usu*, better exp. by adj.: *i. of features*, immotus vultus; *vultus qui semper immutatus manet*: v. IMMOVABLE, UNCHANGEABLE.

immoderate: 1. *Immoderatus* (not kept within due limits): *i. eating and drinking*, i. potus et pastus, Cic.: *the i.*, the incredible, the unattainable, i. incredibilia, nimis alta, Sall. Cat. 5: Ov. 2. *immodicus* (that exceeds the ordinary bounds: not in Cic.): v. EXCESSIVE (2). 3. *immodestus* (not under proper restraint): *i. in drinking*, i. in vino, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3: Cic.: v. INTEMPERATE. 4. *nimis*: v. EXCESSIVE. 5. *exp. by circuml.*, qui (quae, quod) exiit modum prodit, modum excoedit: v. TO EXCEED. Phr.: *i. joy*, effusa laetitia, Liv. 37, 41, extr.; *profuse hilaritas* (Gell.), Cic. Luc. 4, 7, 15; *laetitia gestiva vel nimis*, lb. 4, 7, 15: *to give way to i. joy*, effusa exultare, lb. i. *laughter*, interperantia risu, Plin.

immoderately: 1. *immoderatus*: Cic. 2. *praefer modum*: Cic. 3. *immodicus*: Join: immodice immodeste [gloriar]. Liv. 22, 27. 4. *effusus* (exp. with words denoting joy, grief, etc.): *to weep i.*, effusissime flere, Sen. Ep. 99, 21: Cic.: cf. preced. art. extr. 5. *intemperanter*: v. INTEMPERATELY. 6. *inmoder* (more than is usual: esp. overweeningly, q. v.): *Gorgias employs these attractive somewhat i.*, G. his festivitibus insolentius abutitur, Cic. Or. 52, 176.

immoderateness: exp. by adj.: v. IMMODERATE.

immodest: 1. *Impudicus*: v. UNCHASTE. 2. *Inverecundus*: Cic.: Quint.: v. SHAMELESS. (Not immodestus, which is INTEMPERATE.)

immodestly: 1. *Impudicè* (rare): v. UNCHASTE. 2. *Inverecundè*: Quint.: Sen.: v. SHAMELESSLY.

immodesty: 1. *Impudicitia*: v. UNCHASTITY. 2. *Inverecundia* (v. rare): v. NOB.

immolate: immolo, i: v. TO SACRIFICE.

immolation: immolatio (the act of sacrificing): Cic.: v. SACRIFICE.

immolator: immolator: Cic.

immoral: 1. *pravus* (lit. crooked; hence wrong as opp. to right, rectus): cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 11, init., nec solum in

rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus [e. pravitatibus], insignis est humani generis similitudo: Vell.: v. WRONG. 2. corruptus: the most i. men of all ranks. homines omnium ordinum corruptissimos, Sall. or. Phil. c. Cic. Part. 26, 91, genus hominum malo cultu pravitae opinionibus corruptum: v. CORRUPT. 3. turpis, e. (disgraceful): esp. of sensuality: an i. youth, a scandalous life, i. adolescentia, vita infamia, Cic. Font. 11, 24: cf. Hor. 3, 1, 4. Join: turpis ac pravus, Juv. 14, 41. 4. vilisus (rare in this sense): an i. and profligate life, v. et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, extr.: v. VICIOUS. 5. obscenus: v. OBSCENE.

Immoralis: 1. expr. by mores with an adj.: e. g., perdit mores, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, extr.: mali m., Sall. Cat. 37: corrupti m., ib. 11. 2. expr. by ph. of vitium (cf. L. G. § 591): in the midst of such v. inter tanta v. Sall. Cat. 1: i. and profligacy, v. atque flagitia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, et i. in the in-crase, crescent [in dies] vicia. 3. turpitudine: v. REAMY. Phr.: to chastise, i. turpe castigare, Juv. 2, 9: a mind unschooled in i., animus insolens malorum artium, Sall. Cat. 3. See also PROFLIGACY, VICE.

Immoralis: prāvŕs (wrongly, in widest sense): Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37. **Immortal:** 1. immortalis, e. the i. gods, Di Im. Cic.: i. cadence, e. the i. aevum, Lucr. In looser sense, i. glory, i. gloria, Cic. Bal. 17, 40: to achieve i. works, i. opera, Liv. 1, 16, in. 2. aeternus, sempiternus (v. ETERNAL, EVERLASTING): I believe the gods to be i., Deorum vitam sempiternam esse arbitror, Ter. And. 5, 3. Phr.: to be i., morte [gelida] carere, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 12: i. mortis expertum esse: I am become i., mihi immortalitas parva est, Ter. And. 5, 5.

Immortalis: 1. consecro, i. (to set apart as sacred): hence, fig. to render divine or imperishable: infreq.: to i. one's name by most distinguished memorials, amplissimis monumentis c. memoriam nominis sui, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: more precisely, ad immortalitatis religionem et memoriam c., Id. Mil. 39, 80.

2. sacro, i. (like preced.): rare: the eloquence of Cato lives and flourishes, i. d. in writings, vivit vigetque Catois eloquentia, sacra scriptis, Liv. 39, 40, med.: Hor. Od. 1, 16, 11. 3. aeterni, i. (poet. and rare): to i. any one's virtues, virtutes in aevum acti, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5. 4. expr. by immortalitas, immortalia, with various verbs: immortalitatis aliquid tradere, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60: gloriam alicujus immortalitatis memoria prosequi, Id. Ph. 2, 15, extr.: aeternitatem immortalitatemque alicui donare, Id. Pis. 3, 7: memoriam alicujus immortalem reddere, Id. de Or. 2, 2, 8.

Immortalitas: 1. immortalitas (both in lit. and fig. sense): Ter. Cic. 2. expr. by immortalis, aeternus, sempiternus: to believe in the i. of the soul, animi naturam immortalem esse, animos immortales esse, credere v. IMMORTAL: our plans ought to look towards i., nostra consilia sempiternum tempus spectare debent, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169. Phr.: to gain i. by one's achievements, famam extendere facili, Virg. v. FAME.

Immortalis: expr. by immortalis: v. L. G. § 343. (Cic. has immortalis, but in diff. sense, i. gaudeo, Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.) **Immoveable:** 1. immobilitas, e. (both lit. and fig.): the earth, remaining i., terra im. manens, Cic. Curt. 1, 11, 1. Fig.: i. to entreaties, im. precibus, Tac. Ann. 16, 10, extr. 2. immutatus (strictly, that has not been moved): Virg. Fig.: if my resolve were not rooted and i., si mihi non animo fixum i. que sederet, Virg. Aen. 4, 15. 3. expr. by verb: qui (quae, quod) non movetur, moveri non potest: v. TO MOVE. See also MOTIONLESS.

Immoveably: *ita ut quid moveri non possit. See also FIRMLY.

immunity: immunitas, vāctio: v. EXEMPTION. See also FREEDOM (II.). **Immure:** includo, concludo, 3: v. TO IMPRISON.

Immutability: 1. immutabilitas (v. rare): Cic. Pat. 9, 17. 2. immobilitas (not class.): the i. of his counsel, Im. consilii, Vulg. Hebr. vi. 17. 3. expr. by circuml.: he believes in the i. of natural laws, rerum naturae leges immutabiles esse credit: nullam ne minimam quidem mutationem rerum naturae legum fieri posse putat: v. IMMUTABLE, etc.

Immutable: immutabilis, e: Cic. Stat. 1. **Immutably:** immutabiliter (v. rare): Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 99: Apul. (Usu. better expr. by circuml., *ita ut quid mutari non possit: v. TO CHANGE.)

Imp: 1. A shoot, action: (7) stubbles, is: v. OFFSPRING. II. A malicious spirit: perh. daemonium or larva: v. GOBLIN, FIED.

Impact: impactio: Sen. N. Q. 2, 12, 6. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO IMPRGE.)

Impair: 1. infringo, frēgi, fructum, 3: to i. the very flower of distinction, ipsum florem dignitatis inf. Cic. Bal. 6, 15: to i. any one's glory, alicujus gloriam inf., Cic. Mil. 2, 5: to i. a prerogative, jus inf., Tac. Ann. 4, 19. 2. immينو, i. atum, 3 (to diminish or curtail): what is there that time has not i.'d, quid non imminuit dies? Hor. Od. 3, 6, 45: Cic. Join: imminuere ac debilitare, Cic. Ph. 12, 3, in. 3. comminuo, 3 (to break in pieces): hence, greatly to injure or i.: to i. the strength of one's genius, ingenii vires c., Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 34: as respects fortune, my means are greatly i.'d, re familiari comminui sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, in. 4. attero, trivl. tum, 3 (to wear away; hence, to enfeeble): Hannibal had greatly i.'d the resources of Italy, H. Italine opes maxime attriverat, Sall. Jug. 5: Curt. 5, 6, accidit, dl. sum, 3 (lit. to hack and so to weaken greatly: in fig. sense, prob. only in pert. tenses pass.): though the strength of the state was greatly i.'d, eius aetatis res sint, Liv. 3, 10, med.: cf. Cic. prov. cons. 14, 34. 5. elevio, i. (to render less weighty: to detract from): the clearness of a thing is i.'d by arguing, peripetitas argumendo elevatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, in. See also TO WEAKEN.

Impale: palo infigo, xl. sum, 3: H. Steph. a. v. σκολοπιζω. Phr.: to i. oneself (by falling on a pointed stake, etc.), se acuto vallo (hastae) induere, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Liv. v. TO THARSIX.

Impalpable: *quod manibus comprehendit, tangi non potest: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 793. (Inactilis, as phil. term, Lucr. 1, 418.) Phr.: as i. powder, *pulvis subtilissimus et quem tactu sentire non possis: v. FINE (I.).

Impannel: Phr.: a jury was i.'d, iudices ex ordine constituti sunt: iudices delecti in consilio adfuerunt (the phr. in consilio was used of iudices, cf. Cic. Clu. 27, in.).

Imparadised: perh. in coelo (a prov. expr. to denote unusual felicity): Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1. Phr.: i. in one another's arms, *quos dulcis amplexus ad deos evehit.

Impart: 1. impertio, 4; also -or (usu. with dat. and acc., less freq. with acc. and abl.): I i. a share of my glory to all, gloriæ partem omnibus impertio, Cic. Sull. 3, 8: to i. a kiss, aliquem osculo l., Suet. Ner. 37. Also absol. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, extr. See also TO SHARE. 2. communico, i. (to have or cause to have anything in common: usu. foll. by cum): besides, I have many fears, which I have i.'d to our friend, multa praeterea metuo, quae cum nostro communicavi, Cic. Fam. 6, 20. Join: impertiri et cum aliquo communicare, Cic. Am. 19, 70. See also TO SHARROW, DISCLOSE.

Impartial: 1. aequus: a most i. judge, aequissimus iudex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2,

6 (but the word often carries with it the sense of favourable, well-disposed: cf. I. c.): to exercise i. judgment, aequo animo aequa nocere, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 58: v. JUST. 2. aequabilis, e. (even, uniform: the same for all): i. justice, ius aeq., Cic. Inv. 1, 2, in. i. (fair) distribution of spoils, aeq. praedae partitio, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. 3. justus: a most i. reproachable and i. judge, sanctissimus et iustissimus iudex, Cic. Pl. 13, 32: v. JUST. 4. iudex (not tampered with, and so speaking the truth, acting justly): with i. and unbiased mind, int. animo ac libero, Cic. Sull. 31, 86. Join: incorruptus atque integer [testis], Cic. Fin. 1, 21, in. 5. sanctus (conscientious, i. reproachable): esp. with another word: v. SUPR. 3. Phr.: an i. indifferent and i. person, (homo) medius nec in alterius favorem inclinat, Liv. 40, 20, med.: to be perfectly i., ab omni factionum [partium] studio alienum esse, Ruhnck. (In Kr.).

Impartiality: 1. aequitas (fairness): v. EQUITY, JUSTICE. 2. aequabilitas (even, unbiased procedure: rare): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349, in laude iustitiae, quid cum aequabilitate fecerit: cf. IMPARTIAL (2). 3. more usu. expr. by adj.: animus ab omni partium studio alienus; animus studio et ira vacuus, Kr. (based on Cic.): to judge with i., iudicium integrum, incorruptum exercere: v. IMPARTIAL. Phr.: in proportion to the i. of the speech, quo minus studio vicia est oratio habere, Liv. 24, 28: with i., integre, incorrupte: v. full art.

Impartially: 1. integrē: Join: incorrupte atque integre, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: Mil. 22, extr. 2. incorruptē: Cic. Marc. 9, 29: v. SUPR. 3. expr. by circuml.: sine ira et studio, Tac. An. 1, 1, extr.: sine amore et sine cupiditate, sine odio et sine invidia, Cic. Marc. 9, 29: to judge i., animo integro, aequo iudicare; aequabiliter iudicans ratione uti: v. IMPARTIAL. 4. aequabiliter (evenly: rare): Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

Imparting (suis): communicatio: Cic. v. TO IMPART.

Impassable: 1. insuperabilis: that route was absolutely i., ea vena via fuit, Liv. 21, 36. 2. invius (strictly, without paths): a region i. for rocks, regio rupibus inv., Plin. 12, 14, 30: Virg. v. PATHLESS. 3. imperviabilis: i. roads, [interrupta et] imp. itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: Ov. 4. more freq. expr. by verb: a river i. on foot, except in one place, flumen quod uno omnino loco pedibus transiri potest, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: v. TO CROSS. Phr.: (almost) i. woods, impenetrabiles silvae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: Caes.

Impassibility: impassibilitas (not class.): Hier.: v. full art. **Impassible:** 1. impassibilis, e. (not class.): Lact. 1, 5, 31: Tert. (= qui nihil pati potest). 2. impātens, ntis (ambiguous): an i. soul, imp. animus, Sen. Ep. 9, in. i. explained as = extra omnem patientiam positus.

Impassioned: 1. concitatus: thrilling and i. sentences, vibrantes c.que sententiae, Quint. 12, 9, 3: in i. language and as if inspired, concitatus et velut instinctus, Dial. Or. 14, in. 2. fervidus (glowing with passion): the i. boy (Cupid), f. puer, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 5: cf. Cic. Br. 68, in., fervidum quoddam et furiosum genus dicendi: v. FIERY (II.). Phr.: i. love, calores, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11.

Impassive: v. IMPASSIBLE. **Impatience:** 1. inability to endure: impatientia (not without depend. gen.): i. of silence, i. silentii, Tac. A. 4, 52, extr. II. Restless haste: eager-ness: 1. festinatio: to check any one's i., alicujus morari, Curt. 8, 2, med.: v. HURRY. 2. aviditas (gre-tious): v. EAGERNESS. Phr.: they show signs of i., festinare se testantur, Dial. Or. 19, extr.: morae se impatientem esse identidem monstrant.

Impatient: 1. unable to endure. 1. impātens, ntis (unable to en-

there: in good authors always with depend. gen.): *i. of inaction, quietis imp.* Vell. 2, 23; *i. of delay, imp. morae*, Sil. 8, 4. **2.** Indignans nite (implying resentment): *most i. of contemptum, servituta impendissimus*, Col. 8, 17, mod.; cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 55. Phr.: to be tender anything: (1.) *segre, molesto ferro, 3, irr.*: to be i. tender poverty, *segre ferro se pauperem esse*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, fin.; also, *iniquo animo ferro*, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 26, fin. (2.) Indignor, *i. to look upon as an indignity*: to be i. of authority, *imperio indignari*, Quint. 1, 2, 6; cf. Hor. A. P. 359, *indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus*. **3.** *Extremely eager*: *avidus v. RACER*. To be i. (to do something): *gastio, 4, I am i. to know all, gastio acire omnia*, Cic. Att. 4, 11: *my fists are i. to begin, gestunt pugni mihi*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 170: *TO LONG*.

Impatiently: 1. Impatienter (as one unable to endure): Tac. Plin. Jun. **2.** expr. by indignans (with resentment): cf. L. G. § 143: *i. they roar about their prison, indignantes circum claustra fremunt*, Virg. Aen. 1, 55. **3.** *avidus (eagerly)*: as *I was i. looking out for a letter, epistolam quam avido expectarem*, Cic. Att. 2, 8. *To desire i.*, *gastio v. preced. art. fin.*

Impaich: accuso, postulo, arcesso, etc.: *TO TOCCUR*.

Impaiched: reus: *ACCUSED*.

Impaichment: accusatio: *V. AC-CUSATION*.

Impaired: gemmans, gemmatus: *V. JEWELLED*.

Impaichability: impecunia (not class.). Hier.: usu. better expr. by circuml., *natura peccati expers, quae peccare nescit*: *V. SIN*.

Impaichable: impecabilis, e (very rare): Gell.: usu. better expr. by circuml., *natura peccati expers, quae peccare nescit*: *V. SIN*.

Impede: 1. Impedio, 4: *V. TO DELAY, RETARD*.

Impediment: 1. A hindrance: Impedimentum: *V. HINDRANCE*. To be an i. to, obesse, offerre: *V. TO HINDER, OBSTRUCT*. **2.** A defect of utterance: *baesitantis linguae*, Cic. Ph. 3, 6, 16. Phr.: to have an i. of speech, *halbutire*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48 (*DE STRAM-MER*): *lingua haesitans*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: (7) *linguae inexplantae esse*, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

Impel: 1. To drive forward: 1. Impello, pelli, pulsus, 3: *to i. a ship by oars, navem remis imp.*, Caes. *a light breeze i. the ship, levis aera ritem imp.*, Ov. **2.** Urgeo, 2: *stronger than impello*: *each wave i. its predecessor, urget unda priorem*, Ov. M. 15, 182 (see the place): Virg.: *V. TO THRUST*. **3.** Fig.: *to urge to a course*: 1. Impello, 3: *to be i'd by nature, to desire, natura impelli ut vellimus* . . . Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 65; *v. to urge: to be i'd and incited to anything, ad aliquid impelli et incendi*, Cic. Br. 5, 19: *to i. men to war, homines ad bellum imp.*, Cic. Sull. 13, 36: Join: [ad aliquid] *impelli et incendi*, Cic. Br. 5, 19. **2.** Incito, 1: *to be i'd by nature to do anything, ad aliquid natura incitari*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: Caes.: *v. TO INCITE, STIMULATE*. **3.** hortor, 1: *many things i'd the Gauls to adopt this course, multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: Cic. Sext. 3, 7.

Impend: 1. Lit.: *to hang over*: Impendo, imminere: *V. TO OVERHANG, COMMAND (extr.)*. **2.** Fig.: *to be im-*

Impendence, 2 (foll. by in and acc. or dat.): *though all possible dangers i. over me, licet in me impendente pericula omnia*, Cic. R. Am. 17, 31: with dat., *id. Tusc. 4, 16, 15*. **3.** Imminere, insto: *V. IMMINENT (Phr.)*.

Impending (adj.): 1. Imminens, nite (rare in this sense): *prophetia of i. rains, imbrum divina (avis) im.*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. **2.** Futurus: *to foresee the i. storm, prospicere futuram tem-*

pestatem, Cic.: *V. FUTURE*. **3.** Expr. by rel. clause: *to foresee i. dangers, quae instant* *i. independent pericula prospicere*: *V. TO IMPEX*.

Impenetrability: Phr.: *to be possessed of i.*, *corpore a natura impenetrabili praeditum esse*; *solido corpore esse* (cf. Lucr. 1, 487): *V. IMPE-NE-TRABLE*.

Impenetrable: 1. Impenetrabilis, e: *an i. becker, imp. cetra*, Plin. 11, 39, 93: Sen. **2.** Impervius (affording no passage through): *V. IMPASSABLE*. Phr.: *i. forests, silvae impeditissimae*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: *i. shadows of night, splensae noctis umbrae*, Virg. Aen. 2, 611: *he hides (the future) in i. night, caliginosa nocte premit*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: *an i. secret, res ita abscondita ut nemo in eam penetrare possit* (Kr.): *his meaning became more i. than ever, in incertum et ambiguum magis sensus implebantur*, Tac. Ann. 1, 11: *i. to strangers, tectus ad alienos*, Cic. R. Am. 40, 116: *cunning and i., astutus et occultus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1.

Impenetrably: ita ut penetrari non possit: *V. TO PENETRATE*.

Impenitance: impenitentia (not class.): Aug.: Hier.

Impenitent: impenitens (not class.): Vulg. Rom. 11, 5: pseudo-Quint. (Better expr. by verb: quem peccati non poenitet: *V. TO REPENT*.)

Impetrate: 1. *Commanding, peremptory*: Phr.: *an i. duty, perib. officium necessitate quadam delegatum*, cf. Quint. 6, proem. 1: *these orders are i.*, *haec mandata nulum dant aut noxae aut excusationis locum*. **2.** As gram. & i.: *impetrativus (modus)*: Char.

Impetrescible: quod sensu (sensibus) percipi non potest: *V. TO PER-CEIVE*. Phr.: *the growth (of plants) is so slow as to be i.*, *iam tarde (lente) crescent ut sensum oculorum effugiant: like the i. growth of a tree, crescit occulto velut arbor aevo*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45 (= *sensim crescit, ita ut nemo arborum incrementa per singulos annos animadvertat*, Orell.): *our progress towards old age is i., sensim et paulatim* [sine sensu] *sensescimus*, cf. Cic. Sen. 11, extr.: *to become i., obescere* [neque apparere], Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29.

Imperceptibly: 1. sensim: Cic. Sen. 11, extr. (v. preced. art. extr.): Plin. Ep. Join: *sensim et pedetentim*; *sensim ac leniter*, Cic. Also sine sensu, Cic. Sen. 1, c. **2.** pedetentim (step by step): *V. GRADUALLY*. **3.** obscurè (darkly, unseen): *to make progress i., obs. serpere*, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, fin.

Imperfect: 1. Not finished: 1. Inchoatus (begun, but not finished): *the perfect is preferred to the i., perfecta inchoatis antefertur*, Cic. Top. 18, 69: *to leave a thing i., rem inc. relinquere*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: *V. UNFINISHED*.

Imperfectus: cf. Cic. Tim. 4, init., *imperfectus, nec absoluto simile*: Virg.: Quint. **2.** Defective: 1. *manens (strictly, crippled; hence, wanting some important element): they thought virtue would be i. without some appendage, m. fore putaverunt sine aliqua accessione virtutem*, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: Join: *manens et inchoatus*, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 151. **2.** Imperfectus: Join: *rudis et imperfectus (incomplete and unfinished)*, Quint. 3, 1, 7: cf. Cic. Tim. 4, init. **3.** rudis, e (in a rough state; unwrought): *V. UNFINISHED*. **4.** curtus (lit. clipped, mutilated): *there is ever something lacking in our i. happiness, curtae nescio quid semper abest rei*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64: Cic. introduces the epith. by quasi, Fin. 4, 14, 36, where the antith. is perfectus atque plenus: Lact. **3.** Marked by faults and vices: mendosus: Hor. S. 1, 6, 6: Cic.: *V. FAULTY*. Phr.: *human nature is i.*, *natura hominum vitiorum expers non est; vitilis nemo sine nascitur*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68. **4.** In grammar, the i. tense, imperfectum tempus: Macr.: Char.: less freq. tempus inchoativum, Diom.

imperfectio: 1. Abstr., *imperfect state*: 1. expr. by imperfectus, etc.: *they teach the i. of all earthly things, omnia terrestria (humana) natura imperfecta esse, manca imperfectaeque natura praedita esse docent*: *V. IMPERFECT*. **2.** culpa (blame, hence, that which deserves it): *so full of i. (nature), tanta praedita culpa*, Lucr. 3, 200. **3.** expr. by pl. of vitium (cf. L. G. § 591): esp. with an adj., *to deeply rooted is i. in human nature, adeo in hominum natura inherens vitia: v. infr.* **4.** imperfecto (not class.): Aug. **5.** Concreta, a defect: 1. vitium: *V. FAULT, FLAW*. **2.** menda, mendum: *V. BLEMISH*. Having i.s., mendosus, vitiosus: *V. FAULTY, IMPERFECT (lit.)*.

imperfectly: 1. imperfectè: Gell. **2.** expr. by perfectè and a negative: *he did nothing i., nihil nisi perfecte (fecit)*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 110: *to do anything i.*, *aliquid minus perfecte facere*, cf. L. G. § 646. **3.** vitiosè (in a manner marked by faults): Cic. de Or. 1, c. *V. FAULTILY*. **4.** mendosè (like vitiose): *to treat of a subject very i. (defectively and erroneously), aliquid mendosissime scribere*, Cic. Inv. 1, 6, fin.

imperfectness: *V. IMPERFECTION*.

Imperial: 1. *Belonging to an emper or emperor*: 1. expr. by gen. of Imperium, Imperator, princeps: the i. expensiture, Imperii sumptus: the i. title, Imperatoris s. principis nomen: *V. EMPIRE, EMPEROR*. **2.** Imperatorius: i. nativity (i. e. portending i. rank), i. genesis, Suet. 10: but the adj. usu. refers to the republican title of Imperator, appellatio Imperatoria, Vell. 2, 125: Cic. **3.** principalis, e (= principis: late): i. majesty, p. majestas, Suet. Cl. 17: an i. marriage, p. matrimonium, Tac. H. 1, 23: Plin. Jun. **4.** Imperialis, e (post-class.): i. statutes, imp. statuta, Ulp. **5.** augustus (poet.): the i. ears, aures a., Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 117: comp. ib. 2, 2, 76: Mart. **6.** domitius (v. late): Cod. Const. **7.** Exercising rule over others: Imperiosus (rare in this sense): great and i. (ruler-ruling) cities, urbes magnae atque imp., Enn. In Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Aug. **8.** Becoming an emperor, grand; regius, augustus: *V. ROYAL, PRINCIPAL, AUGUST*.

Imperialist: perh. Caesarianus: the term applied to the partisans of Caesar in the civil war: Auct. B. Afr. 13: but the term should be used only in pl. as there. Phr.: *to be an i.*, *ab Imperatoris [Principis] partibus stare*; Imperatoris fortunas sequi (in this sense the word Imperator should be written with a capital letter, as a proper name): *from being a republican he became an ardent i.*, *a republica in partes Imperatoris summo studio transgressus est: the i. forces, milites, exercitus Austriae* (Kr.).

Imperially: perh. regis, Imperiosè (i. e. as a king or one holding supreme power): *V. ROYALLY, IMPERIOUSLY*.

Imperil: in periculum s. discrimen adducere, etc.: *V. TO ENDANGER*.

Imperious: 1. Imperiosus (also in good sense: cf. IMPERIAL, II.; SOVEREIGN): *a most i. and tyrannical family, familia imperiosissima et superbissima*, Liv. 9, 34, mel. Cic. **2.** arrogans: *V. ARROGANT*. **3.** superbus: *V. HAUGHTY, TYRANNICAL*.

Imperiously: 1. Imperiosè: Gell. **2.** superbè: *V. HAUGHTILY, TYRANNICALLY*.

Imperiousness: arrogantia, superbia; insolentia: *V. ARROGANCE, TYRANNY*.

Imperishable: 1. perennis, e: *a monument more i. than brass, monumentum aere perennius*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: *i. adamant*, p. adamantus, Ov. Met. 15, 813. **2.** incorruptus (esp. of that which will not rot): *stronger and more i. wood, lignum fortius et incorruptius*, Plin. 16, 6, 8: *more fully, contra omnia vitia incorrupta (materia)*, Plin. 13, 16, 30. **3.** immortalis, e (in fig. sense): *i. fruit (of affection), im. fructus*, Cic. in

Pls. 14, *init.*: v. IMMORTAL. 4. indelibilis, e (not to be effaced): Ov. 5. aeternus, the most t. is ebony, maxime aet. hebenus, Plin. 16, 14, 79: cf. lb. §§ 215, 219. P.H.r.: to be t. (of timber), cariem vetustatemque non sentire, Plin. 16, 14, 78.

imperishableness: 1. aeternitas: Plin. 16, 14, 79, § 219 (of timber). 2. immortalitas: Plin. 13, 16, 30 (of timber): v. IMMORTALITY.

imperishably: ita ut deleri s. extinguere non possit: v. TO DESTROY.

impermeable: impervius: v. IMPERVIOUS. P.H.r.: i. to moisture, contra humorem pugnat, Plin. 15, 3, 4: to be t. to water, *humorem excludere s. repuere.

impersonal: gram. t. t., impersonalis, e: Dion.: Prisc. P.H.r.: to be t., persona carere, Prisc.

impersonally: * impersonaliter (gram. t. t.). Forcell. s. v. (As used in Rom. law, the adv. is without specification of persons: Flor. Dig. 45, 3, 15).

impersonate: partes (alicuius) sustinere, lueor, defendo: v. PART. See also TO ACT (B).

impersonation: expr. by verb: v. PRECED. ART.

impertinence: insolentia, os (durum): v. INSOLENCE, EFFRONTERY.

impertinent: 1. Not pertinent: quod non (nil) pertinet ad rem; quod nil attinet: v. IRRELEVANT; TO REIOSO (III.). 2. P.H.r.: i. to rudeness, insolentia, parum verecundus: v. INSOLENT, IMPUDENT.

impertinently: parum (nil) ad rem: insolenter: v. PRECED. ART.

imperturbable: 1. immotus (unmoved, unshaken): Virg.: Tac. 2. Immobiles, e: calm, undisturbed, and t., tranquillitas, intrepidus, fm., Gell. 19, 12, 31: foll. by adversum and acc., Tac. H. 4, 2. 3. solidus (substantial): i. mind, s. mens, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4.

4. constans, ntis (settled, unbroken): t. good-humour, *c. comitas ac facilitas: v. CONSTANT.

imperturbably: immoto animo, Tac.: v. PRECED. ART. (Or. expr. by circumst., ita ut perturbari animove deijci non possit).

impervious: impervius: v. IMPERVIOUS.

impetig: impetigo, Inls. f.: Cels. **impetuous**: 1. impetuosus, as (lit. a rush) with such rapidity and t., ea celeritate eoque i., Caes. B. G. 5, 18: to attack with blind t. (fig.), caeco i. in aliquem incurre, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 47.

2. vis, vim, vi, f.: v. FORCE, VIOLENCE. 3. incitatio (heat, excitement): cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 92, animi incitatio atque alacritas, quae studio pugnae accenditur, Jo. in: vis atque incitatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161. 4. violentia: v. VIOLENCE.

impetuously: 1. Moving rapidly and with violence: 1. rapidus: the t. torrent, r. torrens, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: Caes.: v. RAPID. 2. violentus: into the thick of his foes rushes the i. boar, aper medius v. furtus in hostes, Ov. Met. 8, 338: Virg.: v. VIOLENT. 3. vehemens: v. VIOLENT. 4. Hasty and vehement of disposition: 1. Acer, cris, cre: v. RAGER, SPURTED. 2. fervidus, fervens: v. FIERY (II.).

impetuously: rapida (only of things), violentus, vehemens: v. VIOLENTLY, and comp. VIOLENT. P.H.r.: so t., eo (tanto) impetu, Caes.: v. IMPETUOUSLY.

impetuousness: v. IMPETUOUSLY.

impetus: Lit.: propelling force: P.H.r.: to give an t. to the blow, *quo majore vi [atque impetu] telus adigatur: i. gains fresh t. as it goes, vires acquirit eundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 175 (of rumour).

Fig.: furthurance, impulse: these circumstances gave an t. to the revolution, *haec omnia vires addiderunt iis qui novis rebus studebant.

impiety: 1. impietas (wrongful conduct towards parents, country, the gods): there is nothing which makes

men so wretched as t. and guilt, nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas: Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66: cf. Id. Am. 12, 42. 2. aeternus, etia, n.: v. WICKEDNESS, GUILT. P.H.r.: they hold it to be an t., nefas habent (foll. by inf.), Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: to tend to t., ad solvendam religionem pertinere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12.

impinge: expr. by impingo, pēgi, pactum, i (with pron. refl., or as pass.): or perh. better, incido, i, 3: v. TO DASH AGAINST, FALL UPON.

impious: 1. impius (strictly, undutiful to parents, country, or gods): to be ranked among the t. and accused, numero imp. ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Cic.: the gods distinguish between the pious and the t., dii plerumque et imp. rationem habent, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 15: an unjust and t. war, bellum injustum atque imp., Cic. Rep. 2, 17. 2. nefarius (stronger than impius): v. ABOMINABLE. 3. sceleratus, sceleratus, consceleratus: v. WICKED, ACCUSING. 4. profanus: v. PROFANE.

5. irreligious (very rare, except in late Lat.): v. IRRELIGIOUS. (Liv. has the word = contrary to religion, 5, 40, fm.) P.H.r.: it is t., nefas est (foll. by inf.), Cic. Sen. 5, 13: cf. IMPIETY (fm.).

impiously: impius, nefarius: Cic. (for syn. v. IMPIOUS).

implacable: 1. implacabilis, e: to be t. towards any one, in aliquem imp. esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 3; with dat., Liv. 8, 35, fm.: t. resentments, imp. iracundiae, Cic. 2. inexpiabilis, e (stronger than preced., and less freq. of persons): t. hatred, in. odium, Liv. 39, 51, med.: to be utterly t. towards any one, sese alium implacabilem inque praebere, Cic. in Pis. 33, init. 3. inexorabilis, e (not to be prevailed upon by entreaties): v. INEXORABLE. 4. pernix: t. hatred, p. odium, Plin. 24, 1, 1. 5. perfixax: against Callisthenes his temper was more t., in Callisthenem perfixacioris irae fuit, Curt. 8, 6, init.: most t. foes, perfixacissimi hostes, Flor. 1, 11: v. OBSTINATE. 6. atrox: v. CRUEL, UNRELENTING.

implacably: implacabiliter (v. rare): Tac. Ann. 1, 13. P.H.r.: more t. angry, iracundiae implacabilioris, perfixacioris: v. IMPLACABLE.

implant: 1. insero, aēni, etum, i (esp. in perf. part): that which an inale force has i'd (in the mind): quod quaedam innata vis inseruit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: the perf. part is used of that which is either native to the mind or deeply rooted there: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44, innatas deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus. 2. ingēro, i (to engender): nature is affection for offspring, natura ing. amorem in eos qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: with dat. of person, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, init.: Liv. 3, ingigno, gēni, itum, i (like preced.): nature has i'd in man a desire to find truth, natura cupiditatem ingenui homini veri inveniendi, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 46. P.H.r.: to be i'd (firmly rooted) in the mind, in mente inlaerere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33.

implend: item aliquid intendo, 3: v. ACTION (V).

implement: 1. instrumentum (used, as collect., and so equiv. to a plural: it then includes the entire stock or furniture necessary for an occupation): there is need of so many i., tanto opus est instrumento, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: Cato: also in pl., is needed in farming, instrumenta quae ruri necessaria sunt, Pall. R. R. 1, 47. 2. only in pl., arma, orum (in this sense chiefly poet): broad-making i.s., Cerealia s., Virg. Aen. 1, 177: cf. Id. G. 1, 160. 3. fermentum (an iron tool): i.s. of husbandry, agrestia f., Liv. 1, 40: a variety of iron i.s. (of husbandry), fermentorum varietas, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: Cato: v. TOOL.

implicate: i. e. to involve: esp. criminally: 1. admisceo, ui, stum

and xtum, 2 (esp. as pass. refl. or with pron. refl. = to implicate oneself: foll. by ad; also absol.): should i. t. myself in such a design? ad id consilium admisceat? Cic. Th. 12, 7, 16: do not accuse yourself, no one accuses you, ne te admisce, nemo accusat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22. 2. alligo, i (with pron. refl., to i. oneself in a charge: foll. by gen. or abl.): to i. oneself in crime = plead guilty of it, al. se scelere, Caes. Fl. 17, 41: foll. by gen., Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: v. Parry ad l. 3. Implico, i, tegi: also ui, itum, i (to entangle, involve): cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, 44: ipse to impediēs; ipse tu tua delensione implicare (you will get yourself into difficulties): v. TO INVOLVE. 4. expr. by affinis: v. foll. art.

implicated (part. adj.): 1. affinis, is (concerned in: with dat.): if you imagine but few to be t. in this scheme, hinc factori si paucos putatis ac. esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: Liv. Also with gen.: Liv. 2. consocius (a party to: with gen.): v. PARTIV (adj.).

implication: P.H.r.: to say a thing by t., not directly, intelligi vellet potius quam dicere, cf. Quint. 6, 3, 88: if something bad is to be understood, per suspicionem dicere, Quint. l. c.: there is here something stated by t., subest his verbis sensus quidam: v. TO IMPLY. Sometimes, esp. in legal lang., tacite = by implication: Nerat. Uig. 20, 2, 4.

implied: 1. Opp. to explicit: implied though not expressed: tacitus, am t. agreement, t. conventio, Ulp. Dig. 20, 2, 3: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri.

2. Absolute, unconditional: P.H.r.: to render t. obedience to any one, *quam aliquis fideliter [summa observantia] exsequi; imperata obedientiam facere (cf. Liv. 21, 34): to place t. confidence in any one, omnem [summam] fidem alicui habere, cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 57, fm.: i. faith (theol.), *fides sincera atque integra (?).

implicitly: 1. As implied: tacite: v. IMPLICATION (fm.). 2. Absolutely: omni [summa] obedientia observantia, fide, etc.: v. PRECED. ART. (II.).

implore: 1. imploro, i (to appeal to with tears or earnestly): very often with another verb: imp. et appellare; imp. atque obtestari, Cic. Verr. 5, 74, 188; [misericordiam] imp. et exposcere, Cic. Mil. 34, init. A verbal clause following must be introduced by ut, ne: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 51. 2. posco, exposco, poposco, i (the latter more emphatic; to ask urgently): to t. victory of the Gods, victoriam ab Divis ex. Caes. B. C. 2, 5: Cic.: v. SUPR. (Posco rarely in this sense: v. TO REQ. 1, 5). 3. oro, i (to beg, entreat): scarcely so strong as the Eng.): Jo. in: orare atque obsecrare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, 42; rogare atque orare, lb. § 95; orare et obtestari, Cic. Pl. extr. 4. obsecro, i: v. TO ENTREAT. See also TO REQ. RESPECT.

implores (part. adj.): P.H.r.: with t. looks, *eo habitu oris quo quis opem implorare possit; quasi obsecrantis vultu: v. TO IMPLORER.

implores (sub): imploratio, obtestatio, obsecratio: Cic.

implores: 1. implorantis atque obtestantis modo: v. TO IMPLORER.

imply: 1. expr. by intelligo, extitum, 3 (to mean): what is not actually said is t'd, intelligitur quod non dicitur, Quint. 6, 3, 88: the direct opposite of what is said is t'd, contrariū dicuntur iis quae intelligi (debent), Quint. 8, 6, 56: if you did not say it you t'd it, *si minus ea verbis dixisti, attamen intelligi voluisti. 2. habeo, 2 (to involve in it; to include the notion of), anarise is the love of money, avaritia pecuniae studium h., Sall. Cat. 11: that course seems to t. (or involve) unfairness, h. videtur iis res iniquitatem, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: what is t'd in the nature of the case, id quod res habet, Sall. Cat. 51, med. 3. expr. by insum, subsum (to be involved or implied in): in super-

stition is it'd an idle fear of the gods, in superstitious men insensit timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117 (also foll. by dat.); even though no resemblance be i'd, etiamsi nulla subest similitudo, Quint. 6, 3, 54 (v. TO UNDERLIE). See also IMPLICATION, IMPLICIT (1.).

impolite: 1. Inurbanus (without refinement): so i. and almost loorish, tam in ac pæne inhumanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 365: Hor. Quint. 2, illudius: v. IMELICANT. 3. Inhūmānus (uncivil, disobliging): v. INCOURTEOUS. 4. rusticus (country): v. AWRWARD. See also RUDE, MOORISH. **impolitely:** Inurbanē, inhūmānē, rusticus: Cic. (for syn. v. precd. art.). **impoliteliness:** inhūmānitās, rusticitas: for syn. v. IMPOLITE. **impolity:** inconculta ratio: v. foll. art.

impolitic: inconculta: to censure the i. (or imprudent) course of any one, alacris inc. rationes vituperare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1: Pl. Liv. Phr.: is not this extremely i., "nonne hæc sunt inconcussissime agendum?" (cf. L. G. § 638, Obs. 2): a most rash and i. person, "vir temerarius minimūq; consiliū; vir minime providus; inconcussissimū: v. IMPROBITY.

imponderable: ponderis expers: sine pondere, Ov.: v. WITHOUT. **import (v.):** 1. To bring into a country: 1. importo, 1: i. to i. wine, cattle, vinum, jumenta impo, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Varr. 2. Invehō, xl, cum, 3: to i. foreign merchandise, peregrinas merces inv., Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24. II. To concern: expr. by interest, refer: v. IMPORTANCE (1. Phr.). III. To mean: vōlo: v. TO MEAN.

import (subs.): 1. Meaning: significatio: v. MEANING (or expr. by significo: v. TO MEAN). II. Chiefly in pl., imported goods: merces importatice; quæ importantur: v. IMPORTED (adj.): TO IMPORT.

importance: 1. Of things; weight, concernment: 1. momentum (that which inclines things one way or the other): to be of great i. (to a particular object): magno m. (dat.) esse ad . . . Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77: or gen., Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47: also, absol. to think a thing of small i., aliquid levi momento aestimare, Caes. B. G. 7, 39. 2. pondus, 3. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

summa a. Cic. Br. 81, 281. Join: amplittudo ac dignitas [civitatū], Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 164; nobilitas et a. Cic. R. Am. 1, 3. 2. dignitas (esp. of a personal nature): v. DIGNITY. 3. pondus, 3. n. (weight): people of i., qui p. habent, Cic. Att. 11, 6, ad int. 4. auctoritas, v. INFLUENCE. 5. gravisitas (weight, consideration): rare in this sense: extent and i. of a people, amplitudo gravisitasque civitatū, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. 6. expr. of importance by gravis, amplius, etc.: v. IMPORTANT, INFLUENTIAL. Phr.: to be a person of great i., plurimum polere, Cic. (v. weight, influence); more familiarly, esse aliquid, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 25. Juv.: to say something of i. dicere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; to deem anything of no i., aliquid nihil putare, Cic. Sext. 53, 114; to be of great i., magni esse (v. IMPORTANT, 2); of little i., levis (v. UNIMPORTANT, 2); to deem oneself a person of so much i., tantum sibi sumere, arrogare, Cic. Pl. 1, 3; to make out a thing to be of more i. than it is, aliquid amplificare atque augere (v. TO EXAGGERATE); to deem anything of the first i., aliquid antequissimum (primum) putare (v. IMPORTANT, 3); to assign the place of i. to anything, aliquid rei primas (partes) dare, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213.

Important: 1. Of things; weighty, serious: 1. gravis (grave, weighty): i. and serious matters, res gr. seriæque, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: v. WEIGHTY. 2. magnus (most gen. expr. great in any way): on i. business, magnus de rebus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 28; Cic. Liv.: with some verbs, as esse, facere, the gen. magni may be used (L. G. § 281): to be very i., magni (maximi) esse, Ant. In Cic. Att. 10, 8; to deem very i., magni facere, existimare, Cic. Simly, so, how i., may be expr. by tantus, quantus (tantū, quanti), cf. Cic. Dom. 1, c. 3. antiquus (only in comp. and superl. of that which takes the precedence of other things): nor did I deem anything more i. than . . . nec quicquam habui antiquius quam ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5; deeming it of the very highest i., longe antequissimum ratus, Liv. 1, 32, ad int. Join: neque prius, neque antiquus, Veil. 2, 52, 4. 2. prior, primus (more, most i.): the things which men deem most i., quæ mortales prima ducunt, Sall. Cat. 37: what was the most i. thing in oratory, quid in dicendo esset primum, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: v. SUPR. (3). 5. expr. by momentum, with adj. of quantity: very i., magni (maximi) momenti, Cic.: v. IMPORTANCE (1. 1). II. Of persons or bodies of men; possessed of weight and influence: 1. amplius (considerable in respect of extent, influence): an i. and flourishing state, civitas a. atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: v. DISPERGISHED. 2. gravis: an i. and wealthy city, g. atque opulenta civitas, Liv. 34, 17, extr.: v. INFLUENTIAL.

Imported (part. and adj.): 1. importatus: they use i. copper, aere utuntur i., Caes. B. G. 5, 12; ib. 4, 2. 2. invectus (always part.): a precious stone i. from Aethiopia, gemma ex Aethiopia i., Plin. 5, 5. 3. Importatidus (indicating that which is an article of commerce: rare): i. corn, frumentum imp., Hirt. B. Afr. 20. 4. invectidus (like preced.): cf. Sen. Ep. 23, 4.

Importer: qui merces (peregrinas) invehit: v. TO IMPORT.

Importunate: Phr.: an i. person, flagitator molestus; assiduus et acer, Cic. Br. 5, 18. Also flagitator itself may be used as adj.: cf. L. G. § 598. Sometimes improbus (shameless) may serve: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 160, perficere faciem et quasi improbum facere. (N.B.—By no means importunus: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.)

Importune: flagito, 1 (to demand energetically): cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 8, int., metuo ne te forte flagitem, ego autem mandavi ut rogarem. Join: Importare et flagitare, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9. See also TO BEG.

importunity: assiduitas in rogando s. flagitando: v. IMPROBATE. Vulg. Luc. 11, 8, has importabiles, i. e. shamelessness: v. precd. art.: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11, frontis ad urbanas (= periticas) descendi præmia [de rogando].

impose: 1. Trans: to appoint to or for: 1. impono, pōsul, tum, 3: Caesar has i. d. upon me this duty, partes mihi has Caesar imposuit, Ant. In Cic. Att. 10, 10; Cic. 2. Injungo, 3: v. TO KNOJON. 3. statuo, 3: v. TO FIX, APPOINT. II. To practise fraud upon: dat. 1. impono, pōsul, tum, 3 (with dat. of person: some such word as fraudem being perh. understood, to play off a trick upon any one: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, med., Catoni egregie imposuit Mili noxer): those on whom luxury is under the mask of liberality, quibus luxuria specie liberalitatis imponit, Tac. H. 1, 30: Plin. (not exactly thus in best authors): 2. dōcipio, 3: v. TO DECEIVE. Phr.: to i. upon any one's forbearance, patientia aliquid abuti, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, int.: v. TO ABUSE.

imposing (adj.): Phr.: an i. spectacle, spectaculum magnificum, Liv. 10, 40, fin.: with i. effect, egregia specie, Tac. Agr. 25.

imposition: 1. The act of placing upon: expr. by impono: v. TO PLACE UPON; IMPOSE. II. Fraud: praestigiæ, fallacia, fraus: v. DECEPTION.

impossibility: impossibilitas (late and unclear: only to be used in phil. sense, if at all): Apul.: Tert. Usu. better expr. by fieri non posse: v. IMPOSSIBILITY. Phr.: to attempt i., insuperabilibus vim addere, Liv. 38, 20 (where the ref. is to obstacles of ground): impossibilitas agredi, Quint. 5, 13, 34: to desire i., plura [majora] concupiscere quam quis efficere posset, Nep. Con. 5.

impossible: 1. impossibilis, e. (late, and to be used only in phil. sense, if at all): Quint. (v. precd. art. fin.): Just.: Lact. 2. infertus (rare in this sense): nothing i. to Metellus, nil infertus Metello, Sall. Jug. 76, int. 3. usu. better expr. by fieri s. effect non posse: v. IMPOSSIBLE; ABLE TO BE. (N.B.—Sometimes, when foll. by an inf., may be expr. by a verbal adj.: i. to be crossed over, insuperabilis, Liv.: i. to be taken, inexpugnabilis, Cic.: Liv.: v. IMPASSABLE, IMPREGNABLE, etc.)

impost: tributum: v. TAX.

impostor: 1. pilanus (strictly, a strolling player of tricks: hence, a deceiver): cf. Hor. 1, 17, 59 (Cic. Clu. 26, 72, has the word = vagabond): Aug. 2. impostor (late): Ulp. 11g. 21, 1, 4 § 2: Hier. Ep. 38, fin. 3. expr. by circumi, ad fallendum, ad fallacias paratus, instructus (Kr.).

imposture: 1. praestigiæ (strictly, jugglery): that kind of i. and deception (astrology), id pr. atque officinarum genus, Gell. 14, 1, int.: cf. Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9: v. TRICK. 2. fallacia: v. DECEPTION. 3. impostura (late and very rare): Treb. Gall. 12: Ulp. 11g.

impotence: 1. Want of strength } impotency } or power: imbecillitas, infirmitas: v. WEAKNESS. II. Inability to beget: sterilitas: Plin. 25, 7, 33: Ulp. 11g. 28, 2, 6. III. Ungovernable passion: impotentia (ordinary use of this word): Cic.: Veil.: Suet.

impotent: 1. Lacking strength or power: imbecillus, infirmus: v. WEAK, INFIRM. II. Without generative power: 1. spado, 618, m.: those naturally i., natura spedes, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128: cf. ib. 23, 3, 39, § 2. 2. expr. by circumi, qui generare non potest, Ulp. Dig. 28, 2, 6; qui liberos creare non potest; qui virilitate caret, Forcell.

III. Ungovernably passionate: impotens: v. UNGOVERNABLE.

impotently: imbecille: v. FEEBLY.

impounded: perh. in septio includere: v. TO SHUT UP.

impoverish: 1. To reduce to poverty: exhaurio, st. stum, 4: to be i'd ("drained") by expenditure, sumptu ex-

hauriri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: *to i. allies by levying supplies*, socios commeatibus praebendis ex., Liv. 37, 19: *to i. an heir by legacies*, heredes legati ex., Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9. Phr.: *his father's death not merely put him in mourning but i'd him*, cui non modo luctum mors patris attulit, verum etiam egestatem [less strong, pauperetatem, inopiam] Cic. R. Am. 5, 13. || *To exhaust strength*: us of land, etc.: emolcio, i: *to be dried up and i'd (by certain crops)*, peruri et emacari, Col. 2, 14, init.

Impoverished (part. adj.): egenus: v. DESTITUTE.

Impoverishment: expr. by verb: v. TO IMPOVERISH.

Impracticable: expr. by fieri non posse: v. PRACTICABLE. An i. route, via inasperabilis, Liv. 21, 36. See also INFRACTABLE.

Imprecate: 1. p̄cōr, i (In good or bad sense): *to i. evil upon any one*, mala alicui pr., Cic. in Pla. 19, init.: *where the object does not fix the sense*, male is added, ib. 14, fin. 2. Imp̄cōr, i (not in Cic.): *to i. curses upon any one*, diras alicui imp., Plin. 8, 7, 7: Virg.: Mart. 3, exsecrōr, i (to curse): *Thyestes i's upon Atreus that he may perish by shipwreck*, exa. Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: *i'ing curses on his own head for not having marched his troops to Rome*, in se ac suum caput exsecratum quod non militem Romanum duxisset, Liv. 30, 20, fin.: Sall.: v. TO EXECRATE, CURSE.

4. trisubus (Infamia, funestas) omnibus prosequor (with ref. to one who goes on an expedition): Cic. in Pla. 13, extr.

Imprecation: 1. p̄cōr, um, f.: *to heap the diris i's upon any one*, omnibus pr. detestari alicui, Cic. B. G. 6, 31: Ov.: Hor. 2. Imp̄cōrō (rare): *to heap fearful i's upon any one*, [exsecrari alicui et] caput dira imp. defigere, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: Plin. 3, exsecrāto: *to go forth amidst i's*, [malis omnibus atque] execrationibus exire, Cic. Sext. 33, 71: Tac.: v. EXECRATION. 4. diras: v. CURSE. Comp. p̄ced.

Imprecatory: expr. by verb: i. sayings, execrationum verba (cf. L. G. § 638, Obs. 2).

Impregnable: 1. Inexpugnabilis, e: a i. citadel, arx in., Liv. 2, 7, med.: Cic. Jol.: tutus, inexpugnabilis, septus atque munitus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41 [fig.]. 2. tūtus: cf. Cic. Man. 11, 31, quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset? cf. sup. (2). 3. bene munitus: Lucr. 2, 7. The superl. munitissimus also occurs: Caes.

Impregnable: *ita ut expugnari non possit, inexpugnabilis sit.

Impregnate: 1. To make pregnant: praegnantem s. gravidam facere: v. PREGNANT. (Cic. has p. part. gravidata [terra], N. D. 2, 33, 83; but the verb is extremely rare.) || To render prolific: fecundo, i: v. TO FERTILIZE.

|| To infuse into: nearest words perh. inficō, immitto, affero, etc.: v. TO INSPIRE.

Impregnated: grāvīdus, grāvīdātus: v. PREGNANT.

Impregnation: perh. *fecundatio.

Impress: 1. To press upon: imp̄rimo, essi, essum, 3: *to i. a seal in wax*, sigillum in cera imp., Cic. Ac. 2, 26, extr.: *to i. the lip of the cupping-glass upon the body*, os cucurbitulae corpori imp., Cels. 2, 11. See also TO PRESS.

|| To urge upon the mind: inculco, i (implying reiteration): *to teach, or rather, i. upon the mind*, tradere, vel etiam inc. Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: *to i. a thing upon any one's memory*, aliquid memoriae alicuius inc. Quint. 6, 4, 5. (Not imprimō in this sense.) || To produce an effect upon the mind: mōve, mōvi, tum, 2 (to influence): Cic. Liv.: v. IMPRESSION (II). Stronger is permōveo, Cic.: Caes. Phr.: *this remark very deeply i'd him*, quod verbum in pectus (eius) alte descendit, cf. Sall.

Jug. 11, fin. || *To compel to enter the public service*: alicui inivitum scribo, sacramento adigo, etc.: v. TO EXLIST. Or perh. conquirō, cf. Liv. 33, 32, fin., consulationem militum habere.

Impressible: qui facile movetur, commovetur: v. TO IMPRESS (III).

Impression: 1. The act of pressing anything on: impressio: Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58. Or expr. by imprimō: v. TO IMPRESS (I.).

|| That which is produced by the act: impressio, cf. Cic. I. c.: the i's of coins, impressiones nummorum, Aug. || Effect produced upon troops by attack: Phr.: *when they made no i.*, postquam nihil commovebant, Liv. 30, 18, init.: cf. infir., (hostem) turbare ac statu movere: *no i. was made on either line*, ita confluerunt ut in neutram partem inclinarentur, Liv. 7, 31. || Effect produced upon the mind: expr. by mōveo, commōveo, permōveo, 2: *the consul's speech had produced an i. upon the commons*, moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. 3, 20, init.: *to produce an i. upon the bench*, mentem iudicium perm., Cic. Or. 38, init.: v. TO INFLUENCE, EXCITE: cf. TO IMPRESS (III).

V. An indistinct idea: Phr.: *to have an i. that . . .*, suspicari (?): cf. Cic. Br. 14, 15.

Impressive: perh. grāvīs, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 227, nec apud populum gravior oratio, but the term denotes esp. dignity, elevation of tone, cf. ib. § 228, omnium gravissimus et salustianus: *to be more i. (of a speech)*, plus habere momenti, Quint. 11, 3, 5. Phr.: i. proofs, magna documenta, cf. Nigels. p. 122: *he was an i. speaker*, plurimum valebat ad mentes audientium dicendo permovendas; prae aliis suadendo pollebat.

Impressively: grāviter (with weight and dignity): Cic. Sen. 6, 16.

Impressiveness: grāvitas: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72, omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum.

Imprint: imprimō, pressi, assum, 3: *to i. a mark on a person's lips with the teeth*, imp. dente notam labris, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 13: *to be i'd upon the mind*, in animum imprimi, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58: v. TO IMPRESS.

Imprison: 1. Lit.: 1. expr. by carcer, ēris, m., and a verb: in carcerem conjicere, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 73; condere, ib. 29, extr.; ducere (to lead away to prison), ib. 30, med.: carcerem includere, Curt. 8, 7, med. 2. so by vincula, orum: in vincula conjicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 27; ducere (v. sup.), Liv. 5, 9; abripere (with haste), Cic. Verr. 4, 10, fin. 3. so by custodia: v. foll. art. || Fig.: *to confine*: in clūdō, si sum, 3: *while we are i'd in this bodily frame*, dum sumus in his inclusi corporis compagibus, Cic. Sen. 21, 77.

Imprisonment: expr. by vincula, less freq. carcer (cf. TO IMPRISON): *to consign to perpetual gloom and i.*, aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, fin.: *to be kept in i.*, in vinculis haberi, Sall. Cat. 51, extr.: cf. Verr. 4, 24, 59, mitto vincula, mitto carcerem, etc.: *after one's release from i.*, emissus et carcerem, cf. Cic. Pl. 12, fin.: also sometimes custodia (often of a more lenient kind): *to consign to i.*, in c. tradere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4; dare, id. Verr. 5, 27, 69.

Improbability: expr. by adj.: v. foll. art. Phr.: *there is extreme i. about the story*, *minima vel potius nulla omnino rei verisimilitudo est: v. PROBABILITY.

Improbable: minime, parum, haud verisimilis: v. PROBABLE.

Improbably: haud verisimiliter: v. PROBABLY.

Impromptu: *versus ex tempore facti (Kr.): v. EXTEMPORE. Phr.: *to produce an i.*, versiculos de aliqua re ex tempore fundere, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 104.

Improper: indecōrus, qui (quae, quod) minime decet: v. UNBECOMING.

Improperly: indecōrē; perperam, prāvē: v. UNBECOMINGLY, WRONGLY.

improper: *in privatis usus converso; or perh. alieno, i: v. TO ALIENATE.

Impropriator: *qui fundos ecclesiasticos possidet.

Impropriation: *alienatio (agri a fundi ecclesiastici).

Impropriety: quod inbecorum est, quod non decet: v. UNBECOMING.

Improve: 1. To make better: 1. expr. by mēior, with a verb: *if time is poetry as it does wine*, si meliora dies ut vina poemata reddat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 34: *a Phrygian is i'd by beating* (prov.), Phryx plagis fieri solet m., Cic. Fl. 27, 65. 2. emendo, i (implying the existence of actual fault, to be removed): *a state is mostly i'd and corrected by the integrity of its leading men*, solet civitas emendari et corrigi continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30: *to i. one soil by means of another*, terram terra e., Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: Hor. 3. excolō, ul, ultum, 3 (by cultivation and care): (Cicero) was the first to i. oratory, primus excoluit orationem, Dial. Or. 22: *let us yield ourselves up to philosophy*, i., demus nos philosophiae excolendae, Cic. Tusc. 4, extr. 4. corrigo, 3: v. TO CORRECT. 5. mīlto, i (by taking away wildness of any kind): *to enrich and i. land*, agros laetificare et m., Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 130. || To take advantage of: ator, usus, 3 (with ablat.): v. TO USE.

1. mēior fio, factus, irr.: v. SUPR. (1., init.). 2. p̄ficō, fecti, fectum, 3 (in study): Sen. Ep. 108, 3: see also IMPROVEMENT (II).

Improvement: 1. The act: expr. by verb: v. p̄ced. art. (1.). Phr.: *to study philosophy with a view to self-i.*, philosophiam in suum remedium exercere, Sen. Ep. 111, 1. || Progress made: p̄fectus, us: *according as each pupil seemed to be making the most i.*, ut quisque procedere profectu videbatur, Quint. 1, 2, 23: Sen. To make i., p̄ficere: v. TO IMPROVE (fin.).

Improvidence: no single word: as gen. term, inconsiderantia (rare), imprudentia may serve: v. THOUGHTLESSNESS. Phr.: *many have been brought to beggary through i.*, multi dum rei familiaris parum prospiciunt ad egestatem adducti sunt: *many evils result from i.*, multi improvidos multa occupant mala.

Improvident: imprōvidus (not looking forward to the future): i. and careless generally, i. et negligens duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: Virg. Also parum s. minime providus: v. PROVIDENT. To be i., parum s. minus providere, prospicere (with dat. of object on behalf of which): PROVIDE.

Improvidently: imprōvidē: Lat.: Col.

Imprudence: 1. Inconsulta ratio (not abstr., but denoting a certain course of conduct): cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1, illam sive inanem spem, sive inconsultam r., sive (gravissimo verbo utitur) temeritatem: cf. Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 6, nam bene consultum inconsultum est . . . prudens i. i., etc. 2. temeritas (stronger than Eng. [comp. p̄ced. ex.]) but used of all thoughtless and inconsiderate conduct: i. and incapacity (of generals), i. atque inscitia, Liv. 6, 30, med.: cf. Cic. Marc. 2, extr., where it is opp. to sapientia; also de Sen. 6, extr., where it is opp. to prudentia: v. RASHNESS. 3. expr. by consilium, with a negative word: *to be characterized by i.*, c. et ratione defici, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: *what i.!* *O hominem consilii inopem s. expertum! cf. PRUDENCE. (N.B.—Not imprudentia in exactly this sense: which in Cic.=ignorance, lack of intention; in Nep. also, lack of experience and skill.)

Imprudent: 1. Inconsultus (lacking due consideration): Cic.: Liv.: v. p̄ced. art. (1.). 2. consilii inops, expers, qui consilio deficiat: v. PRUDENCE. 3. temerarius: v. RASH. (Not imprudens in this sense: v. p̄ced. art. fin.)

imprudently: 1. *inconsulens*: a battle begun incautiously and i., prolium incaute i.que commissum, Liv. 4, 37: *Caes.* 2. *isemere*: v. *RASHLY*.

impudence: 1. *impudentia* (*shamelessness*): *Cic.*: *Caes.* 2. *expr.* by *os*, *oria*, n. ("face"): v. *EFFRONTERY*. (For this, *urbana* [= *perfricta*] frons occurs, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 9, 11.) See also *WANTONNESS*, *PERTINACY*.

impudent: 1. *impudens*, ntis: v. *SHAMELESS*. 2. *impudicus*: v. *UNCHASTE*, *IMPURE*. *Phr.*: an i., audacious lad, duri puer oris et audax, *Ov.* Met. 5, 451. See also *PERT*, *WANTON*.

impudently: *impudenter*: to lie most i., *impudentissime mentiri*, *Cic.* Verr. 4, 7, 16: v. *SHAMELESSLY*. See also *PERTLY*, *WANTONLY*.

impugn: 1. *impugno*, i: to i. an opinion, sententiam i., *Tac.* H. 4, 8: *Quint.*: v. *TO ASSAIL*. 2. *convellio*, i, vulsum, 3: (to upset, or try to do so): *lest I should seem to i. the proceedings of Dolabella*, ne acta Dolabellae c. videar, *Cic.* Ph. 2, 3, 83. *Join*: infirmare ac convellere, *Cic.* *Caes.* 18, 51. 3. *infirmo*, i: v. *TO INVALIDATE*. *Phr.*: to i. any one's statements, contra aliquem dicere, *Cic.* N. D. 1, 2, 4.

impugner: *qui impugnat*, etc.: v. *TO IMPUGN*.

impulse: 1. *force communicated*: 1. *impulsus*, us: to be moved by external i., alieno imp. moveri, *Cic.* N. D. 2, 12, 32. 2. *pulsus*, us: used syn. with *impulsus*, *Cic.* 1. c.; *Gell.* 3. *impulsio*: some violent i., aliqua vehemens imp., *Cic.* *Tim.* 5, fin. II. 4. (sudden) motion of mind: 1. *impetūs*, us: roused by a sudden i. of mind, repentino quodam imp. animi incitatus, *Cic.* Off. 1, 15, 49: (to do anything) under an i. of passion, impetu et ira, *Tac.* G. 25: to be led not by mere i., but by deliberate design, non imp. quodam sed consilio trahi, *Plin.* Ep. 1, 8, 9. 2. *impulsio* (a more phlois, term: rare): *Cic.* *Inv.* 2, 5, 17, *impulsio* est quae sine cogitatione per quamdam affectionem animi aliquid facere hortatur. 3. *instinctus*, us (usu. of divine action upon the mind): v. *INVESTIGATION*, *INSPIRATION*.

impulsive: *qui omnia impetu quodam animi, non consilio facit*: cf. *preced. art.* (II).

impulsively: *impetu quodam animi*: v. *IMPULSE* (II).

impurity: *impunitas*: i. in wrongdoing, imp. peccandi a peccatorum, *Cic.* *Caes.* With i., *impūdo*: to do anything with i., aliquid imp. facere, *Cic.* *Caes.*: also, imp. ferre ("to get off" with i.), *Cic.* *Fam.* 13, 77.

impure: 1. *impūrus* (most gen. term: comprising all moral pollution): an i. mind, animus imp., *Sall.* *Cat.* 15: *Cic.* *Join*: *impudens*, *impūrus*, *inverecundissimus*, *Pl.* *Rud.* 3, 2, 38; *impūrus* *impudicusque*, *Cic.* *Cat.* 2, 10, 23.

2. *incestus* (esp., but not solely, with ref. to sexual pollution): to assail with i. mouth, inc. ore lacerare, *Cic.* Ph. 11, 2, 5: *Ov.*: *Hor.*: v. *UNCHASTE*. 3. *contaminatus*: v. *POLLUTED*. 4. *spurius*, *foedus*: v. *FOUL*, *FILTHY*. See also *OBSCENE*.

impurely: 1. *impūre*: to live i. and scandalously, imp. atque flagitiose vivere, *Cic.* 2. *inceste*: *Lucr.*: *Liv.* (N.B.—For syn. v. *preced. art.*)

impurity: 1. *impūritas* (rare): to engage in every kind of i., omnes imp. suscipere, *Cic.* Ph. 2, 3, 6. 2. *incestus*, as and -um, i: v. *UNCHASTENESS*, *INCEST*.

impurpled: v. *EMPURPLED*.

imputable: *expr.* by verb: v. *TO IMPUTE*.

imputation: 1. *The act*: *expr.* by verb: v. *TO IMPUTE*. II. *The charge*: perh. culpa, crimen, criminatio: v. *BLAME*, *CHARGE* (VI).

impute: 1. *do*, i, *err.*: esp. in *phr.*, to i. anything as a fault, aliquid alicui vitio d., *Cic.* Off. 1, 21, 71: also, vitio et culpe dare, *Cic.* R. Am. 16, *extr.*: *Ter.* 2. *imputo*, i (to set down

to any one's score, whether to his credit or discredit): to i. a favour to any one, beneficium alicui imp., *Phaedr.* 1, 22, 8: success alii claim for themselves: failure is i. to one, prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, *Tac.* Agr. 27: to i. blame to any one, alicui culpam imp., *Plin.* 18, 1, 1. (In later writers usu. in bad sense.) 3. *confero*, 3, *err.*: v. *TO BLAME* (II). 4. *attribuo*, *ascribo*, etc.: v. *TO ASCRIBE*.

in: 1. Denoting place where: 1. in (with abl.): in the heart, in the brain, in a field, in Italy, in corde, in cerebro, in agro, in Italia: *Cic.*: *Caes.* (passim). (N.B.—But when stress is not laid upon the prep., in one's house, in Rome, etc., may be expr. as locatives by gen. or abl. domi, Romae, etc.: *L. G.* § 257.) 2. when the adj. totus is joined with a sube., the abl. may be used without prep.: in the whole ocean, toto mari, *Cic.* *Man.* 11, 31; where, however, the sense is rather throughout: also locus, regio, terra, are used with the demonstrative and determinative pron., and sometimes other adj. without a prep.: as, hoc loco, eo loco, eodem loco, multis locis: cf. *Zumpt*, *L. G.* § 481. (N.B.—The poets and later writers freely use all subs. denoting place in the abl. without a prep., even though there be no attributive: cf. *Zumpt*, l. c.) 3. in certain connexions only, chiefly where publicity is expressed, prō (with abl.): cf. *Fest.* in *Paul.* *Diac.* s. v. pro rostris, id est, in rostris: so pro contine, in the (public) assembly, *Sall.* *Jug.* 8: *Liv.* *Phr.*: in (the writings of) *Plato*, *Xenophon*, apud *Platonem*, apud *Xenophontem*, *Cic.* Off. 1, 9, 28: de Sen. 22, 79, etc. (For in the presence of, v. *PRESENT*.) II. Denoting time when:

1. de (with abl.): of a period of time in the course of which something takes place): to rise in the night, de nocte surgere, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 2, 32: in the course of the third watch, de tertia vigilia, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 12: late in the night, multa de nocte, *Cic.* *Sext.* 35, 75: in the month of December, de mense Decembris (rare), *Cic.* Q. Fr. 2, 1, *extr.* 2. in (with abl.; usu. denoting a period of time during which [not merely in the course of which] a thing is done): I did so too in my youth, feci ego isthaec et idem in adolescentia, *Pl.* *Bac.* 3, 3, 6: in (throughout) all one's life, in omni aetate, *Cic.* *Sen.* 3, 9: oft. after numeral adv., twice in a day, bis in die, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 5, 35, 100 (but the abl. occurs also alone). 3. abl. alone: this occurs when the subs. of time has an attributive, as anno tertio, quarto, etc.; mense Januario, Februario, etc.; also, when a season of the year is particularised, even without an attributive, as hieme, aestate, *Cic.* *Div.* 1, 42, 94; and in the case of die, nocte, *Cic.* N. D. 2, 9, 24 (denoting continuance; whereas de die, de nocte, denote merely that something takes place in the course of the time).

III. With reference to other circumstances: in (with abl.): in what position, in what danger, quo in loco, quanto in periculo, *Caes.* B. G. 2, 26: to be in the wrong, in vitio esse, *Cic.* Off. 1, 7, 23: to be heavily in debt, magno in aere alieno esse, *Cic.* *Cat.* 2, 8, 18. IV. Denoting direction: in (with acc.): the camp extended more than 8 miles in breadth, castra amplius milibus passuum octo in latitudinem patebant, *Caes.* B. G. 2, 7. (This sense may oft. be conveyed by an adj. with acc. of extent: six feet in height, breadth, etc., altus, latus sex pedes, etc.: v. *HIGH*, *BROAD*, etc.)

V. Denoting rule, standard, manner, etc.: 1. in (with acc.): a decree of the Senate was passed in these words, S. C. in haec verba factum est, *Liv.* 30, 43: in the manner of slaves, servilem in modum, *Cic.* *Verr.* Act. 1, 5, 13. 2. ad (with acc. = according to): in the likeness of, ad similitudinem, *Cic.* N. D. 2, 64, 161: in the same manner (to the same effect), ad eundem modum, *Ter.* *Ad.* 3, 3, 70; so ad hunc modum, of the

general scope of a speech, *Caes.* B. G. 2, 31. 3. abl. alone: usu. constr. in the case of modal substantives: in what manner, in this manner, in every possible way, quo modo, hoc modo, omni modo, omnibus modis, etc.: *Ter.*: *Cic.*: *passim*. VI. Denoting occasion, state, means or manner, per (with acc.): to do anything in anger, facere aliquid per iram, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 4, 37, 79: in sport, per ludum et jocum, *Cic.* *Verr.* 2, 1, 60, 155.

VII. *Miscell. phr.*: in consequence of the fact that, ex eo quod, *Cic.* *Fin.* 2, 9, 28: in the meanwhile, interim (v. *MEANWHILE*): in that, quod, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 14, num etiam remedium injuriam, quod iter per provinciam per vim tentasset, quod Haedus... memoriam deponere posse? in proportion as... so, quo... eo (with compar.).

inability: *imbecillitas*: v. *WEAKNESS*. (Usu. better expr. by possum: not from unwillingness but i., non quod nolis sed quod non possis: v. *TO BE ABLE*.)

inaccessability: *expr.* by adj.: v. *fol.* art.

inaccessible: 1. Of places: 1. *inaccessus*: *Tac.* *Ger.* 1: *Plin.* 2. *inivitus* (where there is no pathway): a nation i. by reason of surrounding rivers, gens circumfusis inv. fluminibus, *Ov.* *Met.* 5, 582: *Plin.* *Fig.*: *nought* is i. to valour, nil virtutis inv., *Tac.* Agr. 27. 3. *expr.* by verb: quod accedi non potest: v. *TO APPROACH*. II. Of persons: difficult of access: ad quem non faciles (difficult) sunt aditus, *cf.* *Cic.* *Fam.* 6, 13: *Nep.*: *Hor.*: parum obvius et expositus, *cf.* *Plin.* Ep. 1, 10, 2.

inaccessibly: ita ut accedi non possit.

inaccuracy: *indiligentia*: *Cic.* Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

inaccurate: *indiligens* (careless): rare: *Gell.*: *Caes.* (Usu. better, parum a minus diligens, accuratus, subtilis: v. *ACCURATE*.)

inaccurately: *indiligenter* (carelessly): *Caes.*: *Cic.* (Usu. better, parum a minus diligenter, accurate, subtiliter; parum subtili ratione: v. *ACCURATELY*.)

inaction: *expr.* by verb: by i., nil agendo: v. *TO ACT*: *cf.* *Liv.* 22, 24, sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere. See also *INACTIVITY*. *Phr.*: very impatient of i., quietis impatientissimus, *Veil.* 2, 13: he passed the year of his trinitate in i., tribunatus annum quiete et otio transiit, *Tac.* Agr. 6.

inactive: 1. *inert*, rtis (most gen. term): an i. old age, i. senectus, *Cic.* *Sen.* 11, 36: *Pl.*: *Tib.* *Join*: *inert* et desidiosus, *Cic.* Agr. 2, 31, *fin.*

2. *segnis*, e (slow and backward): an i. dull boy, puer s. et jacens, *Quint.* 1, 3, 2: i. age, s. aetas, *Curt.* 8, 9, *fin.*: i. ease, s. otia, *Ov.* *Pont.* 1, 5, 43: *Join*: *segnis* *inertaque*, *Tib.*: v. *INDOLENT*. 3. *dōse*, *idīs* (chiefly poet. and late: doing nothing: whether from disposition or necessity): *Liv.* 1, 32, *med.*: *Cul.*: *Lucan.* *Join*: *ignavus* ac *dōses*, *Gell.*

4. *rēses*, *idīs* (like *preced.*, but infreq.): *Varr.*: *Claud.* *Join*: *resides* ac *segnes*, *Liv.* 25, 6, *fin.* (N.B.—The two *preced.* adj. are not found in nom. sing.) 5. *nil agens*: *Cic.* (in Kr.). 6. *quīstus*: *Sall.* *Cat.* 26. To be i., (1). *cesso*, i: *Join*: *cessare* et *nil agere*, *Cic.* N. D. 3, 39, *fin.*: *Liv.* (2). *quiesco*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 3: v. *TO REST*. (3). *dormio*, 4 (a strong expr.): *Cic.* *Verr.* 5, 70, 180. *Phr.*: old-age renders i., a rebus gerendis avocatus senectus, *Cic.* *Sen.* 6, *infr.*: to sit i. (with folded hands), compressus, quod alunt, manibus sedere, *Liv.* 7, 13, *med.*

inactivity: *cessatio* (state), *inertia*, *desidia* (disposition): v. *INDOLENCE*, *INDOLENCE*. (Or expr. by verb: by i., cessando et nil agendo: v. *preced. art.* *fin.*)

inadequacy: *expr.* by adj.: v. *fol.* art.

inadequate: 1. *impar*, *arīs*: i. to the most trifling concerns, levissimis quoque curis l., *Tac.* *Ann.* 14, 54: v. *UNEQUAL*. 2. *minor*: us: *ambitiosus*

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but *i.* (to the position), *avidus* et m., Tac. Ann. i. 13. 3. *haud i.* *haudquam* salis magna, *validus*, etc.
inadequately: (7) *haud par* ratione; minus bene, *perperam*.
inadmissible: *illicitus* v. *UNLAWFUL*.

inadvertence: *imprudens*: to do inadvertently (ought from *i.*, all-*quid* per imp. *facere*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, *fin.* 1. *per*.

inadvertently: 1. *imprudens*: Vell. 1, 2 (more freq. = *imprudently*, q. v.). 2. more freq. expr. by adj., *imprudens* (cf. L. G. § 343): you seem to have *i.* passed by M. Servilius, *imprudens* M. Servilium praeterisse videris, Cic. Br. 77, extr.: *Ter.* 3. per *imprudens* ant.: Cic. v. *preced. art.*

inalienable: *quod alienari non potest: v. TO ALIENATE.

inalienably: *ita ut (quid) alienari non possit.

inanimate: 1. *inanimus*: there is this difference between *in.* and *anim.*, inter *in.* et animal hoc interest, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: Tac. Quint. (The form *inanimus* occurs in *Apul.*) 2. *inanimatus* (less freq.): *i. things*, res *in.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 40. *Phr.*: *i.* and *insensible things*, res *surdas* ac sensu carentes, *Plin.* 20, *init.*

inanimation: *inanimas*: v. *EMPTINESS*.

inapplicable: *Phr.*: the name familia is *i.* to a single slave, in uno servilio nomen familiae non valet, Cic. Caec. 19, 55: the rule is *i.* to your case, *non pertinet ad te regula illa; non convenit tibi (v. TO APPLY): *aliogether i.*, *nil (omnino) ad rem.

inappreciable: tam parvus ut aestimari non possit.

inapproachable: *Inaccessus*: v. *INACCESSIBLE*.

inappropriate: *haud idoneus*, *parum aptus*, etc.: v. *APPROPRIATE*, *FIT*.

inappropriately: *parum apte* ad rem: v. *FITILY*.

inappropriateness: expr. by adj.: v. *INAPPROPRIATE*, *UNSUITABLE*.

inaptitude: chiefly of mind, *ingenium inabile ad aliquam rem: v. *INCAPACITY*.

inarticulate: (7) *inexplānātus* (cf. *Plin.* 11, 37, 65, adeo *inexplānatae* (linguae), *i. e.* of so indistinct an utterance: cf. *inexplicabiles*, verborum inefficax, Sen. Ir. 1, 3, 5. (But the above denote simply indistinctness of the human voice: *i. cries*, perh. voces *surdas* [cf. *Plin.* 35, 2] nec sales distinctae; nullis neque syllabis neque verbis discretis.)

inarticulately: *confusa voce; nullo syllabum verborumque discrimine.

artificial: simplex: v. *SIMPLE*, *UNAFFECTED*.

inasmuch: quādoquidē, quōdnam: v. *STRICT*.

inattention: 1. *animus parum attentus*: cf. *ATTENTION* (2). 2. *negligentia*, *indiligentia*, *incūria*: v. *CARELESSNESS*.

inattentive: 1. *haud*, *parum*, minus attentus: v. *ATTENTIVE*. 2. *indiligens*, *negligens*: v. *CARELESS*, *NEGLECT*.

inattentively: *parum attente*; animo parum attento (or animis of more than one): v. *ATTENTIVELY*, *ATTENTION* (2).

inaudible: *Phr.*: a sound so fine as to be *i.*, *bonus adeo tenuis ut auribus percipi non possit: he spoke so low as to be quite *i.*, *adeo summasse loquebatur ut exaudiri non posset.

inaudibly: *ita ut exaudiri quis non possit.

inaugural: *aditūria*, *e* (belonging to entrance on office): the *i.* supper for the priestly office, ad coena sacerdotii, *Plin.* 10, 18, 23: *Macr.*: Sen. *Phr.*: to deliver an *i.* address, *orationem sollemnem magistratus inuendi causa habere; magistratu sollemni habita oratione auspicari [sollemni oratione munus auspicari],

Wyttenb. in *Kr.*] (N.B.—*Inaugurals* is without authority.)

inaugurate: 1. *inauguro*, *i.*: *i. e.* to set apart persons or things by *auspural* sanction: e. g. *flaminem in.*, *Liv.* 27, 8; *locum in.*, *Liv.* 3, 20. 2. *auspicio*, *i.* (to take the auspices, esp. at the beginning of anything: hence, to make a formal beginning): to *i.* the work of cultivation, a culturarum officia, *Col.* 11, 2, *init.*: man *i.* his life with suffering, homo *i.* supplicis vitam a, *Plin.* 7, *proem.* § 3: *Suet.* 3. *consecro*, *i.* v. TO CONSECRATE, DEDICATE.

inauguration: *consecratio*: v. *CONSECRATION*. *Phr.*: the day of *i.* to office, *dies sollemnis magistratus inuendi.

inauspicious: 1. *inaustus* (chiefly poet): an *i.* *augury*, *inf.* *auspium*, *Virg.* Aen. 11, 347: *Ov.*: Tac. 2. *inauspiciatus* (late and rare): to be thought very *in.*, *inauspiciatissimum* *judicari*, *Plin.* 28, 2, 5 § 26. 3. *laevus* (rare in this sense; for acc. to Latin *angry* the left hand was the auspicious one): *Hor.* Od. 3, 27, 15: *Mart.* 6, 85: *Stat.* See also *ILL-OMENED*.

inauspiciously: malo *i.* *inausto* omine (or pl.): cf. *Hor.* Od. 1, 15, 5 (mala *avt*): *Liv.* 1, *pref.* *extr.*: *Cic.* Fam. 3, 12, *med.*, omnibus optimis prosequi. (N.B.—*Inauspicio*, *Cic.*, *Val. Max.*, is contrary to the auspices.)

inborn, **inbred**: *ingēnitus*, *innātus*, *inēitus*: v. *INNATE*.

incalculable: tantus ut aestimari (numerus *iniri*) non possit. (Of *immensus*, *incredibilis*, may serve: v. *IMMENSE*.)

incandescence: to be in a state of *i.*, *candere*, *incōpt.* *candescere*, *incandescere*: v. TO GLOW.

incandescence: *candens*, *ntis*: v. *RED-HOT*.

incantation: 1. *carmen*, *inla*, *n.*: to utter a *haurlful i.*, *malum* c. *incantare*, *xll.* *Tab.* in *Plin.* 28, 2, 4 § 17: by *i.* and *poison*, c. et *veneficis*, *Tac.* Ann. 4, 22: *Virg.*: *Hor.* 2. *cantāmen*, *inla*, *n.* (rare): *dreadful i.*, *dira* c. *Apul.*: *Prop.* 3. *cantio* (rare): by poisoning and *i.*, *veneficis* et c., *Cic.* Br. 60, 217: *Cato*. 4. *incantāmentum* (rare): *spells* and *i.*, *verba* et *incantamenta* *carminum*, *Plin.* 28, 2, 3. 5. *verba*, *orum* (*spells*): cf. *supr.* (4): *Hor.* Ep. 1, 1, 34. To utter *i.*, *incantare*, *Apul.* *Apol.* (cf. *supr.* 1); *cantare*, *Virg.* E. 8, 71.

incapable: 1. nearest word, *inhabilis*, *e* (naturally unadapted for: with *dat.* or *ad* and acc.): he had made woman *i.* of all these things, mulierem omnibus his rebus fecerat *inh.*, *Cic.* Oec. fr. 4: *i.* of agreeing together, *inh.* ad consensum, *Liv.* 26, 16, *med.*: later foll. by *inf.*, *i.* of protecting the state, *inh.* *republicam* *ueri*, *Callist.* *Dig.* 50, 2, 11. 2. *nescius* (not knowing how: poet. with *inf.*): children *i.* of speech, *pueri* h. *fari*, *Hor.* Od. 4, 6, 18: *i.* of being conquered, *n.* *vinci*, *Ov.* Pont. 2, 9, 45. 3. *segnis*, *e* (in gen. sense, lacking vigour and ability): an *i.* nature, *a.* *indoles*, *Tac.* Ann. 12, 26. 4. may sometimes be expr. by a negative adj. of capacity: e. g., *i.* of enduring, *impatiens* (with *gen.*): *i.* of being taught, *indocilis*; *i.* of exertion, *iners*, *segnis* (v. *INACTIVE*, *SLUGGISH*); *i.* of bearing arms, *inutilis* *bello*, *Caes.* B. G. 7, 78; and *pugnari*, *ib.* 2, 16.

incapacitate: v. TO DISQUALIFY.

incapacity: nearest word, *inutilitas*: *imprudens* and *i.* (of general), *temeritas* *aque* *i.*, *Liv.* 4, 30, *med.*: v. *IGNORANCE*.

incarcerate: v. TO IMPRISON.

incarnate (v.): *incarno*, *i.* (as *theol. i.*): he was *i.*, *incarnatus* *est*, *Symbol.* Nic. *Phr.*: *deity* was *i.*, *deus* *homo* *factus* *est*, *Anselm.*: cf. *Verbum* *caro* *factum* *est*, *Vulg.* *Joh.* 1, 14.

incarnate (part. adj.): 1. *incarnātus* (as *theol. i.*): v. *preced. art.* 2. *indutus* *specie* *humana* (*invested* with *human* form): *Cic.* N. D. 2, 24, 63.

Phr.: the Word became *i.* in the womb of the Virgin Mary, *Verbum* *assumpit* *humanam* *naturam* *in* *utero* *Virginis* *Mariae*, *Aug.* *Conf.*: ex *V. M.* *carne* *assumpit*, *Conf.* *Helvet.*: *suscipit* *carne* *et* *omnem* *naturam* *humanam*, *Conf.* *Anglic.*

incarnation: *incarnatio* (as *theol. i.*): the mystery of the *i.*, *mysterium* *incarnationis* *Dei*, *Vet. Com.* ad *Mar.* 1: 7: *Scot. Conf.*: *myst.* *incarnati* *Christi*, *Argent. Conf.*

incantation: *incantāla* (extr. rare): *Salvian.*: v. *RASHNESS*, *IMPRUDENCE*.

incantations: 1. *incantus*: *i.*, *from* *youth*, *juvenis* *inc.*, *Liv.* 30, 11, *extr.*: *Cic.* 2. *tēmēritas* (stronger): v. *RASH*. To be *i.*, *parum* (*alibi*) *cavere*: v. *GUARD* (*L. fin.*).

incantiously: *incantis*: *Caes.* *Liv.* **incendiarium**: *Phr.*: *i.* *preludat*, *multis in locis *incendia* [*domorum*, *horreorum*, etc.] *de* *industria* *facta*.

incendiarly: *incendiaris*: *Suet.* *Vit.* 17: *Tac.*

incense (sub.): *tus* or *thus*, *āris*, *n.*: to burn *i.* and *perfumes*, *i.* *odore* *resque* *incendere*, *Cic.* *Verr.* 4, 35, 77; also *accendere*, *Liv.* 29, 14, *fin.* (*al. inc.*): to offer supplications with *i.* and *wine*, *ac* *vino* *supplicare*, *Plin.* Ep. 10, 96 (97), 5: *Virg.* Of *i.*, *tureas*, *e. g.*, *t. dona*, *Virg.* Aen. 6, 225: *yielding i.*, *turifer*, *Plin.* 6, 23, 26 § 104: *i.* *burning*, *turicremus*, *Virg.* Aen. 4, 453 (*l. arae*): a *bos* *for* *i.*, *aceris*, *Hor.* Od. 3, 8, 2: *Virg.*

incense (v.): v. TO EXASPERATE, *INFLEAME*.

incensed (part. adj.): *incensus* *ira*: *Nep.* *Pel. fin.*: *ira* *commotus*, *Sall.* *Cat.* 31: *ira* *periculis* *atque* *animi* *dolore* *incensus*, *Auct.* *B. Afr.* 46.

incentive: 1. *incitāmentum* (*any* kind of stimulus): the highest *i.* to undergo *peril* and *toil*, maximum et *periculum* *inc.* et *laborum*, *Cic.* *Arch.* 10, 23: *Tac.* 2. *stimulus* (*that* which *pricks on*, as a good: stronger than *preced.*): the *i.* of ambition, *gloriae* *st.*, *Cic.* *Arch.* 11, *fin.*: *i.* to activity and *toil*, *st.* *industriae* *ac* *laboris*, *Cic.* *Caes.* 5, 12: to act as an *i.* to anything, *stimulus* *habere* *ad* ..., *Quint.* 10, 7, 16. 3. *irritāmentum* (*that* which *provokes*: usu. in bad sense): *riches*, the *i.* to *vices*, *opes* *ir.* *malorum*, *Or.* *Met.* 1, 140: *i.* to *luxury*, *ir.* *luxuria*, *Val. Max.* 2, 6, 1: cf. *Liv.* 40, 27, *med.*, quibus *ir.* *poterat*, *iras* *millium* *acuebat*. 4. *invitāmentum* (*that* which *invites* or *lures* on: rare): cf. *Cic.* *Hortens.* fr. 68. 5. *illibere*: v. *ALLUREMENT*.

incontinence: v. *UNCERTAINTY*.

incessant: 1. *perpetuus* (*unbroken*, *uninterrupted*): *i.* *laughter* (of *Democritus*), *p.* *risu*, *Juv.* 10, 33 (rare in precisely this sense): v. *PERPETUAL*.

2. *assiduus* (*unremitting*): *i.* *toil*, *as.* *labor*, *Caes.* *B. G.* 7, 41: *i.* *rain*, *as.* *imbres*, *ib.* 24: *Cic.* 3. *continuus*, *continens*: v. *CONTINUOUS*, *CONTINUAL*. *Phr.*: *i.* *exertion*, *labor* *culus* *nulla* *fit* *intermissio*, *cf.* *Cic.* *Off.* 1, 6, 10.

incessantly: 1. *sine* [*ulla*] *intermissione*: *Cic.* *N. D.* 1, 41, 114. 2. *continenter*: *all* *things* *i.* *pass* and *flow* *away*, *c.* *labuntur* et *flunt* *omnia*, *Cic.* *Acad.* 1, 8, 31. 3. *assiduē* (*unremittingly*): v. *CONTINUALLY*. *Phr.*: to work *i.*, *nullum* *omnino* *tempus* *ab* *opere* *intermittere*, *Caes.* *B. G.* 7, 24: cf. *ib.* 5, 40, *nulla* *paus* *nocturni* *temporis* *ad* *laborem* *intermittitur*: to laugh *i.* (*facetis*), *perpetuo* *risu* *pulmonem* *agitare*, *Juv.* 10, 33.

incest: *incestum*, *i.*; *incestus*, *ns* (but *unchastity* in gen. sense is included: cf. *Cic.* *Inv.* 1, 40, 73, *conculcum* *cum* *vitro* ... *fecit* *igitur* *incestum*: it is chiefly used of *unchastity* of a revolting or *profane* kind): to commit *i.* with a daughter, *incestum* (*neut.*) *cum* *filia* *admittere*, *Suet.* *Cal.* 23: an inquiry concerning *i.* (of *Clodius* at the festival of *Bona Dea*), *questio* *de* *incestu*, *Cic.* *Mil.* 22, 59: acts of *i.* with sisters, *incesta* *sororum*, *Suet.* *Cal.* 36. *Phr.*: to wallow in *i.*,

In domesticis germanitatis stupris voluntari. (C.?) Harusp. 20, 42: *to commit i. with a daughter*, incestare filiam, Tac. Ann. 6, 19.

incestuous: incestus (including all that is lewd and impure): Cic.: Tac.: v. UNCHASTE. Comp. preced. art.

incestuously: incestè: v. UNCHASTE. LEWDLY.

inch: uncia (strictly the 12th part of an as; also of a foot): a digit is the 16th part of a foot; an i. the 12th, digitus est sexta decima pars pedis; uncia duodecima, Front. Aq. 24: Plin. 6, 34, 39 § 214. *Of the dimensions of an i.* uncialis, e. g., altitudo, Plin. 18, 16, 41 § 196. *A quarter of an i.* sicilicem, Front. Aq.: Plin. Phr.: dy is, mensur. paulatim: v. GRADUALLY.

inchoate: inchoatus: v. IMPERFECT.

incidence: Phr.: *the angle of i.* angulus quo incidunt radii (R. and A.).

incident (adj.): i. e. *attacking to* (C.) proprius: v. PECULIAR (to).

incident (sub.): casus, res, etc.: v. CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT.

incidental: Phr.: *to make an incidentally*: incidental observation, remark incidentally, inter alias res facere, Sall. Jug. 11: *I have been led incidentally to mention them* (non consulto sed) casu in eorum mentionem incidit, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 43: *a subject neither subject, nor fit to be incidentally treated*, res non simplex nec in transitu tractanda, Quint. 6, 2, 2: cf. Cic. l. c., quasi praeteriens (en passant): eo, obiter, Plin. 17, 9, 37.

incipient: expr. by Initiū, principium: v. BEGINNING. Sometimes prima may serve: forehead swelling with i. horns, frons turgida cornibus primis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 5.

incised (part. adj.): incisus: Plin.: v. NOTCHED.

incision: incisiō: used by Plin. of the sections of insects, 11, 1, 1; *the notches of leaves*, 16, 8, 20. *To make an i.* (medical), incidere, Cels. 7, 19. (N.B. Incisio in Col. Arab. 8, should be incisio.)

incisive: of style: perh. acer.

incisor: usu. pl., the i.s., dentes qui secant (the med. term was rostratus), Cels. 8, 1, med.; d. lat. et acuti, Plin. 11, 37, 61 (from which passages there would seem to have been no Lat. i.).

incite: 1. incito, i. to i. any one with the desire of imitation, aliquem cupiditate imitandi i., Cic. Br. 92, 117: Caes. 2. impello, 3: v. TO IMPEL. See also TO EXCITE.

incitement: incitamentum: v. INCENTIVE.

inciter: 1. impulsor: Join: suasor et impulsor, Cic. Att. 16, 7, int.: Ter.: Tac. 2. incitator (v. rare): Front.: Amm.

incivility: inhūmānitas (including the Eng., but more comprehensive): neither from arrogāntia nor i., non superbia neque inh., Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99. *To act with so much i.*, tam inhūmaniter facere, Cic.: v. UNCIVILITY.

inclemency: of weather, etc.: 1. asperitas (as permanent character of a climate or season): i. of winter, asp. hiemis, Tac. Ann. 4, 56: Ov.: v. ASPERITY. 2. rigor (like preced.): i. of climate, r. coeli, Plin. 17, 23, 37 § 216.

3. inclementia (like preced.): Just. 9, 2. N.B.—Usu. better expr. by immodica frigora, tempestas perigrigia, imber maximus atque aspidius, etc., acc. to circumstances. (Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, has difficultas hiemis, of severe weather, as intolerable.)

inclement: of weather, etc.: nearest word, asper, era, erum: a more i. climate, coelum asperius, Just. 2, 1, med.: sometimes gravis may serve, cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 8, gravissima hiems; acer, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 4, i. acris hiems; or inclementia, cf. Col. 11, 2, incit., clementior dies. Sometimes hiems is used absol. of i. or stormy weather, cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 11, imber noctem hiememque ferens. So, the weather is i., hiemat, impers., Col. 11, 2; less freq. pers., Hor. 8, 2, 2,

17. (N.B.—For inclement as used of persons, v. SEVERE, HARSH.)

inclination: i. The act of bending aside: inclinatio: the i. of one side of a vessel, i. unius lateris, Plin. 8, 50, 77 § 208. Phr.: *to make an i.*, inclinare: v. TO BEND. II. A slope: v. INCLINE (subs.). III. Disposition of mind: 1. voluntas: to have i., not ability, v. non potestatem habere, Cic. Sext. 12, 69: v. WILL, WISH. 2. Inclinitio (leaning, bias, propensity): crudelitas est o. i. of the mind towards severity, est crudelitas inc. animal ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 1: Cic.: v. PROPENSITY. (But inclinatio must not be used of a mere disposition to do something.) 3. Animus: esp. in certain phr., they were not lacking in i., non defuit illis animus (foll. by inf.), Suet. Cal. 56: *to gratify one's i.*, animo morem gerere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 17: see also INTENTION. 4. studium (a strong or ruling tendency of mind): to follow one's own i.s., studiis obsequi suis, Nep. Att. 2: cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9.

incline (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To bend aside: inclino, i. v. TO BEND. II. To dispose the mind: 1. inclino, i. these circumstances i. me to believe, haec animus inc. ut credam, Liv. 29, 31, fin.: but the verb is more freq. intrans. in this sense: v. INFR.

2. Induco, 3 (denoting a positive result): v. TO INDUCE. B. Intrans.: 1. To lean: inclino, inclinor: v. TO LEAN. II. To be disposed towards: 1. inclino, i. when the feeling of the Senate i.d. towards peace, quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem, Cic. Sen. 6, 16: Liv. Join: inclinare et propendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187. 2. propendo, di, sum, 2: Cic.: (v. supr.). 3. accipio, i (with pron. refl.): v. rare: Liv. 4, 48, med.

incline (subs.): acclivitas (ascending): on a corresponding i., par. ac., Caes. B. G. 2, 18: Col. See also DECLIVITY, SLOPE.

inclined (part. adj.): 1. Disposed towards: i. to mercy, p. ad misericordiam, Cic. R. Am. 30, 85: rather i. to sensual indulgence, propensior ad voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105. 2. praeclivus, e (like preced.): a disposition i. to licentiousness, ingenium pr. ad libidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 51: Cic. 3. Inclinitus (leaning towards, at the time): more favourably i. towards the Carthaginians, inclinatur in Poenos, Liv. 23, 46: Tac. Phr.: I am i. to believe, crediderim (which is simply a softened affirmative, cf. L. G. § 430: Inclinat animus ut arbitrer, Liv. 7, 9, implies a balancing of evidence): I am i. to think, haud scio an, nescio an, with subj., cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11, vir sapientissimus et haud scio an omnium praestantissimus: similarly, dubito an, cf. L. G. § 438: to be favourably i. towards any one, propendere in aliquem; favere (with dat.): v. TO INCLINE (B., II.), FAVOUR.

II. Of colours, approximating to: Inclinitus: a colour i. to yellow, color in juteum i., Plin. 24, 15, 86.

inclose, inclosure: v. ENCLOSE, etc.

include: 1. ascribo, p. ad, ptum, 3 (to enroll amongst, add to a number: foll. by in, ad, with acc. or dat.): pray, i. me in the number, tu vero ascribe me in numerum, Cic. Ph. 2, 13, extr.: with ad, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: I am in doubt whether to i. them among the Germans, dubito an (eos) Germanis ascribam, Tac. G. 46. 2. adnūmero, i (like preced.): v. TO RECKON (AMONGST). 3. refero, tūll, lātum, 3, irr. (to enter, set forth amongst): to be i.d. among the proscribed, inter proscriptos referri, Cic. R. Am. 10, 27: Suet. 4. compactor, contineo, comprehendō: v. TO EMBRACE, CONTAIN, COMPRISE. (N.B.—Not include, which implies confinement, restriction.) Phr.: including me, you, him, me, te, illo, haud excepto.

inclusive: expr. by adnūmero (to reckon to or with): v. women and children

i., muliebri sexu ac liberis annūmeratis: from the 1st to the 10th i., a primo die usque ad decimum, ipso decimo ad numerato (cum decimo ipso).

inclusively: Phr.: *to count i.* extrema adnumerare: cf. INCLUSIVE.

incognito (adv.): perh. aliena in dūta persona; dissimulato nomine.

incoherence: expr. by circuml.: v. full art.

incoherent: expr. by cohaerere, al, sum, 2: the speech was almost i., vix cohaerebat oratio, Cic. Cael. 7, 15; *parum apte connexa inter se loquebatur*: v. COHERENT.

incoherently: Phr.: *to speak i.* male coherenter loqui: v. preced. art.

incombustible: qui (quae, quod) igni non absumitur, Plin. 19, 1, 4; igni (al. ligni) indomitus, id. 33, 3, 19. To be very i., difficillime accendi, Plin. 33, 3, 19: cf. FIRE-PROOF.

income: 1. vectigal, illis, n. (public or private): a large, slender i., vectigal magnum, tenue, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: Hor. 2. fructus, ūs (as the produce of lands, estates, etc.): i. from estates, praediorum fr., Cic. Att. 11, 2: *to feed an army out of one's i.*, exercitum alere suis i., Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45: cf. lb. § 49, ad sumptum ille est fructus exiguus. 3. redditus, ūs (money "returns"): v. PROCEEDS. 4. quaestus, ūs: v. GAIN, PROFIT. Phr.: *he derives an i. of 600,000 sesterces from his estates*, caput ex suis praediis sexcenta H. S., Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: *when you derive such an i. from your possessions*, quum tibi tantum ex tuis possessionibus reficiatur, lb. § 45.

incommensurable: ālogos, a, um (ālogos: i. e. having no common ratio): Capell.

incommode: molestus (sum (with dat.): v. TROUBLE SOME. Incommodo is too strong.)

incommodious: v. INCONVENIENT.

incommunicable: expr. by communicō, impertio: v. TO IMPART.

incomparable: i. e. excellent beyond comparison: 1. incomparabilis, e (rare and late): i. elevation of mind, inc. animi sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26 (just before he has, exemplum cui comparari non possit aliud). 2. better, singularis, e: Aristotle, as a philosopher almost i., Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: more precisely, singularis exempli, e. g., femina, Petr. 111. Join: Incredibilis et prope singularis et divinus, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, int.; a. et praestantissimus, Cic. in Sen. 3, int.

3. incicus: an i. general, v. Imperator, Liv. 6, 6, fin.: i. (unexampled) liberality, v. liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, fin. 4. sometimes divinus, celestis may serve: cf. Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 28, celestes divinaeque legiones: the i. eloquence of Cicero, divina M. Tullii eloquentia, Quint. 2, 16, 7: celestissimum os Ciceronis, Vell. 2, 66.

incomparably: 1. unice (in a unique, esp. excellent manner): Virgil has used this embellishment i., eo ornamento P. Virgilus u. est usus, Quint. 8, 3, 24. 2. longē (with compar. words: rather less strong than Eng.: strengthened by plurimum, Cic. Br. 14, 55): eo, longe multumque [superare], Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 116: i. the most beautiful, longe ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignis, Liv. 1, 9: v. FAR. 3. fācilis (like preced., but less freq.): i. the most eminent, f. primus, Cic. R. Am. 6, 15: strengthened by unus omnium: (Plato) i. the most learned man in all Greece, vir unus totius Graeciae f. doctissimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23. Phr.: (Demosthenes) is i. the most eminent in every branch of oratory, unus eminet inter omnes omni genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 29, fin.: i. pure and good, supra omnia exempla sanctissimus, Inscr. in Fore.

incompassionate: inimisericors: v. UNMERCIFUL.

incompatibility: diversa in sociabilisque natura, Plin. 17, 19, 30: i. of character, *mores dissimiles ac parum congruentes*: cf. foll. art.

incompatible: 1. discors, rdis (most gen. term): v. DISAGREEING. 2. dissociabília, e (incapable of union: rare): to write things heretofore t., res olim d. miscere, Tac. Agr. 1. 3. inadiabília, e (like preced.): Plin. (v. preced. art.): Liv. 4. repugnans: v. INCONSISTENT.

incompetence: 1. perh. segnitia (want of energy and force), cf. Vell. 2, 118 (de Varo). 2. inscília: v. INCAPACITY.

incompetent: 1. Wanting ability or capacity: inhábília, segnis: v. INCAPABLE. Phr.: t. for war, bello, ad pugnam inútilis, Caes. (v. INCAPABLE, fin.); pugnae non sat idoneus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 20. ||. Not possessing legal qualification: qui lege excipitur: v. TO DISQUALIFY (2).

incomplete: imperfectus, inchoatus: v. IMPERFECT.

incompletely: imperfectè: v. IMPERFECTLY.

incompleteness: Phr.: there is ever an t. in our happiness, curtas nescio quid semper abest rei, Hor. Od. 3, 24, extr.: *ad beatam vitam nescio quid semper deest: v. IMPERFECTION.

incomprehensibility: cf. foll. art. **incomprehensible:** expr. by comprehendo, al. aud. 3: to wish to comprehend the t., e mente comprehendere velle quae comprehendi non possunt, v. TO COMPREHEND (II 6). Cic. Ac. 2, 29, fin., has, non comprehensius et non perceptus, in same sense, but appy. as phil. t. t. (N.B.—Not incomprehensius, much less INCOMPREHENSIBILIS.) See also INEXPLICABLE.

inconceivable: quod cogitari, mente s. animo percipi, etc., non potest: v. TO CONCEIVE.

inconceivably: perh. incredibiliter, mirum quantum, etc.: v. INCREDIBLY.

inconclusive: infirmus: Join: levis et infirmus, Cic. R. Com. 2, 6; [ad probandum] inf. et nugatorius, Cic. Caec. 23, 64. Instead of infirmus, parum firmus, cf. Cic. Br. 78, 272. Phr.: that argument is quite t., *ex isto argumento nihil omnino efficitur; nihil valet ad probandum: v. TO PROVE.

inconclusively: *nullis satis firmis argumentis; ita ut nihil satis ex argumentis efficiatur, nihil probetur: v. preced. art.

inconclusiveness: expr. by infirmus, etc.: v. preced. art.

incongruity: repugnantia, natura inaequalitas: v. INCONSISTENCY, INCOMPATIBILITY.

incongruous: 1. Inconveniens, ntis: to join things t., inconvenientia iungere, Sen. V. B. 12: Cass. in Cic. 2, male congruas, absonus, etc.: v. DISAGREEING, INCONSISTENT.

incongruously: parum apte: v. UNSUITABLY. (Or. expr. by verb: to join things t., *res ita conjungere ut minime inter se conveniant, congruant: v. TO AGREE.)

inconsiderable: parvus: v. SMALL, TRIFLING.

inconsiderate: Inconsideratus: v. THOUGHTLESS. Sometimes *inconsiderate* nearly = *impolite*: *temere ac parum urbane factum.

inconsiderately: Inconsideratè, negligenter, temere: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: v. THOUGHTLESSLY.

inconsiderateness: animus parum consideratus, etc.: v. CONSIDERATE; and preced. art.

inconsistency: 1. Inconstantia (of character): to call change of plan t., mutationem consilii l. dicere, Cic. Att. 16, 7, med. Join: Inconstantia mutabilitas mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76. 2. mutabilitas: Cic.: v. *supr.* 3. repugnantia (as existing between acts or statements): you do not perceive this gross t., tantum rerum r. non vides, Cic. Ph. 2, 8, 19. Phr.: what t. is this, quam haec inter se repugnant! never was such t., nil fuit unquam sic [tam] impar sibi! Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: cf. foll. art.

inconsistent: 1. Inconstans, ntis (of character): I thought you absurdly t., mihi ridicule es visus esse inc., Cic. Com. 6, 19: Sen. 2. contrarius (of things): v. CONTRARY. 3. absonus (lit. out of tune; hence, not in keeping with: usu. with dat.): nothing t. with the belief of divine origin, nil ab. fidei divinae originis, Liv. 1, 15: Hor.: also foll. by a ad abt. Liv. 1, 2. 4. dissonans (rare): v. DISAGREEING. To be t. (1) repugno, 1 (of things which are opposed): hoc t. these things are, haec inter se quam repugno, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72. (2) disalido, edili, secum, 2 (rare in this sense): Aristotle is t. with himself, ipse secum d. [ac repugnantia sibi dicit] Aristoteles, Lact. 1, 3, ad fin. (3) discrepo, 1: v. TO DISAGREE.

inconsistently: Inconstanter: Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88. Phr.: to act t., levem, Inconstanter se praebere: v. FICKLE, INCONSISTENT.

inconsolable: 1. Inconsolabília, e (rare and poet.): Ov. Met. 5, 426. 2. ita affectus animo ut (se) consolationem demo possit: cf. Cic. Mur. 27, 55. Phr.: my grief is altogether t., omnem consolationem vincit dolor, Cic. Att. 12, 14; luctus nullo solatio (nulla consolatione) levare (lenire) potest, Cic. Ph. 9, 5, extr.: to v. t. (pine away with sorrow), dolore intabescere, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 24. See also DISCONSOLATE.

inconsolably: quod omnem respat consolationem: v. preced. art.

inconspicuous: parum insignis, obscurus: v. CONSPICUOUS, OBLIVIOUS.

inconstancy: levitas, Inconstantia: v. FICKLENESS, INCONSISTENCY.

inconstant: Inconstans, levis, mutabília: v. FICKLE. Phr.: am t. lover, desultor amoris, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15.

inconsumable: (flammae) Indomitus: Plin.: v. INCOMBUSTIBLE.

incontestable: v. INDEPUTABLE.

incontinence: 1. Want of restraint over the passions: Incontinentia (Gr. ἀσφρένεια): he discoursed at length about inc. and intemperance, multa de hoc intemperantiaque disseruit, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: also = clean-handedness in money-matters, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 34. See also INTEMPERANCE. ||. Unchastity: impudicitia: v. UNCHASTITY. |||. Of secretions: Incontinentia, e. g. urinae, Plin. 20, 15, 57.

incontinent: 1. Not restraining the passions: 1. Incontinentia, ntis: the t. Tityos, Inc. Tityos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77: Gell. 2. Intemperans, ntis: v. INTEMPERATE. ||. Unchaste: impudicitia: v. UNCHASTE. |||. Of secretion: Incontinentia: v. Incontinentia, e. g. urinae, Plin. 20, 15, 57.

incontinently: 1. Without continence: Incontinenter: Cic. Ill. Unstudied delay: statim, e vestigio: v. IMMEDIATELY.

incontrollable: qui (quae, quod) cohiberi, reprimi non potest: v. TO CONTROL.

incontrollably: ita ut cohiberi s. reprimi non potest.

incontrovertible: v. INDEPUTABLE.

inconvenience: 1. Want of agreement: Inconvenientia, incongruentia (both v. rare): v. DISAGREEMENT. ||. That which occasions trouble or disadvantage: 1. Incommodum (rather stronger than the Eng.): this caused our men no little t., quae res magnum nostris attulit Inc., Caes. B. C. 3, 63: v. DISADVANTAGE. 2. Incommoditas (like preced., though strictly abstract): Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 35. Phr.: to put up with an t., Incommodam rem pati, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27.

inconvenient: 1. Not agreeing: Inconveniens: Cic. ||. Causing trouble: 1. Incommodus (disadvantageous, troublesome): Ter.: v. preced. art. extr. Very t., perincommodus: Cic. 2. Inopportūnus: at an t. time, tempore Inopportuno (parum s. minus opportuno): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: v. UNSUITABLE. Phr.: to interrupt at an t. time, tempore laevo interpellare,

Hor. S. 2, 4, 4 = parum in tempore interpellare.

inconveniently: incommode, perincommodè: v. TO MIS.

inconvertible: Phr.: a bank-note, *syngraphae s. delegationes quae representari non possunt.

incorporate: 1. To mix in one mass: commiscuo: v. TO MIX. ||. To write, exp. politically: contribuo, 1. 2. 3. cities id. for the purpose of forming Megalopolis, urbes ad condendam Megalopolim contributae, Liv. 31, 5: the new citizens to be id. in eight tribes, ut in octo tribus contribuerentur novi cives, Vell. 2, 20: (peoples) lately id. in the Achaean league, nuper in Achaicum contributi concillium, Liv. 42, 37: also foll. by cum and abt., or dat., esp. when union on equal terms is implied: cf. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. |||. To form into a corporation: perh. constituio, 3: v. TO INSTITUTE, ESTABLISH.

incorporation: expr. by verb. v. preced. art.

incorrectly: 1. perperam (opp. to rightly): to pronounce t., p. pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12: Cic. Join: prave et perperam, Gell. 2. pravè: v. WROGGLY. 3. mendosè (with faults or errors): to transcribe t., m. scribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5: Lact. 4, parum s. minus emendate, etc.: v. CORRECTLY.

incorporeal: incorporealis, e: Quint: Sen.: v. IMMATERIAL.

incorrect: 1. mendosus: am t. copy of a will, extemporal testamentum, Plin. Ep. 10, 23 (75): t. history (full of untrue statements), m. historia, Cic. Br. 16, 62: Gell. 2. parum s. minus accuratus: v. CORRECT, ACCURATE.

incorrectness: expr. by phr.: on account of the t. of his style he cannot be reckoned a classic, *propter sermonem minus emendatum, inter primae classis scriptores non est referendus.

incorrigible: perh. perditus (given over and hopeless): v. ABANDONED. Un. better expr. by circuml., qui nunquam se corrigat, cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 9, unit: *quem frustra corrigere e. emendare labores: v. TO CORRECT.

incorrigibly: perh. perditè (in a reckless, abandoned way): Cic. More precisely, ita ut (quod) corrigi non possit: v. TO CORRECT.

incorrupt: integer, abstineus, incorruptus: v. INCORRUPTIBLE.

incorruptibility: 1. Lit.: 1. Incorrupto (not class.): Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 42: Tert. 2. Incorruptè (not class.): Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 50: Tert. 3. Incorruptibilitas (not class.): Tert. (Un. better expr. by circuml.: v. TO CORRUPT.) 4. aeternitas: v. IMPERISHABLENESS. ||. In moral sense: 1. integritas: equitas, strictness, t. aequitas, severitas, Int. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: cf. Ib. 66 6, 13: Nep.: v. INTEGRITY. 2. abstinentia (clean-handedness): t. in the government of a province, provincialis abt., Cic. Sext. 3, 7: Nep. Epam. 4, init. 3. sanctitas (conscientiousness): Nep. Lys. 4, 4, expr. by circuml., Incorrupti mores, incorrupta fides, etc.: v. INCORRUPTIBLE.

incorruptible: 1. That cannot perish: 1. Incorruptus: Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: Plin. 2. Incorruptibília, e: t. and eternal, Inc. et aeternus, Lact. 1, 3, fin.: v. IMPERISHABLE. ||. Not to be bribed or tampered with: 1. Incorruptus: t. witnesses, Inc. [sque integr] testes, Cic. Pin. 1, 21, 71: a freed-man of t. fidelity, libertus Inc. fide, Tac. Ann. 12, 41: superl. Incorruptissimus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81. 2. Integer, gra, grum (upright: q. v.): Join: integer, innocens, religiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4: cf. *supr.* (1.). 3. sanctus (scrupulously moral, conscientious): Join: sanctus et religiosus, Cic. R. Com. 15, 44.

incorruptibly: incorruptè, integrè, sanctè: Cic. (for syn. v. preced. art.).

increase (subs.): 1. Trans.: 1. augere, xl, etum, 1: to t. wealth, copias, facultates a., Cic.: the suspicious

of the Gauls are *i. d.* Gallis angetur suspecto, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: Ter. 2. multiplico, 1 (strictly, to *i. many-fold*; to *i. greatly*): debts were immensely *i. d.* in those two years, see alienum eo biennio multiplicatum est, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: to *i. the dominions of Eumenis*, regnum Eumenis m., Liv. 37, 54, med. 3. amplifico, 1 (to *i. on a large scale*; render extensive or distinguished): cf. Cic. Rep. 3, 12, augere opes, amplificare divitias: to *i. (extend) any one's influence*, auctoritatem alicujus a., Caes. B. G. 2, 14. 4. amplio, 1 (rare in this sense in good authors: in Cic. = to *adjoin*): to *i. one's wealth*, a. rem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: cf. to ENLARGE. 5. extendo, *d.* tum and sum, 3: to *i. the price of things*, (rerum) pretia ex., Suet. Cal. 39: Just.: v. TO EXTEND. See also to HEIGHTEN (fig.). ||. INTRANS.: 1. cresco, vi, tum, 3: the *love of money*, i. c. amor nummi, Juv.: the *resources and courage of the enemy* had *i. d.* hostium opes antimeque creverant, Cic. Sall. Liv. In same sense, increasco (infreq.): Liv. 1, 33: Virg. 2. augesco, 3 (not in Cic. in this sense: v. TO GROW): the *coverage of the rest* is, ceteris animi augescunt, Sall. Jug. 34: to *i. so fast*, tantis augescere incrementis, Liv. 27, 17 (cf. id. 4, 2, *in*it, maximis auctibus crescere): Ter.: Tac. (N.B.—The passive of augeo may be employed as reflexive; and augere itself is sometimes used intrans., esp. in perf. tenses: the *greatness of the Roman people* had *i. d.* by democracy, Ignoscendo P. R. magnitudinem auxime, Sall. Or. Phil.: Lucr. 3. gresco, 3 (to *i. immensely*, and at the same time rapidly: chiefly poet. or in late writers): *ill-facting, spontaneously* Ling, invisida sua sponte glicente, Liv. 2, 23, *in*it.: *servility* *i. g.* glicente adulatione, Tac. Ann. 1, 1: Sil. 4. crebro, increbro (crebro), *but*, 3 (strictly, to *i. in anything*; or frequency: of the wind): the *whistled-for* gales i. cr. optatae auras, Virg. Aen. 3, 530: so, ventus increbroci, Cic. Fam. 7, 29, estr. 5. may sometimes be expr. by an inceptive verb: to *i. in loudness*, clarescere; in *brightness*, splendescere; in *sweetness*, dulcescere; in *strength*, convalescere; in *weight or seriousness*, ingravescere: where see LOUD, BRIGHT, SWEET, etc.

increase (subs): 1. incrementum: to *cause* *an i. in anything*, alicui rei inc. afferre, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: to *make rapid* *i.*, ingentibus augescere inc., cf. Liv. 27, 17: to *be always on the i.*, semper in inc. esse, Curt. 9, 3, med. 2. auctus, *its* (infreq.): to *make very rapid* *i.*, maximis acq. crescere, Liv. 4, 2, *in*it. 3. augmentum (late): *neither i. nor decrease*, neque aug. neque deminutio, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 8. 4. accrescit (the act of increasing): opp. to deminutio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

incredibility: expr. by phr. they *teach the absolute i. of miracles*, miracula omnino incredibilia esse docent; miraculum, quod dicitur, nullo ne gravissimo quidem testimonio confirmari posse disputant.

incredible: incredibilia, o (rarely in strict sense: usu. of what might seem to pass belief): it is *i. how easily* . . . inc. dictu est quam facile . . . Sall. Cat. 6: to *intercede* *i. with the probable*, incredibilia probabilibus intexere, Cic. Part. 4, 12. Phr.: to *be* *i.*, a fide aborrere, Liv. 9, 36; omnem fidem excedere, Suet. Cl. 29; supra humanam fidem evahi, Plin. 34, 7, 17: as *i. seemed almost* *i.*, quam vix fides esset (foll. by acc. and *in*), Suet. Vesp. 7.

incredibly: 1. incredibiliter (amazingly): Cic. Sen. 15, *in*it. 2. incredibilem in modum: Cic. Att. 5, 16; incredibili modo, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 21. 3. supra quam culquam credibile est: Sall. Cat. 5. 4. incredible quantum: Just. 36, 2, estr. 5. ultra fidem, Suet. Caes. 57; supra fidem, Plin. 34, 7, 17. (N.B.—Of the above Nos. 3, 4, 5, can only denote degree.)

incredulity: incredulitas (rare): Apul. Hyt. non credendo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

incredulous: incredulus: Hor. A. P. 188: Quint. Phr.: a person naturally *i.*, qui non facile adducitur ut credat, Kr. (based on Cic.): do not be *i.*, noli tu obstinatione non credendi perseverare.

incredulously: expr. by incredulus (cf. L. G. § 343): Hor. A. P. 188.

incriminate: v. TO CRIMINATE, IMPLICATE.

incrust: v. ENCRUST.

incrustation: 1. crusta: v. CAUST. 2. incrustatio (of walls with marble, etc.): Dig.

incubate: incubo, incubito: v. TO SIT.

incubation: incubatio: Plin. 10, 54, 75; also incubitus, *its*, *ib.* (or expr. by verb: during the time of *i.*, incubandi tempore, dum ovis incubant aves).

incubus: incubo, *onis*, m.: v. NIGHTMARE.

inculcate: inculco, 1 (to *impress* anything upon one by iteration): to *teach* or *earn* to *i.*, tradere vel etiam inculare, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: Quint. See also to TRACER, IMPRESS.

inculcation: expr. by verb: v. preceded art. (inculcatio, Ter.).

incumbency: expr. by verb: during his *i.*, illo parochiam obtinente; quando parochia illi subjecta fuit.

incumbent (adj.): chiefly in phr., it is *i. upon*: oportet, 2 (with acc. and *in*): v. DUTY (L. 4). Phr.: it is *i. upon him* to furnish proof, ei probatio incumbit, Sall. Dig. 23, 3, 2.

incumbent (subs): *qui parochiam obtinet; cui parochia subjecta est: v. PARISH.

incumber: v. ENCRUMBER.

incure: 1. To put oneself in the way of; med.: 1. suscipio, cepi, cepitum, 3 (to take upon oneself): to *i. unpolicy among nations*, invidiam (actio offensioem) apud populos a., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 137: v. TO UNDERTAKE.

2. incurvo, 1, sum, 3: to *i. (meet with) losses, disgrace*, in damna, in dedecora inc., Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47. 3. subeo, 4, *irr.*: to *i. danger*, periculum a., Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26: v. TO UNDERTAKE. Phr.: to *i. danger*, in periculum se committere, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26. ||. To bring upon oneself penalty, guilt, disgrace, etc.: 1. committo, misi, sum, 3 (to become liable to): to *i. a fine*, mulctam c., Cic. Clu. 37, 103: to *i. a penalty*, poenam c., Quint. 7, 4, 10. 2. admitto, 3 (esp. with *in* and acc. of pron. ref.): to *allow* guilt, disgrace, access to oneself: I will confess the crime committed and the disgrace *i. d.*, commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: Caes. Liv.: v. TO COMMIT.

Phr.: to *i. the penalties assigned by law*, legum poenis obligari, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47.

incurable: 1. insanabilis, e: *an i. disease*, ins. morbus, Cic. Hor.: Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 44; *insanabilis*, e (poet.): *an i. wound or sore*, tm. vulnus, Ov.: Virg. Phr.: *an i. complaint*, insuperabilis valetudo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 8: to attempt to cure the *i.*, desperatis adhibere medicam, Cic. Att. 16, 15, med.: *i. defects of utterance*, inemendabilia oris incommoda, Quint. 11, 3, 12.

incurably: Phr.: to *be* *i.*, insanabili morbo confictari, cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 44; *adeo iniqua valetudine laboravit ut medicam omnem exsuperet: v. INCURABLE.

incurious: parum (minus) curiosus: v. CURIOUS.

incursion: incursio: Caes.: Liv.: v. INROAD. Phr.: to *make* *i.*, incurere, e. g. (in) Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 35: Hor.: to *do so frequently*, incurare, but used = incurere, Liv. 5, 31, agros Romanos incurare.

incurvate: curvo, incurvo, 1: v. TO CURVE, BEND.

indebted: 1. Lit.: owing money: obsestus (encumbered with debt): Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Liv.: Suet. Phr.: to *be* *i.*

to any one for a sum of money, pecuniam alicui debere (v. TO OWE); pecuniam alicui acceptam retulisse (lit. to have entered it to any one's credit as received), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 170: cf. id. Ph. 2, 16, 40, amplius H. S. ducentes acceptum hereditatibus retuli. See also DEBT.

||. Fig.: under obligation: obnoxius: v. BEHOLDEN. Phr.: to acknowledge oneself to be *i.* to another for life, alicui vitam suam referre acceptam, Cic. Ph. 2, 5, estr. (v. *supr.* 1.): to *be* *i.* to very greatly *i.* to any one, plurimum alicui debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: to *be* *i.* to any one for safety, beneficio alicujus saluum esse, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: Caes. B. G. 1, 53, estr.

indebtedness: v. OBLIGATION.

indecorous: 1. turpitudine: *i. of language*, L. verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, estr. 2. obscenitas: v. OBSCENITY. See also INDECORUM.

indecent: 1. turpis, e: an unsightly and *i. appearance*, aspectus deformis atque *i.*, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: *what could be more* *i.* than such conduct? *what more disgusting?* quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Ph. 2, 34, 86: *an i. expression*, t. verbum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 19. 2. obscenus: v. OBSCENE. See also INDECOROUS, UNBECOMING.

indecently: turpiter: Ov. Am. 1, 7, 47: Cic.: v. DISGRACEFULLY.

indecision: 1. In any particular case: 1. haesitatio: to *parry* *an* *one's* *i.*, alicuius h. ignoscere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: Tac.: v. HESITATION. 2. dubitatio: to *be* *i.* in a state of extreme *i.*, aestuare dubitatione [versare se in utramque partem], Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, 74. Join: dubitatio et mora, Sall. (R. and A.). Phr.: to *be* *i.* in a state of *i.*, haesitare (v. TO HESITATE), animo fluctui, Curt. 4, 12, ad fin.: Liv. (animo or animo pendere, is to be in a state of anxious suspense). ||. As a feature of character: 1. inconstancia (lack of steadiness of purpose): Join: inconstancia mutabilisque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, fin.: varietas et inconstancia et crebra sententiarum mutatio, Or. pro Dom. 2, 4. 2. animus parum firmus; propositum parum firmum; v. DECIDED (adj.).

Indecisive: Phr.: *an i. engagement*, proelium anceps, cf. Liv. 21, 9 (quum diu anceps fuisset certamen); *par proelium*, Nep. Them. 3: the *battle* *was* *i.*, dimicatum incerto eventu est, Liv. 9, 38, med.: *aequa manu discusso* est, cf. Sall. Cat. 39 (quodsi Catilla primo proelio . . . aequa manu discossoisset); *aequo Marte pugnatum* est, Liv. 2, 6, fin.: *dubia victoria* pugnatum est, cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 80 (quum a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubia victoria pugnaretur).

Indecisively: incerto eventu, aequa manu, aequo Marte: v. preceded art.

indeclinable: indeclinabilis, e: Diom. In pl. *i. nouns*, apista: Diom. Prisc.

indecorous: 1. indecorus: *i. gesture*, i. gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35: Cic.: v. UNBECOMING. 2. indecens, *nis*: v. UNBECOMING.

indecorously: indecorè, indecenter (late): v. UNBECOMINGLY.

indecorum: expr. by neut. of indecorus: v. DECORUM, DECENCY.

indeed: 1. Implying that the thing is so: *in point of fact*: 1. quidem (enclitic; usu. implying some restriction or contrast: v. *inf.* IV): *this was (said) too angrily* *i.*, and *very intemperately*, nimis traucente hoc q., et valde intemperanter, Cic. Ph. 1, 5, 12. With verbs in the 1st pers. sing. and sometimes others, quidem is used: *indeed*, I have never sent one letter home without there being another to you, eq. nunquam domum misi unam epistolam, quin esset ad te altera, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, med. 2. adeo (usu. denoting a heightened emphasis or climax: also enclitic): *they hint this*, and *i.* [more than that] *openly show*, hoc significat, atque a aperte ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 2,

2, 60, 148: *that i. (in fact) you may learn from the decree of the Senate, id a. ex S. consulto cognoscite*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 143. 3. *anim. enimvero: v. FACT (EN)*. 4. *Emphatic: in very truth: (EN)*. 5. *perfecto (assuredly): it is not so, judges: it is not i., non est ita iudicis, non est profecto*, Cic. Pl. 22, 53: *nunc i. you are at Rome, nunc quidem (viv ye)*, Pl. Romae ea! Cic. Att. 6, 5, init. 2. *v8r8: v. TRULY*. 3. *sane (in this sense chiefly colloq.): what you write has i. alarmed me, quod scribis a. me commovet*, Cic. Fam. 12, 19: sometimes strengthened by quam: cf. Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, init., sane quam literis sumus commoti. Cic. 4. *vero (esp. in reply to something): cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26, fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum?—Vero: ac ille benter quidem, indeed i. have, and with pleasure too: often strengthened by immo: tell me now, are you quite agreed?—Yes, indeed i. am, Da mi nunc, satissime probas?—Immo vero*, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: sometimes vero is thus used at the beginning of a passage, when something is presupposed: cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 10, init., ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *i. do indeed desire you to come to me: where the letter is in answer to one received*. 5. *dēmum (esp. after is, ille, or a pron. adv.: strictly, an adv. of time, at length, in short): that is i. true friendship, ea d. vera est amicitia*, Sall. Cat. 20: Cic. i. then i. (and not till then), tunc (tum) d., Sen. Ep. 121, 3: *those things are i. intolerable, ea sunt enim d. non ferenda*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15. Less freq. with other words: *he is i. forgetful, immemor est d.*, Ov. Met. 15, 122. 6. *dénique (like preced. but rare): that i. I am wont to deem an honour, is d. honos mihi videri solet*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10. 7. *Expressing surprise: 1. verūne (veron?) = is it so, indeed? cf. Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 47: ego non hunc novi adolescentem vestrum.—Veron?—Indeed? you don't say so! 2. ain? = alane? or strengthened ain? ai? ain? tandem? ain? vero? = indeed? do you really say so? cf. Pl. Am. 1, 1, 101: Cic. Fam. 9, 21, tñit: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. aio (IV).* 8. *Concessive: 1. quidem (enclitic = Gr. γὰρ); foll. by sed, autem (at) tamen, veruntamen: you do not i. hate, but assuredly do not approve, non tu q. oderis, sed certe non probes*, Cic. Pl. 1, 5, 14: cf. ib. § 16, quum miraretur ille quidem utrumque, Phaedrum autem etiam amaret: a stronger opposition is expr. by at, sed tamen, veruntamen, Cic.: cf. Turcellin. a. v. 2. *quidem (usu. = ego quidem: v. supr. 1.): cf. Cic. Fam. 11, 14, habes, ut scribis, obsecrationes; quos quidem (i. indeed, for my part) facillime sustineo, sed impediunt tamen*, Sall. Cat. 51, med., de poena possumus equidem dicere . . . sed, per deos immortales, etc.

indefatigable: 1. *assiduus (constant at anything: whether toilsome or not): best strengthened by another word: an i. beggar, flagitiator aa. et acer*, Cic. Br. 5, 18: so, assiduus et indefessus, Tac. Ann. 16, 22. 2. *impiger, gra, grum (exerting oneself vigorously): an i. correspondent, l. in scribendo*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: more fully expr. by joining patiens et impiger, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, fin. 3. *indafessus (chiefly poet.): Virg.: Ov.: Tac. (cf. supr. 1.). 4. indafessus: e. Sen. Ir. 2, 12, An.*

indefatigableness: 1. *assiduitas (for syn. v. preced. art.): Cic. 2. impigritas (less freq. impigritas, Cic. fr. in Non.) et patientia (cf. preced. art. (2)).*

indefatigably: assidue; impiger et patienter: cf. INDEFATIGABLE.

indefeasible: (ius) quod infringi non potest: cf. Paul. Dig. 34, 9, § 15, infringere testamentum, to set aside a will.

indefeasible: *quod in pejus mutari non potest.

indefensible: 1. Of military posts: *locus parum firmus; quem

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praesidio tenere non possit. 2. In logical sense: quod non est facile defendere, Cic. Pl. 2, 35, 117: *quod argumentis confirmari non potest. 3. In moral sense: non excusandus: v. ro EXCUSARE.

indefinable: 1. In strict sense: quod verbis definiti non potest: v. ro DEFINIRE. 2. Colloq., incapable of definite expression: perb. nescio quis (cf. Cic. Arch. 7, 15, tum illud nescio quid praeciarum ac singulare solere existere, "that indefinable something": some i. evil, nescio quid mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7).

indefinably: ita ut (quid) definiti non possit; nescio quo modo: v. preced. art.

indefinite: 1. *Not limited or defined: 1. infinitus (as inquiry respecting an i. case (i. e. in which particular persons, times, etc., are not named), inf. rei quaestio*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138. 2. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 3. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 4. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 5. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 6. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 7. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 8. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 9. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 10. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 11. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 12. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 13. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 14. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 15. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 16. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 17. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 18. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 19. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 20. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 21. *indefinitus*: Gell. 11, 1, 1, 138. 22. 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Ep. 2, 5, 2: Quint. M. L. 2. *Indianus*: post. pr. Plin. N. H. (al. omitunt). Phr.: to add an i. quid singula continetur libris subjungens, Plin. pref. N. H. extr. || *Of a dial or watch*: *græmon*: horarum index: v. HAND (III). || *Fig. of that which indicates*: index: cf. Cic. Or. 18, *fin.*, *imago est animi vultus, indices oculi*.

Indian: 1. As *subst.*: *Indus* (more usu. *pt.*): Cat. Hor. Plin. || As *adj.*: *Indicus*: Ter. Mart.

Indicate: 1. *Indico*, i (to point out: be an indication of): the feathers i. the character, vultus i. mores, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26: the age of cattle is i. by the teeth, ætas veterum dentibus indicatur, Plin. 11, 37, 64. 2. *Significo*, i (to show signs of, to intimate): as was i. by the smoke and fire: ut fumo atque ignibus significatur, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 7: he is i. his wish by a nod, nutu i. quid velit, Ov. Met. 3, 64: v. TO IMIMATE. 3. *Expr.* by indicium: esp. in dat. with esse: your speech i. to me what your disposition was, mihi quale ingenium haberes indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: Nep.: v. INDICATION. 4. *Arguo*, i, *Attum*, 3 (to furnish a proof of): rare in this sense: fear is degenerate soul, degeneres animos a timor, Virg.: v. TO PROVE.

Indication: 1. *Indicium* (anything that indicates or proves: rather more positive than the Eng.): is and traces of poison, i. et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, extr.: most certain proofs and i. of guilt, certissima argumenta atque i. sceleris, Cic. Cat. 3, 13: cf. preced. art. (3). 2. *Vestigium* (cf. *supr.*): v. TRACE. 3. *Argumentum*: v. PROOF. 4. *Significatio* (the act of expressing a thing by signs or other indications): not by express proof but by i., non demonstratione sed a, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, init.: also the sign or indication itself: i. of health, a valetudinis, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 142. 5. *Signum*: v. SIGN. TO BE AN I. OF, indicare, significare: v. TO INDICATE.

Indicative: *indicativus* (modus): Dion.: Plac.

Indict: *accuso*, *arcesso*, *nomen* (aliquem) *dēfero*, etc.: v. TO ACCUSE.

Indictable: (7) *accusabilis*, cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75, *accusabilis turpitudine*. Or by circuml., (8) *delictum* cui legibus constituta poena est.

Indiction: is chron., *indictio*, Cod. Theod.

Indictment: *accusatio*, etc.: v. ACCUSATION. Phr.: a bill of i., libellus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14: often *pt.*: to present a bill of i., libellos dare, Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3, 2: to draw up one, libellos concipere, cf. Dig. 1 c. (libellorum inscriptionis conceptio talis est); i. formare, Juv. 6, 244.

Indifference: 1. *Neutrality* of mind: nearest phr. perh. æquus animus (a calm, undisturbed mind): v. CALMNESS, FAIRNESS. || *Neglect*, *apathy*: 1. *Indifferentis* (esp. cool, *phlegmatic* i.: as habit of mind): cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, nam illud [omnino non frasc] non solum est gravitatis, sed nonnunquam est *indifferentis*: id Tusc. 4, 19, 43. 30, with i., lentis: Liv.: v. COOLLY. 2. *Indolentis* animus (a lax, careless disposition): Cic. R. Am. 11, 32. 3. *Negligentia*: v. NEGLIGENCE. Phr.: the people viewed his assassination with i., occisum eum populus indifferenter tulit, Suet. Dom. 23: he did not treat this with i., non tulit hoc animo æquo, Nep. Dion. 6. || In moral sense, a quality neither good nor bad: *expr.* by *adj.*: v. INDIFFERENT (II).

Indifferent: 1. *Not caring*: 1. *Securus* (heedless: not in this sense in Cic.): *supremely* i. about what may alarm *Tripliciter*, quid T. terreat, unice a., Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6: i. to his sister's love, s. amorum germanæ, Virg. Aen. 1, 345: *Sil.* 2, *lentus* (*phlegmatic*): Hor. S. 1, 9, 64: Cic.: v. COOL (III). 3. *Disolitus* (lax, heedless): of so i. a temper as to endure this, tam d.

animo, ut hoc ferre posset, cf. Cic. R. Am. 11, 32. 4. *Indifferens*, ntis (rare): i. about diet, circa victum i., Suet. Cæsar. 53. 5. *Inclitibus* (unconcerned): *relinquens* (black, wanting in vigour): Join: remissus ac languidus animus, Cæsar. B. C. 1, 21: v. REMISS. Phr.: to be i.: (1) nil mōrōr, i. (not to care for or value: with acc.): all those things i. am i. to, ista omnia nil mōrōr, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 49: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16. (2) *lētis* a. *indifferenter* fero, i. *irr.* (to take a thing coolly or i.): comp. preced. art. (3) *negligo*, *ext.*, *ectum*, i. (to disregard): to be i. to threats, minas n., Cic. Quint. 30, 92: to money, pecuniam n., Sen. V. B. 27, 6: foll. by *inf.* (poet.), to be i. to the perpetration of a crime, n. fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 30. (4) *oblitescere*, *dūril*, 3 (to become hardened and so i.): through despair the mind becomes i. to grief, desperatione rerum ob. animus ad dolorem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, init.: also of the deadening of affection, lb. 5, 15. (5) *Expr.* by interest, *refert*: I am quite i. on that point, id mea nihil refert, interest, L. G. § 283, *Obs.* (6) *Expr.* by *circ.*, crime est, magni facio, nestimo, with a negative: v. TO CARE FOR. || *Of neutral character; neither good nor bad*: 1. *Indifferens*, ntis (in phil. sense): used by Cic. = Gr. ἀδιάφορος, Fin. 3, 16, 53. 2. *Mediocris*, e (in popular sense, middling): cf. Hor. A. P. 372: v. MIDDLE. 3. *Medius*: i. *pursuata*, artes m. (expl. as quæ neque laudari per se nec vituperari possunt), Quint. 2, 20, 1: an i. character, m. ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 49. 4. *Expr.* by circuml., nec bonus nec malus, cf. Cic. Fin. 1 c. 5, sometimes neuter may serve, when good and bad are mentioned: e. g. quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic. Div. 2, 4, init. (R. and A.).

Indifferently: 1. *Without distinction*: *prōmiscuū*, sine discrimine: v. INDISCRIMINATELY. || *Without partiality*: *aequabiliter*: v. IMPARTIALLY. || *Without emotion*: 1. *lētis*: v. COOLLY. 2. *Indifferenter* (rare): Suet. Dom. 23. || *Moderately*: *modiciter*: v. MODERATELY, TOLEABLY.

Indigence: 1. *Ēgestas* (esp. as the result of profligacy): poverty, or rather i. and beggary, paupertas vel potius e. ac mendicitas, Cic. Par. 6, 1, extr.: to be reduced to extreme i., in summam e. deduci, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5, § 17: Tac. 2, *Inopia*: v. DESTITUTION. See also POVERTY. (N.B.—Not indigentia: v. NEED.)

Indigenous: 1. *vernaculus* (home-bred, home-grown): birds migratory or i., volucres advenæ, v. VARR. R. R. 3, 5, ad med.: vines peculiar and i. to Italy, vites peculiare atque v. Italiae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 25. 2. *Indigēna* (usu. only of human beings): the i. Latins, i. Latini, Virg. Aen. 12, 823: of wine, indigēna vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72.

Indigent: 1. *Ēgens*, ntis (usu. a term of reproach): slaves and i. persons, servi et e., Cic. Att. 14, 10: sometimes strengthened by an abl.: fortunæ e., Cic. Fl. 15, 35. 2. *Inops*, ōpis: v. DESTITUTE. (N.B.—Not indigēna, which is = IN NEED.)

Indigestible: 1. *grāvis*, e (opp. to *lēvis*): i. food, g. cibis, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: Cels. 2, *difficilis* ad concoquendum: cf. Cic. 1 c.

Indigestion: *crūditas*: to die from i., cruditate mori, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: *severe* i., magna c., Cels. 2, 6: to remove i., c. digerere, Plin. 26, 7, 25. Phr.: suffering from i., crudus, Cic. Clu. 60, 168: Cato. See also CONSTIPATION.

Indignant: 1. *Indignans*, ntis (part. of *indignor*): the soldiers i. that the enemy could endure the sight of them, milites i. quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 10: Liv. (N.B.—Not used of acts or words except poet.). 2. *Indignābundus* (stronger than preced.): Liv. 38, 57: Gell.

Indignant to be: 1. *Indignor*, i (denoting a sense of gross injury or indig-

nity): foll. by acc. and *inf.*, Sall. Jug. 31; by quod and *subj.*, Cæsar. (v. preced. art.); by acc. of the object, Virg. Aen. 2, 93: in prose the acc. of object is freq. in the case of *neut. pron.* (cf. L. G. § 253). 2. *stōmachōr*, i (to be piqued or annoyed): Cic.

Indignantly: 1. *Expr.* by *indignābundus*, *indignans*: cf. L. G. § 343. 2. *Indignantē* (rare and late): Arn.: Amm.

Indignation: 1. *Indignatio*: i. bursting forth from the heart, erumpens animo ac pectore i., Veil. 2, 66: to excite i., i. movere, Liv. 4, 50, init.: Hor. (Not so in Cic.) *Dimin.* *Indignatūcula*, Plin. Jun. 2. *Indignitas* (strictly, the indignity, not the sense of it): can our i. be silent? tacita esse poterit i. nostra? Cic. Att. 10, 8 (where the word hovers between the objective and subjective sense): cf. Liv. 5, 45, *primum* miseratio sal, deinde *indignitas*, atque ex ea ira . . . 3. *Ira*, *stōmachus*: v. ANGER, VEXATION. *To feel i.*, *indignari*; *full of i.*, *indignābundus*: v. PRECED. ART.

Indignity: 1. *Indignitas* (applicable to any unworthy or outrageous treatment): to submit to every i. and trouble, omnem i. et molestiam perferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 14: *every possible i. and insult*, omnes i. contumeliasque, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 14. 2. *Contumēlia*: v. INSULT.

Indigo: (7) *Indicum*: cf. Plin. 33, 13, 57. 1. *plant.*, *indigofera tinctoria*, Linn.

Indirect: 1. *Not in a straight line*: perh. *dēvius*: by i. routes, d. itinēribus, Cic. Att. 14, 10: Suet. Or *Expr.* by non (*parum*) *rectus*: v. DIRECT. || *Of speech, covert*: obliquus: i. speeches (or remarks), ob. orationes, Suet. Dom. 2, extr.: Quint. || In grammar, obliquus: i. speech, ob. oratio, Just. 38, 3, extr.: so, ob. allocutiones, Quint. 9, 2, 37. Phr.: i. taxation, *tributa (vecligalia) quæ neque ex censu neque in capita imperantur sed pro ratione rerum venialium exiguntur. (N.B.—Indirectus in Quint. 5, 13, 2, is probably a false reading.)

Indirectly: 1. *obliquus* by insinuation: Tac. A. 3, 35: Gell. 2. *Expr.* by circumlō (roundabout speech): to teach *athētic* i., deos circūlōne quadam tollere, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: you did not speak at all i., nihil circūlōne usu es, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31. 3. *tectis*: v. COVERTLY.

Indirectness: *circūlō* (esp. of speech): v. PRECED. ART. (2). Or *Expr.* by *adj.*: v. INDIRECT.

Indiscreetly: *Expr.* by verb: v. foll. art.

Indiscernible: quod secerni, dividi, discerpi, distrahī non potest: Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

Indiscreet: *inconsultus*: v. IMPRUDENT.

Indiscreetly: *inconsultē*, *tēmēre*: v. IMPRUDENTLY.

Indiscretion: v. IMPRUDENCE.

Indiscriminate: 1. *prōmiscuus*: i. slaughter, pr. [omnium generum] caedes, Liv. 2, 30, *fin.*: i. burial, pr. sepultura, Tac. 16, 16, *fin.* 2. *Indistinctus* (rare): Join: indistinctus et *prōmiscuus*, Tac. A. 6, 8. Phr.: to indulge in i. slaughter, omnes cuiusvis ætatis ac sexus *prōmiscue* interficere, cf. Sall. Jug. 26: cf. foll. art.

Indiscriminately: 1. *prōmiscuē*: Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: Sall. (Sometimes the *adj.* may serve: cf. Sall. Cat. 12, divina atque humana *prōmiscue* = *promiscue*: also the adv. phr. in *promiscuo*, occurs in Tac.: cf. Ger. 44, nec arma ut apud ceteros Germanos in *promiscuo*, sed clausa sub custode.) 2. *Expr.* by *discrimen*, *intra*, n., with a negative word: e. g., sine [ullo] *discrimine*, Suet. Aug. 31; [detectu omni] et d. remoto, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69; omni d. sublatō, cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, 123; nullo d., Virg. Aen. 1, 574: Sall.: v. DISTINCTION. 3. also by *dēlectus*, tis: nullo habito delecto, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 47, 149: sine

ullo d., id. Agr. 2, 21, extr.: Gell. 20, 5: nullo d., Ov. M. 10, 325. 4. *passim* (here and there without distinction): we write poetry, unlearned and learned i. scribimus indocti doctique poemata p. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117; Just. 43, 1, med. 5. *témère*: v. RANDOM (AT). 6. *indistinctus*: Gell. Dig. Join: indistincte atque promiscue, Gell. pref. Phr.: *the gloom and the impious i.*, nulla ratione habita plorum impiorumque, cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 15.

indispensable: omnino s. maxime necessarius: v. NECESSARY.

indispensably: v. preced. art.

indispose: i. e. to render averse to: 1. *alleno*, i. opp. to conciliare et commendare, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, init. 2. *évoco*, i. v. TO DISINCLINE.

indisposed (part. adj.): 1. *Disinclined*: *allénus*, *aversus*, etc.: v. AVERSE. ||. *In poor health*: (leviter) *aegrotus*, parum s. minus valens: v. ILL, UNWELL. Phr.: *to feel somewhat i.*, offensae quid sentire, Cels. 1, 6.

indisposition: 1. *Disinclination*: *animus alienus*: v. AVERSION. ||. *Slight bodily disorder*: 1. *valistudo*, *invalistudo* (extr. rare): v. ILLNESS. 2. *commotumcilla* (a slight i.): Cic. Att. 12, 11, extr. (Sen. has *motuncula* in same sense, Tranq. 2, 3). 3. *offensa* (esp. as caused by unwholesome food, etc.): Cels. (v. preced. art., extr.): Petr.

indisputable: 1. *certus*: v. CERTAIN. 2. *more precisely*, de quo controversia non [nulla] est, cf. Cic. Cae. 11, 31; quod in controversiam adduci non potest, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183: v. CONTROVERST. 3. *sometimes constat*, id. i. denoting that a thing is generally agreed upon: v. EVIDENT (to be).

indisputably: sine controversia: Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7. See also CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

indissoluble: quod dissolvi non potest: v. TO DISSOLVE. (Indissolubilis, Cic. Tim. 11, not liable to dissolution.)

indissolubly: ita ut dissolvi nullo modo possit: v. TO DISSOLVE. (N.B.—Not indissolubilit.)

indistinct: 1. *expr. by clārus with a negative*: with an i. *murmur*, non c. *murmure*, Lucan. 1, 352: i. *hand-writing*, litterae minus compositae ac clariae, cf. Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: v. DISTINCT. 2. *obtus*: a voice clear or i., vox clara, ob. Quint. 11, 3, 15: i. *vision*, ob. acies, Cic. Sen. 23, 83. 3. *obscurus*: Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 60, vox obscurior: v. OBSCURE. 4. (i) *surdus*: cf. Plin. 35, 2, 2, 4, surdo figuram discrimine, i. e. not clearly defined: v. DULL. 5. *hēbes*, *ētis* (of whatever makes a dull, faint impression on the senses): cf. Quint. 1, 11, 4: v. DULL. 6. *confusus* (blended together): i. *utterance*, *conf. os* (opp. to os planum), Kr. (o Cic.). To render i., obscurare, e. g., vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 20.

indistinctly: parum s. minus clāre: v. CLEARLY, DISTINCTLY. Phr.: to articulate i., litteras obscurare, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41; opprimere, id. Off. 1, 37, 133. See also OBSCURELY.

indistinctness: expr. by adj.: v. preced. art.

indistinguishable: expr. by distinguo, interseco: v. TO DISTINGUISH.

indite: scribo, 3: v. TO WRITE, COMPOSE.

individual (adj.): 1. *singūll*, ae, a: v. SINGLE. 2. *proprius*: v. PECULIAR, PROPER.

individual (subs.): i. e. a person viewed separately: expr. by singūll, ae, a: to benefit the state or the i., aut civitati aut singulis civibus prodese: v. SINGLE. See also PERSON.

individuality: proprietas ingeni, proprium ingenium: v. PECULIARITY.

individually: singūllatim; singūll, ae, a: v. SINGLY.

indivisibility: expr. by verb: they teach the absolute i. of these particles, haec corpora nullo modo dividi, secari, discripi posse docent: v. TO DIVIDE. (Indivisibiles, Tert.)

indivisible: 1. *indivisum*: i. bodies, i. corpora (= atomi), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17. 2. *indivisibiles*: *dicm.*: Tert. (N.B.—usu. better expr. by verb: quod dirimi, dividi, secari, discripi omnino non potest: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.)

indocile: 1. *indocilis*, e (hard to teach): Cic. Hor. 2. *intractabilis*, e (difficult to manage): Join: dura et intractabilis [aetas]: Sen. Ep. 25, init.: v. UNMANAGEABLE.

indocility: *indocilis natura*, ind. ingenium: cf. Quint. 1, 3, init.

indocitrate: imbuo, 3: v. TO INBUR, INSTRUCT.

indolence: 1. *inertia* (lack of energy and activity): to make a concession to i., aliquid inertiae largiri, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68. Join: segnitias atque inertia, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, init. (Cic. uses inertia laboria, as a fuller expr., R. Com. 8, 24). 2. *segnities*, *sl*; also a. ae (backwardness, slowness): esp. in attempting: most inactive i., inertissima segnitia, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: Ter.: cf. supr. (1). 3. *dēdila*: v. ALOTIS.

indolent: 1. *inertis*, *rtis* (inactive): esp. with another epith.: e. g. *inertis et desidiosus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91; *inertis, ignavus, somniculosus*, id. Sen. 11, 36. 2. *ignāvus* (stronger than preced., and implying base, sluggish indolence: cf. supr.): v. LAZY, COWARDLY. 3. *desidiosus*: v. SLOTHFUL; and cf. supr. (1). 4. *dēses*, *idls*: Gell. 5. *segnis*, e (slow, backward): Join: *segnis et jacens* [puer], Quint. 1, 3, 2. 6. *piger*: v. SLUGGISH. 7. *lentus* (easy and apathetic): v. SLOW.

indolently: 1. *ignāvus* (more freq. in worse sense): Virg. G. 3, 465. 2. *segniter*: v. SLOWLY. Join: *segniter, otiose, negligenter*, Lāv. 2, 58. 3. *dēsidiosē*: Lucr.

indomitable: 1. *indomitus*: usu. in sense of not actually broken or quelled: *Hercules eor i. and untiring*, H. *indomitus semper et indefessus*: Plin. Pan.: Ov.: cf. INVINCIBLE. 2. *impiger*: v. UNDEFATIGABLE.

in-door (adj.): 1. *umbrātilis*, e (lit. in the shade; i. e. under a roof): in-door, luxurious life, vita u. et delicata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27. 2. *umbrātilis* (like preced.): Gell.

indorse: v. ENDORSE.

indubitable: *indubīlabilis*, e (rare): Quint.

indubitably: sine dubio: v. UNDOUBTEDLY.

induce: 1. *adduco*, xi, ctum, 3 (foll. by ut and subj.): I was i. d. to undertake this burden, adductus sum ut hoc onus susciperem, Cic. Div. Verr. 2, 5: Caes.: Liv.: also foll. by ad and ger.: he was not easily i. d. to believe, non facie ad credendum adducebatur, Nep. Con. 3: Cic.: absol., i. d. by these considerations, his rebus adducti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. Foll. by quin=ut non, Suet. Tib. 21. 2. *induco*, xi, ctum, 3 (usu. in bad sense, to persuade to evil: same constr. as preced.): to i. any one to tell a lie, ind. aliquem ut mentiat, Cic. R. Com. 16, 46: v. TO TEMPT. (N.B.—Later authors use both the above with infn.: quod cave imiters.) 3. *persuadeo*, 2 (foll. by ut and subj.): to i. by large rewards and promises, magnis praemiss pollicitationibusque p. allici, ut..., Caes. B. G. 3, 18: v. TO PERSUADE.

4. *induco*, 1: TO URGE, INCITE.

inducement: 1. *praemium* (any kind of reward): to hold out i. to any one, aliquem praemiss invitare, Cic. Lig. 4, 12; ellicere, id. Bal. 16, 37 (cf. preced. art. 3): he should set before them what were the i. to war, proponeret quae p. armis peterent, Sall. Cat. 21. 2. *invitationem* (rare): to hold out no i. to anything, nulla ad aliquam rem i. afferre, Cic. Hort. fr. 3. *inclinationem* (anything that impels): the strongest i. to (undergo) peril and danger, maximum et periculum inc. et laborum, Cic. Arch. 10, 23. 4. *illicēbra*, usu. pl.: v. ALLUREMENT. 5. *expr. by verb*: no i. could tempt me to ..., nihil me

adducere posset ut ..., by what i. s. quibus rebus adductus: v. TO INDUCE.

6. *causa*: v. CAUSE.

indugt: 1. *inanguro*, 1: his son was i. d. at supper in his room, augur in locum inauguratus filius, Liv. 30, 26, med.: Cic. 2. *consecro*, 1 (to set apart as sacred): he was formally i. d. to the see, rite episcopus consecratus est: v. TO CONSECRATE.

induction: 1. *Logical*: *inductio*: Quint. 5, 11, 3. ||. *Formal appointment*: 1. *consecratio* (by religious rites): Inscr. in Forcell. 2. *inductio*: Cod. Theod. (R. and A.). 3. *expr. by verb*: v. TO INDUCT.

inductive: Phr.: i. reasoning, argumentandi ratio quae per inductionem fit.

indue: v. ENDUE, ENDOW.

indulge: 1. *To treat indulgently*: 1. *indulgeo*, *sl*, 2 (with dat.): this legion Caesar had specially i. d. huic legioni Caesar indulserat praecipue, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, extr.: to i. a slave, servo ind. Sen. 2. *morem gēro*, mōrigēro: v. TO HUMOUR, COMPLY WITH. ||. *To give way to passion*, etc.: 1. *indulgeo*, 2: to i. one's anger, irae i., Liv. 3, 53: the consult i. the ardour of the legions, ind. consules legionum ardori, Liv. 9, 43, med.: Ov. 2. *effundo*, fūdī, sum, 3 (with pron. ref. or as pass. ref.: foll. by prep.): to i. (excessively) in luxury, ad luxuriam effundi, Liv. 34, 6, med.: in lust, in libidine (more usu. acc.) se effundere, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21; in loud laughter, in cachinnos effundi, Suet. Cal. 32. 3. *expleo*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 2: v. TO GRATIFY. 4. *servio*, 4 (to yield oneself up to: with dat.): to i. in sensual pleasures, voluptatibus a., Sall. Cat. 52, med.: to i. resentment, iracundiae a., Cic. Prov. Cona. 1, fin. ||. *Initrans*: to go to excess: invito, i. to: i. at the table, inv. esse in coena, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 130: when he i. d. most freely (in wine), quoties largissime se invitaret, Suet. Aug. 77: Sall. fr.

indulgence: 1. *Too lenient treatment*: 1. *indulgentia* (in good or bad sense): excessive i. towards any one, nimia i. in aliquem, Pl. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, med.: Caes. 2. *venia* (an act of grace or clemency): to grant any one an i., v. allici dare, Cic. Arch. 2, 3: Liv. To treat with i., indulgere: v. TO INDULGE.

||. *Free gratification of desires*: Phr.: prone to sensual i., effusus in Venerem, Liv. 29, 13, med.: devoted to every kind of vicious and depraved i., vitis flagitique omnibus deditus, Cic. R. Am. 13, 38: so, voluptatibus deditus, id. Fin. 1, 18, 57: habitual i. of animal desires, corporis obsequium atque indulgentia, Cic. Fin. 1, 23, init.: free i. in wine, largior jucundiorque vini invitatio, Gell. 15, 2 (also dimin. invitationculae, slight indulgence, ib. in lemm.).

||. *Papal*: *indulgentia (as tech. t.). *plenary* i., ind. plenariae: to preach i. d. ind. praedicare, Eccl. Scr. in Kr. Or expr. by circuml.: venia s. remissio peccatorum a pontifice Romano promissa, Kr.

indulgent: 1. *indulgens*, ntis (gentle with: with dat.): i. towards offences, peccatis ind., Cic. Am. 24, 89: but the word has oft. a good sense, a. g. *indulgens pater*, a kind, affectionate father, Nep. Att. 1: cf. Cic. Clu. 5, 12, quo nomen amantius indulgentius maternum. 2. *ignoscens*, ntis (prone to forgive): Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32. 3. *facilis*, e (easy-tempered): more fully, facili impetrandae veniae, Liv. 26, 15, init.: he shall find me as i. father, i. me utetur patre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: the i. Nymphs, i. Nymphae, Virg. Ecl. 3, 9: Join: facili, indulgens, Suet. 21.

4. *reversus* (the reverse of strict): not standing on one's right or dignity: cf. Cic. Att. 16, 15, init., utrum remissor essem, an summo jure contenderem: Liv. To be i. towards, indulgere (with dat.): v. TO INDUCT.

indulgently: *indulgenter*: Cic. Sen. To behave i. towards, faciliē, in-

dulgentem se praeberere erga aliquem: v. *proced. art.*

indurate: dūro, i: v. TO HARDEN.

industrious: 1. *industrius* (constantly doing something): (men) watchful, sober, i., vigilant, sobrii, i., Cic. *Coel.* 31, 74: not always of praiseworthy activity, cf. Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 20, 57, where Dionysius of Syracuse is called vir acer in rebus gerendis et industrius (restlessly active): an actus and i. "hand," opera agilis atque i., Col. 11, i, med.: Tac. 2. gnāvus or nāvus (full of activity and energy): an i. labourer, operarius n., Col. 11, i, med. Join: (homo) n. et industrius, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 21, init.: Hor. 3. acer, cris, cre (vigorously active, energetic): v. *ACTIVE*.

4. strēnuus (exerting oneself): to be i. about anything, in aliqua re se a. praeberere. Ter. Ph. 3, 12: v. *VIGOROUS*.

5. impiger, gra, grum (active, untiring): so i. in writing, tam i. in scribendo, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 1.

6. seditus (pains-taking, doing one's best): cf. Cic. *Br.* 47, extr., eloquentes videbare non sedulos conquire velle. Plin. 7.

7. diligens: v. *CAREFUL, DILIGENT*.

8. assidus: v. *ASSIDUOUS*.

9. studiosus (earnest of application to study, Plin. *Ep.* 3, 5, fin.).

industriously: 1. industri: Cae. Cic. Join: diligenter industriale, Cae. B. G. 7, 60: Suet. 2.

2. assidue: v. *ASSIDUOUSLY*.

3. seditio (use of one who does his best): to discharge a duty i. (to the utmost of one's ability), munere a. fungi. Plin. *Ep.* 7, 19, 2.

4. gnāviter or nāviter: Hor. 19, 2.

industry: 1. industria: ability is fed by i., altitudo industria ingenium, Cic. *Coel.* 19, 45: elaborated by i., industria elaborata, Cic. *Manil.* init. (But industria is a more comprehensive word than the Eng., and includes all kinds of activity).

2. assiduitas (keeping close to occupation): v. *ASSIDUITY*.

3. gnāvitas or nāvitas (Orisk activity: v. rare): Arn. 4.

4. sedititas (earnest attention to a duty): the i. of a poor poet, a. mali poetae, Cic. *Arch.* 10, 25: Join: opera et sedititas, Cic. *Fam.* 8, 11, med.: qui labor, quod sedititas! Plin. 11, 30, 36.

5. diligentia (care and attention): v. *CARE, DILIGENCE*.

6. stidum (earnest devotion, eager pursuit): v. *ZEAL*.

in dwelling: quod intus habitat, sedem habet.

inebriate: inebrio, i (rare): v. TO INTOXICATE.

inebriated: ebrius: v. *DRUNKEN*.

inebriation: ebrietas: v. *DRUNKENNESS*.

ineffable: quod verbis exprimi non potest.

ineffably: *supra quam verbis exprimi potest.

ineffective: Phr.: an i. speaker. *qui parum dicendo valet: cf. *REFACTIVE* (II); most of the words and phr. under which may be reversed by a negative.

ineffectively: *parum cum vi atque gravitate.

ineffectual: 1. irritus (without effect): an i. remedy, ir. remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: i. miseria, ir. tela, Virg.: v. *FRUITLESS*.

2. imbellis, e (of no warlike force): an i. weapon, i. telum, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 544. 3. vānus: v. *VAIN, IDLE* (III).

ineffectually: frustra, nēquiquam, etc.: v. *FRUITLESSLY*.

inefficacious: parum efficax, etc.: v. *EFFICACIOUS*. (N.B.—Not inefficax in this sense.)

inefficacy: expr. by adj.: v. *EFFICACIOUS*.

inefficiency: nearest word perh. signitas: applied to Q. Varus, Vell. 2, 118.

inefficient: *parum strēnuus, segnis (slow and wanting in energy), rei gerendae parum habilis: cf. *EFFICIENT*.

inelegant: 1. inconvincibilis (of style): Suet. *Aug.* 86. 2. inficitus, arum: Cat. 36, 39. (Usu. better expr.

by adj.: a style characterized by much i., oratio parum elegans, oratio invenusta, inficitus.)

inelegant: 1. invēnustus (destitute of charms): Cic. *Br.* 67, 237: Cat. 2.

2. illepidus (without grace): words marked by harsh and i. strangeness, verba durae ilque novitatis, Gell. 11, 7, init. Join: illepidus atque inelegans, Cat. 6, 2: non illepidus neque invenustus, Cat. 36, 17.

3. inelēgans, ntis (showing want of taste): i. style, in. sermo, Suet. *Dom.* 20.

4. inficitus or inficitus (marked by lack of taste): Cic. Cat. (N.B.—The above are chiefly used with a negative before them; as, not inelegant, cf. *IL CC.*: and the softer forms, parum s. minus venustus, elegans, etc., are preferable where the predicate is to be affirmed: v. *ELEGANT*.)

5. inconvincibilis (not well adjusted or harmonizing): Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 6.

6. inurbānus (lacking refinement): to distinguish the i. from the polished witicism, in. lepido secernere dicto, Hor. *A. P.* 273.

inelegantly: 1. inelēganter: Cic. 2. invēnustus: Quint. 3. illepidus: Hor.: Gell. 4. inurbānus: Cic.: Quint. (For syn. v. *preced. art.*)

ineligibility: expr. by phr. as ineligible {der ELIGIBILITY, ELIGIBLE with negative.

inelegant: 1. indisertus: Cic. 2. infuscandus: Quint. (For syn. v. *ELUQUENT*.)

inept: ineptus: v. *ALLY, ABSURD*.

ineptitude: ineptiae, arum: v. *FOLLY, NONSENSE*.

inequality: inaequalitas: Varr.: Quint.

inert: 1. Incapable of moving: 1. iners, rtis: the i. earth, terra in., Hor. *Od.* 3, 4, 45. 2. brūtus (dull, sluggish): Hor. *Od.* 1, 34, 9. 3. immobilis, e: v. *IMMOVABLE*. || Inactive: iners, piger, segnis, etc.: v. *INDOLENT*.

inertly: segnier, tardē, etc.: v. *SLOWLY, INDOLENTLY*.

inertness: immobilitas: i. of water (of the Dead Sea), in. aquae, Just. 36, 3.

inestimable: 1. inestimabilis, e: used by Cic. of that which has no value. Plin. 3, 6, 20; by Liv., of that which is too great to be estimated, 29, 32, init.: Val. Max. 4, 8, 1. 2. expr. by circuml., *qui (quae, quod) omne pretium excedit; maioris pretii quam quod aestimari possit.

inevitable: 1. inevitabilis, e: i. evils, in. mala (opp. to evitabilia), Sen. *N. Q.* 2, 50, 2: Curt.: Tac. 2. necessarius: an i. consequence, n. consecutio, Cic. *Inv.* 1, 29, 45: fatal and i. laws, leges fatales ac n., Cic. *Tim.* 12, init.: v. *NECESSARY*. Simply, if it is, necesse est: Cic. 3. ineluctabilis, e (a strong expression): the i. power of fate, in. fatum vis, Vell. 2, 57: Virg. 4. insuperabilis, e (poet.): Ov. *M.* 15, 807.

5. expr. by circuml. with vitari non posse: v. TO AVOID.

inevitableness: necessitas, necessitudo: v. *NECESSARY*. (Or expr. by adj.: v. *preced. art.*)

inevitably: 1. necessē: one who must i. die, cui n. est mori, Cic. *Fat.* 9, 17: Nep. 2. necessārio: v. *NECESSARILY*. 3. inevitabiliter (unclass.): Aug.

inexact: parum subtilis: v. *EXACT*.

inexactness: inexactibilia, e (v. rare): Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 58: Ov. (In somewhat diff. sense). Phr.: such faults are quite i., ea vitia nihil omnino excusationis habent, cf. Cic. *Sen.* 18, 65; talibus peccatis nulla est excusatio, cf. Cic. in Pis. 5, 10: an i. error, *turpe erratum et cui nullo modo ignoscere posse; cui omnino non est ignoscendum: v. *EXCUSABLE*, TO EXCUSE.

inexcusably: nulla excusatione: v. *EXCUSABLE* (subs.).

inexhaustible: 1. inexhaustus (rare): Tac. *G.* 20: Virg. 2. infinitus: v. *UNBOUND*. 3. (?) profundus (lit. bottomless): with i. fullness of expres-

sion, pr. ore. Hor. *Od.* 4, 2, 8: cf. *Sall.* Jug. 81, profunda avaritia. Phr.: the adjoining woods yield an i. supply of firewood, suggerunt affatim ligna silvae proximae, Plin. *Ep.* 2, 17, 26: such an i. supply, copia tanta, Cic. *Ph.* 11, 6, 14: so, omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. *Am.* 23, 89.

inexorable: 1. inexorabilis: i. towards any one, in. in aliquem, Cic. *Sull.* 31, 87; adversus aliquem, Liv. 24, 4; contra aliquem, Gell. Fig. 1: i. destiny, in. fatum, Virg. *G.* 2, 491.

2. illacrimabilis, e (not to be moved to tears: poet.): Hor. *Od.* 2, 14, 6. 3. durus (harsh, inflexible): Join: durus atque inexorabilis, Ter. *Ph.* 3, 2, 12 where the circuml. occurs, ut neque misericordia neque precibus molliri queas.

inexorably: expr. by circuml., ita ut quilibet precibus moveatur; inexorabilis animo: v. *preced. art.*

inexpediently: inutitilis: Cic. *Inv.* 2, 52, 158. (More usu. expr. by adj.: v. *foli. art.*)

inexpedient: 1. inutilis, e (oft. = injurious): a speech i. to himself and the state, oratio in. sibi et civitati suae, Liv. 42, 14, fin.: v. *IGNORANTIA*. (Or expr. by parum, minus utilis, cf. *L. G.* § 646: v. *EXPEDIENT*.) 2. expr. by expedit, 4. impers. (with dat. or absol.): nothing can be more i. to that end, ad eam rem nihil minus expedit: Cic. *Att.* 7, 23.

inexperience: 1. imperitia (with unskillfulness): *Sall.* Jug. 38, init.: Tac. Quint. 2. insolentia (the state of one unaccustomed to anything): i. of the bar and of trials, in. fori iudiciorumque, Cic. *R. Am.* 31, fin. (N.B.—In this sense never without depend. genit.: v. *Lat. Dict.* a. v.) 3. insolentia, inscitia: v. *IGNORANCE*.

inexperienced: 1. imperitus (with gen. or absol.): a man i. in the ways of the world, homo imp. morum, Cic. *R. Am.* 49, 143: i. in war, belli imp., Nep. *Epam.* 7: i. persons, i. homines, [rerum omnium rudes iniquique], Cic. *Pl.* 7, 16. 2. rudis, e (untrained: with gen. or in and absol.): i. in war, r. rei militaria, Cic. *Ac.* 2, 1, 2; r. agminum, Hor. *Od.* 3, 2, 9: i. in human life, in. communi vita r., Cic. *de Or.* 1, 58, 248: Prop.: less freq. with ad and acc.: i. in childbirth, r. ad partus, Ov. *Her.* 11, 48. In late writers absol.: i. years (youth), r. anni, Tac. *Ann.* 13, 16, extr.: Quint. 3. ignarus (with gen.): v. *IGNORANT* (I.). 4. inexpertus (not having experienced): an army i. and unaccustomed to prosperity, exercitus bonis in. atque insuetus, Liv. 23, 18: Tac. 5. thro, onia, m. (strictly, a ratio recurrit): Join: thro, peregrinus, hospes in aliqua re, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 50, extr. 6. novellus (rare and poet.): i. hand, n. manus, Ov. *Pont.* 4, 12, 24.

inexpert: inscitus, imperitus: v. *UNSKILLFUL*.

inexpiable: inexplabilis, e: Cic.

inexplicable: 1. inexplabilis, e: Cic. *Ac.* 2, 20, extr. Join: durus atque inexplabilis, Cic. *Att.* 8, 3, ad fin. 2. non explicandus: v. *Cic. I. a.* 3. inēndabilis, e (in diff. sense in Cic. cf. *Fat.* 9, 18): Att. in Non.

inexplicably: quod (ita ut) verbis explicari non possit: v. TO EXPLAIN.

inexpressible: 1. inenarrabilis, e: v. *INDESCRIBABLE*. 2. qui (quae, quod) verbis exprimi non potest: v. TO EXPRESS. (Sometimes ingens may serve: v. *IMMENSE*.)

inexpressibly: *quod (ita ut) verbis exprimi non possit. (Sometimes incredibiliter, mirabiliter may serve: v. *INCREDIBLE, WONDERFULLY*.)

inexpressive: expr. by phr. under EXPRESSIVE (with negative).

inextinguishable: inextinctus (-tinctus): rare and poet.: Ov.: cf. *TRANSPRESSIBLE*.

inextricable: 1. inexplabilis, e (not to be unravelled): Quint. 5, 10, 101 (laquel, fig.): Curt. 3, 1. 2. inex-

tricubilis, e: *i. mass* (of the Labyrinth), in error, Virg. Aen. 6, 27. 3. *inēdābilis*, e: *hair in t. knots*, capillus inen., Apul. See also to EXTRICATE.

inextricably: its ut expedit quid non possit: v. TO EXTRICATE.

infābilitas: Phr.: *to believe in the i. of the Pope*, Pontificem Romanum errare i. mentiri non posse credere.

infālibilis: 1. *That cannot err*: qui errare non potest: v. TO ERR. 2. *Certain*: certus, non dubius: v. Cautant. Phr.: *an i. remedy*, remedium efficacissimum, valentissimum: v. EFFECTUAL.

infālibly: certo, procul dubio: v. CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.

infāmosus: 1. *infamia*, e: *an i. life*, vita inf., Cic. Font. 11, 24: *i. for excesses*, inf. per flagitia, Tac. Ann. 6, 7; also foll. by ob, id. H. 2, 56: Ov. 2, *fāmosus*: *Martina i. for poisonings*, i. veneficus M., Tac. Ann. 3, 7: Hor. 3, *flagitiosus* (*disgraceful, scandalous*): i. laus, i. libidines, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, 134. 4. *turpis, inhonestus* (less strong): v. DISGRACEFUL.

infāmosus: 5. *perditus*: v. ABANDONED.

infāmosus: 1. *cum* (magna, maxima, summa) *infamia*: v. INFAMY.

infāmosus: 2. *flagitiosus*: v. SCANDALOUSLY, DISGRACEFULLY.

infāmus: 1. *infamia* (*ill-repute in all degrees*): covered with i., opertus (dedecore et) inf., Cic. Clu. 22, 61: *to be covered with i., flagrare infamia*, Cic. Att. 4, 18; inf. urget, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 56: *to bring i. upon any one*, alluc inf. inferre, Cic. Coel. 18, 42. 2. *probrum* (*a public reproach*): cf. Cic. Coel. 1, c. *probrum* casta, labem integritas, infāmiam bonis inferre: Sometimes the pl. may better serve (cf. L. G. § 591): *to emerge from hereditary i. and vice*, ex paternis probis ac villis emergere, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 162. 3. *flagitium* (strictly *any infamously deed*): *great disgrace and i.*, magnum dedecus et fl., Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: sometimes, as in the case of proba, the pl. may serve: cf. Cic. Verr. 1, c. § 161, non ad tua flagitia neque ad tuas turpitudines: v. DISGRACE, SCANDAL. *To brand with i.*, (1) *infāmo*, i: Cic. Fam. 9, 12: Prop. (2) *nōto*, i: Cic. Mil. 11, *extr.*: Hor. S. 1, 4, 5: v. TO BRAND.

infānt: 1. *infantia* (including childhood: *till the age of seven*): more precisely, prima inf., Tac. Ann. 1, 4.

2. *pueritia prima*, aetas infans: v. CHILDHOOD, TOOTH. Phr.: *from t.*, a puerulo (a puerulo = *from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 13, 16); *ab infante*, Sen. Ir. 2, 5, 4: *Col.*: of numbers, ab infāntibus, Cels. 7, 7, § 15, *init.*: as fig. expr., a teneris (ut Graeci alunt) unguliculis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6; de tenero ungul. Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24.

infānt (subs.): 1. *infans*, ntis (comp. prec. art. 1): *an i. cried out in his mother's womb*, inf. in utero matris clamasse, Liv. 24, 10: *souls of i.*, infāntum animae, Virg. Aen. 6, 417. *Dimins.* infāntulus, infāntula, Apul. 2. *puer* (a male child): *an i. "so big,"* p. tantillus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: more precisely, infāns puer, Cic. R. Am. 53, 153. So, puella, infāns puella, a female infānt: v. CHILD. (N.B.—The pl. pueri includes both sexes, cf. Cic. L. c.)

infānt (adj.): 1. *infans*, ntis (comp. INFANCY, 1): *an i. ward*, inf. pupilla, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, *fin.* 2. *puerilis*, e: v. CHILDISH.

infāntidice: 1. *infans*, ntis (comp. infānticia (v. late): Tert. Usu. better, qui (quae) liberos suos necat. 2. *infāntidice* (v. late): Tert. Usu. better, expr. by verb: *i. is deemed a crime*, quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. Ger. 19.

infāntine: infāntilia, e: *i. pretty ways*, i. blandimenta, Just. 17, 3, *fin.*

infānt: 1. *infāntia*, tis (esp. in general sense; or in contrast with cavalry): *to be stronger in cavalry than in i.*, equitatu plus valere quam p., Nep. Eum. 1, *extr.*: *to assemble cavalry and i.*, equitatum pque cogere, Caes. B. G.

5, 3: Cic. 2. *pedestres copiae* (= *prec.*): *to be strong in i.*, p. valere copias, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: *such vast forces of cavalry and i.*, tantae equestres et p. copiae, Cic. Fin. 7, 34, 112: Tac. 80, *pedestris exercitus*, Nep. Eum. 4, 3: p. acies (as drawn up in battle), Tac. Ann. 2, 17: p. pugna, *an engagement with i.*, Liv.: Suet. 3. *pedes*, tis; *sting*, or pl. (esp. *infantry as drawn up in battle or engaged*: also in gen. sense: the sing. is used in more lively passages): *on the right wing they station the Roman horse; next to them, the i.*, in dextro cornu Romanos equites locant, deinde pedites, Liv. 22, 45: *a veteran i.*, veteranus p., Liv. 21, 44, *init.*: *the mixture of i. (with cavalry) frightened the horses*, turbant equos pedites intermixti, Liv. 21, 46: *forces of cavalry and i.*, equitum et p. copiae, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C.: *their strength is in their i.*, in pedite robur, Tac. Agr. 12. (N.B.—*Pedes*, *pedites*, are the terms most freq. in milit. writers.) 4. Sometimes *infans* is used so as to exclude cavalry, Caes. B. G. 5, 10, *militis equisque*: so, exercitus equitatusque, ib. 7, 61 (R. and A.). Phr.: *to serve in the i.*, pedibus merere, Liv. 24, 18.

infānt: infāntio, i (to make a fool of): Cic. Fl. 20, 47.

infānt (adj.): *dēmens*, ntis: Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (desipere, delirare, d. esse): esp. as exclam., *i. man!* demens! Virg. *passim*. Phr.: *to be so i.*, tanta esse dementia, Auct. B. Afr. 8.

infānt: 1. *dementia*: *it would be the height of i.*, summae d. esse, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 (also, *dementis* esse, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83): v. FOLLY. 2. *caecitas mentis*: Cic. (?) Dom. 40, 105. 3. *furo*: v. MADNESS.

infānt: v. IMPOSSIBILITY.

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infānt: 1. *inf.*: 1. expr. by contigium i. contigium, with a verb: (*i. disease*) *is the whole flock*, universum gregem contagione prosternit, Col. 7, 5, *med.*: *lest one should i. the rest*, ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col. 6, 5: *the disease i. others*, contagium morbi in alios vulgatum est, Curt. 9, 10, *init.* 2. *coquinio*, i (rare): Col. 7, 5. 3. *inficere*, fect, fectum, 3 (rare in this sense): cf. Tac. Ann. 6, 7, *plures infect quasi valetudine et contactu*: where, however, the expr. is fig. See also INFECTOR. 4. *Fig.*: of vice: 1. *inficere*, 3 (in good or bad sense): *to be i. with vices* (by example), vitis inficere, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30. 2. *contaminare*, i: more fully, contagione (alliculus rei) c., Cic. (?) Dom. 41, 108: v. TO POLLUTE.

infānt: 1. *inf.*: 1. *contigium*, 3: *contigium*, 1 (the latter esp. poet.): *to be spread by i.*, contagione vulgari (v. TO INFECT): *sheep are especially liable to i.*, praecipue oves contagione vexantur, Col. 7, 5. 2. *contactus*, tis (by touch): cf. Liv. 4, 30, *vulgati contactu in homines morbi*. Phr.: *to prevent i.*, ne (morbidis) alitis tabem afferant, Col. 6, 5. 3. *Fig.*: *contigio*: *the i. of that fanaticism has spread*, superstitionis illius c. pervagata est, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97): Cic.

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but the expr. is stronger than Eng.: v. TO PROVE; also TO FOLLOW (Phr.).

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Fla. 14, 2, 3. 2. incredibiliter, etc.: v. IMMENSELY.

Infinitive mood: infinitivus (módus). Flac. 3, 13 (p. 822): infinitum verbum, Quint. 9, 3, 9.

Infinitus: 1. infinitas: 4. of space, inf. locorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: also in numer. sense, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: Amm. 2. infinitio: a term coined by Cic. = areopis, Flin. 1, 6, 21. 3. expr. by adj. v. INFINITE.

Infirm: inválidus, infirmus, imbecillus, debilis: v. FRIBLE, WEAK. See also IRRESOLUTE.

Infirmary: 1. nódobórium (voo-roo-rius): Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19. 2. vállatárium (a sick-room): Sen. Ep. 27, 1.

Infirmitas: 1. In abstr. sense: infirmitas, imbecillitas: v. WEAKNESS, FRILITY. 2. Concrete: a fault: vitium: Hor. S. 1, 3, 1.

Inflame: 1. To arouse passion: 1. accendo, di. sum, 3 (denoting the first stirring up of angry feeling): this circumstance had greatly inflamed Marius against Metellus, quare res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accenderat, Sall. Jug. 64: very oft. foll. by iram, irividiam, odium, discordiam, etc.: Liv. 1. Curt. v. TO KINDLE. 2. incendio, 3 (stronger than preced., and denoting a state of mind as the result): to 4. any one's desire, alienum cupiditatem incipere, Cic. Fam. 15, 21: I am 4. with anger, incendo iras, Ter. Heo. 4, 1, 47: Cic. (not accendo in this constr.): Virg. Juv. 3. inflammo, 1 (like incendio, but a more rhetorical expr.): to 4. or extinguish emotion, amorum motus vel inf. vel extinguere, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: to 4. heighten and 4. the desires, cupiditates argere atque inf., Cic. Flin. 1, 16, 51. (N.B.—The simple verb is rare and poet.: chiefly in p. part. flammatus, Virg. Aen. 1, 52.) 4. furo, usum, ustum, 3 (to burn with love or jealousy): we love 4. me, urit amor, Virg. E. 2, 68: Hor. 5. in pass. ardeo, di. sum, 2: esp. incept. ardesco, 3: she becomes 4. as she passes, ardescit tuendo, Virg. Aen. 1, 713: Lucr. 80, flagro, 1: to be 4. with hatred, odio flagro, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 160: Suet. See also TO EXCITE.

Inflame: 1. In mod. sense, to produce inflammation: inflammo, 1: Plin. 22, 23, 49 § 106.

Inflamed, to be: flagro, ardeo: v. PRECED. art. (L. 1. 1. 1.).

Inflammable: ad exardescendum facilis: v. COMBUSTIBLE.

Inflammation: inflammatio: 4. attacks the eyes, oculos inf. occupat, Cels. 6, 6, 1: to remove 4., inf. discutere, sedare, Plin.

Inflammatory: 1. In medic. sense, causing inflammation: qui in quæ, quod corpus inflammat, corporis inflammationem movet, habet: v. INFLAMMATION.

Inflame: 1. Fig.: exciting violence and sedition: 1. seditionis: Cæs. B. G. 1, 17, a. quæ impræbatio oratio: Cic. v. SEDITION. 2. turbulentus: cf. Cic. Att. 4, 3, med., contiones turbulæ Metelli, ... frivolisimæ Clodii. 3. expr. by circuml., aptus ad hominum animos, ad animorum motus, inflammandos 4. concitandos: v. TO INFLAME.

Inflate: 1. Lit.: to swell out by blowing: 1. info, 1: the canvas is 4. by the wind, inflatur carbasus vento, Virg. Aen. 3, 357: Phædr.: Cic. 2. sufflo, 1 (by introducing wind under): to 4. the skin, cutem 4., Plin. 8, 38, 57: Pl. 11. Fig.: of elation, pride: 1. info, 1: to 4. any one's mind with false hope, alium animo spe falsa inf., Cic. in Pis. 36, 89: Liv. (N.B.—Not sufflo in this sense.) 2. to be 4. timore, ni, 1: to be 4. with empty pride, inani superbia 4., Phædr. 1, 3, 4: Juv. (But timore and timore are often used of ferment of feeling.) 3. turgeo, 4. 1 (esp. of diction): to be 4. domibacis: Hor. A. P. 17: Join: [oratio quæ] turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: In same sense, turgescere, 3: Quint. 12, 10, 73. See also ELATED (to be).

Inflated (part. adj.): 1. inflatus (both lit. and fig.): Cic. Quint. Join: inflatus et tumens, Dial. Or. 18: inf. et insana, Quint. 12, 10, 16: cf. preced. art. (3).

2. tumidus: esp. of diction, opp. to the truly grand (grandis), Quint. 10, 2, 16: Liv.: Plin. Jun. 3. turgidus (rare in this sense): Hor. S. 1, 10, 36. 4. tumens, turgescens: v. preced. art. (11).

Inflation: usu. of style: tumor (immodicus): Quint. 12, 10, 73. Or expr. by neut. of adj. (cf. L. G. § 342): let there be no 4., ne quid sit inflati, ne quid turgidi: v. INFLATE.

Infect: 1. dēclino, 1: Varr.: Quint. 2. inclino, 1: Gell. 3. flecto, xi. xum, 3: Quint. 8, 3, 36. (Infecto is to mark with the circumflex accent: Arnob. 1, 58, p. 35.) Cf. foll. art.

Infection: 1. dēclinatio (in older writers including all formations of words from each other): Varr. L. L. 8, 2 § 1: in Quint. 1, 4, 13, used of the formation of tenses: so Varr. L. L. 10, 26 § 166. The form declinatio, ūs, also occurs: Varr. 2. flexura: Varr. L. L. 10, 28 § 166. Also flexus, ūs: Quint. 1, 6, 15.

Inflexibility: 1. obstinatio (in good or bad sense): v. FIRMNESS, OBSTINACY. 2. rigor animi (with harshness): Tac. Ann. 6, 50: Sen.

Inflexible: 1. Lit.: rigidus: v. STIFF, UNBENDING. 2. Fig.: 1. obstinatus: 4. will, oba. voluntas (et offitatus), Cic. Att. 1, 11: 4. against tears, oba. adversus lacrymas, Liv. 2, 40. 2. rigidus (harsh, stern, unyielding): (Cato) 4. 4. integrity, r. innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: Hor. 3. tēnax propoliti: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1. 4. inflexibilia, e (rare): 4. obstinacy, inf. obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 60 (97): 3. Sen. See also PERSEVERING, OBSTINATE.

Inflexibly: 1. obstinatus: v. FIRMLY (to 4.): OBSTINATELY. 2. rigidus (severely, sternly): Val. Max. 9, 7, 1. 3. obstinata mente, inflexibili obstinatione: v. preced. art.

Inflexion: v. INFLECTION.

Inflict: 1. To lay on, bring upon: 1. info, xi. ctum, 3 (violently: with acc. and dat.): to 4. a deadly blow (fig.), mortiferam plagam inf., Cic. Vat. 8, 20: to 4. loss upon the state, damna civitati inf., Just. 3, 5, med. 2. info, 3. 3. info, 3. 4. info, 3. 5. info, 3. 6. info, 3. 7. info, 3. 8. info, 3. 9. info, 3. 10. info, 3. 11. info, 3. 12. info, 3. 13. info, 3. 14. info, 3. 15. info, 3. 16. info, 3. 17. info, 3. 18. info, 3. 19. info, 3. 20. info, 3. 21. info, 3. 22. info, 3. 23. info, 3. 24. info, 3. 25. info, 3. 26. info, 3. 27. info, 3. 28. info, 3. 29. info, 3. 30. info, 3. 31. info, 3. 32. info, 3. 33. info, 3. 34. info, 3. 35. info, 3. 36. info, 3. 37. info, 3. 38. info, 3. 39. info, 3. 40. info, 3. 41. info, 3. 42. info, 3. 43. info, 3. 44. info, 3. 45. info, 3. 46. info, 3. 47. info, 3. 48. info, 3. 49. info, 3. 50. info, 3. 51. info, 3. 52. info, 3. 53. info, 3. 54. info, 3. 55. info, 3. 56. info, 3. 57. info, 3. 58. info, 3. 59. info, 3. 60. info, 3. 61. info, 3. 62. info, 3. 63. info, 3. 64. info, 3. 65. info, 3. 66. info, 3. 67. info, 3. 68. info, 3. 69. info, 3. 70. info, 3. 71. info, 3. 72. info, 3. 73. 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polleo, vileo, 2 (to be i.): v. INFLUENZA, suba. (IV., Phr.).

influentia: *catarrhi genus quod influenza dicitur.

influx: influxio (v. rare): Macr. Better expr. by infuso, affuso, etc. i. there was an unusual i. of strangers to the capital, adversarum ingens multitudo in urbem influxerat: v. TO FLOOD IN, FLOW IN.

infol: involvo, amplexor: v. TO WRAP UP, EMBRACE.

inform: 1. To give shape to, organize: effingo, formo, informo: v. TO FASHION, FORM.

2. To give intelligence: 1. certiorum factio, 3 (the circumstance about which, expr. by de and abl. or gen., also by clause): the Helvetii were i. d. of Caesar's arrival, H. de Caesaris adventu certiores facti sunt, Caes.: he i. d. me of his design, c. me sub consilii fecit, Cic.: foll. by acc. and inf., Caes. B. G. 1, 11; by rel. and subj., Cic. Att. 3, 11. 2. doceo, 2 (in this sense, usu. foll. by de and abl., or by rel. clause; but an acc. of new. pron. may be used, cf. L. G. § 253): that Sulla should be i. d. of these things, Sulla de his rebus docet, Cic. R. Am. 9, 26; with acc. and inf., Caes. B. G. 3, 5; with rel. and subj., Cic. R. Am. 9, 25; v. TO SHOW, POINT OUT. 3. nuntio, 1 (by messenger or letter): v. TO ANNOUNCE, TELL.

4. expr. by cognosco, novi, nitem, 3: v. TO ASCERTAIN, LEARN.

5. To inform against, in legal sense: 1. (nomen) deferro, 3, irr.: constr. with gen. of person, and abl. of charge with de, nomen aliquis de aliqua re def., Cic. R. Am. 10, 18; also with dat. of person and gen. of charge, allicui nomen aliquis rei def., Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 68: in later writers, deferro takes a direct acc. of the person, to i. against (accuse) any one for adultery, allicquem adulteri d., Tac. A. 4, 41: v. TO ACCUSE.

2. indicio, 4; indicium profero ("to turn king's evidence"): v. INFORMATION.

informal: perh. viduus (strictly, with ref. to the auspices): cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 33, 84, viduus consul = vitio creatus.

informally: perh. vitium (strictly with ref. to defect in the auspices): comp. foll. art.

informally: vitio: Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: cf. preced. art.

informant: 1. One who imparts information: auctor (one who is responsible for what is stated): cf. Cic. Att. 14, 8, sibi insidias fieri; se id certis auctoribus (informants, or as we say, informants) that could be relied on: he told the fact, without mentioning the name of his i., rem narravit, sublati auctoris nomine, Sall. Cat. 24.

2. In legal sense: delator: v. INFORMER.

information: 1. Intelligence: Phr.: having received i. of this, certior factus de his rebus, Caes. pass. (v. TO INFORM); his rebus cognita, Caes. pass.: on reliable i., luculentis, certis auctoribus (v. preced. art.): inf. by letter or messenger, nuntius, sing. or pl., Caes. B. G. 2, 2, init. (v. NEWS, TIDINGS).

2. Knowledge possessed: Phr.: (a person) of great i., *multarum rerum scientia instructus: v. KNOWLEDGE.

3. Legal denunciation: delatio: Cic. Tac. To lay an inf. against any one, (nomen) deferro, 3, irr.: v. TO INFORM (III.): To give i. (when a guilty person betrays his accomplices), indicio. 1: e. g., ind. de conjuratione, Sall. Cat. 10: so, to offer to give i., indicium profero, Sall. Jug. 35; ind. offerre, Tac. A. 11, 35. See also INDICTMENT.

inform: 1. delator (esp. a dishonest, venal i., as under the Empire): rewards given to i., praemia delatorum, Suet. Ner. 10: Tac. Join: criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv. 45, 31, med. Phr.: he had been an i. under Nero, temporibus Neronis delationes faciebat, Tac. H. 2, 10. 2. quadruplator (v. Dict. Ant. p. 980): vilest of i.s, quadruplatorum deterrimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, 22: Liv. 3, index, iels, c. (esp. one who betrays his accomplices):

all those facts i.s have revealed, haec omnia indices detulerunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, init.: i.s and assassins, i. atque sicarii, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. (N.B.—Not accusator, except in late authors, cf. Suet. Aug. 66, med.)

infraction: expr. by violio, rumpo, etc.: v. TO VIOLATE. Phr.: to be guilty of an i. of a treaty, contra foedus lacere, Cic. Bal. 4, 10: no more palpable i. of duty, nihil magis officio contrarium, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42.

infrequency: raritas: v. RARITY. Sometimes best expr. by raro: v. SELDOM.

infrequent: rarus: v. RARE.

infrequently: raro: v. SELDOM.

infringe: violio, rumpo, frango (rare): v. TO BREAK (III.). Phr.: to i. a right or claim, jus imminuere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, 84.

infringement: Phr.: an i. of any one's dignity, dignitas alicuius imminutio, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: v. INFRACTION.

infuriate (v.): effero, 1: that butcher positively i. d. the Thebans, ea vero caedes effervit Thebanos [ad execrabile odium Romanorum] Liv. 33, 29.

infuriated (part. adj.): furens, furibundus, etc.: v. ENRAGED, EXASPERATED.

infuse: 1. Lit.: infundo, 3: v. TO POUR IN. 2. Fig.: to i. into, inspire: inficere, jecti, jectum, 3: v. TO INSPIRE.

infusion: 1. Act of pouring in: infusio (rare): Plin. (Usu. better expr. by infundo: v. TO POUR IN). 2. Act of inspiring: expr. by inficere, etc.: v. TO INSPIRE. 3. A fluid impregnated by steeping something in it: dilutum: an i. of wormwood, (absinthii) dil., Plin. 27, 7, 28: if boiled, decoctum: v. DECOCTION.

ingathering: percipio (frugum): Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12. See also HARVEST.

ingenerate: genero, signo: v. TO BEGET.

ingenious: 1. sollers (sollers), rdis: provident and i. Nature, provida aequa Natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: nothing more i. (than grafting), nihil sollertius, Cic. Sen. 15, extr. 2. subtilis, e (strictly, fine, i. rectae; hence, nice, clever): a most i. invention, subtilissimum inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

Join: sollers subtilisque, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. 3. artificiosus: i. and divine handicraft, a divinique opus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138. (N.B.—Not ingeniosus, which is highly gifted, in gen. sense.)

Phr.: an i. but simple contrivance was resorted to, nova haud magni operis excogitata res est, Liv. 38, 7: a very i. piece of mechanism, opus singulari sollertia ac subtilitate perfectum, cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 72: a wonderfully i. military engineer, mirabilis inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34, init.

ingeniously: 1. sollertiter (soll.: v. SKILFULLY). 2. artificiose: Cic. N. D. 2, 22, init. 3. magna i. singulari sollertia ac subtilitate: v. INGENUITY. (N.B.—Not ingeniosus: v. preced. art.)

ingenuity: 1. sollertia (soller): no craftsman can come up to the i. of nature, naturae sollertiam nemo optefit consequi potest imitando, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81. Join: machinatio [quaedam] atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, init.: v. SKILL. 2. subtilitas (nicely, refinement): the perverse i. of grammarians, perversa grammaticorum a., Plin. 35, 3, 4: cf. INGENUOUS (2). 3. ars, ardis, f.: characterized by much i. (the poem of Lucretius), multae artis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, extr. 4. machinatio (contrivance): cf. sup. (1): the pl. may be used for comprehensiveness, cf. Nāgels. p. 41, 899. (N.B.—Ingenuity is mental endowment in widest sense.)

ingenuous: ingenuus: Ter.: Cic.: v. FRANK, CANDID.

ingenuously: ingenuus: Cic.: Quint.: v. FRANKLY, CANDIDLY.

ingenouness: ingenuitas: Cic.

Join: ingenuitas et rubor, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 243; probitas [quaedam] et ing., Cic. A. 1, 9, 33.

ingle: focus, ciminus: v. FIRE-PLACE.

inglorious: 1. inglorius: a brief and i. command, breve et ing. imperium, Tac. A. 12, 14, extr. Join: inhonoratus et inglorius, Cic. 2. Inbōnōritus (not actually enjoying honour: inglorius, also not deserving it): Cic. Liv. 3, turpis, e: v. DISGRACEFUL.

ingloriously: 1. sine gloria: Hor. Od. 3, 26, 2. turpiter: v. DISGRACEFULLY.

ingot: later, eris, m. (lit. a brick): i.s of gold, i. aurei, Plin. 33, 3, 17.

ingraft: insere, 3: v. TO GRAFT. See also TO IMPLANT.

ingrained (part. adj.): nearest word perh. inlatus (implanted, innate): cf. Liv. 34, 20, init., inlata fertas. To become i., inolescere, Virg. Aen. 6, 798.

ingratitude: usu. as reflex., to ing. oneself: 1. expr. by concilio, i. to gain over, render favourable: with acc. and dat.: he thought to i. himself with the legions by money, legiones sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 13, 21: more fully, animus hominum c., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; sibi gratiam alienius c., Cic. Man. 24, 70; favorem (populi) c., Suet. Caes. 11. 2. gratiam ineco, 4, irr.: to i. oneself with a person, ab aliquo gr. inire, Cic. Verr. 2, 46, 113; so with ad and acc., Liv. 33, 46. 3. gratificor, i. (to do anything to gratify or oblige: with dat. of person, and oft. neut. of pron. or like word as object: cf. L. G. § 253): to i. oneself with the people by means of what belongs to others, gr. populo aliena, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. Phr.: to seek to i. oneself with any one, allicui gratiam sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: to i. oneself with one's fellow-citizens, benevolentiam civium blanditiis colligere, Cic. Am. 17, 61; so, gratiam colligere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.

ingrate: ingratus: v. UNGRATEFUL.

ingratitude: animus ingratus: to shrink from the charge of i., animi ing. crimen horrore, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 3: the vice of i., vitium ing. animi, Sen. Ben. 11. So in various ways, the sense of the abstr. subs. may be expr. by adj. ingratus: there will be more i. if... plures ingrati erunt si..., Sen. Ben. 3, 16, 1: what then, shall i. be unpunished, quid ergo impunitus erit ingratus? Ib. 3, 17, 1: to incur the charge of i., in nomen ingrati incidere, Ib. 3, 13, 3. Phr.: one who is guilty of i., qui sensum beneficiorum amisit, Ib. 3, 17, 2; qui nullam beneficii gratiam habet, cf. Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69. (N.B.—By no means ingratitude, or ingratus.)

ingredient: usu. not expr. by a subs.: Phr.: when you have mixed all the i.s well together, ubi omnia bene commiscueris, Cato R. R. 34: you must use the same i.s as..., eadem omnia indito quae..., Ib. 81: one of the i.s mentioned, ex his tot rebus quot scriptum est unum, Ib. 198, extr.: let a poultice be applied made of the following i.s, imponatur id quod ex his constat, Cels. 6, 17: (poultices) of which cumini is the main i., quae cum cunino componatur, Ib. 6, 18, 4: a composition, the i.s of which are..., compositio quae habet..., Ib. 5, 22, 2: in a suit..., Ib. § 4.

ingress: ingreus, etc.: v. ENTRANCE.

ingulf: vbro, devoro, haurio: v. TO SWALLOW. Phr.: i. d. in the abyss, submersus voraginitibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73.

ingulf (adj.): usu. in phr., ing. volens or abyss, vorago, inis, f.: cf. preced. art. (but vorago is oft. simply a quagmire, cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 295). See also ABYSS.

inhabit: 1. incolo, ul. cultum, 3: to i. territory, elites, pacet, agros, urbes, loca inc., Cic. Caes. (pass.). Less freq. in this sense, simple verb, colo: what people first i. d. Britain, Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerunt, Tac. Agr. 11, init.: they i. both sides of the Rhone,

colunt circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26. Join: colere et habitare, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 119. 2. *habito*, *i*, (to dwell in, have as an abode, with ref. to houses, cities, etc., not whole countries like incolo: both trans. and intrans.): they 1, 100 great cities, centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. Aen. 2, 106: Cic. Liv.: v. TO DWELL. Sometimes used as *impers. pass.*: Xenophanes says the moon is *i*, *habitari* ait X. in luna, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123. (N.B.—The comp. *inhabito* is v. rare, and should be avoided.) 3. *téno*, *ui*, *ntum*, 2 (to occupy, have possession of): *Boomer* had *i* (or possessed) those regions, E. ea tenerat loca, Liv. 1, 5; Tac. G. 37, test. Phr.: from this point, the banks of the Indus are *i* by... hinc deinde accolum... Plin. 6, 20, 23 § 77 (cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 18, ea gens quae illum locum accoluit): the country is very thickly *i*, *habitu* est infinita multitudo (crebrissime aedificia) Caes. B. G. 5, 12: regions thickly *i*, quae loca minus frequentata sunt, Sall. Jug. 17.

inhabitable: *habitabilis*, *e*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: Hor.: Ov. (*Inhabitabilis* occurs in same sense in Arn. 1, 2, p. 3) but in Cic. and Plin. = *uninhabitable*.

inhabitant: 1. *incola*, *c.*: the *is* of Africa, Africae incolae, Liv. 1, 10, extr.: an *i* and citizen of the whole world, totius mundi *i* et civis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: Plin. Join: incolae aequo habitatores, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140. 2. *scotia*, *one who dwells near*: an *i* of the neighbourhood, scotia ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7. 3. *habitor* (*a dweller*): cf. *supr.*

3. *homines* may oft. be used, esp. in geogr. descriptions: though the number of *is* is so great, quamquam in tanto hominum numero, Tac. G. 4: Caes. (v. TO INHABIT, extr.). 4. oft. expr. by verb: far the most civilized are the *is* of Kent, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: the red hair of the *is* of Caledonia, rutulae Caledoniam habitantium [incolentium] comae, Tac. Agr. 11: the earliest *is* of Africa were..., Africam earliest habuere..., Sall. Jug. 18, init.

5. *cultor* (somewhat rare in this sense): the *is* of the country, cultores ejus terrae, Sall. Jug. 17, extr.: the ancient *is* (of Capua), antiqui *c.*, Liv. 7, 38, med.

inhabited (part. adj.): ubi habitatur: v. TO INHABIT (2, *fin.*). Thickly *i*, frequens (hominibus): cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 41, 106; Plin. 5, 9, 11 § 60: thinly *i*, parum frequentata, cf. Sall. Jug. 17.

inhalation: expr. by verb: v. TO INHALE.

inhale: spiritus duco, haurio (R. and A.): v. TO BRAW (III).

inharmonious: discors, dissonus, absonus: v. DISCORDANT. Phr.: *i*, *versae*, immodulata poemata, Hor. A. P. 263.

inharmoniously: "parum consonanter, dissonis vocibus."

inhere, inherent, be. 1. *inherere*, *si*, *sum*, 2 (to cling fast to, be inseparable from: foll. by *in* and *abl.*: also *dat.*): there is a kind of foreboding inherent in our minds, inh. in mentibus quasi quoddam augurium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 31. 2. *insum*, *ful*, *esse*: to be inherent in the universe, inesse in universitate rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: philosophy is by nature *i* in his mind, inest naturi philosophia in hujus viri mente, Cic. Or. 13, 41: cf. Sall. Jug. 64, inerat (et) contemptor animus et superbia: but the expression is less strong than Eng.: it may be strengthened by *proprie*, cf. Quint. 6, 3, 12, inest propria quibusdam decor: "there is in some an inherent charm."

3. expr. by *institui*, *institui*, v. INSTATE. Phr.: inherent properties, quae sunt rebus conjuncta, Lucr. 1, 450. See also PECULIAR, NATURAL.

inherently: "propria sua vi, natura": v. NATURALLY.

inherit: i. e. to receive by hereditary succession: per successionem accipio, cf. Plin. 12, 13, 30 § 54, jus per successiones

id sibi vindicant; also, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4, morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, i. e. are inherited. (The terms *heres*, *hereditas*, denote simply succession by testament: v. *HERES*, *HEREDITAS*.) Phr.: to have a name *i*, *d* from any one, nomen ab aliquo hereditarium habere, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: he had *i*, *d* the complaint from his father, patris hic (morbus) illi, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4.

inheritance: 1. *hereditas* (the condition of a *heres*; also, the property coming to such): *i* is succession to the entire rights enjoyed by one deceased, h. est successio in universum jus quod defunctus habuit, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 24: to come to any one by *i*, hereditate aliquid venire, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84; obvenire, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, med.: Plin.: to receive an *i*, capere h. ab aliquo, Cic. Caec. 35, 102; consequi, Nep. Att. 21: to enter on possession of an *i*, h. adire, Cic. Ph. 2, 16, extr. (the legal act was cretio: v. Dict. Ant. a. v. *heres*): you say I receive no *i*, hereditates mihi venire negasti, Cic. I. C. inst. 2. *successio* (hereditary succession): v. TO INHERIT. Phr.: as an inheritance, may be expr. by hereditarius: cf. Liv. 21, 3, hereditarius sit relicti exercitus nostri, left as an inheritance: v. HEREDITARY.

inheritor: *heres*, *edis*, *m.*: v. *HERES*. **inhibit**: 1. *interdicto*, *xi*, *cum*, 3 (formally to forbid): cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 22, interdicti atque imperati Cassivelauno, ne... noceret: v. TO INTERDICT. 2. *edico* (not referring to a magistrate's notification): cf. Cic. in Ph. 8, 17, edicere ut Senatus S. consulto ne obtemperet: v. TO FORBID.

inhibition: *perh. interdictum*: v. INTERDICT.

inhospitable: 1. *inhospitalis*, *e* (of countries: rare): *i*, *Caucasus*, inh. Caucasus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 6: Plin. 2. *Inhospitalis* (= *preced.*: poet.): *i*, *abodes*, inh. tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: Hor.: *neut. pl.* = *i*, *regions*, Sil. 3. *hospitibus* ferus (of persons only: poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 4, 33.

4. *inhumans*, *immitis* (gen. terms including the sense): v. SAVAGE, CRUEL. Phr.: an *i* person, homo paucorum hospitum, cf. Cic. Clu. 59, 163; "qui hospites fugit atque avertatur, cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 27: barbarians are usually *i*, barbarae gentes plerumque se crudeles in hospites (advenas) praebent.

inhospitably: *parum s. minime hospitaliter* (not Cic.): v. HOSPITALLY. (*Inhumane* may serve where the context defines. Tert. has *inhumane* et *inhospitaliter*, but the latter adv. is unclear.)

inhospitality: *inhospitalitas* (v. rare, and used only in ethical description, as *t. i.*): Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 27. Phr.: to display *i*, *parum hospitaliter* se gerere (v. HOSPITALLY); hospites valde fugere, Cic. I. C.; "in hospites minus liberalem se praebere."

inhuman: 1. *immānis*, *e* (monstrously cruel): the *i* and barbarous custom of human sacrifice, im. ac barbara consuetudo immolandum hominum, Cic. Font. 10, 21: Ov. Join: immanis atque importunus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, 8: tantum [facinus] tam immane, tam acerbum, Cic. R. Am. 24, fin. 2. *crudēlis*, *aevus*: v. CRUEL. 3. *Inhumānus* (unworthy of a human being, destitute of human feeling): *i*, *crudelis*, inh. crudelitas, Liv. 21, 4, extr. Join: tam durus et ferus, tam inhumānus, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, init. Join: crudelis et inhumānus, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29. (N.B.—This syn. must be used with caution, as its sense is far wider than that of the Eng.) Phr.: a most *i*, punishment, supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum, Liv. 1, 28, extr.

4. *inhumanitas* (brutality of any kind): cf. Cic. Deiot. 12, 32, where it is opp. to *humanitas*, and a syn. of *inhumanitas* (tam crudelis, tam immoderata inhumanitas): v. SAVAGE, BRUTALITY. 5. *Inhumānis* (lack of human feeling): v. *supr.* (1).

6. *crudelitas*, *aevitas*: v. CRUELTY. **inhumanly**: 1. *crudeliter*, *aevē*:

v. CRUELTY. 2. *Inhumānis* (cf. *INHUMAN*, 3: Ter.: Cic. Join: inhumānis contraque naturae legem, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30. 3. *Inimānis* in modum: Cic. (in Kr.) 4. expr. by modal *abl.*, tantū crudelitatis, etc.: v. INHUMANITY.

inhume: *humo*, *inhūmo*, 1: v. TO BURY.

inimical: *inimicus*: v. UNFRIENDLY, HOSTILE.

inimically: *inimice*: Cic.

inimitable: 1. *inimitabilis*, *e* (not in Cic.): *i*, *amabilitas*, *morum dulcedo* in. Vell. 2, 97: Quint. 2. *haud s. parum imitabilis*: cf. Cic. Or. 21, 76, nihil est experienti minus (imitabile): cf. also Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 4, maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus: or, nemini imitabilis, Quint. (in Kr.). 3. expr. by *imitor*: *i*, *skil*, solertia quam nemo opifex possit consequi imitando, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 81. (Sometimes = *excellent* in a high degree: v. INCOMPARABLE.) **inimitably**: quod nemo possit imitando consequi: v. *preced.* art. (3). Phr.: *i*, *represented*, sine aemulo existens, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 71. See also INCOMPARABLY.

iniquitous: *imprōbus*, *iniquus*, *injustus*: v. UNJUST, WICKED.

iniquitously: *imprōbe*, *iniquē*, etc.: v. WICKEDLY.

iniquity: *imprōbitas*: v. WICKEDNESS.

initial (adj.): *primus*: v. FIRST.

initial (sub.): "prima nominis s. verbi littera."

initiate: 1. To introduce to the mysteries: *initio*, 1: to be *i* in the mysteries of Ceres, Cereri initiati, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, init. i. Bacchi, Bacchis initiati, Liv. 39, 14. II. In gen., to introduce: *initio*, 1: e. g. initiari literis, studiis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8: Quint. 1, 3, 20. (N.B.—In either sense the verb occurs chiefly in *pass.*) See also TO INITIATE.

initiated (part. adj.): 1. *initiat*: Liv.: Just. 2. *mysta* or *mystes*, *ne*, *m.* (Gr. *μυστικός*, one who has been *i* in the Eleusinian mysteries): Ov. F. 4, 536: Sen. trag.

initiation: 1. The ceremony: 1. *initiatio*: Suet. Ner. 34, fin.: Apul. 2. *initia mentis*, *orum*: Sen. Ep. 95, 29 (where the use is fig.). 3. expr. by verb: v. TO INITIATE. (N.B.—*Initia* denotes the mysteries themselves.) II. Any introduction or beginning: expr. by words under (1.): v. I. C.

initiatory: ad initiationem pertinens: v. *preced.* art.

inject: 1. *infundo*, *fudi*, *sum*, 3: to *i* a medicine by the mouth or by a clyster, medicamentum aliquid vel ore vel clystere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9: Cic. 2, 12, fin.: Plin. 2. *immitto*, *misit*, *sum*, 3: Cels. 2, 12, med.; Suet. Cl. 44, extr. (per clysterem). In same sense are less frequent, *inijcio*, *Scrib.*; (*clystere*) *adigo*, Cels. 7, 27, ad init.

injection: 1. The act: *infusio*: Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228; also *infusio*, *is* (in *abl.*), *id.* 24, 6, 15 (ian. reads *infusum*, *part.*). Or expr. by *infundo*: v. *preced.* art. II. That which is injected: 1. *clyster*, *ēris*, *m.* (applied to the bowels): to clear out *hellebor* by *i*, *clysteribus helleborum extrahere*, Plin. 25, 5, 23: Cels. 1, v. TO INJECT (1); *Clystere*. 2. *ēndma*, *ēdīs*, *m.* (Gr. *ἐνδμή*, fr. *ἐνδμή*): that which is injected (in a clyster): Theod. Prisc. M. L. 3, *injectionē*, *is*, *n.* (very rare): Theod. Prisc. 4. expr. by *infundo* (v. TO INJECT): *vinagar* used as an *i*, *stope diarrhoea*, acetum sicut alvum infusum, Plin. 23, 1, 27: the *i*, *ought to be neither cold nor hot*, id quod infunditur neque frigidum esse oportet, neque calidum, Cels. 2, 12, fin. Phr.: an *i* of pure water must be administered, immittenda in alvum est aqua pura, Cels. 2, 12, ad fin.: v. TO INJECT.

injudicious: *inconsultus* (inconsiderate, ill-advised): cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2, *inconsultam* rationem, sive (gravissimo verbo utar), temeritatem: Liv.: v.

IMPUDENT. Phr.: an extremely *t. person*, "homo nullius consilii."

INJUDICIOUSLY: inconsultē: v. IMPUDENTLY.

INJUDICIOSNESS: Inconsultatio ratio: Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: v. IMPUDENTIA.

INJUNCTION: mandātum, imperātum: v. COMMAND, INSTRUCTION.

INJURE: 1. nocēre, *t.* (mostly gen. term: with dat.): to *one's* neighbour for the sake of *one's* own advantage, sui commodi causa n. alteri, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: often as *impers. pass.*: (the rule) to *t. no* one, ne cui noceretur, ib. 1, 10, 31 (in Vitruv. nocere occurs as personal pass.). 2. laedo, si, sum, 3: (to assail, injure actively: with acc.): to *hate* one whom you have *t. d.*, odasse quem laeseris, Tac. Agr. 42: Nep. 3, expr. by *injuria* and a verb: to be *t. d.* by any one, inj. accipere ab aliquo, Cic. Div. Verr. 18, 60: v. INJURY.

INJURY: 4. obumbr. irr. (to stand in the way of: be prejudicial to: with dat.): to *advance* or *t. any one's* cause, alicui adjuvamento esse, aut obesse, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: Cic. 5, viēto, 1 (to do violence to: with acc.): to *rob* or *t. one's* neighbour, spoliare aut v. alterum, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21: cf. ib. § 26, qui alterum violat, ut ipse aliquod commodi consequatur: v. TO WRONG.

INJUSTICE: 6. offendō, dī, sum, 3: (to come into collision with: hence, esp. of unintentional injury): to *t. any one* unintentionally, alicuique ob. invitum, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68. Phr.: that the state be not *t. d.* in any way, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Sall. Cat. 20: to *t. the* stomach (of food), infestare stomachum, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 16.

INJURED (part. adj.): qui injuriam accepit: quem laeseris: v. PRECED. art.

INJURER: qui injuriam facit: v. INJURY.

INJURIOUS: 1. noxiūs (for which Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 1, has noxiōsus): a disobedient and *t. citizen*, nec obediens et n. civis, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, init.: *t. sea* breezes, affluens maris n. Plin. 17, 2, 4, § 24. (For comp. and super. use magis maxime noxiūs, rather than noxiōr, noxiōsimus.) 2. nocivus (not of persons): Phaedr.: Plin. 3, nocēns, ntis (more freq. = guilty): things pestilential and *t. pestilential* et n. Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. 4. infidēlis, e (by ill-toties): a seditious and *t. citizen*, seditiosus et in. civis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 49: Ov. Joīn: infidulis pestilensque [aqua]. Sen. N. Q. 6, 27, 2, 5, damnoūs (an emphatic word: causing serious loss and damage): *t. lust*, d. libido, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 107: Liv. 6, mātus: v. NOXIOUS.

INJURY: 7. grāvīs, e (to the health): air *t. to those who breathe it*, aer haurentius gr., Sen. N. Q. 6, 27, 2, 5: v. UNWELL-SOME.

INJURY: 8. contrārius (unfavourable to: late): *t. to health*, corporibus c., Sen. l. c.: Quint. 4, 2, 64. (N.B.—Not injurious, which = acting unjustly, criminal, wrongful.) To be *t.*, nocere, obesse: v. TO INJURE (I. 4).

INJURIOUSLY: 1. inultiter: Varr. Joīn: male et inultiter, Auct. B. Alex. 65. 2. mālē: v. ILL (adv.). 3. expr. by verb: to operate *t.*, obesse, detrimentum (detriment aliquid) afferre, facere: v. TO INJURE; INJURY.

INJURIOUSNESS: Inultitas: Cic. Inv. 2, 52, 128.

INJURY: 1. Harm suffered: 1. detrimentum (loss, disadvantage): to do great *t.*, magnum afferre d., Caes. B. C. 1, 81: *t. (loss) is sustained*, d. accipitur, Cic. Man. 6, 15: v. LOSS.

INJURY: 2. damnum (an emphatic word): causing serious loss and damage: *t. lust*, d. libido, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 107: Liv. 6, mātus: v. NOXIOUS.

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INJURIOUSLY: 1. inultiter: Varr. Joīn: male et inultiter, Auct. B. Alex. 65. 2. mālē: v. ILL (adv.). 3. expr. by verb: to operate *t.*, obesse, detrimentum (detriment aliquid) afferre, facere: v. TO INJURE; INJURY.

INJURIOUSNESS: Inultitas: Cic. Inv. 2, 52, 128.

INJURIA (late in this sense): *t.* from heat, cold, hail, aestum, frigus, grandinum l., Plin. 13, 24, 47: so *biles* of serpents, etc., are called *injuria*, Ib. 22, 7, 8: Just. 11. A bodily hurt: 2. vulnus, 3. n.: Cels. 5, 26, 5.

INJURIA: 2. laedo: Milligan's Celsus (med. t. t.). Phr.: an external *t.*, externus casus, Cels. 6, 6, 39: in the case of external *t.*, internal *t.* (disease), cum quid extrinsecus laesit, cum quid intra (aegrum) ipsum corruptum est, ib. 5, 26, 1: in the case of *t.* to the lungs, cui pulmo vulneratus est, Cels. ib. § 2. 111. Wrong done: 1. injuria: to do an *t.*, inj. alicui facere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: inferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: to receive (submit to) an *t.*, inj. accipere, Cic. Div. Verr. 18, 60: to forgive an *t.*, inj. condonare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. 2. contumēlia (with insult): v. AFRONT, INSULT.

INJURIA: 3. fraud, dis, f. (as the result of deception or ignorance): cf. supr. I. 5. Guilty of *t.* (injustice) towards any one, injurious in aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44. See also OFFENCE.

INJUSTICE: 1. injustitia (as ethical t. t.): two kinds of *t.*, injustitiae duo genera, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23. 2. expr. by neut. of adj.: fear of *t.*, metus injusti, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111: in prose this usage should be limited to the partitive constr. (L. G. § 270, Obs.): to do no *t.*, nihil injusti, nihil iniqui in se admittere: v. UNJUST.

INJUSTICE: 3. iniquitas: v. UNFAIRNESS.

INJURIA (strictly, an act of *t.*; also in abstr. sense): extreme justice (i.e. extreme *t.*, summum jus, summa i., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: through the unfairness and *t.* of the Praetor, iniquitate et i. Praetoris, Cic. Quint. 2, 9: your acts of *t.*, tuae i., Cic. Par. 3, fin.

INK: stramentum: pen and *t.*, calamus et a., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 8. Petr. full expr., atr. librarium, Plin. 27, 3, 38, § 52, also scriptorium, Cels. 6, 4, extr.: which must be used where the context does not define: Indian *t.*, a Indicum, Plin. 35, 6, 25. Red, green *t.*, liquor ruber, viridis, scribendo aptus, Kr.: the red *t.*, used in MSS. was minium (vermillion).

INKSTAND: stramentarium scriptoris: Vulg. Esch. ix. 2.

INKLING: Phr.: to get an *t.* of anything, odore quodam suspiculis sentire, Cic. Clu. 27, 73: v. SUSPICION.

INLAND: mediterrāneus: in the *t.* districts, in m. regionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. Neut. pl. used sub. the *t.* parts of Spain, mediterranea Hispaniae, Plin. 31, 12, 55, § 158. See also INTERIOR (sube.).

INLAY: inlato, ul, ritum, 3: to *t.* marble with spots belonging to a different species, maculas quae non sint in crustis inserere, Plin. 35, 1, 1: the effect produced is denoted by variare, distinguere, Plin. l. c. Inlaid work, emblema, 3tia, n.: Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 71, emblemate vermiculato (but the term was also applied to chased figures, made so as to be detached, cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 49): also vermiculata, orum (presenting a winding, wormed aspect), Plin. 35, 1, 1: cf. Lucil. l. c.: see also MOSAIC. (Intestinum opus, Plin. 16, 42, 82, is cabinet-work.)

INLAY: 1. accessus, aditus (in gen. sense): v. ACCESS, APPROACH.

INLAY: 2. aestuarium (of the sea): v. ESTUARY, FRITH. Phr.: the sea forms many *t.*, inare infuerre penitus atque ambire, Tac. Agr. 10, extr.

INLAY: 3. pēnitūs: v. INWARDLY.

INMATE: 1. incolā: v. INHABITANT.

INMATE: 2. deversor (at an inn; a lodger): Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15.

INMATE: 3. intimus, imus: v. INNERMOST.

INN: 1. caupōna (esp. of an inferior kind): Cic. in Pis. 22, fin.: Hor. S. 1, 5, 51. Dimin. cauponula, Cic. Ph. 2, 11, init. 2. deversorium (any place for lodging the night): an inn to lodge at, not a place to dwell in, com-

morandi d., non habitandi locus, Cic. Sen. 23, 84: Vulg. Luc. 11, 7: Suet. Also taberna deversoria, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 86; and in same sense, diverticulum, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7: Liv. 3, hospitium (any place where strangers are entertained): I quis life as an inn, not a home, ex vita illa diacedo, tanquam ex h., non tanquam ex domo, Cic. Sen. 33, 84: (cohorts) billeted on the *t.* (i. e.), per hospitia disperse, Suet. Tib. 37.

INNATE: 1. innātus: an implanted, or rather *t.*, love of knowledge, innata quaedam, vel potius innata scientiae cupiditas, Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4. Joīn: innatus atque innatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 106. Innate ideas, "notiones menti innatae": v. foll. 2. innātus: a natural and *t.* notion, naturalis atque ins. in animis nostris notio, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 31: *t.* notions of the gods, innatae [vel potius innatae] deorum cognitiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44. 3. ingēnerātus (inbred: rare): Cic. Sext. 9, 21. See also NATURAL.

INNATE: Phr.: an *t.* idea of duty, deorum anticipatio quaedam, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42. innatally: expr. by innatus, innatus: cf. L. G. § 141. See also NATURALLY.

INNER: interior, us: v. INTERIOR.

INNERMOST: 1. intimus: in the *t.* part of the sanctuary, in eo sacratio intimo, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, 99: Pl. 2. Imus (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.): a groan is heard from the *t.* part of the mowed, gemitus imo andito tumulo, Virg. Aen. 3, 39: cf. imo pectore, corde, Virg. (pass.). Phr.: they fill the *t.* recesses, penitus cavernas complent, Virg. Aen. 2, 19: the *t.* recesses of a house, temple, penetralia, um, Virg. Aen. 2, 397, etc.

INNERKEEPER: caupo, 3tia, m.: Cic. Hor. A. female *t.*, caupo, Apul. Phr.: to be an *t.*, cauponiam a. cauponarium artem exercere, cf. Just. 1, 7.

INNOCENCE: 1. innocētia (the disposition of one who harms no one, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; also in wider sense): v. INTEGRITY. 2. castitas (moral purity): v. CHASTITY, PURITY. Phr.: to prove one's *t.*, ne purgare, often with dat. of person to whom, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 28: Caes.: also, purgare crimina, Cic. Clu. 1, 3: reum innocentem esse monstrare.

INNOCENT: 1. Doing no harm: innocuus, innocuus: v. HARMLESS. 11. Not guilty: 1. insons, ntis: to ensure the *t.* as well as the guilty, inscienti somites circumvenire, (Sall. Cat. 16: t. of all) blame, ins. culpa, Liv. 22, 49, fin. 2. innocēns, ntis: to accuse an *t.* person, innocentem accusare, Cic. R. Am. 20, 56: with gen., inn. factorum, Tac. A. 4, 34: Flor. 3. immērtus (esp. with ref. to punishment actually endured): Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1: Virg.: Quint.: v. UNOFFENDING. In same sense, immērtus, ntis. Hor.: Suet. 4. sanctus, castus: v. PURE, CHASTE, UNBLEMISHED. 5. imūnis, e: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17. To pronounce *t.* (in court), absolvere: v. TO ACQUIT.

INNOCENTLY: 1. Blamelessly: 1. parē: a quietly and *t.* spent life, quies et p. acta aetas, Cic. Sen. 5, 13. Joīn: pure et caste, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3. 2. sancis: v. BLAMELESSLY. 3. castis: v. CHASTELY, PURELY. 11. Unintentionally: imprudens, imprudenter: v. INADVERTENTLY.

INNOCUOUS: innocuus: v. HARMLESS. **INNOCUOUSLY:** sine fraude: v. HARMLESSLY.

INNOVATE: novō, i (trans., hence requiring acc.): an opportunity to *t.*, novandi res occasio, Liv. 24, 23, med.: so, omnia novare, id. 35, 34. (Innovō, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47: is very rare.) See also TO CHANGE.

INNOVATION: 1. expr. by novō, innovō (less freq.): to make many *t.*, multa innovare, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47: cf. preced. art. 2. expr. by adl. novō, *t.* in judicial procedure, haec novi iudicii nova forma, Cic. Mil. inai. i. what *t.* is this we are introducing in our judicial procedure, quem hunc morem novorum iudiciorum (in rempub-

ham] inducimus? Cic. Rab. 4, 9: *fond of it, cupidus rerum novarum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 (but res novae usu. refers to political change, revolution).

innovator: qui multa novat, novare instituit. v. TO INNOVATE.

innoxious: innoxius: V. HARMLESS.

innuendo: v. HINT.

innumerable: 1. innumerabiles, e. Cic. Hor. 2. innumerus (poet.): Virg. Ov. Mart. 3. expr. by circuml. quorum numerus infiri non possit.

inobservant: negligens, ntis: v. NEGLECT.

inoculate: 1. In gardening: 1. inoculo, i. to i. fig-trees, arbores scorum 1, Col. 11, 2: Pall. (Sept.). 2. emplatro, i. Col. 5, 11, med. II. In medicine: *variolas invero, 3 (Kr.).

inoculation: 1. In gardening: 1. inoculatio: Col. 5, 11, ad init. 2. emplatratio: cf. Col. 1, c., quum vocant agricolas emplatrationem, vel ut quidam inoculationem. 3. In medicine: *institio variolarum (Kr.).

inodorous: sine odore, Lucr. 2, 838; ex quo nullus afflatur odos, cf. Cic. Sen. 17, 39; odore carens (L. and A.). To be i., non olere, Plin. 21, 7, 18: in Egypt the flowers are mostly i., in Aegyptio minime odorati flores, Plin. 1, c. (Inodora, Lucr. 2, 849; inodorus [flor], Apul., better avoided.)

inoffensive: innocens: v. HARMLESS, INNOCENT.

inoperative: nil valens: v. EFFORTLESS.

inopportune: inopportunus: Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18. (Or expr. by opportunus with haud, minus, etc.: v. OPPORTUNE.)

inopportunely: parum in tempore; haud satis opportune: v. OPPORTUNELY.

inordinate: immoderatus: v. IM-MODERATE.

inordinately: immoderate: v. IM-MODERATELY.

inorganic: no exact expr.: Kr. refers to Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82, glebam ad fragmentum lapidis, aut aliquid ejusmodi, nulla coherendi natura, i. e. having no natural unity. (Sometimes inorganic may be necessary as scient. t. c.)

inosculate: i. e. to be connected at certain points, "quasi articulis quibusdam inter se coalescere (?).

inquest: nearest word, questio (judicial inquiry): v. ENQUIRY (II). Phr.: am i. was held on the body, "questum est (ut fieri solet de subito mortuis) quae mortis causa fuisset, etc.

inquire: v. ENQUIRE, etc.

inquisition: 1. Official examination: questio, inquisitio: v. ENQUIRY (II). II. The Spanish t.: inquisitio de fide. Erasmus Coll. 1, 229: or, questio inter haereticos, Bau.; questio fidel, Pontan. (both in Kr.). As a tribunal, "quaestores inter haereticos.

inquisitive: percontator (as t. person): Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: Pl. (N.B.—The fem. form, percontatrix, does not occur, but is agreeable to analogy.) See also CURIOS.

inquisitively: curiose; curiosus oculis: v. CURIOSLY.

inquisitiveness: studium percontandi, verum reperiendi: v. CURIOSITY.

inquisitor: "quaesitor fidel, inter haereticos.

inquisitorial: Phr.: i. tribumalis, "judicia per quae plus quam decet de rebus privatis inquiri solet: they possess t. power, "his licet quilibetque de rebus inquisitionem institueret.

inroad: 1. Incursio (the usual word): to make an i. into territories, inc. in fines facere, Liv. 1, 11, init.; Caes. 2. excursio (= incurio, from the opposite point of view): to defend one's territories from the i. of enemies, fines suos ab ex. hostium tueri, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: cf. BALLY. 3. irruptio (a sudden, violent i.; a foray): make an i. on the coast-guard, in popinam tr. facite! Pl. Poen. prol. 42: Cic. Man. 5, 25 (= incurio, sup.). Phr.: to make

an i., incurere, e. g. in Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 25: Hor. S. 2, 1, 27: also excurrere (in fines), Liv. 1, 15; and with slightly different sense, violare fines, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

insalubrious: insalubris, e: v. UN-HEALTHY.

insane: 1. insanus: Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 (where the corresponding verb is furere, to be i.): Ib. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: Hor. S. 2, 3, pass.: freq. in fig. sense: i. de-sere, ina cupiditas, cupido, etc.: v. MAD. 2. furiosus (stronger than insanus, which includes all degrees of insanity: this was the legal term, cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. Itaque non est scriptum, si insanus, sed si furiosus esset): the sleeping, the drunken, the i. dormientes, violenti, furiosi (opp. to sani), Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88: Hor. S. 1, 3, 83. Also used fig., Cic. Liv. Join: vicos, furiosus, mente captus, Cic. in Pis. 20, 47. 3. mente captus: Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 53: cf. sup. (2). 4. vicos, rids: like the insane, more viciordum, Just. 2, 7: but more freq. in fig. sense, Cic. Liv.: cf. sup. (2). To be i., furio, 3 (v. sup. 1); insanio, 4: Cic. Att. 7, 10: Hor. (insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39): to pretend to be i., dementiam simulare, Just. 2, 7. See also FOOLISH, INFATUATED.

insanely: insanè (fig.): Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20: Hor. See also FOOLISHLY.

insanity: 1. insanis (in widest sense): Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: Cela. More freq. fig.: v. MADNESS. 2. furor (rare in this sense): Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62. 3. dementia: Just. 2, 7: v. FOLL, MADNESS.

insatiable: 1. insatiabilis, e: Cic. Liv.: foll. by gen. of that which is desired: to have an i. thirst for blood, sanguinis insatiabilem esse, Just. 1, 8, estr. 2. inextinguibilis, e: an i. stomach, inext. stomachus, Sen. Ep. 80, fin. i. desire, inext. cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: rarely with object, gen., Sen. Cons. Heiv. 15, 1. 3. insatiabilis, e (very rare): i. mare, ina. abdomen, Cic. Sext. 51, 110. 4. less exactly, avidus: v. GREEDY. 5. inexhaustus: i. eagerness for reading, inext. aviditas legendi, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7 (but the epithet is doubtful).

insatiableness: expr. by adj.: v. preceded art. (insatiabilitas, Amm.).

insatiably: insatiabiliter (late): Plin. Ep. Tac. (Better expr. by circuml., insatiabilis i. inextinguibilis cupiditate; summa aviditate: v. INSATIABLE.)

inscribe: 1. In gen. sense: 1. inscribo, psi, ptm, 3 (with acc., and in and ab): to i. anything on a pedestal, aliquid in basi ina, Cic. in Pis. 38, 92: instead of in and ab, the dat. occurs, Cic. (?) Harusp. 17, 58, inscribere nomen monumentis, but should be avoided in prose. Inscribe also occurs trans: to erect statues and i. them (furnish them with an inscription), statuas ponere atque ins., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, 167. 2. adscribo (acc.), 3 (not in Cic., who uses the word of writing something additional, cf. Agr. 2, 20, init., non credo adscripturum esse Magno, would add the title "Great" with acc. and dat.): to i. the name of Praxiteles on a marble, marmor ad. Praxitelem, Phaedr. 5, prol. 6: Suet. Aug. 12, estr. 3. insculpo, psi, ptm, 3 (by carving): with acc., and in and ab.; also dat.): v. TO GRAVE. 4. Incido, di, sum, 3, like preced.; but found also with in and acc.: leges in aes incisae, Liv. 3, 57, estr. II. Mathematically: inscribo, 3: to in. a triangle in a circle, triangulum in circulo ina.

inscription: 1. inscriptio (gen. term): i. on a tombstone, 1. monumenti, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11: M. L. (Cic. uses the word of the title of a book, e. g. de officiis, Att. 16, 11, 2.) 2. titulus (on monuments, busts, etc.): a long t. respecting his exploits, ingens ab se gestarum t., Liv. 28, 46, estr.: i. and busts, tituli et imagines, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17: Ov.: v. EPIGRAPH. 3. index, icla,

c. (as pointing out and explaining something): a tablet with this i., tabula cum i. hoc, Liv. 41, 28, med.: under a bust, sub imagine, Tib. 4, 1, 30 (called titulus in v. 33): most freq. used of the i. or titles of books: v. TITLE. 4. siglum (esp. on a tombstone or a bust): busti and i. imagines et c., Suet. Gal. 3, init.: for a votive offering, Suet. 24, estr.: v. EPIGRAPH. 5. epigramma, stis, n. (strictly a Gk. word): a well-known Greek t., Graecum e. pernotabile, Cic. Verr. 4, 57, 127: Nep. Paus. 1 (also of a Greek inscr.). To add an i., inscribere, insculpere, etc.: v. TO IN-SCRIBE.

inscrutability: nearest word, obscuritas: v. OBCURITY.

inscrutable: 1. imperspicuus (rare): applied by Plin. Jan. to the humours of a bench of jurors and the weather, Ep. 1, 2, 17. 2. investigabilis, e (also rare, and late): Valg. Rom. xi. 33: Tert. (non investigabilis, Lact. 3, 27). Phr.: His meaning was more i. than ever, verba (eius) in incertum et ambiguum magis implicabantur, Tac. A. 1, 11: cf. Ib. ante, suspensus semper et obscura verba: see also INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

inscrutably: *ita ut (res) intelligi, animo percipi non possit: v. TO UNDER-STAND.

insect: 1. insectum: only as scient. t. c., and in pl. (Gr. ἐντομα): Plin. 11, 1, 1, sqq. 2. bestiola (any small creature): i. which live but a day, b. quae unum diem vivunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.

insecure: 1. expr. by titulus, munitus, firmus, and negative particle (haud, parum, etc.): v. SECURE. 2. intitus: to strengthen the i. parts of the walls, intuta moenium firmare, Tac. H. 3, 76. (Not in Cic.; and in Liv. = und-defended.) 3. male fidus, or as one word (poet.): an i. anchorage, statio male f., Virg. Aen. 2, 23. 4. infestus (beset by robbers, pirates, etc.): opp. to tutus, Liv. 2, 49, sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium (unsafe because of inroads): v. UNSAFE, INFESTED. Phr.: (Mer) footing being i. on the incline, in prono pede se fallente, Liv. 21, 36; quum non possent vestigio pedibus firmiter insistere.

insecurely: parum tute, etc.: v. SECURELY.

insecurity: expr. by adj.: i. of travelling, infesta itinera, cf. INSECURE (4): he pointed out the i. of the position, "occulit quam [ab hostibus] male tutus locus esset: there was a general sense of i. (lit. mistrust), neque loque neque homini cuiquam satis credere, Sall. Cat. 31.

insensate: demens, insanus, etc.: v. INFATUATED, ISANE. Sometimes cecus may serve, cf. Lucr. 2, 14, O peccata caeca!

insensibility: 1. Bodily: (?) torpor (numbness): Plin. 2, 101, 104: Cela. Phr.: to be in a state of i., "omni sensu carere (v. SENSATION): the body sinks into a state of i. (in old age), hebecens sensus, membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51. II. Mental: apathy, lack of feeling: lentitudo (eius "qui insani nesciat," Cic. Tusc. 41, 9, 42): v. INDIFFERENCE. Phr.: to bring on i. to pain, quasi calum quoddam obducere dolori, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, estr.: that is i. to grief, not fortitude, "id est durum ac ferreum, non fortem esse: v. foll. art.

insensible: 1. To bodily affections: (?) torpidus (strictly, numbened): Aus. Id. 10, 264. So, to become i., torpescere (v. BENUMBED); obtorpescere, Plin. 9, 42, 67: to be quite i., omni sensu carere: v. SENSATION. II. To emotion: 1. lentus: v. INDIFFERENT. 2. durus: cf. Cic. Am. 13, 48, neque enim sunt audendi, qui virtutum duram et quasi ferream quandam esse volunt. Phr.: i. one be i. (to pleasure and pain), motu animi sublati, Cic. Am. 1, c.: to become i. to anything, ob-turescere ad aliquid, Cic. (v. TO HARDEN

h.); obtopescere (absol.), Liv. 32. 20: poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 28.
insensibly: i. e. imperceptibly: sine sensu, sensum: cf. Cic. Sen. 11, extr.: v. GRADUALLY, IMPERCEPTIBLY.

inseparabile: 1. inseparabilis, e (late): Sen. 11, 2. Individuum (strictly, indivisible, q. v.): who followed him to Rhodes and at Capreae were i. (from him). Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreae l., Tac. A. 6, 10. (N.B.—Usu, better expr. by separari s. conjungi non posse: v. TO SEPARATE.)
inseparably: Ita ut (res) separari non possint: v. TO SEPARATE.

insert: 1. inséro, ni, rum, 3; (to put in: with acc. and dat. or in and acc.): (the stork) *ling her beak in the flagon*, lagones rostrum inserens, Phaedr. 1, 26, 8: Cic. v. TO PUT IN. In later writers, esp. of introducing in a literary work: to i. speeches in an (historical) work, conciones opti suo ina., Just. 38, 3, extr.: Veil. Suet. 2, includo, in, sum, 3; (with acc. and usu. in and abl. or acc.): *Phidias i'd his own likeness in the shield of Minerva*, P. sul similem speciem includit in clipeo Minervae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: the clause which is i'd in legal formulae, quod in lictorum includitur formula, Cic. Br. 79, 275: I have almost i'd an oration in a letter, paene orationem in epistolam inclusi, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: v. TO INCLUDE. 2. adscribo (acc.), psal, ptum, 3; (to add to what has been written: with acc. and in and acc. or abl.): to i. anything in a law, aliquid in legem a., Cic. Caec. 33, init.: to i. a date in a letter, diem in literis a., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. 4. interficio, jeci, jectum, 3; (to introduce between: with acc. and dat. or inter): v. TO INTRODUCE. See also TO FASTEN IN, PLACE IN.

insertion: expr. by verb: *Livy has embellished his history by the i. of speeches*, contiones inserendo (contionibus insertis) Livius historiam suam ornare instituit: v. TO INSERT. (Interjectio [verborum], Auct. Her. 6, 10: v. TO INSERT, 4.)

inside (subs.): quod est intus, Plin. 8, 27, 41; interior pars, interiora: v. INTERIOR.

inside (adv.): intrinsecus: v. WITHIN. **inside of** (prep.): intra: v. WITHIN. **insidious**: 1. insidiósus (cunning, treacherous): i. clemency, ina. clementia, Cic. Att. 9, 16: Ov. Plin. 2. subdósus (crafty, artful): Tac. Ov. (Cic. has adv. subdóse.) Phr.: the i. effect of a studied speech, compositae orationis insidiae, Cic. Or. 61, extr.

insidiously: 1. insidióse (with treacherous intent): Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33. 2. per insidias, ex insidiis: cf. Cic. Or. 12, 38, where the latter is expr. to aperte ac palam: v. proceed. art. extr. 3. subdóse (artfully, craftily): Cic. **insidiousness**: 1. (?) blanditiæ, blandimenta (of that which appeals flatteringly and temptingly to the mind): cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33, blanditis praesentium voluptatibus: v. BLANDIMENT. More precisely, "blanditiarum a. blandimentorum insidiae: v. infir. 2. (?) insidiae, arum: cf. Cic. Or. 51, 170, nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur.

insight: cognitio (gen. term): v. KNOWLEDGE. Phr.: to get a thorough i. into a thing, rem penitus ingenio cernere, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 124: to have a profound i. into human character, mores hominum atque ingenia penitus perspecta habere.

insignia: 1. insignia, tum: regali, ina. regia, Cic. Sext. 16, fin.: Liv. 2. fauces, scúres (of consular power): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34, detulerit fauces indigno. Ib. Od. 3, 2, 9.

insignificance, exiguitas, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 39. (Mediocris, in Vell. 2, 130, mediocris hominum, may perh. be rendered, the i. of man, i. e. compared with the gods, but the expr. is less strong than the Eng.)

insignificant: 1. parvus (valde

parvus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 39); exiguus (very small: super. exiguiusculus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7): v. SMALL, TRIFLING. 2. nullius momenti: v. UNIMPORTANT. 3. nullus in these so trifling, so i. things, in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2, how i., quam nullae (vires). Just. 2, 12, med. 4. minutus (concedingly small): i. engagements, m. proelia, Auct. B. Afr. 29, the i. commonality (opp. to the great), m. plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, extr. Dimin. minutulus, Macr. 5, tinnula, e: the i. remains of a great city, magnae urbis i. vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5: v. SLIGHT. Phr.: to appear i. (by the side of what is greater, obscurari atque obrui, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29).

insincere: 1. blandus (soft-spoken, flattering): opp. to verus (amicus); Cic. Am. 15, 95: but also used in good sense. 2. fucosus, fúctus (lit. coloured with paint: hence, showy without, but hollow): showy and i. friendships, ambitiosae et fucosae amicitiae, Cic. Att. 1, 18, init. JoIn: subdósus ac fucatus, Plin.: v. FALSE (II). 3. infidus (not to be trusted): v. UNFAITHFUL. 4. simulátus: v. PRETENDED.

5. expr. by sínórus and a negative: v. SINCERE. **insincerely**: 1. simuláse: Cic. N. D. 2, 67, extr. JoIn: fícte et simuláte, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. 2. fúctis (feignedly): Cic. Fam. 3, 12, extr.: cf. expr. (1). 3. haud s. parum sínórs: v. SINCERELY.

insincerity: 1. (as character of the mind) ingenium parum sínórum, apertum, etc.: v. SINCERE. 2. fraus, fallácia (as seen in deed and word): v. DECEIT. 3. expr. by need. of adj.: let there be no falsehood, no i. "ne quid falsi sit, ne quid simulati": cf. I. G. 5, 270, Obs. 4. simulátio: v. PRETENCE, HYPOCRISY. Phr.: without any i., sine fúco et fallácia, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.

insinuate: 1. As verb red., to i. oneself, creep in: 1. insinuo, i. (with pron. ref.): to i. oneself into any one's intimacy, se aliquis in familiaritatem ina., Cic. Caec. 5, init.: in aliquis consuetudinem ina., Cic. Fam. 4, 13, fin.: Liv. Also in lit. sense. 2. arripo, psi, 3; (to creep in): to i. oneself into any one's friendship gradually, sensim (atque moderate) ad aliquis amicitiam ar., Cic. Verr. 3, 68, 158: so, animo aliquis arripere, Tac. A. 3, 50, extr. 3. irripo, psi, 3; used by Tac. absol., cf. A. 13, 12, penitus irripere, per luxum, etc. ||| To infuse gradually: instillo, i. (lit. to pour in drop by drop): v. TO INSTILL. |||| To use insinuation: opere significo: v. TO HINT.

insinuating (adj.): blandus (smooth-spoken): most i. speech, blandissima oratio, Petr. 126: pleasure, most i. mistress, voluptates blandissimae dominae, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: i. address, "b. quaedam suavitatis morum: see also PERSUASIVE. Phr.: under the i. influence of vice, blandimentibus vitii, Tac. Agr. 16. **insinuatingly**: 1. blanda (cf. adj.): Ter.: Cic. 2. expr. by blandior, 4 (to speak or behave i.): she thus i. addressed her uncle, sic patruo blandita suo est, Ov. Met. 4, 512: more fully, suavior bl., Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139. 3. per blanditias: cf. Suet. Ner. 24, fin.

insinuation: nearest word, significatio, cf. Auct. Her. 4, 54, where the term is thus explained, quoniam res dicuntur ex quibus tota res relinquatur in suspitione; ... quoniam ex eo quod diximus satis relinquatur suspitionis (i. e. when the sentence conveying the insinuation is only half uttered); ... nihil amplius dicimus, sed significamus quid sentiamus, etc. Phr.: to indulge in i., "nihil aperte dicere; ambigua serere voces et dissimulando (tecte) criminali (cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 98; Cic. Mil. 5, 12); oblique perstringere aliquem (R. and A.).

insipid: 1. Lit.: 1. expr. by sapio, ivi and ii, 3; (even) the turbot and the remon are i., nil rhombus, nil

sápidus, snávis, and a negative i. meat "cero parum (minime) sapida s. suavis: v. SAVOURY, MICE. 3. insulsius (lit. unsalted: oftener in fig. sense) i. food, ina. cibis, Hier.: cf. Cic. Att. 13, 31, ina. gula, i. e. a taste for insipid things: Col. 4. Státus (washed out, hence tasteless): nothing more i. than watered green-stuff, nil elutius horito trígguo, Hor. 8, 5, 4, 16. 5. insipidus (late and rare): Firm. 6. gustu hédica, élis. Col. 3, 2, post med. Phr.: fore, voluptate carentes cibi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12. || Fig. of that which lacks interest and point: 1. frigidus v. FLAT (II). JoIn: tam frigidus, tam jejuna, Cic. Caec. 21, 61. 2. insulsius v. DULL (VI). 3. nullum habens suorum neque sanguinem, R. and A. (based on Cic. Br. 9, 36).

insipidity: 1. Lit.: expr. by nullus sapor, nil sapere, etc. v. FLAVOUR; insipit. || Fig.: lack of interest: insulsius: Cic. Att. 13, 29.

insipidly: Fig.: 1. frígide

JoIn: inepte et frígide, Gell. 2. insulsius: Cic. Att. 15, 4, init.: Gell. 3. ineptus: v. FOOLISHLY. **insist**: 1. insto, stití, i. (to urge or press a matter): he i's that it is a fact, ille i. factum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120: when a claim is expr., may be foll. by inf., flagitare, poscere, etc., cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 59, fin., but insto does not imply a right to make such a claim, like the Eng.: v. TO URGE. 2. flagito, i. (to demand urgently): I always i'd upon it, that we should be convened, semper flagitavi ut convocaremur, Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 30: cf. id. Pl. 19, 48, etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen: v. TO DEMAND.

insare: v. ENHANCE.

insolence: 1. contumácia (offensive haughtiness): i. and presumption, c. arrogancia, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: i. expressed in the features, c. in vultu, Liv. 2, 61, med. blunt i., abrupta c. (opp. to deformis obsequium), Tac. A. 4, 20. JoIn: insolentia, contumacia, superbia; contumacia et ferocitas, Cic. 2. insoléntia (overbearing behaviour: esp. as resulting from success: cf. Sall. Jug. 40, extr., plebem ex secunda rebus ina. ceperat): JoIn: insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 4, 41, 89; crudelitas et insolentia, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. 3. audacia (daring, off-frontery): JoIn: impudentia atque audacia, Cic. Fl. 15, 35. 4. superbia, arrogancia: v. ARROGANCE, HAUGHTINESS, PRESUMPTION. 5. impudentia: v. IMPUDENCE.

insolent: 1. contumax (offensively haughty): i. arrogant, careless, c. arrogans, securus, Quint. 6, 1, 14: i. towards any one, c. in aliquem, Cic. Att. 15, 15: overbearing and i. towards the commons, violentus atque c. adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2 (de Claudia gente). JoIn: contumax, inhumana, superbus, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, ad fin. 2. insoléntia, ntis: v. OVERBEARING. 3. stíperbus: v. HAUGHTY. To become i., insolascere, Sall. Cat. 6, extr.

insolently: 1. contumácter: Cic. Liv. 2. insolénter (overbearingly: cf. insolentia): to exult i., ina. se offerre (be unduly elated): Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. 3. impudenter: v. IMPUDENTLY. Phr.: to behave oneself i., superbia offerre sese, Sall. Jug. 14, med.

insoluble: 1. Not to be melted: expr. by liquefieri, resolvi non posse: v. TO MELT. || Not to be solved or explained: Phr.: an i. problem, "questio s. problema cuius nulla est solutio v. SOLUTION.

insolvency: Phr.: to be in a state of i., non solvendo esse, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 79; solvendo aere alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 11: see also BANKRUPT.

insolvent: qui non est solvendo: v. proceed. art.; also BANKRUPT. Phr.: to declare oneself i., bonam copiam ejurare, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, ad fin. (used fig.).

insomuch: Ideo ut: v. SO THAT.

inspect: 1. *inspicio, spexi, etum, 3 (to look carefully at): to i. the viscera (for auspices), exta insa, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 32: to i. a soldier's arms, arma militis insa, Cic. Caec. 21, 61: to i. accounts, rationes insa, Plin. Ep. 10, 54 (97).* 2. *aspicio; (less freq.: in same sense) to i. the marvellous work at aspicere opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: the senate sent Appian Claudius to i. and arrange those matters, Ap. Claudium ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, Liv. 42, 5, med.* 3. *introspectio, 3 (with in and acc. or acc. alone): to i. carefully every part of the state, introspectio in omnes reip. partes, Cic. Font. 15, 33: See also to EXAMINE, REVIEW. Phr.: to i. the viscera, exta spectare, Curt. 7, 7, ad inf. (cf. supr. 1): to i. the Sibylline books, libros (sc. Sibyllinos) adire, Liv. 24, 55.*

inspection: 1. *The act of looking at: inspectio Col. Quint. (Usn. better expr. by verb v. TO INSPECT.)* 2. *Overight, superintendence: nearest word, cura v. CHANGE (IV).*

inspector: *curator (one who has the charge and responsibility of): i. of the corn-market, of the high-ways, etc., c. annonae, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; viae Flaminiae, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: See also OVERSEER.*

inspectorship: *cura v. CHANGE (IV).*

insphere: *in sphaera (-am) includo v. TO ENCLOSE.*

inspiration: 1. *Of breath: spiritus qui hauritur, ductus v. BREATHE. To make an i., inspirare v. TO BREATHE.*

2. *Divine prompting: 1. afflatus, 2. (rare except in abl.): no great man without some divine i., nemo vir magnus sine aliquo divino af., Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: Join instinctu divinoque afflatus, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34. 3. inflatus, 2. (like preced.): Join instinctu inflatusque divino, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12. 3. instinctus, 2. (as divine impulse or instigation) Cic. (v. supr. 1): Lact. 4. inflammatio animi (et quidam afflatus quasi furoris), i. e. poetic excitement and i., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, extr. 5. inspi-ratio (late) literary i., insp. litteraria, Sison. Eccl. Scrr. (N.B.—Only to be used as theol. t. t.) Phr.: to prophesy under the influence of supernatural i., divino spiritu instinctum canere, Liv. 5, 13: by i., not of my own impulse, divinitus, non mea sponte, Cic. Sull. 15, 41: given by i. of God, (scriptura) divinitus inspirata, Vulg. II. Tim. III. 16.*

inspire: 1. *To imbue the supernatural knowledge: 1. afflo, i. (in this sense, occurring only in pass.): to be, as it were, divinely i., (excitari et) quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: Virg. 2. instinguo, nxi, notum, 3 (to impel internally): only in p. part. pass.: divinely i., divino spiritu instingens, Liv. 5, 13: sacro instinctu [mens] furor, Lucan. 5, 150. Fig.: i. by these words, instincti [militis] his vocibus, Liv. 9, 40. 3. incito, i. (rare in this sense), the power of the earth i. the Pythoness, terrae vis Pythiam incitabat, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: cf. id. Ac. 2, 5, 14. exclamant quasi mente incitati (as though beside themselves).* 4. *inspiro, i. (late): i. a persons, qui inspirari solent, Just. 41. 1. Vulg. Eccl. Scrr.*

2. *To impart: 1. inficilo, fici, fectum, 3 (to put into a person with acc. and dat.): to i. any one with fear, alicui formidinem inj., Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 68: with the intention to dare, alicui mentem inj. ut audeat, Cic. Mil. 31, 84. Liv. Nep. 2. addo, didi, ditum, 3 (same constr. esp. with ref. to such feelings as courage, daring, etc.): to i. any one with courage, animos alicui a., Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4: with valour, virtutem a., Sall. Cat. 48, init., with fear, formidinem a., Sall. Jug. 37 (a less usu. expr.). 3. affero, 3. irr. (like preced.): Cic. Verr. 5, 25, 63, extr.: Quint. Plin. 4. incutio, esi, sum, 3 (with ref. to any sudden emotion: same constr. as preced., but less freq.): to i. any one with*

great fear, alioqui magnum metum inc., Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 1: fear is i. by danger, timor incutitur ex periculis, Cic. de Or. 251, extr. 5. impleo, complo, 2 v. TO FILL (III).

inspired (part. adj.): *afflatus, instinctus (only of persons) inspiratus (Vulg.) v. TO INSPIRE (1.). Sometimes forensis, furibundus, may serve, as the so-called inspiration of paganism was forensis. cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 100, ea frena juvenis concutit Apollo, i. e. on the inspired Sibyl: cf. also Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.*

inspire: *expr. by verb v. TO INSPIRE.*

inspirit: *expr. by phr., animum alicui addere, augere etc.: v. TO ENCOURAGE.*

inspiring (adj.): *sometimes laetus may serve: v. ENCOURAGING (adj.).*

instability: *instabilitas (late and rare) Plin.: Arn. (Usn. better expr. by instabilitas, inconstans, mutabilis: v. UNSTABLE.)*

install: *inauguro, i. (strictly, with augural formalities): to i. any one as flamen, alicquem flammam i., Liv.: v. TO INAUGURATE.*

installation: *expr. by inauguro, i. v. TO INAUGURATE.*

instalment: 1. *Installation: q. v.*

2. *A payment in part: 1. penso: to pay 300 talents in six annual i., trecenta talenta per annos sex p. aequali dare, Liv. 38, q. med.: the first i., prima p., Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2m. 2. portio (a portion): the balance to be paid in three yearly i., ut id quod superesset triennio tribus p. persolveretur, Liv. 6, 35, med.*

instance (sub.): 1. *Urgency, solicitation: expr. by auctor: as the i. of many persons belonging to the state, multis ex civitate auctoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: Cic. 2. An example: exemplum v. EXAMPLE. Exp. in phr., for instance: (1.) verbi causa or gratia: if a person, for i., were born at the rise of the Dog-star, at quis, verbi causa, oriente Canicula natus est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: so, verbi gratia, Cic. Min. 5, 11, 30. (2.) exempli causa (to introduce an illustration, esp. when the same is related in full; whereas verbi causa is used when an instance is glanced at in passing): cf. Cic. Mur. 12, 2m, quia, in alicujus libris, exempli causa, id nomen inveniunt, putant omnes mulieres, etc.: Plin. 2, 17, 19 § 77. 3. validi, validi (as, for instance): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 95, nunquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facere et commodum dicant, veluti in hac re alobant, i. e. as, for instance, in the present case, they said.... also Quint. 2, 11, 8, aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplorem materiam, veluti architectonice, i. e. as, for instance, architecture.*

4. *perh. nam cf. Virg. G. 1, 451, nam saepe videmus.... i. e. for instance, we often see.... cf. also Sall. Jug. 4, med. Nam saepe audivi.... i. e. for instance, I have often heard; also lb. 10, ad init., Nam, ut alla magna et egregia tua omitam, i. e. for instance, to say nothing of your other great and distinguished acts. In a similar way is used also Arn. only second in its clause: cf. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 32, Sy. Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. Mi. Quo modo? Sy. Ut omnia, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tute corum sufferas, "For instance, that when I am to be flogged, you may supply the hide."*

instance (v.): *memoro, refero, etc.: I could i. places in which... possem memorare quibus in locis.... Sall. Cat. 7, extr.: v. TO MENTION.*

instant (adj.): 1. *Urgent: intentus, impensus v. EARNEST, URGENT.*

2. *Imminent: praesens, nix: to threaten i. death, pr. intentare mortem, Virg. Aen. 1, 91: i. execution, pr. supplicium, Tac. A. 1, 38 Cic. (pr. poena). Or expr. by adv. statim, actutum, etc.: I believe the consequence would be i. death, ego mortem actutum futuram puto, Cic. Ph. 12, 11, 26: v. IMMEDIATELY.*

instans (sub.): *momentum (temporal, haste): usu. in abl.: v. MOMENT.*

instantaneous: *quod momento temporis fit: v. INSTANTANEOUSLY.*

instantaneously: *continuo (cf. Cic. R. Com. 6, 17, ignis in aquam confectus continuo extinguitur); momento temporis s. haste, statim v. IMMEDIATELY.*

instantly: 1. *Urgently: intente, impensè v. EARNESTLY. 2. At once: statim, actutum, momento temporis s. haste: v. IMMEDIATELY.*

instare: *v. TO INSTALL.*

instead of: 1. *Before a sub.: 1. pro (with abl.: also, on behalf of): to be put to death i. of any one, pro aliquo necari, Cic. Am. 7, 24 when another word is used i. of the proper one, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliquid, Cic. Or. 17, 92: Ter. Hor. 2. loco, abl. of locus = in the room of implying that one thing represents and counts for another, rather than is substituted for it: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57, si te in germani fratris dilexi loco, i. e. in the room of: v. ROOM. 3. vice (with gen.: late) ditamen being used i. of mortis, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2: Plin. 3. Before a verbal clause, in Eng. expr. by the gerund 1. expr. by quum posset (posset, where past time is denoted), toll. by inf (implying that the alternative excluded might more naturally be expected): i. of being led to execution, he was loaded with praise, quum posset ad mortem duci, omni laude cumulatus est (R. and A.) i. of enriching himself he remained poor, fult perpetuo pauper, quum ditissimus esse posset, Nep. Phoc. 1. 2. expr. in same manner by debeo (implying that a person has done something else instead of his duty): i. of thanking me (as he ought), he abused me, quum gratias mihi agere deberet, mihi maledicebat (Kr.). 3. expr. by tantum abest ut... ut (implying that the excluded alternative is very far from the fact): i. of being praised, ... philosophy is by most neglected and censured, philosophia tantum abest ut... laudetur, ut a plerisque neglecta vituperetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6. 80, adeo non... ut: cf. Liv. 3, 2, med., haec dicta adeo non moventur quoniam, ut legati prope violati sint, i. e. instead of the audience being influenced, they, etc. 4. misis... quam: to exasperate, i. of intimidating, incendere magis quam terrere (Georg.).*

instep: *"pedis pars superior atque arcuata. (Appy. no word known.)"*

instigate: 1. *instigo, i. (as if were, to goad on): they i. the Romans against Hannibal, Romanos in Hannibalem instigabant, Liv. 33, 47, med.: Cic. 2. excito, i. alium, 3 (to what the feelings: more freq. in good sense): v. TO EXCITE (1. 6).*

3. *solicito, i. (to stir up and provoke: always in bad sense): i. by bribes from the Aeterni, sollicitatus ab Aeternia pecunia, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: to i. slaves to insurrection, servitia a., Sall. Cat. 24, extr. The end to which, expr. by ad, ut, and poet. by inf.*

4. *stimulo, i. (like instigo, but usu. in good sense): v. TO GOAD (II); STIMULATE. 5. incito, i. v. TO INCITE.*

instigation: 1. *expr. by verb: at your i., to instigante, Cic. in Pis. 126 (the same sense might be expr., less forcibly, to auctore, cf. Cic. l. c. inf.).*

2. *instigatio (v. rare, and to be avoided): Auct. Her. Gal. Dig. 3. stimulus (lit. a goad: hence, urging, prompting): cf. Tac. H. 3, 53, rursus stimulis excitio Moesia duces, i. e. by his influence or instigation. 4. impulsus, 2. (best only in abl.: any urging or influence): Caes.: Cic.*

instigator: 1. *auctor (gen. term, in good or bad sense): cf. Liv. 2, 54, med., nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deest (? instigator): Caes. B. G. 5, 25. 2. impulsor (one who influences for good or bad): Join: auctor et impulsor [sceleris], Cic. Vat. 10, 24 (cf. suasor et impulsor, in good sense*

Cic. Att. 16, 7, *init.* 3. *confectator* (one who stirs up): *i. s. of riot, turbare ac tumultus c.* Liv. 25, 4, *fin.*: Hirt. 4. *instimulātor* (v. rare) Join: *instimulātor et confectator*, Orat. pro Dom. 5, 11. 5. *instigator* (not of the best age) Tac. H. 1, 38, *extr.*

instill: *instillo*, 1 (with acc. and dat.): *to i. a precept into the ear*, *praeceptum auriculis ins.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16. Join: *instillare ac tradere*, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 4. (In Cic. Att. 9, 7, *init.*, [litterae tuae] *mibi quiddam quasi animalae instillarunt*, the verb is doubtful [al. restillarunt]; but it may be used fig., cf. Cic. Sen. 11, 36, *nisi tanquam luminis oleum instilles*.)

instinct (subs.): 1. *expr. by natura: animals do many things, according to their several i. s.*, multa bestiae faciunt, duce sua quaeque natura, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, *too*: *to be impelled to anything by i.*, ad aliquid naturae stimulis incitari, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, *fin.*: cf. Plin. 7, 4, 5, *nimirum haec est natura rerum, haec potentia ejus, aevissima feras maximasque nunquam vidisse quod debeant timere, et statim intelligere quum sit timendum*. 2. *appetitus, de (natural desire; Ger. trieb): Nature has given to brutes sensation and i.*, Natura dedit bellis sensum et a., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. Natural i. s., *appetitus naturae*, Reisch. In Kr. Phr.: *whence this (tendency) except from i.*, unde nisi intus monstratum? Hor. S. 2, 1, 52: *so strong an i. of self-preservation*, tanta sui conservandi custodia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, *extr.*

instinct (adj.): Phr.: *s. with life, animatus*: cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 15, *stellae divinis animatae mentibus* cf. Lucr. 5, 146, *nequeunt vitaliter esse animata*: also Cic. Tus. 1, 23, 54, *quod autem est animal, id motu citius interiore et suo*. *instinctive*: 1. *naturalis, e. i. desire and aversion (in animals)*, *appetitio n.*, et *declinatio n.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 33: *v. NATURAL*. 2. *expr. by natura: e. g. quod natura ingeneravit; a natura datum s. profectum*: cf. *INSTRUCT* (subs.). *instinctively*: *natura, naturaliter*: *v. NATURAL*.

institute (v.): 1. *To establish and organize*: 1. *institutio*, 1, *utrum*, 3 (to act on foot, originate): *to i. sacred rites, sacra* 1, Liv. 1, 19: Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: *Or.* also foll. by *ut*, *to i. a practice*: Cic. v. TO INTRODUCE. 2. *constitutio*, 3: *v. TO ESTABLISH* (II.). 3. *sometimes fido (to make, appoint) may serve*, cf. Liv. 1, 19, *med.*, *Janum indicem belli et pacis fecit, he i. d. the custom of making Janus the sign of peace or war*: *v. TO APPOINT*. 4. *To appoint formally*: *institutio*, 3: *v. TO APPOINT* (I.).

institute (subs.): chiefly in pl., to denote a body of instruction: *institutions*: e. g. Gall.

institution: 1. *The act of exp. by verb: the cause of the i. of games, causae instituerendorum ludorum*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: *the i. of that magistracy dates many years after the decemvirate*, qui magistratus multis annis post X viros institutus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5. (Not institutio in this sense.) 2. *That which is instituted*: 1. *institutum* (including all fixed customs): *laure* and *i. s.* (regular practices), *leges* et *i.*, Cic. Br. 77, 260: *foreign i. s.* (manners and customs), *externa i.*, Val. Max. 2, 6. 2. *expr. by verb: the i. of Numa, quae a Numa instituta sunt, quae Numa instituit*: *v. TO INSTITUTE*.

instruct: 1. *To teach*: 1. *erūditiō*, 4 (to educate): *to i. any one in civil law*, e. aliquem in jure civili, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, *extr.*: also foll. by *ad* and *acc.*, *erudire ad majorem instituta*, Cic. Verr. 3, 59, 161. Join: *erudire atque docere* (absol.), Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; *institute atque e.*, Cic. Verr. 1, c. 2. *institutio*, 1, *utrum*, 3 (to train, train up; q. v.): *to i. one quite unimproved in the art of speaking*, aliquem omnino rudem ad dicendum ins., Cic. de Or. 2, 39, *init.*: cf. *supr.* (2). 3. *docere*, edocere, 2: *v. TO TEACH*. 4. *prae-*

cepto, *ceptum*, 3 (esp. in practical matters, as morals; also generally, in practice, as opp. to theory: with dat. or absol.): *to teach, admonish, i.*, docere, monere, pr., Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 5: *to i. (give instructions) in eloquence, de eloquentia pr.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, *extr.*: cf. *infr.* (II.). See also TO EDUCATE. (N.B.—Not instructo in this sense.) 5. *To give directions authoritatively*: 1. *mando*, 1 (with dat. and ut, ne): *he i. s. that officer to proceed to...*, hunc mandat [ut]... adeat, Caes. B. G. 3, 11 (the ut is not unfreq. omitted, as here). with ne, *to instruct...*, not, Caes. B. C. 2, 13. 2. *praecipio*, 3 (same constr.): *they i. d. him as to what they wished done*, hunc quid fieri vellent praecipuerunt, Nep. Paus. 4: Sall.: Hirt. 3. *praescipio*, pal, *ptm*, 3 (whether by letter or otherwise: same constr.): *for so I have i. d. them*, to..., sic enim praescipimus lis, ut..., Cic. Fam. 13, 26. *though he had been i. d. not to...*, quum el praescriptum esset, ne..., Cic. Att. 16, 3, *fin.*

instructed (bene) *institutus*, *eruditus*, etc.: *v. ACCOMPLISHED, LEARNED*. *instruction*: 1. *Education*: 1. *institutio* (course of training): *youthful i.*, puerilis i., Cic. de Or. 2, *init.*: Suet. 2. *educatio*, *eruditio*, etc.: *v. EDUCATION*. 3. *praecceptum* (that which is conveyed as instruction): *v. LESSON*. (Or expr. by verb. *to attend to the i. of one's children*, "suis liberis erudiendis atque docendis operam dare" *to give i. in any art, de aliqua re praecipere*: *v. TO INSTRUCT*.) 4. *Authoritative command*: 1. *mandatum*, *v. CHARGE* (III.). 2. *praecceptum* (less freq. in this sense): *in accordance with Cicero's i. s.*, ex praeccepto Ciceronis, Sall. Cat. 44, *init.* (=sicut praecceptum erat, lb. 45): *so, juxta praecceptum*, Just. 2, 12, *fin.* 3. *off. expr. by praecipio=praescipio*, to give instructions: *to give i. s. to each severally*, unicuique praecipere, Auct. B. Afr. 8: *cf. supr.* (II., 2); *TO INSTRUCT* (II.). 4. *praecceptum*: *to follow one's i. s. in everything*, omnia agere ad praecceptum, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: *Liv.*

instructive: nearest word, *utilis*, e. cf. Hor. A. P. 343, *qui miscuit utile dulci, i. e. combines the instructive with the entertaining*. So, *peritilla, very i.*, the works of Xenophon are very i. in many ways, multas ad res peru. sunt Xenophontis libri, Cic. Sen. 17, *init.* More fully, *utilis s. aptus ad homines erudiendos atque docendos*.

instructively: *utiliter*: cf. *preced. art.* (Or expr. by verb or adj.: *poets wish to write either i. or entertainingly*, aut prodere volunt, aut delectare poetae, Hor. A. P. 333; *student carmina sua aut utilis esse aut dulcia*: *v. preced. art.*)

instructor: *magister*, *f. -tra*; doctor, *f. -trix* (v. rare): *v. TEACHER*. *instrument*: 1. *Implement*: 1. *instrumentum* (oft. used as collective): *v. IMPLEMENT*. Freq. in fig. sense: *what powerful i. s.* (appliances) *for attaining to wisdom*, quanta i. ad adipiscendum sapientiam, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, *fin.* 2. *organum* (Gk. ὄργανον, esp. of an elaborate or scientific kind): *an i. called a mallet*, org. quod dicitur indidula, Col. 12, 50, *med.*: *astronomical i. s.*, organa, per quae stellarum ac siderum loca atque magnitudines signentur, Plin. 2, 26, 24. Freq. of musical instruments: *Juv. 6, 380*: Quint. (later, a peculiar kind of musical i., Eng. "organ"). 3. *māchina* (of a large or formidable kind): *v. MACHINE*. Phr.: *surgical i. s.*, "feramenta chirurgorum" (R. and A.). 4. *Legal*: *instrumentum*, *tābula*, etc.: *v. DOCUMENT*.

instrumental: 1. *Tending to a certain end*: Phr.: *I, you, were i. in bringing something to pass*, mea, tua opera factum est, Cic. Sen. 4, 11; in negative sentences, per me, to stetit quominus, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16, *Caes.*: also per without stetit: *who were i. (in bringing a thing to pass)*, per quos?

Cic. R. Am. 29, 80 sometimes *adjuvare*, *adjuvamento esse*, may serve you were mainly i. in my obtaining... ut consequeremur... unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15 (v. TO ADJ. FURTHER): *he was i. in bringing about Cicero's exile*, illo suatore "auctore" atque impulsore Cicero ex urbe pulsus est. *v. INSTIGATOR*. 2. *As epith. of music: vocal and i. music*, vocum et nervorum et tibiarum "et cujusvis generis organorum" cantus, Cic. R. Am. 46, 134. *v. MUSIC*.

instrumentality: 1. *ministrum* (service, agency): *through the malice of Tiberius, by the i. of Cn. Plao, fraude Tiberii, m. et opera Cn. Plaois*, Suet. Cal. 2. 2. *opera*: *by whose i. he had been killed*, quorum opera interfectus (erat), Caes. B. G. 5, 25. Cic.: *v. INSTRUMENTAL*. 3. *expr. by per with acc.*: *through whose i.?* By whom? per quos? a quibus? Cic. R. Am. 29, 80.

instrumentally: *expr. by per quem, cuius opera, etc.*: *v. INSTRUMENTAL*. *insubordinate*: 1. *seditious, disorderly, i.*, *inquietus*, turbulentus, s., *periculosus*, Cic. Ph. 1, 9, 22. Tac. *v. MUTINIOUS*. 2. *male parens* (paternal rulers and i. subjects, "superbe impertinentes et male parentes": cf. L. G. § 538. Phr.: *to become i. (of soldiers)*, lascivire, discordare; *disciplinam et laborem aspernari*, Tac. A. 1, 16; *impudenter detractare*, lb. 45.

insubordination: 1. *immodestia* (lack of order and discipline): *Nep. Alc. 8*. 2. *intemperantia* (absence of restraint): *Join i. nimiae licentiae*: *Nep. Eum. 8*. 3. *seditio* (actual mutiny): *more fully, seditio et confusio* or *discordia*, Tac. H. 1, 60. Phr.: *to be guilty of i.*, propter licentiam ductus non parere, cf. *Nep. Eum. 8*. cf. *preced. art. fin.*

insufferable: *intolerandus, intolerabilis*: *v. INTOLERABLE*. Phr.: *i. blaze of majesty*, "fulgor ille divinus quo mortalium perstringunt oculi".

insufferably: *v. INTOLERABLY*. Phr.: *goddess i. bright*, "quae ita splendet, ut oculos adspiciendum perstringas": *quae oculorum aciem perstringit s. hebetas*: *v. TO DAZZLE*.

insufficiency: 1. *Lit.*: *inopia*: *v. SCARCITY, WANT*. 2. *Fig.*: *expr. by sufficio*, 3, with a negative: *they assert the i. of the reason*, "mentem rationemque hominum non sufficere (ad eam r-m) confirmant: *that he might learn the i. of human strength when opposed to the gods*, ut intelligeret, quam nullas essent hominum vires adversus deos, Just. 2, 12, *med.*: *v. INADEQUATE*.

insufficient: 1. *Lit.*: 1. *expr. by inopia*: e. g. *on account of the i. supply of corn*, propter inopiam frumenti s. rei frumentariae, *v. WANT*. 2. *By sals with a negative: they abandoned the undertaking because their funds were i.*, "inceptum omiserunt, propterea quod non suppetebat pecuniae satis magna copia". 3. *By sufficio*, 3, with a negative, *and the supply of the means of subsistence was now i.*, nec jam sufficere (sufficiens) alimenta, cf. *Caes. B. G. 7, 20, fin.*: *v. TO SUFFICE*. 2. *Fig.*: *v. INADEQUATE*; and cf. *preced. art.*

insufficiently: *minus bene, hand satis*: *v. SUFFICIENTLY*. *insular*: *insulānus* (v. rare, and found only as subs.): *v. ISLANDER*. (Better expr. by *insula* on account of our i. position, "propterea quod insulam incolimus, in insula habitamus i. peculiaritatis, ingenii institutorumque propria quaedam, utpote eorum qui insulam sunt".)

insulate: *expr. by excludo, segrego* etc.: *v. TO CUT OFF, SEPARATE*.

insult (subs.): 1. *contumelia*: *harass with every kind of i.*, omnibus c vexare, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 71: *to do anything by way of i. (insultingly)*, aliquid per injuriam facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9. see foll. art. 2. *indignitas*: *v. INDIGNITY*. OUTRAGE. Join: (omnes) indignitates

contumeliasque [parferre]. Caes. B. G. 2, 14. 3. *probrum* (esp. offensive language): *letters full of every kind of i. towards me, epistolae plenas omium in me pr.*, Cic. Att. 11, 9. *to assail with all kinds of i. and abuse, pr omibus maledictisque vexare*, Cic. Fl. 20, 48; so, *probra iactare in aliquem*, Liv. 29, 9; *dicere*, O. v. A. A. 3, 49. 4. *ignominia* (the state of one who is disgraced or insulted): cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 97. *An, per summam injuriam ignominiamque, i. e. with the utmost aggravation of wrong and insult: but ignominia must not be used to denote an insulting act: v. DISGRACE, HUMILIATE.*

insult (v.): 1. *expr. by contumelia with a verb e. g. contumelliam allici facere*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 79; *imponere*, Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 20 (both implying some affronting act): *c. in aliquem iacere*, Cic. Sull. 7, *extr.*; *allici dicere*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 33 (both referring to language): *to be t. d. c. accipere*, Caes. B. G. 7, 10; *exprit*, Phaedr. 1, 3, 15. 2. *stigillo, i. (by offensive language and behaviour): they (the candidates) had been t. d. and rejected, stigillatis, repulso fuisse*, Liv. 4, 35, *fin.*: *to i. (any one in his) distress, miseria*, Pl. Tr. 128. 3. *insulto, i. (strictly) to assault over: with dat. or in and acc.*: *to i. (triumph over) any one in his misfortune, allici ius in calamitate*, Cic. Verr. 5, 30, 132: *to i. (behave insolently towards) the common-weal, ius in republicam*, Cic. Mil. 37, 87. *Phr.*: *not to i. any man openly, nulli laedere* or, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10. See also TO OFFEND, ABUSE.

insulting (adj.): 1. *contumeliosus* (of persons or things): Cic. Tac.

2. *expr. by contumelia, probrum: to ask in a very i. manner, magna verborum contumelia interrogare*, Caes. B. C. 3, 77, *extr.*: *a most i. letter, literae omnium probrorum maledictorumque plenae*, v. INSULT.

insultingly: *contumeliosè*: Cic. Liv. *To behave most i. towards any one, omnes contumelias allici imponere s. injungere*, v. INSULT.

insuperable: 1. *insuperabilis, e* (of mountains, roads, etc.): Liv. 21, 36.

2. *inexsuperabilis, e* (like preced.). Liv. 5, 34, *med.* 3. *expr. by superari non posse* (best for fig. expr.): v. TO OVERCOME.

insuperably: *ita ut* (aliquid) *superari non possit.*

insupportable: v. INSUFFERABLE, INTOLERABLE.

insupportably: v. INSUFFERABLY.

insuppressible: v. INDEPRESSIBLE.

insurance: *Phr.*: *an i. company, societas per quam fenore dato de damnis s. iacturis resarciendis praecaveatur* (the term *fenus nauticum* was used in a sense analogous to that of *marinae insurance*, see Dict. Ant. p. 528, a.). *i. money, ea cautio quam negotiatores assicuratiois* (Ger. *asscuranz*) nomine usurpant, Wittenb. (in Kr.).

insure: 1. *In gen. sense: civeo, praecaveo*; aliquid tutum praesto v. GUARD (L. Phr.); *TO SECURE*. 2. *In mercantile sense: *fenore dato de damnis, iacturis, resarciendis cavere, praecavere*: v. TO GUARD AGAINST.

insurer: **qui de damnis, etc. caret: v. preced. art. (II.).*

insurgent (adj.): *rebellis, e* (strictly, *adj.*): *esp. in pl., rebelles, rebelles or insurgents*, Tac. A. 1, 40. 2. *rebellio, onis, m.* (v. late and rare) Treb. Poll.

insurmountable: v. INSUPERABLE.

insurrection: 1. *rebellio, onis, f.* (removal of war by a conquering people): v. REVOLT. 2. *mōtus, us* (a political movement, a rising): *a formidable servile i., magnus servilis m.*, Liv. 39, 29; *he feared an i. in Gaul, m. Galliae veretur*, Caes. B. G. 5, 5, *extr.* 3. *defectio*. v. REVOLT. 4. *oft. expr.*

by bellum cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 1, de bello conlilla intro, i. e. to concert measures for a general i.: so, *bellum parare*, ib. 6, 2. More precisely, *bellum ac defectio*, ib. 6, 3, *med.* 5. *additio* (a party movement in a state: civil strife and discord): cf. Liv. 6, 16, *med.*, *jamque haud procul seditione res erat, matters were very near coming to an i. (viz. by reason of the popular indignation at the treatment of Manlius): to excite an i., a movere*, Vell. 2, 68 v. SEDITION, MUTINY. 6. *timultus, us* (a violent movement, esp. of the Gauls or slaves): *a servile i., servilis i.*, Cic. B. G. 1, 40. *an i. in Istria, i. Istricus*, Liv. 41, 6, *inlt.*: Cic. 7. *insurrectio* (Gr. *εὐραστρα*: late and rare) Gloss. Philox. *Phr.*: *to stir up states to i.*, civitates sollicitare, Caes. B. G. 8, 23; so, *of slaves, servos sollicitare spe libertatis*, Nep. Paus. 3, *fin.*

insurrectionary: sometimes, *additiones* (tending to excite civil strife and outbreak): cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 18, *seditione ac improba oratio*. May usu. be expr. by *subs.*: *an i. movement, defectio, seditio, etc.*: *the i. leaders, duces seditionis, etc.* v. preced. art.

insusceptibility: v. INSUSCEPTIBLE.

insusceptible: v. INSUSCEPTIBLE.

intact: 1. *integer, gra, grum* (whole, undiminished): *the lower portion (of the pile) remained i.*, pars inferior 1. remanens, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; *surviving i., superstes i.*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 7; *v. ENTIRE*. 2. *intactus* (not meddled with): *i. and uninjured, i. inviolatusque*, Liv. 2, 12, *fin.*: *an army fresh and i., exercitus integer lque*, Liv. 10, 14, *fin.* 3. *incolumis, e* (uninjured, unimpaired): *to preserve one's distinction i., splendorem suum inc. retinere*, Cic. Pl. 5, 12: *Hor. Join: integer incolumisque*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, *extr.*: *incolumis atque intactus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 6.

4. *salvus* (preserved, not sacrificed): *oft. with a subs. in abl. absol.*: *the auspices, the laws remaining i.*, auspicia, legibus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, *fin.*: *provided only the meaning of the poet is kept i., a modo poetae sensu*, Quint. 1, 9, 2. **intaglio**: **imago entypa* (Gr. *εἰκονα, εἰκονισμα*): *opp. to ectypa*, Sen. Ben. 3, 12: *in pl., entypa, orum*. (The word does not occur in Lat., but is necessary for precision.)

integer: **numerus integer: only as i. i.*

integral: i. e. *necessary to the whole: an i. part, pars necessaria rei allicuius* (R. and A.); or perh. **ipsius rei pars, sine qua consistere non potest.*

integrity: 1. *innocentia* (freedom from crime or corruption of any kind): *esp. in public life: his i. had been tried all his life long, suam in. (opp. to avaritiam) perpetua vita esse perspectam*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, *ad fin.*: *what i. ought to mark our generals, quanta in. debent esse imperatores*! Cic. Manil. 13, 36: *a man of stern i. (Cato), rigidae in.*, Liv. 39, 40, *med.* 2. *integritas* (uprightness, esp. as opp. to corruption): *i. of character, int. vitae*, Nep. Phoc. 1. Cic. Join: *Integritas atque innocentia*, Cic. Div. Verr. 9, 27.

3. *sanctitas* (moral purity, unblemished character): v. PURITY. 4. *abstinentia* (esp. freedom from grasping and avarice): *i. in the administration of a province, provincialis in magistratu abs.*, Cic. Sext. 3, 7. 5. *antiquitas* (old-school honour and strictness): *men of the severest i., gravissimae a. viri*, Cic. Sext. 3, 6: *a pattern of virtue, i., sagacitas, virtutis, ant. prudentiae documentum*, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27. *Phr.*: *no person of greater i. in the state, nemo integrior in civitate*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229.

integument: *tegumentum, etc.* v. COVERING (subs.).

intellect: 1. *mens, mentis, f.*: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 13, *init.*, where mens is treated as the most important division (pars quae principis est) of the animus

or soul: hence the expr. *mens animi* Lucr. 4, 760 also used in more gen. sense: v. MIND. 2. *expr. by circuml.* quae pars animi rationis atque intelligentiae participes est, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70.

3. *ingenium* (the intellectual power generally): *force of i., vis ingeni*, Cic. Ph. 5, 18, 49: *to be of a dull i., hebet ing. esse*, ib. 10, 8, 17 v. GENIUS, ABILITY. 4. *intellectus, us*; *intelligentia* (as phil. t. terms). Boeth.: cf. Str W Hamilton's Reid, p. 769, b.

intellectual: *expr. by mens, intellectus, etc.: the int. and emotional powers, mentis animique facultates* man is an i. being, **homo ratione et cogitatione praeditum animal est v. RATIONAL*. (Intellectuals is late Lat. e. g. intellectualis systems is the Lat title of Cudworth's work) *Phr* *to pursue i. culture, studia excolere*, Quint. 4, pref. § 3: *to seek solace in i. pursuits ad (unum) doloris levamentum* studia confugere, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1 so, ib. 3, 13, 1, *juvant me quod vident studia: the tastes of the populace at Rome were not i.*, **abhorreat a studiis litterarum indoles plebeculae Romanae*.

intelligence: 1. *Mental faculty: v. INTELLECT, REASON*. 2. *Quickness of mind*: 1. *expr. by ingenium: to be possessed of great or little i., ingenio acuto, retuso esse*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; *He preferred the natural i. of the Britons to the industry of the Gauls*, in gentia Britannorum studiis Gallorum antefere, Tac. Agr. 21. (But ingenium is often used absol. to denote superior endowments: v. ABILITY, GENIUS). 2. *solertia* (sol-): i. e. *cleverness, quickness of mind, ingenuity; as practically applied: a race characterised by the greatest i. (the Gauls), summae gentis* Caes. B. G. 7, 22: v. INGENUITY, SKILL. (Intelligence is understanding: q. v.)

3. *Tidings: v. INFORMATION* (L.). 4. *An order of superior beings: usu. in pl., *Intelligentiae* (coelestes). Aquin.

Intelligent: 1. *Possessing understanding: i. intelligens, ntis*: *us allow the gods to be i. beings, concedimus deos esse int.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 77.

2. *usu. better expr. by circuml., e. g. rationis compos*, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, *init.*: *mente praeditus; ratione ac cogitatione praeditus*. v. RATIONAL. 3. *Of quick understanding: Phr.*: *they are an i. race, *genus hominum est ingenio satis acuto; ingenio haudquaquam tardo s. obtuso*. v. INTELLIGENCE (II.). (N.B.—Intelligens is possessing understanding: v. *supr.* (L. 1): cf. Cic. Br. 54, *init.*, *intelligens esse iudicium, i. e. a judgment or criticism based on understanding of the subject.*)

Intelligently: *Intelligent (with understanding): to hear (a speaker) i. and attentively, int. et attente audire*, Cic. Part. 8, 29. *Phr.*: *to answer i.*, **bene, satis acute, respondere.*

Intelligibility: *expr. by intelligi posse: v. foll. art.*

Intelligible: 1. *Capable of being understood: Phr.* *this is not very i.*, **hoc parum facile est ad intelligendum, haud facile intelligi potest*. v. TO UNDERSTAND. 2. *Appertaining to the reason: intelligibilis, e: an i. good, bonum int. (opp. to bonum sensibile)*, Sen. Ep. 124, 2; where it is paraphr. by quod intellectu comprehenditur.

Intelligibly: *expr. by intelligi: he cared not to speak i.*, **parvi fecit intelligitur necne quae diceret*. See also CLEARLY (L.).

Intemperance: 1. *intemperantia* (in widest sense, lack of self-restraint) i. a foe to the mind, int. menti inimica, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22. In special sense, i. in drink, vini int., Liv. 44, 30, *med.* 2. *intemperies, ei* (rare): *i. in drink, int. ebrietatis*, Just. 12, 13, *extr.* *Phr.*: *excessive and continual i. (in eating and drinking), profunda et intemperativa gula*, Suet. Vit. 13 overcome by i., onustus cibo et vino, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: *stupefactus by i., immoderato ob-*

strepida (mens) potu atque pastu, Cic. l. c.

Intemperate: 1. *intempēra*, *ntis* (without self-restraint): *i. in sensual indulgence*, *int.* in voluptates, Sen. Ir. 1, 3, 3; *i. in desire for something*, *int.* in aliquid rei cupiditate, Cic. Att. 13, 26. (Not as epith. of language: v. *infr*.) 2. *immoderātus* (unrestrained): Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: v. *preced.* art. *extr.* 3. *immodicus* (not observing due bounds): v. *EXTRAVAGANT*, *IMMODEBATE*. 4. *impudē*, *ntis* (violent, ungovernable): *i. rejecting*, *imp.* laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, *infr.*: v. *UNGOVERNABLE*. *Phr.*: *in an t. manner*, *intemperanter* (v. *foli. art.*): *to use t. language against any one*, *intemperanter inveni* in aliquem, Liv. 43, 14, *med.* (*immodicus lingua*, Liv. 22, 12, refers to *extravagant boasting*).

Intemperately: 1. *intempērater*: *too angrily* (*said*), and *most t.*, *nimis iracunde* et valde l., Cic. Ph. 2, 5, 12: *to assault t.*, *int.* lacere, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 3: *Liv.*: v. *preced.* art. *fin.* 2. *intempērit* (rare): Cic. *Join* *immoderate et intertemperate*, Cic. Tim. 12. 3. *immoderātē*: Cic. v. *supr.* (2).

Intemperateness: esp. of language: *perh. violentia*, v. *VIOLENCE*. *Phr.*: *let there be no t. of expression*, "ne quid *intemperanter* dicatur"; *cave ne intemperantius in quem inveharis* v. *INTEMPERATELY*.

Intend: i. e. *to mean, purpose*: 1. *expr.* by *in animo est*, with *dat.* of subject: *they t.'d to pass through the province*, *sibi erant in animo iter per Provinciam facere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: *Cic.* Also *habere in animo* (less freq.), Cic. R. Am. 18, 52 (*latum exheredare in animo habebat*). 2. *cogito*, *i.* (hardly so decided an expr. as *preced.*): *do you t. to receive him into your house*, *hunc tu in ades ad recipere* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: *I t. to return* ("am thinking of returning") *to Antium* by... *Antium me recipere cogito a d.*... *Cic. Att. 2, 9, fin.* 3. *expr.* by *fut. part. act.* (*intending to do something*): see L. G. § 527: cf. Liv. 21, 38, *infr.*, in *Eurium* duct, eam quoque gentem aut vi aut voluntate adiuncturus (*intending to gain*): Tac. Plin. Ep. 4, *destino*, *i.* (*to fix, settle*): *without doing what he had t.'d*, *infelix ille quae agere destinaverat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: *to t. to buy: the table-sand which you had t.'d for yourself*, *trapezophoron quod tibi destinatus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, *med.* 3. *intendo*, *di*, *tum* and *sum*, 3: *to direct one's course towards*; *aim at*: *he could not accomplish what he t.'d*, *neque quod intenderat efficere potest*, Sall. Jug. 25: also with *animo*, Cic. Ph. 10, 4, 9. (N.B.—Neither of the two last can be used to denote a mere intention: the former denotes a definite determination; the latter implies that an attempt is actually made.) See also *to MEAN*.

Intendant: v. *SUPERINTENDENT*.

Intense: 1. *Physically*; esp. as epith. of heat or cold: 1. *magnus* of *superl.* (gen. term). *in consequence of the heat*, *ex magnis caloribus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, *infr.* (he adds, *non enim meminimus majores, more intense*): *the cold is t.*, **frigora sunt maxima*. (N.B.—The plur. of *frigus*, *calor*, are used with an intensive force.) 2. *acer*, *cris*, *cre* (*affecting the senses keenly*): *i. cold*, *acre* (*acerrimus*) *frigus*, Lucr. 4, 261: *the most i. sweetness*, *summa et acerrima suavitatis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: *an r. red*, *ruber acerrimus*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 14, 2. 3. *nimius*: v. *EXCESSIVE*. 4. *fervidus* (*of heat*): v. *GLOWING*. *Phr.*: *the heat was t.*, *valde aestuabat* (v. *HOT*, I., *extr.*): *the heat grows more and more i. (fig.)*, *magnis aestuat*, Ov. M. 4, 64: *it was the depth of winter*; *the cold i.*, *hiems erat summa*, *tempestas perfrigida*, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: *the cold became so t.*, *tanta vis frigoris insecuta est*, Liv. 21, 58: also, as intensifying epithets of cold or other, *rigidum* (*frigus*), Lucr. 1, 356; *acutum* (*gelu*), Hor. Od.

1, 9, 4; *penetrabile* (*frigus*), Virg. G. 1, 93; *intolerabile*, Cic. R. Am. 45, 131: but except the last, they savour of poetic diction.

II. Fig.: *highly wrought*, as desire, love. 1. *acer*, *cris*, *cre* (esp. in *superl.*): *with more t. studio aciori*, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: *t. thought*, *acerrima* (*atque attentissima*) *cogitatio*, lb. 3, 5, 17. 2. *intensus* *t. diligēce*, *intensissima cura*, Liv. 55, 22: *to pay the most t. heed to a case*, *causam quam maxime intensus oculis ut alunt*, *acerrime contemplari*, Cic. Fl. 11, 26. 3. *flagrans*, *ardens*, etc.: v. *ARDENT*, *FERVENT*.

Intensely: 1. *valde* *t. sweet*, v. *dulce*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: v. *EXCEEDINGLY*. 2. *acriter* *emulde* *t. green*, *amaraldi a. virides*, Plin. 37, 5, 18 § 69 (a rare use): *to desire t.*, *acriter*, *acerrime cupere*: v. *RAVENLY*. See also *RAVENLY*, *ARDENTLY*. *Phr.*: *to love t. (to desperation)*, *perditte amare* (*mulierem*), Ter. Hecur. 1, 1, 45; *misere amare*, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 22: *amore misere deperire* (with *acc.*), Pl. Clat. 1, 2, 12; also simply *deperire* (*to be dying for*), Cat. 35, 12: Pl.

Intensify: 1. *intendo*, *di*, *tum* and *sum*, 3: *to t. hatred*, *odium int.*, Tac. A. 13, 35: Plin. jun. 2. *incendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (more freq.): v. *to HAZARD*. (Or expr. by *circuml.*, *to t. the colour of anything*, *colorem acriorem reddere*: v. *INTENSE*.)

Intensity: 1. *vis*, *vim*, *vi, f.* (gen. term, both in physical and mental use): *such t. of cold*, *tanta vis frigoris*, Liv. 21, 58: *such t. of cold*, and *winter*, *haec vis frigorum hiemisque*, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 42 (the plur. denotes esp. *continued cold*, as a feature of climate): *so*, *vis calorum*, Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 235: v. *FORCE*. 2. *vēhēmentia* (late freq. in Plin.): *t. (or strength) of flavour*, v. *saporis*, Plin. 9, 5, 27. 3. *rigor* (only of cold): *t. (severity) of winter*, v. *hiemis*, Plin. 11, 28, 34: *Just.*: v. *SEVERITY*. (N.B.—No one of the above is equally expressive with the Eng., but they may be strengthened by the use of adj. of quantity or degree, e. g. *maximus*, *quantus potest esse maximus*; *summus*, *tantus*, *acer*: see also *INTENSE*.)

Intensive: gram. t. t.: *intensive*: e. g. *int. adverbis*, Plac. 15, 36, p. 1022.

Intensively: **ita ut sensum intendat atque augeat*: v. *to INTENSIFY*.

Intent (*sub.*): *Phr.*: *with (deliberate) t.*, *consulto* (v. *INTENTIONALLY*): *to the t. that*, *in eam partem*, *ut* (ne), Cic. Att. 16, 1, *fin.* (more usu. eo *consilio ut*, v. *INTENTION*): *to all t. and purposes*, **al non verbo, at re t. is to all t. and purposes the same case as the other*, **hoc re vera nihil omnino differt ab illo*: v. *VIRTUALLY*, *ALTOGETHER*.

Intent (*adj.*): 1. *intensus* (*foli. by ad, in and abl.*, less freq. *abl. alone*, or *dat.*): *though you are t. upon the relief of...*, *quamvis t. animus tuus sit ad liberandum*, Cic. Ph. 11, 9, 22: *Caes.*: but *intensus* in ea re, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, where the sense is *engaged in*, and *intent thereupon*: *t. on some calling*, *aliquo negotio l.*, Sall. Cat. 2, *extr.*: v. *ATTENTIVE*.

2. *attentus* (*bent on*: esp. with *ref. to money-making*: constr. like *preced.*): *t. on pelf*, *a. ad rem*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48: *t. on gain*, *a. quaestilis* (*dat.*), Hor. S. 2, 6, 82. 3. *erectus* (esp. with *expectancy*): *more fully, intensus expectatione*, Liv. 2, 54: Cic. *Join*: *intensus suspensio*, *que*, Liv. 1, 25. *Phr.*: *t. thereupon*, *totus in illis*, Hor. S. 2, 9, 2: *to be t. on anything*: (1). *incumbo*, *cubui*, *itum*, 3: *to devote oneself to, strive hard for*: *to be t. upon renown*, *toto pectore inc.* in laudem, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: v. *to DEVOTE* (*oneself*). (2). *intendo*, *di*, *tum* and *sum*, 3 (with *animum*; or as *pass. refl.*, with *animo*): *not to be t. enough upon a thing*, *parum* (*delegere*) *animum et intendere*, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46: *to be t. upon a thing*, *animo intendo* in aliquid, Liv. 1, 25. (3). *perh. imminere*, *ui*, 2: *to threaten*; hence, *to be bent on getting*: constr. various: cf. Cic. Ph. 5, 7, 20,

hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas im. (*overhangs, and is ready to descend upon*): cf. also, *exception* *im.*, Suet. Aug. 24, *epyr.*: *to be t. on buying*. *Phr.*: *to be more t. in doing one thing than another*, *aviditas hoc quam illud facere*, cf. Sall. Jug. 60. **Intention:** 1. *consilium*: *with the t. of...*, *eo c. ut* (*ut*), Caes. B. G. 1, 48: v. *DESIGN*. 2. *prōpositum* (rather stronger than the Eng.). *what was Pompey's t. or disposition*, *quidnam Pompeius proposuit aut voluntatis habere*, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: v. *PURPOSE*. *Phr.*: *it is my t.*, *mibi in animo est*; *cogito*, etc.: v. *to INTEND*.

Intentionally: *consulto*, *deditis operā*, *de industria*: v. *DESIGNERLY*.

Intently: 1. *intense*: Quint. 2. *expr.* by *intensus*: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 1: Sall. Jug. 60, *intenti proelium prosperebant*: v. L. G. § 343. 3. *expr.* by *modal* *abl.*, *intensus oculis ut alunt*, Cic. Fl. 11, 26: *most t.*, *acerrima atque attentissima cura*, cf. Cic. Or. 3, 5, 17. See also *ATTENTIVELY*, *RAVENLY*.

Intennes: expr. by *adj.*: v. *INTENT*.

Inter: *hūmo*, *sépelio*, etc.: v. *to BURY*.

Interment: *hūmatio*, *sépultura*: v. *BURIAL*.

Intercalary: *intercalāria*, *e*; *intercalārium*, *a*, *um*: Cic. Liv. *Phr.*: *an t. day (or days) was inserted this year*, *intercalatum* (*est*) *eo anno*, Liv. 45, 44, *infr.*. The *usu. intercalary day* was the day following VI. Kal. Mart. (24 Febr.), which was called *bisextus*, that date being reckoned twice.

Intercalate: *intercalo*, *i*: *one day to be t. every 4. years*, *ut unus dies quarto quoque anno intercalaretur*, Suet. Caes. 40: *most freq. as pass. imper.*, v. *foli. art.* (*Inflicto*, in Suet. l. c., denotes an addition to a single year only).

Intercalation: 1. *intercalatio*: Plin. *Maer.* 2. *more freq. expr.* by *intercalat*, *pass. imper.*: *I beg you to resist any t.*, *rogo ut pugnes ne intercalat*, Cic. Att. 5, 9: *an t. took place*, *intercalatum est*: Liv. v. *INTERCALARY*.

Intercede: expr. by *deprecor*, *i* (= *to pray earnestly, esp. to prevent evil*: with *dat.* of person on behalf of whom, or pro and *abl.*): *to t. on behalf of any one, against a beating*, *d. aliquid ne vapulet*, Pl. Asin. *extr.*: *to t. on behalf of a citizen*, *pro civo d.*, Cic. Sext. 12, *extr.*: *Liv.*: *the person on behalf of whom may be left unexpressed*: *to t. with the senate* (*on behalf of his father*), *ad deprecandum inram senatus*, Liv. 39, 35. (So any verb of praying, e. g. *precor*, *peto*, may be used with *dat.*, or *abl.* with *pro*: Vulg. usu. has *interpellare*, Gr. *εὐρυχάρις*, which is not class. in this sense.) N.B.—*Intercedo* is *to interfere*.

Interceder: *deprecator*: *is for my safety*, *deprecatores salutis meae*, Cic. Sext. 12, 27: *to appear as i. before any one on a person's behalf*, *apud aliquem dep.* (*defensorumque*) *adesse*, Liv. 36, 35. (N.B.—*Intercessor* is *one who intercedes or mediates*.)

Intercept: 1. *to cut off*: 1. *intercideo*, 3: v. *to CUT OFF*. 2. *intercipio*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, 3: *(to capture a thing during its transit): to be either lost, opened, or t.'d (of a letter)* *aut interire*, *aut aperiri* *aut intercepti*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, *med.*: *to t. supplies*, *commentus l.*, Caes. B. G. 8, 47: *Liv.* 3. *excipio*, 3: *(to meet and capture that which is fleeing): to guard against my being t.'d in flight*, *cavere ne exciperemur* (*a Caesare*), Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: *Caes.*: v. *to CATCH*. 4. *circumvenio*, 4: *to lie in wait for and t.*, *insidiari et c.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. || *To stand in the way of*: *officio*, 3: *to t. the light* (esp. of buildings), *luminibus*, *l.*, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43 (*fig.*): *Gai.*: *inst.*: *to t. the sun's rays from one who is basking* *apricanti*, *l.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: v. *to OBSTRUCT*.

intercession: 1. deprecatio (my prayer for the averting of evil): cf. Cic. Part. 37, fin., ad ejus facti deprecationem. 2. oft. better expr. by deprecator: to obtain a thing by some one's t., aliquo deprecatore impetrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: it is through you t. I am saved, *tue deprecator ac defensor salvis sum: v. INTERCEDER.

intercessor: deprecator: v. INTERCEDER; also preced. art. fin.

intercessory: expr. by deprecator, or pres. part. of deprecor: t. prayer, *deprecantium pro ailiis supplicationes.

interchange (v.): mutuo, permittio, commutatio, with inter and prom. refl.: v. TO EXCHANGE. Phr.: vos didi not t. a single word, *nullo ne minimo quidem sermonis commercio usi sumus.

interchange (sub.): 1. permittitio (esp. of commodities): Cic. 2. vicia, vicem, vicio; no nom. sing.; pl. complete except gen. (change, alternation): t. of question and answer, interrogandi et respondendi voces, Quint. 9, 2, 14: but the word is applicable to any turn or succession, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. 3. vicissitudo, inla, f. (action by vices or alternation): t. of converse, sermonis v., Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; of kindness and affection, studiorum et officiorum, id. Am. 14, 49. Join: [ex alio in aliud] vicissitudo et mutatio (=transformation), Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69.

interchangeable: * (res) quae inter se commutari possunt: sometimes, quae idem valent: v. EQUIVALENT.

interchangeably: invicem: v. ALTERNATELY. Phr.: these words are used t., *adhuc hunc hae voces sine ullo discrimine; harum vocum nullum habetur discrimen.

intercourse: 1. In gen. sense, reciprocal dealings: 1. commercium (strictly, commercial t., but also in wider sense), to deprive of commercial t. (by law), commercia adimere, Liv. 8, 14; to preclude it (as physical circumstances may), c. prohibere, Sall. Jug. 18: you forbid the patricians to have t. with the plebeians, interdictis patribus commercium plebis, Liv. 5, 3, med.: so, cum Musis c. habere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

2. assus, as (the most gen. term, to denote social t.): domestic t. and intimacy, domesticus u. et consuetudo, Cic. R. Am. 6, 15: much intimate t., magnus familiaritatis u., Cic. Fam. 13, 52. 3. consuetudo, inla, f. (social; of an habitual kind): bound to each other by (familiar) t., consuetudine inter se conjuncti, Cic. v. INTIMACY. 4. conversatio (v. rare): Vell. 2, 102. 5. consortium (strictly partnership): Sen. N. Q. 1, pref. Phr.: to enjoy the t. of any one, aliquo [multum, familiariter, valde familiariter] uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: Cic. Att. 10, 5, etc.: masters forbid their slaves to have t. with those of others, servis suis vetant domini quidquam rei cum alienis hominibus esse, Liv. 5, 3, med.: to avoid all kind of t. with a person, aditum, sermonem, congressum aliquis fugere, Cic. Sext. 52, 111.

6. Sexual: 1. congressus, as (gen. term): Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 114. (Also congressio, Lect.) 2. assus, as (of men and women): poet.: Ov. R. Am. 357: Tib.

3. consuetudo (usu. of an irregular kind, and continued): an illicit t. of old standing, vetus supri c., Sall. Cat. 23: Ter. 4. assuetudo (=preced.). Tac. A. 13, 46. 5. commercium: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 77. 6. nox, noctis, f. (meton.): Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: noctes certarum mulierum.

interdict (v.): 1. e. to lay under a prohibition: Interdictio, xl. cum, 3 (with acc. of person and abt. of thing; dat. of person and acc. of thing, or subj.): to t. from sacrifices, sacrificia i., Caes. B. G. 6, 13: the people of Antium were t. the use of the sea, Populo Antiati Interdictum mare est, Liv. 8, 14. Join: imperare atque interdicere aliqui [ne], Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

Interdict (sub.): interdictum (legal term): v. Dict. Ant. p. 642.

interest (v.): 1. To occupy and affect the mind: 1. teneo, ul. ntum, 2 (to hold fast the attention): children are t. d in games, shows, pueri ludia, spectaculis tenentur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: v. TO ENCHAIN. 2. delecto: 1: v. TO DELIGHT, PLEASE, CHARM. 3. To have to do with, affect; only in 3 pers. sing. or pl.: pertinet, attinet, nit, 2: v. TO DO (II).

4. As verb refl., to interest oneself, esp. on some one's behalf: expr. by incumbo, ddo (me), stideo, etc. (v. TO DEVOTE ONESELF): Cicero scarmly t. d himself in the cause of the Sicilians, *C. toto pectore in causam Siculorum incubuit; totum se dedit ad Siculos tuendos vindicandosque.

interest (sub.): 1. Concern, advantage: 1. bonum: esp. in phr., cui bono (fuit), for whose t. f. Caes. in Cic. R. Am. 30, 84: v. GOOD (sub.). 2. ratio, ratio, f.: esp. in pl. (one's reckonings or calculations): (consider) what you t. demand, quid tuae r. postulant, Sall. Cat. 44: nothing could be more to his t. nihil esse suis r. utilius, Cic. Clu. 25, 69. 3. utilitas (utility, expediency): to seek the advantage and t. of one's subjects, eorum quibus praesens commodis utilitatisque serve, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: oft. contrasted with honestas, interest as opp. to honour, Cic. Part. 25, 89. 4. oft. expr. by dat. (cf. L. G. § 288): esp. after such verbs as consulo, prospicio, provideo: to have regard to a person's t., the t. of one's country, consilere aliqui, prospicere s. providere patriae (the two latter pointing to the future): so, to neglect the t. of one's country, male patriae consilere, Nep. Epam. 10: v. TO CONSULT (III), PROVIDE FOR.

5. expr. it is my, thy, etc., interest, by interest or refert, with prom. adt. mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra; and gen. of a sub., the latter rarely with refert (L. G. § 283): it is greatly to my t., magni mea interest; it is the t. of all, omnium interest, etc.: Cic. pass. for refert, v. (tr) MATTER. See also ADVANTAGE. 6. Share: 1 h r.: you have an t. in the matter, tua res agitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: he has no pecuniary t. in the concern, *illi nullas in negotio agitur pecunias, cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113, quasi tibi minor mea res agatur quam tua: v. SHARE. 7. Attraction: esp. of books: Phr.: the book possesses much t., *tenet legentem liber; multum delectationis habet; has no t., *omnino frigida atque odiosa est, legentem taedium s. fastidio afficit: v. INTERESTING; UNINTERESTING.

8. If with ref. to the future, expectatio: what a lively t. you excite in my mind about..., quantum tu mihi moves ex! Cic. Att. 2, 14, init. Also to take an t. in may sometimes be expr. by trahi, duci, capi: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18, omnes trahimur ad ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem: v. TO ATTRACT, CHARM. Phr.: nobody takes any t. in the matter, sane quam refrigit, Cic. Q. F. 2, 6, ad fin.: so, frigere, to excite no t., fall flat, id. Att. 1, 14, 2: they watch the spectacle with intense t. and anxiety, erecti suspensaque in spectaculum animo intendunt, Liv. 1, 25, ad init.: eager t. in study, erecta circa studia mens, Quint. 1, 3, 10. 9. In commerce: 1. fenus, oris, n. (gen. term): to advance money at a rate of t., pecunias fenori dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 170; in fenore ponere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: to lend money to any one at high t., pecuniam alicui grandi f. occupare, Cic. Fl. 21, 51. 2.usura, oft. pl.: to pay any one t., usuram alicui pendere, Cic. Att. 12, 20: to pay t., usuras praestare, solve, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17. A particular rate of interest is expr. by p., e. g. quincunae usurae, i. e. 5 per cent., Paul. Dig. l. c. (for other

rates, see Dict. Ant. p. 526, b). 3. impendium (rare in this sense): the commons broken down by payment of t., plebs debilitata impendiis, Cic. Rep. 7, 34: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 183, usura quod in sorte accedebat impendium appellatum. Phr.: one (=12, being paid monthly) per cent., with compound t., centesima [usurae] cum anatocismo, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: same expr. in pure Lat., cum renovatione singulorum, lb. 6, 1, 4: money lent on t., pecunia usuraria, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 11.

interested: 1. Taking an interest in: erectus; qul studio tenetur: v. INTERFERE (IV). 2. Having a concern with: Phr.: t. parties, quorum res agitur: v. INTERFERE (II). 3. Interested, actuated by selfish motives: perh. ambitio, t. friendships, a [et fucose] amicitiae, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

interesting: jucundus (gen. term, agreeable): nothing could be more t. to me, nihil hoc posse mihi esse jucundius, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: a most t. work, *liber jucundissimus [et qui legentem valde tenet]. So salvus: cf. Cic. Att. 2, 8, nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utilis et suavis, i. e. something important and interesting (but suavis is stronger than jucundus: cf. Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2, O suaves epistolae tuas). 7b de t. delectare: the very variety of t. to me, ipse varietas [sermonum opinionumque] me d-lectat, Cic. Att. 2, 15, init.: absol. to be either instructive or t., aut prodesse aut del., Hor. A. P. 333.

interfere: 1. interpono, posui, itum, 3 (strictly, to put oneself between parties: with prom. refl. and dat., or absol.): do I t. with the Romans, num ego me i. Romanis? Flor. 3, 10, 11: why do you t., quid te interponis? Cic. Div. Verr. 6, 11. 2. immisceo, ul. xum and stum, 2 (to mix oneself up with: with acc. of prom. refl. and dat.): they had before id in the war with Fidenae, Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerat, Liv. 5, 2, t. with other people's business, im. se negotiis alienis, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 3 § 10. 3. offendo, 3, irr. (same constr.: to offer one's aid): you t. with these against their will, his invitissimis to offers, Cic. Div. Verr. 6, 21: Ulp. Dig. l. c. 4. interredo, ad. sum, 3 (in order to prevent something; esp. of the tribunes: with dat.): the tribunes (he said) would not t. with the praetor, praetori non intercedere tribunos, quominus..., Liv. 38, 60: Cic. also absol.: Cic. 5. intervenio, 4 (with dat. or absol.: to take part, rightly or wrongly): at first he only id so far..., primo eatenus interveni, ne..., Suet. Tib. 33: v. PART (to take). 6. interpello, 1 (so as to prevent or hinder: with acc. and usu, quin or quominus): Caesar never id with my intercessio..., C. nunquam interpellavit, quin uteretur..., Matus in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: so, with quominus, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10 (dummodo ne interpellent quominus respublica a me commode possit administrari): to t. with any one in the exercise of his right, int. aliquem in suo jure, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, med.

interference: Intercessio (legal; as of tribunes, etc.: v. TO INTERFERE, 4): the tribunicial t. (or veto), tribunica i., Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Cic.

interim (sub.): chiefly in phr., in or during the t., interim, dum haec aguntur, parantur, etc.: v. MEANWHILE. See also INTERVAL.

interior (adj.): 1. interior, us: i. nations (living in the interior), i. nationes, Cic. Man. 22, 64. Neut. pl. used absol.: the i. parts of a kingdom, Interiora regni, Liv. 42, 39, init.

2. internus: v. INTERNAL.

interior (sub.): expr. by interior, Internus: the i. of a house, pars interior aedium, Cic. Sext. 10, 34: domus interior Virg. Aen. 1, 637: the i. of the world, interna (interiora, v. preced. art., mund', Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 4. See also INLAND.

interjacent: interjacent, interjocitus: v. TO LIE BETWEEN.

interjection: interjectio, Quint. 1, 4, 19.

interlace: 1. implico, implecto, etc.: v. TO KNOTWEAVE. 2. intexo, ultimum, 3 (with acc. and dat.): to t. the elm and fertile vine, laetis int. vilibus ulmos, Virg. G. 2, 221: (veins and arteries) i. d. throughout the body, toto corpore interlatae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

interlard: Phr.: to t. one's (diction) with Greek words, Graeca verba inculcare, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: he is for ever t.ing his narrative with this word, non desinit omnibus locis hoc verbum infundere, Sen. Ep. 114, 19: to t. one's speech with foreign words, patris intermiscere verba petita foris, Hor. S. 1, 10, 29.

interleave: to t. a book, *paginis libri alia paginas puras intertexere (?).

interline: intercribo, pal. ptum, 3 (to write between the lines): Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 5; also, superscribo, 3 (to write one thing above another by way of correction): Suet. Ner. 52, extr.

interlinear: interscriptus: v. preceded art.

interlineation: expr. by part of interscribo, superscribo: many erasures and i. s. multa deleta et superscripta (interscripta): Suet. Ner. 52, extr.

interlocutor: expr. by verb: the t. are . . . loquuntur, disserunt; disseritur inter . . . v. TO DISCOURSE.

interloper: *qui se alienis negotiis interponit: v. TO INTERFERE.

interlude: embolium (app. of a ballet-kind): Cic. Sext. 54, 116. Comic t., exodium, Liv. 7, 2, ad fin.

interlunar: interlunus, e: Amm. 19, 6.

intermarriage: connubium (in legal sense, the right of t. as between patricians and plebeians): cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 37, connubia ut ne plebi et patribus essent sanxerunt (they made such t. illegal): he brought forward a bill to legalise the t. of the orders, de connubio patrum et plebis rogationem promulgavit, Liv. 4, 11, 11. Phr.: families connected by t., *matrimonialis inter se conjunctae familiae.

intermarry: 1. expr. by connubium non est (denoting the legal right): v. preceded art. 2. expr. by matrimonium (actual marriage): the families had t.'d, *familiae matrimonialis inter se conjunctae erant.

intermediate: v. TO INTERFERE.

intermediate: medius: no t. state between peace and war, inter bellum et pacem medium nihil, Cic. Ph. 8, 1, 4; t. arts (neither good nor bad per se), m. artes, Quint. 2, 20, 1: so, an t. character, m. ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 49.

interment: sepultura, hūmatio: v. BURIAL.

interminable: infinitus: t. questions, l. quaestiones, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 117.

interminably: infinitē: sine fine.

intermingle: misceo, intermisceo, immisceo, 2: v. TO MINGLE, BLEND.

intermission: 1. intermissio: t. of labour at the bar, l. forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142: without any t., sine ulla l., Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: Liv. 2, 34, 74: more precisely, nullo puncto temporis intermissio, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52: of labourers, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem intermissa, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: to be marked by total t. (of a fever), ex toto intermittere, Cels. 3, 14. 3. remissio (partial t., of a fever): Cels. 2, 10, mol; lb. 3, 1. Phr.: (the fever) is subject to an t. of one day, unum diem intermissionem praestat, Cels. 3, 3: the pain has t. s. dolor dat intertalla, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 95.

intermit: intermitto, 3: v. preceded art.

intermittent: Phr.: an t. fever, febris quae ex toto intermittit, Cels. 3, 3, 11. 2. febris genus quod circiter quodam redit, cf. Cels. 1, c.: the chief species of t. fevers are there given, e. g. quoti-

diana, tertiana, quartana (quae altero, tertio, quarto quoque die revertuntur).

intermittently: brevi tempore [certo tempore] intermisso: v. TO INTERRUPT. (Sometimes identidem, ever and anon: subinde, from time to time, now and then, may serve.)

intermix: intermisceo, 2: Col.: Virg.: v. TO MIX.

intermixture: v. MIXTURE.

internal: 1. intestinus (esp. in fig. sense): an t. and domestic evil, l. ac domesticum malum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, 39: Sall. 2. internus (like preceded.): Tac. See also intrinsecus with ref. to political affairs; domesticus by t. resources or foreign aid, vel d. opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: t. foes, d. hostes, Cic. Vat. 10, 25. So sometimes expr. by domi: peace abroad is followed by t. discord, paci externae continuatur discordia domi, Liv. 2, 54, 11. Phr.: the t. parts of the body, ea quae sunt intus in corpore, Cic. Fin. 3, 18.

internally: 1. pēnitus, cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 17, 31, Inclusionem pēnitus [periculum] in ventis atque in visceribus reipublicae: also, Cels. 5, 26, 7. 2. Intus: v. WITHIN.

international: Phr.: t. law, jus gentium (as generally understood, not necessarily embodied in enactments): Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23; more precisely, iura ac leges quae inter nationes sancta sunt, de quibus inter omnes nationes convent.

internecine: internecivus (-nus): Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7 (l. bellum). Just. Phr.: t. wars, bella quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 3.

internuncio: internuntius: Cic.

interpolate: 1. corrumpto, rūptum, 3 (to tamper with in any way): v. TO FALSIFY, CORRUPT. 2. (f) interpolō, 1: to cancel, alter, t. (a document), aliquid demere, mutare, int., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, 158 (but perh. the sense is rather to patch up and blend together). Phr.: many lines have been t.'d, multi sunt versus spurii, insiditici: v. fols. art.

interpolation: expr. by insiditici: some have looked upon these lines as an t., quidam hos versus pro insiditici habuerunt, Orell. ad Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21. See also SPURIOUS.

interpolator: corruptor: v. TO FALSIFY.

interpose: 1. To introduce between: 1. interponō, pōnō, itum, 3 (not) to t. a single word, verbum ullum int., Cic. Quint. 4, 15. 2. opponō, 3 (esp. to present by way of defence): v. TO PRESENT. 3. To interfere: (me) interponō; intercedō (by legal right): v. TO INTERFERE. 4. To throw in a remark: Phr.: he is the remark, inter alias res jacit, Sall. Jug. 11, ad fin.: in reporting dialogue, inquam, inquit, are precise enough.

interposition: 1. A placing between: 1. interpositio, Cic. Vitr.

2. expr. by interponō, 3: v. TO PLACE BETWEEN.

3. Position between: 1. interpositus, ūs (prob. only in abl.): by the t. of the earth (in an eclipse), interposita interfectuque terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 104. 2. interjectus, ūs (like preceded.): v. SUPR.

3. expr. by interponō, interjectio: by the t. of the earth, terra interposita s. interjecta: v. TO PLACE BETWEEN.

4. Interventus: v. INTERVENTION.

5. Interferens: interventus, ūs (esp. in abl.): Suet. Caes. 18: Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 69 (68). Phr.: by the t. of Providence, Dei beneficio: cf. Cic. Fam. 11, 22, nobilissimum adolescentem tuo beneficio esse salvum: v. FAVOUR, KINDNESS. See also INTERFERENCE.

interpret: 1. interpretor, 1: to t. portents, monstra int., Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12: to t. the predictions of soers, vatium praedicta int., Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 30: esp. to put a certain interpretation or construction upon: Cic.: Tac. 2. explico, explano: v. TO EXPLAIN. 3. conjicio, ject, etum, 3 (esp. of dreams or oracles): to t. a dream, somnium c., Pl.

Curt. 2, 2, 3: he t.'d the oracle about leaving his mother so shrewdly, de matre suavisanda ex oraculo tam acute conjecit Cic. Br. 14, 11. Phr.: t.ing in a different manner the oracle of Apollo, alio spectare ratum vocem Pythiam, Liv. 1, 56, fin.

interpretation: 1. interpretatio: the t. of the law, l. juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: of prodigies and dreams, ostentorum et somniorum, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203. (N.B.—Including both the act and the interpretation itself.) 2. conjectio (only of dreams, etc.): Cic. Div. 2, 63, fin.: in similar sense, conjectura, lb. 1, 36, 11. 3. Interpretamentum (the t. itself): a somewhat obscure t., obscurus l., Geil. 6, 2, 11. 4. Petr. Phr.: to put a bad t. upon anything, aliquid male interpretari, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: v. CONSTRUCTION (IV).

interpreter: In gen. sense:

1. Interpres, ūs, a (strictly, a speaker on behalf of some one): speech the t. of the mind, int. mentis oratio, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, fin.: an t. of portents, [conjector et] int. portentorum, id. Div. 2, 28, 62: grammarians, the t. s. of the poets, grammatici, int. poetarum, lb. 1, 12, 34. 2. conjektor (of dreams, etc.): Cic. (v. sup.). Quint. 11. Specially, one who interprets foreign language: interpretes the letter was read by an t., litterae per l. lectae sunt, Liv. 27, 43, med.

interpretation: v. PUNCTUATION.

interregnum: interregnum: Cic.: Liv.

interrogate: interrogō, 1: v. TO ASK, QUESTION.

interrogation: mole of t., signum interrogations (l. and a.)

interrogative: interrogativus (only as gram. t.): Prisc. 17, 48 (p. 1059): M.L. Phr.: to pursue the t. method of teaching, percontando et interrogando elicere discipulorum opiniones, Cic. Fin. 1, 2 (de dencho Socratico).

interrogatively: interrogativē: Ascon. in Verr. 2, 1, 36.

interrogatory: v. INTERROGATIVE; QUESTION.

interrupt: 1. Interrumpo, rūptum, 3 (to break off, cut short, in whatever way): a shower of missiles t.'d the speech, medium orationem int. tela immissa, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: Pl.: rarely with personal object: had not the arrival of the doctor t.'d us, ni medicus adventus nos interrupisset, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 11. 2. dirimo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (to terminate altogether): whereas interruptum may denote only a temporary pause): v. TO BREAK OFF. 3. Interpello, 1 (strictly, to t. a speaker; whether with friendly intent or not): I won't t. you, nihil te interpellabo, [continenter orationem audire malo] Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16: in gen. sense, to t. any one when engaged upon his profession, aliquem intemum art. suae l., Curt. 9, 4, ad fin. 4. Interfari, 1 (= preceded: rare): when he began to speak he was t.'d by Phaeonias, orsum eum dicere, Phaeonias interlatu. . . alt. Liv. 32, 34, 11. 5. obstrēpo, ult, itum, 3 (with dat.): to bawl at a speaker so as to cause him to desist): as Claudius was t.'d (by the people), quum Claudio obstrēperetur, Liv. 42, 10: Sall. Cat. 31, fin. Join: obstrēpere [ingent clamore] et medios sermones interciperi, Quint. 6, 4, 11.

6. obloquor, cūctus, 3 (by speaking in opposition: with dat.): those who had t.'d and contradicted him most defiantly, qui ferocissime oblocuti erant, Curt. 10, 2, extr. Join: interpellare et obloqui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 11. 7. Intervēnio, vēni, ntum, 4 (to come in or between while something is going on: usu. with dat.): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 14, ne molesti vobis interveniremus, i. e. should intrude upon you: night t.'d the engagement, nox proelio intervenit, Liv. 21, 18, med. Phr.: a plain t.'d by hills, plantis collibus intermissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 70.

interruptedly: interruptē: Cic. de Or. 2, 80, extr.

Interruption: 1. *The act of interrupting:* 1. Interruption (strictly, of a speech): Cic. de Or. 2, 10, init.: in gen. sense, to pursue literary studies without any i., in literis sine ulla inter-
versari, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, extr. 2. Interruption (in speech, by some one else putting in a word): rare: safe against i., contra (verba atque) interfectiones armata, Cic. Sext. 36, 79. 3. expr. by verb: without i., nullo interpellante: to outrage i., obstreperibus atque sermones interpellantibus metum incutere: v. TO INTERRUPT. Phr.: to enjoy oneself without i., se oblectare sine interpellantibus, Cic. de Off. 3, 14, init.: without i. (without leaving off), nullo tempore intermisso (v. INTERMISSION): i. of correspondence, intermissio epistoliarum, Cic. Fam. 7, 13. II. The interruption itself: interpellatio, inter-
tatio: v. SUPR. Phr.: I am no i. to the amusements of my slaves, nor they to my studies, nec ipse meorum lualibus nec illi studiis meis obstreperunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24: a voice is a greater i. to me (in study) than a mere noise, magis mihi vox avocare videtur quam crepitus, Sen. 56, 4. (N.B.—Interruption, very late and rare.)

Intersect: 1. secō, ut, cum, 1: esp. with medium in appos. with object: the Tiber is the country, medios (Tiberis) agros a., Plin. 5, 6, 12: Plin. alt.: Hor. 2. Intersecto, 1: Amm. 29, ad fin. (Tiberis media intersecans moenia). Phr.: this is i'd by another line, per hanc medium transversa currit alia linea, Plin. 18, 34, 77, init.: to draw two lines i'ng each other obliquely, duas lineas in decussas ducere obliquas, Plin. 1, c. See also TO DIVIDE.

Intersection: decussatio (point of i. of two lines): Vitr. 1, 6, 7. (Or expr. by verb: v. preced. art. Intersectio in quite different sense in Vitr.)

Intersperse: 1. miscere, 2: cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 21, verbis Graeca Latina miscuit, or, intermiscere, lb. 1, 10, 29. 2. distinguo, xi, cum, 3: (to set off or vary one thing by another): to i. serious matters with relaxation, graviora opera lusuibus d., Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 2: cf. Cic. Part. 4, 12, (res) variatate distinguere. Phr.: to i. the gay and the severe, laeta tristibus intertexere, Cic. 1, c. (Interspergo only in Apul.)

Interspersed (part. adj.): immixtus: v. TO MINGLE. Interspersed here and there, (7) rursus: v. FFW (3).

Intertex: 1. commiscere: the i. between two stones, c. lapidum, Sen. N. Q. 2, 6, 5: cf. id. Ben. 7, 21, extr.: v. JOINT. 2. intertextum (a minute passage or cavity): cf. Vitr. 2, 6, 1, ignis per intervalla permanens effici levem eam terram: Pall. 3, 30, item, Inis, n. invisibile i., invisibilia f., Cels. pref. med. 4. rima: v. CHINK.

Intertwine: intertexo, xi, cum, 3: (with acc. and dat.): Ov. See also TO ESTWINE.

Interval: 1. intervallum (of space or time): equal i.s, paria i., Caes.: to follow at wide i.s, magnis sequi i., Liv. 1, 25, med.: after so long an i., ex tanto i., Liv. 3, 38, med.: without any i., nullo interjecto i., Cic. Fla. 2, 34, 114. 2. spatium: esp. in connexion with prep. inter: esp. interjectum, Cic. In Kr.: beams placed at equal i.s, trabes paribus intermissas, esp. Caes. B. G. 7, 23: an i. of 30 days, esp. xxx. diurnum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, 96: after a brief i., brevi sp. intermisso, Caes. B. G. 3, 15.

3. expr. by part. interjectus: rest i.s (between the habitable portions) of desert, vastae solitudines int. Cic. Rep. 6, 19: esp. of time: after an i. of a few days, paucis int. diebus, Liv. 1, 58, init.: of a year, anno int., Suet. Aug. 26: no, spatium interpositum, Cic. Clu. 2, 5: Caes. 4. interjectus, as (of time): rare.

Tac.: Col. Phr.: to allow an i., spatium interponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: there had been an i. of 10 years between decem anni interfluxissent inter Cic. Sen. 6, 16: interfuerant, lb.

17, 60: in the i., Interim, Ter.: Cic. (v. MEANWHILE): at i.s (of time), subinde, Col. 6, 30: Suet.; at frequent i.s, identidem (v. REPEATEDLY): in lucid i.s, *per remissiones furoris: v. INTERMISSION.

Intervale: 1. To be between: inter-
jaceo, 2: Liv.: Plin. II. To come between two points of time: 1. inter-
cedo, sei, sum, 3: a few days i.d., inter-
cessere pauci dies, Liv. 2, 64, med.: Cic.

2. interfuō, xi, cum, 1 (to clasp between): Cic. Sen. 6, 16. 3. inter-
sum, irr.: Cic. Sen. 17, 60. III. To happen so as to prevent: Intervento, veni, ntum, 3 (with dat.): had not night i.d. and terminated the engagement, ni nox proelio intervenisset, Liv. 23, 18, med. See also TO HAPPEN. IV. To take part in: interpono (with pron. ref.), etc.: v. TO INTERFERE.

Intervening: medius: v. INTERMEDIATE.

Intervention: Interventus, us (chiefly in abl.): (the sun is hidden) by the i. of the moon, interventu lunae, Plin. 2, 10, 7: for fig. sense, v. INTERFERENCE, INTERPOSITION.

Interview: 1. colloquium: v. CONFERENCE. Also collocutio, denoting the conversation at an interview rather than the interview itself: Cic. Ph. 11, 2, 5. 2. congressus, us: if I have an i. with Caesar, si quis c. mihi fuerit cum Caesare, Cic. Att. 11, 12, med.: to come to an i. and conference with any one, in aliquos c. colloquimque venire, Cic. Ph. 12, 11, init.: that he had nightly i.s with the goddess, sibi cum dea nocturnos c. esse, Liv. 1, 19, med. Phr.: not to allow i.s to those who ask, aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare, Nep. Paus. 3: to admit to an i., admittere, Cic. Att. 13, 52: Suet.: to have an i. with any one, congressi cum aliquo, Cic. Att. 2, 24, init.; sermonem cum aliquo habere (v. CONVERSATION).

Intertwae: 1. intertexo, xi, cum, 3: a cloak interwoven with gold, chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.: Quint.

2. intertexo, 3: she interweaves purple letters with the white threads, purpureas notas filis intertexi, Ov. Fig.: the veins are interwoven with the whole body, venae toto corpore intertexae (sunt), Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: to i. the gay with the severe, laeta tristibus i., Cic. Part. 4, 12.

3. implere, implecto: v. TO ENTWINE.

Intestacy: v. foll. art.
Intestatus: intestatus: to die i., int. mori, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, 53: Traj. in Plin. Ep. Also in adv. form, intestato (mori), Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: ab intestato (heredem esse), Ulp. Dig. 37, 7, 1, § 8.
Intestinal: ad intestina pertinens: v. INTESTINE (sub).

Intestine (adj.): intestinus: i. vasa, i. bella, Sall. Cat. 5. Join: intestinus ac domesticus: v. INTERNAL.

Intestine (sub): 1. In special sense: a gut, bowel: 1. Intestinum: usu. in pl. by the contraction and composition of the i.s, adstringentibus eo int. tum relaxantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Cels. 2. Intérænum (less freq.): Plin. 32, 9, 33: more freq. pl., Col.: Plin. 3. Interna, orum (only pl.): Veg. 4. Illa, tum, pl. (the flank, loins; hence the lower i.s, esp. of certain animals, considered a delicacy): the i.s of a turkey, rhombi i., Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: Mart. 5. Iacilla, is, f., very rare in sing.; the smaller i.s, in man or a sheep; the same organs were in other animals called hiliae, arum, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200. II. In wider sense, the internal parts generally: 1. exta, orum (the upper organs; heart, lungs, liver, etc.): Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 28, eqy. 2. viscera, um (including the whole of the viscals, upper and lower): cf. Plin. 11, 37, 79, where it is stated that the exta are separated from the lower part of the viscera by the diaphragm: but Cels. does not include the intestines in the viscera, cf. 4, 11, init., a visceribus ad intestina veniendum est. (Extia secums

to have been a priestly term for what were in other relations called viscera.)

Intinall: v. TO ENSLAVE.

Intimacy: 1. consuetudo, Inis, f. (habitual intercourse): to woom oneself into i. with any one, in aliquos c. induare (se), Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: v. INTERCOURSE. More fully, consuetudo et familiaritas, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. 2. familiaritas (that state which results from consuetudo, intimate friendship: cf. Cic. Deiot. 14, 39, familiaritatem consuetudo attulit): the i.s of wise men, sapientium familiaritates (opp. to common friendships, vulgares amicitiae), Cic. Am. 21, init. 3. necessitudo, Inis, f. (very close connexion): Join: summa necessitudo et summa conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 27. Phr.: to be on terms of i. with any one, aliquo familiariter uti, cum aliquo f. vivere, Cic.: v. INTIMATELY.

Intimate: 1. familiaris, e (friend-ly): with dat.: Cic. Am. 11, 39: 2. friends, i. amici, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1: to engage in i. conversation, i. conferre sermones, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39. Very i., per familiaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, fin. (also familiarissimus, Cic. Sull. 20, 57). 2. Intimus (innermost; stronger than preced.): to gain a person's i. friendship, aliquos in i. amicitiam pervenire, Nep. Alc.: very i. friendship, i. familiaritas, id. Att. 12. Freq. as subs. = a very i. friend ("bosom friend"), Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9. Join: [ex meis] intimis atque familiarissimis, Cic. Fam. 13, 27. 3. conjunctus (connected): in present sense, esp. in comp. and superl.: that we may be more i. with each other than heretofore, ut inter nos conjunctiores simus quam adhuc fuimus, Cic. Att. 14, 13, B. Phr.: to become very i. with any one, in aliquos consuetudinem penitus immergere, Cic. Clu. 12, 36 (v. INTIMACY): to have an i. knowledge of any subject, aliquam rem penitus perscrutam oculis tamque habere, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 108. v. PROFOUND; and cf. foll. art. (N.B.—Not Intimus in exactly this sense.)

Intimate (v.): 1. significo, i (strictly, to show by signs; hence, in any way): some i. by a nod what they wish, pars nutu a quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643: Caes.: v. TO INDICATE. 2. denuntio, i (to give notice to): the deity may seem to have i.d. to us that . . . a deo denuntiatur videatur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

Intimately: 1. familiariter (as a friend): v. FAMILIARLY. Fig.: to be i. acquainted with a case, causam f. nosse, Quint. 6, 4, 8. 2. Intime (intimately): to be very i. acquainted with any one, aliquo uti, Nep. Att. 5: Cic. 3. conjuncti (in close connexion): to live so i. with any one, cum aliquo adeo c. vivere, Nep. Att. 10: Cic. 4. penitus (thoroughly, deeply): to make oneself i. acquainted with anything, aliquo p. peroscere, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17: v. THOROUGHLY.

Intimation: 1. significatio (intimation; esp. by signs): i. being given by fires a ignibus facta, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: Cic. 2. denuntiatio (more definite than preced., by words): cf. Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54: significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum. 3. signum (sign, symptom): physicians derive i.s from the pulse, medici a quaedam habent ex venis, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: Virg. To furnish i.s, significare, denuntiare: v. TO INTIMATE.

Intimidate: 1. expr. by metus, timor, and a verb: e.g. allicui metum incutere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 135: intellere, Liv. 26, 20, med.; etc.: v. TO INSPIRE (II). 2. terreo, dēterreo, 2: v. TO TERRIFY: v. foll. art.

Intimidation: 1. terrorella, orum (means of terrifying; rare): to influence by threats or i.s, minis, terrorellis (threats, menaces): Join: minis et vi ac metu, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247. Phr.: to resort to menaces and i., minas jacere, pericula intendere, formidines op-
ponere, Cic. Quint. 14, 47.

Into: In with acc.: passim.

intolerable: 1. intolerabilis, s. Cic. 2. intolerandus: Cic. Liv. Tac. 3. impatibilis, e (rare): s. *sufferings*, imp. cruciatus, Plin. 25, 5, 24. Cic. Fin. 2, 17, extr. (q. v.). 4. intolerans, nls (late and rare): Flor. Gell. **intolerably:** 1. intolerabiliter (very rare): Col. 2. intoleranter: cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, extr., int. dolere; de Or. 2, 51, init., intolerantius se jactare: but the sense appears to be, *without controlling oneself*, rather than *intolerably*. 3. usu. better expr. by *tolerari*, ferri non posse: an t. *painful disease*, "morbus cuius dolores majores sunt quam ut tolerari possint": v. *TO ENDURE*.

intolerance: nearest word, intolerantia (*overbearing, violent conduct*): Join: superbia et int., Cic. Clu. 40, fin. **intolerant:** intolerans, nls (*that cannot brook*): Tac. H. 4, 80. Phr.: *he was it in matters of opinion*, "opiniones a suis discrepantes aegre patiebatur".

intonation: nearest word, accentus, us (tone, pitch): v. Forcell. s. v.

intone: Phr.: *to t. prayers*, "preces canere; cantu quodam praefere".

intoxicating: ebrium facio, a. reddo: v. DRINK.

intoxicating (adj.): Phr.: *to abstain from t. drinks*, "omni potus genere abstinere, quod temulentiam facit", cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31: *those who do so, siccus (facet)*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 3.

intoxication: ebrietas: v. DRUNKENNESS. In a state of i., ebrius, temulentus, vino madens: v. DRUNK.

intractable: 1. intractabilis, e (unmanageable): Join: [natural] intr. et morosus, Gell. 18, 7; dura et intr. [aetas], Sen. Ep. 25, 1. 2. adrus (hard, unyielding): v. *supr.* 3. indocilis, e: v. INDOCILE. 4. inobsequens, nls: *because the subject-matter of the art is i., quia id in quo exerceatur [ars] arti inobsequens est*, Sen. N. Q. 1, pref. extr.

intractableness: natura intractabilis: v. *PRECED. ART.*

intransitive: intransitivus: Prisc.

intransitively: intransitive: Prisc.

intrench: 1. To fortify with ditch and parapet: 1. expr. by vallum, fossa, and a verb: e. g. vallo et fossa munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 45, extr.; vallo circummunire, lb. 30; sepire, Liv. 6, 2, med. (cingere, circumdare, with hostile intent, for siege). 2. vallo, i.: Tac. H. 2, 19. || Fig.: *to invade, infringe*: immينو, infringo: v. *TO INFRINGE, TRESPASS UPON*.

intrenched (part. adj.): vallatus: an e. camp, castra v., Hirt. B. Alex. 27, med.

intrenchment: 1. vallum (rampart with palisades): *to surround a town with i. (for a siege)*, oppidum cingere vallo et fossa, Cic. Att. 5, 20, med.; circumdare, id. Fam. 19, 4, med. 2. munimentum, munitio (any fortifications): *to keep within one's i., tenere se munimentis*, Tac. A. 13, 36; so, defendere se munimenta, id. H. 5, 20: *the work of i., munitionis opus*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: *to carry i. round a city*, munitiones circumdare, Just. 4, 4. Phr.: *no one (now) forms a camp with a regular i.*, nemo ductis fossis praefixisque subdibus castra constituit, Veg. Mil. 1, 21.

intrepid: intrépides, impávidus, confidens, etc.: v. FEARLESS.

intrepidity: fortitudo, animus intrepidus: v. BRAVERY.

intrepidly: intrépide: v. FEARLESSLY.

intricacy: 1. contortio: *is of language*, contortiones orationis, Cic. Fat. 8, extr.: Aug. 2, expr. by implicatus, contortus, tortuosus: *there was no i.*, nil implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: cf. foll. art.

intricate: 1. contortus: *to study i. matters*, res c. perscrutare, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, fin. Dimin. contortulus (*pretty as well as puzzling*), Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42

(contortulae ac minutae conclusionum-ulae). 2. implicatus: v. *PRECED. ART. FIN.* 3. tortuosus (lit. winding, as the intestines, alvus multiplex et t., Cic. N. D. 2, 54, fin.: also fig.): an t. *kind of reasoning*, i. genus disputandi, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, init. Join: tortuosissimus et implicatissimus, Aug. 4. perplexus (entangled; hence, in fig. sense): an t. (winding) journey, p. lter, Virg. Aen. 9, 391: an t. system, ratio p., Plin. 2, 15, 13. 5. inextricabilis, e (hard to thread): i. mass (of the Labyrinth), in. error, Virg. Aen. 6, 27 (in same sense, luterum ambages occursumque ac recursus inextricabiles, Plin. 36, 15, 19, § 85).

6. impeditus (presenting many obstacles): v. DIFFICULT.

Intricately: 1. contortus: Cic. 2. perplexus: Prud.

Intrigue (subs.): 1. An underhand scheme: 1. clandestinum consilium (or consilium alone where the nature of the scheme is implied in the context): *to assail any one by i.*, cl. consilis aliquem oppugnare, Crass. in Cic. Or. 66, 233: cf. Cic. Sen. 12, 40, cum hostibus clandestina colloquia: v. SCHAM. 2. artificia, orum: cf. Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, quorum artificis effectum est, ut respublica in hunc statum perveniret. Phr.: *to seek to gain one's ends by i.*, doli atque fallacis contendere, Sall. Cat. 11; so, furim et malle artibus niti, cf. id. Jug. 4, by the i. (dishonest, malicious artifices) of a few, calumniis paucorum, Sall. Cat. 30. || An amour: stupri consuetudo, Sall. Cat. 33: in pl. amores, adulteria, Cic. Coel. 13, 35.

Intrigue (v.): fallacis, doli, fraude contendere, nitor: v. *PRECED. ART.*

Intriguer: artificiorum, fallaciarum, etc., peritus; qui consilia clandestina concoquit, consillis clandestinis oppugnat (aliquem): v. INTRIGUE.

Intrinsic: perh. verus: v. REAL.

Phr.: *it has no t. worth*, res ipsa per se nullius pretii est.

Intrinsically: perh. verè: v. REALLY.

Or. *PRECED. ART.*

Introduce: 1. To bring into a place; *esp. into some one's presence*:

1. introducto, xi, ctum, 3: *he i.s the soldier by night*, noctu milites introducit, Sall. Jug. 12: *to be i.d into the king's presence*, ad regem introduci, Curt. 6, 7, med.: Cic. 2. Induco, 3: *to i. into the presence of the senate*, ind. in Senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, init. ||

To introduce a character in a dialogue, etc.: 1. induco, 3: *I have i.d them as speaking in person*, quasi ipso induxi loquentes, Cic. Am. 1, 3: id. Tusc. 2, 1, 27. 2. fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (to represent): cf. Quint. 9, 2, 32, sermo fingi non potest, ut non personae sermo fingatur, "conversation cannot be i.d, without a speaker being i.d too": v. *TO REPRESENT*. Phr.: *to i. as speaker in a dialogue*, in dialogo includere, Cic. Att. 13, 19, 3. ||

To bring in a custom or practice: 1. induco, 3: *to i. a custom*, aliquid in [nostros] mores ind., Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 121: *to i. a new word*, novum verbum ind., Cic. Ph. 13, 19, 43. 2. introduco, 3: *from this sort of a beginning the custom was i.d*, ex hujusmodi principio consuetudo introducta est, Cic. Verr. 3, 81, 189: *to i. a precedent*, exemplum int., Liv. (Kr.).

3. instituo, i, ctum, 3 (with ref. to general observances or customs): (Arce-nilas) i.d the custom that... instituit ut..., Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 2: with ellipsis of ut, Suet. Caes. 47, extr., instituit... quoniam suborsitio fieret, "he i.d the practice," etc.: v. *TO INSTITUTE*.

Invehò, xi, ctum, 3 (lit. and fig. to import with direct acc.): *to i. many (new) arts*, multas artes inv., Liv. 39, 8, ad init. Phr.: *to i. many changes*, multa mutare, novare (v. *TO CHANGE*, INNOVATE): *words i.d from abroad*, verba foris petita, Hor. S. 1, 10, 29: *to i. new words*, nova verba adscicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119 (v. *TO ADOPT*): *to i. many innovations*, multa nova afferre, Nep. (R. and A.).

IV. To make

known one person to another: 1.

introduco, 3 (usu. of admission to the presence of the great): cf. Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2, introductiones adolescentulorum nobilium. 2. commendo, i (esp. by letter): Caes. in Cic. Fam. 7, 5, med.: Hor.: v. *TO RECOMMEND*.

3. trado, idi, ctum, 3: Hor. S. 1, 9, 47. Join:

laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3. (Cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 5, fin., totum hominem tibi trado de manu, ut alunt, in massam.)

Introducer: If of new things, novator: Gell. (More freq. expr. by verb:

v. *TO INTRODUCE*.)

Introduction: 1. The act of bringing in: 1. Inductio (in most senses):

i. of young men (into a circus), i. juvenum, Liv. 44, 9: of characters, personarum [ficta] i., Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

2. expr. by verb: *to fear the i. of a precedent*, vereri, ne exemplum introducat: v. *TO INTRODUCE*.

|| An i. to a person: Introductio: Cic. Att. 1, 10, 2 (in bad sense). Phr.: *to give a person as i. to any one*, commendare aliquem alicui, Caes. in Cic. Fam. 7, 5, med. (v. *TO INTRODUCE*, IV.): *a person whom it is not easy to get an i. to*, ad quem aditus difficilioris sunt, cf. Cic. Fam. 6, 13, med.: *a letter of i.*, litterae commendatitiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, init.

|| Preliminary portion of a speech or work: 1. prooemium (strictly to a poem; but also of a treatise): Cic. Col.: Plin.: v. EXORDIUM. 2. exordium (esp. of a speech): *a meagre, common-place i.*, ex. exilic, vulgare atque commune, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, extr.: Plin.

3. principium: Quint.: v. ASSIGN- NRO.

4. praefatio (a formal pre-amble): v. PRAEFACE. 5. introitus,

us (prelude; also in gen. sense: rare): cf. Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1, primus introitus in causam Clodianae fabulae: *this i. to my defence*, hic i. defensiois, Cic. Coel. 2, init.: Plin. 8, prolégomèna, òn, n. (a learned introduction not class.): Wolf:

Griesb. (N.B.—Aditus, aggressio, in Cic. Or. 15, fin., are purely metaphorical.)

Phr.: *to make a brief i.*, pauca praefari (v. *TO PRELUDE*): *in delivering the i. of a speech*, in exordienda oratione, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119.

Introduotory: expr. by exordium, prooemium; praefari: v. *PRECED. ART.*

Introspection: Phr.: *to be given to i.*, "ipsum se siveque animi motus diligenter inspicere".

Intrude: 1. Trans. usu. foll. by pron. refl.: 1. inculco, t (with pron. refl. and dat.): *they i. themselves upon us* (lit. on our ears), se inculcant auribus nostris, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19.

2. ingro, ssi, ctum, 3 (same constr.): in Plin. Pan. 86, med. absol., non ex ingrentibus (sc. se) sed ex subtrahentibus, not from those who i.d themselves (pushed themselves forward), but from the retiring [constr. not to be followed]. 3. intrudo, si, sum, 3 (once only): Join:

inferre se et intrudere [al. intro dare], Cic. Caes. 5, 13: v. Long. a. l. (But infero cannot be used alone in this sense.)

|| Intrans. expr. by molestus, molestias exhibere, etc.: cf. Cic. Sen. 2, fin., nisi molestum est, "unless it would be intruding too much": *not to t. too much upon your patience*, "ne molestias nam; ne auribus vestris me inculcando molestias exhibere videar".

Intruder: qui se inculcat, ingerit; molestus homo: v. *PRECED. ART.*

Intrusion: expr. by verb: v. *TO INTRUDE*.

Intrusive: qui se infert atque intrudit: v. *TO INTRUDE*.

Intrusively: odiosè (in an offensive way, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262, odiose interpellare), molestè (cf. Curt. 3, 6, med., so as to give trouble or worry): v. OFFENSIVELY. More fully, se inferendo atque intrudendo, sc. ingrentum more: v. *TO INTRUDE*.

Intrust: v. ENTRUST.

Intuition: 1. As phil. t. t.: "Intuitus, us (esp. in abl.), intuitio (both as faculty and object), cognitio intuitiva

not class, but needed for precision in scientific language: v. Hamilton's Reid, p. 759. (Nearest word in class. Lat. perceptio: v. PERCEPTION.) || When intuition denotes an *innate conception*, anticipatio may be used: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 47; anticipatio quaedam Deorum. Phr.: they believe women to possess a kind of supernatural i., *innée* (feminis) sanctum aliud et providum putant. Tac. G. 8: to have an i. of the external world, animo ea quae sunt extra percipere atque comprehendere, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147.

intuitive: intuitivus (only as phil. t. t.): v. Hamilton's Reid, p. 759. Phr.: to have an i. discernment of what is right, "quod decet nulla argumentis sed mentis propria vi ac natura cernere; ceteri quodam animi motu intelligere. With ref. to the future, providus: v. preced. art. extr.

intuitively: ceteri quodam animi motu; mentis propria vi ac natura: v. preced. art. Sometimes celeriter: cf. Nep. Them. 1, celeriter, quae opus erant, reperiebant.

intwine: v. ENTWINE.

inundate: inundo, 1: Cic. Liv.: v. DELUGE.

inundation: inundatio, diluvium: v. DELUGE, FLOOD. Phr.: serious i., magnae aquae, Liv. 24, 9; ingentes aquae, ib. 38, 28.

inure: 1. dūro, 1 (to harden): to become i.d. to blows, ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14: i.d. against all hardships, adversus omnia mala duratus, Liv. 21, 19, med.; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 28, hoc se labore durant adolescentes, they i. or harden themselves. 2. indūro, 1 (like preced.): Sen. 3. assuſcifico, 3; with corru. intrans. assuesco, 3 (to become i.d.): v. TO ACCUSTOM. Phr.: to i. oneself to hardships, labori ac duritiae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: i.d. to strive from his youth, jam ab juvenia certaminibus imbutus, Liv. 5, 2, extr.

inured: duratus, assuetus (labori ac duritiae): v. preced. art.

inurn: in urnam condo, 3: Suet. Cat. 15.

intiditly: intidititas (more freq. in stronger sense, injuriousness): Lucr. 5, 1271.

invade: 1. invādo, si, sum, 3; (with in and acc.): Antony has i.d. Gaul, Dolabella Asia, in Galliam invadit Antonius, in Asiam Dolabella, Cic. Ph. 11, 2, 4. (N.B.—Not in this sense with direct acc.: v. TO ATTACK.) 2. bellum infero, 3, tr. (with dat.): Xerxes having i.d. Europe, quum Xerxes bellum inferret Europae, Nep. Them. 2: to i. Scythia, Scythia bellum inf. i. d. Milt. 3: Just: v. WAR. 3. incurro, 3 (to make a sudden incursion): v. INROAD. Phr.: he i.d. the territory of the Olcades, in Olcadum fines exercitum induxit, Liv. 21, 5: to i. Africa (by crossing the sea), in Africam transiit, Liv. 21, 17: after this he i.d. India, post haec Indiam petit, Just. 12, 7: sometimes proficiscor is used in this sense: to i. Britain, in Britanniam proficisci, Caes. B. G. 4, 20.

invader: expr. by hosts: v. EXERC. **invalid** (adj.): 1. e. of no force:

1. irritus (without force, not good in law): v. VOTO. 2. infirmus (weak, not to be depended on): Join: [res] infirma et nugatoria ad probandum, Cic. Caec. 23, 64. 3. vitiosus (faulty, unsound): cf. arguments, v. argumentationes, Auct. Her. 2, 22, init. 4. nugatorius (having no point or force): Auct. Her. 1, c.: Cic. (repr.). Phr.: that argument is altogether i., nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, init.

invalid (sub.): 1. One who is unwell: 1. valetudinarius: Sen. Ben. 1, 11, fin. 2. expr. by aeger, aegrotus, etc.: v. ILL (adj.). Phr.: to be a confirmed i., tenui aut potius nulla valetudine esse, Cic. Sen. 11, 35; valetudine gravi (minus prospera) uti, Suet. Cl. 31: he was a great i. all his life, graves valetudines per omnem vitam expertus

est (of recurring illness), Suet. Aug. 81. || 4. disabled soldier or sailor: 1. caudarius: is and superannuated men, c. senioresque, Liv. 6, 6, ad fin. 2. valetudinarius: Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 12, fin.

invalidate: 1. infirmo, 1 (to annul; disprove): a contract is i.d. infirmatur contractus, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 45 § 2: by repealing one law to i. the rest, unam tollendo legem ceteras i., Liv. 34, 3, to i. and disprove anything, aliquid inf. et tollere, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147. 2. expr. by irritus and a verb: to i. laws (annul them), leges irritas facere, Cic. Ph. 5, 7, fin. Join: tollere atque irritum esse jubere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57, init. 3. labefacto, 1 (to cause to totter; hence, to take away the strength of): to i. an opinion, opinionem i., Cic. Cl. 2, 6: to i. laws, leges ac iura i., Cic. Caec. 25, 70.

invaluable: inestimabilis, e: v. UNESTIMABLE.

invariable: constans, immutabilis: v. UNCHANGEABLE.

invariably: semper: v. ALWAYS.

invade: 1. expr. by invādo, bellum infero, incurro: he resolved on an i. of Scythia, Scythia bellum inferre (in Scythias invadere) decrevit, Nep. Milt. 3: to repei an i., "hostes bellum inferentes, in agros incurrentes prohibere: v. TO INVADE. 2. incurro, irrumpo (esp. a sudden i.): v. INROAD. For fig. sense, v. INFRINGEMENT.

invective: 1. convictum (strong language; usu. abusive): by what rebuke or rather i., qua oburgatione, aut quo potius convicio...? Cic. Off. 3, 21, 81: most just and honourable i., iustissimum et honestissimum c., Cic. Fam. 12, 25, med. 2. invectio (v. rare): Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164, invectiones comitate retinentur (ad Invectionem... retinetur). (N.B.—Better avoided.) 3. most freq. expr. by invēhor, ctus, 3 (to deliver an i.): with pres. part. invēhens: to deliver a bitter, affronting i. against any one, in aliquem acerbe et contumeliose invehi, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304: with acc. of neut. pron., to indulge in plentiful i. against any one, multa invehi in aliquem, Nep. Ep. 6. Join: in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementer, Cic. Am. 16, 57. So by insector, 1 (to assail violently): to indulge in i. against any one, maledictis insectari aliquem, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80: v. TO INVEIGH.

inveigh against: 1. invēhor, ctus, 3 (foll. by in and acc.): Cic. Nep. 3: Liv.: v. preced. art. (3). 2. insector, 1 (with acc.): to i. against (assail) the audacity of bad men, audaciam improborum ins., Cic. Att. 10, 1, ad fin. Tac.: v. preced. art. fin. 3. incesso, ivi, itum, 3: v. TO ATTACK (II, 5). 4. incurro, i, sum, 3: they i. against the tribunes, in tribunos incurrant, Liv. 5, 11, ad med.: to i. so freely against any one, in aliquem tanta libertate inc., Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16, fin. 5. increpo, ui, itum, 1; also reg. (to chide, rebuke: with acc.): more fully, maledictis inc., Sall. Cat. 21; probriis inc., Liv. 21, 45, med. 6. castigo, 1 (to chastise; hence, to rebuke, lash): he i.d. more violently against the senate, in senatu castigando vehementior fuit, Liv. 3, 19, init.

inveigle: illicio, pellicio, 3: v. TO ENTICE.

invent: 1. rēperio, i, itum, 4: he i.d. (the use of the) saw, serrae reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 246: Quint.: foll. by inf., v. TO DISCOVER. 2. invēnio, vēni, itum, 4: a potter of Sicyon was the first who i.d.... Sicyonius sigulus primus inventi, foll. by inf., Plin. 35, 12, 43: a way has been i.d. to..., inventum est, foll. by inf., Plin. 37, 12, 75. (N.B.—There appears to be no ground for the distinction that reperio denotes discovery after search; invenio, accidentally.) 3. excogito, 1: v. TO CONTRIVE. 4. comminiscor, mentus, 3 (by the exercise of thought): the Phoenicians i.d. the alphabet, literas Phoe-

nices commentū sunt, Mela, 1, 17, init.: Suet.: Plin.: See also TO DISCOVER.

invention: 1. The act of inventing: expr. by verb: by the i. of the saw, serrae reperita s., inventa: v. TO INVENT. || That which is invented: Inventum (more freq. = device): Ov. M. 1, 521. (Or expr. by verb.) || The mental power: inventio: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61, vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur: also of literary i., Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3: Cic. (title of work).

IV. Fabrication: commentum, mera fabula: v. FABRICATION, FICTION.

inventive: Phr.: the i. faculty, inventio s. excogitatio (v. preced. art. III): to possess an i. genius, "habilem esse ad res excogitandas, comminiscendas: to possess such a genius (in the field of action), celeriter quae opus sunt reperire, Nep. Them. 1. (N.B.—There can be no impropriety in using inventor, inventrix, as adj., cf. L. G. § 598, but it must be foll. by object, gen.: that i. mind, "multorum ille inventor artificiorum animus.)

inventor: 1. inventor, f, trix: i. of all art, i. omnium artium, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: Cic.: Virg. 2. repertor: i. of poetry and medicine, carminis et medicae artis r., Ov. R. Am. 76: Virg. 3. monstrator (poet): Virg.: Ov. 4. auctor (originator): Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: v. AUTHOR. (N.B.—Very oft. expr. by verb: the Phoenicians were the i.s. of..., Invenerunt Phoenices...: v. TO INVENT.)

inventory: 1. inventarium: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7. 2. repertorium (the less usu. term): cf. Dig. l. c.

inventress: inventrix, icis: Cic.

inverse (adj.): inversus, conversus: v. INVERTED.

inversely: "inversa ratione (as t. t.).

inversion: conversio: usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO INVERT.

invert: invertio, ti, sum, 3: to i. the order (of words), ordinem i., Cic. Part. 7, 24: v. foll. art. Phr.: to i. the order of words, praepone ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59; ordinem verborum mutare, ita ut sursum versus retroque dicantur, cf. Cic. l. c.

inverted (part. adj.): inversus: as t. Aull, i. alveus (navis), Sall. Jug. 18, ad init.: Virg.

invest: 1. To put in possession of an office: magistratum aliquid committere, Cic. Pl. 25, 61; mandare, id. Mur. 35, 74; dare, id. Agr. 2, 10, 26 (so potestatem dare, committere, etc. v. OFFICE). Sometimes, praepone, praeficio, will serve: to i. with office such as would not offend, praepone non peccaturos, Tac. Agr. 19 (but the dat. is usu. added): v. TO APPOINT (I.). || To surround, grace: expr. by addo, do, etc.: to i. petty things with honour, angustias addere rebus bonorem, Virg. G. 3, 200: i. thou my words with imperishable grace, aeternum da dictis leporem! Lucr. 1, 29: she (the goddess) had i.d. his eyes with lively charms, laetos oculis afflavit honores, Virg. Aen. 1, 591: v. TO IMPART, BESTOW. Phr.: virtue is i.d. with new charms by a comely form, gratior pulchro veniens in corpore virtus, Virg. Aen. 5, 344. || To sink or put out money at interest: 1. collocō, i (that in which, expr. by in and abl., less freq. in and acc.): to i. money in an estate, (pecuniam) in fundo c., Cic. Caec. 4, 11; in emptiones praediorum, Gal. Dig. 17, 1, 2 § 6; at heavy interest, gravi fenore c., Suet. Aug. 39. 2. pōno, pōui, itum, 3 (to put out to interest; opp. to relligere, to call in): Hor. Epod. 2, extr. 3. occipio, i (to lend on interest: also, in gen. sense): cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, 91, pecunias occupant apud populos, et syngraphas fecerant: to i. money in stock, pecuniam (in) animalibus, in pecore o., Col. || IV. obaldio, circumdēdo, vallo et fossa cingo, circumdo, etc.: v. TO BESOGE, BLOCKADE.

investigate: 1. In gen. sense scđtor, investigo (to track out), indāgo

ferraria metalla, Plin. 34, 14, 41; also, *ferrariae, arum* (including the *tools*): Caes. B. G. 7, 22: Liv. ||. *An implement of iron*: *ferrum*: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 100, where it is used of *carving-irons*. |||. Only in *pl.* = *fettlers*: *vincula, compedes*: v. CHAIN, FETTER.

iron (adj.): ferreus: *i.*-hooks, *f.* hami, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, *extr.*: Plin. Fig.: *the i. shower* (of missiles), *f.* imber, Kun.: "*the field all i.*" (Milt.), *f.* ager, Virg. Aen. 11, 601: *of almost i. strength* of body, ferri prope corporis, Liv. 39, 40, *fr.* See also: IRON-HEARTED.

iron (s): Phr.: *to i. linen*, *lintea ferro calido premere ac levigare.

iron-hearted: ferreus: Join: durus et ferreus, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, init. See also **HARD-HEARTED**, **UNFEELING**.

ironical: expr. by *Ironia*; and do not deem this *t.*, nec in hoc ironiam esse putes, Cic. Br. 87, 208: this is *t.*, pro ironiam s. dissimulationem haec dicuntur: v. **IRONY**. (The adj. *ironicus* is not class., but may sometimes be necessary for exactness: with ref. to a person, simulator may be used, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108, where it is used of Socrates = **ἰσχυρ.**)

ironically: *irōnicōs*: Ascon. in Verr. (Or expr. by *ironia*, *dissimulatio*: *I am far from speaking i.*, sine ulla mehercule *ironia* loquor, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2: *to speak i.*, per dissimulationem dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: v. *irony*).

ironmonger: negotiator ferrarius (acc. to anal. of negotiator vestiarius, frumentarius, Dig.); ferramentarius (late): Firmic.

ironmongery: ferramenta, orum
(tools and implements of iron): cf. Varr.
R. R. I. 22. med.: v. TOOL.

irony: 1. *Irōla* (Gr. *ciperela*):
Cic.: Quint.: v. IRONTAL. 2. pure
Lat. dissimulatio: cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 5, *an-*
ti soluta est ea dissimulatione quam
Græci *ciperelas* vocant: more pre-
cisely, dissimulatio urbana, sales, cf. Cic.
de Or. 2, 67: also dissimulantis, Cic.
l. c. § 270.

irradiate: illustro, i (irradio, late and very rare, Stat.): v. TO ILLUMINE.
irradiation: expr. by *rădium* (v. RAY); or by verb (v. TO ILLUMINE).

irrational: 1. **rationalis** experts:
Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22. 2. **irrationalis**, ex-
(late and rare): Quint. 8, 6, 13: Sem.
Ep. 92, *int.*: still later and of lesser
authority is the form **irrationabilis**,
Vulg. 1 Pet. II. 12: pseudo-Quint. 3.
brūtus (*dull, senseless*): v. **STUPID**.
(Alogus, Gr. *ἀλογος*, Aug.) See also
ABUSED.

irrationally: absurd: v. AB-
SURDLY.

irreclaimable: *qui nulla ratione emendari potest: v. TO RECLAIM.

irreconcilable: *i.* *Unappeasable:* *implacabilis*, *e:* *i.* *grudges*, *i.* *iracundiae*.
Clc. Q. Fr. I, 1, 13: Llv.: v. IMPLACABILE.
II. Incompatible: *Phr.: these statements are i., haec omnino inter se contraria sunt, inter se repugnant: v. INCONSISTENT.*

irrecoverable: irrisparābills, e:
Virg.: Sen.

irrecoverably: expr. by *adj.*: cf.
Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 17, *semel emissum volat*
irremcabile verbum: v. **IRREPARABLY**.

irrefragable: expr. by *certus*, *firma*, esp. in *superl.*: cf. *Cic. Cat.* 3, 5, *su.*: *illa certissima sunt visa argumenta atque indicia sceleris*: or by *circuml.* with *refutari non posse*, v. **TO REFUTE**. (*Irrefutabilia* only in *Arnob.*) See also **CONVINCING** (*adi*).

irrefragabiliter: certissimis argumen-
tis atque indicis; his argumentis quae
refutari non possint: v. preced. art.
(Sometimes necessary s. -e may serve:
cf. Cic. Inv. I, 29, 44, necessarie demon-
strantur ea quae aliter ac dicuntur nec
feri nec probari possunt.)

irrefutable: V. IRREFRAGABLE.
irregular: 1. *enormis*, e (having no regular form: not in Clc. or

Figure 1. The proposed system architecture.

Liv.): *4. streets* (of old Rome), *e. vici*, Tac. A. 15, 18: *cf. id. Agr. 10, immensum et enorme spatium* (of the northern part of Britain): but the adj. is oftener used of that which exceeds the usual measure. *5. incompōsitus* (*put together without art*): *1. (rude, inelegant)*

3. Inaequalis, Inaequalitas, (not uniform) = *c* pulsation, inaequalities venarum pulsa, Plin. 7, 51, 52: *v* UVEN. 4. Admodum (gram. & t. c., esp. as pl. neut.): *t* formae in cerbe, anomia verborum, Priac. 8, 15, p. 83c. (Irregular, very late and bad: *v* Forc. a. *v*.) Phr.: *a* *u* army, exercitus tumultuarius, milites tumultuarii (troops raised in a hasty manner and imperfectly disciplined), Liv. 5, 37, etc.: Anct. B. Alex.: *a* *u* proceeding, "ratio hand legitimate; id quod contra leges fit; nullius exempli, contra omnia exempla (v. ILLEGAL, UNPRECEDENTED): *a* *u* *u* attendant at church, "qui nomini subtile in ecclesia versatur.

irregularity: 1. *Enormitas* (*shapelessness*): Q^{ant}. 9. 4. 27. 2. *Inaequalitas* (*unevenness*): in gram. concinn. Gell. 2. 35. Varr. 3. *Admodum* (gram. 4. t.): Varr. L. L. 9. *inst.* (Usu. better exp. by adj. or phr.: to be *guilty* of an t., *aliquid praeter legem, praeter consuetudinem facere.) H. Specially, a breach of morals: Phr. the *us* of youth, quae fert adolescentia, Ter. Ad. 1. 1. 28. to be *guilty* of some t., peccare aliquid, ib. 1. 2. 35: to *restrain* is by force, dissolutores mores vi compescunt, Plaut. Trin. 1. 1. 10. *in* youth, nimia libertas in adolescentia, Cic. Oel. 18. *fin.*: not even the most trifling t., ne minimum quidem erratum, Cic. l. c. also more definite terms may be used, e. g. amores, conviviolum ac Iustorum libido, voluptates: cf. Cic. l. c.

irregularly: 1. *Snormiter* (out of shape): *Sen. N. Q. 1, 7* (opp. to apte).
2. *inequaliter, inaequaliter* (not uniformly): *v. UNEQUALLY*.
3. *praefer regulam s. legem*: *v. CONTRARY TO*.
4. *vitio* (with ref. to *congruity*): *v. INFORMALLY*.
5. *libèrè, nimis libèrè*: *v. LICENTIOUSLY*.
6. *subtinde* (now and then): *v. OCCASIONALLY*.

irrelevant: *āliānus*: v. FOREIGN
(II.) PHR.: it is quite a. (for me) to say, nil attinet dicere, Clc. Fam. 4. 7. med.; ad rem nihil pertinet, cf. Clc. Div. 2. 4, 98 (but the latter denotes *influence or bearing upon some end*; the former simply *connexion*): so, by ellipsis of verb, nihil ad rem, nihil ad haec: cf. Clc. Or. 61. 214.

Irreligion: 1. impietas: v. impiety. 2. negligentia deorum s. divini cultus: Liv. 5, 51. Phr.: to *tend to promote* s. ad solvendam religionem pertinere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12: *concerning* i. de religione neglecta, ib. § 16: stronger still, *contemptible* religionis (ulterior), ib. § 19. (N.B.—Not irreligio or irreligiositas, which are very late and rare.)

irreligious: 1. *impius* (erga deum, deos): v. **IMPIOUS**. 2. *religionis negligens, contemptor*; divini cultus negligens: v. **preced. art.** 3. *irreligiōsus* (only of actions, the **preced.** being used of agents): *deeming anything i., all-owing it rat. rat.*, **Liv.** 5, 40, *fn.*: **Arnob.** **P.h.r.:** *to act in an i. manner*; *religionem negligere, detrudere*; *quod ad solvendam (s. tollendam) religionem pertinet facere*. **Val. Max.** i. i.

irreligiosus: 1. impius: v. IM-
PIOUSLY. 2. irreligiōs (late): ART.
irreligiosusness: v. IRRIGION.
irremediable: quod aliter fieri non
potest; quod nefas est corrigere (Hor-
Od. I, 24. *extr.*): v. INCURABLE, IRR-
PARABLE.

irreparable: 1. irrepāribilis, e (that cannot be brought back again): i. flight of time, temporis fuga i., Col II, 1, ad fin.: Virg. 2. irrevocabilis e: v. IRREVOCABLE. Phr: an i. loss.

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damnum quod nullo modo resarciri potest: V. TO REPAIR.

irreparably: 1. expr. by *adj.*:
time flies i., fugit irreparabile tempus:
cf. L. G. § 343. 2. by resarciri non
posse: v. preced. art.

irreprehensibilis: nulla reprehensio digna, cf. Cic. Q. Fr. I, 2, 4; culpa liber; haud culpandus s. reprehendendus: v. BLAMELESS.

irreproachable: 1. *sanctus: no one more upright or i., nemo neque in-
terior neque sanctior*, Cic. de Or. I, 53,
229: Liv.: Virg. 2. *integer: v. up-
right, incorruptible*. Phr.: i. life
(or character), integritas vitae, Sail. Cat.
54; sanctitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73 (the
former referring chiefly to public life,
the latter to private character): to be-
have in the most i. manner, sanctissime
se gerere, Cic. Q. Fr. I, 2, 4.

irreproachably: sancte, sanctissime: cf. preced. art.; also, BLAMELESSLY.

irresistibile: 1. invictus: Cic.: Liv.: v. INVINCIBLE. 2. more precisely, cui nullo modo (nulla vi) resisti potest, cui frustra remittitur, cui repugnari atque obicisci nulli vi possit: v. ROZIER. P. H. r.: *argumenta, certissima s. firmissima argumenta* (v. IRREFRAGABLE): *an almost a tendency to sleep, inexpugnabile pæne dormiendi necessitas*, Cels. 3, 20, *insti.*: *to do a thing under a constraint, aliquid vi ac necessitate coactum facere*, Cic. Quint. 16, 51.

irresistibly: *ita ut nulla vi (nullo modo) resisti possit: v. TO RESIST.
Phr.: to be *i.* impelled to something.
*fatali quadam necessitate ad aliquid impelli.

irresolute: I. *Undetermined how to act:* 1. incertus: more fully, incertus sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, *instit.*: incertus animi, Tac. A. 6, 46. Join: vultus incertusque, Sall. Jug. 74. (In Cic. = uncertain.) 2. dubius (*hesitating*): the i. are confirmed, dubi confirmantur, Caes. B. C. i, 3. Join: dubius et haesitans, Sall. Jug. 107. To be i., dubitare, haesitare, fluctare (—ari). v. TO HESITATE. II. *Of undecided character:* parum firmus (cf. Cic. Mil. 33, 91, in suspecta causa firmissimus) or with proposito (cf. Vell. 2, 63, firmus proposito et . . . fides) or infirmus (cf. Caes. B. C. i, 3, terrentur infirmiores): v. RESOLUTE.

irresolutely: dubitantly: v. HESITATINGLY. (Or expr. by verb: *to act* *t.*, *haesitare*, *fluctuare*; *varium incertumque se praeber*: v. *preced. art.*)

irresolution: 1. dubitatio, cunctatio: v. HESITATION. 2. animus parum firmus (as permanent character): v. IRRESOLUTE. Phr.: to strengthen (decide) any one's i., fluctuantem alii-
cujus sententiam confirmare, Cic. Att. i. 20, med. (Inconstancia, mutabilitas mentis, denote fickleness and wavering purpose, and may sometimes serve.)

irretrievable: irrepārāmlis: v. IR-
REPARABLE.

irretrievably: v. IRREPARABLY.
irreverence: irrēverētia (late and rare): Tac. (Usu. better expr. by circuml.: a person of extreme *irreverence* would be the height of *it* to say . . . "nullo modo deorum [Dei] reverentia salva dici potest; or perh. nefas est dictu, cf. Cic. Sen. 3, *init.* (Inverecundum ingenium occurs in Cic. Inv. 1, 45, *poet.*, in analogous sense.)

irreverent: 1. irrēvērens deorum
[Del] s. rerum divinarum: cf. Plin. Ep.
8, 21, 3, Irreverens operis: v. DISRE-
SPECTFUL 2. perh. invērecundus
parum verecundus (lacking the sense of
shame or modesty): v. IMMODEST.

irrevocable: irrēvōcābilis, e: *Lucr.*
Liv.: *Hor.* See also **IRREPARABLE**.

irrevocably: expr. by *adj.*: V. IRREPARABLY.

irrigate: irrigo, i (naturally or artificially): the Nile is Egypt Aegyptum Nilus i., Cic. N. D. 2, 52 (irrigare)

aquam also occurs, foll. by ad, Cato, R. R. 151. *aquam* fr. *lenter* in *agros*).

irrigation: 1. *irrigatio*: Varr.: Cic. 2. *ductio aquae*: Cic. N. D. 2, 60, *fr.* (Or expr. by verb: v. *preced. art.*)

irriguous: *irriguus*: Hor.: Plin. **irritability:** 1. *stomachus* (*cha-grin*, irritation of mind): a letter full of *it* and *querulousness*, plena s. et *querelorum* epistola, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, *init.* (but the word denotes state of mind rather than permanent character). 2. *iracundia* (*disposition to anger; latent or expressed*): v. *IRASCIBILITY*. 3. *animus irritabilis*, ingenium *irritabile*: V. *IRRITABLE*.

irritable: 1. *irritabilis*, e (*easily provoked; touchy*): *it*, temper, animus 1, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: Hor. 2. *stomachicus* (*peevish, ill-tempered*): Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12 (de seipso): Sen.: v. *PREVIEH*. 3. *amarus*: v. *ILL-TEMPERED* (2). 4. *iracundus*: v. *PASSIONATE*.

irritably: *stomachicus*: Cic. Att. 10, 5: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12.

irritate: 1. *to provoke, exasperate*: 1. *irrito*, 1: esp. with animus, animos, as object, Liv. 31, 5 (opportune irritandis ad bellum animis): Just. 9, 2 (but irritate appears to have been used absol. with direct acc. of person, cf. Prov. irritare crabrones, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 84). 2. expr. by *stomachus*, *ira*, with a verb: e. g. *stomachus alicui movere*, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 3; *facere*, ib. 5, 11, 2: see also *to ENRAGE, EXASPERATE* (*Bilem movere*, *conmovere*, also occur, but in somewhat stronger sense, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20: v. *INDIGNATION*). 3. *Fig.* *to cause irritation, esp. in a sore: inflammatio*, 1: v. *to INFLAME* (II).

irritation: 1. e. *petty vexation: stomachicus: to laugh even in spite of one's it*, in stomacho (*tamen*) ridere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, *fr.*: v. *IRRITABILITY*. (Or expr. by verb: v. *to IRRITATE*.)

irritative: expr. by verb: v. *to IRRITATE*.

irruption: *incursio*, *irruptio*: v. *IRBAND*.

islinglass: *ichthyocolla*: cf. Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 73, *ichthyocolla* appellatur piscis... idem nomem glutino ejus: Cels. 5, 19, 8.

islam: v. *MAHOMETANISM*.

island: *insula*: Cic.: Cels.

islander: *insulanus*: Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.

islet: *parva insula*.

isolate: perh. *interclodo* (*to intercept or cut off*), *stingno*, *sterno* (*to separate*): v. *to CUT OFF*, etc. Phr.: *they live id from the rest of men*, "seorsum a reliquis hominibus agitant, habitant: *to treat only id portions of a subject*, rem carptim perscribere, Sall. Cat. 4: *id points*, "singula eaque diijuncta."

isolation: (?) *solitudo*: v. *SOLITUDINE*.

isocoles: *aequicruris*, *Capell*;

aequipedes or *aequipes*, *podia*, *Apul*;

isocoles, 14, *Auson*.

isothermal: "aequalis caloris linea quae isothermale dicitur."

issue (*subs.*): 1. *Way out: Egressus*, *issus*: v. *EGRESS*. 2. *Result*: 1. *eventus*, *issus*: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42, *eventus est aliusque exitus negotii (that which comes out of it): to try the it of events*, e. rei experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, *extr.*: so, *eventus belli*, *pugna*, id. 2. *exitus*, *issus* (cf. *supr.* 1): *what would be the it of...*, quoniam exitum haberet... Caes. B. G. 5, 29, *fr.*: *the it of a war*, *belli ex.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. 3. *Join: eventus atque exitus rerum*, Cic. l. c. 3, *expr.* by *evenio*, 4: *if the it of the engagement had been adverse*, si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31, *med.*: often with *adv.*: *to have a happy it*, bene, *feliciter* e. Cic. Mur. *init.* 4. *Successus*, *issus* (*happy* 4): v. *SUCCESS*. Strengthened by *epith.* *prosper*, *Liv. proem. extr.*, *successus prospero daret*.

5. (?) *summa* (*the main issue*): cf. Liv. 32, 17, *med.*, *summa universi belli*: cf. *Glossa*, Liv. s. v. 6. *In law*, *expr.* by *ago*, *egi*, *actum*, 3: *the point at*,

qua de re agitur (legal form), Cic. Br. 79, *extr.*: also used personally, *the point at it is not money but...*, non nunc pecunia agitur, sed... Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67. Phr.: *there seems to be one main it*, una res videtur causam continere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 65: so, *the main point at it*, quod maxime rem causamque continet, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2. 4. *Propriety: liberti*, *orum* (including the case of a single child): Cal. Dig. 50, 16, 148: Cic. Clu. 11, 31.

5. *A discharge*: 1. *fluxio* (*any flowing; esp. of a morbid kind*): Plin.: the form *fluxus*, *issus*, also occurs, Vulg. Luc. viii. 43. 2. *præfluxum* (like *proced.*, used by Cels. of diarrhoea): Lucr.: Plin.: Vulg. Mar. v. 25. (N.B.—See also foll. art. throughout.)

issue (*v.*): A. *Intrans.*: 1. *To proceed*: in this sense, usu. *to it forth*: 1. *egredior*, *gressus*, 3: *to it forth from the camp*, the fortifications, ex castris e., Caes. B. G. 6, 36; extra munitiones, ib. 35. 2. *emano*, 1 (*in a gentle stream*), *effluo* (*as a river from its source*), etc.: v. *to FLOW FORTH*, *gush*, etc. 3. *Specially, to come forth from the press*: *exire* (e. *prelo*): see also *to PUBLISH*. 4. *To end: evenio* (v. *preced. art.* II. 3); *evado* (v. *to RUN OUT, intr.*). B. *Trans.*: 1. *Edo*, *dididi*, *ditum*, 3 (*to give forth*): *to it (military) orders*, *imperia* e., Liv. 29, 25, *extr.*: *to it a book*, *librum* e., Cic. (v. *to PUBLISH*). 2. *propōno*, *pōsum*, *itum*, 3 (*to put up, make public*): *to it an edict*, *edictum* p., Liv. 28, 25, *med.* Phr.: *to it orders or an edict*, *edictare* (foll. by *ut*, *ne*), Liv. 29, 25, *med.* (cf. *pass.*): *to it rations to troops*, *frumentum militibus metiri*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: *to it a supply of oil to the several companies*, *oleum per manipulos mittere*, Liv. 21, 35, *init.*; cf. *distribuire*, Sall. Jug. 91, *init.*: *to it gold*, *aurum*, *aurum*, *argentum publice signare* (lit. *to stamp it*), Vet. Leg. in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: *Plin.*: *to it asses of half weight*, *asses sextantario pondere ferire* (*to coin them*), Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44.

isthmus: 1. *Isthmus* or *Isthmos*, 1: esp. *that of Corinth*, Cic. Fat. 4, 7 (where the form *Isthmos*, on the *Isthmus* = at the *Isthmian games*, occurs): Mela: *that of the Chersonese*, Mela, 2, 2, *med.* 2. *angustus*, *arum* (*any narrow place*): cf. Mela, l. c., *angustus* (*Chersones*) *Isthmon* appellatur: cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87, *erat posita* (*Corinthus*) *in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae*. 3. *expr.* by *circum*, *locus* ubi duo maria tenui discrimine separantur, cf. Cic. l. c.

4. *It*, *is*, *ea*, *id*, referring to a thing before mentioned, cf. L. G. § 370. But more freq. not expressed, esp. when the object of a verb, L. G. § 371: also when it introduces an *impers.* sentence, it is left to be understood from the *pers.* of the verb, or the gender of an adj., e. g. *it is wearisome*, *is manifest*, etc., *taedet*, *manifestum est*, etc.

italics: 1. *litterae tenuiores ac paulum inclinatae*, Kr.; or simply, *litterae inclinatae*, Orelli, ad Hor. S. 1, 10, *Excurs.*: *typi obliqui quos cursivos vocant*, Nobbe, *pref.* Cic.: "quos nostrates Italicos appellant."

itch (*subs.*): 1. *The disease so called*: 1. *scabies*, *el. f.*: (in cattle, *the mange*): Cels. 5, 28, 16: Just. 2. *scabrities*, *el. f.* (rare in this sense): Col. (of beasts). (Cels. 5, 28, 17, describes several kinds of *impetigo*, of a very similar nature to scabies.) *Having the it*, *pruriginosus*, *scabiosus*, Gal. Dig. 21, 1, 3. 3. *The sensation: pruritus*, *prurigo*: v. *ITCHING* (*subs.*). 4. *A morbid desire: cicōthēs*, *is*, *n.* (rare): *An incurable it for scribbling*, *insanabile scribendi* e., *Juv.* 7, 51. Or by *circum*, *mala cupiditas* s. *cupido*. (Also *scabies*, *prurigo*, are used *fig.* of *contagious, irritating desire*: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14. *Inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri*: esp. *lewd desire*, Mart.: v. *Foreell.* s. v.)

itch (*v.*): 1. *Lit.*: 1. *prurio* 4: *it makes the whole face it*, totum me prurire facit, Scrib.: *the more it it's, the harder it is to cure*, quo prurit magis, eo difficilior tollitur, Cels. 5, 28, 16. (Rodo, lit. *to gnaw*, appears to denote *itching sensation*, cf. Cels. l. c. 17, *impetigo... exulcerata est et rodit*; ib. 18, *leviter, vehementer roditur cutis*, the skin it's slightly, excessively.) 2. *formico*, 1 (v. rare): Plin. 30, 14, 43. Phr.: *if your ear it's*, si tibi prurigne verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23 (but vermino strictly denotes an *aching*, or *excruciating pain*). 3. *Fig.*: *to be eager to do something*: *gestio*, 4: *it to know all about it*, *gestio scire ista omnia*, Cic. Att. 4, 11: cf. *Plat.* Am. 1, 1, 170, *gestunt pugni mihi* ("my fists itch," i. e. *to be at some one*). (N.B.—*Prurio* in *fig.* sense is used only of *prurient desire*.)

itching (*subs.*): 1. *pruritus*, *issus*: *to cause intolerable it*, p. intolerabilem facere, Plin. 30, 3, 8: *Seren. Sam.* 2. *prurigo*, *inis*, *f.*: Mart. 14, 23: *Cels.* Sometimes pl., it cures it, *pruriginis sanat*, Plin. 27, 4, 5 § 18. For *fig.* sense, v. *ITCH* (*subs.*).

itching (*adj.*): Phr.: *to have it ears*, *auribus prurire*, Vulg. II. Tim. 4, 3 (but the phr. is not class.: perh. *utilitatem quandam auribus adhiberi capere*, cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: v. *to TICKLE*, *fig.*).

itchy: *pruriginosus*: v. *ITCH* (*subs.*).

item: expr. by *singill.*, *ae*, *a*: *separate it (in an account)*, *a sera*, Cic. fr.

iterate: *itro*, 1: v. *to REPEAT*.

iteration: expr. by *itro*, 1: v. *RE-ITERATION*.

itinerant: *circumforāneus* (*going about from town to town*): *as it apothecary*, *pharmacopola* c., Cic. Cl. 14, 40: *Suet.*

itinerary: *itinerarium*: Veg. Mil. 3, 6: so, *itinerarium Antonini*, etc. (Or by *circum*, *itineris descriptio*, *Foreell.* Kr.)

itinerate: "per oppida, vicos, etc., iter facio."

itself: v. *HIMSELF*.

ivory (*subs.*): 1. *ebur*, *ōria*, *n.*: Cic. Hor. 2. *elephantus*, 1 (poet.): Virg. G. 3, 26.

ivory (*adj.*): *eburneus*, Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1; poet. *eburnus*, Virg. G. 3, 7: Hor. Ov.: also, *eboreus* (late): Plin.: Quint. *Wrought or decorated with it*, *eboratus*, *eburatus*, Pl. 2, 1, 48: *Lamp.*

ivy: *hedera*: Virg.: Ov.: Plin. *Of it, hederaceus*: e. g., h. *folia*, Plin. 16, 24, 38: *decorated with it*, *hederatus* (late), Gallien. in Trebell.: Paul. Nol. There was another kind of *ivy* called *helix*, Plin. 16, 34, 62 § 145; and an *upright* (*rigens*) species, called *clisus*, ib. § 152.

ivy-mantled: *hedera obstita*, *obductus*: v. *OVINGROWN*.

J.

JABBER (*v.*): perh. *blātēro*, 1 (*to babble, talk idly*): Hor.: *Apul.*: or, *strepō*, *ui*, *Itum*, 3 (*to make any inarticulate sound or noise*): v. *NOISE*. More precisely, "confusis vocibus strepere."

jabberer: perh. *blātēro*, *ōnis* (a *prater*): Gell. 1, 15.

jabbering (*subs.*): (?) *strepitūs*, *issus*: cf. *Peir.* 1, *sententiarum vanissimus strepitus*: v. *NOISE*.

jack: 1. *A pike*: (?) *lūpus*: Hor. 2. *For pulling off boots*: "machina ad caligas detrahendas apta."

3. *A kind of frame: machina*: v. *Lat. Dict.* s. v.

4. *Prov.*: *Jack of all trades*, *ad omnia instructus*, *qui cuius operi s. articulo se admiscet* (7).

jackal: "canis aureus": Linn.

jackanapes: perh. *homo ineptus*, *ineptissimus*: v. *STULT*.

jackass: *asinus*: v. *ASS*. For *fig.* sense, v. *FOOL*, *BLOCKHEAD*.

jackdaw: (?) *graculus*: cf. *Phaedr.* 1, 3, 4 (but it is perhaps rather a *jay*) ("Curo monedula, Linn.)

jacket: tunica manicata, Pl. Pseud. 2, 4, 42.
jack-pudding: sennio: Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 26.

jade (subs.): 1. A hack horse: nearest word caballus: v. HORSE. PROV.: let the galled j. wince, subdunt oneri colla perasta boves, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 24.
 II. A vicious or ill-natured woman: (7) importuna mulier, cf. Cic. Clu. 63, 177 (but the Eng. is much more homely).
jaded (part. adj.): dæffusus, fessus: v. WEARY, EXHAUSTED.

jagged: serratus (like the teeth of a saw): Plin.: Tac.: serratus acissus: Apul. Herb. (But as epith. of rocks, better scopulosus, asper, præruptus: v. SUGGED, CRAGGY).

jail: carcer, eria, m.: v. GAOL.
jail-bird: furdifer, ẽri (strictly one who has undergone the punishment of the furca: v. GALLOWAY): Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 142: Ter.

jailer: v. GAOLER.

jakes: latrina: v. PRIVY.

jalap: *jālapa: M. L.

jam: baccae conditae, beccarum conditura: cf. Col. 12, 45 and 46. (Savillum is a kind of cake: see the recipe, Cato, R. R. 24.)

jamb: postia, is, m.: v. POST.

jangle: v. TO WRANGLE, QUARREL.

janissaries: *janissarii qui dicuntur.

January: (mensis) Januarius: Cic.

Japan: perh. lacca: v. VARNISH.

jar (subs.): 1. A kind of vessel: 1. olla, old form aula (whence aularia, the jar comedy): an earthen j., a. fictilis, Col. 8, 8, med.: Cic. The lid of such operculum, Col. 1. c. 2. fictilis, is, n. (earthen-ware): Plin. 12, 25, 34 § 116 (but the neut. adj. is rarely used as subs. except in pl.). 3. cibus (usu. for wine: answering to our bottles): Hor. pass.: also for other purposes, e. g. for honey, Mart. 1, 55, 10: for fruits, Plin.: etc. 4. amphora (a large jar with two handles: esp. for wine or olives, etc.): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 31, "ad amphoram": an olive j., a. olearia, Cato, R. R. 10: Col. 5. doliium (a very large j., answering to our casks: from which wine was drawn off into amphorae or cadi: also for other purposes): Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: Cato, R. R. 69. Dimin. doliolum, Col.: Liv. 6. ẽria (similar to preced.): Ter. 1. c.: Cato. II. A discordant sound: vox absona, sonus discors: v. DISCORDANT. III. In phr. on the jar, a-jar, semilapertus, semilapertus: v. HALF-OPEN. IV. A quarrel: rixa: v. FEAT, QUARREL.

jar (v.): dissonum sonum edere.

jarcon: *vocalis inanis atque inexpli- cabilis strepitus; confusae voces: Petr. Sat. 1, has sententiarum vanissimus strepitus.

jarving (adj.): discorsus, discors: v. DISCORDANT.

jasmín: *jasmínium.

jasper: iaspis, idis, f.: Plin. 37, 8, 30: Virg.: Mart. Of j., iaspideus, Plin.; iaspis, Anthol.

jaundice: morbus regius a. arquatus, Cels. 3, 24; m. ictericus, Forcell.: also, *ictẽrus (in Plin. 30, 11, 28, denoting a bird the sight of which was supposed to cure the disease), Milligan's Cels. 1. c. (med. t. t.): suffusio fellis, Plin. 22, 23, 40. A person who has the j., ictericus, Plin. 20, 9, 34; arquatus, ib. 20, 11, 44 (in both cases pl.); qui morbo regio, etc., laborat. Phr.: it is good for j., prodest felle suffusio, Plin. 22, 21, 30.

jaundiced: ictericus, felle suffusus, etc.: v. preced. art. Phr.: to see things with a j. eye, perh. *omnia in deteriore partem interpretari, male interpretari, cf. Sen. Ep. 63, 6; *omnia interpretando pro deterioribus habere.

jaunt: excursio: Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2. To take a j., excurrere, ib. 3, 4, 2. (To denote that pleasure is the object of the journey, animi causâ or some such expr. must be added.)

jaunty: perh. vęgẽtus, ẽlĩcer: v. FRESH, LIVELY.

javelin: 1. pilum (used by Roman

infantry): Caes.: Liv. (passim). 2. Jactilum (any dart or j.): Caes. B. G. 5, 45: Caes. To throw the j., jaculari, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: one who fights with a j., jaculator, Liv.; the act, jaculatio, Plin. (title of a lost work, equestria jaculatio, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2). 3. telum: v. MIS- SILE, WEAPON. 4. vāru, ūs, n. (post.: Virg.: Tib.).

javelin-man: jactilator: Liv.

jaw: 1. mālæ, arum (v. rare in sing., and denoting the immovable part of the jaws: cf. Cels. 8, 1, med., mālæ cum toto osse quod superiores dentes exigit immobiles sunt): Lucr.: Virg.: Hor. (who once has sing., Od. 2, 19, 24). 2. maxilla (the moveable part of the lower jaw): Cels. 1. c. (Plin. 11, 37, 60, has maxillæ superiores, to denote the [supposed] moveable upper jaw of the crocodile). 3. fig. fauces, tum, f. (strictly, throat): cf. Cic. Arch. 9, 21, bellum ore ac faucibus ereptum esse urbem.

jawbone: maxilla (v. preced. art.): Vulg. Juv. xv. 15.

jay: (7) grācilis: Plin.: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. (*Corvus glandarius, Linn.).

jealous: 1. invidus: v. ENVOIOUS.

Off. fig. j. fate, l. fatum, Phædr. 5, 7, 5: j. time, l. actus, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 7.

2. Nidus: v. ENVOIOUS.

3. aemulus: v. ENVOIOUS, RIVAL. To be j. of any one, aemulari alciui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44.

4. zẽlõtĩpys, a (esp. in love): Juv. 5, 45: Petr. (femina zelotypa), Satyr. 69).

jealously: v. ENVOIOUSLY.

jealousy: 1. zẽlõtĩpĩa (esp. in love): Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: Plin. (cf. preced. art.). 2. aemulatio (a feeling of j.): Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44. For gen. sense, v. ENVY.

jeer (v.): 1. cẽvillor, i (usu. rather, to banter): cf. Liv. 5, 15, where it is used of hostile soldiers jeering each other: cf. id. 2, 18, extr. 2. dẽrideo, irrideo, illudo: v. TO DERIDE, MOCK.

jeer (subs.): irrĩsio, irrĩsus (esp. in love or abk.): v. MOCKERY, RIDICULE.

Phr.: amidst the j. of the spectators, *irridẽntibus is qui spectabant (also, cum irrĩsione spectantium, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 38, extr.).

jeering (adj.): Phr.: in a j. manner, ab irrĩsu, Liv. 7, 10, med. (unusual constr. = cum irrĩsione s. irrĩsu).

jeeringly: cum irrĩsione, etc.: v. preced. art. Or expr. by part., they said j., cavillantes, irridentes, illudentes dicunt, cf. Vulg. Matt. xxvii. 41.

jeune: jẽjunus, exilla, alcius, ẽridus: v. DEY (IV.), MEAGER.

jeunely: jẽjunẽ: Join: jejune et exillit, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 50.

jeuneness: jẽjunitas: Cic. Or. 55, 202. Join: jejunitas et alicitas et inopia, Cic. Or. 82, 285.

jeu: perh. cylon or quilon, Veg. Vet. 3, 38: v. Gesn. Lex. Rust. a. v., where it is probably explained as jus gelatum (congelatum) or jelly: cf. ib. 66, fervere, ut quilon fiat, to boil to a jelly.

jelly-fish: pulmo, ẽnis, m.: Plin. 9, 47, 21: also, halipleumon, ẽnis, m.: Plin. 32, 11, 53 § 149.

Jeopardise: in periculum adduco: v. TO ENDANGER.

Jeopardy: periculum: v. DANGER.

Jerk (v.): subito motu propulsare (7).

Jerkin: tũnica: v. COAT.

Jersey: *tunica lanea.

Jessamine: v. JASMINE.

Jest (subs.): 1. Jocus: in j., per jocum, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 29: also joco (ne joco quidem mentiri), Nep. Epam. 3: v. JOKE, SPORT. 2. cavillatio: a bitter j., acerbũ a. Suet. Tib. 57. To say in j., jocarĩ: Cic. v. TO JOKE.

Jest: 1. cẽvillor, i: to j. about a thing, in aliqua re c., Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: also with direct acc., to j. at any- thing, e. g. togam prætextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. 2. Jocus: i. v. TO JOKE.

Jester: 1. scurra: v. BUFFOON.

2. fatuus: to amuse oneself with a j. (*fool"), fatuo delectari, Sen. Ep. 50, 2.

jesting (subs.): Jocatio: v. JOCKRY. (See also JEST.)

jestingly: per jocum: v. JEST. To say a thing j. jocarĩ aliquid, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62: Cic.

Jesuit: Jẽsulta; e societate Jesu, S. J. (the latter expr. is used by the order).

Jesuitical: *ex moribus Jesuitarum pectus.

Jesuitically: *Jesuitarum more.

Jesuit's-bark: *cinchona: Pharm.

Jesus: Jẽsus; gen. dat. voc. and abl. Jẽsũ, acc. -um.

Jet (subs.): 1. A spout or shoot of water: expr. by exsilio, ẽsillo (applicable to any gushing spring): a fountain with several j., fons ubi pluribus locis exsilit aqua, cf. Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 107.

II. A kind of mineral: (7) gẽlĩs, ac, m., Plin. 36, 19, 34.

Jet, jet-black: niger, nigerrimus: v. BLACK.

Jetty: mōles, is, f. (any mound or pile reaching out into the sea): v. PIER.

Jew: Jũdaeus: Hor.: Tac.

Jewel: gemma: v. GEM.

Jewelled: 1. gemmeus: a j. ladle, g. trulla, Cic. Also fig., j. peacocks, g. pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13: Plin. 2. gemmans, ntis: j. sceptre, g. sceptra, Ov. M. 3, 264: Manil. 3. gemmatus: Apul. 4. gemmifer, ẽra, ẽrum: Val. Fl.

Jeweller: gemmarius: Inscr. Orell.

Jewess: Jũdaea: Vulg. Acts xvi. 1 (al. viduae); mulier Jũdaica (preferable).

Jewish: Jũdalicus: Cic.: Tac.

Jibe: nearest word perh. convicium: v. ABUSE.

Jig: i. e. a kind of light dance: saltatio levĩs, citata: cf. Cat. 63, 25.

Jill-firt: puella proterva, procax: v. WANTON.

Jilt (subs.): v. FLIRT.

Jilt (v.): perh. repũdio, i (strictly, of a man, to break with a betrothed lady): Ter.: Suet.

Jingle (v.): tinnire, tinnitum edere: v. TO TINKLE.

Jingle (subs.): tinnitus, ũs: Virg.: Ov.: v. TINKLING. Fig.: the j. of Gallo, tinnitus Gallionis, Auct. Dial. Or. 26. Phr.: mere j. (verse), nugæ canoræ, Hor. A. P. 312.

Jingling: tinnĩtus: v. TINKLING.

Fig. of orators, Quint. 2, 3, 9.

Job: i. e. a piece of work: opus, ẽria, n.: a twi-ght j., ẽspisum opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, ad init.

Jobber: i. e. one who engages in small transactions: perh. caupo: v. HUCKSTER.

Jockey (subs.): ẽgĩsso: v. GROOM.

Jockey (v.): v. TO CHEAT, DECEIVE.

Jocose: 1. Jocẽsus (full of sport): Cic.: Hor.: v. SPORTIVE. 2. ridiculus (not of persons in this sense): to say anything in a j. manner, per ridiculum (opp. to severe) aliquid dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: v. RIDICULOUS, AMUSING.

Jocosely: 1. Jocẽsẽ: Cic.: Hor. 2. Jocũlarĩter (rare): Suet.: Plin.

See also JEST.

Jocoseness: expr. by Jocus, Jocẽsẽ, to provoke to mirth and j., ad hilaritatem et Jocus provocare, Suet. Cal. 27: to answer with j., Jocose respondere: v. preced. art.

Jocular: Jocũlarĩs, e: Ter.: Cic. cf. JOCOSE.

Jocularity: v. JOCOSENESS.

Jocularity: v. JOCOSELY.

Jocund: hilaris, e: v. MERRY.

Jog (v.): 1. To nudge: fodioc, i: v. TO NUDGE. II. To move steadily on: lente gradior (R. and A.). (Not repro [R. and A.] which is to creep along.)

Jog (subs.): Phr.: to give any one a j., fodioc: v. preced. art.

Jog-trot: lentus a. remissus gressus.

Join: A. Trans.: I. To bring together: 1. Jungo, xl, cum, 3: to j. beams together, ẽgma inter se j., Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Cic. foil. by dat., Virg. Aen. 8, 485; ad and acc., Cic. Phil. 5, 14, 40: by cum, Cic. Br. 97, 331 (not with- out a slight difference of meaning: v.

affr.) Join: jungere et copulare [res inter se]. Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222 (fig.). Especially, *to j.* (a woman) in matrimony, connubio j., Virg. Aen. 1, 71; (in) matrimonio j., Curt. So compa. (1) con-jungo, 3 (*to j. together*): same constr. as simple verb, though that with cum is usu. preferred: Caes. Cic. (N.B.—By the dat. of the remoter object, *ma-terial conjunction* is denoted, as, conjungere castra muro, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; by ad, the addition of one thing to another, as, si laudem ejus ad utilitatem causae nostrae conjunxerimus, Quint. 4, 1, 16; by cum, an identity of relation between the things brought together, as, decus omne virtutis cum summa eloquentia junctas, Cic. Br. 97, 331.) (2) less freq. in this sense, adjungo: esp. with ref. to territory: cf. Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5, hoc agros P. Romano Servili victoria adjunxit: id. Manli. 12, 35, totam ad imperium P. R. Clitellam adjunxit. 2. connecto, xul, xum, 3: v. ro connect. 3. copio, 1 (denoting a closer union than jungo, to which it is sometimes subjoined): Cic. (v. *supr.* 1). 4. continuo, 1 (*to join in unbroken succession*): *to j. two or more houses in one*, binas aut amplius domos c., Sall. Cat. 20, med.: Cic. Liv. 6, committo, 1st, 1sum, 3 (*to bring into connexion or contact*): *a mole, to j. the city to the mainland*, moles quae urbem continentem committeret, Curt. 4, 2, med.: cf. *infr.* (B. 1). Esp. in plur. committere proelium, pugnam, *to j. battle*, Caes. Cic. Liv.: less freq., actem committere, Flor. 4, 2, 46. 6. other less freq. syns., coagmento, 1 (*to j. together in an organism or frame-work*), Cic.: coaduno, 1 (*to j. in one*: v. rare), Ulp. Dig.; conglutino, 1 (*to cement together*), Cic. 11. *To come to in addition, as companion*: 1. supervenio, 4 (with dat. or absol.): *the praetor j'd them as they were making preparations for the siege*, praetorius jam oppugnare, supervenit praetor, Liv. 42, 56, med.: of military reinforcements, Tac. H. 4, 25. Join: addere se socium, utque supervenire, Virg. E. 6, 20. 2. intervenio, 4 (*to come up while something is going on*: with dat. or absol.): Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 14; Liv. 3, 6, occuro, 1, rum, 3 (*to meet*): Hor. S. 1, 5, 41. 4. convenio, 4: v. ro COME TOGETHER. See also to COME UP. 111. *To take a particular side*: 1. transeo, transgredior: v. ro GO OVER. 2. societate, cum aliquo coeo: Cic. v. ALLIANCE. Phr.: *to j. no side*, nullius partis esse, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31. B. Intrans.: 1. *To be connected with, as by a joint*: 1. expr. by committo, 3 (usu. as pass. ref.): *the ribs j. the breast-bone*, costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1, med.: also with dat., Ov. M. 12, 315 (qua naris fronti committitur). 2. expr. by pass. part. of conjungo, adjungo (implying simple contact): *the camp of Varus j'd the wall*, muro conjuncta castra Vari (erant), Caes. B. C. 2, 15. 11. *To join in, take part in*: 1. particeps, socius, adiutor aliquis rei sum: Cic. Att. 9, ro, med. 2. intersum, 1st, 1: *to be present at and take part in*: with dat.: *to j. in deliberations*, consillis 1, Cic. Att. 14, 22, fin. Phr.: *to j. in the conversation*, sermoni se admiscere. Joiner: 1. lignarius: Pall. R. R. 1, 6, 2. 2. intestinarius (cabinet-maker): Imp. Codd. Join: 1. commissura (gen. term): *flexible j.s (of the fingers)*, molles c., Cic. N. D. 2, 60, init.: also of inanimate things, as the seams of ships, Plin. 16, 36, 64. 2. articulus (of animated bodies, including the parts of the bones at the joint, or the bone itself where small: whereas commissura is the seam only): *the j. by which the neck is connected with the head*, a quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49, init.: *the fingers have three j.s*, digiti a habent ternos, Plin. 11, 43, 99: also of plants, Cic. Sen. 15, 51. 3. nodus (like preceded.): cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 27, crura sine

nodis articulusque habent (aloes): v. XOR. 4. internodium (in plants: the part between two knots, nodi): *the j.s of a reed*, arundinis internodia, Plin. 7, 2, 2 21. 5. geniculum (in plants = nodus): Plin. 26, 11, 71. 6. verticilla, verticulus (a joint on which part of an organism turns: usu. pl.): *of the spine*, Solin. (verticuli); *of machinery*, Vitruv. 10, 8 (13), 1 (verticulae). 7. vertebra (especially, of the spine = spindylus; but also any joint): cf. Sen. Ep. 78, 8, podagra et chiragra et omnis vertebrae dolor: Plin.: v. VERTEBRA. 8. junctura (= commissura): Ov. 8. coagmentum (in carpentry, etc.): Pl.: Caes. Full of j.s, articulosus, Plin.: joint by joint, articulation, Pl. Jointed (part. adj.): 1. vertebraus (furnished with a joint or joints, so that the parts play on each other): Plin. 11, 37, 67. 2. geniculatus (of plants): *a j. stalk*, culmus g., Cic. Sen. 15, 51: Plin. 3. articulosus (having many joints or knots): Plin. (Or expr. by circumlocution, the stem is j., caulis [plures, multos] articulos s. nodos habet.) Joint-heir: coheres, edis, c.: Cic. Hor. Jointly: 1. conjuncti: Cic. 2. conjunctim: Caes. Nep. 3. una: v. TOGETHER. 4. communiter: v. COMMON (IN). Phr.: *to have votes j.*, uxores inter se communes habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. Joint-stock-company: nearest term, societas. Jointure: Phr.: *to assign a j.*, mulieri (uxori) pecunias proprio jure habendas assignare: *that province had been the queen's j.*, reginae in matrimonium collocatae ea provincia ut propria cesserat. Joist: lignum transversarium (any cross-beam): Caes. B. C. 2, 15. In pl., transversaria (subs.), Vitruv. Joke (subs.): 1. focus, pl. -i and -a: defined as anything contrary to earnest, Quint. 6, 3, 21: *for the sake of a j.*, joci causa, Cic. Ph. 2, 17, 42: in j., per jocum: v. JESTER. (N.B.—The forms joci and joca are used without difference of meaning; but, excepting Cic. and Lucr., most writers use joci.) Divin. Joculus, Pl. 2. jociatio: Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 2. 3. ridiculus (esp. as rhet. t. t., the ridiculous: Gr. ro yeAiofor): cf. Cic. T. 26: Quint. 6, 3, 22: *to say in j.*, per dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134. 4. bonum dictum (a bon mot): v. WITTRICKS. Phr.: *to turn the edge of censure by a j.*, joculari responsione eludere, Gell. 12, 12: *to make j.s*, say a thing in j., jocari, Cic.: v. JEST. Joke (v.): 1. Joor: 1. *to j. about a thing*, j. de aliqua re, Cic. Fam. 7, 11; at anything, in aliquam rem, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62: also absol., *you think she is jing*, to hanc j. credis: Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: Cic. 2. cavillor, 1: v. ro JEST. Join: cavillari ac jocari (cum aliquo) Cic. 3. irrideo, 1st, sum, 3 (*to laugh over anything*): *do you j. about so grave a matter*, irrides in re tanta? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29. 4. ludo, 1st, sum, 3 (*not to be in earnest*): *you think I am jing*, 1 me putas, Plin. Ep. 1, 11, 1: also as v. trans., I j'd him neatly enough, lusi cum Jucose satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. Joker: 1. cavillator: Cic. Att. 1, 13, med.: Pl. 2. scilicet (v. rare): Cic. Att. 4, 16, 2. Phr.: *to be a great j.*, multum esse joci, Cic. (in Kr.) Joking: expr. by verb: two kinds of j., duplex jocandi genus, Cic.: v. ro JOKE. Phr.: *j. apart*, remotio joci, Cic. Fam. 7, 11; omisiss joca, Plin. Ep. 1, 26: extra jocum, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. Jokingly: per jocum; Jocos; etc.: v. JOKE (subs.). Jollity: hilaritas: v. MERRY. Phr.: *to give way to j.*, genio indulgere, Pers. 5, 151: esse invitare largius in coena, in convivio, etc.: v. ro TREAT. Jolly: hilaris, e: v. CHEERFUL. To have a j. day, diem luculentum habere, Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 54: v. REJOYCE (B). Jolt (v.): 1. jacto, 1 (*to toss about*): cf. Liv. 21, 48, vexatio vulneris in via

jactanti: v. ro ROSE. 2. succutitio, 1st, sum, 3: cf. Ov. M. 2, 166, succutitur alte (currus solis). 3. concutio, 3 (gen. term): cf. Cels. 3, 21, med., concutendum corpus multa gestatione: v. ro SHAKE. Jolt, jolting (subs.): jactatio: cf. Liv. 29, 32, med., ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactationes (sc. iteris): v. preceded art. Jorum: olla: v. JAR, POT. Jostle: pulso, 1: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114, pulsari atque agitari incursione atomorum sempiterna: also, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5 9 1, verberare est cum dolore caedere, pulsare sine dolore. See also to KNOCK. Jostling (subs.): pulsatio (?): v. preceded art. Jot (subs.): Phr.: *not a j.* (lit. a hair) the less, ne pilo quidem minus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, extr.: *haud tantillo minus*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 47: *not to care a j. for anything*, hujus non facere, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9: *so with nauci*, pili, nihili, cf. L. G. 281, Obs. 2. Jot (v.): usu. *to jot down*: annoto, Enotio, 1: v. ro NOTE DOWN. Jottings: commentarius, -um (notes for literary work): cf. Cic. Br. 44, 165, capita rerum et orationis commentaria; or perh. annotations, annotatunculae (observations, comments): v. ANNOTATIONS. Journal: 1. epithémia, 1st, j. (Gr. ἐπιημία): *to refer to one's j.* (diary), ad eph. reverti, Cic. Quint. 18, 27: it contained a record of expenditure, Nep. Att. 13, fin.: Prop. 2. pure Lat. diurni commentarii: Suet. Aug. 64 (v. Casaub. in Burn. a. 1.): for which also, acta diurna, id. Caes. 20; diurna actorum scriptura (of a public kind), Tac. A. 3, 3; diurnum, Juv. 6, 482; diurna, orum, Tac. A. 16, 22, med. (The term acta diurna, or simply diurna, is best suited to denote a newspaper.) 3. commentarius, -um (less freq.): v. NOTE, MEMORANDUM. Journalist: actorum diurnorum confector; qui acta diurna conficit. Journey (subs.): 1. Iter, itineris, n.: *to commence a j. on foot*, I pedibus Ingreddi, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: *to make preparations for a j.*, I comparare (parare), Nep. Alc. 10, distanti j.s, longinqua I, Muret. in Kr.: *a day's j.*, I. unus dies, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, med. 2. peregrinatio (to a foreign country; including residence there): *to undertake foreign j.s*, peregrinationes suscipere, Plin. 30, 1, 2 99: Cic. 3. profectio (setting out): Suet. Veil. Phr.: *to set out on a journey*, dare se in viam, Cic. Fam. 14, 12; proficisci (v. ro SET OUT). Journey (v.): 1. proficiscor, 3 (*to start*): v. ro SET OUT. 2. most freq. expr. by iter with a verb: I facere, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D; conficere, ib. 5, 14; agere (*to be on a journey*), Ulp. Dig. 47, 5, 6. 3. peregrinor, 1 (*into foreign parts*): v. ro TRAVEL. Journeyman: mercenarius artifex: v. HIRED. (Mercenarius in diem conductus, Kr.) Jovial: hilaris, e: v. MERRY. Joviality: hilaritas: v. MERRY. Jowl: v. CHEEK. Joy (subs.): 1. gaudium: *to feel excessive joy*, gaudio compleri, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69; cumulari maximo g., id. Fin. 9, 14, init.: triumphare gaudio, id. Cic. 5, 14; incredibili g. elatum esse, id. Fam. 10, 12, ad init. 2. laetitia (stronger than gaudium; exuberant joy): *to cause very great joy in all*, omnes maxima I. afficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, fin.: *to feed excess of joy (exultation)*, exultare laetitia, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; gestire, id. Fin. 2, 4, 14. Phr.: *to shed tears of j.*, lacrimare gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: cf. Pl. St. 3, 3, 13, prae laetitia lacrymae praesultant mihi! (but this use of prae is hardly class. except in negative sentences). See also DELIGHT. Joy (v.): gaudeo, gavisus, 2; gesticio, 4: v. ro REJOICE: cf. preceded art. Joy-inspiring: laetificus (poet.), laetus: v. JOYOUS.

joyful: laetus: Ter.: Cic.: v. GLAD. To be j., laetari, gaudere: v. TO REJOICE. See also CHEERFUL, DELIGHTFUL.

joyfully: 1. laetè: Cic.: Vell. 2. expr. by laetus, laetibundus (L. G. § 341): *I do this j., laetus hoc facio*: also, laetanti animo, Cic. Clu. 9, 28; laeto vultu, ore, etc. (If expression is denoted), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 1, etc. 3. libens, libenter: v. CHEERFULLY, GLADLY.

joyless: illaetabilis, e (poet.): Virg.: Stat. See also SAD, GLOOMY. Phr.: to be j., voluptatibus carere, Cic. Sen. 12, 39.

joyous: 1. laetus, laetibundus (the latter only of persons): v. JOYFUL. 2. laetificus (joy-producing: poet.): Lucr. 1, 194.

joyously: v. JOYFULLY. **joyulant:** perh. triumphans gaudio, laetitia exultans: cf. Cic. Clu. 5, 14 (Jubilans, part. of júbilo, to raise the cry of joy, Ger. jodel).

jubilous: jubilans: Vulg. Levit. xiv. 10 (Jubilum is a cry of joy: v. preced. art.).

Judaical: v. JEWISH. **Judaism:** Jûdaismus: Vulg. Gal. 1, 13, 14: Tert.

Judaise: Jûdalizo, i (to live as a Jew): Vulg. Gal. ii. 14.

Judge (subs.): 1. A civil officer: 1. Jûdex, Icis (In Roman use, applied to the bench of jurors; the presiding judge being called Jûdex quaestioris or quaestor, in criminal cases: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 412, where the term quaestor is applied to Minos in the Inferi, the gen. term Jûdex having been used immediately before: Jûdex serves best to denote the judicial function, in widest sense): a most excellent and sagacious J., J. verissimus et sapientissimus, Cic. R. Am. 30, 84: opp. to Jûdex nequam et levis, Cic. Verr. 2, 12, 30: Vulg. (= Hebr. Shophetim). 2. J. quaestor: v. supr. (1). 3. rēcipiātor (in certain special cases, esp. of a summary kind): Cic. Fest.: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. Phr.: to act as J., quaestior praesae, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; Jûdiciū exercere, Cic. Arch. estr. II. In gen. sense, one who has to express an opinion:

1. Jûdex: a competent J. of duty, satis idoneus officii J., Cic. Sull. 18, 50. Join: [a]equus existimator et Jûdex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 6. 2. existimator (esp. in the way of criticism): a skilful, intelligent, etc. Jûdex, ex doctus, intelligent, Cic. (cf. supr. II., 1): no mean J., non levis ex. [neque aspernabili] Gell. 20, 1, ad init. 3. aestimator (an appreciator, in pecuniary or other sense): Cic. Mar. 5, 15 (aestimator rerum): Val. Max.

judge (v.): 1. Jûdico, i (in most uses): to j. rightly and in due course, recte et ordine J., Cic. R. Am. 48, 138; fairly and honestly, ex aequo et bono, id. Caec. 23, 65; impartially, sine amore et cupiditate, sine odio et invidia, id. Mar. 9, 29; falsely, falsum, id. 21, 40. Join: [sic] statuo et Jûdico (non-legal), Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122. 2. existimo, i (in non-legal sense): v. TO THINK, CONSIDER. 3. aestimo, i: v. TO VALUE, APPRECIATE. 4. censeo, ul, um, 2 (the usu. word to denote a formal expression of opinion): most J. it best to march by night, perique cenebant ut nocta iter facerent, Caes. B. C. i. 67: esp. in the senate, Cic.: v. TO RESOLVE, DETERMINE. Phr.: each must j. for himself, suo cuique Jûdicio est utendum, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 1; suum Jûdiciū adhibere, ib. 1, 5, 10: to j. of others by oneself, de se conjecturam facere, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 299.

— between: dijûdico, i: Cic. Caes.

judgment: 1. In legal sense: 1. Jûdiciū: to sit in J., exercere, Cic. Arch. estr.: also, a legal decision: to give j. in accordance with the edict, J. ex edicto dare, Cic. Fl. 35, 88: to receive, submit to it, J. accipere, id. Quint. 20, 63. 2. arbitrium (decision of an arbiter): v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

To pronounce J., Jus dicere, Cic. Fam. 13, 14; Jûdicare: v. TO JUDGE (I). II.

The last judgment: summum illud s. extremum Jûdiciū, Lact. 2, 12; 7, 26. (R. and A.) III. Any opinion which is the result of consideration: 1. Jûdiciū: it was always my J., meum semper J. fuit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: the J. of the multitude, multitudinis J., ib. 2, 26, 63. 2. sententiā: v. OPINION. 3. very oft. expr. by Jûdico, existimo, censeo: this is my J., ita Jûdico, statuo, censeo, etc.: v. TO JUDGE (II). IV. The faculty of judging: 1. Jûdiciū: to use one's own J., suum J. adhibere, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 10: to possess very keen J., peracere J. habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, ad med.: acrt magnoque esse J., cf. Plin. 1, 22, 3. 2. acutè J., subtilitas Jûdiciandī, Wyttien. In Kr. See also PRUDENCE, SAGACITY.

Judgment-day: novissima illa dies, dies extremi Jûdicii: cf. Lact. 7, 26.

Judgment-hall: praetorium (where the praetor or governor sat): Vulg. Mat. xxvii. 27.

Judicature: 1. Judicial power: Jûdiciū: v. JURISDICTION. To have the J., Jus dicere, Cic. Fam. 13, 14. II. Those exercising such power: v. COURT (V. VI.).

Judicial: J. Pertaining to the administration of justice: 1. expr. by Jûdiciū: J. proceedings, Jûdicia. J. custom, consuetudo Jûdiciū: v. TRIAL, COURT (VI.). 2. Jûdiciālis, e: Cic. 3. Jûdiciārius (connected with the Jûdicia): J. gains (brother), quaestus J., Cic. Clu. 26, 71. 4. Jûdiciālis (relating to the bar): v. FORENSIC. II. Inflicted as a judgment: Phr.: J. blindness, *caecitas quae non solum peccatum est sed et poena peccati (R. and A., based on S. Aug.): *caecitas Divini numinis vindex.

Judicially: lēge, Jûre: v. LAW.

Judicious: 1. sapiens: a moderate and J. regulation, modica et a. temperatio, Cic. L. G. 3, 7, estr.: so used as surname of C. Laelius, C. F., "the judicious or prudent": cf. Hor. 8, 2, 4, 44. 2. acrt a subtili Jûdicio (in matters of criticism or taste): v. JUDGMENT (IV.). See also PRUDENT, SAGACIOUS.

Judiciously: 1. sapienter: v. WISELY. 2. acrt, magno Jûdicio: Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 3. See also PRUDENTLY.

Judiciousness: prudentia, consilium (prudence and sagacity in widest sense): v. PRUDENCE, SAGACITY.

Jug: urceus; Jûmīn, uroclūs: v. PITCHER.

juggle (subs.): v. JUGGLING.

juggle (v.): praestigias agere (R. and A.).

Juggler: 1. praestigiator: Sen. Ep. 45, 7: Pl.: Varr. 2. plānus (an itinerant of a low order: a vagabond, cheat): v. IMPOSTOR. (For which also, circulator, Sen. Ben. 6, 11, 2=mountebank). 3. plārius, ventilātor (player of tricks with balls, etc.): Quint. 10, 7, 11.

jugglery: praestigiae, arum: v. JUGGLING (TRICK).

Jugular: the J. vein, vena jugularis: Med. t. t. (R. and A.).

Juice: sūcus or succus: to express the J. of herbs, herbarum succos exprimere, Petr. 88: the J. of the grape, s. uvae, Tib. 1, 10, 47: in wider sense, to draw in their J. from the earth (of plants), ex terra succum trahere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120.

Juiciness: expr. by sūcus: v. preced. art. (Succositas, late and rare: Coel. Aur.).

Juicy: 1. sūcōsus (succ.): a thick, J. root, radix crassa, s., Plin. 15, 9, 70: J. soil, a solum, Col. Plin. 2. sūcidus (rare, and chiefly of a kind of wood): Apul. Pl. 3. sūci plenus: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26.

Junbe: stryphum (the fruit): Plin. 15, 14, 14: the tree, stryphus, Col. Pall.

July (mensis) Quintilis: Cic.: Hor.: after Julius Caesar, (mensis) Julius: Mart.

jumble (v.): misce, permisce; confundo: v. TO MIX, CONFUSE. The sense may be more exactly expr. by adding temere, passim: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58, domus quae temere et nullo ordine administratur (where there is no order, but everything is jumbled up together).

jumble (subs.): (7) congeries, et. cf. Ov. Met. 1, 33: *res temere ac sine ordine permixtae.

Jump (v.): saltō; with compa. desilio, consilio, etc.: v. TO LEAP.

Jump (subs.): saltus, tis: v. LEAP.

Junction: 1. Act of joining: conjunctio, Junctio: v. CONJUNCTION, CONNECTION. Phr.: to effect a J. with the army of another, cum aliquis copia se conjungere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, estr.: Caes. B. G. 1, 37, fin.: also, conjungi aliquid, Liv. 27, 46, fin.: Jungi (absol. of the J. of two armies), id. 25, 35, init.

II. Of rivers: v. CONFLUENCE.

Juncture: 1. e. particular time: tempus, tempestas: v. EMERGENT, CRISIS.

June (mensis) Jûnius: Cic.: Ov.

Jungle: *locus uliginosus et virgultis obditus.

Junior: 1. Jûnior (In special sense, denoting a legal limit of years): centuries of seniors and J.s, centuriae seniorum ac J., Liv. 1, 43, init. 2. minor with or without natu (in ordinary use): he is (my) J. by a very few years, est minor pauculis annis, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 3: v. YOUNG.

Juniper: Jûniperus: Virg.: Plin. J. berries, *juniperi, orum (acc. to analogy).

Junk: nāvigium, nāvis (gen. term).

Junket: v. SWEETMEAT.

Juridical: Jûridicus: Plin.

Juriconsult: Jurisconsultus (Ictus): Cic.: Gell.: v. LAWYER.

Jurisdiction: Jûridictio: Cic.: Sen. Join: (sub) Jus, Jûridictionem, potestatem, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98. Phr.: to exercise J., Jus dicere, Cic. Plu. 13, 14.

Jurisprudence: Jûrisprudentia (as science): Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 10: Just. Inst. init. In Cic. as two words, de Or. 1, 60, 256 (but prudentia Jûris may also denote knowledge of the subject, subjectively): also, simply prudentia, Just. Inst. proem. § 2. Phr.: knowledge of J., Jûris (civilis, publici) scientia, cf. Cic. Sen. 4, 12: thoroughly acquainted with J., peritus, peritissimus Jûris (civilis), legum, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171, etc.; Jûris legumque peritus, Hor. 8, 1, 1, 9.

Jurist: 1. Jûrisconsultus: cf. Just. Inst. 1, 2, 8 (a title conferred on certain persons authorized to expound the law).

2. Jûrisprudentia, ntis (prudens in Jûre civilis, Cic. Am. 2, 6): Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2 § 5: Papin. Also simply, prudens, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 8.

Juror: Jûdex, Icis: Cic. passim. The body of J.s, consilium, Cic.: v. foll. art.

Jury: Jûdices: v. preced. art. Phr.: to be on the J., in consilio esse, Cic. Div. Verr. 4, 13.

Just (adj.): 1. justus: Caes.: Cic. (passim): a J. war, bellum J. plumque, Liv. 9, 8, med.; also, J. purum plumque, id. 1, 32, ad fin. (bellum justum is a war begun with due formality): so, to enter on a J. war, pla ac J.usta Induere arma, Liv. 30, 31, ad med. 2. aequus (fair, impartial): a J. and wise praetor, praetor ae. et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 4, 65, 146. Oft. in plur., aequum et bonum, Cic. Br. 38, estr. 3. vērus (rare in this sense; and mostly in neut. sing. with esse, as predicate): to be J. and right, v. ac rectum esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 34: v. RIGHT (adj.). 4. mēritus: Cic.: v. DESERVED.

Just (adv.): 1. Exactly: 1. expr. by ipse, with a subs. (L. G. § 376): J. at the very nick of time, in tempore ipso, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10: esp. with numerals, J. thirty days, trīginta dies ipse, Cic. Att. 3, 21. 2. maximū (usu. with ref. to time): J. as he was speaking thus haec quum m. loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: J. lately, nuper m., Caes. B. C. 3, 9. (So Pl. uses maximus: it is J.

time that.... tempus maximum est ut.... 3. commodum (of time only): you had *j. left yesterday when*.... c. hert. discessera, quum (with indic.), Cic. Att. 13, 9; Pl.: Gell. 4. admodum (rare): the month of February having *j. expired*, exacto admodum mense F., Liv. 43, 11, med. 5. in phr., just as, perinde (proinde), ac, ut, quasi: not *j. as I had thought*, non p. atque ego putaram, Cic. Att. 15, 3, 3; with subj. = just as if, perinde (ad. proinde) ac vellem, Caes. B. C. 3, 60; with ut = just as, in proportion as, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, init. (There can be no doubt that proinde in this constr. = perinde: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 1; proinde ac si; proinde quasi, just as if; is frequent: Cic. Mil. 31, 84; Ter.) 6. in phr. *j. as*, in answers: Ita plane, Ita prorsus existimo, prorsus lato modo: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5 and 6. 7. Only: 1. modo (with imperat.) = do but *hush*, just listen! at, tace; ausculto modo, Pl. of Cic. Div. Verr. 1, 46, vide modo; etiam atque etiam considera. 2. quin, with indic. (= imperat.), *j. hold your tongue*, quin taces! Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 25; *j. let us mount*, quin concandimus equos, Liv. 1, 57. 3. In phr. *j. now*, i. e. a few moments ago: modo: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 6, nuper.... quid dico, nuper? immo vero, modo, ac plane paulo ante: Phaedr. 1, 9, 9; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 2. 4. With prep. before or after, denoting close proximity in time: sub (with acc.): denoting nearness in time, before or after: *j. about (j. before) nightfall*, sub noctem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28; cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 10, sub galli cantum: cf. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. sub (II.). 5. V. Nervously: hardly: vix, vixdum: v. SCARCELY.

justice. 1. justitia (both as abstract notion and moral quality): Cic. Fin. 5, 2; (definition of justice) the *j. of Aristides*, i. Aristidis, Nep. Ar. 2. Join. Justitia et aequitas et innocencia, Nep. 1. c. cf. TERTIUS. 2. aequitas: the goodness and *j. of a cause*, bonitas et aeq. causae, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B: v. FAIRNESS. (Aequitas often includes the notion of *considerateness, courtesy*.) 3. expr. by neut. of justus, aequus: esp. in part. gen.: cf. L. G. § 270, Obs. 1. Phr.: extreme *j. (i.e. extreme injustice)*, summum jus summa injuria, Prov. in Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; so Ter., summum jus saepe summa malitia est, Heaut. 4, 5, 48; and Col., summum jus antiqui putabant summam crucem, prol. lib. 7.

justiciary: perh. summus iudex: v. JUDGE.

justifiable: excusatus: v. EXCUSABLE. Phr.: to pronounce a verdict of *j. homicide*, hominem recte ac jure occisum judicare, cf. Cic. Mil. 3, 8.

justifiableness: expr. by recte, jure ferri: cf. Cic. Mil. 3, 8.

justifiably: 1. jure: opp. to injuria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, 150. Join: recte ac jure: v. JUSTIFIABLE. 2. cum causa; justā causā: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8, init. See also EXCUSABLY.

justification: 1. The act of clearing from guilt or blame: 1. purgatio: Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12. 2. satisfactio (an explanation of conduct that may appear extraordinary): cf. Sall. Cat. 35. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO JUSTIFY.) 3. As theol. & t. justification: Vulg.: Corp. Confess. 2. Justifier: expr. by verb: Vulg. Rom. III. 26; v. foll. art.

justify: 1. To free from blame: 1. purgo, 1. in order to *j. themselves*, sui purgandi causa, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 (but the notion differs slightly from that of the Eng. purgo is to remove suspicion of actual wrong, rather than to maintain the propriety of conduct that has been impugned): Cic. 2. approbo, 1 (to make out to be good): cf. Tac. A. 15, 59, med. posteris mortem approbare: also id. Agr. 42, in approbanda excusatione. 3. excuso, 1: v. TO EXCUSE. 4. As theol. & t.: justify, 1: Vulg.: Tert.: Corp. Confess.

justly: 1. justē: Cic.: Hor. 2. Jure (of that which is done with law and reason on one's side): *j. to punish any one*, *j. in aliquem animadvertere*, (Juste Verr. 5, 8, 19; cf. JUSTIFIABLE. (Juste regnare is to reign with justice; jure regnare, to be rightfully ruler.) 3. legitimate (according to the laws): Join: Juste et legitime, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11. 4. merito: v. DESERVE. Phr.: to judge *j.*, ex aequo et bono judicare, Cic. Caec. 23, 65.

justness: expr. by justus: v. JUST; JUSTICE.

Just (v.): usu. to *j. out*: 1. protrahere, 1 and circūtr. sum, 3: to *j. out into the sea with three crags*, tribus scopulis p. in aequor, Ov. F. 4, 419 (de Sicilia): Min. Ep.: v. JUTTING. 2. protrahere, ut, 2: v. TO PROTECT. 3. exto, 1 (to stick out; esp. of that which is embedded in something): v. TO PROJECT.

justing (adj.): 1. procurrens, nris: *j. rocks*, p. saxa, Virg. Aen. 5, 204. 2. projectus: *a city j. out into the deep*, urbs p. in altum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, init.: Virg.

juvenile: juvenilis, puérilis (of childhood and the period just beyond it): v. YOUTHFUL, CHILDISH.

juvenility: near the capital, there is a *j. about this speech*, huc orationi instat juvenilis quoddam atque immaturum: cf. Cic. Br. 91, fin. (Juvenilitas in fr. of Varr. = youth.)

juxtaposition: expr. by circuml. with pono, appono: v. TO PLACE. See also POSITION.

K.

KALE: crambē: v. CABBAGE. KALEIDOSCOPE: *kaleidoscopus qui claudit.

Kalendar: v. CALENDAR. Kalfit: Chalfitus (Kr.). Kalfitō: Chalfitō, ūs (Kr.). Kangaroo: *halmātūrus, hllig. (Kr.). Keel: carina: Caes.: Liv. To lay the *k. of a vessel*, navem (carinā) fundare, cf. Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 5.

keen: 1. acer, cris, cre (in most applications): *k. winter*, a hiems, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: the *k. of all the senses*, acerrimus ex omnibus sensibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357. 2. perspicax (sharp, penetrating): how *k. he is about all these things*, ad has res quam sit p. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 129. Join: astutus, perspicax, lib. 5, 1, 1; acutus et perspicax, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100. 3. subtilis, e (fine, subtle, discriminating): *k. criticisms*, a judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6. 4. sagax (keen-scented; fig. shrewd): very *k. in suspecting*, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19. 5. acerbus (cutting, painful): *k. grief*, luctus a. Tib. 2, 6, 41. Phr.: to form very *k. conjectures about the future*, callidissime de futuris conjicere, Nep. Them. 1: to have a very *k. sense of smell*, sagacissime olfacere, Plin. II, 37, 50. See also ACUTE, POIGNANT.

keenly: 1. sagaciter (esp. of the sense of smell): to smell out as *k. as possible* (fig.), odorari quam sagacissime possum, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186; so, a perspicere, Suet. Tib. 57: cf. preced. art. fin. 2. subtiliter (finely, subtly): Cic. Verr. 4, 57, 117 (a. judicare). 3. acutis: v. ACUTELY. 4. perspicaciter (rare): Amm. 5. acerbe (poignantly): to be most *k. distressed about a thing*, de aliqua re acerbissime affligari, Cic. Att. 11, 1. Phr.: this Caesar felt very *k.*, quod Caesari acerbissime fuit, Flor. 3, 10, med.: this remark Jugurtha felt more *k. than one would have*, quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus descendit, Sall. Jug. 11.

keenness: 1. sagacitas: strictly, of scent, a. narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; also, of the mind, Cic. Nep.: v. SAGACITY, SHREWDNESS. 2. subtilitas (Ac-

ness of discrimination; ingenuity): *k. of intellect*, a. mentis, Plin. II, 37, 77: v. ACUTENESS, INGENUITY. 3. perspicacitas (sharp-sightedness): Cic. Att. 1, 18, 9 (fig.). 4. acerbitas (poignancy of distress): to endure the utmost *k. of suffering*, omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatibus perferre, Cic. Cat. 4, init. Phr.: such *k. of intellect*, tanta ingenii acies, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, init. See also SHARPEN.

keen-scented: sagax: Ov. Met. 11, 599: v. KEEN (4). To be *k. sagre*, sentire acutis (acutis narium esse), Cic. Div. 1, 31, init.: cf. KEEN (fin.).

keen-sighted: perspicax: v. KEEN (3).

keen-sightedness: perspicacitas: v. KEENNESS (3).

Keep (v.): A. Trans. 1. To hold: not to let go: 1. teneo, 1. uel, nutum, 1: to *k. a position*, locum t. Caes. B. C. 1, 44, extr.: v. TO HOLD, RETAIN. So compa. (1.) continuo (stronger than teneo: to *k. hold upon*): to *seize more easily than to k.*, expeditius rapere quam c. Curt. 4, 11, med.: to *k. in allegiance*, in fide c. Liv. 28, 2, fin.: to *k. employed*, in exercitatione c. Cic. Fam. 7, 19. (2.) retineo (esp. as opp. to the notion of sending away, giving up): to *k. legiones near the capital*, (retinere et) legiones ad urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, to *k. to allegiance*, in fide r. Liv. 25, 40, med.: Cic. (3.) attineo (rare in this sense): Tac. 2. servo, 1 (esp. in danger or difficulty): to *k. rank*, a. ordines, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: very often with reference to moral obligation: Caes.: Cic.: v. INFR. (III). So compa. (1.) aservo, 1 (esp. to *k. in custody*): to be kept in prison, in carcerem aservari, Liv. 8, 20, med.: also, a. aliquem vincitum, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24; or simply, aservare, Cic. Verr. 3, 22, 35. (2.) conservo, 1 (strengthened from servo): to *k. (their) original temper towards the Roman people*, pristinum animum erga P. R. cons. Liv. 31, 2: esp. with ref. to obligation (v. INFR. V.). (3.) reservo, 1: v. TO RESERVE. 3. custodio, 4 (under watch and v.): Fig.: to *k. a book most carefully*, librum diligentissime c. Cic. Fam. 6, 5. 4. habeo, 2 (laying less stress on the idea of retention; esp. to have in a certain state): to *k. any one blockaded*, aliquem in obsidione h. Caes. B. G. 3, 31: to *k. in one's power*, in potestate (ad. potestate) h. Caes. B. C. 1, 25: Sall.: to *k. sick patients in the dark*, aegros in tenebris h. Cels. 3, 18, ad init. Esp. in phr. *sibi secum h.*, to *k. to oneself*, Cic. Ph. 2, 28, 69; fig. of keeping a close secret, id. Ph. 2, 25. So ob-habeo (stronger than simple verb, and implying restraint): *k. yourselves indoors*, cohæte intra lumen voi, Fl. v. TO RESTRAIN. II. To store up: condo, rcondo, custodio: v. TO STORE, PRESERVE. III. To support, preserve. servo, conservo: v. TO PRESERVE. IV. To have, rear animals: 1. alo, uel, nutum, 3: to *k. hounds*, a. canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: Varr.: Non. 2. pascio, pavi, pastum, 3: to *k. nags, grooms, caballos, calones* p. Hor. S. 1, 6, 104: Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14. Juv. (Also includes the breeding and rearing of animals: pascio denotes simply the supplying of them with food.) V. Fig.: to observe, adhere to: 1. servo, 1: to *k. faith, one's promise*, fidem a. Caes. B. G. 6, 16; promissa a. Cic. Off. 1, 10, 12: to *k. the commandments*, mandata a. Vulg. Matt. xix. 17. In same sense, conservo: to *k. an oath*, iusjurandum c. Cic. Off. 3, 28, 103: to *k. a law*, legem c. Quint. 9, 2, 81. 2. custodio, 4 (to keep carefully: not in Cic.): to *k. a rule*, regulam c. Quint. 1, 7, 1: Col. 3. exsolvo, solvi, solutum, 3 (to discharge an obligation): to *k. an oath*, a. promise, iusjurandum exsolvere, Liv. 24, 18; fidem ex. id. 26, 31, fin. VI. In phr. to *k. accounts*: tabulas conficere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23: also, codicem institueri, conscribere, id. R. Com. 2, 6. Miscellaneous Phr.: to *k. one's bed* (from sickness),

jacere, cubare (v. *ILL. TO BE*); *from inclination, lectulo (lecto) continere*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 4: *to k. one's house, domi se retinere*, Nep. Hann. 10: *to k. a school, doctore*, Suet. Gr. pass.; *scholam tueri*, lb. 8: *k. a thing secret, celare*, with double acc. (v. *TO KEEP BACK*): *to k. the company waiting, convivis morari*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 120: *to k. a day as an annual holiday, festum diem anniversarium agere*, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, estr.: *in same sense, agitare*, Cic. lb. 2, 63, 154 (v. *TO OBSERVE*). See also foll. art.

B. Intrans. 1. *To remain without being spoiled*: 1. expr. by *servo* (pass.): *all these k. well, with the same mode of preserving, haec omnia una conditura commode servantur*, Col. 12, 7. 2. *dūro*, 1: *to k. through the winter (of grapes)*, d. per hemes, Plin. 14, 1, 3, 16. 3. *grapes that will k. through the winter, avens hemes temporibus durabiles*, Col. 3, 2, 16. 4. *to remain*: q. v. See also foll. art.

keep apart: *distinere*, 2: *Caes. B. G. 4, 17*: Liv.

— AWAY: v. *TO KEEP OFF*.

— back: 1. *To prevent from advancing*: *cibibere*, 2: v. *TO RESTRAIN*. Phr.: *to k. back soldiers from fighting, milites a proelio continere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: 30, *retinere*, id. B. C. 2, 13. See also *TO HOLD IN*.

2. *To retain in one's possession*: 1. *retinere*, 2: *to conceal and k. back part, partem celare atri r.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 32, estr.: Pl. v. *TO RETAIN*. 2. *fraudo*, 1: *(to appropriate dishonestly)*: v. *TO DEFAUD*. 3. *To withhold a secret*: 1. *cēlo*, 1: v. *TO CONCEAL*. 2. *retinere*, 2: *to k. back nothing, nihil r.*, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 47: Cic. Sall.

— company: *congrego*, 1: *(with pron. ref., or as pass. ref.)*: Cic. Plin.

— down: *reprimō, comprimo*: v. *TO REPRESS*.

— in: v. *TO CONFINE*.

— off: 1. *Trans.* 1. *arceo*, 2: *(usu. with acc. and abl., with prep. or alone; or absol.)*: *to k. off rain, k. off the forces of the enemy, privas, copias hostium a.*, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: Plin.: *opp. to docere (somnia)*, Ov. Met. 2, 735.

2. *defendo*, 3: Cic. v. *TO WARD OFF*. 3. *prohibeo*, 2: *(esp. in milit. sense)*: *to k. the pirates from (molesting) Sicily, praedones ab Sicilia p.*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64, fin.: *Caes.*: see also *TO PROTECT*.

4. *propūlo*, 1: *(to ward off, repel; q. v.)*: *to k. the heat off from the roots, vapores radicibus p.*, Col. 3, 15, ad fin.

5. *abstineo*, 2: *(implying the close proximity of that which is kept off)*: *to k. the hands off (any one), manum abs.*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 6: see also *TO ABSTAIN*.

6. *dēpello*, 3: v. *TO DRIVE AWAY* (4). 7. *Intrans.* *abstineo*, 2: *(esp. with pron. ref.)*: v. *TO ABSTAIN*. *In imperat.*: *k. off*: *procul este*: Virg. Aen. 6, 258.

— together: *confineo*, 2: Cic. Liv.

— up: 1. *To maintain*: *tueor*, 2: cf. Nep. Phoc. 1, *tueri gloriam paternam, to keep it up, uphold it*: Cic. Join: *tueri aetate conservare*, Cic. v. *TO MAINTAIN*. 2. *To prevent from desponding*: Phr.: *to k. one's courage up, animo erecto esse*, Cic. Dol. 13, 36 (less colloq. than the Eng.): v. *TO ENCOURAGE, CHEER*. 3. *Intrans.* *to fall behind*: expr. by *subsequor, persequor* (with object expr.): v. foll. art.

keep up (pace) with: 1. *persequor, cūto*, 3: *by rapidity of writing to k. up with a speaker, celeritate scribendi quae dicuntur p.*, Cic. Sull. 14, 42: more freq. = *TO OVERTAKE*. 2. *subsequor*, 3: *milit. l. t.*, *to k. up with the standards, signa a.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. Phr.: *to k. pace with...*, *pariter ire*, Quint. 1, 1, 14: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 205, *pariter ad litora tendunt*.

keep (subs.): *arc*: v. *CITADEL*.

keeper: 1. *custos, ōdis*, c. (*for security*): Cic. Hor.: v. *GUARDIAN*. Also in wider sense, *the k. of gardens, c. hortorum*, Suet. Cal. 59: Cic. 2.

seditionis, f. -a; also, *seditionis, -tionis* (of a temple: the MSS. fluctuate between the forms): Cic. Varr. Join: *seditionis (ad. seditionis) custodesque*, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 95. 2. *pastor (of animals)*: *the k. of peacocks, p. pavonum*, Varr. 4, (7) *salutaris (of forests; so perh. of game)*: Petr. Dig.

keeping (subs.): 1. *Charge, protection*: 1. *tutela*: *to have the k. of a gate, t. januae gerere*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, estr.: *the k. of animals, t. pecudum*, Col. 9, pref. § 1. 2. *custodia (secure k.)*: *I put myself in your k., in tuam c. me tradidi*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 59: *the k. of the (Testal) fire, c. ignis*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29.

3. *cūra (esp. of animals requiring attention)*: *the k. of oves, cura boum*, Virg. G. 1, 3: Col. v. *CHARGE (IV.)*.

4. *expr. by verb*: *for the k. of cattle, habendo pecori*, Virg. G. 1, 3: *concerning the k. of birds, de avibus alenda, etc.*: v. *TO KEEP (IV.)*. 5. *Congruity*: Phr.: *to be in k., conveniō, congrui: things in k. with each other, convenientia sibi*, Hor. A. P. 119: *do these things seem to be in k. with a wedding, num videntur convenire haec nuptiae*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 39. Join: *congruere et convenire*, Cic. v. *TO AGREE*.

keeping, in: *conveniētia, congruentia, congruus*: v. *AGREEING, SUITABLE*. Cf. *prec. art. (II.)*.

keepake: *monumentum a. pignus amoris*, Virg. Aen. 5, 538; *monumentum* suit. lb. 572: *donum memoriae causa datum, acceptum (Kr.)*.

key: v. *BARREL*.

ken (subs.): *conspectus; v. MOUNT*.

kennel: *cibitile, is, n.*: Phaedr. 1, 19, 9: *used by Varr. (2, 9), of the litter in which dogs lie; also, tugurium (strictly, a hut)*, Phaedr. 1. c. v. 4 (*“stabilium caninum, Kr.”*).

kerb-stone: *perh. creptio, inis, f. (an elevated edge or basement of stone): to stand on the k., in c. semitae stare*, Petr. q. *inist*: *to pave a road and lay k.s. viam cum crepidinibus sternere*, Inscr. in Forcell. Phr.: *to put k.s. to a road, viam marginare*, Liv. 41, 27, med.

kerchief: *sudarium*: v. *HANDKERCHIEF*.

kermes: 1. *vermiculus (strictly the insect itself)*: Virg. Ex. xxxv. 20: Hier. 2, *coccum (the dye)*: Hor. Mart. v. *SCARLET*. *The k. oak, “querqus coccifera (Linn.)”*.

kernel: 1. *Of a fruit*: *nucleus*: Pl. Plin. In fig. sense, *medulla*: v. *MARROW*. 2. *A concretion, resembling a k.*: *glandium*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: Plin.

kernelly: *glandulosus (of flesh)*: Col. 7, 9, *inist*.

kestrul: *tinnunculus (?)*: Plin.: Col. (*“Falso tinnunculus, Linn.”*).

ketchup: *“jus ex fungis pratensis (agriculis campestribus, Linn.)”*.

kettle: *olla; lēbes, etis, f.*: Isid. 20, 8 (*“de vasis coquinaris”*): see also *CALDRON*.

kettle-drum: *“tympanum aeneum majoris formae”*.

key: 1. *Lit.*: *of a door, etc.*: *clavis, is, f.*: *false k.s. adulterinae*, Sall. Jug. 12: *to be kept under lock and key, sub clavi esse*, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, estr.: *to keep under lock and k. (?) clavi servare*, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26. See also *TO LOCK UP*.

2. *Fig.*: *that which serves to explain something*: nearest word *perh. ansa (a handle)*: v. *CLUE*.

3. *To get the k. to anything, causam aliquid rei cognoscere*, Sall. Cat. 23: 30, *causam indicare (to furnish it)*; but both expr. imply fuller information than the Eng. See also *TO EXPLAIN*.

4. *In music*: *“signum; clavis (Kr.)”*.

5. *In milit. sense, the k. to a position*: 1. *claustra, orum*: *to put the k. to a place in any one's possession, claustra loci committere aliquid*, Cic. Verr. 5, 32, 84: *to form the k. to a country (of Corinth), c. locorum tenere*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87. 2. *angustiae (fauces) quae aditum aperunt ad all-*

quam terram: cf. Curt. 3, 4, *ad init.* 3. *Anna*: Cic. Mur. 15, 33. 4. *cardo, inis, c. (the central point on which movements are made to turn)*: cf. Liv. 41, 1, *Anconam velut cardinem habere*. **keyhole**: *“foramen in quo clavis inseritur”*.

keynote: (?) *proslambanōmēnos*, 1: Vit. 5, 4, 5.

keystone: (?) *conclitura*: Vit. 6, 11 (8): 30 Kr. and Quich. Phr.: *to be bound by the k., medio saxo alligari*, Sen. (in Q.).

kibe: *pernio, ōnis, m.*: Plin. 23, 3, 27.

kick (v.): 1. *calcitrō, i (rare)*: Plin. Fig.: *to resist, be stubborn*: cf. Cic. Coel. 15, *Am.*, *calcitrare, resistit*. So, *calcitrare, lit. to k. out behind*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20 (fig.). 2. *expr. by calx, calces, and a verb*: e. g. *calces remittere (to fling out the heels)*, Nep. Eum. 5; *calces petere (aliquem)*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 55; *ferire*, Ov. F. 3, 755; *cadere*, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 71; *contundere (violently)*, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9. Phr.: *to k. against the good, stimulus pugnis cadere*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 59; *contra stimulus calcitrare*, Vulg. Act. 12, 5: *Amm.*; *adversus stimulus calcare*, Ter.

kickling (subs.): *calcitratus, us*: Plin. 23, 3, 27.

kickling (adj.): 1. *calcitrō, ōnis, m.*: e. g. *horae, equus c.*, Laber in Gell. 4, 2, *inist*: Varr. 2. *calcitrōsus*: Col. 2, 2, *Am.*: Ulp. Dig.

kid: *haedus, i, m.*: Cic. Virg.: *Hor. Dimin.* *haedulus, Juv.*: also, *haedulus, f.*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9. *Belonging to a k., kids*, *haedulus*: e. g. *haedulus pelliculae, kid-skins*, Cic. Mur. 36, 75. *As constellation, the kids, haedi, Virg.*: Ov.

kidnap: *surrupio, ul, reatum*, 3: Pl. Men. prol. 38: also *perh. furor*, 1: v. foll. art.

kidnapped (part. adj.): 1. *surrupitūsus*: Pl. Men. prol. 60. 2. *furtivus*: Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 22.

kidnapper: *plagiarius*: cf. Dig. 48, 15, 6: Cic. (Cf. use of *feles, e. g. feles virginalis*, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 14: Anson).

kidnapping (subs.): *plagium*, Dig. 48, 15, 6.

kidney: *rēn, rēnis, m. (usu. pl.)*. *Cels.*: Cic. Phr.: *of the same k., ejusdem farinae*, cf. Pers. 5, 115 (nostrae f.).

kidney-bean: *phāsēus*: Virg.: Col. (*“phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.”*).

kill: 1. *interficio, feci, fecum*, 3: (most gen. term): Cic. Caes. (passim).

2. *caedo, cecidi, caesum*, 3: *(to cut on beat, whether to death or not; to kill by wounds or blows)*: Cic. *Exp. of killing victims in sacrifice*, Virg.: Cic. v. *TO SLAY*.

3. *neco, avi and ul, itum*, 1: *(by wicked and cruel means; as, assassination, poison)*: *to k. by fire, n. igni*, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: *by imprisonment and stripes, torture, vinculis, verberibus, omni supplicio n.*, Cic. Man. 5, 11: *Juv.*: *more freq. = to wear out, exhaust*.

4. *occido, di, sum*, 3: *(to cut down; esp. in battle)*: v. *TO SLAY*.

5. *trucidō, i (to k. violently and ruthlessly)*: v. *TO BUTCHER*.

6. *interitmo, peritmo, sum, emptum*, 3: *(to do away with, cut off)*: v. *TO DESTROY*.

7. *obtruncō, i (to cut down; esp. in the way of murder or assassination)*: Sall.: Virg. (*For to kill oneself, v. suicidē*).

killling (subs.): *ex*: v. *verb.*

killin: *formax*: *a time-k., f. calcaria*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53: Cato.

limbo: Phr.: *to set the arms a-k.* (7) *brachia lateribus suffulcire*.

kin (subs.): *consanguinitas, proximitas*; *genus*: v. *KINDRED (subs.)*.

kin (adj.): *consanguineus, sanguinis conjunctus*: v. *KINDRED (adj.)*.

kind (subs.): 1. *genus, eris, n. (steady friends) of which k. there is a great dearth, cuius g. est magna penuria*, Cic. Am. 17, 62: *k.s. of wine, vini g. nera*, Plin. 14, 6, 8: sometimes used in acc. adverbially, *to write something e. that k.*, aliquid id genus scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, *inist*.

2. *mōdus*: *chiefly i. gen. sing.: of the same kind, of what*

over kind, etc., ejusdem modi, cunctis-que modi, etc.: Cic. *passim*. 3. expr. by pron. adj., tūllis, quāllis, of such a k. as...: quālliscunque, of whatever k., etc.: cf. L. G. § 83: of all k.s., omnigēnus (poet.): Lucr.: Virg. (in prose, omni genere).

kind (adj.): 1. *amicus*: v. FRIENDLY. 2. *benignus* (showing liberality and generosity): k. in the way of lending, b. ad commodandum, Cic. Verr. 4. 3. 6. v. GENEROUS. 3. *beneficus*, compar. -centior, -centissimus (doing kind or generous acts): k. to one's friends, b. in suos amicos, Cic. Off. 1. 14. 43: Sen. 4. *benévols*: v. BENEVOLENT, WELL-DISPOSED. 5. *cōmis*, e (courteous and obliging): k. to one's wife, c. in uxorem, Hor. Ep. 2. 2. 133: to entertain with k. hospitality, c. hospitio accipere, Liv. 9. 36. med. Join: *comis*, benignus, facili, suavis, Cic. Bal. 16. 36. 6. *facilis*, o (easy-tempered): v. GOOD-NATURED, INDULGENT. 7. *suavis*, e (amiable): as descriptive of natural character: Cic. Phr.: you are very k., to...: facis amice qui... Cic. Am. 2. 9: also, when a favour is declined, simply, *benigne*, Hor. Ep. 1. 7. 16.

kind-hearted: *benignus*, *benigno ingenio*: v. KIND.

kindle: A. Trans. 1. *conflō*, i (by blowing with bellows): often fig.: to k. a fire by blowing, *ignem c.* Plin. 35. 11. 40, § 138: Pl. Fig.: to k. a conflagration, *incendium c.* Flor. 3. 17. init.: to k. (to stir up) ill-will, *invidia c.* Cic. Cat. 1. 9. 23. 2. *accendo*, di, sum, 3. (to put light to): to k. a fire, *ignem a.* Virg. Aen. 5. 4: v. LIGHT. 3. *incendo*, 3. v. FIRE (to set on). 4. *inflammo*, i (more freq. in fig. sense): to k. a torch, *moedum inf.* Cic. Verr. 4. 48. 106: v. FIRE (to set on): INFLAME. (N.B.—For fig. sense, see also TO EXCITE, STIR UP.) B. Intrans. 1. *ardesco*, exardesco: v. FIRE (TO TAKE).

kindliness: 1. *cōmitas* (courtesy and agreeableness): Join: *comitas* affabilitasque *sermonis*, Cic. Off. 2. 14. 48: c. *facilitasque*, id. Mur. 36. 66: v. COURTESY. 2. *benignitas*: v. KINDNESS, GENEROSITY. 3. *facilitas*: v. GOOD-NATURE. 4. *hūmānitas* (natural fineness of feeling and consideration): cf. Cic. Man. 14. fin.: to act with k. towards any one, h. exhibere alicui, Ulp. Dig. 3. 1. 1. § 6.

kindly (adj.): 1. *cōmis*, e (courteous, obliging): Cic. Hor.: v. KIND. 2. Join: *bonus* et *comis* et *humanus*, Cic. Fin. 2. 25. 80. 3. *hūmānus* (of refined and considerate feeling): Cic. exp. with a syn.: v. *supr.* (1). 3. *benignus*: v. KIND. Phr.: a k. soul, *mitis solum*, Hor. Od. 1. 18. 2.

kindly (adv.): 1. *amicōs*: Cic. Hor. Join: *amicō* et *benevole*, Cic. Fin. 1. 10. 34. 2. *cōmiter* (in a courteous, kindly manner): v. COURTESY. 3. *benignē* (esp. of what is done by a superior): graciously, *benevolū*: to salute k., b. salutare, Cic.: I thank you k. (declining something), *benigne* (ac. facts), Hor. Ep. 1. 7. 16. 4. *bēnēvōlē* (with good will or intent): Cic. 5. *hūmānē* (cf. *preced.* art. 2): to act k., h. facere, Cic. Att. 12. 44. init.: to do very k. offered to show me the way, *ducem se tūneris humanissime promissi*, Petr. 8.

kindness: 1. *The feeling or disposition*: 1. *benignitas* (esp. on the part of a superior): *graciosa*: you are listening to me with the greatest k., *me summa cum b. auditu*, Cic. Sext. 13. 31: Hor.: v. GENEROSITY. 2. *cōmitas*: v. KINDLINESS (1). 3. *bēnēvōlētia* (good-will): Cic. 4. *bēnēficientia* (doing kind acts): what is more excellent than goodness and k. quid praestantius bonitate et b.? Cic. N. D. 1. 41. fin. 5. *hūmānitas*: v. KINDLINESS (4). 6. expr. by *beneficia* (pl. concrete for abstr.: L. G. § 591): such was his k. to me, *tanta erat illius in me beneficia collata*: v. *infr.* (11). Phr.: to show k. to any one, *benevolū*, *benignum* se praebere erga aliquem: v. KIND. II. An act of kindness: 1. *beneficium*: to return a k. for an injury, *pro maleficio b. reddere*, Ter. Ph. 2. 2. 22: to bestow a k. on any one, b. apud aliquem collocare, Cic. Off. 2. 20. 70 (with the idea of a return for the "investment"): so, b. *ponere*, id. Fam. 13. 54: also, to do an act of k. (freely), b. dare, id. Off. 1. 15. 48: conferre in aliquem, ib. 1. 14. 45. 2. *officium*: to do acts of k. to people, *officia in homines conferre*, Cic. Off. 1. 15. 48: that is so far from being a k. that... id. tantum abest ab off. ut... ib. 1. 14. 43: interchange of affection and acts of k., *vicissitudo studiorum off.que*, Cic. Am. 14. 49. 3. *benefactum* (rare and poet. and only in pl.): Enn.: Pl. (In later writers usu. = good deeds, services). 4. *gratia*: v. FAVOUR (11). Phr.: to do a k. to (1) *prōsum*, *ūtr.* (with dat.): to wish to do any one a k., *aliquid v. velle*, Cic. Off. 1. 14. 43: v. GOOD (TO DO). (2) *beneficium*, 3 (or as two words: rare): Pl.

kindred (subs.): 1. *Relationship; the tie of blood*: *consanguinitas*, *cognatio*, *necessitudo*: v. RELATIONSHIP. II. Those related by the tie of blood: *consanguinei*, *consanguinei*, *cognati*, etc.: v. RELATIVE (subs.). 1. *cognatus*: k. term of names, c. vocabula, Hor. S. 2. 3. 280: Cic. 2. *finitimus* (lit. neighbouring): v. ADJACENT. **king**: rex, *rēgis*: Cic. Virg. D. m. *regulus*, a petty k., a prince, Sall.: Liv. Phr.: to be k., regare (v. TO REIGN): *regalem habere potestatem* (of Sulla), Cic. (7) Harusp. 25. 54: the title of k., *regale nomen*, ib. 13. 79: to try to make oneself k., *regnum appetere*, Cic. Mil. 27. 72: actually to do so, *regnum occupare*, Cic. Sull. 9. 27.

kingdom: 1. *Regal power*: *regnum*: Cic. Liv.: v. *preced.* art. (Phr.): also, *regia*, s. *regalis potestas*: v. *ARCA*. II. *The domain of a king*: *regnum*: Caes.: Sall. III. Fig.: a domain or province of nature: Kr. gives *regnum*; the animal, vegetable, and mineral k.s., *tria regna naturae*; he adds, *tres principales ordines, partes rerum naturalium*: but (?). Better, perh., *animalium, herbarum, metallorum genera*: v. CLAS.

kingfisher: *alcedo*, *Inis*; later, *alcyon* (hal.), *ōnis*, f.: Varr.: Plin. (**Alcedo* hispida, Linn.).

kingly: 1. *Belonging to a king*: *regius*, *regalis*: Cic. *power*, *regnum*, *regia potestas*: v. REGAL. II. *August, worthy of a king*: *regalis*: v. ROYAL.

kinsfolk: *necessarii*, etc.: v. RELATIVE (subs.). **kinsman**: *necessarius*: Cic. Sull. 1. 2: v. RELATIVE (subs.). **kiss** (subs.): 1. *suavium* (most suitable word for ordinary use): *give Attica a k. from me*, *Atticae meis verbis suavius des*, Cic. Att. 16. 11. *extr. Dimin.* *suavissimum*, Cat. 2. *bāsium* (esp. an amorous or lewd k.): to shower on any one a host of k.s., *aliquid spississimā b. impingere*, Petr. 31. init.: Mart. *Dimin.*, *bāsidium*, Petr.: Apul.: *oculū* (meton.: lit. a little mouth, lip; chiefly poet.): to give k.s., *ocula dare*, Petr. 115 (bono sensu): to imprint k.s., o. *figere*, Virg. Aen. 1. 687: to take or snatch k.s., o. *carpere*, Ov. H. 11. 117; sumere, ib. 11. 141: to kiss a k., o. *jacere*, Tac. H. 1. 36: to snatch the first k., *ocula praeripere*, Lucr. 3. 909.

kiss (v.): 1. *suavior*, i (= suavius do: v. *preced.* art. 1): Cic. Cat. So much, dissuavior (*idens*). I will k. your eyes out, *dissuaviator tuos oculos*, Cic. ad Tir. Fam. 16. 27. 2. *bāsio*, i: Cat.: Petr. (cf. *preced.* art. 2). 3. *oculor*, i (the term most suitable for the higher style of composition: poet.): to embrace and k. any one, *aliquem amplecti* (complexi) atque o., Cic. Rep. 6. 14: the proper word to denote

the kiss of homage, cf. Cic. Verr. 4. 41. 94: Just. So comp. exosculor (to k. affectionately, earnestly): Suet.: Tac. Verbal adj. *oculabundus*, kissing repeatedly, Suet. Vit. 2. fin.

kissing (subs.): 1. *suavissio*: Pl.: Gell. 2. *bāsilio*: Mart.: Cat. 3. *oculatio*: Cic. (For syn. v. *kiss*, subs.).

kitchen: *cūlina*: Pl.: Cic. Hor. Adj. *cūlinarius*, belonging to the k. Front. Phr.: to have a capital k., *optimis coquile uti* (based on Cic.).

kitchen-garden: *ōlitorius hortus*: Ulp. Dig.

kitchen-gardener: *ōlitor*: Varr.: Plin.

kitchen-herbs: *ōlus*, *ōlis*, n. (usu. collect., but found in pl.): to dine of k.s., *olus coenare*, Hor. Ep. 2. 2. 163: Plin. 20. 5. 16 (pl.).

kitchen-maid: *cūlinaria* (*cūlinarius*, k.-servant, Scrib.).

kite: 1. *The bird*: *milvus*; poet. *millus*: Cic.: Phaedr. (**falso milvus*, Linn.) Adj. *milvinus*, of a k., *kiter*: Plin. II. *The toy*: *milvus*, quem dicunt, *pepyraeus* (Kr. gives, *draco volans pepyraeus*, the German name being *Drache*, dragon).

kittling: *cātulus*: v. CUB, WHELP.

kitten: **catulus* *felinus*.

knack: i.e. a ready skill: nearest word perh. *sollertia*: v. SKILL.

knapsack: *sarcina* (carried by each soldier): to pile the k.s. together, *sarcinas in unum locum conferre*, Caes. B. G. 1. 24: Liv.

knave: 1. *scelustus*: freq. as term of reproach in Pl., Ter.: *knave*, *sceluste*: Pl. Pa. 1. 3. 141: 80, *scelustissime*, id. Am. 2. 1. 11: homo may be added: the audacious k.: O scelustum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4. 41. 2. *veterator* (a sly old rogue): Ter. Heaut. 5. 1. 6: Cic. 3. homo nequam (less colloq. than the Eng.): v. WORTHLESS. (By a bold fig. Cic. has nequitia = homines nequam, Verr. 6. 15. 38, provinciam ad summam stultitiam nequitiamque venisse, the greatest fools and knaves: Nüßels Still. 46.) 4. *furcifer*, *ērī* (*hang-dog*: freq. term of abuse): Join: *impudice, sceluste*,... *furcifer*, Pl. Pa. 1. 3. 142. Phr.: an arch-k., *caput scelorum*, Pl. Curc. 2. 1. 19 (also *scelus* is freq. used as term of abuse. Ter. Andr. 3. 3. 1, etc.): see also *RASCAL*, *WRETCH*. The knave in cards, (?) *puerulus*: Germ. *Knabe* = boy.

knavery: 1. *nequitia*: Cic.: v. VILLAINY. 2. *mālitia* (esp. craft practiced to the injury of others): all kinds of k., omnes m., Cic. N. D. 1. 3. 74. 3. *fraus*, *improbitas*: v. DISHONESTY.

knavish: 1. *nequam* (good for nothing; unprincipled): Join: nequam et improbus, Cic. R. Am. 45. 130: malus nequamque, Pl. As. 2. 2. 39. 2. *mālitiosus* (cf. *preced.* art. 2): Cic. Join: (homo) *versutus*, *fallax*, *mālitiosus*, *veterator*, Cic. Off. 3. 13. *extr.* 3. *veterator* (strictly a subs.): v. KNAVE (cf. *supr.* 2). 4. *fraudulentus*, *improbus*: v. DISHONEST.

knavishly: 1. *fraudulenter*: v. DISHONESTLY. 2. *mālitiosē* (cf. *KNAVE*, art. 2): Cic.

knavishness: v. KNAVERY.

knave: 1. *subigo*, ēgi, actum, 3 to k. flour well, *farinam pulchre*, bene, Plin. 2. *deposo*, ut, sum, 3 (rare) Cato, R. R. 90. Also, *condespo*, to k. up together, ib. 40. med.

knaveled (part. adj.): *depictus* Cato, R. R. 90.

knaveled-trough: 1. *mortarium*: Cato, R. R. 90. 2. *alvearium*. Tert.

knave: 1. *genu*, ūs, n.: the k.-joint, *genu commensura*, Plin. 11. 45. 103: to fall on one's k.s., *genu (genua) ponere*, Petr. 133; with dat. of person in honour of whom, Curt. 8. 7, ad fin.: to sink upon one's k.s., in g. *procumbere*, id. 9.

5. med.: to fight on one's *k.s.* de genu pugnatore, Sen. Prov. 2, 4: to fall at any one's *k.s.* (in entirety), se ad g. alcius prociore, Auct. B. Afr. 89; ad volvi, Tac. Ann. 113 (in best writers usu. ad pedes, etc.). *Dimin.* gēniculum (of the *k.s.* of children, Varr. L. 9, 5, § 11.
2. meton. poples, lit. m. (strictly, the ham: poet.): on bended *k.*, duplicato p., Virg. Aen. 12, 927.

knee-deep: genibus tenus altus: cf. Liv. 21, 54, fin., erat pectoribus tenus aucta (aqua) nocturno imbrī.

knee-pan: patella: Cels. 8, 1, ad fin.
kneel: expr. by genu, genua, and a verb: v. **KNEE** (1).

knell: *campāna funebria, (Kr.).

knife: 1. cultor, tri, m. (used for all industrial purposes; also exp. for sacrificing): Pl. Cic. Liv. Fig.: he leaves me under the *k.* (i.e. in torture, facies), me sub c. linguī, Hor. S. 1, 9, 75. *Dimin.* cultellus, a small *k.*, pen-k, Hor.: Suet. 2. scalprum (any small, sharp-cutting instrument: cf. Liv. 27, 49, init., where it denotes a chisel): a pen-k, a librarius, Suet. Vit. 2, med.: also simply, scalprum, Tac. H. 5, 8.

knife-grinder: perh. caltrarius: v. **knife-maker** } Forcell. a. v.

knight (sub): eques, lit. (denoting a person mounted; a horse-soldier; or, a member of the equestrian order): Cels. Cic. To create any one a *k.*, *aliquem equestri dignitate decorare, ornare; equestri ordini ascribere (Kr.): also, annulus donare, Tac. H. 1, 13: Suet. (in Roman sense only). *Knights* of the shire, qui de singula civitatibus pro toto comitatu veniunt, Statute in Mitt. Def. 8.

knight (v): v. **proced. art.**

knight-errant: *eques errans, errāticus.

knighthood: equestria dignitas: cf. **KNIIGHT**.

knighly: equester, tri, e: Cic.: v. **KNIIGHT**. Sometimes = *befitting a knight*: equitū conveniens, equite dignus (Kr.).

knight-service: militaria equestris.

knight's-fee: praedium equestre; feudum militare (Kr.).

knit: 1. To interweave with needles: *acubus textō, intexo: v. **WEAVE**.

|| Fig.: to gather the brows: Phr.: frontem s. supercilium contrahere, adducere: v. **TO FROWN**.

knob: 1. a bulla (lit. a bubble: applied to various round objects): Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 12 (the head of a pin in a water-clock): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 124, aureae bullae (valvarum) knob or studs. 2. umbilicus (of the projecting *k.s.* at the ends of scrolls): Mart. 2, 6, 11. 3. perh. pila (applicable to anything ball-shaped): v. **BALL**. 4. nōdus (a knot or knob in wood): cf. Virg. Aen. 7, 507, stipes gravis nōdis, a knotty, knobbed club. 5. tūber, ēris (a knobby excrescence): Plin. 16, 16, 27. Also tuberculum, a lump or knob: used by Cels. of the round ball-end of a joint, 8, 1, med.

knobbed, knobby: 1. tūberātus: Fest. a. v. ocrem (of graves). 2. nōdōsus (as for example, a club): Ov. H. 10, 101: cf. **KNOB** (4).

knock (v): 1. pulso, i (pulto in early writers): to *k.* at the door, fores p., Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 9; ostia p., Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: also absol., Quint.: Ov. (Pl. has also, facetie, of one hammering violently at a door, Truc. 2, 1, 1). 2. fērio: v. **TO STRIKE**. See foll. art.

— **against:** offendo, di, sum, 3: to *k.* one's head against an archway, caput ad fornacem q., Quint. 6, 3, 67: to *k.* one's foot against something, of pedem: v. **TO STUMBLE**. Phr.: to *k.* one's head against a stone wall (prov.), verberare lapidem, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 41. See also **TO DASH AGAINST**, **FALL FOUL OF**.

— **at:** pulto: v. **TO KNOCK**.

— **down:** 1. Lit.: a. dē-jicio, jct. cum, 3 (to dislodge forcibly from a place): to *k.* down the epidermis vasa from a wall, araneas de pariete d., Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 31: v. **TO DELODGE**, **OVER-**

THROW. 2. sterno, strāvi, tum, 3 (to lay flat): to *k.* down walls with a ram, murus arietē a., Liv. 1, 29, init.: to *k.* down with the tusks, dentibus a., Plin. 8, 9, 9. So, prosterno: cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21, ceteros ruere, tandem et prosternerem ("would tumble, belabour, and *k.* down"). Both the simple and comp. verb less homely than the Eng. 3. obtrunco, i (with a mortal blow): cf. Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 10, capio fustim, obtrunco gallum ("I knock him down dead").

|| Fig.: to *k.* down to any one at an auction: addico, xi, cum, 3: to *k.* down a person's goods to a person, bona alcius alci ad, Cic. C. Rab. 17, 45.

knock out: 1. excutio, mi, sum, 3: to *k.* a thing out of any one's hands, rem de manu alcius ex, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 13: with an eye *k'd* out, oculo excusso, Suet. Caes. 68: to *k.* out any one's brains, cerebrum alcius ex, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 69. 2. elido, di, sum, 3: to *k.* out eyes, oculos e., Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 45. Phr.: to *k.* out a man's brains, cerebrum alcius diminuire, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32; so, caput alcius diminuire, id. Eun. 4, 7, 33.

— **up:** 1. To arouse by knocking: suscito, i (to arouse, awaken): more precisely, fores pulsando suscitare: v. **TO KNOCK**. 2. To put together hastily: Phr.: to *k.* up some kind of shelter for the night, *tactum qualecunque in noctem solute componere (compingere), cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 30. 3. To fatigue, exhaust: conficio (v. **TO WEAR OUT**): fatigo, dēfatio: v. **TO FATIGUE**. As p. part., often, defessus: v. **EXHAUSTED**.

— **under:** manus dō: v. **TO GIVE IN** (II).

knock, knocking (sub): pulsatio: e. g. ostii, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 3 (pulsatio): also absol., id. Bac. 4, 1, 11: freq. of blows and beating, cf. Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5.

knocker: best word perh. annūlus (Anu.: cf. Steph. Thes. a. v. κορυμβ. Eras. puer. init., has cornix (= κορυμβ.): a muffled *k.*, cornix obvincta linteo, l. c. Steph. l. c. gives as an equiv., marculus quo fores pulsantur.

knock-kneed: 1. vārus: opp. to valvus, valūsus (bow-legged): Varr. R. R. 2, 9, ad init.: Hor. 2. compernia, e (rare): Varr. L. L. 9, 5, § 10.

knoll: tūmulus: v. **MOUND**, **EMMENTENCE** (1).

knot (sub): 1. Of threads, etc.: nōdus: Cic. Virg.: to tie up the hair in a *k.*, crinem nodo substringere, Tac. G. 38: a yoke tied on with a number of *k.s.* entangled together (the Gordian *k.*), jugum adstrictum compluribus n. in semet ipsos implicatis, Curt. 3, 2, med. Fig.: to untie a *k.*, n. expedire, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: a *k.* worthy of a deity's untying, n. (deo) vindice dignus, Hor. A. P. 191. *Dimin.*, nōdulus, Plin.: Apul. || In fig. sense, a bond: vinculum: e. g. vinculum jugale, the nuptial *k.*, Virg. Aen. 4, 16. 3. The part of a tree where a joint shoots: 1. nōdus: a curved stick without a *k.*, baculus aduncus sine n., Liv. 1, 18: Virg.: v. **KNOB** (4). 2. articulus, gēniculum: v. **JOINT**. Without *k.s.*, ēnōdis, e. (e. g.) truncus, Virg.: to free from *k.s.*, encodare, Cato, R. R. 33, init.: Col. 4. A little group of people: circulus: to talk in *k.s.*, per circulos loqui, Tac. Agr. 43: cf. Cic. Bal. 26, init., in conviviis roditur, in circulis (where *k.s.* of a few people get together) villicant: v. **GROUP**. 5. To form in *k.s.*, circuli, Caes. B. G. 1, 64: in *k.s.*, circulatim, Suet. Caes. 84, fin. 6. An epaulet: hūmērale, is, n. Dig.

knot (v): nōdo, i (to tie up in a knot): Virg. Aen. 4, 138 (crines nodantur in aurum): Ov. Phr.: to *k.* a cord, *funem nodis implicare: v. **TO ENTANGLE**, **TIE**.

knotgrass: polygōnus or -um: the popular name for which was (herba) sanguinalis, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; also, sanguinalis, Col.: Col.

knotted (part. adj.): 1. nōdatus: Plin. 13, 22, 42 (of the stalk of a plant). 2. nōdōsus: v. **KNOTTED**. 3. gēniculatus (of stalks): v. **JOINTED**.

knottiness: nōdōsitas: Aug. (fig.) Usu, better expr. by nodus: timber useless on account of its *k.*, *materia propter nodos inutilis: v. **KNOT** (III).

knotty: nōdōsus: a *k.* club, n. stipēs, Ov. H. 10, 101: *k.* nets, n. lina, Ov. M. 3, 153; plagae, id. F. 6, 110. Fig.: *k.* questions, n. [et anxiae] questionēs, Macr. S. 7, 1, med.: Val. Max. In fig. sense, also spinosus: v. **THORNY**. Phr.: a *k.* point, nodus: e. g., to settle a *k.* point, nodum expedire, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3.

knout: flagellum: v. **SCOURGE**.

know: 1. To have a clear perception that a thing is so: 1. scio, 4: foll. by acc. and inf., acc. of neut. pron. or rel. clause with subj.; also de and abl.: I *k.* that this is false, scio haec falsa esse: this I *k.*, hoc scio: I *k.* how fond your friends are of you, scio quam sis amicus jucundus: he declared that he knew nothing about Sulla, de Sulla se scire negavit, Cic. Sull. 13, 39 (et pass.). Special phr.: as far as I *k.*, quod sciam, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7: Cic.: more precisely, quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19: let me *k.*, fac ut sciam, Cic. Att. 4, 8, init.: I don't *k.* whether not, haud scio (nescio) an, with subj.: cf. Cic. Lig. 9, 26, constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam diceret possem, I don't *k.* whether I ought not rather to call it, cf. **INCLINED** (1, Phr.). So, negative of preced., nescio, 4 (not to know): same constr. as preced.: Cic. 2. cognosco, ovi, itum, 3 (to come to the knowledge of facts, by observation or enquiry: hence, in present sense, chiefly in perf. tenses): constr. usu. with acc. of object: also, acc. and inf., or rel. clause: that fact he *k.s.* from their Gallic arms, id se a Gallicis armis cognovisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: Metellus knew by experience that Metello experientis cognovit erat, with acc. and inf., Sall. Jug. 46: v. **TO ASCERTAIN**. 3. Not to know, ignōro, i: in this sense esp. with a negative, as haud (non) ignōro, or interrog. pron., as quis ignōrat? Cic.: v. **IGNORANT** (TO BE). Phr.: it is well *k.*, constat (v. **AGREED**, TO BE): I *k.* quite well that you notum exploratumque est mihi, te, Cic. fl. Fam. 16, 21, ad init.; comperit habeo (of that which one has tested by experience), Sall. Jug. 48, init.: do you *k.* what I mean? teneas quorsum haec tendant quae loquor? Pl. Pa. 1, 2, 81: so habeo is used, cf. Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7, exir, habes consilia nostra: nunc cognosce de Bruto, "you now *k.* (are in possession of) my plans; let me tell you about Brutus." || To have an accurate knowledge of: esp. with ref. to language: nosco, vi, tum, 3 (esp. in perf. tenses: the imperf. signifying to get to know): to *k.* the laws, leges, jura nosce, Cic. in Pis. 13, 30. Negatively, ignōro: v. **IGNORANT**, TO BE. Phr.: to *k.* Latin, or not to *k.* it, Latine scire, nescire, Cic. Br. 37, 140: to *k.* geometry well, *geometricas rationes bene perpectas habere: See also in/r. (IV).

|| To be acquainted with, esp. a person: 1. nosco, 3 (esp. in perf. tenses); the imperf. tenses signily, to get to *k.*: cf. Pl. As. 2, 4, 58, Saurum non novi.— At nosce sane, "if you do not as yet *k.* him, I should like you to do so" to *k.* a man by sight, nosce aliquem de facie, Cic. in Pis. 32, 87: cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 25, non novi hominis faciem. 2. negative, ignōro, i: you do not *k.* me Clinias, me ignoras, Clinia! Ter. Heut. 1, 1, 53: cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33, et illum et me vehementer ignoras ("you are greatly mistaken in both him and me"). Phr.: to get to *k.* to *k.* any one more intimately, aliquem propius inspicere, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 3: to *k.* any one intimately, aliquo familiariter uti (implying friendship): v. **INTIMATELY**.

|| To know how: 1. scio, 4: to *k.* how to handle and use a thing, rem tractare et uti scire,

Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Hor. Negatively, *nescio* (= non possum): cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 18, *inid.* (Stoici) omnino irasci nesciunt, *don't k. how* (= cannot) to be angry: Hor.

2. *calleo*, *ui*, 2 (*to be expert*): in this sense, poet.: *who k.s how to bear poverty*, qui c. pauperem pati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 49. See also *ABLE*, to *BE*.

knowing: sciens, prudens, etc.: v. *ACQUAINTED WITH*.

knowingly: 1. expr. by sciens (L. G. § 343): opp. to imprudens (unintentionally): cf. Ter. Hec. extr., plus hodie boni imprudens feci quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam: legal expr., if I k. deceive, si sciens fallo, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1. (Scienter in the best authors = *scitfully*: only in Plin. min., si scienter [= sciens] fellissati, Pan. 64.) 2. prudens (like preced.): v. *INTENTIONALLY*. Often joined with sciens, Ter.: Cic.

knowledge: 1. scientia (in all senses): Cacs.: Cic. (N.B.—If used in widest sense, *rerum* should be added: cf. L. G. § 595.) 2. cognitio (strictly, the acquisition of knowledge: also k. itself, in active sense): *to obtain a k. of God by gazing upon the heavens*, Deorum c. coelum intuentes capere, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, *init.* (the attainment of the k. of law, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 185 (scientia juris is the k. as attained: cf. Cic. Sen. 4, 12, quae scientia juris augurii, sc. in eo erat). 3. *nōtia* (practical k., familiarity with): *health is maintained by k. of one's own constitution*, valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86: *what (feminine) k. of antiquity*: quae n. antiquitatis: Cic. Sen. 4, 12. (Not noto in this sense: v. *NOTORIOUS*). Phr.: *without the k. of*, clam, with abl., less freq. acc.: *without your k.*, clam vobis, Cacs. B. C. 2, 32, *med.*: Pl., who has acc. (in Cic., clam is always an adverb: but, clam vos, Pseudo-Cic. in Sall. 5, 15). *Dimissio*, clanculum, rare with acc., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27, clanculum patres. 4. expr. by *abl. absol.*, with imprudens, *inscius*: *that these things were done without the k. of L. Sulla*, haec imprudens [inscius] L. Sulla facta esse, Cic. R. Am. 8, 21: v. *IGNORANT*.

known (part. adj.): nōtus: *very well k.*, notissimus, Cic.: v. *KNOWN* (WELL).

to be: 1. constat, litit, i. *impers.* (it is well known; generally agreed): *it is well k.*, it is indisputable, constat... patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: by Plin. min. used with a subject in 3 pers.: *rhetor cujus scholae... castitas constat*, Ep. 3, 3, 3. 2. *exto*, *litit*, *atum*, i. (*be before the world, be obvious*): *a sum of money, the source of which is not known*, pecunia cujus auctor non ex. Quint. 7, 2, 52: so, Liv. 1, 18, *inid.*, alius auctor non exstat.

known, to become: exeo, *emāno* (*to "ooze" out*), palam *fi* (all only in 3 pers.): v. *TO GET ABROAD*).

to make: 1. *palam fācio*, 3 (*to the public, or generally*): (*Hannibal*) in order to make k. to his men in what part of the field Eumenēs was, ut p. faceret quo loco Eumenēs esset, Nep. Han. 11: cf. *TO GET ABROAD* (5). 2. *declāro*, i. (*to make apparent; esp. by outward signs*): *the gods often make k. their presence*, praesentiam saepe divi d. suam, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: *the age (of stages) is made k. by their teeth*, dentibus senectia declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116. 3. *pando*, 3 (poet.): v. *TO UNFOLD*, *REVEAL*.

little: obscurus: v. *OBSCURE*. **well**: 1. cēlēber, bris, bre: v. *FAMOUS*. 2. nōtus: *well-k. robbers*, n. (et insignes) latrones, Cic.: *follow by gen. of that on account of which* (poet.), Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: cf. L. G. § 285. 3. tritus (*well-worn; familiar*): *more usual and better k.*, (verbum) usitatius et tritius, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27. 4. pervagatus (*current*): *a very-well k. verse*, versus peragatissimus, Cic. Or. 43, 147.

knuckle: condylus (κόδυλος): defined by H. Steph. as, digiti articulus et nodus, seu nodus et curvatura qua digitus flectitur: cf. Capelli. 1, 21, *complicatus in condylus digitus, clenching the fist, so as to present the knuckles*: but the word is extremely rare.

koran: *Corānus; liber Mahumetistarum sacer; lex Mahumetana.

L.

LABEL (subd.): 1. pitiacum: *Laid with this inscription*, in cervicibus p. erant affixa cum hoc titulo... Petr. 34. 2. titulus (strictly the writing, not the label itself): cf. Juv. 5, 34, *culus [vin] patriam fūsumque (=pitiacum) senectus delevit*.

label (n.): pitiacum a. titulum affigo: v. *preced. art.*

labial: *labiāla, e (Gram. 1. 1.): Bopp, Sans. Gr.

laborious: 1. laboriosus (*toil-some*: infreq.): *a very extensive and l. work*, opus maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. 5, 18, *fin.*: Cic. 2. *opērosus* (oft. in act. sense, *painstaking, industrious*: in present sense, less strong than preced.): *a tough and l. task*, spemum et o. opus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, *Join*: (labor) operosus et molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. 3. expr. by labor, *opēra*, *opus*, esp. in gen. of quality (L. G. 274): *if (the discipline) is very l.*, magni est laboris, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: *l. as the undertaking was*, et al. res erat multae operae ac laboris, Cacs. B. G. 5, 11: *cf. haud magni operis*, Liv. 38, 7, *med.* (labor indicates *toil-someness*, opera exertion): *so, how l.*, quanti laboris, operis: v. *LABOUR*. For active sense, v. *INDUSTRIOUS*.

laboriously: 1. laboriosus: Pl.: Cic. v. *preced. art.* 2. *opērosus*: Cic.: Ov. (For syn. v. *preced. art.*) 3. multo labore: Virg. G. 1, 197 (magno labore, of exertion on a grander scale). See also *INDUSTRIOUSLY*.

laboriousness: expr. by labor: v. *foill. art.*

labour (subd.): 1. *Exertion*, esp. of a *toilsome kind*: 1. labor, *oris*, m.: cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35, where labor is defined as, *functio... gravioris operis et muneris: to spend l. on anything*, l. in aliquam rem insumere, Cic. Inv. 2, 38, 113: *what l. I have gone through*, quantum laboris exhausserim, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1: *to lighten any one's l.*, l. aliquid levare, Cic. Or. 14, 120. *Join*: sudor et labor, Cic. Font. 1, 2. 2. *opēra* (*patina, exertion*: not necessarily of a toilsome kind, as labor): *l. as labor*, opera conducticia, Varr. R. R. 1, 17. *Join*: operam curamque (in aliqua re ponere), Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19; operam et laborem (consumere in aliqua re), id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: *to lose one's l.*, frustra o. sumere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15; *insumere*, Liv. 10, 18, *extr.*: operam perdere, Cic. Mar. 10, 23. (Opera is that which results in or is devoted to opus.) 3. *mōles*, *la*, f. (*lit. mass*; hence by meton., *toil, labour*: esp. poet.): *such l. did it require*, tantae m. erat, Virg. Aen. 1, 33: so Liv. 25, 11, *ad fin.*, transveham naves haud magna mole, i. e. *without any great labour or difficulty*. Phr.: *to lose one's l.*, actio et actum agere, Cic. Am. 22, 85: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 72: cf. *supr. 2*. *Join*: *Work done*: 1. opus, *oris*, n. v. *WORK*. 2. labor: *to undertake great l.*, l. magnos excipere, Cic. Br. 69, 243: *an Herculean l.*, Herculis quidam labor, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108. The *l. of Hercules* may also be described as *facinora*, *Forcill.*: v. *ACHIEVEMENT*. (Labor is more intense than opus: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 129, hoc opus, hic labor est.) *Join*: *In childbirth*: 1. partus, *us* (*childbirth*): *Diana is invoked for women in l.*, Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69. 2. *natus* (*natus*), *us* (more pre-

cisely): Ov. F. 5, 171. Phr.: *to be in l.*, parturire: Hor. A. P. 139 (parturiunt montes): Phaedr. 1, 2, *pains, dolores* (sc. ex utero). Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2: *young women in l.*, laborantes utero puellas, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2.

labour (n.): 1. *To work, toil*: 1. laborio, i. (more frequent in other senses, *to be fatigued, in pain, ill, etc.*): *to sow, spend, l. for oneself*, sibi serere. Impendere, l., Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 121: Quint. So comp. laborio, i. (*to l. hard*: esp. of intellectual labour): Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295. (Allaboro, *to l. at or in addition*, Hor. only.) 2. expr. "y opus, labor, with a verb: e. g. *to l.*, opus facere (of husbandry), Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21: Cic. (v. *TO WORK*): *to l. incessantly*, nullum ne minimum quidem tempus ad laborem intermittere, cf. Cacs. B. G. 5, 11. *Join*: *To strive hard*: Efflor, contendendo: *to strive*. *Join*: *To toil, be in distress*: laborio, i. (perh. the most freq. sense of the verb): Cacs.: Cic.: v. *TO SUFFER*.

under: laborio, i. *the state l.s. under two opposite vices*, duobus diversis vitis civitas, Liv. 34, 4, *init.* May sometimes be expr. by obnoxius: v. *LABILE SUBJECT* (adj.).

laboured: 1. opērosus (?): cf. Hor. Od. 4, 2, 31. 2. affectatus: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 10, qui curat et artem... et quidquid studio paratur at affectata et parum naturalia solent improbare (whatever does not come naturally is affectatus).

labourer: 1. opērarius: *to procure l.s.*, o. parare, Cacs. in Varr. 1, 17, *med.*: Cato: Cic. 2. opēra (a. *hand*, Agr. 1. 1.): *to hire l.s.*, operas conducere, Col. 3, 21, *ad fin.*: Hor. 3. mercenarius (a. *hired l.*): *to treat slaves like hired l.s.*, uti servis ut mercenariis, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: Varr. 4. bajulus: v. *PORTER*. Phr.: *the class of l.s.*, qui operam conducticlam praebent: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 17.

labouring (adj.): opērarius: a l. man, o. homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.

laburnum: cyllus: Plin. 16, 38, 73 (c. laburnum, Linn.): also, laburnum, Plin. 16, 18, 31.

labyrinth: labyrinthus: Plin. 16, 17, 19: where the description occurs, (quid) itinerum ambages occurrence ac recursus inexplicabiles continet (cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 27, inextricabiles continet): Varr. in Plin. l. c. § 91. (N.B.—If used fig. it should be qualified as, quasi labyrinthus quidam.)

labyrinthine: 1. labyrinthus: Cato. 2. labyrinthicus: Sid. 3. *usu. better expr. by inexplicabilis, inextricabilis*: v. *preced. art.*

lace (subd.): 1. *The textile fabric*: *opus reticulatum, texta reticulata: Kr. *Join*: *A cord*: perh. linum: v. *THREAD*.

lace (n.): perh. necto, 3: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 239, pedibus talaria nectit. Phr.: *tightly l.d. maiden*, vincto pectore virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.

lace-maker: perhaps limbolarius (*fringe-maker*): Pl. Jul. 3, 45.

lacerate: 1. lācro, i. *to l. any one's back with the scourge*, l. verberare terga, Ov. F. 2, 696: so, Liv. 3, 58, *ad fin.*, acussa verbera tergum laceratum vigros ostendit: Lucr.: Hor. Fig.: *my sorrow l.s. and overcomes me*, meus me moeror l. et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 4, 1. 2. lāno, i. (*to tear in pieces, mangle*: stronger than preced.): Cic.: Liv.: v. *TO MANGLE, TEAR*. 3. *ēdu*, *al*, *ctum*, i. (poet.): *prickly brambles l. the body*, hirsuti a corpora verpes, Virg. G. 3, 444: *l.d. by the scourge*, secus flagella, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: Ov.: Mart. See also *foill. art.*

lacerated (part. adj.): 1. lācer, *ēra*, *ērūm*: *a body l. by the scourge*, l. verberibus corpus, Just. 21, 4, *fin.*: Virg.: Ov. (strictly = *torn in pieces*, cf. Liv. 1, 28, *fin.*, lacrum in utroque curru corpus [Metu]). 2. lāceratus, *sectus* (with defining words): v. *TO LACERATE*. **laceration**: lāceratio: Cic.

laek (subs.): *lōpā; or expr. by dānā, dēficio: v. WANT, SCARCITY.*
laek (v): *lēgo, 2: v. TO WANT.*
laequar (subs.): * *gummi laccae* (Kr.).

laequor (v): * *gummi laccae obduco* (Kr.).
laequor: 1. *pēdēsquis* (or with one s), *f. -a*: a *throng of l.s.*, *pēdēs-quorum turba*, Col. 1, *pref.*: Cic. 2, *salutigerulus puer* (who carries complimentary messages): Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 28. See also FOOTMAN.

laconio: *Lacōnicus*: to be used cautiously, as the adj. is always in Lat. used with distinct ref. to the people so called: a *l. saying*, *Laconica quādam brevitate dictum*. Cic. uses the Gr. word *Λακωνισμός* to denote *laconic brevity*, Fam. 11, 25.

laconically: * *Laconica quādam brevitate*.

laconism: *v. LACONIC.*

laetol: * *laetilla, e* (as med. t. f.).

laet: *puer, addlescens*. *v. BOY, YOUTH.*

ladanum: *lādānum* (Isid.): Plin.

ladder: *scāla*: more freq., *scālae*, *arum* (the pl. indicating the steps): one *l. unne a*, Cato, R. R. 13: to carry a weight up a *l.*, *pondera contra scālas ferre*, Varr. in Plin. 7, 20, 19 the steps of a *l.*, *scālarum gradus*, Cæc. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3. See also SCALING-LADDER.

lade (v): *ōdōro, 1: v. TO LOAD.*

laden (part. and adj.): 1. *ōnūtas*: ships *l.* (freighted) with grain, *naves o. frumento*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: Lucr.: Tac. 2, *grāvia, e* (heavily-laden, encumbered): ships heavily *l.* with spoil, *naves spoliis gr.*, Liv. 29, 35, ad *inf.*: so, *agmen grave praeda*, Id. 21, 5, med. 3. *grāvibus* (lit. pregnant: hence poet.) with *l. uider, e*, ubere, Virg. G. 3, 317: Lucr.: Ov. 4, *plenus*: bees with *l.* with honey, *apes crura thymo plenas*, Virg. G. 4, 181: an army heavily laden with booty, *exercitus plenissimus praeda*, Inscr. in Liv. 41, 28.

lading (subs.): *ōnus*: *v. FREIGHT.*

ladle (subs.): 1. *līgula* or *līgula*: need for skimming, Col. 9, 15, *fin.*: Plin. 2, *trulla* (esp. for serving wine from the crater to the cups): brass, wooden *l.*, *t. ahenaeae*, *līgense*, Cato, R. R. 13: sometimes of costly material, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62. (The trulla was also called *epichysia*, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 26 § 124.) 3. (?) *cyāthus* (concerning the precise use of which, v. Dr. Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v.): Varr. L. L. 4, c. Hor.: Juv. 4, *cochlear, cochletra, cochlearium*: *v. SPOON.*

ladle (v): nearest word, *haurio*: *v. TO DRAW* (II).

lady: 1. *mātrōna* (a married l.): *v. MATHON.* 2. *dōmīna, hēra* (at the head of a household): *v. MISTRESS*. In gen. sense, the *ladies*, *mūliercs*, *feminae*: *v. WOMAN.*

lady-day: * *dies annuntiationis* *v. B. M.*

lady-like: 1. *libēralis, e* (of or befitting a free woman): Join: *honestus et liberalis*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 96 (forma *honestae et liberalis*): *lepida et liberalis* (forma), Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 45. 2. *hōnēstus*: *v. RESPECTABLE.*

ladyship: expr. by *dōmīna, hēra*: *v. MISTRESS.*

lady's-maid: *ornātrix*: Ov. A. A. 3, 219: Suet.

lag (v): *cæso, 1: v. TO LOTTER.*

laggard (subs.): *cæssator*: Hor. S. 2, 7, 100: Cic. Sometimes tardus may serve, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, *extr.*

lagging (adj.): *tardus*: cf. *preced. art.*

lagoon: *lācina* (collectio aquae, Fest. s. v.): cf. Lucr. 3, 1044 (where it is applied to the sea generally).

lalo: *lācus*: Vulg. 1 Sam. xxi. 4: Tert.

lair: 1. *lātibulum* (hiding-place, covert): to hide in their *l.*, *latibulis se tegere*, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42. 2. *chīlle*, *is, a*, (the nest, bed, or lair of any creature): *l'haedr.* 2, 4, 12. Phr.: to

rouse the wild-beast from his *l.*, *feram fructueto* (silva, etc.) *latitante* *extricare*, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 12, *extr.*

laird: *dōmīnus*: *v. MASTER.*

laity: *lāici* (sc. homines): Tert.

lake: *lācus*, *ūs*: the *l. of Geneva*, 1. Lemannus, Cæs. *Virg.*

lamb: 1. The animal: *agnus, f. -a*: Varr.: Cic.: Hor. *Adj. agnus, of a lamb, lamb*: Plin. See also LAMB-KIN. || The flesh: *agnus* (sc. caro): Pl.: Hor.

lambent: expr. by *lambō, 1, 3*: a *l. flame plays about his hair*, *innoxia lambere flamma comas*, Virg. Aen. 2, 684.

lambkin: 1. *agniculus*: Arn. 7, 12, p. 219. 2. *agnellus* (as term of endearment): Pl. Aa. 3, 3, 77.

lame (adj.): 1. *claudus* (usu. of the person): *l. of one leg*, *claudus altero pede*, Nep. Agr. 8: also absol. a *l. cobbler*, *c. sutor*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 7 (1, 1, 34): also of the limb, Hor. Od. 3, 2, *extr.* (*pede claudus*). See also LIMPO. For fig. sense, *v. CRIPPLED, IMPERFECT.* 2. *dēbīlis, e* (in gen. sense, *infirmus, debilis*): a *l. leg*, *d. crus*, Suet. Vesp. 7, *To be l.*, *claudicare*, Cic.: Ov. (*claudere* occurs only in fig. sense: *v. TO HALT*). Phr.: a *l. excuse*, *excusatio parum justa*, *idonea*, cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 25.

lamely: 1. Of the body: Phr.: to walk *l.*, *claudicare*: *v. LAME.* || Fig.: poorly, imperfectly: perh. imperfectus, mendosus: *v. IMPERFECTLY.*

lameless: 1. Lit.: 1. *clauditas*: Plin. 2. *claudicatio* (rare, esp. as temporary condition): Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: Col. 6, 12, *infr.* 3. *claudigo*, *inis, f* (not class.): Veg. Vet. 1, 26, *infr.* 4. *dēbīlitas* (*infirmity disabling the whole or part of the body*): more precisely, *d. pedum*, Tac. H. 1, 9. (May often be expr. by verb: e.g. *if the l. is caused by suffering in the sinews*, *si dolore nervorum claudicat* [bos], Col. 6, 12, med.) || Fig.: *infirmity*: *v. WEAKNESS.*

lament (v): 1. *lāmentor, 1* (strictly *cloud*: hence an action thought unbecoming a man: cf. Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, *fin.*): to *l.* any one's blindness (of women), *cæcitatem alius l.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112. Join: *fero ac lamentari*, Cic.: *l. ac plangere*, Suet. 2, *dēplōro, 1* (strictly, to weep much, intrans.; also in gen. sense, with direct acc.: stronger than Eng.): to *l. disasters*, *calamitates d.*, Cic. Ph. 11, 2, 6. 3. *lāgeo, 2: v. TO MOURN, GRIEVE FOR.* 4. *lāeo, vi, tum, 2: intem. dēleo* (chiefly poet. in this sense): *v. TO WEEP FOR.* 5. *lātor, 1* (to regard and speak of as miserable or to be pitted): cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 39, *commune periculum miserabantur*: *v. TO COMMISERATE, PITY.*

lament (subs.): *v. LAMENTATION.*

lamentable: 1. To be deplored:

1. *lāmentābilis, e* (poet. in this sense): Virg. Aen. 2, 4. 2. *lātorandus*: Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12 (*miserā ac miseranda*): Sall. 3. *lācrimābilis, e* (poet.): Virg. (*Flebilis* in this sense should be confined to verse: in Cic. Ph. 11, 3, 7, *ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem*, the sense is *pitoeus*: q. v.) See also SAD, MOURNFUL.

|| Expressing lament or grief:

1. *lāmentābilis*: to deplore with *l. cries*: 1. voce deplorare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32. 2. *flēbilis, e*: Cic.: cf. *supr. 1* (An.). 2. *v. PLAINATIVE, PITIFUL.* 3. *lācrimābilis*: a *l. groan*, *gemitus l.*, Virg. Aen. 3, 39.

lamentably: 1. In a manner to be lamented: *miserandum in modum*: Cic. Prov. Cona. 3, 5. || In a manner expressive of sorrow: 1. *flēbiliter*: Cic.: *v. PITIFUL, PLAINATIVELY.* 2. *lācrimābiliter* (late and rare): Hier. (Or expr. by modal adj. *lamentabili voce*, etc.: *v. preced. art. II*).

lamentation: 1. In usu. sense:

1. *lāmentum*, usu. *pl.* (*loud outcry of grief*): *l. of friends* (at a funeral), *lamenta amīcorum*, Cic. Sen. 20, 73: very oft. with another word, e.g. *la-*

menta lacrimasque, 1. *luctusque*, Cic. *placatus et l.*, Tac.: *v. WEeping, WAILING.*

2. *lāmentatio* (the act of uttering lamenta, cf. *supr.*): Cic.: Liv.: Just. Join: *lamentatio stetitque*; *plangor et l.*; *l. et gemitus*, Cic. (Not in the poets.) 3. *complōrātiō* (*loud l.*, esp. of a number together): Liv.: Gell. The form *comploratus*, *is*, also occurs, Liv. 4, *plōrātus, is* (*weeping, writhing*): Liv. 5, *stētus, is*: Cic.: esp. with another word, *v. supr. (2)*: *v. WEeping*. || The book of *l.*, *lāmentationes* *Jeremiae*: Vulg.

lamented (part. adj.): 1. *dēdērātus*; cf. Inscr. in Forcell., *parentes filio desideratissimo, to their most l. son*. 2. *flēbilis, e* (poet. in this sense): Hor. Od. 1, 24, 9.

lamenting (subs.): *v. LAMENTATION.*

laminas: *lāmīna* (sync. *lamina*, poet.): *v. PLATE.*

laminated: * *lāmīnatus*, as scient. t. f. (= *laminis constans*).

lamp: 1. *lūcerna*: Cic.: Hor. *Dimin. lucernula*, Hier. 2. *lychnus* (Gr. *λύχνος*: esp. of an ornamental or festive kind): *hanging l.*, *pēdentes l.*, Lucr. 5, 296: cf. Cic. Coel. 28, 67. 3. *lūmen* (a light in gen. sense): *v. LIGHT* (II).

lamp-black: *filīgio*, *inis, f.* (any soot): cf. Quint. 11, 3, 23.

lamp-stand: *lychnuchus* (frequently, *hanging*, *pensilis*, Plin.): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7.

lampoon (subs.): *flāmēum carmen*. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31; also, *famōs* *versus*, *kl. S. 2, 1, 68*: also, *l. libellus* (*in prose or verse*), Suet. Aug. 55. Phr.: to compose a *l.*, *carmen condere quod infamiam faciat* *flagitiumve alteri*, XII. Tab. in Cic. fr. Rep. 4, 10; *c. malum condere* in aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; *probrosus carmen adversus aliquem facere*, Tac. A. 14, 48.

lampoon (v): *afamōs a. probrosus carminibus lacesso*; etc.: *v. preced. art.*

lamproy: *proh. mītraena*: Pl. Cic.: Hor. *Dimin. muraenula*, Hier.

lance: 1. *lancea*: cf. Cæs. B. G. 8, 48, *calcaribus equum conjungit equo Quadrati, lanceque infestis* (*thrusting at him with his l.*), etc.: Tac. *v. SPAR.*

2. *lāncea* (of Maced. infantry): Liv. 9, 19, med. Meton. of the men themselves ("the lances"), Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43.

lance (v): *incido, āpēro*: Cels. 6, 13.

lanceolate: *lānceolatus* (as bot. t. f.).

lancer: *lāncearius* (late): Amm. 21, 13, *fin.*

lanceot: 1. *scalpellum* or -us: to use the *l.*, *admoveo* (corrupt), Cic. Sext. 69, *infr.*: Cels. 7, 2, med. (masc.). 2. *phlebotōmus* (for bleeding): Veg. Vet. 1, 27, *extr.*: Coel. Aur. (Veg. Vet. 1, 22, med., uses *agitta* of an instrument for blood-letting).

lanceot-window: * *fēnestra lanceolata* (?)

land (subs.): 1. As distinguished from water: 1. terra Cæs. Cic. By l. and sea, *t. marique*, Sall. Cat. 13, Cic.: also, *terra ac mari*, Cic. Att. 10, 4, *infr.* 2. *tellus, ūris, f.* (poet.). *sea and l.* were indistinguishable, *mare et l. nullum discrimen habebant*, Ov. M. 1, 291. || Any portion of *preced.*

ager, agri: to bestow a grant of *l.*, *agrum dare*, Liv. 2, 16, med.: to hold public *l.*, *agros publicos tenere* (possidere), Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 68: *l. s. paying dues or rent*, *agri vectigales*, lb. 2, 24, 64. Belonging to or affecting such *l.*, *agrarus* e.g. a law for the allotment of *l.*, *lex agraria*, Cic.: Liv. (pass.). || Ground, in respect of its quality: *solum*: *v. SOIL*.

|| A country: the *l. of Italy*, *l. Italia* (by no means *genti*), Liv. 25, 7: Cæs. very oft. *pl.*, to whatever *l.*, in quascunque *l.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, *extr.* See QUANTITY (II).

Land: *v. Landed property*: *v. ESTATE.*

land (adj.): 1. *terrēnus*: *l. animalis*, *bestiae* *l.* (opp. to *aquaticus*), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 103: absol., *terrēna, orum* (sc. animalia), Quint. 12, 11, 13: by the *l. route*, *t. itinere*, Plin. 3, 8, 14 § 87

2. *terrestria*, e (m. in -er extr. rare): *l. animals*, animantium *terrestre* genus. Cic. Tim. 10: *l. forces*, *l. copiae*, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: Nep.: *a l. route*, *l. iter*, Auct. B. Alex. 25: Plin. 3, *pēdēstris*, *tris*, *tre* (going on foot, opp. to by sea): esp. in phr. *l. battles* (opp. to naval ones), p. pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13: *l. routes*, p. itinera, Caes. B. G. 3, 9.

land (v.): A. Trans. 1. To disembark: expōno, 3: v. to disembark (l.). 2. To get a fish to the land: ad terram, ad ripam adduco (?).

B. Intrans. to go on shore: ēgr. dior, exeo (with defining words): v. to disembark (ll.).

land-breeze: ventus āpōneus: Plin. 2, 43, 44: usu. better expr. by circuml., ventus a mediterraneis regionibus veniens, Cels. 2, 1, ad init.

landed (adj.): Phr.: l. proprietors, agrorum possessores, qui agros possident: so, *l. estates*, possessiones. Cic. Agr. pass.: but the terms denote actual holding, not true proprietorship: cf. Long's Introd. Cic. Agr., vol. II, 380: cf. Flor. 3, 13, extr., agros... quasi iure hereditario possidebant: a wealthy l. proprietor, homo dives agris, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13.

landing (subs.): 1. egressus, ūs: where there was the best l., qua optimus erat c., Caes. B. G. 5, 8. 2. excoaleto (a "descent," for hostile purposes): to effect a l., ex. facere, Liv. 28, 8, med.: Curt. 3, appulus, ūs (the act of "putting to") to go ashore: esp. in alt. or pl.: to prevent any one from l., aliquem [portibus et] liturum appulus arceat, Liv. 27, 30, med.: Tac. v. to LAND.

landing-place: (?) egressus, ūs: cf. preced. art. (l.). Phr.: there were plenty of convenient l.s., appulus facilis (erant), Tac. A. 2, 8.

landlady: 1. Innkeeper: caupōna: Lucil. in Frisc. 6, 3, p. 684: v. INN-KEEPER. 2. A woman who has tenants: perb. dōmīna: cf. LANDLORD (ll.).

landlord: 1. Innkeeper: caupo: v. INNKEEPER. 2. Owner of land, houses, etc.: dōmīnus (absolute owner): the l.s. (proprietors) of houses let out (in parts) to tenants, d. Insularum, Suet. Caes. 41: the l. receives rent from the tenant-farmer, *fundi dōmīno annua merces a colono (possessore) reddit, cf. Gal. 2, 51.

landmark: 1. limes, itus, m.: cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 898 [saxum] limes agro positus, item ut discerneret arvis: oftener, a boundary line or wall: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 25: Virg. (Limes also denotes a cross-path, balk between fields).

2. lāpīa, līdīa, m.: Liv. 41, 12: Hygin. de lim. p. 185 (Goes.).

land-measurer: 1. agrimensor: Amm. 10, 11, med. 2. grōmātīcus (so called from the use of the groma, a kind of cross-staff: cf. Goes. lex.): Hygin. (Forcell.). 3. decēmpēdātor: Cic. Phn. 13, 18, 37. 4. flūtor (the earlier term, which went out of use): Cic. Agr. 2, 13, extr. (cf. Long's Cic. II, p. 431).

land-measuring: 1. grōmātīcus: v. Forcell. 2. v. (Ars or disciplina may be added, the word being strictly an adj.) A writer on l., scriptor grōmātīcus: Hyginus, the writer on l., bears the surname Grōmātīcus; and the various authors of eadem re are sometimes described as Scriptores Grōmātīci (v. Dict. Ant. 2. v. agrimensor) and also Scriptores Rei agrariae (Goes.). 2. expr. by verb: agros metiendi ars s. disciplina: v. to MEASURE.

land-rail: v. COCK-OR-LENE.

landscape: 1. The actual scene: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4; regionis situs, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 13. Phr.: the l. in front of the house consists of woods and mountains in the distance, prospectat domus silvas et longinquos montes, cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5. 2. A picture of scenery: Phr.: to paint l.s., ab certis locorum proprietatibus imagines exprimere, Vitruv. 7, 5, 2; flumina, fontes, montes, etc. pingere, ib. cf. Plin. 35, 10, 37 § 116, where *landscape*

painting is described. (By topia, topiaria opera, Vitruv., Plin. ll. cc., is denoted artificial or fancy landscape.)

landscape-painter: qui locorum proprietates pingit: v. preced. art.

landallip: lapsus terrae: Liv. 21, 36, init.

land-tax: vectigal, illa, n. (any due payable by law): to relieve public land from l., agrum publicum vectigali levare, Cic. Br. 36, 136: also the term scriptura was applied to the tax paid on public pastures, Cic. Man. 6, 15, neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, i. e. the revenue from l. falls off. (In late Lat. the terms agraticum, glebatio, glebae collatio, occur, but are unsuitable for gen. use.)

land-ward: (ad) terram versus: v. TOWARDS.

land-wind: ventus altianus, apogaeus, qui e terra consurgit: Plin. 2, 43, 44.

lane: via agraria, vicinalis: Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2 § 22. See also PATH, ALLEY.

language: 1. Human speech: oratio: the intercourse of l., orationis societas, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12. (Sermo is connected speech, discourse.) 2. The speech of one people as distinguished from that of another: 1. lingua: they differ from each other in l., linguae inter se different, Caes. B. G. init.: the Latin l., Latina l., Cic. 2. sermo, ōnīa, m. (less properly in this sense: v. sup.): works composed in the Greek l., libri Graeco a. confecti, Nep. Hann. fin.: so, Id. Them. 10, etc.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111, sermone eo debemus uti qui notus est nobis, etc. (i. e. language, style of conversation): poverty of our native l., patris a. egestas, Lucr.: Hor. 3. oratio (rare): Gell. 11, init. 4. Diction: 1. oratio (most gen. term): charming, polished, elegant, florid l., a. suavis, polita, concinna, quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus conversa, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: et pass. 2. verba, orum: most weighty l. and sentiments, gravissima v. et sententiae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: so, copia sententiarum atque v., Id. Cael. 19, 45: melancholy, angry l., v. tristitia, plena m. narum, Hor. A. P. 106. 3. sermo (in-lauding general style of speech): verba serving to particularise words and expressions: elegance of l., sermonis e., Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7: proaic l., a. pedester, Hor. A. P. 95. 4. expr. by dico, esp. ger.: to make choice of a style of l., genus dicendi eligere, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 97. 5. V. Expressions: 1. verba, orum: most complimentary l., honorificentissima v., Cic. Ph. 14, 11, 29: to excite hatred by one's l., verbis odia movere, Virg. Aen. 2, 96: to use humble l., v. minoribus uti, Ov. Met. 6, 151. 2. dictum, both as part. and subst. (cf. L. G. § 642): as subst., esp. poet.: abusive and insulting l., maledice contumelioseque dicta (in aliquem), Cic. Off. 1, 37, 115: to compare any one's l. with his conduct, dicta alieuius cum factis componere, Sall. Jug. 48: Quint. with such l., talibus d., Virg. (pass.). Phr.: very insulting l., magna contumelia verborum, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: Cic. so, to use insulting l., contumelias dicere, Liv. 25, 22, ad fin.: also, probra dicere, Ov. A. A. 3, 49; jactare (in aliquem), Liv. 29, 9 (v. REPROACH, INSULT).

languid: 1. languidus (drooping, faint; hence, wanting force): eyes l. and dull, oculi l. et torpentes, Quint. 11, 3, 76: l. pulsation, l. ictus venarum, Plin. 11, 37, 89: v. FADDER, LISTLESS. Dimin. languidulus, Cat. 2. languens, ntis (= preced.): Cic.: Caes. (So to be l., languere; become so, languescere: v. to LANGUISE, FLAG.) 3. remissus (slack; wanting in energy): opp. to agilis, harnasque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: v. LISTLESS.

4. marcidus (lit. withered, drooping): late l., repose, marcidus [luxu] otia, Claud. Cons. Hon. 3, 40: Stat. Also, marces, entis: Tac. G. 36. See also to LANGUISE.

languidly: languide: Caes.: Cic.

languidness: v. LANGUOR.

languish: 1. languere, 3, 2; (so-
crpt. languesco; 3. to be or become faint,
feeble, or remiss): to l. in body (= become
weak), corpore languescere, Cic. Fin. 4,
24, 65: love l.s. (without a rival), lan-
guet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436; all emotion
l.s., omnis affectus languescit, Quint. 11,
3, 2. (N.B.—Not to be used of wasting
sickness: cf. infr.) 2. marcesco, 3. (lit.
to wither, droop: not in Cic.): to l. with
luxury, m. luxuria, Liv. 23, 45: Cels.
Incept. languesco, Liv.: Plin. 3. ta-
besco, 3: v. to FINE, WASTE. See also
to DROOP, FAIL. Phr.: the war l'd
for want of supplies, *propter commo-
tus inopiam strenge geri bellum non
poterat; magis trabebatur bellum quam
gereretur (v. to DROOP ON, INTR.): war-
like preparations l., belli apparatus re-
frigescent, Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 30: commo-
te l.s. amidst civil strife, *inter aditiones
affliguntur commercia (cf. Cic. Agr. 2,
30, 83, cetera vectigalia belli difficulta-
tibus affliguntur): but the verb denotes
actual prostration: perh. refrigescent
may be so used: cf. sup.

languishing (adj.): 1. Wasting:
tabescens, tabidus: v. to FINE, RIMMO.
2. Having a languid, enamoured
look: 1. languidus: more fully
amore languidus (e.g. oculi): cf. Apul.
Met. 3, p. 56, oculi libidine marcidis.
2. marcidus: v. sup. (1). 3.
pāter, tris, tre (lit. rotten; hence, woe-
notten): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 36, 17, omnes in
Damalim putres dependent oculo.

languishingly: languide (at ejus
qui amore deperat) oculis: cf. preced.
art.

languor: 1. languor (of body or
mind: of the former, usu. fatigue or
sickness: q. v.): repose and solitude
cause l. (inaction, listlessness), l. affertur
hominibus otium et solitudo, Cic. Off.
init. See also LISTLESSNESS. 2. Expr.
by neut. of languidus: esp. as part.
neque: no l. or slowness, nihil languidi
neque remisit, Sall. Jug. 53.

3. marcor (chiefly in late writers): l. and
irresistible drowsiness, m. et inextingu-
guibiles dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20:
l. (want of vigour) in a general, m. docus,
Vell. 2, 119.

lank: 1. proluxus (long and
stretched out): hair hanging loose and
l., capillus passus, proluxus, Ter. Heaut.
2, 3, 49: wool l. and not shaggy, p.
villus nec asper, Col. 7, 3, post init.: of
l. figure, corpore p. atque exili, cf.
Suet. Cl. 30. 2. strigulosus: v. LEAN,
THIN.

lankness: expr. by proluxus: v.
preced. art.

lanky: v. LANK.

lantern: 1. lāterna (lant-):
to carry a l. before any one, allici l. pro-
ferre, Val. Max. 6, 8, 1: Cic.: Plin. 2,
meton. cornu, ūs: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 188: cf.
Pl. 11, 16, 16 § 49, laterne cornu.

lantern-bearer: lāternārius (lant-):
Cic.: cf. preced. art.

lantern-jaws: (bomo) buccis flu-
entibus (?): Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 166; facie
propter maciem deformis: cf. Hor. Od.
3, 27, 53.

lap (subs.): 1. Of a garment: lāci-
na: he trod on the l. (border) of his toga,
togae l. calcavit, Suet. Cal. 35: Pl.: Cic.
fit. 2. Of the person: 1. grātum
(indicative of affection or favour): a
child sitting in its mother's l., filius in g.
(matris) sedens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85:
Virg. Fig. the l. of the earth, Cic.
Sen. 15, 51. 2. sinus, ūs (formed by
the folds of the toga): cf. Liv. 21, 18,
fin. Also = grēnum: brought up in
his mother's l. (fig.), in (matris) sinu
[indulgentibus], Tac. Agr. 4. Phr.:
men expect that happiness should drop
into their l.s., *compremit quod alunt
manibus sedent homines, expectantur
dum bona ultro ad se deferantur.

lap (v.): 1. To lick up: lambo, l.
3: Theod. 1, 25, 6: Vulg. Jud. vil. 5:
v. to LICK (N.B.—Tennyson has
lap = to cause a sound as of one lap-
ping: I heard the water lapping on the
crags, *lambentes scopulos [lenes] sonit-

tum dedere fluctus.) **II.** To spread over: v. TO OVERLAP.

lap-dog: chitellus (used as term of endearment): Hor. S. 2, 3, 359: Pl.

lapfall: expr. by grēminis, sinus: cf. Ov. I. 4, 436.

lapidary: scalptor (nearest word = engraver): Plin. 37, 4, 15 § 6a.

lappet: lacinia: v. LAP (I.).

lapee (sub.): **I.** Sliding motion: lapsa, as: e.g. of stars: Cic. poet. fr.: Virg.: v. FLIGHT (I., 2).

II. Passing away of time: fuga (post.): e.g. tempus, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5. Phr.: after the l. of a year, interpetio anno: v. INTERVAL (3).

III. An error: peccatum, erratum: v. ERROR (III.), FAULT.

lapee (v.): **I.** To glide: labor, s. v. TO GLIDE. **II.** To err: labor, pecco, etc.: v. TO ERR (II., III.). **III.** To fall or pass away from a proprietor: reverter, etc.: v. TO REVERT.

laped (part. adj.): cōditus: cf. RECREAT (I.).

lapetone: "incus aurtoria."

laping: "fringilla vanellus: Linn.

lapbarb: laeva, sinistra (sc. manus): v. LEFT (adj.).

larceny: furtum: v. THEFT.

larch: lārch, lāch, f.: Plin. Adj.: lārginus: e.g. l. materia, larch timber, Vitr. 2, 9, 16.

lard (sub.): lēpe, lārdum, lardum (bacon fat): v. FAT (sub.).

lard (v.): Phr.: to l. poultry, gālinas lardo inserto ad coquendum parare.

larder: carnarium: Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 45: Plin.: (or, a cupboard or rack for hanging meat in, cf. Gesn. Lex. Rust. s. v.).

large: **I.** grandis (applicable to whatever is large of its kind): l. turbot, g. rhombus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 91: l. stones, g. saxa, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: Plin.: a very l. sum of money, g. pecunia, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4. Hence, rather l., subgrādis or supergrādis (v. rare), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; very l., pergrādis, Cic. Pl. 2, magnus (v. GREAT): a l. and beautiful mansion, domus m. palchraque, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: to pick out the largest seeds, maxime quaeque semina manu legere, Virg. G. 1, 199: a l. sum of money, m. pecunia, Cic. Att. 11, 1, 3.

3. amplius: v. SPACIOUS. (N.B.—Largus is copious, abundant, rather than large.) Phr.: at large, solutus: l. wander at l. solutus (sc. catena) vagor, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75, qui in compediibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam quum soluti sunt, etiam when they are set at l. so, emitti e custodia ad levati vincula, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118. See also LEXOTH (AT).

largely: **I.** Copiously, liberally: **1.** large: v. LIBERALLY. **2.** prōlix: to promise l. about anything, p. de aliqua re prōmittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: Ter. **II.** Diffusely: prōlix: e.g. fabulari, Geil. 12, 1, in it.

largeness: amplitudo: Caes. Cic.: v. SIZE. Or expr. by adj.: v. LARGE.

largess: **1.** donativum (esp. a donative to the soldiers under the empire): Tac. H. 1, 13: Suet. **2.** congiarium (strictly, of corn or corn-money to the people): cf. Suet. Ner. 7, populo congiarium, militi donativum propositi: Tac. **3.** largitio (any lavish bestowment: esp. with a corrupt purpose): to gain the goodwill of the soldiers by l. largitione redimere militum voluntates, Caes. R. C. 1, 39, extr.: v. RIBBERY.

4. expr. by largior, 4: cf. Sall. Cat. 54, Cato nihil largiendo gloriam adeptus (by never descending to corruption, giving of largesses).

largish: subgrādis (sugg.), e: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

lark: alauda: Plin. The crested l. cansta, Geil. 2, 29. (Alauda cristata, Linn.)

larynx: nearest word, guttur, lris, s.: v. THROAT. (But larynx, ngis, w. [Gr. λάρυγξ] should be used as med. l.)

lascivious: **1.** sālax, ācis (esp. of animals; lustful: as applied to rational

beings, a stronger term than Eng.); the l. god, a Deus (Priapus), Auct. Friap.: l. (de Jove): a l. plant (provolong last), herba s., Ov. A. A. 2, 421. (N.B.—Not to be used of women.) **2.** lascivus (more freq. in innocent sense, v. SPORTIVE, PROLIGIOUS): very l. pictures, lascivissimae picture, Suet. Tib. 41: Ov.: Mart. **3.** libidinosus: v. LUSTFUL, LASCIVIOUS. **4.** pētilans, nris, (also in less offensive sense: v. PEET): Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20. (N.B.—Rare in this sense, and always a mild expr.) **5.** pētilulus (esp. of animals): Serv. Virg. G. 4, 10. **6.** prōtervus: v. PEET, WANTON. To be l. prurire (lit. to itch): Cat. 16, 9: Mart. Phr.: l. paintings or representations, libidines: e.g. libidines pingere, caedere, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12 etc.: l. poems, versus molliculi sc parum pudici, Cat. 16, 8.

lasciviously: **1.** lascivē (cf. preced. art. 2): Apul. **2.** pētilanter: Cic. Coel. 16, 4m. See also WANTONLY.

lasciviousness: lascivia, libido, etc.: v. LUST, LUSTINESS, WANTONNESS.

lash (sub.): **I.** The instrument: lorum: usu. in pl., the lash consisting of several pieces of leather: to beat with lashes, loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Ph. 8, 8, 24: to be galled with the l. loris ur, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 46. **II.** scutica (of a slight kind): flagellum (heavy and knotted): v. WHIP, SCOURGE.

III. The blow: verber, ſtia, n. (chiefly in pl. and only in nom. dat. acc. sing.): v. STRIKE.

lash (v.): **I.** To apply the whip: verbero, flagello, 1: v. TO BEAT, SCOURGE. **II.** To censure with severity: castigo, 1: to l. the senate violently, in sensu castigando vehementem esse, Liv. 3, 19, med.: Cic. See also TO IX-VEIGH. **III.** To make fast to: annecto, alligo: v. TO FASTEN TO.

lass: puella: v. GIRL.

lassitude: lassitudo: v. WEARINESS.

last (sub.): forma, Hor. S. 2, 3, 106: Ulp. Dig. Phr.: let the cobbler stick to his l., ne supra crepidam auctor (judicare): Plin. 15, 10, 36, § 85.

last (adj.): **I.** Final: **1.** postremum (strictly, hindmost): to put some things first, others l., alia prima ponere, alia p. Cic. Or. 15, 30: the l. tribute (of affection), mortis p. munus, Cat. 101, 3: for the l. time, postremum (with a verb), Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22: Cic. **2.** ultimus (strictly, farthest back or away; in which sense Cic. uses the word: cf. Inv. 2, 2, 3, ab ultimo principio, most remote in time): to put l. first, praepone ultimum prima, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: to whom that day was to be the l., quibus n. esset ille dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 218. **3.** extremus (strictly, outside): the l. month of the year, mensis ex. annu, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54 (but extremo mense, at the end of the month): a l. embrace, ex. complexus, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118: for the l. time, extremum (with a verb), Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15: the l. day, extremus ille dies (v. JUDGMENT-DAY). **4.** novissimus (concerning the origin of this word, see Varr. I. L. 6, 7, § 59): privy to every scheme but the l., omnium consiliorum nihil novissimū particeps, Sa'l. Jug. 71: Caes. B. G. 5, 56. **5.** supremus (not in Cic., and usu. with ref. to something important): l. will (and testament), a voluntas, Tac. H. 1, 48, extr.: to pay the l. honours (funeral), suprema solvere, Tac. A. 1, 61: in one's l. moments, in supremis, Quint. 6, prooem. 11. So is sometimes used summus: e.g. summa dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 324. See also foll. art. Phr.: the l. but one, paenultimus, Aus.: esp. paenultima (sc. syllaba), the l. syllable but one, (Gell. 4, 7: to breathe one's l., animam efflare, Cic. Mil. 18, extr.: spiritum extremum trahere, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4 (but neither phr. as a mere syn. for to die: v. TO EXPIRE): to be on one's l. legs, perh. in (summa) angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5, 19. **II.** Immediately preceding: proximus: l. night, on the night preceding that, p.,

superiore nocte, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1. Also used of that which immediately follows: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. propter, B. II.) Phr.: l. evening, heri vespere, Ter.: Cic.: v. YESTERDAY.

last, at: **1.** ad postremum: at l. even the kings of Syria did not refuse to ... Syriac quoque ad p. reges non abnuere, Liv. 38, 16, fm.: Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. See also ITALLY. **2.** ad extremum (denoting the end of a matter; whereas ad postremum refers rather to order of succession): at l. they were expelled from the country, ad ex. agris expulsi (sunt), Caes. B. G. 4, 4: Cic. **3.** ōsum (implying that the thing has been long expected): quae are at l. landat at four o'clock, quarta demum exponitur hora, Hor.: v. LEXOTH (AT). So also denique (ib.).

last (adv.): expr. by postremum, novissimus: the one who arrives l. at the wedding, qui ex illo novissimus venit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: cf. L. G. § 341.

last (v.): **I.** To continue: dūro, permāneo, māneo: v. TO ENDURE. To l. for a long time, perennare, Ov. A. A. 2, 42: Col. **II.** To last out: i. e. prove sufficient: sufficere, 3: v. TO SUFFICE. Phr.: the corn he had would barely l. 30 days, frumentum so exiguae dierum xxx. habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71.

lasting (adj.): **1.** dūturnus, dūtinus (long continued): nothing pretended can be l., simulatum nihil potest esse d., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43 (v. LONG): Liv. (who prefers the form dūtinus: Cic. has both). **2.** pārennis, e: Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: Cic. (in somewhat different sense). **3.** mansurus: v. ABIDING. Also sempiternus, aeternus, may sometimes be used; esp. in rhetorical or poetic language.

lastingly: v. PERMANENTLY. (Sometimes semper, in perpetuum: v. ALWAYS, PERPETUALLY.)

lastly: **1.** postremo, denique, etc.: v. FINALLY. **2.** novissimē (in enumerations: late): Quint. 3, 6, 23, sq. has, primum ... post haec ... deinde ... novissimē: Sen.

latch: nearest word, paedulus: v. BOLT.

latchet: l. e. of a shoe: corrigia: Cic. Div. 2, 40, extr.: Vulg. Mar. 1, 7.

late (adj.): **I.** Coming after the usual time: **1.** sērus: a l. winter, a hiems, Liv. 32, 28, med.: the latest kinds of pears, serissima pira, Plin. Esp. too late: no time too l. for a good intention, rectae voluntati a. est tempus nullum, Quint. 12, 1, 31: Cic. **2.** sēritus (esp. of fruits, crops, etc.): a l. sowing, a sementis, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204: Col. **3.** tardus (loitering behind time, backward): the l. nights (of summer), l. noctes, Virg. G. 2, 482: Ov. Join: tarda et sera [portenta], Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64, poet. **4.** mōrnan, nris (loitering: poet): Virg. G. 1, 138. **II.** Far advanced: **1.** multus: esp. in phrr., till l. (far on) in the night, ad multam noctem, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: l. at night, multa nocte, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: not till l. in the day, multo denique die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. **2.** sērus (cf. supr. I. 1): l. in the night, sera nocte, Prop. 1, 3, 10: Ov. Esp. neut. serum, as sube: it was l. in the day, serum erat dies, Liv. 7, 8: the entertainment was prolonged till l. in the night, in serum noctis convivium productum, Liv. 31, 48, med.: Suet.: Tac. **III.** Recent in date: **1.** rēcens, rēcentior: v. RECENT. **2.** expr. by infrrā (prep.), inferior, us: (Homer) was not later than Lycurgus, non infra Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Br. 10, 40: belonging to a l. age, inferioris aetatis, ib. 64, init.: also, aetate inferior, ib. 49, 182.

3. post (prep.), posterior, us: rather later in date, aetate posterior, Cic. Br. 11, 41: later ("second") thoughts, posteriores cogitationes, Cic. Ph. 12, 2, 5.

4. in compar., prōrior, us (nearer to present date): the later letter (of two), p. epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 3. **5.** in superl., novissimus: v. LAST, adv. Phr. l. Latin, Infima Latinitas, Du Cange.

IV. Last in office: Phr. the *l. consul*, *Cons. prioris anni*: v. EX-
V. Deposited this life: *démortuus* (esp. with ref. to an office): v. DECREASED. In colloq. use, perh. *démortuus* (but the expr. has no parallel in Lat.). v. DEAD. Under the Empire a deceased emperor was spoken of as *Divus* (D.); cf. Tac. Agr. 15, where the appellation is represented as being used by Britons.

VI. That has lately happened: *proximus* (just before or after): v. LAST, *adj.* (II.).

late (*adv.*): I. At an advanced time: 1. *sero* (k in the day or season): on that day *lentulus* arrived *l.* in the day, eo die *l. venit sero*, Cic. Att. 7, 21: *Liv.*: Quint. *sooner or later*, *serius oculus*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26; *serius aut citius*, Ov.: *superl.*, *serissime*, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: *Plin.*: Often = too late: to be wise too *l.* (prov.), s. sapere, Fest.: Cic.: Quint.: in this sense the comp. also occurs, = *serius quam deceat*, oportet: can we hear something, or are we come too *l.*, possumus audire aliquid an *serius venimus*? Cic. Rep. 1, 13. 2. *expr.* by multus: v. LATE, *adj.* (II., 1). II. Recently: v. LATELY.

lately: 1. *nuper* (not long since: of an interval of time relatively short): they (the *Allobroges*) had *l.* been subdued, *n. pacati erant*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Cic.: Hor.: 2. *modo* (a very short time ago; but now): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 6, quid dico *nuper*? Immo vero *modo*, ac plaus paulo ante: I have just *l.* become more friendly, *sum amicior mi factus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, init.: Ov.: 3. *recente*: v. RECENTLY.

lateness: *expr.* by *serus*: v. LATE. (Sometimes tarditas may serve: v. SLOWNESS, TARDINESS.)

latent: *occultus*: cf. Virg. G. 1, 86. As *scient. t. s.*, *latens*: v. HIDDEN, INVISIBLE.

lateral: *expr.* by a *latere*: cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 29, ne quis inermibus militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset: v. *EXTRA, FLANK*.

laterally: a *latere*: v. *preced. art.*
lath: perh. *asserellus* or *uticulum* (any small pole or beam): v. LAT. Dict. s.v.

lathe: *tornus*: Virg. G. 2, 449: *Plin.*: To work on the *l.*, *tornare*: v. TO TURN.

lather (*subs.*): *spuma* (froth; or anything resembling it): v. FOAM, *FOUR*.

lather (*v.*): Phr.: to *l.* the beard, *mentum saponis spumula obducere*.

Latin: *Lātīnus*: the *L. language*, *L. lingua*, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: the *L. race*, *genus L.*, Virg. Phr.: to speak *L.*, *Latine loqui*, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 144 (the phr. denotes either to use the language so called, or to speak it purely, more fully, pure et *Latine* *L.*, Cic. l. c.): to know (understand) *L.*, *Latine scire*, Cic. Caec. 19, 55: to translate into *L.*, *Latine reddere*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: *L. style* or *diction*, *Latinitas*, Cic. (v. LATINITY): the *L. holidays*, *Latinae, arum* (sc. *feriae*): Cic.: *Liv.* (*Latino*, *Latinitas* = *Latine reddo*, are barbarous.)

Latinist: Phr.: to be a good *L.*, *Latinarum litterarum laude excellere*, *Rubrik.* in Kr.: specially with ref. to writing *Latin*, **bene s. pulchre Latine scribere*; *Latinitatis probum s. bonum auctorem esse*: v. LATIN.

Latinity: *Latinitas*: a bad authority for *L.*, *malus auctor Latinitatis*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7.

latitude: I. Range, scope: esp. of action or interpretation: 1. *expr.* by *liber* (with ref. to action): cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 51, alter *libere* ad summam rem consilere debet, i. e. to use the utmost *l.*: also Quint. 6, 1, 41, omnia *libere* fingimus, we allow ourselves the utmost *l.* of fancy. 2. by *liber* (esp. with ref. to wide import of words): the art is important, and has great *l.* (of application): *ars magna est et *l.* patet*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235; cf. Id. Off. 3, 17, 70, *libet* bonae nomen manare *latissime*, i. e. had the greatest *l.* of application. Phr.: there is greater *l.* for anything, *aliquid*

rei laxior locus, *Liv.* 24, 8, init. II. As *geogr. term*: **latitudo* only as *t. t.* (so Kr.). Phr.: in the same *l.* as the Chaldaeans then were, *sub ea inclinatione coeli sub qua Chaldaei tunc fuerant*, Gell. 14, ad init. *Vitr.*: in different *l.*, *sub diversis coeli regionibus*, Gell. l. c.: in extent and parallel of *l.*, *spatio ac coelo*, Tac. Agr. 10: so, *appositio coeli et declinatio*, Col. 1, 6, ad fin.

latitudinal: in *latitudinem*: v. BREADTH.

latitudinarian (*subs.*): **qui liberis sentis de rebus theologicis*.

latitudinarianism: comp. *preced. art.*

latter: I. Subsequent: posterior: *hic* (but *hic* may mean the former where it is the object immediately present to the mind of the speaker, *L. G. § 366, Obs.*): cf. *Sall. Cat. 54, init.*: Cic. (often *hic*, *ille* = simply the one, the other, cf. Quint. 3, 6, 95, *hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur*, where no individuals have been mentioned).

latterly: proximalis *his diebus*, cf. Cic. Am. 2, 7.

lattice: 1. *cancelli, orum* (any cross wood-work; esp. for the purpose of a fence or barrier): cf. *Varr. R. R. 3, 5, perticae inclinatae et in eis transversis perticis ammissa, ad speciem cancellorum scenocorum*, Cic.: *Ulp. Dig.* Hence, *cancellare*, to enclose with *l.-work*, Col.: in the manner of *l.-work*, *cancellatim*, *Plin.* 7, 20, 19. 2. *transenna* (a rare word; denoting *lattice-work* or grating, esp. for windows): Cic. (who has the prov. *expr.* *quasi per transennam aspiciere*, de Or. 1, 35, 162): *Non*.

lattice-work: *opus cancellatum* s. *reticulatum* (Forcell): cf. *preced. art.*

laud: *laudo*, *extollo*: v. TO PRAISE, EXTOL.

laudable: 1. *laudabilis*, e. Cic.: Quint. (but used more like a verbal than in Eng., and not simply as syn. for *esemplary, excellent*). 2. *laudatus* (that is actually the object of praise): the mother of all *l. arts*, *omnium *l.* artium parens*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, init. (Rare in present sense). 3. *laude dignus*: v. PRAISEWORTHY. 4. *bonus* (gen. term): cf. *Sall. Cat. 10, fides, probitas, ceteraeque bonae artes: see also EXCELLENT*.

laudableness: *expr.* by *circuml.*: v. TO PRAISE; and *preced. art.*

laudably: *laudabiliter*: Cic.: *Val. Max.*

laudation: 1. *laudatio*: v. EULOGY. 2. *praecentium* (strictly, by a public crier): Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3. See also PRAISE.

laudatory: 1. *honorificus*, comp. -entior, -centissimus (doing honour to): most *l.* (complimentary) terms, *honorificentissimas verba*, Cic. Ph. 14, 11, 20: Caes. 2. *laudativus* (rhet. t. s.): Quint. 3, 4, 12.

laugh (*v.*): 1. *rideo*, si, sum, 2 (most gen. term, including to smile): *Cicero *l.* d' once in his life*, *Cicero semel in vita risit*, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, fin.: to speak the truth *ling.* (playfully), *ridentem dicere verum*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 24. Often fig., cf. *Lucr.* 1, 8, *tibi ridenti sequora ponti*: v. TO SMILE. 2. *cachinnus*, i; also, *cachinnor*, i (to laugh aloud, explode with laughter): cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62, *ridere convivae*; *cachinnare* (*al. art.*) *ipse Verres*: *Lucr.* 3, very often *expr.* by *risus*, *us*; *cachinnus*, 1: to set people *ling.*, *risum movere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: the populace burst out *ling.*, *populi factus est*, Id. Verr. 4, 12, 27: to burst out *ling.* *al. at once*, subito in *cachinnos effundi*, *Suet. Cal. 32*: v. LAUGH (*subs.*), LAUGHTER.

— at: 1. *rideo*, 2 (either pleasantly or scornfully): to *l. heartily* at any one's jokes, *allicius joca satis*, *r.*, Cic. Att. 14, 14, init.: *Jore *l.* at lovers' perjuries*, *perjuros *l.* amantes Jupiter*, Prop. 2, 16, 47: to *l. at one with good reason*, *aliquem merito*, *r.*, Quint. 8, 3, 19: Hor. 2, *déridero*, 2 (to *l.* to scorn,

q. v.: also with acc.): v. TO DERIDE. 3. *irrideo*, 2 (to mock: same constr.): v. TO RIDICULE, MOCK.

laugh out: *cachinnus*, 1: v. TO LAUGH (2).

— to scorn: *déridero*, 2 (with acc.): *Join*: *déridero atque contemnere*, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54.

laugh, laughing (*subs.*): 1. *risus*, *us*: to set up a *laugh*, *r. tollere*, Hor. A. P. 351: to crack one's sides with laughing, (*paene*) *risu corrumpere*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, med.: to try to provoke a *l.*, *r. captare*, Cic. *Tusc.* 2, 7, init.: to keep from laughing, *risu se continere*, *Pl. As. 3, 2, 36*; *risum tenere*, Hor. A. P. 5.

2. *cachinnus* (*loud, boisterous*): to burst out into a loud *laugh*, *c. tollere*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: *Laet.*: *Ov.*: v. TO LAUGH (3).

laughable: 1. *ridiculus*: *id est a *l. affair* (the comedy), *r. res est*, Pl. As. prol. 14*: Cic. *Join*: (*res*) *ridicula et *Joceus* dignaque *cachinnus*, Cic. 56. Very *l.*, *periculosa*, Cic. (N.B.—The *adj.* *subridiculus*, somewhat *l.*, does not occur, but the *adv.* does). 2. *jocundus* (*sportive as opp. to serious*): v. JOCOUS, SPORTIVE (cf. *supr.* 1). 3. *risu dignus*: cf. *supr.* (1).*

laughably: *ridiculis*: *Join*: *ridiculae cause facite*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

laughing-stock: *ludibrium*: to become a general *l.* in ora hominum *pro l. abire*, *Liv.* 2, 36 (Hor. has *l. debere*, Od. 1, 14, 16, *Gr. γαλαρία δαλαρίστος*): cf. *Liv.* 1, 56, ad fin., where Brutus is called, *ludibrium verum quam comes Suet.* Phr.: to be made a *l.* of, *lirulus esse*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: *Apul.*: sometimes *ridiculum esse* or *hieri*, may serve: cf. *Juv.* 3, 153.

laugher: 1. *risus*, *us*: to excite *l.*, *r. movere*, Cic.: v. LAUGH (*subs.*).

2. *cachinnatio* (*indecorous *l.**: rare): Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 31, 66. (Also, if the act be meant, *cachinnus*: v. LAUGH, *subs.*).

launch (*v.*): I. To float a vessel for the first time: *dedicō, xi, ctum*, 3 (to haul down to the sea; whether just after building or subsequently): to *l. ships*, *naves d.*, *Liv.* 30, 1: *Virg.* (To denote the modern way of launching, perh. *demittere*). II. To hurl: *contorquere*, 2; *hurlor*, 1: v. TO HURL. Phr.: *he *l.* thunderbolts from his right hand*, *fulmina mollitur dextra*, *Virg. G. 1, 359*.

III. *Intrans.* and fig., to launch out, i. e. *expatiate*: 1. *expatiar*, 1: v. TO EXPATiate. 2. *insequor*, *ctus*, 3 (in the way of *invecitive*): *solli* by in and acc.: v. TO INVEIGH (AGAINST). 3. *expr.* by *circuml.*, de aliqua re *uberius ac fustius disputo*, *dissero*: v. TO RE-LABOR (UPON).

laudress: **lavātrix, lotrix*. (*La-* vator = *lavare*, *Gloss. Philox.* in *Forc.*)

laundry: *lavatorium*: v. DU C. s. v.

laureate (*adj.*): *laureatus*: v. LAURELED. As *subs.*, perh. *poeta coronatus*, cf. *Suet. Dom. 13*, [unus] de oratoribus coronatus: or, (poeta) *laureatus*, qui dicitur.

laurel (*subs.*): I. The tree: *laurus*, 1; less freq., *-la, f.* (by some supposed to be the bay): Cic.: *Liv.* (*Laurus nobilis*, *Linn.*). II. The decoration: 1. *laurea* (strictly *adj.*, *corona* being understood): worthy of the *l.*, *laurea donanda*, *Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9*: *Ov.* 2. *meton.* *laurus* (v. *supr.* 1): cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad init. (de triumpho suo).

laurel (*adj.*): *laureus*: a *l. wreath*, *l. corona*, *Liv.* 23, 11: *Ov.*

laureled (*part. adj.*): 1. *laureatus* (decorated with laurel or bay): a *l. bust*, *l. imago*, Cic. Mur. 41, 88: a *l. letter* (announcing victory), *l. litterae*, *Liv.* 45, 1, med.: also simply, *laureatus*, *Tac. Agr. 18, fin.* 2. *lauriger*, *era, brum* (poet.): *l. fasces*, *l. fasces*, *Mart.* 10, 10, 1: of *Apollo*, *Ov. A. A.* 3, 389.

lava: I. The stream: *torrens igneus* (Kr.): or perh. *lufacta massa*, cf. *Virg. Aen. 3, 576*. *Claud.* has, *Vulcanus amnis*, *Rapt. Prop.* 1, 170. (But sometimes it may be necessary to use the word *lava*; where useful, qualified

by such a clause as, *quae dicitur*—Ita appetitatur fervens liquefactae massae flumen.) II. *The solid substance as cooled*: *lava*: (Kr. gives, massa torrens vulcani durata, torrida).

lavatory: *lavatorium*: v. Du C. a. v. *lavo*: *lavo*, i. v. to wash, *bathe*.

laver: 1. *aquilia*, in c. (strictly *adj.*): a basin for water: Pl. Cur. 2, 1, 11.

2. *aquinarium* (for the hands): Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12: also *aquinarium*, in n.: Paul. (Forc.).

3. *malivium* (for the hands): Fest. a. v. 4. *lavacrum* (in ecci. authors, the l. of baptism): Vulg. Tit. III. 5.

5. *lavorum* (a large, wide-tipped vessel): Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 20: Vulg. Eccl. xxx. 18: v. Dr. Smith's Dict. Bibl. a. v. *laver*.

6. *concha* (smaller; not *diam.*): Vulg. 2 Paral. IV. 6.

lavish (*adj.*): 1. *prodigus* (of persons; using or bestowing wastefully): l. of money, p. aeris, Hor. A. P. 104.

2. *prodigus* (of persons or things): l. of what is one's own, *sui profusus*, Sall. Cat. 5: l. expenses, p. sumptus, Cic. Quint. 30, 93.

3. *effusus* (like *prec.*): l. in giving, in largitione (*cf.* Cic. Coel. 6, 12: Vell. 4. largitor (*in giving*: strictly *sub.*, but used as *trans.* *adj.*): l. with money, pecuniae l., Sall. Jug. 95: Cic. (v. *supr.* 1). See also *extravagant*. Phr.: to make l. presents, largiri (v. to *bestow*).

lavish (*v.*): 1. *profundo*, *fudi*, *sum*, 3 (to pour out or spend freely): to l. money or life for one's country, pecuniam, vitam pro patria p., Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84.

2. *effundo*, 3: v. to squander. 3. largior, 4: v. to bestow. So, dilargior, to l. upon different persons, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, fin.: Tac. Suet. Phr.: to l. caresses on any one, in amplexus alcujs effundi, Tac. A. 12, 47.

lavishly: 1. *effuse*: Jo in: large effusque (donare), Cic. It. Am. 8, extr.

2. *profuse*: Suet. To give l. largiri: v. to *bestow*.

lavishness: *expr.* by *adj.*: v. *lavish*.

law: 1. *Of a political, social or moral kind*: 1. lex, legis, f. (in most senses of the Eng.): to give notice of, propose, carry a l., l. promulgare, ferre, perferre, Cic. pass.: to break a l., l. violare, Cic. In C. Ant. fr. (v. to break, III.).

2. *to proceed according to l.*, lege agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, fin.: law not written but instinctive, lex non scripta sed nata, Cic. Or. 49, 165: a l. of nature (not of human enactment), l. naturae, id. Off. 3, 6, 27 (described as, ratio perfecta a rerum natura, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10): natural l. (as a universal principle), l. naturalis, id. N. D. 1, 14, init.

3. *Jus*, juris n. (denoting not as lex, strictly one special enactment, but an entire body of laws): augural l., jus augurium, Cic. Sen. 4, fin.: civil l., jus civile, Cic. pass.: to declare the l. (magisterially), jus dicere, Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11: Cic. to lay down the l. (as any experienced person might do when consulted), de jure respondere, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142: civil or canon l., jus Caesarum aut pontificum, Erasmi. Coll. II. 54. See also *RIGHT*.

4. *fas*, indecl. (divine as opp. to human law): to do away with all l., human and divine, jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3. Liv. also, fas et jura (where divine law is chiefly indicated), Virg. G. 1, 268. Phr.: to go to l. with any one, item alicui intendere: v. ACTION (V.). It is a l. (dictate) of nature, hoc natura praescribit, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 27.

II. Any regulative principle: norma: v. RULE.

III. The books of Moses: lex ("Thora" libri qui dicuntur, Moysi libri quinque).

law-breaker: legis violator: (Liv. has, violator gentium juris, 4, 19).

lawful: 1. *legitimus* (agreeable to existing laws): a l. adversary (opp. to a freebooter, etc.), justus et l. hostis, Cic. Off. 3, 20, fin.: l. hours (fixed by law), l. horae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, 25: v. LEGAL.

2. *fas*, indecl. (agreeable to divine law or conscience): what is l. for man

to wish, quod homini fas est optare, Cic. Am. 3, 11: quod fas est, and quod per leges licet, are mentioned together, Cic. Mil. 16, 43: not to consider a thing l., fas non putare (foll. by *inf.*), Caes. B. G. 5, 12: also with second *sup.*, al fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38.

3. *licitus* (rare): Tac. Phr.: it is l. licet, 2; per legem, being added when the ref. is to an existing law or laws (v. *supr.* 2): the same things are not l. everywhere, non ubique idem licet, cf. Quint. 5, 10, 40.

lawfully: 1. *legitimus* (in accordance with existing laws): v. LEGALLY.

2. *lege*, *legibus* (= *proced.*): he could not l. be discharged, neque legibus (Atheniensium) emitte poterat, Nep. Cim. 1. Also per leges (with ref. to that which the law does not forbid, whereas the abl. denotes positive direction of the law): Cic. cf. LAWFUL (2).

3. where the ref. is to moral law, *expr.* by *fas*: v. *proced.* art. (2).

lawfulness: *expr.* by *circuml.*: v. *proced.* art.

lawgiver: v. LEGISLATOR.

lawless: l. e. restrained by no law: 1. *licens*, *nus* (rather rare): applied by Cic. to the structure of the dithyramb, de Or. 3, 48, 185 (in which sense, lege solutus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 12): Val. Max. Jo in: audax et licens, Geil. 15, 9.

2. *audax* (usu. of that daring which defies law): to withstand the l., audacibus resistere, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: more fully, ad facinus audax, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 9.

3. *nefarus* (stronger than the Eng.): v. WICKED.

4. quod contra leges fit (opposed to definite enactments): v. ILLEGAL (N.B.—The phr. legibus solutus denotes exemption from the operation of particular laws: cf. Merivale, ch. xxxi. ad fin.).

lawlessly: licenter: Cic. Hor.: v. LICENTIOUSLY.

lawlessness: licentia: v. LICKSCHE.

lawn: 1. *Of grass*: pratum, pratulum: we sat down on the l. by Plato's statue, in pratulo propter Platonis statum consedimus, Cic. Br. 6, 24: cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 18 and 35. Sometimes saltus (land with woods and glades) may serve: v. Lat. Dict. a. v. (B. and A. give campus gramineus, planities graminea; which may denote any grassy expanse.)

II. A sort of fine linen: perh. sindon or byssus: v. LINEN.

lawsuit: 1. *lis*, *litis*, f.: to seek to recover property by a l., bona repetere ac persequi lite et iudicio, Cic. Verr. 3, 13, 32: to institute a l. about anything, l. instituere de aliqua re, Tryph. Dig. 5, 2, 22, § 3: to enter on a l. against any one, l. alicui intendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: in alligum inferre, id. Clu. 41, 116. See also ACTION (V.).

2. *controversia* (a dispute, whether brought before a magistrate or not): to decide l., c. distrabere, Cic. Caec. 2, 6: v. DISPUTE.

(Controversia denotes a lawsuit as a controversy between parties; lis, is the legal proceeding.)

lawyer: 1. *jurisconsultus*, or as two words (abbreviated, *ictus*, one qualified to lay down the law): Cic. Quint. Also jure consultus, Cic. Manil. 12, 27. Abol., consultus, Cic. Caec. 27, 78.

2. *juris* or *jure peritus* (more freq. in adject. sense, skilled in jurisprudence): cf. Cic. Br. 39, 145, Crassus, eloquentium juris peritissimus, Jurisperitorum eloquentissimus: Hor. hfs. juris legumque peritus, Sat. 1, 1, 9: Gell. 3. *jurisprudens* (late): Dig. A pettyfogging l. leguleius, formularius, Quint. 12, 3, 11 (the former term from Cic. de Or. 1, 55, fin.).

lax: 1. *disolutus*: l. in passing over (an offence), in praetermittendo a, Cic. Verr. 5, 3, extr.: opp. to vehemens (strict, severe), ib. 5, 40, 104.

2. *remissus* (oft. an epithet of praise, easy, quiet): esp. in compar. (= more slack than one ought to be), if we choose to be l., al remissiores voluerimus esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12.

3. *laxus*: to exercise laxer discipline over troops, milites laxiore

imperio habere, Sall. Jug. 64. (Not in Cic., who however has laxas habenas habere, in anal. sense, Am. 13, 45.)

4. *negligens*: v. NEGLENT, CARELESS. See also LOOSE (*adj.*).

laxative: laxativus (as med. t. t.): Coel. Aur.: see also PURGATIVE.

laxly: 1. *disolutus*: opp. to severe, Cic. Phr. 6, init.: Brutus in Cic. Ep. 2, remissus, or perh. better, remissus (cf. LAX, 2): neither tyrannically nor l., neque crudeliter neque remisse, Col. 1, 8, med.

2. *laxus* (rare in this sense): Sall. Jug. 67, extr. (better, laxiore imperio, v. LAX, 3).

4. *negligenter*: v. CARELESSLY.

laxness: 1. *expr.* by *adj.*: by laxity all means are must avoid the appearance of l. magnopere cavendum est ne disoluti (remissiores quam deest) esse videamur: v. LAX.

2. *perh. remissio*: cf. Cic. Cat. 4, 6, extr., where remissio poenae (together = laxity) is opp. to severitas animadversionis. Jo in: remissio animi ad disolutum (= weakness, want of spirit), Cic. Fam. 9, 2, ad fin. (Laxitas in this sense, without authority: in Cic. = roominess. For laxity = extent of import, etc.: v. LATITUDE).

lay (*v.*): 1. To place: pono, 3: v. TO PLACE; and foll. art.

II. To fix down, establish. Phr.: to lay the foundations, fundamenta Jacere (v. FOUNDATION). Fig.: to lay one's plans, rationem capere (foll. by ut), Ter. Heut. 5, 2, 11; so, v. Inire, id. 4, 2, 7. See also TO POSE (V.).

III. To prostrate: terno, strivum, tum, 3: Virg. Aen. 2, 36 (but the *expr.* is more emphatic than the Eng.).

IV. To deposit eggs: 1. pario, peperit, partum, 3: both with ovum, e. g. Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57; and absol. Col. 8, 5, init.: Varr. So parturio, 4 to be about to l. Col. l. c. 3. Ede didi, ditum, 3 (to deposit eggs; whereas pario may include the whole breeding process): they begin to l. about Jan. 1, circa Kal. Jan. ova e. incipunt, Col. l. c. 3, also, edere fetus, id. 8, 11, med.

2. *enitor*, sus and xus, 3 (lit. to strain out: less freq. than *preced.*): with ova, Col. 8, 11, med.; also absol., ib. paulo ante.

4. as pass. nascor, natus, 3: to gather up eggs that have been laid, quae nata sunt (ova) recoilligere, Col. 8, 5, ad init.: Varr. (Cic. has, ova gignere, of the spawning of fish, N. D. 2, 51, fin.: Ov., ova ponere, Met. 8, 258, post.)

V. Miscell. Phr.: to l. the dust, pulverem sedare, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: to l. snarcs, plagas (retia, etc.) tendere, Cic. Off. 3, 17, init.: ponere, Virg. G. 1, 307: to l. siege, obsidere, obsidere (v. to besiege, stare): to l. (violent) hands on any one, [vim et] manus alicui inferre (v. HAND, 1, II.): whatever one could l. hands on, quod cuque temere ad manum venisset, Liv. 38, 21: he laid (the remark) to heart more than any one would have thought, quod verbum in pectus (ejus) altius quam quicumque ratus erat, descendit, Sall. Jug. 11: to l. a thing well to heart, aliquid in pectus demittere, Sall. Jug. 102, ad fin.: in pectus animatumque demittere, Liv. 34, 50: incumbere ad aliquid toto pectore (implying earnest pursuit), Cic. Fam. 10, 10: to l. waste, vasto (v. TO DEVASTATE).

6. to l. blame upon (v. BLAME, II.). See also foll. art.

—aside: 1. To remove: 1. pono, 3 (to put off or away): to l. aside one's garments, velamina p., Ov. A. 2, 613: Cic. to l. aside a book, librum de manibus p., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. Fig.: to l. aside coyness, studium lucri p., Hor. Od. 4, 12, 25. So compa. (1) depono, 3 (esp. in fig. sense): to l. aside the recollection of something, aliquid rei memoriam d., Caes. Cic. (2) repono, 3 (to put by or out of the way): to l. aside arms and cover them up, arma r. atque contegere, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: Virg. O. 3, repono, 3 (often in sense II.).

2. to l. aside care, curas a, Ov. Amoev. movi, tum, 2 (esp. with ref. to the mind): to l. aside fear, metum a, Ter. And. 1, 2, 10: Cic. 3. exuo, 1, nitum, 3 (to put quite away): to l. aside all fear, omnem ex. timorem, Ov. M. 1.

622: Cic. v. TO DIVERS (III). II. To reserve: 1. sépono, 3. Liv. 1, 53, ad init. (captivum pecuniam a). Cic. 2. répono, 3. Join. condere ac reponere [fructus] Cic. N. D. 2, 62, extr.: Hor. v. TO RESERVE, PROCEED ART. (II).

lay by: v. proceed art. (II).
— **down:** I. To abandon: Phr. to lay down one's arms, ab armis discedere, Cic. Ph. 8, fin.: Cæsar, also, arma p. ere, Cæsar. B. G. 4, 37: to lay down (the badges) of office, secures p. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19: to lay down an office, magistratum, imperium deponere, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 31: Quint. : magistratu abire (when the office is vacated in due course), Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47: esp. in the case of a dictator, dictatura se abdicare, Liv. 3, 20 (but also d. deponere, Quint. 3, 8, 53): v. TO ABDICATE. II. To state a proposition: stituo, 1. ditum, 3. to lay down that pleasure is the chief good, voluptatem summam bonum Cic. Off. 1, 2, 2, where a command is implied, tolli by ut or ne: cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 38, 97, statuitur de sit Creta provincia: v. TO DECIDE, DETERMINE.

— **before:** prépono, 3. to lay before Cæsar the pleasure of the senate, Cæsari voluntatem senatus p., Cæsar. B. C. 1, 3: also with rel. clause, kl. B. G. 6, 11.

— **hold:** prébendo, etc.: v. HOLD (I, 1).

— **in:** colligo, 3. v. TO GATHER. II. — **on:** I. To place upon: impōno, superimpōno, 3. v. TO PLACE UPON. II. To inflict blame: Phr.: to lay on, fustem alicui impingere, Cæsar. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 4: of blows with the fist, infringere colaphos alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: lay on fortitudo! ne sit mora quin pugnis continuo in mala (quas) haerent! ib. v. 17.

— **open:** patēfacio, recūdō, etc.: v. TO OPEN, DISCLOSE. Phr.: to lay open an ulcer, ulcus adaperire, Cels. 5, 28, 7 and 8; aperire, ib. § 11.

— **out:** I. To arrange for burying: prépono, 3. (Gr. *apothetō*). II. To spend: érgo, 1, etc.: v. TO SPEND.

— **spread:** III. To spread: 1. désigno, 1: to lay out walks, ambulacra d., Virg. 5, 11, 4: 2. métor, 1: v. TO MARK OUT. — **together:** Phr.: to lay (their) heads together, capita conferre, Liv. 2, 45, med.

— **up:** I. To store: récondo, dēdi, ditum, 3. to lay up wealth in a treasury, opus aëriario r., Quint. 10, 3, 3: Col. Fig.: to lay up words, looks (as a grudge), verba, voces r., Tac. A. 1, 7, extr.: See also TO STORE, TREASUR UP. II. To confine to bed: usu. pass., to be laid up: aegrotō, cūdo, jāceo: v. ILL, TO BE. Phr.: during all the time he was laid up, per omne tempus valetudinis suae, Suet. Gr. 2.

— **upon:** impōno, injungo, etc.: v. TO IMPOSE. Phr.: to lay all the blame upon any one, omnem culpam in aliquem inclinare, Liv. 5, 8, fin.: See also BLAME (II).

— **waste:** vasto, etc.: v. TO DE-VASTATE.

lay: mēlos, 1, n. (poet.): Hor.: v. STRAIN.

lay (adj.): lācus: Eccl. Scrr.

layer: I. A stratum or bed: 1. a. cōrum: to form a first, second l. (of a floor), primū, alterum, c. facere, Cato, R. R. 18, med.: Vitruv. 2. tēdūm, strātū: Pall. 12, 7, med. (of manure).

II. Of a plant, for propagation: prépono, inia, f.: Virg. G. 2, 26: Cic.

laying (subs.): of hens, parvas, us: Col. 8, 5, ad init.: l. on of colours, circumlūdo, Plin.

layman: lāicus: Tert. Eccl. Scrr.

layar-house: valetudinārium con-tario laboratorum.

lasily: I. Ignāvis (without spirit): Virg. G. 4, 465: also, ignaviter, Hirt. in Cic. Att. 7, 5: 2. pigrē (sluggish, heavily): Join. pigrē ac segnitē, Col. v. IDLY, INDOLENTLY.

lasciness: I. Ignāvia (want of energy): to arouse l. to work, l. ad opē excitare, Plin. 11, 16, 15: § 45: Cels. Join. inertia, ignavia, desidā, 438

Auct. Her. See also COWARDICE, INAC-TIVITY. 2. pigritia. v. SLOTH.

lasy: I. Ignāvus (cf. preced. art.) the l. tribe (drones), l. pecus, Virg. Aen. 1, 435: Cic. (but usu. in stronger sense). 2. piger, gra. grum: v. SLOTHFUL.

See also INDOLENT.

lead (subs.): plumbum: Cato: Hor.: Plin. Made of l., plumbum, Lucr. 6, 106: Cic. Prov. v. a sword of l. would dispatch him, plumbum gladio illum jugulatum iri, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2. Piled or tipped with l. (as arrows), plumbatus, Plin.: full of or mixed with l., plumbosus, Plin.: to soldier with l., plumbare (v. TO SOLDIER).

lead, of lead (adj.): 1. plumbatus: v. preced. art. 2. plumbatus (late in this sense): pipes of l., canales pl. Front. 3. plumbarius (esp. with ref. to manufacture of l.): l. works, pl. officinae, Plin. 34, 18, 54: l.-mine, metallum pl. Plin.

lead (v.): I. To guide, conduct: dūco, xl, eum, 3: with ref. to persons, usu. = to take with one (cf. Liv. 21, 1, med., ut duceretur in Hispaniam, "to be taken to Spain"): oft. of milit. movements, Cæsar: Liv. (pass.): to l. to prison or execution, in carcerem, ad mortem d. Cic. Fig.: whether pleasure l., quo ducit voluptas, Lucr. 2, 258: to l. any one to believe, aliquem ad credendum d., Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42: So comp. adduco, to bring to a place (offenser fig.): educo, to l. forth (esp. of milit. movements): Cæsar: Cic. Liv.; reduco, to l. back; produco, to l. forward, into view; circumduco, to l. round; perduco, to l. to the end, to a place appointed; transduco or traduco (esp. as milit. term), to l. over or past; subduco, to l. up (esp. from the rear, or up a hill: milit. term): v. TO SARGO, BRING OUT, FORTH, etc. II. To have the command of troops: dūco, ducto: v. TO COMMAND (II, 4). III. To go before: anteco, praeco, etc.: v. TO GO BEFORE. IV. To prevail upon: adduco, etc.: v. TO INDUCE. V. To pass, spend: Phr.: to lay on honest life, netatem honeste agere, Cæsar. Sen. 18, 62: a literary life, actum in litteris agere, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: so with traduco: to spend an idle life, vitam otiosam traducere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82; or with adv. of manner, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25 (but vitam agere refers simply to the activity of life at any given time; traduco, to the whole of its course): v. TO SPEND. VI. Quasi-intrans., to tend in a certain direction: tendo, tēdendi, sum and tum, 3: Virg. Aen. 6, 541: Plin. Fig.: that road l. to heaven, sic itur ad astra, Virg. Aen. 9, 641.

leaden: plumbus (both lit. and fig.: v. LEAD, subs.): Join: caudex, stipes, plumbus, asinus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3. See also LEAD (adj.).

leader: I. dux, dūcia, c. (in good or bad sense) to act as l. in anything, alicuius rei d. se praebere, Cic. Am. 11, 37: with Teucer for l., Teucro d. [et auspice] Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: Join: dux et magister; auctor, princeps, dux, Cic. Off. in milit. sense: v. GENERAL. 2. ductor (usu. in milit. sense): Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, init.: of bees (= queen-bee), ductores apum, Virg. G. 4, 88: in the public games, Suet. Tib. 6, extr. 3. auctor (originator): they refused to be l. of the war movement, auctores belli esse nolebant, Cæsar. B. G. 3, 17: v. AUTHOR. 4. princeps, cips, c. (cf. supr. 1): v. CHIEF. See also HEAD (VII.). Phr.: to be l., praeesse v. HEAD (VII.). Phr.: leadership; ductus, us (in this sense, only in abl.): v. GENERALSHIP (I.).

leading (subs.): v. preced. art.

leading (adj.): 1. primōris, e (not in Cic. in this sense): esp. in pl. primores, the l. men: e. g. primores Galliae, Tac. A. 11, 23: Hor. Join: (civilitatum) primores atque optimates, Cic. 12, 3, fin. 2. princeps, ipis the l. man in the state, princeps in republica, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: the l. men (= the great), v. VIRI, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35.

3. primarius (of the foremost rank): Elog. in Cic. Sen. 17, 61: Cic. Phr.: the l. point,

caput, e. g. artis (the principal thing), Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: the l. thought in a letter, c. litterarum, id. Ph. 2, 31, 77.

leading-strings: chiefly in fig. sense: Phr.: when he was hardly out of l., aequum vixitum ac canabulis exco-sisset: nutritus tutela vixitum liber.

lead: I. Of a tree or plant: 1. folium: Cic. Plin. Pl. l. leaves of paper, chartarum folia, Plin. 37, 7, 29 (but Jahn reads fila). Full of l., foliosus, Plin. 2. collect from, dis. f. (a mass of l.): to run all to l., in frondem luxuriare, Plin. 19, 6, 34: young (half-grown) l., imatura l., Quint. 12, 6, 3: v. FOLIAGE. To be in l., frondere, Virg. E. 3, 37: Col.: incipi. frondescere, to come into l., Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 37: Virg. II. Of a book: 1. scheda or scida (a strip of papyrus paper of whatever size): that not a single l. may be lost, ut scida ne qua deperat, Cic. Att. 1, 20, fin.: in Quint. 1, 8, 19, indignas lectione schedas, the word is used much as we use volumes: so, Mart. 4, extr., summa scheda is the end of a scroll: Lach. Comment. Lucr. 2. pagina (the side of a scheda prepared for writing; a page: necton, a leaf): Lach. Comment. Lucr. p. 1. See also SHEET. (There seems to be no classical authority for folium in this sense but it is used by modern Latinists, e. g. Orelli, pref. Veil. p. viii.; Lach. Comment. Lucr. p. 5, scheda sive folia dicere volumus.) Phr.: 'tis time to turn over a new l., nunc hic dies aliam vitam avertit, alios mores postulat, Ter. Andri. 1, 2, 18.

III. Of metal: bractea, gold-l., auri bl., Lucr. 4, 729. Diam. bracteola, Juv. See also PLATE. IV. Of a door, etc.: in pl., fores, valvae, v. DOOR.

leafless: folis s. fronde (frondibus) nudatus: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 37: nudus, Sen. trag. (Folius carens, not having leaves at all).

leafy: 1. frondosus (chiefly poet.): the l. elm, f. ulmus, Virg. E. 2, 70: epith. of summer, id. G. 3, 266. 2. frondosus (poet.): l. groves, f. nemora, Virg. Ov. 3. frondifer, era, trum (only poet.): Lucr.: Sen. trag. (Frondicosus, late: Prud.). 4. foliosus (having many leaves: frondosus = covered with foliage): Plin.

league (subs.): I. A compact: 1. foedus, éria, n. (any treaty or covenant): usu. better strengthened by societas, amicitia, etc.: they form a l. with Ambrosia, Ambrosiorum sibi societate a. f. Jungunt, Cæsar. B. G. 6, 2, v. TREATY. 2. societas, v. ALLIANCE. Phr.: the Achaean l., Achaicum concilium, Liv. 38, 30 (but the term concilium is often used of the assembly of the league, cf. Liv. 38, 34): the confederacy is often spoken of simply as Achaei; so, the Aetolian l., Aetoliū, Liv. 38, pass.: to enrol a city in such a l., urbem formulae juris (alicuius) facere, lb. c. 9, med. II. Three miles: leuca s. leuga (a Gallic measure = 1500 paces: Fr. lieue): Isid. Or. 15, 16: Amm.

league (v.): 1. expr. by foedus, societas, and a verb: v. TO ALLY, ALLIANCE. 2. conjūgo, 1: with perf. part. conjungatus (leagued together): Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7: Liv. v. TO CONSPIRE.

leaguer: obsideo: v. SIEGE.

leak (subs.): rima (any chink): to spring a l., perb. rimam agere, cf. Cic. Att. 14, 9: Virg. has, rimis fatiscere, Aen. 1, 123: (the ship) sprang a l., aequum haurire onepit foramine actio.

leak (v.): 1. perfūdo, xl, xum, 3: cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25, plenus rimarum suum; hac actio illuc perfūdo. (Perfūdus, Vulg. Hebr. il. 1, is unclear). 2. mēno, 1: Tac. A. 2, 23 (of ships). 3. expr. by phr., humorem transmittere, Col. 1, 6, ad fin. cf. Sen. Ep. 99, 6, perforato animo et transmittente quicquid acciperat.

leakage: expr. by perfūdo: to make good l., quod perfūdus resarcire: v. TO LEAK.

leaky: 1. rimosus (full of chinks). l. boat, r. cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 414: fig., a l. ear (of one who cannot keep a

scort); r. auris, Hor. 2, of a ship, idonans per latus, Tac. A. 2, 21.

lean (adv.): 1. maeor, cra, crum (with little flesh on the bones); l. aene, m. boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5. Hor. Also of meagre soil, Varr. R. 2, strigulosus (less strong than preed., and denoting oft. a temporary state: in poor condition, that has lost flesh); horsti in rather a l. condition, equi strigulosos, Liv. 27, 47, ad init.: (a kind) excessively l. strigosissimi corpora, Col. 7, 6, extr.: Cic. (fig.). Jolius strigosus et male habitus (eques), Sabinus in Gell. 4, 20. 2. exilla, e (thin, spare): v. THIN. (Gracilis = slim, slender, short of lean-ness; cf. poet. in Forcell., querebam gracilem, sed quae non macra fuisset.) Phr.: to grow l., maeorescere, nescere, Varr.: Col.: frightfully l., vegrandi macie torridus, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 91.

lean (subs.): *adipis exsare (v). **lean** (v.): 1. To incline: esp. so as to rest on something. 1. nitur, sur and xus, 1 (to support oneself on: usu. with adv.): King on a spear, hastili nixus, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: Virg.: the latter has, in hastam nitit, Aen. 12, 398. Also comp. inlitor, also usu. with adv.: poet. also dat.: Caes. B. G. 2, 27: Liv. Ov. 2. Incumbit, cubul, tum, 3 (to lie by in and acc or dat.: latter chiefly poet.): to l. (fall) upon one's sword, in gladium l., Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 154; on a person (for support), in aliquem l., Curt. 6, 9, fin.: with dat., Virg. E. 8, 16. 3. applico, i (with pron. refl.): they l. against trees, ad arbores se inclinant, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. 4. accino, i (with pron. refl.: rare and poet.): to l. towards any one, se a in aliquem, Ov. Met. 5, 72. Phr.: rest, lying on the elbow, cubito remanete presso, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. ||. To deviate from the perpendicular: 1. inclino, inclinator, 1: Lucr. 2, 243; cf. id. 6, 973: Virg. Aen. 12, 39. 2. declino, i (with pron. refl. or as intrans.): Lucr. 2, 250, seqq. |||. To be disposed in any way: v. TO INCLINE (B. II.).

leaning (adv.): 1. inclinatus: Virg. Aen. 12, 259. 2. inclinis, e (v. rare): Val. Fl. (For fastigiatum, acci- via, v. STORPING.)

leanness: 1. macies, si, f.: Cic. Col. (cf. EMACIATED). N.B.—Macritas, macritudo, extr. rare, and to be avoided.

2. expr. by strigosus, maeor: v. LEAN (adv.).

lean (v.): 1. Lit.: salio, i and ui, tum, 4; to l. (down) from a wall, a. de muro, Liv. 24, 24: Virg. Fig.: of the motion of a water-fall, Virg. E. 9, 47: Hor. ||. Fig.: exsulio, i to l. for joy, laetitia [gaudio] exi, Cic. v. JOY (subs.).

—down: desalio, ui, sultum, 4: Caes. B. G. 4, 25: from a ship, ib. 24; ex navi, ib. 25: Cic. Phr.: to make a horse l. down into a hollow way, equum in viam cavam demittere, dejiore, Liv. 23, 47.

—forth: exsilio, profallio, 4: v. TO SPRING FORTH.

—into, on, or upon: 1. in-silio, 4. to l. upon a horse, in equum lina, Liv. 6, 7 med.: with acc. alone (= in) or dat. (= upon): both poet. he leaped into Aetna, Aetnaem insiluit, Hor. A. P. 466: to l. on any one's back, tergo aliquem lina, Ov. M. 12, 346: with supra and acc., Phaedr. 1, 2, 20. 2. assilio, 4 (to l. upon: chiefly poet.): to l. upon the walls of a city, moenibus urbis a, Ov. M. 11, 526. Phr.: he (Curius) l'd into the gulf, se in specum insiluit, Liv. 7, 6.

—over: transilio, 4 (with acc.): Ov. F. 4, 84.

leap (subs.): saltus, us: to take a l., a dare, Ov. M. 4, 152 (saltu ui, Cic. Sen. 6, 19 is to practise leaping).

leap-frog: Phr.: the boys play at l. pueri per luum divaricatis cruribus alter alterius terga transilunt.

leaping (part.): may be expr. by saltatim Gell. 9, 4, med.

leaping (subs.): saltus, us: v. LEAP (subs.).

leap-year: 1. bisextilis annus: Int. Or. 6, 17, 24: also bisextus annus, Aug. 2, intercalaris (al. arius) annus: Plin. 2, 47, 48.

learn: 1. To gain knowledge or skill from teaching: 1. disco, didici, 3: usu. foll. by direct acc.: Cic.: Caes.: by infn., to learn to speak Latin, Latine loqui d., Sall. Jug. 101: Cic.: with allipsis of inf., to l. to play the lute, Adibus d., Cic. Sen. 7, extr.: also by rel. clause: v. inf. Comp. (1). condico, 3 (to l. thoroughly: less freq.): Cic.: Col.: Ov. (2). edisco, 3 (to l. by heart): to l. by rote a great number of lines, magnam numerum versuum e., Caes. B. G. 6, 14: Cic.: also, to l. thoroughly: e. g. quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret, how the war would require to be carried on, Liv. 23, 28. (3). addisco, 3 (to l. in addition): to l. something new every day, quotidie aliquid ad, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: to l. (another) language, sermone, a. g. Germanicum ad, Suet. Cal. 47: sometimes appy. = simple verb: e. g. Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 86, Q. Volucius puer addidicerat (sc. artem). (4). dedisco, 3 (to l. not to do something): v. TO UNLEARN. (5). praedisco, 3 (to l. beforehand): Cic.: Virg. (6). perdisco, 3 (to l. thoroughly): Cic.: Tib. 2. accipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (from a teacher): to l. quickly what one is taught, quae traduntur celeriter a., Nep. Att. 1: to be l'd (acquired) by art as distinguished from natural gifts, arte accipi, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114. Phr.: to l. a lesson from the experience of others, periculum ex alia facere (tibi quod ex usu siet). Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36: believe one who has l'd from experience, experto crede, Virg. Aen. 11, 283. ||. To get information, become aware: 1. cognosco, novi, nitum, 3: v. TO ASCERTAIN. 2. disco, 3 (less freq. in this sense): foll. by acc. and inf., or rel. clause: he l's that Liliacus had set out, dicit Litavicum profectum (esse), Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Cic. (Edisco in this sense, poet.: Ov.). 3. audio, 4: v. TO HEAR (V.). 4. certior fio: v. TO INFORM (II.).

learned: 1. doctus, to be read (only) by the very l., a doctissimis legi, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: more freq. defined and qualified by other words: no less l. in Greek than in Latin, nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gr. 7; for which Hor. has, d. sermones utriusque linguae, Od. 3, 8, 5: so, doctus vir et Graecis litteris eruditus, Cic. Br. 30, 114. Very l., perdoctus, Cic. 2. eruditus (cultured and refined: cf. Habicht, 377): cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 7, extr., non satis politus is artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur (Just before doctus instructus occurs as syn.). I have always been fond of learning and l. men, semper mihi et doctrina et e. homines plauerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, extr.: a l. or a popular style, oratio e., popularis, Cic. Par. proem. 4. Very l., pereruditus, Cic. 3. expr. by doctrina, and some other words: e. g. doctrinā instructus (v. supr. 2): d. excultus (accomplished, well-educated), Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. 4. litteratus (well acquainted with literature: a very l. critic), (homo) litteratissimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, med.: l. in trifles, ineptus l., Sen. N. Q. 4, 13, init.: v. LITERARY. Phr.: a l. man, (homo) perfectus in litteris, Cic. Br. 76, 264: l. in antiquity, antiquitatis veterumque scriptorum litterate peritus, Cic. Br. 36, 205.

learnedly: doctē, eruditē, litteratē: Cic. (for syn. v. preced. art.).

learner: discipulus, discens (only not in nom. sing.: L. G. § 638): v. PUPIL.

learning: 1. The act: ger. of disco: v. TO LEARN. ||. Erudition, knowledge acquired: 1. doctrina (either a separate branch of culture, or the whole collectively): thoroughly acquainted with Grecian l., Graecis d. eruditus, Cic. Br. 67, init.: adorned with every kind of l. and excellence, omni d. et virtute ornatus, Cic. Verr. 3, 88, init.: a man of immense classical l.,

*omni antiquitatis veterumque scriptorum doctrina imbutus, instructus (instructissimus) v. LEARNED (3). (For great learning, Kr. gives magna, multa, summa doctrina—but doctrina appears not to be used to denote a quality in the best age.) 2. eruditio (esp. learning as a whole: or as quality): quies without all l., omnino omnis e. expers, Cic. de Or. 2, init.: to be stored with varied l., varia e. repitum esse, Suet. Aug. 89: several volumes, marked by varied l., variae e. aliquot volumina, id. Gr. 6: a man of great l., summa eruditione vir.

3. disciplina (course of study: culture): Greek l., Graecae d., Suet. Aug. 89. 4. litterae, arum (meton.=knowledge of literature): he possessed much l., and that of no ordinary kind, erant in eo plurimae l., nec rae vulgares [sed interiores quaedam et reconditae], Cic. Br. 76, 265: possessing no l., *cul nullae omnino litterae sunt. (Humanitas is general culture and refinement: litteratura, Cic. Ph. 2, 45, 116, is falsa lectio for litterae.)

lease (subs.): conductio (am; hiring): Cic. Caec. 32, 94: so, to have a form on l., fundum (in certum tempus) conductum habere, cf. Cic. l. c. (The corresponding act on the part of the proprietor, is locatio: v. CONTRACT.)

lease (v.): condico, lōco (correl. terms): v. proceed art.

leasehold: (fundus) qui ex syn-gnaphis in certum tempus conductur: v. proceed art.

leash: cōpula: Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 28: Apul. (adv.): minimum: v. EMPTRIC.

least (adv.): 1. minime: to be most pleasing or rather l. dis-pleasing, placere maxime, vel dicam, minime displicere, Cic. Br. 57, init.: when we l. thought, quam m. videbamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6. 2. minimum (with verbs only): v. LEAST (IN THE).

—, at: 1. minimum (opp. to at most, with words denoting quantity or number): the disease will be very long continued, at l. for a year, morbus erit longissimus, mque annuus, Cels. 2, 8, ad fin.: three parts at l., tres m. partes, Quint. 5, 10, 5: Varr. 2. saltem (emphasizing any particular word, like Gk. γέ): I entreat you, take from me this grief, or at l. diminish it, obsecro te, eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue a., Cic. Att. 9, 6, 4: Ter. Off. with at: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 8, aliquo, si non bono at saltem certo statu civitatis (if not good, at l. sure). 3. certē (like preced.): but once; or at l. not often, semel, aut non saepe certe, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50: cf. id. Att. 15, 7, ad init., quamvis non fueris avarus, ... approbator certe fultu (you at l. or certainly approved): v. CERTAINLY. 4. attemē, or separately, at tamen: if not an equal, at l. an acceptable return, si non par, at gratum tamen munus, Cic. Br. 4, 15: v. YET. 5. quidem (scarcely so emphatic as the Eng.): cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 21, init., nihil sane ex me quidem (= Gk. ἐμοίῃ) audire potuisses, not from me at l., or at any rate: Pl.

—, in the: always after a negative: not in the l., nihil (which may be strengthened by omnino, ne minimum quidem, etc.): not to be in the l. behind the Greeks, Graecis nihil cedere, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5: nihil omnino cedere, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5. (N.B.—Minimum only with verbs: not adjl.)

leather (subs.): 1. corium (of hides, whether tanned or not): things made out of l. or skin, quae ex corio ac pellibus facta sunt, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 84. (Often=HIDE.) 2. aluta (tanned): l. slightly tanned, a tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: oft. of things made of l., e. g. a l. apron, Mart. 7, 35, 1: a shoe, Ov. A. A. 3, 271. 3. pellis, is, m. (untanned): v. SKIN.

leather (adv.): scortus: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 84: a l. cushion, a pulvinus, Cels. 8, 12, Ov. Sometimes aluta may serve v. proceed art. (2).

leather-bottle: ater, tris, m.: Virg. Liv.: Plin.

leather-dresser: cōriarius, sūbco-
arius: v. CURRIER, TANNER.
leathern: v. LEATHER (adj.).
leathery: *lentus alutaceus naturam
nabens.

leave (v.): 1. To suffer to remain;
forsake, abandon: 1. rēlinquo, liqui,
cūm, 3: he Ls C. Fabius with two le-
gions to protect the camp, C. Fabium
cum legionibus duabus castris praesidio
relinquit, Caes. to L. room for any-
thing, aliquid rei locum r., Cic. Quint. 15,
49: to L. one's home and kindred, domum
propinquosque r., Caes. B. G. 1, 44: in
latter sense, esp. poet. (N.B.—The
simple verb linquo [never = to suffer to
remain] is much less freq., and almost
confined to the poets: e.g. to L. the light
of life, vitalia lumina l., Cic. poet. Div.
1, 11, 18: in de Or. 3, 46, 180, however,
we have, *linguamus naturam*, atque
videndum, i.e. let us leave nature and
look at art; also, *lingere terram*, Planc.
10, 26, in a passage savouring of poetic
diction.) 2. dērlinquo, destituo, 3:
v. TO ABANDON, DESERT. 3. expr. by
rēlinquo with a verb (usu. facio):
to leave remaining: what life and strength
famine had left, quod reliquum vitae vi-
riumque habes fecerat, Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 89:
so, to L. nothing, nihil reliqui facere, Sall.
Cat. 11, fin. 4. discēdo, est, acum, 3:
(coll. by ab, a; to part from, forsake:
less freq. in this sense): his soldiers left
him and returned home, milites ab eo
discedunt, ac domum revertuntur, Caes.
B. C. 1, 12: Cic. Dolabella's wife has
left him (by divorce), uxor a Dolabella
discessit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 2 (in
which sense also, digredior, Suet. Caes.
41).

II. To leave property, etc., at
death: 1. rēlinquo, 3: she left a
daughter in her teens, filiam reliquit
adulescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 41: he
left 13 estates, fundos decem et tres
reliquit, Cic. R. Am. 7, fin.: to L. any
one heir, aliquem heredem r., Cic. 2.
lēgo, r.: v. TO BEQUEATH. (Comp. rēlin-
go, only in Dig.) Phr.: to L. a person one's
whole property, aliquem heredem (ex
asse) facere, Cic. Ph. 2, 16, 40: I have
had more than... left me, amplius...
hereditatibus acceptum retinui, Cic. l. c.

III. To depart from: 1. discēdo,
3: (coll. by ab, de, ex; and poet. ab-
alone): never to L. any one's side, nun-
quam a latere aliuscu d., Cic. Am. init.:
to L. the Forum, de foro d., id. Verr. 4, 65,
extr.: to L. Gaul, e Gallia d., id. Ph.
8, 7, 21: Ov. (ab. alone). 2. exēdo,
3: (to quit a place or scene; not like dis-
cede, to part from a person: coll. by ex
or ab. alone, later by acc.): to L. Italy
ex Italia ex., Cic. Ph. 12, 6, extr.: to L.
the city, urbe ex., id. ad Br. 1, 15, ad
med.: also urbem ex., Liv. 2, 37, ad fin.
(but here and elsewhere the reading has
been doubted, Forcell. s. v.). (N.B.—
Decedo is to retire from a post of duty,
e.g. from a province.) 3. digredior,
graeus, 3: (about = discēdo; and same
constr.): Cic. Caes. Liv. 4. egrē-
dior, 3: (about = exēdo, and same con-
str.): Cic. Caes. (N.B.—The compo-
sition in -gredior indicate rather the first step
in the act of leaving; those in -cedo,
departure generally.) IV. To entrust:
permitto, mando, commendo, trādo: v.
TO COMMIT, COMMEND.

— **behind:** rēlinquo, 3: v. TO
LEAVE, ABANDON.
— **off:** 1. To cease: dēlinco, 3;
if only for a time, intermitto, 3: v. TO
CEASE. II. To cease wearing: pōno,
pōui, itum, 3: to L. off the toga praetex-
ta and assume the virtute, praetexta
posita, virtutem togam s. puram induere:
cf. Forcell. s. v. praetexta. (Depone, to
lay aside, i.e. temporarily: v. TO LAY
ASIDE.) Fig.: to L. off bad habits, vitia
pouere, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46.

— **out:** omīto, praetermitto, etc.:
v. TO OMIT.

leave (sub.): 1. Departure: chiefly
in phr. to take L.: 1. rēnūntio, 1: (with
dat.: only in later authors): to take L.
of life, vitae r., Suet. Gal. 11, 2. vīlre
dico: cf. Suet. Aug. 53, discēdens eodem
modo sedentibus valere dixit, he took L.

of them without their rising. (Vale-
dico, as one word, is without good au-
thority.) 3. usu. better expr. by
discēdo, digredior: i.e. to part from:
q. v. II. Permission: 1. permittō
(rare), with abl. permisso: v. PERMIT-
TIO. 2. pōtēstas: in phr., to give
any one L. aliquid p. facere, Cic. Cat. 3,
5, 11: foll. by genitive of ger., id. R. Am.
27, 73; by ut, id. Div. Verr. 14, 45.
(Facultatem dare, is simply to furnish
an opportunity.) 3. cōpia (rare in
this sense): L. was given to speak, data
(est) c. fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 520: cf.
Ter. Enn. prol. 21. 4. commēstus,
as (L. of absence; strictly, as granted to
soldiers): to give L. of absence, c. dare,
Liv. 21, 21: v. FURLOUGH. In wider
sense: L. to rest from toil, c. acquiescendi
a continuatione laborum, Vell. 2, 99:
Suet. 5. licentia: v. LIBERTY. Phr.:
by your L. (a parenthetical clause, intro-
ducing what might seem offensive), bona
tua venia dixerim, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 23;
venia sit dicto, Plin. 5, 6, extr.; pace
tua dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: to give
L., permittē, concedere (the latter im-
plying the concession of a favour): v.
TO PERMIT, ALLOW.

leaven (sub.): fermentum: v. FER-
MENT (i.).

leaven (v.): fermento, 1: v. TO FER-
MENT.

leavings: rēlinquiae (rell.): there
would have been no L. (at the feast), rel-
iquarium nihil fuisse, Cic. Fam. 12, 4.
init.: v. REMNANT, REMAINE.

lecherous: libidinēus, sālax: v.
LUSTFUL, LEWD.

lecherousness: libido: v. LUST.

lectionary: *lectiōnarium: only as
L. L. Du Cange, s. v.

lecture (sub.): 1. auditio (strictly,
as heard by students: but also gener-
ally): to attend Ls, audiciones obire,
Gell. 19, 8, init.: to sit in L-room, at-
tending to Ls, sedere in schollis audientium
operatos, Plin. 26, 2, 6: to give exoteric
Ls, dīspensare audiciones facere, Gell.
20, 5. 2. acroāsia, is, f. (Gr. ἀκροάσις:
a lecture as composed or delivered): he
delivered a L. and exhibited a model of a
wall, acroasin fecit, exemplarque muri
protulit, Vitr. 10, 16 (12). 3: Suet. 3.
schōla (Gr. σχολή: a term applied to
literary and philosophical discussions
generally; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8, where the
scholae are in the form of dialogue): to
deliver a L. (ex cathedra) a. aliquam
explicare, Cic. Fin. 2, init.: to deliver a
less formal L., scholam, scholas habere,
Cic. Tusc. l. c.

lecture (v.): 1. To deliver formal
lectures: 1. acroases facio, scholas
habeo: v. proceed. art. 2. praelēgo,
lēgi, ctum, 3: (to read and explain an
author): Quint. 1, 5, 11: Suet. II.
To reprove in an offensive manner:
perb. corripio, 3: v. TO REBUKE.

lecture-room: 1. auditōrium:
Auct. Dial. Or. 29: Quint. 2. schōla
(a place for learned instruction or con-
versation): Cic. Plin.: v. SCHOOL. 3.
pērgula (rare): Suet. Gr. 18.

lecturer: 1. expr. by phr.: he
adapted the profession of a L. in mathe-
matics, *coepit scholas mathematicas
habere: v. LECTURE. (N.B.—By no
means acroāsia, as R. and A.) 2.
praelector (one who reads and explains):
Gell. 18, 5 (magister praelectorque).

ledge: 1. A narrow shelf-like pro-
jection: Phr.: a narrow L. of rock,
"quasi tabulam quoddam saxi peran-
gnatum atque emittens: cf. Sall. Jug.
91, med., eminentibus saxis niscus, climb-
ing by the help of projecting ledges of
rock. II. A prominent ridge of rocks:
dorsum: v. RIDGE.

ledger: cōdex accepti et expensi:
Cic. R. Corn. 2, init.: to enter in a L.,
referre in codices accepti et exp., Cic. l. c.

lee: Phr.: on the L-side, *a vento
aversus: H. Steph. s. v. ὑπέρπρος: a
L-shore, *litus vento expositum.

leech: 1. The reptile: 1. hīrudo
inis, f.: Cic. Hor. (the common L., *h.
medicinalis, Linn.). 2. sanguisuga
(a later name, Plin.): a L. that has

sucked its full, s. epota, Cels. 5, 27
16: Plin. II. A doctor: mēdicus: v.
PHYSICIAN.

leek: porrum: Plin. 19, 6, 33: Hor.
leer: [sc. limis oculis] aspicio, Pl.
Mil. 4, 6, 2: Ter.: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 76
limi et, ut sic dicam, veneri [oculi]: so
Hor. has, obliquo oculo, Ep. 1, 14, 37,
but the above expr. denote simply a
sidelong glance.

leering (adj.): limus, obliquus: v.
preced. art.

leeringly: limis s. obliquo oculis:
v. TO LEER.

legs: faex, cis, f.: v. DREGS.

left (part. adj.): rēlinquus: Ter.: Cic.
oft. in neut. absol.: what is there L. for
him to live for, quid est huius reliquum
quod eum in vita habet teneat? Cic. Sull.
31, extr. To be L., resto, it, 1: some
times with reliquus: that there may be
no reason L., ne causa illa restet reliquus
Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: v. TO REMAIN.

left (adj.): 1. sinister, tra, trum
(the unus word): the L. hand, foot, side
a manus, pes, latus, Quint.: Caes.: Cic.
Hence, as subs., sinistra, the L. hand on
side: the L. hand being hampered, s.
impedita, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: on the right
h., or the L., a dextra, a sinistra, Cic.
Div. 1, 39, 85. 2. laevus (freq. in fig-
sense, left-handed, awkward): the L.
hand, l. manus, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: esp.
poet.: Virg.: Ov. In augural sense:
signs on the L. are deemed propitious,
laeva prospera putantur, Plin. 2, 54, 55.
Also as subs., laeva, the L. hand or side
(former perh. only poet.): before and
behind, on the L. and on the right, ante et
pone, ad L. et ad dexteram, Cic. Tim. 13.
(Scaevus not used in this sense.)

left-handed: scaeva, ae, m.: Ulp.
Dig. 21, 1, 12 § 3. (The form scaevola
occurs only as proper name.) Or expr.
by circuml., qui sinistra quam dextra
(manu) promptior est (cf. Cels. 7, pref.
esse chirurgus debet manu... non minus
sinistra quam dextra promptus): sinistra
manu agillare ac validius, Suet. Tib.
68; qui a manu validius utitur, Ulp.
Dig. l. c.

leg: 1. Of a man or other animal:
crura, crūra, n. (below the knee): Cic.
Virg. (The upper portion is femur: v.
TIRON.) II. Of a couch, etc.: pes,
pēdis, m.: couches with oxen Ls, lectuli
illigis p., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: Ov.

legacy: lēgātum (usu. but not always
pl.): the right to receive Ls, jus legata
capendi, Suet. Dom. 8, med.: To leave
a L., lēgo, 1: he left a L. of 40 mil-
lions to the people, legavit populo R.
quadringentes, Suet. Aug. 101: v. TO
BEQUEATH.

legacy-hunter: 1. captiōtor: Juv.
10, 202: Hor. 2. herēdipēta, ae, m.:
Petr. 124.

legal: 1. lēgitimus (prescribed
by law): the L. time, age, etc., tempus,
aetas l., Cic. Also = relating to the laws:
L. and civil disputes, l. et civiles contro-
versiae, Cic. Or. 34, 120: l. phrases, cor-
monies, verba, ritus l., Gell. 2. lē-
gālis, e (relating to the laws: rare): a
L. question, l. quaestio, Quint. 3, 5, 4.
3. secundum legem or leges, ex
lege or legibus (acc. as one enactment is
referred to, or several): v. ACCORDING
TO. Phr.: to commence L. proceedings
against any one, item alui interdere,
Cic. v. ACTION, V.; LAWSUIT: cf. l. ac-
tion, legis actio, Paul. Dig. 4, 1, 15.

legalise: Phr.: to promise (a law)
legalising marriages between patricians
and plebeians, ut connubium patribus
cum plebe sit ferre, Liv. 4, 4, med.:
sometimes sancire (ut quid liceat) may
serve: cf. Cic. Br. 1, 5, med., nec quo-
minus id liceret, ulla lex sanxit.

legally: 1. lēgitimē: Cic. Juv.
2. lēge, lēgibus: Ter.: Nep.

legate: lēgātus: v. DRUTY.

legatee: lēgātarius: Paul. Dig. 41,
3, 14: Suet. Fem. m.: Ulp. Dig.

legation: lēgātio (act of sending a
legate): Cic. See also EMBAZY.

legend: 1. On a coin, etc.: in-
scriptio, titulus: v. INSCRIPTION. II.
A fictitious narrative: fabula (gen.

term), historia commenticia quae memoria prodita est: v. FICTION.

legendary: commenticius (*fictitious*, q. v.): cf. *preceded art.*

leger-de-main: praestigiae, arum: v. JUGGLERY.

leggings: perh. ocreae: Virg. Moret. 121. *Dressed in such, ocreatus*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 224.

legibility: expr. by adj.: v. *full art.* **legible**: compositus ac clarus, i. e. *well shapen and distinct*: Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1 (*of the hand-writing of Atticus*). Or expr. by legi posse: v. TO READ.

legibly: *commode ad legendum; ut commode legi possit.

legion: légio, ónis, f.: Caes. Cic. Dimin. *legioncula*, a small, poor l., Liv. 35, 49, med. *Belonging to a l., legionarius*: v. LEGIONARY. (N.B.—Not used fig.: v. HOST.)

legionary (*adj.*): légionarius: Caes. *As sube., the l.s. l. militiae*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.

legislate: leges scribo (*to draw up laws*): Liv. 3, 32; condo, ib. c. 34, init.; *do (of a sovereign authority)*: cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60 (*legum datio*); leges instituo, Just. 1, 2.

legislation: 1. expr. by verb: *they devoted themselves to the work of l.* legibus condendis opera datur, Liv. 3, 34, init.; *by the l. of Solon*, institutis Solonis legibus, Just. 3, 2. 2. *legum datio*: Cic. v. *preceded art.* (*Legis latio is the proposing of a law*). 3. sometimes leges may serve to establish as it were a new state by l. (*of Solon*), velut novam civitatem legibus condere, Just. 2, 7.

legislative: Ph. r.: a l. body, *quibus jus est legum scribendarum: v. TO LEGISLATE.

legislator: legum lator: Liv. 34, 31, fin. (*legis lator* = qui legem fert, cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, fin.). Or expr. by leges scribere, etc.: v. TO LEGISLATE.

legislature: *il quos penes est cura legum scribendarum. (Not magistratus legibus scribendis, as R. and A.)

legitimacy: expr. by adj.: v. *full art.*

legitimate: 1. *According to law*: legitimus: v. LEGAL. II. *Born in wedlock*: 1. legitimus: opp. to nuptus, Quint. 3, 6, 96: Cic. Rep. 5, 5. 2. *Justa uxore natus*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; *justo matrimonio* (iustis nuptiis, cf. Cic. Rep. 1, c.) susceptus: Just. 10, init.

III. *Properly so called*: perh. germanus: v. GENUINE.

legitimately: legitimus: v. LEGALLY.

leguminous: Ph. r.: l. plants, legumina, um, n. v. Cic.

leisure: 1. otium (*time not occupied with business*): to have l. for anything, o. ad aliquid faciendum habere, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 4: to spend one's l. in... o. summa consumere in... (with gerund.), Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; also, otio abuti, to pass it away, id. Rep. 1, 9: literary l., o. litteratum, id. Tusc. 5, 36, fin.: if you are at l. (*have time to spare*), otium sit, Pl. Hence, otiosus, at leisure, q. v. 2. tempus vacuum: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2: for which, vacuum tempus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38.

— at: 1. otiosus (*not taken up by business*): to find a person at l., aliquem o. nancisci, Cic. Rep. 1, 9, cf. id. Off. 3, init. 2. vacuus (like *preceded*, *disengaged*): as we are at l., quoniam vacui sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: esp. of time, v. *preceded art.* (2). 3. poet. *leisure*, ritus l. hours, l. horae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 61: Ov. 4, subsecivus (with ref. to odd fragments of time, saved from business): Cic. Plin. min.: v. SPARE (adj.). Ph. r.: not at l., occupatus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: to be at l. (1), vāco, i. esp. with ref. to some object: if you have the l. at vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38: I am always at l. for philosophy, philosophiae semper vaco, id. Div. 1, 6, 11: also impers., vacat mihi, tibi, I. you have l., Plin. Ep. 9, 16 (full by inf.). (2), otior, i. to take one's l.: Hor. S. 1, 6, 128: Cic. (3), cesso, i. to have nothing to

do): Cic. Off. 3, init.; Hor. Join: nihil agere et cessare, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, fin.

leisurely (adj.): perh. lentus (usu. implying blame): v. slow.

leisurely (adv.): otiose: Cic.

lemon: *citrus limon (i. e. the tree), Linn. (Kr.). The fruit, *pomum citreum.

lemonade: *aqua limonata (Kr.).

lend: 1. expr. by mutuum and a verb: to l. any one a large sum of money, alicui magnam dare pecuniam mutuum, Cic. Att. 11, 3: to ask any one to l. money, alicquem rogare m. argentum, Pl. Pa. 1, 3, 76. 2. commōdo, i. to oblige with the use of a thing; less freq. of money: to l. any one a cloak, alicui paenulam c., Quint. 6, 3, 64: to l. a house for a wedding, cedas ad nuptias c., Auct. Her. 4, 55, 64; Gal. Dig. 47, 2, 54. Fig.: to l. a patient ear to culture, culturae patientem c. aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. (Commodo may be used of any obliging act; mutuum implies an actual loan.) Ph. r.: to l. assistance, ferro opem: Cic. v. ASSISTANCE.

lender: 1. qui pecuniam mutuum dat: v. TO LEND. See also USURER.

2. commōdator (of an article to be used and returned: legal term): Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 1.

length: 1. longitudo (of space, or less freq. time): Caes. Cic. 2. expr. in length by longus: it was 3 ft. in l., tres longum (ac. ferrum) habebat pedes, Liv. 21, 8, fin.: a trench 6 ft. in l., scrobis longus pedum sex, Col. 5, 6, med.: a furrow 4 ft. in l., sulcus in quatuor pedes longus, id. Arbor. 16. 3. duriturnitas (of duration): l. of time, of peace, temporis, pacis d., Cic. Caes. Also absol. = long duration, Cic. Sen. 11, extr. 4. longiturnitas (of duration): l. of life, l. aetatis, Ter. Hec. 2, 20. 5. prolixitas (great length: chiefly late): a serpent of immense l., serpens immensae p., Arn. 7, 46, p. 250: great l. of time, p. temporis, Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 22 § 3: Apul. 6. proceritas (in an upward direction): l. of neck (of swans), p. collarum, Cic.

— at: 1. After long delay: 1. tandem: Ter.: Caes. Strengthened with jam, aliquando, denique: at l. we grasp... Jam tandem prendimus, Virg. Aen. 6, 61: so, tandem aliquando, Cic. Cat. 2, init. 2. dēum (always preceded by nunc, tunc, or a similar word): now at l. (= not till now) I reply to the letter, nunc d. rescribo his litteras... Cic. Att. 16, 3, init. See also LAST (at). II. Copiously: 1. fūsē Cic. Join: fūse lateque, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 57; fūse et copiose, id. Fin. 3, 7, extr. 2. lūs: Caes. B. C. 2, 17. Esp. with another syn., v. *supr.* 3. plēnē (fully): Plin.

lengthen: 1. expr. by circuml.: Iphicrates l. d the sword, l. gladios longiores fecit, Nep. Iph. 1: so with reddo: v. TO MAKE. 2. prōdūco, xl, ctum, 3 (chiefly of duration): to l. life, vitam p., Nep. Att. 21: Cic. v. TO PROLONG. To l. a syllable, syllabam p., Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 12: Gr.

length-wise: in longitudinem: Cic. Tim. 7.

lengthy: 1. longus: Auct. Dial. 22 (longus in narrationibus). 2. prolixus: v. PROLIX.

leniency: lenitas, clementia, mansuetudo: v. MILDNESS.

lenient: mitis, lenis, clemens: v. MILD. Sometimes misericors may serve, cf. Sall. Cat. 52, med., sint misericordes in furtis avarii: v. MISERICFUL. To l. a punishment, levior poena, cf. ib. 51, med. Ph. r.: to adopt the more l. interpretation, benignius interpretari, Dig.

leniently: perh. leniter: v. MILDLY. To behave l. towards, mitem, misericordem esse, se praebere erga... v. LENIENT.

lenity: v. LENIENCY.

lens: plia vitrea, Plin. 36, 26, 67 § 199; p. crystallina, id. 37, 2, 10: cf. Lact. Ir. 10, med., orbem vitreum plenum

aqueae si tenueris in sole, etc. (Kr. give lensula, referring to Cels. 2, 17, fin., where it denotes a kind of bottle: it may however be used as scient. t. v.).

lent: quadragesima: v. observe but one l., nos unam q. jejunamus, Hier. Ep. 41. Comice, esuriales feriae: Pl. Cap. 3, 1, 8.

lenten: *quadragesimalia, e: v. Du Cange, s. v. Ph. r.: l. fare, perh. aridus victus, Cic. R. Am. 27, 75.

lentil: lens, ntia, f.: Virg.: Plin. Also as dimin. lenticula, Cels.: Pall.

leoning: leoninus: l. appearance, l. species, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, ad init. Ph. r.: l. versus, versus leonini, M. L.

leopard: leopardus: Vopisc. (Fels l., Linn.).

leper: (homo) leprosus: Vulg. Matt. x. 8.

leprosy: leprae, arum: Plin. 24, 8, 33: also sing., Vulg. Lev. xlii. (Scabies, Tac. H. 5, 4, is too general a term.)

leptous: leptrosus: Sedul.: Vulg.

less (adj.): minor, us: v. LITTLE. Dimin. minusculus, rather less, Cic. (oftener = rather small).

less (adv.): minus: pass. Much l., nēdum, with subj.: much l. can you, n. tu possis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 45: Cic. also without a verb expressed, cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 8, vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, n. in mari: with ut added before the subj., Liv. 3, 14, fin. (nēdum ut vis ulla feret). For nēdum Tac. sometimes has, adeo non, adeo nunquam, cf. Ann. 6, 15, extr.

-less (suffix): expr. by prefixes in-, ex-, or sometimes prep. sine: see the adjl.

lessee: conductor (one who hires or rents): Pl.: Cic. Fem. -trix, Imp. Cod.

lessen: minuo, i. ctum, 3; with compa. imminuo, deminuo (not di-), etc.: v. TO DIMINISH.

lessening: imminutio: Cic. Quint. (Or expr. by verb.)

lesson: 1. That which is taught or learned: Ph. r.: to give l. in rhetoric, grammar, etc., rhetoricam, grammaticam docere, Suet. Gr. 6: also praeccepta (eloquentiae) tradere (i. e. to give theoretical instruction), ib. 7: to take l. of any one, audire (magistrum), ib. 10 (v. TO LEARN): he began to give l. a scholar, aperuit, ib. 16. See also PRECEPT, INSTRUCTION, LECTURE. II. By way of example or warning: documentum: let him learn a l. from me, habet me ipsum sibi documentum, Cic. Agr. 1, fin.: an impressive l. against trusting Roman faith, insigne d. ne quis fidel Romanae confidat, Liv. 21, 19, extr. III. A portion for reading: lectio: a book of such, *lectionarium: M. L. IV. Task given to a pupil: pensum: to attend to l., pensis operam dare, in pensa incumbere: v. TO ATTEND to; DEVOTE ONESELF TO. Lessons dictated for learning, dictata, orum: Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10.

lessor: locātor: correll. term to conductor: v. LESSOR.

lest: nē; in certain cases, esp. before infinit. pron. quis, ut (quo) nē, with subj.: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. ne (5): Ter.: Cic.: Caes. (the last appears never to use ut ne). Compa. (1), nēcūbī, lest any where, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 (necubi Romani copias transducerent): Liv. (2), nēcūde, lest from any quarter, Liv. 22, extr. (necunde Impetus in frumenta ferret). See also THAT.

let: 1. To suffer, allow: sino, patior: v. TO ALLOW (III). See also full art. II. As periph. for imperat. mood: 1. expr. by 3 pers. sing. and pl., or 1 pers. pl. of pres. subj.; in negative commands, with nē: v. L. G. §§ 419, 420; 445. 2. fac, factio, with subj. (in formal prescriptions, etc.): let the poles be always in the sun, perlicae ut semper in sole sint factio, Col. 12, 39: Cic.: rarely foll. by inf., let the honey be thrice boiled, mel ter infervere facio, Col. 12, 38, med. III. To lease: lēco, i. to l. land for (a share of) the grain, agrum frumento l., Liv. 27, 3, init.: Plin. min. Also lēco, i. Cic. Verr. 3, 22, init.: to l. out ozen (for farm la-

bour, boves a. Col. 1, 7, med. **IV.** In plur. to let blood: sanguinem mittere: v. TO BLEED.

let alone: 1. abstineo, 2; foil: by ab (to refrain from meddling with): Liv. 21, 6: more definitely, abs. manum: can't you let me alone, potius ut me (= a me) abstineas manum? Pl. Most. 2, 4, 10. 2. omitto, 3 (after having begun): Liv. 7, 29 (Sannites omisit Sidicinis Campanos adorti): v. TO ABANDON.

— **down:** demitto, 3: v. TO LOWER.

— **fall:** demitto, emitto, 3: v. FALL (TO FALL).

— **fly:** emitto, 3: v. TO DISCHARGE.

— **go:** dimitto, omitto, 3: v. GO (TO LET).

— **in:** admitto, 3: v. TO ADMIT.

— **leave:** emitto, 3: v. GO (TO LET).

— **off:** (i) explodo, 3: v. TO EXPLODE, DISCHARGE.

— **out:** 1. To suffer to escape: emitto, 3: v. GO (TO LET). 2. To leave: eloco, 1: v. TO LEAVE.

— **skip:** Phr.: to let slip an opportunity, occasionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58.

lethal: letalis, e: v. FATAL.

lethargic: 1. lethargicus: Plin. As suba = a lethargic person, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30: Plin. 2. veterosus: Plin. 20, 4, 11. See also DISOXY.

lethargy: 1. veterosus (a state of dizziness or sleepiness): to suffer from, veteros teneri, cf. Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3. Fig. (more usual sense): the whole city is overcome with L, v. civitatem occupavit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 3: Virg.: Hor. 2. lethargus (the physical state only): to be suffering from pro-found L, i. grandis (in prose, gravi) oppressum esse, Hor. S. 1, 3, 145: Plin. Phr.: to be good for L, lethargicus s. veterosus prodesset: v. proceed. art. 3. torpor (numbness; hence inactivity): Tac. G. 46.

lethæan: Lethæus: Virg. G. 1, 78.

letter: 1. Of the alphabet: littera: to mark the L, A, litteram A imprimere, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; elsewhere, Tusc. 1, 25, 62. Cic. has, litterarum notae for the Ls of the alphabet. Capital and running Ls, l. uncialis, cursivae, M. L. (but uncials strictly refers only to the size of letters = majusculi).

2. That which is specially written: 1. scriptum: contrary to the L of the law, contra s., Cic. Br. 39, 145: to follow the L (opp. to the intention of language), s. sequi, id. Cic. 31, 65.

2. praescriptum (of instructions from a superior): to carry out orders to the L, omnia agere ad p., Caes. B. C. 3, 51.

3. littera (rare in this sense): to the L (= verbatim), ad L, Quint. 1, 1, 25: Vulg. II. Cor. II. 6 (opp. to spiritus: not claus). Join: verba et litterae, Cic. Caec. 1, c. 4. verba, orum: cf. supr. (II. 3). See also LITERALLY.

4. An epistle: 1. litterae, arum (the most freq. word in familiar language): to post (lit. give to the letter-carrier) a letter, litteras dare, Cic. Ep. pass.: to receive one, L. accipere, lb. pass.: I have received a L. from my brother, L. mihi a fratre allatae sunt, id. Att. 3, 20: any letters I receive litterarum? lb. 2, 2: (N.B. To denote two, three, etc., letters, the distrib. numerals must be used, e.g. tuas litteras binas, Cic. Att. 5, 3; or else epistola must be used, as is more freq. the case: cf. lb. 1, 13; 3, 15, etc.)

2. epistola: neglect in the matter of L-writing, negligentia epistolarum, Cic. Att. 1, 6: to send no L without something written about, nullam e. sine [Cic. uses abque because of the preceding sine] argumentum mittere, cf. lb. 1, 19, 1: to write a long L, to any one, longam e. ad aliquem scribere, id. Fam. 14, 2. Adj. epistolaris, e.g. charta, L-paper, Mart. 14, 11, lem. 3. tabellae (the tablets or leaves on which a L was written): cf. Liv. 45, 1, where a L. announcing victory is first called litterae laureatae, afterwards, as exhibited to the people, tabellae laureatae. 4. co-

dicilli (a short note): Cic. Phil. v. xoxa. **IV.** In pl. only, learning: litterae, arum: v. LITERATURE, LEARNING.

letter-carrier: tabellarius: Cic. Ep. pass.

letter-case: scrinium: v. DESK.

lettered (adj.): litteratus: v. LEARNED (4.).

letter-writer: Phr.: to be a great L, plurimas scriptitare litteras; plurimarum esse epistolarum (litterarum would rather refer to knowledge of literature): cf. foll. art.

letter-writing: expr. by epistola: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 6, negligentia epistolarum, neglect of L: to excel in L, in epistola excellere (or perh. in epistolari genere excellere). See also CORRESPONDENCE.

letting (sub.): i. e. leasing, locatio: Liv. Cul.

lettuce: lactuca: Hor.: Plin. Dimin. lactucula: just a stalk of L, thyrsus lactuculae, Suet. Aug. 77: Cul. Abounding in L, lactuosus, Dion.: a L-seller, lactuarius, Dion.

levant: *littora orientalia medii quod dicitur maris; regiones esse quae mari medio ab oriente adjacent.

levée: expr. by salutatio: to exclude any one from L, aliquem publicis a prohibere, Suet. Vesp. 4: cf. id. Aug. 55, promissus salutacionibus admetbat et plebem, i. e. he held open L. The term originally referred to the receptions given in the morning by eminent citizens: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 20, mane salutamus domi (I hold a L in my own house) bonos viros multos... ubi salutatio defixit (after the L is over). A fuller expr. is officium salutacionis, Suet. Aug. 27, which however, like the single word, is equally applicable to a single complimentary call: also, officium, as gen. term for a complimentary act, may sometimes serve: v. COMPLIMENT.

level (adj.): 1. planus (most gen. term): Pl.: Caes. Join: aequus et planus (locus) Cic. Caec. 17, An.; pl. et aequabilis, id. Tim. 2. 2. aequus: Caes. Esp. in neut. absol., in aequo, on the L ground, Liv. 5, 38: Tac. (Cf. supr.) 3. aequabilis, e (rare in this sense): v. supr. (1). See also EVEN (adj.). 4. aequalis, e (also rare): Ov. 5. libratus (in strictly exact sense): it is his opinion that water is not (strictly) L, placet ei aequum non esse L, Vitruv. 8, 5 (6), 3.

level (sub.): 1. Horizontal position: librata collocatio, Vitruv. 8, 5 (6), 1: also, librato, lb. 6, 3: To take a L, librare, peribrare, Vitruv. l. c. Phr.: to sink to the L of the water, ad aequilibrium aquae mergi, Sen. N. Q. 3, 25, 5.

2. An instrument for taking levels: Vitruv. enumerates the following: libraria aquaria (a water-L); dioptra (an optical L); chorobates, ae (of a more elaborate kind), de Arch. 8, 5 (6): add to these, aequamentum, Varr. in Non. 3. An even surface: planus locus, planities, etc.: v. proceed. art.; and PLAIN (sub.).

IV. Usual or natural elevation: Phr.: to rise above the common L, *egredi supra reliquos (cf. supergredi, Tac. Agr. 1); praeter solitum (supra modum, in bad sense, cf. Tac. A. 14, 52): things will soon find their L, *brevi tempore omnia in suum locum revertentur.

V. Position of equality: Phr.: on a L with, aequalis (v. EQUAL): to set on a L, exaequo: e.g. to put oneself on a L with inferiors, se cum inferioribus ex., Cic. Am. 20, init.: the two paws quadrupeds on a L with slaves, lex servilis ex. quadrupedes, Gal. Dig. 9, 2, 2: in same sense, adaequo: Cic. Tac.

—, to place on a: exaequo, 1: v. proceed. art. An.

level (v.): 1. To take a level: libro, 1: v. proceed. art. (1.). 2. To make level or even: complano, 1: Cato, R. R. 159: in same sense, aequo: Virg. G. 1, 178. (Or expr. by circumi, planum facio, reddo: v. LEVEL, adj.) 3. To bring to the (level of) the ground: 1. aequo, 1: to destroy a city and L it with the ground, urbem excisam solo

aeq. Vell. 2, 4: Liv.: Tac. 2. Aequo, 1: Liv. 1, 29 (tecta solo ad.). 3. coequo, 1: Sall. Cat. 20. 4. complano, 1: Cic. (?) Dom. 38, 101: Hirt.

5. sterno, stravi, tum, 3 (to lay flat, prostrate): to L walls with the rum, muros arietis a. Liv. 1, 29: cf. Virg. Aen. 11, 485, pronum sternere solo. (Often diruo, everto, will be precise enough: cf. Liv. 4, 16, init.: v. TO PULL DOWN.)

leveller: 1. One skilled in levelling: librator: Plin. Ep. 10, 50 (70).

2. One who destroys distinctions: expr. by exaequo, 1: v. LEVEL, sub. (V.).

levelling (sub.): libratio, peribratio: v. Vitr.

levelness: 1. planities, si (rare in abstr. sense): Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2 (p. magnitudo regionum). 2. aequalitas: Sen. Ep. 53, 1 (aeq. maris). Or expr. by adj. v. LEVEL.

lever: vectis, is, m.: Caes. Cic. Tac. The short arm of a L, lingua, lingua: Vitr.

leverage: Phr.: (he did so) in order to obtain a L, quo majore momento res inclinebatur; quo magis in modum vectis vires suas adhiberet.

leveret: *pallus leporinus (cf. pallus equinus, etc.). Lepusculus: Vitr. Varr. and Cic. in sense of a poor little hare; not a young one.

leviable: quod exigi potest: v. TO LEVY.

leviathan: *leviatha: Vulg. Job xl. 20 (but draco, Pl. cili. 28).

levite: Levites or Levita, ae: Vulg.

levitical: leviticus: Vulg.

levity: 1. perh. levitas: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 61, amatoris levitibus (frivolities): but the word denotes empty-mindedness, want of solidity of character generally. 2. with ref. to joking: jocus, locutio: nothing is more unbecomingly L. over important subjects, nihil intemperius quam de rebus gravibus jocatio: cease your L, omittis jocos! v. JOKEING.

levy (sub.): collectus, tis: to hold a L, d. habere, Liv.

levy (v.): 1. To raise troops: scribo, etc.: v. TO ENLIST. 2. To impose a tax: 1. exigo, 3: v. TO EXACT.

2. impéro, 1 (to order to furnish: with dat. of person and acc. of thing): he is the utmost possible number of troops of the whole province, tota provinciae quam maximum militum numerum imperat, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: so, imp. civitatibus obnoxio, id. 7, 64. See also LICKENOUS.

lewd: 1. Incestus (impure, unchaste): I discourse, l. sermo, Liv. 8, 28, med.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Impudicus: 1. woman, imp. mulieres, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: Pl. Join: impud impudicque, lb. 10, 21: 3. Impurus: v. IMPURE. See also LICKENOUS.

lewdly: Incesta: Cic. Suet.

lewdness: 1. Incestum (unchaste indulgence): to commit L, l. facere, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 71: cf. INCEST. 2. libido, fnis, f.: v. LUST. 3. Impudicia: Tac. A. 5, 3 (esp. as here, of unnatural lust).

lexicographer: *lexici conditor; or perh. lexicographus.

lexicography: expr. by lexis condere: v. foll. art.

lexicon: *lexicon, 1: M. L. (The terms onomasticon, etymologicum, are of more ancient use, but less comprehensive.)

liable: 1. obnoxius (both in legal sense, and generally): to be L (to action or penalty) under a certain law, lege aliqua obn. esse, Paul. 11g. 11, 3, 14: Pl.: L to a disease, morbo obn., Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 221: v. EXPOSED. 2. reus, a (legally bound): with gen., L for the payment of a dowry, dotis reus, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 2. To be L to decay, carni infestari, Col.: Plin.: to be L to an action for injury, injuriarum actiones teneri, Gal. Dig. 47, 10, 12.

liability: expr. by adj.: v. proceed. art.

liaison: consuetudo stupri, Sall. Cat. 23.

liar: mendax, Acis (strictly adj.): Quint. 4, 2, 91. Phr.: a consummate deceiver and *l.*, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, 58.

libation: 1. libāmentum, libāmen (the offering of a portion of a sacrifice, to symbolize the devotion of the whole): cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 246, where the libamina consist of bristles from the forehead of a victim: Cic. Just. 2. libatio (= preced.): Auct. Harusp. 10, 21.

3. usu. better expr. by *libo*, i (to offer a l.): Virg. pass.

libel: nevae: phr., famosus libellus (true or false): v. LAMPOON. (Sometimes *lib* = a false charge, opprobrium falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38; or simply, mendacium: v. REPROACH, LIE.)

libellous: famosus, with libellus, etc.: v. LAMPOON. Phr.: such language is *l.*, qui talia opprobria in aliquem dicit, tenetur injuriarum actione: cf. Dig. 47, 10 (de injuriis et famosis libellis): to compose *l.* verses against any one, aliquem procacibus verbis diffamare, Tac. A. 1, 72.

libellously: alterius in opprobrium.

liberal: 1. Free in giving: 1. libéralis, e: *l.* with money, pecunias *l.*, Sall. Cat. 7: with in and acc. of the person towards whom, Suet. Vesp. 7. Join: beneficentia liberalis; munificus et *l.*; largus, beneficus, *l.*, Cic. 2. largus (in good or bad sense; including both the liberalis and the prodigus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55): Tac. 3. benignus (bounteous, generous; opp. to malignus): v. GENEROUS (II, 2). 4. munificus (usu. on a large scale): to be *l.* in giving, m. esse in dando, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: cf. supr. (1). Phr.: to be *l.* with what is not one's own, largiri ex alieno, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, ad fin. || Abundant: largus: v. COPIOUS. || Appertaining to free citizens: Phr.: the *l.* arts, liberales artes; liberales doctrinae ingenueque, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; ingenue studia artes, Id. Fin. 5, 18, 48; ingenue et humane artes, Id. de Or. 3, 6, 21. || Free, unbiased: ingenuus, candidus: v. CANDID.

liberality: 1. In giving: 1. libéralitas: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 7, beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet (strictly, liberalitas is open-handedness; beneficentia, active kindness; benignitas, generosity): sometimes = an act of *l.*, Suet. Hor. med. 2. largitas (stronger than preced.): excessive *l.*, nimia *l.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32: Cic. 3. munificentia (cf. LIBERAL, 1, 4): Cic. 4. benignitas: v. supr. (1). || In thinking: animus nullis destinatus sententiis adductus, cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; nullius in verba jurare adductus, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14; nihil praepudicium secum afferens (v. PREJUDICE). See also CANDOUR.

liberally: 1. Bountifully: liberaliter; large et liberaliter; benigne; munifico: Cic. for syn. v. preced. artt. || As becomes a free citizen: liberaliter: e. g. educatus: Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: cf. LIBERAL (II).

liberate: 1. To free, release: solvo, libero, etc.: v. TO RELEASE, FREE.

|| To manumit: manumitto, etc.: v. TO MANUMIT.

liberated (part. adj.): Phr.: a *l.* slave, plicatus (wearing the cap of liberty), cf. Suet. Ner. fm.: Liv.: v. FREEDMAN.

liberation: liberatio: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO FREE).

liberator: 1. liberator, our *l.*s (Brutus and Cassius), nostri *l.*, Cic. Att. 14, 13: Liv. 2. a-sertor (one who legally asserts the freedom of a person held to bondage): cf. Suet. Gal. 9, ut humano generi assertorem duceque accommodaret, i. e. the *l.* and leader of the Aemilian race: Liv. 3, 46 (in primary sense).

libertine (adj.): libertinus (of the class of freedmen): Liv.: Hor.

libertine (sub.): galeo, adulter, homo libidiniosus: v. BAKE, DEBAUCHEE.

libertinism: mores dissoluti: v. PROFLIGACY.

liberty: 1. libertas: v. FREEDOM.

2. meton. plicatus, pileum (lit. the cap of *l.*): to call the slaves to *l.*, servos ad *p.* vocare, Liv. 24, 32, fm. Phr.: to take *l.*s with any one, licentius, libertas, familiaris esse in aliquem gerere, cf. Cic. Coel. 23, 57.

—, to be at: licet, ult. 2 (with dat. of Eng. subject): Ter.: Cic. When the inf. esse follows with an adj., the latter is regularly in acc., but may also be in dat.: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. licet. Phr.: I am (still) at *l.* (to act), i. e. have not committed myself, mihi integrum est, Cic. Att. 15, 24: I shall be at *l.* to publish (the book) or suppress it, erit liberum nobis vel publicare vel continere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: cf. FREE (1, 2).

libidinious: libidiniosus: v. LEWD.

librarian: bibliothecarius (late): M. Anr. More strictly class. bibliothecae praefectus, Ruhrk. in Kr.; qui bibliothecae praestit, Suet. Gr. 20; qui supra bibliothecam est, Vitr. lib. 7, § 5: also, (servus) a bibliotheca, Inscr. in Forcell. To appoint *l.*, aliquem supra bibliothecam constituere, Vitr. l. c. § 7.

library: bibliotheca (both the place and the books): to take care of a *l.*, b. tractare, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: to get together a *l.*, b. conficere, Id. Att. 1, 7: to form a (public) *l.*, b. instituere, Vitr. lib. 7, § 4: to arrange a *l.*, b. ordinare, Suet. Gr. 21. Dimin. bibliotheca, a small *l.*, Symm.: relating to a *l.*, bibliothecalis, Sid. Phr.: to leave one's *l.* to any one, libros alicui legare, Ulp. Dig. 32, 3, 52 (bibliothecam legare may refer to the book-races only: Dig. l. c.).

libration: libratio: Vitr.

license (sub.): 1. Leave, liberty: v. LEAVE (subs.). || Excess of liberty: licentia: unbounded and intolerable *l.*, infinita atque intoleranda *l.*, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 15: Ter.: of style, poetica *l.*, poetarum *l.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; *l.* poetica, Lact. 1. || Legal permission: *potestas per litteras data (Kr.).

license (v.): *potestatem do: v. preced. art. (III).

licentious: *licentiosus (as f. t.).

licentious: 1. Using freedom to excess: licens, ntis (infreq.): Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: Gell. || Indulging in forbidden pleasures: 1. impudicus (parum pudicus, Cat. 16, 8): Cic. v. LEWD.

2. pŕtilans, ntis (too forward and free): Cic. Par. 3, 1, 10: somewhat *l.*, petulantiora (carmina), Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 4.

3. incestus (impure): v. LEWD.

4. ad res Veneraeas intemperans, Suet. Hor. fm.; effusus in Venerem, Liv. 29, 32; libidine accensus (a strong expr.), Sall. Cat. 25. Phr.: to paint *l.* pictures, libidines pingere, Plin. 33, pref., § 5.

licentious: impudicus, pŕtilanter (in this sense, mostly late), etc.: v. WANTONLY, LEWDLY.

licentiousness: 1. Excessive freedom; licentia: v. LICENSE.

|| Sensual vice: 1. libido, intis, f. (sensual appetite, lust): to give way to (indulge in) *l.*, libidini parere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, init. Sall. cf. LICENTIOUS, fm. (N.B.—The pl. expresses habitual character: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 52, 115, conferte hujus libidines cum continentia alterius, compare the *l.* of the one with the virtue of the other: cf. L. G. § 91.)

2. impudicitia: v. LEWDNESS.

3. meton., Venus, ŕris, f.: Liv.: cf. LICENTIOUS, fm.

4. petulantia (offener = impatient, sauciness): Cic. Sen. 11, 37 (ut petulantia, ut libido magis est adolescentium quam senum).

lichen: lichēn, ntis, m.: more fully, lichen herba (acc. to Plin., so called from its curing a skin-disease of the same name): Plin. 26, 4, 10. Perh. also fucus: v. Ir. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

lick: 1. lambio, *l.*, 3 (of the natural use of the tongue): Cic. Ov.: to *l.* into shape, figurare lambendo, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 126; lambendo in artus fingere, Ov.

15, 380. 2. lingo, *l.*, ctum, 3 (to 3 so as to taste): to give cattle salt to *l.*, pecoribus saleem dare lingeundum, Plin. 31, 9, 45, estr. (where lambio would have been unsuitable): Pl. (N.B.—Also in obscene sense: Mart.) Comp. elingo, to *l.* out, Plin.; delingo, to *l.* up, Pl.: Cels.: (both rare). 3. ligurio or ligurio, 4 (to *l.* up gluttonously, daintily): Hor. S. 1, 3, 81.

lickerish: v. DAINTY.

licorice: glycyrrhiza or -on: Plin.: M. *l.* also, pure Lat. dulcis radix, Cels. 5, 23, 1; and liquoritia, Veg. Vet. 4, 9, fm.

liCTOR: liCTOR, ŕris: Cic. Liv.

lid: 1. operculum: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136. 2. opermentum: Plin. 2, 51, 52. Of the eye-*l.*, opermentum oculorum, Id. 8, 42, 64 § 156. See also EYE-LID.

lie (subs.): mendacium: to tell a *l.*, m. dicere, Nep. Att. 15: a great and shameless *l.*, magnum et impudens *m.*, Cic. Clu. 60, 168. Dimin., mendaculum or -unculum: Id. de Or. 2, 59, 141. To tell a *l.*, mentiri: v. full art.

lie (v.): 1. e. to speak falsely: mentior, 4: not to *l.* even in joke, ne joco quidem *m.*, Nep. Ep. 3: to *l.* over a thing, in aliqua re *m.*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 4 (but the word is less coarse than the Eng. being off. = to deceive, misrepresent, speak erroneously). Comp. ementior, to invent and put forth lies, Cic.

lie (v.): correl. to lay (q. v.): 1. To be in a horizontal position: jaceo, ul 2. dim. of inanimata things; but also of persons, to denote a temporary position: the apples *l.* beneath the tree, j. sub arbore poma, Virg. E. 7, 54: to *l.* on the ground to do anything, j. humi ad aliquid faciendum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: for sleep, Liv. 21, 4. || To rest in a recumbent posture: cubo, ul, tum, 1: to *l.* in a litter, in lectica *c.*, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 51: to *l.* on one's face, one's back, in faciem, supinum *c.*, Juv. 3, 280: off. with ref. to illness: v. ILL (to be). Comp. recubo, recumbo; accubo, accumbo (the forms in cubo denoting the act; those in cubo the state): v. RECLINE. Frequent. cubito, 1 (rare): Pl.: Cic. || To be deposited in a grave: Phr.: here lies he, hic est ille situs, Enn. in Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: Liv.: on tombs, often abbreviated thus, H. S. E. = hic situs est: v. FORELL. s. v. (Hic jacet appears to be a modernism.) || V. To be situated:

1. expr. by situs, positus: v. SITUATED. 2. jaceo, 2 (rare): this country *l.*s beyond Cappadocia, quae gens j. supra Cappadociam, Nep. Dat. 4: Plin.

3. specto, 1: v. TO LOOK TOWARDS.

V. Milii. t. l. to be in quarters: Phr.: to *l.* encamped anywhere, alibi stativa habere, Liv. 2, 52, med.: with the notion of inaction, milites stativas castris habere, Sall. Jug. 44. || V. To depend upon: Phr.: as far as in me *l.*s, quantum in me est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, init.; quantum est situm in nobis, Id. Arch. 1, 1; quantum putero (with ref. to the future), Id. Fam. 5, 13, fm.; pro virili parte, Id. Sext. 68, init. (pro viribus = in proportion to your powers, Cic. Sen. 9, 27): you know how much *l.*s in speed, acis quantum sit in celeritate, Id. Br. 1, 15, fm.

VII. To consist: Phr.: continue, tentus, 2 (to be involved, bound up in): in this one virtue *l.* all the rest, hac una virtute omnes virtutes continetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150 (v. TO BIND UP, II.): the point where a cause really *l.*s, cardo causae, Quint. 5, 12, 3.

VIII. To be sustainable in law: competo, ivi, itum, 3: an action for theft will *l.*, furti actionem *c.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 45. (The same sense may be expr. by actionem habere, the subject being the person who brings the action, Ib. § 41.) Phr.: here no action for theft can *l.*, haec furti non admittunt actionem, Ib. § 36.

—between: 1. interjaceo, 2 (full. by dat., inter and acc., or less freq. acc. alone: or absol.): the plain lying between the Tiber and the walls of Rome, campus interjacentis Tiberi ac moenibus

Romae, Liv. 21, 30, extr.: Plin. 2, expt. by interjectus (*lying between*): Caes. B. G. 2, 22.

lie down: decumbo, cubi, itum, 3 (of the act of *lying down*): Gell. 18, 10: also simply to lie or recline, Cic. Suet. To *lie down again*, recumbo, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57.

— **ill:** illeco, cubo: v. ILL (to be).
— **in:** i. e. with *childbirth*: parturio, 4: V. LABOUR (ILL).

— **in wait:** insidiator, 1 (with *dat.*): Cic.

— **near:** adjaceo, 2: v. ADJACENT.
— **on or upon:** 1. incubo, 1 (with *dat.* or prep.): to *lie (sleep)* on straw, stramentis l., Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: with super and acc., Sen. V. B. 25, 2.

2. superincubo, 1 (rare): Liv. 22, 51.

— **over:** i. e. to be put off: pass. of differo: v. to POSTPONE.

— **to:** naut. term: perib. cursum (navis) inhibeo: v. to CHECK.

— **with:** i. e. sexually, concubo, 1: Ter. Cic.: also concumbo, 3: Ov.: Juv.

lief: Phr.: I had as I stay as go, mea nil interest utrum maneam an proficiscar: v. INDIFFERENT (I, Phr.).

liege: fidelis (dependant, vassal), Lib. Feud. pass.: l. lord, dominus, lb.

lien: perh. pignus or hypotheca: cf. Marc. Dig. 20, 1, 16, fin. potest ita fieri pignoris datio hypothecae, ut si intra certum tempus non sit soluta pecunia, jure emptoris possideat rem: see also MORTGAGE. Phr.: the creditor has no *lie* on such things, minime [ea] creditoribus obligata esse, Dig. l. c. § 26, fin.

lie-in-wait: insidiator: Cic. Also part. of insidiator: cf. L. G. § 638.

lien: Phr.: in l. of loco, with gen.: v. INSTEAD OF (I, 2).

lieutenant: legatus (the locum tenens of a commander in chief): Caes. pass. (N.B.—It is impossible to express accurately the status of the regimental officer so called.)

life: 1. Of men or animals: 1. vita (gen. term): the *l. of animals*, v. animalium, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: man's physical *l.*, v. quae corpore et spiritu continetur, id. Marc. 9, 28: to take away any one's *l.*, v. alicui eripere, Cic. Ph. 2, 24, 60; adimere, id. Pl. 42, 101; auferre, id. Sen. 19, 71: to quit *l.*, vita excedere; cedere e vita, etc. (v. to DIE): to come to *l. again*, reviviscere, Cic.: to sacrifice one's *l. freely*, v. profundero, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 2.

2. anima (the vital principle, not involving intelligence): sometimes used = vita: cf. Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18, de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum anima (to avoid repetition): more freq. = mere existence; cf. Sall. Jug. 14, med., pauci quibus relicta est anima: v. ARREATH.

Dimin. animula, a spark of *l.* (fig.), Cic. Att. 9, 7, init. 3. salus, utilis, f. (of one whose life is endangered by illness or other causes): without hope of saving *l.*, sine spe salutis, Nep. Att. fin.: not to save *l.* but to destroy it, non ad salutem sed ad necem, Auct. Har. Resp. 16, extr. Phr.: 'tis not a matter of *l.* and death with him, non capitis ejus res agitur, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26: early *l.*, infans aetas, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 122; prima aetas, Suet. Caes. 30: the prime of *l.*, bona aetas, Cic. Sen. 14, 48; constans aetas, lb. 10, 33: the decline of *l.*, senectus, lb.: more precisely, deterior aetas (poet.), Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 1. || Human life, as a period of time, aetas: v. LIFE-TIME.

|| Human life, as including actions and character: vita: the *l. of eminent commanders*, vita excellentium imperatorum, Nep. pref. extr.: *l.* and character, v. mores, Liv. 40, 16, init.: an honourable, disgraceful *l.*, vita honesta, turpis, Cic. pass.

|| Animating spirit, vivacity: 1. vigor (rather stronger than the Eng.): the same *l.* (energy) in his looks, idem v. in vultu, Liv. 21, 4: v. VIGOUR. 2. succus or succus (lit. juice, sap): to drain away all the *l.* of genius, omnem a. ingenii bibere, Quint. lib. 1, proem., § 24 (said of the effect of too much technicality):

Cic. Or. 23, 76. Join: succus et sanguis [civilitatis], Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6, 3, alacritas: v. ALACRITY, CHEERFULNESS.

4. viriditas (young, fresh *l.*): Cic. Am. 3, 11. Phr.: to lose *l.*, languescere (de oratore), Cic. Sen. 9, 28: see also to FLAG.

V. The reality: of living things: Phr.: to paint from the *l.*, perh. *ipsa corpora ob oculos posita pingendo exprimere; ipsorum corporum pingendo imaginem exprimere. Fig.: to the *l.*, *ad ipsam rei speciem (?). See also GRAPHIC, GRAPHICALLY.

life-blood: succus et sanguis (fig.): v. LIFE (IV., 2).

life-boat: *navicula salutifera (?).

life-giving: 1. almus (giving or sustaining life: poet.): cf. Lucr. 1, 2 (alma Venus), Hor. Car. Saec. 9 (alma Sol). 2. vitālis, e (connected in any way with life): *l. power* (of heat), vis v., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24. Phr.: *l. power*, procreandi vis et causa gignendi, lb. 10, extr.

life-guard: stipatores corporis, corporis custodes (late): v. BODY-GUARD.

life-insurance: v. INSURANCE.

lifeless: 1. Lit.: 1. inanimus, inanimatus: v. INANIMATE. 2. exanimis, e; or -us, a, um (that has been deprived of life; the preceded. words being used of things naturally without it: chiefly poet.): the dove fell *l.*, columba decidit exanimis, Virg. Aen. 5, 517: but exanimus corpus, lb. 1, 484; Liv. 25, 34, ad fin. (exanimem): Tac. In same sense, less freq., exanimatus: Liv. 9, 1: Lucr. 3, expt. to be *l.* by vita carere, vitae expertem esse: v. WITHOUT (to be).

|| Fig.: 1. exsanguis, e: Join: arduum et exsanguis [orationis] genus, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: exs. et attritus (lifeless and weak), Tac. Dial. 18, 2, frigidus: v. FLAT, DULL.

lifelessly: frigide: Cic.

lifetime: 1. aetas: once in a *l.*, singulis aetatibus, Cic. Br. fin.: a *l.* would hardly suffice, vix hominis aetas esset suffectura, cf. Suet. Vesp. 10, 2, aevum (chiefly poet.): cf. Sall. Jug. init., aevi brevis, enjoying a brief *l.*: Lucr.: Hor.

lift (v.): tollo, attollo, sublevo, etc.: v. to RAISE.

lift (subs.): expr. by verb: v. to RAISE.

ligament: 1. anything that binds or ties: ligamentum, ligamen: v. BAND-AGE. || Anatomical *l.*: ligamentum: needed for preciseness: Kr. gives commensura: but see JOINT (1).

light (subs.): 1. The medium of vision: 1. lux, lucis, f. (any kind of light soever): Cic.: Virg. 2. lumen, lūis, n. (in this sense, esp. poet.; though found also in prose): the moon is illumined by the *l.* of the sun, luna solis lumine collustratur, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: to put pictures in a good *l.*, tabulas pictas in bono *l.* collocare, id. Br. 75, 161: Lucr.: Virg. Fig.: the *l.* of the soul, *l.* animi, Cic. Sen. 12, 41.

|| That which gives light: 1. lumen (either a natural luminary: or a candle, lamp, etc.): to put a *l.* near one, *l.* apponere, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: to call for a book and a *l.*, librum cum *l.* poscere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 35: Liv. 2, lucerna (usu. a lamp): my *l.* fails me (goes out), *l.* me deserit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, fin.: before the *l.* are brought in (= before night), ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339. See also LAMP, CANDLE.

|| Accessibility of light: lumen: esp. in pl., to denote the extent to which a building admits the free light: Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179: to block up any one's *l.*, luminibus alijus obstruere, Or. pro Dom. 44, 115: cf. supr. (I, 2).

|| An aperture for admitting *l.*: lumen: stables do not require *l.* on the north side, stabula non egent Septentrionis luminibus, Pall. 1, 21: Vitr.

V. In painting, as opp. to shade: lumen: he invented *l.* and shade, lumen atque umbras invenit, Plin. 35, 11: Plin. Ep.: comp. Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 101, where umbra is opp. to quod est illuminatum. VI. Fig.: public

view: lux: to bring secret things to *l.*, res occultas aperire atque in lucem proferre, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 62. See also to REVEAL, DISCLOSE. Phr.: to come to *l.* palam fieri, Cic.: Nep.: to see the *l.* (of a publication), manare, Cic.

VII. Fig.: illustration, means of understanding: Phr.: to throw *l.* upon (obscure) things, lumen adhibere rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50 (lucem afferre, is to bring help, id. Man. 12, 33; Att. 2, 1, 1): the consuls got more *l.* upon the matter, diluere res magis consiliis, Liv. 3, 16, init. See also to ILLUSTRATE, EXPLAIN.

VIII. Fig.: construction: Phr.: to look at anything in a favourable or unfavourable *l.*, aliquid in mitiore a. deteriore partem interpretari: v. CONSTRUCTION (IV.).

light (adj.): 1. Not dark: illustris, e (of rooms, places, etc.): Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95 (illustra domicilia): Col. Phr.: to become *l.*, lūcescit (-iscit), 3: as it began to grow *l.* (as day dawned), quum lūcesceret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, med.: Liv. Comp. dilucescit (to begin to grow *l.*): Cic. Cat. 3, 3, init.: Liv. See also BRIGHT.

|| Of colour, opp. to sombre, dark: perh. candidus (of a bright white): v. FAIR (L), WHITE. Sometimes dilutus (opp. to satur, full or deep in hue) may serve: e.g., a *l.* red, dilutus rubor, Plin. 22, 22, 40: Cels.: also pallidus, albus, albidus: v. PALE, WHITE, WHITENESS.

|| Not heavy: levīs, e (both lit. and fig.): Cic.: Hor.: Virg.

IV. Of food, easy of digestion: levīs (opp. to gravis): Cels. 2, 18, med.: Hor. (= facili ad concoquendum).

V. Of soil; opp. to stiff, heavy: resiliens, solutus (opp. to spissus, densus): Col. 2, 2. VI. Fig.: free and gay: v. TRIFLING, FRIVOLOUS. See also full, art.

light (v.): 1. To set light to: accendo, di, sum, 3: to *l.* a lamp, lucernam a., Phaedr. 3, 19, 4: Cic.

|| To furnish with light: illustro, 1: a dungeo l'd by narrow window—s, ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, init. Phr.: the hall was *l'd* with lamps, atrium lucernis acensatis factum est illustre; in atrio lucem praebant lucernae, lychneuchi, funalia (v. LAMP): the Campus was *l'd* up with torches, colubebant per Campus faces, Tac. A. 3, 4.

light upon: offendo, incido, 3: v. to FALL IN WITH.

— **become:** lūcesco, 3: v. LIGHT.

adj. (1). — **make:** illustro, collustro: v. to ILLUMINE.

— **of make:** parvi pendo: v. LIGHTLY (V.).

— **armed** (adj.): 1. levīs armaturae (gen. of description): the *l.* Numidians, *l.* armaturae Numidae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: cf. lb. 7, 80, expediti (ac milites).

2. armaturae, i. e. *l.*-armed troops without baggage or other encumbrance. (N.B.—Levis armatura freq. occurs as collect. subs. = light-armed troops, as distinct from the regular infantry: cf. Cic. Br. 37, init., equites, pedites, *l.* armaturae: Veg.)

3. levīs, e (not in Caes. or Cic.): Liv. 8, 8, med. (levēs autem, qui bastiam tantum gessaque gererent, vocabantur). 3. leviter armatus: Curt. 4, 13, ad fin.

— **coloured:** albidus: very *l.* matter, albidissimum pus, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

lighten: A. Trans.: 1. To illumine: illustro, collustro: v. to ILLUMINE.

|| To make less heavy: 1. levō, 1 (esp. fig.): to *l.* a journey by conversation, viam sermone *l.*, Virg. Aen. 8, 309: to *l.* cares, molestias *l.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: v. to RELIEVE.

2. exōnēro, 1 (to unburden): to *l.* a vessel by throwing part of the cargo overboard, navem jactu ex. Sen. Rhet.: for which the more usu. phr. is jacturam facere, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: in legal lang. more fully, levandae navis gratia jactum mercium facere, Lex in Dig. 14, 2, 1: also jactum facere, Vulg. Acta xxviii. 18.

B. Intrans. of lightning: 1. fulgurāt, 1: Plin. 2, 54, 55: Sen. Also as verb pers.,

with Jupiter as subject: *e. g.* Jove fulgurante, tonante, Angur. phr. in Cic. Div. 2, 13, 42. Fig.: of an orator: *to L. and thunder*, *f. ac tonare*, Quint. 2, 16, *extr.* 2. fulgeo, *al.* 2; also, fulgo, 3; *if it L. or thunder*, *si fulserit*, *si tonaverit*, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149; with Jupiter as subject: *e. g.* Jove fulgente, tonante, Angur. phr. in Cic. N. D. 2, 25, *fm.* Fig.: of an orator: fulgere, tonare, Cic. Or. 9, 29. 3. fulmino, 1 (*to strike with lightning*): Sen.: Lact. Also *impers.* = fulgurat, Virg. G. 1, 370.

Lighter: perh. linter: v. *RABOR*.
Lighterman: ratiarius: Dig.
Light-fingered: ugarus (rare): Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1; Fest. s. v.

Light-hearted: hilaris, etc.: v. *CHERFUL*, *MERRY*.

Light-house: pharus, *l. f.* (strictly the name of an island of Egypt; then of a light-house erected upon it; and so of any such structure): cf. Plin. 36, 12, 18; Solla, 32, *fm.* Or *expr.* by circuml., torris ex qua ignis ostenditur, ad praenuntianda vada, etc., cf. Plin. 1, c.; machina ad praenuntiandum ministerium aedificata, Solla, 1, c.

Light-infantry: pedites levis armaturae: v. *LIGHT-ARMED*.

Lightly: I. *With little weight*: 1. leviter: *to fall more L.* levius cadere, Cic. B. C. 3, 92; much more freq. in fig. sense: v. *INFR*. 2. *expr.* by suspensus (*held up; kept from coming down with full force*): *to pound olives L.* olivam suspensam molis frangere, Col. 12, 32; *she (the cat) stepped L. forth*, evagata est suspensus pede (*lit. on tip-toe*), Phaedr. 2, 4, 18; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 1, suspensa manu (*i. e. lightly patting*). 3. *to plough L.* tenui suspensum (agrum) aratro, Virg. G. 1, 68.

II. *Nimbly*: perh. agilliter, celeriter: v. *NIMBLY*, *QUICKLY*.

III. *Not seriously*: leviter: v. *SLIGHTLY*.

IV. *Without dejection*: leviter: esp. in phr., *l. ferre*, *to take a thing L.* care little about it, Cic. Prov. Com. *extr.*

V. *At a low estimate*: Phr.: *to value L.* non magni (parvi) pendere, Hor. S. 2, 4, *extr.* still stronger, flocci, nihili pendere, facere: v. *TO CARE*.

VI. *Without thought, for reasons of little weight*: temere: *I am not wont L. to be angry with my friends*, irasci amicis non L. soleo, Cic. Ph. 8, 16; *not to believe anything against him L.* ne quid de eo L. credent, Sall. Cat. 31.

VII. *In a gay, wanton manner*: perh. lascivē, or better, lascivius (softened compar.): v. *WANTONLY*.

Lightness: I. *Absence of weight*: Levitas: of fathers, Lucr. 3, 387; Caes.: very oft. in fig. sense: v. *LACIVITY*.

II. *Wantonness*: lascivia, etc.: v. *WANTONNESS*.

Lightning (subs.): 1. fulmen, *Ind.* *m.* (with ref. to its destructive effects): Romulus was struck by L., R. fulmine ictus est, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47; (Phaeton) was burnt up by a flash of L., ictu fulminis deflagavit, Id. Off. 3, 25, 94; Virg.: Ov. 2. fulgur, iris, *m.* (strictly, the bright flash; in poets and later authors = *storm*): cf. Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44, where fulgur is expressly distinguished from fulmen: Virg.: Hor. 3. fulguratio (= fulgur: the play of electric flame): Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, *init.*

4. fulgor, iris (any flashing light): poet. for fulgur, Lucr. 6, 170. 5. fulgetrum, or pl. -a (a rare and antiquated word, used of continued flashes): Sen. Q. N. 2, 56. Phr.: relating to L., fulguratio: *e. g.* *l. libri*, books on the import of L., Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; *one who interprets L.* fulgurator, Id. 2, 93, 109; *to strike with L.* fulminare (trans.), Sen. Q. N. 2, 23; Lact.

Lightning (adj.): fulmineus: L. tussis, l. dentes (apri), Phaedr. 1, 21, 5. Phr.: with L. speed, incredibili celeritate, celerius quam cuiquam credibile est.

— conductor: machina fulminibus derivandis; fulminum derivator, qui dicitur.

Lights: v. *LUXES*.

lightsome: v. *CHERFUL*, *GAY*.

like (adj.): 1. similia, *e* (foll. by dat. or gen. or absol.): Ter.: Cic.: Liv. Prov.: as *L.* as two peas, non ovum tam a ovo, Quint. 5, 11, 30; in sim. sense, lac lacti (non) magis est simile quam ille a est milui, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57.

Join: par simillaque, Sall. Cat. 14, 2, 55, *init.*; Ov. (2). consimilis (stronger than similitis: every way L.): usu. with dat., Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 2; Cic.: also with gen., Cic. de Or. 1, 33, *init.* (causa cons. causarum earum....).

(3). persimilis (very like): Cic. 2. geminus (lit. twin brother: hence, closely resembling, like twins): foll. by dat., Cic. in Pis. 7, 16 (geminum consillis Catilinae). Join: geminus et simillimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 66, *extr.*

3. par, paria (matching): v. *EQUAL* (1, 3). Phr.: to return L. for L., par (pro) pari referre, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55; paria paribus respondere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19.

4. in comp. and superl.: propior, proximus: with dat.: more L. wickedness than religion, sceleris propius quam religioni, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 112; with acc., Sall. Cat. 11, *init.* (vitium propius virtutem, a fault that "learned to virtue's side"); esp. in superl.: fictio- nis quam L. reality as possible, ficta veris proxima, cf. Hor. A. P. 378; Cic.

5. instar, indecl. neut. subs. (esp. but not always of comparison with some great object): a horse L. (huge as) a mountain, l. montis equus, Virg.: as it were L. the soul in the body, tanquam animi l. in corpore, Cic. Or. 14, 44; so, to show almost L. a point, quasi puncti l. obtinere, Id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40. Phr.: to be L., *ad allicujus rei similitudinem accedere; sometimes, referre (v. *TO RESEMBLE*): to make a thing L. something else, aliquid ad allicujus rei similitudinem efficere, Caes. B. C. 3, 48; in L. manner, similit-r, Cic.: v. foll. art.

like (adv.): 1. similit-r (in like manner: to be used with care): rarely foll. by dat.: they breed L. them and die L. them, a. his parturit aquae perant, Plin. 11, 25, 30; oftener foll. by ut, atque (ac): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87, similit-r facere eos.... ut si nautae certarent.... they acted L. sailors, who should quarrel....; comp. Id. N. D. 3, 3, *fm.*, similit-r facis ac si me roges....

2. ritu (abl. of ritus = according to the usual manner of: with gen.): L. brutes they refer everything to enjoyment, poculum r. omnia ad voluptatem referunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32; to sweep along L. a stream, fluminis r. ferri, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34; Petr. So modo: L. slaves, servorum modo, Liv. 39, 26, *med.*; L. a human being, humano m., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 9. Join: more modoque, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27.

3. instar (esp. when comparison is made with any large object): the fences afforded shelter L. a wall, l. muri sepes monumenti praebant, Caes. D. G. 2, 17; also ad instar, Just. 36, 3; Flor. 4. vicem, ad vicem, vice (= as if taking the place of: with gen.): to die in one's bed L. a Sardanapalus, Sardanapall vicem in lectulo mort, Cic. Att. 10, 8; Sall. fr.: to be tossed about L. seaweed, algae vice jactari, Plin. 9, 45, 68; ad vicem, Gell. 8. ceu (esp. in similes): l. fire through pine-wood, ceu flamma per taedas (ac. equitatis), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 43; Virg.: L. a criminal, ceu noxii solent, Suet. Vitell. 17. So are used acut, veluti: v. *AS*. Phr.: you act L. yourself, facis ut te decet, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10; facis nunc ut te facere aequum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 79.

like (v.): 1. to be fond of: 1. expr. by juvo, l. tum, l. (to give pleasure to: with acc. of Eng. subject): if you don't L. fables, si fabulae lo (non) juvant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, *init.*

2. stiduosus sum (with gen.): v. *FOND*. Phr.: I don't L. nihil (nil) moror: foll. by acc. of object, Hor.: v. *FOND* (1, *extr.*). See also to LOVE.

3. to be disposed for anything: if you L., si placeat, libet (with dat. of Eng. subject): to do what one L., id quod libet

(aliquid) facere, Cic. Quint. 30, 94; v. *TO PLEASE*.

likelihood: v. *PROBABILITY*.
likely: v. *PROBABLE*, *PROBABLY*.

like-minded: concors, rdis: v. *AGREING*.

liken: assimulo, comparo. v. *TO COMPARE*.

likeness: I. The being like: similitudo: v. *RESEMBLANCE*. II. Image: 1. effigies, *el.*: an image in the L. of a human being, simulacrum ef. humani, Tac. H. 2, 3, *extr.*; Cic. 2. imago, *inis, f.*: to represent the L. of a man, hominis l. exprimeere, Plin. 35, 12, 44; in the L. of God, ad l. Dei, Vulg. Gen. 1, 27. 3. perh. instar, neut. indecl.: in the L. of a comp., ad l. castrorum, Just. 36, 3; v. *LIKE*, *adj.* (5). See also IMAGE, PORTRAIT. Phr.: gods arrayed in the L. of men, dii induti specie humana, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63.

likewise: 1. Item (... so too): Romulus was an augur, with a brother an augur l., Romulus augur, cum fratre l. augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107; Liv. 2. Idem (more precise and emphatic than item): Cic. Part. 22, 77; Caes. 3. expr. by Idem (when a second predicate is to be attached to a subject: cf. L. G. § 375): Continuis your friend and I. meise, C. tuus [idem] ad idem noster, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, *init.*; an Academic and I. a rhetorician, Academicum et idem rhetor, Id. N. D. 2, *init.* 4. similit-r (in the like way): usu. foll. by ut, ac: v. *LIKE*, *adv.* (N.B.—Fac similit-r, Vulg. Luc. x, 37, is doubtful Latin).

liking (subs.): libido, *inis*, (mere irrational propensity): according to each one's L., prout cuique l. est, Hor. S. 2, 6, 67; a L. for the lute or for singing, citharae, cantus l., Plin. 30, 2, 5 (but the Lat. is stronger than the Eng.; esp. in phr. ex l., according to one's L., Tac. A. 4, 46; ad l. (in slightly diff. sense), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; v. *CAPICE*. Phr.: the voices of that coast are not to my L., vina nihil moror illius orae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16; every one to his L., quod capitulum vivunt, totidem stordium millia, Id. Sat. 2, 1, 27; similem habent labra lactucam, M. Crass. in Hier. (prov.); in somewhat diff. sense, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65.

lilao: syrringa vulgaris (Linn.).

liliputian: fig. = petty: passillus: Cic. Juv.: v. *LITTLE*.

lily: lilium: Virg.: Plin. Of L., lilaculus, *e. g.* oleum l., oil of L., Pall. A bed of L., lilietum, Pall.

of the valley: *convallaria majalis.

white: nearest words candidus, niveus: v. *WHITE*.

limb: 1. Of the body: 1. membrum: in this sense usu. pl.: to have compact, firmly set L., esse compactis firmaque m., Suet. Vesp. 20; to consign one's L. to repose, m. sporti dare, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 81; Virg. (N.B.—Esp. freq. in poets). 2. artus, num (often with special ref. to the joints: only of the body, whereas membrum is used of other structures: v. *MEMBER*). I tremble in every L., omnibus a contremisco, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; Virg. Aen. 2, 215. Join: membra et artus et viscera, Suet. Calig. 29. (N.B.—Artus includes only the bony members.) II. Of the sun or moon: "parts" (f).

limbed: used only as suffix: expr. by membra: vell-l., teretibus membra, Suet. Caes. 45.

limber: lentus: v. *PLIANT*.

limbo: limbus: v. *DU C.* s. v.

lime (subs.): 1. A mineral substance: calx, *clis, f.*: quick l., c. viva, Vitruv. 8, 6 (7); 8. to roast, slate l., c. coquere, extingueri, Id. 2, 5, 1; slaked l., c. mactata, Plin. 36, 23, 55; c. re-stincta, Inscr. in Forcell. II. A clammy substance: viscus, viscum: v. *MURKIME*.

III. A tree: illa, Virg.: Col. Made of L.-wood, uliginosus, Col.

lime (v.): 1. To smear with birdlime: visco illino: v. *TO BESEAR*. II. To ensnare: illaqueo, etc.: v. *TO EN*

SHARE. (Virg. has fillere visco, G. 1, 139.)

lime-burner: calcarius: Cato R. R. 16.

limed (part. adj.): visciatus: a l. scip, virg. 7, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, med.

lime-kila: calcaria formax: Cato R. R. 18; or simply, calcaria, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, § 10.

lime-stone: calx (lime before or after firing): Cato R. R. 16: more precisely, *lapis calcarius, saxum calcarium.

limit (subs.): 1. finis, modus, terminus: v. SOUND (subs.), BOUNDARY. Join: finis et modus, Cic. 2. circumscripio: Cic. To set Ls to (1). finio, 4: to set Ls to the exercise of the passions, cupiditates: l., Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64; also, finire modum aliquid rei, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66. (2). termino, 1 (less freq.): v. to LIMIT.

limit (v.): 1. finio, 4: Cic.: v. proceed. art.; and to SOUND. 2. circumscribo, psi, ptum, 3 (usu. within narrow bounds): to l. or define one's prerogative by boundaries, termina quibusdam c. ac definire jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: Plin. 3. termino, 1: to l. glory by (certain) boundaries, finibus gloriam t., Cic. Sen. 23, 82. Phr.: to l. (the orator) to a narrow range, in angustum gyrum compellere, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: to l. oneself in anything, certos sibi finis terminosque constituere, extra quos egredi non possit, Cic. Quint. 10, 35.

limitation: 1. circumscripio: Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21. Or expr. by verb: v. LIMIT. 2. exceptio (a special exception with respect to anything): to be praised with a l., cum eae laudat, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; without any l., nullis exceptionibus, Tac. G. 44.

limited (adj.): 1. expr. by verb: a l. monarchy, *reipublicae (civilitatis) genus in quo regis (summi magistratus) potestas certis legibus finitur. (From the use of the adv. finite, it would seem that finitus must have been used as adj.) 2. circumscribus (of narrow bounds: rare): what is l. as human life, quid tam c., tam breve quam hominis vita? Plin. 3, 11. 3. expr. by brevitas, parvus, infirmus, etc., acc. to the nature of the subs. to be qualified: e. g. l. time, brevis tempus; l. resources, parvae (exiguae) opes; l. strength, infirmas vires [cf. naturae infirmitas, or l. natural powers, Sall. Jug. 1, med.]; v. SMALL, INSIGNIFICANT, etc. Phr.: my l. abilities, mediocritas nostra, Veil. 2, 111.

limitedly: finitus: Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27.

limitless: immensus, infinitus: v. UNBOUND, etc.

limn: imaginem alius rei exprimo, pingo: v. to PAINT, REPRESENT.

limner: pictor: v. PAINTER.

limp (v.): claudico, 1; claudere, 2: v. to HALT.

limp (subs.): expr. by verb: v. proceed. art. See also LAMENAE.

limpet: lépas, ádis, f.: Pl. Rod. 2, 1, 8.

limpid: 1. limpidus (rare): a l. lake, l. lacus, Cat. 4, 24. 2. liquidus: v. LIQUID, CLEAR.

limping (adj.): claudus: v. LAME.

limpiness, limpidity: expr. by adj. liquidus, pelliculus, etc.: v. CLEAR, LIQUID.

limpitude, Plin., a word formed inaccurately.

limy: 1. Covered with bird-lime: visciatus: v. LIMED. 2. Impregnated with lime: calca plenus, calca nonnihil immixtam habens.

linch-pin: axis clavus (Kr.); axis fibula (R. and A.).

linden-tree: ulva: v. LIME (III).

line (subs.): 1. Geometrical: linea: a l. is length without breadth, l. est longitudo sine latitudine, Front. Geom. p. 31: a right or curved l., l. recta, flexuosa, ib. p. 12: to be carried downwards in a straight l., ferri deorsum ad l., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: Vitruvius: to draw a l., l. ducere, Quint. 2, 6, 2; l. scribere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113 (but the former expr. is more

usual); l. deducere, Plin. II. Unif. form direction: régio, ónis, f.: to turn aside from the straight l. (fig.), de recta regione deflectere, Cic. Verr. 5, 68, 176: to get beyond the l. of the camp, r. castrum superare, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. (N.B.—Cic. has a regione, absol.—in a straight l., Fat. 9, 18: but a regione foll. by gen. = right over against.) Phr.: in a l. (with), in versum, Virg. G. 4, 144: *recto ordine, recta linea, ad lineam (Kr.); of suppr. (l.).

III. A limit: modus, finis: v. SOUND. IV. A cord: linea (primary sense of the word): a long l., l. longa, Col.; l. longinquus, Plin.

V. Of a poem or other book: versus, vs.: Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3: to count Ls and syllables (of a letter), v. syllabusque numerare, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. expr.

VI. Meton. = words: esp. in phr., a few l. to drop a l.: Phr.: I will write a few l. in reply to your letter, pauca ad tuas litteras rescribam, cf. Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1: I have not had a single l. from you, nullas a vobis acceperam (litteras), ib. 3, 31: I have scarcely time for so hasty l. as this, vix huic tantulae epistolae tempus habebam, ib. 1, 14, 1: drop me a l. about it, fac ut sciam, ib. 2, 6, expr.

I dropped him a l. to say..., cui ego scripsi (with acc. and inf.), ib. 7, 3, expr. (N.B.—Versus, pl. may be used with ref. to certain lines or parts of a letter: e. g. primis versibus, in the first few l. of a letter, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3: but never to denote a letter as a whole.)

VII. In military sense: (1). of an army drawn up: (1). ácies, áti: the hastati formed the front l., prima a. hastati erat, Liv. 8, 8: to draw up an army in three l.s, triplicem a. instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: the rear l., a. novissima, extrema, Liv. 8, 10. (2). the front l., principia, orum: Liv. 1, c.: immediately in the rear of the front l., post p., Sall. Jug. 90: Tac. (3). frons, ntis, f. (the entire front as a military disposition: principia denotes the fighting men in the front): to advance in even l., aequa l. procedere, Liv. 26, 44. Phr.: to form in l. of battle (of troops), ordinatos consistere, Nep. Iph. 2; explicare ordinem (of ships), Liv. 37, 29 (v. to DEPLOY): to form ships in l., naves suo quaque ordine in frontem instruere, Liv. 1, c. (v. to DRAW UP, III.; ORDER). (ii). usu. pl., military works, entrenchments: munitioes, Caes. B. C. 3, 62, 299: also munimenta, orum: v. INTERCHIEFT. Phr.: to be within the l.s, i. e. be with the army, in praesidiis esse, Cic. Lig. 9, 28; also intra praesidia esse, Liv. 38, 11. (iii). of march: agmen, ntis, n.: they closed the l. of march, l. e. brought up the rear, agmen claudubant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. So of ships: the king's fleet advancing in a long l., regia classis longo a. veniens, Liv. 37, 29. VIII. Genealogical: linea: cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 9. oryquara cognationum directio) finis in duas lineas separantur: the ascending, descending l., l. superior, inferior, ib.: indirect or collateral l. of descent, transversa l., ib.: direct l., ascending or descending, recta l. sursum versum vel deorsum tendentium, ib. 38, 10, 10 § 9. See also SIDE. IX. (of a ship): only pl.: Phr.: to lay down the l.s of a ship well, bene lineatam carinam collocare, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 42 (see the place).

line (v.): Phr.: to l. a garment with wool, vestem introrsum lana obducere: he had the entire streets l. with troops, omne iter militibus praesidiis sepelit, Tac. A. 14, 41. (N.B.—Subsue vestem is to sew a border to a garment.)

lineage: 1. stirps, pla, f. (lit. trunk; hence origin): ignorance of one's l., stirpis generique ignorantia, Cic. Am. 19, 70: of divine l., divinae a. Virg. 2, genus: v. DESCENT (2). 3. progénies, éti: to trace one's l. to any one, p. ab aliquo proferre, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48. Join: ortus et progenies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26.

lineal: Phr.: to be a l. descendant

of any one, recta linea ab aliquo genus duocere: cf. LINE (VIII).

lineament: lineamentum: v. FRATU (I.).

linear: linearia, e (consisting of lines): l. drawing, pictura l., Plin. 35, 3, 5. Phr.: l. perspective, frontis et latrum abecedentium adumbratio, ad circineum centrum omnium linearum responsus, Kr. v. Vitruv. lib. 7, pref. § 11: v. PERSPECTIVE.

linen (subs.): 1. linteum textum: l. is the purest attire for religious purposes, l. textum purissimum est rebus divinis velamentum, Apul. Apol.: also simply linteum, Plin. 19, 1, 4: but linteum usu. denotes a piece of l. a linen cloth: to bruise through coarse l. (a coarse cloth), terere per crassum l., ib. 21, 18, 75: *nerves concealed under paper and l. wrappings, merces chartis et linteis celatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

2. linteae vestis (drapery consisting of linen): (they brought forward) frankincense, perfumae, and l., sus atque odore vestitus, l., Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146. (N.B.—In like manner, linteae vestis, Plin. 12, 6, 13; linteus amictus, the latter only of extenu clothing, Tac. D. 17.) 3. Haum (l., hence post, cloth made of it): a bag made of very fine l., reticulum tennissimo l., Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 120: robed in l., lino velatus, Virg. Aen. 12, 120. 4. In like manner are used, byssus, l., f. (denoting a very fine kind of flax or linen), carbasus, l., f. (also a fine kind); with adj. byssinus, carbasus, or carbasinus: fine l., vestis byssina, tenui bysso texta, Apul.: they wear l., reaching to the feet, corpora usque pedes carbaso velant, Curt. 8, 9, post med.

linen (adj.): linteus, linteus: v. proceed. art. 1. A cloth, linteum; dissim. linteolum: Plin.

linendrap: lintearius: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, § 4 (where the lintearii are mentioned along with the vestiarii): also linteo, Pl. Aut. 3, 5, 38: linteus. The trade of a l., lintearius: Ulp. Dig.

linen-drapery: linteus, orum; linteae vestis: v. LINEN (subs.).

linger: moror, 1: why l. I behind, quid moror? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 6: v. to DELAY.

lingerer: cunctator: Cic. Liv. Or expr. by imperf. part. of cesso, cunctor, etc.: v. to DELAY.

lingering (adj.): 1. cunctatorius (only of persons): Liv. 6, 7, med. 2. tardus: the l. nights (of winter), l. noctes, Virg. Aen. 2, 482: v. SLOW. Phr.: a l. disease, dilutus morbus, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 114; longa valetudo, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: I entertained a l. hope, adhuc specula quadam sustentabar, cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 16 (hac tamen obiectabar specula).

lingering (subs.): cunctatio, morae: v. DELAY.

lingeringly: cunctanter: Liv. Or expr. by cunctatorius (cf. l. G. § 343).

linguist: *multarum linguarum peritus (homo).

linguistic: Phr.: l. science, *sermonis normae rationique scientia; linguistica, quae apud nostrates appellatur.

liniment: linitus, ntis: only found in aut.: it is a remedy against (the bite of) serpents, whether taken, or used as a l., praevalere contra serpentes, p. ut et l. Plin. 20, 12, 47. Or expr. by illino: thus Cels. renders Gr. εγχαρστια, by liquida quae illuntur, 5, 24; (M. L. linimenta, id. ed. Milligan, p. 226).

lining (subs.): v. to LINE.

link (subs.): 1. cf. a chain annulus: Mart. 3, 29. 2. A bond vinculum: l.s of harmony, concordiae vincula, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117. 3. A torch: funale, la, n.: v. TORCH.

link (v.): 1. connecto: 3. v. to CONNECT. 2. Jugo, 1: all the virtues are l'd together, omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17.

linnet: *fringilla cannabina (Linn.).

linseed: lint semen: v. FLAX.

lint: linamentum: Cels.

lintel: *lumen superius* (or *superius*, Forcell.) Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: or simply *lumen*: Virg. 6, 6 (9), 7: Juv. (*Superlumen* is the space above the lintel).

lion: *leo*, *leōnis*, m.: Virg.: Hor.: Plin. Cf. a *l.*, *lion's*, *leoninus*: a. g. a *l.*'s skin, *pellis l.* Plin.

lioness: *leona*: Virg.: Plin. (Poet. lea, Lucr. 5, 1117: Ov.).

lion-hearted: nearest word perh. *magnānimus* (*high-souled*): Virg.

lionlike: *leōninus*: of *l.* appearance, specie *leōnina*: cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 9, med. (where the ref. however is merely to colour).

lip: 1. Of a human being: 1. *labrum*: the upper, lower *l.*, *superius*, *inferius*, cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 14: to move the *l.s* (*speaking inaudibly*), *labra movere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60: to keep the *l.s* closed, *l. comprimere*, id. S. 1, 4, 138. *Dimin.* *labellum*, a little *l.*, as of an infant, Cic. Div. 1, 36, *inf.* (prob. only pl. in prose): and esp. as an endearing expr., Ov. A. 1, 575: Pl. 2. *labium* (a rare word, esp. in prose): *drooping l.s*, *demissa l.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: to cure chapped *l.s*, *labiorum fissuram mederi*, Plin. 29, 3, 11 § 46. (N.B.—*Labium* seems chiefly to be used of lips in some way unsightly: hence, *labiosa*, *thick-lipped*, Lucr. 4, 1165.) 3. *labiae*, *arum* (the lips: rare and nearly obsolete): in the tips of the lips, *primores l.*, *Nigrid*, in Gell. 10, 4: Pl. St. 5, 4, 41 (al. *labia* pro *labias*). Phr.: *the thing is on every-body's l.s*, in ore est omni populo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13: so whenever the word tips is used with ref. to speech, or must be employed to represent it (never *labra*): *nothing ill-advised fell from his l.s*, *nil illi non consideratum exibat ex ore*, Cic. Br. 76, 265: also, ex ore excidere (to do so hastily, thoughtlessly), id. Sull. 26, 72: *twist cap and l.*, *inter os et offam* (*multa intervenire posse*), Cic. in Gell. 13, 17, *inf.* 4. Of a vessel: 1. *labrum*: e. g. of a jar (doli), Cat. R. R. 107: Plin. 2. *ora* (rima): Lucr. 4, 12.

lippped: usu. as suffix: *thick-l.*, *labiosa*, Lucr. 4, 1165 (*labrosus* in quite diff. sense = furnished with a lip, *Cels.* 7, 26, 2, *Am.*): *turgidis labris*, Mart. 6, 79, 8: also, *labeo*, *olis*, cf. Charis. 1, 79: *honey-l.* (*fig.*), perh. *melittus*: v. *IMBRYED*.

lip-salve: **unguentum labiorum* *fissuris utile*.

lip-service: nearest word, *obsequium*: v. *OBSEQUIOUSNESS*.

liquet: *liquifacio*, 3: v. *TO MELT*.

liquid (*adj.*): 1. *Flowing*: *liquis* less freq. *liq.*: cf. Lucr. 2, 452. *Audito* quae corpore *liquida* constant, i. e. they are *liquid*, because consisting of particles that move freely about: *l. perfumes*, *l. odores*, Hor. See also *FLUID*.

2. *Clear, transparent*: 1. *liquis* (*both of fluid bodies and sounds*): *l. honey*, *l. mel*, Virg. G. 4, 101: the *l. aether*, *l. aether*, Virg. Of sounds, *l. vox*, Virg. G. 1, 410: Hor.: v. *CLEAR*.

3. *pellucidus*: v. *TRANSPARENT*.

liquid (*sub.*): 1. Generically: quod *liquidum* est: quod *liquido corpore* constat: v. *preced. art.* (1.). 2. Specifically, any given watery substance:

1. *liqor*: the wine-bred *l.* (= wine), *l. vitigenus*, Lucr. 5, 14: Virg. (esp. a trickling fluid, Virg. G. 3, 484. *Fluidus liqor*, sc. table). 2. *hūmor*, *lātēx* (later chiefly poet.): v. *FLUID* (*sub.*).

Liquidate: *solvere*, *persolvere*, 3: v. *TO PAY*.

Liquidity: *liqor*: Lucr. 1, 454 (*primary quality of water*): Cic.

Liquor: 1. In gen. sense: *lātēx*, *hūmor*, *liqor*: v. *LIQOR*, *FLUID* (*sub.*).

2. *Intoxicating*: no generic term: Vulg. Luc. 1, 15, has *scern* (Gr. *oxepa*): cf. Isid. Or. 20, 3, s. v. where it is defined as, *omnis potio quae (extra vinum), inebriare potest*.

Liquorice: v. *LICORICE*.

liqor (*v.*): nearest expr., *baesa voce liqor*, cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 294. See also *LIQUORA* (*adj.*).

liqor (*sub.*): os *blaesum*, Mart. 10, 65, 10.

lipping (*adj.*): *blaesus*: v. *preced. art.* Also *balbus* is used of any defect of speech which prevents articulation:

cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260, where it is applied to Demosthenes, who was unable to articulate the letter R.

list (*sub.*): 1. *Roll, catalogue*:

1. index, *icis*, m.: cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2, where it is used of a *l.* of books: Quint. 2. *libella* (gen. term: any paper or document): cf. Pl. Rud. prol. 21, *bonos in altis tabulis exscriptos*:

Liv.: v. *infra*. See also *INVENTORY*.

Phr.: to strike any one's name out of the *l.* of senators, *aliquem de senatu movere*, Cic. Cl. 41, 122; so, *tribui movere*, to remove a name from the *l.* of a tribe, *Liv.* 24, 18: also more lit., *nomen aliquis ex tabulis excerpere*, *Liv.* 1, c.

3. *Of expenses*: Phr.: the civil *l.*, perh. *republicae domestici sumptus*: v. *EXPENSE*.

4. *An enclosed field*: curriculum, *spātium*: terms used of the race-courses of antiquity. Phr.: to enter the *l.*, *in commissione prodire*, cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6; with Glerig's note.

list (*v.*): *libet*, 2, *imper.*: v. *TO PLEASE*, *LIKE* (II.). See also *TO LISTEN*.

listen: 1. To attend in order to hear: 1. *ausculto*, 1: to *l.* at the door, ad fores a. Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 1: *l.* to me, *mihi ausculto*: Cic. R. Am. 36, 104. Also *subausculto*, to *l.* secretly, *unobseruato*, id. de Or. 2, 36, *fin.*: Pl. 2, audio, 4: v. *TO HEAR*.

2. *audipio*, 1 (*audipio*): Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42 (*sermone* a.). Phr.: *l.* to the plot, *accipere rationem doli* [quam instituit]: Pl.: *l.* kindly (to the play), *adeste aequo animo*, Ter. Andr. prol. 20: to *l.* most eagerly to any one's praises, *avidissimis auribus laudes aliquis excipere*, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3.

3. *yield to*: 1. *ausculto*, 1 (with *dat.*): colloq.: Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: Pl. 2, audio, 4: *mor do I l. to Homer, when he says...* nec *Homerum audio*, qui ait...

Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: *I wish I had l'd to your most friendly advice*, *vellem te audisae amicitiae momentum*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2. See also *TO HEAR* (III.).

listener: 1. One who pays attention to: expr. by verb: v. *TO LISTEN* (I.).

2. One who watches to catch what is said: *inceps sermonis*, cf. Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 9. Phr.: *look round and see if there are any l.s*, *circumspe, nunguis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42.

listless: 1. *languidus* (*lacking life and energy*): to be somewhat *l.* about a cause, *languidiore esse studio in aliqua re*, Cic. Lig. 9, 28. Join: *languidus atque iners*, id. Sen. 8, 26.

2. *remissus* (*slack, wanting vigour*): *l.* (careless) in canvassing, in petendo *r.*, Cic. Mur. 26, 52. Esp. with *preced.*: *remissus ac languidus [animus]*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Sall.: v. *fol. art.* 3. *lentus*: v. *COOL* (III.), *INDIFFERENT*. See also *INACTIVE*, *INDOLENT*.

listlessly: *languide*: Caes. B. G. 7, 27 (*languidus in opere versari*): Col. Or. expr. by circuml., *remisso ac languido animo*: v. *preced. art.* See also *INDOLENTLY*.

listlessness: 1. *languor* (cf. *preced. art.*): Cic. Or. expr. by *languidus*: (*the case left no room for l.*, *nil languid neque remissi patiebatur*, Sall. Jug. 51: sometimes circuml. with *animus* will serve: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 21. 2. *Inertia*, *accidia*, etc.: v. *INDOLENCE*, *INACTIVITY*.

lit (*v.*): *litāla* (Gr. *Λιτάνεα*): Sdon.: v. *DU C. a. v.*

lital: Phr.: to give a *l.* translation, *verbum verbo reddere*, Hor. A. P. 133: such a translation, *interpretatio ad verbum facta* (*translatio = metaphor*): the *l.* meaning of a word, *verbi sensus proprius* (opp. to *translati*, per *translacionem acceptus*), cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: see also *fol. art.*

literally: ad *litteram*, ad *verbum*: v. *LETTER* (II.). Phr.: to take any-

thing *l.* or *figuratively*, **quod scriptum est ex proprio verborum sensu aut per translationem accipere*. cf. *FIGURATIVE*.

literary: 1. expr. by *litterae*, *arum*: *l. pursuits* or *tastes*, *studia litteraria*, Cic. Arch. 2, 3: to lead a *l.* life, *aetatem agere in l.*, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: *my l. pursuits*, *l. mese*, id. Ph. 2, 8, 20: v. *LITERATURE*.

2. *litteratus* (*conversant with literature*): a *l. man* (= man of letters), *homo l.*, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: Sen.: v. *LEARNED* (4). (N.B.—A *literary man* in modern sense is rather *litterator*, cf. Suet. Gr. 4.)

literature: 1. *litterae*, *arum*: to know nothing of *l.*, *l. nescire*, Cic. Br. 74, 259; stronger, *nullas omnino l. nosse*, id. Ph. 2, 8, 20: possessed of extensive and profound knowledge of *l.*, *multis l.* et *lis reconditis et exquisitis*, id. Br. 72, 251: cf. *preced. art.* (1). 2. *humanitas* (*refined culture generally*): v. *REFINEMENT*. (N.B.—Sometimes the Eng. word is used to denote published matter indiscriminately, in which sense *litterae* should not be used, but rather *libri*.)

litha, lithesome: *flexilis, flexibilis*: v. *FLEXIBLE*, *SUPPLE*. Phr.: *I am quick of hand, lithesome of limb*, *sum pernix manibus, sum pedes mobilis*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 15.

lithograph: **pictura lithographica* (*quae dicitur*).

lithographer: **lithographus*.

lithography: **pictura lithographica*.

lithotomy: *sectio ad calculos vesicae eximendos*: cf. Cels. 7, 26. As *scient. t.*, **lithotomia* (Gr. *Λιθοτομία*).

litigant: *litigator*: Quint. 6, 1, 25, etc.: or, in all cases except *nom. sing.*, pres. part. of *litigo*: Plin. 19, 1, 6, (*velis forum innumbrant, ut salubris litigantes consistere*).

litigate: *litigo*, 1: Cic. Fam. 9, 25: Quint.

litigation: expr. by verb: v. *preced. art.* (*litigium* only Pl.; and *litigatio* without authority.)

litigious: *litigiosus*: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, *fin.*

litigiousness: **litigandi libido a. cacochetia*.

litter (*sub.*): 1. *The vehicle*: *lectica*: to ride in a *l.*, *lectica ferri*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, *inf.*; portari, id. Ph. 2, 24, *inf.* (*de muliere*); vehi, Juv. *Dimin.* *lecticula*: *he was borne on a l.*, into the Senate-house, *lecticula in curiam delatus est*, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 55 (*appuy. = lectica*): *Liv.* 11, *Of straw, etc.*: *stramentum*, esp. pl.: v. *Gen. Lex. Rust. a. v.* Fig.: *there was a l. of papers on the ground*, **humil passim chartae confusae iacebant*.

2. *Of young*: *scitus*, *us*: to bring forth six kids at a *l.*, *sex haedos uno l. edere*, Cic. to have many young at a *l.*, *multiplies fr. procreare*, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128: (*a son*) with a *l.* of 30, *triginta capitum fetus enixa*, Virg. Aen. 8, 44.

litter (*v.*): 1. To cover with *litter*, *subterno*, 3: v. *TO STREW*.

2. To bring forth young: *pārio*, *ēditur*: v. *TO BRING FORTH*: and comp. *preced. art.* (III.).

little (*adj.*): 1. *parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*: *passim*. *Dimin.* *parvulus*, *very little* (esp. with ref. to age): Ter.: Cic. 2. *exiguus* (*very small, tiny*): the *l.* mouse, ex. mus, Virg. G. 1, 181: Cic. *l.* *perexiguus*: *very l.* corn p. frumentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 42. 3. *pusillus* (*diminutive*): a kind of *l.* Rome, quasi *p.* Roma, Cic. Att. 5, 2: Juv.: v. *SMALL*.

4. *paulus*, *very rare as adj.*: more freq. in *dimin. form*: *paululus*: both horses and men *l.* and slender, *equi hominesque paululi et graciles*, *Liv.* 35, 11, *med.* (Cic. would have preferred *pusillus*: v. *supra*).

5. *minutus*: v. *SMALL*. Phr.: for a *l.* while, (*in*) breve (*non parvum*) tempus: more freq. and idiomatic, *parumper* (*for a few moments*), Cic. Att. 9, 4, *fin.*: Ter.: or, *paulisper*, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 (*paulisper intermittere proelium*, where *parumper* would be less proper: *paulisper* is positive in meaning; *parumper*, negative = *not more than a moment or two*):

little people (in stature), homines statura breves, Quint. 2, 3, 8. See also *littulus* (subs.). (N.B.—*little* is often denoted in Lat. by a dimin. word: e.g. a *l. child*, *parvulus*; a *little man*, a *maniculus*, *hominulus*; a *l. estate*, *praediolum*; *l. savings*, *vindemiolae*, etc.: where see the several subs.)

little, a little (adv.). 1. paulum (a *little*: a positive word; whereas parum is negative, only a little, less than should be): Cic. *Dimin. paululum, just a l.*, Cic. Quint. 2. parum (v. *supr.*): to trust *l.* (not to trust), p. credere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: v. *not*. 3. nonnulli (somewhat): Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 1. 4. aliquantulum: just a *l.* sad, a. subtristis, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 16. Phr.: to value *l.* parvi facere: v. *LIGHTLY*. See also *SOMEWHAT*.

little (subs.). 1. paulum: (1). full: by part. *gen.* = a small quantity: a *l.* pounded salt, p. tritū salis, Col. Hor. (2). of time: a *little* = a short time: to rest a *l.* (anxiously), p. requiescere, Cic. de Or. 1, fin. (3). of degree: a *little* = to some extent: your letters encourage me a *l.*, epistolae tuae me p. recreant, Cic. Att. 9, 6, mod. (4). in *abst. paulo*, with comparatives, to denote the degree in which: not a *l.* better, haud paulo melior, Cic. Att. 2, 12, fin. Quint. 2. parum (but *little*, less than should be: with *part. gen.*): but *l.* wisdom, p. sapientiae, Sall. Cat. 5. See also *LITTLE*, *adv.* (2). 3. exiguum (a very *l.*): a *l.* space, ex. spatii, Liv. 22, 24, med.: they add a *l.* honey, ex. mellis adjuvant, Plin. 28, 9, 37 § 139: to sleep a *l.*, ex. dormire, Plin. 10, 77, 97. 4. nonnulli: v. *SOMEWHAT*. 5. aliquantulum (just a *l.*): spare yourself a *l.*, al. ubi parce, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 11. In Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20 = multum (ironic). (N.B.—The above are used only in *nom.* and *acc.* in *part. sense.*)

little-minded: pusilli, parvi, a. angustī animi: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 17, fin. Off. 1, 10, 68.

littleness: parvitas, exiguitas: v. *LINESS*.

litturgic: liturgicus: as *t. t.*

liturgy: liturgia: as *t. t.* Phr.: to use a *l.*, certis quibusdam divini cultus carminibus uti.

live (v.). 1. To be alive: 1. vivo, xl. ctum, 3: Pl. Cic. Jolin: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sext. 50, 108. 2. spirō, 1 (to breathe: q. v.): v. *supr.*

II. To sustain life by food: 1. vivo, 3 (with *abl.*): to *l.* on fish, piscibus v., Caes. B. G. 4, 10, fin.: Hor. 2. vescor, 3 (to use for food: with *abl.*): *l.* on milk, cheese, flesh, lacte, caseo, carne vescor, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90. 3. vitam tolero, 1 (with *abl.* of that on which: implying scant or homely fare): Col. 10, pref. See also *KAT.*

III. To dwell in a certain place: 1. habito, 1: to *l.* under-ground, sub terra h., Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: to *l.* in any one's house, apud aliquem h., id.: to *l.* up three pair of stairs (in an attic), sub tegulis h., Suet. Gr. q. Freq. with *acc.*: v. *TO INHABIT*. 2. vivo, xl. ctum, 3 (prob. always with some reference to the manner of life): Conon l.d. a great deal at Cypris, Conon plurimum Cyprī vixit, Nep. Chab. 3: to *l.* with (in the company of) any one, cum aliquo v., Cic. in Pis. 28, 68.

IV. To spend one's life in a certain way: 1. vivo, 3: esp. with such *adv.* as bene, honeste, turpiter, etc.: Cic. pass.: to *l.* in conformity with nature, v. convenienter naturae, Cic. Off. 3, 13. 2. vitam, ex. by ago, dego, vivo, with vitam, aetatem, etc.: to *l.* most virtuously and honourably, vitam sanctissime honestissimeque agere, Cic. Ph. 9, 15: to *l.* most miserably, v. miserrimam degere, id. Sull. 27, 75: to *l.* in solitude, v. in solitudine agere, id. Fin. 3, 20, init.: also v. exigere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 39: to *l.* safely, v. tutam vivere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 118 (a less freq. constr.): to *l.* a literary life, aetatem agere in litteris, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: to *l.* all one's

life free from pain, degere omnem aetatem sine dolore, id. Fin. 2, 35, 118. less freq. aetatem gerere, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2. V. To get one's living: v. *LIVELIHOOD*.

live (adj.): vivus: v. *LIVING* (adj.). **livelihood**: victus, us: to get one's *l.* by any means, aliqua re v. quaerere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48 v. quaerere, to search for food, Phaedr. 3, 16, 4. Phr.: to get a (scant) *l.* by manual labour, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. Cat. 37: cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 203, se tolerare, to get one's *l.* support oneself.

liveliness: perh. argutias, arum: cf. Plin. 35, 10, 16 § 67 (where argutias vultus denotes lively play of expression in the features): or sometimes, festivitas (pleasantly, easy grace and charm): or expr. by adj.: v. *LIVELY*. See also *CHEERFULNESS*, *LIFE* (IV.).

livelong (adj.): nearest word, totus, which represents the Eng. in a prosaic manner: in Tennyson, "to break the livelong summer day," represents Hor.'s morantem saepe diem fregit, Od. 2, 7, 7: cf. id. Od. 1, 1, 20, partem de die solido demere, where the epith. implies that the unbroken day is given to a certain object: so Sen. Ep. 83, 3, hodiernus dies solidus est: totus inter stratum lectonemque divinus est: where the time is not pleasurably prolonged, tardus or longus may serve: v. *TRIDIOUS*.

lively: 1. Full of life and animation: 1. viretus (fresh and full of life): bright, l. eyes, nigri v.que oculi, Suet. Caes. 45: but the word mostly expresses more than the Eng.: v. *VIGOROUS*. 2. Alacer, cris, cre (cheerful, brisk, full of spirit): being nearly = acor: l. (cheerful) and in good spirits, a. atque laeta, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: rarely of things, a. l. plensere, a. voluptas, Virg. E. 5, 58. 3. lepidus, festvus (the former denoting an easy, graceful manner; the latter, pleasantly and power of amusing converse): v. *GRACEFUL*, *PLEASANT*.

4. perh. argutus (quick, smart): of Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 17, oculi nimis arguti, where he refers to the quick, lively expressiveness of the eyes. II. Of colours, bright, gay: viretus: very l. hue, vegetissimus color, Plin. 21, 8, 22.

liver: jecur, jecoris; also, jecūria or jecūria, n.: Cic. (who uses only the stem jecor-): Liv.: Cels. (who has the forms, jecinoria, etc. 4, 8, etc.). Dimin. jecusculum (the *l.* of a small animal), Cic. Div. 2, 14, 31. Having the *l.* complaint, hepaticus, Plin. 27, 12, 105: also, jecorosus, Sld.: jecoriticus, jecorinosus. Marc. Empir. (The complaint itself is morbus jecinoria, Cels. l. c.): the lobes of the *l.*, lobae, Cels. 4, 1, med.: used poet. for the liver itself, Virg. Aen. 6, 600.

liver-wort: *hepatica (M. L.).

livery: vestis quam famuli occupationum hominum gerere consueverunt: cf. Nep. Dat. 3: or simply *vestitus famulorum proprius.

livery-stables: *stabula caballorum mercenaria.

livid: lividus: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10: Ov. (more freq. = jealous: q. v.). To be *l.*, livere: the imperf. part. of which is used as adj. Liv. 2, 17: Ov. Incept. livescere, to become *l.*, Lucr.

lividness: livor: Col. 12, 47.

living (part. adj.): vivus (alive): oft. with *abl.* of subs. (absol.): so long as Hannibal was *l.*, Hannibale v., Nep. Hann. 12: Cic.

living (subs.). 1. Livelihood: victus, us: v. *LIVELIHOOD*. II. Food: victus, us: plain *l.*, tenuis v., Cic. Am. 21, 86. Phr.: to indulge in high *l.*, *laetioribus uti epulis: lautius vivere, Nep. Chab. 3 (the latter phr. includes the style of living generally).

lizard: 1. lacerta: Hor. Plin.: less freq. lacertus, Virg. G. 4, 13. 2. stellio, onia, m. (with star-like spots: Ital. gekko): Plin. 29, 4, 28: Virg.

lo (interj.): 1. ecce: mostly used *adverb.* with verbs in the Indic. mood: cf. Virg. G. 1, 108, etc.: in colloq. prose

it combines with the pron. *is*, *ille*, *iste*, into one word: *aa*, *ecum*, *ecam*, *ecillum*, *eccliam*, etc. (less freq. *eoaa*, *ecilla*, etc.): Pl.: Ter. 2. *en* (with *nom.* alone; or less freq. *acc.*): *lo* (here to) Priam, *en* Priamus, Virg. Aen. 1, 401: *lo*: four allies, *en* quatuor arma, Virg. E. 5, 65: also with a full sentence, Pl. Truc. prol. 7. (N.B.—The above are more colloq. than the Eng. being frequent in Pl. and Ter. like the Fr. *voilà*, *voici*.)

load: 1. Any weight carried: onus, eris, m.: v. *BURDEN*. II. A quantity carried at once: vehes, is, f.: a *l.* of manure, v. stercoris, fimi: Col.: Plin.: v. *GEM*, *lex*, *rust.* a. v.

load (n.). 1. To lay on a burden: 1. onero, 1: to *l.* baggage-cattle, jumenta o., Sall. Jug. 75: Virg. Fig. of food: to *l.* the stomach (absol.), Plin. 29, 3, 11 § 48 (onerare ventrem, is to over-feed oneself, Sall.: Ov.). See also *INSTR.* (IV.). 2. expr. by impono, posui, tum, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat.*): he *l.* the beasts with vessels of all sorts, (jumenta) imponit vasa cunctaque modi, Sall. Jug. 75: to *l.* on as with pack-saddles (fig. of unsuitable toil), bovi citellus *l.*, Cic. Att. 5, 15: also with *in* and *acc.*: to *l.* a wagon, onera in plaustrum *l.*, Cic. in Kr. (N.B.—The phr. onus imponere appears to be confined to the fig. sense = to lay a burden on any one: but Kr. gives jumenta onera [pl.] imponere, e Cic. and Varr. has, onera in jumenta extollere, R. R. 2, 10, med. 3. gravo, 1 (to *l.* heavily: with *acc.* and *abl.*): Phaedr. 2, 7, 1: Tac. II. To encumber the stomach: onero, 1: v. *supr.* (1, 1). III. In phr. to *l.* with chains: aliquid crumenae compedes impingere, Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 76: aliquid catenas onerare (poet.), Hor. Od. 3, 11, 45. IV. To accumulate abuse, etc., on any one: congero, ingero, ast, stum, 3 (with *dat.* of person or *in* and *acc.*): less freq. onero, 1 (with *acc.* of person): v. *TO HEAR* (III.). V. To put dishonest weights to dice: (2) temeris per fraudem impariter ponduscula adere. VI. To charge a fire-arm: *sacopeto s. tormento (bombardum) pulverem nitratum cum glande plumbea, cum globo ferreo immittere (Kr.). (N.B.—Use better to employ a more general expr., such as *tela missilia in promptu habere, tormenta missilibi instruere.)

loaded: onustus: v. *LADEN*.

load-stone: magnes, etia, m.: Lucr. 6, 909: magnes lapis, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86. (Lapis Heraclius = *l.* Lydus, Plin. 33, 8, 43.)

loaf: pansis, is, m. (either bread in gen., or a loaf): they pilched loaves of this bread amongst them, ex hoc effectos panes in eos jacebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 48. Of other substances, e.g. of saltpetre, p. aphronitri, Stat. 4, 9, 37. (Mases = a lump.)

loam: lutum: cf. Cato R. R. 92, where an artificial *l.* or clay is described: as a kind of soil, ager pinguis, cretosus, v. *RICH*, *CLAYEY*.

loamy: cretosus, argillōsus: v. *CLAYEY*.

loan: 1. expr. by mutuus: to seek a *l.* of money, argentum m. quaerere, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 5: to get a *l.* (argentum) m. Invenire, id. Pa. 1, 3, 67: Cic. v. *TO LEND*. Also mutuum absol. (late), Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2, init. (Mutuatio is the act of borrowing money).

2. expr. by mutuo, -or: v. *TO BORROW*. 3. commodatum (of the use of anything; as an article of furniture, a book, etc.): Dig. 13, 6, pass. (N.B.—Commodatum denotes an act of favour; mutuum a money transaction.) Phr.: to effect a *l.* in order to pay a debt, versuram facere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: so to pay a debt by means of a *l.*, versura (see allenum) solve, ib. 5, 15.

loath (adv.): v. *LOTH*.

loathe: 1. To feel disgust at food: fastidio, 4: Hor. S. T. 2, 115: Phaedr. In same sense, cibum aspersari atque respicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. (Perh. also nauseo, to feel sick, as in sailing:

cf. Phaedr. 4, 7, 25.) II. In gen. sense asperior 1 more precisely, animo asperior. Cic. in Pis. 10, 45. also, odi; with p. part. In act. sense, exosus, pēdus v. TO HATE. As p. part. pass. avivus: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 28. (In fig. sense, fastidius = to be disdainful.)

loathing (subs.) 1. For food: I. fastidium: satietas et I. satietas et I. Cic. Inv. 1, 17, ex: to excite I. fastidium move alicui, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 7; also, fastidium creare, Plin. 2, 10, 10. (sickness, strictly from satiating): cf. Mart. 4, 37, fin. To feel a I. fastidio: v. preced. art. II. In gen. sense: usu. best expr. by verb. to feel an utter I. for business, *turpidum penitus animo aspernari atque respuere: v. TO LOATHE. (Fastidium in ref. to other things than food, denotes fastidiousness, disdain, not abhorrence.) See also HATED.

loathsome: 1. foedus (offensive, revolting): most I. creature (the bug), animal, foedissimum [et dictum quoque fastidendum], Plin. 29, 4, 17. I. tracks (of the Harpies), f. vestigia, Virg. Aen. 3, 244; Cic. Sall. 2, tēter (tact.), trā, trum (from which the senses recoil: stronger than the preced.): I. corpora, I. cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415; I. smell, I. odos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49; Cic. 3, fastidius (exciting nausea: v. raro); Plin. 25, 7, 18. (Fastidius, of that which one has no appetite for, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 9; but not in the present sense.) 2. obsecutus (strictly of ill omen; hence repulsive: poet.): epith. of the Harpies, Virg. Aen. 3, 241; I. drink, oba haustus, Lucan. 4, 312.

loathsome: foeditas: Cic. lobby: nearest word, vestibulum (fore-court): v. Dict. Ant. p. 427.

lobe: fibra (of the liver): v. LIVER. **lobster:** prob. astacus: Plin. 9, 31, 51. (*Astacus gammarus, Linn.) (Cammarus, Varr. 2, 11; and Plin. 27, 3, 2, can scarcely mean a lobster; nor does the name occur among the species of cancri: Plin. 9, 31, 51.)

local: expr. by locus, regio, etc.: there were I. disturbances (i.e. confined to certain districts), *in quibusdam locis tumultuatum est: I. ailments (bodily), *vicia quibus partes corporis singulae laborant: the I. authorities, *aliquos loci (regions, etc.) magistratus. (N.B.—Not localis.)

locality: v. PLACE, NEIGHBOURHOOD. **loch:** lacus: v. LAKE.

lock (subs.): 1. For making fast: no exact word, our locks being unknown to the ancients (v. NOT). Phr.: to be kept under I. and key, esse sub clavi, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, fin.; sub [signo] claustrisque positum esse, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21. II. A kind of weir: piscina: Plin. 3, 5, 9 § 53 (for navigation). III. Of hair, wool, etc.: I. crinis, is, m. (of hair: usu. collect. or pl.): the sing. occurs of a single I., Virg. Aen. 4, 698: to comb one's I., diducere pectine crines, Ov. M. 4, 311. perfumed I., myrrheus c., Hor. Virg. 2, floccus (of wool): Varr. R. R. 2, 11, med. See also CURT.

IV. Of a gun: *ignitarius (suggested in Kr.). **V. Stopping:** Phr.: things would have been at a dead I., unique materies (the matter of which the earth consists) stipata quiescet, Lucr. 1, 346.

lock (v.): 1. ocludo, si, sum, 3 (to prevent access): to I. a door from the outside, (ostium) foris oc., Pl. Most. 2, 1, 58: on the inner side a door could be fastened without a key: cf. Pl. L. c. v. 77: one for whom nothing is sealed or I'd., cui nihil sit nec obseignatum nec ocludum, Cic. Or. 2, 61, 248: to I. up a house, aedes oc., Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14. 2. concludo, 3 (to shut up or confine in any way): v. TO SHUT UP. 3. excludo, 3 (to shut out in any way): strengthened by foras (to turn out of doors), Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 30. Phr.: to be kept I'd. up, sub clavi esse, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, fin. See also TO CONFINED, IMPRISON.

looker: perh. capsa, capsula (a small box or chest): Hor.

looket: no known word: perh. natheticum (a small casket, in which medicines, etc., were carried), or as circumi, *vasculum pretiosioris generis quod de collo pendet.

lock-jaw: tētānus: Plin. 23, 1, 24 (Cels. writes the word as Gk., τένανος).

lock-smith: claustrarius artifex: Lamp. Eleg. 12.

locomotion, locomotive: expr. by moveo: v. TO MOVE, MOTIVE.

loquist: locusta, ae, f.: Plin.

lodge (subs.): i.e. a small tenement: casa, chula: v. COTTAGE, ABOKE.

lodge (v.): A. Intrans. 1. To have one's abode: 1. deversor, 1: to I. with any one, apud aliquem d., Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 22; also, in aliqua (aliquus) domo d. Id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 60. 2. disvertio, ti, sum, 3; or as pass. ref. (to leave the road for some lodging-place: to "put up": not to be used of a lengthened stay): to I. with a friend or at an inn, ad hospitium, ad cauponem devertere, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; also deverti apud aliquem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 56: or with abl. of name of town, Cic. Pont. 5, 9. (N.B.—The above must not be used to denote permanent residence in hired apartments: which may be expr. by habito: e.g. to I. in a garret, sub tegulis habitare, Suet. Gr. 9; v. LOUING, subs.) 3. commoror, 1 (to stay): Cic. Sen. 2, 24; v. TO STAY. II. To find a resting-place: perh. adhaereo, 2 (cf. Ov. Met. 5, 38, fronte cuspid adhaesit); or maneo, 2: v. TO REMAIN. B. Trans. 1. To cause to remain or adhere: perh. adigo, 3 (to drive home): cf. Tac. H. 4, 33, hastae ardentis adactae; or the pass. may be expr. by adhaereo (to stick fast, lodge itself): v. supr. (II.). Sometimes the sense may be expr. by prep. in, after verbs of throwing, etc.: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 51, hastam in latum, conterrita, he I'd the spear in the side (of the wooden horse): igitur in iusto sagitta loco, the arrow is I'd in the spot aimed at. II. To bring a charge against any one: nomen alicujus defero; or simply defero (with acc. of object): v. TO ACCUSE.

lodgement: chiefly in phr. to effect a I.: perh. obalido, di, 3 (to beset, occupy): cf. Virg. Aen. 7, 334, Italos obsidere fines: v. TO BESIEGE. Join: obsidere atque occupare (praesidia), Cic. Agr. 2, 28, inf. 2. octipō, 1: v. TO SEIZE.

lodger: 1. inquilinus (one living in another man's house): Cic. Ph. 2, 41, 105; Sall. 2. deversor (at an inn): Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15. See also GUEST (I.).

lodging (subs.): 1. deversorium (a place to put up at): Cic. Sen. 2, 84 (commorandi d.); Liv. 5, Suet. Dimin. deversorium, small lodgings. Cic. 2. in same sense, dēverticulum (div-). Liv. 1, 51, fin. 3. mērtōrium coenaculum (a hired room): Suet. Vit. 7; also absol. meritoria, pl. neut.: to let I., meritoria facere, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13 § 8; cf. ib. per coenacula dividere domum [sc. atque locare]. 4. conductus lar (poet.): Mart. 11, 82. 5. hospitium (any place where hospitable entertainment is given): v. INN.

lodging-house: insula (a large house let out in portions): v. Dict. Ant. a. v. More precisely, domus per coenacula divisum. v. LODGING (3).

loft: i.e. a room under the roof: nearest word, coenaculum (any upper room): see Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 161; Juv. esp. as let for hire: v. LODGING (3). See also HAT-LOFT, GRANARY.

loftly: excelsus (both lit. and fig.), sublime, sublimiter (aloft, q. v.), elatē (only fig.): v. HIGH (adv.); and comp. ad. LOFTY.

loftiness: I. Lit. 1. altitudo (most gen. term) v. HEIGHT. 2. excelsitas (grat height): Plin. 2, 64, 64 (ex montium) cf. infr. (Sublimitas = state of being aloft). II. Fig.: 1. excelsitas: Join: ex. animi et

magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24. 2. elatio: v. ELEVATION (II.). 3. sublimitas: I. of an heroic soul, s. invicti animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26; esp. of style: Quint. Plin. min.: v. SUBLIMITY.

lofty: I. Lit. 1. celsus (esp. of that which rises erect): mien erect and I., status erectus et c., Cic. Or. 18, 59: a I. tower, c. turris, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: Virg. 2. excelsus (more freq. in prose than preced.): a I. mountain, ex. mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: superl. excelsissimus, ib. 70: Cic. Less freq. praecelsus, very I., Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107: Virg. 3. arduus (strictly steep: in present sense, poet. and late): a I. cedar, a. cedrus, Or. Am. 1, 14, 12: Plin. 4, altus, praecelsus, altissimus: v. HIGH.

5. editus: v. ELEVATED (I.). 6. sublimis, e (in a I. position): high up: the I. top of a mountain, s. mons cacumen, Or. M. 1, 666: Virg. II. Fig.: 1. excelsus: Join: animus excelsus et I., magnificus (Or. 1, 21, init.: magna excelsaque gloria). Also in sim. sense, celsus: a I. seat of dignity, oedes celsissima dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 2, 5; and in moral sense, Id. Tusc. 5, 14, 42 (celsus et erectus animus). 2. elatus: v. ELEVATED. 3. sublimis (esp. of thought and style): v. SUBLIME. Phr.: I. style, magniloquentia, e.g. Homeri, Cic. Fam. 13, 15. See also GRAND.

log: 1. lignum (a beam or balk of wood): Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73; Caes. v. BEAM. Dimin. Ugillum, Phaedr. 1, 2, 14 ("King log"). 2. stipes, Itia, m. (trunk): Caes. B. G. 7, 73: as term of reproach, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1. v. TRUNK.

logarithm: *logarithmus, math. t. t. 400-book: *codicilli nautici.

loggerhead: caudex, stipes, etc.: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4.

logio: (*any) logica: Aldrich: M. L. (Cic. writes the word as Gk. λογική, Plin. 1, 7, init.: in same or nearly same sense, he has dialectica, or -e, Plin. 2, 6, 17; also, dialectica, orum, ib. 3, 12, 41: and more generally, disserendi, ratio et scientia, Tusc. 5, 25, 72: but these are less precise terms.)

logical: *logicus: phil. t. t.: v. LOGIC. 2. dialecticus (belonging to reasoning): I. quibbles, d. capiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17; Quint. Phr.: a I. conclusion, *quod ex ratione dialecticorum concluditur: a very I. mind, *ingenium dialecticorum ratione imbutum; cui inest insita quaedam disserendi subtilitas.

logically: dialecticus (in accordance with the strict laws of reasoning, and without rhetorical adornment): Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17. (Logic is without authority.) Phr.: very I., omnino ex ratione ac scientia dialecticorum; secundum artis logicae regulas.

logician, dialecticus: a strict (or power) ut I., valens d., Cic. Fat. 6.

logographer: *logographus (qui dicitur).

logomachy: verborum disceptatio: Liv. 21, 19, init.: verborum controversiae, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47.

loin: lumbus: usu. pl.: up to the I., usque ad lumbos, Quint. 11, 3, 131. Cic.: a I. of boar, I. aprugnus, Plin. 8, 51, 78: a I. of porci, I. porcinus.

loiter: 1. cesso, 1 (to be idle, dilatory): if the letter-carriers do not I., si tabellarii non cessant, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15; Ter. 2. cunctor, 1 (to linger, be slack in action): Cic. Liv. v. TO DELAY (II.). 3. moror, 1 (to tarry, stay): v. TO LINGER, STAY. Prone to I., cessator, f. -trix, Hor. S. 2, 7, 100.

loiterer: cessator: v. preced. art. **lone, lonely:** 1. solus, c. of Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: also of places, you wandered sad in I. places, in locis solis moestus errares, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: on the I. mountain, in a. monte, Tib. 1, 2, 72 (al. solito). 2. desolatus (left alone, chiefly poet.): Siat: Virg. 3. reductus (lying far back away from the haunts of men: poet.): Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17; Virg. (Reductus conveys a plea-

surable idea, unlike preced.) 4. *parum frequens* (hominibus) i.e. *thinly peopled, little resorted to*: cf. Lat. Dict. s. v. *frequens*. 5. *avitus* (away from highways). 6. *montana*, a. *montes*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 21: v. *PATHLESS*. **loneliness**: *solitudo* (state of being alone): Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55.

lonesome: v. preced. art.; and **lonely**.

long (adj.): 1. Of extension. 1. *longus*: Cic. Virg.: *pass.* *Usually* or very l. *praelongus* very l. *swords*, pr. *gladii*, Liv. 22, 45: Plin.: also, *perlongus* (less freq., but denoting *greater absolute length* than *praelongus*, as *perlonga* via, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3). N.B.—When the dimension is specified, *longus* is used with acc. of substantives of measure; as, *ferunt tres longus pedes*, an iron three feet l., Liv. 21, 8, fin. 2. *prōmissus* (that has been suffered to grow, hanging down): l. *habe*, p. *coma*, Liv. 38, 17: Caes. 3. *prōlixus* (*long and spreading*: esp. of the parts of the body or dress): *hair loose* and l., *capillus passus*, p. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: l. *tails* (of sheep), *caudae* p. Varr. R. R. 2, 2, ad init.: l. *tunica*, p. *unicula*, Gell. 7, 12, init.: l. *procerus* (esp. of the body, *long and thin or tapering*): a l. *beak* (of birds), p. *rostrum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 107: l. *phoe*, p. *lupul*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 36: v. *TALL*. 4. *productus* (rare): a very l. *shoot*, *flagellum productum*, Cic. Col. 3, 10: Phr.: *eight feet l.* *pedes protensus* in octo, Virg. G. 1, 171: a l. (*extended*) *line of battle*, in *longitudinem* *perrecta* acies, Liv. 25, 21, med.: we also **LENGTH**. II. Of time. 1. *longus* l. *time delay*, *life, etc.* 1. *tempus mora*, vita, etc.: Cic. Caes.: *pass.* 2. *longinquus* (*long continued*: but more usu. of distance than time): l. *service*, l. *millitia*, Liv. 4, 18: l. *habiti*, l. *consuetudo*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: l. *period of time*, l. *tempus*, Cic. Q. 1, 12, 28. (N.B.—Stronger than *longus*.) 3. *diturnus* (of time only: *having long duration*): l. *experience*, d. *usus*, Cic. Am. 22, fin.: so l. *a war*, tam d. bellum, Cic. Man. 12, fin.: Caes. Also *diutinus* in same sense: l. *stays at a place*, d. *mansiones*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 11: Cic. Caes. 4. *prōlixus* (rare in this sense): l. *life*, p. *actas*, Dig. III. Of quantity, in syllables: 1. *longus*: Cic. Or. 3, 47, 181: also, de Or. l. c., *extrema producta atque longa*, i. e. the final (syllable) being l. (where producta is p. part.) IV. Of composition; as a speech, etc.: 1. *longus*: e. g. l. *oratio*, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, init. Very l. *praelongus*, a. *sermo* (as written), Quint. 10, 3, 32. 2. *productus* (*lengthened out*): (not *longer than five acts*, quinto productus actu, Hor. A. P. 189. (Not prolixus in this sense; unless with the further idea of tediousness: cf. Macr. 3, 7, fin. ne prolixus sim.)

long (adv.): 1. *dū*, compar. *diutius*, sup. *diutissimē*: Caes.: Cic. The compar. occurs = *too long*: to be put off too l. *diutius* *duci*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. (Perditi differs from *diutissime*: the former denoting a long interval of time = for a long while, the latter, very long duration.) 2. compar. *longius*, *longer*: to hold out a little *longer*, paulo *longius* *tolerare*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 71: cf. Cic. Br. 15, 60, *vitam Naevii productis longius*, (but even the compar. is infrequent; and the posit. and sup. are not used of time.) 3. like preced. *amplius* (in connexion with subs. of time): to maintain the contest two hours longer, duas a. horas certamen *sustinere*, Liv. 36, 38. 4. *pridem*, *diutius*: v. *INFR.* (v.). Phr.: (i) *long before or after*: multo ante or post, to foresee anything l. before, *aliquid m. ante* *prospicere*, Suet. Tib. 67: Virg. G. 1, 107, *not l. afterwards* he...., ille post non multo.... Nep. Phoc. 1, 1, *init.* *Cic. (multo post)*, *stimy*, so l. before or after, post tanto, Virg. G. 3, 476. (In Cic. *Iusc.* 3, 14, *satis*, quae venientia longe ante videris,

the adv. *longe* has its proper sense, from afar, at a distance.) (ii). *how long?* *quandiu* *how much longer?* *quandiu* *etiam?* Cic. Cat. 1, init. (iii). *tamdiu*, or separately, *tam diu* with correl. *quandiu*, *quoad*, *dum* (only with future, so l. as something shall last, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43): v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. With *praes.*, *tamdiu* implies that something is still going on: *tamdiu* *Germania* *vincitur*, so l. is Germany *any* in being conquered, Tac. G. 17. (iv). *too long*: *diutius*: v. *supr.* (j). Also *nimis diu* (nimium diu), Hor. Od. 4, 5, 2): v. *TOO*. (v). *long ago*, or since: (i). *pridem* not very l. ago, *haud ita p.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 45: *he points out how l. ago*...., *quam p.* (with *subj.*).... docet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, 126: when it is stated that something has been long going on and is still doing so, *jam pridem* is used with *praes.* *ind.*: I have l. since desired, *jampridem* (or as two words) *cupio*, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 5. (2). *dūdum* (like preced., but usu. referring to shorter times): not l. ago, *haud dudum*, Pl. Pera. 4, 1, 35: esp. with *jam* (like preced.): Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 26: Ter.

long (v.): 1. *hūco*, 2 (no perf. or sup.): usu. foll. by *inf.*: strengthened by *valde*, I l. to know what you are about, *valde* *aveo* *scire* *quid* *agis*, Cic. Att. 1, 15: less freq. foll. by *acc.*: *ever* to l. *for* what is wanting, *semper* *quod* *absent*, Juv. 3, 970: Cic. 2. *gestio*, 4 (to l. impatiently): foll. by *inf.*, I l. to know all your news, *scire* *ista* *omnia*, Cic. Att. 4, 11: Pl.: v. *TO RECK* (II). 3. *desidero*, 1 (strictly, to l. for what has been once enjoyed, with ref. to persons or things): cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 111: also in gen. sense; to desire warmly: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2, *nec honores silio, nec desidero gloriam*, v. *TO DESIRE*. 4. *appeto*, *ivē* and *litum*, 1 (esp. of any natural desire or longing): *we naturally l. for what is good*, *natura* *bona* *appetitum*, Cic. v. *TO SEEK*. Also various *circuml.* may be used: as, *cupidiute* *ardere*, *flagrare*; *desiderio* *teneri*, *affici*: v. *DESIRE* (subs.).

longed for: *expectatus*: Cic. Fam. 4, 10: Virg.

longevity: 1. *vivacitas* (*tenacity of life*): cf. **LONG-LIVED**. 2. *longevitas* (v. rare): Macr. Phr.: to exceed the phoenix in l., *phoenicem* *superare* *vivendo*, cf. Lucr. 1, 203; *phoenice* *vivaciorem* *esse*.

longing (subs.): 1. *desiderium* (comp. TO LONG, 3): I feel a l. for the city, me d. tenet *urbis*, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: to suffer from l., ex d. laborare, lb. 16, 11. 2. *libido*, *inīs*, f. (most freq. *licentious desire*: also, a strong natural impulse): a l. to vomit, l. *nausea*, Cato R. R. 156. 3. *appētū*, *appētū*: v. **DESIRE**, **APPETITE**. See also **DESIRE** (throughout). To feel a l. v. **TO LONG**.

longing (adj.): *avidus*; v. **EAGER**, **DESIRING**.

longingly: *avidē*; v. **EAGERLY**.

longish: *longiusculus*: Cic. Arch. 10, 25.

longitude: *longitudo*: as *geogr. l. l.* (Comp. **LATITUDE**).

longitudinal: in *longitudinem* positus: v. *fol. art.*

longitudinally: in *longitudinem*: Cic. Tim. 7.

long-legged: *praelongis* *cruribus*: v. **LONG** (I.).

long-lived: *vivax*: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54 (v. *phoenix*). Hor.: also of plants, Hor. Virg. The quality of being so, *vivacitas*: v. **LONGEVITY**. (*Longaevis* = *aged*, poet.)

long-suffering (subs.): *patientia*: v. **FORBEARANCE**. (*Longanimitas* = Gk. μακροθυμία. Vulg. Rom. II. 4, etc.)

long-suffering (adj.): *patiens*: Vulg. 1 Cor. xiii. 4: v. **PATIENT**.

long-winded: *longus*: Auct. Dial. Or. 12 (*longus* in narrationibus).

looby: v. **BLOCKHEAD**.

look (v.): 1. To direct the eye towards an object: 1. *aspicio*, *spexi*, *etum*, 3: *look*: *aspice!*! Virg. E. 2, 66, et *pass.*: v. **TO LOOK OUT**. 2. *intueor*, and

2 v. **TO LOOK ON**. II. To present an appearance of something: expr. by *aspicio*: to l. as if one were laughing, *ridens* *speciem* *probere*, Liv. 21, 2, fin.: *causes* which l. as if they were closely connected, *causae* *quae* *habent* *magnae* *conjunctionis*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, init.: that *la fine* (opp. to *real evidence*), *praedurus* in *speciem*, Cic. Verr. 5, 33, 86. Phr.: to l. *glad*, *lactitium* *vultu* *aperte* *ferre*, Cic. Att. 14, 13, ad init.: to l. like emotion, *aliquid affectus* *prae* *se* *ferre*, Quint. 11, 3, 148, you would say he l. a man of worth, *faciem* *videas* *esse* *quantivis* *pretii*, Ter. 5, 2, 15. *he l. stern*, *severitas* *inest* in *vultu*, lb. 16. III. To face in a certain direction: *aspicio*, 1 v. **TO LOOK TOWARDS**.

look about or round: 1. *circumspicio*, 3: Ter. Andr. 3, 20 (absol.). I about, and see if any one is causing dropping, *circumspice*, *numquid* *est* *sermone* *nostrum* *qui* *aucupet*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 41: Cic. Virg. *Frequent* *circumspicio* 1 (to look about again and again, or anxiously): Cic. Ter. 2. *circumtueor*, 2 (v. rare): *Apul.*

— **after**: v. **LOOK FOR**. — **at**: 1. *aspicio*, 3: you l. angrily at me, *aspice* *me* *iratus*, Cic. ad 1. at each other, *inter se*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, fin. *Frequent* *aspicio*, 1 (to keep looking at): Cic. Pl. 42, 101. 2. *specio*, 1 (to gaze at, fix the eyes upon): they come to be l'd at *emotions*, *veniant* *spectantur* *ut* *ipse*, Ov. A. A. 1, 99, of the action of the mind, a *aliquid* *et* *visere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44, esp. of looking at games, etc.: Or. 1. c. 3. *tueor*, 2 (to gaze at: more or less intently): to eye chiefly poet. in this sense): v. *TO GAZE*. *Exp. comp.* (1). *intueor*, 1: to l. right at the sun, *int. solem* *adversum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, fin. *Join*: *intueri* *et* *contemplari* *aliquem*, id. Pl. 1, 2. (2). *contueor*, 2 (strengthened from *tueor*): to l. at a person with two eyes, *duobus* *oculis* *aliquem*, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, oftener of the mind: v. *TO CONTEMPLATE*. 3. *contemplor*, 1 (to l. attentively at): Pl. Cic. (v. *supr.* 3, 1): more freq. of the mind.

— **back or behind**: *respicio*, 3: (neither) to l. round or behind, *circumspicere* *aut* *r.*, Liv. 21, 22: Cic.: also foll. by direct acc. to l. back upon, e. g. *litora* *Italiae*, Liv. 30, 20: Cic. *Frequent* *respicio*, 1 (to l. back again and again): Ter. Liv.

— **down**: 1. *lit.* *despicio*, 3: to l. down from the top of a mountain into the valleys, *de* *verdice* *montis* *d.* *in* *valles*, Ov. M. 11, 304. Caes.: with direct acc. (poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 224: Ov. *Frequent* *despicio*, 1 (same constr.): Virg.: Ov. II. Fig.: to l. down upon: *despicio*, 3 (with acc.): Cic. Id. Am. 46, 135: Caes.: v. **TO DESPISE**.

— **for**: 1. *specio*, 1: what (better) opportunity do you l. for, *quem* *locum*.... *spicas*? Caes. B. G. 5, 44. 2. *quaero*, *sivi*, *tum*, 3 v. **TO SEEK**.

— **forth**: v. **LOOK OUT**.

— **in**: into. 1. *inspicio*, 3: as *intrans.*, with *intro*, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 87: to l. into a mirror, *ina* in *speculum*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61. also with direct acc., with ref. to the action of the mind: v. *TO INSPECT*, **EXAMINE**. 2. *introspectio*, 3: to l. into any one's house, *aliquius* *domum* *intros.*, Cic. (7) *Harusp.* 15, fin.: more freq. fig.: to l. into one's own mind, *intros.* in *mentem* *suum*, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118. Phr.: to l. at anything to a mirror, *aliquid* *intueor* in *speculo* *intueri*, Cic. In Pis. 29, 71.

— **in the face**: expr. by *rectis oculis* e. g. *r. oculis* *aliquid* *intueri*, Sen. Ep. 104, 24; cf. Suet. Aug. 16, *ne rectis oculis* *oculis* *cum* *aspiciere* *potuisset* *instructam* *aciem* (the phr. denotes calm facing of danger or horror).

— **out or forth**: 1. To take a view from a place: *prospicio*, 3; *frequent*, *pr. specio*, 1: to l. out from houses and windows, ex *lectis* *fenestris* *pro-*

spectare, Liv. 24, 21 with acc. of direct object, Ov. M. 15, 842. Sall. Phr. *he is out far over the deep, prospectum late pelago petit* Virg. Aen. 1, 181. See also to FORESEE. || To use circumspection: circumspectio, 3: v. TO LOOK ABOUT.

look out for: quæro, 3: v. TO SEEK. See also to EXPECT.

round: 1. To look around: v. TO LOOK ABOUT. || To turn one's eyes to what is behind: respicio, 3: see Cic. Clu. 21, 58. and to LOOK BACK.

through: 1. To view through a medium: per vitrum, etc. || Intueor, aspicio, v. TO LOOK AT. || To inspect (somewhat hastily): perspicio, 3: to i. through letters and correct them, epistolas p. [et] corrigere, Cic. Att. 16, 5, extr. See also to INSPECT, EXAMINE.

to: 1. To have regard for, pay attention to: Phr.: to i. to one's own interest, sub consulere (v. TO CONSULT, III); sil commodi rationem habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17. || To fix one's hopes upon: *we i. to you, in te coniecti sunt oculi nostri*; in te est omnis spes; poëta nimis in te (sunt): cf. Cic. ad Br. 1, 9; Fam. 12, 1. Sometimes confugio (to have recourse to) may serve: v. RECOUSE.

towards: 1. specto, 1 (usu. foll. by ad or in and acc.; also less freq. by acc. alone; also by adv. of direction): to i. towards the south, ad meridiem a., Cæsa. B. G. 5, 13; with in and acc., ib. 1, 1: Liv.: to i. towards the east, solem occidentem a., Liv. 33, 17, ad init.; to i. towards a certain quarter, aliquo a., Varr. R. R. 1, 4. 2. aspecto, 1 (less freq.): Tac. A. 12, 32 (with direct acc.). Phr.: Britain i. towards Spain on the west, Britannia in occidentem Hispanie obtendit, Tac. Agr. 10.

up: Lit.: 1. suspicio, 3: to i. up to heaven, a. in coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 9; also, a. coelum (without prep.), id. N. D. 2, 3, 4 (the direct acc. denotes the object looked at, the prep. the direction in which a person looks). Frequent, suspecto, 1 (rare): Ter. Plu. 2, oculos Erigo, Cic. Sext. 31, 68 (fig.); oculos tollo, Ov. M. 13, 125.

up to: suspicio, 3 (implying respect): Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: Vell.: see also preced. art.

look (subs.): 1. Act of looking: 1. aspectus, 3; with a single l., uno a., Cic. Br. 54, 200: or expr. by aspicio: v. TO LOOK. 2. obtutus, 3; v. GAZE. || Expression of countenance: vultus, 3; the (angry) l. of a threatening tyrant, v. instantis tyranni, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 3: Cic.: v. EXPRESSION (IV); COUNTERFACIES (I, 3). Phr.: to assume a frowning l., frontem, supercilium contrahere, etc.: v. TO FROWN. || General aspect: species, facies, aspectus, v. APPEARANCE (III).

looker-on: 1. arbiter, tri (one who takes no part): v. EYE-WITNESS.

2. spectator, f. trix: or (except in nom. sing.) pres. part. of spectro (with ref. to sights, shows, etc.): v. SPECTATOR.

looking (subs.): 1. al. spectatio, Cic. Vitr.: around, circumspectus, 3; Plin.: back, respectus, 3; Liv. Virg.: -up, suspectus, 3; Plin.

looking-glass: spectulum: v. MIRROR.

look-out (subs.): Phr.: to keep a careful l., omnia circumspectare, Sall. Jug. 72. Cic. (esp. where alarm or timidity is implied).

loom (subs.): 1. tela (strictly that which is woven; also sometimes, the loom itself): Cato R. R. 10, fin. (where tela jugalis una is enumerated in a farm inventory): Ov. M. 6, 5-6. (N.B.—Where the loom is referred to generally, tela may be used, without exactly making it = textorium instrumentum to ply the l., telam texere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44; t. exercere, Ov. M. 6, 145: the labour of the l., *telas labor.) 2. *textorium instrumentum (Forcell.).

loom (v.): Phr.: forms i. through

the gloom, *per umbram obscuram videtur facies cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 257 and 452; *dispicuntur obscure ingentia per umbram corpora (v. GLIMMER). See also TO APPEAR.

loom (v.): 1. fatuus: v. FOOL. 2. loop (subs.): (l)idum (by which the threads of the weep were held): v. Dict. Ant. 1101, a. (Laqueus is a noose.) Or perh. vinculum (any tie or bond).

loop (v.): (l)anecto, vincio, etc.: v. TO FASTEN, TIE.

loop-hole: fenestra (any narrow opening): Cæsa. B. C. 2, 9 (fenestrae ad tormenta mittenda). Fenestra is also used fig. = opportunity, cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72, quantum f. ad nequitiam patefecerit; but in somewhat different sense from Eng. a l. of escape may be expr. by effugium: cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 21, hospitium effugio praestruerat omnia Minos, i. e. had cut off every l. of escape: so, effugium pracludere eunti, Lucr. 3, 523 (not Cic. in this sense). Phr.: not to leave a l. for a defence, defensionis locum non relinquere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 191: every l. for escape is cut off from him, tenetur, premitur, urgetur [his copias ...]. Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 12: cf. the expr. tenemur undique, id. Att. 2, 18, init.

loose (adj.): 1. Opp. to tight: allowing room and range: 1. laxus a. l. shoe, l. calceus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: to keep a very l. rein, laxissimas habenas habere, Cic. Am. 11, 45 (fig.). 2. fluxus (flowing, slack): l. girdle, f. cinctura, Suet. Cæsa. 45, extr.: a l. thong, f. habena, Liv. 38, 29, med. || At liberty: solutus: Phaedr. 3, 7, 20 (de came): may be defined by adding, vincula, carcere, etc.: v. TO LOOSEN. || Flowing freely: 1. fluxus: v. FLOWING (II, 2). 2. passus: as descriptive of hair: not arranged, dishevelled: capillus p., Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 56; crines p., Cæsa. B. G. 1, 51. IV. Of the bowels: fusus, solutus: v. RELAXED. V. Of soil solutus: Join: soluta et facilis [terra], Col. 3, 14, extr.: Plin. VI. Not firmly fastened, shaky: mobilis, e. l. teeth, m. dentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105 § 180.

VII. Not chaste, dissolute: dissolutus: v. DISSOLUTE, PROFLIGATE. loose, break: erumpo, 3: v. TO BREAK LOOSE. —, let: 1. emitto, 3: v. GO (to let). 2. immitto, 3: to let go upon or against: to let i. the reins, l. habenas, Virg. Aen. 6, 662: Plin. min.

loose, loosen (v.): 1. To render loose, slacken. 1. laxo, 1: to loosen reins, frenos (habenas) l., Lucan 7, 125: cf. Virg. G. 2, 331, laxant arva sinus, of the stiff soil loosening itself before the genial breath of spring: v. TO WIDEN. So relaxo. cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138, where se relaxare is opp. to se astringere. 2. remitto, 3: to tighten or loosen the reins, habenas vel adducere vel r., Cic. Am. 13, 45: Ov. Phr.: to loosen the soil round the roots of a tree, *solum circa radices arboris leniter movere ac sollicitare (cf. Virg. G. 2, 418, sollicitanda tamen tellus pulvisque movendus) to i. the teeth of any one, alieui dentes labefacere, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36. || To unfasten: 1. solvo, vi, âtum, 3: to loose the steed that is growing old, solve senescentem equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: to loosen a hound, canem a., Phaedr. 3, 7, 20: see also to UNTIE. So relaxo, 3: to loosen girl raiment, cinctus r. vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382: Cat. 2, laxo, 1 (rare in this sense): to loosen knots, nodos l., Lucan 4, 632: but in this sense, relaxo is perh. better: to loosen the fastenings of a tunic, tunicea vincula r., Ov. F. 2, 321: Lucr. 3, rêligo, 3: v. TO UNFASTEN.

loosely: 1. Unconfined: laxè: Lucan 4, 451 (al. laxas) and acc. to L. G. § 343, the adj. under LOOSE, III., may often be used where Eng. Idiom would require an adv. || In an irregular, careless manner: solute: Sen. N. Q. 6, 30 (negligentius solutusque composita). Also, dissolute, which is used by Cic. in this sense. v. LAXLY (I). || Immo-

rally: perh. perditè (in an abandoned manner): Cic. To live l., liberioris gerere; pravia a. dissolutis moribus eas.

looseness: 1. Opp. to tightness: expr. by verb: these follow a l. of the sinews, *sequitur ut relaxentur (nimis remittantur) nervi: v. TO LOOSEN.

Of the bowels: fusa alvus, Cels. 2, 7, med. Phr.: those who have suffered from l. of the bowels in youth, quibus juvenibus fluxit alvus, Cels. 1, 3, ad fin. || Of soil: expr. by adj.: v. LOOSE. adj. (V.). IV. Slackness: mobilitas, e.g. dentium, Plin. 20, 21, 84. V. Of morals: dissoluti mores: v. DISSOLUTE.

loosening: expr. by verb: v. TO LOOSEN.

lop off (v.): 1. praecido, 3: (to amputate the extremity of anything): v. TO CUT OFF. 2. amputo 1 (esp. in pruning): to l. off useless branches, inutilem ramos a., Hor. Epod. 2, 13: Cic.

lop-sided: perh. inaequalis, e: v. UNEVEN.

loquacious: 1. loquax, 3; (fond of talking: implying something of blame); old-age is naturally a little l., senectus est natura loquacior, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: Virg. 2. garrulus (fond of chattering and gossiping): Ter.: Hor. 3. verbosus (expressed with many words, written or spoken): cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 9, fin., verbosa epistola, i. e. a lengthy letter, with much detail. 4. nimis sermônis (too great a talker), Tac. H. 3, 75 (better perh. nimis in loquendo; cf. nimis in honoribus decernenda, Cic. ad Br. 1, 15, init.).

loquaciously: loquaciter: Cic. Hor. loquacity: 1. loquacitas: Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: Quint. 2. garrulitas (proneness to idle talk): Sen. Cons. Helvid. 16, 14.

lord (subs.): 1. A master: dōminus: v. MASTER. || Specially, as appellation of Deity: Dōminus: Vulg. pass. || As title of nobility: dōminus: M. 1.

lord (v.): 1. dōminor, 1: foll. by in and abl.: to i. it over the lives and fortunes of men, in capite fortunisque hominum d., Cic. Quint. 30, 94: by inter: to i. amongst people, inter homines d., Cæsa. B. G. 2, 31: also, by in and acc. (of persons), Liv. 3, 53: Ov. 2. imperio, 1 (with dat.): cf. Liv. 21, 1, vicis superbe avareque imperitare: v. TO RULE.

Lord's-supper: coena Domini: Corp. Conf.: also, coena Domnica, Vulg. 1 Cor. x1, 20.

lordly: nearest words, perh. régius, régialis: v. ROYAL.

lordship: 1. Domination: dōminātus, 3; impertum: v. DOMINION, POWER. 2. exercitæ l. domini: v. TO LORD.

|| As title of rank: v. HIGHNESS (II). Often vir egregius may serve: being a title of rank in the later Empire. v. Forcell. a. v. egregius, ad fin.

lore: doctrina: v. LEARNING.

lorn: perditus: v. FORGORN.

lose: 1. To part with unintentionally: to let slip: amitto, misli, sum, 3: to l. one's wits along with one's wealth, consilium cum re a., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: to l. so good an opportunity, tantam occasiōem a., ib. 3, 5, 58: Cic. to l. sight of any one, aliquem e conspectu a., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2. || To forfeit, experience loss of, in business, etc.: 1. perdo, didi, ditum, 3 (implying entire loss or destruction of something valued): to l. (utterly) the fruits of industry, fructus industriae p., Cic. Fam. 4, 6: to l. a cause at law, causam p., Cic. R. Com. 4, init.: of losing at play, Ov. A. A. 1, 451. Stronger is perdo, 3. Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11. 2. amitto, 3 (often of accidental loss; whereas perdo is mostly to lose blamably or willfully; also, amitto may imply the possibility of recovery: cf. supr. 1): to l. the franchise, civitatem a., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: to l. a house by fire, domum incendio a., Suet. Cl. 6. (In Cic. R. Com. 4, init., occur both causam perdere [supr. 1] and causam amittere: the latter simply

= causā cadere, to be cast in a suit; the former, to lose it through misconduct in the defence. 3. *jacitram factio*, pātor. v. *loss* (11, 3). III. To suffer destruction of a part of the body or of life

1. pass. of *capio*, 3. to l. one eye, *altero oculo capli*, Liv. 22, 2, *extr.*: having lost the use of eyes and ears, oculis et auribus captus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: that has lost the use of reason, mente captus, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 53. (N.B.—This use is most common in p. part.) 2. *amitto*, 3. to l. (the use of) one's eyes, *lumina a.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114; *aspectum a.*, ib. 1, 30, 73: to l. strength and flesh, *vires et corpus a.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: to l. (or part with) life, *vitam a.*, Cic. Sall. 3. *perdo*, 3 (comp. *supr.* 11, syn.): in his second campaign he lost his right hand, *secundo stipendio dextram manum perdidit*, Plin. 7, 28, 29. IV. To be bereaved of; *amitto*, 3. Cic. Fam. 4, 6: Suet. (but *filium amittere* may also be used in sense 1.: cf. Pl. Capt. prot. 23). See also to *BEREAVE*. V. Milit. term to experience diminution of force: 1. *amitto*, 3. Liv. 21, 38, *med.*: ib. 22, 3, *init.* (not used of loss by actual fighting). So to l. a town, *oppidum a.*, Sall. Jug. 97: Cic. 2. *desidero*, 1: in that battle he lost not more than 200 men, in eo proelio non amplius 200 milites desideravi, Caes. B. C. 3, 99: esp. pass. *desiderari*, to be lost or missing, *id. B. G. 5, 21*. 3. more freq. expr. by *cadō*, *caedo*, *occido*, etc. (when the loss is in actual fight): cf. Liv. 21, 29; 22, 7; et pass. VI. In pass., to be lost = to be destroyed, come to nought, be wasted: 1. *perco*, 4. *irr.*: v. TO PERISH. 2. *intereo*, 4. *irr.*: (to come to nothing): be utterly lost: a drop of brine is lost in the vastness of the sea, *magnitudine maris stilla muriae*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, *init.*: of money, to be lost or wasted, *Nep. Them. 2*: as exclam., *interit* (also, *perit*)! I am lost, ruined! Pl.: Ter. 3. *excido*, *di*, 3 (lit. to drop out: hence to be wasted or thrown away): to be lost or spill upon the ground, *ex aut in terram defluere*, Cic. Am. 17, 58. 4. *deflino*, *xi*, *sum*, 3 (to be spent and wasted): cf. *preced. ex.*: Sall. Miscell. Phr.: *tree* l. their leaves, *arboribus folia decidunt*, cadunt; nudantur foliis arbores, (arbores) folia depedunt, Plin. 16, 22, 34: to l. colour, *pallere* (v. *PALE*, to become); of persons, sanguine ex ore decedente *pallere*, Gell. 19, 4 (see also to *FADN*): to l. one's way, *errare*, *laesae* freq. *deerto*, Cic. v. TO WANDER; *ASTRAY*: to l. hope, l. heart, *animo cadere*, *animum despondere* (v. TO DISCOURAGE, DESPOND): to l. a throne, *regno excedere*, Curt. 10, 5, *ad fin.*: everything here has lost interest, *hic omnia jacent*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 3: to l. sight of land, (terram) *amittere* (poet.), Virg. Aen. 3, 291 (comp. *supr.* 1.): the river is lost in morasses, (flumen) *paludibus hauritur*, Tac. G. 1: to give up anything as lost, *desperare* (v. TO DESPAIR), *deplorare* (not in Cic.): given up for lost by the physicians, a medicis *deploratus*, Plin. 7, 50, 51: to be lost in thought, in cogitatione *deflexum esse*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17.

loss. 1. The act of losing: *amissio*: Cic. Plin. (But usu. expr. by verb: on account of the l. of his patrimony, *patrimonio amisso: with the l. of 100 men*, C. militibus caesis, *oculis*, *desideratis*, etc.: v. TO LOSE, throughout.) II. The damage sustained: 1. *damnum* (opp. to *lucrum*): esp. loss in business, etc.): to incur some l., *aliquid damni contrahere*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: to suffer a l., d. *facere*, Cic. Br. 33, 125; *accipere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28: cf. Phaedr. 1, 28, 10. 2. *detrimentum* (*damage, injury*): as opp. to *emolumentum, gain, profit*: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 69: to sustain l. (or damage), d. *capere*, *accipere*, Cic. Fam. 10, 18; ib. 24, *extr.*. 3. *actura* (strictly, the throwing overboard of part of a cargo to save the rest): in commercial sense, to incur some l., j. *aliquam facere*, Cic. Att. 12, 29: Col Join:

louse-wort. *herba pedicularis*: Col. Join:

louse-wort. *herba pedicularis*: Col. Join:

louse-wort. *herba pedicularis*: Col. Join:

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louse-wort. *herba pedicularis*: Col. Join:

louse-wort. *herba pedicularis*: Col. Join:

louse-wort. *herba pedicularis*: Col. Join:

louse-wort. *herba pedicularis*: Col. Join:

give any one a *l.*, aliquid a. dare, Quint. 7, 8, 2; Plin.: also, amatorium medicamentum, Suet. Cal. 50; amatorium venenum (cf. Plin. 9, 25, 41, amatoris veneficis infans, i. e. notorious for use in love-potions); or amatorium poculum, Paul. in Forcell. (amatorium being strictly neut. of adj.). 2. philtum (Gr. φιλτρον rare): Ov. A. 2, 105; Juv. (in both cases pl.).

Love-poem: carmen amatorium: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, extr., Anacreontis tota poesis est amatoria; or carmen eroticum: cf. Geil. 19, 9.

loveliness: 1. venustas (beauty and grace): Join: venustas et pulchritudo, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95; cf. GRACE (V., 3). 2. meton. Venus, eris, Juv. Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17. See also BEAUTY.

3. amoenitas (strictly, of places and natural scenery): extreme *l.* of a river, summa fluminis a., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, tit. 1: also in pl., *l.* of shores, coacta, amoenitates orarum et litorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 100; Pl. 4. amabilitas (rare): Pl. Stich. 5, 4, extr.

lovely: 1. amabilis, e (of a nature to excite love): Lucr. 1, 14: Cic. 2. venustus (graceful, charming): (Venus) loveliest goddess, venustissima, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5: Cic. V. GRACEFUL. 3. amoenus (strictly, of scenery): V. DELIGHTFUL.

lover: 1. One who is fond of anything: 1. amator, *f.* -trix: a *l.* of peace, pacis a., Cic. Att. 14, 10; of the country, ruris a., Hor. 2. amans, stolidus: v. FOND OF, DEVOTED. Phr.: such a *l.* of truth, adeo veritatis diligens, Nep. Epam. 1. || One who is in love: 1. amans, ntis (usu. of the man: but in pl. including both sexes): nothing more cruel than a *l.*, nihil durius amante, Prop. 1, 1, quarrelis, amantium irae, Ter. And. 3, 23: Ov. 2. amator (a wooer): esp. in bad sense, a paramour: Cic. Coel. 20, 49: Hor. Fem. amatrix: Pl. Mart.

loving (part. adj.): 1. Fond of: amans, intens. peramans; stolidus: v. FOND OF. || Affectionate: amans: most gentle and *l.* words, lenissima et amantissima verba, Cic. Fam. 5, 15; Phr.: to be very *l.* with any one, aliquem oculis atque amplexari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27.

loving-kindness: misericordia: Vulg. Ps. lxxi. 4.

lovingly: amanter: Cic. Tac. Very *l.*, peramanter: Cic.

low (adj.): 1. In a depressed position: 1. humilis, e (denoting usu. that which itself has little altitude; but also in pres. sense): in the *l.* ground, humillimo solo, Just. 2, 1, (= flying low) with clipped wings, decisis humilime pennis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: Virg. 2. demissus: *l.* marshy ground, loca d. ac palustria, Caes. B. C. 3, 49. 3. depressus: to pitch a camp in *l.* ground, d. loco castra ponere, Front. 1, 5, 24. Join: humilis et depressus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2. 4. in compar. degree, inferior, us (for use of positive see LOWLY, adj.): from the *l.* ground, ex inferiore loco, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: Cic. So, lower, infirmus or imus: that the earth is the *l.* (rody), terram esse infimam, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: Cic. to change highest to *l.*, ima summis mutare, Hor. Od. 1, 34, fin. Phr.: the *l.* and level parts of the city, jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86: along the *l.* (level) ground, per plana, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2. || Having in itself little height: 1. humilis: a *l.* tower, turris h., Caes. B. C. 2, 8: Virg. 2. demissus (rare in this sense): to swim across (a river) where the banks were *l.*, demissioribus ripis tranare, Auct. B. Alex. 29. || Of the tide: Phr.: at *l.* water, aestus recessu (deceus): ubi aestus recessit: v. TIDE. || Of sounds: (1) low-pitched: gravis, e: opp. to acutus (sonus), Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. In superl. (besides gravissimus), infimus or imus: Hor. S. 1, 3, 8. (II) not loud: summissus: in a *l.* tone, a. voce, Cic. Or. 17,

56: a *l.* murmur, a. murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45. Adv. summisce, in a *l.* quiet tone: Cic. To speak in a *l.* tone, mossare, mustrare, Liv.: see also to WHISPER, MUTTER.

V. Of price, cheap: villis, e: v. CHEAP. To be *l.*, jacere: Cic. Att. 9, 9. VI. Humble, obscure: humilis, obectrus, etc.: v. HUMBLE (I.). Phr.: people of a *l.* class, qui tenuloris ordinis sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30. VII. Degraded, mean: 1. turpis: v. BASE.

2. sordidus (esp. with ref. to low, shabby conduct): the *l.* of the low, sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47, fin.: v. MEAN. 3. inquinatus (foul, polluted): a *l.* verse, versus *l.*, Cic. Or. 40, 163.

4. abjectus (without dignity): Cic. opt. gen. Or. 3, 7. Phr.: to pick up a piece of *l.* abuse, maledictum ex trivio arripere, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: *l.* expressions, verba ex trivis petita, cf. Hor. A. P. 245; ignominiosa dicta, lb. 247. (Plebeius sermo denotes simply plain, homely diction; not low: so, trivialis.) See also VULGAR. VIII. Depressed, wanting animation: Phr.: in *l.* spirits, tristis, moestus: v. SAD. See also to DISCOURAGE. IX. Nearly exhausted: expr. by deficio, 3: the supply of provisions was *l.*, deficiebat res frumentaria: or parum sufflebat: v. TO FAIL.

low (adv.): 1. Not aloft: 1. humiliter: Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 1 (humillime deprimi, fig.): Pall. 2. expr. by humilia, e (cf. L. G. 343): the bird flies *l.*, avis h. volat, Virg. Aen. 4, 255. 3. demisso: Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23. 4. as compar. inferius (lower): Ov. M. 2, 137. || In a suppressed voice: summisce, summissa voce: v. LOW, adj. (IV.).

low (v.): mligio, a: Liv. Also, mligitum edere, Ov. M. 7, 597; dare, id. F. 1, 560; tollere, Virg. Aen. 2, 223.

low-born: degēner, eris: Tac.

lower (adj.): 1. In local sense: 1. inferus (situated below): esp. in phr., inf. mare, the *l.* (Tuscan) sea, Plin. 3, 5, 10: Mela: the *l.* regions, inferi, orum (v. INFERNAL). See also LOW, adj. (I., 4). 2. infernus (like preced.): the *l.* regions, inf. partes, poet. in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Liv. As subs. inferna, orum, the *l.* parts of the body, Plin. || Socially: Phr.: the *l.* classes, vulgus, i. n. (rarely m.): cf. Sall. Cat. 20, ceteri omnes . . . vulgus fulmis (see verger regarded as "the lower classes,"): Virg. also, plebs (esp. in later writers): Liv. 5, 39, fin. (multitudo de plebe, opp. to the nobles). More contemptuously, plebeicus, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: Hor.: also popellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.

lower (adv.): inferius: v. LOW (adv.).

lower (v.): A. Trans. 1. To let down: 1. demitto, misl, sum, 3: to *l.* the fasces, d. fasces, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: to *l.* the yards, antennas d., Ov. For to lower sails, v. TO FURL. 2. submitto, 3: to *l.* the fasces, fasces a., Plin. || To drop the voice: submitto, 3: Quint. 1, 8, 1. || To diminish prices: Phr.: to *l.* the price of corn, pretia frugum levare, Tac. H. 2, 59; majorem annonae villitatem efficere, Cic. Man. 15, 44. IV. To humiliate:

1. abficio, jeci, ctum, 3: he *l.* d. the authority of the senate, senatus auctoritatem abieci, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4: to *l.* (degrade) oneself, se abji. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: Nep. 2. demitto, 3: Tac. A. 14, 26 (usque ad servilem patientiam demissus). 3. minuo, imminuo, 3 (in connexion with certain words): v. TO IMPAIR. B. Intrans. to appear dark and threatening: perh. obscurari (R. and A.). Phr.: the sky is darkly, *denuntiavit coelum obscuratum imbrēs ac tempestates.

lowering (adj.): minax: v. THREATENING. See also DARK, GLOOMY.

lowestmost: infimus: v. LOW (I.).

lowing (sub.): mligitus, us: v. TO LOW.

low-lands: loca plana, campestris: v. LEVEL, FLAT.

lowliness: 1. Low condition:

humilitas, obscuritas: v. HUMBLENESS. || In moral sense: animus demissus, humilitas (late): v. HUMILITY.

lowly: 1. In low condition: humilis, obscurus: v. HUMBLE (I.). Thinking humbly of oneself: demisso animo, humilis (late): v. HUMBLE (II.).

lowness: 1. Of position: humilitas: Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: but humilitas usu. denotes the lowness of an object in itself, not its mere position: the latter may often be expr. by adj.: in demisso s. humili loco esse, etc.: v. LOW, adj. (I.). || Of stature or perpendicular dimension: humilitas: *l.* of trees, h. arborum, Sall. Jug. 49: Caes. 4.

|| Of birth, origin: 1. humilitas: to look down on the *l.* of any one's origin, h. cujusquam despiciere, Cic. Ph. 13, 10, 23: more precisely, h. generis, Sall. Jug. 73; h. natalium, Plin. 2. ignobilitas (lack of distinction and eminence): *l.* of extraction, ign. generis, Cic. Mur. 8, 17 (but the term does not denote so humble a position as the Eng.). 3. obscuritas: v. OBSCURITY.

4. sordus, tum (extreme *l.*): v. MEANNESS.

IV. Of price: villitas: v. CHEAPNESS.

V. Of sentiment, etc.: v. MEANNESS, VULGARITY.

low-spirited: jaccens, animo demisso s. afflicto: v. DEJECTED.

low-thoughted: perh. sordidus (v. MEAN): or more precisely, *humilia cogitans; nihil altum spirans.

loyal: fidelis, e (nearest word): more precisely, fidelis in reges; fideliter animatus erga dominos.

loyally: fideliter: v. LOYAL.

loyalty: fides s. fidelitas in reges (dominos).

lozenge: 1. A figure: scutilla: Tac. Agr. 10: Vitr. (Math. t. l., rhombus: Front. Goe. p. 36). || A comfit: perh. pastillus: cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 27: Plin.

lozenge-shaped: scutulae formam habens: cf. Tac. Agr. 10.

lubber: stipes, caudex, etc.: v. BLOCKHEAD.

lubberly: perh. stolidus: v. STUPID. lubricate: ungo, xl, ctum, 3: v. TO ANOINT, BESMEAR. (Lubricus, v. RARE: cf. Juv. 11, 173.)

lubrication: expr. by ungo, 3: v. TO ANOINT.

lucent: lucentis: Ov.: v. LUCID.

lucern: medica: Virg. G. 1, 215: Plin.

lucid: 1. Shining, bright: lucidus: Lucr.: Hor.: Ov.: v. BRIGHT.

|| Transparent: lucidus, pellucidus: v. TRANSPARENT. || Distinct, perspicuous: 1. lucidus (not in Cic.): 1. arrangement, l. ordo, Hor. A. P. 41: a more *l.* author, lucidior auctor, Quint. 2. lucidus: a simple and *l.* explanation, simplex et dilucida expositio, Auct. Her. 2, 3. || Mentally bright; sane: Phr.: when the insane have a *l.* interval, insanum quum relaxantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 51: if a madman has a *l.* interval, si furiosus intermissionem habet, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20.

lucidly: 1. lucide: to define a word *l.*, l. verbum definire, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: to speak *l.*, l. dicere, Quint. Join: *l.* et plane (dicere), Cic. 2. dilucidare: to explain *l.*, d. explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: Liv. See also CLEARLY.

Lucifer: 1. The morning-star:

1. Lucifer, eri, m.: Cic. N. D. 2, 20, fin.: Virg.: Ov. 2. Phosphorus: Mart. 3. Eous: Virg. G. 1, 288.

|| Satan: Lucifer: Vulg. Es. xiv. 12. See also SATAN.

luck: 1. Chance, accident: casus, us; fors; fortuna: v. CHANCE.

|| Fortune, good or bad: (1). good luck: felicitas: Cic. Man. 10, 28; fortuna secunda: v. PROSPERITY. Phr.: may the gods give you good *l.* in what you undertake, dii veriant bene quod agas! Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121: I wish you good *l.*, I say, and I applaud you, feliciter velim, Inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att. 13, 42: with good *l.*, secundis avibus, Liv. 6, 12; bonis avibus, Ov. F. 1, 511. (II).

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bad luck: infelicitas, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5: fortuna adversa, Cic. (a more dignified expr. than the Eng.): v. ADVASTRY. Phr.: to have better *l.* at dice, prosperiore alea uti, Suet. Cal. 41: with *bad l.*, malis avibus, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5.

luckily: 1. felicitur: *this thing turned out l. for me*, ea res mihi f. eventit, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: *the east wind has l. brought you to f.* attulit Eurus, Ov. M. 7, 659. 2. fauste, Cic.: v. AUSPICIOUSLY. 3. prosperè: to turn out l., p. evenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: more l., prosperius, Gell.: *most l., prosperissime*, Vell. Join: fauste, felicitur, prosperaque, Cic.: bene et felicitur, Cic.

luckless: infelix: v. UNLUCKY, UNHAPPY.

lucky: 1. Enjoying good fortune: 1. felix: *l. days*, felices operum dies, Virg. G. 1, 276: cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 52: v. FORTUNATE. 2. fortunatus (favoured of fortune): v. HAPPY (1., 3.). 3. Bringing or indicating good fortune: faustus, auspiciatus, etc.: v. AUSPICIOUS. Phr.: *this undertaking be a l. one*, quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102.

lucrative: 1. quaestuosus (esp. in the way of trade): Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, init. 2. fructuosus: v. PROFITABLE. 3. lucrösus (poet. and late): *l. pleasure*, l. voluptas, Ov. A. 1, 10, 35: Plin. 4. lucrätivus (poet. Aug.): Quint.: v. PROFITABLE. 5. meritorius (by which money is earned): *l. professions* (i. e. not pursued merely for their own sake), m. arüficia, Sen. Ep. 88, init. Phr.: *a chance of a l. transaction*, potestas conciliandae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33: to exercise so l. a profession, in tanto fructu artem exercere, Plin.

lucre: 1. lucrum, quaestus (neither necessarily implying blame): *sell your soul for filthy lucre*, vende animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: v. GAIN. 2. quaestus, etc.: Cic. Join: quaestus ac lucrum, Cic. 3. merces, edis, f. (in good or bad sense): to be perverted to mere l. (of divination), ad mercedem atque quaestum abduci, Cic. Div. 1, 41, fin.

lucubrate: 1. lucubro, i. (to work by candle-light): Cels. 1, 2, med.: Plin. min. Also to produce by night-study, Cic. Par. proem.: Mart. 2. älicubro, i. (to compose by candle-light): Cic. Br. 90, extr.: Tac. Col.

lucubration: 1. Night study: lucubrätio: Cic. Div. 2, 68, fin. 2. That which is produced by night study: lucubrätio: Cic. Fam. 9, 2. Dimin. lucubrätuncula (a trifling l.), Gell. pref.

luculent: luculentus, clärus: v. CLEAR.

ludicrous: ridiculus: v. RIDICULOUS.

ludicrously: ridiculè, ridiculum in modum: v. RIDICULOUSLY.

luff (v.): i. e. to keep a vessel close to the wind: Phr.: sinus (velorum) in ventum oblique, Virg. Aen. 5, 16: *navem ad ventum vertere*.

lug (v.): träho, 3: v. TO DRAG, PULL. **luggage:** 1. sarcinae, arum (prop. the knapsacks or personal baggage of a soldier): Caes. 2. Impedimenta, arum (esp. of an army): *with no l.*, with no Greek companions, nullis imp., nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic. Mil. 10: v. BAGGAGE (where the difference between sarcinae and impedimenta is explained). 3. Onus, äris, n. (usu. pl.): Caes. 4. Instrumentum, Cic. Att. 12, 32.

lugger: vectörum nävigium: Caes. **luginous:** luginäris, fiebilis: v. MOURNFUL.

lukewarm: 1. Slightly warm: 1. Egëlidus (with the chill off): a l. drink, e. potio (et frigidae propior), Cels. 4, 18, fin. 2. tepidus: l. broth, t. jus, Hor. 3. Fig.: *not zealous*: 1. tepidus: a l. mind, t. mens, Ov. R. Am. 629: to become somewhat l., tepidiorem fieri, Pl. 2. frigidus (cold,

indifferent: stronger than Eng.): a l. accuser, f. accusator, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, med. Join: nimis lentus et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178. 3. languidus (lifeless, lacking energy): Cic.

4. lentus, rëmissus: v. INDIFFERENT. Phr.: l. in religion, circa deos ac religiones negligenter, Suet. Tib. 69: to make l., tepescere, Cic.: Virg. (v. TO WARM): to be l., tepere: v. (WARM, TO BE). Incept. tepescere, Cic.

lukewarmly: 1. With moderate warmth: tepidè: Col.: Plin. 2. Fig.: with indifference: 1. frigidè: to act l., f. agere, Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3. 2. gelidè: to do everything l., omnes res g. ministrare, Hor. A. P. 171. Join: timide gelideque, Hor. 3. languidè: Cic. 4. segniter (slackly): Liv.

lukewarmness: 1. Lit.: tepor: Cic. Liv. 2. Fig.: 1. tepor (rare): Tac. Dial. 21, med. (lenticudo ac tepor, want of life and interest). 2. languor: Cic. Phr.: to exhibit l. in a cause, languido studio in causa esse, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: l. in religion, *l.* in rebus divinis animus et paene frigidus, cf. Cic. Brut. 48, 178: in the midst of the general l., languentibus omnium studiis, Tac. H. 1, 39.

lull (v.): 1. Trans.: to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound: Phr.: *it will l. with light, whispering noise*, levi somnum suadebit luitre susurro, Virg. E. 1, 54: so, somnum suadere, Stat. Th. 5, 616. 2. To compose, quiet: ädo, 1: to l. a tempest, tempestatem ä., cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 46: to l. pains, dolores ä., Plin.: v. TO ASSUAGE, MITIGATE. 3. Intrans.: 1. relanguesco, gni, 3 (rare): Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, fin. (of the wind). 2. Expr. by pass. refl. of ädo, 1: the storm l., tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 46: the winds having l'd, sedatis ventis, Ov. 3. ädo, cecidi, äsum, 3: the violence of the wind was l'd, venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 39: v. TO SUBSIDE. Phr.: the winds l'd, venti posuere (poet.), Virg. Aen. 7, 27.

lull (subs): expr. by verb: there is a l. in the wind, venti sedantur, relanguescunt: v. TO LULL.

lullaby: 1. lallus or lallum: the sleep-bringing strains of a l., lallä somniferi moti, Aus. Epist. 16, 91. 2. quërlä (any plaintive strain): to invite sleep by a long l., longa somnum suadere q. Stat. Th. 5, 616. Phr.: to sing a l., lallö, 1: Pers. 3, 18.

lumbago: lumbägo, Inis, f.: Fest. **lumber:** (pertaining to the loins): expr. by gen. of lumbus: v. LOIR. (Or perh. lumbaris, e. a suba. lumbare, is, n., an apron for the loins, occurring in late Lat.)

lumber (subs): 1. scritä, orum, n. pl. (old goods, trumpery wares): Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Petr. 2. *stipellæ* obsoleta; instrumenta domestica obsoleta.

luminary: 1. Lit.: lumen, Inis, n.: Virg. G. 1, 6: Ov. 2. Fig.: lämen: those most distinguished men, the l. of the state, praestantissimi viri, lumina reipublicae, Cic. Ph. 2, 15, 37: used ironically, id. Mil. 12, extr. (lumen curiae).

luminous: 1. Lit.: giving light: illustris, läcidus, etc.: v. BRIGHT. Phr.: the glow-worm's tail is l., *ciöcinclae cauda lucem in se habet*; propria luce splendet. 2. Fig.: dilucidus, etc.: v. LUCID (II.).

luminously: läcidè, dilucidè (fig.): v. LUCIDLY, CLEARLY.

lump (subs): 1. A small mass: 1. gleba or glæba (strictly, of earth; hence of any similar substance): l. of tallow and pitch, sevl ac picis gl., Caes. B. G. 7, 25: a l. of salt, g. salis, Plin. Dimin. glebula (a small l.): Virg. 2. massa (of dough, etc.): a l. of pitch, m. plicis, Virg. G. 1, 275: a l. of cheese, m. lactis coacti, Ov. Dimin. massula (a small l.): Col. 3. offa (ball-shaped, rolled in the hand): gum rolled in l., gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 19. 4. A mass of promiscuously mixed

things: congeries, äi: Ov. M. 1, 33: in same sense, massa, ib. 70: v. HEAP. Phr.: in the l. (or gross), per saturam, Sall. Jug. 29: also may be freq. expr. by universus: cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9.

lump (v.): cöcoervo, 1: v. TO HEAP.

lumpish: 1. In lumps, thick: crassus: Cic. 2. Stupid: 1. hebes, ätis: a l. fellow, h. homo, Cic. 2. crassus: the l. crowd, c. turba, Mart. 3. stöldus: Join: indocti stöldique, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184. 4. stöpidus: Join: stupidus et bardus, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: v. DULL, INACTIVE.

lumpy: 1. glebösus (forming in clods): l. earth, terra g., Plin. 2. glebis a massa abundans, glebis plenius.

lunacy: 1. älleniätio mentis: Cels. 2. älleniätio: Sen. 3. älleniäsmus (med. t. l.): v. MADNESS, INSANITY.

lunar: lunäris, e. the l. orbit. 1. cursus, Cic.: a l. rainbow, arcus l., Sen. Phr.: l. year, annus ad cursus lunae descriptus, Liv. 1, 19 (*annus lunaris, as scient. t. l.*): l. caustic, common term for *argenti nitrus*, or *nitrate of silver* (Mayne).

lunated (formed like a half-moon): lunätus: a l. sword, l. ferrum, Lucan.

lunatic (adj.): lunäticus: Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 43 § 6. See also MAD, INSANE.

lunatic (subs): homo lunätus, furiosus: Cic.: v. MAD.

lunch (subs): 1. prandium (a luncheon *light morning meal*): v. BREAKFAST. 2. mërenda (taken in the afternoon; but before dinner): Pl. Most. 4, 3, 27: äldo, 20, 12. 3. antecöenium (like preced.: rare): äldo, 1: C. Phr.: to take a slight l., gustare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11.

lunch (v.): 1. prandeo, di, sum, 2 (corresponding to prandium: v. PRECED. art. 1): v. TO BREAKFAST. 2. mërendo, 1 (cf. preced. art. 2): äldo, Or. 20, 12.

lung: 1. pulmo, önis, m.: usu. pl., pulmones: diseases of the l., pulmonis vitia, Plin. 24, 16, 92: to cure diseases or weaknesses of the l., pulmonum incommoda curare, id. 28, 7, 21: ulcers of the l., pulmonis ulcera, id. 24, 5, 11: purulentæ exulcerationes pectoris pulmonisque, id. 28, 12, 53: (medicine) very useful for the l., utilisimus pulmonibus, id. 27, 6, 24: to bring up blood from the l., ex pulmonibus sanguinem rejicere, cf. id. 27, 6, 24, with Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 19. *e. molli sanguis pulmone remissus*: inflammation of the l., pulmonis inflammatio, Cels.: Cic. 2. (with respect to oratory): lätära, um, n. pl.: to exert the l., latera intendere, Cic.: with a loud voice and good l., voce magna et bonis l., Cic. Sen. 5, 14.

lungè (subs): ictus, äs: v. STROKE, THRUST.

lungè (v.): pungo, 3: v. TO STAB.

lungwort: consilium, Inis, f.: Col.: Plin.: (*pulmonaria officinalis*, Linn.).

lunt (the match-rod with which guns are fired): *funiculus stuppeus*, or simply *funiculus*.

lupine: lupinus and lupinum: Cato Plin. L-seeds, lupina, orum, Hor.

lurch (subs): 1. Of a ship: *navis subita* (in latus) inclinatio.

2. Fig.: in phr. to leave in the lurch: derelinquo, 3: v. TO ABANDON. Phr.: the rogue runs off and leaves me in the l., fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 74: to be left in the l., in angustis deserti: v. STRAITS.

lurch (v.): perh. *subito inclinat* (in latus).

lurher: 1. One who waits to steal: insidiator, Cic. 2. A kind of sporting dog: canis (gen. term): v. MOUTED.

lure (subs): 1. Lit.: something held out to call a hawk: perh. illex, or illix, icis: v. DECOY. 2. Fig.: enticement: 1. äca: Pl. Cic.: v. BAIT. 2. illecebæ, arum: v. ALLUREMENT, KNICKMEYNT.

lure (v.): 1. Lit.: inesco, 1: Petr. 2. Fig.: ällicio, etc.: v. TO

ALLURE, ENTICE. Phr.: *Ld with false hopes, spe falsa inductus*, Cic. spe carnis inan. Virg. Aen. 11, 49.

lurid: *luridus* (yellowish-grey; pale to excess): Pl.: Hor.: v. GHASTLY.

lurk: 1. *lāto*, 2. *a snakes* *ls* in the grass, *l. anguis* in herba, Virg. E. 3, 93. Fig.: *war* *ls* under the name of peace, sub nomine pacis bellum *l.*, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 17: *to l. for the purpose of dishonesty*, fraudationis causa *l.*, Cic. Quint. 23, 74. Frequent. *lātto*, 1 (to be in the habit of lurking): *a ling wild boar* (i. e. in his lair), *lātina* asper, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: Cic. 2. *dēltesco*, Ital. 3 (to go to hide): *wild beasts l. (hide themselves) in their lairs*, bestiae in cubilibus *d.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126.

lurker: *insidiator*: *a l. in the highway*, *insidiator viae*, Cic. (Or expr by *emph.* part. of *insidior*, esp. in pl.: L. G. § 638.)

lurking (adj.): 1. *ōpertus*, occultus: v. SECRET. 2. *cacicus* (not outwardly visible): *l. snakes*, *c. colubri*, Col. 10, 231: *L. ambush and arms*, *insidiae armae* *c.*, Ov. F. 2, 214.

lurking (subs.): *lātissio*: Quint.

lurking-place: 1. *latebra*, *sanct.* (chiefly of men): *to rush from the l.*, *latebris se eripere*, Coen. B. G. 6, 43: *to conceal oneself in l.*, *latebris se occultare*, Cic. Man. 3, 7. 2. *lātibulum* (chiefly of animals): *wild beasts conceal themselves in l.*, *ferae latibulis se turgent*, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42.

luscious: expr. by *dulcis*, *praedulcis* (cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99, *valde dulcis* (so sweet as to be l.): *l. wines*, *praedulcia vina*, Plin. 14, 6, 8 § 64. *Extremely l.*, *summa atque acerrima dulcitudine*, cf. Cic. l. c.

lusciousness: *summa* *a. nimia dulcitus*: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99.

lust (subs.): 1. *Carnal desire*: *libido*, *inis*, *f.*: *to be inflamed by l.*, *libidine accendi*, Sall. Cat. 25: Cic. 11. *Any violent or irregular desire*: *l. libido*: *the enjoyment of l.*, *fructus libidinum*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: *to be a slave of l.*, *libidini parere*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60: *libidini et cupiditati parere*, Id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, 78: *or libidini servire*, cf. Cic. Am. 22, 82: *to restrain one's l.*, *suas libidines cohibere*, Cic. Mil. 28, 76: 2. *Cupidities* (any desire, good or bad): *to control one's l.*, *coercere omnes cupiditates*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194: v. PASSION. Phr.: *the Ls of the flesh*, *desideria carnis*, Vulg. Gal. v. 16: *the Ls of the flesh and the l. of the eyes*, *concupiscentia carnis*, et *concupiscentia oculorum*, 1 Joh. 1, 16.

lust (v.): *concupiscere*, 3 (in good or bad sense): v. TO DESIRE.

lustful: 1. *libidinōsus* (of men and animals): *a l. man*, *homo l.*, Cic. *a l. goat*, *caper l.*, Hor.: (of things), *l. pleasures*, *l. voluptates*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59: *a l. and intemperate youth*, *l. et intemperans adolescētia*, Id. Sen. 9, 29.

2. *salax*, *ācis*: Hor.: Ov.: v. LASCIVIOUS.

3. *impudicus*; *impūrus*: v. UNCHASTE.

4. *dēlicātus* (prop. soft, luxurious, delicate; then wanton, lustful): Cic.: v. WANTON. 5. expr. by phr.: *libidine accensus*, Sall. Cat. 35: *ad voluptates propensus*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: (animus) *libidini deditus*, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: *corpora gaudis deditus*, Sall. J. 1.

lustfully: *libidinōsus*: Cic.: Liv.

lustfulness: *libido*, *inis*, *f.*: v. LUST.

lustily: *valēdē* (vigorously): *he began to shout out much more l.*, *multo valēdus clamare coecepit*, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: Pl.: v. VIGOROUSLY.

lustiness: *vigor*: v. VIGOR. See also CONFULGENCE.

lustral: *lustrālis*, *e*: *l. (or holy) water*, *l. aqua*, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 73: *a l. sacrifice*, *or sacrifices of purification*, *l. sacrificium*, Liv.

lustration: 1. *lustratio* (purification by sacrifice): *to complete the sacred rites of l.*, *lustrationis sacrum peragere*, Liv. 40, 6. 2. *lustrum* (the purificatory sacrifice made by the cen-

sors every fifth year, cf. Liv. 1, 44): *to perform the (quinquennial) l.*, *condere, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, fin.*: Liv. (Lustrum is more usu. the quinquennial period itself).

lustre: 1. *Brightness, splendour*: *nilor*, *splendor*: v. BRIGHTNESS, BAILLIANT. 11. Fig.: 1. *splendor* *the l. and antiquity of family*, *a. et vetustas familiae*, Suet. Vesp. 1: *the l. of birth and hereditary property*, *et natalium et paternarum facultatum* *a.*, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 5: *the l. and glory of the senate*, *senatus* *a. et gloria*, Tac. H. 1, 84: *the l. of the most distinguished men*, *summorum hominum* *a.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, fin.: *men of the greatest l.*, *homines summo splendore praediti*, Id. Clu. 69, fin.: *the l. of the name*, *nominis* *a.*, Id. Plin. 1, 13, 42: *the l. of empire*, *Imperii* *a.*, Id. Man. 14, 41: *the l. of mind and life*, *animi et vitae* *a.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 42.

(NOTE.—The word *splendor* is particularly applied by Cicero to the *lustre* of the equestrian rank: *equestri splendor*, Cic. Ros. Am. 48, 140.) 2. *fulgor* (late): *the l. of his ancestors*, *avitus* *l.*, Vell. 2, 4: *the l. of renown*, *nominis* *l.*, Liv. 1, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: *the l. of his exploits*, *l. rerum*, Plin. 7, 26, 27. Phr.: (a man) *without the l. of birth*, *sine ullis majorum imaginibus*, Suet. Vesp. 1 (on this usage of *imago*, v. Lat. Dict. s. v.): *to shed l. upon*: *illustro*, 1: *to shed l. on one's family*, *familiam illustrare*, Suet. Gal. 3: *to derive l. from*, *splendescere*, 3: *there is nothing so rude as not to derive l. from oratory*, *nil est tam incultum quod non splendescat oratione*, Cic. Parad. prooen. § 3. 111. *A chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass*: *perh. lychnus*: Virg. Aen. 1, 726: *lychnus pendens*, Lucr. 5, 296: or, *lychnus penalis*, Plin. 34, 3, 8.

IV. *A space of five years*: *lustrum*: Liv. Hor.

lustrous: *illustris*, *e*: *the brightness of the sun is more l. than that of any constellation*, *solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: v. BRIGHT, SHINING.

lustrum: v. LUSTRE (IV).

lusty: 1. *vēgētus* (fresh, vigorous): Liv.: Hor. 2. *valldus* (stout, sturdy): *a l. fellow*, *v. homo*, Pl.: Ov.: v. STRONG. Phr.: *a l. old age*, *cruda viridulae senectus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 304.

lute: *clithra*, *fides*, *testido*, *lyra*: v. LYNE.

Lutheran (adj. and subs.): **Lutheranus*: *the L. sect or religion*, **lex* *a. disciplina* *Lutherana*; *the L. worship*, **sacra* *a* *Luthero* *instituta*: *to adopt the l. doctrine*, **legem* *Lutheranam* *sequi* (of an individual); **sacra* *a* *Luthero* *instituta* *suasipere* (of a community).

luxe (v.): *luxe*, 1: v. TO SPEND.

luxation: *luxātura*: v. SPRAIN.

luxuriance: 1. *Emberance in growth*: 1. *luxūria*; *luxūtes*, *si*, *f.*: *l. of the crops*, *l. segetum*, Virg. G. 1, 112: Plin. 2. *laetitia* (fig.): Col.

11. Fig.: *luxūria*, *-es*: *of style*: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96: in oratione, ut in herba, in summa ubertate inest l. quaedam: v. EXUBERANCE.

luxuriant: 1. *Exuberant in growth*: 1. *luxūriōsus*: *l. crops* *of corn*, *frumenta*, *l.*, Cic. Or. 24, 81: *l. seges*, Ov. F. 1, 690: *the l. vine*, *l. vitis*, Col. 5, 6, fin. 2. *luxūrians*, *ntis* (part. of *luxūrio*, or *luxūrior*, 1, to be l.): *comm. in frondem luxuriare*, Plin. 19, 6, 34 § 113.

3. *laetus* (fig.): cf. Virg. G. 1, 11: Varr. 11. Fig.: *luxūrians*: *of style*: *he will prune what is l.*, *luxuriantia compescet*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122: *fertility of a l. intellect*, *luxuriantis ingenti fertilitas*, Plin. 17, 2 (2), 14.

luxuriantly: *laetē*: Col.: Plin.

luxuriate (v.): *luxūrio* and *luxūrior*, 1: *to l. in ease*, *luxuriari otio*, Id. J. 1, 19.

luxurious: 1. *luxūriōsus* (enclaved to pleasure, voluptuous): *a l. man*, *l. e. a voluptuary*, *l. homo*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: *to reprove the l.*, *luxuriosos reprehendere*, Id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: *there is nothing more l.*, *nothing more*

lustful, *nil est luxuriosius*, *nil libidinōsus*, Id. Pla. 27, 66.

2. *dēlicātus* (not necessarily in a bad sense, though usually so): *a l. young man*, *adolescens* *d.*, Cic.: *l. and obscene pleasures*, *l. et obscenae voluptates*, Id. N. D. 1, 40, 111: *a l. banquet*, *l. convivium*, Id. Att. 2, 14: *a l. retinue of women servants and slaves*, *d. ancillarum puerorum comitatus*, Id. pro Mil. 10, 28. 3. *molliis*, *e* (prop. effeminate): Cic. Join: *voluptarius*, *delicatus*, *molliis*, Id. Fin. 1, 11, 37. 4. *latus* (especially in reference to food, furniture, etc.): *a most l. dinner*, *latusculma coena*, Plin. Ep. 9, 17: *a magnificent and l. dinner*, *coena magnifica et lata*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: *l. furniture*, *lata suppellex*, Id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: v. SUMPTUOUS.

luxurious: 1. *luxūriōsus*: *to live l.*, *l. vivere*, Cic. Coel. 6, 13. 2. *dēlicātus*: *to live l. and effeminately*, *d. et mollior vivere*, Id. Off. 1, 30, 106.

luxury: 1. *luxus*, *dis*: *a state corrupted by l. and idleness*, *l. aique desidiosa corrupta civitas*, Sall. Cat. 57: *to pass one's life in l. and idleness*, *per l. et ignaviam aetatem agere*, Sall. J. 2: *the house is set out with the splendour of royal l.*, *domus regali splendida luxu instruitur*, Virg. Aen. 1, 637. 2. *luxuria*, *luxuries*, *ei*, *f.*: *in the city l. is produced*; *from l. avarice necessarily springs*, *in urbe luxuries creatur*; *ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est*, Cic. R. Am. 27, 75: *the Roman people hates the l. of private persons*, *odit populus Romanus privatum luxuriam*, Id. Mur. 36, 76: *to waste in l. and debauchery*, *luxuria et lascivia diffundere*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 71: *cf. diffuse luxuria et delicate ac mollior vivere*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: *extravagant l.*, *profusa* *l.*, Cic. Off. 18, 43: *things tending to l.*, *res ad luxuriam pertinentes*, Coen. B. G. 2, 15. (NOTE.—*Luxus* is *luxury* as an act or condition, and sometimes even as an object of luxury: *luxuria*, *luxuries*, always subjectively, as a propensity and disposition, the desiderative of *luxus*: thus, *animis delicias*, *luxus*, *opae ignorantibus*, and further on, *opinionem luxuriae segnitiaeque*, Sen. Ir. 1, 11: *famem aut stim.*...*luxu antecipere*, Sall. C. 13: that is, by the arts of luxury: cf. *luxuria atque ignavia pessimas artes*, Sall. J. 90: that is, the tendency to voluptuousness.) 3. *laetitia* (esp. in food or style of living): *you will have heard of my novel l. (in diet)*, *fama ad de mea nova l. veniet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, fin.: *to enjoy l.*, *in laetitia esse*, Petr. 32: *the choicest L.*, *accutissimae* *l.*, Petr. 34: cf. LUXURIOUS (4).

4. *cultus*, *is* (rare in this sense): *the l. and sloth of the general*, *c. ac desidiosa imperatoria*, Liv. 29, 21, fin.: Sall. Cat. 13, med. (*libido stupri*...*ceterique cultus*). Phr.: *l. of the table*, *apparatus epularum*, Cic. Or. 25, 83: *apparatus prandiorum*, Id. Ph. 2, 39, 101: *splendid l.*, *magnifici apparatus*, Id. Off. 1, 8, 25: *to provide such*, *mensas conglutissimis epulis extruere*, Id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: *l. in dress*, etc., *cultus effusior*, *cultus delicatus* (Georg.).

lyceum: *Lyceum*: Cic.

lye (water impregnated with alkaline salt): *lixivia*: Col. 12, 16 (*lixivia cineris*): Plin. Adj. *lixivius* or *lixivus* (of lye, made into l.): *l.-ashes*, *cinis lixivius* (*lixivus*, Cato in Plin. 14, 20, 25): *to dip anything in l.-ashes*, *aliquid in cinere lixivio tingere*, Plin.

lying (adj.): 1. *Telling a lie*:

1. *mendax* (usu. of persons, in prose): *the dishonest and l. Carthaginians*, *Carthaginienses fraudulent et m.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95. 2. *fallax* (deceitful, both of persons and things): Cic.: v. DECEITFUL. 3. *vānus* (empty, without reality: of persons and things): *to believe a l. speech*, *orationi v. credere*, Cic. R. Am. 40, 117. 4. *fallax*, *actus* (usu. of things): Cic.: v. FALSE. 5. *vānilloquus* (talking idly; esp. bragging): *a l. envoy*, *v. legatus*, Liv. 39, 48. Join: *vānus mendaxque*, Virg.

Aen. 1, 80: falsum aut vanum aut flo-
tum, opposed to vera, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24:
res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84,
m. falsa et mendacia, Cic. Div. 2, 62,
127: v. LIAR.

|| Part. of TO LIE:
q. v.: 1. objectus (l. before or in
front of): an island l. before Alexan-
dria, insula ob. Alexandriae, Caes. B. C.
3, 48. 2. subjectus (l. above or near):
a plain l. near the highway, s. vice
campus, Liv. 2, 38: Caes. 3. super-
jectus (l. above): Plin. 4. interjectus
(l. between): a district l. between Rome
and Arpi, regio int. Romam et Arpos,
Liv. 9, 13. Lying between may also be
expr. by mediū: (Megara) a city l. be-
tween Corinth and Athens, media Co-
rintho et Athenis (dat.), Vell. 1, 2. 5.
circumjectus (l. round about), forests l.
round about the way, c. itineri silvae,
Liv. 35, 30: also absol., towns l. round
about, c. oppida, Tac.: in same sense,
circumiacens, Tac. A. 2, 72.

lying (subs.): the practice of telling
lies: transl. by ger. or infin. of TO LIE,
or by mendaciās (late and rare): Tert.

lying-in (subs.): 1. puerperium:
v. CHILD-BIRTH. 2. partus, ūs: v.
CONFINEMENT (III). 3. nixus or
nixus, ūs: Plin.: v. LABOUR (III).

lying-in (adj.): 1. puerpera: Pl.
Cat. a wife l.-in, uxor p. Sen. Ben. 4,
35, fin. 2. (partum) enixa (having
actually given birth to offspring): v. TO
BRING FORTH. A l.-in hospital, *lēchō-
dochium (= λέχοδοχόν) = "domus
publica, ubi parturientibus opera prae-
statur (R. and A.): v. TO LIE-IN.

lymph: lymphā: v. WATER.
lynx: lynx, lyncis, c.: the spotted l's
of Baechus, l. Bacchi variae, Virg. G. 3,
264: with the skin of a spotted l., macu-
losae tegmine l., id. Aen. 1, 323.

lynx-eyed: lyncēus: Cic. Fam. 9, 2:
KEEN-EYED.

lyre: 1. cithāra: Virg.: Hor.:
to play on the l., or sing to the l., cithara
canere, Plin. 8, 8 § 28 (also, citharizo,
1: Nep. Ep. 2 = to play): to play on
the l. skilfully, uti c. perite, Plin. Ep. 5,
19, 3: to accompany the l. with a song,
movere ora vocalla ad c., Ov. M. 5, 332;
versus cantare et formare cithara, Plin.
Ep. 4, 19, 4. 2. lyra: the curved l.,
curva l., Hor.: to sing on the l. the
praises of any one, lyra canere laudes
allicuius, Ov. A. A. 3, 50. (NOTE.—Cithara
and lyra are Greek words: they origi-
nally indicated the same instrument: on
their subsequent difference, v. Dict. of
Ant. 721.) 3. fides, lum, f. (orig.
gut-strings: the pure Lat. word): sing.
fides, is, f. (only poet.): to play on the
l., or sing to the l., fidibus canere, Cic.
Tusc. 1, 2, 4; fidibus uti, lb. 5, 39, 113;
fidibus cantare (aliqui), Pl. Epid. 3, 4,
64: to learn to play on the l., discere
fidibus, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: to teach a person
to play on the l., allicui fidibus docere,
id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: to know how to play
on the l., fidibus scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53;
(NOTE.—In these three last examples,
there is an ellipsis of canere.) 4. barbi-
tōs, m. and f. (poet.: only in nom.,
acc., and voc.): Hor.: Ov. 5, testudo,
Inis, f. (because made of or having the
shape of a tortoise-shell: poet.): Virg.:
Hor. (In Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144, testudo
is the shell or "sounding-board.") 6.
meton. plectrum (prop. the stick with
which the player struck the l.): to play
on an ivory l., plectro modulari eburno,
Tib. 3, 4, 39: Hor. — A player on
the: 1. fidicen, Inis, m. (the word of
most dignity): an eminent player on
the l., nobilis l., Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Hor.
Fem. fidicina, ac, f. 2. citharista,
m. (rare): Cic. = a (male) player on the l.,
female ob. citharistria, Ter.: also, citha-
roedus (accompanying the l. with his
voice), Cic.: fem. citharoeda: Inscr.
3. lyristes, ae, m. (rare): Plin. mir.
The art of playing on the l., ars citharoedi-
ca: Suet. Ner. 40.

lyric: 1. lyricus: a l. poet, poeta
lyricus: in pl. simply lyric, orum:
Quint. 9, 4, 53 (in Cicero's time the word
was not so used, "poetae, qui lyri-
coi a

Graecis nominantur," Cic. Or. 55, 183):
a l. poem, poema (carmen) l.: in pl.
simply lyric, orum: Plin. Ep. 7, 17.
Poet.: a l. poet, l. vates, Hor. Od. 1, 1,
35: the l. band (of poets), lyrica cōbora,
Stat. S. 4, 7, 5. 2. mellicus (less freq.):
a l. poet, mellicus poeta, or simply meli-
cus, Plin. 7, 24, 24 § 89: a l. poem, m.
poema, Cic. Opt. gen. Or. 1, 1: in pl.
simply, melica, orum, Petr. 64.

lyrist: fidicen, Inis, m.: v. LYRE
(fin.).

M.

MACADAMIZE: Phr.: to m. a
road, viam silice (communito)
sternere, cf. Liv. 41, 27, med. (to pave with
quadrangular blocks, is quadrato saxo
sternere, Liv. 10, 23, fin.).

macaroni: perh. coll'rya, Plaut. Pera.
1, 3, 12. (Kr. gives, turundae Italiae
[italicae].) Macaroni soup, jus coll'ry-
cum, lb. 1, 3, 15.

macaroon: perh. artōlēgānus, l. m.:
Cic. (acc. to others = pancake). More
precisely, genus placenterum quas nos-
trates macarones appellant. 2. plā-
centa: v. CAKE.

macaw: psittacus: v. PARROT.

mae: 1. A kind of spice: prob.
mācis, Idis, f.: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43. Or.
macir, indecl.: Plin. 12, 8, 16 (macir ex
India advehitur). || An ensign of
authority borne before magistrates:
perh. virga: cf. Serv. ad Aen. 4, 242,
virga insignie potestatis est: nam ideo
ea magistratus utuntur: or perh. bā-
cillum: cf. Flor. 3, 19, 10, where it de-
notes a sceptre.

mae-bearer: 1. perh. licitor (as
the licitors bore the consular fasces): or,
2. apparitor (general term for a
public servant of a magistrate): v.
Ict. Ant. p. 106: or, 3. accensus (a
kind of usher): Cic.: Suet.: v. Lat.
Dict. s. v.

maerate: i. e. to soften by soaking:
mācero, i. to m. flaz. (linum) m., Plin.
19, 1, 3, § 17.

maceration: mācērātio (steeping):
Vitr. (Usu. better expr. by verb: v.
preced. art.)

machinate: māchīnor, i: v. TO
CONTRIVE.

machination: 1. ars (contrivance,
in good or bad sense): cf. Virg.
Aen. 1, 657, novas artes, nova pectore
versat consilia: also, lb. 2, 106, ignari
scelerum tantorum, artisque Pelagae:
Tac. 2. dōlus (underhand design,
plot): he reveals to Cicero their m's,
Ciceroni dolum qui parabatur enuntiat,
Sall. Cat. 28: cf. id. 11, dōlis atque fal-
laciis contendere. 3. māchīna (trick,
device): Or. pro Dom. 11, enis: Ter.
(Machinatio is any contrivance.) See
also INTRIGUE.

machine: 1. māchīna, māchīnā-
mentum, māchīnāto: v. ENGINE. 2.
organum (applicable to any ingeniously
constructed instrument: whereas ma-
china, etc., usu. denote powerful engines
for applying force): to water gardens
by means of pneumatic m's, hortos
pneumaticis org. rigare, Plin. 19, 4, 20:
cf. Vitr. 10, 1, 3. 3. pegma, atis, n.
(a stage machine, made so as to be
lowered or raised): Sen. Ep. 88, 19
(pegmata per se surgentia): Juv.:
Mart. 4. compages, is, f.: v. FRAME-
WORK. Phr.: a new m. involving no
great labour was invented, nova haud
magis operis excogitata res est, Liv. 38,
7, med.: a simple but ingenious m., in-
strumentum haud magnae subtilitatis,
artis tamen multae: the man is a mere
m., "homo iste quasi compages inanima
est, nil proprio impulsu ac sponte tacti
(Kr. gives machinae instar: but the
phr. carries more naturally a different
sense).

machine-maker: māchīnātor:
Liv. 24, 34 (C. Archimede): Sen. Ep.
88: v.

machinery: 1. Machines collect-
ively: māchīnāto (esp. pl.): beaus
lowered into the bed of the river" by m.,
tigna machinationibus in flumen in-
missa, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Auct. B. Alex.
6. Also pl. of machina, machinamen-
tum: v. MACHINE. || Internal me-
chanism: māchīnāto: v. MECHANISM.

machinist: māchīnātor: v. MA-
CHINE-MAKER.

mackerel: scomber, bri, m.: Pl.
Cat.: Plin. (*Scomber scomber, or a
vulgaris, Cycl.)

macrocosm: *macrocosmus, quem
dicunt.

mad: 1. Disordered in the senses,
intellect: 1. insanus, furiosus, vēcors,
etc.: v. INBANE. 2. rābiōsus (raving
mad; esp. of animals): a m. dog, r.
canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 75: Plin.: of in-
sane (mad) courage, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22,
fin. 3. rābiōsus (raging furiously:
chiefly poet.): to drive any one raving
m., allicui r. agere, Cat. 63, estr.:
Plin. 4. phrēnēticus, phrēnēticus (Gr.
φρεναιτικός: generic term): Cels. 3, 18,
ad init.: Cic. 5. lūnāticus: v. LU-
NATIC. Phr.: to be m., furer, Cic.:
Hor.: also, insanire (less freq.): Cic.:
Hor.: to go m., mente alienari, Plin. 28,
8, 27, § 93 (al. mentem): lymphati, id.
24, 17, 102, § 164: of an animal, ra-
bidum fieri, id. 29, 4, 32, § 100: also, in-
rabem agi, id. 7, 15, 13, § 64: to turn
any one m. (of the action of a deity),
mentem allicui alienare, Liv. 42, 28,
fin.: also, lymphatum allicui agere
(of the action of a kind of drink), Plin.
31, 2, 5; in less exact sense, ad in-
saniam adigere, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31. ||

Infatuated, utterly unreasonable, re-
sembling actual madness: 1. inā-
nus: a m. desire, ins. cupiditas, Cic.
Verr. 4, 18, fin.: Virg.: Hor. 2.
vēcors, rdis (wild, ungovernable): an
almost m. onset, impetus prope v., Liv.
7, 15: Cic.: cf. MADLY (4). 3. vē-
sanus (like preceded.): cf. Liv. 7, 33, fin.,
vesanos vultus et furentia ora Roman-
orum. Of inanimate things: the m.
waves, v. fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: Cat.
4. dēmens: v. INFATUATED. 5.
furiosus: umbriled and m. desire, cu-
piditas effrenata ac f., Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25:
a m. enterprise, f. inceptum, Liv.

madam: *domina: v. LADY.

madcap: Phr.: a young m., "vehe-
mentior ingenii adolescens: qui prae-
ceps fertur amentia. (Fervidus juvenis,
Hor. A. P. 116 [R. and A.] has a totally
different sense.)

madden: 1. To drive mad: men-
tem alieno, etc.: v. MAD (I. Phr.). ||
Fig.: to excite to fury: 1. furio, i.
(poet.): of the effect of sexual desire,
Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14: to m. men's minds,
mentes f. in iram, Sil. 17, 294. 2. ad
insaniam adigo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: see
also TO EXASPERATE.

maddened (part. and adj.): 1.
lymphātus: m. with wine, vino l., Hor.
Od. 1, 37, 14: m. hearts, l. pectora, Ov.
2. impotens (having lost self-con-
trol): v. UNGOVERNABLE.

maddening (adj.): 1. furiosus:
the m. flute, f. tibia, Ov. 2. furialis,
e: Val. Fl.

madder: rūbia: Plin. 24, 11, 56:
also called erythrodānus (Gk. name).
Plin. l. c.

madhouse: *domus in qua coercentur
homines furiosi, insanit, phrenetici.
madly: 1. furiosē (like a mad-
man: rare): to do anything m., aliquid
f. facere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. 2. insānē
(like preceded.): Hor. S. 1, 10, 14: also
denoting excessive passion: to love m.,
ins. amare, Pl. 3. dēmenter (fool-
ishly, senselessly): Cic.: v. SENSELESSLY.
4. expr. by adj.: vēcors, rdis (cf.
L. G. § 343: denoting a wild, fierce
bearing): he sprang m. from the tribu-
ne, vēcors de tribunali decurrit, Liv.
4, 50, med.

madman: 1. Lit.: homo furiosus,
vēcors: v. MAD, INBANE. || Fig.:
dēmens, ntis: v. INFATUATED.

madness: 1. Lit.: 1. insanie

(generic term): Cels. 3, 18, *init.*: Cic. v. *INSANITY*. 2. *fūror* (rare in this sense): Hor. 3. *phrēnēsis*, *is*, *f*. (*phrēnēsis*: Gk. medical term for acute mental derangement): Cels. 1, c. 4. 4. *rābies*, *ēi* (in animals): esp. of dogs, Col. 7, 12, *extr.*: Plin. 6, *mentis alienatio*: v. *DERANGEMENT*. || Fig.: *state of mind or conduct, as of one mad*: 1. *insānia*: to desire to m., ad ins. concupiscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 87: the m. of war, bell. ins., Virg.: Ter. 2. *vēcordia* (esp. *ferce, brutal madness or wildness*): m. was stamped on his features, in vultu v. erat, Sall. Cat. 15, *extr.*: Tac. 3. *fūror*: Join: furor atque insanīa, Cic. in Pis. 21, 50; f. atque amentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, *init.*. 4. *amentia*, *dēmentia*: v. *POLLY*, *EXFATUATION*.

madrigal: *cantis ejus generis quod madrigal dicitur.

magazine: 1. *For stores*: 1. horreum (*for provisions, wine, etc.*): cf. Liv. 21, 48, *fin.*, where the term is applied to a town furnishing supplies for an army: v. *STORE-HOUSE*. 2. *armamentarium* (*for arms; an arsenal*): from the temples and m.s. (or arsenals) arms were furnished to the Roman people, ex aedibus sacris a quo publicis arma P. R. dabantur, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 20: from Tac. H. 1, 38, an armamentarium appears to have been attached to a camp: Liv. 3. *conditōrium* (late): v. *DEPOT*. (N.B.—Often not expressed; commensurate, *pl.*, or belli instrumentum s. apparatus being definite enough: cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 2, *init.*, tanti erant in oppido omnium rerum ad bellum apparatus, tantaque multitudo tormentorum = such vast magazines.) || A publication: perh. commentarii; or collectiones, *orum*: cf. Gell. 4, 14, *init.*

maggot: 1. *vermiculōsus* (*small worm, grub*): to breed m.s., vermiculose parere, Lucr. 2, 898: Plin. 16, 41, 80. Hence, to be infested with m.s. (of trees), vermiculari, Plin. 17, 24, 37 § 220: and, vermiculato, the disease; maggots (collectively). Plin. 1, c. § 218. Also vermes, *is*, m., may be used of the larger kind of m.s.: Lucr. 2, 870. 2. *terūdō*, *inis*, *f*. (a boring worm): esp. of the kind which eat the timbers of ships: Plin. 16, 41, 80: Ov.

maggoty: 1. *vermiculōsus*: Pall. 2. *vermifōsus*: Plin.

magian: *māgus*: Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46. **magic** (*subs.*): 1. *ex pr. by māgicus and a subs.*: e.g. *magica ars*, cf. Plin. 30, 2, 6: also *pl.*, *magicae artes*, as practiced in many ways, Virg. Aen. 4, 493; m. superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59; m. vanitates, Plin. 30, *init.* (the two latter phr. indicating the falsity of magic). 2. *magiō*, *ēs* (as generico term): Plin. 30, 1, 2. 3. *māgia*: Apul. 4. *theurgia* (very late): Aug. See also INCANTATION.

magic, magical (*adj.*): 1. *māgicus*: Virg.: Plin.: cf. *preced.* art. 2. *māgus* (*poet.*): Ov. In fig. sense, mirabilis, incredibilis, etc. **magically**: *velut magica quadam arte atque vi.

magician: 1. *māgus* (strictly, one of the Persian Magi): Plin. 30, 2, 6 (applied in generic sense): Apul.: Tert. 2. *incantator* (an enchanter): late: Tert. Phr.: to be a m., *magicas artes exercere* (v. *MAGIO*): a m.'s wand, *virga* [magica], Virg. Aen. 7, 190: cf. *virgula divinus*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158.

magisterial: ad magistratum pertinet: v. *MAGISTRATUS*. (Magisterius, very late: Imp. Codd.) For fig. sense, v. *IMPERIOUS, HAUGHTY*.

magisterially: pro magistratu, tanquam magistratus. For fig. sense, v. *IMPERIOUSLY, HAUGHTILY*.

magistracy: *māgistrātus*, *ūs*: Cic.: Caes.: v. *OFFICE*.

magistrate: *māgistrātus*, *ūs* (one bearing a public office): to appoint m.s., m. creare, Liv. 5, 17: to deliver a person up to a m., aliquem magistratui tradere, Nep. Epam. 4: the m.s. are the

servants of the laws, legum ministri m., Cic. Clu. 53, 146.

magnanimity: 1. *magnānimitas* (an ethical t. = Gk. *μεγαλοθυμία*: to be continued to such use): Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152. 2. *elatio atque magnitudo animi*: Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64. 3. *animus* (magnus etc.) excelsus: v. *LOFTINESS*.

magnanimous: 1. *magnānimus* (*high-souled, lofty-spirited*): rare in prose): Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63. 2. *ex pr. by subs.*: what m. is this? *ut sunt haec animi magni atque excelsi! quantum haec declarant elationem atque magnitudinem animi! v. *MAGNANIMITY*.

magnanimously: *pro magnitudine animi (sui): see also *GENEROUSLY*. **magnet**: lapis magnes, *ūs*, m.: Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86 (magnetem lapidem qui ferrum ad se allicit et attrahat): Lucr. 6, 909. Also simply magnes: Plin. 36, 16, 25: Claud.

magnetic: *magnēticus*: Claud. *carm.* de magn. 26. (Or *ex pr.* by means of magnes: to possess a kind of m. power. *tanquam magnetis lapidis vi omnia ad se allicere atque attrahere.)

magnetism: *magnetismus, qui fertur.

magnetize: perh. *magnetica quadam vi afficere.

magnificence: 1. *magnificētia* (*great outward show*): m. of funerals and sepulchres, m. funerum et sepulcrorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66; of public works, m. publicorum operum, Liv. 2. *amplitudo* (*high distinction*): m. of the achievements (of the Roman people), a rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: Plin. 3. *splendor*: v. *LUSTRE*. 4. *ap-pāritus*, *ūs*: v. *ROMP*.

magnificent: 1. *magnificus*, *comp.* -centus, sup. -centissimus: (*splendid and on a large scale*): m. funerals, funera m. [et sumptuos], Caes. B. G. 6, 19: m. decoration (of a forum), m. ornatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, 58: m. achievements, res gestae amplae m.que, Just.: a most m. triumph, magnificētissimus triumphus, Vell. 2. *amplius* (*highly distinguished*: not so strong as *preced.*): a more splendid show for an acedileship, munus acediletiis amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, *extr.* (an imperial show would rather be described as magnificent): m. achievements, res gestae amplissimae, Cic. Att. 8, 9, *med.* 3. *splendidus*: v. *SPLENDID*. (Cf. Nep. Att. 11, *med.*, elegans non magnificus; splendidus non sumptuosus.) 4. *latus* (esp. of entertainments or furniture): a m. supper, lautissima coena, Mart. 12, 48, 5: Cic.: v. *STURRA*.

magnificently: 1. *magnificē*, *comp.* -centus, sup. -centissimus: Cic. Liv.: Nep. Also magnificenter, Vitruv. 2. *amplē*: to be interred as m., as can be, efferrī quam amplissime, Cic. Ph. 9, *extr.* Join: ample magnificēque, Cic. 3. *splendide*: v. *SPLENDIDLY*. (N.B.—For syn. see *adj.*)

magnifier: v. *MICROSCOPE*.

magnify: 1. *Lit.*: to cause to appear larger: a lens m.s. objects, *per vitream pilam perspectae res majores videntur. || Fig.: to set off in glowing terms: 1. *amplifico*, 1 (rhet. t. t.): cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104, summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem orando: opp. to minuire (gloriam) id. Or. 2, 2, 5. 2. *exaggero*, 1: v. TO HIGHLIGHT (II., 3). 3. *magnifico*, 1 (late): Vulg. Luc. 1, 46.

magniloquence: *magnilōquentia*: v. *GRANDILOQUENCE*.

magniloquent: *magnilōquus*: v. *GRANDILOQUENT*.

magnitude: *magnitudo*: v. *SIZE, GREATNESS, EXTENT*.

magpie: *pica*: Pers. prol. *fin.*: Plin. (*Corvus pica, Linn.)

mahometan (*adj. and subs.*): *Mahometanus, Mahometanus, Muhammedanus. Also as subs. Mahometista.

mahometanism: *fides s. religio Mahometana.

maid: 1. A virgin: virgo, *inis*, *f*.: for m.s. and youths,

virginibus puerisque, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 4: Cic.: Liv.: v. *VIRGIN*. *Dimin.* virginula (rare): Sen.: Juv. || A young girl generally: puella, puellitia: v. *GIRL*.

|| A female servant: ancilla: v. *MAID-SERVANT*.

maiden: 1. *Lit.*: 1. *virgin*: *maidenly* (ginalis, e (proper to a virgin): m. attire, v. habitus atque vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5: m. modesty, v. verecundia, id. Quint. 11, *fin.* 2. *virgineus* (= *preced.*, but *poet.*): Virg.: Ov. 3. *puellaria*: v. *GIRLISH*. || Fig.: virgo: Plin.: v. *VIRGIN* (*adj.*). Phr.: a m. speech, *prima oratio: m. assise, *conventus purus (?).

maiden-hair: *adiantum*: Plin. 22, 21, 30; also, capillaris herba, Apul. Herb. (*Adiantum capillis Veneris, M.L.)

maidenly: v. *MAIDEN* (*adj.*).

maidenly (*adv.*): virginum ritu: v. *LIKE*.

maid-servant: 1. *ancilla* (gen. term): used as fem. to servus, Cic. Verr. 3, 4, 8: Sall.: Hor. *Dimin.* ancillula (a young m.), Ter.: Ov. 2. *fāmilia* (chiefly *poet.*): Virg. Aen. 1, 703: Juv. (in Cic. = attendant, helper).

mail: 1. A coat of steel net-work:

1. *lorica*: described by Isid. Or. 18, 13, as *circulis ferreis contexta*, i.e. chain-mail: cf. Lucan 7, 498, qua lorica graves lorica catenas; but the word is also used in gen. sense: v. *ARREST-PLATE*. 2. *sqūama* (acc. to Isid. 1. c. overlapping, like the scales of fish): he was rough with brazen m., ahenis horreat squamis, Virg. Aen. 11, 487: cf. Ov. M. 3, 63, loricae modo squamis defensus (serpens): which implies that the lorica was sometimes made in plates or scales. 3. *spongia*: cf. Liv. 9, 40, (Samnitibus) spongia pectori tegumentum (app. resembling sponge; prob. chain-mail). See also ARMOUR. || A bag for letters: hence, the letters themselves: Phr.: the person who carries the m.s., tabellarius publicus (v. *LETTER-CARRIER*): the m. boat, navis tabellaria, cf. Sen. Ep. 77, *init.*: the history of the m.s., *de tabellaris publicis. See also *POST*.

mailed (*part. adj.*): *loricatus*: Liv. 23, 19, *fin.*

main: *mūllo*, 1: v. TO MUTILATE. See also foll. art. (N.B.—Sometimes = to hamstring: q. v.)

maimed (*part. adj.*): 1. *mancus* (not having the use of all one's limbs): Join: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: Dig. Often fig.: v. *CRIPPLED* (II.). 2. *truncus* (having lost a limb or limbs): v. *MUTILATED*. Fig.: trunca urbs, a maimed, helpless city (sine senatu, sine magistratibus), Liv. 31, 29, *med.* 3. *mūtilus* (esp. of animals having lost their horns): v. *MUTILATED*. 4. *dē-bilis*, e (*disabled in body*): v. *FREBLE*.

main (*subs.*): *pēlāgus*, *pontus*: v. *SRA*. (For might and main, v. *MIGHT*.)

main (*adj.*): *praecipuus*, *primus*: v. *PRINCIPAL*. Phr.: the m. point, caput: the main thing in an art, c. artis, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: the m. element in a happy life, c. ad beate vivendum, id. Am. 13, 44: the m. topic of a letter, c. litterarum, id. Ph. 2, 31, *med.*: the m. points in a case, quae maxime rem continent, Liv. 39, 48. (See also TO BIND UP, III.)

mainland: *continens terra*; *continens* (as subs.), v. *CONTINENT*.

mainly: *praecipue*: v. *PRINCIPALLY*.

mainprize: v. *RAIL, SURETY*.

main-sail: *acatium, velum maximum et in media nave constitutum: Isid. Or. 19, 3.

maintain: 1. To preserve in a certain state or condition: 1. *servo*, 1: to m. one's dignity, dignitatem servare, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221: to m. peace with any one, pacem cum aliquo s., Cic. Ph. 7, 8, 22: to m. equanimity, aequanimitatem s., Hor. 2. *conservo*, 1 (strengthened from simple verb): to m. allegiance towards any one, fidem erga aliquem c., Caes. B. C. 1, 84: to m. a law, legem c., Quint. 9, 2, 23: Cic.: v. TO

PRÆSERVE, KEEP. 3. *tēno, ul, ntum, 2* (to hold fast): to m. its (proper) condition (of the state), *etatum* l. Cic. Rep. i. 28: to m. a right, *jus* l. Cic. 4. *oblineo, 2* (esp. under difficulty or opposition): v. *infr.* (II.). Join: *obtinere* et *conservare*, Cic. Q. Fr. i. 1, 12. 5. *sustineo, 2* (to bear up, as a burden): to m. a public cause, *causam publicam* a., Cic. Div. Verr. 8. *fin.*: to m. the dignity and honour of the state, *civitatis dignitatem et decus* s., id. Off. i. 14, 124. 6. *ideo, 2* (by active exertion): to m. concord, *concordiam* l. Cic. Att. i. 17, 3: to m. dignity, *dignitatem* t., id. J. 12: *tueri* et *conservare*, id. Man. 5, 12. II. To hold against any one: 1. *retineo, 2*: to m. one's rights, *jus suum* r., Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 17. 2. *oblineo, 2*: to m. prerogative, *jus ob.*, Tac. A. i. 32: more fully, *jus contra aliqueum ob.*, Cic. Quint. 9, 34. 3. *tēno, 2*: cf. *supr.* (I., 3). III. In milit. sense: to hold a position against attack: *tēno, retineo, sustineo, 2*: v. *HOLD* (V.); *HOLD OUT* (II.). IV. To keep up, continue: 1. *retineo, 2*: v. TO RETAIN. 2. *sustineo, 2* (cf. *supr.* I., 5): to m. the contest longer, *ultra a. certamen*, Liv. 31, 36, *med.*: v. TO HOLD OUT (II.). In similar sense, frequent. *sustento, 1* (to make efforts to m.), Tac. A. 2, 17 (a. pugnam). V. To sustain a part or character: 1. *sustineo, 2*: I singly m. three characters, *tres personas unus sustineo*, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102. 2. *tueor, 2*: Cic. Br. 20, 80 (personam *tueri*). 3. *dēfendo, dl, sum, 3* (poet.): Hor. A. P. 194 (partes *defendere*). Phr.: to m. the part of clemency, *partes lenitatis agere*, Cic. Mur. 3, 6. VI. To supply with the necessities of life: 1. *alo, ul, tum* and *litum, 3*: as his farm was not quite enough to m. him, *quum eum agellus non satis aleret*, Cic. N. D. i. 26, 75: to m. a large number of cavalry, *magnum numerum equitatus a.*, Caes. 2. *sustineo, 2*: Cic. Liv. v. TO SUPPORT. So frequent. *sustento, 1* (implying continued effort): to m. (one's) family, *familiam* s., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 35. Pass. *refr.*, *sustentari, to m. on-self, get a living*, Tac. A. 4, 13 (with abl. of the means whereby). 3. *exhibeo, 2* (late): to v. *me'd* by a parent, *exhiberi a parente*, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5, *infr.* See also LIVELIHOOD. VII. To support by argument: 1. *contendo, dl, sum* and *tum, 3* (to m. earnestly, against a disputant): foll. by acc. and *infr.*, Cic. Pl. 19, *fin.*: with acc. of *neut. pron.*, *aliquid contra aliqueum c.*, id. Quint. 25, 78. Rarely *Intrans.*: ut *Asclepiades contendit, as A. maintainis*: Cels. *pref. ad med.* 2. *affirmo, 1* (to assert confidently): cf. Tac. Q. 2, *quidam plures deo ortos... affirmant*: so confirmo (stronger than affirmo): v. TO ASSERT. 3. *sistuo, 3* (to lay down a thesis): v. TO LAY DOWN (II.). 4. *dēfendo, dl, sum, 3*: he never m'd a proposition that he did not succeed in proving, *nullam rem defendit quam non probavit*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, *fin.* *Impers.* *defenditur, it is m'd* (with acc. and *infr.*), id. Fin. 3, 21, 71. 5. *oblineo, 2* (to m. successfully, establish): can we m. what we affirm, *possumus quod dicimus ob.*? Cic. Verr. 3, 71, 168: they imagine they can m. two contrary propositions, *se posse putant duas contrarias sententias ob.*, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78. maintainable: quod defendi potest: v. TO MAINTAIN (VII.).

maintainer: 1. *vindex, icis, c.* (one who asserts, protects, avenges): cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39, where the ballot is called *vindex libertatis*: Liv. v. Suet. 2. *assertor* (strictly one who claims the freedom of a person enslaved): m.s. of the dignity of the patricians, *assertores dignitatis patriciorum*, Suet. Tib. 2. (Except in above senses, expr. by verb.)

maintenance: 1. *The act of maintaining:* expr. by verb: for the m. of law, dignity, etc., *legis, dignitatis conservandae* s. *tueandae causa*: v. TO

MAINTAIN. See also DEFENCE. II. Means of support: 1. *allmentum:* usu. pl. (allowance for livelihood): to claim a m. from the imperial treasury, *allimenta a fisco petere*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8 § 19: to issue an order for m., *allimenta decernere*, ib. 27, 2, 3. 2. *exhibitio* (also legal term): what suffices for m., *quod exhibitioni sufficit*, ib. 27, 2, 3 § 3. 3. *sustentatio* (support): Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 8 § 8.

maize: *Zea mays (Webster): or perh. far Indicum (excepting in scientific lang.).

majestio: 1. *augustus* (strictly, consecrated, venerable: hence full of dignity and majesty): two youths of m. figure, *juvenes gemini augustiore forma*, Suet. Ner. 1: cf. Liv. i. 7, *balatus formaeque aliquid amplius augustiorque humana*: also, ib. 8, 6, *med.*, *apices viri major quam pro humano habitu augustiorque*. 2. expr. by *majestas, dignitas*: how m. was his address? *quanta (fuit) in oratione majestas!* Cic. Am. 25, 96: m. person, *forma ex dignitate constanti*, Vell. 2, 29.

3. *Imperātorius* (commanding): of great soul and stature, and m. figure, *magno animo et corpore l'que forma*, Nep. Iph. 3.

majestically: *augustus*: Cic.

majesty: 1. *Lofty greatness:* *majestas*: the m. of the Roman people, m. populi R., Cic. Ph. 3, 5, 13: divine m., *divina m.*, Suet. Cal. 22: royal m., *regia m.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 106. In late Lat. used as style of address: *your m.*, *majestas tua, vestra*, Symm. II. *Imposing dignity:* 1. *majestas*: m. in speech, m. in oratione, Cic. Am. 25, 96. 2. *dignitas*: Join: *auctoritas dignitasque formae*, Suet. Cl. 30: Vell. (Or expr. by *augustus*: v. MAJESTIC).

major premises: *propositio*, Cic. Inv. i. 37, 67; *intento*: Quint. 5, 14, 6. (*Major praemissa, logical t. t.: Aldr.) Phr.: he has omitted the m. pr., *omisit quod in prima parte sumere debuit*, Gell. 2, 8.

major (in the army): (7) *praefectus major* (qui dicitur).

major-domo: *dispensator, villicus*: v. STEWARD.

major-general: perh. *légatus*: v. LIEUTENANT.

majority: 1. *The greater number:* 1. *major pars*: the verdict of a m. of the judges, *quod eorum judicium pars judicant*, Lex in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2: cf. Liv. 21, 4, *infr.* (m. pars meliorem vici): also, *maxima pars* (the great m.), Hor. S. 2, 3, 121. 2. *plērius, pleræque, pleræque* (in an indefinite sense, the generality; a large number): Sall. Cat. 3 (ego adolescentulus, sicut plerique...).

3. *also sing., the m. of the younger m.*, *pleræque juvenis*, Sall. Cat. 17 (but the word often denotes simply a considerable number; esp. in later writers). Phr.: the m. (of the senate) was in favour of Cato's proposition, *senatus in Catonis sententiam discessit*, Sall. Cat. 55: the m. was with the side that... vicit (in senatu) *pars illa quae*... id. Jug. 16: a great m. were against the proposal, *frequentes l'erunt in alia omnia*, Cic. Fam. 16, 7, *med.*: they saw there would be a great m. in favour of the proposition of... *perspiciebant in Hortensii sententiam multis paribus plures sturos*, ib. paulo *infr.*: a large m. decided that... (frequens) *senatus magno consensu censuit*, cf. Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 12: by a m. of votes, per suffragia (v. VOTE): to have an overwhelming m. against one, *magnis suffragiis superari ab aliquo*, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 72.

II. Full age: *legitima s. justa aetas qua sui juris fit aliquis. Phr.: after he attained his m., *postquam sui juris factus est*, cf. Just. Inst. i. 8 (but by Roman law, the son only became independent on the death of his father, or by emancipatio); *postquam major viginti et uno annis factus est*, cf. ib. i. 14 § 2.

III. Rank of major in the army: perh. **praefectura major*, quae dicitur.

make: A. Trans.: I. *To construct, fashion, form:* 1. *ficio, fedi, factum, 3*: to m. a bridge, *pontem* f., Caes. 10: to m. a vase, *vasculum* f., Quint. 7, 10, 9: to m. a five of green sticks, *ignem lignis viribus* f., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45. Frequent. *factio, 1* (to be wont to make): Hor. (l. versus). Also compo. (1). *efficio, 3* (indicating the result rather than the process: hence sometimes used to denote speediness of making): cf. Cic. Rep. i. 17, where *efficere sphacram* is used of the celebrated sphere of Archimedes as a triumph achieved; with ib. 14, where, in describing the actual model, *sphacram factam* (not *effactam*) is used: having hastily made bridges, *celeriter effectis pontibus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: they made military engines by cutting off the women's hair, *praeseclis crinibus multorum tormenta effecerunt*, id. B. C. 3, 1, 9 (2). *conficio, 3* (to make completely): he had made his ring, his mantle, his shoes with his own hand, *annulum, pallium, soccos se sua manu confecisse*, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127. 2. *figo, nxi, ectum, 3* (by moulding, shaping, etc.): to m. was figures, *e cera* f., Cic. Verr. 4, 13, 30: to m. verses, *carmina* f., Hor.: so also *effingo*: v. TO FORM (I., 4); *FASHION* (III.); *MOULD*. II. To constitute, form: *edifico, 3*: v. TO FORM (II.). III. To yield a certain result (in arithmetic): 1. *efficio, 3*: those (funds) hardly m. up enough for the interest, *ex viz in senus quod satis sit* cf., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: cf. Col. 5, 2 (throughout). Also simple verb, *ficio*: Col. 5, 1, *med.* 2. *fleri, 3*: cf. Col. 5, 2, has duas summas in se multiplicatio, *quinquagies centena sunt quinque millia, i.e. multiply these together, and they make, etc.* 3. expr. by ease ad... when addition is denoted; *reliquum, a few, when subtraction is denoted*: Cic. Verr. 3, 49, 116: Col. l. c. IV. To gain: Phr.: to m. money, *pecuniam* (maximum) *facere*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, 17, so, *rem facere*, Ter. Ad. 2, 12: Hor. See also to GET, GAIN.

V. To designate to an office: *creo, 1*; *ficio, praeficio, 3*: v. TO APPOINT. VI. To bring to a certain state: 1. *ficio, 3*: you have made the senate, *senatus*, which was already quite firm, *firmus* still, *senatus, bene firmum, firmitorem fecisti*, Cic. Ph. 6, 7, 18: made gods from being men, *di facti ex hominibus*, id. Rep. 2, 10: Caes. Sall. 2. *reddo, didi, ditum, 3*: to m. human life safer and richer, *tutorem et opulentorem vitam hominum* r., Cic. Rep. i. 2: v. TO RENDER.

VII. To represent dramatically or otherwise: 1. *ficio, 3*: Xenophon m.s. Socrates argue that... X. facit Socratem disputantem... Cic. N. D. i. 12, 21: to m.s. the world to be built by God, *mundum a Deo edificari* f., ib. i. 8, 19. 2. *induco, 3*: v. TO INTRODUCE (II.). VIII. To value: Phr.: to m. of much or little account, *magni, parvi, etc.*, *facere, aestimare*: v. TO VALUE.

IX. To force: *cogo, etc.*: v. TO COMPEL.

X. Miscell. Phr.: to m. flesh, corpus *facere*, Cels. 7, 3, *fin.*: Phaedr.: to m. war, bellum *facere*, Caes. B. G. 3, *extr.*: Cic.: to m. war upon any one, bellum *inferre* alicui, contra aliqueum, Cic. (v. WAR): to m. peace between citizens, *pacem conciliare inter civis*, Cic. Fam. 10, 27 (v. PEACE): to m. an island, a port (nautical phr.), *insulam, portum capere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 and 36: to m. a bed, lectum (lectulum) *vestimentis sternere*, cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: to m. a to-do, *moliri*, ib. 2, 11: to m. a matter all right and safe, *rem in tuto collocare*, ib. 4, 3, 11: to m. room for any one in the street, alicui (de) via *decidere*, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 1: Suet.: pass. *decendi* (impers.), to have room made for one in the street, *Cic. Sen. 18, 65*.

B. Intrans.: in this sense usu. foll. by prep.: v. TO MAKE AGAINST, etc.

— against: 1. *obsum, 3*, (with dat.): v. TO INJURE (4). 2. *officio, 3* (to obstruct, stand in the way

of: with *dat.*: Join: officere atque obstruere, Cic. R. Am. 2, 5. 3. expr. by impedimento esse: v. **MINDRACK**.

make amends: 1. corrigo, exi, eorum, 3: to *m. amends* for a fault, peccatum c., I. r. Ad. 4, 3, 2: so, c. errorem ponendo, Cic. in Lact. 6, 24, *ind.*: to *m. amends* for slowness (in starting) by speed, cursu c. tarditatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, *med.* 2. luo, 3: v. TO ATONE FOR. See also GOOD (TO MAKE).

— as if: simulo, 1: v. TO PRETEND.

— away with: tollo, amoveo, amellor: v. TO GET RID OF.

— for: 1. e. to direct one's course towards: peto, iui and ii, tum, 3 (with acc.): so that the Persians did not m. for their camp, but their ships, ut Persae non castra sed naves peterent, Nep. Mil. 5: Cic.

— free with: 1. To treat with freedom: liberius uitor (aliquo): v. FREELY. 2. To appropriate and use: perh. iuvio, 3: v. TO EMBEZZLE.

— good: mardo, resarcio, 4: v. GOOD (TO MAKE). See also TO FULFIL.

— haste: accellero, 1: v. TO HASTEN.

— light of: 1. negligo, exi, eorum, 3: to *m. light* of danger, periculum n., Cic. Fam. 14, 4: foll. by *inf.* (post.), Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30. See also TO DESPAIR. 2. parvi facio, aestimo, pendo (in thought): wherefore negligo refers to action: v. TO ESTEEM, VALUE.

— much of: magni, permagni, etc., aestimo, facio: v. HIGHLY.

— out: 1. e. to establish: probō, obtimeo, etc.: v. TO PROVE, MAINTAIN (VII).

— over: Phr.: to *m. over* property to any one, aliquid de possessione (honorum) cadere, Cic. Mil. 27, *fin.*: esp. of debtors: Dig. 42, 3. The act of *m.ing over*, cessio bonorum, Dig. l. c.

— ready: praeparo, instruo, etc.: v. TO PREPARE, FURNISH (II).

— up: 1. To form a total: 1. officio, etc.: v. TO MAKE (A. III.). 2. expio, svi, tum, 3: to *m. up* (complete) a number, numerum ex., Cic. B. C. 3, 4, *entr.* 3. suppleo, 2 (make up a deficiency): v. TO SUPPLY. 4. To form of different elements: chiefly in pass., to be made up of: expr. by consistere, consistere, contineri, etc.: v. TO CONSIST; also to COMPOSE.

— [IV. To determine: statuō, decido, etc.: v. TO DETERMINE (III). Phr.: I have made up my mind to... certum est deliberatumque (with *inf.*), Cic. R. Am. 11, 31: having made up his mind to die, relinquendae vitae certus, Tac. A. 4, 24: Virg. Plin. mlu.

— up to: aggredior, gressus, 3: Pl. Aa. 3, 3, 90.

— use of: fitor, 3; adhibeo, 2: v. TO USE, EMPLOY.

— WAY: 1. decedo, sei, sum, 3: v. TO MAKE (A. X.). Also cōdo: Join: cadere fasciae submittere, Cic. Br. 6, 22 (fig.). 2. viam do, 1, *irr.*: m. way for me to rise! date viam qua fegere locati! Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 2.

make (sub.): facies, figura: v. FIGURE, SHAPE.

make-weight: mōmentum: to be added as a trifling m., pro ignobili m. accedere, Just. 7, 3, *int.*: cf. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (II.), 2. Or expr. by circuml., quod lancem luclinet: v. SCALER.

maker: 1. In gen. sense: 1. factor: sub-makers: dollorum factores, Pall. 1, 6, *ad int.*: Cato (rare in this sense). 2. fabricator (implying design, skill): m. of tiny (curious) things, minutorum opusculorum f., Cic. A. C. 2, 38, 120: v. FRAMER. 3. expr. by facio, 3; fabricor, 1: who was the m. of these things, quis haec fecit aucto fabricatus est? v. TO MAKE, FRAMER. 4. Specially, the Creator: creator, fabricator, etc.: v. CREATOR, FRAMER.

making (sub.): factio (rare): esp. in phr. testamenti f., the (right of) m. of a will, Cic. Top. 11, 50. Usu. expr. by facio, etc.: fond of m. clocks, *horologorum faciendorum (fabricandorum) studiosus, etc.: v. TO MAKE.

malachite: perh. chalcosmaragios, 1, f.: Plin. 37, 5, 19. (For precision, *lapis malachites, ae, m.)

maladjustment: expr. by male inter se componi: v. TO ADJUST, ARRANGE.

maladministration: expr. by male administrari: v. TO ADMINISTER, GOVERN. Phr.: to accuse any one of m. in a province, *de provincia male administrata accusare (but the usu. form of such an accusation at Rome was, repetundarum a. de repetundis: as in the case of Verres).

malady: morbus: v. DISEASE.

malapropos: intempestivus, parum in tempore: v. UNREASONABLY.

malaria: coelum grave et pestilens, cf. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: aer pestilens s. pestifer: v. UNHEALTHY.

malcontent: qui novis rebus studet, novarum rerum cupidus est (in political sense): cf. Sall. Cat. 38, plebs cupida novarum rerum: Cic. See also DISCONTENTED, SEDITIONARY.

male (adj.): 1. mas, mīris, m.: a m. snake, m. anguis (opp. to femina), Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: Plin. 2. masculinus: a m. infant, m. infans, Liv. 31, 12 (incertus infans natus, masculus un femina caet): the m. s. m. genus, Phaedr. 4, 15, 12. 3. masculinus: the m. organs, m. membra, Phaedr. 4, 15, 13: of the m. sex, m. sexus, Plin. 4. virilis, e (of human beings): esp. in phr., of the m. sex, v. sexus, Liv. 31, 44 (opp. to muliebris): Suet. Cic.: also virile secus (indecl.), Liv. 26, 47: Tac. Aa. subis, virilia, tum, the m. organs: Petr.: Plin.

male (sub.): mas, mīris: ye m.s., mares! Hor. Od. 1, 21, 10: intercurus e of m. and female, congressio m. et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: Abo masculus, cf. preced. art. (3). Phr.: free m.s., libera capita virile secus, Liv. 26, 47: so, m.s. and females, virile ac muliebre secus (accus. to define a foregoing sub.), Tac. H. 5, 13.

maledition: dirae, arum; execratio, etc.: v. CURSE (sub.). (Maledictum = abuse, q. v.)

malefactor: homo maleficus aceleratusque: Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 144; homo nocens, nocentissimus; nocens et nefarius: Cic.: v. GUILTY, WICKED.

maleficient: maleficus, comp. -centior; super. -centissimus: Cic.

malevolence: mālēvolētia (gratuitous rejoicing in evil): Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 30. See also MALICE.

malevolent: mālēvolus (bearing ill-will): Cic.: v. MALICIOUS. More precisely, qui voluptatem capit ex alieno incommodo: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 30.

malevolently: pro malevolō animo: so m., tantā malevolentia: v. preced. art.

malformation: 1. informe aliquid (something misshapen): cf. Plin. 7, 15, 13 (mola est caro informis, inanima): v. SHAPELESS. 2. expr. by truncus (having defect of some member): that m. (by defect of members) occurs in the offspring of perfectly formed parents, ex integra truncos gigni, Plin. 7, 11, 10: no m. of any kind, null truncum neque informe (in corpore). 3. perh. off. (poet.): used of a misshapen fetus, Juv. 2, 33.

malice: mālēvolētia (cf. MALEVOLENCE): through m. and envy, m. et invidia, Sall. Cat. 3: a soul free from all taint of m. towards others, animus nullus in ceteros m. suffusus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 8. See also ILL-WILL. (N.B.—Malitia is cunning for evil purposes: cf. Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71, malitia vult videri se esse prudentiam: also, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75, est malitia versuta et fallax nocendi ratio. Malignitas is jealousy, and ill-feeling rising out of it.)

malicious: mālēvolus, comp. -volentior; super. -volentissimus: Join: malevolus, iniqui, invidi (pā.), Cic. Iul. 25, 56: most m. slanders, malevolentissimae obprobria, id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: Pl. See also JALOUS, STERFUL.

maliciously: malevolō animo: v. MALICIOUS.

maliciousness: v. MALICE.

malign (adj.): v. MALICIOUS. Sometimes infaustus, infaustusque, may serve: v. INAUSPICIOUS, UNFAVOURABLE.

malign (s.): 1. e. to traduce: obtrecco, 1: to m. any one's virtues (praesae), alcuius ob. lauda, Liv. 45, 37, *med.*: but in Cic. with *dat. of person*: si qui māt obtreccat, Fam. 9, 10. See also TO DEFAKE, SLANDER.

malignant: nearest word, mālēvolus, comp. MALEVOLENT, MALICIOUS. As *med. t. t.*, malignus: e.g. *scarlatina maligna, Cycl.

malignantly: malevolō animo: v. *adj.*

maligner: obtreccator (measurandum Cic. Br. 1, 2. Join: invidi alicui obtreccatore, id. Fam. 1, 4, *med.* (Or expr. by part. of obtrecco, esp. in pā.: L. G. 6 b38).

malignity: 1. Deep-seated malice: nearest word, mālēvolētia: v. MALEVOLENCE. More fully, inveterata malevolentia atque crudelitas. 2. Of a disease, virulence: vis (mortalis), Nep. Att. 21: also impetus (sudden, violent fit), Petr. 17: or perh. saevitia, v. ASSEMBLY. (N.B.—By no means malignitas.)

malleability: ductilis natura: v. *foil art.*

malleable: ductilis, e: Plin. 34, 8, 20 (malleis obsequitur, ab aliis ductile appellatum). Or expr. by circuml.: qui malleis tenuari in lamnas (Plin. l. c.) potest; qui malleis obsequitur (v. *supr.*): malleis extendi potest: cf. id. 17, 11, 26. Less precisely, mollis (yielding): lentus, tenax (tough, not snapping: opp. to fragilis).

mallet: malleus: Plin. 13, 11, 26. Dimin. malleolus (a small m.), Cels.

mallow: malva: m.s. easy to digest, m. levis: Hor.: Cic.: Plin. Also, mālēbē or moloche, ēs: denoting the smaller m., Plin. 20, 21, 84: the larger m. being called mālōps: Plin. ib. *Adj.* malvaceus, of mallow, malloca: Plin.

malpractices: male facta, delicta: v. MISDEED.

malt: *bordeum aqua perfusum docec germinaverit et in fornace tostum.

malt-liquor: potus ex hordeo confectus: cf. Tac. G. 3. See also BEER.

maltreat: 1. vexo, i (a strong term): to m. and undo a province, (provinciam) v. et perdere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: to m. (and ravage) lands, agros v., Cael. B. G. 4, 15, *fin.* Join: vexare, raptare, omni crudelitate lacerare, Cic. Dom. 23, 59. 2. mulco, 1 (esp. by blows and such rough usage): to m. any one within an inch of his life, aliquid usque ad mortem m., Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 10: sadly m'd. male mulcatus, Phaedr. 1, 3, 9. 3. pulso, 1: v. TO BEAT.

4. male atque injuriose tracto: cf. Cic. Man. 5, *int.* (mercatoribus injuriosis tractatis).

maltreatment: vexatio: Cic.: cf. preced. art. See also INJURY, VIOLENCE.

malversation: peccātus, ūs: Cic.: v. FULCURATION.

mamma: mamma: Varr. in Non. 81, 4 (infantine term, corresponding to tata = pater).

mammal: mammae s. mamillas habens. (In pl. mammalia, tum: scient. t. t.)

mammon: mammona, ae, m.: Vulg. Matt. vi. 24. (But usu. better, divitiae aurum [poet.]: v. RICHA.)

mammoth: *elephas primigenius: Blumenb.

man (sub.): 1. A human being. 1. hōmo, inis, c. (including both vir and femina; used both in individual and generic sense): I am a m. (human being), h. sum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: this ani-

mal... which we call *m.*, hoc animal...
 quem vocamus hominem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7,
 22: as implying liability to error: *great*
indeed they are, but still men, summi
 enim sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1,
 25. A young *m.* (often), homo adole-
 scens, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117: Ter. Ph.
 5, 8, 52, etc. also, h. adolescentulus,
 Ter. (rarely so in later writers). Adj.
hūmānus (of or relating to *man*, in
 widest sense): cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15,
 humani nihil, nothing relating to a fel-
 low-man. *hūmānus*, homunculus, homun-
 cūlo, homulus (the first of which is most
 usual): *we poor, petty men*, nos homun-
 cūli, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: Cic.
 2, in pl. mortales, lum (esp. in
 Sall.) Sall. Cat. 2, *ma*, etc. (N.B.—
 With masc. adj. in pl., the word *man* is
 rarely expressed: cf. L. G. § 339.)
 I. *Generically, the human species*:
 bōmo; hōmīnes: cf. *supr.* (1, 1).
 2. *genus humanum*: Sall. Jug. 2, *in*it. (ge-
 nus b. compositum ex corpore et animo
 est).
 Phr.: *the son of man*, filius
 hominis, Vulg. Mat. xxv. 31, etc.
 III. *An individual of the male sex*: vir.
 viri often used in preference to homo,
 when the existence of such qualities as
courage, genius, etc., is implied: *he bore*
his pain like a man, tulit dolorem ut vir.
 Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53 (lit. he added, et, ut
 homo, majorem virum sine causa noluit,
 i. e. as *man* instinctively shrinks from
 pain: cf. *supr.* II., 1) *unworthy of the*
characters of great men, non satis dig-
 num summorum virorum personis, Nep.
 pref. init. Less freq. with had epithets,
 as turpissimi viri, Sall. Jug. 85. Adj.
virilis, *manly*, *manly*, *manly*, *manly*,
 Cic. Suet. *As old man*, senex, la (v. old).
 4. *a young m.*, adolescens, adolescentu-
 lus (cf. *supr.* I., 1); juvenis; see also
 young.
 Phr.: *you must play the m.*,
 vobis necesse est fortibus viris esse, Liv.
 21, 44, fin.: *I call upon you to play the*
m., vos moneo uti forti atque parato
 animo stitis, Cic. Cat. 58, med.: *all to a*,
 omnes (universi, cuncti) ad unum.
 Cic. Am. 21, 86: Liv. IV. *A fighting*
man: miles, itis, m. Caes. Liv. pass.
 But very often, in such expr. as *our*
men, his men, the poss. pron. alone are
 used: cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 74, quibus rebus
 nostri (= nostri milites) periturus, etc.:
 but the *ms.* may also be expr. of lb.
 25, nostris militibus cunctantibus. Their
 men, i. e. the enemy, may either be expr.
 by hostes (Caes.: Liv. pass.) or by illi:
 cf. Caes. l. c. 24, quum illi... audacter
 la conflerent, etc. In enumerating
 losses after an engagement, the *subs.* is
 usu. implied in such other word: the
 enemy lost 1500 men slain in the battle,
 MD. hostium in acie periere (caesi), Liv.
 21, 7, init. V. *in chess, etc.*:
 1. *calculus* (lit. pebble, games of the kind
 being played with round pebbles): Ov.
 A. A. 3, 358: Mart. 2, lātro, onis,
 m.: Ov. l. c. 357: Mart. Also, latruncu-
 lus: Sen. Ep. 106, 11. 3. *miles*,
 itis, m. (the pieces representing soldiers):
 Ov. A. A. 2, 207.

man-of-war: *navis longa maxima*.
man (adj.): mas, masculus, v. MALE.
man (v.): I. *To furnish ships*
with crews: compleo, evl. tum, 2: *to*
m. a fleet with jay-labourers and shep-
herds, classem colonas pastoribusque c.
 Caes. B. C. 1, 56 (the usu. expr. is socii
 navallibus c., Liv. 24, 11, extr.). See also
 to equip.
 II. *To guard with men*:
 Phr.: *not Garrison enough to the*
walls, praesidiū tantum ut ne murus
 quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 36:
 the inhabitants *m'd* every house and
 wall, *opplanti in omnibus aedibus parie-
 busque defensores aderant: *to m. and*
defend every position, omnia tueri atque
 obire, Liv. 21, 8, init. See also to
 DEFEND.

man-servant: servus, famulus,
 puer, v. SERVANT, SLAVE.

man-stealer: v. KIDNAPPER.

manacle (subs.): 1. *mānīca*, usu.
 pl. v. HANDCUFF 2. *compes*, ūla,
 m. (strictly for the feet, as manicae for
 the hands): v. FETTER.

manacle (v.): manicas (allat) in-
 jicio, etc.: v. HANDCUFF. See also to
 BIND, FETTER.

manage: I. *To attend to*: 1.
 cūro, procurō, i (the latter, of *man*
some one's business for him): v. to
 ATTEND to (4, 6). 2. *administro*, i
 (esp. on a large scale): *to m. one's for-*
tune, rem familiarem ad. Cic. Inv. 1, 25,
 35: *to inquire into and m. the entire*
business, totam rem cognoscere et ad.
 id. Fam. 13, 11. *to m. the common-*
wealth, a province, etc., remp, provin-
 ciam ad, Cic. v. to ADMINISTER. 3.
 gēro, sū, stum, i (esp. but not solely of
 public affairs): *to m. and govern the*
state, g. et administrare remp., Cic. Fin.
 3, 20, 68 (suam rem bene gerere et pu-
 blicam, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6). Join:
 [nostra] gerere, regere, gubernare, Cic.
 Att. 16, 2, ad init. 4. *dispensō*, i
 (as a steward): *to m. domestic affairs*,
 res domesticas d., Cic. Att. 11, 1. 5.
 mōdōrō, i: v. to CONTROL, GOVERN.

II. *To preside over, direct*: admi-
 nistro, guberno, etc.: v. *supr.* (2, 3);
 and to GOVERN. III. *To control*:
 a horse, ship, etc.: Phr.: *to be well able*
to m. a horse, equo optime uti, Cic.
 Deiot. 10, 20, *skilful in m'ing a horse*,
 habilis equo, Liv. 24, 48, med. cf. equum
 moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33:
 so, *to m. a ship* (control its course), na-
 vim moderari, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 154: see
 also to CONTROL.

manageable: 1. tractabilis, e
 (both in material and mental sense):
 a kind of *stale short and m. even among*
brambles, falcium genus breve ac vel
 inter verpes quoque tr., Plin. 18, 28, 67
 § 261: nothing could be more m. than
 he (my son) u, nihil est eo tractabilius,
 Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2. Suet.: Ov. 3.
 habilis, e, v. HANDY. 3. *facilis*, e
 (easy to work): cf. Plin. 16, 41, 84, facilis
 fagus: a stronger term, being obedient,
 obediēssimus (l. c.), denoting the *fin-*
ness of material to be wrought with
tools: m. bows, f. arcus, Val. Fl. 4.
 docilis, v. TRACHTABLE, DOCTILE.

management: I. *Superintend-*
ence, control: 1. cūra (act of *man-*
aging, attending to): the m. of other people's
 affairs, c. rerum alienarum, Cic. Off. 1,
 9, 30: m. of public affairs, c. rerum
 publicarum, Sall. Jug. 3, init.: often
 denoting a special office of superintend-
 ence, as, c. operum publicarum, aerali,
 etc., Suet. Also, curatio (the act
 of managing), Cic. Liv. and procuratio
 (in behalf of another), Cic. Varr. 2.
 administratio (esp. of public affairs)
 ad. Suet. m. of private funds, pecuniā
 ad. Ulp. Dig. 3. dispensatio (as of a
 steward): m. of the treasury, d. aerali,
 Cic. Vat. 15, 36. 4. *moderatio* (rare
 in this sense): Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 85
 (= government). 5. tractatio (dealing
 with, treatment of): the m. of important
 affairs, rerum magnarum tr. et usus,
 Cic. Rep. 3, 3: of the voice, tr. atque
 usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59. 6. gestio
 (v. rare): Cic. 7. oecōnōmia (of a
 plot in a literary work): Quint. 3, 3, 9.
 (Or expr. by verb: a treatise on the m.
 of artillery, *de administrandis tormen-
 tatione ..., cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 2.)
 II. *Skill, address*: Phr.: *he gained his*
ends by m. rather than by force, *con-
 silio atque arte (artificio) potius quam
 vi quae concupiverat consecutus est v.
 COUNSEL, ARTIFICE.

manager: I. In gen. sense. 1.
 cūrator (most oft., a special magistrat:
 or a guardian): v. OVERSEER, GUARDIAN
 (II, 3). Also procurator (a m. for
 another): v. AGENT and *infra* II. 2.
 administrātor (of public affairs): Cic.
 3. mōdōrator (controller): Cic.
 m. of stewards, m. equorum, Ov. M. 4, 245.
 II. *Steward, majordomo*: 1. prō-
 cūrator, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249.
 2. dispensator, v. PAYMASTER, STEWARD.

III. *Chief of a company, etc.*:
 māster: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 182 (m.
 societatis). IV. *Of a theatre*, dī-
 signātor (scenarum): Inscr. in Forcell.

mandarin: *mandarinus (qui di-
 ctur).

mandate: mandatum, imperatum
 (esp. in pl.), etc.: v. COMMAND (subs.).

mandible: maxilla: v. JAW. (In
 insects, perh. mandibula, orum; used
 Macr. Sat. 7, 4, med., of the eating appa-
 ratus of men.)

mandragora {mandragōras, ae, m.:
 mandrake } Col. 10, 20: Plin. (acc.
 to the latter, 25, 13, 94, the plant was
 also called Circaean; and was of two
 kinds, male or white, candidus qui et
 nias; and female or black, niger qui
 femina existimatur: the former perh.
 = Atropa mandragora, Linn.).

manducate: mando, manduco: v.
 to CHW.

mane: 1. jāba: of a horse, Cic.
 Div. 1, 33, extr.: Virg.: Gell. 2.
 cōma: Pall. 4, 13, ad init.: Gell. 5, 14
 (coma: cervicum leonis). Having a
 flaccid m., coma, nris (esp. as epith.
 of the neck of an animal). Virg. Aen.
 12, 86.

manful: virilis, fortis, etc.: v.
 MANLY.

manfully: viriliter: Cic. Tusc. 2,
 27, 65, etc. See also BRAVELY.

manfulness: animus virilis; virile
 ingenium: v. MANLY.

mange: scabies, itis: Cato: Col.: less
 freq. scabities, itis: v. RICH (1).

manger: I. *tracina*, i (a trough in which
 fodder is laid for cattle, *tracina* quae
 dicitur, hoc est alveus ad bordeni minis-
 trandum: Verg. Vet. 1, 56, init. II.
 a cattle stall: praesept, is, n.: stabu-
 lum: v. STALL, STABLE. (Vulg. Loc.
 II, 7, reclinauit eum in praeseptio, she
 laid him in a m.)

manginess: scabities, itis: v. RICH
 (1).

mangle (subs.): perh. prelum: v.
 PRESS.

mangle (v.): I. *To lacerate*: 1.
 lāno, i: *to yield one's flesh to be m'd*,
 viscera (sua) lanianda praebere, Liv. 1,
 9, freq. of *l'aring by wild beasts*, Cic.
 Fam. 7, 1, med.: *to m. frightfully*, foede
 l. Tusc. H. 1, 41, extr. Sirengbened,
 dilatio, i: v. TO TEAR IN PIECES. 2.
 lācō, i (usu. denoting a less violent
 action than lāno), in this sense, *chit-fy*
 poet.: Ov.: Phaedr.: v. TO LACERATE.
 Also dilacero, i (strengthened from
 simple verb): Cat. Or. II. *To press*
linen: *lincea prelo premere.

mangled (part. adj.): 1. lācer.
 itis, 6rum (poet.): Virg. Aen. 6, 495.

2. truncus: v. MUTILATED.

mangling (subs.): 1. lānitas,
 tis (esp. by wild beasts): Cic.: Just.
 2. lācōrāto (rare): Cic. in Pla. 18,
 42. (Or expr. by verb.)

mangy: 1. scaber, bra, brum: m.
 sheep, m. oves, Cato R. R. 96: Col. 2.
 less freq. scabitus: Col. 70 to be m.,
 scabie laborare: v. MANGE.

manhood: I. *Human nature*: v.
 HUMANITY (1). II. *Man's estate*: 1.
 pūbertas (the period of puberty): *during*
the first years after his attaining to m.,
 primis pūbertatis annis, Just. 9, 6: Suet.
 2. virilitas (late and rare): Plin.
 33, 12, 54. 3. more freq. expr. by
 quāda virilitas a pūra (meton.: from m.
 (upward), usque a t. pura, Cic. Att. 7, 8,
 fin.: the former year brought him
 m., superior annus virilem t. delit, id.
 Sext. 60, 144: to attain to m., t. virilem
 sumere, id. Ph. 2, 18, 44. Comp. prae
 textatus, not having attained to m., Cic.
 l. c. 4. *matured m.*, constans aetas:
 Cic. Sen. 10, 33.

mania: 1. perh. cācōthes, la, n.:
 Juv. v. RICH. 2. more precisely,
 morbus et insanā: Cic. Verr. 4, 182
 (de Verria signorum cupiditate). Phr.:
 to have a perfect m. for anything, ali-
 cujus rei ad insaniam studiosum esse,
 Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, 87: he has a m.
 for brasses, stupet in aere, Hor. S. 1,
 4, 18.

maniac: homo fūriōsus, vēcora, etc.:
 v. MAD.

manichean: as subs., Manicheus,
 f -a Cod. Just. 1, 5, 4: Aug. As adj.,

the M. doctrine. *Manetis s. Manichaeorum ratio, doctrina, dogmata.

manifest (adj.): 1. manifestus (esp. of crimes): *m. and detected crime, scelus atque repressum*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: cf. MANIFESTLY. 2. perspicuus: *to render anything m. (indisputable)*, aliquid p. facere, Cic. R. Am. 7, 18. Join: tam apertum tamque perspicuum, id. N. D. 2, 2, 4. 3. apertus, evidens: v. EVIDENT. 4. promptus; also in promptu (*brought out to view; visible at once*): Join: prompta et aperta (n. pl.), Cic. Fin. 1, 50, 30: promptus et propositus, id. R. Am. 40, 118. To be *m. (of a truth)*, in promptu esse (opp. to recondita quam ratione cerni), id. Off. 1, 27, 95. See also CLEAR (V.): EVIDENT (TO BE).

manifest (v.): 1. declaro, i: *the gods often m. their presence, divi praesentiam saepe suam d.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: cf. TO EXPRESS (II, 5). 2. ostendo, 3: v. TO DISPLAY. 3. manifesto, i (rare): *to m. gratitude, gratiam voluntatem m.*, Just. 24, 6, extr. (N.B.—in theol. sense, Vulg. 1 Tim. III. 16.) To *m. itself* (as any good quality may do), elucere, emittere: v. TO DISPLAY (TRISK).

manifestation: 1. Display, out-
ward showing: Phr.: *to be received with lively m. of pleasure, effusius ex-
cept*, Suet. Ner. 22: cf. id. 41, athleteas
effusissimò sindio spectavit: *the people
received me with the liveliest m. of
joy*, *populus gaudet ob meum reditum
apertissime declarabat. || Act of
manifesting: esp. as theol. s. t.: *mān-
ifestatio*: cf. TO MANIFEST (3).

manifestor: 1. manifestus or -e
(cf. MANIFEST, 1): *m. detected crime,
factus manifestus compertum*, Cic. Clu.
14, fin.: in later authors simply = evi-
dently, palpably: Plin. 2, 45, 69, m. o-
stendere (de spongila). (N.B.—*M. guilty*
may also be expr. by manifestus alone:
e. g. manifestus tanti sceleris, Sall. Jug.
35: Cic.) 2. apertè, perspicuè, etc.:
v. EVIDENTLY. 3. expr. by appareat,
liquet: v. EVIDENT (TO BE).

manifesto: perh. edictum: v. PRO-
CLAMATION.

manifold: 1. Many times multi-
plied: chiefly fig.: *to yield a m. return,
multos, maximos, mirificos fructus effere*,
cf. Cic. Sen. 3, fin.: ad Br. 1, 3, med.
|| Various, in many forms: 1. multiplex,
icls: *extensive and m. discipline, magna
et m. disciplina (arte)*, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222: *m. (more than
one) meanings of words, m. verborum
potestates*, Auct. Her. 4, 54. 2. vāri-
us: v. VARIOUS. 3. multiformis, e.
(late): Plin.

maniple: in a Roman legion, mānī-
pulus: Caes. Liv. By m.s. manipu-
latus: Liv.: Tac.

manipulate: tracto, i: with or
without manibus: v. TO HANDLE.

manipulation: expr. by tracto: *the
material requires most careful m.*, *ea
materia diligentissime ac subtilissime se
manibus tractari postulat.

mankind: genus hominum s. hu-
manum: Cic. v. HUMAN (1, 2). Or
often, simply homines: *it is the way
with m.*, est mos hominum, Cic. Br.
21, 84.

manliness: 1. expr. by vir, viri-
lia, virilitas: *to act with becoming m.*,
*sicut virum decet se gerere; virilitas
agere; fortē atque viriliter promovere
animum: v. MANLY. 2. virtus, forti-
tudo: v. COURAGE, FORTITUDE.

manly: 1. Belonging to man,
naturally: virilis, e: *the m. toga, toga
v.*, Cic.: v. MASHOOD. || Showing
the spirit of a man: 1. virilis, e
(becoming a true man): Join: fortis
et virilis, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220 (i. e. not
weak or effeminate): also, id. Tusc. 3,
10, 22 (fortis et, ut ita dicam, virilis
ratio atque sententia, a m. philosophy):
et alibi. Also absol., Quint. 4, 4, 3:
Just. Ade. virilitas, in a m. way:
Join: virilitas animoque magno, Cic.
Off. 1, 27, 94. 2. expr. by vir: e. g.

dignum viro et decorum, Cic. Off. 1, c.:
cf. Ib. 1, 25, 88: *it is m. to...*, virorum
fortium est (with inf.), cf. id. Tusc. 2,
18, 43. 3. gēnērōsus (noble-spirited):
cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16, quaedam generosa
virtus, a manly virtue (refusing to allow
pain to be the greatest evil): cf. Vell.
2, 125, extr. (vir simplicitatis generosi-
simae).

manna: manna (indecl.): Vulg.
Hebr. ix. 4: Tert. (Man, indecl., Exod.
xvi. 31).

manner: 1. Way: 1. mōdus:
m. of life, vitae m., Cic. Sen. 21, 77:
after the m. of, modo, in modum (not in
modo), ad modum, foll. by gen., or with
adjective: in the m. of slaves, servorum
modo, Liv. 39, 26, med.: in a surprising
m., mirum in m., Caes. B. G. 1, 41: Cic.
xvi. 31).

2. rāto, ōnla, f. (strictly, course,
proceeding): *our men resist in the same
m. as on the previous day*, eadem r. qua
pride al nostris resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5,
40: cf. quibus rationibus, id. B. C. 3, 83,
extr. 3. via (course, mode of pro-
cedure: a fig. expr.): v. WAY. Phr.:
in the m. of, ritu, vicem (v. LIKE, ade.):
in this m., sic, ita (v. THUS): in what
m., quomodo (v. HOW): in whatsoever
m., quocunque modo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66.

|| Custom: esp. in phr. manners
and customs: 1. institutum: esp.
pl. (established usages), Caes. B. G. inf.:
Val. Max. 2, 6 (de externis institutis,
tute). 2. mos, mōris, m.: *he said it
was not in accordance with Greek m.s.*,
negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic. Verr.
2, 2, 26, 66. Join: in more positum
institutoque majorum, id. Agr. 2, init.:
v. CUSTOM. ||| Good manners: dē-
cōrum: v. DECENCY, PROPRIETY. See
also POLITENESS, REFINEMENT.

mannered (part. adj.): mōrātus
(having certain manners or morals):
cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 43, fin.: Pl.

mannerism: perh. mala affectatio:
cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56 (the term is applicable
to whatever is strained and unnatural
in style): Suet.

mannerly: urbānus: v. POLITE.

mannikin: hōmunculus, hōmuncio,
hōmulus: v. MAN.

manoeuvre (subs.): 1. Military
device or arrangement: 1. sometimes
consilium imperatorum (= Gr. στρατή-
γημα, a stratagem): Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15.

2. Sometimes expr. by convertere
agmen (to alter or reverse the line of
march): cf. Front. 1, 5, 13, converso
agmine, exercitum incolumem reduxit,
by means of this m. he brought back his
army safe. (But very often not expr.
by any single word: by this m., quo
facto, qua re, cf. Front. 2, 4, pass.) ||
Evolution of troops: dēkursus, ūs; dē-
cursio: v. EVOLUTION. ||| Artifice:
artificium, dōlus: v. CONTRIVANCE,
SHEKE.

manoeuvre (v.): expr. by explico,
i (with prom. refl.); or dēcurro, 3: v.
TO FORM (III.); DEPLOY; EVOLUTION.

manor: gen. term, *praedium.

manse: *pārōchi s. presbyteri aedes.

manservant: servus, famulus: v.
SLAVE.

mansion: dōmus, ūs, f.; insula (let
out to various parties): v. HOUSE.

manslaughter: hōmīcidium: v.
HOMICIDE (II.).

mantlet: 1. vinea (moveable
mantle; penthouse for attack): *to
bring up the m.s. against a town*, vineas
ad oppidum agere, Caes. B. G. 2, 12;
close to the walls, v. [et aggerem] muro
adjungere, Liv. 37, 26, med. 2. plū-
teus or -um; pl. plutel (similar to pre-
ced.): *to take (a place) by means of m.s.*,
vineas et plutels capere, Liv. 34, 17, extr.
3. testudo, Inls, f. (formed by juxta-
position of shields): Caes.

mantle (subs.): palla (lady's): worn
out of doors (Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 131): a
gorgeous m. covers their feet, tegit p.
superba pedes, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26: Mart.
For other kinds of mantle, v. CLOAK.

mantle (v.): 1. e. to overspread:
perh. suffundō, fudi, fūsum, 3: cf. Virg.
1, 430, si (Luna) virgineum suffunderit

ore ruborem, *if she m. her face with
maidenly red: so pass. refl., suffundit
ora (acc. of closer defin.) rubore, Ov. M.
1, 484.

mantle-piece: perh. plātēus qui
supra caminum exstat.

manual (adj.): expr. by mānus: *to
get a (scanty) living by m. labour*,
manum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall.
Cat. 37: m. labour, *opera quae manibus
exercetur. (Cic. has manu atque opera,
Off. 2, 4, 14, but not in the precise sense
required.)

manual (subs.): enchiridion, libel-
lus: v. HANDBOOK.

manufactory: 1. officina (a
workshop, laboratory, etc.): m.s. of arms
armorum of., Caes. B. C. 1, 34: called
off. ferrariae, Auct. B. Afr. 20. 2.
fabrica (more freq. denotes the trade or
craft): v. WORKSHOP.

manufactory (subs.): fabrica: m.
of brass and iron, aeris et ferri f., Cic.
N. D. 2, 60, 150: Quint. Also, ars fa-
brica, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 19, § 1.

manufactory (v.): fabricor, i; also
fabricor, i (applicable to the work of
artists as well as of manufacturers or
craftsmen: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147; qui
signa fabricator (= sculptor): to m.
thunderbolts for Jupiter, Jovi fulminis
(fulminis) fabricari, Cic. Div. 2, 19, init.
Also, fabricatio, 3; esp. in p. part. fa-
brefactus: m.d. iron (opp. to iron in the
bar or unwrought), ferrum fabrefactum,
cf. Liv. 26, 21, argenti acrisque fabre-
facti vis. (N.B.—Not manu factus, which
simply = artificial, opp. to natural.)
See also TO WEAVE, CAST (IV.), etc.

manufacturer: 1. e. one who car-
ries on a manufactory, *qui officium
(ferrariam, etc.) habet.

manufacturing (part. adj.): Phr.:
m. industry, artes fabricae (v. MANU-
FACTURE, subs.): a m. town, *urbs a-
ppidum cujus incolae officinarum fruc-
tibus aluntur; urbs fabricis florens, in-
signis.

manumission: mānūmissio: Cic.

manumit: mānūmitto, misil, sum,
3: Pl.: Cic.: also as two words; cf.
Cic. Mil. 21, 57, cur igitur eos manu-
misi? (with lb. 22, init., manu vero cur
miserit (= cur vero manumiserit)? See
also TO EMANCIPATE, LIBERATE.

manure (subs.): 1. stercus, ōris,
n. (strictly, animal): three kinds of
(animal) m., tria genera stercoreis, Col. 2,
15, init.: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 38: to serve
excellently as a substitute for m., opti-
mi s. vim praebere, Col. 2, 15, med.
(N.B.—Cato uses the term stercus of
aetiam manure, R. R. 37.) 2. laetā-
men, Inls, n. (of any kind): Pall. 3, 1,
etc. (rare). 3. flumus: v. DUNG.

manure (v.): 1. stercoreo, i: Cato:
Varr.: Col.: Plin. 2. laetifico, i (in
gen. sense, to fertilize): cf. Plin. 18, 12,
30 § 120, solum in quo sata est laetificat
stercoris vice. (Or expr. by stercore o.
fimo saturare, to m. thoroughly, cf. Virg.
G. 1, 80.)

manured, well: 1. stercoreusae
a thoroughly well m. spot, locus stercoreo-
sissimus, Cato R. R. 46: Col. 2.
stercoreatus: superl. locus stercoreati-
ssimus, Col. 11, 2, ad fin.

manuring (subs.): stercoreatio: Varr.:
Plin.

manuscript: *liber s. codex manu-
scriptus: M. L. (Sometimes autograph-
us = the original m.: v. AUTOGRAPH.)
Phr.: he left various works in m.,
*compleures libros in scripio necdum
vulgatos reliquit.

many: 1. multi, ae, a: m. very
brave and excellent men, m. fortissimi
atque optimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, med.
(when a separate emphasis is laid on
the multi as well as on the second
adjective, a conj. must be used: e. g.
multis magnisque pollicitationibus, by
many offers, and those liberal ones, Nep.
Eum. 3: on the contrary, multi per-
fecti homines, many perfect scholars,
not multi et perfecti, (Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10;
the multi having no emphasis added
from the perfect): one of the m. (the

common herd, unus e (de) multis, Cic. Plin. 2, 20, 66, etc.: poet. In sing. = many a . . . : Virg. E. 1, 34 (multa victima): Hor. Very many, permulti, Cic.: Quae (but also plurim, rather stronger than permulti) 2, plerique, aequae, aequae (a considerable number; sometimes the greater number or majority): cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 26, fin. plerique nihil prodere philosophiam, plerique consilium obesse artem transtrant (which proves that plerique denote naturally less than mult): cf. Id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: Tac. Also sing. with collect. subz.: m. of the young men, plerique juvenis, Sall. 3. complices, a; also, la, lum (general; a good many): Ter. Cic.: v. MANY (A GOOD). (N.B.—Complices denotes a smaller number than plerique; not more than might be counted.) In same sense also plures, a; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 35, plus fore dicunt in pluribus consilii quam in uno (i. e. a number of persons; as distinguished from one). 4. expr. by rēquens, cēber, of many together in one place, or near each other: there were very m. of us present (in the senate), sane frequentes fulvius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: very m. buildings (crowded together), creberrima aedificia, Caes. B. G. 5, 12.

5. multiplex, leis (many and various): v. MANIFOLD.
many, a good: 1. aliquamulti, ae, a (or separately): rare in good authors: Cic. Verr. 4, 25, 56: Gell.: Apul. 2. complures, a; la: a good m. of our men, c. nostri milites, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: having built a good m. raft, c. raibus facta, lb. 7, 8: Cic. Dimin. compluiscul (a pretty good m.): Ter.: Gell. 3. plerique, aequae, aequae (more than complures): v. MANY (2).

—, as: quot. tot (indeed): as many causes as persons, quot homines tot causae, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 140: Hor. As m. times, quoties, toties, Cic.
 —, how: quot. indecl. both as interrog. and in exclamations: Cic. How m. times, quoties, Cic.: Virg.
 —, so: tot. indecl.: Cic. Hor. So m. times, toties, Cic.: Liv.

many-coloured: multicolor, oris (rare): Plin.: Apul. Also multicoloris, a, um: Gell. (Better multis s. varis coloribus distinctus).

many-headed: 'multiceps, cēpitis: after anal. of triceps, etc.

many-sided: 1. Lit.: v. MULTILATERAL. 2. Fig. of various, versatile nature: nearest word perh. varus: cf. Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17, varius et multiplex et copiosus (de Platone): cf. Sall. Cat. 5, where it is used in bad sense, capable of wearing any mask: or perh. multiformis (with some such or perh. as in its dicam): v. MANIFOLD.

many-times: saepe, saepenumero: v. OFTEN.

map (subs.): tēbula: Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: M. L. (sometimes, from the context, it may be necessary to add geographica, regionalis, etc.). Phr.: a parchment m. of the world, depictus orbis terrae in membrana, Suet. Dom. 10, med.

map (v.): usu. to map out: 1. designo, 1. Vitr.: v. TO LAY OUT (III).

2. describo, psi, ptum, 3: esp. to divide, distribute: cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 8, populum in tribus tres circasque triginta descriperat (had mapped or portioned out): v. TO MARK OUT.

maple: Acer, oris, n.: Plin.: Ov. Of m. maple, acerum, Virg. Aen. 2, 112: Hor.

mar (v.): 1. foedo, 1. (physically): v. TO DISFIGURE. 2. deformo, 1: esp. fig., to m. many good qualities by a single fault, multa bona uno rito d., Liv. 30, 14, extr.: Quint. 3. corumpo, 3: v. TO CORRUPT, SPoil.

marauder: praedator, (plunderer): for which in pl. may be used praedantes (milites): praedatoria manus: v. PLUNDERER.

marauding (adj.): praedatorius: e. g. p. maris, Sall. Jug. 20, fin. Also praedabundus, to be used in apposition, after its subs.: Liv. 2, 26.

marauding (subs.): praedatio: Vell.: Tac.

marble (subs.): marmor, oris, n.: Cic.: Hor.: to hew m. (in the quarry), m. caedere, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147 (lapideum caedere et apportare machina): to cut m. into veneer, m. in crustas secare, Plin. 36, 6, 6: to overlay walls with m., parietes crusta marmorea operire, lb. 7. Also may denote a monument or other work in m., Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13.

marble (adj.): marmoreus: used both lit. and fig.: m. neck (white as marble), m. cervix, Virg. D. 4, 523: Ov. (When = unfeeling, insensible, use ferreus, saxeus [rare], durus: v. HARD-HEARTED).

marble (v.): *in speciem marmoris versicoloris plingere.

marble-worker: marmōrarius: Sen. Ep. 88, 15.

March: Martius (mensis): Cic.: Plin.

march (subs.): 1. Of soldiers: to direct one's m. towards a place, 1. habere with acc. of name of town to which, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: also, 1. in aliquam terram intendere, Liv. 21, 29: to hasten a m., 1. maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: 2. properare, Tac. A. 15, 12: an unsafe, dangerous m., 1. infestum, periculosum, Cic. Ph. 12, 10, 25: to hasten by forced m., magnis (maximis) 1. contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, strengthened, quam potui maximis 1., Cic. Fam. 15, 4, med. See also TO MARCH. (N.B.—To do anything on or in the course of a march, expr. by in itinere, or iter faciens; ex itinere only to denote the sending of persons or things from the army marching: cf. Sall. Cat. 34, Caecilia ex itinere. . . litteras mittit.) 2. agmen, 1. n. (strictly, an army marching: also, the march itself, as a military movement, not a journey directed to a certain point): to take a slave with one or m. servum in a. habere, Sall. Jug. 45: cf. paulo infr., in agmine = when troops were on m.: to harass the enemy's (line of) m., a. adversarium male habere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 61.

3. As measure of time or distance: Phr.: one day's m., iter unius diei, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, med.: also, diel iter, 44, 7, med.: in two days' m. (lit. encampments), secundis castris, Liv. 44, 7, init.: also, alteris castris, id. 38, 13: in five days' m., quintis castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, init. 4. Pace, progress: gradus: v. PACES.

5. Departure of troops: praefectio: to give the signal for march with the trumpet, classico signum praefectiois dare, Liv. 2, 59: nearly equivalent is phr. vasa conclamare, to raise the shout for packing up, preliminary to departure: Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

march (v.): A. Intrans.: 1. expr. by iter, with a verb (cf. preced. art. 1.): to m. by night, noctu iter facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: to m. towards Capua, 1. Capuam habere (v. MARCH, subs.): they m. straight for the Iberus, recto aliterum it. contendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: cf. recto it. pervenit, Liv. 22, 9, init.: to m. without any definite route, nullo certo it. exercitum ducere, lb. 68: to m. incessantly, night and day, nullam partem noctis iter intermittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. 2. exercitum s. agmen dūco, xi, ctum, 3: with comps.: to m. into the territory of the Aedaei, in fines Aedaeum ex. induxit, Liv. 21, 5, init.: he m.'s back by the same mountain route, Jugis lisdem ex. reducit, id. 22, 15, ad init.: so, agmen Jugis ducere, id. 22, 18, med. Also Liv. oft. uses dūco as intrans. (the road) along which Hannibal would have to m., quā Hannibal ducturus erat, 22, 15, extr.: also, ad hostem ducit, he m.'s to meet the enemy, 22, 12, init. 3. eo, 4, trr.: use of immediate advance against an enemy, cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 67, Caesar equitatum suum contra hostem ire jubet: Liv. 4, contendo, di, tum, 3 (with sprd): v. TO HASTEN (B. 4). 5. comps. of

gradior, gressus, 3: as, progredior (to m. on, forward): egredior (to m. out of a place): regredior (to m. back): after they had m. d (on) four miles, milia progressu quattuor, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: v. TO ADVANCE, ISSUE FOURTH, RETREAT.

6. Incēdo, sal, sum, 3 (of the pace of troops): cf. Liv. 28, 14, ad fin., segulus Hispanorum signa incēdebant. 7. praeficio, fectus, 3 (to start): v. TO SET OUT. B. Trans.: dūco, with comps.: v. SUPR. (A., 2).

marches: fines: v. BOUNDARY.
marching (subs.): Phr.: in m. order, perh. agmine instructo, Liv. 2, 49, init. (where the phr. = acie instructa; but agmen is properly an army marching): to give the signal for m., praefectiois signum dare, Liv. (v. MARCH, subs., IV).

marchioness: 'marchioness; marchionis uxor (Du C.).

mare: aqua: Varr.: Col.: Virg. margin: margo, 1. n. s. c. of a page, Jul. 1, 9. See also MARINE, EDGE.

marginal: 'in margine positus, marginali scriptus.

margrave: 'marchio (Du C.).

margrave: 'marchionis; marchionis uxor (Du C.).

marigold: caltha: Plin. 21, 6, 15. ('Calendula officinalis, Linn.)

marine (adj.): marinus (physically connected with the sea; of things, not people): a land (animal) differs from a m. one, terrenum differt a marino, Quint. 5, 10, 61: Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43 (marinis technicisque humoribus). Phr.: m. stores, navalis, Liv. 45, 23, post init. (quae ad naves faciendas, reficiendas, instruendas pertinent): m. insurance, nauticum fenus (v. INSURANCE).

marine (subs.): 1. e. a soldier who fights on ship-board: 1. miles nauticus, Tac. Agr. 25: also miles classicus, Liv. 21, 61, init.: for which simply miles, Liv. 21, 50 (opp. to socii navales, the working crews, rowers, etc.): also, Vitr. 2, 8, 14, esp. Also pl. classici, orum, marines (without subs.), Tac. H. 1, 36. 2. Epibata, ae (Gr. επιβατης; but only in pl.): ships except clear of all their m.s., naves omnibus e. nodatae, Auct. B. Alex. 11. (N.B.—Socii navales denotes the crew, v. SUPR.; also classici, Auct. B. Alex. 12 and 20: both which passages show that the latter were not properly fighting-men.)

mariner: nāvis, nauta: v. SAILOR.

marital: maritālis: e. v. MATRIMONIAL. (Of gen. of maritus.)

maritime: 1. maritimus (having to do with the sea; esp. of p. rple): a m. and naval enemy, m. et navalis hostis, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: m. states, nt civitates, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: m. affairs, m. res, Caes. Neut. pl. used absol. = maritime paria, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad init.: Plin. 2. expr. by mare, 1. n.: m. cities, civitates quae mare contingunt, quae in mari sunt, cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 4. Phr.: a great m. power, civitas quae navibus s. classibus pollet; magnas copias navales habens. See also NAVAL.

marjoram: amaricus, 1. c.: also -um, 1: Plin. 21, 11, 39. ('Origianum majorana, Linn.) Adj. amaracinus, of m., Lucr.: Plin.

mark (subs.): 1. A character traced with pen, etc., 1. nota: to put a m. to a bad race, n. apponere ad malum verum, Cic. In Pis. 30, init.: Sen.: esp. the mark put against a senator's name by the censors, indicating his removal from the senate: Cic. Clu. 46, 119: Liv. So, birth-m., genitivae notae, Suet. Aug. 80. 2. stigma, litis, n. (a mark burnt into the body, esp. of a slave): cf. Suet. Cal. 27, stigmatum notae, i. e. the marks of branding: v. BRAND. 3. Obelus (an asterisk, used for critical purposes): Aus. Sap. pref. 13. In same sense, obeliscus, Aug. 11. Taken, sign: 1. indicium (that which indicates or reveals): a m. of good-will towards any one, Ind. benevolentiae erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: most freq. of tokens of guilt: v. INDICATION, EVIDENCE. 2. nota:

Join: notae et vestigia (scelerum). Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 115. 3. **signum**: (blushing). a m. of modesty, a pudoris, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: v. **signa**. 4. **vestigium**: v. **TRACE**. ||| **Characteristic**: expr. by gen. after verb esse: it is the m. of a little mind, pusilli animi est, Cic.: v. **CHARACTERISTIC** (subs.). ||V. **That towards which aim is directed**: Phr.: to aim an arrow at a m., sagittam collinere, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 22: to make a m. of the head or neck, caput, collum petere, id. Mur. 26, 52: so, to be the m. of a host of daggers, undique strictis pugionibus peti, Suet. Caes. 82: also expr. by destinatio: v. TO AIM (II.). (N.B.—Scopos, though used by modern Latinists, has no ancient authority. Cic. writes the word as Greek, and uses it then only in fig. sense = aim, object.) V. A cotin: *Marcus (from the effigy of the saint so named).

mark (v.): | To draw or make a mark upon anything: 1. **nōto**, i: to m. a ticklet with blood, tabellam sanguine n., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 32, extr.: to m. eggs with ink, ova atramento in, Col. 2. **expr. by nōto**, with a verb: e. g. to m. pigs, porcis n. imponere, Col. 7, 9, fin.: cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 6, med., epistolae n. apponere. 3. **signo**, i: the feathers are m'd with blood, signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M. 670. So, peccati signum, numera acervis imprimere, Virg. G. 1, 263. Phr.: to m. a line as suspicious, obelum versui apponere: v. **MARK** (I., 3). ||. To indicate, as a mark or monument does: signo, i: it m.s the spot, locum signat, ubi... Pl. Clit. 4, 2, 28: Virg. Aen. 7, 4. ||| **Fig.**: to set down mentally: nōto, designo, i: v. TO MARK OUT. ||V. To pay attention to: Phr., animo adesse (to be all attention), Cic. Sull. 11, 33; animum deligere et intendere (to mark attentively) in aliquam rem, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: v. TO ATTEND TO.

mark out: |. Lit.: to lay out by means of lines: 1. **mētor**, i: to m. out land (in allotments, etc.), agrum m., Liv. 21, 25, med.: esp. to m. out a camp, castra m., Caes. B. C. 3, 13. 2. **designo**, i (in this sense, chiefly poet.): to m. out the site of a city with the plough, urbem aratro d., Virg. Aen. 5, 755: Ov.: Tac. 3. **signo**, i (also poet. in this sense): to m. the site for walls with the plough, moenia s. aratro, Ov. F. 4, 819: Virg. ||. To settle, fix upon: 1. **designo**, i: Join: notare et designare (ad caedem), Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: Caes. B. G. 1, 18, init. 2. **nōto**, i: Cic.: v. **supr.** (1). 3. **dēnōto**, i (stronger and more precise than simple verb): cf. Cic. Man. 3, 7, dves Romanos necandos denotavit. See also TO POINT OUT.

marked (part. adj.): insignis, e: Tac. G. 31: (a heifer) m. with white spots, maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56.

marker: perh. index, icis, c. (that which points): Cic.

market (subs.): |. The place: 1. **macellum** (for provisions): the forum: olliorum was an old m., where there was a plentiful supply of vegetables, forum ol. erat antiquum m., ubi olerum copia, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 146: the fish-m., m. cetariorum, id. R. R. 3, 17, ad fin.: Pl.: Cic. (N.B.—The passage from Varr. shows macellum to have been the current term: cf. lb. § 147). 2. **forum** (place of public meeting for sundry purposes): fish-m., cattle-m., f. piscarium, boarium, etc.: Pl.: Liv. (but in various cases, the name was all that remained of the ancient market: cf. art. Roma, Hist. Geog. II. 813). In wider sense, applied to a town: the most frequented market ("mart") in the whole kingdom, forum rerum omnium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. Jug. 47: v. **MARKET-TOWN**. 3. **perh. mercatus**, as: cf. **infr.** ||. The regularly instituted season: 1. **mercatus**, as: to hold a m., m. habere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: a crowded m., Liv. 1, 30, med. (also used

of other public gatherings: cf. Cic. l. c.). 2. **nundinae**, arum (held every nine [eight] days): it was not legal for the elections to be held on m.-days, comitia nundinis haberi non licebat, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: (Cic.: Fest. Phr.: pertaining to the weekly) m., nundinarius, Plin.: Ulp.: to attend or hold a m., nundinari: usu. in fig. sense, e. g. to make m. of the empire of the Roman people, Imperium P. R. nundinari, Cic. Ph. 3, 4, 10. ||| **Sale**: q. v.

market (v.): 1. **nundinor**, i: v. **preced. art.** (II., fin.). 2. **obno**, i: (to buy provisions): Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 1: Ter.

marketable: v. **enalis**, e: v. **SALEABLE**. M. commoditatis, merces, um: v. **MERCHANDISE**.

market-day: nundinae, arum: v. **MARKET** (II., 2).

market-garden: v. **KITCHEN-GARDEN**.

marketing (subs.): expr. by **obno**, i: v. TO MARKET (2).

market-place: forum: v. **MARKET** (1.).

market-price: Phr.: what is the m. of these things, "quantum haec vulgo vement?" (v. TO SELL) food the m. of which is only an as, cibis uno asse venalis, Plin. 19, 4, 20 § 54: he brought down the m. of corn to an as, pretium farris ad assem redegit, id. 18, 3, 4 § 15: of provisions, annona: to raise the m., annonam incendere, excandefacere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, ad fin.: v. **PRICE**.

market-town: forum: Cic. Clu. 14, 40.

market-woman: perh. *nundinatrix.

marksman: Phr.: he was such a skilful m. as to be able to hit birds flying, adeo certo ictu destinata feriebant, ut aves quoque exciperet, Curt. 7, 5, fin.: cf. Liv. 38, 29, med., non capita solum vulnerabant, sed quem locum destinasset ora.

marking (subs.): nōtatio: Cic.: v. TO MARK.

marl: **marga** (a Celtic word): Plin. 17, 6, 4 § 42: in describing it, Plin. uses the expr. splendor ubertas... et quidam terrae adipis. (The description of a species of marga called columbina or oglecopala (Celtic) answers very closely to our marl: Plin. l. c. § 46).

marline-spike: *ferrum in acumen tenuatum quo utuntur nautae.

marl-pit: puteus ex quo effoditur marga: cf. Plin. 17, 8, 4 § 45.

marly: marga naturam habens; marga similis: v. **MARL**.

marmalade: perh. quoniam ex aurantidis confectum; conditura ex aurantidis confecta, quam nostrates marmaladem dicunt.

marmot: perh. mus alpinus: Plin. 8, 37, 55. (*Arctomys marmotta, Desm.).

marplot: *qui se admiscere atque omnia conturbare solet.

marque: Phr.: letters of m., *litterae quibus magistro navis jus belli gerendi conceditur.

marquee: tabernaculum: v. **TENT**.

marquis: *marchio, marquisus, marquisus: v. Du C. s. vv.

marquisate: *marchionatus, as: v. Du C. s. v.

marriage: 1. **conjūgium** (the natural union of man and wife): the earliest association is in m., prima societas in ipso c. est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: desirous of this m., cupidus hujus c., Nep. Cim. 1: Virg. 2. **connubium** (strictly, right of intermarriage: hence also, sometimes actual intermarriage between tribes or nations generally: and poet. = conjugium): to link in steadfast m., c. jungere stabili, Virg. Aen. 1, 73: v. **INTERMARRIAGE**. 3. **mātrīmōnium** (strictly, with ref. to the wife, who becomes a matrona): to bestow a daughter in m., filiam in matrimonium collocare, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: so, ducere (femina) in matrimonium, etc.: v. TO MARRY. (Comp. Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44, tanquam stolares dedisset, in matrimonio stabili et

certo [te] locavit.) Also in gen. sense to contract m.s or break them off, matrimonial contrahere, dimittere, Suet. Cal. 23: children born under lawful m., liberi iusto m. suscipi, Just. 10, init. 4. **nuptiae**, arum (strictly, the marriage-feast; hence meton. the union itself: "a match"): to celebrate a m., nuptias celebrare, Liv. 36, 11, init.: cf. Cic. Clu. 5, 12, quum essent hae nuptiae plenae dignitatis (i. e. it was a highly respectable match): to bring about a m., nuptias conciliare, Nep. Att. 5. 5. **poet. meton. fax, fides, f.** (the marriage-torch); **tōrus** (m.-couch); **thalamus** (m.-chamber): to join to oneself in lawful m., face solenni Jungere sibi, Ov. M. 7, 49: united by m., toro juncta, Ov. F. 3, 511: a stranger to m., thalami expertus, Virg. Aen. 4, 550. Phr.: the m.-halter, marital capistrum, Juv. 6, 43: the law concerning m.s, lex marita (poet.), Hor. Car. Saec. 20: lex de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 34: certificate of m., *litterae iustarum nuptiarum testes.

marriage-contract: 1. **conditio**: v. **MATCH**. 2. **pactio nuptialis**: Liv. 4, 4, med.

marriage-feast: nuptiae, arum: Ter. pass.

marriage-licence: *litterae extra ordinem datae, conjugii iusculi causa.

marriageable: 1. **nābilis**, e (of a woman): a grown-up, m. daughter, filia grandis, n., Cic. Clu. 5, 11. 2. **adultus** (grown up, of adult age): v. **ADULT** (adj.). 3. **mātrūrus** (ripe for: with a defining word: poet.: cf. Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 176, hic sponsae maturus et illa marito: Virg. 4. **poet. tempestiva viro** (of a girl): Hor.

married (part. and adj.): 1. **nupta** (of a woman only): a m. daughter, n. [Jam] filia, Cic. Sext. 3, 6. 2. **maritus**: rarely adj. in prose; but in Dig. used pl. so as to include both sexes, Papin. 24, 1, 52, extr.: nescio m. wife, nova marita, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9 (nova nupta, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33). 3. **mātrōna** (m. woman): v. **MATRON**.

marrow: **mēdulla**: Plin.: Ov. Spinal m., spinas m., Cels. 8, 1, med. **Trim.** **mēdullula** (m. of a small animal), Cat. 25, 2. **Fig.**: the m. of persuasion, suavia m., Cic. Br. 15, 59.

marrow-bone: os medullosum: v. **foli. art.**

marrowy: **mēdullōsus**: Cels. 8, 1, med.

marry (v.): |. To take a wife or be united to a husband: 1. **dūco**, xi, ctum, 3 (of the husband): freq. with a defining word: e. g. (aliquam) uxorem d., Cic. Sext. 3, 7 (but a little before, duxit C. Albinus filiam, without uxorem); in matrimonium d., Caes. B. G. 1, 9. (N.B.—If used absol. in Eng., uxorem must be added in Lat., e. g. he never m'd, nunquam uxorem duxit.) 2. **nūbo**, pel or nupta sum, 3 (of the wife: with dat.): she m'd her cousin, ea nupsit consobrino suo, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: to m. into a very distinguished family, in familiam clarissimam n., id. Coel. 14, 34. (N.B.—The perfect nupta sum can only be used in pres. perf. sense: not as past. indef. = I am m'd to: cf. Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104, virgo nupsit [ei] cui Caecilia nupta fuerat.) Compe. of nubo rare: (1). **dēnūbo**, 3 (to m. beneath her: rare): Tac. A. 6, 27: also poet. = nubo, Ov. M. 12, 196. (2). **enūbo**, 1 (to m. out of her order: of a patrician lady: rare): Liv. 10, 23. (3). **inūbo**, 3 (to m. into a family: rare): Liv. 1, 34, post init. 3. when both are to be included, expr. by nuptiae, etc.: Aruns and Tullia are m'd, Aruns et Tullia junguntur nuptiis, Liv. 1, 46, fin.: one hindrance in the way of their being m'd, unum impedimentum quominus nuptis inter se jungerentur, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9: also, matrimonio Jungi, Liv. 1, 146, med. Phr.: he could not be tempted to m. again, neque sollicitat ulla conditio amplius potuit, Suet. Galb. 5: he m'd Domitia, Domitiam sibi junxit, Tac. Agr. 6, init.: to m. again, secundas nuptias

**peritri*, cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, 1: a woman who has been several times m'd. *femina multarum nuptiarum*, Cic. Att. 13, 29.

II. To settle a daughter, etc., in wedlock: 1. *collocō*, i. usu. with in matrimonium, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 144; also alone, to m. a daughter to any one, allicui filiam suam c. id. Br. 26, 96; and absol., not to be able to get m'd. collocari non posse, Nep. Ep. 3. (The simple verb loco occurs in same sense in Pl. e. g. locare virginem in matrimonium, Trin. 3, 3, 52; cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44.) 2. *marito*, i = preced. (later): he m'd the daughter of Vitellius very handsomely, Vitellii filiam splendidissime maritavit, Suet. Vesp. 14. Phr.: to m. a daughter to any one, filiam allicui jungere, Liv. 1, 42; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 3, et filiam suam in matrimonium dat (where, however, the notion of favour is implied): Kr. gives also, filiam nuptum dare, as from Cic., but without an example: nuptum dare is false Latin (id.). (N.B.—Of the above, jungo may be equally well used of marrying one's son to any one.) **III.** To perform the ceremony of marriage: Phr.: *nuptiis rite celebrandis praesse; nuptiarum sollemnitate concipere (cf. Tac. A. 11, 26, extr.). (N.B.—Not celebrare; which is used of persons contracting a marriage.)

marry (*intrj.*): *mēdus fidus*, *mercede*, etc., Cic.

marsh: *pādis*, *odis*, f.: Cic.: Hor.: Phaedr.

marshal (*v.*): 1. *Military officer*: **marescallus* v. Du C. a. v. (Only to be used where precision is necessary; otherwise, *imperator*, *dux*, *legatus* may serve.) **II.** One who arranges processions, etc.: *designator* v. Forcell. s. v.

marshal (*v.*): 1. *dispono*, *pōsum*, *litum*, 3 (to station troops in their several positions): to m. cohorts (for battle): cohorts d., Caes. B. G. 5, 33; v. to station. 2. *instruo*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (for battle): v. to DRAW UP (III.).

marshy: 1. *palustris*, *tris*, *tre*: Caes.: Liv. *Neus*, *palustris* (= p. loca), Plin. 14, 15, 19 § 110. 2. *pāldisus* (poet.). Ov.: Stat. 3. *paludinosus* (vet. holding the water: agricult. t. t.): Varr.: Col.

mart: *fōrum* v. MARRET (1, 2).

marton: *hirundo urbana*, Linn. (Be-wick).

martial: *belliferosus*, *ferox* (cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 20, *Acquorum magnos et ferocis*): v. WAHLER. *M. spiritus*, *ferocia*: cf. Liv. 9, 6, extr., *Romanam virtutem ferociamque*. A court m., *castrense iudicium*, cf. Tac. Agr. 9.

martinet: qui disciplinam militarem [praefractus ei] rigidus astringere conatur, Val. Max. 9, 7, extr.: **ninulus* in disciplina conservanda s. astringenda.

martyr: *martyr*, *γῆρας*, c.: Tert.: Prud. (N.B.—Only to be used in special sense: otherwise expr. by phr., he died a m. to truth, pro veritate mortem [morte] occubuit, R. and A.)

martyrdom: *martyrium*, *Ter.*

martyrologist: **martyrologi* (*martyriorum* scriptor: v. preced. art.)

martyrology: *martyrōlogium* v. Fabr. Bibl. Gr. 5, 32, 19.

marvel: v. WONDER.

marvellous: *mirus*, *mirābilis* v. WONDERFUL. Phr.: to be fond of the m., **miraculorum studiose esse*.

masculine: 1. *Having manly qualities*:

1. *virilis*, e. v. MANLY, MALE. 2. *masculus*: a m. breed of soldiers, m. nullum proles, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37: Quint. 1, 6, 5: M. L.

mask (*subs.*): 1. In gen. sense: *mixtura* v. MIXTURE. **II.** For cattle: *farrago*, *inis*, f.: *barley* m. f. *bordeacae*, Col. 2, 11, init.: Fest. ("farrago appellatur id quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis," Paul. Diac. excerpt. s. v.).

mask (*v.*): *contendo*, 3: v. to FOUNO.

mask (*subs.*): 1. i. t.: 1. *persona* (theatrical or for disguise): a tra-

gic m., p. tragica, Phaedr. 1, 7: Mart. Dressed in a m., *personatus*: v. MASKED. 2. *larva* (ugly or caricature): cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 64.

II. A kind of entertainment: v. MASQUERADE. **III.** Fig.:

1. *persona*: to wear a m., *personam alienam ferre*, Liv. 3, 36, init. (ille finis Applo alienae p. ferendae fuit = Appius now threw off the m.): to take the m. from men or things, *hominibus et rebus p. demere*, Sen. Ep. 24, 12: comp. *perdetrahere*, Mart. 3, 43. 2. *intēgmentum* (any disguise): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 86, init., *evolatus illis integumentis dissimulationis tuse, nudatusque*: v. DISGUISE. Phr.: to tear off the comely m. from the hypocrite, *detrachere pellem*, nitidus quae quibque per ora cedit, *introtum turpis*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64: cf. id. Ep. 1, 16, 45, *speciosa pelle decora*.

mask (*v.*): 1. Lit.: expr. by *persona* and a verb: e. g. **personam induere* (to m. oneself): p. addere capiti *alciculus* (to put a m. on a person's head), Plin. 12, 14, 32: v. to PUT ON. **II.** More freq. fig.: to throw a veil over anything: *dissimulo*, 1: cf. Sall. Cat. 31, med., *dissimulandi causa aut sui expurgandi, eū in order to m. his designs or in order to clear himself*. See also to DISGUISE.

mas'ed (*part. adj.*): *perobatus* (III.): Cic. de Or. 3, 69, 221: Sen. Phr.: a m. battery, *perih. tormenta caeca*: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 28, *caecum vallum*.

mason: 1. A builder: 1. *structor*: there were a great many m.s. at work, *res agebatur multis a*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, init.: Edict. in Cod. Just. 16, 64 (*structores*, id est *aedificatores*): Isid. 2, faber: Isid. 19, 8 (but the term includes carpenters, smiths, etc.).

3. *caementarius* (late): Isid. 1, c.: Hier. 4, *māchio*, *ōnis* (whence Eng. *mason*: late): Isid. 1, c. **II.** A member of the order of free-masons: **latōmus* (Kr.).

masonry: *structura* (*caementicia*): Vitruv. 2, 4. Phr.: *buildings of solid m.*, *aedificia solido saxo compacta*.

masoretic: *masorēticus*, *theol. t.*

masquerade: **turba personata*; *salutatio personata*; *convivium personatorum*.

masquerader: *homo personatus*: v. MASKED.

mass (*subs.*): 1. A religious service: **missa*: m. for the dead, m. defunctorum, Append. Imit. Chr.: Eccl. **II.** A vast bulk: 1. *mōlea*, *is*, f.: *mind moves the (vast) m.*, *mens agit m.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 727: a *shapeless m.*, *rudis indigestaque m.*, Ov. M. 1, 7. Sometimes corpus (with epith. magnum, immensum) may serve: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, c.: and Tac. Hist. 1, 16, init., *immensum imperii corpus*. 2. *magna* s. *immensa copia*; *magna vis*; *ingens pondus*: v. QUANTITY, WEIGHT. **III.** A great number of people: *multitudo*, *ingens turba*: v. MULTITUDE. Phr.: *the masses*, **ingens illa hominum tenuiorum turba* s. *multitudo*.

IV. A whole taken together: Phr.: *in the m.*, *per satiram*: v. LUMP (II.).

mass (*v.*): v. to COLLECT.

mass-book: v. MISSAL.

massacre (*subs.*): 1. *caedes*, *is*, f. (any murder or slaughter): the m. of such of us as remained behind, *nostra c. qui remansissemus*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: a wholesale m., *infinita c.*, ib. 3, 10, extr.: v. SLAUGHTER. 2. *trucidatio* (act of massacring): *no longer a battle*, but a m., *inde non jam pugna*, sed *tr.* [velut pecorum], Liv. 28, 16, med.: cf. Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 11, *crucor*, *caedes*, *ante oculos tr.* *civium*: the September m.s., **trucidationes illae Septembres*, quae dicuntur. 3. *internecio*, *ōnis*, f. (utter destruction, extermination): cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25, quae disensiones... non reconciliatione concordiae sed *internecione civium* effunditae sunt: v. EXTERMINATION. Phr.: the m. of St. Bartholomew's day, **nuptiae istae* (illae?) *cruentae*, *exitiales* *Parisienae* (Kr.): or, **caedes illa St. Bartholomaei*: f. sit quae dicitur: after

the m. of so many thousands of unarmed soldiers, *trucidatis tot millibus inermium militum*, Tac. H. 1, 6: so, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24, *clarissimis viris interfectis* (referring to the wholesale carnage of Cinna and Marius): v. to SLAY, BUTCHER.

massacre (*v.*): 1. *trucidō*, 1 (to slay brutally one or more): Cic.: Tac. cf. preced. art., extr. 2. *interficio*, *ēmī*, *emptum*, 3: v. to CUT OFF, DESTROY. See also to SLAY.

masse: Phr.: the *Aggrigentines*, *en masse*, *universa Aggrigentorum multitudo*, Cic. (v. whole): a *tery en masse* being instituted, *omnibus qui bello apti erant in unum coactis*, Liv. (Quich.): a prescription not of individuals, but *en masse*, *had been arranged*, non nomination sed *generatim* (i. e. including whole classes of persons) proscriptio erat informata, Cic. Att. 11, 6, ad init. (Quich.).

massiness: expr. by adj.: v. MASSIVE.

massiveness: *massivus*, *MASST.*

massive: *solidus*: v. SOLID. See also HEAVY, WEIGHT.

master (*v.*): 1. *Of a ship*: *mātra*, *i*, m.: Cic.: Hor. (arbor mali, Virg. Aen. 5, 504: also simply arbor, Lucan. 9, 322: poet.). **II.** *Produce of certain trees*:

glans, *ndis*, f.: m. of the beech, oak, etc. *gl. fagea*, *querua*, *ligna*, etc., Plin. 16, 5, 6: Cic.: Virg.

master-head: **summus malus*: v. TOP.

master (*subs.*): 1. *One having power*: 1. *dōminus* (master of a house or servants): the m. of the house and all his slaves, *ipse d.* atque *omnis familia*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: m. of one's own affairs, *d. rerum suarum*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. In wider sense, one exercising imperial power: the Romans m. of the world, *Romanos dominos rerum*, Virg.: Cic.: v. LORD. 2. *hērūs* (with special reference to the slaves belonging to him): cf. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 14, ut *heris in famulo*: Ter. pass. *Belonging to the m.*, *hērūs*, e. Ter. pass. 3. *pāterfamilias* (master of the entire household): v. HOUSEHOLD.

4. *pōtens*, *ntis* (strictly an adj. having power over; with gen.: esp. poet.): m. of the seasons, *tempestatum p.*, Virg. G. 1, 27: *being m. of their own movements and of the city*, *potentes rerum suarum aique urbis*, Liv. 23, 16, med. Phr.: (a). to be m. of i. e. possess dominion over: (1). *dōminor*, 1: to be m. of the lines and properties of men, d. in capite fortunisque hominum, Cic. Quint. 30, 94: also foll. by inter (Caes. B. G. 2, 31): in and acc.: v. to LORD. (2). *obtinēo*, *ul*, *tentum*, 2: v. to ROE-ASSE. (b). to become m. of, *pōtor*, 4 (foll. by abl. or gen.): to become m. of all Gaul, *totius Galliae imperio p.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: to become m. of the city of Rome, *urbis p.*, Sall. Cat. 47: to become m. of the state, *rerum* (not *rebus*) p., Nep. Att. 9, fin.: Cic.: See also to RULE, GOVERN. **II.** Fig.: exercising control over oneself or one's passions:

1. *pōtens*, *ntis* (with gen.): so long as I am my own m., *dum mei p. sum*, Liv. 26, 13, ad fin.: m. of one's senses, *mentis p.*, Ov. Tr. 2, 119. 2. *compos*, *ōtis* (in possession of): I am hardly my own m. (almost beside myself), *vix sum compos animi*, Ter. Ad. 3, 7, 12. Not m. of, not able to control oneself, *impotens*: v. UNGOVERNABLE. **III.** *Manager*, *superintendent*: *magister*, *tri*, m. of a company or union, *societatis m.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, 182: m. of the feast, *convivi m.*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 122 (also *arbitrator* *bibendi*, Hor.). M. of ceremonies, *designator*: v. USHER. **IV.** *Of a school*: *magister*: v. TEACHER, SCHOOLMASTER. Or expr. by *dōceō*: *who was your m. in music*, *quis te musicum docuit*: v. to TEACH.

V. *One perfectly skilled in anything*: 1. *anistes*, *itis*; also *antistes*, ae: a m. in the art of speaking, *artista dicendi* a., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 203: Quint. 2, expr. by perfectus, *pōtens*, etc.: a perfect m. of geometry, *(homo) in geometria perfectus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 20: m. of an art, *perfectus in arte aliqua*,

ov. A. A. 2, 547: *m. of the art of war, rei militaris s. belli peritus (peritissimus, perfectly so):* Cic. v. **SKILLED, ACCOMPLISHED.** Phr.: *a m. of the art of composition, politus scriptor atque artifex*, Cic. Or. 1, 172. **VI.** *The producer of a work of art: use pictor, sculptor: the old m.s. veteres illi [nobilesque] pictores (veteres pictores, simply old painters, good or bad). A statue by an unknown m., *status auctoris incerti (R. and A.).* **VII.** *Literary title: magister:* Stat. Acad.

master (v.): **I.** *To subdue:* domo, supéro, etc.: v. **TO SUBDUCE, SURPASS.**

II. *To attain to thorough familiarity with a subject:* 1. *comprehendo, discum, 3: esp. with some defining word: e. g. scientia et cogitatione compr.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10: v. **TO COMPREHEND.** 2. *consequor, cūctus, 3: Cic. I. c. (nemo fere studiulise et scientiae vehementius videtur, quin quod voluerit consecutus sit, i. e. he has m'd it to the extent he wished).* 3. *perdisco, 3: v. TO LEARN.*

master-builder: architectus: v. **ARCHITECT.**

masterful: perh. ferox, imperiosus: v. **OVERBEARING.**

master-hand: perh. artifex: cf. **MASTER (V.).**

masterly: artificiosus (*accomplished in art*): cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 35, fin., (rhetores) elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi. In sim. sense, Cic. has artifex (ut ita dicam) stilus, Br. 25, 96: Plin. Or perh. palmaris (*worthy of the palm*), Cic. Ph. 5, 15, 15 (ironical). Phr.: *a m. work, opus summo artificio confectum; (res) singulari opere artificiose perfecta.*

master-piece: perh. opus palmare: cf. Cic. Ph. 5, 15, status palmaris: also Ter. Eun. 4, 8, where palmarium (sc. artificium)=quod palmam fert. Kr. gives opus artis (?) absolutum, perfectum; opus singulari opere artificiose; but these are inadequate. Phr.: *this is considered by many a perfect m., hoc opere nullum absolutum plerique iudicant*, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 55: *this status is his m., *hic status nihil fecit perfectius; praecipuae haec laudis et status est.*

mastership: i. e. office of master: magistrum: m. of the horse, m. equitum, Suet. Tib. 3: Cic. Sen. 14, 46 (de magistris bibendi): Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 40 (=tutorship, oversight).

master-stroke: *artificium singulare; consilium palmare (palmarium): v. **MASTER-PIECE.**

masterly: victoriosa: v. **VICTORY.** Having the m. of, potens: v. **MASTER (II).** See also CONTROL, GOVERNMENT.

masterpiece: mando, manducio: v. **CHUNK.** More precisely, (dentibus) cibum extenuare et molere, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 114: also appy. conficere, ib. dentibus acidi [i. e. the front teeth] morsu dividunt escas; intini autem conficiunt, qui genuini (the grinders?) vocantur).

mastication: (cibi) con*ctio: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 114: cf. preced. art.

mastiff: perh. Molossus canis: cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 5: *Canis mastivus.

mat (sub.): 1. *tēges, stia f. (made of rushes, palm leaves, etc.):* Varr. R. R. 1, 22, init.: *to shade vines with palm m.s. (matting), vineas palmis t. adumbrare*, Col. 5, 5, ad fin.: Mart. Dimin. tegetula: Varr. Mart. 2. *stōrea or stōria: to make m.s. of ropes (for sheltering works), stōrea ex funibus facere*, Cael. B. C. 2, 9 med.: Liv. (From the use to which the above were applied, stōrea would seem to have denoted a stronger and more durable kind of matting than teges). 3. *pelliculum*: Hier. (de tenui culcita monachorum).

4. *matta:* Ov. F. 6, 680 (ad. lata, Merkel).

mat together: implico, implecto: v. **TO ENTWINE.** As perf. part. concretus: *hair m'd together with blood, concret sanguine crines*, Virg. Aen. 2, 277. **matador:** *mactator qui dicitur.

match (sub.): 1. *Equal in contest: pāris, pāris, adj.: not even the gods*

were a m. for them, quibus ne dii quidem immortales p. esse possint, Cael. B. G. 4, 7: Hor. So, no m. for, imper: Virg. Aen. 1, 475. **II.** *A contest: certamen: v. COUNTER.* **III.** *A marriage alliance:* 1. *conditio: to seek a m. for one's daughter, c. filiae quaerere*, Liv. 3, 45, extr.: *he could make sure of any m. he chose, nullius c. non habebat potestatem*, Nep. Att. 12, init.

2. *nuptiae, arum: a m.-maker, nuptiarum conciliator*, Nep. I. c.: *to force any one into a m., in n. concicere aliquem*, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: v. **MARRIAGE.** **IV.** *For kindling: sulphurum; found only in pl., Mart. 1, 41, 4. A lighted m., perh. fax, igniculus; stuppā ardens: v. FIREBRAND.*

match (v.): aequo, adaequo, exaequo, i. v. **TO EQUAL.** Phr.: *to match, consimilis (exactly resembling):* Pl. Cic.

matchless: incomparabilis e (rare): v. **INCOMPARABLE.**

match-maker: conciliator (f. -trix) nuptiarum: Nep. Att. 12. (Conciliatrix occurs in bad sense, Pl. Mil. 5, 17: v. **GOSSETTER.**) Pronuba, epith. of Juno, goddess of marriage: Virg.: Ov.

mate (sub.): 1. *Comrade: socius, etc.: v. COMPANION.* **II.** *Male or female of paired animals: conjux, ūgis, c.*

Plin. 10, 59, 79 § 161. **III.** *In chess: v. CHECK-MATE.*

mate (v.): conjungo, 3: v. **TO PAIR, JOIN.**

material (sub.): 1. *The substance out of which something is made: mātēria or mātēries, ēi: Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 92: Vitruv.: Ov. (N.B.—Esp. used of wood for building: v. TIMBER.) Phr.: writing m.s., instrumentum scriptorium (v. **INSTRUMENT**): building m.s. *omnia quae sunt utilia ad aedificandum; saxa et camenta ceteraque ad aedificia (cf. Vitruv. 2, 7, init.): also, copiae quae aptae sunt aedificiorum perfectionibus (a more elaborate phr.), id. 2, 1, 9: suitable m.s. for building, aptae ad aedificia copiae, cf. id. 2, 2, extr.: old m.s. used up again, redivivus lapia, redivivum rudus, etc.: Vitruv. 7, 1, 3: v. **FIG.** *matter to be worked up by an author: silva (Gk. ὕλη), mātēria, -es: v. MATTER (II).**

material (adj.): **I.** *Composed of matter:* 1. *corporeus: Lucr. 1, 303: Cic. 2. expr. by corpus: e. g. corporis naturam habens; corporis naturā praeditus: cf. IMMATERIAL.* **II.** *Important: q. v.*

materialism: *opinio s. ratio eorum qui omnia corporeā naturā constare statuunt. (Not materialismus.)

materialist: *qui omnia corporis naturam habere contendit; qui negat quicquam in rerum natura praeter corpora existare. (Not materialista, Kr.)

materially: multum: v. **MUCH (adv.).**

materials (sub.): Phr.: apparatus rerum ad bellum, Cael. B. C. 2, 2, init.; belli instrumentum et apparatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3.

maternal: māternus: Cic. Virg. M. unclē, avunculus: Cic. v. **UNCLE.**

maternity: expr. by māter, mātres: v. **MOTHER.** Festival of m., matralia, Iun. et Iorum: Ov. F. 6, 533.

mathematical: mathēmāticus: Vitruv.: Plin. *To prove with m. certainty, necessaria mathematicorum ratione concludere*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: also, simply, necessarie (necessario) demonstrare, id. Inv. 1, 29, 44.

mathematically: more mathematicorum: v. **PRECED. ART.**

mathematician: mathēmāticus: Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: Sen. Also freq. = an astrologer.

mathematics: mathēmātica, ae (sc. ars): Sen. Ep. 88, 23. See also GOMESTRY.

matin (adj.): mātūtinus: v. **MORNING (adj.).**

matins: *preces matutinae.

matricidal: expr. by matricidium, matrem necare: v. **FOLL. ART.**

matricide: 1. *The crime:* 1. matricidium: Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18. 2.

2. *matricide:* Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18. 2.

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matricidium: Suet. Ner. 34, fin. (Or expr. by verb: to be guilty of m., matrem necare a. occidere: Cic. Inv. 1, c.)

II. *The perpetrator: matricida, ae, c.: Cic. Suet.*

matriculate: *mātrichlor, i: Stat. Acad. Cant. p. 42.

matriculation: *mātrichilatio: Stat. Acad. Cant. p. 42.

matrimonial: ad conjugium s. matrimonium pertinens: v. **MARRIAGE.** A m. alliance, conditio, nuptiae: v. **MATCH (III.).** (N.B.—Not matrimonialia.)

matrimony: mātrimonium: v. **MARRIAGE.**

matron: 1. mātrōna: Cic. Liv. (The word usu. implies dignity, moral or social.) Of or relating to m.s., matronalis, e: the duties of m.s. are mostly confined to the house. Iere domestica labor matronalis est, Col. 12, prf. med. v. **MATRONLY.** 2. *meton. stōia (the dress of matrons):* Stat. S. 1, 2, 235. Hence, stōlae = matronae, Petr. 44, fin.

matronly: 1. mātrōnalis, e: m. dignity, m. gravitas, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 2: Liv.: the m. garb, m. habitus (= stōla), Ulp. Dig. 2. stōlatus (poet.): m. modesty, a pudor, Mart. 1, 35, 9.

matter (sub.): 1. *Material substance: corpus, ōria, n. Lucr. pass.: Cic. cf. MATERIAL, adj. (I.).* **II.** *Subject treated by an author or speaker:*

1. *mātēria or -ea, ēi: truth is the subject m. of philosophy, sapientiae quasi materia [quam tractet et in qua versetur] subjecta est veritas*, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 15: m. for joking, materies ridiculorum, m. ad jocandum, id. de Or. 2, 59, 238: also absol., my m. (for writing about) invicē, crescit mihi materies, id. Att. 2, 12, med. 2. *silva (in philoa. sense = itik. ὕλη): subject m. for speaking, a dicens, id. Cic. Or. 3, 12: cf. id. de Or. 3, 26, 102, silva rerum et sententiarum, i. e., the subject m. consisting of facts and sentiments to be illustrated by the orator.* 3. *argumentum (in less precise sense: something to speak or write about):* to furnish m. for a letter, dare a. epistolae, Cic. Att. 10, 12, med.: Quint. 5, 10, 9 (= omnis ad scribendum destinata materies). **III.** *Affair: res, rei, f.: Cic. Cael. (pass.): v. THING.*

IV. *Concern, trouble: Phr.: what is the m. with you? quid tristis es? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 2; or more generally, quid tibi est, ib. 3, 25; et pass.: also, quid tibi est, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 24: cf. id. Ad. 5, 5, 2, quid tibi? quid agitur? he has something the m. with him, *nonnihil incommodi habet.* **V.** *Importance, consequence: usu. expr. by rēfert, interest: v. **FOLL. ART.*** **VI.** *Pus: 1. pus, puria, n.: described by Cels. as, crassissimum, albidissimum (thick and pale-coloured), Med. 5, 6, 20. 2. *ānēs, ē. (thinish and bloody): Cels. I. c. Full of m., purulentus: Cato: Plin.*

matter (v.): usu. as v. **IMPERS.** 1. *rēfert, tūlit, 3, impers.: the person concerned expr. by pron. meā, tuā, suā, nostrā, etc.; the degree, by multum, haud multum, magnopere, quid, nihil; also, tantū, quantū, magnū, parvū, etc.: what does that m. to me, quid id referat mea? Pl. Curc. 3, 25: it m.s. little that ... parvi refert (with inf.), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: cf. L. G. § 283. (N.B.—The gen. of person concerned is rare with referat.)* 2. *interest, tūlit, irr. (usu. denoting a higher degree of concern than referat; also often taking gen. of person to whom: in other respects constr. like that of preced.): what m.s. it to him where you are, quid illius i. ubi sit? Cic. Att. 10, 4, ad fin.: Cic.: Liv.*

matting (sub.): tēges, stōrea (used as collect. subs. Liv. 30, 3, fin.) = v. **MAT.**

mattock: dōlābra used for mining-work, Liv. 27, 11, med. (Ligo is a digging fork or spade.)

mattress: 1. culcita (bed or m.): cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 21, laudare solebat culcitam quae resisteret corpori (= a hard bed or mattress): v. **BED.** 2. grābātus (any mean bed): Mart. 6, 39, 4.

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3. psithium (a kind of mat or mattress used by monks): Hier.

mature (adj.): mātūrus (rare in exactly the sense of Eng.): m. in mind (judgment), m. animi, Virg. Aen. 9, 246. (Often = ready, quick, prompt.) Phr.: m. years, adulta aetas (v. ADULT): possessing a m. judgment, *judicii considerati ac bene sani; or simply, consideratus, consideratissimus (v. CONSIDERATE, SAGACIOUS): see also RIPE (fig.).

mature (v.): I. Lit.: mātūro, cōquo, percōquo: v. TO RIPEN. II. Fig.: to prepare thoroughly: Phr.: to m. one's plans, consilia sua expedire, Tac. H. 3, 73; *rationes suas expedire; omnia rite parare (v. TO PREPARE): my plans are already m.d., jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7. (Mature is to hasten anything on, lose no time: cf. Sall. Cat. 32, insidias consuli maturare.)

maturely: i. e. with full consideration: perh. consideratē: Cic. Phr.: having m. considered the matter, he... *quam rem penitus perspectam habet....

maturity: I. mātūritas: Cic. maturity (of mind), festinata m., Quint. 6, pref. § 10: m. of years for anything, m. aetatis ad... Cic. Fam. 4, 4, ad fin. 2. Adulta aetas = years of maturity: v. ADULT. Phr.: even as a young man he displayed great m. of judgment, *emittit in eo adhuc juvenem ingenium providum atque consideratum; juvenis adhuc virili consilio egit, cf. Cic. Att. 14, 21 (aetate res est animo virili, consilio puerili).

matutinal: mātūtinus: v. MORNING (adj.).

maudlin: I. Intoxicated: sbrtus, temulentus, matus (Petr. 41, extr., plane matus sum, vinum mihi in cerebrum abiit). II. Weak, silly, after the fashion of persons in liquor: m. tears, *lacrimae, quales vino madentium sunt.

maugre: expr. by invitatus: v. SPIKE OF (IN).

maul: mulco, I: v. TO BELABOUR, HANDLE (fin.).

maunder: I. To complain: musso, mussoli, I: v. TO MURMUR. II. To talk on idly without a purpose: perh. nūgar, I: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 13, inu., inscite nugari. Sometimes vagor, I, may serve: cf. Id. de Or. 1, 48, 209, ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio.

mausoleum: mausōleum: Suet. Aug. 100, fin.: Mart.: Flor.

maw: inglūtivus, 81: Virg. G. 3, 431: Col. See also STOMACH.

mawkish: perh. pūtīdus (offensive to a proper taste): cf. Lat. Dict. s. v.

mawkishly: perh. pūtīdē: v. preceded. art.

mawkishness: expr. by pūtīdus: there is a m. about these appeals, *inest putid nonnihil in his obsecrationibus: levare of m., *cave ne dum animos movere coneris, mollis enervatus esse videaris.

maxillary: maxillāria, e: Cels.: Plin.

maxim: I. A received truth: *axiōma, ātla, m. (without ancient authority, but used by modern writers as pull. t. t.): v. AXIOM. II. In gen. sense, a rule, precept: I. praeciptum, institutum: esp. in pl.: the m.s. of philosophy, praecipta institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off. init. 2. sententia (oft. used to denote a short pithy sentence culled from an author): cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 30, extr., selectae breviores sententiae, quas appellatis sapientiae dogmas: cf. Quint. 8, 5, 3, sententiae, quas Graeci γνῶμᾱς (maxim, aphorism) appellant.

3. an oft-repeated m., cantilēna, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 6 (ut crebro mihi vafer ille Scleus inausurret cantilenam suam): cf. Id. de Or. 1, 23, 105, ex schollis cantilēna, thread-bare m.s. from the school.

maximum: *quod maximum est.

May: (mensis) Māius: Cic. The 1st of M., Kalendae Maiae, Cic.

may (v.): I. Denoting latvfulness,

permission: licet, 2, imper. (with dat. of Eng. subject): if you think men may do just what they can do, si hominibus tantum licere judicas quantum possunt, Cic. Ph. 13, 7, 15: (Cato might certainly have enjoyed himself at Tusculum, Cato certe licuit Tuscull se delectare, Id. Rep. 1, 1: absol., mistress, may I (speak)? hera, licetne? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20. (N.B.—Might have is expr. by perf. of licet, the following inf. standing in the pres. or imperf. tense: v. exx. supr.)

II. Denoting opportunity or ability: I. possum, irr.: it may be that I am mistaken, fieri potest ut fallar, Cic. Fam. 13, 73: v. ABLE (TO BE). 2. est, imper. (usu. foll. by inf.): one may reach a certain point, est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: which one m. not say in verse, quod versu dicere non est, Id. S. 1, 5, 87: as might be inferred, ut conjectare erat, Tac. A. 16, 34: Liv.

3. expr. by subj.: this being always the case after such conjunctions as ut, ne, etc.: the perf. subj. is used absol. to denote that a thing may be expected to happen: perhaps some one may say, fortasse quispiam dixerit, Cic. Sen. 3, 8.

may-be: v. PERHAPS.

May-bug: *scarabeus melolontha (Linn.).

May-day: Kalendae Maiae: or perh. Floralia, Ium et Iorum, n. pl. (a festival of Flora celebrated at the end of April): Plin.: Macr.: more precisely, *Floralia quae apud nostrates aguntur.

May-pole: *festa arbor (R. and A.).

May-queen: *regina floralis (?).

mayor: best word perh. praefectus (with gen. or dat.): cf. Suet. Aug. 33: praefectus urbis (a magistrate acting as deputy governor of the city): Geil. 14, 7 (pr. urbi).

mayoralty: praefectura: corrol. to praefectus: v. MAYOR.

maze (subs.): labyrinthus; ambages iterum: v. LABYRINTH.

maze (v.): perturbo, I: v. TO DISTURB, CONFUSE.

mazy: inextricabilis, e: v. LABYRINTHINE.

mead: I. A meadow: q. v. II. A kind of drink: mulsum: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 7: Cic.

meadow: prātum: a wet or dry m., p. irriguum, siccum, Cato, R. R. 8: p. riguum, stocaneum, Col. 2, 17: Cic.: Plin. (if meadows, meadow-, pratenses, e: g. m. mushrooms, fungi pratenses, Hor. 9, 29. (Spiraea ulmaria, Linn.).

meagre: I. Poor: esp. of soil: I. macer, cra, crum: Varr.: Col. Join: (solum) exille et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: v. LEAN. 2. exilia, e (thin, spare): a soil at once unhealthy and m., prstiles simul et ex. ager, Col. 1, 4, ad init.: cf. supr. 3. Jēlūnus (rare in this sense): Join: miser atque Jēlūnus ager, Cic. Verr. 3, 37, 84: v. infr.

II. Wanting in fullness and richness of expression: I. Jēlūnus (lit. fasting): opp. to plenus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 16: Quint. 2. exillis: Join: (genus sermonis) exille, aridum, concisum atque minutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159. 3. Aridus: v. DRY (IV.). III. Scanty, insufficient: exiguus, admodum parvus: v. SMALL, SCANTY.

meagrelly: in ig. sense (v. MEAGER, II.): Jēlūne, exillire: Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 50. See also INSUFFICIENTLY.

meagreness: I. of soil: exillitas (soil): Col. 8, 16, med.: Plin. II. of diction: I. exillitas: opp. to ubertas in dicendo et opia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, init. 2. Jēlūnitas: Cic.: v. JEJUNNESS.

III. Inadequate supply: *exigua copia; haud satis: v. SCUPLY.

meal: I. Flour: farina: v. FLOUR. Belonging to m., meal, farinarius: e. g. farinarum cribrum, a m.-sieve: Cato: Plin. Also, pollinaris (strictly, flour fine m.): Pl.: Plin. II. A repast:

1. cibus: after his mid-day m., post c. meridianum, Suet. Aug. 78; the coena is an evening m., coena est ves-

perturn c., Isid. Or. 20, 2, 14. 2. ēpilae, arum (strictly a sumptuous m.): a simple m., e. simplicior, Isid. Or. 2, 20, 5. Fig.: a m. for molts and worms, blattarum ac tinearum e., Hor. S. 2, 2, 119. Special terms: morning m., jentaculum (v. BREAKFAST); prandium (v. LUNCHEON): principal m., coena (v. DINNER, SUPPER). To take a slight m., gustare, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: Plin. min.

meal-time: *cibi hora.

mealiness: expr. by adj.: v. foll. art.

meal: I. farinarius: a m. mess, f. congeries, Veg. Vct. 2, 30, med. 2. farinulentus: Apul. (Both rare: usu. better, farinae s. pollinis naturam habens: v. MEAL FLOUR.)

meal-mouthed: perh. blandilōquus (smooth-spoken): Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 57.

mean (subs.): I. That which lies between two opposites: I. modus (the proper measure or limit): there is a m. in all things, est m. in rebus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106 (see the place): v. MEASURE, LIMIT.

2. mediocritas: to observe the m. (in action), m. tenere [quae est inter nimium et parum], Cic. Off. 1, 25, fin.: the golden m. (of poverty and riches), aurea m., Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5. Phr.: to observe the m., temperamentum tenere, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3 (temp. implies a blending of two things; mediocritas, a steering between them). For medius (not medium as subs.), v. INTERMEDIATE.

II. Unl. pl., that which conduces to an end: v. MEANS.

mean (adj.): I. Middle: medius: v. INTERMEDIATE. In the m. time, interim, interea: v. MEANWHILE.

II. Low in rank or birth: I. humilis: v. HUMBLE (I.), LOW (VI.). 2. sordidus (stronger than humilis, and implying actual degradation): cf. Liv. 22, 25, extr., loco non humilium solum, sed etiam sordido ortus: the very mean people, sordidissimus quisque, Id. 1, 47: Cic.

III. Grovelling, miserly: I. sordidus: Hor.: Quint.: v. NIGGARDLY.

2. illiberalis (unworthy of a free man, or, as we say, of a gentleman): Cic.: v. UNHANDSOME.

IV. Slight, contemptible: mediocritas, e: esp. with a negative: no m. men, non mediocres viri, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: no m. instrument, (non) m. telum [ad res gerendas], Id. Am. 17, 61. See also CONTEMPTIBLE, INSIGNIFICANT.

mean (v.): I. To have in the mind, purpose: expr. by in animo est (mibi), cogito, etc.: v. TO INTEND. II. To import:

1. vōlo, irr. (with dat. of pron. ref.): to understand what the words (of a law) m., intelligere quid aibi verba velint, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, extr.: what does my father m. quid aibi vult pater? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 1. (Volo implies more than mere verbal sense; indicating drift, intent, scope.) 2. significo, I: v. TO SIGNIFY. 3. vāleo, 2 (to have a certain force): they do not see what this word m.s., hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39. III. To comprehend under a term: I. intelligo, exi, ectum, 3: whom do we m. by a rich man, quem intelligimus divitem? Cic. Par. 6, 1, 42.

2. dico, xi, ctum, 3 (after something has been mentioned): of course you m. Plato, Platonem videlicet dicit, Cic. Leg. 3, init.: cf. paulo infr. § 3, quod quam dico, legem a me dici, nihilo aliud intelligi volo.

— **spirited**: humili abjectoque animo: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 20, fin., nil humile, nil abjectum cogitare.

meander (v.): Phr.: the river m.s. along, *labitur sinuoso cursu (flexu) amnis: v. TO WIND (intr.). (Cic. has maeandros quaeere, in Pis. 22, fin. = TO DOUBT: but the expr. is not suitable to use of a river.)

meandering (adj.): sinuosus, flexuosus: v. WINDING (adj.).

meandering (subs.): flexus, ūs (any bend or turn): cf. Plin. 5, 29, 31, ita sinuosus flexibus [Rivus Maeandros]. Also maeandros, I, m. (not in exactly the same sense as Eng.): v. WINDING (subs.).

meaning (subs.): I. Significatio:

1. significatio: m. of a word, a verb, Varr. L. L. 9. 29. 40: to use the same word with a different m., eadem voces diversas a. ponere, Quint. 9. 1. 69: Cic. 2. via vim, vi. f. (force, import): the m., nature, and different kinds of words, vis, natura, genera verborum, Cic. Or. 32. 115: what is the (real) m. of these few words, quae vis inest in his paucis verbis, id. Fam. 6. 2 (where significatio could not be used): Quint. 3. sententia (general sense): it has this m., in my opinion, id habet hanc, ut opinor, m., Cic. Off. 1. 1. 11: in the very idea of law, there lies the m., in ipso nomine legis inesse vim et sententiam, id. Leg. 2. 5. 11. 4. potestas (rare): the various m.s of words, verborum multiplices p. Aut. Her. 4. 54. init. 5. notio: V. NOTION, IDEA (II.). 6. very oft. expr. by significo, valeo, etc.: the m. of the word carere is this, carere hoc significat, Cic. Tusc. 1. 36. 88: to have the same m. (of words), idem valere, id. Fin. 2. 4. 13: I don't understand the m. of these words, quid sibi haec verba velint, parum intelligo: v. TO MEAN (II.). Phr.: the expression fides bona has a very wide m., fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic. Off. 3. 17. 70. **II.** Drift, scope of a speaker, etc.: expr. by spectro, videri (with dat. of pron. refl.), valeo: what is the m. of all this speech, quorsum haec omnia spectat oratio? Cic. Ph. 7. 9. init.: this had a very different m. from what they wished to appear, hoc longe alio spectabat atque videri volebant, Nep. Them. 6: what is your m. (or aim), quid sibi vis? (v. TO MEAN, II.). cf. Nep. Them. 3. id responsum quo valeret quom intelligeret idem (what was its m.): what it pointed to: see also DRIFT (III.). **III.** Expression: q. v.

meaningless: absurdus: v. UN-MEANING.

meanly: 1. In a low condition: sordide et abjecte: Tac. Dial. 8. Phr.: m. born, obscuro loco natus, Cic.: v. HUMBLE (I.). 2. Poorly, without honour: sordide: usm. implying attingens as well as poorness: v. INFIR. Phr.: m. clad, sordidatus, Ter. Heaut. 2. 3. 56: Cic.: also, obsoleta veste, Liv. 27. 34: cf. obsoletore vestitu, Cic. Agr. 2. 7. 13: to be m. entertained, "admodum tenui hospitio excoli: to be m. lodged, "coenaculo s. gurgustio habitare (v. GARRICK, HOVEL). **III.** In a niggardly manner: 1. sordide: Cic. de Or. 2. 86. 352: Suet. 2. illiberriter (unhandsomely): Cic. Att. 4. 2. med.

meanness: 1. Of birth, etc.: 1. sordes, tum, f.: from extreme m. of rank, ex summis et fortunae et vitae sordibus, Cic. Br. 62. 224. Join: obscuritas et s. id. Val. 5. 11. 2. humilitas, obscuritas (less strong): V. HUMBLENESS (I.). 3. expr. by sordidus, sordide: the greater the m. of their extraction, quo sordidius [et abjectius] nati sunt, Tac. Dial. 8: quo sordidior loco nati sunt: v. MEAN, adj. (II.). **MEANLY** (I.). **II.** Poorness, as proper to those in humble circumstances: expr. by adj.: m. of attire, sordida s. obsoleta vestis, etc.: v. MEAN, adj. (II.). **III.** Niggardliness: 1. sordes, i. f.: esp. pl.: to charge any one with such m., tantus s. allicui obicere, Hor. S. 1. 6. 68: m. and charitableness, sordes (pl.) et inhumanitas, Cic. Mur. 36. 76: Cic. has, nullum in re familiari sordem, i. e. no act of meanness, Fl. 3. 7. Join: sordes (sing.) et avaritia, Tac. H. 1. 52. 2. avaritia: v. NIGGARDLINESS.

means: 1. Instrument or manner: modus: v. MANNER, WAY. Phr.: to give any one the m. of arriving at a decision, allicui facultatem iudicandi facere, Cic. Verr. 2. 2. 73. 179 (v. OPPOSITUM): they had the m. of living in ease and luxury, quibus in otio molliore vivere copia erat, Sall. Cat. 17: by this m., ita (v. THUS): by no m., haudquam (v. foll. art.): by all m., magno opere or magnopere; also, maximo opere or maximopere: cf. Cic. Fam. 3. 2,

a te maximo opere etiam atque etiam quaeque et peto (most particularly; by all means): also simply maxime (v. ESPECIALLY, 4): and, esp. when a "but" follows, omnino: cf. Cic. Off. 2. 20. 71, danda omnino opera est ut omni generi satisfacere possimus: sed si... (i. e. by all means let us try to do justice to all: but if...): by fair m., recte, Hor. Ep. 1. 1. 66: by any m. (right or wrong), quocunque modo, ib. **II.** Resources: res familiaris; res privata; facultates, etc.: v. FORTUNE (III.).

means, by no: 1. haudquamquam or nequamquam (strong negatives): glory by no m., equal, haud par gloria, Sall. Cat. 3: by no m., comparable, neq. comparandus, Cic. L. v. 2. 8. 26. 2. nequamquam (= pressed): Cic. Off. 2. 10. 36: 3. minime (like preced.; esp. frequent in dialogue): the air is by no m. void of heat, aer m. est caloris expertus, Cic. N. D. 2. 10. 26: don't you believe these stories?—by no m., an tu haec non credis?—Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1. 6. 10: strengthened by gentium: Ter. Ph. 5. 8. 44. 4. nullo modo (meaning that something cannot be done): Cic. Verr. 2. 2. 76. init.: v. WAY.

measures: *morbilli: med. t. t. **measurable:** *quod metiri possit. **measure (subs.):** 1. Standard for measuring: dimension, quantity: 1. mensura: Phidon invented m.s and weights, mensuras et pondera Phidon (invenit), Plin. 7. 56. 57 § 198: Nep.: to return what you have received in larger m., quae acceperis majore m. reddere, Cic. Off. 1. 15. 48. 2. modus (esp. of land): m.s for land, m. quibus metuntur rura, Varr. R. R. 1. 10. init.: Cic. Att. 13. 33 (m. agri): a false m. (measurement), falsus m., Dig. 11. 6. Dimin. modulus (of any small object): to the m. of his person, ad corporis sui modulum, Suet. Ner. 49: Hor. **II.** Proper measure: modus: everything has its m., suus cuique (rei) m. est, Cic. Or. 22. 73: to observe a m. in anything, allicui rei m. habere, Cic. Verr. 2. 2. 59. 144: v. MODERATION, LIMIT. **III.** Extent: Phr.: in some m., aliquatenus; aliqua ex parte; v. EXTENT (fin.). **IV.** A course of action, plan: consilium, ratio: v. PLAN. Phr.: to take m.s: (1). consilio, ultum, 3 (with dat. of that on behalf of which; in and acc. of person against whom): to take m.s with a view to peace for the future, otio posteritatis c., Cic. Fam. 2. 18. extr.: to adopt cruel m.s towards the vanquished, crudeliter in deictos c., Liv. 8. 13. ad fin. (2). provideo, 2 (to see to beforehand; exercise forethought: with dat.; also de and ab): v. TO PROVIDE. **V.** In music; usu. pl.: 1. modi: Hor. Ep. 1. 3. 13: Cic. Ov. 2. numeri (esp. with ref. to metrical feet): Cic. de Or. 3. 47. 182: Hor.

measure (v.): 1. metior, mensus, 4 (in most senses of Eng.): to m. land, corn, etc., agrum, frumentum m., Cic.: Hor. Fig. to m. all things by gain, omnia quaestu (suo) m., Cic. Ph. 2. 47. 111: Sall.: Liv. Comps. (1). dimetior, 4 (to m. out): to m. sky and land, coelum atque terram d., Cic. Sen. 14. 49: Caes. (2). emetior, 4 (rare in lit. sense; oftener = to traverse, q. v.): to m. a space with the eyes, spatium oculis e., Virg. Aen. 10. 772. (3). permittor, 4 (also rare): to m. the magnitude of the sun, as with a m.-ing-rod, solis magnitudinem quasi decempeda perm., Cic. A. 2. 41. 126. (N.B.—The perf. part. of metior and compa. may be used in pass. sense: cf. L. G. § 515.) 2. meto, metor, 1 (to lay down by measuring): v. TO MARK OUT, LAY OUT. Phr.: to m. oneself against another (in combat), congrēdi: cf. Nep. Hann. 1, quotiescunque cum eo [P. R.] congressus est in Italia, semper discessit superior: and Virg. Aen. 1. 475 (v. TO ENCOUNTER): also perh. experiri: cf. Nep. Han. extr., ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet (he was determined to m. himself with them): also Virg. Aen. 11. 283, experto credite quantus, etc. (believe me,

who have m.d my strength with him in the field).

measure out: metior, 1: v. TO MARK OUT (I); LAY OUT.

measured (part. and adj.): 1. That has been measured: mensus: Cic. II. Moderate: Phr.: to denounce in no m. terms, vehementius s. inclementius in aliquem invehi: v. TO INVEIGH. **III.** Steady: in time: Phr.: dauntless and m. pace, intrepida ac decora incendendi modulatio, Gell. 1. 11. extr.: cf. ib. med., gradus clemens, i. e. a quick, steady pace.

measureless: immensus: v. IM-MEASURABLE.

measurement: mensura, modus (the latter esp. of land): v. MEASURE (I.). (Mensio, v. rare: m. vocum, Cic. Or. 53. 177.)

measurer: mensor (of land): v. LAND-MEASURER.

measuring (subs.): expr. by mensura, metior: v. MEASURE (subs. and verb): m.-rod, decempeda (10 ft. long): Cic. A. 2. 41. 126: Hor.: m.-chain, *catena mensoria (R. and A.).

meat: 1. In widest sense: cibus: v. FOOD. **II.** Animal food: caro, carnis, f.: v. FLESH. A m.-safe, carnarium: Plin. 19. 4. 19 § 57.

mechanic (subs.): i. e. a worker at a skilled trade: 1. opifex, Icis: we employ the hands of m.s, manus opificum adhibemus, Cic. N. D. 2. 60. 150: cf. id. Off. 1. 42. 150, opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur (showing that the status of an opifex was similar to that of our mechanic): Sall. 2. faber, bri (a worker in wood, iron, etc.): v. SMITH, CARPENTER, (N.B.—Notoperarius, which is simply a labourer, "a hand.") See also MECHANICIAN.

mechanic (adj.): 1. mēchanicus: **mechanical** } a figure (automaton) made by m. skill, simulacrum ratione quadam disciplinaque mechanica factum, Gell. 19. 12. fin.: Lampyr. 2. mēchanika: e. m. science, m. scientia, Plin. 7. 37. 38. 3. orgānicus: Vitro. 10. 1. § (vestitus telarum organicis administrationibus connexus, i. e. by mechanical aid). Phr.: m. trades, *opificum artes s. artificia, cf. Cic. Off. 1. 42: by m. contrivances, machinationibus, Caes. B. G. 4. 17 (v. MACHINERY): having a m. genius, machinatione quadam atque solertia praeditus, Cic. N. D. 2. 48. 123. (For fig. sense = not voluntary, v. MACHINE, fin.)

mechanically: mechanica quadam arte: v. preced. art. (1).

mechanician: mēchanicus: Suet. Vesp. 18: Col.

mechanics: mēchanica ars, Firm.: also simply, mechanica, Sym. The theory of m., machinalis scientia, Plin. 7. 37. 38.

mechanism: 1. mēchanōto: to be moved by a kind of m., m. quadam moveri, Cic. N. D. 2. 38. 97. 2. mēchanika ratio: Gell. 10. 12. fin. See also MACHINERY.

mechanist: v. MECHANICIAN. **medal:** 1. numisma s. numisma, ātis, n. (any coin): cf. Dig. 7. 1. 28, numismatum veterum quibus pro gemmis uti solent: Eckhel: Burman. 2. numus or nummus (a coin: in class. Lat. usu. = money): Patin. In Suet.: numus in memoria allicui rei signatus, n. memorialis, Kr.: a m. was struck in commemoration of the event, *perculus (cusus) est numus huius rei memoriae causa.

medallion: v. preced. art.

medallist: 1. Maker of medales: numorum artifex: v. preced. art. **II.** Wearer of medal: *numo (honoris causa) signatus.

meddle (v.): me Interpōno, immiscuo, etc. (usu. with dat.): v. TO INTERFERE. Phr.: m. not with the Saguntines, ne quid rei tibi sit cum Saguntinis, Liv. 21. 44. med.

meddler: perh. homo curiosus: cf. Cic. Fl. 29. 70: patere me esse curiosum (to pry into another man's affairs, play,

the meddler): more precisely, *curiosior rerum alienarum, (qui se alienis rebus immiscere solet: v. TO INTERFERE). Ardelio is a *fussy busy-body*, Phaedr. 2, 5.

meddling (adj.): perh. *curiosus*: v. preceded art.

meddling (subs.): expr. by verb: v. TO INTERFERE.

mediaeval: *medium aevum.

medial: *medius: Gram. t. t.

mediato (adj.): Phr.: *m. causas, causas adjuvantes et proximae* (opp. to causas principales et perfectae, Cic. Fat. 18, 41).

mediate (v.): I. Intrans: to act as mediator: Phr.: *he offers to m. (between the parties)*, medium sese offert, Virg. Aen. 7, 536 (cf. MEDIATOR); se interponere ad componendam litem, cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 27: to m. between estranged friends, aversos componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29; cf. Virg. E. 3, 108, non litem inter vos tantas componere lites.

II. Trans: Phr.: *to m. a peace, sese interponendo pacem* [inter civis] conciliare, cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 27: v. TO BRING ABOUT; RECONCILE. (N.B.—Intercedo = to interfere, q. v.)

mediately: of causation, causa adjuvantibus et proxima: Cic. Fat. 18, 41.

mediation: expr. by deprecator, precator (cf. foll. art.): by his m., eo deprecatore, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. See TO MEDIATE.

mediator: 1. deprecator (one who makes petition in favour of another): Cic.: Caes.: v. INTERCESSOR. So precator, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 90. 2. medius (adj.): Virg. Aen. 7, 536. Join: pacator mediusque, Sil. 10, 122. 3. mediator (late): Vulg. Gal. 111, 20: Lact. (Specially of Christ as Mediator: Vulg.: Eccl.). 4. sequester, tris (rare): m. between patricians and plebeians, inter patres ac plebem [publicae gratiae], Sen. Cons. Helv. 12: 80, pacis sequester, Lucan, 10, 472. Phr.: to act as m., sese interponere ad pacem conciliandam, etc.: v. TO MEDIATE.

mediatorial: expr. by *mediator, etc.: v. MEDIATOR.

medical: I. Pertaining to medicine: 1. medicus: m. care, m. diligencia, Plin. 17, 39, 93: Ov. 2. medicinalis, e: the m. art, m. ars, Cels. pref. med.: Plin. 3. medicinus (rare): Varr. L. 5, 18, 93. Phr.: the m. art, medicina (v. MEDICINE): m. attendans, medicus (v. PHYSICIAN): m. studens, medicinae studiosus, Stat. Acad. Cantab.

II. Having healing power: medicus: v. MEDICINAL.

medically: Phr.: to treat wounds m., vulneribus (quibusdam) medicamentis, Cels. pref. init.

medicament: medicamentum, medicamen: v. MEDICINE.

medicate: medico, i: to m. seeds, semina m., Virg. G. 193: m.d. wines, vina medicata, Col.

medicinal: 1. medicus: even fire has a m. power, est ipsis ignibus m. via, Plin. 36, 27, 69: a hot m. spring, calidus fons m. salubritatis, id. 5, 16, 15.

2. medicabilis, e: Col. 7, 10, extr.: Pall. 3. salutaris, saluber: ocoo, adj. (III).

medicinally: *medicamenti loco; propter salutem.

medicine: I. The art or theory: medicina: Cels. pref. init.: Cels. (Less freq., ars medicinalis s. medica: v. MEDICAL). Phr.: to study m., rei medicae studio operam dare, Stat. Acad. Cantab. II. A medical remedy: 1. medicamentum: to give any one m. for dropsy: alium m. dare ad aquam interentem, Cic. Off. 3, 24, init.: Cels. pref. init.: to take m., m. sumere (gen. term), Curt. 3, 6, init.; haurire (of fluids), ib. med.: Plin. 2. medicamen, inis, m. violent m., m. violenta, Cic. in Pis. 6, 13. 3. remedium: v. REMEDY. 4. medicina (medical treatment of any kind: rare in lit. sense): Flg.: I need no m. I am my own comfort, non ego medicina; me ipse consolator, Cic. Am. 3, 10: sleep is as it were the m. of

fatigue, somnus affert m. quandam laboris, id. Plin. 5, 19, fin.

medicine-case: 1. pyxis, idis, f. (a small box to hold medicines, per-fumes, etc.): Sen. Ep. 95, 18: Cic. Plin. 2, narthecium (rare): Cic. Fin. 2, 7, fin.

mediocre: 1. mediocritas, e: v. MIDDLE. 2. tolerabilis, e: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

mediocrity: mediocritas: Cic. Phr.: it is very rare that any (poet) rises above m., perraro exoritur aliquis excellens, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11.

meditate: I. To dwell upon in thought: 1. cogito, i (to think about): more fully, animo agitare et cogitare de aliqua re, Cic. Font. 6, 12: cf. id. N. D. 1, 41, 114: with acc. of neut. pron., aliquid attentius c., id. Off. 1, 40, 144: v. TO THINK. 2. volvo, vi, titum, i (to turn over carefully in the mind): as he was m.ing upon many (different) plans, multa secum volventi, Liv. 20, 7: Sall.: more precisely, animo volvere, Liv. 42, 5, init. So voluto, i (frequent): Liv.: Lucr. (N.B.—Volvo, voluto denote anxious meditation upon schemes, dangers, etc.; not calm philosophical meditation).

3. meditator, i (to bring care and effort to bear upon anything: rarely if ever of pure meditation): I was m.ing ("studying") what to say in reply, quid contra dicere mecum ipse meditabar, Cic. N. D. 3, init.: so of an orator studying his brief, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: Hor. S. 1, 9, 2 (cf. Forcell. a. v., universim meditari aliquid est non solum cogitando persequi, sed etiam agendo et praeparando). See also TO CONTEMPLATE, CONSIDER.

4. commentator, i (to think carefully of, study, devise): cf. Cic. Br. 88, 301, quae secum commentatus esset, i. e. what he had studied and prepared (without writing). II. To be bent on, have in view: 1. meditator, i: he was m.ing an invasion of Persia, meditabatur profectus in Persas, Nep. Ages. 4, init.: 2. expr. by in animo est (with dat. of person), etc.: v. TO INTEND.

meditation: 1. cogitatio: silent m., tacita c., Cic. Off. 3, 1, fin.: urapt in m., in cogitatione delixus, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: v. THOUGHT. 2. mentis agilitas: Cic. Off. 3, 1, 4 (mentis agitatione investigationeque eorum rerum quas cogitando consequatur): ib. 1, 5, fin.

3. meditatio (rare in this sense): Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32 (meditatio futuri mali): Cartes. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO MEDITATE).

meditative: Phr.: in a m. mood, cogitabundus (absorbed in thought), Gell. 2, 1: of a m. turn of mind, quae solit in cogitatione defigit: cf. preceded art. (I).

meditatively: expr. by cogitabundus: v. L. G. § 343.

Mediterranean: Phr.: the M. sea, mare mediterraneum or mare magnum, Isid. Or. 13, 16, 1: also, mare internum s. medium (Kr.): called by the Romans, mare nostrum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: Mela, pass. (The term mare mediterraneum is objected to by Kr., on the authority of Isid. 1. c.; but he misunderstands the passage: mare magnum is too vague for general use.)

medium (subs.): I. Something intermediate: expr. by medius: v. INTERMEDIATE; also MEAN (subs.). II. A person who mediates or acts as go-between: internuntius, sequester, conciliator: v. GO-BETWEEN.

medium (adj.): mediocritas, e: v. MIDDLE.

medlar: I. The tree: mespilus, i, f.: Plin. 15, 20, 22: also, mespilum, Pall. Inst. 69. II. The fruit: mespilum: Plin.

medley: 1. farrago, inis, f. (strictly, a kind of hash): Juv. 1, 86 (f. libelli). 2. colluvio, onis, f.: later, colluvies, em, e (lit. washings, a mass of impurities): a vile m. of words, colluvio verborum deterrima, Gell. 1, 15, fin.: cf. Liv. 3, 11, med. c. rerum, i. e. a confused state of things. 3. perh.

sartago, inis, f. (lit. frying-pan): Pers. 1, 80 (s. loquendi). 4. (?) laux satura (quam dicunt): v. Lat. Dict. s. v. satura.

medullary: medullaria, e: Apul.

meed: praemium; merces: v. REWARD.

meek: 1. mitis, e (gentle, quiet): Cic.: Ter.: blesus are the m., beat mites, Vulg. Matt. v. 4: v. GENTLE (II, 4). 2. demissus (unassuming): also in bad sense, mean-spirited: Cic.: v. UNASSUMING. See also HUMBLE (II).

meekly: summisse, summisso animo, modestè: v. HUMBLITY.

meekness: animus mitis, demissus, etc.: v. MEKK, HUMBLE (II).

meerschauum: *maris spuma quae dicitur: genus argillae quae spuma maris dicitur.

meet (subs.): Phr.: to go to the m., *ad locum indicium ubi venientes conveniant profectis.

meet (adj.): aptus, accommodatus, etc.: v. FIT (adj.).

meet (-): I. To fall in with: 1. expr. by obviam (adv.): with dat.: Clodius m.s. him, ob. fit ei Clodius, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: Ter.: with ellipsis of verb, it is the very man I wanted to m., ipse est quem vului ob, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 18; so, to go to m. any one, aliquid ob. prodehere, Cic. Ph. 2, 32, init.; ob. prodire (in a public way), id. Mur. 33, init.: to send a person to m. any one, aliquid aliquid mittere ob, id. Att. 12, 5, 5: to hasten to m. aliquid currere ob, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, extr. 2. by obvius: if the other were not going to m. him, si ille obvius ei futurus non erat, Cic. Mil. 18, 47: the place they should m. at, quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, Sall. Jug. 79.

med.: his mother met him, cui mater esse tulit obviam, Virg. Aen. 1, 314: the first person who should m. him, quem primum obvium habuisset, Just. 1, 6, init.

3. lucido, 3 (with in and acc.): v. TO FALL IN WITH. 4. obvionem, veni, ntum, 4 (rare): Cic. Att. 2, 12, extr. 5. occurri, curri (rarely curren), sup. 3: (to hasten to go to meet): he hastened to m. Caesar, Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: I wrote word to him to m. me at Heraclea, scripsi ad eum ut mibi ad Heracleam occurreret, Br. in Cic. Br. 1, 6: Pl. (For offendo, v. TO FIND, 4). II. To encounter: obviam eo; concurro, etc.: v. TO ENCOUNTER. Phr.: to m. death, mortem oppetere, Cic. Ph. 14, 14, 38: Liv.: also, occumbere morte or mortem, and poet. morti: to m. death for one's country, pro patria mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, extr.: Liv. 2, 7, med. (mortem). See also TO FACE.

III. To come together assemble: 1. convenio, veni, ventum, 4: Sall. Cat. 17: more definitely, c. in unum, Sall. Jug. 11; c. in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 19. 2. coeo, 4, vtr. (In this sense, esp. poet. and late): see met in the portico of Livia, colui in porticum Liviae, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: (a place) where the people could m., quo populus coibat, Hor. A. P. 207: Suet. IV. In geometry, to have contact: Phr.: to m. in a point, colire in puncto.... Cart. Dioptr. 5, 8: to m. in the same point (of a number of lines), in eodem puncto concurrere, congregari, ib. 5, 4.

— together: convenio, 4: v. TO MEET (III).

— with: offendo, di, sum, 3: to m. with any one in the street, aliquid in platea of, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 34: v. TO FIND (4). Phr.: to m. with an enthusiastic reception, effusius (effusissime) excipit, Suet. Ner. 22: Pompey's speech met with a cold reception, Pompeii oratio frigebat, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2: cf. mortuo plausu (sc. excipit), ib. 2, 19, 2. (N.B.—Expr. to meet with an accident, etc., by accido, contingo, the latter use in good sense: v. TO HAPPEN.)

meeting (subs.): I. Act of coming together: conventus, us: Sen. Q. N. 7, 12 (c. stellarum); concursus, us: v. COINCIDENCE. II. An assembly: conventus: v. ASSEMBLY. Phr.: the place of m., in quo loco colitur, Suet. Aug. 33.

meeting-house: perh. conventiculus: v. CONVETICULUS.

meetness: v. FITNESS.

megrim: i. e. the complaint, hemicranium: Marc. Emp.

melancholia: melancholicus: Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80.

melancholy (subs.): 1. As a disease: atra bilis: cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. v. HYPOCHONDRIA. 2. Sadness: tristitia, maestas: v. SADNESS.

melancholy (adj.): tristitia, maestas: v. SAD.

melée: pugna confusa in qua vir virum eligit quocum congregatur.

mellilot: mellilotus or -um: Plin.

melliferous: mellifer, ðra, ðrum: Ov.

mellifluous: mellifluus (late and rare): Aus. Epist. 16, 14 (m. Nestor): t. e. ex culis lingua quasi mell quoddam orationis fluere videtur, cf. Cic. Sen. 10, 11.

mellow (adj.): 1. mitis, e (in lit. sense, poet.): m. fructus, m. poma: Virg. E. 1, 81: m. vine, m. Bacchus, Id. G. 1, 144. Of style: riper and mer, maturior et miltior, Cic. Br. 83, extr.: cf. Id. Sen. 9, 28, sensus compta et mitis oratio. 2. lēns, e: epith. of wine (opp. to austerum), Ter. Haut. 3, 1, 51. Fig.: a m. voice, vox lenis, Quint. 1, 3, 15. 3. languidus (poet.): the m. sort of wine, languidiora vina, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 8. 4. mātūrus (ripe): J. oin: matura et cocta (poma) = ripe and mellow, Cic. Sen. 19, fin.: v. RIFE. 5. mollis, e (rare): m. est vinces, vina mollissima, Virg. G. 1, 141.

mellow (v.): 1. Trans. cōquo, xi, cūm, 3: v. TO RIFE. Phr.: time m. sound wine, *tempore vina bene firma lenior redduntur: v. preceded. art. 2. Intrans. 1. mātūresco, tūri, 3: v. TO RIFE. Fig.: if his virtues had been allowed to m., si maturiscent virtutes ejus, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5. 2. languesco, langui, 3 (poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 16, 35.

mellowness: expr. by adj. or verb: v. preceded. art.

melodious: 1. cānōrus, a sweet, m. voice, vox suavis et c., Cic. Br. 66, 134. J. oin: profuens et canorus, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, fin. 2. nūmērōsus (strictly, in time or rhythm): m. Horace, n. Horatius, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 40: cf. Cic. Or. 50, 168 (n. oratio): v. RHYTHMICAL. 3. mōdūlātus (rare in this sense): as epith. of style, Gell. 13, 24, ad init.

melodiously: 1. nūmērōsus (rhythmically, musically): striding instruments sounding m., fingulae n. sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, fin.: freq. of style and the cadence of sentences, Id. Or. 52, 175. 2. cānōrē: Apul.

melodiousness: expr. by adj.: cf. Cic. Sen. 9, 28, omnino canorum illud (the proverbial m., viz. of the voice of old men, in Homer) in voce splendet. Sometimes numerus, numeri, may serve: v. RHYTHM.

melodrama: perh. drama musicum s. melicum.

melodramatic: i. e. marked by startling incident as in melodrama: Phr.: a m. story, *historia (fabula) miraculis casibusque atrocibus referta.

melody: 1. Melodiousness: q. v. 2. An agreeable succession of sounds, a tune: mēlos, i, n., mōdus: v. STRAIN, MUSIC.

melon: mēlo, ōnis; or mēlōpēpo, ōis, m.: Plin. 19, 5, 23 § 67 (melo-pōnos, acc. pl.): Pall. (Cucumis Melo, Linn.)

melt: A. Trans. 1. Lit.: 1. liquefactio, fecti, factum, 3: the sum m. was, liquefacti ceram sol, Plin. 21, 14, 40: the brazen tablets of the law were m'd, legum aera liquefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: Virg. 2. liquo, i (later) to m. javelins, pila L, Lucan 7, 199: Plin. 3. confio, i (esp. to melt together, m. down into a mass): to m. (several ingredients) in an earthen pot, in fictili c., Plin. 33, 9, 46: to m. silver

(money) into a lump, argentum c., Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: v. foil. art. 4. solvo, dissolvo, 3: v. TO DISSOLVE. 5. To move to pity: Phr.: to be m'd with pity for any one, misericordia alieujus frangi, Cic. Att. 7, 12, med.: In strictly pass. sense, ad fletum misericordiamque (deducti, Id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; also, adducti, Id. § 190: to m. the bench to compassion, iudices commovere atque ad misericordiam excitare, cf. Id. § 189: to be m'd to tears at the cruel death of some one, lacrimas in misera morte alieujus non tenere, Id. Verr. 5, 67, 172: to m. (people) to tears, movere lacrimas, Quint. 4, 2, 77. B. Intrans. 1. Lit.: 1. liquesco, liqui, 3: slush of melting snow, tabes liquefactis nivis, Liv. 21, 36: Virg. 2. liqescio, factus, fieri (comp. supr. A. I.): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26, where occurs the full expr. (nix) ar, admixto calore liquefacta et dilapsa diffundit: Ov. 3. tabesco, buli, 3 (to waste away by melting; melt away): cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 85 and 89; where liqescit denotes the actual melting of the wax; tabuerant, its having wasted away: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26, humor [conglaciatus] mollitur tepescit et tabescit calore, i. e. softens and m. away. 4. lentescio, 3 (so as to form a clammy, sticky substance): Tac. G. 45, fin. (of amber). 5. solvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (as pass. refl.: poet.): keen winter m. away, solvitur acris hiems, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: m'd snow, solutae nives, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 94. 6. Fig.: Phr.: to m. with pity, misericordia frangi, etc.: v. supr. (A., II.). 7. Of colours, to pass insensibly into each other: perh. dilui atque evanescere: in altum colorem deficere: cf. Plin. 37, 9, 40 and 41.

melt away: 1. tabesco, 3: v. TO MELT (B, I, 3). 2. dilabor, peus, 3: when the snow has m'd away, ubi nix dilapsa est, Liv. 21, 36, med.: cf. TO MELT (B, I, 3). 3. diffuio, xi, xum, 3 (in gen. sense): mountains m. away, Jura montium d., Sen. Ep. 91, med.: Lucr.

down: confio, i (trans.): to m. down statues, simulacra c., Suet. Ner. 12: v. TO MELT (A, I, 3).

melting (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. liquo (v. rare): Vopisc. 2. fāstura (by blast furnace): Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 197 (al. onfastura). Vitruv. Usu. better expr. by verb: e. g. the art of m. and duly mixing copper, *aeris conflandi ac temperandi ars: after the m. of the snows, dilapsae nivibus, etc.: v. TO MELT. 2. Fig.: the m. of colours into each other, harmōgē (artistic t. t.); commensurae colorum et transitus, Plin. 35, 5, 11. (R. and A.)

melting (adj.): sometimes, flēbilis (pitious, plaintive): q. v.: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9, f. mod: Ov. Phr.: m. eyes (with desire), putres oculi, Hor. Od. 1, 36, fin.

meltingly: flēbiliter (plaintively): Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5.

melting-pot: fictile, is, n.: Plin. 33, 9, 46.

member: 1. Of the body: membrum: Liv. 2, 32, med.: Cic. See also LIMB, JOINT. 2. Of a sentence: incisum (a clause, Gr. κόμμα), membrum (an integral part of a period, Gr. κόλον): Cic. Or. 62, fin. Instead of incisum, incisiō oft. occurs: e. g. Cic. Or. 64, 216, in incisionibus et in membris. 3. Of a society, corporation, etc.: 1. sodalis, is (the legal term to denote a m. of a collegium or guild): Gai. Dig. 47, 22: to be elected m. of the Royal Institute of France, a. Institutū regii Francici copartari, Wytenb. in Kr. 2. socius, usu. term to denote a m. of a learned society: Ruhnk. in Kr. 3. more freq. not expr. by a single word: m. of the senate, senator; of a family, gentilis: among the m.s. of his own body (the patrician order), Inter corporis sui homines, Liv. 6, 34: a guild of smiths, of not more than 150 m.s., fabrorum collegium, duntaxat hominum Cl., Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (42): to be enrolled as m.s. of

the Achaean league, in Achaicum concilium contribui, Liv. 42, 37, extr.: to be a m. of two different collegia, in duobus collegiis esse, Marc. Dig. 47, 22, 1 § 2: three m.s. are sufficient to form a collegium, tres faciunt collegium, Dig. 50, 16, 85.

membership: Phr.: to be admitted to m., sodalem s. socium ascribi, copartari, etc.: v. preceded. art.

membrane: membrana: very thin m.s. tenuissimae m., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, init.: Cels. Dimin. membranula (a fine, thin m.): Cels. (May be used also of vegetable m.s., cf. Plin. 19, 6, 34 § III.)

membranaceous: membranaceus (like a thin skin): Plin. 10, 61, 81.

memento: mōntimentum: v. MEMORIAL.

memoir: commentāria, esp. pl. (strictly, notes for history): m.s. of Socrates (the Memorabilia), c. dictionum atque factorum Socratis, Gell. 14, 3, med.: cf. title of Caesar's works. Sometimes = biography: v. LIFE (III.).

memorable: 1. mēmōrābilis, e (deserving to be remembered): the most m. of wars, bellum maxime omnium memorabile, Liv. 21, init.: that m. year, ille m. annus, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: Tac. 2. mēmōrā dignus: Nep. Epam. 1. 3. mēmōrandū: a spot m. for the slaughter of the 300 Spartans, locus trecentorum Laconum carde m., Flor. 2, 8, med.: PL. 4. nōbilis, e (famous): this is the m. battle of Trasimene, haec est n. ad Trasimenum pugna, Liv. 22, 7, init. 5. insignis, e: v. REMARKABLE.

memorandum: Phr.: to make a m. of anything, aliquid in commentariis referre, Traj. in Plin. 10, 95 (96): also, enotare, Id. 6, 16, 10: a m.-book, liber memorialis, Suet. Caes. 56, med.

memorial (subs.): 1. Means of remembering: mōntimentum: there are many m.s. of your clemency, multa sunt vasa clementiae m., Cic. Delot. 15, 40: Liv. 2. A document: libellus: v. PETITION.

memorial (adj.): Phr.: a m. hall, *atrium alieujus rei memoriae causa aedificatum: quod pro monumento erit.

memorialist: *qui nomen suum libello ascripsit.

memorialise: Phr.: to m. the government, *ad eos qui rempublicam tenent libellum supplicem mittere.

memory: 1. The faculty: mēmōria: to have a good m., esse m. bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4, med.; firma, Quint. 11, 2, 18: so good a m., tanta m., Cic. Br. 88, 301: m., most retentive (in youth), m. tenacissima, Quint. 11, 1, 19: slow, failing m., m. segnis et lenta, Sen. Ep. 74, init.: natural and artificial m., m. naturalis, artificiosa, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 28: to exercise the m., m. exercere, Cic. Sen. 6, extr.: to impress anything upon the m., aliquid memoriae mandare, Cic. Quint. 6, 25 (quaeso ut eum diem memoriae mandetis, i. e. make an effort to remember it: to commit to m., is edico: v. TO LEARN I., 1, 2): to retain in the m., aliquid memoriae tenere, Cic. Sen. 4, fin.: also, memoriae compelli, Id. Div. 2, 71, 146: custodire, Id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: m. fails one, memoria deficitur (aliquis), Col. 7, 9, ad fin.: so, memoria falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59: cf. Cic. Att. 12, 1, memoria falli vacillare (to find one's m. giving way): to state from m., ex m. exponere, Id. Cat. 3, 6, 13: Phr.: a liar ought to have a good m., mendacem memorem esse oportet, Prov. in Quint. 4, 2, 91: to recite from m., memoriter pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, fin.: to be effaced from the m., ex animo effluere, Id. 2, 74, 300 (v. TO FORGET).

2. REMEMBRANCE. 2. rēcōrditio (act of calling to mind): v. RECOLLECTION. 3. The time that can be remembered: mēmōria: in the m. of our fathers, memoria patrum nostrorum,

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Caes. B.G. 1. 12: *never in the m. of man, (nunquam) post hominum m.*, Cic. Cat. 1. 7, 16. **IV. Exemption from oblivion:** Phr.: *to consign to m.*, memorias tradere, prodere: v. TO RECORD.

men-pleaser: Phr.: *not as m.s.*, non quasi hominibus placentes, Vulg. Eph. vi. 6.

menace (v.): minor, minutor, i. v. TO THREATEN. See also TO IMPEND.

menace (subs.): 1. minae, arum: Cic. Tac. Fig. m. of the sky (threatening phenomena), coelestes m., Tac. H. 1. 18. 2. minatio: Cic. de Or. 2. 71, 288. 3. terribilis, orum (acts fitted to intimidate): cf. Liv. 34. 11, nullis minis, nullis terribilibus moveri: Att. in Non. Phr.: *to indulge in m.*, minor, minutor (v. TO THREATEN): *to menace with m.s.*, minaciter terreat, Cic. de Or. 1. 20, 90.

menacing (adj.): 1. minax, acis: Jo. in minax et arrogans, Cic. Font. 12, 26. Fig.: a m. night, nox m. [et in scelus eruptura] Tac. A. 1. 28. Comp. preced. art. (1). 2. minitabundus (only of persons): Liv. 3. perib. trux, truces (of fierce, angry men): chiefly poet.: cf. Lucan. 7. 291, facies truces, oculosque minaces: also, Quint. 11. 1. 3, trux atque violentum dictum genus: v. FIERCE.

menacingly: 1. minaciter: Cic. de Or. 1. 20, 90. 2. minanter: Ov. 3. ex pr. by minitabundus, minitans: cf. L. G. § 343.

menagerie: *ferae claustris custoditae. (Vivarium = praesere.)

mend: A. Trans. 1. Lit.: 1. sarcio, si, tum, 4. to m. old ropes, baskets, etc.: veteres funes, corbales, etc. s. Cato: *to m. broken crystal*, fragmenta crystallina s. Plin. 37. 2, 10: Col. Also comp. resarcio, 4. to m. or make good again, Ter. Ad. 1. 2. 41 (r. vestem).

2. reconcino, i. (to set right again): rare: Pl. Men. 2. 3, 78. Cic. v. TO REPAIR. Phr.: *to m. one's pace*, addere gradum, Pl. Trin. 4. 3, 3: Liv. 11. Fig.: emendo, corrigo, etc.: v. TO AMEND, IMPROVE.

B. Intrans. 1. To improve in health: melior fio, convalesco: v. TO RECOVER. Phr.: I am m.ing a little, melliuscule est mihi, Cic. Fam. 16. 5: *until the patient begins to m.*, donec morbus decrescere incipiat, Cels. 3. 20: *he began slowly to m.*, sensim toto corpore salubritas percipi (incipiebat), Curt. 3. 7, ad fin.

II. In gen. sense: Phr.: (things) seem likely to m., posse videntur esse meliora quam e fuerunt, Cic. Att. 14. 15: cf. ib. Infr., incipit res melius ire quam putavi: v. TO IMPROVE.

mendacious: mendax: v. LYING (adj.).

mendacity: mendacium: made up of dishonesty and m., totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, fin.: esp. pl. (cf. L. G. § 591): *farewell to the m. of seers*, valeant m. vatium, Ov. F. 6. 253. (Mendacitas late and unclass.) See also VALSEWOOD.

mendicancy: v. MENDICITY.

mendicant (subs.): mendicis, f. -a: v. BEGGAR.

mendicant (adj.): Phr.: a m. friar, monachus ex ordine mendicantium (Kr.): the m. order of Franciscans, *Franciscanorum mendicantium ordo.

mendicity: mendicitas: Cic. v. BEGGARY.

menial (adj.): 1. servilis, e: v. SERVILE. 2. sordidus: opp. to liberales (quaestus, qui liberales, qui sordidi), Cic. Off. 1. 42, init. Jo. in: humilis et sordida [cura], Plin. Ep. 1. 3, 3: v. MEAN, LOW.

menial (subs.): perh. mediastinus (a low order of slave): Hor. Ep. 1. 14, 14: Cic. v. SLAVE.

menology: *mēnōlōgion: Fabric.

menstrual: 1. menstruus: Plin. menstruosus: As subs. menstrua, orum (= monthly courses): Cels. 6, 38: Plin.: called also menses, tum: Plin. 21, 21, 80. 2. menstrua, e (menstruating): Plin. 19, 10, 57.

menstruation: metendi ars a ratio:

v. TO MEASURE. See also LAND-MEASURING. (Perh. mensuratio, as t. t.: cf. Auct. de Limit. Goes. p. 264.)

mental: gen. of ingenium, mens, animus: cf. Sall. Jug. 2. Also, ingenium alone may denote the entire m. powers: ib. fin. and ch. 4, init.: v. MIND.

mentally: mente, animo, cogitatione: v. MIND.

mention (v.): 1. mēmōro, commēmōro, i. v. TO RELATE. 2. expr. by mentio and a verb: esp. mentionem facere, Pl. Most. 3. 2, 126: Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 39, init.: foll. by acc. and inf., as in preceding exx.: by gen. (m. facere aliquis rei), Cic. R. Am. 2. 5; or by abl. with de (de aliquo m. facere), Id. Leg. 3, 6, fin.: *if such and such a subject be m'd* (in conversation), m. si qua de... injecta fuerit, Hor. S. 1. 4, 94: *to be led incidentally to m. something*, casu in aliquis rei m. incidere, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, extr.

3. mēmīni, defert. perf. (rare and not in Cic.: for in Ph. 2, 36, 91, the verb has its ordinary sense: with gen.): *this conspiracy is m'd by...*, neminerunt hujus conjurationis... Suet. Caes. 9: Quint. 4. inficior or jacio, ject, 3 (to throw out a remark): *he m.s. among other matters*, inter alias res jacti, Sall. Jug. 11, med.: *to m. a subject to any one*, aliquid de aliqua re injicere, Cic. Att. 16. 5, 3.

5. nōmīno, i. (to m. by name): esp. in phr., honoris causa nominare, to m. any one's name by way of respect, with all honour: Cic. R. Am. 2. 6, 6. dico, xl, etum, 3 (to speak of): v. TO SPEAK. Phr.: *not to m.*, omittere, Nep. Han. 2 (nam ut omittam Philippum, to omit all mention of Philip): praetermittere (to pass by without stopping to mention): whereas, omitto is to leave out): v. TO OMIT, PASS OVER.

mention (subs.): 1. mentio: v. TO MENTION (2). 2. commēmōratio (implying more than mentio: recital, recounting): Ter. Cic. 3. expr. by verb: m. being made... quum in iectum esset (= mentione facta): v. preced. art.

mentor: dux, auctor: v. GUIDE.

mephitic: mēphiticus: Sid. (cf. mēviam exhalare mēphiticum, Virg. Aen. 7, 84). See also FETID.

mercantile: expr. by mercatūra, commercium: *to be engaged in m. transactions*, mercaturas facere, Cic. Verr. 5. 28, 72: *to be a barrier to m. intercourse*, commercia prohibere, Sall. Jug. 18, ad init.: a m. people, *commercilis (mercaturae) dī-dīta gens. See also MERCHANT. (Mercatorius only in Pl.)

mercenaryly: pretio alique mercede: Cic. Verr. 5. 20, init.: pecuniae (pretii, mercedis) causa, Id. Q. Fr. 1. 1, 5.

mercenary (adj.): 1. mercenarius: m. witnesses, m. testes, Cic. Fam. 3. 11, med.: opp. to gratuitus, Id. Leg. 1. 18, 48 (m. liberalitas). 2. conductus (hired, paid for): Cic. Leg. 1. c. Also conducticius: v. foll. art.

3. vēnālis, e (offered for sale or hire): v. VENAL.

mercenary (subs.): 1. conductus miles: 3000 Graecian m.s., ex Graecia conductorum tria milia, Nep. Dat. 8: 80, Graeci pedites mercede conducti, Curt. 3. 9, init. Also, conducticius exercitus, mercenarius (collectively), Nep. Iph. 2. 2, mercenarius miles: Liv. 24. 49, extr.: in pl. perh. mercenarii (without subs.): Freinab. Curt. 2. 5: cf. Liv. 30. 8, fin., mercenarii arma oppugnare. (N.B.—In good authors, mercenarius, without subs. = a hired servant: opp. to an actual slave.)

mercior: perh. linteo: v. DRAPER.

merchandise: 1. Objects of trade:

1. mōrx, rcis, f. (any commodity on sale): Pl. Cic.: v. WARES. To be an article of m. in merce esse, Plin. 12. 25, 54, § 118. 2. res vēnāles: Sall. Jug. 47 (forum rerum v.). 3. mercātūra (strictly trade): rare in present sense: Pl. Trin. 2. 2, 55. II. Trade itself: mercātūra: v. COMMERCE, TRADE.

merchant (subs.): 1. mercātor

(a dealer on a large scale): *to buy of m.s. in order to sell again*, mercari a mercatoribus quod statim vendas, Cic. Off. 1. 42, 150 Caes. 2. dēgūtiātor (strictly a money-lender or banker in the provinces: in later writers, a dealer): a corn m., m. frumentarius, Paul. Dig. 50. 5, 9. The calling of a m., mercatura: Cic. Off. 1. 42, 151.

merchant-ship: navis mercatoria: Pl. Bac. 2. 3, 2; n. oneraria (ship of burden, transport: not a ship of war): Caes. pass.

merchantable: vēnālis, e: v. SALE-ABLE.

merchantman: v. MERCHANT-SHIP.

merciful: 1. misēricōrdia, rdīs (pitiful, compassionate): *let them be m. with embezzlers of the treasury*, sint m. in furibus aerarii, Sall. Cat. 52, med.: but the usu. constr. is, m. in aliquem (towards any one), Cic. Lig. 5, 15: *bleased are the m.*, beati m., Vulg. Matt. v. 7. 2. clemens, ntis (mild and clement: not given to vengeance or indulgence of angry passion): I desire to be m. (act with mildness, without severity), cupio me esse c., Cic. Cat. 1. 2, 4. Jo. in: clemens [Jude] et misēricōrdia, Pl. 11, init. See also GENTLE.

3. mītia, e (mild): a most m. and gentle man, homo mīti-stmus et lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4. 5, fin.: m. to the penitent, m. penitentie (= in quo poenitentia), Tac. Agr. 16. Jo. in: mītis et misēricōrdia [animus], Cic. Inv. 2. 55, init. 4. exōrābilis, e (open to prayers, that may be interceded): Tac. Agr. 16: Sen. (longe in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuria).

mercifully: 1. clemēter (for syn. v. MERCIFUL: Cic. Verr. 5. 8, 19 Caes. 2. misēricōrditer (late and rare): Lact. 6. 18, ad init.: Quadrig. fr. 1. phr.: *to behave m. towards any one*, misēricōrdem esse, se praebere, in aliquem v. MERCIFUL.

mercifulness: misēricōrdia: v. MERCY.

merciless: 1. immisēricōrdia, res (for syn. v. MERCIFUL: Cic. Jo. in: immisēricōrdia atque inexorabilia, Gell. 2. immitia, e (poet.): a m. tyrant, im. tyrannus, Virg. 3. inclemēntia, ntis: the m. dictator, inc. dictator, Liv. 8. 32, med. 4. crudēllis, dīrūs, ferrūs, inhumānus: v. CRUEL, UNFEELING. 5. importūnus: opp. to clemens, Cic. Rep. 1. 33. Jo. in: crudēllissimus atque importūnistmus [tyrannus], Liv. 29. 17, extr. (N.B.—In misēricōrdia, immitia, inclemēntia, inexorabilia, strictly denote the quality as negative, void of mercy or gentleness: the foll. words, as positive cruel and hard-hearted.)

mercilessly: 1. immisēricōrditer (rare): Ter. Ad. 4. 5, 29 (duriter im.que).

2. crudēlliter, dūrtiter: v. CRUELLY.

mercilessness: 1. inclemēntia: Virg. Aen. 2. 602. 2. more adequately, crudelitas, inhumanitasque: Cic. Verr. 5. 44, 115.

mercorial: i. e. excitable and fickle: perh. mōbilia, e: v. FICKLE.

Mercury: 1. The deity: Mercurius: Hor. Cic. II. The planet: stella Mercurii, Cic. N. D. 2. 20, 53: poet. Cyllenius ignis, Virg. G. 1. 337. III. The metal: argentum vivum: Plin. 33. 6, 32. (Hydrargyrum, i. m., Pharmacop., which in Pliny denotes a totally different substance: 33, 8, 41.)

mercy: 1. misēricōrdia (pitifulness, compassion): *fear leaves no room for m.*, timor m. non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7. 26: *to recall men's minds to clemency and m.*, mentes hominum ad lenitatem m.que revocare, Cic. de Or. 1. 12, 53. 2. clemēntia (mildness): Jo. in: clemēntia mansuetudineque, Cic. Verr. 5. 44, 115; lenitas, etc., Id. Att. 14, 59, med. See also CLEMENCY.

3. mansuetudo (gentleness): esp. with another word, sup. (2): Caes. 4. vēnia (indulgence, grace): *a fault for which no m. will be shown*, cui peccato nulla v., Cic. Agr. 2. 2, 5: v. FORGIVENESS. Phr.: *to show m. to*, ignoscere, with dat. (v. TO FORGIVE): *to be at the m. of another*.

obnoxius esse, Sall. Cat. 20, med.: so, at the m. of every freak of fortune. fortunæ obnoxius, Tac. A. 2, 75: *any one's life is at the m. of another*, allicuius vita in alterius manu posita est, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: so, allicuius in ditione ac potestate, Cic. l. c.

mercy-seat: propitiatorium; Vulg. Heb. ix. 5.

mere (subs.): lācus, lācina: v. LAKE.
mere (adj.): i. e. *that and nothing more*: 1. mērus (somewhat rare in this sense): m. expectation (nothing given at present), nihil nisi spes mera, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 96: Apul. 2. expr. by ipse: *by the m. fact of its presence*, hoc ipso quod adest (sc. injustitia), Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: so, de Or. 2, 6, 24, hoc ipso nihil agere et plane cessare delectat (i. e. were doing nothing): they died of m. excess of joy, ipso gaudio immodico vita exceserunt. 3. ānus, sōlus: *by his m. advance and approach* (without a blow being struck), uno adito adventuque, Cic. Man. 8, 21: v. ALONE, ONLY.

4. expr. by nihil nisi (cf. supr. 1): v. ONLY. Phr.: in m. wantonness, ultro: cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 21, etiam ultro derisum adventit (lit. over and above, beyond what was necessary).

merely: tantummōdo, solummōdo, etc.: v. ONLY.

meretricious: 1. Pertaining to courtesans: meretricius: Pl.: Cic. (N.B.—Not used in fig. sense.) || Fig.: alluring by false show, gaudy: Phr.: m. attractions, illicebrae, e. g. voluptatis: cf. Cic. Sext. 66, 138: vitiorum illicebri et cupiditatum lenocinilis: m. ornament (in style), lenocinia, orum: cf. Quint. 8, proœm. § 26, non ornamenta sed lenocinia: sometimes, in this last use, fucatus may serve: cf. Gell. 13, 26, versus Homeri simplicior et sincerior, Virgili autem quodam quasi ferrumine immisso fucator: cf. Cic. Or. 23, 70, fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris (but fucatus applies to whatever is artificial).

meretriciously: illicebrius (enticingly): rare: Pl. Phr.: to adorn speech m. (orationem) fucare atque praelipere, Gell. 7, 14, extr.: a style m. adorned, oratio lenocinilis quibuscum verborum ac figurarum fucata; oratio parum casta fucatoque nitore insignia.

meretriciousness: of style, lenocinia, orum: v. MERETRICIOUS (II.).

merge: i. e. to absorb, swallow up: confundo, fūdō, sum; 3: the two peoples were m.d in one, duo populi in unum confusi sunt, Liv. 1, 23: v. MIX, BLEND. Phr.: the new guild was m.d in the old, novum in vetus collegium contributum est, cf. Liv. 42, 37, fin.

meridian (subs.): 1. A circle so called: mēridiānus circulus: Sen. N. Q. 5, 17, 3: or for brevity's sake, simply "meridianus" (in Vell. 2, 126, quidquid meridianum aut septentrionem finitur = meridiē, the South). || The point reached by the sun at mid-day: perh. "fastigium meridianum. Or as before, circulus meridianus, because the sun is highest when he passes through that circle. In fig. sense, fastigium summum: v. KIMENIAN (II.).

meridian (adj.): mēridiānus: cf. preced. art.

meridianal: v. SOUTHERN.
merit (subs.): 1. mēritum: Cæsar: Cic.: v. DESERT. 2. laus, dis, f.: esp. in certain phr.: it is looked upon as m., laudi ductur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: to extol anyone's m. to the skies, allicuius laudes in astra tollere, id. Att. 2, 25. 3. virtus, tūtia, f. (excellence, worth): the m. of the actor, actoris v. Ter. Ph. prol. extr.: you should have received the dressing your m. entitles you to, ornatus essex ex tuis v., id. Ad. 2, 1, 22. Phr.: to make a thing known according to its real m., aliquid ex vero celebrare, Sall. Cat. 8, init.: the actual m.s of a case, vera causa, Cic. Man. 17, 57.

merit (v.): mēreor, dēmeor, etc.: v. TO DESERVE, EARN.

merited (part. adj.): 1. mēritus:

Cic.: Liv. Join: merita ac debita [irramēdia], Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203. 2. dēnitus: Jūti: justa et debita [poena], id. Mil. 31, 85: cf. supr. 3. dignus (fitting the case; adequate as voti as deserved): cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 620 and 605, grates persolvere dignas; præmia digna ferre.

meritorious: laude dignus, præmio dignus: v. PRAISEWORTHY. Phr.: to regard as m., laudi ducere: v. MERIT (2).

meritoriously: bēnē, optimē v. WELL (adv.). Phr.: to have acted very m., "summa laude dignum esse; summam laudem meritum esse: v. TO DESERVE.

merle: mērdla: Cic.
mermaid: nympha marina (any sea-nymph): more precisely, "marina" (maris incolæ) nympha cujus in piscem corpus desinit: cf. Hor. A. P. init.

merman: "maris incolæ" semivir cujus in piscem, etc.: v. preced. art.

merri: 1. hīlārē (cheerfully): Cic. 2. festivē: cf. Pl. Pa. 5, 1, 9, in loco festivo sumus festive accepti merrily, jocularly entertained). See also JOYFULLY.

mertry: 1. hīlāris or hīlārūs: v. CHEERFUL. 2. festivus (befitting a holiday: gay, jovial): a m. trick, facinus [lepidum et] f., Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 98: such m. games, tam f. ludī, id. Cas. 4, 1, 2. 3. festus: v. GAY. Phr.: to make m. with any one, satis jocose aliquid ludere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: cf. in faciem moluta jocatus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62: v. TO JOKE.

mertry-andrew: 1. perh. sannio: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 61, fin. 2. lādūs (pantomimist): common m.s from the Circus, l. trivialis ex Circo, Suet. Aug. 74: Cic. (Maccus, in Diom. is of two uncertain a sense to use: coprea is an obscene fester).

mertry-making: festivitas, festivitates (v. late): Cod. Theod. Better expr. by festus: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11, festus in prato vacat... pagus, i. e. gives itself up to m.: to devote a day to m., diem festum habere, Nep. Timol. 5: cf. laetitia festus exercere, Arnob. in Forcell. See also PLEASURE.

mertry-thought: "os furdillatum sterni gallinacei."

mesema: videor: v. METHINKS.

mesenteric: "mesentēricus: Med. t. t. (Kr.).

mesentery: "mesentērium: Med. t. t. (Kr.).

mesh: 1. The interstice of a net: mēcula: a net with large or small m.s, rete grangibus, minutis m., Varr. R. R. 3, 11, med.: Cic.: Plin. || The net itself: plaga: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 28, rupt plagas, has burst the m.s of the hunters: v. NET.

meahy: maculis distinctum [rete]: Ov. H. 5, 19.

meamerise: perh. sōplo, 4: v. TO LULL.

meas (subs.): 1. Portion of food: 1. pars s. portio cibi: cf. Vulg. Gen. xliii. 34. 2. dēmensum (a slave's daily allowance): Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9. For horses, cattle, farrāgo: v. MASH.

|| Officers who occupy the same table: perh. sōdātes (in gen., those who sit and feast together), or contubernales (strictly, soldiers or officers occupying one tent: v. Dict. Ant. p. 356): or, "qui contubernio associati sunt (contubernium = the condition of those who occupy one tent).

|| State of foulness and dirt: aqualor: v. DIRTY. || Confusion, imbrōgio: turba: how am I to get out of this m., quomodo me ex hac expeditur turba? Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 6: so, nullo possum remediō me evolvere ex his turbis, id. Ph. 5, 4, 5: a pretty m. I have made of it, quantas t. concivi! id. Heaut. 5, 2, 17. Phr.: see what a m. you have got me into, viden' me consilia tuis miserum impeditum esse, id. Andr. 3, 5, 11: to get into a m. (stick fast) in speaking, hæere in salebra, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.

meas (v.): i. e. to partake of a

common table: contubernio uti (?): v. MEAS (II.).

message: 1. nuntius (usu. but not always including tidings, news): a m. conveyed by ambassadors, legatorum n., Cic. Fam. 13, 24: also sometimes nuntium: nova nuntia referre, Cat. 63, 75: to send a letter or m. to inform any one.... per litteras aut per nuntium facere aliquem clementem, Cic. Att. 11, 25, 3 (where nuntius is strictly the bearer of the message): v. MESSENGER. 2. mandātum (commission, direction; however conveyed): to convey such a m. to any one, mandata ad aliquem perferre, Cic. Att. 7, 14. See also TIDINGS, NEWS.

messenger: 1. nuntius, f., -a: to send letters and m.s to any one, litteras nuntioque ad aliquem mittere, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 36: Mercury the m. of Jove, Mercurius n. Jovis, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 1. 2. Præmuntius, m. to tell of any one's approach: v. HARRINGER. 3. tabellarius (letter-carrier): a trusty m. (for taking letters), fidelis t., Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1.

Messiah: Messias, æ: Vulg. Job. 1, 41.

Messiahship: expr. by Messias: miracles to attest his M., "miracula quas testantur ipsum Messiam esse.

mesemate: sōdālis, contubernālis: v. MEAS (II.).

metal (subs.): mētallum: Virg.: Hor.: Plin. Phr.: bell-m., "aes campanarium: road m., "silex, caementa, rudera viis sternendis.

metal (adj.): expr. by æreus, ferreus, aureus, etc.: v. BRAZEN, IRON, etc.

metallically: mētallicus: Plin. 34, 18, 53. Phr.: a m. sound, "sonus parum dulcis et quasi ex aere redditus.

metalliferous: mētallifer, -era, -trum (poet.): Sil.: Stat. M. regions, "terrae in quibus aēs, ferrum, ceteraque metalla effunduntur.

metallurgy: "metallurgia; scientia metallorum (Kr.). Usu. better expr. by circuml.: m. was introduced by Lydus, a Scythian, aēs conflare et temperare Lydus Scythies monstravit, Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 197 (aēs was sometimes used for wrought ore generally: Forcell. a. v.): cf. id. paulo infr., auri metalli et flaturam Cadmus (Inventi).

metamorphose: transformo, transfiguro, i. v. TO TRANSFORM. Or expr. by mēto: cf. Ov. Met. init.

metamorphosis: expr. by transformo, transfiguro, mēto: to describe metamorphoses, in nova mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. Met. init.: the poet of the m., qui corpora transfiguravit, Stat. S. 2, 7, 18. (Metamorphōsis, is, f., only in title of Ovid's poem.)

metaphor: translatiō; quod per translationem dicitur: v. FIGURE (III., 2); FIGURATIVE.

metaphorical: translatūs: v. FIGURATIVE.

metaphorically: per translationem: v. FIGURATIVELY.

metaphysical: "mētaphysicus: Cartes. Princip. pref.: Weise, pref. Arist.

metaphysics: "mētaphysica, æ: m. is the first branch of philosophy, philosophiæ prima pars m. est, Cartes. l. c. Metaphysica, orum, as the title of a work on m.: Arist. edd.

mete: mētor, 4: v. TO MEASURE. To m. out, mētor, i. v. TO MEASURE OUT (?).

metempsychosis: mētempsychōsis, is, f.: Tert. Or. by circuml., migratio animarum in alia corpora (Kr.): (the Druids) teach the doctrine of m., hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animos sed ab illis post mortem transire ad alios, Cæsar. B. G. 6, 14: cf. Lucr. 1, 117, an pecudes alias divinitus insinuet se [anima].

meteor: 1. fax, fācia, f.: more definitely, fax coelestis, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: also simply faxes, id. Div. 1, 43, 97: m.s, only visible when they fall, f. nunti cum decidunt visæ, Plin. 2, 26, 25: liv. 2. globus (appy. a fire-ball).

Cic. 1. iv. l. c. (in coelo animadversat globi).
3. (?) comētes, ae, m.: cf. Virg. G. 1, 488.

meteoric: Phr.: a m. stone, *lapis a globus coelo delapsus; qui de coelo decidit.

meteorological: *mēteorōlōgicus: scient. t. l.

meteorology: *mēteorōlōgia: scient. t. l. (= rerum coelestium, ventorum tempestatumque scientia).

meter: v. METRE.
methinks: expr. by videor, visus, 2: m. I see this city sinking in one conflagration, videor mihi hanc urbem videre, uno incendio concidentem, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: cf. id. Fam. 4, 4, med., ut speciem aliquam viderem videre quasi reviviscit republicae: Pl. (Mihi videtur = it seems to me: Gr. δοκεῖ μοι).

method: 1. ratio: the old Socratic m., vetus et Socratica r. [contra alterius opinionem dissendiendi: the *elenchus*], Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8: more precisely, ratio et via, id. 2, 1, 6, extr.: via atque ratio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48: v. PLAN. 2. via: a twofold m. of teaching, duplex v. docendi (included generally under ratio dicendi), Cic. Or. 32, 114: esp. with ratio, v. *supr.* Phr.: to arrange according to m., disponere, Tac. G. 30: Suet. Tib. 11, med.: there was no m. about him, nil erat in eo dispositum, nil ordinatum: v. METHODOICAL. (N.B.—Methodos, Ana. Id. 11, 67 = scientific investigation; opp. to empiricism.)

methodical: ratione et via factus (of things): v. *supr.* art. Phr.: a m. life, vita disposita; vitae genus distinctum, (in qua) placida omnia et ordinata, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, init. (Methodici medicis = rationales: opp. to *ἐμπειρικοί*: cf. Cels. pref. med.).

methodically: 1. ratione et via: Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, extr. (philosophant). 2. dispositis (with orderly arrangement): Cic. Verr. 4, 40, extr. JoIn: ordinate et disposita, lact. 3. ordinatis: Auct. Her. 4, 56, fin.

methodist: *mēthōdista (qui dicitur).

metonymically: per metonymiam; verbo mutato s. immutato: v. *supr.* art. **metonymy:** 1. mētōnymia (late): Cic. Or. 27, 91: Fest. 2. pure Lat. dēōnymia: Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43. 3. immutatio: Cic. Or. 27, 94. 4. So, mutata vel immutata (verba), instances of m., lb. § 92. Phr.: for Africans he uses the m. Africa, pro Africa immutat Africanis, lb. § 93. (N.B.—Metonymia is the term best suited for use in critical language.)

metope: mētopa: Vitr. 4, 2, 4: pure Lat. Interignum, lb.

metre: 1. metrum: Quint. 9, 4, 45 and 46 (in the former case, written as a G. word): composed in the m. of Tibullus (elegiac meter), compositus metro Tibulli, Mart. 4, 6: M. L. 2. nūmērus (measure, rhythm): to write in m., numeris nectere verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30: in grave (heroic) m., gravi n., id. Am. 1, 1, 1.

metrical: metricus: Quint. 9, 4, 52.

metrically: *metrica ratione, 4.

metropolis: 1. ciuitas, ita, n. (principal place): Rome, the m. of the world, Roma orbis terrarum c., Liv. 21, 30, fin. 2. mētrōpōlis, ita, f. (strictly, mother city of a colony): Cod. Just. 1, 21 (= chief city of a district). 3. urbs, urbia, f.: often used of Rome, as the city of cities, of Quint. 6, 3, 103: Caes. Liv. Later, the chief town in a district, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4, § 9.

metropolitan (adj.): usn. expr. by urbs: v. *supr.* art. (3). Later, metropolitanus (relating to the chief city of a district): Cod. Just. 11, 21.

metropolitan (subs.): *episcopos metropolitānus.

mettle: perh. fēditas: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 50, equos ferocitate exultantes: also id. Sen. 10, 33, f. juvenum, i. e. high spirit, mettle. Sometimes animus may serve: cf. Virg. G. 3, 100, eqq.

mettlesome: 1. animosus: m.

quadrupeds (horses), quadrupedes a., Ov. M. 2, 84: Virg. G. 3, 81.

2. gēnērōsus (having good blood): the colt of m. sire, pullus g. pecoria, Virg. G. 3, 75.

3. fērox (of untamed spirit): JoIn: feroces, indomitos [equi], Pl. Men. 5, 2, 110.

mettlesomeness: v. METTLE.

mettle (subs.): a kind of sea-fowl, lārus: v. GEA-MEW.

mew (v.): I. To moul. q. v.

II. To shut up: inclūdo, concludo: v. TO SHUT UP, IMPRISON. III. To cry as a cat: perh. quōrō, stus, 3 (denoting any plaintive cry).

mews: stābūla, orum: v. STABLE.
miasma: hālitus noxiūs et pestilens: cf. Plin. 34, 18, 50 (where fumes from a lead-furnace are referred to): *Ingratus et insalubris hālitus vel spiritus; odores qui aërem inficiunt, Forcell. a. v. aura.

mica: phengites lapis: Plin. 36, 22, 46: or perh. lapis specularis may have been mica, lb. 45.

Michaelmas: dies festus S. Michaelis.

microcosm: *microcosmos qui dicitur.

microscope: *microscōplum: scient. t. l.

microscopic: Phr.: m. animals, *tanta subtilitate (exiguitate) animalcula ut oculorum aciem fugiant; quae non nisi microscopio adhibito conspici possunt.

mid (adj.): mēdius: v. MIDDLE (adj.). Phr.: in m. air, aërius, sublimis: v. LOFTY.

mid-day (subs.): mēridies, ōl. m.; meridianum tempus (as a period of time): v. NOON.

mid-day (adj.): mēridianus: a m. nap, in somnus, Plin. Ep. 9, 40, 2: Cic. v. NOON.

middle (adj.): mēdius: of m. age, m. aetatis, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3: the m. portion of a line, versus m. pars, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, init.: v. *supr.* art. Phr.: to pursue a m. course, temperamentum tenere, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3: comp. medium ferre, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: the m. classes, perh. qui tenulior ordinis sunt, cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30: or simply, tenuliores, lb. 10, 24, cf. id. Mur. 24, init.: or, modici homines (cf. Tac. A. 1, 73, modici equites). See also MIDDLING, INTERMEDIATE.

middle (subs.): 1. The central position, expr. by mēdius in agr. (L. G. § 341): in the m. of the forum, in m. foro, Cic. Liv.: also neut. medium occurs as subs.: in the m. of the house, in medio aedium, Liv. 1, 57, fin.: your safest path will be in the m., medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137. II. The waist: expr. by mēdius: to seize any one by the m., aliquem m. arripere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: Lucan.

middle-aged: v. MIDDLE (adj.).

middling: 1. mēdiocritas: o. m. poeta, in poetae, Hor. A. P. 373. 2. mēdiocritas: a person of m. stature, m. homo, Plin. 14, 1, 3 § 12: of m. (average) strength, modicus virium, Vell. 1, 12.

3. mēdius (rare in this sense): in eloquence, m. eloquentia mediua, Vell. 2, 29: m. fidelity, m. fides, id. 2, 67. Phr.: he was of m. height, statura erat nec brevis nec quae iustum excederet, cf. Suet. Aug. 79, fin.: Tib. 68.

midge: culex, ita, m. (gen. term): v. GNAT.

midland: mēditerrāneus: the m. districts, d. regiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Cic. See also INTERIOR, INLAND.

midnight (subs.): mēdia nox: about m., mea criciter nocte, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: also, intempesta nox (dead of night, whether exactly midnight or not): Sall. Cat. 32.

midnight (adj.): Phr.: a m. meeting, *coetus qui de media nocte fit: m. revels, *nocturnae commissiones: v. NIGHTLY.

midriff: diaphragma, ōlis, n.: praecordia, orum: v. DIAPHRAGM.

midst: expr. by mēdius: he sat on the throne in the m., in solio medius consedit, Ov. F. 3, 359: through the m.

of the flames, medium per ignem, Virg. Aen. 11, 787: v. MIDDLE.

midsummer: media aestas: Cic. Man. 12, extr.: also, summa aestas, id. Verr. 5, 12, init. Phr. (poet.): at m., medio aestu, Virg. G. 1, 297.

midway (adv.): expr. by mēdius: Myra, a city m. between Corinth and Athens, M. media Corintho Athenisque urbs, Vell. 1, 2: to pursue a course m. between two, medium quendam cursum tenere, Cic. Vat. 7, 16: Ireland, situated m. between Britain and Spain, Hibernia, medio inter Britanniam atque Hispaniam sita, Tac. Agr. 24: v. MIDDLE. See also INTERMEDIATE.

midwife: obstetrix, ita, Ter. **midwifery:** obstetricia, orum: Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 140. (As med. t. l., *ars a medicina obstetricia.)

midwinter: bruma (the shortest day, winter solstice): at m., sub bruma, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Cic. also, media a. summa hiems: v. MIDSUMMER.

mien: 1. hābitus, ōs (bearing): in mienem m. and attire, virgineo h. atque vestitu, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5: to mimic any one's movement, m. and gait, allicius motum, h. et incessum imitari, Suet. Claud. 4. 2. stātus, ōs (posture, manner of standing): with threatening m., minaci a. Hor. Od. 3, 4, 54. JoIn: hābitus vultus et oris, stātus, motus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 56. 3. vultus, ōs (expression of features): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 3, 3, nec vultus instantis tyranni.

might (subs.): vis, rōbur, etc.: v. POWER, STRENGTH. Phr.: with all one's m., summa opo [int]. Sall. Cat. int.: omni vi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16, ad fin.: more strongly, omnibus viribus atque opibus [repugnare] Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 35: with m. and man, manibus, pedibus obnixi [facere omnia], Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: comp. velle remique [jugere], Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: where it is explained by omni contentione, with every possible effort.

might (v.): expr. by pōteram, possem, etc.: v. MAY (v.).

mightily: valde, magnopere, etc.: v. GREATLY, EXCEEDINGLY.

mighty: pōtens, praepotens; vālidus, validissimus: v. POWERFUL, STRONG. Sometimes magnus: v. GREAT, VAST.

mignonette: *rōsēda odorāta.

migrate: abeo, 4. irr.: māllores m. in the winter months, abeunt hirundines hibernis mensibus, Plin. 10, 24, 34 § 70: etc.: also the act of migration is expr. by proficisci, lb. § 58: venire et eo referre, lb. 61: commigrare, lb. § 63: migrare, id. 10, 33, 49 § 95: ita forsakes its nest (of the swallow); but the verb is used for to migrate by modern Latinists.

migration: pēgrinatio: Plin. 10, 23, 32. Phr.: they agree together on the time for m., quando proficiscantur consecretur, id. 10, 23, 30.

migratory: 1. advena, ae: m. birds, volucres advenae, Varr. R. 3, 5: Plin. 2. expr. by abeo, commeo, etc.: geese are also m. birds, small anseres ratione comment, Plin. 10, 23, 32: abeunt et (anseris), id. 10, 24, 35.

milch: Phr.: a m. cow, *vacca quae lac praebet.

mild: 1. Of physical properties; esp. climate: 1. mitis, e: a m. climate, m. coelum, Plin. 15, 18, 19 § 73: so, to grow milder, mitescere, mitigari: as the winter grew m. m., mitescente jam hieme, Liv. 23, 19, init.: cf. mitigatio jam et intepescere pristino frigore (of a permanent change in climate), Col. 1, 1, ad init. 2. clemens, nris: cf. Col. 11, 2, init., consumpta bruma, jam intepescit animus, permittitque clementer dies (the m. weather) opera moliri So, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5, aestatis mira clementia, the summers are remarkably m.: v. GENTLE.

3. tēpidus (gently warm): m. winters, t. brumae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 18: so, id. Ep. 1, 10, 15, est ubi plus tepent hiemes: is there any place where the winters are m.? and tēpesco, intepesco (to grow m.): cf. *supr.* 4.

temperatus: *sweet shore of m. Formia*, temperatae dulces Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 10, 1. **JoIn:** milis atque temperatus [aninus], Col. 3, 20, init.: v. TEMPERATE. **Phr.:** m. food, cibis lenis s. mollis, Cels. 4, 4, 4.

1. Of mental and moral qualities: *1. milis: I never saw anything so m. and gentle as my brother's conduct to your sister, nihil tam vidi milis, nihil tam placatum quam meus frater erat in sororem tuam*, Cic. Att. 5, 1: m. exile, m. exiliium, Ov. Tr. 2, 185. **JoIn:** milis et mansuetus; milissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. 2. clemens (inclining to indulgence; not severe). cf. Cic. Pl. 13, 31, clementes iudices et misericordes: m. chastement, c. castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: m. servitute, justa et c. servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9.

3. mansuetus (tame, quiet): a very m. disposition, mansuetissimum ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11: Cic. 4. placidus (peaceful, quiet): **JoIn:** clemens, placidus, Ter. Adv. 5, 4, 10: v. CALM. 5. lenis, e. v. GENTLE (II), throughout. 6. facilis, e (easy-tempered): v. GOOD-NATURED. **Phr.:** to use the m. terms, ut lenissime dicam, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, fin.

mildew (subs.): 1. robigo, Init. f. (in corn): Varr. R. 1, 1, 1, ad. **Phr.:** 2. mitor, v. MOULD, MOULDINESS. 3. ritus, us (foulness, mildew, etc., contracted by things not used): to waste away with m. (of clothes), situ dilabi, Col. 12, 3: Sen.

mildew (v.): **Phr.:** to become m'd, mucorem contrahere: v. MOULDY.

mildly: leniter, clementer; in comp. and sup. mitius, mitissime: v. GENTLY.

mildness: 1. Of climate: clementia: Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5 (aestatis). Usu. better expr. by adj.: such is the m. of the climate, adeo mitis atque temperatum est coelum: v. MILD (I). **2.** Of disposition, etc.: 1. lenitas: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4: Cic. 2. mansuetudo: Cic. Caes. v. GENTLENESS (3). 3. clementia: v. CLEMENCY. Or expr. by adj.: nothing could exceed the m. of his sway, "nihil poterat esse mitius s. clementius imperio ejus": v. MILD (II).

mile: 1. mille passuum; or simply mille (about 147 yards less than an English mile): to make up a m., ut m. passuum conficiatur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, fin.: to be 200 m. from the capital, ab urbe abesse millia passuum CC., Id. Sext. 12, extr.: we creep along for three m., millia tria replamus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: Cic. Liv. 2, meton., expr. by milliarium, laps (m.-stone): the plebs took up their position about three m. (from Rome), plebes ad tertium milliarium onseidit, Cic. Br. 14, 54: by the side of the Appian road, about five m. (from Rome), juxta Appiam viam, ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. extr.: Liv. (N.B.—Milliarium and laps can only be used in counting the distance from some capital city.)

mileage: *pretium quod in singula (passuum) millia exigitur.

milestone: milliarium, lapsus: v. MILE (2).

milfoil: *chilaeae millefolium, Linn. **militant:** *qui militat; bellum gerit, etc.: v. WAR, WARFARE. **Phr.:** the church m. and triumphant, alta ecclesia militans, alla triumphans, Helvet. Conf. p. 51.

military (adj.): 1. militaris, e: m. affairs, discipline, usage, etc.: m. res (sing.), disciplina, usus, etc.: Caes. Liv.: pass.: m. age (age for bearing arms), m. aetas, Liv. 25, 5, med.: a m. road, m. via [qua traduci possit exercitus], Id. 36, 15, fin. 2. bellicus (relating to war): to conduct m. affairs, rem b. administrare, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: m. excellence and courage, b. virtus, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: so belli (depend. gen.): m. glory, belli gloria: v. WAR. **Phr.:** m. service, militia: to bear the burden of m. service, munus militiae sustinere, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: exemption from m. service, militiae vacatio, Ib. 14: esp. in phr., on civil or m. service, et domi et militiae,

Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 134; domi militiaeque, Id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55 (or in reversed order): first lessons in m. service, prima castrorum rudimenta, Tac. Agr. 5.

military (subs.): milites, militares copiae: v. SOLDIERY.

militate: **Phr.:** these things m. against us, has res contra nos faciunt, Cic. Quint. init.: law does not m. against ..., non adversatur jus quominus..., Id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: see also UNFAVOURABLE, STAND (in the way).

militia: perh. *copiae provinciales (R. and A.); *cives evocati ad domesticas militiae munus sustinendum.

milk (subs.): lac, lactis, n.: cows, ayes, mores m., lac bubulum, asinum, equinum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, init.: Cic. Prov.: to suck in error with one's mother's m., cum l. nutricis errorem sugere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, fin.: "pigeon's m." l. gallinaeum, Plin. pref. § 24: Petr. Of the milky juice of plants, l. herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 606: Col. **Phr.:** to turn to m., lactescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: to give m., be full of m., lactere, Pall. 3, 26 (of plants): esp. in part. lactens, Virg. G. 1, 315 (l. frumenta). (N.B.—As applied to animals, lactens = sucking: q. v.) Curled m., oxygala, ae, f.: Col. Plin. (=lac coagulatum, v. TO CURDLE).

milk (v.): 1. mulgeo, si and xi, sum and ctum, 2: Virg. Plin. **Comps.** (1). Immulgeo, 2: to m. into, as into a vessel: Virg. Aen. 11, 572 (immulgens ubera labris). (2). Emulgeo, 2 (to m. out: rare): Col. 7, 3, med. 2. poet. siccio, 1: usu. with acc. ubera: v. TO DRAIN.

milkier: expr. by part. of mulgeo: cf. L. G. § 638.

milkiness: lactis s. lactes natura: v. MILKY.

milkling (subs.): mulctus, us (rare): Varr. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO MILK).

milkling-pail: mulctra: Virg. E. 3, 30: also neut. mulctrum, Hor. Epod. 16, 49; and mulctræ, Is: Virg. G. 3, 177.

milkmaid: *puella quae vaccas mulget.

milk-white: lacteus: m. necks (of the Gauls), l. colla, Virg. Aen. 8, 660.

milky: lacteus. m. fluid (milk), l. humor, Ov. M. 15, 79: Virg. The m. way, circus (circulus) s. orbis lacteus, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: l. via, Ov. M. 1, 168. **Phr.:** m. juice, *succus lacti similis, lactis speciem praebens.

milky-way: v. precd. art.

mill (subs.): 1. mola: a hand m., m. trussatilis, Cato, R. R. 10: Gell.: also, m. versatilis, Plin. 36, 18, 29: later, m. manularia, Javol. Dig. 33, 7, 26: a m. worked by a donkey, m. a-inaria, Ib.: a water m., m. aquaria, Pall. 1, 42.

2. pistrinum (the room or building in which corn was ground): to spend one's life in irons, in the m. (common punishment of slaves), ferratum in p. aetatem contere, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 11: Ter.: Cic. **Phr.:** an ass to turn a m., asinus molaris, Cato, R. R. 11.

mill (v.): 1. To make a raised impression round the edge of coins: perh. *numos in modum serrae signare.

2. Comice, to beat as in a mill: perh. pinso, 3: cf. Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 80: v. TO POUND.

mill-dam: *molae agger s. crepido: v. DAM (II).

mill-hopper: infundibulum: Vitr. 10, 5 (10), extr.

mill-horse: jumentum molarium; caballus m.: v. MILL (extr.).

mill-pond: *piscina molaria.

mill-stone: mola: Vitr. 10, 5 (10), fin. (circinatio molarum = revolutio of the m.): Vulg. Matt. xviii. 6: a mill consisted of two molae; the upper called catillus; the lower, meta (Kr.). (N.B.—molaris [lapis], Plin. 36, 19, 30, is a particular kind of stone: but molaris is also used as subs. = a very large stone, such as might serve for a mill-stone.)

milled (part. adj.): serratus: Tac. Ger. 5 (Serratus sc. numos, milled coins.)

millennarian (subs.): milliaris: Aug. (Milliaris=Chilastae, χιλασταί).

millennial: expr. by circuml. v. foll. art.

millennium: milliarium annorum: Aug.: or by circuml., mille anni qui in Apocalypsi praedicantur.

miller: 1. mōltor (one who grinds corn): Ulp. 33, 7, 12 § 5. 2. mōlen-dinarius (appy. in Eng. sense). Inscr. in Forcell. 490, A. D. (the trade of miller being of laie origin). 3. expr. by circuml., *qui sementum molendum conduct.

millet: millum: Virg. G. 1, 216: Varr.: Col.

milliner: *quae mullebris vestitus ornatusque officium habet; or perh. vestifica, Inscr. in Forcell.

millinery: *vestitus ornatusque mullebris.

million: decies centena millia: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 28: 80, two, three m., vices, trices centena millia. In expressing large sums of money, only the numeral adv. need be expressed, decies H.S. denoting one million; centies H.S., ten million; etc. (though the full expr. may also be used, as in Cic. l. c.).

millionaire: perh. praedives (homo): Juv. 10, 16. (Or circuml., qui divitiis abundat, affluit, etc.: v. TO ABOUND.)

millionth: the m. part, *pars una ex decies centenis millibus partium.

mit: len, enis, m.: v. SPLENIK.

mime: mimus (a kind of farce): to invent (compose) m.s., mimos commentari, Cic. Ph. 11, 6, 13: Ov.: also denoting the player: q. v.

mimic (adj.): 1. Relating to imitation: v. IMITATIVE. 2. Feigned, counterfeit: 1. mimicus (as in a pantomime): Petr. 94, extr. (m. mors).

2. simlatus: cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 349, parcas Trojam, simulataque magnis Pergama agnosco ("a mimic Troy"): v. COUNTERFEIT.

mimic (subs.): **Phr.:** to be a good m., habitus, voces, vultus hominum scite imitando exprime posse; artis cujusdam mimicae peritum esse.

mimic (v.): v. TO IMITATE.

mimicry: *mimica quaedam ars facetiaeque.

minaret: *turris excelsa aedis Mahumetanæ.

mince (v.): 1. concido, di, sum, 3: more precisely, minute C., Col. 12, 22; minutatim c., Ib. 57. 2. consco, 1: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, ad fin. (minutatim consco): v. TO CUT TO PIECES.

Phr.: not to m. matters, plane aperteque dicere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18: without m.ing matters, sine fuce et fallaciis, Id. Att. 1, 1, init.

mince (subs.): perh. minūtal, alla, n.: Juv. 14, 129 (hesternum m., appy. = hash).

mince-meat: **Phr.:** to make m. of one's enemies, fartum facere ex hostibus, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 8 (= ita minutatim concidere, ut solent coqui carnes dissecare farcimilibus faciendis, Forcell.).

mincing (adj.): **Phr.:** to articulate one's letters (and syllables) in a manner, litters putidius exprime, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: v. AFFECTED.

mincingly: putidē, putidius: v. precd. art. **Phr.:** to speak m., tenero supplantare verba palato, Pers. 1, 35.

mind (subs.): 1. Animus (most part of man: a comprehensive term): our entire energy lies in m. and body, nostra omnis vis in a. et corpore sita est, Sall. Cat. init.: to recall to m., cum a. suo recordari, Cic. Div. 25, 70: 80, cum animo reputare (to think over in one's m.), Sall. Jug. 13, medi.: to comprehend (grasp) in m. and thought, animo et a. gitatione comprehendere, Cic. Fl. 27, extr.: v. SOUL, FEELING (II, 3).

2. mens, ntis, f. (strictly, the intellect as distinguished from the emotional nature; but also used so as to include the latter): nothing more divine than m., mente nihil divinius, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: to be in one's right m., mentis compotem esse, Cic. Ph.

2, 38, 97: to turn away the eye of the m. from visible things, aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum abducere, id N.D. 2, 17, init.: to comprehend (grasp) with the m., mente comprehendere, Cic. (v. to comprehend): to stir up men's m.s. to anger, etc., mentes hominum ad iram incitare, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52: I call something to m., in mentem venit mihi aliquid rei, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2: Cic. (but the personal constr. may also be used, venit haec res mihi in mentem L. G. § 278, Obs. 5): v. INTELLECT.

3. ingenium (natural endowments of m.): the powers of the m., ingenii opes, Sall. Cat. 1: to allow the m. to sink into torpor, i. torpescere sinere, id. Jug. 2, fin.: rapidity (of the working) of m., ingenii celeritas, Nep. Eum. 1. Join animi atque ingenii [motus], Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113. (Ingenuum never refers to the emotions.) Phr.: to be out of one's m., furere, mente captum esse, insanire (v. MAD, to BE): are you in your right m. (in your senses)? P. satini sanus es? Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10. || Inclination, liking, disposition: Phr.: to my (your, etc.) m., ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3: Ter.: also simply, ex sententia, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 65: Cic.: I have a m. to do something, mihi libet, with infinit., or neut. pron. as subject: do whatever you have a m. to do, facite quod libet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: Cic. (v. to LIKE, II.): also, cogito, mihi in animo est (denoting intention): v. TO INTEND.

III. Opinion, way of thinking: 1. sensus, i.e. all good citizens were pretty much of one m., unum fere a fuisse bonorum omnium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: I won't show him my m. at once, non ego illi extemplo meum ostendam s. Pl. Most. 5, 1, 22. 2. sententia: v. OPINION. Phr.: to be of the same m., eadem sentire, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 8. || IV. Recollection: Phr.: to bear in m., meminisse; memoria tenere; aliquid rei memorem esse (v. TO REMEMBER): to call to m., recordari (v. TO RECOLLECT): to pass from the m., i. e. be forgotten, effluere ex animo, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300: see also supr. (1, 2).

mind (v.): i. e. to attend to: Phr.: to m. one's own business, suum negotium agere, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 29: more strongly, nihil praeter suum negotium agere [nihil de alieno acquirere], ib. 1, 34, 125 (suorum rerum esse, to look after one's own interests: Liv. 3, 38): to m. other people's business, aliena curare [eque nihil quae ad te attinent], Ter. Heaut. 1, 24: so, aliena negotia curare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 19. See also TO CARE FOR, REMEMBER.

mindful: mēmor, ōris (bearing in mind): m. of his descent and olden rank, m. generis pristinaeque dignitatis, Sall. Cat. 60, fin.: Caes.: foll. by rel. clause: m. of the shortness of life, m. quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97: absol., a m. ear, m. auris, O. Phr.: to be m. of: (1) mēmīni, defect. perf.: rēminiscor v. TO REMEMBER. (2) respicio, apexo, ctum, 3 (to have regard for): unless a deity be m. of the commonwealth, nisi deus remp. respexerit, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2: be m. of your years, respice aetatem tuam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 87: also in unfavourable sense, to be mindful of, and punish: Just.

mine (subs.): I. For obtaining ore: 1. metallum: an old abandoned m., m. antiquum, olim destitutum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 1: cf. Liv. 39, 24, init., m. vetus intermissum, i. e. that had not been worked for some time. Phr.: to sentence to the m.s., ad metalla condemnare, Suet. Cal. 27, med.: in metallum damnare, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: also, dare in metallum, Dig. 2, fōdina: chelyd in comps. aurifodina, Plin. 33, 4, 21 § 78; argenti fodina, id. 33, 6, 31 § 98 (which may, however, be written as separate words). 3. pūteus (the actual pit or hole bored): (gold) procured from m.s. is called canalicium, quod puteis foditur canalicium vocant, id. 33, 4, 21 § 68. 4. cūniculus (a burrow or excavation made in mining): Plin. l. c.

§ 71: to sink m.s., cuniculos agere, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 4. || Military: cūniculus to carry a m. (under the walls of a city), c. occultum agere, Liv. 28, 7, med.; more fully, c. agere in arcem hostium, id. 5, 19, fin.: to take a city by a m., cuniculo urbem capere, Curt. In modern milit. sense, "cuniculus pulveris nitrato instructus ad moenia discutienda s. disjicienda. || Fig. an inexhaustible store: nearest word, thesaurus: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2, mihi certe, quoties aliquid additum quaero, thesaurus est, "he is a perfect mine of learning:" or perh. fons uberrimus (R. and A.).

mine (v.): I. To dig for metals: fodio, effodio, fodi, sum, 3: Plin. 33, 4, 21. || In milit. sense: cuniculos ago v. MINE, subs. (11.).

mine (pron.): meus: pass.

miner: I. One who digs for metals: metallicus: Plin. 34, 16, 47. Or expr. by pres. part. of fodio, effodio: cf. L. G. § 618. || One engaged in military mining: 1. cūnicularius: Veg. Mil. 2, 11, fin.: Amm. 2. mīnitor: Liv.: v. EXCAVATOR (2).

mineral (subs.): metallum (used of non-metallic substances, as earths, etc.): Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 114 (where it denotes a kind of clay or chalk): Stat. S. 4, 3, 98 (of marble): Apul.

mineral (adj.): metallicus: Plin. (cf. preced. art.). Phr.: the island has very great (or little) m. wealth, "metallorum in insula copia plurima (s. exiguā) est: the m. kingdom, perh. quae metallo terrenoque genere sunt: v. KINGDOM (fin.).

mineralist } metallorum peritus
mineralogist } (homo).
mineralogy } metallorum scientia.

mingie: I. Trans. misceo, immisceo, commisceo; confundo: v. TO MIX, BLEND. || Intrans. expr. by verbs under (I.), with pron. refl.; also as pass. refl.: mind m.s. with the mighty mass, mens magno se corpore miscet, Virg. Aen. 6, 727: cf. lb. 1, 440: to m. in the fray, sese immiscere armis, lb. 10, 796: cf. id. G. 1, 454 (immiscerier = immiscere se): horse ming with food, equites immiscentes se peditibus, Liv. 31, 35: (the stream) m.s. with the Sicilian wave, Scullis confunditur undis, Virg. Aen. 3, 696 (but confundo oftener implies confusion).

mingling: mixtura: v. MIXTURE.

miniature: perh. minuta tabella s. pictura. To be a distinguished m.-painter, "minuto quodam subtilique picturae genere excellere: a m. painted on a gem or ivory, "imago in gemma vel ebore picta: he painted only m.s., "homines pinxit nec eos nisi tabellis minimis. (Pictura minor [R. and A.] in Plin. 35, 10, 37 § 112, denotes painting of inferior subjects; "genre" painting.) Phr.: a world in m., "quasi minutus quidam mundus.

minim: I. A note in music: "nota musica quae minima dicitur. || A drop: "minimum: Pharm.

minimum: expr. by minimus or adv. minimum: to gain the greatest results with the m. of toil, "maximos fructus quam minimo (posses) labore adipsi: at a m. charge of three denarii, "tribus denariis minimum exactis: v. LEAST (at), LITTLE.

mining (subs.): expr. by metallum, cūniculus, acc. to the kind of operation meant: to gain wealth by m., ex metallis s. fodinis exercendis fructus capere, cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, ad fin.: to recommence m.-operations, metalla intermissa recolare, Liv. 39, 24, init.: to have recourse to m., cuniculos agere: v. MINE, TO MINE.

minion: 1. cliens, ntis (so used in later writers): cf. Tac. A. 2, 55, ad fin., loca eorum clientibus suis vel dextero cuique adtribueret: the accusers were... (two) m.s. of Sejanus, accusabant... Sejanī clientes, lb. 4, 34. 2. amissarius (strictly, one employed secretly, and esp. for evil purposes): the

most guilty of all the m.s. of Nero, ex omnibus Neronis e. locentissimi, Suet. Gal. 15. Join: familiares et emissarii [Domitiani], id. Domit. 11: Vell. See also COUSIN, COURT-MINION, FA-VOURITE.

minister (subs.): I. Helper, servant: minister, tri; f. -tra: v. SERVANT.

II. Of state: Phr.: a king's principal m., (regia) socius et administrator omnium consiliorum, Sall. Jug. 29, init.: qui (regia) omnium consiliorum participare administrare est, cf. Nep. Eum. 1: minister et adiutor consiliorum principis s. regia, Rubin. (in KR.): the queen's m.s., "quod quos pene administrandae reipublicae cura est; qui rempublicam administrant: m. of war, "rebis bellicis praepositi: m. of finance, "qui curam habet rationum publicarum; praefectus aerarii c. aerario, cf. Tac. 13, 28, extr.: a cabinet m., "interioris consilii publici socius; qui secretioribus reipublicae consiliis interperit: late Lat., consistorianus (usu, in pl.), Amm. 15, 5: also comes consistorianus, Cod. Just. 12, 10, or comes consistorii, Imp. Cod. (but such a use of comes is unwarranted by good usage). || A preacher, pastor: "verbi divini minister (V.I.M.).

minister (v.): I. To serve: ministro, I (with dat.): Vulg. pass.: v. TO WAIT, SERVE. || To conduce: 1. conducio, conféro, etc.: v. TO CONDUCE. 2. servio, 4 (to devote oneself to, seek to gratify: with dat.): to m. to any one's advantage, commodis alius a. Cic. Rep. 1, 4: Caes.: composition simply m.s. to the pleasantness of diction, compositio tota s. suavitati vocum, Cic. Or. 54, extr. 3. prae-sum, irr. (usu, with dat.): v. GOOD (to do), Phr.: if it will m. to your pleasure, si vobis gratum futurum erit, Cic. Sen. 2, fin.: to m. to any one's pleasure (in any undignified way), lenocinari alicui, id. Div. Verr. 15, 48: speech should m. to the gratification of the ear, voluptatū aurium morigerari debet oratio, id. Or. 48, 159. (N.B.—Not ministro in this sense.)

ministerial: I. Belonging to the ministry (of state): expr. by circuml.: v. MINISTER (11.). || Relating to the religious office: "ad ministerium rerum divinarum (sacrarum) pertinens.

ministering (adj.): "qui ministrat; open fert miseris: v. TO MINISTER (1.), AID. M. spiritus, spiritus administratorii, Vulg. Hebr. 1, extr.

ministration: v. full art.

ministry: I. The act of ministering or serving: ministratio: Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 7, sqq.: or expr. by minister, ministro, I, 4: Virg. Aen. 2, 100, Calchante ministri, by the m. or agency of Calchas. || Clerical office: ministrium: Vulg. Eph. 12, 12. || The persons jointly entrusted with state affairs: "il quibus reipublicae administratio mandatur; quibus summa rerum administranda mandatur: cf. Cic. R. Am. 32, 91: and see MINISTER (11.).

minnow: "pisciculus quidam minutissimus.

minor (adj.): Phr.: the m. premises, minor praemissa (sc. propositio): Aldr.

minor (subs.): i. e. (m. under years): 1. filius (filia) familiae: Cic. Coel. 15, 36. 2. qui nondum iustae aetatis est, nondum sui juris est; nondum in suam tutelam venit, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180: v. MAJORITY (11.). Also pūpilla, pūpilla, may freq. serve v. WARD.

minorities: monastic order, Fratres minores (so named by their founder for humility's sake): Convers. Lex. In sing., unus e fratribus minoribus.

minority: I. The smaller number: minor pars: cf. MAJORITY. Or expr. by pauciores: those who so thought were in a m., "pauciores erant qui ita censebant. || Under age: pūpillaris aetas (with reference to orphans and wards): Suet. 66, extr. Phr.: he was still in his m. nondum sui juris, iustae aetatis erat: v. MAJORITY.

minotaur: minotaurus: Virg

or hail has done any m., si uredo aut grandio quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, fin.: *what m. a double-tongued man often does*, quantum homo bilinguis saepe concinnat mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 15: so concinnare aliquid mali, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 11; excitare, ib. 3, 1, 11. || *Intentional injury*: mischiefum: to refrain from doing any m., ab injuria et m. temperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Liv. Ter. So. to do m., maleficere (or as two words), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, extr. Phr.: to contrive m. (destruction) against any one, pestem aliqui machinari, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, init.: to do all the m. you can to any one, quibuscunque possis modis alteri nocere, obesse, damnum a malum concinnare: (cf. *supr.* 1: and to INJURE): see *what a piece of m. she acts about*, videri quod inceptit facinus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 39: to make m. (sow the seeds of strife), certamina serere, Liv. 21, 6, init.: causam discordiarum serere inter.... Suet. Cal. 26, ad fin.

mischief-maker: i. e. one who breeds quarrels: illis sator: Liv. 21, 6, init.: turbatum sator atque accendere solers invidiam, Sil. 8, 260: cf. Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 3: sator satorque scelerum: in gen. sense, sator mali, molorum: v. AUTHOR.

mischief-making (subs.): i. e. causing strife: expr. by verb: v. MISCHIEF, *str.*

mischievous: 1. mischiefus, comp. -centior, sup. -centissimus (usu. in stronger sense, wicked, criminal): a new and m. superstition, nova et m. superstitione, Suet. Ner. 16. 2. noxius, obnoxious, etc.: v. INJURIOUS. 3. imprudent (?): cf. Virg. G. 1, 119: To be m., nocere, officere, etc.: v. INJURIOUS.

mischievously: 1. mischiefus: Pl. 2. male et inutiliter: Auct. B. Alex. 65.

mischievousness: infidilitas: Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77 (last): infidulitas aut turpitudine: or sometimes, maleficia, injuriae (plur. for abstract): cf. L. G. § 591.

misconceive: v. TO MISUNDERSTAND.

misconception: v. MISUNDERSTANDING.

misconduct (subs.): 1. delictum: to be guilty of m., d. in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: consciousness of m., delicti conscientia, Sall. Jug. 27: ae pl. may be used to denote continued or repeated m.: cf. L. G. § 591. So, to be guilty of m., delinquere; absol. or with acc. of neut. pron.: if I am guilty of m., si quid deliquero, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, extr. 2. peccatum: v. FAULT. Phr.: to be guilty of some m., aliquid in se admittere, Cic. Lu. 60, 167: to call (a governor) to account for m. in a province, de repetundis postulare, accusare (the term repetundae being made to include all illegal conduct of a governor: v. Dict. Ant. a. v.): v. EXTRACTIO.

misconduct (v.): Phr.: to m. oneself, delinquere, delictum in se admittere, etc.: v. PRECED. art.

misconstruction: sinistra interpretatio (un/savourable construction), Tac. Agr. 5, extr.: or expr. by interpreter: v. foil art.

misconstrue: male (perperam, perverse) interpretari: 1. Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 71: to m. wilfully, ultro aliquid in deterius partem interpretari: cf. also Tac. A. 1, 7, extr., verba, vultus in crimen detorque.

miscreant: (homo) sceleratus, sceleratus: Pl. Ter. pass.: the m. O sceleratum atque audacem hominem: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42. Also scelus (stronger than adj.): where is the m. that has undone me, ubi est scelus qui me perdidit? It. And. 3, 5, 1.

misdate (v.): *in epistola falsum diem ascribere: v. TO DATE.

misdeed: delictum, peccatum, etc.: v. MISCONDUCT, CRIME.

misdeemeanour: levius delictum: v. MISCONDUCT.

misdirect: 1. To direct to a wrong place: * (epistolam) perperam inscribere: v. TO DIRECT (V.). || To misapply: abutor, male utor, 3: v. TO USE, ABUSE.

miser: 1. avarus (covetous, in whatever degree): the wide difference between the saving man and the m., quantum discordet parvus avaro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194: but in prose, homo should be added: cf. L. G. § 339, Obs. 2. 2. sordidus (homo): such a m., that adeo s. ut.... Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: cf. Quint. 6, 11, 26 (pro sordido parum). (Sordidus indicates the mean, dirty ways of the miser; avarus, his eager grasping for self.)

miserable: 1. miser, tra, trum (most gen. term; stretched or suffering in whatever way): Cic.: v. HOR.

2. aerumnosus (overwhelmed with afflictions): Join: aerumnosus, infelix, miser, Cic. Par. 2, init.: miser, afflictus, aerumnosus, calamitosus, id. Tusc. 4, 38, 82. (Misera, miserandus—deserving of or a fit subject for pity.) See also UNHAPPY. Phr.: to make oneself wretched: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15: Pl. I am perfectly m., discrucior animi, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

miserably: 1. misere: opp. to beat: Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 50: comice, Hor. S. 1, 9, 8, misere discedere quaerens, m. wanting to get quit of him: v. DESPERATELY. 2. miserandum in modum (in a way fit to excite commiseration): Cic. prov. Cons. 3, 5.

miserliness: sordis, sordes: v. MEANNESS (11).

miserly: avarus, sordidus, avidus (Pl. Aut. prol. 9): v. MISER.

misery: 1. miseria (gen. term: distress and suffering condition): to be in m. in m. case, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, extr.: to be a burden on a m. (= source of m.) to any one, operi miseriae case, Sall. Cat. to oft. pl. with reference to various sources of m.: the m. in which we have lived for so many years, m. in quibus tot annos versamur, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, init. Join: miseria et aerumna, luctus atque miseriae, Sall. Cic. 2. aerumna (a depressing, overwhelming affliction): esp. in pl. (cf. L. G. § 591): death a respite from m., mori requies aerumnarum, Sall. Cat. 51, med.: Cic. Fin. 5, 32, 95 (misera atque aerumna).

3. angor (distressing grief, anguish): to hear a person out with m., aliquem angoribus conficere, id. Ph. 2, 15, 37.

misfortune: 1. adversa fortuna; or simply fortuna, where the context determines the sense (rare): fortune or m. (prosperity or adversity), prospera adversave, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: to mend m. by skill, arte emendare f. Hor. S. 2, 8, 85: v. ADVERSARY. (N.B.—Adversa fortuna is not used for a misfortune, but in collect. sense.) 2. expr. by adversus (without fortune): if any m. should happen, si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8: successes or m., prospera vel m., Tac. Ann. 1, 1. Also adversae res = adversa fortuna (supr.): Cic. 3. infortunium (colloq.: not in Cic.): beware of m., cave infortunio, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 48: Ter. (This word is chiefly used of punishment brought upon a person; as in the colloq. expression, to come to grief = ferre infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24.) 4. incommodum (an unwelcome event): an unexpected m. occurred, accidit repentinum 1. Caes. B. G. 1, 48, init.: an unanticipated series of m., continua 1. Caes. B. G. 7, 14, init. (N.B.—Caesar is partial to this use of the word.)

misgiving: diffido, fissa, 3 (with dat.: to be without confidence in any person or thing): cf. Cic. Clu. 23, 63, qui ab ali qua ratione diffideret (who had grounds for misgiving); but the expr. is stronger than the Eng. perh. minus confido comes nearer to it: v. TO TRUST. Phr.: my heart m.s. me, nescio quid mihi animus praesagit mali (lit. I have a presentiment of something amiss), Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7.

misgiving: Phr.: to have m.s. diffidere, parum confidere: v. PRECED. art. See also FOREBODING, PRESENTIMENT.

misgotten: male partus: poet. In Cic. Ph. 2, 27, init.

misgovern: male (inique, superbe) rego, administro: v. TO GOVERN.

misgovernment: expr. by verb: v. PRECED. art.

misguide: v. TO MISLEAD.

misguided (part. adj.): demens: v. INFATUATED.

misgird: incommodum: v. MISFORTUNE (4).

misinform: *falsa docere (R. and A.).

misinterpret: male (perperam) interpretari: v. TO MISCONSTRUCT.

misinterpretation: v. MISCONSTRUCTION.

misjudge: male s. perperam Judico, exstimo: v. TO JUDGE.

mislay: Phr.: your letter has been mislaid, excidit epistola tua de manibus, nec usquam comparere: cf. Cic. Att. 2, 8, init.: and Clu. 64, 180.

mislead: 1. decipio, cpi, cepit, tum, 3: the ambiguity which misled Croesus, illa amphibolia qua Croesum decipit, Cic. Div. 1, 26, extr.: see are misled by the show of right, decipimur specie recti, Hor. Ap. 25: v. TO DECEIVE. 2. more precisely, expr. by error, with various verbs e. g. [im]perito in errorem inducere, Cic. Br. 85, 199: in errorem ducere, Nep. Hann. 9: to be misled by popular opinions, vulgi opinionibus in errorem rapi, [sic vera cernere], Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 41: to be so far misled as to suppose.... hoc errore ducti, ut quis arbitretur.... id. Off. 1, 41, 148.

misleading (adj.): expr. by verb: nothing can be more m., nihil aptius esse potest ad homines in errorem inducendos: v. PRECED. art.

mismanage: male s. perperam administro, gero: v. TO MANAGE.

mismanagement: expr. by verb: v. PRECED. art.

misname: Phr.: to m. a person, aliquem falso nomine appellare, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 191: alieno nomine appellare, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, med. (see the place).

misnomer: falsum nomen: v. PRECED. art.

misogamist: *qui abhorret a nuptiis; qui nuptias spernatur atque asatur. (Ovor, v. rare: Pl. As. 5, 2, 9: osor uxoris suae.)

misogynist: *qui mulieres odit atque averatur: cf. PRECED. art.

misplace: 1. Lit.: alieno loco ponere, collocare: v. TO PLACE. || Fig.: to be confident, etc., of an improper object: Pl.: confidence in such persons as m.s. illi man fides habetur, male creditur (cf. Virg. E. 3, 95).

misprint (subs.): mendium s. erratum typographicum; opusculum mendium (cf. Cic. Att. 13, 21, librariorum menda); vitium typographicum (of a serious nature), Kypsalma preli.

misprision: Phr.: m. of treason, *proditorius s. majestatis (laesae), conscientia: to be liable to such a charge, *propter conscientiam sceleris, majestatis crimine teneri.

mispronounce: vitiosus s. perperam pronuntio: v. TO PRONOUNCE.

misquote: Phr.: to m. a passage, *verba auctoris perperam (minus accurate) laudare: v. TO QUOTE.

misquotations: v. PRECED. art.

misrepresent: 1. distortio, si, tum, 2 (to twist from the natural sense or direction: not so in Cic.): to m. and cast off good actions, bona facta d. et carpere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8. Ter. Join: calumniari atque detorque, Liv. 42, 42, med. 2. distorbo, xi, tum, 3 (to twist de: to disparage any one; speak in such a way as to lessen his credit): he does not cease to m. me, ille non cessat de me d., Cic. Att. 11, 11, extr. 3. obtrecto, 1 (to assault and find fault with): cf. Liv. 45, 37, med. qui nullum probum dicere poterat, ejus obtrecte laudes nolit, i. e. to disparage and find fault with his merits. So also, detracto, 1 (= detrabo, but contr. with acc.): Liv. Ov. (No one of these exactly represents the Eng.; but they may all be used in expressing it: v. TO DISPARAGE.) 4. deprivo, 1 (to make out a thing to be

bad: cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16, nihil est quin male narranto possit depravari, i. e. everything is capable of being misrepresented. 5, cluniorum, i. (to raise ill-natured, unfounded objections): cf. supr. (1). 6, expr. by interpreter, i. (to put a certain construction upon anything; whether outwardly expressed or not): to m. everything, in order to excite people, omnia in deterorem partem interpretando, animos hominum accendere (cf. Cic. Mur. 31, 65, in mliorem partem interpretari; and Tac. Agr. 15, iudic.): so, *maligne interpretari, cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 7, extr.; *depravando interpretari, cf. supr. (3).

misrepresentation: expr. by verb: by a constant course of m., calumniando omnia detorquendoque, Liv. 42, 42, med., etc.: v. proceed art. (Sinistra interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5, extr., comes very near; but denotes there the impression formed, not the attempt to disparage others).

misrule: expr. by male administrare, rem gerere, v. to govern.

miss (*subs.*): as title of respect: *dōmīna* (Kr.): v. *missra*.

miss (*verb.*): opp. to a hit: perh. frustratio: Quint. 2, 20, 3: or expr. by verb. v. foll. art.

miss (*v.*): 1. Not to hit the mark: perh. *aberro*, i. (Kr.): more precisely, destinatio aberrare, or, destinatum non ferre, cf. Curt. 7, 5, fin.; also, Hor. A. P. 350 (non semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur—destinatum) arcus. Sometimes intercedo (to fall between) may serve; cf. Liv. 38, 22, ad fin. (quum quo plures ac densiores erant, eo minus non quicquam intercedere telli): in same sense, frustra mitti, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: Vulg. Judic. xx, 16 haec, ut capillum quocumque possent percussere, et nequaquam in alteram partem ictus lapidis deferretur. Phr.: without one missing, continuo et sine frustratione, Quint. 2, 20, 3. II. To omit, pass by without noticing: praetermitti, 3: v. to omit. Phr.: I have hardly m. of attending a single (reader), equidem prope nemini defuit, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 6: to m. an opportunity, occasionem amittere (v. to let slip).

III. To feel the want of: 1. desidero, i. the longer he is away, the more I m. him, quanto diutius abest, tanto magis desidero, Ter. Haut. 3, 1, 16: Cic. So expr. by desiderium, with a verb: he m. d. his son so dreadfully, ita magno desiderio fuit et filius, Ter. Haut. 4, 4, 5: so, desiderio teneri aliquid rei, Cic. Sen. 2, 33. See also *missio* (*adj.*). 2. requiro, quāvis, item, 3 (to look for without finding): to m. the ornaments of peace and the resources of war, et pacis ornamenta et belli subsidia, Cic. Man. 2, fin.: I m. many whom once I saw, multos requiro quos quondam vidi, Or. M. 7, 515. So sometimes quaero: Prop. 1, 17, 18.

missal: *misale, i. n. a: regular title of such books.

missapen (*part. adj.*): 1. deformis, e: to be torn m., d. natum esse, Cic. Coel. 1, 6. Join: prava (al. parva) atque deformia [jumenta], Caes. B. G. 4, 2. (Informis, shapeless, without form or beauty: cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 658). 2. prius (esp. of parts of the body: deformis describing the whole figure): m. ankles, p. tall, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48: Cic. Mur. 20, 61. As collect. expr., m. figure or person, pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformities, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 29.

missile (*subs.*): 1. telum: they hurled their m.s. against our men, it. in nostros coniecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: cf. ib. 4, 23 (but telum is a missile intended to pierce or cut; not merely to strike as a stone): a cloud of light m.s., nubes levium t., Liv.: more precisely, missile telum, Liv. 38, 22, ad fin. (vis ingens missilium telorum): Virg. 2. missile, is, n. (strictly adj., with telum

understood): to fight with m.s., missilibus pugnare, Liv. 34, 19, init. 3. tormentum (discharged by an engine): Caes. B. C. 3, 51, fin.: Plin.

missalis (*adj.*): missalis, e: Liv.: Virg.: v. proceed art.

missing (*adj.*): Phr.: to be m., desiderari: nor was a single article m. from the temple, nec quicquam ex fano desideratum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 96: often used in returns of losses in battle or campaigns: not a single ship was m., nulla omnino navis desiderabatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23 (but, as applied to troops, the term includes killed and wounded [v. to lose]; as distinguished from these, the "missing" may be said, non comparere, non reperiri, not to wake their appearance or be found). Sometimes, in gen. sense, deficere or deesse, may serve: v. WANTING (to be).

mission: 1. Sending, delegation: legatio (embassy, commission): to undertake a m., l. suscipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: v. *missus*. (Cf. Warburton's title, Divine Legation, viz. of Moses. See also OFFICE, DUTY, FUNCTION. II. Specially, the propagation of the Gospel in heathen lands: expr. by doctrinam Christianam propagare (Kr.).

missionary (*subs.*): qui doctrinam Christianam (Evangelii) propagandam suscipit; qui Evangelium in alias terras deferit.

missive (*subs.*): nuntius; litterarum significatio: Cic. Man. 3, 7: v. MESSAGE, LETTER.

misspell: *verbum, nomen) Perperam scribere.

misspend: 1. perdo, didi, ditum, 3 (to throw away, waste): cf. Ter. Haut. 3, 1, 55, sumat, consumat, perdat (let him take, spend, misspend): to m. one's labour, operam p., Cic. Mur. 10, 23. Join: profundere et perdere [studium, laborumque], Cic. Fam. 5, 5, ad fin. 2. perh. abductor, sua, 3 (with abt.): v. to ABUSE. (But omni tempore abut, in Cic. m. to use up all one's time: v. to USE.) See to WASTE.

misstate: parum accurate memoro, meminisse: v. to RELATE, MENTION.

misstatement: perh. mendacium: which does not necessarily imply wilful deception: cf. Nigid. in Gell. 11, 11: also Sen. N. Q. 7, 5, 1, where mendacia = misstatement, error. Or better, (quod) falsum (est): v. FALS.

mist: 1. nebula (most gen. term): m.s. do not rise in summer nor in the depth of winter, n. nec aestate nec maximo frigore existunt, Plin. 2, 60, 61: so, n. surgunt, Loc.: a denser m., rising from the lake, rested on the plain, cala ex lacu n. campo densior sedebat, Liv. 22, 4, ad fin. Fig.: the m. of error, n. erroris, Juv. 10, init. 2. caligo, insula, f. (darkness, a mist causing darkness): a smoky m. exales, fumida exhalatur c., Plin. 2, 42, 42. Fig.: there is a m. come over my eyes, mi ob oculos c. obstitit, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 51: v. DARKNESS (II. 2). Phr.: to be covered with chilly m.s., frigida nebulis caligare, Col. 1, 5, med.

mistake (*subs.*): 1. erratum, error (most gen. terms): a bluish

flaw: hence, a blunder, error: m.s. of transcribers, librariorum menda, Cic. Att. 13, 23: a great m., magnum m., ib. 14, 30. Also menda, as (in same sense): Suet. Aug. 87. To make a m. or m.s. errare, labi, etc.: v. to ERR. Phr.: (to do anything) by m., perperam (= per errorem): they had come by m. to our camp, p. ad nostra castra venerant, Auct. B. Hap. 12: Pl.: Suet.

mistake (*v.*): 1. Trana: expr. by pro, with abt.: he kills the secretary, m.ing him for the king, scribam pro rege obruturac, Liv. 2, 12, med.: to m. falsehood for truth, falsa pro veris habere: v. FOR, PREP. (I.). Also a double acc. may be used with such verbs as credo, puto: they all mistake him for his brother, omnes fratrem esse credebant (where the idea of mistake is of course

implied only, not expressed). Or expr. by interpreter, intelligo, with such adv. as perperam (cf. proceed, art. fin.), minus recte, perverse: v. WROUGHT. II. Refl. pass.: to be mistaken, i. e. to be in error:

1. erro, i: to be altogether m.n. as to an affair, be m.n. in the dates of things, tota re, temporibus c., Cic. Ph. 2, 9, fin.: to be much m.n., procul errare Sall. Jug. 85, ad fin.: longe e., Ter. And. 1, 1, 40: usu, better, valde e., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: vehementer e., id. Ac. 2, 32, 103: probe errare (comice), Pl. Am. 3, 3, 21: to be entirely m.n., toto (ut alunt) coelo errare, Macr. 3, 12, med. 2. fallor, falsus, 3: you are much m.n., multum falleris, Phaedr. 1, 21, 6: cf. Sall. Jug. 85, ne illi falsi sunt, verity they are m.n.: I may be m.n., possum falli, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 6. In parenthetical phrs., such as, unless I am m.n., the act. voice is often used with pron. refl.: nisi me fallit, Cic. Att. 14, 12: Varr. (Ni fallor, poet.: Virg. Aen. 5, 49).

mistaken (*part. adj.*): falsus, per-versus: v. WRONG.

mistakenly: perperam: v. MISTAKE, subs. extr.

misteach: perverse doceo: v. WRONG.

mistiness: expr. by adj.: v. MISTY

mistletoe: viscum: Plin. 16, 44, 93: Virg. (Viscum album, Linn.).

mistranslate: perperam reddo s. interpreter: v. TO TRANSLATE.

mistranslation: v. proceed art.

mistress: 1. The head of a household: 1. hera (with refl. to the slaves): Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 13: Pl. Also = sweetheart, Cat. 68, 136. 2. Domina (often simply = hera; but capable of being used in wider sense): Ter. Haut. 2, 1, 57 (= hera): Quint. 5, 11, 34. As title of an empress: Suet. Cl. 39. Fig.: the m. and queen of all the virtues (Justice), omnium d. et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29. 3. miterfamilias or -ae (also as two words): strictly = uxor quae in manum venit, Cic. Top. 3, 14 (Nict. Ant. 740, b); but used in wider sense, as a respectful designation of a matron: cf. Liv. 34, 4, ad init., matron families tuum purpureum amiculum habere nos alicui, vult, you not suffer the m. of your household to have a purple mantle: Cat. 2, 1: et pass.: also, domina, Tib. 1, 1, 4: hera, v. supr. (I., 1). Also Venus: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 23, 14 (quae te cinque donat Venus): Virg. E. 3, 68. Or expr. by amo: Phyllis is my m's name, Phyllida amo ante alias, ib. 78. III. A hot woman: 1. concubina: the less dishonourable appellation for pellex, Dig. 50, 16, 44, ad fin. 2. Amica: be she wife or be she m., si ista uxor sive a. est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11: Cic. Dig. 1, 4, 20. Dimin., amicaula, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 240. 3. pellex, fca, f. (strictly, the concubine of a married man: also in wider sense): Dig. 1, c. Phr.: to have a woman as m., mulierem in contubernio habere, cf. Suet. Vesp. 3, extr. IV. A teacher: magistra: Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7: Cic.: v. TRACHER.

mistrust (*subs.*): diffidentia, suspicio: v. DISTRUST, SUSPICION.

mistrust (*v.*): diffido, 3: v. TO DISTRUST.

mistrustful: diffidens: v. DISTRUST.

misty: 1. nebulosus: m. or cloudy days, dies n. nebulae, Cels. 2, 1, init. 2. Cic. Join: nebulosum et caliginosum [coelum], Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60. 2. caliginosus (murky with mist): ib. 1, 10, 43 (coelum humidum et c.). In fig. sense, obscurus, ambiguis involutus (sermo): v. OBCUR.

misunderstand: minus, haud recte, perperam intelligo: v. TO UNDERSTAND.

misunderstanding (*subs.*): 1. In gen. sense: error: v. ERROR, MISTAKE. Or by verb: through a m., *re minus intellecta: v. proceed art. Sometimes imprudentia, imprudenter, may

serve: to do wrong through a m. (not wilfully), per imprudentem peccare: v. INADVERTENCE, INADVERTENTLY. || *A difference between friends*: 1. ofensio: I did not imagine that the m. was so serious, nec tantum intelligebam ei esse offensioem, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: cf. paulo infra, deponere offensioem. A more delicate expr. is incommodum, Cic. l. c., hujus incommodum causa, i. e. the cause of this m.: cf. ib. paulo sup., subesse nescio quid opinionis incommoda, i. e. he was the victim of some m. 2. dissidium (stronger than Eng.). Cic. Att. 10, 35: v. DISAGREEMENT (II).

misuse (v.): v. TO ABUSE, MISFEED, MALTRTAT.

misuse (subs.): usu. expr. by verb: to guard against the m. of a thing, *cavere ne quid in pravos usus vertatur: that is a m. of the term, *id est verbum alieno loco adhibere. See also ABUSE, SUBA.

mite: 1. The insect: *ickrus, Linn. (generic term for all such insects: v. P. Cycl. s. v.). || *A small coin*: sextans, nris, m. (q. of an as): the commonly buried him, contributing a m. apiece, extulit eum plebs, a collatis in capita, Liv. 2, 33, extr. (The expr. in Vulg. Mar. xii. 42. is duo minuta = two small coins).

mitigate: 1. mitigo, i (to diminish the severity of anything: whether of bodily or mental sensations): the cold becoming m.d., mitigato frigore, Col. 1, 1, ad init.: to m. hardships, mala, labores m., cf. Tac. Ann. 14, 24: to m. the severity (of a governor), severitatem m., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. 2. mollo, i (to soften: hence fig. to moderate violence, passion, etc.): they should m. their anger, mollirent iras, Liv. 1, 9, fin.: to m. a punishment, poenam m. (poet.), Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 53. 3. lenio, 4 (to quiet down, soothe): cf. Cic. Mur. 31, 65, te ipsum . . . dies leniet, aetas mitigabit: Sall. Phr.: to m. a penalty, aliquid de severitate poenae remittere, cf. Cic. Ph. 1, 5, extr. See also TO LESSEN, ABRATE, BELIEVE.

mitigate (adj.): Phr.: m. circumstances, *levamenta: quae doloris acerbiterat mitigare s. lenire possunt: v. TO MITIGATE.

mitigation: 1. mitigatio: Cic. 2. levamentum (anything which serves to relieve or mitigate: mitigation is the act of so doing): to operate as a m. of sufferings, esse 1. miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51. In same sense, levamen (esp. poet.): Cic. Virg. Also, allevamentum (v. rare): Cic. Sull. 23, extr. (sine ullo remedio atque allevamento). 3. more freq. expr. by verb: to seek the m. of human suffering, *in mitigandis hominum dolores miseriarumque incumbere: to ask a m. of punishment, *petere ut remittatur aliquid de poena: v. TO MITIGATE.

mitre: mitra (episcopalis): Erasmi. Eucom. Mor. p. 376. (Strictly, a kind of head-band).

mitred: *mitratus (in Prop. = wearing a mitra or head-band): mitram gerens.

mitten: no known word: cf. GLOVES.

mix: 1. misceo, ul, stum and xtum, 2 (in most uses of Eng.): foll. by acc. and abl.; also for abl. dat. (poet.), or abl. with cum: to m. prison with an antidote, m. antidoto toxicum, Phaedr. 1, 14, 10: Cic. Hor.: to m. tears with blood, fletum cruori m., Ov. M. 4, 140: Hor.: for cum and abl., cf. Cic. Ph. 1, 6, init. (ut parentalia cum supplicationibus misceretur, might be mingled with): Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 25 (cum mels lacrimis miscuitur, but to denote literal mixing, the abl. alone is preferred). Comps. (1) admisceo, constr. like preced., excepting that the dat. after it is used in prose as well as verse: a kind of root m.d. with milk, genus radicis lacti (sed al., lacte) admixtum, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: to m. up a kind of oratory with another, alicui generi orationis alterum adm., Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200: also with in

and acc., Plin. 26, 10, 66 (admixtus in seminis heminum resinae cochlearibus duobus). (2) c. misceco, 2 (to m. up together): admisceo, to put one thing to another: constr. same as simple verb, except that cum more freq. follows with the abl., and that with the dative it occurs rarely if at all: Cato: Cic. (3) permisceo, 2 (rare in lit. sense): v. TO MINGLE. (4) immisceo, 2 (to mix in amongst): v. TO MINGLE. 2. tempero, 1 (to mix fluids, esp. wine and water for drinking): to m. vinegar with honey, acetum melle t., Plin. 14, 17, 21: to m. brass (the metals to form it), aes l., Id. 7, 56, 57 § 197: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 20, extr. (temperare pocula). 3. confundo, fidi, sum, 3 (to mix well together: rare in this sense): Hor. S. 2, 4, 67.

mix up: i. e. to involve in or with: 1. admisceo, 2: so as not to m. me up with (the affair), ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35: v. TO IMPLICATE (1). 2. involvo, ul, xtum, 3 (with acc. and dat.): to m. up the gods with even the most trifling things, minimis etiam rebus ins. deos, Liv. 27, 23, init. See also TO INTERFERE.

mixed (part. adj.): promiscuus (undistinguished): a m. multitude, p. multitudo, Tac. A. 12, 7: v. PROMISCUOUS, INDISCRIMINATE. Also poet. mixtus, commixtus, predicatively, but not attributively: v. TO MIX.

mixedly: promiscuus: v. PROMISCUOUSLY (Mixum, v. rare: Lucr.).

mixture: 1. The act or mode of mixing: mixtura or mistura: Lucr.: Plin. (Usu. better expr. by verb: v. TO MIX). || The compound: 1. mixtura: Col. 7, 5, fin.: M. L. 2. compo-

positio (esp. in medical sense): Andrew's m., Andreae c., Cels. 6, 6, 16: Col. l. c. Also compositum med. camentum, Cels. l. c. § 28. || A combination of different qualities: expr. by mixtus, temperatus: his character = a wonderful m. of vigour and gentleness, esse mores ejus vigore ac lenitate mixtissimos, Vell. 2, 93 (but the superl. is unusual: a. of severity and affability, severitas comitate mixta, cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 21, init.: or perh. better, severitas comitate temperata, condita, cf. Glerig, ad l. Phr.: by a strange m. of natural qualities, varia diversitate naturae, Tac. Ger. 15: this m. of virtues and vices, haec indeoles virtutum ac vitiorum, Liv. 21, 4, fin.).

misle: rōro, i (only impers.): Varr.: v. TO DRIZZLE.

mnemonics: ars memoriae, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351 (Simonidem primum forum artem memoriae protulisse, propositam a system of m.): Quint. Also, artificium memoriae, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 28; or, artificiosa memoria, l. 28: Disiplina memoriae, Kr.; but that phr. includes the entire discipline of the memory.)

moan (n.): gēmo, ingēmisco: v. TO GROAN.

moan (subs.): gēmītus (flebilis, miserabilis): v. GROAN.

moat: fossa (a trench, wet or dry): v. DITCH, TRENCH. Or perh. euripus (a sluice, canal): cf. Suet. Caes. 39, (Cicero) in gymru euripo addito, i. e. a moat being formed round the Circus: Plin. min.

mob (subs.): 1. turba (any confused multitude): the m. of fickle Quirites, mobilitum t. Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: all the m. of the Circus, omnis Circi l., Quint. 1, 6, extr.: v. CROWD. 2. vulgus, l. n. (rarely m.): i. e. the lower orders of society generally: the lower man's judgment differs from that of the m., sapientia iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat (Cic. Br. 53, 198: Hor.: cf. Tac. A. 1, 18, init.: v. RABBLE. 3. promiscua multitudo (conglobata): Tac. A. 12, 7: also, simply multitudo: v. MULTITUDE.

4. globus (a group of people generally): cf. Liv. 8, 32, med. Phr.: to collect a m. of the vilest characters, deterimum quemque congregare, Tac. A. 1, 16, extr.: m.s. of people roamed about and ravaged the neigh-

bourhood, vagi (homines) circumjecta populabantur, lb. 21, init.

mob (v.): nearest single word, circumfunder, flusio, 3 (flock round): he was m.d. as he returned home, *Jumum redeunt minaciter circumfusa est multitudo: circumfusus globus contumelias probraque ingerebat (v. TO FLOCK ROUND): cf. Liv. 8, 32, med., extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem (R. and A.). Phr.: they were m.d. in eos multitudo est versa, minaciter appellantes, et probra ils ingentes, cf. Liv. 2, 23, med.

mobile: mōbīlis, e: v. FICKLE, EXCITABLE.

mock (v.): 1. Trans. 1. II lūdo, sl, sum, 3: usu. with dat.: to m. this unhappy man's troubles, hujus miseri II. fortunā, Cic. R. Am. 19, 54: they vie with each other in m.ing the captive, certant II. capto, Virg. Aen. 2, 64: also with in and acc.: Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20 (ut ne impune in nos Iulserit): Cic. Fig. of that which baulks, disappoints: Virg. G. 1, 181 (tum varias illudant pestes, mock your toil). Less freq. eludo: Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123. 2. Iādīfīcor, i (to play off tricks upon, make game of): he mocks the people with a show of hesitation, plem fabris cunctatione ludīfīcat, Tac. A. 1, 45: to m. openly, aperte l., Cic. R. Am. 20, 55. The act. form, Iādīfīco, also occurs: Cic. Quint. 17, 54, latitare et Iādīfīcare, to shuffle and play tricks. 3. Irīdeo, sl, sum, 2 (to ridicule, laugh to scorn): with acc.: you come on purpose to m. your master, venis ultro Irīdeo dominum, Pl. Acm. 2, 1, 43: to m. the gods in jest, per Jovem deos Irī, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7. So derideo, 2: v. TO DERIDE. 4. to be m.d. at, esse Iādībri: Liv. 2, 23, med.: v. MOCKERY. See also TO DISAPPOINT, DELUDE.

II. Intrans. 1. to jest mockingly: Iādo, 3: Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 2: v. TO JEST.

mock (adj.): smūlūdis, fictus, fūctus: v. PRETENDED, FALSE (II).

mock: 1. Irrisio: Cic. Par. 1, 3, 13. 2. derisor: Hor. S. 2, 6, 54: Suet. (Or expr. by imperf. part. of verbs under to mock: L. G. § 638).

mockery: 1. Irisus, ōs; Irisio (act of deriding or mocking a): to thrust out the tongue in m., linguam ab Irisu exserere, Liv. 7, 10, med. amidst the m. (derision) of an audience, cum Irisione audientium, Cic. Off. 1, 38, extr. 2. Iudibrium (act of mockery, also object of it): in m. of his brother, Iudibrio fratris, Liv. 1, 7: in m., per Iudibrium, Tac. A. 1, 10: Liv.: also ad Iudibrium, Liv. 45, 3: to become an object of m., in or hominum pro Iudibrio abire, Id. 2, 26, med.: in sim. sense, Iudibrium debere (Gr. γέλασθαι ὑδαίει), Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16. 3. Iādīfīcātio (playing with, making game of): in m. of the enemy, per l. hostis, Liv. 22, 18, fin. (referring to the tactics of Fabius). 4. cāvillatio: in bitter m., acerba c. (hominis), Suet. Tib. 57, extr. 5. derisus, ūs: to be an object of m., derisus esse, Tac. Agr. 39: Quint. Also derisio: Arn.: Lact.

mocking (subs.): Irisio, etc.: v. PRECED. ART.

mocking (adj.): Irisor, derisor (cf. L. G. § 598): v. MOCKER. Phr.: m. cries, Iridentium (Iudentium) clamor: cf. L. G. § 638, Obs. 2.

mockingly: per Iudibrium, ab Irisu: v. MOCKER.

mock-sun: Imāgo solis: Sen. N. Q. 1, 11: where the Gk. term pāreion is also given: a pair of m.s. bina parelia, duo talia simulacra, lb. 13. Cf. N. D. 2, 5, 14, sol geminatus, lb. 13.

modal, modality: *mōdālis, mōdālitās: as f. t.

mode: mōdus, rāto: v. MANNER.

model (subs.): i. e. a pattern for imitation: 1. proplasma, ātis, n. (a sculptor's m.): Plin. 35, 12, 45 (opp. to the actual work, opera): Cic. writes the word as Gk., Att. 12, 41, 1. 2. exemplum, exemplar, āris, n. (anything employed to copy from or imitate): to

transfer the truth from a living m. to the morte representation (of a painter). mutuum in simulacrum ex animalis inv. 2, 1, 2: our commonwealth being set forth as a m., exposita ad exemplum nostra rep., Cic. Rep. 1, 46, fin. So with exemplar: ex. proponere sibi ad imitandum, id. Mur. 31, 66: the Greek m.s. Graeca exemplaria, Hor. A. P. 268. 3. perb. forma: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 8, f. reipublicae, aedificii; also Suet. Ner. 16, 162: but the sense is plan rather than model. Also in works of art and craft, forma is the mould; not the model: v. MOLD. (N.B.—Typus [Kr.] is the actual figure, not the model: in Plin. 35, 12, 43, the true reading is protypa, i. e. base-relief, not protypa [R. and A.]. See also PATTERNS.)

model (adj.): Phr.: a m. school, *studia (schola) ad cuius normam ceteri sunt instituti (Kr.): or expr. by exemplum: "dignus quae pro exemplo (exemplari) habetur: v. preced. art.

model (v.): 1. m. a statue in clay, proplasma (not protypum) ex argilla fingere, cf. Plin. 35, 12, 43 and 45: cf. ib. 44 § 153, hominis imaginem gyro (in plasta) facili expingere, ceramque in eam formam infundere: v. MOLD. The art of m'ing, plastic, 88: Plin. 1. c. § 151. 2. m. in gen. sense: expr. by exemplar (exemplum) ad imitandum proponere, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; or by imitari: v. TO IMITATE. See also TO FASHION, SHAPE.

modeller: *proplasmatum artifex: v. MOLD.

moderate (adj.): 1. Kept within due measure, temperate: 1. mōdicus: by temperate eating and m. drinking; temperatis esca mōdicisque potionibus, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: m. strictness, m. severitas, id. 51, 115, fin. m. in dress, in cultu mōdicus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 4. (N.B.—Modicus is chiefly used of things, moderatus of persons and things.) 2. mōderātus (brought under due restraint and control): to be m. in both (respects), in utroque moderatum esse, Cic. Ph. 4, 16, 40: m. style of habits and living, moderatus cultus atque victus, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: m. ex-cesses of mind, moderatas perturbaciones (strictly a contradiction in terms), id. Fasc. 4, 18, 42: 1. m. prices, annona moderata, Vell. 3. temperatis (like moderata, Vell. 3. temperatis: well-regulated): Cic. Hor.: v. TEMPERATE. Cf. also *supr.* 4. mōderatus (having their passions duly in check; hence nearly virtuous): J. o. in: frugi et modestus, Cic. Fam. 13, 70; modestus et prudens, ib. 13, 70, med. v. MODEST, VIRTUOUS.

1. mōderatus: v. MIDDLE, 2. mōdicus: a person of m. means, mōdicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 2: to walk at a m. pace, m. gradu ire, Pl. Pen. 3, 1, 19: a m.-sized body (of history), m. corpus, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 2. 3. tēnuis, e (esp. with ref. to fortune; when it denotes a lower scale than mōdi- or mōdicus): people of (but) m. means, tentiores, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 24.

moderate (v.): 1. To render less severe: tempero, 1. the excess of heat is m. by the Aëlian winds, Etesiarum flatu nimis temperant calores, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 111: also, 2. modum allicuius rei, ib. 19, 49: Plin. 2. mitigat: v. TO MITIGATE. Phr.: the cold became more m., mitescere hieme, frigore: v. MILD (f.). 3. To keep under check and control: mōdero, tempero, 1. (usu. with dat.). coerco, 2. (with acc.). v. TO CONTROL, RESTRAIN. Phr.: carefully to m. one's pleasures, diligenter tenere modum fruentis voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: so, m. re-tinere, ib. 29, 92: also, modulationem in aliquo rei adhibere, Cels. 3, 18, med.: Cic.: v. MODERATION. 3. To preside over a meeting: praesum, irr.: v. TO PRESIDE.

moderately: 1. In due measure: 1. mōderatē. Cic. Cael. J. o. in: placate

et moderate [ferre], Cic. Fam. 6, 1, med.: moderate ac moderate [secundis rebus uti] Liv. 30, 42, ad fin. 2. mōderatē (without elation or excess of passion): to be m. liberal, m. munificum esse, Hor. S. 1, 2, 50: cf. *supr.* (1.). 3. temperatē: to be m. moderate, i. tepere, Cato, R. R. 69: Cic.: v. TEMPERATELY. 4. mōderos (in due measure): Cic. Sull. 29, init. 5. m. in a medium degree: 1. mōdi- os: m. rich, m. locuples, Liv. 38, 14, med.: Cic. 2. mōdiocriter: not even a m. good speaker, ne m. quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91: Cael. 3. tēnuiter (indifferently): Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95. Phr.: m. abilities or skill, modicritas, Cic. Pl. 2, 1, 2 (m. Ingenii): Tac.

moderateness: 1. mōdus (mea- suration [sure or limit]): to observe m. in anything, m. allicuius rei tenere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, 144: to keep within m., m. retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 62: to exceed it, finem et m. transire, ib. § 102. 2. mōderatio (the observance of due limits): to use m. in diet, m. in cibo adhibere, Cels. 3, 18, med.: m. in speech, in dicendo m. modestiaque, Cic. Ph. 2, 5, init. J. o. in: moderatio animi et equitas, ib. Sen. init. 3. mōdestia (sobriety): cf. Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, i. e. moderation in the exercise of the passions, J. o. in: neque modum neque modestiam [ha- bere], Sall. Cat. 11. 4. temperantia (self-control): v. TEMPERANCE. 5. mōdiocritas (the mean between too much and too little): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140, est adhibendus modus, ad modicritatem, que recandus: v. URAN. Phr.: in m., mōdiocriter, modice, moderate (v. MODERATELY): without m., immoderate, etc. (v. IMMEDIATELY).

moderator: qui praest: v. PRE- SIDENT.

modern: rēcens, utis: Cic. Mur. 8, 17, where hi rēcentes (modern men) are opposed to illi antiqui (the ancients): in more m. times, recentiora memoria, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: m. writers, linguae, quos recentior aetas tulit scriptores, Ruhnke in Kr.: m. history, recentiorum temporum historia, Kr.: or simply, "recentior historia, opp. to antiqua. 1. m. languages, linguae quae hodie nunt in usu et ore [polissimum] populoru, Eichst. in Kr.: "quae hodie feruntur linguae. Sometimes novus may serve (cf. *supr.*) and to denote modern Latin. Du Cange employs the phr. infima aetatis. (N.B.—Modernus, from modo, occurs in Cassiodorus, a writer of the 6th cent.; but is by all means to be avoided.)

modernise: Phr.: ad nova exempla componere, ad huius aetatis morem componere, R. and A. (e Sen.): "recentioris aetatis (recentiorum temporum) normae accommodare: v. MODERN.

modest: 1. Moderate: mōdiocritas, mōdicus: v. MODERATE. Phr.: my m. abilities, mōdicritas nostra, Vell. 2, 111.

2. Having a proper sense of shame: 1. vērēcundus: a young man ought to be m., doct v. esse adolescentem, Pl. As. 3, 6: not over m., non nimis v. Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 161: Hor. 2. pūdens, nris (not to be distinguished from pre- ced.) a m. and virtuous son, p. et pro- bus filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: the mark of a m. mind, animi p. signum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: Hor. Also pud- bundus (intensive) the m. (and blushing) matron, p. matrona, Hor. A. P. 231. 3. mōderatē (properly in wider sense v. MODERATELY, 1, 4): the sense of shame proper to a m. (and virtuous) youth, mōderatissimi adolescentuli pudor, Cic. Pl. 11, 27: J. o. in: (mulier) pudens, modesta (modest and virtuous), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 92. 4. pūdicus (only with ref. to sexual purity): v. CHASTE. 5. dēmīssus: v. UNASSUMING. (N.B.—Of the above, pudens alone is capable of being used in bad sense: cf. pudens prave, Hor. A. P. 88.)

modestly: 1. vērēcundē: Cic.

Liv. 2. pūdentem: Cic. Gell. 3. mōdestē (rare in this sense): to look m. upon the ground, terram intueri m., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: Ov. Her. 19 (20), 53. 4. pūdicē: v. CHASTELY. (Comp. MODEST, THOUGHTFUL.)

modesty: 1. pūdor (sense of shame): opp. to petulantia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: Sall. 2. vērēcundia (almost always in good sense; whereas pudor is often simply shame, q. v.): cf. Cic. Nep. 4, 4: m. in asking, v. in rogando, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: J. o. in: pudor ac vērēcundia, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18. 3. pūditia (sexual purity): v. CHASTITY. J. o. in: pudor, pudicitia, Sall. Cat. 12. 4. rūbor, ōris (lit. blushing): to show one's proper feeling and m., ingenuitatem et r. suum praestare, Cic. de Orat. 2, 59, 127. Phr.: to lay aside one's m., os periccare, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: frontem perficere, Mart. 11, 27: where pudoremque ponere is declined: in sim. s. n. e. frontis ad urbanas descendere praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: what m. that man have? quod tandem est os illius. 5. Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175 (= quae vērēcundia, Liv. 21, 19, ad fin.). Phr.: with false m., prave pudens, Hor. A. P. 88.

modicum: paulum, paululum: v. LITTLE (adv.).

modification: Phr.: by verb: v. TO MODIFY. See also ALTERATION.

modify: immūto, dēmūto, etc.: v. TO ALTER.

modifying (adj.): expr. by verb: v. TO MODIFY.

modulate: Phr.: to m. the voice, vocem flectere, Quint. 4, 2, 39: cf. id. 11, 3, 41, sonum pronuntiandi flectere. Quint. 9, 4, 31, musical arrangement of words, not a manner of speaking them.)

modulation: 1. flexio, delicata m. in singing, molliores (et delicatiores) in cantu fl. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98. 2. flexus (vocalis): Quint. 7, 10, 22. (Not modulatio; cf. preced. art.)

Mohammedan: v. MAHOMETAN.

moist: diutula pars; sēmis: v. HALF.

moil: v. RON.

moist: 1. hūmidus (charged with water): m. soil and climate, h. solum et coelum, Col. 4, 19: Cic. v. EXER. WATER. 2. Somewhat so, subhumidus. Cunt. In same sense, hūmectus (poet.): Ov. Virg. Suet. 2. idus (actually wet; cf. Sen. N. Q. 2, 25, hu- midae nubes), immo udas: both the said and foll. word chiefly poet.: m. Tivoli, v. Tibur, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 6: a m. signet, v. gemma, Juv. 1, 68 (l. c. vetter, for sailing): Ov. 3. ūvidus (wet and dripping): Pl. Hor.: Ov. v. DRENCHED. 4. mādūlus (soaked; dripping or streaming): Cic.: v. DRENCHED. Also mādūns (in same sense: poet. and late): Lucr. Virg. Tac. (Both mādū- lus and mādūns are also used = soaked, intoxicated; cf. Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 37: Suet. Cl. 31.) Phr.: to be m., humorem ha- bere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 145.

moisten: 1. hūmecto, 1. (found chiefly in the poet. and later writers): to m. the cheeks with tears, lacrimis h. ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919: to m. the lamb's mouth by squeezing the breasts, os agni papillis pressa h. Col. 7, 3, post med. 2. hūmefacio, 1 (v. raro): Lucr. 1, 10, ad med.: Plin. 3. riga, 1 (to m. plentifully): v. TO WATER. (Or expr. by circumloc. to m. a ring, annulum udum facere, v. MOIST.) 4. Irrigo, 1 (by gently sprinkling or dripping): to m. a sere with a sponge or wool, spongia vel lana l. Cels. 7, 19, ad fin. To become m. d. humescere, Virg. G. 3, 111: Plin.

moisture: 1. hūmor: m. stealing over (an object) from without, h. allapsus extrinsecus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: of tears, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: saliva, Ov. M. 6, 354 (caet. os humore loquens). 2. expr. by hūmidus: the more m. there is in the soil, quanto humidus est solum, Col. 4, 19: esp. as part. gen., not a partic

of m., "nihil omnino humidi, cf. L. G. 2. 2. 3. ros, roris, m. (a dew-like, gently-distilling m.: poet.). m. of tears, i. lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 229, spargens rose levi et ramo felicitis olivae, i. e. with a gentle dewy m.: Hor. (N.B.—No such word as humiditas).

molar: (dens) gēnulus; mōlāris v. GRINDER (II.).
molasae: perh. *sacchari faex v. TRACULE.

mold: v. MOULD.
mole: i. A mound or massive work: 1. nōles, ls. f. (any massive pile): m. thrown out into the sea, Jactae in altum, m., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34: often of dams, breakwaters: cf. Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14, oppositae fluctibus m.: Caes. 2, 14, (rare) Virg. Aen. 9, 711. 3. agger v. MOUND. II. A mark on the body: naevus: Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: Hor. Dimin. naevulus, Gell. III. The owl: talpa, ae, f. (rarely m., Virg. G. 1, 183): Cic. Plin. (Talpa vulgaris, Linn.).

molecule: perh. particula: v. PARTICLE.

molehill: perh. grunulus talparum; acervus a talpis excitus. P.H.: to make mountains of m., omnia in majus extollere; vel minimis impedimentis docterris.

molest: vexo, i. to harass or annoy (in any way): sollicito, i. (to disquiet): v. TO HARASS. Not to m., abstinere ab... Liv. 21, 6, med.: also, abstinere injuriam ab... id. 41, 26, med.

molestation: vexatio: m. and insult, v. et contumeliae, Liv. 38, 59, fin. Or expr. by verb: v. proceed art.

mollification: expr. by mollio: v. TO MOLLIFY.

mollify: mollio, 4 (both lit. and fig.): m. to anger, iram m., Liv. 1, 9, ad fin.: Cic. v. TO SOFTEN, MITIGATE. Also, in same sense, emollio, 4: Liv. 1, 9.

molten (part. and adj.): i. In a melted state: 1. liquefactus: m. lead, i. plumbum, Virg. Aen. 9, 588: m. stone, i. saxa, Id. G. 1, 471. 2. liquidus (poet.): Hor. Od. 1, 35, 20 (l. plumbum). 3. fusilis, e (poet.): Ov. M. 11, 126 (of the water which turns to flowing gold as Midas drinks it). II. Formed by melting or casting: 1. fusilis, e (rare): a m. (image of a) god, f. nomen, Prud. 2. 168 (also rare): of w. work, f. opere, Vulg. Ex. xxxii. 4. confidilis, e (also rare): a m. calf, vitulus c., Vulg. l. c.: Prud. Or expr. by aeneus, aureus, etc.: v. BRAZEN, GOLDEN, etc.

moment: i. Importance: momentum: esp. in such phr. as magno, maximo m. esse: v. IMPORTANCE (1.).

II. A very brief space of time: 1. punctum temporis: at the very same m., p. temporis eodem, Cic. Sext. 24, 53: in a m., temporis puncto, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: also puncto horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 172. (N.B.—Punctum temporis strictly implies no duration of time at all; whereas momentum temporis usu does.) 2. momentum (not in Cic.): usu, with horae, temporis: in a m., momento temporis, Liv. 21, 33, med.: horae momento, Hor. S. 1, 8: but also simply momento, Sen. N. Q. 3, 27, 3 (parvo momento, Caes. B. C. 2, 6 = by a very short interval of time). P.H.: (1). in a m., i. e. presently, statim, confestim v. IMMEDIATELY. (2). for a m., a few m., parumper, paullisper: for the difference between these, see LITTLE, adj. (Ihr.). (3). to the m., i. e. the very m., ad tempus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. (4). at this very m., nunc quum maxime (also as one word, quummaxime): Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 2: at the very m. of his thus speaking, haec quum maxime loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142. Sometimes moment = time: esp. in such phr. as a favourable or unfavourable m., tempus opportunum, adversum; at so critical a m., tali tempore; at the very m., ipso tempore: v. TIME.

momentarily: statim, continuo: v. 480

IMMEDIATELY. P.H.: Caesar was m. expected to arrive, Caesar adventum jam jamque adesse credebatur, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 14 (the frequent. adventum in part expresses the idea, and in part the repeated adverb).

momentary: brēvis, brevissimus: v. BRIEF, SHORT. (Momentaria, momentanea, without authority.) More precisely, expr. by punctum m. momentum temporis: a m. joy, gaudium quod momento p. puncto temporis perit.

momentous: magni s. maximi momenti; also simply magnus or maximus: v. IMPORTANT.

momentousness: grāvitās v. IMPORTANCE.

momentum: nearest word, Impetus, as: cf. Lucr. 4, 904, quantovis impete (= impetu) ire (of a ship): also Caes. B. G. 3, 8, in magno impetu maria atque aperta.

monachism: expr. by mōnāchus: a treatise on m., *Hier de monachorum ordinibus, institutis, moribus scriptus. (Monachicus, monachismus, without authority.)

monad: mōnas, ātia, f.: Macr. Som. Scip. 1, 6: Leibn.

monarch: rex, princeps: v. KING. Sometimes tyrannus (an irresponsible, absolute m.) may serve: cf. Ov. M. 1, 276, where the term is applied to the m. of the waters, Neptune: and Hor. Od. 3, 5, has due inquired turbidus Hadriae, boliteros m. of the rattle Adriatic (Auster). To be m., regnare: v. TO REIGN.

monarchical: rēgius: a m. form of government, genus reipublicae regium, Cic. Rep. 1, 35; r. reipublica, lb. 42: defined, lb. 26 thus: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, Regem illum unum, vocamus, et regium ejus reipublicae statum. (Regalis = proper to, worthy of a king.) P.H.: they are under a m. form of government, regnantur, Tac. Ger. 44 (=regibus parent): unus Imperat (is), lb. 44.

monarchy: regnum: Cic. v. proceed art.: more precisely, unus dominatus, Id. Rep. 1, 28. P.H.: the original form of government was m., principio rerum, gentium nationumque imperium penes reges erat, Just. 1, init.: comp. proceed art.

monastery: 1. mōnasterium: Aug. Hier. M. L. 2. coenobium (Gr. κοινόν): Hier. P.H.: to enter a m., monachi adscribi; inter monachos adscisci.

monastic: mōnasteriālis, e: Sid. (Or expr. by gen. pl. of monachus, coenobita, etc.: v. MONK, MONASTERY.)

Monday: *dies lunae.

money: 1. pēcūnia (most gen. term: denoting either money generally or a sum of m.): fatal m. (personified), funesta p. Juv. 1, 113: ready m., praesens p. Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 8; also, numerata p., Cic. Top. 13, 53: a large sum of m., grandis s. magna p., Cic. (v. LAROK 1, 2): to make m., p. facere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 65: the pl. denotes sums of m.: to exact, levy sums of m., pecunias exigere, Imperare, Cic. in Pis. 16, 38. 2. nūmus or nummus (strictly, a piece of m., a coin; but freq. in gen. sense, esp. of ready money): to have plenty of (ready) m., in suis n. multis esse (opp. to, in aere alieno esse), Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 11: to have in ready m. ("cash"), in numis habere, Id. Att. 8, 10: the verb of m. fluctuata, laciabatur verbius illis numis, Id. Off. 3, 20, 80. (N.B.—As numus denotes properly a single piece of money, grandis numus would denote not a large sum of money, but a large-sized coin.) 3. mōnētia (money as coined): false or counterfeit m., falsum m., Plin. 33, 9, 46: old and new m., m. price, nova, Ov. F. 1, 222. 4. argentum (silver money: also in gen. sense): he paid down the m. on the spot, a. numeravit illico, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 15: Hor. (N.B.—Not so in common prose.)

5. aes, aeris, n. (money being originally copper: rare): to buy with one's own m., aere emere suo, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: also pl. = sums of m., Hor. A. P. 345. (Not in Cic.; for aes circumferens, Aut. 2, 1, 9, is a playful expression, formed for contrast with aes Corinthium: nor in Liv., except in strict sense, the old copper coinage.) 6. aurum (poet.). Virg. Hor. 7. prētium (price paid down: often in bad sense, a bribe): to buy promises with ready m., spem pretio emere, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: worth any m., quantivis prelit, lb. 5, 2, 15: Cic. v. BRISK. 8. sumptus, ūs (expense: also, money laid out or to be laid out): to keep (a son) sparingly supplied with m., sumptum exigue praebere, Ter. Haec. 1, 2, 33: v. EXPENSE, OUTLAY. P.H.: relating to m., pecuniarius, numarius: questions dealing with m., quaestiones pecuniariae, Quint. 12, 1, 26: Cic. embarrasment in m. matters, difficultas rei numariae, Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 11: Dig.: less freq. argentiarius (esp. when reference is made to banking concern): care for m.-matters, argentiaria cura, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 46 (5, 7, 3): having (much) m., pecuniosus, numatus (v. MONKSKIN): prov. m. makes the man, dat census honores, Ov. F. 1, 217: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 8, et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villor alia est: that may be had for m., venalis, Sall. Jug. 15, extr.

money-bag: fīscus: l'haedr. 2, 7, 2: Cic.

— broker: v. BANKER.

— changer: nūmiliāris: Suet Gal. 9: Vulg. Joh. II. 14.

— lender: fenerator: v. USURER.

P.H.: to be a m., fenerator exercere, Suet. Vesp. 1.

— making: quaestus, ūs: v. GAIN, TRAFFIC.

market: nūmus (meton.): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 20, 80: v. MONEY (2). See also MARKET.

— wort: *nūmiliāris: Withering.

monev: 1. pēcūniosus: a m. man, homo pecuniosus, pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9, 23: Suet. 2. (bene) nūmatus: Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: Hor. See also RICCA.

moneyless: sine pecunia, inope.

mongrel: hibrida or hybrida; big-nērus (adj.): v. HYBRID.

monition: mōnitiō, mōnitum: v. ADMONITION. P.H.: the m. we receive, ea quae admonemur: v. TO ADMONISH.

monitor: 1. One who points out faults: 1. mōnitor: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: more fully, monitor officii, Sall. Jug. 85, post init.: Ter. 2. perh. admōnitor: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 8, where adm. denotes a person sent to remind another of a promise. 3. expr. by verb: littera to the voice of the inward m., conscience, *conscientiae, Intus monenti, saepe praeco. See also ADVISE. II. In a school: "monitor (quem ludi magistris appellant): discipulus ceteris praepositus."

monk: 1. mōnachus: "the hood makes not the m.," cucullus non facit monachum, Prov. S. 2. coenobita, ae, m.: Hier.

monkery: a contemptuous phr.: "monachorum nugae."

monkey: simia, ae, f.: Plin. 8, 54, 80: Cic. As term of contempt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, med.: Pl. The form simius also occurs, l'haedr. 1, 10, 6: Hor. (The GK. dimin. pithecius, i. e. πῑθηκιον, only in Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42.)

monkhood: cōnitiūm: v. Dr. Smith's Dict. s. v.

monkish: gen. of mōnchus, sing. or pl.

monody: *mōnōdia (Gr. μονωδία): a male or female singer of m., monodiarus, monodiaria: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

monogamy: mōnōgāmia: Hier. Tert.

monogram: mōnōgramma, ātia, m.: Paul. Nol.

monograph: perh. libellus (any single treatise or work): more precisely, libellus de una quadam re scriptus.

monologue: *mōnōlōgia: or use GK. word, μονωλογία.

own m., aere emere suo, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: also pl. = sums of m., Hor. A. P. 345. (Not in Cic.; for aes circumferens, Aut. 2, 1, 9, is a playful expression, formed for contrast with aes Corinthium: nor in Liv., except in strict sense, the old copper coinage.) 6. aurum (poet.). Virg. Hor. 7. prētium (price paid down: often in bad sense, a bribe): to buy promises with ready m., spem pretio emere, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: worth any m., quantivis prelit, lb. 5, 2, 15: Cic. v. BRISK. 8. sumptus, ūs (expense: also, money laid out or to be laid out): to keep (a son) sparingly supplied with m., sumptum exigue praebere, Ter. Haec. 1, 2, 33: v. EXPENSE, OUTLAY. P.H.: relating to m., pecuniarius, numarius: questions dealing with m., quaestiones pecuniariae, Quint. 12, 1, 26: Cic. embarrasment in m. matters, difficultas rei numariae, Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 11: Dig.: less freq. argentiarius (esp. when reference is made to banking concern): care for m.-matters, argentiaria cura, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 46 (5, 7, 3): having (much) m., pecuniosus, numatus (v. MONKSKIN): prov. m. makes the man, dat census honores, Ov. F. 1, 217: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 8, et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villor alia est: that may be had for m., venalis, Sall. Jug. 15, extr.

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P.H.: to be a m., fenerator exercere, Suet. Vesp. 1.

— making: quaestus, ūs: v. GAIN, TRAFFIC.

market: nūmus (meton.): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 20, 80: v. MONEY (2). See also MARKET.

— wort: *nūmiliāris: Withering.

monev: 1. pēcūniosus: a m. man, homo pecuniosus, pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9, 23: Suet. 2. (bene) nūmatus: Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: Hor. See also RICCA.

moneyless: sine pecunia, inope.

mongrel: hibrida or hybrida; big-nērus (adj.): v. HYBRID.

monition: mōnitiō, mōnitum: v. ADMONITION. P.H.: the m. we receive, ea quae admonemur: v. TO ADMONISH.

monitor: 1. One who points out faults: 1. mōnitor: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: more fully, monitor officii, Sall. Jug. 85, post init.: Ter. 2. perh. admōnitor: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 8, where adm. denotes a person sent to remind another of a promise. 3. expr. by verb: littera to the voice of the inward m., conscience, *conscientiae, Intus monenti, saepe praeco. See also ADVISE. II. In a school: "monitor (quem ludi magistris appellant): discipulus ceteris praepositus."

monk: 1. mōnachus: "the hood makes not the m.," cucullus non facit monachum, Prov. S. 2. coenobita, ae, m.: Hier.

monkery: a contemptuous phr.: "monachorum nugae."

monkey: simia, ae, f.: Plin. 8, 54, 80: Cic. As term of contempt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12, med.: Pl. The form simius also occurs, l'haedr. 1, 10, 6: Hor. (The GK. dimin. pithecius, i. e. πῑθηκιον, only in Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42.)

monkhood: cōnitiūm: v. Dr. Smith's Dict. s. v.

monkish: gen. of mōnchus, sing. or pl.

monody: *mōnōdia (Gr. μονωδία): a male or female singer of m., monodiarus, monodiaria: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

monogamy: mōnōgāmia: Hier. Tert.

monogram: mōnōgramma, ātia, m.: Paul. Nol.

monograph: perh. libellus (any single treatise or work): more precisely, libellus de una quadam re scriptus.

monologue: *mōnōlōgia: or use GK. word, μονωλογία.

monomania: nearest word in Latin: *to have a m.* una quadam de re insanire.
monopolist: *mōnōpōla*, ae, m.: *Capel*. (= qui jus monopolii habet). See also **FORSTALLER**.

monopolize: I. *To buy up goods so as to command the entire market*: perh. *comprimo*, 3: v. **FORSTALL** (II). II. *To exercise a monopoly by privilege*: *monopolium exercere* (R. and A.): m. habere (Forc.): v. **MONOPOLY**. III. *To take up the whole of anything*: Phr.: *he wishes to m. the conversation*, *solus audiri vult; quasi monopolium quoddam sermonis sibi arrogat: *he does not wish to m. the time*, *haudquaquam totum sibi tempus concedi postulat (rem totam sibi vindicare, R. and A.).

monopoly: *mōnōpōlium*: Suet. Tib. 30 and 71: *lin*. But unless a *defined privilege* be denoted, exp. by phr.: *the government has a m. of the postal traffic*, *tabellarius quaestus totus est publicus; *nemini privato licet quaestum ex re tabellaria facere*.

monosyllabic: *mōnōsyllābus*: esp. *ment. pl. monosyllaba*, m. words, Quint. 5, 4, 42: *Aus*.

monosyllable: *mōnōsyllābum* or *-on* (ae. verbum): *Aus*. Id. 12: *Quint*.
monotheism: expr. by unus Deus: v. **foli. art**.

monotheist: Phr.: *the Jews were the first m.*, *Judaei primi Deum unum ac solum esse credebant*.

monotone: **mōnōtōnia*: Quint. 11, 3, 45, *vitemus igitur illam, quae Graece monotonia dicitur, una quadam spiritus ac soni intentio*.

monotonous: I. *Lit.*, of voices, notes, etc.: *unum sonum habens*: Kr. Phr.: *the m. cooing of doves*, *turturum gemitum lentum atque aequalis, cf. Liv. 24, 46, *fin*. II. *Fig.*: *wanting variety*: Phr.: *a m. speaker*, qui omnia similiter atque uno modo dicit, Cic. Br. 66, 233; **cujus oratio lenta ac paene puerilis aequalitate est*. Comp. **MONOTONE**.

monotonously: similiter atque uno modo: v. **preced. art**.

monotony: i. e. *wearisome similarity*: Phr.: *avoid m. of delivery*, *cave ne omnia quasi uno tenore pronuntientur: *there is a m. about his poetry*, *carmina ejus nimis lenta aequalitate fluunt, cf. Cic. Or. 16, 53 (ingrato quodam tenore fluunt, Kr.: better perh. nimis aequaliter tenore laborant); **desiderat in carminibus ejus grata quadam varietas*, Kr. See also **MONOTONE**.

monsoons: no known word: perh. **venti* (quidam) *seimestri tempore alternantes, qui monones appellantur*.

monster: I. *An animal unnaturally formed*: *partus portentosus*, *monstruosus*, *prodigiōsus*: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 28, *init.* si quando aliquis portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur: also Lucan. 1, 562, *monstrum hominum partus numerose modoque membrorum* and Quint. 1, 1, 13, *corpora prodigiosa et monstri insignia*. (The phr. *pecudum hominumque portenta*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14, is too general; as it would include such phenomena as an *ox speaking*, etc.) II. *Any horrible creature*:

1. *monster*: *Virg. Aen. 3, 658* (cf. *Polyphemus*): *a m. of a man* (term of abuse), m. hominis, Ter. Eun. 4, 29: *a most horrible and shocking m. (abuse)*, *immanissimum ac foedissimum m.*, Cic. in Pis. 14, *init.* 2. *portentum*: in lit. sense, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 13 (the wolf): *Fig.*: *m. of the commonwealth*, *portenta reipublicae* (Gabinus et Piso), Cic. prov. Cons. 1, 2. 3. *prodigium* (less freq. in this sense): *the threefold m.* (Ceryon), p. triplex, Ov. H. 9, 91: cf. *infr.* *JoIn*: *portentum prodigiumque reipublicae* (Clodius), Cic. in Pis. 4, 9.

4. *bellua* (bellua): *any huge monstrous creature*: cf. Ov. M. 13, 917, *non ego prodigium, nec sum fera bellua* (Glaucus to Galatea): *a fierce and savage m.*, *fera et immanis b.*, Cic. A. 2, 34, 108: so, b. *vasta et immanis*, Id. Div. 1, 25, 49. *Fig.*: *a m. of cruelty*,

immanis b., Id. Verr. 5, 42, 109. *Abounding in m.*, *beluosus* (Oceanus), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

monstrosity: *monstrum*, etc.: v. **MONSTER**.

monstrous: I. *Misshapen and unnatural*: *monstruosus* (monstruosus), *portentosus*, *prodigiōsus*: v. **MONSTER** (I). II. *Revoltling to reason*: *portentosus* (rare in this sense): *what can be more m. than this (statement)*, quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep. 87, 19. Phr.: *for it is m. to assert*, nam illud vehementer rectae rationi repugnat, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 77: *what so m. can be said or conceived*, quid tam perversum [praeposterumve] dici, aut excogitari potest, Id. Rab. Post. 13, 37.

monstrously: 1. *monstrōse* (monstrōse): *JoIn*: *tam praepostere, tam incoadite, tam monstrōse* [cogitare], Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146. 2. *prodigiōlitter*: Hor. A. P. 29 (prodigiōse, Plin. 11, 37, 80 = *in the way of a portent*). 3. *praepostērē* (lit. *indiscreet*): v. **supr.** (1). Sometimes = *exceedingly, incredibly*: q. v.

monstrousness: expr. by adj.: *what can exceed the m. of this statement*, quo quid magis praeposterum dici potest? v. **MONSTROUS**.

month: 1. *mensis*, is. m.: *pass.* 2. *menstruum* (a monthly period, whether beginning with the first day of the month or not): *my m. ends Sept. 1*, m. meum Kal. Sept. finitur, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (24) *it*: be continues, et sequens *mensis* (i. e. Septembris) complures dies feriatos habet. *Lasting one m.*, *menstruus* (cf. *supr.*): *in the space of a m.*, *spatio menstruo*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87. Hence, *menstruum* (subs.), *a m.'s provisions* (= *menstrua cibaria*), Liv. 44, 2. *Lasting six m.*, *seimestris*, cf. Cic. Caes. Liv.

monthly (adj.): 1. *menstruus* (either, occurring every month; or, *lasting a month*): *m. interest*, m. usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: *eclipses of the sun and moon are not m.*, *delectus solis et lunae m. non sunt*, Plin. 2, 10, 7 § 48. (For latter sense, *lasting a month*, v. **MONTH**.) Specially, *menstrua*, *orum*, *m. purgationes* or *courses*, Plin.: Cels.: v. **menstrua**. 2. *menstruālis*, e (rare): Pl. Cap. 3, 1, 22 (m. epulae). 3. *expr.* by *mensis*: *to hold m. meetings*, **singulis mensibus coetus habere*.

monthly (adv.): *singulis mensibus*: comp. **DAILY** (adv.).

monument: 1. *mōnimentum* (anything which serves to preserve the memory of a person or event): esp. with ref. to *sepulchres*: cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 45: *a m. more lasting than brass*, m. aere perennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: cf. Cic. Sext. 67, *init.*, I. Optimus, *cujus monumentum celeberrimum in foro est*, with Long's note. 2. *cēnōtaphium* (an empty sepulchral m.): Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 6 § 1.

3. *mausoleum* (the splendid sepulchral m. raised by Mausolus: hence, *any splendid tomb*): Plin. 36, 5, 4 § 30: Suet. Vesp. 23. See also **MEMORIAL**.

monumental: expr. by *mōnimentum*: v. **MONUMENT**.

mood: I. *Frame of mind* (Germ. *Stimmung*): expr. by *animus*, *mens*, sometimes with *habitus*. *such was the m. in which people were at Rome*, hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, Tac. A. 1, 8, *init.*: cf. Ib. 4, *init.*, *repetendum videtur . . . quae mens exercitum, quis habitus provinciarum fuit*. May oft. be expr. by adj.: *in merry m.*, *hilaris*, *laetus*, *laetabundus*; *in melancholy m.*, *tristis*, *aeger animi*, etc.: v. **TEMPER, MIND**. II. *In grammar*: *mōdus*: Prisc. M. L. III. *In logic*: *mōdus*: Aldrich.

moodiness: *mōrōstas*, *tristitia*: v. **PREVISH, ILL-TEMPER**.

moodry: 1. perh. *mōrōsus* (i. e. *backward, hard to please*): cf. Cic. Sen. 18, 65, *moorol et anxii et iracundi et difficile senes*: v. **PREVISH, MOOROSE**. 2. *tristis*, e (*melancholy, gloomy*): v. **GLOOMY**.

moon: *lūna*: *full m.*, *l. plena*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: *Plin.*: *Virg.*: *half m.*, *l. dimidiata*, Cato, R. R. 37: *l. dimidia*, Plin. 18, 32, 75: *l. intermensura*, Id. 18, 32, 75: *new m.*, *l. nova*, Plin. 8, 54, 80 (comp. Cato, R. R. 29, *luna silenti*, i. e. *when there is no m. before the crescent appears*): Varr. R. R. 1, 37 (not l. prima, see the place): *when the m. is waning or waning*, *luna crescente, decrecente*, Plin. 18, 32, 75: Col. 2, 15 and 16: *for decrescens, also senescens*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: *the hollow (or horned) m.*, *l. cava*, Plin. 8, 54, 70: *curvata in cornua*, Ib. 2, 9, 6: *corniculata*, Apul. de Deo Socr., *init.*: *gibbous m.*, *l. proutunda*, Id. 2, 9, 6; also, (?) *sinuata in orbem*, Plin. 2, 9, 6: *the m. when shining all night*, *l. pernox*, Plin. 1. c.: *the m. shines with borrowed light*, *l. lucet aliena luce*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: *mutuata ab sole luce fulget*, Plin. 1. c. § 45: *the (alternate) increase and diminution of the m.'s light*, *accretio et diminutio luminis* (lunae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: *Xenophanes says the m. is inhabited*, *habitari ait X.* in luna, Id. Ac. 2, 39, 123. Phr.: *the period between two m.'s* (when the m. is not visible), *intermenstruum tempus* (or without tempus), Cic. Rep. 1, 16: also, *interlunium*, Plin. 18, 32, 75: *the period of full m.*, *plenilunium*, Ib. § 323: *a night when there is no m.*, *nox illunus*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14: *of the shape of a m. (crescent)*, *lunatus*: v. **CRESCENT-SHAPED**.

moonless: *illūnis*, e: v. **MOON** (fn.).

moonlight (subs.): *lunae lumen* (lux): cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68. *Usu* in phr., by *m.*, *imminente luna*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5: *ad lunam*, Virg. Aen. 4, 513: cf. Ib. 6, 270, *per incertam lunam* [sub luce maligna], i. e. *by the fitful moonlight*: or expr. by *luceo*, *fulgeo* (the latter denoting a full flood of light: *'twas m. with a cloudless sky*, *coelo fulgebat luna sereno*, Hor. Epod. 15, 1).

moonlight (adj.): **(nox) lunā illustris*: v. **LIGHT**, adj. Phr.: *it was a full m. night*, *luna pernox erat*, Liv. 5, 28, med.

moonshine: i. e. *something deceptive*: perh. *somnium*: cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50, *de argento, somnium, as for (paying) the money, that's all moonshine*: cf. Id. Ph. 3, 2, 8, *sqq.* *fabulae*! *somnia*! *logi*! See also **MONKSHANK**.

moonstruck: *lūnāticus* (rare): v. **LUNATIC**.

moor (subs.): i. e. *an open waste*: **loca patetia et erilis ceterisque herbis obrita*.

moor (v.): i. e. *to make fast a vessel or floating body*: 1. *religio*, i. *to m. ships by the shore*, *naves ad terram rel.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: so, *rel.* *ab aggere classem*, Virg. Aen. 7, 106: Hor. 2, deligo, i. *to m. vessels by anchors*, *naves ad ancoras d.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: so, *ad terram*, *ad ripam r.*, Id. B. C. 3, 39, etc. (Religare should not be used to denote mooring a vessel or other body to the bed of the water, which is deligo.)

moor-hen: *fālica*: Virg. G. 1, 363 (also *fulx*, *icls*, Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14, poet.).

moorings: Phr.: *to shift one's m.*, *ancoras tollere* (to weigh anchor), cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 17, *init.*, where the phr. is used fig.

moorland: v. **WOOR** (subs.).

moot-point: Phr.: *it is still a m.*, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*, Hor. A. P. 78 or simply, *ambiguit*, Quint. 7, 2, 7: *in controversiam venit*, Ib. § 8.

mop (subs.): perh. *peniculus* (strictly, *a brush*): cf. Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1, *juvenis nomen fecit mihi Peniculo*, *ideo quia mensam detergo*: or, *spongia* (*sponges being used for similar purposes*): v. **SPONGE**.

mop (v.): *detergeo*, 2 (*to sweep or wipe clean*): cf. **preced. art**.

mope: Phr.: *lacrimis ac tristitia se tradere*, *lucce* in Cic. Fam. 5, 14 (not colloq., as Eng.).

moping (part. adj.): *tristis*, *moeustus*: v. **GLOOMY, SAD**.

moral (adj.): I. *Relating to morals or ethics*: *ethicus*, *mōrālis*: v. **ETHICAL**.

11. Conformed to what is right: 1. sanctus (of irreproachable character); (persons) highly m. and conscientious virtue, nature, sancti et religiosi, Cic. R. Com. 15, 44. Join: frugalissimi, sanctissimi, Id. Fl. 29, 71; neque integrior neque sanctior, Id. Off. 3, 5, 229. 2. probus = UPRIGHT. 3. bēns (mellius, optime) morātus (of good m. character): Join: probus, bene morātī, boni viri, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, extr. 4. emēditūs (free from blemish): an irreproachably m. and elevated character, vir emendatus et gravis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5; a person of more m. life, homo emendatior vitae, Ulp. Dig. 4, 1, 11. Phr. (a person) of a good m. character, cuius probantior mores, Institut. 1, 1, 1, c. 1, tit. 1. See above, virtutis. III. Supported by reasonable grounds, (as) to demonstrable: Phr. it amounts to a m. certainty, *verisimillimum est; tantum non necessario demonstratur: v. PROBABLE, NECESSARY.

moral (subs.): *1. Drift, application of, of, as before; by signification, pertinence, etc. the m. of this able is that.* *2. In haec significatibus*, Phaedr. 1. 27: *what is the m. of this story, hoc quoq. pertinet, id est, 1. 2, 7. the m. of this (able), 3. 1, 'handsome' that handsome does,* nihil agere quod non prosit fabella admonere, id est, 3. 17, 13: *so with doctores demonstrare, id.* See also LESSON. *II.* Only pl. **moralis**, as a domain of human life: *1. mōres, um, m.: what awaits leaves, powerless without mās, quid leges sine moribus vanae proficiunt?* Hor. Od. 1. 24, 35: *to treat of human life (character) and mās, de hominum vita et moribus disputare*, Cic. Br. 2. 31 (V. CHARACTER): *under pretence of reforming (public) mās, specie morum corrigendorum*, Suet. Tib. 39: *the supervision of mās, praefectura morum, id. Caes. 76; also, morum regimen, id. Aug. 27, 31. See also ETHICS.* (N.B.—Mores form the *subject matter of the science called ethics or philosophia moralis*.) *2. officium (moral duty): esp. pl.: what they have written on the subject of mās, quae de officiis tradita ab illis et praeccepta sunt*, Cic. Off. 1. 2, 4: *comp. title of Cic.'s work, De Officiis: no precepts in the field of mās (duty, moral obligation), nulla officii praeccepta, id. 1. 2, 5.* **moralist**: *qui de moribus (officiis) praeccepta tradit*, cf. MORAL, subs. (II.). Or, inoff. officii magister, cf. Cic. Ph. 2. 36, init.; and sometimes, emendator (*one bent on reforming morals, etc.*), cf. 1. 17, fin.

moralize: de vita, moribus, officiis
praecipere, dissuadere: V. MORAL, subs.
(II.). Phr.: *don't m.*, *ne officii ma-
gistrum agas.

morally: **I.** *In a moral point of view:* *viuere p' mores*; *whilst our friends should be m. free from blemish*; *quoniam emendati mores amicorum slat*; *Cic. Am. 17, init.*; or by adj. a *m. irreprouchable character*; *vir sanctissimus*; *religiosissimus*; *V. MORAL*, adj. (II.). *Pbr.* *it has treated the subject m., rather than historically*; *"magis id agit, ut praecepta vitae ac morum traderet quam ut historiam conderet."* **II.** *In a way agreeable to morals:* **1.** *sanctis*; *V. IRREPROACHABLY*, **2.** *perh. emendati*; *Cf. MORAL*, adj. (III.). See also *VIRTUOUSLY*. **III.** *According to reasonable grounds of conclusion:* *Pbr.* *it is m. certain*; *"tantum non (= all but) necessario concluditur; paene necesse sequitur conclusio"*; *Cf. Cic. Top. 15, centr.*; *et seq.*

morose: pãda, ádis, *f.*: v. MARSH.
morbid: morbidus, morbosus: v. DISEASED. (N.B.—The preced. not used in mental sense.) *Phr.*: it is a mark of the most m. fastidiousness, est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5 (but fastidium alone, denotes a morbid habit of mind): a m. excess of grief, "immordicus moror ac luctus et qui mentem hanc bene sanam arguit.

morbidly: Phr.: m. particular,

morosus, Cic. Or. 29, 104 (cf. Suet. Caes. 45, circa corporis curam morosior) to grieve m., *tanquam vix mentis compos

morbidity: Phr. *there is a m. about this*, *sunt haec mentis baud bene
sane: mentem male affectam arguit.

morbific. 1. **morbificus** Lucr. 6, 1223. 2. **morbifer** or **morbiferus** (v. rare) Paul. Nol.

mordant: id quo color impressus firmus redditur.

more (adj.): 1. plus, plūria, n.; pl. plūres, a (the sing. plus is used as suba, esp. with part. gen.); the pl, as another affect. of number). *and what is m., (being) Romans, et quod plus est, Romani, Liv. 9, 24, med.: Cic. to have m. money, m. strength, etc., plus pecuniae, virum habere, Cic. pass.: the sing. is sometimes used with ref. to numbers he had no m. than 30 of his friends with him, non plus habuit secum [quam] triginta de suis, Nep. Thras. 2.* The pl. occurs in sense of more (as

strict compar. to multi, cf. Cic. Man. 79, non possunt . . . *multi* resque multae fortunam amittere, ut non plures seque in eundem calamitatem trahant, i. e. more frequent involving still more, etc.); or more free = a considerable number; v. VERBULUM. Note also the use of *realis*, plur. *verba*, which with ellipsis of verba, verbs: quoniam *I* would fair write *ma*, plur. *a* thousand I would fain veilem, *Sci* Ga., 35, *f.*, *U* pursue *m*. t. *ell.*, pluribus *verbis*, plurals (a little more); to use 50, 50, pluribus *sale* *ut*, Col. 12, 50, medi. Ter. (N.B.—Plur is often analogized in Latin, where the corresponding word in Eng. was regarded as a collective). I am aware that a number of colouring will appear, and that there is really not more than one sentio pluribus *acc.* 2, 35, *v.*, nec *scilicet*, plur. minus *Cic.* 2, 35, *v.*, *per* through, plur. minusve *id.*

or less = *thereabouts*: Auct. B. G. 8, 8, 20.
 2, *amplius*, *indect.* (denoting greater extent of space or time: *also number*): a space of not *more* than 600 ft., *spatium quod est non a pedum 600*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: for *more* than four hours, *a quattuor horis*, ib. 4, 37: *more than a hundred Roman citizens knew him*, *eum a centum civis Romani cognoverunt*, Cic. Ver. 2, 1, 5, 14. (N.B.—*Plus*, *amplius*, *minus*, are often used adverbially with numeral adjectives, without effecting any change in their syntactical construction. L. G. § 349.) 3, *ultra*, *ad*, and *prop.* (to denote excess above a certain limit): *more than enough*, *ultraquam satis* est, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, *inim.*: *rather more than* that number, *paulo u.* *eum numerum*, Auct. B. Alex. 21: *more than is right*, *p. fas*, Hor.: *BY REYND.*

4. *supra* (like *prope*); but more
freq. as *prope* (e.g. *prope* 20,000
slavi, *cat. millia viginti*, Liv. 30, 35
v. *prope*). Ph.: with *prope* *con-*
nescit *thas* (*id. prope*) *avidus quam*
nescit (L. G. 8, 549): *navy* *immo*,
immo *veto* (cf. Ter. Andr. 4, 31 and
49 (*immo* *etiam* . . .) cf. Id. *Eur.* 2, 3,
3 (*immo* *enimvero* *infelicitur*, *etiam*
more *than* *that*, *unluckily*); also *cat.*
Cat. 1, 2, *Vivit*—*immo* *veto* *etiam* *in*
Senatu *venit*, *lives* *fr.*—*Nay* *more*, *he*
actually *appears* *in* *the* *Senate* (cf. Dr.
Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. *immo*). In some-
what similar use, (*atque*) *adeo*: v. *inde-*
red (I. 2).

more (as *subs.*): plus: v. MORE, adj.
more (*adv.*): — In higher degrees.

more (date). |. In higher degree:
(1.) before adjf. or adv., expr. by
compar. degree, or in the case of adjf. in
-ius by magis: see the several adjf. *M. or less* magis minusve (with post.
adjf.). Quint. 11, 1, 27. (2.) before other
parts of speech: 1. magis (not neces-
sarily implying the applicability of the
predicate, in the case with which com-
parison is made, in any degree at all):
*they had conquered m. by skill and
strategy than valour, m. rationes et consilio
quam virtute vicisse*, Caes. B. G.
1, 40, *med. c.* Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15.

magis facilitate quam alia culpa peius
MATHUR. Note specially the phrase
magis et (ac) magis, magis magis-que,
more and more (denoting continual in-
crease); non magis quam, no more than
(often = just as little as): I think of
Greece *ma. and ma. every day*, da Græcia
quotidie *ma. et m. cogito*, Cic. Att. 14, 18,
fin.: so, quotidie magis magisque mi-
nari, id. Phil. 1, 2, 5: Caius would *no
m. become emperor, than . . .* non m.
Caium imperatorem, quam . . . Suet.
Cal. 9, extr.: Cic. 2, plus (denoting
comparison of the degree to which any-
thing exists or may be predicted):
whether letter or spirit should weigh m.,
verberis plus an sententiis videret,
Cic. Top. 23, 99: *I lose Pompey and*
lose the world, Plus Pompeium plusque
in dia dillo, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6: also, in
comparison by means of numeral advv.:
not m. than once, non plus quam semel,
Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: or without quam,
more than a thousand times, plus milia,
Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 12. II. In addition:

1. amplius: (*this*) *he claims back, nothing m., (hoc) repetit, nihil a.* (Cic. Verr. 5, 49, init.: Ov. 2, ultŕa: *not to look for anything m., nil ultra requirere, Cic. Tim. 3. Also ulterius (poet.): he could bear it no m., non tulit ulterius, Ov. M. 3, 487. 3. supŕa (poet.): I ask the gods for nothing m., nihil a deos lacesso. Hor. Od. 2, 18, 11.*

moreover: 1. praeterea (besides):
in the first place . . . then m. . . , pri-
mum . . . tum praeterea . . . , Ter. Ad.
1. 2. 47: cf. also Cic. Cat. 4. 9. 18: Sal-

1. 2/3. *Virg. Aen. 6. 439-441*: *Quid sit, pro quod deditur, aliquid* (that might be more than expected: *only so, but more than that*); *he caecatus his fellow-citizens, and paid their senses*, *inlavit suos citro utroque his sumptus*, *Inlavi*, Cic. Pl. 10. 45; cf. *Claen. B. G. 12*, *primum hostium impetum*, *multis, altro vultuibus illatis sustinuerunt*, i.e. *they not only withstood the attack, but m. managed to deal many wounds*: Liv. 3. 13. *Insuper* (*over and above*: an expr. denoting climax: not in Cic); cf. Ter. Ad. 2. 2. 38, *etiam insuper defraudat? does he moreover want to cheat me out of my money (into the bargain)?* Liv. Virg. (who has it simply = praeterea, Aen. 2. 591). So also *super* (poet.): Virg. Aen. 2. 71: Ov.

4. *ad hoc* (like *praetera*): cf. Sall. Cat. 11, *med.*, where it is used so as to avoid the repetition of *praetera*: Liv. 6, 11, *med.* The use of *ad hoc* in this sense is rare, but it is read in Cic. Fam. 16, 11, *med.* 5. *expr.* by *accedit*, *accedebat*: cf. Sall. Cat. 11, *med.*, but *accedebat*, quod . . . (with *indic.*), to this was added (the fact) that = moreover: also, Cic. Att. 13, 21, *extr.*, *accedit* quod . . . patrum amo, moreover I lose (his) father: Caes. Liv.

morganatic: P'h.r.: *to contract a m. marriage*, accipere uxorem ad morganaticam, Lib. Feud. 2, 29.

moribund: mōribundus (*at the point of death*: Cic. Sext. 39. 85: Liv. (Not used fig.) See also HALF-DEAD.

morn: poet. for *morning* (q. v.):
Aurōra: Virg. G. 4, 544 (dona A.).
morning (subst.): 1 made index

MORAMUS (sow): 1. male, (last sent.: only in nom. acc. and abl. (last sent. freq.: very early in the m., multo m. Cic. Att. 3, 5, 4. *to sleep* also: totum m. dormire. Mart. 1, 49, 36. *from m. till evening*: m. usque ad vesperam. Suet. Cal. 18. Esp. as quasi-adverb: *this m.* hodie. Mart. Cic. Att. 13, 9; more emphatically (*this very m.*), hodie(m) hodie, Id. Cat. 1, 9, 21. *early in the m.* bene mane, Id. Att. 4, 9, extr. 2. *matutinum tempus* (as a period of time): *to devote one's m.s to (Jovianic) readings*, m. tempora lectuiculis consumere, Id. Fam. 7, 1, init. Col. has *die matutinus* in same sense, 6, 2, *ad init.* See also **DAWN** (subs. and verb). **Phr.**: *good m!* salve, ave! (*the latter in partina*): v. **GOOD** (fin.).

morning (*adj.*): *mātūnus*: *Cl.*: *Hor.*: *Virg.*: v. *preced. art.* (2). *Phr.*: *to pay m. calls*, *salutare* (such visits

being at Rome paid early in the morning: Cic. Sall. so, m. callers, salutantes, Mart. 4, 8, 1; salutatores, Q. Cic. pet. cons. 9; and meton., salutatio (collectively): cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 20, fin., ubi salutatio defluxit, when the m. callers have all gone.

morning-star: 1. Lucifer, *ēri*, m.: Cic. N. D. 2, 20, fin.: Plin. 2, later, Phosphorus (Gr. *Φωσφόρος*) so written by Cic. l. c.): Mart. 8, 21.

morning-watch: *tertia vigilia* v. WATCH.

moroseo: **ālūta Maurica*.

morose: 1. perh. tristis, e (sometimes = gloomy, forbidding): cf. Tac. H. 1, 14, extr. aestimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, i. e. rightly judged, he was simply severe (unbending): by those who put a less favourable construction on things, he was pronounced morose: cf. Sen. Ep. 35, 3, sqq. (But tristis does not necessarily imply this: cf. Cic. Quint. 18, 59, where natura tristis ac recondita, is a melancholy and reserved disposition).

2. *tristis* (harsh and forbidding): Join. horridus et tristis (animus), Sen. Ep. 36, 3: t. et asper, Mart. 12, 70, 4. 3. moribus (wayward, fretful, hard to please): v. PERVERSE.

4. *difficilis*: v. IL-TEMPERED. 5. *Inhumānus* (disobliging, churlish, disagreeable): cf. Cic. Sen. 3, moderati et nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, neither ill-tempered nor morose. (N.B.—Severus denotes praiseworthy strictness; austerus, unbending gravity or sternness.)

morosely: *Inhumānter* (uncivily): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6. Phr.: to behave m., parum comiter facere, parum comem se praebere: v. COURTEOUS, COURTEOUSLY. (N.B.—Acerbe is bitterly, severely; austere, with unbending sternness.)

moroseness: 1. *tristitia* (esp. in later writers): to misconstruct reserve and modesty for m. and jealousy, taciturnitatem pudoremque pro tr. et malignitate arguere, Suet. Ner. 23, extr.: severity degenerates into m., severitas in tr. excoedit, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, init.: cf. lb. 1, 10, 7: cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236, tristitiam ac severitatem mitigare. 2. *mōrōsitas* (cf. MOROSE, 3): v. PERVERSNESS. 3. *Inhumāntas*: Cic. Sen. 3, 7. (Or by circuml., moros parum comes; natura nimis tristis atque recondita, etc.: v. MOROSE.)

morris-dance: **salutatio Maurica*.

morrow: 1. *crastinus dies*: v. TO-MORROW. 2. *posterus dies* (in narration—the following day): to put anything off to the m., aliquid in p. diem differre, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: in same sense, in posterum differre (without diem), Caes. B. G. 7, 11. (So may be used, proximus, sequens or insequens, etc.: v. FOLLOWING.)

morsel: 1. *A bite, mouthful*: 1. *offa*: a m. of paste (chickens' food), *offa pullis*, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73: Virg. *Dimins*, offula (without sensible diff. of meaning), Varr.: Col.: Apul.: and *offella* (a little bit of anything eatable), Juv. 11, 144.

2. *buccella*: Mart. v. MOUTHFUL. 3. *frustulum* (a small bit of anything): Apul. (Not frustum, which is a piece broken or cut off, of any size). *Delicata* m., *cupēda*, *orum*, or *cuppedae*, *arum*: v. DAINTY (subs.).

4. *A small portion*: 1. *mica* (a crumb or grain): Lucr. 1, 839: Petr.: Plin. 2, frustulum v. *supr.* (l. 3). 3. *paulum*, *paululum*: v. LITTLE (subs.).

Phr.: not a m., ne tantillum quidem (R. and A.): cf. Pl. Most. 2, 1, 47. See also PARTICLE.

mortal: 1. *Subject to death*: *mortalis*: e. Cic.: Sall.: Hor. Phr.: we are m., we and ours, debemus morti, nos nostraque, Hor. A. P. 61. 2. *Causing death*: 1. *mortifer*, *ēra*, *ērum*: to receive a m. wound, m. vulnus accipere, Nep. Epam. 9: Cic. Sull. 26, 73 (fig.). 2. *lētālis*, e (rare in prose): a m. wound, l. vulnus, Suet. Caes. 82. 3. *mortalis*, e (v. rare in this sense): a stab only two inches deep is m., puncta

duas uncias adacta m. est, Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

4. *expr. by verb. a cut is rarely m., caesa non frequenter interficit*, Veg. l. c.: a wound in the spinal cord is always m., servari non potest cut in spina medulla percussa est, Cels. 5, 26, 2. in the case of wounds not m., ubi aliquis ictus est qui servari potest, lb. § 21. See also *CRADLY* (adj.), *FATAL*.

III. *Relating to mortal men*: *mortalis*: m. works, m. facta, Hor. A. P. 68: a m. wound (inflicted by a man), m. vulnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 797.

mortal (subs.): usu. pl., *mortales*, *mortales*, *lumi*: Sall. Cat. 2, et *pass*: Cic. Hor. Also, homines, homunculi: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123, homunculis stultem Deum fingere, to fashion God like to us poor m.s.: also, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, nos homunculi indignamur, we poor m.s. are indignant: so in Lucr., homuli, l. 927.

mortality: 1. *Liability to death*: *mortalitas*: Cic. N. D. 1, 10, extr. 2. *Death itself*: *mortalitas* (rare): Plin. Ep. 10, 70 (50), fin.: cf. Cic. l. c.: v. DEATH.

III. *Frequency of deaths*: Phr.: the scarcity of water caused great m. among cattle, defectus aquarum stragem alti pecorum morientium dedit, Liv. 4, 30, med.: the m. in the city was terrible, urbs assiduis exhausta funeribus, lb. 3, 32, med.: there was a proportionately great m. among the people generally, pro portione ex alta multitudine multa funera fuisse, lb. 7, 1: so terrible was the m., tanta foeditas morientium fuit, Just. 2, 13, fin.: a season marked by great m. among cattle no less than human beings, grave tempus et pestilens, nec hominibus magis quam pecori, Liv. 3, 6, init.

IV. *State of mortal beings*: *mortalitas*: cf. Just. 12, 16, 2, majus humana mortalitate opus (de Alexandro). See also HUMANITY.

mortally: 1. *Lit.*: 1. *mortifer* (v. rare): Marc. Dig. 9, 2, 36: Plin. Ep. 2, lētāliter (v. rare): Plin. 11, 37, 81. Phr.: to be m. wounded, mortiferum vulnus accipere, Nep. Epam. 9: ita vulnerari ut eo ictu (aliquis) moritur: cf. Jul. Dig. 9, 2, 51. Comp. MORTAL (II). 2. *Fig. (colloq.), extremely*: Phr.: to be m. jealous, misere invadere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 22: so perh. perdit, esp. with amare: v. DESPERATELY.

mortar: 1. *For pounding*: 1. *mortarium*: to pound with a brass m. and pestle, aereum m. pistilloque terere, Plin. 33, 8, 41: conterere, Col. 12, 55: Cato. *Dimin.* *mortariolum* (a small m.): Aemil. Macer. 2. *pila* (only for pounding in: whereas mortarium may be used of any vessel for mixing ingredients, kneading, etc.): a small m. for pounding wheat, paulula p. ubi triticum pinxerat, Cato, R. R. 14, med.: Plin.: Scrib. 3. *A kind of cannon*: **tormentum* brevioris formae, quod mortarium dicunt. III. *For building*: 1. *mortarium* (from the name of the vessel in which it was mixed): Vitruv. 7, 1, 5; 8, 6 (7), 14. 2. *ārenātum* (a kind of sand-mortar): Plin. 36, 23, 55: Vitruv. (Arenatum appears to have been used externally, like rough-cast.) 3. *meton.* *calx*, *clis*, *f.* (as the main ingredient in m.): cf. Plin. l. c., ruinatum urbis ea maxime causa, quod fuit calcis sine ferualline suo caementa componitur, i. e. put together without m.: muerata calx is lime properly slaked and steeped, Vitruv. 7, 2.

mortgage (subs.): 1. *hypotheca* (security given in real property, not moveable): Just. Inst. 4, 6, 9: to transfer an estate as a m., fundum hypothecae dare, Marc. Dig. 20, 1, 16: in gen. sense, hypothecam obligare, lb. 20, 1, 13 § 6: to be released from a m., hypotheca liberari, lb. 20, 6, 5 § 2: the m. terminates, solvitur, lb. ib. init. 2. *pignus*, *ōlis*, n. (strictly a pledge consisting of moveable property: but used also in wider sense): to receive an estate on a m., fundum pignori accipere, Marc. Dig. 20, 6, 8 § 9: to satisfy a m., p. liberare, Ulp. lb. 20, 6, 6: cf. TO MORTGAGE.

3. *obligatio* (the actual transaction): Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 26 § 1. Sometimes servitus may serve, implying the surrender of certain rights on real property: cf. Pomp. in līg. 20, 1, 12: quamdiu pecunia non soluta sit, eis servitutibus creditur utatur. Phr.: *actio* for (connected with) m., *actio hypothecaria*, Marc. Dig. 20, 6, 8 § 2.

mortgage (v.): 1. *oblīgo*, i. more fully, hypothecam obl. (v. preced. art. 1), ex causa pignoris obl., Modest. līg. 20, 1, 23: pignore obl., lb. 22. 2. *hypothecae dō*: v. preced. art. (1). (Pig nēro, oppignēro, to pledge moveable property: v. TO PAWN.)

mortgager: *creditor*: Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 23, etc.: more definitely, creditor hypothecarius, Ulp. Dig. 42, 6, 1 § 3.

mortgager: *debitor*: Marc. Dig. 20, 6, 8 § 7. Or perh. *debitor hypothecarius*: v. preced. art.

mortification: 1. *Gangrene*: *gangraena*: Cels.: v. GANGRENE. 2. *Fig.*: the subduing of lusts, passions, etc.: expr. by **mortifico*, etc.: v. TO MORTIFY (II).

III. *Veatation, humiliating annoyance*: 1. *offensio*: my little possessions occasion me more m. than real pleasure, majori of sunt quam delectationi possessionum meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23. 2. *Joīn*: offensio atque fastidium, Ind. Tusc. 4, 10, 23. 3. *perh. indignitas* (indignity offered to any one): to put up with every kind of m., omnem ind. molestiamque ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. Phr.: to feel m. at anything, aliquid indigne ferre, Nep. Eum. 1: Cic.: so, molestae molestias ferre, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2. See also VEATATION.

mortify: 1. *Intrans.*: to be destroyed by gangrene: *putresco*: cf. v. TO GANGRENE. (Mortior, emortior, praemortior, are used to denote the dying away of a part of the body, but apply not in present sense: cf. Cels. 7, 14, med.: Suet. Gr. 3.) 2. *Trans.*: fig.: to weaken and destroy the lusts, etc.: **mortifico*, 1: Vulg. Col. 11, 5. (More classically, mōdōr, coorco, refrēnō: v. TO CONTROL, GOVERN.) 3. *Also trans.*: to vex: offendo, dl. sum, 3: v. TO OFFEND: usu. as *pass. refl.*, to be m'd at anything, aliquid indigne, molestae ferre: v. preced. art. extr.

mortifying: 1. *mōlestus*: Cic.: v. TROUBLESOME, VEXATIOUS. 2. *perh. indignus* (beneath one's dignity): cf. Cic. Quint. 31, 95, indignum est a pari vici, indignus ab inferiore atque humiliore. Or expr. by verb: *what can be more m.?* **quid potest magis animo offendere, majorem molestiam exhibere?* v. TO OFFEND, VEX.

mortise (subs.): *cardo femina*, corresponding to *the trum*, c. masculus, Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 11. (Quilch. gives *curum*, e Col.)

mortise (v.): *perh. immittō*, 3 (to let in, insert): R. and A. (Cf. Vitr. 9, 8, 11, cardinibus mascula et femina inter se coartatis).

mortmain: *mortua manus*: to come into m. (of estates), ad m. manum devēnīre, Statute in P. Cycl. s. v. (Usu. better to qualify the phr. by quae dicitur, fertur, etc.)

mosaic (subs.): 1. *māstivum* (opus): a portrait in m., (homo) pictus de m. alivo, Spart. Pesc. 6: Treb. (Better thus spelt than mosaic: which word is used to denote a kind of grotto, v. GROT, 2).

2. *tessellatum* (opus): cf. Suet. Caes. 46, extr., where pavimenta tessellata and scutilla are mentioned together: also, Vitr. 7, 1, 4: from the latter passage, the tessellata are shown to have been pavements made of small pieces of stones, etc., in the shape of squares, hexagons, etc.: what the latter were is not clearly known. 3. *vermiculatum* (opus): cf. vermiculatae crustae, work inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculatum, Plin. 35, 1, 1: so, vermiculatum pavementum, Aug. in Burm. Suet. Caes. 46, where the context shows that mosaic or tessellated work is intended. 4. *lithostrotum* (Gr.

34. 1 (where the Lex Oppia is given, which forbade the use of vestimentum variegatum by women): Virg.

mottled: 1. *maculiosus* (speckled, spotted): Pl.: Virg. 2. *varius*: *m. sides* (black and blue): v. *latera*, Pl. Pa. 1. 2. 11: Hor.: v. *VARIATED*.

motto: 1. *sententia* (a term specially applied to short pithy sentences): v. *MAXIM*. 2. *praecipitum* (rule, direction): v. *PRECEPT*. Phr.: see whether this may not be safely laid down as a *m.*, vide ne hoc salubriter praecipit possit, Sen. Ep. 10, extr.: this is a *m.* from Epicurus, hoc Epicurus praecipit, Ib. 11, 6.

mould (subs.): 1. *A shape*: forma: to pour was into a *m.* (a cast of the face), *ceram* in f. infundere, Plin. 35, 12, 44: a box-wood *m.* (for cheese), *buxea f.*, Col. 7, 8, fin. *Dimin.* formula: used by Pall. of that which has been shaped by a mould, *Mal. q. med.* Phr.: of the same *m.* as *re*, nostrae farinae, Pers. 5, 115: to be cast in the same *m.*, una forma percussa esse, Sen. Ep. 34, extr. See also, *NATURE*, *KIND*. ||. *Soil*: 1. terra: v. *SOIL*. 2. *terrenum* (earthy soil): only in the Scrr. *re Rusticac*: *stint*, with a little *m.* above it, silix cui superpositum est modicum t., Col. 3, 11, ad fin.: to prevent any *m.* adhering to the roots, ne quid terreni (radix) habeat, Col. 12, 56: Pall. (N.B.—Terra is a generic term, including all kinds of earth: *terrenum* is specific, like the Eng.: cf. Pall. 1, 5, *trit.*, sabulum sine admixtione terreni, sandy soil with no earthy mould). |||. *A downy, damp concretion*: *micor*: Col.: v. *MOULDY*: also *MILDEW*.

mould (v.): 1. *tingo*, *nxi*, *ctum*, 3 (esp. with ref. to plastic art): to *m.* in wax, e cera f., Cic. Verr. 4, 13, 30: more fully, *f. similitudines ex m.*, Plin. 35, 12, 41 (with ref. to busts): Ov. So comps. effingo, confingo, but in more gen. sense: v. *FASHION*, *FORM*. 2. *formo*, 1 (to shape): v. *TO FORM*. Esp. in fig. sense: to *m.* an orator, *oratore* f., Quint. 1, 1, 10: to *m.* (the character) from infancy, a pueritia statim f., Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 7: *Jo in*: *formare* et instituere (ac. educando), Ib. 1, 14, 3. Phr.: you will be able to *m.* anything you choose while the clay is wet (fig.), *argilla quidvis imitabitur uia*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8.

moulder (v.): 1. *putresco*, 3: Hor. S. 2, 3, 119 (of clothes): v. *TO ROT*. 2. *dilabior*, *psus*, 3 (to fall to pieces, waste away): *lombs m.* away, d. monumenta virum, Lucr. 5, 312: more precisely, *situ dilabi*, Col. 15, 3, *med.*

moulder (subs.): 1. *factor* (image-maker): Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81. *Fem.* -trix: Ib. 3, 39, 92. 2. *plastes*, ac. *m.* (Gr. *πλάστης*): Vell. 1, 17, *med.* (= *statuary*). Also, *plasticus*, *plasticator* (the latter to be avoided): Firm.

mouldering (adj.): 1. *pūter*, *tris*, *tre* (rotten, decayed): *iacinae s. m. fane*, *Vacuae p. faunum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49. Also *putridus*: Sen. Ep. 12, *init.*, *putrida saxa*. 2. *dilābens*, *ntis* (tumbling to pieces): Sen. Ep. 12, *init.* (d. *aeclificium*).

mouldiness: 1. *micor*: to contract *m.* (become mouldy), *m. contrahere*, Col. 12, 4. 2. *situs*, *is* (foulness contracted by disease): v. *MILDEW*.

mouldy: 1. *micidius*: *m. bite of bread*, *m. panis frusta*, Juv. 1, 118: *Mar.* 2. *situ corruptus*: cf. Col. 12, 3, *med.* (oc. *supellex vestisve situ dilāssat*, aut fruges... *negligentia desidiave corruptantur*). Phr.: to grow *m.*, *mucoere* contrahere, Col. 12, 4; also, *mucoere*, Plin. 14, 20, 26 (of wine becoming mouldy or musty): in same sense, to be *m.*, *mucre*, Cato B. R. 148: they run no risk of getting *m.* (or rusty), *periculum situs non adeunt*, Sen. Ben. 3, 2.

moult: **plumas ponere*, *exuere* (Kr.).

moulting (subs.): expr. by verb: during the *m. season*, *eo tempore quum plumae exuuntur*.

mount: 1. *tāmulus* (natural or artificial): a *m.* of earth, t. *terrenus*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: esp. a *sepulchral m.*: Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: an empty *m.* (cenotaph), *inanis t.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 505. See also, *HILL*, *HILLOCK*. 2. *agger*, *ēris*, *m.* (reaching lengthwise): whereas a *tāmulus* is of roundish form): *snory m.* (*drift*), a. *nivel*, Virg. G. 3, 354: *usu*, of works raised for defensive or offensive purposes: the *m.* and *stockade*, a. *ac vallum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: to throw up a *m.* (in siege), a. *jacere*, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: *extruere* (where altitude is implied), *ld.*, 30: a *m.* of earth, a. *terrenus*, *terrenus*: v. *EARTHEN*. 3. *grāmūs* (a small knoll or elevation): rare: Col. 2, 18, *med.*: Auct. B. Hisp. *Dimin.* *grāmulus*: Plin. 4. *mōlea*, *is*, f.: v. *MOLE* (1.).

mount (subs.): *mons*: v. *MOUNTAIN*. Phr.: The Sermon on the *M.*, *oratio montana*, Tisch.: Kr.: more fully, *oratio a Christo in monte habita*, Kr.

mount (v.): 1. *To rise on high*: 1. expr. by *adv.* *sublime*, or *adv.* *sublimis* (cf. L. G. § 342), and verb: to *m.* aloft, *sublime ferri*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; *efferi*, *Liv.* 21, 30: so, *sublime volare*, Lucr. 2, 206: with *adj.*: *he m'd aloft*, *sublimis abilit*, *Liv.* 1, 16, *fin.* 2. *subvōlo*, 1: to *m.* upwards towards heaven, in *coelestem locum* s., Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Ov. 3. expr. by *sursum*, with various verbs: e. g. *sursum conscendere*, Lucr. 2, 203: so, *sursum ferri*, *cf. deorsum ferri*, Lucr. 1, c.: v. *UPWARDS*. 4. *exsillo*, *ēmitto*: v. *TO SPRING UP*. See also *TO ASCEND*. ||. *To get on horseback*: *equum conscendo*, etc.: v. *INFR.* (III.). |||. *Trans*: to get upon: 1. *scardo*, *di*, *sum*, 3: to *m.* the walls (of a besieged city), a. *moenia*, *Liv.* 22, 14, *med.*: Cic.: v. *TO CLIMB*, *Comps.* (1). *conscendo*, 3 (usu. with direct acc.): to *m.* a horse, *equum c.*, *Liv.* 1, 57; also, in *equum*, Ov. M. 6, 222: to *m.* a rampart, *vallum c.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, *fin.* (2). *escendo*, 3 (usu. with prep.): to *m.* a carriage, in *curram c.* (ak. *conscendere*), Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 90: to *m.* the rostra, in *rostra c.*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80. (3). *ascendo*, 3 (both with and without prep.): to *m.* a horse, a. in *equum*, *id.* Sen. 10, *fin.*: to *m.* the rostra (tribune), in *contionem a.*, Cic. Flin. 2, 32, 74: also without in *Liv.* 33, 14, *init.*: to *m.* the ridge of a mountain, *jugum montis a.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. (4). *intendo*, 3 (usu. with prep. in; but also without) to *m.* a horse, *ina*, in *equum*, *Suet. Ner.* 48 (pass. *incendo*, to be *m'd.* of *Bucephalus*, Gell. 5, 2): Pl. (*Incendo* is less freq. than the preced. comps., and not in Cic. at all). 2. *ēgrēdior*, *ssus*, 3 (rather rare in this sense, and never trans): the soldiers had almost *m'd* the summit with their scaling-ladders, *scalas egressi milites prope summa ceperant*, Sall. Jug. 60: *Liv.* 3, *supēro*, 1: *I m.* the very topmost point of the house, *summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero*, Virg. G. 2, 303: *Liv.*: v. *TO SURMOUNT*. IV. Phr.: to *m.* guard, *stationem agere*, Tac. H. 1, 28; in *statione esse*, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: v. *GUARD*, *subs.* (1.).

mountain: 1. *mons*, *ntis*, *m.* (either a single *m.*, or a range of *m.*): to be surrounded by very lofty *m.s.* *undique altissimis m. contineri*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: an unbroken range of *m.s.* *continui m.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5, or *perpetui m.*, Kr. (cf. Plin. 3, 5, 7: *perpetua juga*): et *parturunt* Hor. A. P. 139: to promise *m.s.* of gold (make extravagant promises), *monies auri polliceri*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: Sall. 2. *jūgum* (a ridge): hence in *monies*, *q. m.* range): to reach a certain point by marching along the (ridges of the) *m.s.* *jūgis aliquo pervenire*, Caes. B. G. 1, 70: esp. poet., *et spreata d. solatione on the m.s.* *traxit jūgis alpinam*, Virg. Aen. 2, 631: more fully, *jūga montis*, *id.* E. 5, 76. (N.B.—In this sense usu. pl.) See also *HILL*, *MOUNT*.

mountain-ash: *ornus*: Virg.: Plin. (Acc. to others, the common ash.) **Sorbus aucuparia*, Linn. (R. and A.).

mountaineer: 1. *homo montānus*: Caes. B. C. 1, 57: or in *pl.* simply *montani*: Caes. B. C. 1, 39: *Liv.* 21, 32, etc. 2. *monticola*, *ae*, c. (only poet.): Ov. M. 1, 193 (m. *Silvani* = dwelling in or haunting the mountains).

mountainous: 1. *montuosus* (abounding in mountains): *m. regions*, *m. loci*, Cic. Part. 10, 36. *Neut. pl.* *montuosa* = *m. regions*, Plin. 11, 53, 116. *Jo in*: *aspera et montuosa [regio]*, Cic. Pl. 9, 22. 2. *montānus*: a *region m.* or level, *locus m.* an *planus*, *quint.* 5, 10, 37: Varr. *Neut. pl.* *montana* = *m. regions*, *Liv.* 21, 34, *init.* (N.B.—In the best age, *montanus* denotes rather a character of people than of country).

mountainousness: expr. by *montes*, *montuosus*: v. *PRECED. ART.*

mountebank: *plānus*, *circulator*: v. *IMPOSTOR*, *QUACK*.

mounted (part. and adj.): Phr.: *cavalry well or ill m.*, **equestres copiae optimis a. deterioribus equis instructae*: a *m. guard*, **equestris custodia* (like *equestres copiae*, Cic. Flin. 2, 34, 112): *a sword-hill m. with jewels*, **gladii capulus gemmis distinctus*: or simply, *gemmatus*: v. *JEWELLERY*.

mounting (subs.): expr. by verb: v. *TO MOUNT*.

mourn: 1. *lūgeo*, *xi*, *ctum*, 2 (both trans. and intrans): *the senate m.s.* 1. *senatus*, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: to *m.* any one's death, *mortem alicujus* 1, *id.* Ph. 12, 10, 25: also foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*: *he m.s. to think that the city has been snatched out of his jaws*, *urbem ereptam esse ex suis faucibus luget*, *id.* Cat. 2, 1, *fin.* Often = to be in mourning: v. *MOURNING*, *subs.* 2. *squaleo*, 2 (to wear soiled clothes in token of mourning): cf. Cic. Mil. 8, 20, *squaleat municipia*, i. e. they are in mourning.

3. *moereo*, 2 (to feel sorrow, and display it in the countenance, etc.): both trans. and intrans: *when all the good m'd in secrecy and retirement, quum omnes boni aditit inclusive moerent*, Cic. in Pis. 9, 21: to *m.* over the death of a son, *filii mortem m.*, *id.* Tusc. 1, 48, 115: also foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic. Sext. 11, 25. (N.B.—*Moereo* points more to deep-felt grief: *lūgeo*, to a certain recognized and formal expression of sorrow.) 4. *doleo*, 2: v. *TO GRIEVE*.

mourner: expr. by *lūgeo*, *squaleo*: cf. L. G. § 638.

mournful: 1. *Causing sorrow, fraught with sorrow and mourning*: 1. *luctuosus*: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 8. *fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, grave bonis omnibus (mournful)... afflicting... grievous*: the most *m. kind of death (suicide)*, *luctuosissimum genus mortis*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1. *Jo in*: *misera et luctuosa [tempora]*, Cic. Fam. 5, 14.

2. *lūgubris*, *e* (in present sense, poet.): *m. uxor*, 1. *bellum*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33: cf. *infr.* 3. *tristis*, *e*: v. *SAD*. 4. *acerbus* (causing poignant grief or affliction): *Jo in*: *luctuosus et acerbus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48; *acerba, misera, luctuosa (pl. neut.)*, *id.* Mur. 41, 90: cf. also *supr.* (1).

||. *Expressive of sorrow*: 1. *lūgubris*, *e*: *m. waiting for the dead*, *lamentatio* 1, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: *m. strains*, *cantus* 1, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: v. *MOURNING* (adj.). 2. *lāmentābilis*, *e* (doleful, waiting): in *m. tones*, 1. *voce*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32. Also, *lāmentābilis*, *ib.* 24, 57. 3. *moestus*: v. *BORROWFUL*. 4. *flēbilis*, *e* (tearful, full of distress): *grief is m. distress*, *moeror (at) aegritudo* 1, *ib.* 4, 8, 18: *m. measures*, *f. modi*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9: (v. 5. *miserābilis*, *e*: v. *MOVING* (adj.). 6. *squālidus* (in mourning attire): v. *MOURNING* (adj.).

mournfully: 1. *moestus* (sorrowfully): Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24. 2. *flēbiliter* (dolefully): Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39, etc.: Hor. (Or expr. by *adj.*: they stand *m.* on the lofty towers, *turribus altis stant moest*, Virg. Aen. 9, 471 [cf. 485]

L. G. § 343: *cometa glare m.*, *cometae lugubre rubent*, *ib. 10, 273* [*L. G. § 344*]: also, *fiabilem s. miserabilem in modum*: *V. MANNER.*

mournfulness: *expr. by adj.*: *there is a m. about his way of speaking*, **inest orationi ejus nescio quid lugubre atque afflictum: what can exceed the m. of this*, **his quid potest esse luctuosus?* *V. MOURNFUL.*

mourning (*subs.*): *I. As felt*: *luctus, moeror*: *V. GRIEF*. See also to *MOURN*.

II. As expressed by the dress, etc.: *1. luctus, us*: *to be in m.*, *in l. esse*, *Cic. Sext. 14, init.*: *the m. was limited to thirty days, trīginta diebus l. eat finitus*, *Liv. 22, 56*: *that does not go into m.*, *expers luctus*, *ib. 10, 273*: *to lay aside m.*, *l. laeto cultu mutare*, *Tac. A. 1, 25, extr.*

2. squallor (*foul garment, as the recognised symbol of grief*): *Joīn*: *squalor et sordes*, *Cic. Clu. 6, 18*: *squalor atque moestitia*, *Tac. H. 1, 54*: *3. sordes*, *lum, f.* (*like preced.*): *to be plunged in grief and m.*, *in lacrimis et s. jacere*, *Cic. Fam. 14, 2, med.*: *Liv. 6, 16, fin.*: *cf. supr. (2)*.

4. lūgubria (*ac vestimentis*): *to put on m.*, *l. imponere*, *Sen. Cons. Helv. 16, 2*: *Induere*, *Ov. M. 11, 669*: *to put off m.*, *l. exuere*, *Sen. l. c.* *Phr.*: *(1)*: *to be in m.*, *lūgubri, xl, cium, 2*: *it is unlawful for those who are in m. to do it*, *lūgubribus id facere est nefas*, *Liv. 22, 56, med.*: *Cic. v. TO MOURN (1)*.

(2): *squaleo*, *2* (*to wear the dingy garb of grief*): *the municipal towns are in m.*, *squaleant municipia*, *Cic. Mil. 8, 20*: *more fully*, *squalebat civitas politico consilio mutata veste*, *i. e. a general m. was appointed*, *id. Sext. 14, init.* (*N.B.—Not sordio in this sense*).

(11): *to go into m.*: *(1)*: *vestitum muto*, *ib. 1*: *Cic. Sext. 14, 33*: *or vestem muto*, *ib. § 32*. *(2)*: *lūgubria impono*, *Induo*: *v. supr. (4)*. *(111)*: *to leave off m.*: *(1)*: *ad vestitum redeo*, *4, irr.*: *Cic. Sext. 14, 33*. *(2)*: *lūgubria exuo*, *l. utum*, *3*: *v. supr. (4)*. See also *supr. (11, 1)*.

(iv): *dressed in m. (in a state of m.)*: *(1)*: *sordidatus*: *they came to Rome dressed in m.*, *Romani venerunt sordidati*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, fin.*: *Tac. Joīn*: *moeror ac sordidatus*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195*. *(2)*: *lūgubria*, *e* (*in mourning, from bereavement*; whereas *sordidatus* simply means *attired in mourning garb, for any cause*, *e. g. the danger of a criminal trial*): *many distinguished families were in m.*, *multae et clarae ingubres domus (erant)*, *Liv. 3, 32, med.* (*the opposite of which is, expers luctus, not in m.*, *ib.*).

(3): *pillūlus* (*like sordidatus*: *rare*): *Juv. 3, 21*: *(4)*: *squallidus* (*= preced.*: *rare*): *Ov. M. 15, 38*. *Phr.*: *there was not a single family that was not in m.*, *nullius penates moeroris expertes erant*, *Val. Max. 1, 1, 15*.

mourning (*adj.*): *1. e. relating to the outward expression of grief*: *1. lūgubria*, *e*: *m. attire*, *l. vestis*, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45*; *l. cultus*, *Tac. A. 13, 32*. *Pl. neut. lūgubria*, *m. attire*, *Sen. Ov. v. TO MOURN, subs. (Phr.)*. *2. moeroris m. garment*, *m. vestis*, *Prop. v. SORROWFUL*.

mouse: *1. mus, mūs, m.*: *the town and country m.*, *m. urbanus, rusticus*, *Hor. S. 2, 6, 80*: *Cic.*: *the common m.*, *m. vulgaris*, *Plin. 10, 73, 94*: *called*, *m. incolae domum*, *id. 8, 57, 82* (*not, however, as a specific name*: **mus musculus*, *Linn.*): *field m.*, *m. agrestis*, *Plin. 10, 65, 85*. (*For other kinds, see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.*) *Dimin. musculus* (*a poor little m.*), *Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33*. *Adj. mūrīnus, of a m., mouse*: *a m.-skin*, *mūrīna pellis*, *Plin. 29, 6, 36 § 113*: *Just. 2, 2, 2* (*or doubtful*): *Ter. Eun. 5, 6, extr.* (*where Parry renders rat*: *it is uncertain what species he meant*): *Plin. 2, 41, 41 § 109*.

colour: *color mūrīnus*: *Col. 6, 37, med.*

ear: **mūdōtis*, *Idis, f.*: *Linn.*

hole: *cāvus* (*mūs*) *Hor. S. 2, 6, 116*. (*Or cavum v. MOLE.*)

tall: **mūdōtus*.

mouse-trap: *muscipulum*: *Phaedr. 4, 1, 17*: also — *a*: *Sen. Ep. 48, 5*.

mouser: *Phr.*: *a cat that is a good m.*, **feles muribus intestissimus*.

monstache: *perh. *grāni, orum* (*described as peculiar to the Goths*): *Isid. 19, 23, 7* (*Quich.*). *Phr.*: *not to wear a m.*, *superius labrum radere*, *cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 14*. (*Kr. gives, barbula labri superioris*; *Quich. mystax, ex Hier.*)

mouth (*subs.*): *1. of men or animals*: *1. os, ōris, n.*: *the m. is admirably fitted for receiving all these* (*food, drink, air*), *ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134*: *with loaded m. (of the mother bird)*, *ore pleno*, *Juv. 10, 232*: *Hor.* (*But os is often used in wider sense*: *V. PACK, 1, 2*). *Phr.*: **tis in everybody's m. (common talk)*, *in ore est omni populo*, *Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13*: *so, habere aliquid in ore, to have it perpetually in one's m. (be ever talking of it)*, *Cic. Fam. 6, 18, extr.*

2. rostrum (*the beak of a bird*; *snout of an animal, as the pig, goat, etc.*): *v. BEAK, SNOOT*. *Facete, of the m. (muscle or snout) of a human being*, *Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13*. *Phr.*: *to open a broad m.*, *ritum diducere*, *Juv. 10, 230*: *rit to open the mouth too wide (in speaking)*, *ne inmodicus hiatus rictum distendat* (*al. discludat*), *Quint. 1, 11, 9*: *generally, to open the m.*, *hiare*, *Juv. 10, 231*: *Hor.*: *so, with m. wide open*, *hianti ore*, *Curt. 4, 16, med.*: *to look at a horse's m.*, *equi dentes inspicere* (*v. NOSE, Phr.*): *to shut one's m. about anything, tacere, reticere* (*keep a thing back*): *also mureare*, *Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12*; *mureare*, *id. Mil. 2, 5, 67* (*v. SILENT, TO BE*).

3. of things: *1. os* (*by analogy with the human mouth*: *any mouth-like aperture*: *an aperture with a wide m.*, *lato o. fenestra*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 482*: *vessels with a small m.*, *vascula o. angusti*, *Quint. 1, 2, 28*: *also of rivers, etc.*: *in the very m. of the harbour*, *in ipsu aditu atque ore portus*, *Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30*: *at the m. of the Tiber* (*a city was built*), *in ore Tiberis*, *Liv. 1, 33, extr.*: *Tac.* *2. ostium* (*of rivers, etc.*): *the m. of the Rhone*, *o. Rhodani*, *Caes. B. C. 2, 1*: *the m. of a harbour*, *o. [aditusque] portus*, *Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118*.

3. apertus, itis, n. (*more strictly, the source of a river, but also found to denote the other extremity*): *it flows into the sea by many m.s.*, *multis c. in oceanum influunt*, *Caes. B. C. 4, 10, extr.* *4. aditus, us* (*access, entrance*): *Virg. G. 4, 35* (*of the m. of hives*): *cf. supr. (11, 1)*. *Phr.*: *the m. of a hive, foramen quo exitus et introitus datur* (*apibus*), *Col. 9, 7, ad fin.* (*R. and A.*): *but a little above, ora cavearum*, *in same sense*. See also, *APERTURE, ORIFICE*.

mouth (*v.*): *perh. ampullor, i*: *cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14*, *an tragica deservit et ampullatur in arte, does he fume and mouth in tragic style?* *Phr.*: *words should neither be m'd out nor pronounced with affected nicety*, **verba neque tumido ore (inflatis buccis) quas in scenis pronuntianda neque putidius sunt exprimenda* (*cf. Hor. A. P. 94*: *Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41*).

mouthful: *1. bucca* (*melon*): *a m. of bread*, *b. panis*, *Petr. 44*: *Mart. 10, 5, 4*. *2. buccae*: *to eat* (*just*) *in o m.s.*, *dusas buccae manducare*, *Aug. In Suet. vit. 76, fin.* *3. buccella*: *Mart. 6, 75, 3*. *To take a m. (or two) of food*, *gustare*, *Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11*. See also *MOUSE*; *the words under which express the same general sense*.

mouthpiece: *1. That part of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied*: **ea pars quoque in-vertitur, applicatur*. *II. One who delivers the opinions of others*: *interpretes, etis, c.* (*cf. Hor. A. P. 111*, *interprete lingua*, *the tongue being the instrument by which our thoughts are made intelligible*; *Orator v. SPOKESMAN*).

move (*v.*): *A. Trans.* *1. To cause change of place*: *1. mōveo, movi, tum, 2*: *Cic. Virg. pass.* Also comp. *commōveo, 2* (*to m. about, put in commotion*): *v. TO STIR*. *2. agito, i*

(*to m. quickly, shake about*): *v. TO SHAKE*. *Phr.*: *to m. heaven and earth*, *manibus pedibus obnixae omnia facere*, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134*: *or perh. superos inferosque deos (ut alunt) movere, tentare* (*cf. Vi. 4*, *Aen. 7, 312*, *hecere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo*); *or without a figur.*, *omnia experiri*, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11*.

II. Special phr., *to m. the buccae*: *alvum delicere*, *Cato R. R. 158*; *solvere*, *Cels. 1, 3, ad fin.*; *ellicere*, *Plin. 19, 5, 26 § 80*. *III. To affect the feelings*, *mōveo, 2*: *to m. the feelings of judges*, *animos iudicum m.*, *Quint. 6, 2, 1*: *to m. the (Roman) people to tears*, *m. fletum populo*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228*: *to m. any one's ill-temper*, *allicui stomachum m.*, *id. Mur. 13, 28*. Comp. *commōveo, 2* (*stronger than simple verb*, and very freq. in this sense): *to m. (work upon the feelings of) courts, iudicia c.*, *id. de Or. 2, 45, 189*: *to be m'd by any one's sufferings and dangers*, *allicuius miseria al periculis commoveri*, *id. Font. 16, 36*. See also *TO EXCITE*.

Phr.: *to m. any one to pity*, *allicuique ad misericordiam deducere*, *adducere*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189*: *I am m'd to pity*, *me misereat* (*with gen. of exciting cause*): *v. TO PITY*.

IV. To influence: *mōveo, permōveo*; *impello*: *v. TO INFLUENCE, IMPULSE*. *B. Intrans.* *1. To be in motion*: *mōveo, 2* (*pass. refl.*): *that which m.s. of itself*, *quod ipsum ex se sua sponte movetur*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32*: *the clouds began to m.*, *gibbae coepere moveri*, *Ov. M. 3, 106*: *also act. voice*, *with pron. refl.*: *to be et m'ing*, *semper se movere*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33*. (*Not commoveri or commovere so in this sense*).

II. To remove from a place: *1. mōveo, 2* (*with pron. refl.*): *he instructed them not to m. from the spot*, *praecipit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent*, *Liv. 34, 20, med.*: *also with ellipsis of se, esp. in describing military movements*: *Hannibal m'd from his winter-quarters*, *Hannibal ex hibernis movit*, *Liv. 22, init.* *In same usage, se commovere* (*rather stronger than simple verb*; *to stir*): *Caes. B. G. 3, 15*. *2. mīgro, i* (*to change one's abode*): *v. TO REMOVE* (*intrans.*).

III. To make a motion in an assembly: *lēro* (*before the people*), *reŕro* (*before the senate*), *comēo* (*denoting the formal expression of an opinion*): *v. MOTION* (*111, Phr.*).

move on: *prōgredior, 3*: *v. TO PROCEED*.

round: *circumŕgo, 3* (*with pron. refl. or as pass.*): *v. TO REVOLVE*.

move (*subs.*): *1. of a piece, as in chess*: *expr. by mōveo, 2*: *Quint. 11, 2, 38*. *II. An ingenious course of proceeding*: *perh. artificium*: *cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 40, extr.* See also *TRICK*.

moveable: *mōbīlis, e*: *the eyes, slippery and m.*, *oculi lubrici et m.*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143* (*but the word usu. denotes more than the Eng. viz., easily or readily moved, as here*): *m. property*, *res m.*, *Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1 § 1* (*for which Liv. has res moventes, 5, 25, med.*). *Phr.*: *all their m. property*, *omnia quae moveri poterant*, *Nep. Them. 2*: *a m. festival*, *feriae conceptivae*, *Macr. Sat. 1, 17, init.*: *Varr.*

moveables (*subs.*): *v. preceded art.*

moveless: *immōtus*: *v. IMMOVABLE*.

movement: *1. Change of position*: *mōtus, ſis*: *v. MOTION*. *II. An agitation, commotion*: *mōtus*: *v. COMMOTION, DISTURBANCE*. *Phr.*: *the m. party, rerum novarum avidi* (*which however has usu. a bad sense*), *Sall. Jug. 19, init.*: *comp. novis rebus studere*, *Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 2*: *v. REVOLUTION*. *III. In music*: *perh. mōtus*: *v. STRAIN*.

mover: *i. e. one who impels to action*: *1. auctor* (*originator*): *the m. in that project*, *ejus consiliū a*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 31*: *Cic.*: *the m. of laws*, *a legum*, *Liv. 6, 36, med.* (*rare in precisely this last sense*). *2. iātor*: *v. PROPOSER*. *3. impulsor*: *v. INSTIGATOR*.

4. dux, dūcis, c. (*the "prime mover"*): *Joīn*: *dux et magister* (*ad aliquid* *to*

to m. quickly, shake about): *v. TO SHAKE*. *Phr.*: *to m. heaven and earth*, *manibus pedibus obnixae omnia facere*, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134*: *or perh. superos inferosque deos (ut alunt) movere, tentare* (*cf. Vi. 4*, *Aen. 7, 312*, *hecere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo*); *or without a figur.*, *omnia experiri*, *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11*.

II. Special phr., *to m. the buccae*: *alvum delicere*, *Cato R. R. 158*; *solvere*, *Cels. 1, 3, ad fin.*; *ellicere*, *Plin. 19, 5, 26 § 80*. *III. To affect the feelings*, *mōveo, 2*: *to m. the feelings of judges*, *animos iudicum m.*, *Quint. 6, 2, 1*: *to m. the (Roman) people to tears*, *m. fletum populo*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228*: *to m. any one's ill-temper*, *allicui stomachum m.*, *id. Mur. 13, 28*. Comp. *commōveo, 2* (*stronger than simple verb*, and very freq. in this sense): *to m. (work upon the feelings of) courts, iudicia c.*, *id. de Or. 2, 45, 189*: *to be m'd by any one's sufferings and dangers*, *allicuius miseria al periculis commoveri*, *id. Font. 16, 36*. See also *TO EXCITE*.

Phr.: *to m. any one to pity*, *allicuique ad misericordiam deducere*, *adducere*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189*: *I am m'd to pity*, *me misereat* (*with gen. of exciting cause*): *v. TO PITY*.

IV. To influence: *mōveo, permōveo*; *impello*: *v. TO INFLUENCE, IMPULSE*. *B. Intrans.* *1. To be in motion*: *mōveo, 2* (*pass. refl.*): *that which m.s. of itself*, *quod ipsum ex se sua sponte movetur*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32*: *the clouds began to m.*, *gibbae coepere moveri*, *Ov. M. 3, 106*: *also act. voice*, *with pron. refl.*: *to be et m'ing*, *semper se movere*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33*. (*Not commoveri or commovere so in this sense*).

II. To remove from a place: *1. mōveo, 2* (*with pron. refl.*): *he instructed them not to m. from the spot*, *praecipit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent*, *Liv. 34, 20, med.*: *also with ellipsis of se, esp. in describing military movements*: *Hannibal m'd from his winter-quarters*, *Hannibal ex hibernis movit*, *Liv. 22, init.* *In same usage, se commovere* (*rather stronger than simple verb*; *to stir*): *Caes. B. G. 3, 15*. *2. mīgro, i* (*to change one's abode*): *v. TO REMOVE* (*intrans.*).

III. To make a motion in an assembly: *lēro* (*before the people*), *reŕro* (*before the senate*), *comēo* (*denoting the formal expression of an opinion*): *v. MOTION* (*111, Phr.*).

move on: *prōgredior, 3*: *v. TO PROCEED*.

round: *circumŕgo, 3* (*with pron. refl. or as pass.*): *v. TO REVOLVE*.

move (*subs.*): *1. of a piece, as in chess*: *expr. by mōveo, 2*: *Quint. 11, 2, 38*. *II. An ingenious course of proceeding*: *perh. artificium*: *cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 40, extr.* See also *TRICK*.

moveable: *mōbīlis, e*: *the eyes, slippery and m.*, *oculi lubrici et m.*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143* (*but the word usu. denotes more than the Eng. viz., easily or readily moved, as here*): *m. property*, *res m.*, *Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1 § 1* (*for which Liv. has res moventes, 5, 25, med.*). *Phr.*: *all their m. property*, *omnia quae moveri poterant*, *Nep. Them. 2*: *a m. festival*, *feriae conceptivae*, *Macr. Sat. 1, 17, init.*: *Varr.*

moveables (*subs.*): *v. preceded art.*

moveless: *immōtus*: *v. IMMOVABLE*.

movement: *1. Change of position*: *mōtus, ſis*: *v. MOTION*. *II. An agitation, commotion*: *mōtus*: *v. COMMOTION, DISTURBANCE*. *Phr.*: *the m. party, rerum novarum avidi* (*which however has usu. a bad sense*), *Sall. Jug. 19, init.*: *comp. novis rebus studere*, *Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 2*: *v. REVOLUTION*. *III. In music*: *perh. mōtus*: *v. STRAIN*.

mover: *i. e. one who impels to action*: *1. auctor* (*originator*): *the m. in that project*, *ejus consiliū a*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 31*: *Cic.*: *the m. of laws*, *a legum*, *Liv. 6, 36, med.* (*rare in precisely this last sense*). *2. iātor*: *v. PROPOSER*. *3. impulsor*: *v. INSTIGATOR*.

4. dux, dūcis, c. (*the "prime mover"*): *Joīn*: *dux et magister* (*ad aliquid* *to*

clendum), Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 54: v. **REFO-LEADER**.

MOVING (adj.): i. e. *calculated to excite pity*: 1. *fiabile*, e. a. *wretched and m. sight*, *misera* e. f. species. Cic. Ph. 11, 3, 7: m. *strains*, f. mod. Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9. (N.B. By no means commensurable [R. and A.]; cf. Nāgels. p. 321: though the verb commoveo may often serve, with object expressed: a. m. *strain*, **aptus commovendis animis cantus*, Nāgels. l. c. 2. *niserābilia*, e. (*pitiful*): m. *epilogus* (*perorations*), m. *epilogi*, Cic. Pl. 34, 83: Hor. Phr.: in the most m. manner, magna cum misericordia fietque, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, *estr*.

MOVINGLY: perh. *fiabiliter* (*mournfully, plaintively*): Cic.

MOW (v.): Phr.: to m. *grass* (*for hay*), *fenu* secare, *subsecare*, *cadere*, *soccidere*, *demetere*: v. **HAY**. (Metere appears to be used only of *reaping*.)

MOWER: *fenilex*, *fula* (*fen-*). Varr. R. R. 1, 49: Col. *Less* freq. *fenilex*. Pers. 6, 40: also, *fenilector* or *feni sector*: Cic. 11, 1, *mei*. (Messor is reaper: q. v.)

MOWING (sub.): *fenilicidium*: also, a. ac: v. **HAY-HARVEST**.

MUCH (adj.): 1. *multus*: with m. *gold* and *silver*, cum auro et argento multo, Sall. Jug. 13, *med*: with m. *toil*, m. labore, Cic. Sull. 26, 77: in m. and acc., the participle *constr.* is usu. preferred: to spend m. *time* over anything, multum temporis in aliqua re consumere, id. Agr. 2, 12: m. *very* m., plurimum (cf. L. G. § 270): *very* m. labour and utility, laboris, utilitatis plurimum, Quint. 10, 3, 1: Cic. 2, with abstract nouns, magnus (somewhat stronger than multus): v. **GREAT**.

MUCH (as sub.): multum: v. **PRECED.** art.

MUCH (adv.): 1. *multum* (with verbs): to trust m., non m. considere, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: they are m. (*engaged*) in the chase, m. sunt in venationibus, ib. 4, 1: Cic. *Less* freq. with compar. (= multo, *infra*): m. more robust, multum robustior, Juv. 10, 197: *Very* m., plurimum: to love any one very m., aliquem plurimum diligere, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: as m. as possible, quantum plurimum, Quint. 11, 3, 120: 2, along with compar. and less freq. superl.: multo: m. the easier route, m. facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: m. the greatest part, m. (= longe) maxima pars, Cic. Man. 18, 54: Quint. Along with verbs and other words implying comparison: it is m. better, m. praestant, Sall. Jug. 31: to prefer m., m. antepone, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 49: not m. before, non m. ante, Nep. Epan. 3: Cic. 3, va. (in a high degree): to praise anyone too m., aliquem nimis v. laudare, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1. See also **GREATLY**, **EXCEEDINGLY**.

MUCH, AS: 1. Adj.: tantus. *quantus*: Cic.: v. **GREAT**, **AS**. (N.B.—The first correlative is very often omitted.) *Dimin.*, *quantulus* (when a small quantity is spoken of): as m. (and no more) as he thought proper, quantumlibet (ac. pecuniae) visum est, Cic. Div. Verr. 17, *estr*: as m. as you please, quantumvis: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 22. 2. Adv.: 1. tantum... quantum: if you love me as m. as you assuredly do, si me amas tantum, quantum profecto amas, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 5. *Dimin.*, *quantulum*, id. Verr. 3, 1, *fin*. (quantulum *judicare* possumus). 2, with comparatives: tanto... quanto: v. **MUCH** (60). Also sometimes with superl.: *quanto* to optinus omnium patronus, Vell. 3, with verbs of valuing, tanti... quanti: v. **TO VALUE**; and **FOIL** art.

HOW: 1. Adj.: quantus: v. **GREAT** (*how*). Exp. with part. gen.: *how* m. corn, quantum frumenti, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, *ind*: so, quantum temporis, laboris, etc.: id. pass. Very oft. in gen. with verbs of valuing: *how* m. did he *grise* (*for him*)? quanti emit? Ter. Eun.

5, 5, 14: see how much I prize you, vide quanti apud me sis, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

2. *Adv.*: quantum: v. **MUCH** (AS). **MUCH, SO**: tantus (also, tam multus, cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1, tantum studium tamque nullam operam ponere in aliquo re: the latter form is more emphatic): same construction as quantus: v. **MUCH** (HOW).

3. *Adv.*: 1. Adj.: nimis: v. **EXCESSIVE**. *Nimium* used as *sub.*: the mean between too m. and too little, mediocritas quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25, *fin*: too m. gold and silver, auri argentiue n., Plin. 34, 1, 1.

2. *Adv.*: 1. *nimis*: nothing too m. (in excess), ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34 (Gr. *μηδὲ ὕψος*): strengthened by *valde* (*nimis valde laudare*), Cic. Leg. 3, *ind*. In same sense, *nimium*: you indulge him too m., nimium illi indulges, Ter. Hecst. 4, 8, 20 (but *nimis*, *nimium*, often denote simply in a high degree, extremely: v. **LAT. DICT.**, s. v.). 2, plus aequo (more than is fair or reasonable): cf. Sall. Cat. 51, injurias gravius aequo habere, to feel injuries too much, too deeply: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31, ultra fas trepidare, i. e. to be too m. alarmed.

3. *Adv.*: 1. *nōdum* (ut): v. **LESS** (much). 2. *nē* (= *nedum*): rare: as for me, nothing of the kind ever influenced me even when I was a young man; m. less now I am old, me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movet, ne nunc senem, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, *med*: cf. Pl. Am. 1, 1, 174, vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum opere existimo (where the verb supplies the ellipse, that you may not suppose I could walk with a load). 3, expr. by *nē*... quidem... non modo: even pigs would not wish for that: m. less oneself, ne aues quidem id velint, non modo ipse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 92. Instead of non modo, Tac. has adeo with a negative: cf. Ann. 6, 15, *fin*, ne... quidem... adeo... numquam = much less (*did he*) ever. 4, expr. by tantum abest ut... (Inverting the order of the clauses): Demosthenes himself does not satisfy me; less can I admire my own writings, tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut nobis non satisfaciat Demosthenes (R. and A.): better perh. ut nobis ne Demosthenes quidem satisfaciat, cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. *absum* (1, *fin*).

MUCKLAGE: perh. *medilago*, *inis*, f.: as *scint* & l.

MUCK: stercus, quisquillae, purgamenta: v. **DOXX**, **EXROSS**.

MUCK-HEAD: sterquilinum (*dung-head*): Col.

MUCOUS: *mucosus* (*slimy*, resembling mucus): Col. (*cruenta* et *mucosa* ventris prodrivies): necessary also as *med. t.*

MUD: 1. *lūm* (*ordinary dirt*, as of highways): bespattered with rain and m., imbre l. que aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: Cic. Caes. Prov.: to stick in the m. (not to be able to get on), in (medio) l. esse, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 27; in l. haerere (*haerere*). Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 15. Covered with m., lutulentus, Ov. M. 1, 434: v. **MUDDY**. 2, *limus* (*slimy* m.): fertilizing m., felix l., Virg. G. 2, 188: the (overflowing) river covers everything with a layer of m., annis obducto tenet omnia l., ib. 1, 115: Liv. 3, coenum (*filth*, *stinking m.*): Cic. Col.

MUD-BUILT: *lūens*: Ov. F. 1, 158 (1. opus the swallow's nest): Plin.: v. **MUD-WALL**.

MUD-DY: *lūlulentē*: Non. 131, 32. Or expr. by adj.: as he *swam* m. along, quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: cf. L. G. § 343.

MUD-DINESS: expr. by *lūm*, *lūlulentus*: v. **MUD**, **MUDDY**.

MUD-DLE (sub.): perh. *turba*: v. **MESS** (IV). Phr.: everything was in a m., confusa erant omnia, tanquam temere ac nullo consilio administrata.

MUD-DLE (v.): 1. To make fluids muddy: Phr.: to m. water, aquam turbulentam (or turbidam, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97) facere, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5; (aquam

turbare, Ov. M. 7, 154 (cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 60, aqua limo turbata). 2. To throw into confusion: confundo, permisceo, perturbo: v. **TO CONFUSE**, **DISRUPT**. 3. In pass., to be m. = to be intoxicated, ebrius esse, vino madere: v. **DRUNK**.

MUD-DY: 1. *lūlūsus* (*full of mud*, in a muddy state): m. sol. l. terra, Cato in Plin. 18, 19, 49 § 176: Col. 2, lūlūlens (*covered with m.*): Ov. M. 1, 434.

2, *lūlens* (strictly, of mud; mud-dy: also in later writers = *lutulentus*): Juv. 10, 132 (= *dirty*): Plin. 4, lūlūlens (cf. *mud*), 2: Virg.: Ov. 8, turbidus (*of water*): Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: Virg. (for which Phaedr. has turbulentus, 1, 1, 5; and Hor. limo turbatus, S. 1, 1, 60).

MUD-WALL: *lūlūmentum* (*mud-work of any kind*): Cato R. R. 128. (Or circum, murus crudo latere ac luto constructus, Col. 9, 1, *post* *ind*; murus laterbus constructus, cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 10; or simply, luteus murus, cf. Plin. 5, 57 § 194. Toxius = *lutei* *addidit* inventor, i. e. the inventor of mud-houses, as an improvement upon caves).

MUFF: 1. *tegumentum manuum pellioleum* (Kr.); 2. *tegumentum manibus involvens* quam nostrates *muffam* dicunt.

MUFFLE: 1. *involvere*, vi. *stmm*: 3. v. **TO WRAP UP**. 2. *obvolvō*, 3 (to cover by a wrapper laid upon anything): with the head m. d. up, capite obvoluto, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: Liv. Phr.: s. m. d. sound, **sonus surdus* (*summissus*) et qualis sit campanae fasciae obvolutes: the bells rung a m. d. peal, **summissio* murmur campanae sonabat.

MUFFLER: nearest word, *involverum*: v. **WRAPPER**. Phr.: to put a m. over the head, caput obvolvere: v. **TO MUFFLE**.

MUG: *pōdium*, *arctus*: v. **CUT**, **FITCHER**.

MUGGY: Phr.: m. atmosphere, coelum densum atque humidum.

MULBERRY: 1. The tree: *mōrus*: Ov.: Plin. 2. The fruit: *mōrum*: Hor.: Plin. (cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.).

MULET: v. **FINE**.

MULE: *mūlus*: Pl. Cic. As term of reproach: *you m.*, *mule*: Cat. 81, 3. *Fem.*, *mūla*: *PROV.*, when the m. foals, i. e. never, quum mūla peperit, Suet. Gal. 4. See also **HARAD**.

MULETEER: *mūllo*, *ōnis*, m.: Caes. B. G. 7, 45: Suet. (Also, *muli agitator*, cf. Virg. G. 1, 271.)

MULISH: *obstinatus*: v. **STUBBORN**. **MULISH** (v.): Phr.: to m. wine, **vinum fervere*, atque odores (*aromata*) adijcere, addere: cf. Col. 12, 22m.

MULLEIN: **verbascum* (*linum*).

MULLET: 1. *mulletus*: Cic. Varr. *Dimin.*, *mullulus*, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38 (Orell. *mullus*). 2, perh. *mugil* or *māgila*, is m. (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.): used as an instrument in punishing adulterers, Juv. 10, 317: Cat.: Plin.

MULLION: **mullio* qui dictat.

MULTANGULAR: *multangulus*: v. **POLYGONAL**.

MULTIFARIOS: *vētrius*, *multiplex*: v. **VARIOUS**, **MANYFOLD**. Phr.: to have such m. engagements, tot tantique disjuncti occupationibus, cf. Cic. Fam. 12, 30, *ind*: m. *learnings*, varia et miscella et quasi confusanea doctrina, Gell. *pref.*: to be a person of wide and m. reading, multa et varia lectitare, ib. (Multifarius = of many kinds, Gell. 5, 6, *ind*.)

MULTIFARIOUSLY: *vētrius*; *multis* *varisque* *modis*: v. **VARIOUS**, **VARIOUSLY**. (Multifarius = in many places: Cic. de Or. 2, 41, *ind*: Liv.)

MULTIFORM: *multiformis*, e: Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26: Col.

MULTILATERAL: v. **POLYGONAL**. **MULTIPLE**: *numerus* *multiplus* (after anal. of *duplus*, *quadruplus*); *multiplus* (like *duplum*, *double*): in scient. lang. only. (Or circuml. **numerus* qui se altero numero dividi patitur, ita ut nihil fiat reliquum.)

MULTIPLICATION: *multiplicatio*: the sum which results from m. (= *product*). 487

summa quae ex m. efficitur, Col. 5, 2, init. (Or expr. by verb. v. **to multiply**).

multiplier: *numerus multiplicans. **multiply**: 1. *To increase by arithmetical process*: multiplico, 1. *to m. the two sides (of a rectangle) into each other*, m. inter se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, init.; *to m. a number by itself*, numerum in se m., lb. *mal.*: also, numerum cum altero numero m., lb. || In gen. sense, *to increase greatly*: multiplico, 1. *debts were m'd in those two years*, esse alienum eo biennio multiplicatum est, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: Ov., *Vulg. Gen. xvi. 10*. || *Intrans.*, *to grow in numbers*: crecco, augeor, etc.: v. **to INCREASE**. *Increscere aut m. crevit et multiplicavit*: *Vulg. Gen. 1, 28*.

multitudo: 1. *A great number*: 1. multitudo: 1. *m. of ships*, m. navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Cic. 2. *expr. by mult.*, as, a; or stronger, plurim: v. **MANY**. In like manner, such a m., tot: v. **MANY** (so). 3. *via, vim.*, *f.* (a very large number or great abundance of anything: "a host"): *an immense m. (or quantity) of frogs*, vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, fin.: see also HOR (II.). (N.B.—Beware of *silva* in this sense; it denotes the subject matter of a science: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 30, init.) || *A great number of people*: 1. multitudo: *so vast a m.*, tanta m., Caes. B. G. 2, 6: Cic. in this sense, may be foll. by hominum: Cic. Caec. 12, 33: Join: quanta multitudo, quanta vis hominum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 66, 160. 2. *vis hominum*: cf. *supr.* (L. 3). 3. *turba* (a m. in confusion): v. **CROWD**, **TURBO**. 4. *coetus*, *c.* (an assemblage of any kind): Cic. Suet. || *The common run of men, as distinguished from the more select few*: 1. vulgus, l. n. (rarely m.): *there is no wisdom in the m.*, non est consilium in v., Cic. Pl. 4, 9: *adapted to please the m.*, gratum in vulgus, id. Att. 2, 22: Virg.: Hor. 2. multitudo (a less offensive expr. than preceding): *to depend upon the errors of the ignorant m.*, ex errore imperitiae m. pendere, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: *the credulous m.*, credula m., Just. 2, 8, fin.: Phr.: *one of the m.* (a person of no distinction), unus e multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, fin.: also, unus de multis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109.

multitudinosis: plurimius (cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 169, plurima mortis imago); or, densissimus, treberissimus (very thick, thronging together): v. **NUMEROUS**, **CROWDED** (adj.).

mumble: murmurō, i: v. **to MURMUR**. **mummer**: perh. ludus (a pantomime): Cic. Sext. 54, 116. (More precisely, *ludus personatus.)

mummery: perh. praestigiae, arum: v. **TRICK**.

mummy: corpus (cadaver) arte medicatum, odoribus differtum: cf. Mela, 1, 9 (mortuus... arte medicatus intra penetralia collocant); Tac. A. 16, 6 (corpus... differtum odoribus conditur). Phr.: *to beat to a m.*, ad mortem mulari, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 10: verberibus (pugnis, plagis) usque ad necem cedere, cf. id. Andr. 1, 7, 28. (Late Lat. mummia, denoting the aromatic substance used in embalming; and so, an embalmed body: cf. Da Cange, s. v.)

mumps: *cynanche parotidiae (Webster).

munch: manduco, 1; mando, 3: v. **to CHEW**.

mundane: mundānus (relating to the world or universe): the m. soul (ital. principle of the world), anima m., Macr. S. S. 2, 16, fin. (Or gen. of mundus: v. **WORLD**).

municipal: 1. mūnicipālis, e (of or relating to a municipium or town having laws of its own): a m. commonwealth, respublica m., Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 16 m. magistratus, magistratus m., Suet. Aug. 2, 2, expr. by mūnicipium (a m. town: cf. *supr.* 1): the m. elections, *comitia mūnicipil or mūnicipium, cf. Dict. Ant. p. 118.

municipality: mūnicipium: cf. *preced. art.*

munificence: 1. mūnificētia (subs. not in Cic.): Join: beneficia (pl.) ac mūnificētia, Sall. Cat. 54, init.: liberalitas et mūnificētia, Julius, Dig. v. **LIBERALITY**. 2. largitas: Cic. Br. 4, 16 (l. tul muneris).

munificent: 1. mūnificēns, comp. -entior, sup. -entissimus (giving freely and bountifully): to be m. in giving, in dando m. esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64. 2. libéralis, e: v. **LIBERAL**, **BOUNTFUL**.

munificently: mūnificōs (cf. *preced. art.*): Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69 (tam m. et tam large dare): v. **LIBERALITY**.

munition: mūnimentum: v. **FORTIFICATION**. A m.-room, cella ab incendiis ceterisque periculis tuta.

munition: v. **FORTIFICATION**. Phr.: m. of war, belli apparatus, Caes.

mural: mūrālis, e: a m. crown, corona m., Liv. 23, 18, med.: Caes. de, 18, 18, med.

murder (subs.): 1. caedes, is, f. (daughter of one or many, strictly with the sword): if a m. have taken place, they (the Druids) try the criminal, al caedes facta est, lidem decernunt, Caes. 6, 11: Sall.: Cic. Join: caedes et occisio (for greater precision and emphasis, cf. Cic. Caec. 14, fin.). 2. expr. by nēco, interficere, otruncō, etc.: by the m. of his son he cleared his house for the guilty match, necato filio vacuum domum scelestis nuptis fecisse, Sall. Cat. 13: he procured the m. of Aurias, Aurium tollendum interficiendumque curavi, Cic. Clu. 8, 23: v. **MURDER**.

3. nex, nēcis, f. (death by violent or cruel means: nex is passive in sense, and so correlative to caedes, which is active): the m. of many citizens, multorum civium nēcis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: v. **DEATH**. 4. parricidium (m. of father, mother, or other near relation): the m. of a father and uncle, patris et patrui p., Cic. Ph. 3, 7, 18: of a brother, p. fratrum, id. Clu. 11, init.: p. fratris, Liv. 40, 24: and even, p. filii, the m. of a son, Liv. 8, 11, med. 5. hōmicidium (Infreq.): Tac. G. 21: Quint.: v. **HOMICIDE**. Phr.: to accuse any one of m. (assassination), aliquem inter scarios accusare, Cic. R. Am. 32, 99: a trial for m., questio inter scarios, id. Clu. 53, 147.

murder (v.): 1. nēco, 1: v. **to KILL**. 2. fūgilo, i (as a cut-throat does): he directed that most excellent citizens should be m'd, cives optimos jugulari jussit, Cic. Ph. 3, 2, 4: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32, ut jugulent homines, surgit de nocte latrones. 3. trūcido, i (to slay wholesale): v. **to BUTCHER**, **MASACRE**. 4. otruncō, i (to cut down with the sword, assassinate; whereas nēco is to kill in any wicked or cruel way sever): he m.s Polydorus, and forcibly possesses himself of his gold, Polydorum otruncavit, et auro vi possit, Virg. Aen. 3, 55: Liv. 1, 5, extr. (N.B.—Not in the prose of Cic.) 5. interficere, i (to put to death in any way): Join: tollere atque interficere, Cic. Clu. 8, 23: v. **to KILL**.

murderer: 1. hōmicida, ae, c. (Infreq., but apparently a legal term): whether they (Brutus and Cassius) are m.s or liberators of their country, homicidae sint an vindices patriae, Cic. Ph. 2, 12, extr.: Juv.: Quint. 2. alcicurus (one whose trade is murder): Cic. Hor.: v. **ASSASSIN**. 3. parricida (cf. a father, mother, or other near relation): v. **PARRICIDE**, **FRATRICIDE**. 4. expr. by circuml. with nēco, occido, etc.: they say that one who is by his own confession a m., ought not to look upon the light of day, negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui a se hominem occisum esse fateatur, Cic. Mil. 3, 7: v. **to MURDER**, **KILL**.

murderous: Phr.: to carry a weapon with m. intent, esse cum telo homicidii occidendi causa, Cic. Mil. 4, 11: the missiles fell with m. effect, *missilia (or tormenta, if the reference is to engines of war, artillery) foedam stragem dedere; vis ingens missilium telorum est conjecta

cum magna [hostium] strage: cf. Liv. 7, 23, fin.: 38, 22, ad fin.: also, MAVON (Also, sanguinarius, cruentus, sanguineus, the two latter only in verse, may sometimes serve: v. **BLOODY**, **BLOOD-THIRSTY**).

murderously: perh. atrociter (crudelly, horribly): cf. Tac. H. 1, 2, atrocium in urbe sevitum. Or by circuml., *cum magna strage hominum (if the reference be to extent of carnage); *ex libidine hominum trucidandum: cf. *preced. art.*

murietic acid: *acidum muriati cum, scient. i. l.

murkily: expr. by adj. (L. G. § 343): v. **MURKY**.

murkiness: obscuritas: v. **DARKNESS**.

murky: 1. caliginosus: m. night c. nox, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: light strays in m. gloom, lux caliginosa involuta tenebris, Val. Max. 1, 7, extr.: § 1: Cic.: v. **FOGGY**. 2. tenebrosus: v. **DARK** (1).

murmur (subs.): 1. A low sound: 1. murmur, tris, m.: the m. of the sea, m. maris, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161, 80, of a running stream, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21. 2. alburus (a soft, whispering sound): v. **WHUM** (2). 3. sūsus, scilicet (gen. term) with some qualifying adj., as lenis, placidus, v. **SOUS**. 4. frēmūta, ūs (a hoarse m.) Caes. B. G. 2, 24 (clamor fremitusque), Tac.: v. **BOAR** (subs.). || *A complaint*: 1. murmuratio (the act of murmuring or complaining: late), Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 3: Vulg. Phil. 11, 14, etc. 2. querēla: v. **COMPLAINT**.

murmur (v.): 1. To give forth a low, continuous sound: 1. murmurō, 1: by the banks of the ming Hebros, ripis murmurantis Hebr. Stat. Sil. 2, 7, 98: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116 (fremitus murmurantis maris): Virg. 2. frēmo, ut, itum, 3 (hoarsely): v. **to MOAR**. 3. sūsurro, i (softly): v. **to WHISPER**, **WHUM**. 4. musso, i: used by Virg. of the ming noise of bees, G. 4, 188. || *To complain, usu. in a suppressed tone*: 1. murmurō, i (Infreq. in this sense): the slaves m. (grievous), servi m., Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 147: Vulg. Comp. admurmurō, i (to indicate disapproval by confused noises), Cic. Verr. 5, 16, 41: cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 2 (where some suppose it denotes approval, but wrongly). 2. musso, musso, i: v. **to MURTER**. 3. frēmō, 3 (angrily): foll. by acc. and inf., he m.s (loudly) at the consulate being matched out of his hands, consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att. 2, 7, med.: Liv.: Tac. 4. querōr, stus, 3: v. **to COMPLAIN**.

murmurer: expr. by verb, esp. imperf. part.: cf. L. G. § 638.

murmuring (subs.): murmuratio: v. **MURMUR** (II.).

murmuring (adj.): Phr.: a m. sound, murmur, sūsurus, etc.: v. **MURMUR**.

murrain: pestifera lues, Col. 1, 4, med.; or simply, pestilētia, id. 6, 3, init.: cf. Veg. Vet. 3, 23: so Liv. 3, 32, uses pestilētia with ref. to both men and cattle, pestilētia foeda homini, foeda pecori. Phr.: there ensued a grievous m. in the summer, insecuta est gravis pestilētia pecori aestas, cf. Liv. 5, 13, med.

muscle: 1. Of the body: 1. musculus: Cels. 5, 26, 1: Lucan. 2. tōrus (the rounded, fleshy part: poet): the m.s of the (upper) arms, laceratorum tori, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: Virg.: Ov. 3. lacerūs (the muscles of the upper arm; theirs): (Milo) rendered famous by his m.s and loins, ex lateribus et laceris nobilitatus, Cic. Mil. 9, 27 (see the context): cf. *supr.* (2). Fig.: of strength or vigour in oratory, Cic. Br. 16, fin. (In Lysia escape sunt laceri, est ut fieri nihil possit valentius).

4. nervus (the sinewy part of the muscle): v. **STRUK**. || A kind of shell-fish (mussel): mytilus or mitulus

(sea-muscle): Hor. S. 2, 4, 27. (*Mytilus edulis, Linn.)

muscular: 1. *Pertaining to the muscles, of the nature of muscle: musciculosus: the heart is of a m. nature, cor natura musciculosum, Cels. 4, 1.* 2. *Having abundance of muscle, brawny:* 1. *lâceritosus (strictly, with powerful arms): m. centurions, l. centuriones, Cic. Ph. 8, 9, 26: Ov. also in general sense, of horses, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, ad fin.* 2. *tôrseus: m. youth, t. juvenilis, Pers. 3, 86: Col. v. BRAVNY* 3. *In gen. sense, robustus: v. BRACHY, ROBUST.* Phr.: *m. strength, lacerti (cf. MUSCLE, l. 3); vires, with or without corporis (physical strength, in widest sense), Cic. Sen. 10, 33.*

Muse (subs.): 1. *Mûsa: Cic. Hor.: the sister M's (of poetry, etc.), M. musædores, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9; whereas M. agrestiores, Id. Or. 3, 12, are the sterner M's (of oratory, etc.): a friend of the M's, Mûsis amicus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 1: an enemy to M's, aversus a Mûsis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: to have any dealings with the M's, aliquod commercium cum M. habere, Id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.* 2. *Câmêna (strictly, a designation of certain Latin prophetic women: but used as syn. of Mûsa): fâvorite of the M's mize, acceptus novem C., Hor. Car. Sec. 62: Pers. Plin.*

musæ (v.): cõgito, mēdior, etc.: v. TO MEDITATE.

musæum: Musæum (a temple or abode of the Muses): Varr. R. 3, 5, 3, med.: in Suet. Claud. 42, the term is applied to a library. (N.B.—Musæum is given by Kr. for a depository of works of art, etc.; but in this sense, it is better prefaced by a "quod dicitur," "quod dicunt.")

musshroom: 1. *fungus (gen. term): m.s. that grow in meadows, f. pratenses, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: cf. Plin. 22, 23, 47, where various kinds are mentioned: m.s. with a pale red (pink) skin, f. qui rubent callo diluto rubro, Plin. l. c.* 2. *bôlîtus (a choice kind; spoken of as distinct from fungi: Juv. 5, 147, ancipites fungi ponentur amicis; bole-tus domino: also Plin. l. c., where we learn that they were of a red colour): Mart. (N.B.—The eatable m. of our tables is *agaricus campestris, Linn.; probably the same as the fungi pratenses of Hor.)*

musio: 1. *The art: mûsica, ac or -ti, mûs; also mûsica, orum: to treat of m. s. musico tractare, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: to teach any one m., aliquem musicum docere, Nep. pref. init.: but the term musicien (acc.) is also used: Id. Epam. init. The neut. pl. musica strictly denotes music as a matter of detailed knowledge and practice: he was no less distinguished in m., non minore fuit in mûsica gloria, Nep. Ep. 2: very fond of m., musicorum peratiduosus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: but in Cic. de Or. 1, 42, init., it is precisely = musica (sc. ars), being classed with other "artes"; and so elsewhere in Cic. (N.B.—Ter. has musica ars, in Gk. sense = poetry: Phor. prol. 18.) Phr.: to teach any one m. (to play upon a stringed instrument), fidibus aliquem docere, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, med. (cf. Nep. Epam. 2, citharizare et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio).* 2. *As played:* 1. *cantus, ñs: the m. of voices, strings, and flutes, c. vocum et nervorum et tibi-arum, Cic. R. Am. 46, 134: cf. Id. Leg. 2, 15, 38, where cantus (pl.) = tunes: vocal m., vocis c., Quint. 5, 10, 124.* 2. *concertus, ñs (of a number singing or performing together): the m. of voice and lyre, c. vocis lyraque, Ov. M. 11, 11: m. (concert) of birds, c. avium, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: Ov. 3. mōdus, esp. in pl. (a measured tune or strain): to dance to the m. of the flute, ad tibiicinis modos saltare, Liv. 7, 2: v. STRAIN.* 4. *symphōnia (instrumental m.): when there was m. (a musical performance) at those entertainments, quum in his conviviis s. caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, 105: to sing*

to m., ad a. canere, Sen. Ep. 12, 8: dia corvanti m., a. discors, Hor. A. P. 374: Plin.

musical: 1. *Relating to music:* 1. *mûsicus: m. theory (or principles), ratio musica, Vitruv. 5, 3, 8: m. laws (style of music), m. leges, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39.* 2. *mêlicus (Gr. μελικός: rare in this sense): m. sounds, m. sonores, Lucr. 5, 135. (In Cic. = lyrical.)* 3. *symphōnicus: v. MUSICIAN.*

2. *Acquainted with or having a taste for music: Phr.: to be very m., musicoorum peratiduosus esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: to have a m. ear, *elegantî, recto, vero artis (? rei) mûsice judicio, sensu valere, Kr.: to be quite destitute of m. taste, *abhorreere a re mûsica: Kr. gives, *null videre in re mellea (e Bau.).*

3. *Pleasant to the ear: cānōrus: v. MELODIOS.*

musically: 1. *In accordance with the principles of music: mûsico (rare): Apul. Or. by circuml. *e ratione mûsica: v. MUSICAL.* 2. *Melodiously: cānōrē (rare): Apul.*

musician: 1. *mûsicus (one skilled in music): Cic. Off. 1, 41, init.* 2. *symphōnicus puer or servus (a musical slave in the keeping of a wealthy person): Cic. Mil. 21, 55. (When the reference is simply to one performing on a musical instrument, fidicen, tibiicen, etc., must be used. v. LYRIST, etc.)*

musik: *moschus. (An abdominal secretion of the musk-deer, *moschus moschiferus, Cycl.)

musket: *scolopetum (sti-): a name formed by onomatopoeia: Kr.: or *bom-barula, id. (Kr. gives also tubus igni-vomus, ex Wyttēb., but the expr. is unsuited for prose, and not elegant enough for verse. Unless precision be required, all the above are best avoided, and telum or tormentum employed.)

ball: glans, ndia, f. (any kind of bullet): Caes. B. G. 5, 43.

shot: *ictus scolopeti (Kr.). Phr.: within m., *intra scolopeti iactum (Kr.): they did not venture within m., non auit ausi eo progredi ubi tela (mûsilla) nostrorum contingere possent: he received a m. in the right thigh, *dextrum femur glande ictus est.

musketeer: *milles scolopeto armatus (R. and A.).

musketry: Phr.: a brisk fire of m., *assidue coniecta mûsilla; missillum ingens vis ingesta. (Comp. muskat.)

muslin: 1. *perh. byssus, l. f. (strictly, a kind of fine flax, or the fabric made of it): v. Dict. Ant. a. v.* 2. *Cōa, orum, n. (fine, transparent drapery): Hor. S. 1, 2, 101: also, Coa vestis, Prop. 1, 2, 2: v. Dict. Ant. a. v. (N.B.—It is probable that, in the later period of ancient history, cotton was used for making fine fabrics: v. Dict. Ant. s. vv.)*

Mussulman: v. Mahometan.

must (subs.): mustum: Cato R. R. 120: Virg.: Cic.

must (v.): 1. *nēcessē est (must needs): usu. foll. by inf.: man m. die, homini n. est mori, Cic. Fat. 9, 17: also absol., to buy not what you want, but what you m., emere non quod opus est, sed quod n. est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94, 28.*

2. *expr. by gerundive; the impersonal form being used with dat. of personal subject, in the case of verbs which do not govern an accusative; the personal in others (the ger. denotes usu. the compulsion of duty; whereas necesse est denotes absolute necessity): we m. resist old-age, resistendum est senectuti, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: you m. see to this, hoc vobis providendum est, Sall. Cat. 51, ad init.: we m. above all things avoid a dry teacher, in primis vitandus (est) magister aridus, Quint. 2, 4, 8: cf. L. G. § 534, sqq.* 3. *expr. by opus est, oportet, debet (of that which it is needful or proper to do): (he was in doubt) as to what m. be done, quid facto opus esset, Sall. Cat. 46 (the same phr. occurs, Liv. 3, 38, post init., quid opus facto sit): one m. use expedition, opus est mature*

facto, Sall. Cat. 1: v. NEED, OUGHT. 4. *expr. by fut. imperat. (where must expresses an injunction): you m. neither bury nor burn a corpse within the city, huiusmodi mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, neve urito, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: so lb. § 59, hoc plus ne facito, rogum astra ne polito: when you come to the temple of Diana, you m. turn to the right, ubi ad Dianæ veneris, ito ad dextram, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: if you have no mæs, you must write whatever is uppermost, si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit scribito, Cic. Att. 1, 12, cætr.: so in the familiar expr. (introducing a piece of intelligence), you m. know ..., scito (with acc. and inf.), lb. 2, 8, med. A negative injunction is often expr. by noli, with inf.: you m. not suppose that ..., noli putare, Cic. Br. 33, 125.*

mustache: v. MOUSTACHE.

mustard: sināpi, is, n.; also, sinā-plis, is, f.: m., very wholesome, saluberrimum corpori sinapi, Plin. 10, 8, 54: Col.: Pall. (who have the fem. form).

plaster: sināplismus: Coel. Aur. To administer a m., sinapiso, 1: Veg. Vet. 2, 6, ad fin.

muster (v.): A. Trans.: 1. *Lit., to assemble troops for review, etc.: perh. congrēo, convocō, 1: v. TO ASSEMBLE, CALL TOGETHER. Or perh. better represented by rēcensēo, lustrō, etc.: v. TO REVIEW. Phr.: to m. the whole of one's forces, universas copias in conspectum dare, Curt. 3, 2, init. For to muster out, v. TO DIBAND, DISCHARGE (V.).*

2. *Fig.: to muster up, i. e. gather, assume: Phr.: to m. up courage, animum (animos, of more than one) sumere, Ov. F. 1, 147: animum erigere (to take heart), Cic. Clu. 70, 200: se erigere, Id. Delot. 14, 38: or erigi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58: he could not m. up courage to ask: *animus ei defuit ad rogandum; prohibebat pudor rogare, percontari (cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 57). B. Intrans., of troops: Phr.: he ordered all Roman citizens, horse and foot, to m. in the Campus Martius, edixit ut omnes cives Romani, equites pedesque in Campo Martio adessent, Liv. 1, 44, init.: so adesse is used, Id. 21, 21, primo vero edixi adit, "you are to m. at the commencement of spring."*

muster (subs.): rēcensio, rēcensio: v. REVIEW. Phr.: those recruits will scarcely pass m., *vix se approbaturum dicit thrones isti: cf. Tac. Agr. 5, rudimenta castrorum dicit approbare.

muster-roll: perh. album (any register): cf. Tac. A. 4, 42, extr., a senatorium, or laterculum (a tablet: late): Cod. Just. 1, 27, § 7 (Judices tam civiles quam militares in nostro laterculo...). Forcell. (N.B.—Often the word need not be literally expressed: the m. of the Carthaginians contained as many as 150,000 names, ad centum quinquaginta milia Poenus habuisse in armis creditur, Liv. 21, 8, init.: more precisely, numero copiarum inito, ad centum quinquaginta milia Poenus in armis habuisse repertus est: cf. Curt. 3, 2, fin.)

mustiness: mûcor: acidity and m. of wine, vini acris et m., Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4, init.: v. MOULDINESS.

musty: 1. *mûcidus: m. wine, m. vinum, Mart. 8, 6, 4: acid and m. wines, vina acida et m., Pomp. Dig. 18, 6, 6. So, to become m., mucorem contrahere, v. MOULDY.* 2. *In fig. sense, perh. ôpêus (from the ancient poets so named), worn-out, m. tomes, exesæ thines ôpæque chartæ, Aus. Prof. 22, 3 (but the word is otherwise explained).*

mutability: 1. *mutâbilis (rare): Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.* 2. *expr. by vicis, em, e; pl. vices ..., vicibus, f. (change, alternation): the Senate was touched by (this instance of) the m. of human fortune, commoti Patres vite fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 34, med.: cf. Plin. Pan. 5, fin., habet has vices conditio mortalium, i. e. is thus subject to m. ("ups and downs"). (Or expr. by mutâbilis, muto: v. CHANGEABLE; CHANGING, subs. and v.)*

mutable: mutābilis, etc. V. CHANGEABLE.

mute (adj.): mūtus V. DUMB; SPEECHLESS.

mute (subs.): I. *Dung of birds:* merda: Hor. S. 1, 8, 37. II. *A consonant inaudible by itself:* mūta (sc. littera): Quint. 1, 4, 6. III. *An attendant at a funeral:* (†) atratus (homo): V. Lat. Dict. a. v.

mute (v.): merdis inquinare: Hor. S. 1, 8, 37.

mutely: expr. by mūtus: cf. L. G. § 343.

mutilate: 1. mūtillō, i (to *lop off* a part of the body, as the nose, ears, etc., also, with direct acc. of the body from which a part is lopped off): to m. the bodies (of elephants) with hatchets, corpora securibus m., Curt. 9, 2, med. (where the sense is prob. by *heaving off the trunk*): to m. a person by cutting off ears and nose, [allicui] aures nareque m., ib. 7, 5, fin.; allicquem laocare, naso auribusque mutilatū, Liv. 29, 9, med. 2. trunco, i (like *preced.*, but used of lopping off the more important members; as, the arms, legs, head): to m. corpses, cadavera tr., Lucan 6, 584: with body m.d. by wounds, truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17. Also comp. dētrunco, i: Liv. 31, 34, med. (= to *behead*). See also *foit. art.*

mutilated (part. adj.): 1. mūtillus (strictly, having lost the extremities, wholly or in part): Hor. S. 1, 5, 60 (= having lost a horn): broken and m. characters, litterae truncae atque m., Gell. 17, 9, med.: Cic. (in fig. sense = unconnected, fragmentary, *Or.* 9, 12, etc.). Of a MS., to be very much m., multis locis m. esse, Tisch. pref. N. T. 2. mūtillātus (poet.): the tail of a m. viper, m. cauda colubrae, Ov. M. 6, 559. 3. truncus (strictly, having lost head or arms; but used poet. of mutilation in gen. sense): a child with m. body (i. e. prob. without a head), per trunci corporis, Liv. 41, 9, med.: nostris m. with shameful wound, truncae inhoneste vulnere nares, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: Ov. 4. truncātus, dētruncātus: V. TO MUTILATE (2). P.H.R.: (the manuscript) contains the gospels, but sadly m., continet evangelia, sed folia permulta perferre, Tisch. pref. N. T.: cf. *supr.* (1).

mutilation: 1. mūtillatio (v. rare): Gloss. Philox. 2. truncatio (v. rare): Imp. Codd. (tr. digitorum). Also dētruncatio (with ref. to plants): Plin. (N.B.—The above are best avoided; the sense being expr. by verb: the ancients dreaded m. after death, "magis horrebant antiqui mortuos esse truncati: ne forbant the m. of male children, castrari mares vetuit, Suet. Dom. 7: only barbarous nations m. the bodies of the slain, "nonnulli barbarae gentes mortuorum corpora lacerant atque truncant: v. TO MUTILATE.)

mutineer: 1. turbator (rare): the principal m.s. were arrested, ut quisque praecipuus t., conquistit, Tac. A. 1, 30, init. 2. (homo) seditiosus, the most violent of the m.s., seditiosissimus quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44: Suet. Caes. 70. (N.B.—Often not needing to be rendered by a separate word in connected discourse: cf. Tac. A. 1, 21, Forum adventu redintegratur seditio, et vagi circumfusa populabantur, i. e. the mutineers ravaged the surrounding country: and so throughout the chapter, where in Eng. "the mutineers" would be once or twice repeated. Not conjuratus [R. and A.], unless a definite conspiracy be referred to.)

mutinous: seditiosus: Cic.: Tac. (comp. *preced.* art.). Less precise is turbulentus: v. TURBULENT. M. proceedings, seditio: v. MUTIN.

mutinously: 1. seditiosus: v. SEDITIOUSLY. Join: turbide et seditiose, Tac. A. 3, 12. 2. expr. by seditio: cf. Tac. A. 1, 19, init., per seditioem et turbas, i. e. mutinously and riotously: also Caes. B. C. 1, 87, quum stipendium, paene seditioe facta, flagi-

taretur, i. e. almost mutinously: (these) had been the first to act m., primi seditioem coeptaverant, Tac. A. 1, 45: cf. *foit. art.*

mutiny (subs.): seditio: a m. broke out in the Pannonian legions, Pannonicas legiones a. lucescit, Tac. A. 1, 16, init.: also seditio oritur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, fin.: a. fit, id. B. C. 1, 87: a sudden m. in the army was suppressed, subita exercitus a. discussa est, Vell. 2, 81. P.H.R.: from the same causes, a m. broke out in the German legions, lisdem causis Germanicae legiones turbatae, Tac. A. 1, 31, init.

mutiny (v.): expr. by seditio and a verb: they never once m.d. during the Gallic war, seditioem Gallicis bellis nullam omnino moverunt, Suet. Caes. 69: the troops were very near m'ing, paene seditio facta est, Caes. B. C. 1, 87. P.H.R.: the army m.s., exercitus a disciplina decedat, Vell. 2, 81: comp. imperium auspicumque abnuere, Liv. 28, 27, init. (a rhetorical expr.). See also *EXORTION, REBELLION.*

mutter (v.): 1. To utter words with compressed lips: 1. musso, i: (sometimes) in a very loud tone; sometimes m'ing, summo clamore; interdum musans, Pl. Merc. prol. 49: esp. where dissatisfaction is implied: m'ing (murmuring) they asked each other . . . , musantes inter se rogabant . . . , Liv. 7, 25, init. Also frequent musello, i (in same sense): thus I m. to myself, haec mecum musello, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 119: Liv. 2. mūtlo or mutillo, 4. what, still m'ing? etiam mutilla? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 228: Ter. 3. murmurō, i: v. TO MURMUR. P.H.R.: she just m.s. fearing to be heard, labra movet, metuens audiri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60 (cf. modico murmure optare, Juv. 10, 289). 4. To emit a low, rumbling sound: perh. murmurō, i. v. TO MURMUR, RUMBLE.

muttering (adj.): P.H.R.: a m. sound, murmur (cf. Suet. Cal. 51, Aetnael verticis fumo ac murmurare pavesfactus): v. MURMUR.

mutteringly: musans, musantē; modico murmure: cf. *preced.* art.

mutton: ovilla (caro): after anal. of suilla caro, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, med. (caro vervecina [R. and A.] is the flesh of a weether or gelding ram).

mutton-chop: ovillae (carnis) frustum (a piece of any shape).

mutual: mūtūus: many m. good offices have taken place between us, multa inter nos paria et m. officia intercedunt, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: m. hatred, m. odia, Tac. A. 14, 3.

mutually: 1. mūtūo: strengthened by inter nos, Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34, med.: Suet. Planc. in Cic. (who uses the word of the returning of a feeling by its object, id. Fam. 10, 9, extr. = in return). 2. expr. by mūtūus: to love and be loved m., mutuis animis amare, Amari, Cat. 45, 20: they would m. vie with each other in merit, mutuum inter eos virtutis aemulationem futuram, Just. 22, 4, extr.: m. to help each other, tradere operas mutuas, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 37. 3. invicem (in less precise sense): v. TURN (in).

mussle (subs.): I. Mouth: Os, Oris, n.: v. MOUTH. II. A fastening for the mouth: fascella (of wicker-work attached to the mouths of oars when ploughing between vines, etc.): Plin. 18, 19, 49 § 177: Cato. (Capistrum is simply a halter for tethering an animal.)

mussle (v.): P.H.R.: to m. ozen, boves fascella capistrare, Plin. 18, 19, 49 § 177. (Vulg. I. Cor ix. 9, has non alligabis os, bovi trituranti: but the expr. does not appear to be a technical one.)

my: 1. meus: pass. 2. noster: my canvas, pettlo nostra, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.: so ib. med., ambitio nostra, my ambition et pass. (This use of noster, like that of nos for ego, has an elegant familiarity about it, and is especially adapted for the epistolary style). 3. expr. by dal. mibi, nobis (where there is a verb in the sentence to which the

pron. may stand in relation of dative, edictus): my father died on the 24th of November, pater nobis decessit ad vill. Kal. Decembr., Cic. Att. 1, 6: she is my care, ea nobis curae est, ib. 7: how does my friend Celsus? quid mihi Celsus agit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15. 4. proprius (one's own: hence, after the pron. of 1 person = my own): by my own fire-side, ante Larem proprium, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 66: in my own skin, in p. pelle, ib. 1, 6, 22: but in prose, strengthened by meus: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 17, fin., quod autem meum erat proprium, i. e. peculiarly my own: v. OWN. (N.B.—It is not necessary to express the poss. pron. at all, when the context renders it plain to whom a person or thing stands related: e.g. my brother Quintus, Quintus frater, Cic. Att. 1, 6, et pass.) P.H.R.: for my part, equidem (which is also sometimes used with other persons besides a sing.: esp. 1 pl.): I for my part am of this opinion, equidem ego sic existimo, Sall. Cat. 51, med.: or without ego: for my part I wished to be called Caesar's soldier; you have saluted me by the title of commander, equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, fin.: also sometimes ego, from this sense = I for my part: cf. Sall. Cat. 51, fin., Ego hanc causam, P. C. . . . in primis magnam potui, i. e. I for my part think, etc.

myriad: I. Lit., ten thousand: decem millia. V. THOUSAND. II. In looser sense, an indefinitely large number: 1. sexcenti, ac, a. m. of facts of that nature, sexcenta ejusmodi, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 34: Pl. 2. mille: m. hues, m. colores, Virg. Aen. 4, 701.

myrmidon: 1. nearest word perh. satelles, its (attendant or body-guard of a despot: hence, a minion or instrument in wicked deeds): cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7. C. Manlius, aduclae satellitem atque administram tunc: also id. Agr. 2, 13, 32, stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis: or. 2. emissarius (an agent employed for wicked and violent purposes): he murdered the consul's son by the m.s. of his faction, consulis filium per emissarios factionis suae interfecit, Vell. 2, 18, extr.: one of his confidants and m.s., unus e familiaribus et e. suis, Suet. Dom. 11: Cic.

myrrh: myrrha, murra, or murra (both the plant and the gum): Plin. 12, 15, 33: Ov. Perfused with m., myrrhenus (murra), Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22: made with m. (as a drink flavoured with m.), myrrhinus (murra-): and absol. myrrhina (sc. potio), poet. in Plin. 14, 13, 15: also, myrrhatius (murra-), in same sense: myrrhata potio (l. q. myrrhina), Fest. a. v.

myrtle: myrtus, i, f. (gen. ña, rare: Virg. G. 2, 64): to entwine one's brow with m., caput impellere myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9: Plin. M. berries, myrta, orum: Virg. O. 1, 306: Plin.: a m.-grove, myrtetum, Virg. G. 2, 112: Sall.: belonging to the m., of m., myrtile-: (1) myrticeus: a m. grove, m. silva, Virg. Aen. 6, 443: m. wine, m. vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74: Val. Max. (2) myrticeus (rare): a m. leaf, myrtaceum folium, Cels. 7, 17, med. (3) myrtinus (made of m., m. oil, myrtinum oleum, Apul. Herb.

myrtle-berry: myrtum: v. *preced.* art.

myrtle-wine: myrtites, ac, m.: Plin. 14, 16, 19 § 104: also, vinum myrtites, Col. 12, 38, init.: see also MYRTLE. **myself:** ipse (in apposition with subject ego, expressed or understood); mei, mihi, me (oblique cases of ego, serving as pron. refl.): or the two combined: for constr. v. HIMSELF. Also, egomet, I myself; and acc. (less freq.) memet, serve as emphasized forms of ego, me: I m. saw that ship at Veliae, eam navem egomet vidi Veliae, Cic. Verr. 5, 17, 44: Virg.

mysterious: 1. arcānus (religiously secret): m. rites, a. sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52. See also MYSTERY. 2.

occultus (*hidden; and so, difficult of discovery*): to disclose and bring the most *m. matters* to light, res occultissimas aperire in lucemque proferre, Cic. A. 2, 19, 62. Jolin: (res) occultas et penitus abditas, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49. 3. mysticus (*having a symbolical meaning*): v. MYSTICAL. See also OBSCURE, INEXCRUTABLE.

mysteriously: 1. occultis: v. OBSCURETY. 2. per ambages (*in a dark, enigmatical manner*): Liv. 1, 56, ad fin. **mystery**: 1. mysterium (*unverifiable a secret revealed only to the initiated*: collectively in pl., the entire rites in which the initiated participated): to celebrate the *m.s.*, mysteria facere, Nep. Alc. 3, fin.: Cic. Fig.: the *m.s.* of the rhetoricians, rhetorum n., Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, fin.: the *m.s.* of the Kingdom of Valgus, mysterium regni coelestis, Vulg. Mat. xiii. 11: cf. ib. Apoc. xvii. 5 (but the word is sometimes rendered in Vulg. by sacramentum: e.g. Eph. 1, 9; ill. 3, etc.) (N.B.—Mysterium is not used simply to denote that which is hard to understand; but that which requires a special communication to make it known). 2. arcanum (*a sacred secret*): the *m.s.* of the fates, fatum n., Ov. M. 7, 102: Hor. 3, in colloq. sense, res occulta, occultissima (*a matter difficult to penetrate and understand*): v. MYSTERIOUS.

mystic, mystical: mysticus: the *m.* (connected with the mysteries, and having a symbolical meaning) winnoin-fan of Iacchus, m. vanus Iacchi, Virg. G. 1, 166: Mart. 1, Tib. the *m. writers*: scriptores (auctores) mystici qui dicuntur (feruntur): to give a *m. interpretation* to anything, aliquid mystica quadam ratione intelligere, interpretari.

mystic (subs.): *homo mystica ratione imbutus; if an author, scriptor mystica. In pl., mystici, orum (qui dicuntur).

mystically: mysticos: Solin.

mysticism: *ratio mystica.

mystification: ambages, *is, f.* (in sing., only abl. found; pl. complete: round about, obscure words): without *m.* (in plain words), misis a, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: to devise *m.*, scarcely worthy of children, vix pueris dignas a. exquirere, Liv. 9, 11, fin.

mystify: Phr.: to try to *m.* people, nidi ut sensus tuos (penitus) abbas, Tac. A. 1, 11, med.; id. agere ut homines in incertum et ambiguum magis implicent, cf. Tac. l. c.: don't try to *m.* me, quæso, ambages mitte! Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 82.

myths: mythus or -as: Aus. Prof. 11, 26.

mythical: mythicus: the *m. writers*, mythici (sc. scriptores, auctores), Macr. Sat. 1, 8, med. (also called, *mythographi, M. L.). See also FABULOUS.

mythological: mythicus (v. MYTHIC); mythologicus (mythologicon liber, title of work of Fulgentius, 6th cent. AD): M. L.

mythology: mythologia: Fulg.

N.

NAB: opprimo, preas, sum, 3: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: v. TO CATCH, SURPRISE.

nabob: 1. An Indian prince, *princeps Indicus. 2. Fig.: a very rich man, perh. Croesus, cf. Mart. 11, 6. Or simply dives (which is often used subs.): v. RICH.

nadir: v. NOTHER-OF-PEARL. **nadir**: *nadir, indecl.: punctum pedum (sub pedibus) quod nadir vocant (Kr.).

nag: caballus (*a horse for common purposes*: a hack): Hor.: Mart.: v. HORSE, GELDING. (Equus, usu. = a war-horse or racer).

naiad: nâias, idis; and nâia, idis, f.: Ægle, most beautiful of the *n.s.*, Ægle

pulcherrima naiadum, Virg. Ecl. 6, 21. See also NYMPH.

nail (subs.): 1. Of man or beast: ungula, *is, m.*: to clean one's *n.s.* with a penknif, cultello purgare u., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52: to cut one's *n.s.* u. ponere, Hor. A. P. 2, 97: u. subsecare ferro, Ov. Fast. 6, 2, 30: u. deponere, rescicare, recidere, Petr.: a *n.s.* breadth, u. transversus, Pl. Aut. 1, 1, 18: u. latus, Cic. Fam. 7, 25: to the *n.* (very exactly), ad unguem, Virg. G. 2, 277: to bite one's *n.s.* (in meditation), rodere ungues, Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 71: (in anger), mordere u., Prop. 4, 24, 24. Dimin., unguiculus (young or tender *n.*), Cic. Fam. 1, 6. Phr.: tooth and *n.*, manibus pedibusque (conari), Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: cf. navibus atque quadrigis, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29. 2. A metal spike or stud: clavus: to drive in *n.s.*, clavos figere, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5: Varr. R. R. 2, 9: boot-*n.*, c. calligaris, Plin. q. 18, 33: Juv. Phr.: to hit the *n.* on the head, (rem) ocn tangere, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19 (mostly used in phr., rem acu testigati): cf. also, rem ipsam putasti, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 6: to pay money on the *n.*, argentum adnucicare illico, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: pecuniam dare altum in manum, id. Ph. 4, 3, 28.

nail (v.): expr. by clavus with a verb: e.g. clavus confingere (with dat. of that to which), Cæc. B. G. 3, 13: figere, Cato R. R. 20: religare, Cæc. B. G. 2, 10: v. TO FIX, FASTEN. Phr.: to *n.* to the cross, cruci figere, Suet. Dom. 11: suffigere, Cic. in Pis. 18, 42: v. TO CRUCIFY.

naïve: simplex, idis: cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 5, homo a et incantus: so, simplicior, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 63.

naively: simpliciter (plainly, frankly): cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 11, 2.

naïveté: simplicitas: you charm by your *n.*, placida es a. tua, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 17: v. SIMPLICITY.

naked: 1. nudus (not necessarily implying complete nudity): stark *n.*, omni corpore nudo; nudus membris (poet), Virg. Aen. 8, 425: with *n.* feet, pedibus nudis, Hor. Sat. 1, 8, 24: half-*n.*, seminudus, Liv. 6, 2, 1: aperta: a great part of the body is *n.* (= they go almost *n.*), magna est pars corporis a. Cæc. B. G. 4, 1, extr. Phr.: to strip any one *n.*, vestimenta detrudere alicui, Pl. As. 1, 1, 79: to expose the person *n.*, nudare inter cives corpora, Eun. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (v. TO STRIP): a *n.* sword, gladius vagans, vacuus, Cic. Mar. 6, 17: ensis stragus, Virg. Aen. 10, 577: also ensis nudus, ib. 12, 306: the *n.* truth, simplex ratio veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 229.

nakedly: aperte (openly, without disguise): v. OPENLY.

nakedness: 1. Lit.: expr. by nudus: v. NUDITY. 2. Fig.: of style: 3. Fig.: v. MEAGRENESS, JEJUNENESS. Phr.: to see the *n.* of the land, infirmiora terrae videre, Vulg. Gen. xlii. 9, better perh., *quæ in terra imbecilla (minus sana a. firma) vitiosæque sunt explore.

name (subs.): 1. Of persons or things: 1. nomen, inis, n. (most gen. term): the *n.* of that disease is avaricia, ei morbo n. est avaritia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: a young man, Theasalus by *n.*, juvenis nomine Theasalus, Vell. 1, 3, 1. (The name given may be either in agreement with the person or thing named, or with women: cf. Gell. 15, 28: figuræ ustulæ sunt, mihi nomen est Julius, et mihi nomen est Julio: raro, mihi nomen est Julium.) To put down or give in one's *n.* (esp. for military service), n. dare, edere, profiteri, Liv. 2, 24 (v. TO ENTER): to answer to one's *n.*, ad. respondere, Liv. 7, 4: Cic.: to derive a *n.*, ex aliqua re n. invenire, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69; reperire, ib. 1, 10, 16; capere, Cæc. B. G. 1, 11; accipere, Gell. 3, 16: from a person, ab aliquo n. trahere, Cic. Ph. 4, 2, 5: to assume a *n.*, n. adoptare, Mart. 4, 31, 9; n. arrogare, Quint. 1, proem. § 14: a Christian *n.*, n. in baptisate datum, inditum, acceptum. 2. appellatio (a significant designa-

tion): to salute any one by the *n.* of father, salutare aliquem appellatione patris, Plin. 7, 13, 11. 3. vocabulum (that by which a class of things or persons is called: not a personal name): to call all things by their right *n.s.*, suis rebus propriis v. omnes res nominare, cf. Cic. Cæc. 18, 51: to change the *n.*, not the things, rebus non commutatis immutare v., id. Leg. 1, 13, 32: used of the *n.* of a freedwoman (Acte), Tac. A. 13, 12. Phr.: what is your *n.*? qui vocare? Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 3: may *n.* is Lycoides, Lycoides vocor, Pl. Aut. 4, 10, 49. See also to NAME. 4. Reputatio: 1. nomen: to have a *n.*, n. habere, Cic. Br. 69, 244 (cf. ib. 69, 238, hujus... nomen majus fuisse): to enjoy some *n.*, and reputation, aliquod *n.* quæ decusque gerere, Virg. Aen. 2, 89: to win an everlasting *n.*, immortalitatis (better, æternitatis) mereri, Sil. 13, 722: terrified by the reputation of so great a *n.*, tanti n. famâ terribus, Vell. 2, 94: to eclipse any one's *n.*, alicujus nominis obscure, Liv. proem.: to lose its *n.* (of wine), n. perdere, Cato R. R. 55: cf. nec Bagcho genus, aut pomis sua n. servat, Virg. G. 2, 240. 2. existimatio (good *n.*): to prefer a good *n.* to a kingdom, bonam ex. regno præponere, Nep. Ages. 4: to assail or hurt any one's good *n.*, ex. oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; ex. lacere, Suet. Cæc. 75: ex. laedere, id. Ner. 58. 3. fama (in good or bad sense): good *n.* and reputation, f. et existimatio, Cic. Quint. 15, 50 (v. FAME): to take away any one's good *n.*, de f. alicujus detrudere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: alicujus famam laedere, ib. 7. Phr.: to have a good *n.*, bene audire, cf. id. Fin. 3, 17, 57: a bad one, male audire, ib. 3, 49, 116. 4. Authority: verba, orum: esp. in phr. in my, your *n.*, meis, tuis verbis: you will oblige me by congratulating your wife in my *n.*, gratium mihi feceris, si uxori tuæ meis v. eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: in the *n.* of the Senate, Senatus verbis, Liv. 9, 36. 5. Name merely, without the reality: nomen: friendship is a *n.*, fidelitas est nomen, n. amicitia, n. inane fides, Ov. A. A. 1, 740: the Campanians brought the *n.* rather than (the reality of) strength, Campani n. magis quam præsidium attulerunt, Liv. 7, 29.

name (v.): 1. To call by a name: 1. nomen, *is*: love, fides, which friendship is (so) *n.*, amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Am. 8, 26: often in sense (11): v. infr. 2. expr. by nomen, inis, n.: and a verb: e.g. n. alicui dare, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; indere, Pl. St. 2, 1, 20; facere, id. Men. 1, 1, 1: imponere (esp. with ref. to things), Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: So to be *n.*, n. invenire, reperire [ex aliqua re], v. NAME, subs. (1). 3. nuncupo, 1 (repetition of similar syllables): to avoid the repetition of similar syllables): they *n.* (the offspring) after the god himself, ex nomine ipsius dei nuncupaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: Suet. Aug. 31 (Sextilem mensæ e suo cognomine nuncupavit). 4. appello, dico, etc.: v. TO CALL. 5. To mention by name: 1. nomen, *is*: the Egyptians deem it an impiety to *n.* Mercury, (Mercurium) Aegypti nefas habent n., Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. Esp. in phr. quem conor causa nomenino = whom I name with all possible respect, Cic. R. Am. 2, 6: Ter. 2. nuncupo, 1 (rare in this sense): to *n.* (nuncerate) all Pompey's triumphs, Pompeii omnes triumphos n., Plin. 7, 26, 27: to *n.* (designate, appoint, fix), Phr.: to *n.* any one heir, heredem alicum nuncupare, Ulp. 18, 28, 21: Tac. (the legal phr.): to *n.* a master of the horse, magistrum equitum dicere (v. TO NOMINATE, APPOINT): to *n.* the day for a wedding, diem nuptialis dicere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: Cæc.: Cic.

nameless: 1. *Not having a name:* nomini expers; nullo vocabulo insignis s. insignitus: v. NAME. || *Not mentioned by name:* Phr.: *certain persons, who shall be n.* "certi homines quos nominare nolo. (N.B.—No such adj. as *anonymus*.)

namely: 1. *expr. by apposition of subs.: two most powerful cities, n., Carthage and Corinth, duae potentissimae urbes, Carthago et Corinthus, Cic. Man. 20, 60: these most base and inconsistent vices, n., luxury and avarice, pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. Cat. 5: cf. lb. 9, duabus his artibus, audacia in bello; ubi pax evenerat, aculeate, these two virtues, namely, . . . et pass. 2. when greater emphasis is needed: dico (I mean to say): cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86, ea quae timenda esse negaret, mortem dico et deos, i. e. namely, death and the gods: cf. id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78, amicos nostros Stoicos . . . eos dico, qui dicunt, et. In similar sense, Hor. has inquam: cetera turba, nos inquam (namely, ourselves), Sat. 2, 8, 27. 3. scilicet (not so in good authors): cf. Suet. Aug. 29, quaedam opera alieno nomine, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, i. e. namely, that of his grandsons, etc. (N.B.—A usage to be sparingly followed.) So also videlicet is occasionally used, where the reference to some person or thing is quite obvious: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24, caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia ("that is to say," or "namely" in mind): cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (II). 4. introducing an entire sentence illustrative of something that has gone before, nam: cf. Cic. Part. 11, 38, rerum bonarum et malorum tria sunt genera: nam aut in animis, aut in corporibus, aut extra esse possunt: i. e. namely, mental, bodily, or external (Kr.): also Virg. G. 1, 457, hoc ellam . . . profuerit meminisse magis: nam saepe videmus . . . i. e. namely, we often see, etc. v. FOR.*

namesake: 1. cognominis, (adj.): cf. Veil. 1, 1, cognominem patriae suae Salamina constituit, i. e. he made his new abode the n. of his old: so Virg. Aen. 6, 383, gaudet cognominem terrae: || 2. *expr. by circuml. eodem nomine dictus, cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 46, 103.*

namings (subs.): 1. nōmīnatio: Vlt.: Auct. Her. 2. nūnciatio (the act of n. an heir): Suet. Cal. 38: Dig. (Or. expr. by verb: v. TO NAME.)

nap (subs.): 1. The woolly substance on the surface of cloth: nearest word, villus: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 702, tonsis mantella villis, i. e. towels with the shaggy nap clipped with scissors. With the n. on (of fresh cloth), pexus: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. || 2. A short sleep: brevis somnus: I take a very short n., brevissimo somno toror, Sen. Ep. 83, 6. Phr.: to take a short n., dormire minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11: Sen. l. c. (cf. exiguum dormire, in somewhat diff. sense, Plin. N. H. 10, 77, 97): to take a midday n., meridiari, Cels. 1, 2, med.: also, meridiale (act. form), Suet. Cal. 38: also conquiescere may sometimes serve, though it denotes simply rest, whether sleeping or not: cf. Suet. Aug. 78, in it.

nap (v.): brevis somno utor: v. prec. art. Phr.: to be caught napping, oscitantem opprimi, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 10. **nap of the neck:** cervix, Cic. f.: v. NECK.

napkin: 1. mappa (table n.): Hor. S. 2, 8, 63: Mart. 2. mantile or mantle, is (towel): Virg. Aen. 1, 702. (In Mart. 12, 29, 12, mantile is a table-cloth.)

napless: tritus: v. THREADBARE. **narcissus:** narcissus: Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

narcotic (adj.): 1. somnifer, 8ra, 8rum: n. power, vis n., Plin. 18, 25, 61: Ov. 2. somnificus: Plin.

narcotic (subs.): medicamentum somnificum: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

nard: nardus, i. f.: and nardum, i. n.: Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

Used both of the plant and the oil made from it: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16: Tib. Made of n., nardinus: e. g. n.-oil, unguentum nardinum, Plin. 13, 1, 2 § 15.

narrate: nato, 8narro, i. v. TO RELATE.

narration: 1. narratio: Cic. Inv. 1, 19, 27 (where the different kinds of narration are specified): Auct. Her.

2. expositio (statement, setting forth): Cic. l. c.: Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17. (Or. expr. by verb: to excel in n., "in narrando praestare: to give a detailed n., "omnia quemadmodum acta sunt exponere: v. TO RELATE.)

narrative (subs.): 1. narratio (esp. as part of a speech, rhetorically considered): lucid n., aperta n., Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29: a brief, lucid n., n. brevis, dilucida, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15: credible n.s., set forth in almost familiar language, n. credibiles, prope quotidianum sermone explicatae, Cic. Or. 36, 124. Dimin., narratiuncula (a short n.), Quint. 1, 9, 6: Plin. min. 2. historia (n. of past events; also in gen. sense, a story): v. STORY.

narrative (adj.): expr. by narro, narratio: in the n. parts (of a speech), "ubi aliquid narratur; in narrationibus: v. prec. art.

narrator: narrator: Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219. (Or. expr. by verb: cf. L. G. § 638.)

narrow (adj.): 1. angustus: opp. to latus, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: a very n. entrance to a harbour, fauces portus angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: Hor. Fig. n. (straitened) circumstances, res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164. Very n., perangustus: a very n. entrance, p. aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: Cic. 2. artus, arctus (confined; where there is not room enough): Caes. Liv.: v. CONFINED. Phr.: he had a n. escape of . . . nil propius est factum, quam ut . . . cf. Cic. Clu. 21, fin.: haud multum abfuit quin . . . Liv. 42, 44, init.

narrow (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. 8charto, i. the channel of the Tiber had been n. d by the fall of buildings, alveus Tiberis aedificiorum prolapsionibus coarctatus (erat), Suet. Aug. 30: Liv. 2. angusto, i. (rare): Lucan 5, 232: Plin.: v. TO CONTRACT (A. I.). || Intrans.: expr. by coarto, angusto, with pron. ref., or as pass.: drains which n. towards the bottom, fossae ad solum coartatae, Col. 2, 2, post init.: (a mine which) n.s towards the mouth, ore angustior, Plin. 17, 8, 4 § 45: the road gradually n.s, "paullatim via se coartat (angustior fit): v. SUPR. and NARROW (adj.).

narrowly: 1. Nearly, within a little: expr. by haud multum abest, etc.: v. NARROW (extr.). || Closely, with careful scrutiny: diligenter, accuratè, subtiliter: v. CAREFULLY, EXACTLY.

narrow-minded: animi angust, parvi, pusilli (gen. of quality or description): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68, nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias: also id. Fam. 2, 17, fin.: in both cases, the expr. denote littleness or pettiness of mind as opp. to generosity.

narrowness: angustiae, arum (strictly concrete rather than abstract; v. DEFILÉ): the n. (confined nature) of the ground prevents . . . prohibent angustiae loci, Sall. Cat. 58, fin.: on account of the n. of the path, they were compelled to advance in single file, "per angustias nonnisi singuli ire poterant. Fig.: n. of soul, angustiae pectoris, Cic. in Pis. 11, init. (Or. expr. by adj.: v. NARROW.)

narwhal: *monodon monoceros (Webster).

nasal: expr. by nāsus, nāres: v. NOSE, NOSTRIL.

nasalize: Phr.: to n. a vowel, "vocalē de nare pronuntiare (cf. Pers. 1, 32): "vocalē anusvara (quam sanacriti volunt) adhibita pronuntiare.

nascent: nascent, ntis (in the state of infancy): Cic. Br. 7, 27: Virg.

nastily: foedè, tētrè: v. FOULLY.

nastiness: foeditas, obsecantia: v. FOULLNESS, OBSCENITY.

nasty: foedus, tēter, obsecans: v. FOUL, OBSCENE, NAUSEOUS.

natal: 1. nātālis, e: n. star (acc. to astrology), n. astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: n. day, n. dies, Cic. Att. 3, 20: v. BIRTH-DAY. 2. nātālicus, -ius: n. stars, n. sidera, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: Mart.

nation: 1. gens, ntis (most gen. and comprehensive term): the great and warlike n. of the Aequians, Aequorum g. magna et ferox, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: belonging to the n. of the Germans, ex g. [numeroque] Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: through all n.s and tribes, per omnes g. nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: Cic. Man. 11, 31: cf. id. N. D. 1, 39, 93, where the following gradation is given: singuli homines . . . civitates . . . nationes et gentes. The pl. gentes sometimes = foreign n.s: cf. Tac. G. 33. 2. nātio (properly, a tribe forming a people by itself, whether the whole of the race or not: also in gen. sense: cf. Tac. G. 2, fin., where it is stated that the name of a tribe [natio] became ultimately that of the entire race [gens]; also ex. sup.): all (other) n.s can bear slavery: our state cannot, omnes n. servitum ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Ph. 10, 10, 20. 3. pōpulus (a people or organized political community): v. PEOPLE.

national: expr. by gens (natio): n. peculiarities, quae gentis propria sunt, cf. Tac. G. 10, med. (proprium gentis . . . with inf.): n. customs, "gentis instituta, mores, leges (cf. Caes. B. G. init.): it is a n. foible, gentis vitium est, cf. Juv. 3, 121. Phr.: n. assembly, concillium populi, Liv. 24, 17, extr.: Nep.: if an assembly of n. delegates be meant, perh. "conventus populi legatorum: n. debt, "aes alienum publice contractum (R. and A.): a n. temple, "templum quo cuncti ejusdem gentis conveniunt: n. religion, "sacra publice recepta (Kr.).

nationality: expr. by pōpulus, gens, natio: the multitude gradually assumed the features of n., multitudo sensim in unius populi corpus coalescere coepit, Kr. (e Liv. 1, 8): a sense of common n. stimulated the Italians, "In spem erecti sunt Itali, quippe qui se eodem genere oriundos in unius populi corpus coalescere debere crederent.

nationally: expr. by gens, natio: v. NATION.

native (adj.): 1. indigēna, ae, c.: vernāculus: v. INDIGENOUS. 2. gēmānus (real, genuine): the old n. Campanians, veteres g.que Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97. 3. gēnūlus (rare): n. and home-bred virtues, g. domesticarum virtutes (opp. to transmarinae atque importatae), Cic. Rep. 2, 15: Gell. (Nativity = natural, as opp. to artificial: e. g. n. salt, nativum sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39 § 77.) Phr.: n. land, patria, Cic. pass.: n. language, patrius sermo, Cic. Plin. 1, 2, 4: n. place, locus incunabulorum, Suet. Vesp. 2 (= in quo aliquis natus est).

native (subs.): 1. indigēna (opp. to advena, settler): Liv. 21, 30, med. 2. nātus (born at any place): he was a n. of Antioch, Antiochia natus est, Cic. Arch. 3, 4: of what place was he a n.? ubi natus est? v. BORN. Also a n. of Athens, Thebes, Assyria, etc., may be expr. by the national appellation: Atheniensis, Thebanus, Assyrius, etc.

nativity: 1. Birth: ortus, 8s: the moon controls the n.s of infants, ortus nascentium luna moderatur, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: v. ORIGIN. (Usu. better expr. by nascor, natus; gigno, etc.: the day of Christ's n., "dies in quo [die] Christus est natus: hymn on the n., "de nascente Christo hymnus: v. BIRTH.)

|| **Horoscope:** 1. gēntis, is, f. (table of n.): Suet. Vesp. 14: Juv. 2. gēntūra, Suet. Aug. 94: Enur. 3. thēma, 8tia, n. (plan of the conjunction of heavenly bodies at any one's birth):

Suet. Aug. 94. extr. Phr.: to cast n.s. notare adueta natiſcia [quaeſcunq; lunae iuncta videantur]. Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; praedicere et notare allicui vitium (R. and A.): the art of casting n.s. genethliaca ratio, Arn. 2, 69; one skilled therein, genethliacus, Chaldaeus, Gell. 14, 1, init. Comp. homocopes (throughout).

natural (adj.): I. Pertaining to or in accordance with nature: *naturalis*, e: n. questions, n. questiones, Cic. Part. 18: n. history, n. historia, Plin. pref.: n. law (as governing all nature), n. lex, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; *as is n.*, sicut natura, [atque insita in animis nostris], id. Fin. 1, 9, 31. Or expr. by natura, *this is n. to the soul*, haec est natura propria animae [et vis], Cic. Rep. 6, 26: *this is n. to us*, natura hoc nobis datum, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2; *as is n.*, sicut natura fert, id. Part. 7, 24: a n. consequence, *quod ex ipsa rei natura sequitur (R. and A.): V. NATURE. II. Not manufactured:

1. *nativus*: the n. bulwarks of the city (Rome), urbis praesidia, n. Cic. Rep. 2, 6, init.: n. colour, color n. Plin. 32, 7, 24: n. hair, n. coma, Ov. Am. 1, 14, extr. 2. *vivus* (esp. poet.): n. rock, v. saxum, Virg. Aen. 1, 167: n. sulphur, v. sulphur, Plin. 35, 15, 50. Phr.: a town with strong n. and artificial defences, oppidum natura loci et manu munitum, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. III. Occurring in the course of nature:

naturalis: a n. death, mors n. Plin. 7, 53, 54 § 180 (for which, mors classica, Juv. 10, 113). Phr.: to die a n. death (uti necesse est), naturae concedere, Vall. Jug. 14, med.: comp. naturae satisfacere, Cic. Clu. 10, 29: also, sua morte defungi, Suet. Caes. 89; sua morte mori, Sen. Ep. 69, fin.: or, as disease is the most common natural cause of death, in morbum implicitus decedere, Nep. Ages. aet.: morbo opprimi, Cic. Clu. 7, 22: morbo consumi, Nep. Reg. 2, 4) morbo perire, ib. 3: V. DISEASE. IV. Born of mere natural cohabitation: *naturalis* (late): a n. daughter, filia n., Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 40: v. ILLEGITIMATE. V. Unaffected:

1. *naturalis*: opp. to fucatus (false, artificial), Cic. Br. 9, 22. 2. *perhi. sincerus* (genuine): cf. Tac. Dial. 28, fin., natura sincera et integra, et nullis pravitatibus detorta (genuine, unaffected, uncorrupted). Join: simplex et sincerus, opp. to fucatus [versus], Gell. 13, 26, extr. 3. *innatus* (strictly, born in any one, not obtained from without): opp. accersitus, Quint. 9, 3, 74; opp. traditus, id. 7, 10, 14. Join: innatus atque insitus (opp. assumptus atque adventicius), Cic. Top. 18, 69; ingenuus et innatus, Plin. Pan. 20. Phr.: in a n. manner, sicut natura fert, Cic. Part. 7, 26. VI. Derived from natural constitution; not acquired: Phr.: n. endowments, (1) ingenium (a collective term), Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: to allow the first place to n. gifts (as distinguished from culture, training), ingenio primas concedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, init.: not necessarily implying great powers: hence, slow (i.e. inferior) n. parts, tardum ing. id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: to have good n. parts, ingenio valere, Quint. (ingenium may even be used of inanimate things: cf. Tac. H. 1, 51, ingenium loci coeleste, n. features of soil and climate). (2) Indolence, i.e. f. (n. disposition): young men of good n. disposition and abilities, adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: so, laetae indolis adolescens, Gell. 19, 9, init. (3) *natura*: he possessed admirable n. gifts for speaking, n. habuit admirabilem ad dicendum, Cic. Br. 81, 280: to have excellent n. endowments, optima n. esse, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: bad n. disposition, vitiosa n., id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2. A fuller exp. is, natura atque ingenium, id. de Or. 1, 25, init. (4) more ornamental phr., minnae naturae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115; naturae dotes, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4: n. features of climate, patrii cultus habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 52. VII. Agreeable

to any one's disposition or nature; or to human nature generally: 1. expr. by *natura*, ingenium: it is n. to hate the man you fear, hoc natura insinit est, ut quem metueris, hunc oderis, Cic. Sall. 30, 81 (cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94, ita comparat esse hominum naturam): with custom, doing good has become n. to me, bene facere iam ex consuetudine in naturam vertit, Sall. Jug. 85, ad init.: to follow one's n. bent, suo vivere ingenio, Liv. 3, 36, init.: as is n. to youth, *quod solet adolescentium ingenium esse.

2. *perhi. proprius* (naturally belonging or peculiar to: with gen.): this is n. to living creatures, to desire something, proprium hoc animantium, ut aliquid appetant, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 104: v. PARTICULAR. Phr.: n. to human beings, humanus: 'tis n., humanum est! Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25: Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 117: having a n. taste for anything, pronus ad aliquid rem, Suet. Ner. 52. VIII. Theol. term: Phr.: n. religion or theology, *cognitio Dei (rerum divinarum) ratione (q. natura sola) duce comparata; or for brevity, theologia naturalis (Kr.): or *perhi.* (more definitely), *ei cognitio nullis divinis revelationis adiumentis adepta s. comparata.

natural (sub.): v. IDIOT. **naturalism**: *eorum ratio qui omnia naturali lege fieri disputant; nihil supra naturalem legem esse contendunt. (Avoid naturalismus.)

naturalist: i.e. one who studies natural history: *animantium s. herbarum peritus (homo); qui animantium s. herbarum naturae cognoscendae studet. (Physicus is rather a natural philosopher than a naturalist: defined by Cic. as speculator venatorque naturae, N. D. 1, 30, init.)

naturalisation: cf. foll. art.

naturalize: I. To confer on an alien the status of a native subject: expr. by civitatem dare, impertire; civitate donare: v. TO ENFRANCHISE. FRANCHISE. Fig.: to n. a word, verbo civitatem dare, Suet. Gr. 22 (Tu, Caesar, civitatem dare potes hominibus; verbo non potes): the word *sortes* is quite n. in Latin, *sortes* satis Latino sermone tritus est, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11 (R. and A.): *hoc verbum omnino iam per vernaculo adhibetur; hoc verbo plerique omnes ut gentilio s. domestico utuntur. II. To accustom a plant or animal to a new climate: expr. by assuefacio, 3: v. TO ACUSTOM. III. To search for specimens of plants, etc.: *herbarum atque animantium varia genera investigare, conquirere.

naturally: I. By nature: 1. *naturaliter*: alacritas n. innata omnibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: (men) n. very different, naturaliter dissimilimi, Vell. 2, 60. 2. *naturalis* (modal abl.): n. implanted (in man), n. insitum, Cic. Sull. 30, 83: to be n. so constituted, n. ita esse factum, id. Br. 80, 276: et pass. So, when human nature is intended, ingenio: this is what we are most of us n. inclined to, ita plerique ingenio sumus omnes, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 20: cf. NATURAL (VII). II. Agreeably to nature: secundum naturam, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; convenienter naturae (e.g. vivere), id. Tusc. 5, 28, 82; more fully, congruenter naturae convenienterque, id. Fin. 3, 7, 26: in somewhat different sense, sicut natura fert (in a natural spontaneous way), id. Part. 7, 24. III. Unaffectedly: simpliciter (Kr.): v. SIMPLY. Better, sicut natura fert. (v. *supr.* II.): or *perhi.* sine mala affectatione, cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56. IV. As a natural consequence: necessarii or -o: v. NECESSARILY. Or by circumst., *ex ipsa re; (id) quod (ipsa) res habet (cf. Sall. Cat. 51, med., de poena possumus dicere, id quod res habet = what n. presents itself): it followed n., *alter fieri non potuit quam factum est. V. Spontaneously: without cultivation: (sua) sponte: opp. to alieno impulsu, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32: of plants not needing to be sown, sp. sua venire, Virg. G. 2, 11: v. SPONTANEOUSLY.

nature: I. In wide sense, the system and laws of the universe: 1. *natura* (rerum): comp. title of poem of Lucret., de natura rerum: what is contrary to the laws of n., quod n. rerum non patitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 54: the careful provision of n., naturae providentia diligens, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, init.: it is difficult to define n., n. ipsam definire difficile est, id. Inv. 1, 24, 34: a natural philosopher, i.e. an inquirer and searcher into n., physicus, id est, speculator venatorque naturae, id. N. D. 30, 81. (N.B.—When the entire system of things is meant, and without personification, rerum should be added: cf. L. G. § 595.) 2. *mundus*, summa rerum (Lucret.): v. UNIVERSE. II. Natural constitution of anything: 1. *natura*: the n. of the soul, n. animal, Lucret. 1, 113: Cic.: the n. (natural features) of things and places, n. rerum et locorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: Caes. 2. *proprietas* (peculiar n., property): each thing has its own n., singulorum rerum singulae p. sunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 56: Liv.: v. PEATOME (II). 3. *ingenium*, indoles (both chiefly of persons, but also of things): v. NATURAL (VI). - 4. *habitus*, *us* (not so in Cic.): the n. (= physical features) of Italy, h. Italiae, Liv. 9, 17, fin.: Virg. G. 1, 52. 5. *vis*, *vim*, *vi*, f. (force, essential n.): to grasp the real n. of virtue, vim virtutis tenere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, med. Join: vis et natura [eloquentiae], Cic. Or. 31, 112.

III. Human nature: hominum or humana natura: v. HUMAN. Esp. in such phr. as, *this is human n.*, hoc natura insinit esse; ita natura comparat sumus; also est ingenium: v. NATURAL (VII). IV. That which naturally characterises, as distinguished from what is acquired: *natura*: drive n. out with a pitchfork, yet it will come running back, n. expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: to have the force of n. (of habit), naturae vim obtinere, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 3: use is second n., usus est altera n. (Prov.). V. Natural scenery: Phr.: the beauties of n., amoenitates locorum: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100, quanta maris est pulchritudo... quae amoenitates orarum et litiorum. (Plin. min. has naturae opera, 8, 20, fin., to denote natural phenomena: but the phr. should not be used merely of the aspect of nature). VI. As term of art: Phr.: to paint from n., ad ipsius rei speciem pingere. VII. With ref. to the necessities of nature: Phr.: to attend to a call of n., ad requisita naturae decedere, Spart. Carac. 6: corpus exonerare, Sen. Ep. 70, 17: Plin. has, desideria obscoena, of such calls of n., N. H. 33, 3, 14.

natured: v. GOOD-NATURED, etc. **naught** (sub.): Phr.: to set at n., negligere, parvi facere, etc.: v. TO DISREGARD, DESPISE. **naught** (adj.): nequam, indecl.: v. GOOD-FOR-NOTHING. **naughty**: 1. Improbis (gen. term to express disapproval): n. words (indecent), i. verba, Ov. A. A. 796: n. immoral) Gades, i. Gades, Mart. 5, 78, 26. 2. *petilans*, ntis (pert, saucy): cf. Phaedr. 3, 5, 2. (Aesop quidam petulant lapidem impigerat.) Also malus (playfully) with ref. to coquetry: the n. girl hid herself, delituit mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9.

nausea: I. Strictly, sea-sickness: *nausea*: v. SEA-SICKNESS. II. *Squaeum* isickness, sickly feeling: 1. fastidium (loathing for food): to excite n. (magna) movere stomacho fastidia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78; f. create, Plin. 22, 24, 50: to dispel n., f. abigere, id. 23, 9, 81 § 161. 2. *nausea* (a more violent sensation than preced., and usu. attended with vomiting): sickness is beneficial to any one suffering from n., vomitus prodest ei cui nausea est, Cels. 1, 3, med.: indigestion causing n., cruditates quae n. faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69: v. SICKNESS. Causing n., nauseabilla, Coel. Aur.

nauseate: I. Intrane, to suffer

V. TO APPROACH (II.); NEAR AT HAND.

III. Of kindred: *propinquitas* Liv. 25, 8, *init.* IV. *Niggardliness*: *nimis paratulus*; *sordes*: v. *NIGGARDLINESS*, *MEANNESS* (III.).

nearsightedness: *myopia*, *ōpia* (Gr. *μυωπία*): Gell. 4, 2, *med.*; where *lusciosis* is given as the pure Lat. term. but acc. to Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10, *lusciosis* denoted something quite different from *myopia* (namely = Gr. *νυκταλπία*, seeing by night better than by day). Or by circuml., *qui nonnulli proxime ob oculis posita cernit*.

nearsightedness: **myōpia*. **neat** (*subs.*): Phr.: *n. cattle*, *armenia*, *orum*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, *ad init.* (*grex armentorum*): Cic. (V. CATTLE); also, *bulbulum pecus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, *med.*; b. *armentum*, Col. pref. *ad fin.* *n.'s foot oil*, *oleum *ex ungulis bulbulis factum*.

neat (*adj.*): nearest words, 1. *comptus* (strictly of hair properly dressed; also in wider sense) *scallers*, properly *begirt* and *n.*, *praecincti recte pueri* que, Hor. 8, 2, 70; but the word usu. carries with it the notion of *ornament*. Join: *nitidus et comptus* [in dicendo], Quint. 10, 1, 79 (where *elegance* is indicated). 2. *nitidus* (*well-conditioned*; *elegant*, *spruce*: also a degree beyond the Eng.): *neat* (*dandified*) with *well-combed locks*, *pezo capillo nitidus*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83, where it is opp. to *rusticus* (*the well-dressed cit and the clown*). 3. *mundus* (*clean*; and so *elegant*, *smart*): cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23, where *luculentus* persons (*asoti*) are described as *mundi*, *elegantes* (*choice and dainty in their mode of life*); *n.* and *smart* from the *pumice of the Sotii* (of a book), *Sotiorum pumice m.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2 (cf. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5, *simplex munditiis*; where the two words together express in a poetical way the sense of the Eng.). 4. *concinus* (*well-adjusted*, *in good taste*): v. *ELEGANT*.

neatherd: *armentarius* (*ac. pastor*): Varr. 1, 5, *fin.* (*Bubulcus is the driver of a ploughing team*: v. *Gen. Lex. Rust. s. v.*)

neatly: 1. *mundē*: Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 8 (*tania capa venustum*... in suo quaque loco *tania mundē* = *neatly laid out*). Sen. The form *munditior* also occurs, Liv. 1, 2, 25; but the usual meaning of the word is *cleanly*: cf. Sen. Ep. 70, 17. 2. *elegantē*: v. *ELEGANTLY*. (*Nitide* = *brilliantly, finely*: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.). 3. *concinē* (*in good taste, becomingly*): Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 40 (*vestita, ornata, ut lepide ut concinē*). *Conciniter*, Gell. 18, 2, *med.* (= *elegantly*).

neatness: 1. *munditia*: Cic. Off. 1, 16, 110 (= *neat personal habits*). (N.B.—In *pl.* = *finery*.) 2. *perlu concinnitas* (*neat, elegant adjustment*): cf. Sen. Ep. 115, 3, *non est virile ornamenta concinnitas* (= *elegant, prettiness*). See also *ELEGANCE*.

nebula: **nebula*, quam astronomici dicunt.

nebulous: *nebūlosus*, *caliginosus*: v. *FOGGY*, *MISTY*.

necessarian: **qui omnia fatalem habere necessitatem putat*: v. *FATALISM*; and *foli. art.*

necessarianism: expr. by circuml.: v. *proced. art.* Or perh., **opinio (s. ratio) eorum qui necessariani appellantur*.

necessarily: 1. *necessē* (with verbs *esse* and *habere*): *whatever is about to happen he says must n. happen*, quicquid futurum est, id dicit fieri n. esse, Cic. Fat. 7, 13; *virtute must n. despise and hate vice*, *virtus n. est vitium aspernatu atque oderit*, Cic. (in Zumpt): v. *NECESSARY*. 2. *necessario*: Cic. Fam. 6, 10, *fin.*: Sall. Also *necessarie*: Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44 (n. demonstrare).

necessary (*adj.*): 1. *Indispensably requisite*: 1. *necessarius*: everything n. to life, omnia quae ad vitam n.

sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4, *init.* 2. *necessē*, *indecl.* (with *esse* and *habere*): *buy not what you want, but what is n.*, *emas non quod opus est, sed quod n. est*, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94, 28: *I do not deem it n. to write*..., (non) habeo n. scribere, Cic. Att. 10, 1, *extr.*: *necessae est* is also (*less freq.*) foll. by subj., Zumpt L. G. § 625; cf. Sall. Jug. 31, *ad init.*, *necessae est suomet ipsi more praecipites eant*, i. e. *all that is n. is that, etc.* 3. *opus, indecl.* (*need, needful*: either with *abl.* of thing needed; or as *indecl.* predicate, the thing needed being *nom.*): *before you begin, deliberation is n.*, *prout quam incipias, consulto opus est*, Sall. Cat. 1, *extr.*: v. *NEEDFUL*. II. *Inevitable*: *necessarius*: *if the first link in the chain (of cause and effect) is n.*, *it follows*..., al. *quod primum in connexo est, n. est, sequitur, etc.*, Cic. Fat. 7, 14, *et pass.*: a n. conclusion, n. conclusion, id. Top. 16, 60. Or expr. by *necessae*: v. *NECESSARILY*.

necessary (*subs.*): expr. by *necessarius*; the n.s of life, quae ad vivendum sunt *necessaria*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, *init.* may also be expr. by, quae natura desiderat; (omnia) quae ad victum cultumque pertinent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158; quod ad usum vitae pertinet, ib. 3, 5, 22. Phr.: by this means the army was abundantly supplied with all n.s, quae res omnium rerum copia complevit exercitum, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, *extr.* (*hardly*) to obtain the n.s of life by manual labour, manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. Cat. 37: v. *LIVELIHOOD*.

necessitarian: v. *NECESSARIAN*. **necessitate**: *cōgo*, 3: v. *TO COMPEL*. **necessitous**: *ēgens*, *nitis*: v. *DESTITUTE*.

necessity: 1. *Unavoidableness*: *impossibility of being otherwise*: 1. *necessitas*: *fatal n.* (in phil. sense), *fatalis n.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55 (cf. id. Fat. pass.): *to yield to n.*, *parere*, id. Fam. 4, 9: *to impose on any one the n. of doing something*, *n. alicui afferre aliquid faciendū*, id. Ph. 10, 1, 2; *n. imponere*, Liv. 21, 44; *n. injungere*, Auct. B. Alex. 44: *laid under a n.*, *necessitate adductus*, Oros. B. G. 6, 12; *vi ac n. coactus*, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; *n. adstrictus*, id. N. D. 1, 7, *extr.* 2. *necessitudo* (*less freq.* in this sense than *necessitas*): *n. only in the work de Inv.*: *to impose a n. on any one*, *n. alicui imponere*, Sall. Cat. 37, *extr.*; *facere*, Tac. A. 3, 64; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 57, *sqq.* 3. expr. by *necessē*, *necessarium*: *it is a n. for a mortal body to die at some time*, *corpus mortale aliquo tempore perire n. est*, Cic. Inv. 3, 57, 170: v. *NECESSARY*. Phr.: *to do a thing from n.*, *coactum [necessitate] aliquid facere*: v. *COMPEL*. II. *Want, pressing circumstances*: 1. *ēgestas*: v. *WANT*, *DESTITUTE*. Prov.: *n. the mother of invention*, *ingeniosa rerum ēgestas*, Claud. (R. and A.). 2. *necessitas*: *on account of one's own n.s* (*pressing circumstances*), *suarum n. causa*, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: Liv. 3. *necessitudo*: Sall. v. *NEED*. III. *An indispensable thing*: **quod carere non posset*; *res omnino necessaria*: v. *NECESSARY*. IV. In special sense, the n.s of nature: *desiderata obsecra*; *requisita naturae*: v. *NATURE* (VII.).

neck: 1. *Of an animal*: 1. *collum*: the *longness of the n.s* (of geese), *proceritas collorum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 133: *to lay hold of any one by the n.* (*exp. in arresting*), *alicui c. torquere*, Liv. 4, 53, *med.*: so, *obtorquere*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 45: *to support on the n. and shoulders*, *c. et cervicibus sustinere*, Cic. Verr. 5, 42, *init.* (fig.): *to fall upon any one's n.*, *alicui in collum invadere*, id. Ph. 2, 31, 77. 2. *cervix*, *icla*, *f.* (*the nape or back of the n.*; the n. as used in supporting burdens or exposed to the executioner's weapon: in good authors, usu. *pl.*): the n.s of oars made for the yoke, *cervices boun ad jugum natae*, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 159: *to expose one's n. to the axe*, *cervices suas securi subjicere*,

id. Ph. 2, 21, 51. *this fair, white n.*, *pulchra haec et candida c.*, Juv. 10, 145. *Dimin.* *cervicula* (*poor, weak n.*), Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 49: Quint. 3, *fauces, ium, f.* (*throat*): *to have hold of any one by the n.*, (*allicui*) *f. premere*, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 176 (fig.); *f. tenere*, Pl. Caes. 5, 3, 4. So *gula*: *to seize any one by the n. and drag him off*, *obortu gula allicquem abripere*, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24 (N.B.—The above cannot be used in *meton.* sense = *life*; excepting *cervix* in connexion with *securia*, v. *supr.* 2. In this sense rather caput: *his n. is in danger*, *illius capitis res agitur*: cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26. Phr.: *to break the n. of an affair* (*all but settle it*), *profligare: esp. with ref. to wars*: cf. Cic. Fam. 12, 30, *bellum profligatum ac paene sublatum*. Join: (*rem*) *profligare et paene ad exitum adducere*, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: a n. and n. race, **certamen par et aequum*; *certamen pariter aequa*, *ut alunt, cervicibus confectum*: or expr. by *aequo Marte*: v. *INDECISIVE*. II. *Of a vessel*: 1. *collum*: Phaedr. 1, 26, 10 (c. *lagena*): Plin. 2, *cervix* (*the outside of the n. of a vessel*): Pet. 34 (in *cervicibus* [*amphorarum*] *pitacula affixa, labels attached to the n.s of the wine-jars*): Vitr. *Dimin.* (*appy. without strictly dimin.* sense), Vitr. 10, 8 (13), 2. III. *Of land*: 1. *angustula*, *arum* (*whichever is narrow*): (*Corintha*) *situata on a narrow n. of land*, *posita in angustulis* [*atque in faucibus*] *Graeciae*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 87. 2. *fauces*, *ium, f.* (*like preced.*): (*Potidea*) *built just on the n. of land which connects Pallene with the mainland of Macedonia*, *condita in ipsa f. quae Pallenenem agrum ceterae Macedoniae jungunt*, Liv. 44, 11, *init.* (Not *lingua*, *lingula* [R. and A.], which denote the projecting tongue or spit: Liv. 1, c.)

neck-band **focle*, is (*in Rome*, *neck-cloth* worn by sick persons or effeminate men): Hor. 8, 3, 255: Quint. 11, 3, 144.

necklace: 1. *monile*, *la, n.* (*for women or children*): a n. of gold and gems, *m. ex auro et gemmis*, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, *fin.*: *of beads*, *m. bacatum*, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: *to wear a n. of amber beads*, *monilis viue succina gestare*, Plin. 37, 3, 11 § 44. 2. *torquis* or *torques*, *la, m.*, less freq. *f.* (*worn as an honourable decoration by men*; as by *Gallia chiefs*: also, presented as a military reward): *to present any one with a crown and n.*, *aliquem corona et t. donare*, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 185: Liv. Quint. 3, *nictērium* (*prize of victory*): Juv. 3, 68.

neorology: v. *ONITARY*. **neoromaner**: *neorōmanticus* (*late and rare*): Isid. Or. 8, 9, 11 (*hnd. neorōmantil, nom. pl.*). Or expr. by circuml., **qui neoromania utitur*; *qui inferorum animas* (*manes*) *ellicere solet*, cf. Cic. Vat. 6, 14.

neoromaney: *neorōmantia*: I. act. 2, 16, *init.*: *laid*. Or expr. by circuml., with *manes ellicere*, etc.: v. *preced. art.* **neotar**: *nectar*, *āris, n.* *as drink of the gods*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: *of anything delicious*; as *honey* (*liquidum n.*), Virg. G. 4, 164.

neotearan: *nectāreus*: Ov. M. 7, 707: Mart.

nectarine: **Amygdalus Persica* (including *peaches and n.s*): as a class of fruits, included under *gen. term.* *Persica mēla*, Plin. 15, 12, 11.

need (*subs.*): 1. *Lack of any particular thing or things*: 1. *opus, indecl.* (as *subs.* with *esse*, foll. by *abl.* of thing needed; as *adj.* used predicatively after *esse*): *v. have n. of a man and a governor*, *viro et gubernatore opus est*, Liv. 24, 8, *med.*: cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 6, *dix nobis et auctor opus est* (*showing that the two constr. are precisely identical in meaning*): *very off. with abl. of perf. part.*: *there is n. of prompt action*, *opus mature factio est*, Sall. Cat. 1, *extr.* Less freq. with *gen.*: Liv. 22, 51, *med.* (*ad consilium pensandum temporis opus*

came), etc. *What n. is there, quid opus est (with inf.)?* Cic. Att. 7, 8, init. 2. *usus, ūs* (with *esse, venire*; the thing needed in *abl.*: *infreq.*): *the ships which the consul had no n. of*, *naves quibus consuli u. non esset*, Liv. 30, 41, fin.: Pl.: Virg.: *in case of n.*, *si quando c. esset*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92 (but Cic. does not use the *abl.* after *usus*). 3. *expr.* by *necesse, necessarius* (implying more than need; absolute indispensableness): *v. NECESSARY*. See also *TO NEED*.

Reason or occasion for doing something; *esp. in phr.*, *there is no need, you have no need to do this or that: there is no n. for me to say what I think about him*, *de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere*, Cic. Fam. 4, 8, med.: *you have no n. to dread my coming*, *nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas*, Id. Fam. 9, 26, extr.: *you had no n. to take so much trouble*, *non fuit causa cur tantum laborem caperes*, Id. R. Com. 16, extr. ||. *State of indigence*: 1. *necessitudo*: *those who were suffering from the greatest n.*, *quibus n. maxima*, Sall. Cat. 17. 2. *inopia, egestas*: *WANT, DESTITUTION*. *Those who are in n.*, *egentes*, Cic. Am. 7, 23; Ter.

need (v.): 1. *expr.* by *opus, indecl.*, either as *subs.* or *adj.*: *v. PRECED.* art. (I). 2. *ego, ui, 2* (with *abl.*, less freq. *gen.*): *when we do not n. (require) the eyes* (in sleep), *quum oculis non egemus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; *to n. help*, *auxilii e.*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 11: to n. a doctor, a keeper, medicus, curatoris e.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102. In same sense, *indigeo, ui, 2* (*usu.* foll. by *gen.*; less freq. by *abl.*): *I n. your counsel*, *ut consiliū indigero*, Cic. Att. 11, 35; *to n. medicine, medicina ind.*, Nep. Att. 21, med. 3. *requiro, quaesivi, itum, 3* (*to look for as useful; to require*): *Caes.*: Cic.: *v. TO REQUIRE*.

4. *sometimes expr.* by *gen.* with *verb esse* (*gen.* of *quality or description*): *the work n. a great industry and perseverance*, *magni opus est laboris; magnae perseverantiae*: cf. L. G. § 274. *Phr.*: *you n. not (do this or that)*, *non est quod, nihil est quod...*: *v. PRECED.* art. (II).

needful: 1. *opus, indecl. adj.* (not used attributively): *everything n.*, *omnia quae opus sunt*, Cato R. R. 4, init.: *what is n. to be done, quid facto opus est*, Sall. Cat. 46 (quid adverbial): *v. NEED*. 2. *necessarius* (*indispensably n.*): *v. NECESSARY*.

neediness: *necessitudo, egestas*: *v. NEED* (III).

needing (adj.): 1. *agens, indigens* (former with *abl.* or *gen.*; latter *usu.* with *gen.*): *v. TO NEED* (2). 2. *egēnus* (*in want of*; with *gen.*): *n. (lacking) everything, omnium e.*, Liv. 9, 6. *needle*: *acus, ūs, f.*: Cic.: Virg.: *the eye of a n.*, *acus foramen*, Vulg. Matt. xix. 24. *The magnetic n.*, **acus (aculeus) magneticus qui dicitur: to form in n. (of crystallization)*, **quasi aculeos agere* (?).

needle-maker: *acuarius*: Inscr. *needle-woman*: **quae acu ac lino victum quaeritat* (cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48, *lana ac tela victum quaeritans*).

needle-work: *opus acu factum* (cf. *phr.* *acu pingere, to embroider*: *Op. b. 23: v. TO EMBROIDER*). *To be busy with n.*, **acu linoque operam dare*.

needless: *minime necessarius*: *v. UNNECESSARY*. *Phr.*: *it is n. for me to...*, *nll attinet ut...*: *v. NEED, subs.* (II).

needlessly: *sine causa*: *v. UNNECESSARILY*.

needlessness: *expr.* by *circuml.*: *he showed the n. of their alarm*, **demonstravit quam nulla causa esset cur pertimescerent*: *v. NEED* (II).

needs (adv.): *necesse*: *v. NECESSARILY*.

needy: 1. *agens, ntis*: Cic. Am. 7, 23; Ter. 2. *indigens, ntis*: *to do kindness to the n.*, *indigentibus benigna facere*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52. 3. *inops, opēs* (rarely in *absol.* sense): *v. DESTITUTE*. (Not *genus* in this sense.)

nefarious: *nēfarius, nēfandus*, etc.: *v. WICKED*.

nefariously: *nēfariē*: *v. WICKEDLY*. *nefariousness*: *expr.* by *adj.*: *v. NEFARIOUS*.

negation: *negatio, infitatio* (*act of denying*): Cic. Join: *negatio infitatioque* [facti] Id. Part. 29, 102. See also *NEGATIVE*.

negative (adj.): 1. *Denying*: 1. *nēgans*: *there are certain n. (words)*, *sunt quaedam n.*, Cic. Top. 11, 49. 2. *nēgativus*: *n. words, n. verba*, Cal. Dig. 50, 16, 237: *a n. particle, n. particula*, Apul. 3. *privans* (= *Gk. ὀρεγνυμένης*; *privative*: as *in*-*in* *inductus*): Cic. Top. 11, 48. 4. *privativus* (= *prepositive*: *ne* is *a n. particle*, *no particula privativa est*, Gell. 13, 22, extr. ||. *Implying absence of a quality*: *opp. to positive*: *expr.* by *circuml.*: *virtus is not a mere n. quality*, **non satis est ad virtutem ut vitia careas, liber sis*. *Phr.*: *a n. character, rather void of vice than possessed of virtue*, *ingenium medium magis sine vitiis quam cum virtutibus*, Tac. H. 1, 40.

negative (subs.): *Phr.*: *to answer in the n.*, *negare*: *to maintain the n.*, *negare*; *contendere rem non ita se habere* (*v. TO DENY, MAINTAIN*): *to meet a charge with a distinct n.*, *facti negationem infitiationemque accusatori opponere*, cf. Cic. Part. 29.

negative (v.): 1. *e. to reject by vote or veto*: 1. *antiquo, i* (*lit. to prefer the old*; hence, *to disapprove any given measure*: *legal term*): *to n. a law or bill*, *legem, rogationem a.*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73. 2. *intercedo, sal, eum, 3* (*to stop proceedings*; *interpose a veto*: with *dat.*): *to n. a bill* (said of the Tribunes), *rogationi int.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, extr.: *Liv.* Join: *antiquare atque abrogare*, Liv. 22, 30 (but *abrogare* implies that a law has actually been passed).

negatively: 1. *With denial*: *expr.* by *negō, infitior*: 1. *v. TO DENY*.

||. *By the absence of something*: *opp. to positively*: *v. NEGATIVE* (II).

neglect (v.): 1. *negligo, exi, ctum, 3* (*to be careless about, and fail to attend to*): *to n. one's private affairs*, *rem familiarem n.*, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: less freq. foll. by *inf.*: *he n.'d to attend on the day notified*, *dilem edicti obire neglexit*, Id. Ph. 3, 8, 20. 2. *praetermitto, misi, eum, 3* (*to let slip, pass by*): *to n. (leave undone) no duty*, *nulum officium pr.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, init.: *v. TO OMIT*. 3. *dēsum, irr.* (*to be wanting in attention to*: with *dat.*): *he does not n. his duty*, *non deest officio*, *Caes. B. C. 2, 41*: Cic. (N.B.—In this sense *deesse* is *usu.* attended by a negative: *as neque amicus neque alienoribus deesse*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; *vide*, *ne tibi deesset*, Id. R. Am. 36, 104, etc.) 4. *relinquo, 3* (*usu.* *to leave or neglect one thing to attend to another*): *v. TO ABANDON*. 5. *dēsero, ui, rum, 3* (*a strong expr.*): *to n. (be guilty of dereliction of) duty, officium d.*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, init. *Phr.*: *totally n.ing one's person*, *incultus, horridus*, Or. in Sen. 6, 13; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7, *nullus horror in cultu*, i. e. *he novise n.'d his personal appearance*.

neglect (subs.): 1. *incūria* (*absence of due care and pains*): (*soldiers cut off by n.*, *lack of food, disease, inc.*, *fame, morbo consumpti*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, init.; *long-continued n. (of the person)*, *diutina inc.*, Apul. 2. *negligentia* (*carelessness about anything; whether in a single instance or habitual*): *n. of the ceremonies and auspices* (i. e. *disregard of them*), *n. caeremoniarum auspiciorumque*, Liv. 22, 9, med.: Cic.: *v. NEGLIGENCE*. 3. *neglectio* (*act of neglecting*: *v. rare*): *n. of friends*, *n. amicorum*, Cic. Mur. 4, 9. 4. *indifferentia, carelessness, as causing neglect*: Cic. (Often *expr.* by *verb.* *to be guilty of n. of duty*, *officium praetermittere, negligere*, etc.: *v. TO NEGLECT*). *Neglect of a (former) favourite by his patron*, *frigus*: Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 62: Suet.

n. of the person (sometimes), *horror* Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7.

neglectful: *negligens n. of one's friends*, *n. amicorum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 143; or with *prep.*, *n. towards any one*, *n. in aliquem*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, fin.: also with *circa*, Suet. Tib. 69 (*circa deos ac religiones negligentior*).

negligence: 1. *negligentia* (cf. *neglect*, *subs.* 2). *boorish n. (in attire)*, *agrestis* [et inhumana] *n.*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130. Join: *negligentia, pigritia, inertia*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28. 2. *incūria*: *v. NEGLECT*, *subs.* (1). (N.B.—In such *expr.* as, *what n. was that*) *use gen.*, **quantae sunt haec negligentiae*, *quam turpis incuriae*!).

negligent: 1. *negligens, ntis* (*not troubling oneself*), either *abool.* or with *gen.*): *v. NEGLIGENTFUL, CARELESS*. So, *to be n. of*, *negligere*: *v. TO NEGLECT*. Also in *pass.* sense: *n. attive*, *n. amicus*, Quint. 11, 3, 147. 2. *disobitiosus* (*lacking vigour and strenuousness*: cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 2, cupio in tantis reip. periculis me non d. videri (*remissus, lax, negligent*): *n. about one's property*, *d. in re familiar.*, Id. Quint. 11, 38. Join: *negligens ac dissolutus*, Id. Verr. 3, 69, 162. 3. *indiligens* (*not using due care and pains*): *Caes. B. G. 7, 71*: Gell. 4. *remissus* (*remiss, slack, lacking energy*): *opp. to agilis, gnavaque*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: Cic. (*incuriosus* = *heedless of, indifferent to*) *Phr.*: *n. of personal appearance*, *cultu corporis parum accurato*, cf. Gell. 1, 5, init.: *totally so*, *corpore nimis inculto atque horrido* (*v. TO NEGLECT, fin.*): *to be utterly n. of duty*, **omnem officii curam penitus abfocere atque spernere*.

negligently: 1. *negligenter*: Cic. Tac. 2. *disobitiose*: Cic. (For *syn.* *v. NEGLECT*). See also *CARELESSLY*.

negotiate: 1. *ago, egi, actum, 3* (*to treat about anything*): *to n. with any one respecting anything*, *de aliqua re cum aliquo a.*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 47, init.*: so in *pass.*, *the points they had begun to n. about*, *quae res inter eos agi coepere erant*, Id.: *Cic.*: *to expr.* the absolute use of Eng. *use de pace* (de *pacis conditionibus*) *a.*, cf. Liv. 30, 21, fin. (*revocari C. Laellum placuit, ut coram eo de pace ageretur*). 2. *colloquor, locutus, 3* (*to have an interview, confer*: not denoting *formal treaty*): cf. Liv. 30, 29, med., *nuntium ad Scipionem misit, ut colloquendi secum potestatem faceret* (*would grant him an interview; at which negotiations might take place*): also, *Caes. B. G. 1, 41*. *Arriovistus ex equis ut colloqueretur postulavit*. (Not *condilare pacem*; which is *to bring about a peace*). See also *coll. art. Phr.*: *they sent ambassadors to n. concerning peace*, *legatos de pace mittunt*, Liv. 2, 18, fin.

negotiation: 1. *expr.* by *ago, egi, actum, 3*: *n.s. for peace were carried on*, *de pace actum est*, Liv. 2, 18, fin.: cf. *preced.* art. (1). 2. *colloquium* (*an interview, for the purpose of n.*): *he did not wish the (interview) for n.* *to be prevented on any pretext*, *neque colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 42, seq.*: *to break off the n.s.*, *c. dirimere*, Id. 46: *to settle disputes by n.*, *controversias per colloquia componere*, Id. B. C. 1, 9, extr. (Here *colloquia* implies less formality than *condilones*: *v. infr.*): Liv.: *v. CONFERENCE*.

3. *conditio* (*any stipulation*; *esp. for peace*): *Caesar did not decline n.*, *non respuit c. Caesar*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 42: to settle (anything) by n.s.*, *conditionibus disceptare*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, extr.: *to lose time in n.*, *tempus perfringere tractandisque conditionibus perdere* (Kr.). Join: *conditiones pactationes bellicae*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, fin. 4. *pactio*: *v. STIPULATION*. *Phr.*: *the ambassadors were dismissed and n.s. broken off*, *legati pace infecta dimissi*, Liv. 30, 23, extr.

negotiator: 1. *légatus* (*any envoy or deputy*): *v. AMBASSADOR*. 2. *orator* (*spokesman*): *Fabius was sent as n. to Pyrrhus*, *conferens cum Pyrrho*.

F. ad Fyrrum de captivis missus o. Cic. l. 14: Caes. Liv. 3, conciliator (*one who manages and brings about*): cf. Nep. Att. 12, c. nuptiarum (*match-maker*).

4. Internuntius (*go-between, messenger between two parties*): cf. Nep. Alc. 5, per internuntios cum aliquo colloqui.

negress; Aethiopsa: Hler.

negro; Aethiops: Hler. Liv. Plin. negus: vinum caldum (wine undiluted being merum): v. VINUM.

neigh (v.): hinnio, 4: Lucr.: Quint. To n. at, adhinio, 4 (with dat.): Ov. Rem. Am. 614.

neigh, neighing (subs.): hinnitus, ds: Cic. l. 14, 1, 31, 73: to strike up a n., h. tollere. Hor. Od. 2, 16, 34.

neighbour: 1. *one living near*: 1. vicinus; f. -a: your next-door n., v. proximus tuus. Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 7: Cic. Att. 2, 14: a good n., bonus v., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132: Cic. J. o. in: finitimi ac vicini, Cic. Sull. 20, 58. 2. finitimus (usu. on a large scale, of nations and tribes that are adjacent to each other): to wage wars with n.s., bella cum finitimis gerere, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: v. NEIGHBOURING. Also, in narrower sense, with vicinus: v. supr. (1).

3. proximus (very near neighbour): esp. with vicinus: v. supr. (1): the Belgae are very near n.s. to the Germans, Belgae p. sunt Gallia, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. (N.B.—Propinquus are relatives: v. Cic. Off. 1, 17). 4. one's neighbours, collectively, vicinitas: Cato R. R. 4 (si te libenter v. videbit): or, vicinia: Hor. 8, 2, 5, 106. || Any other person, brought into relation with one: alter: to do nothing for the sake of one's n., nihil alterius causa facere, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 41: Pl. Also sometimes homo: a man ought not to be a stranger to his n. (fellow-man), oportet hominem ab homine non esse alienum, Cic. Fin. 3, 79, 63: cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25, where humani nil = nothing that concerns my n.: to attend to one's n.'s affairs, alienas res curare: v. TO MIND.

neighbourhood: 1. vicinitas: in Umbria and that n., in Umbria atque in ea v., Cic. R. Am. 16, fin.; also, inclusive of the people: a n. before disturbed, v. antea sollicitata, Sall. Cat. 36, init.

2. vicinia (= preced.): in my n., in nostra v., Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: she moved to this n., commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 43: so, in this n., hic vicinitiae, Id. Ph. 1, 2, 45. 3. expr. by propinquus: esp. in phr., in the n., in propinquo, Liv. 24, 38, extr.: from (being in) the n., ex propinquo, Id. 25, 13, ad fin.: to collect corn from the n., ex p. locis frumentum convehere, Ib. ad init. So, adv. prope (in the n.): somewhere in the n., prope alibi, Ter. And. 3, 4, 7. 4. expr. by vicinus (mostly late): in the n. of the earth (of stars), in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13 § 68: from the n. of Africa, ex vicino Africae, Col.: to reach the n. of Syria, in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59: to be in the n., adesse: v. NEAR.

neighbouring (adj.): 1. vicinus (esp. of what is quite close at hand): a n. tavern, v. taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: n. cities, v. urbes, Id. A. P. 66: Liv. 2, 13, 13: ad init.: Cic. J. o. in: propinquae finitimaeque [provinciae], Cic. Ph. 11, 13, 34: v. NEAR. 4. confinis, e. (having a common frontier): inroads were made upon the n. territory, excursions in e. agrum factae sunt, Liv. 4, 29, med.: Caes.: v. CONTIGUOUS.

neighbourly: quod vicinum decet, aequum est facere: v. NEIGHBOUR.

neighing (subs.): hinnitus, ds: v. NEIGH, subs.

neither (pron. adj.): neuter, tra, trum: n. of them (Caesar and Pompey), n. illorum, Cic. Att. 7, 1, med.: in pl. with ref. to two parties of men: the opinion of n. side is altogether to be despised, neutrum omnino contemenda

est sententia, Id. Off. 1, 21, init. To n. side, in n. direction, neutro: hope inclining n. way, neutro inclinatus spe, Liv. 5, 26, fin.: in n. place, neutribi (rare), Pl. Aut. 2, 2, 56. Phr.: to take n. side (in a dispute), medium se gerere, Liv. 2, 27, med.: v. NEUTRAL.

neither (conj.): 1. neque (nec) ... nec (neither ... nor): v. L. G. § 568, 569. 2. neve (neu) ... neve (= ut neque ... neque): (to denote a purpose or command): to arrange words in such a way that their juxtaposition may n. be harsh nor cause hiatus, componere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus sit, neve hiatus, Cic. Leg. 2, 43, 171: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67, eam (terram) ne quis nobis minuat, neque vivas, neque mortuas, n. aliae nor dead, Also neu ... neu, without antecedent ut or ne: cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 14, fin., oppida incendi ... neu sula sint ad detractandam militiam receptacula, neu ... neither harbouring-places ... nor. See also L. G. § 564.

neological: see foll. art.

neology: "neologia, quae fertur; perversa novorum dogmatum cupiditas.

neophyte: neophytus, f. -a (late): Tert. (who uses the term of the newly baptized). In wider sense, tiro, ois, m.: v. NOVICE.

nepeche: nepenthes, n. indecl. (Gr. νηπενθες): Plin. 21, 27, 91 (an unknown plant).

nephew: fratris or sororis filius (as the case may be): Gal. l. 16, 38, to. 1 § 5: Cic. Clu. 7, 21: Liv. So, great-n., fratris or sororis nepos, Dig. l. c. § 6. Also nepos appears sometimes to be used in this sense: cf. Inscr. in Forcell., avunculus nepotē bene merenti, i. e. an uncle to his well-deserving nephew: Hler. (but acc. to Forcell. only in late Latin).

Kr. gives, nepos ex fratre, ex sorore, on the (alleged) authority of Tac.; but (?) (It is expressly noted in Dig., that there was no special term for nephew or niece: lb. 38, 10, § 14).

nephritic: rénalis, e. Coel. Aur.

nepotism: "nepotismus qui apud nostrates dicitur. Usu. better expr. by circuml., given to n., qui suos necessarios (semet propinquos) plus aequo honoribus auget.

neroid: Nereis, Idia, f.: Virg.: Tib.

nerve (subs.): 1. Organ of sensation: no known word; fur nervus = sineus (cf. Cels. 8, 1, nervi quos révorras Graeci appellant): in modern med. Lat. nervus is used for both sineus and nerve: see Hooper's Med. Dict. s. v. || Meton., strength, vigour: nervi, orum (lit., sineus): to strain every n. over a thing, in aliqua re omnes n. [industriæ suae] contendere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: specially of energy of style, Cic. Or. 19, 62 (horum oratio neque nervos neque auleos oratorios atque forenses habet): v. STRENGTH, VIGOUR. Dimin., nervuli, orum: Cic. Att. 16, 16, C. extr., si nervulos tuos ... adhibebis, strain a n.; put forth a little of your strength.

nervous: 1. Full of sinewy vigour: nervosus: Cic. Br. 31, fin. (quis Aristotele nervosus?): or expr. by nervi, orum: v. NERVE (II). || Having much nervous susceptibility: Phr.: to feel extremely n. and shaky, tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscent, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: in sim. sense, trepidare (to be in an agitated state), cf. Pl. Cas. 2, 7, 9, ut ille trepidabat, ut festinabat miser! (v. TO TREMBLE; AGITATED): of a n. temperament, "ingenio nimis trepido atque anxio, qui facilius quam opus est animo commoveri et trepidare solet.

nervously: 1. In a vigorous manner: nervosus: Cic. Or. 36, 127. || With nervous excitableness: perh. trepidus, anxius, timidis: cf. Suet. Ner. 23, trepide anxieque certare: v. preced. art. (II). To look n. around, trepidus circumspectare omnia atque haesitare (cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73), dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans).

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NETWORKS: 1. Vigour of style, nervi, orum: v. NERVE (II). || Over sensibility: "animsus nimis trepidus anxiosque; qualis eorum casus esse qui nervorum tremore laborant.

nest: 1. Lit.: 1. nidus: te build n.s., fingere et construere n. Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: also, n. texere, Quint. 2, 16, 16; n. facere, Ov. M. 8, 377; n. ponere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: to take a n., "nidum asserere. Fig.: to keep to one's n., n. servare, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6. Dimin., nidulus (a little n.): Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196 (fig. of Ithaca). To build a n., nidificari, 1: Col. 8, 15, med.: Plin.: to make n.s. of mud, of sea-weed, luto, ex alga nidificare, Plin. 2. nidamentum (v. rare): used by Arn. of the n.s. of monks, etc.: Adv. Gent. 6, 16, p. 202. Phr.: to find a mare's n., "ova equina, ut alunt, invenire: vel, quod fere idem est, lac gallinarum reperire (as we say, pigeon's milk). || Fig., a harbouring place: receptaculum: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 23, 59, oppidum receptaculum praedae, also Id. l. 15, 5, "i. arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum: v. RETREAT. In same sense, receptor, f. -trix (as epith. of a place): that n. of robbers, ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Id. Mil. 19, 50: Id. Verr. 4, 8, 17 (Messana, ... praedarum ac furtorum receptrix, i. e. your robber's-nest).

nest-egg: Phr.: to leave a little money for a n., "aliquantulum pecuniae in arca (quemadmodum gallinis parienti-bus in udo ovum unicum) in spem reliquere.

nestle: Phr.: the babe n.s. in its mother's bosom, in gremio (amplexibus) matris haeret infans puer, cf. Ov. M. 7, 66; "arctius ac ad matris complexus applicat; alius nese matris in sinum condit. (In gremio sedere or esse [R. and A.] simply = to lie in the lap).

nestling (subs.): usu. in pl., niduli (meton., and poet.): chattering n.s., loquaces niduli, Virg. Aen. 12, 475: so, duces n., lb. G. 1, 415. In more gen. sense, pulli (young ones): Cic.

net (subs.): 1. réte, i. n. (most gen. term): to set n.s. for deer, retia ponere cervia, Virg. G. 1, 307; tendere, Ov. M. 7, 701: Prop. Cic. Dimin., reticulum (usu. that which is made of net): v. NET-WORK. 2. plaga (for hunting): to set a n., p. tendere, ponere, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: to drive into the n.s., in plagas conjicere, Id. Fam. 12, 25 (fig.): Hor.: Ov.: v. MESH. 3. everticulum (less correctly, verriculum, Val. Max.: a drag-net): to land a haul of fish with the d., places everticulo in luto educere, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, med.: Ulp. Dig. Also called fundus (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 141.

4. casses, ium, f. hunting-nets, "tols": poet.: sing. v. rare): Virg. G. 3, 371: Ov. (same constr. as preced.) For fig. sense, v. SNARE.

net (adj.): Phr.: to make just so n.s. profit, "tantundem ex aliqua re facere lucri, ut de summa omnes detrahantur impense. See also TO GAIN.

net (v.): 1. To make net-work: texo, ul, xtum, 3: Cic. N. D. 2, 48, init. || To catch with a net: reti a. plagis capere: v. TO CATCH. See also NET (subs.).

nether: inferior: v. LOWER.

nethermost: infimus, imus: v. LOW.

netted: réticulatus: v. NET-WORK.

nettle (subs.): urtica: stinging n. urtica mordax: cf. Plin. 21, 15, 55 (silvestris quae dicitur canina, caule quoque mordaci): Hor. Deul n., lamium: Plin. l. c. quae Innoxia est, morsu carens, lamium appellatur: cf. Id. 22, 14, 10 (urtica mitissima et foliis non mordentibus).

nettle (n.): perh. uru, sei, stum, 3: cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 4, 43 (tuo hominem, I gall, worry, nettle the fellow). To be n.d., stomachari, molestare ferre: Cic. J. o. in: stomachari et molestare ferre, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: v. TO OFFEND, ANGRY (be).

net-work: 1. réte or réticulum: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, ad fin. 2. réticu-

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lātum opus: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 7, ad *init.* reticulatæ fenestras, i. e. *windowed with net-work over them*: Vitr.

neuter (adj.): as gram. *t. t.*, neuter, tra, trum: Cic. Or. 46, 156 (neutra = *n. substantives*): Charis: P. R. C. Less freq. neutrālis, e: Quint. 1, 5, 54. See also foll. art.

neutral: 1. *médius*: to act a *n. part*, m. so gerere, Liv. 2, 27, ad *med.*: Cic. a *n. character* (neither good nor bad), n. ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 49. 2. *expr.* by neuter, tra, trum: to remain *n.*, neutri parti sese conjungere, Liv. 35, 48, *med.*: *a neutra parte esse or stare. Join: *medius* et *neutris* partis, Suet. Caes. 75; *medius* ac *neutram* partem sequens, Id. Ner. 2, *extr.* Also = *inter-medial*, Cic. Div. 2, 4, *init.* (quid bonum, quid malum, quid neutrum). (N.B.—Instead of neuter, Cic. has non alteruter: Att. 10, 1, Solon... capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, i. e. *remained neutral*: and, where more than two parties are thought of, nullius partis, Fam. 10, 31, ad *init.*) Phr.: to remain *n.* (quiescere, Cic. Sen. 4, 11 (collega quiescente) to bello abesse et neutris auxilia mittere (with ref. to belligerents), Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

neutrality: Phr.: to observe a *strict n.*, toto bello abesse, etc.: v. *pre-ceed* art.

neutralize: perh. aequo, i. (to counterbalance): cf. Liv. 21, 4, *fin.*, has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant: or, compenso, i. v. TO COMPENSATE.

never: nunquam or non unquam: after verbs of *striving, advising, etc.*, ne unquam: also with *even, either, ne*... quidem unquam: if it *n. comes into being, it n. perishes either*, si nunquam oriatur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: *this I n. said* (emphasis on *never*), non hoc unquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: Virg.: I earnestly advise you *n.* to trust that man, magnopere te hortor ne unquam illi homini confidas: v. TO ADVISE, STRIVE, etc. (N.B.—To express and *never*, use nec unquam rather than et nunquam; and to express *never*... anybody, anything, use nemo nullus [nihil] unquam: cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 7, *extr.*, neque nos unquam liberassetur: et paulo ante, ut nullum furtum unquam sit tam palam inventum, *never was any deception, etc.*) Phr.: *never so*... (with adj.), quamvis (in best authors with subj.): *de the expectation n. so high, you will surpass it*, quamvis sit magna expectatio, tamen eam vinces, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: v. HOWEVER (adj.).

never-more: non (ne) posthac; nunquam posthac: cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 297.

nevertheless: 1. *nihilominus* or as two words (*all the same as if something were not as it is*): *n. (in spite of that) they might treat, nihil minus tamen agi posse*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: Cic. Also *nihil* scietus: strengthened by tamen: *nihil tamen scietus*, Caes. B. G. 5, 4. 2. *attamen, vērūtamen*, sed tamen (*but yet, however*): *n. your purchases will be acceptable to me, attamen quae emisti grata mihi erunt*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, *init.*: *Cleomenes loved her: n. he did not dare*... hanc C. amabat, verūtamen (non) audebat... Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82: Ov. (also written *verum tamen*) *though he saw... n. he did not think*... etsi videbat... tamen non putabat... Caes. B. G. 1, 46: *it is a difficult task; n. I will try, difficile facit est*; sed conabor tamen, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: v. YET.

new: 1. *nōvus*: to found *n. states*, n. condere civitates, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, *fin.*: *n. consul* (*newly elected*), n. consules, Suet. Caes. 15: a *n. man* (upstart; *one whose family had enjoyed no state honours*), n. homo, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: *nothing n.*, nihil novi, Id. Rep. 1, 14. Join: *novus* et (ante hunc diem) inauditus, Id. Leg. *init.*; *novus* et inopinatus, Id. Verr. 2, 2, 84. *N. mūk*, n. lac: Ov. 2, *recons*, ntlis (*fresh, recent*); *though the thing itself be not absolutely new*: cf. Cic. Fl. 6, *init.*, lex re-

cens ac nova, i. e. *newly passed and in itself novel, unprecedented*: v. FRESH.

3. *nōvicius* or -tius (esp. of persons): as *newly hired slaves*, venales novicioles, Quint. 8, 2, 6 (Cic. Varr.): also of things: *n. wine*, vinum *n.*, Plin. 23, 1, 23: v. NEW-COMER, NOVICE. 4. *nōvellus* (strictly dimin. of novus: *dim.* in force to novitius): *r. settlers at Aquileia*, n. Aquileienses, Liv. 41, 5, *init.*: *n. vineyards*, n. vineae, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, *init.*: Plin. Phr.: *n. soldiers*, tirones (v. RECRUIT): *N. Year's-day*, Kalendae Januariæ: *to receive presents on N. Year's-day*, strnas ineunte anno recipere, Suet. Cal. 42 (Ov. has novus annus, F. 1, 149, but the expr. is poetic): a *n. tunic* (with the nap of the cloth unworn), pexa tunica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: Plin.: *to make n.*, renovare (v. TO RENEW).

new-comer: 1. *advēna*, ae, c.: *foreigners and n.s.*, peregrini atque a. Cic. Agr. 2, 34, *extr.* 2. *nōvici* or -tius, f. -a: Juv. 3, 265 (a term usually applied to new slaves not accustomed to their work). 3. *hospes*, itis, m. f.; -itis: cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 15: v. STRANGER.

newly: nūper, mōdō: v. LATELY, RECENTLY.

new-fangled: perh. inauditus (unheard of; unprecedented): cf. Cic. Caec. 13, 36, novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum. Or expr. by recens ac novus, cf. KRW (2). Gell. has novicius in somewhat sim. sense, N. A. 11, 2, ad *fin.*, turba grammaticorum novicia, the *n. tribe of grammarians*.

new-fashioned: novo ritu (abl. of description): cf. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46.

newish: paene nōvus; recentior (cf. L. G. § 351).

newly: 1. nūper: v. LATELY. 2. *reccens*; recentior (rare): a *n.-born child*, puer recens natus, Pl. Clat. 1, 2, 17: Sall. fr.: Tac. v. RECENTLY. (N.B.—The advb. use of recens is infrequent, and better avoided.) 3. *mōdō* (*just now*; *a very little while ago*): a *tunic n. patched*, tunica m. sarta, Juv. 3, 254: v. JUST, adv. (lit.).

newness: nōvitas: v. NOVELTY. Or expr. by adj.: v. NEW.

news: 1. *nuntius* (esp. intelligence brought by messengers: for *news reported in letters*, v. *infr.*): *good n.*, boni nuntii, Cic. Att. 3, 11: *nuntius optatissimus* (*most welcome n.*), Id. Fam. 2, 19, *init.*; *n. exoptatus*, Id. R. Am. 7, 19: *bad n.*, n. tristes, Id. Att. 3, 17; *n. acerbus* (*distressing*), Id. Bal. 28, 64: *to bring n. to any one*, allicui n. afferre, Id. R. Am. 1, c.; *perferre* (implying a distant point to be reached), Id. Bal. 1, c.; *n. ferre* ad aliquem, Liv. 4, 41, *extr.*: *the n. has reached us*, nobis nuntii venerant, Cic. Att. 3, 17: also, n. accipere, Id. 2. *expr.* by nōvus; esp. in *part. gen.*: *any n. ? num quidam novi?* Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13. Phr.: *to receive the n. of any event*, alicujus rei certiorum fieri, Caes. (v. TO INFORM): *a letter full of n.*, epistola plena actuum, Cic. Att. 2, 11: *to write detailed n. about public affairs*, de republica subtiliter [scribere], lb. 2, 21, *init.*: *all the n. up to May 25*, acta quae essent usque ad VIII. Kal. Jun., lb. 3, 10, *init.*: *to write all possible n.*, quam plurimis de rebus scribere, lb. *extr.*; *omnia quam diligentissime scribere*, lb. 3, 22, *extr.*: *no letter without some particular n.*, nulla epistola sine argumento, lb. 1, 19, *init.*: *I have no n. whatever to tell you*, plane deest quod scribam, lb. 5, 5, *init.*

newsmonger: *qui rumores capiat; garrulus homo.

newspaper: acta diurna; or simply diurna: v. JOURNAL. A weekly n., *acta hebdomadalia.

newt: lacertus, -a: v. LIZARD. (The great water n., is *Triton cristatus; the common smooth n., *lissotriton punctatus: Cycl.)

next (adj.): 1. *proximus* (foll. by dat., less freq. acc., or prep. ab): *the n. circle below this*, hunc pr. inferior orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: *the n. foot to the*

last, pes pr. a postremo, Id. Or. 64, 217: Ov.: *within the n. ten days*, in diebus pr. decem, Sall. Jug. 28: *the n. thing is for me to show*... proximum est ut doceam... Cic. N. D. 2, 29, *init.* (N.B.—When used of time, proximus often refers to the next preceding: but it is used also of what follows, cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 40, *fin.*, se proxima nocte castra moturum.)

2. of time, sequens, instans: v. FOLLOWING. So, *the next thing is*, requirit ut... Cic. N. D. 2, 32, *init.* Phr.: *within the n. ten days* (if only they are over), decem his diebus: cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 11, hoc biennio, in the course of the n. two years (Madvig, L. G. § 276, Obs. 5).

next (adv.): 1. of place: 1. *proximi* or *proximus* (cf. L. G. § 341). with dat., acc. or ab and abl.: v. NEAR adv. (1). 2. *juxta*, v. CLOSE (2). Sic also NEXT, adj. ||. Of time, successus, etc.: 1. *deinceps* (implying a regular succession): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42, de justitia satis dictum est: *deinceps*, ut erat prepositum... next, in the next place; in connexion with nunc. n. let us consider... nunc d. consideremus, Id. Inv. 1, 33, *extr.*: see also Id. Ph. 4, 9, deinceps laudatur provincia Gallia.

2. *proxime*; also (in some cases) *proximus*: *when the decurions are n. convened*, quum decuriones pr. contraherent, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 4 (more freq. = *next* recently: cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 29, *extr.*: he was censor *n. before me*, censor proximus ante me (Fult). Cic. Sen. 12, *fin.* 3. *secundum* (*n. after*: both prep. and adv.): *in speaking, n. to the voice the features tell*, in actione s. vocem vultus valet, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223: Pl. Join: *proxime et secundum deos*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11. (The adv. use = *next*, in the next place, is rare.) 4. *expr.* by discedo, ssi, sum, (3) to denote that something stands *all but first in estimation*: *n. to the claims of fraternal affection, I give you the first place*, quum a fraterno amore discedat, tibi primas defero, Id. Att. 1, 17, 2: more freq. with *subj.*, quum discesserim, is, it: Id. Fam. 6, 12, *init.* (ut quum ab illo discesserim, me proximum habeant).

5. also in certain connexions, deinde, dehinc, post, inde, postea, may serve: cf. Virg. E. 3, 58, incipe Damoeta; *tu deinde seque*, Menelaus (and do you follow *n.*): Caes.: deinde and dehinc, esp. in enumerations, cf. Sall. Cat. 3, *primum*, quod...; *dehinc* quia... so, *primum*... deinde... Cic. Rep. 1, 24. *What n. ? quid (tum) postea?* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15 (et saepe): v. THEN, AFTERWARDS, FURTHER.

nib (subs.): *āctimen*, *inls*, n.: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151 (a still).

nib (v.): praeeuio, 3: v. TO POINT, SHAFFEN.

nibble: rōdo, si, sum, 3: v. TO GNAW. More precisely, arōdo, 3 (to gnaw or n. at): Cic. Sext. 33, 72 (ar. rempublicam, fig.): Plin. To n. away, corrodo, 3: Cic. to n. all round, circumrōdo, 3: to n. the bait all round, cir. escam, Plin. 32, 2, 5 § 12.

nice: 1. *Precise, exact*: 1. *subtilis*, e (*fine, penetrating, discriminating*): *n. a judgment*, a. iudicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: *n. a palace*, a. palatium, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38. 2. *exquisitus* (*choice, select, exquisite*): *n. a (refined) taste in literature*, ex. litterarum iudicium, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: *over n. personal habits and attire*, munditia odiosa atque exquisita nimis, cf. lb. 1, 36, 130. 3. *accurātus*, diligens: v. ACCURATE, CAREFUL. ||. Over particular, in diet or other things:

1. *fastidiosus* (primarily, with ref. to food): *the sense of hearing is very n. (easily offended)*, aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 21, 72: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 18 (with ref. to beauty).

2. *ēlegans*, *nls* (rare in this sense): *bless me! how n. he is!* eja, ut elegans est! Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: *usu* in good sense, v. ELEGANT, TASTEFUL. To be (over) n., fastidiosus: 4: *it is the mark of a n. stomach*, fastidientis stomachi est, Sen. Ep. 2, 1: *to be too n. to eat cabbage*,

olus f. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15. **|||** *Pleasant to the senses* (colloq.): 1. subvivo, e (esp. *specto* of *amari*; also, of *taste*): *woodpeckers, n. fere, palumbus, a. res*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: *Cato R. R. 158, ostr.* 2. dulcis, e (prop. *sweet*, as *honey*; also in wider sense): v. *DELICIOUS*. Phr.: *n. things* (delicacies), *edimentum*, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 26.

nicely (adv.): 1. *With great precision*: *subtiliter*: v. *EXACTLY*. **||** *Well* (colloq.): 1. *probè*: v. *WELL*. Of. in comic sense: *n. drunk*, *adpotus probe*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 129: *I'll cheat him n.*, ego hunc decipiam p. ib. 275. 2. *bellè* (prop. *dimin. of bene*; hence *frecq. in colloq. lang.*): Pl.: *Cic.*: v. *WELL*.

niceness: v. *NICETY* (II.). **nicety**: 1. *Precise accuracy*: *subtilitas*: v. *EXACTNESS*, *ACCURACY*. Phr.: *to a n.* (1). *ad* or *in unguem* (strictly with ref. to the sculptor *passing his nail over the smoothed work*): the *sutures of the skull are joined to a n.*, *suturas capituli in unguem committuntur*, Cels. 8, 1, *ad init.*: Hor. S. 1, 5, 32 (*ad unguem*): Col. (2). *ad animum* (also written as one word, *admissum*: lit. *according to the rule or square*): the *number is not to a n.*, *numerus non est ad n.*, Varr. R. 1, 2, *ad fin.*: Gell.: also, *exanimus*, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 19; Men. prol. 50. See also *EXACTLY*, *ACCURATELY*. **||** *Fastidiousness*: *being over particular*:

1. *fastidium* (esp. in food): *such n. as to refuse to touch* (certain food), *tantum f.*, *ut nollent attingere*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18, 2: *Cic.* 2. *Elegantia* (usu. in good sense): Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 20 (with ref. to *personal appearance*): v. *REFINEMENT*. 3. *môrôstas* (*over-scrupulousness*): *Joîn*: *affectatio et morositas nimia* (de stilo), Suet. Tib. 70. **|||** In pl. only, *excessive refinement*: *perh. argutia*, *arum* (cf. *Cic. Am. 13, 45*, *nihil est quod illi non persequantur suis argutis*): or, *spinae* (*thorny subtleties*, esp. in logic): *n. of division and definition*, *spinae partiendi et definiendi*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 161*.

niche: *perh. aedificia*: cf. Petr. 29, *fn.*, where it denotes the recess or niche for the *Lares*.

nick (subs.): 1. *Notch*: *inciditra*: v. *KOTCH*. **||** *Exact point of time*: Phr.: *in the very n. of time*: (1). In ipso articulo temporis, *Cic. Quint. 5, 19*: or simply, in ipso articulo (colloq.), *Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21* (compare Pl. Men. 1, 2, 30, *commoditatis articulos scio, I know the right n. of time to do a thing*). (2). In ipso tempore: *Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10*: less emphatic, in tempore, id. *Heaut. 2, 3, 131*: (3). *opportune* (seasonably): *Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1* (where it is used as an exclamation on meeting, *Well met!*): *Cæsa*: who has superl. opportunissime, B. C. 3, 101.

nick (v.): 1. *e. to cut a notch*: *incido*, 3: v. *KOTCH*.

nickname (subs.): 1. *cognomen*, *Infia n.* (strictly the family name; but used of additional names or surnames generally): *he got the n. Caligula from a camp joke*, *Caligulae c. castris joco traxit*, Suet. Cal. 9: v. *SURNAMES*. 2. *nomen* (gen. term: hence needing to be defined by something in the context): *the young fellows gave me the n. of Sponge*, *juvenis nomen fecit Peniculo mibi*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1: more precisely, *nomen cognomen*, *Auson*. (In Kr.): *nomen per ludibrium datum* (Kr.). 3. *vocabulum* (like *preced.*, a gen. term): *whom they called by the soldiers' n. of Caligula*, *quem militari v. Caligulam appellabant*, Tac. A. 1, 41.

nickname (v.): *nomen per ludibrium aliquid facere, dare, etc.*: v. *preced. art.*

nidificate: *nidifico*, 1: v. *KSER*. **niice**: *fratris or sororis filia*: *Gæl. Dig. 38, 10, 1 § 5*. As *nepos* is used in later Lat. for *nephew* (q. v.), so *neptis* (*grand-daughter*) is occasionally used for *niece*: v. *Porcell. a. v. nepos*.

nigard (subs.): *homo sordidus*: v.

niggardliness: 1. *sordidus*, *h. f.*: *usu*: Pl.: v. *MEANNESS*. 2. *nimia parsimonia*: v. *FRUGALITY*. 3. *ténacitas* (*close-fistedness*): *Liv. 14, 7, med.*

niggardly: 1. *sordidus* (mean, miserly): *Hor. S. 1, 1, 96*: *Quint.* 2. *parcus* (*economical*; but often in bad sense): *a most n. old man*, *senex parcissimus*, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 9: *Hor. Joîn*: *parcus ac tenax*, *Cic. Coel. 15, fn.*: v. *SPARDING*. 3. *ténax* (*holding fast what one has*; *close-fisted*): Pl.: *Cic. (v. supr.)*. *Very n.*, *pertinax* (rare): Pl. 4. *avarus*: v. *MISERLY*, *COVERTOUS*. 5. *mâlgnus* (*not willing to give away*: opp. to *benignus*, *largus*): v. *STINGY*, *SCANTY*.

nigh: *prôpe*, *prôpinquus*: v. *NEAR*. **night**: *nox*, *noctis*, *f.* (with heteroclit. *ad. noctu*, used adverb., by *night*): *Cic. Tusc. 4, 19*, 44: connected with *interdiu*, by *day*, *Cæsa*. B. G. 1, 8): *a cloudless n.*, *n. serena*, *Cic. Rep. 1, 15*: *a starlight n.*, *n. illustris*, *Plin. 9, 16, 23*: *at mid-n.*, *mediâ n.*, *Cic. Att. 4, 3*: *by n.*, *de nocte*, id. *Mur. 33, 69*: *the depth of the n.*, *Intempesta n.*, *Sall. Cat. 32*: *in the early part of the n.*, *conculcâ n.*, *Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57*: *the day and n.* (i. e. *incessantly*), *noctes et dies*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260*: *noctesque diesque* (poet.), *Enn. in Cic. Sen. 1*. (For late in the n., v. *LATE*, s. II.). *Adj.* *nocturnus*, *belonging to the night*; *in the n.*: *to undertake toil by n. and by day*, *labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere*, *Cic. Sen. 23, 82*: *poet. = de nocte*: *the wolf prowls by n.*, *lupus nocturnus obambulat*, *Virg. G. 3, 538*. Also, *noctubundus* (rare): cf. *Cic. Att. 12, 1*, *noctubundus ad me venit tabellarius, came to me by n.* Phr.: *fico, three n.s* (*together*), *binocitium*, *trinocitium* (both expr. rare): *Tac. A. 3, 71* (plusquam binocitium abesse): *Val. Max. 2, 4, 5* (*trinocitio*=tribus continuis noctibus, on three successive n.s): *at the beginning of n.*, *primis tenebris*, *Liv. 31, 24, med.*: *to lie awake* (*sit up*) *all n.*, *pervigilare*, *Mart. 9, 68, 8* (also with *noctem*: *orat, ut eam noctem pervigilet*, *Cic. R. Am. 35, 98*): *to work or study by n.* (by a lamp), *lucubrare*, *Liv.*: *Cic. (v. to LUCUBRARE, LUCUBRATIO*: *to pass the n. somewhere*, *pernoctare alibi*, *Cic. Clu. 13, 37*: *Varr.*: *lasting all n.*, *pernox*: esp. in phr., *luna pernox erat, it was a moonlight n.*, *Liv. 5, 28*: but also of other things: *gambling kept up all n.*, *alea pernox*, *Juv. 8, 10*: *to have a good n.*, *bene quiescere*, *Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 4*: as an exclamation, *good n.!* *bene valeas et quiescas*. (For *night* in fig. sense, see *tenebrae*, *caligo*: v. *GLOOM*, *DARKNESS*).

night-bird: *nocturna avis*; *noctua* (owl): v. *NIGHT*.

cap: *gâlerus dormitôrius* (suggested by Kr.); *g. cubicularis* (R. and A.). Phr.: *to take a n.*, *potulum bene quiescendi gratia sumere*.

dress: *vestimentum dormitorium*. (*Vestis cubicularis* = rather, *dressing-gown*).

fall: Phr.: *at n.*, *sub noctem*, *Cæsa*. B. C. 1, 28: *primis tenebris*, *Liv. 31, 24, med.*: *quum nox jam appeteret* (denoting simply the approach of night), cf. *Liv. 8, med.*

foundered: **noctu laborans*.

gown: v. *NIGHT-DRESS*.

bag: **anus nocturna, noctivaga*.

nightingale: 1. *lusciniâ* (less freq. *luscinius*, *Phaedr.*): *Hor. S. 2, 3, 245*: *Plin. 10, 29, 41*: *the n.'s song*, *lusciniâ cantus*, *Plin. l. c.* *Dimin.*, *lusciniola* (without difference of meaning), *Varr. (*Motacilla lusciniâ, Linn.)*. 2. *poet. Philomela*: *Virg. G. 4, 511*.

night-jar: *caprimulgus*: *Plin. 10, 40, 56*. (*C. *Europaeus*, *Linn.*)

nightly (adj.): *nocturnus*: *Cic.*: v. *NIGHT*.

nightly (adv.): *noctu*, *de nocte*; also, *nocturnus* (L. G. § 343): v. *NIGHT*.

night-mare: 1. *incubo*, *ônis*, *m.* (late): *Scrib.*: *Coel. Aur.* (The form *incubus* is of less authority). 2. *suppresso nocturna*: *Plin. 27, 10, 60 § 87*.

3. *ëphialtes*, *ae. m.*: *Macr. S. S. 1, 3, med.* (as *Gk.*, in hoc genere est *ëphialtes*; quem publica persuasio quiescentis opinatür invadere et ponderis suo pressos ac sentientes gravare). 4. In more gen. sense, *insomnia*, *orom*: cf. *Cic. Sen. 13, 44*, *violenta, cruditate, insomnia carere* (i. e. to escape drunkenness, indignation, and n.): and *Virg. Aen. 4, 9*, *quae me suspensum insomnia terrent!*

night-shade: *sôlkoum*: *Plin. 27, 13, 108*: *Cels.* (**Solanum nigrum*, *garden n.*; *sol. dulcamara*, *woody n.*; *atrope belladonna*, *deadly n.*: *Cycl.*)

stool: *sella* (*peruas*) *cubicularis*: v. *STOOL*.

wandering: *noctivagus*: *Lucr.*: *Virg.*

watch: 1. *A portion of the night*: *vigilia*: v. *WATCH*. **||** *A guard keeping watch by night*: *vigil*; collect. *vigilias*, *excubias*, *arum*: v. *GUARD*, *subs. (II.)*; *WATCH*. *Joîn*: *excubias nocturnae vigilisque* [the city n.], *Suet. Aug. 32*.

nimble: 1. *pernix*, *fcis* (*quick*): *I am n. of hand*, *flect of foot*, p. sum *manibus*, *sum pedes mobilis*, *Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 35*: *bodies light and n.* *from constant exercise*, *corpora levia et multa exercitatione p.*, *Liv. 28, 20, ad init.*: *n. (fleet) sola*, p. *plantas*, *Virg. Aen. 11, 718*. 2. *agilis*, e (often in gen. sense = *active*, *brisk*): *the n. goddess* (of the chase), *a. des*, *Or. H. 4, 169*: *Stat.* 3. *mobilis*, e (*readily moved in any way*): *Pl.*: *Curt.*: cf. *supr. (I)*. 4. *habilis*, e (usu. implying skill): *she skims with nimble finger the strings*, *b. percurrit pollice chordas*, *Or. A. 2, 4, 27*. Phr.: *very robust and n.*, *maxime vigore ac levitate corporum veloces*, *Liv. 26, 4, med.*

nimbleness: 1. *pernicitas*: *Cæsa*. B. C. 3, 84 (of the light foot soldiers playing amongst cavalry): *Liv.* *Joîn*: *pernicitas et velocitas*, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45*. 2. *agilitas* (*activity*): *Liv.*: *Quint.* 3. *mobilitas* (*readiness and facility of movement*): *Cic. N. D. 2, 15, fn.*

nimbly: *perniciter*: *Liv. 26, 4, med.*: *Curt.* (Or expr. by modal abl. so n., tanta pernicitate, etc.: v. *NIMBLENESS*).

nine: *novem*, *indecl.* *Distrib.* *novēni*, *ae.* a (*n. apiece*, at a time; or simply *nine*, with a subs. of pl. form and sing. meaning): *n. bulls' hides*, *novena boum terga*, *Or. M. 12, 97*: *Liv. N. times*, *novies* or *noviens*: *Virg. G. 4, 480*: *Varr.* *n. hundred*, *nongenti*, *ae.* a: *Cic.*: *Varr.*: *n. hundred times*, *nonaginta* or *nongentia*, *Vitr. N. years old*, *novennis*: *Lact.*: *lasting n. days*, *novendialis*, e: e. g. *novendiales feriae*, *Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5*. *The number nine*, *novenarius numerus*, *Varr. L. L. 9, 49, 86*.

ninefold: **novies multiplicatus*.

nineteen: 1. *undeviginti*, *indecl.*: *Cic. Br. 64, 229*: *Liv.* *Distrib.* *undeviceni*, *ae.* a: *Quint. 1, 10, 44*. *N. times*, **undevicies* (like *undecaginta*, *Plin. 7, 25, 25*); *decies* et *novies*: *n. hundred*, *millie* et *nongenti* (Kr.): *n. thousand*, *undeviginti millia* (Kr.): *n. hundred thousand*, *undevicies centum* (? *centena*) *millia* (Kr.): *n. thousand times*, *undevicies millies* (Kr.). 2. *decem et novem*, *indecl.*: *Prisc.* *de fig. num. 4* (not *novem decem*, *Prisc. l. c.*: cf. *Zumpt § 115, Obs. 2*).

nineteenth: *undevicésimus*: *Cic. Sen. 5, 11*: *Col.*: or, *nonus decimus* (only form given in *Prisc.* fig. num. 5).

ninetieth: *nōnagésimus*: *Cic. Sen. 5, 13*: *Prisc.*

ninety: *nōnaginta*, *indecl.*: *Cic. Sen. 10, 34*. *Distrib.* *nōnagēni*; also *nongenti*, *ae.* a: *Prisc.* *fig. num. 6*: *Plin.* (who has the short form, *36, 13, 19 § 88*). *N. times*, *nonagies*, *Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 163*.

ninny: *Ineptus*, *stultus*: v. *FOOL*.

ninth: *nōnus*: *Hor. S. 2, 7, 118*. *Cic.* For the *n. time*, **nonum* (after anal. of *tertium*, *quartum* etc.).

ninthly: by circuml. *deinde, quod non loco est ponendum.

nip: 1. To pinch, twinge: perh. vellico, i. (to twich, filip): Quint. 6, 1, 41. (More precisely, *extremis digitis compungo: v. to squeeze, press.) 2. To destroy the end of anything: esp. of the action of frost: dro, ussi, ustum, 3; with compa, prauro, aduro, amburo: to be n'd (pinched with cold) on the mountains, in montibus ulti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; for other compa, v. frost-bitten. Phr.: n. the thing in the bud, principis obsta! Ov. R. Am. 91: cf. Cic. R. Am. 13, 36, perniciosam... potentiam primo quoque tempore extinguere atque opprimere (to take the very first opportunity of destroying it). 3. To nip off: amputo, praecido, etc.: v. to cut off.

nippers: forcipes: v. PINCKERS.
nipple: papilla: Plin. 11, 40, 95 § 235: Col. (Mamilla, the teat itself).
nitre: nitrum (natron, native nitre or saltpetre): Plin. 11, 10, 46 § 106.
nitrous: nitrosus: Plin. 11, 10, 46 § 107: also, nitratum: Col. 12, 55 (both = impregnated with n.: of n. nature, *nitri naturam habens).

no (adv.): 1. nullus: used both in agr. with subs. and with part. gen. (= no single): in no certain order, n. certo ordine, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: no one of the larger animals, nulla beluorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97. (N.B.—Instead of nullus vir, nullus poeta, use nemo vir, nemo poeta: no good man, vir nemo bonus, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: no good nor man, nemo nec deus nec homo, id. N. D. 1, 43, extr. Also with part. gen.: no mortal man, mortalium hominum nemo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, fin.) 2. ullus, with some negative in the clause (usu. more emphatic than preceded): that that is no fault of mine, culpam meam non esse ullam, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41: no one either forbidding or inviting, nec prohibente alio nec vocante, Liv. 5, 40, med.: doing no damage, sine ulla maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7. 3. nemo, of persons: v. *supr.* (1).

4. nihil, indecl. (with part. gen.): no strength (at all), n. virum, Liv. 2, 57: no news, n. novi, Cic. Fam. 2, 14, (N.B.—This last use is confined to adj. of the first and second declension.) Also nihil may sometimes be used with intrans. and other verbs, where in Eng. the adj. *no* is used with a verbal subs.: to make no use of anything, aliqua re nihil uti, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, init.: I found no fault with you, nihil tibi accusavi, id. Fam. 14, 1, 6 (so, nihil habeo quod in eum senectutem, no fault to find with it, id. Sen. 5, 11: cf. L. G. § 253). Phr.: by no means, haudquamquam, minime: v. MEANS (by no).

no (adv.): with comparatives only: 1. nihil (abl. of measure: L. G. § 321): there is no more need for it now, n. magis nunc opus est, Cic. Fam. 6, 3; in no greater danger, n. maiore in discrimine, ib.: esp. with minus, no less, none the less, Cic. Mil. 7, fin.: v. NEVER- THELESS. 2. haud, non: v. NOT.

no (particle of negation): 1. non (more freq. with verb supplied from the question): to answer Yes or No, aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic. A. 2, 32, 104: will this do?—No (not it), satine sic est?—Non, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33: cf. Ib. 3, 2, 41, Jam ea [dies] praeterit?—Non; verum haec ei anteaquam (this use of Non is best suited for brisk dialogue, or when something else is at once added, as in last example): don't you think then?—No, certainly not, non igitur existimas?...? Prorsus non arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 8. 2. minime (an emphatic denial): are not you ashamed of your lying?—No, indeed..., non pudet vanitatis?—Minime..., Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 42: very often strengthened by vero: minime vero = no; certainly not, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, init.: ib. 4, 4, 8. 3. nullo modo (by no means; not at all): can you not learn that in some other way?—No; in no (other), an tu aliter id scire non potes?—Nullo modo, Cic.

Tusc. 5, 12, 35. 4. expr. by immo or imo (esp. where a correction of something in the question is given): so then you say they (the dead) exist?—No, on the contrary; it is because they do not exist, etc., esse ergo eos dicis?—Immo; quia non sunt.... id. Tusc. 1, 7, init.

5. expr. by nego, i (= to say, No): Diogenes says, Yes; Antipater, No, Diogenes ait; Antipater negat, id. Off. 3, 23, 91: Pl.: strengthened by prorsus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12. See also to REFUSE. Phr.: No, thank you, recte, benignie: v. THANK YOU.

no one, nobody: 1. In ord. sense: 1. nemo, nlls, c.: for which in gen. and abl. nullus, nullo, are preferred by the best authors (Kr.): sometimes in Cic. strengthened by homo (v. NO, adj.): or (more emphatic) by unus (no one person), Liv. 28, 35, med. (ut nemo unus magis enise adjuverit rem Romanam); and n. quisquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 2. 2. nē quis (= that no one; after verbs of commanding, striving, etc.): it was a law at Athens that no one should bring forward a popular motion, lex erat Athenis, ne quis populi actum faceret, Cic. opt. gen. Or. 7, init.: it was enacted by law that no one should make a tomb.... lege sanctum est, ne quis sepulcrum faceret.... id. Leg. 2, 26, 64: I will strive hard that no one may surpass me, *elaborabo (ut) ne quis me vincat, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 72, fin. 3. A person of no account: terrae filius, Petr. 43, med.: Cic.

nobility: 1. Nobleness of birth or rank: nobilitas (strictly the status of families whose members had held curule offices): to shed lustre on one's n., n. suam illustrare, Cic. Br. 16, 62: Sall.: equestrian n. (rank), equestris n., Tac. Agr. 4. (Or expr. by generosa, nobilis, etc.: v. NOBLE, 1.) 2. Collectively, those of noble rank: 1. nobilitas (cf. *supr.* 1.): a partisan of the n., nobilitatis fautor, Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: pride, the common vice of n., superbia commune malum nobilitatis, Sall. Jug. 64: Caes. 2. nobles, ium (cf. *supr.* 1.): the rank of all the n., dignitas omnium n., Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: the sing. may also be used, but adjectively, Carthago a Carthaginians noble, Carthago Carthaginensis n., Liv. 22, 58, med. (where Carthaginensis is to be regarded as sube. and nobilis as adj., a Carth. of high rank): v. NOBLE. 3. optimates, um and ium (the aristocracy): a commonwealth which is under the government of the n. (an aristocracy), civitas quae optimatum arbitrio regitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 26. Phr.: a member of the old n. (at Rome), homo veteris prosopae ac multarum imaginum, Sall. Jug. 85, ad init.: I am not one of the old n., imagines non habeo et mihi nobilitas nova est, ib. med. 4. In ethical sense; elevation of mind: magnus, generosus, elatus animus: v. NOBLE, GENEROSUS. (Not nobilitas in this sense.)

noble (adj.): 1. Of high birth or eminence: 1. nobilis e: of n. family, nobil genere natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180: men of n. rank in their own country, homines inter suos nobiles, id. Fl. 22, 52. 2. generosus (of good family): no one is of n. blood than thou, nemo generosior est te, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2: a lady of the n. family, femina generosissima, Suet. Tib. 49: n. stock, g. stirps, Cic. Br. 58, extr. Join: generosa et nobilis (virgo), id. Par. 1, 20. Phr.: of n. birth, claris natalibus, Tac. H. 2, 86. 2. Of lofty, generous spirit: 1. generosus: a n. kind of virtue, g. quaedam virtus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: a man of most n. simplicity, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vell. 2, 125, extr.: Quint. 2. ciliatus, excelsus: v. ELEVATED (II.). 3. liberris, e: free, open-handed: v. LIBERAL. 4. praclarus (gen. term, denoting high praise): a most n. deed, praclarissimum facinus, Nep. Tim. 1: Cic. (N.B.—Not nobilis in this sense.)

noble (subs.): homo (vir) nobilis; unus e nobilibus: v. *preced. art.*

nobleman: v. *preced. art.*
nobleness: 1. Of birth: nobilitas; genus nobile; stirps generosa: v. NOBILITY (1.); NOBLE (1.). 2. Of character: v. NOBILITY (1.).

nobly: 1. With ref. to descent: Phr.: n. descended, nobil genere natus, ortus, oriundus (this last denoting remote connexion): cf. NOBLE (1.). Or expr. by generosus (ib.). 2. In a generous, high-spirited way: 1. generosus (rare): Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21 (generosus = more like a high-born lady). 2. praeclearē (in gen. sense, finely, admirably): you are acting n., Tribunes! pr. facilia, Tribun! Cic. Ph. 3, 10, 25. 3. So divinē (admirably, incomparably): Cic. Quint.: v. DIVINELY.

nobody: v. NO ONE.

nocturnal: nocturnus: v. NIGHTLY (adj.).

nod (subs.): nūtus, ūs: to speak with the fingers or by a n., digitis nūque loqui, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: Virg. Esp. as signal of command: to do everything at a (mere) n., i. e. with prompt obedience, ad n. omnes res administrare, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Cic. (Nūtatio = act of nodding: Plin. 11, 37, 49).

nod (v.): 1. nūtō, i (frequent. of obol. nūo): to n. repeatedly to any one (as in auctions), allici cerebro capitis motu n., Suet. Cal. 39: Hor. Fig.: the helmets n., n. galeae, Liv. 4, 37, fin. 2. annuo, i, ūtum, 3 (to n. to any one, esp. to n. assent): he n. assent, annuit [et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum] Virg. Aen. 9, 106: cf. Cic. Quint. 3, 18, simul ac annuisset, i. e. at his first nod or signal. (Pl. As. 4, 1, 39, Joins, nutare, nictare, annuere, the difference being that the latter indicates a definite object of the action.) See also to *nod*.

nodding (subs.): nūtatio: Plin. 11, 37, 49: v. NOD.

noddy: ineptus: v. *SMELTSON*.

nodes: in astronomy, nōdi, orum: Manil. 3, 622.

nodule: perh. glandium ("a delicate kernel or glandule in meat; esp. in pork"): cf. Plin. 8, 51, 77 § 209: Pl. Cap. 4, 4, 7 (whence the term appears to have been applied to a particular part of pork). Full of n. glandulosus, Col. 7, 9, 1 (cervus suis).

noise (subs.): 1. strēpitus, ūs (confused din): n. of wheels, a rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: the n. of the forum, a fori, Cic. Br. 62, 317: Virg. 2. stridor (a harsh grating or creaking n.): n. (creaking) of cordage, a rudentium, Virg. Aen. 1, 87; of a gate, a januae, Ov. M. 11, 608 (but also strepitus, Tib. 1, 8, 60): n. (singing) in the ears, stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

3. crepitus, ūs (crackling, rattling n.): the n. of arms, c. armorum, Liv. 25, 6, ad fin.: the n. made by a hand slapping the shoulders, c. illae manus humeris, Sen. Ep. 56, 1: Cic. 4. fremitus, ūs (a deep, roaring n.): the n. of waves, (fluctus) fr., Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: shouts and n. (murmur) of an army marching, (agminis) clamor laque, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: v. BOAR, MURMUR. 5. fragor (harsh n.): v. CRASH. 6. adnūtus, ūs (gen. term): v. BOCKD. 7. clamor (prop. shouting; less freq. of inarticulate n.): all kinds of n. are to be heard around me, variis clamoribus me circumsonat, Sen. Ep. 56, init.: Virg. 8. convicium (loud n., esp. of persons bawling): cf. Cic. Arch. 6, 12, ubi animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures concilio defensionis conquelescant (uproar, a. v.): to make a n. ("row") in front of a house, ante sedes facere c., Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 26: Phaedr. 1, 6, 5 (of the creaking of frogs).

—, to make: 1. strēpō, ūi, ūtum, 3 (for syn. v. NOISE, subs.): the bees make a (buzzing) noise in their hive, apes in alveo s., Plin. 11, 10, 10: Ter. Virg. (In prose better, strepitum edere: like clamorem edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50, etc.: strepitum facere, Ov. M. 11, 650; ib. 14, 782.) Frequent. strēpitō, i: v. *rg.* 2. crepō, crepitō, i: v. *rg.*

CRACKLE, RATTLE. 3. frēmo, 3: v. TO MURMUR, ROAR.

noise abroad (v.): 1. effēro, extollī, elātūm, 3: irr.: for this to get n.d. abroad, efferrī hoc foras, [et ad P. R. aures pervenire]. Cf. Ph. 10, 3, 6: Terr. ro, in vulgus efferrī, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: Tac. (In alim. sēdē, differo; but usu. with ref. to slanderous or unfavourable reports: cf. Tac. A. 3, 12, med., differri etiam per extērnos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset: Suet.) 2. ōvulgo, 1: v. TO PUBLISH, SPREAD. The pass. may also be expr. by, crebescere, percrebescere (crebr-); enotescere, etc.: v. TO GET AROUND.

noiseless: 1. tāsītus, sīlēns (silent, still): Virg.: Ov.: v. SILENT. 2. more pēctē, strepitum non faciēns: with n. footstep, strepitum passu non faciēns, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 36: Id. M. 11, 690. 3. surdus (pēct-): (conscience) laeas with n. stroke, a verberē credī, Juv. 13, 194: Plin.: v. MUTE.

noiselessly: 1. tāsītē, v. SILENTLY. 2. usu. better expr. by circuml., nullo strepitū, sine ullo strepitū: v. QUIET (subs.); QUIETLY (2).

noisily: cum strepitū; cum magno clamore atque convicio: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 203 (tanto cum strepitū, so n.): Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 28.

noisome: 1. tēter, tra, trum (taet-): a n. smell, odor, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: regions n., neglected and foul, loca t., inculta, foeda, Sall. Cat. 52, med.: Lucr. 2, foedus: v. FOUL, DISGUSTING.

noisomeness: expr. by adj.: v. NOISOME.

noisy: 1. clāmōsus (given to bawling; also, full of noises): a n. wrangler, [turbidus et] c. alterator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: the n. Circus, c. Circus, Mart. 10, 53: Stat. 2, argūtus (chiefly poet-): the n. forum, a forum, Ov. A. A. 1, 80: the n. saw, a serra, Virg. G. 1, 143: (Argutus properly denotes a shrill noise.) 3. expr. by strepere, circumstrepere, resonare, etc.: though all outside be so n., licet omnia foris resonent, Sen. Ep. 56, 41: licet omnes circumstrepant clamores, cf. ib. 56, 3, 14: how n. this place is! *ut hic locus vario clamore atque convicio strepit: v. NOISY.

4. strepitūs, clamoris, convicii plenus: v. NOISY. (tumultuous, turbulent = disorderly, not simply noisy.)

nomade (subs.): in pl., 1. nōmādes, um (used as proper name: cf. Mela 2, 1, 40): Plin. 5, 3, 2 (Numidae vero Nomades a permutandis pabulis, mapalia sua, hoc est, domos plaustris circumferentes: numidae, arum, was also used as an appellative: cf. Vitr. 8, 3, 8, Arabia numidarum). 2. expr. by adj. vāgus: cf. Sall. Jug. 18, Gaetuli vagi, palantes: also, Mela 2, 1, 99, vagi Nomades pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque at illa durant, ita diu statim sedem agunt: i. e. they are nomads.

nomadic: vāgus (wandering: only as epith. of people): Sall.: Mela: v. preceded. art. Phr.: a n. people, *qui pabula sequentes sedemque permutantes vivunt: cf. preceded. art. Sometimes it may be needful to use the subs. nōmādes: they live a n. life, *nomadum (qui dicuntur) diu vitam agunt, habitant.

nomendator: nomenclātor (a slave whose business it was to prompt people's names): Cic. Mur. 36, 77: Sen.

nomendature: nomenclātūra (enumeration of names): Plin. 3, proem. § 2. Usu. better expr. by vocabulū: they use a different n., diversa vocabulorum ratione utantur.

nominal: expr. by nōmen, verbum: more n. than real strength, magis nomen quam vires, Liv. 7, 20, med.: this is a n. not a real distinction, *haec verbo (nomine) solum non re distinguuntur: cf. NOMINALLY.

nominalist: in pl., the n.s. *Nominales; opp. to Realis, Erasim. li. 362.

nominally: 1. verbo, nōmine: cf. Nep. Phoc. 3, causam apud Philippum regem verbo, re ipsa quidem apud ... (nominally before one, really be-

fore another): so, verbo et simulatione opp. to, re vera, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 133: money levied, n. for the fleet, classis nomine pecunia imperata, Id. Fl. 12, init.

2. spēcīe, per spēcīem (in appearance, under colour of...): the city was n. free; but in reality spēcīe liberam (civitatem) esse; re vera Liv. 35, 31, med.: n. to help the Byzantines; in reality per spēcīem Byzantinis auxiliū ferendi, re ipsa, ib. 39, 35. See also PRETENCE.

nominate: 1. To appoint to an office: 1. nōmīno, i (either to designate or actually appoint to an office): Cn. Pompeius and Q. Hortensius n.d. me for augur, me augurē Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius nōminaverunt, Cic. Ph. 2, 2, 4: to n. an interrex (act of the senate), interregem n., Liv. 1, 32, init. 2. dico, xi, ctum, 3 (to appoint authoritatively): to n. a dictator, a master of horse, dictatorem, magistrum equitum d., Liv. 7, 17, med.: 3, 27, init. (the regular word to denote the nomination of master of horse by a dictator). See also TO APPOINT. || To institute as heir, etc.: 1. instituō, 3: v. TO APPOINT (L. b.). 2. nuncūpio, 1 (formally): to be openly (publicly) n.d. heir, heredem palam nuncupat, Suet. Cal. 38: Gal. 3. scribo, psi, ptum, 3 (in writing; by testament): to n. any one a guardian to children, aliquem tutorem liberis suis a, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: to n. as heir, heredem s., Id. Mil. 18, fin.: Caes.

nomination: 1. nōmīnatio (e.g. of augurs pontiffs, etc.): on my n., mea n., Cic. Ph. 13, 5, 12: on the n. of the consuls, nominatione consulum, Tac. A. 6, 45. 2. nuncūpātio (of an heir): Suet. Cal. 38. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO NOMINATE.)

nominatione case: 1. cāsus nōmīnātīvus: Quint. 1, 7, 3: Varr. (Also simply nominativus, Later Grr.). 2. cāsus rectus (Gr. πρῶτος ὀρθός): Quint. 1, 4, 13: Varr.

nominee: expr. by nōmīno: the n. of the consul, *is quem consul nominavit; (homo) a consul nominatus: v. TO NOMINATE.

nonage: v. MINORITY.

non-appearance: 1. expr. by non adsum, non comparēo (non-legal): in case of their n. (in the assembly) on summons, qui nīl adsint quum citentur, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 9: cf. Cic. Clu. 64, 180, suspicio in eos servos qui non comparēant commovebatur, i. e. on their n.

2. with ref. to a civil action, expr. by dēsēro, ul, rtum, 3: to forfeit one's recognition by n., vadimonium d., Cic. Quint. 23, 75: Plin. 3. expr. by non sīsto, stīti and stēti, 3 (legal term): in case of his n. in court, qui non steterit, Gal. 4, 185: Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 1: fraudulently to cause any one's n. in court, dolo facere quominus quis, in iudicium vocatus, sīstat, Paul. ib. 2, 10, 2: or pass. In same sense, quominus in iudicio sīstatur (or se sīstat), Jul. ib. 2, 10, 3 § 2: so, dolo malefacere ne quis in iudicium veniat, ib. § 4.

non-attendance: expr. by non adesse: v. preceded. art.

non-conductor: expr. by *non transmittēre (ignem, vim electricam, etc.).

nonconformist: *qui a religionibus publicis institutis dissidet.

nonconformity: expr. by dissidēre, etc.: v. preceded. art.

non-descript: *nullo certo generi ascriptus.

none: nēmo, nullus: v. XO, XO ONE. Sometimes where none is used as subs., instead of repeating a subs. with no, non is to be used: seeking rest and finding n., quaerens requiem et non inveniens, Vulg. Matt. xli. 43 (where, however, nullam might have stood = none at all). Sometimes the subs. is best repeated, esp. after a short interval, cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 151, et si nullus erit pulvis (where, pulvis si forte deciderit precedes), and if there be none to brush away. But after none is nīl or praeter.

n. but those who thoroughly understand, nemo nisi qui prudenter intelligit, Cic. Br. 6, 23: cf. nēmlnī praeter me, Id. Att. 1, 1, 2.

nonentity: expr. by nullus: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1, vides nullam esse rempublicam, nullum Senatum, you see the commonwealth is a n., the Senate a n., etc.: Id. Fam. 7, 3, ex illo tempore vir ille summus nullus imperator fuit, a mere n. Also nīhīl: cf. Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 14, Id. aliquid nīhīl est, is a mere n.: also, Cic. Sext. 53, 114, auspica, Senatus auctoritatem, etc., nīhīl putare, to look on them as n.s.

nones: of a month, nōnae, arum: Cic. non-existence, expr. by non esse, existere: v. TO EXIST.

non-juror: *qui in verba [nocti regis] jurare non vult.

non-observance: expr. by non servare: v. TO OBSERVE.

non-payment: expr. by non pendere, solvere: v. TO PAY.

non-plus (v.): Phr.: ad incitas s. incita redigere (figure borrowed from a game played with pieces): Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 85 (ad incitas ac. calces); Lucili in Non. 123, 127 (ad incita): so with deducere, Apul. Nearly equiv. is, in (summas) angustias adducere (to reduce to great straits), Cic. Quint. 5, 19. See also TO GRAVEL.

non-resident: *qui in suis agris domicilium non habet.

non-resistance: patiētia: v. ENDURANCE.

nonsense: 1. nāgae, arum (trifling n.): to be pleased with such n., tantis delectari n., Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: some n. (trifle) or other, nescio quid nugarum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2. As exclam. nugas! nonsense! Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 8. 2. Ineptiae, arum (absurdities): old wives' n., aniles i., Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: Suet. (A less colloq. word than preced.) 3. gerrae, arum (comicos) exclam., gerrae! stuff! nonsense! Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 31: Fest. In same sense, fabulae! logi! somnia! Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8, 399. To talk n., garrare, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13 (garrare quidlibet): you are talking n., garris! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87: also, nugari (sportively), Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: hariolari (to talk mere n.), Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8; ineptire (absurdly), Id. Ad. 5, 8, 11.

nonsensical: ineptus, absurdus, etc.: v. ABSURD, FOOLISH.

nonsuit (v.): Phr.: to be n.d. causa cadere, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57: also in Dig. condemnari, damnari (to have sentence given against one), Ib. Ulp. 2, 1, 19, et pass.: cf. Ib. 9, 4, 21 § 4, qui condemnatur quasi contumaces, i. e. who are n.d. for contumacy. See also TO LOSE (II, 2).

noodle: v. SIMPLETON.

nook: angulus: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14. See also RETREAT.

noon: mēridies, sī, m.: before n., after n., ante, post m., Cic. Tusc. 2, 3. Also meridianum tempus (the time about noon), Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17.

noon-day: as adj., mēridianus: the n. sun, m. sol, Plin. 12, 19, 42 § 86: Cic.: v. preceded. art.

noon-tide: meridianum tempus: v. NOON.

noose (subs.): liāuens: to snare some with n.s., laqueis captare feras, Virg. G. 1, 139: Cic.: v. HALTER.

noose (v.): illāqueo, 1: v. TO ENSNARE.

nor: nēque (nec); nēve (ne): after preceded. neque or neve: v. NEITHER.

normal: Phr.: a commonwealth in its n. condition, *qualis ex norma sua civitas esse debet, n. schools, *scholae normales, quae appellantur.

north (subs.): 1. septentrīo, ōnis, m.; or pl. septentrīōnes, um (the pl. is the older form, denoting the seven stars of Ursa Major): towards the n., ad septentrīones, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: they face the n., spectant in septentrīones (al. -em), Caes. B. (I, 1, 1): also = the northern part or side of a region, Liv. 32, 13 (septentrīo a Macedonia obli-

citur). 2. Aquilo, ōnis, m. (strictly the N.-wind: less freq.): a cave facing the n., *spelunca ad a. conversa*, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107 (a passage savouring of poetry). 3. Boreas, ae, m. (like precod.: poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.

north, northern: 1. septentrionalis, e: the n. part (of the earth), s. pars, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, ad init.: Plin. N. pl., septentrionalia, n. pars: e. g. septentrionalia Germaniae, Tac. Agr. 10: Plin. 2, 19, 50. Also, aquilonius: Plin.: Col. 2, 19, 50. Also, aquilonius: Plin.: Col. 2, 19, 50. Also, aquilonius: Plin.: Col. 2, 19, 50.

2. aquilonaris, e (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50. Also, aquilonius: Plin.: Col. 2, 19, 50. Also, aquilonius: Plin.: Col. 2, 19, 50. Also, aquilonius: Plin.: Col. 2, 19, 50.

3. Boreus (poet. and rare): Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41. Also, Borealis, e: Avien. Phr. 1, the n. lights, aurora quae dicitur Borealis. 4. arcticus (poet. and rare): Mart. 5, 68.

northward: (in) septentrionem spectans: v. TO LOOK TOWARDS.

north-east: Phr.: to lie N.E., inter septentriones (al. em) et orientem spectare, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: on the N.E. side, ab hiberno ortu, Liv. 38, 20, med. The N.E. wind, aquilo, ōnis, m.: also, a north wind, in gen. sense: Plin. 2, 47, 46 § 119, inter septentrionem et exortum solitalem aquilo (which makes it about N.N.E.): more exactly, caecias, ae, m., Plin. 1, c. (where this wind is placed between aquilo and the equinoctial rising of the sun): written by Sen. as Uk., Kaukas, N. Q. 5, 16, 5.

north-easterly: inter septentrionem (ea) et orientem spectans: v. NORTH-EAST.

north-pole: arctos, i, f. (meton.): Ov. M. 3, 132. Or perit. vertex (terre) septentrionalis: cf. Virg. G. 1, 241: also, lb. v. 240, where Scythia Rhilapsaeque aerea, represents the n.-polar regions generally.

north-west: Phr.: to lie N.W., inter septentriones et occasum solis spectare, of Caes. B. G. 1, 1, fin.: also, N.W. ab aeterno occasu, Liv. 38, 20, med. The N.W. wind, Caursus or Corus: Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Sen. N. Q. 5, 16, 5 (a solstitial occidente Corus venit, i. e. about N.W.): Plin.

northwards: (ad) septentrionem versus: v. TOWARDS.

north-wind: 1. Aquilo, ōnis, m.: Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50. Aquilonis reliquique frigoris durescit humor, i. e. the N.-wind, generally, but speaking precisely, Aquilo was about N.N.E.: north-east: 2. Boreas, ae, m. (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 91. Ov. 3, septentrio, ōnis, m.: from that day the winds were N. ex ea die fuerat septentriones venti. Ep. in Cic. Att. q. 6, 4: Liv. (acc. to Sen. N. Q. 5, 16, 6, the wind septentrio was a N.W. wind).

rose: 1. nasus (the entire organ: nasa, the nostril, inf.): a crooked (misshapen) n., pravus n.: Hor. A. P. 36: a turn-up n., n. aduncus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 18 (an expr. often used fig. nasa suspendere aduncus, with acc., to turn up one's n. at any one or anything, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9): a flat (snub) n., n. collisus, Sen. Ir. 3, 22, 4 (not nasus simus; for simus prop. = having a snub-nose, as epith. of a person): to have a n. (sense of smell), n. habere, Mart. 1, 41, 18.

2. nāris, is, f. (nostril: hence usu. pl.): to hold a bouquet to any one's n., fasciculum (alicius) ad nāres admovere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, fin.: a keen n., acutae n., Hor. S. 1, 3, 30: Hor. (N.B.—Nāres is mostly used when the function of smell is directly indicated; nasus, to denote the feature of the face): v. NOSTRIL. Phr.: having a large n., nasutus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93; also, having a keen n., Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: to lead any one by the n. (fig.), aliquem ludificari, lactare; alicui os sublinere, v. ROOT (Phr.).

nosegay: fasciculus (florum): Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, fin. To gather flowers for a n., flores legere: v. TO GATHER (II.).

nosology: *morborum scientia.

nostril: nāris, is, f.: dilated n., panda n., Ov. M. 3, 675: palatine nāres, Virg. G. 1, 376, to inflate the n.s. and pull them about, nāres inflare, digito inquietare, Quint. 11, 1, 80: Cic.

nostrum: medicamentum (any medicinal preparation); or, medicamentum falsum, false nomine dictum (a pretended medicine): cf. Phaedr. 1, 14, 3.

not: 1. In direct statements or interrogative sentences. 1. nōn (most gen. word: usual position immediately before the word to be negated, or when it qualifies an entire proposition, at the beginning of it): for the position of non, comp. foll. ex.: qui mihi non id videbatur accusare, quod esset accusandum, Cic. Sen. 1, 7: eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, lb. 4, 10: omnia memoria tenebat, non domestica solum sed etiam externa bella, lb. 4, fin. (the words id, admodum, domestica, bearing in each case the stress of the negation) non sunt in senectute vires, lb. 11, init.: at non est voluptatum tanti quasi utilitas in senibus, lb. 14, 47 (where the entire propositions are to be negated). (N.B.—In interrogative sentences, the particle nō is attached to the negative, thus: nonne: which in direct questions begins the sentence, according to above rule, in indirect ones its position being more or less a matter of euphony: did not Lentulus come to you? did not Sanga? nonne ad te Lentulus venit? non Sanga? Cic. in Pis. 31, 77: he was asked whether he did not think Archelaus son of Perdiccas happy? ex eo quaesitum est), Archelaum? Perdiccae filium nonne beatum putaret? id. Tusc. 3, 12, init. In compound negative questions, the -ne is frequently dispensed with in the later members, as above.) 2. haud (more emphatic than non, and chiefly joined to adverbs and adjectives; also used with verbs, especially in certain phr., as haud scio an, haud dubito): I don't quite understand, haud sane intelligo, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: I did not so order, haud ita jussi, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 52: strengthened by quāquam (not in any degree): Cic. Liv. 1, 4, 12: I am not at all wonderful, haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: Cic. thereupon he did not hesitate to grant out.... tum ille haud dubitavit docere.... Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 3. (to be used sparingly, and only in familiar style) nullus, in conj. with subject: Philoimus not only does not come, but.... Ph. non modo nullus venit, sed.... Cic. Att. 11, 24, 3: I remember; even here you not to remind me, meminī, tamen nullus mones, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10: don't you say nullus dixeris, id. Hec. 1, 2, 4. (In this use nullus is more emphatic than non cf. L. G. § 612.) 4. pārū, minus (less than should be; hence = softened negative: L. G. § 646): my efforts are not succeeding very well, parum succedit quod ago, Ter. Andr. 4, 56: Terentia has not been well, Terentia minus bene habuit, Cic. Fam. 9, 9. So sometimes male (with adjl): not sound in mind, male sanus Cic. Att. 9, 15. (N.B.—As joined with conj. quo [quominus], minus has a purely negative force: v. TO PREVENT HINDER.) 5. nihil (in no respect, not at all: only with verbs): I did not (by any means) find fault with you about my brother, de patre nihil te accusavi, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 6: I don't say to whom (= say nothing about who it was), n. dico, cui, id. Ph. 1, 6, 11, 8. minimē, nullo modo, nullo pacto (by no means): the two former often in answer to questions: v. MEANS (by no). Special Phr.: (a) and not: nēque, neque (cf. L. G. § 564): it delights in a soil that is poor and not damp, laetatur loco macro neque humido, Col. 2, 11, med.: a good knowledge of literature, and that not of a common sort, plurimae litterae, nec eae vulgares, Cic. Br. 76, 265 (mark the use of eae; without which pronoun this use of neque with an adj. is scarcely elegant): v. NOR. (b) if not: sin minus, sin: v. IF (2). (c) not even: nōquāquā (the word emphasised coming between the two): not to make even the least sacrifice of glory, gloriae lacrumam ne minimam quidem facere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: not even.... much less...., ne

quidem....nedum ut, Liv. 9, 14, fin. (N.B.—Acc. to Forcell. there is no well authenticated case of ne quidem occurring without a word between, though several have been adduced: v. TUNA II. s. v. ne, No. 36.) (d) not that....but....: non quo (quod), with subj.... sed....: not that I like to be ill spoken of, but because...., non quo litemur male audire, sed...., Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 105: cf. id. Tusc. 2, 23, fin., pugiles in iactantia caestibus ingemunt, non quod dolent, sed...., not that (or because) they are in pain, but because, etc.: so non quia....sed: Tac. (2), not but what....: non quin (with subj): foll. by sed quod, Sall. Cat. 35, med. (indicating first a supposition and then an actual reason): foll. by sed ut (supposed and actual purpose), Liv. 2, 15, 4, init. (f). that....not (denoting a purpose): nō: v. THAT (conj.). II. In dependent sentences, esp. to denote a purpose, also in prohibitions: 1. nē (in dep. sentence = in order that....not): let the Consul see to it that the commonwealth does not receive damage, videant Cosa, ne quid detrimenti resp. capiat, Cosa, B. C. 1, 5: Sall. In the case of ne quis, ut is not seldom prefixed: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 29, 109, ut ne quid negligenter agamus: and occasionally before other words, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. ne (II., 5). So after verbs of asking, commanding, advising, striving (no infn.): v. TO ASK, etc. 2. In double prohibitions: nēve (neu)....nēve (neu). v. VERBERA. Ne is sometimes used with the first verb of cf. XII Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23, init., Hominem in curia in urbe ne sepelito nese urto. 3. after verbs of fearing, ut (= that....not): I fear you will not live long, ut sis vitalis metuo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60: but also ne....non: cf. Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1, unum veror ne Senatus....Pompelium nolli dimittere: ib. p. 6, meo meo meo impetrem. Phr.: not to say...., n. dicam: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 21, fin., in tam levis, ne dicam ineptus (not to mention...., ut omitam....). Nep. Han. 2, init.: not to make a long story, ne multa (ex dicam), Cic. Clu. 64, 180; also, ne multa, lb. 16, fin.

notable: notābilis, memorābilis, insignis, insignitus: v. REMARKABLE, REMORABLE.

notably: insignitē, insigniter: v. REMARKABLY.

notary scriba (any public clerk or scribe): Cic. Hor. (Notarius = shorthand writer).

notation: notātio (marking): Cic. notā (subs.): incisura (an incision): Col. 12, 54, init. So incidere, to make a n. or incision: lb. (Accidere, to cut partly or nearly through: Caes. B. G. 6, 27).

notch (C.): (serratus) inciso, scindo, 3: v. TO CUT; and cf. foll. art.

notched (part. adj.): serratus: Plin. 25, 8, 46 (s. folia). Tac. Also serratus scissus, Apul. Herb. (s. scissus folia).

note (subs.): 1. A mark: nota: v. MARK. II. A memorandum: Phr.: to take n.s. of all proceedings, conficere commentarios omnium rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, extr.: to make n. of, in commentarios, pugillares referre (v. NOTE-BOOK): to take n. of a book while reading, (librum) enotare, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 11: = librum adnotare atque excerptare, lb. 3, 5, 10. III. Critical or explanatory: 1. adnotatio: Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 2 (nunc a te librum cum adnotationibus expecto). Dimin., adnotatunculā (a brief or unimportant n.). Gell. 10, 7, fin. Adnotatio is freq. used as collect. sub.: to illustrate an author with n.s. throughout, librum perpetua adnotatione illustrare, Forb. 2. *notae, arum, not clasa, but freely used by modern Latinists: in pl. only: to illustrate an author by very learned n.s., scriptorem notis eruditissimis accuratissime plenissimis illustrare, Ern. in Kr.: Burm.: Gierig, etc. (N.B.—Adnotatio is, however, preferable.) Dimin., nota-

lae, short or unimportant n.s.: Wyttenb. in Kr. To add n.s. to an author, (librum) additarc, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 1; Interpretari (if the n.s. are explanatory), Orell. (N.B.—Not abolition; which is applied especially to the notes of the ancient commentators on Greek authors.) IV. A short letter: edicillu, orum: C. Fr. 2, 11, init.; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 8 (= litterae raptim scriptae, Gier. ad l.): reminded by a n. (of invitation), per codicillos admonitui, id. 3, 18, 4. Phr.: I write this brief n.s., hoc litterarum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1, init. See also LXX (VI.). V. Musical symbol: nota musica, soni signum (Kr.): to sing or play from n., ex notis musica canere. If the sounds represented by the n.s. be meant, soni, orum: Quint. 11, 3, 42 (medii soni = the middle n.s.). VI. The natural vocal expression (of birds): vox: Plin. 10, 10, 43; Ov. VII. Commercial, note of hand: chirographum (a signed bond): Suet. Caes. 17, 13, 117.

note (v.): I. To remark, observe: nōto, i. v. TO REMARK, OBSERVE. II. To mark with a stigma: nōto, i. Cic. Hor.: v. TO BRAND, STIGMATIZE. III. To jot down: I. nōto, i. (to take notes and make extracts from books): Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; ib. 6, 16, 10. 2. nōto, i. (esp. to n. down observations upon a book): a book would be read; he would n. down (what struck him), and take extracts, liber legebatur; nōtabat excerptabatur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 10. Also in wider sense, to n. down what, when, and to whom one pays, adn. quid et quando et cui des, Col. 12, 3, ad init. (Note in this sense lacks authority.)

note-book: I. pugillares, lum (sc. tabulae, codicilli): a sort of pocket n. for jotting down in: pencil and n., stilus et p., Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; cf. ib. 1, 22, 11, libelli et pugillares, i. e. library and n.: to be for ever busy with one's n., semper [libro et] pugillaribus imminere, Sen. Ep. 15, 5; Plin. maj. 2. commentarius (of a more formal and systematic kind; also indicating the contents rather than the tablets on which they were written: cf. supr.): he left me 160 n.s. full of extracts, electorum commentarios CLX. mihi reliquit, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17: to enter in a n., in commentarios referre, cf. Suet. Aug. 64. 3. perth. adversaria, orum, n. (a kind of day-book or journal kept by men of business, from which the ledger [codex accepti et expensi] was prepared): Cic. R. Com. 2.

noted (adj.): I. nobilis, e (in good sense): a great and n. rhetorician, magnus et n. rhetor, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, fin.; Corinthis n. for brass, nobilis aere Corinthus, Ov. M. 6, 416: Hor.: Liv.: v. FAMOUS. 2. insignis, e (in good or bad sense): a man n. for every kind of villainess, homo insignis omnibus turpitudinis notis, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24: Hor. 3. insignitus (like preced., but not in this sense in Cic.): n. infamy, i. flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51. See also CELEBRATED.

note-worthy: nōtandus, nōtābilis: v. REMARKABLE. Join: rara et notabilia [res], Plin. Ep. 7, 6, init.

nothing: I. Non-existent, no-being, nonentity: nihilum: to be created out of n., de n. creari, gigni, fieri, Lucr. 1, 157, sqq.: to reduce things to n., ad n. interimere res, ib. 217: to spring from n. or return to n., ex n. oriri aut in nihilum occidere, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, fin. (the use of nil in this sense, Lucr. 1, 267, ad nil revocari, is exceptional, and not to be imitated): to value at n. (attach no value at all to), nihil facere, pendere, Pl.: Ter.: v. TO VALUE. II. Not anything: I. nihil, contr. nil, indecl. n.; with nulla res to supply its place where an inflected form is required, or after a preposition (concerning nihil, v. supr.): that n. can be created out of n., nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr. 1, 157: n. is better than agriculture, nihil (the form always used by Cic. in prose) est agricultura melius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, fin.: to do n., n. agere, Cic.

Sen. 6: freq. used with ref. to persons: n. so pitiable as the wretched man who was once happy, ut tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, init. Strengthened by quiloquam: n. whatever that is excellent, n. quiloquam egregium, id. de Or. 1, 30, 134. Nothing but, n. esse thaus, n. nisi, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42; n. alud nisi, Cic. Am. 27, init.; n. praeter, id. Fam. 4, 7. Note also the foll. phr.: it is n. to us, n. ad nos, id. in Plin. 18, 68: n. in comparison with..., n. ad.... id. de Or. 2, 6, 25: I have n. to do with you, tecum n. rei nobis est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74. (N.B.—For the use of nulla res, as the inflected form, cf. Nep. Reg. 2, nullus rei [not nihil] cupidus, nisi imperi, covetous of n. but empire: Cic. Br. 59, fin., nulla re uno oratore magis commendari... by nothing whatever, no single thing. This form may also be used for emphasis instead of nihil: cf. Lucr. 1, 151, nullam rem e nihilo gigni divinitus unquam.) 2. (In imperative sentences, or after a verb of asking, commanding, striving, etc.), ne quid, ut ne quid: n. in excess! ne quid nime! Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34: (see must arouse our diligence) so that we may do n. heedlessly, ut ne quid inconsiderate agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: strengthened by prorsus: ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, may absolutely be ignorant of nothing. (N.B.—In gen. and dat. rei must be added: I will strive to be forgetful of n., emitar ne cuius rei immemor esse videar. Ne cuius = of no person.) Phr.: good for n., nequam (v. GOOD-FOR-NOTHING): n. but (= sheer, unqualified), mērus: he speaks of n. but war, merum bellum loquitur, Cic. Att. 9, 13, fin.

nothingness: nihilum: v. NOTHING (I.).

notice (subs.): I. Heed, observation: usu. expr. by verb: (1). to take n. of anything, animadverto, ti, sum, 3: a little before the third watch it was n.d. that..., paulo ante tertiam vigiliam animadvertum est (with acc. and inf.), Caes. B. G. 7, 24: Cic. (v. TO REMARK, OBSERVE): worthy of n., notandus, notabilis (v. REMARKABLE). See also OBSERVATION. (II). to attract n., conspicior, spectus, 3: his horses and armour attracted n., equi atque arma conspiciantur, Liv. 21, 4: to attract especial n., maxime conspici, ib. 5, 23, med.: Sall.: Hor. (III). to escape n.: (1). fallo, fellelli, falsum, 3 (with acc.): so silently that they escaped the n. of the sentinels, tanto silentio ut custodes fallerent, Liv. 5, 47, med.: Hor.: also absol., a spy who had escaped n. for two years, speculator qui biennium fefellerat, ib. 22, 33, init. Also impers.: non me fallit, it does not escape my n.: foll. by acc. and inf., Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: Caes. (2). fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3 (not with pers. subject; but with ref. to facts or principles which are not discerned): what escaped the n. of Lycurgus, quod fugit Lycurgum, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: this advantage can escape no one's n., neminem haec utilitas f. potest, Quint. 2, 5, 17. Impers. non me fugit, it does not escape my n. (or knowledge): Cic. (3). lateo, 2 (v. HIDDEN, to be): a crime may escape n. among so many enormities, acelus i. inter tot flagitia (potest), Cic. R. Am. 40, 118. Impers. non me latet, it does not escape my n.: or with non-pers. subject, as res Eumenem non latuit, did not escape his n., Just. 13, 8, med. (late). II. Animadversion, censure: nōtio, animadversio (the former, esp. of the animadversion of censors: the latter oft. = punishment): cf. Cic. Clu. 46, 128. So to take n. of an offence (punish it), animadvertere, ib. III. Notification: 1. nuntiatio (in ordinary business affairs): Ulp. Dig. 43, 2, 1 § 12. 2. dēnūtiatio (the formal giving of n.; esp. in the way of menace or of war): will he obey this n.? hunc d. ille parat? Cic. Ph. 6, 3, 5: Liv.: v. DECLARATION. 3. rēnūtiatio: Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 63, estr. (n. of dissolution of partnership).

4. proscriptio (public written n.): Cic. Quint. 18, 56. 5. prēmūtiatio (of laws proposed): id. Ph. 1, 10, 25. 6. titulus (the bill containing a n.): he read the n. (of sale), l. legit, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7. Off. expr. by verb: to give (formal) n. of anything: (1). dēnūtiō, i. (cf. supr. III., 2): to give formal n. of war, bellum d., Cic. Fam. 12, 24: more fully, bellum denuntiare atque indicere, ib. Rep. 2, 17: n. was given, denuntiatum est, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: foll. by ut and subj.: to give any one (authoritative) n. to quit a place, d. alicui ut excedat, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. To give n. beforehand, praenuntiō, i.: Caes.: Nep.: v. TO ANNOUNCE. (2). proserbo, palpitum, 3 (publicly and in writing): he caused a n. to be published even at Rome, etiam Formis proseribi iussit (foll. by acc. and inf.), Cic. Att. 9, 17: oft. = to give n. of sale, id. Off. 3, 16, 66. (3). prēmūtiō, i. the usual term for giving due n. of a proposed law: to draw up a law and give public n. of it, legem scribere atque pr., id. Verr. 3, 69, 177.

notice (v.): animadverto, ti, sum, 3: Cic.: Caes.: v. TO NOTE, REMARK. Expr. I did not n., me fugi, fellelli: v. NOTICE, subs. (I., III.).

noticeable: nōtābilis, insignis: v. REMARKABLE.

notification: dēnūtiatio, rēnūtiatio, etc.: v. NOTICE (III.).

notify: dēnūtiō, etc.: v. NOTICE (III.).

notion: 1. nōtio (a general conception of anything): nor does any other n. underlie this word, nec ulla alia n. hinc verbo subjecta est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 20: in phil. sense = Gk. ἐννοια: v. IDEA (II., 1). 2. nōtia (like preced., but usu. rather more definite): elementary n.s. of the greatest things, n. parvae rerum maximarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 60: also used = Gk. ἐννοια, id. Ac. 2, 10, 30. 3. anticipatio (only as phil. t. t. = Gk. πρόληψις): v. DENATE (idea).

4. suspicio (a mere faint n.): not the faintest n. of gods, nulla a deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62. See also IDEA, II. (throughout). (N.B.—Very oft. expr. by verb: to have right n.s. about anything, *aliquam rem recte intelligere, penitus perscrutari habere; alijus rei naturam bene animo (cogitatione, mente) comprehendere, complicui: to have wrong n.s. about anything, de aliqua re prave sentire: v. TO UNDERSTAND, COMPREHEND; MISUNDERSTAND.)

notoriety: fama (repute, good or bad; usu. good), infamia (ill-repute): v. FAME, INFAMY. Phr.: to have a bad n., flagrare rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125.

notorious: I. Well known: 1. nōtus (omnibus): Join: (res) nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 134 (v. inf. 3). 2. vulgātus (generally known): Ov. M. 4, 276 (vulgatus pastoris amores). Strengthened, pervulgatus: Cic. 3. illustris, e (clear as daylight, undeniable): Join: illustre notamque omnibus (factum), Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 34; [quae sunt] testata et illustra, id. Fam. 11, 27, med. 4. manifestus: v. MANIFEST. It is n., may be expr. by neminem fugit (v. NOTICE, I., III.); (omnibus) patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.

II. Having a bad notoriety: 1. nōtus: (a woman) not only famous but n., non solum nobilis sed etiam n., Cic. Coel. 13, 11. (Infreq. in this sense.) 2. infamia, e (stronger than Eng.): n. for every kind of infamy, omni dedecore inf., Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Tac.: v. INFAMOUS. 3. famosus (in good or bad sense; but more freq. bad): (a woman) n. as a poisoner, veneficus famosa, Tac. A. 1, 7: Hor. 4. nobilis, e (less freq. in this sense): the n. bull of Phalaris, ille n. taurus, quem Ph. habuisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 33, fin.: a n. harlot, n. scortum, Liv. 39, 9, med. 5. insignis (marked in any way, for good or evil): n. for every species of villainess, omni genere turpitudinis l.

Cic. Rab. perd. 9, *init.*: cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 46, *insignis* tota cantabitur urbe: Caes. To render *n.*, nobilitate (rare in this sense), Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20. (N.B.—*Notus*, nobilis, nobilitas, and *insignis* can be used in bad sense only when the context so determines their application: cf. ll. cc.)

notorionally: *insignis*: Cic. Quint. 23, 71. *Usu*, better expr. by adj. or verb: *he was n. licentious*, "libidinum infamia flagrabat; omni libidinum genere insignis erat: *that is n. false*, "quae falsa esse omnibus patet, neminem omnium fugit: v. *notoriosa*, *notorietas*.

notorioness: v. *notorietas*.
notwithstanding: I. As adv. or conj.: *nilominus*; *atamen*, *tamen*: for *syn.* v. *nevertheless*. II. As prep.: *n.* expr. by *invitus* in agr. with *sub* (abi. absol. constr.): *gods and men n.* (in spite of them), *dis hominibusque invitae*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, *med.*: v. *perpites* (in). 2. Expr. by various participles in sim. constr.: *n. the auspices*, "neglectis auspiciis: *n. the beauty of his own wife*, "spreta pulchritudine uxoris suae propriae (v. *to disregard*, *despise*). 3. Form a depend. sent. with *etiam*, *tamen*, *quum*: v. *ALTHOUGH*, *NEVERTHELESS*.

nought: *nomen*, *inis*, *n.*: Quint. 1, 4, 18: *n. proper and common*, *n. propriae appellativa*, Charis. 2, 2, p. 124: *Priso*, 2, 5.

nourish: 1. *nutrio*, 1 (strictly, as a mother does an infant; also in wider sense): *whom the she-wolf n.'s*, *quos n. lupa*, Ov. F. 2, 415 (v. *to suckle*): *the earth n.'s plants*, *terra herbas n.*, Id. R. Am. 45. Fig. of mental nurture, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25. *Compa. inutrio*, 4 (to n. in something: v. *to nurture*). 2. *nutrio*, 4 (to n. up, rear: rare): Ov. M. 4, 289: *Plin.*, 2, 110, ul. *Itum* and *tum*, 3 (in wider sense; to furnish with food or aliment of any kind; to bring up, rear): *to n. horses*, *equos n.*, Ter. (v. *to keep*, IV): *Liv.* Exp. fig.: *honore n.'s the arts*, *honor a. artes*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: *these studies n. youth*, *haec studia adolescentem n.*, Id. Arch. 7, 16. See also *to support*.

nourisher: 1. *altor*, f. *trix*: *rearer and n. of all things* (the universe), *omnium rerum educator* et c., Cic. N. D. 2, 34, *init.*: *ib.* Fl. 26, 62 (eorum [Athenensium] terra parens, *altrix*, patria). 2. *nutritor* (rare): *Stat.*

nourishing (adj.): 1. *valens*, *nis* (of food): *Cels.* 2, 18, *init.*: where be deo-termina terms, *valentissimum deo in quo plurimum alimenti* et c. As opp. to *valens*, *Cels.* uses, *imbecillus*, *infirmus* (not *n.* in any considerable degree): for *valens*, be also uses *firmus* (to avoid repetition). I. c. Varr. 2. Expr. by *cibus*, *alimentum*: *very n.*, *not at all n.*, *maximè*, *minimè cibi*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: in quo plurimum, minimum alimenti est, *Cels.* I. c. 3. *Alibilia*, e: Varr. I. c. 4. *nutritorius* (late and rare): *Theod. Prisc.*

nourishment: I. Act of nourishing: expr. by ger. or other part of verb: v. *to nourish*. II. *That which nourishes*: 1. *Alimentum*: to need bodily *n.*, *corporis alimenta desiderare*, Cic. Tim. 6: esp. to denote the nourishing element in food: *Cels.* 2, 18: v. *nourishing* (I). 2. *Cibus* (to be used when *n.* simply = food, q. v.): *having very little n.* in it, *minimè cibi*, Varr. 2, 11. 3. *Nutritum* (rare): *Plin.* (Several times in Suet. = rearing, early life.)

novel (adj.): *novus*: a *n.* and un-heard of charge, *n. crimen* et [ante hunc diem] *inauditum*, Cic. Leg. *init.*: in such a *n. state of affairs*, *tam n. rebus*, Id. Fam. 7, 18, *extr.* See also *STRANGE*, *NEW*.

novel (sub.): "historia commenticia: v. *FICTITIOUS*.

novelist: "historiarum commenticium scriptor.

novelty: 1. *novitas* (*newness*, *strangeness*): to please by mere *n.*, *ipso n. delectare*, Quint. 9, 2, 66: *Cic.* 2. Expr. by *novus* (esp. when *novus* = a new thing): *no n.*, *nil novi*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, *init.* (but *novus res usu* = political change, *revolutio*): to be charmed only by *n.*, *nulla nisi n.* re commoveri, *Auct. Her.* 3, 22, 35: striking *n.*, res *insignis* et c., *ib.* 3. *Insistentia* (as opp. to the idea of being used to anything): *n. of language*, *ins. verborum*, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50.

November: *mensis Novebris* or *Novembris*: *Col.*: *Pall.* (title of Bk. XI, November: but in the text *mensis* is regularly expressed). On the 1st of N., Kal. *Novembribus*, *Col.*

novices: 1. *Uro*, *onis*, *m.* (prop. a new soldier, but used fig. for a beginner in anything): a *n.* at the bar, *usu forensi atque exercitatione t.*, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 47; t. in *for.*, Quint. 2, 10, 9. *Dimin.*, *trunculus*: *Juv.* 11, 143; *flus*, *truncula*, *Hier.* 2. *Novicius*, *-tus* (as *sub.* usu. = a new slave): *Quint.* 2, 8: *Juv.* 3, 265 (= new-comer). 3. *n.* in a monastery, (monachus) *novitius* (Kr.). 3. Expr. by *rudis*, e (*untrained, uncultivated*): cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7, *rudis et integer discipulus*; *tironem ac rudem esse* in aliqua re, *Id.* de Or. 1, 50, *extr.*

novitiate: "duodecim monasticum: *Balt.* (in Kr.).

now: 1. At the present time: 1. *nunc*, *pass.* 2. *Jam* (denoting emphasis and urgency: *now, without further delay*): *I want (the money) now!*—*You shall have it now* (directly), *Jam opus est—Jani fores*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26. Strengthened by *tandem*—*now at length*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 61. *Jam* and *nunc* are often combined (= even now: *I even now* (in anticipation) *fear*, *Jam nunc timeo*, *Cic. Div. Verr.* 13, 47. Also *Jam* is sometimes repeated for emphasis: cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 34, 87, *Jam jam minime miror*, i. e. *now I no longer wonder*: *so*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 701, *Jam jam nulla mora est*. 3. *Hodis* (in the present day): cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 2, *fin.*, *omnes qui tum eos agros ubi hodie est haec urbs*, etc.: *Tac.* So in present (less good impressionum) at present: *Cic.* *Nep.*: v. *PRESENT*. (In praesens = for the present.) II. As correl. *now... now*: *n.* *modo... modo*: (to say) *n. this, n. that*, *m. hoc, m. illud* dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: *step n. quick, n. slow*, *citus n.*, *in tardus*, *Incensum*, *Sall.* *Cat.* 15. Instead of the second modo occurs, *interdum*, *Sall.* *Jul.* 62; *aliquando*, *Tac.* A. 1, 81. 2. *nunc... nunc*: *n.* on this side, *n.* on that, *n.* hac parte, *n.* illic, *Liv.* 34, 11, *init.*: *Virg.* *Curt.* 3. *Alia* in connexion with *alius*, *alter*: *one way, n. another*, *alias* *alter*, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45. (For which also *tempore* may be used.) III. As particle of transition: 1. *nunc* (indicating the matter that comes immediately after): *n.* *I will reply to your letters*, *n. respondebo ad epistolas tuas*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: *let us n. look at what is more recollectio*, *n. interiora videamus*, *Id.* *Div.* 2, 63, *init.*: but *nunc* is rarely so used as to depart entirely from its proper sense as an adv. of time: the foil is an example of its doing so: *n.* *I should wish you to understand*, *n. velim tibi persuadere*, ... *Id.* *Fam.* 15, 4, 2. Note also the phr. *age nunc, come now!* in calling attention to what follows. (N.B.—*Nunc* *vero* is not used merely by way of transition: cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 7, *init.*, *nunc vero quae tu e-t ista vita?* i. e. *at this very time*, etc.: *ib.* *Verr.* 5, 67, *nunc vero*, *quum tibi loquar*, ... i. e. *but at the present time*; cf. *pass.* 2. *Jam* (implying not merely a transition of thought, but one in which what follows is to be emphasised): *n.* *you are all pretty well aware of this*, *Jam hoc fere scitis omnes*, Cic. Clu. 16, 40: cf. *Id.* *Man.* 14, 42, *Jam quantum consilio valeat*, *vos*, *Quirites*, etc.: *ib.* *paulo infra*, *humanitate jam tanta est*, ... (= now; or, and then): also *Clu.*

13, 36, *Jam*, ut *Romae vixerint*, *now, how they lived at Rome*, etc. 3. *Autem* (esp. in arguments, to indicate the steps by which a conclusion is reached: never the first word in a sentence): cf. Cic. Top. 14, 56, *aut hoc aut illud; hoc autem*: non igitur illud, *it is either; or that*: *n.* *it is this; therefore it is not that*: also in the turns of a narrative: cf. Cic. Clu. 13, 37, *Asinius autem brevi illo tempore, occiditur*, i. e. *now, Asinius shortly afterwards*, etc.: v. *MOREOVER*, *BUT*. 4. *Sed* (usu. denoting a greater transition than *autem*: *frec.* in *Sall.*): cf. *Sall.* *Cat.* 23, *init.*, *sed* in his erat *Sempronius*, *n.*, *among these*, etc.: also *ib.* 41, *init.*: 41, *med.*, 5. *Quidem*, or with *per*, *ring*, and *pl.*, *quidem* (= it is true, no doubt; and indicating a counter consideration to follow): *n.*, *for my part, I am of this opinion*, ... but... *equidem ego sic exisimo*, ... *sed*, ... *Sall.* *Cat.* 31, *ad med.*: *ib.* *paulo infra*, de *poena possumus equidem dicere*, ... *sed*, *per deos immortales!* ... *n.* *it is true, we might say*, etc.: v. *INDEED*. 6. Stronger than *quidem*, and *nam*, denoting contrast with something before, *vero* (never first in a sentence): cf. *Liv.* 26, 11, *med.*, *id vero adeo superbum atque indignum visum*, *n.*, *this (really) seemed so unbecom-ing*, etc.: also in exhortation and calling attention, *age vero!* *come n.*: *Cic.* *Man.* 14, 40, 7, *only as enclit.*, *dum* (in calling attention) *Sonia*, *come n.*: *I want a word with you*, *Sonia addeam*, *i* paucis te volo, *Ter.* *Andr.* 1, 1, 2: *esp.* with *age*: *come n.*: *explain this to me*, *agedum*: *hoc mihi expedit*, *Ter.* *Eun.* 4, 27: *Cic.* 8, *porro*: *esp.* in phr. *age porro!* *come n.*: (to call attention): *Cic.* *Verr.* 5, 22, *init.* 9, *tandem*: v. *FRAY*.

now and then: *aliquando*, *nonnunquam*, *sibinde* (= from time to time): v. *SOMETIMES*, *OCCASIONALLY*.

nowadays: *Phr.*: *people n.*, *nunc homines*, *qui nunc sunt homines*: *don't you see the ways of people n.*? *non* *nunc hominum mores vides?* *Pl.* *Pera*, 3, 1, 57: the full form occurs *Cic.* *Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 4, *judicia qui nunc sunt hominum, the opinions of people n.* (in comparison with the future).

now-ways: v. *NOWHERE*.
Nowhere: 1. *nusquam*, opp. to *usquam*, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: strengthened, *n. gentium* (in the world, *n. at all*), *Ter.* *Ad.* 4, 2, 1: *n. else*, *n. alibi*, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103. 2. Expr. by *usquam* with a negative: *who had n. to set his foot*, *cui nullus esset usquam locus consistendi*, Cic. Fl. 21, 50, *no*, and... *nec usquam*, Quint. 10, 7, 6. (N.B.—This constr. must be used after verbs of commanding, advising, etc.: *I strongly advise you n. to set foot in Italy*, "magnopere te hortor, *n.* in Italia *usquam* [not ut *nusquam*] *consistas*: v. *THAT*, *CONJ.*) 3. *nullo in loco*: *Tursell.* *Forcell.* (s. v. *nusquam*): or without *in*, *nullo loco*, Kr. (e Cic.): cf. *Madv.* *L. G.* § 273, b. (N.B.—*Nullibi* in *Vitr.* 7, 1, 4, belongs to a clause marked as interpolated by *Schneider*).

nowise: *handquāquam*, *neutiquam*, etc. *MEANS* (by *no*). More emphatically, "nulla *n.* minima *quidem* parte (with compar.).

noxious: *noceus*, *noxius*, etc.: v. *INJURIOUS*, *N.* (*poisonous*) *plants*, *male graminia*, *Virg.* *Aen.* 2, 471.

noxiousness: v. *INJURIOUSNESS*.
nozzle: of a vessel, *nasus* *Juv.* 5, 47: *Mart.*

nude: *nudus*: a *n.* statue, *signum n.*, *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 6, 2: v. *NAKED*.
nudge (v.): *foedico*, 1: to n. any one in the ribs (allicui) f. *latus*, *Hor.* *Ep.* 1, 6, 51. In same sense *foedio*, 3: *Ter.* *Hecc.* 3, 5, 17.

nudity: expr. by *nudus* (*nuditas*, in Quint. 10, 2, 23, is prob. f. l.) = in a state of *n.*, *Juv.* 1, 84: v. *NAKED*. *Phr.*: *they live in almost complete n.*, (maxima est pars corporis aperta, *Caes.* *B. G.* 4, 1, *extr.*: to exhibit the person in a state of *n.*, *nudare inter cives corpora*, *Enn.* in *Cic.* *Tusc.* 4, 31, 70.

nugatory: 1. *nugātorius* (*trifling, worthless, futile*; rare): *Joia*: (res) infirma atque nugatoria (ad probandum). Cic. (Acac. 2), 64. 2. *usu*, better expr. by *nullus*: *that argument is altogether n.*, *n. vero id quidem argumentum est*, id. Tusc. 2, 5, *init.*: cf. id. Leg. 2, 6, *init.*, *leges nullas habere, to look upon them as good for nothing, nugatory*. Comp. Hor. S. 2, 3, 6, *nil est = the attempt is futile, n.* 3. *frivola, frivolis*: v. *FRIVOLOUS* (II.).

nugget: *massa, gies*: v. *LUMP*.
nuisance: "quod molestum, noxium, est; quod alicui nocet, molestiam exhibet, affert": v. *INJURIOUS, TROUBLE-SOME*; *TO SUJURE, TROUBLE*. Phr.: *You are a n. to me!* *enecas me!* Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 23: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 37, etc. *more lit.*, odio (ad odiosus) est! Pl. L. c. 25: cf. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48, *tundendo atque odio, by the n. of his dining importunity: what a n. it is!* *quam molestum est!* Cic. Att. 8, 3, *med.*: *to keep the city free from n.*, *curare ut clonae et purgare et reficiantur...* atque omnia quae ad salubritatem civium pertinent: cf. Ulp. Dig. 47, 23, 1 § 2: *a public n. (in sanitary sense)*, "quod salubritatem civium infestare possit".

null: *irritus* (v. *VOMB*); *nullus* (v. *NUGATORY*, 2). *To be n. and void, cease (of actions, edicts, etc.)*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 17 § 1: Paul. lb.

nullity: *infirmum, irritum* (quid) *ficio*, etc.: v. *TO INVALIDATE*. See also, *TO REPEAL*.

nullity: expr. by *nullus*: v. *KOINERTY*.

numb (adj.): *torpens, ntis* (part. of *torpeo*): *sineas n. with cold, t. frigore nervi*, Liv. 21, 58, *ad fin.*: Suet. (*Forpidus* appears not to occur in just this sense). *To be n., torpere*: with incept. *torpescere* (*to grow n.*): Plin. 11, 17, 89 (*torpescit pars ea corporis*). Also, *obtorpesco*, *torpui*, 3 (*to be struck n.*): Plin. 9, 42, 67 (*of the effect of the torpedo*).

numb (n.): 1. *torpescit*, 3 (v. rare): Non. 182, 5. 2. *obstupescit*, 3 (v. rare): *n. d. with excess of cold, nimio frigore obstupescit*, Val. Max. 5, 1, *exter. 1*. (Only in p. part. in this sense). Or expr. by *torporem afferre*, etc.: v. *NUMBNESS*.

number (subs.): I. In abstract sense, the category of n.: *numerus*: *all their towns, 12 in n.*, *omnia sua oppida, numero ad duodecim*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Cic. *to count the n. (of anything)*, n. *tmire*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: *to state precisely the n. (of the slain)*, n. *subtiliter exsequi*, Liv. 3, 5, *fin.* *What n. such a n., a considerable n.*, *quot, tot, aliquot, indec.*: v. *MANY*. II. A number; as an entity: *numerus*: *the most perfect n.*, n. *perfectissimus*, Sen. Ep. 58, 28: Cic. *the n. five, six, seven, etc.*, n. *quinarus, senarius, septenarius, etc.*, Macr. S. Scip. 1, 6. *The n. one, two, three, etc.*, monas, dyas, trias, etc.: Macr. I. c.: v. *ONE, TWO, ETC.* III. In grammar: *numerus*: Varr. L. L. 9, 3, 63: *Prisc.* *For the plural n.*, Varr. l. c. *uses numerus multitudinis*: but *numerus pluralis* is better suited for ord. use. IV. A large number: 1. *multitudo*: *relying on their (superior) n.*, *multitudine freti*, Liv. 21, 5, *med.*: cf. lb. c. 8, *init.*, *abundabat multitudo hominum* *Poenns (he had greatly the advantage in n.)*: v. *MULTITUDE*. 2. expr. by multi, plurimi, etc.: v. *MANY*. 3. *copia* (*ample n., abundance*): *so large a n. (such store) of brave and upright men, virorum fortium atque innocentium c. tanta*, Cic. Man. 10, *init.*: *there were a great n. of banditti in that district (who might be enlisted)*, (latronum) in ea regione magna c. erat, Sall. Cat. 28, *extr.* See also *HOOR* (II.). 4. *frequens* (with a collect. subs.), *frequentes, frequentia* (*of people assembled together*): *the Senate assembled in large n.s.*, *frequens Senatus convenit*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, *med.*: *they assembled in very large n.s.*, *frequentissimi conveniunt*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: Liv.

a very large n. of people, *summa hominum frequentia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189. So, a small n., *pauci, rari, paucitas*: v. *FEW*. V. Poetical: *numerus*, usu. pl. Cic.: Hor.: v. *RHYTHM, METRE*.

number (n.): 1. *numerus* Ineo, 4, *err.* (in precise sense): Caes. B. G. 7, 76. 2. *numero*, 1: *to n. many friends*, *multos n. amicos*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: (*veterum*) *n.ing thirty campaigns*, *tricensa stipendia numerantes*, Tac. A. 1, 35. Phr.: *to be n. d. among the justly slain*, *numerus obtinere jure caesorum*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: *among the gods*, *in deorum numerum referre*, Suet. Claud. 45. *That may be easily n. d.*, *numerabilis*, Hor. A. P. 206 (*populus numerabilis, utipote parvus*). See also, *TO COUNT, RECKON*.

numbering (subs.): expr. by verb: *on account of the n. of the people by David*, *ob numeratum a Davide populum*, Vulg. II. Sam. xxiv. *lem.* (or, *ob numerum populi a D. initum*): v. *TO NUMBER*. Also Caes. has *census* with *ref.* *to a mere enumeration of people*: B. G. 1, 29. (Not numeratio).

numbering (part. adj.): 1. *numero* ad... Caes. B. G. 1, 5: also the number may be in *gen.* (L. G. § 274): *a fleet n. 1000 ships*, *classis mille numero navium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 48. 2. *ad* (*amounting to*): *we were a full house, n. s. all about 200*, *frequentissimus*; *omnino ad ducentos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, *ad* *init.*

numberless: *innumérus* (esp. poet.): *innumérabilis*: v. *INNUMERABLE*.

numbers: title of book of O. T.: (liber) *Númeri*, orum: Vulg.

numbing (part. adj.): a n. sensation, torpor: v. *NUMBNESS*.

numbness: torpor: Cels. 2, 8, *med.* (in Cic. N. D. 2, 50, *extr.* = *numbing power, belonging to the torpedo*): *to cause n. (stupify)*, t. *afferre* (*corpori*), Plin. 20, 21, 84 § 223; t. *obducere*, id. 22, 25, 71; *artus torpore hebetare*, Val. Max. 3, 8, *ext. 6*. Seized with (rendered senseless by) n., *obstupescit*, torpens: v. *NUMB* (adj.).

numeral: *numérale* (nomen): *Prisc.* 2, 6, p. 77 (Krehl). See also *NUMERICAL*. *numeralis*: *numératio* (quam arithmetici dicunt).

numerator: "numerator (numerus). *numeralis*: expr. by *numerus*, *multitudo*: n. *characters*, *numerosorum notae, signa* (Kr.): *to have a n. superiority*, *numero superare*, Liv. 9, 32, *med.*; *multitudo abundare* (implying very large numbers), lb. 21, 8, *init.*

numerically: *numéro* (abl. of manner): v. *PRECED. ART.*; and *NUMER* (I.).

numeros: 1. multi, plurimi, ae, s: v. *MANY*. 2. *cröber, bra, brum* (with the additional notion of closeness): *very n. buildings, creberrima aedificia*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: *n. stones (enough to make a shower) fell from heaven*, c. *lapides cecidere coelo*, Liv.: v. *FREQUENT, CROWDED*. 3. *frequens*, *ntis* (of a considerable number of people together; not however, crowded, as *creber* implies): *a large and more n. deputation*, *major frequentiorque legatio*, Liv. 5, 5, *med.*: Cic.: v. *NUMER* (IV. 4). (N.B.—*Frequens* is mostly used of the attendance of respectable or desirable persons: not in bad sense.) 4. expr. by *multitudo*: v. *MULTITUDE*. 5. *numérus* (late); and in this sense not to be imitated): Tac.: Juv. See also *FOIL. ART.* Phr.: *before a n. audience*, *in (magna) celebratae audientium*, Quint. 1, 2, 29.

numerously: Phr.: *a n. attended meeting of the Senate*, *Senatus frequens, frequentissimus*, Cic. Ph. 2, 38, 99: *a n. attended banquet, celebre convivium*, Tac. A. 14, 48: Cic. (*Frequent* in this sense is rare, but occurs Cic. Att. 1, 19, *med.*, *huc frequenter interceditur, i. e. he meets with numerous opponents*).

numerosness: *multitudo*: v. *NUMER* (IV.).

numismatics: "doctrina numismatum, Eckh.; "numismatum cognitio, Wyttenb. (Kr.); "res (ratio) numismatica.

numismatologist: "rei numismatae peritus.

nun: 1. *monācha*: Hier. 2. *monāstra* (common designation in later Latin): *to molest n.s. or females leading an ascetic life*, *monastrias vel ascetrias inquietare*, Authen. Coll. 6, 7 (Novell. 79): lb. 9, 15, 43 (Novell. 123): where the term *ascetria* again occurs (si quis corripit ascetrium aut diaconissem aut monastrium, etc.). 3. *nonna* (a late word, applied, as also *inasc. nonnus*, to persons of pious life): Hier.: v. *FORCELL.* s. v. (The term *nonna* was also applied to foster-mothers: *Inscr.* in *Forcell.*) Phr.: *to become a n.*, *vitam monasticam eligere, et intrare monasterium*, Just. Novell.

nuncio: *nuntius, legatus*: v. *KNORV.*
nunnery: *monasterium*: Just. Novell. *pass.* (the context determining whether the monastery is one for the male or the female sex); "coenobium monacharum (Kr.).

nuptial (adj.): 1. *nuptialis*, e: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, *gallia*, e (poet.): *the n. tie*, *j. vincium*, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: n. *gifts*, *j. dona*, Ov. M. 3, 309. 2. *genialis*, e: in phr. n. *bed*, *g. lectus*, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: Hor.; *g. torus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 309. Special terms: n. *feast*, *nuptiae*, *arum* (v. *FOIL. ART.*); n. *ode* or *song*, *hymen*, Ov. Her. 12, 137; *Hymenaeus*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7: Lucr.: also, *epithalamium*, Cat.: n. *chamber* or *bed*, *thalamus*: Prop. 2, 15 (7), 14: Virg.

nuptials: 1. *nuptiae*, *arum*: *to sup with any one on the occasion of his n.*, *cum aliquo in ejus n. coenare*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, *fin.*: the word specially refers to feasting at a wedding: *to prepare the n. (nuptial feast)*, n. *apparare*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 20: n. *exornare*, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 58. See also *MARRIAGE*. 2. *Hymenaeus* (meton.): being prop. the name of the god of marriages: *oft. plural*: *to seek forbidden n.*, *inconcusso Hymenaeos petere*, Virg. Aen. 1, 651: *inauspicious n.*, *inausti II.*, Stat. Th. 3, 281. 3. *thälämus* (meton.): *lit. bridal bed or chamber*: *to break off n.* that have been arranged for, *thalamus deserere pactos*, Virg. Aen. 10, 649. By sim. figure, is also used *fax, facula*, (nuptial torch): cf. Ov. M. 7, 49, *to face solemn nuptial* *junget albi*.

nurse (subs.): I. A woman having the care and nurture of children: 1. *nutrrix*, *icis* (*one that gives suck*; a *lact-nurse*): *to employ n.s. (to suckle)* an infant, *puero nutrices adhibere*, Gell. 12, 1: Cic.: *she-past.*, n. of *Jove*, *capra*, n. *Jovis*, Ov. F. 5, 127: Virg. (*From Quint.* 1, 1, 4, it appears that the *nutrix* had the care of children in infancy generally, as with us.) *Divina, nutrícula* (without diff. of meaning): Suet. Aug. 94, *med.*: Hor.: *n.s. tales, fabulae nutricularum*, Quint. 1, 9, 2. 2. (?) *assa* (*dry-nurse*; a woman who simply takes charge of children, without giving them suck): Juv. 14, 208 (*vetulae assae, superannuated n.s.*). 3. *nutricia* (in wider sense, a woman who nurtures and rears): Hier. Ep. 108: cf. *ROSTFATHER*. 4. *altrix*, *icis* (*one who rears*): v. *NUTRURE*. Phr.: *n.s. wages, nutricia*, orum: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 14: *as long as children require a n.*, *quoad infantes uberibus aluntur*, Dig. l. c. II. *Fig.*: *she that cherishes, fosters*, in any way: 1. *altrix*: v. *NUTRURE*. 2. *nutrix*: *Juba's land, parched n. of lions*, *Jubae tellus arida n. leonum*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15. III. One who attends to a sick person: expr. by *asiduo*, 2: cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 82, *habet qui asideat, fomenta parat*: v. *TO NURSE* (IV.).

nurse (v.): 1. *Th suckle*: *nutrio*, 4: *I have no doubt she will n. her own infant*, *nihil dubito quin filium lacte suo nutritura sit*, Gell. 12, 1, *init.* Phr.: *not to n. her own infant, puero nutriment adhibere*, lb.: *to be still n. d. (not yet weaned)*, *uberibus alit*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 14. II. *To carry in the arms*: 1. *gesto*, 1: cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24, *quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis*, l. e.

and or dandled him in the arms: cf. lact. 3, 22, extr. infantum gestationes, the nursing of babies. 2. *fôveo, fôvî, tum, 2 (with tender care and affection): cf. Aen. 1, 718, gremio l. v. TO FONDLE.*

III. *To rear: v. alo, nûtrîo: v. TO NOURISH, NURTURE.*

IV. *To attend to the wants of an invalid: 1. assideo, stîdî, sessum, 2 (with dat.): requiring to be supplemented by other and more definite exppr.: cf. Tac. Agr. 45, assidere valetudini, fovere deficientem: Hor. 8, 1, 82, assidere, fomenta parare: also Ov. Her. 19 (20), 113, me miserum, quod non medicorum jussa ministro, effluoque manus, insideoque toro.*

2. *nûtrîo, 4: the care of nûng, cura nutrîendorum corporum, Liv. 4, 52 (but this is a rare use; the word strictly referring to the supply of nutriment: cf. Cels. 3, 23, aegrum n. per eos cibos..., etc.).*

3. *perb. fôveo: v. sup. (I.).*

nursery: 1. *For children: (?) parvulorum diæta (the room): Kr. (ex lct.). Phr.: physical education begins in the n., corporum educatio a lacte cunisque studiis duct, Quint. 1, 1, 21: there are studies proper to the n., sunt sua etiam infantiae studia, cf. Quint. 1. c.: n. tales, nutrîcum fabulae, cf. Quint. 1, 9, 2: to allow children to spend three years in the n., nutrîcium triennium dare, lb. § 16: to get beyond the n., and learn in earnest, exire de gremio et discere serio, lb. 1, 2, 111: ere he was well out of the n., quum vix e cura nutrîcis exisset; adhuc infans.*

2. *For plants: 1. plantârîum: Plin. 13, 4, 8. 2. sêmînârîum: Col. 5, 6, 111: Plin. Fig.: the n. of the state (the family), s. reipublicæ, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: Liv. Fig.: a rearing place: 1. sêmînârîum: a n. (hot-bed) of crime, s. acclerum (sc. Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, epît. Cf. v. sup. II.). 2. alîtrix (terra): v. NURTURE.*

nursery-garden: v. NURSERY (II.).

nursery-gardener: perb. *plantârîa.

nursing (subs.): 1. *Lit.: supplying infants from the breast: nutrîcatîo: Gell. 12, 1, 111. Or expr. by verb: v. TO NURSE (I.).*

2. *Careful attention to the sick: nutrîcium (rare): through her affectionate, motherly n. I recovered from a long illness, illius pio maternoque n. per longum tempus aeger convalesco, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17, 1. Or expr. by circuml.: nothing is more essential than good n., nihil ægris magis necessarium, quam ut assideat aliquis et sedulo omnia præbeant quæ opus sint; omnia quæ ad valetudinem fovendam pertinent assidue præbeant.*

nursing-mother: nutrîcia: Hier.: v. NURSE.

nursling: 1. *Alumnus: what prayer should the nurse raise for her sweet n., quid voveat dulci nutrîcula alumno, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8: of the young of cattle, id. Od. 3, 18, 3: Quint. See also PUPIL.*

2. *a young plant, planta: to transplant n.s., plantas transferre ex seminario, Plin. 17, 11, 14. Also in pl., plantârîa, lum: lb. 21, 10, 34.*

nurture (subs.): 1. *Edûcatîo (bringing up of children): Jolîn: educatio et disciplina, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 29: v. EDUCATION.*

2. *expr. by edûco, alo, nûtrîo: v. TO NURTURE, EDUCATE, NURSE. (Nutricatio is suckling: v. NURSING, I.).*

nurture (v.): 1. *Edûco, 1: n.d. in her (very) bosom and affectionate care, in hujus sinu indulgentique educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: Cic. v. TO EDUCATE.*

2. *nûtrîo, 4: natural powers n.d. under a favoured roof, indoles nutrîta fistis sub penetrabilibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25: v. TO NOURISH.*

nurturer: 1. *nutricius: the shepherd who was the n. of Romulus and Remus, pastor... nutrîcius qui Romulum et Remum educavit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, ad med.: v. FOSTER-FATHER.*

2. *alîtrix: Suet. Gr. 7. 3. alîor, f. -trîx: he remembered his grandfather Phrastes and n. Caesar, Phrastes avi et alîoris*

Caesaris meminisse, Tac. A. 6, 37, R. 2. Jolîn: educator et alîor, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 111. Fig.: the land that had been the n. of Ulysses, terra a. Ulixis, Virg. Aen. 3, 273. 4. *edûcator (which may include intellectual nurture: rare): Cic. Pl. 33, 81: Quint.*

nurturing (subs.): v. NURTURE.

nut: nux, nûcia, f. (generic term for both the tree and its fruit): to sting n.s. about (as was done at weddings), n. spargere, Virg. E. 8, 30: a n. without a kernel (something of no value), n. cassa, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36. Nux is also used for the almond tree, Virg. G. 1, 187; and nux Juglans is the walnut, Plin. 15, 22, 24. Dimin. nûciula, Plin. l. c. Phr.: a n. to crack, nûcus (strictly, a knot to be untied), cf. Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 111, incideramus in difficilem nodum (a hard n. to crack): cf. Hor. A. P. 191. Also quaestio nodosa, Macr. S. 7, 1, ad fin. Comp. also Hor. S. 2, 1, 77, invidia, fragill quaerens illudere dentem, offendet solido, i. e. will find me a very hard nut to crack.

nut-brown: perb. spâdix, icis: Virg. G. 3, 82: Gell.

nut-crackers: nûctfrangibula, orum (comice): Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 26 (= dentes).

nut-gall: galla: Plin. 16, 6, 9: Col.

nut-hatch: *sitta Europæa: Linn.

nut-hook: *baculum unicum, s. uncatum ad ramos nucum deprimentos.

nutmegs: *myristica moschata (the plant): Cycl. The seed, *nux moschata (Kr.).

nutriment: Alîmentum, nûtrîmentum, etc.: v. NOURISHMENT.

nutrition: v. NOURISHMENT.

nutritious: vâlen, alîbilla, etc.: v. NOURISHING (adj.).

nutritiousness: expr. by adj.: v. NOURISHING.

nutritive: v. NUTRITIOUS.

nutshell: pûtamen, Inis. n. (shell, husk, etc.): Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Plin. 15, 22, 24. As fig. expr. for what is worthless, cassa nux: Hor. S. 2, 5, 36. Phr.: the matter lies in a n., *paucissimis verbis comprehendi res potest; nihil facilius concludi potest.

nutting (subs.): expr. by nûces lëgo, 3: v. TO GATHER (A., 2).

nut-tree: nux: Plin. 16, 25, 41.

nymph: nympha: Virg.: Ov. A. vater n., Nâias, âdis, Virg. E. 6, 21: Ov.: also, Nâas, Idis and Idos, Virg. E. 10, 10 (also sometimes simply = nympha: cf. Ov. M. 1, 690, inter Hamadryades celeberrima Nâias: a wood n., Iryas, âdis, Virg. G. 1, 11: Ov.: or, Hamadryas, âdis, Virg. E. 10, 62: Ov.: a mountain n., Orëas, âdis, Virg. Aen. 1, 500. For nymph = girl, use puella: v. GIRL, MAIDEN.

O.

O, OH: 1. *O: (1). used in addressing a deity or (less freq.) any other person (with voc.): O Romulus, Romulus divine! O Romule, Romule die! Enn.: O thou light of Dardanian land! O lux Dardaniæ! Virg. Aen. 2, 281: O my (dear) Furnius! O mi Furni! Cic. Fam. 10, 16. (II). in exclamations (usu. with acc.): oh, fine guardian of the sheep! O præclarum ovium custodem! Cic. Ph. 3, 11, 27: oh, wretched me! O me perditum! id. Fam. 14, 4. Less freq. with nom.: oh, what a figure! O qualls facies! Juv. 10, 157: Ter. (II). In wishes, with si, utinam: = oh if...! oh that...! oh, if Jove would recall my past years! O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Aen. 8, 560: Ov. M. 1, 363: (O utinam possem...!)*

2. *oh (not to be confounded with preced.: it denotes surprise, joy, grief, acc. to the intonation: only in the comic writers): oh! you are unfair... oh! iniquus es, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: repeated, as a lament, oh, oh, oh! Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 6. 3. ôh8*

(No! holla!): oh! that's enough! ôh! jam satis est! Hor. 8, 1, 5, 12.

4. *proh, pro (denoting wonder or lamentation: with voc. to denote an appeal; otherwise with acc.): O ye immortal gods! pro dii immortales! Cic. Man. 12, 33: O Jupiter! the folly of the man! pro Jupiter! hominis stultitiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 12.*

5. *expr. by voc. alone to denote address; by acc. alone to denote surprise, indignation, etc.: O thou fostering Sun! alme Sol! Hor. Car. Saec. 9: Virg.: O admirable witnesses, testes egregios! Cic. Ocl. 26, 63: O once happy Roman generals! beatos quondam duces Romanos! Tac. A. 11, 20.*

oak: 1. *quercus, ðs, f. (generic term): Cic. v. Virg.: Ov.: pass. 2. aesculus (the tallest species: winter or Italian oak, with edible acorns): Virg. G. 2, 290. 3. Ilex, icis, f. (of two kinds, prob. kermes and holm oak): Virg.: Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.*

4. *rûbr, ðris, n. (usu. denoting the timber of the oak; but also, a particular, hard-wooded species, and poet = quercus): ships built of o. throughout, naves totae factae ex r., Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Cic. v. Virg.: concerning the different species of o., v. Plin. 16, 6, 8, 899: Ov. 5. cerus: Plin. l. c. Col. (Quercus cerus, the Turkey oak, Linn.).*

oak, of; oaken: 1. *quernus (chiefly poet.): a parland of oak, querna corona, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: oaken planks, axes q., Vitr. 7, 1, 2: also, quernus, Cato: Col. and quercus, Tac. A. 2, 81: quercus coronae.*

2. *aesculus (poet.): oaken garland, aea. frons, Ov. M. 1, 449: also aesculinus: Vitr. 7, 1, 2 (where planks of this kind of oak, axes aesculinus, are distinguished from axes quernus).*

3. *Iligna, ðs, n.: oaken legs (of couches), iligni pedes, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: oak-mast, iligna glans, Plin. 16, 6, 8: Virg.: tenons of holm-oak, subsuces iligneas, Cato R. R. 18, fin.: Col. Also, illicus (poet.): Stat. 4. rûbrus: planks of solid oak, r. axes, Col. 6, 19: Ov. 5. cerus: Plin. Col. (N.B. — For distinction of above, v. preced. art.)*

oak-apple: (?) galla: Plin. 16, 7, 10.

forest: 1. *quercetum: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7: Varr. 2. aesculetum: Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14. 3. ilicetum: Mart. 12, 18, 20. (For distinction, v. OAK.)*

mast: glans querna, iligna, etc.: v. ACORN.

tree: v. OAK.

oakum: stûppa or stûpa (tow: q. v.): Caes. Plin.

oar: 1. *remus: to pull the o., remos ducere, Ov. M. 1, 294: to ply the o. vigorously, remis [validis] incumbere, Virg. Aen. 10, 294: with sail and a. (i. e. by every possible means), velis remisque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, fin. See also to row.*

2. *tonsa (poet.): the o.s. more heavily in the motionless sea, in lento luctantur marmore t., Virg. Aen. 6, 27: Lucr. 3. palma (the flat blade of the oar): skimming the waters with o.s., verrentes aequora palmis, Cat. 64, 7: Vitr. 10, 3, 6 (in strict sense). Dimin., palmaria (= palma), Virg. Aen. 5, 163.*

oaring (subs.): remîgium: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 301, remigio alarum.

oat: âvena: a crop of o.s., avenae seges, Virg. G. 1, 77: Col. 2, 11, 111. Wild o.s., steriles a., Virg. G. 1, 154 (*a. fatua, Linn.). Adj., avenaceus (of o. oat-): o.-meal, farina avenacea, Plin. 23, 25, 67: o.-cake, panis avenaceus. Phr.: to have sown one's wild o.s., perh. tanquam voluptatum stipendia emeruisse, cf. Cic. Sen. 14, 49: or, *voluptatibus defunctum esse (to have done with sensual pleasures): cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. defungor. (Voluptates fronsae ac domus, given by R. and A. from Liv. 30, 14, med., does not imply any previous period of dissipation.)

oaten: âveniceus: Plin. An o.-pipe avena: Virg. E. 1, 2.

oath: 1. *jûsjurandum, jûrisjurandî n. (gen. term) to cause any one to take*

om o, aliquem juag. adigore, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: Liv. also, ad j. adigere, Sull. Cat. 22: and, jurejurando aliquem adigere (to bind by o.: foll. by acc. and inf.). Liv. 10, 38, med.; also, jurej. obstringere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: to take an o., j. accipere, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: to swear a most true o., verissimum j. jurare, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, med.: to tender an o. to any one (in court), j. deferre alicui, Quint. 5, 6, 3: to offer to take o., j. offerre, ib. § 1 (see the whole chap.): to be under an engagement by o., jurej. teneri, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: to keep one's o., j. conservare, ib.; jurej. stare, Quint. 1, c. 2, verba, orum (the formulæ of oath; esp. with ref. to some person to whom fidelity is sworn): usu. in connexion with jurare: unless he took the o. dictated by himself, nisi in qua ipse conceperat verba juraret, Liv. 7, 5, med.: so paulo inf., adjurat in quas adactus est verba: he caused the soldiers to take the o. to Vespasian, in verba Vespasiani milites adegit, Suet. Vesp. 6: Tac. more fully, in aliquos verba jururandum adigere (with acc. of person), Caes. B. C. 2, 18. 3. sacramentum (military; taken by soldiers on enlisting): to cause soldiers to take the o. to any one, sacramento (militis) adigere, Liv. 4, 5: Tac. (with gen. of authority to whom, legiones sacramento Othonis ad.): also, sacramento aliquem obligare (a less formal expr.), Cic. Off. 2, 11, 36: he compels them to take the o. to himself, (militis) apud se a diore jubet, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: to prove false to the military o., a mutare, Suet. Cl. 13. In fig. sense: Hor. Od. 3, 17, 10.

4. expr. by jūro, adjūro, ſvi and ſiſu ſum, i (to take an o.): he takes this o., in hac verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: to take the o. of allegiance to any one, in nomen alicujus jurare, Suet. Cl. 10: in aliquem jurare, Tac. H. 1, 76: cf. ſupr. (2): v. TO SWEAR.

oath-breaking (adj.): perjūrus: v. PERJURED.

oatmeal: farina avenacea: v. OAT.

oats: avena: v. OAT.

obdure: obdūco, 3: Cic. Plin.

obduracy: obſtinātio (animi): v. OBSTINACY.

obdurate: 1. obſtinātus (reſolutely fixed; in good sense or bad): o. against feminine entreaties, oba. adversus muliebres preces, Liv. 2, 40: Cic. v. OBSTINATE, RESOLUTE.

2. dūrus (unfeeling, inflexible: only in bad sense): of to inhuman and o. a temer., tam animo agresti ac d., Cic. Arch. 8, init.: what have you, an o. age, shrunk from? quid nos, d. refugimus aetas? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34. 3. ferreus (like durus, but stronger): cf. Cic. Att. 13, 30, O. to ferreum, qui illius pericula non moveris i. your o. (brazen) face, os tuum ferreum, id. in Pla. 26, 65. 4. praefractus (carrying strictness to excess): v. STEEL.

5. inexorabilis: v. INEXORABLE.

obdurately: obſtinātē, pertinaciter: v. OBSTINATELY. (Or expr. by adj.: so o. tam duro ac ferreo animo, etc.: v. preced. art.)

obedience: 1. obſediētia (most gen. term): slavery is the o. of a mean spirit, servitus est ob. animi fracti et obſediēti, Cic. Par. 1, 35: to refuse o., ob. abſicere, id. Off. 1, 20, 102. Plin. who uses it of the ob. of masters to their quæſt. of elephants to their keepers, etc.).

2. obtemperatio (rational ob., according to principle: rare): Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42 (si iustitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus). 3. expr. by pāro, obſediō: to render o. to any one, alicui parere, obedire by o. and command, et parendo et imperando: a scousus o. was rendered to the dictator by both parties, nrimque enixe dictatori obſediō est, Liv. 4, 26, estr. v. TO OBT.

4. obsequium (a low kind of obedience; complaisance, compliance): later = obſediētia: they swear o. (loyalty) to his guardians, in tutorem obſequia jurant, Just. 13, 2, estr. Phr.: to keep (people

to their o., in officio continere, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: v. DUTY.

obedient: 1. obſediēns (usu. with dat.): a most o. soldier, imperitis obſediētiſſimus miles, Liv. 7, 13, init.: Cic. also with ad and acc. (ad nova concilia ob., in somewhat diff. sense).

2. dicto audiens (absol. or with dat. of person): not to be o. about anything, in aliqua re dicto a. non esse, Cic. Delot. 8, 23: the bailiff (must) be o. to his master, villicus domino dicto a. sit, Cato R. R. 142. 3. obsequens, ntis (complying, falling in with): I am not so o. to my father (as I ought to be), sum meo patri minus oba., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18: Sen. 4. more freq. expr. by pāro, obſediō, obtemperō (to be o.): to be o. to the magistrates, obtemperare atque obedire magistratibus, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, fin.: v. TO OBT. (Parentiores in Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76, is doubtful: al. paratiores.)

obediēter: Liv. (always with verbs implying command, as imperata ob. facere, id. 21, 34; tributum conferre ob., id. 5, 12, estr. = readily, cheerfully). To behave o., alicui audientem atque obediētem esse: v. OBEDIENT.

obediētia: to make o., ſdōro, 1: he made o. to the crown, coronam adoravit, Suet. Ner. 12, med.: to stretch out the hands, and make o. to the multitude, protendere manus, adorare vulgum, Tac. H. 1, 36: Vulg. Gen. xlii. 7: see also, to now (fin.).

obellak: obſellacus: Plin. 36, 8, 14.

obelize: obſellum appōno (with dat.): cf. Aus. Sap. pref. 13; *obelo notare: v. TO MARK.

obelus: obſellus: Aus. Hier.

obesse: obſesus: Cels. Virg.: v. PAT. CORPULENT.

obesity: obſeſtas: Suet. Claud. 41: also, ob. ventris, id. Dom. 18: See also, CORPULENT.

obey: 1. pāro, 2 (with dat.: most gen. term): to o. the laws, legibus p., Cic. to o. command, imperio p., Caes. Join: parere et obedire (praepcepto), Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: obedire et p., id. N. D. 1, 8, 19: (alicui) p. et dicto audientem esse, id. Ph. 7, 1, 2. 2. obſediō, 4 (with dat.: to obey any given command; as a slave or a child: not, as pāro, in widest sense of submission and deference to authority): to a any one's command literally, ad verba alicui ob., Cic. Caec. 18, 52: cf. id. Man. 16, 48, where obedire is used of enemies; obtemperō (v. inftr.) of allies: see also sup. (1), where the use of pāro and obſediō together conveys the fullest notion of obedience. 3. obtemperō, 1 (with dat.: esp. of voluntary and rational obedience): to o. the spirit (not the mere letter) of command, ad id quod ex verbis intelligi possit ob. alicui, Cic. Caec. 18, 52 (cf. sup. 2): Caes. Join: obtemperare atque parere (alicui), id. Pl. 39, 94. (As obtemperō denotes a voluntary disposing of oneself acc. to the will of another, it also = to comply with: q. v.) 4. dicto audiens sum (absol. or with second dat. of person: denoting prompt obedience to supreme authority): that the soldiers would not o. orders, milites non fore dicto a., Caes. B. G. 1, 39, estr.: Liv. v. OBEDIENT (2).

5. ausculto, 1 (to hearken or listen to; with dat.: rare in this sense): Pl.: v. TO HEARKEN, LISTEN. Phr.: to refuse to o., obediētiā abſicere (not implying, like preced. phr., a previous obedience), Suet. Caes. 54; imperium (aspiciuntque) abſicere (of mutinous troops), Liv. 28, 27, ad init. 6. audio, 4 (with acc.: poet.): Virg.

obfusate: perh. caliginem (alicui) offundere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16.

obfuscation: perh. caligo, Inſa, f.: cf. Cat. 64, 207: and preced. art.

obituary (sub.): perh. Libitinae index. (Suet. Ner. 39, has in Libitinae rationem venire = to be registered as deceased.) Or expr. by phr.: the o. of a year includes the names of.... *in hoc

anno excoſſerunt e vita....; in hoc anno deſiderati ſunt....

object (sub.): 1. That about which the mind is employed; that which lies before the mind: (metaphys. t. t.): res objecta ſenſibus; quod animo percipitur (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49, si tale visum obſectum est.... dormienti, etc.: and v. TO PERCEIVE): also in modern Lat., obſectum: Cartes. Princ. 1, 30: etc. ||. Any external thing: res; or expr. by neut. of adj.: the object of sight, taste, res quae (id quod) cernitur, gustatur, etc.: external o., res externae; externa: v. THING. |||. That on which any emotion or effort is expended: 1. expr. by dat. of verbal suba. (with verb to be): to be the o. of any one's hatred, esse alicui odio, Cic. Fam. 12, 10: to be an o. of the care of the gods, diis curae esse, Sall. Jug. 75, fin.: to be an o. of mockery, ludibrio esse alicui, Liv. 2, 23: cf. I. d. § 297. 2. expr. by verbal sub. in apposition: esp. in the case of such words as amor (amores), deliciae, deſiderium: cf. Cat. 45, 1, Amen Septimius suos amores tenens, the o. of his affection: so, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79, amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, o. of your especial love: and Hor. Od. 1, 14, fin. tu.... taedium.... deſiderium.... cura, o. of weary anxiety.... longing.... care. 3. expr. by pass. verb corresponding to the verbal suba.: to be the o. of any one's love, esteem, respect, ab aliquo amari, diligi, suspici: v. TO LOVE, etc. The same sense may also be expr. by act. voice: Alexis was the o. of Corydon's love, Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg. E. 2, 1: so, alicuius amore deſpicere, etc.

IV. Aim, intention: 1. finis (propositus): all the arts have some a. at which they aim, omnes artes habent f. aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 23: Cic. v. END (IV.).

2. expr. by conſilium (design, purpose): I will state the o. of my departure and return, exponam c. et protectionis meae et reversionis, Cic. Ph. 1, init.: with the o. of...., eo c. ut...., Caes. B. G. 1, 48: so, with what o. quoc. c.: v. INTENTION.

3. expr. by verbs implying an aim or object: what is their o. of quid petunt? Virg. Aen. 2, 151: they (one) o. is to...., id agunt, ut...., Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: v. END (fin.).

V. In grammar: expr. by pendere ex....: v. TO DEPEND. (Not obſectum or res objecta in this sense.)

VI. Colloq., a strange sight: Phr.: what an o. of qualis facies (et qualis digna tabella! Juv. 10, 157: qualis erat! Virg. Aen. 2, 274.

obſect (v.): 1. To offer an obſect: 1. expr. by dico, si, cum, 3: esp. in connexion with the adverbative conj., at: but you o., at enim dicitis...., Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 40: philoſophia o. on many grounds to pleasure being counted among goods, a philoſophia permulta dicuntur cur [non] voluptas in bonis sit numeranda, ib. 1, 10, 31: so, contra dicere [not as one word], ib. 3, 1, 2 (which usu., as here, refers to an opposite position maintained, not simply an objection: cf. id. N. D. 3, 21, init.), and in somewhat diff. sense, in contrarium partem afferre, id. de Or. 2, 53, fin.

2. expr. "it is objected": "you object," by at at enim: cf. Cic. Sen. 6, estr., at memoria minuitur, but, it is o. d. the memory fails (in old age), so, ib. 14, 47, at non est voluptatum tanta quasi utilitas in ſenſibus: cf. sup. (1) (N. B. —Not oppono, occorro [R. and A.] in this sense: cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 42, fin., introducebat Carneades, non ut probaret, sed ut opponeret Stoicis, et id. N. D. 2, 28, 70, where occorro = to meet and reply to an argument.)

3. To object to: have an unwillingness that something should be done: 1. recuso, 3: (esp. in negative sentences; foll. by quin or quominus): I do not o. to every one's reading what I write, non recusabo quominus omnes scripta mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: we cannot o. to others differing from us, non possumus quin alii a nobis diſſen-

tant r., Cic. Ac. 2, 3, *init.*: also absol., *I do not o.*, non recusio, non abnuo, id. Mil. 16, *fin.* 2. *improbo*, i (with direct acc.): v. TO DISAPPROVE. 3. *repugno*, i (to resist anything; oppose its being done): *I do not o.*, provided.... non repugno, dummodo.... Cic. Ac. 2, 41, *fin.*: so, nihil repugno (quae si tu alio nomine vis vocare, nihil repugno, id. fr. in August.): v. TO OPPOSE. 4. *gravor*, i (strictly, to feel anything a burden; hence, to be reluctant to do anything): *for my part should not o.*, if I had confidence in myself, ego vero non gravior, si mihi ipse confiderem, id. Am. 5, *init.*: usu. foll. by *infin.*, id. de Or. 1, 23, 107, etc. 5. *nolo*, ul. *irr.* (with *infin.*): *I o.* to an affected articulation of each letter, nolo exprimi litteras putidius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.

objection: 1. A counter statement: 1. expr. by dico, 3: the o. advanced against each philosopher, quid contra queneque philosophum dicitur, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 2: to raise many o.s, multa dicere cur res non ita se habent; multa in contrariam partem asserere: v. TO OBJECT. 2. a quibbōn o. capito: to dispose of such o.s, captiones discutere, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46. II. Difficulty or reluctance about doing something: 1. expr. to have no o., by non recusare, non repugnare; v. TO OBJECT (II.). 2. expr. by per me, te, licet (I, you, etc., have no o.): *I have no o. even to your smiling, says he, per me vel stertas licet, inquit, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93*: non licet per Cratinum, id. Off. 1, 7, 31. 3. *mōra* (strictly, delay; hence, cause of delay, hindrance): *nor is there any o. to my marrying her, nec mihi ulla est quin eam uxorem ducam, Ter. And. 5, 6, 7*: *there is no o. as far as he is concerned, per hunc nulla est m., ib. 3, 4, 13*. (Not Cic. in this sense.) 4. impedimentum: v. HINDRANCE. Phr.: *I have no o. (to that), nihil impedit, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2*: *I have no o. to their being saved, nihil moror eos salvos esse, Ant. in Cic. Th. 13, 17, 35*: *what o. is there to (the wedding) being made a real one?* quid obstat cur non verae nuptiae fiat? Ter. And. 1, 1, 76: *there are many o. in the way of my...., multa me debortantur, quominus...., Sall. Jug. 31, 164*: *that is no o., quid quidem nihil omnino obstat*.

objectionable: *imprōbabilis*, e (not deserving approbation): Quint. 7, 4, 7: Sen. Or. expr. by more gen. terms, ingratus, infucundus (v. UNPLEASANT), malus, also superl. deterrimus: v. BAD.

objective: expr. by externus, qui sensibilis percipitur: v. OBJECT (I.). Sometimes *objective is indispensable, as metaphys. t. t.

objectively: *objective, quod dicitur. (Only as metaphys. t. t.)

objector: *qui contra dicit, disputat*: v. TO OBJECT.

obligate: *obligo*, i: Pl.: Cic.

obligatory: expr. by verb: in an o. manner, obligantis a. exprobrantis modo; obligans, exprobrans: v. TO REPROACH.

oblake: **(globus) circa axis extremas partes depressor ac planior*.

obligation: *obligatio* (= *επιτροπή*): Vulg. Act. xxi. 26, etc.: v. OFFERING.

obligation: 1. Binding moral force: 1. officium: cf. Cic. Att. 16, 17, 3: non dubito quin *ad officium* sit, sed inscriptio plenior de officio (i. e. the entire subject of moral o.): cf. id. Off. 1, 2, 7, *sup.* 2. expr. by sportet, dūbō (to be under an o.): foll. by *infin.*: v. OUGHT.

3. expr. by religio (i. e. conscientious regard): to be influenced by the o. of an oath, religione iurjurandi commoveri, Cic. Font. 9, 20: cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 77, *fin.* II. A legal undertaking: *obligatio*: to contract an o., obl. contrahere, Gal. Dig. 44, 7, *init.*: to cancel an o., obl. tollere, Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 8 § 3. To lay oneself under o., se obligare: Cic. Liv.: v. TO BIND (II., *fin.*). Fig.: *under an o.* to

pay a row, voti reus, Virg. Aen. 5, 237: Macr.

III. A claim arising out of a favour conferred: Phr.: (1) *under an o. to any one*: (1). obnoxius (with dat. of person to whom): *all Greece was under o. to the Romans for its freedom*, omnem Graeciam beneficio libertatis obno. Romanis esse, Liv. 35, 31, *med.*: Ter. (2). obligatus (v. *infin.* II.): *I was under no o. to him, nihil ei obl. eram*, Cic. Fam. 6, 11: comp. obligation, *under greater o.*, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, *fin.* (3). officio obstrictus: Caes. B. G. 1, 9: v. *infin.* (II.). to lay any one under o.: (1). obligo, 1: *be sure and lay him under an o. by your liberality, quem fac ut tua liberalitate tibi obliges*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, *fin.*: Plin. *min.*: v. TO OBLIGE. (2). obstringo, nxi, ctum, 3: *to lay any one under an o. by gifts, donis aliquem oba.*, Cic. Clu. 66, *extr.* (3). *dēmōreō*, 2 (to deserve well of: with acc. of person): *to lay a community under o.*, civitatem beneficio d., Liv. 3, 18, *init.*: also in act. form, Ov. A. A. 252 (nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor). IV. The favour itself: beneficium, (quod) gratum (est): v. FAVOUR. See also TO OBLIGE.

obligatory: Phr.: *it is o. on us, omnino oportet, debemus* (v. OUGHT): *are promises always o.?* promissae semper servanda sunt? cf. Cic. Off. 3, 24, *init.*

oblige: 1. To bind by some obligation: obligo, obstringo, etc.: v. TO BIND (II.). II. To constrain, force: cōgo, 3: v. TO COMPEL. III. To render indebted; to do a favour to any one: 1.

expr. by grātum, gratissimum facio, 3 (with dat.): *you will very greatly o. us, gratissimum nobis feceris* (foll. by si with fut. perf.), Cic. Sen. 2, 6: so, pergratum mihi feceris, id. Am. 4, 16: and, mihi vero pergratum erit, *I shall be very much o.d.*: so, erunt mihi gratissima, id. Fam. 13, 48. 2. obligo, 1 (to lay under an obligation): *you will o. me, you will o. my friend Calvinus, obligabis me, obligabis Calvinum nostrum*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 3. (N.B.—Not exactly in this sense in Cic.: v. OBLIGATION, III.) 3. commōdo, 1 (to o. by lending or giving: with dat. of person): *in whatever way you can o. a person, without loss to yourself, quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari*, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: so, id. Fam. 13, 35, ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes (serve, oblige him): oft. = to o. with the loan of anything: v. TO LEND.

4. expr. by beneficium collocare apud aliquem; b. conferre in aliquem, etc.: v. FAVOUR. 5. grātificor, 1 (to do what is agreeable to any one): Cic. Liv.: v. GRATIFY. See also TO COMPLY WITH. Phr.: *I am much o.d. to you for what you did about...., de.... multum te amo*, Cic. Att. 7, 2: so with in and abl., id. Fam. 13, 62 (in Attili negotio te amavi): or foll. by rel. clause, te multum amamus, quod, etc., id. Att. 1, 3, 2.

obliging (adj.): 1. cōmis, e (courteous and amiable): cf. Cic. Bal. 16, 36, comes, benigni, faciles dicuntur; qui errant comiter monstrant viam: Ter. JoIn: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 19; comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80. 2. hūmānus (characterized by kindly human feeling: more comprehensive than preceded): an o. disposition, h. ingenium, Ter. And. 1, 1, 86: Cic. JoIn: communis (affable) atque humanus, Cic. Sen. 17, 49; facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16: cf. *supr.* (1).

1, 19: o., perhumanus, id. Fam. 13, 21.

3. facilis, e (easy-tempered): v. KIND, GOOD-NATURED. 4. cōmūnis, e (affable, ready to impart of one's own): *of so o. a disposition as that.... tam c. animo esse ut....*, Ter. Haut. 1, 1: Cic.: v. *supr.* (2).

5. officiōsus (full of respect and attention towards): cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, 63, Lampascent in omnes cives Romanos officiōs (ready to do anything to show respect or oblige): also, id. Fam. 13, 21,

extr. (N.B.—Not obsequens, obsequiosus: which = yielding, complaisant.)

obligingly: 1. cōmiter: cf. Cic. Bal. 16, 36. 2. officiōsē (for syn. v. obsequens). JoIn: officiōsē et amice, Cic. Am. 20, 71. See also KINDLY.

obligingness: 1. cōmitas: v. COURTESY. 2. hūmānitās, facilitās, etc.: v. GOOD-NATURE, KINDNESS.

oblique: obliquus (slanting, sideways): Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: the o. order of the signs, o. signorum ordo, Virg. G. 1, 239. Fig.: *to assail any one with o. (indirect) insinuations, o. orationibus carpere aliquem*, Suet. Dom. 2: also in grammar, sense, the o. cases, casus obliqui, Varr. L. L. 8, 26, 49: o. narration, o. oratio, Just.: v. INDIRECT.

obliquely: oblique: Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: Caes. Fig. = indirectly: Tac. A. 3, 35 (obl. castigare aliquem). Also, in obliquum, Virg. G. 1, 98: Plin.: and per obliquum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 6: in somewhat diff. sense, ex obliquo (on one side), Plin. 2, 31, 31. See also ABRASKE.

obliqueness: obliquitas: Plin. 2, 19, 17.

obliquity: 1. Lit.: v. PRECED. art. II. Fig.: in moral sense: prāvitās, iniquitās: v. VICIOUSNESS, INIQUITY (Not prāvitās in this sense.)

obliterate: 1. delēo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (both lit. and fig.): v. TO BLUR OUT. 2. aboleo, ēvi, itum, 2: to o. a name (in a will), nomen ab., Suet. Dom. 15, *init.*: to o. the recollection of anything, memoriam alicuius rei ab., Tac. H. 1, 84: also intrans. (which, however, more properly belongs to aboleo, incept.), nondum memoria aboleverat, *had not yet become o.d.* Liv. 9, 36, *init.*

3. oblitēro, 1 (oblūt): Tac. A. 11, 21, *extr.* More freq. in fig. sense, e.g. memoriam obl., Liv. 21, 29, *extr.* 4. In pass. sense, ēvānescō, vānui, 3 (to become o.d.): (the characters) had become so completely o., tantopere evanescit, Tac. prel. N. T.: the recollection has gradually become o.d., memoria sensim [obscure] est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95. 5. extēscō, ēvi, ētum, 3 (in pass. sense): letters almost o.d., paene jam exolescentes litterae, Suet. Aug. 7. Phr.: to o. the very name of the Roman people, extingueret nomen populi Romani, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7.

obliteration: expr. by verb: v. TO OBLITERATE.

oblivion: 1. obliivio, ōnia, f.: to rescue from o., ab obl. [atque a silentio] vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 7: to consign to o., obliivioni dare, Liv. 1, 31, *init.*; more strongly, voluntaria quaedam obl. conterere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7 (the latter phr. signifying the determination to forget; the former, an allowing of anything to be forgotten): see also FORGETFULNESS; AMNESTY. 2. obliivium (poet.): freq. plur.: to drink a pleasant o. of an anxious life, ducere sollicitae iucunda obl. vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62.

Virg. Phr.: to sink into o., obscurari atque evanescere; abolescere: v. TO OBLITERATE.

oblivious: immēmōr, obliiviosus: v. FORGETFUL.

oblong: (adj.): oblongus: o. eggs, ova obl., Plin. 10, 52, 74 (for which like, has, longa quibus facies erit, Sat. 2, 4, 12): Plin. (Oblongo hastili, in Liv. 21, 8, *fin.*, is probably a false reading; and the strict sense of the word is simply elongated.)

oblong (suba): quadrilatera forma, quae in rectis lineis continetur, et vocatur altera parte longior: Front. Goe. p. 35.

obloquy: 1. vitāpēratio (censure): to become an object of such o. [in sermonem hominum atque] in tantum v. venire, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 13. (Vituperatio is itself less strong than Eng., requiring some epithet, or some word in the context, to make it equivalent.) 2. maledictum (any abusive speech): esp. pl.: the o. heaped upon men of the highest rank by the equites, equitum in homines

obnoxiosos maledictos, Cic. Pl. 13, *fin.*: to assault with every kind of o., probris omnibus inque vexare, id. Fl. 20, 48.

3. opprobrium (*taunt, reproach*): *cep. pl.*: to be stung by false o., op. falsis morderi, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: to be assailed by general o., maledictis opprobriisque vulgi pulsari, Auct. Quint. Decl. So also probra, orum: v. *REPROBACH*. Phr.: to be the object of general o., flagitare rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125. See also *INFAMY*.

obnoxiosus: 1. Exposed, liable to: obnoxius: v. *LIABLE*, *SUBJECT*. 2. Hurtful, objectionable: noxius, nocens, etc.: v. *HURTFUL*, *NOXIOUS*. 3. Offensive, hateful: innoxius: Virg. Aen. 1, 28 (*innoxius genus*): Cic. v. *HATEFUL*.

obnoxious: v. *INJURIOUSLY*.
obolus: obolus: v. *Vir*.

obscens: 1. obscens (o-enus, -nus): o. jesting, genus dicendi ob- Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: *somewhat* o., obscenior, id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: also, subobscenus, id. Or. 26, 88. Also used of whatever is revolting or of ill-omen: the o. birds of ocean (*harpies*), oba. pelagi aves, Virg. Aen. 3, 241. 2. iniquitas (polluted): most o. conversation, sermo iniquitissimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 65. 3. turpis, e (most comprehensive term: Gr. *aischros*): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126, quae partes corporis, ad naturae necessitatem datae, aspectum essent deformem habituras atque turpem: v. *SHAMEFUL*. 4. spurcus: v. *FILTHY*. 5. nūdus (*lit. naked*): rare: to abstain from o. language, n. verbis abstinere, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 4. Similar is the use of the expr. nuptia verba, Fest. a. v. nuptus.

obscenely: 1. obscens (o-enē): Cic. 2. turpiter (*shamefully*): Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36.

obscenities: 1. obscenitas (o-en-tas, -tās): Cic. Off. 1, 29, *fin.*: Quint. 2. turpitude (v. *OBSCENE*, 3): Join: verborum turpitude et rerum obscenitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, *extr.*

obscuratio: obscuratio: an o. (eclipse) of the sun, obs. solis, Quint. 1, 10, 47: Cic. fr. Or. expr. by verb: v. to *OBSCURE*.

obscure (*adj.*): 1. Without natural light: obscurus: v. *DARK*. 2. Not easily understood: 1. obscurus: extremely o. (*Heracitus*), valde obs., Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: Lucr.: I strive to be brief, I become o., brevis esse laboro, obs. flo, Hor. A. P. 25. Join: obscurus et ignotus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: obs. atque caecus, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36. 2. somewhat o., subobscurus, Cic. 3. Reconditus (naturally difficult of apprehension): while obscurus often refers only to the way in which a subject is treated: Cic. v. *ABSTRUSE*, *RECONDITE*. 3. perplexus (intricate, puzzling): o. speeches (rendered purposely ambiguous), p. sermones, Liv. 40, 5, *med.*: a somewhat o. theory, ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13 § 62. 4. caecus (of that which escapes the eye or mind): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357, res caecae et ab aspectu iudicio remotae: v. *supr.* (1). 5. involutus (involved, intricate): Join: occulta et quasi involuta [aperire], Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30. Phr.: in an o., enigmatical manner, per ambages, Liv. 1, 56, *ad fin.*: so, ambages is used of the enigma of the Sphinx, Ov. M. 7, 760: to be intentionally o., sensus suos adhibere (condere, recundere), Tac. A. 1, 11: cf. ib., (sensus) in incertum et ambiguum magis implicabantur—he became more o. than ever: see also to *obscure* (= render obscure).

3. Not distinguished: 1. obscurus: of humble and o. parentage, humill atque o. loco natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 181: illustrious or o., clarus an obs., Quint. 5, 10, 26. 2. humilis, ignobilis: v. *HUMBLE*, *IGNOBLE*.

obscure (v.): 1. obsecro, i (both lit. and fig.): the sky was o. by clouds, coelum nubibus obscuratum, Sall. Jug. 38, *med.*: to o. one's style, stilum obs., Suet. Tib. 70: as opp. to celebrare, to

render famous or o., Sall. Cat. 8. 2. officio, feci, sectum, 3 (with dat.: to stand in the way of, darken, eclipse): the greatness of those who will o. my name, magnitudo eorum qui meo nomini officent, Liv. pref.: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49, ipsa umbra terrae soli officens noctem efficit (eclipse) and o. s. 10). Phr.: to o. a subject intentionally (mystify any one), tenebras alicui offundere, Cic. in Quint. 2, 17, 21: see also to *HIDE*, *CONCEAL*.

obscurus: 1. obscurus: to interpret what is said o., obs. dicta interpretari, Quint. 3, 4, 3: Gell. Of parentage: o. born, obs. natus, Macr.: Amm. (better, obscuro loco natus). 2. ambiguous: v. *AMBIGUOUSLY*. 3. per ambages (in an indirect, enigmatical way): Liv. 1, 56.

obscuritas: 1. Lit.: obscuritas, tenebrae: v. *DARKNESS*. 2. Lack of clearness: obscuritas: Cic. Quint.: to involve a thing in o., obs. et tenebras alicui rei afferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50. Phr.: to be wrapped in o., in incertum et ambiguum implicari, Tac. A. 1, 11: to speak without o., nullis ambagibus loqui: cf. Ov. M. 10, 19. 3. Mean-ness of origin or rank: humilitas, ignobilitas, sordes (stronger than Eng.): v. *MEANNESS* (1), *HUMBLINESS* (1).

Phr.: to raise from o. or consign to it, celebrare, obscurare, Sall. Cat. 8: cf. obscura promerere, insignia attenuare, Hor. Od. 1, 24, *fin.*: to pass one's life in o., vitam silentio transire, Sall. Cat. *init.* (scarcely to be imitated): vitam per obscurum transmittere, Sen. Ep. 19, 2: to raise a family from o., familiam (abjectam et obscuram) e tenebris in lucem evocare, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30: familiam illustrare, (to shed lustre on it), Suet. Gal. 3, *med.* 4. **obscurus**: exequias, arum; iusta; etc.: v. *FUNERAL* (sub-).

obscurus: 1. nimis obscurus: cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 20, nimis obscuritas: or perh. obscurior (a milder expr.): cf. L. G. § 351: or expr. by gen. or abs. of quality, nimis obscuritas, nimis obsequi (all of persons only): v. *OBSEQUIOUSNESS*. (Neither obscurus nor obsequiosus [Pl.] denote a bad quality).

2. perh. officiosus (usu. in good sense: v. *OBLIQUS*): cf. Cic. in Pis. 23, 55, officiosissima natio candidatorum: or expr. by nimis or compar. degree: cf. *supr.* (1). 3. ambitiosus (given to court favour): so o. as to salute us all every day, ita a. ut omnes nos quotidie persalutet, Cic. Fl. 18, *init.*: an o. empire (emperor), a. imperium, Tac. H. 1, 83.

4. perh. humilis, e (low, mean): a most o. flatterer, assentator humillimus, Vell. 2, 83, *init.*: v. *MEAN-SPRITED*.

5. perh. assentator (one who falls in with whatever you say or do: strictly suba; but see L. G. § 598): cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 22, omnia assentari, to be as o. as ever one can.

obssequiously: cum nimis obsequentia; ambitiosus, assentatoris (with ref. to language): v. *preced. art.* Or perh. serviliter: Tac. H. 1, 36, *fin.*

obssequiousness: 1. nimis obsequentia (rare): Caes. B. G. 7, 20. 2. obsequium (not necessarily in bad sense): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41 (opp. to veritas): Tac. 3. assentatio (strictly of language): cf. Cic. Clu. 13, 16, se blanditias et assentationibus in Adnili consuetudinem immergit (by fawning and obsequiousness). See also *servility*.

4. ambitio (paying court; seeking to gain favour): cf. Cic. Br. 69, *fin.*, ambitio labi (where flattery is meant): using every kind of o. to every one, nullo officii aut ambitionis in aliquem genere omisso, Suet. Oth. 4: Hor. See also *servility*.

observable: v. *REMARKABLE*.

observance: 1. The act of observing: 1. conservatio: the o. of decorum, decoris c., Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.

2. observantia (careful regard for): the o. of ancient custom, obs. prisci moris, Val. Max. 2, 6, 7. (Appy. not observatio in this sense.) 3. obtem-

peratio (rare): v. *OBEDIENCE*. (Of better expr. by verb: a notable instance of the o. of religion, memorabile exemplum servatae religionis, Val. Max. 1, 1, 11: care for the o. of religion, conservandae religionis cura, ib. 1, 1, 12. v. *TO OBSERVE*.) 4. A regular practice: ritus, us: v. *RITE*, *USAGE*.

observant: 1. Taking notice: nearest word, attentus: v. *ATTENTIVE*. To be o. of everything, attentissime omnia oculis animoque excipere. 2. Regardful: 1. diligens, nitis: most o. of every duty, omnia officii diligentissimus, Cic. Coel. 30, 73: o. of truth, d. veri, Nep. Epam. 3. 2. observans, nitis (with gen.: in Cic. = respectful towards): very o. of every claim of duty, omnium officiorum observantissimus, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, *init.*: Claud. 3. Religi- gious (in matters of religion and conscience): esp. o. of an oath, Cic. Caec. 10, 26 (in testimonio religioso): v. *SCRUPULOUS*.

observation: 1. The act of observing or taking notice: 1. observatio: o. of the heavenly bodies, obs. siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: things learned by o., quae observatione cognita sunt, ib. 2, 12, *init.* 2. Notatio (careful marking): Join: notatio [naturae] et animadversio, Cic. Or. 55, 181. 3. Animadversio (attention): v. *supr.* (2).

4. contemplatio (viewing, gazing upon): nothing to interfere with their o. of the heavens, nihil quod contemplationi coeli officere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93. (Or expr. by verb: to pursue celestial o.s., siderum motus observare to take such o.s. astronomically, positus siderum ac spatia dimetri, Tac. A. 6, 21: to do so in a ceremonial or augural sense, de coelo servare, Cic. Ph. 2, 32, 81: v. *TO OBSERVE*.) 5. A remark, esp. of a critical or exceptional kind: observatio: o.s. on the ancient dialect, obs. sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gr. *extr.* See also *KOTZ*.

observatory: "specula astronomica, Eichst.; specula ex qua siderum motus observantur, Jan. (Kr.): an astrologer's o., pergula mathematica, Suet. Aug. 94, *fin.* (N.B.—For technical use, better *observatorium: after anal. of conditorium, repertorium, etc.).

observe: 1. To notice, pay attention to: 1. observo, i (to watch carefully): to o. the passages and motions of the heavenly bodies, traiectiones motusque siderum obs., Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: v. *TO WATCH*. 2. Animadverto, ti, sum, 3 (to notice, pay attention to): your rank causes whatever you do to be o.d. dignitas tua facit ut animadverteretur quicquid facias, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, *fin.*: Liv. (N.B.—In older writers often, animus adverto, of which the *preced.* is a contraction; also with acc.) 3. spēchlor, i (to spy out): the eyes of many will o. and keep guard over you, multorum oculi te speculabuntur et custodient, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, *fin.*: to o. the settings and risings of the stars, obitus et ortus signorum sp., Virg. G. 1, 257.

4. contemplan, i (to view, look attentively at): to look up to the sky and o. the celestial phenomena, coelum susplicere coelestiaque c., Cic. N. D. 2, 2, *init.*: to o. the nature of the ground on every side, c. ab omni parte loci naturam, Liv. 35, 28: o. too (calling attention to a point), contemplanator item, Virg. G. 1, 187. 5. considero, i (about = *preced.*): to o. look carefully at a statue, signum c., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: Gell. 6. sentio, 4: v. *TO PERCEIVE*. Phr.: to observe the intestines of victims, exta inspicere, Cic. Div. 2, 13, *fin.*: to o. celestial phenomena (for signs and omens), de coelo servare, id. Ph. 2, 32, 81: to be o.d. (with interest and admiration), conspici: v. *NOTICE* (to attract).

7. To remark: dico; inquam (the latter exp. introduced into the body of the observation itself): v. *TO SAY*, *REMARK*. (Kr. condemns such expr. as recte, bene monuit; recommending observavi, docuit, annotavit, dixit.) 8. To give

heed to, keep in practice: 1. *conservo*, 1 (to preserve inviolate): *o. an oath*, *jurandum c.*, Cic. Off. 3, 28, fin.: *to o. the privileges of ambassadors*, *ius legatorum c.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: *v. TO KEEP*.

2. *obervo*, 1 (to pay respect to; keep carefully): *to o. instructions very carefully*, *praeceptum obs. diligentissime*, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: *to o. the law*, *leges obs.*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. 3. *obtempéro*, 1 (with dat. v. *TO OBEY*).

observer (adj.): 1. *spectator*: *o. of the heavens and the heavenly bodies* (*Archimedes*), *a. coeli siderumque*, Liv. 24, 34, init.: Cic. 2. *speculator* (*one who spies into anything*): *Join: speculator venatorque naturae*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, init. 3. *animadversor* (*one who notices, esp. in the way of censure*): *keen o.s. of people's faults*, *acres a. vitiolorum*, id. Off. 1, 41, init. 4. *expr.* *by adj.*: *the most accurate o.s. of nature*, *diligentissimè naturae*, Plin. 13, 4, 7 § 31: *a most scrupulous o. of every duty*, *omnis officii observantissimus*: *v. OBEY*. (N.B.—*Avoid observator, a watcher*, rare.)

observing (adj.): *diligens*, *ntis*: *v. preced. art. fin.* Or perh. *perspicax* (*keen-sighted*): *Ter.: Cic.*

obsidian (lapis) *obsidianus*: Plin. 36, 76, 67 (al. obsidianus, Jan.). *As adj.*: *an elephant sculptured in o.*, *elephantus obsidianus* (obsidianus): Plin. 1, c.

obsolescent: *to be o.*, *obsolescere*: *v. full art.*

obsolete: 1. *obsoletus*: *o. words*, *verba obs.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 150. 2. *exsolutus* (*exoletus*): *o. and out of the way words*, *ex. et recondita voces*, Suet. Aug. 86: *an o. custom*, *ex. mos*, id. Gal. 4.

3. *pervetus* (*antiquated*): Cic. de Or. 3, 52, fin. (of words). 4. *expr.* *by circuml.*: *o. words*, *verba prisca* *ae vetusta* et *ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdudum intermissa*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 153. *Phr.*: *o. laws*, *leges antiquae et mortuae*, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 45. *To become o.*: (1) *obsolesco*, *evi*, *etum*, 3: Varr. L. L. 9, 10, 16. (2) *exolesco*, 3: *to prevent the institution becoming o.*, *ne disciplina exolesceret*, Tac. A. 11, 15. (3) *poet. cado*, *cécidi*, *cisum*, 3: Hor. A. P. 70.

obsolescence: *expr. by adj.*: *v. OBSOLETE*.

obstacle: 1. *impedimentum*: *v. HINDERANCE*. 2. *obex*, *icis* and *iclis*, *c.* (*a barrier*): *rare in gen. sense: to make one's way through the o.s. presented by forests*, *per obices silvarum ire*, Liv. 9, 3, init.: Plin. Pan. 47. *Often expr. by verb*: *to be an o. to*, (1) *obsto*, *stifli*, *stifium*, 1: *ful. part.* *obstaturus* (*with dat.*): *what o. is there to prevent* *quid obstat quominus* . . . ? Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95; *quid obstat cur* . . . non . . . *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76: to remove all o.s. and hindrances*, *omnia remove quae obs. et impediunt*, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 19. (2) *officio*, *fēci*, *fectum*, 3 (*with dat.*): *to be an o. in the way of any one's schemes*, *consiliis alliculis* of, Sall. Cat. 27: *it was no o. to his being* *non offecit ei quominus* *Plin. Ep. 29, 6. Join: officere et obstare*, Cic. (3) *impedio*, 4: *v. TO HINDER*. *Phr.*: *a route easier and with fewer o.s.* *iter facilius et expeditius*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: *so, attended with (many) o.s.* *impeditus*, *impeditissimus*, id. B. G. 6, 8 (*impeditus locus*): *Liv.: to clear away the o.s. presented by the forests*, *obstantia silvarum amoliri*, Tac. A. 1, 50. (N.B.—*By no means, obstaculum*.)

obstetric: *obstetricus*: Arn.

obstetrician: *medicus obstetricus*.

obstetricies: *res a. ars obstetricia*.

obstinacy: 1. *pertinacia* (*persistency*): *a more passive quality than pertinacia*, which is from *vincere*, *determination to carry one's point*: *less freq. in good sense*: *o. is the kindred (vice) to perseverance*, *pert. perseverantiae finitima est*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, fin.: *cf. id. Fin. 1, 8, 27: Caes. 2. pertinacia* (*in bad and, less freq., good sense*): *your o. and pride have compelled me to speak*, *p. tua*

et superbia coegit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34, fin.: Cic. Join: *pervicacia* et [*inflexibilis*] *obstinatio*, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97). 3. *obstinatio*: Plin. min.: *v. sup.* (1). In Cic. prov. Cons. 17, 41, *obstinatio animi* = *unshaken resolution*: and in earlier authors generally, the word denotes a good quality. 4. *animus pertinax*, *pervicax*, *obstinatus*: *v. OBSTINATE*.

obstinate: 1. *pertinax*: *o. discussions* (*in bad sense*), *p. in disputando concertationes*, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27: *an o. struggle* (*well fought on both sides*), *p. certamen*, Liv. 2, 40, fin.: *a long and o. illness*, *longa et p. valetudo*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1. (The good sense is mostly confined to later writers.) 2. *pervicax* (*for syn. v. OBSTINACY*, 1): *v. STUBBORN*.

3. *obstinatus* (*in good or bad sense*): *a more o. (settled) determination*, *voluntas obstinator*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, med.: *with o. determination*, *obs. animo*, Liv. 3, 47. 4. *offirmatus* (*Infreq.*): Cic. Att. 1, c. (in conjunct. with *obstinatus*). *Phr.*: *do not be so o.*, *ne tam offirma te!* *Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: an o. battle*, *atrox proellum* (*attended with much slaughter*), Liv. 21, 29. (N.B.—*Not refractarius*, which is extr. rare [*contumaces ac refractarios*, Sen. Ep. 72, init.], and denotes *opposition, intractableness*, rather than *obstinacy*: *prae fractus* = *over-severe, stern*.)

obstinately: 1. *pertinaciter* (*for syn. v. preced. art.*): Quint. Suet.: Plin. 2. *pervicaciter*: Liv.: Tac.

3. *obstinatè*: *Ter.: Caes.* 4. *expr. by modal abl.*, *pertinacè voluntate*, *pervicacè animo*, etc.: *v. OBSTINATE*. *Obstinately set against*, *obstinatus contra aliquid*, Quint. 12, 1, 10: *o. bent on fighting*, *obstinatus ad decertandum*, Liv. 6, 3, fin.: *to behave o.*, *offirmare se*: *v. OBSTINATE*. (*Præfractè* is *inflexibly, sternly*, rather than *obstinately*: *cf. Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88*.)

obstreperous: **convulsis ac clamoribus plenus*: *v. NOISE*. (Not *obstreperus*.)

obstreperously: **cum maximo clamore*; *omni genere convicii ac clamoris*.

obstruct: 1. *obsepio*, *obstruc*: *v. TO BLOCK UP*. 2. *obato*, *officio* (*with dat.*): *to be an obstruction in the way of*: *v. OBSTACLE*. See also *TO HINDER*.

obstruction: *v. OBSTACLE*. (N.B.—*Not obstructio*; which occurs in Cic. Sext. 9, 22, but in different sense.)

obstructive: *expr. by verb*: *to carry out an o. policy*, **nihil aliud (facere) nisi alienis consiliis officere* (*atque obstare*; *id agere ut aliis omnia asperiora atque impeditiora reddantur*).

obtain: 1. *Trans.*: *to get possession of*. 1. *adipiscor*, *adeptus*, 3; *with p. part. in act. or pass. sense* (*usu. to secure by one's own exertions*): *to o. the highest honours from the Roman people*, *summos honores a Populo R. adipisci*, Cic. Clu. 42, 118: *to o. praise*, *laudem a. id. Off. 1, 19, 62: to o. a victory*, *vicloriam a. Caes. B. G. 5, 39, extr.: Suet. 2. nanciscor*, *nactus*, 1 (*to get by good luck, light upon*): *v. TO GET* (*init.*). 3. *obtineo*, *ul. tentum*, 2 (*strictly, to hold, keep*; hence, *to obtain that which is kept or likely to be so*): *he was about to o. the supreme authority in his own state*, *ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. Join: [*sapientiam*] *obtinerè adipiscique*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, fin. (N.B.—*To be used with discrimination and sparingly*.)

4. *invēno*, *repērio*, 4: *v. TO GET* (*A. L. 3 and 4*). 5. *acquiro*, *quisivi*, *itum*, 3 (*in addition to what one has*): *v. TO GAIN* (*II. 1*). 6. *consequor*, *secutus*, 3 (*with ref. to what has been an object of pursuit*): *to o. the highest honours*, *amplissimos honores c.*, Cic. Pl. 5, fin.: *to o. that object* (*dominion*), *eam rem c.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 1, extr. So also, *assēquor*, 3: *v. TO ATTAIN TO*. See also *TO GAIN*, II. (*throughout*).

7. *potior*, 4 (*usu. with ref. to dominion, political power*): *with abl., gen., and less freq. acc.*: *to o. the supremacy of all Gaul*, *imperio totius Galliae p.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: *to o. possession of (the enemy's) baggage and camp*, *impedimentis castrisque p.*, ib. 26: *to o. possession (mastery) of the city*, *urbis p.*, Sall. Cat. 47; also, *urbis p.* (*to capture it*; whereas *urbis potiri* denotes, I. c., *political ascendancy*). 8. *impetro*, 1 (*by request*; *in answer to entreaty*): *to o. a province* (*by eager canvassing*), *provinciam imp.*, Quint. 6, 3, 68: *to o. permission from any one*, *ab aliquo imp.*, ut . . . Caes. B. G. 1, 9: *having o'd leave to remain*, *impetrato ut manerent*, Liv. 9, 30, fin.: *v. TO PREVAIL ON*. In same sense, *exoro*, 1: *to o. one's request with difficulty*, *vix exorare*, *Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 11*. *Phr.*: *having o'd one's wish or prayer*, *voti compos*, Hor. A. P. 76: *Liv.: also, voti damnatus* (*under obligation to pay a vow on account of the fulfilment of one's prayer*). Liv. 9, 37, extr.; and *voti reus*, *Verg. Aen. 5, 237: to try to o. empty fame*, *inane munerum aucupari*, Cic. In Pla. 24, 57. || *Intrans.*, *to have currency*: *isēno*, *ul. ntum*, 2 (*not so in Cic.*): *the custom has o'd, which gains ground daily*, *tenet consuetudo quae quotidie magis invalescit*, Quint. 2, init.: *v. TO PREVAIL*.

obtestation: *obtestatio*: *v. PROTEST, SUPPLICATION*.

obtrude: *incolco*, *ingēro*, *intrūdo*: *v. TO INTRUDE*. *Phr.*: *thoughts which o. themselves upon us against our will*, **eae cogitationes quae invitis nobis ac repugnanti bus se obijciunt atque inculcant*.

obtrusive: *molestus*; *qui se nobis molesto infert atque intrudit*: *v. TO INTRUDE*.

obtrusively: *se ingendo*: *cf. Plin. Pan. 86, med.: v. INTRUSIVELY*.

obtusè: 1. In geometry: *obtusus*: *cf. Lucr. 4, 355* (*angulus obtusus longe cernitur omnis*); also, *hobes*, *ētis*: *Front. p. 32, Goes.* || *Mentally*; *lacking acuteness*. 1. *hēbes*: *an o. judge*, *Judex h.*, Quint. 4, 2, 66: *Cic. Join: hēbes et tardus* (*sensus*), *Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31*. 2. *rētūsus*: *Cic. Div. 1, 26, fin.* (*where ingenia retusa are opp. to acuta*). 3. *obtusus* (*used fig. of both the senses and the intellect*; more freq. of the former): *Join: hēbes et obtusus*, Cic. in Lact. 3, 14, med.: *Virg. See also DULL, STUPID*.

obtusely: *v. STUPIDLY*.

obtuseness: *hēbētudo* (*rare*): *Macr. Usu. better expr. by adj.*: *what a. is this?*: **quam sunt haec ingenii hēbetis atque retusi!*

obverse (*subs.*): **superficies* (*facies*) *numismatis obversa*.

obviate: nearest words, 1. *occurro*, *ri. sum*, 3 (*to take measures against anything hostile or injurious*; *usu. with personal subject or as pass. imper.*; *with dat.*): *I shall try to o. both* (*evils*) *to the best of my ability*, *utrique rei occurram quantum potero*, Nep. Pel. 1: *this was done to o. its seeming that* *occurrere est ne videretur*, etc., Val. Max. 8, 5, 1: *cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 47, 105, sentio, iudices, occurrendum esse satisfactioni aurium animorumque vestrorum*.

2. *obviam eo*, 4, *irr.* (*like preced.*; but *usu. denoting direct antagonism*: *v. TO FACE, RESIST*): *disgrace was o'd by the show of natural affection*, *specie pietatis obviam tum decedat*, Tac. A. 12, 5, extr.: *cf. ib. 4, 64*, where *obv. ire* (*without cause*), *signifies, to obviate on evil*. 3. *may often be expr. by nē: to o. this* (*evil*), **quod ne fieret, ne usu veniret, et v. LEST, THAT* (*not*).

obvious: *āpertus*, *perspicuus*, *mānifestus*, *ac*: *v. MANIFEST*.

obviously: *āpērtè*: *to state what is o. false*, *aliquid ponere a. falsum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 306: *v. CLEARLY*.

occasion (*subs.*): 1. *Opportunitas*: *ocasio*: *v. OPPORTUNITY*. *Phr.*: *to give o. for doing anything*, *ansam dare ad aliquid faciendum*, Cic. Am. 16, fin.: *Pl.: to give o. for suspicion*, *locum suspitioni dare*, Cic. Coel. 4, 111. (The use

of area implies that some one else is on the look out for something to lay hold of: locus, simply that there is room for a thing to be done or looked for. v. ROOM: what an o. (It window, or as we say, "door") you are opening for wickedness, quantum fenestram ad nequitiam patefacit! Ter. Haut. 3, 1, 72: an o. of great glory, materies ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39, med.: to give o. for envy, materiem invidiae dare, Cic. Ph. 11, 9, 21: materies (-a) is also used in wider sense: in order not to give Nero any o. (viz. of displeasure or ill-will) against him, ne quid materies Neroni daret, Suet. Gal. 9. (N.B.—The expr. occasionem capere, occurs Auct. Harusp. 26, 55 = to watch for a favourable opportunity. It cannot be used for to seek occasion against, which may be expr. by, ansam a. materiam [representations, etc.] quaerere.)

II. *Incidental cause*: perh. causa adjuvans, antecedens, proxima: Cic. Fat. 18, 41. (Causa proxima is perh. the best expr. for common use.) III. *Emergency*: tempus v. EMERGENCY.

occasion (n.): expr. by aliquid rei ansam or locum dare; materiem (-am) dare or praebere: v. preced. art. (Occasionem dare = to present an opportunity.)

occasional: i. e. occurring from time to time as occasion is given: o. salutes, "eruptiones per occasionem factae: fair weather with o. squalls," tempestas plerumque serena, coarctibus spatio intermisso procellis: he was listened to attentively, though with o. interruptions, "cum silentio auditus est exceptis paucorum conviciis subinde factis: o. poems," carmina nullo satis certo consilio sed prout data est materies, condita (composita).

occasionally: I. As occasion offers: per occasionem, occasione oblata: v. OPPORTUNITY. II. Now and then:

1. subinde (from time to time: mostly, regularly): cf. Suet. Cat. 50, mentis valetudinem et ipse saenerat, et subinde de saeculo deque purgando cerebro cogitavit, i. e. at times: Liv. Col. 2, spatium interjecto; intermisso temporis spatium: v. INTERVAL. 3. raro (very occasionally): v. RARELY. 4. aliquando: v. SOMETIME.

occidental: occidentalis, e: v. WESTERN.

occupat: occupatum: Plin.: Quint. Also occupat, captiva, n.: Pers. 1, 62.

occult: occultus, arcinus, caecus: v. SECRET.

occupancy: sometimes possessio (distinguished from dominium, ownership): esp. used of o. of the public lands: v. Smith's Antiq. p. 38: cf. Dig. 41, 2, 1.

occupant: possessor (esp. with ref. to the public land: v. Smith's Ant. p. 38): or expr. by verb: v. TO OCCUPY.

occupation: I. The act of taking possession: expr. by occupare, teneo: v. TO OCCUPY. II. Occupancy: q. v.

III. *Employment*: 1. quaestus, q. v. (means of livelihood): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, init., where quaestus and artificia comprise trades or means of getting money on the one hand, and skilled occupations on the other. 2. negotium (opp. to otium: anything which it is obligatory to do): my leisure is caused by lack of o., nostrum otium negotii inopia constitutum est, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: v. BUSINESS.

3. occupatio (an engagement): in the midst of the most important o.s, you never intermit.... in maxima occupatione intermit...., Cic. Or. 10, 34. (Occupatio is not merely something that is done, but something that must be attended to.) Phr.: having no particular o., otiosus, cf. Cic. Off. init.: having plenty of o., negotiosus, Sall. Cat. 8 (v. BUST): when one has no (other) o., quum est otium, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59.

occupied (part. adj.): 1. occupatus (having an engagement): Cic. Sen. 10, 32. 2. negotiosus (very much o.): v. OCCUPATION (fin.). Phr.: to be o. about anything, aliquid rei operam dare (to give due attention to) it, Cic. Leg. 2,

10, init.; aliquid rei vacare: v. TO OCCUPY (IV.). (N.B.—Often not directly expr.: e. g., o. with reading, writing, etc., legens, scribens, etc.: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 64.)

occupier: possessor: esp. with ref. to public land: v. Smith's Ant. p. 38: more freq. expr. by verb: v. TO OCCUPY.

occupy: I. To take possession: 1. occupo, 1 (esp. to o. with troops, as a military position): he o.s the towns each with one cohort, (oppida) singulis cohortibus occupat, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Cic. Join: (praesidiis) obsidere atque occupare, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, init. 2. obsideo, 3 (to o. with hostile intent): the corbel, obsideo, 2, denotes actual state of occupation: v. infr. II.). to o. (take up a position on or by) a bridge, pontem obs., Sall. Cat. 45: to o. the Italian coasts, Italos obs. fines, Virg. Aen. 7, 334: Cic. cf. supr. (I.). 3. insideo, 3, 3 (to take up a position in or upon: to which insideo stands related as obsideo to obsideo): he o.d three hills, tres tumulos insedit, Liv. 8, 24, ad init.: you (the plebs) o.d the Aventine, Aventinum inseditis, id. 9, 34: he o.d the citadel with troops, arcem militibus obsedit, ib. 26, 44, init. (N.B.—Insedit is strictly the perfect of insideo; but appears to be used in common for the two verbs. The imperfect tenses of insideo are mostly confined to poetry: v. TO SETTLE.) 4. capio, cepi, captum, 3 (oft. to take by force: but also to take up a position): to o. an eminence, locum editum c., Sall. Jug. 58: Liv. II. To be in possession of: 1. teneo, ui, ntum, 2 (most gen. term): all the hills were o.d by the army, omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, extr.: Examler had o.d those regions many ages before, E. multis ante tempestatibus ea tenebat loca, Liv. 1, 5, init.: so, of the occupation of a house, Cic. Ph. 2, 41, init. 2. obsideo, 3, 3 (usu. with hostile intent): when armed men o.d all the approaches, quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Ph. 2, 35, fin.: also in gen. sense, all space is o.d by body, corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, extr. 3. insideo, 3, 3 (to be posted in or on): Mago will show you the post you are to o. (for ambuscade), Mago locum monstrabit quem insideatis, Liv. 21, 54, ad init. (= quem teneas, paulo supra): the Britons had hitherto o.d the hill-tops, Britannii adhuc summa collum insederant, Tac. Agr. 37: Plin. min. (N.B.—Cicero uses in and abl. after insideo: but the direct acc. is common in later writers.) 4. intrinsecus, consisto, stitui, stitum, 3 (to o. a position; be posted): the ground which they o.d, locus in quo constitissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: the forces of the Britons o.d the higher ground, Britannorum acies editoribus locis consistat, Tac. Agr. 35.

III. To take up, cover or fill: completo, etc.: v. TO FILL. Also obsideo, 2 (to o. completely): v. supr. (II. 2).

IV. To engage: 1. occupo, 1 (to take up in such a way as to preclude other things): this cause will o. the first months, haec causa primos menses occupabit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, med. Esp. in p. part. occupatus: they are chiefly o.d about...., magnam partem in.... occupati sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 5, init.: v. ENGAGED. 2. teneo, 2 (to engage the attention of): to be o.d (or interested) about the same pursuits, flidem studiis teneri, Cic. Fam. 7, 33: more fully, aliqua rei occupatum teneri, cf. id. Coel. 19, 44. 3. in pass. sense, versor, 1 (to be taken up or engaged with: foll. by in and abl.): to be o.d with some pursuit and art, in aliquo studio et arte v., id. Tusc. 1, 24, extr.: eloquence is o.d (concerned) with the usage and speech of men, dicendi ratio in hominum more et sermone v., id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: so, to be much o.d with anything, in aliqua re multum et saepe v., id. Quint. 1, 3. 4. in pass. sense, vico, 1 (strictly, to have leisure for, and so in Cic.: hence, to be o.d with some

literary or recreative pursuit: with dat.): Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15. Phr.: to be entirely o.d about something, totum so in aliqua re ponere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 2, totus in illis, quile taken up or o.d with them: to be very much o.d, maximis occupationibus impediti, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: v. TO DISTRACT (I.). V. In milit. sense, to keep occupied, engage the entire attention of: distringo, nxi, ctum, 3: Hannibal should be sent into Africa to o. the Romans, H. in Africam mittendum esse, ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18, extr.: Flor.

occur: I. To take place, arise:

1. incido, cidi, 3: when any war o.s, quum aliquid bellum inc., Caes. B. G. 6, 15: cases often o., when...., inc. saepe tempestas, quum...., Cic. Off. 1, 10, init.: even in standard authors blemishes o., in magnis quoque auctoribus, inc. vitiosa, Quint. 10, 2, 16.

2. incurrō, 3: odd moments o., subsequa quaedam tempora inc. Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9: to o. on a certain day, in aliquem diem inc., id. Att. 7, 7: Suet.

3. obvengo, 4: if any emergency should o., si quae necessitas obveniret, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: Pl. Phr.: when an opportunity o.s, occasione data, Cic. Ph. 7, 6, 18: so, occasione oblata, Suet. Caes. 73. See also TO HAPPEN. (N.B.—Not occurro in this sense.) II. To be found in this or that author: expr. by esse, scriptum rel positum esse, etc. (Kr. rightly condemns such phrr. as, locus occurrit, locutiones a. sententiae occurrunt apud....): the enthymemes which o.s in the speech of Cicero for Cn. Plancius, id. enthymema quod est in oratione M. Tullii, qua pro Cn. Plancio dixit, Gell. 1, 4, init.: in the 3rd book of Q. Quadrigarius these words o., in Q. Quadrigarii tertio libro verba haec sunt, ib. 1, 7, med.: the same author freq. uses scriptum est: cf. I. c., in M. Tullii orationes quae est de Imperio Cn. Pompeii ita scriptum esse, i. e. the following words o.: et pass. this word o.s in the first book, (in) primo libro verbum hoc positum est, Macr. Sat. 3, 2, med.: or expr. by reperio, invenio: there o.s the passage, ibi reperitur, ib. 3, 7, med.: the same thing o.s in Virgil, invenies (invenitur, invenietur) idem apud Virgilium, ib. 4, 4: in Virgil these four styles o., apud Maronem haec quatuor genera reperies, ib. 5, 1. III. To come into the mind:

1. in mentem venit: if anything o.s to you, si quid in m. venerit, Cic. Att. 12, 30: if o.d to him to impose a duty on wine, et in m. venit, ut vini portorium institueret, id. Font. 5, init.: also foll. by inf., id. Div. 2, 26, extr. (Similar in buccam venire, to o. at random, come into one's head: Cic. Att. 1, 12, extr.) 2. succurrit, it, 3: I feel inclined to write whatever o.s, ut quicquid a libet scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1: Liv.: Virg. 3. occurrit, it, 3 (to present itself to the mind, whether unsolicited or not): cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47, quodcumque in mentem venit, aut quodcumque occurrit: also, id. de Or. 2, 24, 103, statim animo occurrit, the question at once presents itself. 4. subit, 4, irr. (like succurrit and in mentem venit, denoting the unprompted rise of suggestion in the mind): then the thought o.d to them, delnde cogitatio animi subit, Liv. 36, 20, ad init. (foll. by inf.). also mentem subit, Ov. M. 12, 472. 5. incidit, it, 3: if this thought had not o.d to me, quae cogitatio si non incidisset mihi, Cic. Att. 13, 12: more fully, in mentem incidere, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43. Phr.: I will note down the lines which o. to me, qui (versus) se dederint obvios adnotabo, Macr. Sat. 5, 3, init.

occurrence: usu. res: v. CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT. Or expr. by neut. of adj.: in case of any lucky or adverse o., si quid secundi evenisset, si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8.

ocean (adj.): oceanus: Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Caes. Also, mare oceanum (adj.): Tac. H. 4, 12 (al. mare oceanus): new

the o., proximus mare oceanum, Caes. B. u. 1, 7. In fig. sense (colloq.), parricid. cf. Sall. Cat. 23, maria montesque parricid.

ocean (adj.): oēkēnēnsis, e. epith. of Bononia (Bologna): Num. in Eckhel. 8, p. 110. Or gen. of oceanus: v. **OCEANUS**.
ocheire: ocheira (Gr. ὠχέαιρα): Plin. 35, 6, 12: Cels. 8, pure Lat., sil, sila, m.: Vitruv. 7, 7, init. Plin. 33, 12, 56. *Of the colour of o., silaceus*, Plin. 33, 7, 12.

octagon: octōgōnos (octag.): Vitruv. 1, 6, fin.

octagonal: 1. octōgōnos, on (octag.): an o. tower, turris o., Vitruv. 1, 6, 4.

2. octangulus: Apul. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 595: also, octahedros, 1, f.: Capell.

octangular: octangulus: v. **OCTAGONAL**.

octava: octāva sonorum finitio s. terminatio, [quae] appellatur diapason (Gr. ὀκτώηχος): Vitruv. 5, 4, fin. Or perh. intervallum octavum, cf. ib. § 6 (intervallum septem vocum, Kr.).

octavo: book size: in octavo (re. scriptura impressus): Drakenb. introd. Sil. Ital.: forma octonaria, Wyttenb. in Kr.: *royal o.*, (liber) formae octavae majoris (maximae), Wyttenb. in R. and A.

octennial: octennis, e. (eight years old): Amm. 18, 6, med. (Acc. to anal. of triennis, capable of being used in present sense.)

octennially: *octavo quoque anno.

October: October, bris, m.: Col. Pall. With mensis: in the month of O., mense Octobri, Vell. 2, 56: the 1st of O., Kalendae Octobris, Mart. To denote a brew of ale, *cerevisia Octobria.

octogenarian: octogēnārius (homo): Plin. Ep. 6, 33.

octosyllabic: octōsyllābus: Mar. Vict. 1, c. versis, *octosyllabi, orum: after anal. of hendecasyllabi (Plin. min.: Cat.). An o. word, *verbum octo syllabarum.

octroi (Fr.): portorium: v. **DUR**, sub. (II.).

ocular: expr. by oculus, conspectus, etc.: to give (as it were) o. demonstration of anything, apertum aliquod ante omnium oculos ponere, Cic. R. Am. 36, init.: so, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, in oculis clarissimae provinciae positum esse (but the notion conveyed by these and like phrr. is publicity rather than mere ocular evidence): cf. id. Fin. 5, 1, 2, ipsum aliquem in conspectu ponere (to set him before one's very eyes). Phr.: to get o. demonstration of guilt, rem manifesto comprehendere et ob oculos positum habere, cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4, et rupp.: nocentes adhuc flagrant crimine (deprehendere). Just. Cod. 9, 13, 1: o. deceptions, *falsa speculis objecta; quasi mendacium oculorum.

ocularly: *oculis, per oculos.

oculist: oculus medicus: Cels. 6, 6, 8, init.: also ocularius (subs.): Scrib.: and ocularius chirurgus, Iuven. (The form ocularius also occurs: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.).

odd: 1. Not even: impar, bris: an even or o. number, numerus par, impar, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 12: to play at odd and even, ludere par impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. II. Left over and above round numbers or entire quantities: 1. subsecivus (epare): o. moments (in intervals of business), a. tempora, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9: temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: so, a. thing to be attended to at o. times, res a. Sen. Ep. 53, 10. 2. With ref. to round numbers, extra numerum (justum): cf. Pl. Men. 1, 3, 1.

III. Strange: insolitus, insolens, novus: v. UNUSUAL, STRANGE.

IV. Curious, droll: 1. perh. flosctus: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 219, imitatorum et narratores facili. v. WITTY, DROLL. 2. ridiculous (exciting laughter, funny): as exclam. ridiculous! how odd! Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: v. LAUGHABLE.

oddity: I. e. an odd or peculiar person: *homo festiva (ridicula) quadam

ratione ceteris discrepans: never was such an o., *nihil fuit unquam tam ridiculum tamque ceteris dissimile. (Ridiculum caput [R. and A.] is silly fellow: and monstrum, homo monstruosus [ib.], denote something revolting rather than comical.)

oddly: ridiculum in modum; insolitum more: v. LAUGHABLE, STRANGELY.

oddness: 1. Of numbers: expr. by impar: to numbers belong evenness and o., numerorum proprium est, pares aut impares esse: v. ON (I.).

II. Strangeness: expr. by adj.: nothing could exceed the o. of the night, *nihil potuit magis insitutum magisve ridiculum esse.

odds (subs.): Phr.: to be at o. with any one, dissideare ab aliquo, Cic. Sext. 19, extr.: d. cum aliquo, id. Ac. 2, 47, 141: and where a mutual relation is denoted, d. inter se, id. Att. 1, 11 (but the expr. is less colloq. than Eng.).

They are at o., likes sunt inter eos facies maximae (they have had a desperate quarrel). Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: to bet any o., quovis pignore certare (to lay any wager you please), Cat. 44, 4: more precisely, *quavis iniquo pignore certare, foil. by nl. Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 33: to lay o. of a talent to a florin, in talem talentum in munum alterius pignus dare, cf. Pl. L. c. 35: the o. were all in favour of the Romans, *Romanis secunda atque opportuna omnia: contra hostibus iniqua atque adversa: to have greatly the o. of any one in anything, aliqua re multo superiorem esse: v. ADVANTAGE (II.); SUPERIORITY.

odious: 1. Exciting hatred: odiōsus, invidus: or expr. by odio esse, v. HATEFUL. II. Exciting disgust: foedus: a most o. creature (the bug), animal foedissimum, Plin. 29, 4, 17: a most o. monster, monstrum foedissimum, Cic. in Pis. 14, 31: v. LOATHSOME.

odiously: 1. Odiosē (less strong than Eng.). 2. OFFENSIVELY.

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bad o. with any one, apud aliquem invadit offensiolemque suscipere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, 137: v. **REPUTE**.

Odyssey: Odyssea: Cic.: Ov.

of: I. Denoting the relation of one sub. to another: 1. expr. by gen.: pass. N.B.—This constr. cannot be used (a) when the latter sub. denotes the same thing as the former (apposition: as, urbs Roma, insula Tenedos, where the gen. can never stand): nor (b) when the latter sub. denotes a quality of the former, except when an adj. is attached to the latter (hence, a man of genius, vir ingeniosus or vir magni ingenii: never vir ingenii): nor (c) when the latter sub. denotes the material of which the former is made (a statue of marble, status marmoreus, never status marmoris): nor (d) in indicating the place of any one's birth (a man of Athens, Atheniensis; never vir Athenarum).

2. Sometimes instead of gen. a prep. may be used, to define more exactly the relation between the two subes.: e. g. the news of (= concerning) the death of Titurius had not yet reached him, nondum ad eum fama de Titurii morte perlata, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: much flattery of (= addressed to) Augustus on the part of the Senate, multa patrum in Augustum adulatio, Tac. A. 1, 13: fear of (arising from, caused by) the Emperor, metus ex Imperatore, ib. 11, 20 (a constr. not to be limited).

II. In partitive sense: 1. expr. by gen. (after all words which denote a part of a number; including comparatives and superlatives, Zumpt § 429): that at least one of the consuls should be appointed from the commons, ut consulatum utique alter ex plebe crearetur, Liv. 6, 35, max.: so also with uterque: you will greatly oblige both of us, utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Am. 4, 16 (but in pl., hi utrique, both of these; not horum utrique): those mightiest of princes, maxime principum! Hor. Od. 4, 14, 6: the elder of (two) young men, major juvenum, id. A. P. 366: Cic.: (to do anything) best of all, optime omnium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, extr. (N.B.—This constr. is not used with words signifying a part of a single whole: in which case an adj. usu. occurs in agr. with sub. e. g. the top, bottom of a tree, summa, ima arbor, etc.: L. G. § 341.)

2. expr. by prepa. de, ex, and less freq. inter: a few of our men are slain, pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: one of them, unus de illis, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: one of the many (the common herd), unus de multis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109 (also, unus e multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, fin.): the keenest of all the senses, acerrimus ex omnibus sensibus, id. Or. 2, 87, 357: one of the soldiers, quidam ex militibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Croesus richest of kings, ille Croesus opulentissimus inter reges, Sen. Contr.: Mela. N.B.—(1). Instead of either the gen. or a prep., must be used an adj. in agreement with its sub., when the whole are included: e. g., but a few of us survive, nos pauci supererimus: cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 6, 17, veniamus ad vivos, qui duo e consularium numero reliqui sunt, i. e. two of whom: so, how many are there of you? quot es? the prep. of denoting a kind of apposition, not separation. (2). After the dualizing words alter, uter, neuter, uterque, the gen. is preferred: after a superlative, the gen. denotes absolute, unqualified superiority, as a thing beyond doubt: when de or ex is used, the objects compared are placed more on a level. (3). After words not included in the preced. two cases, the use of a prep. is usual in prose, not of a genitive.

III. To denote the material of which a thing is made: 1. expr. after the verb facio: a statue of bronze, status ex aere facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 50: Varr.: also without facio: cups of gold, pocula ex auro, ib. 4, 27, 62 (but this constr. is less fit for common prose).

2. de (mostly poet.: constr. like preced.): a

aditus (made) of marble, factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313: *I will build a temple of marble, templum de marmore ponam*, Virg. G. 3, 13: Tib. 80 of transformations: *to make a captive of a king, captivum de rege facere*, Just. 7, 2. 3. **expr.** by *adj.* in *-us*, *-na*: e. g. *made of wood, marble, fir, oak, lignea, marmoreus, abiegna, lignus*, etc.: v. **WOODEN**, etc. **IV.** Denoting quality or description: 1. **expr.** by *gen.* or *abl.*, but only when the latter subs. has an *adj.* joined with it (L. G. § 274, 318): *a man of the highest talents, vir summae indolis* or *summa indolis*; *summi ingenii* or *summo ingenio*: *pass.* 2. when the second subs. has no *adj.*, represent the Eng. subs. by an *adj.*: thus, *a thing of beauty, res pulchra*; *id quod pulchrum est*: see corresponding *adj.* **V.** To denote cause: *expr.* by *abl.*: e. g. *to die of a disease, of hunger, of cold, morbo, indole, frigore perire*: L. G. § 311. **VI.** = **ABOUT**, with reference to: *de*: v. **CONCERNING**.

VII. Inseparable from certain verbs; as *to smell of, taste of, consist of*: v. **TO SMELL**, etc. **off** (*prep.* and *adv.*): 1. **Adv.**, at a distance: *usu.* with words denoting distance: *as far off, a long way off, præcul, longe*: *to be a long way off, longe abesse*: v. **FAR, DISTANT**. 2. As modifying the sense of certain verbs: e. g. *to bear off, auferre*; *to come off (victorious, etc.), discedere*; *to make off, as in pedes conligere*, etc.: see the several verbs. 3. **As interj.**: *Phr.*: *off with you!* *aufer te amolimini!* *Rud.* 4, 3, 104: *hinc vos amolimini!* *Andr.* 4, 2, 24. See also **AWAY**. **IV.** Of geographical position, lying at a little distance from the coast: 1. **expr.** by *obliquo*, *ul*, 2 (*to lie opposite or off*): in connexion with which may be used *p. part.* *objectus, lying off (with dat. or contra and acc.)*: (*islands*) *quæ lie off the promontory of Thaurus, quæ contra Thauri promontorium objectæ*, Mela 2, 7: *these (islands) lie off the coasts of Thracia and Greece, hæ Thracum Græcorumque terras objectæ*, ib.: *Leuce, lying off the mouth of the Borythenes, Leuco Borythenis ostio objecta*, ib. In sim. sense, *adjacere*, *to lie close to*: *they lie off the coasts of Asia, Asiaticæ regionibus adjacent*, ib. 2. **contra**: v. **OPPOSITE** **TO**. 3. *præcul* *usu.* denoting a considerable distance, but used by Virg. of places lying off, but in view (*pro oculis*): cf. *Aen.* 5, 124: *est præcul in pelago saxum apumantia contra littora*: also *id.* 6, 16. **V.** Denoting condition, supplies, etc.: *Phr.*: *to be well off for provisions, for the necessities of life, frumento commestaque abundare*: *in rebus quæ sunt necessariae (ad vitam) abundare*, cf. *Cic.* Sen. 16, 56: *villæ abundat porco*, etc.: *to be badly off for provisions, a re frumentaria laborare*, *Cæs.* B. G. 7, 10: *he was poorly off even for fodder, ne pabuli quidem satis magis copie suppetebat*, ib. 1, 16: *to see that (the community) are well off for all the necessities of life, consulere ut earum copia rerum sit, quæ sunt necessariae*, *Cic.* Off. 2, 21, 74: *to be well off for leisure, otio abundare*, *id.* *de Or.* 1, 6, 23: *Athena was well off for writers of penins, provenere (Athena) scriptorum magna ingenia*, *Sall.* Cat. 8 (so, *to be badly off may be expr.* by *minus provenire*).

off (*adj.*): ultior, us: v. **FARHER**. **offal**: 1. *The waste parts of meat*: **viscerum partibus quæ cibo inutiles sunt; pecudis ob cibum caesi cor, pulmones, ceteraque ejusmodi*. 2. *Whatever is useless and vile*: *quisquillæ*: v. **ARRAUS** (*subs.*). **offence**: 1. *Displeasure*; also that which is calculated to displease: 1. *offensio* (strictly, the act of wounding any one's feelings): also, the state of mind thus caused in another: *to avoid giving o. (making oneself unpopular), offensum vitare*, *Cic.* Mur. 20, init.: *to take o. and to banish it from the mind, of, accipere atque deponere*, *id.* Att. 1, 17,

ad init.: *to cause any one so great o., alicui offensum tam gravem [et commutationem tantam voluntatis] asferre*, *ib.* (But to give o., must be *expr.* by *offendo*: v. **TO OFFEND**). 2. *offensa* (the state or position of one who has given offence, esp. to a great man, and incurred his displeasure): *Cic.* Att. 9, 2 (*magna in of. sum apud Pompeium*, i. e. *am under his displeasure*): *Suet.* Vesp. 4. *Phr.*: *I saw he had taken o. at something, videbam subesse [et] necio quid opinionis incommode*, *Cic.* Att. 1, 17: *to refuse to take o., injurias tolerare*, *ib.*: *easy to take o. and easy to drop it, irritabilis et placibilis*, *ib.*: *without o., bonæ veniæ* (v. **LEAVE, subs.). See also **INJURY, AFFRONT**. 3. *Cause of stumbling*: **scandallum* (Gr. *σκανδαλον*): *Vulg.* Matt. xviii, 7, etc.: v. **STUMBLING-BLOCK**. 4. *Something done amiss*: 1. *delictum* or *peccatum* (*gen. term.*): *Cic.* Hor.: v. **SIN, FAULT**. 2. *noxia* (criminal): *Cæs.* B. G. 6, 16: *Dig.*: v. **CRIME**. *Phr.*: *it is an o. against morality, contra bonos mores est*: v. **CONTRARY TO**.**

offend: 1. *To incur any one's displeasure*: 1. *offendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (*to wound any one's feelings, to affront*: with *acc.*): *to o. any one by deed, word, look, of aliquid re, verbo, vultu*, *Cic.* Bal. 26, init.: also with *prep.*, *he had o'd the common people (lost favour with them) in the matter of the treasury, apud plebem de aerario offendisse*, *id.* Att. 10, 4, 2. *Foll.* by *infin.*: *he was o'd at anything being composed about him, componi aliquid de se offendebatur*, *Suet.* Aug. 89: *Phaedr.* (not so in *Cic.*). 2. *laedo*, *si*, *sum*, 3 (*to injure or wrong in any way*: stronger than *offendo*, and indicating the nature of the act by which offence is given; whereas *offendo* indicates more directly the feeling provoked): *what deity being o'd, quo numine laeso*, *Virg.* Aen. 1, 8: *to o. no one by abusive speech, nulli i. o.*, *Rud.* 4, 5, 4, 10: cf. *Nep.* Att. 11, neque laedebat quendam, etc. (*he never did anything to o. any one*). 3. *expr.* to be o'd at by *stimulachor* 1 (*to fret, be irritated at anything*): *the old man was o'd if I had said anything too harsh, stomachabatur senex si quid asperius dixeram*, *Cic.* N. D. 1, 33, foli. by *ob* and *acc.*, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 1, 104. 4. (also in *pass. sense*) *1. i. fero, pãlor* (*to be annoyed at anything*). *Ter.*: *Cic.* (but the *expr.* denotes reversion at something that has taken place, rather than offence taken against a person: cf. *Ter.* *Andr.* 1, 1, 110, *redeo inde iratus atque aegre ferens, cumgrat et mortificatus et vexatus*: so *molere, graviter fero*): v. **VEKED, TO ANNOY**.

2. *To be displeasing to*: *offendo*, *i*: *to o. the ears (of harsh dictum), aures off.*, *Cic.* Or. 44, 130. With ref. to that which offends or shocks the moral sense, *conscilare aures*, *Liv.* 40, 8, fin. 3. *To transgress*: *pecco*, *i*: *to o. from ignorance, ignorare (rei) p.*, *Cic.* Or. 21, 70: with *acc.* of *neut. pron.*, *so to o.*, *talia p.*, *Or.* Pont. 3, 10. **IV.** *To offend against*: 1. *violare* (*III.*) *VIOLATE* (*laws*): v. **TO BREAK** (*III.*). 2. *pecco*, *i*: *foli.* by *in* and *acc.*: *if I have inought o'd against you, si quid in te peccavi*, *Cic.* Att. 3, 15, 5. *Vulg.* Luc. xv, 21 (*peccavi in coelum*).

offend (*part. adj.*): 1. *offensus*: *o. feeling, of [et] alienatus* animus, *Cic.* Att. 1, 17: *compar.* *offensor* (*somewhat o.*) *ib.* 1, 5. 2. *aversus*: *o. friends, amici*, *Hor.* S. 1, 3, 29: *Cic.*: v. **UNFRIENDLY**.

offender: *peccator*, *f. -trix*: for which *pres. part.* of *pecco* may mostly be used: L. G. § 658.

offensive: 1. *Causing offence or displeasure*: 1. **expr.** by *dispicere, odio esse, offensum habere*: v. **TO DISPLEASE**; **HATEFUL**; **OFFENCE**. 2. *odious* (*highly disagreeable, objection-*

able: an o. class of people, o. genus hominum, *Cic.* Sen. 20, 71: *he did many o. things, multa odiosa fecit*, *Nep.* Alc. 2, extr.: *an o. word, verbum o.*, *Cic.* Or. 8, 35. 3. *foedus* (*extremely o., revolting*): cf. *Cic.* Rep. 2, 26, quo (*tyranno*) neque tetrina, neque foedius, nec dill hominibusque invidius animal ulum cogitari potest: v. **REVOLTING, HATEFUL**.

4. *Disagreeable to the senses*: 1. *gravis* (with ref. to smell: *strong, rank*): o. water-snakes, g. chelydri, *Virg.* G. 3, 415: *Hor.* (but not always in bad sense, cf. *Plin.* 25, 9, 70, *odore suavior gravi*). Also *grave olens*, *Virg.* Aen. 6, 201; and as one word, *April.* 2, foetidus v. **FETID**. 3. *fastidius* (*exciting nausea or disgust*: rare): *Plin.* 25, 7, 38. 4. *putidus* (*esp. offensive to good taste*): *prætoris* (*on the part of speakers*) *disagreeable and o., molestus at putida*, *Cic.* *de Or.* 3, 13, extr. (where, immediately after, *odiosus* occurs as strengthened *syn.*). *Disim.*, *putidulus* (*somewhat so*): *Mar.*

5. *Opp. to defensive*: *expr.* by *bellum infero*, *i. irr.*: *not to act on the o., but the defensive, bellum non inferre ac defendere*, *Cæs.* B. G. 1, 44: *the Romans were acting on the defensive rather than the o., Romani arcem magis quam inferre bellum*, *Liv.* 10, 28, init.: *they were strong enough to assume the o., inferendo quomodo bello satia polebant*, *Tac.* H. 3, 15 (R. and A. a league o. and defensive, **foedus ad inferendum nihilominus quam defendendum bellum intum*).

offensively: 1. *odiosè*: *Cic.* *de Or.* 2, 63, 262: *Pl.* 2. *putidè* (*so as to offend good taste*): *Cic.*: v. **OFFENSIVE** (*II.*).

offensiveness: *expr.* by *adj.*: v. **OFFENSIVE**.

offer (*v.*): **A. TRANS.** 1. *To present for acceptance or rejection*: 1. *porrigo*, *rexi*, *tum*, 3 (*to hold out for acceptance*): *to o. any one the hand, dextram alicui p.*, *Cic.* *Delot.* 3, 8: *to o. any one a sword to kill, gladium alicui p. ad occidendum*, *id.* *Mil.* 1, extr. (fig.). 2. *offero*, *obtulit*, *latum*, 3. *irr.*: *a soldier o'd a drawn sword, miles strictum obtulit gladium*, *Tac.* A. 1, 35, fin.: *they o'd the spoil to Chrysogono prædam Chrysogono obtulerunt*, *Cic.* *R.* Am. 37, 107: *expr.* in such fig. *expr.* as, *offerre ad mortem* (*to o. or expose oneself to death*), *id.* *Tusc.* 1, 35, init., etc. 3. *dêfero*, *i*, *irr.* (implying superiority in the person offering): *Dumnonia hæc affirmat that the throne was o'd him by Caesar, Dumnonia dixerat o'd him by regnum deferri*, *Cæs.* B. G. 5, 6: *to o. the enemy (terms of) peace, pacem hostibus d.*, *Liv.* 23, 13, med. (but, excepting in the imperfect tenses, *offerre* is always to be slow). 4. *do*, *i*, *irr.*: strictly to give; but capable of being used = *to offer*, in imperfect tenses. 5. *præstitero*, *fenuis* (*to o. freely, cheerfully*): *he o'd his aid for that purpose, se ad eam rem profuturum adjutore*, *Cæs.* B. G. 5, 38. *Join*: *profiteri atque polliceri*, *Cic.* v. **TO PROMISE**.

6. *To present in worship or sacrifice*: *offero*, 3 (*late in this sense*): *Vulg.* Luc. v, 14, et *pass.*: *Prud.* See also *sacrificare* (*necto, sacrifico*, etc.). *Phr.*: *to o. prayers, worship, to the gods, preces, cultus, diis adhibere*, *Cic.* N. D. 1, 2, 3. 7. *In fig. sense*: *to present (itself) to the mind*: *occurro*, 3 (*v. to reason*) (*itself*). **IV.** *To make use of, apply*: *Phr.*: *to o. violence to any one, vim alicui offerre*, *Cic.* *Cæs.* 21, 61; *adhibere*, *id.* *Off.* 3, 30, 110; specially, *to o. woman, stuprare*: *stuprum mulieri inferre*, *Cic.*: v. **TO DEBAUCH**.

B. INTRANS. 1. *To arise, occur*: *Phr.*: *when opportunity o., occasione oblata*, etc.: v. **TO OCCUR** (*I.*). 2. *To volunteer*: *profiteor*, 3: v. **SUPP.** (*A.* 1, 5).

offer (*subs.*): *Phr.*: *to make or accept as of peace, pacem deferre, accipere*, *Liv.* 23, 13, med.: *to make an o. (a bid), conditionem ferre*, *Pl.* *Rud.* 5, 2, 51: *to reject an o., conditionem respicere*, *Cæs.* (v. **PROPOSAL**). *to make a lady an o.* (*mulieri conditionem deferre*).

offering (subs.): 1. *dōnum*: Cic. Rep. 2, 24; Liv. 2. *oblātio* (= *Gr. ὁλοκαύστος*): Vulg. Eph. v. 2, etc.: *Preces Missae*. See also *SACRIFICIUM*.

offatory: *offertorium* (late): Isid. Or. 6, 19, 24: where it is enumerated among the parts of public worship: in the R. Cath. service, the term denotes that portion of the service of the mass in which the host is offered, *oblatio missae*: *Preces Missae*. (Acc. to Forcell. the word denotes the place of offering; but this sense is not supported by the passage in Isid. to which he appeals.) (N.B.—A void such roundabout expr. as, *ea pars cultus divini quae pecuniam in usum pauperum conferimus*; but the term *offertorium* may be properly qualified by, *quod [apud nostrates] dicitur, quod [nostrates] dicunt*.)

office: 1. *Special duty: officium, mūnus, partes* (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 51, *alias enim sunt legati partes, alias imperatoria*); or expr. by gen. after verb to be; or neut. of poss. pron., *meum est*, etc.: v. *DUTY*.

II. *An official position or function:* 1. *magistrātus*, *ūs*: to enter upon o., *m. inire*, Cic. Ph. 3, 1, 2; Ingrid. Sall. Jug. 43: to remain in o., in *m. manere*, Liv. 5, 11, med.: to exercise the highest o., *summum m. exorere*, lb. 7, 33: (Concerning the high offices to which this term applies, v. Dict. Ant. a. v.) 2. *pōtēstas* (of a magistratus): to be carefully distinguished from *potentia*, *unconstitutional power*: the *praetorian o.*, *praetoria*, Cic. Man. 24, 69: the *tribunician o.*, *tribunicia p.*, Sall. Cat. 38, init.: comp. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9, *Imperia, potestates, legationes, i. e. military and civil o.s and embassies*.

3. *mūnus, ēris, n.* (includes any task or function): to have enjoyed all the honours and o.s of state, *honoribus et reipublicae numeribus perfunctum esse*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: to sustain the consular o., (though not actually consul), *consulare m. sustinere*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, med.: you have fulfilled your o. well, *laute m. administrasti tuum*, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2: to fulfil a public o. undertaken, *susceptum reipublicae m. explere*, Cic. prov. Cons. 14, fin.: instead of munera, may be used as *pl. mūnia*, but only in nom. and acc.: he proceeded to discharge the o.s of empire, *munia Imperii obibat*, Tac. H. 1, 77, init.: to sustain (the burden of) o., *o. importari o.s, tanta munia sustinere*, Cic. Sext. 66, 138. (But in Cic. at least, *munus* does not appear to be used in technical sense: v. *DUTY*.) 4. expr. by *praepōno*, *praeficio* (to appoint to an o.); *praesum* (to hold an o.); with dat. of that over which management is exercised: holding the o. of chamberlain, *praepositus cubiculo*, Suet. Dom. 16: to appoint any one to the o. of finance minister, *aliquem vectigalibus praepōnere*, Tac. A. 15, 18: to appoint to the o. of commander, *Imperatorem bello praefecit*, Cic. Man. 16, fin.: holding the o. of censor of morals, *praefectus moribus*, Id. Clu. 46, 129 (but *praefectus* is perh. oftener subs., and takes gen.; so, *praefectus praetorii* or *praetorio*, etc.: v. Lat. Dict. a. v.): to hold the o. of governor of a province, *praesere provinciae*, Sall. Cat. 42; also, in provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 77, 180. Phr.: you have got a difficult o., *provinciam cepisti duram*! Ter. Ph. 1, 22: out of o., *privatus*, ab omni reipublicae administratione remotus (R. and A.) III. Act of kindness or goodwill: *officium*: to limit friendship to an interchange of good o.s and kindly feelings, *amicitiā paribus o. ac voluntatibus definire*, Cic. Am. 16, 58: v. *SERVICE*.

IV. *Formula of devotion:* * *officium*: the o. for mass, of missae, Alcuin. (Quich.): v. Du Cange, a. v. V. *Place where business is attended to:* 1. perh. *tabulārūm* (record-office: public): Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Liv. Also, *tabularia* (fr. in Non. 208, 29. *Tabulinum* (tablinum) is used of a chamber devoted to a similar purpose in private houses: Plin. 35, 2, 2 § 7: Vitr. 2, perh. **ceratārūm* (formed like *tabula-*

rium, etc.: *scrinium*, under the Empire, denoting an official portfolio or bureau): but only of public offices. 3. In commercial sense, best expr. by *mensa* (counters: cf. Germ. *use of comptoir*): to open an o. (for buying and selling), *mensam (palam) proponere*, Cic. in Pis. 36, 88: a banking o., *argentaria* (acc. *mensa*): Liv. 26, 27, init.: Cic. See also *shop*.

officer: 1. expr. by *praefectus*, *praepositus* (the former used both as part. and as subs.; the latter only as part.): the (commanding) o. of the guard, *praefectus custodum*, Nep. Eum. 11: a cavalry o., *praefectus equitum*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12 (also, esp. in pl., without equitum: *praefecti*, the commanding officers of cavalry, as distinct from the tribuni militum or legionary o.s, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, etc.): to choose o.s and obey them, *praepōnere electos, audire praepositos*, Tac. G. 30: v. *OFFICE* (A). 2. abstr. for concrete, *impērium* (only pl. In this sense; and commonly of the supreme military authorities): military o.s and magistrates, *Imperia, potestates*, Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 9: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32, *erat plena licitorum et imperiorum (licitors and other o.s)*, *diserta praefecta atque exactoribus (all kinds of officials; military and financial)*. See also *COMMANDER*, *SUPERINTENDENT*, etc.: according to the specific nature of the office held.

official (adj.): Phr.: holding an o. position, *magistratum gerens, magistratus praepositus*: an o. dispatch, **litterae publicae scriptae* (cf. Liv. 4, 13, med., Minucius, eandem publicae curatorem agens, quam Maelius privatim agendam susceperat): dressed in the o. robe, *prae-textatus* (the toga praetexta being worn by magistrates in time of peace), Cic. in Pis. 4, 8; *trabeatus* (the trabea being worn by kings and perhaps by aurgis; also by equites on state occasions), Ov. F. 1, 37: Tac.; *paludatus* (the paludamentum being worn by consuls taking the field), Cic. in Pis. 13, fin.: Caes. Liv. (Officials, late and to be avoided).

official (subs.): minister (Imperii, magistratus, etc.): Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 (omnes ministros Imperii tui, *all your officials*). Frequently, accensus, licitor, viator, may serve; these petty officers being the attendants on persons in authority (v. Lat. Dict. a. v.): in same sense, officialis: Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, § 2, aut per viatorem aut per officialem praefecti, aut per magistratus introduendus est in possessionem.

officialism: **molestus accensorum licitorumque apparatus*.

officially: public (by public authority): Liv. 4, 13, med.: Caes.

officiate: viz. in religious ceremonies: expr. by rem *divinum* facere, operatum esse: cf. Cato R. R. 141, he (the steward) must know that the master o.s on behalf of the whole household, scito dominum pro tota familia rem d. facere (but the phr. in itself denotes simply to engage in religious rites): he saw himself (in a dream) o.ing at a sacrifice, *vidit se operatum*, Tac. A. 2, 14, init.: Hor. The officiating priest who dispatched the victims, was called *papa* or *cultarius* (for *vilicus*, minister, Lucr. 1, 91): v. Lat. Dict. a. v.

officious: molestus, odiosus (gen. terms): cf. Phaedr. 2, 5, 4: v. *TROUBLESOME*. More precisely, *qui moleste se officiaque sua inferit atque intrudit*. (Officiousus = full of attentions, very obliging.)

officially: odiosus, molestus (in a troublesome, annoying way): v. *preced. art.*

officiousness: **molesta s. odiosa sedulitas*: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

offing (subs.): Phr.: they withdrew to the o., *recepere classem in altum*, Liv. 21, 47, fin.: an island situated just in the o., *insula littori proxima*; quae est contra sinum, mare, etc., Mela 2, 7.

offscouring: purgamentum (dirt, sweepings: both lit. and fig.): the o. of this world, *purgamenta huius mundi*,

Vulg. 1 Cor. iv. 14. See also *REFUSE* (subs.).

offset: 1. A shoot, sprout: *surchilus, planta*: v. *SHOOT*. II. A compensation: expr. by *aequo, compensatio*, 1: v. TO *COUNTERBALANCE*.

offspring: 1. *liberi, orum*, (of human beings): to have o. by a woman, *ex muliere l. habere*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, init.: to beget o., *l. procreare*, Id. Tusc. 5, 37, fin.: legally the term *liberi* included also grandchildren, great-grandchildren, etc.: Call. Dig. 50, 16, 220. 2. *nati, orum* (young of men or animals: esp. poet.): affection for their o. (of horses), *amor natorum*, Col. 6, 27, fin.: sweet (dear) o. (of cattle), *dulces n.*, Virg. G. 3, 178: Ov.: Phaedr. 3. *progenies, ei* (collectively, those more or less remotely descended from the same): the ancients called themselves the o. of the gods, *veteres se pr. deorum esse dicebant*, Cic. Tim. 11: out of a numerous o., *ex magna pr.*, Liv. 45, 41, extr.: poet. with ref. to one person (= fillus), Virg. Aen. 10, 471 (Sarpedon mea progenies): v. *PROGENY*. 4. *proles, is, f.* (a poet. word = *progenies*; yet adapted for occasional use in prose: Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; where both *proles* and *suboles* are mentioned among expr. which render a style more imposing and archaic, quibus loca positus, grandior et antiquior oratio saepe videt solet): to bring forth twin o., *p. eniti gemellam*, Ov. M. 9, 453: Virg. Of animals, Lucr. 1, 260: Virg.: and even of plants: the o. of the slow-growing olive, *p. tarde creascentis olivae*, Virg. G. 2, 3. 5. *suboles* or *soboles, is, f.* (like *proles*: v. *supra*. 4): dear o. of the gods! *carum deum s.*! Virg. E. 4, 49: Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54. Also used of animals: Col.: Plin.

6. *stirps, stirpis, f.* (chiefly poet. or late = *progenies*): male o. by the new alliance, *a virilis ex novo matrimonio*, Liv. 1, 1, extr.: Virg.: v. *LINEAGE*. (N.B.—If used at all in prose, *stirps* should be confined to rhetorical language.) 7. *gēnus, ēris, n.* (poet.): the daring o. (= son) of Iapetus, *audax Iapeti g.*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 27: Virg. (N.B.—*Prosapia*=stock, family, lineage: never offspring.) 8. *partus, is* (young of animals): beasts fight for their o., *bestiae pro partu propugnantes*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, fin. 9. expr. by *particeps*, *ortus, sātus, editus, gēnitus, nātus* (with *ab*): thou o. of Saturn! *orte Saturno*! Hor. Od. 1, 12, 50: the o. of Anchises (viz. Aeneas), *sātus Anchisa*, Virg. Aen. 5, 244: thou o. of royal ancestors! *atavis editte regibus*! Hor. Od. 1, init. (This last mode of expr. is best suited to such passages as Milton's, *Hail holy Light, o. of heaven!* Ave lux sacra, aethere prima genita.)

oft, oftēn: 1. *saepe*: pass. The compar. *saeptius* is oft. used with quasi-positive sense: it needs to be o. (again and again) repeated, *saeptius est dicendum*, Cic. Am. 22, 85: Virg. Often strengthened, *saepe numero (oftentimes)*: Caes. B. G. 1, 33: Cic. Very often, per-saepe, Cic. (N.B.—*Saepe numero*, like *saeptius*, lays more stress on the thing mentioned: cf. Cic. Sen. 2, init., *saepe numero admirari soleo, oftentimes, or again and again have I, etc.*) 2. *cēbro* (frequently; in close succession): whereas *saepe* denotes simply many times). v. *FREQUENTLY* (where the use of frequency, frequent, etc., is explained).

3. *complurēs* (a good many times). Infreq.: Cato in Gell. 5, 21, extr.: Pl. 4. *how often, so often*, *quoties, toties* (neither necessarily implying any large number of times): *how o. did night overtake him* . . . , *quoties illum nox oppressit* . . . , Cic. Sen. 14, 49: *as o. as, toties* . . . , *quoties*, Id. Fam. 7, 7: Liv.: Virg. Hence, *how o. soever*, as o. as ever, *quotiescunque*; foll. by *toties* as cor. rel., Cic. Clu. 18, 51. Pretty o., *aliquoties*. Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: Liv. (N.B.—Sometimes expr. by frequent verb: to cry out o., again and again, *clamito*; to write o., *scriptito*: etc. See the several verbs.)

ogge: *figura quae ogiva dicitur.
ogle (v.): perh. illius oculis intueri (cf. Quint. 11, 1, 76, illi et ut sic dicam veneri oculi: but the ad. illius means nothing more than looking across, transversa tuena, Virg. E. 3, 8): or, furtim intueri (to look at stealthily): v. TO LOOK AT.

ogre: nearest word perh. larva: v. GHOST, HOBOGOLIK. (Or by chruml, *monstrum commutatum quem noctrat ogram fingunt.)

oh: v. O.
oil: oleum (poet. olivum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50, pisces perfundere olivo: Virg.): to put better o. on the vegetables, caules ungere o. melior, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: Cic. o. of the finest quality, primae notae oleum, Col. 12, 50, ad init.: more generally, o. probum, ib. fin.: common or inferior o., o. cibarium (like panis cibarius), ib. fin.: to make o., o. conficere, ib. init.: facere, ib. 51, init.: o. for perfumery, o. ad unguenta, ib.: to make o. from myrtle-berries, o. ex bacis myrti conficere, Pall. 2, 17: rancid o., o. rancidum, ib. 12, 21. Pertaining to o., oil: olearius: the wine- or o.-cellar, cella vinaria, olearia, Cato R. R. 3: Cic. an o.-maker or dealer, olearius (subs.), Col. 12, 50, med.: having the nature of o., oleaceus (v. OILY): prepared with o., oleatus: Coel. Aur.

oil-cloth: *textile crassum pigmentis oleatis inductum atque distinctum.

oil-colour: *pigmentum oleatum: to paint in o.s. *ex oleo pingere (?).

oil-leaf: *amurca (acum or dregs): Cato. Virg.

oilman: olearius: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 29: Col.

oil-press: torcular, aris, n.: Col. 1, 6, med.: Plin. Also trāpetum: Col. 12, 50, med.: the gen. terms mōla and prēm being also used, ib. 50, med. and 52. A man who works at an o., torcularius, Col. 12, 50.

oil-shop: *taberna olearia.

oil: 1. oleaceus (like oil): an o. fluid, liquor o., Plin. 35, 15, 51. 2. oleatus (full of oil, tasting of it): Plin. 28, 9, 35. To have an o. taste, oleum sapere: v. TO TASTE (intrans.).

ointment: 1. unguentum (perfumal and used for purposes of luxury): Col. 12, 52: Cic. Hor.: v. UNGUENT. Also for medical use: saffron o., ung. crocinum, Cels. 3, 18, etc. 2. collyrium (for medical purposes only): to anoint the eyes with black o., oculis nigra collyria illinere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 30; oculus collyrio lungere, Cels. 7, 7, 4: for its other uses, see Forcell. s. v. 3. cōstrum (a wax o. or salve, compounded from various oils: med. t.): to apply an o. (cerate) of some oil, c. ex aliquo oleo imponere, Cels. 3, 19: cf. id. 6, 7, 1, ceratum ex irino (oleo s. unguento) aut cyprino factum: M. L. Phr.: to apply o. to the eyes, oculus medicamentis lungere, Cels. 7, 7, 6: to have o. applied, lungere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29.

old: 1. of persons or other living beings: 1. sēnex, is; compar. sēnior; no superl. (in posit. usu. as subs. = an old man; or as predicative adj.; less freq. as attributive, but only to masculine subs.: compar. used both as masc. and fem. adj.): no one is so o. as not to think.... nemo est tam senex qui non putet, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: the o. and the young, senes ac juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: somewhat o., senior, id. S. 2, 5, 107: an older (more matured) style, senior, ut ita dicam, oratio, Cic. Br. 43, 160. (N.B.—Only by a figure of speech applied to other subs. than those denoting persons: such expr. as senes porci, senes cygni, belonging to figurative or facetious diction: cf. Juv. 6, 160: Mart. 5, 7, init.) 2. in compar. and superl., major, maximus; with or without natu (denoting relative age, of persons only; Eng., elder, eldest: whereas senex, senior, can be used only of people actually old): Ennius was elder than Plautus, Ennius fuit major natu quam Plautus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, extr.: the elder of two sons, ex

duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: more than twenty years o., major annis viginti, Suet. Caes. 42: the eldest of Priam's daughters, maxima natarum Priami, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: also, maxima natu, ib. 5, 644. (N.B.—Also occur, magno natu [better than magnus natu], very old, Nep. Paus. 5: Liv. 2, 8: and maximo natu, eldest or oldest, Nep. Dat. 7, init. grandis natu, quite old, Cic. Sen. 4, 10; and tantus natu, so old, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 16: better, in prose, tam grandis natu.)

3. to expr. the exact age of a man or woman: natus, with acc. of the number of years: almost ninety years o., annos prope XC. natus, Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62: in combination with major: more than forty years o., annos natus major XL., Cic. R. Am. 14, 39: Nep.: Liv.

4. annosus (full of years): rarely of persons: poet.: an o. crow, a cornix, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 13: o. arms (branches of a tree), a. brachia, Virg. Aen. 6, 282: a very o. woman, a. anus, Ov. F. 2, 571.

5. vētulus (somewhat old, getting o.), a term of disparagement: the adj. vetus, of which this is a dimin., is not used to denote age in persons or animals, cf. infr. II.): (a woman) quite o., and that has been more than once married, vetula et multarum nuptiarum, Cic. Att. 13, 29: horses that are getting o., v. equi, id. Am. 19, 67: Col. Juv. (Vetus is however used of trees: Virg. E. 3, 12, ad veteres fagos.)

6. grandaeus (of great age; a term of dignity): Virg.: Ov.: v. AGED. Phr.: to grow o., senescere, Cic. Sen. 11, extr.: also of animals, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8 (solve senescentem mature equum): Col.: and even of trees, Plin. 16, 27, 50: relating to o. people, senilis: to have the sagacity of an o. man, senili esse prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: Hor.: Ov.: he lived to be nearly 100 years o., prope C. confect annos, Cic. Or. 52, 176: when they are more than ten years o., quum exesserint annos decem, Col. 6, 21: Plin. (not so in Cic., who would prefer, amplius decem habere annos: cf. Caec. 19, 54; or [of persons only] majorem esse decem annis: v. supr. 2): he was so many years older than I, totidem annis mihi aetate praestabat, Cic. Br. 41, 161: also, to be older than anyone, aliquem aetate antecedere, Just. 34, 3, med. (aliquis aetate antecedere, Cic. Br. 21, 82 = to be chronologically earlier than another): to die when extremely o., propecta aetate mori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, fin.: o. and infirm, defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 2: confectus senectute, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: to become o. (reach old-age), senectutem adipisci, Cic. Sen. 2, 4. || Not new: 1. vētus, ēris: o. ships, v. naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: o. friendships, v. amicitiae, Cic. Am. 19, 67: an o. affront (not yet atoned for), v. contumelia, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: an o. poet, v. poeta, Ter. Andr. prol. 7.

2. vētustus (esp. having the marks of age upon it): o. sepulchres, v. sepulchra, Suet. Jul. 81: o. pitch, v. pix, Col. 12, 21, init.: eggs more than ten days o., ova vetustiora quam decem dierum, id. 8, 5: o. wines, v. vina, Plin. 14, 7, 9: an o. opinion (of long standing), v. opinio, Cic. Clu. 1, 4. 3. obsoletus (old and worn out): o. (shabby) clothes, vestis, vestitus obs., Liv. 27, 34, med.: Cic. Phr.: (good) o. wines, vina quae vetustatem ferunt, Cic. Am. 19, 67: to keep wine till it is o., vinum servare in vetustatem, Cato R. R. 114. || Belonging to former days: 1. antiquus: v. ANCIENT. Sometimes = "good old": men of the good o. stamp, homines antiqui, Cic. R. Am. 9, 26: cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88, homo antiqua virtute et fide (of the o. school of virtue and honour).

2. prisca (belonging to early times): the o. (early) race of men, p. gens mortuorum, Hor. Epod. 2, 2: the o. original form of the constitution, p. illa et antiqua respublicae forma, Vell. 2, 89: Cic. (For pristinus, v. OLDEN.) 3. vētus (of that which, though ancient, still subsists or has force): v. ANCIENT. Very o., per vetus: Segesta is a very o. town in Sicily,

Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 4, 33, init.

old, of: ōlim, quondam: v. FOR MERLY.

—age: 1. sēnectus, titulus, f.; for which, less freq. (not in Cic.), sēnecta, ae (gen. term): to attain to o. age, s. adipisci, Cic. Sen. 2, 4: a quiet, pleasant o. age, mollis et jucunda s., ib. 1, 2: o. age is burdensome, disagreeable, a. est gravis, odiosa, ib. 2, 4: to banish the annoyances of o. age, senectutis molestias abstergere, ib. 1, 2: the form senecta occurs, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: Caedil. In Cic. Sen. 8, etc.

2. sēnium (the decline and decay of life; age as a period of infirmity): not to be liable to disease or o. age, omni morbo seniole carere, Cic. Tim. 5, extr.: the o. age of Galba and (contrasted with it) the prime of Otho, a. Galbae et juvenia Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 22: limbs bowed by o. age, curvata senio membra, id. A. 1, 34. 3. aetas propecta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, fin.; aet. decrepita (extreme), ib.; ultima aet., Suet. Gr. 3, extr.; exacta aet., ib. 17 (deceat aetatis exactae): v. AGE.

—fashioned: 1. prisco ritu s. more; or simply priscae (cf. Catul. 64, 159, saeva priscae praeccepta parentia, an o.-fashioned austere parent): v. OLD (III., 2). 2. antiquus (of that which is both o.-fashioned and good): v. OLD (III., 1). 3. vētustus (rare in this sense): cf. Cic. Br. 21, 83, Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio.

—man; sēnex, is: v. OLD.

—standing (adj.): 1. vētus ēris: an o. affront, v. contumelia, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Cic. 2. inveteratus: an o.-standing friendship, inv. amicitia [opp. to instituta], Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 4: an o.-standing evil, inv. malum, id. Ph. 5, 11, 31.

—woman: anus, is: Cic.: Hor.: freq. implying contempt: what o. woman is so silly as to fear those things, quae est a. tam delira quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.

olden (adj.): 1. priscae (of early times): the o. strictness, illa p. severitas, Auct. Har. reprob. 13, 27: according to o. custom, p. more, Ov. F. 2, 282: Tac. Rarely = former: the o. love (former mistress), p. Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 17. 2. pristinus (former, original: not like priscae referring to an age gone by, but to what is kept up from the past): he should remember the o. valour of the Helvetii, reminisceretur p. virtutis Helvetiorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: the o. usage of courts, p. consuetudo iudiciorum, Cic. Mil. inrit. Phr.: o. time, vetustas: contrary to all the precedents of o. time, contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: in o. times, olim, quondam: v. FORMERLY.

oldness: vetustas: e. g. of wine, Cato R. R. 114: of friendship, Cic. Ac. 1, init.

oleaginous: oleaceus: v. OILY. (Oleaginus = pertaining to the olive.)

olfactory: expr. by olfacto, 3 (to smell); olfactus, ūs (the sense of smell); or nāres, ium, f. (the nostrils, "olf. organ"): to have very keen o. nerves, sagacissime olfacere, Plin. 11, 37, 50: the o. nerves, *nervi qui ad olfactum adhibentur. (No such word as olfactorius.)

oligarch: populi potentiae inimici et optimatum (paucorum) potentiae fautor, Nep. Alc. 5 (in aim and policy): the o.s. (as a political body), pauci: v. OLIGARCHY (II.).

oligarchical: Phr.: an o. government, civitas quae optimatum arbitrio regitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 26; ubi penes de lectos (paucos, optimates) summa rerum est, cf. 1. c.: to hold o. opinions, optimatum fautores esse, Nep. Alc. 5.

oligarchy: 1. An oligarchical government: paucorum [et principum] administratio civitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: the state itself being, civitas quae paucorum (optimatum, principum) arbitrio regitur, cf. ib. 1, 26, sqq.; respublica quae a principibus tenetur, id. Div. 2, 6. Phr.: the commonwealth has been

(virtually) turned into an o., respública in paucorum potentium ius atque ditionem conceit. Sall. Cat. 20, med. (N.B.—Potentia paucorum is virtual, not lawful or constitutional o.; civitates quae a singulis tenentur. Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6, are monarchical governments, not oligarchies, as Kr. and others make them to be.) II. The members of an oligarchical government: pauci, orum: Cic. Rep. 1, 28: the preeminence of an o., paucorum potentia, Sall. Cat. 39, init.; also called, optimates. Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Nep. Alc. 5; and principes (the aristocracy), Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Liv. 2, 2, 6: and (in hostile, depreciatory sense), factio, Sall. Jug. 31, init. (where open factions = potentia paucorum, id. Cat. 39, init.).

olio: perh. farrago, Inis, f.: cf. Juv. 1, 80.

olive: ὄλῖβα, or less freq. ὄλιβα (the latter seems to belong to the higher style: both used of fruit as well as of tree): the flower and fruit of the o., oleae flos, baccā, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: ten species of o., olearum decem genera, Col. 8, 5: Cato: Varr.: Aristaeus, discoverer of the o., Aristaeus olivae inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: Virg.: to preserve o., oleas condere, Cato R. R. 58: to pickle them, condire, ib. 114. An o.-yard, olivētum: Cic. N. D. 3, 36, init.: Cato: Col.: o.-harvest, olivitas: Col. 12, 50, init.; also, olēstas, Cato R. R. 68: of or pertaining to the o., oleaginus (also -ineus and -inius): an o.-nursery, oleaginum seminarium, Cato R. R. 48: yielding o., olivifer (poet.): Ov.: Virg. olive (adj.): I. Relating to olives: olivarius, o. mīllis, o. mōle, Pomp. Dig. 3, 7, 21. See also OIL-PRESS. II. Of the hue of the olive: nearest word perh. glaucus: cf. Virg. G. 4, 182 (g. salix, greenish-gray): or perh. *olivaceus: like cineraceous, herbaceous, etc.

olive-yard: v. OLIVE, ftn.

Olympiad: Ὀλύμπιας, ἄδῃς, f.: Cic. Rep. 2, 10 (as measure of time): Vell. To count time by O., *Olympiadum rationem sequi, numerare annos ex Olympiadum ordine (Kr.).

Olympic: Ὀλύμπιος: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 2: a victory in the O. games, O. certaminis victoria, Just. 12, 16. Also, Olympicus: an O. crown, corona O., Suet. Ner. 25. The O. games, Olympia, orum (sc. certamina): to set out for the O. games, ad O. proficisci, Cic. Div. 2, 70, init.: to gain a victory in them, Olympia vincere, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (poet. = *Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν): so, coronari Olympia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50.

omelet: perh. *lāgnum de ovīs confectum.

omen: 1. ōmen, Inis, n. (gen. term): an o. of fate, o. fati, Cic. Ph. 9, 4, extr.: ye gods, avert the o. I O di immortales, avertite hoc o. I tb. 4, 4, 10: with good o., (cum) bonis o., Liv. pref. fin.: with bad o., malis o., Cic. Sext. 33, 71. 2. auspiciū (strictly, the act of watching for signs from birds: hence, the signs themselves; and in gen., any prophetic sign, esp. if favourable): we regard lighting as a very favourable o., if it be on the left, fulmen optimum aus. habemus, al sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43: an auspicious o., felix aus., Just. 1, 10, med. So augurium, which generally is: auspiciū: she joyfully received the o., acceptit id aug. laeta, ib. 1, 34, med.: Virg. Aen. 2, 703. 3. āvis, is, f. (used in wide sense = omen: esp. poet.): with favourable o.s., bonis a., Ov. F. 1, 513; secundis a., Liv. 6, 12, fin.: with ill o.s., mala avi, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: Tib. Ph. r.: birds that give o.s. by flight (aves) altes (or praepetes, cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 361); by cry, oecnes, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: to draw o.s., augurari, ib.: to obtain favourable o.s. in sacrifice, litare (used later of the victim which yielded favourable o.s.): Manlius had obtained highly favourable o.s., Manlium egregie litasse, Liv. 8, 9, init.; esp. in pass. impers.: some obtain favourable o.s., others not, alitis litatur, alius non litatur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, init.

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hence, adv. litato, with favourable (auspicious) o.s., Liv. 5, 38, init.: refrain from words of ill o.: (exhortation at sacrifices), favete linguis! Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2: Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102. See also FORTENT, FRODIGT.

omened: only in comps. well-o., faustus, iellix, etc. (v. AUSPICIOUS); ill-o., dirus, infaustus, obscaenus, etc.: v. ILL-OMENED.

ominous: 1. ōminōsus (rare): an o. circumstance took place, res o. (usu. portentum or prodigium: v. FORTENT, FRODIGT) accidit, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6. 2. infaustus: more fully, infaustus omīne, Tac. H. 1, 6: Suet.: v. INAUSPICIOUS, ILL-OMENED. (Often exp. by omen, auspiciū, portentum, etc.: his language seemed o. of fate, ejus oratio omen fāt videbatur, Cic. Ph. 9, 4, 9: to be or prove o. to any one, alicui omen facere, Plin. 15, 19, 21 § 83: to look upon anything as o., omen, augurium accipere: v. OMEN.)

ominously: ōminōse (v. rare): pseudo-Quint. Usu. better, malis s. infaustis omnibus; malis avibus, etc.: v. OMEN.

omission: 1. praetermissio: Cic. Top. 7, 31. 2. more usu. exp. by verb; esp. praetermitto, relinquo, 3: if there has been any o. on the part of Antonius, si quid ab Antonio praetermissum (aut relictum) sit, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 126: censure for o. of duty, praetermissi officii reprehensio, id. Att. 11, 7, med.: an intentional o. (on the part of an author), locus consulto relictus, id. Off. 1, 2, 9 (opp. to locus praetermissus, an unintentional one): sine o., officia praetermissa atque relictā (comp. sup.): not simply delicta (R. and A.), which often denotes actual offences: to supply occasional o.s., nonnulla quae intermissa videantur adjuce, Hier.: v. TO OMIT. (N.B.—The forms omisso and praeterito are v. rare and best avoided.)

omit: 1. praetermitto, mist, sum, 3: to let pass; not to attend to; pass over without noticing: I don't o. a single day (in writing), ego nullum diem pr., Cic. Att. 9, 14, fin.: to o. no single token of respect towards any one, nullum erga aliquem officium pr., id. Fam. 1, 8, init. Join: aut praetermittere aut relinquare, id. de Or. 2, 29, 126: cf. preced. art. fin. 2. praeterire, 4, irr. (to pass by, leave out): what I had nearly o'd (to mention), quod paene praeterii, id. Att. 6, 3, 3: to o. letters or syllables (in writing), litteras, syllabas pr., Suet. Aug. 88. Join: praeterire o. relinquare, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 106. 3. relinquo, liqui, lictum, 3 (intentionally to leave unmentioned): esp. with another verb, as praetermitto, praeterire, Cic.: v. SUPR.

4. ōmitto, 3 (usu. to leave off what has been begun; abandon: also, to leave or omit further particulars): to o. everything else, ut omittam cetera (parenthetically), Cic. Br. 76, 266: so, Nep. Hann. 2, ut omittam Philippum, to o. all detailed notice of Philip (as one exemplification of what is just before stated).

5. transeo, 4, irr. (to pass over; make no mention of): to o. all mention of many things, multa tr., Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: Plin. min. 6, intermitto, 3 (to leave or omit at intervals): to o. to write (denoting a break in correspondence), litteras int., Cic. Fam. 7, 12, init.

omnibus: *vehiculū publicum, rheda publica.

omnipotence: omnīpōtētia: he (Virgil) ascribes o. to fortune, Fortunae o. tribuit, Macr. 5, 16, med. (Or by circumc., infinita s. immensa potentia: v. INFINITE.)

omnipotent: omnīpōtēs, ntis: Virg. Aen. 8, 334: Macr. (who has superl. omnīpōtēssimus, Som. Scip. 1, 7, med.): Corp. Confess. Or exp. by circumc., *qui omnia efficere potest; infinita s. immensa potentia (praeditus); cujus numini parent omnia, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120 (a somewhat rhetor. exp.).

(N.B.—A circumc. is best for common prose; though omnipotētia may be used in theological writing.)

omnipresence: exp. by circumc.: they teach the o. of deity, *Deum nusquam non adesse docent; semper in omnibus locis adesse affirmant. (Omnipraesentia is barbarous.)

omnipresent: *qui nusquam non adest; qui omnia numine suo complet. (Not omnipraesens.)

omniscience: exp. by circumc.: we believe in the o. of God, *Deum omnia scire atque providere credimus; Deo cuncta aperta ac manifesta esse credimus. (Omniscientia is barbarous.)

omniscient: *Deus omnia providens et animadvertens: Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; *qui nihil omnino nescit; ejus notitiam nulla res fugit, Cic. (in Kr.). (Not omniscientia.)

omnivorous: omnīvōrus: Plin. 25, 8, 53.

on (prep.): 1. Locally resting on: 1. in (with abl.): to have a wreath on the head, coronam in capite habere, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, init.: to be mounted on a horse, in equo sedere, ib. 10, extr.: (the murder took place) on the Appian road, in Appia via, id. Mil. 6, 15: to seat oneself on a seat, in sella se ponere, Flor. 1, 13, med. (N.B.—The abl. is thus used even after verbs implying motion towards; but the acc. is more freq. after verbs compounded with a prep.: e. g. to put any one on the rack, aliquem in equileum imponere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13.)

2. super (denoting position directly over): v. UTRON. 3. exp. by such p. part. as, subjectus, suppositus (denoting something to rest on): e. g. on rollers, phalangia subjecta, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, extr.: they swim the river on their shields, caestris supposita [incubantes] flumen transaver, Liv. 21, 27, med.: so, clypeo suo exceptum [regem] in castra referrebat, they carried him back to the camp on his shield (Nägels, p. 327).

4. when that which supports is at the same time an instrument used, exp. by abl. alone: esp. on foot, pedibus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: on one's knees, genibus, Liv. 43, 2, init.: for which Hor. has (more poetically), genibus minor, Ep. 1, 12, 18. 5. very often exp. by prep. in comp.; when the relation is usu. denoted by datives: e. g., insideo, I sit on (insidere equo, to be mounted on a horse, Liv. 7, 6, med.); incubo, I lie on (incubare stramenta, to lie on straw, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117): v. TO LIE, SIT ON, etc. (N.B.—For the use on after verbs of motion, e. g. to lift on one's shoulders, v. UTRON.)

Phr.: on the tribunal (or seat of justice), pro tribunali (with the additional idea of publicity; doing or saying something publicly), Cic. Fam. 3, 9, init.; so on the platform, pro suggestu, Caes. B. G. 6, 3 (but in tribunali sedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; and even in suggestu causam dicere, id. Div. 1, 54, 124): to hold conference on horseback, ex equo colloqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: on the ground, humi (v. GROUND).

II. In proximity to: so as in a figurative sense to rest upon:

1. ad (with acc.): they are situated on the Syria, ad Syrtim adjacent, Mela 1, 7: Numantia situated on the Dura, Numantia ad (Flor. has apud, 2, 18, init.) Durium (sta), Forcell.: for which Plin. has appositā fluvio, 5, 29, 29 § 109: on the north, south, etc., ad septentrionem, etc., id. 6, 27, 31 § 134: v. NEAR. 2. in (with abl.): exp. of position on the sea coast: in littore, Mela, 1, 9, fin., et pass.: Plin. 5, 30, 32: in ora, id. 5, 22, 18. Comp. oppidum littori impositum, ib. 6, 20, 23. (N.B.—In flumine for situated on a river, is questionable Latin: though Plin. has, imposita est [urbs] Lyco flumini, 5, 27, 29.) 3. āb (with abl.): on the side or in the direction of: on the side of the Seguni and Helvetii, ab Sequanis et Helvetiis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: esp. in such general exp. as, ab oriente, ab occidente, on the east, on the west, Plin. 5, 14, 15, etc.: on the rear, the front, a tergo, a fronte, Cic. Ph. 3, 13, 32.

4. *juxta* (close to; with acc.; a town on the river *Narraga*, *oppidum j. fluvium Narragam*, Plin. 6, 26, 30 § 123; *ex juxta amnem*, ib. § 135. 5. *ex* (with abl.): esp. in certain phrr.: on all the other sides, hills surrounded the camp, reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, *Caes. B. G. 7, 69*: on the opposite side, e. contraria parte, *Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123*; also, e. regione (a less definite expr. = *over against*): *ex, ex adverso*: v. *OPPOSITE*. 6. *ex*, by abl. alone: esp. in the phrr. *on the right* (hand); *laeva*, on the left: on the right and on the left, dextra laevaque, *Liv. 21, 41, med.*; Plin. 5, 10, 11: *ex, on this side and on the left*, *hac illac*, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25*: *Cic. Caes. Phr.*: on every side, undique, *Cic. Man. 11, 30*: *Caes. (Babylon) situated on the Euphrates*, *interruio Euphrate* (abl. absol.), Plin. 6, 26, 30 § 121. III. *Fig.*: ranged with: *ex*, ab (comp. II., 3): esp. in phrr., ab aliquo stare, facere, esse, to be on any one's side, in favour of him (*Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. IV.*): to be rather on one's own side than on that of one's opponents, magis a te quam ab adversarii stare, *Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 81*: entirely on my side, totum a me, *id. de Or. 1, 13, init.*: To be on the side of, adjuvare, favere, etc.: v. *TO HELP, FAVOUR*. IV. Denoting logical basis or connexion: Phr.: on this condition, that (....), *en lege*, ut.... *Cic. Fam. 5, 13* (demonstratively, *hac lege*: the nature of the condition being given in a new sentence, without ut): on these terms (of a peace), his legibus, *Nep. Timoth. 2*: also, in *has leges* (pax data), *Liv. 33, 30, init.*: *ex*, an conditione, toll. by si...., *Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, ad fin.* (conditio is a less formal expr. than *lex*): *ex*, sub conditione, *Suet. Tib. 44* (toll. by ut); *sub lege* ut, *id. Aug. 21*: on condition that, may also be familiarly expr. by *ita* ut, *Cic. Fam. 13, 56* (impopam *onus*), *ita*, tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse). Phr.: on one's word or honour, fide iurperposita, *Sall. Jug. 32*. V. Denoting an instrument played on: *ex*, by abl. alone: to play on the lyre, flute, etc., *fidibus*, *tibia* (tibia) canere: v. *LYRE, FLUTE*, etc. VI. Denoting a hanging, or fig. a dependent position: 1. *ex*, to hang (be hanged) on a tree, pendere ex arbore, *Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 66*: *Luc. 6, 915*. 2. *de*, she hung on her husband's neck, *de viri collo pependit*, *Op. F. 2, 760*: to depend entirely on any one (be his dependant), *de aliquo pendere*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105*. VII. Denoting time when: *ex*, by abl. alone: on that day, on the following day, etc., *eo die*, *postero die*, etc.: *passim*. VIII. Also of time; immediately after: 1. *ex*, *Cotta*: on the termination of his consulate set out for Gaul, *Cotta ex consulatu est profectus* in Galliam, *Cic. Br. 92, 318*: they bathe immediately on awaking from sleep, *statis ex somno lavantur*, *Tac. G. 2, init.*: *Liv. 2*, *ex*, by abl. absol.: on the completion of the circuita, conventibus peractis, *Caes. B. G. 5, 2*: et pass. 3. *de* (rare in this sense), immediately on the close of the auction, *statis de auctione*, *Cic. Att. 12, 1*. IX. Concerning: v. *Miscell.* Phrr.: to have on hand (be engaged upon), in manibus habere, *Cic. Att. 13, 47*: on march, in itinere, *Caes. B. G. 1, 3*; iter faciens (while on march), *Sall. Cat. 19*; also *ex itinere* (denoting either interruption of the march, or dispatch of men, letters, etc., from an army marching), *ib. 33* (*Caillina litteras ex itinere mittit*): on high, sublimis (v. *HIGH*, I., *fin.*): on the wing, volans (v. *TO FLY*): on a sudden, repente, subito (v. *SUDDENLY*): on the alert, promptus, intentus: *Cic. Br. 42, 154* (prompta et parata in agendo et in respondendo celeritas, i. e. a rapidity of mind ever on the alert): *Sall. Cat. 6, med.* (Romani domi militaque intenti, festinare.... on the alert, ready to use every advantage): to be on fire, a dere (v. *FIRE*, to BE ON) etc.

on (adv.): 1. Forward: porro: v. FORWARD. To go or move on, procedo, porro: v. TO PROCEED. II. Continually: usque: we will drink on till daylight, usque ad diurnam stellam potabimus, *Pl. Men. 1, 2, 61*: also absol., I with being beaten on, and he with beating on, are pretty well tired, ego vapulando ille verberando usque, ambo defessi sumus, *Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5*. Sometimes expr. by *de*, *ex*, in comp.: cf. *deproliantes venti*, the winds battling on, *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11*. ONCE: 1. Numeral adv., one time: *semel*: *Caes. Cic. o. and again*, a. *atque iterum*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 31*: *Suet. not more than o.*, non plus quam a, *Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61*: o. in (his) life, a. in vita, *id. Fin. 5, 30, 92*: once.... a second time.... a third time...., *semel.... iterum.... tertio*, *Liv. 23, 9, fin.* Also (like *Gk. ἀνά*) = once and for all: *Cic. Deiot. 3, 9*: *Liv.* strengthened, *semel (et) in perpetuum*, *Flor. 2, 12, init.* II. Denoting concurrence; in phr. at once: 1. *simul*: she brought forth two at a, [uno partu] duos peperit a, *Pl. Am. 5, 2, 8*: at o. elated and exasperated, a. inflatus exacerbatuque, *Liv. 6, 18, med.*: esp. with cum: to lose at o. the inclination and the hope of learning, voluntatem discendi a cum spe discendi abijcere, *Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142*: v. *TOGETHER*. 2. uno tempore (at one and the same time): *Caes. B. G. 4, 25*: *Cic. Clu. 9, 28*. 3. *ex*, by idem (when two things are predicated of the same subject: *L. G. § 175*): those who are at o. the surest and most zealous advocates, certissimi iidemque acerrimi patroni, *Cic. Ph. 10, 8, 16*: *Caninius* at o. your friend and mine, C. tuus idem idemque noster, *id. Fam. 9, 2, init.* 4. *ex*, by cuncti, universi (all at once): esp. with simul: to do everything at a, cuncta simul agere, *Sall. Cat. 42*: they all at o. discharge their missiles at the enemy, in hostem tela universi conjiciunt, *Caes. B. G. 5, 44*. III. Denoting immediateness: 1. *illuc* (on the spot, without interval or hesitation): *Ter. Cic. 2*, *statis*: v. IMMEDIATELY. IV. In time past: quondam, olim, aliquando: v. FORMERLY.

one: 1. As card. num.: 1. unus: pass. (N.B.—Used in pl. with subes. which though plural in form are virtually singular: e. g. one letter or epistle, unæ litteræ, *Cic. Att. 14, 18*). 2. singuli, æ, a (distrib. = one by one; one apiece): he began to eat (the frogs) o. by o., coepit vesci singulas, *Phaedr. 1, 31, 11*: he stationed a legion at Brundisium, o. at Sipontum, a. at Tarentum, legiones a. posuit Brundisii, Siponti, Tarenti, *Cic. Att. 9, 15*: o. priest for each (god), s. singularum sacerdotum, *id. Leg. 2, 12, 29*. Also adverb. singulim (one by one, singly) or singulim: *Cic. Caes. v. singul.* One and a half, sesquialter, *fra. ærum* (rare): *Cic. Tim. 7* (superdimidius, late: Capell.) = unus dimidiatusque (v. HALF): at one time, simul, uno tempore, etc. (v. ONCE, II.).

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many, and not needing to be named): then (said) o. of the remaining (does), i. e. on behalf of the rest, tunc de reliquis una, *Phaedr. 1, 31, extr.*: o. of the many (an ordinary person), unus de multis, *Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66*. [V. With ref. to time; not defined, either in the past or the future: Phr.: at o. time, olim, quondam (v. FORMERLY) a day, olim, aliquando (v. HEREFTER). V. In contrast to the other: 1. hic, toll. by ille (when hic denotes that which is at present under consideration): cf. *Cic. Am. 2, 10*, *hujus facta*, *illius dicta* laudantur, i. e. the deeds of the one (viz. Cato; who is the subject of discourse), the speeches of the other: *Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. hic* (4). 2. alter.... alter; or when more than two persons (or things) are spoken of, *alius.... alius*: the o. (mind) is shared by us with the gods, the other (body) with brutes, alterum nobis cum diis, alterum cum beluis commune est, *Sall. Cat. init.*: a thing is nature to a horse, another to an ox, another to a man, aliud equo est natura, aliud bovi, aliud homini, *Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26*: when difference or contrast is indicated, *alius.... alius* may even be used of two objects: cf. *Cic. Coel. 3, 6*, aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare (where alterum would have been much less forcible). *Alius* also sometimes follows *aliquis*: cf. *Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60*, *putat aliquis*, esse volupatem bonum: *alius autem pecuniam* (where *aliquis* is however more definite than *alius* would be: referring to Epicurus). (N.B.—*Alius* often occurs in different cases in the same sentence = one.... one; other.... other: e. g. *alium alio mittit*: he sends o. in o. direction, and another in another, alium alio mittit, *Sall. Cat. 27*: see *L. G. §§ 629, 691*). 3. *ex*, one.... the other, one another, either by (1) *inter* se (as *inter* se, in *Cic. Am. 22, 82*, is prob. a false reading): the young *Cicero* loves o. another, *Cicerones pueri amant inter se*, *Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9*: the soldiers embrace o. another with tears, *complexi inter se lacrimantes milites*, *Liv. 7, 42, med.*: or by (2) *alter*, *alius....* with another case of the same pronoun: the o. needs the help of the other, alterum alterius auxilio eget, *Sall. Cat. 1, extr.*: o. stimulates the other, *alium alium hortari*, *ib. 6*. 4. *ex*, one or the other by *alterutrum*, *tra*, *utrum* (also with both parts of the word decl.: rare): you must be either the o. or the other; est necesse alterutrum (te esse), *Cic. Div. Verr. 18, 58*: *Hor. Phr.*: o. good turn deserves another (Prov.), mutuum mull scabunt, *Aus. Id. 12, pref.*: cf. *Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 17*, *trans opera mutuas: ut noscitur o. another*; many good turns, multa inter nos officia mutui intercedunt, *Cic. Fam. 13, 65* (v. MUTUALLY, IN TURN). 5. at o. time, at another time, modo.... modo, *Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47*: *Ter. (v. now)*: to love o. another more ardently, ardentius invicem diligere, *Plin. 7, 20, fin.* (not so in *Cic.*, who uses, *inter se*: v. *supr.*).

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live with perfect people, non vivitur cum perfectis hominibus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, *unl.*: o. must resist old age, resistendum est senectuti, Id. Sen. 11, 35. (The 1st pers. pl. may also be used in general statements, as in Eng.: what o. wishes, o. readily believes, quae volumus, credimus libenter, R. and A.) VII. In strictly indef. sense; usu. preceded by *some*, any: quis or qui, quae, quid or quod (chiefly after si, ne, num, if any o., lest any o., etc.), quispiam (used substantively, and more definite and emphatic than the simple quis: cf. Cic. Sen. 3, 8, fortasse quispiam dixerit, perhaps some one may say); quisquam or ullus (any single o.; quisquam being used as suba. and ullus as adj.); quivis, quilibet (any o. you please; any and every o.): v. ANT. SOME.

VIII. Preceded by def. art. the one: expr. by is, ipse, idem: I said as soon as ever you showed it me, that it was the o. (the ring), dixi ubi mihi ostendisti illico eum esse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 3 (where ipsum or eundem would simply have been more emphatic than eum). IX. In connexion with *rel. pron.*, one who: is (qui): no one a faithful defender of the wretched, save o. who is wretched himself, miserorum fidelis defensor (nemo) nisi is qui ipse miser sit, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: also foll. by ut, Id. Fl. 15, 24, est, credo, is vir iste, ut civilis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, he is one who will, etc.

one another: illius (alter) . . . foll. by same pron. in diff. case; inter se: v. ONE (V. 3).

—eyed: 1. luscus: Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246. Juv. (for which Plin. 11, 37, 55, has luscinius, appy. = one who has lost an eye by violence). 2. unoculus: Pl. Curc. 3, 24: Sol. 3. expr. by circuml., altero lumine orbis, Plin. l. c.; altero oculo captus: cf. Liv. 22, 2, extr. (N.B.—Avoid monoculus, which is late and a hybrid word; also cocles, which as an appellative became obsol.: cf. Pl. l. c.)

—handed: unimanus, a. um: Liv. 35, 21. (Or by circuml., una manu captus: cf. preced. art.)

—horned: unicornis, e. Plin.

—horse carriage: *vehiculum unico equo (jumento) junctum.

oneness: unitas: v. UNTRY.

onerous: gravis, praegravis, etc.: v. BURDENOME.

oneself: 1. when denoting the subject, expr. by ipse: evils which o. is free from, quibus ipse malis carens, Lucr. 2, 4: Cic. v. HIMSELF. 2. In objective relations, use oblique cases of tu: if promises injure o. more than they benefit the other party, al plus tibi promissa noceant, quam illi prosint, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: to be so dear to one's wife as on that account to be dearer to o., uxori tam carum esse, ut propter hoc tibi carior fias, Sen. Ep. 104, 4. In the same way may be used nos, nobis: v. MAdv. l. G. § 370. 3. when a reflex mental action is meant, oft. expr. by pass. refl.: e. g. to vex o., angere (animus or animi); to distress o., afflictere; to amuse o., oblectari; etc.: v. TO VEX, etc.

one-sided: 1. Not rightly balanced: inaequalis: v. UNKVEN, UNKUAL. II. Partial, unfair: Phr.: a o. contract, *pactum cui praestando una tantum pars obstringitur, Kr. (perh. better simply, pactum iniquum): a o. statement, quae ab altera parte afferuntur (affirmantur), inaudita altera: v. PARTIAL.

onesidedness: perh. inaequalitas: v. PARTIALITY.

onion: caepa, ae, f.; caepe, is, n.: v. Egypt. deifies leeks and o., all animal caepaeque inter deos habet Aegyptus, Plin. 19, 6, 32: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 21 (form, caepe). In o. bed or dealer, capina, Col. 11, 3, ad fin.: an o.-dealer, caeparius, Lucr. in Non. 201, 10. The sea-o., scilla or squilla: Plin. 19, 5, 30: *scilla maritima, Linn.

only (adj.): 1. unicus (without another of the same kind): an o. son, u.

illus, Cic. R. Am. 14, 41: Ter.: see also UNIQUE. 2. unus: oft. strengthened by addition of solus: he was the o. person found, u. est solus inventus, Cic. Sext. 62, 130: it is the o. thing, res est u. solaque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. 3. solus (standing by oneself or itself): the Stoics are the o. (philosophers) who have affirmed . . . , Stoici a. exp. philosophis dixerunt . . . , Cic. de Or. 3, 18, init.: also, a. Inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2. Join: solus atque unus (de Deo), Cic. Tim. 4, med. 4. singularis (like unicus: rare in this sense): singularia atque unigena (de mundo), Cic. l. c. 5. unigena (lit. only begotten: rare): Cic. l. c.

only (adv.): 1. solum (of that which stands by itself): on one point o. they disagree, de re una s. dissident, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: esp. in phr., non (neque, nec) solum . . . sed (verum) etiam, (and) not only . . . but also: not o. by nature and character, but also by study, non s. natura et moribus verum etiam studio, Id. Am. 2, 6: Caes.: et pass. (Solummodo only in late writers, by anal. of tantummodo). 2. tantum, very oft. strengthened, tantummodo (just so much and no more; that and that only: also appy. used in preference to solum for reasons of perspicuity or euphony): he stated o.: he showed nothing, adduced no evidence, dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, Cic. Fl. 15, 34: Socrates used to enquire o. concerning life and morals, Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solum esse quaerere, Id. Rep. 1, 10 (where solum would have been ambiguous): just this o., unum hoc tantummodo, [neque praeterea quicquam] Suet. 3, modo: esp. in phr., non modo . . . sed (verum) etiam, (or simply sed); when it does not differ from solum (supr. 1): o. by speaking in public, but also by thinking, non m. agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic. Coel. 19, 45. Not o. not . . . but not even, is often expr. by non modo . . . sed ne quidem (the negative in former member being dispensed with): L. G. § 567. Also in certain restrictive clauses of a hypothetical kind: as (1). si modo: you know (if o. you remember) that I said to you . . . , scis (si m. meministi) me tibi dixisse, Id. Att. 12, 18, and with subj. (poet.), Prop. 1, 18, 4. (2). modo si (= dummodo), or simply modo: if o. I am allowed, m. si licet, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: old men's faculties remain, provided o. effort and industry remain, manent ingenia senibus, m. permanent studium atque industria, Cic. Sen. 7, 22. (3). qui modo (qui hypothetical, L. G. § 475): there is no slave, be he o. in a tolerable condition of service, servus est nemo, qui m. tolerabilis sit conditione servitutis, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16. See also PROVIDED (that).

4. duntaxat or duntaxat: (just that: similar to tantum, but less freq.): he employs his infantry only from a distance, for show, peditatu d. procul ad speciem ultitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: Liv. 37, 53, post init. (nec duntaxat animum bonum ac fidelem praestitit, sed omnibus interfuit bellis). 5. non nisi, usu. with the negative apart, non (nemo, nihil) . . . nisi (= saving only, except): they think o. of slaughter, nihil cogitant nisi caedes, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: friendship can o. exist among the good, nisi in bonis amicitia esse non potest, Id. Am. 5, 17. Similar to this is the constr. nihil aliud nisi . . . and (not in Cic.) nihil aliud quam (elliptically): if we speak o. of law, si nihil aliud nisi de lege dicimus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8: afterwards he o. rode or walked for exercise (did nothing more), mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, Suet. Aug. 81: Liv. 6, esp. before numerals, oft. expr. by atq[ue] solus, unus: to think o. of this, hoc unum cogitare, Cic. Quint. 23, 75: he was governor of Asia o. nine months, solos novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att. 5, 17: o. thirty minae, solae triginta minae, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 24: o. rarely unus o. five minae, unae quinque minae,

Pl. Pa. 1, 1, 52 (not to be imitated). (N.B.—Only one may be expr. by unus, esp. with omnino, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una: or by unus solus: from o. one town, ex uno solo oppido, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, 185.)

only-begotten: unigenitus: Vulg. Joh. 1:4: Hier. Also unigena, ae, m.: Paul. Nol.

onomatopoeia: ὀνοματῶποια: Charis. M. L.

onset: 1. Lit.: 1. impetūs, us: to make an o. upon any one, in allicquem l. facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: to withstand the o. (of troops), l. sustinere, ib. 3, 2; ferre, ib. 3, 19: v. ATTACK. Join: incurralo atque impetus [armatorum], Cic. Caec. 15, 44. 2. incurtus, us (esp. charge of troops: at the very first o. the enemy were routed, primo statim inc. pulsi hostes, Liv. 2, 25: Caes.: Cic. 3, incurso (more freq. = invaded, invasion): Cic. v. supr. (1): Hirt. To make an o. upon, adior, invado, etc.: v. TO ATTACK. II. Fig., of violent language: v. foll. art.

onslaught: 1. Lit.: v. preced. art. II. Fig., of violent language: Phr.: to make fierce o.s on any one, allicquem insectari atque exagitare, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4; in allicquem invadi: v. INVECTIVE.

ontological: *ontologicus: phil. f. t.

onward, onwards (adv.): porro: Ter.: Liv.: v. ON (adv.); FORWARD. As Interj., Onward, Quiritis! porro, Quiritis! Labor in Macr. 2, 7, med.

onward (adj.): Phr.: to pursue as a course, progredi, procedere: v. TO ADVANCE.

onyx: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχis, m.: Plin.

ooze (v.): 1. miano, i (to flow drop by drop, trickle): v. ARM (leas) drops a. from the tree, tepliae m. ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: Cic. v. TO TRICKLE. Also comp. emāno, i (to trickle or a. from or forth): Col.: Lucr. The comp. is freq. in fig. sense, to o. out, get abroad: test this language of yours should o. out, ne hic sermo tuus emanet, Cic. Br. 65, 231. 2. liquor, 3 (as melting substances do): from it o. drops of black blood, hunc atro l. sanguine guttae, Virg. Aen. 3, 28: Plin. 3, stillo, destillo, i (to flow in drops): v. TO TRICKLE, FLOW. 4. sudō, i (to sweat): poet.: balsams aing from the perfumed wood, odorato sudantia balsama ligno, Virg. G. 2, 118: sudo may also be applied to that from which anything o.s: cf. Id. E. 4, 30, durae quercus sudabant roscida mella: v. TO EXUDE.

ooze (sub.): perh. ulgio, inis, f. (wetness, moisture with which anything is saturated): v. MOISTURE.

oozy: uliginosus (full of moisture): o. ground, ager, locus 2. campus u.: v. MOIST, WET.

opacity: expr. by adj.: v. OPAQUE.

opal: opālus: Plin. 37, 6, 22: Isid.

opaque: caecus: o. emerald, smaragdus c. Plin. 37, 5, 18 § 68. Or perh. better expr. by circuml., non translucent: Plin. l. c. (alii densi ac smaragdi, nec e liquidis translucenti): v. TRANSPARENT. (Opacus = shady.)

ope (v.): v. OPEN (V. 2).

open (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To unclose: 1. kperio, ul, rum, 4: to o. a door, a ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: to o. a letter, epistolam 2. Iteras a. Cic. Att. 5, 11, fin.: ib. 11, 9: to o. the eyes, oculos a. Id. Mil. 31, 85. 2. patēficio, feci, factum, 3 (to set open): to o. the gates to the enemy, hostibus portas p. 2, 15, med.: to o. the eyes (of the dead) on the pyre (set them wide open), oculos in rogo p. Plin. 11, 37, 55: Fig.: to o. the ears to flatterer, assentatoribus aures p. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91. 3. recludo, si, sum, 3 (chiefly poet.): to o. a gate, portam r. Virg. Aen. 7, 617: Lucr.: Ov.: to o. one's house, domum r. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103. 4. resero, i (to remove a bar: also chiefly poet.): Virg.: Ov. Join: reserare urbem et pandere portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 584. 5. pando, di, pansum and seum, 3 (to spread out,

open wide: the gates are o'd (spread wide open), panduntur portae, Virg. Aen. 2, 7. Phr.: to o. a letter (besides aperire, v. *supr.* 1), litteras resignare (to unseal), solve, Cic. Att. 11, 9; re-solvere, Liv. 26, 15, *med.*; alia, vincula epistolae laxare signumque detrahere, Nep. Paus. 4, *init.*; vinculum epistolae solve, Curt. 7, 2, *med.* (but these phrs. should not be used unless the act of opening be expressly dwelt upon): cf. linum incidere (to cut the thread with which a letter was tied), Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: to o. a jar (by removing the pitch with which it was fastened), dolium relinere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51 (R. and A.): to o. one's mouth (i. e. to speak), hincere, Cic. Ph. 2, 43, 111. (N.B.—To o. a book is, aperire librum: librum evolvere is to read a book, by unrolling the scroll: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24, evolve diligenter eum librum qui est de animo: Quint. 2, 15, 24, etc.: so, evolvere volumina epistolarum, to read through, examine volumes of letters, Cic. Att. 9, 10, *med.*)

II. In medicine, to make an incision into: *apéro*, 4; incidere, 3; Cels. 7, 2, etc.

III. To make a road or passage by removing obstructions: Phr.: to o. a passage with the sword, ferro iter aperire, Sall. Cat. 58, *med.*: to o. a passage through the Alps, iter per Alpes pat-facere, Caes. B. G. 3, 1, to o. (clear) approaches to a place, aditus expedire, Ib. 7, 86: to o. a way to any one to be sovereign (i. e. entitle him to be so), allicui ad dominationem pandere viam, Liv. 4, 15, *med.*

IV. To inaugurate, begin: Phr.: to o. a place of worship, ecclesiam, aedem consecrare, dedicare (v. TO DEDICATE, CONSECRATE): to o. a hall or theatre, peritritum a. theatrum inaugurare (v. TO INAUGURATE): to o. a case (in pleading), causam exordiri, Quint. 4, 1, 3: cf. ingredi in causam, Cic. Pl. 3, 8 (v. TO BEGIN): to o. a ball, "primam choream ducere, R. and A. (Plin. min. has, aperire annum, to o. the year, Pan. 58.)

V. To uncover, make known: *revelo*, *apéro* (cf. Sall. Cat. 40, conjurationem aperit), *develo*, etc.: v. TO REVEAL, UNFOLD.

VI. To explain: *explico*. Interpretor v. TO INTERPRET, EXPLAIN.

VII. In medicine: Phr.: to o. the bowels, alvum delicere, Cato R. R. 148: Cels. B. INTRANS.

1. expr. by *apéro*, 4 (with *prom. ref.*): all at once the doors o'd of themselves, valvae subito se ipsae aperuerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 74. So with *pando* (to spread open), the rose o's, pandit sese rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10 § 14. 2. *patesco*, 3 (to spread out wide): the long hall's o. (to view), atria longa, p. Virg. Aen. 2, 48: v. TO SPREAD OUT. 3. *hisco*, 3 (to gape open): hush! the door o's! tace! sedes h. Pl. Pa. 4, 1, 51 (a. used hardly to be limited): the earth o's, b. terra, Ov.: v. TO GAZE OPEN. So comp. *dé-hisco*, 3 (strictly, downward): to o. in fissures (of a boat), rimis d. Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 17: and of flowers opening, Plin. 21, 4, 10 § 14 (delicere ac sese pandere: also simply, dehiscere, Ib. § 18). Phr.: to o. outwards (of doors), aperturas habere in exteriores portas, Vitr. 4, 6, 8, to o. again (of wounds partially healed), recrudescere, Cic. Fam. 4, 6 (fig.): to o. in fissures, rimis fatisce, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: the new year o's with cold weather, frigidus novus incipit annus, Ov. F. 1, 149 (v. TO BEGIN).

open out. I. TRANS. 1. extend, di. sum and tum, 3: to o. out the fingers (after closing them), digitos ex. Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: v. TO EXTEND. 2. laxo, 1 (to widen the spaces between objects): to o. out the maniples (put the men farther apart), manipulos l., Caes. B. G. 2, 25: cf. *infr.* (II. 2). 3. pando, di. pandum and sum, 3: v. TO SPREAD WIDE. II. INTRANS. 1. *patesco*, 3: a somewhat wider plain o's, paulo latior p. campus, Liv. 22, 4: so, of an army—to deploy, Tac. H. 4, 78, *init.* 2. expr. by *laxo*, *pando*, with *prom. ref.*, or as *pass. ref.*: gradually to o. out wide (of a flower), in

latitudinem paulatim sese laxare, Plin. 21, 5, 11, 80, in latitudinem pandi (of the sea, after straits), Id. 6, 13, 15: an immense plain o's out, immensa panditur planities, Liv.

open up: *pátifacio*, *apéro*: v. TO OPEN (I. and II.). To o. up fresh tribes, novas gentes aperire, Tac. Agr. 22, *init.*: to o. up grief afresh, dolorem scindere, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2.

open (adj.): I. Not shut: 1. *apertus* (most gen. term): to sleep with bedroom doors o., apertis cubiculi foribus cubare, Suet. Aug. 81: Caes.: Cic. Also *adapertus* (infreq.): Liv. 25, 30 (adapertae portae foris): Ov. *Half*, partly open, *semiapertus*, Liv. 1: *semiadapertus*, Ov. 2. *pátens*, *ntis* (wide-open): by the wide o. gates they admit their comrades, p. portis accipiunt socios, Virg. Aen. 2, 266: the o. sea, p. pelagus, Id. 6, 2, 41. To stand o., *páteo*, 2: the nostrils always o., nares semper p., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 86: to be o. for every one to see, omnibus ad visendum p., Id. Verr. 4, 3, 5. 3. *pátulus* (standing always open): *apertus*, opened for the time being: o. ears (always ready for secrets), p. aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: o. (spreading) nostrils, p. nares, Virg. G. 3, 376: 60, *pátulae* fenestrae, Ov. M. 14, 152, denotes wide, spacious windows (or apertures for admitting light), as opp. to the closed, solid wall. Hence, *própatulus* (o. in front): Cic. Verr. 4, 49, 110 (in aperto ac propatulo loco, i. e. in the o. air, and o. or accessible in front). 4. *hians*, *ntis* (wide o., as if gaping): the little fishes swim into the o. shell, pisciculi in concham h. Inatant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: to put your fingers opposite a scollap when it is o., digitos adversum pectus hiantes movere, Plin. 11, 37, 52. To stand wide o., *hio*, 1: Hor.: Prop. Phr.: the army received him with o. arms, exercitus libens ac supplex manibus exceptit (eum), Suet. Vit. 7 (Kr.): sinu complexuque exceptit, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: so, more generally, libenti laetique animo excipere, Kr. (o. Cic.): any one's house is o. to strangers, patet domus alicujus hospitibus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: more fully, hospitibus domus patet victuque communicatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 23, *extr.*

II. Free from obstacles, clear, exposed: 1. *apertus*: a perfectly o. sea, oceanus apertissimus (opp. to conclusus, confined, inland), Caes. B. G. 3, 9: a sky perfectly o., coelum patens atque a., Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: o. plains, a campi, Caes. B. G. 3, 26. The neut. is used *subs.*: in aperto, in the o. plain or space, Liv. 1, 33: Hor. Join: porrecta ac loca aperta, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. 2. *pátens*: in the more o. ground, locis patentioribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: Sall. Liv.: cf. *supr.* (II. 1). 3. *expéditus* (free from difficulties; practicable): cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 6, iter multo facilius atque expeditius: Cic. 4. *párus* (clear; not built on): a ground, p. locus, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 38: Liv. Join: puro ac patentí loco [dimicare], Liv. 2, 14. Phr.: in the o. air, sub divo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, 51: also, sub dio, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 5: and sub Jove, Ov. F. 2, 299.

III. Accessible, in fig. sense: expr. by *páteo*, 2: rewards, honours which are o. to all, praemia, honores quae (omnibus) patent, Cic. Bal. 9, 24. Or by *licet*: that both places in the consuls should be o. to plebeians, ut utrumque plebetum consulium fieri liceret, Liv. 8, 12, 8. Phr.: to throw o. the franchise to a large number, civitatem magnae parti (populi) dare, atque communicare, Liv. 21, 5, *med.*

IV. Not concealed, public; undisguised: 1. *apertus*: not stealthily, but by o. force, non furtim sed vi aperta, Liv. 25, 24, *init.*: o. (avowed) freebooting, a. latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1. 2. *manifestus*: v. MANIFEST.

Phr.: in the o. day (publicly), in luce, Cic. Man. 3, 7: in the o. part of a house (o. court), in propatulo aedium, N-p. Man. 9: to expose anything to o. view, aliquid in promptu ponere, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126. V. Candid, out-spoken:

simplex, candidus: v. FRANK, INGENUOUS. Phr.: to be perfectly o. with each other, simplicissime inter se loqui, Tac. H. 1, 15. VI. Not decided or settled; integer, liber: he ordered the matter to be left o. till his return, rem integrum ad reditum suum jussit esse, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: also, *impers.*, if it is o. (to any one) to act, integrum est, Cic. Att. 15, 23: so, with liberum, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3. Phr.: it is an o. question, adhuc sub iudice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78.

open-handed: *liberális*, largus: v. LIBERAL.

hearted: simplex, ingenuus: v. FRANK, INGENUOUS.

opening (subs.): I. Act of opening: expr. by *apéro*, etc.: v. TO OPEN. (*Apertio* v. rare.) II. Formal declaration that a building, etc., is open for use: *dedicatio*, *consecratio*: v. DEDICATION, CONSECRATION. For a non-religious ceremony, perh. *inauguratio* (late and rare); or expr. by verb: v. TO OPEN (A. IV.). To attend the o. of a railway, "adesse quum tanquam auspiciis causae, primus currit in via ferrata trahitur, impellitur."

III. Beginning, esp. of a speech: exordium, principium, etc.: v. EXORDIUM.

IV. *Apertura*: 1. *foramen* (strictly, a hole bored: from *for*, to pierce, *for*): v. HOLE. Fig.: o.s. from the body to the soul (the senses), f. illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47. 2. *fenestra* (strictly, o. in a wall to admit light: used in wider sense): o.s. (loop-hole) for discharging missiles, f. ad tormenta mittenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 8. f. he made a huge wide-mouthed o., ingentem lato dellit ore f., Virg. Aen. 2, 481: cf. *infr.* (II. 2). 3. *rima* (crack, chink): v. FISSURE. 4. *56*, *57*, *58*, *59*, *60*, *61*, *62*, *63*, *64*, *65*, *66*, *67*, *68*, *69*, *70*, *71*, *72*, *73*, *74*, *75*, *76*, *77*, *78*, *79*, *80*, *81*, *82*, *83*, *84*, *85*, *86*, *87*, *88*, *89*, *90*, *91*, *92*, *93*, *94*, *95*, *96*, *97*, *98*, *99*, *100*, *101*, *102*, *103*, *104*, *105*, *106*, *107*, *108*, *109*, *110*, *111*, *112*, *113*, *114*, *115*, *116*, *117*, *118*, *119*, *120*, *121*, *122*, *123*, *124*, *125*, *126*, *127*, *128*, *129*, *130*, *131*, *132*, *133*, *134*, *135*, *136*, *137*, *138*, *139*, *140*, *141*, *142*, *143*, *144*, *145*, *146*, *147*, *148*, *149*, *150*, *151*, *152*, *153*, *154*, *155*, *156*, *157*, *158*, *159*, *160*, *161*, *162*, *163*, *164*, *165*, *166*, *167*, *168*, *169*, *170*, *171*, *172*, *173*, *174*, *175*, *176*, *177*, *178*, *179*, *180*, *181*, *182*, *183*, *184*, *185*, *186*, *187*, *188*, *189*, *190*, *191*, *192*, *193*, *194*, *195*, *196*, *197*, *198*, *199*, *200*, *201*, *202*, *203*, *204*, *205*, *206*, *207*, *208*, *209*, *210*, *211*, *212*, *213*, *214*, *215*, *216*, *217*, *218*, *219*, *220*, *221*, *222*, *223*, *224*, *225*, *226*, *227*, *228*, *229*, *230*, *231*, *232*, *233*, *234*, *235*, *236*, *237*, *238*, *239*, *240*, *241*, *242*, *243*, *244*, *245*, *246*, *247*, *248*, *249*, *250*, *251*, *252*, *253*, *254*, *255*, *256*, *257*, *258*, *259*, *260*, *261*, *262*, *263*, *264*, *265*, *266*, *267*, *268*, *269*, *270*, *271*, *272*, *273*, *274*, *275*, *276*, *277*, *278*, *279*, *280*, *281*, *282*, *283*, *284*, *285*, *286*, *287*, *288*, *289*, *290*, *291*, *292*, *293*, *294*, *295*, *296*, *297*, *298*, *299*, *300*, *301*, *302*, *303*, *304*, *305*, *306*, *307*, *308*, *309*, *310*, *311*, *312*, *313*, *314*, *315*, *316*, *317*, *318*, *319*, *320*, *321*, *322*, *323*, *324*, *325*, *326*, *327*, *328*, *329*, *330*, *331*, *332*, *333*, *334*, *335*, *336*, *337*, *338*, *339*, *340*, *341*, *342*, *343*, *344*, *345*, 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*489*, *490*, *491*, *492*, *493*, *494*, *495*, *496*, *497*, *498*, *499*, *500*, *501*, *502*, *503*, *504*, *505*, *506*, *507*, *508*, *509*, *510*, *511*, *512*, *513*, *514*, *515*, *516*, *517*, *518*, *519*, *520*, *521*, *522*, *523*, *524*, *525*, *526*, *527*, *528*, *529*, *530*, *531*, *532*, *533*, *534*, *535*, *536*, *537*, *538*, *539*, *540*, *541*, *542*, *543*, *544*, *545*, *546*, *547*, *548*, *549*, *550*, *551*, *552*, *553*, *554*, *555*, *556*, *557*, *558*, *559*, *560*, *561*, *562*, *563*, *564*, *565*, *566*, *567*, *568*, *569*, *570*, *571*, *572*, *573*, *574*, *575*, *576*, *577*, *578*, *579*, *580*, *581*, *582*, *583*, *584*, *585*, *586*, *587*, *588*, *589*, *590*, *591*, *592*, *593*, *594*, *595*, *596*, *597*, *598*, *599*, *600*, *601*, *602*, *603*, *604*, *605*, *606*, *607*, *608*, *609*, *610*, *611*, *612*, *613*, *614*, *615*, *616*, *617*, *618*, *619*, *620*, *621*, *622*, *623*, *624*, *625*, *626*, *627*, *628*, *629*, *630*, *631*, *632*, *633*, *634*, *635*, *636*, *637*, *638*, *639*, *640*, *641*, *642*, *643*, *644*, *645*, *646*, *647*, *648*, *649*, *650*, *651*, *652*, *653*, *654*, *655*, *656*, *657*, *658*, *659*, *660*, *661*, *662*, *663*, *664*, *665*, *666*, *667*, *668*, *669*, *670*, *671*, *672*, *673*, *674*, *675*, *676*, *677*, *678*, *679*, *680*, *681*, *682*, *683*, *684*, *685*, *686*, *687*, *688*, *689*, *690*, *691*, *692*, *693*, *694*, *695*, *696*, *697*, *698*, *699*, *700*, *701*, *702*, *703*, *704*, *705*, *706*, *707*, *708*, *709*, *710*, *711*, *712*, *713*, *714*, *715*, *716*, *717*, *718*, *719*, *720*, *721*, *722*, *723*, *724*, *725*, *726*, *727*, *728*, *729*, *730*, *731*, *732*, *733*, *734*, *735*, *736*, *737*, *738*, *739*, *740*, *741*, *742*, *743*, *744*, *745*, *746*, *747*, *748*, *749*, *750*, *751*, *752*, *753*, *754*, *755*, *756*, *757*, *758*, *759*, *760*, *761*, *762*, *763*, *764*, *765*, *766*, *767*, *768*, *769*, *770*, *771*, *772*, *773*, *774*, *775*, *776*, *777*, *778*, *779*, *780*, *781*, *782*, *783*, *784*, *785*, *786*, *787*, *788*, *789*, *790*, *791*, *792*, *793*, *794*, *795*, *796*, *797*, *798*, *799*, *800*, *801*, *802*, *803*, *804*, *805*, *806*, *807*, *808*, *809*, *810*, *811*, *812*, *813*, *814*, *815*, *816*, *817*, *818*, *819*, *820*, *821*, *822*, *823*, *824*, *825*, *826*, *827*, *828*, *829*, *830*, *831*, *832*, *833*, *834*, *835*, *836*, *837*, *838*, *839*, *840*, *841*, *842*, *843*, *844*, *845*, *846*, *847*, *848*, *849*, *850*, *851*, *852*, *853*, *854*, *855*, *856*, *857*, *858*, *859*, *860*, *861*, *862*, *863*, *864*, *865*, *866*, *867*, *868*, *869*, *870*, *871*, *872*, *873*, *874*, *875*, *876*, *877*, *878*, *879*, *880*, *881*, *882*, *883*, *884*, *885*, *886*, *887*, *888*, *889*, *890*, *891*, *892*, *893*, *894*, *895*, *896*, *8*

Tusc. 2, 22, 55: to o. with actual cautery and knife, urere atque s., id. Ph. 8, 5, 15. Other phrr. are: manu curare, Cels. 7, init. (comprising the whole of surgery proper), scalpellum admove (to employ the knife), ib. 7, 2, med.; or scalpellum adhibere, ib. 7, 20, init.; or scalpellum incidere (partem corporis), ib. 7, 4; aperire (to lay open with the knife), ib. 7, 19. (Various painful ways of operating are enumerated, Son. Prov. 3, 2, radere ossa et legere, venas extrahere, membra amputare.)

III. Also medical, to take effect (of medicine): expr. by facio, efficax, prorsum: the mixture o.s. exceedingly well, facit commodum compositio, Col. 7, 5, med.: if the medicine have not o.d., *si minus medicamentum profuerit: the medicine has not o.d., *medicamentum nil profuit: where the sense is, to open the bowels, use alvum delicio (duco): cf. Cato R. R. 148, ea re tot res sunt, ut bene delicias, so many ingredients, in order that the medicine may o. well (v. OPENING, adj.). Phr.: so powerfully did the medicine o., tanta vis medicaminis erat, Curt. 3, 6, ad fin. (Operator, i. in this sense, late: the poison o.s. venenum o., Lampr. Com. 17.)

operation: I. act of doing or working: effectio (v. rare): Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6. Usu. better expr. by verb: these things are the result of Divine o., haec omnia a Deo parata atque effecta sunt. Phr.: the o. of all herbs is stronger in cold regions, omnes herbae vehementiores effectu viribusque sunt in frigida loca, Plin. 27, 11, 119. II. Specially, a military or naval o.; usu. pl. Phr.: to conduct military o.s., rem bellicam administrare, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76; or simply, bellum administrare, id. Man. 20, fin. (v. TO CARRY ON): naval o.s., res maritima, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: all military o.s. are suspended, omnis administratio belli consistit, id. B. C. 2, 12: Liv.: to recommence o.s. after winter-quarters, ex hibernis movere (put the army in motion), Liv. 22, init. III. A surgical o.: I. nouns cūrāto (Gr. χειρουργία), comprising the whole practice of surgery: cases where a surgical o. is needed, ea quae c. manus postulant, Cels. 7, 7, 15: so with desiderare, ib. § 11. Or simply curatio (where the context explains): an extremely nice (delicate) o., curatio subtilissima, ib. l. c.: to be very careful throughout the o., magnam diligentiam per omnem c. habere, ib. 7, 12, 5. 2. noun, scalpellum (the lancet): cases which call for a surgical o., quae scalpellum desiderant, ib. 7, 19, init.: to try bandages before proceeding to a surgical o., ante sc. vincuntur experiri, ib. 7, 20, init.: see also TO OPERATE (II.). 3. sectio (with the knife): Plin. 25, 13, 94, fin. (in Cels. pref. p. 6, Millig. = dissection). 4. expr. by verb: to perform an o., secare, urere, etc.; to undergo one, secari, uri, etc.: v. TO OPERATE (II.). To perform the o. for the stone, calculos extrahere, evelere, Cels. 7, 26: to perform the Caesarean o., *caeso matris utero puerum extrahere, cf. Plin. 7, 9, 7.

operative (adj.): efficax: v. EFFICACIOUS.

operative (subs.): epifex, icis: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 50. The class of o.s. qui manu mercatorum victum quaerunt, cf. Ball. Cat. 37, med.

operator: expr. by verb: v. TO OPERATE (throughout). In med. sense, use medicus, the assistant o., being simply minister: Cels. 7, 10.

operosus: opērosus: v. LABORIOUS.

ophthalmia: ophthalmia: oculorum inflammatio: ophthalmia: ib. Cels. 6, 5, 27: Ippitatio (most gen. term for soreness of the eyes), ib. § 29 (genus aridae Ippitidinis: ἐπιφθορία, Graeci appellant, dry o.); a somewhat similar affection is denoted by aspritudo (oculorum), ib. § 27. (Ophthalmia only as med. t. t.: Med. Dict.)

opiate (subs.): mēdicamentum somnificum: v. NARCOTIC (subs. and adj.). Or expr. by circuml.: to administer an

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o., somnum moliri potui dando aquam in qua papaver [aut aliquid huiusmodi] decoctum sit, Cels. 3, 18, med.; somnum medicamentis arcescere, ib. paulo infra: medicines which act as o.s. catapota: quae somno dolorem levant, id. 5, 25, 1; quae somnum faciunt, ib. 4: the medicine acts as an o., occurrit dolori per quietem catapotium, ib. 3: a powerful o., catapotium ad somnum valens, ib. 2: the poppy is a good o., somno aptum est papaver, id. 2, 32: poppy is taken in wine as an o., papaver e vino bibitur somni causa, Plin. 20, 18, 76. (Cels. writes the word ὀπώδωρα, anodynes, only with Gk. characters: the term opiatum [medicamentum] belongs to modern med. Lat.)

opine: opinor, arbitror, i: v. TO THINK.

opiniative } v. OPINIONATED.

opinion: I. In gen. sense, a judgment formed by the mind: i. sentimentia (way of thinking: rather stronger than Eng.): a settled and well-founded view o. concerning the gods, de illis stabilis certaque a, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: I am still of the same o., that we should do nothing, adhuc in hac sum a, nihil uti faciamus, id. Fam. 4, 4, fin.: to persist in one's o., in a peristere, id. R. Com. extr.: id. my o. (parenthetically), mea a, id. de Or. 2, 25, 95: to ask any one for his o. (in the female), aliquem sententiam rogere, id. Rep. 2, 20: to express one's o. at length (in the senate), accurate a. dicere, id. Att. 4, 1, 9. 2. opinio (supposition, belief): to hold an o. (or belief), o. habere (coll. by acc. and inf.), Cic. Div. 2, 31, 70: to share a popular o., in populari o. esse, id. Clu. 51, fin.: in my o., ut o. mea fert, id. Font. 13, 29. 3. iudicium (deliberate o.): it was always my o. (or conviction), meum semper fuit, Cic. Tusc. 1, init.: in my o. at least, meo quidem j. id. Br. 8, 31: v. JUDICATE.

2. censura (a critical o.): to form an o. concerning any one's writings, de aliquis scripto iudicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2. Phr.: to entertain an o., sentire, iudicare, censere (v. TO THINK, JUDGE): to be of one and the same o., unum atque idem sentire, Cic. Ac. 4, 7, 14: this is my decision, this my o., sic decerno, sic sentio, id. Rep. 1, 46: to entertain the same o.s. as another, cum aliquo sentire, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24: Cic.: to differ in o., dissentire: their o.s. differ, inter se dissentiunt, id. Fin. 2, 6, 19: to ask any one's o., consulere (v. TO CONSULT): it is my o., mihi videtur: id. Tusc. 3, 5, 12. II. A dogma or tenet: I. plikatum (rare): the dogmas of physicians, medicorum placita, Plin. 14, 28 § 143: is the o. of Carneades, that there are ... Carneadei placet esse ... Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99: Hor. S. 1, 3, 96.

2. dogma, āta, n. (Gr. δόγμα) and so perhaps always written by Cic.: cf. Ac. 2, 9, 29, decretum, scitis enim jam hoc me δόγμα dicere): Mart. 1, 8, 2: Juv.: M. L. (N.B.—Cic's translation, decretum, has not been adopted by other writers).

3. doctrina, TEACHING, disciplina: v. DOCTRINE.

III. Estimate of character, abilities, etc. I. opinio: I will not disappoint you, your good o. (of me), non fallam o. tuam, Cic. Fam. 1, 6: to form an unfavourable o., de aliquo malam o. animo imbere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 14, 42: Caes.

2. existimatio: the o. entertained by soldiers of their commander, militis de imperatore ex., Liv. 4, 41, init.: Caes.: Phr.: to form an o. of any one's abilities, de aliquis ingenio existimare, Cic. Br. 21, 82: v. TO JUDGE. See also REPUTATION.

opinionated: sententiae a. iudicii animi pertinax; qui suo iudicio plus aequo condat.

opium: ὀπium or ὀπion (the opiate and dried juice of the poppy): Plin. 20, 18, 76 § 109. (The decoction of poppy-heads and leaves was called, mēobolium: l. c. § 102.)

opossum: *didelphus, didelaphus (Cycl.).

opponent: 1. adversarius (antagonist, in the field, court, etc.: somewhat stronger than Eng.): a formidable o., gravis a, Cic. Vat. 1, 1; a. acer, id. Ac. 1, 4, fin. (with ref. to discussion): to reply to an o. (in court), adversario respondere, Quint. 10, 7, 3. 2. expr. by verb (esp. when the ref. is to simple discussion, rather than conflict or struggle): in reply to these arguments, their o.s. urge ... his rationibus opponuntur ab his qui contra disputant ... Cic. Rep. 1, 3: his o.s. being the aristocratic party, adversante factione optumatum, Suet. Caes. 11: the o.s. of the measure urge ... contendit il qui legi adversatur ... v. TO OPPOSE.

3. to denote an opponent in a trial (the party represented by opposing counsel = your client): iste: Cic. Quint. 5, 18 (= Quintus's o.).

opportune: 1. opportunus: nothing more o. in time, (nihil) tempore opportunus, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, init.: an o. time of action, tempus actionis o., id. Off. 1, 40, 142. Very o., peropportunus: Cic. 2. idoneus, commodus: v. SUITABLE, CONVENIENT. 3. tempestivus: v. REASONABLE. Phr.: at an o. time, in tempore, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: stronger, in tempore ipso, id. Andr. 5, 6, 10 (v. NICK, II.): an o. time, opportunus temporis, occasio (v. OPPORTUNITY).

opportunitas: 1. opportunē: Ter.: Caes.: Cic. Very o., peropportune, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, fin. 2. commodē: to choose a time for calling on any one o., c. tempus ad aliquem capere adveni, Cic. Fam. 11, 16: v. CONVENIENTLY. (N.B.—Commodum = just at a certain time, e.g. commodum ... quum, Cic. Att. 13, 9: in which sense commodum also is used by Cic. and other writers.) 3. in tempore, per tempus: v. preceed. art. fin. 4. tempestivē (seasonably, at the proper season): Just. 34, 1, 3 (= opportune, in tempore). So Tac. has tempestivus: haec I not arrived o., num parum tempestivus veni! Dial. 14: cf. L. G. § 241.

opportunitas: opportunitas: v. SUITABLENESS. Or expr. by opportunus, etc.: nothing could exceed the o. of your arrival, *tao adventa nihil potuit esse opportunius; non potuisti magis in tempore advenire: v. OPPORTUNE, OPPORTUNELY.

opportunity: 1. occasio (the right or suitable time for action, as a thing to be watched for and used; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142, tempus actionis opportunum, Græce occasio, Latine appellatur occasio: for opportunitas, v. infra 3): to let slip an o. of doing anything, o. aliquis facienda amittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: Ter.: also, o. praetermittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: not to miss an o., occasioni non desine, ib. 3, 79: when an o. presents itself, o. dati, Cic. Ph. 7, 6, 18; o. oblata, Suet. Caes. 73: on a favourable o., per o., Liv. 30, 3, extr.: what a good, splendid o., quanta quam praeciosa o., Cic. Mil. 14, 38. 2. tempus (which from the context, freq. = the right time): you have such an o. as no one ever had before, t. habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic. Ph. 7, extr.: Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 39 (tale t., ut ...) compare also OPPORTUNELY. Join: occasio et tempus, Pl. Pa. 4, 2, 1.

3. opportunitas (suitableness in a general sense: esp. of place, opportunitas loci; also of time, opportunitas temporis): it is given as = Gk. ὥρα, but in abstr. sense; not = an opportunity, but fitness of time: the knowledge of o.s. for action, scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: to avail oneself of an o., o. temporis uti, Caes. (in Kr.). 4. copia (means and facilities for doing anything): he had a fine o. of cementing an alliance, habere eum magnam c. societatibus conjungendae, Sall. Jug. 82: to give all the o. of consulting one, lacere omnibus consilii sui c., Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 122. 5. facultas (sim. to copia: power

to do anything, practicability and so, opportunity: to give any one o. of coming to a true judgment, allicui velle iudicandi facere L. id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, 179: to present an o. of escape, f. fugae dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, extr.: so, potestas: v. POWER. Phr.: to entrust any one o. to find fault, tanquam ansam dare allicui ad reprehendendum, Cic. Am. 16, 59 (v. HANDLE): to meet with an o. for doing something, locum nancisci aliquid faciendi, id. Att. 1, 18, 3: to look for an o. i. spectari aliquid faciendi, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Cato had the o. of indulging himself in retirement, Cato illius se delectare in otio, Cic. Rep. init. (v. LIBERTY, BE AT).

oppose (v.). 1. To present in opposition: 1. oppōnō, pōnō, itum, 3: Caesar o.d. to this (causam) his own Aeneas, hunc suos Caesar equites opposuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 75: Cic. 2. obicere, jacerem, 3: to o. wagons by way of remark, caros pro vallo obj. Caes. B. G. 1, 26, Join: obicere et opponere, Cic. Phr.: to all this, one consideration o.d. itself in retirement, Cato illius se delectare in otio, Cic. Rep. init. 3. To offer opposition to: 1. adversor, 1 (most gen. term, actively to resist): with dat. or absol.; later with acc. [not to be initiated]: who ad Isocrates more vehemently (than Aristotle)? quis Isocrati est adversus impensius? Cic. Or. 51, 172: to o. (withstand) any one's lusts, allicuius libidinis, id. Verr. 5, 31, 82: when Nature o.s. and resists, adversante et repugnante Natura, id. Off. 1, 31, 110: Tac.: Suet. 2. repugno, 1 (to struggle against): a stronger and more vivid expr. than adversor, cf. sup. exx.: with dat. or absol.: neither to give way (to a proposal), nor strongly to o., neque concedere neque valde r., Cic. Fam. 1, 2, med. Less freq. foll. by prep., resistere et repugnare contra veritatem, id. R. Com. 17, 51. 3. obesto, stili, stitum, 1: also, obisto, stili, stitum, 3 (to stand in the way, make a stand against): toll. by dat. or ne with subj., and in negative sentences, quin, quominus: Hestiaeus ad the scheme, Hestiaeus, ne res conciteretur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3: to thwart and o. any one's designs, consillis allicuius occurrere atque obistere, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, fin.: v. TO RESIST. 4. refragor, 1 (to give vote or voice against; opp. to suffragor: with dat.): to o. a very intimate friend, homini amicissimo r., Cic. Ph. 11, 6, init.: to o. any one's advancement, honori allicuius r., Liv. 45, 40, med. Phr.: to o. in argument, contra aliquem disputare, Cic. Rep. 1, 3.

opposed (part. and adj.): 1. adversus: opp. to secundus: v. UNFAVOURABLE, ADVERSE. 2. adversarius (antagonistic, hostile): violence, most of all o. to law, vis iuri maxime a, Cic. Caec. 2, 5: Nep. 3. diversus: one who is diametrically o. to you (in opinion), qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 101: v. OPPOSITE. 4. contrarius: v. CONTRAST. 5. inimicus: v. HOSTILE, UNFRIENDLY. To be o. to, repugnare: v. TO OPPOSE.

opposite (adj.): 1. Fronting, placed in front of: 1. adversus: the Bastarnae inhabit the o. side, Bastarnae adversa (aversa, Ian.) tenent, Plin. 4, 12, 33. Join: adversus et contrarius (facing and taking an opposite direction), Caes. B. G. 2, 18. 2. expr. by 8 regione: v. OPPOSITE, prep. (N.B.—Opposite is here treated as prep. wherever it is or may be foll. by to: v. OPPOSITE TO.) 3. Reverse: 1. contrarius: on the o. side of the earth, e. c. parte terrae, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: to move in an o. direction, in c. partem ire, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. 2. diversus: the horses were driven rapidly in o. directions, in d. iter equi constati, Liv. 1, 28, fin.: he drew up his army facing (two) o. ways, d. aciem constituit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: cf. ib. 69, where iter a proposito diversum, is explained by, in contrarium partem ire. 3. Logically: 1. contrarius: they run to the o. extremes, in

contraria (ac. vitia) currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: Cic. Join: contraria, diversa, inter se pugnantia, Cic. Coel. 5, extr.

2. diversus (totally different, and so opposite): o. vices, diversa inter se mala, Sall. Cat. 5: Cic. Hor. 3. expr. by inter se pugnare, repugnare: cf. sup. (LL. 1).

4. In action, antagonistic: 1. adversarius: the o. faction, factio a, Nep. Phoc. 3: Cic. v. OPPOSED.

2. diversus (in later authors): the o. faction or party, d. factio, Suet. Caes. 20; d. partes, ib. 1: an advocate who is on the o. side, ex diverso patronus consistens, Quint. 4, 1, 42. 3. inimicus: v. HOSTILE.

opposite (sub.): expr. by contrarius, adversus, oppositus (this last only in neut. pl. = GK. ἐντικείμενα, Gell. 16, 8): the o. of this excellence is viciousness, huius virtutis o. est vitiositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: also in neut. pl. as sub.: there are several kinds of o.s., contrariorum genera sunt plura, id. Top. 11, 47: in the same passage, direct o.s. are described thus, occurrunt, tanquam e regione, quadam contraria: such were specifically named, adversa, ib. (N.B.—Contrarium is not used in sing. as sub.)

opposite to, **opposite** (prep. and adv.). 1. contra (with acc.): one side is o. to Gaul, unum latus est c. Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: to erect a fort o. to a citadel, castellum c. arcem obicere, Liv. 38, 4: also without case: he stands o. (you) and bids you stand, stat c. starique jubet, Liv. 3, 290. 2. 8 regione (right o. to; foll. by gen. or dat.; also absol.): you affirm that o. to us, on the contrary side of the earth, are the antipodes, dicitis e regione nobis, e contraria parte terrae, esse [antipodas], Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: o. to the town was a hill, erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: to pitch one camp o. to another, e regione castris castra ponere, ib. 7, 35: Nep. 3. ex adverso, also written as one word (foll. by dat. or gen.): a harbour (on the coast of Asia) situated just o. to the city (of Rhodes), portus ex adv. urbi ipsi positus, Liv. 45, 10: o. to the river Euenus, ex adv. fluminis Event, Plin. 4, 4, 5. Also without case expr.: when the fleets were stationed o. each other, quum ex adv. starent classes, Just. 2, 14.

4. adversus, or -um (with acc.): the physician should sit o. to the patient, medicus adv. segrum debet residere, Cels. 3, 6, med.: Plin. Less freq. ex adversus, -um, also with acc.: an altar was dedicated o. the spot, ara ex adversus eum locum consecrata est, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101. 5. In addition to the above adverbial words and phr., the part. oppositus, objectus, may be used: e.g. the moon, when it comes o. to the sun, cuts off its light, luna opposita soli, lumen ejus obscurat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, fin.: this island, situated o. Alexandria, forms a harbour, haec insula objecta Alexandriae, portum efficit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112.

opposition (v.). Act of opposing: expr. by verb: to offer a strenuous o. to a measure, *allicui legi acriter (vehementer) adversari, repugnare, refragari, etc.: a strenuous o. is offered to the proposal, *hinc sententiae acriter resistitur: v. TO OPPOSE, RESIST. (N.B.—Not repugnantia, in this sense; which in Cic. = contrarietas: v. infr.) 3. Contrariety: 1. repugnantia: o. of expediency (to virtue), utilitatis r., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17: Plin. 2. discrepantia: v. DISAGREEMENT. Or expr. by pugno, discrepo, contrarius, etc.: not to perceive the o. between these things, *quam haec inter se pugnent, discrepent, quam contraria sint non videre: v. TO DISAGREE; also, OPPOSITE (III.), CONTRAST.

3. Adverse party: factio adversaria, adversa, diversa (late): partes adversariae: v. OPPOSED. Specially, the o., as distinguished from the government: *factio adversaria lis quos penes summa rerum erat: but usu, factio adversaria will be precise enough: the o. benches, *adversariorum subsellia: or simply, adversa subsellia: used by Quint. of

the benches allotted to the other side in court, 11, 3, 132.

oppress: 1. To weigh down, overburden: 1. premo, esi, sum, 3: to be o.d. with debt, aere alieno premi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sorrow which o. me, aerumnas quae me p., Sall. Jug. 17. Stronger is opprimo, 3 (to weigh quite down, overwhelm): to be o.d. with suffering in every part of the body, totius corporis doloribus opprimi, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, ad init.: (hopelessly) o.d. with debt, aere alieno oppressus, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, extr.: Sall. 2. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (strictly, to dash to the ground: hence, to distress grievously): esp. in p. part., o.d. with grief, afflictions, etc., moerore, aegritudinibus afflictus, Cic. pass. 3. gravio, 1: v. TO WEIGH DOWN. 4. onero, 1 (esp. of food which lies on the stomach): Plin.: v. TO LOAD (I, 1). To be o.d. (uncomfortably fatigued), ingravescere, Cic. Sen. 11, 36. 5. To treat oppressively: 1. opprimo, 3 (in connexion with some other words to complete the idea, as servitus, crudelitas): to liberate one's country when o.d. by tyrants, patriam a tyrannis oppressam e servitute in libertatem vindicare, Nep. Thras. 1: to o. a state, civitatem servitute oppressam tenere, Auct. pro dom. 51, 131. 2. vexo, 1 (to treat with outrage and violence): to o. and ruin a province, provinciam v. atque perdere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: to o. and impoverish a territory, agros v. atque exinanire, Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 122. Join: lacere atque vexare (most cruelly to o.), Cato in Gell. 2, 6, med. (where the full force of the verb vexo is explained).

3. expr. by injuria, with a verb: since he o.d. all the Sicilians, quum omnibus Siculis injurias faceret, Cic. Div. Verr. 16, 52: no, injurias imponere, injurias afficere, id.: v. INJURY, INJUSTICE. Phr.: the humbler classes were wantonly and cruelly o.d. in humillimos libidinosos crudeliterque consulebatur, Liv. 3, 37, med.: see also TO TYRANNIZE.

oppression: 1. A weighing down: gravatio: o. after food, g. post cibum, Coel. Aur. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO OPPRESS, I.) 2. Cruelty and tyranny: 1. injuria: or more expressively (cf. L. G. § 591), injuria: to resist o. ire obviam injuriis, Liv. 3, 37, extr.: o. practised upon peoples and individuals, populorum privatorumque injuria, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 6: to add o. to o., cumulare injurias, Liv. 3, 37, ad init. 2. servitus (a state of bondage and o.): the Athenians bewailed their grievous o., tristem a. sebant Attici, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6: Cic.: cf. TO OPPRESS (II, 1). 3. vexatio (violent and cruel usage): Liv.: v. OUTRAGE.

oppressive: 1. gravis, praegravis (burdensome in any way): if these (requirements) seemed o. or distressing, haec si g. aut acerba videantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: o. bondage, praegrave servitium, Plin.: v. GRIEVOUS. 2. molestus (less strong than Eng.): v. TROUBLESOME, IREBROUS. 3. acerbus (bitter and distressing): most o. taxes, acerbissima tributa, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, init.: cf. sup. (1), where acerbus is used as a heightened expression after gravis.

4. Iniquus (unfair, pressing too heavily on): v. UNJUST. Phr.: most brutal taxation, intolerabilia tributa, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, init.: the o. (lit. laden) S. wind, plumbeus Austro, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18 (gravis = unhealthy): to become more and more o., ingravescere, Cic. Br. 1, 10, init.

oppressively: gravior, molestus, acerbus: cf. preced. art. To govern a state o., *civitatem iniquo (superbo, intolerabili) imperio coercere: v. OPPRESSIVE, TYRANNICAL.

oppressiveness: acerbitas (afflictiveness): Join: acerbitas atque injuria, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, ad fin. Usu, expr. by adj.: v. OPPRESSIVE. See also OPPRESSION.

oppressor: tyrannus: v. TYRANT. Or expr. by circuml.: sometimes the weak turn upon their o.s., *aliquando

etiam infirmiores injuriis cumulati uiciscendi aut causam in dominos invadunt: *the o. is hated by all*, *superbum injuriosumque hominem nemo non odit; *the o. of Sicily*, *qui Siciliam vexavit atque perdidit: v. *OPPRESSA*. (N.B.—By no means oppressor: v. *Smith's Lat. Dict.* s. v.)

opprobrious: turpis, probrobus (rare), etc.: v. *DISGRACEFUL*. Off. expr. by probum: to be looked on as o., probro haberi, Sall. Cat. 12: *letters full of o. language towards any one*, *epistolae plene omnium in aliquem probrobrum*, Cic. Att. 11, 9.

opprobriously: probrobus: Sen. Gell.: v. *DISGRACEFULLY*.

opprobrium: dedecus, probum, opprobrium: v. *DISGRACE*, *EXPOACH*.

opprobriative: modus opprobrii: Dion.: Prisc.: M. L.

optic, optical: *opticus: only as scient. & t.: Cartes. etc. Otherwise expr. by oculus, visus, etc.: an o. illusion, mendacium oculorum, Cic. A. 2, 25, 80 (Kr.): *the o. nerves*, *nervi qui ad videndum adhibentur.

optician: homo optices gnarus s. peritus: cf. Vitr. 1, 1, 3. Better for brevity, opticus (like mathematicus, historicus, etc.): or, if to denote an eye-doctor, oculorum medicus: v. *OCULIST*.

optics: optices: Vitr. 1, 1, 3: cf. lb. § 10, where the phr. de visu is used to represent Gk. ὀπτικὸς λόγος. Also optica, orum: Cartes. Dioptr.

option: optio: you have the o. whether . . . o. vobis datur, utrum . . . Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69: Liv. 10: in optionem potestatemque facere aliquid, id. Div. Verr. 14, 45. Phr.: I shall have the o. either to publish the book or suppress it, erit liberum mihi vel publicare vel continere (librum), Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: I have no o. in the matter, res non est mei arbitrii, cf. Cic. Att. 15, 13: I have no longer any o., non integrum est mihi, cf. id. Att. 15, 21.

optional: casus rei optio datur (est): cf. *preced. art.*

optionally: ex optione: v. *OPTION*.

opulence: opulentia (great wealth: rare): Sall. Cat. 52, med. (opp. to egestas). Fig.: of language: Claud. See also *riches*. Phr.: those who live in ease and o., quibus domi otium atque divitiæ affluunt, Sall. Cat. 36.

opulent: 1. opulens, ntis; and more freq. opulentus: Join: opulentus fortunatusque, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: plenum atque opulentum (oppidum), Caes. B. C. 3, 80. 2. locupletis, dives: v. *WEALTHY*, *RICH*. Phr.: a few o. men, pauci opibet et copia affluentes, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82: to be extremely o., divitiis abundare (affluere, Lucr.): v. *riches*. (N.B.—Opulentus seems not to be used fig. of diction: but Hor. has dives in this sense: fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua, Ep. 2, 2, 121.)

or: 1. In sentences not interrogative: 1. aut, usu. following another aut; = *either . . . or*: a preceding aut is not found when what follows is rather an afterthought than an alternative primarily entertained: cf. Cels. 1, 2, exercitationis plerumque finis esse debet auditor, aut certe lassitudo, a preparation; or, at least, fatigue: add Cic. Div. 2, 26, init. Sometimes *aut* = *or else*: when a sudden turn is given to the discourse: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5, omnia . . . bene ei sunt dicenda, qui hoc se posse profiteretur, aut eloquentias nomen relinquendum, *or else he must abandon, etc.* 2. vel, freq. following another vel; = *whether . . . or*: denoting not, as aut usually does, a distinct alternative, but rather one which is compatible with the former one: L. G. § 570. -ve is simply an abbreviated form of vel, being used enclitically: L. G. § 570, Obs. 2. 3. sive (seu): both with and without an antecedent sive (seu): usually indicating an indifference between two alternatives: v. *WHETHER*. [Kr. thus sums up the uses of the above:—The particle aut distinguishes

objects or sentences, which are either actually opposed, or at least regarded as quite different: vel indicates that it is, in the given case, indifferent which of the objects or predication is accepted; whether they differ or not in themselves being another question: -ve distinguishes mostly single words, less frequently sentences; and denotes a less important verbal or real difference: sive is used (1) when an option is given between two or more names or predicationes of the same thing; and (2) when the writer, himself hesitating between two or more causes, conditions, etc., leaves the reader to accept which alternative he chooses.] ||. In interrogative sentences: 1. an, following utrum or -ne in the former part of the double question: *is it money that makes you prouder, or (the fact) that the commander consults you?* utrum te superborem pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit? Cic. Fam. 7, 13, am I to go to Rome, or stay here? Romamne venio, an hic maneo? id. Att. 16, 8: sometimes, esp. in dependent questions, the antecedent whether is not expressed: *shall I speak out or hold my peace?* eloquar an sileam? Virg. Aen. 3, 39: to doubt whether anything be right or wrong, dubitare aequum sit quicquam an iniquum, Cic. Off. 1, 9, fin. 2. -ne (Infreq.): *it was uncertain whether they had conquered or been conquered*, incertum fuit vicerint, victine essent, Liv. 5, 28, med.: Nep. Exp. in the expr., or no, necne: v. *INFR.* (4, 2). 3. pleonastically, anñe (Infreq.): *to ask whether there are few or many*, interrogare paucos sint anne multos, Cic. A. 7, 29, 93. 4. expr. or not, or no, by (1) anon (or as two words): *is it the person I am in search of or not?* isne est quem quero anon? Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12: Cic. (2) less freq. necne (in questions expressed by whether . . . or no): *the question arises, whether or no there are gods*, quaeritur sinitne dii necne sint, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 61: also without the verb being repeated: *whether battle could be advantageously joined or no*, utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. (N.B.—Never aut in questions.)

orach: atriplex, icls: Col.: Plin. (*A. hortensis, Linn.)

oracle: 1. oraculum (strictly, the response of the deity: also by metonymy, the oracular shrine): to deliver an o., o. dare, edere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, estr.: to seek an o. from Delphi (= consult the o. of Delphi), o. Delphi petere, id. Div. 1, 43, 95: also, o. querere, Virg. G. 4, 449; poscere, ib. 3, 456; consulere (by no means in prose), Ov. M. 3, 8: the o. famous o. of (lit. at) Delphi, ilud o. Delphi tam celebre, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37; no, maxime incultum in terris o. (sc. Delphorum), Liv. 1, 56, med. 2. responsum (the response: Gr. χρησμός): Liv. 1, c. fin.: Tac. Virg. 3. ora, sortis, f. (strictly, a tablet or ticket): the responses being written on such: hence meton., the sentence inscribed: the Lycian o.s. (i. e. of Apollo), Lyciae o., Virg. Aen. 4, 146: Ov. (Liv. has, responses sortium, 1, 56: but the use of sortes alone = oracula is poet.) Phr.: they sent to consult the o. of Delphi, miserunt Delphos consultum, Nep. Them. 2: for consulere, also deliberare, id. Mil. init. (ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt): the act of enquiry is denoted by sciscitari, Cic. Div. 1, 24, fin.: Liv. 1, 56, fin.: also by scitari (oracula), Virg. Aen. 2, 114: he speaks like an o., *ita loquitur homo tanquam si deorum oracula ederet.

oracular: expr. by oraculum: recalling his words as o., quae dixerat oraculi vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 (R. and A.). Phr.: in an o. manner, per ambages: v. *MYSTERIOUSLY*.

oracularly: v. *preced. art.*

oral: Phr.: to reserve a matter for o. communication, aliquid praesentis sermoni reservare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: no o. answer was given to the messenger,

nuntio nihil voce responsum est, Liv. 1, 54, med.: to give o. instruction to pupils, verba praecipere discipulis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113: o. tradition, *quae sine litteris memoria traduntur: o. communication, viva illa ut dicitur, vox, Quint. 2, 2, 8: Plin. min.

orally: voce, verbis, sine litteris: v. *preced. art.* Sometimes coram may serve: to discuss a thing o. with any one, coram cum aliquo aliquid agere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, init.: v. *FACE TO FACE*.

orange: *mālum aurantium: the tree, *citrus Aurantium (Linn.).

orange-colour: *color luteus, qualis est mali aurantii: less precisely, color croceus: v. *SAFFRON*, *YELLOW*.

orangery: *citrètrum: after anal. of pinetum, etc.

orang-utang: *almia satyrus; pithicus satyrus; pongo (diff. species): Cyc.

oration: 1. oratio (more comprehensive than Eng., and including any kind of speech or discourse): to compose, adorn, deliver an o., o. facere, ornare, habere, Cic. v. *SPECH*. A small or short o., oratiuncula: Cic. Br. 19, estr. 2. contio (speech before the people or an army): to deliver an o., c. habere, Cic. Agr. 2, init.: Caes. v. *HABANGUE*. A funeral o., laudatio (sc. funebria), Cic. Mil. 13, init.: Quint. 3, 7, 2 (i. funebria): less freq., eptaphium (Gr. ἐπιτάφιος λόγος): a festival or eulogistic o., panegyricus: v. *PANEGYRIC*.

orator: 1. orator: an absolutely perfect o.: o. plenus atque perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, estr.: omni laude cumulatus o., lb. 1, 6, init.: an accomplished o., o. doctus, lb. 3, 35, 141: to reckon any one among o.s., aliquem in oratorum numero habere, lb. 1, 16, 72: to discover concerning the function and principles of the o., de officio et ratione oratoris disputare, lb. 1, 18, 82. (N.B.—Rhetor is a Greek teacher of rhetoric.) 2. (vir) eloquens (a truly eloquent man; a good o.: whereas orator includes good, bad, or indifferent): the paucity of great o.s., eloquentium paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 19: incomparably the greatest of o.s., (vir) longe omnium in dicendo gravissimus et eloquentissimus, lb. 1, 11, 47. Phr.: an excellent or admirable o., divinus homo in dicendo, lb. 1, 30, 40; ornatiss homo in dicendo et gravis, lb. § 42; homo in dicendo acerrimus et copiosissimus (full of fire and eloquence): to be a very great o., summam vim habere dicendi, lb. 1, 10, 20, init.: a perfect born o., unus ad dicendum instructissimus a natura, lb. 3, 8, estr.: to be the first of o.s., principatum eloquentiae tenere, Nep. Att. 5.

oratorical: 1. oratorius (pertaining to the orator or his art): the o. faculty, o. vis dicendi, Cic. A. 1, 8, 32: the o. art, ars o., Quint. proem. § 17. (Rhetoricus = rhetorical; relating to technical side of eloquence.) 2. expr. by orator: the o. gift, vis oratoris (professioque dicendi), Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 21. Phr.: to have o. power (multum, plurimum), in dicendo valere, id. Br. 7, 27: v. *ORATOR* (fin.). See also *RHETORICAL*.

oratorically: oratorie (after the manner of an orator: rare): Cic. Br. 68, 227: Quint. (Or by circumlocution, oratoria modo, ex oratoria ratione: v. *ORATOR*).

oratorio: *drama melicum sacrum quod sine gestu peragitur.

oratory: 1. The oratorical art: 1. expr. by dico: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 2, init., bene dicere, quod est, scilicet et perite et ornate dicere (good o.): the entire doctrine of o., omnis doctrina dicendi, id. Part. 1, 3: the profession of o., professio bene dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 6, 21: the art or study of o., artificium s. studium dicendi, lb. 2, 7, 29: the theory of o., ratio dicendi, Quint. proem. § 17.

2. oratoria ars: Quint. proem. § 17. 3. rhetorics, es; and rhetorica, ae: Cic. Quint.: v. *RHETORIC*. See also *ELUQUEANCE*.

||. In concrete sense, eloquent speech: eloquentia; vis dicendi: v. *ELUQUEANCE*. Styles of a, genera

dicendi: Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 92. **III.** A place of prayer: oratorium (ac. sacellum, templum): Aug. Ep.: M. L. (Sacrarum, sacellum, aedícula, are too general: and proeucha is used only of the praying-places of the Jews.)

orb (subs.): orbis, is, m. (anything disk-like or globular) to fill her o. (of the moon), o. implere, Ov. M. 7, 530: Virg. *Urimin*, orbiculus (a small disk): Plin.: v. *GLOBE*.

orb (v.): in orbem torqueri a. curvati: cf. Cic. Tim. 7: Ov. M. 2, 715. Phr.: to a. into the perfect whole (Tennyson), *qual orbem (aunum) plenum atque perfectum complect.

orbis (part. adj.): expr. by orbis: o. shield (Milt.), orbis clypei: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 783: that o. blaze (Keble), fulgidus ille orbis: cf. Virg. G. 1, 459. See also *mundus*, *CIRCULAR*. (Orbicularis, only of small objects)

orbit: 1. orbis, is, m.: Cic. Rep. 6, 15 (sidera circulos suos orbisque conficiunt): to traverse a greater or less o., o. majorem, minorem lustrare, id. Tim. 9: cf. id. Ac. 2, 20, 66, cursu interiore, brevi convertitur orb. (poet.). 2. circulus (less good): cf. *supr.* (1). 3. ambitus, is: the eight o.s. (of the planetary system), octo ambitus, Cic. Tim. 7, med. Plin.: v. *CIRCUIT*. 4. cursus, is (an indefinite expr.): v. *COURSE*. (Cf. *supr.* 1.) Phr.: these go through their o.s. with a contrary motion, versantur contrario motu, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: v. *REVOLVE*. (N.B.—Orbita in good authors = a wheel-track.)

orchard: pomarium: Cic. Sen. 15, fin.: Hor. An o.-house, *pomarium tectum.

orchestra: 1. Part of a theatre: orchestra: Suet. Caes. 39: Vitr. **II.** The body of musical performers: *symphoniaca: v. *MUSICAL*. Sometimes, by meton. = the instrumental music as distinguished from the voices: symphoniaca: v. *MUSIC*.

orchid: orchis, is, f.: Plin. 26, 10, 62. (Natural order, *Orchidaceae.)

ordain: 1. To enact, declare with authority: sancio, statuo, decerno, jubeo, edico, etc.: v. *TO APPOINT*, *DECRETE*, *ENACT*, *ORDER*.

II. To appoint to the clerical office: ordino, i.: Conf. Angl. Art. 36. (Suet. has ordinare magistratus, Caes. 76.)

ordeal: Jūdiciū Dei; called also vulgaris purgatio: Blackstone in Cycl. s. v. (Low Lat. ordallum: v. Du Cange, s. v.) Phr.: to go through the o. by fire, incedere per ignem, cf. Hor. Od. 2, 7: cf. Virg. Aen. 11, 787, medium freti plateae per ignem cultores multa premixtus vestigia prunā. (For fig. sense, the best word is perh. *discrimen*: to pass through such an o., *in tantum discrimen vocari, adduci: tantū discrimina experimentum facere.)

order (subs.): 1. Disposition, arrangement: 1. ordo, inis, m. ("ordinis sic definitum, compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis": Cic. Off. 1, 40, 143): to reduce things to o., res in o. redigere, Auct. Her. 3, 9, init.: to observe, adhere to a certain o., o. servare, tenere, Cic. Ph. 5, 13, 35. Esp. in certain adverb. phrr.: in (due) o., ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 53: Cic. also, in ordinem: to keep accounts in (regular) o., tabulas in o. conficere, Cic. R. Com. 2, estr.: and ex ordine (in due o., in turn), Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 143: without o., nullo ordine, Cic. (In Kr.): sine ordine, Caes. (In Kr.) Join: ordo et dispositio [argumentorum], Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 179. See also *ARRANGEMENT*. 2. descriptio (lit. *arranging or mapping out*: hence, *system or order*): Join: descriptio atque ordo, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36. To arrange in o.: (1) ordino, i.: to arrange in o. the parts of a speech, o. partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: to draw up an army in o. of battle, aciem o., Just. 11, 9, med.: Vitr. 3, 14: v. *INFR.* (11.). (2) digere, dispo, o.: v. *TO ARRANGE*. To throw out o., turbare, disjicere: v. *DISORDER*. Phr.: the o. of nature, *naturae rerum

constantia atque ordo; mundi stabilitas ordo serieque rerum omnium (cf. ordo serieque causarum, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125: continuatio serieque rerum, id. N. D. 1, 4, estr.): v. *REGULARITY*. **II.** Specially, order of battle: 1. expr. by *acies* (defined by Veg. as exercitus instructus, Mil. 3, 14): to form troops in o. of battle, a. instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: ordinare, Veg. 1 c.: Just. (ordinare refers primarily to the disposition of troops; instruere, to the preparation for battle): having remarked the Persian o. of battle, a. Persarum conspecta, Front. 2, 3, 1: a slanting o. of battle, obliqua a., ib. 2, 3, 1. So by exercitus (in connexion with orlino, instructus): he led forth his army in such o. that . . . ita ordinatum produxit exercitum, ib. 2, 3, 4: cf. ib. § 3, alimili ratione suos ordinavit, he adopted a corresponding o. of battle. 2. ordinatio (late): this kind of o., hoc genus ordinationis, ib. § 4. 3. instructiois ordo (late): ib. § 4: also, instructura, ib. § 17. Phr.: to march in good o., ordinatim ire (opp. to passim), Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: to advance out of o., in composito venire, Liv. 25, 37, med. **III.** Regularity, observance of order: Phr.: to observe moderation and o. in things, rebus modum quandam et ordinem adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 5, estr.: a lozer of o., quem disposita omnia et ordinata delectant, cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2; compositus ordinatusque vir, Sen. V. B. 8, 3; qui omnia ordine suo peragere solet, cf. Plin. Ep. L c. § 4: o. is Heaven's first law, *lege atque ordine omnia sunt.

IV. A direction, mandate: 1. jussum; for which in *abl.* use *jussu*, by the o. of . . . (so, in *jussu*, without o.): to execute o.s., jussa efficere, Sull. Jug. 24: to refuse to obey o.s., j. detrectare, Tac. A. 3, 17: lay your o., vestro jussu, Cic. Man. 9, 26: by o. of the people, jussu populi, Nep. Timoth. 3. 2. mandatum; for which in *abl.* use *mandatu* (a *chag*, *injunction*, *commission*: whereas *jussum* is an authoritative o.): to give any one o.s. concerning a thing, de aliqua remandata aliquid dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2: by my o.s., mandatu meo, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: by o. of the praetor, mandatu praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7: v. *COMMISSION*. 3. imperatū (a military command): to obey an o., i. facere, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: more freq. *pl.*, Imperata facere, ib. 2: according to o.s., ad Imperatum, ib. 6, 2. (*Abl.* Imperatu, v. rare: Amm.) 4. Imperium (authority); orders, collectively: to obey o.s., Imperio parere, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: v. *AUTHORITY*, *COMMAND*. Phr.: to obey o.s., dicto parere, Liv. 9, 41 (foll. both by *gen.* and *dat.* of person obeyed; the *gen.* depending upon *sub.* dicto; the *dat.* upon verbal phr.): to carry out o.s. (to the letter), ad praescriptum agere, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: to give o.s., imperare, praecipere, mandare, etc.: v. *TO COMMAND*, *INSTRUCT* (11.).

V. A letter or formula of instructions: 1. rescriptum (an imperial rescript): Tac.: Ulp.: v. *RESCRIPT*. 2. perscriptio (a written assignment of money): Cic. Att. 12, 51. So, to give such an o., perscribere: o.s. were given on the treasury, a quaestore perscribebantur, Liv. 24, 19 (Lidd. Rom. 1, 384). 3. edictum (an authoritative proclamation, or a summary of orders): v. *EDICT*.

VI. Rank, class, body: 1. ordo: the senatorial, equestrian, o., o. senatorius, equestris, Cic. pass.: less freq. of classes not enjoying dignity of position: of the libertine o., libertini o., Suet. Gr. 18. In mod. Lat. used of various bodies: the o. of the Garter, *periculis o.: the o. of the Golden Fleece, *o. velleris aurei: so of the monastic orders: there were three o.s. of begging Franciscans, Franciscanorum mendicantium triplex o. erat, Eras. Coll. 1, 257, n. 2. corpus, collectum: v. *CORPORATION*. 3. societas (late): Phr.: the lower o.s., vulgus; and in later writers, plebs (v. *LOWER*, 11.): belonging by birth to the equestrian o.,

equestri loco natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: this gives membership of the equestrian o. quae equestris nobilitas est, Tac. Agr. 4.

VII. In architecture: genus, eris, n.: the designations of the three o.s., trinum g. nominationes, Vitr. 4, 1, 3: the usages of the Ionic o., Ioudic g. mores, ib. 4, pref. Phr.: to treat of the principles and usages of the Doric and Corinthian o.s., de Doricis Corinthiis institutis et moribus dicere, ib. pref.: so, de Ionicis et Corinthiis institutionibus, ib. 4, 2, estr.: to explain the rules of the Doric o., Doricam rationem explicare, ib.: after the Doric o., Dorico more, ib. 4, 3, 3. Vitr. also uses the expr., symmetriae (Doricæ, etc.) = Doric generalis ratio: ib. 4, 3, estr.: et al.

VIII. Only *pl.*, in phr., holy orders: to take o.s., ordinari; secundum ritus ecclesiae consecrari, ordinari: cf. Conf. Angl. Art. 36: concerning (holy) o.s., de ordine [clericorum], Conf. Writ.: to be admitted to o.s., in ordinem clericorum institui: their o.s. are not thought valid, *episcopi sacerdoteseque eorum haud rito consecrari exarati exstantur.

order (v.): 1. To arrange: dispo, ordino, describo, etc.: v. *TO ARRANGE*, *LAY OUT*. 2. To command: 1. jubeo, ad, sum, 2. (usu. foll. by acc. and inf.): he ordered them to await his arrival, eos suum adventum expectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 29, et pass.: less freq. with *subj.*: with ut, in a positive order (Liv. 32, 16, med.; jussit, ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent), or without conj. at all (jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 24: where there are, in fact, two sentences; and ne, in a negative one (Hirt. B. G. 8, 52). Also the *dat.* occurs rarely for acc. (Tac. A. 13, 15, Britannico jussit, exsurget).

2. Impero, i. (regularly, with *dat.* and ut with *subj.*): v. *TO COMMAND*.

3. Edico, xl, ctum, 3 (at the issue a formal order: with *subj.*): at the beginning of spring, i. o. you to appear, primo vere, edico, aditis, Liv. 21, 22. **orderly** (adj.): 1. Well-arranged: 1. ordinatus: with old men everything quiet and o. is in keeping, senibus placida omnia et ordinata conveniunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2: an o. (well-arranged) infirmary, valetudinarium bene o., Col. 12, 1, med. 2. dispositus: an o. life, d. vita (hominum), Plin. Ep. 1 c.: in same sense appy., compositus, Sen. V. B. 8, 3. 3. distinctus (marked out, methodically arranged): Plin. Ep. 1 c. § 1 (distincta vita, eadem quae max disposita, quum cullibet negotii suum tempus assignaret, Gierg, ad l.). Phr.: in an o. manner, ordinatim, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13; composite, Col. 6, 2, ad init.: v. *ORDER* (1-111.). **II.** Loving order: dispositus, ordinatus; modi orationis studiosus: v. *ORDER* (111.). **III.** Well-conducted: modestus: a most excellent and o. section of the common people, plebs optima et modestissima, Cic. Bal. 2, 31, init.

orderly (subs.): perh. stator (a magistrate's attendant): Cic. Fam. 2, 19: or, tessararius (an officer whose duty was to give the pass-words): Tac. H. 1, 25. **ordinal**: ordinalis, e: the o. numerals, o. nomina, Prisc. fig. Num. 5, init.: o. numeri, Krehl., etc.

ordinance: 1. An enactment: 1. actum: esp. an enactment of the commons, apart from the patrician order, plebis actum, or, as one word, plebiscitum: where the o.s. of other nations are spoken of, populi scitum is used: e.g. of Athens, Cic. opt. gen. 7, 19: Nep. Rarely of other o.s.: the o.s. of the pontiff, pontificis s., Liv. 1, 20. 2. Edictum (an authoritative proclamation): v. *EDICT*. 3. rescriptum (an imperial o., issued in reply to an application): to appeal against the o. of the emperor, adversus r. principis provocare, Ulp. 49, 1, 1: Plin. Ep. 4, expr. by sancio, xl, ctum, 4 (formally to enact or ordain): an o. of the people or commons, quod populus plebsve sancit, Cic. Bal. 14, 33: the o.s. of the decemviri,

tabulae quae bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24. ||. A religious ceremony: ritus, sacramentum: v. **MITE**, **SACRAMENT**. See also **CEREMONY**.

ordinarily: I. Commonly: sēre, plerumque: v. **USUALITY**, **GENERALLY**. ||. In a common degree: mediocriter: not even an o. good speaker, de m. quidem disertus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91.

ordinary: I. Common, usual: 1. **āstātus**: an o. and quite common honour, u. honor pervulgatusque, Cic. Ph. 14, 4, 11: in an o. manner, u. more, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, 9: it is an o. thing (a general practice), usitatum est, lb. 5, 44, 117. 2. **quōtidianus** (of everyday use): o. (familiar) language, q. verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. 3. **translātus** or **trāslātus** (preserved by transmission or custom): to speak in the o. manner, loqui more tr., Phaedr. 5, 8, 24: an o. funeral, funus tr., Suet. Ner. 33: it is the o. procedure (nothing novel), translaticum est, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, ad med.: Geil. ||. Not exceeding mediocrity: 1. **mediocritas**, e: no o. man, non m. vir, Cic. Rep. 3, 11; non m. homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: to use no o. diligence, non m. diligentiam adhibere, Caes. B. G. 3, 20. 2. **vulgāris**, e: v. **COMMON**. 3. **quōtidianus** (rare in this sense): no o. linen (dress), sindon non q., Mart. 11, 1, 2. Phr.: an o. person, unus e (de) multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, fin.: Off. 1, 30, 109: Ov.

ordination: I. e. to clerical office, ordinatio: Conf. Angl. Art. 26: Forcell. See also to **ORDAIN** (II.).

ordnance: tormenta, orum: v. **ARTILLERY**.

ordure: stercus, ōstūm (= stercus humanum, Fest. a. v.): v. **DUNG**. To defile with o., concilio: I. Phaedr. 4, 18, 11.

ore: aes, aeris, n.: "significat autem aes omne metallum (praeter aurum et argentum) quod rude effoditur (Br.), praecipue tamen cuprum," Forcell. a. v. Iron, gold, silver o., ferrum, aurum, argentum rude.

oread: ōreas, ōdis, f.: Virg. Ov.

organ: I. Any instrument: the eye is the o. of sight, *oculus res externas cernimus: to lack any o. (bodily), *aliqua parte corporis mancum esse: the o. of generation, genitalia, tum; naturalia; also, natura: v. **GENITALIA**.

II. The musical instrument: organum: Caes. In Forcell., "organum est quasi turris quaedam diversis stultis fabricata, quibus statu folium vox copiosissima destitatur." Expos. in Pa. cl.: Aug.

organio: *organicus: in this sense, necessary as scent. t. t. (strictly, organicus = mechanical, mechanically contrived). O. substances, *quae res animalium nascentium vae natura constant: an o. defect, *ipsius rei naturae vitium.

organically: Phr.: a constitution o. defective, *corpus in quo vitiosum aliquid natura est.

organism: compages, is, f. (that which is fastened and framed together): these bodily o.s., hae c. corpora, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: this o. (body politic) has grown up together, haec c. coaluit, Tac. H. 4, 74, fin. Phr.: creatures, with a marvellously subtle o., immensae subtilitatis animalia, Plin. 11, init.: creatures, with a very simple o., *corpora quorum partes admodum simpliciter ratione inter se cohaerent.

organist: *organicus, inis (?).

organization: I. The act of organizing or arranging: 1. ordinatio (orderly arrangement): cf. Vell. 2, 124, ordinatio comitorum quam manu sua scriptam D. Augustus reliquit, i. e. his fresh o. of the comitia: no exp. by ordo, ordinio: he established the following o. of the people by classes and centuries, according to property, classes, centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42, extr.: *populum per classes centuriasque ordinavit atque descripsit. 2. descriptio (a planning or laying out): the o. of centuries and

classes, d. centuriarum classiumque, Liv. 4, 4: id. 1, 43, extr. 3. temperatio (the right adjusting of different elements): the principles and o. of a state, disciplina ac t. civitatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: cf. Liv. 9, 46, extr., ordinum temperatio (adjustment of the relations between the patricians and plebeians). (Or exp. by describe, tempero: v. **TO ORGANIZE**.) ||. An organized frame: v. **ORGANISM**.

organize: 1. ordino, i: v. **TO ARRANGE**. 2. describo, pel, ptum, 3: (to lay out, plan, arrange systematically): he o.d. the finances on Pompey's plan, pecuniam ad Pompeii rationem descripsit, Cic. Fl. 14, 32: Liv. (cf. preced. art. 1). 3. tempero, i: to adjust duty: to found and o. states, civitates constituere atque t., Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3: more fully, rempublicam instituit et legibus t., id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2.

orgies: I. Lit., religious observances in honour of Bacchus: orgia, orum: Virg. Aen. 4, 303. The o. of Bacchus, Bacchānalia, ium and iorum: Liv. 39, 8: Juv. Also, as gen. term, sacra, orum: the high-priest of the nightly o., nocturnorum antistes s., Liv. 1, c. ||. Revelry: comissatio: Cic. Suet.: v. **REVELRY**.

oriel: an o. window, perh. maseniani fenestra (forming, as it does, a sort of balcony): v. **BALCONY**.

orient: Oriens, ntis: v. **EAST**, **EASTERN**.

oriental: 1. expr. by Oriens, ntis (subs): o. customs, *Orientis gentium mores, instituta, leges: an old o. superstition, vetus et constans Orientis gentium opinio, cf. Suet. Vesp. 4. 2. Asiaticus, a. Asiaticus: a term used to denote the Asiatic or oriental style of oratory: Cic. Br. 13, 51 (Asiatic orators): Quint. 12, 10, 16 (Asiatic orators). An o. richness and embellishment of style, *efflorescens redundansque orationis genus, quale Asiaticum (qui dicantibus) solet esse: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20.

orifice: forāmen, inis, n.: Hor. A. P. 203, (of the wind-holes of a flute): os, oris, n. (of the nature of a mouth): v. **HOLE**, **MOUTH**.

origin: 1. origo, inis, f. (gen. term): the o. (rise) of all things, o. rerum, Cic. Tim. 3: to derive o. from any one, ab aliquo (auctore) o. ducere, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5: also, o. deducere, trahere, Plin. 2. principium (the beginning or first principle of anything: whereas origo is simply the first rise or coming into being of anything: cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 25, principio nulla est origo): the source and o. of motion, fons, p. movendi, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: to trace the o. of things to the gods, principia rerum a diis ducere, id. Vat. 6, init.: v. **SUGGEST**.

3. ortus, ūs (= origo: but less freq.): to call to mind the earliest o. of anything, allicujus rei primum o. recordari, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, fin.: Ov. See also SOURCE. Phr.: (the Belgae) of German o., orti a Germania, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: of mean o. (no family), nullis majoribus ortus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 10: in plain prose, loco obscuro tenuique fortuna ortus, Liv. 26, 6, fin.: a remoter o. is denoted by oriundus: born at Carthage, but of Syracusan o. (extraction), natus Carthaginis sed oriundus ab Syracusia, Liv. 24, 6, init. See also DESCENT, FAMILY, STOCK.

original (adj.): I. Primary: 1. primigenius (first produced, primitive): nature gave (man) the o. seeds, p. semina dedit natura, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, ad init.: o. words, p. verba, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 36. 2. principalis, primitivus: v. **PRIMITIVE**. 3. antiquus: those are the real o. names, ea vera et a. nomina, Tac. G. 2: to restore a thing to its o. condition, aliquid in antiquum redigere, cf. Liv. 33, 40, fin. 4. pristinus (former): the o. (heretofore) practice of the courts, p. mos iudiciorum, Cic. Mil. init.: v. **FORMER**. Phr.: the o. inhabitants of Africa were the Gaetulians,

African initio habuere Gaetuli, Sall. Jug. 18, init.: so, Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, Tac. Agr. 11, init. Sometimes primus will serve: v. **FIRST**. (N.B.—Avoid originalia.) ||. Native; not acquired: Phr.: o. powers, ingenium: to have greater o. power than cultivation, plus ingenio quam arte valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: Cic.: so sometimes indoles: v. **GENIUS**. ||. Not borrowed; in literary sense: Phr.: a history of Rome from o. sources, *historia Romana, ab ipsa veterum scriptorum fontibus petita: he read as a poem, *versus a se ipso scriptos recitavit: the figure in Virgil is not o., *translatio Virgiliana haud propria est sua; ab alto eam est mutatus. See also ORIGINAL, subs. (I.). IV. Peculiar, unique: Phr.: he is a very o. writer, *scribendi genere plane proprio suo utitur; minime aliorum exemplorum imitator est; totus ipse est suus: cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 17, quod quidem facerem [i. e. imitarem eum] nisi plane esse vellem meus, i. e. to be altogether a (Kr.). V. Theol. term: Phr.: o. sin, peccatum originis: Conf. August. et Angl.: also, peccatum originale, Conf. Heiv.

original (subs.): I. A work from which others are copied: 1. archetypum: to fall short of the o., ab a. labi atque decidere, Plin. Ep. 5, 10: Macr. Sat. 5, 13, med. Also the adj. form may be used: to have no pictures that are not o.s., tabulas omnes archetypas habere, cf. Mart. 12, 16: that which was the a. whence the rest were derived, id exemplar ceterorum archetypum, Lact. pref. Lucr. 2. exemplar, āris, n.; exemplum (a pattern for imitation): v. **MODEL**, **PATTERN**. 3. expr. by auctor (the producer of an original work): (passages) in which (Virgil) is weaker than the a., in quibus est gracilior auctor, Macr. Sat. 5, 13, init. Phr.: in these lines Virgil has surpassed the o., in his versibus Maro existit locupletior interpres, lb. 5, 11, ad med.: to compare the translation with the o., *interpretationem cum ipsius scriptoris verbis contendere. ||. A peculiar character: *qui suum sequitur ingenium et morem nec ad aliorum exemplum (institutum) se componit (Kr.); qui totus suus est, cf. ORIGINAL, adj. (IV.). III. First cause: auctor: v. **AUTHOR**.

originality: *proprietas quaedam ingeni: v. **PECULIARITY**. (Kr. gives, forma quaedam ingeni, from Cic. Br. 85, 204, but the sense there is, an outline, as it were, of genius; i. e. unformed, unarticulated.) See ORIGINAL, adj. (III. IV.).

originally: I. Primarily: 1. primum: v. **FIRST** (adv.). 2. Initio: what people o. inhabited Britain, qui mortales initio coluerint Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 11: Sall. So principio (in the beginning, at starting): Cic. Off. 1, 4, init. ||. In an original manner: Phr.: he writes originally, *genere scribendi novo ac plane suo utitur minime aliorum exempli imitator est v. ORIGINAL (IV.).

originate: I. Trans. Phr.: or whether all things were o.d. by the gods, an a diis a principio omnia facta et constituta sint, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: to o. a free state, prima initia inchoare libertatis, Liv. 3, 54, med.: that which o.s. motion in anything, quod motum affert allic rei, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: v. **TO BEGIN**. ||. Intrans. 1. orior, ortus, 3; and 4: it is in the first principle that all things o., ex principio oriuntur omnia, Cic. Rep. 1, c. 2: this (mischievous) o.d. in you, hoc ab eis est ortum, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 9. 2. expr. by principium, initium, and a verb: the movement of other things o.s. here, ceteris (rebus) hoc principium est movendi, Cic. Rep. 1, c. 2: a war o.ing in famine, bellum quod a fame initium ducit, id. Att. 9, q. med.: whereas all things o.d. quae sint initia rerum, ex quibus nascuntur omnia, id. Liv. 2, 3, 11: (the fire) o.d. in a part of the circus,

insidius (insidii) in parte circi ortum, Tac. A. 15, 38. 3. **prôficacior**, fecius, 3 (to start from): the sinews which (like the veins and arteries) o. in the heart, nervi qui sicut venae et arteriae a corde (tracti et) profecti, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, extr.: so of sects o.ing in a certain master, Id. Div. 1, 3, 5. 4. **Emulo**, 1: v. TO PROCEED FROM. See also TO BEGIN, SPURRO.

origination: initium, principium: v. PRECED. ART.

originator: auctor: v. AUTHOR. **oriolo**: perh. chlorion, ônis, m.: Plin. (Oriola Galbula, Linn.)

orisons: preces, um, f.: v. PRAYER.

ornament (subs.): 1. **ornamentum** (including also, necessary equipments, accoutrements): a (city) which is a safeguard and a to a state, quae praesidio et o. est civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: as of style, ornamenta dicendi, Cic. Br. 75, 261: (a man who is) among the greatest o.s of his age, inter praecipua aequali o. Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1. In last use, Join: decus atque ornamentum; lumen atque o., Cic. 2. **ornatus**, ñs (like preced., but collective): all showy o., as of pearls, omnis insignis o., quasi margaritarum, Cic. Or. 23, 78: to add much o. to style, magnum afferre o. orationi, Cic. Or. 39, 134. 3. **décus, ôris**, n. (that which sets off to advantage, graces, adorns: in lit. sense, esp. poet.): bright o. of the sky (the moon), luctum coeli d. Hor. Car. Saec. 2: (columns) lustris o. of stages yet to be, scenis d. alta futura, Virg. Aen. 1, 429: v. PRIDE (II.). Join: decoratae ornamenta (favorum), Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 97: see also (I.). 4. **lumen, ñis**, n. (the light and glory of anything): cf. Cic. Br. 15, 59: ut hominis decus ingenium, scilicet ingeni ipsius lumen est eloquentia (where lumen is a heightened syn. for decus): the o.s, and, in a manner, the insignia (trappings, decorative furniture) of speech, orationis l. et quodam modo insignia, Id. Or. 39, 135. 5. **cultus, ñs** (adornment): Tac. Dial. 26 (of style). Phr.: false, meretriciosus o., lenocinia, orum: whether of the person (corporis), Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: or, esp. of style: Quint. 8, proem. § 26 (qui non ornamenta quaerimus sed lenocinia): in sim. sense, siccus (lit. point, for the cheeks): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: Quint.: and, calamistri, orum (lit. curing-irons): of the gawily o.s of Maecenas, Tac. Dial. 26, init.: Cic.

ornament (v.): orno, exorno (both also, to equip): decôro, distinguo: v. TO ADORN.

ornamental: quod ornamento, decori est: cf. L. G. § 297.

ornamentally: Phr.: to write o., cum multis orationis ornamentis, luminibus, etc., scribere.

ornamenting (subs.): ornatio (rare): Vitr. (Expr. by verb.)

ornate: 1. **ornatus** (in good sense; marked by all the grace and finish proper to eloquence): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 12, init., composita oratio et ornata, et artificij quodam et expolitione distincta. Very so, perornatus, Id. Br. 43, 158. 2. **pictus**: Join: (orationis genus) pictum et expolitum, Id. Or. 27, fin. Phr.: an orator o. style, "genus orationis lenocinis magis quam ornamentis distinctum": cf. Quint. 8, proem. § 26: a gay, o. style of diction, midium quoddam genus verborum et latum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81: he was the first to essay more o. passages, primus locos laetiores addiderat, Tac. Dial. 22.

ornately: ornâtis (cf. preced. art.). Id. Join: ornatisime et copiosissime, Cic. Br. 5, extr. Comp. preced. art.

ornithological: *ornithologîcus (only as scient. t. t.). Uau. expr. by aves: to pursue o. studies, ab avium genere, natura, proprietatibus quaerere.

ornithologist: *ornithologus: after anal. of geographicus, etc. Or by circuml.: qui avium naturae peritus est.

ornithology: *res ornithologica (only as scient. t. t.). Uau. better expr. by aves: generis avium naturae scientia.

orphan (subs.): orbus, f. -a (strictly adj.): excepting male and female o.s.

praeter orbos et orbas, Liv. 3, 3, fin.: Ter.: Quint.

orphan (adj.): orbus: Cic.: Liv.: v. PRECED. ART.

orphanage, orphanhood: orbitas: Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 228.

orphan-asylum: orphanôtrôplum: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17.

orray: perh. *plânêtarium (the German term): or by circuml. *solis planetarumque subtiliter descripta imago, quemadmodum se orbitibus circuli quae suis moventur. (R. and A. give, sphaera in qua solis et lunae reliquarumque stellarum motus insunt: with ref. to Cic. Rep. 1, 14, sphaera astris coelo inhaerentibus descripta, which expr. denotes a sort of miniature celestial globe.)

orthodox: orthôdoxus: the o. religio, o. religio, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 12: Auct. in Hier.: M. L. (Or by circuml.: o. doctrine, *doctrina quae verae fidei Christianae congruit: to be o. in doctrine, *doctrinam rectam antiquamque tenere.)

orthodoxy: *doctrina, fides, religio orthôdoxa: formula s. doctrina vera, antiqua, ab ecclesia recepta. Phr.: a zealous champion of o., *acer religionis formularum a patribus proditarum defensor, propugnator. (Orthodoxia occurs in late Lat., but is inelegant and unnecessary.)

orthographical: orthographus: Capel. As gram. t. t., better *orthographicus, after anal. of geographicus, etc. (Or expr. by [recte] scribere: cf. foll. art.: to preserve the minutest o. peculiarities, scribendi rationem vel minimis in rebus conservare: cf. foll. art.)

orthography: 1. **orthographia**: Suet. Aug. 88 (orthographia, id est, formula ratiocine scribendi a grammaticis instituta): Quint.: M. L. 2. when = mode of spelling, scriptura: I have acquired in that o., ego in illa acquievi s. Jan. pref. Plin. page v. Or expr. by scribo: cf. supr. (I.).

ortolan: avis millaria: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, init.

oscillate: expr. by inclino, 1 (act. and neut.): the vessel o.s rapidly, *celeri agitatione navis ultro citroque (se) inclinat, inclinator: the needle o.s between these points, *inter haec duo puncta acus ultro citroque se inclinando agitur, (N.B.—Not oscillo; which is to swing on a rope.) For fig. sense, v. TO HEBTATE, FLUCTUATE.

oscillation: inclinatio, agitatio. Or expr. by verb: they remained in the middle of the vessel where the o. is least, *in media parte remanserunt, quippe ubi minimae navis se inclinando agitur: v. PRECED. ART. (Oscillatio = swinging on a rope: cf. Petr. 140.)

osier (subs.): vimen, ñis, n.: to weave out of o.s, viminibus contexere, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: the sing. is also used collect., esp. poet.: e. g. vimine texere, Col. 10, 304. A bed of o.s, viminetum: Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

osier (adj.): 1. **vimineus**: v. WICKER. 2. **viminialis** (pertaining to o.s): the o. willow, salix v., Col. 4, 30.

osprey: osifragus (also -a): Plin.: Lucr.

osseous: *ossis naturam habens; ossa naturâ. Minute o. particles, *ossis minutae subtiliores particulae: for which Lucr. has, minuta atque paucilla ossa, 1, 835. Osseus = made of bone, bony.

ossification: expr. by os with a verb: in o. of the heart, *quando cor in os abit: in osseam naturam mutatur.

ossify: "in os abire, mutari; osseam naturam sumere, induere.

ostensibly: expr. by species: esp. in ab. specie; or with per: v. foll. art.

ostensibly: 1. **specie, per specielem**: cf. Cic. Am. 13, 47, where specie is opp. to reapse; and Liv. 35, 31, where it is opp. to re vera (ostensibly... but in reality): so, per speciem, with gen. of per. (ostensibly for the purpose of), Liv. 39, 35, med. 2. **simulatione**, per simulationem (with gen. depending on

it): gladiatores hired a. for Flavius gladiatores empti Fausti simulatione, Cic. Sull. 19, 54: Caes.

ostensive: v. OSTENSIBLY.

ostentation: 1. **ostentatio**: to do anything out of o., aliquid ostentationis causa facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 71, fin.: empty o., inanis o., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: v. DISPLAY. 2. **jectatio** (braggart language or display): out of o. of learning, in jactationem eruditionis, Quint. 1, 5, 11: Cic. In same sense, jactantia: Tac.: Quint. 3. **ventilitatio** (puffing, blustering abroad): to do anything without o., sine v. [et sine populo teste] aliquid facere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64. Join: ventilitatio atque ostentatio, Id. Am. 23, 86. 4. **ambitio** (late in precisely this sense): no o. about (the) funerals, funerum nulla a., Tac. G. 27, init. 5. **pompa** (also late in this sense): Sen. Ben. 2, 13: Up. Dig.

ostentations: 1. **strictly**, of persons only, ostentatio, f. -trix (cf. L. G. § 598): an o. rich man, o. pecuniae (ad pecuniarum), Auct. Her. 4, 50, init.: so, o. factorum, Liv. 1, 10, med. Fig. of a mental quality: an o. continence, [superbe et] veluti sui ostentatrix continentiae, Macr. Sat. 7, 4, init. 2. **glorificatio** (boastful, vain-glorious): Cic.: Suet. 3. **jactans** (braggart, boastful): Hor.: Plin. min. In same sense, jactator: Quint. 4. **ambitiosus** (showy, characterized by display or love of it): late in this sense: an o. death, a mora, Tac. Agr. 42, extr.: to prefer what is useful to what is o., ambitiosus utilis praefere, Quint. 1, 2, 27. Phr.: I fear I will look like o., *verecor ne speciem ventidationis ostentationisque speciem ferat: or perh. vercor ne putidum sit: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 14, init.: or expr. by se ostentare, venditare: v. TO BOAST, DISPLAY.

ostentationally: 1. **gloriosus**: Cic.: v. BOASTFULLY. 2. **ambitiosus**: o. grave, a. tristis, Mart. 1, ad lect.: Tac. Agr. 28, extr. 3. **jactanter**: to mourn o. for any one, aliquem j. moerere, Tac. A. 2, 77, extr. (Or by circuml., to do anything too o., *aliquid nimis cum venditione sui facere: v. OSTENTATION.)

ostentatiousness: v. OSTENTATION.

ostology: expr. by de ossibus.

ostler: agslo, equulo, stabularius: v. GROOM.

ostracade: Phr.: he was o.d. testularum suffragis et civitate ejection (est), Nep. Them. 8: cf. Id. Arist. 1, testula illa exillio decem annorum multatus est.

ostracism: *ostrâcismus: written as ôk. by Nep. Cim. 3, testularum suffragia, quod illi *berpâkavôv* vocant (al. edd. Latine scribunt). Or by meton., testa, testularum suffragia: v. TO OSTRACISE.

ostrich: struthiocamêlus (Struthio Camelus, Linn.): Plin. 10, init. Later, simply struthio, ônis, m.: Auct. Hist. Aug. Of an o. ostrich's, struthiocamêlinus: Plin.

other: 1. **Not the same as before mentioned**: 1. **alius**, a. ud. usu. preceded by another alius: some (cohorts) my brother Quintus, o.s C. Pomptinus commanded, alius C. Frater, alius C. Pomptinus... praecerant, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, med.: et pass. Possess. adj., aliânis, of o.s, belonging to o.s: v. foll. art. For the recurrence of alius in a diff. case after a preceding alius, v. ANOTHER (I).

2. **alter, âra, ârum** (when two persons or things only are spoken of): with another alter = the one... the other: the one lost an army, the o. sold one, alter exercitum perdidit, a. vendidit, Cic. The pl. is used when a different class or party is meant: the one class fight, the o. fear the victor, alteri dimicant, a. victorem timent, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, fin. 3. **partim, pars**: after either an antecedent pars, partim; or after all: of beasts some live on land, others in the water, bestiarum terrae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103

we also find (less freq.) *partim . . . alii*: Sall. J. 21, *semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fufant*. The form *partim* is in this constr. preferred by C. for *pars* . . . *pars*, see Liv. 22, 8: etc. 4. *ceter, era, erum* (*all but what has been mentioned*): the *o. part* (of the body), *c. pars*, Virg. Aen. 2, 207: much more freq. in *pl.*, *ceteri* the rest, l. q. reliquit: v. *RESTR* (the). 11. To denote the remoter of two objects; when the one . . . the other, are opposed: ille, a, ud: v. *ONK* (V.). Strengthened by *alter*: the *o. (son) he left at home, illum* reliquit alterum domi, Pl. Men. prol. 28.

111. *Different from*: 1. *illus*: in this sense, foll. by *atque* (ac), *quam*, *præter*; rarely by *abl.* (L. G. § 630): *do you think me now o. than I was before?* a. esse *censes* nunc me atque *olim?* Ter. Andr. 3, 13: C. *they had elected one o. than himself, a. quam se cooptaverant*, Suet. Ner. 2: *they had no o. weapons besides swords, nec tela a. habebant præter gladios*, Liv. 38, 21: *no o. than the wise man, (non) alius sapiente . . .* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: Brut. in C. v. *ELER*. 2. *diversus*: v. *DIF-FERENT*, OPPOSITE.

others, belonging to: *Alienus*: to attend to *o. people's affairs*, *aliena curare*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 24: Sall. C. (pass.).

otherwise: 1. *Differently*: 1. *alter*: to think o. a. sentire, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: foll. by *atque* (ac), *quam*: *o. than we could wish, a. ac vellemus*, Id. Mil. 9, 23: a. . . *quam*, Id. Rab. Post. 11, 29.

2. *express* by modal *abl.*, *alla ratione*, *alio modo*, *pactio*: v. *WAY*, *MANNER*. 3. *secus*: a little while ago you thought o., paulo ante s. tibi videbatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: whereas the case is quite o., quod longe s. est, Id. Am. 9, 21. Esp. in bad sense, o. than is right or desirable: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 13, *extr.*, nobis aliter videtur; recte accusne postea (= rightly or wrongly): more expressly, a. quam volumus quaque oportet, Id. Att. 6, 2. *uit.* 4. *contrā*: v. *REVERSE* (the). (A. I. in this sense, late and rare.)

11. Hypothetically, on the contrary *supposition*: 1. *alioqui*, *quin*: *I think you have not yet (done so): o. you would have told me*, puto nondum: *alioqui* narrasset mihi, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, *int.*: Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 62 (credo . . . *fuisse*; *alioquin . . .*). (N.B.—Not *et ceteroquin* in this use.) 2. *si non*; *sin minus*: v. *IV* (2).

1. *cetera* (*neut. acc. pl.*, used adverb.): a man o. admirable, vir c. egregius, Liv. 1, 35, *med.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, *extr.*: Suet. (Appy. not so in Cic.) 2. *ceterūquid*, *quin* (in all other respects): *Infreq.*: o. the place is not displeasing to me, c. mihi locus non displicet, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. 3. *Aliūquid*, *quin* (rare in Cic., and not in present sense: v. *supr.* 11.): a character marred by a few faults, o. good, pauci mendosa natura, a. recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 65: Liv. 1, Plin. min.

otter: *lutra* or *lytra*: Plin. (L. vulgaria, Desm.).

Ottoman (adj.): *Othmanicus.

Ottoman: 1. A Turk: *Turca. 11. A kind of couch: *lectus Othmanicus qui dicitur.

ought (v.): 1. *dēbeo*, 2 (denoting obligation, in the most general way): Cic. Cæc. (pass.). 2. *oportet*, *uit.*, 2 (of moral obligation): with *gen.* subject in acc., foll. by *inf.*: those who o. to have been put to the sword, quos ferro traditari oportebat, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: you o. to have humoured the young man, adolescentem gesticum (fules) morem oportuit, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 6. Less freq. is subj. after *oportet*, without *constr.*: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20, *ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redeundat oratio oportet*: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49. N.B.—(1). *Ought* to have . . . is regularly expr. by *perfl.* of *dēbeo* or *oportet*, foll. by *imperf. inf.*, as *pecunia quam his oportuit dari* (not datum esse), the money which o. to have been given. The use of the *perf. inf.* in such cases refers to the completion of the

act referred to rather than the doing of it: cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 6, *hoc quod jam pridem factum esse oportuit, which o. to have been done out of hand long since*. (2). The use of the *past imperf. indic.*, *dēbebam*, *oportebat*, is often conditional, indicating that something o. to have been done which has not been done (= Gr. *ἐξήν*): cf. L. G. § 428, *Obs.*. 3. *expr.* by *gerund. part.*: v. *MUST* (2). 4. Sometimes, *dēcet*, 2: v. *BECOMES* (It). (N.B.—Ought not may be expr. by non licet, *nēfās est*: v. *LAWFUL*, *UNLAWFUL*.)

ought (prom.): more correctly, *ought*: after *si*, *nē*, *num*, etc., *quid*: stronger form, *quidpiam*: and when the sense is anything *whate'er*, *quicquam*: v. *ANY*.

ounce: 1. The weight: *uncia*: Plin. Men. 3, 3, 3 (uncia pondus): Plin. Dimin., *uncōla* (a paltry o. or twelfth): Juv. 1, 40. Weighing an o., *uncials*, e. asses weighing (only) an o., asses *unciales*, Plin. 33, 3, 13 § 45: half an o., *semuncia*, Liv. 34, 1: Varr.: weighing half an o., *semuncialis*: Plin. l. c.: two, three o.s., etc., *sextans*, *quadrans*, etc.: L. G. § 929. 11. The quadruped: *fells *uncia* (Cycl.).

our, ours: 1. *noster*, *tra*, *trum*: pass. O. friend Lucilius, n. Lucilius (or in reverse order), Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7. Strengthened (1) by *ipse*: by our own fault, *nostra ipsorum culpa*: v. *OWN*. (2) by *-pte* (*Infreq.*), and only in the cases ending in a vowel: *nostræque culpa* = *nostra ipsorum culpa*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1. 2. Sometimes expr. by *ethic dat.* nobis (L. G. § 290): what does our friend Sannio say after all? *quid ait tandem nobis Sannio?* Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12: v. *MY* (3). 3. Often not to be expr. the context explaining: esp. in the case of such subs. as *patria*, *patria*, *maiores*: o. country, which is the common parent of us all, *patria, quæ communis est omnium nostrum patria*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: after the manner of o. ancestors, *moremaiorum*: etc. (cf. *our own country*, *nostras*, *Atis*: the philosophers of our own c., *philosophi nostras*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: o. own (cernacular) words, *verba nostratia*, Id. Fam. 2, 11, *int.*).

ourselves: *ipsi* (In agr. with subject nos expressed or understood); nos, nosmet, nosmetipsi: for constr. v. *HIMSELF*. Phr.: between o., *quod inter nos liceat* (dicere), Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: so, *quod inter nos sit* (let that be between o.), Sen. Ep. 12, 2.

ousel: *mērida* (blackbird): Cic. **out**: *efficio*, 3: v. *TO EXPEL*. **out** (adv.): 1. Not within; abroad: 1. *foris*: to dine o., *f. coenare*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: v. *ABROAD*, *OUTSIDE*. 2. *foras* (denoting motion in an outward direction): usu. in connexion with verbs which alone might suffice to convey the sense: *they burst o. by the gates*, *portis se f. erumpunt*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: v. *FORUM*. (N.B.—In verbs such as *to cast out*, *rush out*, etc., the suffix forms a compound with the verb: v. *TO CAST OUT*, etc.) 11. Of literary works, published: expr. by verb: the book is not yet o., *liber nondum e prelo exit, nondum emanavit, publicatus est: v. *TO PUBLISH*. 111. In interj. use, *out upon!* *pro*, *proh!*: v. *SHAME!*

out of (prep.): 1. From: 1. ex, e (with *abl.*): they followed Caesar o. of the city, *Caesarem ex urbe secuti sunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: to take away friendship o. of life, *amicitiam e vita tollere*, Cic. Am. 13, 47: chosen o. of the Senate to form this jury, *ex Senatu in hoc consilium delecti*, Id. R. Am. 3, *fin.* (N.B.—E only before consonants; and then only when euphonic: ex being the true form.) 2. *dē* (with *abl.*): esp. after verbs denoting material, out of which, also selection from a number): v. *OF* (II. III.). Phr.: o. of the house, *foris*, *forus* (v. *OUT*, *adv.*): o. of the country, *perreare*: to be o. of the country, *peregrinari* (v. *ABROAD*): TO TRAVEL: see also *TO GO OUT*, *WASH OUT*, etc. 11. Deprived of: in phr. out of one's mind, *minus compos sui*, Liv. 42, 28,

fin.; alienata mente, Caes. B. G. 6, 41; to send any one o. of his mind, *mentem (alicui) alienare*, Liv. l. c.: see also *INSANE*, *MAD*. 111. Beyond range of: *extrā* (with acc.): o. of shot, *extra tell jactum*, Curt. 3, 10, *int.* (or by circuml.), they kept o. of fire, *longius se continabant quam quo tela hostium pervenire s. adigi possent. 1V. Exceeding a certain limit: Phr.: it is o. of our power, non opis est nostræ (poet.), Virg. Aen. 1, 601; non ea potestas est nostra, ut . . . (denoting the right to do something, not the mere physical ability, as in preced. case), Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42: it was o. of Milo's power to stay, *Miloni manendi nulla facultas* (interj.), Cic. Mil. 17, 45: o. of season, *intempestivus*; with *adv.* *intempestive* (v. *UNREASONABLE*, *UNREASONABLY*): o. of order, *extra ordinem* (v. *EXTRAORDINARY*): o. of all bounds, *ut nihil posset ultra*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B. V. Denoting a motive: 1. per (esp. to denote the feeling under which an action is done): o. of sport and jest, *per ludum et jocum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60: as though o. of respect, *quasi per officium*, Tac. A. 1, 24.

2. *propter* (on account of): to obey the laws o. of fear, *parere legibus p. metum*, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34. 3. *Ab*, *ab* (*Infreq.*): o. of mockery, *ab irrisu*, Liv. 7, 10: I write o. of particular love and good will, *ab singulari amore ac benevolentia scribo*, Bal. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, B.

4. *expr.* by such part. as, *ductus*, *adductus*, *permotus*, *coactus*: o. of good will, *he gave up all to me*, *mihi benevolentia ductus*, *tribuebat omnia*, Cic. Br. 51, 190: whether o. of anger, *griff*, or fear, *sive iracundia*, *sive dolore*, *sive metu permotus*, Id. Att. 10, 4, *med.*: so, *miseriordia permotus*, Petr. 101: v. *TO INDUCE*, *INFLUENCE*.

outbawl: *clamando superare. **outbid**: *supra* *adicio*, 3: Cic. Verr. 3, 33, 77 (where *liciti sunt* has just preceded): some read *supralicito* (one word). Phr.: to be outbidden by another, *adjectione ab alio superari*, Hermog. Dig. 4, 4, 35. (N.B.—Though there is no such comp. as *supralicito*, yet the anal. of Cic. l. c. is enough to justify the phr. *supra liciti*, *disim.*.)

outbreak: 1. A disturbance, lawless conduct: *editio*: v. *MUTINY*. 11. A violent access of passion: Phr.: in an o. of passion, *impetu et ira*, Tac. Ger. 25: in a violent o. of passion, *impotens ira*, Liv. 29, 9, *med.*: to be liable to violent o.s of passion, *summā iracundiæ esse*, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: such a disposition is described thus: *impotentia quadam animi, a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: to be liable to o.s of madness, *furoris accessionebus teneri, cf. Cels. 3, 18, *ad fin.*

outcast: 1. *exsul*, *exortis*: v. *EXILE*, *EXILED*. 2. *proflig* (strictly *adj.*): an o. from one's country, *patria p.*, Liv. 34, 60: they wandered as o.s, without settled abode, *proflig incertis sedibus vagabantur*, Sall. Cat. 6. 3. Sometimes, *inops*, *egens*: v. *DESTITUTE*.

outcry: 1. *clamor* (loud shouting): v. *CRY*, *shout*. 2. *conviciu* (*noisy, uproarious shouting and branding*): *atomished at the o.*, *convicio per-motus*, Phaedr. 3, 6, 4: v. *NOISE* (8). 3. *acclamatio* (*shouting expressive of disapproval*): more fully, *adversus* (populi) a. Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339.

outdo: *sperio*, 1: v. *TO SURPASS*. **outer**: *exterior*, *us*: opp. *interior*, Cic. 11m. 7: the o. works (of defence), *ex. munitiones*, Caes. B. G. 7, 87. *sup. extrēmum*, *extimū*, *outermost*: the o. town of the *Allobroges*, *extremum alio brogum oppidum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 the o. (circle) which includes all the rest, *extimus, qui reliquos omnes comprehendit*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: see also *FARHEST*. Join: *extremus atque ultimū* Cic. See also *OUTSIDE*, *OUTWARD*, *EXTERNAL*.

outfit: 1. *præparatus equip-ment, furniture, stores*: collectively: cf. Plin. 13, 1, 1 (in reliquo *liti* ap-

paratu, Alexander cepit acriminum ugenturum): esp. used of materials and appliances for war: Caes. B. C. 3, 41; Liv.: or, 2. instrumentum (stock of weapons): cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 98. Instrumentum ac suppellex C. Verri. See also FURNITURE. Or by circumlocution: to provide an o. for any one, *omnia quae peregrinanti opus sunt comparare.

outflank: Phr.: after all they could not help being o'd. nec tamen aequari frontes poterant, Liv. 5, 38, init.: the centre of the army of Artaxerxes o'd the left wing of Cyrus, *Artaxerxes media acies extra erat Cyri sinistrum cornu (cf. ἄνω ἑστῆτο τοῦ Κίπρου ἐκσπῆρσεν αἰσῆς. Xen. An. 1, 8, 31). Sometimes circumvenio, circueo (circumeo), may serve; the movement thus denoted being naturally effected by an outflanking force: he rested his left on some marshes, to prevent his being o'd (and attacked in the flank or rear), sinistrum latus, ne circumiri posset, admovit paludibus, Front. 2, 3, 12; cf. Liv. 31, 21, circumfere a cornibus et amplexu hostium aciem: see also Front. l. c. § 8, hostem ex utraque parte circumvenire: v. FLANK.

outgeneral: *arte imperatoria superare: v. TO SURPASS.

outgoing: egressus, ἄς: Cic. Sall.

outgrow: Phr.: Rome outgrew Aet early institutions, *Romae jam adultae leges instituta antiqua angustiora facta erant.

outhouse: perh. tūgūrium: v. HUT, ASED.

outlandish: 1. externus: v. FOREIGN. Join: externa et peregrina [verba], Quint. 8, 1, 2. 2. perh. barbarus (a depreciatory description of persons and things foreign). uscouth, o. slaves, servi agrestes et b. Cic. Mil. 9, 26; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 5, 5, b. conjux.

outlast: durando superare: cf. TO OUTLIVE.

outlaw (subs.): 1. proscriptus (a proscribed person): the Cornelian law forbids the giving of help to an o., lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, 123. 2. latro, onis; also latronculus, praedo (one who sets the laws at defiance; a freebooter, robber): v. FREEBOOTER. Phr.: banished men, men head over ears in debt, and o. exules, uberaui, capitula ausi, Liv. 26, 40, ad fin. (N.B.—Not exiles; which is, exempted from the operation of a law.)

outlaw (v.): 1. aqua et igni interdicto: v. ILL art. 2. proscripto: v. TO PROSCRIBE.

outlawry, sentence of: 1. tecti et aquae et ignis interdictio; Or. per. Dom. 30, 78. To pass sentence of o. on any one, aliquid aquae et ignis interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; oft. impers. sentence of o. was passed on him, illi aqua et igni interdictum est, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10. 2. proscriptio: v. PROSCRIPTION.

outlay: sumptus, ἄς; impensa: v. EXPENSE.

outlet: 1. exitus, ἄς: to have no o., ex. non habere [ac pervium non esse], Varr. L.L. 5, 32, 143: seren o.s from a house, septem ex. e domo, Liv. 39, 51, med.: Caes. 2. egressus, ἄς: to block up o.s, e. obidere, Tac. A. 16, 10; l'oir (if the mouths of the Isère, Ov. Tr. 2, 189).

3. emissarium (for carrying off water): an o. to a lake, e. lacus, Suet. Cl. 20; Cic. Fam. 16, 18. 4. effluvium (for fluids): o. of a lake, e. lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57. See also MOUTH (II.).

outline: primae s. extremae lineae; extrema lineamenta: Phr.: to draw just the o. of a thing, primas modo lineas allicius rei ducere, Quint. 2, 6, 2 (fig.): also, lineas modo extremas circumscribere, id. q. 2, 7; to preserve the o. of the constitution as of a picture, tanquam picturae formam republicae et extrema tanquam lineamenta servare, cf. Cic. Rep. 4, 1: sometimes forma alone may suffice, cf. id. Off. 1, 5, init.: a mere imperfect o. of anything, adumbrata imago allicius rei, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 (v.

to sketch): cf. conditus atque adumbratio (an attempt at an o.) id. Or. 29, 103.

outlive: superstes sum; supersum (both with dat.): v. TO SURVIVE. Phr.: whichever of the two o.s the other, uter eorum vita superavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 19; cf. vincere (= superare) vivendo, Lucr. 1, 203.

outlook: v. LOOK-OUT.

outnumber: Phr.: Caesar understood that the enemy's cavalry o'd his, Caesar intelligebat hostes equitatu superiores esse, Caes. B. G. 7, 65; so, to be o'd, numero inferiorem esse, id. B. C. 1, 57; numero imparum esse, Tac. H. 2, 20; greatly to o. (the enemy), multitudo superare, Front. 2, 3, 6; so far to o., tantum multitudo superare, Liv. 5, 38, med.: cf. multitudo abundare, id. 21, 8, init.: the enemy greatly o'd him in cavalry, hostes innumero equitatu praevalabant, Front. 2, 3, 14; there it would be impossible for them to be o'd, illic [utriusque regis] copias numero futuras pares (quum angustiae multitudinem non caperent), Curt. 3, 7, ad fin.

outpost: statio: to be on guard in o.s, in statione esse, Caes. B. G. 4, 42; numerous o.s (picquets), crebrae s. ad. B. C. 1, 73. Join: custodiae stationesque, ib. 1, 59.

outpour: effundo; v. TO POUR OUT.

outpouring: effusio: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26 (cf. aequae). Or expr. by verb: concerning the o. of the Holy Spirit, *de effuso Spiritu Sancto.

outrage (subs.): 1. vexatio (rough usage, bodily abuse): to save from most cruel o., ex acerbissima v. eripere, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2: in the midst of o. and insult, per v. et contumelias, Liv. 38, 59, fin.

2. injuria: v. INJURY. 3. indignitas (insulting or humiliating treatment): to put up with every kind of a. and insult, omnes 1. contumeliasque ferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. So, indigna pati, to submit to undesired o., Liv. 31, 30, ad init. 4. facinus, ōris, n. (a bold, outrageous deed): more fully, indignum f. (an o. against all decency), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 118: it is an o. to put a Roman citizen in bonds, f. est vindicare civem Romanum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170: to shrink from no o., nihil facinoris praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, med. So, flagitium (an o. against natural law and decency): cf. Tac. G. 12, med. (tanquam flagitia, dum puniuntur, abscondi oportet): also Liv. l. c.

outrage (v.): 1. vexo, i (to treat violently and abusively): Cic. Caes.: v. TO OPPRESS, ABUSE. 2. laedo: iniuria afficio, etc.: v. TO INJURE. Phr.: violently to o. a girl, (puellae) Indigne per vim vitum offerre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10: to o. humanity, humanitatem exuere, Cic. Lig. 5, 14.

outrageous: 1. indignus (shameful, humiliating): o. conduct, i. facinus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 118: to maltreat in an o. manner, i. in modum mulcare, Liv. 29, 9, med. As exclam., outrageous! indignum! Ov. M. 5, 37. 2. facinorosus (characterized by audacious crime: infreq.): the most o. assassins, scarii facinorosissimi, Cic. Sext. 38, 81: Just. 3. immodicus, immoderatus: v. IMMODERATE, EXCESSIVE. 4. immanis: v. MONSTROUS. Phr.: to declare it is positively o., clamant omnes indignissime facinus esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11.

outrageously: indignē (comp. preceded. art.): Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10, etc.: also, indignum in modum, Liv. 29, 9, med.; indignis modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. See also SHAMEFULLY, EXCESSIVELY.

outrageousness: perh. immanitas (monstrousness): cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14, immanitas tanti facinoris. See also OUTRAGEOUS.

outrider: perh. praecursor: cf. Plin. Pan. 75, fin. (nullus apparatus adrogantiae principis, nullus praecursorum tumultus); or, assecla: v. ATTENDANT.

outright: 1. At once: v. TO SETTLE, etc.: v. IMMEDIATELY. 2. Completely: 1. prorsus: I am done for o., p.

perit, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, extr. 2. plāns to be o. destitute of common feeling, p. carere sensu communi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: Ter. Super. planissime, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 26 (p. perdere). See also COMPLETELY, ENTIRELY.

outrun: 1. praecurro, cūcurri and -sum, i (rare): Vulg. Job. xx. 4. 2. cursu supero (if an actual trial of speed be meant: praecurro simply indicating that one party is ahead of the other): v. TO OUTSTRIP. That o.s, velocior: v. SWIFT. See also TO OUTSTRIP.

outset: inceptum, etc.: v. BEGINNING.

outshine: praeiūco, xl, 2 (with dat.): Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83. Or expr. by lucidior, fulgidior: eyes that do o. the stars, lucidiora stellis lumina: v. BRIGHT.

outside (subs.): 1. The external part of a thing: 1. expr. by extrinsecus (opp. to intrinsecus): a column covered with gold on the o., columna ex. inaurata, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: the liver is hollow in the inside, and with rounded o., jecur intrinsecus cavum, ex. gibbum est, Cels. 4, 1, med. 2. by extra (opp. to intra, intra): on the o. and on the inside, extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, init. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31. So also compar. exterius: on the inside and o., intrinsecus et exterius, Col. 12, 43, med. (extrinsecus et intra, ib. paulo inf.). 3. exterior pars (after anal. of interior pars, or perh. externa, orum, n. pl.): v. INTERIOR.

II. Outer appearance, as opp. to inner reality: 1. frons, ntis, f.: the mere o. deceives many, decipit f. prima multos, Thaeod. 4, 2, 5: it has more in it than it promises on the o., plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2 (cf. Cic. Att. 4, 15, where fronte and mente are opposed). 2. species, si: v. SHOW, APPEARANCE. Phr.: having a fair o., speciosus pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: the mere o. of virtue, sola, ut sic dixerim, cutis virtutis, Quint. 10, 2, 15. III. The extreme measure: Phr.: at the o., summum: v. MOST, adj. (fin.).

outside (adv.): 1. extra: to have enemies both inside and o., ex. et intus hostem habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: Hor. Col. 2, fors (strictly, out of doors: also in wider sense): left inside (the city), expected o., relictus intus, expectatus f., Cic. Sul. 5, 17: some (fruits) have the fleshy part inside and the woody part o., aliorum intus corpus et f. lignum, Plin. 15, 28, 34: Nep. 3. extrinsecus: Cic. Cels.: v. PRECED. ART. (I, 1).

outside of (prep.): extra (with acc.): o. of the Colline gate, ex. portam Collinam, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: Caes. Hor.

outsiders: Phr.: situated in the o. of the city (Rome), suburbanus; cf. gymnasium suburbanum, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, extr.: just on the o.s of the province, fere ad extremum provinciae finem, Liv. 40, 16, med.

outsoken: Phr.: to be perfectly o., aperte ipsam rem loqui; nil circutione uti, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31; positus ambagibus vera loqui, Ov. M. 10, 19; comp. Latine loqui (like our, "to speak in plain English"), Mart. 1, ad lect.: in a perfectly o. manner, sine fuco et fallacia ("without any humbug"), Cic. Att. 1, 1, init. (Platiloquus only Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 11). See also FRANK, CANDID.

outspread (part. adj.): 1. passus: with o. hands, p. palmas, manibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 98; B. G. 2, 13. 2. patulus (spreading; as constant quality): o. branches, p. rami, Cic.: v. SPREADING.

outstanding (adj.): Phr.: to pay off an o. debt, quod reliquum restat persolvere, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 40 (v. BALANCE); cf. Cic. Att. 16, 3, med., maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum (i. e. my o. debts): to pay off my own o. debts, aea alienum meis nominibus solvere, Sall. Cat. 35: v. DEBT.

outstretched: v. OUTSPREAD.

outstrip: 1. expr. by supero, i: to o. the hound in the race, cursu a. canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: cf. celeritate

(*sua*) a. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, i: v. TO SURPASS.
2. praeverto, tñ, sum, 3: also as v. dep. (poet.): to o. the winds, praevertere ventos, Virg. Aen. 12, 345: so, fugā praeverititū Eurum, lb. i, 317.

outvie (sūpēro, i: v. TO SURPASS.
outvote (Phr.): to be o.d., suffragia superari, cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 72.

outward (adj.): externus, extērus: v. EXTERNAL.

outward (adv.): foras: v. OUT (adv.).
outwardly: extrinsecus, extra: v. OUTSIDE (adv.).

outwards: "in exteriorem partem.

outweigh: 1. praeponderū, i (rare in this sense): to be o.d. by virtue (speaking of expediency, etc.), honestate praeponderari, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18. (More frequent intrins. = to incline, as does the heavier scale.) 2. praeverto, tñ, sum, 3 (to take precedence of: with dat.): I see filial affection o.s. your love, pietatem amorū video tuo praevertere, Pl. Pa. 1, 3, 74: Liv. 2, 24, med. (nec pome... bello praevertere quoloquam, nothing could o. the war, claims prior attention.) 3. expr. by antiquus (applied to that which ranks first in consideration): praise and glory o.d. with him a kingdom, antiquior fuit illi laus et gloria quam regnum, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 78: the navy has with him o.d. every other consideration, navalis apparatus et antiquissima cura fuit, Cic. Att. 10, 8, ad init.

outwit: dēcipio; (dolls), fallo, cāpio, dēludo: v. TO DECEIVE.

outwork: in fortification, extērior munitio (exterior munimentum): Caes. B. G. 7, 87 (not, as in Eng., a technical term) or pl., "exteriora opera: v. WORKS.

oval (adj.): ovātus: others are of an o. shape, allis o. spicula, Plin. 15, 21, 23. Or by circuml.: "ovī formam habens. (N.B.—Ovals = relating to an oration; e. g., o. corona, Gell.)

oval (subs.): ovāta forma, figurā: v. preced. art.

ovation: i. e. an inferior triumph: ovatio: Gell. 5, 6, fin.: Flor. To celebrate an o., ovare, Gell. 1, c.: Plin. (N.B.—The verb is found in Cic., Liv., etc.) the subs. only in late authors: hence usu. best expr. by verb: an o. was decreed to Manilius, Manilio ut ovans urbem ingrederetur, decretum est, Liv. 5, 31, med. in o.s. haec postea ovantium fuit corona, Plin. 15, 29, 38. Phr.: to receive a perfect o., effusissime excoli, Suet. Ner. 12 (BY NO MEANS ovatio in this lax use).

oven: 1. furnus: to put a pot in an o., ollam in furnum conficere, Plin. 20, 9, 39: to heat an o., f. calefacere (v. TO HEAT): to bake in an o., in f. torrere, id. 28, 8, 29 § 115: Pl. Hor. 2. clibānus (smaller than furnus, which was sometimes used in common by a neighbourhood, cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 37: whereas the clibanus was portable): Plin. 20, 9, 39: Tert. See also FURNACE.

over (prep.): 1. From side to side, above: 1. sūper (with acc.): to be thrown o. the rampart, a. vallum praedictari, Sall. Jug. 58: to sail o. corn-fields, a. segetes navigare, Ov. M. 1, 295. (N.B.—Supra denotes position above, not motion over; this supra segetes navigat [the commoner reading in Ov. M. 1, 295] = he sails above the corn-fields, with the corn-fields beneath him: super either motion or position over: cf. infr.) 2. trans. (with acc.): v. ACROSS. Phr.: there was a passage o. the Alps, iter per Alpes erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: to throw a bridge o. a river, pontem in flumine facere, lb. 1, 13; flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 11, 45, init. (N.B.—In this sense, over often forms part of a virtually compound verb: v. TO FLY OVER, etc.)

|| Above: esp. to denote a position precisely above: sūper (with acc. or abl.): an eagle hovering just o. the king's head, paululum a caput regis placide volans aquila, Curt. 4, 15, ad fin.: Liv. 1, 34, med.: a whose neck hangs a

sword, ensis cui a. cervicē pendet, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17. || Denoting elevation or authority: expr. by prae in composition: e. g. to be o., have command o., praeesse, praepositum esse, etc.: v. TO COMMAND (2, 3); APPOINT (L. a. 6, 6).

IV. Extending upon the entire surface of: 1. sūper (with acc.): when one thing covers another, as a coating): hides are spread o. the bricks, a. lateres coria inducuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10. 2. per (after verbs of motion, to denote that a certain space is traversed): to roam o. the fields, per agros vagari, Liv. 2, 60: v. THROUGH. Phr.: to travel o. such vast regions on foot, tantas regiones obire pedibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: so, lustrare: v. TO TRAVERSE. 3. V. Higher than: Phr.: (a part of the river) where the water is o. a man's head, "ubi humanā magnitudine major est fluminis altitudo.

VI. More than: sūper (with acc.): a. 60,000, a. sexaginta millia, Tac. G. 33: Sall. 2. Sometimes supra and ultra: but amplius is better Latin: v. MORE, adj. (2, 3, 4). **VII. During the time of:** Inter: a. a period of ten years, i. decem annos, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37: I dictated the above o. my dinner, haec i. coenam dictavi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: v. DURING.

VIII. In addition to: in phr., over and above: 1. sūper (with acc.): o. and above disease, famine weakened the Punic army, Punicum exercitum a morbum etiam famae affecit, Liv. 28, 46, fin. 2. praeter: v. BESIDES. (For the use of insuper, adv., v. OVER, adv. II.)

over (adv.): 1. Resting above: 1. sūper: to heap purple cloth o., purpureas a. vestes conficere, Virg. Aen. 6, 221: Caes. 2. suprā (where, as before, a subs. or pron. would naturally be expr. in Eng.): cf. Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33, cotem illam et novaculam deossam in comitio, supraque [= and over the spot] impositum puteal accepimus. || Beyond: besides what has been used: as, to remain o., superare: v. TO REMAIN. Esp. in phr., over and above: insuper: he even cheats me out of my money o. and above, etiam ins. defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 38: if that is not enough, exact tempore o. and above, si id parum est, ins. etiam poenas expetite, Liv. 3, 67, med.

|| Past and done with: expr. by verb: when the aspires were o., conventibus peractis, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: when the battle was o., confecto proelio, Sall. Cat. 61: it is all o. with that, actum est de isto, Cic. Att. 12, 25, extr.: it is all o. with me, acta haec res est: perit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3: it is all o. with you, Geta, unless..., nullus est, Geta, nisi..., id. Ph. 1, 4, 1. **IV. In phr. over and over (again):** saepius, identidem, saepenumero: v. REPEATEDLY. (N.B.—When the word over is inseparable in sense from a verb with which it is connected, see the verb: e. g. TO TURN OVER, GIVE OVER, RUN OVER, etc.)

over- (adj. prefix): expr. by nimis; or by compar. degree (L. G. § 351): v. TOO.

overabound: sūpēro, i: that they should o. in wealth, illis divitias superare, Sall. Cat. 20: Cic. See also TO ABOUND. (Superabundo late: Vulg.: Tert.)

overawe: dēterreo, 2: the tribunes being o.d. deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9, init.: v. TO DETER, INTIMIDATE. Phr.: to o. the Germans, metum Germanis inflicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: or more precisely perh., metu coercere, reprimere.

overbalance: v. TO OUTWEIGH.

overbearing: 1. insolēns, nītis: o. in prosperity, (in) secundis rebus I. Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, extr.: naturally o. and arrogant, naturā et superbus, Cic. Mur. 3, 9. 2. sūperbus: v. HAUGHTY.

overbearingly: insolēter: Cic. Liv. 5, INSOLENTLY.

overbearingness: insolētia: Cic. Liv. 5, INSOLENTLY.

Sall. Join: insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 4, 41, 89.

overblown: Phr.: o. pride, perh. intumescens superbia, cf. Pseudr. 1, 3, 4.

overboard: Phr.: to jump o., se ex navi proicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: ex navi desilire, ibi: to throw anything o. (to lighten the ship), aliquid rei iacuram facere, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89.

overburden: v. TO OVERLOAD.

overcast (part. adj.): nūbilus: if the sky should become o., si flat coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46. The neut. is used subs.: e. g. when the sky is o., nubilū, id. 11, 24, 28: Suet. Imper. nubilat, the sky becomes o.: Varr. R. R. 1, 13 (si n. cooperit). Phr.: the sky was o., coelum nubilus obscuratum, Sall. Jug. 38: the clouds gather from all sides and the sky is o., nubes undique adductae obruere tenebrā diem, Petr. 114: cf. eripiant subito nubes coelumque diemque, Virg. Aen. 1, 88: more simply, coelum nubilus tegitur, obducitur (Kr.).

overcharge (v.): i. e. to charge too large a sum: "plus aequo exigere.

overclouded: v. OVERCAST.

overcoat: lacerna, paenula, endromis: v. CLOAK.

overcome: 1. sūpēro, i: to o. all difficulties, omnes difficultates a. Vell. 2, 120: the very gods cannot o. necessity, necessitatem ne dii quidem a. Liv. 9, 4, extr.: to o. in war, bello s. (posuunt), Caes. B. G. 1, 45: in a naval engagement, navali proelio a., id. B. C. 2, 22, 2. vinco, devinco (completely): v. TO CONQUER, SUBDUCE.

overcoming (part. adj.): victor, -trix: v. VICTORIOUS.

overdo: Phr.: not to o. a thing, ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34: you o. the thing both ways, vehemens in utramque partem es nimis, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: I don't like an overdone preciseness of articulation, nolo putidum exprimi literas, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: a delivery overdone with grimaces and gesticulation, pronuntiatio vultuosa et gesticulationibus molesta, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

overdone: v. preced. art.

overdraw: 1. To draw too much money: Phr.: to o. one's account, perh. "amplius scribere quam apud argentariam pecuniae sunt praesto. || To exaggerate in description: Phr.: the picture of horrors is o.s., res ipsa per se atrox amplificando in majus est acta: atrocitas (foeditas) spectaculi praeter modum actae rei est amplificata: v. TO EXAGGERATE.

overdrink: Phr.: to o. oneself, nimio potu se invitare: v. TO INDULEGE. Stronger, vino se obruere, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26.

overdrive: Phr.: to o. cattle, "armata velocibus (longius) quam oportet agere: an o.s. horse, "equus nimio cursu confectus.

overdue: Phr.: bills that are o. "syngraphae quibus dies praeterit.

overeat: Phr.: to o. oneself, nimio cibo se invitare: v. TO INDULGE.

overestimate: nimis magni aestimo, facio: v. TO ESTIMATE, VALUE.

overfatigue (subs.): nimis fatigatio, defatigatio: v. FATIGUE.

overfeeding (subs.): "nimius (immodicus) cibus.

overflow (v.): 1. expr. by effundit, fudit, sum, 3 (as pass., or with pron. ref.): the sea never either rises above its wont nor o.s., mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur: more precisely, super ripas effundit (of the Tiber), Liv. 1, 4, ad init. (M.B.—That redundo is to rise, swell, not (to overflow), is evident from a comparison of Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69, si lacus Albanus redundasset, with Liv. 5, 51, who, in relating the same incident, has, si quando aqua Albana abundasset, etc.) 2. sūperfluo, xi, xum, 3 (to run over the brim; whereas effundit implies also spreading abroad): to boil things gently, so that they may not o., leniter coquere ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: Tac. A. 2, 61 (de

Nilo. Plin. 3. expr. by *superfundo*, *fudi*, *sum*, 3 (as pass. *refl.* = to *overflow*): the *Tiber* has *foraken its bed and is o'ing its lower banks*, *Tiberis alveum excesit, et demissionibus ripis superfunditur*, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: cf. Liv. 7, 3. *Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus*.
4. *inundo*, 1 (to *cover with water*; *inundate*): the *Tiber o'd the level parts of the city*, *Tiberis loca plana urbis inundavit*, Liv. 35, 9. *inil.*: so, *id.* 24, 9. etc. (N.B.—Not used without acc. of *that which is overflowed*.) Phr.: (the Nile) *rising very high o's all Egypt*, *ancti magno per totam Aegyptum spatiantur*, Plin. 5, 9, 10 § 55: the river rises and o's, *amnis abundans exit* (sc. *ripis*), Virg. G. 1, 116: cf. *id.* Aen. 2, 496: *et o's its left bank*, *vagus sinistra labitur ripa*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 18. See also to *INUNDATE*.

overflow (*sub.*): expr. by verb: *in consequence of an o. of the Tiber*, *effusus per ripas Tiberi flumine*; *quum Tiberis agros inundasset*, etc.: v. to *OVERFLOW*. See also *INUNDATION*. (Sometimes *auctus*, *us*, may be precise enough: e. g. concerning the causes of the o. of the Nile, "de causis Nili auctus").

overflowing (*adj.*): 1. e. *copious*, *abundant*: *largus et exundans* [ingenit] *fontes*, Juv. 10, 119. See also *ABUNDANT*.

overflowingly: v. *ABUNDANTLY*.

overfond: *nimis indulgens*, *indulgentior*: v. *FOXD*. O. of a wife, *uxoribus*: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19: Virg.

overgrown (*part. and adj.*): 1. *obtus*: *covered with herbage*: 1. *obtus*: *rough country o. with bush*, *coningrosa loca et o. virgultis*, Liv. 28, 2, *inil.*: Ov. 2, *creber, bra, brum* (*thick with* poet.): a grove o. *with reeds*, c. *arundinibus lucus*, Ov. M. 11, 190. 3. *opletus* (*archaic and rare*): cf. Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 9. *lucus crebro saluto opletus*. Phr.: *rocks o. with moss*, *musco circumculta saxa*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: also *simply*, *muscosa saxa*: v. *MOSSY*.
II. *Grown beyond the natural size*: *enormi corpore* (*abl. of description*): Suet. Cal. 50.

overhang: 1. *Trans*, to *suspend over and cover*: *perh. converso, vestio*: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. *ita omnia conversit* (*clothes, overhangs*) *hedera*: also *id.* Tusc. 5, 23, 64. *sepulcrum septum undique et vestium verpibus et dumetis*. To o. a theatre with an *awning*, *vela in theatro ducere*, Plin. 19, 1, 6; *theatrum integere*, *inumbare*, *ib.* II. *Intrans*, to be *suspended or situated above*: 1. *immineo*, *ui*, 2 (*with dat.*, or *absol.*): *eminences o'ing* (i. e. *situated so close as to command*) *the road*, *vise imminentes tumuli*, Liv. 38, 2, *med.*: *the cliff o's the waters*, *scopulus aequoribus l.*, Ov. M. 4, 525: for *absol. use*, see Virg. Aen. 1, 165. Strengthened, *superimmineo*, 2. (*rare*): Virg. 2, *impendeo*, 2 (*to hang right over*; whereas *immineo* rather refers to that which *from height and proximity may be said to overhang*). a sword o's his neck, *impendet illius cervicibus* (*gladius*), Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: also *immineo*: Caes. B. G. 1, 6 (*mons altissimus impendebat*, sc. *luneri*). Strengthened, *superimpendeo*, 2: Cat. For fig. sense, v. to *IMPEND*.

overhanging (*adj.*): *impendens*, *superimpendens* (or *divisim*, *super impendens*): v. *PRECED* art.

overhastily: *praepròpère*: Liv. 17, 23, *fin.*: *nimium festinante*: Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 77: or *compar. festinantius*, Tac. A. 15, 3.

overhasty: 1. *praepròpère*: Cic. Att. 1, 1, *inil.*: Liv. 2, *praeceps, ciptis* (*headlong, hurried*): Cic. Fl. 20, 48. 3. *festinatus* (*in pass. sense*, of that which is *done with too great haste*): *an o. marriage*, f. *nuptiae*, Suet. Aug. 69: Quint.

overhaul: Phr.: *to o. every single expression*, *sub iudicium singula verba vocare*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 20. See also to *INSPECT*, *CAPITULIZE*.

overhead: 1. *désuper*: Virg. Aen. 1, 165: strictly denoting *motion from*

above: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 122, *nimbam* ... *desuper infundam*. 2. *insuper* (*above*): Ball. Cat. 55 (*carcerem munium undique parietes atque insuper camera*, i. e. *walls all round and a vaulted roof o.*). To be or hang o., *impendeo*, *superimpendeo*; *immineo*: v. to *OVERHANG*.

overhear: 1. *excipio*, *cèpi*, *cepitum*, 3 (*to "catch"*): *one of the slaves o'd the conversation*, *sermone ex servis unus excepti*, Liv. 2, 4, *ad fin.* 2. *exaudilo*, 4 (*to hear from a distance or outside*): *an altercation arose between the pullarii*, *et was o'd by some Roman knights*, *altercatio inter pullarios orta exaudita* (*est*) *ab Romanis equitibus*, Liv. 10, 40, *med.*: v. to *HEAR*. 3. *ausculto*, 1 (*to listen and so hear*): *to o. anything at the door*, *aliquid ab ostio a.*, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 9. 4. *audipo*, 1 (*lit. to catch, like a Fowler*): Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42 (*auc. sermonem nostrum*).

overheat: Phr.: *to o. oneself by running*, *ex cursu aestuare*: *he must avoid o'ing himself*, *caveto ne cursu, gestatione, etc., nimis incalcescat*.

overjoy (*sub.*): *nimium gaudium*, Liv. 22, 7, *fin.*

overjoyed (*part. and adj.*): Phr.: *to be o.*, *laetitia exsultare*, Cic. Att. 14, 6; *gestire*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10 (*quid est quod sic gestis? why so o.?*). I am o. *at the result of the elections*, *comitia me laetitia extulerunt*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: *the Athenians were so o. at that victory*, *ea victoria tantae fuit Atticis laetitiae*, Nep. Timoth. 2: *to be o. to receive any one*, *effusa laetitia excipere aliquem*, Cic. Fl. 35, 43, *extr.*: *to be so o. at the sight of a son as to depart life*, *ad conspectum filii nimio gaudio exanimari*, Liv. 22, 7, *fin.*: I am o. *immortaliter gaudeo*! (*colloq.*), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

overland: Phr.: *a route, terrestre iter*: Plin. 5, 6, 6.

overlap: expr. by *excedo*, *exi*, *sum*, 3: *one tooth o's the adjoining tooth*, *dens super proximum dentem excedit*, Cels. 8, 7: *the one (part of the) bone o's the other*, *aliquid (os) super aliquid effertur*, *ib.* 8, 10.

overlay: 1. *To cover or overspread a surface*: 1. *illino*, *lèvi*, *litum*, 3 (*lit. to smear on: with acc. and dat.*): *marble is overlaid with gold by means of the white of an egg*, *marmoris candido illinitur* (*aurum*), Plin. 33, 3, 20: Sen. Ep. 119, 11. Also *folli* by *acc.* and *abl.* *illino*, 2. *Inaurio*, 1 (*with gold*): *to o. brass with gold*, *aurum aes in.*, Plin. 33, 3, 20: *Vitr.* Instead of *p. part.* *inauratus*, may also be used *auratus*: v. *GILDED*. (N.B.—*Inargento* does not occur: but the *p. part.* *inargentatus*, *overlaid with silver*, does: Plin. 21, 2, 3, *lamma inaurata aut inargentata*.) 3. *Indico*, 3: v. to *OVERSPREAD*. II. *To smother by lying upon*: *opprimo*, *presto*, *sum*, 3: *Vulg. illi Reg. illi 19* (*dormiens quippe oppressit eum*). More precisely, *superincubando opprimere*.

overleap: *transallo*, 4: Liv. 1, 7.

overload: 1. *Lit.*: *to o. a vessel or wagon*, *nimio pondere onerare navem, plaustrum*; *nimium onus imponere plaustrum* (Kr.): *the ship was lost through being overlaid*, *navis peritit nimio onere praegravata*: *the ship was overlaid with corn*, *navi imposita erat frumenti vis major quam ut tuto navigari posset*. II. *Fig.*: *to o. oneself with wine, food, etc.*, *vino se obruere*, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; *vino epulisque obrui*, Nep. Dion. 4 (see also to *INDULGE*): *overlaid with food and drink*, *cibo vinoque praegravata*, Tac. H. 2, 21, *inil.*: *having the stomach o'd, crudus* (*with food not yet digested*), Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: Cic.: *such a state of the stomach*, *cruditas* (v. *INDIGESTION*): *to rectify an o'd stomach*, *cruditates digerere*, Plin. 26, 7, 25. (N.B.—As applied to food, medically, *onerare* is to be heavy on the stomach: Plin. 29, 3, 11.)

overlong: *praelongus*: *longior*: v. *LONG*.

overlook: 1. *To command a view*

of: 1. *prospicio*, *aspi.*, *ctum*, 3: *the dining-room o's the loveliest country-houses*, *coenatio amoenissimas villas p.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12: Hor. So without difference of sense, *prospecto*, 1: cf. Tac. A. 14, 19. *villa quae subjectos alnus editissima prospectat, which stands very high, and o's the underlying days*

2. *perh. immineo*, 2 (*to be situated just above; to command: with dat.*): *a hill o's the city*, *collis urbi l.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 420 (*It is added, adversus aspectus desuper arces, looks down upon them*): v. to *OVERHANG* (II.). 3. *despicio*, *despecto*: v. to *LOOK DOWN*. II. *To cast the eyes over with a view to examining*: *inspicio*, 3: v. to *INSPECT*, *SURVEY*.

III. *To pass by (an offence) unnoticed*: 1. *ignosco*, *nòvi*, *tum*, 3 (*with dat. of person, acc. of thing overlooked or forgotten*: the latter also *dat.* when alone): v. to *FORGIVE*. 2. *praetermitto*, 3: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26. 3. *conniho*, 2: v. to *WINK AT*. 4. *negligo*, *exi*, *ctum*, 3 (*to disregard*): *he would not o. the injuries done, se injurias non neglecturum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Cic.

IV. *To neglect*: *negligo*, *praetermitto*, etc.: v. to *NEGLECT*, *OMIT*.

overmaster: *dévinco*, *débello*: v. to *SUBDUCE*.

overmatch: *supéro*, 1: v. to *OVERCOME*. O'd. *impar*, *aris* (*not a match for*): Hor. Od. 4, 6, 5: Virg.

overmuch: *nimis*, *nimium*, *plus aequo*: v. *TOO* (much).

overnight: "pride *vesperi*: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13, *heri vesperi*.

overpass: v. to *PASS OVER*.

overpeopled: Phr.: *the country is o.*, *major quam regione hominum multitudo est*; *crebrior hominum multitudo regio est quam ut eos satis aliat*.

overplus: v. *SURPLUS*.

overpower: 1. *opprimo*, *presto*, *sum*, 3 (*to overwhelm, crush, subdue*): *to o. any one in war*, *aliquem bello o.*, Nep. Dat. 9, *inil.* Join: *armis conficere atque opprimere*, Cic. Font. 12, 26. Fig.: *to be o'd by one's feelings*, *opprimit et vix resistere dolori*, *id.* Fam. 4, 6, *med.* 2. *supéro*, *exsupero*, 1 (*the latter a strengthened form*): v. to *OVERCOME*. 3. *débello*, 1: v. to *SUBDUCE*. See also to *OVERWHELM*. To o. a small, *odorem exstinguere*, cf. Plin. 19, 6, 34.

overpowering: v. *OVERWHELMING*.

overrate: *nimis magni facio*, *aesumo*: v. to *VALUE*.

overrated (*part. and adj.*): Phr.: *to be an o. man*, *fama minore esse*.

overreach: i. e. *to deceive*: *circumvenio*, *vèni*, *ventum*, 4: Cic.: *to o. a man's ignorance*, *allicijus ignorantiam c.*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29 § 3: v. to *CHEAT*, *DE-FRAUD*.

overreaching (*sub.*): *fraus*, *dolus* (*malus*): v. *FRAUD*, *DISHONESTY*.

override: 1. *To ride too much*; v. to *OVERDRIVE*. II. *To take precedence of*: *perh. praeverto*, 3: Liv. 2, 24: v. *PRECEDENCE*.

overripe: Phr.: *o. fruit*, *poma quae jam maturitatem exceserunt*.

overrule: Phr.: *the magistrate o'd the plea*, *magistratus exceptionem locum non habere statuit*, cf. Ulp. 19, 44, 2, 18: *to o. a decision*, *rem judicatam rescindere*; *decretum tollere*: v. to *RESCIND*.

overruling (*adj.*): Phr.: *an o. providence*, *gubernatrix illa Dei providentia*.

overrun: 1. *To harass a country by incursions*: *to roam over*: *pervagor*, 1: *to o. well nigh the whole globe*, *p. bello prope orbem terrarum*, Liv. 38, 17, *inil.* Also *simplex verb.*: *they were o'ing and ravaging the Roman territory*, *populabundi in agris Romanis vagabantur*, Liv. 3, 5, *ad fin.*: Caes. Phr.: *to o. a country for the purpose of pillaging and ravaging*, *praedandi vastandique causa se in agros effundere*, Caes. R. G. 5, 19: Liv. II. *To grow and spread over*: *perh. obsideo*, *sèdi*, *aesum*, 2: a marsh o. with *oyster-beds*, *palus saliculis*

obscusa, Ov. M. 11, 363. See also **OVERBROWN**.

overscrupulous: religiosior: v. **SCRUPULOUS**.

oversee: praesum, cūro (to have charge of), inspicio (to examine): v. **TO SUPERINTEND**.

overseer: 1. cūrator (he who takes charge of: gen. term): o. of the Flaminian highway, c. viae Flaminiae, Cic. Att. 1, 1: o. for the repairing of the walls, c. muris reficiendis, Id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19. 2. praeses, Idis (esp. the o. or governor of a province): Suet. Aug. 23: Dig. 3, custos, 6dis, c.: v. **KEEPER**. To be o. of, praesese, praepositum esse allicui rei: v. **HEAD** (VII, Phr.).

overshadow: 1. obumbrō, 1: Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10: Plin. Fig.: to o. a name (throw it into the shade), nomen ob, Tac. H. 2, 32. Also simple verb, umbrō, 1: v. **TO SHADE**. 2. obsecro, 1: v. **TO DARKEN, OBTURB**. 3. offlido, feci, fecimus: (to stand in the way of: with dat.): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49, ipsa umbra terrae soli offlens noctem efficit. Fig.: to o. (eclipse) any one's reputation, aliquid nomen, Liv. pref.: cf. Vell. 2, 36, omnibus omnium gentium viri magnitudine sua inducere calliginem (= to o. them).

overshoot: Fig.: don't o. the mark, as the proverb is, (?) ita fugias ne praeter casam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7; (but the expr. is a doubtful one): "ne ultra quam est opus contendas".

overshot: Phr.: an o. wheel, "rota quae aqua infra eunte versatur".

oversight: 1. Superintendence: cūra: v. **CARE**. 2. An omission: expr. by praetermittit, negligo, etc.: v. **OMISSION**. Phr.: by an o., per imprudential, Cic. Verr. 2, 23, 57 (opp. to scienter, de industria, intentional).

oversleep (v.): Phr.: to o. oneself, "diutius quam propositum erat dormire, somno oppressum teneri; in (ad) multam lucem dormire, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30. (Indormire alicui rei, to go to sleep over a thing).

overspread: 1. To spread or lay over: 1. indico, xi, ctum, 3 (with acc. and dat., or as in Eng.): to o. a wall with wox, parieti ceram l., Plin. 33, 7, 40: to o. (cover) shields made of bark with skins, scuta ex cortice facta pelibus l., Caes. B. G. 2, 33: also with super and acc. of that over which: id. B. C. 2, 10. 2. obdico, 3 (usu. same constr. as preced.): Fig.: to o. a clear subject with obscurity, clare rei tenebras ob, Cic. A. C. 2, 6, 16. See also **COVER** (I, A, etc.). 2. To form a covering or shade over: expr. by pass. of indico, obdico, obsecro: thick clouds o. the sky, "coelum densis nubibus obscuratur; coelo densae inductae (obductae) nubes tenebrae effluunt": v. **OVERCAST**. ("Inducere solenne de ventis coelum nubibus obscurantibus, sumptumque a pictoribus."—Glerig ad Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.) Phr.: when the curtain of night o.s. (the earth), obtemta nocte, Virg. G. 1, 48.

overspreading: pātulus: cf. Virg. E. 1, init.

overstate: v. **TO EXAGGERATE**.

overstep: excedo, egredior, 3 (with acc.): v. **TO EXCEED**.

overstock (v.): Phr.: to o. a farm, "pecoris majorem quam pro agro numerum comparare: to o. a shop, "tabernam supra quam est opus rebus venalibus instruere".

overstrained (adj.): affectatus, arcestitus: v. **FAR-FETCHED**.

overt: apertus: v. **OPEN**.

overtake: 1. To come up with:

1. consequor, ctus, 3: to o. a fugitive, fugientem aliquem c., Liv. 1, 48, med.: to o. any one on a journey, aliquem in itinere c., Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A: Caes. 2. less freq., asequor, 3: Cic. Att. 3, 5: Tac. Sometimes appy. intrans., the object not being expressed: cf. Liv. 24, 20, init., in Brutius raptim, ne Gracchus assequeretur (ac. eum), concessit. 3. also less freq., persequor,

3 (to follow up): Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14: cf. Cic. Fam. 3, 6, med., eo disciscitis quo ego te ne persequi quidem possem xxx diebus (i. e. follow you to the place where you are). (N.B.—Not nancisor, which is to come upon unexpectedly, light on.)

2. To surprise: 1. opprimo, pressi, sum, 3: to o. any one ("drop down upon him") unavare, imprudentem aliquem o., Ter. Andr. 1, 3, extr.: cf. lb. 1, 2, 10, occitantes opprimi: death overtook Antonius in the midst of his wrongdoings, Antonium in mediis ejus injuriis mors oppressit, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, fin.: how often night overtook him (at his work), quoties nox oppressit, Id. Sen. 14, 49. 2. deprshendo, di, sum, 3 (esp. of winds, storms, etc.): if (a gale of) wind o.s. any, si quos ventus d., Curt. 7, 4, med.: so absol., o.n. by a storm, deprshensu, Virg. Aen. 5, 53 (for which pressus, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2): if any one is o.n. by a sudden illness, si quem subito deprshenderit valetudo, pseudo-Quint. Decl. 3, stuprēno, vni, ntum, 4 (to come upon unexpectedly: with dat.): the calamity overtook them in their ignorance, casus (lta) supervenit ignaris, Curt. 9, 9, ad med. Phr.: to be o.n. by a fit of illness, morbo corripit, Suet. Caes. 45: she was immediately o.n. by death, mors continuo ipsam occupat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62: to be o.n. in a fault, delinquere paulum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 84: more precisely, praecoccupat esse in aliquo delicto, Vulg. Gal. vi. 1 ("propter incuriam magis quam consulto peccare").

overtask: expr. by nimium (laboris) impare: v. **TO ENJOIN**.

overtax: Phr.: to o. any one, "immodica tributa exigere ab aliquo: v. **TO TAX**".

overthrow (v.): 1. To throw down: 1. dēficio, jēci, ctum, 3: to o. the statues of the men of old, statuas veterum hominum d., Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15. 2. ēvertō, ti, sum, 3: to o. a house on its owner's head, in domum tecta e., Ov. M. 1, 231: Or. pro Dom. 40, 105: v. **TO UPSUR**. (Offenser in sense II.) 3. perverso, 3: v. **TO OVERTURN**. 4. affligo, xi, ctum, 3 (to dash violently to the ground): to o. a (sempulchral) monument, monumentum a., Cic. Coel. 12, 78: to o. a house, domum a., Or. pro Dom. 40, extr. See also **TO OVERTURN**. 2. To subvert, ruin, destroy:

1. ēverto, 1: to o. states utterly, civitates funditus e., Cic. in Pis. 35, 86: Virg.: Ov. 2. perverso, 3: (to o. completely: in fig. sense): to o. shades and o. friendship, justice, amicitiam, justitiam labefactare atque p., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70. 3. subverto, 3 (esp. by insidious, underhand attacks): the house of the Crassi o.n., subversa domus Crassorum, Tac. H. 4, 42: Nep. Pel. 2. Fig.: rapacity o.n. threw honesty, avaritia fidem subvertit, Sall. Cat. 10. 4. pōflligo, 1 (lit. to dash down; hence, to do fatal damage to: see also III.): to o. a commonwealth, rempublicam p., Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3. 5. percello, ctū, ctum, 3 (to deal a violent, fatal blow to): to o. (ruin) the commonwealth, rempublicam p., Tac. A. 2, 39, init.: Suet. 6. ēruo, i, ctum, 3 (completely to o. and destroy): to o. a kingdom, regnum e., Virg. Aen. 2, init.: Vell.: expr. pass. by conculco, i, 3 (to come to the ground, be o.n.): in the year in which Carthage was o.n., eodem anno quo Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13: the authority of the senate having been o.n., quum senatus auctoritas concidisset, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: Virg.: Hor.: v. **TO FALL**. In like manner, pēro, 4, trr.: v. **TO PERISH**. 3. To conquer completely: 1. pōflligo, 1: to o. and cut to pieces the forces of the enemy, copias hostium p., occidere, Cic. Ph. 14, 14, 37: Caes. 2. fundo, pōfundo, 3: v. **TO ROUT**. 3. dēvinco, dēbello, etc.: v. **TO SUBDUCE, CONQUER**. 4. opprimo, pressi, sum, 3 (to crush, overwhelm): to o. the freedom of the people, libertatem populi o., Nep. Alc. 3: to o. (put down) an intolerable domination, intolerandam potentiam o., Cic. R. Am. 13, 13.

overthrow (subs.): ruina; cūsus, tr (v. FALL, RUIN); exccidium (v. DESTRUCTION).

overthrower: ēversor: Cic.: Virg. **overthrowing** (subs.): ēversio: Quint.: Flor. (Or. expr. by verb: v. **TO OVERTHROW**, II.)

overtly: apertē: v. **OPENLY**.

overtop: 1. supēro, 1: Virg. Aen. 2, 219: Ov. Also comp. exsupero, 1 (lower high above): Virg. L. c. 207. 2. supērimus, 2 (to stand out from amongst: also with acc.): he o.s. all the heroes, viros supereminet omnes, lb. 6, 856: Ov. 3. supērlacio, jēci, ctum, 3 (rare in this sense, and implying motion above: with acc.): the sea o.s. the cliffs with its waves, pontus scopulos a. unda, Virg. Aen. 11, 625.

overture: 1. Proposal: in this sense usu. pl.: conditio: to make o.s., ferre conditionem, ut.... Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2 (but the expr. is more definite than the Eng., and usually denotes a position of advantage on the part of the proposer; cf. Cic. Ph. 7, 1, 2, scilicet legatos ad eum misimus, non ut pareret... sed ut conditiones ferret, leges imponeret): v. **TERMS, CONDITION**. To make o.s. to any one (try to induce to join in any scheme), tentare: cf. Suet. Tib. 12, fin., tentare singulorum animos ad novas res, Suet. Tib. 12, fin.: Cic.: also sollicitare (to instigate, tempt): the ambassadors of the Allobroges had had o.s. made to them by Lentulus, legatos Allobrogum a Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4: Sall. Sometimes to make o.s. may be nearly enough expr. by legatos mittere: e.g. to make o.s. for peace, legatos de pace mittere, Liv. 2, 18, fin.: v. **EMBASSY**. 2. A musical introduction: "dramatis-muscul exordium (K.).

overtum: 1. LIT.: 1. ēverto, ti, sum, 3: to o. a boat, naviculum e., Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174: Virg. 2. perverso, 3 (completely): to o. trees, shrubs, dwellings, arbutia, virgulta, tecta p., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: Pl. 3. subverto, 3 (from below): to overturn mountains, montes a., Sall. Cat. 13: Suet. 4. percello, ctū, ctum, 3 (in this sense, somewhat archaic): v. **TO UPSUR**. 5. Fig.: to ruin: ēverto, ēruo, percello, etc.: v. **TO OVERTHROW**.

overvalue: nimis magni facio, aestimo: v. **TO VALUE**.

overweening: insolēns, ntyo: o. joy, ina laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3: vtyo o. (presumptuous) persona, insolentissimi homines, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. Join: insolens et superbus, Cic. v. **HAUGHTY, AEROGANT**.

overweeningly: insolenter: Cic.: Caes.

overweigh: v. **TO OUTWEIGH**.

overwhelm: 1. obruo, i, ctum 3 (lit. and fig.): o. their sunken ships, submersas obrue puppes, Virg. Aen. 1, 69: to be o'd with missiles, telis obrui, Id. 2, 411: to be o'd by the greatness of responsibility as by a wave, tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine officii obrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1. Join: [criminitibus, testibus] obrui atque opprimi, Id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, extr. 2. opprimo, pressi, sum, 3 (to crush, subdue): to be o'd by the fall of a chamber, ruina concidias opprimi, Id. Div. 2, 8, 20: o'd with insults, contumeliis [opertus] atque oppressus, Id. Verr. 4, 50, 111: o'd with debt, vere alieno oppressus, Sall. Cat. 40. 3. mergo, si, sum, 3 (to plunge): hence fig., to involve in destruction, etc.: chiefly poet.: to o. any one in the deep, aliquem aequore m., Virg. Aen. 6, 348: to o. with untimely death, funere m. acerbo, lb. 6, 511. Liv.: v. **TO SINK**. Comp. submergo, 3: to o. in the deep, ponto a., Virg. Aen. 1, 40. Also fig.: tenebris a., Claud. 4. obopero, rui, ctum, 4 (to cover wholly; lit. and fig.): v. **TO COVER**. Esp. in p. part. (fig.): o'd with sufferings, miseriis coopertus, Sall. Jug. 14; with guilt, flagitia atque facinoribus c., Id. Cat. 23: Cic. And in same sense, less freq., opertus: courts o'd with infamy, iudicia operta dedecore

aliquae infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61. Phr.: to be o'd with grief, in moerore jacere, id. Att. 10, 4, med.; moerore afflictum esse et profligatum, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2 (see also to overcome); to be o'd with infamy, infamia flagrare, id. Att. 4, 18: Hor.

overwhelming (adj.): cui resisti non potest: v. **IRRESISTIBLE**. Phr.: on account of the evidence of his guilt, propter vim sceleris manifesti atque deprehensi, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: the evidence against them is perfectly o., testimonio quam maxime manifestis obruti oppressi tenentur, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, estr.

overwhelmingly: cf. **preced.** **arip.**

overwork (v.): expr. by *supra quam vires patiuntur: v. **TO WORK**.

overwork (sub.): labor immoedica, nimis: v. **EXCESSIVE**.

overwrought: **elaboratus**: Cic. Or. 25, 84. J. o. i. n. a. c. e. s. s. i. t. u. m. et elaboratus, Quint. 12, 1, 40. An o. d. i. c. t. i. o. n. e. m. o. l. e. s. t. a. q. u. e. d. i. l. i. g. e. n. t. i. a. c. o. n. d. i. c. n. a. t. a.: cf. **TO OVERDO**.

overzealous: nimis studiosus: v. **ZEALOUS**.

oviparous: **oviparus**: Apul.

owe: **debeo**, 2 (gen. term): to a. money for anything, pecuniam pro aliqua re d., Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 71: to pay the debts you o., dissolvere quas debes, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51. Fig.: to owe any one gratitude, gratiam alicui d., Cic. Ph. 2, 11, 27: to o. a great deal to any one, alicui plurimum d., Caes. B. G. 5, 27. See also **indebitum**, Phr.: to o. money, in aere alieno esse, aere alieno laborare, etc. (v. **DEBIT**): to acknowledge that one o.s. something to some one, alicui aliquid acceptum referre, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, estr.: I o.d. him nothing (was under no obligation), obligatus et nihil eram, id. Fam. 6, 11.

owing, to be: I. Lit.: pass. of **debeo**, 2: money which is o. me from an exchange, pecunia quae mihi ex permutatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 2: v. **TO OWN**. Phr.: balance of accounts o., reliqua, orum: id. Att. 16, 3. II. Fig.: to be due to any one's instrumentality: Phr.: it was o. to the generals, not the men, that they were not victorious, per duces, non per milites stetit ne vinerent, Liv. 3, 61, init.: also, per (me) stetit quomodo... Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16 (an idiom confined to negative consequences): it is o. to you we have conquered, *tibi victoriam ascribimus, acceptam referimus; quod vicimus, tuum est.

owing to (prep.): propter, etc.: v. **ACCOUNT** (III).

owl: 1. **bubo**, **ōnis**, m. (cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 462): the ill-omened a. b. fune- reus, Ov. M. 10, 453; profanus, ib. 6, 432; funebria et maxime ominatus, Plin. 10, 12, 16: sinister, Lucan 5, 396: Virg. (Strix bubo, Linn.) 2. **strix**, **īgīa**, f.: Ov. F. 6, 139: Plin. 11, 39, 95. 3. **ulula**: Virg. E. 8, 55: Plin. 10, 12, 16. 4. **noctua** (perh. the short-eared o., *strix brachyotus): the a. em- ploys her evening note, seros exercet n. cantus, Virg. G. 1, 402: the o. noisy in rainy weather, n. in imbre garrula, Plin. 18, 35, 87: cf. id. 10, 12, 16, where bubo, noctua, ulula are mentioned together. (N.B.—Reserve bubo for places where the bird is treated as an evil omen: elsewhere, noctua and ulula are best fitted for verse, and strix for prose; the specific differences being no longer traceable with certainty.)

owllet: **ulula**: v. **OWL**.

own (adj.): always preceded by *my, thy, his, our, your, their*, or some other possessive word: 1. expr. by gen. of ipse: with *my, his, a hand*, mea, sua ipse manu: with *their o. blood*, eorum ipsorum sanguine, Cic. Man. 11, 30, et pass. Also the pron. ipse freq. stands in apposition with subject, instead of being put in gen.: *he cut off his o. legs*, *ipse sua crura amputavit (his o. sua ipse crura): for rules applying to such cases, comp. **HIMSELF**. 2. when a contrast gives prominence to the pron.

adj., meus, tuus, suus, etc. are sufficiently emphatic without any addition: e.g. *to defend the interests of their allies, not their o. homes*, sociorum fortunas, non sua tecta defendere, Cic. Man. 12, init.: *grasping what belonged to others; lavish of his o.*, alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. Cat. 5.

3. the pron. adj. is sometimes strengthened by suffixes, -met, -pte: by *my o. fault*, meamete (rare and archaic) culpa, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37: on *my o. account*, meapte causa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: so, nostrapte culpa, id. Ph. 5, 2, 1. This kind of emphasis is most common in suus: e.g. *killed by his o. hand*, suapte manu interfectus, Cic. de Or. 3, 10: in *their own way*, suapte more, Sall. Jug. 31. (N.B.—The pron. adj. is idiomatically strengthened by *datus* *ethicus* sibi: *I cut this man's throat with his o. sword*, suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35.) 4. proprius (one's own); oft. with pron. adj., meus, tuus, etc.: *all that was (peculiarly) our o.*, omnia quae nostra erant propria, Cic. R. Am. 52, init. Also without pron. adj., where the context implies possession: *three estates are handed over to Capito as his o.*, tria praedia Capiti p. traduntur, ib. 8, 21.

5. **peciliarius**, e (of one's o. private property): strictly, in the case of persons not sui iuris: *to get anything on one's o. private account*, aliquid p. nomine apprehendere [de filio], Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 4: *his o. private slaves*, servi p., Suet. Caes. 76.

own (v.): 1. **to possess**: 1. teneo, ul, utrum, 2 (a general and somewhat vague expr.): a madman is inopacitated from o.ing property, furiosus affectionem tenendi non habet, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1 § 3: to o. as private property (strictly of persons not sui iuris), peculiariter t., ib. § 5: *all that rich Achaemenes o'd*, quae tenuit dives A., Hor. Od. 2, 12, 21. 2. possideo, aedē, sessum, 2 (strictly to hold or be in occupation, whether with ownership or not: cf. Gal. 2, 49, where stolen goods, res furtivae, and things wrongfully possessed, res vi possessae, are classed together; also used by ordinary writers in gen. sense): v. **TO POSSESS**. Phr.: *he who o.s. property, qui dominus est*, Gal. Inst. 2, 61: *if he o. a slave*, si in bonis ejus sit servus, ib. 1, 54: *I consider I continue, to o., though not (actually) to possess*, ego dominum me retinere puto, possessionem non puto, Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 13, init. (Legal.) II. **To acknowledge**: fateor, confiteor, 2: v. **TO CONFESS**. Phr.: *to o. the sovereignty of* (imperio) parere, dicto audientem esse, etc.: v. **TO OBEY**; **SUBJECT** (be).

owner: 1. **dōmīus** (proprietor; whether in actual possession or not): Gal. Inst. 2, 61: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 43. (In common prose, chiefly with the leading notion of authority: v. **MASTER**, **LORD**.) 2. possessor (strictly, the actual holder; with or without proper ownership): v. **POSSESSOR**. 3. expr. by verb: qui tenet, dominum alicuius rei tenet (legal), etc.: v. **TO OWN**, **OWNERSHIP**.

ownership: **dōmīnium** (legal): o. of property has its beginning in natural occupation, d. rerum ex natural possessione coepit, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1 § 1: cf. ib. Ulp. 41, 2, 13, init., where it is stated that dominium may survive after loss of possessio, as in the case of a sunk cargo of stone. Phr.: *to acquire the o. of anything*, aliquid peculiari nomine apprehendere, Ulp. 41, 2, 4 (of persons not sui iuris).

ox: 1. **bos**, **bōvis**, c.: *to plough with heavy ozen*, bubus gravibus arare, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: *to graze ozen*, b. pascere, Col. 6, 3: the pass. being used of the ozen grazing or feeding, ib.: *to serve out food to ozen*, bobus pabula dispensare, ib.: the care of ozen, cura boum, Virg. G. 1, init. 2. collect. bubulum pecus, ōris: in the case of ozen ("meat cattle"), in b. pecore, Varr. 2, 1, med.

ox-herd: (pastor) armentarius: v. **HEAT-HERD**.

ox-hide: **cōrtum** **būbūlum**: cf. Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11. *Bags of o.*, utres bubuli, Plin. 6, 29, 34 § 176. Also, tergum taurinum, Virg. Aen. 1, 368; tergum bovis, Ov. M. 14, 225: v. **HIDE**.

oxidise: v. **TO OXID**.

ox-lip: "primula (elator): Webster.

ox-stall: 1. **būbille**, **īa**, n.: Cato R. R. 4: Col. 2, **stābūlum** (boun): Col. 6, 23: Pall.: v. **STALL**.

oxygen: "oxygēnium: as f. t. (Kr.).

oxytone: "oxytōnus: M. L. Or by circuml., * (vox) culus syllaba ultima acutum tonum habet; acuto tono signatur.

ozen: perh. hoc agite! Pl. As. prol. 1. (Favete linguae is suitable only to religious ceremonies.)

oyster: **ostrea**: o.-beds or preserves, ostrearium vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79. Less freq. ostreum, 1: Hor. S. 2, 4, 33. (Ostrea edulia, Linn.) Pertaining to o., oyster-, ostrearius: Plin.: whence, ostrearium, an o.-bed, Plin. 9, 51, 74 § 180: *yielding or abounding in o.*, ostrifer, Virg. G. 1, 207: ostreosa, Cat.

— **shell**: ostreae (ostrei) testa: Plin. 32, 6, 21 § 65.

— **wife**: "mulier ostrearia; mulier quae ostrea venditat.

P.

PABULUM: alimentum, pabulum (strictly food of animals; also fig. of that which nourishes the mind): v. **FOOD**.

pace (sub.): 1. **A step**: passus, ūs; gradus, ūs: v. **STEP**. II. **A measure of length**; five (Roman) feet, passus, ūs: Plin. 2, 23, 21: Caes. Cic. Most used in counting miles (milla passuum): v. **MILE**. III. **Manner of walking**; esp. in regard of celerity. 1. gradus, ūs: *at a quiet leisurely p.*, quieto et placido g., Phaedr. 2, 7, 6: *at full p. (quick march)*, pleno gradu, Liv. 4, 32, ad fin.; citato g. (a degree more rapid), id. 28, 14, ad fin.: *at a steady p.*, presso g., ib.: *to mend the p. (march more rapidly)*, addere g., id. 26, 9, med.: *snail's p.* (lit. tortoise's), testudinis g., Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10. 2. expr. by passus, ūs: *to roam with leisurely p. along the shore*, per litora lentis p. spatari, Ov. M. 2, 573: *at an old woman's p.*, anili p., ib. 13, 533. Phr.: *to keep p. with each other*, pariter ire, cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 205: also, pariter excurrere, Cic. Or. 51, 176 (of style keeping p. with subject matter).

pace (v.): 1. **Intrans**: 1. **spātor**, 1 (to walk about, not going in any particular direction): *to p. up and down in a portico*, in xysto a., Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: *the crowd p.s. solitary on the dry sand*, cornix sola in sicca a. arena, Virg. G. 1, 389: cf. **PACE**, **SUBS.** (III., 2). 2. **incedo**, **asē**, **asum**, 3 (to go with a measured, stately gait): v. **TO STALK**. Phr.: *to p. steadily along*, "composito ire gradu, cf. Virg. G. 3, 191. II. **Trans**: *to get over ground by pacing*: perh. calco, 1: *you have p'd more ground than any drudging muleter*, plura loca calcasti quam ullus perpetuarius mulio, Sen. Apoc. 6, 2. Less colloq. pedibus obseo, 4, irr.: v. **TO TRAVEL**. III. **Also Trans**: *to measure off distance by paces*: "gradibus s. passibus emetior: v. **TO MEASURE**.

pacier: perh. equus gradarius, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25.

pacha: v. **PASHA**.

pacifice: 1. **Suited to bring about peace, peace-making**: 1. **pacificus**: a p. character, p. persona (opp. bellator), Cic. Att. 8, 12, med.: Lucan. 2. **pacificatorius** (v. rare): a p. embassy, legatio p., Cic. Ph. 13, 1, estr. 3. **pacifier**, **ēra**, **erum** (poet.): the p. olive, oliva p., Virg. Aen. 8, 116: Ov. (More usu. expr. 531

by *pax*: e.g. to have *p. intentions*, *paci studere*; *paci* studiosum esse; *paci* conciliandae studiosum esse; *paci* compositionis amatorum esse, etc.: *V. PEACE*.
 II. *tranquill*, of a *peaceful nature*, *pacificus*, *tranquillus*: *V. PEACEFUL*.

pacifically: expr. by circuml. these tribes were not at all *p.* *apud* has gentes nihil hospitale pacatumve erat, cf. Liv. 21, 20, med.: "his gentibus animi minime ad pacem inclinabantur": *V. PEACE, PEACEFUL*.

pacification: 1. *pacificatio* (the bringing about of peace): Cic. Att. 7, 8, med.: Gell. 2. *compositio*: *Jo* in: *pax*, concordia, compositio, Cic. Ph. 2, 10, fin. (Or expr. by verb: accustomed to the work of *p.*, aversos solitus componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29; personam pacificam gerere solitus, cf. Cic. Att. 8, 12, med.; *paci*, concordiae, compositionis amicus, cf. Id. Ph. 2, 10, fin., etc.)

pacificator: *pacificator*: Cic. Att. 1, 13: Liv.

pacificatory: *pacificatorius*: *V. PACIFIC*.

pacify: i.e. to quiet, appease: 1. *plico*, 1 (to soothe or soften down any one's anger): to *p.* the wrath of the gods by gifts, *p. donis* iram deorum, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: to *p.* (propitiate) the immortal gods, numen dorum immortalium *p.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: to become *p'd* towards any one, animo placari in aliquem, Nep. Pel. 5. Fig.: to *p.* the angry stomach, ventrem iratum *p.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 5: Mart. 2, sedo, 1 (to cause to settle down, assuage, appease): to *p.* any one's anger, aliquem iratum *p.*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 1: to *p.* a ravenous appetite, stomachum latratem *p.*, Hor. S. 2, 18. (N.B.—Lenio, strictly, denotes abatement, not perfect appeasing of anger.) 4. *compono*, 3 (to bring together, restore amity between): *V. TO RECONCILE*.

pack (subs.): 1. *a bundle*: *sarcina* (esp. the pack or bundle carried by a soldier): Caes. Liv. Also in non-milit. sense, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6 (s. charae). Dimin. *sarcinula* (a small *p.*), Gell. 10, 1, med. Belonging to, carrying a *p.*, *sarcinarius*, *sarcinalis*: *V. PACKHORSE*. II. *Of hounds*: Phr.: to keep a *p.* of hounds, canes ad venandum alera, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: to take a *p.* of hounds to the chase, venatum ducere canes, Pl. St. 1, 2, 82. III. *Of men* (contemptuously): perh. turba: *V. THRONO*. Stronger, colluvio, onis, m.: colluvies, el (lit. refuse washed together): cf. Cic. Vat. 9, 23, colluvio Drusi, Drusus's contemptible *p.* Also grex, which however has no contemptuous sense in itself; or manus: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1, quos impetus... in totam illam manum feci! on all that *p.* But these are all less colloq. than Eng. IV. *Of cards*: *chartae lusoriae.

pack (v.): 1. *To put together in a parcel*: usu. to *p.* up: 1. *compono*, posui, itum, 3: *p. up* what is to go with you, compone quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5. Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 21. Also to *p. up* and put away: *p.* up those serious books, tristes istos compone libellos, Prop. 1, 9, 11. 2. *colligo*, legi, ctum, 3 (to gather together): esp. in milit. phr., vasa c., to pack up baggage, Cic. Verr. 4, 19, init. (whence the phr. vasa conlaniare, to raise the cry for packing up, Caes. B. C. 1, 66): also in non-milit. sense: to *p. up* my luggage before departing from life, sarcinas c. antequam proficiscar e vita, Varr. R. R. init. 3. *alligo*, 1 (to tie up): we are just now *p.ing* up our luggage, jam sarcinulas alligamus, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2.

II. *To compress*: arto (coarto), stipio, etc.: *V. TO CROWD*. III. *To send*

off unceremoniously: perh. destrudo, el, sum, 3 cf. Pl. Aut. 2, 5, 9, hucne destrusti me ad senem parcissimum? have you *p'd* me off to this old miser's? *V. TO THROST OFF*. In this sense, esp as *v. refl.* or *intrans.*: *p. yourselves off!* hinc vos amolimini! Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 21. See also to *GET RID OF*. IV. *To form a jury by unfair selection*: perh. *Judices per calumniam eligere*; *Judicium calumnia Judicum eligendorum corrumpere*: so with *ref.* to meetings: the promoters of the scheme *p'd* the meeting, "per speciem coetus publici, consilii ejus auctores nonnulli suos homines (suam turbam) congregabant."

package: 1. *sarcina*; dimin. *sarcinula* (a small *p.*): *V. PACK* (L). 2. *fasciculus*: *V. PACKER*.

packet: 1. *Parcel*: *fasciculus*: a *p.* of letters, f. epistolarum, Cic. Att. 2, 13: Hor. See also *PACK* (L). II. *A dispatch vessel*: navis tabellaria: Sen. Ep. 77, init.

pack-cloth: perh. sēgestre, la, n.: Suet.: *V. Lat. Dict.* a *v.*

horse: 1. *jumentum* (any beast of burden): more precisely, jumentum sarcinarium, Caes. B. C. 1, 81. 2. *agminalis equus* (rare): Dig. 50, 4, 18 § 21. 3. perh. *cellularis equus*: *V. foil. art.*

saddle: *clitellae, arum*: Hor. S. 1, 5, 47: *Phaedr.* Having to do with a *p.*, *clitellarius*: an ass carrying a *p.*, *asinus clitellarius*, Cato R. R. 10, init.

thread: *linea*: *V. STRING*. Or *funiculus* (a small cord), Plin. 17, 21, 35 § 166.

pad (subs.): i. e. for filling out: perh. *pulvinus* (lit. cushion): or, *fartura* (filling up, stuffing): a term used by Vitruvius of the filling up of the interior of a thick wall, 2, 8, 7.

pad (v.): Phr.: to *p.* a coat, *vestimentum lana inducta subtersternere. See also *TO STUFF*.

padding (subs.): perh. *fartura*: *V. PAD* (subs.).

paddle (subs.): i. e. a broad, short kind of oar: perh. *remus brevis latorque; remus curtus (R. and A.).

paddle (v.): 1. *Trans.*, to propel with a paddle: nearest word, impello: *V. TO ROW*. II. *Intrans.*, to play in the water with the hands: *manibus aquam ludendo agitare.

paddle-box: (*navigli) rotae impulsoriae opertorium (?).

wheel: *rota impulsoria (?); rota quae remigii loco adhibetur.

padlock: septum: *V. ENCLOSE*.

padlock: *sēra pensilis, Jan. (in Kr.).

paean: *paean*, *ania*, m.: Virg. Prop. (Or by circuml., to sing the *p.*, *carmen victoriae causa tollere).

paean: *paean*, *onia*, m.: Quint.

pagan (subs.): *pāgānus* (late): usu. pl.: Aug. ("deorum falsorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus"). Retract. 2, 43: Isid. 8, 10: Hier.: *V. HEATHEN, IDOLATER*.

pagan (adj.): *pāgānus*: *p. rites* and ceremonies, ritus cultusque *p.*, Cod. Theod. See also *HEATHEN* (adj.).

paganism: *pāgānitas* (v. rare): Cod. Theod. (Better expr. by *pagan* or *ethnical*, orum: the religions of *p.*, paganorum s. ethnicorum superstitiones).

page (subs.): 1. *Of a book*, etc.: *página*: to fill a *p.* (with writing), *p.* complete, Cic. Att. 13, 34: M. L.

A boy in attendance, esp. at court:

1. *puer*, *erl* (also in gen. sense = attendant, slave): *royal p.* (of the kings of Macedonia), regii *p.*, Liv. 45, 6, med.: more precisely, nobiles pueri custodiae corporis [regis] assueti, Curt. 10, 5, med. 2. (later) *paedagogiānus* (puer): Amm. 26, 6, med.: Cod. Theod. (Hence the modern word.) Collectively, a company of *p.*, *paedagogium* (strictly the part of a house occupied by them): cf. Glerig ad Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 11: also Tac. A. 15, 69, delecta juvenus... decora servitia.

page (v.): to *p.* a book, librori (codici) paginis numeros ascribere.

pageant: 1. *A grand show*: 1. *spectaculum*: *V. SHOW*. 2. *pompa* (a grand procession): *V. PROCESSION*.

II. *Anything showy, without durability*: perh. species (oft. = appearance without reality): cf. species atque pompa, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294.

pageantry: species atque pompa, apparatus: *V. POMPA, DISPLAY*.

paging (subs.): *paginarum ordo s. ratio.

pagoda: *aedes sacra Indica qualis pagoda dicitur.

pall: *hāma, stīla* (-us): *V. STICKER*.

pain (subs.): 1. *Bodily suffering*: dolor (most gen. term): *bodily p.*, d. corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075: Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: to suffer from intense *p.*, summis d. premi, Cic. L. c.: to bear *p.*, d. ferre, lb. 2, 10, init.: to be overcome by *p.*, dolore frangi, debilitari, lb. 2, 13, 31: when the fiercest fit of *p.* comes on, dolorum quod admittentur faces, Id. Off. 2, 10, 37. Phr.: to be in *p.*, dolere: oft. of parts of the body (= to ache), Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: also, condolecere (rare except in perf. tenses): *his side caused him (great) p.*, as he was speaking, condolecere latus el dicens, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6 (see also PAINFUL).

II. *To suffer excruciating p.*, incredibiles cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6.

III. *Mental distress*: dolor, aegritudo, angor: *V. GRIEF, ANGUISH*.

IV. *Trouble, effort*: in this sense usu. pl.: *V. PAIN*.

pain (v.): 1. *Bodily*: expr. by *doleo*, 2: *V. TO ACHIE*. (Impers. use, nihil dolet [=doleo], it *p.s.* me: archaic.)

II. *Mentally*: expr. by *dolore afficere*, dolorem aliquid ferre, etc.: *V. TO GRIEVE*. Phr.: to be *p'd* at anything, dolenter aliquid ferre, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 4: so, to be *p'd* to say a thing, dolenter aliquid dicere, Cic. Ph. 8, 7, 22.

painful: 1. *Lit.*: (a) causing pain: expr. by *dolor*, cruciatus, etc.: to be extremely *p.* (of an abcess), dolores magnos movere, Cic. 7, 12, 5: it (the pimple) is more *p.* than *ex* might be expected from its size, dolor ex ea (puscula) supra magnitudinem est, lb. 5, 28, 15: a disease which is both dangerous and very *p.*, *morbis qui cum periculo summus etiam dolores habet: to bear in a manly way the most *p.* malady, *valetudinis cruciatus summos ac tormenta viriliter ferre. (b) feeling pain, attended with pain: expr. by *doleo* (to be *p.*: *V. TO ACHIE*), indolecere (to grow *p.*), condolecere (to be in great pain): the last rare except in perf. tenses: to become increasingly *p.*, magis indolecere, Cic. 5, 28, 11: if foot or tooth be *p.*, si pes condoluit, si dens, si tatum dolor corpus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. (N.B.—Not acerbis; which is fig.: *V. INFR.*)

II. *Afflicter, distressing*: 1. *acerbis* (bitter, trying): *p. recollection*, a memoria, Cic. Pl. 41, 99: in *p. circumstances*, in rebus a, Lucr. 3, 54, 2, expr. by *dolor*, moeror, aegritudo, etc.: what could be more *p.* than this? *hoc quid potest acriorem animo dolorem afferre? *V. GRIEF*. III. *Laborious*: *opērosus*, diligens: *V. LABORIOUS*.

painfully: 1. *With pain*: *cum (magno, summo) dolore: *V. PAIN*. II. *So as to cause painful emotion*: dolenter: to be *p.* affected by any one's death, morte alicujus d. affici, Plin. Ep. 9, 9, init. Or expr. by *dolore afficere*, dolorem (cruciatumque animi) aliquid afferre, etc.: *V. GRIEF, DISTRESS*. III. *Laboriously*: *opērosē*: *V. LABORIOUSLY*. Or perh. molestē (taking more pains than needful): cf. Suet. Aug. 86, moleste scribere, to write painfully accurately, with painful accuracy.

painfulness: expr. by *dolor*: *V. PAIN*. In fig. sense, acerbitas: Cic. Fam. 5, 16, init.

painless: sine dolore, doloris expers: *V. WITHOUT*.

pains: i. e. exertion, endeavour: *opēra* (effort, labour; collectively): esp. in phr., dare operam, to take all possible *p.*: foll. by ut and (of negative purposes)

ne: Cic. Att. 16, 16 (da operam, ut valeas): Caes. B. C. 1, 5 (dent o. consules nequid resp. detrimenti capiat): with dat. of substantive object = to occupy oneself about anything: e. g. dare operam valetudini, to attend to health, take exercise constitutionally: Cic. de Or. 1, fin. Also with other verbs: e. g. operam [et laborem] consumere in aliqua re, to bestow p. and labour on it, id. de Or. 1, 55, 214; operam [studiumque] in aliquam rem conferre, id. Off. 1, 6, 19. Phr.: to take (great) p. about anything, elaborare (constr. with subj., in with abl. or less freq. acc., and in later authors infin.: also absol.): to take p. not to damage a case, e. ut ne quid causae obia, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, fin.: to take p. over anything, e. in aliqua re, lb. 1, 3, 9: Quint. See also to EXERT (II.), STRIVE; and TROUBLE (sub.).

painstaking (adj.): *δυσκλῆτος*, *σδύλλος*: v. INDUSTRIOUS, LABORIOUS.

paint (v.): *A. Trans.* 1. To represent by colours, to adorn by means of them: *pingo*, *nxi*, *ctum*, 3: to picture, *tabulas* p., Cic. Inv. 2, init.: to p. the likeness of a man, *hominis speciem* p., id. de Or. 2, 16, 60; also p. Alexandrum, to p. (the portrait of) Alexander, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 239. Comps. (II.) *depingo*, 3 (same sense): to p. the battle of Marathon, *pugnam Marathoniam* d., Nep. Mil. 6, Quint. (2) *expingo*, 3 (rare): Plin. 35, 7, 31. Phr.: to p. in encaustic, *picturas inuere*, Plin. 1, c. 11. 70 colour: 1. *indūco*, *xi*, *ctum*, 1 (to lay or smear over): originally with the sub. for paint, colour, expressed: cf. Hor. A. P. 2, *varios inducere colores*: Plin. 35, 6, 26, *ovo inducere purpurissem*, i. e. to lay on purple with white of egg: also absol.: *novadayis whole walls are p'd*, *nunc tota parietes inducuntur*, Virg. 5, fin. (as distinguished from the true decorative art, 1. c. § 2, sqq.): to p. the walls of a house with vermilion, *parietes minio* 1, id. 7, 9, 2. Vitr. also uses the constr. of acc. and dat.: cf. *supr.* 2. *fūco*, 1: p'd boards, *fucatas colore tabulas*, Tac. A. 2, 14: Hor. Ep. to p. the face (use cosmetics): Quint. 8, pref. § 19. 3. *expingo*, 3: to p. the cheeks, *genas ex*, Mart. 7, 83: Tert. (N.B.—Expolio includes the whole of decorative art: cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 2). III. Fig.: to represent as if with colours; to depict: 1. *pingo*, *depingo*, 3: the theme which I am wont to p. with varied colouring in my own speeches, *locus quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo p.*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: to p. any one's life and character, *vitam aliquis depingere*, id. R. Am. 27, 4: to p. any one in his true colours, *aliquis vitam more sua coloribus expingere*. 2. *expingo*, *describo*, 3: v. TO DESCRIBE, REPRESENT. B. *Intrans.* 1. To execute pictures: *pingo*, 3: his daughter also p'd, *cujus filia et ipsa pinxit*, Plin. 35, 9, 35 § 59 (usu. betier exp. tabulas). II. To use colour: Phr.: *colorem fūco mentiri*, Quint. 2, 15, 25; *genas expingere*, Mart. v. *supr.* (II.).

paint (sub.): 1. pigmentum (any colouring matter): Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: Plin. 2, *fūcus* (red colouring matter; esp. as cosmetic): Quint. 2, 15, 25: Hor. Plin. 3, *venūm* (poet.): Ov. R. Am. 351 (= cosmetic): Hor. 4, *medicamentum* (colouring matter): rare: to use vermilion as a p., *minio uti*, Vitr. 7, 5, 8: Sen. (= cosmetic). Also *medicamen*, *linis*, *a* (mostly poet.): a face bedaubed with p., *facies medicamine attrita*, Petr. 126: Ov. 5, (black) p. or varnish *stramentum*: Vitr. 7, 10, 1: Plin. 6, color, *oris* (colouring matter, whether in its native state or prepared for use): Vitr. 7, 6, sqq. Phr.: to lay a coat of red p. on a wall, *parietem minio* (rubrica) inducere; *parietem minium* (rubricam) inducere: cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 2. **paint-brush**: *pencilus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, med.

painter: 1. Artistic: *pictor*, m.: Hor. A. P. 1: Cic. Plin. To be a p., *pingere* (ac. tabulas), Plin. 35, 9, 35 § 59.

||. House p.: expr. by *indūco*, 3: v. TO PAINT (II.).

painting: 1. The art: *pictura*: Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 60: concerning the origin of p., de *initis picturae*, Plin. 35, 3, 5: the art and theory of p., ars *ratioque picturae*, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 26. *Encaustic* p., ars *picturas inuendi*: v. ENCAUSTIC. ||. A picture: *tābula* (*tabella*), *pictura*: v. PICTURE.

pair (suos.): 1. *pār*, *pāris*, m.: three or four p.s of friends, *tria aut quattuor p. amicorum*, Cic. Am. 4, 15: a noble p. of brothers (ironical), p. *nobile fratrum*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 243: a p. of doves, p. *columbarum*, Ov. M. 13, 813. 2. expr. by *binī*, *ae*, (where two things of the same kind go together): a p. of cups, *binī ascyphi*, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 42: Virg. (N.B.—Only when a single p. is spoken of.) In like manner, *gēmini*, *gemelli*: a p. of tripods, *gemini tripodes*, Virg. Aen. 9, 625: cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 244, *pravorum amore gemellum*, i. e. a perfect p. in love of vice. 3. *conjugium* (of male and female: rare): they mostly wander in p.s, *conjugia ferme vagantur*, Plin. 8, 23, 35. 4. *māriti*, *orum* (man and wife): a young p. (newly married couple), *novi m.*, Apul. M. 8, p. 153.

pair (v.): 1. *Trans.* to bring together in couples: 1. *jungo*, *conjungo*, 3: v. TO JOIN. 2. *gēmino*, 1: to p. serpents with birds, *serpentes avibus* g., Hor. A. P. 13. 3. *compōno*, *pōnū*, *lūm*, 3 (esp. with a view to a combat: to match combatants): Quint. 2, 17, 33: *lūdi* in Cic. ||. *Intrans.* to be united sexually: 1. *māritor*, 1: Plin. 16, 25, 39: cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 9, med. (But *maritari* may be used of animals which have promiscuous intercourse.) 2. *cōeo*, 4, irr. (to have sexual intercourse): Plin. 10, 53, 74, etc. (More precisely, *certis conjugis maritali a. colore: doves do not have indiscriminate congress, but p. columbae non promiscue cōeunt sed singulis maritalur.)

pairing (sub.): 1. *cōitus*, *nis* (sexual congress): Plin. 2. (poet.) *Hymēnael*: cf. Virg. G. 3, 60. Phr.: some birds have no definite p.-time, *quaedam aves nullo certo tempore anni cōeunt*, cf. Plin. 10, 53, 74.

palace: 1. *rēgia* (ac. domus): the palace of the sun, r. *sollis*, Ov. M. 2, 1: Cic. Liv. Also *aedes regiae*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, init. 2. *pālātium* (strictly, the hill on which Augustus had his p.): hence, esp. in pl., the palace itself, and by anal. the p. of any great potentate, poet.: the p. of the vast sky, *magni palatia coeli*, Ov. M. 1, 176: Apul. (N.B.—Mart. has the first syll. long: 1. 70, 5, etc.) 3. *aula* (esp. poet.): a p. that expresses its possessor to envy, a. *lividenda*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8: v. COURT.

paladin: **eques errans*.

palanquin: *lectica Indica*: v. LITTER.

palatable: 1. *sāpīdus*: Apul. Apic.: v. SAVOURY. 2. *bōni sūci* (succul): Hor. S. 2, 4, 13. So, to be less p. than, *succo cedere* (with dat.), lb. 70: not at all p., *succo ingratus*, Ov. Hal. 103.

3. *jūcundus*, *suāvis* (agreeable to the palate): Hor.: v. NICE (III.). For fig. sense, v. AGREEABLE, PLEASANT.

palatal: **pālātalis*, e. Gram. 1. 2.

palate: *pālātum* or -us: Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24 (palatus): meton., a discriminating p., *subtile p.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38. For fig. sense, see also TASTE.

palatial: expr. by *regius*: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 15, 1, *moles r.*, i. e. *massy, palatial piles*. A p. mansion, **domus regiae* instar.

palatine (adj.): **pālātīnus* (in class. Lat. = appertaining to the Palatium): *comitatus palatinus*. (N.B.—Mart. has first syll. long: 8, 39, etc.)

palaver (sub.): *nūgae*, *arum*, *vānus sermo*, etc.: v. NONSENSE, TALK.

palaver (v.): perh. *nūgor*, 1: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 13, init.

pale (sub.): 1. A stake: *pālus*, *vallus*: v. STAKE. ||. Limit: perh.

pōmoerium (*pōmērīum*): strictly, a narrow space encircling and bounding a city: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 14; used fig. Varr. R. M. 1, 2, med. (minore p. aliquam rem finire). Or lines, *itis*, m. (a boundary wall): Tac. G. 29, extr.: v. BOUNDARY. ||. Enclosed territory: *finēs*, *lūm*, m.: v. TERRITORY.

pale (v.): 1. To surround with pales: *pālis* *cingo*, *sēpo*: v. TO SURROUND. ||. *Intrans.* to yield in brilliancy to: 1. *cēdo*, *dēcēdo*, 3 (the latter less freq. than simple verb: but see Hor. Od. 2, 6, 15): v. TO YIELD. 2. *otēctor*, 1 (as pass. refl., to appear dark or unimpaired in comparison): the glory of the conqueror p.s before that of him, **prae illius gloria obscuratur* (et quasi interit) *viciorum fama nomenque*: cf. Cic. Flin. 4, 12, 21. See also TO DIM.

pale (adj.): 1. *Pallid*: 1. *pallidus*: Hor.: Ov. Poet. of that which makes p.: hence, p. *drath*, p. *mors*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13. To look p., *pallio*, 2: Cic.: Ov.: Juv.: with imperf. part. as adj. (poet.): p. *shades* *palentes umbrae*, Virg. Aen. 4, 26 Lucr.: Ov. 2. *lūridus* (deadly p., corpse-like): Hor.: Ov.: v. GHASTLY. 3. *exanguis*, e (bloodless, perfectly pale: poet. in present sense): p. (with face blanched) with fear, *exanguis metu*, Ov. M. 9, 224: Virg. 4. *albus* (of the person, p. from sickness, fatigue, etc.): p. *body* (in drowsy), a. *corpus*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15: p. from city duties, *urbanius albus in officia*, Mart. 1, 55, extr.

5. *dēcolor*, *oris* (having lost its proper hue or brilliancy): v. DISCOLOURED. ||. *Paint, dim of hue*: 1. *pallidus*: the very p.e. of the stars, *stellaes quae sunt omnium pallidissime*, Plin. 2, 35, 22. 2. *pallens*, *nis* (chiefly poet.): p. *violetis*, p. *violae*, Virg. E. 2, 47: a p. green stone, *gemmae viridi pallens*, Plin. 37, 8, 33: Ov. 3. as epith. of colours, *dilatū*: v. FAINT (II.). As epith. of colours, may sometimes be expr. by prefix sub-: e. g. of a p. green, *subviridis*; of a p. red, *subrufus*, etc.

pale, to grow or become: 1. *palliesco*, *pallui*, 3: to grow p. over care, *curis* p., Prop. 1, 13, 7; with *indoor* life, *umbratua vita* p., Quint. 1, 2, 18. Comps. (1) *expalliesco*, 3 (to turn very p.): Ov.: Plin. min. (2) *impalliesco*, 3 (to turn p. at or over anything: rare): to grow p. over the midnight sheet, *nocturnis imp. chartis*, Pers. 5, 62: Stat. 2. *exalbescō*, *albi*, 3 (to turn quite white): Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48.

pale-eyed: **pallens oculo*.

paleness, *pallor*: 1. *pallor*: Cic.: Hor.: *icy* p., *gelidus* p., Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11. 2. *lūror* (ghastly p.: very rare): Lucr. 4, 334: Apul. (Or by circuml. *pallidus* s. *luridus color*: v. PALE).

paleography: Phr.: *skilled in p.*, **antiquarum a. priscarum litterarum notarum peritus*, cf. Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85; **antiquae scribendi rationis peritus*. (Paleographia, quae nunc dicitur.)

palfrey: **equus qui frenis ducitur*. In modern sense, **equus* (*caballus*) *mulieri vehendae aptus*.

palmpest: **palmpeestus*, 1, m.: Cic. Fam. 7, 18, med.

paling: v. PALMPEST.

palinode: *pālīnōdia*: to sing a p. (fig. to recant), p. *canere*, Macr. S. 7, 5, init. (Also Cic., but in Gk. characters.)

palisade: 1. *sepimentum* (saepp. *pallis* *statutus factum* (wooden paling): Varr. R. R. 1, 14 (*sepimentum* = fence in gen. sense). 2. *vallum* (military: consisting of stakes [valli] mounted on an agger): to surround a town with trench and p. (siege-works), *oppidum fossa et vallo cingere*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, med.: Caes. Liv. The mass. form *vallus* (as collect., cf. I. G. § 590) also occurs in same sense: Caes. B. C. 3, 63, init. (N.B.—Vallus, as distinguished from pali, are stakes or palisading used for military purposes.)

palisading: i. e. materials for palisading.

oades: valtus (collect.). Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37 (ferre valitum, to carry p.). Liv. subpalidus. Cels.

palish: 1. pallidulus. Cat. 2, subpalidus. Cels. **palish (subs.):** 1. A mantle of dignity: palla: the stately p. (of tragedy). p. honesta. Hor. A. P. 278. **II.** For funerals: pallium: to cover a bier with a p., lectum funebrem contegere pallio, Apul.

pall (v.): i. e. to become sickening: expr. by fastidium, satietas: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98, quae maxime sensus impellunt voluptate, ... ab illa celerissime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienamur, i. e. they fall upon us: no pleasure which does not p. with repetition, nulla voluptas quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40: eo, satietatem et f. ferre, Quint. 5, 14, 30. See also to SATIATE.

palladium: 1. An image of Pallas: Palladium: Virg. Aen. 2, 169. **II.** Fig., that which gives security: expr. by circuml., cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24, ut id signum, cœlo delapsum... quo salvo, salvi sumus futuri, i. e. the p. of our safety (see the place). Sometimes vindex (avenger, maintainer) may serve: cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39, where the ballot is spoken of as, quasi vindex libertatis, "as it were the p. of freedom."

pallet: 1. A low bed: grâbitus: Cic. Div. 2, 61, 129. **II.** A painter's p. (palette): perh. discus pigmentarius (Kr.).

palliate: Phr.: to p. a crime, verbis sceleris atrocitatem extenuare, lenire: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 40, 103 (crimen ex., to abate the strength of an accusation): Sall. Jug. 17 (atrocitatem facti lenire, to soften it down): though they could not justify themselves altogether, they sought to p. their conduct, "quum sese ex toto purgare non possent, attamen excusanda delicta extenuare conabantur. See also to EXCUSE, EXCULPATE; PRETEXT.

palliation: expr. by verb: v. TO WALLIATE.

palliative (subs.): perh. lenimentum: Tac. H. 2, 67. (Usu. expr. by verb: that may act as a p. of the evil not as a complete remedy, "ea res malum mitigare quidem possit, nullo modo autem tollere: v. TO MITIGATE, ALLEVIATE).

pallid: v. PALE.

pallor: v. PALENESS.

palm (subs.): 1. The flat part of the hand: palma: Cic. Virg.: Cels. The extended p., manus plana (flat hand), Sen. Ep. 56, 1. (Vola, the hollow of the sole, in persons not flat-footed).

II. A lineal measure, four digits:

palmus (f. of a cubit; p. minor): Vitruv. 3, 1, 7 (p. major = Gk. *σπυλαιον*, a span).

Adj. palmâris, of a p.'s breadth: Varr.: Col. **III.** The tree: palma: Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Plin. (*Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.).

IV. A branch of the p.-tree: esp. as token of victory: palma: a gladiator who has won many a p., plurimarum p. gladiator, Cic. R. Am. 6, 17: to give the p. to any one, p. alicui dare, Id. de Or. 3, 35, 143; deferre, Id. 2, 56, 227: to bear the p. away (be the best), p. ferre, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, ad med. **Adj. palmâris** (palmarius), bearing or worthy to bear the p.: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

palm (v.): usu. to palm off; i. e. to impose something upon any one by deception: expr. by impôno, suppono, 3 (the latter implying substitution of one thing for another): vae hunc p. d. ourselves off upon the people for orators, populo impositum et oratores vili sumus, Cic. In Quint. 8, 6, 20 (v. TO IMPOSE UPON): (the rascal) who p. d. off this fellow upon us, qui hunc suppositum nobis. Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 2.

palmary: palmâris, e: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

palmate: palmâtus (worked or embroidered with palms): the p. tunic, tunica p., Liv. 30, 15, fin.: Mart.

palmier: *qui religionis causa loca sacra oblit.

palmier-worm: *êrica (caterpillar): Col.: Plin.

palmistry: *vaticinandi genus manuum palms inspectis factum. (*Chirômantia: Gk. *χρησμαντρία*).

palm-oil: *oleum ex palmario baco factum.

palm-tree: v. PALM (III).

palmry: expr. by fœro, 2: in the p. days of Sicily, tunc quum Sicilia florebat opibus et copiis, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 46: those were the p. days of Roman eloquence, "tunc temporis in fastigio stetit eloquentia Romana: cf. Quint. 12, 1, 20; eo tempore præcipua eloquentiae laude Roma exercebat.

palpable: 1. Perceptible to the touch: 1. tractâbilis, e: bodily, visible, p., corporeum, aspectabile, tr. Cic. Tim. 4, med.: Vulg. Hebr. xii. 18. 2. tacitils, e (extr. rare): Lucr. 5, 152. 3. palpâbilis, e (not close): darkness thick and p., tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. (Forcell.).

II. Gross, easily detected: manifestus: cf. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48, ejusmodi res, ita notas, ita testatas, ita magnas, ita manifestas... "so gross and p.": v. GLARING. **III.** Plain, obvious: âperius, manifestus: v. MANIFEST, EVIDENT.

palpably: manifestus: Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4 (m. deprehendi): Plin. Also manifeste: Apul.

palpitate: 1. palpito, i (to move with a quick tremulous motion; naturally or unnaturally): to p. so fast (of the heart), tam mobiliter p., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: half-alive and ping (quivering), semianimis palpitansque, Suet. Tib. 61, med. 2. sâllo, i and ul, itum, 4 (to throb, as the heart naturally does): Join: sâllo atque palpitate, Plin. 10, 53, 74: Ov. M. 10, 289. See also to THROB. 3. mico, ui, i (like sâllo, denoting the natural action of the heart): Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: also with ref. to the effect of fear, metu m. Ov. F. 3, 36 (so sâllo: Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 62). In same sense, emico: Vell. (To denote abnormal palpitation, use circuml., *nimia agitatione palpitare; tertius quam oportet palpitate, micare).

palpitation: palpitiatio (cordis): i. e. the natural pulsation of the heart: Plin. 32, 5, 18. To suffer from p. of the heart, *immodica cordis palpitatione laborare. Also palpitation, v. PALIN.

palsied: pârlitidus; v. PARALYTIC, PARALYSIS.

palsy: pârlitâs, i, f.; v. PARALYSIS. **palter:** tergiversor, i: v. TO SHUFFLE. **palterer:** tergiversator: v. TRICKSTER, SHUFFLER.

paltiness: expr. by adj.: v. FALTREY.

paltrey: 1. villa, e: nothing so p. or common, nihil tam v. neque tam vulgare, Cic. R. Am. 26, 71: a p. as, vile as, Hor. S. 1, 1, 41. 2. minifus (insignificant): v. PETTY, TRIFLING. Phr.: a p. fellow, homo minimi pretii, homo nihili: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: Pl. See also GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

pampas: *loca campestris extensissima quae pampas appellantur.

pamper: [nimium] indulgeo, si tum, 2 (with dat.): v. TO INDULGE. Phr.: I have p. d. (and spoiled) you, nimis te habui delicatum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 10: to p. the appetite, gulæ parere (serve), Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: a p. d. mental, "servus nimis indulgentia contumax atque insolens. **pamphlet:** libellus (any small work): v. BOOK.

pamphleteer: *libellorum scriptor.

pan: 1. A vessel: pâlina (a broad open vessel): a stew-pan: also, for serving up in): Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 74: Cic. Plin. Special terms: a frying-p., sartago, fretale (v. FRYING-PAN): also trisorium (v. rare), Plin. Val.: a chafing-p., batillus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36: a foot-p., pelluvium or -or: Fest. **II.** The cavity in the joint of a bone; acetâbilum: v. SOCKET. **III.** Knee-pan: pâlla: Cels. 8, 1, post med. **IV.** Of a gun: "alveolus (Danetis in Kr.); *receptaculum pul-

veris pyril (Georg.); *scutula unde pulvis pyrius in telo ignifero accenditur (Kr.). Phr.: to make a mere flash in the p., fumum ex fulgore dare, Hor. A. P. 143.

panacea: panchrestum medicâmentum (fig.): Cic. Verr. 3, 65, 152: Plin. (Panacea, name of a plant, heal-all.) Or expr. by omnibus morbis mederi: v. TO HEAL.

pancake: *laganum ex ovo frictum (The ordinary Roman laganum was a plain cake prepared with oil: cf. Cels. 8, 7, fin.).

pandect: in pl., pandectae, arum, m.; digesta, orum: the pandects: Justin. Ep. in pref. Dig. (quinguesingenta Digestorum seu Pandectarum libri).

pander (subs): lēno, ônis: perductor: v. PROCUERER.

pander (v.): lēnocōno, i (strictly, to play the part of a procurer: to with dat.): Join: servire, lēnocōno, Cic. Verr. Div. 15, 48 (said of a parasite and flatterer). Phr.: to p. to any one's evil passions, "allicui ad libidinem faciem praefere, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: or without a metaphor, "allicuius libidini ministrum adiutoremque se praebere; allicuius libidini inservire.

pandering (subs.): lēnocōnium (the trade of a procurer): Suet.: Ilg.

pandit, panditur: (*homo) Brachmannicus literarum peritus; litterator s. grammaticus Brachmannicus.

pane: i. e. of glass: quadra vitrea: v. SQUARE.

panegyric: 1. laudatio: the act of praising (v. EULOGY); and esp. a eulogy delivered at a funeral, a funeral oration: Cic. Sen. 4, 12: Quint. 2. pânegyricus (a eulogistic speech delivered on a grand occasion): Quint. 2, 10, 11: Plin. min. (title of oration): Cic. (who uses the word simply as title of the famous oration of Isocrates).

3. in less exact sense, laus, laudes: v. PRAISE. Phr.: to pronounce a p. upon any one, (magnifico) aliqueum laudare, Cic. Br. 73, init.: this was more than the most laboured p., "majus hoc fuit insignis quae laudibus accuratissimis.

panegyrist: 1. pânegyrista, a, m. (rare): Suet. 2. in gen. sense, laudator, f. -trix (one who praises): Cic.: Hor. Also specially, one who delivers a funeral oration: Liv. 2, 47, fin.: Plin. min. 3. prædicator (one who publicly proclaims): Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 2: Cic. 4. buccinâtor (trumpeter): Cic. fl. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21.

panel (subs.): 1. Of a door: tympanum: Vitruv. 4, 6, ad fin. **II.** Of a wall or ceiling: 1. tâbula (?) of Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 122, pugna equestris Agathoclis regis in tabula picta, i. e. (apparently) painted on p.s. see the place.

2. lâcunar, âris, n.: also in pl. of 2nd decl. (collect. a ceiling wrought with p.s. of an ornamental nature): he was the first to paint the p.s. of ceilings, primus lacunaria pinxit, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 124: Vitruv. In same sense, lâquear, âris, n.: Virg. Aen. 1, 726: Plin.

panel (v.): lâcūno, i (rare): Ov. M. 8, 503: v. foll. art.

paneled: lâqueatus: Cic. Verr. 1, 51, init.: Suet. A p. ceiling, lâcunar, lâquear, âris, n.: v. PANEL, subs. (II.).

pan: Phr.: to be regardless of bodily p.s., dolorum stimulus contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: to inflict a p., stimulus (sc. doloris) adhibere, Lucr. 3, 1032: a. admove, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35: when the p.s. were fierce, quum quasi faces el dolorum admovebantur, Id. 2, 25, fin. Specially, the p.s. of childbirth: dolores: the labour p.s. are just beginning, modo d. occipiunt (incipi), primulum, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2: they abate, d. remittunt (quipplam), Id. Hec. 3, 2, 14. See also PAIN.

panic (v.): *pânicos: v. foll. art.

panic (subs.): 1. Sudden fear: 1. *pânicos (qui dicitur) terror: v. Forcell. s. v. (Cic. writes the adj. as Gk.: scis enim dici quaedam *πανικά*, dici item τὰ κατὰ τὸν νότον, i. e. empty panics: 2

the Greeks ascribing such to Pan: so Hyg. Astr. 2, 28, [object] hostibus terrorem qui *panice* appellatur: Wyttben. in Kr. 2. pure Lat. *pavor*: *causless p. seized the army of Alexander*, Alexandri exercitum p. conjus causa non suberit, invasi, Curt. 4, 12, med.: *they were all seized with such a p., tantus terror p.que omnes occupavit*, Liv. 24, 40, med.: more strongly, velut lymphaticus p., id. 10, 28, med.: (a remedy) *against p., contra formidines terroresque*, Plin. 28, 8, 29. 3. terror (any serious alarm): *such a sudden p. was caused, tantus repente t. invasi*, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, init.: so, tantus terror incidit exercitui, ib. 3, 13: cf. *supr.* (1): v. ALARM, TERROR.

panoply: *panoplia* quam Graeci dicunt. See also ARMOUR.
panorama: Phr.: *the panorama is very extensive, pandique longissime oculi conspectum ferunt*, cf. Liv. 1, 18, ad fin.: **andique prospectus latissime patet*: v. PROSPECT, VIEW. (N.B.—By no means panorama, which is without authority in Gk.)
pansey: **viola tricolor*, Linn. (R. A.)
pant (v.): 1. Lit.: *anhelo*, i. a. Col. 3, 2: *to p. under the weight of the share*, sub vomere a., Ov. F. 2, 295: Cic. See also TO PALPITATE.
|| Fig.: *perh. gestio*, 4 (to desire eagerly, so as not to be able to control oneself): *I p. to leave the side of the rich, divitum partes linquere gesto*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 24: Cic. To p. after, perh. sitire, concupiscere: v. TO LONG AFTER, THIRST FOR. (Anhelio is not used fig.) v. FANTING.
pantaloen: perh. **minus* quem Italici *pantaloem* appellant.
pantelmis: **pantelmis* as phil. t. t. Or by circuml., *ratio eorum qui mundum x. universam rerum naturam Deum esse contendunt: ratio eorum qui omnem vim divinam in universa natura altam esse censent*, Kr. (e. Cic.).
pantheist: **pantheista*, as phil. t. t. (Perh. better, *qui rationem pantheisticam tuetur*; qui Deum non alium esse contendit quam rerum naturam.)
pantheistic: **pantheisticus*: as phil. t. t.
panther: *panthēra*: Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.
pantile: imbrex, Iclis, m.; less freq. f. (for carrying off water): Col. 2, 2: Virg.
panting (adj.): 1. *Breathing hard*: 1. *anhelus*, p. *stecils*, a. equi, Virg. G. 1, 250: Ov. So, *cursum a., p. course*, Ov. M. 11, 347. 2. *anhelans*, ntlis: poet. in Cic. N. D. 2, 44. || *Quivering with life: tremens, palpitans*: v. QUIVERING.
panting (sub.): 1. *anhellitus*, ūs: *to cause p., anhellitus movere*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131: Hor. 2. *anhellatio*: Plin. 9, 7, 6.
pantingly: *expr. by part.*: *to follow p., anhellentem sequi*: v. TO PART.

pantomime: *mimus* (a *mimic play*, or *farce*): *to act (in a) p., mimum agere*, Suet. Caes. 19: Cic. Ov. (Pantomimus, rare: Plin. 7, 53, 54).
pantomimist: 1. *mimus* (actor in a *mime* or *farce*): Cic. de Or. 2, 59, fin. 2. *pantomimus*: Suet. Aug. 45, fin.: Mar.

pantry: 1. *cella penaria*: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, fin.: Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3 § 8 (cells denoting a store-room for provisions or products generally: whence, *cella vinaria, olearia*, etc.). 2. *promptuarium*: Apul. M. 1, p. 17. Also *cella promptuaria*, id. (Armarium promptuarium, Cato R. R. 11, appears to be a store-chest or cupboard: *panarium*, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3 = *bread-basket*.)

pap: 1. *Nipple, breast*: *pāpilla*, *mamilla*: v. KIPPLK. || *Infant's food*: *pula, putilla*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 105: Cic. (Strictly porridge rather than pap; being acc. to Varr. l. c. the original fare of Italy, prior to bread: more precisely *expr. Eng. by circuml.*, **panis aqua fervida mollitus s. maceratus*.)

pape: *pāter*: v. FATHER.
papacy: **pāpatus*, ūs: M. L.
papal: 1. *pontificalis*: p. *indulgentes*, p. *indulgentiae*: Eras. Coll. II. 276. 2. **pāpālis*, -e: M. L. (See also PONTIFICAL.)

paper (sub.): 1. *Material for writing*: *charta*, ae. f. *fine, smooth p.* (for writing on), *cl. dentata*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b: *to make p. out of papyrus*, c. *ex papyro praeparare*, Plin. 13, 12, 23: *common or fine p.*, c. *plebeia*, *principalis*, *lb.*: *rough p.* for *shopkeeping purposes*, c. *emporitica*, *lb.*: *letter p.*, c. *epistolaris*, Mart. 14, 10, *lbm.* (Strictly, p. made from the papyrus; but applicable to any ordinary material for writing on.)

Dimin. chartilla, a piece of p.: Cic. Fam. 7, 18, med. *A sheet of p., acida* (scheda): Plin. 13, 12, 24. Cic. Att. 1, 20, fin. (Papyrus only for the plant, in prose).
|| *Any document*: 1. *charta* (meton., as in Eng.): Cic. Cael. 17, 40 (chartae = scripta, libri): Mart. 2. *libellus* (including even a single sheet, complete in itself): v. BOOK, TREATISE, BILL (1). Also *liber* (cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 63, *capis librisque ambustus, burnt with his desk, papers and all*), and in pl., *scripta*, *orum*: v. WRITINGS. || *News-paper*: *acta* (diurna): v. JOURNAL, NEWSPAPER.

paper (adj.): 1. *chartaceus* (made of paper): p. *books*, c. *codices*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52. 2. *chartarius* (relating to paper): p. *factories*, *officinae* c., Plin. 18, 10, 19 § 89. 3. *charteus* (made of paper): p. *goods* (books), c. *suppellex*, Aus. Ep. 10, 40.
paper (v.): **chartā vestio*, 4: v. TO HANG (A. IV.).

makor: *chartarius* (*maker or dealer*): Diom.
making: (chartae) *confectura* (confectio): Plin. 13, 12, 23.
manufactory: (chartae) *officina*: Plin. 13, 12, 23.

money: **syngraphae publicae*.
papist: **papatus* fautor, studiosus; *papista* quem nostrates appellant.

papistical: *papisticus*, quemadmodum dicunt.

papyrus: *pāpyrus*, i. f.: *pāpyrum*, i. n.: Mart. 10, 97 (papyrus f.): Lucan. Juv. 13, 11, 22 (papyrus). *Made of p., papyraceus*: Plin.: *belonging to p., papyrius*, Aus.: *yielding or producing the p., papyrifer* (e. g. *amnis*), Ov. M. 15, 751.

par: Phr.: *at p., pār, pāris*: v. EQUAL.

parable: *pārābola*; also -ē, -ēs: Quint. 8, 3, 77 (= *comparison, analogy*): *he spoke many things to them in p.*, locutus est eis multa in parabolis, Vulg. Matt. xiii. 3. See also FIGURAE (III.), SIMILK.

parabolical: Phr.: *in a p. manner, parabolically*, **per similitudines*; *parabola adhibita*; *per translationem*; v. FIGURATIVE; PARABLE. (Parabolice, adv. Sid.)

paraclete: *pārāclētus*: Vulg. Joh. xiv. 16.

parade (sub.): 1. *Military evolutions*: *décoursus*, *décursio*: v. EVOLUTION. || *Display*: 1. *appāritus*, ūs: Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1 (pl.): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25, *delectant etiam magnifici apparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia* (i. e. *grand outward display of furniture, equipages*, etc.). 2. *ambitio*, *pompā*: v. ORIENTATION, POMPE.

parade (v.): A. Trans.: 1. *To put troops through evolutions*: *expr. by décurro*, 3 (to go through evolutions): *he p.d. the troops in the open square*, **milites in area decurrere imperavit*, Justin.: v. EVOLUTION. || *To display*: **ostento*, t.: v. TO DISPLAY. B. Intrans.: *to go through evolutions*: *décurro*, 3: Liv. 25, 17: Tac. To p. (in) the streets, **per vias* (vices) *magnifice incedere*.

paradigm: *paradigma*, ātia, n.: Charis.: M. L.

paradise: *pārādisus*, i. m.: Vulg. Gen. ii. 8: Aug. *Birds of p., paradisae*, *orum*: Linn.

paradisical: *pārādisicus* (late): Venant.: Alcim. (both 6th cent.).

paradox: *quod contra opinionem omnium est*: Cic. Par. proem. § 4 (quae quia sunt *admirabilia contraque opinionem omnium*, ad ipsa etiam *paradoxa* appellantur): the pl. *paradoxa*, *orum*, may be elegantly used as phil. t. t. (cf. title of Cic.'s work, *Paradoxa ad Brutum*): not the sing., which may be *expr.* as given above, or by Gk. *παράδοξα*, *παράδοξα*.

paradoxical: see *preced. art.* Phr.: *to be given to making p. statements*, **quae minus veri similia atque etiam inter se repugnantia videntur dictitare*.

paragon: *spēcimen*, *inla*, n.: a p. of *temperance and sagacity*, *temperantiae prudentiaeque a.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32. See also MONK.

paragraph: 1. *A definite division in writing*: 1. *caput*, *itls.*, n. (a *clause, division of a law*, etc.): Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15. (Eng. *chapter*). 2. *sectio*, v. SECTIO. 3. **periocha* (Gk. *περίοχη*) = *sectio minor* (Schlesinger, Lex. s. v.): esp. a p. of the Scriptures (the longer p., *sectio maior*, being called *pericopa*, Gk. *περίκοπη*): cf. Cic. Att. 13, 25, *estr.* (N.B.—Paragraphus is the name of a mark used in writing to denote subdivisions of a subject, *leid.* 1, 20, 8.)

|| In looser sense, *perh. pagina*: cf. Cic. Att. 6, 2, *init.*, *respondebo primum postremae tuae paginae*, i. e. (app.), *the last p. of your letter*: so, *Id.* Fam. 16, 4.

parallax: **pārallaxis*, i. f. (Gr. *παράλλαξις*): *scient.* t. t.

parallel (adj.): 1. *Of lines*: *pārallēlus*, a. um or -os-on: *to draw a p. line*, *lineam parallelon designare*, Vitruv. 5, 7 (8), 1: Plin. Phr.: *in a direct on. to the river Danube, recta fluminis Danubii regione*, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 (the word *recta* however indicates that the line is a straight not a winding one: v. Long. a. l.): *to run p. to each other* (as *mountain-ranges*), *aequo inter se perpetuoque tractu procurrere*, Weber (Kr.).

|| Fig., *corresponding*: Phr.: *p. passages*, **loci consimiles ac pares*; quorum alter alteri pariter respondet; *loci paralleli*, qui dicuntur (cf. the Lat. title of Plutarch's work, *Vitae parallelae*).

parallel (adv.): v. *preced. art.*

parallel (v.): 1. *To compare*: *contendo, comparo*: v. TO COMPARE.

|| *To find something equal*: *expr. by pār, pāris*, with a verb; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 24, *cul . . . veritas quando illum inceniet parem*: v. EQUAL: TO MATCH.

parallel (sub.): 1. In geometrical sense: *linea pārallēlos*: v. PARALLEL (adj.). P.s of *latitude*, (circuli) *paralleli*: Plin. 6, 34, 39 § 212. || *Something which corresponds to something else*: *pār, pāris*: v. EQUAL; MATCH.

|| A comparison: *contentio*: v. COMPARISON.

parallelism: v. PARALLEL (adj.).

parallelogram: *figura s. forma pārallēlogramma*: cf. Front. de Col. G. 1, p. 130: *for different kinds of p.s*, as *quadrilatera altera parte longior, rhombus, rhomboides*, cf. *ib.* p. 35.

paralogism: **pāralogismus*: phil. t. t.

paralysis: 1. *The disease*: 1. *pārālysis*, i. f.: (Gk. *παράλυσις*): Plin. 10, 1, 8: Petr. 2. *pure Lat. nervorum resolutio*: Cels. 2, 1, *med.* (r. *nervorum*): 535

παράλυσις Graeci nominant: id. 2, 8. 3. *debilitas*: he was attacked by a sudden stroke of p., ingens vis morbi acriora est (eum) subito d., Liv. 2, 36, med. Or expr. by corresponding verb: *valde* part of the body p. affects, quancumque parte corporis membrum aliquod resolutum est, id. 2, 8. || *Fig.*, stupor and inability to act: torpido, lilia, f. (rare): such a p. had seized Vitellius's mind, tanta t. invaserat Vitellii animum, Tac. H. 3, 61.

paralytic: *paralyticus* (suffering from paralysis): Plin. 20, 9, 34. See also PARALYSIS, PARALYSIS. For the expr. p. stroke, see preced. art.

paralyse: || With ref. to the malady paralysis: 1. expr. by resolvers, solutus, 3: persons whose whole limbs are severely p.d., qui per omnia membra vehementer resoluti sunt, Cels. 3, 27, 1: see PARALYSIS (fin.). 2. less precisely, expr. by debilis, captus (disabled, deprived of the use of any part of the body): crippled and p.d. in every limb, muncus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: Liv. || (If the effect of fear or other emotion: expr. by torpore, 2; incept. torpescere, torpui, 3 (to be, become p.d.): I am afraid; I am all p.d., timeo, totus torpui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 182: my tongue was p.d. under the grasp of chill fear, 'orperat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82: Liv. So adj. torpidus (= torpens): cf. Liv. 22, 51, med.; quod malum... quum stupore ac miraculo torpidus defixisset, i. e. had perfectly p.d. their minds. Phr.: to p. the mind with fear, animos affligere et debilitare metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: the whole city was p.d. with fear, timore percussa (est) tota civitas, Cic. (?) ad Br. 1, 3: v. TO DUMAY. See also TO BEMUD, STUPRE.

|| *Fig.*, to deprive of strength or power of action: 1. debilito, 1: the conquered are p.d. and disheartened, victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: no member of the commonwealth that is not shattered or p.d., nullum membrum reipublice, quod non fractum debilitatumve sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, med.: v. TO ENFEKLE. 2. affligo, xl, etum, 3 (to beat down with a crushing blow): Cic. v. TO PROSTRATE. Join: affligere et debilitare [metu] (Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. 3. percello, cilli, culsum, 3 (to strike with dismay), Cic. Tac.

paramount: 1. expr. by antiquior, antiquissimus: he declared that he should ever regard the cause of the courts as p., antiquissimum esse habitum causam iudiciorum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, ad fin.: cf. Vell. 2, 52, neque prius neque antiquius quicquam habuit: his p. concern was, et antiquissima cura fuit, Cic. Att. 10, 8. 2. expr. by potior, us (preferable; taking precedence of): he had always made the public interest p. over private necessities, semper se reip. commodata privati necessitatibus potiora habuisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. See also PRAECEDERE, TO OUTWEIGH. 3. summus: v. SUPREME.

paramour: || *Of the male sex*: moechus, adulter, eri: v. ADULTERER. Also (as a milder term), amator, Cic. Coel. 20, 49. || *Female*: meretrix, peltex: v. MISTRESS (111).

parapet: pluteus: the p.s. of the towers, plutei turrium, Caes. B. C. 7, 25 (these were wooden breastworks; not of stone like the towers themselves): lb. 41 (p. vallo addere: see Long's Caesar, p. 349).

paraphernalia: i. e. needless trappings: apparatus, us: Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1 (pl.).

paraphrase (v.): Phr.: to turn a passage of poetry into prose and p. it, versus tollere; mox mutatis verbis interpretari, tum paraphrasi audacius vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

paraphrase (subs.): 1. paraphrasis, i. f.: Quint. 1, 9, 2. 2. expr. by interpretor, interpretatio (gen. term): with some qualifying words: to give a

p. rather than a verbal translation, non verbum e verbo exprimere, sed laxius libertusque interpretari, cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15: comp. preced. art. (Circuitus, circuitio, ambitus verborum [R. and A.] = circumlocution, not paraphrase: cf. Cic. I. c.: Suet. Tib. 71.)

paraphrast: paraphrastes, ae, m.: Hier.

parasang: parisanga, ae, m. (Gr. παρασαγγα): Plin.

parasite: || *A diner out* (ancient): parasitus: hard-eating p.s., edaces p., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173: Cic. Fem. parasita: Hor. S. 1, 2, 98. A petty p., parasitaster, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4. Relating to p.s., of p.s., parasiticus, Pl.: Suet. to play the p., parasitari, Pl.

|| *A hanger on, sycophant*: assecia (assecula, Juv. 9, 48): Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79. Join: assentatores atque asseciae, Cic. fr. (Auct. Decl. In Sail. has omnium mensurarum assecia [eque], his perpetual p. in sense of parasitus: ch. 8, § 22.) See also FLATTERER, DEPENDENT. || *An insect nourished from another*: *animalculum parasiticum.

parasitio } V. PARASITE.
parasitica }

parasol: 1. umbella: a green p., u. viridia, Juv. 9, 50: Mart. 14, 28, lem.

2. umbraculum (a sun-screen of any kind): Ov. F. 2, 311; cf. Mart. 1. c. **parboil**: subcoquo, xl, etum, 3 (to cook partially, by roasting or boiling): Marc. Emp. Phr.: to p. cabbage, brassicam [aqua ferventi] coquere paullisper, uti subcocta siet, Cato R. R. 156.

parboiled: subcoctus (succ.): v. preced. art. Or perh. subelicitus: after anal. of subasse, subassatus (Apic.): semicoctus, half-cooked, whether by roasting or boiling: Plin.: Col.

parcel (subs.): || *A portion, quantity*: pars: v. PORTION, PLOR. || *A small packet or bundle*: fasciculus: v. PACKET. || *A number of persons*: contemptuously: v. PACK (111).

parcel out: parlio, parlorio, 4: to p. out the open plain by boundary lines, parlii limite campum, Virg. G. 1, 126: Sall. n. c. v. TO DIVIDE, DISTRIBUTE.

parch: || *To burn the surface of anything*; to scorch: 1. frigo, xl, etum, 3: to dry and p. barley, hordeum siccare ar, Plin. 18, 7, 14: p.d. wheat, triticum frictum, Varr. R. K. 2, 4, fin.

2. torreo, 2: v. TO ROAST. || *To dry up to extremity*: 1. torreo, ruui, stum, 2: to be p.d. (or scorched) by the heat of the sun, solis ardore torrei, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: cf. arenti torrere arva sili, Tib. 1, 4, 42. Of the action of fever: Juv. 9, 17. 2. tro, uui, stum, 3: to be either stiffened with cold or p.d. with heat, aut frigore rigere aut calore uri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: Ov.: a crop of flax p.s. the soil, u. campum lili seges, Virg. G. 1, 77. 3. arefacto, 3 (v. rare): v. TO DRY. See also foll. art.

parched (part. adj.): 1. torridus (burnt up): plains p. with drought, t. siccitate camp, Liv. 22, 43, fin.: Lucan: Sil. 2. aridus (dry; less strong than preced.): p. Africa, a. Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: Hor. Join: [terra] arida et siccata, Plin. 2, 65, 66. So, arena, ntis (strictly part. of areo, to be dry or parched): he slakes with springs the p. soil, scatebris arenita temperat arva, Virg. G. 1, 110: Ov. 3. exustus: Virg. G. 1, 109 (ex. ager). 4. sitiens, ntis (poet.): v. THIRSTY.

parchment: membrana: to write on p., in m. scribere, Cic. in Plin. 7, 21, 21: Hor. Dimin. membrana (a sheet of p.): Cic. Att. 4, 4. Made of p., parchments: membraneus: a p. note-book, p. gillares membranae, Mart. 14, 7, lem.

maker: membranarius: Gloes.

pardon (subs.): venia (indulgence, grace): to beg p. of any one, v. ab aliquo petere, Liv. 38, 49, extr.: Cic. cf. Liv. 3, 7, extr., v. irarum coelestium exposcere: to obtain not acquittal for a fault, but p. for an error, non liberationem culpae sed errati v. impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: to grant p. and accept an

apology, v. dare excusationemque accipere, Caes. B. G. 6, 4. Phr.: to grant p. for an offence, aliquid delicti gratiam facere, Sall. Jug. 104, extr.; delicto ignoscere: v. foll. art.

pardon (v.): 1. ignosco, novi, notum, 3 (to overlook; show indulgence to: usu. with dat.): v. TO FORGIVE.

2. condono, 1 (formally to remit, as a debt: with acc. of offence and dat. of person): to p. any one's offence on account of eminent services, crimen aliquid propter praecleara merita c., Cic. Mil. 2, fin. Sometimes with dat. of a person out of regard for whom forgiveness is extended: he p.d. the past out of consideration for Divitiacum, praeterita se Divitiaco condonare [dict], Caes. B. G. 1, 20: Cic. In same sense less frequently, dono, 1: to p. the father for the sake of the son, patrem filio donare, Just. 3, 2, med.: Liv. Ov. 3. concedo, 3: v. TO FORGIVE. Also expr. by veniam dare, less frequently, donare (Suet.); gratiam facere; etc.: v. PARDON (subs.).

pardonable: cui (culpae) venia proponitur; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 2, fin.; cui ignoscas; cuius veniam dari aequum est, etc.: v. EXCUSABLE.

pardonably: ita ut (jure merito) ignoscas: v. TO FORGIVE.

pardonner: 1. One who forgives: qui veniam dat, etc.: v. TO PARDON. || *One carrying ecclesiastical indulgences*: qui indulgentias pontificias dispensat, venditat.

pare: 1. circumcido, dl, sum, 3 (to cut away all round): to p. off the bark (of a tree), corticem c., Col. Arb. 26, fin.: carefully to p. the nails, ungues diligenter c., Cels. 7, 26, 2. 2. circumseco, xl, etum, 3: to p. the nail (completely), ungulas c., Col. 6, 6, med. (as in former case, for a delicate operation). Phr.: to p. the nail (in common sense), ungues ponere, Hor. A. P. 297; deponere, Petr. 104, extr.; rescare, Plin. 28, 2, § 28; subsecare, Ov. F. 6, 230; praesecare, Hor. A. P. 294. See also TO PARE, paregoric: *medicamentum paregoricum.

parent: 1. Lit.: 1. parens, ntis, c.: affection between children and their p.s., quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8, 27: to stand in the relation of a parent to any one, aliquid in loco parentis esse, id. Pl. 11, fin. 2. genitor, f.-tris: v. FATHER, MOTHER. || *Fig.*, source from which anything originates: mater, parens, genitrix, procreatrix: v. MOTHER (11).

parentage: 1. genus, stirps: v. LINEAGE, DESCENT (11). 2. expr. by pater, majores, parens, etc.: of unknown p. on the father's side, and servile on the mother's, patre nullo, matre serva, Liv. 4, 3, med.: Hor. S. 1, 6, 45 (libertino patre natus): to trace one's p. to any one, majores suos ad aliquem referre, Just. 38, 7, init.: of good p., bonis (honestis) parentibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: of obscure p., obscuris ortus majoribus, id. Off. 1, 32, 116; humiliter atque obscuro loco natus, id. Verr. 5, 70, 181.

parental: || *Proper to a parent*: expr. by parens: p. affection, *caritas quae solet parentum erga natos (liberos) esse: p. duties, *parentis (parentum) officia: v. PARENT. || *Belonging to one's father or parents*: paternus, patritius: v. PATERNAL.

parentally: *tanquam parens, parentum ritu: v. PARENT.

parenthesis: interpositio vel interclusio (Graeci *παρέθεσις*, *παρίστωσις* vocant): Quint. 9, 3, 23. Also, interjectio, id. 8, 2, 15. (N.B.—For perspicuity, in grammatical lang., parenthesis is used as Lat.)

parenthetical: Phr.: a p. remark, sensus qui medius interveniit orationis continuationi, cf. Quint. 9, 3, 23: to make a p. explanation, in medio sermoni aliquid inserere sensum, id. 8, 2, 15: or in gram. lang., *per parenthesis aliquid interponere, interjicere.

parenthetically: see preced. art.

parhelion: Imago solis; p̄r̄ellion: v. MOCC-EX.

pariah: *infimil s. sordidissimil ordinis homo.

parietari (subs.): (herba) parietaria: Apul. Herb.

parings: praesegmina, um. n.: wail-p., ungulum pr. Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 33. Also ungulum resegmina, Plin. 28, 1, 2 § 5.

pariah: p̄r̄ocdia (Gk. παροΐα); corrupted, p̄r̄ochia: Sid. Hier. (The latter form is best suited to denote the English more limited sense.)

parish-clerk: *praecentor parochialis (?).

— **church:** *aedes sacra parochialis.

— **priest:** *p̄r̄ochus: M. L. (cf. Forcell. a. v., "hic parochi in Ecclesia nunc dicuntur qui curam animarum suscipiunt et fidelibus necessaria ad salutem suppeditant."). Or presbyter, sacrorum antistes: v. PRIEST.

pariahioner: *parochianus: Du C.

parity: Phr.: by a p. of reasoning, *pari ratione, consimili argumento.

park: 1. Enclosed ground: 1. p̄r̄adīus (Gk. παρὰδῖος game-park): Gell. 2, 20: pure lat. vivarium (preserves). 2. hort, orum (pleasure-grounds): Cf. Fin. 5, 1, 3. (This latter the more suitable word to denote a park appropriated to pleasure and recreation.)

3. viridīum (as ornamental garden, planted with handsome trees): Cic. At. 2, 3: Suet. Lamp. (From Lamp. Eleg. 23, domus viridarium; and Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, where it is noted as naturally forming part of house premises, the viridarium may be inferred to have been ordinarily in the inner quadrangle of a house.) II. Of artillery: use tormenta, orum: v. ARTILLERY.

parlance: Phr.: common p., *usus loquendi quotidianus; ustatus sermo.

parley (v.): colloquor, locutus, 3 (to hold conference): Caes. Cic.

parley (subs.): colloquium: v. CONFERENCE.

parliament: *parliament: that a p. should be held twice a year at London, ut singulis annis p. bis Londini haberetur, Stat. in Milt. vl. 149: to dismiss p. p. dimittere, Milt. lib.: to convene p. p. convocare, ib.: to dissolve p. p. dissolvere, ib. p. 150: members of p. parliamenti senatores, ib. p. 144 (A. e. nobiles et plebei; proceres et plebeius ordo, ib. p. 144). More classically, senatus; concilium: v. SENATE.

parliamentarian: expr. by *a parlamento stare, esse.

parliamentary: expr. by *parlamentum: p. proceedings, *parlamentum acta: acquainted with p. procedure, *parlamentum institutorum consuetudinisque peritus, gnarus: a p. committee, *senatorum selectorum concilium.

parlour: perh. diaeta (which however usu. comprised a suite of rooms: v. Gier. ad Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; concubae, is, n. (any apartment): v. MOOR.

parochial: *p̄r̄ochialis, e: M. L. (Necessary for definiteness.)

parody (subs.): 1. *p̄r̄odia (Gr. παρῳδία): Pseud.-Ascon. (More elegantly written as Gk.: so Quint. 6, 3, 97, ficti notis versibus similes, quae παρῳδία dicitur) 2. expr. by circuml., *poetae versus ad altitudinem ridiculum argumentum detortit, Lichst. (In Kr.); *carmen ridiculi causa depravatam atque in aliam rem detortum.

parody (v.): Phr.: to p. a poem, *versus per ludum (jocum) immitare atque ad ridiculum quoddam argumentum detorque.

parole (subs.): fides, ē: to break p., f. hosti datum fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: v. FAITH (II.).

parole (v.): Phr.: he p.d the prisoners, *captivos fide interposita dimisit (cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 6); *captivos dimisit, jurato nihil se hostile incepturus.

paroxysm: accessus, us; accessus atque impetus (doloris): v. FIT (I.). Cf. facies dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, An.

Phr.: the disease is attended with p.s. of pain, magnos cruciatus habet morbus, Sen. Ep. 78, 6: the very p. of pain tends to bring itself to an end, ipsa summi doloris intentio invenit finem, cf. ib. § 7: to be seized with such a p. of anger, tantum irae concipere, Curt. 8, 1. (Paroxysmus is without authority, though used by some Latinists.)

parricide: usu. sceleratus may suffice, the context defining it: v. GUILTY.

parricide: 1. The agent: 1. parricida (the murderer of any near relative; not merely of a father: see MATRICIDE, FRATRICIDE): Cic. Mil. 7, 17: Hor. Often used of high traitors (p. reipublicae, Sall. Cat. 51): to denounce as an enemy and p., hostem atque p. vocare, Sall. Cat. 31: Tac. 2. patris (parentis) interfector, occisor (rare): v. MURDERER. Or expr. by verb: the p. shall be sewn up in a sack, qui patrem occiderit (necaverit), culcio insuatur, Quint. 7, 8, 6. II. The act: parricidium (with the same extent of meaning as parricide: v. supr.): Cic. Suet. Or expr. by verb: to be guilty of p., patrem necavisse, occidisse: v. TO MURDER.

parrot: p̄r̄itūcus: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 1 (p. imitatrix alicui): Pers. Plin.

parry: 1. propulso, i: to p. a blow, ictum a corpore p., cf. Cic. Mil. 11, 30: Curt. 9, 4, fin. (clypeo incidentia tela p.). 2. defendo, di, sum, 3. v. TO WARD OFF. 3. perh. eludo, si, sum, 3: to get out of the way of and escape: hence needing some qualification to expr. present sense: he p.d the blow with his stick, *baculo ictum propulando (arcendo) eludit: v. TO ELUDE.

parse: Phr.: to p. each word in a sentence, *singula vocabula (verba) notare proprietatesque describere.

Parsee: *Zoroastri qui hodie sunt, Parsaeque dicuntur.

Parseism: *Zoroastreorum religio s. superstition.

parsimonious: parcus, sordidus (to meanness), etc.: v. NIGGARDLY, SPARING.

parsimoniously: 1. parci (a term of praise rather than the contrary: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106, vivere parce, continentem, severo, sobrio): v. SPARINGLY, THRIFTILY. 2. sordidē: v. MEANLY (III.), STINGILY.

parsimony: 1. parsimonia (in good sense): Cic. v. ECONOMY. 2. sordes, ium, f.: v. MEANNESS.

parley: perh. aptum (? wild p.): Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16 (vivax a.): Virg. G. 4, 121 (virides apto ripae): Plin.

paranip: pastināca: Plin. 19, 5, 27: (*p. sativa, Linn.).

parson: *clericus, *antistes sacrorum, *rerum sacrarum minister. (Not persona ecclesiae.)

parsonage: *clerici parochialis aedes.

part (subs.): 1. A portion: 1. pars, partis, f.: to divide into two, three, p.s. in duas, tres p. dividere, Caes. B. G. init.: Sall.: the greater p. of the people, major p. populi, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, init.: so, maxima p. (hominum), Hor. 8, 2, 3, 121. (N.B.—In nom. and acc. sing. is freq. used the old form partim: p. of the Samnites had revolted to the Carthaginians, partim Samnitium defecisse ad Poenon, Liv. 23, 11, fin.: exp. repeated, partim... partim, one p. ... another p.: Cic. Liv.) 2. portio (littera): Just.: Plin.: v. PORTION, SHARE. The middle, top, bottom p., may be expr. by medius, summus, imus: cf. Phaedr. 2, 4, init. (where however, for summa quercus, we find sublimis quercus): v. MIDDLE, TOP, BOTTOM. Phr.: in two, three, four, many p.s.: (1). bifariam, trifariam, quadrifariam, multifariam: their year naturally divides itself into two p.s., natura divisus earum annus bifariam, Varr. R. R. 2, 14, post med.: Cic.: to distribute into three or four p.s., trifariam, quadrifariam dispertire, Suet. Vit. 11: Liv. (2). bipartito, tripartito (usu. with ref. to military forces): v. DIVISION (VL). II. Share, concern, interest: 1. expr. by intersum, irr. with

dat. = to take [active] p. in: to take p. in a battle, praelio int., Caes. B. G. 7, 87, extr.: Cic. Also sometimes intervengo 4 (to interfere with; of one who might not have been expected to do so): Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24: v. TO INTERFERE. 2. expr. without p. (or lot) in, by experis, ris (with gen.; less freq. abl.): to have no p. in military command or public counsel, esse expertem imperii, publici consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: opp. particeps, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: v. DISTRIBUTE. See also TO PARTAKE, PARTAKER.

III. Character, as in a play; also in fig. sense: 1. persona: to act the p. of a sovereign, p. principis tueri, Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 29; also, p. sustinere, id. Mu. 3, 6; tenere, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54; gerere, id. Off. 1, 32, 115. 2. partes, um, f.: to take the principal p. in a play, primas p. agere, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: cf. partes tueri, Hor. A. P. 193: to bear the p. of accuser in a trial, (in) iudicio p. accusatoris obtinere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: to have a second or third (inferior) p. assigned to one, secundarium, tertiarium p. esse, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 48. With primas, secundas, partes is often understood: e.g. to play a second p., secundas ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46. IV. Side, faction: partes: v. PARTY. To take any one's p., allicui opem ferre, adesse, adiutorem se praebere: v. TO ASSIST.

V. Duty, function: 1. officium: to do one's p. (honestly), o. satisfacere, Cic. Div. Verr. 14, extr.: v. DUTY. 2. oft. expr. by gen. after esse; or by neut. of prom. adj. (l. G. § 266): it is the p. of a youth to reverence his elders, adolescentis est majores natu vereri, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 132: it is my, your, our, p., meum, tuum, nostrum est, etc.: pass. VI. Only in pl. parts = faculties, capacity: ingenium, etc.: v. NATURAL (VL).

VII. Also only in pl., parts = regions: loca, orum: the Gauls who inhabited these p.s., Galli qui ea l. incolerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: v. PLACE, REGION. Phr.: in, to, or from foreign p.s., peregre: to travel into foreign p.s., proficisci, Suet. Caes. 42: Cic.: to live in foreign p.s., peregrinari, Cic. Arch. 7, 16: in these p.s., hic viciniae (v. NEIGHBOURHOOD): somewhere about these p.s., hic alibi, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: Ter. VIII. In grammar, p. of speech: pars orationis: Prisc. 2, 4 § 15. IX. Miscell. Phr.: (1). on the p. of (prō with abl.): to argue anything on the p. of an accused person, aliquid pro reo disputare, Cic. Sext. 2, init.: et pass. Sometimes ab (a) may serve: cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (IV.). On the p. of, sometimes = by, denoting the agent: v. BY. (II). for my p., our p., etc.: (1). æquidem; with 1 pers. sing. and (less freq.) pl.: I for my p. wished to be called Caesar's soldier; you... e me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos... Caes. B. C. 2, 32, fin.: we, for our p., have been for some time finding fault with you, e nos jam dudum to incusamus, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 7: v. INDEED. (2). Ideo (implying emphasis): and thou, on thy p., tunc adeo, Virg. G. 1, 24. (III). for the most p.: maximam partem (principally, chiefly: adverb. acc.); fere, ferme: v. MOSTLY, USUALLY. So also, in great p., magnam partem, magna ex parte: our conversation consists in great p. of iambics, magnam p. ex iambis nostra constat oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 189: in great p. prevailed upon by their entreaties, magna ex eorum precibus adductus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. See also PARTLY. (IV). in good or bad p.: to take anything in good or bad p., aliquid in bonam (malam) partem accipere, Cic. Att. 11, 7, extr.: aliquid boni (never null!) consulere, Quint. 1, 6, 32: Ov.: Cato in Gell. (V). from all p.s.: undique: Caes. Cic.

part (v.): A. Trans. 1. To open, cleave in two: 1. dimoveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (to p. asunder): to p. the soil under with the plough, terram d. aratro, Virg. G. 2, 513: Ov. 2, diffindo, 3: v. TO SPLIT, CLEAVE (A). II. To rend, consider, separate: 1. divello, vell,

vulsum, 3: *nor shall Gyas, the hundred-handed, ever p. me from you, me nec centummanus Gyas divellat unquam*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 15. Join: *nec divelli nec distrahi* (posse), Cic. Plin. 1, 16, *init.*

2. *distraho*, xl, *clum*, 3: *necessity p. her from me, illam a me d. necessitas*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42: cf. *supr.* 3. *séparo*, i: v. TO SEPARATE. || 3. *To divide, distribute*: *partior* (partio), *dispartior*, *divido*: v. TO DIVIDE, SHARE. B.

Intrans. 1. *To part from, quit*: 1. *digredior*, *gressus*, 3: *we p. in tears, digredimur flentes*, Ov. H. 17 (18, 117): *I was afraid he would not be able (bear) to p. from me, timebam ne a me d. non posset*, Cic. Att. 3, 9, *med.*: *in this manner they p.*, ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall. Jug. 12, *extr.* 2. *discedo*, *sei, seum*, 3: v. TO DEPART, QUIT. Phr.: *he from whom you had p. d. with mutual tears, is quem flens flentem dimiseras*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, *ad init.*: *not to be able to p. (tear oneself) from any one, ab aliquo distrahi non posse*, lb. *med.* || 2. *To part asunder*: 1. *disseio*, ul, 4 (suddenly): *the blade p. d. asunder with the blow, mucro dissiluit ictu*, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: cf. lb. 3, 416 (where it is used of a convulsion of the earth's surface): Lucr.: Plin. 2. *ex pr.* by *finde* (diffindo), *fidi*, *seum*, 3, *as refl. pass.*, or with *pron. refl.*: v. TO SPLIT.

3. *dehisco*, 3: v. TO Gape OPEN. || 3. *To part with*: Phr.: *to p. with a wife, uxori nuntium remittere or mittere* (v. TO DIVORCE): *comp. use of discedo*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, *uxor a Dolabella discessit*.

partake: 1. *To be a sharer of*: 1. *ex pr.* by *particeps*, *cipts*: *p. of spoil and prizes (if war), praedae ac praemiorum p. esse*, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: *suffer us to p. of your wisdom, fac nos p. sapientiae tuae*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 83. So by *socius*: Join: [fortunarum allicuius] *socium participemque esse*, Cic. Pont. 17, 37. (N.B.—Participio in this sense late and rare: v. TO SHARE.) 2. *intersum, trr.* (to take active part in what is going on: with *dat.*): v. PART (II). *That does not p. of, experts, rtis* (with *gen.*; less freq. *abl.*): *the other animals do not p. of reason, cetera (animalia) rationis exp. sunt*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22. || 2. *To take some of, with ref. to food*: 1. *súmo*, *mpsi*, *mpium*, 3 (gen. term): Nep. Att. 21. 2. *gusto*, i (both trans. and intrans.): *for two days I had p. of nothing whatever, not even water, biduum ita jejuniis fueram, ut ne aquam gustarem*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: to p. of a (slight) meal in a recumbent posture, cubantem gustare, Id. Mur. 35, *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11 (deinde gustabat dormelebata minimum). Fig.: *to p. of any pure pleasure, g. partem ullam liquidae voluptatis*, Cic. Plin. 1, 18, 58. v. TO TASTE.

partaker: 1. *particeps*, *cipts*, *adj.*: (man) *p. of reason and thought, p. rationis et cogitationis*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: Caes. Join: *socius particepsque*, Cic. 2. *socius*: v. PARTNER. 3. *affinis*, e (implied in): v. PARTY (VI). *To make any one p. in anything, participare*: Cic. (v. TO SHARE): *not a p. experts* (v. TO PARTAKE, I.).

parterre: *florilla*, *lum*: v. FLOWER-GARDEN.

parthenon: *Parthēnōn*, *ōnis*, *m.*: Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 54.

partial: 1. *Extending only to a part or parts*: *ex pr.* by Phr.: *the country suffered from a p. famine, *terrae partes nonnullae fame laborabant*; **fame laboratum est quibudam in locis: though this involves a p. loss, quod est per partes (opp. in summa) damnosum est*, Col. 1, 4: *he obtained a p. success, *nonnulla ex parte bene res pessi* (like *omni ex parte*, Cic. Am. 21, 79). || 2. *Not equitable, biased*: 1. *ciptidus* (under the influence of feeling or passion): *p. and vindictive witnesses, testes c. et irati*, Cic. Font. 6, *init.*: *p. judges, c. iudices*, Tac. Or. 31: cf. Cic. Caes. 3, 8, *cupidior quam sapientem iudicem esse*

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parterre: *florilla*, *lum*: v. FLOWER-GARDEN.

parthenon: *Parthēnōn*, *ōnis*, *m.*: Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 54.

partial: 1. *Extending only to a part or parts*: *ex pr.* by Phr.: *the country suffered from a p. famine, *terrae partes nonnullae fame laborabant*; **fame laboratum est quibudam in locis: though this involves a p. loss, quod est per partes (opp. in summa) damnosum est*, Col. 1, 4: *he obtained a p. success, *nonnulla ex parte bene res pessi* (like *omni ex parte*, Cic. Am. 21, 79). || 2. *Not equitable, biased*: 1. *ciptidus* (under the influence of feeling or passion): *p. and vindictive witnesses, testes c. et irati*, Cic. Font. 6, *init.*: *p. judges, c. iudices*, Tac. Or. 31: cf. Cic. Caes. 3, 8, *cupidior quam sapientem iudicem esse*

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Exp. the logical or rhetorical p. of a subject: *Cic. Quint.* (Or expr. by partior, to make a p. of: v. TO DIVIDE.) || **That which parts or divides:** 1. *sepm.* (ascp.): v. FENCE. 2. *pātes*, *stis*, m. (wall of a house): v. WALL. (Or expr. by verb: small chambers separated by wooden p.s., *cubacula parva tabulis distincta et loculata*; cubicularum series loculatarum: cf. *infr.*, III.) || **A compartment:** *lōchlamētum*: the p.s. (in an aviary) in which the birds make their nests, l. (in) quibus nidificant aves, Col. 8, 8: *Vitr.* *Furnished with p.s. (for colours), arcuatae loculae*, Varr. 3, 17. **partitive:** as gram. t. t., **partitivus*: M. L.

partitively: as gram. t. t., **partitivus*: M. L. **partly:** 1. *partim*: esp. in a double sentence, *partly... partly*: a mind p. influenced by compassion; p... animus p. misericordia devinctus, p... Ter. *Hec.* 1, 2, 92. 2. *nonnulla* (aliqua) ex parte (to some extent): cf. *Caes. B. G.* 1, 16, magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus: if not wholly yet p., **si non omnino tamen aliqua ex parte* (or aliquam partem: cf. *Cic. Fam.* 9, 15, non omnino quidem sed magnam partem). 3. in part (not *Cic.*): this seems to me p. true, quod mihi in parte verum videtur, *Quint.* 2, 8, 6.

partner: 1. *a sharer in anything*: 1. *socius*; f. *sōcia* (companion, sharer, associate): Join: *particeps* et socius et adiutor, *Cic. Att.* 9, 10: socius et consors [glorialis laboris], *Id. Br.* 1, 2: v. COMPANION. 2. *particeps*, *cipis* (strictly adj.): v. PARTAKER. Comp. also (1). 3. consors, *ritis*: p. in gains and stolen goods, c. in lucris atque furtis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 66, extr.: usu. foll. by gen. cf. *supr.* (1). || **In business:** *socius*: *Cic. Verr.* 3, 20, 50: to be condemned (for fraud towards) a p., pro a. damnavi, *Id. Fl.* 18, 43: p.s. on equal terms (sharing profits equally), ex aequis partibus socii, *Paul. Dig.* 17, 2, 6. (Not consors in technical sense: but see *supr.* 1, 3.) || **In matrimony:** *confux*, *jūgia*, c.: v. SPOUSE, MATE. Poet. socius (socio) tori, *Ov. M.* 14, 678; thalamus consors, *Id.* 10, 246 (wife).

partnership: 1. In gen. sense: 1. *societas* (association, sharing): p. in crime, a. facinorum, *Cic. Ph.* 13, 17, fin.: Sall.: v. FELLOWSHIP, ALIANCE. 2. *consortio* (= preceded), cf. *Liv.* 6, 40, fin., Quaesnam aia societas, quaenam consortio est?—(rare): *Cic.* See also, *UNION*, ASSOCIATION. || **In business:** *societas*: to form (enter into) a p., *colre*, *Dig.* 17, 2, 1: a. contrahere, *Id.* § 14: to retire from a p., *societate abire*, *Id.* § 14: to give notice of doing so, *societate renuntiare*, *Id.* § 14. **Phr.:** to dissolve p., *disociari*, *Id.* § 4: action for fraudulent p., *actio pro socio*, *Id.* § 31. (See the chapter of Digest referred to throughout.)

partridge: *perdix*, *Ida*, c.: *Plin.*: *Mart.*

parts: i. e. *faculties*: v. PART (VI). **parturition:** *partus*, *ūs* (act of bringing forth): *Cic. N. D.* 2, 27, 69. (Or expr. by *pario*: [women] in p. invoke *Juno Lucina*, *Junonem Lucinam* in pariendi invocant, *Id.* § 68: v. TO BRING FORTH. *Parturitio*, late and rare.)

party: 1. A number of persons united in opposition to others: 1. *factio* (esp. political: usu. with worse sense than Eng.): there are p.s. in all the states, in omnibus civitatibus f. sunt, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 11: the p. of the oligarchs, *paucores* f., *Id. B. C.* 1, 22: the p. of those who were for taking everything to Philip, f. ad Philipum trahendum res, *Liv.* 32, 19, init. To denote the different p.s. in the Circus: the p. of the Green, *prasinia* l., *Suet. Cal.* 55. 2. *secta* (sect or school): *Quint.* 5, 13, 59: *Cic.* 3. *partes*, *tum*; also *sing.* (not denoting the individuals collectively; but the side or interest to which they belong): to form into two p.s., in duas p. discedere, *Sall.*

Jug. 17: to go over to any one's p., in partes transgredi, *Tac. Agr.* 7; so, transire in partes, *Id. H.* 1, 70: to be of no p., nullius partis esse, *Cic. Fam.* 10, 31: v. SIDE. (N.B.—When the word party is used without bad sense, it need not be expr. by a definite subs.: e. g. the one p., ... the other p., ... all ... parts, *Sall. Cat.* 38: also expr. by, *hi* ... *illi*; *alteri* ... *alteri*: note also the phr., *populares*, the popular p.; opp. *optimates*, the aristocratical p., *Cic. Sext.* 45, init.) || **One of two litigants:** *pars* (not however denoting an individual, but the side or interest with which he is identified): the friends of the opposite p., *advocati adversae p.*, *Quint.* 5, 6, extr.: *Ter.*: *Juv.* Or use *pro*, the one p., ... the other p., *hic* ... *ille*: v. (the) OKE. || **A gathering for pleasure:** expr. by *coena*, *convivium*, *saliatio*, etc., acc. to the nature of the entertainment: v. SUPPER, etc.

IV. A small division of troops: *manus*, *ūs*; or if cavalry be referred to, *ala* (cf. *Liv.* 21, 29, init., where *ala* equitum is used of a p. of horse, 500 strong); *turma* (v. SQUADRON). **V. A part of an aggregate number:** expr. by *alii* ... *alii*: to ship people across in p.s., *alios atque alios transvehere*, *Liv.* 38, 16, med. **VI. Connected with:** *affinis*, e (with dat. or gen.): parties to this plot, *huic factiuri affines*, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 3, 6: less freq. with gen.: *Id. Verr.* 2, 2, 38, 94.

party-man: *partium studiosus* (homo): etc.: v. PARTISAN. — **spirit:** *stidum*: more definitely, a *partium*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1, 13, 35: also *pl.*, *studia partium*, *Sall. Jug.* 71.

— **wall:** *pāries* intergerivus (—*trius*): *Plin.* 35, 14, 49, extr. Or by circuml., *pāries binis communis aedibus*: cf. *Ov. M.* 4, 66.

parvenu (Fr.): *nōvus hōmo*: v. UPSTART.

paschal: *paschalis*, e: the p. lamb, *agnus p.* *Vulg. Exod.* xii, *tem.*: *Hier.*

pascha: *sātrāpes*, ae, m. (nearest word): pure Lat., *praefectus*: v. SATRAP.

paschalis: *satrapia* or *-ta*: *Curt.* 5, 1, fin.: *Plin.* Or *praefectura*: v. GOVERNMENT (V.).

pasquinade: *fāmōsum carmen*, etc.: v. LAMPHOON.

pass (v.): **A. Trans.** 1. To go beyond: 1. *praetervēhor*, *vectus*, 3 (with acc.): my speech seems to have p'd the rocks, *scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea*, *Cic. Coel.* 21, init.: *Caes.*: v. TO PASS BY. 2. *egredior*, *gressus*, 3 (in this sense, oft. with acc.): not to pass the river *Atulucha*, *flumen Mulucham non e*, *Sall. Jug.* 110: in *Cic.* foll. by extra with acc.: cf. *Id.* *Quint.* 10, 35, certos fines terminosque constitutum, extra quos non egrediar. 3. *transseo*, 4. *irr.*: v. TO CROSS. || **To exceed:** v. TO SURPASS. || **To live through, spend time:** *Phr.*: to p. all one's lifetime in anything, *omnem aetatem in aliqua re terere*, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 31, 123: to p. one's whole lifetime free from annoyance, *omne tempus aetatis sine molestia degere*, *Id. Sen.* 1, 2 (v. TO SPEND): *vitam transire* [silentio], *Sall. Cat.* 1, 1: a rare expr.: to p. the loitering day over wine, *morantem diem mero frangere* (poet.), *Hor. Od.* 2, 7, 6. || **IV. To send on from one to another:** *trādo*, *didi*, *ditum*, 3: to p. the cup to any one, *loculum alicui* l., *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 40, 96: *Lucr.*: to p. buckets from hand to hand, **hamas per manus tradere*. **V. To utter authoritatively:** esp. in phr., to p. sentence: *dēcerno*, *cēvī*, *tum*, 3: to p. sentence in any one's favour, *seipsum alicui d.*, *Cic. Fam.* 16, 16, C: *Caes.*: v. SENTENCE. **VI. To enact by resolution:** *Phr.*: to p. a law on any subject, *legem jubere de aliqua re*, *Cic. Bal.* 17, 38 (denoting the action of the people): so, *rogationem jubere*, *Sall. Jug.* 40: also *jubeo* is in this sense often used abso.: to p. a resolution concerning war, *de bello* l., *Liv.* 38, 45: the senate p'd a decree, *decrevit senatus*: *pass*: v. TO

DEGREE. (Perfette legem, to succeed in getting a law p'd.) See also TO ENACT.

VII. To admit, allow: *Phr.*: to p. accounts, **tabulas accepti et dispensi inspectas approbare*; *ratas habere*: v. TO APPROVE, CONFIRM. *Miscell. Phr.*: to p. one's eyes over (a writing), *oculo [oculis] percurrere*, *Hor. S.* 2, 5, 55: to p. cheese through a sieve, *caseum per cribrum facere* [ut] *transeat*, *Cato R. R.* 76, med. (also, *cribro cernere*; *cribare*: v. SIEVE): to p. water, *urinae reddere*, *Cels.* 2, 7, med.: to p. muster, **duci* (praefecto) *se approbare* (cf. *Tac. Agr.* 5, init.). **B. Intrans.** 1. To go by from one place to another: 1. *praetereo*, *praetervēhor*, etc.: v. TO PASS BY, etc. 2. *meo*, 1 (to go along, find a passage): esp. of things: so that wagons can barely p. in single file, *ita ut vix singula meent plaustra*, *Plin.* 6, 14, 17: the heat p.s. through the void, vapor per inane vacuum m., *Lucr.* 2, 150. (N.B.—For phr. in passing, v. PASSING.)

|| **Of time:** to go by, elapse: 1. *transseo*, 4. *irr.*: many months had already p'd, and the winter had already set in, multi jam transierant menses, et hiems jam praecipitaverat, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 25, init.: *Affric. Dig.* 7, 1, 37. 2. *intercedo*, 3: v. TO ELAPSE. See also TO PASS AWAY, BY.

|| **To become changed:** 1. *abeo*, 4. *irr.*: E p.s. into U, E in U abii, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 16, 20: his arms p. into legs, *abunt in crura laceri*, *Ov. M.* 1, 236. See also TO CHANGE. 2. *transseo*, 4. *irr.*: to p. (be turned) into wine, in vinum tr., *Plin.* 22, 24, 52: *Ov.*

|| **IV. To be transferred from one owner to another:** *pervēnio*, *vēni*, *ventum*, 4: the whole inheritance p.s. to the daughter, *omnis hereditas ad filiam p.*, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 17, 55: to p. to any one lawfully, *jure ad alium p.*, *Id.* *Top.* 6, 29.

V. To be carried, receive the sanction of a legislative house: *Phr.*: that law could not p., **ea lex perferri non potuit*; *populo perveneri* non potuit ut eam legem juberet, *scilicet*, *decreveret*: v. *supr.* (A. VI.). **VI. To be looked upon, regarded:** usu. foll. by *for*: 1. *pass*, of *habeo*, 2 (not necesarily implying that the estimate is false): he p'd for a person of great military experience, *peritissimose rei militaris habebatur*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 21, esp. foll. by *pro* when the case is not really so: to p. for unaided, *pro non dicto haberi*, *Liv.* 23, 22, ad fin. (with ref. to an indiscreet utterance): v. TO CONSIDER (IV.). 2. expr. by *pro* after other verbs: so incredible did the circumstance appear, that the messenger p'd for a liar, *adeo incredibilis res visa est, ut pro vano nuntius audiretur*, *Liv.* 39, 49, med.: to p. for one already condemned and executed, *jam pro damnato mortuoque esse*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 15, init. See also foll. art.

pass away: 1. Of time; to take its departure: 1. *abeo*, 4. *irr.*: that year p'd away, *abii ille annus*, *Cic. Sext.* 33, 71: *Ter.*: *Hor.* (Not *praetereo* in exactly this sense: v. TO PASS BY.)

2. *cedo*, *sal*, *sum*, 3: hours and days and months and years p. away, *horae*, c., et *dies*, et *menses*, et *anni*, *Cic. Sen.* 10, 69. So comp., *procedo*, 3 (esp. when a part of a given time is spoken of as gone): when a good part of the night had p'd away, *ubi plerumque noctis processerat*, *Sall. Jug.* 21. 3. *transseo*, 4. *irr.* (rare in exactly this sense): life will p. away, *transiet aetas*, *Th.* 1, 4, 27: v. TO PASS (B. II.). 4. *labor*, *passus*, 3 (to glide away imperceptibly: poet.): *Hor. Od.* 2, 14, 2 (fugaces l. anni): *Ov.* 5. *pass*, of consumption, *mpel*, *mpium*, 3 (to take up time): v. TO CONSUME (II.). **SPEND.** *Phr.*: to let one day after another p. away, *diem ex die duere*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 16, 17. || **To come to an end:** 1. *transseo*, 4: an empire soon to p. away, *imprium brevi transiitum*, *Tac. H.* 1, 52, fin. 2. *interdeo*, *pereo*, *occido*: v. TO PERISH.

— **by:** 1. *lit.*: 1. *praetereo*, 4. *irr.* (gen. term): to p. by some garden,

hortos p., Cic. Fin. 5, 1, *fin.*: see also *PASSING* (in). 2. praetergrédior, gressus, 3 (infreq.): you had already p'd by (my) camp, to jam castra praetergressum esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, *med.* 3. praetervehor, ctus, 3 (on horseback or shipboard): (mariners) that were p'ing by, qui praetervehantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49. With direct acc.: on the second day they p. by (sail past) Apollonia, altero die Apolloniam praetervehuntur, Caes. B. C. 3, 26. 4. praetermeo, 1 (v. rare): Lucr. 1, 319. II. Fig.: of time: 1. praetereo, 4, irr.: the (op-pointed) time has p'd by, tempus praeterit, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4: id. Ph. 3, 2, 41: Cic. Sen. 10, 69. 2. transeo, 4, irr.: when the day fixed by the law has p'd by, quum dies legis transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, *med.* III. Not to notice: praetereo, 4, irr.: v. TO PASS OVER, OMIT.

pass off: 1. To depart: 1. abeo, 4, irr.: has your sea-sickness quite p'd off yet? nausea jamne plane abest? Cic. Att. 14, 10, *med.* 2. decedo, 4, irr., sum, 3: the ague has p'd off, quartana decedit, ib. 7, 2, *ad init.* II. Trans.: in phr. to p. oneself off for....: 1. fero, 3, irr. (with pron. refl.): he tried to p. himself for Philip, se Philippum ferebat, Vell. 1, 11, *Suet.* 2. expr. by impōno, pōsum, itum, 3: cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20, populo impolsumus et oratores vial sumus.

— **on:** pergo, perrexī, etum, 3 (to go forward): let us p. on to what remains, pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Br. 43, *init.*, v. TO PROCEED.

— **over:** 1. To cross over: transeo, trāficio, etc.: v. TO CROSS OVER.

II. To go over to another party: transgredior, transeo: v. TO GO OVER (II.).

III. Trans.: to take no notice of: 1. praetereo, 4, irr.: to p. over a passage through neglect, locum pr. negligentia, Ter. Ad. prol. 14: to p. over and omit, pr. ac relinquere, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, *robo.*

2. praetermitto, mīto, assum, 3 (like preced.): Caes.: Cic.: v. TO OMIT.

3. less freq. mitto, 3: cf. Cic. Mur. 15, *fin.*, mitto proella; praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum (= praetermitto): Ter. Also foll. by subj. clause, or de with abl.: I p. over the fact, that.... mitto quod.... (with subj.), Cic. Fam. 15, 4: I p. over the loss of a very large part of the army, mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus, id. in Pis. 20, 47.

IV. Also Trans.: to neglect in the bestowment of anything: praetereo, 4, irr.: to p. over a brother's son (in making one's will), fratris filium pr., Cic. Ph. 2, 16, 41: and esp., to p. over (not to elect) a candidate for office: id. Pl. 3, 8.

— **round:** i.e. to hand round: perh. circumféro, 3, irr.: v. TO HAND ROUND. Or perh. better expr. by trādo, didi, ditum, 3: v. TO PASS (A. IV.).

Also Intrans.: while the cup is p'ing round, *Jum traditur poculum per manus convivarum.

— **through:** 1. transeo, 4, irr.: the son of Domitius p'd through Formiae (on such a date), Domitii filius transitit Formias, Cic. Att. 9, 3, *init.*

2. more freq. expr. by per after various verbs: the spear p's through both temples, it hasta per tempus utrumque, Virg. Aen. 9, 418: to p. (make a way) through the enemy, per hostes vadere, Tac. H. 3, 41: the Euphrates p's right through Seleucia, Euphrates vadit per ipsam Mesopotamiam, Plin. 5, 26, 21: the weapon p'd through the helmet, telum per galeam adactum est (cf. Tac. A. 6, 15, vulnus per galeam adegit).

— **come to:** fit, facit, etc. est, etc. how comes it to p., qui fit? Hor. Sat. 1, 1, *init.*, v. TO HAPPEN. (Very freq. in late Lat. of Vulg., it came to p., factum est: Matthew xi. 1, etc.)

— **to let:** 1. praetermitto, 3: not to let a single day p. (without writing), nullum diem p., Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2, *transmittit*, 3 (to allow to p. through): to let an army p. through, exercitum [per fines] tr., Liv. 21, 24,

extr.: not to let the rain p. through, laubres non tr., Plin. 16, 10, 19 § 48.

pass (subs.): Phr.: to think matters should have come to such a p. adeone rem rediisse! Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 27 (foll. by ut): things had come to such a p., eo rerum ventum erat, Curt. 5, 12: v. FITCH.

passable: 1. Through or along which one may pass: 1. pervius (affording a passage): the enemy had occupied such forests as were p., hostes saltus p. ceperant, Liv. 9, 41: most easily p. (fordable), maxime p., Tac. A. 12, 12, *med.* 2. expr. by transeo, 4, irr.: the Rhone is in several places p. by a ford, Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transiit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Liv. Phr.: (a road) barely p. for waggons in single file, vix qua singuli carri duccantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: (a road) not p. for artillery, *qua tormenta graviora nullo modo trahantur: a district not p. for cavalry on account of marshes, *loca palustria atque equitibus invia (v. IMPASSABLE): to make p., munire: e. g., m. rupe, Liv. 21, 37: cf. id. 27, 39, *med.*, per murita pleraque transitu fratis, quae antea invia fuerant, duxit (where before there was no road, but made p. by Hannibal): a road perfectly (or easily) p., *via qua commode, facile, ire a. ingredi possis; via aperta atque facilis. II. Fig., tolerable: 1. tolerabilia: e. p. orators, t. oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8. (Not patibilis (= that can be suffered or endured: rare) in this sense.) 2. mediocritas: e. v. MIDDLE.

passably: 1. tolerabiliter: Col. 2, 2, *init.* (In Cic. = patiently.) 2. mediocriter: Cic.: v. MODERATELY (II.).

passage: 1. Act of passing or crossing: 1. transitus, ūs: the p. (of the Alps) by the Carthaginians, tr. Pœnorum, Liv. 21, 38, *fin.*: so Trencherorum tr., Caes. B. G. 5, 55 (p. of the Rhine by the Trenchtheri): but also (later), Alpium tr. Tac. H. 1, 70 (in Liv. 21, 23, *init.*, transitus Alpium = the passes of the Alps). 2. transitio (= preceded; but infreq.): to effect its (the sun's) p. into another sign, in altitud signum tr. facere, Vitr. 9, 1 (4), 11.

3. transgressio (= preceded): the p. of the Gauls (over the Alps), tr. Gallorum, Cic. in Pis. 33, 81.

4. transmissio (by water): your former p., superior tua tr. (= navigatio), Cic. Att. 4, 17, *init.* 5. trajectio (esp. like preced., across the water): Cic. Att. 8, 15. Also in same sense (oftener in sense IV.), trajectus, ūs: he twice encountered a storm on his p., tempestate in trajectu bis conflicuit, Suet. Aug. 17, *med.* 6. expr. by verb: the p. of the Alps being effected in 15 days, quinto decimo die Aliphus superatis, Liv. 21, 38, *init.*: by what route he effected the p. of the Alps, quamvis Alpes transierit, ib. *med.*: during his p. of the Apennines, he encountered a violent storm, transeuntem Apenninum atrox adorta tempestat est, id. 21, 58, *init.*: everything being got ready for the p. (of the river), omnibus satis comparatis ad trajectendum, id. 21, 27, *init.*: v. TO CROSS (OVER), PASS.

7. freq. iter, itinēria, n., may serve: to effect a p. through the province, iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: v. MARCH, JOURNEY. II. Liberty to pass through: Phr.: to allow any one a p., alciui [per agros urbesque] transitum dare, Liv. 21, 20, *init.*: iter alciui [per provinciam] dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; facultatem [per provinciam] itinēria faciendi dare, ib. 1, 7: to afford an army a p. through territory, exercitum per fines transmittere, Liv. 21, 24.

III. Migration: Phr.: birds of p. (aves) advēnae: the storks are winter birds of p., the cranes summer ones, ciconiae hiebris, grues aestivis advēnae, Plin. 10, 21, 31: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *med.*: as a class, genus (avium) adventivum, Varr. l. c.: the thrush is a bird of p., turdi quotannis in [Italia] trans mare advolant, et eodem revolant, Varr. l. c. (the whole passage is marked as an

interpolation in Bipont. Ed.) IV. A way or route by which to pass from one country to another (by sea): trajectus, ūs: the shortest p. to Britain, brevissimus tr. in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: most convenient p., tr. commodissimus, Pl. 5, 2. V. A communication between two places: 1. transitio (thoroughfare): more fully, tr. perva, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, *init.*: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 453, where pervius usus tectorum inter se, denotes a p. by which two dwellings communicate with each other. 2. iter: Vitr. 6, 6 (9), *fin.* (where the term itinēria is applied to the corridors and passages in a house, generally). Phr.: to open a p. into a house, aedes pervias facere, cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 14. VI. A path by which anything finds exit or access; esp. in the body: 1. iter: the urinary p., urinae l., Cels. 7, 26, 1: the p. for the voice, vocis l., Virg. Aen. 7, 534. 2. meatus, ūs: the auditory passages, audiendi m., Plin. 28, 13, 55. In same sense (less good), transitus: id. 23, 2, 28 (auditis tr.). VII. Portion of a book: locus; pl. usu. loci; less freq. loca: to learn by heart select p.s. from the poets, electos ex poetis l. edicere, Quint. 1, 1, 36: ib. 1, 11, 12, etc.: we repeat p.s. without being encoored, loca jam recitata revolvisimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.

passenger: vector (esp. on board ship): to take up a p., v. tollere, Macr. 2, 5, *extr.*: Cic. P's fare, vectura, naulum (by boat): v. FARE (II.).

passer-by: expr. by praetereo: p.s.-by, qui praetereunt per vias, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 40: in all cases except mon. sing., the imperf. part. may be used, L. G. § 638: Lucr. has praetermeantes, 1, 319: v. TO PASS BY.

passing (subs.): chiefly in adv. phr., in passing: 1. praetereūns (with just a glance, such as one passing by might bestow), in agreement with subject: Cic. Br. 54, 200: with quasi: I will, as it were in p., do justice to them all at once, quasi praetereūns satisfaciām universis, id. Div. Verr. 15, *extr.* 2. obiter (not in Cic.): to expose, in p., the folly of Magic, ob. vanitatem Magicam coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37: Sen. 3. in transcurso: Joīn: breviter atque in transcurso, Plin. 3, 5, 6 § 39.

passing (adv.): admōdum, etc.: v. EXCEEDINGLY.

passing-bell: *campūna quae ipso mortis tempore sonat.

passion: 1. Being acted upon: passio: either in action or in p., vel in actu vel in p., Prisc. 8, *init.* (de verbo). Or expr. by verb: a verb is expressive of action or p., verbum agendi vel patendi significativum, Prisc. l. c. II. Prevalent emotion: 1. cupiditas (strong desire of any kind: esp. lust, avarice, or cupidity): undisciplined and unbridled p.s., indomita c. atque effrenatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, *init.*: v. DESIRE. (N.B.—Not applicable to such p.s. as envy, hatred, pride.) 2. (animal) perturbatio (a phloia. term): cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10, quae Graeci *vāōn* vocant, nobis perturbatio appellari magis placet: id. Fin. 3, 10, *fin.* 3. (animal) mōtus, ūs: with or without animi, acc. to context (gen. term, denoting excitement or emotion of any kind): v. EMOTION. 4. perturbatio (stronger than motus): hence more adequate to the expression of Eng.: those p.s. (fear, pity, etc.) have been imparted to our minds by nature, p. istae animis nostris a natura datae, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: id. de Or. 1, 12, 51. Phr.: to work upon men's p.s., hominum mentes ad iram, odium, dolorem, etc., incitare, Cic. de Or. l. c.: they affirm that the mind of the wise man is not disturbed by p., animus sapientis commoveri et conturbari negant, id. Ac. l. c. (N.B.—Passio in this sense is without authority.) III. Specially, sensual desire: libido

init., f.: the p.s. are stimulated to their

gratification, libidines (Gr. ἐπιθυμία) ad potumundum incitantur, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: so inflamed by p., libidine sic accensa (femina), Sall. Cat. 25.

IV. Violent anger: ira, iracundia: v. **PASSTON.** Phr.: to get into a p., irasci (v. **ANGRY**, to BE): to fly into a violent p., exardescere iracundia et stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48; iracundia inflammari, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: in a towering p., furibundus, Sall. Cat. 31, fin.; impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9, ad fin.; impotens animi, Curt. 8, 1, fin.: to do anything under the influence of p., impetu et ira aliquid facere, Tac. Ger. 25: aroused to far more violent p., in multo impotentiorum rabiem accensus, Liv. 29, 9, med. **V. Great fondness for:** stidum: according to what was the ruling p. of each, uti culjusque s. flagrat, Sall. Cat. 14: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, init. Phr.: Albius aere, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28: less strongly: his p. is for horses and dogs, gaudet equis canibusque, id. A. P. 162: an incurable p. for writing, insanabile scribendi cacothesia, Juv. 7, 52. **VI. Suffering:** applied to the sufferings of our Lord: passio: he showed himself alive after his p., praebuit seipsum vivum post p. suam, Vulg. Act. 1: 3: id. Phil. 111, 10, etc.: or perb. better, perpassiones Christi: Nigela. Stil. p. 43 (L. G. § 591). Phr.: P.-music, "concentus meditandis Christi cruciatibus, Kr.: P.-week, "tempus celebrandae mortis et dolorum Christi, Bau. (in Kr.): P.-flower, "passiflora (Linn.).

passionate: i. fervent, impassioned: servidus, ardens, flagrans: v. **IMPASSIONED**, fervent. ii. Given to bursts of anger: 1. iracundia: somewhat too p., iracundior paulo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29: one man is more p. than another, alius alto iracundior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, init. 2. cerebrōsus (hot-headed, hasty): Hor. S. 1, 5, 21: Pl. 3, praecipe ingenio in iram: Liv. 23, 7, extr. (Impotens irae = unable to control one's temper, at any given time: cf. Liv. 29, 9, ad fin.).

passionately: i. With passionate ardour: Phr.: to be p. in love, amore ardere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: also without love, and foll. by in and abl. of object, or acc.: the god fell p. in love with her, deus arsit in illa, Ov. M. 8, 50: for direct acc. see Virg. E. 2, 1: also, deperire amore aliquem (lit. to be dying with love for any one), Liv. 27, 15, med.: likewise foll. by in and abl., Curt. 8, 6: or direct acc., Pl.: also, effusio amoris (not of sexual love), Plin. 6, 26, 2: I am p. desirous of seeing your fathers, efforor studio patres vestros videndi, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: p. devoted to every kind of learning, summe omnium doctrinarum studiosus, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, fin.: he was p. fond of play, aleam studiosissime lusi, Suet. Cl. 33: to be p. bent on doing something, gestire aliquid facere (v. **TO LONG**): see also **EAGERLY**, **EARNESTLY**, **FERVENTLY**. ii. With anger: iracundē: v. **ANGRY**.

passionateness: iracundia: v. **ANGRY**.

passionless: impassibilis: v. **LACT.** 1, 3, fin. (Or by circuml. perturbationalibus animi carens, liber: v. **PASSTON**, II.)

passive: passivus (only as gram. t.): v. **VERBE**, verba p., Prisc. 2, pass.: Charis.: called by Gell., verba habentia patendi signum, N. A., 18, 12: or simply, verba patendi, ib. Phr.: to be p. under injuries, "injurias pati, tolerare: to render a p. obedience, "patendo solum imperitis parere (?).

passively: passivē (as gram. t.): v. **PRIC.**

passiveness: expr. by patior, tō-passivity: lēro: v. **TO ENDURE**.

Passover: pascha, indecl. neut. (as in Gr. τὸ πάσχα): to eat the p., manducare pascha, Vulg. Joh. xviii. 28; et pass. (N.B.—In gen. Vulg. has paschae, as if from fem. Pascha; cf. ib. Luc. 11, 41, in die solenni Paschae: Joh. xii. ante sex dies Paschae; but the acc. is always Pascha. In later writers still,

It is decl. pascha, ātis, n.: Ambros.: etc.). Belonging to the P., Paschallis, e: v. **PASCHAL**.

passport: "libellus peregrinandi causa datus (the term libellus being used of various documents, as warrants, etc.: cf. Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 4). Or perh. diplomā, ātis (a term applied to various documents conveying a privilege): cf. Cic. Att. 10, 17, fin., where it denotes a formal licence to quit Italy.

pass-word: tessera (strictly, a small square tablet in which the p. was written): the p. had been sent through the camp, t. per castra data erat, Liv. 27, 46, init. (where the ref. is to an instruction from the commanding officer): Suet. Gal. 6 (data tessera, "ut manus paenulis continerent"): Auct. B. Hisp. 36, extr. The officer who gives out the p., tesseraarius: Tac. H. 1, 25.

past (adj.): i. In gen. sense, gone by: praeteritus: p. time, pr. tempus, Cic. Sen. 19, 68: also as p. part.: when the pleasantness of spring-time is p., vernal temporis suavitatem, Cic. Sen. 19, 70: also in gram., the p. tense, pr. tempus, Quint. 1, 4, fin. O.t. used elliptically, the p.: v. foll. art. (N.B.—Not exactus non finitus, as adj. though they may be used participially: cf. Virg. G. 390). ii. Immediately preceding: proximus, sup̄ior: v. **PRECEDING**, **FORMER**.

past (sub.): neut. of praeteritus: to grant any one an indemnity for the p., aliquem venia in praeteritum donare, Suet. Dum. q. Esp. n. pl. (the past, collectively: with all its events): to remember the p., to see the present, meminisse praeteritorum, praesentia cernere, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63: Caes. Phr.: admiror of the p., laudat temporis acti (se pueri), Hor. A. P. 171 (strictly, without sense apart from the words in brackets).

past (prep.): i. Of place, praeter, with acc. (after verbs of motion): he marched his forces p. Caesar's camp, p. castra Caesaris copias suas tradidit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Ter. ii. Of time: perh. ultra, with acc.: cf. Quint. 3, 1, 9, ultra Socratem duravit. Or expr. by verb: is it already p. the time, jam ea (dies) praeterit? Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: see also **LATE** (too).

paste (sub.): farina (strictly, flour or meal): p. for sticking paper, t. qua chartae glutinantur, Plin. 22, 25, 60: more definitely, f. chartaria, ib. 1, index ad l.c. (Gluten is glue: q. v.)

paste (v.): glutino: i. Plin. 22, 25, 60.

paste-board: "charta crassa, compluribus plagulis conglutinata facta.

pastern: sulfrago, inls, f.: Col. 6, 15, fin.: Plin. (Q.)

pastille: pastillus (globule for scenting the breath): Hor. S. 1, 2, 27. Phr.: to burn p.s., odores incendere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, extr. (better to express things generally than to aim at a precise description of a p.).

pastime: 1. oblectamentum (amusement, recreation: v. Habicht, § 341): the rest and p. of my old age, requies o. que senectutis meae, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: Suet. Also, oblectatio: p. (recreation) in retirement, otii o., Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: v. **AMUSEMENT**. 2. ludus: v. **GAME**, **SPORT**. Phr.: to take up weapons by way of p., ad ludendum arma sumere, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84: so, by way of p., ludens (in agr. with subject), id. Par. proem. § 3: also, animi causa (for the sake of amusement): to keep animals by way of p., animalia alere animi voluptatibusque causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Cic. and, delectationis causa, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: to take one's p., se oblectare, id. Off. 3, 14, 58.

pastor: pastor (Christianus): v. **SHEPHERD**.

pastoral (adj.): i. Relating to shepherds: 1. pastorālis, e: a p. life, p. vita, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, ad init.: Cic. Liv. 2. pastorīcius (less freq.): a p. and rustic fraternity, sodalitas p. atque agrestis, Cic. Coel. 11, 26: on p. mat-

ters, de p. re, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, init. 3. pastorius (poet.): the p. festinus (Pallia), p. sacra, Ov. F. 4, 721.

Denoting a style of poetry: bucolicus (Bovcolicus): a p. poem, bucolicon poema, Col. 7, 10, fin. (unless Bucolicon be there gen. pl.): to trifle in p. strains, b. ludere modis, Ov. F. 2, 518.

Relating to the office of a Christian pastor: "ad officium pastoris Christiani pertinens: sometimes, for brevity, pastorals may be used: the p. Epistles, "S. Pauli epistolae pastorales (quae feruntur): p. theology, "theologia pastoralis quae dicitur; theologiae ea pars quae de officio Christiani pastoris est.

pastoral (sub.): carmen s. poema bucolicum: v. **PRECED. ART.** (II.). In pl. bucolica, ōn (as sub.): Virg. lem.

pastorate: Phr.: after a long p., quum multos annos Christiani pastoris partes sustinuissem, Christianae ecclesiae pastorem egissem.

pastry: 1. crustum (baked paste): Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78 (pl. = sweet cakes): Virg. Dimin. crustula, orum (confectionary): Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: Sen. 2, opus pistorium quod adipe conficitur; adipatum (made with lard): Charis. 73.

pastry-cook: 1. crustularius: Sen. Ep. 56, 3. 2. pistor dulciarius: Mart. 14, 222, lem. P.-cook's shop, pōpina (cook-shop, eating-house): Sen. l. c.: Hor.

pasturage: i. Grazing for cattle: 1. pastus, ūs (food for cattle of any kind): v. **FOOD** (7). 2. pabulum: v. **FOODER**. ii. Grazing-ground: 1. pascuum: arable land, woodland and p., arvum, arbutum, p., Cic. Rep. 5, 2: country destitute of p., rus quod pasco caret, Col. 7, 1: Varr. Also, pascuus ager, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 53. 2. pastio: wide p.s., laxae p., Varr. R. R. 1, 12, init. To go out to p., pastum exire, Varr.: v. **TO GRAZE**.

pasture (sub.): pabulum, etc.: v. **PASTURAGE**.

pasture (v.): pasco, pavi, stum, 3: to p. so many herds of cattle, tot greges p., Varr. 2, 1, ad fin.: Cic. v. **TO FEED**. For intrans. sense, v. **TO GRAZE**.

pasty: artioceus, ātis, n.: Pers. 6, 50.

pat (adj.): Phr.: the story was so p. to the occasion, "adeo rei ipsi fabula convenire videbatur: ita in tempore res narrata esse videbatur: that's p. rem acu tetigit! cf. Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19. See also **SUITABLE**.

pat (v.): Phr.: to p. a horse's neck, "equi cervicem tanquam permulcendo manu pulsare: cf. Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 7, equum permulcere vel palpari, to caress or stroke him.

patch (sub.): 1. pannus: one or two bright red p.s. are sewed on (fig.), purpureus unus et alter assultur p., Hor. A. P. 15. Hence, full of rags and p.s., pannosus: v. **RAGGED**. 2. commissura (late in this sense): Vulg. Matt. ix. 16: Luc. v. 36. 3. assutimentum (late and rare): ib. Mar. 11, 21.

patch (v.): 1. sarcio, rēsarco, 4: v. **TO MEND**. 2. assuo, 1, 3 (to sew on): with acc. and dat.: Hor. A. P. 15. Phr.: to p. an old garment with new cloth, immittere commissuram pannuludis in vestimentum vetus, Vulg. Matt. ix. 16: a reconciliation till p'd up, male sarpa gratia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31: to p. up a story, centones sarcire allici, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 49 (al. sarcire).

patchwork: cento, ōnis, m.: to make p. (out of old clothes), centones facere, Cato R. R. 59. Adj.: centonarius, relating to p.: like p., more centonario, Tert. Praescr. Her. 39 (where the reference is to the Homeric cento).

pate: cluput: v. **HEAD**.

paten, patin: patina v. **PLATE** (Patena, Aic. in. in Quich.).

patent (adj.): i. Plain: apertus, manifestus, etc.: v. **XOTORIOUS** (I.).

ii. Specially licensed: "diplomate donatus, signatus: v. foll. art. **patent (sub.):** diplomā, ātis, n. (gen. term, used of various kinds of warrants,

letters of introduction, passes, etc.): to give any one a p. for a discovery, *monopolium diploma (libellum) inventori allicujus rei donare.

patentee: *diplomate donatus: v. **PATENT**.

paternal: 1. paternus (usu. belonging to a father): p. and ancestral goods, bona p. et avita, Cic. Coel. 14: 2. domains, p. regna, Virg. Aen. 3, 121: Hor. Also = like a father, fatherly (patris): Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6. 2. patrius (like a father; also, belonging to a father): a p. disposition (affection) for children, animus p. in liberos, Cic. R. Am. 16, 46: Liv. p. estate and house, p. fundus laque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 56: Cic. **paternally**: patriis (rare): Quint. 11, 1, 68. Usu. better expr. by **patrius** (paternus), pater: this is acting p. hoc patrium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49 (which may also be expr. hoc patris officium) est, cf. id. Andr. 1, 5, 1: he advised him p. ut (tquam) pater eum monuit: v. **PATERNAL**, **PATRE**.

paternity: expr. by **pater**. (Paternalitas late = patris animus: Aug.)

paternoster: *oratio Dominica: M. 1.

path: 1. 4 (narrow) trodden way: semita (narrow way, footpath): very narrow p.s., angustissimae s., Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: all the known highways and foot-p., omnes notae viae aequae, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. Fig.: the path of an unobscured life, fallendis a. vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 107: Juv. 2. trānes, itis (cross-road, by-path): Cic. Ph. 13, 9, 19: more precisely, transversus tr., Liv. 3, 39: a winding p. through a wood, convexus tr. silvae, Virg. Aen. 11, 515. 3. callis, itis, m., less freq. f. (a foot-track; esp. such as are trodden on hill-sides): to lead an army by winding p.s., per devia c. exercitum ducere, Liv. 22, 14, med.: cf. Cic. Sext. 5, 12 (Italis callis et pastorum stabula): Virg. II. Route, course: via, iter: v. **ROAD**, **WAY**. See also **PASSAGE** (VI). Plin. has, semita (spiritus), to denote the path or passage pursued by the breath; and Claud. s. lunae, the moon's p., Laud. Stil. 2, 478.

pathetic: 1. flabillus, e (plaintive; full of tearful emotion): p. (moving) strains, f. modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9: cf. Nāgels. Stil. p. 331. 2. *patheticus (Gr. πάθος; calculated to excite the passions; late, and suitable only for critical language): Macr. S. 4, 1, et pass. 3. oft. best to expr. by circuml.: a p. strain, *cantus aptus commovendis animis (affectibus), Nāgels. l. c.; aptus ad misericordiam movendum; aptus ad mentes hominum ad misericordiam incitandas: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53. (N.B.—By no means moving, or commovens, absol.: v. Nāgels. l. c.)

pathetically: flabilliter, miserabiliter: v. **PLAINTIVELY**, **PITEOUSLY**. (Patheticus, Macr. 4, 6.—Not to be imitated.)

pathio (subs.): pathicus: Cat. 16, 2: Juv.

pathless: inivus: p. woods, saltus i., Liv. 9, 14, med. Neut. pl. as subs.: through p. districts, per invia, Liv. 21, 35. (Often = impassable.)

pathology: *pāthologia (quae dicitur).

pathos: *pāthos, ūs, n. (Gr. πάθος: only to be used in critical language): now let us treat of the special features of p., nunc dicamus de habitu pāthūs, Macr. 4, 3, init.: the hyperbole gives p. facit hyperbole p., lb. 4, 6, med.: pathos arises also from repetition, nascitur p. et repetitione, lb. fin. (Usu. better expr. by affectus movere, etc.: the main secret of p. is that we be moved ourselves, circa movendos affectus summa in hoc posita est ut moveamur ipsi, Quint. 6, 2, 26: what p. is here? *quanta vis inest ad misericordiam movendum! quaest ad fletum legenti movendum! cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228.)

pathway: semita, callis: v. **PATH**.

patience: pātientia (endurance of hardship, suffering, annoyance, etc.): v.

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ENDURANCE. Phr.: to lose p., p. rumpere, Suet. Tib. 24: cf. p. abrumper, Tac. A. 12, 50 (which has however a diff. sense—to break off submission). (N.B.—The word pātientia is used by Christian writers to denote the Christian virtue of patience: Vulg. Luc. viii. 15, et pass.)

patient (adj.): 1. pātens, ntis: most p. cura, pātentissimae aures, Cic. Lig. 6, 24: more freq. foll. by gen. of that which is endured: e. g. pātens laboris (capable of enduring toil), Ov. M. 5, 611: p. sensoris equus, Suet. Caes. 61. (In class. Lat., the adj. usn. indicates faculty of endurance rather than any strictly moral virtue.) 2. tōlērāns, ntis (like pced., but always with depend. gen.): the ass is a very p. animal, assellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, med.

patient (subs.): aeger (strictly, masculine), but used in medical treatises irrespective of sex: the patient nevertheless breathes easily, tamen aeger facile spirat, Cels. 2, 8, init.: lb. 3, 6, et pass.: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 12, ne aegri quidem quia non omnes convalescunt, idcirco ars nulla medicina est: where however aegri is strictly adj. So also aegrotus is sometimes used: this was the part of a resolute p., to take the medicine, quod ipsum erat, fortis aegroti, accipere medicam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, fin. (but aeger is preferred in medical practice). Or expr. by circuml.: if the p. be a boy, si puer est qui laborat, Cels. 3, 7, 1: if the frame of the p. who is being operated on is stronger than usual, si robustius corpus ejus est qui curatur, id. 7, 26, 2. (N.B.—In speaking of female p.s. specially, Cels. appears always to use mulier or femina, not aegra: cf. id. 4, 20.)

patiently: 1. pātenter: Cic.: Caes. J. 10, 1: pātenter et fortiter, Cic. Ph. 11, 3, 7: p. aique aequo animo, Caes. B. C. 3, 15. 2. tōlērānter: to bear pain p., t. ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 47. 3. tōlērābiliter: Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42. (These two latter words should be used only of patience in enduring hardship and pain: not of mere quiet waiting.)

patois: dilectos or -us, i, f.: Suet. Tib. 56 (quum interrogasset, quoniam illa tam molesta d. esset).

patriarch: patriarcha or -as, ae: the Twelve P.s., duodecim P., Vulg. Act. vii. 8: Tert.: gen. pl., patriarchum, Paul. Nol. in eccles. sense, Justin. Nov. 7, pref.

patriarchal: patriarchicus: Justin. Novel. 7, 1, init.

patriarchally: *patriarchico more.

patriarian (adj.): patricius: Cic. Juv.

patriarcal (subs.): patricius: Cic. Mur. 7, 15: offender pl.: see Liv. 1, 8, extr.: Cic. (Liv. also uses patres, for the patrician order: see Nieb. H. R. 1, 318, but is not to be imitated in this.)

patrimony: patrimonium, a splend.

dad p., lautum et copiosum p., Cic. Rab. Post. 14, init.: p. ornatum, id. Sull. 20, 58. See also **INHERITANCE**. Or by circuml. res paterna: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26.

patriot: (civilis) amans patriae: v. **fol. art.**

patriotic: amans patriae: Cic. Att. 9, 19, ad fin. Phr.: to entertain the most p. sentiments, de republica praeculari atque egregia sentire, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5.

patriotically: Phr.: p. to sacrifice private resentments, reipublicae (patriae) inimicitias condonare (donare), Cic. Ph. 5, 18, 50: p. to disregard private interests, *pro summa erga patriam caritate privata negligere atque omittre: to act p., *patriae amantem civem se praebere: v. **PATRIOTIC**.

patriotism: expr. by circuml.: amor in patriam, Cic. Sext. 22, 49: studium in rempublicam (patriam), Sall. Cat. 49: patriae caritas, Nep. Alc. 5: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57. Or expr. by verb: if p. be a crime, I have endured punishment enough, si sceleratum est amare

patriam, pertuli poenarum satis, Cic. Sext. 69, 145. (N.B.—Not amare patriam, which is paternal affection: Liv. 2, 5, fin.: Cic.)

patriotic: Phr.: well read in p. lore, *in Patrum ecclesiasticorum scriptis multum versatus.

patrol (subs.): 1. The act: circulo (going the rounds): Liv. 3, 6, extr. 2. The persons: circitores or circitores: Veg. Mil. 3, 8, ad fin.

patrol (v.): circumeo or circueo, 4, irr.: the tribunes select the most trusty (soldiers) to p. the watch, tribuni probatissimos eligunt, qui vigiliis circumcant, Veg. Mil. 3, 8, ad fin.

patron: 1. In Roman sense: patronus: Cic. Liv. 2. One who commends and protects: 1. patronus: the p. of any one's interests, aliquis commodorum p., Cic. Agr. 1, 1, fin. (where the figure is that of an advocate in court). 2. praeses, idis (protector, guardian): p. and guardian of freedom (the tribune), pr. libertatis custoque, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: p. (tutelary) deities, pr. dil. Tac. H. 4, 53, med. In same sense, praesidium (abstr. for concr.): Hor. Od. 2, 1, 13 (insigne moesta praesidium rels). 3. poe, titulus: p. of Italy (Augustus), Italiae t., Hor. Od. 14, 41. To be the p. of praesides: Mars is the p. of arms, Mars praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: see also to **PATRONIZE**. III. Of a living: *patronus: v. Du C. s. v. (The most suitable term for p. saint, in praeses: cf. *supr.* II. 2.)

patronage: 1. patrocinium (any relation analogous to that which a Roman patronus sustained to a client): to enjoy any one's p., aliquis p. uti. Sall. Cat. 41: less freq. pl.: Nep. Phoc. 3 (utraque [factio] Macedonum patrocinia utebatur). 2. praesidium: v. **PROTECTION**, **SAFEGUARD**. (Patronatus, ūs [extr. rare] the condition of a patronus in Roman sense only: used in Mod. Lat. in eccl. sense: v. Du C. s. v.) 3. clientela (strictly the relation of a client to a patronus; hence, in gen. sense, patronage, protection): to be under any one's protection and p., in aliquis fide et c. esse, Cic. R. Am. 33, 93: poets under the p. of the Muses, poetas sub c. Musarum, Suet. Gr. 6. 4. expr. by patronum, praeses; esp. as abl. absol.: under the p. of the Queen, *patrona ac praeside Regina: v. **PATRON**, **PATRONAGE**. Phr.: to bestow p. on, favere (with dat.): cf. Virg. G. 1, 18, adia, O Tegerae, favens! give me thy p., god of Tyros!

patroness: 1. patrona: Join: patrona ac vindix [libertatis] Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199. 2. praeses, idia, c.: Minerva, p. of war, Minerva, p. belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 423: cf. *preced. art.*

patronize: 1. favere, 2 (not however implying superiority: with dat.): v. **FAVOUR**. 2. favere, fovit, tum, 2 (to cherish, countenance, encourage): he p.d. men of genius and the arts, Ingenia et artes fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18: to p. in every way, omnibus modis t. p., Aug. 89, fin. Phr.: a prince ought to p. the arts, artificia gratia et auctoritate sua sustentare Principem decet (R. and A.).

patronmie: patronymicum nomen: Prisc. 2, 69, 32.

patten: (7) sculpōnea ferrita (sculpōnea is an ordinary clog or wooden shoe; worn by farm labourers: Cato R. R. 59).

patter: expr. by sāllo, cripito: cf. Virg. G. 1, 449, multa in tectis crepitans sāllo horrida grando.

pattern: I. For imitation: exemplar, exemplum: v. **MODEL**. Or expr. by circuml.: p. verses, versus qui ad imitationem scribendi proponuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 35. (Not specimen in this sense: v. **PATRIOT**.) II. A sample: exemplum [not exemplar]: Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.

III. An admirable instance: 1. specimen, inla, n.: a p. of temperance and sagacity, temperantiae prudentiae q., Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: Liv. 2, exemplar, firs: a p. of antique uprightness, ex antiquae religionis, Cic.

Cæc. 10, 28. Also exemplum: a p. of integrity, innocentia exemplum, id. de Or. 1, 51, 229. Phr.: a man who is a p. of modesty and chastity, (homo) unde pudoris pudicitiaque exempla petuntur, id. Delat. 10, 28: a p. of integrity, cuius spectata [multis magnisque rebus] singularia integritas, id. Ph. 3, 10, 20.

IV. A design for manufactures: "pictura descripta."

paucity: paucitas; v. *FRUGES*.
paunch: ingluvies, Æ (strictly, the crop of birds); v. *M.A.W.*, STOMACH.

pauper: egenus, inops; v. *DESTITUTUS*. (N.B.—Not pauper; which = *depauper*, a person in humble circumstances.)

pauperism: egenitas, inopia; v. *DESTITUTION*.

pauperise: "ad statum egentium redigere."

pause (subs.): 1. intermissio; or by circuml. with intermisso; v. *INTERMISSIO*. 2. Intermissio, inia, f. (not frequent): nōp. (intermission) q. sorry, nulla int. motus, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61; Plin. min. 3. expr. by sublatio, stiti, 3 (to make a p., come to a p.), 2 to make a p. in speaking, [in dicendo] s. Quint. 4, 3, 22: v. TO *PAUSE*. (Pause absol.: *Laoc.*: Pl.) Phr.: to mark the p. in a verse, versus distinguere, Quint. 1, 8, 1.

pause (v.): 1. sublesto, stiti, 3 (to halt, stop short): Quint. 4, 3, 22 (in dicendo). 2. interquiesco, Ævi, stum, 3 (to rest a while before going on with anything): when I had spoken thus far, and p. a little, quum hæc dixissem et paulum interquiesco, Cic. Br. 23, 91.

3. expr. by intermisso, mist, sum, 3 (to discontinue for a time) not to p. in work for a moment, nullum omnino tempus ab opere int., Cæc. B. G. 7, 24.

PAVE: 1. L. it. 1. sternio, stritum, 3: to p. a road with blocks of stone, viam quadrato saxo s., Liv. 10, 23, 41; also absol., Cic. Att. 14, 15. (Not con- sternio in this sense v. TO *STRATE*.) 2. mūio, 4 (to make a road; render a place passable): Cic. Liv. 11, Fig. in phr. to p. the way for oneself: munire sibi viam ad aliquid, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25, 64 (cf. Veil. 2, 6, præmunitiæ regalis potentia gratia, for the sake of p.ing the way to the regal power); slimly, sternere [allicui] viam, Stat. Th. 1, 81.

pavement: 1. pavimentum (strictly, that which has been rammed down); pavementum festacia stratum, Plin. 36, 25, 61; but used in gen. sense; and in particular, of the ornamental p. of houses, corridors, etc.: a p. of a chess pattern, p. scutillatum, Plin. l. c.; mōcio p. v. vermiculatum, Lucil. m. Plin. l. c. (v. *MOSEIC*). 2. the p. appears to be satisfactorily done, p. recte, Ævi riebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, in it. Hence, pavemento, 1, to furnish with a p.: a colonnade with a p. to it, porticus pavementata, Cic. l. c. 2. perh. strātura (strictly, paving, as verb. subs. q. v.): the p. of an area (areæ) s. Pall. 1, 47, in it. (N.B.—Strata via [R. and A.] is a paved highway.)

paver, pavior: pavimentarius: inecr.

pavilion: pæpilio, Æia, m. (a military tent, esp. of the Roman emperors; so called from a resemblance to the wings of the butterfly): he took his food in front of his p., cibum sumpsit ante p., Spart. Pesc. 11, in it. gilded p., aurati p., Treb. xxx. Tyr. 16: Tert. (Or expr. by tentorium, etc.: v. *TERT*).

paving (subs.): strātura: p. of the highway s. viarum, Suet. Cl. 24.

paving-stone: "saxum vis sternendæ (ut)le": as prepared in blocks, saxum quadratum: v. TO *PAYE*.

pavior: v. *PAVER*.

PAY (subs.): pes, pētia, m.; they (beasts) live by sucking their fore p., priorum p. succi vivunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54 § 117. The term manus is also applied to the fore paws, lb. § 130: so Vulg. 1 Reg. xviii, 27, Dominus qui me eripuit de manu leonia, etc. (N.B.—Where the word *paw* conveys a ref. to the attacks or depredations of beasts use rather

ungula, lb. m.; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 19, 24, leonem ungubus horribilibus mala: "those whom the grim wolf with privy p. devours" [Milt.]; "æneus furtivo quos lupus ungue rapio vorat.")

paw (v.): Phr.: the horses p. the ground, pulsant pedibus tellurem, cf. Ov. M. 2, 155: cf. Virg. G. 3, 87, cavat tellurem [generosus equus] et solidum graviter sonat ungula cornu: in same sense, terram ungula fodit, Vulg. Job xxxix. 24. (R. and A. give radere humum, which is rather, to skin the ground: cf. Virg. Æneid. 3, 700.)

pawn (subs.): pignus, Æria and Æria, n.; v. *FLEDGE*, SECURITY. To denote what is in p., pignoratit, pignoratitius: v. *FALL ART*. For a pawn in chess, perh. latrunculus (miles) gregarius: v. *MAN* (V.).

paw (v.): 1. pignero, 1: he p. a horse: to pay his travelling expenses, unquam pigneraui ad itineris impensas, Suet. Vit. 7. Juv. So comp. oppignero: to p. one's books for wine, libellos pro vino op., Cic. Sext. 51, in. Mart. 2. expr. by pignus, Æria and Æria, with a verb: p. one's very self, (seipsum) opponere pignori, Pl. Ph. 4, 1, 85: Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 36 (Oppositus pignori = mortgaged): pignori dare, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 1: also, pignori obligare (to pawn virtually, lay, under the obligation of such a transaction), lb.: to receive in p., pignori accipere, Tac. H. 3, 65: 3. obligo, 1: v. TO *MORTGAGE*; and cf. *supra* (2).

pawnbroker: perh. pignator (one who takes a pledge for a claim) Cic. Verr. 11, in it. (where however the word does not denote a trade). To be a p., pignoratitium quantum exorere.

pay (subs.): esp. of soldiers: stipendium: to give soldiers money for their p., militibus dare pecuniam in stipendium, Cæc. B. C. 1, 23: to clamour for p., s. flagitare, lb. 1, 87; that the daily p. should be a denarius, ut denarius diurnum a foret, Tac. A. 1, 26. See also *HIRE*, *WAGE*, *CARE*.

pay (v.): A. Trans. 1. To discharge a debt: 1. pendo, pēndi, pēnsam, 3 (gen. term): to p. money, tribute, tax, to any one, allicui pecuniam, tributum, recital p., Cic.: Cæc.: pass. Also comp. depēdo, id, sum, 3 (to p. down). Cic. Col. 2, solvo, vi, titum; 3 (mercantile term, to discharge an obligation) to p. any one a debt, pecuniam debitam allicui s., Cic. Ciu. 12, 14: to p. money to the day, pecuniam ad diem s., id. Att. 16, 16, 4: not to be able to p. one's debts, solvendo esse alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 13. Comps. (1). exsolvo, 3 (to p. off, or to p. off debts, nomina ex, or Cic. Att. 16, 6: Tac. A. 1, 36, extr. (legata exsolvi duplicatque). (2). dis- solvo, 3 (to p. off, discharge): to p. off debts by selling real property, res alienum præditi venditis d., Cic. Sal. 10, 56: Cæc. (3). persolvo, 3 (to p. in full): to pay off debts in full, res alienum persolvo, Sall. Cat. 35: Suet. 3. nūmero, 1 (to count out; pay down in ready money) to p. down large sums of money, magnam pecuniam l., Cæc. B. C. 3, 15: Cic. Comps. (1). adnūmero, 1 (to p. over, into the hands of): Ter. Ad. 1, 3, 15: Cic. (2). dinūmero, 1 (without perceptible diff. of meaning): Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

4. luo, 1, 3 (rare and late in this sense, Cur. 10, 2, ad fin. (res alienum l.); Cud. Theod. 5, represento, 1 (to take down in ready money, instead of letting it lie on interest): Cic. Att. 12, 25: cf. Suet. Aug. 101, quam summam [re legatam] representavit, i. e. he offered the legacy to be paid down at once (without waiting for his death). II. To make payment to: Phr.: to p. troops, stipendium militibus numerare, Cic. In Pis. 36, 88: persolvere (in full), id. Att. 5, 147: stipendio officere exercitum, id. Bal. 27, 61. So with merces: v. *supra* (1); also, *WAGE*.

III. Fig., to offer as due: Phr.: to p. praises and thanks, laudes gratasque agere, Liv. 7, 36, med.: Cic. with habere (grates) deis immortalibus agere atque habere, Liv. 21, 11, extr.: also, grates persolvere, Virg. Æn.

1, 600 (to p. due honour to the gods (by sacrifice), persolvere dicta honorem, lb. 8, 61: to p. one's respects to any one, salutare aliquem, Sall. Cat. 28: Cic. Hor.: v. TO *RENDER*.

IV. Special Phr.: to p. the penalty, poenas dare (v. *RENDER*); also, poenas [justas et debitas] solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, in.; poenas persolvere, etc. (v. *PENALTY*): to p. a vow, votum solvere, Cic. Ph. 3, 4, 11; reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: to p. the debt of nature, naturæ satisfacere, Cic. Ciu. 10, 29; naturæ cedere, Sall. Jug. 14: to p. any one in his own coin, par pari referre, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55. B. Intrans. 1. To meet one's liabilities: pendo, 3 (elliptical constr.): to p. for fodder, pro pabulo p., Plin. 12, 14, 32, in.; or supply the ellipse: v. *supra* (A. 1.).

II. To be remunerative: perh. respondo, 2 (to make a return): cf. Sen. Ep. 23, 4, vena [metalli] assidue plenus responsura foderit, i. e. which continually p. a better and better, for the labour of working; also, Virg. G. 1, 47 (= to answer any one's expectations of return). Or expr. by fructus, redditus: forma p. very well non, "agrorum hodie aberrant sunt fructus, redditus: cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 3: land does not p. so well as it did, immittunt sunt (minores sunt hodie) agrorum redditus: cf. Plin. l. c.

pay away: dinūmero, 1: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

down: nūmero, dependo, etc.: v. TO *PAY* (1.). To p. down on the nail, (argentum) adnumerare illico, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 15: v. *MAIL* (æstr.).

for: condico, xl, ctum, 3: v. TO *HIRE*.

in: Phr.: to p. into a bank,

perh. ad argentarium numerare atque deponere.

off: dissolvo, persolvo, etc.: v. TO *PAY* (1.).

out: v. TO *REQUIRE*.

payable: Phr.: a bill p. at such a date, syngrapha quæ ad ... [diem] solvi debet: v. TO *PAY* (A. 1.).

pay-day: dies (when denoting an appointed day, is regularly fem.): cf. Liv. 34, 6, med., in eandem diem pecunie ... publicani se conductores professi erant (= day for payment according to contract).

pay-master: 1. tribūnus ærariis (to the troops): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 181 (quibus attributa erat pecunia ut militi rediant, attributa ærariis dicti): Cato in Gell. 7, 10: in later times, the duty of paying the troops fell to the lot of the quaestors (Dict. Ant. p. 1140). Or expr. by circuml. "qui militibus stipendia numerare (persolvere) debet": C. gives numerare pecuniam, from Nep. Cim. 4; but the phr. there denotes the function of treasurer or steward rather than paymaster. 2. dispensator (in a household: a kind of steward): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 183; Suet. Vesp. 22.

paymastership: "stipendiorum militibus numerandum cura."

payment: 1. Act of paying: 1. solutio: p. of legacies, s. legatum, Cic. Ciu. 12, 34: ready money, being interfered with, s. impedita, id. Man. 7, 19: Cæc. 2. nūmeratio (rare): to demand p., n. exigere, Col. 1, 8, med.: Sen. 3. representatio (cash p.): Cic. Att. 12, 31. (Or expr. by solvo, pendo, etc.: v. TO *PAY*, A.) Phr.: to stop p. (implying bankruptcy), foro cedere, Sen. Ben. 4, 29: II. Sum of money: pensio: v. *INSTALLMENT*.

pea: 1. pisum: Col. 2, 10, ad in it. Plin. (P. sativum, Linn.) 2. cicer, Æria, n. (chick-pea): Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: a parched p., frictum c., Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 7. Phr.: as like as two peas, tam simile quam ovum ovo, Sen. Apocol. 11, 4.

pea-green: perh. "præstinus (re-green): Plin. 37, 10, 67: Petr.

pea-soup: "jus ex pis: v. *SOUP*.
peace (subs.): 1. pax, pācia, f.: to have p., p. habere, Cic. Att. 7, 14: to live in p., pacem agitare, Sall. Jug. 14: to bring about p. between citizens, p. inter cives conciliare, Cic. Fam. 10, 27: to offer

conditions of *p.* pacis conditiones ferre, Liv. 2, 11, init.: *p.* being concluded on these terms, his conditionibus composita pace, ib.: *p.* was granted to Philip on these terms, *p.* data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. 32, 30, init.: they concluded *p.* on these terms, *p.* his legibus constituerunt, Nep. Timoth. 2. Hence, to make (overtures for) *p.* pacificari, Sall. Jug. 66: Liv. (N.B.—Not used = compact, treaty; which is foedus: v. TREATY.)

Stium (poet.): *p.* with open gates, apertis otia portis, Hor. A. P. 199. See also QUIET, TRANQUILITY. Phr.: a breach of the *p.* vis: the penalty for breach of the *p.* poena quae est de vi, S. C. in Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, fin.: to be guilty of a breach of the *p.* upon any one, vim afferre in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37: also, vim afferre, adhibere (v. VIOLATE) to bind over to keep the *p.* pecunia de vi cavere, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 2 (obstinere cavere de pecunia): leave me in *p.* omittite me: Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5; quin desinus mihi molestiam exhibere! (v. ANNOYANCE): *p.* to my patron's ashes, patrono meo ossa bene quiescant! Petr. 39: usu, with *gen.*, ossa ejus bene quiescant! Inscr. in Burr. Petr. L. c. (abbreviated, C. E. B. Q.): so, molliter (ejus) ossa cubent! Ov. Her. 7, 162.

peace (interj.): pax! Ter. Heaut. 2, 39. See also HUSH.

peaceable: pācis amans (of persons), pācatus: v. PEACEFUL.

peaceably: pācatis, cum (bona) pace, nulla adhibita vi: v. PEACEFULLY.

peaceful: 1. In a state of peace: 1. pācatus: a perfectly *p.* province, provincia pācatissima, Cic. Lig. 2, init.: Caes. Join: pacata tranquillaque (ci-vitas) Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30; *p.* et quiesca, Caes. B. G. 5, 24. 2. tranquillitas, quiescent: v. TRANQUIL, QUIET.

Disposed to peace: 1. pācatus (of quiet, peace-loving temper): Join: clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; *p.* mollisque, Cic. Caec. 10, 28. 2. pācificus: v. PACIFIC.

3. pācatus (strictly, in sense 1; but involving the present by inference): a *p.* style of oratory, oratio *p.* (opp. pugna), Cic. Br. 31, extr.: nothing amicable or *p.* nihil hospitale pacaturae, Liv. 21, 20, fin.

4. of persons only, pācis amans (amator), cupidus, etc.: v. FOND OR PASSION.

III. Relating to peace, bringing peace: 1. pācatus, e (poet.): the *p.* olive, *p.* olivā, Ov. M. 6, 101. 2. pācifer, ēra, ērum (poet.): Virg. Aen. 8, 116 (*p.* olivā): Ov.

peacefully: 1. cum bona pace: Liv. 33, 37, med.: ib. 21, 24, extr.: also simply, cum pace, Cic. Mur. 15, init.

2. pācatis: Petr.

peacefulness: tranquillitas: v. TRANQUILITY.

peace-maker: pācificus (adj.): blessed are the *p.*, beati pācifici, Vulg. Matt. v. 9: v. PACIFICATOR.

peace-offering: 1. pācāmen, init. n.: Liv. 7, 2, init. (coelestis lae pacamina): also, placamentum: Tac. A. 15, 41: Plin. 2, pācāmen (propitiatory sacrifice): to sacrifice (with) a pig as *p.*, porco placulo facere, Cato R. R. 139: Cic. Leg. 2, 22, extr. (porco placulum pati).

peach: (mālum) Persicum (?) Plin. 15, 14, 14: the tree, *malus Persica (*Amygdalus Persica: Cycl).

peach-colour: *pūnceus (quidam) color, qualis Persici mali floris solet esse.

peacock: pāvo, ōnis, m.: Cic. Plin.: male and female *p.*, *p.* masculus (mas), femina: Col. 8, 10. Of a *p.*, peacock's, pavoninus: *p.* eggs, ova *p.*, Col. 1, c.: a fly-flap of *p.* feathers, muscarum *p.*, Mart. 14, 67, km. Like a *p.* (*p.* tail), pavonaceus: Plin. 36, 22, 41.

peahen: (pavo) femina: Varr.: Col.

peak: 1. Of a mountain: cādamen, init. n.: v. TOP, SUMMIT. II. The pointed extremity of anything: apex, icla, m.: v. TIP.

peaked: *in apicem desinens.

peal (sub.): tōnitrū, frāgor, etc.: a

storm arose with loud *p.* of thunder, cōrta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitruasque, Liv. 1, 16, init.: cf. id. 21, 58, init., tum vero ingenti sono cōtūm strepere, et inter horrendos fragores micare ignes (v. THUNDER): the bells rang merry *p.*, *sonabant campanae lacto concentu: a *p.* of bells, *campanarum series musicis gradibus distincta: *p.* of laughter, cachinni (v. LAUGHTER).

peal (v.): sōno, i (gen. term): v. TO SOUND, RING.

pear: pīrum (pŷrum): Cato R. R. 7: Virg. The tree, pīrus, i, f.: Virg. 41n.

pearl: 1. margarita: Cic. Plin.: rarely neut.: *p.* s. darkish and discoloured, margarita subfusca et iliventa, Tac. Agr. 12. Hence: a dealer in *p.*, margaritarii, Inscr.: yielding *p.*, margaritifer: e. g., m. concha, Plin. 32, 11, 53 § 147: adorned with *p.*, margaritatus: Venant.

2. ōnlo, ōnis, m. (a single large *p.*): Su. t. Vit. 7 (ex aurē matris detractus u.): Plin. Special kinds of *p.*, elenchus (tapering and pear-shaped), Plin. 9, 35, 56; tympanium (flat on one side), id. 9, 35, 54 § 109; phasēma, kōis (hollow, being imperfectly formed), ib. § 108. Mother of *p.*, unio, m. conchae, Suet. Ner. 31.

pearl-diver: *qui margaritas urinando petiit: cf. Plin. 9, 35, 54. Or simply, margaritarius (having to do with pearls, dealing in them).

—fishery: locus (pars maris) margaritis abundans: cf. FISHERY. Phr.: the principal *p.* are in the Indian Ocean, Oceanus Indicus maxime margaritis gignit, cf. Plin. 9, 35, 54: the best *p.* are in . . . creberrimae reperitur [margaritae] in . . . : cf. id. 9, 35, 56.

—necklace: Phr.: to wear a *p.*, margaritis in linea uti, Ulp. (R. and A.) *monile ex margaritis gestare: v. NECKLACE.

pearly: nearest words, gemmeus, gemmans: v. JEWELLED. If however colour is specially meant, use circuml.: *p.* neck, *collum eximio candore, qualis margaritarum solet esse.

peasant: 1. rusticus (a countryman, ignorant of town life): Cic. Hor.: v. RUSTIC. Also, rusticus homo: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, fin. 2. agrestis (a degree below rusticus): a peasant or boor: mostly in pl.: Cic. Mur. 29, 61. 3. cōlōnus (a farm-labourer): Domitius had manned a fleet with slaves, freedmen, and *p.*, Domitius nares servilis, liberta, c. compleverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5, to pauper ambit rura colonus, i. e. the poor *p.* farmer, (but the term includes farmers generally: cf. Virg. G. 1, 299). 4. pāganus (late): v. VILLAGER. The *p.* class, qui in agris manuum mercede inopiam tolerant, Sall. Cat. 37.

peasantry: agrestes, ium: he assembles and arms the *p.*, collectos armat a, Virg. Aen. 9, 11: v. PRECED. ART.

pease: pīsum, cifer (as collect): v. PEA.

peat: *solum ex putribus virgultis ceterisque nascentibus confectum (?).

pebble: 1. lāpillus (a small stone): black and white *p.*, nivi atrique l., Ov. M. 15, 41: Plin. 2, calcidus (a gravel stone): to put *p.* in one's mouth, calculos in os conficere, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: Virg. 3, glōbōsum saxum (a round *p.*): *p.* mixed with the sand (of the beach), gl. saxa arenae immixta, Liv. 38, 29.

pebbly: 1. calcidōsus: v. SOD, C. ager, Col. 3, 7, med. 2. glāreōsus (gravelly): *p.* streams, g. rivī, Plin. 26, 8, 56. 3. ex *p.* by lapilli, etc.: the stream runs down its *p.* bed, per coloratos decurrit unda lapillos: v. PEBBLE.

peccability: *peccābilitas: only as theol. t. f.

peccable: *peccābilitas: only as theol. t. f. (Or by circuml. with pecco).

peccadillo: levius delictum: v. FAULT.

peccant: peccans, peccator: noxae: v. GUILTY, SINFUL.

peck (sub.): mōdus (very nearly two English gallons): Cic. Plin.

peck (v.): vellio, i: the ruses as the two vultures in turn, cornix vulturios vicissim v. Pl. Most. 3, 2, 148. To *p.* out, rostro criper: v. TO PLUCK OUT.

peccatorial: peccātilia, e: the *p.* (breast) bone, os *p.*, Cels. 8, 1.

pecculate: peccālor, i: v. full art.

pecculation: peccālitus, ōis: to be condemned for *p.*, pecculatus damnari, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 39: to practice *p.*, *p.* facere, id. Rab. perd. 3, init. To be guilty of *p.*, peccālori (rare): Flor. 3, 17, med. (*p.* rempublicam): one who is so guilty, pecculor, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 71. See also TO ENZZLE, ENZZLEMENT.

peculiar (adj.): 1. Belonging to one person or thing only: 1. proprius: not the *p.* fault of old age, non *p.* senectutis vitium, Cic. Sen. 11, init.: that was a *p.* feature in Tiberius, *p.* id Tiberio fuit, Tac. A. 4, 19. Join: proprium et peculiare (aliquid), Plin. 7, 35, 56. 2. peccāliaris (strictly, relating to private property): his own *p.* deity, proprius suus et peccāliaris deus, Suet. Aug. 5: these things are *p.* to Arabia, haec sunt *p.* Arabiae, Plin. 12, 17, 38.

3. praecipuus (standing out from the rest): not a *p.* lot, but one on a level with the rest, non *p.*, sed par ceteris fortunae conditio, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, med.: id. Sull. 3, 9 (where it seems to be preferred to avoid repeating proprius). II. Remarkable: praecipuus, singulāris, etc.: v. REMARKABLE.

peculiarity: proprietas; or expr. by adj. proprius: v. FEATURE. Phr.: the natural *p.* of a country, patri habitus locorum (poet.), Virg. G. 1, 52.

peculiarly: praesertim, imprimis, etc.: v. ESPECIALLY. Phr.: having a mind *p.* constituted, *propria quadam mentis indole praeditus; quod illius ingenio proprium fuit.

pecuniary: 1. peccāniarius: pertaining to *p.* matters, rei *p.* socius, Cic. Am. 40, 117: a *p.* penalty, *p.* poena Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1 § 6. 2. peccānilis, e (extr. rare): Coel. Aur. (Freq. expr. by pecunia: v. MONEY).

pedagogue: 1. In Grecian sense paedagogus: nurses and *p.*, nutrices et *p.*, Cic. Am. 20, 74. II. A school-master: (ludi) māgister: v. SCHOOLMASTER. Also paedagogus is used as term of reproach: Suet. Ner. 37 (Thraseas tristior et paedagogi vultus).

pedal: (?) pedāle, is, n. (Kr.).

pedant: 1. (homo) ineptus (one who wastes his labour on trivialities): they look on him as a Greekified *p.*, ilium ineptum et Graeculum putant, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 221: cf. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14, habet autem magistros non ex istis ineptis, qui dies totos de officio ac de virtute disserunt. 2. scholasticus (late): holla! you *p.*! heus! tu scholasticus, Apul. 2, p. 27. 3. perh. umbratilis doctor (strictly, an indoors teacher: hence, one whose study is confined to books): Petr. 2. Or expr. by various circumlocutions: (homo) nimium diligens atque subtilis; usque ad morositatem elegans; putida quadam doctrinae affectatione: cf. Nāgels. Still. p. 30.

pedantio: perh. pūtidus (offensive; savouring of affectation): cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131, litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum sit aut putidum (i. e. indistinct and slovenly or pedantically nice): or mōrosus (cf. PEDANTRY): or by circuml. *nimium diligens atque subtilis: v. PRECED. ART.

pedantically: pūtidē, ineptē; nīmlā morositatē: v. PEDANT, PEDANTRY.

pedantry: 1. grammaticorum & scholasticorum ineptiae: cf. PEDANT (1). 2. mōrositas (over-fastidiousness: to be defined by context): by affectation et *p.* he obscured his style, affectatione et m. [nitia] obscurabat stilium, Suet. Tib. 70. Similarly, molestia: Crassus had a Latin style which was elegant

without p. erat in Crasso Latine loquendi... accurata et sine molestia diligens elegantia. Cic. Br. 38, 143: v. Nigela. p. 30. (N.B.—Pedantismus is used by some Latinists; but it should, at all events, be introduced with an apology, as *pedantismus* vitium, utamur enim [vernaculo] verbo, quum in Latina lingua non satis aptum huic rei nomen inveniamus: Ruhn. in R. and A.)

peddle: v. TO HAWK (II.).
peddling (adj.): minutus: v. PETTY.
pedestal: 1. *basis*, is, f. the p. of a statue, statuæ b., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63, fin.: Phaedr. 2. *stylôbates* or *-a*, m. (of a column): Vitruv. 3, 3, fin.

pedestrian (adj.): 1. *pedester*, tria, tre: a p. statue, statu p. (opp. equestria). Cic. Ph. 9, 6, init. Fig. 1. p. (prosaic) muse, p. Musa, Hor. 8, 2, 6, 17. (N.B.—To be used with caution: e.g., p. iter is not a pedestrian journey, but one undertaken by land: v. FOOT, ON.) 2. expr. by *pædes*, litis; or *pedibus*, *he took a p. tour through the country*, regionem pedibus (pedes, nom. sing.) oblit, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 88.

pedestrian (sub.): 1. *pedester*, a great p., ambulandi (loca pedibus obundi) studiosus erat: *we overtook several p.*, complures [homines, adolescentes] iter pedibus facientes consecuti sumus.

pedicle: *pediculus*: v. STALK.
pedigree: stemma, lita, n.: *what does p. stemmata quid faciunt?* Juv. 8, 1: *Sem.* See also GENEALOGY.
pediment: fastigium: Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: Vitruv. 3, 5, 13 (tympånium, Vitruv. 1. c. is the triangular space within the pediment).

pedlar: v. HAWKER.
peel (sub.): *cûlia*, lûcia, v. RIND.
peel (v.): 1. Trans. Phr.: to p. an apple, *small cutem s. tunica* rescare, *culleto tollere*: to p. off the bark of a tree, *arborum decorticare*, Plin. 16, 41, 80 (perh. better, *arbori corticem detrahere*); *arboris corticem dequare*, id. 23, 7, 30. II. Intrans.: *after fever the skin peels off*, *post febres dequaretur corpus*; *cûlis poulitur*: the flesh peels off from the bones, *recedunt ab ossibus carnes*, Plin. 22, 8, 9.

peeling (sub.): *pûlmen*, lûis, n.: Plin. 22, 7, 30 (p. punci mali).
peep (v.): *inspicio*, etc.: v. TO LOOK. To p. forth (as the sun, from clouds), *ostendere se* (R. and A.): cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 127, *summa caput extulit unda*, *he p'd forth above the surface of the wave*; also, Phaedr. 1, 2, 17, *una tacite profert e stegno caput*, *one frog silently p'd forth from the pond*.

peep (sub.): Phr.: *just to get a p. at anything through a grating*, quasi per transcennam præteriens aliquid strictim aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: at p. of day, prima luce; diluculo: v. DAY-BREAK.

peer (sub.): 1. *An equal*: pâr, pâr: *when shall Truth find his p.* cui Veritas quando ullum inveniet p.? Hor. Od. 1, 24, 8: Lucan: v. EQUAL (sub.): MATCH (I.). II. Title of nobility: Phr.: *the House of p.*, *conclium magnatum*; *senatus patricius*: proceres. (In mediaeval Lat., pares: v. DU C., s. v.)

peer (v.): 1. *To come in sight*: expr. by *se ostendere*, *caput proferre* or *efferre*: v. TO PEEP. II. *To look carefully*: timor, i: v. TO FRET.

peerage: *magnatum s. procerum dignitas*.
peerless: 1. *unicus*: *thou p. youth*, *puer unicus!* Ov. M. 3, 454: Cic.: v. UNPARALLELED. 2. *singulâris* (less strong than Eng.): v. REMARKABLE, UNCOMPARABLE. (Or expr. by *circuli*, cui par inveniri non potest: v. EQUAL, sub.)

peerlessly: *unicus*: Cic.: Hor.
peevish: 1. *stomachous* (*fretful*): *a somewhat p. letter*, *stomachosiores litteræ*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, fin.: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12 (= *pettish, choleric*). 2. *imârus* (*sour-tempered*): Cic.

Att. 14, 21: v. ILL-TEMPERED. 3. *môrôsus* (*capitious, hard to please*): *Joia: morosi et anxii et iracundi et diffidit* (senses), Cic. Sen. 18. 4. *diffidit*: v. ILL-TEMPERED.

peevishly: *stomachôsê, môrôsê*: Cic. (for *ap. v. PEEVISH*).

peevishness: 1. *môrôitas*: to fall into p., in m. incidere, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 88. 2. *stomachus* (*chagrin, irritable temper*): *a letter full of p.*, *epistola plena stomachi* (et querelarum), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, init. (Or expr. by adj.: v. PEEVISH.)

peg (sub.): 1. *cultellus ligneus*: Vitruv. 7, 3, 2. 2. *clâvus ligneus* (*eburnus, etc.*): Scapula, a. v. *vâro-âor*. (Paxillus is a small stake: dimin. of palus: epigr. orum, Isid. Or. 19, 19, 7. is a word of doubtful meaning.)

peg (v.): *clavis lignis* (de)figo: v. TO FASTEN.

pelf: perh. *lucellum, morcédula*: v. GAIN.
pelican: *pâlicinus*: Vulg. Pa. cl. 7. (P. onocrotalus, Linn.)

pelisse: *palla pellicia* (-es).

pellet: *glôbûlus, plidâ*: v. BALL.

pellitory: v. PARIETARY.

pell-moll (adv.): 1. *effusè* (*spread out, without order*): to flee p., cf. fugere, Liv. 3, 22, fin.: to rush on (to the attack) p., cf. sese invhere, id. 10, 11, fin. 2. *passim* (*in all directions, without regular order*): the rest of the multitude began to flee p., reliqua multitudo p. fugere coepit, Cæsar B. G. 4, 14. Phr.: *horse and foot mixed up p.*, sine ordinibus equites pedites permixti, Sall. Jug. 97: cf. nullo ordine, Cæsar B. C. 2, 26.

pellucid: *pellucidus*: v. TRANSPARENT, CLEAR.

pelt: 1. Trans. 1. *lâpido*, i. (*with stones*): rare: Auct. B. Hisp. 22: Flor. 2. expr. by *lâcio, conlicio, impingo* (*capides, etc. in aliquem*): *he was p'd with turnips*, *rapa in eum iacta sunt*, Suet. Vesp. 4: v. TO THROW. II. Intrans.: Phr.: *when the mingled wind and rain came p'ing in their faces*, *vento mixtus imber quum ferretur in ora*, Liv. 21, 58, init.: *the rain came p'ing down so violently*, *adeo magna imbris via dejecta est*, cf. Liv. 1. c.: v. FOIL, art.

pelting (adv.): Phr.: *p. rain, effusus imber* (poet.), Virg. G. 2, 354: *promiscally, magnus, magnus imber* (*heavy rain*), Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: *imber vehementius cadens*.

pen (sub.): 1. *For writing*: 1. *calamus* (strictly, of reed): to take up one's p. (in order to write), c. sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 8. a good p., c. bonus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b: to mend a p., c. exacuere (the part. temperato, Cic. Q. Fr. 1. c., refer. only to atramento: ink properly mixed). 2. *penina* (a quill: late): Isid. Or. 6, 14, 3 (instrumenta scribendi sunt calamus at penina). 3. *stilus* (a style: strictly, for writing on wax tablets: may be used fig., but not lit. for Eng. pen): the p. is the best master of eloquence, s. optimus dicendi magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 150: *speeches written with an almost Attic p.*, orationes pæne Atticæ s. scriptæ, id. Br. 45, 167: Quint. Phr.: *during these years many works came from his p.*, per hos annos multa scripta [edidit]. II. *For cattle*: septum, etc.: v. FOLD (I.).

pen (v.): scribo, pango (of verse), etc.: v. TO WRITE, COMPOSE.
penal: *poenâlis*, e (legal term): by the p. law, ex lege p., Gal. Inst. 1, 128: p. service, p. opera, Plin. 18, 11, 20, 9, 112. Or expr. by *poena*: the p. code is very barbarous, *poenæ ex legibus constitutæ sævissimæ sunt*.

penalty: 1. *damnum* (esp. a fine; also in wider sense): *who ever compelled the attendance of a senator by such a p.* qui unquam tanto d. senatorem coegit? Cic. Ph. 1, 5, extr. 2. *poena*: esp. in Phr., to pay the p., *poenas solvere*, Cic. Mil. 31, fin.: *perolvere* (pay the full p.), Cæsar B. G. 1, 12; pendere, Cic.

Att. 11, 8; dependere, id. Sext. 67. med.: to inflict (lit. take) the p., *poenas capere*, Sall. Jug. 71; *poenam de aliquo capere*, Liv. 2, 5, med. 3. *multa* or *multæ* (rare in gen. sense): v. FINE (sub.). See also PUNISHMENT.

penance: *satisfactio*: Corp. Conf. p. 111, etc.

pencil (sub.): 1. *pencilus* or -um (painter's): Cic. Fam. 9, 12, med. Fig. *give me Britain*, *to paint with your colours and my p.*, *mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis*, p. meo, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. 2. *graphia*, lida, f. (*sketching pen or p.*): Seren. in Iliom. (the best word to denote a lead pencil; the scientific name of lead for pencils being *graphite*).

pencil (v.): *pencillo s. graphide* pingo, describo, designo.

pendant: 1. *For the ears*: stâlagmium: 1. Men. 3, 18: v. RARRING. II. *An ornament* (esp. a picture) occupying a dependant position with regard to another: *tabella quæ majori tabulæ supposita est*. III. *A kind of flag*: perh. vexillum.

pending (adv.): Phr.: *a suit still p.*, *litis nondum judicata* (R. and A.): *the suit is still p.*, adhuc sub iudice lit est, Hor. A. P. 78.

pending (adv. or prep.): v. DURING.

pendulous: *pendulus*: Hor.: v. PENDULUM.

pendulum: *librimentum* (Quich.): prob. the most suitable word: Rr. gives *perpendicular* (= plummet).

penetrability: *pénétrâbilitas* natura: v. FOIL, art.

penetrable: *pénétrâbilis*, e: a body p. *by no weapon*, corpus nullo p. lectu, Ov. M. 12, 166: in prose, better with dat. (Or expr. by *pénetro*, i: v. TO PENETRATE.)

penetrate: 1. *pénetro*, i (either in strict physical sense; or = to make a way to): *these particles cannot be p'd and so disintegrate*, hæc non possunt p'entus penetrata retexi, Lucr. 1, 530: to p. the creeks of Illyria, Illyricos p. sinus, Virg. Aen. 1, 245: in prose, more properly foll. by prep. or adv. of place *whither*: *they p'd within the rampart*, intra vallum p'etraverunt, Liv. 39, 11, med.: *the reason of man has p'd the skies*, hominum ratio in coelum usque penetravit, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, init.: *where does not art p.?* quo non ars p.? Ov. A. A. 3, 291. 2. *permaneo*, i (strictly, as a fluid does, to ooze through: hence fig. of that which spreads quickly, imperceptibly): *the poison p's into every part of the body*, venenum in omnes partes corporis p., Cic. Clu. 62, 171: v. TO SPREAD. 3. *pervado*, st, sum (esp. to make way by force; also, in gen. sense): *a cohort of Spaniards p'd as far as the rampart*, cohors Hispanorum usque ad vallum pervasit, Liv. 26, 5, med.: *no place whither the lust of our countrymen has not p'd*, nullus locus quoniam nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, init. 4. *pervenio*, vni, tum, 4 (to make one's way to, reach): v. TO ARRIVE. 5. *descendo*, di, sum, 3 (to sink down into): *the weapon had not p'd deep into the body*, ferrum haud alit in corpus descendisse, Liv. 1, 41, med.: Lucan: v. TO SINK. 6. *insinuo*, i (with pron. refl., to work one's way in): *they p. between the squadrons of cavalry*, inter turmas equum se insinuant, Cæsar B. G. 4, 31: Liv.

penetrating (adj.): 1. In physical sense: 1. *pénetrâlis*, e (poet.): p. cold, p. frigus, Lucr. 1, 495: ib. 2, 182 (igne). 2. *pénetrâbilis*, e (also poet. In this sense): p. lightning, p. fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: p. cold, p. frigus, Virg. G. 1, 91. 3. *âcutus*, âcer (best epithets of cold for prose): v. KEEN. 4. (of impressions on the senses) *âcutus*, âcer: v. KEEN, SHARP, PUNCTANT. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO PENETRATE.) II. Mentally: 1. *âcer*, âcis (lit. sharp-scented): *most p. to suspect*, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 9. 2. *perspicax*, âcis (lit. keen-sighted): Ter. Cic. See also ACUTE, SHREWD.

penetration: 1. *Acies*, *et*: with ingeniū, mentis: cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 39, *in*, nulla a. ingeniū tanta quae penetrare in coelum possit. 2. *Acumen*, *in*, *n*: Cic. Nep.: v. *ACUTENESS*. 3. *sagacitas* (*keen-scentedness*; *keenness at finding out things*): Cic. Phr.: a man of the greatest p., homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180: *he possessed remarkable p. in forecasting the future, de futuris callidissime conjiciebat*, Nep. Them. 1, *extr.*

peninsula: *paeninsula*: Liv. 26, 42, *ad fin.*: *Plin.*

peninsular: expr. by *paeninsula*; or name the particular p.: the P. war, *bellum quod in Hispania gestum est; b. Hispanense.

penitence: *poenitentia*: v. *REPENTANCE*.

penitent (*adj. and subs.*): expr. by *poenitens*: v. *REPENT*.

penitential: Phr.: p. tears, *lacrimae, quas poenitentia (peccatorum) excitat; lacrimae a poenitentia (peccatorum) ortae; the p. Psalms, Psalmi *poenitentiales, qui dicuntur.

penitentiary: *poenitentiarium, quod dicitur [hoc est locus in quo malefeci homines vel mulieres impurae emendandorum morum causa custodiuntur], the term is needful to avoid a cumbrus circumlocution. Comp. Du Cange, s. v. poenitentiarium.

penitently: *poenitenter*: Min. Fel. Oct. 26, *in*, *it*: or expr. by modal abl.: p. to confess sins, *peccata cum vera poenitentia fateri: v. *REPENTANCE*.

pen-knife: scalprum (librarium): v. *KNIFE* (2).

penman: Phr.: to be a good (neat) p., bene ac velociter scribere, Quint. 1, 1, 28: compositissimis et clarissimis litterulis uti, cf. Cic. Att. 6, 9, *in*, *it*: v. *foil*, *art*.

penmanship: (quae) bene ac velociter scribendi: Quint. 1, 1, 28: cf. *HAND-WRITING*.

pennant: perh. vexillum: v. *BANNER*.

pennon: **nkr*.

penoniless: *egena*, *inops*: v. *DESTITUTE*.

penny: nearest terms, 1 as, assis, m. (at the time of the second Punic war = one ounce of copper, the weight of a penny, old coinage: later, used for a coin of insignificant value, *villis* as, Hor. S. 1, 1, 41): v. *Dict. Ant.* s. v. 2. nūmus (sesterlius): strictly, one fourth of a denarius, nearly two-pence English: also used to denote a small sum (the unit of commercial calculations): it agrees to a p., ad numum convenit, Cic. Att. 5, 21, *ad fin.*: not a p. more, haud numo amplius: Pl.: the full form also occurs, *Seu. Ep.* 95, 59 (sesterlio numo aestimare). More precisely, nūmus sesterlius dimidiatus. (N.B.—Denarius is nearer to a shilling.)

penny-royal: pūleum or pūlūgium: Cic. Fam. 16, 21, *fin.*: *Plin.* (**Mentha pulegium*, Linn.)

—weight: **uncia pars vicesima*.

pensile: pensilis, pendulus: v. *HANGING*.

pension (*subs.*): perh. **annuum emeritum* (strictly, only of soldiers): cf. *Mod. Dig.* 49, 16, § 8, qui militiae tempus in desertione implevit, *emerito* privatur (i. e. his bounty on being discharged). Phr.: to give any one a p., **annuo beneficio*, annua liberalitate aliquid sustentare, *juvare* (Kr.); **annua meritorum ergo aliquid praebere*, cf. *Suet.* Tib. 50: if as a mark of honour, **annua aliquid in honorem* (honoris causa) praebere.

pension (*v.*): Phr.: to p. troops, militibus ob emeritum militiam annua praebere, cf. *Suet.* Cal. 44 (commoda emeritae militiae) to p. off an old servant, **aliquid ob diuturnum ministerium annuis donatum dimittere*: cf. *preced. art.*

pensioner: **(homo) cui* [ob merita, militum exactam s. emeritam] annua praebetur: comp. *preced. art.*

pensive: perh. tristior: more fully, tristior, utopie in cogitationibus defixus: cf. *meditative*.

pensively: expr. by *adj.* (See *L. G.* § 343): v. *PENSIVE*.

pensiveness: Phr.: there was a p. about his demeanour, **nescio quid triste prae se ferebat*, tanquam in cogitationibus defixus esse soleret.

pent up: 1. *inclusus*: to pour forth, p. up hatred, inc. odium effundere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7. 2. *coarctatus* (confined within narrow limits): p. up in towns, in oppidis c. [Pompilius], Cic. Att. 7, 10: v. *TO COOKE, COOP UP*.

pentagon: *pentagonum* (-on), -ium: *Auct.* de Limit. Goes. pp. 36, 257.

pentagonal: *quinquangulus*: *Prisc.* de Fig. Num. *extr.* p. 1358, P. (or by circuml., **pentagoni formam habens*).

pentameter: *pentameter*, tri (sc. versus, which may of course be expr.): *Quint.* 9, 4, 98: *Diom.*

pentateuch: *pentateuchus*, l. m.; or -on, l. n.: *Tert.*: *Hier.*

pentecost: *pentecostē*, *sa*, *f*: *Vulg.* Act. 11, 2 (dies Pentecostes): *Tert.*

pentecostal: *pentecostalis*, *e*: *Tert.* *pent-house*: vinea (for sheltering besiegers): *Caes.*: *Liv.*: v. *MANTELET*. In gen. sense, perh. tugurium parietis appositum (K. and A.).

penult: *paenultima* (sc. syllaba, which can of course be expr.): *Gell.* 4, 7.

penultimate: *paenultimus* (last but one): *Aus. Ecl.* *Quot. Kal.*

penumbra: **paenumbra*, quam dicunt astronomi.

penurious: *parcus*, *tēnax*, *sordidus*: v. *NIGGARDLY*, *MISERLY*.

penuriousness: *tēnācitas*, etc.: v. *NIGGARDINESS*.

penury: *egestas*, *inopia*: v. *DESTITUTION*. (*Pēnuria* is a dearth of something, the thing of which being in gen. case: v. *SCARCITY*.)

peon: the foot so called, *paëon*, *ōla*, m.: *Cic.* Or. 64, 218: *Quint.*

peony: *paëonia*: *Plin.* 27, 10, 60. (**P. officinalis*, Linn.)

people (*subs.*): 1. *A community*: *pōpulus*: the p. of Rome, Alba, etc., p. Romanus, Albanus, etc.: *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *pass.* (N.B.—Never with dependent gen. of the place.) *Belonging to the p.*, *publicus* (v. *PUBLIC*): on behalf of the p., by authority of the p., *publice*; opp. *privatim*: *Caes.* B. G. 5, 55, *extr.*: emanating from the p., *calculated to please the p.*, *popularis* (v. *POPULAR*). The common p., *plebs*: v. *PLEBEIAN*. See also *foill. art.* 2. *Persons*, generally: 1. *hōmines* (which however may be left unexpressed when indicated by *maac*, termination of *adj.*: *L. G.* § 339): *many p.*, *multi*, *plerique*, *Cic.* *Inv.* 1, 36: *et pass.* 2. *expr. by 3 pers. pl. of verb*; or *pass. impers.*: the former chiefly in such phrr. as, *aiunt*, *p. say*; *narrant*, *p. tell*: the latter in various general statements: *not without reason do p. say*, *non sine causa dicitur*, *Cic.* *Fin.* 3, 18, 60 (where dicunt might stand): *p. are ignorant*, *ignorantur*, *Lucr.* 1, 113; *p. look with disavow on men's self-aggrandizement*, *invidetur commodis hominum ipsorum*, *Cic.* de Or. 2, 51, 207. 3. *Colloq. a man's servants, retainers*, etc.: *my p.*, *your p.*, *mel*, *tui*: *Plin.* *Ep.* 1, 4, 2. Collectively, *familia* can be used (the entire establishment of slaves): v. *SLAVE*.

—common: 1. *plebs*, *plebeia*, *f.*; *plebes*, *ēl*, *f.* (the plebeian order: also, esp. in later Lat., the lower orders generally): v. *COMMONALTY*. Join: *plebs et infima multitudo*, *Cic.* *Mil.* 35, 95. *Dimin.* *plebecula* (term of contempt, *drags of the common p.*): *Cic.* *Att.* 1, 16, 2. *rare*, *pōpulus* (*dimin.* of *pōpulus*: term of contempt): *Hor.* *Ep.* 1, 7, 65. 3. *vulgus*, l. n. (rarely, m.): the lower classes; the common herd: v. *MULTITUDE* (III.), *RABBLE*.

people (*v.*): 1. *To dwell in*: *incolō*, 3: v. *TO INHABIT*. 2. *To stock with inhabitants*: *frequentio*, 1: *to the world with a new stock*, *mundum*

prole nova f., *Col.* 10, 213: *Cic.* *Off.* 2, 4, 15 (urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari): but the verb strictly denotes, to fill with inhabitants, not merely to place inhabitants in a country. See *foill. art.*

peopled (*part.*): Phr.: well or densely p., *frequens*: *Sall.* *Jug.* 78, *extr.*: more precisely, *incolis frequens*: cf. *Liv.* 31, 23, *med.*, *frequentia aedificia loca* in same sense, *celeber* (bris), *Auct.* *Her.* 2, 4, 7: the country is very thickly p., *hominum est infinita multitudo*, *Caes.* B. G. 5, 12: the earth is but thinly p., *habitat in terra raris* [et angustis] *in loca*, *Cic.* *Rep.* 6, 19: **pro magnitudine terrae exiguis est incolarum numerus*.

pepper: *piper*, *ēris*, n.: *Hor.* *Ep.* 2, 1, 270. Fig.: of an acrimonious person, *piper non homo*, *Petr.* 44 (propter asperum acremque dicendi libertatem, *Burn.* ad l.). The plant, **piperis arbor*, *Linn.* Seasoned with p., *peppered*, *piperatus*: *Petr.*: *Col.*

pepper-box: **piperis pyxis* (?).

peppermint: **mentha piperata* (Linn.).

pepperwort: *piperitū*, *Idia*, *f.*: *Plin.* 20, 17, 66 (p. quam et alliquastrum appellavimus).

peppery: *piperatus*: both lit. (= seasoned with pepper), *Petr.* 36, *in*, *it*; and fig. (= hot, pungent), *Sid.* *Ep.*

peradventure: *forte*: v. *PERCHANCE*.

perambulate: *pērambulō*, 1 (to walk or travel over): *Varr.*: *Hor.* See also *TO TRAVEL*, *TRAVEL OVER*.

perceivable: v. *PERCEPTIBLE*.

perceive: 1. *To receive impressions by the senses*: 1. *sentio*, *sl*, *sum*, 4 (to be sensible of, immediately): to p. the various colours of objects, *varios rerum a. colores*, *Lucr.* 4, 493: to p. smells, *odores a.*, *Id.* 1, 299: not to p. the sweetness of food, *suavitatem cibi non a.*, *Cic.* *Phil.* 2, 45, 115. 2. *percipio*, *cepi*, *cepimus*, 3 (to receive into the mind, by the senses as a means of communication): that which can neither be p. by the eyes, nor the ears, nor by any sense: quod neque oculis neque auribus neque ullo sensu percipi potest, *Cic.* *Or.* 2, 8, 3. *cerno*, 3 (with the eyes; to discern): more precisely, *oculis cernere*, *Cic.* *Clu.* 24, 66: v. *TO SEE*. 4. *To observe, notice, understand*: 1. *sentio*, 4 (constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *rel. clause*, or *abl.* with *de*: *merer*, as far as I have p. a., nunquam, quod quidem senserim, *Cic.* *Am.* 27, 103: *we p. a. there was no danger*, *nilhil esse periculi sensimus*, *Hor.* *S.* 2, 8, 58: when the enemy p. (became aware of) their departure, *hostes posteaquam de protectione senserunt*, *Caes.* B. G. 5, 32. 2. *animadverto* (*animadverti*), *ti*, *sum*, 3: v. *TO OBSERVE*. 3. *Intelligo*, *lexi*, *ctum*, 3 (to become aware): *he p. that his exhortations are not attended to*, *cogitationes suas non audiri intelligit*, *Caes.* B. G. 2, 42: *Sall.* *Jug.* 11, *in*, *it*: v. *TO UNDERSTAND*. 4. *video*, 2: v. *TO SEE*.

percentage: (rata) *portio*: v. *PROPORTION*.

perceptible: Phr.: there is no p. difference between them, **nullo modo inter se discrepant*, quod quidem sentiri possit: *barely p.* to the ear, **quod auribus vix percipi possit*.

perceptibly: **ita ut* (quod) *cerni possit*: v. *TO PERCEIVE*. (Sensim = very gradually; so as to be barely perceptible.)

perception: 1. *The act of perceiving*: expr. by *percipio*, etc.: to discuss the mode of p., **quemadmodum sensibus res percipiuntur* *quaerere*: the Epicurean theory of p., **Epicuri de rebus sensu percipiendis doctrina*: v. *TO PERCEIVE*. 2. *Intellectual discernment*; esp. of the properties of things; perh. *sensus* (communis): cf. *Hor.* *S.* 1, 3, 66 (communis sensu plane caret).

perceptive: perh. **perceptivus*. only as *philos. t. t.* The p. powers, *sensus*: v. *SPRINK*.

perch (*subs.*): 1. *For birds*: 1.

percha (transversa): Col. 8, 10. Varr. 2. **sédile** (arium). Varr. R. R. 3, 5. **ad fin.** *For measuring land: percha: Scripti. Rel. Grom.* **III.** **Δ fish:** perca. Plin. 9, 16, 24. (* P. fluviatilis, M. L.)

perch (v.): 1. **insido**, **sédil**, **sum**, 3 (to *alight on*): v. TO SETTLE. With corrol. **insideo**, 2 (to *retain the position indicated by insido*): *cross pieces of wood for the birds to p. on, transversae perthae quibus insideant* (aves), Col. 8, 10. 2. **resido**, 3 (strictly, *to rest on the hind quarters*): a raven p'd on a tall tree, *corvus celsa residens arbore*, Phaedr. 1, 13, 4. 3. **assido**, 3 (to *p. on or near something*): *that the birds may be able to see where to p., ut aves videre possint ubi assident*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *init.* 4. **assilio**, 4 (to *hop and so p. on anything*): Col. 8, 11, *ad init.*; also, **superallio**, 4; **id.** 8, 3, *ad fin.* Phr.: *places for birds to p. on, sedilia avium*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, *ad fin.*

perchance: **fortis**: esp. si forte, if perchance: *if p. anyone of you wonders, si quis vestrum f. miratur*, Cic. Div. Verr. 1, 1: **Caes.** Also, **niel forte**, unless perchance: *unless p. I am mistaken, niel f. animus me fallit*, Sall. Cat. 20: **Cic.** 80, *lest p.*, **ne forte**, Pl.: **Cic.** Poet. fors: *if p.* si fors, Virg. Aen. 12, 183. (Not to be confounded with fortasse v. PERHAPS.)

percolate: 1. **permāpo**, 1 (to *coase through*): Lucr. 1, 349. 2. **expr** by **percolo**, 1 (to *cause to pass or strain through*): hence, **pass**, **refl.** = to p.: *it (the soil) suffers the rain to p. and pass through*, *imbres percolat atque transmittit*, Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 110: cf. Lucr. 2, 473. 3. **elucior**, 1 (to *force a way through and out*: poet.): Virg. G. 2, 244 (of water).

percolation: **percolatio** (filtration): Virg. R. 7, *fin.* (Or expr. by verb: v. TO PERCOLATE.)

percussion: **ictus**, **das**: Lucr. 5, 240: v. STROKE. Or sometimes, **concussus**, **das**: cf. Lucr. 5, 161. Or expr. by verb: *instruments of p.* = *organa musicae quae percussu sonant* dant: v. TO STRIKE.

perdition: **interitius**, **exitium**, etc.: v. RUIN, DESTRUCTION.

peregrinate: **peregrinor**, 1: v. TO TRAVEL.

peregrination: **peregrinatio**: v. TRAVEL.

peremptorily: 1. **praecisē**, 1 (to *refuse any one p.*, *alici p. negare*, Cic. Att. 8, 4: opp. *sub conditione*, Ulp. Dig. 36, 3, 1 § 20. 2. **legal term**, **pāre** (= *sine conditionibus*): **ib.** § 17. Phr.: *to refuse p.*; *sine fuco et fallaciis negare*, *t. e. without mincing matters, in plain downright terms*: Cic. Att. 1, 1, *init.*

peremptory: 1. In law, **decisive**, **bringing the matter to a clear issue**; **peremptorius**: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 70 (edictum p., quod inde nomen sumpsit, quod perimet disceptationem): Gal. **II.** In ord. sense: Phr.: *to give a p. refusal*, *sine ulla exceptione negare*, Cic. Att. 8, 4 (see also *preced. art.*): *ho! you are p. enough, hem! satis pro imperio (sc. loqueris)!* Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 19.

perennial: 1. **pērennis**, **e**: **p.** *water-springs*, **p. aquae**, **Cic.** Verr. 4, 48, 107: **Liv.**: Plin.: **Hor.** 2. **jūgis**, **e** (*unfailing*: esp. as *epith. of water*): **p. water**, **J. aqua**, **Cic.** N. D. 2, 9, *fin.*: **Hor.** See also **PERPETUAL EVERGREEN**.

perennially: **pērenniter**: **August.**: **Sid.** See also **CONTINUALLY**.

perfect (adj.): 1. **Complete** in every part, **lacking nothing**: 1. **perfectus**: *the universe is p. in every way, seeing it embraces all things, mundus, quoniam omnia complexus est*, p. **undique est**, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38. **more fully**, **perfectus** **expletusque** **omnibus suis numeris et partibus**, **ib.** 2, 13, *extr.*: *the complete and p. orator*, **orator plenus atque p.**, **id.** de Or. 1, 13, *extr.*: *nothing p. in every part, nihil ex omni parte p.*, **id.** **Inv.** 2, 1, 3. **Join**: **perfectus** **compietusque**, **id.** Or. 50, 168: **perfectus et absolutus** [et omnes numeros habens:

a Stoical phr.], **id.** Off. 3, 1, 14. 2. **absolutus**: a book p. in every respect, **liber omnibus numeris absolutus**, **Klin.** Ep. 9, 38, *cf. supr.* (usu. found in connexion with some other word). 3. **plēnus** a p. **numm.**, **numerus p.**, **Cic.** Rep. 6, 12 *cf. supr.* (1) v. **COMPLETE**. 4. **integer** v. **ENTIRE**. **II.** **Characterized by the highest excellence**: 1. **perfectus** **nothing more p. in its kind than (our) actors**, **histrionibus nihil in suo genere perfectius**, **Cic.** Or. 31, 109: **p. in every kind of speech**, in omni genere sermonis p., **id.** de Or. 1, 9, 35: **absolutely p.** [summus et] **perfectissimus**, **ib.** 1, 3. 2. **absolutus** (acc. to Kr. indicating especially, **inner excellence**, while perfectus points rather to **outward completeness and finish**): *he painted a hero of most p. execution*, **pinxit heros absolutissimi operis**, **Plin.** 35, 10, 36 § 74. Phr.: *there is no one of them who is not p. in his art, nec quidquam eorum est, cui quicquam in arte sua deesse videatur*, **Cic.** de Or. 3, 7, 26: **no one absolutely p.**, **nemo in quo nihil aut desideretur aut reprehendatur**, **Quint.** 10, 2, 9: **an absolutely p. artist**, **artifex aequo excellens ut nihil possit ultra**, **cf.** **Cic.** Att. 15, 1, B (oratio scripta elegantissime sententiis, verbis; ut nihil possit ultra). a p. **scholar**, (homo) **perfecte planeque eruditus**, **id.** Br. 81, 282; **absolutus doctus**, **Suet.** Gr. 4. **III.** In moral sense, **without faults or sin**: **perfectus** **cf.** **Cic.** Off. 1, 15, *init.*, **vititur non cum perfectis hominibus**: or expr. by **circum.**, **no one is born p.**, **vitiis nemo sine nascitur**, **Hor.** S. 1, 3, 68: **man is believed to have been created p.**, **homo peccatis expers creatus esse creditur**.

IV. **Thorough, having all the characteristics of**: 1. **germanus** (*genuine, unmistakable*): a p. **master of this art**, **g. hujus artis magister**, **Cic.** de Or. 2, 38, 160: **I know I am a p. (regular) ass.**, **scio me asinum g. esse**, **id.** Att. 4, 5: the sense is even more adequately expr. by **superl.**: a p. **Stoic**, **germanissimus Stoicus**, **id.** Ac. 2, 43, 132. 2. **absolutus**: **p. blackness**, **abs. nigritia**, **Plin.** 10, 22, 29. 3. **mērus** (*sheer, undiluted, nothing but*): **to relate p. prodigies**, **m. monstrare**, **Cic.** Att. 4, 7. 4. **vērū**: v. TRUE, REAL. **V.** In grammar, **the p. tense**, (tempus) **praeteritum perfectum**: **Quint.** 1, 6, 26. (N.B.—Not simply, perfectum; which may refer to the future perfect as well as the past.)

perfect (v.): **perficio**, **absolvo**, 3: v. TO FINISH, COMPLETE. Phr.: *to p. oneself in any branch of knowledge*, ***uberiore alicujus rei scientia se imbuerē**: **perfectam absolutamque alicujus rei cognitionem assequi**.

perfection: 1. **Completeness**: **perfectness**: 1. **absolutio**: **virtue is defined as the perfection of reason**, **virtus rationis abs. definitur**, **Cic.** Fin. 5, 14, 39. **Join**: **absolutio perfectioque**, **id.** de Or. 1, 28, *fin.* 2. **Integritas** (*outward or bodily entireness*; whereas **absolutio** indicates **inner ideal completeness**): **perfectness of body**, **int. corporis**, **id.** Flu. 5, 14, *extr.* (Or expr. by verb v. PERFECT, *fin.*) **II.** **Highest excellence**:

1. **perfectio**: **more adequately, optimi** **perfectio atque absolutio**, **Cic.** Br. 36, 137: **cf. supr.** (1, 1). 2. **absolutio**: v. **SUPR.** 3. **expr.** by **summus**, **extremus**, **optimus**: **p. in all things to be aimed at rises by many degrees**, **extremum omnium appetendorum multis gradibus ascendit** [ut **ad summum perveniat**], **Cic.** Fin. 5, 14, *fin.* **III.** Last degree; esp. **ironical**: *that is the p. of stupidity*, ***hoc est germanissimae stultitiae**: v. PERFECT (IV).

perfectly: 1. **In a perfect manner**: 1. **perfectē** **Cic.** Br. 81, 282. **Gell.** (who has *superl.*). 2. **absolutē**: **Suet.** Gr. 4 (abs. doctus). 3. **plēnē**: v. FULLY, COMPLETELY. **II.** **Quite, thoroughly**:

1. **absolutē**: **p. equal**, [perfecte] **absque pares**, **Cic.** Ac. 2, 17, *extr.* **so that it may be more p. plain**, ut **absolutus liquet**, **Macr.** S. S. 2, 75, *med.* 2. **perfectē** (to be used with care,

as the word carries with it sense I.) **cf. v. supr.** (1, 1). 3. **plānē** (*altogether, totally*): **Ter.** **Cic.**

perfectness: v. PERFECTIO.

perfidious: **perfidus**, **perfidiosus** v. TREACHEROUS, UNFAITHFUL.

perfidiously: **perfidiosē**: **Cic.** **Suet.** **Less freq.** **perfidē**. **Sen.** **Contr.** **Gell.**: v. TREACHEROUSLY.

perfidiousness: **perfidia**: **Cic.**: **perfidy** **Suet.**: v. TREACHERY.

perforate: 1. **perforo**, 1 (to *make a hole through*): **Cic.** in **Quint.** 8, 6, 47 (navem perforare in qua ipse navigaret): **Plin.** 2, **tēbreo**, 1 (with a gimlet or some such instrument): **Cato**: **Col.** **Ov.** **Phr.**: *the shield was found p'd with 230 holes*, **inventa sunt in (scuto) foramina cccxx.**, **Caes.** B. C. 3, 53. **p'd with few holes**, **foramine paucis** (tibia), **Hor.** A. P. 203.

perforated (part. and adj.): 1. **perforatus** (with a hole bored through): **p. beryll**, **berylli p.**, **Plin.** 37, 5, 20. 2. **forāminatus** (*full of holes*): **Sid.** In same sense, **foraminosus**, **Ter.** (Better, **foraminibus crebris**, **multa foramina habens**, **multis f. distinctus**; the last with the notion of ornament.)

perforation: 1. **The act**: expr. by verb: v. TO PERFORATE. **II.** **The hole**: **forāmen**, **Ins.** **n.**: **Caes.**: **Hor.**: v. TO PERFORATE, *fin.*

perforce: **vi** (modal *abl.*), **per vim**: v. FORCE. Phr.: *if they should attempt to cross p.*, **si se invito transire conarentur**, **Caes.** B. G. 1, 8.

perform: 1. **To carry out, accomplish**: usu. with **ref.** to that which is incumbent on any one: 1. **praesto**, **stult.**, **stultum**, **f. part.** **stultus**, 1: (to *make good, discharge*): *I shall have p'd my duty to the state*, **ego meum reipublicae officium praestitero**, **Caes.** B. G. 4, 25: *whatever you promise him, I will p.*; **quancunque al fidem dederis praestabo**, **Cic.** Fam. 5, 11, *fin.*: **Liv.** 2. **exsequor**, **cūsus**, 3 (to *carry out, fulfil*): **to p. all the functions of a king**, **omnia regia officia ex.**, **Cic.** Sen. 10, 34: v. TO EXERCISE (1, 1). 3. **persequor**, 3 (to *carry on to the end*): **Ter.**: **Cic.** 3. **fungor**, **actus**, 3 (with *abl.*): **to p. one's duty**, **l. officio**, **Cic.** Coel. 9, 21: **I will p. the part of a whetstone**, **fungar vice cotis**, **Hor.** A. P. 304: **to p. religious rites**, **sacris t.**, **ib.** 224. 30, **perfungor**, 3 (to *p. completely*): **Cic.** 4. **perficio**, 3 (to *finish*, **p. completely**): **to see to it that tasks are p'd**, **curare ut opera perficiantur**, **Cato** R. R. 2: **Cic.**: v. TO ACCOMPLISH, FINISH. 5. **pērago**, **egi**, **actum**, 3: **to p. any one's bidding**, **mandata alicujus p.**, **Ov.** M. 7, 502: **to p. funeral rites**, **justa p.**, **Plin.** 2, 109, 112. Phr.: **to p. religious services**, **rem divinam facere**, **Cato** R. R. 5: **Ter.** **Eun.** 3, 1, 7: **Cic.**: also, **sacra facere** (usu. with **ref.** to certain special rites, whereas, **rem divinam facere** denotes worship of the gods in the most general sense), **Cic.** Bal. 24, 55: **Liv.** 5, 52: **facio** is also used **absol.**: *when sacred rites are being p'd on behalf of the people*, **quum populo fletet**, **Cic.** Att. 1, 13: also, **operari**; with **p. part.**, **operatus**, in **imperf.** sense: **engaged in p'ing sacred rites**: **e. g. operatus his sacris**, **Liv.** 1, 11, *fin.*: and **absol.**, **Virg.** G. 1, 339: **Hor.**: **to p. funeral rites**, **justa solvere**, **conferre**, etc.: v. FUNERAL (subs.).

II. **To act a play or a part in one's ago**, **egi**, **actum**, 3: **to p. a play**, **a. fabulam**, **Ter.** **Ad. prol.** 12: **to p. the principal part**, **primas partes agere**, **id.** **Ph.** **prol.** 27: **to p. from beginning to end**, **peragere**, **Cic.** Sen. 19, 70. (N.B.—Ago is not used **absol.**) Phr.: *he is aware it is Roscius that is p'ing*, in scena **Roscium esse intelligit**, **Cic.** Br. 84, 289: *it was no disgrace to p.* (i. t. appear) **on the stage**, in scenam **prodire nemini fuit turpitudine**, **Nep.** **pref.** **new comedies are being p'd**, **novae prodeunt commediae**, **Pl.** **Cas.** **prol.** **g.** **the play was p'd in the consulate** *ut . . . edita (fabula) . . .* **Coss.**, **Ter.** **pref.** **Andr.** etc. (edita, given

16, 46. To commit p. p. *p. p. perjurio* (v. TO REMURDER): he who is accustomed to lie has learnt how to commit p., qui mentiri solet, p. consuevit, Cic. R. Com. 1. c.

perk (v.): i. e. to hold up the head with affected bristleness (Johnson): "Edouard's miss p. it in your face," (Pope); "Edouard meretrici incedit vobis per ora superbiens."

permanence: sometimes, stabilitas: who will be able to trust in the p. of fortune, quis poterit fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40. Or expr. by verb: to give greater p. to the laws, quo leges diutius maneant atque valeant: v. TO REMAIN, ENDURE.

permanent: diuturnus, mansurus, etc.: v. LASTING.

permanently: perpetuo: Caes. B. G. 1, 31, med. See also, CONTINUALLY, ALWAYS.

permeable: v. PENETRABLE.

permeate: permeare, i. v. TO PENETRATE, PASS THROUGH.

permissible: expr. by licet, etc.: v. LAWFUL.

permissum: chiefly in certain phrr.: (1.) to give p.: (1.) permitto, misal, sum, 3 (with dat., either absol. or foll. by subj. with ut): he would not have quitted me had I not given him p., neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permississem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71; p. being given either ... or ... permissum ut seu ... seu ... Liv. 34, 31: also (esp. in later writers) with infin.: v. TO PERMIT. (Hence, permissio [v. rare] with absol. permissus; the act of giving p. or authority: e. g. by p. of the law, permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 35: and in same sense, p. part. of permissio, used as subs.: I avail myself of the p. ut permissu, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45. But both verb and verbal substa. denote something beyond the Eng. vis. sanction, authorization: cf. II. cc.) (2.) potestatem facio, 3 (absol. or foll. by ger. or ger. part.): v. LEAVE, SUBS. (II.). (3.) also, 3: v. TO PERMIT, ALLOW. (II.) to ask p.: expr. by verb = ask with licet, independ. clause: they asked p. to do it with his consent, rogare, ut ejus voluntate id alibi facere liceat, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, (III.) with my, your ... p.: (1.) expr. by per me, te ... (licet): but if this cannot be done with Cratippus's p., sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33: you may snore if you please, with my (full) p., per me vel stertas licet, id. Ac. 2, 29, 93. (2.) when something is said needing to be prefaced with an apology: with your p., bona tua venia (dixerim); etc.: v. LEAVE, SUBS. (fin.). (3.) concerning permissu tuo, etc.: v. SUPR. (I., 1.). (4.) concessu (implying grace on the part of the person permitting): by his p. and bounty, illius c. et beneficio, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, extr.: cf. id. Tim. extr. (concessu alique munere Deorum). (iv.) without (any one's) p.: expr. by invitatus in abl. absol. constr.: if they attempted to cross without his p., si se invito transire conarentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: without (your) father's p., invito patre, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 20. (v.) to have any one's p.: expr. by licet, 2 (impers.): if (they) had your p., si per te liceat, (Ille), Caes. B. G. 5, 30: you have my p., per me licet: v. SUPR. (III., 1.).

permissive: Phr.: a p. measure, *lex quae permittit non autem imperat.

permit: 1. also, sibi, sum, 3 (to allow, suffer): usu. foll. by infin.: also, esp. when in Imperat. mood, by subj. mostly without ut: they do not p. wine to be imported to them, vinum ad se importari non sinunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: he would not p. the comitia to be held, se comitia haberi non sinitur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, fin.: p. me to clear myself, sine me expurgem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 29. Also absol.: I will not brook it, will not suffer it, will not p. it, non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10. 2. permitto, misal, sum, 3 (to grant powers for doing something): for constr. v. PERMISSION (I.). Phr.: if one is p'd to

conjecture, si conjectare permittitur, Plin. 4, 14, 28: on being p'd, permisso (abl. absol. impers.): Liv. 34, 31, init.

3. concedo, sal, sum, 3 (usu. denoting an act of grace: v. TO CONCEDE, GRANT): also in gen. sense, esp. as pass. impers.: they are not p'd to speak on public affairs, de republica loqui non conceditur, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12. 4. expr. one is p'd, by licet, fas est: v. LAWFUL. Phr.: if I may be p'd to say so, bona tua venia dixerim: v. LEAVE, SUBS. (fin.).

permutation: perh. permittatio: or expr. by verb: to find out how many p's the letters are capable of, *reperire quot rationibus litterae mutuo inter se ordine digerantur.

pernicious: perniciosus: p. laws, leges p. Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Cic. See also, INJURIOUS, DESTRUCTIVE.

perniciously: perniciosè: Cic. **peroration**: peroratio: epilogus: Cic. Br. 33, fin. (ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur): both terms are also used by Quint. (Inst. Or. 6, 1, "de peroratione," § 7); but peroratio is preferable, as being free from ambiguity. Other synonyms are, conclusio (orationis), Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: Quint. 6, 1, 1: and cumulus, Quint. ib. To deliver the p. of a speech, perorare, Quint. 11, 1, 61: but in Cic. = to bring a speech to an end: cf. id. Att. 4, 2, odlo et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare (= to wind up).

perpendicular (adj.): 1. directus (straight, in gen. sense): a ditch with p. sides, fossa d. lateribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: more precisely, directus ad perpendicularum, ib. 4, 17 (directe, adv.: Long.).

2. perpendicularis, e (late; and to be strictly confined to geometrical lang.): Front. Goes. p. 32. Phr.: to make strictly p., ad libellam (perpendicularum) dirigere, Vitruv. 3, 4 (3), 5.

perpendicular (subs.): cathetus, i. f. (Gk. κάθετος): Vitruv. 3, 5 (3), 6. Or, linea perpendicularis: v. FRONT. Goes. p. 32. (Perpendicularum is a plumb-line).

perpendicularly: 1. directè ad perpendicularum: Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (ed. Long.). 2. rectè: Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20 (opp. to oblique: for which Lucr. has, rectum, Nat. Rer. 2, 217. 3. ad lineam: to be carried down p., deorsum ferri ad l., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: Plin. Also, recta linea (rectus linea, of a number of objects): Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.

perpetrate: admittit (usu. with in and pron. rel.): less freq., committit: perficio (scelus perficere, Cic. Clu. 68, fin.): facio (scelus nefarium facere, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220): v. TO COMMIT; and CRIME.

perpetration: expr. by verb: v. PRECED. ART.

perpetrator: expr. by rel. clause: the p's of crimes, qui nefaria scelera fecere; in se admittit; etc.: v. TO PERPETRATE, COMMIT.

perpetual: 1. sempiternus: the p. courses of the stars, s. stellarum cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: true friendships are, verae amicitiae s. sunt, id. Am. 9, 32.

2. pœrennis, e (lasting on from year to year): the p. courses of the stars, stellarum perennes cursus, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: incessant and p. motion, continua motio et p. id. Tusc. 1, 10, extr. Join: also, perennit et perpetuus, Cic. N. D. L. c. 3. assiduus (in less exact sense): v. INCESSANT. (N.B.—Perpetuus denotes that something goes on without interruption, so long as it goes on at all = unbroken, continuous: only in later authors = perpetual: v. INCESSANT.)

perpetually: 1. perpetuo (without leaving off): Caes. B. G. 7, 41: Cic. 2. semper: v. ALWAYS. See also INCESSANTLY.

perpetuate: 1. continuo, 1 (to carry on continuously): to p. a magistracy (viz. the decemvirate, which was properly for a time only), magistratum c. Liv. 3, 35, med.: Cic. Fl. 11, 25 (libertas usque ad hoc tempus continuata permansit, has been p'd to this day). 2. expr. by circuml., to p. his

power, *quo dominationem suam diuturnam (sempiternam) faceret: by the most distinguished memorials to p. the memory of one's name, amplissimis monumentis consecrare memoriam nominis sui, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 15, extr. (Scarcely) perpetuate, in this sense: Hor. has aeternare in aevum, Od. 4, 14, 5; but the phr. is unsuited for prose.)

perpetuity: perpetuitas (unbroken continuation): cf. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23, malus custos diuturnitatis metus; contraque benevolentia fidelis vel ad perpetuitatem (= for the whole of life). Phr.: for a p., in perpetuum, Liv. 3, 38: v. PERPETUALLY.

perplex: 1. distorbo, xi, cum, 3 (to draw the mind in different directions): I am p'd: first this and then that appearing more probable to me, distractor: quum hoc mihi probabilissimum illud videtur, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134: Tiberius was p'd by doubtful cave, Tiberium anceps cura distrabere, Tac. A. 2, 40. 2. perh. sollicito, i. v. TO DISQUIET. 3. expr. to be p'd, by aestuo, 1 (to be in a state of excitement and doubt): to be p'd by doubt, dubitatione aestuare, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 74: the mind is p'd between the two, anceps inter utrumque aestuat animus, Quint. 10, 7, extr. See also, TO CONFUSE, DISTURB.

perplexed (part. and adj.): I. Of things, intricate, confused: contortus, implicatus, etc.: v. INTRICATE. II. Of the mind, in a state of perplexity: 1. dubios (oft. with animi, sententiae): v. DOUBTFUL. 2. anxius (denoting distress of mind as well as doubt): p. with cares, a. curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: Cic. v. ANXIOUS. 3. suspensus (in a state of anxious uncertainty): p. by more serious concerns, a. curis majoribus, Cic. Ph. 7, init.: v. SUSPENSE. To be p'd, aestuare, haerere, etc.: v. TO PERPLEX (3); HESITATE.

perplexing (adj.): 1. sometimes dubious: a p. dinner (where all is so good that it is hard to choose), d. coena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: v. DOUBTFUL. 2. impedius (involved in difficulty): a p. debate, i. disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54, med. 3. perplexus (like preceded): to occasion p. deliberation, p. deliberationem praebere, Liv. 1. c. 4. nodosus: v. KNOTTY. 5. difficilis, e (gen. term): cf. Liv. 37, 54, init. (nulli neque difficultem neque molestiam, more embarrassing or more annoying): v. DIFFICULT. Phr.: what can be more p., *quid potest majorem animo dubitationem afferre? people began to feel a p. uncertainty, injectus est hominibus scrupulus et dubitatio quadam, Cic. Clu. 28, 76.

perplexity: sometimes, dubitatio: v. HESITATION. Phr.: to be in a state of p., animo (dubitatione) aestuare (v. TO PERPLEX, 3). to be reduced to great p. (straits), in summas angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: he was in a state of great p., variis incoertis agitabatur, Sall. Jug. 74: in p. and ignorance as to what they should do, incoerti ignarique quid potissimum facerent, ib. 67: to cause any one p., scrupulum, dubitationem alicui injicere: v. PRECED. ART. extr.

perquisite: sometimes, peculium (private property acquired by a slave): v. LAT. Dict. a. v. DIMIN. peculio: Quint. 1, 5, 46. Phr.: all these things are p's of the steward, *haec omnia villicio in peculium conceduntur: haec omnia translatum est villico ut propria sua pronunti, concedi. Sometimes corollarium (douceur; Ger. trinkgeld) may serve: v. PRESENT.

pertry: *vini genus ex p'tris confectum.

persecute: 1. insector, 1 (to set on and attack vigorously): Join: agitare contra insectari [impio], Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40. 2. persequor, secutus, 3 (late; the word ordinarily used by Christian writers): Nero was the first of all to p. the servants of God, Nero primus omnium persecutus Dei servos, pseudo-Lact. de Mort. pers. 2, et pass.: Vulg. 549

pass. 3. *vexo, i* (to treat with abuse and outrage): to p. the church, v. ecclesiam, pseudo-Lact. l. c. 4. Phr.: he p'd the Christians most cruelly, Christianos quæstissimis suppliciis (cruciatibus) affect, cf. Tac. A. 15, 44.

persecution: 1. *insectatio* (setting on and worrying): cf. Br. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1, tanta est hominum insolentia et ins. nostri: Cic. Quint. 2. *vexatio*: p.s. of the Christians, populi Christiani vexationes, Sulp. Sev. Sac. Hist. 1, 1, (R. and A.): pseudo-Lact. de Mort. pers. 2. 8. *persecutio* (late; but used by Christian writers): a most cruel p., crudelissima p., pseudo-Lact. l. c. 14: Vulg. Act. VIII, 1, etc.

persecutor: 1. *insectator* (for syn. v. to PERSECUTE): Liv. Quint. p.s. of the Christians, Christianorum ins. kr. 2. *vexator*: e.g. Christianæ religionis, Eutrop. (R. and A.) 3. *persecutor*: pseudo-Lact. Phr.: a bitter p., *Christiano nomine infestissimus, inimicissimus; qui Christianos acerbissime vexat.

perseverance: 1. *perseverantia*: Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: Cæsa. 2. *perlinacia* (strictly the correlative vice to perseverance; i.e. obstinacy, q. v.: also in good sense): v. PERLINACITATE. 3. *constantia* (steadfastness, *holding on with anything*): Join in perseverantia atque constantia, Auct. B. Alex. 26. (Or expr. by *persevero*, i. v. foll. art.)

persevere: 1. *persevero*, i. to p. with anything, in aliqua re p., Cæsa. B. C. 1, 26: *impersare pass.*, they p'd, perseveratum est: v. to PERSEIST. 2. *persto*, stitil, stitum, i. (to continue to hold by anything; denoting rather the passive side of perseverance, as *persevero* the active): v. to PERSEIST. 3. *consto*, i. (to remain firm and steadfast): to p. in an opinion, in sententia c., Cic. Fam. 7, 17. 4. *permaneo*, 2. v. to REMAIN, CONTINUE. 5. *pergo*, 3. (to go on, continue): v. to PROCEED. 6. *teneo*, ul. num, 3. (to p. in; continue to maintain): to p. in one's custom, consuetudinem suam l., Cic. Ph. 1, 11, 27: to p. in one's purpose, propositum t., Cæsa. B. C. 3, 42. Phr.: to p. in a course, viam offimare, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4.

persevering (adj.): 1. *constans*, ntis (firm, steadfast): a citizen most p. in the best courses, civis in rebus optimis constantissimus, Cic. Br. 25, 95: p. and uninterrupted defence, c. perpetua defensio, id. in Sen. 12, 30: v. FIRM, STRADFAST. 2. *perlinax* (sticking to anything: as often in good as in bad sense): p. zeal (of a learner), studium p., Quint. proem. extr.: p. (obstinate) valour, p. virtus, Liv. 25, 14, init. Foll. by inf. (poet): p. in her insolent game (Fortune), ludum insolentem ludere p., Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. 3. *perseverans*, ntis (persistent): most p. devotion to agriculture, perseverantissimum agri colendi studium, Col. pref. med.: Liv. Val. Max. 4. *tenax*, acis (only when foll. by depend. subs.): e.g. tenax propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: Quint.

perseveringly: 1. *constanter*: v. FIRMLY, STRADFASTLY. 2. *perlinaciter* (for syn. v. preced. art.): p. devoted to liberal pursuits, p. liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet. Cl. 40, extr.: Hirt. Sen.: v. OBSTINATELY. 3. *perseveranter* (infreq.): Liv. 4, 60, ad fin.

perfidage (Fr.): Phr.: to indulge in p. with any one, [familiari] cum aliquo cavillari atque jocari, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4. See also *juxta* (subs.).

perist: 1. *persto*, stitil, stitum, i. to p. in anything, p. in aliqua re, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: if however they p'd in war, sin peristetur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 17. Join in: peristare atque obdurare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39. In same sense, *persto*, 3: Liv. 2. *persevero*, i. (denoting the active as *persto* does rather the passive side of persistency): to p. in a fault, in vitio p., Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: foll. by acc. and inf.: he p'd (in saying) that he was (overst), perseveravit se esse Orestem, Cic. Am. 7, 24: Veil. Like 350

persto, oft. *impers.*: they p'd in their anger, perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2, 35, med. 3. *insisto*, stitil, 3 (to urge on): usu. with infn.: the Senate p'd in demanding of him, that . . . flagitare Senatus institit eum, ut . . . Cic. Fam. 10, 16: v. to URGE. To p. in saying, may also be expr. by *dictito*: cf. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 4; to p. in demanding, by *flagito* (v. to DEMAND): either of which may be strengthened by, assidue, iterum atque iterum, etc.

persistence: *permanio* (in aliqua re): Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164.

persistency: *perlinacia*, *perseverantia*: for syn. v. PERSEVERANCE, OBSTINACY. Or expr. by verb: such was the p. of the assault, adeo in oppugnatione perseveratum est: v. to PERSEIST.

persistent: 1. *perlinax*: v. OBSTINATE. 2. *perseverans*: more p. in slaughter, perseverantior caedendis (hostibus), Liv. 5, 31, med.: v. PERSEVERANS. 3. *firmatus* (with mind made up): p. in (cherishing) indignation, of his iracundia, Cic. Att. 1, 11. To be p., se offimare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 8; persestare, persistere, etc.: v. to PERSEIST, PERSEVERE.

persistently: 1. *perseveranter*: to urge more p., perseverantius aevire, Liv. 21, 10, med. 2. *perlinaciter*: v. OBSTINATELY.

person: 1. *A human being*: 1. homo, ius, c.; which, esp. in pl., is often sufficiently indicated by the gender of an adj. or pron.: one of the advocates, a p. of the highest character, quidam adv. advocati, homo summa virtute praeditus, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: many p.s., multi; some p.s., nonnulli, etc.: *passim*. 2. esp. in enumerations, *caput*, lit. s.: 8000 p.s., free and slaves, octo milia liberorum servorumque caput, Liv. 29, 29: Cæsa.: common p.s. (the mass of the people), ignota c., Liv. 3, 7, init. Also comice: a nice, jolly p., lepidum c., Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9. 3. similar to *caput*, and used chiefly in general descriptions, corpus, oris, n.: free p.s., libera c., Liv. 29, 21, med.: to consign a free p. to bondage, liberum c. in servitutum addere, id. 3, 56, med. 4. *persona* (denoting not a person individually, but as coming under a certain description): he did away with the use of illius except for certain p.s. and ages, leclitaurum usum nisi certis p. et ætatibus ademit, Suet. Cæsa. 43: p.s. in humbler rank, minores p., id. Tib. 32. || In legal sense, as opp. to things: *persona*: ad Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 1, omne jus vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res: cf. Smith's Ant. a. v. actio. || With ref. to rank or importance: Phr.: to have respect to p.s. in personam (hominum) per gratiam et preces exorabile esse, Suet. Aug. 27, init.: *dignitatis hominum magis quam æqui et boni rationem habere, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17 (dignitatis habere rationem alone does not necessarily denote anything improper): personam accipere (not class.), Vulg. Jac. ii. 9 (= Gr. προσωποληψία); *dignitatis nobilitatisque magis quam justitiæ observantem esse. (Personæ servire [R. and A.]) in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106 = to adhere faithfully to a character.) || The body: 1. corpus, oris, n. (= *Diogenis*) entrusted the keeping of his p. to barbarians, barbaris corporis custodiam committet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: to prostitute the p. for hire, quaestum corpore facere, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 21: attention to the p. (personal habits), corporis cura, Suet. Cæsa. 45. 2. forma (exterior, shape; usu. implying comeliness or beauty): a maiden of remarkable beauty of p., virgo formæ excellens, Liv. 3, 44: p. and exterior worthy of a gentleman, f. ac species liberalis, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: Plin. In sim. sense, facies: a woman of singular beauty of p., mulier f. eximia, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82. 3. species, el (exterior): esp. with other subs. descriptive of the person: e.g. species et motus atque ipse amictus, id. Br. 62, 224: forma et species et statura

[apposita ad dignitatem], Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60. V. Periphrastically, usu. with ref. to people of rank: expr. by *perz. prim.*: he had 300 unmarried youths in attendance upon his p., trecentos interm. juvenes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, init.: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, 126: in similar sense with circum: the men who are about his p., qui circum se sunt, Cic. Att. 9, 9, ad fin.: to denote a lady's waiting maids, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33: Sall.

VI. Actual self: esp. in phr.: i. person: expr. by ipse: only with the Roman general in p. (would he confit), non nisi cum ipso coram duce Romano, Liv. 28, 17, med.: Hannibal was present in p. to encourage his troops, ipse Hannibal hortator aderat, id. 21, 11, med. See also FACE to FACE, PERSONALLY.

VII. Theologically: *persona*: three Persons of the same essence, tres Personæ ejusdem essentiae, Aug. Conf. Art. 1. VIII. In grammar: *persona*: Gram.

personage: *persona*: the second p. in Thebes, altera p. Thebæ, Nep. Pel. 4, extr.: cf. Cic. Clu. 29, init. hujus (Stalen) persona, this p.: v. CHARACTER (V).

personal: 1. *privatus* (indicating personal or private relations as distinct from public ones): p. friendship with Jugurtha, p. amicitia Jugurthæ, Sall. Jug. 14, ad fin.: p. ill-feeling, p. inimicitia, Tac. A. 3, 12, med.: v. PRIVATE. 2. *personalis*, e (only as legal or gram. term): a p. action, p. actio (= actio in personam): Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 178: a p. verb, verbum p., Prius: Mom. etc. Phr.: to sacrifice p. feeling to the common good, inimicitias republicæ donare (condonare), Cic. Fam. 5, 4, simulatas (privatas) propter patriam ponere, cf. Liv. 27, 35: to be influenced by p. feeling, personam propter gratiam, odium, inimicitias, etc. rationem habere (cf. PERSON, III.): to indulge in p. observations, *vitam, mores singulorum perstringere, insectari; *de singulis hominibus potius quam de re universa verba facere (not in personam allicuius . . . which denotes the character or capacity assumed by any one, as distinct from his individuality: cf. Cic. Fam. 6, 6, med. Cæsar nunquam nisi honorificissime Pompeium appellat; at in ejus personam multa fecit asperius, i.e. of Pompey personally he always speaks in terms of respect; though he has acted severely against him in his public character, personam): to have great p. influence with any one, (multum) apud aliquem auctoritate, gratia, valere, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, extr.: multum auctoritatis habere, id. Sen. 17, 60: to have a p. interview with any one, cum aliquo coram colloqui, cf. Liv. 28, 17, med.

personality: 1. *The having the attributes of a person*: Phr.: they deny the p. of God, *Deum omni sensu ac voluntate carere docent; Deum nihil aliud esse quam summam rerum affirmant. (N.B.—By no means corporea natura [R. and A.], which is materiality.) || Only in pl., = personal observations: Phr.: to indulge in abusive p.s. against any one, maledicta in allicuius vitam conjicere, Cic. Pl. 12, fin.: vitam moresque allicuius perstringere: cf. PERSONAL (Ib.).

personally: 1. *As far as any one's person is concerned*: expr. by ipse; per me, te, se; personally I have no objection to your doing so, *per me ita facias licet; quod ad me ipsum attinet, nulla est mora: I have great esteem for the man p., *ipsum hominem valde diligo atque obervo. Phr.: to see any one p., aliquem coram videre, Liv. 28, 18, med.: to be p. acquainted with any one, nosse aliquem, Ter. And. 5, 4, 32 (de facie nosse aliquem, i. to know any one by sight: cf. Cic. in Pis. 32, extr.: also, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 25, allicuius faciem nosse, in same sense). || In gram. sense, *personāliter*: Geil. 15, 13, med.

personality: *bona personalia, res personalia (?).

personate: expr. by *personam* gerere, sustinere; partes agere: v. **PARTE** (III.). Also sometimes, *cantare* (to sing, represent by singing): e. g. *he p.d. the matricide Orestes* (on the stage), *cantavit matricidam Orestem*, Suet. Ner. 21.

personification: *prosôpôpoia* (only as rhetor. figure; Gr. *prosôporôpoia*): Quint. 6, 1, 25, where it is defined as *facta alienae personae oratio*, i. e. the introducing of another person as if actually speaking (quum velut ipsorum ore res dicuntur); also, *fictio personae*, id. 9, 2, 79. Phr.: to make use of a p., *personam fingere*, cf. id. 9, 2, 36; *res inanimas ac sensu carentes tanquam sentientes vel loquentes inducere*.

personify: Phr.: the ancients p.d. inanimate objects, as the Sun, Moon, "antiqui rebus inanimis, velut Soli, Lunaeque, vitam sensumque tribuebant: the poet here p.s. fame," *hic poeta famae personam fictam inducit*, cf. Quint. 9, 2, 36; in this play the clouds are p.d. in haec fabula nubes quasi agentes atque loquentes inducuntur: cf. Cic. Or. 40, 178, *muta quaedam loquentia inducere*. (Rem in personam constituere [Kr. ex Aquila Rom.] is questionable a Latinism, and suggestive of a legal rather than a poetical sense: v. **PERSONA**, II.)

perspective (subs.): *scenographia* (the art of architectural designing according to perspective; as distinguished from orthographia, the drawing of a mere "elevation" of a building; or *icthnographia*, of the ground plan): Vitruv. 5, 2, 2. Phr.: to draw in p., *ita res pingere* (designare) ut *alia abscedentia alia eminentia esse videantur* (cf. Vitruv. 7, pref. § 11; also, id. 1, 2, 2; in both of which places an explanation of the theory of perspective is given, q. v.). As tech. term, it may be necessary to use *perspectiva*, sc. ars.

perspicacious: *perspicax* (sharp-sighted, penetrating): Join: acutus et perspicax, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100.

perspicaciously: *âctis*: v. **ACUTELY**.

perspicacity: *perspicacitas*: Cic. Att. 1, 18, *extr.*

perspicuity: *perspicuitas*: opp. to obscuritas, Quint. 8, 2 ("de perspicuitate"): lb. 1, 6, 41 (where it is described as the chief merit of style, *oratoris summa virtus*): not in Cic. Or expr. by adj.: to aim at p. in narrative, *id agere ut narratio lucida [dilucidat] non perspicua fiat*, cf. Quint. 4, 2, 31. (Not evidentia, which is *videntia* rather than simple perspicuity: Quint. 6, 2, 32.)

perspicuous: 1. *dilucidus* (clear, distinctly intelligible): p. language, d. oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3; Quint. Also, *lucidus*: p. arrangement, l. ordo, Hor. A. P. 41; Quint. 4, 2, 31. 2. *perspicuus* (the most precise and critical term): Quint. l. c., et *pass.* 3. *illustris* (a degree beyond the preceding): p. (or luminous) exposition, l. expositio, Quint. 9, 2, 2. (*Luculentus* = full of light, brilliant, excellent: *planus*, plain and straight/forward.)

perspicuously: 1. *dilucidus*: Cic. Liv. Also, *lucidus*: Cic. Liv. 2. *perspicuus*: Cic. Join: plane et perspicue; aperte et perspicue, Cic. *dilucidat* atque *perspicue*, Plin. (For syn. v. *preced. art.*) 3. *enôdâs* (infreq.): to narrate carefully and p., *diligenter et p. narrare*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, *extr.* 4. *enucleâs* (like *preced.*, implying the careful clearing away of difficulty and confusion): id. Or. 9, 28.

perspiration: 1. *The function*: expr. by *sûdo*, 1: *all the noxious element is carried off by p.*, *omne vitium (quicunque nocet humor) sudando [e corpore] expellitur, deducitur*, cf. Cels. 2, 17, *init.* II. *The state or the discharge*: 1. *sûdor*: to bring on a p., e. *ellicere*, Cels. l. c.; *move*, lb. *med.*; *creare*, Plin. 31, 10, 46 § 115; *excitere*, Nep. Kum. 5: to check p., a. *coerere*, Plin. 23, 1, 25; *cohibere*, lb. 23, 9, 81; *inhibere*, id. 28, 19, 79; p. comes on, p. oritur, Cels. l. c. 2. *sûdâs* (a

sweating): (to cure) by *âperiente*, vomiting or p., aut detractiones aut vomitus aut sudationibus, Cels. 3, 2, ad *fin.* See also **SWAT**.

perspire: 1. *sûdo*, 1: Cic. Hor.: v. **TO SWAT**. 2. *sudorem emitto*, 3: Plin. 7, 18, 18. Phr.: to p. violently, *sudore diffundere*, Plin. 21, 13, 45.

persuade: 1. *persuâdeo*, al. *sum*, 2: (to bring over to one's way of thinking; with *dat.*: foll. by *ut* [nc] and *subj.*, when it signifies to p. any one to do or not to do something; by *acc.* and *inf.*, when it signifies to convince): *he p.s. him to go over to the enemy*, *huic persuadet ut ad hostes transeat*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: *ut* is sometimes omitted before *subj.*: *Albinus p.s. him to claim.... huic Albinus p.... petat*, Sall. Jug. 35 (the *acc.* and *inf.* in this sense is exceptional. It occurs however, Nep. Dion. 3, *persuadet ei tyrannidis finem facere*): *I could never be p.d. that the soul.... dies*, *mibi nunquam persuaderi potuit animos.... emori*, Cic. Sen. 22, 80: Caes.: *I am p.d. mibi persuadere, mibi persuadetur*: v. **TO CONVINCE**. (N.B.—Though not capable of taking an ordinary *acc.* of the object, *persuadeo* is often used with *acc.* of *neut. pron.*: to p. any one of this, *hoc alicui p.*, Cic. Att. 16, 5: see L. G. § 253.) 2. *adducio*, 3: more fully, foll. by *ad credendum* [ut credam], Nep. Con. 3: also *abool*, *I cannot p. myself that any one.... ego non adducor quonquam, etc.*, Cic. Att. 11, 16 (infreq.): v. **TO INDUCE**. 3. *impello*, 3 (to urge): Sall. Cat. 49 (foll. by *ut*). (*Suadeo* = to try to persuade: v. **TO ADVISE**, **UNGO**.)

persuasion: *persuâsio*: Cic. Inv. 1, 5: in *abl.*, also, *persuasui*: by any one's p., *alicujus persuasui [atque inducui]*, Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69. Or expr. by verb: v. **TO PERSUADE**. (*Archalee, suâda*: the marrow of p., *suâdae medulla*, Eun. in Cic. Br. 15, 59: cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4; also, *sûdâs*: Pl.)

persuasive: expr. by *circuml.*: p. speech, *accommodata* (apta) ad *persuadendum* oratio, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32: (*eloquence consists*) in *persuasion* or p. speech, in *persuadendo* aut in *dicendo* apte ad *persuadendum*, Quint. 2, 15, 3. (Quint. uses *persuasibilia*, in translating from the Greek, = *πείθω*, l. c. § 13; but the word is best avoided.)

persuasively: Phr.: to speak p., *dicere apposite ad persuadendum*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6; *dicere ad persuadendum accommodata*, id. Or. 1, 31, 138; apte ad *pers.*, Quint. 2, 15, 3. (Quint. has *persuabilliter*, l. c. § 14, but only in translating from the Gr. = *πείθω*.)

persuasiveness: *persuâsio* (strictly, the act of persuasion): Cic. in Quint. 2, 15, 22. Or expr. by verb: the chief merit of a speaker is p., *oratoris summa virtus, ut apte dicat ad persuadendum*.

pert: *prôcax*, *âcis* (forward and wanting in respect for others): p. of tongue, p. lingua, Tac. A. 1, 16: p. (bold, presumptuous) *Muse*, p. *Musa*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 37. (N.B.—The nearest word to Eng., but usu. conveying a graver censure than it: *protervus* is still stronger: v. **PETULANT**, **WANTON**.)

pertain: 1. *attineo*, ul. 2: usu. foll. by *ad*: esp. in such phr. as, *as far as p.s. to that state*, *quod ad eam civitatem a.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, *extr.*: Liv.: v. **TO DO** (II.). 2. *pertineo*, 2: that matter p.s. to my duty, *illa res ad meum officium p.*, Cic. R. Am. 13, 36. (As distinguished from *attineo*, *per-tineo* usu. points to an end or object pursued; *attineo* denoting only connexion or relation.) See also **TEND**.

pertinacious: *pertinax*: v. **PERSISTENT**, **OBSTINATE**.

pertinaciously: *pertinâcter*: v. **PERSISTENTLY**, **OBSTINATELY**.

pertinaciousness: *pertinâcia*: v. **PERSISTENCY**, **OBSTINACY**.

pertinency: v. **fol. art.**

pertinent: *appôstus* (ad rem): Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: or expr. by *attineo* to adduce the most p. arguments, *quae maxime ad rem pertinent argumenta*

proferte (v. **TO PERTAIN**). Phr.: your remark is most p., *rem acu tetigit*, cf. Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19.

pertinently: *appôste*: Gell. 2, 23, *med.*

pertin: *prôclâcter* (v. **PERT**): Liv. Curt.

pertiness: *prôclâctas*: Mart. 2, 41, 17 (p. *lepidâ*, *pretty pertness*): v. **PERT**.

perturb: *turbo*, *perturbo*, 1: v. **TO DISTURB**.

perturbation: *perturbatio*: p.s. of the mind, *animi p.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, *init.*: to cause p. of the mind, *animi p. afferre*, id. Div. 1, 30, 61. See also **EXCITEMENT**.

perturbed (*part. and adj.*): Phr.: p. in mind, *turbidus animi*, Tac. H. 4, 48: the mind is p.d., *aequalis anima*, Quint. 10, 7, 33. Or expr. by verb: v. **TO DISTURB**.

peruke: *capillamentum*: Suet.: v. **WIG**.

perusal: *pellectio* (*perl.*): Cic. Att. 1, 13: or expr. by verb: v. **fol. art.**

peruse: *lêgo*, *perlêgo* (read through carefully), *êvolvo*: v. **TO READ**. (*Êvolvo* perh. comes nearest to Eng.: to p. a book carefully, *librum diligenter êvolvere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; Quint.) Phr.: to p. hastily, *percurrere* (a g. paginas): Liv. 9, 18, *med.*: Cic. (*percurrere legendo*).

pervade: 1. *To spread throughout*: 1. *permôno*, 1 (to flow through, penetrate throughout): a living intelligence p.s. all three things, *animalis intelligentia per omnia p. [et transiit]*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, *extr.* (al. *perment*). 2. *perthineo*, ul. 2 (to stretch throughout): the veins p. every part of the body, *venae in omnes partes corporis p.*, id. N. D. 2, 55, 127: *Deity p.ing the nature of each thing*, *Deus perthines per naturam cuiusque rei*, lb. 2, 28, 71. 3. *conpelleo*, 1 (to fill with life; poet.): Lucr. 1, 4. Phr.: mind p.s. each limb and animates the whole mass, *totam infusâ per artus mens agitât molem*, Virg. Aen. 6, 726. II. *To take possession of the mind*: 1. *invâdo*, al. *sum*, 3 (to fall upon; usu. with *acc.*: also *dat.*): v. **TO FALL ON** (II. 2). 2. *perfundô*, *fûdi*, *fûsum*, 3 (of an emotion which completely takes up and fills the mind): *se gods, what horror p.d. me! dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit!*, Cic. Att. 8, 6: *the sense is p.d. with a kind of delightful, sensus fûnduntate quadam perfunditur*, id. Fin. 2, 3, *init.*: p.d. by joy, *gaudio perfusus*, Liv. 30, 16, *init.* (*Per-vado*, used of opinions, reports, etc., refers to their diffusion not to their taking possession of a single person's mind: v. **TO SPREAD**.) 3. *incôdo*, *adsum*, 3 (like *invâdo*, v. *supr.*: used with *acc.* or *dat.*): Sall.: Caes. 4. *compleo*, 3: v. **TO FILL**.

pervading (*adj.*): expr. by *part.* or *rel. clause*: v. **TO PERVADE** (L.).

pervase: 1. *pervexus* (quite wrong and misguided): an unreasonable and p. man, (*homo*) *praeposterus atque p.*, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: the p. (misguided) ingenuity of grammarians, *p. grammaticorum subtilitas*, Plin. 35, 3, 4. Join: *prævus et perversus*, Cic. 2. *prævus* (lit. crooked, mis-shapen; hence, absurd, unreasonable): p. counsels, p. consilia, Cic. Am. 22, *fin.*: esp. with *perversus*, v. *supr.* (1); also, Cic. Rab. l. vet. 13, 37. See also **WILFUL**, **OBSTINATE**.

perversely: 1. *pervexus* (quite wrongly, in the very opposite to the right way): to use p. the bounty of the gods, *deorum beneficio p. uti*, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, *init.* 2. expr. by *de industria*: p. to misrepresent, *de industria perversè p. perperam interpretari*: v. **PURPOSE**, **ON**; **WILFULLY**.

perversion: 1. *deprâvatio*: p. of a term, d. *verbi*, Cic. Part. 36, 127: Auct. Her. 2. *corruptio* (rare): Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: cf. Prov., *corruptio optimi fit pessima*, the p. of the best thing is the worst of all. Or expr. by verb: v. **TO PERVERT**.

perversity: *perversitas*: when a man's misconduct and p. angers you, *quum te allicijus improbitas p.que com-*

morit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: *p. of character*, p. morum, Suet. Aug. 62.

pervert: 1. depravo, 1 (to worsen): to *p. anything* by mis-stating it, aliquid male narrando d., Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: (things) corrupted and *p'd* by the subtlety of the lawyers, iureconsultorum corrupta ac depravata, Cic. Mur. 12, 17.

2. détorgueo, si, tum, 2 (to wrest aside): to *p. language* to an obscene sense, in obscenum intellectum sermonem d., Quint. 8, 3, 44: to *p. sincere and upright minds*, sincera rectaque ingenia d., Plin. Pan. 70: Liv.: v. to MISINTERPRET. In similar sense, torquo, but with the bad sense less marked: v. to WREST.

3. deflecto, xi, xum, 3 (like preced., but less freq.): cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 44, quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, i. e. when they have become *p'd*: tragedy *p'd* to obscene laughter, in obsceno deflexa tragœdia risu, Ov. Tr. 2, 409. 4. corumpo, 3 (to mar and spoil): cf. *supr.* (1). See also to CORRUPT. (N.B.—Perverto = to overturn completely.)

pervious: pervius: not *p. to the sun*, Phoebus non p., Lucan. 6, 645: v. PASSABLE; PENETRABLE.

pestary: pessum, pessarium: Theod. Prisc. Dimin. pessulum, Coel. Aur. (Cela uses the Gk. word *pestoi*, describing them as, quae feminis subjunctur: but the Lat. forms are used in later writers.)

pest: 1. pestis, is, f.: Join: furia ac pestis (patritiae), Cic. Sect. 14, fin.: Sall. 2. perniciēs, ēi: a pimp, the common *p. of youth*, leno p. communis adolescentulorum, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: Cic.: v. PLAGUE.

pester: sollicito, molestias (allicul) affero, etc.: v. TO WORRY, ANNOY.

pest-house: "domicilium in quo excluduntur peste a contagione laborantes."

pestiferous: pestifer (rarely -ferus), a, um: (bringing destruction): *p. objects*, pestifera (opp. salubria), Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: Cels.: cf. PESTILENTIAL.

pestilence: 1. pestilentia: the city was visited with a *p.* [gravis] incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23; pestilentia laboratum est, id. 1, 31, med.: pestilentia populum invasit, id. 4, 21: cf. pestilentia conflictari, Caes. B. C. 2, 22.

2. pestis, is, f. (any great evil of a destructive kind): cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101, ibes . . . avertunt pestem ab Aegyptio, referring to poisonous serpents: (prayers) to remove the *p.* from the people, *p.* a populo avertere, Liv. 4, 25 (where, however, the more definite word pestilentia has just been used; pestis being = scourge): Col. 7, 5, init. (= murrain). 3. lues, is, f. (poet.): Virg. Aen. 3, 139: Ov. Phr.: a year marked by *p.* in town and country, annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6, init.: the *p.* began to pass off, defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse incipere, id. 3, 8, init.

pestilential: pestilens, ntis: *p. regions*, loci *p.* (opp. salubres), Cic. Fat. 4, 7: a most *p. year*, [gravissimus et] pestilentialissimus annus, id. Fam. 5, 16: Liv. Also in fig.: Cic. Fam. 7, 24: Liv. (Pestifer = causing destruction or disease: e. g. pestifer odors, a pestilential stench, Liv. 25, 26: in Cic. = destructive, noxious: N. D. 2, 47, 122.) See also UNHEALTHY. (N.B.—Pestilential very late.)

pestilently: perniciōse: Cic.

pestile: plium (the mortar being pila): Cato R. R. 10: Plin. Dimin. pistillum: Col.: Plin.

pet (subs.): 1. A favourite: delectae; amores: v. FAVOURITE. See also DARLING. II. A fit of peevishness: nearest word, stōmāchus (chagrin, peevishness): Cic. To be in a *p.*, stōmāchor, i: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: Cic. (N.B.—Neither the subs. nor the verb have the colloquial character of the Eng.) See also FIT, SUBS.

pet (v.): Phr.: the king had an ape which he *p'd*, rex alimam in deliciis habebat, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: I have *p'd* you too much, nimium te habui deli-

catam, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 10: to *p. children*, *liberos delicatis indulgentiisque tractare.

petal: *floris folium: *pētālum.

petalism: use Gk. form, πτελασμός:

Diod.

petition (subs.): 1. Generally, a request; esp. as addressed to God: precia, em, e, f.: v. PRAYER. To offer up *p.s.*, precari: v. TO PRAY. II. A memorial addressed to a sovereign: libellus: to deliver a *p.* to any one, i. aliquid dare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A: i. porrigere (hold it out in the hand), Suet. Aug. 53: more definitely, supplicat libellus, Mart. 8, 31: to have the charge of *p.s.*, libellos agere, Tryph. Dig. 20, 5, 12.

petition (v.): i. e. to present a written petition: they *p'd* the emperor for the recall of the governor, *Principem libello supplicat adierunt, rogantes ut ad urbem praefectus revocaretur; they *p'd* parliament against his appointment, *ad senatum libellos miserunt, deprecantes ne is magistratui praeficeretur: see also TO APPEAL.

petitioner: *is qui libello nomen suum subscribit, ascribit: or expr. by imperf. part. of rōgo: cf. L. G. § 638. (Not rogator; because of its technical sense = proposer of a rogation.)

petre: *prōcellaria (linn. genus).

petrification: v. toll. art.

petrify: 1. l. i. t., to turn into stone

(intrans.: lapideco, 3 (extr. rare):

Plin. 24, 13, 73. Usu. better expr. by

phr.: the wood *p.s.* quickly, lignum celeriter

in saxum (lapideum) ablit, con-

vertitur, mutatur: v. TO TURN, PASS

(B. III.). The trans. may be expr. by,

efficere ut quid lapidecat, in lapidem

abeat, etc. II. Fig., to strike mute

with amazement, fear, etc.: usu. in pass.,

to be *p'd*: 1. stūpeo, ul, 2 (to be struck

senseless): as I gazed *p'd* on them, quae

quam intueri stupens, Cic. Rep. 6, 8:

I am *p'd* with admiration, admiror,

stupeo, Mart. 5, 63: the sense is more

fully conveyed Virg. Aen. 1, 495, stupet

obstupescit haeret defixus in uno. 2.

obstupesco, stūpui, 3 (Inceptive to pro-

ceed): In connexion with which may be

used *p. part.* obstupescens (from obstu-

pefacio, to paralyse, with fear, etc.): to be

p'd at the sight of anything, allicuius rei

aspectu obstupescere, cf. Cic. Div. 2, 23,

50: the enemy, perfectly *p'd* with asto-

nishment, obstupescit hostes, Tac. Agr.

18, med.: Cic. 3. obtorpesco, torpi,

3 (to be benumbed, as it were): cf. Liv.

34, 38, fin. circumfuso undique pavore,

ita obtorpuit ut nec dicere . . . nec audire

posset: poet. in Cic. Phr.: the right

for a while perfectly *p'd* them, obiecta

res oculis immobiles eos defixit, Liv. 21,

33, init.: they stood *p'd* in silence,

silentio defixi steterunt, id. 8, 7, fin.

petticoat: perh. castilla (Quilch):

cf. Non. 548, 30, sq. (Tunica mullebris

= chemise). P. government, perh. stole-

laturum [mullebre] imperium, cf. Suet. Cal.

13, Ulysses stolatus = Ulysses in petti-

coats. (R. and A. suggest the retention

of the word; but this would be intoler-

able: perh. tunica may be accepted as

an equivalent.)

pettifogger: lēgūlētus: Cic. de Or.

1, 55, fin. Or perh. rābūla (a common,

bravling pleader): ib. 1, 46, 202: Quint.

12, 9, 12.

pettifogging (adj.): perh. minūtus:

v. PETTY, PALTRY.

pettiness: esp. of mind, animus ang-

ustus, minutus: v. NARROW-MINDED-

NESS.

pettish: stōmāchōsus: v. PEEVISH.

pettishness: stōmāchus, querēlās:

v. PEEVISHNESS.

petty: 1. minūtus: *p.* (mean,

ignoble) philosophers, m. philoophi, Cic.

Sen. 23, 84: *p. commanders*, m. imper-

atores, id. Br. 73, 256. Join: minuti

et angustī [homines], Fin. 1, 18, 61.

2. angustus (narrow, limited; esp.

of the mind): a *p. mind*, animus a-

[parvus], Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: cf. *supr.* (1).

3. parvus (small, insignificant,

trifling): v. SMALL.

petulance: 1. Pertness, forward-
ness: prōtervitas, pētulantia: v. PEAK-
NESS, WANTONNESS. II. Pettish humour

stōmāchus: v. PEEVISHNESS.

petulant: 1. Pert, forward: prō

tervus, pētulus: v. PERT, WANTON

II. Of freakish temper: stōmāchōsus:

v. PEEVISH.

pew: subsellium (gen. term): v.

BENCH, SEAT. To furnish a church with

benches rather than *p.s.*, *subsellis

apertis magis quam seplis ac clauis

instruere.

pewit: v. LAPWING.

pewter: *metallum ex stanno plum-

boque mixtum.

phalangite: 1. phālangites, ae

(Macedonian): Liv. 37, 40 (only in

pl.). 2. phālangarius: Lampr. Alex.

Sev. 50.

phalanstery: *phalansterium (quod

dicunt).

phalanx: phālanx, ntis, f. (Gk.

phalanx): Liv. 32, 17, med.: Nep.: Curt.

(Pure Lat.: cuneus: Liv. l. c.)

phantasm: v. PHANTOM.

phantastic: v. FANTASTIC.

phantasy: v. FANCY, IMAGINATION.

phantom: 1. similitudinem: certam

p.s. strangely pale, quaedam s. modis

pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 124 (ex Ennio):

the unsubstantial *p.s.* of sleep, inania

somni s., Ov. H. 9, 39: to frame (fancy)

p.s. of unsubstantial terror, simulacra et

inanes metus fingere, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.

2. phantasma, ātis, n. (Gk. φάντασμα; very rare): if Christ was a

(mere) *p.* (acc. to the Doctes), si ph.

sult Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7:

Vulg. Marc. vi. 49 (where, as in Plin. Ep.

7, 27, init. it denotes a ghost). 3. by

circumf. vāna species: cf. Hor. A. P. 73:

inanis [ex metu, etc., ficta] imago, cf.

Plin. l. c. § 1. (Spectrum = Gk. εἰδωλον,

in Epicur. philoa., see Cic. Fam. 15, 16.)

pharissical: Phārisaicus: Hier.

(Or gen. of subs.: v. PHARISEE).

pharisaism: *Phariseorum doct-

rina atque instituta. (In fig. sense,

*ostentatio s. ambitio religionis con-

servandae: v. OSTENTATION.)

pharisee: Phārisaeus: Vulg. pass.

(In fig. sense, *sanctitatis religionique

ostentator.)

pharmaceutic: *pharmaceuticus

(as l. i.).

pharmacy: (ars a res) medicā-

mentaria: Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 106.

pharos: phāros or us, i, f.: v. LIGHT-

HOUSE.

phase: *fāsies (lunae, stellae). In

fig. sense, perh. species: or in pl. vices,

um, f. (alternations).

phasant: phāsianus: Suet. Vit. 13:

Paul. Dig. 32, 66: also, phasiana (cf.

avis): Plin. 11, 33, 39. (Phasianus Ae-

colicus, Linn.) (If *p.s.* phasianus, phasi-

antius: Pall. 1, 29 (ph. ova): a *p.*

keeper, phasianarius, Paul. Dig. 32, 66.

(Mart. has Phasides aves = phasiani:

Epic. 13, 45.)

phenomenon: often res: to enquire

respecting (the cause of) a *p.*, de re (ipm)

querere, Sen. N. Q. 1, 1, 2: the cause of

this *p.*, huius rei causa, ib. 1, 3, 3. Or no

subs. may be need-d: let us enquire into

this *p.*, quæramus quomodo fiat (sc.

arcus coelestis), ib. § 3: cf. § 5, quidam

ita existimant arcum fieri. An extraor-

dinary *p.*, miraculum: he ascended a

place from which the best view of the *p.*

could be obtained, locum ascendit ex

quo maxime miraculum illud conspici

posset, Plin. 6, 16, 5: also, res insolita,

nova, mirabilis (v. STRANGE, EXTRAOR-

DINARY): also Juv. 6, 165, rara avis

in teris (a perfect *p.*): sometimes

spectaculum may serve: cf. Sen. N. Q.

1, 1, 5, nulla sine huiusmodi spectacula

no est, no night on which such pheno-

mena are not to be seen. (In philoa.

sense, phaenomena [Gk. τὰ φαινόμενα]

may be needed for precision, with gen.

pl. phaenomenon; or the word may be

written as Greek.)

phial: perh. ligunculā (a small

flask): Col. 12, 38, fin. (Phiale or -a

a broad shallow drinking-cup.)

philanthropic: sometimes, humanus: cf. Plin. 18, 6, 8 § 44, praecipuum humanissimum utilissimumque (at once most expedient and p.): but the word denotes rather good, kindly feeling, than what we call philanthropy. More precisely, as epith. of a person, generi hominum amicus, Kr. (e Cic.), qui generi hominum [potius quam sibi suisque utilitatibus] consulit: pā. schemes, "consilia quae ad humani generis commoda utilitatesque pertinent."

philanthropically: humanē (kindly): Cic. Usu, better expr. by circuml., v. preced. art.

philanthropist: v. PHILANTHROPIC.

philanthropy: caritas generis humani: Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 69: humanitas. **Philippia**: Philippica (sc. oratio): Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2: the word is used as a free suba. Juv. 10, 125 (divina Philippica). (N.B.—When simply = invective, attack, expr. by inventor, instructor, criminal, etc.: v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST.)

philippize: use Gk. word, φιλιππίζω, Demosth. p. 287, init.

Philistine: Philisthaeus: Vulg. 1 Reg. xvii, 8, sqq.: pl. Philistini, orum; lb. v. 4. In fig. sense, Philistine (quem dicunt Teutonici).

philologist: 1. philologus (a man who is a philologist). **philologist**: of extensive eruditio, multiplex variaeque doctrinae Suet. Gr. 10: Sen. Ep. 108, 29 (where it denotes knowledge of the subject matter of a historical work). (N.B.—Though not used in exactly the modern sense by classical writers, it is perfectly legitimate so to use the word, for the sake of brevity. Also perh. philologicus, acc. to analogy of historicus, geometricus.)

2. grammaticus: cf. Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116, grammatici poetarum explanatores sunt; also, Suet. Gr. 4, init.: v. GRAMMARIAN. 3. expr. by circuml. "antiquarum litterarum, doctae s. eruditae antiquitatis studiosus, peritus, Kr.; "In re philologica multum versatus."

philologically: *philologicus: Morhof. 1, 21, 14, etc.

philologically: *ex ratione philologica.

philology: *philologia: only as scient. t. t. (Kr.): cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 24. Better perh. (res) philologica: Morhof. 1, 21, 14, etc. See also GRAMMAR. Phr.: the study of p. *antiquarum litterarum studia; antiquitatis eruditae perititia.

philoprogenitiveness: *liberorum procreandorum cupiditas. **philosopher**: 1. philoſophus: Cic. de Or. 1, 49, init.: Varr. 2, sapiens, nſis (one actually wise); whereas philosophus is strictly, one who pursues knowledge, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: v. WISE. Phr.: to assume the title of p., philosophiam profiteri, Cic. Pla. 29, 71.

philosophic: 1. philoſophicus **philosophical**: (pertaining to philosophy): grave or p. discussions, scribi vel p. tractatus, Macr. Sat. 7, 1, init.: M. L. (In Cic. Tusc. 5, extr., the true reading is probably philosophus [not philosophica] scriptio: but, though late, the adj., as above, is necessary for the lang. of philosophy.) 2. philoſophus (savouring of philosophy): v. rare as adj.; not a word that was not (savouring of philosophy), nullum verbum nisi p., Macr. Sat. 7, 1, med.: Pacuv. in Gell. 13, 8 (odi homines ingenua opera, philosopha sententia, i. e. men whose talk is that of philosophers): Cic. (?) : v. SUPR. (N.B.—Not to be used = pertaining to philosophy; which is either philosophica, as above, or to be expr. by circuml.: v. SUPR.) 3. expr. by philoſophia, philoſophia: p. works, libri qui sunt de philosophia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; libri ad philosophiam pertinentes; [ex professo] philosophiam continent, Sen. Ep. 100, 8; *libri de studiis philosophiae scripti: not a popular but a p. expression, non vulgi sed philosophorum verbum, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25: a truly p. temperament, *ingenii temperamentum philosopho dignum [ingenium vere phi-

losophum, cf. SUPR. 2]; quale philosophi debet esse.

philosophically: 1. philoſophice (late): Lact. 3, 14, fin. (philosophice, ad philosophiam vivere). 2. usu, better, unless in purely technical lang., expr. by circuml.: ad philosophorum morem, Cic. Or. 14, 46 (or, philosophorum more); ad philosophiam, Lact. v. SUPR.; *ex praecipitis philosophiae; *ut philosophus debet, ut philosophum decet (the latter phrr. having reference to practice rather than theory).

philosophize: philoſophor, 1 (to apply oneself to philosophy; pursue philosophical questions): Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, extr. See also TO ARGUE, REASON, MORALIZE.

philosophy: 1. Reasoned truth: 1. philoſophia (Gk. φιλοσοφία): defined by Cic. as, studium sapientiae, de Off. 2, 5: also used to denote different departments or schools of philosophy: moral p. p. moralis, Sen. Ep. 80, 8 (suggested by Cic. Fat. init., as a substitute for the circuml., ea pars philoſophiae quae de moribus est): natural p. p. naturalis, Sen. l. c.: theoretical or practical p. p. contemplativa (= Gk. θεωρητική), activa (Gk. πρακτική), Sen. Ep. 95, 10: two (different) p.s, duae p., Cic. Off. 3, 27, 107. 2. sapientia (strictly, that wisdom or knowledge of which philosophy is the desire and aim: cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: hence = p. on its practical side, as wisdom attained): p. offers herself as the nearest guide to pleasure, p. certissimam se ducem praebet ad voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 41: ancient p. taught only what was to be done and what avoided, antiqua s. nihil aliud nisi facienda et vitanda praecipit, Sen. Ep. 95, 13. 3. ratio (theory): impious principles of p., impii rationis elementa, Lucr. 1, 82: the Epicurean p. (system) which is well known to most, Epicuri r. quae perierit notissima est, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, init.: ac, Stoicorum ratio disciplinae, Id. Off. 3, 4, 20. 4. The principle of anything: ratio: v. THEORY, PRINCIPLE.

philtre: amatorium (medicamentum, poculum); philtur (rare, and best only in pl.): v. LOVE-POTION.

phlebotomize: venam seco, etc.: v. FULL ART. (Phlebotomia, i; with acc. of person: Coel. Aur.)

phlebotomy: sanguinis detractio: Coel. 2, 9; or expr. by venam incidere, sanguinem mittere, detrahere, etc.: lb. 2, 10, et pass. (Phlebotomice, ēs: Coel. Aur.)

phlegm: 1. Mucus: 1. pituita (or as three syll.): when there is a discharge of p., quum p. abundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, init.: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, extr., quum p. molesta est: Plin. 2. phlegma, ſtis, n. (only as med. t. t.): to dispel p., p. dissolvere, Pall. 8, 6: Veg. Vet. 11. Coldness of temperament: lentitudo: v. INDIFFERENT. (Tarditas ingenii, Cic. Pla. 229 [Kr.], is defect of natural talent, dulness.) Or perh. patientia: cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5 (*patientia de animo humilii qui perferit etiam indigna).

phlegmatic: 1. Lit.: phlegmaticus: p. humour, p. humor, Theod. Prisc. (Or expr. by circuml. with pituita: v. PHLEGM, l.) 2. Cui, apathetic: lentus: v. INDIFFERENT.

phlegmatically: lentē, indifferenter (v. rare): v. COOLLY.

phlogistic: *phlogisticus: chem. t. t. phoenix: phoenix, ſcia, m.: Tac. A. 6, 28 (avis p.): Plin.: Ov.

phonetic: *phōnēticus: necessary as t. t. Phr.: to adopt the p. principle in orthography, *voce accuratius quemadmodum exprimuntur scribere; *phoneticis (quam dicunt) scribendi ratione uti. **phonetically**: cf. preced. art.

phosphorescence: expr. by luceo, xl, 2: what is the cause of the p. of the sea? *cur lucent undae tenebris obducta? *qua luce albescent fluctus solis luce renota?

phosphorescent: cf. preced. art. **phosphorus**: Phosphorus: v. MONUMENTAL.

photograph (sube.): *pictura photographica (quae dicitur).

photograph (v.): perh. *imaginem alicuius rei photographam excipere; *arte photographica imaginem alicuius rei representare.

photographer: *phōtographus.

photography: *ars phōtographica (quae dicitur).

phrase (sube.): locutio: a large number of such p.s, multa talium l. copia, Gell. 1, 7, fin.: Quint. (Not phrase: cf. Quint. 10, 1, 87, phrasae, id est corpus eloquentiae.) To use such a p., *ita loqui; ea loquendi formula uti.

phrase (v.): loquor; (verbis) exprimo: v. TO SPEAK, EXPRESS.

phrasology: 1. e. diction: v. CUMBUL, verba, locutiones (words, terms, phrases): it is necessary first to familiarise oneself with the p. of this author, *hujus scriptoris loquendi genus primum ac vocabula propria bene libri inculcanda sunt: v. STYLE.

phrenological: *phrēnōlogicus (qui dicitur).

phrenology: *phrenologica (ars) quae dicitur, fertur.

phthisic: phthisis, ſs, f.: Coel. 3, 22: Sen.

phthisical: phthisicus (of persons): Plin. 20, 6, 21: Mart.

phylactery: phylacterium (Gk. φυλακτήριον): Vulg. Matt. xxiii, 5: Hier.

physio: medicina; medicamentum: v. MEDICINE.

physical: 1. Relating to nature or physics: physicus: ignorant of p. science, p. rationis ignavia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: oft. as sube., physicus = a p. philosopher, lb. 1, 30, init. See also NATURAL. 2. Relating to the body: expr. by corpus: p. strength, vires corporis, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: also simply, vires: that is a task requiring good lungs and p. strength, est (id) munus latum et virum, lb. 9, 28; failure of p. strength, defectio virium, lb. 9, 29: that is a purely p. defect, not one of disposition, *corporis id vitium non ingenii voluntatisque.

physically: 1. By a physical method, according to physics: physice: Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18. (Or by circuml., *ex physica ratione; physicoorum modo: v. PHYSICAL.) 2. In a way connected with the body: expr. by corpus: p. disqualified for service, *qui propter vitium corporis (propter valetudinem) militiae inhabilis est.

physician: 1. medicus (any medical practitioner): a very eminent p., m. nobilissimus atque optimus, Cic. Clu. 21, init.: to employ a p., m. adhibere, Id. Fat. 12, 28: cf. m. admove, Suet. Ner. 37 (the latter phr. cannot be used of calling in a physician for oneself): to pay a p. his fee, honorem medico habere, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, ad fin.: see also DOCTOR (fin.). 2. expr. by imperf. part. of medeor, 2 (cf. L. G. § 658): to abide by the advice of the p., esse in potestate medicamentum, Curt. 3, 5, fin.: the liquid is in use among p.s, humor in usu medicamentum est, Tac. H. 5, 6: Plin.: Ov. Phr.: to practise as a p., medicinam exercere, Cic. Clu. 63, extr.: m. facere, Phaedr. 1, 14, init.: a very skillful p., vir medicinae [medicæ] artis peritissimus, Aug. Conf. 4, 3. (For circulator, v. QUACK.)

physics: physica, orum, n. pl.: ignorant of p., physicoorum ignarus, Cic. Or. 14, 119. Also, physica sc. ars (the science or theory, as distinguished from its subject matter): Id. Fin. 3, 12, init.: or, physiologia: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

physiognomical: *physiognōmōnīcus: Morhof Polyh., work by: cf. title of Arist. (?), φυσιογνωμονικά.

physiognomist: physiognōmon, ōnis (Gk. φυσιογνώμων: Cic. Fat. 5, 10).

physiognomy: 1. The art of discerning character in features: *physiognōmōnia (Gk. φυσιογνωμῶνια: Arist. Phys. 2, init.): v. Morhof, de hac rō: desirable to avoid such circuml. as, ars

hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscenti, Kr. (e Cic. Fat. 5, 10): cf. Gell. 1, 9, *init.* To *profess* p. "physiognomonem (better prof. as *ἡ φυσιογνωμονία*) se profiteri": cf. Cic. Fat. 1, c. *¶* *Cast of features*: vultus, cf. Cic. Fat. 1, c.: more precisely, oris et vultus ingenium, Gell. 1, 9, *init.*

physiological: *physicus*: v. *PHYSICAL*. Or perh. *physiologus* (Tert.), as 2.

physiologist: *physicus*: v. *PHYSICAL*. Or perh. *physiologus*, as f. f.

physiology: *physiologia*: v. *PHYSICS*. *Animal* p. "ea pars physiologiae quae de animalium natura est: for brevity, 'physiologia animalis (quae dicitur)'. *piacular*: *piacularis*, e. Liv. 1, 26, *fin.* (p. sacrificia).

piano-forte: "clavicordium (Germ. *clavier*): Kr.

piaster (*sub*): "piastra, quam vocant Itali.

piazza: v. *PORTICO*.

pick (*v*): 1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers: *lego*, *carpo*, 3: v. TO PLUCK, GATHER. 2. To separate with the fingers, removing alien substances: Phr.: to p. *seed*, "semina manibus legendo accernere et putamina tollere. (N.B.—To *pick* occurs most freq. with an inseparable prep.: v. TO PICK UP, OUT, OFF.) 3. *Miscell.* Phr.: to p. wool, lanam *carere*, *purgare*, cf. Varr. L. 7, 3, 54: to p. the teeth, dentes (pluma spina, lentico) *levare*, Mart. 14, 32: perferre, Petr. 32, appears to be a facetious expr.: cf. Mart. 6, 74, *fodit ora laxa lentis*: to p. one's nose, nares digito iniquitate ac vellere, cf. Quint. 11, 3, 80: to p. pockets, manticulari (explained by Fest., "surandi causa manticulas attricare," i. e. to make free with people's wallets, pouches, etc.: v. rare): or by circuml., de corporibus (vestimentis) hominum furare: to have one's pocket p'd, zonam perdere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40: to p. a quarrel, jurgii causam inferre, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4: cf. Liv. 21, 6, *init.*, certamina serere: (to try) to p. *holes* in any one's coat, vitia colligere in aliquem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; or perh. "causas criminandi (aliquem) quaerere; id agere ut alterius existimationem minus, laudes s. virtutem detrectes. — *off*: Phr.: to p. off caterpillars from plants, "eructis herbas (arbuta, etc.) *levare*: to p. the defenders off one by one, "defensores singulos tellis (gladius) *deleicere*. — *out*: 1. To remove by picking: *eligo*, *legi*, *ctum*, 1: to p. lice out from the heads (of poultry), pedes e capite e, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, *post med.* See also TO FLUCK OUT. 2. To choose out: *eligo*, 3: to p. out (the best) grapes for eating, uvam ad edendum e, lb. 1, 54: to p. out (choose) any one you choose out of three, de tribus e quem velis, Cic. lb. 10, 2, 5: cf. Tac. Agr. 9, *haud semper errat fama, aliquando et eligit*, i. e. it picks out the very man. In same sense, *lego*: to p. out all the finest (seeds) with the hand, maxima quaeque manu legere, Virg. G. 1, 190: Cic. v. TO CHOOSE, SELECT; also, PICKED.

— *up*: 1. *tollo*, *sustul*, *sublatum*, 3: to p. up stones from the ground (to throw), saxa de terra l., Cic. Caec. 37, 60: to p. up feathers that have dropped, pennas quae deciderunt l., Phaedr. 1, 3, 5. 2. *colligo*, *legi*, *lectum*, 3: to gather up a number of things: he (the miser) p'd up all the parings, colligit omnia praesegmina, Pl. Aut. 2, 4, 34: v. TO GATHER UP. 3. *subligo*, 3: to p. up from beneath something: to p. up wind-falls (fruit), barcam quae tempestatibus in terram decidit s., Col. 12, 50, *init.*: Hor. S. 2, 8, 12. In sim. sense with *precedi*, the simple verb: e. g. legere spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39. *Colloq.* Phr.: to p. up a living in some way or other, "quancunque opera unde vita sustentetur (inopia toleretur) colligere, corradere (v. LIVELIHOOD): to p. up passengers,

*vectores de via excipere: to p. up strength or flesh, convalescere; corpus facere (opp. to corpus amittere), Cels. 7, 3, *fin.*

pick (*sub*): 1. A tool: v. PICK-AXE. 2. *Choice*: expr. by *eligo*: v. TO PICK OUT. 3. Those that are the best: Phr.: the p. of all the legions, electi ex omnibus legionibus fortissimi viri, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: *boveri*, the very p. of both countries, pugiles electissimi ex utraque regione, Suet. Cal. 18: see also FLOWER (11).

pick-axe: *dolabra*: to undermine a wall with p.s., murum dolabris subruere, Liv. 21, 11, *med.*

picked (*part. and adj.*): 1. *dilectus* (esp. of troops; chosen for special service): a p. force of archers, d. manus sagittariorum, Sall. Jug. 46: Caes.: v. RICK, *sub*, (111). 2. *electus* (choice, possessing special excellence): the very p. men of a state, electissimi viri civitatis, Cic. Quint. 2, *init.*: Suet. (Not selectus: v. SELECT.) See also FLOWER (11), CHOICE, *adj.*

picket: v. PICKET.

pickle (*sub*): *misra* (brine): Col. 12, 47: Plin. Phr.: to be in p., in sale esse, Cato R. R. 162.

pickle (*v*): Phr.: to p. in vinegar and brine, in aceto ac muria condire, Plin. 14, 19, 23: to p. cleopampane and soak it in brine, inulam condire muriaque macerare, Col. 12, 46, *extr.* Phr.: cleopampane can be p'd (preserved) in the following way, conditura inulae sic fit, Col. 12, 46: to p. hams (salt them), pernas salire, Cato R. R. 162: Col.: v. TO PRESERVE. (N.B.—Olive conditanea, Varr. R. R. 1, 24 = O. conditiva, Cato, R. R. 6, is a kind of preserving-olive: muraticus, for muria conditus, rests on a single passage of Pl., Puen. 1, 2, 31 and 38.)

pickled: *muria* s. aceto conditus: v. TO PICKLE. Also *sallius* (salted): Col. 6, 32. Also perh. conditura, conditicia: v. PRESERVE.

pickpocket: perh. *manticularius* (*extr. rare*): Tert.: v. TO PICK (Phr.). Mostly better to use gen. term, fur: v. THIEF. To be a p. "zonas complare; zonas complando victum quaerere.

picnie (*sub*, and v.): Phr.: to pic-nic (have a p.) by the river side, "iuxta fluvium (sub divo) convivium celebrare, habere: in the original sense of the term, de symbolis edere (esse); to partake of a feast to which all contribute, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2.

piqueet: i. e. a guard posted in front of the enemy: *sistilo*, *onis*, f. (strictly, the post or station; by meton. the troops occupying it): to post p.s. at short intervals, crebras a. disponere, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: to avoid the (enemy's) posts and p.s., custodias a. que vitare, lb. 59: our p.s. were driven in, "stationes nostrae loco delectae sunt.

pictorial: expr. by *tabula*, *pictura*: a p. work, "liber picturis distinctus, ornatus: to possess p. power (in writing), "scribendo res quasi ob oculos ponere atque explingere; tanquam pictoria quandam quadam artem in scribendo adhibere: cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114. (N.B.—Not pictorius in this sense: v. Forcell. s. v.)

pictorially: "per tabulas; tabulis pictis adhibitis; pictura usua.

picture (*sub*): 1. In colours: 1. *tabula* *picta*: Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 36: to hang good p.s. in a good light, i. bene pictas in bono lumine collocare, Cic. Br. 75, 261. Also without *picta*; when the context defines: so in the prov., manum de tabula: take your hand from the p. I have done! Cic. Fam. 7, 25. *Dimin.*, *tabella* (a small p. or one of a less elevated subject, e. g. "genre" picture): Cic. Fam. 7, 23: Plin. 2. *pictura* (strictly the art of painting; hence, meton. a picture): Cic. Verr. 4, *init.* (in a tabula, in textili). 3. *Fig.* of a verbal delineation: Phr.: he draws a vivid p. of the battle, "speciem formamque pugnae ita expingit, ut propemodum

oculis cernere videamur, cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114; "pugnae quatuor imaginem quamdam pictam ob oculos ponit: what a charming p. is this! "quam venusta haec est imago!

picture (*v*): In words, expingo, *nxi*, *ctum*, 3: Cic. (v. *preced. art.* *fin.*); also, *depingo*, 3: Cic. Rep. 2, 29: v. TO PAINT, DEPICT. Also, sometimes, *tingo*, 3: v. TO IMAGINE.

picture-frame *forma*: v. FRAME (11).

— *gallery*: *pinacotheca*: a p. rich in various kinds of paintings, p. vario genere tabularum mirabilia, Petr. 83, *init.*: Plin.

picture-sque: Phr.: a p. sight, "species venusta et qualis in tabellis solet fieri; "talis species qualem in tabellis pictam videtur solemus. (But usua. *venustus* or *amoenus* will serve: v. LOVELY.)

picture-squeness: perh. *venustas*: v. *preced. art.*

to make: *metlo*, *mingo*, 3: v. WATER, TO MAKE.

padding: v. *PETIT*.

pie: 1. The bird: *pica*: v. MAGPIE. 2. *Pastry*: perh. crustum: v. PASTRY. A *plus* p., "pruna in crusto cocta. 3. *Printers' term*: Phr.: to knock the type into p., "typos *dilicere*, *construere*.

piebald: perh. *bicolor*, *oris*: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 566, *albis equus bicolor maculis*.

pieces (*sub*). 1. A bit of anything: 1. very oft. not expr. by any separate word, the *sub*. denoting that of which a piece is taken, being used: a dog carrying a p. of meat, canis carnem ferens, Phaedr. 1, 4: 80 id. 1, 13, 3, de fenestra raptus caecus (= a p. of cheese): cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97, *quum cibarius et panis* (a p. of brown bread) *datus esset*: 80, a p. of paper, charta, chartula (v. PAPER): a p. of ground, ager, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: a small p. of ground, agellus: more precisely, paulum agelli, Id. Ad. 5, 8, 26. (N.B.—The *sub*. alone may generally be used of that which is wont to be met with in pieces.) 2. *frustum* (a roughly shaped bit, strictly, formed by breaking off): Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27 (of bits falling from the mouths of *fort feeding*): mouldy p.s. of bread, mucida panis f., Juv. 14, 128: to cut up (a carcass) in p.s., in frusta secare, Virg. Aen. 1, 212 (not a phr. suitable for prose). 3. *segmentum*: v. SLICE. Phr.: (1) to cut in p.s.: minute (minutim, minutatim) *concedere*, *consecrare*: v. TO CUT TO PIECES. (2) to break into p.s.: (1) *comminuo*, 1, *utim*, 3: (2) *break* (to shivers): to break a statue in p.s. and scatter them abroad, statuum c. dissipare, Cic. in Pis. 38, 91: to break in p.s. (smash) crystal vessels, vasa crystallina c., Petr. 64: Plin. (2) *confringo*, *frangi*, *fractum*, 3: (3) *Infreg.*: to break in p.s. jars and cups, *aulae calicesque* c., Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 8: to break in p.s. a potter's vessel, *vas figuli* c., Vulg. Ps. li. 9. (Diffringo, to break in two: rare.) (3) to tear in p.s.: (1) *conscindo*, *scidit*, *scissum*, 3 (as a fabric is torn): Cic. v. TO TEAR. (2) *discerpo*, *pai*, *ptum*, 3 (as a body of any kind is rent and disintegrated): dogs tear in p.s. the corpse, *cadaver* d. canes, Suet. Dom. 15: Cic. (3) *divello*, 1, *vulsum*, 3 (like *preced.*): to tear a body in p.s. and scatter it on the waves, *corpus d. et undis spargere*, Virg. Aen. 4, 600: Ov. Hor. (4) *dilano*, 1 (to tear and mangle flesh): v. TO TEAR, MANGLE. (5) to pull to p.s.: *discerpo*, 3: v. *supr.* (11), 2. In fig. sense, to pull any one to p.s., vitia colligere in aliquem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: also, *carpere* (all-quem), Cic. Bal. 26, 57: more fully, *sermonibus* *carpere*, Liv. 7, 12, *ad fin.*: and with reference to rumour spread abroad, *differre*: cf. Tac. A. 1, 4, *dominus variis rumoribus differant*. (v.) to take to p.s.: (1) *dissolvo*, *vi*, *utim*, 3: (2) *unfastening bonds of connexion*; usu. implying the destruction of that which is taken to p.s.): to take to p.s. what has been united, *apta* d., Cic.

Or. vi. 235. (2). *dissolv*, i. *sátum*, 3 (by *unmaking*): v. to *unmitch*. (vi.) to *go or fall to p.s.* (1). *expr. by pass. refl. of solvo, dissolv*, 3: *the ship goes to p.s. in the sea, solvitur in aequore navis*, Ov. Pont. i. 4, 18 cf. Cic. Att. 15, 11, *dissolutum navigium*. So, *navis solutilla*, a ship made so as to fall to pieces: Suet. Ner. 34. (2). *dilabor, passu*, 3 (*gradually*): by the process of wearing and wasting: a ship decayed and falling to p.s. from age, *navis putris et vetustate dilabens*, Liv. (Forc.): Sen. (vii.) all in (of) one p.: sometimes *perit*, *solutus* (R. and A.). A *parment* all of one p. = *vestimentum sutoris carens*. Fig.: to be all of a p., *convenire, congruere*; *nilibi sibi discrepare*: v. to *agree*. II. A coin: *numisma*, *titla*, n. (*Gr. νόμισμα*): v. coin. (Numus or nummus usu. = ready money in general or some particular coin, as the *didrachma*, or the *aestertius*.) III. A written composition: *liber*, *libellus*, *fabula*, *carmen*, etc.: acc. to the character of the composition. IV. A musical composition: *perh. cantus, concentus, modus*, etc.: v. *music* (II.). V. Of artillery tormentum (usu. pl.): v. *ARTILLERY*.

piece (v.) *perh. sacerdo, résarcio*, 4: v. to *mend*. Phr.: to *p. cloth*, "pannum assuere": v. to *sew* on.

piecemeal Phr.: to *tear any one p.*, [manibus] aliquem *dissipere*, Liv. i. 16, *med.* (v. *PIECE* p. Phr. III.) to *tear* (a subject) p. (not as a whole), *divulsa et quasi discepta contracta*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24 *opp.* to *complecti tota*: *perh. packet lost at last arrived p.*, tandem *allatus est fasciculus tuus, nec integer* is quidem sed *conscissus atque disceptus*. (Minute, minutum, minutatim = in small pieces.)

piece-work: Phr.: they follow the system of p., *ita operas conducunt ut non temporis sed operis confecti ratio habeatur*.

pieb, *mactilösus*, *versicolor*: v. *SPOTTED, PARTICOLOURED*.

pier: I. Of a bridge or other edifice: *pila* (*pillar* or *pile* of any kind): to *plant the arches* (of a bridge) on p.s. in *pila* fornices *impone*, Liv. 40, 51. II. A mole: i. *möles*, la, f. (any massive structure): as constructed a p. for *Terracina*, m. ad *Terracina* confecti, Liv. i. c. Cic.: v. *MÖL*. 2. *agger*: v. *MOUND*. (The best term for a wooden or chain p., is *prob. pons*: cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 288 = *landing-bridge*.)

pier-glass: "speculum parietis affixum"

piersage: "pecunia quae pro mercibus etc. ad molem expositis [impositis] solvitur."

pieve: i. *to bore through*: 1. *perforo*, i. (to make a hole through): to p. a ship, *navem* p., Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 47: to p. any one's side with a sword, *latus ense* p., Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 26: *lights* (passages for light) p.d. from the soul to the eyes, *lucina ab animo ad oculos perforata*, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9. (Less freq., *efforo*, i. Col. 9, 1, ad *int.*; and simple verb, *foro*, i. id. 5, 10, ad *fin.*: Macr.)

2. *perfidio*, *fidi*, *sum*, 3 (to dig through): to stab: Cic. Virg. 3, pango, 3: v. to *PRICK, PUNCTURE*. 3. *täbrebro*, *peritärebro*, i. v. to *DONT*. Phr.: the shield was found p.a. with 120 holes, *inventa sunt in scuto foramina cxx*, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: v. *MÖL*.

II. To wound, transg.: *confodio*, *transfidio*, *trifidio*, etc.: v. to *STAR, TRANSPICK*.

III. To affect keenly: Phr.: a guilty conscience, p.s. [stings] mens sibi conscia stimulus addibet, Lucr. 3, 1032: that remark p.d. his heart, *descendit hoc verbum in pectus ejus*, cf. Sall. Jug. 11: to be p.d. with especial grief, *praeputio dolore angit*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: they were p.d. (pricked) to the heart, *compuncti sunt corde*, Vulg. Act. 11, 37.

piercing (adj.): I. Very penetrating: *peneurabilis*, e. v. *PENETRATING*, *KERN*. II. Of sounds, extremely acute: sup. of *acutus*, *acer*: v. *SHRILL*.

To have a p. sound, "acutissime sonare." III. Of the mind, very shrewd and discerning: *acutus*, *perspicax*, *acer*, etc.: v. *ACUTE, PENETRATING*.

pievantly: *perh. acutis*: v. *KERNELY*. *Pierian*: *Pierius*: Hor.: Ov. P. nymphs (the Muses), *Pierides*, Virg. E. 8, 63.

piety: *pietas* (primarily, dutiful conduct towards parents; hence also, towards the gods: cf. Cic. Part. 22, fin., *Justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur*; together with id. N. D. i, 41, 116, where the definition is given, *est pietas Justitia erga deos*): for the sake of precision, use, p. adversus deos [deum], id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: or, p. erga Deum, Or. pro Dom. 41, 107. Join *pietas et sanctitas*, id. Off. 2, 1, 11; *pietas, sanctitas, religio*, id. N. D. i, 2, 3. (As distinct from *pietas*, *sanctitas* denotes irreproachableness of life; *religio*, scrupulous regard for oaths, etc.)

plg: i. The young of swine: also, in gen. sense, a boar or sow: *porcus*: the sow should feed her own p.s., *scrota suos aliat oportet* p., Varr. R. R. 2, 4, med.: the farm-house abounds in p.s., *kids, lambs, poultry*, villa abundat *porco, haedo, agno, gallina*, Cic. Sen. 16, 50: sucking p.s., p. lactentes, Varr. l. c. Fig.: a p. of Epicurus' herd, *Epicuri de grege p.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, extr. *Dimin.*, *porcellus* (a little p., a porker): Phaedr. 2, 4, 15 (= sucking p.): Varr.: Suet. The dimin. *porculus* also occurs (Gell. 12, 1, *porculus minusculis victitare, to live on sucking p.*), but is very rare. Of pigs, *pig*, *porcus*: e. g., p.-meat, *porcinus* (carr), Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 70 (more freq. *squilla*): v. *POKE*. See also, *SWINE*, *hog*, *sow*. II. Of metal: *perh. later*, *bricks*, etc. (lit. a brick): cf. Plin. 33, 3, 12 (L. aurei, argentei): or, *tibulus*, lb. 33, 6, 35 § 106.

pigeon: 1. *columba*: v. *DOVE*. 2. *pämbes*, la, c. less freq., *pämba*, ae. (*wood-p.*): Virg. E. i, 58. Varr. Phr. p.s. *trix*, lac *gallinaceum*: Plin. pref. § 24: *Pena*.

pigeon-hole: *löcülimentum* (cf. Cic. 8, 8, ad *int.*); or in pl., *löcüll*, *orum*, v. *COMPARTMENT*.

pigeon-house: *columbärium*: Col. 8, 8, ad *int.*

piigger: *sulle*, la, n.: Col. 7, 9, extr. (*Hara = sty*).

pig-headed: *perh. plumbeus*: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 3 (*caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus*): Cic. See also *OSTRINATE*.

pigment: *plimentum*: v. *PAINT*.

pigm: i. In strict sense, the *Pygmæi*, *Pygmaei*, *Pygmi*: Plin. 7, 2, 2: Gell. viii. II. Any diminutive person: *pämillio*, *önlis*, c.: Sen. Ep. 76, 24: Mart. 10, 2, *pämillus*: Suet. Aug. 83: Stat. See also *DWARF*.

pigsty: *hära*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4: Cic. (with ref. to the school of Epicurus), in *la*, 16, 37.

pigtail: Phr.: to wear the hair in a p., "crines in formam caudae demittere."

pik: i. A weapon: *särläsa* (the p. of the Macedonian phalangites): Liv. 9, 19, *med.*: Lucan. (Hasta denoted properly, a spear or javelin for hurling; a distance; but the elongated hasta of Iphicrates [Nep. vit. 1] was evidently a pike for thrusting: *pilum* is the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry.) See also *SPER*. II. The fish, *perh. lüpus*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 31: Plin. or, *lucius*, *Atia*, id. 10, 123 ("sexo lucius, Linn. cf. Plin. 9, 15, 17).

pikeman: *särläsbörus* (in Maced. phalanx): Liv. 16, 18. With ref. to other troops, "miles praelonga hasta armatus."

pilaster: *pästa*, ae. f.: or, *pästa*, ae. f.: Vitr. 5, 1, § 6, 7: Plin. 33, 15 (in either case the MSS. fluctuate between the two forms). (*Parast*, in Vitr. 10, 15, is an upright support in a catapult.)

pilchard: "clupea harengus minor, Linn. (R. and A.)."

pile (sub): i. A heap or mass:

p. of arms, *congeries armorum*, Tac. A. 2, 22. II. *Funerary pile*: 1. *rögis* to raise a funeral p., *extruere*, Cic. Fin. 3, extr.: to place any one's corpse on the funeral p., *aliquem in rogam imponere*, id. Tusc. i, 35, 85; inferre, id. N. D. 3, 35, *intit.*: to mount the p., *ascendere in t.*, id. Div. i, 23, 47.

2. *pyra* (Gk. *pyra*: rare and only poet.): Virg. Aen. 6, 215: Ov. III. A massive edifice: *möles*, la, f.: *princely p.s.*, *regiae m.*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, *intit.*: Cic. IV. A timber drives into the ground, to form a support for building: *sublita*: Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (of a bridge): Liv. 23, 37. Hence, *pons sublitis*: the pile bridge, Liv. 1, 33: Plin. V. Only in pl., *piles*: v. *HEMMORRHOIDS*.

VI. The nap of cloth: *perh. villus* v. *NAP* (I.).

pile (v.): 1. *congero*, *sel*, *stum*, 3: their shields were p.d. upon her, *scuta illi congesta* (sunt), Liv. i, 11, fin.: to p. on dry sticks, *arida virgulta* c., Suet. Caes. 84: to p. up locusts with the hand, *oppida manu* c., Virg. G. 2, 156.

2. *extruere*, *xl*, *cium*, 3 (esp. with ref. to funeral piles): Cic. Fin. 3, extr.: Suet. Caes. 86, *obscuro*, *obscuro*, *cümulo*, i. v. to *HEAP*. Phr.: to p. arma, arma in unum locum conferre: to p. the logs upon the first, *ligna super focum* [in focum] large reponere, Hor. Od. i, 9, *intit.*: to p. up the agony, "rei atrocitatem omnibus modis augere atque amplificare."

pile-driver: *fastica*: Caes. B. G. 4, 17, *med.*

piles: v. *HEMMORRHOIDS*.

pilifer: 1. *sutriplo*, *ripul*, *reptum*, 3 (to snatch away privately; to purloin): to p. sacred vessels from a private house, *vasa ex privato sacra* c., Cic. Inv. 2, 18, *intit.*: to p. a table-napkin, *alieu map-pam* c., Mart. 12, 29, 10: Hor. 2, 1, 10, *compl.*, i. (to rifle, steal from: with acc. of person or object from whom or what): *strepas p. their masters' goods*, as they abscond, (dominium) *complant servi fugientes*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78: to p. the contents of any one's writing-desk, *alicujus scrinium* c., lb. extr.: Cic. Phaedr. 3, 10, *furor*, *sufflor*, i. v. to *STEAL*.

piliferer: *fur*, p.s. of the treasury, f. *scrutari*, Sall. Cat. 52, *med.* Or expr. by verb: v. to *PILVER*.

pilfering (sub): *surreptio* (rare): Apul. Usu, *furtum* will be precise enough: v. *THEFT*.

pilgrim: "peregrinator": "qui religionis ergo (causa) peregrinator": cf. Erasmus, Coll. l. p. 339, *agg.* For the use of the imperf. part. as subv., v. L. G. § 558. (N.B. From the context, *peregrinari*, *peregrinator*, alone will usu. be precise enough.)

pilgrimage: "peregrinatio religionis causa lacta": cf. Erasmus, Coll. l. p. 330: or simply *peregrinatio* (the context defining): no p. is regarded as having greater sanctity, *nulla p. religiosior*, lb. p. 360. To go on p.s. *sacra loca visere*, lb. li. p. 273: "sacra loca religionis causa visere, adire."

pill: *pillula*: Plin. 28, 9, 37 § 128. M. L. Phr.: that was a bitter p. for him to swallow, "tullit hoc molestissime acerbissimeque," cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152: "hanc contumelliam ipiquissimo animo concito."

pillage (v.): 1. *praedor*, i. (strictly intrins.; in later authors also transg.): the prospect of plundering and p'ing, *spes rapendi praedandique*, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9: to p. the property of the farmers, *de aratorum bonis* p., id. Verr. 3, 78, 182: to p. the allies rather than the enemy, *socios magis quam hostes* pr., Tac. A. 13, 40. Engaged in p'ing, *praedabundus*: Sall. Jug. 95: 2. *diripio*, *ul*, *reptum*, 3 (only transg.): to p. (sack) a town, *oppidum* d., Caes. B. C. i, 21, fin. (*Praedor* is to carry off booty from a country or town: *diripio*, to ransack and rifle utterly, as soldiers do a city taken by storm.) 3. *pöpillor*, i. (to lay waste): v. to *RAVAGE, DEVASTATE*.

4. *complio*, i. (to rifle): to p. temples, *templa* c., Cic. N. D. i, 31, 86: Liv. 30, *explio*, i. v. to *BOR*.

5. *spölio*, i. (to despoil).

strip of ornaments, furniture, etc.):

Cic.: Sall.

pillage (subs.): 1. *rapina* (most gen. term) *their thoughts are of nothing but p., nil cogitant nisi rapinas*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: *to lay waste by fire and p.*, incendia, rapina vastata, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: *Casa*. 2. *direptio* (*ransacking and sacking of a place*): *a city abandoned to p. and fire, relicta direptioni et incendiis*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, med.

3. *expr.* by verb: *the hope of p. praedandi spes*, id. Ph. 4, 4, 9: *to allow soldiers the p. of a town*, "oppidum militibus diripiendum relinquo, concedere: for SYN. V. **PILLAGE**, subs. See also **PILLAGING** (subs.), **PILLDER**, Phr.: *to live by p.*, "ex praeda vivere".

pillager: praedator: v. **PLUNDERER**.

pillaging (subs.): praedatio: Tac. A. 12, 20: Vell. See also **PILLAGE**, subs.

pillaging (adv.): praedibundus: Sall. Jug. 60. See also **PLUNDERING**, adv.

pillar: 1. *a column*, i. e. *columnus* (a column): Cic.: Vitruv. I. Hor. (Not in this sense, columnen: cf. Vitruv. 1, 1). 2. *The p. of Hercules*, Hercules columnae, Plin. 2, 67, 67: called also, Hercules columnae, Lucan 3, 278. 3. *pila* (a massive support or p., esp. of a bridge): *he contracted for the p. to a bridge over the Tiber*, locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv. 40, 51: Hor. II. *A prop or support* (fig.): columnen, Inta, strictly, *the mainstay of a house, gable post*: *a p. of the state*, c. republicae, Cic. Sext. 8, 19: Ter.: Hor.: v. **PROP**.

pillared: columnatus: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, post med. (Or by circuml. columnis fulvis, instructus: v. **PILLAR**).

pillion: Phr.: *to ride on a p.*, "pone (post) virum in equo eedere".

pillory: "pillorium" (quod dicitur): v. In Cange, s. v. (variously spell). Or *expr.* by gen. phr., *to stand in the p.*, "flagitii probrive causa propalam ad stare. (The ancients had no similar penalty).

pillow (subs.): 1. *pulvinus* (any cushion): Cic. Fam. 9, 18, extr.: Nep. 2. *cervical pillow*, (*for resting the back of the neck and head upon*): *they fasten p. to their heads with linen* (as a protection), c. capitibus imposita lintels constringunt, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 16: Suet. Ner. 6, fin.

pillow (v.): i. e. *to support as on a pillow* (Milt.), suffulcio, 4: v. **PROP**.

pilot (subs.): in gen. sense, gubernator (*steersman, helmsman*): Cic. Sen. 6, 17: Virg. Or. 6, 1: *GOVERNOR*, Phr.: *the p. of the state*, qui sedet ad gubernacula republicae, Cic.: v. **HELM** (I.). (The function of a harbour pilot, may be *expr.* by, *vada monstrare*; *navis cursum dirigere*).

pilot (v.): in gen. sense, gubernare, i. v. **TO STEER**. Cf. preced. art.

pilotage: Phr.: *to pay p.*, "et mercedem dare qui in portum navis cursum dirigit".

pimp (subs.): leno, onia, m. Ter.: Cic.: Hor. See also, **PROCUER**, Phr.: *to be a p.*, lenocinium facere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4 § 2: 1. *proffiteri* (as by profession), Suet. Tib. 35.

pimp (v.): lenocinium facio: v. preced. art.

pimpernel: anagallis, Idia, f.: Plin. ("A. arvensis, Linn.).

pimping (subs.): lenocinium: *to be reduced to get a living by p.*, egestatum lenocinio sustentare, Auct. red. in Sen. 5, 11: v. **PIMP**, subs.

pimple: pustula: *p. arising from perspiration*, p. quae ex sudore nascuntur, Cels. 5, 28, 15: Plin. See also **PUSTULE**.

pimpled, **pimpily**: pustulosus: Cels. 5, 26, 31 (with ref. to pustules of disease). Phr.: *a p. face*, "us pustulis crubrum".

pin (subs.): 1. *The small pointed instrument so called: acus*, 3, f. (a needle or pin: cf. Germ. stecknadel, a needle for sticking): = hair-p., Mart. 14, 24. II. *A kind of nail or peg*: clavus: v. **PEA**.

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pin (v.): I. *Lit.*: *to fasten with a p.*: acu, figo, 3: v. **MART**, 14, 24.

II. *To pierce through and fasten to something*: affigo, 3: v. **FASTEN** to.

pin-cushion: "pulvillus acubus servandis".

pin-money: pécunium (uxoris): Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 9 § 3. Phr.: *to give a wife p.*, "uxori (pecuniam) in privatos sumptus praebere: cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 33, init.

pinchers: forceps, Ipla, c.: *to seize a tooth* (to be extracted) *with the p.*, dentem forceps (al. fortis = *tears*), Cels. 7, 12: Virg.: v. **TONGS**. See also **TWEEKERS** (vulsella).

pinch (v.): I. *To nip as with the finger-nails*, vellico, 1 (to twitch, flip, pinch): Quint. 6, 1, 41 (from the circumstances related, it evidently means to pinch in this place). Or *expr.* by circuml.: *crabs p. severely with their claws*, "cancri quodcumque forcibus suis arripuerint comprimunt acerrime. See also **TO SQUEEZE**. II. *To inconvenience by want of space*, etc.: coarto, 1: v. **TO CONFIN**. Phr.: *entertainments where one is p'd for room*, nimis arcta convivia, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: *people p'd up in a narrow theatre*, arcto stipula (Roma) theatro, ib. 2, 1, 60. Phr.: *to p. oneself for food*, fraudare se ipsum victu suo, Liv. 2, 10, extr.: *defraudare genium suum*, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9: Liv. III. *To hurt by pinching*, gale: furo, usui, ustum, 3: *if your shoe p.*, being too small, calcetis al. minor uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.

IV. *To nip with cold*, arripere, 3: *TO NIP (II.). V. *To distress greatly*, of poverty: perh. urgeo, primo (cf. Virg. G. 1, 46, urgens in rebus egestas): v. **TO RAZE**.*

pinch (subs.): Phr.: *a couch that was hold four at a p.*, "lectus quatuor convivarum capax, ut quam artissime recumbant; or, quatuor convivarum quum plurimum capax: v. **MOOR**, adj. (fin.).

pinchers: forceps, Ipla, c.: v. **PINCERS**.

pinching (adj.): angustus: p. poverty, a. pauperies (paupertas), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1: cf. res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: also, Virg. G. 1, 164, duris urgens in rebus egestas.

pine (subs.): 1. *pinus*, 3, 1, 1: f. (lat. hold four at a p., "lectus quatuor convivarum capax, ut quam artissime recumbant; or, quatuor convivarum quum plurimum capax: v. **MOOR**, adj. (fin.).

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Virg. Aen. 2, 57 (manus juvenis post terga revinctus) v. **TO NIP**.

pink (subs.): "dianthus (Linn.).

pink (adj.): nearest word, pūnicus (defined by Forcell. as rubens, rubicundus, sed dilutus, faint red or purple): cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 77 (puniceis invecta rotis Aurora). Phr.: *maustrous with a p. skin*, fungi qui rubent callo diluto rubore, Plin. 22, 23, 47: *to grow p.* diluto rubore rubescere. See also **RED**, **ROSY**.

pink (v.): pingo, perféro: v. **TO PINK**, **PINKER**.

pinnae: perh. lembus: Liv.: v. **Lat. Dict.** s. v.

pinnae: I. *Lit.*, a part of a building, decorated above the rest, fastigium (strictly, the gable-top of a roof, where it rises to a point): cf. Liv. 40, 2, fastigia aliquot templorum culminibus abrupta tempestas dissipavit (which words show that the fastigium was more elevated than the culmen; the latter term denoting the top of any building, even flat-roofed, as houses were): I. *mount the topmost p. of the house*, summi fastigia tecti ascensu superno, Virg. Aen. 2, 302. (Pinnae is very late; e.g. Vulg. Matt. iv. 5: pinna is a battlement, not a pinnae: cf. Cels. B. O. 5, 40). II. *Fig.*: fastigium: v. **EMINENCE** (II.).

pint: nearest measure, sextarius: Cato: Cic.: v. **Lat. Dict.** s. v.

pioneer: explorator viae: Suet. Tib. 60. (Munitor = sapper or miner, excavator: in fig. sense, praecursor: v. **FORERUNNER**).

pious: 1. *pious*, comp. magis and maxime plus (dulcis et parvus): hence, *to the gods, as standing in like relation to men*: the superl. piissimus was used by M. Antonius, Cic. Ph. 13, 19, 43; and (though declared not to be Latin by Cic. l. c.) is freq. in later writers in sense of most dutiful and affectionate: *to distinguish between the p. and impius*, p. et impiorum rationem habere, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 13: 2. *sanctus* (of pure and spotless life): cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 19, 49: vir in publicis religionibus fœderum sanctus, cum diligens most conscientia. Phr.: *an immensely p. man*, religionum diligentissimus cultor, Liv. 5, 50, init.: praecipua (singulari) religionis observantia curat, cf. Val. Max. 1, 1, 12: insignis pietate, Virg. Aen. 1, 10: See also **RELIGIOUS**, **CONSCIENTIOUS**, **UPLIGHT**.

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glis, pipe] vocant. Forcell. s.v.) Plin. Val. (used for the same purpose as *precid*). (Fumisugum is barbarous, and tubulus hardly applicable.) Phr.: *he occasionally indulged in a p., nicotianae usu interdum se delectavit*, Bruder, Spinos. *pref.* IV. Measure of wine: *calicus or culleus (= about 120 gallons)*: Cato R. R. 148: Varr.

pipe (n.). i.e. to play on a pipe: (tibia s. fistula) cano, canto: v. TO FLAY.

piper: *fistulātor*: Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227 (there denoting a person employed to give a speaker the right pitch). Or use *libicen, cinis, m.* (a player on the tibia): v. FLUTE.

pipkin: *olla* (gen. term): Cato, R. R. 158.

piquancy: *perh. vis*: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4, nam cetera non possunt habere neque vim, neque venustatem, *neither piquancy nor liveliness*; or sometimes, *sal, sales*: v. WIT. Or expr. by *salus*: *there is a p. about those (voluntaries) which involve a latent suspicion of the ridiculous, sales sunt quae, etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, *init.*

piquant: I. Of flavours: *acer, cris, cre*: v. PUNGENT. Or expr. by circuml.: a p. flavour, **talis sapor qui palatum [tardum] excitare possit*. II. Fig. of wit: *salus, factus*: v. WITTY. Sometimes *venustus* may serve, denoting that which is *neat and clever*: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255; ib. 65, 262. Phr.: *to say something p., acute aliquid dicere*, ib. 68, 275: a p. kind of art, (ridiculi) *genus non insulsum*, ib. 64, 259.

piquantly: *sales, factus, acutus*: v. WITTY, ACUTELY.

pique (subs.): *offensio*: v. OFFENCE. To have a p. against any one, *aliquid offensum esse*, Cic. Clu. 62, *init.*

pique (v.): Phr.: *to p. oneself upon anything, iactare se de aliqua re*, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, *init.*: v. TO PRIDE (oneself).

piracy: 1. *latrocinium* (robbery and freebooting, by land or sea): a nation infamous for p., *gens latrocinis maritimis infamia*, Liv. 10, 2: *to get a living by p., latrocinio maris vitam tolerare*, Just. 43, 3: *the sea being infested with p., latrocinis ac praedationibus infestato mari*, Vell. 2, 73. 2. *piratica* (late, and hard to be adopted): *to practise p., p. exercere*, Just. 8, 3: Quint. 8, 3, 34 (where it is stated that the word was not accepted as good Latin in the youth of Quint.): *pseudo-Cic. post Red. Sen. 5, 11*. Fig. literary p., *perh. "latrocinium s. furtum librarium (by no means, literature, which may denote plagiarism but certainly not piracy).*

pirate (subs.): 1. *praedo, fons* (a robber, freebooter in general: hence usu. with some defining term): Nep. Them. 2 (pr. maritimus): also *abool*, Suet. Caes. 4: Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107, etc. 2. *pirata, ae, m.* (Gr. *πειρατής*): Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: Id. R. Am. 50, 146: Vell. (N.B.—For ordinary lang., or when the particular kind of robbers is assumed to be known, the more suitable term is *praedo*: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72, where the term *pirata* is first used and afterwards *praedo*. also Id. Off. l.c.) Phr.: *a captain of p.s., archipirata*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: *to be a p., "latrocinio maritimo uti*: v. PIRACY.

pirate (v.): Phr.: *to p. a work, "librum fraude interceptum edere*.

piratical: 1. *piraticus*: a p. vessel, *navis p.*, cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 73 (the kind of vessel there named is *myrporo*): Vell.: Plin.: the "piratical" war, *bellum p., pseudo-Cic. post Red. Sen. 5, 11* (N.B.—In Cic. that war is called, b. *maritimum, Manil. pass.*). 2. *praedatorius* (engaged in depredation, whether in regular war or not): Pl. Men. 2, 2, 69: cf. Liv. 20, 28. Phr.: a p. race, **gens latrocinis maritimis dedita*: *gens latrocinia maritima agitare solita*: v. PIRACY.

pirate: *placatorius*: Caes. Plin. *plish* (interj.): *perh. phy or phui*: cf. Xen. Ad. 3, 3, 58.

plasmire: *formica*: v. ANT.

pliss (v.): *mēso, mingo*, 3: v. WATER (to make).

pliss (subs.): *urina*: v. URINE.

plistachio: *plistacia* (the tree): Plin. (P vera, Linn.) *The nut, plistidium* (eum): Plin.: Pall.

plistol: **plistidium* (in pure Lat. a *peisse*) only as *l.*

pistol: not to be expr. in decent Latin: *perh. *stlopētus* (scil.) minor.

pistole: **aureus Hispanicus*.

piston: *embolus masculus*: Vitr. 10, 7 (12), 3.

pit (subs.): I. A cavity in the ground: 1. *pitheus*: *to sink a p. in the ground*, p. in solido demittere, Virg. G. 2, 231: used for storing corn, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: see also *MINE* (l. 3). 2. *fovea* (usu. for entrapping animals): *to hide carcasses in p.s. (cadavera) foveas abscondere*, Virg. G. 3, 358: v. PITFALL. (Scroba, scrubula, usu. a hole or trench for planting.) II. The grave: Inferi, Orcus: v. GRAVE (II).

III. The cavity under the shoulder: *ala, axilla*: v. ARMPIIT.

IV. Of the stomach: **ventris pars ima* (infima).

V. A small depression in the skin: *lactina*: cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 4, *init.*, *supercilia cana et sub ea lactinae*.

VI. Of a theatre: *perh. cava* (strictly including the whole audience-part of an ancient theatre, which was, in fact, all pit): Cic. Sen. 14, 48, etc.: v. DICK. Ant. p. 1122, a.

pit (v.): I. To mark with depressions, as in small-pox: Phr.: *the skin is p'd, excavantur in cuti foveae* [better, *lacunae*]: *imprimuntur cuti notae*, Sydenham, p. 122: a face p'd with small-pox, **facies ex variolis maculosa, variorum notis* [dictricibus] *distincta*. II. To set together in fight: *committo*, 3: *to p. Latin bowers against Greek ones, pugiles Latinos cum Graecis a*, Suet. Aug. 45: Juv.

pit-a-pat: Phr.: *to go p., palpitare*: v. TO TREMB.

pitch (subs.): I. The resin: *pix, picis*, f.: Plin.: *Hor. Of p., piceus*: Lucan 10, 491 (v. FITCH): *to smear with p., picare* (v. FITCH, IV.). II. Degree of elevation, esp. in certain phrr.: *highest p., fastigium summum* (v. EXCERKE, II.): *to such a p., huc, eo, or adeo*: *to what a p., quo*: foll. by part. gen.: *to get to such a p. of arrogance, eo arrogantiae progressi*, Suet. Aug. 77: *to what a p. of madness, quo amentiae*, Liv. 28, 27: Cic. III. In music: Phr.: *at the highest p. of the voice, summa voce*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: *in every voice there is an intermediate p., in omni voce medium quoddam est*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, *init.*: *a high, low, intermediate p. of the voice, vox acuta, gravis, media*, Macr. Sat. 1, pref. med. IV. Inclination: *fastigium*: v. SLOPE.

pitch (v.): A. Trans. I. To fasten, set: Phr.: *to p. one's camp, castra ponere*, Caes. Liv. pass.: *to p. tents, tabernacula* (sc. militum) *statuere*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81 (eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, quo paratior essent, etc.): also, *to p. one's tent, tentorium ponere*, Ov. F. 3, 527; t. statuere, Lucan 9, 912: in wider sense, *acdem habere*, Sall. Jug. 18, *init.* II. To fling: *conijcio*, 3: v. TO THROW. III. To set the key-note for music: Phr.: *to p. a tune too high or low, "acutus vel gravior quam decebat sonare, canendo praesire*: v. FITCH, subs. (III.). IV. To cover with p.: *pico*, 1: *to p. wine-jars, dolia p.*, Cato R. R. 25: Suet. Col. Also, *implico*, 1 (v. rare): Col. (Or by circuml.) *pice illinere, linere, etc.*: v. TO SMEAR.

B. Intrans. I. To light on: in this sense, usu. to pitch upon: *incido*, 3: v. TO FALL ON (I., III., IV.). II. Of ships, *to rise and fall from bow to stern*: *"in longitudinem sursum deorsum ferti, inclinari*.

pitched (part. adj.): Phr.: *to fight a p. battle*, in acie dimicare, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: *manum conserere atque armis dimicare*, ib. B. C. 1, 20: *to lead out forces*

for a p. battle, copias in aciem educere Liv. 31, 34, *extr.*: *they never came to a p. battle, nusquam ad universae rei dimicationem ventum est*, Liv. 1, 38, *med.*: *ti have the advantage in a p. battle, signal collatis superiorem esse*, Liv. 38, 16: *he fought 30 p. battles, trices cum hoste confixit*, Suet. Vesp. 3: v. BATTLE.

pitcher: 1. *crecus*: Hor. A. P. 22: Plin. Dimin., *ureolus*: Col.: Juv. 2, *hirnea*: Cato R. R. 81. Dimin., *hirnula*: *earthen p.s., h. fictiles*, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11.

pitchfork: *furca*: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: v. FORK.

pitchpipe: *flautia*. Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225.

pitchy: 1. *piceus* (like pitch, black as pitch): p. darkness, p. caligo, Virg. G. 2, 309: Ov. 2. *piceus* (flavoured with pitch): Plin.: Mart.

piteous: I. Calling for pity: *miserrabilis*: v. PITTABLE. II. *Doleful, expressing sadness*: 1. *miserrabilis*, e: p. cries, m. voces, Liv. 1, 29, 38: a voice inclined to a p. tone, *inflexa ad m. sonum vox*, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193. 2. *flebilis*, e (full of weeping, tearful): a wretched and p. sight, *misera et flebilis species*, Cic. Ph. 11, 3, 7: v. PLAINITIVE. 3. *lamentabilis*, e (very doleful): *to bewail in p. tones, i. voce deplorare*, Cic. Tus. 2, 13, 32. So, *elementabilis*, ib. 2, 24, 57. Phr.: *to utter p. lamentations, fletus edere graves*, Plaut. 1, 9, 3.

piteously: i.e. in a sad and affecting manner: *miserrabiliter, flebiliter*: Cic. for syn. v. PITEOUS. Or expr. by modal abl., *miserrabili s. lamentabili voce*: ib.

piteousness: expr. by adj.: v. PITEOUS.

pitfall: *fovea*: *to hunt game by means of p.s., foveas feras venari*, Plin. 10, 38, 54: *to tumble into a p., in f. incidere*, Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 12: *Hor. Fig. = a snare*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59 (fovea aliquid decipere). See also *SNARE*.

pith: *medulla* (both lit. and fig.): Col. 3, 18, *extr.* (of a vine): Plin. For fig. sense, v. MARROW. Phr.: *the p. of the matter, caput rei*: cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 31, 77, *caput litterarum* (the p. or sum of the letter).

pithiness: v. PITHY.

pithless: i.e. wanting force and life: *perh. aridus, siccus*: v. NAT. JESUNE. An arid, p. style, *aridum et exsangue orationis genus*, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: cf. Tac. Or. 18 (orator exsanguis et attritus, *pithless and bare*).

pithy: I. Lit.: expr. by *medulla*: (a plant) that is very p., *cul medulla plurima*, Plin. 16, 25, 42. (Or *medullulosus*: v. MARROWY.) II. Fig. full of meaning: 1. *sententiosus* (full of thoughts concisely expressed: rare): a p. style, *dictiosus s. Cic. Br. 95, 325*. 2. *densus* (packing one's matter close): Quint. 10, 1, 106: more fully, *densus sententis*, ib. § 68. Jo in: *densus et brevis*, ib. § 73 (de Thucydide).

3. expr. by *sententia*: e.g. *sententia* [acutus atque] *creder*, Suet. Caes. 55. *sententis densus*, Quint. (v. sup.): cf. *rerum frequentia creder*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. See also, LACONIC. (N.B.—Apophthegma, for a pithy saying, is without ancient authority as Latin.)

pitiable: 1. *miserrabilis*, e (calling for pity): a p. sight, *aspectus m.*, Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 73: Ov. 2. *miserrandus* (like *precid*): in a p. manner, m. in modum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: p. estate, m. fortuna, Sall. Jug. 14, *med*.

3. *afflictus* (prostrate, in a ruined state): *to be in a more p. condition than the rest, afflictore esse conditione quam ceteri*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, *fin.*: *to display to another one's p. afflictions, alteri suas miseras luctu afflictas offerre*, Id. Att. 3, 9. See also MISERABLE.

pitifully: 1. *miserrabiliter* (in a manner calling for pity: infreq.): Cic. Tus. 1, 40, 96: Val. Max. 2. *miserrandum in modum*: Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5. See also MISERABLY; PITEOUSLY.

pitiful: I. Full of pity and com-

passion: misēricōrdia, rōis. v. COMPASSIONATE, MERCIFUL. *Fit to move pity*: v. PITIABLE. *III. Pality, contemptible*: abjectus (mean): Join: abjectus atque contemptus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93. v. CONTEMPTIBLE.

pitifully: *I. Compassionately*: v. MERCIFULLY. *II. Dolorously*: misēricōrdiiter: v. PITIFUL. *III. Contemptibly*: perh. abjectē: v. MEANLY.

pitifulness: v. COMPASSION, etc. (cf. preced. art.).

pitiless: immisēricōrdia; dūrus, ferreus: v. UNMERCIFUL, HARD-HEARTED.

pitilessly: immisēricōrdiiter: v. UNMERCIFULLY.

pitman: v. MINER.

pitance: *I. dēmensum* (the daily allowance of food for a slave; called also, diurnum, diarium): what the poor fellow has barely saved out of his p., quod vix de demensio suo comparat miser, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9. cf. Sen. Ep. 80, 8 (diurnum accipere). *2. stipēs, stipis*, f. (a small coin or sum of money given): to hold out the hand for a p. (alms), manum ad s. porrigere, Sen. V. B. 25, 1; cf. id. Ben. 4, 29. stipēs aeris abjecti. *3. mercēdīla* (trifling wages): for a trifling p., mercēdula adductus, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, init. (Or expr. by merces, with such adj. as, exigua, parva, tantula [tantula mercede adductus, for so trifling a p.], quantula: v. WAGES).

pitied (part. adj.): v. TO PIT. (I.).

pity (subs.): *1. misēricōrdia*: to be overcome with p. for any one, misēricōrdia allicuius frangi, Cic. Att. 7, 12, med.: to move to p., allicui ad m. inducere, id. Br. 50, 128. cf. id. de Or. 1, 12, 53 (mentes ad lenitatem que revocare). *2. misēricōrdia* (act of pitying, feeling of p.): Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3: to excite p. (commiseration), m. commovere, Quint. 6, 1, 46. v. COMMISERATION. *To feel p. for, expr. by misēret*: v. TO PITY. Ph. r. it was a great p. that... perincommodum accidit quod... Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: what a p. it is that... *quam incommodum factum est quod! male factum (est)!

pity (v.): *1. misēret*, ult [for misertum est, v. infr. 2]. *2. impers* (with acc. of personal subject, and gen. of object): v. p. those who... miseret nos eorum quid... Cic. Mil. 34, 92: et pars. Foll. by vicem, on account of (adverb. acc.), instead of simple gen. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5. *2. Menedem* vicem miseret me). *3. misēret*, itus and ritus (2 with gen. of object). Cic. Liv. Virg. Also used *impers*. (less freq.): *benare* how you p. brothers..., cave fratrum misereatur..., Cic. Lig. 5, 14. esp. in perf. misertum est: Scip. Agr. in Macr. 3, 2, 10. (Commiseror, rare: Gell.). *3. misēresco*, 3 (strictly denoting the gradual access of emotion; also with gen.: poet.): Virg. *4. misēror*, 1 (in good prose, denoting the outward expression of pity; to commiserate, condole with): p.ing (his) cruel fate, sortem animo miseratus iniquam, Virg. Aen. 6, 332: Tac. Strengthened, commiseror, 1: Nep. Ages. 5 (= to express pity for).

pitying (adj.): misēricōrdiāe plenus; misēricōrdia: v. COMPASSIONATE.

pityingly: cum (summa) misēricōrdia: cf. COMPASSIONATELY.

pivot: cōnodax, ācia, m. Vitr. 10, 2 (6), 11. In fig. sense, cardo, inls, m.: v. HINGE.

piz: pyxis, idis, f. (any small box or case): v. BOX (I. 6).

placability: placābilis: Join: placabilitas atque clementia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88. (Or expr. by adj. placabile ingenium, placabilis animus: v. foll. art.)

placable: *1. placābilis*, e: a mind at once easily provoked and p., animus irritabilis et idem p., Cic. Am. 1, 17, 1; Ov. *2. exōrābilis*, e (that may be prevailed upon; strictly, implying right or power to inflict punishment): cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, extr. (where it stands as the antithesis to implacabilis):

Hor. Or expr. by circuml. *qui (facile) placari s. exorari potest. Ph. r.: a p. temper, animus mollis ad deponendam offensam, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1.

placard (subs.): libellus to notify by p.s. edere per libellos, Suet. Caes. 41: Caes.: v. BILL (IV.).

placard (v.): Ph. r.: to p. the walls of the city, libellos omnibus urbis muris affigere; urbis muros libelli inducere; per omnes muros proscribere. v. BILL (IV.); and to ADVERTISE.

placate: placō, 1: v. TO APPEASE.

place (subs.): *I. Spot or position occupied*: *1. locus*, pl. -i and -a (the neut. form denotes places connected together, a region): the Gauls who inhabited those p.s. (or regions), Galli qui eas loca incolerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: at Rome in all p.s. Romae per omnes locos, Sall. Jug. 30: *passim*. *2. sedes*, is, f. (natural or proper p. of): to push mountains from their p.s. montes de sua s. molli, Liv. 9, 3, init. (v. SKAT). also poet. = locus: Ov. M. 4, 78. Ph. r.: in this p., hic (v. HERE) in that p., illic, istic, ibi (v. THERE): in what p., ubi (v. WHERE): in the same p., ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Virg. in some p., allicui, Cic. Att. 9, 10, ad fin.: in another p., alibi (v. ELSEWHERE): in no p., nusquam (not nullibi, v. NOWHERE); and for the whole series, L. G. § 133). to this, that, what, the same, some, no p., hic, illic, istuc, eo, quo, eodem, allicui, nusquam (v. HITHER, THITHER, etc.; also L. G. § 133): from this, that, what, the same, some, p., hinc, illinc (istinc, inde), unde, indidem, allicunde, etc. (v. HENCE, THENCE, etc.; and L. G. § 133): one to one p. and another to another, alius alio, Sall. Cat. 27: to station in different p.s. dispoñere, Caes. pass. (v. TO STATION, ARRANGE).

II. Room: locus: v. ROOM. Ph. r.: to give p. to any one (as taken of respect), allicui decedere, usu. with via, de via: v. TO GET OUT (Ab.). In fig. sense, cōdo: v. TO YIELD. *III. With the idea of substitution*: locus: If I were in your p., si ego in isto siem I, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 116: Cic. Esp. abl. loco = in p. of: v. INSTEAD (I. 2). In same sense, vice: ib. Ph. r.: to appoint a consul, censor, etc. in the p. of one deceased, consulem, censorem, in locum demortui sufficere, Liv. 5, 31. *IV. Official station*: v. OFFICE (II.). *V. Denoting succession*: Ph. r.: in the first p., primum, primo (v. FIRST, ADV.): in the next p., deinceps, proximo, etc. (v. NEXT, ADV. II.): in the last p., postrēmo (v. LASTLY). *Miscell. Ph. r.*: to take p., fieri, accidere (v. TO HAPPEN): to say something that is out of p., *aliquid parum in tempore (alieno tempore) dicere: it is of the greatest moment that everything be in p., *magnopere interest, ut omnia congruant et quasi in suo loco reperiantur: that was quite out of p., *illud minime decebat.

place (v.): *1. pōno*, pōsi, itum, 3 (to put; station): to p. (deposit) documents in the treasury, tabulas aerario p., Caes. B. C. 3, 108: to p. a crown on any one's head, coronam in caput allicuius p., Gell. 3, 15: he p.s. a garbion there, ibi praesidium pōnit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5. *Comps.* appōno (v. TO PUT): circumpōno (v. TO PUT ROUND): dispōno (to p. at intervals, arrange): to p. guards at intervals along a wall, custodias in muro dispoñere, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: to put in order together, compōno (v. TO ARRANGE). *2. loco*, 1 (with special ref. to the relative position in which the object in consequence appears): he orders hurdles to be p.d. facing (the enemy), crates adversas locari iubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: to p. cavalry in front of the wings, equites pro cornibus I, Quint. 2, 13, 3. *C.m.p.* collocō, 1 (strengthened from simple verb, and pointing to the placing of an object in connexion with other objects): to p. pictures in a good light, tabulas in bono lumine c., Cic. Br. 75, 261: beams are p.d. at equal intervals on the ground, trabes paribus intervallis in solo collo-

cantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23. *3. stāto*, 1, itum, 3 (to set up, p. anything in an erect position): v. TO SET, SET UP. In same sense, stāto, 3: Virg. Aen. 2, 245.

place at, before, against: *1. appōno*, 3 (foll. by acc. and dat.; also with prep. ad repeated) to p. before any one a sufficiency, allicui ap. tantum quod satis sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: to p. a mark against a bad verse, ad malum verum notam ap., id. in Pis. 30, init.

2. applico, āvi and ul, ātum and (later) itum, 1 (foll. by acc. and prep. ad repeated; less freq. dat.): to p. one wing of an army near a town, alterum cornu ad oppidum a., Liv. 27, 2. Cic.

— before: praepōno, antiēpōno, 3: v. TO PUT BEFORE.

— between or among: *1. interpōno*, 3 (with acc. and dat. or inter repeated): he p.s. light troops amongst them, inter eos levis armaturae [milites] interponit, Auct. B. Afr. 13. *Hirt.* (officer fig.). *2. interficō*, fici, jectum, 3 (same constr.): the nose p.d. between the eyes, nasus oculis intersectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143. Caes.

— over: i. e. in command: praepōno, praeficō, 3: v. TO APPOINT (I.).

— round: *1. circumdo*, dēdi, dātum, 1 (with acc. and dat., or acc. and abl. [= to surround with something]; also absol.): to p. guards around, custodias c., Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8: v. TO SURROUND. *2. circumpōno*, 3 (infreq. and usu. absol.): H. Suet. *3. circumficio*, 3 (with acc. and dat., or absol.): Caes. Liv.

— under: subficio, 3 (with acc. and dat., or absol.): to p. eggs under hens, gallinis ova a., Plin. 18, 26, 62: to move ships by means of rollers p.d. under them, navēs scutulis subjectis subducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

— upon: *1. impōno*, 3 (usu. with acc. and dat., or in repeated with acc. and less freq. abl.): to p. a diadem upon any one's head, allicui diadema I, Cic. Ph. 3, 5, 12: to p. any one's body on the funeral pile, allicui in rogi I, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: Ter. also foll. by super and acc. Curt. 9, 7, ad fin. (pedem super cervicem iacentis imposuit). *2. superpōno*, 3 (usu. with acc. and dat.): to p. a cap upon the head, pileum capiti a., Liv. 1, 34: a farm-house p.d. upon a hill, villa colli superposita, Suet. Gal. 4. Also, superimpono, 3: Liv. 5. Cels.

place-hunter: *qui magistratus ceteraque ministeria publica mercedis gratia capiat.

placid: *1. placidus*: a p. and quiet firmness, p. quietaque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: p. sleep, p. somnus, Ov. F. 3, 185. *2. quētiūs* v. QUIET.

3. tranquillūs: v. CALM, TRANQUIL.

4. lēnis, e: v. GENTLE.

placidity: expr. by adj. e. g. ingenium placidum, etc.: v. PLACID.

placidity: placidē, quētiē, etc.: v. PEACEFULLY.

plagiarism: furtum (the context defining): to be guilty of p., f. facere, Ter. Eun. prol. 28. Id. Ad. prol. 13: critics should approve not p.s. but (original) works, oportet iudicantes non furta sed scripta probare, Vitr. 7, pref. § 7. (Where the context does not define, f. litterarium, litteratum, may be used.)

Ph. r.: to be guilty of p. on any one, furari ab allicui, Cic. Att. 2, 1, init. de allicui, Vitr. 1. c.: also, interciperi, Suet. Gr. 5: more fully, scripta (aliena) furtum fens p.s. praedicare, ib. § 3: facētē, acritia allicuius complare (i. e. aliena scripta complare), Hor. S. 1, 1, 227.

plagiarist: *1. perh. plāgiārius* librorum: cf. Mart. 1, 52, 9 (a facetious expr. = kidnapper of books): or better,

2. compiliator: laud. Or. 10, 44, compiler, qui dicta aliena s. p.s. permisceat, etc. (q. v.). *Hier.* (N.B.—Best used with depend. gen.: as, alienorum scriptorum compiler: veterum compiler, etc.) *3. perh. fur litterarius*: cf. PLAGIARINE.

plagiariſe: furor, compilo, i; inter-
cipio, j: v. **PLAGIARIUM**, **PHR.**

plague (subs.): I. **Pestilence**:
pestilencia: v. **PESTILENCE**. II. **Any**
very great evil: i. pestis, is, f.: Cic.
N. D. i. 1, 36, 101 (= p. of serpents): v.
SCORPUS. Exp. to denote a very per-
nicious person: v. **PEST**. 2. **plaga**:
Vulg. Ex. xl. 1, etc. III. **Colloq.**: a
source of annoyance: expr. by mol-
estus, odiosus: cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 24
(cf. foll. art.). If you are determined to
be a p., si porro esse otiosus pergitis, id.
Ph. 5, 7, 44. IV. **Also colloq.** in im-
precations malum: what, the p., are you
telling me? quid, malum, mihi narra-
re? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 18, et pass. **Phr.**: p. take
you! in malam crucem! id. Ph. 2, 3,
21. Pl.: so, abi dirocti! Pl. Most. 1,
1, 8.

plague (v.): **Phr.**: don't p. me,
molestus ne sis! Pl. As. 2, 4, 63: at all
events I shall p. him: molestus certe ei
fuero? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 17: or expr. by
molestiam alicui exhibere, Cic. Fam. 12,
30; afferre, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9 (v. to
TROUBLES, ANNOY): to p. any one to death,
enecare (enicare) aliquem; a. g. rogi-
tando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6.

plaigne: perh. passer, éris, m.: Plin.
9, 20, 36.

plain (subs.): 1. **campus**: p. s and
montanae, c. et montes, Cic. Div. 1, 42,
94: they live in the expanses of extended
p., in camporum patentium aequalibus
habitant, ib. § 93: per extensis p.,
apertissimi c., Caes. B. G. 3, 26. 2.
planiities, ei (a level tract): usu. of less
extent than campus): between the town
and the hill was a p., erat inter oppidum
et colleum p., Caes. B. C. 1, 43: Sall.
3, sequor, éris, n. (level expanse on
water or land), cf. sup. (1). belonging to
the p. (as opp. to the hills), campester,
tris, tre: villages situated in p., vici
campestres, Liv. 40, 58: a march through
the p., c. iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: neut. pl.
used as subs.: Tac. G. 43. Plin.: 1.

plain (adj.): 1. **Unadorned**: 1.
pessus (of style): curtaeque all re-
dundancy (or ornament): in diction,
narrative is mostly p., verbis: in narra-
tione saepius pr. est, Quint. 9, 4, 14: cf. id.
10, 2, 16, fumi pro grandibus tumidi,
pressis exiles (i. e. instead of p., they
are fjume): also, Cic. Or. 2, 13, 56:
Plin. min. 2. **subtile**, and denoting the
precise, unadorned, unambitious style
suitable to narration or argument):
Quint. 12, 10, 58, rrg.: also, Cic. Or. 23,
78, haec subtilis oratio, quasi incompleta,
delectat: JoIn: subtilis [quædam]
et pressa oratio, Cic. Or. 5, extr.: 3.
tenuis (like subtilis): JoIn: tenuis
atque inornatus, ib. 9, 29. 4. **simplex**:
v. SIMPLEX. (Cf. Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5, simplex
munditia, "plain in thy neatness,"
Milt.). 5. **incomptus** (absolutely un-
adorned, having no attention paid to
person or style): Cic. Quint. (v. sup.
2). 6. **purus** (of gold or silver work):
not chased or otherwise wrought: p.
sticer (plate), argentum p., Cic. Verr. 4,
22, 49: Juv. **Phr.**: his style of dress
was neat but p., in vestitu decori tan-
tissimus erat sed extra omnes elegantias
munditiasque.

II. **Clear**, without
obscurity: 1. **partus** v. obvious,
manifest: JoIn: partus tamque
perpicuum, Cic. N. D. apertum tamque
perpicuum, id. 2, init.: 2. **init.**: 3.
planus (presenting no difficulties):
whereas apertus indicates the prima
facie obviousness of a thing): to make
anything abundantly p. to any one,
aliquid cumulate p. facere alicui, Cic.
Verr. 5, 64, init.: Plin. 3, perspicuum,
clarus, etc.: v. CLEAR, EVIDENT, PER-
SPICUOUS. 4. **explicitus** (like planus):
an easy and p. cause, causa facilis et ex.
Cic. Plan. 2, f. III. **Frank**, outspoken:
Cic. Plan. 2, f. I. **simplex**, iocor: a trifle too p. (and
blame), simpliciior: Hor. S. 3, 63: p.
wordis, a. verba, Suet. Tib. 67, mod.

2. **sincerus**: v. SINCERE. **Phr.**:
you have been so exceedingly p. with me!
ita aperte ipsam rem locutus, nil circun-
tione usus es! Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31: I and

you are perfectly p. with each other,
ego ac tu simplicissime inter nos lo-
quimur, Tac. H. 1, 15, fin.: v. PLAINLY.
IV. **Of diet**, not mixed: simplex:
p. food, a. cæca, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73. Plin.:
cf. Suet. Aug. 76 (cibus vulgaris).

plainly: I. **Without ornament**:
P. R.: to dress p., "modice vestiri"; nullis
vestitus munditie uti; the temples of
these deities should be p. built, his dis
sine delictis aedificia constanti decet,
Vitr. 1, 2, 5: his house was very p.
furnished, instrumenti et supellectilis
summa erat parsimonia, cf. Suet. Aug.
71: "domus ejus nulla instrumenti
supellectilive magnificentia insignis."

II. **Clearly**, intelligibly: 1. **Aperte**:
to speak p., a. loqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 24:
Cic. 2. **plane**: JoIn: plane et aperte
loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15. 3. **explicitè**
(Cf. Or. 3, 14, 53). 4. **énuciatè**
(of a speaker, who clears his subject of
difficulties): Cic. Br. 10, 115. See also
CLEARLY, PERSPICUOUSLY. (For syn. v.
PLAIN, CLEAR.) **Phr.**: to speak p. (not
to indulge in mystification, ambiguities
omitte, nulla circutione uti, Ter. Andr.
1, 2, fin. III. **Unreservedly**: simpli-
citer, aperte: v. PLAIN (III., fin.). **Phr.**:
to be p. and unmitigatedly refused, etc.
furo et fallacis negari, Cic. Alt. 1, 1, 1, init.
See also FRANKLY.

IV. **Without**,
variety of diet: 1. **Phr.**: to live p., implied
(vulgar) cibo uti: v. PLAIN (1.).

plainness: 1. **Abence of orna-**
ment: expr. by adj.: v. PLAIN (1.).
II. **Clearness**: intelligibility: v.
PERSPICUOUS. III. **Out-spokenness**: sim-
plicitas (frankness): Liv. 40, 47, med.
plaint: querela: v. COMPLAINT.

plaintiff: 1. **pétitor**, f. **pétitrix**,
(one who claims aught in law): to ap-
pear in the character of p., petitoris
personam capere, Cic. Quint. 13, extr.
(as distinct from that of an accuser,
accusator: id. de Or. 1, 37). 2. **Expr.**
by verb, is qui (ea quæ) petit, opp. to
unde petitur (the defendant): Ter. Eun.
102, 12. (In a criminal case, where
damages are not sought, the plaintiff is
accusator.)

plaintive: 1. **fébilis**, e: p. straine,
f. modis, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9. Ov. 2. **mi-**
sérabilis, e: p. elegies, m. elegi, Hor. Od.
1, 33, 2. 3. **quérulus** (as it were, com-
plaining): p. cries, q. ululatus, Ov. H.
5, 73. See also MOURNFUL.

plaintively: 1. **fébiliter**: Cic.
Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (f. canere): Hor. The
word is also used as adv. (poet.):
Ov. B. Am. 36. 2. **perh. misérabiliter**
(in a tone of sadness or compassion):
Cic. Quint. (Or. expr. by modal abi,
miserabili & fébiliter voce: v. PLAINTIVE).

plaintiveness: expr. by adj.: v.
PLAINTIVE.

plait (subs.): 1. **A fold**: plicia-
tura, rûga: v. FOLD (II.). II. **A lock**
of hair plaited: perh. "crinis intextus."

plait (v.): perh. intexo, j: v. to
WEAVE, INTERWEAVE. (Necto, to twist,
to twine: v. to ENTWINE.)

plaited (part. adj.): vitilis, e
(wicker): Col.: Cato.

plan (subs.): 1. **Project**, design:
1. **consultium**: to form a p. to do
something, c. capere, foll. by ger. part.,
Caes. B. G. 3, 2: less freq. with inf., ib.
7, 71: to abandon the p. of entering an
war, c. belli faciendi abjicere (omit-
tere), Cic. Cat. 2, 7, init.: c. repudiare,
Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: to adhere to a p., in
suscepto c. permanere, Cic. Off. 1, 31,
112. 2. **propòsatum**: v. PURPOSE.

3. **ratio** (course of carrying out any
enterprise): your p. is to... tua r.
ut... Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11, fin.: this is
usually my p. in speaking, mea r. in di-
cendo hæc esse solet, id. de Or. 2, 72,
292: for the present he abandons his p.
of... in præsentia r. omittit... (with
ger. part.), Caes. B. C. 1, 30 (where con-
sultium might have stood equally well;
not in preced. exx.). JoIn: ratio
viæque, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 4, 4. 4. **in-**
stitutum (settled p. or course): in
observance of one's p., i. suo, Caes. B. G. 1,
30: Cic. II. **Design of a building** or

work of art, etc.: 1. **forma**: he de-
signed a new p. for the buildings of the
city, i. ædificiorum Urbis novam ex-
cogitavit, Suet. Ner. 16: Vitr. Gell.:
cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 8, f. republicæ, quales
ædificium futurum sit. So of literary
works: to depart from the p. of a work,
formam propòsitæ operis excedere, Vell. 2,
16, init. 2. **descriptio**: a ground-p.,
formæ in solo areæ d. Vitr. 1, 2, 3: the
site and p. of a city, (urbis) situs et d.
ædificiorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, init.: Plin.
Ep. 5, 6, 13. 3. **designâtio** (like pre-
ced., strictly, the act of pic nng: also
the design itself): the enære p. of the
whole fabric, omnis totius operis d., Cic.
N. D. 1, 8, fin.: 4. **conformatio**:
Vitr. 5, 6, init.: for which, also, dispositio,
id. 5, 9, extr. **Ph**: a p. (elevation)
of the front of a building, frontis imago
modicæque pictæ speris futuri figura,
Vitr. 1, 2, 2. 5. **the**: of a Greek theatre is
in some respects different, in Græcorum
theatris non omnia lisdem rationibus
sunt facta, Vitr. 1, 7 (8), init.: to ex-
hibit different p. of baths, depictas in
mercurialis varias species balnearum
or. endere, Gell. 19, 10, med. (where im-
mediately afterwards forma is used, as
the more technical expr.): to draw a p.,
designare, describere: v. foll. art.

plan (v.): 1. **To arrange**, pur-
pose: 1. **Intendo**, di, tum and sum, j:
nor can he carry out what he had p. d.,
neque quod intendere effecere potest,
Sall. Jug. 25, so, wino animis (anima,
foll. by inf., with a verb: v. preced.
art.). 2. **Expr.** by conatium, with v. preced.
art. 3. **Exigito**, excoigito, i: v. to DE-
VISE. (Mollor implies action as well as
planning: cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 25, mollens
de occupando remgo, scheming and tak-
ing steps with a view to usurpation.)

II. **To design**: 1. **designo**, i: to
(mark out and) p. the walls of a city,
moenia urbis d., Vitr. 2, pref. § 2: to p.
the universe, omnium rerum descrip-
tionem d., Cic. N. D. 1, 11, init. 2.
describo, psi, ptum, j (to draw out as in
a diagram): JoIn: dimetiri atque
describere, Cic. Sen. 17, 59. (To p.
a building, formam ædificii describere,
rather than simply ædificium d.: v.
PLAIN, subs. II.)

plane (subs.): 1. **A level** super-
ficies: expr. by planus: the neut. of
Goesa p. 31: v. PLANE, adj. II. **The**
level: runcina: Plin. 16, 42, 82. III.
The tree: planus, i, f.: Cic. de Or. 1,
7, 28. Hor. **Phr.**: grove of p., platanòs,
ônis: Petr. Mart. Made of p. wood,
planianus: Col.

plane (adj.): planus: p. rectilineal
figures, formæ p. et rectis lineis com-
prehensæ, Front. Goesa p. 35.

plane (v.): runcino, i: Varr. L. L.
6, 10, 77. **Comp.** deruncino, i: to plane
off: only in fig. sense = to cheat: Pl.
Mil. 4, 4, 6. See also to EXCORT.

planet: "planêta, æe, m. (best con-
fined to technical lang. pure Lat., stella
errans, Plin. 2, 6, 4, also, stella erratica,
Sen. N. Q. 7, 21: Varr. in Gell.: or,
finally, erro, ônis, m. Nigid. in Gell. 14,
1, med.): Gell. I. c.: Aus. Ecl. de nom.
VII. dicrum. Isid.

planetary: expr. by planêta: v.
preced. art. The p. system, "tota hæc
solis planetarumque descriptio." v. PLAN
(II.).

plane-tree: v. PLANE (III.).
plane (subs.): 1. **axis**, in, m. (also
written assis) oaken p., a. querni,
Vitr. 7, 1, 2: Caes. Dimina, aculeus:
Am. 7, 2. 2. **tâbila** (the word best
suited for elegant prose; axis being a
builder's term: also, esp. a p. out of a
ship): to put hold of a plank in a ship-
wreck; t. de naufragio arripere, Cic. Off.
3, 23, 89: Hor. 3. **lâmina** or lamna
(a thin p.): v. PLATE. To join p.s to-
gether, as in forming a floor, coazo or
conso, i: Vitr. 7, 1, 5; the fabric being,
coazatio, id.

plank (v.): 1. **contâbilis**, i (to

cover with boards): Caes. B. G. 5, 40: Plin. 2, coax (coax): Vitr. 7, 1, 5. (N.B.—Coax app. only of a horizontal plank: contabul: of either horizontal or perpendicular.)

planting: conbilitatio, coaxatio: v. preced. art.

plant (sub.): 1. herba (gen. term): wild p.s. [asperae et] agrestes h. Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: et pass. (Often collect.: v. HERRAGE). 2. in pl. only, gignitla, um, n. (v. rare): Sall. Jug. 79, med. So (perh. better), nascentia, Vitr. 5, 1, 3. (Planta is strictly a ship, acion: used Juv. 3, 227 = herba.)

plant (v.): 1. L. t., to set a plant: 1. sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3 (to sow or plant): to p. (= cultivate) the olive and the vine, oleam vitemque s. Cic. Rep. 3, 9, fin.: Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1: to p. parsley by means of ships, plantis aptum s. Col. 11, 3, ante med.: see also to sow. 2. pōno, pōui, itum, 3 (to set): to p. poplars, willows, and elm-suckers, populos et salices plantasque ulmorum p. Col. 11, 2, med. (et pass.): to p. vines in rows, p. ordine vites, Virg. E. 1, 74: Hor. Pall. Also comp. depōno, 3: to p. seeds in a trench, semina scrobe d. Col. 5, 4: Virg. G. 2, 24 (d. plantas sulcis). (N.B.—Planto = propagate by slips.) II. To set with plants: 1. consēro, sēvi, sātum, 3: to p. fields, agros c. Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: to p. an olive-orchard, olivetum c. Varr. R. R. 1, 24. (Also sēro in same sense: Ov. A. 2, 668.)

2. obēro, 3: cover by planting: Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63. III. To set up in a certain place: 1. sātūto, 1, itum, 3: to p. the standard (as signal for a halt), a. signum, Liv. 5, 55, fin.: Val. Max. 2, 1, 1: to p. a tent, tabernaculum s. Nep. Eum. 7: Caes. 2. pōno, pōui, itum, 3: (the consuls) p. their chairs in the forum, sellas ponunt in foro, cf. Liv. 3, 11, init.: Nep. L. c. 3. infigo, xi, xum, 3 (to p. firmly, fasten in something): to p. a standard firmly, signum inf. Cic. Liv. 2, 31, 67: v. TO FIX, FASTEN (m). (N.B.—Propōnere vexillum is not to p. a standard, but to exhibit the battle-signal, a red flag: cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 20.)

IV. To found a settlement, etc.: Phr.: to p. a colony, coloniam deducere (in aliquem locum): v. colony; also to found, SETTLE.

plantain: plantāgo, Inis, f.: Plin. Water p., allama, ātis, n.: Plin. (Allama plantāgo, Withering.)

plantation: 1. e. a place set with trees: 1. plantārium (a bed in which young trees are kept for a time: nursery p.): Plin. 13, 4, 8. 2. arbutum (esp. of elms, for training vines on): Cic. Sen. 15, fin.: Pall. 11, 4 (de arbuto faciendo). A p. of figs, pinetum; of oaks, quercetum, aesculetum, illicetum, etc.: v. FIR, OAK, etc. Or expr. by circuml., locus arboribus constitus, oblatūs: v. OVERGROWN.

planter: sātor: Cic. N. D. 2, 34, init.: Col. Also, consolor (poet.): Ov. Tib. The planters (in slave settlements), agrorum servitorumque possessores: p. of a colony, colonus qui coloniam deduct (v. SETTLE, COLONIST): the p. of Christianity, "qui fidei Christianam apud gentes propagaverunt."

plant (sub.): 1. sātus, ās: the planting of vines, vitium a. Cic. Sen. 15, 52. Also, sātio, onis: id. Col. 2, consilio (rare): Cic. Sen. 15, extr. Also, consitūra: id. fr. in Non. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO PLANT.)

plash (sub.): no exact word: Phr.: to listen to the p. of the waters on the rocks, "undarum solum expicere dum leniter in saxis franguntur."

plash (v.): v. preced. art.

plaster (sub.): 1. Used in building: 1. tectōrium, sometimes tectōrium opus (most gen. term; more freq. however denoting an ornamental kind of p., adapted to receive colour: Vitr. 7, 3, 7): to lay on p., t. inducere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, extr.: Vitr. Plin.: baths coated with common p., balnea gregali t. induta, Sen. Ep. 86, 8: oft. pl. = p.

work, Plin. 36, 23, 55: Vitr. 2, albatrum, with or without opus (made of pure lime, well steeped, maceratum): Vitr. 7, 2: Plin. L. c. 3. ārenitum (lime and sand), marmōrium (lime and crushed marble): Plin. L. c.: Vitr. 4, 3, 3.

2. gypseum (a kind of plaster of Paris): Plin. 36, 24, 59 (where its composition is given). Made of such p., gypseus: Spart. Sev. 23 (Victorian gypseus, figures of victory in p.): or, e. gypso factus. II. Fig., mere outside: tectōrium: Pers. 5, 24: Aug. III. Medical: emplastrum: Cels. 5, 272: Plin.

plaster (v.): 1. As builders do: 1. indicio, xi, ctum, 3 (to lay on): hence with acc. and dat.: also, with acc. and abl. = to cover with plaster: v. preced. art. init. 2. trullisio, i (roughly: with trowel-work): Vitr. 7, 3, 3. 3. gypso, i (with plaster of Paris): Col. Hence as adj., gypsatūs: of which Cic. has superl. gypsatissimus, completely p'd over: Fam. 7, 6. II. To coat thickly: lino, illino, collino, etc.: v. TO RESHAR COVER.

plaster of Paris: v. PLASTER (L. 4). plasterer: 1. tector: Vitr. 7, 3, 10: Cic. 2. albatrus: Imp. Oud.: Inscr. in Forcell.

plastic: plasticus (Gr. πλαστικός: pertaining to the moulder's art): Vitr. 1, 1, 13: also needful as art term, in wider sense. (Or expr. by circuml.: v. TO MOULD, FORM.)

plat: of ground, v. PLOT.

plattene: v. PLANE.

plate (sub.): 1. A thin layer of metal: 1. lāmīna, sync. lamina: a metal p. with an inscription was found, inventa est l., et in ea scriptum... Cic. Leg. 2, 33, 58: red hot p.s. (used in the torture), l. ardentes, id. Verr. 5, 63, 163: to draw (make) thin p.s. of silver, l. (ex argento) ducere, Plin. 33, 9, 45. 2. bractea (very thin leaf: used in plating goods): Lucr.: Virg.: v. LEAF (III.); and PLATED. Dimin., bracteoīa, Juv.

II. Wrought silver and gold: 1. argentum (used so as to comprehend gold as well as silver vessels, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162, proposito argento, referring to the entire service of such utensils in a wealthy house): plain opp. to chased p., a. purum (opp. caelatum), Cic. Verr. 4, 12, 49: cf. ib. 23, 52: also, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9, apponitur coena... in argento puro et antiquo: to use earthenware as if it were p., fictilibus sic uti quam argento, Sen. Ep. 5, 5. 2. vāsa argentea (aurea): Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116 (where gen. pl. vasorum argenteorum occurs): Hor.: cf. ib., vasa magnifica et pretiosa caelata: also, Corinthia (sc. vasa), chased p., Plin. Ep. L. c. (avoid supellex argentea: supellex being properly exclusive of plate). 3. tōreuma, ātis, n. (any chased, embossed work = caelatum opus): Sall. Cat. 20: Cic. III. A platter:

1. cātillus: to dine out of a wooden p., lignis c. coenare, Val. Max. 4, 3, 5: Hor. 2. pātella: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2 (nec modica coenare times olus omne pātella, unless the word there = dish): Mart. IV. Used for engraving: "lāmīna: Kr.: Ern.: etc. The picture itself, is pictura; or more exactly, imago [aeneas, etc.] lāmīnae ope descripta, expressa (Kr.)."

plate (v.): Phr.: to p. with silver, "argento inducere; aeri (stanno), etc." bracteam argenteam inducere (v. TO OVERLAY): to p. a vessel with iron, "navis latera ferreis lāmīnis munire, firmare."

plated (adj.): bracteatūs: Sld. Fig.: of that kind is unreal: p. (tinsel) happiness, b. felicitas, Sen. Ep. 15, 9.

platform: suggestus, ās; suggestum, 1: to mount a p., a. ascendere, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 124 (neut. form): to utter anything on a p., aliquid pro suggestu pronuntiare, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Liv.: Tac. (The abl. form in u seems to be preferred.) See also STAGE.

platinum: "platinum (l. t.).

Platonic: "Platonicus: Plin.: Gell.

Platonism: "doctrina s. ratio Platonica. (Not Platonicus.)

Platonist: (philosophus) Platoniscus: Gell. The P.s. III a Platone, Cic. Mur. 30, 63. (Or expr. by verb, qui Platonem sequuntur, etc.)

platter: pātella: v. PLATE.

plaudit: usu. pl. plaudits: 1. plausus, ās (applause expressed by clapping): Cic. Quint.: v. APPLAUSE. 2. clamor (loud acclamations): to speak with the loud p.s. of the people, (cum) magno c. populi loqui, Cic. Fam. 17, 7: often pl.: to draw forth loud p.s., magnos c. efficere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152: cf. Phaedr. 5, 5, 28, movere plausus et clamores suscitare. (N.B.—Acclamatio in Cic. denotes shouts of disapproval.) Phr.: to bestow p.s., plaudere: esp. as the closing word of a play, plaudite! give your p.s.: Ter.

probability: nearest word, probābilitas: or more exactly cūptiosa probābilitas (probability calculated to ensnare or deceive), Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72: v. PROBABILITY.

plausibly: nearest word, probābilitas, e. a p. (false) story, pr. mendacium, Liv. 45, 29: these arguments are very p. * pr. haec in speciem argumenta sunt: v. PROBABLE. Phr.: to be p., "speciem probabilitatis prae se ferre: cf. preced. art. (Speciosus = making a fair show: thus speciosae causae, in Cic. Att. 16, 7, fin., are respectable, presentable reasons, not ignominious ones.)"

plausibly: probābilitas (not in itself at all implying deception): to argue p., argumentari, Liv. 23, 28, med.: v. PROBABLY. Phr.: to speak p., "cum quadam veri similitudine loqui; speciem vere sincereque loquentis prae se ferre."

play (sub.): 1. Recreation in general: 1. ludus (the proper word to denote play as opp. to work) to engage in exercise and p. in the campus, exercitationes l.que campestris uti. Cic. Coel. 5, init.: v. GAME. 2. lūsus, ās (act of playing): to give children ivory letters by way of p. (infantibus) eburnas litterarum formas in lusum offerre, Quint. 1, 1, 26. (Not in Cic.) 3. very often expr. by ludo, āt, um, 3 (to be at p.): to be with children when at p., "pueris ludentibus (cum ludunt) adesse: v. TO PLAY. II. Mere p., as easy as p.: ludus (Gr. wādika): Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.

III. Gaming: ālea: v. GAMBLING.

IV. Free action: Phr.: a field in which eloquence may have full p. campus in quo possit exultare oratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, init.: cf. Quint. 2, 17, 1, exspatiari et indulgere voluptati: his powers had not free p. owing to the narrowness of the subject, "in tantis rerum angustiis parum libere movebatur animus atque ingenium." V. Movement, esp. of a quick or graceful kind: argūtiae, arum: (quick) play of features, a. vultus, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 67 (in Cic. Or. 18, 59, argutiae digitorum, denotes undignified gesticulation with the fingers): cf. Quint. 11, 3, 181, quare neque in gestu persequemur omnes argutias, i. e. every kind of p. of feature and person. Phr.: to make use of p. of hands or features, varias manus, diversos natos adhibere, Quint. L. c.: cf. ib. § 184, aculo paullo agitator, i. e. a delivery marked by much gesticulation, or play of the features and person: p. of colours: v. IRIDESCENT.

VI. A theatrical piece: fābula: to have a p. acted (teach the actors their parts), f. docere, Cic. Br. 18, 72: also, f. dare, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: to act a p., f. agere, Ter. Ad. prol. 12: to the end, f. peragere, Cic. Sen. 19, 70: a p. succeeds or is damned, f. stat, cadit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176. Dimin., fābella, a short p.: Cic. Also the specific terms, tragedia, comœdia, etc., may be used when needful: v. TRAGEDY, COMEDY, etc.

VII. In phr. fair play: Phr.: to see fair p., "videre ne quid malitiose (dolo malo) fiat; prospicere ut omnia ex aequo et bono fiant (cf. Cic. Caec. 23, 65, ex aequo et bono non ex callido versuto: que jure rem judicari oportere): fair

p. is a jewel, nihil aequo et bono antiquius!

play (v.): 1. *To take recreation:* ludo, si, sum, 3. with abl. of the game played: to *p. at ball*, pila, 1. Hor. S. 1, 5, 49; Cic. To *p. odd and even*, 1. par impar, Suet. Aug. 71, fin.; Hor. Comp. colluio, 3 (to *p. with*): Hor. A. P. 139.

II. *To frolic, gambol.* 1. ludo, 3; Virg. G. 1, 361. 2. lascivio, 4 (of animals, *gambolling about*): v. TO RAUSE.

III. *To p. games of hazard:* aleam exercere: v. TO GAMBLE. IV. *On a musical instrument:* 1. citho, cithni, cantum, 3: to *p. on a stringed instrument:* fidibus canere, Cic. Inv. 2, 59, 122; *on the flute*, tibis c., id. de Or. 2, 81, 138. Also, (tibis) cantare, Nep. pref. init. (where the ref. is to the practice of playing, not a single performance): 1.

2. modulor, 1 (rhythmically, *unefully*; chiefly p.iet.): to *p. tunes upon an oaten pipe*, carulina avena m., Virg. E. 10, 51: *p. part.* in pass. sense, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5. (Other poet. expr. are, (cithara) persono, Virg. Aen. 1, 741; linoio (calamis), Ov. M. 11, 161. Phr.: to *teach any one to p. on a stringed instrument*, fidibus docere aliquem (sc. canere), Cic. Fam. 9, 22: see also PLUTE, LYRE, etc.

V. *In a theatrical piece:* Phr.: to *p. a comedy of Menander*, Menandri (commodiam) agere, Ter. Eun. prol. 10: to *p. (the part of) a parasite*, parasitum agere, id. Heaut. prol. 37: to *p. the principal part*, primas partes agere, id. Ph. prol. 27: also, esse primarium partium (= to be the leading actor, protagonist), Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 42: to *p. a second part* ("second fiddle"), in fig. sense, secundas (sc. partes) ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46. not to *p. the part of a sovereign*, but of a servant, non principem sed ministrum agere, Suet. Cl. 19, init. Compare the expr. personam (partes) tueri, sustinere (to sustain a certain character): v. PART (III.). See also TO FRIGN, PRETEND. VI. *To trifle:* ludo, illudo, 3. v. TO MOCK, TRIFLE WITH.

VII. *In phr. to p. a trick:* ludificor, 1. v. TO FOOL. Phr.: *ice must p. off a trick upon the old gentleman*, intendenda in senem est fallacia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 2: cf. emungere (lit. to wipe a man's nose for him; implying that he is a fool), Hor. A. P. 238: to *p. off a nice trick on any one*, egregie alium imponere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, med.: Ter.: v. TRICK.

play-bill: Mollus (gen. term.) Cic. Ph. 2, 38, init. (1. gladiatorum).

— **follow:** perh. colluio: Cic. Ph. 2, 9, 101 (= fellow-gambler).

player: I. *On the stage:* histrio, actor, etc.: v. ACTOR. II. *At hazard:* aleator: v. GAMBLER. III. *On an instrument:* Phr.: to be a good *p. on the flute*, tibis (tibia) scienter (scite) cantare, Nep. pref. init. A *p. on the lute*, fidicen; *on the flute*, tibicen, etc.: v. LUTE, etc.

playful: 1. lascivus (frolicsome; full of animal spirits and joyousness): a *p. kid*, 1. capella, Virg. E. 2, 64: *p. words become one at play*, ludentem lasciva (verba) decent, Hor. A. P. 107. Join: 1. et hilare, Quint. 6, 3, 27. In *p. humour*, ludibundus: Liv. 24, 16: Suet. 2, Jocosis (mirthful, sportive), v. SPORTIVE, MERRY. (Ludicor, cra, cum = relating to sport or games, esp. of a public kind; also, serving for recreation.) Phr.: to *indite p. strains*, ludere, Virg. E. 1, 10: a *p. writer*, scriptor hilaris et ludo facetisque plenus.

playfully: Jocosus (in playful, sportive humour): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1. Hor.

playfulness: lascivia: *p. (gambols) of fishes*, 1. piscium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14. Join: lusus et lascivia, Liv. 1, 5: hilaritas, lascivia, risus, Jocus, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65. In *p. ludibundus*: v. PLAYFUL. Phr.: *he has a remarkable liveliness and p. of style*, Insigni est hilaritate ac festivitate orationis; omnia hilaria quadam festivitate ac lepore tractat.

playground: perh. Area (any open

space): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 18: more precisely, area lusoria or ludica, or even lusorium, cf. Lampr. Hellog. 25. May often be expr. by ludo: the characters of children come out in the *p.*, mores (puerorum) se inter ludendum detegunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12: to be with pupils in the *p.*, ludibundis discipulis adesse: it is important for boys to have a roomy *p.*, magnopere interest ut pueris latus sit locus in quo ludent.

playhouse: v. THEATRE.

plaything: usu. pl.: 1. Jocillorum (v. rare): the *p.s* which the girl used to amuse herself with, quibus ea virgo J. delectabatur, Vitruv. 4, 1, 9. 2. collect. lusus instrumentum; instrumentum lusorium (as pila lusoria is a ball to play with, Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 205): v. IMPLEMENT. Phr.: to give children *toony letters as p.s*, (pueris) eburnas litterarum formas in lusum offerre, Quint. 1, 1, 26. (Crepundia, orum, in this sense is more than doubtful: in Pl. Clat. 4, 1, 4, and in Cic. Br. 91, init., it denotes an amulet, ring, or other mark of identification in an infant.)

playwright: fabularum scriptor. To be a clever *p.*, fabulas scite pangere (componere).

plea: I. In law: 1. exceptio (legal term, denoting the various exceptions or grounds of defence for the defendant, which were stated in the praetor's edict): *p.s* decisive or dilatory, ex. peremptoriae aut dilatoriae, Gal. 4, 120: to enter a *p. against any one*, ex. obijcere allicui, lb. 123: a *p. which at first sight appears well-founded*, ex. quae prima facie justa videtur, lb. § 126: to allow a *p.*, ex. dare, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: v. II. cc. 2. ratio (reason, ground): 1. e. the justification of one's conduct in a criminal case: Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18 (where the plea instance is that of justifiable homicide): Quint. II. Excuse: excusatio: v. EXCUSE. Phr.: to be excused on the *p. of health*, morbi causa excusari, Cic. Att. 12, 13: I stated my *p. of excuse*, dixi cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7. III. Pretzel: q. v.

plead: I. To enter a plea in court: 1. expr. by exceptio (v. PLEA, I.): cf. Gal. 4, 119, sic exceptio conculpit, i. e. the defendant must *p. as follows* (inserting a certain exceptio in the formula actionis, the effect of which is to enter a defence in law): it is inadmissible to *p.*, non habet locum exceptio, lb. § 122: to allow a person to *p.*, ex. allicui dare, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168. (N.B.—Only in a civil case.) 2. In a criminal case: defendo, di, sum, 3: to *p. sufficient justification for what is done* (as in homicide), recte ac jure factum esse (aliquid) d., Cic. Mil. 3, 8: he *p.'d* that he had (only) carried out the sovereign's pleasure, ille principi (se) paruisse defendebat, Tac. A. 13, 43: Gell.

3. causer, 1: v. INFR. (III.). Also simply, dico, 3: cf. Quint. 3, 11, 4. Orestes matrem occidit... dicit se jure fecisse, he *p.s* justifiable homicide. Phr.: to *p. not guilty*, factum negare, Cic. Mil. 1, c.: Quint. I. c. § 10: to *p. a second justification of matricide*, alteram matris neceat causam afferre, lb. § 6.

II. To conduct a case in court: 1. oro, 1 (denoting the function of the pleader generally, not with ref. to a particular case): no one ever *p.'d* a cause better, nemo unquam melius causam oravit, Cic. Br. 12, 47: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 849, (all) orabunt causas melius: the art of *p.ing* causes, orandi scientia, Quint. 1, 10, 2. Comp. péroro, 1 (to *p. throughout, to finish p.ing*): the cause of P. Scellius has been fully *p.'d* by Q. Hortensius, a Q. Hortensio causa est P. Sextili perorata, Cic. Sext. 2, init.: Liv. 2, dico, xl, ctum, 3 (the usu. word for *p.ing* a particular cause): to *p. one's cause*, causam d., Caes. B. G. 1, 4: cf. Cic. Coel. 29, 70, dicta est a me causa et perorata. Liv. 3, ago, egi, actum, 3: with acc. causam, referring to the entire conduct of a case in court: cf.

Cic. de Or. 2, 48, extr., apud quos judicio causa agebatur, the judges before whom the case was being *p.'d* (= tried). Froquent. actito, 1: he *p.'d* many private causes, multas privatas causas actitavit, Cic. Br. 70, 246. Phr.: one who has had much to do with *p.ing*, homo in causis multum exercitatus, versatus, cf. Cic. Quint. 1, 3: to have no private *p.ing*, nihil in causis versari, id. Br. 70, 247: he was always ready to *p. the causes of his friends*, in suorum necessariorum causis nunquam defuit, lb. § 245: to *p. in defence of any one*, defendere: v. TO DEFEND. III. To urge an excuse: 1. excuso, 1: v. TO EXCUSE. 2. causer, 1: to *p. ill-health*, valetudinem c. (al. excusare), Liv. 23, 8, med.: they *p.'d* the consent of the senate, consensum Patrum causabantur, id. 3, 64, init.: Ov. 3, obtendo, di, tum, 3 (implying that the alleged reason is but a pretext): to plead a justification for baseness, rationem turpitudinis ob., Plin. 8, 6, 15. IV. To supplicate earnestly: obsecro, deprecor, etc.: v. TO ENTREAT.

pleader: 1. orator (strictly, a pleader of causes: more freq. used to embrace the entire field of oratory): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 14, 191: Quint. 1, 10, 2, segg. (in which latter place, the province of the orator is indicated by the words, ad agendam causam dicendam sententiam). 2. expr. by causas orare, dicere: to be an excellent *p.*, causas optime orare, dicere: v. TO PLEAD (II.). 3. caudicidius (a mere *p.*: a term usu. implying some contempt): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202, non caudicidius nescio quis, neque proclinator, aut rabula, etc.; and Quint. 12, 1, 25 (where similar lang. is used): Juv. 4, actor (sc. causae): Cic. Adv. Verr., init. See also ADVOCATE.

pleading (subs.): expr. by verb v. TO PLEAD. The *p. of a cause*, dictio causae, Cic. Quint. 10, 35.

pleasant: 1. Agreeable: 1. jucundus (pleasing, gratifying). Cic. Manil. init.: Caes.: water *p. to drink*, aqua potui J. Plin. 6, 37, 37. 2. Amoenus (to the eye, esp. of landscape scenery): *p. luxurious regions*, loca a. voluptaria, Sall. Cat. 11: Cic. v. DELIGHTFUL. Neut. pl. as subs.: *p. regions of the coast*, amoenia littorum, Tac. H. 3, 76. 3. gratus: v. AGREEABLE. II. Humorous, facetious: facetus, urbanus: v. HUMOROUS, WITTY. III. Affable, speaking so as to give pleasure: blandus (smooth-speeched): Nep. Alc. 1: Cic.

pleasantly: 1. Agreeably, enjoyably: 1. Jucundus: we prolonged supper right *p.*, prorsus J. proditimus coenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70: to live *p.*, J. vivere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13. 2. suaviter (very *p.*, delightfully): Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 119: a smell *p. strong*, odos a. gravis, Plin. 25, 9, 70. 3. amoenus (strictly, of situation, etc.): to live in a house most *p. situated*, amoenissime habitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 23: Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2 (of smell).

II. Amusingly, facetiously: Jocosus, festivus, facetus: v. JOCOUSELY, HUMOROUSLY, WITTEL.

pleasantness: 1. Enjoyableness: 1. Jucunditas: the *p. of life* (its enjoyments), J. vitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59: *p. and clearness of voice*, vocis J. claritasque, Quint. 6, proem. § 11. 2. suavitatis (charmingness, delightfulness): Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42 (of voice and utterance): Plin. mir. 3. amoenitas (of places): v. LOVELINESS (3).

II. Of manner, grace and affability: 1. lepos, oris: abounding in *p. and grace*, affluens omni l. ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 5, 54. Jm. 2. festivitas: PLEASANTRY.

pleasantry: 1. festivitas. to excel all in *p. and humour*, f. et facetis omnibus praestare, Cic. Br. 48, 177. Join also: lepos et festivitas, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227. 2. facetiae, arum: v. ART, HUMOUR. 3. lepos, oris (grace and diffusive humour): the refined *p. of the orator*, not of the buffoon, urban-

tatis oratorius non scurrilis l. id. Br. 38, fin.: cf. *supr.* (1). To indulge in p. jocular, ludere: v. TO JOKE.

please: I. To give pleasure: 1. placere, 2 (most gen. term: with dat.). Ter.: Cic.: Hor. (pass.). To p. greatly, perplacere, 2 (rare): Cic. Att. 3, 21. 2. delecto, 1 (stronger than placere: with acc.): v. TO DELIGHT. 3. ardeco, 81, sum, 2 (with dat.: rare): Cic. Att. 14, 21 (illud tuum, quod valde mihi arrisat, vehementer displicet): Hor. S. 1, 10, 89. (N.B.—An expr. best confined to familiar language.) 4. expr. by grātus, acceptus, cordi, with sum: v. AGREEABLE, PLEASING. II. To meet the wishes of: be agreeable to: 1. videtur, visum est, 2 (to seem good to: with dat.): v. if it p.s (you), i.e. if you like, si videtur, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: Cæc. v. TO BEHOLD. 2. placet, 1 (esp. to expr. formal resolutions of deliberative bodies): it p.s (was the pleasure of) the Senate, Senatui placere, Cic. Ph. 11, 12, 30: Cæc.: Sall. 3. libet, 2: v. *infr.* (IV). In making a request, please, v. p.s, sis (= si vis), Ter. Kan. 2, 3, 19: in aim sense, but stronger, amabo (te) = I shall be obliged to you (parentibus p. take care of my Cicero, cura amabo te, Ciceronem meum): Cic. Att. 2, 2: Ter. III. To give satisfaction to: 1. expr. by probō, approbō, 1 (gain approval): I am not afraid that my labours will fail to p. M. Servilius, non veror ne M. Servilio officium meum probem, Cic. Verr. 4, 38, 82: he passed through his term of apprenticeship in the art of war so as to p. Suetonius Paulinus, prima castrorum rudimenta Suetonio Paulino approbat, Tac. Agr. 5, 10, se probare (approve): Cic. Lig. 1, 2. 2. grātificor, 1: v. TO GRATIFY. Phr. to be p.d with oneself, sibi placere, Cic. Or. 2, 4, 15. IV. To be disposed: 1. expr. by libet, libuit and libitum est, 2 (with dat.): do as you p., facite quod vobis libet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: if you p. (if you choose), si libet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: as you p., ut libet, Ter. Haut. 4, 4, 16. 2. volo, 3, 6: v. TO WISH. Esp. in contr. forms, sis (= si vis), like our please: v. *supr.* II., fin.

pleasing (adj.): I. Gratifying: grātus (of a nature to please): to believe anything to be p. to the gods, aliquid dñs e esse duere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: Cæc. Jo in: grātus acceptusque, Nep. Hann. 7. Very p., pergratus (= gratissimus): Cic. 2. acceptus: v. ACCEPTABLE, FAVOURITE. 3. expr. by dat. cordi (lit. to the heart): and that his punishment had not been p. to the gods, nec dñs cordi fuisset poenam ejus, Liv. 6, 20, extr.: a torrent of words is p. to others, flumen verborum aliis a. est, Cic. Or. 16, 53: Ter. To be p. pleare, arrisere (colloq.): v. TO PLEASE. II. Charming, graceful and agreeable: 1. lispidus (of a p. and ladylike figure, formā l. et liberali, Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 45: v. GRACEFUL, CHARMING).

pleasurable: jucundus; nonnulli jucunditatis habens: v. PLEASANT.

pleasurably: v. PLEASANTLY.

pleasure: I. Delight, enjoyment: 1. voluptas (either in good or bad sense: but when standing alone, esp. in pl., usu. of sensual gratification): bodily (sensual) p., corporis v., Cic. Sen. 12, 39 (by no means, voluptas corporis, non even, v. corporalis; though the latter adj. is used = corporis in later writers: as Sen.: Gell.): to derive (very) great p. from any circumstance, magnam, incredibilem v. ex aliqua re capere, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, extr.: ib. 5, 7, etc.: also, v. percipere ex aliqua re, id. de Or. 1, 44, 197: and stronger, voluptate perfundi (absol.), id. Br. 50, 188: a highly refined p., v. humanissima, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127: obacene (lascivious) p.s, v. obacene (= libidines), id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94. 2. jucunditas (enjoyment; not implying any vice or excess): to unbend and take one's p., relaxare animos et dare se ju-

cunditati, id. Off. 1, 34, 122. Relating to p., voluptarius: a man of p., homo v., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: arguments in favour of p., disputationes v., id. de Or. 3, 17, 61. II. Gratification, satisfaction: expr. by grātus: you will give us very great p., v. gratissimum nobis averia, si..., Cic. Sen. 2, 6: Cæc. (Also, for grātum aliquid facere, gratificari: v. TO GRATIFY.) III. Will, liking: 1. arbitrium (authority that is beyond dispute): not at the dictate of another, but at their (the Roman people's) own p., non ad alterius praescriptum, sed ad suum a., Cæc. B. G. 1, 36: on their own account and at their own p., suo nomine et a., ib. 7, 75: Hor. Jo in: (alicuius) nunt et arbitrio, Cic. R. Am. 45, 131. 2. libido, inia, f. (mere liking or caprice): Cic.: Sall.: v. CAPRICE, FANCY (II. 5). 3. expr. by such verbs as, volo, jubeo (these two often in combination of the authoritative decisions of the people of Rome): placet, videtur: it was the p. of your ancestors that..., majores voluerunt..., (with acc. and inf.), Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: the question was put to the people, is it your will and p.,..., rogatus in haec verba populus, velitis jubeatis..., Liv. 22, 10, etc.: Cic. (cf. Juv. 6, 222, Hoc volo, sic jubeo: sit pro ratione voluntas): such was the p. (of the gods), sic placitum (dñs), Virg. Aen. 1, 281: Hor. if such is your p. (if you wish), si placet, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: such was not the p. of the gods, dñs aliter visum, Virg. Aen. 2, 428: Cic.: v. TO PLEASE (II.). (N.B.—Placitum is not used as subs. = arbitrium: nor is the phr. ad bene placitum supported by authority.) See also WILL, INCLINATION.

pleasure-grounds: 1. hortus, orum ("in plural numero saepe, non tamen semper, dicuntur de his qui deliciarum causa parantur": Forcell. a. v.): cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 6, 15: Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11 (fuit tam copiosus, ut amplissimos hortos... instruxerit plurimis et antiquissimis statuis). In this sense, esp. dimin. hortulus, orum: Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. 2. viridarium, or -larium (ground set with trees for pleasure): Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1 (where the pl. is used, as in Eng.): Suet. Tib. 60 (ring).

plebeian (adj.): plebeius (both in strict sense, relating to the plebs; and fig. = low, vulgar): distinguished and honourable p. families, amplae et honestae familiae p., Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Liv. Fig.: the p. (inferior) philosophers, p. philosophi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55. For fig. sense, v. VULGAR, MEAN (II.). The p. order, plebs, plebs: v. foll. art.

plebeian (subs.): 1. A member of the plebeian order at Rome: 1. plebeius (homo, etc.): to elect no p. (as consul), neminem plebeium creare, Liv. 6, 40, fin.: Cic.: the pl. can be used without a subs.: cf. L. G. § 339, Obs. 2. 2. collect. the p.s, the plebeian order: plebs or plebes, is (rarely -ti), f.: the p.s descended from the patricians, plebes a patribus recessit, Sall. Cat. 33: so Cic. Br. 14, 54 (where some odd. read plebs, which became the more usual form): Liv. II. In wider sense, a low-bred person: homo sordidus (v. MEAN, adj. II.); infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11, 114. See also IGNOBLE; OBSCURE; LOWER (II.). (Not homo plebeus, in this sense.)

pledge (subs.): 1. Something put in pawn: pignus, 6ris and 6ria, m.: Cæc.: Dig.: v. PAWN, MORTGAGE. II. A security for something: 1. pignus: to give a great p. to any one that..., magnam p. dare alicui (foll. by acc. and inf.), Cic. Ph. 1, 2, 4: he offered his hand as a p. of reconciliation, dextram reconciliatae gratiae p. obtulit, Curt. 6, 7, extr.: esp. a p. of love: denoting children or other near relatives, Ov. M. 3, 134 (in apposition with natos natasque): Tac. Ger. 7 (absol. in proximo pignora = liberi, conjuges, etc.). 2. artha or artha, ae, f.; arrhābo, 6nis, m. (strictly, AN EARNEST, q. v.: also in gen.

usu.): Ter. Haut. 3, 3, 42 (v. PARRY ad l.). III. A solemn promise: Phr.: to take a p., obligare fidem suam, verbis conceptis esse obligare or obstringere: v. TO PLEDGE.

pledge (v.): I. To put in pawn: expr. by obligo, 1: v. TO MORTGAGE, PAWN. II. To p. oneself: i.e. to give a solemn assurance on any point: spondeo, recipo (to take the responsibility of anything on oneself), promitto, etc.: v. TO ENGAGE. Phr.: to p. one's word, fidem suam obligare, Cic. Ph. 5, 18, fin.: obstringere, Plin. 7, 1, 1: you may p. my services to the people of Firmum, Firmanis fidem meam obligo, Plin. Ep. 6, 18, 2.

pledges: v. MORTGAGE. **Pleiades:** 1. Vergillae, arma (the true Lat. name of the constellation): the rising, setting of the P. Vergiliam exortus, occasus, Varr. R. R. 1, 28: they begin at the spring rising of the P. a Vergiliis vernis exortus incipit, ib. 2, 11: Col.: Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112 (poet.). 2. Pleiades, um, f. (Gr. Πλειάδες hence by contr. 3 syll. - - -; less freq. 4 syll. Πλειάδες [Ion. = Πλειάδης] Virg. G. 1, 138: Ov. F. 3, 105. Sing. Pleias (- - -) Virg. G. 4, 233).

plenary: plēnus, perfectus: v. FULL, COMPLETE.

plenipotentiary: legatus: gen. term: cf. Liv. 21, 6, where the legati are described as possessing the fullest powers: et pass. More precisely, *legatus cui (ex Senatus auctoritate) libera potestas permittitur (cf. Cic. In Vat. 15, 35): cui libere ad summam rerum consulendi licentia permittitur (cf. Sall. Jug. 103; and Cæc. B. C. 3, 51). (N.B.—Not legatus cum auctoritate missus: cf. Cic. Vat. l. c.; and, Ph. 8, 8, 23: from which passages it appears that every ambassador carries with him the auctoritas of those who commission.)

plenitude: plēnitudo, plēntas: v. FULLNESS.

plenteous: v. PLENTIFUL. **Plentiful:** 1. largus: the sun fills the earth with light, sol terras l. luce complet, Cic. N. D. 7, 19, 49: Lucr.: Virg. Jo in: largus et exundans, Juv. 2. copiosus (less freq. in this sense: usu. = plentifully supplied, v. foll. art.): water sweet and P., liquor dulcis et, Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: a p. stock of words, c. verborum supellex, Quint. 8, proem. § 28. 3. uber, 6ris (with the additional notion of productiveness and richness): p. harvests, u. fruges, Hor. Od. 4, 15: most p. fruit, uberrimi fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, aqua profuens et uber (where irrigation is referred to): Hor. See also ABUNDANT.

plentifully: 1. largē: Cic.: Hor. (Less freq. largiter, Pl.: Cæc.) Jo in: large et copiose, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. 2. copiosē: Cic. (v. *supr.*). See also ABUNDANTLY. **Plentifulness:** largitudo: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156. See also PLENTY. **Plenty:** copia: Cic. Par. 6, 2, 47: p. of milk, c. lactis, Virg. E. 1, 83. Personified, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, extr. See also ABUNDANCE. Sometimes alius, with part. gen. may serve: p. of eloquence, little wisdom, natis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. Cat. 5. To have p. of anything, abundare, suppeditare, etc.: v. TO ABUND.

pleonasm: pleonasmus (lik. = *λεπασμός*): Mart. Cap.: written by Quint. as Greek, and defined as, vitium adjectionis, Inst. 1, 5, 40: also as, abundans super necessitatem oratio, Caecil. th. q. 3, 46. Modern writers use, "abundantia loquendi."

pleonastic: Phr.: the language is p., supervacuis verbis oratur oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 53: or simply, "abundant oratio: cf. *preced. art.*

plethora: plēthra: Veg. Vet. 1, 35. **pleurisy:** pleuritidis, idis, f.: Vitr. 1, 6, 3: in Cela, morbus qui *νεφρικὴ* nominatur, 4, 6. *inf.*: or pure Lat.

laterum dolores, id. 5, 28, 6. *Suffering from p.* pleuriticus: Plin. 27, 4, 3.

pleuritico: pleuriticus: v. *pleced.* art.

pliability: len'ua, lentor: Plin.: v. FLEXIBLE. Or expr. by *adj.*: v. PLIANT, FLEXIBLE.

pliable: I. *Easily bent*: flexibilis: billa, flexilis, lentus, etc.: v. FLEXIBLE. II. Of the mind or character, easily influenced: 1. flexibilis: Cic. Att. 10, 11. (Or expr. by *Becto*: pliable as was in the way of vice, cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163: tender and unformed minds are pliable, facile flectuntur animi teneri et rudes, cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 17, fin.) 2. mollis, e (soft, yielding): a p. and easily governed age, aetas m. et apta regi, Ov. A. 1, 10: so, molles annis, id. H. 1, 111. (Cf. Cic. Att. 1, 17, mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam amicitiam.) 3. mobilis, e: Virg. G. 3, 165 (m. aetas): but mobilis usu, refers rather to quick changefulness than pliancy.

plight (subs.): Phr.: in sorry p., (male) perditus, pessime ornatus (facets): Pl.: cf. male malitius, Phaedr. 1, 3, 9: v. STARK, CONDITION.

plight (v.): v. TO FLEDGE.

plinth: plinthus, l. m. and f.: Vitruv. 4, 7, 3. Also, plinthia, idia, f. (strictly, dimin.): id.

plod: Phr.: to p. on, *tardo gradu sed contentiter ire, progredi.

plodding (adj.): Phr.: a p. fellow, *tardo quodam pertuacique ingenio homo (?).

plot (subs.): I. Of ground: 1. modus (agri): Hor. S. 2, 6, 1. 2. agellus (a small farm or field): Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86. A good-sized p. of land, aliquantum agri, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. II. Deep scheme: 1. confitratio: v. CONSPIRACY. 2. consilium (gen. term): whereas confitratio implies the formal banding together of conspirators: parties to a p., consilii participes, Sall. Cat. 17: v. SCHEME. III. Of a drama: argumentum (fabulae): Ter. Ad. prol. 22: Pl.: Quint.

plot (v.): i. e. to scheme: 1. confutro, i: Sall. Cat. 18: Cic. v. TO CONSPIRE. 2. mōlōr, 4 (to scheme and contrive: often in an underhand way): p. ing to seize the crown, mollens de regno occupando, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: Liv. Jo in: struere et mōliri [aliquid calamitatis alicui], id. Clu. 64, init. See also to CONTRIVE.

plotter: v. CONSPIRATOR.

plough (subs.): aratrum: Cic. Virg. Also by meton. vōmer, ēris, m. (the share): Virg. Aen. 7, 798 (exercent vomere colles): v. PLOUGHSHARE.

plough (v.): arō, i (both with and without object expr.): p. stripped, nudus ara, Virg. G. 1, 299: Cic. et pass. Fig.: to p. the sea, a. aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: she p. her brow with wrinkles, frontem rugis arat, Virg. Aen. 7, 417. Compe. (1). exaro, i (to p. up or out): to p. up burying grounds, sepulchra ex, Cic. Leg. 2, 58: to p. up ground over again, locum de integro ex, Col. 2, 18: cf. Varr. 1, 10, jugum... quod iuncti boves unde exarare possint (p. through-out). (2). inaro, i (to p. in): to p. in beam-sails as manere, fabula pro stercore in, Varr. B. R. 1, 23, med.: Cato: Plin. (3). circumaro, i (to p. round): Liv. Special terms are: proscedere agrum, to p. lightly, give land its "first ploughing"; offringere, to give it the second; and lirare, the third (see Conington on Virg. G. 1, 97): add to these, verro, 3, to p. up land that has lain fallow: Col. 11, 2, ad init. Phr.: to p. the sea, scindere freta, Ov. M. 11, 463; secare, Virg. Aen. 10, 147: sulcare: v. TO FURROW.

plough-boy: būbulcus: v. PLOUGHMAN. In fig. sense, agrestis: v. BOORISH.

plough: *equus (q. caballus) arator: cf. lux arator, Suet. Vesp. 3, med.

ploughing (subs.): aratio (rare in

this sense): Col.: Plin. (Usu. expr. by verb: v. TO PLOUGH.)

plough-man: 1. būbulcus (qui "inter arandum boves gubernat," Gen. Lex. Rust.): Col. 1, 9, init.: et pass.: Varr.: Virg. 2. arator (in prose, oftener = farmer, esp. on the public lands): Col. l. c. (= būbulcus): Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3. (N.B.—Though būbulcus strictly means the driver of a team of plough-oxen, it is the proper word for gen. use.)

—share: vōmer (less freq. vōmis), ēris, m.: to turn up the soil with the p., vomere versare humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 725: to sink the p. but a very little depth, tenui sulco implerere v. Plin. 17, 17, 4, 3.

—tail: stiva: Virg.

plow: *chādradius (Linn.).

pluck (subs.): *viscera veterinaria.

For fig. sense, v. COURAGE, SPIRIT.

pluck (v.): 1. To gather flowers, fruit, etc.: 1. carpo, pal, ptum, 3: to p. a rose, rosam c., Virg. G. 4, 134: Ov.: Col. So, decerpo, 3: to p. the fresh flowers, novos d. flores, Lucr.: Virg.: Ov. 2. lēgo, 3: v. TO GATHER (II.).

II. To strip off the feathers of birds, etc.: vello, 1, vulsum, 3: to p. geese, anseres v., Plin. 10, 22, 27 (also, plumam [anserum] v., Col. 8, 13): Suet. (Avi pennis evellere, to p. out the wing feathers or quills: cf. Phaedr. 1, 3, 8.) See also full art.

—off: 1. āvello, 3: to p. off strips fruit from trees, ponia ex arboribus cruda a., Cic. Sen. 19, fin. 2. dēripio, ut, reatum, 3 (to tear or snatch off: chiefly poet.): Ov.: Hor.

—out: 1. āvello, 3: to p. out any one's tongue, linguam alicui e., Cic. Sext. 28, 60: to p. out hairs, capillos e., Phaedr. 2, 2, 10. 2. ēripio, 3: v. TO TEAR OUT.

—up: I. Lit.: 1. āvello, 3: to p. (pull) up a tree, arborem e., Liv. 33, 5, med. 2. ēruo, l, ūtum, 3: to p. up (a plant) by the roots, radicibus e., Plin. 21, 11, 16. II. Fig.: Phr.: to p. up courage, adesse animo (of more than one, animis), Cic. Mil. 2, 4 (less colloq. than Eng.): animum (animos) recipere a pavore (after being seized with panic), Liv. 2, 50, fin.: timorem omittere, Cic. l. c.

plug (subs.): perh. obstrāctūm, obstrāctum: v. STOPPER.

plug (v.): obtāro, i: v. TO STOP UP.

plum: prānum (strictly, sloe; but used as generic term): cf. Ov. M. 13, 817 (p. generosus): Plin. The tree, prunus, l, f.: Col.: Plin. A p.-cake, *placenta vis pasalis mixta.

plumage: plūmae, penna: v. FEATHER.

plumber: artifex plumbārius: Vitr. 8, 6 (7), 11. Also simply, plumbarius: Dig.

plumb-line: v. PLUMMET.

plume (subs.): penna: v. FEATHER.

As ornament for a helmet, crista, Virg. Aen. 3, 468: Liv.

plume (v.): v. TO PRIDE (oneself).

plumet: pinnula: Pl. Am. prol. 143: Col.

plummet: 1. perpendiculum: to examine columns by the p., columnas ad p. exigere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, 133: Vitr. 2, linea (strictly, the line, as perpendicular, the lead). Jo in: perpendiculo et linea [uti] Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, ad init.

plump (adj.): nitidus (sleek): Jo in: pinguis et nitidus bene curata cute, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, extr.: v. SLEEK. Phr.: what makes you so p., unde sic nites? quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis? Phaedr. 3, 7, init.

plumper: Phr.: to give a candidate a p., *uni soli ex candidatis suffragari.

plumpness: nitor (corporis): Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10 (v. Parry, ad l.).

plumy: plūmōsus: Prop.: Plin.

plunder (subs.): I. In war or open depredation: 1. praeda (booty):

to carry off p. from a country, praedas

ex (agro) agere, Sall. Jug. 32; p. facere, Nep. Chab. 2: Cic.

2. rāpina (act of plundering): v. PILLAGE. Rarely = praeda: Virg. Aen. 8, 263 (in pl.). To live by p., (ex) rāpio vivere: v. ROBBERY. II. Stolen goods: furta, orum: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 171: Hor.

plunder (v.): praedor, i: v. TO PILLAGE. See also to ROB.

plunderer: 1. praedor: Cic. Cat. 2, 9, fin. 2. direptor (pīliger): Cic. l. c. In fig. sense, explōtor, fur, etc.: v. THIEF, ROBBER.

plundering (subs.): 1. rāpina, etc.: v. PILLAGE. 2. praedatio: Vell. 2, 73: Tac.

plundering (adj.): 1. praedatorius: p. squadrons, p. classes, Liv. 29, 28. 2. praedābundus (in the act of plundering): Sall. Jug. 90: Liv. (Also praedator is used *adj.*: Sall. Jug. 44, exercitus praedator ex sociis: L. G. § 598.)

plunge (v.): A. Trans.: I. To dip in water, etc.: mergo, at, sum, 3: to p. chickens in the water, pullos in aquam m., Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: foll. by sub and abt. = to welm beneath, Virg. Aen. 6, 342. Frequent, merso, i (to p. again and again, as in sheep-washing), id. G. 3, 447. Compe. (1). immergo, 3 (more freq. than simple verb in present sense): to p. the hands in boiling water, manus in aquam ferventem l., Plin. 28, 6, 15: Cic. Tim. 13: less freq. with dak.: Ov.: Plin. (2). dēmergo, 3: with in and acc., Lucr. 6, 149: also abt., Suet. Tib. 2. (3). submergo, 3 (to p. beneath, submerge): Virg.: Ov. II. To thrust deep: Phr.: to p. a sword into the bowels, demittere in illa ferrum, Ov. M. 4, 119: Pl.: so, easem condere in pectore, Virg. Aen. 9, 347; or with simple abt., Ov. M. 11, 459: also, recondere (to p. deep), Virg. Aen. 10, 387: Ov. (Not mergo in this sense, unless as a strongly fig. expr.: cf. Ov. M. 3, 249.) III. To bring into; esp. in such part. as: to p. one's country into war, perh. patriam bello illigare (to entangle, involve), cf. Liv. 32, 11, ad med. B. Intrans.: I. Into water, etc.: expr. by mergo, immergo, dēmergo, with *pron. rel.*, also as *refl. pass.*: to p. in the sea (= dive, of birds), see in mari mergere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, init.: so, in aquam se immergere, Plin. 11, 25, 30. (N.B.—The acc. serves to indicate the act of plunging into the water; the abl., the place where it is done.) See also to DIVE.

II. Fig.: to rush headlong into Phr.: he p. into the thick of the enemy's swords, inter mucrones se hostium immerit, Just. 33, 2: to p. in sensual delights, in voluptates se mergere, Liv. 21, 18, med.: cf. Inguigare se in vicinis access, Cic. in Pis. 18, 42; also, effundere se in libidine (to indulge to excess), id. Par. 3, 1, 21.

plunge (subs.): expr. by verb: v. *pleced.* art.

—bath: 1. piscina (a swimming-bath, either hot or cold): Suet. Ner. 27: Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11: v. GIERG ad l. 2. nātatio (any kind of swimming—place, natural or artificial: whereas the piscina was part of a bathing establishment): Cels. 3, 27, 1. 3. pīscina (a well-like bath or tank of cold water: often taken after exercise in the calida piscina): Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.

pluperfect: praeteritum plus quam perfectum (tempus): Prisc. 8, 39.

plural: plārālis, e. Quint. 1, 6, 25, etc. (Also plurativus (less good), Gell. 10, 8.) In the p., pluraliter, Quint. l. c.: Sen. Phr.: to be used in the p., multitudinis numero appellari, Gell. l. c.: to be incapable of a p. sense, multitudinis significationem non pati, l. c. (N.B.—Avoid pluralitas = multitudinis numerus.)

pluralist: *qui plurium (complurium) beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum redditus capit; plurium beneficiorum clericus.

plurality: multitudo: cf. FLURAL (fin.). Or expr. by plures, complures: 563

it is usual for them to have a p. of wines, plures singulis solent esse nuptiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78 (R. and A.). (Plures = more than one; complures, a good many, several.) (Pluralitas late and bad.)

plush: "textillum genus quoddam villosum ac molle.

ply: i. e. to use with diligence: exerceo, 2: to p. the loom, telam ex., Ov. M. 6, 145; cf. Virg. G. 8, 178, ex. labores (like Gray's, "busy housewife ply her evening toil"): v. TO EXERCISE.

pneumatic: "pneumaticus: as scient. f. f.

pneumatics: "pneumatica, orum: as scient. f. f.

poach: 1. To take game unlawfully: "feras contra legem capere; feras intercipere. 2. To cook eggs in a pan: frigro, 3: v. TO Fry.

poacher: perh. "ferarum interceptor.

poek-mark: "variorum nota, cicatrix: v. TO FIT (1).

pocket (subs.): no exact word: perh. "sacculus vestimento assutus. (N.B.—For pocket = purse, see latter word.)

pocket (v.): Phr.: to p. money (dishonestly), pecuniam intercipere (cf. Tac. A. 4, 45. *fin.* pecunias e publico interceptas acris... coegit); p. avertere (with ref. to public funds: v. TO KIBBLEZLE); to p. an affront or injury, contumeliam perpeti, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3; injuriam accipere et mussitare (to hold one's tongue about it), id. Ad. 2, 1, extr.

pocket-book: pūgillāres (sc. tabellae, libelli): i. e. tabellae, note-book of a size to carry in one's hand: Plin.: Sen.: v. NOTE-BOOK. Also, pugillarium: Cat.: Gell. If used for notes of money's paid and received, advarsaria, orum: Cic. R. Com. 2, 5, segg.

—edition: "liber minori forma:

M. L.

—handkerchief: sudarium: v. HANDKERCHIEF.

—money: perh. pēcillum: v. FIM-MONEY.

pod: silliqua: cheating p.s (with little or nothing in them), a fallaces, Virg. G. 1, 195; Varr.: Plin. Also, valvulae, arum (of the double shutcks of pulse, etc.): Col. 6, 10.

podded: "siliqua habens; cuius silliquae jam incrementum.

poem: 1. pōema, ātis, n.: dat. and abl. pl. -is rather than -ibus (usu. a single composition in verse; whereas carmen often denotes verse or poetry generally): to compose a p., p. condere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; componere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; pangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40. (N.B.—Poema facere = to write poetry: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217; id. Or. 1, 3, 9.) Dimin. pōemātium, a small or short p.: Plin. min.: Aus. 2. carmen, inis, n. (strictly, whatever is or can be sung: cf. sup.): the poems of Livius, carmina Livii, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69; a funeral p., c. funebre, Quint. 8, 2, 8: see also VERSE, POETRY.

poesy: pōesia, is, f.: Quint. 12, 11, 26: v. POETRY.

poet: 1. pōeta, ae, m.: Cic. pass.: a better versifier than p., versificator quam p. mellor, Quint. 10, 1, 89: Hor. 2. vates, is, m. (poet): Hor. Od. 1, 1, extr.

poetaster: perh. poeta mediocris: cf. Hor. A. P. 373: sometimes even, poeta malus (when the term is used contemptuously). See also VERSIFIER. (N.B.—Poetillae, in Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4, is f. l. for postilla: poetaster is late and unclass.)

poetess: pōetria, Cic. Coel. 27, init.: also, poetria, idis, Pers. prol. 13 (al. poetrias, acc. pl. of poetria).

poetical: 1. pōeticus: Cic. Hor. 2. mūsicus (archaic in this sense): Ter. Ph. prol. 18. Phr.: p. endowments, ingenium (v. GENIUS): to practise p. composition, versus scribere: v. VERSE.

poetically: pōeticō (after the manner of poets): Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9 (p. loqui): Plin. min. (Where = in a manner befitting a poet, beautifully, use venuste, pulchre, speciose: v. BEAUTIFULLY.)

poetics: ars poetica: Hor.

poetry: 1. The art or accomplishment: 1. pōieticē, ēs, and -a, ae (Gr. ποιητική): p. the reformer of life, emendatrix vitae poetica, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: to dabble in p. (without sinister meaning), poeticeo attingere, Nep. Att. 18. 2. pōetās, is, f.: Quint. 12, 11, 26. 3. That which is composed: 1. pōetās: the entire p. of Anacreon is erotic, Anacreontis tota p. est amatoria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, extr.: Hor. A. P. 361.

2. pōema, ātis, n. (usu. a single composition): to write p. (be a poet), poema facere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 9. 3. carmen, inis, n.: epic p., c. epicum, Quint. 10, 1, 62: history is a sort of prose p., historia quodammodo solum c., id. 10, 1, 31: Cic. 4. versū, uum: v. VERSE. Phr.: that is the language of p., "hoc est poetice loqui; genus hoc loquendi est a poetis petitum (v. PORTICAL): those persons take away all the p. of life, "isti omne quod Musas sapit e vita tollunt; vitae quasi lumen decusque adimunt.

poignancy: 1. acerbitas (distressingness): the p. of extreme sorrow, summi luctus a., Cic. Fam. 5, 16, init. (Often exp. by adj.: v. POIGNANT). 2. magnitudo (gen. term): Sen. Cons. Helv. 1, 4 (m. doloris). Phr.: this adds to the p. of my grief, (hoc) dolorem meum exulcerat, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, init.: in sim. sense, dolorem exagitate, Cic. Att. 3, 7, med.: p. of sarcasm, aculei contumelliarum, id. de Or. 2, 55, init.

poignant: 1. acerbus (bitter, distressing): to experience the most p. grief, acerbissimum dolorem haurire, Cic. Coel. 24, 59. Join: magnum et acerbum dolorem [commovere], id. Verr. 4, 21, 47. 2. acer, cris, cre (keen): p. repentant, e. a poenitentia, Tac. H. 3, 51: p. grief, a. dolor, Virg. Aen. 7, 291. Phr.: to feel the most p. grief (less strong than Eng.), summo dolore affici, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, init.: to try to check grief, while it is fresh and p., dolori, dum recens saevit, occurrere, Sen. Cons. Helv. init.: grief becomes less p., dolor vires suas frangit, ib.: how p. is his wit, "qui sunt dicatistis illius aculei! cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, init.

poignantly: Phr.: to feel p., summo s. acerbo (acerbissimo) dolore affici: v. POIGNANT.

point (subs.): 1. Sharp end: 1. ācūmen, inis, n.: p. of a stilus, a still, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151: of an arrow, Ov. M. 8, 353: Lucr. 2. of a spear, etc. cuspidis, idis, f.: Virg. Aen. 5, 208: Ov. v. SPIKE. 3. of a sword or cutting instrument, micro, ōnis, m.: swords without p.s, sine m. gladii, Liv. 22, 46, med.: tapering to the p. (of a ploughshare), in mucronem fastigiatus, Plin. 18, 18, 48: the p. of a sickle, falcis m., Col. 4, 25: poet. by meton. = sword: Virg. pass. (N.B.—Aculeus in this sense is doubtful: in Liv. 38, 21, aculeus sagittae aut glandis, the sense is sting, agony.) Phr.: to use the p. of the sword in fighting, punctum (opp. caesim, with the edge) ferire, Veg. Mil. 1, 12: punctum petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46, med. 2. Fig., the sting or telling feature of an epigram, etc.: aculeus (a sting): an epigram requires to have a p. to it, "epigramma quasi aculeos quoddam in se habere oportet: cf. Cic. Br. 9, extr.: his own epigrams have often little p., ipse hebetes interdum figit aculeos, Morhof, 1. p. 1060: having p., salsus (v. WITTY): without p., frigidus, insulsus (v. POINTLESS). 3. Mathematical: punctum: Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116. 4. A particular: esp. in phr., the main p.: 1. summa: just the main p.s, ipsae summae rerum [atque sententiae], Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: Liv. Join: summa [iudicii] causae tota, i. e. the real p. at issue: Cic. Quint. 9, 32. 2. caput, itis, n.: the main p. of a letter, c. literarum, Cic. Ph. 2, 31, 77: the leading p.s of a subject, capita rerum, id. Br. 44, 164. 3. cardo, inis,

m.: v. GIST. Phr.: to touch on the main p.s of a thing, aliquid summum attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44: Cic. in every p., omni ex parte, Cic. Am. 21, 79: let us return to the p. we digressed from, eo unde hoc digressi sumus revertamur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, fin.: v. PARTICULAR (subs.). V. Matter of dispute: quaestio: v. QUESTION. The p. in dispute is quaeritur, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, extr. (agitur = the matter is at stake).

VI. Exact place: Phr.: at this very p., hoc ipso in loco: at the very same p. and time, eodem loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. in Pis. 9, 21 (v. MOMENT): at this p. the enemy had the advantage, "ex hac parte (aculei) hostes superiores erant. VII. Position: esp. in such phr., as, to this point: to this point have I brought matters, hoc rem deduxi, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4: have matters reached such a p. as this? hucne omnia reciderunt? id. Verr. 5, 61, 161. So eo, to such a p. or pass: v. PASS, subs.

VIII. Degree: in such phr., as to such a p.: v. PITCH, subs. IX. Ever, verge: in phr. on the p. of: expr. by in eo est (impers.): when he was on the p. of being arrested, quum in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, Nep. Paus. 5: when the soldiers were on the p. of scaling the walls, quum in eo esset ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 71. A like sense may be expr. by, haud multum abfuit, nihil propius factum (implying that something was very near taking place): v. MARGINAL, adj. (fin.): on the p. of death, moribundus: Cic. Sext. 19, 85 (moriens, on one's death-bed: cf. Cic. Sen. 22, init.; moribundus, in the very article of death). X. A small character, a dot or accent: 1. apex, icis, m.: Quint. 1, 7, 2 (mark of quantity): Lexx. v. p. reapia. 2. distinctio: v. STOP. The vowel p.s (Hebrew), "puncta vocalia, Gr. (N.B.—For point of view, v. VIEW.)

point (v.): 1. To sharpen, make pointed: 1. praecua, i. ātum, f.: Cato R. R. 40: freq. in p. part.: v. POINTED. 2. excoquo, 3: Virg. G. 1, 264: Col. 3, fastigio, 1 (to slope, taper): v. POINTED. 2. To indicate: v. TO POINT OUT. 3. To mark with points: 1. interpungo, 3: v. TO PUNCTATE. 2. insudo, 1 (to mark with accents, etc.): Mart. Cap. — out: 1. To show: 1. monstrari, 1: to be p'd out with the finger, digito monstrari, Pers. 1, 28: with digitus, index may be added, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26 (indiose monstraret digito). Comps. compunctum, demonstrum (in same sense), Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76: Cic. de Or. 1, 46, fin. 2. significo, 1 v. TO INDICATE, SIGNIFY. Phr.: to p. out a fountain with the finger, digitum ad fontem intendere, Cic. l. c. 3. To mark out for some purpose: nōdo, dēsigno, 1: v. TO MARK OUT.

point-blank: Phr.: to shoot p., "ex adverso directoque tela (tormenta) mittere (?): a p. question, directa percutatio, Liv. 21, 19, init.: to be refuted p., sine fuco et fallacis negari, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.

pointed (adj.): 1. Lit.: 1. praecūsus: p. tops (of stakes), p. cucumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: beams slightly p. at the bottom, tigna paulum ab imo p., ib. 4, 17: Cato: Sall. 2. acūtus: a p. nose, a. nasus, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 114: very sharply p., acutissimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. 3. acūminatus (rare): Plin. 18, 35, 79. 4. expr. by circuml.: tapering and p., in fastigium exaratus: in mucronem migrans, Plin. 11, 37, 45: in mucronem fastigiatus, ib. 2, 25, 22. 5. Fig.: 1. salsus: v. WITTY, PUNGENT. 2. aculeatus (stinging): Cic. Att. 14, 18: cf. point (11).

pointedly: perh. plānē, āpērtē: v. EXPLICITLY, PLAINLY.

pointer: 1. Anything which points: index, icis, c.: esp. the forefinger, used as a p.: Cic. Hor. 2. A kind of hound: "canis avicularius (Linn.).

pointless: 1. *frigidus* (cold and flat): opp. to *maius*, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 265. Join: *frigidus*, ineptus, Quint. 8, 5, 30; *frigidus* et *inania*, Id. 10, 2, 17. 2. *Insulsius*: esp. with a negative: e. g. *non insulsum genus* (ridiculi), by no means dull or pointless, Cic. l. c. § 259. 3. *perh. hēbes. ēds*: v. **POINT** (11.). (Obtusus: N. D. 1, 25, 70 = *stupid*, absurd.)

pointing (subs.): v. **PUNCTUATION**. **poise** (v.): libro, 1 (to hold in equilibrium): by what weights the earth is p.d., quibus librata (sit) terra ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, estr.: Ov. Fig. of an empire, Tac. H. 1, 16, init. Of one in act to throw: *long p.ing* (the weapon) he less fly, dia librans jacit, Virg. Aen. 10, 485. That which serves to p. anything, librāmen, finis, n.: Liv. 42, 65, med.; also, librāmentum, lb. 63, med.

poison (subs.): 1. *venūm* (In older Lat., with *epith. malum*, as it denotes strictly any potent drug) to murder any one by p., veneno aliquem necare, Cic. Clu. 10, estr.: tollere (to make away with), lb. 60, 165. Intercipere (to cut off), Tac. Agr. 44: to give any one p. in bread, v. dare (aliquid) in pane, Cic. Clu. 61, 173: to eat or drink p., v. comedere, epolare, lb.: to employ slow p., lenibz uti v., Id. Att. 2, 21, init.; a very rapid, deadly p., v. velocissimum ac praesentem, Suet. Ner. 33: v. praesens, Plin. 16, 10, 20. But praesens has usually a good sense, cf. Virg. G. 2, 127) also, v. peremptorium, praesentarium, Apul.: to brew p., venena coquere, Liv. 8, 19, med.: indications and traces of p., indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, estr. Fig.: of discord, Liv. 3, 67, med. (venenum huius urbis): for. 2. *toxicum* (Gr. *τοξικόν* strictly, for arrow: also, in gen. sense, late): Suet. Ner. 35, fin. (= venenum). 3. *virus*, i. n. (any strong or venomous fluid of serpents): Ov. 2. *medicamentum*: to compound p., m. coquere, Liv. 8, 18 (= venena): Plin. Also, *medicamen*, finis, n.: Tac. To impregnate with p., veneno, i. (= veneno imbueret, tingere): v. roison. (N.B. In fig. sense, use rather pestis: v. **PLAGUE**, **SCOURGE**).

poison (v.): 1. To impregnate with poison: 1. *veneno*, i.: rare except in p. part., venenatus: e. g. v. talum, a p.d. arrow, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: Ov. 2, v. expr. by *venūm*, *toxicum*, with a verb, p. d. arrows, imbuta tela veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: to p. arrows, sagittas toxico tingere, Plin. 16, 10, 20. Phr.: a p.d. cup, poculum cui infusum est venenum, cf. Cic. Ph. 11, 6, 13: to administer a p.d. cup, venenum in poculo dare, cf. Id. Clu. 65, 166. || To kill by poison: Phr.: veneno tollere, necare, etc.; venenum alicui dare: v. roison, *ruba*, (init.): to try to p. any one, aliquem veneno aggredi, Suet. Ner. 33, med.: see also **ROISON**. **poisoned** (part. adj.): *venenatus*: v. roison (1).

poisoner: 1. *venēficus*, f. -a: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: Hor. Quint. (sem. esp. of women who practiced incantations). 2. *venēficius*: Suet. Ner. 33: Petr. Phr.: a woman that was a notorious p., famula venefica mulier, Tac. A. 3, 7: a skilful p., artifex veneficorum: cf. lb. 12, 66.

poisoning (subs.): 1. *venēficium*: to accuse of p., de venefici accusare, Cic. R. Am. 32, 90: the charge of p., venefici crimen, Id. Clu. 60, 166: condemned for p., venefici damnatus, Tac. A. 12, 66. 2. *expr. by venūm*: to be guilty of p., venenum malum facere, Vet. Lex in Cic. Clu. 54, 148: to dispel suspicion of p., veneni suspicionem tollere, lb. 69, 184, et pass.

poisonous: 1. *venēficus*: v. riper, v. colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: Plin. (who has compar., N. H. 32, 2, 12). 2. *virulentus* (rare): Gell. 3. *med.*: esp. in phr. *malum venenum* (v. roison): app. poet., sed on p. herbe, mala gramina

pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471: Hor. 4. *noxius*: Tac. A. 14, 52 (n. medicamen).

poisonousness: v. **POISONOUS**.

poke (subs.): Phr.: to buy a pig in a p., nearest expr. perh., aleam emere (to buy anything uncertain, as a draught of fishes), Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 8. (R. and A.).

poke (v.): Phr.: to p. any one in the ribs, alicui latus fodicare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51: in like sense, fodere, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17: to p. (push) the guests right and left with the elbow, cubitis trudere hinc et inde convivas, Mart. 3, 82, 6 (v. to thrust): to p. the fire, perh. ignem fodere (Gr. *τὸ ρῦπ σκαλεῖν*): for which also scrutari, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276 (ignem gladio scrutari, to p. the fire with a sword, Prov.): to p. about, v. to ORPHE.

poker: perh. *ritābilis* (a utensil for raking coals out of an oven: but the words of Festus, "inventur tamen positum pro virtutis membra," lead to the inference that it was a sort of poker): Paul. Dia. 16.

polar: arcticus, septentrionalis (both only of the north): v. **NORTHERN**. Phr.: the southern p. regions, "loca quae Australi orbe terrarum axi circumjecta sunt," Ploca antarctica (for brevity): the p. star, stella polaris.

polarity: *polaritas* (quae dicitur): scient. l. 1.

pole: 1. A long staff: 1. *asser*, *ēris*, m.: esp. of the pole used to carry a litter: Suet. Cal. 58: Juv. *Dimin.* *ascellus* (a short p.): Cato: Col. 2. *contus* (esp. a punting-p.): Virg. Aen. 6, 302: in gen. sense, to carry heads stuck on p., praefixa contis capita gestare, Tac. H. 1, 44. 3. *perlica* (any longish stick): used for beating asses, Plin. A. 8, 2, 41: for knocking down fruit from trees, Plin. 15, 1, 1: for measuring, Prop. 4. *longitrus* (a long p.): scythes fastened to long p., fides affixae longitrus, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Varr. II. (of the earth): *pōlus*, Plin. 2, 15, 13 (certices duo quos appellaverunt poles): the icy (northern) p., glacialis p., Ov. M. 2, 171. In same sense also, Lucan 8, 175. (In non-scientific lang., vertex may be used: cf. Virg. G. 1, 742, hic nobis vertex semper sublimis, etc.; also Plin. l. c.) The celestial p., cardo coeli, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, ad init., called also, cario mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 26 § 89.

pole-axe: *malleus*: Suet. Cal. 32.

pole-cat: perh. *fēles*, Is, f.: Varr. R. 3, 11, 1.

polemical: Phr.: p. works, *libri de rebus dubis* a controversia scripti: p. theology, "ea pars Theologiae quae de rebus controversis est: also, *Theologia polemica* (an expr. needful for brevity), Morhof, II. p. 540: summary of p. theology, "contraversiarum summa," Hornbeck, title of work. lb. (Plin. min. has pugnae et quasi bellatoris stilius, of composition for the bar, Ep. 7, 9, 7: but the notion suggested differs from that of the Eng. word.)

pole-star: *stella septentrionalis* (or in scient. lang., *stella polaris*).

polemics: contrōversiae: or, perh. *res polemicae*: v. **POLEMICAL**.

police: 1. The entire regulations for maintaining order, etc., in a city: *securitatis urbanae cura, custodia, tutela*: cf. Vell. 2, 98, init. || The officials: no term exactly corresponding to Eng., the duties of our police being distributed: *night p.*, *vigiles*, Suet. Aug. 30: their controlling officer, praefectus vigilum, Plin. 1, 15: by day, the lictors and apparitors of the magistrates acted as a kind of police (v. Smith's Dict. Ant. a. vv.): also the vigiles had certain day duties, as for example, to keep watch over the clothes of bathers, Paul. Dig. 1, 11, § 5: the care of the markets under the emperors was assigned to the Praefectus urbis, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, § 11 (originally under the aediles and their officials): the infliction of punishments devolved upon the *trīumviri capitales* (v. Dict. Ant. a. v.): and all these terms may serve in their place. N.B.—Perhaps the best word for gen. use is *vigiles*.

policeman: perh. *vigil*, Ills: v. **preced. art.**

policy: 1. *Management of public affairs*: expr. by verb: their domestic p. was wise, their foreign p. vigorous, *domi consulte, foras strenue rem gerant*: such was the p. of the aristocracy, *optimumque ea ratio vix erat republicae gerendae*; ad hunc modum *optimumque factio rempublicam administrabat*. || *Plan*: ratio: your p. is to begin your reply after the games, *tus r. ent ut secundum ludos mihi respondere incipias*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11, fin.: v. **PLAN**. || *Prudence*: 1. *consilium* (in good sense): Tac. Agr. 13 (consilium kl D. Augustus vocabat, *libertus praecceptum*). 2. *ars* (offense in bad sense): v. **ARTIFIC**, **CUNNING**.

[V. A pecuniary condition: *chirographum*: v. **BOND**. **polish** (v.): 1. *pōlo*, 4: to p. marble, marmora p., Plin. 36, 6, 9 (often in gen. sense, to set off, adorn). Fig.: to p. one's productions with the file, *opus lima p.*, Quint. 10, 4, 4: to p. one's poems carefully, *carmina sollicita manu polire*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 61. Comp. (1). *perpōlo*, 4 (to p. thoroughly): Plin. Fig., of literary work, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, init. (2). *expōlo*, 4 (to smooth and p. off): Cat. 1, 2. Fig.: to p. (finish off) a speech, orationem ex., Quint. 8, 3, 42.

2. *tēro*, trivl, tum, 3 (by rubbing): Virg. G. 2, 244. 3. *nitido*, 1 (to make clean and bright): Col.: Pall. 2. In fig. sense, *limo*, i. (lit. to file): J. 8, n: ornare ac limare, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190. **polish** (subs.): 1. *classicus*: perh. 1. *nitor* (brightness of that which reflects light): the bright p. of ivory, n. eboria, Plin. 7, 15, 13: they take a very high p., *ad summum nitorem poliri possunt*: or, 2. *lavor*, *litas*: v. **EXCORTIC**. || Fig., finish, perfection of work: meton. *lima*: the oil of p. (file-work), *limae labor*, Hor. A. P. 291: *Oil. Wanting in p.*, *Impolitus* (et plane rudis), Cic. Br. 85; *parum limatus* (v. **ROUNDED**, 11.).

polished (part. adj.): 1. *Lit.*: *pōlitus*: (made) of p. stone, p. lapide, Plin. 36, 12, 19, § 86. 2. *mundus* (clean and shining): up to the notion of roughness and dirt): Hor. 3. *nitidus* (bright, gleaming): p. ivory, n. ebur, Ov. M. 2, 3: v. **BRIGHT**. 4. *lavis*, *lavigatus*: v. **SMOOTH**. || Fig.: 1. *pōlitus* (Crassus) more p. and ornate than Crassus, Graccho politior et ornator, Tac. Dial. 18: Cic. Strengthened, perpolitus: Cic. 2. *limatus*: a more p. style, *limatus dicendi genus*, Cic. Br. 24, 93: Hor. *Dimin.* *limatulus* (nice and p.): Cic. Fam. 7, 13. Phr.: a p. gentleman, *vir omni politure humanitate excultissimus*: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: *in d. manner politus*: Cic. See also **POLITE**.

polisher: *pōlitor*: Firm. Math. **polishing** (subs.): 1. *pōlitio*: Vitr. 2. *pōlitāra*: Plin. **polite:** 1. *Courteous*: *cōmis*, *hūmānus*: v. **COURTEOUS**. Also perh. *urbānus* (having the refinement and polish which marks town as contrasted with country: cf. *agrestis* = boorish): Cic. Fam. 3, 8, med.: cf. **POLITENESS**. Or expr. by *urbanitas*: so p. a person as you are, *quae es urbanitate*; quae tua est urbanitas. See also **ORAZON**. || *Elegant, refined*: *hūmānus*: p. literature, *litterae humaniores*: more *classica*, *politor humanitas* (which however embraces all p. culture), Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.

politely 1. *cōmiter*, *hūmānit*, *hūmāni*: (Cic.: v. **COURTEOUSLY**. 2. *officiōs* (obligingly: with outward marks of respect and attention): very respectfully and p., reverentissime et officiosissime, Plin. Ep. 10, 25 (32): Cic. 3. *perofficiōs*: Cic. **politeness:** 1. *urbānitās* (town-bred elegance of manners): Cic. Fam. 3, 7. 2. *hūmānitās*, *cōmitās*: v. **COURTEOUS**. With p., v. **POLITELY**. **politio:** *prōvidus*, *prūdēs*, *circumspectus*: v. **PRUDENT**. Join: cir-

poet, mediocritas poeta, Hor. A. P. 372; or stronger, malus p., Cat. 49: a p. *trumpet song*, miserum carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27: so dimin. miscellus: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 68. **IV. To be pitted:** miser: v. WRETCHED. Esp. *dimin.* miscellus: *poor little sparrow!* miscelle passer! Cat. 3, 16. Some other diminutives naturally imply commiseration: as, homunculi, homuli, p. (wretched) mortals: Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, med.: Lucr. 3, 927 (brevis hic est fructus homuliculi: *short-lived is p. mortals' pleasure!*): animula! p. soul! Hadr. in Spart. vit. 25, matercula, p. (dear) mother, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

poor-house: ptochotrophium (-sum): Cod. Just.

poor-laws: "leges quae sunt de egentibus alendis.

poorly (adv.): 1. *to suffer:* so so; poorly, sic, l. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95: *to live p.*, v. vivere, cf. poor (III). 2. *small (but little; less than desired):* I am succeeding but p., p. succedit quod ago, id. Andr. 4, 1, 55: *p. acquainted with civil law*, in iure civili p. versatus.

3. *mediocriter:* v. INDIFFERENTLY. 4. *miseré:* v. WRETCHEDLY. P. h. p. clad, obsoletus (in old or shabby clothes), Cic. in Pis. 36, 89: vestitu obsoletiore, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13 (if the ref. be to *inadequacy of clothing*, tenuiter vestitus).

poorly (adj.): to be p., aegrotare, jacere, etc.: v. sick; ill (to be).

poorness: v. POVERTY.

poor-spirited: v. MEAN-SPIRITED.

pop (subs.): perh. crepitus, i.e. (any brisk, sharp noise): or stoppulus, i. (the sound caused by slapping inflated cheeks), Pers. 5, 12.

pop (v.): 1. *To make a noise:* perh. crepare; or by circuml. attopponum edere. **II.** *To p. out:* exalio, proelilio, 4: v. TO START FORTH. **III.** *To strike down by shooting:* deijcto, 3.

popo: "papa: Eras. Enc. Mor. II. 378. Also, (ammus) pontifex: lb.

popedom: papatus, i.e. v. PAPACY.

popery: "institutio Ecclesiae Romanae; doctrina (disciplina) papalis.

popiah: "papilla, e: M. L.

popinjay: 1. *A parrot:* patitacus: Pers. **II.** *A coccyzus:* perh. arditio, Onias: Phaedr. 2, 5, 1.

poplar: populus, i. f.: *white, black, and African p.*, p. alba, nigra, Libyca, Plin. 16, 23, 35. **Of p.**, populeus: e. g. a p. wreath, p. corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: also, populeus: Cato: Varr.

poppy: papaver, Eris, n.: *white, black and common red p.*, p. album, nigrum, rhoea or erraticum (p. rhoeas, Linn.): Plin. 19, 8, 53: *soporific p.*, p. soporiferum, Virg. Aen. 4, 486. **Of p.**, papaverens: Ov. P-jucivae: v. OPTUM.

populace: vulgus, multitudo, populus, etc.: v. MULTITUDE, PROPLE.

popular: 1. *Of the people:* popularis, e: the breath of p. favour, p. aura, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: Cic.: or expr. by gen. of populus: the p. feeling, populi sensus, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2. **II.** *Relating to the people as distinguished from the aristocracy:* popularis: a p. form of government, republicae genus p., Cic. Rep. 2, 23. Hence, the p. party, populares, opp. optimates: Cic. Sext. 45, init. **III.** *In general favour:*

1. popularis (somewhat rare in this sense): a man p. for his very gravity and sternness, homo ipse tristitia et severitate p., Cic. Br. 25, 97 (in Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10, to be p., is expr. by populares haberi, to be looked upon as men of the people, the friends of the people: and this is the best use of the word): a very useful present but not equally p. (a public library), utilissimum munus sed non perinde p., Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12. **Join:** populare gratumque audientibus, id. Pan. 77.

2. usu. better expr. by circuml.: their object was to be p., "ea quae faciebant multitudini iucunda esse volebant, Cic. in Nisio; or perh. more exactly, "ea faciebant quae multitudini iucunda esse videbantur: so, in vulgus gratus (acceptus), Cic. Att. 2, 22, med. (not, vulgo gratus,

in which case vulgo would be taken as adv.). **Phr.:** my books are said to be p., libelli quos euimismus dicuntur in manibus esse, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6: Cic.: to become less p., studium populi amittere, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2. **IV. Adapted for general use; or actually so used:** **Phr.:** a p. style, genus dictionis ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: to adopt a p. style, populariter loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: a p. treatise, liber populariter scriptus; liber isotericus, id. 5, 5, 12: later, exotericus is used as a Latin word: Gell. 20, 5, med.: the p. name (of a plant), popolare nomen, Plin. 13, 4, 9 § 48 (see also COMMON).

popularity: 1. favor populi, Cic. Sext. 54, 115: Suet.: or with gen. of the class amongst whom: e. g. with the plebeians, p. plebis, Liv. 7, 25, init.: Tac. 2. studium populi (rather stronger): to lose one's p., a populi amittere, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: his p. with the lower orders was immense, "multitudinis studia in eum ingentia erant. 3. poet. popularis aura (breath of popular applause): Virg. Aen. 6, 816 (pl.): Hor. (N.B.—Popularitas [Suet.] = popular bearing or conduct.)

popularly: 1. So as to please the people: populariter: Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73. **II.** In a popular, less exact or scientific manner: 1. populariter: Cic. v. POPULAR (III. 2).

2. perivolatus (after the current manner): to speak p. rather than ignorantly, p. magis quam inscite loqui, Gell. 18, 10, med.

populate: v. TO PEOPLE.

populous: céleber, bris, bre: a p. and wealthy city, c. urbe et copiosa, Cic. Arch. 3, init.: the most p. and largest districts of the city, urbis partes celeberrimae et maximae, Auct. pro Dom. 57, 146. Or expr. by circuml., hominum multitudine abundans: v. PROPLE.

populonsness: expr. by multitudine incolarum, hominum.

porcelain: murtha, ae; murrhinus, orum: v. CHINA.

porch: 1. nearest word, vestibulum (entrance court, before a house: Smith's Ant. p. 427): v. VESTIBULE.

2. vestibule of a temple, pronaus, 1: Vit. 3, 2 (1), 8. (As a school of philosophy, porticus, Stoici: v. STOIC.)

porcine: porcinus: Pl.: Sen.

porcupine: hystrix, Ictis, f.: Plin. 8, 35, 53.

pore (subs.): 1. foramen, Inla, n.: p. extending from the body to the soul, f. quae ad animum ex corpore patent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: Cels. 2. fistula (elongated, as in sponge, the lungs, etc.): sponges with fine p., spongiae tenui f., Plin. 31, 11, 47.

pore (v.): **Phr.:** p.ing over the diagrams which he had drawn in the sand, intentus formis quas in pulvere descriperat, Liv. 25, 31: to p. over an author till one is pale, scriptorem pallere (poet.), Pers. 1, 124 (= assidue legendo pallere: cf. Quint. 1, 2, 18, vita umbratica pallescere, to grow pale with p.ing over books in-doors): to p. over something in thought, in aliqua re animum defigere, cf. Cic. Or. 2, end. (N.B.—In-cumbere alone denotes simply occupation for the time being: cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 27, q. rursus ceris et stilo incumbit, he again busies himself with tablets and pen.)

pork: 1. porcina (caro): Pl. Cap. 4, 2, 70. 2. suilla (caro): roast p., assa s., Cels. 3, 9, med.: Plin.

porker: porcus, porcellus: v. PRO.

porosity: raritas: Cic. N. D. 2,

porousness: 55, init. (of sponges, the lungs, etc.). Or expr. by adj.: v. ROBORS.

porous: 1. rarus (with particulae at wide intervals from each other): Lucr. 1, 348 (opp. solidus): Virg. G. 2, 227 (opp. densus). 2. foraminibus (late): Tert. (Better, foraminibus abundans, foramina habens, etc.)

porphyry: porphyrites, ae, m.: Plin.

36, 7, 11 § 57. Also, porphyriticum mas mor (saxum): Suet. Ner. 50: Lamp.

porpoise: porculus marinus: Plin. 9, 15, 17.

porridge: perh. puls, pulvis, f.: Plin.

18, 8, 19 (there stated to have been the original food of Italy).

porringer: patina: Phaedr. 1, 26:

v. PLATE.

port: 1. A harbour: portus, i.e. the p. of Caesaea, much frequented and crowded with ships, p. Caesaeae celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, Cic. Man. 12, 33: v. HARBOUR. **II.** Bearing: gestus, i.e. successus, i.e. (in walking): v. GAIT, GESTURE. **III.** A wine: (P) vinum Durianae; vinum Hepanicum rubrum.

portable: "quod (facile) portari potest: see also, MOVABLE. (Portabiles, gestabiles, late.)

portage: vectura: v. FREIGHT.

portal: v. GATE.

portualls: catarracta, ae, m.: Liv.

27, 28 (deijcto c., to lower it).

porte: "aula Turcica, Othmanensis,

portend: portendo, significo, dñunio, etc.: v. TO FOREBODE.

portent: ostentum, portentum, monstrum (esp. poet.): Cic. Div. 1, 42, 63. Also, prodigium (all the terms pointing to the pre-intimation conveyed by unusual events): v. PRODIGY. See also, OMEN.

portentous: monstruosus, prodigious: v. MONSTROUS.

portentionally: monstruosè (monstruè): v. MONSTROUSLY.

porter: 1. One who has charge of a gate: 1. *usher:* v. GATE-KEEPER.

2. ostiarius (the technical name for a janitor in private houses): Varr. 1, 13: ad init.: Plin. 3. *strutarius* (late) Dig.

One who carries luggage, etc.: bajulus: Gell. 5, 3, init.: Cic. (Later, bajulator, Gloes.) **Phr.:** to be a p., vecturas onerum corpore facere, Gell. l. c. (Bajulare, to carry as a porter does; in one instance or more.) **III.** A beverage: "cerevisiae genus quod ex bajulis nomen capit.

porterage: "merces quae pro vectura bajulo solvitur.

portfolio: scrinium (desk): Hor.

portico: porticus, i.e. f.: spacious p., amplae (latiae, laxae) p., Virg. Aen. 3, 353: Cic. Suet.

portion (subs.): 1. A part: 1.

part: v. PART. 2. portio (share, division: not in Cic.): Just.: Plin.: v. SHARE.

II. Of a wife: dos, dotis, f.: v. DOWER.

portion (v.): 1. To distribute: partior, partio, 4: v. TO DISTRIBUTE.

II. To settle money on a daughter, etc.: **Phr.:** filiae dotem dare, conferre: v. DOWER.

portliness: habitus corporis optimus: Cic. Br. 16, 64. (Dignitas, as in the phrr., formae dignitas, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130; forma et species et statura appodita ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; expresses a loftier idea than the Eng.; see the places.)

portly: optimo corporis habitu: v. preced. art. See also CORPULENT.

portmanteau: 1. vitellus (whence Fr. valise): Pl. Men. 5, 7, 49; et al.

2. mantica (a sort of travelling-bag): Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.

portrait: Imago, Inla, f.: p. s of the kings of Sicily, imagines Siciliae regum, Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 123: p. s in profile, obliquae l., Plin. 35, 8, 34 § 56: p. s so exactly alike, l. adeo indiscrctae similitudinis, lb. 35, 10, 36 § 58. (N.B.—Imago may equally well denote a portrait bust; hence, where the context does not define, picta should be added.) **Phr.:** to paint the p. of Alexander, Alexandrum pingere, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 58: Hor.: he painted p. s of the generals, iconicos duces pinxit, Plin. 35, 34 (de proelio apud Marathona facto): a p. statue, simulacrum iconicum, Suet. Cal. 22. (Simulacrum, effigies, appear not to be used in good authors for a painted portrait: in Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1

the phr. simulacrum pingere, refers to an ideal representation, not a portrait.)
portrait-painter: expr. by homines pingere: Plin. 35, 13, 37 § 113.

— **painting:** Phr.: to excel in p., homines pingendo excellere; animus pingere et sensus hominis exprimere, cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 98.

portraiture: I. Lit.: v. preceded. art. II. Delineation: Phr.: to excel in p. of character, vitam moreque hominum verbis optime exprimere et 'pos quasi ob oculos proponere.

portray: I. In colours: v. TO PAINT. II. By words: I. dépinge, nxi, ctum, 3: to p. any one's character, vitam aliorum d., Cic. R. Am. 27, 74: Pl. 2, expingo, 3: Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114. See also TO DEPICT.

portress: Jāntrix, icis: Pl. **pose** (sub.): stātus, ūs: v. POSTURE.

pose (v): TO NONPLUS, PUZZLE.

position: I. State of being placed, i. e. with reference to other objects: 1. pōstio: the form and p. of each of the stars, unusquisque stellarum forma et p., Gell. 14, 1, med.: Col.: Quint. 2, pōstūra: Lucr. 1, 686: Gell. l. c. 3. pōstus, ūs (best used only in ad. sing., or in pl.): the p.s and shapes of the bones, (ossum) positus figuræque, Cris. 8, 1, init. 4. situs, ūs (usu. of position on a larger scale; e. g. geographical): v. SITUATION. (Or expr. by verb: to explain the relative p.s of the parts, "quemadmodum particulae inter se disponentur explicare": v. TO ARRANGE.) II. Of the body: v. POSTURE.

III. Condition, state: stātus, ūs: sōlute such was the p. of affairs before Cæsar, quum in hoc a. res apud Capuam essent, Liv. 26, 5, init.: v. STATE. Phr.: such being the p. of affairs, quæ cum ita sint, essent: v. CASE. IV. Thesis: v. PROPOSITION. Or expr. by verb: to maintain a p., contendere, defendere, etc.: v. TO MAINTAIN (VII.).

positive: I. Explicit, peremptory: perh. directus (straightforward): cf. Liv. 21, 19, init. d. percutiunt et denuntiant bell. Join: directum, simplex, Cic. R. Com. 4, 11. See also EXPLICIT. II. Having certainty: certus, firmus: v. CERTAIN, SURE. Phr.: I cannot give any p. information about them, de his haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. Jug. 17. As tech. term in phil.: 'positivus: p. philosophy, "philosophia positiva quam volunt, perhibent."

III. Opp. negative: affirmativus (late): Mion. (Cic. uses alens, opp. negans: Top. 11, 49). IV. Confident in assertion: expr. by affirmo, 1: not to be p. about anything, nihil af. Cic. Div. 2, 2, 8. A p. statement, affirmatio, id. Off. 3, 29, 104: v. POSITIVELY. V. In grammar: pōsitivus: Prisc. 3, init. (The older term was absolutus; as epith. of substantives: e. g. abs. nomen, a noun in the p. degree, cf. Quint. 9, 3, 19; but positivus is required as gram. term only.)

positively: I. Expressly: disertè: Liv. v. EXPLICITLY. II. With strong asseveration: 1. affirmatè: Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: Gell. 2. affirmanter (rare): Gell. 3. with verbs of affirming, firmiter, firmè: to assert most p., firmissime asseverare, Cic. Att. 10, 14.

4. constanter (like preced.): Suet. Vesp. 5 (constantissime asseverare). Phr.: to assert p., affirmare, asseverare (v. TO ASSERT, MAINTAIN): to deny most p., (cum) multa affirmatione negare, Curt. 6, 11, fin. III. Certainly: 1. certo (of a certainty): not to expect anything as if it must p. come to pass, nihil ita expectare quasi c. futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81. 2. expr. by compertus, certus: to know nothing whatever p., nihil habere cognitū, nihil compertū, Cic. Clu. 47, 131: to promise p., pro comperto polliceri, Suet. Ner. 11. IV. Opp. to negatively: perh. 'affirmative' (as logical term). Phr.: To be negatively rather than p. virtuous, 'magis carere vitis quam virtutibus ornari. In positive degree: absolutè; or expr. by part. adj. absolutus: v. POSITIVE (fin.)

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positiveness: in assertion, affirmatio: v. POSITIVELY (I.).

posse: I. To have as one's own:

1. expr. by sum, with dat. of Eng. subject, or in the case of bodily or mental features, by gen. or abl. of quality: v. TO HAVE. 2. posseido, sēdi, sum, 2 (in strict legal sense, denoting no more than the holding of property: also in gen. sense): to p. much wealth, multa p., Hor. Od. 4, 9, 45. Absol. to p. landed property: Callist. Dig. 47, 9, 7 (juxta illorum p.). 3. tēneo, 2: v. TO HOLD, OCCUPY. II. To seize, occupy the mind; of emotions: invādo, cāpio, incesso, etc.: v. POSSESSION (to take). III. To have entire control and influence over (fig.): tēneo, 2: Virg. E. 1, 32 (of the object of affection): Ov. Or expr. by tūtus: cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 10, fratris igitur tota Thais est? then does my brother possess the affections of Thais? so, of one entirely devoted to some deity, Dei totus, Val. Fl.; "quem totum Deus tenet."

possessed (part. adj.): perh. lymphātus (maddened), lymphāticus (suffering from madness): v. MADDED. (In Vulg. usu, daemonium habens, a daemonio vexatus: pass.) Sometimes, furibundus, vēcora, may serve: v. MAD, PASSION (IV.).

possession: I. Holding, occupation: posseido (not necessarily implying ownership): to come into p., in p. venire, Cic. Att. 4, 2, ad init.: to proceed to take p., in p. proficisci, id. Quint. 2, 85: to be in p., in p. esse, lb. § 84: to send (any one) to take p., in p. mittere, lb. 26, extr.: to dislodge from p., de p. deturbare, lb. Esp. in phr., to take or obtain p.: (1) lit.: (1) posseido, sēdi, sum, 2 (as legal term = in possessionem venire): to take p. of an estate without a will, bona sine testamento p., Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: id. Quint. 6. (2) occupo, 1: v. TO SEIZE, OCCUPY. (3) pōtor, 4 (to obtain p. of; become master of): foll. by abl. or gen.: to obtain p. of the sovereignty, Imperio p., Cic. E. G. 1, 2; also, (illius) regni p., Cic. Fam. 1, 7; less freq. with acc., e. g. summam Imperii p., Nep. Eun. 3: v. MASTER, subs. (I., fin.). (II.) fig., as of emotion: (1) capio, 3: fear took p. of the senate, metus senatum cepit, Liv. 23, 14, mod.: Ter. (but no less freq. is the inverse statement, capere desiderium, inimicitias, etc.: Ter.: Cic.). (2) invādo, sēdi, sum, 3 (to fall upon: with acc. or dat.): v. TO FALL ON (II.). (3) incēdo, sēdi, 3 (usu. with dat.; less freq. acc.): resentment seized on the whole army, dolor toll exercitū incescit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: Sall.: fear took p. of the senate, timor patres incescit, Liv. 1, 17: Just. Phr.: p. is nine points in law, perh., occupantis melior est conditio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 3. II. That which is possessed: 1. possessio: he promises the soldiers lands out of his own p., militibus agros ex sua p. pollicetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: Cic. Par. 6, 1, 44. 2. bona, orum; fundus: v. PROPERT, ESTATE. Phr.: to have great p.s, multa posseidē, Hor. III. By evil spirits: expr. by daemonia (pl.) habere: v. POSSESSED. IV. Control of one's emotions: v. SELF-POSSESSION.

possessive: possessivus (in grammar): Quint. 1, 5, 45: Prisc.

possessively: 'possessivè' (in gram.).

possessor: 1. possessor (not involving ownership): Cic. Ph. 5, 7, 20: Gal. 2. dōminus: v. OWNER, PROPRIETOR. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO POSSESS.)

possibility: 'possibilitas' (very late and only to be used in philol. lang., for precision, if at all): Arn. Usu. expr. by fieri posse: to inquire into the p. of anything, 'quaerere fieri quid possit necne: there is a p. that... fieri potest ut...': v. POSSIBLE. Sometimes conditio may serve; esp. as opp. to eventus (actuality): cf. Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 16, harum omnium rerum non solum eventus sed etiam conditio... indigna eunt Romano est (Nägels. p. 39).

possible: 1. 'possibils, e' (a late and harsh word, appellatio dura: only fit for technical lang.): Quint. 3, 8, 23 (duveror, quod nostri possibile nōmiant).

2. usu. better expr. by posse: it is p. I am mistaken, potest fieri ut fallar, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: as far as p., ut potest (sc. fieri), lb. 1, 2, fin. (colloq.): oftener as verb pers.: (I did it) with all p. earnestness and care, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui, lb. 7, 17. 3. expr. as... as possible, by quam, with superl. of adj. and adv.: to sow the largest amount p., quam maximas sementes facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 (or with posse expr.): as often as p., quam saepissime, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, fin.: et pass. Phr.: every p. torture, mental and bodily, omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, extr.: he was suffering the greatest p. agony, tantum aderat dolor ut nihil ad ejus magnitudinem posset accedere, id. Plin. 2, 30, init.: what p. crime have I committed? quid tandem (like Gr. ὥρῃ) admisit in me? Pl. Men. 5, 1, 12: Cic.

possibly: usu. expr. by posse: as far as I p. can, quantum valeo quantumque possum, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, init.: as carefully as I p. could, quam diligentissime potui, id. 13, 6, fin. 2. so that the law might not p. be invalidated, ut omnino lex non posset infirmari, id. Att. 3, 23, med.: I may p. go to Rome, fieri potest ut Romam proficiscar: v. POSSIBLE. Sometimes = perchance: fortasse: v. PERCHANCE.

post (sub.): I. A piece of wood set erect: 1. cippus (esp. for marking the extent of a graveyard; also, for a boundary mark): Hor. S. 1, 8, 12: Scr. Gromat. Goes. p. 88. 2. pilus (rather a stake than a post): v. STAKE. 3. pila: v. PILLAR, PILE. Fig. to denote stupidity, insensibility, trunus, stipes, Cic. In Pis. 9, 19: also, lapis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: v. BLACKBOARD. II. Military:

1. statio: to remain at one's p., in a manere. Ov. M. 1, 627: cf. OFFPOST.

2. praesidium (strictly, a body of men placed to guard): to occupy and fortify a p., pr. occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: to leave one's p., pr. relinquere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29, med. Fig.: to quit the p. of life, de praesidio ei statim vitas decedere, Cic. Sen. 20, 73.

3. locus (position, ground): to abandon the standards or quit one's p., signa relinquere aut loco cedere, Sall. Cat. 9.

III. Troops stationed in a position: statio, praesidium: v. PICOQUET, GUARD.

IV. Office: q. v. Phr.: to appoint to p.s of command, praepone, praeficere (v. TO APPOINT): yours is a difficult p., provinciam cepisti duram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: holding a lucrative p., 'quaestuosae rei (curae) praepositus.

V. Public service, etc.: 1. cursus publicus: to travel p. haste, celerit mutatione cursus publici vehi, Amm. 21, 9, med.: simply, to travel p., is cursus publico uti, Cod. Just. 12, 51 § 16: see the whole chapter ("de cursu publico"): the horses employed, veredi, Just. Cod. l. c. § 7: equi cursuales, lb. § 19: their drivers (p.-boys), veredarii, lb. § 13 (whence, for the service, res veredaria, Eichst. in Kr.). 2. cursus vehicularius: Capit. Ant. P. 12: for which, res vehicularia, Amm. 14, 11, ad init. (copia rei v. data). Phr.: to travel p., publicis vehiculis uti, Amm. lb. infr. (N.B.—To expr. modern travelling by post, with ordinary hired vehicles, use, [celerit] permutatione jumentorum facit iter conficere: cf. Amm. lb. infr.). VI. The letter post: 'tabellarii publici (or sing.) to send a letter by p., 't. publici officio uti, Wytenb. in Kr.: to be at the head of the p., 'tabellaris publicis praepositum esse. (Cursus publicus seems less suited to denote our modern postal service.)

post (v.): 1. To fasten up a notice: propōno, pōsum, itum, 3: with in publicum, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, extr. (legem in publicum prop.); in publico, id. Att. 8, 9, 1. Or expr. by inscribo, proscribo: cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92, inscripsi aedem mercede (I p'd up a notice of sale of the

house) : and Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, *med.*, tabulam proscriptam (*he p.'d up a notice*) : id. Off. 3, 16, 66, insulam proscriptam (*he p.'d up a notice of sale of a house*). II. To station troops : 1. constituo, 1. itum, 3 : Caes. B. G. 1, 43, etc. 2. loco, 1 : to p. the cavalry in front of the wings, equites pro cornibus 1, Quint. 2, 13, 3 : Sall. : Liv. Also, collocō, 1 : Caes. B. G. 1, 38 (occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat : the compound implies more of permanence than the simple verb).

3. pōno; dispōno (to p. at intervals) : TO PLACE, ARRANGE. III. With pron. refl. ; to post oneself : 1. con-sido, addi, sesum, 1 (esp. as milit. term) : *he p.'d himself at the foot of a mountain, sub monte consedit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 (et pass.) : Sall. 2 : they p.'d themselves in the way, viam insedere, Liv. 21, 34, fin. : you p.'d yourselves on the Aventine, Aventinum insediat, id. 9, 34 : Tac. Also, insideo, 2 (to be p.'d somewhere) : toll. by direct acc. Liv. 21, 32, *med.* (apparuerunt tunulus insidentes barbari) : Tac. IV. To put a letter into the p. : nearest word, do, 1, *err.* (tabellarij bene understood) : I have never had an opportunity of p'ing a letter to you, litteras ad te nunquam habui cui darem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19. (N.B.—It was a frequent practice to indicate the place where a letter was "posted" at the end : e.g. Cic. Att. 3, 12, *estr.*, dat. [= data] xvi. Kal. Sext. Thesalonicae.) More precisely, perh. (epistolam) capae tabellariae publicae committere. V. To travel by post : Phr. : (celeri) jumentorum permutatione uti ; vehiculis publicis uti (where there is a public service of post-horses) : v. rostr, subs. (V.). Fig., to travel rapidly (Milt.) : prōpero, etc. : v. rostr. VI. To enter in a ledger : Phr. : ex adversaria in codicem referre, Cic. R. Or. 3, 8.

postage : Phr. : to pay the p. pro vectura epistolae solvere (v. rostr) : the p. of letters is to be prepaid, *pro vectura epistolarum solvendum est* quum (tabellarij) dantur.

post-boy : vēdārius : v. rostr (V.).
— **chaise** : vehiculum publicum (for the use of persons travelling on public service) : Amm. 14, 11 : also, rheda cursualis, Imp. Cod.

— **date** : "diem serierem scribo, appono.

posterior (adj.) : postērior : v. hinder (adj.).

posteriors (subs.) : nātes, lum, f. : Juv.

posterity : 1. postēri, orum (descendants) : to exact penalties from children, grandchildren, p., a liberis, nepotibus, p., poenas expetere, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, *int.* : Hor. : Tac. 2. postēritas (in more abstract sense, after-times or people) : to be known to p. (after-ages), posteritati notum esse, Cic. Am. 4, 15 : to have regard to p., posteritati servire, id. Tusc. 1, 15, *estr.* : late p., vera p., Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48. (N.B.—To be used with care ; as it strictly means nothing more than, the total of what follows : cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 13, posteritatis rationem habere = to have regard to after-consequences.) 3. minores, um (= poster) : poet. : Virg. 4. when referring to the notice or memory of after-ages, often expr. by mēmōria : to hand down to p., memoriae prodere : v. rostr down. Join : ad memoriam posteritatemque prodere, Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36.

postern : postica, posticum (back-door).

post-haste : v. rostr, subs. (V.).
— **horse** : equus cursualis : Cod. Just. 12, 51, 19 : veredus (for a courier), lib. § 7 : v. rostr, V.

posthumous : patre mortuo natus : Auct. in Gell. 2, 16 (acc. to whom, postumus meant simply last-born ; but others make postumus = patre mortuo natus, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 60 : v. Gell. l. c.). Phr. : a p. poem, "poema mortui auctore primum editum.

postill : "postilla, ae : Eccl.

postilion : v. rostr-mor.

posting (subs.) : v. rostr, subs. (V.).

post-man : tabellārius (a private letter-carrier) : Cic. Ep. post. In modern sense, "t. publicus.

— **master** : "qui tabellaris publicis praestat, praepositus est.

— **office** : perh. menas (s. taberna) tabellaria : v. office (V.).

postpone : differo, prōrogo, rējicio : v. TO PUT OFF.

postscript : Phr. : to add a brief p., "paucis subjicere epistolae : I will reply first to your p., "primum respondebo ad ea quae in extrema epistola tua sub-jicisti. (As abbreviation, perh. P. S., though without classical authority.)

postulate : "postulatum (as phil. t. t.).

posture : 1. status, ūs (strictly, in standing) : an unbecoming p., a indecorum, Quint. 1, 11, 16 : to change one's p. frequently, crebro commutare status, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 53 : Cic. 2. habitus, ūs (in Cic. always of the permanent features of the body or mind) : to imitate any one's movements, p. and gait, alliculus motum, h. incessum imitari, Suet. Cl. 4 : Sen. 3. gestus, ūs : v. gesture. P. in sitting may be expr. by sessio, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129 (status, incessus, sessio, accubitus... teneant illud decorum) : or a verb may be used : *he painted Lucius in a sitting p.*, Lucium sedentem pinxit, Plin. : most of the deities of the Egyptians are represented in a sitting p., "pleraque Aegyptiorum deorum effigies sedentes [in solis] ponuntur. See also GAIT. For posture of affairs, v. rostr-mor, STATE.

poat : v. rostr-gat.

pot (subs.) : 1. olla (old form, aula) : earthen p., o. fictilis, Col. 8, 8, *med.* : used for boiling things in, Cato R. R. 158. 2. āhenum or āenum (a copper kettle or caldron) : Virg. Aen. 1, 213 : Juv.

pot (v.) : ollis condire : v. TO PARS-KEVE.

potable : potābilis, e : Aus.

potash : "sal alkalinus (R. and A.).

potato : "solanum tuberosum (Lin.).

The tubers themselves, perh. tubera, um, n. : v. Lat. Diet. s. v.

pot-bellied : ventricosus : Pl. As. 2, 3, 20. (Or by circuml., ventre projecto, Suet. Ner. 51.)

— **boy** : "puer tabernarius.

companion : comitibō, ōnis : Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

potency : vis : v. EFFICACY.

potent : potēns ; efficac : v. POWER-FUL, EFFICACIOUS. Phr. : why are the spells less p. f. cur minus valent venena ? Hor. Epod. 5, 61.

potentate : princeps, rex, tyrannus : v. ROYALTY.

potential : "potēntialis, e (as gram. t. t.) : M. L.

pot-herbs : perh. herbae pulmentariae.

— **hook** : uncus (gen. term) : v. ROOK.

— **house** : caupōna ; taberna caupōna : v. INN, TAVERN.

potion : pōtio (esp. medical or containing poison) : Cels. : Cic.

potsherd : testa : Nep. Cim. 3 (= Gr. *ōtopakos*) : Ov. : Plin. : Vulg. Job. li. 7. Diuin. testula, a small p. : Nep. Arist. 1 (= *ōtopakos*) : Col.

potage : jus, jūris, n. (broth, soup) : Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

potter : figulus : Juv. 10, 371 : Col. : Plin. *Uf p. s. potter* : (1) figulāris, e : a p.'s wheel, rota f. Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 35 : p. clay, creta f. Col. (2) figulus : p. clay, creta f. Varr.

pottery : 1. The art : are figuli : Forcell. : Kr. Or perh. are figularis : v. preced. art. Phr. : Cornebus inventus p., figlinas (sc. figulas) Cornebus inventi, Plin. 7, 56, 57 § 198. (Figlina, ae, f., though given in most books, is questionable.) II. A manufactory : figlinae, arum (strictly, the clay pits) : to carry on a p. f. exercise, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, ad fin. : Plin. III. The things made :

1. figlinum opus : (Zeuxis) als. p. o-

duced p., fecit et f. opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 66 : used absol., figlinum (sc. opus), id. 34, 18, 50. 2. scutilla, lum (sc. vasa).

V. EARTHENWARE.

pouch : perh. pēra (bag, wallet) : Phaedr. 4, 10 : Mart. Or sacculus, sacculus v. SACK, BAG.

poulterer : "qui gallinas ceterasque aves vendit.

poultice (subs.) : 1. māiagma, ātis, n. (an emollient p. placed on the unbruised skin) : Cels. 5, 17, 2, sqq. : Plin. 2. empiastrum (made of materials carefully pounded, and applied to wounds, ulcers, etc.) : Cels. l. c. (In ch. 19, is a list of empiatra ; most of which are plasters rather than poultices). (Not fomentum, which is a soothing application of warm fluid.) A mustard-p., sinapisinus : Coel. Aur.

poultice (v.) : with mustard, sinā-pizo, 1 : Veg. Vet. 1, 6, 11. Of other p., expr. by, māiagma injicere, imponere : cf. Cels. 5, 17, 2.

poultry : aves cohortales (farm yard p., not including water-fowl, or birds kept in cages) : Col. 8, 1. (Varr. R. R. 3, 3, *int.*, uses the circuml., alities quae intra parietes villae solent pasci : volatilis pecus, Col. 8, 4, is an ornamented expr. ; and villaticum genus pastonias, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, *med.*, includes bees, and other creatures [excepting cattle] reared within the farm premises.) Fatted p., alities, lum (sc. aves : for the table) : Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35.

— **yard** : cōhoris (choris), rtis, f. : Col. 8, 3 : Varr.

pounce (subs.) : 1. e. powder (formerly) used for blotting : pulvis : v. POWDER.

pounce upon (v.) : 1. involo, 1 : v. TO FLY AT. Fig. : to p. upon property, in possessionem inv. Col. de Or. 3, 31, 122. 2. insilio, 4 : v. TO SPRING UPON. 3. corripio, 3, reptum, 3 (to seize quickly and violently) : *he p. upon the lamb and tears him in pieces*, (agnum) correptum lacerat, Phaedr. 1, 1, *estr.* : v. TO SEIZE, FALL ON.

pound (subs.) : 1. The weight :

1. libra : sometimes with pondo (pondus) added : a gold crown weighing a p., corona aurea libram pondo, Liv. 4, 20, *med.* : Varr. (1. pondus, L. L. 5, 36, 166) : Plin. Weighing a p., libralis, Col. 6, 2, *med.* : Plin. : also, libralis, Col. 12, 51, *fin.* : Gell. : weighing three p., tri-libris, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33 : four p., quadrilibris, Pl. : half a p., sellibra, Cato R. R. 84 : Liv. (pondo may be added as with libra) : a quarter of a p., quadrans (pondo), Col. 12, 20, *med.* : a p. and a half, sesquilibra, lb. : two p. and a half, duae librae et semissae (v. HALF : also, ounce). 2. In large quantities, pondo, indecl. (librae being understood) : 20,000 p. of silver, argentī pondo millia viginti, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 : Cic. II. Value twenty shillings : "libra Anglica : Wytenb. in Kr. III. Enclosure : "septum publicum (pecudibus vagis includendis).

pound (v.) : 1. To pulverise by beating : 1. tēro, trivi, tum, 3 : to p. with mortar and pestle, mortario piltillero, 3 : Plin. 35, 8, 41. Also, contello, 3 (intens.) : Col. 2. pingo, ul, platum, 3 : to p. wheat (in a mortar), tritum p., Cato R. R. 14 : Plin. 3. tundo, tūdid, tunsom and tūsum, 3 : to reduce to a fine powder by p'ing, in polinem t., Plin. 19, 5, 29 : to p. in a mortar, in pila t., id. 17, 22, 43 : Col. Also comp. contundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3 : Cato : Col. II. To shut up stray cattle : includo, 3 : v. TO SHUT UP.

poundage : "tributum quod per singulas pondo libras exigitur.

pounding (subs.) : pīstura : Plin. 18, 10, 21.

pound-pear : perh. pīrum vōlūmum (sing. rare) : Virg. 3, 2, 68 : Cato : Col. (Or lit., pīrum librale).

pour : 1. A. Trans. : fundo, fudi, sum, 3 : to p. from a saucer, e patera f. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 46 : de patera, Hor. Od. 569

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1, 31, 3; see also to FOUR FORTH. **B.** Intrans. 1. *l. it.* 1. fundor. 3. *refl. pass.* rain p.ing with violent gusts of wind, ingentibus procellis fusus imber, Liv. 6, 8, med. 2. fluo, mōno: v. TO FLOW, STRAM. **II.** Fig. of crowds: expr. by fundo, or compounds; either with *pron. refl.*, or as *refl. pass.*: v. foll. art.

pour along (intr.): fero, 3. *irr.*: as *refl. pass.*, or with *pron. refl.*: the river p.s along into the fields, amnis fertur in arva, Virg. Aen. 2, 498: Lucr. 1, 282. See also to RUSH.

— around (intr.): circumfundo, 3: v. TO FLOCK.

— down: A. Trans. 1. defundo, 3: the S. wind p.s down showers, Auson. d. Imbræ, Stat. Th. 1, 352: cf. TO POUR OFF. 2. superfundo, 3 (to p. down upon any one): Tac. Agr. 16. 3. expr. by deſcilo, deſcilito, 3 (ſting): he p.s down his bolts on the earth, fulmina plurima deſcit in terras, Virg. Aen. 8, 428: they p. down such a shower of missiles on the heads of the enemy, tantum vim telorum in capita hostium demittant. **B.** Intrans. 1. deſcilo, 3; with *pron. refl.*: the winds p. down from the mountains, venti a montibus se d., Liv. 18, 6, med. also with se omitted: Liv. 28, 15 (nl. tanta vis aquae deſcicet). 2. praecipito, 1 (rapidly): the Nil p.s down from very lofty mountains, Nilus p. ex altissimis montibus, Cic. Nep. 6, 18: Virg. 3. ruo, 1, itum, 3 (esp. poet.): the sky comes p.ing down (in rain), r. arduus aether, Virg. G. 1, 314: cf. Liv. 40, 58 (coe um in se ruere alebant). Mart. 4. Ingruo, 1, 3 (esp. of missiles): to p. down upon: poet.: down p.s the iron rain, ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284.

— forth or out: A. Trans. 1. effundo, 3: rare in lit. sense; for which rather, fundo, ex (de): v. TO ROAR. (N.B.—In Hor. S. 2, 1, 149, effundit = to empty them.) Fig. = to p. forth tears, lacrimas e., Lucr. 1, 92: a shower of missiles was p'd forth upon them, telorum vis ingens effusa est in eos, Liv. 27, 18, med.: to p. forth a tempest of eloquence, procellam eloquentiae e., Quint. 11, 3, 158. 2. prōfundo, 3 (freely, copiously: usu. fig.): to p. forth floods of tears, vim lacrimarum p., Cic. Rep. 6, 14: to p. forth all one's blood, sanguinem omnem p., id. Clu. 6, 3m. **B.** Intrans. 1. effundo, 3, with *pron. refl.*: or as *pass. refl.*: every class of the Roman people p'd out as far as the 20th milestone, l. Romani ordinem omnem usque ad vicissimum lapidem effundisse se, Suet. Cal. 4, extr.: they p. forth at every gate, omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6. 2. efficio, 3, with *pron. refl.*: they p'd (rushed) forth from the camp, se ex castris eiecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 15 (but the verb does not like effundo of itself imply numbers). See also TO RUSH FORTH.

— in or into (trans.): infundo, 3: foll. by in and acc. (in vas), Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: less well with dat.: Sen. Ben. 1, 19, init.: Hor. **— off** (trans.): 1. defundo, 3: to p. off the water (from boiling vegetables), aquam d., Cato, R. R. 156, med. Cels. (diffundo, to bottle wine). 2. transfundo, 3 (into another vessel): Col. 12, 12 (in alia vasa tr.): Plin. 3. deſcilo, 1 (to rack; p. off from the crops): Cato R. R. 67 (f. l. caplant): Plin.

— on (trans.): 1. superfundo, 3 (with acc. and dat.): to p. oil on a mixture, (mixturae) oleum a., Col. 12, 57, init.: Plin. min. Also constr. with acc. and abl.: Col. 1 c., paulo infra (compositum oleo s.). 2. infundo, 3 (more usu. = to p. in or into): Col. 12, 47 (olivis mustum inf.): elsewhere, (ib. infra), Col. has infundo with acc. and abl., olivas aceto infundere, to infuse olives with vinegar (p. vinegar on them): Virg. 3. affundo, 3 (with acc. and dat.): Plin. 12, 21, 46.

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pour out: effundo: v. TO POUR FORTH.

pouring (adj.): epith. of rain: effusus: Liv. 40, 58.

pouring out (subs.): effusio: Cic. pont (v.): Phr.: labellum extendere: cf. Juv. 14, 125.

pout (subs.): meton. = ill-temper: perh. stomachus: v. ILL-TEMPER.

poverty: 1. *l. it.* 1. paupertas (poor or humble circumstances): p. or rather destitution and beggary, p. vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Par. 6, 1, extr.: also sometimes = egestas: Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31 (quum propter paupertatem suae paceret): Juv. 2. paupertas, 81, f. (poet. for preced.): to bear pinching p., angustiam p. pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: called also, p. importuna, ib. 1, 16, 37; dura, ib. 4, 9, 49: Ter. 3. egestas (indigence): v. supra (1). 4. inopia: v. WANT. 5. (poet.) res angusta domi: Juv. 3, 165. **II.** Paupertas, inadequacy: 1. egestas: p. of our native tongue, patris sermonis e., Lucr. 1, 832: p. of soul, e. animi, Cic. in Pla. 11, init. (Better not paupertas in this sense; though Quint has, p. sermonis, Inst. 8, 3, 33). 2. inopia: Join: inopia et jejunitas (in a speaker): Cic. Br. 55, 202. Or expr. by inope: also complains of the p. of the language, *de lingua queritur ut inopi ac minime locuplet: cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10. See also MAGESSNESS.

poverty-stricken: inops, ēgens (of persons); obolētus (old and no longer fit for use; as, a duelling or clothes): v. DESTITUTE, ROOR.

powder (subs.): 1. Of any kind: 1. pulvis, 81a, m.: to pound a root to p. radicum in p. contere, Plin. 26, 11, 70: a very fine p. p. subtilissimus, cf. id. 18, 7, 14 (subtilis farina). Dimin. pulvisculus (rare): Solin.: Apul. 2. farina (strictly, flour or meal): to dry leaves to a p., folia in f. siccare, Plin. 13, 9, 81. 3. pollen, inis, m. (strictly, fine flour): to bruise (a dry plant) to p., in p. tundere, id. 19, 5, 29. **II.** For fireworks: *pulvis pyrius s. nitratus: v. GUNPOWDER.

powder (v.): 1. To reduce to powder: v. preced. art. **II.** To sprinkle with powder: pulvere s. polline conspergo: v. TO SPRINKLE. Phr.: to p. the hair, *pulvere capillari uti.

powdered: perh. pulverulentus (dusty): Cic.

powdery: pulvereus: Ov. Med. fac. 61 (p. farina).

power: 1. Strength: 1. vis, vires: v. STRENGTH. 2. potentia (poet. in this sense): the p. of the sun, p. solis, Virg. G. 1, 92. **II.** Ability: chiefly in such phr. as with all one's p., summa ope, v. l. c.: v. MIGHT (subs.): also, infra. III. **III.** Control, dominion: 1. potestas (esp. as conferred or allowed by the laws): he has p. of life and death over his subjects, vitae nequeque in suis habet p., Caes. B. G. 1, 16: to keep in one's p., in potestate habere, Liv. 8, 15. Join: ius potestatemque [habere], Cic. Ph. 11, 12, 30. Freq. of power acquired by conquest or treaty: to reduce under the p. of the Athenians, sub p. Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1: Cic. Join: potestas ac ditto, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, 97: in (alicujus) fidem ac p. [venire], Caes. B. G. 2, 11. (N.B.—To express under any one's p., the form in potestatem is frequent, instead of in potestate: cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 17, init., res publica quae est in potestatem optimorum: also, Liv. 24, 1, extr.: so, in amicitiam P. R. ditionemque esse, Cic. Div. Verr. 20, 66.) 2. ius, iuris, n. (rightful authority to do anything): without the sanction of the people, the consul has no p. to do any of those things, sine populi iussu nullius earum rerum ius est, Sall. Cat. 29, extr.: the paternal p., j. patrium, Liv. 1, 26 (oftener, patria potestas): cf. supra (1); and v. MIGHT (subs.). 3. ditto, 81a (dominion): he reduced (the country) under his p., suae ditionis fecit, Liv. 21, 53, med.: Curt. Esp. joined with 2,

syn.: e. g. in ditionem potestatemque P. R. redigere, Caes. B. G. 2, 34; in ius ditionemque recipere, Liv. 21, 61, med.: sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. 4. imperium (supreme authority): v. AUTHORITY. 5. potentia (unconstitutional influence and ascendancy): opp. to potestas, v. supra.: this is the only kind of influence and p. they know, hanc unam gratiam p.que noverunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: v. PNEUMIXACE. 6. summa (entire disposal): when the supreme p. in a state is in the hands of one, quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26 m. summa totius belli, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. Phr.: these things are not in our p., haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: Sall.: as far as in our p., quantum in nobis est, Liv.: to have great p., multum posse, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: Cic.: also, multum valere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: more fully, opibus, armis, potentia valere, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6. **IV.** In p., the p. of the mind: ope ingenii (ingenium), Sall. Cat. 1; vires ingenii, Cic. Sen. 10, 33. Also freq. ingenium alone: to have admirable p. of mind, praeclearo, divino ingenio esse: v. MIND, GENIUS.

power, having: potens, ntis (with gen.): hardly having p. to grasp one's arms, vix p. armorum tenendurum, Liv. 21, 54, extr. Or expr. by posse: v. ABLE, TO BE.

powerful: 1. Physically: validus, praevalidus; praevalens: v. STRONG. **II.** Having great or extensive power: 1. potens: two most p. kings, duo potentissimi reges, Cic. Man. 2, init.: great and p. friends, magni et p. amici, Suet. Aug. 56: et pass. Very p., praepotens: Cic. Bal. 15, 35 (pr. terra marique Karthago). 2. validus (having natural strength and importance): whereas potens denotes actual influence or control: Join: valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2. 3. valens (like preced.): Cic. To be very p., multum posse, valere: v. POWER (III., f.m.). **III.** Effectual; telling powerfully: 1. valens, ntis: more p. arguments, valentiora argumenta, Quint. 5, 13, 12: a p. dialectician, v. dialecticus, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: Ov. 2. validus: a most p. kind of eloquence, genus dicendi validissimum, Quint. 12, 10, 61. 3. potens: Plin. 29, 4, 30 (of medicine). See also EFFICACIOUS, POTENT.

powerfully: Phr.: he was p. supported in his candidature, *suffragabatur ei homines amplexim, gravissim, potentissim: he declined p. against the oligarchy, *gravissime in paucorum potentiam invecus est: his defence p. affected the audience, *defensio ejus audientium animos movit, permovit. (Potenter in this sense is late: in Quint. 12, 10, 70, the full phr. is dicere... ad efficiendum quod [quis] intendit potenter, i. e. in qualis calculato to effect his purpose.) See also EFFICACIOUSLY.

powerless: 1. invalidus: p. and defenceless, inv. et inermis, Tac. A. 1, 46: fortifications p. against an attack, moenia adversus irumpentes inv., ib. 12, 16: v. WEAK, FEKLE. 2. impotens (rare in this sense): Hor. Od. 1, 26. Sometimes vanus, irritus may serve: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 23, 35, quid leges sine moribus vanae praedictant (laws powerless without virtue): a p. remedy, irritum remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: v. VAIN, FRUITLESS. To be p., nihil valere, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 146: so, minimum valere, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4; parum v. Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: so, nihil, minimum, parum, posse: v. POWER (III., f.m.). See also INEFFECTUAL.

poxy, small: *vixōlis, arum: Sydenham.

practicability: v. foll. art.

practicable: Phr.: to see to it that a scheme is p., [cavere] ut res habeat efficiendi facilitatem, Cic. Off. 1, 21, f.m. (R. and A.): to enquire rather what is p. than what is desirable, *potius id quaerere, quod tu efficere possis quam

(*ic. Rab. per d. 2*; more fully, *precipitate*, *ov. Met. 8, 271*. 4. *oro*, *i* (rare of *entreaty addressed to the gods*): *Virg. Aen. 9, 24* (multa deos orans): *Hor. 6, posco, pōposci, itum, 3* (also rare): *Virg. Aen. 4, 53* (posce deos veniam).

pray to: 1. *adoro*, *i* (with acc.): *Liv. 38, 43, med.*; *ov. Juv. v. to worship*. 2. *supplico*, *i* (with dat.): *v. to SUPPLICATE*. (*or by circuml.*) (*deus*) *precibus lacessere*, *Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12*; *fatigare*, *ib. 1, 2, 26*; *or, preces deo adhibere*, *advovere*: *v. PRAYER*.

prayer: 1. (*prex*), *præcia, f.*: chiefly used in *pl.*, though the *abl. sing.* is not infreq.: *to seek anything with anxious p.*, *aliquid sollicita p. petere*, *ov. M. 8, 271*: *Cic. (= entreaty)*: *to address worship, p.*, *to the gods, dis cultus, preces adhibere*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 2, init.*; *preces advovere*, *ov. Pont. 3, 7, 36*; *fundero* (*poet.*), *Virg. Aen. 5, 234*: *to hear p.*, *preces audire*, *exaudire* (*v. to HEAR*, *III.*): *to be moved by p.*, *precibus flecti*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 680*; *moveri*, *ov. Her. 7, 3*; *v. EXTRATY*. 2. *præcatio* (*forma of p.*): *the form of p. used in opening the comitia, sollemnis comitiorum p.*, *Cic. Mur. init.*: *to "have p."*, *præcationes facere*, *Biv. 39, 18, med.* Also used to denote a particular *p.* or *petition*: *to offer up the like p.*, *simill p.*, *utl. Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113* (*perib. in order to avoid the use of prece*). 3. *obsecratio* (*solemn public p.*): *p. was offered up by the people, obs. facta est a populo*, *Liv. 4, 21, med.*; *cf. id. 27, 11, med.*, 4. *supplicium* (*humble p.*): *rare in this sense, and only in pl.*: *Sall. Cat. 52*. *Formula of p.*, *carmen, verba*: *v. FORMULA*. *Phr.*: *having uttered this p.*, *haec ita precatus*, *Liv. 8, 9, med.*

— **book**: *liber præcationum*; *formulas precum*: *Kr.*

prayerful: *supplex*: *v. SUPPLIANT*. *Or expr. by præcor, præces*: *v. to PRAY, PRAYER*.

prayerfully: (*cum*) *multis precibus*; *supplex* (*cf. L. G. § 343*).

prayerless: *qui nullas preces Deo adhibet*.

præach: 1. *praedico*, *i* (*to proclaim*: *Gr. ἀναγγέλλω*): *Virg. Met. III. 1*; *et pass.*: *Corp. Conf. Angl. art. xxiii.*

2. *perib. contionor*, *i* (*to deliver an address to a public assembly*): the usual word in *M. L.*; though *Kr.* condemns it as unsuitable (*"der gewöhnliche Ausdruck contionari passt nicht für den Deutschen"*): *Erasm. Enc. Mor. II. 361*: *etc.* To denote *argumentative p.*, *disputo* may be used: *cf. Vulg. Act. xx. 7, 49*. (*Kr.* suggests, in *coetu sacro verba facere*; *de suggestu sacro orationem habere*; but *contionor* is *perib. necessary as t. t.* *Prædico* is strictly applicable only to *proclamatory preaching*). *Phr.*: *to practise what one p.*, *quae quis doceat in usu habere*, *Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11*: *must I be for ever p'd to on the same subject?* *an ego toties de eadem re audiam?* *Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 48*: *don't p.*, *ne perge me obtundere istis tuis monitionibus*.

preacher: 1. *praedicator* (*late*): *Tert. Marc. 4, 28, med.* (*perib. better*, *Evangelii s. Christi praedicator*: *cf. Vulg. Mar. xvi. 15*; *i Cor. 1, 21*). 2. *verbi divini praeco*, *Graev. (Kr.)*; *verbi divini minister* (*V.D.M.*); *Serr. Theol. saec. xvii., pass.*; *divinae majestatis praeco*, *Lact.* 3. *ōrator sacer* (*an elevated expr.*): *Elchast. (Kr.)*. *Or expr. by verb.* *to be a good p.*, *optime appositae rebus divinis (theologicis) verba facitare*; *Evangelii praedicandi laude excellere*: *who was the p.?* *quis verba fecit?* *to be an able controversial p.*, *in disputando de rebus theologicis praecipue valere*. (*N.B.*—*Contionator* in *class. Lat.* is a *demagogue*: *Cic. Cat. 4, 5*; yet some Latinists use it in present sense; it is condemned by *Krebs* and *Kraft*.)

preaching (*subs.*): *expr. by verb.*: *v. to PREACH*.

preaching friars: (*fratres*) *praedicatorum*: *v. Du C. s. v.*

preamble: *perib. exordium*: *v. EXORDIUM, PREFACE*.

propend: *"praebenda*: *v. Du C. s. v.*

propendary: *"praebendarius*: *v. Du C. s. v.*

precarius: *incertus, parum firmus s. stabilis*: *v. UNCERTAIN*. Also in *later writers*, *præcarius* (*in Liv.*, *Tac.* = *obtained by entreaty, not of right*): *cf. Sen. Tranq. II, init.*: *id. Ep. 65, 17*. *Phr.*: *in the most p. position*, *in summo discrimine*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 38*: *Cic. v. DANGER*. (*The use of obnoxius in later writers is akin to Eng.*: *cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4 § 27*, *obnoxii floris*, *of a vine the flowering of which is p., being exposed to risks*.)

precariouly: *Phr.*: *they live p. by hunting*, *"victum parum certum (precarium) venando quaerunt*.

precaution: *expr. by praecavē, cavē, cautum*, 2 (*to take p.*): *Jo in providere et praecavere*, *Cic. Pl. 22, 53*. (*Praecautio, v. late*.)

precautionary: *v. preceed. art.*

precede: 1. *in time*: 1. *antecēdo*, *antecēsum*, 3 (*with acc. or dat.*): *exercise should always p. food, exercitatio semper a cibum debet*, *Cels. 1, 2, med.*: *Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 40* (*with dat.*). 2. *of that which p. by a certain interval*: *expr. by ante esse*: (*Numa Pompilius*) *p. d. Pythagoras* *ante fuit quam Pythagoras*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154*. See also *PRECEDING*. II. *In place*: *anteco, praeco, etc.*: *v. to GO BEFORE*.

precedence: *Phr.*: *to give any one the p. (acknowledging inferiority)*, *cedere allicui*, *Cic. Br. 6, 22* (*c. faesque submittere*); *by yielding the pathway*, *decedere*, *Cic. Sen. 18, 63*: *entitled to take the p. (of other matters)*, *antiquior, antiquissimus*, *Veil. 2, 52*: *Cic. Att. 10, 8*: *to give the p. to one matter over another*, *allicui rei praeveriti*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 33*: *this among the Numidians denotes p.*, *hoc apud Numidas honor ducitur*, *Sall. Jug. 11, med.*: *the two were disputing about the p.*, *"ambigebat inter se utri dignitatis prior locus deferretur: this magistrate takes the p. of all the rest"*, *"huius magistratus dignitas potior est (ceteris) omnibus*.

precedent: *exemplum*: *a novel p. novum ex.*, *Sall. Cat. 51, med.*: *on the strength of this p.*, *hoc ex.*, *ib. paulo infr.*: *to leave a dangerous p. for after-times to follow*, *periculosum imitationem exempli in posterum prodere*, *Cic. Fl. 11, init.* *Jo in*: *conditio atque exemplum* (*opp. homo ipse de quo agitur*), *ib. 10, 4, 10*. *Phr.*: *consider the p. you are establishing*, *quid in alios statuatis considerate*, *Sall. l. c.*: *legal p.*, *res judicatae*, *Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14*.

preceding (*adj.*): 1. *proximus* (*immediately before or after*): (*Tullius Hostilius*) *unlike the p. king*, *p. regi dissimilis*, *Liv. 1, 22, init.*: *Cic. v. LAST (II), NEXT*. 2. *prior*, *us*: *in the p. year*, *p. anno*, *Caes. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13, med.*: *in the p. book*, *p. volumine*, *Col. 12, 1, init.* 3. *superior*, *us*: *during the p. days*, *s. diebus*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 58*: *v. FORMER*. *cf. Cic. Cat. 1, init.*, *where proxima nox is the night just passed*; *superior nox, the night preceding that*. 4. *antecēdena, ntis* (*rare*): *Plin. 13, 8, 16*.

precentor: *praecentor* (*chor*): *Apul. Phr.*: *to act as p.*, *cantui praere* (*It. and A.*).

precept: *praecceptum*: *p. of philosophy*, *p. philosophiae*, *Cic. Off. 1, init.*: *et pass.* See also *RULE*.

preceptive: *praecipitivus* (*late and rare*): *Sen. Ep. 91, init.* (= *Gr. μαθηματικός, didactic*). *Usu, better expr. by praecceptum*.

praecceptor: *praecceptor* (*instructor*): *Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 37*. Also *doctor*, *magister*: *v. TEACHER*.

preceptress: *praecatrix*, *fole*: *Cic. precinot*: *terminus*: *mostly pl.*

precinct: *terminus*: *mostly pl.*: *within the sacred p. of the temple*, *intra terminos sacros templi*, *Liv. 45, 5, med.*: *to enlarge the p. of the city*, *ter-*

minos urbis propagare, *Tac. A. 12, 33*. See also *BOUNDARY*. *Sacred p.* may also be *expr. by penetrata, templum*: *cf. Liv. l. c.*: *v. TEMPLE*. *Phr.*: *the p. of day*, *luminis orae*, *Lucr. 1, 180*, *et pass.*

precious: 1. *pretiosus*: *p. per sume*, *p. odore*, *Col. 3, 8*: *the most p. work of human genius* (*poems of Homer*), *pretiosissimum humani ingenii opus*, *Plin. 7, 29, 30*: *the p. metals*, *"metalla pretiosiora"*. (*In Cic.* = *very high priced*: *Off. 3, 23, 89*). 2. *magni, maximi, summi pretii*: *v. VALUE*. Sometimes = *dearly loved*: *dilectus, dilectissimus, dulcissimus, suavisissimus*: *v. DEAR, SWEET*. *P. stones, gemmae*: *v. GEM*. *Colloq.* = *thorough*: *germanus*: *I know I have been a p. donkey*, *scio me asinum g. fuisse*, *Cic. Att. 4, 5*.

preciousness: *magnum pretium*: *v. VALUE*.

precipice: *locus praecipos*: *Liv. 21, 36*. *Phr.*: *the defile led through steep p. on either side*, *praecipites abruptaeque angustiae erant*, *ib. c. 34*. See also *PRECIPITOUS*.

precipitancy: *nimia festinatio, precipitation*: *celeritas*: *v. HASTY, HURRY*. *Phr.*: *with too much p.*, *inconsulte ac temere*, *Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43*: *temere ac nulla ratione*, *id. de Or. 2, 8, 32*.

precipitate (*v.*): 1. *praecipito*, 1 (*to throw down headlong*): *Cic. v. CAST DOWN*. 2. *delictio*, 3: *v. TO CAST DOWN*.

precipitate (*adj.*): 1. *praecipax, cipitis* (*hasty, inconsiderate*): *Cic. Ph. 5, 13, 37* (*homo in omnibus consiliis praecipax*): *Suet. Aug. 8* (*consilium p. et immaturum*). 2. *temerarius*: *v. RECKLESS*. 3. *praeruptus*: *Tac. Phr.*: *from over p. despair*, *nimis celeri desperatione*, *Liv. 21, 1, init.*: *a p. (over hasty) commencement of a canvass*, *praepropera praenatio*, *Cic. Att. 1, 1, init.*

precipitately: *inconsulte ac temere*: *v. PRECIPITANTLY*. See also *HURRILY*.

precipitation: *v. PRECIPITANTLY*.

precipitous: 1. *praecipax, cipitis*: *a steep and p. place*, *declivis ac p. locus*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 33*: *p. rocks*, *saxa praecipitia*, *Liv. 38, 23, init.*: *Cic. 2, directus* (*steep, perpendicular*): *a p. mountain range*, *jugum d.*, *Caes. B. C. 2, 24*: *a place with steep, p. sides*, *locus utraque ex parte directus*, *ib. 1, 41*. 2. Also, *rectus*: *Liv. 21, 36, init.* 3. *praeruptus* (*steep and rugged*): *p. rocks*, *p. saxa*, *Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 145*: *Caes.*: *Hirt. (who has superl.)*. *Less freq.* *abruptus* (*broken off sharp; sheer*): *Curt. 7, 11, init.* (*petra abscesa et abr.*): *Plin.*: *and deruptus*: *Tac.*

precipitously: *expr. by praecipax*: *cf. L. G. § 343*.

precise: 1. *Exact*: *Phr.*: *to state the p. number, exacto affinem numero*, *quot...* *Liv. 3, 5, med.*; *subtiliter exsequi numerum*, *ib. paulo infr.* See also *EXACT*. II. *Particular*: *mōrōsus, accuratus*: *v. PARTICULAR (III)*.

precisely: *subtiliter*: *v. PRECISE (I)*. *Phr.*: *it is p. thirty days since I received a letter from you*, *xxx dies ipse erat*, *per quos nullas (litteras) a te acceperam*, *Cic. Att. 3, 21*: *that is p. the thing*, *rem ipsam putasti!* *Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 6*. See also *NICK* (*of time*).

preciseness: *mōrōsitas* (*over-precision*): *nicty*: *Suet. Tib. 70*. (*Or expr. by adj.*: *v. PRECISE*).

preclude: *v. to PREVENT*.

precocious: 1. *praecox, scis*; also, *praecoxis, e* (*ripening early*): *p. sort of intellects*, *ingeniorum velut praecox genus*, *Quint. 1, 3, 3*: *Sen. 2*, *festinus* (*that is pushed on too fast*): *p. maturity*, *f. maturitas*, *Quint. 6, proem. § 10*. (*Praematurus* = *PREMATURE*.)

precocity: *maturitas festinata*: *v. PRECED. ART.*

preconceived: *praedjudicatus*: *Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 10* (*opinio*): *that you bring no p. opinion into court*, *ut ne quid praedjudici huc afferatis*, *id. Clu. 2, 6*. See also *PREJUDICE*.

preconception: *praedjudicata opinio*

v. *preced. art.* Phr.: *some (undefined) p. of gods, anticipatio quaedam deorum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43.

preconcerted (Phr.): *it is a p. scheme, compositio factum est*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 29; more freq. ex composito (in accordance with a p. scheme): Liv. 1, 9, med.; cf. Sall. Jug. 66, compositis inter se rebus, in dicem tertium constituat.

precursor: *praenuntius*, f. -a: v. HARBINGER, FOREBUNKER.

precursory: expr. by *significatio, decuntio*: v. TO FOREBODE.

predatory: *praedatōrius*: Sall. Jug. 20 (p. manus ac milium). Engaged in a p. excursion, *praedabundus*: Sall. Liv. Also predation can be used as *adj.*: L. O. § 598. Phr.: a p. people, gens latrocinis (praedationibusque) assueta, Curt. (R. and A.).

predecessor: 1. expr. by *proximus* (rev., etc.): v. PRECEDING. 2. a retiring governor, *decessor*: Tac. Agr. 7: Cic. fr. Scaur. 33.

predestinarian: "qui omnia a Deo ex men. ipse arbitrio praedestinata esse credit."

predestinate: theol. term, *praedestino*, 1. v.ulg. Rom. viii. 29, etc.: Corp. Confess. (A more class. expr. would be *praedino*, 4; cf. Gr. *ὑποτίθημι*).

predestination: *praedestinatiō*: Aug.: Corp. Confess.

predestine: v. PREDESTINATE.

predetermine: 1. *praefinio*, 4: Cic. Tusc. 5, 11. 2. *praestitui*, 3: v. TO FIX (II., 4).

predicable: "praedicabilia": as logic. 1. Otherwise expr. by *praedicari posse*: v. TO PREDICATE.

predicament: 1. Logical: *κρίσις* (Gr. *κρίσις*), *praedicamentum*: Isid. Or. 2, 26, 1 (sequuntur Aristotelis categoriae, quae Latinae praedicamenta dicuntur). 2. Colloq.: Phr.: to be in an awkward p., in angustia esse; ad incerta deductum esse: v. DIFFICULTY; TO HUMBLE.

predicate (v.): *praedico*, 1 (logical t.): Isid. 2, 26, 6: Scrr. Logic. pass.

predicate (subs.): *praedicatum*: as t. 1.

predict: 1. *praedico*, xl. etum, 3: to p. what is to come to pass, futura p., Cic. Div. 1, init.: Virg. (Not necessarily a supernatural act: hence, per. cellipsum, to p. an eclipse, Plin.). 2. *valētor*, 1; *clero*, 3: v. TO PROPHECY. 3. *auguror*, less freq., -o, 1 (as a soothsayer, on the strength of certain signs): *Calchas from the number of the sparrows p'd the duration of the Trojan war*, Cic. ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratur est, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 72: Tac. (Auguror does not necessarily imply the uttering of the prophetic foreboding: v. TO FOREBODE, II.).

prediction: 1. *praedictio* (strictly, the act of predicting): Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54. 2. *praedictum* (usu. pl.): the p.s of *astrologos*, *astrologorum* pr., lb. 2, 42, 83: Suet. (Instead of *sing.* of *praedictum*, use *praedictio*). See also *PROPHET*.

predilection: nearest word, *stidum*: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5, suo quique studio maxime ductur, i. e. every one has his p. for something: to have a p. for philosophy, "philosophiae praecipuo studio (amore) ducti": v. FONDNESS, PASSION (V.).

predispose: Phr.: these things p'd the jury to believe.... "propter haec (ex his rebus) iudicium animi inclinabat magis ad credendum, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187; "inclinatiores erant ad credendum, cf. Liv. 23, 46: p'd to a disease, morbo opportuno, Cels. 1, 5: or perh. better, morbo obnoxius (v. LIABLE).

predispotion: voluntatis inclinatio: studium propensum: v. INCLINATION.

predominance: 1. Political: *pōtētia*: they dreamed the p. of any of their fellow-citizens, omnium civium suorum p. extimescebant, Nep. Milt. 8: Cic. Sall. To have the p., (plurimum) poliere, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: Cic. 11. In

gen. sense, *greater prevalence*: expr. by *superare*, *plures esse*: v. TO PREDOMINATE.

predominant: 1. Politically: Phr.: the oligarchy became more and more p., paucorum potentia crevit, Sall. Cat. 39: the p. party, "il qui plurimum in republica polient; penes quos est summa rerum. 2. More numerous: v. TO PREDOMINATE.

predominate: 1. To be more powerful, in the ascendant: *polleo*, ul. 2: esp. with adv. plus, plurimum: Caes. B. C. 1, 4: similarly, *possum*: v. POWERS, III., *fin.*: cf. *PREDOMINANT* (L.).

2. To be the more numerous or plentiful: perh. *sūpero*, 1: Virg. G. 1, 189 (ad superant fetus = al major fetum copia est): in such a multitude the bad p., "in tali turba plerumque plures solent esse mali; abundare solent improbi."

predominating (adj.): *praecipuus*: v. PRINCIPAL.

pre-eminence: 1. *Superiority*: excellentia, *praestantia*: v. SUPERIORITY.

2. *Foremost position*: *principatus*, *fin.*: the sum holds p. among the heavenly bodies, *astrolorum* p. obit, 1, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, init. More fully, dignitatis principatus, id. Off. 2, 10, 66. Phr.: to enjoy the p. over all, *enimvero inter omnia*, id. Or. 29, ad *fin.* See also *PREDOMINANCE*.

pre-eminēt: Phr.: (Cicero) p. as an orator, *praecipuus* in eloquentia vir, Quint. 6, 3, 3: to be p. in dignity, dignitate excellere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: more fully, super ceteros excellere, Liv. 38, 43, ad init.: prae ceteris florere, Cic. Sen. 1, 4. See also *DISTINGUISHED*; TO EXCEL.

pre-eminently: super ceteros, prae ceteris: v. *PROCEED*, art.

pre-engagement: prior obligatio: v. OBLIGATION. Phr.: to have a p. (to visit), jam promissum: v. TO ENGAGE (A., II.).

pre-exist: expr. by ante esse (existere), *quam*: v. BEFORE (adv.).

pre-existence: v. TO PRE-EXIST. **pre-facere** (subs.): *praefatio* (something said to introduce a subject): to state a matter to a judge without p., nulla p. facta rem iudici exponere, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1: Plin. N. H. pref. § 13. (This is the best word to denote a p. to a book, and is so used by all Latinists). To say a few words by way of p., *paucis praefari*, Liv. pref. init. See also *INTRODUCTION* (III.).

preface (v.): *praefari*, 1: Liv. v. *PROCEED*, art. *fin.*

prefatory: Phr.: to make a few p. observations, *paucis praefari*, Liv. pref. init.: cf. *paucis praeporere*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27 (words not implying that what is thus said is to introduce a sequel).

prefect: *praefectus*, with *gen.* or *dat.*: for the different officers so called, see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

prefecture: *praefectura* (office of praefectus): p. of morals, p. morum, Suet. Caes. 76: absol. = government of a town in the provinces, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Also denoting certain towns and provinces governed by a praefectus: Vell. 2, 44 (of Capua): Plin. 5, 9, 9.

prefer: 1. To bring forward: Phr.: to p. a charge against any one, *nomen aliquis deferre* de aliqua re, Cic. R. Am. 10, 28: also with *dat.* of person, id. Coel. 23, 56: also the *gen.* of the charge occurs (instead of *abl.* with *de*), id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, 68 (huc... ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt); the judge before whom, being expr. by prep. ad, lb.: later, crimen deferre, Liv. 42, 11, init. See also *TO PRESENT*. 2. To advance to honour: *antefero*, *tūll.* *latum*, 3, *irr.* (to set one person before another: with *acc.* and *dat.*): by every kind of honour to be p'd to others, ceteris omni honore antefert, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 27. See also *TO PROMOTE*. 3. To hold in higher estimation: 1. *antepōno*, *pōul.* *itum*, 3 (with *acc.* and *dat.*): to p. friendship above everything, *amicitia* omnibus rebus a. Cic. Am. 5, 17,

Rarely with *tnesis*: *mala bonis pōni ante*, id. Off. 1, 17, 71. 2. *praepōno* 3 (same constr.): id. Ph. 9, 7, init.: Ter.

3. *antefero*, 3, *irr.* (to give precedence to): to p. Demosthenes to all besides, omnibus unum a. Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7, 23: Caes. 4. expr. by *posthabeo*, 2 (to hold inferior: preced. constr. reversed): I p'd their sport to my business, *posthabui* illorum mea seria ludo, Virg. E. 7, 17: Cic. Tusc. 5, init. Phr.: they always p'd death to slavery, *mors* *is* *semper* *ful* *servitutis* *potior*, id. Ph. 10, 9, 10: so, *potiores* (aliquam rem) habere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: so with *antiquior*: he p'd praise and glory to a throne, *antiquior* *id* *fuit* *laus* *et* *gloria* *quam* *regnum*, Cic. 14v. 2, 37, 78.

4. *IV. To desire rather: like better*: 1. *malō*, 3, *irr.* (most freq. foll. by *inf.*; also by *acc.*, esp. of *neut. pron.* or *adj.*): he p's slavery to fighting, *servire* *quam* *pugnare* *maius*, Cic. Att. 7, 15: strengthened by *potius*, id. Div. Verr. 6, 21 (se ab omnibus desertis potius quam ab te defensos esse maluit): to p. greatly, *multo* *ma.* *id.* *Att.* 12, 21, *fin.*: a thing which I should p., *quod* *maius* (parenth.). Ov. Tr. 2, 23y. Also with *subj.* (without *ut*): Cat. 24, 4 (coproscerem, in Cic. Fam. 7, 14, *subj.* be *inf.*). 2. *praepōno*, 1 (to desire in preference: not in Cic.): Nep. Att. 12, init.: to be p'd, *praepotandum* *Liv.* 23, 43. See also *PREFERENCE* (in).

preferable: 1. *potior* (neut. form, *potius* in this sense best avoided); with *sup.* *potissimum* (when more than two things are compared): cf. TO PREFER (III., *fin.*). (For the use of *comp.* and *superl.* cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 12, *fin.*, *utrum* *potius* *aut* *quid* *potissimum* *sit*.) 2. *antiquior*, *us* (taking precedence): Cic. v. TO PREFER (II., *fin.*). 3. *praepotandus*; *potius* (*potissimum*) *diligendus*: v. PREFERENCE (in). Also the *comp.* of *praestans*, *praestabilis*, etc., may serve, when both the things compared are good. To deem p., *antepono*, *antefero*, etc.: v. TO PREFER.

preference: Phr.: to give the p. to, *antepōno*, etc.: v. TO PREFER (III.). See also *PREFERENCE*; and foll. art. —, in: *potius*; *sup.*, *potissimum* (when more than two objects are compared): to choose in p. to all, *potissimum* *diligere*, Nep. Att. 12: Caes. B. C. 2, 43. (For *potius*, v. *MATER*). To desire in p., *praepōno*, 1: *desiring* *a* *lowly* *rank* *at* *home* *p.* *to* *exile*, *praepotantes* *exilio* *modicum* *domi* *fortunam*, Liv. 29, 30, *fin.* See also *TO PREFER* (IV.).

preferment: expr. by *antefero* (cf. TO PREFER II.): honore s. dignitate *augeo*, *amplifico*: v. TO PROMOTE. Ecclesiastical: perh. *dignitas*, *honoris* *gradus* (R. and A.). To attain the highest possible p., "ad summum ecclesiae fastigium pervenire; summus ecclesiasticae conditionis honores consequi."

prefigure: *figūro*, 1: Aug. Civ. D. 16, 2. (Christiani possunt videri medio Noe filio figurati) in same sense, *significo*: v. TO SIGNIFY. (Prefigure, in diff. sense, to set before one, Lact. 6, 20: though Aug. has the sub. *prefiguratio*, in present sense, L. c.; and the verb is used by modern theol. writers.)

prefigurement: *praefigūratio*: Aug. Civ. D. 16, 2.

prefix (v.): Phr.: to p. the name of the Emperor to a document, *diplomati Principem praescribere*, Tac. H. 2, 65. cf. Virg. E. 6, 12: to p. verses to a volume, versus in prima fronte libelli proponere, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 35: to p. a syllable to a word, "syllabam vocabulo praeporere."

prefix (subs.): *praepōstio*: Cic. Top. 11, 48: or, "particula praepositiva."

pregnancy: 1. *praegnatio* (Infreq., and only suited to physiological writing): Varr. R. R. 2, 1, med. (praegnatio primi et extremi fines [conceptus et partus] of animals): Apul. 2, *graviditas* (state of p.: whereas *praegnatio* denotes the whole progress from conception to birth: rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119. In a state of p., *gravidia*, *prae-*

genuis: v. **PREGNANT**. **Phr.**: *women in a state of p. feminine utero gerentes*, Cels. 2, 10, *init.* In fig. sense, *perh. *vis quaedam orationis subjecta ac paene latens*.

pregnant: **I. Lit.**: 1. *grāvīda* (in widest sense): Cels. 2, 10, *init.*: **Cic. Virg.** 2. *prægnans*, *nita* (like *proced.*, though *grāvīda* is more naturally used of *advanced pregnancy*): **Cic. de Or.** 1, 40, 181: **Varr.** (*Peta* is used both of a female that is with young, and that has brought young forth.) To be *p.*, *uterum gerere*, Cels. 2, 10, *init.*; also, in utero gestare, partum ferre, etc.: v. **GESTATION**. **II. Fall of latent vigour and expression**: **Phr.**: *how p. is this language, *quantos et quam validos sensus hæc oratio in se habet*. As **gram. t. l.**, **prægnans*.

prehensile: **ad prehendum habile*.

preintimation: **prædictum**: **John**: *prædicta etque indicia [futuri periculi]*, **Veil.** 2, 57: **Col.** **Phr.**: *to give p.s. præsignificare [futuri]*, **Cic. Div. i.** 38, 82. See also to **INTIMATE**, **SIGNIFY**. (**Præsignificatio**, **Lact.**)

preintimate: **præsignifico**, **I. Cic.** See also to **FOREWARN**, **FORESHOW**.

prejudice: **præiudicium**, **I. (strictly legal term, to pass sentence beforehand or first)**: In **Eng.** sense, *esp. in p. part.*: **Cic. Clu.** 2, 6, *ut ne quid huc præiudicari afferat*, i. e. *not to enter the jury-box with the case p.d.* Or by *circum-*: **cf. Ter. Heaut.** 2, 2, 8, (*rem prius diffudicæ quam scis quid veri siet* [H. and A.]). See also **foil. art.**

prejudgment: **præiudicium** (*sentence either actually or virtually passed before*): **Quint.** 5, 2: **Cic.**

prejudice: **I. Opinion entertained without due ground**: *opinio præiudicata* v. **PRÆCONCEIVED**. (**N.B.**—Not **præiudicium**: v. **preced. art.**) **II. Detriment**: *expr. by obesse, detrimentum esse*: v. **PRÆJUDICIAL**.

prejudice (v.): **Phr.**: *to p. the jury against any one, aliquem iudicibus suspectum facere*, **cf. Quint.** 9, 2, 59; **iudices sinistra erære aliquem opinione turbare: the people were already p.d. in favour of the young man, *studia hominum jam ante in adolescentem inclinabant; jam ante adolescens studia hominum præoccupaverat*, **cf. Liv.** 21, 20, *med.*: *all men are more or less p.* **omnes sultem aliquatenus præiudiciis opinionibus ducuntur*: v. to **PRÆCONCEIVE**; **PRÆCONCEIVED**.

prejudicial: **Phr.**: *to be p. to, obesse, with dat.*: *the modesty of Crassus was so far from being p. to the effect of his oratory, that...* (*Crassus pudor*) non modo non obfuit orationi ejus, sed... **Cic. de Or.** 1, 27, *extr.* (*opp. commendatione prodesse*): v. to **INJURE**, **INJURIOUS**.

prejudicially: *expr. by obsum*: v. to **INJURE**.

prelacy: *perh. *præseculum s. episcoporum potentia (prelatus quam nostrates dicunt)*.

prelate: **præsul, stilis*: **M. L.** (**Prælati**, **barbarous**).

prelatical: v. **EPISCOPAL**.

prelection: *perh. prælectio (as f. l.)*: v. **LECTURE**.

prelibation: v. **FOURTHART**.

preliminary: *Phr.*: *to make a few p. remarks, pauca præfari*, **Liv. pref.**: *a p. skirmish (and fig. of the opening of a speech)*, **prolusio**, **Cic. de Or.** 2, 85, 315; also, *prælusio* [*atque præcursor*], **Plin.** **Ep.** 6, 13, *extr.*: *so, proinde, to engage in a p. skirmish*, **Cic. l. c.**: *these delays are p. to a better life, per has [mortalis ævi] moras illi melliori vitæ proluantur*, **Sen. Ep.** 102, 23: *a p. (judicial) inquiry*, **præiudicium**, **Quint.** 5, 2, 1: *relating to such an inquiry*, **præiudicialis**, **Gal.** 4, 44. In **pl. as subs.**: *the p.s. esp. of negotiation: these p.s. having been gone through, *his rebus rite peractis; quum omnia ex ordine peracta essent*.

prelude (subs.): **I. Musical**: **præ-**
œculum: **Cic. de Or.** 2, 85, 323. (**Præ-**

œculum, **Gell.** 1, 11 and **Auct. Har. Resp.** 10, 21, *is a strain of music played before battle, etc.*: *not the prelude to a longer musical strain*). **II. In fig. sense**: *prolusio, prælusio*: v. **PRELIMINARY**. (**N.B.**—**Præiudium**, late and barbarous).

prelude (v.): *perh. præiudicium*; **cf. Plin.** 37, 2, 7: *Better expr. by cano*: **cf. Quint.** 4, 1, 2, *clithareddi pauca, antequam legitimum certamen inchoent, canunt* (*they prelude a few strains, play a few prelusive strains*). In **sim. sense**, *præiutare pollice chordas* (*poet.*), **Ov. Met.** 5, 339: **cf. Tac. A.** 14, 15, *tentans clitharam et præmeditans [tuning up?]*.

prelusive: *expr. by ante...*: **cano**: v. **PRECEDE**, **art.**

prelusive: **Phr.**: *a p. encounter, præiudicium, prolixis*: v. **PRELIMINARY**. Or *expr. by preiudic*: **cf. Flor.** 4, 2, *init.*, *Mariana rabies intra urbem præiuserat, quasi experiretur*.

premature: 1. *præpūperus* (*over-hasty*): *p. commencement of a canonis, p. præiudicium*, **Cic. Att.** 1, 1, *init.* 2. *immātūrus*: *a p. (untimely) death*, **imm. mora**, **Cic. Phil.** 2, 46, 119: **Suet.** **Plin. min.** 3. *præmātūrus* (*coming before its time; whereas, immātūrus denotes either that something is immature or unripe: or the person wrong for it*): *a p. announcement, p. denuntiatio*, **Plan.** in **Cic. Fam.** 10, 8, *med.*: *p. gray hairs, p. canities*, **Tac. A.** 14, 57, *extr.* (*where immātūrus would out of place*): **Plin.** 4. *æcerbus* (*as unripe fruit*: *poet.*): **Vit. Aen.** 6, 429. See also **PRÆCOCITA**.

prematurely: 1. *immātūrus*: **Col.** **Veil.** 2. *præmātūrus*: **Pl.** **Gell.** Or *expr. by adj.*: *to die p.*, *immātūrus morte opprimi*: v. **PRÆMATURE**. **Phr.**: *had not Cætiline given the signal p.*, *nil Cætilina maturasset signum dare*, **Sall. Cat.** 18, *fin.* (*but the usage of other authors would rather suggest festinasset or properasset*).

premeditate: **præmeditator, cōgitō**: v. to **MEDITATE**; and **foil. art.** **premeditated** (*part. and adj.*): **Phr.**: *to come forward to speak without having anything p.*, *ad agendum nihil cogitat præmeditatusque deferre* (*ferre*), **Quint.** 4, 5, 2: *to do a p. injury, injuriam consulto et cogitate facere*, **Cic. Off.** 1, 8, *fin.*: *so, de (ex) industria, with intent, designedly* (v. **PURPOSE**, **on**): *to deliver a p. speech, meditatio* (*opp. subita, extemporaria*) *proferre*, **Plin.** **Ep.** 1, 16, 2.

premeditation: **præmeditatio** (*thinking about beforehand*): **Cic. Tusc.** 3, 14, *init.*: also, *meditatio* (*in same sense*), **ib.** 3, 15, 32. **Phr.**: *with p. cogitate, consulte, etc.*: v. **preced. art.** **premier**: **princeps reipublicæ administrandæ*.

premise (v.): 1. *præfari*, **I. Cic. Tim.** 10, *extr.*: **Liv.** 2, præpōno, pōsui, itum; **Cic. Fam.** 11, 27, *init.* (*de qua, prius quam respondere, pauca proponam*). **Comp. use of præmunitre (*to lay down as preliminary*): **Id. Leg.** 1, 12, *fin.*, *quæ præmuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, etc.***

premises: **I. In logic**: v. **PRÆMISSA**. **II. Buildings and land**: *perh. aedes, ædificia*: v. **HOUSE**, **BUILDING**.

premissa: **præmissa (major, minor)*: **Logical t. l.**: **Aldr.** **Milt.**: **Pure Lat. propositio (major)**, **assumptio (minor)**: **Cic. Inv.** 1, 27, 67: **Milt. Logic plen.** **Inst.** 2, 10. In **pl. præmissa**, **orūm**: **Milt. l. c.** **Phr.**: *to grant the p.s. and deny the conclusion, consequentia reprehendere quum prima concesseris*, **Cic. Tusc.** 5, 9, *init.*: *so, ea quæ antecesserunt, cf. id. Inv. 1, 46, 86.*

premium: *expr. by præmium: that would be to put a p. on vice, *ita quasi præmia vitis constituantur: see also INCENTIVE*.

premonition: **mōnītum, mōnītio**: v. **WARNING**. (**Præmonitio Deum**, *by the p. of the Gods*: **Ov. Met.** 15, 800.)

premonitory: *expr. by circuml.*: *to give p. signs, præmonere, significare, præmonstrare*, (v. to **FOREWARN**, **FOR-**

NOTE): *p. symptoms of disease, notas futuræ adversæ valetudinis*, **Cels.** 3, 2, *med.*: *called shortly after, terrentia* (*n. pl.*), and *indicia*, **l. c.** (**N.B.**—Not **præmonitorius**, which is without authority and unnecessary.)

pre-occupation: **præoccupatio**: *e. g. locorum*: **Nep. Eud.** 3.

pre-occupy: **I. To take possession of first**: **præoccupio**, **I. to p. advantageous places, loca opportuna pr.**, **Liv.** 44, 3, *init.*: **Caes.** **Fig.**: *fear had p.d. their minds, timor animos præoccupaverat*, **Caes. B. G.** 6, 41. Also the simple verb *occupō*, often carries with it the notion of *anticipation*: v. to **SEIZE**.

II. In pass. to be p.d. (*have one's thoughts taken up*): **Phr.**: *you look p.d.*, **nescio qua de re sollicitus videris: to interrupt a person when he is p.d.*, **aliquem tactum intantumque allici rei interpellare: to have a p.d. air*, **sollicitudinis vultu præferre*.

preparation: **I. Act of preparing; preparatory measure**: 1. **præparatio** (**Infreq.**): *to make careful*, *p. diligenter p. adhibere*, **Cic. Off.** 1, 11, *extr.* 2. **comparatio** (*on a large scale; getting together resources, etc.*): *he occupied the time in making p.s. for a new war, tempus ad c. novi belli consulti*, **Cic. Man.** 4, *init.*: **Hirt.** 3. **apparatio** (*excesses or sumptuous p.*): **cf. Cic. Off.** 2, 16, 56, *magnificentia et a popularium munus*: also, **Id. Inv.** 2, 18, 25 (*= over-studied p. for speaking*). **Apparatus**, **ita = (grand) preparations** (*collect.*): **Cic. N. D.** 1, 8, *fin.*: **Hor.** (**N.B.**—Very oft. better *expr.* by verb: *to make all needful p.s.*, *cuncta parare*, **Sall. Jug.** 73: *to make p.s. for a war*, *bellum apparare*, **Cic. Man.** 12, *extr.*: *occupied in p.s.*, *in apparando occupatus*, **Nep. Hann.** 7: *to make p.s. for a banquet*, *convivium exornare, parare, comparare, instruere*: v. to **PREPARE**).

II. In medicine: **compōitio**: **Cels.** Or *expr. by verb*: v. to **COMPOUND**.

preparatory: *expr. by verb*: v. to **PREPARE**. See also **PRELIMINARY**.

prepare: **A. Trans.**: **I. To make ready**: 1. **pāro**, **I. to p. everything necessary, quod opus est p.**, **Ter. And.** 3, 2, 43: *to p. oneself to learn*, *p. se ad discendum*, **Cic. Or.** 35, 122. **John**: *parare et instruere* [*convivium*], **Cic. Verr.** 4, 27, 62. **Compe.** (1) **præpāro**, **I. to get ready beforehand**: *to p. land for (a crop of) grain, frumentis arva p.*, **Col.** 2, 16, *init.*: *to p. for a journey, protectionem p.*, **Suet. Tib.** 38: **Caes. B. G.** 5, 9 (*= make ready previously*). (2) **compāro**, **I. esp. to bring together resources for an enterprise: *to p. resources against every emergency, subsidia adversus omnes casus c.*, **Caes. B. G.** 4, 31: *to p. oneself (by collecting arguments) to reply*, *se ad respondendum c.*, **Cic. N. D.** 3, 8, *init.* (3) **appāro**, **I. to make careful preparations for**: *to p. for war, bellum a.*, **Cic. Man.** 12, *extr.*: v. **PREPARATION** (**l. fin.**). **John**: [*convivium*] *ornare et apparare*, **Cic. Verr.** 4, 20, 44. 2. **orōo**, *exorno, idorno*, **I. to p. by furnishing and fitting out**: v. to **FIT OUT**, **FURNISH**. **II. To mix a medicine**: 1. **compōno**, **pōsui, itum**, **3. Col.** 6, 4, *init.*: **Plin.** 2. *perh. concinno*, **I. cf. Cato, R. R.** 114, *vinum c.*, *ut alvum bonam faciat*: **ib.** 115. **Phr.**: *to p. a draught, medicamentum (in poculo) diluere*, **Curt.** 3, 6, *med.* (**N.B.**—**Medicam** *facere* [*R. and A.*] *is to practise physic*). **III. To study a speech or other composition**: *meditor*, **I. esp. in phr. meditari causam (*to prepare one's case, con a brief*), **Cic. Att.** 5, 21, *extr.*: **Ter.** **B. Intrinsa**: *to make oneself ready*: 1. **pāro**, **compāro**, **I. (with prom. refl.)**: *full by ad and acc.*: v. **supr.** (**A. l.**). Also *apparo* is used *absol.* (*not in Cic.*) = *apparo me*: and followed by *infm.*: *as he was p'ing to cross over from Sicily, quum transire ex Sicilia appararet*, **cf. Suet. Aug.** 47, *extr.* 2. **accingo**, **nxi, nctum**, **3. (with prom. refl. or often, as pass. refl.)**: *to gird oneself*: chiefly *poet.*:****

come, *prepay*: accingere! Ter. Ph. 2, 4: to pay, to take revenge, accingere ad ultionem, Tac. H. 4, 79.

prepay: to p. *letter*. "pretium perferendas epistolas eum datur solvere."

preposse: v. *DELICRAT*, *adj.* (II).

preponderance: Phr.: to have the plus, plurimum pollere: Cic. *Caes.*

PREPONDANCE: v. TO PREPONDANCE.

preposition: v. *PREPOSITION*: Quint. 1, 4, 13.

prepossession: expr. by commendo, i. a quiet style p. (the jury) in favour of the accused, oratio placida maxime commendat reos, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183. See also TO PREJUDICE; and PREPOSSESSION.

prepossessing (*adj.*): Phr.: there was something p. about his countenance. "gratias facio quid praeferbat (in vultu); ipse vultus hominem commendabat."

prepossession: praedjudicata opinio: v. PRECONCEIVED.

preposterous: praeposterus (strictly in inverted order: hence, absurd): Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 37. See also MISTAKEN, ABSURD.

preposterously: v. MONSTROUSLY, ABSURDLY.

prepuce: praepitium: Juv. 14, 99.

prequisite: expr. by opus est; necessarius: v. NECESSARY.

prerogative: perh. majestas: to interfere with the royal p., m. regium minime, Caes. B. C. 3, 106: cf. Cic. in Pis. 16, *init.*, magnum nomen est... magna dignitas magna majestas consuli.

Or expr. by jus: the consular p. does not extend to any of these things, nullius eorum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. Cat. 29, *extr.* Phr.: to interfere with the p. of the people, quod populi proprium semper fuit imminuere, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19.

prerogative (*sub.*): 1. praesidium, inditum: v. FORTIFICATION. 2. angarium (forbidding): Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 31. See also OMNIA. To have a p. of something, praesidium, *iv.*, 4, with animo, Liv. 30, 20. See also FOREWORD.

prerogative (*v.*): 1. To pre-emptive: portendo, significo, etc.: v. TO FORESEE (L). 2. To have anticipations of the future: augur, praesagium (cf. *proed.* art.): v. TO FORETOLD (II).

presbyter: presbyter, *eri* (elder): Tert. Calvin *init.*, 4, 3, 8, etc. (= pastor). More precisely, presbyter laicus: cf. Hooker, Eccl. Pol. vi.

presbyterian: "presbyterianus (quem dicunt); qui presbyteros laicos ecclesiae praeponi vult."

presbytery: "collegium presbyterorum."

prescience: praescientia (late and rare): AUG. v. FOREKNOWLEDGE.

prescient: praesciens: Virg. Ov.

prescribe: 1. To dictate: praescribo, *pe*, *pum*, 3: I p. to the Senate what has to be done, Senatui quae sunt agenda praescribo, Cic. Sen. 6, 18. To act according to a p.d. rule, ad praescriptum agere, Caes. B. C. 3, 51. See also TO MURDER (II).

prescription: 1. praescribo, 3: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 59, 12. curationem valetudinis pr.: M. L. 2. propro, 3: Nep. Att. 21 (remedia celeria facillaque proponebantur, sc. a medicis).

prescription: 1. Claim arising out of use: *usum* (et) *auctoritas*, Cic. Caec. 19, *init.* Id. Top. 4, 23: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. *auctoritas* (X.). 2. Medical: compellito: Cels. 5, 21, 4 (optima adversus inflammationes vulvae Numenii compositio: the ingredients and quantities following). Or perh. medicamentum formula (Kr.). Phr.: To write a p. medicamentum praescribere: v. TO PRESCRIBE.

prescriptive right: v. PRESCRIPTION (I).

presence: 1. Being in view: 1. praesentia: to avoid any one's p., aliquis aspectum p.que vitare, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: Vell. 2. expr. by praesens:

in my, thy, ... p. me, to ... praesente, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112 (in praesentia = for the present): to declare any one deserving of death, in his very p., aliquem praesentem esse dicere, Id. Cat. 4, 6, 13. Phr.: in the p. of, coram (both as *adv.*, and more freq. with *abl.*): when I came into your p., ut veni coram, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56: in the p. of a numerous attendance of delegates, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6: Cic. strengthened by praesens, Cic. Agr. 3, *init.* (coram potius, me praesente, distulit).

2. In phr. *presence* of mind: (7) praesentia animi (good courage, resolution): Cic. Mil. 21, 61: Plin. 6, 15, 38 (but the sense is not identical: v. II. cc.): in same sense, praesens animus: to show p. of mind, praesenti animo uti et contritio (which corresponds very closely to the Eng.). Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: also sometimes perh. animo adesse (which denotes either attention or courage: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. *assum.*, 4): to lose one's p. of mind, perturbari ... et de gradu deijci (ut dicitur), Cic. Off. 1, c.

present (*adj.*): 1. Now existing. 1. praesens, *ntis*: chiefly in certain phrr.: e. g. p. circumstances ("the present"), praesentia: Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63 (praesentia, praesentia, futura): Suet. 1. *de p. i.*, praesentia tempore, Ov. F. 3, 478: more freq., without *sub.*, in praesenti, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, *fin.* For the p., in praesens tempus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22 (p. in posteritatem, by and bye). Hor. (Op. 1, 44: also, without tempus, if for the p. fortune has forsaken us, si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. H. 4, 58. Also instead of in praesenti or in praesens in praesentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 15 (satia, in praesentia, sufficient for the p.): Cic. Nep. (N.B. — Impraesentem, though found, Cato, R. R. 144; Nep. Hann. 6; and one MS. Cic. 144; v. II. cc.): 2. *instans*, *ntis*: Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 105 (standing before factus [past], and futurus): Nep. Them. 1 (Instantia = present circumstances, the present). 3. *hic haec*, hoc (that among which we live, with which we are familiar): under p. circumstances, his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: those who find fault with the state of affairs, qui haec vituperant, Id. R. Am. 48, *init.*: the p. novel form of a novel trial, haec novi iudicii nova forma, Id. Mil. *init.* So hodie, at the p. day, with *adv.* hodiernus: where the city is at the p. day, ubi hodie est urbs, Cic. Rep. 2, Quint.: Tac. down to the p. day, hodiernum diem, Cic. Br. 10, 39: Tac. Phr.: the men of the p. day, qui nunc sunt homines, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: v. NOWADAYS.

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corollarium (a gratuity, douceur), Suet. Aug. 45: Apul. See also DONATIVE. To make any one p.s. munera, with direct acc., Cic. Att. 7, 2, 2.

present (*v.*): 1. To bring to view, put forward: esp. with *pron. refl.* 2. obf. offero, obtuli, oblatum, 3. irr.: you have p.d. yourself very opportunely, oppido opportuno te obtulisti mihi obvium, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24: to p. an appearance, speciem of, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81. 2. obf. offero, obtuli, oblatum, 3. irr.: (the moon) putting her globe to (the sun's) burning rays, obliens radia ardentibus orbem, Lucr. 5, 754: if such a vision have been p.d. by the deity to a sleeper, si tale visum oblectum est a Deco dormienti, Cic. Ac. 3, 16, 49: and as *pass. refl.*, Virg. Aen. 2, 300 (oblectat p. itself).

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dissolvanus: *is a p. against the bite of a serpent*, **orpora tuta praesentat adversus serpentium ictus*.

preserve (v.): 1. To save: 1. servo, 1 (to save in a time of danger): v. TO SAVE. More adequately expr. by comp. conservo, 1 (to keep in security): to p. and increase one's property, rem familiarem conservare, augere, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87 (where servare could not stand): to p. a tree, as an omen of victory, arborem, ut omen victoriae, Suet. Aug. 94, ad fin.: Liv. 2. tueor, 2: v. TO DEFEND, MAINTAIN. Join: tueri et conservare, Cic. Man. 5, 12. Phr.: to p. the allies in safety, socios salvos praestare, lb. 18, 55: to p. (hold, retain) life and reputation, vitam et famam obtinere, Id. R. Am. 17, fin.: to p. (keep hold of) one's friends by treating them with respect, amicos observantia retinere, Id. Quint. 18, fin.: so, amicos retinere servaque, Hor. S. 1, 1, 89. ||. To conserve: condio, 4: to p. olives, oleus c., Cato R. R. 117, sqq.: Col. Mode of p'ing, conditura: Col. 12, 47, sqq.: fit for p'ing, conditivus: Col. 1, 59, init. (c. male).

preserve (subs.): expr. by conditicius: v. foll. art.

preserved (part. adj.): conditicius: p. Food, c. cibaria, Col. 8, 8. Also conditivus in same sense: Id. 7, 9, med. (In both cases, of the food of cattle).

preserver: servator, conservator, Cic. cf. TO PRESERVE (I.).

preserving (subs.): of fruit, etc.:

1. conditio: Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: Varr. 2. conditus, ns: to gather olives for p., olivas conditil legere, Col. 2, 22, med. 3. conditura (mode of p.): Col. 12, 47, sqq.

preside: 1. praesum, irr. (gen. term, to be at the head of, have the superintendence of anything: with dat.): v. HEAD (VII.). 2. praesideo, sili, 2 (esp. suited to denote a judicial position: with dat. or absol.): to p. over affairs in the city, pr. rebus urbanis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Suet. Absol.: the emperor p'd. (at the trial), princeps praesidebat, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 10. Phr.: to p. at the comitia (elections), comitia habere, Cic. Liv.: v. TO HOLD (XI.).

presiding: expr. by verb: v. TO PRESIDE.

||. A government under a president: praefectura: v. GOVERNMENT.

president: 1. Person presiding: praefectus, with gen. or dat.: v. SUPERINTENDENT. Often better expr. by praesideo, praesum: v. TO PRESIDE. ||. Governor: 1. praeses, Idus: Suet. Aug. 23 (gen. term, including all provincial governors): Dig. 2. praefectus: v. GOVERNOR.

presidential: Phr.: the p. elections, perh. **comitia maxima, comitia imperii*: or by circuml., **comitia quibus reipublicae praeses creatur*.

presignify: v. PREINTIMATE.

press (v.): A. Trans.:

To apply physical pressure: premo, sel, sum, 3: they p'd. their babes to their breasts, pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Aen. 7, 518. Esp. comp. (1). comprimo, 3 (to press together; compress): Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 145: Hor. To p. any one's hand, **manum (dextram) alticujus prehensam comprimere*. (2). imprimo, 3 (to p. upon): to p. a cupping-glass upon the body, cucurbitulam (corpore) imp., Cels. 2, 11: more usu. = TO IMPRINT, q. v. (3). expremo, 3 (to p. out): Cic. Plin. (1). deprimio, 3 (to p. down or deep): Lucr.: Virg. See also TO CRUSH; SQUEEZE.

||. To make cheese, oil, by pressing: premo, 3: to p. cheese, caseum p., Virg. E. 1, 35: to p. oil, oleum p., Col. 12, 50. The act of p'ing, pressura, lb. 36.

|||. To urge forcibly, in war:

1. urgeo, si, 2 (to bear hard upon): to be (hard) p'd. by the enemy, ab hoste urgeri, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: Liv. 10, 36, med.: Sall. Fig.: to p. any one with questions, u. aliquem interrogando, Cic. Or. 40, 137. 2. premo, 3 (esp. to direct hostile movements against): to p.

the enemy from a position of advantage, (hostes) ex superiore loco p., Caes. B. G. 19. Join: [nostros] premere et instare, Id. B. C. 3, 46. 3. insto, stitil, 1 (to urge the attack on: with dat.): to p. an enemy's retreat, cedenti (hosti) l., Liv. 10, 36, init. Join: instare atque urgere, Cic.

IV. To urge with persistency: insto, 1; instisto, 3: v. TO URGE.

V. To impress for service: Phr.: to p. sailors, **navitas vi cogere, comparare*.

B. Intrans.:

1. To incline by pressure: nitor, sus and xus, 3: to p. inwards (of the globe), in interiora n., Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 165. Also in sim. sense, vergere [in centrum] ferri [in interiora], lb. See also TO INCLINE.

||. To be urgent: flagito, 1: but the postman p's, sed fl. tabellarius, Cic. Fam. 15, 18, extr. See also TO PRESS UPON; URGE.

press together: comprimo, 3: Lucr. 6, 454 (inter se compressa, sc. corpora): Cic.

— upon, on: 1. insto, 1 (both with dat. and absol.): to p. on one's fortune, l. fortunae, Tac. Agr. 18, med.: p. on! finish the work, urge, inste, perice, Cic. Att. 13, 32. 2. instalo, stitil, 3 (with dat.): to p. on the work of slaughter, insistere caedibus, Tac. A. 2, 21.

press (subs.): 1. Act of pressing,

in fig. sense: v. PRESSURE. ||. A machine:

1. prelum (most gen. term): for wine or oil, Cato: Col.: Virg. Esp. in mod. Latin, the printing-press: to send (a work) to the p., prelo subficere, Ruhnk. (Kr.): to be in the p., sub prelo esse, Kr.: to issue from the p., prelo exire: see also TO PRINT, PUBLISH. 2. torcular, aris, n. (for making wine or oil): Plin. 18, 26, 62: Vitruv.: Col. Also, torcularium, Cato. 3. pressorium (late and rare): Amm. Phr.: an error of the p., **mendum s. erratum typographicum*; vitium typographicum (a stronger expr.); also **sphalma preli: a book full of errors of the p.*, **liber mendosissimus, mendis typographicis creberrimus*. Meton: a free p., **us omnia, quaecunque scribuntur, in publicum edendi; libertas scripta omnia in publicum edendi, a publicandis: in that country the p. is under control, **nemini illic scripta publicare licet nisi potestate per litteras data*.*

press-gang: expr. by (navitas) vi cogere.

pressing (subs.): pressura: a single p. (of the grapes), una p., Plin. 18, 31, 74 § 317: Col. See also PRESSURE.

pressing (adj.): v. URGENT. Phr.:

to give any one a very p. invitation, **effusissime aliquem invitare: as I declined, he became still more p.*, **neganti mihi tanto magis instare coepit: to be p. in one's demands, flagitare: v. TO IMPOSE*. **pressingly**: perh. impensè, effusè (with demonstration of feeling): v. preceded. art.

pressman: torcularius (strictly, in oil or wine works): Col. 12, 50, init.

pressure: 1. Pressing, loading:

pressio (rare), and in oblique cases, pressus, ns: to move the end of a lever by p. downwards, caput vectis pressione in imum (movere), Vitruv. 10, 3 (8); to thrust off all p. of weights, omnem p. ponderum depellere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54. Rarely pressura in precisely this sense: Apul.: v. PRESSING (subs.). Phr.: to condense cheese by p., caseum ponderibus condensare, Col. 7, 8, med.: a still more powerful p. is applied, (caseus) vehementius premittit, lb.: the lower air is condensed by the p. of that which is above, **densior fitaer infra illius qui supra est aëris pondere pressus*. ||. Fig. of trying circumstances: Phr.: under the (increasing) p. of age, ingravescente aetate, cf. Cic. Sen. 2, 6: to feel the p. of foreign or civil war, externis, domesticis hostibus laborare, Id. Br. 1, 10, init.: on account of the p. of debt, propter magnitudinem aeris alieni, Sall. Cat. 33: suffering (severely) from the p. of debt, oppressus aere alieno, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, extr.:

under p. of circumstances, inopia coactus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: cf. hac necessitate coactus, Nep. Them. 8: suffering under the p. of many evils and difficulties, multis incommodis difficultatibus affectus, Cic. Div. Verr. 3, 8.

|||. Variety and urgency of business: Phr.: such is the p. of (my) business, ita officio distringor, cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9. cf. Phaedr. 4, 26, 3, distingit quem multarum rerum varietas.

prestige (Fr.): expr. by fama, opinio, rumor, etc.: by the mere p. of his name, ipso nomine ac rumore, Cic. Man. 15, extr.: the p. of this victory secured for Antigonus peace, Antigonus pacem huius victoriae opinio [fama, extimatio] ex victoria parit, Gron.] praestitit, Just. 25, 2, med.: cf. opinione famas... commoveri, Cic. Man. 14, 43: (to be carried away by the mere p. of a name): see the whole paragraph.

prestigation: v. JUGGLING.

presume: 1. To suppose or take

for true: praesumo, 3 (rare in this sense):

Popin. Dig. 12, 6, 3. See also TO ASSUME.

||. To take too much on one-

self: expr. by sumo, arrogo: I do not p.

so far as to suppose... mihi non sumo

tantum neque arrogo, ut... Cic. Man.

1, 3: they would not presume to judge

otherwise than... neque sibi iudicium

sumpturos contra atque... Caes. B. C.

3, 12. Sometimes audeo may serve:

when slaves p. so far, ausint quom talia

fures, Virg. E. 3, 17 (v. TO VENTURE):

or when reliance on something is spoken

of, confido, usu. with abl.: p'ing upon

his connexion with Pompey, conatus

affinitate Pompeii, Caes. B. C. 3, 83 (v.

TO RELY).

presuming (adj.): v. PRESUMPTU-

OUS.

presumption: 1. Pre-supposi-

tion: 1. praesumptio (rare in this

sense): to believe on a slight p., levi p.

credere, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 44 § 4. 2.

perh. conjectura (probable inference):

v. CONJECTURE. Phr.: there is a p. in

favour of the accused, **ei potius videtur*

esse credendum qui reus factus est:

praecoccupatur quodam modo animi ab

eo qui reus factus est: v. TO PRESUME.

||. Presumptuousness: 1. arro-

gantia (strictly, as-sumption): Cic. See

also ARROGANCE. 2. fidicia (assur-

ance; in good or bad sense): Cic. Liv.

3. spiritus, ns (haughtiness, over-

weeningness: oft. plur.): Join: fiducia

ac spiritus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: tantus

spiritus, tantam arrogantiam [sibi su-

mere], Id. B. G. 1, 31. 4. contumacia

(insolence): Join: contumacia, arro-

gantia, Cic. R. Corn. 15, 44; c. ac su-

perbia, Id. Verr. 3, 2, fin.

presumptive: Phr.: there is p.

evidence of guilt, **indicia exstant ex*

quibus sceleris conjecturam capere pos-

simus: see PRESUMPTION (I.).

presumptively: perh. ex con-

jectura; praesumptione aliqua: v. PRE-

SUMPTION.

presumptuous: 1. contumax

(insolent, unyielding): p. and ill-ad-

vised language, voces c. et inconsideratae,

Tac. A. 4, 60. Join: contumax, arro-

gantia, securus, Quint. 6, 1, 14. 2.

arrogans (taking too much on oneself,

assuming): Cic.: Caes.: v. ARROGANT.

3. audax, temerarius: v. RASH,

RECKLESS. (Non sum tam temerarius

ne audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2.) Or by

circuml.: that would be p. on my part,

**hoc esset nimium mihi sumere aique*

arrogare: a p. confidence, nimia sel

(rerum suarum) fiducia, cf. Nep. Pel.

3, init.: v. PRESUMPTION.

presumptuously: contumaciter:

ex nimia fiducia: v. PRESUMPTION.

presumptuousness: v. PRESUMP-

TION.

presuppose: praesumo, sumo: v.

TO PRESUME (I.). Praesumptum habeo:

Tac. A. 14, 64.

pretence: 1. simulatio (act of

pretending; feigning, hypocrisis): usu.

foll. by gen., as a virtutis, sapientiae,

insanae: pass. Also absol.: to do away

with *p.* from the whole of life, a. ex omni vita tollere, Cic. Off. 3, 15, init. Join: simulatio et fallacia, id. Or. 2, 46, 191. (N.B.—The counterpart to simulation, *pretence* of what is not, is dissimulation, concealment of what is.) 2. species, *ēi* (that which is assumed or made pretence of): v. PRETEXT; OSTENSIVELY. 3. by meton. *lūrus* (lit. colouring matter): esp. in negative phr., without any *p.*, sine fūco, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83; sine fūco et fallacia, Cic. Att. 1, 1, init. Phr.: under false *p.*, dolo malo (legal term): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. *tolus*.

pretend: *simūlo*, 1 (to *p.* what is not): foll. by simple acc., acc. and inf., and sometimes absol.: v. TO FEIGN (2). Comp. dissimūlo, 1 (to hide what is by pretending): v. TO FEIGN (4). Also as *simūlo* (= *simulo*, but less freq.): lb.

pretended: *fictus*, *simūlātus*, *fūctus*: v. FALSE (II.).

pretendedly: expr. by *spēcies*: v. OSTENSIVELY.

pretender: 1. In gen. sense: *simūlātor*: Sall. See also IMPOSTOR. II. One who claims the throne: "qui regnum affectat. (Affectator imperii populus, Flor. 2, 7, init., a people pretending to [universal] empire).

pretension: 1. Claim: perh. postūlatio, postūlātum: v. CLAIM, DEMAND. To make *p.* to the throne, regnum affectare, Liv. 1, 46: I make no *p.* to such honour, haud equidem tibi me dignor honore, Virg. Aen. 1, 335: I make no *p.* to be a poet, "haudquaquam mihi laudem poeticae summo, aringo: to make some *p.* to be an orator, "aliqua diocendi laude florere. II. Display: ostentatio, ambitio: v. OSTENTATION.

pretermis: *praetermissio*: v. OMISION.

preternatural: expr. by *praeter naturam*, etc.: v. foll. art.

preternaturally: perh. *praeter naturam*: Cic. Ph. 1, 4, 10 (where however the sense differs from Eng.). Sometimes *praeter modum*: the Alban lake had risen *p.*, lacus Albanus *p.* modum creverat, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100. Phr.: he was *p.* tall, erat in eo enormis proceritas, Suet. Vit. 17: sight *p.* acute, oculorum acies acerrima.

pretext: 1. species, *ēi*: under *p.* of... species, per speciem, foll. by gen.: v. OSTENSIVELY. 2. praetextum, 1; praetextus, *ūs* (not in the best authors: a *p.* for civil war (opp. real cause, causa), praetextum civilium armorum, Suet. Caes. 30: under *p.*, praetexto (foll. by gen.), Tac. H. 2, 100; ad *p.*, Suet. Aug. 12: also, sub praetextu, Petr. 97; hoc praetextu, Just. 3. obtentus, *ūs* (also late): to assume anything as a *p.* (veil for a real design), aliquid obtentui sumere, Tac. A. 1, 10, init.: Just. 4. lātebra (subterfuge): to seek a *p.* for perjury, l. quaerere perjurio, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 100. Phr.: under *p.* of an agrarian law, legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: to allege anything as a *p.*, praetextere aliquid, id. in Pis. 24, 56: Tac. also, obtendere, Tac. A. 3, 17: to assign a false *p.* for a war, falsum titulum bello praetendere, cf. Liv. 37, 54, med. (but titulus alone, simply = ground alleged, without notion of falseness).

prettily: bellē (nicely), vēnustē (charmingly), concinnē (neatly put together): Cic. *P.* dressed, lepide, condigne vestita, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 40.

prettiness: perh. concinnitas (of what is neatly and nicely put together): *p.* is not a masculine adornment, non est virile ornamentum c., Sen. Ep. 112, 3: Cic.

pretty (adj.): 1. pulcer, cra, crum (-cher -chra -chrum: usually denoting a higher quality than the Eng.): a *p.* girl, *p.* virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 54: what sight could be prettier? quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. Dimin. pulchellus (rare): Cic. Fam. 7, 23 (pulchellae sunt, sc. staturae, they are very *p.*). 2. perh. bellus (which

however does not refer exclusively to looks): vessels of a *p.* shape, vasa figura bella, Varr. L. 1, 8, 16, 31. (But bella puella, is a nice, amiable girl: Cic. Att. 6, 4, extr.: Pl.) 3. lepīdus (pleasant, graceful, and charming): a *p.* lady-like figure, forma 1. et liberalia, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 41: a very *p.* little fellow, homunculo lepīdissimus, Aug. in Suet. Vit. Hor. 4, vēnustus: v. LOVELY, CHARMING. Phr.: a (rather) *p.* young woman, adolescentula forma bonā, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91.

pretty (adj.): mediocriter (pretty well): v. MODERATELY. A *p.* good number, complures: a *p.* considerable quantity, aliquantum, aliquantulum: v. GOOD (III.).

prevail: 1. To prove the stronger: 1. vinco, vici, ctum (trans.), 3: the stronger party *p.* over the better one, major pars meliorem vicit, Liv. 21, 4, init.: also absol., that party *p.* d, vicit pars illa, Sall. Jug. 16. 2. praevalēo, ul, 2 (not in Cic.): to *p.* by virtue of authority, auctoritate *p.*, Suet. Gal. 19: which consideration should *p.*, utrum praevaleret, Tac. A. 1, 58: occasionally with *abī* (like a compar. degree): destiny *p.* over counsel, praevalēbant fata consilia, Vell. 2, 118. II. To be in force, have currency: 1. tēneo, ul, utum, 2: the custom has *p.* d, tenet consuetudo, ut... Quint. 2, init.: Liv. Also comp. obtineo, 2: the report has *p.* d, fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46, extr. 2. praevalēo, 2 (late and rare): in all Asia this custom *p.*, tota Asia hic mos *p.*, Plin. 17, 22, 33 § 181. Freq. expr. by esse: he said the custom did not *p.* among the Greeks, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 66: v. CUSTOM. To begin to *p.*, *p.* more and more: (1). In-crebro, brui (-besco, -but): this custom which has begun to *p.*, haec consuetudo quae increbruit, Cic. Ph. 14, 5, init.: Pl. (N.B.—The perf. tenses may often be rendered simply by to prevail: cf. example given, and id. Verr. 2, 3, 7, haec quae nunc increbruit disciplina, which now *p.*) So percrebro (esp. of reports): Cic. Caes. (2). Invalēco, ul, 2 (to gain ground): the practice *p.* more and more, consuetudo magis 1., Quint. 2, 1, init. See also TO SPREAD. (3). Invētēro, *āv*, 3 (to become rooted): Caes. B. G. 5, 41. III. To prevail upon, 1. e. induce: 1. adduco, induco (the latter esp. with ref. to something bad or wrong): v. TO INDUCE. 2. exōro, 1 (by entreaties): let me *p.* upon you, sine te exorem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6: foll. by ut and subj., Cic. R. Com. 16, 46. 3. expr. by impetrio, 1 (to obtain by asking): he *p.* upon the Sequani to allow... Impetrat a Sequanis ut patiantur... Caes. B. G. 1, 9: how far you may allow yourself to be *p.* d on, quid patiāre a te impetrari, Cic. Am. 20, 76.

prevailing: 1. vulgātus (common, prevailing) generally known: the more *p.* story, vulgatar fama, Liv. 1, 7: strengthened, pervulgatus: v. COMMON. 2. constans, ntis (uniform): an old and *p.* belief, vetus et constans opinio, Suet. Vesp. 4. To become prevalent, increbrescere, invalēscere, etc.: v. TO PREVAIL. Phr.: the custom becomes *p.*, consuetudo inveterascit, Caes. B. G. 5, 41.

prevailingly: *fēre*, *fermē*: v. GENERALLY.

prevaricate: tergiversor, 1: Cic.: v. TO SHUFFLE. (Praevicari, to practise collusion as an advocate.) Or by circum-, mentiri ac secum repugnantia affirmare.

prevarication: v. TO PREVARICATE. (Praevicatio, collusion.)

prevaricator: v. TO PREVARICATE.

prevent: 1. prohibēo, 2: foll. by direct acc., also by subj. with ne, quominus or acc. and infn.: may the gods *p.* the evils, dii mala prohibeant, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 10: to *p.* a thing being done, *p.* ne quid fiat, Cic. Div. Verr. 10, fin.: I suppose winter has *p.* d..., credo hiemem prohibuisse quominus..., id. Fam. 12, 5: for the use of infn., cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 38.

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prohibere... pronuntiare: Cic.: Liv. In a negative sense, use quin: see L. G. § 461. 2. obsto, impēdo (to stand in the way: as hindrances or obstacles: while prohibeo is actually to prevent): v. TO HINDER.

prevention: expr. by verb: v. TO PREVENT. Phr.: *p.* is better than cure, "tutus prohibentur mala quam curantur: salius est providere ne quid mali accideret quam ipsum malum (quum semel acciderit) oppugnare.

preventive: expr. by verb: v. TO PREVENT. To adapt all possible *p.* measures, "omnia providere atque curare.

previous: proximus, antecēdens, etc.: v. PRECEDING.

previously: antea, antehac: v. BEFORE. Previously to..., (often) prius... quam, ante... quam (or as single words): v. L. G. § 501.

prevision: providētia, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160.

prey (subs.): praeda: deer, the *p.* of rooves, cervi, luporum *p.*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50: Phaedr. (Raptum, only of human beings: v. PLUNDER.) A beast of *p.* (bestia, animal) rapax, Plin. 11, 45, 101, where the adj. is used in pl., absol.: later, bestia praedatrix, Aem. (N.B.—Uul. fera will be sufficiently precise: v. WILD BEAST.) Phr.: the *p.* of anxious thoughts, "quem vexant sollicitudines, sollicitae curae: v. TO DISQUIET, HARASS.

prey (v.): 1. Lit.: praedor, 1: Virg. G. 1, 130. The cat *p.* upon mice and birds, "fies muribus et avibus infestissimus; feles mures et aves infestissime insectatur; felium esca mures avisque minutoria. II. Fig.: 1. ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (esp. poet.): if caught *p.* upon the mind, aliquid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: Virg. Strengthened, perdo, 3: Virg. Aen. 6, 442. 2. less strong, sollicito, vexo, etc.: v. TO HARASS. The pass. may be expr. by lātesco, ul, 3 (to pine away, be the victim of some feeling): to be *p.* d upon by vexation, molestis tabescere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: v. TO PINE.

preying (adj.): Fig.: ēdax: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 18 (e. curae). In same sense, mordax (gnawing), lb. 1, 18, 4 (m. sollicitudines).

prispium: prispismus: Apul. Herb. price (subs.): 1. pretium: (to buy) at a low, high *p.*, parvo, magno *p.* Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Cic.: to agree on a *p.* for one's head, *p.* pacti pro capite, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: to fix a *p.* (as a dealer does), *p.* constituere, id. Att. 12, 33: *p.* are fallen, jacent *p.*, id. R. Com. 12, init.

2. when price is indicated indefinitely, in such phrr. as, at a high, low *p.*, etc.: use, magni, parvi, tanti, etc.: (to sell a female slave) at cost *p.*, (tanti) quanti emptā est, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41: more precisely, tantidem (for just so much), lb. 2, 1, 46: at what *p.* does Chrysogonus give lessons? quanti C. docet? Juv. 7, 176: so, at a higher or lower *p.*, majoris, pluris: L. G. § 281. (N.B.—The forms magno, parvo, maximo, plurimo, are also common.) 3. price of corn, annōna (market-price): the *p.* of corn had risen to..., ad... annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: to raise the *p.* of corn, incendere s. exandefacere annonam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, ad fin.: also, a flagellare (artificially, by buying up the supply), Plin. 33, extr. Also used of other commodities of which there is a regular sale: Juv. 9, 100 (veneni a.): Plin. l. c. Phr.: to be had for a *p.*, venalis, Sall. Jug. 35, extr.: beyond all (estimate of) *p.*, super omnem taxationem, Plin. 7, 12, 46. See also VALUABLE.

price (v.): Phr.: pretium constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33: also, taxare (not in Cic.), Plin. 31, 5, 27 (of the market price of a commodity; whereas the former phr. refers to a particular case).

price-current: "index rerum venalium et pretiorum.

priceless: v. INVALUABLE.

prick (subs.): 1. Puncture: 1. punctum: Veg. Mil. 1, 12 (stab.). Dimin.

prick (v.): 1. Puncture: 1. punctum: Veg. Mil. 1, 12 (stab.). Dimin.

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punctulum (a small or slight p.). Apul. 2, punctus, as: Apul. (Usu. better expr. by *pungo*: a wound like the p. of a pin, vulnus quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24, 65.). **Punctiones**, **pricking pains**: Cels. 1, Plin. 11. A sharp point: v. **RUCKLE**. See also **GOAD**, **SPICE**.

prick (v.). 1. *pungo*, *pūpigi*, *punctum*, 3: Cic. Mil. 24, 65 (acu p.): Petr. Comp. compungo, nxi, nctum, 3; (rare): Cels. 6, 18, 9 (acu c.). 2. *stimulo*, 1 (with a goad or spur): v. to **SPUR**, **GOAD**. Comp. *extimulo*, Plin. (For fig. sense, v. to **STING**.)

prick up: Phr.: to p. up the ears, aures arrigere (of attention), Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30: Pl.: Virg.: also, erigere (mentes auresque), Cic. Sull. 11, 33. (The latter is a more dignified mode of speech.) Poet.: the up-p'd ears of the Satyrs, aures Satyrorum acutae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4. See also to **ABOUSE**.

pricking (adj.): Phr.: p. pains, punctiones, Cels. 8, 9, fin.: to be attended with a p. sensation, punctionem afferre, Plin. 24, 15, 44.

prickle: aculeus (anything that pricks or stings): Plin. 20, 23, 99 (a carduorum). See also **THORN**.

prickly: 1. spinosus: Plin. 20, 23, 99: Ov. 2, spinifer (poet.): Pall. de Inst. 81: Cic. poet. (dub.). 3. spiniger (poet.): Iud.: Cic. poet. (dub.).

pride (subs.): 1. *Haughtiness*: 1. superbia, (lofty, domineering spirit): Cic. (who joins it with insolentia, arrogantia, inhumanitas, etc.): v. **HAUGHTINESS**: Hor. 2, fastidium; fastus, as (scornful pride): v. **DISDAIN**. 3. spiritus, as (perh. the best word, when an honourable and not overbearing p. is meant): self-confidence and p. fiducia ac a. Caes. B. C. 3, 72: your p. is fallen, cecidit a. ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2: Cic. 11. That of which one is proud: decus, dñs, n.: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 20 (decus equitum Maecenas): Ov. See also **ORNAMENT**.

pride oneself: 1. jacto, 1 (freq. but not always referring to what a person says of himself: toll. by acc. of that which; or with *pron.* refl. and *prep.*: Domitius p.ing himself on his popularity in the city, quum D. urbanam gratiam lactaret, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: Hor. v. to **BOAST**. 2. effro, 3, irr. (with *pron.* refl. = to be elated, carry one's head high): v. to **ELATE**. 3. superbo, 4 (to be proud of; toll. by abl. alone: In Cic. only absol., to be haughty): to p. oneself in the name of an ancestor, nomine avi s., Ov. M. 11, 218: Plin. See also to **BOAST**.

priest: sacerdos, otis, c.: Cic. Liv. Other terms of more limited application are flāmen, Inis, m. (a special p., of certain deities only), Cic. Liv.: antistes, Itis, c. (a presiding p., chief p.), Nep. Lys. 3 (a Jovis): Juv.: sacrificulus (an officiating p.), Liv. 25, 1, med. (where the term appears to be used contemptuously).

priest-craft: sacrificulorum (sacerdotum) artes, fallaciae.

priestess: 1. sacerdos, otis, c.: Graecian p., Graecae p., Cic. Bal. 24, 55: Virg. 2, antistes, Itis, c.: and antistita, ae, f. (chief p.): joined with sacerdos, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, 99 (a. antistitae): also absol., Liv. 1, 20 (antistites templi): Val. Max.

priesthood: 1. The office: sacerdotium: holding the office of the p., sacerdotio praeditus, Cic. Sen. 17, fin.

2. The priests, collectively: sacerdotes; sacerdotum collegia. (Not sacerdotium in this sense.)

priestly: sacerdotiālis, e (late): the p. games (given by priests), s. ludē, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6: Macr. The p. officer, sacerdotum: to dispute concerning p. offices, de s. contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.

priest-ridden: "sacerdotum auctoritā deditissimus.

prig: "putida quādam severitatis dignitasque ostentatione adolescens.

prigish: cf. *preced. art.*

prim: perh. mortuor (over particular): cf. Suet. Caes. 45. Cf. **PRIMNESS**.

primacy: primatia, ae: Du C.

primal: perh. pīmgēnūs, principālis: v. **ORIGINAL**. Or expr. by *primus*: v. **FIRST**.

primarily: initio, principio: v. **ORIGINALLY**.

primary: 1. First in time: principālis: the p. meaning (of a word), naturalis et p. significatio, Quint. 9, 1, 4: Gell. See also **PRIMITIVE**.

Chief: praecipuus: v. **CHIEF**, **PRINCIPAL**. Phr.: to deem a thing of p. importance, antiquissimum aliquid habere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1.

III. Fundamental: Phr.: the p. impulses of our nature, "principia illa hominum naturae cupiditatūque, cf. Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52: p. colours, "primi qui dicuntur colores.

primates: "primas, Itis: Du C.

prime (subs.): 1. Dawn: mane, matutinum tempus: v. **MORNING**.

2. The spring of life, time of fullest strength: 1. expr. by *vigeo*, ul, 2 (to be in full vigour): our life is in its p., v. aetas, Sall. Cat. 20: cf. Cic. Att. 4, 3, fin., animo vigeo (to be in full vigour of mind).

2. by *floreo*, ul, 2 (to be in the youthful bloom or heyday of life): Virg. E. 7, 4 (ambo florentes aetatuibus); so, florens aetas (youth), Cic. Sen. 6, fin.

Phr.: in the very p. of life, intergerima aetate, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: p. of life, is also expr. by bona aetas, Id. Sen. 14, 48; and, with somewhat diff. sense, confirmata aetas (maturity), Id. Fam. 10, 3.

III. The best of anything: flo, robor: v. **FLOWER** (II.).

prime (adj.): egregius, optimus, etc.

prime-minister: "is cui summa rerum a rege commissae est.

primer: perh. elementa prima: see Hor. S. 1, 1, 26. To be learning the p., initia litterarum discere, cf. Quint. 1, 1, 19. Or perh. (more precisely) libellus elementarius, cf. Sen. Ep. 36, 4 (elementarius senex, 1. e. who is still learning his letters or p.). See also **GRAMMAR**.

primeval: perh. primigenius: v. **ORIGINAL**. Phr.: the p. forest, silva omni hominum memoria vetustior: man p., "homo ille primus omnium natus; genus illud hominum primigeniorum.

primitive: 1. principālis, e: p. significatio (of a word), principālis significatio, Quint. 9, 1, 4: Gell. Phr.: the p. constitution of the state, prisca illa et antiqua reipublicae forma, Vell. 2, 89: the p. costume of the country, "vestitus qualis fuit eorum hominum qui initio regionem incolebant. See also **ANCIENT**.

2. primigenius: Varr.: v. **ORIGINAL** (adj.). 3. primitivus (rare in this sense): p. words, primitiva verba, Prisc. 8, 14, init. (opp. derivativa): called, verba primigenia, Varr. L. L. 65, 36.

primness: "nimis anxia (circa vestitum, gestum, etc.) morositas; "affectata quaedam diligentia ac cura: cf. **CICERO** (II.).

primogeniture: jus (Jura) primi geniti: v. **FIRST-BORN**. Less definitely, aetatis privilegium, Just. 2, 10, init.

primordial: primus, primitivus: v. **ORIGINAL**, **PRIMITIVE**. The p. germs of nature, rerum primordia, Lucr. 1, 56. (Primordialis, v. late and rare.)

primrose: "primula vulgaris (Linn.).

prince: 1. Sovereign; esp. of a small kingdom: 1. rex, regis: v. **KING**. Dimin. regulus (petty p., chief): Liv. 37, 25, med. 2. princeps: v. **SOVEREIGN**. (The common title of emperors of Rome.)

II. King's son: regulus: Sall. Jug. 11 (unless the word be there used in sense I.): cf. Liv. 42, 24, extr. Usu. better, regis filius: or in pl. regii pueri, liberi (R. and A.); regales, Amm. 16, 12, med.

prince: 1. regālis, e (befitting a king): a p. sentiment, r. sententia, Cic. Off. 1, 13, init.: p. attire, r. cultus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 15.

2. regius (usu. of that which actually belongs to a king: in present sense poet.): p. piles, r. moles, Hor. Od. 2, 15, init.: Ur. (Principālis = relating to the emperors.)

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princesses: 1. Ruler: regina: v. **QUEEN**. II. King's daughter: regia filia; regia puella.

principal (adj.): 1. praecipuus (standing out from the rest, especial: most important): 1 shall note (only) the p. figures, ex quibus (modis) praecipuos attingemus, Quint. 8, 3, extr.: the p. remedies for calculus in man, pr. calculo humano remedia, Plin. 11, 48, 109.

2. maximus (of greatest moment): what is the p. thing, quod m. est [parenthetical], Cic. Fam. 13, 50: the p. charges brought against him were, "maxima ei objecta crimina sunt, quod...: so, summus: v. **CHIEF**.

3. principālis, e (of primary importance: not in best authors): after these two p. points, post haec duo p. Col. 1, 3, init. 4. potissimus (in Cic. = preferable to all others, Inv. 1, 12, 17, utrum potius, aut quid potissimum esset aut solum, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, fin. Phr.: the p. thing, caput: the p. dish, caput coenae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: the p. element of happiness, c. ad beate vivendum, Id. Am. 13, 45.

principal (subs.): 1. Head person: magister: v. **MASTER**. See also **HEAD** (VII.).

II. Money at interest: 1. sors, rtis, 1: to run the risk of losing the p. de sorte venire in dubium, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35: to pay the p. many times over (in interest), multiplicem a. exsolvere, Liv. 6, 14, med.: Cic. 2, caput, Itis, n.: to deduct the interest from the p., de c. quod usuris pernumerat esset deducere, Liv. 6, 35, med.: Hor. Phr.: to deduct from the p. (capital), de vivo detrahere, Cic. Fl. 37, 91: rescare, Id. Verr. 3, 50, 118 (the principal or capital is said to be living because of its power of increase). (N.B.—No authority for vivum caput.)

principality: perh. principatūs, as (sovereign power).

principally: 1. In the highest degree: maximē, praecipuē, etc.: v. **PARTICULARLY**, **ESPECIALLY**.

2. In the main, for the most part: Phr.: they live p. on milk and cattle, maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: see also **MOSTLY**.

principle: 1. Elemental germ or force: beginning: 1. principium: the first p. of all things, pr. rerum, Lucr. 1, 814. Usu. pl.: the first p. of law, pr. juris, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: to lay down carefully the first p., pr. bene explorata ponere, Id. 1, 13, 37.

2. Elementum: v. **ELEMENT**. 3. Only in pl., primordia, orum: Lucr. 1, 56 (rerum pr.).

II. A rule laid down, a fundamental maxim: 1. institutum: the precepts and p.s of philosophy, praecipia institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off. init.: to imbue the mind with the soundest p.s, optimis l. mentem imbue, Quint. 1, 1, 16: the p.s of jurisprudence, juris publici instituta, Cic. Br. 77, 263.

2. collectively, institutio, ratio, disciplina: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, haec institutio atque haec disciplina (these p.s and rules of conduct): Id. Or. 32, 115, hac Chrysippi disciplina institutus (trained in these p.s): the p.s of the Stoics, Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, Id. Off. 3, 4, 20.

3. decretum (dogma): Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27: Sen. III. With reference to practical life, conscientiousness, integrity: Phr.: a man of p., vir gravis et severus Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228: vir sanctus et religiosus (with ref. to oaths), Cic. R. Com. 15, 44: vir iusti officioque observans (v. UPRIGHT, CONSCIENTIOUS): a man of no p., vir levis (with no solidity of character), Cic. Clu. 28, init. (leves ac nummarii iudices): see also **UNPRINCIPLED**.

print (v.): 1. With type: 1. "imprimo, pressi, sum, 3 (which however is condemned by Kr. and others): of this edition 275 copies were p.d., hujus editionis CCLXXV volumina impressa fuerunt, Ibrakenb. pref. Sil. Ital.: Ruhnck. (Kr.): so in legal term, imprimatur, licence to print. 2. expr. by *typia*

abst. pk. with various verbs: e.g. *typis excudere, excubire, describere, exprimere*; which verbs are also used absol.: Orell. pref. Vell. (N.B.—These latter phrr. should be used whenever elegance of expression is an object.) Phr.: *I shall be at liberty either to p. or not, c. lib. liberum nobis vel publicare vel conlinere*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3 (the term to *publish* being often exact enough for ordinary purposes): *to publish a book splendidly* p. d. librum magnificis typis (best add. expressum) in lucem edere, Bentl. (Kr.): *the treatise has not yet been p. d.* libellus nondum prelo excurrit; nondum typis expressus e prelo exiit. || *To stamp with a pattern*: Phr.: *figuras, formas* (luteo, etc.) imprimere; (luteo, etc.) impressis formis pingere (Kr.).

print (subs.): 1. *Mark impressed*: nota impressa: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12: v. **MARK**. See also **STAMP**. || **Type**: expr. by typ. *orum*: *to appear in p. (of a work)*, *typis expressum, excusum prodire: v. **TO PRINT**. *To rush into p.*, temere inconsultaque publicare, edere (libellum). || **An engraving**: pictura (lignea, etc. forma expressa): v. **PICTURE, ENGRAVING**. || **A printed fabric**: *textile opus formis coloribusque impressis distinctum.

printer: 1. typographus: Morhof, l. 730: Orell. pref. Vell. 2. typotheta, ae (type-seller, compositor): Orell. l. c. *Printers' workmen*, operae typographicae, Ruhnk. (Kr.): Orell. p. s. ink, atramentum typographicum, Kr.

printing (subs.): 1. typographia: Morhof, l. 730. Or by circuml., ars typographica; ars litterarum typis exprimendarum.

office: *officina typographica: Morhof, l. 732.

press: *prelūm typographicum. **prior (adj.)**: Phr.: *he had a p. claim on my services*, *jam ante illi officium meum (quodcumque) debebat: *the proprietor has the p. claim*, potior est conditio ejus qui dominum tenet, cf. Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 3. See also **PRECEDING**.

prior (subs.): *prior conventualiis: v. Du C. a. v.

priorress: *priorissa: Du C.

priority: expr. by ante, prior, etc.: v. **BEFORE**, and **TO PRECEED**.

priory: *prioratus, ūs: (the office): Du C. For the place, v. **MONASTERY**.

prise (v.): Phr.: *quasi vecti adhibita refringere*.

prism: prisma, ūs, n.: Mart. Cap.

prismatic: *prismaticus (only as f. i.).

prison: 1. carcer, ūs, m.: Cic. Sull. 25, 70: Sall. Liv. 2. robur, ūs, n. (the inner keep of a p., esp. of the public p. at Rome): Fest. a. v. robur: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19. Join: in robore et tenebris, Liv. 38, 59, extr. (This part of the carcer of Rome was called Tullianum, Sall. Cat. 55.) 3. when the ref. is not to the place but the condition of confinement, vincula, ūrum; custodia (milder): *to put in p.*, in vincula conjicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: *to hurry away to p.*, in v. abripere, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24: v. **IMPRISONMENT**.

prisoner: 1. In legal sense: reus, f. rea (accused person): Cic. Quint. || *Captive in war*: 1. captivus (one remaining in the state of a p.): Caes. B. G. 1, 22: Cic. Also in pl., captiva corpora: Liv. 31, 46 (urbs regi, captiva corpora Romanis cessere). 2. expr. by capto, 3 (when the ref. is not to the place in a captive state, but to the act of capturing): 3000 infanterie vere made p. in that battle, capta eo proelio tria milia peditum, Liv. 22, 49, extr.: *you have the ringleader's p.*, duces captos [et comprehensos] tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, init.

pristine: pristinus: v. **FORMER** (3).

prithoe: quaequo, cōdo (in p. cettē): v. **PRAT, TELL**.

privacy: 1. solitudo (being alone): v. **SOLITUDE**. 2. secretum (not so in Cic.): *profundum p.* altum additumque

a. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22: *to delight in p.*, secreto gaudere, Quint. 10, 7, 16 (the oblique cases to be preferred). See also **RETIREMENT**.

private (adj.): 1. Peculiar to an individual: 1. privatus: no p. property in land, nihil privati [ac separati] agri, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: his own p. property, res quas ipsius erant p., Cic. Quint. 4, 15. 2. pēciliāria, e: Suet. Dig. v. OWNS (5). The p. property of a person not sui juris, pēciliūm: Liv. 2, 41, fin. (p. filii): Suet. Tib. 50 (uxoris): v. **LAT. Dict. s. v.** || *Not of a public character*: privatus: a p. life, vita p. [et quieta], Cic. Sen. 7, 22: in a p. capacity (holding no legal authority), privatus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: without subs., in privato (in a p. place, opp. in publico), Liv. 39, 18, med. In p. without public authority, privatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: Sall.

|| **Retired**: 1. secretus: p. studies, a. studia, Quint. 2, 18, 4: Sen. Ep. 91, 5: Petr.: *To make for a p. spot* (for an interview), secretum petere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 11. Hence adv. secreto, in privato: v. **PRIVATELY**. 2. solus: v. **SOLITARY**.

|| **Connected with one's own home**: esp. of education. 1. expr. by domi: whether p. education or school be preferable, utilis domi an scholis (puer) erudiantur, Quint. 1, 2, lem.: cf. ib. § 1, domi atque intra privatos parietes studere. 2. domesticus: a p. tutor, domesticus praeceptor, ib. § 4: p. and in-doors exercise, d. exercitatio et umbratilla, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: p. lessons, *lectiones d. (Kr.). 3. umbratilla, umbratilis (to be used with caution): v. **INDOORS**. V. **Confidential**: Phr.: *he was the king's p. secretary*, (rex) eum habuit ad manum scribae loco, Nep. Eum. 1 (cf. paulo infra, omnium consiliorum particeps): Kr. gives phr. scribae cubicularius, Inscr.: *scriba omnium secretorum arbitri, cf. Curt. 3, 12, med.

|| **Milit. term. of the rank and file, not an officer**: 1. gregarius (miles), Cic. Pl. 30, 72: Tac. 2. māniliāria, e; esp. as subs., by ellipsis of miles: *I have not followed Pompey like a single p. soldier*, non Pompeium tanquam unus m. secutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10, init.: Tac. (freq.).

private (subs.): v. **PRIVATE**, erat privatus numero militis, Nep. Epam. 7. (Nägels.)

privateer: *navis privata praedatoria.

privateering (subs.): Phr.: *p. is forbidden*, nemini privato mari bellum gerere licet: *they introduced the practice of p.*, *primi omnium privatis hominibus potestatem per litteras fecerunt bellum mari gerendi.

privately: 1. secretō (apart from all persons not concerned): *to speak p. with any one*, s. cum aliquo loqui, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Cic. (Less well, secrete, secretim.) 2. clam (keeping a thing in the dark): v. **SECRETLY**. Phr.: *he asks him p.*, quacrit ex solo (opp. in conventu), Caes. l. c.: *he told the young man p. to come to him*, remotis arbitris ad se adolescentem venire jussit, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112. (Privatim = in a private or unofficial capacity: v. **PRIVATE**, II.)

privateness: v. **PRIVATE**. **privation**: 1. Deprivation: 1. privatio: Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38 (pr. doloris, exemption from pain): Gell. 2. ademptio (taking away of something possessed): Tac. Auct. pr. Dom. (Or expr. by privo, careo, etc.: v. **TO DEPRIVE, BE WITHOUT**). || **Need**: Inopia: J. oin: inopia et fames, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopia atque egestas, id. Am. 9, 29.

privative: In gram., privativus: Gell. 13, 22, extr. Also, privans, ntis: suggested by Cic. Top. 11, 48, as = Gr. ἀπαιρτικός. (Or expr. by verb: the prefix in has a p. force, praepositio in privat verbum ea vi quam haberet si in praepositum non fuisset, Cic.)

privet: ligustrum: Virg. E. 2, 18. (*Ligustrum vulgare, Linn.)

privilege: i. e. peculiar advantage; esp. one enjoyed by legal right: 1. Jus, ūs, n. (gen. term: a lawful claim or right): the p.s of (those having) three children (exemption given on account of family), Jura trium liberorum, Suet. Gal. 14: more freq. ring. (Jus), Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 8: Dig. v. **RIGHT, (subs.)**. 2. p. villegium (legal right: not so in Cic., the primary sense being a law aimed at an individual): *to enjoy a p. by immemorial usage*, p. et vetustissimum morem habere, Plin. Ep. 10, 53 (56): Sen. 3. bēfīdīcūm: esp. in certain phrr., the p. of children (like Jus, v. **supr.**), b. liberorum, Suet. Cl. 15: the p. of (wearing) rings, b. anularum, Tryph. Dig. 47, 3, 42. 4. praerogativa (in the way of honor or dignity; late in this sense: strictly, the first vote, or right of voting first): Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4 § 5: Plin. Phr.: *poets have always had the p. of ... poets semper fuit aequa potestas* (with gen. of ger.), Hor. A. P. 10: one has the p. of ... concessum est, permissum est, cf. Quint. 6, 3, 28: it is a great p. to attend the lectures of such a man, magnum, maximum est talis viri schollis adesse: v. **ADVANTAGE**.

privileged (part. adj.): qui praecipuo quodam jure est: cf. **PRIVILEGE**.

privily: clam, occultis: v. **SECRETLY**.

privacy: Phr.: *without the p. of*, clam, with acc. or abl.: v. **KNOWLEDGE** (3).

privy (adj.): 1. Secret: privatus, secretus: v. **PRIVATE**. Esp. in phr., p. member, pudenda, vētrēm (= penis), etc.: v. **GENITALS**. || **Privy to**: i. e. acquainted with: 1. concius (with gen. or dat. of that which a person is p. to): p. to the plot, c. conjurationis, Sall. Cat. 37: Cic. Tac.: p. to a crime, facinori c. Cic. Clu. 20, 56: with prep.: *that Piso was p. to these schemes*, his de rebus c. esse Pisonem, id. Att. 2, 24, ad fin.: *the person with whom privacy is shared is put in dat.*, which being expressed, the thing concerning which can only be in gen. or with prep.: cf. Sall. Cat. 22, alius cili tanti facinoris concius; and Cic. Att. 1, 18, mihi in privatis omnibus concius. 2. affinis, e (implied in): v. **PARTY** (VI.). (Also, haud or non ignarus, Sall. Cat. 18, fin.)

privy (subs.): 1. fōrica: Juv. 3, 38. 2. latrina: Suet. Tib. 58.

chamber: consistorium: Amm. 15, 5.

council: perh. *consilium regia (principis) interius; qui regis (principis) consiliorum secretorum participes sunt; consiliarii regii. Under the Empire, comites consistoriani: Just. Cod. 12, 10: also, simply, consistoriani, Amm. 15, 5; and, as forming a kind of court, consistorium (consistorium solus ingressus, ib.).

councillor: v. **preced. art.**

purse: fuscus (under the emperors): Suet. Aug. 101: Tac.

seal: * (principis) signum secundarium (privatum, quod appellatur). Also meton., the holder of the p. seal, * (is) cui commissum est signum, etc.

prize (subs.): 1. Praemium: *to be incited to study by splendid p.s*, amplis p. ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, init.: p.s in public games, (certaminum) pr.: Suet. Cal. 20: *to carry off a p.*, pr. auferre, id. Gram. 17: *to offer a p.*, pr. proponere, ib.: the first or second p., pr. primarium, secundarium, Elchst. (Kr.): p. for diligence and progress in study, *pr. ob diligentiam studiorumque profectus donatum. 2. palma (strictly, palm of victory: esp. poet.): *to lose the p.*, p. amittere, Virg. Aen. 5, 519: (winner of) the third p., tertia p., ib. 339: v. **PALM**. Phr.: *to compete for a p.*, descendere in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, init.: *to try for the p. in various sports*, vario ludicrum genere contendere, Just. 7, 2, extr.: *to award the p. to a comedy*, comediā coronare, Suet. Cl. 11: *Lucretia won the p. in the contest* (fig.), certaminis laus penes Lucretiam

fruit, Liv. 1, 57, *fin.* || *Something captured*: praeda: v. BOOTY. If a captured vessel, *navis capta*: Caes. B. C. 2, 5: Liv. See also GOD-BEND.

prize (v.): magni aestimo, facio: v. TO VALUE.

prize-essay: *perh. tractatus palmarius (cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20, p. sententia) subject for a p., quaestio contentioni insinuandae proposita, Eichst. (Kr.): or perh., "quaestio (materia) in scribendi (dissertandi) certamen proposita: the first, second, third p., *tractatus is qui primam, secundam, tertiam palmam abtullit.

—fighter: pugil, illis: v. FUGILIST.

—money: mōnābia (money obtained from the sale of booty): v. PUNDER. Or better, pecunia manubialis, Suet. Aug. 30. (Hor. uses, viaticā, orum: Ep. 2, 2, 26.)

probability: 1. similitudo veri: Cic. Part. 11, *fin.*: or in reversed order, veri sim., id. Ac. 2, 33, 107 (also written as one word: less well). 2. probabilitas (of that which commends itself to the mind subjectively; whereas similitudo veri denotes objective resemblance to truth): whatever strikes our mind with a sense of p., that we say, quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, id dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 37: see also PLACIBILITY. (Or expr. by adj.: there is a degree of p. about the story, *quae narratur quodam modo veri similia videntur: v. PROBABLE.)

probable: 1. similis veri, or in reversed order; freq. written as single word, verisimilis: to enquire after what is most p., quid sit simillimum veri quaerere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: to distinguish the p. from the incredible, veri similia ab incredibilibus djudicare, id. Fam. 40, 139. Also, similis vero (*dat.*), id. Fam. 12, 5, *init.* (id. facillius credebatur quia simile vero videbatur). The phr. veri simile est (it is p. that), is foll. by acc. and *inf.*, Cic. B. Am. 37, 106; but non veri simile est, takes rather ut and subj.: cf. Cic. R. Am. 41, 121; id. Verr. 4, 6, 11 = it is not to be supposed that: cf. Zumpt, § 623. 2. probābilis, a (denoting the quality which things "like truth," veri similia, have of commending themselves to us: v. PLACIBILITY): a p. inference, p. conjectura [*et ratio*], id. Div. 2, 6, 16: cf. id. Inv. 1, 29, 46, where a full definition of the word is given. (N.B.—It is p. that... is expr. by veri simile est, not probable est.) Phr.: if however the other is more p., sin autem illa veriora, Cic. Am. 4, 14: this is more p. hoc vero propius est, Liv. 4, 37, *init.*: so, proximum vero est, it is most p., id. 2, 14: to be the more p. (of two opinions), propius accedere ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, *init.*

probably: 1. With probability but not certainty: probābiliter: Liv. 33, 28 (p. argumentari): Cic. (Or expr. by circuml.: cum quadam veri similitudine; cum magna probabilitate: v. PROBABILITY.) || Very likely: expr. by veri simile est, nescio (haud scio) an, videtur: the city will p. be taken, *veri simile est urbem captum iri (v. PROBABLE): if you adopt the other (course), p. more serious trouble will be caused me, sin illam alteram (erilis secuti), nescio an amplius negotii contrahatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9: there is no trouble which may not p. happen..., nulla est acerbitas quam non impendere videtur, id. Fam. 2, 16, *med.*

probation: probatio (any trial or examination): Cic. Plin. Phr.: he passed his period of p. in camp to the satisfaction of the general, prima castrorum rudimenta duci approbavit, Tac. Agr. 5: to put off one's probation till old age, tirocinium in senectutem differre, Quint. 12, 6, 3: this life is a period of p., haec nostra vita quasi ad probandos hominum mores animosque instituta videtur; tanquam tirocinium quoddam esse videtur.

probationary: expr. by tirocinium, rudimenta, etc.: v. PRECED. ART.

probationer: perh. tiro: v. NOVICE.

probe (subs.): specillum: Cels. 7, 8: Cic.

probe (v.): tento, i: more precisely, specillo tentare, Cels. 7, 8. Phr.: to p. a wound, (fig.), vulneribus manus afferre, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2.

probity: probitas, integritas: v. INTEGRITY.

problem: 1. Scientific: problema, ātis, n.; abt. pl. problematis (Gr. πρόβλημα: only as t. l.): Suet. Gr. 4: Sen.: Geil. || In colloq. sense: quaestio: v. QUESTION. The p. is... quaeritur...: Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 118, etc.

problematical: v. DOUBTFUL.

proboscis: proboscis, cidis, f. (elephant's): Plin. 8, 7, 7: Flor. (Called by Cic. manus: N. 1, 2, 47, *extr.*: Curt.)

procedure: ratio: v. PLAN, POLICY.

proceed: 1. To direct one's course:

1. pergo, perrexi, eunti, 3 (to go straight): they p. to the camp, pergunt ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, *extr.* (in pursuance of a purpose before expr. by, ire ad castra, ad castra contendere): Sall. Cat. 44, *med.* 2. proficiscor, 3: v. TO SET OUT.

3. contendo, 3 (with expedition): v. TO HASTEN. || To move on:

1. pcedo, esi, esum, 3: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101 (de funere): Liv. 21, 35, *fin.* 2. incedo, 3 (esp. to meet the foe): Liv. 28, 14, *fin.*: cf. id. 21, 35, *med.* (quum segnitur agmen incederet).

3. progredior, gressus, 3: v. TO ADVANCE (B).

|| To go on to a fresh topic:

1. pergo, 3: proceed to explain to me, perge mihi explicare, Cic. Part. 8, 28: foll. by ad. id. Br. 43, *init.* (pergamus ad reliqua): Liv. Also rarely, to begin and go on: Virg. E. 6, 13.

2. progredior, 3: Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119 (ad reliqua p.).

3. transeo, 4, *irr.* (to pass on): Cic. Inv. 1, 21, *extr.*: Liv. (N.B.—

Often not needing to be separately expressed: cf. Cic. Man. 8, *init.*, quoniam

de genere belli dixi nunc de magnitudine

pauca dicam, I will now p. briefly to

speck, etc.: or, deinceps may be used:

cf. Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42, de iustitia satis dictum est: deinceps de... dicatur, let

us now p. to speak, etc.). || To arise from:

1. proficiscor, 3 (locally, or in fig. sense): v. TO ORIGINATE (II. 3).

2. orior, ortus, 3; and 4: v. TO ARISE.

3. emāno, 1 (as it were to issue from a source): Cic. Att. 7, 21, *init.* (istinc emanant mala nostra, p. from thence):

cf. id. Inv. 2, 2, 7. In same sense, simple verb, mano: id. Par. 3, 1, *extr.*: etc.

V. To take legal steps against any one: Phr.: item (actionem) intendere

alici, etc.: v. ACTION (V.). cf. Liv. 3, 44, *med.*, iure graessari non vi (but graessari

usu, implies wrongful violence).

proceeding: 1. In gen. sense, usu. pl.: course of action: ratio: Ter. Ad. 3, 21: Caes. Cic. || Technically, proceedings in law: actio: v. ACTION (V.).

|| Transactions of a deliberative or other body: acta, orum:

Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: the p.s of the senate (journal of the same), senatus a., Suet. Aug. 5.

proceeds: 1. Cf. a sale: expr. by

redigo, egi, actum, 3: he sold the booty, and paid the p. into the treasury, (praedam) vendidit, ac redegit in publicum,

Liv. 2, 42, *init.*: cf. Cic. Div. Verr. 17, 56, bona vendidit, pecuniam redegit (i. e. pockets the p.).

|| In wider sense: any money returns: redditus, fructus:

v. PROFIT, PRODUCE, REVENUE.

procreant: procreantibus: Cic. Diom.

process: 1. Going on: esp. in phr., in p. of time: procedente tempore,

Plin. Ep. 6, 31, *extr.*: cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53 (des procedens). Or simply tempore

(poet.): v. Ut. Tr. 4, 6, 1 and 3. (In prose, perh. better expr. by clause: ubi

aliquantum temporis processit, etc.)

|| Means of doing something: ratio: v. PLAN. Or expr. by verb: this

p. is tedious but easy, *ita res tarde quidem sed minimo cum labore efficitur.

|| In law: v. ACTION (V.).

IV. In anatomy: processus, ūs: Cels. 8, 1, *med.*

procession: pompa: Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: funeral p., funeris p., Ov. F. 6, 663. Phr.: the funeral p. moves on, funus procedit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101: less precisely, funus ducitur (the funeral takes place, being of the nature of a p.), Cic. Quint. 15, *fin.*: triumphal p., triumphus: v. TRIUMPH. P. of the equinoxes, "processus equinoctiorum.

proclaim: 1. To publish abroad:

1. praedico, 1 (to utter publicly): opp. taceo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: esp. when eulogy is implied, to p. one's good deeds, beneficia sua p., Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: Cic.

2. profero, 3, *irr.* (to publish; not to keep secret): Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41 (palam p.).

3. effero, 3, *irr.* (like profero): Cic.: Caes.: v. TO PUBLISH.

|| To notify in an authoritative manner:

1. pronuntio, 1 (to make publicly known):

to p. the names of the victors, p. nominā victorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: cf. Liv. 24, 27, praetores pr. (to notify the appointment; which was done by the magistrate presiding): Suet.

2. renuntio, 1 (to notify publicly the return of successful candidates): on the day when I (as consul) p. d. l. Murenae Consul, illo die quo l. Murenae Co. renuntiavi, Cic.

Mur. *init.*: Liv. 5, 18, *init.* (Pronuntiare notes the publicity of the act; re-nuntiare simply the formal return.)

3. declāro, 1 (like preced., but less precise in application): cf. Cic. Mur. 1, 2, where declaratus = renuntiatus, cf. lb. § 1: and Liv. 9, 40, *extr.*, where

declarare aliquem consulē denotes the action of the people appointing.

4. edico, xi, eunti, 3 (to order by authoritative proclamation): to p. a general

cessation from business, iustitium e., Cic. Ph. 6, 1, 2: to p. a day for the elections, diem comitiū e., Liv. 26, 18: cf. PROCLAMATION (II.).

Phr.: to p. war against any one, allici bellum indicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14. See also TO PUBLISH.

proclaimar: 1. praedicator: Cic. Bal. 2, *init.*

2. praeco: v. HERALD, CRIER.

proclamation: 1. The act: 1.

praedicatio: Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48 (= formal announcement).

2. pronuntiatio: id. Clu. 20, 56 (= public declaration of judicial sentence).

3. renuntiatio (corresponding to renuntio: v. TO PROCLAIM, II. 2): Cic. Mur. 8, 18. Or expr. by verb:

v. TO PROCLAIM (II.).

|| That which is proclaimed: expr. by edico, 3 (to issue a p. with authority): he dared to issue a p. that... ausus est e., ut... Cic. in Pis. 8, 18: cf. TO PROCLAIM (II. 4). Sube-

dictum (of Roman magistrates): v. EDICT.

Also by pronuntio, indicio, etc.: they issue a p. that no one should... pronuntiant, ne quis... Caes. B. G. 5, 34 (the verb denoting the action of the

crier, not of the commanding officer).

proclivity: v. PROPEXITY.

proconsul: proconsul, ūs (rare): Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: Sall. fr. Usu. better,

pro console, and always so when the

subs. in Eng. is an attributive: when I

was setting out for Cilicia as p., quum

proconsule in Ciliciam proficiscerer, Cic

de Or. 1, 18, 82 (where proconsul would

have been inelegant). (But proconsul

must be used for the subject of a sen

teuce, or when the term is generic: e. g.

proconsul edixit; bella a proconsulibus

administrantur.)

proconglar: proconsularis, e (not

in Cic.): Tac. A. 13, 21 (pr. ius). Geil.

Usu. better expr. by pro console (= with

p. authority): v. PROCONSUL.

proconsulship: proconsulatus, ūs

(late): Tac. A. 16, 23: Plin.

procrastinate: expr. by differo

profero, etc.: v. TO PUT OFF.

procrastination: tarditas et pro

crastinatio (rare): Cic. Ph. 6, 3, 7. A:

single term, perh. tarditas is best: cf. id

Fam. 1, 5, 6: also, id. Ph. 5, 25, moras

et tarditatem afferre. Phr.: have done

with p., rumpe moras! Virg. G. 3, 43:

in prose perh. bett. r. *moras tolle, aufer

See also DELAY (subs.).

procreant: genialis, e: Cic.: Virg

procreate: *prôcreo*, 1: *Cic.*: *Nep.*: v. TO BEGET.

procreation: *prôcreatio*: *Cic.*: *Tusc.*: 1, 14, 31. Or expr. by *ger. part.*: for the *p.* of children, liberorum procreandorum causa, ob liberos procreandos: v. TO BEGET. *Phr.*: to engage in the *p.* of children, liberis operam dare, *Cic.*: *Off.*: 1, 35, 118.

Procrustean: *Phr.*: a *P. bed*, "quasi lectus quidem Procrustae, ut in fabulis est."

proctor: *prôcrâtor*: *Stat.*: *Cantab.*: p. 62.

procumbent: *prônus*: v. *PROPE*.

procuration: *prôcrârio*: *Cic.*: *Varr.*:

procurator: (strictly, *deputy-manager, agent*): freq. used of the subordinate governors under *proconsuls*, esp. of *Judaea*: *Tac.*: A. 15, 44; *Suet.*:

procure: *compâro*, 1: v. TO PREPARE, PROVIDE. If by transport on board ship, *comporto*, 1 (of a number of things): *Caes.*: B. G. 4, 31. See also TO OBTAIN.

procurement: *compârâtiô*: *Cic.*:

procurer: *lêno*, *ônâ*, m.: *Ter.*: *Ad.*: 2, 1, 7; *Cic.*: To be a *p.* (or *procurator*), lenocinium facere, *Ulp.*: *Dig.*: 3, 2, 4 § 2: openly so, l. exercere, *Suet.*: *Tib.*: 35. (Perdutor, in this sense is doubtful: cf. *Cic.*: *Verr.*: 2, 1, 12, 33, where lenones and perdutores are mentioned together.)

procurress: *lêna*: *Uv.*: *Am.*: 1, 15, 17; *Mart.*: cf. *proced. art.*

prodigal (adj.): *prôdîgus*, *prôfûsus*, etc.: v. *LAUSIVUS*.

prodigal (sub.): *nêpos*, *ôtis*: v. *PROFUGATE*.

prodigality: 1. effusio: *Cic.*: *Part.*: 23, 81 (where it stands as the vicious counterpart of liberalitas): *Liv.*: 'the pl. occurs, as more comprehensive: *Cic.*: *Off.*: 2, 16, 56 (pecuniarum effusiones): cf. *L. G.*: § 593. 2. *prôfûsio*: *Suet.*: *Ner.*: 30; *Plin.*: *min.*:

prodigally: 1. effus: v. *LAUSIVUS*. 2. *prôdîgê* (only in bad sense): *Cic.*: *Ph.*: 11, 6, 13.

prodigious: *immânis*, e: of *p. stature*, immânium corporum magnitudo, *Caes.*: B. G. 4, 1; *Lucr.*: (*Prodigious*=*unmarvelous*): *Quint.*: 1, 1, 2. See also *MONSTRUOUS*, *PORTENTOUS*.

prodigiously: *Phr.*: I am *p. glad*, immortalliter gaudeo, *Cic.*: *Q. Fr.*: 3, 1, 3.

prodigy: 1. In strict sense, something out of the course of nature serving as a sign or omen: 1. *prôdîgium*: *Cic.*: *Verr.*: 4, 49, *init.*: many *p.s.* took place that winter, multa ea hieme *p. facta*, *Liv.*: 21, 62, *init.*: *Virg.*: 2, portentum (less freq. than *prôd.*, and oftener in sense of monster): *p.s.* in men and brutes, hominum pecudumque *p.*, *Cic.*: *N. D.*: 2, 5, 14; *Sall.*: (*portenta* atque *prodigia*, *Cat.*: 30). 3. ostentum (gen. term; any supernatural intimation: *Infreq.*): *Suet.*: *Caes.*: 32: cf. *Cic.*: *N. D.*: 2, 3, *init.*. 4. monstrum (poet. in this sense): *Virg.*: *Aen.*: 2, 171. 5. *mirâchilum* (a marvel): cf. *Liv.*: 2, 7, *init.*

[[*Fig.*: a person or thing wonderful in any way: expr. by *mirâchilum*: to be looked upon as a *p.*, miraculo esse, *Plin.*: 7, 1, 1: a boar that was a *p.* of size, aper, magnitudinis mirâchilum (?), cf. *Liv.*: 25, 9, *ad fin.* The use of *prodigium* in this sense is late and rare: cf. *Flor.*: 1, 10, *illa Romana prodigia atque miracula* (those *p.s.* of heroism, i. e. *Horatius*, *Mucius*, etc.). *Phr.*: he died after performing *p.s.* of valour, fortissime pugnas mortuus est; "quum ingentem hostium caedem edidisset occisus est: a *p.* of genius, ingenio praeditus supra quam natura hominum pati videtur.

produce (v.): 1. To bring forth or forward: 1. *prôfero*, *tûll.* *lâtum*, 3, *irr.*: to *p.* witnesses, testes *p.*, *Cic.*: *Bal.*: 18, 41: he *p.s.* a real porker from the folds of his dress, proferit ipsum porcellum e sinu, *Phandr.*: 5, 5, 36. So (sometimes) *affêro*, 3, *irr.*: to *p.* (ad-duce) reasons, causas, rationes *a.*, *Cic.*: *Att.*: 11, 15, etc. 2. exhibeo, 2: esp. to show (things or persons) in court: *p.* that depository of your laws: exhibeo

librarium illud legum vestrarum! *Cic.*: *MIL.*: 12, 31: to *p.* a debtor in court, debitorum in iudicium ex., *Paul.*: *Dig.*: 12, 2, 18, etc.: *Suet.*: 3, *prôdico*, xi, ctm., 10: (to bring forward): *Cic.*: *MIL.*: 22, 59 (servus in quaestionem *p.*): *Ulp.*: *Dig.*: 4, *sisto*, *stûll.* *stâtum*, 3 (legal term: to cause any one to appear in court): to guarantee that a person shall be *p.d.*, sistendum aliquem promittere, *Liv.*: 3, 45, *med.* *Phr.*: to *p.* witnesses, testes dare (in aliquam rem), *Cic.*: *Quint.*: 23, 75: in non-legal sense, *id.*: *Rep.*: 1, 37 (dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos, etc.): also testes citare (v. TO SUMMON); to *p.* a play, fabulam dare, *id.*: *Br.*: 18, *fin.*: see also TO CITE, QUOTE. [[To cause: *ficio*, *efficio*: v. TO MAKE, CAUSE. *Phr.*: to *p.* an impression on, movêre: *Liv.*: 3, 10, *init.* (moverat plebem consulis oratio): to *p.* a laugh, risum movere, *Cic.*: *de Or.*: 2, 62, *init.*: that *p.s.* no effect, irritus (v. VAIN, INEFFECTUAL): see also TO EXCITE. [[To yield produce or offspring: 1. *lêro*, 3, *irr.*: to *p.* fruit, fruges, 1, *Cic.*: *Leg.*: 2, 27, 67: this age *p.d.* an almost *peris* orator, haec aetas oratorem prope perfectum tulit, *id.*: *Br.*: 12, 45; *Hor.*: 2, *effêro*, 3, *irr.*: *Cic.*: *Rep.*: 2, 4, *extr.* (id quod effertur agri): *Lucr.*: *Virg.*: *Also*, *affêro*, 3, *irr.* (rare): *Cic.*: *Off.*: 1, 15, 48 (agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam acciperent: *al.* *effertur*): *Plin.*: *min.*: 3, *signo*, *pârto*, 3: v. TO BRING FORTH. [[In geometry, to carry forward: *prôdico*, 3: v. TO PROLONG.

produce (sub.): 1. fructus, *ûs*: (money accumulated) from the *p.* of mines, ex *f.* metallorum, *Liv.*: 45, 40, *med.*: the *p.* of poultry, eggs, and chickens, *f.* gallinarum, ova et pulli, *Varr.*: *R. R.*: 3, 3, *med.*: also *p.*, to gather in the *p.* (of the soil), fructus percipere, *Cic.*: *Sen.*: 7, 14: see also *PROFIT*. 2. *rêditus*, *ûs* (in money): v. *PROFIT*, *REVENUE*. 3. expr. by verb: to live on the *p.* of a farm, "is quae fert (effert) ager vivere.

product: 1. Something produced: *ûpus*: the most precious *p.* of the human mind, *prôtiosissimum humani ingenii* o., *Plin.*: 7, 20, 30: amongst all the *p.s.* of human skill, "ex omnibus quaecunque hominum solertia excogitavit atque effecit. [[In arithmetic: summa quae ex multiplicatione effecta est, *Col.*: 2, 2, *init.* (Kr.).

production: 1. The act of producing: expr. by verb: v. TO PRODUCE, BRING FORTH. [[That which is produced: v. *PRODUCT*.

productive: 1. Yielding freely: *ferax*, *âcis* (having naturally capacity to yield fruit, whether actually doing so or not): to possess the most *p.* soil, *feracissimos agros possidere*, *Caes.*: *B. G.*: 2, 4; *Col.*: *Hor.*: *Foll.* by gen.: a soil *p.* in trees, *f.* arborum terra, *Plin.*: *Ep.*: 2, 17, 15: also with *ad.*, *ib.*: 4, 15, 8 (saeculum bonis artibus *f.*): v. *FERTILE*. 1' of or in, may sometimes be expr. by verb. *This age* *us* *underfully* *p.* in orators, haec aetas effudit copiam (sc. oratorum), *Cic.*: *Br.*: 9, 36 (R. and A.): so, *Plin.*: *Ep.*: 1, 13, 1, magnum proventum poetarum hic annus attulit, *Plin.*: *Ep.*: 1, 13, *init.*: v. TO PRODUCE (III). [[Causing: 1. efficiens, *nîs* (with gen.): *virtus* *p.* of enjoyment, e. voluptatis *virtus*, *Cic.*: *Off.*: 3, 11, 116. So *efficitur*: *id.*: *Fin.*: 2, 17, 55. 2. expr. by sum, with double dat. (*L. G.*: § 167): to be *p.* of advantage to any one, *alicui bono esse*, *Cic.*: *R. Am.*: 5, 13: so with *ûs*: to prove *p.* of disgrace to any one, *alicui dedecori fieri*, *id.*: *Off.*: 1, 39, 139.

productiveness: 1. *strâctas* (rare): *Col.*: 3, 2, *fin.*: v. *FERTILITY*. 2. *âbertas*: *p.* of soil, *u.* agrorum, *Cic.*: *N. D.*: 2, 57, 178: with gen. of that which is produced, *ib.*: 3, 36, 86 (u. frugum et fructuum).

proem: *proemium*: *Cic.*: *Quint.*: v. *PRÆFAC.*

profanation: 1. *viôlâtio*: *Liv.*: 29, 8, *extr.* (v. *templi*): *Sen.*: 2, *piâcûlum* (an act requiring expiation): to

be guilty of *p.*, *p.* committere, *Liv.*: 5, 52, *ad fin.*: cf. *ib.* *pau. ante*, hinc sine piaculo (sacra) in hostium urbem transferimus. 3. *nêfas*, *indêc.* (anything contrary to divine law): in prose, usu, with est, or in *phr.* *nêfas habere*: they deem it *a p.* to . . . n. habent (with *inf.*), *Cic.*: *N. D.*: 3, 22, 56: to atone for the unhappiness *p.*, *triste n.* piare, *Virg.*: *Aen.*: 2, 184. 4. expr. by verb: on account of the *p.* of the temple, "ob violatum numen: to pay the penalty of *p.* of a temple; *templi polluti *s.* temerari poenas dare: v. TO PROFANE.

profane (adj.): 1. Not sacred: *prôfânus*: opp. *consecratus*, *Cic.*: *Part.*: 10, *extr.*: *Liv.*: 5, 52, *med.* (*in profano, on unconsecrated ground*). [[*Fig.*: impious, offending against sacred things:

1. *prôfânus* (only poet.): *Uv.*: *Tr.*: 3, 5, 48; *Stat.*: 2, *impîus* (the best word for profane): v. *IMPIOUS*.

profane (v.): 1. *viôlô*, 1: to *p.* consecrated ground, loca religiosa v., *Cic.*: *Rab. perd.*: 2, 7; *Uv.*: 2, *polluô*, 3: v. TO POLLUTE. 2. *tâmêro*, 1 (chiefly poet.): *Virg.*: *Aen.*: 6, 841 (templa t.): *Uv.*: *J. oin*: temeraria ac violare, *Liv.*: 26, 13, *med.* (in a rhetorical passage). 4. *prôfânô*, 1 (in this sense, poet.: strictly, to unconsecrate, religionem tollere): *Uv.*: *Am.*: 3, 9, 19.

profanely: *impîe*, contra religionem: v. *IMPIOUSLY*. (*Profane*, *Lact.*)

profanity: *impîstas*, *nêfas*: v. *IMPITY*, *PROFANATION*. (By no means, *profanitas*: *Ter.*)

profess: *prôtiter*, *fessus*, 2: they *p.* to teach, *profuturum se docere*, *Cic.*: *N. D.*: 1, 5, 10: to *p.* to be a grammarian, grammaticum se *p.*, *id.*: *Tusc.*: 2, 4, 12. Also with acc. of the art or sciences *p.d.*, *id.*: in *Plia.*: 29, 71.

professed (part. adj.): expr. by *profiteor*: v. TO PROFESS.

professedly: ex *professo*: *Sen.*: *Ep.*: 14, 8; *Macr.*:

profession: 1. Open avowal: *prôtessio*: *Vell.*: 2, 89 (where the notion of a difference between *p.s.* and *deeds* may be traced): *Planc.* in *Cic.*: *Tac.*: Or expr. by *profiteor*: v. TO PROFESS.

[[A learned occupation: 1. *prôtessio*: the *p.* of philology, *p.* grammaticae, *Suet.*: *Gr.*: 8: cf. *Cels.* *pref.* *ad init.*, *salutaris ista p.* (i. e. medicina). (Not exactly so in *Cic.*: cf. *de Or.*: 1, 6, 21, *vis oratoris profectioque ipsa bene dicendi*=act of profession on the part of the orator.) 2. *disciplina* (as a branch of knowledge): *Cels.* *pref.* *init.* (*Hippocrates* . . . ab studio sapientiae hanc disciplinam separavit). Also *ars*, artificium (liberale), often serve: *Cic.*: *Off.*: 1, 42: see also *ART*. *Phr.*: to follow the *p.* of a lawyer, *jurisconsultum se profiteri* (to profess oneself a lawyer), v. TO PROFESS.

professional: expr. by *professio*, artificium: *p.* incomes are smaller than those of commercial men, "minores sunt artificiorum liberalium [professionum, quae dicuntur] redditus quam qui ex mercatura capiuntur: to promise one's *p.* services (as a pleader), "officium promittere.

professor: (literary) *prôtessor*: *Suet.*: *Gr.*: 9; *Plin.*: *min.*: *Aus.*: *Phr.*: to be a *p.*, *profiteri* (the name of the art or science professed being understood): *Suet.*: *Gr.*: 9; *Plin.*: *Ep.*: 4, 11, *init.*. A *p.* of Christianity, "qui nomen Christianum sibi arrogat.

professorship: (?) *prôtessio*: cf. *Suet.*: *Gr.*: 8. *Phr.*: he was appointed to the *p.* of history, "delectus est qui historiam publice profiteretur; qui scholas historicas publice haberet; or simply, "historiae professor nominatus est.

proffer: *pollicer*, *prômîtto*: v. TO OFFER, PROMISE.

proficiency: expr. by *progressus*, *ûs*: he had such *p.* in the *Stoic* philosophy, that . . . tantos *p.* habebat in *Stoicis*, *Cic.*: *N. D.*: 1, 6, *fin.*. So *processus*, *ûs*: *Auct.*: *In*: *Stoic* *Gr.* (in *Graecis* litteris magnum processum habere); and, *profectus*, *ûs*: *Sen.*: *Ep.*: 11, *init.*

Phr.: to attain *p.* in philosophy, in philosophia proficere aliquid, Cic. Off. 3, 8, fin. as to your *p.*, quantum proficias, id.

proficient (adj.): expr. by progressus (magnos) habere; proficere: *v.* proceed, art. See also SKILLFUL.

proficient (subs.): *v.* proceed, art. **profile:** obliqua imago (*profile portrait*): Plin. 35, 10, 36 § 90 (regis imaginem obliquam pinxit, fecit): such portraits were technically called, citharographa, orum: ib. 35, 8, 34 § 57. If the actual features (not the portrait) be meant, *facies obliqua*.

profit (subs.): I. In general sense: *emolumentum bonum*, etc.: *v.* ADVANTAGE, GOOD (subs.). II. Monetary; in this sense, oft. *pl.*: I. *lucrum*, *emolumentum*, etc.: *v.* GAIN. 2. *reditus*, *us* (incomings): *as, rents, interest*: *p.* of mines, *p.* (pl.) metallorum, Liv. 42, 52: the *p.* of a (farm) falling off, decrescere *p.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 3: Suet. Fructus, *us* (yield, proceeds): Cic. Liv.

profit (v): I. To be of service: 1. *prosum*, *irr.* (with dat., or absol.): *what does it p. me?* quid mihi p.? Ov. M. 13, 935 (with infin.): Hor. A. P. 333 absol. = to instruct, edify): Sen. 2. *proficio*, 3 (to help, be serviceable: off. with ad and acc. denoting end to which): *your explanation will greatly p. to the end we are in search of*, explicatio tua multum ad ea quae quaerimus profecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14. Join: *proficere et valere*, id. Br. 37, init. 3. *valere*, 2 (to avail, be effectual): *pass.* II. To get good from: *proficio*, 3: *v.* PROGRESS (to make). III. To take advantage of: *make good use of*: *Phr.:* to *p.* by an opportunity, occasione non desce, Caes. B. G. 3, 79, init.: also, occasione arripere, (avide) amplecti, etc. (*v.* OPPORTUNITY): *we have greatly p. by this tour*, multum fructus (utilitatis) ex hoc itinere cepimus; magnopere profuit nobis hoc iter, etc. *v.* SUPR.

profitable: 1. *fructuosus* (in widest sense): *nothing good except what is p.*, nihil bonum nisi quod f. est, Cic. Am. 21, 79. Join: *frugifera et fructuosa* (philosophia), id. Off. 3, 2, 5. See also PRODUCTIVE. 2. *quaestuosus*: *v.* LUCRATIVE. 3. *lucratus* (rare): *p.* labour for reading, etc., l. opera ad legendum, etc., Quint. 10, 7, 27. 4. *utilis*, *v.* USEFUL. *Phr.:* farms are less *p.* than they were, agrorum reditus minores sunt quam antea; *ex agris minores fructus domino redeunt*: *v.* PROFIT.

—, to be: *prosum*, *proficio*: *v.* TO PROFIT (I.).

profitably: *utiliter*: *v.* USEFULLY. **profitless**: *inutilis*, *v.* USELESS. *ex quo nihil fructus capitur*, etc. *v.* USELESS.

proficiency: 1. *nequitia* to lead any one into *p.*, aliquid ab n. abducere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4: *ulter p.*, perdita n., Cic. Clu. 11, init.: Hor. 2. *use pl.* of *flagitium* (L. G. § 591): *to pollute oneself with p.*, flagitii se inquinare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 20 (stultum adolescentulum nobilitas flagitii); Heaut. 5, 4, 14 (flagitii tui me infamem fieri): Tac. 3. *perditi mores*: Cic. Fam. 2, 5, extr. *Phr.:* a woman of abandoned *p.*, luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae (mulier), Suet. Cal. 25: *to be given up to*, *p.*, luxuria et lascivia diffundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72. See also foll. art.

profigate (adj): 1. *perditus* (abandoned): *a p. and dissolute youth*, adolescens *p.* ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, 55. Join: *contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus*, id. Verr. 3, 78, 134. 2. *flagitiosus* (characterized by all kinds of disgraceful living): *Join: vitiosa et flagitiosa* (vita), id. Plin. 2, 28, 91; *flagitiosissimus, libidiniosissimus, nequissimus*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, 192. 3. *nequam, indec.* (good for nothing, vicious): cf. SUPR. 4. *profugatus* (rare): Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 65 (in omnium mortalium profugatisime ac perditissime): id. Arch. 6, 14. *Phr.:* an utterly *p.* life,

vita vitilis flagitiosque dedita, id. R. Am. 13, fin.: **vita omni nequitia infamia*.

profigate: *nepos, ovis* (spendit/iter, reckless iter): Cic. Hor.: *v.* RAUCIGAL.

profigatose: *flagitiosae*. Join: *impire et f.*, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38. Or expr. by *phr.:* to live *p.*, vitilis ac flagitios se dedere, ingurgitare, etc.: *v.* RAUCIGAL.

pro-forma: *dicta causa*: Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 53.

profound: *altus*: *p.* abilities, a. Indoles, Liv. 21, 2, med. Sometimes, *subtilis* (nice, exact, accurate); or, *abstrusus* (recondite, deep); *they serve: a p. knowledge of mathematica, mathematicorum subtilissima cognitio* (peritia): *a p. discussion*, disputatio abstrusissima, cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 10, init. See also ABSTRUSE.

profoundly: 1. *perh. subtiliter* (nicely, accurately): cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 10, init. 2. *penitus* (inwardly; hence, thoroughly, going to the very heart of a thing): *to become p.*, acquainted with all the passions, omnes animorum motus *p.* pernoscere, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17: cf. id. Br. 48, 178, totam [rem] tenebat penitus cognorat: *p.*, hostile to the Roman name, *p.* Romano nomini infestissima, Vell. 1, 27, 3. *abconditis* (abstrusely): Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2.

profundity: *altitudo*: *v.* DEPTH.

profuse: *effusus, profusus*, etc.: *v.* LAVISH (adj.). *To receive any one with most p. demonstrations of favour*, effusissime aliquem excipere, Suet. Ner. 22. **profusely**: *effusus, profusus*: *v.* LAVISHLY. *To weep p.*, effundi lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 651: *largos effundere fletus*, ib. 271: *he began to bleed p.*, ingens vis sanguinis manare coepit, Curt. 9, 6, fin.

profusion: I. *Lavish expenditure*: 1. *effusio*: Cic. Part. 23, 81 (liberalitatem effusio imitatur): Liv. The *pl.* may denote repeated acts of profusion, cf. L. G. § 594. 2. *profusio* (not in Cic.): Suet. Ner. 30: strengthened by epith. nimis, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, extr.: Vitruv. 3, largitio (lavishness in giving): Sen. Ben. 1, 2, init. (Or expr. by circuml.: *effusus s. profus sumptus, nimis largitus s. liberalitas*: *v.* LAVISH). II. *Copiousness*: *largitas*: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 136. See also ABUNDANCE.

progenitor: *parens*: Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 51. *Exp. pl.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, fin.

progeny: *progenies*, *ei*: *v.* OFFSPRING.

prognostic: *signum* (gen. term): Virg. G. 1, 351. More usu. expr. by verb: *concerning the p. of fair weather*, de illa quae serenam tempestatem significat, nuntiant, etc.: *v.* FOREBODE. *Prognostica*, orum (Gr. *προγνωστικά*), only in Cic. as title of his translation of the poem of Aratus so called.

prognosticate: *prospicio, spei, ctum*: 3. Virg. G. 1, 393 (ex imbrui soles ... prospicere, et certis cognoscere signis). See also TO FOREBODE.

prognostication: *praedictio, praedictum*: *v.* PREDICTION. See also PROGNOSTIC.

prognosticator: *v.* PROPHECY.

programma: *libellus*: cf. Tac. Or. 9, where the libelli distributed to persons present at a poetical recitation appear to be *programmas*: Cic. Ph. 2, 38, init. (libelli gladiatorum). Not *programma*, which is a public notification, manifesto.

progress (subs.): I. Lit., journey onward: *best word prob. iter, itinera*, etc.: *v.* JOURNEY, ROUTE. II. Fig., carrying anything forward, improvement: 1. *progressus*, *us*: *esp. pl.* to make *p.* in study, in studiis (philosophiae) progressus facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, fin. In like sense, *progressio*: to make *p.* towards excellence, progressionem ad virtutem facere, id. Plin. 4, 24, 67. 2. *proceus*, *us*: to make *p.* great *p.*, tantum *p.* efficere, id. Br. 78, 272. 3. *profectus*, *us* (not in Cic.): Vell. 1, 16, med. *Phr.:* to make *p.* in

anything, proficere in aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 (in oppugnatione oppidi): see also PROFICIENT.

progress (v): *progrēdior*, 3: *v.* TO ADVANCE.

progression: *progressus*, *us*: Cic. N. D. 2, 20, init. (stellarum; opp. regressus).

progressive: expr. by *progrēdior*: *v.* TO ADVANCE.

prohibit: *vēto*, *interdico* (by legal sentence); *impēro* or *mando*, *foli*, by *v.* TO FORBID. (Less freq. in this sense, *prohibeo*.)

prohibition: *interdictum*: Cic. in Pl. 21, 48. Or use gen. term denoting a command: *iussum, mandatum*: *v.* ORDER, COMMAND.

prohibitory: *Phr.:* a *p. duty* on corn, *portorium ad frumentum importaticum excludendum impositum*.

project (v): A. Trans.: 1. *To cast forward*: *projicio*, 3: Caes. Cic. II. *To devise a plan*: (consilium) *capio*, *inco*, etc.: *v.* TO FORM (V.).

B. Intrans.: *To jut out, protrude*: 1. *emineo*, *ui*, 2: *to p.* (stand out) from the surface of the earth, ex terra *e.*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, init.: *the spear p.'d through his ribs*, (ut) per costas hasta emineret, Liv. 8, 7, med.: Caes. Or. *Exp. imperf. part.* as *adj.*: *v.* PROSPICERE. 2. *promineo*, *ui*, 2: (the town) *p.* right into the sea, *prominet penitus in altum*, Liv. 37, 23, init.: *teeth which p.* (dentes) qui *p.*, Plin. 11, 27, 62: Caes. (N.B.—*eminerere* is simply to stand out from; *prominere* implies forward projection). 3. *exato*, 1 (only in imperf. tenses: = *emineo*, esp. poet.): *the weapon p.'d from his breast*, *exstabat ferrum de pectore*, Or. M. 9, 128: Caes. B. G. 5, 18 (capite solt ex aqua exstare, to have only the head above water in wading): Plin. 4. *exourro*, 3 (of land running out into the sea, or the like): *v.* TO RUN OUT. 5. *to cause to p.*, *projicio*, 3: *to cause a building to p.* (over another's ground), *aedes p.*, Cic. Top. 4, fin.

projectile: *missile telum*; or simply, *missile*: *v.* MISSILE. In mechanical phil., **corpus quod projicitur*; or as *f.*, **projectile*, *is*, *n.* (after anal. of missile).

projecting (adj): 1. *eminens* *nls.*: *p.* *promontoria*, *promontoria e.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: *checks p.* slightly, *leniter e.*, *genae*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 141. 2. *prominens*, *nls.* (prominent): *p.* *eyes*, *p.* *oculi*, Plin. 11, 37, 51. (In Cic. Vat. 4, init., *eminentes oculi*, are eyes standing out with fury). 3. *proiectus* (usu. of places): *a city p.* into the sea, *urbs p.* in altum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, init.: also absol., Virg. Aen. 3, 609.

projection: 1. expr. by *emineo*, *exato*, etc.: *no p.* of any kind, nihil omnino quod eminet: *v.* TO PROJECT (B.). 2. *projectum* (of a building): Javol. Dig. 50, 16, 242: Ulp. 3. *projectura* (also in building): Vitruv. 3, 2, 7. 4. *prominens* (esp. of a coast): *on a p. of the shore*, in prominent litorea, Tac. A. 1, 53.

projector: *autor* (consilii): *v.* AUTHOR.

proletariate: *proletarii*, orum: Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

prolific: *fecundus*: *nothing more p.* than the swine, *sue nihil fecundius*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160. Or expr. by abl. of quality: *insigni fecunditate*, Tac. A. 1, 41. See also FERTILE, PRODUCTIVE.

prolix: 1. *verbosus* (wordy, lengthy): *a p.* (lengthy) *epistola*, *epistola v.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, extr.: cf. Quint. 4, 2, 79, *expositio longior* ... et paulo verbosior: Suet. *Phr.:* not to be *p.* over a well-known matter, *ne in re nota multus sim*, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358. (N.B.—*Multus* in this sense, can only be used of persons: *verbosus* of persons or things; as *speeches*, etc.) 2. *longus* (not in itself implying a fault, but from the context): *p.* in narrative, *l.* in narrationibus, Tac. Or. 23, med.: Cic. *v.* REDIOUS. 3. *prolixus* (late in this

sense): Macr. Sat. 3, 7, *fm.* (conjus ex-
emplum, ne simi prolixus omis).
prolixity: expr. by adj. above all
things, you must avoid *p.* *pree onnib-
rebus (maxime omnium) cavendum
est, ne longus (verbosus, multus) sis;
ne verbosior, quam necesse sit, expo-
sitione variis. (Verbositas, prolixitas, v.
late and best avoided.)

prolixi: verbosē. Cic. Quint.
prologus: prologum dico: v. PRO-
LOGUE. (Or use Greek, *πρόλογος*.)

prologue: prologus. Ter. Quint.
prolong: 1. proūco, xi, cūm, 3
(to carry on something for a length of
time): to p. a banquet till late in the
night, convivium ad multam noctem p.
Cic. Sen. 14, 46: Hor. Also, simple
verb. dūco, 3: Caes. Cic. v. to pro-
tract. 2. proūgo, 1. (to cause to
continue): to p. the existence of the
commonwealth for many ages, multa
secula republica p. Cic. Cat. 2, 5,
11: to p. a command for a year, im-
perium in annum p. Liv. 23, 15, *extr.*

3. proūgo, 1 (esp. to p. a period
of command, the technical word):
to p. Caesar's command, imperium
Caesari p. Cic. Ph. 2, 10, 24: Front.
Also in gen. sense: the planet Venus p.
the daylight, Veneris sidus lucem p.
Plin. 2, 63, 36. 1. Joun: prorogare et
extendere, Plin. alt. 4. extendo, id.
tum and sum, 3: to p. reveals till mid-
night, ad medias noctes commisationes
ex., Suet. Tit. 7: Liv. (Proferre = to
postpone: in Cic. Pin. 3, *extr.*, pertulisse
appears to be the true reading.) (N.B.—
No such word as prolongo.)

prolongation: 1. proūgatio:
Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, *extr.* (p. vitae). 2.
proūgatio (of term of office): Liv. 8,
16, *extr.* (Or expr. by verb: v. to
PROLONG.)

prolonged (adj.): diuturnus: v.
LONG.

prolusion: prolatio: Cic.
promenade (subs.): 1. The walk:
ambulatio: Cic. Pin. 5, *init.* Dimin.
ambulatuncula (rare): Cic. 11. The
place: 1. xystus (usu. planted with
trees, and used for discussion, recreation,
etc.): Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 9: Plin. Ep. 2.
ambulatio (any place for walking): Cic.
Q. Fr. 3, 1: Varr. Dimin. ambula-
tuncula (rare): Cic.

promenade (v.): 1. spātior, 1:
Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8 (in xysto): Hor.
2. ambulo, 1: v. to WALK.

prominence: 1. 1. That which
promineth: projects: eminentia:
Plin. 37, 10, 61. See also PROEXORTIO.

11. The quality of being prominent:
expr. by adj. or verb: v. foll. art.

prominent: 1. Lit.: 1. pro-
minens, ntis: Plin.: v. PROJECTING
(2). Dimin. prominulus (slightly p):
stomach rather p. venter prominulus,
Capitol. Pert. 12: Mart. 2. Eminentia:
v. PROJECTING (1). To be p. promineo,
emineo: v. to PROJECT (B.). 11. Fig.
expr. by exsto, emineo: cf. Cic. de Or.
3, 16, 101, exstare atque eminare, to
stand out (as it were) and be p.; the
metaphor being derived from the art of
painting: cf. Quint. 2, 17, 21: the most
p. features of an orator's style, *quae
maxime in oratore exstant atque con-
spiciuntur. Join: also, eminare et
apparere, Cic. R. Am. 41, *extr.*

prominently: Phr.: to stand out
p. from the rest, *exstare atque eminare
inter ceteros: that point (the speaker)
brought p. forward, *eam rem tanquam
caput quoddam orationis exposuit: de
ea re ita disserat ut quodam modo
exstaret atque emeretur: v. PROMINENT
(II.).

promiscuous: 1. promiscuus
(mixed without distinction): Sall. Liv.
v. INDISCRIMINATE, MIXED. 2. Indis-
crētus (undistinguished): Cels.: Sen.
v. foll. art. 3. miscellus, miscella-
neus: v. MISCELLANEOUS. Phr.: to in-
dulge in p. intercourse, *nulla certa
conjugi lege corpora conjungere, pro-
miscuo concubitu uti.

promiscuously: 1. promiscue

(without any distinction): Caes. B. G.
6, 21 (pr. in fluminibus perluuntur):
Cic. 2. Indiscrētus (rare): Plin.:
Spart. (Also the adj. may be used: cf.
Sen. Clem. 1, *extr.*, multos occidere, et
Indiscrētus, to kill many and that p.;
also Sall. Cat. 12, divina atque humana
promiscua [= promiscue] nihil penat
neque moderati habere.) 3. tēnere:
v. RANDOM (at). 4. sine ullo delectu:
Cic. Agr. 2, 21, *fm.*: cf. non delectu
aliquo, id. Plan. 4, 9; sine delectu, Gell.
20, 5: nullo adhibito delectu, cf. Cic. de
Or. 3, 17, 150. So, sine ullo [sexus]
discrimine, Suet. Cal. 8.

promiscuousness: expr. by nullum
delectum adhibere, etc.: v. preced. art.

promise (subs.): 1. Words said:
1. promissum: to keep p.s. p. ser-
vare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, *sq.*; also, promissum
facere, ib. 1, 10, *init.*: to claim the
fulfilment of a p.s. p. exigere, ib. 3, 25,
94: Hor. (Or use verb: to make a p.,
promittere: should he keep his p. or no?
faciat quod promiserit, necne? Cic. Off.
3, 24, 97: to make many p.s. multa pro-
mittere, etc.) 2. promissio (the act
of promising): Cic. Fam. 4, 13, *fm.*
(debebat esse aut promissio auxilii al-
licujus, aut consolatio doloris tui). 3.
pollicitatio (strictly frequentative;
hence usu. pl. denoting repeated offers):
by large rewards and p.s. multis prae-
mia p.que, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: Sall.
4. often sufficiently definite, fides,
81 (word or honour as pledged): to break
a p. made to an enemy (parole), fidem
hosti datum fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: so,
f. violare, id. Rab. perd. 10, 28. (N.B.—
In such phr. as, to make this, that, one
promise: to make many p.s. a sub-
stantive must not be used, but instead a
neuter adj. or pron.: hoc, illud, unum,
multa promittere, polliceri: v. to PRO-
MISE.)

11. Prospect, likelihood: spes,
81: a young man of the highest p., ado-
lescens summa spe [et animi et ingenii]
praeditus, Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 46: adolescens
non tam re et maturitate quam spe et
expectatione laudatus, id. Or. 30, 107.

promise (v.): 1. To make a pro-
mise: 1. promitto, misi, sum, 3
(usu. denoting a formal engagement,
esp. in reply to an offer or challenge):
Cic. Caes. Join: promittere ac reci-
pere (promise and undertake), Cic. Fam.
5, 8; promittere, recipere, spondere, id.
Ph. 5, 18, *fm.* 2. polliceor, 2 (to make
a voluntary promise): the consul p.s.
the senate not to be wanting in his duty
to the state, consul republicae se non
defuturum p. Caes. B. C. 1, 1: to p. the
most extravagant things, maria mon-
tesque p. Sall. Cat. 23: so, montes auri
p. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18. Foll. by inf. alone:
qui sum pollicitus ducere (usu. me duc-
turum), id. Andr. 3, 5, 7. Frequent.
pollicitor, 1 (to p. repeatedly, make many
promises): Ter. Sall. 3. prōfiteor,
2 (freely to offer; very like preced.):
v. to OFFER. Join: profuturi atque
polliceri [sum studium], Cic. Fam. 5,
8, *med.* Phr.: to p. or threaten, spem,
metum ostendere, id. Verr. 4, 34, 75.

11. To engage oneself in reply to an
invitation: promitto, 3: Cic. de Or. 2,
7, 27 (pr. ad alquem). (By no means,
polliceor.) 111. To furnish hopes:
Phr.: the crops p. well, *segetes largam
(benignam) promittunt, ostendunt, spe-
rare jubent messem (Kr.): a youth who
p.s. well, adolescens summa spe praeditus
(v. preced. art. *fm.*): he p.s. to be a good
general, *spem facit (ostendit) omnibus
sumum se ducem futurum (fore ut
dux summus evadat). (Kr. gives, pro-
mittit artificem musicum, he p.s. to be a
musician; but the phr. appears to be
without authority.)

promising (adj.): bona (maxima,
summa) spe: v. PROMISE, *fm.*

promissory note: chirographum
(security under one's own signature): to
give a p. note, chirographo obligare se
ad praestandum, Callist. Dig. 46, 14, 3;
chirographum exhibere, cf. Gell. 14, 2,
med.

promontory: 1. promontorium

Caes. B. G. 3, 12 (in extremis lingula
p.que): Cic. Liv. 2. promontia,
ntis (rare): Tac. A. 1, 53 (in prominenti-
littoris). Also v. rare, promontia:
Sol. 3, lingula or ligula (a tongue
of land running out into the sea): Caes.
I. c. Also, in same sense, lingua: Liv.
44, 11, *init.*

promote: 1. To advance to
honour: 1. proūbo, xi, cūm, 3:
would your merit have p.d. you to any
honour? equo te tua virtus proovesisset?
Cic. Ph. 13, 11, 24: so, ad [amplissimos]
honores p. Suet. Caes. 72: Plin. min.
2. promōveo, mōvi, tum, 3 (not so
used in time of Cic.): to p. any one to a
higher rank, alquem in ampliore gra-
du p. Suet. Oth. 1: Plin. min. (N.B.—
Neither of the above should be used
absol., but foll. by ad honorem, etc.)
Phr.: to p. friends to the highest
honours, (amicos) ad amplissimos honores
perducere, Cic. Am. 20, 73 (= secure
their advancement): I cannot deny that
Hirtius was p.d. to honour by Caesar,
negare non possum a Caesare Hirtium
ornatum, id. Ph. 13, 11, 24: to be p.d.
from the ranks to be a general, *ex gre-
gario milite (manipulari) duce[m] fieri: to
be p.d. from the ranks to the supreme com-
mand, *per omnes honorum gradus ad
summum imperii evehi, ascendere. 11.
To further, aid, jūvo, addūco, prōsum: v.
to aid, assist. Phr.: to seek to p. the
good of one's fellow-citizens, civibus
consulere, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85; utilitatem
civium tueri, ib.: to seek to p. the arts,
artes fovere, Suet. Vesp. 18. See also
to DEVOTE (oneself); STUDY. 111. To
conduce to: expr. by facio, prōsum: v.
GOOD (adj. II., *fm.*).

promoter: adjutor: v. HELPER,
ASSISTANT. Sometimes, auctor: v. ORI-
GINATOR.

promotion: 1. Act of promoting:
v. to PROMOTE. 11. Honour, advance-
ment: expr. by amplior gradus, honor;
amplior honoris gradus: v. to PROMOTE
(I.). (Promotio, v. late and bad.)

prompt (adj.): 1. promptus
(quick, ready): p. in action, p. in rebus
gerendis, Nep. Them. 1; cf. promptus
manu, Sall. Jug. 7, *init.*: also Cic. Br.
42, 154, prompta et parata in agendo et
in respondendo celeritas. 2. Impiger,
gra, grum (active, indefatigable): Cic.
Sall. See also QUICK. 3. mātūrus
(not of persons): a p. decision, m. Judi-
cium, Cic. Caec. 3, *init.* Phr.: there is
need of p. execution, opus est mature
facto, Sall. Cat. 1, *extr.*

prompt (v.): 1. To incite, move to
action: lucto, impello, etc.: v. to IN-
CITE, INSTIGATE, IMPUL. 11. To assist
a speaker: subijcio, jeci, cūm, 3: Ter.
Ph. 2, 3, 40 (al. meministi, id. quod olim
dictum est subijcio): Cic. Also in fig.
sense: such language as indignation
p.s. quae dolor subijcit, Liv. 3, 48, *fm.*
(Suggester in this sense is doubtful: in
Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44, *extr.*, Oreili and Nobbe
omit the clause, tum est ut suggeras.)

prompter: qui verba subijcit.

promptitude: celeritas prompta et
parata, Cic. Br. 42, 154. Or simply,
celeritas, maturitas (the latter not in
best authors: maturitas poenae, Suet.
Tib. 61: Front.): v. QUICKNESS, RA-
PIDITY. Phr.: nothing could exceed
the p. of Caesar, *Caesare nihil potuit
eare celeritas.

promptly: 1. promptis (not how-
ever in best authors): Tac. A. 15, 52:
Plin. min. 2. mātūre (losing no
time, speedily): Sall. Cat. 1, *extr.*: Cic.
v. SPEEDILY, QUICKLY.

promptness: v. PROMPTITUDE.

promptuary: promptuarius (store
house): Cato.

promulgate: promulgo, 1 (to give
public notice of a bill or law): Cic.
Sall. See also to PUBLISH, PROCLAIM.

promulgation: promulgatio (pub-
lic notification): Cic. See also PROPAG-
ATION.

promulgator: praeco, praedicator:
v. PROCLAIMER.

prone: 1. Leaning forward, with

the face to the ground: *pronus*: *he rolls p. on his head*, *p. volvitur in caput*, Virg. Aen. 1, 115; Sall. Cat. 1. See also *HEADLONG*.
 II. *Inclined to*: 1. *pronus* (foll. by *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: in Cic., denoting natural tendency towards rather than propensity properly so called): *too p. to complaisance*, in obsequium plus aequo *p.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10; Suet. c. Cic. Rep. 2, 26, fr., anxilitudo *pr. ad luctum*. 2. *propensus*, *prœclivis*: *v. INCLINED*. (All the above words, like the Eng., are naturally most frequently used of evil tendency.)

proneness: *expr. by animus propensus*: *v. INCLINED*. See also *PROFERTY*. *Proclivitas*, rare: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.

prong: *dens, ntis, m.*: *v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. (II.)*. *Having two p.s.*, *bident* (as a *tu-pronged fork*), Virg. G. 2, 400: *varr. s. uo, with three p.s.*, *trident*: Virg.: Val. Fl.

pronominal: *prônomînâlis, e*: *Prisc.*

pronoun: *prônomen, inis, n.*: Quint. 1, 4, 17. *v. art.*: *Prisc.*

pronounce: 1. *To utter formally and authoritatively*: *pronuntio, i*: *to p. sentence (as a judge)*, *sententiam p.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37; also with ellipsis of *sententiam*: *iudex ita pronuntiavit*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: in same sense, *sententiam dicere*, Cic. Off. 1, c. paulo *supr.*: *Phaedr.* 1, 10, 8. (*Judicium facere* = *to form an opinion or judgment*: *jus dicere* refers not to the passing of one particular sentence, but to the administration of justice.) II. *To utter, deliver*: *pronuntio, i*: Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 267; Quint. 1, 11. See also *TO DELIVER* (III.).

III. *To articulate syllables*: 1. *Enuntio, i*: *to spell words in a different manner from that in which they are p.d.*, *verba scribere aliter quam enuntiantur*, Quint. 1, 7, 28. (In this sense, also *pronuntio*, Geil. 7, 7, *init.*: but *enuntio* is better.) 2. *loquor, loquutus, i* (sufficiently precise for ordinary lang.): *they p.d. as they spell*, *sicut scribent, etiam loquebantur*, Quint. 1, 7, 13: *Geil.*: *Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133*. 3. *Exprimo, pressi, sum, i* (with distinctness): *to p. each letter with affected nicety*, *litteras putidius exprimere*, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41 (opp. to *litteras negligentibus obscurare, to slur them over, in pronunciation*): *cf. id. Off. 1, 37, 133*, *litterae erant neque expressae neque oppressae (pronounced neither affectedly nor solemnly)*: Quint. 2, 6, 6. *Phr.*: *to p. a syllable with the acute accent*, *syllabam acutere*, Geil. 7, 7, *extr.*: *to p. letters too broadly*, *litteras allatare*, Cic. Br. 74, 259. (N.B.—The passive may often be *expr.* by *sono, i*: *I think each word should be spelled as it is p.d.*, *ego sic scribendum quidque iudico, quemadmodum sonat*, Quint. 1, 7, 30.) *Cl. foll. art.*

pronunciation: 1. *Delivery, utterance*: 1. *prônuntiatio*: Quint. 1, 3 ("de pronuntiatione"; *s. actione*): Cic. 2. *appellatio (enunciation)*: *a soft (pleasing) p.*, *levis a litterarum*, Cic. Br. 74, 259 (so, *suavitas litterarum appellandarum*, ib. 35, 133). 3. *meton.* *ca. ôris, n. (utterance)*: *to correct faults of p. (e.g. a broad or affected way of speaking)*, *oris villa emendare*, Quint. 1, 11, 4 (so, *villa oris et linguae*, ib. 1, 5, 32): *a distinct p.*, *os explanatum*, id. 11, 3, 30: *a bad foreign p.*, *os in peregrinum sonum corruptum*, ib. 1, 1, 13. 4. *explânatio (distinct p. or utterance)*: ib. 1, 5, 33: *Plin.*. 5. *prolatio (act of uttering)*: Liv. 22, 13, *med.* (*Punicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum prolatione*). II. *More of enunciating particular words or syllables*: *perh. sono, i*: Quint. 1, 5, 33. *Usu*, better *expr.* by verb: *to write words according to their p.*, *verba sicut sonant scribere*; *verba sicut loquimur scribere*, etc.: *v. TO PHONOGRAPH* (III.).

proof (subs.): 1. *That which proves or makes certain*: 1. *documentum*: *most convincing p.*, *maxima d.*, Sall. Cat. 9 *to be a p. (of something)*, 584

documento esse (foll. by *rel. clause*), Caes. B. C. 3, 10. (*Documentum more freq. carries with it the sense of a lesson or instance from which one may learn*.)

2. *argumentum (evidence, convincing token)*: *that is a convincing p.*, *that, id magno a. est* (foll. by *acc.* and *inf.*), Cic. Ph. 2, 16, 40: *so, it is sufficient p. that...*, *satis est argumenti*, id. Quint. 12, *extr.* *Join*: [certissima] argumenta atque indicia [acceleris], id. Cat. 3, 6, 13.

3. *indictum (token, indication; esp. of guilt)*: *p.s. and traces of poison*, *ind. atque vestigia veneni*, id. Clu. 10, 30: *cf. supr. (2)*. Also in good sense, *indictum benevolentiae*, id. Fam. 7, 6.

4. *signum*: *v. SIGN*. II. *A course or mode of demonstration*: *perh. râtio demonstrandi s. probandi*: *v. TO PROVE*. Sometimes, *argumentum* may serve (when there is one main point in the demonstration): *so in pl., the points (leading heads) in a p.*, *puncta argumentorum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177: *v. ARGUMENT*. III. *Act of proving*: in *phr.*, *difficult of proof*: *difficile probatu*: Cic. Tusc. 5, *init.*: *a statement difficult of p.*, *quod vix satis firmis argumentis probari possit*: *v. TO PROVE*.

IV. *Trial; experimentum*: or *expr.* by *experior, 4 (to make proof of)*: *v. TRIAL*; *TO TRY*. *Phr.*: *armour of p.*, *arma quae usu comprobata sunt* (?).

V. *Specimen sheet struck off by a printer*: *plagula*: Schneider *pref. Vitruv.*: *Orell.*: *to correct p.s.*, *p. corrigere*.

proof (adj.): *expr. by verb*: *p. against argument*, *quem nulla argumenta movere possunt*: *p. against corruption*, *qui nullo pretio labefactari potest*, *cf. Cic. Clu. 68, 104*: *intrepidity p. against all terrors*, *animi praesentia quam nulli metus frangere neque debilitare possunt*: *v. TO PREVAIL ON*; *SHAKE, OVERCOME, etc.*

proof-sheets: *v. PROOF, subs. (extr.)*.

prop (subs.): 1. *Lit.*: 1. *colûmen, inis, n. (gable-prop, mainstay)*: *Vitr.* 4, 2, *init.*. 2. *pedâmen, pedâmentum (for vines to climb)*: *Varr.* 1, 8: *Col.*. 3. *adminiculiûm* (more elegant term = *pedâmen*): *Cic. N. D. 2, 47, init.*. 4. *stâtûmen, inis, n. (any kind of "upright")*: *Col.* 4, 16, *med.* (= *pedâmentum*): *cf. ib. 6, 19*. II. *Fig.*: *main support*: *colûmen: the p. of a family, c. familiae*, *Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* *Join*: *caput columnae* [Romani imperii], *Liv.* 38, 51. Also *praesidium* may serve: *cf. Hor. Od. 1, 2*. *Phr.*: *he is the only p. of the whole family, solus omnem familiam sustentat*, *Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 35*: *who is regarded as the p. of the portico, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stolorum*, *Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75*. (Not *adminiculiûm* in this sense.)

prop (v.): 1. *fulcio, ei, itum, 4*: *to p. a vine, vitem f.*, *Cic. Sen. 15, 52*: *Atlas quo p.s. up the heavens with his head*, *Atlas coelum qui vertice f.*, *Virg. Aen. 4, 247*. *Comp.* *suffulcio, 4 (to support from beneath)*: *Lucr.*: *Mart.*. 2. *pêdo, i (in horticulture)*: *to p. vines, vineas p.*, *Col.* 4, 12, *init.*. 3. *expr.* *to be p.d. by, inhibitor, subnitor* (as it were, *to lean upon*: *poet.*): *temples p.d. on columns vart*, *templa vastis innixa columnis*, *Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49*: *so, subnixus*, *Cic. Rep. 6, 20*. (N.B.—These two verbs are chiefly used in present tense, in *p. part.*: *subnixus* mostly fig.: *v. BELYING ON*.)

propaganda: "Societas de propaganda fide": Webster.

propagate: A. *Trans.*: 1. *To reproduce*. 1. *propâgo, i* (as horticultural term, *to propagate by a slip or layer put under earth*): *Varr. R. R. 1, 40, extr.*: *Plin.* 21, 10, 34 (lit.): *Col.* (N.B.—In wider sense, *propagare* is rather *to prolong or extend* than simply *to beget offspring*: *cf. Cic. Ph. 1, 6, 13*, *stirpem in quingentesimum annum propagare, i. e. to continue the breed for five hundred years*). 2. *expr.* *to be p.d. by nascor, provênio, cresco*: *the hazel is p.d. by slips*, *plantis coryli*

nascuntur, *Virg. G. 2, 65*: *trees that p. themselves, sponte sua provenientes arbores*, *Plin. 17, init.*: *to be p.d. by seed*, *"seminibus jactis crescere"*. *Phr.*: *trees which are p.d. by grafting*, *quae (genera) inseruntur ex arboribus in arbores*, *Varr. R. R. 1, 39, fin.*: *by layers*, *quae ex arboribus demittuntur in terram*, *ib.*

II. *To spread*: 1. *vuigo, i*: *to p. disease, morbos v.*, *Liv.* 3, 6, *ad init.*: *Curt.* 9, 10, *med.*. 2. *dissemino, i (to scatter as seed)*: *this plague has been p.d. more widely than could have been thought*, *latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum*, *Cic. Cat. 4, 3, fin.*. See also *TO SPREAD*. *Phr.*: *to the Christian faith in foreign countries*, *"apud exteras gentes fidem Christianam propagare"*; *exteras gentes docere et Christiana doctrina imperituri*. B. *Intrans.*: *to reproduce kind*: *Phr.*: *the hare p.s. very fast*, *"lepus animal est fecundissimum"*, *cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160*: see also *supr.* (A., 1, 2).

propagation: 1. *In horticulture*: *propagatio (by layers)*: *Cic. Sen. 15, 52*: *Col. Arb. 7, init.*. Or *expr.* by verb: *v. TO PROPAGATE* (A.). II. *Dissemination*: *v. TO PROPAGATE*.

propel: 1. *impello, pûlli, pulsus, 3*: *to p. a ship on rollers*, *navem scutulis subjectis* 1, *Caes. B. C. 3, 40*: *Virg.*. 2. *propello, 3*: *Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, init.* (*navem remis p.*): *Lucr.* (*Usu*, rather, *to drive or thrust forward in battle*).

propeller: *perh. impulsor (usu fig. = instigator)*; or *expr.* by verb: *v. TO IMPEL*.

propensae: *v. INCLINED*.

propensity: 1. *prôclivitas (rare)*: *Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28*, where it is used as special term to denote an evil tendency (haec in bonis rebus facilitas, in malis prôclivitas nominetur). 2. *clpîditas (a ruling desire, passion)*: *the mind becomes enslaved by an evil p.*, *animus se cupiditate devinct* *maia*, *Ter. Heaut.* 1, 2, 34: *to have the passions bridled, to control evil p.s.*, *domitas habere libidines*, *coercere cupiditates*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 43, extr.*: *v. DESIRE, PASSION*. (Still stronger than *cupiditas* is *libido*: *cf. Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84*, *tanta in eo peccandi libido fuit, such an inordinate propensity or passion for wrong-doing*). 3. *often expr. by adj.*: *one person has a p. to one vice and another to another*, *animus alius ad alia vitia propensor*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81*: *to have a p. towards...*, *animus esse propenso ad...*: *v. INCLINED*. (N.B.—Various evil p.s. may be denoted by special terms; as, *p. to lying*, *mendacitas*; *to slander or reviling*, *maledictitas*; *to drinking*, *vinolentia*; etc.: where see the names of the several vices.)

proper: 1. *Peculiar*: *not common*: *proprius*: *v. PECULIAR*. *Esp.* as *gram. t. c.*, *p. nouns*, *nomina propria*: *Prisc.* 2, 5, 22. *Phr.*: *the p. significance of words*, *proprietas (verborum)*, *Quint.* 8, 2, *init.*. II. *Fid.*, *suitable*: *aptus, accommodatus (ad aliquam rem)*: *v. FIT*.

III. *Right, becoming*: *dêcorus*: *Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111*: see also *PROPRIET*. *It is p.*: *dêcet*, 2 (with *acc.* and *inf.*): *it is not at all p. for an orator to get into a passion*, *oratoreum minime dêcet irasci*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, init.*: *so, dêceat (= non dêcet)*: *v. BECOMING*; *TO BECOMING*. See also *NIGHT*.

properly: 1. *Strictly, in strict sense*: *propriè*: *Cic. Off. 3, 1, 13* (*propriè verèque*): *Geil.*. II. *Fidly, rightly*: *aptè, rectè, commode*: *v. NIGHTLY, WELL*. *Phr.*: *you have not acted p.*, *non te dignum fecisti*, *Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25*: *"non quod dècuit fecisti"*.

property: 1. *Special quality, peculiarity*: *proprietas (peculiarity or sum total of peculiarities)*: or *expr.* by *proprium* (in *phr.*, *proprium est*): *etc.*: *v. FEATURE (II.)*; *QUALITY*. II. *What is possessed*: 1. *bona, crum*: *to sell p. and confiscate the proceeds*, *bona vendere atque in publicum redigere*, *Liv.* 4, 15, *extr.*: *to squander one's hereditary p.*, *b. patria abigitur*, *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4*: *cf. Cic. Par. 1, 1, 7*. *Join*:

bona, fortunae, possessiones, Cic. Caec. 13, 38. 2. res, rel., f.: esp. in phr. res familiaris, private p., Caes. B. G. 1, 18; also, res privata, Cic. Fam. 9, 7 (as opp. to state revenues). Or without adj., Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10 (res eus jam pridem, fides delictis non cepit): Hor. 3. fortunae (a larger and more comprehensive term than either of preced.): money and p., pecunia fortunaeque, Cic. R. Am. 3, init.: cf. id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12. M. Crassum qui illas fortunas (all that wealth and position) morte dimiserit. Less freq. sing.: what awaits me p., if I may not use it? quo mihi fortuna si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12. See also FORTUNE, RICHES.

4. census, f.: v. FORTUNE (III., 2). (N.B.—Sometimes the word need not be expressed; as in the case of neut. pl. of possess. pron.: e.g., my p., thy p., etc., mea tua, etc.: I carry all my p. with me, omnia mea porto mecum, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 8: also where a poss. case follows the verb sum: all things are the p. of the victors, omnia sunt victoris: L. G. § 266.)

property-tax: Phr.: to impose a p. tax, tributum ex censu imponere, cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32; to pay p. tax, tributum ex censu conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, init. (The phr. ex censu however points rather to income than to real property: the latter may be more exactly defined by, tributum in bona, fortunas, possessiones impostum.)

prophecy: 1. a prediction: 1. praedictio, praedictum: v. PREDICTION. 2. vaticinatio: the Sibylline ps., Sibyllinae v., Cic. N. D. 2, 3, fin.: Caes. B. G. 1, 50. Less good, vaticinium: Plin.: Gel. 3. carmen, ins., n. (infreq. in prose: the reference being to the poetic form in which prophecies were spoken): Liv. 1, 45, ad fin. (id. carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae). Or expr. by verb: v. TO PROPHECY. II. The prophetic power: Phr.: the king received the gift of p., regi animus divinus futurorumque sagax infectus est. (Propheia, Vulg. Rom. xii. 6.)

prophecy: 1. vaticinium: 1. to p. in a state of frenzy, v. per furorem, Cic. Div. 1, 18, init.: Liv.: Ov. 2. clau, cecili, cantum, 3 (prophecies being usually in verse: esp. poet.): he p.d., as (if he had been) a seer, cecinit ut vates, Nep. Att. 16, extr. (used there to avoid repetition of praedico): Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18 (in a rhetorical passage; said of the gods, ut haec quae nunc sunt canere mihi videretur): Liv. 1, 45, ad fin.: Virg.: Tib. 3. praedico, 3 (to foretell): v. TO PREDICT. 4. auguror, 1: v. TO PREDICT (3). 5. in Scriptural use, propheta, 1: Vulg. Mat. xxvi. 68; also, propheta, 1: ib. 1 Cor. xiv. 1; et pass.

prophet: 1. vates, is, c. (inspired seer or bard): Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114, poet.: may I prove a false p., utrum falsus v. sim, Liv. 21, 10, med.: Nep.: Lucr.: Virg. (Cic. in place referred to, uses vaticinantes as the prose equivalent of vates, pl.) 2. vaticinator (rare): Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 42. 3. faldicus: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20. In same sense, fatillocus: Apul. 4. divinus (fortune-teller): Cic. Fat. 8, init. 5. esp. in Scriptural sense: propheta (one speaking on behalf of God, not necessarily predicting anything): Macr. Sat. 7, 13, med. (sacerdotes Aegyptiorum quos prophetas vocant): Vulg. pass.

prophethess: 1. vates, is, c.: Virg. Aen. 6, 65: Hor. 2. fatillocus: Liv. 1, 7, med. 3. divina (cf. PROPHET, 4): Petr. 7. 4. propheta, is: Vulg. Judic. iv. 4.

prophetic: 1. divinus: a presaging and p. faculty in the soul, aliquid in animis praesagientes atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 37, extr. (cf. ib. init., vis in animis divina): a bird p. of impending rain, d. avis imbrum imminutum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. Divinus is also sometimes used as subs.: v. PROPHET. 2.

vaticinus (rare): p. books, libri v., S. C. in Liv. 25, 1, extr.: Ov. 3. faldicus (Rare except poet.): Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18 (f. anus): p. Themis, 1. Themis, Ov. M. 1, 321: Virg. Less freq. fatillocus: Liv. 1, 7 (where it is subs.). 4. praesagus (inwardly foreboding): mind p. of ill, p. mens mali, Virg. Aen. 10, 841: Ov. 5. propheticus (v. PROPHET, 5): Tert.: M. L.

prophetically: ut vates: Nep. Att. 16, extr. Or the part. of vaticinator may be used in apposition (cf. L. G. § 243): thus p. he spoke, haec locutus est vaticinans: v. TO PROPHECY.

propinquity: v. NEARNESS.

propitiate: 1. placare, 1: to p. the power of the gods, numen deorum p., Caes. B. G. 6, 16: also, placare [donis] iram deorum, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 9, fin. 2. propitio, 1 (to render gracious): whereas placare is rather to allay anger: not in the best authors): to p. by every kind of atonement, per omnia placulorum genera p., Suet. Oth. 7: Tac. 3. pio, pio, 1 (more freq. to atone for, expiate guilt): to p. the manes of the dead, manes mortuorum expiare, Cic. in Pis. 7, 16: Virg. (ossa placare): Hor. (Sometimes lenire or mitigare [iram deorum] may serve: v. PACIFY, ASSUAGE). 4. lito, 1 (to offer propitiatory sacrifices; with dat.: rare in this use): Cic. Fl. 38, 96: Macr. S. S. 1, 7, init. (absol.).

propitiation: 1. The act: 1. placatio: Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5. 2. litatio (successul p.): Liv. 27, 23, med. (per dies aliquot majores hostiae sine litatione caesae, dique non impetrata pax deorum): Macr. Or expr. by explatio (sceleris): v. EXPIATION. (More freq. expr. by verb: v. TO PROPITIATE.) II. The means: 1. placulum (offering to atone): to offer a pig as a p., porco placulo facere, Cato R. R. 139; also, porco placulum pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, extr.: Tac. A. 15, 44. 2. placamen, ins., n.: Liv. 7, 2 (coelestis irae placamina): Sil. Also, placamentum (preferable form in sing.): Tac. A. 15, 44: Plin. (Propitiation only in late Lat. of Vulg., 1 Joh. ii. 2; unless indeed it be so used, Macr. S. S. 1, 7, init., litatio propitiatio. Propitiatorium in Isid. Or. 15, 4, corresponds to Gk. λαοσπίριον, and denotes a part of the ark of the Temple.)

propitiator: propitiator: Hier. **propitiatory** (adj.): 1. placabilis, e: Lact. 4, 28, med. (p. hostia, one adapted to propitiate). 2. placatorius: Tert. (hardly to be followed). P. offerings, placula, placamenta, etc.: v. PROPITIATION. **propitiatory** (subs.): 1. e. (strictly) the upper cover of the ark: propitiatorium: Isid. Or. 15, 4: Vulg. Hebr. ix. 5. **propitious:** 1. propitius (favourable, kind): so may the gods be p. to me: ita deos mihi velim propitios: Cic. Div. Verr. 13, 41. (But propitius does not carry with it that notion of superhuman agency which mostly belongs to the Eng.) 2. aequus (rep. poet.): Venus p. to the Teucrians, aequa Venus Teucris, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6: Hor.: cf. Cic. Or. 10, 34 (aequus placatusque). 3. praesens, nits (ready and potent to aid): p. Mercury, p. Mercurius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: Ov.: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28 (tantus et tam p. Deus). 4. faustus (not of persons): v. AUSPICIOUS. 5. secundus (poet.): Virg. Aen. 4, 45. 6. oia: praesentes ac secundis [dit], Liv. 7, 26, med. (Often expr. by a verb; as, favere, adesse, aspirare: the gods being p., faventibus diis, Suet. Gal. 10: be p., ye gods, to my undertaking: Di coepit aspirare meis! Ov. Met. 1, 3.) See also FAVOURABLE. Phr.: the victims (omens) are p., litatur: usu. with dat. of the deity to whom the victim is offered: the omens in some cases are p., in others not so, litatur aliis, aliis non litatur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, init.: also the act. may be used: to Manlius the omens had been extremely p., Manilius egregie litasse, Liv. 8, 9.

propitiatory: expr. by propitius, favens, praesens, etc. (cf. L. G. § 343): attend, propitiously, O Tegean! adula, O Tegeae, favens! Virg. G. 3, 1, 18: cf. Ov. M. 7, 177, modo diva trifidus adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis. See also AUSPICIOUSLY. Phr.: to look or smile p. on, favere, aspirare: v. FAVOURABLE.

propitiousness: expr. by adj.

proportion (subs.): 1. portio, onis, f. (to be used in all adverbial phrr., though not capable of standing as equivalent for the Eng. in technical sense: cf. infr.): in p. (proportionally), proportione, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 46; in p. to (the magnitude of the) subject, pro p. rerum, id. de Or. 2, 79, 320: in a certain (defined) p., pro rata p., [also, pro rata parte], Plin. 11, 15, 15: to observe the same p., eandem servare p., Curt. 7, 11, med. 2. only as technical term, proportion, onis (a coinage ventured by Cic. after the Gk., ἀναλογία): Cic. Tim. 4, fin. (audendum est enim, quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur): Varr. L. L. 10, init. (where however only the term proportion, occurs: which need imply no non. case proportion): Vit. 3, 1, init. (thus defined, Proportio est ratae partis membrum in omni opere totiusque commodulatio, ex qua ratio efficitur symmetriarum). 3. expr. by ratio (relation) with depend. gen.: the p.s. (of measurement) which appear to be necessary in all works, mensurarum rationes quae in omnibus operibus videntur necessariae esse, Vit. 3, 1, 5; cf. ib. § 1, ratio symmetriarum. 4. symmetria (due measurement of the parts of a figure or work in relation to each other and the whole): Vit. 1, 2, 3, sq.: Plin.: v. SYMMETRY. Phr.: to be in perfect p. (of the parts of a building), convenientissimum habere commensurum responsum, Vit. 3, 1, 3: cf. ib. § 4, ita natura composuit corpus hominis, uti pro portionibus membra ad summam [que] figuratorem respondeant: to promise [too much] to the pirates, and in p. to the centurions, [tantum] militibus polliceri, et pro rata parte centurionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 17, fin.: Cic. the subs. is sometimes omitted (not in Cic.), whence we get, pro rata: Liv. 45, 40, med.

proportion, in: pro rata portione (parte): v. PROPORTION.

proportion (v.): pro portione [aliquis rei] facere, describere, etc.: v. SUBS.

proportional: expr. by proportione (parte): v. PROPORTION. (Proportionalis, only as math. t. f.)

proportionally } pro portione,
proportionately } etc.: v. PROPORTION.

proportioned: 1. conveniens, nits: Vit. 3, 1, 3 (ad summam.... habere convenientissimum commensurum responsum). 2. aequalis et congruus (well-p.): Suet. Tib. 68. Phr.: to be perfectly p. to the entire appearance of the figure, ad universam figurae speciem habere commensurum exactiorem, Vit. 3, 1, 4; also, respondere, ib.: an exordium p. to the magnitude of the subject, principia orationis pro portione rerum posita, cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320. (Proportionatus, very late and rare: satis p. corpus, Firm. Math.)

proposeal: 1. conditio: to make a p., that, c. ferre, ut.... Cic. Fam. 16, 12: Coel. Ib. 8, 14: to refuse a p., c. respicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: to accept p., conditiones accipere, Cic. 1. c. 2. postulatum, usu. pl. (implying a claim of right or conceived as such): to carry such p.s. to any one, postulata ad aliquem deferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: cf. Nep. Alcib. 8, med.

propose: 1. To bring forward, esp. in an assembly: 1. ihero, 3, irr.: esp. in phrr. ferre legem, to p. a law, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: also without legem expressed, ad populum f., ut.... id. Ph. 2, 41, 110: and, ferre conditiones, to p. terms: v. PROPOSAL. Also, aliquem iudicem f., to p. as a judge, id. H. Rom.

15, 45. 2. esp. of the tribunes, *rōgo*, 1 (to ask the consent of the people to a law); whatever law the tribunes p. to the plebs, quod [tribuni] plebem rogassint, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; also used of the laws proposed by other magistrates, cf. id. Phil. 1, 10, fin.: whence the phr. uti rogas (U. R.) in voting for a law. (Not proposer legem in this sense: v. TO PUBLISH.) 3. *pōno*, *pōni*, *lūm*, 3 (in discussion, to lay down or advance a thesis for discussion): to p. a small question, *quaestionculam* p., Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102: cf. id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7. || To make a proposal: Phr.: *conditionem ferre*: v. PROPOSAL. See also TO OFFER. || To have in view: expr. by, in animo est (nihil), cogito, etc.: v. TO INTEND.

proposer: 1. *lātor* (legis, rogationis): Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: Liv. 4, 20, 10. 2. *rōgator* (legis): extr. rare in this sense: Lucil. in Non. 381, 14. (Of the imperf. part. of *rogo*, except in nom. sing.: v. L. G. § 638.) 3. *usu*, better, auctor (*originator*, *promoter*): the p. of a plan, a consilium, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: (as opp. to) supporter of a law, legis auctor, suusor, Liv. 6, 30, med. (But auctor legis is more freq. the same as suusor: cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 16, init., neque lator ququam est inventus, nec auctor unquam bonus, neither proposer... nor supporter.)

proposition: 1. *propositio*: *conditio*: v. PROPOSAL. || A measure proposed in a legislative or other body: 1. *sententia* (in the senate): to vote for anybody's p., *pedibus* in *sententiam* allicuius ire, Sall. Cat. 50: a decree of the Senate was passed, adopting my p., *factum* est S. C. in meam a., Cic. Att. 4, 1, med. (Relatio is strictly the laying of a matter before the Senate; also, esp. in later writers, by meton. = *sententia*: cf. Tac. 14, 49, non id eo consulens mutare relationem: also, Liv. 31, 22, med.; and Cic. in Pis. 13, init.) 2. *rōgatio* (a proposal to the people to pass a law; hence, the measure so proposed: a bill): Cic. Clu. 51, 140, et pass.: Caes. Liv. 3, 8, expr. by *fero*, 3, irr. (to make a p. to the people): foll. by, ad populum, Cic. Ph. 2, 43, 110: or alio, he made no p. about the trial, nihil de iudicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63. So with reference to the Senate, *rēfero* (cf. *supra*), to lay a matter before the Senate, whether a distinct motion be propounded or not: Sall. Cic. || Suggestion or recommendation: *consilium*: v. PLAN, COUNSEL. || In logic: 1. *prōnūtiātum* (Gr. *ἀπόφασις*): Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: Geil. In same sense, *enūtiātum*: Cic. Fat. 9, 10. 2. *prōpositio*: Quint. 7, 1, 9, *supra*: M. L. (In Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67, *propositio* is the main proposition or major premise of a syllogism.) 3. *thesis*, is, f. (Or. *θεσις* p. advanced for discussion): Quint. 3, 5, 11. (Instead of theses, we find Gr. *θέματα*, ib. 7, 1, 4; for which it is stated Cic. used *proposita*, l. c.) Phr.: to lay down a p. for discussion, *ponere quid*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.

V. In mathematics, etc.: *prōpositio*: M. L. pass. **propound**: 1. To make formal announcement of: *prōmūno*, i. e. to p. a measure, *rogationem* ad populum p., Sall. Jug. 20, init.; or without ad populum: Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3; etc. || To give forth, state: *ēdo*, *expōno*, *pōno*: v. TO UTTER, STATE.

proprietary (adj.): Phr.: a p. school, "schola quae in modum societatis mercatoriae constituta est. Or for brevity, *schola proprietaria*. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48. (For the difference between dominus and possessor, v. OWNER.)

propriethorship: *dōminium*: v. OWNERSHIP.

propriethress: *dōmina*: cf. PROPRIETOR.

propriety: i. e. fitness, accordance with what is proper: 1. *dēcorum* = *Gr. τὸ πρῶτον* that which is agree-

able to our conceptions of human beings as superior to brutes, Cic. Off. 1, 27, fin.; to observe p., d. servare, ib. 28, init. 2. *perh. convenientia* (accord, conformity): with depend. gen.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100, *conventia* *conservatioque* *naturae*, i. e. propriety and naturalness: v. FITNESS. Or expr. by *convenire*, *congruere*: there is a p. about this speech considering the person to whom it is assigned, *convenit* *haec apte ad personam loquentis*: v. TO AGREE. With p., *decenter* (= ut decet): Hor. A. P. 92: Quint. 11, 1, 79 (*dēcorē*, in a graceful or becoming manner: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 31, extr.): the orator must study p. est quid deceat oratori videndum, Cic. Or. 21, 71. **propulsion**: expr. by verb: v. TO PROPEL.

prorogation: i. e. postponement: *prorogatio* (*parliament): Cic. Mur. 23, med. (p. Mailliae legis): or, *perh. prolatio*; but the former term appears preferable. (For p. of Parliament, R. and A. give, comitia regni prolata; but the term comitia is quite out of place.)

prorogue: *prōrogo*, i. v. TO POSTPONE. (N.B.—By no means *prorudo*, as R. and A.)

prosaic: *solutae orationi* *propior*: v. PRAISE. In this sense, Hor. *usa*, *pēdest* (*sermo*), A. P. 95: also sometimes, *aridus*, *siccus*, *jejunus*, *frigidus*, may serve: v. DRY, FLAT, JEJUNE.

proscribe: *proscribo*, *psl*, *pum*, 3: Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: Suet. Vell. The p. part. is used as *sub*: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, 123 (in sing.): to include among the p.d. in proscriptionum numerum *referre*, Nep. Att. 12. *Desiderative*, *proscripturi*, 4, to hanker after p'ing, Cic. Att. 9, 10, med.

proscription: *proscriptio*: Cic. R. Am. 53, 153; Suet. Vell. Or expr. by verb: *during* the p., quum *proscriberentur* homines, Cic. R. Am. 6, 16. (Later, *proscriptura*: not to be followed.)

prose (*sub*): 1. *oratio soluta*: Varr. L. L. 6, extr.: Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184 (see the place). So Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 24, *verba soluta* *modis*. 2. *prōsa* (with or without oratio, eloquentia: a post-Ciceronian term, and less elegant than *proced.*): *Cadmus* was the first to write p., *Cadmus primus* *prosam* [*prosaem*, *lan*], this being the original spelling condere instituit, Plin. 5, 29, 31: Vell.: Quint. (who uses *prosa*, *absol.*: Inst. 9, 4, 52). 3. *brillio* is also used *absol.*, in present sense (though it may be *usu*, better to add the defining word *soluta*): both in poetry and in p., et in poematis et in oratione, Cic. Or. 21, 70: cf. id. de Or. 3, 48, 184: Quint. 9, 4, 51. 4. *pēdestris* (quam Graeci vocant) *oratio*: Quint. 10, 1, 81: cf. Hor. A. P. 95 (where however *pēdestris sermo* does not mean literally *prose*, but plain, *prosaic diction*). (N.B.—Though much used by modern Latinists, the phr. *pēdestris oratio* is bad except with such a qualification as in Quint. l. c.) Phr.: I fancied it was Terence being read in p., Terentium metro solutum legi credidi, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 6.

prose (adj.): 1. *sōlitus* (sc. *modis*, or *metris*): *history* is a kind of p. poetry, *historia* est quodammodo s. carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 31: more freq. *epith.* of oratio: v. *proced. art.* 2. *prōsa* (originally, *prōsa*, going right on, straight-forward): only with oratio or eloquentia: v. *proced. art.* 3. *pēdest*, *tris*: p. *historica*, p. *historiae*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9 (simply = *solutae* *modis*): but see *proced. art. fin.* (N.B.—Avoid *prosaicus*, *prosaicus*: v. late.)

prose (v.): 1. *Lit.*: *prosa* *scribo* (*post-Cic.*): Quint. 9, 4, 52. || To talk tediously: Phr.: the other goes p'ing on, "pergit ille aliter frigidissimas ineptias necitare: don't p.!" "ne longus fias!"

prose-writer: *prosa* (*orationis*) *scriptor*: v. PRASE. (Prosaicus, v. late.) Or expr. by verb: he was the earliest p., *primus* *prosam* *orationem* *condere* *instituit*, Plin. 5, 29, 31

prosecute: 1. To carry out in order to complete: 1. *exsequor*, *sēctus*, 3: to p. schemes, *incepta* ex., Liv. 30, 4: more fully, ad extremum ex., Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5 (to p. to the end). (N.B.—Prosecutor in this sense is incorrect.)

2. *persequor*, 3 (to follow out, execute): to p. (a war) to the end, *extrema* p., Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 19. 3. *instas*, *stilis*, i (to press on with energy: with dat.): v. TO PRESS ON. See also, TO FOLLOW UP, PERSISTENCE. Phr.: to p. the war with the utmost application of seal and resources, animo et opibus in bellum incumbere, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: he was p'ing his studies at Leyden, "ludum Balaorum studiis operam dabat."

|| To enter on legal proceedings against: Phr.: *iudicio* *aliquem* *persequi*, Cic. Fl. 21, 47: also, *litium* *alium* *intendere* (to bring on action against any one): v. ACTION (V.); TO ACCUSE.

prosecution: 1. *Carrying out*: *exsecutio*: Tac. A. 3, 31: *Min.* Or expr. by verb; esp. *ger.* or *per. part.*: v. TO PROSECUTE (I.). || Legal: 1. *accusatio*: v. ACCUSATION. 2. *are*, *exsecutio* (*delicti* *noti* *hominis*): Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 1 § 1. 3. *dēlatio* (sc. *nominis*): to entrust the p. to any one, *alium* *d.* *dare*, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 49: Tac. 4, expr. by *actio*: v. ACTION (V.). Counsel for the p., *accusator*: v. ACCUSE.

prosecutor: *accusator*; actor (*one who brings an action*); *pētitor* (*plaintiff*): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. actor.

prosecutrix: *accusatix*, *actrix*, *pēttrix*: cf. *proced. art.*

prosylite: *prosyēta*, f. -a: Vulg. Matt. xxiii. 15, etc.: *Scri.* Eccl. See also DISCIPLE.

proselytism: Phr.: we hate p., "nolimus proselytos facere, et studiosos nostrae sectae conciliare."

proselytize: *prosyētos* *facere*: cf. Vulg. Matt. xxiii. 15.

prosodial: *prōsōdiacus*: *Scri.* Or. See also METRICAL.

prosodian: "rei *prosodiace* (*metricae*) *peritus* (*homo*)"

prosody: *prōsōdia* (strictly the accent or tone of a syllable; and so used by Varr. in Gell. 18, 12: cf. id. 13, 6, where as in Quint. the word is written as *Grk. πρῶσῳδία*): M. L. (Or by circumf. doctrina s. res *prosodiaca* [not, *prosodia*, as R. and A., after K.])

prosopopoeia: *prōsōpōpōia*: Quint. 6, 1, 25.

prospect: 1. *View of things within reach of the eye*: *prospectus*, *as* (to be used with caution): he scans the whole p., *omnem* *p.* *psit* (*oculis*), Virg. Aen. 1, 181: (a house) with a fine p., *pulcherrimo* p., Auct. pro dom. 44, 116. (But the word denotes strictly, *out-look* or *power of seeing to a distance*, not the scene itself which the eye surveys.) *Usu*, better expr. by *prospicio*, 3: the dining-room commands a wide p. of the sea, *coenatio* *latissimum* *mare* *p.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21. Or frequent, *prospecto*, 3: a place commanding a wide p., *locus* *laetis* *prospiciens*, Tac. H. 3, 60: Thaeod. Phr.: to block up any one's p. (build before his lights), *luminibus* *allicuius* *obstruere*, Auct. pro dom. 44, 115. || Anticipation of the future: *spēs*, *ēf.* (may be used of evil as well as of good): actual circumstances bad, p. far worse, *mala* *res*, *spēs*, *multo* *asporior*, Sall. Cat. 20, but much more freq. of good: there is not even a p. of improvement, *ita* *quidem* *ultra* *ostenditur* *fore* *melius*, Cic. Att. 11, 11: to afford a p. of... *spēm* *afferre* *ut...*, id. Am. 19, 68.

prospective: expr. by in futurum (adv. phr.): v. PHRASE.

prospectively: In futurum & posterum tempus, etc.: v. FUTURUS (adj. and adv.). Or expr. by, *postpositis* *rationem* *habere*: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 13.

prospects: *perh. titulus* or *index* (the former being used of various *superscriptions*, *notices*, etc.: the latter, & titles of books catalogues, etc., cf. *Gloss.*

ad Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

prosper: I. Trans.: 1. *secundo*, i (poet.): Virg. Aen. 7, 259 (di nostra incepta secundant): Lucan. 2. *prospero*, i (poet. or late): Tac. H. 4, 53 (deus precatus uti coepit prosperarent): Hor. 3. *fortunio*, i (to crown with good fortune: archaic): the gods will p. your schemes, di fortunabunt vostra consilia, Pl. Priu. 2, 4, 15: Cic. Fam. 2, 2 and 15, 7, in both which cases the language partakes of the archaism of forms of prayer. Phr.: to p. the attempt at so great a work, oras tanti operis successus prosperos dare, Liv. pref. estr. (Or expr. by, optibus, divitiis aliquid augere: according as God p.s you, prout unumquemque vestrum Deus opibus auxerit.) II. Intrans.: Phr.: prospera fortuna uti; successus prosperos habere; etc.: v. TO SUCCEED.

prosperity: I. res secundae: Cic. Off. 1, 16, init. (opp. res adversae): Hor. (Also, secundae fortunae: Cic. Sull. 23, estr.: the use of *neut. pl.*, secunda, orum = s. res, is poet.: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13.) 2. *prosperae* res: Cic. Br. 3, 12 (p. res delinque multas consecutae sunt, *ae unbroken succession of p.*). Also, prospera fortuna: Id. N. D. 3, 37, fin. (opp. adversa). *Neut. pl.*, prospera (rerum): Lucan. 7, 107. 3. *bonae* res: Cic. Att. 12, 21: Laeber. in Gell. 10, 17, estr. (sing.). 4. *prosperitas* (v. rare). Join: prosperitates secundaeque res. Cic. N. D. 3, 36, estr. Phr.: in the height (of their) p., florentissimis rebus, Caes. B. G. 1, 30.

prosperous: I. secundus: p. issues of war, s. exitus belli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 38: v. prosper with res, fortunae (or sing.). 2. *prosperitas*. 2. *prosperus* (prosper), a, um: p. issues, p. successus, Liv. pref. estr.: eo, prosperissimus (N.B.—never prosperissimus rerum eventus, Vell. 2, 127, fin.: very freq. with res or fortuna: v. PROSPERITY (2)). 3. *florens*, ntis (in full prime): men p. and unimpaired, (homines) f. atque integri, Cic. Pl. 35, 86: a commonwealth important and p., civitas ampla atque f., Caes. B. G. 4, 3. Phr.: when I was p., bonis meis rebus, Cic. Att. 12, 21: your beginnings are p., bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82. See also SUCCESSFUL, FORTUNATE, AUPICIOUS.

prosperously: I. *prosperē*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 53: Vell. 2, 88, candē (v. rare): Cato in Gell. 7, 3, med. 3. *benē* (gen. term.): Join: bene et (atque) feliciter, Cic. Ph. 5, 15, 40: Ter. (Or expr. by adj.: all things would issue p., cuncta prospera evenitura, Sall. Jug. 53: Cic. cf. L. G. § 143.)

prostitute (subs.): 1. *scortum* (a person of either sex serving for lust: a gross term: a notorious p., nobile a, Liv. 19, 9: Cic. Hor. 2. *meretrix*, icia, f. (milder term): Hor. S. 1, 2, 98: the commonest p.s, vulgatissimae m., Suet. Dom. 22: Cic. 3. *prostitutum* (rare): Pl.: Arn. 4. *prostituta*: Plin. 39, 2, 5. Phr.: a common p., (femina) vulgato corpore, Liv. 1, 4: to be a p., corpore quaestum facere, Pl. Poen. 5, 18: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52, quaestum occipere (to take to prostitution); also, prostare, Suet. Tib. 43; meretricium facere, Suet. Cal. 42.

prostitute (v.): I. Lit.: 1. *prostrare*, i: to p. the body for hire, corpus prostrare v., Aur. Vict. Orig. ad fin.: Liv. 1, 4, 2. *publico*, i: Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 22. 3. *prostitutio*, i, ūtum, 3 (to expose for hire): to p. oneself, p. pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42 (p. faciem suam lucro). (Softened expr., parum honeste pudicitiam habere, Sall. Cat. 14: cf. Ib. 13, pudicitiam in prostrato habere, i. e. expose it for sale.) 4. to p. oneself, prostrato, stitū, stitum, i: Juv. 1, 47: Sen. Contr. II. To devote to base uses: Phr.: he p.d his talents to the praise of a tyrant, *bonum ingenium suum turpiter ad tyrannum laudibus extollendum contulit: see also TO DISGRACE.

prostitution: 1. *meretrice* quaestus: Cic. Ph. 2, 18, 44: cf. Id. Verr. 3, 3, 6, meretrice disciplina (as it were reduced to a system): also quaestus is used absol., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52 (of course only where the context defines). 2. *meretricium*: only in phr., m. facere, to practise p., Suet. Cal. 40. 3. *prostitutio* (late and rare): Arn. 2, 16, p. 53 (p. corporum). Phr.: to defray enormous expenses out of the wages of p., ingentes sumptus stupro corporis tolerare, Sall. Cat. 24. (For fig. sense, see verb.)

prostrate (v.): I. To throw down and level with the ground: 1. *sterno*, strāvi, tum, 3 (esp. poet.): to p. men in slaughter, viros caede s., Virg. Aen. 10, 119: Tib.: Liv. 2. *dēficō*, 3: v. TO CAST DOWN. II. As verb refl., to prostrate oneself; throw oneself on the ground, esp. in token of humiliation: Phr.: to p. oneself at any one's feet, se ad pedes alcuius prostrare, Cic. Sext. 11, fin.: prosternere (stronger), Id. Ph. 2, 18, 45; allicui se ad pedes prostrare (more properly, of the action of a number of persons), Liv. 6, 3, ad init. (so, ad genus consulis provolvuntur, Id. 14, 11, med.): procumbere alcui ad pedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 15 (so, ad genus alcuius, Liv. 25, 7, init.; genibus, Ov. Met. 13, 589); ad pedes alcuius procidere (rare), Hor. Epod. 17, 13 (somewhat differently, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6, ad pedes omnium singulatum accidente Clodio, i. e. he goes down on his knees before each; whereas procidere is to fall flat on the ground: so, ad genus alcui accidere, Suet. Caes. 20: to p. oneself at another's knees (also), genibus alcuius advolvi, Vell. 2, 80: Liv. See also foll. art. III. To break down the strength of: 1. *affligo*, ūti, cum, 3 (lit. to strike down): to p. the mind and paralyse it with fear, animos a. et debilitare metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 14: Join: (also), enervare et affligere, Id. Sen. 10, 31. 2. *dēficō*, i (to disable, unnerve, render helpless): crushed and p.d with fear, fractus ac debilitatus metu, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121 (cf. afflictus, debilitatus, moerens, Ib. 2, 47, 195): Virg. 3. *expr.* to be p.d. by Jaceo, ūti 2: my brother is perfectly p.d. with grief, Jacet in moerore meus frater, Cic. Att. 10, 4.

prostrate (adj.): I. Lit.: expr. by verb: to lay p., sternere; to throw oneself p. on the ground, corpus humi prosternere (in Oriental fashion), Curt. 8, 5, ad init.: to lie p., jacere: cf. Cic. Quint. 3, 66, quorum saepe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus: v. TO PROSTRATE (I., II.). II. Fig., broken down in respect of strength or spirits: afflictus, fractus, debilitatus: v. TO PROSTRATE (III.). To lie p., jacere: piety is vanquished and lies p., pietas victa Jacet, Ov. Met. 1, 149: so with ref. to state of mind, Cic. Att. 7, 21 (Gnaeus noster totus Jacet, is quite p.).

prostration: I. Act of prostrating (the body): expr. by corpus (hum) prosternere: Curt. 8, 5. II. Total loss of strength or spirits: perh. debilitas (state of complete disablement or paralysis): cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84, where debilitas corporis stands opp. to integritas. Or expr. by verb: in a state of p., percussus et afflictus, Cic. Fl. 7, 10: credit is in a state of p., fides concidit, Id. Man. 7, 19: so, Nep. Pel. 2, Imperii majestas, ab hoc initio percussa concidit, i. e., sank into a state of p.: v. TO PROSTRATE (III.).

prosy: perh. longus, lentus: cf. Tac. Dial. 22: cf. TEDIOSUS.

Protean: expr. by gen. of Proteus, i; acc. Proteus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90.

protect: 1. *teuer*, itus (rarely, titus), 2 (to look after and guard or maintain): to p. a house from thieves, a furibus t. domum, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: to p. territory from invaders, fines ab excursionibus t., Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: Join: tueri et defendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92; tueri et conservare, Cic. Man. 5, 12: Perquent. titur, i (to protect or defend

habitually): the cheeks p. the eyes on the lower side, genae (oculos) ab inferiore parte t., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: Liv.: Hor. 2. *prōtego*, ūti, cum, 3 (to cover and shelter): to p. any one with a shield, scuto aliquid p., Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Plin.: v. TO SHELTER. Join: defendere et protegere, Cic. Sull. 18, 90 (= to throw one's shield over any one). 3. *dēfēdo*, 3: v. TO DEFEND. 4. to protect from may be expr. by such verbs as arceo, prohibeo, dēfēdo (to ward off): e. g. thou, O Jupiter, vult p. thine altars from this man, hunc, Jupiter, a tuis aris arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, fin.: v. TO KEEP OFF (I.).

protection: I. *Protecting power or care:* 1. *tūtela* (a city) under the p. of Apollo, in tutela Apollinis, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 55: to commend to any one's p., tutelae alcuius commendare, Id. Off. 1, 53, 28: Join: tutela ac praesidium, Id. Mur. 10, 22. Fig.: wool affords p. against cold, lanæ tutelam contra frigora praestat, Plin. 29, 2, 9. 2. *praesidium* (strictly, a body of troops defending: also used like tutela): Cic. Mur. 10, 22 (tutela ac praesidium). 3. *fides*, ūti, f. (pledged faith: hence, by meton. = protection): to have recourse to any one's p. as dependents, in alcuius f. et clientelam se conferre, Cic. R. Am. 37, 106: Caesar said he would take them under his p. and preserve them, Caesar sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: to implore the p. of gods and men, deum atque hominum f. implorare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, 25. 4. *custodia* (watch or guard): v. GUARD. II. That which protects: 1. *tūtela* (meton.): Hor.: Ov. Join: decus et tutela, Ov. Met. 12, 612. 2. *tūtamen*, ntis, n.: Virg. Aen. 5, 262 (decus et tūtamen, sc. lorica). In same sense, tūtamentum, Liv. 21, 61, fin. 3. *praesidium* (safeguard): Hor. Od. 1, 1, 2: cf. Cic. Mur. 28, 77, illud fortissimum praesidium pudoris (where the gen. is perh. of apposition). Compare *supr.* (I.). III. In commerce, favouring home trade by means of import duties: to abolish p. in corn, "portoria tollere quae ad externa mercata exciudenda imposita sunt.

protective: expr. by verb: v. PROCEED ART.

protector: 1. *tutor* (rare in this sense): Hor.: v. GUARDIAN. Also by meton., tutela: Ov. Met. 8, 711. 2. *custos*: v. GUARDIAN. See also, DEFENDER and cf. PROTECTION (II.). (N.B.—By no means protector, except as legal title of O. Cromwell.)

protectorship: tutela, custodia: v. GUARD, PROTECTION.

protectress: 1. *custos*, ūtis, c.: v. GUARDIAN. 2. *perh. tutor*; or expr. by verb: v. TO PROTECT.

protégé (Fr.): perh. cliens, pupillus: v. DEPENDENT, WARD.

protest (v.): I. To make a solemn declaration: 1. *obtestor*, i (strictly, to call the gods to witness): he p.s that he will die either by the hands of the soldiers or his own, aut militum se manibus aut suis morturum obtestatur, Tac. H. 3, 10: Suet. (Not in this sense in Cic.) 2. *late*, *prōtestor*, i: Apul. 3. *assēvērō*, i (to assert positively): Cic. Att. 10, 14: Suet. See also TO AFFIRM. (Or expr. by, deos testari, to appeal to the gods; jurare, to swear, etc.: also sometimes the frequentatives *clamo*, *dicito*, may serve, the iteration denoting emphasis and earnestness: cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 7.) II. To protest against: 1. *interpello*, i (strictly to interrupt; hence, to interfere in order to prevent something being done): he ordered M. Cato, on his p'ing against (what was being done) to be removed from the senate-house, M. Octonem interpellantem extrahi curia iussit, Suet. Caes. 20: cf. Liv. 4, 41, med.; tribunus interregem interpellantibus ne S. C. fieret. 2. *obnuatio*, i (to report unfavourable signs or omens, alleged as rendering illegal the transaction of pub-

hic business: with *dat.*: *he* (*Sibulus*) *did nothing else but p. by edicta*, nihil aliud quam per edicta obnuñtavit [*legibus*, etc.], Suet. Caes. 20. 3. of the tribunes, intercedo, *ssil*, *ssum*, 3. (*to interpose the veto*): Cic. Liv. 4. *expr.* by circuml., *ping* against the *illegal proceeding*, "deos testans (obtestatus) haec contra leges fieri; male sibi procans nī haec contra leges fiant."

protest (*subs.*): *expr.* by verb: *in spite of the p. of the tribunes*, *Invitis atque interpellantibus tribunis: to enter a p.*, interpellare, intercedere, etc.: v. *prec.* art.

Protestants: *Protestantes, lum (qui dicuntur): cf. Conf. Augustan. pref. *extr.*, de quo hic etiam solenniter et publice protestamur (the name was originally a *cant term*). But usu. better *expr.* by circuml.: *as, "il qui Romanæ [Catholicae] ecclesiae (Pontificis Romani) auctoritatem negant, repudiant."* (N.B.—By no means use *protestans*, *sing.*, as *subs.*, but *expr.* by circuml.)

Protestantism: *Protestantismus (qui dicitur).

protocol: *expr.* by acta, orum: v. *minutes*, *subs.* (III).

protomartyr: *primus martyr.

protoplast: *expr.* by, protoplastus, a, um (πρωτοπλαστος): Tert.

prototypē: exemplar, *aria*, n.: v. *πατρικον*. (Or *expr.* by Gr. *πρωτοτυπος*, -ov.)

protract: 1. *dāco*, xl, *clum*, 3: *to p. a war*, bellum d., Caes. B. G. 1. 38: Cic. *more fully* (stronger), bellum longius d., Caes. B. C. 1. 64. Also, *pro-* *duco*, 3: Cic. Hor. 2. *protrōgo*, 1: v. *to prolong*.

protracted (*adj.*): *diuturnus*, longus: v. *long*.

protrude: I. Trans. *protrūdo*, 3: v. *to thrust forward*. II. Intrans. *emīneo*, *promīneo*, 2: v. *to project*.

protruding (*adj.*): *emīnens*: v. *emīnctio*.

protrusion: *expr.* by verb: v. *to protrude*.

protuberance: 1. *gibber*, *eria*, m.; *gibbus*, 1, m.; *gibba*, ac, f. (*a hump*): the form *gibber* occurs Plin. 8. 45, 70 § 179 (cf. *adj.* *gibberosus*); *gibba*, Suet. Dom. *extr.* (where it appears to denote a hump rather than a proper hump); *gibbus*, Juv. 10. 309. 2. *tuber*, *eria*, n. (*a lump, or other similar growth on a living body*): Plin. 8. 18, 26 (where it is used of the camel's double hump, *bina t.*); lb. 8. 45, 70 § 179 (on a kind of *azen*). *Dimin.* *tuberculum*, Cels. Plin. See also *swelling*, *subs.* *Having a p.*, *gibberosus*, *gibbus* (v. *hump*); *tuberosus* (rare): Varr.: Petr.

protuberant: v. *projecting* (*adj.*). *proud*: 1. *sūperbus* (*haughty, arrogant*): Cic. Caes. Fig. in good sense: *a people p. (proudly great) in war*, *populus bello a*, Virg. Aen. 1. 21: Hor. (N.B.—*Superbus* is usu. stronger than the Eng., and conveys a worse sense: cf. *epith.* *Terquinius Superbus*, nearly = *tyrannical*). 2. *arrogans*: v. *arrogant*. (*Fastidios, scornful, disdainful, rare*). *To be p.* (1), *sūperbio*, 4 (the thing of which one is proud in *ab.*): *to be p. of the name of an ancestor*, *nomine avi a*, Ov. M. 11. 218: Prop.: also *abul*, Cic. Ac. 2. 29, 94 (*to be high and mighty, disdainful*). (3). *expr.* by *effero*, 3, *trr.*, with *prom. refl.* (*to be elated*): *to be overweeningly p. (elated)*, *insolenter se ef.*, Cic. Tusc. 4. 17, 39: v. *to elate*; *PRIDE ONESELF*. (3). *Jacto*, 1 (with *prom. refl.*): v. *to pride oneself*.

proud-flesh: "fungus or proud-flesh" (Arbuthnot in Johnson): "caro fungosa" or perh. *caro supercrascenta*, Cels. 5. 22. 1 (R. and A.): cf. lb. § 2, *putris caro* (i. e. gangraena).

proudly: 1. *sūperbe* (*haughtily*): Cic. Caus. 2. *insolenter* (*overweeningly*): Cic. Tusc. 4. 17, 39: Caes. 3. *magnifice* (*making much of oneself, in a high and mighty way*: Gr. *οὐρανός*):

Cic. R. Com. 2. 5: Liv. *To act p.*, *superbe*, *superbum* se *præbere*, *nimis se effere*, *jaquare*: v. *PROUD*.

prove: A. Trans. 1. *To test: experior*, 4: v. *to try*. II. *To render certain by evidence, argument, etc.*: 1. *prōbo*, 1 (*to make good, substantiate*): *he p.s. to them that the thing is perfectly easy, perfacile factū esse illis probat*, Caes. B. G. 1. 3: *this is hard to p.*, *hoc difficile est probatu*, Cic. Tusc. 5. 1, 2: *to p. (substantiate) a charge*, *crimen p.*, Id. Fl. 37, 93: Ov. 2. *docēo*, 2 (*to show or inform in any way*): *more exactly, arguments docere*, Cic. N. D. 3. 4. 9: and again, *arguments et rationibus*, Id. Div. 2. 11, 27. (But *docēo* is often = simply, *to inform*). 3. *efficio*, *fecit*, *factum*, 3 (*to make out by argument*): *he seeks to p. that the soul is mortal*, *vult e. animos esse mortales*, Cic. Tusc. 1. 31, 32. *Expr.* in pass., *efficitur*, *it is p.d. it follows with acc. and in/*, or *ut and subj.* (Id. N. D. 3. 12, 30).

4. *vincio*, *vici*, *victum*, 3 (*a strong expr.*, *to p. triumphantly or irrefragably*: cf. Gr. *δ λόγος καταπεί*): *if I show (that it was not done) by Avitus*, 1. *p. conclusively that it was by Oppianicus*, *si doceo non ab Avito*, *vincio ab Oppianico*, Cic. Clu. 23, 64: Hor. 6. *confirmo*, 1 (*to establish, make out surely and certainly*): *to p. our own (position) by arguments*, *c. nostra argumentis et rationibus*, Cic. de Or. 2. 19, 80: Quint. (Confirmo refers rather to the manner of proof, as *strong and conclusive*, than simply *to the fact of demonstration*. Hence it cannot be used of mathematical proof.) So also *firmo*, 1: Cic. Fat. 5. 11.

(N.B.—*Demonstro*, *monstro*, signify simply *to point out, state, show*; and do not necessarily imply argument.) III. *To show, give practical proof of something*; *esp. with prom. refl.* 1. *præbeo*, 2 (with *prom. refl.* = *to show oneself*): *he p.d. himself merciful* (= behaved mercifully), *misericordem se præbuit*, Cic. Caec. 10, *init.* Without *prom. refl.*: *he has p.d. himself a vigorous fellow*, *strenuum hominem præbuit*, Ter. Ph. 3. 1, 12.

2. *præsto*, *stulit*, *stutum* and *stātum*, 1; *fut. part.* *præstaturus*: *to p. oneself invincible*, *se invictum p.*, Ov. Tr. 4. 10, 104: Sen.: cf. *to exhibit* (II).

3. *exhibeo*, 2 (with direct acc. denoting the character evinced): *to p. oneself a real statesman*, *vere civilem virum ex.*, Quint. 12. 2, 7: Just. (Not in Cic.). B. Intrans. *to turn out in practice or trial*: 1. of persons, *expr.* by *præbeo*, *præsto*, etc.: v. *supr.* (III).

2. of things, *expr.* by *esse*, with *dat.* of result (see L. G. § 297); also *fieri*, *factum esse*: *what a calamity over self-confidence is wont to p.*, *nimīa fiducia quantæ calamitatis solet esse*, Nep. Pel. 3, *init.*: *a spacious house p.s. a disgrace to its owner*, *ampia domus dedecori domino fit*, Cic. Off. 1. 39, 139.

3. *evādo*, *al*, *sum*, 3 (*to issue in a certain way*): *I fear this joy may p. ill-founded*, *veror ne haec laetitia vana evadat*, Liv. 23. 12, *med.*: Cic. v. *to turn out*.

4. where the reference is to a search, *expr.* by *inventiri*, *reperiri* (*to be found to be so and so*): v. *to find*.

proven, *not*: *non liquet*: short-ended, N. L.: Cic. Clu. 28, 76: Gell.

provender: *for cattle*, *pabulum*: v. *rodde*. Of soldiers, *to go in search of p.*, *pabulari*, Caes. B. C. 1. 59: v. *to forage*. See also *rood*.

proverb: 1. *prōverbium*: *a common p.*, *tritum sermone p.*, Cic. Off. 1. 10, 33: *to pass into a p.*, in proverbial consuetudinem venire, Id. Off. 2. 15, 32; in p. venire, Liv. 40, 46, *med.*: *so, to be a p.*, *esse in proverbio*, Cic. Verr. 2. 1, 20, 33. 2. rarely, *verbum*, in such a phr. as *verum est verbum, it is a true p.*, Pl. Truc. 4. 4, 32: Ter. Ph. r. (of very common use), *as the p. is, according to the p.*, *ut alunt*, Cic. de Or. 2. 57, 237: Hor.: or simply, *alunt*, Ter. Andr. 4. 5, 10: and less freq. *quomodo alunt*, Cic. in Pis. 28, 69; and *quod alunt*, Prop.

proverbial: *expr.* by *prōverbium*: *to become p.* (of a saying), in *proverbium increbrescere*, Liv. 8. 8, *med.*: also, in *proverbium venire*, etc.: *a p. saying*, *quod proverbii loco dici solet*, Cic. Ph. 13, 12, *fin.* (Proverbialis, late and rare: Gell. 2. 22, *med.*, versus *p. a p. line, a time which has passed into a proverb*).

proverbially: *expr.* by in *proverbio esse*, *quod in proverbium increbruit*, etc.: v. *preced. art.* (Proverbialiter, late: Amm.: Sid.)

provide: A. Trans. 1. *To procure beforehand*: 1. *pāro*, 1 (*to get ready*): *p. whatever is necessary to be p.d.*, *quod parato opus est*, para, Ter. Andr. 3. 2, 43: *to p. a refuge for old age*, *subsidium senectutis p.*, Cic. Att. 1. 10, *med.* So *compa. comparo*, *præparo*, 1: v. *to prepare*.

2. *prōvidio*, *vidi*, *sum*, 2 (folly by *dat.* or *acc.* of object; also *de* and *ab.*: strictly, *to take thought for*, hence by implication, *to procure*) *to p. provisions (for an army)*, *rei frumentariae p.*, Caes. B. G. 5. 8, *also*, *rem frumentariam p.*, Id. B. G. 6. 9; *de re frumentaria p.*, Id. B. C. 3. 34. (N.B.—The accusative only should be used in the case of a *neut. prom.*, e. g. *as quæ ad usum navium pertinent p.*, Id. B. G. 3. 9: Cic.) 3. in familiar lang., *video*, 2: *to p. a meal for any one*, *prandium alicui videre*, Cic. Att. 5. 1, 1: Ter.: cf. Cic. Att. 16, 1, *navem idoneam ut haberes diligenter videndum est (= you must do careful to provide)*. II. *To supply*: *præbeo*, 2: v. *to furnish*, *suppl.*

B. Intrans. 1. *To make provision*: *expr.* by *prōvidio*, *consulo*, with *dat.* of person expressed: cf. Cic. N. D. 1. 2, 4, [*a Dis*] *visae hominum consuli et providi*: cf. *vol.* art. II. *To enact, require*; as a legal document does: *jubeo*, 2: v. *to direct*, *requirere*.

against: 1. *prōvidio*, 2; *folly*, by *ne* *quid* . . . Liv. 36, 17, *ad fin.* (where *providere* atque *præcavere* are joined). Also *video* may be used: *videndum est ne . . .* *ut multo p. against* . . . Cic. Off. 1. 14, 42. 2. *caveo*, *præcaveo*, 2: v. *GUARD*, *sub.* (I, Phr. II).

3. *expr.* by *præmunio*, 4 (*to fortify beforehand*), with *prom. refl.*, or *as pass.*: cf. Suet. Cal. 29, *metu venenorum præmuniri medicamentis*. 4. *fugio*, *fugit*, *fugitum*, 3: v. *to avoid*.

for: 1. *expr.* by *prōvidio*, 2 (with *dat.*: *to p. for the welfare of all citizens*, *conditio omnium civium p.*, Cic. Coel. 9. 22: or with *acc.* of *neut. prom.*: cf. L. G. § 253. 2. *præcaveo*, 2 (*to p. for, in the way of obviating*): v. *to provide against*. Phr.: *the safety of the Saguntines is p.d. for*, *Saguntinis cavetur*, Liv. 21, 18, *med.*

with: *instruo*, 3: v. *to furnish*.

provided (*part. and adj.*): *instructus*, *retertus* (*well-provided*), *præditus*: v. *FURNISHED*. (*Instructus* is used quite as *adj.*, and compared, *instructor*, *instructissimus*: Cic.) Phr.: *to be abundantly p. with anything*, *abundare aliqua re*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: somewhat less strong *la*, *suppeter*, Id. Cat. 2. 11, 25.

provided (*conj.*): 1. *dummodo* (with *subj.*): *they care for nothing, p. only they gain power*, *omnia negligunt, d. potentiam consequuntur*, Cic. Off. 3. 21, *init.*: Ov. Also as two words, *dum . . . modo* (Infreq.): Ter. Eun. 2. 3, 28 (*dum petar modo*). In a negative sentence, *dummodo* = *provided that* . . . not: Cic. de Or. 3. 48, 183. 2. *dum* (with *subj.*): Cic. Fin. 5. 29, *extr.*, *et escape*: Ter.: Quint. *Dum ne = p. that . . . not*, Cato R. R. 5, *med.*: Cic. 3. *modo* (*only let . . . with subj.* in animated language): *the mental faculties remain p. real and application remain, in potent ingenia, modo permanet studium atque industria*, Cic. Sen. 7. 22: Id. Br. 16, 64: *modo ne = p. that . . . not*: Id. Off. 1. 30, 105. (*Modo al.* Ov. Tr. 2. 263: *happy in prose*). 4. In legal documents, *ea lege, ea conditione* (R. and A.): v. *TERMINA*.

providence: providētia (forethought, precaution): used by Sen. of the Deity, N. Q. 2, 45; cf. treatise, De Providentia, init. Or expr. by verb: *he whose p. watches over this world*, (ille) cuius consilio huic mundo providet, Sen. l. c.: *there is a p. which watches over man*, *est homo Dīs (Deo) curae; profecto curat regitque humana Deus.

provident: 1. providus (foreseeing and exercising care for the future): p. and ingenious Nature, p. solersque Natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, fin.: Ov. Join: cautus providusque; consultrix et provida [Natura], Cic. 2. cautus, circumspectus (less close to Eng.): v. CAUTIOUS, CIRCUMSPECT. (Multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, med. = penetrating, far-seeing.)

providential: expr. by ado. divinitus (of divine origin): to appear to be p., d. accidisse videri, Cic. Part. 23, fin.: v. full art. Phr.: *this appeared p.*, quod Deorum (Dei) beneficio factum esse videbatur: v. INTERPOSITION (fin.). **providentially:** divinitus (coming from the gods); accidentally or p., casu quodam ad, Suet. Cl. 13, fin. *Most p.*, *summo Dei beneficio consilioque: cf. *preced. art.*

providently: providē (rare): Plin. 10, 33, 50 (= thoughtfully, carefully). More freq. expr. by adj.: cf. L. G. § 343; or by modal abl., providā curā: see also, CAREFULLY.

provider: expr. by verb: v. TO PROVIDE. (Parochus = provider, q. v.) **providing** (conj.): v. PROVIDED (conj.).

provinces: 1. District: 1. provincia (an acquired territory; not a part of the original state): passim. Belonging to, of a p., provincialia, e: Cic. Tac. 2. regio, ōnis, f. (a district; not under a separate governor like provincia: the most suitable word for modern general sense): cf. Liv. 45, 29, med., where Macedonia, not yet made a provincia, is divided into four regions (regiones). II. Duty, task: 1. provincia: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 22 (duram cepisti p., a difficult duty): Cic. Sull. 18, fin. 2. officium: v. DUTY. 3. after verb to be, expr. by simple gen.: *it is the p. of the judge, iudicis est*, etc.: L. G. § 266.

provincial (adj.): provinciālis, e: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15 (p. administratio): used very much as we use provincial opp. metropolitan, Tac. Agr. 4 (p. parsimonia, provincialis habitus of economy).

provincial (sub.): provinciālis, e: usu, p., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: also sing., Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 2 (Italicus an p.). Or expr. by circuml., provinciae incolae, qui in provincia domicilium habet.

provincialism: in lang., dilectus or -oe l. f.: *what odious p. was that, quatenam illa tam molesta d. esset*, Suet. Tib. 56. Phr.: *that is a North-country p.*, *verbum [genus loquendi] illud septentrionales partes incolentium proprium: *let him avoid all p.s.*, *fugienda sunt illi quaecunque verba tantum singulis quibusdam regionibus feruntur (usurpantur): a Patavian p., Patavinitas, Pollio in Quint. 1, 5, 56: a country p., rusticitas (oris, sermonis), cf. Quint. 11, 3, 30.

provision: 1. Act of providing: expr. by provideo, 2: v. TO PROVIDE. II. Engagement, security: expr. by clavo, 2 (to make p., by formal statement): Liv. 21, 18, med.: v. SECURITY. III. An arrangement, esp. for the benefit of some person or thing: Phr.: *it is a p. of Nature, est autem a Natura comparatum* (R. and A.); *ita a Natura provism et comparatum est: mark the wise p.s. of Nature, *contemplantur quam provida solerisque cura omnia a Natura digesta sint*. IV. Food: v. PROVISIONS.

provisional: Phr.: a p. government, perh. *temporarii magistratus (cf. Plin. Pan. 9, temporarium et subitum): or expr. by circuml. *si quos penes, temporis gratia (ad tempus) summa reipub-

lice (rerum) est, quibus ad tempus summa rerum committitur. (Imperium fideiurarium, Curt. 5, 9, med. is a delegated power, held as a trust.)

provisionally: perh. ad tempus, cf. Tac. A. 1, init.; or, temporis gratia (a. causā), Curt. 5, 9, med. (praefectum regionis, Bessum, regem temporis gratia statuemus). Phr.: *these hold office p., until magistrates can be regularly appointed*, *hi potestatem tenent donec iusti magistratus creentur.

provisions: 1. cibus, alimentum: v. FOOD, NOURISHMENT. 2. on a large scale, as for an army, res frumentaria: Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11: Caes. pass. Also simply, frumentum (as the main staff of life): cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 48, frumento committente Caesarem intercludere.

3. commectus, is (supplies for an army; used sing. and pl.): *to gather in p.s. from the corn lands, commectum ex arvis convehere*, Liv. 2, 14: *p.s. imported by sea, c. maritimi*, id. 5, 54, med.: more definitely, [magnū] commectus frumenti, id. 28, 4, extr. (N.B.—Also includes whatever supplies are needed for an army: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.)

4. cibaria, ōrum (victuals: with reference to immediate consumption; whereas, res frumentaria is the entire commissariat): scarcity of p.s. (in a town), cibarium inopia, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: cf. ib. 1, 5, tritum mensium molita cibaria (ready-ground corn or p.s.). 5. victus, is (living, ordinary means of sustaining life): the greater part of their p.s. consists in . . . , major pars victus eorum in . . . consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22. Phr.: *to collect p.s. from a country*, frumentari, Caes. pass.: scarcity of p.s., inopia frumentaria, id. B. G. 5, 24.

proviso: expr. by clavo, 2: v. PROVISION (II.).

provocation: expr. by irritare, contumeliose dicere, contumelia afficere: v. TO PROVOKE, INSULT. Sometimes contumelia (alone) comes very close to Eng.: *to receive great p., magnam c. accipere*, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: v. INSULT. (Provocatio = right of appeal.)

provocative: expr. by verb: v. TO PROVOKE.

provoke: 1. To call forth, occasion: 1. cleo, civi, citum, 2; esp. in medicine, to p. evacuation, alvum c., Plin. 20, 9, 38. 2. mōveo, mōvi, tum, 2: *to p. any one's laughter rather than anger*, risum alicui magis quam stomachum m., Cic. Att. 6, 3: Quint.: v. TO EXCITE. In same sense, commōveo, 2: *to p. great hatred against any one*, magnam odium in aliquem c., Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 103. II. To irritate, make angry:

1. irritō, 1: *to p. by force and assault with the sword a most valiant man*, vi l. ferroque laceessere fortissimum virum, Cic. Mil. 31, 84: *to p. people to war*, animos (hominum) ad bellum l., Liv. 31, 5, med.: also, iracundiam l., Sen. Ir. 3, 8, 2. 2. mōveo, 2 (scarcely so strong as Eng.): *I saw the man was p.d. ("netted")*, intellexi hominem moveri, (Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: *to p. Diana*, numina Dianae m., Hor. Epod. 17, 3. So, commōveo, 2 (strengthened from simple verb): Hor. S. 2, 1, 45 (qui me commōvit, flebit). 3. concito, 1: e. g. in arma, ad vim, etc.: v. TO STIR UP.

4. expr. by stōmachus, l. m., and a verb: *to p. any one*, a. alicui movere, Cic. Att. 6, 3; facere, ib. 5, 11. So with bilis, is, f.: e. g. bilem alicui commovere, Ib. 2, 7, med. 5. in pass.: exardescō, irascor (to be p.d.): v. ANGRY, TO BE (N.B.—Not provooco in this sense: v. TO CHALLENGE). III. To lead on to anything: 1. allicio, illicio, lēxi, ctum, 1: v. TO ENTICE, ALLURE. (Usu. of leading to that which is bad; always, of the leading of pleasure.) 2. incito, 1: v. TO INCITE, STIMULATE.

provoking (adj.): molestus; ad stomachum alicui movendum aptus; odiosus; etc.: v. TROUBLESOME, VEXATIOUS. Phr.: *it is p. (vexing, disagreeable), plect: v. VEXED, TO BE.*

provokingly: odiosē: Aeschinus is

p. long, Aeschinus c. cessat! Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49. Or expr. by phr., *quod homini vel mīti stomachum moveat; quod bilem merito commoveat.

provocat: *praefectus; praepositus alicui rei: v. GOVERNOR, SUPERINTENDENT.

provo: prōra (Gr. πρῶρα): Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Plin.: Virg. Also, pra prior navis (Kr.).

proves: virtus: v. VALOUR. Phr.: of great personal p., manu fortis, Nep. Epam. 3.

prowl: 1. For prey or booty: praedor, 1: Virg. G. 1, 130 (praedari lupus iussit): v. TO PLUNDER. II. In gen. sense, to roam about: vāgor, ōberro, etc.: v. TO WANDER.

proowler: praedator: v. PLUNDERER.

proximate: proximus: v. NEAR, NEAREST. Phr.: *pr. causes*, causae adjuvantes, antecedentes, proximae, Cic. Fat. 18, 41; opp. causae perfectae et principales (R. and A.).

proximately: perh. ex proximo; ut causa antecedens et proxima (only in phil. lang.): v. *preced. art.*

proximity: propinquitās: v. NEARNESS.

proxy: 1. Procuracy; delegated authority: expr. by prōcurator: to act by p., per procuratores (procuratorem, in the case of a single person deputed) agere, Cic. Att. 4, 16, extr. (The common phr., per procuratorem, is of modern coinage; the subs. procurator having no such limited sense.) Phr.: *that is a case in which one cannot act by p.*, delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. Ep. 27, 3: *I will pay you my debt by p.* (fig.), delegabo tibi a quo fiat numeratio, cf. ib. 18, fin. II. The person who acts for another: 1. prōcurator (gen. term to denote one who acts for another): Cic.: v. *supr.* 2. vicarius: v. SUBSTITUTE. (Or expr. by verb, res alicuius procurare; aliena vice fungi, etc.: R. and A.) III. A vote placed in the hands of another: expr. by suffragium alienum; suffragium alteri delegare, etc.

prude: perh. tetrica puella a. mulier: cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 721 (yet the sense there is severe or puritanical rather than prudish). Or expr. by circuml., *putida quadam pudicitiae ostentatione mulier; affectatae ciuitatis severitas mulier.

prudence: 1. prōdētia (a more comprehensive and profound word than Eng. = Gr. φρόνησις) It includes well-grounded knowledge, especially of things good and their opposites: it also occurs in the more limited sense: cf. Cic. Sen. 6, extr., where it is the antithesis of temeritas; 1. e. wise sagacity opp. to recklessness and thoughtlessness): p. in private affairs is usually called domestic, p. in sula rebus domestica appellari solet, Cic. Part. 21, 76: cf. Id. Off. 1, 40, 143, where prudentia is spoken of as a knowledge of opportunity. 2. sapientia: v. WISDOM. 3. circumspectio (rare): Join: circumspectio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 35 (where however an act of mind rather than a quality is spoken of). 4. expr. by neut. of consultus, considerātus (comp. L. G. § 538): *he showed no p. or forethought*, nihil in eo consulti nec considerati erat; omnia temere inconsultaque agebantur. See also CAUTION.

prudent: 1. considēratūs (well-considered: hence, judicious, prudent): to call (a person) so instead of p. (or deliberate), tardum pro considerato vocare, Liv. 22, 39, fin. 2. prōvidūs (seeing before-hand, gifted with forethought): Join: prōvidus cantusque, Cic. R. Am. 40, 117. 3. cautus (caary): v. CAUTIOUS. 4. prōdēns, ntis (like prudentia, often referring to definite knowledge rather than what we call prudence; yet sometimes used nearly as Eng.): cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 14, med.: v. SAGACIOUS. 5. circumspectus: v. CIRCUMSPECT.

prudently: perh. bene considēratūs.

prudently: 1. considēratūs (after due consideration): Cic. Att. 9, 2, med.: Liv. 2, cautē: v. CAUTIOUSLY. 3.

consults (not consulto, which = *on purpose*): Join: caute ante consulte, Liv. 22, 38, *Am.* 4, circumspectus (late): Quint.: Gell. 5, expr. by *adj.*: he p. concealed the rest of the plan from the people, *prudens (sapiens) reliquum consilium populum celavit: cf. L. G. § 34.

prudery: *affectata quaedam pudicitia; prava pudicitiae ambitio s. ostentatio.

prudish : v. PRUDE, PRUDERY.
prudishly : **affectatâ quadam pudicitia*; non sine prava pudicitiae ostentatione : v. PRUDE.

prune (*subs.*): a dried plum: **prunum conditum*.

prunus (n.); 1. Lit.: 1. *pūto*, 1. to p. trees with the knife, arboris falce p. Cato R. 3. 12. Virg. Col. Comp. (1). *despūto*, 1. (to p. down, esp. to cut away the growing shoots freely): Cato R. 8. 49. Col. 11, 2, med. 2. *amputio*, 1. (to p. away, lop off; used with ref. both to the tree and to the lopped-off branches): Cato R. 9. vine, vitem ferro a. Cic. Sen. 15, 52. to p. away useless branches, inutilis ramos falce a. Hor. Epod. 2, 11. (3). *interpūto*, 2. (lop out branches here and there): Cato R. 8. 50 (fosses interputare): Col. 2. purgo, 1. (to clear off anything superfluous, as excessive leafage, etc.): cf. Cato R. 8. 65, oleum foliis et stercore purgare. So *interpūto*, to cleanse or clear here and there, Plin. 3. *decōsumio*, 1. (by snipping off the ends of branches and shoots): Col. 4. 7, fin. (pampinum d., to remove the growing end of a shoot). 4. *pampūto*, 1. (in vines, to remove superfluous shoots and tendrils): to p. a vine, vitem p., Varr. R. 1. 31, init. (Col. Rarely of other trees, Col. 4. 21. (of willows). (N.B.—Inter-

Fig.: to remove what is redundant in expression: 1. amputo, i. I like there to be something in (the style of) a young man for me to p. away, volo esse in adolescente unde aliquid amputem, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 68. 2. rescio, ut, sectum, 1. you must p. away as much of it as is necessary, to haec, quantum ratio exegerit, rescio, l'lin. 2, 5, 4. 3. recido, id. sum, 3: to p. away shomy ornaments, ambrosia ornamenta r., Hor. A. P. 447: Quident figure, 2. 4. a somewhat different use is, reprimō, 3: cf. Cic. Br. 91, fūn. [Molo] dedit operam ut nimis redundantes nos reprimere, et quasi extra ripas diffluentes coarcearet.

pruner: 1. pătător: Plin. 27, 8, 45: Varr. (Frondator, one who gathers the young twigs and leaves for goats, etc.) 2. of vines, pampinător: Col.

pruning (subs.): 1. pūtatio (arborum, vitium): Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249. Also, (sarmentorum) amputatio, id. Sen. 15, 51. 2. pampinatio (of vines); (Col. 4. 6. init. (For avn., see verb.)

pruning-knife; falx, ferrum: v. TO PRUNE (examples). For fig. sense, expr. by amputō, rēscō, pēcido: *brilliant passages, but needing the p.*, *splendida quaedam, sed quae quasi amputantis manum desiderare videntur: v. TO PRUNE (II.).

prurience: *prava quaedam in libidines animi inclinatio; quasi prurigo quaedam rerum oluxaenarum.

prurient: lascivus, libidinōsus: v.
LASCIVIOUS. Or expr. by prūro, 4;
 prūigo, luls, f.: cf. Mart. 88, 2.

pry: 1. rimor, i (trans.): *he p.s into the breasts of chickens, pectora pulorum rimaur*, Juv. 6, 551: *to p. about the meadows (for food)*, prata r., Virg. G. 1, 384: *to p. into every body's secrets*, secreta omnium r., Tac. A. 6, 3. 2. scrûtor, perscrûtor, i: v. TO SEARCH. 3. explôro, i: v. TO EXPLORE, SPY ON.

prying (*adj.*): perh. scrătător, *f.*
-trix; inspector, *f.* -trix: cf. L. G. § 598.
psalm: psalmus: Vulg.

psalmist: 1. psalmista: Hier
2. psalmographus: 'Tert. (Or expr.
by circuml., psalmi [psalmodum] scrip-
tor, auctor.)

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psalmody: *psalmorum s. hymnorum cantus: v. SINGING.

psalter: *psaltērium: Hier.: Eccl.
psaltery: *psaltērium: Quint. 1, 10,
31: Vulg.

pseudo-: (prefix): so used in many Latinised Greek words; as, pseudapostolus, pseudonardus, pseudosamaragus: also with Latin proper names, e. g. pseudo-Cato, Cic. Att. i, 14, fin. Otherwise, in words not taken from the Greek, expr. by fictus, simulatus: v. FALSE, PRETENDED.

pahaw: perh. phul or phy! Ter. Ad.
3, 3, 58. Or, āpāgē (= *away!* *get
along!*), which is often a verb govern-
ing acc.: v. Lat. Dict. s. v.

psychical: perh. *psychicus (Gr. ψυχικός): Tert., who uses the word with ref. to the lower nature: cf. Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 44 (where ψυχικόν is rendered animale); may however be used as metaphys. term = *relating to the mind or soul*.

psychological : * psychologicus : necessary as *t. t.* ; otherwise expr. by circuml. ad animum attinens ; or simply gen. case of *mentis, animi : a p. problem*, *quaestio in qua de mentis humanae natura legibusque agitur.*

psychologist: *psychōlōgicus: after anal. of mathematicus, etc. Or expr. by circuml., *qui mentem hominum investigat, etc.

psychology: *psychōlōgia; necessary as *t. t.*
ptarmigan: *tetrao lagopus, Linn. (R. and A.).

puberty: pūbertas: Suet. Dom. 1 (pubertalis tempus). *Having reached the period of p.*, pūbes and pūber, eris: *until the age of p.*, ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 1, 3, init.: esp. in pl., puberes, *persons who have attained p.*: Caes. B. G. 5, 56 (omnes puberes convenire consequuntur): Sall. To reach p., pubesco, 3: Liv. 8, 8 (flos juvenum pubescentium ad militiam): Virg. Aen. 3, 491 (nunc aequali pubescere aevo).

public (adj.): **1.** *Relating to the state:* **1.** *publicus: sacrifices p. and private, sacrificia p. ac privata, Caes.* **B. G. 6, 13: p. land (the property of the people), ager p.: v. Smith's Ant. p. 19.** **2.** *Expr. by republica, républicaine; pópulus: to spend one's life along with p. affairs (politics), procul a republica (or, re publica) aetatem agere, Sall. Jug. 3, int.: to turn out for the p. good, populo [plebique] bene evenire, Cic. Mur. int. Phr. in a p. capacity, p. publicur: Caea, Cic.: also, at the p. expense: e. g. publicum aliquem efferre (to honour with a public funeral), Nep. Dion, extr.: to be maintained at the p. expense, publice alii, id. Arist. fr.: Livy.*

II. *Not private or secret*: Phr.: *to appear in p.*, prodire in publicum, Cic. Verr. I. 31. *fin.*: *he dares not appear*

in p., in publico esse non audet, lb. s.,
35, 92; to take meals in p., in propatulo
vesci, Mela 1, 19, med.: to speak in a p.
(much-frequented) or private place, celebri
an secretis locis dicere, Quiln. II, 1, 47;
in p., foris (opp. domi), Cic. Arch. 7, 16;
also, in luce, Cic. Sen. 4, 12 (v. PUBLICITAT); to make a matter p., rem foras
perferre, id. Coel. 33, 57; also, efferre,
Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65 (v. TO PUBLISH); v.
COMMUN.

III. Open for general use
P. r.: a p. walk; ambulatio qua omnibus
u. licet: or perh. ambulatio publica.

public (*subs.*): often expr. by *hōmīnes* (v. **PEOPLE**): if the lower orders be meant, *vulgus*, *multitudo* (v. **MULTITUDE**): *on behalf of the p.*, *publice*, opp. *privatim*, *Caes. B. G. 5, 55*: to be maintained by the p. (at the p. expense), *publice* all. *Nep. Arist. 1*.

public-house: caupōna: v. INN.
See also TAVERNS.

publican: I. A farmer of taxes:
publicanus: Cic. II. An innkeeper:
caupo, ōnis: Cic.: Hor.

publication: 1. *Making public:*
expr. by *foras efferre*, etc.: v. TO PUB-
LISH, PROCLAIM. (*If a book*, editio:
Plin. Ep. 1. 2. 5; v. TO PUBLISH (II)).

TABLE 1. *Continued*

II. That which is published; a book or treatise: liber, libellus: v. BOOK.
publicist: *juris publici ac gentium peritus.

publicity: 1. *célebritas* (character of a place which is too much frequented or thronged; or the crowd itself): *I hate p. I shun my fellow-men*, *odi céleberrimam, fugio homines*, *Cic. Att. 3, 7: the nearness and p. of the place removes suspicion*, *propinquitas et c. loci tollit suspicionem*, *Id. Scaur. Jr. (Nizol): to court p.*, *In c. versari*, *Nep. (R. and A.)*, 2. *metonym. lucis, fidei*, *p. to unfold secret matters and bring them into full p.*, *res occultas aperire et in lucem proferre*, *Cic. Ac. 1, 19, 62: in the full p. (day-light) of Asia*, *In lucis Asiae*, *Id. Manil. 3, 7*. (Or express by adj., *apertus*, *proptulatus*, etc.: *haec aperte p.*, *Id. agit ut ipse suaque omnia quam maxime in aperto* [*In propatulo*], *sint; to give p. to an occurrence*, *"aliquid quam plurimum notum facere": v. PUBLIC. II.; TO PUBLISH.*)

publicly: i. e. openly, before all.
1. *palam*, *apertè* (often joined): v.
OPENLY. 2. in publico (in a public
place; and so, by inference, publicly).
Cic. Att. 8, 9 (epistolam in publico pro-
ponere). 3. *pròpàtulo* (before all
without privacy; making no secret of
what is done): Mela 1, 19, med.; Sall.
4. *foris*: v. WITHOUT (adv.). (N.B.—
Not publice, which = in a public ca-
pacity, on behalf of the state.)

publish: 1. To make public, pro-
claim: 1. effere, extilli, elatum, ;
to p. anything abroad, aliquid in vulgum
(vulgus) ef., Caes. B. G. 6, 14; also, ef-
foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65; also absol., to p.
a matter, rem ef., Caes. B. G. 7, 2, 2.
also, profero, ; strengthened, palam p.
Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41; in medium p., Cic.
Fam. 15, 3, 27; absol., Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 1.

Plin. 13, 22: of *asobol*: Cic. Plin. *emph.*
 3. *patificatio*, *to (lay open, explore)*
 Cic. Plin. *no avay*: 4. *divulgo*, *to*
(to make known, divulge) *mostr*: 5. *to*
one's designs, consilia aliquid de. Caesar
 D. C. 5, 1, 20: more fully, *sermonibus de*.
 Cic. Font. 5, 10. (Promuigo = *to give*
formal public notice of something: as in
 phr. *to p. the banns of matrimony*, perh.
 **sponsalia [pactum nuptiale] promul-*
gare). || *To issue a book*: 1. *Edo*
did, ditum, 3: *to p. a speech, orationem*
[scriptam, in MS.: typis descriptam, in
print] e. Sall. Cat. 31: Cic. Br. 5, 19.
 2. *emitto, misl, assum*, 3 (not in Cic.)
 the strict sense being rather *to suffer to*
issue than to send forth: Suet. Cal. 33
 (librum e.). 3. *publico*, 1 (late)
whether to p., or suppress, vel p. vel con-
tere, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3. 4. *divulgo*, 1
(what work, volu eum) (librum) d. Cic. Att.
 12, 40, 2. Phr.: *to have no objection to*
p. non abire ab editore, Plin. Ep. 1,
 2, 5: *to be p'd*, e. *prelo exire*: v. *RO-*
 FRUIT (f.).

public-spirited: *liberals et qui patriae civibusque causant.

publisher: I. *One who makes known*; praedicator, praeco: v. PROCLAIMER. II. *Issuer of a book*: expr. by sumptibus, impensis alicujus (tribum edere); or simply, apud, denoting the publishing firm: see title-pages of classical works. vassim.

publishing (subs.): of a work.
editio: Plin. Ep. 1. 2. 5.

puce: nearest word, purpureus: v.
PURPLE.

pucker: corrúgo, I: V. TO WRINKLE
pudger: turba: V. BOW

pudding: *placentae genus aquacotum. (R. and A. give, globus ex farina Britannorum, more factus; but this may equally denote a *kind of cake* nor is a pudding necessarily round. Kr. gives, after Lidenam, cibi genus qui vocatur globus Anglicus, which may serve very well for a *plum-pudding*. *Forkshire p.*, *placentae genus, ex ovis et carnis asae liguamine coctum. Prov.: the *proof of the p. is in the eating*, extus acta probat (R. and A.): but the phr. is very far from the point and homeliness of the Eng.

puddle (*subs.*): perh. *lucina*: cf. Virg. G. 1, 117. *A dirty, stinking p. footstain*: Non. 63, 26.

puddle (*v.*): i. e. *to stir and work about*: perh. *sūbigo*, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3 (*to knead or otherwise work a soft substance*): cf. Vitr. 2, 4, *extr.*, *arena bacillorum subactionibus recipit soliditatem*.

puddler: perh. *sūbactor*: v. *preced. art.*

puddling (*subs.*): perh. *sūbactio*: v. *preced. art.*

puddy: **lacunis abundans*.

puerile: 1. *puerilia*, *e* (not naturally a term of reproach): *a p. opinion*, *sententia* p., Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 56: Cic. Att. 14, 21 (where *virilis* and *p.* are opposed; the former denoting *strength and vigour*, the latter *childish folly*).

2. *Ineptus*: v. *ALLT.* In *a p. way*, *pueriliter*: Cic.

puerility: *Ineptas, arum* (*absurdities*): more precisely, *pueriles ineptias*: v. *preced. art.* Also, *puerilitas* (*late*): Sen. Ep. 4, 2 (in wider sense, *childishness*).

puerperal: **febris puerperalis*: as med. t. t. (in non-medical lang., use *febris quae puerperum sequitur*; *febris ex puerperio orta*, etc.)

puff (*subs.*): expr. by verb: *a p. of wind displaced the leaves*, **dijectis foliis ventus subito immissus*: with *a gentle p. of smoke*, **fumo leniter* (per ora) *emisso*: *deceperit gladiatores whom a p. of wind would knock down*, *deceperit gladiatores quos si sufflatus cecidissent*, Petr. 45, fin. See also *PUFFERY*.

puff (*v.*): A. Trans.: 1. *To drive air with a sudden shock*: perh. *ventum* (*ventulum*) *subito emittit*: v. *preced. art.* II. *To puff out*: *blow out and inflate*: 1. *Info*, 1: *Phaedr.* 1, 24, 4 (*of the frog in the fable*): to *inflate the cheeks* (in passion), *buccas inf.*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21. 2. *Sufflo*, 1 (*from beneath*): *by distending the skin and p.ing it out*, *sufflatae cutis distenta*, Plin. 8, 38, 58: Cato. 3. *Intendo*, di, *tum* (*to stretch or distend in any way*): *Phaedr.* 1, 24, 6.

III. *Fig.*: 1. *To swell out with vanity*: *puff up or out*: 1. *Info*, 1: *to p. up with false hope*, *animas falsa spe* l., Cic. in Pis. 36, 89; with (lit.) *to pride*, *animas ad superbiam l.*, Liv. 45, 31, med. 2. *Expr.* *to be puffed up*, by *timor*, 2; with *incept*, *tumescere*, *intumescere*, 3 (*to become so*): *p. d up with empty pride*, *tumens inanī superbia*, *Phaedr.* 1, 3, 4: also *absol.*, also *siemmate* l., Juv. 8, 40. (In Cic. rather, *to be agitated or in a ferment*: so Hor. Ep. 1, 36, *laudis amore tumes*). *To become p. d up with "brief authority"*: *Jure quodam potestatis intumescere*, Quint. 1, 1, 8: Tac. 3. *Expr. pass.* also by, *efflō*, *ēlātus*, 3, *ut*: v. *ELATED*.

IV. Also *fig.* *to praise excessively*: 1. *Vendito*, 1 (*as a vendor does his wares*): Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135: Liv. 2. *Jacto*, *magnifici praedico* (*de aliqua re*): v. *TO BOAST*. B. Intrans.: *to pant and blow*. *anhelo*, 1: v. *TO PANT*.

puff away: *difflo*, 1: Mll. 1, 1, 17 (*spiritu legiones d.*): *aus*. Or by *circum*, *afflando* *a spiritu* *dicere*. — *out*: *info*, 1: v. *TO PUFF*.

— *up*: v. *TO PUFF* (A., III.).

puffer: *ventilator*: Tac.

puffery: (*inania*) *ventilitas*: cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64. More precisely, **merces venditum artas ac mendacia*.

puffin: **mormon fraternica* (Cycl.).

puffiness: expr. by *sufflo*, 1: *there is a p. about the flesh*, **caro quodam modo sufflata esse videtur*; *caro nilius firma ac solida est ac quasi sufflata distenta*.

puffy: perh. *sufflatus*; *parum solidus et quasi sufflatus distentus*.

pug: 1. *A dog*: **cānis fricātor*, l. inn. (R. and A.). II. *An ape*: *simia*: v. *MONKEY*. III. *A snub nose*: *simianās*: Mart. 6, 39, 8.

pug-nosed: *simus*: v. *SNUB-NOSED*.

pugilism: *pugilatio* (*boxing*): Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: also, *pugilatus*; *is*:

Plant.: Plin. (Or expr. by means of *pugnis*: *to encourage p.*, **pignorum certamina* [*praemia*, etc.] *fovere*).

pugilist: *pūgil*, *ilis*: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Hor.: Suet. Or expr. by, *pugilis certare*: v. *foil art.*

pugilistic: Phr.: *to engage in p. contests*, *pugnis certare*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: *to be fond of p. contests*, *pugnis gaudere*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27. (*P. contests* may also be expr. by *pugilatio*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: or *pugilatus*, *us*: Plin.)

pugnacious: 1. *pugnax* (the termination -*ax* usually denoting a quality in excess): *p.*, *brauzy centurions*, *centuriones p.*, *lactiosi*, Cic. Ph. 8, 9, 26: of animals, Petr. 86 (*galli gallinacei pugnacissimi*). Also in good sense: *Marcellus acer et pugnax*, Cic. Rep. 5, 8, 9. 2. perh. *bellātor*, *bellātorius* (*engaging or fond of engaging in war*): v. *Smith's Lat. Dict.* a. v. v. 3. expr. by *circum*, *e. g.* *pugnax s. pugnandi avidus*, *cupidus*; *certaminis avidus*; *ad pugnandum alacer*, etc.: v. *DESIROUS*, *RAGER*.

pugnacity: *pugnāctas*: Quint. 4, 3, 2: Plin. (Or expr. by *circum*, *animus ad pugnandum alacer*; *pugnandi aviditas*, etc.: v. *PUGNACIOUS*).

puissance: *vis*, *vires*; *potētia*: v. *STRENGTH*, *POWER*.

puissant: *pōens*: v. *POWERFUL*.

pule: *vāgio*, 4 (*as infants*): Cic. Sen. 13, 83: Ter.

puling (*adj.*): perh. *sēbilla*, *quēritus*: v. *PLAINTIVE*, *MISERABLE*.

pull (*v.*): A. Trans.: *To pull at*, *twich*, *pluck*: *vello*, *velli*, *vulsum*, 3, and *vellico*, 1: *vellere coepi et prensare manu lentissima brachia*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 63: *esp.* *to p. or twich the ear* as a "gentle hint": *vellicata blande auricula suscitavit*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3: *puer*, *quod fletet interrogatus*, *a pardagoso vellicari respondit*, *that his master pulled his ears*, Quint. 6, 1, 41: *fig.*, *cum canerem reges et proelia*, *Cynthia aurem vellit*, et *admonuit*, etc., Virg. E. 6, 4: *velli* *aequalis aurem invida puerpertas*, Calp. E. 4, 155. In this sense *TO PULL* is usu. followed by a prep.: v. *TO PULL AWAY*, *DOWN*, etc. B. Intrans., *to seek to move by applying force*: expr. by *nitō*, *enitō*: *vires adhuc s. admoveo*, etc.: *pull with all your might*, *men*, **totas viri, adhibete vires*: *with all their p.ing they could not stir the chariot*, **quāvis intentis niterentur viribus currum loco movere non poterant*: *the waters foam as they p. (in rowing)*, *spumant adductis freta versalacerta*, Virg. Aen. 5, 141: *now, now*, *at your oars*! *nunc, nunc*, *insurgite remis*! *ib.* 189.

pull away: *avello*, 3: v. *TO TEAR AWAY*.

— *back*: 1. *retrāho*, 3. 2. *rēvello*, 3: v. *TO DRAW BACK*.

— *down*: (i. e. *to demolish*): 1. *dēmōllor*, 4 (*to do away with, break down, demolish*): *to p. down a partition wall*, *parietem d.* (Cic. Top. 4, 22: *to p. down a house* (*in order to build another*), *domum d.* *id. Off.* 1, 39, 138: Liv. 2. *destruo*, xi, *ctum*, 3 (*to take down or to pieces*: *not violently, but as a builder or constructor may do*): *to p. down a building*, *aedificium d.* (Cic. Sen. 20, 72 (opp. *construere*): Suet. Vesp. 9. 3. *disjicio*, *jēci*, *jectum*, 1 (*violently and with hostile intent*): v. *TO DEMOLISH* (4). *RASK*. 4. *ēverto*, 3 (also, *with hostile intent*): v. *TO OVERTHROW*. 5. *rēvello*, *velli*, *vulsum*, 3: *to p. down a thing from its fastenings*, *e. g. the gates of a temple*, *foras templi revellere*, Suet. Cal. 6. 6. *dēpono*, 3: *to p. down a person from some high estate*, *de ministerio deponere aliquem*, Vulg. Is. xxii. 19.

— *in*, or *up*: i. e. *stop or draw back*: 1. Trans.: *check*: *contrāho*, 3: *to p. in the two horns*, *bina cornua c.*, Plin. 9, 22, 38. Phr.: *to pull up* (horses), *premere habenas*, Virg. Aen. 1, 63: *adducere habenas*, Cic. Am. 13, 45: (used *fig.* in both places). II. Intrans.: *check oneself*, *draw back*, *retracto*, 1:

sive retractabile sive properabile, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76.

pull off: 1. *avello*, 3: *TO PULL OFF*. (For *TO PULL OFF* the clothes or the skin: v. *TO STRIP OFF*, *TAKE OFF*). 2. *rēvello*, 3: *to p. off from some fastening or union*, *e. g. the axle from a waggon* (Ov. M. 2, 316: v. *TO TEAR OFF*).

— *out*: 1. *vello*, 1, *vulsum*, 3: *up* { *to p. out the hair*, *comam* v., Mart. 5, 39, 19: *to p. out the hair from a horse's tail*, *v. pilos equinae caudae*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: *to p. up the standards* (i. e. *to make a hostile movement, begin a war*), *v. signa*, Virg. Aen. 11, 19: *whilst some p. d out the stakes of the palisade*, *quum pars vellent vallum*, Liv. 9, 14: *as neut. pass.* without object, *to have the hair on the body p. d out by the roots*, *velli*, Suet. Caes. 45. Comp. (1) *avello*, *velli* (*vulsi*), *vulsum*, 3: *to p. out a weapon*, *e. ferrum*, Cato. B. G. 1, 25: *to p. out teeth*, *a. dentes* (*allici*), Plin. 30, 3 (8), 25: *to p. out thistles from the ground*, *e. spinas agro*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5: *to p. up a tree*, *arboresc.*, Liv. 33, 5. (2) *rēvello*, 3 (*to p. or tear out or away from some fastening or union*): *to p. out weapons from the body*, *e. tela de corpore*, Cic. in Pis. 11, 25: *to p. up a tree by the hands*, *e. arboresc manibus tellure*, Ov. R. Am. 87: *to p. up plants by the root*, *herbas radice e.*, *id.* M. 7, 226: *to p. up the standards*, *signa e.*, Lucan 7, 77: *to p. up the cross fixed at the gate*, *crucem, quae fixa est ad portam e.*, Cic. Verr. 4, 11. 2. *ēripio*, *ul*, *reptum*, 3 (*to pull, pluck, or tear out with violence*): *to p. out a morsel from the jaws*, *bolum e. faucibus e.*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: *swallows from the nest*, *hirundines ex nido*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 67: *a brand from the fire*, *torrem ad igne e.*, Ov. M. 8, 457: *a sword from its sheath*, *vaginā e. ense*, Virg. Aen. 4, 579. 3. *ērio*, *ūl*, *ūtum*, 3 (*with violence*): *to p. out an eye*, *oculum e.*, Plin. 25, 8, 50: *to p. out the teeth on the left side*, *dentes de sinistra parte e.*, Plin. 28, 8 (27) 95: *to p. up standing corn by the roots*, *segetem ad radicibus imis e.*, Virg. G. 1, 320: *so*, *pinum radicibus e.*, *id.* Aen. 5, 449: *erui radicibus*, Plin. 21, 11 (16) 62: v. *TO DRAG OUT*, *DRAW OUT*.

4. *eximo*, *ēmi*, *emptum*, 3: *to p. out a tooth*, *ex dentem allici*, Cels. 6, 9: *a weapon*, *telum e.*, Quint. 9, 2, 75: *what pleasure does it give you to have one torn among many p. d out?* *quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: v. *TO TAKE OUT*, *DRAW OUT*, *EXTRACT*.

5. *exstirpo*, 1: *to p. out by the roots*, *e. g. pilos de corpore toto*, Mart. 6, 56, 3: v. *TO BOOT OUT*, *ERADICATE*, *EXTIRPATE*. 6. *extrāho*, xi, *ctum*, 3: *to p. out an oz or ass from a pit on the sabbath-day*, *ex bovem die sabbati*, Vulg. Luc. xiv. 5: v. *TO DRAW OUT*, *EXTRACT*. 7. *ēruco*, 1 (*to weed out*): *to p. up weeds*, *herbas er.*, Col. 2, 10, 28.

8. *jicio*, *jēci*, *ctum*, 3: *to p. out the mote (and beam) out of one's eye*, *e. festuam (trabem) de oculo*, Vulg. Matth. vii. 4, 5: Luc. vi. 4.

pull to: *atrāho*, 3: v. *DRAW TO*, *ATTRACT*.

pull (*s.*): *The act of pulling*: 1. *tractus*, *us*: *a steady p.*, *modicus t.*, Plin. 9, 46, 70 (*tractatus*, *Sillig*). 2. *nisus*, *us* (*any effort*; as in Quint. 8, 4, 9, *ad summum non pervenit nisus sed impetu*): v. *REPORT*, *EXERTION*.

puller: in phr., **"Proud setter up and p. down of kings"* (Shaksp.), *qui reges extollis ponisque*: v. *TO PUT DOWN*. (Comp. *tolle* *seu ponere* *vult freta*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 16.)

pullet: i. e. *a young hen*: *pullus* (properly, *the young of any animal*): used with or without specific adj. *gallinaceus*: *pulli gallinacei*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: Liv. 32, 1.

pulley: *the mechanical power so called*: orig. *the wheel or sheaf*; next, *the sheaf and block*, i. e. *a single pulley*; then, *a system of pulleys*: *trochlea*, strictly, *the block* (also called *rechinus*), for one or several sheaves (*orbiculus*):

trochleas, the whole machine: Lucr. 4. 906: trochleas Graecanicae binae, a system with an upper and lower sheaf, Cato R. R. 3. 5. Prov.: to hoist up with p. trochleas adducere, Quint. 1. 3. 56. fully described, with technical names of the parts, by Vitr. 10. 2-7.

pululate, **pulullō**, 1 (pululat ab radice, Virg. G. 2. 17); **incept**, **pululasc**, 3: Col. 4. 21; 5. V. to sprout, sprout up.

pulmonary, pulmonio: i.e. pertaining to the lungs: 1. **pulmonius**, Plaut. Rud. 2. 6 (p. vomitum vomere).

2. **pulmoniacus** (good for the lungs): comp. p. radica. V. g. Vet. 1. 12. 3. **pulmonarius** (diseased in the lungs, consumption): comp. p. ovie. p. sus, Col. 7. 5. 14. Also expr. by **pulmonum**, ad pulmones attinens. P. **consumption**, **peripneumonia**, ae, f. (**peripneumonia**), Coel. Aur. Acut. 2. 5. V. **consumption**, **consumptivus**.

pulp: 1. **cāro**, **carnis**, f. (the p. of fleshy fruits): the juice in the p. of the mulberry, moris sucus in carne, Plin. 15. 24. 27. the p. of a gourd, c. cucurbitae id. 28. 14. 58; of olives, carnes olivarum (the stones being called **ossa**), Pall. 12. 17. 1; of pears, carnes pirorum, id. 1. 12. 2. 2. **pulpa**, p. of apples, malorum p., Pall. 4. 10. **fin**. (N.B.—Both words mean orig. **flesh**; then the soft part or pulp of fruits: but **pulpa** may be extended to **pulp** in general, as in paper-making.) In the orig. Latin sense, a raised platform to speak from: as, "Produce his body to the market place, And in the **pulpit**, as becomes a friend, Speak in the order of his funeral." (Shaksp.)

1. **rostra**, **orum**, n. (the permanent gallery across the Roman forum, from which the orators addressed the comitia): Liv. 8. 14. Cic. In Pis. 3. **fin**.

2. **suggestus**, **ūs**; or **-um**, i. n. (prop. a raised mound): comp. illud suggestum in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, Cic. Div. 1. 54. 124: v. **PLATONIA**.

3. **pulpitum** (a boarded scaffold, esp. the stage of a theatre): Suet. Ner. 13. Juv. 3. 174: v. **STAGUS**. II. In a church: 1. **cathedra** (orig. the chair of a teacher or professor, Juv. 7. 203; hence fr. **chaire** = **pulpit**): for its ecclesiastical use, see **BU** CANG.—a. v.

2. **exedra**, **Ang.** (Quich.). Phr.: p. **elegance**, **macandis** sacra: a great p. orator. 3. **incandis** sacra antistes: to mount the p. in rostra (cathedram, exedram) ascendere, Cic. Off. 3. 20. 80. To speak from the p., ex cathedra loqui (prov. for dogmatic teaching).

pulpous, pulpy: **carneus**: the other (fruits) are of p. sort, reliqua carnosae sunt generis, Plin. 15. 24. 27: cf. **carnosissima** (ollivis) oleum exilium, id. 15. 3. 4. p. or fleshy leaves, c. folia, id. 16. 6. 8. roots, c. radices, id. 16. 31. 56. Also **pulpa** abundans; and, perhaps, **mollis**.

pulsate: 1. In primary sense: to beat or throb like the pulse, move, 2: v. **PULS**. (N.B.—**Pulso**, 1, is transitive only: but perhaps **pulsor** may be used.) A pulsating pain, pulsosus dolor, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2. 14. II. Of any similar motion, as of the air in producing sound:

1. perh. **pulsus** afflicti (or "mover"): cf. Gell. 9. 13. animus quatitur et afflictor motibus pulsibusque. 2. use gen. term agitari; with some defining word or words: e. g. tremulo motu [qualis venarum fit] agitari.

pulsation: i.e. a beating or throbbing at recurring intervals. 1. (Of the arteries: i.e. a stroke of the pulse, pulsus (venae): **pulsation**, in general sense, venarum pulsus, pl.: or expr. by verb: v. **PULS** (1.). II. Any similar motion, as of the waves of the sea, of sound, of light, etc., pulsus; "motus pulsosus": v. TO **PULSATE**, **PULS**. III. As a legal term, a wilful stroke on another's body (Blackstone): **pulsatio**, in its proper active sense: v. **BEATING**. (N.B.—**Pulsatio** is not used in clas-

sical Latin for **pulsation** in the neuter sense.)

pulse (often constructed as a plural noun): 1. The beating, or recurring motion of the blood in the heart and arteries: also, a single stroke of the pulse (with pl. **pulses**): 1. pulsus venarum; Plin. 29. 1. 5. (N.B.—The ancients called the arteries **arteriae**, and they believed wind-pipes [arteriae] to be distributed through the whole body: [v. **ARTERII**], then, ascribing the pulsations of the true arteries to these "arteriae" they also called the **pulse** arteriarum **pulsus**: the **pulse**, which is most felt at the extremities of the limbs, arteriarum p. in cacumine maxime membrorum evidens [index fere morborum] Plin. 11. 37. 88: an even, quick, or slow p., art. pulsus per aetates stabilis aut citatus aut tardus, ib.). 2. expr. by **venae** alone: if the p. beats so, he has a fever, at v. sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8. 19: Cels. 3. 6: the p. has quite failed, protinus v. conderunt, id. 3. 5: vos truste the p. movet, which is very misleading, venis maxime credimus, fallacissimae rei, id. 3. 61: the p. is natural, venae naturaliter sunt ordinatae, ib.: the p. is slower or quicker according to age, sex, and temperament, venae lentiores celerioresque sunt et aetate et sexu et corporum natura, Cels. ib.: to quicken the p., venas concitare, resolvere, movere, turbare, ib.: to feed the p., venas tentare, Suet. Tib. 72. **fin**; v. **langere**, Pers. 3. 107; pulsus venarum attingere, Tac.; venarum pulsus et momenta captare, Apul. Fig.: to feel one's p. (= to sound one), "caliculus voluntatem, mentem, tentare; or, with acc. of person: of Tac. II. 1. 18; v. **TO SOUND**. Phr.: the p. of life (Shaksp.), "pulsus vitales: the p. of states (Clarendon), "quasi venae quaedam beatitudinis: My temperate p. does regularly beat (Dryden), "pulsus venarum stabiles in corde moventur. 3. **ictus**, **ūs** (acc. arteriarum), a stroke of the p.: a quick or slow p., crebri aut languidi ictus [gubernacula vitae temperat], Plin. 11. 37. 88.

II. Any similar movement, as of sound, light, etc.: the vibrations or p.s. of this medium (said of light, Newton): pulsus, ictus, vibratio (all by analogy): v. **OSCILLATION**. III. Any leguminous esculent vegetable (generally constructed as plural): légumen, **luis**, n., also pl.: let them give us p. to eat, dentur nobis i. ad vescendum, Vulg. Dan. 1. 12: the earth abounds in fruits and various sorts of pulse, terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2. 62. Also **legumentum**, Gell. 4. 11. Adj. **leguminarius** (Inscr. Orell. No. 3993): as subs. a pulse-seller (**δωρπονωπάς**), Gloss. Philox.

pulsion, **obsolet.** (More, Bentley): the act or motion of driving or drawing: v. **PROPULSION**.

pulverisation: v. **PULVERISE**.

pulverise: to crush or grind to powder: 1. (full expression) in pulverem contendo, 3: the dry root of baccor p.d., baccoris radix arida in pulverem contrita, Plin. 26. 11. 70. Also tēro, contēro, obtēro, comminno (absol.): v. **TO POUND**, **GRIND**. 2. In late Lat. only, **pulvērō**, 1 (prop. to scatter dust, to dust over): Calp. Ecl. 5. 88: and **pulvērīzō**, 1: a drachm of p.d. frankincense, turis pulverizat drachma, Veg. Vet. 1. 54. The act of p.ing or pulvērization (e. g. by digging up the soil round vines), pulvēratiō: i. (the vine) is made more fruitful by p.ing the soil, tum et crebris fossionibus implere (convenit): nam fit uberior pulvērizationibus, Col. 4. 28.

puma: a feline beast of prey, inhabiting the warm regions of America: being unknown to the ancients, can only be expr. (according to their frequent usage) by the name of its genus, **fēles**, is, f., or f. **Americana**.

pumice, pumice-stone: a light stone, thrown out of volcanoes: **pūmex**, **icis**, m.: Hor. Ep. 2. 20, 2 (f. Cat. 1. 7):

pl. p. rocks (used poet. of any rocks), (hiems) quas nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare, Hor. Od. 1. 11. 5. Phr.: to smooth with p.-stone, **pūmice**, 1: Lucil. in Non. 93. 16: polished with p., e. g. hand, **pūmicata manus**, Mart. 5. 41: forehead, p. frons, id. 1. 67. Adj. p.-stone, **pūmicus**: e. g. p. molae Ov. F. 6. 113: p. antra, Stat. S. 3. 1. 144: fountains springing from p., p. fontes, Mart. 4. 57: eyes like pumice-stone (i. e. stony, dry), p. oculi, Pl. Pa. 1. 1. 71: Like p.-stone (i. e. porous), **pūmicosus**: p. terra, Plin. 17. 3. 3. 34: lapis, id. 36. 19, 34.

pummel: v. **POUNCE**.

pump (**subst.**): 1. A machine for raising water: **antilla**, f. (gen. term): the p. raises water obtained with toil, for the thirsty gardens, quas det attentibus hortus curia laborata, a. tollit aequa, Mart. 9. 10. 3-4. Curva pulvis to the swinging pole and bucket, which was also called **tollāno**, **ōnis**, m.: Plin. 19. 4. 20. The following sorts are distinguished: (1.) **organum pneumaticum**, Plin. 19. 4. 20. (2.) **haustum**: as we see rivers turn wheels and pumps, ut fluvius versare rotas atque laustra videmus, Lucr. 5. 117. (3.) **lympnium** (the lift-pump, a wheel turned by water, or by manual labour, with buckets, or jars round it): also called **hydromilla**, f., Vitr. 10. 9. 10: and **rota**, Plin. l. c.: **lympnium** also denotes a kind of chain-pump. (4.) the **Archimedeus**, **acrae** p. **cochleae**, f.: Vitr. 10. 11. 4. (5.) a sort of force-pump, **Catibula mächina**, Vitr. 10. 12. (6.) a ship's p., **sentinaculum** (prop. a sort of scoop for raising the bilge-water out of the well of the hold, **sentina**): Paul. Non. Ep. 16. 3. (7.) a fire-p., or fire-engine, **siphō**, **ōnis**, m. (Gk.), Plin. Ep. 10. 42: V. Dig. 37. 12: v. **WATERWORKS** (cf. Dict. of Ant. s. v. **Antilla**). II. A light thin-soled shoe: **soccus**, m., Cic. de Or. 3. 32. 127: Cat. 61. 10. Suet. Cal. 52. **Dimis**, **socculus**, m., Suet. Vit. 2. **fin**.

pump (**v.**): A. Trans. 1. To pump, pump up, or out (object, water): 1. **haurio**, al, **stum**, 4: machines for p.ing water, organa, quae ad hauriendam aquam inventa sunt, Vitr. 10. 9. 1. 2. **lollo**, 3: the plan of the screw, which raises a great body of water, but does not p. it up so high as the wheel, cochleae ratio, quae magnam vim haurit aquae, sed non tam alta tollit quantum rota, Vitr. 10. 11. 1. 3. **ēgēro**, **vel**, **stum**, 3: one p.s. out the water (from a ship), egerit hic fluctus Ov. M. 11. 488. Also, **antilla** haurire, tollere, egerere, **agulum**, **undam**, etc.: v. **TO DRAW OFF** AND OUT, **RAISE** (water). (N.B.—**Antillo** and **exantilo** or **-clo**, doubtful: their use depends partly on their true etymology, see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. vv.) Fig.: to pump a person, or a thing out of a person: **expulcor**, 1: prouinde expulcor, quasi non nosces, Ter. Ph. 2. 3. 35: necesse me ab illo omnia expulscatum? Cic. Fam. 9. 2. 1. II. To pump, pump out, pump down, i. e., the vessel, e. g. a ship: exhaurio, 1, others p. out the hold, alii sentinam V. g. Cic. Sen. 6. 17: v. **DIACH**. Exhaurio dīpy also be used with acc. that which is removed by pumping, cf. Tac. A. 2. 23, non adhaerere ancoris, non exhaurire irrumpentes undas poterant (could not p. the ships dry). B. Intrans. use, translate by supplying the object: v. **supr.** The act of pumping, **haustus**, **ūs**, m.: (gardens) watered from a well by the wheel, or engines, **pumping** by lifting machines, (hortos) e puteo rota organis pneumaticis vel tollitorum haustu rigatos, Plin. 19. 4. 20.

pumpkin (**Cucurbita Pepo**, Linn.): **pēpo**, **ōnis**, m.; and **mēlopēpo**, **ōnis**, m.: Plin. 19. 5. 23. **Dimin.** **pepunculus**, m. Non. Ter. p. 168.

pun (**subst.**): difficult to find an exact Latin equivalent: several gen. terms for jest, point, wit, etc., may be used. 1. perh. most specific **lōgi** (**λογος**): logos ridiculos vendo, Pl. Pers. 3. 1. 66:

omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, antimalvertes. Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 63, 18.

2. Cicero, himself an inveterate punster, probably included *puns* under *facetiae*, when he says, *ego mtrifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus*. Cic. Fam. 9, 15: cf. id. de Or. 2, 61, 248, *facetis autem maxime homines delectari*, at quando risus conjuncte re verboque moveatur. (More definitely, "facetiarum id genus quod in similitudine verborum vertitur.")

3. *puns* are at least included under *acumen* in the following: *genus acuminis in reprehendis verbis, nonnuquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum*. Cic. Brut. 67, 136, 158 (cf. id. de Or. 2, 38). And this suits the probable etymology (from Fr. *pointe*), as does *aculeus*, m. (v. Cic. Ac. Post. 2, 31, 98). 4. *argutia*, f. (?) prop. a *quibde*, Geil. 9, 14. Other terms, perhaps more or less admissible, are, *allusio* (Am. 7, 229), or a verborum, *jocus*, *joculus*, *joculāria*, *lusus verborum*, *ridiculum dictum*, Quint. 6, 3, 6: *dull and far-fetched p.s.*, *frigid et arcescit joci*, Suet. Claud. 21: *the wretched p.s. made upon Verres* (by Cicero), *quae sunt in Verrem dicta frigida*, Quint. 6, 3, 4. (N.B.—The play upon words, as a regular figure of speech, which is only a more solemn *pun*, was called by the grammarians *aguminiatio*, f., or *paronomasia* [*aporopasia*], Quint. 9, 3, 66.)

PUN (v.): to make puns: (?) logos dicere. Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 63, 18: to p. upon, alludo, 3, with *dat.*; Cicero Trebatius alludens, Quint. 3, 11, 18. Also, perhaps, *argutis*, 1; *jocor*, 1; *joculor*, 1. A *punster*: *argutior*, Geil. 17, 5, 11; *homo lutor*, Pl. Am. 2, 62: *homo jocosus, joculārius, ridiculus*.

punch (nub): 1. A pointed instrument, which, when struck, pierces a hole, distinguished from a *DRILL*, which pierces by boring: no known word; but, this distinction not being always exact, we may perh. use *terebra* (*gimlet*), *gierce* with a p. the vine-stone, *as are going to graft*, *terebra vitem quam in sera pertundit*, Cat. R. R. 41. The word is commonly used for an instrument which punches out a piece of the stuff, "terebra cavata. Ferrum may also be used with the verb. Sometimes for an instrument which indents a mark, without penetration, forma: v. STAMP.

II. The stroke of a punch, ictus, as v. BLOW, STROKE: also (vulg.) a blow with the fist (or elbow, etc.): 1. *pugna*: to give one a p., *pugnum ducere* *alici*, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4. 2. *obtusio*: Lampr. Comm. 10. 3. *percussio*: p.s. on the head, capitis percussiones, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62 (adapted): v. BLOW.

III. The beverage: untranslatable, unless perh. *calidum* (caldum), or *calida* (calda) (denoting some warm drink), may serve: *they drink p. in the gin-shop*, in thermopolio calidum bibunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14 (adapted): cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36. A p.-bowl: *crāter*, *ēris*, m. (*epicarp*), i. e. mixing-bowl, prop. a bowl for mixing wine with water, Ov. M. 8, 669: *crātera*, f., Hor. Od. 3, 18, 7: also *authepsa*, f., a vessel in which warm drinks were kept hot, like a tureen: v. Smith's Dict. of Ant. a. v. Calida: a p.-ladle, *trulla*, f., *trulla vinaria*, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: Hor. S. 2, 3, 144: and perhaps *cyathus*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13: v. Dict. of Ant. a. v. IV. The hero of the puppet-show: untrans.: perhaps we may Latinize the original Italian *l'uncinello*, or *Policinello*, **Puncinellus* or *Policinellus*.

punch (v.): 1. Also *punch out*, *punch through*: to perforate with an instrument by a blow: with obj., sometimes the thing pierced, more usually the hole; but in Latin always the former: 1. *pertundo*, *tōdō*, *tūsum*, 3: p. a hole through the bottom of a pail, *calicem pertundit per fundum*, Cat. R. R. 52: *if (the horse) has p'd his hoof through with a sharp potsherd or stone*, *at acuta testa vel lapide ungulam pertuderit*, Col. R. R. 6, 15. 2. *tēbro*

1: v. TO DORE. 3. *pungo*, 3: v. TO PRICK, PUNCTURE. II. To indent without perforating: and (vulg.) to give a blow with the fist (elbow, etc.): 1. *percussio* [in imperf. tenses *usu*, *serio*, *alici*, *cussum*, 3: esp. of stamping money, Suet. Aug. 94-]. 2. *tōdō*, *tōdō*, *fōdō*, *fōsum*, 3: *don't p. me in the side*, *noll' f.*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17. Also, *tōdō*, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51 (*alici latius*). 3. *obundo*, *tōdō*, *tūsum*, 3: to p. the chest with fists, *obt. pectora pugnis*, Firm. Math. 5, 5: *I'm p'd black and blue*, *sum obtusus pugnis pessumae*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 59: *then he p.'s my jaw*, *obundit os mihi*, id. Cas. 5, 2, 50.

punchy, i. e. of a short, thick, fat figure: *obesus*, Fest. a. v.: v. FAT.

puncheon, i. e. a large cask, Fest. a. v. 1. *dōlum*: Cat. R. R. 69, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27. 2. *cūlus* (cull): prop. a leather bag for holding liquids. As a liquid measure, the *culeus* = 115 gallons: the *puncheon* = 84 gallons = XIII. amphorae about.

punctilio (dim. of puncto, which is used in the same sense by Bacon, Henry VII.): a small nicety in conduct, behaviour, proceeding, or argument:

1. *usu*, expr. by circuml.: *mindful of every p. of propriety*, "circa decori curam usque ad morositatem diligens atque studiosus": cf. PUNCTILIOUSNESS.

2. *perh. cavillatio* (a captious nicety): *silly p.s.*, *c. ineptae*, Quint. 7, 9, 4: a thousand p.s. of law, *millie juris* c., id. 7, 4, 37. 3. *spina* (a thorny subtlety): esp. in philosophy and dialectics (cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79, nec acerbiter sententiarum disserendi spinas probavit: id. Tusc. 4, 5, Peripatetici) partiendi et definiendi spinas praetermittunt: v. QUIBBLE. 4. a proud nicety as to points of conduct: *fastidium*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258: "punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house" (Richardson), "fastidii nihil superest, simul ac, etc."

punctilious: 1. scrupulous: v. CARE, s. cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 3: the most p. observance of divine worship, *scrupulosissimus cultus deorum*, Apul. de Deo Socr. p. 43. 2. *mōrōsus* (excessively particular): p. in personal habits, circa curam corporis morosior, Suet. Caes. 45. 3. *religiosus* (extremely careful and conscientious): v. SCRUPULOUS. 4. *subtilis*: v. NICE. 5. As *subt.*: *calumniator*, (they exclaim that) to adhere to the letter, *is the part of a p. person*, etc., *scriptum aequi, calumniatoris esse: boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere*, Cic. Caec. 23, 65: *one who is p. about his work*, *calumniator sui*, Plin. 34, 8 (19), 25.

punctiliously: scrupulose: that minute and p.-distributed exactness of division, *tenuis illa et in partes secta divisionis diligentia*, Quint. 4, 5, 6: comp. minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, id. 5, 14, 28.

punctiliousness: 1. *religio* (scrupulous care and conscientiousness, as in a religious matter): cf. Cic. Br. 82, 283, oratio nimis attenuata religione (too punctilious accuracy). 2. *mōrōsitas* (over-nicety): Snet. Fib. 70 (affectatio et morositatis, of style). 3. *scrupulositas* (rare: not in Cic.): Col. 11, 1, 31. 4. *perh. cavillatio*, f.: *an unhappy p. about words*, *infelix illa verborum c.*, Quint. 10, 7, 14. Phr.: *frivola et inanis argutia*, Geil. 2, 7.

punction: v. PUNCTURE.

puncto: v. PUNCTILIO.

punctual: 1. *Consisting in a point* (obs.), as, "Round this opaque earth, this punctual spot" (Milton): *perh. punctus* (adj.), lit. pricked in: *puncto mundo* or *orbi*, like *puncto tempore*, Lucr. 2, 265. II. *Exact, coinciding to a point* (obs.): *scrutatus*, esp. in superl.: *the punctual exactness* (of description in a letter), *earum* (sc. litterarum) *accuratissima diligentia*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 1: v. EXACT, PRECISE. III. *Exact in keeping engagements*: *diligens*: "punctually

just (or punctual) to perform what he knew requisite" (Raleigh), omnia officii diligentissimus, Cic. Coel. 30, 71. IV.

1. *Exact in keeping to time*: 1. *Expr. by ad tempus* or *temporē*: to be p. (or, to return punctually), *ad tempus redire*, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2. Phr.: a p. man, qui vult sua tempora conficere officia, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 16. 2. *diligentia* (in wider sense; *careful of propriety in every way*): v. CAREFUL, ARTISTIC. 3. *promptus*: cf. Nep. Them. 1: p. in business, in rebus gerendis promptus: v. PROMPT.

punctuality (in older writers, *punctualitas*): 1. *Exactness, observance of minute points*: esp. of time: *diligentia*, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150: *punctualitas* (in preserving the text, cf. of SS: v. Johnson), *tenuis illa divisionis d.*, Quint. 4, 5, 6: cf. d. scribendi, id. 10, 1, 3, and 10, 3, 27: *all depends on your good faith* and p. in tua fide ac diligentia postum est, Quint. Ep. ad Trp. 3: p. in executing commissions, *me d. mandatorum tuorum*, Cic. Top. 5: p. in household affairs, *domestica d.*, id. Occur. 1. Join: cura et d.; assiduitas et d.; d. et industria. Want of p., *negligentia*. 2. *Expr. by temporē* (or e.), or ad tempus, in their proper connection: v. PUNCTUAL (IV).

punctually: 1. *diligenter*: to do all things p., *curare omnia diligentissime*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 31. Also *expr.* by *diligentia*, *conferre d.* ad aliquid rem, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. 2. *temporē* (or e), ad tempus: *Cannius came to supper*, *ad coenam tempore venit Cannius*, id. 3, 14, 58: *to come p.*, *ad tempus venire*, *advenire*, Cic. Not punctually: *negligenter*. Join: *studiose diligenterque*.

punctuate: 1. *interpungo*, *nxi*, *nectum*, 3: we are accustomed to p. as we write, *cum scribimus*, *int. consuevimus*, Sen. Ep. 40. 2. *distinctio*, *nxi*, *nectum*, 3: may perhaps be used, but its more exact reference is to the division of the sense, and to pause in reading, Quint. 1, 8, 1; et alib.

punctuation: 1. *Interpunctio* and *interpunctum* (the latter, the mark itself), *usu*, pl.: the p. of words, *interpunctiones verborum*, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: *interpuncta verborum*, id. de Or. 3, 45, 181. 2. *distinctio*, ib. 3, 48, 186.

puncture (nub): a small prick: 1. The act (= pricking), *punctio*, Plin. 25, 13 (94), 150: *punctus*, *ūs*, m.: Plin. 29, 6 (38), 131: *Apul. M. 7, p. 196*; and (late and doubtful) *punctura*, e. g. tell, Firm. Math. 8, 21. II. The hole punctured: *punctum*, n., Plin. l. c. § 148: Mart. 11, 45.

puncture (v): *pungo*, 3: v. TO PRICK.

pundit: a learned Brahman, *versed in Sanscrit lore*, used for a person of high authority (real or affected) in special learning: keep the word "pundita (quem dicunt): a learned p.", "p. doctissimus. Or *expr.* by Phr.: "vir mire doctus or doctissimus; vir omni doctrina instructissimus."

pungency: a pricking or stinging quality. 1. *Affecting the organs of sense*, esp. the nose, as snuff, hartshorn, etc.; the tongue, as acids and acrid things; the eyes, as smoke and vapours:

1. *Expr.* by verb, *pungo*: v. PUNGENT. 2. *Morosa*, *ūs*: the p. of vinegar, *acetū* m.: cf. Mart. 7, 25, *ne cibis ipse juvat morsu fraudatus aceti*: esp. when a corrosive power is implied, as "any substance which by its p. can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn" (Arbuthnot): cf. *scabro nigrae morsu rubiginis enee*, Lucan 1, 243. 3. *Acrimonia* (either an agreeable or disagreeable sharpness). *sweet with a certain p.* (of the gum called sarcocolla), *cum quadam a. dulcia*, Plin. 24, 14, 78: *if the sore cannot bear the p. (or smart) of the cabbage*, *ut ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit*, Cato R. R. 157. Also *acritas*, Geil. 13, 3, and *acritudo*, *inla*, f., *Vir*

2, 9. 4. acerbitas (*only of unpleasant sensations; as the sourness of unripe fruit*), Plin. 15, 14, 15: for fig. sense, compare Cic. Planc. 38, 92, fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulissim. || The quality of keenly affecting the mind; said of keen wit or sarcasm:

1. aculeus (esp. pl.): in debate witty with some p., in alterando cum aliquo a. et male dicto facetus, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: the p. (or stings) of sarcasm, aculei contumeliarum, id. de Or. 2, 55, 222. 2. acerbitas: joined with sal (salt=wit), satirical p. with overflowing wit, a. et abunde salls, Quint. 10, 1, 94. 3. acrimonia, acritas (rare): the force and p. of truth, via veritatis atque acritas, Ait. in Non. 491, 14. 4. stimuli, orum: the p. (or stings) of stimuli doloris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66 (cf. morsus doloris, the stings of grief, id. ib. 4, 7).

pungent: pricking (see def. under pungency). 1. Lit.: With pungent pains on every side, So Regulus in torment died" (Swift), "aculeati dolores (like a litære, v. infr.): or, "Regulus at stimulis pungentibus undique corpus, Tormentis moritur (v. Lucr. 2, 460).

|| To the senses: e.g. of smuff, "the pungent grains of titillating dust" (Pope), "pulveris titillantis pungentia grana": 1. acutus: the p. taste of aculei, acutus sapor; saporum genera XIII. reperiuntur, dulcis, suavis, pinguis, amarus, austerus, acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salus, etc., in vinis et austerus et acutus et dulcis et suavis, Plin. 15, 27, 12, § 106. 2. mordax: p. vinegar, m. acetum, Pers. 5, 86: so, succos croci mordax, Plin. 25, 8, 50.

3. acer, cris, etc. (the primary sense of the word): let him avoid p. things, such as mustard, onion, garlic, ut vitet acris, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Varr. in Non. 201, 14. || To the mind and feelings: 1. aculeatus: a p. letter, a. litære, Cic. Att. 14, 18: of sharp words, aculeata sent, Animum fodiunt, bona distulunt, facta et famam sauciant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 29-30. 2. mordax: e.g. carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: invidia, Phaedr. 5, prol. 8: verum, Pers. 1, 107. Other words may be used according to the context, as, salus, criminosa, malignus. Phr.: p. exigencies (Fell): "acriter urgens discrimen. To be p. (of things), "aculeum habere: and, when an object is admissible, mordeo, 2; mordico, 1; stimulo, 1: (of persons), "acerbum esse, e.g. in convicia.

pungently: acriter, Cic. Phr. 1. **punio**: a bug (Hudibras): cimez, fcs, m.: v. BUG.

punius: v. PUNY.

punish: 1. pūnīo (arch. poenilo, Gell. 6, 14), less freq. pūnīor, dep. 4: with object of the thing: to p. offences, peccata p., Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: obj. of the person: to p. the guilty, p. sentes, id. Off. 1, 24. Also with abl. of the penalty, he p. d. Philemon with death, Philemonem morte pūnit, Suet. Caes. 74: self-p. ing, ipse se pūnit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27: but anger in p. ing is to be utterly excluded, prohibenda autem maxime est ira in pūniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89. The dep. form occurs, ib. 1, 25, 88 (pūniri aliquid) and id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (inimicos pūnuntur). 2. Animadverto, ti, sum, 3 (a judicial term=take cognizance of), foll. by in and acc.: cf. qui inestruens animadvertere in eoa, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 57: Caesar thought there was sufficient reason why he should either himself p. Dumnorix, or order the state to p. him, satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. In pass. with the offence as subject: a thing to be p. d. by the magistrates, res a magistratibus animadvertenda, Cic. Caec. 12: (cf. PUNISHABLE).

Exp. of corporal and capital punishment: (Horatius said) he would have p. d. his son by his right as a father, in ita esset, patrio iure in filium animadvertesum luisse, Liv. 1, 20: to p. a person un-

heard, in aliquem a., Indicta causa, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: in pass. use imper. form: M. Iocius had been openly p. d. in M. Icelum palam animadvertum, Tac. H. 1, 40: to p. with scourging (before execution), in aliquem verberibus a., Sall. Cat. 50: (cf. EXECUTE). 3. Expr. by poenas or supplicium sumo, poenas capio (to exact satisfaction); and in pass. poenas do (to give satisfaction, incur a penalty): supplicium, chiefly of corporal and capital punishment: (Caesar) p. d. Acco after the manner of his ancestors, de Accone more maiorum supplicium sumpsit, Caes. B. G. 6, 44: I haven't time to punish you as I would (fr. a master to a slave), non habeo spatium ut de te sumam supplicium, ut volo, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 17: with abl. of the means: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, 91. Correl., to let a person p. one, be p. d. supplicium aliquid dare de: cf. illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86: v. PUNISHMENT.

4. castigo, 1 (fr. castus; lit. make clean, hence implying discipline): (Rhodamantus) p. s. and hears their frauds, castigatque auditque dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 567: the oftener the master chides, the seldomer will he p., quo saepius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: v. TO CHASTISE.

5. vindico, 1 (obj. of the offence=take vengeance for, avenge), with in aliquo of the person: cf. (Scipio) qui T. Gracchi conatus perditos vindicavit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 1: q. that fraud had been p. d. even by the laws, iste dolus malus etiam legibus erat vindicatus, ib. 3, 15, 61: whatever you p. in another should be earnestly shunned in yourself, omnia quae vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, 4: the crime which I had p. d. in others, quod malefictum in aliis vindicasset, id. Sull. 6, 19: with the person only, pass. usu. impers. with in and acc.: if the guilty be not p. d. nisi vindicatum in noxios, Sall. Jug. 31.

6. plecto, 3 (lit. smite): they pardon themselves and p. their god, quae sibi ligoscunt, et plectunt deum, Aus. Id. 6, praef.: to p. with death, capite aliquem p., Cod. Just. 9, 20, 7. But in the best age, we find only pass.: the people are p. d. for the madness of their kings, quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14. With abl. of the manner or means; tergo plecti (to be p. d. by scourging), id. S. 2, 7, 105: in many things we are p. d. through carelessness, multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, Cic. Am. 22, 85: or abl. with in: let the penalty be equal to the crime, so that every one may be p. d. in the sort of his crime, noxiae poena par esto, ut in suo vitio quique plectatur, id. Leg. 3, 20, 46. With gen. of the offence (late): to be p. d. for false pretence, insimulationis falsae plecti, Apul. Apol. 274.

7. multo, 1 (fr. multa, a fine, mulct; to p. by a judicial infliction, orig. a fine): with abl. of the means or manner: cf. accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic. Bal. 18: with acc. of the offence, cf. vitia autem hominum atque fraudes damnis, ignominia, vinculis, verberibus, exallilis, morte multantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194: to p. an imperator by deposition from his province, m. imperatorem demissione provinciae, id. Prov. Cona. 15. (N.B.—Mulco, 1: perhaps only another form of multo, is used of severe corporal chastisement: cf. verberibus m., Tac. Ann. 1, 32: but nearly always answers to beat rather than p. (unless the pugilistic sense be admitted): cf. mulcato corpore, ib. 1, 70.) 8. perscquor, 3, dep. (follow up, bring to justice): obj. of thing p. d.: to p. crimes, maleficia p., Sall. Cat. 52, init. Also, exsequor, 3: cf. delicta ex., Suet. Caes. 67. And in same sense frequent. sector, 1, dep.: don't p. with the terrible scourge one who deserves the writ-A, nescitica dignum horribili sectore flagello, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 119, also, later 9.

verbō, 1 (of corporal punishment): v. FLAG, SCOURGE. Also, verberibus caedere, fētilis caedere, I don't fear your p. ing with the rod one who deserves to undergo severer stripes, nam ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire Verbera, non vereor, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 120-1. 10. ulcisor, ultus, 3, dep. (to avenge): injuries let publicae, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: istius nefarium scelus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 68: v. TO AVENGE. Join: istius iniurias ulciet et persequi, id. ib. 2, 3, 9.

11. to p. as a warning or example: exemplum (or a) in aliquem statuere, edere, or facere: v. EXAMPLE, WARNING. Phr.: to be p. d. as an example (be made an example of), exempla fieri: who, d'ye say, is to be p. d.? quid ais, in quem exempla fieri? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 26. (Comp. also the words signifying various modes of punishment.)

punishable: expr. by ger. part. of pūnīo, animadverto: v. CRIME, a peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: an offence p. by the magistrates, res a magistratibus a., Cic. Caec. 12. 3. poena, supplicio dignus, of persons and offences: v. PUNISHMENT. 4. sons, ntis: v. GUILTY. Phr.: legal authorities hold concealment (in a bargain) to be p., a jurisconsulti etiam reticentiae poena est constituta, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65.

punisher: 1. pūnītor, m.: a most severe p. of the seditious, seditiosorum p. acerrimus, Suet. Caes. 67. 2. expr. by verb:

"This knows my punisher: therefore as far From granting he, as I from begging, peace."—MILTON.

"Is qui me punitur, me castigat, in me animadvertit, in me supplicium sumit, ulciscitur, vindicat, etc. 3. ultor: cf. conjurations investigator atque u., Cic. Sull. 30, 85: v. AVENGER. 4. vindex, fcs: p. of a conspiracy, v. conjurationes, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: the Furies p. of crimes and guilt, Furiae deae vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N.D. 3, 18, 46.

punishment: 1. Concrete: the penalty inflicted. 1. poena, often pl. (=voin, orig. payment, compensation: in many passages convertible with SATISFACTION and PENALTY: the most general term): eight kinds of p. are recognised in the laws, octo poenarum genera in legibus continentur, Cic. Aug. C.D. 21, 11: (that) death is the end of our being, not a p., mortem naturae finem esse, non p.m., Cic. Mil. 37, 101: to enforce respect by p., observantiam sancire poena, id. Planc. 19, 47. Constr. with gen. of the penalty, e.g. exallilis, mortis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7, etc.: p. capitis, capital p., Caes. B. G. 7, 71: with gen. of the offence: the divine p. of perjury, perjuri p. divina, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: also gen. of the outraged thing or person, let there be a p. for breaking the law, poena violati juris esto, ib.: rarely with gen. of the offender: to inflict p. on the deserter, sumpsisse merentis poenas, Virg. Aen. 2, 585: also with gen. of the subject or source: p. appointed by the gods, Deorum immortalium poenae certissimae constitutae, Cic. in Pis. 20, 46; gravissimae legum poenae, ib. 21, 50. Sometimes with double gen. of subject and object: the p. of forgery among the Dorylaeans is severer than elsewhere, poena est Dorylensium (al. leg. Dorylalis, at Dorylaeum) gravior, quam apud alios, falsarum et corruptarum litterarum, id. Flac. 17, 39. To assign, award, fix, establish, impose, a p. or p.s. poenam, poenas constituere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: statuere, Suet. Caes. 14; addere, Cic. Mur. 23, 47; irrogare (strictly, with ref. to penal laws proposed to the people), Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; imponere, Gell. 6, 14. To inflict p. on, afflicere aliquem poena, Cic. Off. 2, 5, fin.; p. capere de aliquo, Liv. 2, 5, med.; in aliquem, Curt. 4, 6: poenam sumere ex [scelerato sanguine], Virg. Aen. 12, 949: oftener absol., sumere poenas, Gell. 6, 14: Virg. To inflict

(as a common practice) some form of p. upon ... genus poenae usurpare in: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbus cives in hac republica esse usurpatum, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7. To incur (make oneself liable to) p., poenam (also, in p.) committere: has the p. (or penalty) been incurred, or ought it to be inflicted? an commissa sit poena? an exigi debeat? Quint. 7, 4, 20: cf. committere in poenam editi, Gal. Dig. 2, 2, 4: also, poenam contrahere (after anal. of damnnum, periculum contrahere): to be liable to a particular p., teneri aliqua poena, Cic. Q. F. 2, 3, meâ: so, poenis obligari, Cic. de Fin. 1, 14, 47. To suffer, undergo, receive, p. (strictly, pay the penalty, give satisfaction), either absol., or with dat. of the inflicter, or person aggrieved, and gen. of the offence (also pro), and abl. of the means or mode: poenam (poenas) dare, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 81 (poenas morte dedit): so, with abl. of crime: Trebonium dedisse poenas: quo scelere? Cic. poenas sceleris pendere, ib. 3, 31, 81: pendere, id. Sext. 67, 140; expendere, id. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; solvere, id. Mil. 31, 85; persolvere (to the full extent of one's guilt), Caes. B. G. 1, 12; lueri (with the notion of blotting out or atoning for guilt by p.), Ov. Met. 1, 625: to bear or undergo a p., p. subire, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65: also, p. ferre, Auct. pro dom. 52, 124; perferre, Cic. Sext. 69, 145; sufferre, id. Fl. 38, 96: sustinere, Auct. pro dom. 52, 115; habere, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 44. To remit the p. of an offender at the request (or for the sake) of any one, poenam alcuus alui remittere; Liv. 8, 35 (ut sibi poenam magistris equitum dictator remitteret).

2. supplicium (severe bodily p., usu. capital) to erect a cross for the p. of citizens, crucem ad civium a. deligere, Cic. C. Rab. 3, 11: severity of p., acerbitas suppliciorum, ib. Rab. 3, 10: cf. id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: (Mithridates) put to death a consular legate with the tortures of bonds and stripes and every form of p. (torture), legatum P. R. consularem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni a. excruciatum necaret, id. Man. 5, 12. To restrain or coerce by p., supplicis coercere. id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: scelus fraudemque nocentis supplicio constringere, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: fig., culpam supplicio recidere, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33. To establish, appoint, award, a p., s. constituere in: (Solon) appointed no p. for a parricide, nullum a. constituit in eum, qui parentem necasset, Cic. R. Am. 25, 70: also with dat. of person, id. Clu. 46, 128: or of the offence, Caes. B. G. 6, 17 (gravissimum ei rei s. constitutum). To devise (invent) a unique (signal) p. for, invenire, excogitare, singulare in aliquem a., Cic. R. Am. 25, 70, 71. To demand p. on a person, aliquem petere ad a., Quint. 7, 6, 6. To inflict p. on any one, a. sumere de aliquo; also with abl. of the manner; or absol.: to inflict the p. of scourging with the utmost cruelty, virgis a. crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, 91: cf. de indemnato a. sumere, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84: also supplicio aliquem afficere: in pass. = to suffer p., Caes. B. G. 1, 27 (ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur). To suffer or undergo p., supp. ferre, perferre: (Africanus said that) they had suffered p. enough, satis supplicii tulisse, id. B. C. 1, 84: supplicia miserrima et crudellissima perferre, Cic. (Nizol.): subire supp.: nihil affertur quominus, summa supplicia subeunda nobis sint, id. Ep. ad Brut. 2: solvere supp.; the p. of parricide having been already inflicted (or, the penalty paid), soluto supplicio parricidii, id. Phil. 13, 10. To take p. from a person (let him punish one), illi de me supp. dabo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 75. To expiate or purify by p., (Clodius) nomen quidem P. R. tantu scelere contaminavit, ut id nulla re possit, nisi ipse supplicio, explari, Auct. Har. Resp. 16, 35. To be satisfied by a person's p., cuius ne supplicio quidem ullo satiare videtur posse Pa. Ra, Cic. Ph. 13, 10, 21:

to be dragged to p., ad s. rapi: id. de Or. 2, 59, 238: to go to p., ad a. proficisci: id. Off. 3, 18, 100. Capital p., capitale a., Suet. Dom. 8; called also, a. summum, supremum: to enact c. p. for a crime (or, punish it with death), inestum supremo a. sancire, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22. Eternal p., aeterna supplicia: tum tu, Juppiter, hunc ... aeternis a. vivos mortuosque mactabis, id. Cat. 1, fin. The inflicter of p. (said of a magistrate), exactor supplicii, Liv. 2, 5. 3. corporal punishment, verbera, um, n. pl.: corporal p. of a Roman citizen, verbera civis Romani, Quint. 4, 2, 113: v. scourging, flogging. 4. multa, less well, multa (strictly and commonly, a fine, orig. of cattle, Gell. 11, 1; also any loss or penalty, Lat. Dict.): let this be his p., to go without wine for 30 days, haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies ut careat, Pl. As. 4, 1, 55. Joined with poena: multa et poena multare, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: cf. id. Leg. 3, 3, 6 (Vet. Lex), per populum multae poenae certatio esto. To award a p. (orig. impose a fine), multam dicere (with dat. of person): Crassus Flacco collegae multam dixit, Cic. Ph. 11, 8, 18; also, m. indicere, Plin. 18, 3, 3; m. imponere, Liv. 10, 37; m. facere, Cato in Gell. 11, 1: he had named the p. (here capital p.), (dixit mihi dixerat); multam irrogat, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: the naming of the p., multae irrogatio, id. Rab. 3, 8. To deserve, incur, become subject to p., m. committere, id. Clu. 37, 103. To suffer, undergo, receive p., m. subire, Ov. F. 5, 289. To ward off p., m. depellere a., Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 3. To remit a p., m. remittere, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18, v. sup. (Norr.—damnnum, n. is also a pecuniary p., and is joined with multa: quis unquam tanto damno senatorem coegit? aut quid est ultra pignus aut multam? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: v. fine.)

5. animadversio (prop. censure) usu. a p. inflicted by magistrates: esp. by the censor, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: so, notationes a.que censorum, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: by a dictator, a. dictatorial, Vell. 2, 68: the fear of a father's p., animadversio paterna metus, Cic. R. Am. 24, 68: with gen. of offence, id. Clu. 46, 128 (a. vitiorum): with gen. of subject, and in with acc. of object: talis a. fuit Dolabellae, quum in audaces sceleratos servos, tum in impuros et nefarios liberos, id. Phil. 1, 2, 5. Sometimes of the severest p.s.: behold the nature of the p. (roasting a magistrate alive), genus animadversionis videte, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, 45: esp. capital p. (a. capitalis, Suet. Aug. 24), the apprehension of the conspirators was my act, their p. the Senate's, comprehensio sonitum mea, a. Senatus fuit, id. Att. 2, 8: of military execution, e.g. with ref. to Torquatus and his son, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 35. Join with supplicium, to remit p. at another's request (dcl.): e.g. animadversionem et supplicium remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2. Forming a climax with cognitio and poena: deinde orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium datur cognitio sine consilio, poena sine provocazione, animadversio sine auxilio, id. Rull. 2, 13, 33. But in milder sense with castigatio: all p. and correction ought to be free from insult, omnia a. et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 88. To inflict p., animadvertere, with in and acc. of the person: v. to punish (No. 2).

6. exemplum, usu. pl. (signal, exemplary, condign p.): with dicere, facere, statuere, edere in: that I might not see the disgraceful p. they're going to sentence him to, ut ne viderem quae futura exempla dicunt in eum indigna, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24: how say you? who's going to suffer p. (be made an example of)? quid als? in quem exempla fient? ib. 26: both will punish you, uterque exemplum in te eident, ib. 5, 6, 21: to inflict all p.s. and tortures on the hostages (as an example to their tribe), in eos

omnia exempla cruciatuque edere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: the last or extreme p. (of death), novissima exempla, Tac. A. 12, 20. 7. castigatio (correction, e.g. c. verborum, Liv. 27, 15): p. by the censor, censoria c., Plin. 18, 6, 7: corporal p., c. fustium, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; c. flagellorum, Callistr. ib. 48, 19, 7 (cf. infra). 8. vindicta (retribution, revenge: less freq. in present sense): cf. Vell. 2, 114 (denoting a climax in military discipline), admonitio frequens, interdum et castigatio, vindicta rarissima.

9. noxa (harm, harm: only as legal term): to deserve p., n. merere (mereri), Liv. 8, 28: to deliver one to p., noxae dedere aliquem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 9: correat to receive for p., noxae accipere, id. ib. 7, 1, 17, 9: to be delivered over for p., noxae dedi, Liv. 26, 29. To be exempted from p., noxae eximi, Liv. 8, 35; also, noxa exsolvi, id. 23, 14: to be condemned to p., noxae damnari, id. 8, 35. Phr.: to be condemned to capital p., capitis condemnari, Cic. C. Rab. 4, 12: less technically, milti ad mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: cf. vitam amittere per summum dedecus, id. R. Am. 11, 30: without p., impunitus; adv. impunitè, less freq., impunitè, v. IMPUNIT.

10. Abstract; the act, process or principle of punishing: 1. expr. by pl. of supplicium, poena (including the various modes of punishment and so its entire nature: cf. L. G. §§ 591, 593): cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247, legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia [poenae] vitiis ('a system of reward and p.'): the sting of poena occurs in quasi-abstr. sense, id. ad Br. 1, 15, ad init. Solon remp. duabus rebus contineri, praemio et poena: ue ought not to take pleasure in p., "non decet poenis supplicia laqueare gaudere. 2. expr. by punire, animadvertere, vindicare, poenas sumere, etc.; in ger. or per. part.: the laws are established for the p. of the guilty, "leges ad fontes puniendos [sontium puniendorum causa] constituntur: the third case of p. is when, tertia ratio vindicandi est, quum, Gell. 6, 14: v. to punish. 3. animadversio: Gell. l. c. 4. punitio, archaical, poenitio: Uell. l. c.: Vell.

punitive; poenalis, e. a. p. law, lex p., Gal. Inst. 1 § 128. (But usu. better expr. by verb: it is a question whether these evils are to be regarded as p., "quaeritur supplicie sumendi causa necne haec mala [a Deo] constituta ne destituta sint: these laws are not p. but corrective, "legibus haec potius ad emendandos quam ad puniendos homines constituta sunt.)

punning, punster: v. FUN.

punt: v. BOAT.

punny: used contemptuously for what is both small and feeble: 1. pusillus (tiny, scanty, dearfish): cf. p. mus, Pl. Truc. 4, 4: a p. mind or spirit, p. animus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, fin.: cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 17, "Id bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli, Finxerunt animi (ironical): so, p. ingenium, Mart. 9, 51. 2. exiguus (very small, tiny): of p. frame, corporis exigui, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24. With gen.: abundans corporis exiguaeque animi, Claud. in Entr. 2, 381. Join in: infirmus atque exiguus [animus], Juv. 13, 190. Exig. may be used for Milton's "puny hobbits."

3. imbecillus (weak, powerless): Cic. Sen. 11, 35: p. humani nature, imbecilla natura (generis humani) Sall. Jug. 1: so, l. ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12. 4. parvus: a burthen too great for p. minds, and a p. body, onus parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39: so, homo parvo ingenio, Plin. 6, 29. 5. minutus (petty, inferior, usu. with contempt): Join minutus et angustus, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 65. A puny man, homunculus: neque tam desipiens fuisse, ut homunculis similium (like p. mortals) deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123.

pup (sub): catus, v. PUPPY.

pup (v): "catulos edere, phære (the

latter often without object expr.): v.
TO BRING FORTH.

pupīl- **1.** *a ward* (orig. sense, now obs.); *pupīllus, m.; pupīlla, f.* (Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, seqq.; v. Dict. Ant. s. v. *tutor*). **2.** *a scholar*; *discipulus; f. -a* (either a p. in a school, or, in wider sense, one who has learned any art from another); that a p. should threaten his tutor: *magistrōn quemquam d. minitatur!* Pl. Bacch. 1, 2, 44 (for the fem. cf. Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 9; *discipulorum inter jubeo plorare cathedras* Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 147). **3.** *alumnus*; *f. -a* (strictly, a foster-child; hence, in fig. sense, a disciple): cf. Platonis *alumni*, Cic. Id. 4, 26, 7; *alumnus disciplinae* Meae, Id. Fam. 9, 14. **III.**

The pupil or apple of the eye: *pupilla*, or *pupula*: *Lucr.* 4, 749: *Plin.* 11, 37 55. Also (but the term wants the exactness of *preced.*), *acies oculorum*: *aciesque ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupilla vocatur, ita parva est, ut ea, quae nocere possint, facile vitet*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 57, 142.

pupillage. I. *Warship, minority:* pupillatus, ſis: (Inscr.): better, aetas pupillaria, Suet. Aug. 66, fin. II. *The condition of boyhood, in general, utrocinque:* cf. Quint. 12, 6, 3; also Suet. Aug. 26, filios suo quemque tirocinio (on the expiration of their p.) deducere in forum. III. *Of learners:* use, "status a condito discipuli": v. STATE, CONDITION: "discipulatus, ſus, Tert. Praescr. Haer. 22.

puppet. 1. *pūpa (a doll):* Pers. 2, 70. 2. *νευροπαρτα, wv, n. pl. (i.e. figures pulled by strings):* comp. Gell. 14, 1, ut pūpa homines non, quod dicitur, Λογικά ὄντα, sed ludicra et ridenda quaedam *νευροπαρτα* esse videantur, si nihil sua sponte, nihil arbitrato suo faciunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus.

puppy): 1. Lit.: 1. *cattulus* (used also of the young of other animals besides the dog): cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38, in cane [melliora omnia] quam in catulo: Virg. Ecl. 1, 23. 2. (dim.) *cattulus*; f. *cattēla* (dimin. of *catulus*): enough room for a p. to lie down, tantillum loci, ubi c. cubet, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 40: esp. a favourite dog, a lap-dog: a p. named (Persa) had died, erant mortuus c. eo nomine, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 103: a child with a p. for its play-fellow, infans colluore catulo, Juv. 9, 61. Fem. pl., *cattellae*, Juv. 6, 654. || Fig.: a conceited, impertinent man or boy: perh. ardello, 6nis: cf. Phaedr. 2, 5 (where the term is applied to a class of fussy, officious persons). Or better, *similulus* (strictly, a little monkey): cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 2, hic *similulus*, animal caecus, me in quem invehere tur delegerat (this puppy had singled me out for attack just to amuse himself). Sometimes ineptus (*stilly, impertinent*) will serve: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 49, ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est: *hold your tongue, you p.* quinaeque, inepte homo! also, homunculus (term of contempt for a human being):

puppyism: expr. by means of words under puppy (1f.): *is not this sheer p.?* *nonne haec germanissimi sunt simioli? nonne sunt haec homunculi ineptissimi ac vanissimi? *I hate p.*, *odi simiolos istos insolescentes ac sese ingerentes.

purchasable: vēnālis (*on sale, to be had for money*): Sall. Jug. 35, fin. (*urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit*): Cic.: V. SALE. To be p., emi posse, pretio comparari posse: V. TO PURCHASE.

purchase (p.): (wider in sense than **buy**) to obtain or redeem at any sort of cost (abl.). 1. ēmo, ēmī, emptūm, 3: food p.d by your toil, pulmenta laboribus emptā, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: pleasure p.d at the cost of pain is hurtful, nocet emptā dolore voluptas, id. lb. 1, 2, 55: he has p.d immortality by death, emitte morte immortalitatem, Quint. 3, 3, 71. Comps. 1) cōmo, 3: (to collect by purchasing): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 29, 13, cōemptos undique nobiles liberos, 2) rēdmō.

to buy back; but more freq. fig.; *to* *peace*, *pacem redimere* ab aliquo, *Just. p. 35, fin.*; *to p. for favour and friendship* *pl. (Caesar's) death, gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte r.* *Caes. B. G. 1, 44*; *he p.d the good will of the soldiers by gratuities*, *largitione militum voluntates redimat*, *ib. B. C. 1, 39*; *to p. at a price* and esp. *with a bribe*, *pretio redimere*: *parents were compelled to p. for their children with a bribe not life but a speedy death*, *non vitam liberum, sed mortem celeritatem pretio redimere* *coegantur parentes*, *Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 119*: *redimat pretio sepellendi potestatem*, *id. ib.*: *in the sense of to p. immunity for, obtain pardon of, an offence*: *flagitium aut facinus red.* *Sall. C. 14*: (*with per of the price*), *Ut sua per nostram redimat perjurii poenam*, *Öv. Am. 3, 3, 21*. 2. *compāro, i (to procure)*: *V. TO PROVIDE, PROCURE*. 3. *penso, i (to pay down money; rarely with acc. of thing secured)*: *to p. victory with a loss of men*, *victoriam damno p. militis*, *Veil. 2, 115*: *of a ransom*, *vitam p. auro*, *Sall. 1, 35*: *of a mercor*, *1, dep. (acc. of abt. gen. of price)*, *to p. goods from merchants and sell them again directly*, *m. a mercatoribus quod statim [vendas]*, *Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150*: *with de, fundum mercatus est de pupillo*, *id. Fl. 20, 46*: *to p. at so dear a rate, tanto pretio m.* *id. R. Am. 46, 133*: *I think that these services ought to be purchased at the cost of life*, *ego haec officia mercanda vita puto*, *Cic. Att. 9, 5*. *Comp. emercor (= buy off, p. out, p. immunity for)*: *cf. adulterium ingentibus donis e.* *Tac. A. 13, 44*; *aditum principis e.* *ib. 16, 1*.

purchase (subs.). I. The act of purchasing, emptio: this p. being completed, hac e. facta, Cic. Caec. 6, 17: the p. of horses, e. equina, Varr. R. 2, 7, 6. II. The thing bought: 1. expr. by verb, quod emptum, partum, comparatum est, etc.: v. TO PURCHASE. 2. merx, mercimōnium: v. MERCHANTISE. III. Money paid for landed property, etc.: to buy an estate at 20 years' p., praedium ex viginti annorum mercedis aestimatioe emere.

— **money**: pretium: v. **PASC.**
purchaser: 1. emptor: *to take in a gaping p.* e. inducers blautem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 88: Cic. Fig.: *a reckless p. of disgrace, dedecorum pretiosus* e. Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12: *the fictitious p. of an inheritance*, e. familiae, Suet. Ner. 4. Comp. emptor (*one who buys up or purchases in a large way*: rare): Apul. 2. mercator (usu. = merchant): *not consult, but p.s. of provinces*, non consules sed m. provinciarum, Auct. In Sen. 4. Also expr. by part. of emo, mercor: v. **TO PURCHASE**.

pure: 1. Physically and materially. **1.** mundus: v. **CLAN.** 2. **pilrus:** *puret*; *puret*; *gancu*, *mella* *purisima*, Virg. **G.** 4, 163: a *p. spring*, p. fons, Prop. 3, 1, 3: p. and *light air*, *aër p.* tenuis, Cic. **N. D.** 2, 16, *init.* Of metals (*without dross or alloy*): *p. gold*, p. aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 25. (Note: *p. aurum*, *argentum*, *vass*, etc., are also used of a plain surface, free from chasing: *argentum p. purum*, Cicero **de orat.** 49.) **P. r.** *p. gold* is also expressed by *aurum ad obstruam*, Suet. **Ner.** 44. **3.** *integer* (*unpolluted*): fontes, Hor. **Od.** 1, 26, 6. **4.** *mérus*, and *méracus* (esp. of wine unmixed with water): *p. wines*, *vinamera*, Ov. **M.** 15, 331: *so, v. meracius* (compar.), Cic. **N. D.** 2, 31: *p. water*, *merae undae*, Ov. **M.** 15, 323: *p. milk*, *mellum lac*, id. **F.** 4, 369: a *p. taste*, *merus gustus*, Col. 3, 21: *p. silver*, *argentum*

merum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3. Hence gen.
of anything undiluted, unqualified. 1.
mērus (lit. undiluted): p. (sheer) pro-
digies, n. monstra, Cic. Att. 4, 7: Ter.:
cf. MERE. 2. pūrus: esp. with pūsus; as
a p. and genuine *symplocant*, *pūrus*
putus *symplocantha*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 103: cf.
ABSOLUTELY, MERE, REAL. 3. *sincērus*
(undiluted): of a p. race, (gens) *progratia*
et *sincera* et *tantum* *pul* *similis*. Tac. G.

4. Fig.: *p. joy*, *s. gaudium*, Irv. 34, 41: *p. fame* (i. e. *unblemished*), *s. fama*, Gell. 6, 8: *p. mathematics*, **mathesis pura*. III. *Of language and style:*

1. *pidrus*: perfectly *p. style*, sermo quam purissimus, Quint. 4. 2, 118: cf. oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, *init.* Joined with candidus: a *p. and brilliant style*, purum et candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16, *fin.* 2. *imendatus (faultless)*: a *p. Latin style*, locutio e. et Latina, Cic. Br. 74, 258. Ph.r.: the method of speaking *p. Latin*, ratio Latina atque emendate loquendi, Quint. 8. 1. 2. IV. *Of moral purity*:

1. *castus*: a man of most p. and upright life, *castissimus* homo atque integerrimus, Cic. Fl. 28, 68. Join: *castus animus* purusque, Cic. Div. 1. 53, fin. See also *CHASTE*. 2. *mundus*: blessed are the p. in heart, beat mundo corde, Vulg. Matt. v. 8: and of absolute purity in God, *Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil*, mundi sunt oculi tui, ne videas malum, Vulg. Hab. 1. 13.

3. *pūrus*: to keep the soul *pure*, "animum purum conservare, cf. Cic. *Verr.* 3, 58. 134: *purne notae* (opp. to *spurcae*), Pl. *Asin.* 4, 1, 62: with gen. of object: *integer vitae scelerisque purus* (free from taint of guilt), Hor. *Od.* 1, 22, 1. 4. *Integer*, *gr. grum* (spotless): of both chastity and hearty: *seculi* (i.e. *vitae*), *seculi* *vivae*, *integer vitae* (homines) *integer*, innocentes, religio, *li. Verr.* 4, 4, *inil.* With gen., *pure* from the vices of the city, *integer urbis*, Val. Fl. 2, 174: *p.* in life, *integer vitae*, Hor. *I. c.*

1. *pūrus*: a *p. household* (after performing the funeral rites), *p. familia*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22. 2. *castus*: *haud satis castum donum deo*, ib. 2, 18: v. *HOLY*. 3. *lustrātus, pūrificātus*: v. *TO PURIFY*.

purus: 1. p̄tr̄s: shining more
 p. thes. *arian marble, splendens* Pario
 marmore purius. Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6.
 p. Join: munde purius: *as neatly and*
 p. *as possible*, quom. mundissime puris-
 sineque flat, Cat. R. R. 66: *quleto et*
 pure et elegantior acta aestas, Cic. Sen. 5.
 13: *caste* puerque, Plin. 22, 10, 12: *pure*
 et caste [deu. verari]. Cic. N. D. 1, 2.
 Of style: Scipio omnium aetatis suae
 purissimus [with the greatest
 purity], Gell. 2, 20. Join with caste:
 caste puerque linguis Latina uti [with
 clearness and purity], Gell. 17, 2. Join
 pure: emenda *speaking p. and*
 correctly, pure et emendate loquentes.
 quod est Latine, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 4.
 quod est Latine, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 4.
 quod est Latine, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 4.

Also, purtuf (imperf.) Cat. 70, 13.
2. *purte* (of conduct and character):
to live p. (lead a pure or honest life),
actatam agere sum, p. sum, p. trine, 2.
4) *purte* Ag. Integre (free from im-
purity). Ag. *potestate Africa* most p.
(incorruptly). African integerrime ad-
ministravit. Suet. Vesp. 4. Jo in: caste
et integre vivere. Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63;
incorrupte atque integre [judicare]. Cic.
Fin. 1, 9; integre et ample et ornate
[dicere]. Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4; *proprie*
atque integre [loqui]. Gell. 7, 11. 4.
5) *purgate* (of language): rare: enucleate
dictur. *purgate*, *exquisite*. Non. 60.

purgation: purgatio; poet. purgā-
men, esp. in pl.; lustratio: v. PURIFI-
CATION. Or expr. by verb: *with a view
to the p. of the city*, urb's purgandae
(purgandi) causa; *ad purgandam urbem*,
etc.: v. TO PURGE, PURIFY.

purgative (*adj.*): purgativus: *p. medicinus*, *p. medicamina*, *medicamenta*. Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19. Also, purgatorius, Symm. See also OPENING, *adj.*

purgative (*subs.*): medicamentum purgativum *s. catharticum*. To administer *a p.*, *m. purgativum*, *catharticum* adhibere (Dat. of the patient).

purgatory: "purgatorium: Calv. Inst. 3, 5, 6: M. L. (The term is needed for the lang. of theological controversy; but must be excluded from Latin com-

position making any pretensions to elegance. Use these rather, "ignes lustrales a purgatoris; in locus in quo mortui poenis lustralibus exerceantur."

purge (*subs.*): v. PURGATIVE.

purge (*v.*): i. e., to make clean or pure; chiefly in religious and medical senses.

I. In general: 1. purgo, i: (1) of persons: poet. with gen. of the thing got rid of (Eug. of or from): (but only abl. in prose): *I wonder that you have been p.d. from that disease*, Et miror morbi purgatum te illius esse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27: *every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth* (by pruning), omnem palmetem qui fert fructum, purgabit sum, ut fructum plus afferat, Vulg. Joh. xv. 2: in sense of an excuse, like our legal use, with dat. of the person offered, abl. with de of the offence: quod te mihi de Sempiterno purgas, accipio executionem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: (2) of things: (a) = cleanse, with acc. of the thing purified: di patri, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. 2, 1, 17: p. pectora, Lucr. 6, 23: urbes, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: (b) to p. away, p. crimina (i. e. disprove), Cic. Clu. 1: proba, Tac. Ann. 4, 42: in the religious sense; acc. of the pollution: p. nefas, Ov. M. 13, 952: jam crimen habemus purgandum gladio, Lucan 8, 518. Jo in: purgare and lustrare: domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 15, 29, 36 (for lustrare, see PURIFY).

Frequent. purgito, i (rare): non mihi homines placent, qui quando male fecerunt, purgant (make excuses), Pl. Aut. 4, 10, 26. Compas. (i.) expurgo, i: me expurgare tibi volo, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 87. Fig.: quae potenter unquam satis (me) expurgare cluitae? (p. me of poetic phrensy), Hor. Ep. 2, 53. p. out the old leaven, expurgate vetus fermentum, Vulg. 1 Cor. v. (2) repurgo, i: to p. gold from the ore, rep. aurum venia, Flor. 4, 12, 2: esp. to p. away, quiddam in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov. M. 14, 603. 2. expio, i, religious sense: cf. arma nondum expiatis uncta cruribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5 (cf. 1, 2, 29): explandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. 4, 11: quod non expiatur iniquitas, etc., Vulg. 1 Reg. iii. 14. 3. mundo, i, i, and compa. emundo, permundo: Josiah p.d. Judah, etc., from the high places, etc., mundavit Judam, etc., ab excelsis et lucis, etc., Vulg. 1 Paral. xxiv. 3: mundata jam terra, ib. 8: (cf. Ex. xxiv. 13): p. (sprinkle) me with hyssop, and I shall be clean, asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor, Ps. li. 7 (l. 9. Vulg.): with obj. of the sin, peccatum tuum mundabitur, Is. vi. 7. Jo in: expiare, mundare: septem diebus explabant altare et mundabant illud, Ex. xlii. 26: almost all things are by the law p.d. with blood, omnia paene in sanguine secundum legem mundantur, Heb. ix. 22 (cf. x. 2): *if any one p. himself from these*, si quis ergo emundaverit se ab istis, 2 Tim. ii. 21: p. the conscience from, etc. (quanto magis sanguis Christi . . .) emundabit conscientiam nostram ab operibus mortuis, Heb. ix. 14: *he shall thoroughly p. his thrashing floor*, permundabit aream suam, Matt. iii. 12 (purgabit, Luc. iii. 17).

Of metals: observe the words joined, in foll.: et sedebit conflans (smelting) et emundans argentum, et purgabit filios Levi, et colabit eos quasi argentum, Mal. iii. 3: *I will purely p. away thy dross*, excoquam ad purum scorum tuam, Is. i. 25: to try them (in the furnace), and p. them, and make them white, ut conflentur et eliquentur et dealbentur. The Vulg. also uses (where the A. V. has p.) eligere (= pluck out), eligam de vobis transgressores, Ex. xx. 38: redimo (atone for), Prov. xvi. 6: dimitto (remits), with aufero (bear away), Is. xxii. 14 and xxvii. 9: propitior (with dat.), impietibus nostris tu propitiaberis, Ps. lxxv. 3 (lxxiv. 4): lavo and abluo (wash away), Is. iv. 4: purgationem peccatorum facere, Heb. i. 3. || In the medical sense: 1. with obj. se or alium: p. se helleboro, Val. Max.

8, 7, 5, fin.: alium p., Cic. N. D. 2, 50: obj. of thing, purgans omnes escas, Vulg. Marc. vii. 19: to p. away phlegm, p. pituitatem, Plin. 20, 17, 73: deafness, p. tarditatem aurium, id. 21, 2, 8: with abl. of the remedy, p. fastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41: with the medicine as subj., othouane succus purgat cataractas et nubes oculi et quiddam obstat (oculis), id. 27, 12, 85. Refl. purgor, with obj. of thing; qui purgor bilens sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302. 2. Expr. by various phrases with alium; alium solvere, Cels. 1, 3; a. exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61; a. dero, id. 20, 9, 38; a. movere, Cato, R. R. 115: (violently) a. purgatione sollicitare, Cels. 1, praef. fin.: (by a clyster) a. duere, Cels. 2, 12: a. subduere, Cels. 3, 4. To purge, intrins. = to be purged, purgari: alium delicere, Cato, R. R. 158: delicere, alone, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2.

purged (*adj.*): i. e. clean, pure; purgatus: (a) from grossness: est mihi purgatum crebro qui personet aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: (b) in the legal sense: fida fiducia quam argumentis purgatoribus dimittuntur, Sal. R. sp. Non. 310, 22. (Quill) that can be p.d. away, pliaibills: v. EXPIATE.

purger: v. PURIFIER.

purging (*adj.*): purgativus; rarely, purgativus (Non. Tir. p. 120): v. PURGATIVE.

purging (*subs.*): 1. purgatio: (a) of the body, p. alvi, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, fin.: or p. alone, id. Fam. 16, 10: = apology, justification, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12: Cic. Inv. 1, 11: in the religious sense, Plin. 15, 30, 40: forgetting the p. away of his old sins, oblivionem accipiens purgationis veterum suorum delictorum, Vulg. 2 Pet. i. 9 (purgatus, ita, m. is a doubtful reading, Cic. N. D. 2, 50; and should at all events be used only in abl.: v. PURGATION, PURIFICATION). 2. medical, alvi defectio, Cels. 1, 3: Sen. Ep. 120, med.

purification: 1. material and physical, purgatio: of the severs, p. cloacarum, Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 41, fin.: a religious p., e. g. from homicide (caedis): quia (laurus) sufficientem sit caedis hostium et purgatio, Plin. 15, 30, 40. 2. purificatio: (laurus) purificationibus adhibetur, id. ib.: one ought not to approach the temples unless cleansed by religious ps. (or, purified by sacred rites), meminerit non nisi religionis purificatione lustratus ad templa accedere debere, Mart. 8, praef. 3. purgamen, Inis, n., and -mentum, i, n., esp. for the means of p.: v. PURIFY.

4. lustratio: p. by sacrifice, v. LUSTRATIO. 5. februm (the Sabine word from which came the festival of p. febra, Idem, n.; on the 15th of February: also called the Lupercalia: "februm" Sabini "purgamentum" (appellant), Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: Fest. a. v. Februarii: Februa Romani dixerat piacula patres, Ov. F. 2, 19: also febratio, Onis, f., id. ib. 6, piämen, Inis, n. Ov. L. c.: and explatio, Onis, f.: v. EXPIATION.

purificatory, purificative (*adj.*): purgativus, Non. Tir. p. 120: also by various verbs and substs.: v. PURIFYING. A purificatory sacrifice, lustrum, -atio: v. LUSTRATION.

purified (*adj.*): purus (v. PURE); purgatus (v. PURGED) and the part.: v. PURIFY.

purifier: 1. purgator: e. g. p. cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 20. Fig.: of the soul, animae, Aug. C. D. 10, 10.

2. purificus as epithet, Jove the purifier, purificum Jovem precatus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 328, (al. leg. terrificum). Also by the verbs and part., qui purgat, purgans, etc. He shall sit as the refiner and p. of silver, vellebit conflans et emundans argentum, Vulg. Mal. iii. 3.

purify: 1. purgo, expurgo, repurgo, etc.: v. TO PURGE. Other examples where purify is the strict translation: Luce Falls populos purget ut ille cinis,

Ov. F. 4, 640: (the priests) p.ing the walls by solemn lustris, festo purgantibus moenia lustris, Lucan 1, 593: of language or style: quo magis expurgandus est sermo: Cic. Brut. 74, 248: purum facere is good Latin: mundum facere, good but late. 2. purifico, i, good but late: to p. a honey-comb, p. favum, Plin. 21, 14, 41: land, agrum, Gell. 19, 12, fin.: se purificantes sollempniter aqua circumpergit (of a belief about a religious meaning in the ablutions of the elephant), Plin. 8, 1, 1: nomen Antoninorum tu purifica; quod ille (Elagabalus) infamavit, tu purifica, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 7. 3. purifico, 3: late, Non. 114, 19. 4. puro, i: relig. only, very rare: sacra, Fest. s. v. prophetae, 8, lustris, i: (to p. by a propitiatory sacrifice), agrum lustrare sic oportet, Cato, R. R. 141: terere senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261: to p. oneself, lustror: lustranturque Jovi votisque incendimus aras, Virg. Aen. 3, 179. Jo in: purgare, lustrare: domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 25, 9, 59.

6. februo: 1. Varr. in Non. 114, 22. 7. emendo: 1. esp. of language and style, Cic. Or. 46, 155: Quint. 1, 2, 7. Comp. to CLEAN, CLEANSE, SWEEP, WASH, Wipe, etc. A means of purifying, purgamen, Inis, n.; purgamentum, n. Petr. 134: februmentum, Cons. de Mte. Nat. 22. Note—purify as v. n. (Burnet, etc.), purus fieri.

purifying (*adj.*): 1. purgator: (cf. L. G. 598): of course only masc.: to be cleansed of vice by p. flame; igne quodam purgatore viliis liberari: v. Jem. purgator (purgatoris aqua se expiare, Tert. Bapt. 5). 2. purgatorius: p. virtutes, virtutes p., Macr. S. S. 1, 6, med. 3. purificus (late and rare): v. deo, p. ros, Lact. 4, 15. (Purgaticus, v. late and rare.) 4. expr. by rel. clause and predicate purgo; with which an object must be expr.: p. fire, ignis qui omnia purgat, etc.

purifying (*subs.*): purgatio; purificatio; purgamen (poet.), purgamentum: v. PURIFICATION, TO PURIFY. Late, purgatus: Edict. Diocl. p. 20: also emundatio (sanctificat ad emundationem carnis), Vulg. Heb. ix. 1.

purism, purist: in language: the translation depends on the shade of meaning (v. PURE, PURITY): for the bad sense, phrases will be found in Quint. 3, 11, 21, foll.: e. g. haec affectata subtilitas circa nomina rerum; diligentia nimium sollicita; homo diligentiae nimium sollicitus; subtilis.

puritan: as historical term, "Puritans; e secta Puritanorum, qui appellabantur.

puritanical: P. hr.: p. ways, ipmils scrupulosa ac tetrica vitae instituta quae de Puritanorum secta tracta esse videntur.

puritanically: v. preced. art.

puritanism: "Puritanismus qui appellatur; eorum opinio qui ritus omnes alienos ab ecclesia expurgare studebant.

purity, pureness: 1. castitas (p. of life and morals; often with ref. to bodily and sexual p.): also castimonia (old Lat., castitudo: antiquam castitudinem, Att. in Non. 85, 11): castimonia, esp. of the purity required of a priest or worshipper: casto jubet lex adire ad deos: animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimonia corporis, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: opp. to licentiam profanationis: quae sacra per summam castimonia virorum ac mulierum flant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, fin.: of moral purity in general: whence we find joined, gravitas et castimonia, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: of spotless purity of morals, castitate vitae sanctus, Gell. 15, 18: by pureness, by knowledge, etc., in castitate, in scientia, Vulg. 2 Cor. vi. 6. For the more limited sense, comp. ut sentiant mulieres naturam seminarum omnem castitatem pati (all purity), Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29. 2. munditia; also, mundities,

81 (cleanness, neatness, elegance): Fig.: *pureness of hands* (salvabitur innocens in munditia manuum suarum, Vulg. Job. xxii. 30: *pureness of heart*, cordis munditia, id. Prov. xxii. 11: *purity* (and elegance) of language, m. verborum, Gell. 1. 23: Join: venustus et mundities orationis, id. 10, 3, Quint. 8, 1, 87. 3. *Integritas* (unblemished life and character): Join: integritas atque innocentia, Cic. Div. Verr. 9. Also, of female chastity, purity and modesty: mulierem summa integritate pudicitiae existimari, Cic. Verr. 2. 1, 25, 64. Of style: incorrupta quamdam Latini sermonis integritas, Cic. Brut. 35, 132. 4. *sinceritas* (freedom from guile and deceit): *p. of the whole life*, s. summae vitae, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2, extr.: of *p. of language*: Join: sinceritas et veritas: ad horum autem sinceritatem veritatemque verborum an adaptaverit Caecilius, consideremus, Gell. 2, 23. 5. *sanctimonia*, and *sanctitas* (irreproachableness: a pure and holy character, and a recent regard for what is pure and holy): comp. *præca* sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 1, 69: sanctimonia nuptiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 31: ut tenerioris animus (Juvenum) ab injuria sancti sit docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3: of chastity, in women: pudorem sanctitatemque femininarum abrogare, Liv. 14, 6: in men, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: Vell. 2, 29: of language: Join: sanctitas et virtutis, p. and manly vigour, sanctitas certe et, ut sic dicam virtutis ab his (vet. Lat.) petenda est, quando nos in omnia deliciarum vita dicendi quoque ratione defluimus, Quint. 1, 8, 9. 6. *phritas*, late: = *cleanness*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11, fin.: of wine, Pall. 11, 14, med.: of life, p. vivendi, Capitol. Ver. 3: of style, sermonis, Hier. Ep. 57. (N.B.—The best writers use *purus* for style: v. PURR. With purity: v. PURR.: of style, emendate; to speak with purity, emendate loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2.)

purl (subs.): 1. Perhaps contr. fr. *purile*, an embroidered hem; limbus: v. BORDR. HEM. 2. A drink; beer infused with bitter and aromatic herbs: *potus, or potio, qui (quæ) Anglice *purl* dicitur. (Ainsw. gives, *potus aheyntio commistus.)

purl (v.): 1. e. to flow with a gentle sound (of water): *the brook that *purls* along the vocal grove," opp. to "fretting o'er a rock"—the same opposition in the two foll. lines:—

"Laeta assurantur fugiunt per gramina rivum," and,
"It praecipit per saxa sonans spumantia rivus."

Perh. best single words, murmuro and sussuro, 1: but various poet. terms and phrases may be used for the v. and the adj. *purling*, as loquor, loquax; garrio, garrulus; sono, sonans; queror, querulus: *flunt queruli sinuoso tramite rivi. Also *purling*, s. (of water, etc.) murmur, sonitus. Defuit incerto lapidosus murmur rivus. Sic ego torrentem, qua nil obstat eunti, lenius et notico streptu decurrere vidi, Ov. M. 3, 566: comp. also (for the scene rather than the word), unda Mobilibus pomaria rivis, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 14.

purlain: 1. surripio, ul. reptum, 3 (to steal privately): to p. sacred vessels from a private house. vasa ex privato sacra s., Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: Hor. Phaedr. 2, subdico, xl, etum, 3 (poet.) he *mourns* over the p.ing of his prize-money, subducta vitatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54. 3. suffuror, 1: joined with suppleo 1: haec quum video fieri, suffuror, suppleo, de praeda praedam capio, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 16-17. 4. compilo, 1: inventus est scriba quidam qui... ab ipsis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilavit, Cic. Mur. 11, 23: Hor.

purlainer: fur: v. THIEF. Or expr. by verb: v. PURLOIN.

purple (subs.): 1. purpura, f. (πορφυρα, orig. the p. fish, Plin. 9, 36, foll.): gen. term for any red or rosy colour: natural; a p. hue shines through

dark violet in the leaves, in follis... violae subluet purpura nigrae, Virg. G. 4, 275: artificial; purpurae usum Romae semper fulvae video, Plin. 9, 39, 63. Used of different shades of p.: Join: purpurae and conchylla: sea-shells used for p. dyes, concharum ad purpuras et conchylla... eadem enim est materia, sed distat temperamento... duo sunt genera. Plin. 9, 36, 61: just as nearly all the best p.s are now dyed, qualiter omnes paene commodiores purpurae tinguntur, lb.: a violet p., violacea purpura, lb.: a double-dyed Tyrian p., dibapha Tyria (p. not expressed), lb. Esp. for p. cloth, dress, and coverings: you remember his dress and p. reaching to the heels (i.e. the praetexta), amictum atque illam usque ad talos demissam p. recordamini, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: an ivory bed with a coverlet of gold and p., lectus eburneus, auro ac purpura stratus, Suet. Caes. 84: as a token of wealth, splendour, and luxury: skimming in p., qui nient unguitis, qui fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5. Join: aurum et purpura, gold and p.: Nam amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro et purpura, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 128. In old times skins, now gold and p. rack The life of men with cares and weary wars, Tunc igitur pelles, nunc aurum et purpura curis Exercent hominum vitam, belloque fatigant, Lucr. 5, 1422-3: repose, my friend, not to be purchased with gems or p. or gold, (odium) Grophe, non gemmis neque purpura venale nec auro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 7. Esp. the regal p., as the emblem of royal power and state. Illum non populi, non purpura regum flexit, Virg. G. 2, 495. Meton. for kings: And p.d slaves (lit. purple) that serve the Roman sword, Atque omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, Lucan 7, 228: to assume the p. (be proclaimed as emperor), purpuram sumere, Eutrop. 8, 9; to adore the p. (i.e. the emperor), adorare purpuram, Amm. 21, 9, fin.: Cod. Theod. 6, 14, 3: born in the p., porphyrogenitus (πορφυρογεννῆτος), or, Latinized, porphyrogenitus, a title of children of the Eastern emperors born during their father's reign. 2. purpurissum, a. (πορφυροειδές): us, m., late Latin: a deep crimson p., Pl. Most. 1, 3, 1-4: Plin. 15, 6, 12: hence, (books) bound in or crimson, purpurissati, adapted from the purpurissati fasti (the consular fasti, so called from the colour of their robes), Sid. Ep. 8, 8. 3. murex, fcis, m., esp. the dye (from the mollusc so called: poet.): Tyrioque arlebat murex laena, Virg. Aen. 4, 262. 4. ostrum, n. (same meaning as No. 3): ostro perfusae vestes, lb. 5, 111: for a covering or dress of p.: they recline on the spread p., stratoque super decumbitur ostro (i. e. on purple-covered couches), lb. 1, 70. Join: purpura and ostra, though p. shines from the Tyrian shells, Poetis ad purpura fulgeat ostris, Prop. 4, 3, 51. Hence, purple-coloured, (poet.) ostricolor, Sid. Carm. 5, 18. 5. conchylium (κογχύλιον, same sense as Nos. 3 and 4): all dyed with p., nil nisi conchylium tinctum, Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 53. Comp. purpureusque colos conchylii jungitur uno corpore cum lanae, Lucr. 6, 1073. Join: purpura and conchylium: (of luxurious education): quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpurae rexit? Nondum prima verba exprimit, jam conchylium poscit, Quint. 1, 2, 6: and in pl. Spartana chlamys, conchyllia Coa, Juv. 8, 101. Hence, clad, clothed, or robed in p., conchyliatus, Sen. Ep. 62: also purpuratus, (esp. as subs. for a courtier): minitäre purpuratis tuis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 102: Sopatrum ex purpuratis et propinquis regis esse, Liv. 10, 42: also purpureus (poet.): medio rex ipse resedit Agmine purpureus, Ov. M. 7, 103. Purple in compounds: purpurarius, adj., p.-works, p. officinae, Plin. 15, 6, 17: a p.-shop or warehouse, p. taberna, Paul. 12, 1, 89: a p.-dye, purpurarius, m. (subs.) liaser: a dealer in p. (lydia), purpuraria, f., Vulg. Act. Apost. xvi.

14: a p. dye-house, purpuraria, f., liaser.

purple (adj.): 1. purpureus: p. colour or tint, p. colos (-or), Lucr. 6, 1073: p. dress or robe, p. vestis, 1. pallium: the splendour of a p. robe, vestis splendorem purpurei, id. 2, 51: quum iste cum pallio p. talarique tunica versaretur in conviviis muliebribus, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. Poet. (Eng. as well as Lat.) for a variety of tints, from rose-red to blue-black; and even gen. for splendid or beautiful: p. flos rosae, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15: p. dawn, p. aurora, Ov. M. 3, 124: p. light, p. lumen, Virg. Aen. 6, 641: p. eyes, p. orbes, Val. Fl. 3, 198: p. blood, purpureus mollis flat in ore rubor, Ov. 1, 4, 3, 70: p. life-blood, purpureum vomit ille animam, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: poppies, papavera, Prop. 1, 20, 38: Ag. fides, Plin. 15, 18, 19: wine, mustum, id. 3, 15, 17: the sea (opp. to caeruleus, blue, and rarus, grey), mare illud, quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum tingunt, nobismetipsi modico caeruleum, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 105. Meton., of persons: (Acron) with his purple crest, purpureum pennis et pectus conjuncta ostro, Virg. Aen. 10, 722: p. tyrants (i. e. in all the pomp of their royal robes), v. (Fortunam) Purpurei metuunt tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12. 2. Greek forms: porphyritis, idis, f.: porphyriticus and purpuriticus (used only of stones): p. red, the colour of porphyry, q. v. 3. ostrinus: p. tints, ostrini colores, Plin. 9, 39, 64: p. cloth, ostrinum suppurum, Varr. in Non. 549, 12. 4. conchyliatus: p. carpets, c. peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: a p. dress (p. cloth for dresses), c. vestis, Plin. 9, 39, 64. 5. purple or purpled, tinged with p. red (purpurissum), purpurissatus: cheeks, quaque istas buccas tam belle purpurissatas habes, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 35: genae, Apul. Apol. p. 323.

6. Tyrius, p-ec. Tyrios mirare colores, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: clothed in a p. robe with a border of gold, indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: Tyrios laudabis amictus, id. A. A. 2, 29^o.

purple (v.): 1. Trans: purpuro, 1: to tinge with p., gen. poet. e.g. the waves, Spiritus Eurorum viridis cum purpurat undas, Far. ap. Gell. 18, 11. 2. Intrans: grow or be p. or be purpled: said of light and flowers, Milton, Drjden, etc.: purpuro, 1: the Latin word often requiring to be translated by the adj. or part., *purple*, *purpling*, *purpled*: whose foliage is p. and gold, frondens quae purpurat auro, Col. 10, 201 (all. leg. frondet quae purpura et auro) the p.ing violet, purpurantes violae, Virg. Aen. 5, 160: paints the p.d (or purpling) year with flowers, purpurantem pingit annum floribus, Pervig. Ven. 12. Incept.: purpurasco, 3: unda purpurascit, Cic. Fr. ap. Non. 162, 31.

purpled (adj.): purpuratus, purpuratus, purpurissatus. v. PURPLE, adj. and v.

purpling (adj.): purpurans, purpurascens v. PURPLE, v.

purplish: purpurans, purpurascens.

purport (subs.): 1. sententia

(sense, significance): a letter was read to the same p., recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: cf. de Donatio dixit verum Graecum eadem sententia (of the same p.) quae etiam nos habemus Latinum, id. Idiot. 9, 25. 2. significatio (meaning): p. of a writing or document, s. scripti, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 108. 3. voluntas (spirit or intention, esp. as distinct from mere letter): the p. of a law, v. legis, Quint. 3, 6, 99: Join: vis et voluntas the force or p. of words, verborum vis aut voluntas, id. 12, 2, 19. See also, DRIFT, PURPOSE, FORCE, MEANING. 4. exemplum (identical words as well as sense): of (or to) the same p. (and in the same words), uno or eodem exemplo: eo, literas uno exemplo, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: scribere his eodem exemplo, id. 9, 106.

testamentum duplex, sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: *to this (the following)* p. hoc exemplo: Capuae literae sunt allatae hoc exemplo, Pompeius mare transiit, Cic. Att. 9. 6. 5, very freq. by phrases, with the verbs *specio*, *video*, *volō*, e. g. *what is the p. of this discourse?* *quo igitur haec spectat oratio?* id. Att. 8. 2: *quorum haec omnis spectat oratio?* id. Phil. 7. 9. 26: *do you catch the p. of what I say?* *tenes quorum haecce tendant quae loquor?* Pl. 1. 1. 2, 86 (cf. Hor. S. 2. 7. 21): *nor could I clearly perceive the p. of the law, or of those words, nec satis intellexi quid sibi lex aut quid verba ista vellent*, Cic. Leg. 3. 15, 33: v. *EFFECT*, *IMPORT*, *MEANING*.

purport (v.): 1. *significo*, 1 (*to indicate, signify*): cf. Ov. Met. 15, 576, *quid sibi significat trepidantia consulti exta (seeks to ascertain what they p.)*.

2. *volo*, 3 *irr.* with *dat.* of *refl.* *prop.*: v. *TO MEAN*. 3. *vālo*, 2 (*to have a certain force or meaning*): *they do not see what this word p.*, hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, Cic. Off. 3. 9, 39.

4. *specio*, 1, *foli.* by *ad* (*to look or point in a certain direction*): *that the matter p'd edition, rem ad seditionem spectare*, Liv. 25, 3.

purpose (subs.): *the end or design proposed, desired, or effected*: the meanings running too much into each other to be separated, except by examples.

1. *propositum* (*object definitely set before one*): *what was Pompey's p. or desire in regard to fighting?* *quidnam Pompeius proposuit aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet*, Caes. B. C. 3. 84: *to attain one's p.*, *p. assequi*, Cic. Fin. 3. 6: *to hold or keep to one's p.*, *p. tenere*, Nep. Eum. 3; *in proposito manere*, Suet. Gr. 24: *a man firm to his p.*, *justum et tenacem propositi virum*, Hor. Od. 3. 3, 1: *the p. and manner of life*, *p. et vitae genus*, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: *to speak away from (or not to) the p.*, *p. declinare aliquid*, Cic. Or. 40; *egredi a p.* [*ornandi causa*], id. Brut. 21; *a p. aberrare*, id. Fin. 5, 28. (Also, in abstr. sense, *propositio*: *the p. and plan of this life*, *hujus vitae p. et cogitatio*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39.) 2. *consilium* (*plan, design*): *it is my p. to do so*, *consilium est ita facere*, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 74: *I abandon the p. that I was at first bent upon*, *repudio quod consilium primum intenderam*, Ter. Andr. 4. 3, 18: *with the p. of, etc.*, *eo consilio*, ut frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: *on p.*, *consilio*, Virg. Aen. 7, 216: Liv. 35, 14: and with *gen.* of the subject, *of by, or through the p. of* (e. g. *of the gods*), *ipse casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: v. *PLAN*.

3. *institutum* (*course resolved and entered upon*): *all that has nothing to do with the p. of this work*, *ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent*, Cic. Top. 6: *in pursuance of (according to) his p.*, *instituto suo Caesar ex castris copias eduxit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. 4. *sententia* (*resolution, meaning to do something*): *so far as I understood just now the old man's p. about the marriage*, *quantum intellexi modo sentis sententiam de nuptiis*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 3: *if it is one's p., to, etc.*, *si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est*, Cic. Off. 3, 33: *Saturius persists in his p.*, *perstat in sententia* S. Cic. Roec. Com. 18, 56: *what follows is to the same p.*, *quae sequuntur in eadem sententia sunt*, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42: *to alter one's p.*, *mutare sententiam*, Cic. Mur. 29 (also, *consilium*, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; *propositum*, Petr. 116). *To move from one's p.*, *aliquem de sententia deducere*, Cic. Brut. 25, *ad fin.* 5. *studium* (*eager bent or desire*): *to restrain (a man) from his p.*, *retrahere (poetam) ab studio*, Ter. Ph. prol. 2: *not on p. but by chance*, *non studio, sed fortuito*, Modest. Dig. 40, 6.

6. *expr.* by *infinit.* *expr.* in such phrr. as in *animo aliquid est*, *nobis erat in animo Cleonem ad Caesarem mittere*, Cic. Fam. 14, 11: *in animo habere*, etc.

istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 22: *less good, animus alicui est: it had been the p. of the conspirators (or, the c.s. had purposed)*, *fuerat animus conjuratis (bona publicae)*, Suet. Caes. 82: *to form a p.*, *animum or in animum inducere: the p. he had entertained for a little while he did not hold*, *id quod animum induxit paulisper non tenuit*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. 7. *destinatio* (*settled determination*: late and infreq.): *according to the p. of M. Agrippa*, *ex destinatione M. Agrippae*, Plin. 3, 2, 3. Also, *destinatum* (*prop. a mark aimed at*): cf. *neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversor*, Tac. A. 4, 40: *on p.*, *ex destinato*, Sen. Clem. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 43.

8. *finis*, *is, m.* (*end, object*): *the p. of eloquence is to persuade by language*, *f. (facundiae), persuadere dictione*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6: *an art useful for the p. of life*, *ad finem vitae utilem (artem)*, Quint. 2, 17, 41: *for this p.*, *ad eum f. (late)*, *quod ad eum finem memoravimus*, Tac. A. 14, 64: cf. *END*, *OBJECT*.

9. *mens*, *nis, f.*: *they scan the p.s. of the gods in the entrails of sacrifices* (*poet. constr.*), *mentesque deum scrutantur in illis (fibris)*, Ov. M. 5, 137: *with this p.*, *ea mente*, Cic. Fam. 12, 14: (*nothing*) *shakes (him) in his steadfast p.*, *mente quatit solida*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4.

10. *voluntas* (*wish*): *joined with mens*: *I have formed this mind and p.*, *hanc mentem v.que suscepi*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: *to prosper one's p.s.*, *voluntatibus obsecundare*, Cic. Man. 16, 48: *to change one's mind and p.*, *mentem et voluntatem mutare*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10. *With the p. of, or on p.*, *cum ea voluntate ut (laderet)*, Cic. Fl. 5, 11: *on p.*, *of set p.*, *voluntate (opp. to casu)*: cf. *DESIGN*, *INTENTION*. *Join*: *voluntate et iudicio*.

11. *express* by periphrasis of such verbs as *volo*, *specio*, *peto*, *aequo*, *valco*, *with id.*, *quod*, *quid*, and other pronouns: *his p. was to...*, *id voluit (foli. by infn.)*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 9. Note esp. phr. *sibi velle* (*to have a certain meaning or p.*): cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, 150, *quid ergo illas, quid sibi statuae equestres inauratas volunt (= what is their meaning or p.)*: *to have great p.s.*, *magna spectare*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: *to what p.*, *quid spectans?* (*for specio*, cf. *DRIFT*, *PURPORT*; and *for peto* and *aequo*, cf. *AIM*): *valeo*, *with adv.*: *neque quid valeat nummus (what p. it serves)*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73. *Phr.*: (1.) *with to, or for, this or that p.*, *hanc, or eam ad rem, ea re, ob eam rem: men more fit for the p.*, *homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos*, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: as antecedent, *with this p.*, *that, for or with the p. of, eo, ideo*, followed by *ut*: cf. *hanc ideo rationem subieciimus, ut, etc.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 70. Also, *ad*, *in*, *foli.* by *pron.* or *gerund.*: *ad (in) id speculator (-es) missus (-i)*, Caes.: cf. *quum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam (on p. to sow discord)*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71. (11.) *for or to what p.*, *quo, quorsum*: *dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum*, Cic. Coel. 21, *fin.*: *Quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur ut?* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: *Quorsum est opus?* id. S. 2, 7, 116: *Quorsum tandem, accur, ista quaeris*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: *to what p. is all this talk?* *quorsum haec dicit?* (*to for*) *another p.*, *alio, aliorum*: cf. *non alio datam summam quam in emptionem*, Suet. Aug. 98: *atqui ego istuc aliorum dixeram*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 8. (111.) *on p.*: (1.) *consilio*: *he orders the cavalry to give ground on p.*, *c. equites cedere jubet*, Caes. B. G. 5, 50: v. *PURSUER*.

Join: *consulto et cogitate (with design and premeditation)*, Cic.: v. *DESIGNEDLY*. (2.) *data* or *dedita* *opera* (*with express intent*): v. *DESIGNEDLY*. (3.) *de (later ex) industria*: *expr.* *with a p.* (*opp. to what is natural and guided*): *paulum interesse cenes, ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, ad de industria?* Ter. And. 4, 4, 56: cf. *DESIGNEDLY*. (3.) (iv.) *without a p.*: *incon-sultae, temere, sine consilio* (v. *INCONSIDERATELY*). (v.) *to p.*, *to good p.* (= *effectively*): (1.) *ob rem*: *opp. to*

frustra, Sall. Jug. 31, *ad fin.*: *id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est*. Also, *ad rem*, *in rem*: *what is more to the p.?* *quid magis in rem est?* Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 1. (2.) *prospere*: v. *PROSPEROUSLY*. (3.) *utiliter* (*for a good p.*): cf. Cic. A. C. 2, 44, 115: id. Off. 1, 25, 89. (4.) *Expr.* by *usu* or *ex usu esse*, *prodesse*: *more for your p.*, *magis ex usu tuo*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47: *to what p. is it for me to feign?* *quid mihi fingere prodest?* Ov. M. 13, 935. (5.) *Expr.* by *refert*: *what is it to the p.*, *if, that, whether, etc.?* *quid refert, foli. by al.*, *utrum, an* or *rel. clause*, Cic. N. D. 1, 18: id. Div. 2, 34, *fin.*: *is it anything to the p.?* *si servus est, numquid refert?* Pl. Pa. 2, 4, 28: *what's that to my p.?* *quid id mea refert?* id. Curo. 3, 25 (cf. *tua*, lb. 88): *it is much to the p.*, *multum or magni refert: it is to little p.*, *parvi refert, with infn.*, Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 7: cf. *parvi refert non suscipere*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41. *refert* *with ad rem*. *ut what p.?* *quam ad rem istuc refert?* Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 91. (vi.) *to no p.*: (1.) *frustra*: v. *VAIN*, *IN*. (2.) *incassum* and (rarely) *caesum*: (*not in Cic.*, and *savouring of poetic diction*): *to wield useless weapons to no p.*, *vana incassum jactare tela*, Liv. 10, 29: *why these fears to no p.?* *quid cassum times?* Sen. Herc. Oct. 353. *Join*: *temere, incassum, frustra*, Lucr. 2, 1060. (3.) *nequiloquam*: v. *VAIN*, *IN VAIN*. (4.) *nihil*: *all to no p.*, *nihil est!* Hor. S. 2, 3, 6: *nihil agis*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12 (cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61): *with inf. clause as subj.*, *it's to no p.*, *sending, at nihil est ignotum ad illum mittere*, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 94. Also, *nihil* and *neque refert*: *neque refert videre quid diuoriam sit*, Cic. Brut. 29: *nihil attinet: it's to no p.*, *saying what I think on that matter*, *de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere*, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3. (5.) *Expr.* by *adj.*: e. g. *inutilis* (v. *UNPROFITABLE*): *vānus*: v. *ORATIO*, *CIC. Am. 26, 96*: *irritus*, *ir. ineptum*, Liv. 29, 35. (6.) *in*: *vana et irrita testamenta*, Suet. Cal. 38: *inania*: *l. elocutio*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20: *verba*, Quint. 8, 2, 17: *a torrent of words to no p.*, *inani verborum torrenti*, id. 10, 7, 23 (v. *PURPOSELESS*, *UNMEANING*). Other phrr.: *I'm waiting here to no p.*, *maneo otiosus hic: to labour to no p.*, *operam, operam et oleum, perdere* (cf. *LABOUR*, *VAIN*): *agere actum* (*prov.*), Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 72: Cic. Am. 22. (vii.) *to the p.* (*of words, arguments, etc.*): *appositus* (*and -8*), *with ad*: *to speak to the p.*, *dicere apposite ad persuasionem*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: *an argument very much to the p.*, *argumentato appositissima ad iudicationem*, id. lb. 1, 14. (viii.) *from, foreign to contrary to, not to the p.*: (1.) *alienus*, *with gen.*, *dat.*, *abl.*, *also with ab and ad*: *not unsuitable for their p.*, *neque aliena consilii (domus)*, Sall. C. 40: *foreign to the p. of oratory, and oratoriae al.*, Quint. proem. 5: *not suited for (or, foreign to) the p. of my life*, *al. a vita mea*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: *of fighting, ad committendum proelium al. tempus*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. (2.) *absurdum* (*infreq.* in this sense): *Join*: *absurdum atque alienum*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11. (3.) *ab re* (*esp. with non*: *not foreign to the p.*, e. g. *to mention*): Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 88: Liv. 15, 82: Plin. 27, 8, 35 (*illud non ab re est dilahe, opp. to supervacuum just before*), id. 31, 3, 26 (*non ab re sit, it will not be foreign to the p.*), and often, but not in Cicero: (also, *nihil ad rem*, *nihil ad Cicero*). (4.) *expr.* *superfluous*, rarely *superfluous* (*id est, superfluous*). *Join*: [*nihil*] *inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacuum*: Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 33, 91: *it is to no p. to...*, *a est, with infn.*, Sall. C. 51.

PURPOSE (v.): also, *archaical*, *to be purposed*: 1. *prōpōno*, 3; *alone*, and *with animo*, *usu*, *foli.* by *direct caus.*, *having accomplished what he had p'd.*, *consecutus id quod animo proposuerat*, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: also, as *impers. pass.*, *propositum est, with dat. of subject*; *the thing purposed in nom.*; or *expr.* by *inf.*: also by *ut* and *subj.*: *although*

that was not what I originally p.d., cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 6: this is what I p. doing, propositum est hoc mihi facere, id. Brut. 6: with ut, propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, lb. 91. Later as v. *intrans.* foll. by *infin.*: Paul p.d. to go, etc., propositus Paulus ire leuolymam, Vulg. Act. xix. 21: propositum habeo, v. *PURPOSE, SUBST.* 2. expr. by *animus*, in various special phrr.: e. g. in animo aliquid esse, in animo habere, v. *PRECED. ART. (8)*. (Somewhat different is, *inducio animum* or *in animum*, to bring oneself to; prevail on oneself to do something; implying some difficulty in the way.) 3. expr. by *consilium* est, with dat. of subject, I p. to do so, consilium est ita facere, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 73: I p. to wait, expectare, c. est, Cic. Att. 5, 5. 4. *cogito*, i (esp. in familiar lang., to be thinking of doing something): I p. going to Antium, Antium me recipere cogito, Cic. Att. 2, 9, *estr.*: they were p.ing to attack . . . , cogitabant adori, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. 5. tendo, more freq., *intendo*; i alone or with animo: with acc. of thing: Cic. Ph. 1, 4, at C. Antonius quod animo intenderat (what he had p.d.), perficere potuisset: also with *infin.*, whether they had p.d. going, quo ire intenderant, Sall. J. 107. Less freq. reflect. with *in*; cf. *intendere* se in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39: cf. *INTENDERE*. 6. perh. ago, egi, actum, i (to be about anything): Cic. Mur. 38, 82, id quod et agunt et moluntur, they are both p.ing and planning. Esp. as freq. ago, i; with animo or mente: ag. in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2: also with *infin.*, ut mente agitare bellum renovare (p.d. renewing the war), Nep. Ham. 1. Poet. my mind is p.ing, mens agitat mihi, with *infin.*, Virg. Aen. 9, 187: alone, ag. fugam, lb. 2, 640; what Fortune way p., quae agitet fortuna, lb. 3, 509. 7. in stronger sense: destino, i (to fix definitely, decide upon an objective point): without accomplishing what he had p.d. infectis illa, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33, *fin.* 8. statuo, i: Jo in: statuere et deliberare (to p. and determine): e. g., iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, *infin.*: habeo statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, lb. 3, 41, 95. Comps. (1). *constituo*, i (stronger than simple verb): with *infin.*, I hear that Pompey p.s. . . , audio constitutum esse Pompeio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. Att. 7, 7: with ut and subj., I had p.d. remaining, constitueram ut pridie Idus Aquili manerem, lb. 16, 10: (2). *instituo*, i (usu. implying an actual commencement, according to plan): cf. *institui* Topica conscribere, id. Fam. 7, 19. See also, to DETERMINE, INTEND, RESOLVE.

purposed (part. and adj.): v. DESTINED, DESIGNED, e. g. "a purposed thing" Shaks.; "his purposed prey," Milton; "Oaths were not purposed, more than law," To keep the just and good in awe."

Also in the common sense, *propositus*, *cogitatus*, *statutus*, *destinatus*: a p. crime, cogitatum facinus, Suet. Tib. 19. Jo in: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 85. Also *subst.*, *destinatum*, a thing p.d.: cf. *antequam destinata componam* (my p.d. history), Tac. H. 1, 4.

purposeless: cassus, inanis, *infructus* (cf. *PURPOSE, SUBST.*): how much of human life is p.! O! quantum est in rebus inane! Pera. 1, 1. **purposely**: consulto (-e); cogitato (-e); de (later *ex*) industria; data or decitata; opera; ex, ideo, ut: or prudens, sciens, in concord with subject (for ex. v. *PURPOSE, SUBST.*): whom I p. pass over, quos prudens praetero, Hor. S. 1, 10, 82. Jo in: consulto et cogitate, Cic. Off. 1, 8, *fin.*: ex destinato, Sen. Clem. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 41. *Not* p., per imprudentiam, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

purr (*subst.* and v.): expr. by *murmur*, *trās*, i; *murmūro*, i; *murmūro* (act. of purring): words used for any low, indistinct sounds uttered by animals.

purr (*subst.*): a bird, the sea-lark, *Alauda marina* (Almsworth).

purse (*subst.*): 1. *crumēna* (less freq. *ina*): usually hung round the neck, cf. Pl. As. 3, 3, 67, hic istam colloca crumenam in collo plane: to take out one's p. cr. de collo detrahare; put (money) into one's p., condere in cr.; bring home in one's p., in cr. (in urbem) deferre; all in id. Truc. 1, 1, 7-10: with one's p. full, non deficiente cr., Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: to rob or steal one's p., crumenam perturbare (lit. to cut a hole in it), Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 38: hence perhaps, a *cut-purse*, "qui crumenam perturbat": but v. No. 4. (N.B.—*Saccarius* is rather an embesser, Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7.) To tighten the p.-strings, "crumenam astringere, contrahere (hy anal.). 2. *maršplum* (Gr. *μαρσπλιον* a leather pouch drawn in at the mouth): there were 800 in my p., numi octingenti auri in m. infuerunt, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 26 (cf. 50, 31, *inerat* in crumena): to take more care of our p. than our life, maiorem curam habere nos m. quam vitae nostrae, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 56: to rip up one's p., m. exenterare, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 3: marine fish-preserves rather empty than all their owner's p. maritima piscinae podus m. domini exinanunt, quam implent, Varr. R. R. 3, 17. 3. *sacculus*, m. (a small bag = scrip): Plin. 2, 51, 52: the p. is full to the mouth, plenus turget sacculus ore, Juv. 14, 118: prov. for an empty or light p., plenus a. est ananearum, Catull. 13, 7: opp. to *arca*, Juv. 11, 26, ignoret, quantum ferrata distet ab arca sacculus (i. e. the difference between scanty means and large ones). 4. *zōna* (Gr. *ζώνη* a girdle; a money-belt): (said of Cracchus) I went from Rome with my p. full, and brought it back empty, *zonas*, quas plenas argentū extuli, eas ex provincia inanes rettuli, Geil. 15, 12, *fin.*: to lose one's p. (have it stolen), z. perdere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. Hence, a *cut-purse*, sector *zonarius*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20. Jo in: cut-throats and cut-purses, sectores collorum et bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 80.

5. *funda* (rare, and scarcely to be followed) *pulling his hand in* . . . he drew out, demissa in pauperem fundam manu, paucos denarios protulit, Macr. Sat. 2, 4, *fin.* (*funda* seems by *reticulum* may also be used: v. *RET.*). The following signify larger receptacles for money, but are often equivalent to our use of *purse*: 6. *meton. arca* (money-chest; store of money): (buy works of art for me and) trust my p., a nostrae confidit, Cic. Att. 1, 9: such proceedings drain the governor's p., ea res arcam patrisfamilias semper exhaurit, Col. 3, 3: to fill the p. with the price of, etc., pretis eorum complere arcam, id. 8, 8: the public p., arca *questoria* (= *fiscus*), Symm. 10, 31, 40. 7. *loculi*, always pl. (a receptacle with different compartments for various things): to deposit money safely in one's p., nummos in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175: Joined with *sacculus*, I've searched p. and pockets to see if I'd a coin left, excausat loculosque sacculumque, Mart. 5, 40: used, like p., for bribery (= *largitio*), Auson. Grat. Act. 5: to give money out of one's own p., denarios donare, prolatos manu sua e peculiaribus loculis arca, Suet. Galb. 12, *fin.* (cf. No. 9). 8. *thēca* *nūmūria* (*thēca*, repository): you won't have had to open your p., thecam nummarum non relexeris, Cic. Att. 4, 7. 9. A private or separate p. (esp. a wife's), *pēdūlum*, Suet. Tib. 50: Ulp. Dig. 21, 3, 9, 6: *pēdūliares* nummi, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 31. Phr.: to pay out of one's own p., to give numerare pecuniam, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A. to have a long p., in aulis nummis esse, Cic. Verr. 6, 6; or, versari, id. Rosc.

Com. 8: to make a p. for oneself, open condere, Virg. G. 2, 507: to go to market p. in hand (buy for ready money), praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 8: a man with a long (or full) p., homo bene nūmātus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38, Ac bene nummatum decorat Sudaela Venusque, Love and Persuasion bless the well-filled p.): homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9 (cf. *feminae pecuniosae*, Suet. Aug. 5): I return with a fuller p., nummior revertor, App. M. 1, p. 105: a p.-bearer, "praebitor argentarius: perhaps dispenser, Macro. Sat. 2, 4, *fin.*

purse (v.): 1. To put money into one's p. (Milton): v. *PURSE, SUBST.* 2. To draw together (pucker up) like the mouth of a p.: astringo, contrahō, i: to p. the brow (Shaks.), astringere frontem, Mart. 11, 40; contrahere frontem, Cic. Clu. 26, *fin.*; supercilia contrahere, Quint. 11, 3, 79: to p. the lips, astringere labra, Quint. 11, 3 (prop. to close, in silence: but it may be used by analogy).

purse-proud: superbus pecunia, Hor. Epod. 4, 5. **purseless**: 1. *dyspnoea* (*δυσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing): Plin. 23, 4, 47. 2. *anhelatio*: v. *ANHEATHO*. 3. *obēstas*: v. *FATNESS*.

pursuance, pursuant: only in phrr. in pursuance of, pursuant to . . . 1. *ex* (e): in p. of a decree of the senate, ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: so, ex lege, ex decreto, ex edicto, etc.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. *ex* (VII.). 2. *de*: in p. of my directions, de meo consilio, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4: to adopt a course in p. of the advice of friends, capere consilium de amicorum sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 17, *infin.* 3. *secundum*, with acc.: I appoint duumvirs in p. of the law, duumvirs a legem facio, Liv. 1, 26, *med.*: v. *ACCORDING TO*. 4. often expr. by rel. clause or modal abl.: in p. of his annual practice, ut quattannis facere instituerat, Caes. B. C. 5, 1: cf. *instituto* suo, ib. 1, 50.

pursue: 1. To give chase to an enemy: 1. *aequor*, *citus*, i: he began to p. them with all his forces, cum omnibus copiis eos s. coepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: cf. *pass.* Comps. (1). *persequor*, i (to follow up closely or to the end, to continue a pursuit): they p. the fugitives as far as the river, fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, lb. 7, 67: Sall. (2). *insequor*, i (to press up and assail): to p. with a drawn sword, stricto gladio *ina*, Cic. Ph. 2, 9, 21: *ping* (the enemy's) rear too eagerly, cupidius novissimum agmen *insecuti*, lb. 1, 15: cf. Sall. Jug. 50, ubi *quocumque Romanorum turns insequi coepit* (where the sense is, to fall upon, attack): still offener in sense (II.). (3). *prosequor*, i (to p. to a distance): they could not p. the fugitives far, neque longius fugientes p. poterant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41. 2. *insto*, *stilo*, i; *instito*, *stilo*, i (to press close upon; giving an enemy no time to rally): with dat. or absol. cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 45, illi autem hoc acris instabant (pressed them with the more vigor): and Liv. 26, 44, effusus (hostibus) instat, to follow up a victory and press the rear of a routed enemy. 3. *primo*, i (like *insto*) v. to *reach*. II. To assail and continue to use violence against: 1. *comps.* of *aequor*: (1). *insequor*, i; usu. with such modal ablatives as, clamore, minis, contumelia, etc.: Cic. v. TO ASSAIL. (2). *exsequor*, i (esp. to pursue with vengeance or retribution): that I will p. L. Tarquinium Superbum with fire and sword, me L. Tarquinium Superbum ferro igni exsecuturum, Liv. 1, 59, (3). *persequor*, i (to proceed against, prosecute, take vengeance on): to p. a state with war, bello civitatem p., Caes. B. G. 5, 1: so, in legal sense, *iudicio* p., Cic. Fl. 20: 4). *prosequor*, i (esp. to assail with outcry, from a distance): to p. with insulting cries, contumeliosis vocibus p., Caes. B. C. 1, 60: Cic. 2. *comps.* of *sector*, i: all of which, as being frequentatives, denote *pertinacity*

or vehemence of attack: (1). *insector*, i: to p. (violently) with blows, verberibus l., Tac. A. 1, 20. *Esp.* in fig. sense: to p. any one as an enemy, inimice quempiam ins, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5; with abuse, maledictis ins, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80. (2). *consector*, i (a still stronger expr.) to p. the vanquished with implacable hatred, victos implacabili odio c., Tac. H. 4, 11. *Cl.* (clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis consecrari, to assail furiously).

3. *invēhor*, ctus, 3; with in and acc.: v. TO INVEIGH AGAINST. (N.B.—The simple verb *sequor*, sector, are not used in this sense.) ||| *Fig.*: to adopt and continue in a certain course:

1. *sequor*, 3; v. TO FOLLOW. Also comp. *persequor*, 3 (strengthened) to p. (throughout) a certain course, viam p., Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4. 2. *insulto*, 3; with dat. or acc.: what plan of action they would p., quam rationem pugnae insisterent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. 3. *lens* exactly, and without figure, *ator*, 3 (with abl.): to p. good counsels, bonis consiliis uti, Cic. fr. (Nizol.). (N.B.—*Consilium* inire, capere, refer to the adopting or entering on a plan, not to carrying it out.) ||| *V.* To prosecute, carry on systematically: esp. in plur. to p. one's studies, studiis insistere, Quint. 1, 12, 10: also, "(literarum) studiis operam dare, Herm.; studia exercere, Kr. V To go on with, esp. in narration: 1. *prosequor*, 3 (not perse- quor; which is to relate or describe fully): I will not p. the subject further, quod non prosequar longius, Cic. R. Am. 30, 83. 2. *exsequor*, 3: to p. an enterprise to the end, aliquid usque ad extremum ex, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5: to p. a subject in detail, aliquid copiosius ex, Quint. 9, 3, 89. ||| *V.* To seek a certain end: 1. *sequor*, 3: to p. advantage, utilitatem a., Cic. Am. 27, 101: to p. petty gains (in trade), parvas mercedes a., Hor. S. 1, 6, 87: opp. to fugere (= to shun), id. Ep. 1, 1, 72. 2. *consector*, i (to p. or seek eagerly): to p. riches or power, opes aut potentiam c., Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86. 3. *JoIn*: consecrari, adipsi vellet, id. Fin. 1, 10, 30. 3. *pēto*, 3; v. TO SEEK.

PURSUER: 1. use imperf. part. of *sequor*, *insequor*, etc. (v. TO PURSUE, 1.), except in nom. sing.: v. L. G. § 638: sector, only used for a sort of gladiator, who fought with the retiarius, Juv. 8, 210: Smith's Dict. Antl. 2. *insecutor* (late only), baffling the p., frustratis insecutoribus, Apul. M. 7, 11. 3. *insector*, m.: (= *consequor*): ins. viditorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129. May perh. serve for the peculiar sense used by Denham in "Like a declining statesman, left forlorn, To his friends' pity and pursuers' scorn." Or inimicus may be used. 4. *persecutor*, m.: (= *punisher*): pers. flagitiorum turpium, Capitol. Albin. 11: f. *persecutrix*, Aug. Cons. Ev. 1, 25. 5. *consecutrix*, only found as fem., consecutrix (one who seeks to obtain): Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117. (N.B.—For *pursuer*, as a term of Scotch law [like *d. pursuer*], v. PLAINTEXT.)

PURSUING (adj.): *sequax*: Virg. Aen. 10, 305 (latio dare terga sequax, pursuing Latiū): p. flammæ, a. flammæ, lb. 8, 412. Prop.

PURSUIT (sub.): 1. *Giving pursuit* { chase to an enemy: usu. expr. by verb: night preceded the p. from being carried further, "noct longius hostes prosequi prohibuit: in the ardour of the p. he was carried too far, "dum hostes prosequitur, longius elatus est: they pressed the p. so closely that.... adeo effusis insisterit ut.... Liv. 26, 44: Joab sounded the retreat from the p. of the fugitive foe, cecinit autem Joab buccinum et retinuit populum ne persequeretur fugientem Israel, Vulg. 2 Reg. xviii. 6, they were too weary to continue the p., prae lassitudine fugientes persequi non poterunt, id. Judic. viii. 4. *Esp.* expr. by gerund: they did not cease the p. till...., neque finem prius

sequendi fecerunt, quam, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: to deter the enemy from pursuing (or the p.), ab persequendo hostes deterere, Sall. J. 50. to the p. of (= to pursue after), ad persequendum aliquem, Vulg. 2 Reg. xxi. 7. The verbal subes. from *sequor*, *insequor*, etc. are rare: e. g. (1). *sectatio*: Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 11 (= striving after). (2). *persectatio* (late in this sense): p. bestiae, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 44: Apul. M. 4, p. 155. (3). *insectatio*, f. (beat): (active pursuit and assault upon): ins. hostia, Liv. 21, 47: (with words), Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1. (4). late and rare, *insectio*: Apul. M. 8, p. 208. ||| *Striving after*: 1. *consectatio* (a strong term): good but rare: the p. of elegance (in language), cons. concinnitatis, Cic. Or. 49, 165 (dub.). 2. *stodium* (eager desire and aiming at): p. of praise, a. laudis, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: cf. *infr.* (III.). 3. *ostensor* expr. by verb, esp. ger. part.: concerning the p. of honours, *de honoribus consecratis: v. TO PURSUE (VI.). ||| Objectively; the employment pursued; an occupation: *stodium*: cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 27, quot capitulum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia (as many different p.s as there are people): with gen., p.s belonging to, suited for, sunt pueritiae certa studia: sunt et ineuntis adolescentiae; sunt extremae quaedam studia senectutis, Cic. Sen. 20, 76. *JoIn*: inceptum et studium, purpose and pursuit (a quo incepto studioque me ambitio male detulerat, Sall. C. 4).

PURSUING: *caditector*: v. HERALD. **PURSY**: 1. *obesus*: v. FAT, OBESE. 2. *ambulus* (short-winded): cf. a. senes, Virg. G. 2, 135. **PURSUANCE**: i.e. the pluck of an animal, SS. and *Rudibras*: intestina, exta: both n. pl.: v. EXTRAITS. **PURULENCE**: *pūs, pūris, n.* (*purulent matter*): Cels. 5, 26, 20: also, *sanies*, *li*, v. MATTER (VI.). *Full of p.*, *purulentus*, *putidus*: v. PURULENT. (Later, *putilentia*, a *purulent mass*, Hier. in Jesai. 1, 6: and fig., p. civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5, 14n.: also, *putilentia*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.)

PURULENTLY: *putilentis*, Plin. 23, proem. **PURULENT**: *festering, gathering pus*: 1. *putilentus*, Plin. 22, 11, 13: cf. Cato R. R. 157, cancer albus purulentus est. Subst. *purulent matter* (vulg. *matter*), *putilentis*, n. pl. (= *pus*), Plin. 20, 2, 5. 2. *putidus* (of sores, rank and foul): Cato R. R. 157.

PURVEY: 1. Prop., and in the best old writers, = PROVIDE (q. v.). ||| To provide food, cater: 1. *obedno*, i (fr. *obonere*, to buy meat): Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 1: with cognate acc., I'll go and p. for myself, egomet lbo atque obonabo obedno, id. Stich. 1, 3, 36. Also *obednor*, i, dep., with abl. of the cost: cf. vix drachmis est obsonatus decem (spendit to dr. in ping for himself), Ter. And. 2, 6, 20. 2. expr. by obsonium curare, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 22: coemere obsonia: ping with borrowed money, omnia conductu coemens obsonia nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9. 3. *annōnor*, i (late and rare): Capit. Gord. 20. Also expr. by sube. *annōna*: a difficulty in p.ing (food), gravitas annōnae, Tac. A. 6, 13: annōnae difficultates, Suet. Aug. 41: v. TO MARKET, PROVIDE. Also expr. by special terms for each case: to p. corn, frumentum, i: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8: to p. wood, lignor, i: etc.

PURVEYANCE: 1. Orig. = PROVIDE: q. v. ||| The providing of food: 1. *obsonātus*, *us*: Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 27; and *obsonātio*, f., Don. ad Ter. And. 2, 3, 31. 2. *emptio*, *ōnia*, f., with annōnae, frumenti, etc. 3. *annōnae cura*: to attend to the p. of food, annōnae curam agere, Suet. Cl. 18: cf. duplēm curam administravit annōnae, id. Tib. 8. ||| Concrete, the supplies purveyed: 1. *obsonium*: *makr* us a princely p., tu facito nobis obsonatum ait opulentum obs., Pl. Bacch. 1, 1, 64. 2. *annōna*. a sufficient p. of other

supplies, an. tolerabilis rerum altarum, Liv. 35, 44. Also expr. by adj. *annōnarius*; corn and other kinds of p., frumentum ceteraque annōnarie species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: v. PROVISIONS, SUPPLIES.

PURVEYOR: 1. In usu. sense of *purvey*, esp. a state officer: 1. *obsonator* a *capital p.* (*caterer*), obs. optimus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 73: p.s who have a fine knowledge of their lord's taste, obs. quibus domini palati notitia subtilis est, Sen. Ep. 47. 2. on a large scale, *quartiermaster* (?), *annōnarius* (late), Cod. Theod. 8, 13. ||| A mild term for a *procuer* (*Spectator*): *lēno*: v. PROCURER.

PUS: the festering matter produced by inflammation: *pūs, pūris, n.*; *sanies*, *li*: v. MATTER (VI.).

PUSH (v.): 1. Orig. sense (= Fr. *pousser*, fr. Lat. *push*, to thrust at or away, usu. with a weapon (as, "push with biting point," Dryden), esp. of an animal pushing with its horns. *pēto*, *lvi* and *li*, tum, 3: cf. Ov. 5, 185, Pectora Lyncidae gladio petit (p.s or thrusts at): to p. with the horn (of a steer or ram) cornu pētere, Virg. E. 3, 87 (cf. id. G. 3, 526, inter se adversa iucundant cornibus haedi): v. TO THRUST, BUTT. (N.B.—Also late Lat. [esp. Vulg.], *ventillo*, *ventilior*, i: to wave in the air; hence, to toss about: with these [horns] shalt thou p. Syria, his ventulibus Syriam, Vulg. 3 Reg. xxii. 11: and absol., I saw a ram p.ing, vidi ariletem cornibus ventillatam, id. Dan. viii. 4.)

||| To (or try to) move or remove by force, lit. and fig.: for derived senses see examples: 1. *Comp.* of pello: (1). *impello*, *pūll*, sum, 3: *push* in or on cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 119, triplici pūbes quam (navem) Dariana ventus impellit (p. through the water): *us loosened (the tower) and p'd it over*, convellimus [altis sedibus] impulsusque, Virg. Aen. 2, 464: to p. (thrust) in a sword to its hilt, ferrum capulo tenus imp., Sil. 9, 328: to p. (or give a push to) a falling person, imp. ruentem, Tac. H. 2, 63 (fig. cf. Cic. Clu. 26, 70, precipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus): to p. on (to a certain course), in fraudem, id. Pis. 1, 1; ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36: the mind is p'd one way or the other by a slight impulse (or p.), animus paulo momento huc illic impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: p'd on by rage and madness, furor atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. (N.B.—Such is the use of our best writers: for other ex. v. IMPELL.) (2). *propello*, 3 (p. forward, forth, or away): cf. hastam p., Sil. 16, 571: to p. forward and dislodge the enemy, p. ac submovere hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: p. out head foremost, praecipitem [= praecipitem] p., Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 8: p'd down from the cliff into the sea, inque profundum propulsi e scopulo, Ov. M. 8, 593. Fig.: to p. forward one's crude efforts before the public (stronger than *push forward*), cruda studia in forum, prop., Petr. 4. (3). *expello* (p. out or away): p. (or p. down) the ships from the shore into the sea, ab litore naves in altum ex., Liv. 41, 3. Prov.: p. out Nature with a pitchfork, and back she keeps coming again, Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: with abl. domo, Cic. in Pis. 7, 16; agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 43: civitate, Cic. Att. 10, 4: v. TO DRIVE OUT OR AWAY, EXPELL. (4). *repello* (p. back or away): cf. nostras repellit ab castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: to p. away the tables, menas rep. Ov. M. 6, 601: to p. back the bolts, repugula rep., lb. 2, 157: to p. back the diadem (as a sign of refusal), diadema rep., Vell. 2, 56, 17. 2. In this sense, less freq. simple verb *pello*, 3. oftener rather to beat at, knock at, batter: he will be p'd out of doors, pellitur foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 11: the enemy are p'd back, pelluntur hostes, Caes. B. G. 7, 62 (cf. *driv*, *croch*). Freq. pulso, i (the source of the Eng. word): to p. (batter) the walls with the ram pulsare ariete muros, Virg. Aen. 12, 706. 3. *trado* at

sum, 3 (*thrust*: nearest to vulgar sense of push) *to be pulled and p'd at once*; et trahi et trudi simul, Pl. Cpt. 3, 5, 92; *when rivers p. on the ice*, glaciem sum flumina trudit, Virg. G. 1, 110; *ping in rain against a mountain*, frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem, lb. 3, 373. Join: *trudere atque impellere*, Lucr. 6, 1031. Fig.: *day p.s on day* (i.e. presses hard upon), dñs truditur die, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15 (cf. Ter. Andr. 4, 40); *see p. one another on to sine*, in villa alter alterum trudit, S-n. Ep. 41, 5; *to p. a coward into battle*, inermem in proelia tr., Hor. Epod. 1, 5, 17. Of plants shooting: *the vine p.s forth buds*, (panpinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. G. 1, 315. The pass. is used as *refl.*: *truditur* (*pushes out*) *et sicco radice oleagina liguo*, lb. 2, 31. (N.B.—Primo is also used in this sense, Col. 3, 12.) Comp. prōtrūdo (*p. forward, forth, out*): *to p. a roller, press, cylinder*, Cic. Fat. 10, 41; *and so the whole mass is gradually p'd forward and set in motion*, atque lia tota paulatim moles protruditur atque movetur, Lucr. 4, 891-2; *to be p'd out of doors*, protrudi penatibus, Amin. 26, 1. 4. *mōveo*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, 2. *offener*, *submōveo*: 3. *v. to DISLodge, EJECT*: *to p. the enemy from his position*, hostem statim, Liv. 30, 18; *to p. any one into war*, m. aliquem ad bellum, Liv. 35, 12, (also used of plants shooting); *if the buds don't p. yet*, si e gemmae nondum donant, Col. 11, 2; *and in pass.*, a bud p.s. de palmitis gemma movetur, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13. Comp. *prōmōveo* (*p. forward*) *load*, onera, Col. 11, 1; *stones with wedges*, saxa vectibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; *esp. of military movements*: castra, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; *legiones*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16; *scalas et machinamenta*, Tac. A. 15, 4, fin.; *castra ad Carthaginem*, Liv. 28, 44, fin. 5. *mōllor*, 4. *dep.* (*p. away, remove by a strong effort*): *it was not easy to p. aside the obstacles in their way*, neque moliri onera objecta facile erat, Liv. 25, 36; cf. id. q. 3, num motus moliri sed sua parantur? like "Waters had pushed a mountain from its seat," Milton. 6. *urgeo*, *urssi*, 2. (*to press close upon, thrust, push*): *you are p'd by the crowd about you*, urgeris turba circum stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135; *she (the witch) p.s fine needles into the liver*, tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. Her. 6, 91-2; cf. Aut petis aut urges rutilurum Sisyphæ, saxum (Whether you haul or push the stone, it's sure to fall again), id. M. 4, 460. Join: *impello* et *urgeo*. *Wave drives on wave* (*press forward by the wind*), *Each pushes that before, is pushed by that behind*, unda impellitur unda, Urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorum, lb. 15, 182; *the infantry p. (the enemy) in from, eos a fronte urgere pedites*, Liv. 10, 36 (cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 26); *to p. (or p. hard) in an argument*: *urgent tamen et nihil remittunt*, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 77; *to be hard p'd with questions*, Interrogando urgeri, based on Id. Or. 40, 137. 7. *to advance with effort*, in phr. *to push one's way*: *exp. by periculum, rūpi, ptum*, 3; *to p. its way through a marsh* (of an army), paludem p., Caes. B. G. 7, 19; Tac. Phr.: *if they should attempt to p. their way across in spite of him*, si se invito transire conarentur, lb. 1, 8; also: *iter tentare pro provinciam*, lb. 1, 14. Sometimes, contendere, iter facere, may serve. *v. to PUSH ON.*

push on: 1. *Trans.* *to urge forward*: *impello, prōtrūdo, insudo* (only fig.), etc. *v. to PUSH (II).* 2. *Also trans.* *to hasten forward*: *insisto, stitui*, 3; *insto*, i. (usu. with dat.): *to p. on one's studies*, suis studiis insisteret, Quint. 1, 12, 10; *to p. on the conquest of Campania*, perdomanda Campaniae ins, Tac. H. 3, 77. *Insto* is chiefly used absol.: *push on*: *urgo, insto* perice, Cic. Att. 13, 32. 2. *urgeo*, 2. *to p. on a work*, opus u., Ov. M. 4, 390; *to p. on a purpose* (with obstinate persistence), u. propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6. See also *to HASTEN*. 3. *Intrans.*

to proceed with rapidity, advance without pausing: 1. *contendo*, id. tum, 3; *he p.s on for Italy by forced marches*, in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10-20, magno cursu c., lb. 3, 19. Also with acc.: Cic. B. Am. 34, fin. (*coerce una tantum itineris contendere*). Foll. by *infin.*: *he p'd on towards Bibrace*, Bibrace ire contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 23. 2. *exp.* by eo, iter facio (*to MARCH*): cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 26, et ea nocte confinenter ierunt, they p'd steadily on all that night. 3. *Insto*, stitui, 1 (*esp. to p. on in pursuit, press upon*): *the others p'd on the more eagerly*, illi acrius instabant, Liv. 3, 45; *Caesar's army was p'ing on*, instabat agmen Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 80. Imper. pass.: *if they (only) p'd on*, si instetur, Liv. 2, 44, fin. 4. *festino, accollere*, 1; *v. to HASTEN*. 5. *pergo, perrexi, cūm*, 3 (*to proceed; go right on*): *v. to PROCEED*.

push (*subst.*): for senses see *PUSH*, *v.* In orig. sense, a *thrust* (*p. of spear*, Shakspeare). 1. *ictus*, *fls.* cf. Liv. 2, 20: *uno ictu transfixa*, Phr.: *with p. of pike* (Raleigh), infesto spiculo, lb. adapted: *v. THRUST*. 2. *impetus*, *fls.* (*shock, dashing against*: *esp. in battle* *charge*): *he broke the enemy at the first p.*, hostes primo i. impulsi, Liv. 9, 27; *to make a p.* (*rush*) *at imp. facere*, Caes. B. C. 1, 25. *v. OKSET, ATTACK*. For fig. use of *impetus*, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49; *repentino quodam impetu animi* incitatus: *v. IMPULSE*. II. *A moving or attempting to move a body from without*: 1. *pulsus*, *fls.* (whence Eng. *push*): *to be set in motion by a p. from without*, p. externo agitari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23; *an accidental p.*, cf. id. Div. 2, 61; *externus et adventivus p.* animos dormientium commovet, Join: *motus et pulsus*: cf. Geil. 9, 13 (fig.). *animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque*, 2. *more freq. comp.* *impulsus*, *fls.* (*in abl.*): *impulsio*: *p. of shields, scutorum impulsus*, Cic. Caes. 15, 43; cf. id. N. D. 2, 12, 32, where an *external impulse or push*, and a *spontaneous movement* are contrasted: *non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte, movetur*, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32. Also by the verb: *give anything a p.*, impellere aliquid, Virg. Aen. 2, 465; *v. to PUSH (1)*. 3. *mōmentum*, *motus*: *v. MOTION, MOVEMENT*. II. *Fls.*: *a vigorous and determined effort*: Phr.: *to make a p.*, *exp.* by verb: (1). *insto*, 1; *esp. a pass. imper.*: *if a p. were made*, si instetur [suo militie vincl Romanos] posse, Liv. 2, 44 (like, "one vigorous p. will force the enemy to cry out for quarter." Addition). (2). *urgeo*, *si*, 2: *Join*: *urgere, instare*: *make a p. and finish the work*, quamobrem urgo, insta, perice, Cic. Att. 13, 32. (3). *tento*, 1 *to make a p. for freedom, libertatem tentare*, Liv. 6, 18: *"I'll make another p. for it"*, iterum tentabo (Ainsw). Comp. also foll.: *a determined p. must be made*, agenda res est et audenda, Liv. 35, 35; *making a great p. at the enemy*, ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv. 7, 6. IV. *Also (fls.) extremity; discrimination, link, n.*: *it has come to the last p.*, in summo res est discrimine, Caes. B. G. 6, 38; *ad extrema perventum est*, Curt. 4, 14; (in battle) *ad trarios ventum est* (v. Dicl. Ant. a. v. EXERCITUS); *cf. adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene d.*, Cic. Phil. 7, 1; *when he sees the last p. of the war is come*, postquam addosse d. ultimum belli animadvertit, Liv. 44, 21; *to desert (or fail) one at the p.*, in ipso d. periculi aliquem desaturere, Liv. 6, 17. Phr.: *at the last p.*, in extremis suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, fin. V. *A pimple*: *pustula*: *v. PUSTULE*.

pusher (*subst.*): *one who pushes on or forward* (a person, scheme, etc.): *impulsor* but usu. by the verbs.

pushing (*subst.*): *impulsus*, *impulsio* *p. back, repulsus*: *v. IMPULS*, *PUSH* (*verbs*).

pushing (*adj.*): 1. *In a sense not bad*: *promptus, strenuus*: *v. ACTIVE*,

ENERGETIC, ENTERPRISING, PROMPT. II. *Passing into the bad sense*: 1. *perih.* *audax* (usu. denoting a bad quality): *v. DARING, PRESUMPTUOUS*. Also *exp.* by *sub.* *audacia*, *esp. in phr. urbana audacia* (*the pushing spirit of the city*), Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8. 2. *confidens* (*possessed of assurance*: *in good or bad sense*): *a p. fellow*, [parasitus quidam] homo confidens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 73. Join: *improbus, confidens, nequam, malus*, Paec. (Lucil.) in Non. 262, 11; *Join*: *audacior et confidencior*: *Qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidencior*, Pl. Am. init.; *v. FORWARD*. 3. *molestus* (*troublesome, as one who makes himself disagreeable*): *esp. in connexion with other words*: *a man not at all p.*, homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, Cic. Fam. 11, 1. Sometimes also the following may serve: *importunus* (*unseasonable and offensive*); *immolestus* (*not keeping within bounds*); and *imēstus* (*haustrous*): *see also INTRUSIVE*. Also *exp.* by *substa.*: *incredibili importunitate et audacia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30; *cf. IMPORTUNT, FORWARD*.

pusillanimity: 1. *animus debilis, imbecillus*, etc.: *to show p.* in the endurance of suffering, dolores humiliter imbecillo animo ferre, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49; *what p. is this!* "quam sustineo haec animi humilis atque imbecilla!" *Animus abjectus* is also near akin to Eng. *cf.* Cic. Am. 16, 59, where *abjectior animus* denotes the disposition to undervalue oneself: *animus dejectus* denotes discouragement and being cast down. 2. *animi debilitas*, Cic. Fin. 1, c. (cf. also id. in Pis. 36, 88, where debilitatio atque abjectio animi denote the active manifestation of the quality described as debilitas animi, animus humilis atque imbecillus): also, *imbecillitas animi*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Comp. *timor et iracundia* quaedam animi et debilitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14 (also strictly denoting the active manifestation of a quality there designated timiditas et ignavia). 3. *timiditas, ignavia* (cf. *supr.*): *v. TIMIDITY, COWARDICE*. (N.B.—Beware of using *pusillus animus*, which denotes simply a small or narrow spirit, and has no special application to the vice of cowardice or pusillanimity. Pusillanimitas, quite barbarous.)

pusillanimous: 1. *perih.* *best, humilis*, *e*: *p. fear, h. pavor*: Virg. G. 1, 331; *descending to the most p. contractions*, ad humillimas devolutus precēs, Suet. Vit. Lucan. Join: *humilis et abjectus*, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82; *humilis et demissus*, id. Att. 2, 21; *humilis imbecillique* (dolores humiliter animi imbecilloque ferre), Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49. Also *exp.* by *gen.* of quality: (*that is extremely p.*) "animi admodum humilis atque abjecti haec sunt. 2. *ignavus* (*cowardly*): *feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes*, Liv. 26, 2; *a most p. and cowardly enemy*, ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28; *all the most p.*, ignavissimus quisque, Tac. H. 4, 62. Of emotions: *p. grief*, ignavus dolor (Plin.). 3. *timidus*: *Enn. sp.* Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219. Join: *timidus nulliusque animi*, Cic. Sext. 16, 36; *timidus atque ignavus*, id. Fam. 11, 18; *timidus ac tremens*, id. in Pis. 30, 74; *imbelles timidique*, id. Off. 1, 24, 81; *in a p. spirit*, Join: [quae] timido animo, humiliter, demisso, fractoque [sunt], lb. 3, 32, 115.

4. *abjectus* (*humile or mean-spirited*): *to be p.* animo abj. esse: *ita sum animo percussus et abjecto*, Cic. Att. 3, 2; *the most p. spirit*, abjectissimus quisque animus, Quint. 11, 1, 13. 5. *debilis*: *of a more p. spirit*, ingenio debillior, Tac. Hist. 4, 62; also by the subst. *softly p.*, mollem debilitate, Mart. 2, 86, 5. 6. *demissus*: Join: *animo demisso atque humiliter*, Cic. Font. 11; *fear is (a thing) p.*, etc., altius metus (opp. to iracundia) demissum, et haesitans et abjectum, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218. *Ad demissus* = *in a p. manner*: *he dared not part with boldness and freedom while his thoughts*

were low and *p.* non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quam humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24. 7. tractus and infractus. *Jo* in: fractus et demissus; esse fracto animo et demisso, Cic. Fam. 9, 9: fractus et humilis; fracto animo atque humiliter allicui supplicare (to make *p.* and mean entreaties), id. Plan. 20, 50: fractior animo, Cic. Att. 11, 12: to display so *p.* a spirit, adeo infractus animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31. 8. imbecillus: *Jo* in: ignavi et imbecilli (cowardly and *p.*), Cic. Rep. 1, 32: Sen. Ep. 85. *Adv.*: to have a *p.* dread of pain, imbecillus horrore dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85. (N.B.—Pusillanimitas, *e.* faint-hearted, only very late: Sid. Ep. 7, 17, *fin.* v. *ABJECT*, COWARDLY, DISPIRITED, MEAN. *Adv.* = *Adj.* in Eng.: *p.* submission, servile humiliter (opp. to superbie domini), Liv. 24, 25: you are bold when you threaten, *p.* when you entreat, audacter terribas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28. *Subst.* = *Adj.* in Eng. (in the *hendiadys*, humilitas et obsecratio): a magnanimous boldness is often more effective for exciting pity than *p.* entreaties, saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109.

PUSILLANIMOUSLY. 1. express by animo with the *adj.*: esp. animo abjecto, demisso, fracto, humili, timido: v. **PUSILLANIMUS**. 2. by *abs.* of *substs.*: v. **PUSILLANIMITAS**. 3. by *adv.*: esp. (1). abjecte: (2). demisse: (3). humiliter: (4). ignave (and -titer): (5). timide: *Jo* in: ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: not *p.*, though far from bravely, ut oppressis omnibus non demisse, ut tantis rebus gestis parum fortiter, Cic. Att. 2, 18: *Jo* in: humiliter demisseque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: v. *supr.*: humiliter opp. to animose (proudly); animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen. Ep. 120, 9.

PUSIS: untranslatable, as there is no evidence of cats and bars having been pets: but, if absolutely necessary, use

1. *fells* or (as briefer) *cat* (voc. of the late *catinus*): v. **CAT**. 2. *lepusculi* (*poor little hare*): v. **HARE**.

PUSILLA: 1. *pustula*: Col. 5, 28, 15: Sen. Ep. 72: Plin. 20, 22, 87. 2. *pustila*: Plin. 20, 6, 21: Mart. 14, 167.

PUT: (N.B.—). In translating this word, care must be taken to distinguish the cases in which it is followed by a true preposition, governing a noun, from those in which it is compounded with a separable particle, the noun being the object to the compound verb: e. g. Case 1, the *lord* was put on the horse: Case 2, he put on his hat: but, for convenience of reference, we shall put most examples of the former kind under the heads of the latter. 2. The word is so general in its use, that in many passages it must be expressed with the context, and not by any verbal equivalent. 3. Its two chief uses, referring to state and place, are too much mixed up in Latin to be put under separate heads: cf. esp. **TO PLACE**. 1. *do, dedit, dare, datum* (rt. *DA* = *DU, PUT*), is the strictest equivalent: *I'll p. my knee to the ground*, *genu ad terram dabo*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: *p. into one's hands*, (alliquid *mibi*) in manum dare, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62: *p. in chains*, aliquem in vincula dare, Flor. 3, 10 (cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62, praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit): *bodies are p. on lofty pyres*, corpora dantur in altis rogos, Ov. M. 7, 608. *they p. the enemy to flight*, hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. *to be p. to flight*, esse in fugam d., Cic. Verr. 4, 43, *ad fin.*: and with *dat.* se fugae d., id. Att. 7, 23: *p. to death*, aliquem leto d., Plaut. Tr. 1, 22, 9: *p. back the hair*, follow the poet. phrase in Ov. M. 1, 529, *levia retro dabat aura capillos*. Fig.: *who p. it in the king's heart*, qui dedit hoc in corde regis, Vulg. 1 Esdr. vii. 27: *thou hast p. gladness in my heart*, dedit laetitia in corde meo, id. Ps. 14, 7. *he*

p. them to a perpetual reproach, opprobrium sempiternum dedit illis, id. Ps. lxxvii. (lxxvi.) 66: *that the Lord would p. his Spirit upon them*, det eis Dominus Spiritum suum, Mt. Num. xl. 20. Hence:

2. *Comp.*: (1) *abdo*, id. *luto*, 3: with *dat.* (rare): *p. in prison*, abditus carceri, Vell. 2, 91: *usu*, with *in* and *acc.*, *he p. it into his bosom*, in gremium abdidit, Suet. Galb. 20. (2) *addo*, id. *luto*, 3: cf. *ea* epistolae in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: *p. hands into manacles*, addere manus in vincula, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1: *p. spirit or courage* (into people), *abdo*, *addo*, animum, Ter. Haut. 3, 2, 31: *animos*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4. (3) *subdo*, id. *luto*, 3: with *dat.*, *he p. spurs to his horse*, subdit calcarea equo, Liv. 2, 20: cf. (fig.) ingenio stimulas subdo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 76. Fig.: *p. to spirit into a person*, allicui subdo spiritus, Liv. 7, 40: *p. to one's neck into the chains of love*, colla vinculis subdo, Tib. 1, 2, 90.

(4) *trando*, id. *luto*, 3, also *trando* (hand over, deliver, entrust to): with *dat.* of person (cf. Vulg. Num. xl. 17, tradam eis, *I will p. it upon them*): *p. anything into the hands (of a person)*, aliquid in manum tradi, Pl. Merc. 2, 7: without in man, cf. Vulg. Gen. xxxix. 4, quae ei tradita fuerant: *p. one in prison*, aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum tradi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 (cf. Vulg. Gen. xlii. 17, tradidit illos custodiam, *p. them in ward*): *p. to flight*, navem in fugam transdunt, Ait. in Non. 155, 8: *I p. both myself and my hopes in your keeping*, in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 59.—In the more common use, with reference, primarily, to place:—

3. *pono*, *posui*, *positum*, 3 (the etymological equivalent *pos*, orig. *POS* = *PUT*, perhaps meaning *plant*): examples numerous: constr. usu. in with *adv.*: *p. to accounts in the treasury*, tabulas in aerario *p.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 108: *there he p. the man*, in quo (hi-ro) posuit hominem, Vulg. Gen. ii. 8: also, in with *acc.* (with reference to transference of position): *p. a brand in the flame*, stipitem in flammam *p.*, Ov. M. 8, 452: *p. a crown on the head*, coronam in caput *p.*, Gell. 3, 15: *p. olives in the sun* (i. e. *expose them to its heat*), oleas in solem *p.*, Cato, R. R. 7: with *adv.*: in fig. sense: as for *utidum*, *he had nowhere to p. her foot* (i. e. no place was left for her), quod enim sapientia, ubi pedem poneret non habebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69: *p. his name there*, ut ponat nomen suum ibi, Vulg. Deut. xii. 5: with *on* or *upon*, super (v. **PUT ON**). *Pono* is used for *p. a person's name to a document*: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 15: et quidem quum in mentem venit, ponor ad scribendum, when it occurs to Caesar, *I am p. (i. e. he sets my name as a signature) to the Senate's decrees*. Peculiar and fig. uses: (1) *p. a case (to assume or suppose)*: *put it, that he is conquered*, verum pone, esse victum eum, Ter. Ph. 3, 4, 25: *put it thus*, positum sit igitur, Cic. Or. 4, 14: (2) *p. a question (for discussion or solution)*: cf. id. de Or. 1, 22, 102, nunc *mibi* vos quaestulunculam, de qua meo arbitrati loquar, pontis? *Pass. impers.*: doctorum est ista consuetudo, eaque Graecorum, ut ista ponatur, quae disputant (a question is *p. for them to discuss*), id. Am. 5, 17: (simply = *ask a question*, interrogatio, 1: v. **TO ASK**): (3) *p. to maintain a point*: *to p. it as certain*, aliquid pro certo *p.*, Liv. 10, 9, *fin.*: (4) *p. oneself beyond blame*, *p. se extra culpam*, Cic. (5) *p. one's life in hazard (to sacrifice, or LAY IT DOWN)*: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 24, si in hac cura atque administratione vita *mibi* ponenda sit: so, *p. one's life in one's hands*, animam in manibus *p.*, Vulg. Judic. xii. 13: (6) *p. to hope or trust in any one*, in aliquo spem *p.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: *p. one's hope of safety in one's valour*, spem salutis in virtute *p.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: (7) *p. words in any one's mouth*, verba in ore ejus *p.*, Vulg. Deut. xviii. 18 (8) *p. me in*

surety with thee, pone me iuxta te, Vulg. Job xvii. 3: (9) *p. one thing (falsely) for another*: cf. id. 1a. v. 20, vos qui dicitis malum bonum et bonum malum; ponentes amarum in dulce, et dulce in amarum: (10) *p. to work*, *p. in opere*, id. 1 Reg. viii. 16: *p. to run*, 4. Impōno, 3 (*p. in, on, upon*): with *in* and *acc.*: in *add.* rare (v. *PUT ON*, *PUT UPON*): with *adv.*: *there they p. the women*, eo mulieres imponerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. Fig.: *gen. with dat.* when = *put (simply)*: *p. to an end* to hope, finem spei impo, Liv. 5, 4: *p. to a (literary) work*, finem impo volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146: *p. to a crown to the undertaker*, operi inchoato fastigium impo, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 33: *p. to the last hand (or stroke) to a work* (give it the last touch), summam manum operi impo, Plin. 36, 5, 4, 5, 16: *p. to the last hand to the war* (make the final effort), extremam bello impo, manum, Virg. Aen. 7, 572: *p. to move labour on the soldiers*, plus militi laboris impo, Cic. Mur. 18, 38 (cf. **IMPOSE**). 5. *appōno*, 3: *p. the table (or tray) here*, appone hic mensulam, Pl. Mo. 1, 3, 150. 6. *reponō*, 3: *p. grapes in new jars* (= *store up*), uvas in vasa nova repō, Col. 12, 16. Fig.: *p. to hope in*, nihil spei in caritatem civium repō, Liv. 1, 49: *p. in the number (of i. e. reckon among)*, in numero repō, Cic. Sest. 68, 143: in numerum (*dub.*), id. Inv. 1, 26, 39: in (*alone*), with *adv.*: in suis: id. Att. 10, 8, A: *with acc.*, homines in Deos repō, Id. N. D. 1, 15, 38. 7. *pango*, *nxi*, *nectum*, and *pegi*, or *pēgi*, *pactum*, 3 (*to fix, settle*): *p. to bounds*, to terminis *p.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 27, 56: *p. a price on, pretium p.* (with *dat.*), Tac. A. 14, 32: *comp. depango* (rare): Col. 3, 16, 1: cf. **TO PLANT**, **SET**. Also *planto* and *deplanto*, in same sense.

8. *statio* (v. **TO SET UP**): cf. super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66. 9. *applico*, *avi* and *sti*, *atum* and (*late*) *litum*, 1, with *ad* and (*rarely*) *dat.*: *he p. his shoulders to the stones*, applicat humeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: *p. a napkin to the face*, sudarium ad os appo, Suet. Ner. 25: *no one p. his hand to his mouth*, nullus applicuit manum ad os suum, Vulg. 1 Reg. xvi. 26 (cf. **APPLY**).

10. *mitto*, *isi*, *issum*, 3 (with the idea of motion or change of state), in late Latin: in *all* that you *p. your hand to*, in cunctis ad quae miseris manum, Vulg. Deut. xii. 7: cf. id. Luc. ix. 62, mittena manum suam ad aratrum: v. **INTRO**. 11. *condo*, *didi*, *ditum*, 3 (*for safe keeping*): *p. to p. a (shaved off) beard into a golden box*, barbam condere in auream pyxidem, Suet. Ner. 12: *p. to (money) into one's purse*, c. in crumenam, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9: *p. in prison*, aliquem in carcerem c., Cic. Verr. 5, 29, *fin.* (in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23): with *adv.*, *sortes eo c.*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86 (cf. **TO PUT AWAY**, **TO STORE UP**). 12. *facio*, *fēci*, *factum*, 3 (*p. into some state, position, or condition*), perhaps the most usual equivalent for *put* in its wide indefinite sense, e. g. *fratres meos longe fecit a me (p. far from me)*, Vulg. Job xii. 13: numerous examples may be found in the Latin Dictionary, s. v. **FACTO**. 13. *P.H.R.*: expressed by other verbs (Note: those in which *put* is followed by a preposition, whether in composition or not, are put under the heads of the compounds, for greater convenience of reference):—(1) *p. a question*: (1) by way of discussion or appeal: 1. *pono*, v. *supr.*: 2. *quaero*, *stivi* or *stili*, *sum*, 3, with *ab*, *de*, *ex*, of person, and *rel.* clause or *acc.* of thing: cf. *quaero ab te*, nunc, Cic. Verr. 3, 83: *quaero de te*, Liv. 4, 40: *pass. impers.* quaeritur, Plin. 31, 3, 21: *quaestum est*, Hor. A. P. 409. (2) *p. a question to the vote*: *reŕŕero*, 3: *the five tribunes p. the question*, quinque tribuni plebei reŕterunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: *consist*, with *de* of the question, de tuis litteris, ib.: and *ad* (e. g. *ad senatum*): cf. **QUESTION**. (3) *To put trust in*

or on: *crēdo*, 3: *confido*, 3: *fiduciam habere*: *Vulg. passim*: v. *to trust*: also, *sperō*, 1: with *in* and *acc.*: *Vulg.*: v. *to hope*. (4) *To p. a thing in trust with a person*, aliquid in fidem alicujus tradere, *Liv. 38, 3*: *to be p. in trust with*: *crēdi*, with *dat.* of person, and subj. of thing: cf. *ut crederetur nobis Evangelium*, *Vulg. i. Thess. ii. 4*.

— **put against**: *appōno*, 3: with *ad*: *to p. a mark against a bad verse*, notam ad malum versum app., *Cic. Pis. 30*: cf. *id. Fam. 13, 6*: *when the scaling-ladders were p. against (the walls)*, scalas appositis, *Liv. 37, 5*: cf. *to put to*.

— **apart**: *p. aside*: *p. asunder*: *pōno*: 1. *seorsum pōno*: *seorsum* positus, *Auct. B. Afr. 48*: also, a *mitto*: cf. *misit singulos seorsum greges*, *Vulg. Gen. xxxii. 16*. 2. *ēpōno*, 3: cf. *Primicias magno sepositus* *Jov. Ov. F. 3, 710*: *id ego ad illud fanum (sc. ornatum) sepositum putabam*, *Cic. Att. 15, 15*. 3. *sēpāro*, 1 (cf. *to separate*): *separate illos ab invicem* *provid. Dan. xiii. (Susann.) 51*. 4. *divido*, 3: *id. ib. 52*: cf. *to divide*. 5. *āndvō*, 2 (= *p. on one side*): *id. ib. 56*: *omnibus ariditibus procal amotis*, *Sall. C. 20*: cf. *to remove*: *to set aside*.

— **away**: 1. *To p. away a thing for safe keeping*: 1. *pōno*, 3: 2. *condo*, 3: and *recondo*: 3. *abdo*, 3: v. *to lay up*: *to store up*: *to hide*. 2. *To cast off (as a hindrance, pollution, annoyance, bad habit, &c.)*: 1. *pōno*: *to p. away care, curas* p., *Liv. 1, 19*: *fear, metum* p., *Plin. Ep. 5, 6*: *anger, iram* p., *Hor. A. P. 160*: and poet., *corda ferocia*, *Verg. Aen. 1, 302*: *enimities, inimicitias*, *Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6* [cf. *to lay aside*]. And compd. *depono* (opp. *to suscipio, take up*): cf. *dep. inimicitias suscip. inimicitias*, *id. Am. 21, 77*: *invidiam dep.*, *id. Agr. 2, 26*: *simulacra dep.*, *id. Planc. 11, 76*: *dep. memoria insidias*, *id. Sull. 6, 18*. 2. *abjicio*, 3: cf. *abjiciamus ist. Cic. Att. 13, 31*: *abjicite deos alienos*, *Vulg. Gen. xxv. 2*: and stronger, *proijcio*, 3: cf. *specu salutis pr.*, *Plin. Ep. 7, 27*: *proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba (= distat)*, *Hor. A. P. 97*: *idola proijcerunt*, *Vulg. Judic. x. 16*: 3. *aufēro*, *abstulī*, 3: cf. *auferte deos alienos*, *Vulg. 1 Reg. vii. 3*: *foi*, by *de*, *id. 2 Paralip. xv. 8*: by *a*, *Osee ii. 2*: *huc ex p. away from among yourselves that wicked person*, *auferte malum ex vobis ipsi*, *id. 1 Cor. v. 13*. 4. *tollo*, 3: cf. *omnis amaritudo tollatur a vobis*, *id. Eph. iv. 31*. 5. *rēmōvō*, 3: *joined with proci* esse: *p. away from thea a froward mouth, and perverse lips p. far from thee*, remove a te os pravum, et detrahentia labia sint proci a te, *id. Prov. iv. 24*. 6. *āndvō*, 2 (= *reject*): *id. (Saul) quem amovi a facie mea*, *id. 2 Reg. vii. 15*. 7. *repello*, *pāli*, *pulsus*, 3: cf. *dolorem a se rep.* *Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30*: *diadema rep.*, *Veil. 2, 56, fin.* (= *refuse*): *ut contumelia repellatur*, *Cic. Off. i. 37, 137* (= *cast off through self-will*): *I did not p. away his statues from me*, *Justinus* *quos non repulsi a me*, *Vulg. Ps. xvii. 23* (xviii. 23): cf. *habens fidem et bonam conscientiam, quam quidam repellentes*, *i. Tim. i. 19*. IV. In theological sense, *transfēro*, 3: *He Lord hath p. away thy sin*, Dominus transtulit peccatum tuum, *Vulg. 2 Reg. xii. 13*. Phr.: *to p. away sin*, ad destitutionem peccati, *id. Heb. ix. 26*. V. In legal sense, *to p. away a wife*: 1. *repūdio*, 1: v. *to divorce*. 2. *reſcio* (less formal), *ac conjugio*, *Tac. A. 1, 29* (= *back*): 1. *to return a thing to its place*: 1. *reſpōno*, 3: with *dat.*: *lapidem suo loco rep.*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56*: with *in* and *abl.*, *pecuniam in thesauris rep.*, *Liv. 29, 18*: also *acc.*, *pecuniam in thesauris*, *id. 29, 19*. 2. *reſcōdo*, 3: v. *to put up*: *to replace*: *to return*.

— **to p. backwords**: 1. *reſpōno*: *to p. back the hair*, capillum rep., *Quint. 8, proem. 22*. 2. *retroſpō*, 3: cf. *capillus a fronte contra naturam ret.*,

id. 11, 3, 160. III. *To make slow or late*: *tardo*, 1: *to p. back one's departure*, profectionem L., *Cic. Fam. 7, 5*: comp. *retardo*, 1; *Plin. 21, 21, 89*: v. *to retard*.

— **put before**: I. In position, *lit.* or *fig.*: 1. *oppōno*, 3: cf. *oculis manus opp.* *Ov. F. 3, 46*: *manum fronti*, *id. M. 2, 276*. 2. *pōno*, 3: *p. before your eyes*, etc., *pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus*, *Cic. Phil. 2, 45*: v. *to set before*. II. In order: *praepōno*, 3: *putting the last before the first* (= *prov. the cart before the horse*), *praeposens ultima primis*, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 59*. III. A proposition: *propōno*, 3: v. *to propose*.

— **beside**: *pōno*, with *iuxta*: v.

reside. — **between**: *interpōno*, 3: *gen.* with *dat.*: *equitatu interpositi auxilia levis armaturae*, *Hirt. B. G. 8, 17*: also with *inter*: *Numidia inter eos interp.*, *Auct. B. Afr. 13*: post-class., *pono with inter*: *I will p. a division between*, *ponam divisionem inter*, *Vulg. Ex. viii. 23*; cf. *Gen. iii. 15*, *p. inimicitias facere*: *To p. a difference between* (i. e. *make to differ*: or, *recognize a difference between*): *distare velle*, *Cic. Top. 8, 34*: *distinguo*, *extinguo*, *id. Cic. Verr. 4, 41*: *discerno*, *Vulg. 1 Cor. iv. 7*.

— **by**: 1. *To deposit*: 1. *condo*, *didi*, *ditum*, 3: v. *to lay up*. 2. *depono*, 3: *to have something p. by*, aliquid in deposito habere, *Paup. Vig. 36, 3, 5*. 3. *reſpōno*, 3: *to p. by one's writings for some time*, scripta in aliquod tempus rep., *Quint. 10, 4, 2*. Join *condo* et *repono*: *fructus condendi ac reponendi scientia*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 62, fin.*

II. *To turn aside, to ward off*: *averto*, 3: *deverto*, 3: *defendo*, 3: v. *to turn aside*, *to parry*. III. *To refuse* ("he put it [the crown] by thrice," *Shakspeare*): *repello*, 3: v. *to refuse* (II. No. 7). IV. *To lay aside*: *to p. by the web and the work-basket and the unfinished tasks*, *et lascae calathosque infectaque pensa*, *Ov. M. 4, 20*: v. *to put away*; *to put off*.

— **down**: 1. *To set down*: 1. *depono*, 3: *to p. down a load*, *onus dep.*, *Luct. 3, 1072*: *to p. down a thing out of one's hands*, aliquid de manibus dep., *Cic. A. 1, 1, 3*. Fig.: *to put down money, &c.* (esp. as a *vager*): *depono*: *I p. down this arifer*, ego hanc vitulum depono, *Virg. E. 3, 11*: also, in medium conferre (= *to p. into the pool*), *Suet. Aug. 71*: v. *to lay*: *to p. down (in writing)*: *scribo*, *conscribo*, *describo*: v. *to write down*. 2. *appōno*, 3: cf. *Pl. Poet. 4, 2, 35*: *Sy. Onus urget. Mi. At tu appone (p. it down then)*: cf. *Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 10*, *hunc ante nostram januam appone*. Also (very rare), *to put down as*, e. g. *pain*, quem fors dierum cunque dabit, *lucto appone*, *Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15*: cf. *Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 32*: v. *to account*; *to reckon*. 3. *ſēro*, *tūli*, *lātum*, 3: *to p. down an item in an account*, cf. *Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100*, *expensum tulit (p. it down as paid)*. II. *To lower*: 1. *deſcīto*, *miſi*, *miſſum*, 3: *to p. down the sail-yard*, *antennam d.*, *Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9*: *to p. down the cars* (in fear or submission), *d. aures*, *Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14*: *d. aurículas*, *id. S. 1, 9, 20*: also *submitto*: *aures (opp. to surridge)*, *Plin. 10, 48, 67*: *oculos*, *Ov. F. 3, 272*: *fascies*, *Plin. 7, 30, 31*: v. *to lay down*; *to lower*. 2. *deſpōno*, 3: *he p. down his head and falls asleep*, *caput deponit*, *condormiscit*, *Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 81*: *to p. down his head on the ground*, *caput terrae d.*, *Ov. M. 3, 5, 20*. 3. *deſcīto*, 3 (v. *to throw down*; *to throw off*): in *old Eng.* (e. g. *Bacon*) used like *alium deſcīto*: v. *to throw*. III. *Hence, fig. to degrade, to humble; to repress*: 1. *prēmo*, and compounds: (1). *prēmo*, *premi*, *pressum*, 3: *he prided himself on p. down a superior*, *premoendo superiorem sese extollebat*, *Liv. 22, 12*: *to p. down one's reputation*, *famam allicujus pr.*, *Tac. A. 15, 49*: in *order to p. down people's talk*, *ut premeret vulgi sermones*, *id. A. 3, 6*. Join *prēmo* ac *despicere*, *Quint. 11, 1, 16*. (2). *dē-*

primo: *each raises himself by p. down another*, *ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium*, *Liv. 3, 65, fin.* (3). *supprimo*: v. *to suppress*. 2. *deſcīto*, *ſcīto*, *ſcīto*, 3: with *de*, *to be p. down from a post of honour*, *de honore deſcīto*, *Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25*: *abl. alone*, *honore*, *Liv. 39, 41*: *p. down from their supremacy*, *deſcīto principatu*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 63*. Joined with *demoveo*, *depello*, and *detrudo*, in *Cic. Caecin. 17, 49*, *demoveo et depello de loco necesse est eum qui deficiatur*: *neminem statu detruncum*, *qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus preceps intelligatur*: for *detrudo* (the strongest term) cf. *to be p. down from the first rank to the second*, a *primo ordine in secundum detrudi*, *Suet. Caes. 79*. *Depono* is used in this sense in *Vulg. Luc. 1, 52*, *deposuit potentes de sede*, et *exaltavit humiles*: v. *to degrade*, *to depose*. IV. *To suppress, to do away with*: 1. *extinguo*, *extingui*, *extinctum*, 3: *when death had p. down envy*, *more quam extinxisset invidiam*, *Cic. Balb. 6, 16*: *truth may too often be deoverted*, *never p. down*, *veritatem labore nimis saepe, alunt, extinguunt nunquam*, *Liv. 22, 39*. Join *extingui* and *opprimo*: *you ought to p. down and crush in the bud the power of that sort of men*, *hominum ejusmodi perniciosam atque intolerandam potentiam primo quoque tempore extingui, atque opprimere debetis*, *Cic. Rosc. A. 13, 36*. 2. *tollō*, *auſtūli*, *subūli*, 3: *to p. down old laws by new ones*, *veteres leges novis legibus L.*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247*: with *ex*, *dictaturam funditus ex republica L.*, *id. Phil. 1, 1, 3*: v. *to abolish*; *to destroy*. 3. *submittō*, 3: *furorem*, *Verg. Aen. 12, 832*: cf. *to quell*. V. *To p. down something of one's own*: *to give up, abandon, resign*: 1. *pōno* (opp. *to sumo, take up*): cf. *Nec sumit aut ponit securas*, *Arbitrio populari auras*, *Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20*: 2. cf. *to lay down*. 2. *reſpōno*, 3: *exto*: cf. *to lay aside*.

— **put forth**: I. *Phys. to stretch forth (the hand)*: 1. *usu*, *extendo*, *dē*, *tum* and *sum*, 3: v. *to stretch forth*, *exto*: with *ad* and *acc.* of the thing touched, *Vulg. 2 Reg. vi. 1*: also the simple verb with *ut*: *tendit Osa manum suam ut sustentaret arcem*, *id. 1 Paralip. xiii. 9*: with *de*, *(Jorobeam) p. forth his hand from the altar*, *ext. manum suam de altare*, *id. 3 Reg. xiii. 4*. Fig.: *to engage in any deed*: *to p. forth one's hand to inquiry*, *ext. ad inquisitionem manus suae*, *id. Ps. cxxiv. (cxxx.) 3*. 2. *mittō*, *miſi*, *miſſum*, 3 (post-class.): *Vulg. Gen. iii. 22*, *xli. 10*: and *emitto*, *id. Ezech. viii. 3*. Both verbs used fig. with *in* and *acc.* in the sense of *injure, attack, violate*: *to p. forth the hand against (a person)*, *manum ext. in*, *id. 1 Reg. xxii. 17*, *xiv. 11* (the simple verb *mittere* in *id. 1 Paralip. xiii. 19*): *manum mittere in*, *id. 2 Reg. xviii. 12*: for an *infection*, *extende manum tuam et tange*, *id. Job i. 11* (cf. *il. 5*, *mitte manum*, etc.). II. *More gen. to cause to go forth, send out; turn out*: 1. *mittō*, and comp. *emitto*, 3: cf. *Cic. Cat. 1, 11*, *non emissus ex urbe*, *sed immisus in urbem*: *Vulg. Joh. x. 4* (said of a shepherd), *cum proprias oves emiserit*. 2. *Stronger*, *foras eſſe*, *proſcīto*: v. *to turn out*. *Intr.*, *foras hēri*: *he commanded to p. (thru.) forth*, *juncti foras ad breve homines fieri*, *Vulg. Act. v. 34*. III. *Hence, to utter, to publish, propose*: 1. *emitto*, 3: cf. *sonitum ex alto em.*, *Luct. 4, 696*: *vocem coelo em.*, *Liv. 5, 51*: *a witty saying p. forth*, *facetum dictum em.*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219*: *to p. forth arguments*, *argumenta em.*, *ib. 2, 51, 214*: *to p. forth (= publish) a book of games*, *litterum de arte aliam ludendi em.*, *Suet. Cl. 31*. 2. *prōpōno*, 3 (= *publish*): cf. *Prop. 2, 23*, *I puer et citius haec aliqua propine columna*: *Cic. Mur. 11*, *edicendos fastos populo prop.*, *id. Agr. 2, 5*, *legem in publicum prop.*: also said of a *saying or question*: *another parable*

p. he forth to them, alliam parabalam propositum illis, Vulg. Matt. xlii. 24. (dico is also used in this sense): *propono* with in medio. *rem* in medio *propono*, Cic. Verr. 2, i. 11. (also, *rem* in medio *proferre*, id. Fam. 15, 2: *vocare*, id. Cluent. 28).

3. *proddico*, 3: cf. Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, nihil ab hoc pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur. 4. *to utter a cry, vocem dare*: cf. Vulg. Prov. viii. 1, numquid non sapientia clamitat, et prudentia dat vocem suam (p. forth her voice)? 5. *edo*, 3: v. TO FURNISH.

6. *edico*, 3: v. TO PROCLAIM. IV. *To send forth (shoots, etc.)*: 1. *mitto*, 3: *roots, radices* m. Col. 3, 18; *leaves, folium* m., Plin. 18, 7, to 5: *comp. emitto*: *folia em.* id. 18, 20, 49; *blossoms, flores* m., id. 24, 9, 38: the *pass* is used for *intr.* of the same sense: *ulmi emittuntur in ramos*, id. 17, 12, 18: *submitto (to send up)*: cf. a. *tellus flores*, Lucr. 1, 8: *pabula tellus pascentis a. equis*, Lucan. 4, 411: a. *humus formosa colores*, Prop. 1, 2, 9.

2. *gigno, gēnūl, gēnium*, 3: *what- ever the earth p. forth, omnia quae terra gignat*, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: v. TO BEAR, TO PRODUCE. 3. *proddico* (post-class. in this sense): cf. Vulg. Luc. xxi. 30, (of trees) cum producant jam ex se fructum (the parallels, Matt. xxv. 32, Marc. xxi. 28, have the *intr.* nascor: v. TO SPRING FORTH).

put forward: 1. *to put in the forefront*: *praepōno*, 3: cf. Ov. Trist. 1, 7, 34. Hos quoque sex versus, in prima fronte libelli Si praepōnendos esse putas, habe. II. Hence, *to put forward* (in public): 1. *proddico*, 3: *he p. forward Roman knights on the stage to act a pantomime*, equites R. ad agendum mimum produxit in scenam, Suet. Ner. 4. 2. Stronger, *trādo*, al. sum, 3: (as a candidate), cf. in quae (comitia), omnibus invitis, tradit noster Magnus Aul. filium, Cic. Att. 1, 16. 3. *proppello, pūll, pulsum*, 3: with obj. a person; the Jews p. him forward, propellunt eum Judaeis, Vulg. Act. xix. 33: obj. a thing: *to p. forward one's crude work before the public*, cruda studia in forum prop., Petr. 4. 4. Still stronger, *ostento*, 1 (to p. forward prominently): cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 41. Ambiorigem ostentatū fidei faciendae causa. Fig. (make a display of, as "p. their best qualities forward," Swift), esp. reflect: *why should I p. myself forward*, quid me ostentem? Cic. Fam. 1, 4. J. *in*: prae me fero et ostento: *he p. himself forward before all the rest*, caeteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23. Also, for *refl.* sense, *to p. oneself forward*, in medium venire, procedere: v. TO COME FORWARD. Also *praefero*, *tūll, lātum*, 3: as a *preference*, modestiam praefere et lasciviam uti, Tac. A. 13, 45.

III. *To p. forward a proof, ex-ample, or claim*: 1. *allego*, 1: ex-ample, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: *merita*, Suet. Aug. 47: *you thought this ought to be p. forward to the senate*, hoc senatui allegandum putasti, Plin. Pan. 70. 2. *oppōno*, 3: v. TO ALLEGE. 3. *ostendo*, al. sum and tum, 3: cf. *magnifica et praeclara auri defensus ostenditur*, Cic. Verr. 5, 1. 4. *pōno*, with in medio: cf. *ponam in medio sententias philosophorum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 6. IV. *To p. forward a plea, defence, or excuse*:

1. *affero*, *attūll, allātum, afferre*, 3: (usu. with causam or rationes): cf. *quam causam afferam?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: *justas causas afferre*, Cic. Att. 11, 15. 2. *praetendo*, al. tum, 3: (whence *pretend*): cf. Tac. A. 3, 59, *fessam aetatem et actos labores praet. (plead)*.

3. *obtendo*, 3: cf. id. ib. 35, *valitudinem corporis obt.*: v. TO PLEAD.

— *from (ubs = put out of)*: *efficio*: extrudo etc. v. TO PUT OUT.

— *in into*: 1. *pōno*, 3: with acc. of thing, the place expr. by in with *abl.* or acc. or *pronom. adv.*: v. *supr.* TO PUT. No. 3. 2. *impōno*, 3: with acc. of thing, the place expr. by acc. with in very rarely with in and *abl.*: *to p.*

one's foot in the water, pedem imp. in undam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4: *to p. the windows, doors, into a house*, fenestras, ostia, in aedes imp., Julian. Dig. 6, 19.

3. *interpōno*, 3: *to p. in (a remark or word)*: v. TO INTERPOSE. 4. *immitto*, 3: (with the idea of force): cf. *corpus im. in undas*, Ov. H. 2, 133: *haec (signa) quomodo machinationibus immisissae in flumen defixerat (p. them in and fixed them there)*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Fig.: *he hath p. into my mouth a new song*, *immisit in os meum canticum novum*, Vulg. Pa. xxxix. 4 (xl. 3). *Mitto* simply is used in the Vulg.: *put thine hand into thy bosom*, *mitte manum tuam in sinum tuum*, Ex. iv. 6: *I have done nothing that they should p. me into the dungeon*, *innocens in lacum missus sum*, Gen. xl. 15: cf. 3 Reg. xxii. 27, *mittite virum istum in carcerem*: cf. id. Job. 7, 7; xx. 25: Jacob, iii. 3, *equis freno in ora mittimus*. Both verbs used in Matt. ix. 16, 17: *immitto, to let in a piece (commisuram panni rudis in vestimentum novum)*; *mitto, to pour in, vinum in utres*.

5. *dēmitto*, 3: *to p. money into a purse*, *nummum in loculos*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175: *to p. a black ball into the ballot-box*, *calculus atrum in urnam dem.*, Ov. M. 15, 44. 6. *dimitto*, 3: (sufer) *to go into, post-class.*: *if a man shall put in his beast, etc.*, si dimiserit quispian jumentum suum, ut depascatur aliena, Vulg. Ex. xxii. 5: *p. me into one of the priests' offices*, *dimittite me ad unam partem sacerdotalem*, id. 1 Reg. ii. 36. 7. *inseōro, sērl, sērtum*, 3: with in and acc., *to p. one's neck into a noose*, *collum in laqueum im.*, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37: *to p. one's head into a tent*, *caput in tentoria ina*, Liv. 8, 36: with *dat.* and in, cf. *meretricid manum in sinum ina*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: *dat. only*, *contiones directas opori suo ina*, Just. 38, 3: *historiae jocos*, Ov. Tr. 2, 444: v. TO INSERT. *Abac.*, *you're putting in all the world (into the boat)*, *trecentos inseris*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12. 8. *inseōro, sērl, sērtum*, 3: *to p. in a seed, plant, graft*: *if the corn is not p. in (sc. the ground)*, si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 5, 7, 3: cf. TO GRAFT; TO PLANT; TO SOW; TO INSERT. Fig. with *dat.*: *animos corporibus ina. (= unite)*, Cic. Tim. 12: v. TO IMPLANT. 9. *infero, tūll, lātum*, 3: with *dat.*, cf. *semina arvis inf.*, Tac. A. 11, 54: *spolia optima templo inf.*, Liv. 4, 20: with in and acc., *to p. (or throw) a thing into the fire*, *aliquid in ignem inf.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: *to p. in a thrust (said of a fencer)*, *ictum inf. (dat. of pers. if expr.)*, like *vulnus inf.*: cf. TO PUSH; TO THRUST; and the *substs.*: *to p. a foot in, pedem inf.*, v. TO SET (foot in): *to p. a body into a tomb*; cf. *reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit*, Just. 11, 15: cf. *ne quis a pulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat (nor p. in a stranger to the family)*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: *to p. (an item) into accounts (bring or carry to account)*, *aliquid rationibus inf.*, Col. 1, 7, 7: in *rationes*, Julian. Dig. 34, 3, 12: *abac.*, *to p. in (= render) false accounts*, *rationes inf.*, Cic. Fl. 9, 20.

To put in (a ship to land or port): 1. *appello, pūll, pulsum*, 3: *p. in here*, huc appello, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: *they p. in to the island*, ad Insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: v. TO LAND.

2. *appello, āvi, and ul, i* (navem or -es, with ad of the place): cf. ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv. 33, 17: ad terram, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 37, fin. *Pass.* as *intr.*: cf. *applicatis nostris ad terram navibus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: *Caeae telluris ad oras applicor*, Ov. M. 3, 598: with in, cf. *applicor in terras*, id. H. 16, 126: with *adv.*, *Poet.* quo accedam? quo applicam, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19. 3. *to p. into port*: *portum petere*, Cic. Planc. 39: *p. capere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: *p. tenere*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: *p. occupare*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32: cf. *fortiter occupa portum*, id. Od. 1, 14, 2.

Phrr. with *put* followed by in: (1) *to p. in danger or peril*, in periculum afferre, vocare, periculum con-

flare allici, intendere allici or in al-quem: *periculor*, i. v. TO ENDANGER, TO RISK: *they p. their lives in jeopardy to bring me water*, in periculo armarum suarum attulerunt mihi aquam, Vulg. 1 Paralip. xl. 19. (ibi) *to p. one in doubt (Milton)*, *dubium facere*: cf. Cic. Manil. 10, quae res est, quae cūquāquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? *to be p. in doubt*, sibi dubitationem dari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. (ill.) *to p. in a fright, terrō*, 2, etc.: v. TO FRIGHTEN; TO TERRIFY. (iv.) *to p. in mind*, *mōdo*, *adm.*, *comm.*, 2: v. TO REMIND. (v.) *to p. in a passion*, *iratum facere*, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 228. (vi.) *to p. in array*, *instrū*, 3: *alatio*, *consultō*, 3: v. TO DRAW UP: *p. yourselves in array against Babylon*, praeparantur vos contra B., Vulg. Jer. l. 14. (vii.) *to p. in order*, *ordino*, 1: *agmina*, Hor. Ep. 17, 9: *aciem*, Just. 11, 9: *partes orationis*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14: *provinciam inquietam*, Suet. Galb. 7: *res in ordinem redigere*, Auct. Her. 3, 9: in ordinem addicere, Cic. Tim. 3, etc. *expēdo*, 4: v. TO ARRANGE: TO SET (IN ORDER): (viii.) *to p. in practice*, v. TO PRACTISE. (ix.) *to put in the way (of doing a thing, of learning, etc.)*, e. g. "experience puts us in the way" (Dryden), cf. Cels. praef. med., ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia. (x.) *to p. in writing*, *peracribō*, 3: *orationem*, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: cf. Sall. Jug. 30, *decere existimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere*, also, *praescribo*; *testamentum litteris*, Paul. Dig. 29, 1, 40. Phrr.: *to make a proclamation, and p. it also in writing*, *praedicari etiam per scripturam*, Vulg. 1 Paralip. xxxvi. 22. (xi.) *to p. one's life in one's hand*; cf. Vulg. Job xlii. 14, *animam meam porto in manibus meis (cf. TO PUT. No. 3)*. Phrr.: with *put* foll. by into: (xii.) *to p. into the hands of*: (1.) = *entrust* to, do, i. with in manum, cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62, *hanc mihi in manum date*; and alone; *to p. a letter into the hands of (the bearer)*, i. e. *to send it by him*, *litteras allici dare*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, fin.: *to p. a matter into any one's hands*, *rem or negotium allici dare* or *dedere*: cf. *dat. hospitii suo negotium*, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, 99: also *mando*, i. *crēdo*, 3: *committo*, 3: *permitto*, 3: *depōno*, 3: v. TO DELIVER, TO ENTRUST, TO GIVE AND GIVE OVER: (cf. TO PUT UNDER). (2.) = *give up to and reflect*: *trādo*, 3: *dēdo*, 3: *prōdo*, 3: v. TO GIVE UP, TO SURRENDER, TO BETRAY. (xiii.) *to p. into the number of (reckon as)*: *pono*, 3: (v. TO PUT, No. 3): *dēdo*, 3: *to p. into the number of his enemies* (Pope), in numero hostium ducere, Cic. Verr. 5, 25, fin.: cf. Sall. J. 14, *aliquem loco affinim d.* (xiv.) *to p. in or into the place of*: *subdo*: *subjicio*: *suppono*: *substituō*: v. TO SUBSTITUTE: *to p. into a place belonging to another*, cf. *Maximissam in Syphacis regnum imp.*, Liv. 37, 25: v. *INSTEAD*. (xv.) *to p. one into a suspicion (= p. the suspicion into one's mind)*, *dare suspitionem locum*, Cic. Coel. 4: (cf. *of doubt*, *dare locum dubitationi*, id. Balb. 6).

put off: 1. *Lit.* (opp. to *put on*), especially of dress. 1. *pōno*, 3: *to p. off one's shirt*, *tunicam p.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: cf. Juv. 6, 477 (of the slaves of a capricious lady), *perit libraria, ponunt Cosmetae tunicas*. Constr. with *de* of the person: *to p. off clothes* (poet.), cf. Ov. M. 4, 345, *Mollia de tenero velamina corpore ponit*: or *abl.* only: cf. *nunquam humeris posturam arcum*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 60. Compound, *depōno*, 3: with *abl.* of that whence *put off*: *to put off the loads from the beasts*, *onera jumentis dep.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: cf. TO TAKE OFF.

2. *to p. off armour*, *arma dep.* *humeris*, Virg. Aen. 12, 707: cf. Vulg. 1 Reg. xvii. 39, et (David) deposita ea (Saul's armour): *to p. off shoes*, *dep. soleas*, Mart. 3, 50, but cf. No. 4: *depono* used in connection with *ndō*, i. *Vulg.* 2 Esdr. iv. 23, *non deponemus vesti-*

menta nostra; unusquisque tantum nudabatur ad baptismum. (Expr. by subet. in 2 Pet. i. 14: certus, quod velox est depositio tabernaculi mei, I must shortly p. off). Fig.: (1) = *p. away, get rid of*: p. off *grief and mourning*, nocerem et luctum, Cic. Phil. 14. 13: cf. Vulg. Eph. iv. 22, deponere vos veterem hominem, opp. to induite novum hominem (the paral. in Col. iii. 9 has exspoliantes, stripping off): (2) v. to LAY DOWN, to RESIGN. 2, *ajlicio*, 3: a stronger term:

v. to CAST OFF, to THROW OFF. 3, *exdo*, *ti*, *atum*, 3: (said of dress, etc., closely fitting, or fastened on), with acc. of thing, *abl.* of person, etc.: *to p. off the quiver from the shoulder*, pharetram humero ex., Ov. M. 2, 419: *alae ex.* (= to lay aside), Virg. Aen. i. 690: *to p. off an animal changing its skin*, serpens exiit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59. Fig.: *exuere jugum* (to shake off), Liv. 35, 37: *ex. humanitatem* (to lay aside), Cic. Lig. 5, 14: *feritatem ex.*, Ov. F. 3, 287: *silvestrem animum*, Virg. G. 2, 51: *more antiquos*, Liv. 27, 8: for const. with acc. of person, and *abl.* of thing: v. to STRIP. 4, *solvio*, *vi*, *atum*, 3: (= to untie): *p. off thy shoes from off thy feet*, solve calcementum de pedibus tuis, Vulg. Ex. iii. 5. 6, *démovéo*, 2: fig.: *to p. off from himself all suspicion of the crime*, ut ab se sceleris latus suspicio demoveretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, 100.

II, *to defer, procrastinate*: 1, *compds.* of *fero*: (1) *differo*, *distill*, *deferre*, *dilatatio* (to separate by a space of time): (a) indefinitely: *obj.* of the time; *tempus diff.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 23: and *pass. venit tempus tam mature ut differri jam hora non possit*, id. ib. 6, 19: *I think the day may be p. off*, puto posse diem differri, id. Att. 13, 37: *to p. off from day to day*, diem de die diff., Liv. 25, 25: *obj.* of the thing; *this I cannot p. off*, hoc non queo diff., Cic. Q. F. 2, 8: *he proposed to p. off the subject*, rem distulit, id. Div. 10, 16: *to p. off a journey for the present*, iter in praesentia diff., Caes. B. C. 3, 85. Poet.: *anger p. off thirst*, distulit ira stim., Ov. M. 6, 160: *obj.* an Inf.; *querere distulit*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21: a subj. clause with *quoniam*; *nilil dilati, quin periculum summae rerum facerent* (*fearing to p. it off till, or lest*), Liv. 6, 22, *fin.*: with *in* and *acc.* of time; *to p. off to another time*, in aliud tempus diff., Cic. Brut. 87: *to a future time*, in posterum diff., id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, 81: (b) definitely: *to p. off a thing to the next day*, aliquid in posterum diem diff., id. Deiot. 7, 21: cf. Liv. 32, 35, *dilatato in posterum diem colloquio*: *let us p. off (or reserve) the rest till to-morrow*, reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, *fin.*: *till your arrival*, in adventum tuum, id. Fam. 2, 3, *ad fin.*: *for a year*, in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: *he neglected to keep the day named in the edict*, and p. off till Nov. 28, di-em edicti obire neglexit: in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec. distulit, Cic. Phil. 3, 20: rarely with *ad* of time: cf. id. Vat. 11, *fin.* (fig.). *to id.* quod promulgasset misericordiae nomine, ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse. With *obj.* of person (simply of time: for fig. sense, see No. III.): *if you p. me off till another time*, sin autem differas me in aliud tempus, id. Fam. 5, 12: (the professor) refused to admit (Tiberius) to a lecture out of the course, and told his servant to p. him off till the Saturday, Diogenes Grammaticus, disputare sabbatis Rhodi solitus, venientem eum ut se extra ordulum audiret, non admisit, ac per serulum suum in septimum diem distulatur, Suet. Tib. 32: rarely with *p. off till the new year*, legati, qui ad novum magistratus dilati erant, Liv. 41, 8. (Note: the other compds. of *fero* are almost always used definitely.) (2) *profero*, 3: (*to carry forward*): *const.* *abst.* cf. auctio- nis diem latus prof., Cic. Att. 13, 14: with *in*; cf. aliquid in diem posterum prof., Gell. i. 23: with *acc.* of duration; cf. rem aliquot dies prof., Cat. in Gell.

7, 3. (3) *confero*, 3: (*to reserve for*), rare: *const.* with *in* and *acc.*: cf. omnia in mensem Martium conf., Cic. Att. 6, 1: in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. (4) *transféro*, 3: (*to carry over to another time*), rare: *const.* with *in* and *acc.*: cf. causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9: reflect. cf. subito reliquit annum suum, seseo in proximum annum transulit (*p. off his candidature*), Cic. Mil. 9, 24. 2, *compds.* of *trido*, *di*, *sum*, 3: stronger sense: (1) *detrudo* (*to push down*): cf. comitia in mensem Martium det., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: comitia in adventum Caesaris det., id. Att. 4, 17. (2) *protrudo*, 3: comitia in Januarii mensem protr., id. Fam. 10, 26, *fin.* 3, *dico*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3, and *prodo*: with *obj.* of thing, always to PROLONG, to CARRY ON: with *obj.* of time (the thing understood): *the Haedui p. off (the matter) day after day*, diem ex die ducere Haedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: with *obj.* of person (passing into sense III.), *when he saw that they were only putting him off*, ubi se diutius duci intellexit, ib. (2) *prodo* (*to carry forward*): cf. dies producta est in III. id. Febr., Cic. Q. F. 2, 3. 4, *traho*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3, and *compds.* (gen. to PROLONG): *to p. off purposely to the last moment*, rem de industria in serum tr., Liv. 32, 35: with *obj.* of person (passing into sense III.): cf. legati quereutes, trahi se a Caesare, ad quem missi forent, Suet. Tib. 31. (2) *extraho*: *indef.*: *the case is by our opponents p. off on all sorts of pretexts*, res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: *to p. off the battle till the morrow*, pugnam in posterum extr., Tac. A. 4, 73: *to p. off from day to day*, diem de die extr., Sen. Ben. 2, 5, *fin.* (3) *protraho* (cf. to PROTRACT): *JoIn*: stipendia militum, etc., protrahi ac differri (was p. off and delayed), Suet. Ner. 32. 6, Other verbs *compd.* with *pro*: (1) *pródo*, 3: (*to p. forward*): Cat. ap. Fest. p. 242, ed. Müller: *I think I shall prevail on him at least to p. off the marriage a few days*, credo impetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptias prodatur dies, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13. (2) *prólatio*, 1: (*freq.* of *prófero*): *to p. off from day to day*, diem ex die prol., Tac. A. 6, 42: esp. in gerundive: *by putting off the conferences*, prolatandis consultationibus, Sall. J. 27: *JoIn*: dubitando et dies prolatando, id. C. 43. *JoIn*: id. (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, *fin.* (3) *prómoveo*, 2: *in so far as I p. off my master's marriage*, quantum huc promoveo nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 28. (4) *prórogo*, 1: (*to extend the time*): *absol.* *to p. off the day for payment*, dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: *who p. off the time for amending his life*, qui recte vivendi prorogant horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 41: with *in* and *acc.*, *to p. off the soldier's hope to a future day*, spem militi in alium diem pror., Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 57. (5) *prócrastino*, 1: (*lit.* *p. off till the morrow*): with *obj.* of thing. *JoIn*: rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, *ad fin.*: *pass.* cf. res non procrastinatur, id. Verr. 4, 45, 100: v. to PROCRASTINATE. 8, *reñcio*, 3: (*to throw over to another time*): *obj.* of thing: *the legations were p. off from the 1st to the 13th of February*, a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rellecebant, Cic. Q. F. 2, 3: *obj.* of person: *all at once you p. us off till July*, repente ab te in mensem Quintilem relecti sumus, id. Att. 1, 4. 7, *réservo*, 1: (*to keep back for another occasion*), rare in the sense of *p. off*: v. to RESERVE.

8, *sustinéo*, 2: (*to hold in suspense*): *indef.*: *to p. off war by counsel*, bellum consilio sus., Liv. 3, 62: *conf.* with *ad* and *acc.*: *to p. off the assault till night*, oppugnationem ad noctem sus., Caes. B. G. 5, 17. Also *freq.* sustento, 1: (*to keep in suspense*). *JoIn*: sustentando ac prolatando, v. sup. No. 5: with *ad* and *acc.*; *edificationem Aeneam ad tum adventum sustentari placebat*, Cic. Q. F.

2, 7: with *dum* and *subj.*: *p. off the matter till Nero's arrival*, sustenies rem dum Nero veniat, id. Fam. 11, 54. 9, *tardo*, 1: (*to delay*): *to prevent, or at all events p. off, my starting*, ut impidire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: and *comp.* *tardare*, with *obj.* of person; *fortasse literae meae te retardarunt* (as we say to *p. off an expected comer*), Cic. Att. 13, 36. 10, *In* the Intrans. sense: *cunctor*, 1, *dep.*: *móror*, 1, *dep.*: *móram interpono*: v. to DELAY: also v. to MOROSE, to POSTPONE, to RESERVE. III, Hence, with *obj.* of person, *to amuse with pretences, deceive, delude*:

1, *differo*, 3: cf. Liv. 7, 14, *differri non posse adeo concitatos animos* (= appease): *to p. one off with all sorts of deceptions*, aliquem variis frustrationibus diff., Just. 9, 6, *fin.*: cf. Liv. 25, 25, *dilatari per frustrationem*: *to p. off a suitor*, aliquem petentem diff., Suet. Vesp. 21. 2, *dúco*, 3: v. sup. II. No. 3, and *pródo*: *to p. one off with deceitful hope*, aliquem falsa spe prod., Ter. And. 4, 1, 21: *to p. off* (e. g. a creditor) *by proposing terms*, aliquem conditionibus prod., Cic. Quinct. 8, 29: v. to DRAW ON, to LEAD ON. 3, *traho*, 3: v. sup. II. No. 4: and *extraho*, 3: *JoIn*: eludi atque extrahi se multitudine putare (they were being played with and p. off), Liv. 2, 23. IV, Mercantile sense, *to get rid of by selling*: *extrúdo*, 3: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11, *laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces*.

V, *Intrans.*: *to p. off (to sea)*: *solvio*, 3: (*to unmoor*): with *obj.* of the ship, cable, or shore, and *absol.* Poet.: *solv. phaselion*, Hor. Od. 3, 29: *to p. off from the shore*, solv. quinque arena, Prop. 1, 8, 11: *solv. oram*, Quint. 4, 2, 41: *a terra solvere* (naves), Caes. B. C. 3, 101: *from a place*, e. g. Alexandria solv., Cic. v. to PUT TO SEA. Subst., *putting off*: *prólatio*, *f.*: *próductio*, *f.*

put on: 1, *Lit.* to place one thing on another: 1, *impono*, 3: *const.* for the position, *usu*, *dat.*, or in with *acc.* (rarely in with *abl.*, where the idea of the place prevails over that of placing: *as, these garlands shall be p. on our hearth for the Lar*, haec imponebant in foco nostro Lari, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16): *the pack-saddle is p. on the ox*, clitellae bovi sunt impostae (prov. for a burden on the wrong shoulder), Cic. Att. 5, 15: (1) *ycan*: *the joints on the table*, (artus) impositi mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230: *they p. a crown of gold on the letter*, coronam auream literis imponebant, Cic. Flacc. 37, 76: *he proposed to p. a diadem on his colleague's head*, id. egit ut collegae diadema imponeret, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: *youths p. on funeral pyres*, etc., impostique rogis juvenes ante ora parentum, Virg. G. 4, 477, and Aen. 6, 308: same phrase with *in* and *acc.* in *rogum imp.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: *irrigum imposita* est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102. With *promon.* *adv.*: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 42, omnibus equis Gallie equitibus detractis, eo (on them, i. e. the horses) legionarios milites imp. Esp., *to p. on board a ship*, *usu*, *const.* with *in* naves: cf. legiones equitiques Brundis in naves impositi, id. B. C. 3, 14: *adv.* cf. deprehens navibus circiter l. aique eo multibus impositis, id. B. G. 7, 58: *adv.* (very rare): cf. vetustissima nave impositi, id. in Suet. Caes. 66: *absol.* id. B. C. 3, 6: Cic. Liv. 2, 40, 84: v. to REAR. 2, *superpono*, 3: (rare) with *dat.*: *an ornament p. on the head*, superpositum capiti decus (i. e. the pileus), Liv. 1, 34: Also *pono*, *foli.* by *super* (freq. in late Lat.): *to p. a stone on the mouth of the well*, (lapidem) super os putei p., Vulg. Gen. xxix. 1: *to p. one's hand on (another's) eyes* (i. e. to close them at death), p. manus super oculos, id. ib. 46, 4: *to p. (a sacrifice) on the wood*, p. super ligna, id. 3 Reg. xviii. 23 (imp. *ib.*): *he p. the crown on him*, posuit super eum diadema, id. 4 Reg. xi. 12: v. PUT ON. 3, *appono*, 1: with *dat.*, and *adv.*: *p. the little on the fire*, app. cucumam fixo, Petron.

S. 135: to p. *jewels on the couches*, gemmas toris app., Ov. Her. 9. 60: esp. to p. *food on the table, to serve up* (with mensa rarely expressed, as Virg. Aen. 4. 602, patrisque epulandum apponere mensas: al. leg. ponere: cibos in mensam allici app., Pl. Men. 1. 3, 29): *he was the first that bore on his table at dinner*, solidum aprum primus in epulis apposuit, Plin. 8. 51, 78: to p. on a dish, patellam app., Cic. Verr. 4. 22: to p. anything on in a service of pottery, aliquid in vasis fictilibus app., Id. Att. 6. 1, 10: pass., dinner is p. on the table, apposita est coena, Pl. Trin. 2. 4. 69: absol., appositum est ampliter, Id. Mil. 3. 1, 160: Phr.: when the desert was p. on, apposita secunda mensa, Cic. Att. 14. 6. 4. *repono*, 3, with super and abl.: *putting logs in plenty on the fire*, ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. Orl. 1. 9. 6 (cf. subiciens ligna, Vulg. Lev. vi. 12). 5. *addo*, didi, ditum, 3, to p. water on a fire, flammam aquam add., Tib. 2. 4. 42. 6. *induco*, 3, to p. on different sorts of feathers (in a picture), varias inducere plumas, (Hor. A. P. 2: cf. coloreum picturam Ind., Plin. 35. 7, 36: v. to LAY ON, to SPREAD OVER. 7. *inferto*, tili, itum, 3: with dat.: cf. manus allici inf. (= lay hands on), Cic. Cat. 3. 1, 8: absol., to p. on a dish (= to serve up), lancem inf., Plin. 33. 11, 52: *he ordered the desert to be p. on*, inferri secundam mensam iussit, Id. 9. 35, 58. 8. *subdo*, 3, to p. on one thing (as an addition) to another: versus subd., Gell. 18. 4: v. to APPEND, to SUBJOIN. || Hence, to impose burdens, esp. tribute and taxes: impono, 3, with dat. of the thing or person taxed: to p. a tax on produce, vectigal fructibus tunc, Cic. Pont. 5. 10: a pull-tax was p. on slaves and freemen, in capita singula servorum ac liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. G. 3. 32: cf. to IMPOSE, to LAY ON. |||, to p. on dress, etc., both on another and on oneself: 1. *induo*, bl, itum, 3, opp. to exdo: (1) TRANS. with acc. of thing, dat. of person: when D. had p. the tunic on Hercules, cui quum deiantra tunicam induisset, Cic. Tusc. 2. 8, 20: *striking her, he p. on her the insignia of Bacchus*, raptaque insignia Bacchi induit, Ov. M. 6. 598: sometimes with acc. of person and abl. of thing: they p. his own sashment on him, induerunt eum vestimentis ejus, Vulg. Matt. xxvii. 31: Marc. xv. 18: or, with thing understood, bring forth the best robe, and p. it on him, cito proferte solum primam, et induite illum, Id. Luc. xv. 22. NOTE: Late writers use in this sense do with in and abl. or acc.: he p. his ring on his hand, dedit eum (anulum) in manu ejus, Vulg. Gen. xii. 42: cf. Id. Luc. xv. 22, date anulum in manum ejus, et calcamenta in pedes ejus: also circumdo, with acc. of thing and dat. of person, or acc. of person and abl. of thing: they p. on him a scarlet robe, chlamydem coccineam circumdederunt ei, Id. Matt. xxvii. 28: veste purpurea circumdederunt eum, Joh. xix. 2 (cf. Marc. xv. 17, induunt eum purpura). (2) Reflect. (= ENG. intrans.): with sibi: to p. on a chain, sibi torquem Ind. Cic. Fin. 2. 22, 71: or alone, as intrans.: to p. on a ring, anulum Ind., Id. Off. 1. 9, 38: a helmet, galeam Ind., Virg. Aen. 9. 366: esp. pass. as reflect. with acc. of thing: to p. on a garment, indui vestem, Ter. Eun. 4. 4. 40: cf. Virg. Aen. 2. 391, Androgei galeam clipeique insignis decorem induitur (the abl., lb. 5, 674, Indutus galea, refers to the state, wearing, not the act of putting on): for the gerundive, cf. Caes. B. G. 2. 21, at etiam ad galeas Ind., tempus deferui (where Herzog insists on inducendus). 2. *induco*, 3: with acc. of person and abl. of thing: cf. Stak. S. 8. 2, 67, humeros albenit amictu Ind.: pass. as reflect. with pers. as subject: tunicaque induitur artus, Virg. Aen. 8. 457: with thing as obj. and pers. in dat., used in pass.: if his shoes were p. on wrong, the left for the right, si mane

sibi calceos perperam ac sinister pro dextero induceretur, Suet. Aug. 92. 3. *simo*, *sumpel*, *sumptum*, 3: cf. calceos et vestimenta sumere, esp. to assume a formal or official dress: to p. on the toga pretesta, togam praetextam a., Liv. 8. 9: when he had p. on the dress of manhood, sumpta virili toga, Cic. Am. 1. 1: the diadem, diadema a., Suet. Cal. 22: the royal robes, regium ornatum, Nep. Eum. sub fin. 4. *accommodo*, 1 (to fit on), with dat. or ad and acc., and dat. of pers.: to p. a hood on one's head, calauticam capiti acc., Cic. Frag. Or. in Clod. 5: cf. Id. de Or. 2. 61, 250, coronam sibi ad caput acc.: to p. a shield on one's back, clipeum ad dorsum acc., Pl. Trin. 3. 2, 91. 5. *apto*, 1 (fit on to): to p. a ring on the finger, digito anulum apt., Suet. Tib. 73: he p. (arms) on strong shoulders, humeris (haec) fortibus aptat, Virg. Aen. 9. 364. 6. Expr. by particular verbs referring to the parts of dress: e. g. *while he p. on his shoes and cloak*, dum calceabat ipso sese et amictabat, Suet. Vesp. 21: for amictu, ul, lxi, lectum, 4, cf. to CLOTH, to WRAP, to WRAP ABOUT. 7. *p. on one's hat*, caput aperire, Pl. Poen. 3. 4. 34: v. to COVER: (the kings) having p. on their robes, vestiti cultu regio, Vulg. 3 Reg. xxii. 10: v. to CLOTH. || Hence, to assume, invest oneself with, any character or quality: 1. *induo*, 3: (in sleep) you daily p. on the likeness of death, eam (imaginem mortis) quotidie induis, Cic. Tusc. 1. 38, 92: a man p. off the character of the friend, when he p. on that of the judge, ponit personam amici, cum induit iudicis, Id. Off. 3. 10, 43: to p. on the pretence of anything, allicuius simulationem Ind., Liv. 1. 50: of moral qualities: p. on the new man, induite novum hominem, Vulg. Eph. iv. 24: cf. Col. iii. 10. 2. *simo* and *assumo*, 3: v. ADOPT, ASSUME. || *put out*. I. Lit.: 1. *exsero*, bl, tum, 3: *putting out his tongue in mockery*, Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7. 10: cf. linguam per os, Plin. 9. 24: constr. with acc. and abl., to p. out his arms and fierce face from the waves, aquis cum torvo brachia vultu exs., Ov. M. 2. 271: also with ab: to p. out his head from the ocean, caput ab oceano exs., Lucan 5. 598. 2. *ejicio*, jeci, jectum, 3: to p. out the tongue, linguam ej., Cic. de Or. 2. 66, 266: cf. to THRUST OUT, to PUT FORTH, to STARCH OUT. 3. *profero*, tili, itum, 3: to p. out the tongue in coughing, linguam in tussendo prof., Pl. As. 4. 1, 50: the finger, digitum, Cic. Caecin. 25: the hand, manum, Pl. Pseud. 3. 72: cf. Vulg. Gen. xxxviii. 28: to p. out strength, v. to XERT. || Hence to p. out (of its place) a joint: ejicio, extorqueo, luxo: v. to DISLOCATE. |||, Esp. to turn out (of a house, room, etc.): 1. *ejicio*: with abl. alone, or with a, ex, or de (the latter in the sense of removal from rank, etc.): cf. to TURN OUT: to p. out of doors, aedibus foras ej., Pl. As. 1. 2, 1: out of the house, domo ej., Id. lb. 1. 1, 9. Absol., when he had p. them all out, ejectis omnibus, Vulg. Marc. 7. 40 (cf. Joh. ix. 34): to p. out of the senate, e. senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12, ad fin.: de senatu, Liv. 40. 51. 2. *expello*, 3: v. to DRIVE OUT, to XPEL. Joli: expulsus atque ejectus e praedio, Cic. Quinct. 7, 28, the simple v. pello with e medio, Enn. in Cic. Mur. 14; Cic. Off. 3. 8. 3. *extrudo*, bl, sum, 3: with aedibus, ex aedibus, foras: v. to TURN OUT, to DRIVE OUT. 4. *protrudo*, 3: to be p. out of doors, protrudi penatibus, Amm. 29. 1. 5. In the specific sense of putting out of an office post of government, etc.: *movo*, *movi*, *motum*, 2, and compes, *amovo*, *demovo*, *removo*, *submovo*; also, *abdo*, 2, *abrogo*, 1, and *expello*, 3: v. to DEGRADE, to DEPOSE, to REMOVE, to SUPPRESS. (N.B.—The Vulgate has for to put out of the synagogue, absque synagoga facere, Joh. xvi. 2; and pass. extra synagoga fieri, Joh. ix. 22.) || Hence, in a stronger sense, equiv. to to destroy:

1. *extinguo*, xxi, nctum, 3 (xt. bad), to quench: to p. out a fire, ignem ext., Ov. F. 2. 712: incendium ext., Cic. Fam. 4. 13: to p. out torches, laccas ext., Plin. 2. 103, 106. (Phr.: the fire on the altar shall not be p. out, ignis in altari semper ardebit, Vulg. Lev. vi. 12): to p. out a light, lumen ext., cf. Lucr. 6. 792, nocturnumque recens extinctum lumen: Fig.: of eminent persons, cf. Cic. Fam. 4. 3, med., quasi lumen aliquid, extinctis ceteris, elucere sanctitatem tuam: of a state, cf. Vulg. Ezech. xxxii. 7 and 8: to p. out the name of Rome, Pl. Rl. nomen extinguere, Cic. Cat. 4. 4, 7: cf. to QUENCH, to EXTINGUISH. Hence sube. extinctus, da, m. (the putting out): cf. odor a lucernam extinctum, Plin. 7. 7, 5. 2. *restingo*, 3: to p. out a fire, incendium rest., Cic. Mur. 25, fin.: flammam, Hor. S. 1. 5, 76: (fig. for the fire of love, Lucr. 4. 1083): (that) streams of blood p. out the rising flames, (ut) rivi sanguinis flammam orientem restinguere, Liv. 28. 33: with abl. of means: they p. out the fire with water, ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl. Cas. 4. 1, 16. Fig.: cf. Cic. Rep. 1. 1, oriens incendium belli sanguine suo rest.: Id. Or. 8. 27, animorum incendia rest.: v. to QUENCH. 3. *effodio*, fodi, fossum, 3: (to tear or scratch out): to p. out the eyes (with dat. of person): cf. Plant. Aul. 1. 1, 14, Oculis ego istos effodiam tibi, Id. Mil. 2. 3, 44, Juben tibi oculos effodiri, quibus id quod nusquam est vides (do you want your eyes p. out, as, etc.): Ter. Eun. 4. 6, 2, oculi illi illico effodientur: he sends them home with their ears cleft or one eye p. out, auribus desectis aut singulis effusis oculis domum remittit, Caes. B. G. 7. 4, fin.: poet. (of Polyphemus), cf. Virg. G. 3. 663, Luminis effosui fluidum lavit inde cruorem. Fig.: cf. Cic. N. D. 3. 38, 91, ut duo illos oculos orae maritumae effodiant: Vell. 2. 52, effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen. 4. *eruo*, bl, itum, 3, in same sense: oculum er., Plin. 25. 8, 50: oculos er., Vulg. Num. xvi. 14: Id. Judic. xvi. 21. 5. *excutio*, cussi, cussum, 3: cf. oculo excussus, Suet. Caes. 68: (of fire), poet., ignem de crinibus excutere, Ov. M. 12, 281. 6. *delio*, evl, itum, 2: to blot out, esp. with nomen: cf. Vulg. Deut. xxv. 6: thou hast p. out their name for ever, nomen eorum delesti in aeternum, Id. Pa. ix. 5: cf. Liv. 9. 45, nomen Aequorum prope ad intersectionem deletum: to p. out of one's mind (or head), ex animo del.: cf. Ter. Eun. 2. 3, 5, deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres. 7. *tollo*, with de medio, to p. out of the way (as euphem. for a murder): they show how easily such a man, etc., could be p. out of the way, demoustrant . . . perfacile hunc hominem, incautum et rusticum et Romae ignotum, de medio tolli posse, Cic. R. A. 7. 20. V. To p. out of one's way or course: confundo, 3: perturbare, i: v. to CONFUSE, to DISTURB, to INTERRUPT. || *To make public*. 1. *edo*, 3. 2. *promio*, 3: v. to PUBLISH. 3. *edico*, 3: v. to PROCLAIM. 4. *expono*, 3: v. to EXPOSE, to LAY OUT. || *To p. out money at interest*: pecunias allici fenore dare; fenori occupare; in fenore ponere: v. INTEREST: or pono alone, Hor. Epod. 2. 70: apud aliquem ponere, Cic. Verr. 3. 70. || *Intr. verb. of motion*: to p. out of port, solvere navem e portu, Pl. Bacch. 2. 3, 54: portu solvi., Cic. Mur. 2. 4: navis ex portu educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: classem portu ed., Plin. 2. 12, 9 § 55: e portu proficisci, Caes. B. C. 3. 14: ex portu proficere, Id. B. C. 3. 7 (and exire), poet. portum linquere, Virg. Aen. 3. 239: cf. to PUT TO SEA. || *put over*. I. Lit.: in position: 1. *superimpono*, 3: the great stone forming the covering (of the vault) was p. over its mouth, saxum ingens, quo operitur, machina superimpositum est, Liv. 39. 50: also Impono: cf. Actuum impositam (p. over them), Hor. Orl. 3. 4. 76. 2. *superpono*, 3: he p. the

marble statue of Pompey over the archway of Janus. P. statum marmoreum Jano superposuit, Suet. Aug. 31, fin.

3. appono, 3 (to p. against so as to cover): p.ing his cloak over the wound, paenula ad vulnus apposta, Suet. Ner. 49: cf. Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 39. Cur tamen apposta velatur Janua lauro? II. To p. (an army, etc.) over a river, etc.: trājicio, 3; transmitto, 3; v. to caeso. To p. a bridge over a river, pontem in flumine facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; injicere pontem, Liv. 26, 6; Tac. A. 15, 19; flumen ponte Jungere, Liv. 21, 45; imponere pontem flumini, Curt. 5, 1; ponte flumen transmitti, Plin. Ep. 8, 8; ponte flumen trajicere, Flor. 4, 12: p.ing bridges over the marsh, pontibus palude constrata, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14. III. To p. over persons or affairs, in the way of authority or commission: 1. addo, 3: cf. Pl. Aul. 3, 6, to Argus, quem Ioni Junc custodem addidit. 2. impōno, 3: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 18, consul esse impōsit nobis, etc. 3. appōno, 3: the tribune p. over him as a guard, tribuno custodisse appositō, Tac. A. 1, 6: cf. Suet. Aug. 48, recivem app. 4. pono, 3; v. to p. ut, No. 3.

5. praedico, 3; v. to appoint: to set over.

put to: I. Lit.: to apply to: 1. appōno, 3, with ad: p.ing one's ear to the ice, apposita aures ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42: to p. the hands to the face, manus ad o. app., Cic.: with dat., to p. a torch to the doors (to set fire to), candelam valvis app., Juv. 9, 98: In this sense also subdo, subijcio, suppono: v. to set (fire to) and infero, cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22. 2. applico, 1: v. to p. ut, No. 9. 3. apō, 1: to p. arcos to the bow-strings, nervo sagittas ap., Virg. Aen. 10, 131. 4. impōno, 3 (to p. the male to the female): asinum equae imp., Col. 39, 4—P. h. r.: to p. the hand to anything: (1.) v. to touch: tangere, cf. Vulg. 1 Paralip. xlii, 10. (2.) v. to REACH OUT: manum porrigo, extendo. Fig.: to steal, man. ext. ad, Vulg. Ex. xxii, 11. (3.) v. to SWAY: manum Jungere, Vulg. id. lb. xxiii, 1. (4.) to p. their necks to the work, supponere colla sua in opere, id. 2 Esdr. iii, 5. (5.) to p. one's name to, subscibo, etc.: v. sign, subscribo. II. The comp. to put to (—to add) opp. to take from: addo, 3; appono, 3; v. to add; to put down; to RECKON: III. To put to (horrea, etc.): Jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, and ompe: cf. equos J., Virg. G. 3, 114: equos curru J., id. Aen. 7, 724: reges ad currum J., Plin. 13, 3: arato, curru J., Tib. 1, 10: 2. subJungo: cf. curru subJ., Virg. E. 5, 29; juvencos plostro subJ., Col. 6, 2, 8: carpento suos equos subJ., Plin. 11, 49, 109: v. to HARNESS; to Yoke. IV. To drive or urge to any course (as "Thank him who puts me lothe to this revenge," Milton: "the avarice of their relations put them to painting," Dryden).

1. impello, 3, with in, ad, or ut and subj., etc.: v. to IMPEL: to FORCE: to CBUR. 2. addico, 3: to be p. to the greatest straits, in summas angustias add., Cic. Quint. 5: in discrimen extremum add., id. Phil. 6, 7: ad ultimum discrimen add., Liv. 45, 8: p. to (or up to) a crime, ad tantum facinus add., Cic. R. A. 31: v. to BRING TO, INTO.

V. To bring into any state, afficio, 3, with abl. gen. term: to p. to death (—execute), supplicio aff., Caes. B. G. 1, 27: to p. to inconvenience, Incommodum aff., id. ib. 7, 16: to p. to grief or pain, dolore aff., Lucr. 3, 493: to p. to the torture, cruciati aff., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4. Various Phrr.: (1.) to p. to death, to the noard: v. to KILL: to SLAY: TO MASSACRE: TO EXECUTE: TO PUNISH: esp. in the last sense, animadverto in: cf. Suet. Cal. 30, non temere in quemquam, nisi crebris et minutis ictibus, animadvertit passus est (any one to be p. to death): to p. to the sword, trucidare, ferro truci, trucidando occidere: v. to SLAUGHTER: caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3: Caes.: cf. Lucerni ad interfectionem

caesi sunt, Liv. 9, 26: "p. to the sword or to the halberd" (Clarendon), "ferro aut laqueo necati: to p. to the cudgel (Hudibras), fuste (or-ibus) caedere, mulcare, tundere, verberare: v. CUDGIL. (2.) to p. to flight: fūgo, 1; impello, 3: v. FLIGHT: TO PUT TO. The Vulg. has persequi hostes, alienos, Lev. xxvi, 7: Deut. xxxii, 30. (3.) to p. to rights: ordino, 1: expedito, 4; v. to PUT IN (order). (4.) to p. to shame: confundo, Vulg. Pa. xlii, 8 (xlv. 7): v. to SHAME: to be p. to shame: pudet: v. ASHAMED, TO BE. The Vulg. has confundor and revereor: J o l n: confundantur et revercantur simul (let them be, etc.), Pa. xxxix. 15 (xl. 14): also dehonesto, 1, Prov. xxv. 8: Insulto, 1, ibi. x. (5.) to be p. to silence: conticeo, dicli, 3: cf. conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: also mutum fieri, let the lying lips be p. to silence, muta flant labia dolosa, Vulg. Ps. xxx. 19 (xxx. 18): and mutus alone: he was p. to silence, mutus illico, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: cf. TO SILENCE; SILENT. (6.) to p. to work: adhibeo, ul, 2: with acc. of person; dat. of thing, Cic. (7.) to p. one's hand to (a work): aggredior, easus, 3, dep.: with acc., to some great work, magnam quid aggr., Cic. Att. 2, 14: with ad, cf. aggreditur ad pacis opus, Liv. 1, 42: and adfortor, ortus, 4, dep.: cf. hoc ipsum continuo adiutur, Cic.: v. TO BEGIN; TO UNDERTAKE. (8.) to p. (it) to a person, as a question, appeal: cf.: pono: v. sup., TO PUT, No. 3. (9.) to p. to (to press hard), as, "We'll p. the matter to the present push" (Shaksp.), Insisto, etc.: to be p. to it, in periculo, discrimine esse, agi, periclitari, etc.: v. RUSH. (10.) to p. to land: 1. appello, 3; 2. applico, 1: v. to RUNG TO LAND: cf. TO PUT IN TO PORT.

put to sea: 1. solvo, 3: with acc. of navis or classis (prop. to cast off moorings, to weigh anchor, to loose from): subj. of the person: (Caesar) to p. sea a little past midnight, Ipse paulo post mediam noctem navis solvit, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 (cf. 23): with a and abl. of the land; cf. naves condescerunt et a terra solvunt, id. B. C. 3, 101: abl. of the place; mercatores Alexandria solvise, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 30: also superiorem portu leni vento solvunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: pass. with navis as subj.; Interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 54. 2. edico, 3, naveni, etc.: cf. TO PUT OFF; TO PUT OUT (of port); TO WEIGH. P. h. r. solvere vela, Prop. 1, 17, 26. P. h. r., poet.: in altum vela dabant, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: Vulg. has the simple verb: duc in altum (p. out into deep water), Luc. v. 4: Vulg. also has navigo, Act. xiii, 13, xxi, 1: and tollo, Act. xxiv, 4, 21: cf. TO LAUNCH; TO LOOSE; TO SAIL; TO WEIGH (anchor).

together: colligo, 3; condo, 3; conféro, 3; compōno, 3; v. TO COLLECT; TO GATHER: to p. together broken bones, condere ossa, Cels. 8, 23: v. TO SET; TO p. together the rules of medicine, praecepta melendi cond., Plin. 26, 2, 6: v. TO COMPILE; TO COMPOSE.

under: I. Lit.: 1. subdo, didi, ditum, 3: to p. props under the vines, furcas vitibus subd., Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: to p. a dagger under one's pillow, pugionem pulvino subd., Suet. Oth. 11: to p. a thing under the eyes, rem oculorum visu subd., Lucr. 5, 102. 2. subijcio, jeci, jectum, 3, with dat., or sub with acc.: to p. eggs under hens, ova gallinis subj., Plin. 18, 26, 62: to p. things under the eyes, res sub oculis subj., Quint. 8, 6, 19: oculis, Cic. Ocul. 130, p. of Hor. A. P. 181, quae sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus. 3. suppono, 3, with dat.: we often p. ducks' eggs under hens, anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: to p. the neck under a burthen, colla oneri supp., Ov. R. Am. 171: to p. bulls under the yoke, taurum iugo supp., id. M. 7, 118: to p. the olive under the press, olivam prelo supp., Col. 12, 49, 9: to p. (a pillow) under the head, (pulvium)

capiti supp., Vulg. Gen. xxviii, 11 and 18: to p. fire under (wood), ignem supp., id. 3 Reg. xviii, 23. (Note: these compda. are all used in this sense, v. TO SET FIRE TO.) The Vulg. also uses pono with sub and abl. (unclassical): to p. a lamp under a bushel, candelam sub modio p., Matt. v. 15. 4. submitto, 3: to p. a brellis under the vines, canteium vitibus subm., Col. 4, 14, 1: (for breeding) vacas tauris s. Pall. Jul. 4: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6. 5. substerno, stravi, stratum, 3: to p. straw under the sheep, segetem ovibus subst., Cat. R. R. 37, 2: v. TO LAY UNDER, TO SPREAD UNDER. 6. substitio, 3 (very rare in lit. sense): to p. stones under a plank, lapides plantae subst., Pall. Mart. 10, 22. II. To make subject to: 1. subijcio, 3, with dat.: men p. themselves under the rule and power of another, subjicunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: cf. Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 27, all things are p. under him, etc., omnia subjecta sunt ei, sine dubio praeter eum qui subjecti est omnia: (cf. subjectum sub pedibus ejus, ib. 26, fr. Pa. viii. 8 (6): and, donec ponet omnes inimicos sub pedibus ejus, ib. 25). 2. suppono, 3: I have p. myself under you, me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36: cf. TO SUBJECT; TO REDUCE; TO BRING UNDER. III. To arrange or classify under heads: subijcio, 3, with dat. or sub and acc. (esp. in pass.): species p. under their genus, species quae sunt generi subjecta, Quint. 3, 6, 57: under the head of fear are p., etc., sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16.

put unto: v. TO PUT TO.

up: I. Lit.: 1. statuo, etc.: 2. erigo, 3; v. TO SET UP; TO REECT. 3. arriego, exi, ectum, 3: to p. up the ears, aures arr. Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 6: v. TO FRICK UP: the lion p. up its mane, leo comas arroxit, Virg. Aen. 10, 726. II. In gen. sense of to raise, to stir up, q. v. (1.) a person (to anger, etc.): also obj. of thing; exicio, 4; excito, 1. (ii.) game, in hunting; excio, excito, excogito, 1; excitio, 3; feram cubili, latibulis, etc.: cf. feras excitare, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: cervum memorabilis latibulis exc., Phaedr. 2, 8, 1: feras cubilibus excutere, Plin. Pan. 81: v. TO START. (iii.) to p. up a person to (a secret, a trick, etc.): indicio, 1; doceo, 2: v. TO HINT. III. To offer or expose to the public view: propugno, 3; cf. Cic. Mur. 11, singulis diebus discendos fastos populo proposuit (like a placard): esp. to p. up a thing for sale, aliquod venale prop., Cic. Verr. 2, 32: Suet. Ner. 16: or prop. alone: cf. Prop. 3, 23, 23: i puer, et citus haec aliqua propone columna.

IV. Hence, of a person, to p. up, and p. up for (as a candidate): ambio, 4: p. eto and exp. eto, 3: exposito, 3: rogo, 1: oro, 1: with munus, magistratum, etc., or abeo: v. TO CARRY: to p. up to (a lady as a suitor), p. eto: v. TO COURT, TO woo. V. To p. back, or p. away, anything into its place: 1. repōno, v. TO REPLACE. 2. recondo, 3: to p. up a sword into its sheath, cf. gladium crenatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: also gladium cond., Quint. 8, praef. § 15: ensem cond., Hor.: Vulg. has convertio, 3: p. up thy sword into his place, converti gladium tuum in locum suum, Matt. xxvi, 52: v. TO RETURN. VI. To put up with (an affront, etc.): 1. fero, tuli, latum, 3: alone with acc.: I would not have p. up with this in my hot youth, non ego hoc ferrem callidus juvenis Consule Plancio, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 17: who can p. up with this insult? quis hanc contumelliam ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3: with de and abl.: it is not yet known how far Caesar will not p. up with the limitation of his command, (epist. past) nondum enim satis huc erat allatum quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, Cic. Att. 5, 2: to p. up with anything in silence, tacitum (acc. of the thing) ferre, Cic. Att. 2, 3: Liv. 3, 45; from a person, ab: cf.

Id. 1, 50, ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tactum: with aequo animo, etc. (*that*) he had *p. up* with this blow to his honour for the sake of his country, tamen hanc jacturam honoris sui reipublicae causa aequo animo tulisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: *he advises them the rather to p. up with the loss, since, etc.*, detrimentum aequo animo ferendum docet, quod, Id. B. G. 5, 52: cf. hoc moderatore animo ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. *to p. up with a disappointment like a man*, cf. aln alter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2: *not to (or hardly) to p. up with*, fero, with aegre, etc.: (*that*) he found it hard to *p. up with his defeat* (as a candidate), aegre tulisse repulsum consulatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: *I should hardly have p. up with it*, animo iniquo tulisse, Id. Att. 15, 26: *gravier (hoc) ferre*, Id. Clu. 6, 16. *John: gravior et acerbe aliquid f.*, Id. Verr. 1, 58, 152. Comp. perféro: *to p. up with affronts and insults*, indignitates contumeliasque p., Caes. B. C. 2, 28. *2. accipio and recipio*, 3. with aequo animo, and alone, *to p. up with a wrong*, injuriam acc., Cic. Off. 1, 11: with ad se: cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1, ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam: *not to p. up with*, gravior accip., aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211. *3. facile pátior*, passus, 3. *dep.*: *I can p. up with a wrong, but not joined with an insult*, pátior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac. in Non. 430, 16. *4. devoro*, 1 (*to swallow, gulp down*, as an unpleasant dole): *to p. up with trouble for a short time*, molestiam paucorum dierum dev., Cic. Phil. 6, 6, 17: *to p. up with the folly and stupidity of men*, hominum ineptias ac stultitias dev., Id. Brut. 67, 236. *Phr.*: (*if you do so and so*) *I will not put up with it*, non feres actum, Cic. Att. 2, 3: *Liv.*: 80, with auferre, Pl. As. 4, 2, 7. Note: with a personal object: *morem gero: fero: v. TO BEAR WITH.* *VII. To remain, stay, lodge, at a place, or with a person*: 1. *deverto*, u. sum, 3. *to turn aside from the road*. (1) Act. as neut. (sc. obj. se, equum, currum, etc.): with ad of the person: (of two travellers) *the one p. up at an inn* (lit. with an innkeeper), *the other with a friend*, alterum ad caupionem devertisse, alterum ad hospitium, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: in of the place, in villam suam, Id. Off. 2, 18, fin.: *but ad villam suam*, Id. Mil. 19, 51: with in and ad: *deverit Clodius ad se in Albanum* (at his Alban villa: but lect. dub.), Id. ib.: *prop.* n. without prep.: *Maasiliam*, Id. Phil. 1, 6: *Rhodium*, Suet. 11b. 12: and so with domum, Cic. Ieiut. 6, 17. (2) Pass. as reflect. with abl. of the place; si qui Coliamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5: with in and acc.: *to p. up at a friend's house (or lodgings)*, in amici hospitium dev., Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 146: with adv.; *huc in tabernam dev.*, Id. Pseud. 2, 2, 61: with intro; *to p. up indoors*, intro domum dev., Id. Stich. 4, 1, 29: with ad of person and in of place; *recommend him to p. up with me in excellent lodgings* (or, in my, etc.), hortamini ut devertatur ad me in hospitium optimum, Id. Puen. 3, 4, 65: with apud of the person and adv. and in of place; *he p. up close by here with his father's friend*, et is in proximo hic devertitur, apud suum paternum hospitium, Id. Mil. 2, 1, 56. *2. Freq. deversor*, 1, *dep.*: with apud of the person, Cic. Att. 6, 1: in and abl. of place, in domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, 66: *abl.* (i. e. dat.) of prop. n.; cf. quum Athenas apud eum deversarer, Id. Tusc. 5, 8, 22. Subst.: *a place to p. up at*, deversorium, n.: *v. INX.* (Note: *diverto* is sometimes found, by confusion, for *deverto*, and *diversorium* for *deversorium*: but *diverto* is said to be properly used for different persons putting up separately: v. Goerenz ad Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5, p. 514.) *VIII. To vomit*, opp. to *p. down* = *to purge*: both used by Bacon.

put upon (often = *put on*, q. v. but often there is a clear shade of difference) 1. *Lit.* 1. *impóno*, 3.

with dat.: *striving to p. Pelion upon Olympus*, tendentes Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 52: cf. 1b. 76, impostam Aetnam. (fig.) *the burthens that are p. upon us*, quaequomque imposita nobis pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 544: with super of secondary obj.: cf. pedem super cervicem jacenti imposuit, Curt. 9, 7, fin.: super with acc. only (late): cf. *impone manum tuam super eam et vivet*, Vulg. Matt. ix. 18: *absol.* with adv. of position: cf. *molemque et montes insuper altos imposuit*, Virg. Aen. 1, 62. *2. superimpóno*, 3: with acc.: cf. (of a pupil in writing) neque egebit adjutorio manum suam manu superimposita regentis, Quint. 1, 1, 27: *absol.*, cum autem eam tabulam sic aptaveris, gravia pondera superimponito, Col. 12, 54. *3. superpóno*, 3 (cf. *to put over*): with dat., cf. superposuit Elissa manus suas manibus regis, Vulg. 4 Reg. xiii. 16: the Vulg. has also pono with super and acc.: cf. pone dexteram tuam super caput ejus, Gen. xlviii. 18: ponetis eas (dress and jewels) super filios et filias vestras, Id. Ex. iii. 22: plectentes coronas de spinis, posuerunt super caput ejus, Id. Matt. xxvii. 31 (Imp. el in Marc. xv. 17; Imp. capiti ejus, Joh. xix. 2): ponunt candelam super candelabrum, Id. Matt. v. 15. *4. apóno*, 3: cf. gemmas toris app., Ov. Her. 9, 60. *5. superjécio*, 3: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10. *6. addo*, 3: with dat.: *frena feris*, Virg. Aen. 5, 818: with in and acc.: *ne cul album in vestimentum addere petitionis liceat causa* (to p. white upon his dress), Liv. 4, 25. *7. subdo*, 3: with subj. of that upon which it is put: cf. aquae quae effervescent subditis ignibus (when p. upon the fire, lit., the fire p. under), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27. *8. inféro*, 3: *to p. upon a horse*, in equum inf., Caes. B. G. 6, 30. *II. Esp. of dress: to p. upon another*: 1. *indúo*, 3: *the p. Esau's raiment upon Jacob*, vestibus Esau induit eum, Vulg. Gen. xxvii. 15. *2. impono*, 3: cf. *PUT ON*. *III. Hence fig. to invest a person with any character, etc.*: gen. term, afflicto, 3: with acc. and abl.: *to p. honour upon a person or thing*, honore aff. aliquid or rem, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38: *to p. no honour upon*, nullis honoribus aff., Cic. Mil. 29, 80: other phrr.: *honorem deferre in aliquid*, Id. Brut. 81, 281: aliquid praecipuo honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: aliquid honorem reddere, Cic. R. A. 47, 136: (say) *what honour shall be p. upon Naera*, quoniam donetur honore N., Tib. 3, 1, 5: *to have honour p. upon one*, honorem accipere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. cf. amplasimilis honoribus decorari, Id. de Or. 1, 54, 232. *John: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus*, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. Contr., *to p. dishonour or disgrace upon*, dedícóro, 1: *déhonesto*, 1: *v. TO DISGRACE*; *TO DISHONOUR: he p. so much the greater dishonour upon you than upon me*, tanto ille vobis quam mihi peiorem honorem habuit, Q. Metell. in Gell. 12, 9: *to p. an insult or affront upon another*, contumeliam alteri facere, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 82: et, Ter. Ph. 5, 7 (8), 79: c. jacere in aliquid, Cic. Sull. 7, fin.: aliquid c. imponere, Sall. C. 48, fin.: *on which you have p. the greatest outrages and insults*, quibus tu injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 20: *to have an insult p. upon one*, contumeliam accipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: c. in se acc., Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1. *To p. a value upon*, aestimo, 1: *a high value*, magni et magno aest.: *v. TO VALUE*; *TO ESTEEM*. *To p. a slight upon*, nihilo, or minoris aest., nihili facere or pendere: *v. TO BLIGHT*; *TO MAKE LIGHT OF: to p. contempt upon: v. CONTEMPT*, *TO DESPISE*. Of a special endowment or favour: *I have p. my Spirit upon him*, dedi Spiritum meum super eum, Vulg. Is. xlii. 1: (*the priests*) *shall p. my name upon the children of Israel*, invocabuntque nomen meum super filios Israel, Id. Num. vi. 27. *IV. As a task or terms, a burthen or infliction*: 1. *impóno*, 3: with dat.: *p. upon me what you please*, quidvis oneris

imponere, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26: *that which thou puttest upon me, I will bear*, omne, quod imposueris mihi, feram, Vulg. 4 Reg. xviii. 14: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53, imposuisti (in) cervicibus nostris sempternum dominum: v. *TO IMPOSE*. *2. indúo*, 3: *v. BRING UPON*. *Ind. super (p. upon)* joined with pono in (*bring on*): cunctum languorem, quem posui in Aegypto non inducam super te, Virg. Ex. xv. 26. With obj. of person; as *to p. them upon considering* (Locke), animum inducere, excitare, ad or in aliquid. *v. TO DRIVE TO; TO INCITE; TO INDUCE; TO SET; TO URGE: to p. one upon a task*, proponere alicui aliquid: *v. TO PROPOSE; TO SET*. *V. To pass off anything upon* (as "to p. an undigested play upon the public," Dryden): cf. *TO PASS OFF: esp. as a deception; and (without obj. of thing) to cheat*. 1. *impóno*, 3: with dat. of person: v. *TO IMPOSE UPON*. *2. verba dare alicui*: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 21: Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6: Cic. Phil. 13, 16, ad fin.: Hor. S. 1, 3, 12. *3. inducere aliquid in: to p. an error upon one* (Bacon), cf. inducere imperitos in errorem, Cic. Brut. 85, 293. *Phr.*: *to p. upon one's trial*: in judicium adducere, Cic. R. A. 10, 28: or, vocare, Id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34: *to p. upon his country* (in same sense), add. ad populum, Id. Agr. 2, 36.

put with: 1. *Lit. addo*, 3: *let no gold be p. (into the grave) with the dead*, moriui neve aurum addito, Fr. Leg. Xii. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24. *II. To p. with any one for safety, depóno*, 3: *v. TO DEPOSIT*.

putative: 1. falsus, cf. falsi gentitoria, Virg. Aen. 1, 716. *2. (late) putative*, Tert. adv. Mar. 3, 8: v. *REPUTED*. *putid* (obs.): putidus, adv. putidus: v. *DISGUSTING*.

putrefaction (subs.): 1. *The process of making to putrefy* (ack): expr. by *infim*, *ger*, etc. of putrefacio. *II. The process of putrefying* (neut): expr. by *putresco*, and *putrefacio: salt preserves bodies from putrefaction*, corpora a putrescendo (sal) vindicat, Plin. 31, 9, 45. *III. The state of being putrid: v. PUTRIDITY: also, in a state of p., putrescens: v. PUTRESCENT*.

putrefactive (adj.): septicus (synonymus): p. force or influence, a. via, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

putrefy, v. a. (obs.) = *to make to putrefy*: putrefacio, fctd, factum, 3: Col. 3, 12: Plin. 29, 4, 28: v. *TO ROT*.

(v. n.): 1. *putresco* (and isco), 31: Cat. R. 3: Cic. Phil. 5, 13: Hor. S. 2, 3, 194: and *putresco*, 3: Varr. R. 2, 3, 119: Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: Plin. 31, 9, 45. *2. putreficio*: Pall. 1, 33: Varr. R. 2, 3: Lucr.: *past part. putrefactus*, Prud. *synec.* 10, 1035. *3. vitior*, 1, *pass.*: Plin.: v. *TO ROT*.

putrefying (adj.): puter and putris, tris, tre: cf. Ov. F. 1, 379, fervent examina (of bees) putri de bove (Virg. has for the same, liquefacta boum per viscera, G. 4, 555) cf. Curt. 9, 3, 10, corpora tot electricibus putris (said rhetorically of living persons: but may be used for putrefying wounds): cf. *PUTRESCENT*, *PUTRID*.

putrescence: v. *PUTRIDITY*. *putrescent*: (prop. Inceptive): putrescens: putens also putidus: p. meat, p. caro, Cic. Pis. 9: p. vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125: cf. *PUTREFYING*.

putrid: 1. puter and putris, tris, tre (Cel.): cf. *PUTREFYING*. *2. putridus*: Cic. Pis. 1. *3. putridus*: a. sore, p. ulcus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14. *4. putidus*: v. *PUTRESCENT*. *To be p.*: putreo, 2: Pac. in Non. 159, 19: also putreo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 67 (al. putrent).

putridity or putridness (subs.): 1. putor, m.: Cat. R. R. 157: Lucr. 2, 872: and putror, Id. ib. 929. *2. putramen*, n.: Cyprian. de Lap. 12. *3. putredo*, App. M. 9, p. 622. *4. putrilago*, Inis, f., Non. 21, 21.

putty: "gluten (Inis, m.), or glutinum (n.) vitrarorum (lit. glaziers' 609

(*blue*): or, from its composition, *gluten
retae et olei.

puzzle (*subs.*): 1. *A question or
trick, either to confuse, or to exercise the
ingenuity.* 1. *nōdus*, m., *pos. term.*
Joīn: *nodi et aenigmata, able to solve
the p.s. of the laro and the riddles of the
statuica, qui juris novos et legum aen-*
igmata solvat, Juv. 5, 50. 2. *questio-*
nis, f.: an intellectual or dialectic
p.: to be able to solve all p.s. omnes
solvere posse quaestiones, Bibacul, in
Suet. Gramm. 11: *a very hard p., per-*
difficilis et perobscura q., Cic. N. D. 1, 1
(adapted): *obscurissima et implicatis-*
sima q., Gell. 6, 2: *also dīma. questun-*
ctio, to propose a p., q. *ponere*, Cic. de
Or. 1, 22, 101: *cf. Quint. 1, 3, 11, sunt*
etiam nonnulli aculei puerorum in-
ingulis non inutiles lusum, cum positis
invenire cuiusque generis quaestun-
cullis semulantur (they rise in putting p.s.
to one another): esp. lusoria quaestio:
(Diódorus dicit de aenigma) because he did
not at once solve a p. asked by stīpo,
lusoria quaestione non protinus ad in-
terrogationem Stīlponis dissoluta, Plin.
7, 53, 54: *to solve a p.* (besides *solvere*
and *dissolvere*), *explicare q.*, by anal.
fr. *capitones (epīstima) expli.*, Cic. Div.
2, 17, 41: and by the same analogy, *to*
discuss p.s. q., *discutere*, id. Acad. 2, 15,
46: *the solution of a p., solutio (or dis-*
solutio) quaestionis lusoriae (cf. sol. cap.
soph., Gell. 18, 2). Phr.: *to be a p. hard*
to solve: *cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 91, quam*
aeet obscura et quam difficilis explicatus
haberet. 3. *lusus*, *da*, m., *a game:*
(a) for a verbal p., *Quint. 1, sup. cit.*
(b) gen. term. for a p. *forming a toy or*
game: by anal. fr. *calculus*, Plin. Ep.
7, 21: 1. XII. *scriptorum (al. scrup-*
porum), Quint. 11, 2, 38: *cf. irritantia*
ad discendum infantiae gratis eburnae
litterarum formas in lusum obere, id.
1, 1, 26: *the Chinese p. (perhaps) "lusus*
geometricus Sinarum: a dissected p., a
mosaic p., "lusus scutellii (by anal. fr.
sect. pavimenta, Vitr. 7, 1: Suet. Caes.
46, fin.): *cf. GAME.* II. *A DIFFICULTY.*
PERPLEXITY, state of confusion: diffi-
cultas, res difficilis, angustia, dubitatio:
also nōdus: we had got into a p. and
incideramus in difficilem nodum, Coel.
ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11: *cf. Cic. Quint. 5,*
in summas angustias addidit. Phr.: *it's*
a p., *haeret haec res*, Pl. Pa. 4, 2, 28.

puzzle (v. a.): 1. *impedio*, II or
III, *id.*, 4: *cf. ut me impediunt curae*,
Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: v. *ENRANGING.*
2. *dūbium fūgere*, 3: *what is there*
in this case to p. any one? quae res est,
quae cuiusquam animum in hac causa
dubium facere possit? *Cic. Manil. 10*
(adapted). Also *dubium habere*, *cf.*
Ov. F. 6, 572, dubium me quoque mentis
habet. 3. *scrupulum aliquem inficere:*
I've p.d. the fellow, inject scrupulum
hominī, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 20: *cf. Cic. Clu.*
28, 76, hic tum injectus est hominibus
scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quid-
nam esset actum, (men were p.d. and
doubtful). 4. *torquēre*, *al. tum*, 2 (as
a very strong term): *cf. verbi contro-*
versia tam diu torquet Graeculos homi-
nes, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47: *equidem*
dies noctesque torquetur, id. Att. 7, 9:
v. *TO BACK.* 5. *turbo*, I, and *compa-*
contorbo, obtorbo: v. *TO CONFUSE; TO*
TROUBLE.

— (v. n.): *esp. to p. over (a thing):*
and to be p.d.: to be in a puzzle:
1. *non habeo, quid (with subj.): I am p.d.*
what to do about the boys, de pueris quid
agam non habeo, Cic. Att. 7, 10: *he was*
p.d. how to answer this, quid huic re-
sponderet non habebat, id. 12, 26. 2.
haereo, *al. sum*, 2: *alone: the rascal was*
p.d., haerebat nobilio: quo se verteret
non habebat, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74: *with*
abst.: cf. quum haerent aliquo loco (when
they're p.d. at any point), id. Acad. 2, 5,
14: *gen. with in. to p. over (or to be p.d.*
by) a fallacy, in *captione* b., Gell. 16,
2: *with circa: the most eloquent orator*
has once p.d. over his letters, futurum
eloquentissimus haesit aliquando circa
formas litterarum, Quint. 1, 1, 21. Also

freq. haesito, 1: *cf. in novis rebus haes.*
Cic. Acad. 2, 5, 15: ut deliberare non
haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22. 3.
dūbito, 1. *dūbium sum: incertum sum:*
v. TO DOUBT: (to be in) doubt; DOUBT-
FUL: I'm p.d. what to do, dubium sum
quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40.

pyramis (*adj.*): 1. *obscurus a*
revelare more p. than Plato's number,
aenigma numero Platonis obscurus, Cic.
Att. 7, 13. 2. *dūbium vel*
inceptus genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40.
3. *perplexus: cf. p. sermones*, Liv.
40, 5: *p. responsum*, id. 35, 14, fin.: *cf.*
id. 34, 57: and for the compar., cf. per-
plexus carmen, id. 25, 12: *ratio per-*
plexus, Plin. 2, 15, 13. 4. *ambiguus:*
Pl. Pa. 2, 4, 69: cf. oracula amb.
Cic. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24. In
a p. manner, per ambages, Liv. 1, 76.

pygmaean ("that pygmaean race
Beyond the Indian mount, warred on
by cranes," Milton): *pygmaeanus: cf. Juv.*
13, 166, eeg.
Ad *subitas Thracum volucres, nubem-*
que sonoram

Pygmaeus parva currit bellator in
armis:
Mox impar hosti, raptusque per aëra
curvis

Unguisque aeva fertur grue:
cf. id. 6, 504: Gell. 9, 4: Mela, 3, 8,
8: Plin. 4, 11: id. 5, 29: id. 6, 30, 35:
id. 7, 2.

pygmy (*subs.*): *pygmaeus; pūmilius;*
nānus: v. DWARF.
(comm. adj.): pygmaeus: cf.
brevior virgine pygmaea, Juv. 6, 504:
may also serve for *illicitation*.

pyramidal (also *pyramis*, Bacon: *Gk.*
pyramis): *pyramis*, *Idia*, *f.: the Gcm.*
solid in general: cf. cinum tibi als et
cylindrum et pyramidem pulchriorem
quam sphaeram videri, Cic. N. D. 2, 18,
47: *the Egyptian pyr. in particular.*
dicantur obiter et pyramides in eadem
Aegyptio, etc., etc., Plin. 36, 12, 16.

pyramidal, pyramidal: 1.
pyramidatus, *body of a p. form, cor-*
puscula p., Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66 (dub.).
2. *fastigatus: in the wider sense of*
anything sloping to an apex.

pyramidically: "in pyramidis (um)
speciem" and *expr. by adj. fastigatus.*
pyr: *pyra*, *f.*, poet. fr. the *Gk. pyrā*.
Vitr. Aen. 6, 215: *Ov. F. 2, 534: Auct.*
B. Afr. 91: in pure Lat. rōgus, m.: v.
MILE.

pyrites (*subs.*), *freestone*: now used
only for the *sulphurets (or sulphides)*
of copper and iron: pyrites, ae, m.: the
Lat. word is used for *flint and millstone*,
and also for *iron pyrites*: all in Plin.
36, 19, 30.

pyrotechnic, and -al (*adj.*): "pyrō-

technicus, and *-y* (*subs.*): "ars
pyrotechnica: v. FIREWORKS. (N.B.—In
classical English the word signifies the
use or management of fire: as "great
discoveries have been made by the
means of pyrotechny and chemistry,"
Hale. where per ignem may be used.)

pyrrhic: 1. *The pyrrhic dance*,
in *Gk. and Lat. a subs.*: *pyrrhicha*, ae,
and *pyrrhichē*, ēs, *f. (ruppion)*, said to
be named from its inventor, *Pyrrhus* or
Pyrrichius: *Plin. 7, 56, 57: q. 204:*
Solin. 11 (16). to dance the p., pyr-
richam saltare, Suet. Caes. 39: *a dancer*
of the p., pyrrhicharius, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19,
8, fin. II. *The metrical foot*, —
expr. by the adj. of the preceding
pyrrhichus (ruppion), with or with-
out *pea*, Quint. 9, 4, 80. The *adj.* may
also be used for the *pyrrhic phalanx*,
*phalanx pyrrhicha:

"Ye have the pyrrhic dance as yet:
Where is the pyrrhic phalanx gone?"

ByRON.
pyrrhonism: "Pyrrhonis doctrina."
pyrrhonists: *Pyrrhōnei* (or *-if*)
prop. followers of Pyrrho: Cic. de Or.
3, 17, 62: Gell. 11, 5: v. SKEPTIC.

python, *a genus of serpents: pthōn*,
ōnis, m.: in pure Lat. only as proper
name for the serpent, *Python*, killed by
Apollo.

pythoness (*prop. the priestess of*
Apollo at Delphi), *a wild prophetess:*
Pythia, ae, *f. (3. Ithia)*: *Nep. Mill. 1:*
Pythia vates, Cic. Div. 1, 19: *late Lat.*
Pythōnissa, ae, *f.*: *Vulg. 1 Paralip. x,*
13 (for the witch of Endor). Note:
the *Vulg.* has the cognate spiritum
pythōnem (A.V. a spirit of divination),
Act. xvi. 16.

pyx: *pyxis*, *Idia*, *f. (ruppion)*, also
pyxis (Scrib. Comp. 218), *prop. a box of*
box-wood, then any box: Cic. Cael. 25:
a golden pyx, Suet. Ner. 47.

Q.

QUACK (n.): 1. *As a duck:*
(?) *tétrinnio*, 4: *Auct. Carm. de Phil-*
omath. 22. II. *To make loud and*
boastful pretensions, esp. in medicine
("To quack of universal cures": Hud-
bras): se jactare: gloriari: v. TO BOAST:
TO BRAG. III. *To practise medicine*
as a quack: perh. "medicinan circula-
toriam facere, v. QUACKERY: empiricem
facere (cf. Plin. 20, 1, 4: alia factio—ab
experimentis cognominant empiricem):
cf. Cels. 1, 1, 1, 2, v. QUACK (subs.).

quack (*subs.*), fr. the v., and *quack-*
salor (Germ. quacksalber). I. *A boast-*
ful pretender to any art: *quackus*,
ostentator: homo vaniloquus glorio-
sus: also expr. by verbs: v. BRAGGART,
IMPSTOR, PRETENDER. II. *Prop. an illi-*
nerant medical practitioner, who puffs
his drugs in public places: but now,
any irregular practitioner, esp. one who
boasts of a specific: 1. *circulator*, m.:
cf. Cels. 5, 27, 3, quod per quaedam
medicamenta c. faciant: hence expr. a
quack-medicine by medicamentum cir-
culatorium. 2. *pharmakopōla*, ae, m.
(a medicine-vendor), Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: and
ph. *circumforaneus (a travelling medi-*
cine-vendor), Cic. Clu. 14, 40.

3. *histrio*, m.: *cf. Cels. 5, 26, 1, histrio est*
pervum rem attollere. 4. *histrionia*,
or -ia, ae, m. (*Gk. iarpakōntrēs*, *one*
who cures by anointing, exactly = quack-
salor), Cels. 1, 1. Plin. Ep. 10, 4: *cf.*
EMPIRIC. 5. *praestigiator: v. JOU-*
GLER.

quackery, quackings: 1. *circu-*
latoriae praestigiae, Tert. Apol. 23: "c.
artes." 2. *empiric*, ea, *f. (imperi-)*:
Plin. 29, 1, 4. 3. *histrionia (or -le-*
ptica), ēs, *f.*: *Plin. 29, 1, 2. (For the wider*
sense, v. BRAGGING, IMPSTORY.)

quackish: *circulatorius: q. ostenta-*
tion, c. jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15: *q.*
fluency, c. volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8:
q. tricks, c. praestigiae, Tert. l. c.

quadragesima (LEXT): *quadrage-*
sima, Hier. Ep. 4, 1, 2.

quadragesimal, *adj.* (e. g. *q. col-*
lects): *quadragesimalis*, Script. Eccl.

quadrain: O. E. for QUATRAIN.

quadrangle: 1. *The geometrical*
figure: quadrangulum, Gloss. Lat. Gr.
II. *A square open court: are (not*
found with quadrata), see seated
ourselves in the q. of the house, residuum
in a domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4: *used*, id.
Pan. 52: *for the open space in front of a*
temple.

quadrangular: *quadrangulus: a*
q. figure, q. figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38:
(later) *quadrangulatus*, Tert. Anim. 17.
(Note: *quadratus* sometimes loosely,
like Eng. *square*.)

quadrant: 1. O. E. the fourth part
of anything = Lat. *quadrans*, ita, m.

II. Now only, the fourth part of a
circle: *quadrans (circuli): v. trans cir-*
cini, Vitr. 10, 11. III. *An optical instru-*
ment for taking altitudes: "quadrans
(L. L.): perh. dioptra, Vitr. 8, 5 (6), 1.

quadrantal (*adj.* e. g. *a quadrantal*
arc): "quadrantalis (*prop. containing*
the fourth part of any measure), Plin.
13, 15, 29.

quadrate (*adj.*): 1. *Square: qua-*
dratus. II. In astron. = in quadrature:
quadratus, v. QUADRATURE. III. O. E.
fitte l. suited, quadratus, v. *full art.*

quadrate (v. n.): *to fit in with, to suit*; *quadro*, 1, used intr. with *abl.*; cf. *secto* via limite quadret, Virg. G. 2, 578: with in and acc.; cf. omnia in istam quadrant, Cic. Coel. 29: absol. id. de Or. 1, 44: with ad multa (adverbially), id. Att. 4, 18.

quadratio (adj.): 1. *Belonging to a square*: *quadratus*. 2. In mathem.: *quadratics* (s. l.).

quadrature: 1. *The process of squaring*: *quadratura*: *dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37*. 2. In astron., the being distant 90°: *quadratures*; they call these (positions) *quadratures*, *quadrata* dominant, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 89: esp. the phr. in q. with: the moon is halved when in q. with the sun: luna in quadrato solis dividit, Cic. Plin. 2, 18, 16.

quadrannial (or **quadrinnial**): 1. *Lasting 4 years*: *quadrinnialis*, *Aur. Vict. Epit. 45*. 2. *Recurring every 4th year* (i. e. at intervals of 4 years), in our mode of computation, is, in the Roman mode, *quinquennalis*, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 72, 127, quinq. celebritas (sc. ludorum Olympicorum). (N.B. The form *quadrinnialis* is not found.)

quadrilateral (adj.): *quadrilāterus*: a quadrilateral figure, q. forma, Frontin. p. 35, Goss. Subst. a q. quadrangulum, Prisc. fig. num. extr.; cf. *osloquo* (subs.), *PARALLELGRAM*.

quadrille: 1. *The game at cards*: *totius charitarum quaternarius*. 2. *The dance*: *saltatio quaternaria*.

quadrupartite: *quadrupartitus*: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, fin., q. distributo totius accusationis: a q. alliance, *foedus IV. civitatum*.

quadrifrons: *quadrifrons*: Cic. Verr. 5, 31 (quadr., Not. Tr. p. 177).

quadrivallibus: *tetravallibus*, Mar. Vict.

quadrivium, the old university course of 4 years, in succession to the trivium: *quadrivium* (med. Lat.), Boeth.

quadroon: pure Latin only allows the gen. term hybrida or hybrida: v. *HYBRID*: perh. (as *defini.*), *bigenero* patre vel matre natus.

quadrumanus (adj.): *quadrīmānus*, a, um (and -is, -e), prop. born with 4 hands: cf. poellia quadrupes, *quadrumanus*, Jul. Obsec. 111. (Sci. term: *Quadrumanus*, orum = as, monkeys, Cav.)

quadruped: 1. Prop. adj., four-footed ("q. and winged animals," Watt's "Logic"): *quadrupes*, edis (*quadrupes*), prop. going on four feet: q. equus (*galloping*), Eon. in Geil. 18, 5. Also *quadrupēdas*, Amm. 14, 3: and *quadrupēdas*, Jul. Valer. res. q. Alex. M. 3, 36. 2. Usu. subs. *quadrupes* (sc. bestia), usu. f.: *allam* q., Cato R. R. 102: nulla q., Virg. E. 5, 23: but also neut.: *crocodilus* q. malum, Plin. 8, 25, 37: cf. id. 11, 36, 43: pl. Col. 11, 2. (The next seems used generally for a four-footed creature, rather than specifically for a quadruped.) Adj. *quadrupēdatus*, like (after the manner of) a q., Charis p. 161, 1.

quadruple (adj.): 1. *quadruplex*, *icls*: Pl. Liv. 2, *quadruplus* (*quadruplus* in Macrobi. S. Scip. 1, 19, dub.); v. *FOURFOLD*. For a q. star adopt *quadruplices* stellae (prop. four stars), Cic. Arat. 92.

quadruple (subs.), four times as much: *quadruplum*: cf. *furem* dupli condemnari, *generatorem* quadrupli: Cat. R. R. propra: to sentence (a person) to pay q., *judicium* in aratore in q. dare, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: cf. Vulg. Luc. xix. 8, si quid aliquem defraudavi, reddo quadruplum.

quadruple (v.), and **quadruplicato**, to multiply by 4; make 4 times as much: *quadruplo*, 1: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14: and *quadruplico*, 1: numerum q., Paul. Reg. 38, 10, 10: to quadruple one's estate, rem suam q., Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 4.

quadruplicatio, four-fold increase: *quadruplicatio*: numerum q., Cap. 7, 258.

quadruply (adv.): *quadruplo*, Plin. 11, 37, 79: *quadruplicato*, id. 14, 4, 5.

quare or **query**: *quare* (s. l.).

quaff (v. a. and n.): *to drink in large draughts*, also (poet.) *to drink with pleasure*: 1. *haurio*, si, stum, 4 (chiefly poet.): he quaffed the foaming bowl, ille impiger hausit spumantem pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 738: cratera, lb. 8, 679: pocula, Ov. M. 14, 277. *Abso.* (= intr. in Eng.), Cic. Brut. 83, 288.

2. *ditco*, xl, ctum, 3 (poet.): to q. the juice of the nectar, d. nectaris sucos, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 34: pocula Lesbii, lb. 1, 17, 22.

3. *perpoto*, i, esp. absol. and continuous: cf. *lotos dies* p., Cic. Verr. 5, 33, fin.: also with obj. (poet.), to q. a bitter cup, p. amurum absinthii lactem, Lucr. 1, 939. Also the simple *poto*, 1: and freq. *pōtito*, 1: cf. *ro drink*. The part. *quaffed* is sometimes expr. by the adj. *pōtus* agreeing with the obj.: having q'd it (the bull's blood): eo poto, Cic. Brut. 11, 41: and as adj., wine-jars q'd to the dregs, pōti faece tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16.

quaffer: *haustor*, m.: *pōtor*, m.: *pōtor*, m.: v. *DRINKER*.

quaffing (subs.): *pōtus*, ās, m.: *pōtatio*, f.: *banstio*, f.: v. *DRAGHT*.

quagga: *equus quagga* (s. l.).

quaggy and **quagmire**: v. *BOG*, *BOGgy*.

quail (subs.): *coturnix*, *icls*, f. (*tur-dus c. Linn.): Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 6: Lucr. 4, 645: Plin. 10, 23, 11: Vulg. Ex. xvi. 11.

quail-pipe: *fistula coturnicibus allicienda* or *decipienda*.

quail (v.): 1. *frans*: v. *TO QUELL*.

2. *Intrans.*: *to be abjectly discouraged*: esp. *to quail before* (an object of fear): 1. *abicio*, 3, with *prom.* reflect.: cf. qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, se abiciunt, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.

2. *cādo*, *cēdidi*, *cisum*, 3, with *animo*: we ought not thus to q. non debemus ita cadere animis, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: and compd. *concido*, 3: with *animo*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: and alone: cf. ne una plaga accepta P. C. concenteret neve deficeret, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

3. *deponōdo*, *di*, sum, 2: with *animum*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 6: *animos*, Liv. 3, 38.

4. *pāveo*, *pāvī*, 2: esp. with an obj. to q. at or before: death, mortem p., Plin. 2, 12, q. calamity, trisitionem casum p., Tac. H. 1, 29: a person's temper, mores alicujus p., lb. 50: cf. Quis Parthum pavet, quis gelidum Skythen? Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25: with ad: paventes ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42: absol. the courage quails, animus pavet, Sen. Med. 670: cf. sollicitae mentis speque metuque pavet, Ov. F. 3, 362.

5. *abjecto*, *denisimo*, *fracio*, esse *animo*: v. *PUSILLANIMOUS*.

6. *trēpido*, 1: v. *TO TREMBLE*.

quailing (adj.): 1. *pāvidus*: q. before all suspicions, ad omnes suspiciones p., Tac. H. 2, 68. 2. *abjectus*, etc.: v. *PUSILLANIMOUS*.

quaint: the various shades of meaning—*neat*, *elegant*, *subtle*, *striking*, *strange*—require taste and regard for the context to express: for general terms we may use: 1. *concinnus*.

(esp. of style): cf. (as a definition) *alii in eadem jejunitate conclusiones*, id est, facit, florescentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6: a q. transposition of words, c. transgressio verborum, Quintil. 9, 3, 91: a q. and elegant (writer), Jo in: c. et elegans, Cic. Fin. 5, 5. Jo in: *concinnae acutaeque sententiae*, id. Brut. 78, fin.

2. *lepidus*: (1) of persons: *volat* a q. fellow! o capitulum lepidissimum! Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25. Jo in: *bellus*, *lepidus*, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 3. (2) of style: Jo in: l. et *concinus*: (a criticism on quaintness) *quae lepida et concinna, cito satietate afficiunt aurium sensum fastidiosissimum*, Auct. Heren. 4, 23, 32. Exclam. expr. by adv.: *how witty, fine*, and q.: *you can't beat that!* facite, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37.

3. *argutus*: *with* a q. *sarcast.* arg. in soles, Cat. 68, 72. (In bad sense) q. sayings, a dicta, Cic. de Or. 2, 61.

4. *festivus*: a man plesant and

witty, and of q. discourse, dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108. Jo in: *poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutus*, M. l'is. 29, 70: *one who affects q. discourse*, festivi sermonis simulator, id. Off. 1, 30, 108.

5. *lūdus*: cf. n. quoddam genus verborum et latus, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 6.

6. *Eligans*: a q. style of humour, cf. *perspicilla*, hoc genus (Jocandi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241.

7. *comptus*: esp. for the sense of refined elegance: and, derivatively, *quaint* and *foppish* (Shakspeare, *dim. comptulus*: cf. *compulsi* juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, No. 4).

8. *exquiritus*: cf. *reconditas exquisitissimae sententiae*, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: (perh. may serve for "their quaint opinions wide," Milton): *an over precise and q. style of speech*, accuratus et exquisitissimae dicendi genus, lb. 82, 283: (anything) q. and elegant, (aliquid) exquisitissime comitatus, Suet. Oct. 3.

9. *rārus* (where the sense of unusual prevails): a q. costume, r. vestis, Cat. 69, 3: a work of q. device, artis opus rarse, Tib. 3, 4, 37: q. simplicity, rarissima simplicitas, V. A. A. 1, 241. See also *PAN-FERRECH*.

10. *capitūsus*: q. brevity, brevitate, c. Quint. 10, 1, 32: q. grace in an actor, c. elegantiam actoris, id. 11, 3, 184: a word not q. but natural, non capitūsus vel obliata vox, id. 9, 3, 73.

11. *subtilis*, (for the use of q. in old writers "as clerks have been full subtle and quaint," Chaucer): a q. question, *quaestio* s. v. *SUBTILE*.

quaintness: 1. *concinntas*, *ālis*, f.: in gen. sense, cf. non est ornamentum virile conc., Sen. Ep. 115: of style, cf. ornate sententiarum conc., Cic. Brut. 82, 283: *lepos* (-or), *bris*, m.: cf. *tantus* 95.

2. *lepos*, *icls*, m.: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: *floruit admirabilis quodam lepore dicendi*, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16. Jo in: *lepos* est festivitas, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 227: a certain q. of wit, *facetiarum quidam lepos*, Vell. 1, 14, 159.

3. *argutias*, *ārum*, f.: cf. *cuius loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: sing. a strained and daring (or trick) of constant q., *perpetuas* of ars, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: a pattern of old English q., *imago antiquae et vernaculae*, id. Fam. 9, 15.

4. *faciliae*, *ārum*, f.: the pleasant q. of Latin wit, *duces Latini lepore faciliae*, Vell. 1, 17, 159.

5. *nitro*, *bris*, m.: q. in tropes, *translationum*, n. Quint. 12, 10, 36.

6. *captatio* verborum: Cic. Part. 23, 8: cf. *puerilis* c. vocum similitudo, Quint. 8, 3, 17.

7. *Insolentia* verborum: Cic. de Or. 3, 11: and pl.: *to dislike* q., *Insolentia* verborum respiciat, Gell. 13, 20.

quaintly (adv.): expr. by the adv. of the arys. a v. *QUAINT*, esp. in a costume, Jo in: *concinne et lepide vestita*, Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 38. Jo in: *lepidissime et comissime*, Pl. Mil. 3, 66. Jo in: *elegantiarum quae exquisitae dicere aliquid*, Quint. 8, 2, 21.

quake (v. n.): (differs from *TO SHAKE*, *TO SHIVER*, *TO SHUDDER*, *TO TREMBLE*, *TO QUIVER*, in being scarcely used of the mere motion, but, (1) of persons and animals moved by fear; and hence fig. (2) of things which seem to tremble before a superior power): 1. *tremō*, *ti*.

(1) of persons: Jo in: *trēmisse* et extimuit, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 57. Jo in: *tr. et exaltescere*, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: with nom. of members affected, *membra morsa tremunt*, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 2: *abl.* of same; corde et genibus tr., Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: acc. of same, *his limba* q., tr. artus, Lucr. 3, 488: *Virg.* G. 3, 83: with *abl.* of cause; *your bones q. with fear*, tremis ossa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57.

2. *trēmō*, *ti*: *the creeping flesh along my bones did quake*, (Byron). *Horrescens corpus tremuit super ossa pavore: (2) of things: Africa terribili tremore horrida terra tumultu, Enn. Ann. 7, 64: tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremuit, Virg. Aen. 6, 11.

q. 715: the sea-shore *q.ing* beneath the lashing waves, tremens verbera ripas, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 21. Used also trans. with acc. of *obj.*: to *q. before*, cf. neque iratos tremunt regum apices neque militum arma, ib. 3, 21, 19. Join: tr. atque horreo: virgas atque securis dictatoris tr. atque horri. Liv. 22, 27. Comp. intrémō, 3: cf. (of Enceladus beneath Etna) Et, fessum quoties mutet latus, intrémō omnem Murmure Trinacrium (*q.s* with a *thundering sound*), Virg. Aen. 3, 581: with acc.: Hannibalem intr., Sil. 16, 664 (al. Hannituli). Rarely contrémō, 3: Lucr. 5, 1220: Poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39. 2. the incept. trémō, ūl, 3: *I bid the mountains to q.* Jubeoque tremiscere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: with *abl.* of cause; tonitruque tremiscunt Ardua terrarum et campi, Virg. Aen. 5, 604: with acc. of *obj.*; tonitruque pedum vocenque tremisco, Virg. Aen. 3, 648. Rarely compd. contrémō (to *q. all over*): Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121 (trans. tremble): cf. the earth *q. before Him*, a facie ejus c. terra, Vulg. Joel II. 10: with acc. of *obj.*: Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just. 12, 4, 14. 3. the trans. trémō, 3 (*make to q.*: cf. pass. totum Olympum nutu tr., Virg. Aen. 10, 115: totum coelum supercilio t. nutu, Am. 4, 140), is used reflect. for the *v.*: the earth *quakes*, se tremescit tellus, Poet. in Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18. (Note: trépido, 1: is rarely, if ever, used in the exact sense of *quake*: v. TO TREMBLE; TO QUIVER; TO FEAR.) 4. horrō, ūl, 2: *my body q.s. my heart goes pit-a-pat*, horret corpus, cor sulci, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 9: with acc. of *obj.*; strictas trepida cervicē securis h., Sil. Ital. 6, 695: cf. QUAKE (*subs.*): incept. horresco, ūl, 3: v. TO SHUDDER. 5. mōvō, mōvi, mōtum, 2: used intr., only and rarely, of an earthquake: the earth *q.d* during (there was an earthquake lasting) 38 days, terra dies duodequadraginta movit, Liv. 35, 40: and in pass. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 2 (v. inf. s. v. QUAKE, *subs.*): the earth *did q.*, terra mota est, Vulg. Matt. xxvii. 51: compd. (late) commōvō: the mountains *q. at him*, montes commoti sunt ab eo, Id. Nah. 1, 5: cf. i Reg. xiv. 15, conturbata est terra: and Heb. xii. 21, *Moses said, I exceedingly fear and q.*, Moyses dixit, exterritus sum et tremebundus, Phr.: to make any one *q. with fear*, terrorem alicui inficere, Cic. Prov. Cna. 18, 43: and reflect. Phr.: ea res me horrore afficit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16.

quake and quaking (subs.). 1. trémor, ōris, m.: cf. tremor occupat artus, Ov. M. 3, 40: v. TREMBLING. 2. horror, ōris, m.: cf. frigidus artus, dum loquor, horror habet, Ov. M. 9, 291: cf. SHUDDER, SHIVERING. The Vulg. uses also conturbatio, *f.* (non-class. in this sense), Ezek. xii. 18: and terror, Dan. x. 7. Phr.: *I'm all of a q.*, Join: totus tremor horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4. II. Esp. a quaking of the earth, an earthquake: 1. trémor, ōris, m. (sc. terrae), the ancient and proper word, cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21: duo genera sunt . . . quibus movetur terra: utriusque nomen est proprium: altera succussio est (sequitur defn.) altera inclinatio (seq. def.): ego et tertium illud existimo, quod nostro vocabulo signatum est: non enim sine causa tremorem dicere majores, etc. etc. (N.B. Succussio—whence *Fr. secousse*—and inclinatio are not found elsewhere in this sense.) Usu. alone: Lucr. 5, 587: id. 6, 287: Ov. M. 6, 699: earthquakes affecting the city (e.g. the earthquake of Lisbon), urbis tremoribus, Plin. 36, 10, 15: with terrae, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 3: the earthquake grew violent, invaluat, id. ib. 2. terrae motus, ūs, m.: Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: Curt.: there was a great earthquake, terrae motus factus est magnus, Vulg. Matt. xxviii. 2: id. Act. xvi. 26: cf. TO QUAKE, No. 5: (the Vulg. has also commotio terrae, Is. xlii. 6: and comm. alone, 3 Reg. xli. 11, 12).

quaker: (Defn.) "secta religionis, proprie "amlicorum" derisus vulgaris "tremulorum" dicta: trans. the *Q.s*, "Amici," "societas Amicorum: a *Q.*, "Amicus: (unus) e societate Amicorum." **quaking (adj.):** 1. trémulus: Ter. Eun. 1, 3, 44: tr. motus, Lucr. 3, 202: tr. horror, Prop. 1, 5, 13: a *q. read*, tr. arundo, Ov. M. 11, 190. 2. trémebundus (usu. poet.): cf. (Iphigenia) tremebunda ad aras deducta est, Lucr. 1, 96: tr. membra, Ov. M. 4, 133: cf. TO QUAKE, *fin.* 3. trépídus: *q. with fear*, trepidi formidine, Virg. Aen. 9, 169: *q. fear*, tr. terror, Lucr. 5, 41. 4. Esp. by participia trémens, trépídus, trémefactus: the quaking earth, tremefacta solo tellus, Virg. Aen. 10, 102. **quaking-grass or quake-grass:** *briza, *f.*: (1) common *q.-g.*; b. media: (2) lesser *q.-g.*: b. minor: Linn. **qualification (subs. der. fr. v.):** 1. That which fits a person for anything: gen. expr. by means of the *adj.* or verb: also expr. by means of *ad*: Phr.: (Marius) had all other *qs* for obtaining the consulship except, etc., ad quem (consulatum) capiundum praeter vetustatem familiae alia omnia abunde erant, etc., Sall. J. 63: v. ADAPTATION, FITNESS: SUITABILITY. II. Hence, a legal or technical *q.* for any post: 1. Jus, Jūs, n.: v. RIGHT: a *q. for the franchise*, Jus civitatis: a *q. for killing game*, perh. *J.* venationis (cf. Jus materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55). 2. potestas, Aūs, *f.*: to have a legal *q.* for doing anything, Join: Jus potestatenque habere aliquid faciendi, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30. 3. cāpācitas, *f.*: prop. legal *q.* for taking an inheritance, Gal. Dig. 31, 55: cf. TITUL. Also expr. by neg. of words signifying DISQUALIFICATION. III. Absol. high qualities or endowments: 1. dōs, dōtia, *f.*: v. ENDOWMENT: ACCOMPLISHMENT. 2. indolēs, is, *f.*: usu. in sing.: cf. ob altam indolem, Liv. 21, 4: also pl., "good *q.s* of mind" (Atterbury), bonae animi indolēs, Gell. 19, 12. 3. Inēgnitudo, 4. opportunitas, *f.*. 5. hābilitas, *f.*: v. QUALITY. IV. A condition, limitation, abatement: 1. conditio, *f.*. 2. circumscriptio, *f.*: v. CONDITION: TERMS: LIMITATION. 3. exceptio, *f.*: Cic. Balb. 14: without any *q.*, sine ulla exc., Id. Am. 17. Phr.: to speak without *q.*, simplicissime loqui, Tac. H. 1, 15. **qualified:** 1. Fit, suitable, having the ability for: 1. aptus: with *ad*: v. FIT: with *rel.* and *subj.*: no one better *q.*, to etc., nulla videbatur aptior persona quae de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4. 2. Idōneus: with *ad*: (no men) better *q.* for this business, magis ad hanc rem idoneus, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: cf. Cic. Clu. 6, 17, non essem ad ullam causam idoneus (*q.* to conduct a case): with *dat.*: *q. for any work*, id. arti euilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: better *q.* for the study of history, historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7: with *rel.* and *subj.*: cf. idonea mihi Laeli persona visa est, quae de amicitia disiceret, Cic. Am. 1, 4. 3. hābilis, e, with *ad*: never was the same genius better *q.* for the most varied pursuits, nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4: v. ABLE. 4. ingēniōsus (with a natural bent for): ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313: in aliqua re, Mart. Praef. 1. 5. opportūnus: cf. magis opportūnus nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 47: v. FIT. 6. ūtilis, e, with *dat.*: *q. for the study of law*, u. studio juris, Quint. 2, 8, 7. 7. cāpax, Aūs, with *gen.*: whom all men would have thought *q.* for empire had he not been emperor, omnium consensu capax imperi visus, nisi imperasset, Tac. Ann. 1, 49. 8. dignus: v. DESERVING, WORTHY. 9. Join: instructus et ornatus: cf. sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: esp. in the sense of ACCOMPLISHED (Shaksp.). 10. Expr. by esse qui, talem esse qualis, etc.: also by *adj.s*.

in bills and bundus: by sufficio *ad*: v. COMPETENT. Also by neg. of words sign. DISQUALIFIED. Phr.: to be well *q.* (anything), profecisse in, Cic. Off. 3, 8. Phr.: those who are naturally *q.* for the conduct of affairs, il, qui habent a natura adjuncta rerum gerendarum, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72. II. Having a legal or technical qualification: 1. Expr. by Jus: to be *q.*, aliquid *J.* faciendi habere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, *fin.*: v. prec. art. 2. For other words and phrases, see COMPETENT. III. Limited, conditional, restricted, moderated: v. TO QUALIFY. Phr.: *q. by the condition*, (sub) ea conditione: ea lege: v. CONDITION. **qualify:** 1. To fit a person for anything: 1. aptum, idoneum, etc., aliquid *ad* aliquid reddere or facere: v. QUALIFIED. 2. Institutio, 3: aliquid *ad* dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: v. TO TRAIN. 3. Instruō, 3: aliquid scientia allicuius rei, Quint. proem. 1: cf. disciplinae et artes, quibus instruitur ad hunc usum forensem, Cic. Coel. 30: v. TO INSTRUCT. 4. accommodare se *ad*, to *q. oneself* for: e.g. for political life and eminent public service, se *ad* remp. et ad res magnas gerendas acc., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 70: cf. TO APPLY (oneself to). 5. proficō, 3: used absol. with *ad* of the thing: there is nothing *th. q.s* for speaking so much as writing, nulla res tantum *ad* dicendum proficit quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24. II. (Trans.) to confer, or (intr.) to obtain, a legal or technical qualification: expr. by *subs.* or *adj.* with *do*, reddo, facio, habeo: v. the two preced. arts.: cf. TO ENTITLE. III. To restrict, restrain, mitigate, lessen the force of: 1. Circumscribo, 3: cf. nullus ut terminus (orator) circumscribat aut definat (*q.* or limit) Jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: cf. "to *q.* a proposition" (Atterbury): v. TO LIMIT: TO RESTRICT. 2. mōdōrō, 1, dep.: with *dat.*: to *q.* one's language, m. lingue, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 25: cf. animo et orationi m., Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 13: with acc.: to *q.* one's joy, gaudium m., Tac. A. 2, 75: to *q.* the severity of the laws, duritiam legum m., Suet. Claud. 14: to *q.* a sound, per. mōdior, 1, dep. 3. tempero, 1: to *q.* wine (with water), vinum t., Plin. 29, 11: vinegar with honey, acetum melle, id. 14, 17, 21: sharp sounds with flat, acuta cum gravibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: the sound of the golden lyre, testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18: v. TO TEMPER: to be *q.d* by mixing, misceri et temperari, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119. 4. dillo, 3: to *q.* honey with milk and wine, (poet.), favos lacte et milt Baccho d., Virg. G. 1, 344: cf. Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16: a medicine with vinegar, medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5, 20: fig. to *q.* care with plenty of wine, curam multo mero, Ov. A. A. 1, 218: to *q.* an accusation, crimen d., Cic. Mil. 27. 5. extēdiō, 1: to *q.* an accusation, crimen ext., Cic. Verr. 5, 40, 103. Join: ext. et dil. cf. Cic. 3, 16, 34: quae cogitatio molestias ext. et diluit: cf. "to *q.* inconveniences" (Raleigh). 6. dēmiñō, 3: with acc.: to *q.* any portion of one's rights, partem aliquam Jūs d., Cic. Caelia. 2, 5: so pass. joined with infirmo; si sententia juris interdicti deminuta aut infirmata sit: with *de*, and acc. of degree: cf. aliquid *de* jure aut *de* legibus dem., Caes. B. G. 7, 33: neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat (nor was, etc., *q.d* by any mixture of misfortune), id. ib. 1, 53: with *ex*: from the fact that the regal power was somewhat *q.d* (in the consular), quod deminutum quicquam sit ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1. 7. mitto, 1: to *q.* one's fears, metus, Quint. 12, 2, 28: labours, labores, Cic. de Or. 3, 4: pains or griefs, dolores, Id. Att. 3, 15: sadness and moroseness, Join: tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 236: to *q.* one's anger, iras mit., Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 15: rabem suam, Plin. 10,

63, 83: to *q.* the bitterness of severity with the milk of human kindness, cf. haec severitas acerba videretur, nisi multis condimentis humanitatis mitigaretur, Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 7. 8. Iēno, lvi or li, itum, 4: nuts *q.* the savour of omissions, nutes leniunt saporem caeparum, Plin. 2, 8, 77. Other such verbs may be used, as, pāco, plāco, sēdo, etc.: v. TO APPRAZE, TO ASSUAGE, TO CALM, TO SOFTEN, TO SOUTHE, TO REDUCE.

qualitative (*adj.*): only used in chemistry, *q. analysis*, i.e. the determination of the kind of substance, not of its quantity (v. QUANTITY): perh. *analysis qualitativa or qualitativa, (c. l.).

quality (*sub.*): 1. Abstr. the nature or kind of anything: concr. the property or properties that determine its nature or kind: hence, of persons, character or disposition (these meanings are mingled in the Latin words): 1. the etym. equiv. qualitas, ātis, *f.*, is only used in the best Latin as a c. l. of philosophy: cf. qualitates igitur appellavi quas philosophi Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25, cf. *segg.*, as opp. to a thing in its essence: cf. aut de substantia controversam esse, aut de qualitate, Quint. 3, 6, 39 (cf. esp. 7, 4, 1): in later writers as a common word: cf. aget alius qualitibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17. Expr. by tālis (of such a *q.*), and quālis, red., inter., and indir.: (that) we naturally share the *q.s.* which we really have, ut facillime quales simus tales esse videmus, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 44: as depend. Inter., tell me what are their bodily *q.s.*, duce me quales sint corpore, Id. N. 1, 1, 23: as indef., a thing must first be, and then have some *q.*, prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117: pl. quālis (the *q.s.* of things, dist. fr. qualitas, their common principle): cf. Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 28, quum ita moveatur illa vis quam qualitatem esse diximus. . . . Illa effect quae appellantur qualia (freely, their *q.s.* are developed): of what *q.* (adv.), qualities of whatever *q.* (of what *q.* soever), qualis qualis, Tryphon. Dig. 20, 5, 12: quālisque, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: Id. Att. 14, 14: of what *q.* you please, qualibet, Apic. 4, 2: cf. scire, sciri. N.B. The proper use of these terms can only be acquired by knowledge and experience.

2. *vis*, *f.* (rare in this sense, but expressive: special *q.* or virtue): the *q.* of virtue, v. virtutis, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, cf. in qua est omnis vis amicitiae, Id. A. 4, 15: the *q.* of mercy is not estrained (Shakspeare), *non elucubatur vis misericordiae. 3. nātūra, *f.* (lit. in-born *q.*): the essential *q.* of life, n. propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: the *q.s.* with which *J.* has endowed bees, naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse addidit, Virg. G. 4, 149: the subtle *q.* of air, n. tenuis aeris, Lucr. 2, 232: pl. qualities (= endowments): a man of varied and manifold *q.s.*, homo varia multiplice natura, Cic. Coel. 6, 6: cf. natura. Phr.: this *q.* is implanted by nature, hoc natura est insitum, Cic. Sull. 30, 83. 4. ingēnū, n. (same meaning): the *q.s.* of soils, ingenia arborum, Virg. G. 2, 177: Join: lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1: esp. of mental and moral *q.s.* of mind, animi ingēnū, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: I have tried (tested) the *q.* of your character, tentavi verum ingenium ingēniū (perh. Intens redupl., your inmost *q.s.* or nature), Pl. Stich. 8, 2, 69: esp. for high qualities = men with the most excellent *q.s.*, praestantissimis ingenis homines, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 51: to be urged (to show respect to a person) by his fine and lofty *q.s.*, sollicitari vel ingēniū hominis pulcherrimo et maximo, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 5. Indoles, *fa*, *f.* (inward growth): nat. in sing.: (what avails) to preserve the *q.s.* of crops and cattle, ad servandam indē, Plin. 18, 38, 37: of trees, arborum, Gell. 12, 1: esp. of character: the *q.* of virtue, ind. virtutis, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 16: youths of good *q.s.*, adolescentes bona

indole praediti, Id. de Sen. 8, 26: chosen for a son-in-law on account of his high *q.s.*, gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv. 21, 2: (endowed) with such *q.s.* of virtue and vice, cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiolorum, Id. Ib. 4: pl., bonae animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12. 6. dōs, ōtis, *f.*, esp. in pl. (gifts of nature): physical: the high *q.s.* of grapes, magnae d. uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17: intellectual and moral: v. ENDOWMENT: GIFT.

7. 8. constitutio, *f.*, proprietas, *f.*, specific *q.s.*: v. CONSTITUTION: PROPERTY: KIND. 9. virtus, ātis, *f.*, good *q.s.* of things as well as persons: v. VIRTUE.

10. 11. habilitas, *f.*, opportunitas, *f.*, such *q.s.* as fit a thing or person for any special end: Join: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27. 12. mōres, um, m., of things, m. coeli, Virg. G. 1, 51: m. siderum, Plin. 18, 24, 56: esp. *q.s.* of character (in persons): cf. CHARACTERS: MANNERS: most agreeable *q.s.*, suavissimi m., Cic. Att. 16, 16, A. his *q.s.* are so tempered and harmonized, est ita temperata moderataque moribus, Id. Fam. 12, 27: Join: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alienius cognoscere, Id. Rosc. Am. 38. 13. nōta, *f.*, prop. a mark by which the *q.* of a thing (esp. wine, etc.) is known (fr. nosco); hence the *q.* itself, as we use brand: to enjoy wine of the choicest *q.*, beari interiore nota Falerni (= from the innermost bin), Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8: cf. Id. S. 1, 10, 21, at sermo lingua concinnus utraque Suavior, ut Chlo nota si commixta Falerni est (like the mingled *q.s.* of Ch. and Fal.): the first *q.* of wine, vini optima n., Col.: vinegar of the first *q.*, acetum primae n., Id.: honey of the second *q.*, secundae n., mel, Id. 9, 15. Fig.: of mental and moral *q.s.*: betraying the hidden *q.s.* of his mind, patefacta interiore animi sui nota, Suet. Tib. 54: kindnesses (or services) of no common *q.*, of quaevis beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari nota, sei maiora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9. 14. In cognate sense, nōmen, finis, n. (a reputation for *q.*): cf. ne vinum no. periat, Cato, R. R. 25: Join: genus et nomen (poet.): (ea tellus) Nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Virg. G. 2, 240. 15. Phr.: no *q.* of, nihil, either with gen., or with *adj.*: cf. Cic. A. 1, 53, 4, nihil come, n. simplex, n. ēv rois mōlucrois honestum, n. illustre, n. forte, n. liberum, (he) [Pompey] has no *q.s.* of, etc.).

Rank: esp. high social rank, good birth: 1. locus, m., gen. term: a man of the meanest *q.*, infimo loco natus, Cic. Pl. 11: of the highest *q.*, summo l. n., Caes. B. G. 5, 25: Liv. 1, 34: and without natus; ex humilil l., contr. with ad summam dignitatem, Caes. 2. gēnus, ēris, n.: with and without natus: cf. li, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic. Verr. 6, 70, 180: amplissime gen., Caes. B. G. 4, 12: of royal *q.*, gen. regio n., Cic. Rep. 1, 13: Join: genere et nobilitate facile prima, Id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: Join: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re villor alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8. 3. gēna, ntlis, *f.*: persons of high *q.*, quorum *q.* eminebat, Curt. 6, 4: of mean *q.*, sine gēna, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15. 4. nōmen, n.: cf. n. habere, Cic. Brut. 69. 5. ordo, finis, m.: Join: homo ornatussum loco, ordine, nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: the *q.* of a freedman, libertini or., Suet. Gr. 18: for concrete sense, v. ORDO. 6. 7. grādus, ūs, m.: stātus, ūs, m., v. DIGNITY: RANK, STATION. 8. clāritas, ātis, *f.*, with appropriate gen.: cl. nomina, Hist. B. Afr. 22: cl. generis, Quint. 8, 6, 7: cl. natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49: also clāritudo familiae, Tac. A. 15, 39: also expr. by the *adj.*, a man of the highest *q.*, clarissimus vir, Cic. Att. 15, 20: women of *q.*, clarissimae feminae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 8. 9. nobilitas, ātis, *f.*: cf. nobilitate sui municipii facie primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: to glorify their *q.*, ad illustrandam nob. suam, Id. Brut. 16, 62: for concrete sense, v.

No. III.—Also expr. by *adj.*. 10. nobilis: persons of *q.*, nobili genere nati, Id. Verr. 5, 70: a lady whose *q.* is too well known, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota (an ironical paronomasia), Id. Coel. 13: cf. NOBLE. 11. illustis, ad comp., in the phr., illustiore loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: oft alone, women of *q.*, feminae illustres Suet. Tib. 45: he attended the funerals of persons of *q.*, quorundam illustrium exsequas usque ad rogam frequentavit, Id. Ib. 32. 12. conspicuus: c. feminae, Tac. H. 4, 42: also spectabilis, only as a title under the empire, Coel. Just. 9, 27, 5: but in Vulg. for men of high *q.* (or degree), s. Paralip. xvii. 17. 13. honestus: v. HONORABLE.

III. Concrete: the quality: a term formerly used by our best writers, but now vulgar: 1. nobilitas: a follower (or admirer) of the *q.*, nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: cf. superbia commune nobilitatis malum, Sall. J. 64: with a pl. verb. Id. Ib. 41: also nobiles: cf. n. nostri, Plin. Ep. 3, 17. 2. illustres: used as a title of high officers under the later empire. Also expr. by phr., with the above nouns, and *adj.*: but this wants the terseness of the one Eng. word. IV. In the opp. sense, low or mean *q.*: 1. humilitas, ātis, *f.*: h. generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4: and alone: cf. h. allicuius despicere, Cic. Phil. 13, 50, 23: ollicere h. allicui, Liv. 26, 51. Join: propter h. et obscuritatem, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: superbi, the lowest *q.* of birth, infima h. natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7: expr. by *adj.*: of low *q.*, humiles nati, Phaedr. 1, 27, 2: cf. ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic. Am. 19, 70. Join: h. et obscuri homines, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: cf. Vulg. Luc. 1, 52: compar. humiliores, opp. to opulentes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 34: superbi, humillimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19. 2. ignobilitas, ātis, *f.*: ign. generis: cf. multis virtis fortibus ne ignobilitas oblectetur, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: abomin. Join: maiorum turba quaedam, Id. 19, 70: ignobilitas, humilitas, Id. Luc. 6, 12, 29. Also expr. by the *adj.* ignobilis, ātis: ign. vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: a maiden of low *q.*, ign. virg. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 70: sprung from a family of no mean *q.*, ex aliqua familia non ignobilis, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 28. Also by ignotus (poet.): you (don't) turn up your nose at men of low *q.*, (non) sus spondis aduoco ignotus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: cf. Quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre innotescit, Id. Ib. 35.

qualm (*sub.*): a sudden sensation of sickness, loathing, or sickly faintness, and fig. disgust, aversion, and alone, best gen. term: a loathing and *q.* at the sight of food, (Join) cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 3, 17, 25: so, of disgust, Id. de Inv. 3, 25, 98: difficile dictu est, quanam causa sit, cur ea quae maxime senatus postulat impellunt voluptate, etc., ab his celerissime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur, cf. Plin. 12, 17, 40, nulla voluptas est quae non assilut fastidium pariat: plur., it raises disgust fastidium pariat: plur., it raises a great *q.* in the stomach, magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78: "The nauseous quads of ten long months and travail to requite," Dryden's fr. Virg. E. 4, 68, Matris longa decem interunt fastidia menses: to cure a *q.*, f. abigere, Plin. 23, 9, 81: of a *q.* caused by the sight of an object, ("For who without a qualm hath ever looked

On holy garbage, though by Homer cooked?") cf. fig. post enim non modo stomachi meli, sed etiam colorum, in hominum insolentium indignitate, fastidium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: to feel a *q.*, f. habere, Id. Ib. Causing *q.s.* fastidiosus: cf. est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, Plin. 6, 17: with a *q.* or *q.s.* (adv.): fastidiosus, v. NAUSEA. 2. nausea, *f.* (prov. sea-sickness: v. NAUSEA): we made the passage without feding a *q.*, navigavimus sine nausea, Cic. Att. 5, 23: fig. cf. quoti-

diānam refice nauseam nummis, Mart. 4, 17: to feed a q. a. nauseo, 1: producing q. nauseōsus: nauseābilla. 3. accessio, f.: accessus, ūs, m.: inpetus, ūs, m.: may be used where the idea of faintness prevails: as, "Some sudden qualm hath struck me to the heart" (Shaksp.); and "qualms of heart-sick agony" (id.): v. **PAINING, PAINLESS**. Phr.: "I find a cold q. come over my heart" (Howell), frigida corda tremunt, Sil. 2, 339: frigida vital pauca (Lucr. 3, 943), may be used for a cold and deadly q. 4. Fig.: a q. of conscience, conscientiae labe (sickings): cf. (of a subverter of his country's freedom) hunc tu quas c. labe in animo censes habuisse? quae vulnera? Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83: perh. also "conscientiae fastidium (by analogy, fr. stomachi and oculorum): to feed a q. of conscience, morderi conscientia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20.

qualmish: 1. Of persons: 1. fastidiosus: Varr. R. 2, 5, 15: cf. "Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face" (Dryden) and expr. by part.: cf. fastidens stomachus, Sen. Ep. 2.

2. nauseābundus, Sen. Ep. 108.

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quandary: v. **DILEMMA**. **DIFFICULTY**.

quantitative (older form: Digby) or **quantitative** (as in q. analysis):

quantitativus or **quantitativus**: "ad quantitatem pertinens."

quantity: 1. (Abstr.) the property of (||l. concr.) anything which may be conceived of as greater or less: (these senses are common to the Latin equivalents): 1. quantitas, ūs, f. (etym. equiv.: but not usu. the best trans.): q. by measure or number, q. modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: cf. id. 7, 5, 41: q. of moisture, humoris q. Plin. 17, 24, 37: n.: concr. for a sum of money, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 11: cf. id. 16, 30, 1, 34. Also expr. by the adj. quantus (what q.), quantuscunque, quantusvis, quantusque, and the adv. quanto, quantum, etc., and tantus (such a q.), etc. 2. nūmērus (a q. made up of distinct units): a great q. of corn, magnus r. frumenti, Cic. Verr. 2, 72. 3. magnitudo, ūs, f.: q. of produce, m. fructuum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: q. of money, m. pecuniae, id. Rose. Am. 7: v. **AMOUNT**.

||l. Abstr. for a q. definite as to greatness or smallness:

1. Aliquantus: al. pecunia, Apul. Ap. p. 320, 1: esp. aliquantus, n. subs. with part. gen., al. agri, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33 and above; a good q. of work has been done (answer to a question), actum vero, et aliquantulum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: also (of things counted) aliquot.

2. multus; esp. multum, a. as n. subs. and adv.: v. **UTCH**: too great a q. (or in too great q.) pium multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18.

3. copia, f.: a large q.: cf. niuborum c., Lucr. 6, 511: v. **ABUNDANCE**: in large q., copiosus, and adv. copiose: Join: large et copiose com-

parare pastum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121.

4. vis, vis, f.: aloe, v. lacrimarum (a flood of tears), Cic. Rep. 6, 14: esp. with magna: a great q. (a cloud) of dust, v. magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: of gold and silver, cf. in pompa quum magna vis auri argenteique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91. And, in the opp. sense,

5. Aliquantulus (in small q.): a small q. of corn, alq. frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21: esp. n. subs. with gen. partit., a small q. of warm water, aliquantulum aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48: of land, agri, Liv. 21, 30: cf. aeris alieni aliquantulum (a small amount of debt), Cic. Quint. 4, 15. Also tantulus, -um: v. **LITTLE, SMALL**: who only wants that small q. which he really needs, qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59.

6. pauxillum and pauxillulum, n.: he had a small q. of money left in my hands, erat ei apud me reliquum pauxillum numorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3.

7. modicus, -um: v. **MODERATE**.

IV. In prosody: no gen. term in good Latin: v. **LONG, SHORT**: the grammarians give "mensura": "quantitas."

quarantine (formerly and prop. quarantain: from the orig. term of forty days): "quadrāgenaria, with or without mora (leaving the cause to be understood as in Eng.): or, more fully, as defin. only, "mora quadrāgenaria in statione propter pestem (or, propter suspectam valetudinem): a tedious q. segnis q. (like segnis mora, Liv. 34, 9). To perform q., q. agere: to be put in q., "XL dies morari or retineri: (intr.) to put a ship into q., navem retinere, morari (trans.); or, more fully, "quadrāgenariam (moram) navis inferre, imponere, facere: to break q., q. (moram) rumpere (like moram rumpere, Virg. Aen. 4, 569).

quarrel (subs. O. E. fr. Fr. *querreau*, Ital. *quadrella*: called fr. its square form; origin distinct fr. foll. word): 1. A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass: expr. by tessella, f. (prop. a small square of stone, Juv. 11, 132: Sen. Q. N. 6, 31), or rhombus, m. (the math. fig. Front. Expos. form. p. 36, Goes, with vitri or vitrea [-us]): a q. d. casement, "fenestra tessellata."

||l. A square-headed arrow or cross-bow bolt: "spicūlum quadratum: v. **ARROW**.

quarrel (subs. Fr. *querelle*, fr. Lat. *querela* = complaint), used in all shades of meaning, from disagreement up to fighting, but now in a narrower sense:

1. Jurgium, n.: gen. term (when confined to words): cf. ex inimicitia jurgia, maledicta gignuntur, Cic. Am. 21: to fasten a q. upon a person, jurgio quempiam invadere, Tac. H. 2, 53: cf. petulantibus jurgis illudere, id. Ib. 3, 32: optimum quemque jurgio lacebere, id. A. 14, 49: to pick a q. with any one, jurgio contendere, and (poet.), jurgia necere cum aliquo, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35: to pursue vain q.s, cf. (poet.) inania jurgia luctas, Virg. Aen. 10, 95: to be involved in a q. and get one's ears bored: cf. adeo ut (Agrippina) correpta jurgio, atque etiam manu pulsata a matre Lepida, Suet. Galb. 5. Also, in this sense, altercatio, f., contentio, f.: v. **DISPUTE**.

WRANGLING. 2. rixa, f. (stronger): v. **HEAVILY, FRAY**: Join: turba atque rixa (a collision and) q. between counsel, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, 148: Join: corrupta jurgis aut rixis disciplina (q. or brawl), Tac. H. 2, 27, fin.: to begin a q. in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: to be involved in a q., in rixa esse, Liv. 40, 14: to have a q. with alieu rixa est cum aliquo; cf. Acadēmiæ nostrae cum Zenone magna r. est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: to settle or end a q. (peaceably): cf. rixa sedata est, Liv. 2, 29: to decide a q. (by fighting it out), rixam transigere: cf. crebrae, ut inter violentos, rixae, raro convicia, saepius caede et vulneribus, transiguntur, Tac. G. 22: to produce a q. (said of wine), r. gerere, Hor. Od. 2, 21, 3. We may also use (in different

shades of meaning) controversia, discordia, ūs (v. **DEBATE, DISPUTE**), and even pugna (v. **FIGHT**). Phr.: to make up a q., reconciliare gratiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 2; concordiam, Liv. 2, 32; amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2; inimicitiam invicem, Tac. G. 22. Phr.: to seek a q. with, occasiones querere adversum, Vulg. 4 Reg. v. 7. Phr.: to undertake a person's q., se partibus alius ad-jungere. See also to **QUARREL**: **QUARRELSOME**.

quarrel (v.): 1. jurgo, 1: act. trans. (to have or make a q. with another): pray what q. will he have with you? (how can he q. with you on this ground?), cedo, quid jurgabit tecum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15: also act. intr. and dep. for a mutual q. Also expr. by subs.: jurgio contendere cum aliquo: I've at last q'd with my wife, and turned her out of doors, Euxai jurgio hercle tandem uxorem abegi ab Janua, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 18. 2. alteror, 1. dep.: with cum: cf. Labienus alterari cum Vatino incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: with inter; cf. mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68: act., you've q'd with your father, cum patre altercati, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29. 3. rixor, 1. dep.: with de of the thing, and cum of the opp. party: cf. quum esset cum eo de amplexu rixatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: also inter se (with one another).

4. discordo, 1: with inter se; how d'ye know they've q'd? qui scis eos nunc disc. inter se? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 47: Join: inter se disident atque discordant, Cic. Flin. 1, 11, 44: with cum, to q. with oneself, secum disc., id. Ib. 1, 18, 58: with adversa, cf. adversus ventrem (membra), Quint. 5, 11, 19: with abl. only, (poet.), cf. avaro parcas disc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194: absol., cf. ne discordarent, Pl. Marc. 2, 1, 7. We may also use certo, i (jurgis inter se certe): decerto, 1: contendo, 3: v. to **DISPUTE**: to **WRANGLE**.

quarreller: 1. litigator, m.: v. **DISPUTANT**. 2. rixator, m. (poet. Aug.), Quint. 11, 1, 29: v. **QUARRELSOME**.

quarrelling (subs.): v. **QUARREL**.

quarrelsome (**quarrel** + **ous**, Shaksp.): 1. jurgiosus: 1. mulier, Gell. 1, 17: (also, late, jurgatoria, ūs, f., Hieron. Ep. 117, 4) and jurgatorius: Amm. 27, 1. 2. rixosus: r. aves, Col. 8, 2, 5: and rixatorius, Fronto, Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12: also rixae cupidus.

3. litigiosus: 1. disputatio, Cic. Fam. 5, 26: esp. of persons: a man by no means q. (or not at all given to quarrel), homo minime lit., id. Verr. 2, 2, 14: cf. pertinacissimè et litigiosissimè, Aug. Ep. 68: two old women — there's nothing more q. than that! duae aenae, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3. Also litum cupidus.

4. discordiosus: a q. family, d. domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2: cf. volens seditiosum atque d., Sall. J. 66.

5. pugna, ūs, f.: Cic. Brut. 31, fin.: Plin. Ep. 2, 19: Join: vehemens et p., Cic. de Or. 2, 78. Phr.: a q. disposition or temper, controversia natura, Cic. Brut. 12, 46: "indoles jurgis addita: "altercandi or rixandi studium or cupiditas. A person of q. disposition or temper, "altercandi or rixandi studiosus; "litim cupidus: also expr. by the subs. altercator, litigator, rixator: v. **CONTRACTOR**: **DISPUTATIOUS**: **LITIGIOUS**: **WRANGLING**. In a q. spirit (adv.), pugnantiter: cf. certare cum aliis p., Cic. Acad. 2, 20: p. dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: p. ferire, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, fin.: sup. pugnantissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 3.

quarrelsome: pugnantissimus, ūs, f.: Plin. 10, 33, 51: Quint. 4, 3, 2.

quarried: 1. Squared (t. t.), quadratus v. to **SQUARE**.

||l. Of stones, rough, as they come from the quarry, see next art.

quarry (subs.): 1. A thing of a square form, as a pane of glass, an arrow-head: v. **QUARRIED**.

||l. A place where stones are hewn out of the rock:

1. gen. term. lapidicinus, *rum*, *f.* in pl. only (contr. fr. lapidicid. Fest. s. v.): also, lapideus, Inscr. Orell. no. 1243): all stones of marble are not produced in q., non omnia (marmorum genera) in lapidicinis gignuntur, Plin. 36, 7, 11: cf. in Chiorum lapidicinis, Cic. Div. 7, 11, 23. 2. lautimiae, *rum*, *f.* (also lautimiae and lautimiae: fr. Aetnae, the stone-qs at Syracuse, used as a prison, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: and the name transferred to a prison at Rome, Liv. 37, 3): used as a common n. only by Plautus, Poen. 4, 2, 5, vel in Lantimilis vel in pistrino mavelim agere aetatem quam (I'd rather pass my life at the qs or the mill—at Portland or Lentonville): with spec. adj. latimiae lapidariae, Id. Capt. 1, 5, 65. Phr.: a quarry or quarrel-stone, caementum, n., (stone rough from the q., opp. to heven stones, quadrata saxa), cf. Vitr. 2, 7, lapidicinas, de quibus quadrata saxa, et caementorum ad aedificia eximuntur coepae: cf. Cic. Mil. 27, 74: a rough q.-stone, caementitium saxum, Id. 2, 8: walls built of q.-stones, caementitiae parietes, Id. lb.: cf. c. structure, Id. 2, 7: an inspector of stone-qs, lapidicinarum, *m.*, Inscr. Orell. no. 1246. III. Games flown at by a hawk, accipitris praeda: and, more gen. praeda: v. PREY.

QUARRY (v.): 1. To q. stones: caedo, occido, caesum, 3: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147, lapis aliquis caedendus et apponendus fuit machina sua: also compa. (1) exido, (2) to hew out from the rock: cf. Cic. Off. 2, 3, extr. lapides e terra ex: Vitr. Aen. 1, 428, columnas rupibus ex. (2) accidit, 3: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4. II. To q. upon (game): in praedam invahi or involare: v. TO FLY UPON.

QUARTYMAN: 1. lapicida (contr. fr. lapidicida) *ae*, *m.*: Varr. L. 1, 8, 13, 119, § 61: Sid. Ep. 3, 12. 2. exemptor, *oris*, *m.*: cf. Plin. 36, 15, 12, § 125, marmora in lapidicinis crescere auctor est Papirius Fabianus; exemptores quoque adfirmant compleri sponte illa montium ulcera.

QUART: 1. O. E., the fourth part of anything, quadrans, quarta pars: v. QUARTER. II. A bottle, not necessarily holding a q. ("sea'd quart", opp. to "stone jug", Shakspe.): 1. quadrans (as *dym*, *equit*), though the "reputed q." has not yet dwindled to the equiv. measure, v. NO. III. 2. a q. of wine, q. vini, Cels. 3, 15: water, *bring a double q. (magnum) of old port*, puer, quadrante duplica de seniore cado, Mart. 9, 94 (adapted): cf. VITR. 2. quartarius, *m.*: all the people brought quarters of meal and q. of wine to his house, cal universalis selibras farri et quartarios vini ad aedes quos contulerunt, Liv. 9, 47. III. A measure, 1-4th of a gallon: duo sextarii (almost exactly): as a dry measure, the same, or pars octava modii. N.B. the quadrans or quartarius was 1-4th of the sextarius, or 1-4th of a pint.

quartan: recurring every fourth day (Roman reckoning = every 3 days); used only of a quartan ague, febris quartana: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24, tertianas febres et quartanas: he recovered from a q. ague on the field of battle, febris quartana liberatus est in acie, Plin. 7, 50, 51: also, quartana, *f.* subs.: the disease has taken the quartan type, in q. conversa vis morbi est, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: if the shivering q. (or ague) has left the child, frigida si puerum quartana reliquerit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: to cure (or, drive away) q. agues, quartanas excutere (subj. of the medicine), Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 56: also, morbus quartanae: suffering from a severe q. ague, morbo quartanae aggravante, Suet. Caes. 7, 50, quadring circutitis febribus, Plin. 7, 50, 51: expr. by quarta dies in Juv. q. 17, quem tempore longo Torret quarta dies, olimque domestica febris. One who has a q. ague, quartanarius, Schol. Juv. l. c. cf. AGUE: FEVER.

quarter (subs.): 1. The fourth part of anything: 1. quarta pars

(gen. term): a q. of their forces, q. pars copiarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: also quarta (subs.), esp. a q. of an estate, Quint. 8, 5, 19: Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8: (half a q., octava pars, Cic. Att. 15, 26): hence adj. quartanarius, cf. q. tabula, Pall. 2, 11. 2. quadrans, *tis*, *m.*: (prop. 1-4th of some unit of measure or weight): with gen., cf. q. diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57, a q. of the work, q. operis, Col. 2, 4: abool. (the unit being understood). a q. of a foot: 12½ feet, pedes XIII. et quadrante, Gell. 3, 10: a q. of a pint (sextarius), cf. Mart. 9, 94, quadrante (vera. 2) = sex cyathos (vera. 4): a q. of an acre, q. (sc. Juger), Col. 5, 1: a q. of a pound: cf. mittas libram; quadrante, Garrioe, mittis, Mart. 12, 105 (here of money, you promised a pound, and you only send a q.): with pondo (for weight), 1 lb. of balsam, amomi pondo q., Col. 12, 20: heir to a q. (of any estate), heres ex quadrante, Suet. Caes. 83: (so, heir to 3 q.s, heres ex dodrante, Cic. Caec. 6). Hence adj. quadrantilla, a table a q. of a foot thick, mensa crassitudine quadrantilla, Plin. 13, 15, 29. 3. Vitruv. alone uses the Gk. tetras, *antis*, *m.* (tetras = quadrans): Vitr. 3, 3, med.: gen. pl. heterocl. tetranorum, *lib.*: tetranos columnarum, Id. 4, 2. 4. The Vulg. uses angulus, *m.* (for the sides or edges of a garment): thou shalt make thee fringes upon the four qs. (Heb. wings) of thy resture, per IV. angulos pallii tui, Deut. xxii. 12. Particular uses:—(1) a q. of corn (= 8 bushels), frumenti LXIV. modii (the modius = 1 peck, about): a q. of wheat, tritici LXIV. m. (cf. tritici modius, Cic. Div. Verr. 10, 30): (so much) per q., HS.—in modios LXIV. (cf. HS. II. in modios singulos, Id. lb.). (ii.) A q. of an hour, horae quadrans: three qs. of an hour, horae dodrans, Plin. 2, 14, 11: a q. part, or to a certain hour (subdivision not used by the Romans); perh. expr. thus, a q. part 12, "hora VI. et quadrans, or q. horae VII. a q. to three, dodrans horae IX. (iii.) A q. of a year, spatium trimestre, Plin. 37, 10, 59: (trim. also as adj., a q's pay, etc.): v. QUARTERLY: also, tres menses, quarta pars anni, and quadrans anni: three qs. of a year, dodrans anni, novem menses: a year and a q., annus et tres menses: every q., tertio quoque mense: every 3 q.s, nono quoque mense. (iv.) A q. of the body of an animal, (perh.) membrum, artus; in pl. with quatuor, If necesse, or quatuor partes (ring, quarta pars) corporis: v. TO QUARTER. (v.) The first and third q.s of the moon: (N.B. prop. said of the 3's position in her orbit, not of her phases): no gen. class. term except luna dividua, Plin. 2, 18, 16: (terms somewhat indefinite), the moon in her first q., cava luna, Plin. 1, crescens, Id.: l. nascens, Hor.: in her last q., l. decrescens, Plin.: l. senescens, Varr.: v. QUADRATURE: PHASE. II.

In geography and meteorology, a q. of the heavens or horizon (prop. the 4 cardinal points, but extended to "all the q.s that they know" the shipman's card, Shakspe.): hence gen. of geographical position or distribution: 1. Expr. the several qs by names taken from the daily course of the Sun and (for the N.) the arctic constellations: cf. Mela, 1, 1: omne, cui Mundi et Coeli nomen indidimus... partibus differt: unde (the q. whence) sol ortus Oriens nuncupatur aut Urus; quo demergitur, Occidens vel Occasus; qua decurrit, Meridies; ab adversa parte (the opp. q.), Septentrio; cf. lb. fin. (of the 3 q.s of the world, Africa, Europe, and Asia), quod terrarum (that q. of the world which) more gen., on 3 q.s or sides, tribus hanc (Asiam) e partibus tangit Oceanus, Id. 2, init.: cf. ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: oriens, *tis*, *m.*, also for different qs: the q. where the sun rises in summer (at the solstice), oriens aestivus, Plin. 17, 14, 24: cf. Orientem solstitialem aspiciant, Pallad. 1, 9: in winter, oriens hibernus,

Col. 1, 6: in spring (at the vernal equinox), oriens vernus, Gell. 2, 22: so with occidens: let it be turned a little away fr. the q. of the winter sunset, paululum ab occidente avertatur hiemali, Pallad. 1, 8: for the S. q. (besides meridies, 81 m.), use adj. the S. q. of the world, meridianus orbis, Plin. 13, 4, q. also v. inf (v. EAST, NORTH, SOUTH, WEST). 2. Expr. by the names of the Winds (see sep. aria and Smith's Class. Dict. s. v. VENTRI): the Vulg. uses venti as a gen. term; in 4 quarters were the porters, etc., per IV. ventos erant ostiarii, Id. est, ad orientem, et ad occidentem, et ad aquilonem et ad austrum (cf. "To the four winds, four speedy cherubim,"—Milton). As gen. terms use: 3. pars, *tis*, *f.*: for what we call a q. of the world: cf. Mela, l. c. s. No. 1: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: quum orbis terrae divinus sit in duas partes (into 2 q.s) ab Eratosthene, maxime secundum naturam ad meridiem versus et ad septentriones: et sine dubio quoniam salubrior pars septentrionalis quam meridiana (the N. q. is healthier than the S. q.) (N.B.—More specifically, illa pars = Asia, and haec pars = Europa, lb.).—(of aspect) the land (or a field) which looks to the S. q. of the heavens, ager qui spectat ad meridianam coeli partem, Id. 1, 7: fr. all qs, ex omnibus p. lb.: cf. meridianam partem respiciat, Pallad. 1, 8: in calidis provinciis pars potius Septentrionalis optanda est (a N. aspect), Id. lb. 7: more gen. (the Helvetic are bounded on the one q., etc., una ex parte, altera ex parte, tertia, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 4, regio, *onis*, *f.* direction) (the Nile) rising from the furthest mid-day q. (i. e. the extreme S.), exorientis penitus media ab regione diid, Lucr. 6, 724: the N. q. of the S. q., regio aquilonaria, australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, fin.: fr. the E. to the W. q. of the earth, expr. poet. by surgente a sole aut eum quo vespertina tepet regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: the q. within the arctic circle, regiones inter circulum septentrionalem (= ea parte, just below), Varr. 1, 2, 4: (perh.) for a q. of the world (Africa): deinde late vacat regio (or the particular q. of Africa in question), Mela, 1, 4, med.: (in wider sense) neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba (any q. of the earth), Ov. M. 1, 72: more specifically of a district; that Macedonia should be divided into 4 q.s, M. in IV. regiones dividit, Liv. 45, 29: v. DISTRICT: TRACT: esp. a q. (or ward) of Rome (v. Dict. of Geog. art. Roma), and some other cities, Inscr. Orell. No. 6 (vicus, *m.*, also in this sense, Cic. Mil. 24, 64: v. WARD: STREET): in or through all q.s of the city: regionatim (adv.): cf. regionatim commercia Interrupta, Liv. 45, 30: (edicti) ludos regionatim Urbe tota, Suet. Caes. 39: vicatim (adv.): Suet. Caes. 41, med.: Sen. de ira, 3, 18: a city divided into 4 q.s (or wards), quadrariam urbe divisa, Liv. 5: through the crowded or most frequented q.s, per frequentia urbis loca, Sen.: also vicinia, *f.*, a particular q. (of a city): Hor. S. 2, 5, 106: Id. Ep. 1, 16, 44: Petron. 93: well-known through all that q., haud ignotus viciniae, Liv. 5, plaga, *f.* (lit. a surface, and used esp. for a zone): the N. q. of the world (in general), p. septentrionalis, Plin. 16, 32, 59: the inhabitants of the S. q. (= S. hemisphere), omnibus in meridiana plaga habitantibus, Id. 2, 11, 8: a q. of the heavens, cf. coeli scrutantur plagas, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 13: the 4 winds from the 4 q.s of heaven, IV. ventis a IV. plagis coeli, Vulg. Jer. xlii. 36: (of a district of country) cf. haec est plaga contra mare, ad occidentem, Id. Josh. xviii. 14. N.B. The Vulg. also uses angulus (In class. writers only for a secluded place: cf. ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14): the nations in the 4 q.s of the earth, gentes quae sunt super IV. angulos terrae, Rev. xx. 8: cf. vidi IV. angelos stantes super IV. angulos terrae, tenentes IV. ventos

terrae, id. 11. 1. 6. locus, 1. m. 1. in pl. loci, loci: to gather into one q. in unum locum convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 6: through all q.s of the city, Romae per omnes locos, Sall. J. 30: cf. Gallique ea loca incolentes, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: in those q.s, in illis locis, Vulg. Act. xvi. 3, xxviii. 7. 7. ora, f. Join: quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: poet. rex gellidae orae, Hor. 1, 26, 4: (of aspect) to what q.s shrubs ought to be exposed, quas in oras (arbuta) debeant spectare, Plin. 17, 2, 2. 8. fines, tum, m. and f.: v. BORDER: TERRITORY: nor in all thy q.s, nec in cunctis finibus tuis, Vulg. Ex. xlii. 7. 9. terra, f. in pl.: cf. in quascunque terras, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: esp. as gen. partit.: that q. of the world which, quod terrarum, Mel. l. c., in No. 1: cf. No. 10. 10. Expr. by the pron. advs., eo, quo; ibi, ubi; inde, unde, etc., alone, or with terrarum or gentium (sometimes loci and -orum), as gen. partit.: (many exx. of the simple advs. in phrr. trans. by the Eng. advs.): to Rome or to any other q., Romam aliove quo, Liv. 38, 30: to what q., quo gentium, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 33: quocumque, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 25; Cic. Verr. 5, 64: to whatever q. of the world, quoquo gentium, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 17: cf. quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 13: from what q., unde gentium, Pl. Eupl. 3, 4, 47: in what q. (colloq., where in the world), cf. ubi terrarum esees, ne suspicabar quidem, Cic. Att. 5, 10: in whatever q., ubicunque, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 13: ubicunque locorum vitula, Id. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicunque erit gentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121: qui ubicunque terrarum sunt, Id. Phil. 2, 44, 113: in whatever q. of the wide world, Join, ubicunque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Id. Verr. 5, 55, 143: in what q. of the world are we living? ubinam gentium sumus? Id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: in no q. of the world, nusquam gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: to whatever q. you please, quovis gentium, Id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: you dwell in a remote q., tu abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3: from every q., undique: cf. omnes undique copiae conferuntur, Cic. Rep. 3, 17: they came to him from every q., conveniebant ad eum undique, Vulg. Marc. 1, 45: to collect from all q.s, undique cogere (familiam), Caes. B. G. 1, 4: from what q. soever, undecunque: in tmesis; poet.; unde vacetis cunque locus, Lucr. 6, 1016: cf. undecunque moti sunt (fluctus), Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, mead.: with gentium, undecunque gentium venissent, Vop. Firm. 14: expr. also by adjs.: Phr.: nor could the wind blow from any q. so as to prevent, neque ullus flare ventus poterat, quin, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: Expr. by the persons in the q.: while he passed through all q.s, dum pertransiret universos, Vulg. Act. ix. 32: and so with prop. names. Note, in the sense of direction the Vulg. uses via: every one to his q., unusquisque in viam suam eraverunt, Is. xlviii. 15 (cf. Id. lvi. 11). III. Hence abode, lodging, station (very rare in sing.): v. QUARTERS. IV. The grant of life to a conquered enemy: no specific word: the foil may sometimes serve: 1. Alus, dñs, f.: cf. they ask q., and, laying down their arms, throw themselves on the general's protection, *ab eo salutem petunt: arma positis ad imperatoris filium confugiunt. 2. missio, ñis, f. (letting go): they fought, neither asking nor giving q., sine missione pugnatum est, Flor. 3, 20, fin.: a gladiatorial show without q. (à outrance), spectaculum sine missione, Liv. 4, 20 and, in secondary sense, to grant q., (= let off): cf. missionem puero dedit, Petr. 52. 3. Vita, f., to grant q., vitam dare, Ov. (cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 5): to beg or cry for q., vitam orare, Virg. v. poscere, Ov.: pro vita orare (Phaedr.) or supplicare, to receive q., v. accipere: cf. cum libentius vitam victor jam daret, quam victi acciperent, Vell. 2, 52. 4.

venia, f. (pardon): cf. paucis data venia, qui inermes in deditionem venerunt (q. being given to a few who threw down their arms and asked it, Liv. 2, 30): cf. veniam impetrare a victoribus, Id. 37, 45: it is but fair that one who cries for q. should grant it in his turn, aequum est veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75 (adapted); and, in secondary sense of forbearance (as, to give no q. to a crime): cf. cui non apud Senatum maximorum scelorum venia ad ignoscendum duci possit, Cic. Pis. 41, 98. 5. deditio, ñis, f. (surrender, capitulation), with suitable verbs: to ask for q., in d. venire, Liv. l. c. No. 4, d. facere (hosti), Sall.: to grant q., in d. accipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: recipere, Id. lb. 3, 21. 6. To give or grant q.: parco, pèrcipì (parol), parctum (parsum), alciui, or vitae alciuius: cf. p. subjecta, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: cf. petunt ante orant ut sibi parcat, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: to give no q., nemini p., Curt.: cf. non aetate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28. The exclamation, Quarter! 'parce! parcte! (by analogy). 7. Other Phrr.: (1) To ask for q., manus dare: cf. manus vobis do, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 72: cf. aut vicissim, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep. Ham. 1: manum tollere (to lift up the hand in sign of surrender): cf. cedo, et tollo manum, Cic. frag. in Lact. 3, 28: manus tendere: cf. ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: cf. (fig.) vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: to cry for q., while still unhurt, cf. partim interficiuntur, partim integri procumbant, Caes.: (ironically) till he cries for q., with uplifted hands, donec *Ohe Jam! ad coelum manibus sublati, dixerit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 96. (II) To give q.: he granted q. to the rest, a ceteris abstinuit, Liv. (III) To give no q., neminem vivum relinquere, Id.: no q. was given, non in proclis temperatum est, Id.: Phrr. with caedo, caedes, intercedo: he urged his soldiers to kill and give no q., orabat insisterent caedibus, Tac. A. 2, 21: no q. being given, omnibus caedes, Liv.: as q. was given neither to age nor sex, promiscua omnium generum caedes, Id. 2, 30: no q. was given to a single man, ad interfectionem caesi sunt, Id. 26: they fought without q. on either side, armis inter se ad interfectionem concurrerunt, Suet. Oth. 12. quarter (v.), also the subs. in phrr. = verb: 1. To divide into 4 parts, or q.s (and sometimes indef. = TO PART: to cut TO DIVIDE: TO CUT: TO CLEAR, etc.): expr. by verbs of these meanings, usu. with in IV. partes, quadrifariam, etc., or quadrifidus (adj.), as: A. In gen. sense: 1. divido, visi, visum, 3: quadrifariam div.: cf. conjurati quadrifariam se dividerunt, Liv. 38, 1: in IV. partes div. (like Gallia in III. partes divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: vicus in II. partes flumine dividebatur, Id. lb. 3, 1): cf. qui (fluvius) inde dividitur in IV. capita, Vulg. Gen. ii. 10: cf. dividerunt sibi (among them) vestimenta mea, Vulg. Ps. xxi. 9 (xxii. 18), compared with Id. Matt. xxvii. 35; Marc. xv. 24; Luc. xxiii. 34; Job. xix. 23: et fecerunt IV. partes. 2. dispersio, ìvi or ìi, ìtum, 4, to q. in the way of distribution: (and sometimes the simple partit.): cf. epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat, Suet. Vit. 13: (fig., to divide into 4 heads), cf. ea quae ad mortales pertinent quadrifariam disperirent, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr. in Non. 92, 16. 3. distributio, òi, òtum, 3. in IV. partes dist. (like reliquum populum distribuit in V. classes, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: copias in III. partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: cf. No. II.). B. By violent action: to cut, cleave, tear, etc., into q.s: Esp. to q. the human body, and usu. as a mode of execution: (including the gen. sense of cutting up, or tearing limb from limb: cf. to dismember). 1. scindo, acido, scissum, 3:

he cleft the oak into 4 q.s with wedges, quadrifidam quercum cuneis scindebat, Virg. Aen. 7, 509: cf. Vulg. Joh. xix. 23, non scindamus eam (tunicam): also comp. disclindo. Also findo, 3; and comp. diffindo. 2. sctco, òi, òtum, 3. Join: to q. and divide among them the body, secure atque partiri corpus (of a debtor to several creditors), Gell. 10, 1: comp. disscò (like, multos medios dia. Suet. Cal. 27), and gen. expr. by verbs signifying TO CUT: cf. corpus in partes (IV.) concidere, Petron. 141, 2. 3. divido, 3. Join: si omne animal securi ac dividi potest (cut up and q'd), Cic. N. D. 3, 12 (adapted): to chop into 4 q.s, quadrifariam aliquem securi div. (by analogy to Hor. S. 1, 1, 100, at hunc liberta securi divisi medium). 4. distribuo, òi, òtum, 3: esp. of the case of Mettius Fufetius (though, strictly, he was halved, not q'd, but the idea is exactly parallel): v. Liv. 1, 28, and Varr. in Non. 287, 22: your body shall be severed into q.s, corpus passim distrahendum dabis, Liv. l. c.: to q. a criminal and expose the q.s: cf. in partes duas (substitute IV.) distractum ab utroque viae latere posuit, Sen. de Ira, 5, 16, fin. Join: membra divellere ac distrahi, Cic. Sall. 20, ad fin. 5. diripio, òi, reatum, 3, to tear in q.s: cf. Pentheus diripiuique alunt Bacchas, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 1: cf. Sant membra viri manibus direpta nefandis, Ov. M. 3, 731. 6. discerpo, psi, ptum, 3, to tear a person into q.s, aliquem, Liv. 1, 16: a carcass, cadaver, Suet. Dom. 15: a bird, avem, Id. Caes. 81: cf. membra gruis, disc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 86. Join (fig.), animus nec seceret nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71. 7. lacerò, 1: to q. slowly limb by limb, paulatim et per singulos artus laco, Sen. de Ira, 3, 18: and dilacerò: also lãno, 1, and dilãno (to rend in q.s rare). 8. dẽartio, 1: to q. limb from limb (very rare): (fig.) Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 108: cf. Id. lb. 3, 5, 14. 9. exarcalico, 1 (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 33, ad fin.: Suet. Vit. 17; ||. Trans.: to provide q.s for (a person, army, etc.), intr. to take up one's q.s with, to be q'd upon: v. QUARTERS. |||. In heraldry: to q. arms: A. of the herald, *insignia per scutum ordinare, dividere, disponere, partiri: B. of the bearer, *insignia sumere; sibi accommodare; in scutum suum reponere. quarter-day: 1. Expr. by the specific date in each case: Lady-day (March 25), *dies annunciationis (med. Lat.), or a d. VIII. Kal. April: Midsummer-day (June 24), *dies solstis or mediae aestatis (v. MIDSUMMER), *d. S. Johannis Baptistae, or a d. VIII. Kal. Jul.: Michaelmas-day (Sept. 29), *dies S. Michaelis, or a d. III. Kal. Octobr.: Christmas-day (Dec. 25), *Christi, expr. or und. dies natalis: *Dominici natalis: a d. VIII. Kal. Jan. 2, perh. as gen. term.: *dies (terminus) trimestris: v. TERM. — deck: puppis, is, f., best word in the few cases in which it may be necessary, use some epithet to distinguish q-d. and poop: cf. celsa puppis Virg. Aen. 4, 554: lb. 10, 261. — master: 1. In the army: castrorum mèitor, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: rationis castralis tabularius, Inscr. ||. In the navy (no genuine Lat. equiv.): perh. *praefectus cavernae (or -is): v. HOLD, No. II. — sessions: *conventus (Juridicus) trimestris (sing. and pl.): v. SESSIONS. — staff: fustis, is, m., seems best: v. CUDGEL: perh. bâclum, is. (or, -us, m.): v. STAFF: STICK: to fight, pug, or strike with a q.-s., fusti bâclare (rare), Suet. Cal. 32 and 54. quarterage: a quarterly allowance or payment: *pensio trimestris: v. QUARTER: QUARTERLY. quartered (adj.): 1. Divided into quarters: 1. quadrifidus: stakes q'd, q. sudes, Virg. G. 2, 25: also quadri-

partitus, Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 5, 20; and quadrifarius: cf. QUARTERLY. 2. (of the human body) distractus: cf. turbatus distractus equis (of Hippolytus, but may be used more gen.), Virg. Aen. 7, 67; also other participles: v. TO QUARTER. || Lodged (of guests and troops): v. QUARTERS. || In heraldry: v. TO QUARTER, No. 111.

quartering (subs.): 1. A division (or dividing) into four parts: quadrifarius, f. Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 11: quadrifaria divisio: v. QUARTERLY. For the q. of the human body (as in an execution), we may use the more gen. term laniatio, f.: beheadings (or hangings) and q.s., caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4: cf. actio et partitio corporis humani, Gell. 20, 1; also expr. by the verbs given in TO QUARTER.

|| Of guests: receptio, f.: of troops, deductio, f.: cf. in oppida militum deductio (where perh. settling as colonists is meant), Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: v. QUARTERS.

|| Quarters (in heraldry): *insignia: *scuti partes: a gentleman of 16 quarters, *nobilis in scuto XVI. partes gerens.

quarterly (adj.): 1. Containing a quarter: or, consisting of, or divided into, 4 parts.

1. Gen. quadripartitus: the q. changes of the seasons, commutationes temporum q., Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 58; also, quadripartitus: cf. q. divisio, Cass. Varr. 3, 51: also, quadripartitus: cf. (fig.) q. labor, Claud. Cons. Probr. et Olybr. 268.

2. Specific case: containing a q. of a year: trimestris: trimestre spatium (a period of three months), Plin. 37, 10, 59. || Recurring every q. of a year: *tertio quoque mense (by analogy: or rather, according to the Latin computation, *quarto quoque mense (every 4th month, i. e. at the end of every three): also perh. trimestris: a q. account or settlement of money, *ratio, computatio, trimestris: *ratio tertio quoque mense confecta: a q. payment, i. e. (1) a q.'s pay, *quarta pars annuae mercedis: (2) a sum to be paid q., pensiones trimestres (A.): *pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda, or quolibet spatio trimestri (A.), or tertio quoque mense.

quarterly (adv.): 1. In gen. sense, by quarters: quadripartitum (v. supra); quadripartiter, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14: quadripartit, Col. 4, 26, 3. || Every three months: *quarto quoque mense (like quinto quoque anno, every four years: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56): to make up an account qly, quarto post mense rationem ducere (cf. Pl. Am. 1, 2, 38), or, ducere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52; or, inferre, Caes. B. G. 7, 71 (cf. id. ib. 6, 19, the acc. is made up, ratio habetur): to render, etc., quarto post mense r. reddere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 23; referre, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39; rationes referre, id. ib. 5, 24.

quatern: a measure of capacity: 1. Of liquids: 1-4th of a pint (= a gill): 1. quartarius, m. (1-4th of the sextarius, which was almost a pint, v. Dict. of Antiq.): a q. of wine, q. vini, Liv. 5, 47. 2. Quadrans, antia, m. q. vini, Cels. 3, 15. || Of solids: (1) of flour (= 1-4th of a peck, by measure, or 1-4th of a stone, i. e. 34 lbs. by weight), quartarius furris, Plin. 18, 3, 3 (the etym. equiv. in the sense of a quarter of the unit understood: more exactly (as equiv. measure) quadrans modiol, or *quarta pars modii: (2) a quatern loaf (= 4 lbs. of bread), panis quadrilibris: cf. Pl. Aul. 5, 2.

quarters (a pl. indef.): an abode or lodging (esp. temporary): 1. Gen., of a guest, lodger, etc.: 1. hospitium, n., most gen. term: to give any one q.s., provide q.s. for him (or him with q.s.), put him in q.s., allici h. praebere: you shall have q.s. here in my house, hic apud me h. tibi praebetur, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 93; allici h. parare: cf. Pillae paratum est h., Cic. Att. 14, 2: allicum hospitio accipere: we'll give you country q.s., te in Arpinati videbimus, et hospitio agresti accipiemus, id. ib. 2, 16: q.s. at the seaside, maritimum h., ib.: (humorously)

I'll be provided with q.s. at the public cost (the government 'll find me q.s.), hospitio publicitus accipiar, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 8 (i. e. in carcere, ib. 3): also recipere: cf. domum ad se quisque cupidissime rec., Caes. B. C. 2, 20: also excipere: cf. hospitalliter excipere, Curt. 7, 6, med.: allicum in h. deducere: being conducted to his q.s. in a grove, deductus in nemorosum h., Plin. 35, 11, 38: (cf. illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, id. Agr. 2, 17, 46): to offer q.s. to, hospitio invitare, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23: to seek q.s. h. adire: he sought q.s. at several private houses, hospitia singulorum adit, Suet. Ner. 47. To find q.s. to take up one's q.s., to be quartered: expr. by the passives, hospitio accipi, recipi, excipi, deduci; or without hospitio; the house of a great man, in which many guests are to be quartered, in domo clari hominis, in quam hospites multi recipiendi, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: to be quartered upon (have q.s. with) any one as one's host, deduci ad hospitium: cf. deducitur iste ad Janitorem quemdam hospitium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, 63: hospitio, i. dep. (rare), Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4. Also expr. by the derivatives: hospitallitas, f.: fig. (the soul) is here as an exile in temporary q.s., lego temporali hospitallitatis hic exsulat, Macrobr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21, fin.: guests q.s., hospitallia, tum, Vitruv. 6, 10. 2. mansio, ðnia, f.: (a well-planned house) should have q.s. both for summer and for winter (i. e. suitable rooms), ut et aestatis et hiemali praebat mansiones: quae hiemali parantur, etc., Pallad. 1, 9: cf. aestivae mansiones, ib. (Note: hibernacula, winter-q.s., used for winter apartments in a house, Vitruv. 1, 2, fin.: Plin. Ep. 2, 17). Esp. of a night's q.s. on a journey: cf. ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. Tib. 10: (humorously), sorry, bad, evil q.s. (e. g. the stocks, pillory, or gaol), mala mansio (a punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied to a board), Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15. Abstr.: a quartering, or taking up one's q.s., mansio Formilis, Cic. Att. 9, 5: To pay for one's q.s., pretium mansionis persolvere (allici). Note: also stativa, ðrum, n. pl. (orig. stativae mansiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45), q.s. where a traveller stays: cf. stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26 § 103. 3. tectum, n. (house): in acc. with in: give me q.s., recipere me in t., Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 16: in abl. with in: in tecto, id. Stich. 5, 4, 3: in abl. only: ut tuo recipias tecto servesset nos, id. Rud. 1, 5, 18: cf. tectis ac sedibus suis recipiendis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: depart to your q.s., vos in vestra tecta discedite, id. Cat. 3, 12, 29: expr. by other such words, e. g. domus, domicilium: v. HOME, HOUSE. 4. habitatio, f. (rare): I beg you to find him q.s., peto a te ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: the cost of q.s., sumptus habitationis, id. Coel. 7, 17: v. ABODE. 5. sedes, is, f. (a fixed abode): cf. nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10: cf. Tibur sit meae sedis utinam senectae, id. ib. 2, 6, 6: (in the sense of head-q.s.), cf. quod Jupiter tui suam sedem atque arcem tutatus esset, Liv. 5, 50: in geog. sense: cf. ultra hos Chatti initium sedis inchoant, Tac. G. 30: esp. in plur.: Cic. Rep. 2, 4: to seek other q.s., allud domicilium, alias sedes petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: J o in: sedes regioneseque, id. ib. 4, 4: consecrated q.s., sedes sanctae, Cic. Rep. 5, 5. In same sense, statio, f.: cf. Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Att. 6, 9, fin. J o in: sedes statioque (poet.) Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Virg. G. 4, 8. 6. Phrr. with verbs: (1) recipio, 3: to give any one q.s. in one's house, ad tectum r., v. sup.: allicum domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5. Abstr.: most were concealed by those who had given them q.s., pleroque hi qui receperant, celant (hist. pres.), Caes. B. C. 1, 76. (II.) colloco, 1 (to quarter, give q.s. to): to quarter any one in a chamber, allicum in cubili coll, Cic.

Tusc. 2, 17, 39: taking up their q.s. at Capua, in the very home of pride and the chief seat of luxury, Capuae, in domicilio superbiae atque in sedibus luxuriae collocati, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97: to be quartered upon (find q.s. with) a host, collocari apud hospitem: cf. comites ejus apud ceteros hospites collocantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, 63: with Adv., cf. quos ibi (in a town named).... victos Caesar collocaverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: v. TO SETTLE. (Colloq. phr.), to put into close q.s. (pack close), cf. angustius milites collocavit (on board ship), Caes. B. G. 5, 23. (III.) habito; 1 (to fix one's q.s. or abode): apud allicum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, 64: to occupy subterranean q.s., sub terra h., id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: Amphitryon is quartered in yonder house, in illiusce habitaculo aedibus Amphitruo, Pl. Am. prol. 97: to take up his q.s. there, cf. in quam (partem regiae) ipse habitandi causa initio erat inducitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: I went into country quarters, rus habitatum abli, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: v. TO DWELL: TO STAY. (iv.) devertio, 3, and freq. deversor, 1, dep.: to quarter oneself upon (take up one's q.s. with), d. apud allicum (sometimes with in hospitium), or in allicius domo: v. TO PUT UP WITH. (v.) consido, sedi, seorsum, 3: till I fix my q.s. somewhere, antequam allicio loco considero, Cic. Att. 5, 14: v. TO SETTLE. (vi.) commoror, 1, dep.: apud allicum, Cic. Manil. 5, fin.: circum istaec loca, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C.: an inn for our q.s. (or to quarter in), not a place for our abode, commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. de Sen. 23, 84. (vii.) immigro, 1 (esp. of a removal): cf. (fig.) animus quum repente in tam insolitum domicilium immigrauit, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: with adv.: cf. ubi illo (in sedes) immigrauit, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23.

|| The quarters of troops (camp, barrack, cantonment, or when billeted in houses): 1. castra, ðrum, n. pl.: v. CAMP: the q.s. of the praetorian guard, castra Praetorianorum, Suet. Tib. 37: Tac. A. 4, 2: to inspect the q.s. which were preparing for the legions to winter in, ad visenda castra quae hibernacula legionibus erigebantur, Tac. H. 5, 22: in the same q.s., in hisdem castris, Liv.: to take up one's q.s., castra locare, Liv. 1, 14: to break up one's q.s., c. movere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: with ex of the place, cf. postero die castra ex loco movent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: e castris signo movere, Liv. 1, 14: to push them forward, c. promovere, ib. 48: to brat up (an enemy's) q.s., invadere castra, Liv. 10, 35: cf. improvise in castra irrumpere, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50: to carry the fight into the enemy's q.s., cf. Jam in castra proelium intulerat, Liv. 4, 29: to keep one's men within their q.s., cf. suos omnes in castris continuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: exercitum castris cont., id. B. G. 1, 48: ex. cont. (only), Liv. 28, 2: among a people, cf. Cithaeus apud quos ex. continet, Frontin.: the several q.s. of a camp, castrorum partes, Liv. 41, 5. More specifically: (1) castra stativa (permanent q.s.): he fixed his q.s. at, etc., pulcherrimo Syracusarum loco stativa sibi castra facebat, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 29: hampered by his booty, he kept to his q.s., illiguit praeda stativis castris adhaerebat, Tac. Ann. 3, 21: both generals advance from their q.s., uterque eorum ex c. s. exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: absol. stativa, ðrum, n. (once stativae, ac mansiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45): in those q.s. supplies came in freely enough, in his stativis satis liberi commentus erant, Liv. 1, 57: changes of q.s., stativorum mutationes, Tac. H. 1, 66. (II.) aestiva castra (lit. summer-camp, i. e. the q.s. of an army in the field): he fell sick and died in his q.s., supremum diem morbo oblit in aestivis castris, Suet. Cl. 1: Tac.: but usu. absol. aestiva, ðrum, n. pl.: Caes.: while we are in q.s. (epist. past), dum in aestivis nos essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3: (ironically, of a residence

chosen for pleasure), those summer quarters of the praetor's, *hila aestiva praetoris*, Id. Verr. 5, 37, 96: he used to put the rest into winter and summer *qs.* etc., *relinquas* (c. cohortes) in *hiberna* et *aestiva* circa *hivim*ta oppida *dimittere* assuetus, Suet. Aug. 49. (iii.) *castra hiberna* (winter quarters: a winter camp): Tac. A. 12, cf. et (Jam enim *hies* instat) c. h. in promotorio communis, Liv. 29, 35: usu. *absol.* *hiberna*, Id. 39, n. 48: cf. *libi hiberna* *aedificavit*, Id. 23, 48: c. *pneque* *frumenta* in *hibernis* erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: to be in winter *qs.* in, in *h.* esse, also expr. by verbs, *hiberno*, i. with *prop.* trans. to fix one's winter *qs.*, i. (determine) of place, cf. *hibernat* Nemeteoenna, Caes. B. G. 8, 46 (TO WINTER): no soon as are the soldiers in winter *qs.*, Jam vero quemadmodum milites *hibernat*, Cic. Manil. 13, 39: and *hiberno*, i. with circums and acc. of place: cf. *ipse cum* *legionibus* circums Samarobriensium *hibernis* *hibernat* construit, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: to lead out of winter *qs.*, ex *hib.* *educor*: cf. *tres* (legiones), *quas* *caes. Aequilam* *hiebantem*, ex *hibernis* *educit*, Caes. B. G. 10: to put into winter *qs.*, in *hiberna* *deducere*, *mittere*, *dimittere*: et in *hibernis* collocare, componere: *deduco*, with in and acc. of the place: cf. in *h.* in Sequanos (*among*, or in the country of): *exercitum deduxit*, Id. Ib. 1, 54, *jin.*: the new levies were put in winter *qs.*, in *hiberna* *novi* *milites* *deduxit*, Liv. 24, 20: on the retirement of the army into *qs.*, *deducto exercitu*, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: collocō, with in and *abl.*: cf. *exercitum* *reduxit* et in Aulericū *Lexovitae*, reliquis *item* *civitatibus*, in *hibernis* collocavit, Id. Ib. 3, 29: *mittere*: cf. *legiones* in *hiberna* *mittit*, Id. Ib. 7, 90: *dimittere* in *hiberna* (to quarter in separate divisions), Suet. Aug. 49, *sup. ci.* (Cic. also uses *mittit*, Prov. cons. 3, 5: and *admitto*, Fam. 15, 4, 7): in *hibernis* *legiones* *componere*, Sall.: to fix the winter *qs.*, *hiberna* *constituere*: cf. *hiberna* *omnium* *legionum* *constituere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: to send into winter *qs.* (in the sense of distributing or billeting the soldiers), *exercitum* *disperit*, *disponere*, *distribuire*, *dividere*: cf. *exercitum* *per* *oppida* *disperit*, Liv. 29, 1: *legiones* in Appulia *hibernorum* *causa* *disposuerat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: cf. *legiones* *Narbonae* *cumque* *ea* *loca* *hiemandi* *causa* *disp.*, Id. Ib. 1, 37: *disp.* also to quarter, in *gen.*: cf. *equites* *per* *oram* *maritimam* *disp.*, Id.: verbs used together: cf. *Nu-* *midus* in *hiberna* in *proximis* *Thessaliam* *urbibus* *distribuit*; et *partem* *exercitus* *item* *per* *totam* *Thessalam* *divisit*, *ut* *hiberna* *commoda* *omnes* *haberet*, Liv. 43, 67: to quarter throughout the provinces, *legiones* et *auxilia* *provinciis* *distrib.*, Suet. Aug. 49: upon the several cities, or states (of Spain), *exercitum* *omnem* *passim* *in* *civitates* *dividere*, Liv. 27, 2: per civitates in *hiberna* *div.*, Justin.: to withdraw (or retire) into winter *qs.*, cf. in *hiberna* *concesserant* *diversi* (on both sides), Liv. 26, 20: (the general) visited the winter *qs.* of the army, *hiberna* *exercitus* *adit*, Ib.: to break up from winter *qs.*, ex *hibernis* (exercitum) *move*, Liv.: Curt. *Lysing* in *hiberna* *qs.*, *hibernis* *adi.*: cf. *legiones* *hibernae*, Suet. Cal. 8. (N.B.—The permanent *qrs.* of a particular legion are denoted by its title, which sometimes became a geographical name, as *Legio VII. Gemina*, *Leon*, in Spain.) *Dimis.*, *hibernacula*: c. *h.* Carthaginiensium *igneae* *ferme* *tota* *erant* (*the huts* in their winter *qs.*), Liv. 30, 3: (with remittere in) the summer being far advanced, some of the legions were dismissed by land into winter *qs.*, *aestate* *Jam* *adulta* *legionum* *aliae* *hinc* *re-* *trahi* in *lib.* *remissae*, Tac. A. 2, 23: in *hib.* *deducere*, Inscr. Also, *hibernalia*, *tum*, *n. pl.* (rare): to settle the summer quarter *qs.*, *hibernalia* *astate* *sestiva* *disponere*, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11. 2. *decum*, *n.* and *pl.*: of use of *qs.* in a town: to live *q.* to, *tecio* (=*l.*), *recipere* *q.* *l.*

(said of Capua) to give our armies *qs.* *intra* houses and homes, ad exercitus *testes* et *seculus* suis recipiendos (Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: to be q'd upon (a town, or house, or host), (milites) in tecto receptos esse).
 3. hospitum, n. (and pl.), esp. *qs.*, *in* houses and inns: to q. soldiers (or put them in *qs.*), milites in hospitibus deducere; per h. disponere; or disperse (of scattered *qs.*): the praetorian guards, *Aethiopo* q'd loosely about the inns (or houses), praetorianae cohortes, vagantes ante id tempus et per hospitibus disperse, Suet. Tib. 37: to give *qs.* hospitio recipere: every citizen was eager to give them *qs.* in his house, ut domum ad aliquos hospitio cupidissime reciperet, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. Phr.: to take up *qs.* conato, 3; cf. (legio) sese Hispanum cepit atque in foro et porticibus sine maleficio conedit, lib. Phr.: to q. two (soldiers) on each householder, distribuere binos singulis patribus familiarum, Cic. Att. 7, 14. 4. praedium, n., the *qs.* of an army (not only in garrison and other posts—cf. GARRISON, post—but also) in the field, esp. in pl.: in diatimae *qs.*, procul in praesidio fuit, Nep. Timol. 1: legions drawn from the nearest *qs.* cf. cohortes, quas ex proximis praesidiis deductas fore obtuli, Caes. B. G. 7, 87: (with specific reference to civil war like "he was out in the 45"): you were in *qs.* (with the army), in praesidiis erat, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: cf. qui in adversarium praesidia occisi sunt, Dum. praesidia ulla fuerunt, in Sullae praesidiis fuit, id. R. A. 43, 126: to brave one's *qs.* (as a deserter), praedium relinquere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29. Join: praedium et statio: cf. cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42; (fig., of suicide), to desert the *qs.* and post, allotted to one in life, vetale Pythagorae in jussu Imperatoris (Id est Dei) de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 20, 73. N.B.—For the *qs.* of a general (besides praetoris statione, etc., v. sup.), use praetorium, n., and principia, n. pl. v. HEAD-QUARTERS: to summo to head-quarters, cf. primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac. H. 3, 13.
 III. Also, in military sense, a proper station, an appointed post (esp. as now used, the posts of sailors at their guns, etc.): used by old writers in the sing.: 1. statio, ônis, f.: "to keep quarter" (Bacon), in statione manere, Ov. M. 1, 627 (adapted): they were at *qs.* in statione erant, Caes. adf. soldiers at *qs.* stationari milites, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1. 2. praesidium, n. (v. sup.): esp. pr. stationum, Liv. 41, 1. Join: (several military terms used fig.), haec mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, hoc praesidium stationum, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24. To place at *qs.* disponere statione, custodia, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: cohortes, lib. 3, 88: dispartire: cf. dispartit viri: dispartit ordines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 65: to take up, go to, run to, *qs.*, be colloca'te, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 (adapted): se collocare in aciem, Hirt. B. 70: o-ccurrere: cf. (fig.) undique ad commune incendium restinguendum conc., Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: to your *qs.* concurrite! occurrere! Val. Max. 4, 1, No. 12; freq. concurrere, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: a rush to *qs.* concursus: cf. conc. siteliter in praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: undique concurrere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 78 (adapted): to brat (or pipe) to *qs.*, "signum consual (or se colligendi) canere (the context distinguishing this from the signal for an onset or a rally).
 IV. Phr.: to come to close *qs.* (1.) gen. of two armies, signa conferre, etc. v. TO ENGAGE: TO JOIN BATTLE: (2.) esp. in contrast to skirmishing and fighting with missiles. 1. consêro, ïli, certum, 3; usu. with manum, cf. signa inter se cons., Liv. 7, 40: then, when they came to close *qs.*, consensit deinde manibus, id. 1, 25: of a naval engage-

ment: *soeken their ship come to close* (sing. indic.), Liv. 21, 50. (Note: pugnam comae is simply to join battle, cf. lb. and 32, 10: both at a distance): *absol.* (rare), lb. 44, 4. Other phrr. with manus: ad manum accedere, Nep. Eum. 5: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 46: manu decertare. 2. at close qz.: Phr. with adv. *communis* or *communis* (*hand to hand*, from *com* and *manus*), opp. to *arminus*: cf. nec em. *hastis* aut *com.* *gladiis* uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: dum locus com. *pugnandi* daretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: *veterani* com. *scriter* instare. Sall. C. 1, 60: *com.* *conferre* signa, Liv. 1, 33: to struggle at close qz. with an *obstante* enemy, adversus *resistentes* *com.* niti, Tac. A. 4, 51.

quartetto: *cantus quaternarius, or quaternorum.

quartile: v. QUADRATURE.

quarto: forma quaternaria: *a sheet folded in 4to.* (solum) (or charta) quadruplicatum (f.), a 4to book, *liber formae quaternariae, *liber quaternis foliis (or "in quarto") compactus. ("In quarto" is a phr. commonly used in Latin catalogues)

quarts: *quartum, Linu. (with or without the t.).

quash (v.): 1. Lit., to shatter, to crush; quasso, 1: (whence the Eng., through the Fr. *casser*): obs. in this sense. II. Fig., to put down by force, or decisively. 1. dictatio, cussi, cussum, 3 (lit., to dash to pieces): to q. the whole business, cf. quod totum rem discusseram, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: to q. an accusation (not in the legal sense), crimen disc., Quint. 4, 2, 18: an accident q'd the report which was daily gaining ground, gliscitum in dies famam foris discussi, Tac. H. 2, 8: Join: disc. et comprimere, Cic. Mur. 39, 84. 2. opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: cf. sine tumultu rem omnem opprimere, Liv. 2, 4. 3. extinguo, xxi, actum, 3: to q. rebellions in the bud, orientes seditiones ext., Join: intertolerandum potentiam extingueri atque opprimere, Cic. Rosc. A. 13, 36: cf. *extinctis* rumoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 60. Also restringo. 4. concido, cidi, clausum, 3 (lit., to cut to pieces): cf. omnem auctoritatem universi ordina, Cic. de Or. 3, 1. *fm.* 5. caso, 1 (late): Sid. Ep. 1, 1. *fm.* Also expr. by *adv. casus*, and *adv. incassum*: v. TO CRUSH: TO PUT DOWN: TO QUEL: TO QUENCH: TO FRUSTRATE. III. To annul, to make void (esp. as a legal term): = Fr. *casar*.

1. caso, 1 (etym. equiv.), in the jurists only: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16. Other strictly technical terms are: *indicio*, 3 (to erase, on the waxen tablet), e. g. *senatusconsultum*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, v. TO CANCEL; *abrogatio*, 1: cf. *lex* quae postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: cf. TO REPEAL: *concordia*, 3; e. g. *testamentum*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1: *resolvo*, 3: stipulationem, Gai. Dig. 21, 2, 57. *fm.*

2. rescindo, idi, isum, 3: to q. *verdicta*, *Judicia*, Suet. Claud. 3: to q. a sentence not to be q'd, but to be *undergone*, (*Judicium*) non rescindendum, sed ferendum, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: *decisions*, *res iudicatae*, Cic. Sull. 12, 63: a conviction, *damnationem*, idi: *agreements*, *pactiones*, idi. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: a *diagrace*/*ut treaty*, *foedus turpe*, Vell. 2, 90: the *wills of the dead* (a double entendre), cf. *solutus* ut *inventus* est, cui non satis fuerat corrigere voluntates vivorum, nisi etiam rescinderes mortuorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, 111: the *decisions* (or *settlements*) of any one, cf. (Appius complained) quod quaedam a se constituta rescinderem, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2. *fm.* (cf. lb. *fm.*: cogitabam ejus multa inique constituta tollere): cf. (Tiberius) constitutiones quasdam senatus rescidit, Suet. Tib. 33: you q'd the acts of Antony and repealed his laws, acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges relexistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5: cf. Liv. 26, 31: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16. 3. dissolvo, 3: cf. *leges*, acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7. *fm.*: *Judicia publica*, idi. Agr.

55: and domitrix, icla, f. cf. omnium domitrix (Ierum), Plin. 36, 16, 25: *the club that quelled wild beasts*, domitrix Ierum clava (Herculis), Ov. H. 9, 117.

4. vinco, vici, victum, 3: *her shame was quelled by love*, victus amore pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29; also, subdigo, 3: v. TO CONQUER, TO SUBDUCE. 5. debello, 1: *to spare the suppliants and to q. the proud*, parcere subjectis, et debellare superbus, Virg. Aen. 6, 814: *to q. an enemy by a shout*, (hostem) clamore debelli, Tac. Agr. 34. 6. frango, frēgi, tractum, 3: *to q. a person's pride* (Iryden), spiritum ejus fr.: cf. quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, Liv. 26, 24. 7. submitto: *to q. rage, a. furorem*, Virg. Aen. 12, 832: *to PUT DOWN*. Phr.: *your pride is quelled*, cecidit ille spiritus tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2.

queller: (e.g. "q. of Satan," Milton): 1. victor, oris, m.: omnium gentium, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: v. CONQUEROR. 2. oppressor, oris, m.: cf. oppressores dominationis, Pseudo-Brut. in Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16: v. SUBDUCE. 3. domitor, oris, m.: maris d. (Neptunus), Virg. Aen. 5, 799: and domitrix, icla, f.: v. RULER, TAMER.

quench (v. a.): 1. *to put out fire by strong means*: usu. poet. or fig.: for lit. sense cf. TO PUT OUT TO EXTINGUISH. (N.B. the simple stinguo, 3, is early, poet., and intrans. in Pass., implying a Trans. Act.: fig. of colour: ut cernere poesta Evanescere paulatim stinguque colorem, Lucr. 2, 828: cf. id. 1, 666. Quis si forte illa credunt ratione potesse Ignem in coetus stingu, mutareque corpus):

1. rolinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: ignem aqua, etc.: v. TO PUT OUT, TO EXTINGUISH: poet.: resting, fontibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 2, 686. Join: (fig.) comprimo atque restinguo (to *quell and quench*); incoenam cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 25: v. TO QUIET. 2. estinguo, 3: (not ext.): v. TO PUT OUT: also of a light: lumen ext., Lucr. 6, 792: (cf. "Quenched is the golden star's ray," Keble): freq. in Vulg.: (they) q.-d. the violence of fire, exstinctur impetum ignis, Heb. xi. 14. Join: restinguo et refrigero, 1: ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 (cf. Vulg. Luc. xvi. 24, mitte Lazarum, ut intingat extremum digiti sui in aquam et refrigeret linguam meam, quia crucior in hac flamma). Esp. in fig. senses: q. *not the Spirit*, Spiritum nolite ext., 1 Thess. v. 19: (of love): aquae multae non poterunt ext. charitatem, nec flumina obruent illam, Cant. vii. 7 (of *fury, wrath, etc.*): *to q. all the fiery darts of the wicked one*, omnia teia nequissimi ext., Eph. vi. 16: *my wrath shall be kindled against this place, and shall not be q.-d. succendetur indignatio mea in loco hoc* et non exstinguetur, 4 Reg. xlii. 17 (furore in par. pass. 2 Paralip. xxxiv. 25): cf. Jer. iv. 4; vii. 20; xvii. 27; xli. 12: Amos v. 6: (of a *destroying fire*): cf. erit fortitudo vestra ut favilla stuppae (tow), et opus vestrum quasi scintillae; et succendetur utrumque simul, et non erit qui exstinguat, Is. i. 31: cf. id. xxxiv. 10; Ezek. xx. 47, non exstinguetur flamma successionalis: esp. Is. lxvi. 24, vernis eorum non moritur, et ignis eorum non exstinguetur: cf. Marc. ix. 43: (also expr. by adj.): in gehennam ignis inextinguibilis, ib.: (of a *light*, as emblem of *life, hope, etc.*), cf. linum fumigans (a *smouldering lamp*), non exstinguet, Is. xlii. 3, et Matt. xli. 20: (of the *life of an only son*), quaerunt exst. scintillam meam, quae relictā est, 2 Reg. xiv. 7: (of a *very precious life*, David's), ne exstinguas lucernam Israel, ib. xxi. 17. Pass. to be q.-d. (= to go out of itself, cf. No. 3): cf. contriti sunt quasi linum, et exstincti sunt, Is. xlii. 17: (cf. exarserunt, burnt out, quasi ignis in spina, Ps. cxviii. 12: absorptus est ignis, swallowed back into the earth, Num. xi. 2). 3. opprimo, 3: (like our phr. to stamp out fire): contrasted with ex-

stinguo, to go out: cf. itaque adolescentes mori sic mihi videntur, ut quum aquae multitudinem vis flammæ opprimitur (as when a fire in full force is quenched by a volume of water); senes autem sicut sua sponte, nulla adhibita vi, consumptus ignis exstinguatur, Cic. Sen. 19, 21: (cf. "A little fire is quickly trodden out," Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench,"—Shaksp.)

4. vinco, vici, victum, 3: (to overpower): (poet.) to q. a body of fire with floods of water, cf. collectani vincere gurgilibus (of the Nile), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 42. 5. tingo (or -guo), nxi, nctum, 3: (to dip, bathe), to q. red-hot metal in water: cf. Virg. Aen. 8, 450, alii stridentia tingunt Aera lacu (some q. the hissing brass). II. Fig. of hot passions: restinguo, 3: exstinguo, 3: opprimo, 3: sēdo, 1: to q. the heat of all lusts, omnium cupiditatum ardorem restinguere, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: v. TO ALLAY: TO COOL: "this is the way to kindle, not to quench" (Shaksp.), expr. by succendo and exstinguo (v. sup.). Neuter: to be q.-d. (to cool down), (besides the Passives), deferresco, servi, 3: cf. dum deferresco Ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, fin. III. To quench thirst: 1. restinguo, 3: stilim rest.; cf. Estine sitiendi in bibendo voluptas? Eademne quae restincta stil? Immo alio genere. Restincta enim stilis stabilitatem voluptatis habet: illa autem voluptas ipsius restinctionis in motu est, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9: to q. one's thirst at a brook of sweet water, dulcis aquae saliente stilim restinguere rivo, Virg. E. 5, 47: to q. the fire of wine with water, (= dilute it), cf. (poet.), Quis puer oculus restinguit ardentis Falerni pocula praeterunte lympha? Hor. Od. 2, 11, 20. 2. exstinguo, 3: They quench their life, as well as thirst, in drink, Nec prius est exstincta stilis, quam vita, bibendo, Ov. M. 7, 569 (adapted): cf. "every draught, to him that hath quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature," South. 3. pello, pepuli, pulsam, 3: (the dropsical drinker) fails to q. his thirst, nec stilim pellit, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14. Comp. depello, 3: cf. cum cibo et potione fames stilisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37. 4. finio, 4: if no amount of water could q. your thirst, si tibi nulla stilim finiret copia lymphae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 146. 5. sēdo, 1: (to allay): cf. Lucr. 2, 663, (of flocks) Ex unoque stilim sedantels flumine aquat: (lit. and fig. thirst), And while he seeks to q. his thirst, another thirst has grown, Dumque stilim sedare cupit, stilis altera crevit, Ov. M. 3, 415: cf. famem ac sitim sedare, Plin. 11, 54, 119: to q. one's thirst with a draught of cold water, "stilim haustu gelidae aquae sedare. 6. placo, 1: stilim pl., Mart. 1, 50. 7. lēvo, 1: (to relieve): with abl. To q. one's burning thirst at foreign springs, (fig. for military service), Nec siccam Getico fonte levare stilim, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 36: (lit. and fig.), They q. in wine at once their cares and thirst, vinoque levant curasque stilimque, id. M. 12, 156. With de and abl.; cf. Clitorio quicunque stilim de fonte levari, id. ib. 15, 322: compd. relēvare stilim, id. ib. 6, 354. 8. explō, ēvi, ētum, 2: (to satisfy, to appease): esp. in fig. sense: cf. quas (litteras Graecas) sic avidē arripul, quasi diurnam stilim explorare cupiens, Cic. Sen. 8, 26. Join: explō and sātio, 1: (still stronger): neque enim expietur unquam nec sātietur cupiditatis stilis (q.-d. or satisfied), Cic. Parad. 1, 6, 7. 9. less. usu. verbs: (1.) stilim deponere, with In: cf. (venit laena) Depositura stilim vicini fontis in unda, Ov. M. 4, 98: (ii.) s. compescere (= to assuage), with abl.: ut lea saeva stilim multa compescuit unda (weik a deep draught), id. ib. 4, 102: (iii.) s. avērtēre (= to drive away), with abl. fluvio: Sil. 8, 572: (iv.) s. defendere: to q. thirst with pure spring water (unmixed with wine), fonte stilim et pura soliti defendere lympha, id. 7, 170: (v.) s. reprimere (to keep down, to assuage: only for a time): haec (aqua)

paucisper (for a little while) repressit stilim, Curt. 7, 5: (vi.) s. cōbērrē, Plin. 20, 17, fin., and probērrē, Claudius, Phoenic. 14: (vii.) vindicor a stil (to be freed from): he may only q. his thirst with water, potione aquae a stil vindicari debet: (viii.) Pass. to be quenched (thirst as sub.), cesso, 1: cf. Ov. M. 13, 768-9 (fig. insatiable thirst for blood), Caedis amor, feritasque, stilisque immensa cruoris, cessant. Also expr. by pass. of the above verbs. Transf. (of the drought of summer): cf. stilis aestatis restinguitur fontibus, Col. 11, 3. IV. Fig.: to destroy (cf. "to quench an immortality," Campbell's Last Man). 1. restinguo, 3: cf. animos hominum senaeque morte restinguo, Cic. Sen. 21, 47: to q. his rage, genus suum rest., Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 50. 2. exstinguo, 3: cf. si non cum corpore exstinguuntur magnae animae, Tac. Agr. 46: to q. in oblivio, oblivio posteritatis ext., Cic. Rep. 6, 23, fin.: their ancient military glory being q.-d. superiore gloria rei militaris extincta, Caes. B. G. 5, 29. Join: ext.: atque opprimere (to q. and crush), Cic. R. A. 13, 36. Join: ext.: and reprimere: cf. memoria, non exstincta, sed repressa vetustate (not q.-d. but suppressed by lapse of time), id. Coel. 30: v. TO CAUSE: TO DESTROY: TO EXTINGUISH: TO PUT DOWN: TO PUT OUT.

quench (v. n.): (obs.) to grow cool ("Dost thou think in time she will not q.?" Shaksp. Cymb.): deferresco, v. (late bul), 3: refrigeror, 1, pass.: v. TO COOL. quenchable: exstinguibilis, e. (late and rare). Fig. (animae) si non exstinguibiles in totum flant (subject to annihilation), Lactant. Just. 7, 20: also, quod exstingui potest.

quenchor: exstinctor, oris, m. (rare): cf. sedebas, non exstinctor sed auctor incendii (not quenching, but fanning the flames), Cic. Pis. 11, 26: v. EXTINGUISHER. Fig.: ext. conjurationes, Auct. Oro. pro Demo. 38, 101: ext. regiae domus (Cassandra), Just. 16, 1: v. DESTROYER: ANNIHILATOR: Also expr. by the verbs.

quenching (sub.): 1. exstinctus, us, m.: of lamps, cf. odor a lucernarum exstinctus, Plin. 7, 7: c. 2. exstincto, oris, f.: (fig. = annihilation), Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: v. EXTINGUITION. 3. restinctio, f.: of thirst, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9 (loc. sup. cit.): v. QUENCH, No. III, 1). Also expr. by verbs, esp. gerunds and gerundives: a q. of nature (South): v. TO QUENCH, No. III, 2.

quenching (adj.): exstinctor, m. and by anal., -trix, f. and n.: cf. L. G. § 598. (No good authority for exstinguens as adj. though it can be used with object expressed.)

quenchless: used of fire, lit. and fig. ("I dare you q. fury to more rage," Shaksp.). "He fills a burnished throne of q. fire," Crabshaw): and of thirst: also of destruction: 1. inextinctus: cf. ignis inextinctus templo celatur in illo (= a perpetual fire), Ov. F. 6, 297: libido (= insatiable), id. ib. 1, 413: nomen (= imperishable), id. Tr. 5, 14, 36. Also (late) inextinguibilis: flamma, Lact. 7, 10: Ianis, Vulg. Matt. iii. 12: Luc. iii. 17: Marc. ix. 44: v. EXTINGUISHABLE: UNQUENCHABLE. 2. inextinguibilis: inextinguibilis: v. INSATIABLE. 3. importunus: the man possessed by q. thirst of gold, cf. quem tenet argentis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: v. OVERPOWERING.

querimonious (adj.): —ly (adv.): —ness (sub.): v. COMPLAINT: QUERULOUS: and, for poetic sense: PLAINTIVE: "most querimoniously confessing" (Denham), "cum questu et maerore."

querist: one who puts questions: ("my gentle q.," Spectator: "some instructed querist," Swift): percontator: interrogator: v. QUESTIONER.

quern: a hand-mill: mola triditilis, Cat. R. R. 10, 4: Geil. 3, 3: mola versatilis, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: or (simply) mola, f.

querpo (Span. cuerpo = corpus): a close-fitting vest: in the phr. *to walk in querpo*, "sine pallio incedere (Ainsw.).

querulous: 1. querulus: (of persons: the old man exclaiming, q. (senex) difficilis, querulus, Hor. A. P. 173: (abstract) misfortune is q., nam et calamitas q. est et superba felicitas, Curt. 5, 12: of the voice, cries, and sounds (both in usu. sense, and poet. for complaining and plaintive, q. v.): q. vox, Ov. A. A. 2, 308: q. cries, q. ululatus, cf. Implevit sacram querulis ululatus Iden, id. H. 5, 73: esp. of shrill sounds (freq. in Latin, but rare in Eng., e. g. "As unloosed hinges querulously shrill," Young): v. **SHRILL**: cf. q. chordas (of the lyre), Id. Am. 2, 4, 27: q. tibia, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30: the q. cicadas, q. cicadae, Virg. G. 3, 328: esp. of young birds chirping in the nest: q. nidus volucrum, Ov. Med. fac. 77: her q. nest (or home), q. domus, Stat. Theb. 5, 602. **Deriv. adj.** querulous (late and rare): cf. murmurator, V. L. Epist. Jud. 16 ("murmurers, complainers," A. V.). 2. queribundus: q. o'd age, q. senectus, Sil. 13, 583: in a loud q. tone, (= loudly complaining), magna est q. voce, (opp. to suppressa voce, with bated breath), Cic. Sull. 10, 30. 3. **expr. by subs.**: (1) querela, f.: an angry q. letter, epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, Cic. Q. F. 3, 8: (poet): a q. song, or ditty, cf. longa sonnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616: to pour forth sweet q. strains, cf. dulcesque querelas, Tibull. quas fundit, Lucr. 4, 585: cf. (of dying aways) tollunt lugubri voce q., id. lb. 547. (2) quæstus, ñs, m.: she pours forth her q. cries, effundit in æra quæstus, Ov. M. 9, 370: the q. strains (of the nightingale): cf. maestas late loca quæstibus implet, Virg. G. 4, 513 (oculum, id. Aen. 9, 480): cf. quæstus vano clamitare, Phædr. 1, 9, 7. (3) querimonia, f.: q. complaints (of the vices of the age), tristes q., Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33 (cf. "the complaints of the querulous," Locke). (4) conquestio, f.: a q. recalling of past griefs, dolorum præteritorum cond., Sen. Ep. 78. 4. **expr. by the verbs queror, ñs, dep.**: conqueror: v. **TO COMPLAIN**: **COMPLAINING**.

querulously: **expr. by adj.** agreeing with subject or by voce querula: by particip. querens, conquerens: or by subs., e. g. cum quæstu: cum maerore.

querulousness: **expr. by adj.**, and perh. by quæstus, ñs, m. (N.B.—querela and querimonia are usually, if not always, concrete.)

query (subs.): (e. g. "to propose some queries," Newton: "a q. that might be demanded," South): quæstio, f.: dubitatio, f.: v. **QUESTION**: to put a q. to a passage (in a book), "notum questionis or dubitationis ad locum apponere (cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 6: v. **PUT AGAINST**): or, briefly, "apponere (i. e. the mark)." **query** (v.): ("Three Cambridge sophes, Each prompt to query, answer, and debate," Pope): quæro, 3, and freq. quærito, 1: quæstiones proponere: to q. a statement, dubitationem afferre: in dubium vocare: v. **TO QUESTION**: to q. a passage, v. **sup. QUERY** (subs.).

quest (subs.): 1. A diligent, eager, search (usu. in the phr. *in quest of*, but often about): 1. **expr. by subs.**: (1) quæsitio, f.: Psyche bent on the q. for Cupid, Psyche quæsitio Cupidinis Intenta, Apul. M. 5, p. 171: (2) Inquisition, f.: about, the q. for truth: J. O. N. inq. atque investigat; cf. hominis est propria veri inquisitione atque investigatione, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13: in q. of, inquisitione: (the hyena is said) to be the only beast that rifles tombs in quest of dead bodies, ad uno ammal sepulcra erui inquisitione corporum, Plin. 8, 30, 44: to send a person anywhere in q. of, mittere ad inquisitionem (with gen. of thing and in of place): cf. Amyntam cum decorem tremebulum in Macedoniam ad inq. novorum militum (in q. of recruits), Curt. 4, 6, fin.: ut. in the

phr., take care I don't come in q. of you, sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, Pl. Casin. 3, 1, fin. (III.) quæstio, f. (In sim. phr.): tibi ne quæstioni essemus, Id. Capt. 2, 2, 3: and in abk. with in, cave tuas mihi in quæstione, Id. Pers. 1, 52. (Note: the abk. quæsitio, Plin. 5, 9, 10, inq., is an inferior reading.) (IV.) **stúdium**, n.: v. **PURSUIT**. A person in q. of, quæsitior, m., Pacat. Pan. Theod. 28: inquisitor: one in q. of the facts of science, rerum naturæ inq., Sen. Q. N. 6, 13: cf. rerum inquisitionem decet esse sapientem, Cic. fr. Acad. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 2, 11: v. **INQUIRER**: **INQUIRY**.

2. more gen. **expr. by verbs**: (1) quæro, sivi or sili, Itum, 3: (to be in q. of), with acc. (cf. **TO SEEK**): you're the very person I was in q. of, te ipsum quærebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: to go in q. of, ire quæsitum: esp. with sili: what! you're going to risk my life in q. of, praes for yourself! In mea vita tu tibi laudem is quæsitum, Id. lb. 2, 3, 74. **Expr. in q. of** (without to be) by querens, quærendo in quærendo: about, I have wot'n out in that q. the best of my life, contrivum quærendo vitam atque ætatem meam, Id. Ad. 5, 4, 15: I know this q. of yours (Milton), "quid nunc quæralis aclo: "(I go) to search with wandering q. (a place, id.), "ut vagus errando quæram: or, "tenebrasque pererrans, Quæro. (II.) **freq. quærit**, 1: to be in q. of a lodging, hospitium ab aliquo quærit, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 77. (III.) **Comp.**, Inquirō, 3, to make a q. after or through, with in and acc.: cf. totumque inquiri in orbem, Ov. M. 12, 63: about, **expr. by inquiri** (pass. imper.), cf. Tac. G. 34, cf. obstitit Oceanus in se simul et in Herculeum inquiri (opposed, or forbade the q., at once into its own secrets and after Her.). (IV.) **Exp.**, conquiro, 3, to make a thorough q. after (cf. **TO SEARCH FOR**): he orders a q. to be made for, etc., conquirit Diodorum tota provincia jubet, Cic. Verr. 4, 19, 20: cf. conquirere et comburere vaticinios libros, Liv. 39, 16: placula iras deum conq., Liv. 40, 37: to make a (scientific) q. into, etc., naturæ primas causas conq., Cic. Tim. 14: in q. of consolation, solatia conquirit, Tac. A. 12, 68: is it worth while to go in q. of arguments? libet conq. argumenta, Id. A. 14, 44: or (is it the purpose of life) to go in q. of pleasures from every source? an ut conquirit undique suavitates, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: cf. qui non necessarias conquirit voluptates, Cæc. B. C. 3, 96: with studium: the vulgar q. of lovers is not theirs, Non illis studium vulgo conquirit amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23. (V.) **perquirō**, 3: he writes to, etc., to make a q. for those vessels, scribit ad quosdam Melitenses, ut a vasa perquirant, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: the q. for (e. g. natural science), **expr. by gerund**: cf. Videmus, ut pueri ne verberibus quidem a contemplantis rebus perquirendisque deleantur? ut puls requirant (how they resume the q.) Id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: the object of our q. is, perquiritur (also, exquiritur): cf. ant ipsa cognitio rei scientiæque perquiritur; aut agendi consilium exquiritur, Id. de Or. 3, 29, 112. (VI.) **regirō**, 3, to renew the q.: to make repeated search for: cf. Cic. loc. sup. cf. cf. libros req., Cic. Fin. 3, 3: scripta Scævæ abolita, Suet. Cal. 16: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 336: (of knowledge): the Greeks, who are in q. of truth, Graecos, qui verum requirunt, Lucr. 1, 641: some things hide themselves from our q. etc., quædam requisita occultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7: reveal to my q., etc., pande requirunt nomen terræque, tuncque, Ov. M. 4, 680: (passing into the sense of quest = request, q. v.). (VII.) **anquiro**, 3 (= to search for all round): to go in q. of some one (with a special purpose), alligam anq. (coll. by sub. clause), Cic. Am. 23, 87: cf. omnia quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria anquirere et parare, Id. Off. 1, 4, 11: adu, with eager

and anxious q., satis anquiste, satisque sollicitè, Gell. 1, 3, 9: comp. cf. anquissus et exactissus pressiusque, Id. 1, 3, 21. II. A judicial inquiry or investigation: **expr. by the subs.** quæstio, inquisitio; and by the verbs quæro, inquiro, perquirō, anquiro: v. **INQUEST**: **INQUISTION**: **EXAMINATION**: **INQUIRY**: **TRIAL**. III. The court or body (e. g. of jurymen) who make an inquiry: quæstio: cf. totam questionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val. Max. 8, 1, n. 6.

question (subs.): 1. A q. asked, to obtain an answer: 1. the concrete is properly expressed by the n. of the particip. rōgātum; interrogātum: to answer a q., ad rogatum respondere: cf. ad interrogata respondere, Cic. Or. 40: also by the verbs: (1) quæro, 3: he answered the q. put to him, summa constantia ad es, quæ quæstia erant, respondebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: (II) **rōgō**, 1: I ask you this q., hoc te rogo, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 85: answer my q., sir! hoc quod te rogo responde mihi, Id. Merc. 1, 101: Id. Añs. 3, 2, 32: now will you answer me this q. f. etiam tu hoc respondes? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 8: that's not an answer to my q., aliud te rogo, Id. Most. 5, 1, 70: sirrah! how dare you fence with my q. f. hoc, verbero, aliud mihi respondes ac rogo? Id. I. Horm. 4, 4, 3: why do you ask me that q. f. quili me istud rogas? inquam, Stoloas roga, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, fin.: (without the pron.); do you ask the q. f. rogas, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: you answer before I ask my q., prius respondes quam rogo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 119: Ly. I want to ask you this one q.; Pa. I'll answer it: Ly. Rogare hoc unum te volo; Pa. Roganti respondebo, Id. lb. 3, 1, 17. **Freq. rōgō**, 1: I'm hoarse with asking q.s., rogando sum raucus factus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 10: are you mad, to ask me that q. f. satin sanu's, qui me id rogitas? Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10. (III.) **inter-rōgō**: cf. hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Id. lb. 1, 2, 70: acc. of pers.: asking them q.s., interrogantem eos, Vulg. Luc. 11, 40: one (of them) asked him a q., interrogavit eum unus, Id. Matt. xxii. 35: cf. lb. 20: they durst not ask him any more q.s., et amplius non audebant eum quidquam inter-, Id. Luc. xx. 40: (Cm. quæ. xii. 34): (acc. of thing), asking no q.s., nihil interrogantes propter conscientiam, 1 Cor. xii. 25: with 2 accs., I also will ask you one q., interrogabo vos et ego unum, Id. Marc. xii. 29. Hence **adj.**, interrogativus, putting q.s. v. **INTERROGATIVE**: interrogatōrius, consisting of q.s. v. **INTERROGATORY**. (IV) **percontor**, 1, dep., with acc.: to ask a few q.s., percontari paucā, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: with 2 accs.; there are some q.s. we want to ask you, sunt quæ te volumus percontari, Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 47: also with acc. of pers. and abk.: v. **TO QUESTION**: ask no q.s., percontari desine: cf. **TO PUT** (a q.): **TO QUESTION**: **TO ASK**: **TO ANSWER**. (Note: the concretes rōgātum, n. (Apul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31), and interrogātum, n. (Gloss. Philox.), are late and very rare.) 2. **Abstr. subs.** (= questioning), sometimes used as concrete (= question). (1.) quæstio, ñis, f.: (rare in this sense), Cic. Acad. 2, 8 (but perh. rather inquiry or seeking): hence, dim. quæstionella, a brief q.: cf. quæstionculis te faciebam attentionem, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: and adv. in th. form of a q., quæstionalliter, Fulg. 3. Prisc. Serm. n. 16. (II.) **interrogatio**, f.: (and more rarely) the simple rōgatio, f.: to persist in a q. (or in asking: or, to insist on an answer), plane instare interrogatio, Quint. 6, 3, 38: usu. for a q. put rhetorically, in an argument, and the method of argument by putting q.s.: cf. alter pro Cælio, ficta interrogatio, Quint. 9, 2, 15: a captious or sophistical q., captiosa int., captiosum genus int.: cf. animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogatōnibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: cf. quod captiosissimo genere interrogatōnis utuntur, Id. lb. 16, 49: (also

captio, *f.* v. SOPHISM: to ask captious or insidious *q.s.* captiose interrogare: cf. sic (fig.): like a prudent driver) me ante sustineo (*I pull up, i. e. stop*), nec diutius captiose interroganti respondeo, id. lb. 29, 94. Join: rogatio et percontatio: cf. rogatio atque hinc finitima quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 203 (cf. Quint. 9, 1, 29): v. INTERROGATION. (III.) percontatio, or percontatio, *f.* (= inquiry): cf. percontationibus nihil reperire, Cæc. B. G. 5, 13: his whole report of that conversation was derived from the *q.s.* he asked his son about, etc., omnia ille sermo ductus e percontatione Plin. quid in senatu esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: cf. id. Tim. 1, v. QUESTIONING: in rhetoric, cf. id. de Or. 3, 51, 203, v. sup. a. rogatio. (IV.) ænigma, *atla*, *n.*, a. puzzling *q.* (v. RIDDLE): cf. 3 Reg. x. 1-3, regina Sabæ venit tentare eum in ænigmatibus (*she came to prove him with hard *q.s.**): et docuit eam Salomon omnia verba quæ proposuerat (*told her all her *q.s.**) cf. 2 Paralip. ix. 1-2, et exposuit ei S. omnia quæ proposuerat, nec quidquam fuit quod non perspicuum ei fecerit (*there was no *q.* which he did not solve*). II. Hence: the suggestion of a doubt (opp. to unquestioning assent): dubitatio: v. DOUBT: also expr. by plur. with dubius and dubito: dubium esse (with subj. of the thing in *q.*), esp. in the negative: if there should be any *q.* of it, si quid erit dubium, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 40: well: is there any *q.* of it? oh! dubiumne id est? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49: there's no *q.* about that, at all events, haud dubium id quidem est, Pl. Pœn. 3, 4, 27: with quin; there's no *q.* of my son's refusal to marry, non dubium 'st quin uxorem nollit filius, Ter. And. 1, 2, 1: with de; I never had (or made) any *q.* about, etc., de Pompeii exitu nihil dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. Att. 11, 6: with a depend. Interrog. (in less strong sense), it's a *q.* which of us is the more modest, hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, id. Acad. 2, 41, 126: (so, of an historical fact), Ambrosii copias suas judicio non conduxit, an tempore exclusus, dubium est, Cæc. B. G. 6, 31: with acc. and infin., there's no *q.* but I'm ruined too, perisse me una haud dubium est, Ter. Hec. 3, 46: dubium, absol.: cf. codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: dubium an quaestio morte, Tac. 1, 5: with in; non est in dubio (coll. by dandum), Plin. 25, 5, 24: without *q.*, beyond *q.*, out of *q.* (Shakspe.), sine dubio; and (rarely) procul dubio: v. UNQUESTIONABLY: DOUBTLESS: to call in *q.* to make *q.* of, in dubium vocare, venire: dubium habere, Plur. with dubito, 1: in a case where there is no *q.* of the fact or of its nature, ubi et factum esse certum est, nec dubitatur quid sit quod factum est, Quint. 3, 6, 41: I make no *q.* of it, nullus dubito: v. TO QUESTION: TO DOUBT. III. A question proposed for solution, or raised for discussion: a question at issue, in science, dialectics, or law: 1. quaestio, *f.*, gen. term: cf. Quint. 7, 1, 6, foll. (several exx.: also of the verb, quaeritur): si confessum, non poterat ibi esse quaestioem (there could be no *q.* so far): ut primum coepit non convenire, *q.* oriebatur (*a *q.* then arose*): non fuerunt adulteri: quaestio (there comes the *q.*), lb. 7: de iure quaeritur (the *q.* of right is raised), lb. 8: considerari debet, quid primam quaestionem faciat (*what point first raises a *q.**), lb. 9: ex conjuncta propositione plures esse quaestiones possunt (out of an issue joined many *q.s.* may arise), lb. 9: videndum est in re, q. institutus an in scripto (whether to raise a *q.* upon a fact or a document), lb. 13: nec tamen semper ex una lege *q.* est (*dore the *q.* depend on a single law*), lb. 15: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 13 (defini.), *q.* est quæ ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo, Non iure fecisti: Iure feci: more gen. of the subject of debate: cf. id. Top. 21,

quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum: of a particular point raised in a debate; this *q.*, or argument, is thus met by the Stoics, hinc quaestio, sive argumentum, ita a Stoicis occurrit, Lactant. 7, 20: in the widest sense; cf. perdifficilis et perobscura *q.* est de natura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: but at this point there arises a *q.* of some difficulty, whether, etc., existit autem hoc loco quædam *q.* subdifficilis; n. m. quando amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi, id. Am. 19, 67. To put or propose a *q.*, quaestionem ponere, proponere; or, ponere (alone): v. TO PUT: to discuss a *q.* of fact, cf. *q.* enim tractatur rei, an facta sit, Quint. 3, 6, 40: let the *q.* be put off to another time, in aliquid tempus *q.* differatur, Cic. Fin. 5, 16, 45: a *q.* of intention, mentis *q.*, lb.: *q.s.* of what is honourable, right, expedient, cf. cui subiacent omnes de honesta, iustitia, utilibus, quaestiones, lb. 41: *q.s.* about money, (in) peculiaribus *q.* bus, Quint. 12, 1, 26: a *q.* about boundaries, quaestio finialia, Papin. Dig. 10, 1, 11: Sid. Ep. 8, 14 (also controversia de finibus, or finalis; Jurgium finale, Leg. Agr. 341-2, Goes.). Phr.: our neighbours here have a *q.* about their boundaries, vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: am I am I appointed in a boundary *q.*, cf. arbitri Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: a *q.* arose between some etc. and etc. about etc., facta est *q.* ex discipulis Joannis cum Judæis de purificatione, Vulg. Jo. III. 25: but, if it be a *q.* of words and names, si vero *q.s.* sunt de verbo et nominibus, id. Act. xviii. 15: cf. id. 1 Tim. vi. 4, languens (doting) circa *q.s.* et pugnas verborum: to be accused of *q.s.* of their law, accusari de quaestionibus legis iudiciorum, id. Act. xxiii. 29 (cf. *q.s.* vero quædam de sua superstatione, lb. xxv. 19): which only give rise to *q.s.*, quæ *q.s.* præstant, id. 1 Tim. 1, 4: foolish, unlearned, useless, vain *q.s.*; cf. stultas autem et sine disciplina *q.s.* a vita, id. 2 Tim. II. 23: (cf. — devils, sunt enim inutiles et vanae, id. Tit. iii. 9): skillful in *q.s.*, etc., cf. te scientie omnia et quæ apud Judæos sunt consuetudines et *q.s.*, id. Act. xxvi. 3. Dim. quaestunculæ, *f.*, a minor *q.* arising out of one more general: cf. his propositis *q.*, multas nascuntur (many lesser *q.s.* arise), Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51: also, a trifling or petty *q.*, cf. mihi nunc vos quaestuncululam, de qua meo arbitratu loquar, pontifis? id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: cf. sunt etiam nonnulli aculeis puerorum ingenis non inutiles lusus, quum positis invicem quaestunculis æmulantur, Quint. 3, 1, 11. (Note: in the same sense, rogatunculæ: cf. that Chrysippus used to delight in putting the following petty *q.*, illum in hac esse rogatunculam delectatum, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.) Also expr. by the verb, quaero, 3, in the pass. impers., quaeritur; quaeritur est: quaerendum est: a *q.* is raised about the quality and form of things, nam et qualis sit cuiusque rei natura et quæ forma, quaeritur, Quint. 7, 4, 1: as though it were a *q.* of fact, tanquam de facto quaeretur, id. 3, 6, 40: the thing (or point) in *q.*, quaestio, or id de quo quaeritur. N.B.—Quaestio and quaeritur are often used in the same connection: cf. totius enim quaestionis ejus, quæ habetur de finibus bonorum et malorum (quum quaeritur, in his quid sit extremum, quid ultimum) fons, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 17. 2. disceptatio, *f.* (a point in debate, and the debate itself). Join: disc. et quaestio: cf. quæcumque in disceptationem quaestionemque vocarentur (whatever might be the *q.* in debate), Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 129: (the branch of rhetoric) which is concerned with forensis *q.s.*, quæ in forensibus disceptationibus iudiciorum aut deliberationum versaretur, id. lb. 1, 6, 22: no *q.* of law can be settled except, etc., neque enim ulla iuris disc. nisi finitioe,

etc., potest explicari, Quint. 3, 6, 82: though there was no dispute about the fact, he wished the *q.* of right to be argued, quum esset controversia nulla facti, iuris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: a *q.* of words (or of verbal discussion), cf. si verborum disceptationis res esset, Liv. 31, 19: also expr. by the verb, cf. id. lb. paulo ante, de foederum iure verba disceptare (to discuss a verbal *q.* about, etc.): also by the pass. impers.: v. TO DEBATE: TO DISCUSS. Disceptatio may also be used: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 126. 3. controversia, *f.* (a *q.* more formally discussed, esp. a laxusit): with de of the thing, dat. of pers.; suppose a *q.* of right arises on one side or on both, si aut alteri aut invicem utrique de iure sit controversia, Quint. 7, 7, 9: a *q.* of subaltern or of quality, aut de substantia controversiam esse, aut de qualitate, Quint. 3, 6, 39: with cum of diff. parties: the *q.* between so-and-so, cf. e controversia quom habet de fundo cum quodam Culo-phono, Cic. Fam. 13, 69: with gem., when a *q.* arose, as usual, etc., cum quædam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: with inter: cf. controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72. To bring on a *q.*, to bring a *q.* forward for discussion, rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: rem deducere in *c.*, Cæc. B. G. 7, 63: rem adducere in *c.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183: rem in dicendi *c.* aut disceptationem vocare, id. lb. 2, 72, 291: to raise a *q.*, *c.* facere: cf. in quo non aut res *c.* facias, aut verba, id. Or. 34, 121. Pass., it becomes a *q.*, res in controversiam (quaestionem, contentiorem, disceptationem), vocatur, adducitur, deductur; or, vocari, etc., potest; or, venit. Without, beyond *q.*, sine controversia, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ulla controversia, id. Cæcin. 7, 19: there was no *q.* about, etc., at controversia non erat, quin verum dicent, id. Cæcin. 11, 11. A verbal *q.*, cf. verbi enim *c.* tamdiu torquet Græcos homines, id. de Orat. 1, 11, 47: omnem contentiorem esse inter homines doctos in verbi controversia positam (turns upon a verbal *q.*), lb. 23, 107. The point in *q.*, *c.*, etc., iure fecerit, et liceritne facere, id. *c.* est, Auct. ad Her. 1, 10, 17: the *q.* that remains open, quid in *c.* relinquatur, lb. (also in contr. versari): *q.s.* upon the meaning of a document, controversiæ ex scripti interpretatione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: to define the *q.* in dispute, controversiam constituere, lb. 31, 143: to settle a *q.*, *c.* dirimere, id. Off. 3, 31, 119. Phr.: (In argument) a begging of the *q.*, petitio principii (Med. Lat.) (Note: use similarly, sometimes, disputatio, contentio.) 4. Ila, Ilius, *f.* (prop. a legal term, but used generally): the *q.* is still unsettled (or, the point is still in *q.*), adhuc sub iudice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78: to solve one hard *q.* by another, litem lite resolve, id. S. 2, 3, 101. 5. expr. by such gen. words as res, causa, pronouns, and neuters used substantively, with verbs of cognate sense: [cf. CASE; MATTER]: esp. (1.) Agito, 1: Join: the orator ought to examine, discuss, handle, and weigh all possible *q.s.*, oratori omnia quaerita, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: while I turn over that *q.* in my mind, quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 3: the *q.* occupies his whole thoughts, habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: these *q.s.* having been discussed, his rebus agitata, Cæc. B. G. 7, 2: (Note: the simple ago, properly signifies formal and especially judicial treatment, but is often the best word to use more widely: see No. IV.): (II.) comp. agito, 1: to turn over a *q.* in one's mind, cogitare in animo, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 5: to apply one's whole mind to a *q.*, toto animo cog., Cic. Fam. 1, 7: Join, agito et cogito: vos sæpius eandem rem (the same *q.*) animis agitare et ditiis uno de testis cogitare potestis, id. Font. 6

12: comp. excogito, i, to think out a q., cf. ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic. Att. q. 6, fin. (iii.) Phr.: to discuss a q. (of science, etc.). de aliqua re disputare, discurrere: v. TO DISCUSS: the q. is (in conversation), sermo est de: v. CONVERSATION: TO CONVERSE: (iv.) to determine, decide, form a judgment on a q., iudicio, i, with de (gen. in legal sense), or acc.: men decide far more q.s. (form far more judgments) from, etc., than, etc., plura enim multo iudicant odio, etc., quam veritate, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 178: to form a judgment on the whole q., de tota re et causa iudicare, Cic.: such q.s. are not judged of by number but by weight, non enim numero haec iudicantur, sed pondere, Id. Off. 2, 22, 79: (v.) to examine, weigh, etc., q.s.: exanimare, perpendere, etc.: see the verbs. **IV.** Hence, a formal inquiry, esp. a judicial investigation: v. INQUIRE: INQUIRY: **TRIAL:** 1. expr. gen. by quaestio, quaeri, and other words given under III.: cf. aestivum tempus instantis belli, non quaestiois esse arbitratur, (i. e. for investigating a q. of suspected treason), Caes. B. G. 6, 4: cf. cum praetor quaestionem inter aliarum exercuisset (i. e. had presided at trials for assassination), Cic. Fin. 1, 16: with de of the crime: cf. constituitur q. de furto, Cic. Clu. 64, 181: q. de morte viri habere, Id. Ib. 65, 182: being in doubt about a q. (i. e. a case) of that sort, haesitans autem ego de ejusmodi quaestione, Vulg. Act. xxv. 20: to try to escape the q. (i. e. to flee from trial), q. fugitare, Cic. R. A. 28, 78: expr. by the verb quaero: cf. ut Consul de re atroci magnaque quaerent, Cic. Brut. 22, 85: to raise a q. (as a legal issue): cf. cui ne quaerendi quidem de morte patris potestas permittitur, Cic. R. A. 28, 78. 2. expr. by phrr. with jus, iudicium, and iudico, the q. itself being sometimes expressed by res, causa, or a pronoun [v. CASE: MATTER: ISSUE]: to give an opinion on a q. of law, de iure aliquid respondere, Cic. de Or. 2, 33: to bring a q. to trial, deducere causam aliquam in iudicium, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 7: (also, rem in medium vocare, Cic. Clu. 28): to give judgment on a q., jus dicere, (Cic.): between (the parties), de re iudicare inter, Id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: to decide a q. against (a party), aliquid contra aliquid iudicare, Id. Flacc. 20: to call any one in q. (bring him to a legal account for his conduct), aliquid in jus vocare, Cic. Quint. 19: in iudicium vocare, Id. Balb. 28: (in crimen vocare, Nep. Tim. 3): expr. by the verb with de, cf. de spe et resurrectione mortuorum ego iudico, Vulg. Act. xxiii. 6: cf. xxiv. 31. 3. expr. by arguo, 3; with gen. of the offence; cf. virum mortuos summi sceleris argo, Cic. Rab. Perd. q. 26: we are in danger to be called in q. for this day's uproar, periclitamur argui seditionis hodiernae, Vulg. Act. xix. 40: with de and adv.: cf. de eo crimine, quo de arguantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37: with acc. and infm., q. quae me arguit hanc e domo ab se subripisse (calls me in q. as having), Pl. Men. 5, 2, 62: with acc. and ut: cf. hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorum arguimus, Just. 22, 3: with obj. of a thing: he called the census returns in q. as being false, arguebat et perperam editos censu, Suet. Cal. 38. 4. expr. by ago, egi, actum, 3, to discuss, treat, raise a q., in a legal or constitutional sense: constr. with rem or de re: also absol. in act. and in impers. pass.: cf. de poena allicuius ag., Liv. 5, 35: de agro plebis ag., Id. 1, 46: absol.: Alciades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8: Impers. pass.: when the q. of, etc., was under discussion in the Senate, quum de Catillinae conjuratore ageretur in curia, Suet. Aug. 94: as a constitutional formula, agere cum, to put a q. to the people (for their votes), cf. Gell. 13, 15: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: used with referro ad (to put a q. to the

Senate): that no one should hereafter bring any q. about these men either before the Senate or the people, ne quis de eis postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat, Sall. Cat. 51, fin.: of legal proceedings: to raise a q. according to the law (= to bring an action), rem agere ex iure, lege, causa (or alio without ex), v. ACTIO: cf. non enim gladiis mecum sed iudibus agetur (the q. between us will have to be settled not by, etc.), Cic. Q. F. 1, 4: it is a q. not of his life, but of his money, non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26: Fig., of interests at stake: the q. is of, etc., agitur populi Romani gloria, agitur, etc. (repeated clause after clause), Cic. Manil. 2, 6: cf. Id. Verr. 4, 51: the q. is yours, tua res agitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: in perf. pass., the q. is settled, or closed (fig. from a suit decided, and not to be re-opened), acta haec res est (= all is lost), Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. Phr.: it is out of the q., fieri non potest, non est agendum. **V.** Hence, torture as a means of judicial examination (derived from the Greek and Roman custom of taking the evidence of slaves under torture): quaestio, f., and the verb: A. alone: to put a slave to the q., quaestionem habere de servo, with gen. of the subject of inquiry; cf. mortis paternae de servis paternis quaestionem habere filio non licet, Cic. R. A. 28, 78: (cf. Id. Mil. 22, 55): for slaves to be put to the q., ex servis quaeri, with de of the subject (pass. impers.): cf. dum ex his de patris morte quaeratur, ib.: ut ex his quaeratur, ego postulo, Id. 77: to promise to produce slaves for the q., servos in q. polliceri, ib.: to demand the production of slaves for the q., servos in q. postulare (with ab of the persons who are to produce them): cf. aliquoties duos servos paternos in q. ab adversariis S. Rosc. postulavit, Id.: cf. Id. Clu. 64, 181: to give up a slave to a person for the q. (i. e. torture), servum in q. ferre (with dat. of the person), Id.: said of oneself, ille quaestioni corpus offerre, Curt. 4, 10, 33: with in of the person against whom the evidence is taken: slaves cannot be put to the q. against their master, except in a case of sacrilege, de servis nulla q. est in dominum, nisi de incesto, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: so with verb: majores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt, Id.: in reum de servis accusatoris quum quaeritur, Id. **B.** 1. with words expressive of torture: he put (him) to the q. concerning the public money by stripes and tortures (or instruments of torture), verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habuit pecuniae publicae, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.—Hence (in late Latin) the adj. quaestionatus, put to the q.: cf. tot confessores quaestionati et torti, Cyprian. Ep. 69, n. 6: and the subs. quaestionarius, the executioner who applies the q., Covi. Theod. 16, 12, 3. 2. quaestio, (rare): cf. cum postero ad quaestionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45. **question** (v.): 1. To put a q. (or q.s) to a person: 1. rogo, 1, and interrogo, with acc. of person, and acc. or de of thing: v. TO ASK. 2. quaero, 3, with acc., or dep. interr. clause of thing, and a, de, or ex, of person: v. TO ASK: TO INQUIRE. Compd. exquiro, with acc. of person: cf. Idem ego dicam, si me exquirat miles, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 91: also with acc. of thing, and a, de, or ex of person: v. TO INQUIRE: TO LEARN. Also in the reflective and mutual sense, to q. with oneself, to q. with others (i. e. to debate by q. and answer), cf. secum et cum illis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: In this sense also (in late Latin), quaero and conquirō: cf. et ipsi coeperunt quaerere inter se, quis esset ex his, qui hoc facturus esset, Vulg. Luc. xxii. 23: conquirō with cum: Id. Marc. viii. 11: Id. Lx. 13 (14): with inter se, Id. 1. 27: Id. Lx. 15 (16): with apud = Id. Lx. 9 (10). 3. p. rontor (p. runcator), 1, dep., to q. about

some specific object of investigation: with acc. of person and de of thing: cf. percontatus regionis peritos de ascensu Haemi, Liv. 40, 21: cf. me iussit percontari, equum noverim Demeaenatum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 76: with two acc.: if any one q.s. you about (or asks you) my age, meum aequis te percontabitur aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: with ex of person and acc. of thing: if you had q'd others about me, si essem percontatus me ex aliis, Pl. As. 2, 4, 95: absol.: by q.ing, etc., Join: percontando atque interrogando elicere allicujus opinionem, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: cf. TO ASK. **questionable:** Incertus: ambiguous: anceps: de quo dubitari potest: v. DOUBTFUL: UNCERTAIN. **questionary:** consisting of questions (a sense distinct from interrogative, nearer to interrogatory: e. g. "I return no answer to q. epistles half a yard long." Pope): quaestionarius: q. epistolae, like q. actiones, Callistr. Dig. 11, 1, 1. **questioner:** 1. In gen. sense: percontator, m., Pl. Men. 5, 5, 31: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: v. INQUIRER. 2. In technical and legal sense: interrogator m., Ulp. l. 11, 1, 11: quaesitor, m.: v. EXAMINER: INQUIRITOR. **questioning** (subs.): 1. An asking of questions: 1. interrogatio, f.: to persist in q., instare interrogatione, Quint. 6, 3, 38: abstr. by the method (or form) of q., per interrogationem, Id. 8, 5, 5: in judicial sense: the q. of witnesses, cf. res vatum interrogatio, tormentis servorum, Macroben praesedisse, Tac. A. 6, 47: v. EXAMINATION. 2. rogatio, f.: the method of q. (in rhetoric): rogatio atque huius finitima causal percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: also quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 29. 3. percontatio, f.: cf. Ac primum quidem tempus salutationibus, reliquum percontatione consensuum (in q. him [P. Nigidius] or in q.ings with one another, about philosophy), Cic. Tim. 1. **II.** The act of doubting or calling in q., expr. by the subs., and verbs under QUESTION and TO QUESTION: q. DOUBTING. **III.** In the technical and legal sense: interrogatio, v. sup.: also quaestio: quaestio: inquisitio: disquisitio: v. EXAMINATION: INVESTIGATION. In all senses, expr. also by the verbs, and esp. by the gerunds and gerundives. **questionless** (adv.): haud dubie: indubitanter (late): sine dubio: quod dubitatione: procul dubio: elutra controversiam: certo: certe: certissime: v. CERTAINLY: DOUBTFLESS: UNDOUBTEDLY: UNQUESTIONABLE. **quibble, quibbling** (subs.): 1. capto, f.: dialectic q., c. dialecticae, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: to answer q.s., captones refellere, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: c. discutare, Id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: and dim. captiuncula, f.: Id. Att. 15, 7: v. SOPHISM: adv., to speak in q.s., captose dicere: to use contemptible q.s., quod nihil captose potest dici, Id. Rosc. Com. 17, 52. 2. cavilla, f. (very rare): come, no quibbling! aufer cavillam! Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 11: deriv. cavillatio, f.: a q. about d name, nominis c., Suet. Gramm. 3: cf. c. infelix verborum, Quint. 10, 7, 14: cavillationes ineptae, Id. 7, 9, 4: sine metu cavillationis, Id. 2, 14, 7: cf. quere. 3. cavillula, f.: cf. res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis cavillulis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. **quibbles**, lum, f. pl.: leave off q.s. and attend to me, ambages mitte atque hoc age, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 81: to attempt, or humd up childish q.s., cf. vix pueris dignas amb. exquirere, Liv. 9, 11, fin. **5.**

argutissima, f. Gell. 9, 14, fin. 6. sôphisma, enis, m. (= capito in later writers): Gell. 18, 13. 7. quæstion-cula vaira: Sen. Ep. 11. i.

quibble (v.): 1. calvor, 3. dep. (obol.): SI CALVITUR, PEDIMEVS. STRUT. Fragm. xlii. Tab. in Fest. a. v. struere: Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 233: cf. to q. on the resemblance of words, to vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. in Non. 6, 29: Pass. Impers. cf. contra ille calvi ratur, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1b. 7, 8. 2. cavillor, âtus, dep.: cf. cavillari tum tribuni, Liv. 3, 20: verba patrum cavillantem (quibbling about), Tac. A. 1, 46: cap-tulose dicere, v. sup. s. QUIBBLE (sub.).

quibbler: 1. expr. by subs. and v. s. v. QUIBBLE: 2. calumniator, m.: cf. si calvitur et moretur et frustratur, Inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 233. 3. cavillator (prop. a scoffer) may also be used: a clever q. a facetus, PL. Mil. 3, 1, 46.

quibbling (adj.): captiosus. Join: fallax et captiosus: cf. animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: also expr. by adv.: to ask q. questions, captiose interrogare, Ib. 2, 29, 94. Phr.: q. sophisms, contorta et aculeata sophismata, Ib. 2, 24, 75. Phr.: to give sophistical and q. expositions of the law, sophisticæ interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12, § 3.

quick (adj.): 1. Alive (orig. sense: freq. in SS. and old writers: now obol. except in some derivatives: v. QUICK [subs.]; QUICK-LINE, etc.): 1. vivus: Vulg. Ps. cxviii. 3 (cxviii. 3): opp. to mortuus: with judex, Id. Act. x. 42: with judicare, 1 Pet. iv. 5: qui judicaturus est vivos et mortuos, 2 Tim. iv. 1 (cf. "thence shall come, With glory and power, to judge both q. and dead," Milton): sometimes vivens: to go down q. into hell (or, the pit), deo-downe vi-ventes in infernum, Id. Num. xvi. 30: Ps. liv. 16 (lv. 15): q. raw flesh, caro viva, Id. Lev. xiii. 10: c. vivens, Ib. 24. Join: vivus vidensque, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: Id. Sect. 27, 59: v. ALIVE: perh. vivax, by analogy fr. Ov. M. 1, 420. Phr.: q. with child, "fetu vivo gravis vel prægnans (Ainsw.): to be q. with child, "fetum vivum utero gestare (Id.). 2. animans (q. with life): cf. mundus est animans et compos rationalis, Cic. N. D. 2, 8. 3. animosus: Fig. Liveness: q. with life, animosa signa, Prop. 1, 7, 9: II. Hence, lively, vivacious (q. v.), opp. to slow, dull: 1. vivus (rare in this sense): a face q. with expression, vivus vultus, Virg. Aen. 6, 849: cf. vivus et ingenium animi, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: a man of q. feeling, vivit pectoris homo, Aru. 3, 101. 2. vivax, âcis, m. (late in this sense: in Virg. Hor., etc. = long-lived): cf. (discipuli) paulo vivaciores, Quint. 2, 6, 3: of things, v. snifera (quick-burning), Ov. M. 3, 374: (adv.) with q. intelligence, vivaciter: cf. v. pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1, 1, æel. mod. 3. vividus: cf. vivida vis animi pervieit, Lucr. 1, 73: a q. spirit, v. Ingenium (i.e. lively, energetic, and somewhat hasty), Liv. 2, 48: cf. vividior spiritus, Val. M. x. 5, 1, 1, extr.: v. LIVELY, ALIVE. 4. vivatus (an old word), v. QUICKENED. 5. animatus, v. QUICKENED. Phr.: of a quick temper, acer: fracidus: v. TEMPER. III. Active, sprightly, speedy, opp. to slow, sluggish, tardy: (this sense is often hardly distinguishable from quick of motion, v. No. IV.): 1. âgilis, f. of persons: cf. vir gnâvus, æg. providus, Vell. 2, 105: cf. oderunt sedatum celerem, âgilem gnâvumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 93: a q. mind, animus âgilis, Sen. Tranq. 2: of things: cf. argumentato âgilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 1, 3, 164: a q. and easy victory, âgilium duri faciliusque victoriam, Sison. in Non. 58, 1. 2. âläcer, cris, crê: with ad, q. to do erit, al. ad maleficia, Auct. Her. 2, 30. Comp. cf. âläciores ad reliqua persolvendum,

Ib. 31: absol. of things, s. v. q. to cut, âläceres ântes, Claud. Eutrop. 2, 280. Join: al. et promptus: cf. ad bella suscipienda Gallorum âläcer et promptus est animus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19, fin.: expr. by subs.: I'm very q. to go to law, mira sum âläcitate ad litigandum, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2. 3. âcillis, f. v. READY, EAGER. Join: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum (q. and ready), Cic. Brut. 48, 180. 4. promptus: absol. opp. to segnis: cf. laudat promptus, segniores castigat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3: cf. promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 17. Join: q. and fluent speech, promptia et profuens eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3: with gen.: quick-witted, promptus animi, Id. H. 2, 23: with abl.: non promptus ingenio, Liv. 4, 3: q. of speech (of a q. tongue), lingua pr., Id. 2, 45, fin.: with ad and acc.: q. to meet danger, promptiores ad pericula, Cic. Off. 1, 24: with in and acc.: q. in yielding to fear, pr. in pavore, Tac. A. 15, 24, fin.: q. to flatter, pr. inulationes, Ib. 15, 61: with adversus (rare): q. to condemn the guiltless, pr. adversus insontes, Ib. 6, 48, fin. Join: promptus et facilis ad extemporatitatem usque, Suet. Tib. 1: sermone Graeco pr. et facili, Id. Tib. 71.

5. pârîus: a q. (i. e. easy) victory, p. victoria, Liv. 5, 6: with dat.: a mind q. to crimes, animus paratus sceleribus, Tac. A. 12, 47: with ad and acc.: Join: quo paratior ad usum forensium promptiorque esse possim (quicker and readier), Cic. Div. in Cæcili. 13. 6. expeditus: Join: exp. et paratus: v. want a q. and ready man, expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26. Join: expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio (q. and very fluent), Cic. Brut. 63, 227: with ad: cf. expeditus ad caedem, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82. Note: this may be used for a q. return of money: cf. pecunia expeditissima, Id. Fam. 11, 24: also expr. by adv. and verb: I'll be q. about it, "expedit (rem) facturum sum: (rem) breviter expeditam (Ainsw.): to be q. of speech, expeditè loqui, Suet. Aug. 80: to have a q. passage (voyage), expeditè navigare, Cic. Att. 6, 8. 7. impiger, grâ-grum (v. ACTIVE): cf. impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, Hor. A. P. 121: cf. impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr. 5, 1451: with the abl.: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: with in and abl.: in scribendo impiger, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: with inf.: q. to harass, etc., impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22: as abl. of quality: cf. Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7.

8. âcer, cris, cre (v. SHARP, KEEN): of the senses: a very q. sight, acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. De Or. 2, 87, 357. Join: acer atque acutus (q. and sharp): opp. hêbes, blunt, dull): Pm. Rm. aures hebetiores, oculos acres atque acutes habere, Cic. Manc. 27, 66: (Note: acer more gen. denotes the intensity of the light, sound, taste, etc.): of the mind: vir acri ingenio, Id. Or. 5 (cf. Cic. Sect. 20: Nep. Alc. 5): a q. memory, a. memoria, Id. De Or. 2, 87: of passions, etc., cf. acri ira percitus, Lucr. 5, 400: (v. ARDENT, EAGER). 9. âctus (v. SHARP: ACUTE: KEEN): a man of q. parts rather than of learning, homo n. magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 38: cf. hominis acuti et exercitissimi, Cic. Brut. 42, 154: of the senses: a q. scent (fig.), Hor. S. 1, 3, 29: in this sense also Plin. (homo) enuntiae naris (q. of perception), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: (Bæadr. 3, 3, 14).

10. âgilus: eyes too q. (of expression), oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: q. wit, arg. acumen, Hor. A. P. 364. 11. perspicax, âcis: prop. q. of sight: cf. homo perspicaxior Lynceô vel Argo et oculus totus, Apul. M. 2, p. 124: fig. of mental acuteness (as "the q.-sighted Mr. Canning," Brougham): cf. ego me non tam astutum neque ita perspicacem esse id scio, Ter. Heut. 5, 1, 1: with ad aliquam rem, Ib. 2, 3, 129. Join: assequerur et id, qui acutum et perspicax natura est,

Cic. Off. 1, 28. 12. âläx, âcis: prop. q. of scent (of a dog): v. KEEN: cf. âläx nasum habet, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 17: of the senses in gen.; a palate q. of taste, palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35: of mental and moral qualities: a q. intellect, s. mens, Lucr. 1, 1021: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: (cf. for âläx with acutus and other such epithets, Id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67): with inf., q. to see future events, s. quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146: with ad: q. to suspect, ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic. 1, 8, 19: with in and abl., vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9: with abl. alone: civitas rimandis offensis, Tac. H. 5, 11.

13. versatilis, e (that can turn to anything): v. VERSATILE: cf. v. ingenium, Liv. 39, 40: and versutus (lit. turned: more usu. in bad sense, but not always). Join: homo versutus et callidus: versutus eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidus autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 129. Join: animus acutus et versutus, Id. De Or. 2, 20, 84: in bad sense, Join: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacia, multities, callidi, veteratiles, vatri, Id. Off. 3, 13, 57: with gen.: v. ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10. 14. For the quickness acquired by practice, use (L) callidus (v. sup.): with ad: q. to get gain, ad suum quaestum c., Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 34: with inf.: c. quidquid placuit jocosio condere furto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7: v. CLEVER. (II) sollers, erilis: v. ACCOMPLISHED. (III) exercitatus (in aliqua re): quick at: (iv.) peritus (alici rei): v. PRACTISED: EXPERT.

IV. Of motion: swift, speedy, hasty: also, in good time: (opp. to slow, tardy): 1. celer, êris, êre (also celeris, in masc.): lit. of persons or things in motion, v. RAPID, SWIFT: q. wings, cf. celeres neque commovent alas, Virg. Aen. 5, 217: constr. with gen. of gerund, a q. swimming, c. nandi, Sil. 4, 587: joined with proptere: be as q. as you can, fac te proptere celerem, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 1: (also expr. by expell, Id. Stich. 2, 2, 11): I've had such a q. run, etc., ita celeris curricula fuit proptere e portu, tui honoris causa, Id. Stich. 2, 3, 11: of the movement of words in prose or verse, Join: oratio celeris et concitata, Cic. De Or. 2, 21: pedes longi graviores faciunt orationem, breves celerem atque mobilem, Quint. 9, 4: celeres iambos (expressive of rage), Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: Fig. mens, qua nihil est celerius, Cic. Or. 59, 200: with ref. to actions and results (= speedy, opp. to tardus): that they might secure "a q. return" (Milton), ut c. receptum haberent, Cæs. B. C. 1, 59. Join: celer et facilis: ita magnarum initia rerum... celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt (a q. and simple issue), Ib. 3, 21: a q. victory (i. e. quickly gained), elati spe celeris victoriae, Id. B. G. 7, 47: (naval warfare) as being subject to q. and unsettled movements, (or changes), ut quae (sc. res) celerem atque instabilem motum haberent, Ib. 4, 23: constr. with inf., q. to —, or q. in —ing (or q. by —ing), cf. c. alto latitante fructu ceto excipere aprum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: c. pronos volvere menses, Ib. 4, 6, 39: q. in the pursuit, c. sequi, Ib. 1, 15, 18: q. to anger, c. irasci, Id. Ep. 1, 20, 21: in sense of hasty, sudden: c. mors, Tib. 1, 1, 205: c. desperato rerum, Liv. 21, 1. Sup., fata celerissima, Virg. Aen. 12, 507: the q. (motion), celerissimum (opp. to tardissimum), Cic. Tim. 9. Expr. by subs., q. and slow motions, celeritates tarditatesque, Ib. Expr. by the adv.: cf. Caesar alteram aliam mittit, qui sagacibus celeriter occurrerent (to give q. succour 10), Auct. B. Afr. 78: comp. if there was any occasion for a bold advance or a q. retreat, si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48, fin. (Note: in this and the foll. words, the adj. is often expr. by the adv. and vice versa. Adj. adv., subs., and verb, may often be used interchangeably as between Eng. and

Lat. 2. *velox*, *ocis*: of persons: v. *swift*: of things: a *q. sailer*, *velocem* (sc. *carinam*), Virg. Aen. 5, 116: a *q. passage* (*viage*), v. *navigatio*, Quint. 12, 2, 24: *q. (or speedy) victory*, v. *victoria*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: a *q. poison* (*quickly working*), v. *toxicum*, Id. Epod. 17, 61: *q. speed*, v. *celeritas*, Plin. 10, 24, 23: with *inf.*: *q. to retreat*, *abstere* v., Stat. Th. 6, 797: fig., *nothing is quicker than thought*, *nilil est animo velocius*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 43: cf. double meaning, *pergere est animus sine corpore* v., Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 117: with *abl.*: v. *ingenio*, Tac. Agr. 13: in *abl.*, of quality: *ingenio veloci et mobili*, Quint. 6, 4, 8. Comp.: *Join*: *acutior* *velocior* in *urbinitate* *brevis*, Id. 6, 3, 45. 3. *pernix*, *icis* (*swift*), *nimble*, *active*, *speedy*: *q. messengers*, p. *nuntii*, Tac. H. 3, 40: a *q.-footed race*, p. *genus*, Id. 2, 13: with *q. feet*, (poet.) *pernicibus plantis*, Virg. Aen. 11, 718: *men of light bodies*, and *q. through constant exercise*, *levium corporum homines*, et *multa exercitatio* *pernicium*, Liv. 28, 20: *q. leaps*, p. *saltus*, Plin. 9, 47, 71: cf. *saltu* p. *tollere corpus*, Lucr. 5, 560: cf. *temporis pernicissimam celeritas*, Sen. Ep. 108: constr. with *abl.*, *q. of hand*, *pernix sum manibus*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 30: *in giving up hobbies*, *amata relinquere* p., Hor. A. P. 165: expr. by the *subs.*: cf. (*monoculi*) *mirae pernicitatis ad motum*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, 23. 4. *citus* (in *q. motion*, *rapid*, *hurried*): a *q. ship*, c. *navis*, Ov. M. 15, 722: cf. c. *classis*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24: *to pursue with q. chariots*, c. *quadrigae* *persequi*, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 14: a *q. horse*, (poet.) *quadrupedemque citum*, Virg. Aen. 11, 714: of persons: the *q. hunter*, c. *venator*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: a *q. writer*, ad *scribendum* c., Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 80: *soldiers on a q. march*, c. *milites*, Tac. A. 11, 1: c. *legiones*, Id. 14, 20: of the motion itself: by a *q. march*, *cito agmine*, Id. 1, 61: a *q. journey*, c. *via*, Liv. 33, 48: *citus modo modo tardus incensus* (*his steps*), Sall. C. 15: of vocal sounds, (vox) *cita*, opp. to *tarda*, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: the *tamb*, a *q. foot*, *iambus*, p. *citus*, Hor. A. P. 252: fig. (of a battle): *concurrunt*: *horae momento cita mors venit*, ant *victoria laeta* (*q. death*, opp. to *lingering disease*), Id. S. 1, 1, 8. *Deriv.* *citatus* (v. *hasty*): *they led*, etc., *at q. step*, *citato gradu in hostem ducebant* (opp. to *presso gradu incedere*), Liv. 28, 14: comp. by a *quicker march*, etc., *citatore*, *quam inde venerat*, *agmine*, *die sexto ad stativa sua*, *atque ad hostem*, *pervenit*, Id. 27, 30: sup., *quam citatissimo poterant agmine sese abstriperunt*, Id. 22, 6: a *q. utterance*, c. *pronuntiatio* (opp. to *pressa*): (cf.): cf. *kleoque Roscius citator*, *Aescopus gravior fuit*, Quint. 11, 3, 111: *Join*: *clit* et *ceter*: in *argumentis citati* *atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus*, Id. 9, 4, 138. Compd. *incitus*: cf. (poet.) *venti vis incita*, Lucr. 1, 272: *inc. hasta*, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: *inc. allex*, Sil. 1, 491: *Join*: *inciti* *atque alacres delphini*, (poet.) in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: *conclitatus* the *rotation of which is quicker*, *cylus* (*coeli*) *converso est concitator*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: *conclitissimus corporis motus*, Quint. 2, 11, 4: *incitatus*: *at a q. run*, *cursum incitato*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: by the *very q. rotation of the universe*, *totius mundi incitissimam conversione*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: a *quicker current of speech*, *cursum in oratione incitator*, Id. Or. 39, 201. 5. *deor*, *lus* (comp.): v. *FLUX*: *swift*: *to pass over (a space) in a quicker time*, *ociore transire spatium*, Plin. 2, 10, 17. Sup. (= earliest): cf. *ocissimus partus*, Id. 8, 41, 68. 6. *praeper*: v. *SWIFT*: *running*: *HEADLONG*: *praeceps* *nuntii*, Tac. H. 2, 6. 7. *propere* (*in haste*: *speedy*): the *q. charioteers*, p. *aurigae*, Virg. Aen. 12, 85: *Cerealis omnes up by a q. march*, C. p. *agmine subventi*, Tac. H. 4, 79: *q. with youth and hope*, *spe ac juvenia* p. (opp. to *moras necetius*), Id. 66: with *gen.*: *q. to anger*, p. *irae*, Id. A. 11, 26: *q. to seize the opportunity*,

oblatas occasiois p., Id. 12, 66: with *inf.*, *q. to gain distinction by any crime*, *quoquo facinore p. clarescere*, Id. 4, 52. Expr. by *part. propere* (with personal subject). *Join*: *propere, festinans* (*q. and in haste*), Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: *gen. adverbially*: v. *QUICKLY*: and *propere*: cf. *propere* *lunere*, Sall. J. 112: p. *more* (= *untimely*), Ov. M. 9, 587: *you must be q. propere* *opus est*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 210. 8. *praesens* (*immediate*, *instant*, opp. to *tardy*): the *quickest antidote*, *praesentissimum remedium*, Col. 6, 14: cf. *quo non praesentius ullum*, *pocula si quando saevae infecere nocerae*, Virg. G. 2, 127: cf. *QUICKLY*. *Deriv.* (late) *praesentaneus*: a *q. poison*, *pr. venenum*, Plin. 24, 1, 1: a *q. antidote*, *pr. remedium*, Id. 21, 31, 105: and *subs.* *praesentaneus*, n.: Id. 30, 9, 21. Also *praesentarius* (rare): *pr. venenum*, Apul. M. 10, p. 242: cf. *Id. quod mali* (*haruspices*) *promittunt*, *praesentarium est* (*is q. in coming to pass*), Pl. Puen. 3, 5, 47. 9. *rapidus*, v. *RAPID*: cf. *manibus rapidis*, Virg. Aen. 8, 447. 10, 11. *repentinus*: *subitus*: v. *SUDDEN*. 12. *celox*, *ocis*, f. (prop. *subs.* = *αλγος*), a *q. sailer* (a kind of ship): *Liv. 21, 17*: used as *adj.*: cf. *obsecro operam celocem* *hanc mihi*, *ne corbitam* (*a slow sailer*), *date*, Pl. Puen. 3, 1, 40. **quick**, to be: (cf. to *QUICKEN*, intr. B). 1. *With life*: *vigeto*, *ut*, 2: *you are q. with youth*, *strong in courage*, *viget aetas*, *animum valet*, Sall. C. 20, 10. 2. *In speed and energy* (cf. to *MAKE HASTE*): 1. *acclero*, 1: *if they will be q.* *si acc. volent*, *ad vesperam consequentur*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. 2. *propere*, 1: *propere* *te q.* *Pl. Canes*, 2, 8, 37: *esp. with inf.*: cf. *prop. redire in patriam*, Cic. Prov. Cona. 14: *prop. signa inferre*, Sall. J. 56: *reflect*: *stimulabat sese negotii causa*, *prop.* *Id. 76*: *depropere*, 1: cf. *propere*, *cito introite*, *et cito depropere*, Id. 2, 8, 37. 3. *movere* *se* (*to bestir oneself*), Ter. And. 4, 3, 16. 4. *mitthro*, 1: *one had need be q. in acting*, *facto maturatoque opus esse*, Liv. 1, 58: also, *to be too q. (in doing a thing)*: cf. *ad Catullina maturasset signum dare*, Sall. C. 18. Also expr. by *subs.*: *to be q. in doing a kindness*, *maturatim beneficio prestare*, Frontin. Aq. 105. 5. *expedito*, *ivi*, or *il*, *itum*, 4: *to be q. about anything* (*with acc.*): cf. *expedire negotia*, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: *to be q. and finish matters*, *exp. et conficere res*, Id. Brut. 42, 154: *be q. expedite* *Pl. Stich.*, 2, 2, 11. Note—*festino*, 1, with *part. festinus*, and *adj. festinus* (poet.), almost always imply *HASTE* (i.e. *hurry*): see the antithesis of *properat* (*is quick*, *makes good speed*) to *festinat* (*is hurried*), Cat. in Geil. 16, 14. **quick** (*subs.*, orig. the *adj.*), a *part which has life*. 1. In animals: the *living flesh* (opp. to *insensible parts*, as *cuticle*, *nails*, *hair*, *horns*), *vivum* (n. of *adj.* used as *subs.*): *to cut back* (or *down*) *to the q.* *ad vivum recare*; cf. *extrema pars ipsius unguis ad v. rescatur*, Col. 6, 12, 1 (cf. *fig. neque id ad vivum rescio*, *I don't wish to be understood too strictly*, Cic. Am. 5, 18). *Fig.*: *to wound a person's feelings deeply*: v. *to PAIN*: *to grieve*: *to sting*: *to hurt*: *I've touched him to the q.*, *commovi hominem* (Ainsw.): *I've long been stung to the q. by the thought*, etc., *Iumudum meum ille pectus pungi aculeus* *Quid*, etc., Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 158. *To sting to the q.* *inordeo*, *inmordum*, *inorsum*, 2, with *valde*: cf. *valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae*, Cic. Att. 13, 12: *pass.*, cf. *morderi dicitur*, Ov. Tr. 1, 25; m. *opprobriis falsis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38. 2. of plants: v. *QUICKSET*. **quick** (*adv.*): v. *QUICKLY*. **quick-beam**, or **quicken-tree**: **sorbis arbor*: **pyrus arbor*: *Sowerby*. **eyed*: (**a q.-eyed*, *volatile*, *sprightly* *fig.*) *Grew*: *argutus*: v. *QUICK*, III. No. 10. **footed**: *pernix*: *celiter*: *with or without pedibus*: v. *QUICK*, IV. Nos. 1, 3: *celiterpes*, *ocis* (*very rare*): Cic. Att. 9, 7,

quick-grass: **quicken-grass** **quitch-grass**: (**tritricum repens* *Lin.*) *cynodon dactylon*, Pers. Plin. 24, 19, 118. — **lime**: *calx viva*, Vitruv. 8, 7, opp. to *calx extincta*, *lime quenched* or *slaked*, Id. 2, 5. — **sand**: the want of a specific word is supplied by the poetic use of *Syrtris*, *is*, f. (*Idios*, *Lucan* q. 709), and the *ph.* (*suprus*, fr. *supra*, *traho*): cf. *clive per Syrtis iter aestuosas*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5: *q.-sands stirred up by the S. wind*, a *exercitatus* *Noio*, Id. Epod. 9, 3: cf. description, *Avien. Perieg.* 291: **Major vasis sibi late trahit aquora Syrtis* *Infidumque ratil pelagus furit*. Cf. *Propert.* 2, 7, 71, *incerto mutantur flamine syrtis*: *epitheta* (*sing.* and *pl.*): *shifting*, and *faithless*, *incerta*, Sen. Hippol. 570: *vaga*, *Lucan* q. 431: *ambigua*, *Id.* 713: *dubiae*, *Id.* 261: *thaline*, *vadosa*, *Id.* 4, 484: *decouring*, *mevae*, *Val. Flacc.* 7, 85: *inhospita*, *Ov. M.* 8, 120: *naufraga*, *Sil.* 17, 635: *dreaded*, *horrida*, *Id.* 3, 4, 91. *Fig.*: *syrtis* *patrimonia*, *Cic.* de Or. 3, 41: *so*, **q.-sand* or *desert* (*Shaksp.*). **syrtis* *ipelasia* *doli* or *fraudis*: *I have marked some of the q.-sands and shoals of life*, *quosdam ex syrtibus atque vadis huius vitae notavi*: *yearning to run (or fall) upon the quick-sands*, *timentes ne in Syrtim inciderent*, *Vulg. Act. xxvii. 17* (where the original is specific for the *Syrtis Major*). *The Goodwin Sands*, **syrtis* *Goodwinia* or *comitis* *Goodwin*. **scented**: *algax*, *ocis*: a *q.-s. hound*, a *catulus* *Ov. R. Am.* 201: *q.-s. dogs*, a *canes*, *Cic. Div.* 1, 31. *Poet.*: a *virtus* *venerandi*, *Ov. Hal.* 76: *he is q.-s.*, *algax* *nasum* *habet*, *Pl. Curc.* 1, 2, 17: cf. *QUICK*, III. 12. — **set**, or **quiek**: a *live cutting of a plant set to grow*: *vividarius*, *ocis*, f. of the vine, *Cic.* de Sen. 15, 32: *Plin.* 17, 22, 35: *q. 169*, *solo spacio non nisi vividacem seri*: of the rose, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 35, 1: a *q.-s. hedge*, *sepes* *viva*, *Col.* 11, 3, 2. (The term is often used specifically for the *white thorn*, *q. s.*) **sighted**: *perspicax*, *ocis* (*Lit.* and *Fig.*): v. *QUICK*, III. No. 11: *acerte*: *SHARP-SIGHTED*. Also expr. by *subs.*: *you're so q.-s.*, *tanta es perspicacitate*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 18, *fin.* *Adv.*, *perspicaciter*. *Amm.* 29, 4: *perspicax* (*dub.*, *perh.* *perspicax*), *Afran.* in *Non.* 51, 19. **sightedness**: 1. *lit.*: *ocis* *oculorum*: cf. (of things of gradual growth) *nulla potest oculorum acies contenta tueri*, *Lucr.* 1, 325. 2. *Fig.*: *perspicacitas* *ingenii acumen vel acies*: v. *ACUTENESS* *SHARP-SIGHTEDNESS*: *QUICKNESS*. **silver** (*subs.*): 1. *argentum vivum*: (the metal as found in its native state): *Plin.* 33, 6, 32: *Id.* 7, 40: *Vitruv.* 2: *hydrargyrum*, m.: (the word now used in chemistry, symbol *Hg*), an artificial preparation from *minium* (*sulphide of mercury*), which *Pliny* distinguishes from the metal, but which seems only to have differed from native *quicksilver* in purity: *Plin.* 33, 6, 32: and *esp.* *Id.* 8, 41. 3. *mercurius*, m.: *med. Lat.*—Hence the verb, to *quicksilver*: *hydrargyro insaurare*: cf. *hydrargyro argentum insaurat*: *Plin.* 33, 8, 42. **tempered**: *iracundus*, and comp.: cf. *iracundior est paulo*, *Hor. S.* 1, 3, 29: *iracundus animo*, *Pl. Bac.* 4, 3, 1: v. *HASTY*: *PASSIONATE*. **witted**: v. *QUICK*, No. III. **quicken** (v.): A. *Trans.* 1. *To give life to* (the dead: or lifeless matter): 1. *Animo*, 1: cf. *quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat*, *Pl. in Cic. Div.* 1, 57: constr. with *adv.*: *to q. with life*, *vitalitar* *an*: cf. *nequeunt vitaliter esse animata*, *Lucr.* 5, 146: with *abl.*: cf. *stellae divinis animatae mentibus*, *Cic. Rep.* 6, 15: *Poet.* with *in* and *acc.*: *to q. a lifeless object into a living being*, cf. *guttas animavit in angues*, *Ov. M.* 4, 625.

619. Fig.: cf. si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores. Stat. S. 2, 2, 64: in secondary sense, to give new life to what is languishing: cf. cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. F. 126: v. to REVIVE: to RESURRECT. 2. vivifico, i. (late: in Vulg. and Eccles.) esp. = to restore to life: to q. the dead: cf. (Deum) qui v. mortuos, Rom. iv. 17: cf. (Spiritus ejus) vivificabit mortalia corpora vestra, Ib. viii. 11: mortalia viv. Prud. Apoth. 234: opp. to mortifico: cf. (Christus) mortificatus quidem carne, vivificatus autem spiritu, Vulg. 1 Pet. iii. 18: the flesh: cf. caro vivificabitur per resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 28, fin.: vivificare carnem animam referre est, Ib.: to give life to matter, id. adv. Val. 14, fin.: of vegetable life: cf. quod semina non vivificant, nisi prius moriantur, Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 36: in gen. sense: (Deo) qui v. omnia, Vulg. 1 Tim. vi. 13. Fig.: to give new life to (esp. of spiritual life): cf. Spiritus est qui vivificat, Vulg. Joh. vi. 64: Lit. and Fig. contrasted: auscult enim Pater suscitavit mortuos et v. sic et Filius quos vult v. Ib. v. 21: freq. in Psalm. with obj. me: Ps. lxx. (xxi.), 20: lxxix. 19 (lxxx. 18): cxviii. (cxix.), 25, 37, 40, 50, 88, 93, 149: cxlii. (cxliii.) 11: to q. the soul (or life), cum animam viv. Paul. Nol. Carn. 26, 207: Hier. Ep. 108, 11: Comp. convivifico, to q. together with: with in, quum essemus mortui peccatis, convivificavit nos in Christo, Eph. ii. 5: with cum, cf. Col. ii. 13, vos cum mortui essemus in delictis c. cum illo. Particip. in -ing: (factus est) novissimus Adam in spiritu vivificantem, Id. For, he who (that which) q.s. v. QUICKENER: QUICKENING. II. To excite, incite, stir up, animate (q. v.): 1. excitio, i. (v. TO ROUSE: TO ENLIVEN): abed, to the drooping spirits of a friend, amici jacentem animum excitare, Cic. Am. 16, 59: to q. one's memory of a person, illius memoriam exc. Id. Or. 10, 35: with ad, cf. aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem exc., Id. Plane. 24, 59. 2. incitio, i. (v. same synonyma): cf. ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitit, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 147: with abl. of means: quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, Id. Div. 2, 2, 5: with ad; juvenes ad studium et ad laborem inc., Id. de Or. 1, 61, 262. Also suscitio, i. cf. vim suscitavit ira, Virg. Aen. 5, 454. 3. animo, i. (sometimes in this sense): with inf. Macro. Sat. 7, 1. 4. stimulo, i. TO URGE: TO STIMULATE: cf. conceptus stim., Plin. 2, 8, 6: venerem stim., Id. 23, 7, 69: to q. one's caution, cf. vetus nostra stimulas antea stimulabat me, ut cavere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, fin. Jo. in: stim. atque excit.: ad allicius salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Id. Plane. 28, 69. Note.—instigo may also be used: v. TO URGE: TO INSTIGATE. And incendo: v. TO INFLAME. 5. promoveo, movi, motum, 2: cf. Doctrina sed vim promovet instans, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. 6. Expr. by the comp. adj. alacriorem aliquem efficere: cf. quum timidores hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: also by the subs. alacritas: to q. one's zeal (or energy, or efforts) and hope, alacritatem et spem afferre; cf. frequentia vestra, etc. et alacritatem mihi summam affert republicae defendendae, et spem recuperandae libertatis, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, init.: to q. one's zeal, alacr. allicui injungere: cf. multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitui inflectum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. 7. Expr. by phrr. with animus: to q. one's courage, animos dare: cf. bellica Pallas adeat, datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47: to have one's courage quickened: cf. ibi nostris animus additus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 94: Caselo animus accessit, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augeatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70. III. To add speed: to hasten (trans.): to put into quicker motion: to accelerate: 1. cito, i. to q. one's pace, gradum c., Claud. VI. c. Hon. 510: in medical sense, to q.

(= stimulate) any function of the body: to q. the motions, alvum c. Col. 7, 9, 9: cf. humorem, pus, urinam c. Cels. 4, 6: 5, 28, No. 13: 2, 19. Fig.: of emotions: cf. isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur (may be q'd or stimulated), Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24. Comp.: concito, i.: but when (the speaker's) warmth quickens his action, at ubi eam (actionem) calor conditaverit, Quint. 11, 3, 111: excitio, i.: to q. a fire, cf. picem reliquasque res quibus ignis excitari potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: to q. the fire (in a fire-place) by blowing, focolum bucca exc., Juv. 3, 262: cf. (of a funeral pyre) excitat invalidas admoto fomite flammam, Lucan. 8, 776. Fig.: of emotions, opp. to sedo: cf. in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: suscitio, i.: q. the smouldering fire (poet.), sopitas suscitavit ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 742: and esp., 2. incito, i. (cf. TO URGE ON): (of deer) in-bred timidity quickens their limbs, patrius pavor incitat artus, Lucr. 3, 743: opp. to retardo: (stellatum vagarum) motum tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 103: (cf. "you may q. or slack a motion," Bacon): to q. (one's horse's) speed, incitare currentem, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19 (prov. = to spur a willing horse): to q. (or stimulate) the growth of plants, cf. ut incitari vitis possit, Col. 4, 22, 3. 3. accitior, i. to q. one's step, acc. gressum, Att. in Non. 89, 25: he q.s. his march, iter accelerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: pass. with abl.: his enterprise was q'd by, etc., accelerata coepit exercitus studio, Tac. H. 2, 85. Also the simple v. citior, i.: to q. one's step, c. gradum, Virg. Aen. 4, 641: v. TO HASTEN. 4. propior, i. and comp. dispropior, i.: v. TO HASTEN: if he had q'd his march, si coeptum iter properasset, Tac. H. 3, 40. 5. praecipitio, i.: v. TO HASTEN: TO HURRY: (to rowers) q. your pace (or speed); poet., praecipitio moras! Virg. Aen. 8, 441. 6. miltior, i. (to hasten on) to q. one's march (or journey), iter m., Caes. B. C. 1, 63: of bodily functions: cf. partus conceptus m., Plin. 30, 14, 43. B. Intr. (and Pass. = intr. to be quickened). 1. To receive life: to become alive: to come to life: and hence II. To grow lively or strong. 1. vivisco (or vivisco), vixi, 3, incept. of vivo: (of the reproduction of oysters), these scrapings q., ea strigmenta vivescunt, Plin. 9, 51, 72: vivescuntia (things conceiving life), Id. 16, 25, 39: in secondary sense, Jo. in, vivescit et inveterascit, Lucr. 4, 1064. 2. vigeo, vi, 2: whether the soul dies or is q'd, vive occiderit animus sive vigeat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: with abl. of means; Fig.: the soul (or heart) q.s. with joy, animus laetitia vigeat, Lucr. 3, 151: poet., Rumor q.s. with motion, etc., (Fama) Mobilitate vigeat, viresque acquirit eundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 175. 3. vigeo, gū, 1, incept. cf. de nihiloque renata vigescere copia rerum (is quickened into new life), Lucr. 1, 758: with abl. of the means; Jam laeti studio pedes vigeant, Cat. 46, 8. 4. Also expr. by pass. of verbs under A. I. II. III. To gain speed: to move quicker: expr. by pass. and reflect. forms of verbs under A. III. 1. e. g. motus incitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103, prov. cit.: also by the ads. with verbs of motion, v. QUICKLY: cf. quick, to be quickened (adj.): 1. With life (Lit. and Fig.): vivatus (an old word): used esp. with potestas: the q. powers of body and soul, etc., Denique corporis atque animi vivata potestas, Inter se conjuncta, valent, vitiaque fruantur, Lucr. 3, 557. II. With energy: vividus (full of life and energy): i. energy of soul, v. vis animi, Lucr. 1, 72: q. heroism in war, bello v. virtus, Virg. Aen. 5, 754. III. With speed. Expr. all three senses by particip. of verbs under TO QUICKEN: esp. citatus, concitatus. Phr.: with q'd breath (panting): sublimi fugies anhelitu, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31.

quickener (Lit. and Fig.): one who (or that which) gives life, energy, speed, to any one or anything. 1. animator, oris, m., and -trix, trica, f., cf. corpus animatum spiritum omnium animalium animatore, Tert. Apol. 42: cf. quam dilectionem perfectam affirmat, nisi fugatorem timoris et animatorem confessionis, Id. contr. Gnost. 12. Fig.: marmoris signex animator, Cap. 1, p. 12. 2. vivificator, oris, m.: cf. spiritum accitet carni mortificatae vivificatorem, Tert. Res. Carn. 37, med. 3. expr. by the verbs with rel. pron., and by the act. particip. v. INCITER: KICITER: INSTIGATOR: STIMULATOR. quickening (subs.): 1. Of life (Lit. and Fig.). 1. Animatio, f. (very rare): the q. of life in a tree, arboris anim., Tert. de Anim. 19. 2. vivificatio, f. (Lit.) opp. to occisionem (killing), cf. Id. Res. Carn. 28, fin., caro resurgat necesse est, cui anima per occisionem erepta referenda est per vivificationem: (in spiritual sense); vivificatio in Christo opp. to mortificatio in Adam, Id. adv. Marclm. 5, 9, med. II. Of energy: motus, m., m.: impulsus, m., m.: concitatio, f.: excitatio, f., etc.: v. IMPULS: KICITEMENT: ANIMATION. III. Of speed: accitioratio, f.: of speech: cf. orationis continue acceleratio clamosa, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23: v. ACCELERATION: QUICKNESS: SPEED. quickening (adj.): 1. Imparting life (Lit. and Fig.): the usu. sense of the word. 1. vivax, acis: the q. boom of the earth, cf. fecundaque semina rerum, Vivaci nutrita solo, ovi matris in alvo, Creverunt, Ov. M. 1, 420. 2. vitalis: cf. vitalis vita, Enn. in Cic. Am. 6, 22: q. power (or vital force), cf. calor natura vim habet in se vitale, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: a q. and healthful breeze, cf. aer vitalium et salutarum spiritum praebet animantibus, Ib. 45, 117. 3. vivificus: Apul. Trimesit., i. q. power or force, v. vigor, Amm. 21, 1: "You give such lively life, such q. power" (Davies), "Vitam vitalium das, vivificumque vigorem: also vivificans, Vulg. and Eccles. v. TO QUICKEN: cf. REVIVING: VIVIFYING. II. Imparting new energy. III. Increasing speed: expr. all three senses by the verbs and particip. v. TO QUICKEN: cf. ANIMATING: EXCITING: STIMULATING: ACCELERATING: HASTENING. quickly and quick (ads.): 1. Of the process: with speed or activity II. Of the result: soon: readily: easily: (the two senses are so distributed in the Latin words, as to be best discerned in the examples. N.B.—The ads. and ads. are often used interchangeably). 1. cito: be off quick! abi cito et suspende se, Ter. And. 1, 5, 20: Prov. bis dat qui cito dat: (= readily): to learn q., cito discere, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 146: they (certain learners) haven't much to show, but they show it quickly, non multum praestant, sed cito, Quint. 1, 3, 4: how q., quam cito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98: so q., tam cito, Vulg. Gen. xxvii. 20: v. SOON: EASILY: comp. citius: v. SOONER: RATHER: sup. very q.: cf. se in curtus citissime recipere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33, as q. as possible (with all speed), quam citissime: agree q., cito concitans adversario tuo cito (i. e. in good time), Vulg. Matt. v. 25: sit down q. and write fifty, sede cito, scribe L. (without loss of time), Id. Luc. xvi. 6: cf. cito entes, Matt. xxviii. 7 (cf. exierunt cito, Ib. 8, i. e. in haste: surgit c., Joh. 11, 29): to come q., i. e. both soon and suddenly: (as a warning) fut. veniam tibi c., Id. Apoc. 11, 16: (cf. ecce! v. tertium venit c., Ib. xi. 14): prez. ecce venio c., Ib. iii. 11: xxii. 12 and 20 (velociter, Ib. 7). (N.B.—c. is very freq. in Vulg. Comp.: what thou doest, do q., quod facis, fac citius, Id. Joh. xiii. 27). Deriv. adv.: citatē: comp. to move quicker, cf. piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112: sup. as q. as possible, cf. ut versus quam citissime vivat, Id. i. t. 17 citatim, with

quicker speed (very rare): to write quick, a scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 20, dub.: cf. ipse in eum locum c. contendit, Hirt. B. Afr. 80. Expr. by *adj.* citius: cf. ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3: *q. r. than a winged shaft*, pennaque citatior citi, Sil. 10, 11: citius: cf. equites parent citi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 88: cito silvite vela, Virg. Aen. 4, 574: somnus fugiens citis abili (is *q. gone*), Cat. 63, 42: concitus: cf. concito gradu ingressi, Vulg. 2 Reg. xvii. 18. Expr. by verb, cito, 1, to move *q.*, cf. citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583. 2. celeriter (v. SOON): **QUICKLY**: as soon as, etc., *fortune q. changes* (sides in war), simul perfecto ponte c. fortuna mutatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. Comp.: to move quicker, celerius moveri (opp. to tardius), Cic. Tim. 9: a forced (or precocious) maturity perishes all the *q.*, celerius occidere festinat maturitatem, Quint. 6, praef. § 10: with eo, (contrasted with maturus): (in argument) to deal with a point the *q.* in order to arrive at another the sooner, cf. ut eo celerius de isto transigamus, quo maturus ad Apronium possumus pervenire, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 60: *Dimin. celeriuscule*; to speak somewhat *q.*, c. dicere, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: sup., *very q.* (of the mind), celerissime multa simul agitantem, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45. Expr. by *sub.*, to grow very *q.* (quoadam) crescere summa celeritate, opp. to quaedam paulo tardius, Plin. 9, 51, *init.* Expr. by the verb celerio, 1, to execute an order *q.*, imperium allicuius celerare, Val. Fl. 80: and accelero, 1: make *q.*, accelera et fac, Vulg. Gen. xviii. 6. 3. veleriter (*swiftly, speedily*): of motion; to follow *q.* (after one another), v. consequi, Ov. M. 4, 508: rise up *q.*, surge v., Vulg. Act. xii. 7: make haste and go out *q.*, festina et exi velociter, lb. xxii. 18: the accomplishment of writing well and *q.*, cura bene ac v. scribendi, Quint. 1, 1, 28: of change: to grow old *q.*, v. senescere, Plin. 16, 44, 90. Join: cito atque v. consequer in vos furor Domini, Vulg. Josh. xxiii. 16. Comp.: to fly away the *q.*, cf. optimis rebus agitata et exercitata animus velocius in hanc sedem et domum suam pervolabit, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: sup., to move the *q.*, velocissime moveri (after celerius), Cic. Tim. 9: the enemy fled very *q.*, hostes v. refugiebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: he used to copy handwriting very *q.* (Titum) notis excipere v. solitum chirographa, Suet. Tit. 3. Expr. by *adj.* veleris: come *q.*, v. velox veli! Hor. Od. 4, 12, 22. 4. celer (*swiftly, speedily*): rare in pos., cf. profer octer, Apul. M. 1, p. 113: Eng. pos. expr. by Lat. comp.: cf. sequere hac me octus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: (a rude order at table), *quick, there, bring me the oil!* Nemon oleum fert octus? Hor. S. 2, 7, 34. Comp.: and this the *q.*, idque (animus) octus faciet, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 (in continuation of loc. sup. cit., No. 3): to arrive the *q.*, octus pervenire ad, id. Quint. 13: they plied their oars *q.*, illi octus incubere omnes, Virg. Aen. 8, 444: sup., to bear (fruit) very *q.*, octissime ferre, Plin. 17, 11, 16: to be healed very *q.* (ulcera omnia) octissime sanari, id. 24, 10, 22: as *q.* as possible, cf. quam octissime ad provinciam accedat, Sall. J. 25: v. SOON. 5. propere (v. HASTILY: (IN) HASTE): cf. p. sequere me, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 86: be off *q.*, p. excedere, Nep. Epam. 4: der. adv. propertier (rare): to put to sea *q.*, classem in altum p. deducere, Pac. in Non. 155, 6: cf. Apul. M. 6, p. 184: propertium (rare): cf. p. conficere opus, Caecil. in Non. 153, 15: propertio: cf. p. ad mortem agitur, Tac. A. 13, 1. Expr. by verb, propere, 1: had not *M. q. assumed the offensive and sallied out*, ni Marius signa inferre atque evadere oppido properavisset, Sall. J. 56: esp. as exclam., *quick!* cf. propere, fer pedem, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 30: adv. and verb: *quick!* *quick!* propere propere (with inf. vomere arguentum), Id. Curc. 5, 3, 10. Note:—(stronger) praecipitanter: rapide: v. HASTILY: HURRIEDLY: RA-

FIDLY. 6. pernicious (v. VIMBLY): see how *q.* (the fire) have least forth, viden! ut pernicious exsilire (ignis), Cat. 62, 8: cf. p. equo desilire, Liv. 26, 4: birds flying high and quick, alites alte p.que volantes, Plin. 8, 14, 14. Also, in sim. sense, agilliter, Amm. 14, 2: comp. Col. 2, 2. 7. impigre (v. ACTIVELY: BRADILY: SPEEDILY): I rose *q.* in the dead of night, de nocte multa imp. exsurrexi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 10: cf. imp. se movere, Liv. 1, 10: consulem imp. milites secuti sunt, id. 2, 47. 8. festinanter (v. HASTILY: HURRIEDLY): also expr. by *adj.* festinus: thou shalt go down *q.*, descendes ergo festinus, Vulg. 1 Reg. xx. 19: also by part. festinans: v. (IN) HASTE. 9. matüre (v. BE-TIMELY: EARLY: SOON: SPEEDILY): when your plan is formed, you should act *q.*, ubi consuleris, mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1, fin.: comp. cf. maturus pervenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 24, 60: sup., as *q.* as possible: cf. quibus rebus quam maturime occurrendum putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, fin. 10. actum (v. INSTANTLY): freq. in Pl. but rare in subseq. writers: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 32: Id. Cap. 3, 5, 75: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: Cic. Phil. 12, 11. 11. facile (v. BRADILY: EASILY: opp. to slowly and with difficulty): esp. in sup.: it may be *q.* seen, facillime perspici potest, Cic. Br. 42, 151: neg., a three-fold cord is not *q.* broken, funiculus triplex difficile rumpitur, Vulg. Eccles. iv. 12. 12. expeditus: cf. exp. expilicans quod proposuerat, Cic. Br. 67, 237: (of *q.* perception), Join: in its rebus celeriter expeditque percipienda, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, fin.: sup., most easily and *q.*, Join: (quocumque opus erit) facillime et expeditissime conferre, Id. Fam. 6, 20. 13. solerter: cf. aliquid solertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 4, 44. Also expr. by other *adv.* signifying quickness of apprehension: e. g. acite: perspicace (and -iter): subtiliter: sagaciter: v. ACUTELY: KEENLY: RADIALLY. 14. Expr. by such *adv.* as modo: mox: confestim: continuo: extemplo: illico: statim: and by Phrr.: as, nec mora: moram: v. AT ONCE: FORTHWITH: NOW: SOON: PRESENTLY: IMMEDIATELY: DELAY.

quickness. 1. In primary sense of the *adj.*, *liveliness: keenness of sensation:* and hence, *acuteness of feeling, and vigour, readiness, sharpness of intellect:* (opp. to slow, dull). 1. vis, *vis* and vigor, m.: v. FORCE: POWER. Join (opp. to tardus, slow) nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi mutataque vigorem, Virg. Aen. 9, 611: what *q.* of mind! di boni! vigoris est quantum animi, Sen. Ep. 64. 2. vivacitas, *f.* (late) of mind, Ingenit. Arn. 5, 179: of feeling, cordis, lb. 157. 3. perspicacitas, *f.* of sight (v. QUICK-SIGHTEDNESS). Fig. of the understanding: such is your *q.*, tanta es perspicacitate! Cic. Att. 1, 18, 9, fin. 4. acies, *el. f.* of sight (v. Q-SIGHTEDNESS). Fig.: with gen., ac. mentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17: cf. nulla ac. humani ingenii tanta sit, quae, etc., Id. Ac. 2, 39. 5. acumen, *inla. m.* (objectively), pungency of taste, Plin. 14, 20, 25 (cf. "Thy generous fruits still show a *q.*," Dryden: "a pleasant *q.*" Mortimer: v. PUNGENCY): subjectively of the mind; *q.* of wit, ingenium ac., Cic. Pl. 4: v. ACUMEN: ACUTENESS. 6. sagacitas, *f.* prop. *q.* of scent, a. narum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: s. canum, Plin. 9, 30, 48: absol. (used of hunters), Plin. Pan. 81: *q.* of sensation (in gen.), sensuum s., Sen. Ep. 95. Fig.: intellectual: such is his *q.* in matters of this sort, quae est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45: v. ACUTENESS: SAGACITY. 7. alacritas, *f.*, briskness: cf. al. canum in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63: of the feelings and mind: Join: inotatlo atque al.: keenness and *q.* of courage, quaedam animi incitatio atque al. naturaliter Innata omnibus, quae studio pugnae incenditur, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: the strength and *q.* of men's minds, Join: vigores quidam mentium et

alacritates, Geil. 19, 12, 4. 8. calliditas, *f.*, acquired readiness (see Cicero's *def.*, a. v. QUICK). Join: c. et celeritas Ingenit: vincobat enim omnes cura, vigilantia, patientia, calliditate et celeritate Ingenit (subtlety and *q.* of wit), Nep. Eum. 1. 9. exercitatio, *f.*, *q.* arising from practice: v. PRACTICE. 10. solertia, *f.*, dexterity: shrewdness: cf. est genus (Gallorum) summae solertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: with gen., Ingenit a. Sall. J. 7: *q.* in thought and action, agendi cogitandique a., Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157. 11. Q. of motion: speed: activity. 1. celeritas, *f.* (v. SPEED: SWIFTNESS): *q.* of foot, c. pedum, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: of a ship, navis c., Id. Verr. 5, 14: *q.* acquired by practice, cf. tanta erat horum (pedum) exercitatio c., Caes. B. G. 1, 48: with in: tanta fuit (millium) in capiedis castris c., lb. 7, 46. Join: c. et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 144: of the motions of the heavenly bodies; to be surpassed in *q.*, celeritate vinct, Cic. Fin. 9: the *q.* (quick-working) of a poison, veneni c., Id. Coel. 24, fin.: defined and extended to mind: velocitas autem corporis c. appellatur (speed in a body is called *q.*): quae eadem Ingenit etiam (and this same quality in the mind also) etiam laus habetur propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Id. Tusc. 4, 13, fin.: since such is the *q.* of our minds, quum tanta c. animorum sit, Id. Sen. 21, 78: *q.* of thought, Quint. 10, 3, 19: with *obj. gen.*, *q.* in counsels (or in forming plans), consilii c., Nep. Ages. 6: of speech, dicendi c., Cic. Fl. 20, 48: orationis c., Id. Or. 16, 53: esp. as a forensic quality; ever-ready *q.* in managing and answering cases, promptam et paratam in agendo et in respondendo c. (supervit), Id. Brut. 42, 154: plur. indef. (of gait and carriage): not, when in haste, to run into an unseemly *q.* (cavendum ne) in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates (opp. to, ne aut tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus), Id. Off. 1, 36, 131. (N.B.—For festinatio, v. HASTE: HURRY.) Also celeritudo, *inla. f.* (rare), Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6. Also acceleratio, v. QUICKENING. 2. veleritas, *f.* (v. SWIFTNESS: RAPIDITY: SPEED): we see some endowed with *q.* for running, alii videremus velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: cf. corpora praestantiora velocitate, Quint. 2, 16, 13. Join: vis et v. (strength and *q.*), Caes. B. G. 6, 28: cf. non viribus aut velocitate aut celeritate corporum magnae res geruntur, Cic. Sen. 6, 17. Fig.: *q.* of thought, v. cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10: cf. v. animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: the *q.* of the mischief: cf. (Incendium) antelli remedia velocitate moli (i. e. the *q.* spread of the fire), Tac. A. 15, 38: as a quality of style: cf. immortalis illa v. Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102. 3. pernicietas, *f.* (physical only), v. AGILITY: ACTIVITY: NIMBLENESS: esp. *q.* of foot, pedum p., Liv. 9, 16: equorum p., Tac. H. 1, 79: for the sake of *q.*, (milites expediti) ad pernicietatem, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: *my q.* is gone, p. desert: consitus sum senectute, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 4. Join: p. et celeritas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. 4. agilitas, *f.* (v. NIMBLENESS: ACTIVITY: SPEED): cf. ag. navium, Liv. 26, 51: ag. rotarum, Curt. 4, 6. Join: cursus et agilitas (for the *q.* movements of a comic actor), Quint. 11, 180. Fig.: *q.* of feeling: cf. ag. ut ita dicam, mollitiae naturae, Cic. Att. 1, 17. 5. facilitas, *f.* (cf. EASE: READINESS): *q.* of courage, audendi f., Quint. 12, 6, 7: (in learning): cf. aetatis illius (puerili) f., Id. 1, 12, 11: of utterance or enunciation, oris f., Id. 10, 7, 26: but rather cf. fluent than rapid elocution: cf. Id. 10, 12, 12: and, for the distinction of fac. and celeritas, cf. Sen. Ep. 40. Perh. also maturatio, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3. N.B.—Expr. also in all senses by the *adj.* and *adv.* (e. g. with *q.*, etc.)

quid, in the Phr. *to give quid pro quo*, par pari respondere or referre: cf. par pari respondere, Pl. Truc. 3, 47: p. p. respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1: par pari referro, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55.

quiddam: *quince-marmalade*; v. **quince**.

quiddity. I. A scholastic term, that which answers to the question *quid est?* v. **essence**. In med. Lat. *quidditas*, f. (cf. —).

"Where entity and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies lie"
Hudibras.

II. Hence, derisively, a trivial question, captiousness: *quæstio captiosa*, v. **QUIABLE**.

quiescentia: v. **QUIET**: **REPOSE**: **QUIESCENCE** (late). Firm. M. 1, 3. **quiescentia**: at rest (esp. in physics, e. g. "a q. medium," Newton's *Opticks*): expr. gen. by *quiescentia*: cf. *quiescentia* aque (standing waters, opp. to *floving*). Plin. 13, 11, 22: v. **QUIET**: (AT) **REST**: **STILL**.

quiet (q.). I. Gen. sense, the absence of disturbance: *stillness*: *repose*: *rest*. I. *quies*, etim. f. 2. *tranquillitas*, etim. f. (usu. the calmness of the sea): Join. cf. locus quietus et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: cf. omnem tranquillitatem et quietem senectutem acceptam referre elementaria tuæ, id. Deiot. 13, 38. Join. mira serenas cum tranquillitate, i. e. the peculiar q. of a still, calm day, Liv. 26, 11: (cf. — in the abstract. Indulgent quiet, power serene." Hughes). Fig.: q. (or peace) of mind, cf. *serenitas*, q. est animi tranquillitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: (with *quietus*) cf. *quieta*, adj. Join. in tr. atque otium (q. and repose in one's daily life): cf. (Agricola) tranquillitatem atque otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40: v. **CALMNESS**: **STILLNESS**. Also the n. of the adj. used *subs.* (not in *nom.*), *tranquillitas*, n., a state of q.: to live in q., esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 8: cf. (Deus) qui fluctibus et tantis vitam in tranquillo locavit, Lucr. 5, 12: *tranquillus*, *sedis*, et, and, f. (after labour and trouble), a *delicious* q., r. plena oblationis, Cic. Am. 27, 103. Phr.: in q. *resting places*, in requie, Vulg. Is. xxxviii. 18: v. **RECREATION**: **REST**: **REPOSE**. Also in this sense *remissio*, *otia*, f.: used with *quies*, Cic. Coel. 17: *every one ought to be allowed some interval of q.*, danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quot. 1, 3, 8: v. **RELAXATION**. 2. *otium*, n., (opp. to the pressure of affairs: v. **LEISURE**): to obtain q., in otium venire, Cic. Att. 1, 7: to enjoy q., otio frui, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: I'm in otium with q., sic enim sum complexus otium, ut a eo divelli non queam, Cic. Att. 2, 6: in a bad sense, a *lazy* q., o. inertiissimi et desidiosissimi, id. Agr. 2, 33: to waste (or, lounge away) one's q. (*quiet time*) in sloth, o. regne trahere, Tac. H. 4, 70. Expr. by adj. (subjectively): when he took up his pen in q., quom otiosus stilum prehenderat, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: To live in q., in otio vivere, id. Agr. 2, 37, 103. Join. ot. et tranquillitas: to seek for q. and tranquillity in life, ot. ac tranq. vitæ sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55: 6. *pax*, pacts, f.: cf. temperantia pax animi assert, Cic. Fin. 1, 14: to reign in q., in pace regnare, Vulg. 2 Paralip. xiv. 5. 7. *allentium*, n.: v. **SILENCE**, *otiositas* not only opp. to *speaking*, but to *noise* in gen. and in wider sense, to disturbance: *pace* and q., Join. otium et s. est, i. e. *Hee* pro. alt. 35. in the q. (i. e. stillness) of night: cf. se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorum humana, Liv. 5, 32: Plur. cf. severa silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461: cf. per muta silentia noctis, Ov. M. 7, 184: hence expr. "the land A dreadful q. felt, and, worse far Than arms, a sullen interval of war," Dryden. Join. sil. otiumque (q. and *tranq.* or *inaction*) inter armatos, Liv. 2, 45: *the q. of the fields or country* (noiselessness), cf. nactus silentia ruris (when he reached the q. fields), Ov. M. 1, 235: to keep watch

in q., cum silentio praestolari, Vulg. Jud. xvi. 1: the words of the wise are heard in q., verba sapientum audiantur in silentio, id. Eccles. ix. 17: to pass one's life in q. (opp. to action), vitam silentio transire, Sall. C. 1: with gen.: a perpetual q. (of inaction) in the courts and forum, s. perpetuum iudiciorum ac fort. Cic. Pla. 14, 31: just such was the q. course of his praetorship, idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6. Also expr. in quiet by *latus*, etc. (v. **QUIET**, adj.): *QUIETLY*, Transf.: he *quieted* in q. at Amyclae (lit. over the q. A.), iactis regnavit Amyclae, Virg. Aen. 10, 564. II. In political sense: (of the state), *freedom from war and commotion*: (of persons), *abstinence from political activity*: *neutrality in party strife*: I. *quies*, long. q.: cf. (of Rome) ex summa laetitia atque lascivia, quæ diuturnum q. pepererat, Sall. C. 31: q. is distant from the people, ingratis genti q., Tac. O. 14. 2. *otium* (opp. to bellum) cf. multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 16, 5-6: with abj. cf. otium ab hoste fuit, Liv. 3, 31: to give q. to: with ex (after a war) of ex maximo bello tantum otium tot insulae concillavit, Nep. Timol. 3. Join. pax et otium (peace and q.): si civitas longa pace et otio torpeat, Tac. G. 14: to give (a people) q., o. afferre (with dat.). Join. id. quod vobis affero, pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, peace, repose, q. (after civil dangers), Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 103: to live in q., in otio esse, ib.: in that very q., sub ipso o., ib. 103: to maintain a q. purchased by blood, vita partum o. lenere, ib. 103: to live in q. (abstaining from political conflicts): those who live in q. for the sake of indulging sloth, ib. qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt, ib.: expr. by adj.: to confer perfect q. upon, otiosissimos reddere, ib. (see the play upon the words through the whole passage): v. **NEUTRALITY**. 3. *tranquillitas*, n. (not in *nom.*), a state of q. (free from civil disturbance): cf. in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est, Liv. 4, 13: in q. (without further disturbance), cetera tribuni tranquillo pergere, id. 3, 14: q. being restored, republica in tranquillum redacta, ib. 40. 4. *pax*: v. **PEACE**: Fig., ventorum paces, Lucr. 6, 1239.

quiet (adj.): I. *Free from motion and disturbance*: (both objectively and subjectively). (Note: these senses are so distributed among the Latin words, as to be best discerned by exx.). 1. *quies* (the subj. sense prevails): (L) of persons: Join. vir rectus, integer, q., ac verecundus, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: integri, q., otiosi homines, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: *Superb*, homo quietissimus, id. Verr. 4, 19: a mind q. and unpreoccupied, q. et solutus animus, Cic. R. Com. 15: to let a person be q., (aliquem) quietum reddere: cf. sex ego te totos, Farnesio me menses q. reddam, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 46: to be q. and mind one's own business, cf. operam detis ut quieti sitis et ut vestrum negotium agatis, Vulg. 1 Thess. iv. 11: a meek and q. spirit, q. et modestus spiritus, id. 1 Pet. iii. 4: calm and q. talk or utterance, Join. q. et remissus sermo: decorus est sermo sentis, q. et rem. Cic. Sen. 9, 28: a peaceful, tranquil, q., happy life, Join. placida, tranquilla, quietas, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71. Join. placida quietasque (calm and q.): cf. tranquillitas (animal) id est, pl. q. quæ constantia, id. Tus. 4, 5, 10. Hence, *peaceable*, *free from ambition*, *neutral* (in civil commotions): he harasses the q., q. laessat, Just. 7, 6: to keep q. at home, cf. quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi q. fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4: the q. reign of Numa, q. Iompii regnum, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 33: to lead on inactive and q. life, otiosam actatem et q. sine ullo labore et contumione traducere, Cic. Sen. 21, 82: that we lead a q. and peaceable life, Join. ut q. et tranquillam vitam agamus, Vulg. 1 Tim. ii. 2: of a pro-

vince (after an outbreak): cf. pæno habuit post id factum quietiorum Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. Join. pacatissima et quietissima pars (Galliae), ib. 24: a people q. and secure, Join. populum securum et q., Vulg. Jude. xviii. 7: cf. terram laetissimam et q., id. 1 Paralip. iv. 40. (II) of animals (gentle), cf. quæ hunt quietiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, (iii) of things: (v. **CALM**): cf. q. amies (i. e. gently flowing), Hor. Od. 3, 39, 40: the q. air, q. aër, Virg. Aen. 5, 216: (and *sub*), quietum, m. Petr. 131: cf. quietiores nec ferat acrore, Hor. Ep. 10, 11.

2. *tranquillus*: esp. of persons, *feeling life*: v. **CALM**, **TRANQUIL**. Comp.: when I hear that you are in a quieter state of mind, quam to tranquilliorum animo esse cognoro, Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 8. Sup.: a q. state of life: tr. res. cf. qui me hodie ex tranquillissima re conieciat in nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 14: (opp. to turbulentus) cf. illum turbulentissimum tempus profectiois tuo tranquillissimo praestat, Cic. Ma. 15, 35. To make q., expr. by this: v. to **QUIET**.

3. *otiosus*: at leisure, free from engagements and interruptions: not, indisposed to business: *indifferent*: *neutral*: when I was q. at home, quam essem ot. domi, Cic. Brut. 3, 9: (i. e. unconcerned) spectators, etc., spectators ot. Luctetiae calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7: about, cf. crudeliter otiosus ministras, (those who remained q. in the civil war) id. Fam. q. 6, med. fig.: (gentle): cf. fons verus huc conflat otiosus, Plin. Ep. 9, 6. Also expr. by the *sub*: or that you would at least keep q. (in the civil war), (ut) aut certe in otium referres, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: in otium, per otium: cf. studia per otium concelibrata, Cic. Inv. 1, 6: p. p. q. at peace (sometimes, but not always, after a state of disturbance): I. of countries, states, provinces, etc.: Join. p. tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: Sup. in provincia pacatissima, id. Lig. 2, (II) of things: q. peccati status ædilis, Lucr. 3, 203: p. mare, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19: p. vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3. Comp.: a *quieter style*, oratio pæcator, Cic. Brut. 3, 5: p. placatus, a calm and q. state of mind: Join. animi quietus et p. status, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: in oratory: to speak about things of a q. sort and not disturbing, ad rebus placatis ac minime turbulentis loqui, id. Or. 19, 61: of things: pl. maris, Virg. Aen. 3, 69. Sup. most q. rest. cf. mors como similis est, ot. nonnuncquam, etiam sine visis somniorum, placatissimum quietem affert, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: 6. *placidus*, v. **CALM**: **GENTLE**: **MILD**: **UNDISTURBED**: of persons: *gentle* and q., Join. elemens, placidus, Cic. Ad. 5, 4: 10. cf. Cic. Cæcili. 10 of things: pl. colium, Sil. 12, 667: pl. mare, Pl. Ep. 36: pl. annis, Ov. M. 1, 702: pl. vita, Lucr. 5, 1121: pl. somnus, Ov. F. 3, 189: pl. mors, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: a q. style, pl. oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: a q. and gentle old age, Join. p. ac lenis senectus, id. Sen. 5. 7. *seditus* (opp. to quick or violent motion): cf. oderunt seditum celeres, Hor. Ep. 18, 90: (to a riotous mob), *we ought to be q. and to do nothing rashly*, oportet vos sedatos esse, et nibil temere agere, Vulg. Act. xix. 36: sedato gradu in castra decem, Liv. 25, 37: a q. river (as a fig. of style): cf. alter (Herodotus) sine ulla salubritate quasi sed. annis fuit, alter (Thucydides) incitator fuit, Cic. Or. 12, 78. Comp. of oratorical rhythm: (contrast with tranquillior) cf. (Isocrates) est ut in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (less daring), sic in ipsa numeris sedatio, id. ib. 52, 76: at a somewhat q. time (of less public excitement), paulo sedatiore tempore, id. Ciu. 37, 103. Sup., to speak in a very q. and subdued voice, sedatissima et depressissima voce ut, Auct. Her. 3, 14. 7. *twi-tumus* (opp. to noisy, demonstrative: more often than actually *sil-*nt): cf. tristem semper, quia t. videbant, Cic. Sest. 9, 21: q. (or still) silence, t. silentia:

cf. Lucr. 4, 584-5 (of the Satyrs, Nymphs, and Fauns):—

"Quorum noctivago strepitu ludoque
jocanti
Affirmant volgo taciturna silentia
rumpi."

Also tacitus (prop. silent): to obtrude one's idle talk on a person when he's reading or wanting to be q., legentem aut tacitum impellere quovis sermone, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: to keep anything q. (secret), tacitum (n. acc. of obj.) tenere; cf. tantum eos admonemus, ut illud, etiam si est verissimum, tacitum tamen, Tranq. 3, 17, 64: to be q. under (ill treatment), tacitum (acc. of subi.) ferre, pat. v. QUIETLY.

8. colours, dis. undisturbed by quarrels: V. PEACEFUL: HARMONIOUS: a settled and q. condition of the state, moderatus et concors civilis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28. *comp.* ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 7. F. (of q. things): c. aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10: c. anni, Ov. M. 8, 708. 9. *Other adjs.* may be used for the sense of calm, gentle, peaceable (q. v.): e. g. clemens, facilis, mitis, serenus and objectively, securus.

quiet, to be, to keep, to remain:

I. Obj.: to be at ease, at rest, at peace, undisturbed. II. Subj.: to be peaceful, to abstain from action: (distinguish the meanings in the examples):
v. TO REST: TO CRASH. 1. quiesco, ēvī, ētum, 3: cf. (of Aeneas) nunc placida composuisti pace quiescit, Virg. Aen. i. 249: ("and there in q. reigns." Dryden): of a country in a state of peace: quiescit terra xl. annos, Vulg. Judic. viii. 28 (cf. 2 Paralip. xiv. 1): the realm was q., quiescit regnum, id. 2 Paralip. xxx. 30: urbs quiescit, lb. xxiii. 21: res-

vertetur Jacob et quiescat, id. Jer. xxx. 10. Subj. (to be at peace): *cannot remain q.*, cf. (of Carthage) *renovat pristina bella, nec potest q.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 11. Fig. (of an instrument of destruction): *Join q.* with: *sileo*: *O mucro Domini, usquequo non quiesces (q.)?* Ingredere in vaginam tuam, refrigerare, et sileo (*rest and be still*): *quomodo quiescet, etc.* Vulg. Is. xlvii. 6, 7: *to keep q.* (opp. to mischievous meddling), used with *pass. impers.* of a thing (opp. to keeping it

up): how easily could we have given this matter its quietus if this fellow had kept q., quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quietisci, si hic quiescet, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8: of neutrality in civil war: to remain q., Cic. Att. 9, 10: cf. pro conditione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes. 16: of things: cf. praeo gravia arma quiescunt (sic q., i.e. unused), Virg. Aen. 10, 836: the waves are q., querunt aequora, ib. 7, 6: Fig. of the sea (for a maritime state), prae sollicitudine q. non potuit,

Vulg. Jer. xlii. 23: of silence: cf. *quiescent voces*, Ov. Tr. i, 3, 27: *fig. of contentment*: Join: *nonne silui?* *nonne quiesci?* (at rest and q.), Vulg. Job iii. 26. Compds.: *conquiesco*, 3, to be perfectly at rest, to keep quite still: v. (AT) *reer*: cf. *videmus igitur*, ut c. ne Infantes quidem possint, Cf. Fin. g. 20, 55: to let a person be q., cf. nec nocet nec interdin virum conq. patl, Liv. i, 47, of the senses: cf. ubi aures, concivio defessae, *conquiescant*, Cf. Arch. 6, 12

with In: to enjoy q.: cf. In nostris studiis libe-
tissime conulescimus, id. Fam. g.
6: w th ex: v. to REST FROM: of a state.
the city was v. q., civitas conquevit
Vulg. 4 Reg. xi. 20 (cf. 2 Paralip. xxliii.
21): Fig. of inanimate nature: the whole
earth is at rest and is q., Joln: con-
quevit et siluit omnia terra, id. Is. xiv.
7: r: quiesco, to take rest: v. to REST
TO REST FROM: esp. in sleep and death
v. inf. s. r. silio, No. III. 1: of peace or
mind: shall be q. from fear of evil, absequi

terrore requiescet, Vulg. Prov. i. 33: *Figuram*
requiescet indignatio mea in te, id. Ezech.
xvi. 42. 2. *Otlor, dep.*: (opp. to *occupatio*): cf. quom se Syracusas otlandi
non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off.
3, 14: *I remain q. (spend my time q. ly*
at home, domesticus otlor, Hor. S. i, 6
128. 3. *rlco. i. with abl.*: to be, to

from any sort of disturbance: e. g. cura et negotio, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8; metu ac periculis, Liv. 7, 1: *absol.*, rare: be q. (= attend), cf. dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2. |||. To be silent: hence to cease or refrain from

noise, disturbance, or complaint: 1.
Jōhō, vi, 2: *be q. and silent and attend*.
Jōhō: silete, et tacete, atque animum
advortite. Pl. Poen. prol. 3: *all sitting q.*
(In expectation), *sedentibus ac silentibus*
cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: *to order or tell*
to be q., *obstrepentes forte ranas* sil
jussit, Suet. Aug. 94, *med.*: *with obj.*
to be q. about, or to keep a thing q.,
cf. *tu hoc silebis*, Cic. Att. 2, 18, *fin.*:
with rel. clause, *qua tulerit mercede*.

silet, Ov. M. 7. 688: *pass.*, that matter is kept *q.*, ea res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3: and *pass. imper.*, with de: cf. de iurgio siletur, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 13: of freedom from anxiety: *take heed and be q.* fear not, vide ut sileas, noli timere, Vulg. Is. vii. 4: Join: sileo et requiesco, to be *q.* and at rest: cf. (of death), nunc enim dormiens silerem, et homo meo requiescerem, Vulg. Job iii. 13: of things (usu. poet.): V. STILL: cf. Intempesti

silet nox, Virg. G. 1. 247: sepes imitaeque siliq. frondes, silet humidus aer, Ov. M. 7. 186: silet aera, Col. 2. 21: silet late loca, Virg. Aen. 9. 929: *of the sea*, a. *aequor*, Virg. E. 9. 57: a mare, Val. Fl. 7. 542: (*after a storm*): siluerunt fluctus ejus: *and* laetati sunt quia siliuerunt, Vulg. Ps. cvi. (cvi). 29. 30. 2. Also expr. by the *subs.* silentiū: *be quiet!* fac silentium, Pl. Pers. 4. 3. 50: to keep q., sil. tenere, facere: *to order a person to keep q.* (*impers.*), silentium fieri jubere (*opp. to excitari*), Cic. Div. 1. 28. 59: *when all*

vere q. (silent), silentio facere, Liv. 24, 7; cf. Quint. 2, 5, 6: *to be q. about a thing*, silentio praeterire, Cic. Sull. 21, fin.: *id.* Phil. 13, 6: *a transire*, *id.* Att. 2, 19: *Plin. Ep.* 5, 20: *v. SILENCER*: SILENT: STILL. 3. tacēto, tū, itum, 2 (*to be silent*, more strictly than *sileo*; but also in wider sense): *be q. : tace*: cf. *ne obturbat*, *ac tace*! Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 9: *with acc., to keep a thing q.*: cf. *tum demum Liscus*, *quod antea tacerat*, *proponit*, Caea. B. G. 1, 17: *with de*: *to keep q.*

tantu a thing: cf. an me taciturnum
 abitis de rebus existimavisti? Cic. Verr.
 Act. 1, 9, 27: *pass. impers.*: with *dat.*
 of pers.: quibus *he wished to keep q.*
about, etc., *whom de se et de suis factis*
taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4: *absol.*
if you want the matter to be kept q.
taceri si vis, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: of
 animals and (fig.) natural objects: cf.
 canis ipse tacet, l'ih. 2, 4, 34: *nox erat,*
quum tacet omnis ager, pictaeque volu-
crues, Virg. Aen. 4, 525. Compd.:
 tacetudo, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 27: *pass.*

conticesco (and -clisco), tñclā, 3: cf. sed conticlaam. nam audio aperiri foros, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 28: of things: conticuere un-
dae, Ov. M. 5, 574: reticēre, ūi, 2: with
obj. of thing, to *k-ep q. about*, Clc. Fam.
5, 2: quae audierat, Sall. C. 23: v. (70
KEEP) SILENCE. 4. favēre linguis,
ore, etc.: prop. to *abstain from words*
of evil om'n. (at a religious rite): hence,
not to interrupt, to be silent and quiet:
(the worshippers) were warned to be q.,
ut favent linguis imperabatur, Clc.

Div. 1, 45, 102: *pass. impers. (custos)*
qui faveri linguis jubeat. Plin. 28, 2, 3:
keep q., faveat lingua. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2:
JoIn: lingua animisque faveat, Ov. F.
1, 71: ore faveat, Virg. Aen. 5, 71.
Phr.: *can't you be q.?* potin' ut de-
sinas, to be q. under (a wrong, etc.) v.
QUIETLY. 5, *emph. by pax* as interj.:
be q. (= hold your tongue), pax: Pl. Mil.
3, 1, 213: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49.
quiet (v. a.): 1. tranquillo, i. v.
TO CALM: TO COMPOSE. Also expr. by

adj. with *facere*: to q. a person when angry, *tranquillum facere ex irato*, 17. Clist. 3, 21. Comp., they quieted the plebs, *tranquilliores plebem fecerunt*, Liv. 2, 61; cf. *ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliores*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4. 66. 2. pāco, 1: of persons and countries (*gen.*, afterwar or insurrection): v. to sub-

DUE: of emotions: dolores p., Claud. de Apono, *Jm.*: to q. the *swaying tides of feeling*, incertus animi aestus p., id. IV. Cons. Honor. 225. 3. plāco, i: v. to CALM: TO APPEASE: cf. benevolos obmagiores pl., Cic. N. D. 1, 3: of emotions: cf. non perturbare animos, sed pl. potius, Cic. Or. 19, 65. Join: animos pl. et lenire, id. Fin. 1, 14: invidiā pl., Hor. S. 2, 3, 13: of things: to q. a *ravensing belly with food*, esca ventrem iratum pl., ib. 2, 8, 5. Poet., quum vult nequa placat, Ov. M. 11, 432: not to be *quieted*, implacabiles: IMPLACABLE. 4. sodo, i: v. TO AL-

LAY: TO ATTRASE: TO AMSUAGE: TO
CHECK: rare of persons: cf. tumultu-
antes delinde milites ipse sedavit, Just.
12, 15: of noise and disturbance, sedato
tantum frenitū, Liv. 21, 20: tumultum
s. Caes. B. C. 3, 18: discordias, Cic.
Phil. 1, 1: conditionem, id. Rep. 1, 38:
contentionem, Liv. 39, 39: of storms;
v. TO LULL: of emotions and their utter-
ance: animos militum s., Liv. 26, 21:
rablem s., Hor. Epod. 12, 9: pavorem s.
Liv. 1, 16: lamentationem s., id. 25, 37:
fietus a. Prop. 2. 16. 31: anæstetū

omnes et, Cic. Off. i, 29, 103; opp. to incitare and excitare, Cic. q. quorum sedare animos maluit, quam incitare, Cic. Or. 19, 65 (after perturbatione and placare, v. sup. No. 3): cf. in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. i, 46, 202: to *q. the voice of envy* and *calumny*, invidiam et infamiam sed., Cic. Verr. Act. i, 1. 5. Exclam. per other verbs signifying TO SOOTHE: TO LULL: TO MITIGATE: and the like: e. g. lenio, 4; permulco, 2: sôpô, 4 (esp. to lull to sleep, e. g. consueciscere, sculpere): and by facio, with-

ads. signifying QUIET (q. v.) and with
suls.: to *q. a noise*, alendum (classico)
 fac., Liv. 2, 25; and with *verbe* signifying
 to be *q.:* *e. g.* requiescere fecerunt
 spiritum meum, Vulg. Zech. vi 8.

quieter (s.): *one who quiets*, *pāc-*
tor sedātor, etc.: *v. PACIFIER.*

quieting (s.): *pācāto* (and -men)
 sedāto (and -men), etc.: *v. CALMING.*

PACIFYING: *SOOTHING:* *e. g.* moerendi
 sedatio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 65: *animi sed.*,
 Id. Fin. 1, 19, *fin.*: *perturbationum*

animi sed, Cic. Off. 1, 27.
quietly (*adv.*). 1. *quîetè*: a life spent q. q. acta actas, Cic. de Sen. 5: that which conduces most to living q., quod aptissimum est ad q. vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. Comp., Joîn: *quietus* tranquillussque, Liv. 27, 12: sup., *they retreated very q.*, *quietissime* se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: also expr. by the adj.: *sleeping q.*, *quietos*, Tac. A. 1, 49. 2. *tranquillè*: to speak q. tr. dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99. Joîn: tr. placid-

de que: if we wish to pass our term of life *quietly and calmly*, si volumus hoc, quod datum est vitae, tr. plaque traducere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25. Comp. to wait the *more* q., tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71, med.: sup., tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2, med. 3. placidē: esp. in the Phr., to bear q.: cf. omnia humana (the common lot of man) placate et moderate feramus, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: Comp., Join: remissius et placatus ferre, Il. 13. 4. placidē: of move-

ments: *forem aperire*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 35: *ire*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: *prognedi*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: of feelings: *Join*: pl. *sedate ferre dolorem*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: of speaking: *Join*: placide et benigne, Sall. J. 102: sup., *he answered very g*: *placidissime respondit*, Aug. Conf. 6, 1 v. MILDLY. 5, *othōas*: (*free from occupation, and preoccupation*): *ot. vivere*, Cic. Off. 3, 26: *inambulare in foro*, Liv. 23, 7, *fin.*: (*free from fear*), *ot ut dormias*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100: (*opp. to*

haste and hurry): of movement, ot. ambulare (opp. to cito), Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 14 to do a thing well and q., Join: bene et ot., Cato, R. R. 76, fm.: of mental action: ot. quaerere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13: cf. contemplari unumquodque ot. et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 4, 15. 6. *sedūū*: v. CALMLY: TRANQUILLY: COM-

POSEDLY. 7. *secūda, unconcernedly:* e. g. to hear (bad news). Join: adeoque lente ac sec. tulit ut gaudens etiam auspicationem praeberet, Suet. Ner. 40: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 4: Vell. 2, 120. Comp., Sen. Ep. 18, med. 8. *tāctū (without uttering one's feelings):* cf. tacite non tulit verendum senatus, Liv. 5, 28: also expr. by the *adj.*: cf. somnus per tacitum allapsus, Sil. 10, 354. 9. *Expr. by silentium: to do a thing q.,* silentio agere: cf. ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12: per silentium agere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 36: Tac. A. 4, 53: to bear q., cf. gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20: to hear q. (without interruption): cf. silentio auditus, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: *mult q.,* cf. auditus est magno silentio, Cic. Q. F. 2, 1: with cum (= with patience): attend q., cum silentio animadvertite, Ter. Eun. prol. 44: to wait q. for, cf. bonum est praestolari cum silentio salutari del, Vulg. Lam. III. 26. *Not to bear q.,* aegre ferre: v. to BEAR: TO PUT UP WITH: sollicitum esse de: v. ANXIOUS.

quietness (subs.): sometimes distinguished from *quiet*, as more abstract and continuous: expr. gen. by same terms as *QUIET*: the following exx. answer better to *quietness*. 1. *quies, stis, f.*: v. QUIET. Comp. *regūles: better is a handfull with q., etc.,* melior est pugillus cum requie, quam plena utraque manus cum labore et afflictione animi, Vulg. Eccl. IV. 6: cf. Prov. XVII. 1, melior est baccula sicca cum gurgio, quam domus plena victimis cum jurgio. 2. *otium, n.*: Join: ot. et pax: (in times of civil war): I turn my thoughts wholly to q. and peace, valde me ad otium pacemque convertio, Cic. Q. F. 3, 5: and *pl.*: to live in q., otia peragere: cf. Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes. 3. *pax, pācia, f.*: when He giveb q., ipso concedente pacem, Vulg. Job xxiv. 29: (addressed to a ruler) seeing that by thee we enjoy great q., quum in multa pax agamus per te, id. Act. xxiv. 2. 4. *silentium, n.*: in q. and confidence, Join: in silentio et in spe erit fortitudo vestra, Vulg. Is. xxx. 15: cf. Is. xxxii. 17, erit opus justitiae pax, et cultus justitiae silentium et securitas usque in sempiternum (peace, and q. and assurance): that with q. they work, and eat their own bread, ut cum silentio operantes suum panem manducant, id. I. Thess. III. 12. 5. *concordia, f.*: v. HARMONY. 6. The abstr. term. *ness* answers to *-tas* in (I.) tranquillitas: v. QUIET: (II.) placiditas: v. GENTLENESS: (III.) securitas: q. of bearing: cf. vocis et vulnus sec., Tac. A. 15, 55: of style: cf. sec. inaffacta orationis, Quint. II. 1, 1, *fm.*: of mind, Join: tranquillitas animi et sec. (following, vacandum est animi perturbations), Cic. Off. I. 25, 69: (with Grk. equiv.), cf. Democriti sec., quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμία, id. Fin. 5, 8. 23. Join: silentium et sec., (v. sup. No. 4.). 7. *sérénitas: v. CALMNESS: SERENITY.*

quietude: v. CALMNESS: QUIET (s.): REST: quietudo, *inis, f.*: only in Gloss. Cyrill. as = ηρεμία, ησυχία.

quietus: this Anglo-Latinism may answer to *quies*, used transitively with *obj. gen.*: cf. neque molestiam extinctionem et quasi quietem vitae fore, Cic. Frag. Hortens.: to have a q. given to (a person or thing), quiescit, with *dat.*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8: v. TO FINISH: TO QUIET: TO SETTLE: TO SILENCE.

quill: 1. The strong tip feathers of a large bird's wing (Bacon, etc.), and poet. the wing itself (e. g. "with her nimble q. the soul doth seem to hover," Drayton): penna and *pl.*: v. FEATHER: WING. 2. The same prepared for writing: penna, cf. Instrumenta scribae calamus et p., sed c. arboris est, p. avis, Isid. Orig. 6, 14: v. PEN. (N.B.—*Quill* often = *pen*: as in "quill-driver," scriba.) Note.—Sometimes also for a tube to suck drinks through: and small tubes in general: alphi (alfo) ōnis, m.:

Cels. 1, 8, *fm.*: v. TUBE. 3. The prickly of a porcupine: p. covered (roasted in) with q.s, hystrioc spina contactae, Plin. 8, 35, 53. 4. Used for striking a stringed instrument. 1. plectrum, n.: (for the lyre): Cic. N. D. 2, 59: Ov. M. 11, 168: hence plectra movere (= to strike the lyre), id. Her. 3, 113. 2. pecten, *inis, m.* (for the cithara): an ivory q., cf. jamque eadem (the seven notes of the cithara) digitis jam pectine pulsant eburno, Virg. Aen. 6, 647:—

"His flying fingers, and harmonious quill,
Strike seven distinguished notes, and seven at once they fill."—Dryden.

5. An instrument used in weaving: pecten, *inis, m.*: called argutus (sharill) from its noise: cf. Arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. Aen. 7, 14: cf. Ov. F. 3, 820.

quillet: contr. of QUILLBET.

quilt (subs.): 1. Orig. a stuffed coverlet, fr. Lat. culcita (cushion, mattress, pillow), wh. may be used for such a form of q. as an eider-down q. 2. Usu. a quilted coverlet: (v. next art.). Expr. by the gen. terms, stragulum, n.: Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: Tib. 1, 1, 65: stratum, n.: Suet. Cal. 51: cf. lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 4, 850.

quilt (v.): 1. Orig. to stuff, as "quilted with bran," (Bacon) farcio, refero: v. TO STUFF. 2. To stitch in wool, cotton, silk, etc., to thicken a garment or coverlet: "lanam, xylinum, bombycem, etc., vesti, strato, etc., insuere, or consuere: or *vestem, etc., lana, etc., ins. or cons. (Note: farcio, or refero, hardly proper): a quilted tunic (as armour), *tunica lana, etc., consuata by annl. fr. Varr. L. L. 9, 47, 147. 3. To make a coverlet of small coloured pieces (or rags) sewn together: "pannos strato assuere (by anal. to the Fig. 1'h'r. purpureus..... unus et alter assuatur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16): or stratum panniculis consuere. A quilted coverlet, "stragulum or stratum e pannis (or panniculis) consutum: (not pannosum, which is ragged, tattered).

quinary: consisting of five ("the q. number of elements,"—Boyle). 1. quinquarius: Front. Ag. 25. 2. quincuplex, *idis* (fivefold), Mart. 14, 4: quincuplex: Vop. Prob. 7, 3: quincuplex, Gloss. Vet. 3. quinquiepartitus (rare): cf. q. argumentatio (I. e. in five heads), Cic. Inv. 1, 34: v. FIVEFOLD.

quince or quince-apple ("pirus Cydonia, Linn.): Cydonium (I and e) mālum, and abool. Cydonium (fr. Cydon, a town in Crete): (Latinized) oōdōnēum (e and i): found only in plur.: cotonea (following mala): Cat. R. R. 7: Varr. R. R. 7: cf. Plin. 15, 11, 10, mala quae vocamus cotonea et Graeci Cydonia, ex Creta insula advecta....: plura eorum genera: chrysomela colore ad aurum inclinato (the yellow q.): candidiora, nostratila cognominata....: Neapolitana: cf. Col. 5, 10, 19. The juice of quinces, succi malorum cydoniorum, Pallad. 11, 20, 2: q.-wine, or rather q.-mead or q.-marmalade (quiddany: a confection of q.-juice with honey), cydoneum, n.: Dig. 33, 6, 9: cydonites, ae, m. (sc. olivoc): Pall. Oct. 23: melomelli, n. (μυλόμελι), Col. 12, 47, 3: the making of mead from quinces, conditura (mulsi) ex cydonibus, Col. 12, 41. *Adj.* mēlinus (μυλινος): Grk. generic as specific: oil of quinces, m. oleum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: hence subs. mēlinum, n. for quince-ointment, lb.: and quince eye-salve, Inscr., and a quince-yellow garment, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 51.

—tree ("Cydonia vulgaris, Linn.): Cydonia (with or without arbor), Pall. 4, 10: id. 3, 25: id. Ins. 65: and abool. Cydonius, id. 3, 25, and Ins. 99.

quincuncial: quincuncialis, e: "of a pentagonal or q. distribution" (of trees in a plantation, Ray): cf. quincuncialis ordinum ratio (of the rows,

i. e. thus), Plin. 17, 11, 15,

quincunx: a form of plantation: name derived fr. the quint (Lat. quincunx) on the dice . . . , but extended indefinitely, so that the trees of each row are opp. the intervals of the next row (Ray, Pope, etc.): quincunx, *uncia, m.*: cf. directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. Sen. 17: cf. quid illo quincunx speciosus, qui in quincuncem partem spectaverit, rectus est, Quint. 1, 8, 3, 9. Transf.: of a military formation: obliqui ordinibus in quincuncem dispositi, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

quinqagesima (Sunday): Dominica quinqagesima: quinqagesimae poenitentiae, Script. Eccles.

quincangular, five-cornered: (old and genuine, now replaced by PENTAGONAL): quincungulus, Prisc. de Pond. p. 1358, P.

quinqesfid (in botany): quinqesfidus, Venant. 5, 6, praef.

quinqesfoliate: quinqesfolius, Plin. 21, 5, 10.

quinqennial: 1. Lasting five years: quinqennalis, e: as, the censorship, q. censura, Liv. 4, 24. 2. Occurring every fifth year: (in late Lat.) quinqennalis, after an interval of four complete years: e. g. magistratus q., or simply q. as subs. (a magistrate corresponding to the censors at Rome), Apul. M. 10, p. 247; II. p. 273: Spart. Hadr. 19: but of an event recurring at the end of five years from a certain time, we must say *sexto quoque anno: for quinqennalis (in the Roman reckoning) means every fourth year in ours: v. QUADRENNIAL.

quinqereme: quinqeremis navis, Liv. 41, 9: also quinqerēmis, *is, f. subs.*, Cic. Verr. 4, 46: Liv. 42, 48: also (rare) quinqūrea, *is, f.* (hybr. fr. quincque and *ipeōra*), Nat. Tir. p. 177.

quinqay, corrupted fr. squancy: synanchē, *es, f.* (σύνανχη, a throbbing), Gell. 11, 9: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3: Cels. *adj.*, a q.-like sore throat, synanchica passio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25: in pure Latin, angina, f., Pl. Most. 1, 3, 61: Plin. 21, 2, 29.

quint: 1. The number five: simply quincque, v. FIVE: or, humorously (as "a quint of generals," Hudibras) quinqvēviri: in cards (a sequence of five): "consecutio quinqaria. 2. On the dice: quincunx, *uncia, m.*: v. sup. s. v. QUINCUNX.

quintain: no proper term. Ainsw. gives, for the post itself, "palus quintanus for the game, "hastiludium, "decurus equestris (inadequate): to run at the q., "ad palum equestri cursu decurrere. Perhaps better, ad "quintanum" (ita dictum) equitare.

quintal: the old *amdradrecht*: centumpondium, m., Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 37: Cat. R. R. 11, *fm.*: centenarium pondus (used in pl.), Plin. 7, 20, 19.

quintessence: 1. Originally: the fifth nature or substance (according to the Pythagoreans), superior to the four elements of earth and water, air and fire: quinta illa (non uominata magis, quam non intellecta) natura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: "quinta essentia, Med. Lat., cf. (of heaven) "a kind of q. or fifth sort of body, distinct from all these" (four elements), Watts's "Logic": "the ethereal q. of heaven,"—Milton. 2. A condensed extract of all the virtues of a body. 1. From the above notion, quinta pars: the q. of nectar, (fig.), ocula, quae Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16. 2. *vis, vis, f.*: v. ESSENCE. Join: vis virtutis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 110 (adapted). 3. *flis, floris, m.* (the choicest and most delicate part, like *ambros*, and bloom): cf. flos Liberi (the bouquet of wine), Pac. in Non. 498, 12: flos veteris vini, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1 (cf. Liberi lepos 1 lb. 4): flos vitae, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 12. Note.—lēpor, os, ōris, m., may perh. be used for the q. of wit. 4. *medulla, f.* (marrow: pith): the q. of persuasus

eloquens, m. suadæ, Enn. in Clc. Brut.
15, 59. 5. *succus*, m. (succus): cf.
s. ingenui, Quint. prooem. § 24. Aliuiv.
gives *succus subtilissimus*. For philo-
sophy, recourse may be had to the med.
lat. *quinta essentia*: cf. **ESSENCE**.

quintessential (*adj.*): expr. by circumloc.: "the q. matter of the heavens," "quinta illa coeli natura: after Cic. *l. c.* s. v. **QUINTESSENCE**.
quintetto: "cantus quinquarius": "chorus quinque symphoniacorum (v. Cic. *Mil.* 21, 55).

quintuple: *fivefold*. 1. quin-
cuplex, *leis*: cf. *q. cera* (a set of tablets
consisting of five leaves), *Mart.* 14. 4;
quintuplex, *Vop. Prob.* 7. 2. quin-
quespartitus, *Cic. Div.* 1, 34.
quintuple (*v.*): to make five times
as many: quinquiplico, 1: cf. quin-
quiplacari *prosus magistratus*, *Tac.*
A. 2, 36.

quid: *a smart saying: tamē sor-
gēre* = "sudden *q's*," Shakspear. *q*-
moder. = "id. = *q's* and cranks, and wan-
ton wiles," Milton; *dictetur*, n. Varr.
in Non. 101, 3; cf. Mart. 6, 44. Omnibus
arides, *diceria* dicit in omnes; but (in
purer Lat.) *dictum*, n.; cf. *haec* (dicitur)
solicite bona (= Fr. *bon-mots*), *quae*
salsa sint: nam *ae dicta* appellantur
proprio jam nomine, Cicer. de Or. 2, 54.
fm.: cf. *illae ipse dicta* sunt ac vocan-
tur, *quas* certis diebus *festae* licentiae
diceri solebant, Quint. 6, 1, 16: *faste*
dictum, Pl. Cap. 1, 2, 73: Cicer. de Off. 1,
29, 104: (cf. *petulantia* *juvandi* genus, ib.).
Also *diceritas*, Quint. 6, 3, 21: Cicer. de
Or. 2, 54, 218: *dixit* *chorus*, Gell. 12, 2.
quiro: I. v. *CHOIR*. II. *A certain*
quantity of paper, (l.) orig. made
up into a book: as "the king's *quiro*,"
i. e. book, of James I. of Scotland: Fr.
cahier in this sense, *cōdex*, *vōlumen*,
v. BOOK: *chartae volumē*, (ll.) now 24 sheets:
perh. *chartae* *sculpus*, m.: (a bundle of
not more than 20 sheets of papyrus,
cemented to a roller, called *scopus*),
Plin. 13, 12, 33, fm.: or simply "chartae"
XXIV, folia. A book in *quires* (un-
bound): **liber* *nondum* *compactus*,
Ainsw.

quirister: ("the coy q.s" = singing birds, Thomson): v. CHORISTER.

quirk: ||. Orig. a *q. stroke*, and hence, *any sudden, capricious movement*: *v. STROKE*: *FT.* "I've felt so many *q.s* of joy and grief" (Shaksp.), "to casus subitii lætitiæ et doloris (cf. Cic. Att. 8, 1). *Phr.*: to be *exposed* to the *q.s* of *Fortune*, *stare sub icu Fortune*, Lucan 5, 724: a flight of fancy, "the *q.s* of *blowing pens*" (Shaksp.): "*q.s* of music, broken and uneven" (Pope): *v. SKATCH*. ||. A *petty taunt*. 1. *schleusm*, *m.* (in the bad

sense): cf. *In quo nulli aculei contumeliarum inerat*, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 55, 223: cf. "I may chance to have some q. q. and remnants of wit broken on me," (Shakesp.). 2, *cavillatio*, *f.*: cf. (including sense III.) *acerba cavillationem simul hominis nomen incessans, veterumque partium fortunam*, Suet. *Tib.* 577 (where the words of the q. are given):

v. QUIP: TAUNT. III. A verbal trick; in rhetoric: (cf. "conceits, puns, quips, and quibbles"; Watts): among other terms (v. PUN: QUIBBLE) use 1. *Acumen*, n.: cf. dialectic (*spē* see compungunt *suis acuminibus* *stip* them *themselves with their own qs*). Cic. de Or. 2, 18. 2. *argūtia*, f.: *a palpable and shameless q.* *impudens atque audax arg.*, Gell. 3, 1, 6: and esp. dim *argūtiola*, Gell. 9, 14, *fw*. 3. *calumnia*, f.: *to sport with serious questions by use of cleverness, causas ingenti calumniam* (judicial), Cic. Rep. Fr. in Non. 26, 15.

4. cavillatio, f.: v. sup. cavillationes ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4. c. verborum, id. 10, 7, 14. 5. strôpha, ae, f. (a turn): strophae verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4. IV. An artful distinction, a trick to defeat an opponent, esp. in law. 1. cålumnia, f. (abstr. sing. = Eng. pl. v. CHICANRY): to try to get another's property not by q.s. of

law (but by open violence), non columbia
litium alieno: fundos petere, Cic. Mil.
27, 74: *to maintain the justice of a case*
against q.s. (of law), (in peculiaris
quaestioibus) veritati contra calum-
niam adesse, Quint. 12, 1, 26.
3. *captivulūca, f.*: *to apprehend all sorts*
of q.s., omnes captivulūcas perlimescere,
Cic. Att. 15, 7. 3. *cavillūla, ōnis, f.*:
on this phrase there q.s. of law are raised,
*hinc movitur quidam illos furis cavil-
lationes*, Quint. 7, 4, 37: *I sell q.s., etc.*,
vendo cavillationes, adsententias, ac
perjurulūcas parasitica, Pl. Stich. 1,
3, 75. 4. *strophā, ae, f. (eropyō)*:
JOIN: strophā ac fuci: cf. ad illum
dico quo remotis strophis ac fucis de
me iudicaturus sum (*all q.s. and shams*
being surrent away). Sen. Epist. 26, 5.

5. Expr. by the *aijā*, and ad- cognate to the sub.: *ae. calumnifrons*: by *q. a.*, *calumnifrons*, Pap. Dig. 46, 5. 7. capiteus (-3); *versatūs* (-5). *aijā* nihil ab lato vātrm, nihil vētrātorum *q. n. nor* quicquid expectatū vertit. Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 151: *adv. vētrātorū* dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99. 6. *A man full of q.* and *quidāitēs*: "a man of that *q.*" (Shaksp.; personified in "Messrs. Quirk, Thackeray, and Snapp"). (I.) *calū- nīator*, *m.*: cf. *calumniatores* appē- lantī sunt, *q.* *cl.* pro fraudem et frust- rationem alios vexarent litibus, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 22: *v. vētrātorū*. (II.) *vētrātor*, *m.* (*a sly old foe*), Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53. (III.) *Expr. by aijā*, signi- fying CRAFT: CUNNING: as *acutus*: *astutus*: *callidus*: *subdulus*: *vafer*: *versutus*. *Join*: hoc est hominis *versuti*, obcuri, astuti, fallaci, maleficio, callidi, *vētratoris*, *vāfrī*, Cic. de Off. 3, 13, 57. *Join*: *malum crudumque et iudicium atque subdolum*, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 148: *cf. hī saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam iudicant*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10.

quit (*v.*): (*Fr. quitter*). **I.** Orig. to let go free, from an obligation, favour, oath, debt, impost, accusation, etc.: *v.* TO ACQUIT: TO DISCHARGE: TO EXEMPT: TO FREE: TO RELEASE: TO RELIEVE: and see foll. art. **II.** Hence, in reflex. sense: to quit a debt, duty, favour, etc. (*i. e.* to *q.* oneself of it): *v.* TO DISCHARGE: TO REPAY: TO REQUIT: TO RETURN: hence to *q.* oneself (= to behave, by discharging one's duty): only in the phr. (*be strong, and q. yourselves like men*, *confortantini ed estote viri!* Vulg. i Reg. iv. q. *you like men, be strong!* i viriliter aude! confortantini, id. i Cor. xvi. 3). **III.** Transf., with obj. of the thing let go: *v.* TO ABANDON: TO GIVE UP: TO LAY DOWN: TO REMIT: TO PUT OFF: TO REFUSE: TO DISMISS: TO RESIGN: TO YIELD. **IV.** With obj. of the thing quitted by leaving it behind (now the commonest sense): *v.* TO LEAVE: TO DESERT: TO DEPART: TO GO AWAY: TO RETIRE: TO RETREAT (from). Gen. terms: *linquo, y* (usu. poet.): *relinquo: derelinquo: desero: discedo* (ab): *abeo* (ab): *dimitto, abeo*, and *abs se: desinito, abeo*, and *abs se: for* etc., and other terms see the ref.

quit (adj.): prop. the partic. of the above verb; 1. *Let go free: free from*:
1. liberatus of a fever, febril, Plin.;
2. To make a person q. libéro, i. of taxes and imposts; q. vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, Cic. Prov. Cons.; v. TO RELEASE; TO EXEMPT: q. oneself of an engagement, lib. fidem (to keep one's word), Chr. Fl. 20. q. of debts, nonina lib. (to settle), Liv. 7, 21: also reflect. with *ab.*: to q. a debt, lib. et sine alieno (to pay it), Cic. Att. 6, 2: (for an investment) to q. its outlay, impensam liberare, Col. 3, 3: v. TO CLEAR; TO EXEMPT: q. get q. ex by passing; q. q. of all, 2. liberatus with *ab.*: q. of folly, 2. infirmus, sol. omni fenebre, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: with *gen.*: cum famula operum soluta (q. of their toils or tasks), Id. Od. 3, 17: of verbal sense, solvo, 3: with *obj.* of thing or person: v. TO PAY: TO DISCHARGE: TO RELEASE: TO REDHEM (as

Adem solvisti, Ter. Andr. 4. (to *redeem*); *redempt*, to *q. oneself of a promise, to hide solv.*, Val. Max. 7. 3. 5, *extr.*: to *make any one q. of his debt*, debito aliquem solvere, Sen.: *absol.*, *non vult I let the R. go q. q.*, Cic., nec Rutulos solvo, Virg. Aen. 10. 111: to *be q. of vices* (by performing them), vota solv., Cic. Phil. 3. 4. *fin.*: formulae, V. S. L. M. (votum solvisti libens merito), Inscr. Orell. no. 186: V. S. A. L. (votum solvisti animo libente), ib. 202. Join: *sol. ac liber*. I'll let him go *q. of, etc.*, omne illud tempus habeat per me solum ac liberum, Cic.: (of an evil) V. TO DELIVER: FREE: (of a charge): solvo and comp. absolvo: absolutus: V. TO ACQUIT. 3. *dimissio*: and (verbal sense) dimittit, *3. solvo*: TO DISCHARGE: TO RELEASE: cf. dim. debitorum (to forgive him his debt, Ulp. Dig. 50. 9. 4.; but d. creditorem, to pay him), Papin. lib. 31. 72: (of a captured enemy): *dim. let A. go q.*, Attium incolumem dimisit, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: (with obj. of thing), dim. tributa allici, Tac. B. 3. 55. Also remitto: to *q. (or make one q. of) a penalty*, poenam allicui rem., Liv. 40. 10. *fin.*: to *q. a fine*, mulam, Cic. Phil. 11. 8: V. TO REMIT: I'll consider you *q. of all that* (colloq., *well I cry quits*), Join: omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr. 5. 9: to *q. the balance of an account or debt*, id quod excedit rem., Paul. Dig.: to *q. a person of a contribution, impendium* (or *impensum*) rem., Inscr. 4. *exemptus*: and *v. eximio*, 3. with *abl.* and *dat.*: V. TO EXEMPT: TO DISCHARGE: (esp. of accusation and punishment): cf. *supplido* magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7. 1: aliquem accleri, Val. Kl. 2. 2. 250: poenae, Paul. Dig. 48. 10. 12. 4: *q. who had got q. of their bondage*, qui servitutis exempti fuerant, Liv. 34. 52. *fin.*: *absol.*, nihil quod se quisque eximi voluerit (wished to go q.), Quint. 4. 2. 74.

8. *impunitus*: to let an enemy or criminal go. *imp. dimittere*: to let majores nostri, ne quis divitiarum magis quam injuriæ causa bellum ineptum diceret, impunitos eos (Rhodios) dimittere, Sall. C. 51: with obj. of thing: to q. a wrong. Join: injuriam multam impunitatem dim., Cic. Verr. 5, § 8, 140. Also *impunis*, *e* (rare): the woman got off, mulier impunis reddit, Sol. 27, med.: that I shall go q. impunem me fore, Apul. M. 3. p. 132: expr. by adv. *impūnē*: to go (or get off) q. imp. ferrē, habere: q. quom multos latro imp. epistulat: imp. latrocinium latronum p. p. atfoget, Cic. Fam. 11 77: d'istatter yourself y'll go q. for this! siquidem latro impune habueris! Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 19: with alibi: credin' tu impune abiturū id. Comp. with licere: to do it and go q. male facere (mi) impunius licere, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 49. Note: — the Vulg. has innocens (not held answerable for damage): then shall he that smote him be q., innocens erit qui percusserit, Ex. xli. 19: (of an ex-goring a man) the owner of the ox shall be q., dominus bovis inn. erit, ib. 28: also mundus (discharged from the obligation of an oath): v. CLARE: FRERE: we will be q. of this oath, erimus mundi ab hoc juramento, Jos. ii. 20.

9. *immunes*, *e* (q. of public duties and burthens): absol. of persons: to hold q. of tribute, immunes habere (opp. to vectigales habere), Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49: (of lands) q. of taxes, cf. q. agros immunes liberosque arant, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 166: with gen., q. of customs, portorium, Liv. 44, 14, 47: with acc., father's crimes, inn. delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7: with ab: to make people q. of every burthen, ab omni onere immunes præstare, Suet. Claud. 25. Expr. by sub.: to make q. immunity (a tribulis) offerre, Suet. Aug. 40. 7. functus: and (v.) fungor, 3 dep. and comp.: v. TO DISCHARGE: TO PERFORM: (i) simple: with abl., to q. oneself of a vow, voto fungi, Join. 9, 1: rarely with acc. (of a duty): Justin.

(quid) fungi ac sustinere velle, Cic. Verr. 3, 86, 199. (II.) defunctus: with *abl.*: fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: poena, Liv. 2, 35: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15: of all danger, omni discrimine, Curt.: *q. of (military) service*, Fig. my lyre *q. of the service (of love)*, defunctum bello haribon, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3: *absol.*, now I am *q. (i. e. safe)*, def. jam sum, Ter. Eun. prol. 15: *if we could only get q. of the affair thus!* utinam hoc sit modo defunctum! id. (III.) perfunctus: *absol.*, the jury, thinking themselves *q.* (their duty done), Iudices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, Cic. Clu. 41: I am now *q.* (of men's envy), jam p. sum, explevi animos invidiorum, Auct. or. pro Dom. 17. 8, expr. by *cāre* (to be rid of): with *abl.* and (in earlier poets) *gen.* and *acc.*: to be *q. of blame*, culpa *ca.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 41: calumnia, Quint. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: to get *q. of a fever*, febrī *ca.*, Cic. Fam. 16, 15: cf. (poet. constr. inverted) caruit febris te heri, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 17. Join: *carere* et fungi: *that, being q. of pain, etc.*, ut dolore careas et munusibus fungare corporis, Cic. Am. 6, 22: v. RID. 9, other verbs for to make *q.*: *lēvo*, *t. rēlēvo*, 1: aliquem re: v. TO BELIEVE: *condōco*, 1: aliquid aliquid. *e.g.* penulas debitoribus *ca.*: v. TO FORGIVE. 10, expr. by *phrr.*: *e.g.* many instances might be given: you shall be *q. with one*, multa exempla sunt; sufficeret unum, Plin. Jun.: they did not even get *q. with the loss of their booty*, non praedam solum amittunt, sed, etc., Liv. 11. Hence, of persons who have balanced accounts and stand clear, usu. Fig.: we are now quits! jam sumus pares, Mart. (hence, to cry *q.!* = to leave off as on even terms, eho! jam satis! Hor.): to *q. accounts*, parem rationem facere, Sen. Ep. 19, fin.: with any one, pares rationes cum aliquo habere, Tac.: hence Fig., to be *q. with a person*, to *q. all scores*, par pari referre, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: par pari responderet, Pl. Truc. 5, 47: Cic. Att. 6, 1: to be *q. towards a benefactor*, gratiam reituisse, Cic.: cum eo paria facere, cf. quum alter beneficium datur, alter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: this *phr.* in lit. sense: cum rationibus domini paria facere, Col. 1, 8, 13.

quit-rent: v. RENT.

quitch-grass: *triticum repens, Linn.

quite (*adv.*): (N.B. One of those very general words, which can only be properly rendered by a familiar knowledge of Latin authors, and for which a Dictionary can only give hints.) A. The corresponding Latin *adverbs* may be classified into: (I.) *Ades.* of an intensive signification (like the Eng. word itself): 1. *admodum* (fully: completely): your letter *q. rejoices me*, me literae tuae admodum delectantur, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2. Join: *admodum* et plane: forma ingeni admodum impolta et plane rudis, id. Brut. 85, 294: *esp.* with words denoting age: *q. a boy*, puer *admodum*, Liv. 31, 28: *q. a youth*, juvenis *admodum*, Tac. H. 4, 5: cf. L. Crassus, quum esset *admodum* adulescens, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: in dialogue: *quite so!* admodum! Pl. Bac. 4, 40: (= ita est, prorsus ita est) of scis solere in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici, *admodum*, aut prorsus ita est, Cic. Leg. 3, 11, 26. 2. *prorsus*: I'm *q. done for*, per. perf. Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 27: I *q. think so*, ita prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: with *adj.*, *q. by all*, p. omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 10: with *valde*: I'm *q. pleased at this*, hoc mihi p. v. placet, id. Fam. 6, 20: (said by an author at the sea-side) I'm *q. disgusted at the thought of writing*, a scribendo prorsus abhorret animus, Cic. Att. 2, 1. 3. *plāne*: we say such a man is *q. without common feeling*, communis sensu pl. caret, inquit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: *almost, or rather q.* propmodum, vel pl. potius, Cic. Brut. 97: (in dialogue), *quite so!* pl. istuc est, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 37: and *sup.* planissime, id. Ph. 5, 2, 3: with other *ades.*: (you've done) *q. right*, pl. bene, Cic. Att. 13, 6:

it *q. put me out*, illud pl. moleste tuli, id. Fam. 3, 10. 4. *facili* (certainly: unquestionably): with *superl. adj.*, *q. the most learned*, f. doctissimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: *q. the worst*, f. determinus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: *q. the first in, etc.*, genere et nobilitate et pecunia f. primus, id. R. A. 6, 15: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate, f. princeps, id. Clu. 5, 11: f. praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68: with *numerals*: an inheritance *q. amounting to*, haereditas f. ad HS. tricies, id. Verr. 2, 14, 35: with *verbs*: *q. to surpass*, f. vincere, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, fin.: omnes, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: f. superare, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: to be *q. content (or satisfied)* with, f. perferre ac pati, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 35. Neg.: I don't *q. venture to say*, haud f. dixerim, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, fin.: I can't *q. affirm as certain (or settled)*, haud f. compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17: v. HARDLY: *expr. not q.* by the opposites to *facile*, *aegre*, *graviter* (and *comp.* and *sup.*): *esp.* with *ferre* and *pati*: v. TO BEAR: TO PUT UP WITH: TO SUFFER: SCARCELY: to be *q. ill*, gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43. 5. *ades.* of more special application: *e.g.* funditus (from the very bottom): *esp.* with verbs of destroying: v. UTTERLY: cf. praeccepta, quae probas funditus evertunt amicitiam (*q. subvertit*), Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 80: cf. f. tollere veritatem et fidem, id. de Or. 62, 209: more *gen.* *q. to ruin a person*, cf. perdidisti me sodalem f., Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 31: *q. to spoil a thing*, f. aliquid pessum dare, id. Trin. 1, 2, 128. (II.) *Adverbs of quality*. 6. *bene*: to do *q. right*, b. facere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: *esp.* in the colloq. *phrr.*, b. facis, b. fecisti, b. factum, *q. right!* (= very well: well done: I'm *q. satisfied*), Plaut. and Ter. pass.: and *intrans.* *it's q. right!* (all's well): bene habet! bene agitur, ib.: *sup.*, optime habet, Pl. Pseud. 4, 1, 25: to be *q. well (in health)*, b. valere: Ni. Is he *q. well now?* Chr. As strong as a boxer, Ni. Beneus usque valet? Chr. Panacraos atque athleteos, id. Bac. 2, 3, 14: *Sup.*, optime valere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43 (opp. to gravissime aegrotare): with *adj.*: with *q. a large retinue*, cf. obvium cum b. magna caterva sua venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69: *q. strong and in good training*, b. robustus atque exercitatus, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48: with *ades.*: *q. early (in the morning)*, b. mane (haec scripsi), Cic. Att. 4, 9: *q. heartily (or cordially, or intimately)*, b. penitus in istius familiaritatem se dedit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, init.: *for q. a long time*, b. diu, Suet. vit. Juv.: *sup.*, to keep *q. to oneself*, optime continere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: *q. in the nick of time*, optime, with *ades.*, id. ib. 5, 2, 66: with *video*, id. And. 2, 1, 35: with *ecum*, id. Hec. 2, 4: *neg.*, not *q.*, non b.: vix b.: cf. vix b. desideram, Ov. F. 5, 278: v. HARDLY: SCARCELY: BARELY. 7. *recte*: v. RIGHT: RIGHTLY: *esp.* in the *Phr.*, *q. well* (also in Eng. *right well*: vulg. *all right*): Is he *alive?* Is he *q. well?* vivit? nempe recte valet? Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 11 (Ans.: vivit et valet, ib. 14): with *adj.*: *q. healthy (of animals)*, f. sanus, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: I'm *q. well*, equidem valeo et salvus sum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 34: in dialogue: *q. right!* recte! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3. Other *ades.* with like force: probe! ib. 14: (ironically) nimium! ib. 5, 7, 17: verum! ib. credo! ib. (The *adj.* is also used in the *Phr.* recta via, or simply recta.)

8. *valde* (contr. fr. *valdē*, strongly): v. EXCEEDINGLY: VERY: VERY MUCH: with *verbs*: I'm *q. looking for a letter from you*, literas tuas v. exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 19: *q. to laugh at (or ridicule)* a person, v. arridere aliquid, id. Att. 13, 21: to be *q. wrong (mistaken)*, v. errare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: with *adj.*: cf. inagistratus v. lenes et remissi (*q. inactive and incompetent*), Cic. Rep. 1, 41: with *ades.*: to do a thing *q. well*, rem v. bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8: they took it *q. ill*, illud v. graviter tulerunt, id. Att. 1, 17. Join: *valde* vehementer et libere dicere, ib. 14, 1: (cf.

vehementer displicere, ib. 13, 21: vehementer errare, id. Ac. 2, 32, 103: v. EXTREMELY. 9. *sāne*: I'm *q. afraid of him*, a ego illum metuo, Pl. M. 5, 2, 108: with *valde*: cf. explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bona, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, fin.: in dialogue: I'm *q. willing (or I q. wish it)*, by all means, a. volo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 110: *q. willingly*, a. vt libenter quidem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: with other *ades.*: (bull!) *q. well*, sane bene, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 74: and in dial. *q. so!* (= very well) bene a., recte a., acite hercle s., a. pol.: v. VERY: sane quam: cf. quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam rexitit, (the proceeding has *q. fallen through*), Cic. Q. F. 2, 6, 5: *neg.* with *haud*: I don't *q. understand what pursuit such a man would deem praezavorth* (cujus studium qui vituperat) haud sane intelligo, quodnam sit, quod laudandum putet, id. Off. 2, 2, 5: v. INDEED: TRULY. 10. *probē*: (like *finely*, and *Fr. bien*): it seems *gen.* to be ironical: *q. drunk*, apōtōs pr., Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126: cf. pr. decipere, ib. 268: pr. errare, ib. 3, 20: with *similia*: you're *q. yourself*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18. 11. *satis* and *sāt*: with *verbs*: I'm *q. aware of that*, ego istuc satis scio, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 23: *sāt scio*, id. Aul. 3, 6, 35: Ter. Eun. 3, 2: to have *q. enough to do* (to have one's hands full), *esp.* Fig. = to be in trouble, satis agere, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 4: satagere, Auct. B. Afr. 78: with *adj.*: *q. rich*, satis dives, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 44: *q. happy with only my Sabine farm*, satis beatus unicus Sabinus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 14: not *q. fit for battle*, non sat idoneus pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26: with *ades.*: *q. boldly*, e. audacter, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 208: *q. well*, a. bene, id. Poen. 1, 2, 73: *neg.*, not *q. honourably*, non a. honeste, Cic. Am. 16, 57: *q. enough and more*, satis superque: v. ENOUGH. (III.) *Adverbs of quantity*. 12. *omnino*: v. ALTOGETHER: UTTERLY: with *verbs*: I'm not *q. ruined*, there's room still left to sink deeper, non omnino jam perit: est reliquum quo peream magis, Pl. Adin. 1, 3, 80: with *numerals* (= in all, in the total): we had a very full house, q. 200, sane frequentes fulimus, omn. ad ducentos, Cic. Q. F. 2, 1: with *omnis*: *q. the whole of the argument*, omn. omnis argumentatio, id. Inv. 1, 46, 86.

13. *magnopere*: (by all means): I *q. think, etc.*, ego ubi Romam properandum m. censeo, id. Fam. 15, 14. 14. *multo*: v. MUCH: VERY: *esp.* with *alter*: but he finds the case (or result) *q. otherwise*, verum alter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. And. prol. 4: with *ac*: *q. otherwise than he expected* (*q. contrary to his hopes*), m. alter ac sperabat, Nep. Hamil. 2: also multum: L. F. was *q. another sort of man*, multum ab illis aberrat L. Fulfus, Cic. Brut. 62, 222.

15. *Comps.* and *sup.* of *ades.* of this sense. (1.) *magis*: scarcely found except as a *compar.* (perh.: *q. likely*, m. verisimile, i. e. more likely than not: cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 13). (2) *Neg.* *magis* (bonum) (*q. well*): not *q. good*, minus bonum (vinum), Varr. R. R. 1, 7: with *verbs*: he is not *q. well*, m. valet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 15: Cic. Att. 4, 14: with *ades.*: not *q. carefully enough*, m. diligenter, Nep. Con. 5: they don't live *q. so long*, m. diu vivunt, Plin. 14, 22, 28: *esp.* in the *phr.* *q. as much as*, non (haud) m. quam (atque): cf. laudibus haud m. quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: *q. as dear as*, cf. patria hominibus non minus cara esse debet, quam liberi, Cic. Fam. 4, 5: cf. id. Cat. 3, 1. (3) *plurimum*: to be *q. different*, pl. differre, Cic. Fat. 4: *q. to surpass others*, pl. alius praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: *q. to the extent of their power*, quantum pl. possum, Quint. 11, 3, 120. (4) *maximē*: *esp.* with an *ades.*: *q. recently*, nuper maxime, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: with *quam*: cf. ut dicatis quam m. ad veritatem accommodare (*q. in accordance with*), Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149: in dialogue: as an emphatic sense: v. CERTAINLY: with immo, as emphatic

discent: *q. the contrary!* Immo vero maxime, Sall. C. 52: in same neg. sense, minime: min. equidem, Cic. Att. 8, 9: min. vero, Cic. Att. 8, 44: also with *adv.*, *q. seldom*, min. saepe, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. (S) summē: v. HIGHLY, EXTREMELY. (IV.) **Adverbs of position, time, and comparison:** 16. *propē* (nearly), passing into the sense of *q. near at hand*, *q. close*: esp. in comp. and sup.: *it's q. time that something were done*, *propē est*, ut aliquid fiat, Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 67: comp., *to stand q. near*, propius stare, Hor. A. P. 361: cf. pr. spectare, Id. Ep. 1, 1, 67: with *acc.*, *q. close to the city*, pr. urbem, Cic. Phil. 7, 9: sup.: with *acc.*, *q. after the Roman custom*, proxime morem Romanum, Liv. 24, 48: *q. like* (closely resembling), Pro. speciem muros oppugnantium navium, Id. 30, 10. 17. *pēntus*, *q. severed* (in the lit. sense, of hidden away in a remote corner), et pēntus toto diviso orbe Britannos, Virg. E. 1, 67: usu. fig.: *to know q. well*, p. pernoscere, Cic. de Or. 1, 5: *to understand q. well*, p. intelligere, Id. Att. 8, 12: *q. with acc.*, *q. close to the city*, pr. urbem, Cic. Phil. 7, 9: *q. to lose, etc.*, p. amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam, Id. Off. 2, 8. Join: pen. et plane: cf. ex rebus p. perspecta et plane cognita, Id. de Or. 1, 2, 3: v. THOROUGHLY. UTTERLY. 18. *longē* (v. FAR): freq. with *superls.*: *q. the first man* (in distinction), l. princeps, Cic. Fam. 13, 11: *q. the noblest and richest*, l. nobilissimus et ditissimus (apud Helvetios), Caes. B. G. 1, 2: *to be q. superior*, l. praestare, Cic. Brut. 64: esp. in an adversative sense: *he's q. wrong*, l. errat, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: *to hold q. a different opinion* (to differ q.), l. discentire, Cic. Am. 9, 32: *the contest is of q. a different sort*, longe dissimilis contentio, Id. Sull. 17: *sup.*, *my principles* (or plan of life) were (was) of *q. a contrary kind*, a quo mea longissime ratio abhorrebat, Id. Verr. 2, 2, 4: with alter and secus, *q. otherwise*: cf. qui (Stoici) multa falsa esse dicunt, longaque aliter se habere ac sensibus videntur (and are *q. different from what they appear to the senses*), Id. Acad. 2, 11, 101: but it (the fact or truth) is *q. otherwise*, quod longe secus est, Id. Am. 9, 29: *to think q. otherwise*, l. alter sentire, Id.: also with allus: *I'm of q. a different mind*, l. mihi alia mens est, Id. Note: sometimes procul: v. FAR: *WIDELY: to be q. wrong*, pr. errare, Sall. J. 85: esp. with *abl.* (= *q. without, q. free from*), pr. negotia, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: *q. beyond doubt*, pr. dubio, Quint. 1, 5, 14: *dubio pr.*, Flor. 2, 6: *it's q. untrue*, pr. vero est, Col. 1, praef. 19. Immo: always adversative, expressing or implying *q. the contrary*. (v. MAY): *q. another matter* (from what you suppose), Immo alius, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2: cf. Si. Quid hoc intellexit? an nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? Da. Immo callide! (oh yes! I *q. understand*), Id. Ib. 1, 2, 30: Nullane habes villa? Immo alia, et fortasse minor (oh yes! I have; but *q. of a different sort, etc.*), Hor. S. 1, 3, 20: In very emphatic sense, with another *adv.* (= *q. so, and still more*), e. g. Immo maxime, Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 80: cf. Immo edepol me quam te minus (as amo. Nay! I love you *q. as much as myself*), Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 19: so, Immo nunc, Id. Bac. 2, 3, 28: esp. Immo vero, Cic. Att. 12, 43: Id. Rep. 6, 14: for additional emphasis, Join: Immo hercle vero perplacuit, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 4. 20. *ads.* of time: as in, Free *q. done*, use jam: modo: v. JUST: NOW. Neg.: not *q.*, nondum: v. NOT YET: *q. as soon as*, simul ac, simul cum: v. SOON: TOGETHER. 21. *ads.* of resemblance and comparison: pariter, similiter: (used also in dial. for *q. so*), Cic.: esp. aequē (v. EQUALLY: JUST: AS MUCH AS): with et, cf. nisi aequē amicos et nosmetipsos diligamus (*q. as much as ourselves*), Cic. Fin. 1, 26, 67: with a: and aequē; *q. as much as your-*

self, aequē ac tu ipse, Id. Am. 6, 21: *q. as much as if*, aeq. ac si, Id. Fam. 13, 43, 3. Join: proxime (atque ille) aut etiam aequē (almost or *q. as much*) laborare, Ib. 9, 13: also usque (for place, time, and relation), with *ad* (*q. to*), ex (*q. from*), adeo (*q. to that extent*). Some *preps.* have the like force: e. g. *tenuis*, with *abl.*: *wine-jars drunk q. up*, poti faeces tenuis cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: cum: cf. diffugiunt cadis cum faeces siccatis amici, Ib. 1, 35, 27. Note: In some contexts, quamlibet, quamvis, quantumvis, are suitable. B. *Expr.* by *adjectives*: In gen. *ads.* of quantity, quality, position, and relation, may be used in constructions determined by the context: esp. 1. *omnis* (like *all*, adverbially, in Engl.): *nom.*: I'm *q. full of* (*q. devoted to*) this, omnis in hoc sum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: I shall not *q. die* (something of me will survive), non omnia moriar, multaque pars mei vitabit Libitina, Id. Od. 1, 20, 6: *q. all*, ad unum omnes (to a man), Cic. Am. 23, 86: *acc.*: to do *q. (just) the same as*, efficere omnia rad-m quae, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 23: *abl.*: to plead *q. earnestly*, omnibus precibus contendere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6. *Neut. pl. absol.*: omnia: cf. tramites, omnia plana (*q. level or smooth*), et ex facili mobiles, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 25: per omnia, Quint. 5, 2, 3: *q. praise-worthy*, per omnia laudabile, Vell. 2, 33: omni ab parte: *no state* (condition of life) is *q. happy* (or *blest*), nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: with numeri (parts, members): v. COMPLETELY: PERFECTLY: to be *q. complete* (or *perfect*), omnes numeros habere, or continere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7: and in *abl.*, cf. a book *q. perfect in all points* (or *q. finished*), liber numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep. 9, 28. Join: omni. num. aequē partibus: cf. mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris aequē partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13: with ratio: omni ratione. 2. *tōtus*: v. WHOLE: WHOLLY: ALTOGETHER: TOTALLY: *nom.* with *ads.*: I'm *q. devoted to you and yours*, sum totus vester, Cic. Fam. 15, 7: *that's q. false*, falsum est id totum, Id. Rep. 2, 15. Phr.: *q. a perfect man*, in se ipso totus, teres aequē rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: with *verbs*: I'm *q. in a fright*, totus tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: I'm *q. out of sorts with myself*, eheu! quam ego nunc totus displiceo mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: *he's q. altered*, totus commutatus est: with *subs.* and *prons.* gov. by in: *q. absorbed in* (one's thoughts), totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: I'm *q. alarmed*, t. sum in metu, Pl. Clat. 2, 1, 59: *he's q. in love*, in amore t. est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: *abl.*: *q. through the night*, tota nocte, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: *to be of q. a different opinion*, Join: universa re et tota sententia disside, Cic. Fin. 4, 1, 2: *to be q. wrong, mistaken*, (vulg., *to be q. out*), toto coelo errare, Macr. Sat. 3, 12 (a late phr.): cf. tota erras via, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: *you are q. wrong not only as to the fact but the time*, in eo non tu quidem tota re sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9. *fin.*: with *preps.*: ex toto: Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 72: Plin. 11, 17, 17: Col. 5, 8, 6: in totum: a thing *q. different*, res in totum diversa, Plin. 31, 7, 42: Id. 2, 90, 2. 3. *sōlus*, *ānus*, and such *ads.*, with or without emphatic adjuncts: *q. alone*, solus per se, Cic.: I did it *q. by myself*, egomet solus feci, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 269: with *gen.*: I am left *q. alone*, ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: with *inter*: solus inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2: ex omnibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 18. Join: unus solus, Cic. Pla. 40, 96. 4. *expr.* by the *superl.* of *ads.* In general, and particularly of those of time and place: as *Imus* (*q. at the end, e. g. of a table*), summus (*q. the first, in rank*), and the *subs.* summa in various constructions, esp. ad summam, in summam: nitissus, ad ultimum (*to the last degree*). 5. *ānus*, with emphatic reduplication. = *q. different:*

cf. aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, (reveling and accusation are *q. different things*), Cic. Coel. 3: cf. aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, Quint. 5, 10, 60. 6. *many ads. and ads.*, being emphatic either in their own meaning, or by virtue of the context, include the sense of *quite*. C. *Prepositions* in composition give the force of *quite*; esp. per, con, ex, in, re, sub, trans: (these will be suggested by the particular *adj.* or *s.*) e. g. comedo (*to eat q. up*), Vulg. Gen. xxxi. 15: conficio, perficio (*q. to finish*): confringo (*to break q. in pieces*): compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo (*q. to fill*): permuto (*q. to change*): perterritus (*q. frightened*), cum multis aliis: (*you see how*) the rivers are *q. frozen over*, flumina constiterunt, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 4: *q. easily*, perfacile, Cic. R. A. 7, 20: an ex. of emphatic fullness, ut tota mente et omnibus artibus contremiscam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: transire, with *trans* or *acc.* alone (*to leap q. over*). D. *Expr.* by negatives (by way of emphatic contrast): *he is not q. unlettered*, nec tamen scit nihil: I am *q. miserable*, prorsus nihil adest quin miserrimus sim. **quittance:** a discharge from a debt; and, usu., a written discharge, a receipt. 1. *liberatio*, *f.* (apparently in double sense of payment and release); cf. liberationis verbum eandem vim habet quam solutionis, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 47 (v. *infra*). 2. *acceptatio*, *f.*: a *q.* by the legal form of question and answer, viz., Q. Habesne acceptum? A. Habeo, acceptumque lero, Dig. 46, 4, 1. 3. *apocha*, *ac*, *f.* (ἀρχή): usu. term for a *q.* in writing, Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 19: also relatoria, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 8: and pitebium (πτερίσιον, a ship of parchment, etc.), Caes.: (securitas, *f.* prop. security for a debt, seems used in this sense by Amm. 17, 10). To give a *q.* liberationem debitori legare, Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 3: liberare nomina, Liv. (v. *quirit*): accepto liberare or facere, Ulp.: acceptum habere or facere, Id.: aliquid acceptum referre, Cic.: acceptum testari: apocham dare, Ulp.: v. RECEIPT. (Note: Shaksp. uses the verb, to *quittance*, v. *quirt*.) **quiver** (v.). 1. *trēmo*, *ūl*, *3*: cf. (of a victim devoured by the Cyclops), (vidi quum) tepidi tremere sub dentibus artus, Virg. Aen. 3, 627. Comp. contremō (rare), Lucr. 5, 1220: poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: contremisco, mūl, 3, incept. (very rare), Virg. Aen. 7, 515: Cic. Div. 1, 18: *my lips q.'d at the voice*, a voce contremuerunt labia mea, Vulg. Hab. 11, 16: in trēmo, *ūl*, 3: a *q. runs through his whole body*, totum corpus intremi, Cels. 3, 3. 2. *trēpido*, *1*: v. QUIVERING. (Note: Virg. uses "pennis coruscant" for the glittering effect of the quivering motion of bees' wings, G. 4, 73): v. TO QUAKE: TO SHAKE: TO TREMBLE. **quiver** (s.): phāretra, *f.* (φάρετρα): Nor yet the *q.*, Fuscus, with its charge of poisoned arrows, Nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fuscus, pharetra, (*abl.* gov. by eget), Hod. Od. 1, 22, 3: to open the *q.*, pharetram solvere, Ov. M. 5, 379: girded with a *q.*, succinctam pharetra, Virg. Aen. 1, 323: wearing a *q.*, phāretatus: v. QUIVERED: the boy with the *q.* (Cupid), puer ph., Ov. M. 10, 525: the lady of the *q.* (Viana), ph. virgo, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 2: to take (gird on) one's *q.*, pharetram sumere, Vulg. Is. xlix. 2: cf. some arma tua, ph. et arcum, Id. Gen. xxvii. 3: to put off the *q.* from the shoulder, ph. humero exuere, Ov. M. 2, 419: the *q.* rattles, sonat pharetra, Vulg. Job xxxix. 23. Sometimes used in the sense of the verb, by which express it: e. g. "there was a *q.* on his lip" (Id. Lytton). "contremuit labrum (v. *preced. art.*): cf. QUIVERING (subs.). — bearing (*adj.*): pharetriger (poet.): cf. clade pharetrigeri regis (Xerxes), Sil. 14, 286. — belt: pharetra-zōnium, *n.*: Nat. Tir. p. 126. **quivered** (*adj.*): 1. *Equipped* 633

a horreo-r. c. equorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38. Phr.: to run a neck and neck *r.*; calcem terere calos, Virg. Aen. 5, 324; they are asked to come in last at the *r.*, extremos pudet redire, Virg. Aen. 5, 106. Phr.: to compete in the foot-*r.*, stadium currere, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 42. **Fig.**: a progress, course, movement. **1.** curriculum: the *r.* of life, c. vitae, Cic. **2.** cursus, as: the *r.* of life is short, that of glory everlasting, vitae brevis c., gloria sempiterna, Cic. Sext. 21, 47. Phr.: to run the *r.* (of life), spatium decurrere, Cic. Sen. 23, 83. **III.** A strong or rapid current of water: perh. "rapidus rivus: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. rivus.

RACE (v.): **1.** certo, i: to *r.* on foot, curru c. Sall. Jug. 6; "pedibus c.: to *r.* with horses, "cursu equestri (equorum) c. **2.** contendere, di: to *r.* on foot, curru c. Virg. Aen. 5, 201; pedibus c. Ov. Phr.: to *r.* in the great (Olympic) games, stadium c., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 42. **RACE-COURSE**: **1.** stadium, Cic. Sen. 10, 33. **2.** curriculum: the athletes exercise themselves in the *r.-course*, athletae se in c. exercent, Cic. Sen. 9, 27. **3.** spatium (another form of stadium): when the chariots have started, they rush into the *r.-course*, cum carceribus sese effundere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, Virg. G. 1, 513. **4.** (For horses), hippodromus: Mart. 1. **Plin.**

RACE-HORSE: **1.** celsus, sals (Gr. κελύς): Plin. 34, 5, 10 § 19. **2.** equus cursor: cf. L. G. § 598. (Often from the context equus will suffice: cf. Enn. in Cic. Sen. 5, 14.) Phr.: a breed of *r.-horses*, equorum cursorum a. velocitum semina: cf. pernicietismarum quadrigarum semina, Col. 3, 9, 5: to keep a stud of *r.-horses*, "equos curriculi causa alere.

RACER: **1.** A person: **1.** cursor, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144. **2.** stadiodromus: Plin. **II.** A horse: equus (cursor), etc.: v. RACE-HORSE.

RACINESS: of style: nearest words, **1.** succus (peculiar flavour, without which writing is flat and dull): cf. ornatur oratio quasi colore quodam et succo suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96. **Join:** succo et sanguis, Id. Br. 9, 36. **2.** sapor (flavour, relish): to speak with an indelible native *r.*, dicere nescio quo sapore vernaculo, Ib. 46, 172. Phr.: to speak with much *r.*, salsissime dicere aliquid, Id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

RACK (subs): **1.** An instrument of torture. **1.** equuleus: to put any one to the *r.*, aliquem in equuleum imponere, Curt. 6, 10, ad init.: equuleo torquere aliquem, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 42; Cic. Mil. 21, extr.: Sen. 2, meton. quæsto (prop. examination on the rack): Cic. Phr.: to put to the *r.* to offer a slave for examination on the *r.*, dare servum in questionem, Cic. R. A. 41, 120: to promise a slave for examination on the *r.*, servum in questionem polliceri, Ib. 28, 77: to demand a slave for examination on the *r.* respecting the death of his master, postulare servum in questionem de morte domini, cf. Id. Clu. 64, § 181: the word denoting the crime is usually dependent on the prep. de, but the following constr. may also be used: to examine slaves on the *r.* respecting the death of one's father, mortis paternae de servis questionem ferre, Id. R. A. 28, 78. **3.** tormentum (gen. term: torture): to extort a confession by the *r.*, tormentis aliquem cogere confiteri, Id. Mil. 21, 57: tormenta exprimere confessionem cogitasti sceleris, Suet. Tib. 19: the fear of the *r.* compels them to confess the truth, metus tormentorum vera fateri eos cogit, Liv.: even on the *r.* they stuck to the truth, vi tormentorum adducti in veritate manserunt, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: to die on the *r.*, in tormenta necari, Id. N. D. 3, 31, 82: to hand a slave over for examination on the *r.*, dedere servum tormentis, Id. Mil. 22, 58. **4.** carnificina: v. TORTURE. **II.** Fig.: extreme pain, perh. carnificina: cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, init., quum omnis

perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est agritudo: but usu. better expr. by verb: e. g. to be on the *r.*, cruciari, ex cruciari, dis cruciari (cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1, dis cruciari animi! I am on the *r.*); animo angere (to be in distress of mind), Cic. Fam. 16, 14; also, angere et cruciari, Id. Att. 7, 22. See also SUPPINE. **III.** A wooden frame from which horses and cattle are fed. **1.** faliscæ, arum: Cat. R. R. 4, init. (f. clathratæ, furnished with a grating). **2.** crâtes, crâtes, la. f. (prop. wicker work): Veg. Vet. 1, 56. **3.** jacea or jacca (the vulgar term = crâtes): Veg. l. c., crâtes quæ jacea vocatur a vulgo. **IV.** Vapour: hence, thin flying clouds driven by the wind ("leave not a rack behind," Shaks.: "the doubtful rack of heaven," Dryd.): nubes... veluti pendente velleri lanæ, like hanging fleeces of wool, Lucr. 6, 504: cf. Virg. G. 1, 397, tenuia nec lanæ per caelum velleri ferri.

RACK (v): **1.** To torture on the *r.*: torqueo, id. tum, 2: Cic. v. TO TORTURE. More precisely, equuleo torquere, etc.: v. RACK, subs. (1). **2.** To put to the *r.*: To affect with extreme pain: **1.** torqueo, distorqueo, 2: Cic. v. TO TORTURE. **2.** verso, i (to disquiet, harass greatly): Enn. in Cic. Sen. init.: Liv. 2, 45, med. (nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versare): Prop. 3, expr. by stimuli, orum (stings, as of keen emotion): Join: lacerare, vexare, stimulos addovere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34. Phr.: *r.'d* with deep despair (Milton), "acres cui stimulos rerum desperatio adducet; cujus cor extrema rerum desperatione aestuat: to be *r.'d* with pain, dolore distineri (et divelli), Cic. Plan. 33, init.: v. TORTURE. **III.** Fig.: to screw, to force to performance: Phr.: to *r.* one's brains, aliqua re scrutanda, quaerenda, rimanda fatigari, paene dirumpi (Kr.). **IV.** To clear or strain liquor: **1.** deiacco, i: Col. 12, 33: Plin. **2.** Equo, i: Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6.

RACKET: **1.** The bat with which the ball is struck at tennis: râticulum: Eras. Col. 1, 38. **II.** A clattering noise: strépitus, us, m.: Cic. v. NOISE.

RACER: of style: salus (sharp, smart, witty): Cic. Phr.: a most *r.* speech, "salsissima oratio: having a certain *r.* flavour of its own, habens quandam suocum suum, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: v. RACINESS.

RADIANCE: candor, fulgor, claritas, splendor: v. BRIGHTNESS. Phr.: the *r.* of the sun (Shaks.), "sola splendida lumina: with *r.* crowned of majesty divine (Milton), "cui majestas divina comas radiantique ambit tempora.

RADIANT: **1.** radians (diffusing rays: poet): the *r.* light of the sun, radiantia lumina sola, Ov. Trist. 2, 325: *r.* viages (Milton), "radiantia ora. **2.** clârus: the *r.* lights of the world (sun and moon), clarissima mundi lumina, Virg. G. 1, 5. **3.** nitidus (poet): the bright sun had hidden his *r.* head in the ocean, candidus oceano n. caput abdidit sol, Ov. M. 15, 30. So, fulgidus, fulgens, splendidus, etc.: v. BRIGHT. **70** be *r.*, rádio, i: Virg.: Ov. **RADIATE** (v): to emit rays, to shine, sparkle: **1.** rádio, i: cal's eyes *r.* in the dark, fellum in tenebris o. oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55 § 150: Ov.: esp. in imperf. part. radians (gleaming, beaming): Virg.: Ov. **2.** fulgeo, 2: Cic. v. TO SHINE, SPARKLE.

RADIATION: rádiatio: Plin.

RADICAL: **1.** Pertaining to the root, primitive, original. **1.** innâtus: a *r.* fault, vitium homini innatum: cf. Ter. Heu. 4, 1, 28: Cic. **2.** innatus: Cic. (Innatus is stronger than innatus: v. Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4: Id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: the two words are frequently joined: innatus et innatus). **3.** nâtivus: a *r.* evil, n. malum, Auct. pro Dom. 5, 12. In Gram.: a *r.* word, verbum nativum, primitivum, primigenium, principale: v. PRIMITIVE. (Or use

radix; which is indispensable for critical language.) **II.** Met.: fundamental, thorough, entire: tótus: Cic. Phr.: to make a *r.* cure, "ipsum morborum causas expellere: "efficere ut quis ex toto convalescat, based on Cels.: a *r.* difference of character, tanta, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studio-rumque distantia, Cic. Am. 20, 74: a *r.* reform, mutatio omnium rerum, cf. Id. Att. 8, 3. **III.** In politics: Phr.: the Radical party, rerum novarum cupidi, Cæc. B. G. 1, 18: Sall. C. 28: novarum rerum avidi, Liv. 1, 8; qui republicæ mala volunt tollere atque extrahere radicibus, cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27.

radically: **1.** funditus: Tac. **2.** radicibus, Cic. **3.** stirpibus, Cic. **4.** pëntius: Cic. **radial**: **1.** râphânus: Plin.: Col. ("raphanus sativus or hortensis, Linn.: "raphanus rusticanus, another name for the horse-radish, q. v.). **2.** râdix, icis, f. (simply): Hor. Ov.: or radix Syriaca: Col. **3.** A small *r.*, radicula: Cels.: Col. **radius**: râtus: Cic. (In anatomy: the exterior bone of the forearm, râtus: Cels.: also called "arundo brachii minor et cerclia.)

raffle (v): Phr.: alid ludere: Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: to *r.* for anything, talos jacere de aliqua re: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54.

raffle (subs): âlea: Cic.: v. preceding article.

raft: râtis, la. f.: to cross a river on *r.s.* and in boats tied together, flumen râtibus ac litribus junctis transire, Cæc. B. G. 1, 12.

rafter: **1.** cantîna, ii, m.: Vitruv. 4, 2, 3. **2.** trabs or trâbis, la, f. (any beam): v. BEAM. **rag**: **1.** A piece of cloth or linen, pannus, panniculus: v. CLOTH, PATCH. **II.** In pl., garments worn out: **1.** pannus, orum: covered with *r.s.*, pannis oblectus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: (also pannosus: v. RAGGED): they covered their limbs with black *r.s.*, membraque vinxerunt unctis ferrugine pannis, Ov. Ib. 235. **2.** pannûl, orum: App. 3, difflâbes vestes: Plin. Phr.: wisdom is often clad in *r.s.*, saepe est sub pallio sordido sapientia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: To deal in *r.s.*, "negotium panniculi-um exercere, pannos obsoletos [scuta] venditare. A dealer in *r.s.*, "qui obsoletis pannis emendis vendendis quaestum facit. The *r.* man, perh. scrutator, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14.

ragamuffin: a disreputable fellow, pennosus homo, Cic. Att. 4, 3, fin.: a young *r.*, "pennosus ex infima plebecula puer. As a class, faex populi, Cic. scrutator, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14. **rage** (subs): **1.** Violent anger: **1.** furor, oris, m. (prop. madness): blind *r.*, caecus f., Hor. Epod. 7, 13: blind with *r.*, caecus furor, Liv. 28, 22: impelled by *r.* and madness, furor atque amentia impulsus, Cæc. B. G. 1, 40: an unaccountable *r.* seizes the man, mirus invadit f. aliquid, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2: to do anything in a *r.*, "furor abieptum, accensum aliquid facere: to put any one in a *r.*, impellere aliquem in furorem, Cic. Join: furor effrenatus, indomitus, praecipax, flammatus atque ignitus. **2.** râbles, em, f. (esp. poet.): *r.* armed Archilochus with its appropriate lambus, Archilochus proprio *r.* armavit lambos, Ilor. A. P. 79: hostile *r.*, *r.* hostilis, Liv. 29, 8. **3.** fûria, pl. (poet. for furor or rabies): all Etruria rose up with just *r.*, omnis furis surrexit Etruria iusta, Virg. Aen. 8, 494. **4.** Ira: with renewed *r.*, redintegrata ira, Liv. 8, 32: v. ANGER. **5.** Iracundia: to be in a great or very great *r.*, iracundia efferrari, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: exardescere iracundia et stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48: to restrain one's *r.*, iracundiam remprimere, Ter. Aut. 5, 8, 1: conhibere, Cic. Marc. 3, 8: incit'd by *r.*, iracundia incitatus, Auct. pro Dom. 33, 88. **6.** Stomachus: in this sense poet.: the deadly *r.* of Achilles, gravis Pelidae stomachus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6. **7.** saevitia: after

long sustaining the *r.* of the enemy, diu sustentata hostium saevitia, Tac. A. 2, 11. II. Vehemence or excitement of anything painful: rabies: the *r.* of thirst and hunger (Pope), *r.* atis et ventris: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 357. III. Enthusiasm, rapture (Cowley): furor: Cic. IV. Vehemence of the natural elements: 1. furor: the *r.* of storms, coeli *r.* (aequinoctialis), Cat. 45, 2. 2. rabies: the *r.* of the winds, *r.* ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7; the *r.* of the heaven and of the sea, furor et *r.* coelique marisque, Virg. Aen. 5, 802. 3. saevitia: the *r.* of the sea, *a.* maris, Vell. 1, 2; the *r.* of the storms, *s.* tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, § 125. V. Fierceness, violent passion for anything: atidium, cicobethes: *v.* PASSION (V.). See also RAGEREAS. Also perh. insanía, which is used of any kind of extravagance: cf. Cic. Quint. 3, 1, 2: *v.* MANIA.

rage (v.): 1. To be violently exasperated or angry: 1. furor, 3: the consil begins to *r.* consil coepit furere, Liv. 22, 39: to *r.* against any one, *f.* adversus aliquem, Suet. Tib. 61. Join: insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39; furere et bacchari, Id. Brut. 80, 276. Comp. perfuror, 3 (to *r.* greatly): Virg. Aen. 9, 343 (Incensum et ipse perfuror). 2. saevio, 4: a *r.*ing mob, saeviens turba, Liv. 8, 24: the ignoble mob *r.* in their souls, saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: to *r.* against oneself, in se ipsum *s.*, Liv. 1, 51: the father *r.s.* because his son won't marry, pater ardens *a.*, quod filius uxorem recusat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 49. Strengthened, désaevio, 4: Virg. Aen. 10, 669. For further examples of phr. to be in a *r.*, *v.* RAGE, subs. (1.). II. Fig.: to be violent and tumultuous (of things and passions): 1. furor, 3 (poet.): the black storm *r.*, atra tempestas *f.*, Virg. Aen. 5, 694: the fire *r.s.*, ignis *f.*, Id. C. 3, 100: Hor. 2. saevio, 4: the wind *r.s.*, ventus *a.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: the sea *r.s.* with the winds, mare ventis *a.*, Sall. J. 78: fortune begins to *r.*, *a.* fortuna coepit, Id. C. 10: let fortune *r.* and excite new storms, saeviat, atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 126. Strengthened, désaevio: the storm *r.s.* on the sea, pelago désaevit hiems, Virg. Aen. 4, 52.

raged: 1. Rent or worn to tatters: 1. lacer, 3, 10. 2. panniceus and pannidus, Petr. 14 (p. vestis). II. Wearing tattered clothes: 1. pannosus, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 3n. 2. pannis obdutus, Ter. *v.* RAG (11.). III. Having rough or uneven edges: perh. scissus (v. JAGGED): or, acillialis, *e.* *v.* LAC (11.).

raging (part. and adj.): 1. furens; strengthened, furibundus (in a state of rage and fury): Cic. Hor. Fig.: the *r.* Leo, furibundus Leo, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17. 2. saevus, saeviens: *v.* FIERCE, CRUEL; also, TO RAGE. 3. rabidus (a strong expr.: poet.): *r.* tigers, *r.* tigres, Virg. G. 2, 151: Hor. Phr.: a *r.* fever, febris ardens, Cels. 3, 7, 2; *f.* vehemens: *v.* VIOLENT.

ragout: perh. conditūra, Sen. Ira. 3, 15: *c.* cibis acrioribus condimentis confectus: *v.* SRABONING, BRAXONED. Phr.: a *r.* of mushrooms, cibis boletorum, Suet. Claud. 44.

ragwort: a plant: perh. satyrion, II: Plin. (*Orchis mascula: Botan.).

rail (subs.): 1. A cross-bone fixed on uprights: 1. longitrus: Varr. R. R. 1, 14 (per foramina [palorum] trajecta longitrus binis aut ternis, i. e. a fence formed by posts placed at intervals, pierced to receive two or three rails). But longitrus may be used of any longish pole or piece of wood. 2. *a.* assers transversis (quales palorum foraminibus inseruntur) ad septimentum faciendum. II. An upright, forming part of fence; usu. pl., rails or railings: pālus: Varr. R. R. L. C. Often septimentum, sepes, may serve: more precisely, sepes ex pālis statutis crebris, Varr. L. C. (Cancelli denotat cross- or

lattice-work: *v.* GRATING.) III. Of a railway: perh. trabs ferrea, longitrus ferreus. IV. A bird: *a.* rallus: *v.* COORN-CRAKE.

rail (v.): 1. To enclose with a railing: Phr.: pālis crebris statutis (or simply pālis) sepiare: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 14. Usu., however, sepio, consedio, septimento circumdare, will be precise enough: *v.* FENCE, TO FENCE. (Cancelli = to mark with cross lines: Varr. 4, 2, med.) II. To abuse: 1. convicior, 1 (esp. in a loud or violent manner: Infreq.): to accuse rather than merely to *r.*, accusare potius quam *c.*, Liv. 42, 41, 41st. Suet. Foll. by dat., Quint. 5, 13, 40. The same sense is usu. better expr. by corresponding suba. convicium, with a verb: e. g. to *r.* at any one, consecreti aliquem convicia, Cic. Att. 2, 18; facere convicia alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 7; jacere convicia alicui, Id. Met. 5, 664; fundere convicia in aliquem, Ib. 13, 306; ingerere convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 11; convicio aliquem incescere, Gell. 9, 2.

2. maledico, xl. ctum, 3 (with dat., rarely with acc.): or expr. by maledictum and some verb; to *r.* at any one, maledicere alicui, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 91; maledicta in aliquem dicere, Id. Q. R. 2, 3; maledicta in aliquem conferre, Id. Att. 11, 8: maledictis aliquem figere (rare), Id. N. D. 1, 34, 91; aliquem probris omnibus maledictisque vexare, Id. Fl. 20, 48. 3. insector, 1, dep.: to *r.* at any one, insectari aliquem, Id. N. D. 1, 3, 5; to inveigh too bitterly and *r.* too violently against any one: acerbius in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, Id. Am. 16, 57: *v.* REVILE.

railing (subs.): 1. A fence: pālis, septimentum, sepes: *v.* RAIL (11.). FENCE. II. Abuse: convicium, maledictum, probrum: *v.* TO RAIL (11.); ABUSE.

railing (adj.): In phr. railing language: *v.* preced. art.

railley: 1. Jöcna, Jöcåto: *v.* JOKE. 2. cavillatio (banter, jesting): *v.* C. de Or. 2, 54, 218: bitter *r.*, acerba *c.*, Suet. Tib. 57.

rail-road: *a.* via ferrea *s.* ferrata, or **rail-way**: *a.* via ferro strata. Phr.: to make a *r.*, *v.* iam ferro sternere: a *r.*-director, *a.* viae ferreae (ferratae) curandae praepositus; *a.* viae ferreae (ferratae) curator: a *r.*-carriage, *a.* currus vaporibus motus: a *r.*-station, *a.* mansio or statio viae ferreae.

raiment: vestis, vestitus, ūs; vestimentum: for examples, *v.* CLOTHES, CLOTHING.

rain (subs.): 1. pluvia (as a beneficial natural phenomenon, falling upon and fertilizing the ground, like the Gr. βρόχς): penetrating *r.*, tenues pluviae, Virg. G. 1, 92: fine *r.*, *p.* rara et minuta, Sen. (In Qu.). heavy *r.*, pluvia ingens, Virg. G. 1, 125; graves pluviae, Ov. F. 2, 71: threatening *r.*, pluvia impendens, Virg. G. 4, 191. 2. Imber, bris, *m.* (prop. of rain as a phenomenon of cold and stormy weather, but also of heavy rain in general): very heavy *r.*, maximus Imber, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: I arrived at Capua in very heavy *r.*, maximo imbri Capuam veni, Id. Att. 7, 20: pl. esp. to denote continued, heavy rain: we had heavy and incessant *r.*, magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, Ib. 11, 16: heavy *r.* falls, cadunt largi imbres, Ov. M. 11, 516: the south-wind and very heavy *r.* increase, ingemnant austri et densissimus Imber, Virg. G. 1, 331: the *r.* pours down, imbres effunduntur, Id. Aen. 6, 693: as soon as the *r.* ceased, ubi primum imbres remisissent, Liv. 40, 33: cisterns for holding *r.*-water, plicinae cisternaeque servandis imbris, Tac. H. 5, 12. 3. nimbus (prop. a rain-cloud; poet.: heavy rain attended with cloudy weather): neither do winds shake nor clouds drench (them) with *r.*, neque concutunt venti nec nublata nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 19: a black storm of *r.* mingled with hail, nigra mixta grandine nimbus, Virg. Aen. 4,

120: thick storms of *r.* rush down from heaven, densi funduntur ab aethere nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 269. 4. aqua coelestis; also, aqua simply: there is a want of *r.*, coelestes desunt aquae, Liv. 4, 30: the crow preager of *r.*, cornix angur aquae, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: much *r.*, multa aqua, Ov. F. 6, 198: heavy *r.*, aquae magnae, Liv. 24, 9: there fell suddenly, it is said, such a great quantity of *r.*, tanta repente coelo missa vis aquae dicitur, Sall. J. 75: rain-water, aquae pluviae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; aqua pluvialis, Ov. M. 8, 335; Imbres, Tac. *v.* RAIN.

rain (v.): 1. Lit.: pluo, pluvi or pluvii, 3 (usu. Impers.): it *r.s.*, pluvi, Cic.: it will *r.* to-day, pluvi hodie, Plant. Cure. 1, 2, 42: it *r.s.* hard, multum pluvi, Id. Men. prob. 61: it *r.s.* blood, pluvi sanguinem, Cic. Miv. 2, 27, 58 (In this phrase either acc. or abl. is used): it *r.s.* milk, pluvi lacte, Liv. 27, 11: it *r.s.* stones, *p.* lapidibus, Id. 35, 9. Or expr. by pluvia, Imber: *v.* examples under RAIN (subs.). Phr.: it *r.d.* all night, Imber continens per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44. II. Fig.: to fall or pour down like rain: pluo: from the shaken helm-pak the acorn *r.s.* down, de concussa pluvi illice glans, Virg. G. 4, 81. Strengthened, perpluo, 3: the storm, which love has *r.d.* into my breast, tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 6.

rain-bow: 1. arcus pluvius, Hor. A. P. 18: arcus coelestis, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 37: or arcus simply, as shown by context, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3: Virg. Aen. 5, 88: lunar and solar *r.s.*, arcus solares lunaresque, Sen. N. Q. 1, 10. 2. Meton. Iris (1), Iris, *f.* (goddess of the rainbow, also used for the rainbow itself): cf. Ov. M. 1, 271.

rain-water: *v.* RAIN.

rainy: 1. pluvius: *a.* or *r.* fine days, *p.* aut serenit dies, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150: *r.* weather, tempestas *p.*, Cato, R. R. 2: *p.* coeli status, Col. 2, 10, 21: *r.* winds, *p.* venti, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 14: the *r.* season, *a.* pars anni qua continuat imbres sunt.

2. pluvialis, *e.* a *r.* day, *p.* dies, Col. 2, 15: the *r.* south-wind, *p.* Austri, Virg. G. 1, 429. 3. pluviosus (of much rain): a *r.* winter, *p.* hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 225. 4. aquosus (poet.): a *r.* winter, *a.* hiems, Virg. E. 10, 66: a *r.* Orion, *a.* Orion, Id. Aen. 4, 52. 5. Imbrifer, 3, 3ra, *m.* (bringing rain): *r.* south winds, I. Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: a *r.* spring, I. ver, Virg. G. 1, 313. Phr.: it looks *r.*, coelum est pluvium, cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 13; pluvia impendit, Virg. G. 4, 191.

raise: 1. To lift up: 1. tollō, sustollō, sublevari, 3: to *r.* a stone from the ground, saxum de terra *t.*, Cic. Caec. 21, 60: to *r.* oneself from the ground, se *t.* a terra, Id. Tusc. 5, 11, 37: I car not *r.* my head, neque caput *t.*, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 45: to *r.* the curtain (of a theatre), auleum *t.*, Cic. Caec. 27, 65 (this was done at the end of a piece, since the curtain, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began; hence auleum [auleae] premere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89, or auleum premere, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23, to drop the curtain, was used to denote the opening of the play). Comp. (1.) attollo, 3 (not in Cic., and chiefly poet.): to *r.* the head, caput attollere, Ov. M. 5, 503: to *r.* the eyes from the ground, oculos humo *a.*, Ib. 2, 448: to *r.* the hands to heaven, manus ad coelum *a.*, Liv. 10, 36, (2.) extollo, 3 (to *r.* high): to *r.* the head, caput extollere, Cic. Planc. 11, 33: to *r.* on high a bloodstained dagger, alte cruentum pugionem *e.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28. 2. lévo, 1 (to lift up, raise gently): to *r.* one's limbs from the grass, membra gramine *l.*, Ov. F. 6, 128: to *r.* oneself from the turf, Id. M. 2, 427: to *r.* up a sick person from a dangerous illness, aegrum ex praecipiti *l.*, Hor. S. 2, 292. Comp. (1.) allévo, 1 (in Cic. only fig. -*allievare*): to *r.* the hand, manum *a.*,

Quint. 11, 3, 94: *to r. the arm*, brachium a, id. 11, 3, 141: *to r. the eyebrows*, supercilia a, id. 11, 3, 79: *to r. the eyes*, oculos a, Curt. 8, 14. (2) *élevo*, i (*to raise to a height*): *to r. a flooring* (to a certain height), contabulationem e, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. (N.B.—Elevo, when used in fig. sense, = not to raise, extol [extolito, effere], but to lessen, disparage: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236.) (3) *sublevo*, i (*to raise from the ground*): *he did not even r. us up when stretched at his feet*, nos sibi ad pedes siratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: *to r. oneself up*, [erigere] se [aut] sublevare, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: *the bees r. up on their shoulders the weariest king*, apes regem fessum humeris a, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 51: *he died in their arms as they were r.ing him up*, inter manus sublevantium unctus est, Suet. Vesp. 21. 3. *érigo*, rexi, rectum, 3 (*to lift to an erect position*): *to r. the finger*, digitum e, Quint. 11, 3, 120: *to r. the hands to the roof*, manus ad tectum e, id. 11, 3, 118: *to r. the ladder's to the walls*, scalas ad moenia e, Liv. 32, 14: *to r. the eyes*, oculos e, Cic. Sext. 31, 68. 4. *surro*, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (very rare as trans. verb): *to r. one's ears*, aures a, Virg. Aen. 4, 181: *an earthquake brings down mountains, & plains, fills up valleys*, terrae motus deserti m. n.ies, a. plana, valles exuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4. (N.B.—Hardly to be initiated.) II. *To erect, to build*: 1. *extruō*, xi, ctum, 3: *to r. a tomb*, sepulchrum e, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: *to r. a monument*, monumentum e, id. Ph. 14, 12, 33: *to r. a mound to the height of eighty feet*, aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta e, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: *to r. towers*, turres e, ib. 3, 54. 2. *érigo*, 3 (rare in this sense): *to r. (erect) towers*, turres e, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. 3. *expr.* by pōno, ēdūco, aedificō: for examples, v. *ERECT*, BUILD. III. *To elevate in condition, to exalt to a state more great or illustrious*: 1. *élevo*, vecti, vectum, 3: *to r. any one to the consulship*, aliquem ad consulatum e, Tac. Dial. 11: *to r. the empire to the highest point*, Imperium ad summum fastigium e, Curt. 4, 14: *to r. any one to heaven*, aliquem ad aethera e, Virg. Aen. 6, 130: *ad deos*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6: *ad auras*, Ov. M. 14, 127: *in coelum*, Juv. 1, 18. 2. *prōveho*, 3: *to r. persons of the lowest rank to the highest honours*, quodam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores p., Suet. Caes. 72: *to r. any one to consulships, censorships, and triumphs*, aliquem in consulatus, censoratus, et triumphos p., Vell. 2, 128: v. *to PROMOTE*. 3. *prōdūco*, xi, ctum, 3: *to r. any one to honour*, aliquem ad dignitatem p., Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52: *to r. any one to the highest honours*, aliquem ad honores amplissimos p., id. Am. 20, 73: *to r. any one to (lit. with) every kind of honour*, aliquem omni genere honoris p., Liv. 40, 56. 4. *efféro*, extūlli, ēlātum, 3: *to r. to the highest authority through the various degrees of preferment*, aliquem ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus e, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: *to r. any one above the laws*, aliquem supra leges e, Tac. A. 2, 34. 5. *tollō*, 3: *to r. any one to threefold honours*, aliquem tergenitis t. honoribus (abl. case), Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8 (hardly so in prose, as tollere alone would mean to get rid of): *to r. any one to the sky with praises*, aliquem laudibus ad coelum t., Cic. Fam. 15, 9. Phr.: *to r. any one from obscurity*, aliquem e tenebris in lucem evocare, Cic. Deiot. 17, 10; *aliquem e tenebris et silentio proferre*, Plin. Ep. 9, 14; *aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere*, Caes. B. G. 7, 39. IV. *To excite, arouse, stir up*: 1. *tollō*, 3: *to r. the courage*, animos tollere, Liv. 3, 67: *Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57*. 2. *érigo*, 3: *to r. one's dejected spirits*, animum de-missum et oppressum erigere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: *to r. and cheer up the dejected province*, provinciam afflictam et perditam e. atque recreare, id. Verr. 3, 91,

212. 3. *recreo*, i (frequently joined with *erigo*): *to r. the spirits*, reficere et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2: *to r. a person from the lowest depths of misfortune*, afflictum erigere, perditumque recreare, id. Man. 9, 23: *to r. the dejected spirits of any one*, afflictos animos allicus r., id. Att. 1, 10, 8. 4. *excitō*, i: *to r. the dejected spirits of a friend*, amici iacentem animum excitare, id., Am. 16, 59. Prov.: *to r. a storm in a teapot*, i. e. make much ado about nothing, fluctus in simpulo [lit. in a ladle] ex., Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36. V. *To occasion, produce, bring forward*: *tollō*, 3: *to r. a shout*, clamorem tollere, id. Verr. 4, 41, 94: *Virg. Aen. 11, 745: to r. a laugh*, cachinnum t., Cic. Fat. 5, 10: *risum t.*, Hor. A. P. 381. Phr.: *to r. a report*, rumorem fingere, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 51: *to r. a point (in an argument)*, aliquid proferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41; *aliquid in medium proferre*, Cic. Fam. 15, 2. VI. *To bring from death to life*: Phr.: *aliquem ab inferis excitare*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: *it is r. d. in glory*, surgit in gloria, Vulg. 1 Cor. xv. 43: *he was r. d. again for our justification*, resurrexit propter justificationem nostram, ib. Rom. iv. 25. VII. *To collect, assemble, procure*: *to r. an army*, exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic. Ph. 5, 13, 36; *parare*, Sall. C. 20; *exercitum scribere*, Liv. 2, 43; *conferre*, Cic. Ph. 5, 16, 43; *facere*, ib. 5, 8, 23; *contrahere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 34; *cogere*, ib. 3, 17: (in an irregular or violent manner), *conflare*, Cic. Ph. 4, 6, 15: *to r. the wind* (i. e. money), pecuniam cogere, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98. VIII. *To augment, increase*: Phr.: *to r. the price of any thing*, pretium allicus rei efferre, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; *facere pretium allicus rei carius*, Just. 16, 4: *the price of provisions is r. d.*, annona auctur, Min. 6, 22, 24, § 89; *annona crescit*, Caes. B. C. 1, 52; *annona ingravescit*, Auct. pro Dom. 5, 11; *annona est carior*, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: *to r. prices artificially*, annonam incendere, exandefacere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, fin.: *to r. the pay*, "augere stipendium. IX. *To cause to grow*: *exāro*, i: *to r. so much corn*, tantum frumenti ex., Cic. Verr. 5, 38, 99. See also *TO CULTIVATE*, *PRODUCE*. X. *To raise a siege*: Phr.: *obsidionem solvere*, Liv. 24, 41; *obsidionem omittre*, Tac. A. 15, 5; *ab oppugnatione desistere*, Sall. Jug. 25, extr.: *oppugnationem relinquere*, ib. 15, 16. **raise up**: *sublevo*, i: v. *TO RAISE*. **raisin**: *adnus passus*, Plin. 14, 1, § 17: poet. *rācēmus passus* (clusters), Virg. G. 4, 269: *uvae passae* (of a quantity), Col. 12, 39. 4. **Raisin-wine**: *passum* (ac. vinum), Virg. G. 2, 93: Plin.: *Col.* **rake** (subs.): 1. *An agricultural implement*: 1. *rastellus* (dimin. of *rastrum*, pl. *rastris*, this latter being a heavier implement, and serving to dig up soil, not merely to smooth or clear it): Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 136 (where the *rastrillus* is said to be the tool used by haymakers in clearing the mown grass): *to clear the ground of stubble by means of r.s.*, stipulam de pratis rastellis eradere, id. R. R. 1, 49: Col. 2, 13. (But *rastrum* was perhaps also used to denote a common rake, cf. Col. 2, 13, med., *lignels rastris facta semina obruere*: also Ov. M. 13, 765, where Polyphemus uses a *rastrum* as his comb.) 2. *pecten*, *inla*, n. (a comb): hence any similar instrument, a light r.): Ov. R. A. 192. 3. *irpex*, *icla*, m. (a heavy fanning implement): v. *HARROW*. II. *A vicious fellow*: 1. *nēpos*, *ōtis* (a spendthrift and prodigal): *to squander like a loose r.* (divitiis) discinctus perdere ut nepos, Hor. Epod. 1, 34: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7. 2. *nēbūlo*, *ōtis*, m. (a worthless fellow): Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28 (nebulones Alcinoque juvenis). Join: *vappa* ac *nebulō*, id. S. 1, 1, 104. 3. *vappa* (a sort of slang term): cf. Hor. l. c. 4. *homo discinctus, dissolutus*: v. *DISSOLUTE*. 5. *gāneo*, *ōtis* (one who fre-

quents eating-houses and brothels): Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 11: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7 (quis ganeo, quis adulter, quis nepos; from which the primary reference appears to be to gluttony rather than licentiousness): v. *GLUTTON*. **rake** (n.): 1. *Lit.* *rido*, si, sum, 3 (*to scrape in any way*, whence *rastrum*, *rastellus*): cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 136 (ab *razu rastelli dicti*). Comps. (1). *corrādo*, 3 (*to r. together*): Varr. l. c. (2). *erādo* 3 (*to r. off the ground or root out of it with the rake*): id. R. R. 1, 49. Phr.: *to r. seeds over* (cover them with soil by raking), (semina) rastellis obruere, Col. 2, 13, med.: *to r. the ground clean*, pectine verrere humum, Ov. Il. Am. 192; *less poetically*, "terram rastello purgare. Phr.: *to r. together the fire*, "ignem cineribus condere; *prunis cineres obducere*. II. *To get together, esp. by screwing and stinking*: 1. *corrādo*, 3 (*to scrape together*): *to r. together the money from some quarter or other*, pecuniam allicunde c., Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34: cf. id. Heaut. 1, 1, 89 (omnia corrādere). 2. *comparco*, si, 3 (by stinking): Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10. III. *To rake up, i. e. revive something unpleasant*: Phr.: *to r. up an old scandal*, "flagitii (infamiae) memoriam quae iam obsoleverat redintegrare; *veterem infamiam et iam paene oblitam obrutam eruere atque proferre*. IV. *To scour, rummage* ("the statesman rakes the town to find a plot," Swift): *perh. percurro*; or *arcturo*, *perstruor*, i: Caes. v. *TO SCOUR*, *SEARCH*. V. *To fire across an enemy's position*: "transversa ex obliquo conficere tela. **rally**: A. Trans.: 1. *To put disordered troops into order*: Phr.: *revocare in ordines militem*, Liv. 28, 15; *militem collectis aciem restitueret*, Liv. 5, 18; *ordines restitueret*, Sall. J. 51; *inclinatam aciem restitueret*, Suet. Caes. 62. II. *To treat with satirical merriment, to banter*: 1. *lūdo*, si, sum, 3: *follow by direct acc.*, Cic. Fr. 2, 16. 2. *irrideo*, *lūsi*, risum, 2: Cic. v. *TO BASTARD*, *TO RIDICULE*. 3. *cāvillor*, i: v. *TO JEST*, *JOKE*. B. Intrans.: 1. *To come again into order*: *expr.* by *colligo*, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3, with *pron.*, reflect.: *they gave the enemy no opportunity of r.ing*, neque sul colligendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: *at Capua they first recover their spirits and rally*, Capuae primum sese confirmant et c., id. B. C. 1, 14, 11. II. *Fig.*: *to recover one's health and spirits*: 1. *expr.* by *colligo*, 3: with *pron. refl.* (*to collect oneself*): *se colligere*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: *so*, *animos c.*, Liv. 3, 60. Also, *recollectio*, 3: Ov. M. 9, 745 (with *pron. refl.*): *se a longa valetudine r.*, Plin. v. *TO RECOVER*. 2. *reficō*, 3: with *pron. refl.*: v. *TO RECOVER*. **rallying-point**: "is locus quo milites se ex fuga colligunt": v. *TO RALLY*. **ram** (subs.): 1. *Male of the sheep*: *aries*, *ētis*, m. Scrr. R. R.: *Virg.* *Belonging to a ram*, *ram's*: *arietinus*: *a ram's hoof*, ar. ungula: Plin. II. *A battering-ram* (used to break walls): *aries* (v. Smith's Ant. 133): *the r. shakes the walls*, a. murum percutit, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: *to shatter a considerable portion of the wall by the r.s.*, arietibus aliquid muri discutere, Liv. 21, 12: *to batter the walls with the r.*, pulsare arietem muros, Virg. Aen. 12, 706. **ram** (n.): 1. *istūco*, i: *to r. down the foundations*, fundamenta f., Cat. R. R. 18, med.: *to r. down the ground*, Plin. 36, 25, 63. Or *expr.* by *istūco*, *istūctum*, with a verb: e. g. *istūco adigere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16; *locum istūctationibus solidare*, Vitruv. 7, 1. 2. *pāvō*, 4: *to r. down the earth*, terram p., Varr. R. R. 1, 57. **ramble** (n.): 1. *Lit.*: *erro*, *vāgor*, *evāgor*, i: v. *TO WANDER*. II. *Fig.*, in discourse: 1. *vāgor*, i: *shall therefore r. and write carelessly*, r. idcirco vagor scribamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265. Comp. *svāgor*: *they do not allow*

(even) *Demosithes* to *r.* (*digress*). non Demosithen permittunt ev. Quint. 3, 6, 3. 2. *exapertio*, i. Quint. Or. expr. per phr.: a proposito declinare, Cic. Or. 10, 177; a proposito egredi, Id. Brut. 21, 82; a proposito aberrare, Id. Fin. 5, 28, 83. v. TO DIGRESS.

ramble, rambling (*subs.*): error, vāgatio. v. WANDERING. Phr.: *I take a ramble through the circus and the forum, circus forumque pererro*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113.

rambler: erro, ōnis; homo erraticus a errabundus. v. WANDERER.

rambling (*adj.*): 1. Lit.: vāgus, vāgans, erraticus, errans. v. WANDERING, ROVING. 2. Fig.: 1. vāgus, of style, as distinguished from solutus, free, easy: cf. (in oratione) solutum quiddam est, nec vagum tamen, Cic. Or. 23, 77. 2. vāgus, a *r.* speech, v. oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 11. Phr.: *a r. house*, speras ac dissona domus, cf. Stat. Achill. 1, 457.

ramification: 1. Lit.: *division or separation into branches, small branches*: 1. *ramificatio*, Linn. 2. *ramorum divisio*. Phr.: *r. of the roots*, discursus raporum, Plin. 17, 20, 33 § 144: *r. of the veins*, discursus venarum, Id. 34, 12, 20, 118: cf. *vēnulae*, Cels. 2, 6.

2. Fig.: expr. by pars, particula, gēna, etc.: v. PART, BRANCH. Phr.: *the conspiracy has many r.s.*, conjunctio ad multos pertinet, Cic. (in Q.): *your teaching is a r. of Origen's doctrine*, tua Origenis ramusculus est, Hier.

ramify (*v.*): Phr.: *as findere in partes*: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 540: *roots which r.*, ramosae radices, Plin. 21, 15, 52 § 89: v. TO BRANCH.

rammer: an instrument for driving anything with force: 1. *fastica*: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Plin. 2, *pavicola*: to beat with *r.s.*, paviculis verberare, Cat. R. R. 91; p. condensare, Col. 1, 6, 12; inculcare, Id. 1, 6, 11. For rammer of a gun, v. RAM-ROD.

ramp (*v.*): i. e. to leap with violence, especially of the lion: *insulto*, Id. 4: cf. *leo insultu saltu*, Plin. 8, 16, 19, 50: v. TO LEAP. Phr.: *they gape upon me with their mouths, as a ramping and roaring lion*, asperuerunt super me os suum, sicut leo rapiens et mugiens, Vulg. Ps. xxi. 14. Milton uses the word without the idea of violence: *sporting the lion ramped*, *leo gesticus exercebat lusus*.

rampancy: exuberance (South): *luxuria*. v. EXUBERANCE.

rampant: 1. Wild, overlapping restraints, exuberant: 1. *pēdians* (quantum): *r. animalis*, p. animalia, Gell. 17, 20. 2. *lascivus* (sporting freely): *r. weeds*, perh. *herbae* (cf. *lascivae hederæ*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20): v. SPORTIVE.

3. *fērox* (high-spirited, wild, fierce): *the r. boar*, f. aper, Virg. Aen. 10, 711. Phr.: *r. sins* (South), *vitia luxuriantia*. To be *r.*, *dominari*: cf. Virg. G. 1, 154 (of *voeds*), *steriles dominantur avenae*: and of persons, exultare immoderate lactare, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.

2. In heraldry, denoting an animal standing on his hind legs: *a lion r.*, *leo erectus*.

rampart: 1. *agger*, *eris*, m. (a mound of earth, serving as a fortification; usu. surmounted by a stockade, consisting of sharpened stakes, vall); v. MOUND. 2. vallum (prop. a stockade; also used to include the agger): Caes. Cic. The above two words are sometimes used together to signify the rampart, but more frequently one only; and more usu. vallum: to erect a *r.*, *aggerem ac vallum extruere*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; *aggerem extruere*, Id. ib. 30; *aggerem facere*, Id. ib. 2, 12; *vallum ducere* (to carry a *r. along*), Liv. 7, 23, med.: to fortify the camp with a *r.* and a ditch, *castra v. fossaque munire*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: to surround the town with a *r.* and a ditch (lines of circumvallation), *oppidum v. fossa circumdare* or *cingere*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10: Id. Att. 5, 20, 5: to scale the *r.* with ladders, *scalla v.*

ascendere, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: to destroy the *r.*, *scindere*, Id. 3, 5. 2. The wall around fortified places, *murus*, *moenia*: v. WALL.

3. Any kind of defence: vallum, munimentum, propugnaculum: v. BELWARK, FORTIFICATION. Fig.: *the r. of the Alps against the passage of the Gauls*, Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum, Cic. in Fla. 33, 81. Fig.: *the ear of corn is protected against the smaller birds by a r. of acorns*, spica contra arum minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Id. Sen. 15, 51. See also FORTIFICATION.

rampion: *phyteuma*, *itis*, n. (name of the genus), Linn. **Campanula rapunculus*, Linn. The horned rampion, **rapunculus corniculatus* or **phyteuma orbiculare*, Linn.

ramrod: **virga scolopetaria*, M. L. **rancid**: *rancidus*, Hor. *Limin. rancidulus* (a little *r.*, somewhat so): Juv.

rancorous: 1. *infensus* (bitterly hostile; joined with inimicus): *r. feelings*, *infensus atque inimicus animus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 61, 149. 2. *infestus* (hostile, spiteful; also joined with inimicus or iniquus): to look at any one with most *r. feelings*, animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 144. 3. *invidus*: Hor. See also MALIGNANT. Phr.: *to flame with rage and r.*, *ire* (Spenser), [accrima] *tracunda exardescere*, *inflammari*; *ira accendi*, Cic.

rancour: 1. *ira*, *iracundia* (the latter denoting more of settled feeling): v. ANGER, RAGE. 2. *simulatio* (usu. pl.): to contend with the greatest *r.*, *summis simulatibus contendere*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: to cherish *r.*, *simulantes nutrire*, Tac. H. 3, 53. 3. *perh. odium occultum*; o. *penitus inestum*: v. HATRED.

rancorously: 1. *infestus*: Liv. 21, 11, init.: v. SPITEFULLY. 2. *malignus* (ill-naturally): to speak abusively and *r.*, *maledice ac m. loqui*, Liv. 45, 39, ad fin. 3. *expr. by adj.*, esp. as modal abl., *infestus a. infensus animo*, etc.: v. RANCOROUS.

random (*adj.*): fortuitus (itus and itum): Cic. Or. by circuml., in casu positus, Cic. v. FORTUITOUS, ACCIDENTAL. Phr.: *a r. blow*, *caecus ictus*, Liv. 34, 14: *a r. shot*, **glans temere jacta*.

random, at: *tēmēre*: to talk thoughtlessly and at *r.*, *inconsulte ac t. dicere*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; t. ac nulla ratione dicere, Id. de Or. 2, 8, 32: *words thrown out at r.*, [verba] t. *jacta*, Liv. 5, 15: *see were not erected at r. or by chance*, non t. nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, Id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118. Join: *temere ac fortuito*; casu ac temere; forte, temere, casu; *inconsulto ac temere*; *temere atque imprudenter*: Cic. v. ACCIDENTALLY; (BY) CHANCE.

range (*subs.*): 1. A long line or row of things, as of mountains, buildings, etc.: 1. *ordo*, *lula*, m. (general term): v. ROW. 2. of mountains, *jūgum* (usu. pl.: a *r. of mountains*): *where Ida swells in its extended r.*, in immissa qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138: in an unbroken *r.*, *perpetuis* J. Plin. 3, 5, 7. Phr.: *a finer of buildings stretches from the palace to the castle*, **continuantur aedificia lauta ac splendida* [or, *continua sunt aedificia*...] a palatio usque ad castellum: a *continuuus r. of mountains*, *montes perpetui*, Liv.; *montes continui*, Hor. 2. A class: *gēnus*: v. CLASS.

3. *Excursion*, *wandering*: *vāgatio*: v. RAMBLE, WANDERING. 4. *Compass taken in by anything extensive*: *campus*: v. FIELD (lit.). Phr.: *the wide r. of plains*, *immanitates camporum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: *the wide r. of science*, *vastitas scientiae*, Col. 5, 1, 1: to take a *wide r.*, *latus exspatiari* in aliqua re, cf. Quint. 2, 17, 1. 5. *The reach of a missile*: Phr.: *to come within r.*, *inirari* tell *jactum* progreddi, Virg. Aen. 11, 608; *venire ad tell. conjectum*, Liv. 2, 31: to stand out of *r.*, extra tell. conjectum consistere,

Petr. 90: to be out of *r.*, extra tell. *jactum esse*, Curt. 3, 10: to be out of *r.* of the artillery, *interiorem ictibus tormentorum esse*, Liv. 24, 34: *the enemy were within r.*, non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. 6. A kitchen-grade: *cāminus*: v. GRATE, FIRE-PLACE.

range (*v.*): A. Trans.: to set in order, ordio, etc.: v. TO ARRANGE.

B. Intrans.: 1. To rove at large: 1. *pervagor*, 1. Cic.: v. TO WANDER. 2. *persulto*, 1 (prop. leap over, bound): *the wild herds r. over the glad pastures*, *terae pecudes p. pabula lacta*, Lucr. 1, 14: v. ROAM, WANDER. 2. To have a certain scope or range: *expr. by intra quosdam [certos] fines s. terminos contineri*.

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2. *latus exspatiari* in aliqua re, cf. Quint. 2, 17, 1. 5. *The reach of a missile*: Phr.: *to come within r.*, *inirari* tell *jactum* progreddi, Virg. Aen. 11, 608; *venire ad tell. conjectum*, Liv. 2, 31: to stand out of *r.*, extra tell. conjectum consistere,

Petr. 90: to be out of *r.*, extra tell. *jactum esse*, Curt. 3, 10: to be out of *r.* of the artillery, *interiorem ictibus tormentorum esse*, Liv. 24, 34: *the enemy were within r.*, non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. 6. A kitchen-grade: *cāminus*: v. GRATE, FIRE-PLACE.

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air is carried up aloft, but when condensed it is gathered into clouds, aer extenuatus sublimis fertur, concretus autem in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101. 2. rarefactio, 3 (rare; and hardly to be adopted): the heat loosens and r's all the earthen materials of the vessel, calor conlatat rarefacto facit lateramina vasis, Lucr. 6, 233: the sun with his rays has r'd the earth, sol radis terram rarefecit, ib. 6, 870: it would avail n'd, nil prodesset calidum denserier ignem nec rarefieri, ib. 1, 647. To become rarefied: rarefacto, 3: the liquid of water becomes r'd by the heat of the sun, aqual humor rarefcit ab aestu solis, ib. 6, 875. (Usu. better, extenuari.)

rarely: 1. raro: wine is r. good for the sick, vinum aegrotis prodest r., Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: more r., rarius: Cic. very rarely: rarissime: Suet. Strengthened, raro: Cic. Join: insolenter et raro: Cic. 2. infrequens (adj. capable of quasi-adverbial use, cf. L. G. § 141): I am r. at Rome: sum Romae infrequens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4.

rarity or rareness: 1. rarietas: r. of words, r. dictorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247. 2. paucitas: v. paucitas. 3. rare thing: 1. rarietas (late): rarities, raritates, Gell. 3, 16, 9. 2. res rara: res singularis s. eximia, quae raro occurrit.

rascal: 1. scelestus: you r., scelesti! Pl.: you arrant r., scelestissime, id. passim. Join: O scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42. 2. scelus, eris (abstract for concrete): where is that r. who has ruined me? ubi illic est scelus qui me perdidit? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 1. 3. furcifer (gallavard): Ter. Cic. Join: impudens, scelestus, verbero, bustriape, furcifer, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 127. 4. homo nequam, flagitiosus, etc.: Join: homo flagitiosissimus, libidiniosissimus, nequissimusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192. 5. flagitium (a-abstract for concrete): that r. of a fellow: f. illud hominis, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 8. 6. verberio (a fellow that has often been whipped): Pl. Cic.

rascality: 1. Villainy: scelus or pl. scelera; malfitia: v. WICKEDNESS, VILLAINY, KNAVERY. 2. Vile, mean people: the r. and lowest of the people (Louth), perditissima atque infima faex populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; sordes urbis et faex, id. Att. 1, 16, 11: perneciosa sentina reipublicae, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12.

rascaly (adj.): scelestus, flagitiosus, nequam (of persons): v. RASCAL.

rase: 1. To strike on the surface, to graze (Shaks): stringo, 3: v. TO GRAZE. 2. To scratch out: brado, 1: v. TO ERASE. 3. To level to the ground: Phr.: (urbem) aequare solo, Vell. 2, 14; urbem funditus delere et tollere, Cic. Verr. 4, 36, 79: id. Off. 1, 11, 35: to r. all the public and private buildings, publica privataque omnia tecta aequare solo, Liv. 1, 20.

rash (adj.): 1. Hasty in counsel or action (of persons): 1. temerarius: r. and inexperienced men, homines t. atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: I am not so r. or daring, non sum tam t. nec sudax, Mart. 4, 41, 2. 2. praecipit, pluris (rushing headlong, precipitate): r. in all counsels, omnibus consiliis p., Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 37: v. PRECIPITATE. 3. Inconsideratus: Join: levis atque inconsideratus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59. 4. inconsideratus (like Inconsideratus, less strong than Eng.): Join: (homo) Inconsideratus et temerarius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16.

5. Undetaken or uttered hastily (of things or words): 1. temerarius: a r. plan, t. consilium, Cic. Fam. 10, 21: r. and dangerous things, t. et periculosas, id. Caec. 12, 34: r. valour, t. virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: r. war, t. bella, id. M. 11, 13: passion, a blind and r. ruler of the soul, caeca ac t. dominatrix animi, cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2. 2. praecipit, ciplis: a r. and hasty plan, p. consilium et imitaturum, Suet. Aug. 8: v. PRECIPITATE. 3. Inconsideratus, inconsideratus v.

INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS. 4. callidus (hot, hasty): dangerous and r. plans, periculosas et c. consilia (opp. to quietas et cautas), Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82.

rash (subs.): on the skin: eruptio, pustulae (pusulae): v. ERUPTION (11.). A r. that comes out in the night, epiphytides, um: Plin. 20, 6, 21.

rasher (subs.): perh. *lardi offila. rashly: 1. temere (without thinking, heedlessly): Cic. Caes. Liv. 2. Inconsiderate: Cic. 3. Inconsulto or -to, Cic.: Join: temere et fortuito, Inconsiderate negligenterque [agere], Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; Inconsulte ac temere, [dicere], id. N. D. 1, 16, 41; Inconsulte et incaute [proclium committere], Liv. 4, 37.

rashness: 1. temeritas: every action ought to be free from r. and carelessness, omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: he blames the r. and eagerness of the soldiers, t. cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: r. is characteristic of youth, prudens of old age, t. est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescit, Cic. Sen. 6, 20: Join: temeritas atque incantia; temeritas atque incantia, Liv.; multa temeritate [facere], sine iudicio vel modo, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49. 2. Inconsiderantia (rare): Cic.

rasp (subs.): a large file: scobina: Pl. in Varr. L. 7, 3, 68: Plin. 11, 37, 68 § 180.

rasp (v.): scobina rado s. arrado: Pl. in Varr. L. 7, 3, 68, Miller.

rasp-berry: 1. The bush: rubus Idaeus: Plin. 24, 14, 75 § 123: Linn. 2. The fruit: perh. *morum Idaeum (cf. Plin. 15, 24, 27, "mora nascentur et in rubis," Ov. M. 1, 105, "in duris haerentia mora rubetis," though these mora are prob. blackberries). Rasperry-vinegar: *acetum e moris Idaeis paratum s. confectum.

rasuro: litura: v. ERASER.

rat: 1. mus, muris, c.: used by the ancients of the rat as well as the mouse: there are two species of rats in England: (1) the black rat: *mus rattus, Linn.: *mus domesticus major, Ray: (2) the brown or Norway rat: *mus decumanus, Pallas, Gmelin: *mus Norvegicus, Brisson. To hunt rats: mures insectari: a water-rat, *mus aquaticus: a small rat, musculus, Cic.: of a rat, murinus, Plin.: a rat-catcher, muricidus, Pl.: a rat-trap, muscipula or -putum: v. MOUSE-TRAP. Rat's-bane, *arsenicum. 2. perh. sorex, icis: Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 23: Varr.: Plin.: of a rat, soriculus, Plaut. Prov.: I smell a rat, i. e. suspect some evil: aliquid mihi subolet, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 7: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10.

rat (r.): to go over from one political party to another, ab pristina parte transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare: cf. Cic. Quint. 29, 93.

rate (subs.): 1. Price or value:

1. pretium: to buy anything at a high r., aliquid impenso parare p., Caes. B. G. 4, 2: pretioso pretio, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 17. Phr.: to buy at a high r. or low r., emere magno or parvo (without pretio): v. L. G. § 316, Obs. 2: or with gen., to sell at a higher or lower r., vendere plus or minus: v. L. G. § 281: v. PRICE. 2. fenus, usura (rate of interest): v. INTEREST. 3. A tax: census, vectigal, tributum: v. TAX. 4. Manner: motus: he resolved to accomplish his design at any r., statuit quovis modo inceptum perficere, Sall. J. 11: so, quocunque modo, Hor.: v. MANNER. Phr.: at any r., utique: I should like you to send the paegeyric of Varro and Lollius: of Lollius at any r., Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem; Lollii utique, Cic. Att. 13, 48: I wish to know that at any r., illud utique scire cupio, ib. 11, 13: to live at a great r., profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: to sail at a great r., plenissimis velis navigare, Nizol. Lex. Cic.: a first-rate ship, *navis maxima formae.

rate (v.): 1. To value at a certain

price: 1. taxo, 1: Varro r's the Atrio talent at 6000 denarii, talentum Atricum denariis sex millibus taxat, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 136. 2. aestimo, 1: v. TO ESTIMATE. VALOR. Phr.: to r any one highly, aliquid magni facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. 3. To tax: censeo, ut sum, v. TO ASSESS, TAX. 4. To chide, scold: increpo, increpito, oburgio, 1: v. TO CHIDE, SCOLD.

rather: 1. In preference: 1. potius; with superl. potissimum (rather than any other, where more than two objects are compared): tell us r. the matter as it stands, rem potius ipeam dic, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 2: r. late than never, potius sero quam nunquam, Liv. 4, 2: he endured everything r. than declare..., perperissus est omnia potius quam indicaret (where ut is not used), Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: Virginius slew his daughter r. than she should be given up, occidit filiam potius quam ea dederetur, ib. 2, 20, 66: also with ut: that they would die a thousand times r. than allow so great a disgrace to be incurred, se milles morituros potius quam ut tantum dedecus admitti patiantur, Liv. 4, 2: their forefathers would encounter anything r. than suffer..., maiores quamlibet dimicationem subituros fuisse potius quam... paterentur, Liv. 4, 2 (where ut is not used): which course of life of all they would r. follow, quem potissimum vitae cursum aequi vellent, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 119. 2. citius (sooner, more readily): the Magistrates would r. maltreat their own bodies than break their alliance, Magistres in corpora sua c. saevituros, quam ut Romanam amicitiam violarent, Liv. 35, 31: also without ut: I would r. have broken off the old association than have formed a new one, ego c. veterem conjunctionem diremisse, quam novam conciliassem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. 3. libentius (with the more pleasure, more gladly): so much the r. because..., eo l. quod..., Nep. Ages. 6: or if you would r. be called Janus, seu Jani l. audis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: I would r. speak of Scipio, de Scipione dicam l., Cic. Am. 25. 4. prius (before something else; thus implying preference without directly expressing it): the consuls were prepared to act as leaders against the wickedness of the citizens, r. than against the arms of the enemy, consules paratos esse duces p. adversus scelus civium quam adversus hostium arma, Liv. 4, 2: Gracchus would r. die by the severest death than that an executioner should stand in an assembly of his, moreretur p. acerbius morte Gracchi, quam in ejus contione carnifex constiteret, Cic. Rabir. 5, 15. 5. expr. to have rather or in preference, by malo, 3, irr.: malo, I had r. (pres. indic. use of things certain; pres. subj. of things uncertain; imperf. subj. of things unattainable; see Zumpt, L. G. § 528; St. L. G. § 446, Obs.): I had much r. abide by my own judgment than..., meo iudicio... stare multo m. quam omnium reliquorum, Cic. Att. 12, 21: I had much r. you should be safe, multo m. vobis salvis esse, Liv. 3, 68: those who had r. trust themselves to a reader, qui se lectori credere maluit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 214: I would r. you had given me riches (i. e., but have no hope of them), mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Cat. 21, 4: I would r. take away (i. e., if I had the means), mallem auferre potius, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 14.

6. With reference to a point of fact, more truly; with greater propriety of language: 1. magis I envy not, I r. admire, non equidem inviden, miror m., Virg. E. 1, 11: passion is to be pardoned r. than indulged, irae ignoscendum m. quam indulgendum, Liv. 3, 51: the tribunate is to be wished for r. than expected, optandus m. quam sperandus, id. 4, 15. 2. potius (rather) a great or r., a consummate and unique man, magnus homo, vel p. summus et singularis vir, Cic. Br. 85, 293. 3. In lively conversation, immo (immo), immo vero, immo

enimvero, immo etiam: (*on the contrary*, *yes* *r.*, *correcting* what has been said): *r.* *does she remember Menelaos?* (*yes*), *r.* *does she value him alone above everything*, *l.* *unice unum* plurimi pendit, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 29: (*is the cause not a good one?*), *may r. l.* *is excellent*, *l.* optima, Cic. Att. 9, 7: (*shall the son remain silent?*), *yea r.* *will he retreat* *l.* *very* obsecrabilis Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *yea r.* *on the contrary*, immo edepol vero, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 73: (*do you thus describe this man?*), *r.* *yea*, *r.* *he deceives me*, immo enimvero . . . *he* *me* *deceit*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 43: . . . *quid*, *quin*, *etiam*, *quin* immo (*like* *preced.*, but *used* to carry on what has been said by the same speaker): *r.* *do I myself desire to take flight* hence, *quin* hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic. Fam. 9, 30: *r.* *do you listen*, *q.* *in* audi, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 42: *yea r.* *ought he not defend his father*, *q.* *etiam* defendat patrem, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *yea r.* *when Cato* *is* *in* *matrimony* (*contrary* *to* *the* *usual* *practice*), *q.* *immo* *consequent* (*Caepion*) *is* *in* *matrimony*, Pl. Ep. 4, 9, N.B.—*in* *both* *I.* and *II.* *in* *agis* *or* *potius* *is* *sometimes* *omitted*, *and* *quam* *alone* *used*: *e.* *g.* *he* *determined* *to* *engage* *r.* *than* *retreat*, *statut* *congrui*, *quam* *refugere*, Nep. Dat. 8: *a silent woman* *is* *a jewel* *rather* *than* *a talkative*, *tacita* *bona* *est* *multo*, *quam* *loquax*, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 70: *r.* *let* *the* *live* *a widow* *than* *enjoy* *her*, *q.* *quin* *vidua* *vivam* *quam* *mores* *tuos* *performam*, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 26. But *this* *idiom* *is* *better* *not* *imitated*, Phr.: *so far* *is* *this* *from* *being* *the* *case* *that* *r.* *tantum* *abest* *ut* *ut* Cic. Am. 1, 9, 31: *if* *that* *is* *a* *low* *and* *not* *so* *high* *as* *l.* *all* *lex* *est*, *ac* *non* *Auct.* *dom.* 90, 128: *so* *that* *you* *would* *call* *him* *a* *guide* *r.* *than* *a* *companion*, *ut* *ducem* *non* *comitem* *diceret*, Cic. Am. 25, 96. III. *In* *some* *degrees*, *considerably*: 1. *xpr.* *by* *com.* *adj.* *or* *adv.*: *r.* *slow*, *tardior*, Cic. Sen. 6, 20: *a* *r.* *severe* *judge*, *judex* *durior*, *id.* *Fin.* 2, 19, 62: *this* *man* *lives* *r.* *frugally*, *parcius* *hic* *vixit*, *ib.* 49. 2. *use* *verb.* *adj.* *or* *adv.* *compounded* *with* *sub.* *I*, *as* *ashamed*, *eorum* *me* *subpudet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 1: *r.* *disrespectfully*, *subcontumeliose*, Cic. Att. 2, 7; *angry*, *subtratus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 7: *r.* *observe*, *subobscurus*, *id.* *Br.* 27, 67: *r.* *high* *meat*, *caro* *subrancia*, *id.* *in* *Ps.* 27, 67. 3. *paulo* (*a little*; *usu.* *with* *comparatives*): *r.* *earlier* *than* *the* *season* *required*, *matutius* *p.* *quam* *tempus* *anni* *postulabat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 54: *he* *will* *use* *this* *ornament* *r.* *more* *freely* *quo* *ornamento* *liberius* *p.* *quandocumque* *utetur*, Cic. Or. 24, 83: *r.* *too* *far*, *p.* *longius*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: *I* *know* *that* *r.* *more* *men* *in* *the* *senate* *are* *ill-natured* *than* *grateful*, *cognov* *p.* *plures* *malevolos* *esse* *quam* *gratos*, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 15, med.: *when* *he* *drinks* *r.* *too* *much*, *ubi* *addit* *plus* *p.* *Ter.* *Heaut.* 2, 1, 8: *if* *one* *(damsel)* *is* *r.* *stouter* *(than* *the* *rest)*, *si* *quis* *est* *habitor* *p.* *Ter.* *Eun.* 2, 3, 23: *r.* *higher* *in* *rank* *than* *a* *private* *man*, *p.* *amplius* *quam* *privatus*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37: *r.* *more* *than* *200* *paces* *from* *the* *camp*, *p.* *plus* *ducentos* *pactus* *a* *castris* *Romanis*, Liv. 31, 31: *to* *be* *absent* *from* *home* *r.* *longer* *(than* *usual)*, *ad* *dumo* *p.* *diutius* *abesse*, Liv. 5, 4. 4. *aliquantum*, *aliquantulum* (*considerably*, *a good deal*; *expressing* *more* *than* *paulo*): *the* *form* *aliquantum* *being* *used* *only* *with* *comparatives*: *a* *form* *r.* *larger* *and* *more* *majestic* *than* *that* *of* *a* *man*, *forma* *aliquantum* *amplior* *angustior* *que* *humana*, Liv. 1, 7: *his* *brother* *is* *r.* *more* *eagerly* *set* *on* *the* *object*, *ejus* *frater* *aliquantum* *ad* *rem* *est* *avidior*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: *perhaps* *he* *was* *r.* *more* *severe* *than* *he* *lived*, *fortasse* *alquanto* *iniquior* *erat* *prae* *ejus* *libidinem*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 27.

ratification: 1. expr. by *rätum facio*: v. TO RATIFY. 2. *sanctio* (*formal enactment*): the r. of a treaty, *a. foederis*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36. 3. only of a *private agreement*, *rätihäbitio* (late): Jul. Dig. 3, 5, 5: r. is compared to a

positive command, r. mandato comparatur, Ulp. ib. 46. §. 12.

paratim, Cyp. 16, 4, 3. *ex* per. *ab* (con-
trastively), Cyp. 1, 1, 1. *verbi*: as, habeo,
duco, facio, etc.: *to r. a judgment*, ratum
habere iudicium, Cyp. Part. 36, 125; *he*
would not treat as deserters those who
did not regard the alliance as r.d., non
pro transfugis habiturum, qui non duxer-
int societatem ratam, Liv. 27, 17; *may*
each deity r. your prayers, efficient
ratas utraque Diva preces, Ov. Fast.
666; *he r.d. it by the waters of Styx*,
ratum Stygii per flumina fratris anit,
Virg. Aen. 9, 104; *that ought not to be*
r.d. which was done by violence, non
debit ratum esse quod erat actum per
vim, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 110; *the father r.d.*
the prayers of the son, parens nati rata
vota. . . fecit, Ov. Met. 4, 387; *what a*
father approved is r.d. (stands good),
... if he approves not, it is not r.d.
(annulled), quod paterfamilias . . . ap-
probavit, ratum est; quod eo incensate
factum est, si non approbat, ratum
non est, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 50. 2. *ap-
probo*, *comprobo*, 1. *(to approve and estab-
lish)*, ratum esse, quod eo incensate
factum est, si non approbat, ratum
non est, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 50. 3. *ap-
probo*, *comprobo*, 1. *(to approve and estab-
lish)*, ratum esse, quod eo incensate
factum est, si non approbat, ratum
non est, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 50. 4. *con-
firmo*, 1. *(to establish surely and in-
violably)*: *to r. peace with the nearest*
states, pacem cum proximis civitatibus
c., Caes. B. G. 1, 3; *so*, decreta c., Nep.
Phoc. 3. *John*: *to confirm* et com-
probare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 12.

rating: 1. *Of property:* 1. *taxatio*: we made a r. of that business, *ejus rei t. nos fecimus*, Cic. Tull. fr. 4: (a table valued) at the r. of an estate, *latifundii taxatione*, Plin. N. H. 13, 15, 29 § 92: to serve as a r., *t. vicem obtinere*, Dig. 33, 6, 5. 2. *aeſtimatio* (valuation): the r. of corn, *trumentum*, Liv. 43, 2: Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 213: the r. of the censors' list, *a. census*, Cic. Par. 6, 3. || *Scolding*. 1. *convicium* (loud outcry): Cic. Att. 2, 18. 2. *obſcuratio* (scolding): lb. 3, 10.

ratio: V. PROPORTION.
ratio-cination: *ratiocinatio*: V. REASONING.

ratiocinative } *rātīōcinātīvus*: Cic.
rationator } *Inv.* 1, 13, 17 (ex eo
quod scriptum est, allud, quod non scrip-
tum est inveniri, *ratiocinativum* genus
... nominamus). Join: *ratiocinativa*
atque *collectiva* [quaestio], Quint. 7, 1,
60.

ration: 1. *A fixed portion of food to drink given to slaves*. 1. *dennum* (dimensum), sc. frumentum. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9. Pl. by analogy he restored to the *dennators* their *r. senatoribus*. 2. *dimensum restituit*. Ael. Spart. Hadr. 7. 2. *diumum*; also pl. *dialia*, *orum*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 49: *the servants demand their r.s.* *pueri dialia* *poscent*, Mart. 11, 109. 3. *diumus cibus* or *victus*: by defrauding the *slaves of a portion of their daily r.* *fraudando parte d. cibi servitia*, Liv. 4, 12: *prevented from seeking their daily r.* *diumum victum prohibiti quaerere*, Suet. Ner. 36: also with *suba*, understood, Sen. Ep. 83, 8. II. *Soldiers' provisions*: 1. *ciaria*, *orum*: *cooked r.s. for 10 days*, *decem diernum cibus*, Liv. 21, 49: *r.s. for 17 days*, *ciaria decem et septem (diernam)*, Ael. Lampr. Sev. 47. 2. *meton. annona*:

he gave r.s. to the orators, oratoribus annonas dedit, Ael. Lamp. lib. 44: r.s. for 17 days, annona decem diurnum et septem, Amm. Marc. 17, 9: also pl. (he so arranged the soldiers) that they might receive their rations in their barracks, ut in mansionibus annonas acciperent, Ael. Lamp. Sev. 47. Phr.: receiving public r.s. alimentariae (puellae): Capit. Anton. P. 8. Phr.: double r.s., duplex frumentum, Liv. 7, 37.

rational: 1. *possessing reason*:
i. *expr. by* *rātio, mens, animus*,
under government of an *adj.*: e.g. *ra-*
tionalis *participes* (opp. *expers*). *Cic. Off.* 1,
4, 11; *C. Leg.* 2, 16: *animus praeditus*,
Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18. So with a verb, to
be *r.*, *rationalem* *habere*, *ib.* 3, 10, 26, and
Leg. l. c. 2, *rationalis*, e. *note*: *all ani-*
mals are either r. or irrational, omnia
animalia aut r. aut irrationalia, *Sen. Ep.*
113, 14; *Quint.* 8, 6, 13. 2. *Intelligent*,
ntls (denoting something more than pre-
ceded), and implying the *active exercise* of
reason: v. *INTELLIGENT*. *Phr.*: to be
conscious and r., *sensire atque intelli-*
gere, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15, 29. 11. *Agree-*
able to reason: 1. *consentientis* (*lit.*
agreeable; i.e. to reason): *it is r.* (to
suppose) *that they are possessed of sense*
and understanding, c. *est* in *his sensum*
innesse et intelligentiam, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 15,
42. 2. *probabilis*, e (*that commends*
itself to one's judgment: *that of which*
a. account may be given, *cujus p. ratio*
reddi potest, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 17, 58. 3.
expr. to be r., by *convento*, *venit*, 4. (*to*
agree, hold together): *it is by no means*
r., *minime conventi*, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 20, 66.
(*N.B.* — *Rationalis* occurs in both
senses, viz. 1. and II., but is late and
rare.)

rationalism: I. *Theory founded on reason* (in good sense), rationalis disciplina, Cels. 1, proem. 24. II. In bad sense. eorum opinio qui hominum ratione omnia comprehendendi censent, see Cic. Tim. 2, 3. (But as phil. *t. t.* *rationalismus [qui dicitur, fertur] may be necessary.)

rationalist: is qui omnia ratione humana comprehendit censet: v. RATIONALISM. (l'erh. as phil. t. t., the Rationalists. *Rationales, qui dicuntur.)

rationalitas: 1. ratio: v. REASON.
2. *sănitas* (soundness of mind or body): it deprives the mind of r., *sănitate* spoliat animum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23. (*Rationalitas, rationabilitas, late* and to be avoided.)

rationality: 1. *ratiōne* (modal abl.): you have acted *r.* in shutting yourself up at home, *quod domi te inclusisti, r. fecisti*, Cic. Att. 12, 44: be assured that Naevius has done everything at Rome properly and *r.*, *exis-*

tima...modo et r. omnia Romae Nac-
vium fecisse, id. Quint. 7, 28. 2.
sane (in a sober and sensible manner):
I shall revel not more r. than the Edoni;
non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor.
Od. 2, 7, 26. (In prose, however, sane is
usu. adv. of affirmation, indeed, truly)

3, såplenter: v. WISELY. (I'atio-
nalliter, rationabilliter, late and to be
avoided, except perh. in philos. lang.)

ratline: naval term: gradus scalarum (or simply, *scalae*) quibus ad malos ascenditur, cf. Cic. Sen. 6, 17; and Dict. Antiq. p. 787.

rattle (subs.): 1. *A rattling noise*: 1. *crēpitus*, ūs (any brisk, sharp noise): *r. of metal*, *c. aeris*, l.v. 41, 10; *of arms*, *armorum c.*, ld. 38, 17, init.: used to denote a clap of thunder, Pl. Amph. 5, 1, 11. 2. *strepitus*, ūs (a harsh loud noise or din): *r. of wheels*, *c. rotarum*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; *of doors*, *valvarum a.*, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 112. 3. *sonitus*, ūs (most gen. term): *r.*

SOUND, NOISE. 4. frågor, öris: v. **CRASH.** II. *A kind of toy, children's r.*
r.s. 1. crēptācūlum, Lucr. 3, 230: *to*
make a sound like a r., sonum reddere
paene puerilium c., Quint. 9, 4, 66. 2.
crōtālum (used in certain noisy rites)
cymbals and r.s. cymbala c. c., Cic. in
Pls. 9, 20: to make a din with cymbals

and r.s. cymbalis et crotalis personare, Ap. Met. 8, 24, 212 (Etm.).

rattle (v.): 1. *l. l. l.*: 1. *crēpo*, ul. *lūm*, 1 (to make a crackling, rattling, or other like noise): of applause, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26: *populus* (crepitant sonum): of thunder, Ov. Fast. 2, 501 (nubes crepante sinistræ). *Comp.* (1) *concrepo*, 1 (to r. together, clash together), Liv. 28, 29. (2) *incrēpo*, 1 (to r. against), Virg. Aen. 12, 332. 2. *frequent. crēpito*, 1: r. ring cymbals, crepitantia aera, Virg. G. 4, 151: so of hail, Virg. Aen. 5, 458, nimbi grandine culmibus crepitant.

3. *sono*, ul. *lūm*, 1 (gen. term): v. TO SOUND, REBOUND. 4. *strēpo*, ul. *lūm*, 3 (to make a loud harsh noise): v. NOISE (to make). || *Fig.*, to r. away (of a chatter): 1. *garratio*, 4: Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 11. 2. *blāterio*, 1: lb. 2, 7, 35: v. TO PRATE.

rattler: 1. *e. fast talker*: *blāterio*, garritor: v. CHATTERER, PRATER.

rattlesnake: "crotalus horridus" Eng. Cycl.

rattling (subs.): *crēpitus*: v. RATTLE (subs.).

rattling (adj.): *Phr.*: a r. fellow, blāterio (v. RATTLE): a r. dose of medicine, nimis valens medicamentum, Cels. 1, 3.

ravage (v.): 1. *vasto*, 1: to r. lands with fire and sword, agros ferro ignique v., Liv. 3, 68: also absol., for the purpose of r.ing, vastandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. *Comp.* (1) *evasto*, 1 (to destroy by r.ing): Liv. 8, 37 (Sannium evastatum). (2) *pervastio*, 1 (to r. greatly): Liv. 8, 37. 2. *pōpūlo*, less freq. *pōpūlo* (populus most common) (not implying such wholesale destruction as preced.): the wood r. a huge heap of grain, populat (poet.) ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185: he r.d. the fields by night, noctu populabat agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: provinces r.d. populatae provinciae, Cic. Caec. 3, 7. The strengthened part. form occurs, populabundus, engaged in ravaging: Liv. 1, 15. *Comp.* (1) *dēpopulatio*, 1 (strengthened from simple verb): Liv. 33, 22: Caes. B. G. 7, 77 (depopulata Gallia). (2) *perpopulatio*, 1 (to r. greatly): Liv. 22, 9 (perpopulato agro): lb. 34, 28 (perpopulatus omnia loca). (N.B.—Neither the simple verb nor the comps. should be used pass. except in p. part.)

3. *rāpio*, *dīrīpio*, 3: v. TO PILLAGE, PLUNDER. 4. *vezo*, 1 (to treat with all outrage, pillage and ransack): v. TO RANSACK (1, 3).

ravage, ravaging (subs.): 1. *pōpūlō*: the r.s. of passers by, populatioes praetereuntium viatorum, Col. 1, 5, 7; of birds, volucrum, id. 3, 21, 5: he made extensive r.s., populationem effusse fecit, Liv. 2, 64: Caesar thought it enough to prevent the enemy from making r.s. Caesar satis habebat hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. B. O. 1, 15. Strengthened: *dēpopulatio*, Auct. pro dom. 58, 146. 2. *vastatio*, *vastitas* (the former denoting the act, the latter the state resulting from it): v. DEVASTATION. 3. *rāptas*, *vezatio*: v. PLUNDER, PILLAGE.

ravager: 1. *pōpūlōtor*, fem. *pōpūlōtrix*: r.s. of our fields, populatores agrorum nostrorum, Liv. 3, 68: *Atrides* r. of Troy, Trojae p. Atrides, Ov. Met. 13, 655. (Also the imperf. part. of populor, depopulor may be used subs. in pl.: cf. L. G. § 618.) 2. *vastātor*: Ov. Met. 9, 192 (Arcadiae vastator aper). 3. *direptor*: v. PLUNDERER, PILLAGER.

ravaging (subs.): v. RAVAGE.

ravaging (part. adj.): *pōpūlōtor*, f. *trix* (v. RAVAGER); and in apposition, but rarely as attrib. adj. *populabundus*.

rave: 1. *fūro*, 3 (lit. to be mad): Join: furere et bacchari (of orators), Cic. Br. 80, 276: to r. (be frantic) with grief, f. luctu, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193. 2. *saevio*, 4 (with fury and exasperation): cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 299; *saevit inops animi* (of Iulo). 3. *bacchari*, 1 (to revel wildly): the prophetic r.s. in

the cave, in antro b. vates, lb. 6, 78: Hor. Od. 2, 7, 27. 4. *insanio*, 4 (to be out of one's sober senses): v. MAD, TO BE.

ravel: 1. In old usage, to unravel: *retexo*, ul. *extum*, 3: like *Penelope*, r.g. her web, quasi P. telam retextens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95: the web r.d. secretly at night, nocturno tela retexta dolo, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30 (cf. Prop. 2, 7, 44; nocturno solvens texta diurna dolo: "the night still unravelled what the day renewed," Pope, Hom. Od. 19, 150): v. UNRAVEL. || To entangle: *implico*, etc.: v. TO ENWINE, ENTANGLE.

ravelin: mil. term: perb. propugnaculum, promittens munimentum, munimen, muro ipsi urbis praepositum: cf. Plin. 11, 37, 56.

raven: *corvus*: black as a r., niger tanquam c., Petron. 43, 7, et pass. *Phr.*: r.-black, coracinus color, Vitr. 8, 3, med.: to be hoarse as a r., voce coracinare, Isid. Orig. 12, 43. The night-r., or heron, nycticorax, Isid. 12, 41.

raven or ravin (v.): *saevio*, *fūro*: v. TO RAGE.

ravens, ravenous: 1. *rāpax* (that is wont to seize upon prey): the prey of r. wolves, luporum praeda r., Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50: so, *rāpax ignis*, Ov. Met. 8, 837: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 421. 2. *rābīdus* (mad, raging): cf. Virg. 1. c., fame rabida tria guttura pandens (of Cerberus). 3. *ēdax* (preying on, devouring): v. DEVOURING. 4. *vōrax*: v. VORACIOUS. *Phr.*: r. wolves, raptores lupi, Virg. Aen. 2, 356: a r. appetite, profunda gula, Suet. Vit. 13: so, *ingluvies*, Entr. 7, 18, (12): Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 8: cf. improba ventris rabies (a phrase denoting the eager natural appetite; whereas, gula, ingluvies, usu. denote gluttony), Virg. Aen. 2, 357.

ravenously: *vōrāctier*: v. VORACIOUSLY. *Phr.*: to be r. hungry, avidae esurie, Plin. 17, 2, 2 § 12; "aviditate edendi flagrare": v. HUNGRY, TO BE.

ravenousness: 1. *Of appetite*: *vōrāctitas*, *ēdāctitas*, v. VORACITY, GLUTTONY. || *Fierceness of beasts of prey*: *saevitia*, *rāpāctitas*: v. FIERCENESS, RAPACITY.

ravine: *vallis praerupta*, Hirt. Alex. 74. *Simly*, *vallis arcta* (a narrow defile), Liv. 29, 32; also, *vallis cava*, Liv. 44, 5: v. PASS, DEFILE.

raving (adj.): *fūriōsus*, *fūrens*, *vēsānus*, *insānus*, etc.: v. MAD, RAGING. To be r. mad, plane furere: v. MAD, TO BE.

raving (subs.): *fūror*, *rābīes*; or if the reference be to language, *convicium furiosum*: v. MAD, MADNESS. *Phr.*: cease your r., "desine insanire! auferte ista insana verba!"

ravishly: *rābīōsē*, *insānē*: v. MADLY.

ravish: 1. To carry off: 1. *rāpio*, ul. *ptum*, 3: he wins the r.d. prey, rāpio potitur, Virg. Aen. 4, 217: everything sounds with lamentations of women and children who are r.d. and carried off, omnia... mulierum puerorumque qui rapiuntur atque asportantur ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17. So, *comp. abripio*, 3: Cic. 2. *abstrāho* xl, ctum, 3: to r. from a mother's embrace, de matris complexu... [avellere atque], Cic. Font. 17, 36. 3. *abduco*, xl, ctum, 3: the daughter of Iphidoro r.d. by force, Iphidori filia vi abducta, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 78: v. TO CARRY OFF. || To dishonour: 1. *stupro*, 1: Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: et pass. In same sense, *constupro*, 1: matronas, virgines, Liv. 29, 17. 2. *vītio*, 1: Ter. Eun. 4, 37 (virginem v.). So, *virgini vitium* per vim offerre, Id. Ad. 3, 1, 9. 3. *expr.* by *phr.* *publicitatem expugnare*, Cic. Coel. 20, 49; p. *inimicare*, Pl. Clat. 1, 1, 89. Also, *comprimere*, *polluere*, may be used, with some such *phr.* as, per vim, invitam (reluctantem, ac mulierem); but alone they do not exclude the notion of consent on the other part. *Phr.*: *endeavouring to r.*, virginitatem violare conantem, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: suddenly r.d. subita Veneris violata

rapina, Ov. A. A. 1, 675: *Phoebe* was r.d. vin passa est Phoebe, Ov. A. A. 1, 679. || To delight intensely, rāpio, 3: Vulg. Judith xvi. 11: but usu. pass. *Phr.*: r.d. with delight, dulcedine lactae (aves), Virg. G. 4, 55: to be r.d. by the charms of song, carminibus stupere, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: to be r.d. with joy, summa laetitia effert; laetitia perfundi: v. TO TRANSPORT, CHARM; also, RAPTURE, ENRAPTURED.

ravisher: 1. *raptor*: *Tityos* (the r., Tityos r., Hor. Od. 4, 6, 2: r. of my daughter, r. filiae meae, Tac. A. 1, 58. 2. *stuprator*, Quint. 4, 2, 69: Suet. Dom. 8. 3. *corruptor*, Suet. l. c.

ravishing (adj.): nearest words, *suavis*, *dulcis*, *amabilis*: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 38, *dulci laborum deceptoris sono*, he is beguiled of his toils by the r. sound. Or *expr.* by *circum*, which is the only way adequately to represent Eng.: *Aene r. was the sight!* "quantā haec visa oculos dulcedine capiebat! quantā laetitia sensus complebat, efferebat!"

ravishment: 1. *abduction*, *violation*: *raptus*, *rāpio*: v. RAPE. || *Intense delight*: v. RAPTURE.

raw (adj.): 1. *Not cooked*: 1. *crūdus*: r. cabbage, brassica c., Varr. R. R. 157: opp. to *cocctus* (cooked), Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 16. 2. *incoctus*: *do not give me r. victuals*, ne mihi incocta detis, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 13: *he will not bring out r. food*, incoctum non exportem, bene coctum dabit, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55. 3. *partly raw*, *half-dressed*: *subcrūdus* (succ.): v. HALF-COOKED, PARBOILED. So also, *semicrūdus*: Suet. Aug. 1 (semicruda exta); and, *semicoctus*, Col. 8, 5, 2; (of barley, hordeum semicoctum). || Of wounds, *unhealed* and *exposed*: *crūdus*: r. wounds, vulnera c., Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19. To become r. and break out again, recrudescere (fig.), Cic. Fam. 4, 6; r. places, attritae partes, Plin. 24, 7, 28: v. TO GALL. || *Not worked or manufactured*: 1. *crūdus*: r. hemp, spartum c., hoc est, non malleatum, Col. 12, 19: r. pitch, pix c., id. 12, 20: r. juice of pine, flos c. resinae, Plin. N. H. 16, 11, 22. 2. *rūdus*, e (in its rough natural state; unwrought): r. ore of copper, aes r., Plin. N. H. 33, 3, 13. 3. *infectus* (poet.): stores of gold, coined or not coined, auri pondera facti infectique, Virg. Aen. 10, 417.

IV. *Inexpressed*: 1. *rūdus*, e (untrained): *lake me as r. pupil*, rudem me discipulum et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7: r. in military matters, r. agminum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9: cf. Liv. 24, 48, r. ad pedestria bella Numidarum gens: absol., r. puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54. 2. *thro* (a new soldier, a raw recruit): you will fight with an army of r. recruits, pugnabit cum exercitu throne, Liv. 21, 43. In apposition, *throne milites*, Cic. Ph. 11, 15, 39. 3. *impritus*: r. in speaking, i. dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175. V. *Rough, unfinished*: *crūdus*: r. verses, c. versus, Pers. 1, 91: v. ROUGH, RUGGED. VI. *Unmuzzed*; of wine: *mēsus*: he scallows greedily r. (i. e. neat) wine, ingurgitat merum avarter, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 39. VII. Of weather: *chilly and damp*: *frigidum et humidum* (coelum) cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, init.

raw (subs.): 1. *e. a sore place*: Prov., to touch any one on the r., "vulnus adhuc crudum attingere, vulnere crudum manus admove." 2. *raw-boned*: *strigosus*: Liv. 27, 47: *Phr.*: they are so raw-b. vix ossibus haerent, Virg. Ecl. 1, 102.

ray: 1. *Of light*: 1. *rādīus*: r.s. of the sun, solis radii, Lucr. 2, 114: the r.s. and light of the sun, r. (solis) et lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103. *Dimin.* *radiolus* (a little r., just one r.), Anim. 28, 4, med. *Haring or emitting r.s.* radiatus: v. RADIANT. 2. *jūbar* (bright radiance): v. SUNBEAM. 3. *port-* ictus, is (a ray of the sun as striking and piercing) the laurel will shut out the scorching r.s., spissa ramis laurae fervidos excludet li., Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

reader: I. In general: 1. lector: one who reads to himself, Hor. A. P. 344; a gentle r., candidus lector, Ov. Trist. 4. 10. 132: an ill-natured r., ingratus lector, Hor. Ep. 1. 10. 35: r.s. of various kinds, diversa genera lectorum, Plin. Ep. 2. 5. 2. except in *nom. sing., imperf. part. of lego* (L. G. § 638): kind r.s., boni legentes, Plin. 8. 16. 17, § 45. (N.B.—The noun lector often denotes one who is in the habit of reading: the participle, simply one who at the time is reading.) II. One who reads aloud: 1. recitator: Cic. Inv. 2. 47. 139: Hor. A. P. 474. 2. Anagnostes, ae, m. (a slave used for this purpose): my r., anagnostes noster, Cic. Att. 1. 12: excellent r.s., anagnostae optimi, Nep. Att. 13. 14: a public r., ἀναγνώστης, Gell. 18. 5. N.B.—The Greek form seems to have been preferred by later writers. 3. pralector (a lecturer): Gell. ib. III. A r. in the Church: lector: Tertull. de Praescr. 41: August. En. in Ps. cxxviii. 1. Phr.: a voracious r., lector gulosus, Mart. 10. 59. 5: to be a voracious r., belluari in libris (the old reading, belluo librorum), Cic. Fin. 3. 2. 7: I was a constant r. of M. Varro, assiduus in libris M. Varronis fui, Gell. 13. 13: to be a good and intelligent r., legere perite, Plin. Ep. 3. 15.

readily: I. In state of preparation: parātus: to speak more r. and accurately, paratus atque accuratus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1. 33. 150. II. Willingly: 1. libenter: Caes. B. G. 3. 18. 2. promptus: to undergo death r., promptus subire necem, Tac. Ann. 16. 10. 3. ultro: they r. offered themselves, ultro se offerbant, Cic. Planc. 10. 26: we r. commiserate, i. e. are forward to commiserate, misereamur ultro, Virg. Aen. 2. 145. Phr.: I did it r., feci non invitatus, Cic. Am. 1. 4: sponte mea, id. Att. 15. 27: spontis sua, Ov. Met. 2. 128: volens, Virg. Aen. 12. 677. III. Quickly: 1. promptus: Tac. 2. cito: Hor. A. P. 335. 3. alacriter: Amm. Marc. 14. 2. 4. subito: Cic. de Or. 1. 33. 150. 5. expeditus: Cic. Fin. 5. 12. fin. Phr.: fluently (of a speech), volubilitur funditur oratio, Cic. Or. 62. 210. IV. Easily: 1. commodus: to speak more r., commodius verba facere, Nep. Them. 10. 1. 2. facilius: Sen. Ep. 50. 6. Phr.: nothing leads us so r. to quarrels, nihil tam primum ad similes, Plin. Paneg. 84: r. saleable, vendibilis, Cic. Leg. Agr. 2. 14. 36. V. READINESS.

readiness: I. Quickness, activity of body or mind: facilitas: r. rather than power, facilitas magis quam facultas, Plin. Ep. 6. 29: Quintil. gives facilitas as the equiv. of *εὐε*, 10. 1. 1. Phr.: r. of speech, volubilitas linguae (fluency), Cic. Planc. 25. 62: a prompt r. in replying, promptus et parata in respondendo celeritas, Cic. Brut. 42. 54: r. of speech, facilitas, Cic. Or. 6. 21. II. The state of being ready, promptitude: to have in r., paratum, expeditum habere, Cic. de Or. 2. 27. 118: promptum in lingua h., Sall. Cat. 10: what each man had in r., quod cuique promptum, Tac. Ann. 1. 71: (I will speak) what I have in r., quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic. Acad. 1. 2. 4: to have in r., in promptu habere, id. Off. 1. 10. 105: things are in complete r., paratissima sunt, id. Fam. 4. 13, ad fin.: to have the troops in r., in expedito copias habere, Liv. 36. 16: to have the cash in r., pecuniam numeratam in praesentia habere, Cic. Verr. 5. 7. 17: of the utmost r. in setting forth truth, veritatis exhibendae promptissimus, Gell. 10. 22: with the utmost r., animo lubentissimus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1. 9. 25. Phr.: to have in r., ad manum habere, Quint. 12. 5. 1: to have a stock of eloquence in r., tanquam in prociuctu paratam habere eloquentiam, Quint. 10. 1. 2: all the money I had in r., omne aurum quod fuit prae manibus, Plaut. Bacch. 4. 2. 13.

reading (subs.): I. To oneself, i. e.

not aloud: 1. lectio: or by part of verb: r. of books, lectio librorum, Cic. Acad. 2. 2. 4: r. of letters, lectio or pellectio, i. e. r. through, id. Att. 1. 13: without r., i. e. reference to books, citra lectionis exemplum, Quint. 10. 1. 2: (part.) to while away the journey in r., iter et navigationem in rebus gestis legendis consumere, Cic. Acad. 4. 1. 2: the love of r., legendi studium, Cic. Off. 2. 1. 2: after r. which . . . quibus lectis, id. de Or. 1. 34. 154: after r. Cato, Catone lecto, id. Att. 13. 46: power of r. and writing, facultas legendi scribendulae, Quint. 1. 4. 1. Dimin. lectunculae, light reading: to spend the mornings in . . . , matutina tempora lectunculae consumere, Cic. Fam. 7. 1. Phr.: fond of r., legendi cupidus, studiosus: very fond of r., legendi avidus: to be . . . cupiditate legendi flagrare. 2. avolitio, or by part of verb: the r. of the poets, evolutio poetarum, Cic. Fin. 1. 7. 25: to spend one's time in r. the poets, tempus in poetis evolendis consumere, id. ib. 1. 21. 72. Phr.: I wish to vary my r., modo hunc librum evolvere volo, modo illum, Sen. Ep. 2. 3. II. Reading aloud: 1. lectio: Nep. Att. 14: careful r., emendata lectio, Quint. 1. 4. 3. 2. praelectio (a lecture): id. 1. 2. 15. 3. recitatio (reading of documents in court or any public place; also, of lit. works to an audience): Cic. Clu. 51. 147: Suet. Tac. III. An interpretation of a passage: lectio: far-fetched r.s. or passages, lectiones reconditae, Amm. 30. 4: various r.s. or passages of law, diversae juris lectiones, Cod. 6. 61. 5: varied and far-fetched r.s., i. e. scarce books, variae et remotae lectiones, Gell. 14. 6. IV. In criticism, the way in which a word or passage is read: *lectio or *scriptura: a various or different r., *lectio varia: lectionis varietas: scriptura discrepans: scripturae discrepantiae: the usual or received r., *lectio, scriptura vulgata: the true or genuine r., *lectio, scriptura vera, germana, genuina: to depart from the usual or received r., *a vulgata lectione, scriptura recedere: to reject a r., scripturam, lectionem rejicere, repudiare: to receive or admit a r., *lectionem, scripturam recipere, reddere: to establish or fix the true r., *veram lectionem constituere: a corrupt r., *lectio, scriptura depravata, mendosa: corruptela: mendum. Phr.: an erroneous r. (i. e. a blunder of the copyist), librari mendum, Liv. 38. 55: mendum scripturae, Cic. Fam. 6. 7: the r. in Latin MSS. is . . . in Latinis codicibus scriptum est, Hieron. in Eph. 1. 1. vol. 7. p. 552: the r. of some gospels is, in quibusdam evangelis legitur, id. in Matth. 2. 11. vol. 7. p. 72: the r. of the Vulgate is, Vulgata habet editio, ib. c. 13. p. 95: the r. of the Greek is, in Graeco sentitur, id. Ep. 106. vol. 1. p. 654: in Septuaginta legitur, id. in Is. xlii. vol. 4. p. 565: a true and correct r., recte atque integre scriptum, Gell. 18. 9: a faulty r., mendosum, ib. V. Readings, i. e. lessons in church: lectiones: Tertull. Apol. 22: Aug. Sermon 176. c. 1. vol. 5. p. 950.

reading-book: liber, quo pueri instituuntur ad lectionem.

desk: 1. suggestum: Cic. de Div. 1. 54. 124: Quint. 1. 7. 17. 2. pulpitu: Hor. Ep. 1. 19. 40: Juv. 6. 78.

room: nearest word, bibliotheca: v. LIBRARY.

society: *societas legentium, or lectorum.

ready: 1. paratus: r. to encounter risk, p. subire periculum, Hor. Ep. 1. 3. 4: a mind r. for crimes, animus sceleribus p., Tac. Ann. 12. 47: r. with cavalry, infantry, etc., p. editatu, equitatu, Cic. Att. 9. 13: r. for slaughter, p. neci, Virg. Aen. 2. 334: r. for either issue, in utrumque paratus, ib. 61: all will be r., parata res erit, Plaut. Men. 1. 3. 32: not r., unready, imparatus, Caes. B. G. 6. 30: r.-made arguments, argumenta parata, Cic. Brut. 78. 271: r. for that object, ad eam rem p., Caes. B. G.

1. 5: more r. to encounter dangers, paratiores ad pericula subeunda, ib.: a robber thoroughly r. for everything, paratissimi ad omnia latronis, Cic. ad Brut. 11: ships quite r., paratissimae naves, Caes. B. G. 3. 14. 2. promptus: to have a thing r. on the tongue, aliquid in lingua promptum habere, Sall. Cat. 10: alert and r. to engage in wars, ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3. 19: r. for battle, promptus ad pugnam, Cic. Mil. 20. 54: a r. swiftness in replying, promptus in respondendo celeritas, Cic. Brut. 42. 154: a man r. for a jest, promptus ad jocandum, id. Q. Fr. 2. 13: more r. with tongue than hand, lingua quam manu promptior, Sall. Jug. 44: a most r. man, promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 4. 17. 37: of a r. spirit, promptus animi, Tac. H. 1. 23: r. to suffer, promptus pati, Lucan 7. 106: r. to provoke, promptus incessere, Stat. Theb. 7. 208: a soul r. for liberty or death, promptus libertati aut mortem animus, Tac. Ann. 4. 46. Join: promptus et paratus: promptus, paratus, expeditus: promptus et alacer: promptissimus homo et experiens. 3. expeditus: active and r. to speak, faciliis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48. 180: a r. style of speaking, expeditum genus dicendi, ib. 78. 271: the readiest way to heaven, expeditissimus in caelum reditus, Cic. Am. 4. 13. 4. celer: men of r. tongue, homines lingua celeri, Cic. de Or. 1. 18. 83. 5. libens: with a mind, libenti animo, Cic. Att. 2. 4: I am r. to die with thee, tecum obeam libens, Hor. Od. 3. 24. 6. faciliis: the gods r. to accede to your prayers, faciliis in tua vota deos, Ov. Her. 16. 280. 7. pronus: a r. way to honour, pronus ad honores iter, Plin. Ep. 8. 10: r. for compliance, in obsequium pronus, Hor. Ep. 1. 18. 10. Phr.: I am r. to marry her: nec mora ultra est, quin eam uxorem ducam, Ter. Andr. 5. 6. 7: v. READY-MONEY.

ready, be (v.): praesto sum: Lucilius was r. for me, mihi praesto erat L., Cic. Fam. 3. 5: see here is the soldier r. (without escort) eorum praesto militum, Plaut. Mil. Glor. 4. 6. 1: when the place is r., quum locus est praesto, Lucr. 3. 1068. Phr.: supper ought to be r., caenam esse coctam oportuit, Plaut. Cas. 4. 1. 8: while supper is getting r., dum coquitur, id. Men. 1. 3. 31.

make or get (v.): 1. paro, and comps. 1: to make r. for fight, fugam p., Virg. Aen. 1. 560: for departure, abitum p., ib. 8. 214: to make r. for war, bellum parare, Caes. B. G. 3. 9: to make r. to attack, adori parare, ib. 6. 7: get r. what ought to be so, quod parato oportet, para, Ter. Andr. 3. 2. 41: make r. to render service to the Muses, para ut Muses operas reddas, Cic. Fam. 10. 10: comparo: all things are made r. by night, omnia noctu comparantur, Caes. B. G. 5. 40: apparo: to make r. a banquet, apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4. 20. 44: Phr.: I will order supper to be got r., jubebo caenam coqui, Plaut. Stich. 3. 1. 35. 2. instituo, ut, fitum, 3: to make r. ships for the legions, navis legionibus institui, Caes. B. G. 5. 11. 3. instruo, xl, etum, 3: to make r. a banquet, convivium instruere, Cic. Verr. 4. 27. 62: to make r. the vessels, navis instruere armamentis ministrisque, Colum. 4. 2. 4. conficio, fect, fectum, 3: I cannot get my books r. in these times, libros meos conficere non possum his diebus, Cic. Q. F. 3. 1. 4. Phr.: I have my poem r., habeo absolutum . . . , et, ad Caesarem, Cic. Q. F. 3. 1. 9: get r. quickly, cito deperate, Plaut. Cas. 3. 6. 17.

money: 1. praesens pecunia: he paid the legacy in r. money, quae pecunia militari legata erat . . . , eam praesentem solvit, Cic. Client. 12. 34: to purchase anything for a heavy sum in r. money, aliquid tam grandi mercari praesentem pecunia, Plaut. Capt. 1. 2. 8. 2. numerata pecunia: Cic. Top. 13

53: *Id.* Fam. 10, 32: or simply pecunia: *Suet.* Aug. 101: or simply numerum (*Suet.*): *Cic.* Fam. 5, 40. *Phr.*: to possess *r. money*, habere in nummis, *Cic.* Verr. 2, 3, 86, 199: to carry about with oneself some *r. money*, aliquantum numerum secum ferre, *Id.* Liv. 2, 4, 14: to have much *r. money*, in sula nummis multis esse, *Id.* Verr. 4, 6, 11: in sula nummis versari, *Id.* Rosc. C. 8, 22: to pay in *r. money*, repraesentare, *Suet.* Aug. 101: *Cic.* Att. 12, 25, and 29: payment in *r. money*, repraesentatio, *Id.* 12, 31: in pecunia satis facere, *Id.* Fam. 8, 12: to buy on trust and sell for *r. money*, caeca die emere, oculata die vendere, *prov. ap. Plaut.* Iwud. 1, 3, 82: buy for *r. money*, argento emere, *Id.* Asin. 1, 3, 46.

real: 1. True, genuine, not false or fictitious: 1. Ipse (ipse, old form), and item (the very person or thing), I am the *r. Charmides*, whom you have counterfeited, illum quem emendisti es, ego sum Ipsi Charmides, *Plaut.* Trin. 4, 2, 143: the *r. Sosia*, *Id.* Amph. 2, 1, 30: the *r. state of the case*, rem ipsam, *Ter.* Andr. 5, 3, 2. 2. Verus: let what is invented closely resemble the *r.*, ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veri, *Hor.* A. P. 338: he mixes false with *r.*, veris falsa miscet, *Id.* 151: *r. fears*, veri timores, *Hor.* Od. 1, 37, 15: *r. virtue*, vera virtus, *Id.* Od. 3, 5, 29. 3. Solidus (substantial): glory is a *r. thing*, gloria solida res est, non adumbrata, *Cic.* Tusc. 3, 2, 3: a *r. i. e. substantial benefit*, solidum beneficium, *Ter.* Eun. 5, 2, 32: the *r. notion of justice*, solida iustitiae effigies, *Cic.* Off. 3, 17, 69. 4. Jo in: solidum verumque. 5. certus (about which there can be no doubt): of *r. friends* you are the most *r.*, ex amicis certis mihi es certissimus, *Plaut.* Trin. 1, 2, 57: Cleanthes regards the upper air as the most *r. god*, Cl. aethera certissimum deum iudicat, *Cic.* N. D. 1, 14, 37.

6. germanus (genuine): one's *r. native-land*, *g. patria*, *Cic.* Leg. 2, 1, 3: *r. justice*, *g. iustitia*, *Id.* Off. 3, 17, 69: a most *r. Stoic*, germanissimus Stoicus, *Id.* Acad. 1, 43, 112: I know that I have been a *r. (downright)* ass, scio me asinum germanum fuisse, *Id.* Att. 4, 5, 8. 7. sincerus (without alloy; unmixed, guileless): a concordia, *Tac.* Ann. 3, 64: a fides, *Liv.* 29, 4. *Phr.*: to lay hold of the *r. power of a sovereign*, but let alone the name, vim principis amplecti, nomen remittere, *Tac.* H. 4, 11: let us leave fables and turn to the *r. event*, dimittamus fabulas: ad rem faciam veniamus, *Cic.* Off. 3, 26, 99: a *r. Christian*, vere Christianus. 8. In law, real property, as opposed to personal property: fundus: *Cic.* v. Dict. Ant. a. fundus: also, praedium (v. estate): res solis or res immobilis, *Dig.* 2, 8, 15: his property consisted of cattle and *r. estates*, res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, *Cic.* Rep. 2, 9, 16: to lay out money upon the purchase of *r. property*, pecunias in emptiones praediorum collocare, *Dig.* 17, 1, 2.

real: a small Spanish coin: denarius Hispanicus.

realgar: protosulphure of arsenic: arsenicum rubrum factitium.

realists: "reales; secta philosophorum, qui in "rebus," non in vocabulis, verum positam esse philosophiam disputant. The adverb "realiter" is used in the same sense by the medieval writers: Du Cange.

reality: 1. res, rei, f., philosophers differing in terms, but agreeing in *r.*, nominibus differentes, re congruentes: *Cic.* Acad. 1, 5, 15: I ask you to regard *r.* as more important than speech, rogo ut rem potius oratione ducas, *Id.* Fam. 11, 28: existing, not in *r.* but in idea, non de se opinione, *Id.* N. D. 3, 21, 53: when you have drawn your mind from the ideal of virtue to its *r.*, quum animum ab ista pictura imaginibusque virtutum ad rem veritatemque traduxeris, *Cic.* Tusc. 5, 5, 14. 2. veritas: in everything *r.* is superior to imitation, in omni re

vincit imitationem veritas, *Id.* de Or. 3, 57, 215. 3. res vera or verum: res vera opp. to facta, *Id.* Am. 7, 24: do not doubt, for you see realities, ne dubita, nam vera vides, *Virg.* Aen. 3, 316: v. truth. *Phr.*: to become a *r.*, ad effectum adduci, *Liv.* 33, 31: quum ventum ad verum est, *Hor.* S. 1, 3, 97: in reality, re vera, *Cic.* Quint. 2: reipesa, *Ter.* Heaut. 4, 1, 23: reapse (i. e. reipesa): cf. formae, quae reapse nullae sunt specieem autem offerunt, *Cic.* Div. 1, 37, 80: v. Sen. Ep. 108, 31, who remarks on this form; v. REALTY.

realization: 1. Of plans: ad effectum consiliorum pervenire, *Cic.* Fam. 10, 8. 2. Of ideas: cognitio et comprehensio rerum, *Id.* 3, 15: v. REALIZE.

realize: 1. To complete or carry into effect: to *r. a plan*, ad exitum perducere, *Cic.* Inv. 2, 56, 169: the hope of *r.ing a plan*, spes exsequendi consilii, *Liv.* 7, 38: to *r. expectation*, expectationem explere, *Cic.* de Or. 1, 47, 205: to *r. the expectation* which you have excited, quam expectationem tui concitasti, hanc sustinere ac tueri, *Id.* Fam. 2, 1. *Phr.*: having *r.d one's intention*, victor propositi, *Hor.* Ep. 1, 13, 11: not having *r.d his plans*, infectis illis quae destinaverat, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 33. 2. To present to the mind's eye: 1. ante oculos pono, or propo, pono, pō, pō, pō, *Cic.* Agr. 2, 20, 33: to *r. to your mind the joy*, . . . pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus populi que Romani, *Id.* Phil. 7, 45, 115: I am often wont to *r. to myself*, soleo saepe ante oculos ponere, *Id.* Marc. 2, 5.

2. repraesento, i: the temple *r.s the recollection of my consulship*, templum repraesentat memoriam consulatus mei, *Id.* Sest. 11, 26: to *r. a thing absent*, imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentare animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, *Quint.* 6, 2, 29. 3. animo cerno, cerni, cernit, 3: or mente comprehendo, di, sum, 3: *Cic.* N. D. 3, 8, 20 and 21. *Phr.*: we cannot *r. the true notion of justice*, except in outline and by sketches, veri iuris, . . . solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, *Id.* Off. 3, 17, 69. 4. To convert into ready money: redigo, egi, actum, 3: he *r.d his loans*, redegit pecuniam, *Id.* Epod. 2, 69: money *r.d from sale of plunder*, . . . quod inde redactum, militibus est divisum, *Liv.* 5, 16. *Phr.*: he *hail'd great profits from mines*, magnas pecunias ex metallis fecerat, *Nep.* Cim. 1: cf. *Hor.* Ep. 1, 1, 66.

really: 1. In truth: v. TRULY. 2. In fact: 1. reuera: v. REALITY. 2. vero: he who is *r. the man* in question, says he is not so, qui vero est, negat, *Plaut.* Capt. 3, 4, 35: nor *r. any (charge) of that kind*, nec vero aliquid ejusmodi, *Cic.* Cael. 30, 72: in real earnest, serio ac vero, *Plaut.* Amph. 3, 3, 9. Strengthened, enimvero: really, Chremes is too hard upon the young man! e. Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentem, *Ter.* Heaut. 5, 5, 1. 3. Pl. *Cic.* 3, profecto: v. TRULY, UNDOUBTEDLY. 4. enim (implying a reference to some reason readily understood): he exclaims, that that is *r. not to be borne*, Id enim ferendum esse negat! *Liv.* 23, 23: Pl.: *Ter.* (See L. G. § 654).

5. demum: that *r. (after all) they say is natural*, . . . Id demum naturale esse dicunt, *Quint.* 9, 4, 3. *Phr.*: not in opinion only, but really, . . . non opinione solum, sed etiam ad veritatem persuaderi mihi velle, *Cic.* N. D. 1, 22, 61.—The sense of reality is sometimes implied, without being specially expressed: he caused laughter, but was *r. himself* ridiculous, fecit risum sed ridiculus fuit, *Quint.* 6, 1, 48: that we may be *r. what we wish to be regarded*, ut simus Id qui haberi velimus, *Cic.* Off. 2, 13, 44: if any portion *r. remains after death*, si superest aliquid post funera sensus, *Op.* Ep. Pont. 1, 2, 113: contrariety which seemed to exist, not which *r. existed*, quae videretur esse, non quae esset, repugnantis, *Cic.*

Off. 3, 7, 34: taller than he *r. was*, ut procerior quam erat, videretur, *Suet.* Aug. 73.—Really is sometimes expressed by an ironical question. Do you *r. think* I hate censures? *Cic.* Div. 2, 32, 68: do these things *r. terrify us*? an vero illa nos terrent? *Id.* 2, 28, 60: do you *r. say*, . . . I hate patriis ac conspectum veritum hinc abiles? *Ter.* Phorm. 2, 2, 1: do you *r. think*? an censet? *Cic.* Sen. 23, 82.

realm: 1. Lit.: regnum: v. KINGDOM. 2. A region: *Phr.*: to the *r.s above*, supra ad convexa, *Virg.* Aen. 6, 241: *r.s of heaven*, regia caeli, *Id.* Georg. 1, 503: Assyrian *r.*, Assyrius orbis, *Juv.* 2, 108: I have been expelled from these *r.s*, his finibus ejectus sum, *Sall.* Jug. 14: *r.s of light*, luminis orae, *Lucr.* 1, 23.

ream (of paper): perh. scapus: never more than 20 (quires) in a *r.*, nunquam plures scapo quam viciene, *Plin.* N. H. 13, 12, 23.

reanimate: 1. In phys. sense: calorem revoco, i: to *r. cold limbs*, gelidos artus, . . . in vivum revocare calorem, *Op.* Met. 4, 248: he *r.s in old men their quenched fires*, extinctos senibus revocat calores, *Sen.* Hipp. 291. 2. Of the mind: 1. recreo, i: to revive the spirits, to *r. the soul*: recreare animum, *Cic.* Planc. 1, 2: v. REVIVE. 2. Erigo, rexi, ctum, 3 (to arouse drooping spirits): *Cic.* Clin. 21, 58 (animum jam demissum et oppressum erigere): *Liv.*: Tac.

reap: 1. To reap: 1. mēto messui, messum, 3: to *r. corn*: farra metere, *Op.* Fast. 2, 519: when the corn is ripe, you must *r.*, quum est matura segra, metendum, *Varr.* R. R. 1, 5c. Comp. demēto: seasons for *r.ing and gathering fruits*, tempora demētendis fructibus et percipiendis, *Cic.* Sen. 19, 70. 2. dēscō, i: to cut close the corn crops and meadows, descarcare segetes et prata, *Col.* 11, 1: to *r. with sickles*, falcebus descarcare, *Id.* 2, 18.

3. Fig.: to gather or obtain as a reward of labour: *Phr.*: to reap the reward of anything, fructum ex aliqua re percipere or capere, *Cic.* Off. 2, 4, 14: to *r. the results of any labours*, rerum fructum repetere, *Id.* Arch. 1, 1: to *r. some advantage from anything*, ex aliqua re aliquid commodi consequi, *Id.* Fin. 1, 10, 32: to *r. rewards of service*, officii praemia percipere, *Caes.* B. C. 2, 32: to *r. (a reward of) glory*, gloriam comparare, *Cic.* Off. 2, 13, 45: laudem parere, *Id.* 2, 13, 47: to *r. the harvest of evil in return for good*, pro beneficiis malum metem metere, *Plaut.* Epid. 5, 2, 52: as you have sown, so will you *r.*, ut sementem feceris, ita metes (pro.), *Cic.* de Or. 2, 65, 261: you have mixed this mess, and you must eat it up, i. e., the fruits of your conduct, tute hoc intristi, ubi omne est exedendum, *Ter.* Phorm. 2, 2, 4: your descendants will *r. the fruits of your labours*, carpent tua poma nepotes, *Virg.* Ecl. 9, 50.

reaper: 1. Lit.: messor: *Cic.*: Hor.: a reaper's basket, messoria corbis, *Cic.* Sest. 38, 82: *r.s' work*, messoria opera, *Col.* 2, 13, 2. 2. Fig.: a reaper of fruits of crime, messor scelorum, *Pl.* Capt. 3, 5, 3.

reaping-hook: falx messoria, *Plin.* 1, 43.

reaping-machine: vehiculum ad metendum, *Plin.* 7, 1, 2. (See the place.)

re-appear: 1. redeo, i: or ivi, itum, 4: the sun re-appearing, chases away stars, reliens fugat astra Phoebus, *Hor.* Od. 3, 21, 24. 2. reddor, 3: when he *r.d from the bottom of the sea*, quum fundo redditis imo est, *Virg.* Aen. 5, 178.

3. resurgor, rexi, rectum, 3: the grass *r.g.*, resurgentes herbae, *Op.* Am. 2, 16, 9: the boat will *r.*, cymba resurget, *Id.* Pont. 4, 8, 28. 4. appareo, ivi, itum, 2, with rursus or iterum: the horse sunk along with me *r.d*, equus mecum una demersus rursus apparuit, *Cic.* Div. 2, 68, 140. 5. emergo, merui, mersum, 3 (out of the water), opp. to demergo: *Cic.* Fin. 3, 14, 48.

rear (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To bring up or educate: 1. educō, i: 645.

the mistress r.s. the girl with great care, hera puellam magna industria educat, Pl. Casin. prol. 44: the boys, thus born, thus r'd. pueri, ita gentili, ita educati, Liv. 1, 4, 2. eddico, xl, cum, 3: to begot and r. a son, filium procreare et educere, Cic. de Or. 2, 124: I have r'd him from a child, hunc eduxi a parvulo, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23. 3. Mo, filii, alium et itum, 3: born and r'd at Athens, Athenis natus atque Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36: to r. horses or dogs for hunting, aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: to r. animals for the sake of pleasure, animalia alere animi voluptatisque causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. 4. enutrio, 4: Mercurium. . . . Naides Idaeis enutrivere sub antris, Ov. Met. 4, 288. II. To raise: eddico, 3: to r. an altar on high, aram caelo e., Virg. Aen. 6, 178: a tower r'd to heaven, turris sub astra educta, lb. 2, 461: v. TO RAISE. B. Intrans: to rise on the kind legs: P. hr.: the horse r.s. tollit se arrectum quadripes, Virg. Aen. 10, 892: equus priores pedes erigit, Liv. 8, 7: he made (the horse) r., exsultare coegit, Nep. Eum. 5.

rear (subs.): I. *Rear of an army on the march:* novissimum agmen: Liv. 44, 32: Caes. B. G. 2, 11: novissimil, id. 2, 25: extremum agmen, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: to annoy the r-guard on the march, postremos in agmine tentare, Sall. Jug. 55. II. *Rear of an army in order of battle:* novissima acies, extrema acies: Liv. 8, 10: Sall. Jug. 54, 55: Caes. B. G. 7, 53. P. hr.: having attacked the r., novissimos adorti, lb. 2, 11: having pursued the r. too eagerly, novissimum agmen cupidius insecuti, lb. 1, 15: to attack the enemy on the r., ab tergo hostes adorti, lb. 7, 87: to bring up the r., i. e. form the r-guard, agmen claudere or cingere: Curt. 4, 12, 7: Liv. 34, 28: that I may neither take the lead nor bring up the r., i. e. be neither first nor last, ut neque duces sinis neque agmen coganus, Cic. Att. 15, 13.

reason (subs.): I. *Intellect, thinking faculty:* 1. mens, tis, f., r. to which has been assigned by nature the sovereignty of the entire soul, (mens) cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 (the thinking part of the soul, mens animi, Lucr. 3, 615): id. 4, 761: to grasp or embrace by r., i. e. understand, mente comprehendere, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 21: mente complecti, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: sound in r., integer mentis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: sanus mentis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mentis compos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 42: to be of sound r., mentis sane esse, lb. 21, 50: hereof of r., mentis inops, Ov. A. A. 1, 465: id. Met. 2, 200: egens mentis, id. Trist. 2, 295: mente captus, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: with r. almost deranged, paene alienata mente, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: Suet. Aug. 99: furlata mente, Virg. Aen. 2, 588: r. disturbed, mens perturbata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: commota m., Hor. S. 2, 3, 278: disturbed in r., mentem concussus, lb. 295: mente commotus, Plin. N. H. 23, 1, 16, 63: mente lapsus, Suet. Aug. 48: of weakened r., mento imminuta, Sall. Jug. 65: to lose one's r., mentem amittere, Auct. Harusp. 15, 32: a loss of r., mentis deminutio, Suet. Aug. 99: departure of r., amentia, which Cic. describes as affectionem animi, lunine mentis carentem, Tusc. 3, 5, 10: 2. ratio, onis, f. rational faculty, Lucr. 1, 149: r. the mistress and queen of all things, domina omnium et regina ratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: all things which possess r. surpass those which are devoid of r., omnia quae rationem habent, praestant illi quae sunt rationis expertia, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: that practical skill which we call r., solertiam quam rationem vocamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: let r., not fortune, guide, agentem te ratio ducat non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39: a man possessed of r., rationis particeps, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: devoid of r., rationis expertes, lb. 16, 50: pecudes ratione carentes, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: wanting

r., rationis egentem, Virg. Aen. 8, 299: astray from true r., avius a vera ratione, Lucr. 2, 229: right r., recta ratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: sound r., bona ratio, id. N. D. 3, 27, 70. 3. animus (prop. the emotions or feelings: sometimes in present sense): do you preserve your r., rectum animi servas, Hor. S. 2, 1, 201: stas animi, lb. 213: bereft of r., inope animi, Virg. Aen. 4, 300. 4. intelligentia: r. is the faculty by which (the soul) perceives existing objects, i. est per quam (animus) ea perspicit quae sunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: ordinary r., i. e. common sense, communis r., id. Fin. 1, 16, 44: to fall within reach of r., sub intelligentiam cadere, id. Tim. 8: a thing which falls within our r., res quae in nostram intelligentiam cadit, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: things which are comprehended not by sense but by r., quae non sensu sed intelligentia continentur, id. Tim. 8. 5. sapientia: my master has no more r. (wit) than a stone, (non) habet plus sapientiae quam lapis, Pl. Mil. 2, 83: a disease of the r. (mind), sapientiae aegritudo, Plin. H. N. 7, 51, § 171. P. hr.: a man void of r., insipiens, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5: to be deprived of r., despere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 47. 6. consilium, i. force devoid of r., vis consilii expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: weakness of r., infirmitas consilii, Cic. Mur. 12, 27, 7. prudentia: r. as opposed to chance, Virg. 3, 365. 8. sound, healthy r., sanitas, tatis, f.: to return to sound r., ad sanitatem redire, Cic. Fam. 12, 10: to bring back to sound r., ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 40, 98: the confusion of corrupt opinions deprives the soul of sound r., pravum opinionum conturbatio. . . . sanitatem spoliat animum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: a stranger to sound r., alienus a sanitate, Cic. Sull. 30, 81. P. hr.: to return to sound r., ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic. Coel. 12, 28: to recover r., respicio, lvi, or ui, 3: Suet. Aug. 48: at terred, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: se ad se revocare, Cic. Acad. 4, 16, 51. II. *Good reason, reasonableness:* ratio: to approve the r. of the deed, rationem facti probare, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: you have acted with good r. in staying at home, quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, id. Att. 12, 44: to threaten the commissioners was not (consistent with) good r., minari divisoribus ratio non erat, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 24. III. *Reasonable ground, argument:* ratio: to be overcome by no r., nulla ratione vinci, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: this r., combined with the other causes, led them to that opinion, ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec. . . . ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: to bring forward a r., why. . . . rationem afferre quamobrem. . . . Cic. Caecin. 33, 96: that r. induced me. . . . illa me ratio movit, id. Fam. 1, 7: he adds a r. for his opinion, cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, id. Div. 2, 50, 104: to confirm by far-fetched r.s., exquisitis rationibus confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: slight r.s., ratiunculae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: the Stoics wind up their petty r.s., concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, lb. 2, 17, 28. P. hr.: I bring forward many sound r.s. for. . . . multa afferro iusta ad impetrandum, Cic. Att. 9, 15: we must bring forward a r. on the opposite side, afferendum est in contrariam partem, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: they bring forward no good r., nihil afferunt, id. Sen. 6, 17. IV. *Cause:* causa: to bring forward a tolerable r., probabili causam afferre, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: r.s. for delay, causas morandi, Virg. Aen. 4, 51: he would not have done that except for good r., id. nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7: for good r.s., iustis de causis, id. Fam. 5, 20: with r., cum causa, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: without r., sine causa, lb. 246: what r. is there? quid causae est, Hor. S. 1, 1, 20: there is no r., nihil causae est, Quint. 11, 3, 50: any other r., quidquam aliud causae, Cic. Rusc. Am. 3, 8. V. *A ground or reason expr. or implied in the antecedent sentence is often denoted by an adverb*

blat relative sentence introduced by 1. cur: I gave many r.s. for going away, multa dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7: an excellent r. for being able to know, nome for speaking falsely, Iustissima causa, cur scire possim, erint, nulla, cur mentiantur, Cic. Quint. 18, 58: what is the r. for which? . . . quid est, cur? . . . id. Div. 2, 60, 125. 2. quamobrem, to bring forward a r., why. . . . afferre rationem, quamobrem, Cic. Caecin. 33, 96: many r.s. occurred to me for thinking, multa mihi veniebant in mentem, quamobrem putarem. . . . id. Fam. 3, 10. 3. quapropter, what is the r. for which you threaten? quid est, quapropter vis minitamina? Pl. Bacch. 5, 2, 28. 4. quare: you provoke a r. for my wishing, accenditis quare cupiam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53: now listen to the r. for which. . . . nunc accipe quare desipiant omnes aequae ac tu, id. 2, 3, 46. 5. quod: there is no r. for our thinking, nihil est quod cogitemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8: I perceived that ill-health was the r. for your absence, quod non afflusses, valetudinem causam fuisse, id. Am. 2, 8. VI. In simple (a) questions and (b) inferences, expr. for what (which) reason by interrog. or relat. adv. 1. cur: why (for what r.) do you exhaust me with your complaints? cur me querelis exanimas tuis? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1. 2. quamobrem: (a) for what r. did you (how came you to) know? quamobrem sciebas, quamobrem suspicabare? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, 74: I think you an utter sounder. For what r. Am. Scolestasium te arbitrator. So. Nam quamobrem? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 2: (b) for which r. let us return, quamobrem ad illa redeamus, Cic. Am. 26, 100: for which r. I ask you, quamobrem quaeso a vobis, id. Flacc. 27, 65. 3. quapropter: (a) for what r. do you suspect that to have been done? quapropter id vos factum suspicamus? Pl. Most. 2, 2, 51: until I go out, wait here. For what r.? Da dum exeo, opperire hic. My. Quapropter? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31: (b) for which r. I ask you, quapropter vos moneo, Sall. Cat. 58. 4. quare: (a) why (for what r.) did you say that you would not bring that forward? illud quare negasti, te fuisse latum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 71: why did you (how came you to) dare? quare ausus? Pl. Mil. 5, 12: (b) for which r. I so recommend him to you, quare sic illi eum commendo, Cic. Fam. 3, 71: for which r. this plan is worthless, quare vanum equidem hoc consilium, Sall. Cat. 52. 5. quid: why (for what r.) does he conceal himself? quid latet? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 13: why (for what r.) do I argue? quid ego argutor, quid plura disputo? Cic. Mil. 16, 44: what r. had Calpurnius to complain, quid erat, quod C. quereretur? id. Verr. 4, 20, 43. VII. *For that r., with or without any condition or purpose stated:* 1. licet: men will not think you a good citizen for that r., non licet te isti bonum civem putabant, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: for that r. some have asked, licetio quidam. . . . quaevisse, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45. 2. ideo: for that r. he wished him to become his friend, ideo eum amicum sibi cupiebat adiungi, Nep. Alc. 9: for this r. I cannot satisfy myself, because. . . . ideo mihi non satisfacio, quod nullam partem. . . . consequi possum, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. 3. eo: and for that r. its first approaches are difficult, eoque difficile audis primos habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 55: I have written to you at greater length, for this r. that you might. . . . eo pluribus scripsi, ut intelligeres, id. Fam. 13, 69. 4. propterea: for that r. he could make less use of the corn, because. . . . frumento. . . . propterea minus uti poterat, quod. . . . Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5. Igitur: for this r. he summons Lentulus, igitur vocari ad sese jubet Lentulum, Sall. Cat. 46. 6. itaque: for this r. his brother spoke for him, itaque, quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset,

verba pro eo fecit frater ejus, Nep. Mill.
 VIII. Without *r.*: 1. frustra.
 Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: the *pena* are blamed
 without *r.*, culpantur frustra calami.
 Hor. S. 2, 3. 2. de nihilo, a confidence
 adopted *without r.*, fiducia,
 non de nihilo concepta, Liv. 30, 29:
 without *r.* they boldly abuse, de nihilo
 audacter dicunt contemnam, Pl. Cur.
 3, 1, 17. 3. temere: I do not write
 this without *r.*, non scribo hoc temere,
 Cic. Fam. 4, 12. *Hy r. of*: 1. proper
 (with acc.): for which *r.s* (by *r.* of
 which things) it is allowed, propter quae
 fas est, Juv. 10, 55: by *r.* of the cold,
 propter frigora, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. 2.
 Ob (with acc.): for that *r.*, ob eam rem,
 Caes. B. G. 1, 12. 3. prae (with abl.):
 by *r.* of the multitude of darts, p. multi-
 tudine jaculorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 107:
 prae lacrimis, Id. Att. 9, 12: p. gaudio,
 Liv. 4, 40. (N.B.—In this sense *prae* is
 rarely used except in negative sen-
 tences.) 4. ex: fearful, and by *r.*
 of conscience (i. e. in his heart) dis-
 trusting his own position, timido et
 ex conscientia diffident rebus suis, Sall.
 Jug. 32: Cic. more fully, with causa:
 for which *r.*, ex qua causa, Cic. Rep. 2, 7.
reason (v.): 1. To possess *r.*, rationem
 habeo, Liv. 28, 28: Cic. Leg. 2,
 7, 16. 11. To discourse, argue: 1. rati-
 onator, i. e. if we shall rightly *r.*, si recte
 ratiocinabimur, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55: thus
 they *r.d.*, sic ratiocinabantur, Id. Verr.
 Act. 1, 7, 20. 2. rēpō, i. e. *r.ing* much
 with myself, multa mecum ipse reputans,
 Cic. Post. Red. 12, 32: *r.* with yourselves,
 reputate cum animis vestris, Sall. Jug.
 85, post init. 3. rationem condidit,
 Id. 3, 12, 71. 4. argu-
 mentum concludo: Id. Fin. 3, 8, 27. 5.
 argumentis doceo: Id. N. D. 3, 4, 9.
 argumenta afferro: Id. 10. 6. sermo-
 niator, i. e. Id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, 138. 7. dis-
 pūto, i. e. I do not *r.* on either side, non
 ullam in partem disputo, Id. 5, 3, 7:
 the Academic custom of *r.ing*, Academicum
 contra propositum disputandi, Id.
 Fat. 2, 4: they *r.* closely, enucleate dis-
 putant, Id. Tusc. 4, 14, 33. 9. dissero,
 ut, rōm, 3: the Socratic method of *r.ing*,
 Socratica methodo disserendi, Id. 8: the art
 of *r.ing* well (dialectica), ars bene dis-
 serendi, Id. de Or. 2, 38, 157: to *r.* in a
 subtle manner, subtiliter disserere, Id.
 Tusc. 4, 14, 33. Phr.: set yourself to
 work to *r.*, da te in sermonem, Id. Att.
 13, 23: *r.* capiously, cavillor, 1, Liv. 3,
 20: V. ARGUE, DISCOURSE.
reasonable: 1. Having reason,
 rationalis particeps, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47:
 v. RATIONAL. 11. Judicious: pruden-
 s: *r.* in judging, prudens in exis-
 timando, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: plans of
r. men, consilia prudentium, Id. de Or.
 1, 9, 36. 111. Fair, equitable: 1.
 justus: more than *r.*, plus iustus, Hor.
 Od. 3, 7, 24. 2. sequus: more than
r., plus aequo, Id. 8, 1, 3, 52: taking
 more than *r.* pains to pamper their
 appetite, in cute curanda plus aequo
 operata (Juventus), Id. Ep. 1, 2, 29: if you
 think it *r.*, si ita aequum censet, Ter.
 Ad. 4, 3, 10: to judge by what is *r.*, ex
 aequo et bono judicare, Cic. Caecin. 21,
 65. 3. pā, pāris: it is *r.* we should
 believe you, tibi nos accredere par est,
 Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25: as was *r.*, ut par
 fuit, Cic. Verr. 5, 4, 10: it does not
 seem *r.*, non par videtur, Pl. Bacch. 1, 2,
 31. 4. modestus: let all transactions
 be *r.*, quae cum populo, quaeque in
 patribus aguntur, modica sunt: Id. est,
 modesta aut sedata, Cic. Leg. 3, 18,
 40. 5. modestus: a most *r.* population,
 plebs modestissima, Cic. Agr. 2,
 31, 84: a most *r.* man, homo modestis-
 simus, Id. Arch. 5, 9. 1V. Of moderate
 size or amount: 1. modestus: a
 sum of money, pecunia modica, Cic.
 Par. 6, 2: *r.* intervals, modica intervalla,
 Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358. 2. modicioris, i. e.
 a stoutness, (of body), corpori medio-
 cris habitus accesserat, Cic. Brut. 91, 316.
 3. modicioris, i. e. at a *r.* interest (of
 money) tolerabili fœnore, Cic. Att. 6, 1:
 post med. Phr.: to buy at a *r.* price,

bene emere, Cic. Att. 1, 13, extr.: what
r. and convenient agreement is there
 among augurs? quae est inter augures
 conveniens et conjuncta constantia? Cic.
 Div. 2, 39, 82.
reasonableness: 1. aequitas:
 Cic. Caecin. 13, 37. 2. moderatio:
 I know the *r.* of your disposition,
 novi moderationem animi tui, Id. Sen.
 1, 1. 3. prudentia: the *r.* (good
 sense) of the audience, auditorum pruden-
 tia eloquentiae moderatrix, Id. Or.
 8, 24.
reasonably: v. REASON (II.), extr.
reasoner: 1. disputator: a sub-
 tile *r.*: Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3. 2. dialecticus:
 Diodorus a powerful *r.*, Diodorus valens
 dialecticus, Id. Fat. 6, 12. 3. argu-
 mentator: Tertull. An. 38.
reasoning: 1. ratio: to be over-
 come by no *r.*, nulla ratione vinci, Cic.
 Tusc. 2, 21, 48: this line of *r.* will ex-
 tend itself more widely, latus manabit
 haec ratio, Id. 2, 27, 66: see also below
 (3). 2. ratiocinatio: Cic. Inv. 1, 34,
 57: and 37, 67: v. RATIOCIATION. 3.
 argumentatio: in cases so plain is *r.* to
 be looked for? etiamne in tam perspic-
 uis rebus argumentatio quaerenda? Cic.
 Roec. Am. 35, 97: to infer not only by
 probable *r.* but by mathematical demon-
 stration, non modo probabilis argumen-
 tationis, sed etiam necessaria mathemati-
 corum ratione concludere, Id. Fin. 5, 4,
 9. 4. disceptatio: forensic *r.s*, foren-
 ses disceptationes, Id. de Or. 2, 41,
 175. Phr.: rules of *r.*, disserendi prae-
 cepta, Id. Fin. 5, 4, 10: nicety of *r.*,
 subtilitas disputandi, Id. Brut. 8, 31: let
 us return to the *r.* (subtle *r.s*) of
 Chrysippus, ad Chrysippi laqueos re-
 vertamur, Id. Fat. 4, 6.
reassemble: A. Trans.: 1.
 recolligo, egi, ectum, 3: the multitudo
 having been *r.d.*, multitudo recollecta,
 Just. 42, 3: 2. colligo (the force
 of the prep. re, being expr. in the
 obj. or ty in unum, i. e. after disper-
 sion): assembling the remains from the
 slaughter (i. e. reassembling the sur-
 vivors), reliquias tantae cladis collig-
 entem, Liv. 22, 56: he reassembled the
 rest at Adrumetum, Adrumeti reliquos
 ex fuga collegit, Nep. Hann. 6: when
 they were *r.d.* after the dispersion of the
 panic, quum ex varia trepidatione in
 unum colligerentur, Liv. 21, 5. 3.
 cogo, coegi, coactum, 3: having *r.d.* the
 army by withdrawing all the garrisons,
 omnibus praesidiis deductis, coacto in
 unum locum exercitu, Caes. B. C. 3, 74.
 4. condūco, xl, tum, 3: Metellus
r.d. his soldiers, milites in unum con-
 duxit, Sall. Jug. 51. 5. contrāho, xl,
 cum, 3: he *r.s* his scattered soldiers,
 dispersos milites in unum contrahit,
 Id. 98. Phr.: (1). rursus convoco:
 he *r.s* the chiefs of the conspiracy,
 rursus principes conjunctionis convocat,
 Id. Cat. 27. (2). rursus vōco: and
 being *r.d.* they changed their courses,
 rursusque vocati convertere vias, Virg.
 Aen. 5, 581. B. Intrans.: redeo,
 Il, Itum, 4: after dispersion they began
 to *r.* in the forum, dilapsi in forum con-
 globati redibant (where the meaning is
 distributed between conglobati and redi-
 bant), Liv. 5, 41: v. ASSEMBLE.
reassert: 1. asseruatione affir-
 mo: Cic. Att. 13, 23. 2. itēro, 1: let
 him *r.* what he has said, quod dixit,
 iteret, Id. Orat. 40, 137. 3. rēpō, Il,
 Itum, 3: the men of Salamis *r.* Homer
 to be their countryman, civem suum esse
 repunt, Id. Arch. 8, 19: *r.ing* I will
 warn (i. e. will repeat the assertion),
 repetens iterumque iterumque monebo,
 Virg. Aen. 3, 436. Phr.: I am in the
 habit of *r.ing* (i. e. of repeating the
 assertion), soleo crebris usurpare
 sermonibus, Cic. Marc. 2, 5: v. ASSEK.
reassume: rēsumo, xl, tum, 3: the
 Tiber forfeits its title of a great river
 in the summer, *r.s* it in the autumn,
 aestate Immensi fluminis nomen deserit,
 autumno resumit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, post
 med.: v. RESUME.
reassure: 1. erigo, rexi, rectum,

3: I doubt not, but that he *r.d.* him-
 self even more by your letter, non
 dubito, quin tuis literis se magis etiam
 exerxit, Cic. Delot. 14, 38: he began
 to *r.* his downcast mind, erigebat ani-
 mum jam demissum et oppressum, Id.
 21, 58: he *r.d.* the state with the hope
 of liberty, ad spem libertatis erexit,
 Auct. dom. 10, 25. 2. rēcto, 1: I *r.d.*
 the senate in its depressed condition,
 senatum abjectum excitavi, Cic. Att. 1, 16,
 med. 3. recreo, 1: I *r.d.* their down-
 cast spirits, recreavi animos afflictos,
 unumquemque confirmans, excitans, Id.
 4. confirmo, 1: Caesar *r.d.* the
 minds of the Gauls with a speech, Gal-
 lorum animos verbis confirmavi, Caes.
 B. G. 1, 31. 5. rēcipio, epi, eptum, 3:
 a space for *r.ing* the mind after fear,
 spatium recipiendi a pavore animum,
 Liv. 2, 50. 6. revoco, 1: *r.* your
 minds, revocate animos, Virg. Aen. 1,
 202. 7. rēditēro, 1: with mind *r.d.*,
 redintegrato animo, Caes. B. G. 2, 25.
rebaptism: iteratum baptisma, re-
 pētum b., Cod. Theod. 16, 6, 4: Bingh.
 12, 5, 7.
rebaptize: 1. rebaptizo, 1: Cyr.
 Ep. 72: Aug. contr. Don. 1, 1, 2: Cod.
 Theod. 16, 6, 4. 2. denno baptizo:
 Aug. Inchoat. exp. in Rom. xix. 3.
 iterum baptizo, Id.: Cod. Theod. 16,
 6, 1.
rebate (v.): A. Blunt, dābeto, 1:
 they were glad that records were *r.d.*,
 gladios hebentium retundique gaudebant,
 Plin. Paneg. 18: v. BLUNT. B. Abate
 price: 1. de capite dēdico, Liv. 6,
 15: that not a penny was *r.d.* from any
 one, nummum nullum cuiquam esse de-
 ductum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, 182. 2. im-
 minuo, ul, itum, 3: the price being *r.d.*,
 imminuto pretio, Plin. H. N. 37, 1, 3,
 § 6: v. ABATE.
rebate (subs.): A. Of money,
 dēminūdo, 3: Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 20.
 B. In building or joinery (rabbet):
 1. stris, or strix: Vitruv. 3, 3,
 extr.: Id. 4, 4. 2. stristura, lb.
rebeck (mns. instr.): 1. fiducula:
 Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. 2. fides, is, f.:
 Fest. 6. 3. perh. cithara? v. CUTHARA.
rebel (adj.): 1. rebellis, e: Tac.
 Ann. 1, 40: Virg. Aen. 6, 858. 2. ob-
 ditiosus: Tac. Ann. 1, 44. 3. perdu-
 ellus: Dig. 50, 16, 234. 4. perdu-
 ellionis reus: Dig. 48, 4, 11: v.
 REBELLIOUS.
rebel (subs.): 1. rebellis: Tac.
 Phr.: arch-rebel, princeps conjunctionis,
 Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27: blood-thirsty *r.*, par-
 ricida civitas, lb. 12, 29. 2. hostis,
 hostis patriae: Id. 4, 10, 22.
rebel (v.): 1. a republica deficio:
 Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28. 2. seditionem
 concito: Id. Mur. 39, 83. 3. sedi-
 tionem commoveo: Cic. Att. 2, 1, 6.
 4. rebello, 1: Caes. B. G. 8, 44:
 Liv. 40, 35. 5. rebellonem facio:
 Caes. B. G. 4, 38. 6. descedo, lvi,
 or li, Itum, 3 and 4: *r.* against the
 R. people, d. a populo Romano, Cic. Phil.
 11, 9, 21. Phr.: ad res novas con-
 surgit: Suet. Jul. 9: jugum exuo:
 Tac. Agr. 31: colla jugo subtraho, Ov.
 Rem. Am. 90: jugum deficio, Cic. Phil.
 1, 2, 6: jussa, Imperium recuso, the
 earth never *r.s*, terra nunquam Imperium
 recusat, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: nor does Aescles
r., nec jussa recusat Aescles, Virg. Aen.
 5, 749: v. REBELLIOUS.
rebellion: 1. seditio: a *r.* had
 broken out, seditio exarserat, Tac. Hist.
 2, 27: the *r.* breaking out again, recu-
 rescens seditio, Liv. 6, 18: the *r.*
 gaining ground daily, gliscens in dies
 seditio, lb. 14: the *r.* of the soldiers
 was quelled by Appian, seditio militum
 sedata est ab Appio, Cic. Att. 5, 14: to
 crush a *r.*, seditionem comprimio, Liv.
 5, 2. 2. mōtus, is: *r.* of the slaves,
 motus servilis, Liv. 39, 29. 3. thū-
 multus, is: of slaves, servilis tumultus,
 Caes. B. G. 1, 40: a sudden *r.*, repen-
 tinus tumultus, lb. 5, 26. 4. rebellio:
 the Morini, who had raised a *r.*, qui *r.*
 fecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: a charge of
r., crimen rebellionis, Liv. 8, 14.

rebelliō. Tac. A. 14, 31. 6. rebellum, l. n.: only in Liv. 42, 21. 7. discordia: Tac. Hist. 4, 1. 8. per-dello: v. *rebelli* (adj.). Phr.: *per-dello the slaves to r.*, servitia condita, Cic. Cat. 4, 16, 13; *planning r.*, nova mollement, Vell. 2, 129.

rebellious: 1. rebellis, e: rebellis Amor: Ov. R. Am. 246: Gallum rebellem: Virg. A-en. 6, 859: *refuses the load with r. neck*, detractat onus cervice rebellis, Claud. Pros. 1, 156. 2. rebellatrix: Germania. Ov. Trist. 3, 12, 47: provincia: Liv. 40, 35. 3. rebellifus: Tac. A. 1, 44. 4. turbulifus: r. and *dis* *citizens*, turbulent et malvices, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135.

5. turbidus: Tac. A. 1, 41. 6. contumax: *a people r. towards their kings*, contumacem regibus populum sua, Sen. Thyeat. 642. 7. indocilis: *bearing the yoke on r. neck*, indocill jugum collo trahentes, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8. insolens: *the most r. temper of the city of Numantia*, insolentissimos Numantinae urbis spiritus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1. 9. pernix: *the r. Thyades*, pernix Thyades, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 9: p. Musa: id. 3, 72. Phr.: *disposed to be r.*, novis rebus infideli, Hor. Epod. 16, 6: novarum rerum cupidus, Sall. Cat. 28: *to be r.*, novis rebus studere, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: frenos mordeo: Sen. Tranq. 15, 17: rerum novarum causam quaero: Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91.

rebelliously: 1. seditiosē: Cic. Cluent. 1, 2: *to speak most r.*, seditiosissime dicere, id. Att. 2, 21, 3. 2. turbulē: *to suffer human troubles r.*, turbulente humana patior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60. 3. turbulenter: id. Fam. 2, 16, 62.

rebelliousness: animus seditiosus, in seditionem propensus, etc.: v. *REBELLIOUS*.

rebel: 1. rebdo, i: *the woods r.*, reboant silvae, Virg. Georg. 3, 223. 2. remūgio, q: *the Sibyl r.s in the cave*, antro remugit, id. Aen. 6, 99. 3. resono, i: *the house r.s with wailings*, resonant plangoribus aedes, id. 12, 607.

reblom or rebloussom: 1. rebloresco, ul: 3. Plin. H. N. 19, 8, 17, § 160. 2. reviresco, 3: Ov. Met. 2, 408. 3. revivisco, revixi, 3: Col. 4, 5.

rebound: 1. resillo, ul and il, sultum, 4: *the lance r.s like hail from a roof*, non secus resultat (sarissae) quam tecti a culmine graudo, Ov. Met. 12, 480: *the rays r.*, radii resiliunt, Plin. H. N. 2, 38, § 103. 2. resulto, i: *darts r. from the helmet*, tela resultant gales, Virg. Aen. 10, 330: *the echo of the voice r.s*, vocis offensa resultat imago, id. Georg. 4, 50. 3. repellor, pass., 3: *ring from the earth with (the earth having been struck by) his feet*, pedibus tellure repulsi, Ov. Met. 4, 710. 4. repēctior, pass.: *voices r.ing from (reflected by) a bend in a mountain*, voces montis anfractu repercusae, Tac. A. 4, 51.

rebuff (v.): 1. repello, repelli, pulsus, 3: *you will not go away r'd*, haud repulsus abibis, Sall. Jug. 110. 2. rejicio, ject, jectum, 3: *likely to r. one in his suit*, rejectura potentem, Ov. Met. 9, 512: *if I were r'd*, si rejicerer, id. 606. 3. despicio, expeji, spectum, 3: *despectus laibus*, Virg. Aen. 4, 36. 4. calcitro, i: Cic. Coel. 15, 36. 5. sperno, spervi, speritum, 3: *let lovers who shall be r'd consult me*, me, qui spermentur amantes, consultant, Tib. 1, 4, 77 v. REJECT.

rebuff (sub.): 1. repulsa (of a candidate for office): *Scourus received not only a r. but disgrace*, non solum retulit, sed ignominiam, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: *having met with two r.s*, duabus acceptis r., Cic. Planc. 21, 51. 2. fastidium (scornful treatment): *haughty r.s*, superba fastidia, Virg. Ecl. 2, 15.

rebuild: 1. restituo, 3: *to r. Rome*, Romam r-stituere, Liv. 5, 53: *he r.s the walls of the Athenians*, muros Atheniensium restituit, Nep. Them. 6.

Sen. Ep. 9, 13. 2. reficio, feci, fectum, 3: *until you have rebuilt the temples*, donec templa refeceris, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 2: *the toil of r.ing the city*, labor reficiendae urbis, Liv. 6, 1. 3. repāro, i (poet.): *to r. the houses of Troy*, tecta reparare Trojae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 60. 4. repāno, pōsal, pōsalum, 3: *to r. broken bridges*, pontes ruptos reponere, Tac. A. 1, 63: *r. stone by stone*, suo quemque loco lapide reponere, Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 146. 5. denuo aedifico, i: *the whole house is being r'd*, aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 34. 6. aedifico: *he destroys and builds*, i. e. reaedifico, diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. 7. reaedifico, i: Tertull. Pudic. 20 (used only in eccl. Latin: in Liv. 5, 53, Cic. Att. 6, 1, the true reading is aedifico). 8. Instauratio: i. Iald. Orig. 19, 10, i: Macrobi. Sat. 1, 11, post init. 9. restauro, i: Tac. A. 3, 72: *th. 4.3*. Phr.: *to r. a column entirely*, ab integro novam facere (columnam), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147: *to reconstruct*, ex rediivivis constituere, ib. 148: *I would have r'd Pergamos*, Pergama recidiva posuissim, Virg. Aen. 4, 344: *the ships having been r'd*, navibus ex integro fabricatis, Suet. Aug. 16.

rebuild, to be: met. and poet. r-surgō, rexi, rectum, 3: *even if the wall be thrice r.*, ter si resurgat murus, Hor. Od. 3, 65: *thou, Troy, shall be r.*, eversa Troja resurges, Ov. Fast. 1, 523: *the temples r.*, renata templa, Mart. 6, 4, 3: *the history of the r. city*, urbis renatae gesta, Liv. 6, 1.

rebuke (v.): 1. reprehendo, contr. reprehendo, di, sum, 3: *Caesar r'd the rashness and eagerness of the soldiers*, temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. 2. vitāpēro, i: *I dare not r. your advice*, tuum consilium vituperare non audeo, Cic. Mur. 29, 60. 3. objurgo, i: *he r'd my bashfulness*, meam verecundiam objurgavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3. 4. incuso, i: *he strongly r'd the centurions*, vehementer incusavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. 5. incēpro (avi, atum), āi, itum, i: *they r. their conceit*, increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Acad. 4, 23, 74. 6. incēptio, i: *to r. the Belgae*, increpare Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. 7. redarguo, ul: 3: *I r. your inconsistency*, inconstantiam tuam redarguo, Cic. Dom. 9, 21. 8. expōbro, i: *to r. me because I continue in that state of life*, exprobare, quod in ea vita maneam, Cic. Fam. 5, 15. 9. corripio, ul, reatum, 3: *the consuls being r'd*, determinat, corripit decernunt, Liv. 2, 28: *you r. as you ought*, the faults of your unwise friend, corripis, ut debes, stulti peccata sodalis, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 5. 10. r. severely, exāgitō, i: *Aeschines exagitat Demosthenem*, Cic. Or. 8, 26. Phr.: *castigo verbis: masters are wont to r. their boys*, pueros magistri castigare solent verbis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: id. Off. 1, 25, 88: *conviction facio*: id. Att. 16, 8.

rebuke (sub.): 1. reprehensio: Cic. Or. 1, 1: *to let alone the r. of fault*, culpae reprehensionem relinquere, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25. 2. vitāpēratio: *to rejoice because I had escaped to so serious r.s*, laetari quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, ib. 16, 7. 3. objurgatio: Cic. Am. 24, 80. 4. castigatio: id. Off. 1, 25. 5. convicium: *I have scourged you with the silent r. of conscience*, verberavi te cogitationis tacito convicio, id. Fam. 16, 26: see however Off. 3, 21, 81: where convicium bears a stronger meaning: *you express true but too late r.s of my fault*, vera facis sed sera meae convicia culpae, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 7.

rebuker: 1. reprehensor: Ov. Her. 17, 219. 2. objurgator: *we can appraise kindly r.s*, benevolos objurgatores placare possumus, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5. 3. castigatōr: *Brutus the r. of idle complaints*, castigator inertium querelarum, Liv. 1, 59. 4. correpitor: *not an enemy, but a r. of wrong-doers*, non hostis, sed correpitor peccantium, Sen. Ir. 2, 10, 4: *the worst men bear a*

r. most impatiently, pessimus quaque correptorem asperissime patitur, ib. 3, 27, 1.

rebus: "aenigma figuris expressum." **rebut**: 1. repello, repelli, pulsus, 3: *that reproach may be r'd*, contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137. 2. refello, felli, 3: *he r'd the taunts*, convicia refellebat, Suet. Ner. 41: *to r. by arguments*, refellere argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 88. 3. redarguo, ul: 3: *r. me if I speak falsely*, redargue me si mentior, Cic. Cluent. 23, 62: *he would have r'd the charge*, crimen redarguisset, Quint. 11, 1, 9. 4. respondeo, di, sum, 2, intrans, foil. by *de*: *when I shall have r'd the charges*, quum criminibus respondero, Cic. Planc. 3, 4. 5. responso, i: *to r. proud fortune*, fortunae responsare superbae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 68. 6. refēro, restāli (rett.), latum: *how do I r. this argument?* quid a nobis refertur? Cic. Quint. 13, 44: v. REPLY.

rebuter: 1. replicatio: Just. Inst. 4, 14: Julian. Dig. 27, 10, 7: ib. 44, 2, 24. 2. reprehensio: *an argument by which the adversaries' assertion is confuted*, per quam adversariorum confirmatio diluitur, aut infirmatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 77.

recall: 1. revōco, i: *the report r'd the Samnites to Caudium*, Samnites ad Caudium revocavit, Liv. 9, 27: *to r. one's sleep*, revocare gradum, Virg. Aen. 6, 128: *he determined to r. the soldiers*, (militēs) revocare constituit, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: *r'd* (as an actor or reciter), revocatus, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: *Camillus r'd from banishment*, revocatus de exilio, Liv. 5, 46. 2. devōco, i: *there is no reason for their r'ing him from his province*, nihil est, quod eum a provincia devocent, Cic. Prov. 12, 29. 3. repeto, ivi, and il, itum, 3: *when I r. the memories of the past*, memoria vetera repetit, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1: *r'ing her countenance*, repetens faciem, Ov. Met. 6, 494:

4. redigo, ēgi, actum, 3: *he r'd to his recollection*, in memoriam redegit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, post init. 5. redico, xi, cium, 3: *to r. to memory*, reducere in memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98: *to r. some one from banishment*, quemdam de exilio reducere, id. Phil. 2, 4, 9. 6. retrāho, xi, tractum, 3: *why do you r. me?* quid... me retrahis? Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 13. 7. retrāco, i: *there is no reason for the Aeneadae to r. their words*, nihil est quod dicta retractent Aeneadae, Virg. Aen. 12, 11: *the largesses ought not to be r'd*, largitiones retractari non oportet, Plin. Ep. 10, 112.

8. restituo, ul, atum, 3: *a just cause for r'ing me*, causa justa restituendi mei, Cic. Mil. 14, 36. Phr.: *why did you choose to r. me?* quid me reducere esse voluistis? Cic. Mil. 37, 103: *a r'd soldier*, evocatus: *a steady band of r'd soldiers*, evocatorum firma manus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: *the voice once despatched cannot be r'd*, necit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390.

recall (sub.): 1. receptus, ūs: *the signal of r. having been given*, signo receptum dato, Liv. 2, 62: *he ordered the r. to be sounded*, receptui cani jussit, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. 2. revōcatō: *we cannot hear the signal of r.*, revocationem a bello audire non possumus, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: *the r. of a word*, revocatio verbi, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206. 3. reditus, ūs: *if you love me obtain a r. for the men*, reditum, si me amas... hominibus confice, Cic. Fam. 9, 13.

recant: 1. recanto, i: *having r'd your reproaches*, recantatis opprobriis, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27. 2. retracto, i: v. RECALL. Phr.: *palinodiam cano*, Macrobi. Sat. 7, 5: v. RECAUTION.

recantation: 1. receptus, ūs: *a time for r. of too intolerant a sentiment*, tempus ad receptum nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57. 2. palinodia: Cic. Att. 4, 5: ib. 7. In Cicero's time the Greek word appears to have been in use, which later was written in Roman letters: see Macrobi. Sat. 7, 5.

recapitulate: 1. enūmēro, i. 2. in unum locum cogo: Cic. Inv.

1. 52, 98. 3. colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3: Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47. 4. una comprehensione omnia comploctor: Cic. Flin. 5, 9, 26. 5. rēptō, 11, and 1vi, 11um, 3: what we have to r. must be run through point by point, quae repetemus...decurrendum per capita, Quint. 6, 1, 2: v. RECAPITULATION.

recapitulation: 1. Enūmeratio: thus def. by Cic. (a) per quam res disperse et diffuse dicat, unum in locum conagunt: Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98. (b) per quam colligamus et connumeramus, quibus de rebus verba fecerimus, breviter, Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47: to add a r., subicere enumerationem, Quint. 6, 1, 3: repetition and collection, which some Latin writers call enumeratio, repetitio et congregatio, Graeco *ἀνακεφαλαιωσις*, a quibusdam Latinorum enumeratio: Quint. 6, 1, 1. 2. comprehensio: v. RECAPITULATIO (1). 3. collectio: Cic. Brut. 88, 302. 4. rēptō, 11, and 1vi, 11um, 3: see above: (1). 5. congregatio: see above: (1).

recapture (n.): 1. rēcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: Publius who r. Tarentum: Cic. Sen. 4, 10. 2. rēcipiō, 1: the city having been r. from the Romans, occupata urbe ab Romanis, Liv. 26, 39: v. RECOVER.

recapture (verb): 1. by verb: being detained some days, the r. of the cities of the Brutii, retentus aliquot dies in recipienda civitatibus Brutiorum, Liv. 33, 11. 2. rēcipiatio (rēcip-): Just. 30, 1.

recoat: 1. rēcōquo, xi, ctum, 3: they r. their fathers' quorae, reconvertunt patris fornacibus enes, Virg. Aen. 7, 636: they made swords out of iron r., e ferro recocto gladios fecerunt, Flor. 3, 20, 6. 2. rēficio, feci, factum, 3: I send (the original) revised and re-coat in many places, (ἀποκρίνω) mitto crebris locis inculcatum et refectionem, Cic. Att. 16, 3. 3. rēfingo, 3: or perh. rēfingo, xi, ctum, 3: the bees r. their swollen palaces, ceres regna refulgent (refluent?), Virg. Georg. 4, 202. 4. rēfōvo, 1: orationem: Auct. ad Herenn. 2, 30, 47. 5. rescribo, psi, ptum, 3: to r. law-speeches, actiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: r. commentaries, commentarios, Suet. Jul. 56. 6. rētracto, 1: to r. the poems of friends, carmina amicorum... retractare, Suet. Gram. 2: about to r. my treatise, *οὐκ ἔτιναις* retractaturus, Cic. Att. 16, 3: I intend to r. these law-cases, has (causas) destinio retractare, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. 7. confio, 1: sickles are r. to make a sword, falces conflantur in enssem, Virg. Georg. 1, 508.

recede: 1. rēcedo, cessi, cessum, 3: the lands and cities r. (from view), terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 72: you r. from your words, a verbis recedis, Cic. Caecil. 13, 27: a painter makes us believe that some parts in his work project, and others r., efficit, ut quaedam eminerent in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21. 3. rēcedo: as much as from the highest, so much did the globe of the earth r. from the lowest, quantum a summit, tantum secessit ab imis terra, Ov. Fast. 6, 279.

4. rēfugio, fūgi, 3: the Ezrine encroaches on the lands r.ing to a great distance, longe refugientes occupat terras, Plin. H. N. 4, 12, 24, § 76. 5. rēfior, paus, 3: the r.ing waves, relabentes undas, Claud. laus Ser. 70. 6. rēfūio, 3: Tiber r.ing stopped, Thybris refluens substitit, Virg. Aen. 8, 87: v. RETIRE.

receding (part): 1. rēfūgus: Tantalus caught at the r. water, undam captavit refugam, Ov. Met. 10, 42. 2. rēfūus: the Ezrine flows into the Propontis, the sea never r. entirely into the Ezrine, prorsus in Pontum nunquam refūio mari, Plin. H. N. 2, 97, 100, § 219.

receipt (sub): 1. Act. of receiving: 1. acceptio: Cic. Top. 8, 37: or with the verb: after the r. of the

letter, accepta literis: cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 26: after the r. of the money, pecunia accepta; cf. Id. Off. 2, 23, 82. 2. rēceptio: 1. Asin. 3, 2, 70.

II. Legal r., or release: 1. acceptatio, or in two words acceptatio: unless the r. agree with the bond, the release is incomplete, nisi consentiat acceptatio cum obligatione.... Imperfecta est liberatio, Paul. Dig. 46, 4, 14: v. Dict. of Ant. p. 2. 2. spēcha: there is no r. until the money be paid, apocha non alias contingit, quam si pecunia soluta sit, Ulp. ib. 19.

III. Value received: 1. acceptum: r. and expensiture ought to have been entered in a book, in codicem acceptum et expensum referri debuit, Cic. Rōc. C. 3, 8: so that the proportion of r.s and payments may be equal, ut ratio par sit acceptorum et datorum, Id. Am. 16, 58: enter or acknowledge as a r., habeo acceptum: what I promised you, do you acknowledge as received, i.e. treat as a r., quod ego tibi promisi, habesne acceptum? Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 6. 2. rēditus, 11, and 1vi, 11um, 3: every one likes his own r.s, redditus quisque suos amat, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 17: v. PROFIT, REVENUE, RETURN.

IV. Medical or culinary prescription or recipe: compōitio: I write down whole-some admonitions, like r.s for useful medicines, salutare admonitiones, velut medicamentorum utillum compositiones literis mando, Sen. Ep. 8, 2: see also Veget. Vete. 1, 17, and Apicius, 1, 1.

receive: 1. rēcipio, 3 (gen. term): what he gives, we r., quod dat, accipimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: Verres r.s the money, pecuniam accipit, Id. Verr. 2, 9, 25: the Parthian leader r.d a wound, dux Parthorum vulnus accepit, Id. Fam. 5, 20: he increased the glory r.d from his father, gloriam a patre acceptam auxit, Nep. Timoth. 1: when Dido shall r. you in her lap, quum te gremio accipiet Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 685. 2. cāpio, cēpi, cepi, 3: until the land of Egypt r.d them wearied, donec fessos Aegyptia tellus cepit, Ov. Met. 5, 324: I r.d great pleasure from your letter, magnam voluptatem ex tuis literis cepi, Cic. Fam. 11, 28. 3. excipio, 3 (to r., meet, or entertain a person or thing coming): he must r. all the shots, omnia tela excipiat, necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 177: on my departure from great Rome, Aricia r.d me, egressum magna me excepit Aricia Roma; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1: we hear that the envoys were well r.d, audimus (legatos) benigne exceptos, Liv. 41, 24: benigno vulnū, Id. 30, 14: he is r.d with an outcry (of displeasure), excipitur clamore, Cic. Verr. 5, 36, 94. 4. percipio, 3 (to get): to r. rewards, praemia percipere, Caea. B. C. 2, 32: we r. by the mind impressions from without, animo, quae extra sunt, percipimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147. 5. rēcipio, 3: if the people had r.d so much out of his goods, si tantum ex ejus bonis populus recepisset, Cic. Rab. 13, 27: they say that the Lacedaemonians r.d the old man to a seal among themselves, senem illum secum recepisse, Id. Sen. 18, 61. 6. suscipio, 3: they r. the warm blood in bowls, tepulum cruorem suscipiunt pateris, Virg. Aen. 6, 249: scars r.d in war, susceptae bello cicatrices, Quint. 6, 1, 21.

7. praecipio, 3: take over r. an inheritance beforehand: Plin. Ep. 5, 7: Papin. Dig. 17, 2, 81. 8. fero, trāsi, tātum, 3: when you have r.d that answer from me, quum id a me responsum tulisses, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19. 9. ascribo, 1vi, 11um, 3 (into a code of laws): if the allies of the people and the Latins should have r.d what the Roman people ordered, then the people would be bound.... si id acsivissent socii populi ac Latini, tum lege eadem is populus teneretur, Cic. Balb. 8, 20.

10. ascribo, psi, ptum, 3 (into a body of citizens, or the like): he thought proper to be r.d into that city, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, Cic. Arch. 4, 6.

11. cōpoto, 1 (by choice of members of an existing body): it was necessary that an old citizen should be r.d, veterem

civem cooptari necesse erat legibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 50, 124: I am anxious that my son Cicerus should be r.d into your corporation, in collegium vestrum cooptari, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 5, 12, admittito; an attempt was made to prevent the envoys from being r.d, data est opera ne (legati) admitterentur, Liv. 41, 24, 13, aggreco, 1: I am wont to r. you into our number, to in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, Cic. Mur. 7, 16. P. h. r.: I have devoted myself to r.ing visits from my friends, salutatio non dedimus amicorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: no one called on me, whom I was too busy to r. ("not at home"), cui fuerim occupatus, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: I r.d great pleasure in hearing, maxima sum laetitia affectus, quum audivi, Id. 15, 7: to be well r.d by men of taste, a docile probari, Cic. Brut. 50, 189: I am, decidedly, r.d coldly, plane jactum frigen, Cic. Fam. 11, 14: he was r.d with kisses, sibilis explod-batur, Cic. Rōc. C. 11, 30: r. us with fairness, adese cuncto animo, Ter. prol. And. 24: to r. with a smile, arridere; with scorn, deridere: v. TO DERIDE.

receiver: 1. One who receives: 1. rēceptor (usu. in a bad sense): r. of plunder, r. praedatum, Tac. A. 4, 23. 2. rēcipiō, f.: of plundered and stolen goods, praedatum ac furtorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 8, 17. 3. rēceptor (in the habit of receiving): a robber, latronum, Cic. Mil. 19, 50. 4. rēfōnālis (of rents and money): Lamp. Alex. Sev. 45: he soon changed his r.s, rationales cito mutabat, Id. P. h. r.: the duty of a r., rationales officium, Cod. 10, 19, 6. 5. susceptor: (a) of money, pecuniarum, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, 102: (b) of stolen goods: Ulp. Dig. 11, 5, 1. 6. exactor (of customs): Caea. B. C. 3, 32. 7. portitor (of customs): Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150. II. Vessels for r.ing: excipula, urum: having placed the r.s underneath, subditis excipulis... humor lactis videtur effluere, Plin. H. N. 25, 38, § 78: Id. 9, 22, 38, § 75: basisks for r.ing, quali exceptorili, Dig. 33, 7, 8.

recent: 1. rēcens: to be elated with a r. victory, recenti victoria effert, Caea. B. G. 5, 47 [recens wider in range than novus]. 2. prōprius, 11, and 1vi, 11um, 3: I come to the more r. letter, venio ad proporem epistolam, Cic. Att. 15, 3. 3. crūdus (lit. unwraps, raw): a highly fig. expr.: r. slavery, servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8: r. wounds, vulnera, Ov. Trist. 3, 11, 19: v. FRESH, NEW.

recently: rēcens: nūper: v. LATRELY. **receptacle:** 1. rēceptaculum: (the stomach) a r. for food and drink, cibi et potationis, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 54, 136: for enemies, hostium, Liv. 1, 33: for merchandise, mercibus, Id. 38, 30: the sewer, a r. for the filth of the city, purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: r.s for water, receptacula aquae, Vitruv. 8, 7. 2. excipula, urum: see RECEIVER (II.). 3. lacus, 11, and 1vi, 11um, 3: lacus vinarius, Cat. R. R. 25, Col. 1, 6, 14. 4. labrum: Virg. Georg. 2, 6. v. VAT. 5. cella, ae: for wine, vinaria; for bread, penaria; for oil, olearia: Cic. Sen. 1, 6, 36: Col. 1, 6, 9: cella proma, a storchae, Tertull. Rea. Carn. 27. 6. cisterna, ae: Col. 1, 5, 2. 7. cellarium: Tertull. u. a. 8. r.s, loci receptorii, Id.

reception: 1. rēceptio (rare): Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 70: where it is foll. by an acc., receptio meum virum Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 10. 2. additus, 11, and 1vi, 11um, 3: access (for interview): he did not give r. to petitioners, a petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. Paus. 3: a more friendly r., a familiarior, Liv. 24, 5. 3. congressus, 11, and 1vi, 11um, 3: congressus durior, Tac. A. 4, 74. 4. hospitium, n.: we are excluded from r. on the sand, hospitio problemari arenae, Virg. Aen. 1, 540: preys upon one's estate by constant r.s of waf-arers, assiduis divertentium hospitii infestat

merum et relaturum, *Id. Brut.* 36, 137.
6, scribo, psi, ptum, 3: *r. this man among your crew, scribe* *tui gregis hunc, Hor. Ep.* 1, 9, 13. 7, *adscribe: do you r. me among such a number, adscribe me talem in numerum, Cic. Phil.* 2, 13, 34.

reckon on: confido, fisis sum, 3 (usu. with *dat.* of person or *abl.* of thing relied on): *that they must r. on home resources . . . for the security of the city, ut domesticis opibus . . . de salute urbis confiderent, Caes. B. C.* 2, 5.

reckoning on: frstus (with *abl.*): *r. on your support, vobis frstus, Cic. Plane.* 42, 101: *I have seen many deceived who r.'d on the support of the gods, vidi ego dis frstos saepe multos decipi, Pl. Cas.* 2, 5, 40. Phr.: *r. without one's host, frustra or frustror, i. ego me frustra, Pl. Mil.* 3, 3, 9: *I have often r.'d . . . saepe me spes haec frustrata est, Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 37: *on which having r.'d . . . in quo quum eum opinio fessellasset, Nep. Agr.* 3.

reckoner: 1, *r. clōdicator, Cic. Att.* 1, 12. 2, *compitator: most careful r.s, diligentissimi computatores, Sen. Ep.* 87, 5. 3, *supptitor, Firmic.* 5, 8.

—, *ready (a book to help in calculation):* perh. *memorialis libellus, Suet. Jul.* 56.

reckoning: 1, *r. itio, ōnis, f.:* *compar. r.s, rationes conferat, Cic. Att.* 5, 21, 8: *if you wish to make a true r., si vis veram rationem exsequi, Ter. Hec.* 3, 1, 26: *we ought to make a r. of work done, and of days, rationem intrinse oportet operum, derum, Cato R. R.* 2, 2: *a r. of profit will be made, inlubitur ratio quaestas de vestra pecunia, Cic. Leg.* Agr. 2, 15, 67: *having begun and cast up the r., inita subductaque ratione, Cic. N. D.* 1, 29, 71. 2, *r. itionem: the r. which we shall give, r. quod tradituri sumus, Col.* 5, 1, 8. 3, *r. itionarium: of the empire, r. imperii, Suet. Aug.* 18. 4, *a little r., r. itionella: I have made out a little r., subdixi rationculam, Pl. Cur.* 3, 1, 1. 5, *compitatio, Plin. H. N.* 6, 33, 38 § 209. 6, *supptatio, Vitruv.* 1, 7, 12: *recensio, or recensio: r. of the people, r. populi, Suet. Jul.* 41. 8, *nūmerus: a r. of the slain could hardly be made, numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, Liv.* 38, 24: *the r. will agree, conveniet numerus, Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 2: *reduce each point to a r., ad numeros exigue quidque suos, Ov. Item.* 372. 9, *dinā-mēritio, Cic. de Or.* 3, 54, 207. 10, *menāra: we will make r.s of the fields, mensuras inlinitas agrorum, Col.* 6, 3, 1. Phr.: *to make a r., ad calculos vocare, Cic. Am.* 16, 58: *if the state calls him to a r., si ad calculos eum republica vocet, Liv.* 5, 4.

—, *dead (at sea):* perh. **spatili navigatione confecti mera supputatio.*

reclaim: 1, *to ask back:* 1, *repēto, lvi or li, itum, 3:* *r. plumage, repetitum plumas, Hor. Ep.* 1, 3, 18. *money, pecunias, Cic. Verr.* 2, 5, 48, 127: *to r. goods by legal process, bona repetere ac persequi lite, lb.* 3, 13, 32. 2, *persequor, cūna, 3:* *we claim r. our property, possumus rem nostram persequi, Cic. Quint.* 13, 45: *you take away power of r.ing his right, persequendi juris sui admis potestatem, Id. Div.* in Caecil. 6, 21. 3, *repecco, 3:* *to r. standards from Parthians, Parthos repocere signa, Virg. Aen.* 7, 606: *I lent him a talent, I will r. it, talentum tuum dedi, repocam, Pl. Trin.* 3, 2, 102. 4, *requiro, sivi and sili, itum, 3:* *having r.'d the ring forced from him, quum extractum sibi anulum . . . requisisset, Suet. Tib.* 73. 5, *reclpēro, 1:* *we sent ambassadors to r. the money from him, qui ab illo pecuniam recuperarent, Cic. Agr.* 2, 16, 41: *we hurry to r. our liberty, rapimur ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Phil.* 13, 7, 15: *v. recovoca.* ||].

to call back from error, to reform:

1, *revēco, 1:* *the effigy of your grandfather which ought to have r.'d*

you from so great a crime, quas te a tanto scelere revocare debuit, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10. 2, *reprehendo, 1, sum, 3:* *to r. your ways, vestros reprehendere cursus, Prop.* 1, 7, 9. 3, *corripo, rexi, rectum, 3:* *the state is wont to be r.'d by self-denial, emendari et corrigi solet contentia, Cic. Leg.* 3, 13, 30: *take pains to r. my son, corrigere mihi natum porro entere, Ter. Andr.* 3, 4, 17: *why do you not r. him to good conduct, quin ad frugem corrigi, Pl. Trin.* 1, 2, 81. ||].

to object to: 1, *reclāmo, 1:* *when the legions had r.'d against his promises, quum ejus promissis legiones reclamasent, Cic. Phil.* 5, 8, 22: *those same men r.'d as usual, lidem illi qui solent reclamarunt, Cic. Fam.* 11, 21. 2, *reclāmio, 1:* *nature arrise r.s against suspicions of that kind, reclamat istius modi suspitionibus ipsa natura, Id. Rosc.* Am. 22, 63. 3, *reclāso, 1:* *to r. against the pay, de stipendio recusare, Caes. B. G.* 1, 44. 4, *frēmo, ul, itum, 3:* *Arrius r.s about the consulship being wrested from him, consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att.* 2, 7: *Pompeius r.s, complains, fremit, queritur, lb.* 4, 15.

reclamation: 1, *replēditio, Ulp.* Dig. 3, 6, 3. 2, *vindictio: r. of goods of intestates, vindictio bonorum intestatorum civium, Plin. Ep.* 10, 88. 3, *vindicta: of liberty, libertatis, Liv.* 14, 49.

reclaimor: 1, *reclpētor, Cic. Verr.* 3, 12, 31. 2, *vindex: of debt, aeris alieni, Id. Att.* 2, 1.

recline: A. Trans.: 1, *reclino, 1:* *having r'd themselves here according to custom, huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, Caes. B. G.* 6, 27: *Cepheus r.s his head and shoulders, caput atque humeros reclinat, Cic. Arat.* 417. 2, *inclino, 1:* *I will now r. myself (at supper), jam inclinabo me, Pl. Pers.* 4, 8, 7. B. Intrans.: 1, *reclinor, pass. refl.: r.ing on the grass, in gramine reclinator, Hor. Od.* 2, 1, 7. 2, *cūbo, ūl, itum, 1:* *his wife r.ing higher up, uxore supra cubante, Suet. Cal.* 24. 3, *reclūbo, 1:* *r.ing under the shade of a beech-tree, recubans sub tegmine fagi, Virg. Ecl.* 1, 1. 4, *accūbo, 1:* *at or near, i. e. a table at meals: you may go and r. where you like, ubi lubet ire accubitum licet, Pl. Men.* 2, 3, 21. 5, *reclūbo, cubul, cubitum, 3:* *between whom Augustus r.ing, quos inter Augustus recubebat, Hor. Od.* 3, 11. 6, *accumbo, 3:* *r.ing opposite, contra accubentem, Suet. Cal.* 25: *they will r. at the top (of the table), summi accumbent, Pl. Stich.* 3, 2, 37: *to r. on a couch, in lecto accumbere, lb.* 32. 7, *discumbo, 3:* *(in different places): to r. on embroidered couches, toris discumbere pictis, Virg. Aen.* 1, 708: *they r., discumbitur, Cic. Verr.* 2, 1, 26, 66. 8, *prēcumbo, 3:* *Aeneas r'd (lay down to sleep), procubuit, Virg. Aen.* 8, 30. 9, *sternor, stratus, 3:* *(flat: on the ground):* Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22. 10, *lāceo, ul, 2:* *Id.* 2, 11, 14.

reclining or reclined: 1, *reclīnis, adj.: r. on a carpet of flowers, in gramine floreo, R. Mart.* 9, 91, 1. 2, *reclūpinus (on one's back): lying r'd on the ground, humi jacentes resupini, Plin. H. N.* 7, 2 § 23. **recluse (subs.):** 1, *klēchōrēta, ae, m. (Gr. ἀναχωρητής: one who retires, i. e. from the world): very many dwell in the desert, . . . whom they call r.s, habitant perique in eremo . . . quos anachoretas vocant, Sulp. Sev. Dial.* 1, 15, 2. 2, *erēmīta, ae (Gr. ἐρημίτης: a dweller in the desert): Paulus the first r., primus eremita, lb.* 17, 1. 3, *pure Lat. sōlītarius homo (the best expr. to represent Wordsworth's "Recluse"): v. solit.*

— (adj.): 1, *seclētus, a, um:* *tumult invades the most r. persons, necretissimos invadit tumultus, Sen. Ep.* 91, 5. 2, *sōlītarius, a, um: a r. life, solitaria vita, Quint.* 1, 2, 18: *a r. man, solitarius homo, Cic. Off.* 2, 11, 39: *a r.*

life, sōlītudo, Id. Att. 3, 7, 1. Phr.: *I lead a r. life, odi celebratam: fugio homines, lb.*

recognition: 1, *agnitio: as if were assuming the r. of their own carcass, sui cadaveris agnitionem fugientes, Plin. H. N.* 10, 70, 90 § 194. 2, *cognitio: thence sprang r., inde est cognitio facta, Ter. Hec.* 5, 3, 33. 3, *reclitio: Plin.* 11, 30, 36 § 109.

recognizable: 1, *agnoscibilis: Tertull. Res. Carn.* 55. 2, *agnitiō-nālis: Id. adv. Valent.* 27. 3, *noctibilis: Id. adv. Scap.* 2, *extr.* (N.B.—All unclaus. expr. rather by agnosci posse: v. to RECOGNIZE.)

recognisance: 1, *sponsio: Sordidus entered into a r. sponsionem fecit, Cic. Verr.* 1, 58, 135. 2, *vādmōnium: Quintius enters into a r., vādmōnium statit, Cic. Quint.* 7, 29: *to enter into . . . vādmōnium concipere, Id. Q. F.* 2, 15, 2: *they remember their r.s, vādmōnia constituta meminerunt, Id. Sen.* 7, 21: *Nae-vius appeared to answer to his r., venit ad vādmōnium, Id. Quint.* 5, 22: *to forfeit a r., vādmōnium deserere, Cic. Quint.* 18, 57. 3, *fīdēssusio: Javolen.* in Dig. 46, 1, 20: *lb.* 68. 4, *satisdātio: Ulp.* in Dig. 46, 5, 7. 5, *cautio: he ex-acted a r. from each, cautionem exegit a singulis, Suet. Aug.* 68. Phr.: *to answer to his r., vadato respondere, lit. to the man who had bound him, Hor. S.* 1, 9, 36.

recognize: 1, *to see likeness or identity.* 1, *nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3:* *I r. the hair . . . of the Roman king, nosco crines . . . regis Romani, Virg. Aen.* 6, 810: *you might r. me in the double likeness, noscere me duplici posces in imagine, Ov. Fast.* 1, 231. 2, *agnosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3:* *such darkness that no man could r. another, tantas tenebras, ut nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic. N. D.* 3, 38, 96: *you r. God from his works, Deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, Id. Tusc.* 1, 29, 70. 3, *cognosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3:* *what, I not r. your voice? quid, ego non cognosco vocem tuam? Cic. de Or.* 2, 68, 276: *that no one might r. me, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun.* 5, 2, 8: *a part of the spoil was restored to those who r'd their own property, praedae pars sua cognoscentibus . . . redditā, Liv.* 4, 29. 4, *recognosco, 3:* *when I thoroughly r'd you, quum te penitus recognovi, Cic. Delot.* 2, 4: *to r. by recollection, reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Sen.* 21, 78.

5, *noctio, 1:* *r.ing by the face, facie noctitas, Liv.* 22, 6: *they r'd by their voices, vocibus noctabant, Plin. Ep.* 6, 20. ||]. **To acknowledge:** 1, *nosco, 3:* *that part of the apology I neither r. nor approve, illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec approbo, Cic. Fam.* 4, 4: *this one source of influence they r., hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes. B. G.* 6, 15. 2, *conservo, 1:* *let the Aetolian race r. the supremacy of the Roman people, Imperium . . . populi Romani gens Aetolorum conservato, Liv.* 38, 11. 3, *accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3:* *(to accept, admit): I r. the signal of recall, accipio revocamen, Ov. Fast.* 1, 561.

recoil (v.): 1, *reclio, 4:* *v. REBOUND.* 2, *reclō, cidi, cāsum, 3:* *that a twig r'd into his eye, ramulum in oculum reclidisse, Cic. Div.* 1, 54, 123. 3, *recllo, 1:* *the earth recoils back, retro recellit, Lucr.* 6, 972: *the height r.ing to the ground, libramento recelente ad solum, Liv.* 24, 34. 4, *revertor, sui sum, 3:* *that punishment will r. on your own head, poena reversa est in caput ista tuum, Ov. A. A.* 1, 340: *v. to RECK.*

— with horror. 1, *rēfugio, fugi, fugitum, 3:* *Virg. Aen.* 2, 12: *I r. from admonishing you, a te admonendo refugio, Cic. Att.* 12, 18: *he r.s in terror, trepidus refugit (perf. indef.), Virg. Aen.* 2, 380. 2, *reformido, 1:* *so foul, that speech r.s from mentioning them, ita tetra, ut ea . . . reformidet oratio, Cic. Tusc.* 1, 45, 108.

recoin: 1, *reclādo.* Varro ap. 651

Paoc. 2, diffingo, 3. **Hor.** Phr.: to *r. ill-turned verses, male tornatos inculdi reddere versus*. **Hor.** A. P. 441.

recoinage: expr. by *litterum ferire, cudere*. **V.** TO COIN.

recollect: 1. *To remember*: *rê-corder*, *r.*: *rémiscor*, 3. *mémori, def. perf.*: *v.* TO REMEMBER. 2. *To recover resolution or composure of mind*: *colligo, legi, lectum*, 3: *I r.d. myself, collegi me*, **Cic.** Fam. 1, 9.

recollection: 1. *mémoria*: *to keep in r.*, *custodire memoria*, **Cic.** de Or. 1, 28, 127: *to embrace in r.*, *memoria complecti*, **Id.** Div. in Caecil. 12, 39: *the hearer's r. will be refreshed, auditoris memoria reintegrabitur*, **Id.** Inv. 1, 52, 99: *to recall to r.*, *reducere in memoriam*, **Id.** Sen. 7, 21: *I recover my r.*, *redeo in memoriam*, **Id.**: *to escape the r.*, expr. by *memoria fugit*, **Liv.** 9, 44: *to hand down to r.*, *memoriae prodere*, **Nep.** Hann. 13: *he preserved no r. of the insult*, *nullum adhibuit memoriam contumeliae*, **Id.** Epam. 7: *the r. of the thing has passed away*, *memoria reit abolevit*, **Liv.** 3, 55: *to pursue with grateful r.*, *grata memoria prosequi*, **Cic.** Phil. 14, 11, 30: *within our r.*, *memoria nostra*, **Id.** Verr. 2, 1, 7, 17: *within the r. of man*, *post hominum memoriam*, **Id.** Fam. 11, 5. 2. *reconditio*: *the r. of benefits*, *r. benefactorum*, **Cic.** Sen. 3, 9. 3. *recoignitio*: *r. of his crimes, scelorum suorum*, **Id.** Verr. 4, 50, 110.

recoinnence: **A.** Trans. 1. *Integro*, 1: *r. a her song, carmen integrat*, **Virg.** Georg. 4, 514. 2. *redintegro*, 1: *they r. the battle, redintegrant proellum*, **Liv.** 1, 12. 3. *instaurat*, 1: *let us r. the war, instauramus novum de integro bellum*, **Liv.** 37, 19. 4. *restaurat*, 1: *Just*, 3, 5. 5. *répêto*, **Lvi**, and **It.** 11, 11, 10: *r. ring these studies after a long interval*, *longo intervallo haec studia repetentem*, **Cic.** Fat. 2, 4. 6. *révôvo*, 1: *a design of r.ing the war, condlum belli renovandi*, **Caes.** B. G. 3, 2: *I have begun to r. these studies, haec studia renovare coepimus*, **Cic.** Div. 2, 2, 7. 7. *Itéro*, 1: *the battle being r.d on the next day, postero die iterata pugna*, **Liv.** 6, 32. **Phr.**: *are you r.ing war?* *rursus bella movent* **Hor.** Od. 4, 1, 2: *a great war is r.d on the part of many natives, iterum bellum ingens multis ex gentibus conditur*, **Liv.** 10, 18: *r. a war, ferrum retractat*, **Virg.** Aen. 7, 694: *to r. war, resumere arma*, **Tac.** H. 2, 44: *rebello*: **Or.** Met. 9, 81. **B.** Intrans. 1. *rénaucor*, *natus sum*, 3: *men wonder at the war which has r.d there, bellum istuc renatum mirantur homines*, **Cic.** Fam. 11, 14. 2. *rédeo*, **Lvi**, and **It.** 11, 11, 10: *the labour of the farmers r.s in rotation, reddit agricolis labor actus in orbem*, **Id.** Georg. 2, 421. 3. *recondesco*, **dñl.** 3: *when the Manlian sedition r.d, recrudescente Manliana seditione*, **Liv.** 6, 18: *the battle r.d for a while, paulisper recruduit pugna*, **Id.** 10, 19.

recommend: 1. *commendo*, 1: *to r. in the best manner, de meliore nota commendare*, **Curio ad Cic.** Fam. 7, 29: *I r. myself entirely, me totum commendo*, **Id.** 2, 6, extr.: *consider my mother and friends as r.d to you, matrem, meosque tibi commendatos habe*, **Id.** 12, 16: *I r. Praecilius to you especially, P tibi commendo unice*, **Id.** 13, 15. 2. *dñféro*, **tñll**, **lñtum**, 3: *(to nominate)*: *Pompeius says, that he will r. five new prefects, quinque se praefectos delaturum novos*, **Id.** Att. 5, 7. 3. *suidéo*, **sl**, **sum**, 2: *(advise)*: *you r.d me not to do it, ne facerem suavisit*, **Plin.** Ep. 5, 6: *I will do as you r.*, *faciam ut suades*, **Cic.** Att. 11, 16. 4. *suffragor*, 1: *(be in favour of)* *that circumstance r.d this plan, hunc consilio suffragabatur illa res*, **Caes.** B. C. 1, 61. 5. *próbo*, 1: *(make good)*: *I fear lest I may not succeed in r.ing this to you, vereor, tibi ipsi ut probem*, **Cic.** Att. 6, 1, 4.

recommendation: 1. *commendatio*: *no common r.*, *non vulgare commendationem*, **Cic.** Fam. 13, 15:

worthy of careful r., *accurata commendatione dignum*, **Id.** 17. 2. *hortatio*: *I plead with you, not by r. nor by injunctioes, but ... non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus ... ago*, **Id.** Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 14. 3. *suaio*: *Taurus using all manner of r.s, omni suasionum genere utens*, **Gell.** 10, 19, 4. 4. *laudatio*: *the r. of a bad man was to me almost discreditable, laudatio hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi erat pene turpis*, **Cic.** Pla. 29, 72. **Phr.**: *a letter of r.*: *v. next art.*

recommendatory: *commendatiticius*, **a. um**: *a r. letter, litterae commendatiticiae*, **Cic.** Fam. 5, 5: *r. documents, c. tabulae*, **Id.** Verr. 4, 65, 148: *receive a r. (letter), accipe commendatiticia, without litteras*, **Macrobr.** Sat. 2, 4.

recommender: *sússor*: **Cic.** Att. 16, 7.

recommitt: 1. *reduco in carcerem*: *I pardon Philoxenus, who preferred to be r.d to prison, ignosco Philoxeno, qui reducti in carcerem maluit*, **Cic.** Att. 4, 6. 2. *custodire iterum committo*, **Id.** Verr. 5, 27, 69.

recompense (**v.**): 1. *rémünéror* (rather than *remunero*), 1: *that I might r. you with as similar a gift as possible, ut possem te r. quam similimo munere*, **Cic.** Fam. 9, 8: *with what kind of office shall I r. the services of T. Annius?* *quibus officiis T. Annii beneficia remunerabor?* **Cic.** post Red. 12, 30: *I will r. you with these punishments, to his supplicis remunerabor*, **Catull.** 14, 19. 2. *répêdo*, **dl**, **sum**, 3: *fault r.d by your own fault, culpa culpa repensata tua*, **Ov.** Am. 1, 8, 80. 3. *respondeo*, **dl**, **sum**, 3: *we have r.d like by like, paria paribus respondimus*, **Cic.** Att. 6, 1, 19. 4. *réficio*, **fñcl**, **fectum**, 3: *no one ought to incur cost, if he sees that he cannot be r.d for it, si videt non posse refici*, **Varro**, R. R. 1, 2, 8. 5. *satisfacio*, **fñcl**, **factum**, 3: *we have r.d good will by the same, voluntati voluntate satisfacimus*, **Sen.** Benef. 2, 35, 1.

recompense (**sub.**): 1. *rémünératio*, **Cic.** Off. 2, 20, 69. 2. *münus*, **ñris**, **n**: *this r. is made to you for many other services, hoc tibi munus pro multis aliis redditur officiis*, **Catull.** 63, 149. 3. *praemium*: *expect from me any gift or r. you please, quodvis donum et praemium a me optato*, **Ter.** Eun. 5, 9, 27: *the industry of a bad poet worthy of some r.*, *sedulitatem mali poetae aliquo praemio dignam*, **Cic.** Arch. 10, 25: *receive the r. of your deed, cape praemia facit*, **Ov.** Met. 8, 503. 4. *prétium*: *that I may make him a r. for his kindnesses, pro beneficiis ejus ut ei pretium possim reddere*, **Pl.** Capt. 5, 1, 19: *a r. for crime, pretium scelus*, **Juv.** 13, 105. 5. *merces*, **ñdis**: *Laomedon deprived the gods of the stipulated r.*, *destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon*, **Hor.** Od. 3, 3, 22. *Dimin.* *mercedula* (a slight r.): **Cic.** de Or. 1, 45, 198. **To make r.**:

1. *gratiam référo*, **Cic.** Off. 1, 15, 49. 2. *gratias persolvo*: **Virg.** Aen. 1, 600: *in bad sense, may the gods r. you, di grates dignas persolvant*, **Id.** 2, 537. 3. *répêdo*, **dl**, **sum**, 3: *if I make great r.*, *si magna rependam*, **Id.** 2, 161. **Phr.**: *should we get r. for our cost and toil?* *possentne fructus pro impensa ac labore redire?* **Varro**, R. R. 1, 2, 8: *without r.*, *gratis*: *that we may not serve the state without r.*, *ne gratis reipublicae serviamus*, **Cic.** Client. 26, 71.

recompose: 1. *To put together again*: 1. *disparta connecto*: **Cic.** Or. 71, 235. 2. *iterum compôno*: **Sen.** N. Q. 6, 30, 1. 3. *To write again*, *rescribo*, **psl**, **ptum**, 3: *he thinks that he would have r.d his commentaries, commentarios rescripturum fuisse putat*, **Suet.** Jul. 56.

reconcilable: 1. *Abile to be soothed*: *placabilis*: *r. minds of men, placabiles animos hominum*, **Cic.** Att. 1, 17, 1. 2. *That may be made to agree, made consistent*: *to be r.*: 1. *convénio vñni, ventum*, 4: *majesty and love are not easily r.*, *non bene conve-*

niunt majestas et amor, **Ov.** Met. 2, 845: *your discussion did not win r. with the speech of Laryus, tua deliberatio non convenire visa est cum oratione Largi*, **Cic.** Fam. 6, 8. 2. *conjungor*, **pass**, 3: *maintain that the judgment of the censors is r. with the fact, censorum judicium cum re conjunctum esse defendit*, **Cic.** Client. 44, 124.

reconcile: 1. *To restore agreement*: 1. *reconcilio*, 1: *he r.d the mind of his father to your sister, animum patris sui sorori tuae reconciliavit*, **Cic.** Att. 6, 7. 2. *compôno*, **pñsui**, **pñsum**, 3: *to r. strifes, componere lites*, **Virg.** Ecl. 3, 108: *that by means of conference all disputes may be r.d, ut per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur*, **Caes.** B. C. 1, 9. 3. *addo*, 1: *in r.ing disagreements, in secundis discordiis*, **Cic.** Phil. 1, 1. 4. *plácio*, 1: *he never could be r.d towards him, nunquam in animo placari potuit in eum*, **Nep.** Pelop. 5: *having sent letters for me to r. you to him, ... ut te sibi placarem*, **Cic.** Fam. 13, 1. 5. *In gratiam reduco*: *the thing itself r.d me, res reducti me ipsa in gratiam*, **Ter.** Andr. 5, 5, 45. 6. *In gratiam restituo*: *you will r. them again, restitues rursum in gratiam*, **Id.** Her. 3, 1, 11. 7. *In gratiam redigo*: *I will r. you, ego redigam vos in gratiam*, **Id.** Phorm. 5, 7, 73.

8. *In concordiam redigo*: *Suppler will r. Alcmena to her husband, Alcemenam rediget in concordiam conjugal*, **Pl.** Amph. 1, 2, 13. 9. *ad concordiam adduco*: *or if the matter can be r.d, sive ad concordiam res adduci potest*, **Cic.** Att. 7, 3. **Phr.**: *to be reconciled*:

1. *In gratiam redeo*: *to be r.d to his colleague, in gratiam redire cum collega*, **Cic.** Prov. 9, 20: *... with his greatest enemies, cum inimicissimis*, **Id.** 21. 2. *In concordiam redeo*: *now you have been r.d, jam vos redistis in concordiam*, **Pl.** Amph. 3, 3, 7. 3. *In gratiam revertor*: *you will be r.d to me, mecum revertetur in gratiam*, **Liv.** 8, 35. 4. *animum submitto* (*bow to*): *would be r.d to imperious fortune, saevient fortunae submitteret animum*, **Tac.** Ann. 2, 72. 5. *accêdo*, **cessi**, 3: *(give in to)*: *when most were r.d to this plan, ad hoc consilium quum plerique accederent*, **Nep.** Milt. 3: *the entire nation was r.d to the dominion of the Roman people, universa gens imperio populi Romani accessit*, **Frontinus**, Strateg. 2, 11. 6. *To make consistent*: *he wishes to r. the stories to what he said in his first book, vult fabellas accommodare ad ea quae ipse primo libro ... dixerit*, **Cic.** N. D. 1, 15, 41.

reconciled: *placatus*, **a. um**: *part of plácio*: *the army returned better r. to their general, ... ducl placator*, **Liv.** 2, 60.

reconciliation: 1. *reconciliatio*: *with concordia*, **Cic.** Cat. 3, 10, 25; or *gratia*, **Auct.** Harusp. 14, 51: or *alone*: *by a pretended r.*, *reconciliatione simulata*, **Suet.** Ner. 34. 2. *gratia*: *usu*, combined with some word expr. joining or returning: *a r. with enemies, reditus in gratiam cum inimiciis*, **Cic.** Att. 2, 3, 3: *an ill patched r.*, *male sarta gratia*, **Hor.** Ep. 1, 3, 31: *he offered his right hand as a pledge of r.*, *dexteram reconciliatae gratiae pignus obtulit*, **Cur.** 6, 7, 35. **Phr.**: *to effect a r.*: (a) *redeo in gratiam cum aliquo* (*become reconciled*): *effect a r. with Lucceius, cum Lucceio in gratiam redi*, **Cic.** Att. 1, 14, 8. (b) *reduco aliquem in g. (restore to favour)*, *if ... had not effected a r. for me, si me ... in gratiam non reduxisset*, **Id.** Rab. Post. 8, 19. 3. *concordia*, combined as above *you have effected a r.*, *redistis in concordiam*, **Pl.** Amph. 3, 3, 7: *in effecting a r.*, *in concordia adnitiua*, **Gell.** 2, 12, 5. 4. *pax*: *to go out to effect a r.*, *exeo, ut pacem concillem*, **Ter.** Heaut. 5, 5, 1.

recondite: 1. *reconditus* (*obstruse*): *part of recondo*, *to hide*: *he had transferred the exercise of the intellect from r. subjects to forensic pleadings, a*

reconditis. . . rebus ad causas forenses traduxerat, Cic. Brut. 11, 44. 2. exquisitus, a, um; part. of exquirō (carefully studied, laboured): a more r style of speaking, exquisitius dicendi genus, ib. 82, 822. 3. refinement too r, munditia nimis exquisita, id. Off. 1, 36, 130. 4. conquisitus (laboriously collected together): the tables were piled with the most r. (researches) viandas, mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. 5. abditus (abstruse): part. of abdo: subjects hidden and quite r. res occultas et penitus abditas, id. N. D. 1, 18, 49. 6. rery r. perreconditis: the very r. method of my practice, perreconditis ratio consuetudinis meae, id. de Or. 1, 30, 135.

reconduct: 1. rēduco, xl, ctum, 3: *Mercurius, who is wont to conduct and r. souls, qui animas ducere et reducere solet*, Petron. 140, 12. 2. rēfēro, retulī, rēlātum, 3: *my feet r. me to my Tusculan abode, me referunt pedes in Tusculanum*, Cic. Att. 15, 16.

reconnaissance: exploratio, Modest. in. ap. Dig. 40, 16, 3. (Or expr. by verb: v. foll. art.)

reconnoître: 1. explorō, 1: *they r. the gates, portas explorant*, Virg. Aen. 9, 170: *the wolf r.s the ambushes round about the sheepfolds, insidias explorat ovilla circum*, id. Georg. 3, 517: see next art. 2. spector, atus, 1: *they r. (everything) surrounded by the cloud, nube cava speculator amicti*, id. Aen. 1, 516 (speculator said to denote secret, explore open enquiry, Paul. Dia. exc. Fest. 5, p. 59, vol. 2. ed. Lindemann): v. 70 srr. 3. prospector (to keep a look-out from a distance or beforehand): the rest of the multitude was r.ing the approach of the imperator, adventum imperatoris prospectabatur, Liv. 33, 1. 4. cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3: *he was accustomed to r. those parts, eas regiones cognoscere solebat*, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: *he sent persons to r. the mountain, qui cognoscerent quas esset natura montis*, misit: ib. 1, 21. 5. pēto, lvi or lti, itum, 3 (poet. to scan with the eye, cast the eyes over the horizon): *Aeneas r.s the prospect, prospectum pelago petit*, Virg. Aen. 1, 181. 6. perspicio, exī, ectum, 3: *r. d the road, viam perspicit*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. 7. circumspicio, 3: *the dictator, having r.d the situation of the city, situ urbis circumspicio*, Liv. 9, 28: *having r.d the defences, circumspēctis munimentis*, Tac. Ann. 11, 39.

reconnoitring party: exploratores: *Caesar was informed through a r. p. per exploratores certior factus est*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: *this circumstance having been learned through a r. p. hac re per exploratores cognita*, ib. 2, 11. (N.B.—Not speculators: which denotes a kind of scouts usually sent out singly.)

reconquer: 1. rēvīco, vici, victum, 3: *Hor. Od. 4, 24*. 2. rēcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *he r.d Tarentum, Tarentum recepit*, Cic. Sen. 4, 11. 3. rēcipiō, 1: *the city having been r.d by the Romans, recuperata urbe ab Romanis*, Liv. 26, 39. Phr.: vindico libertatem, or in libertatem: Nep. Thras. 1: *a conspiracy for r.ing their liberty, consensio libertatis vindicandae*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76.

reconsider: 1. rēpōto, 1: *Jugurtha r.ing his deed at leisure, in otio facinus suum reputans*, Sall. Jug. 13. 2. rēvolvō, vl, vōlūtum, 3: *Numa r.s the things seen, visa revolvit*, Ov. Fast. 4, 667. 3. volvo, 3: *Aeneas r.ing many things during the night, per noctem plurima volvens*, Virg. Aen. 1, 305. 4. retracto, 1: *we increase grief by r.ing it, augemus dolorem retractando*, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 2: *men who should carefully r. all matters relating to divine worship, qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent, diligenter retractarent*, id. N. D. 2, 28, 72. 5. rēlēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3: *when I r. I am ashamed to have written, quum relego, scripsisse pudet*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 15.

reconvey: 1. rēporto, 1: *they r.d the army from Britain, exercitum Britannia reportabant*, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3.

2. rēduco, xl, ctum, 3: *Cic. Fam. 1, 2*. 3. rēgēro, gessi, gestum, 3: *loads are conveyed and r.d in boats, luntibus afferuntur onera et regeruntur*, Plin. H. N. 6, 23, 26 § 105.

record (v.): 1. rēfēro, retulī, rēlātum, 3: *to r. a name in the lista, nomen referre in tabulas*, Cic. Rose. Com. 1, 4: *to r. in the books, in codices*, ib.: *he related me to r. in my journal, me referre in commentarium voluit*, id. Att. 7, 3, 4: *it was r.d in the annals, in fastis*, . . . relatum est, Suet. Tib. 5. 2. perscribo, psī, ptum, 3: *I appointed senators who . . . should r. the answers, qui responsa perscriberent*, Cic. Sull. 14, 41: *to r. actions, res gestas perscribere*, Sall. Cat. 4: *if I should r. the history of the Roman people from the beginning of the city, si a primordio urbis res populi Romani perscriberim*, Liv. praef. lib. 1. Phr.: (1) *to r. in writing: literis mando: unless we have r.d in writing, nisi literis mandaverimus*, Cic. Cluent. 50, 140. (2) *to r. in history: 1. manto historias, or historis: r.d in historiae, mandatum historis*, id. Div. 2, 32, 69. 2. memoriae prodo: *Thucydides has r.d in history, memoriae prodidit*, Nep. Them. 10.

record (subs.): 1. hīstōria: *if there were anything in that letter worthy of r., si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum*, Cic. Att. 2, 8. 2. mōnūmentum: *r.s of transactions, monumentum rerum gestarum*, id. de Or. 1, 46, 201. 3. tābūllae: public r.s, tabulae publicae, id. Arch. 4, 9. 4. commentarius, or commentarium: *from the r.s of kings, ex regum commentariis*, id. Rab. Post. 5, 15: *a somewhat fuller r. of a speech, orationis commentarium paullo plenius*, id. Brut. 44, 164. 5. conscriptio: *false r.s of enquiries, falsae conscriptiones quaestionum*, ib. 67, 101.

records: in plur. only: 1. annāles, ium (chronicles compiled from year to year): *to listen to the r.s of our toils, annales nostrorum audire laborum*, Virg. Aen. 1, 371. 2. acta diurna (resembling our journals, and parliamentary reports): *the daily r.s both of the senate and the people, tam senatus quam populi diurna acta*, Suet. Jul. 20. 3. fasti, orum (strictly, a list of days of legal business; hence, a calendar, and poet. annals): *to unroll the r.s of the world, fastos evolvere mundi*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111.

record-office: tābūllārium: *when the r.-o. was closed, clauso tabulario*, Liv. 43, 16: *the r.-o. having been burned, incenso tabulario*, Cic. Arch. 4, 8.

record-keeper: 1. tābūllārius, 1: *Sidon. Ep. 4, 11: Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3*. 2. chartūllārius, 1: *Cod. Just. 12, 50, 10*. 3. a commentarius: *Inscr. v. Facc.*

recorder: 1. A legal officer: *perh. tābūllārius: v. preced. art.* 2. A musical instrument: *libia, ae: v. Hor. A. P. 202, 203.*

recount: 1. ēnarrō, 1: *to r. exploits, enarrare res gestas*, Cic. Marc. 2, 4. 2. ēnūmēro, 1: *to r. battles, enumerare proelia*, Nep. Hann. 5. 3. commēmōro, 1: *to r. benefits, commemorare beneficia*, Cic. Am. 20, 71: *why need I r. one by one? quid commemorem singulatim?* Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 42. v. RELATE, RECKON.

recourse, have recourse to: 1. confugio, fūgi, fugtum, 3 (for safety): *to see I have r., ad te confugio*, Virg. Aen. 1, 666. 2. prōfūgio, 1 (to flee to a distance, run away, escape): *to have r. to Brutus, ad Brutum p. Cic. Att. 15, 21*. 3. decurro, curri, et cūcurri, cursum, 3 (to resort to an expedient): *to have r. to pitiful entreaties, ad miseras preces d.*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: *you had such eager r. to these rights, ad haec jura tam cupide decurrebas*, Cic. Quint. 15, 48: *r. was had to that expedient that . . . decurrebatur eo ut . . .* Liv. 31,

20. 4. 30, 4 (like preced. poet.): *to h. r. again to tears, iterum in lacrymas . . .* Virg. Aen. 4, 413: *we will h. r. to punishments, ibidem in poenas*, Ov. Met. 5, 668. 5. rēcūro, 3 (to return to): *it is necessary to h. r. to those authors, necesse est ad eos auctores r.*, Quint. 1, proem. 17. 6. descendo, 1, sum, 3 (to stoop to): *to h. r. to all sorts of prayers, precas descendere in omnes*, Virg. Aen. 5, 782. 7. mōlior, 4 (to use effort, attempt): *to h. r. to many expedients, multa moliri*, Sall. Cat. 27.

8. expēriō, pertus, 4: *to h. r. to all extreme measures, extrema omnia expēri*, ib. 26. 9. pēto, lvi and lti, itum, 3 (go to): *that I might h. r. to thee, ut te supplex peterem*, Virg. Aen. 6, 115. 10. tento, 1 (to try): *I will h. r. to every method, tentabo omnia*, Brut. ad Cic. Ep. 16. 11. adhibeo, ul, 2 (to employ): *to h. r. to mild complaints, blandas ad querelas*, Tibull. 1, 4, 75: *those gods to whom it is dutious to h. r., quos pium est adhibere Deos*, Ov. Fast. 4, 829. 12. fitor, fasus, 3 (make use of): *I desire you to h. r. daily to a mirror, speculo vos uti volo*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 14. 13. adeo, lvi and lti, 4 (go to): *the king has r. to the oracle of Faunus, oracula Fauni . . .* adit, Virg. Aen. 7, 82. 14. confēro, tāll, ferre, 3 (with prom. refl.): *to betake oneself to, lake to: his friends and partisans h. r. to flight, se in fugam conferunt amici* advocatque ejus, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22. 15. applico, avi and āli, itum and itum, 1 (with prom. refl.): *I had r. to Molō, me ad Molonem applicavi*, id. Brut. 91, 316: *it came to pass that almost all the states had r. to the alliance of the Athenians, . . . ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent*, Nep. Arist. 2, 3.

recover: A. Trans. 1. rēcipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *the Roman r.s his property, res suas Romanus recipit*, Liv. 3, 61: *let me r. my breath, recipiam anhelitum*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 22: *space for r.ing courage, spatium recipiendi animum*, Liv. 2, 50: *our men r.d themselves after their fright, se ex timore receperunt*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. 2. rēcepto, 1: *r.s life, animam recepat*, Lucr. 3, 504. 3. rēcūpēro or rēcēpiō, 1: *we sent men to r. from him the money, missimus, qui ab illo pecuniam depositam . . . recuperarent*, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: *I could not r. his good-will, eam voluntatem ejus . . . recuperare non potui*, id. Att. 1, 11: *having r.d their strength by wine and sleep, recuperatis vino somnoque viribus*, Tac. H. 3, 22. 4. rēdīplacō, 3: *only found in Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 15*.

5. restituo, āli, itum, 3: *Philip had r.d (made good) his losses, damna . . . restituerat* Philippus, Liv. 31, 43: *the bees r. themselves and revive, restituntur se ac reviviscunt*, Varro, R. R. 3, 16, extr. 6. rētrāho, xl, ctum, 3: *I think I shall r. that money for myself, retraham hercle, opinor, ad me illud fugitivum argentum*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: *Epaminondas r.d Thebes from destruction, ab interitu retraxit*, Nep. Epam. 8. 7. recolligo, lēgi, lectum, 3: *why do you not r. your spirit? quin . . . te ipse recolligis?* Ov. Met. 9, 744: *very useful to one r.ing himself after an illness, recolligenti se a longa valetudine utilisimae*, Plin. H. N. 23, 7, 63 § 122: *having r.d his sword, recollecto gladio*, Just. 33, 2. 8. colligo, 3: *when he had r.d himself, quum se colligasset*, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: *he encouraged our men to r. themselves after so great a fright, . . . ut se ex tanto timore colligerent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5. 9. rēpāro, 1: *to r. losses, amissas res reparare*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2. 10. rēficio, fēci, fectum, 3: *the Lacedaemonians never r.d themselves, nunquam se refeceunt*, Nep. Ages. 7, 1. 11. rēvōcō, 1: *r. your spirits, revocate animos*, Virg. Aen. 1, 202: *they r. their strength by food, victu revocant vires*, ib. 214. 12. repeto, lvi and lti, itum, 3: *an opportunity of r.ing liberty, occasionem repetendae libertatis*, Liv. 3, 49: *a law*

about *r.ing* money, de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Div. Caec. 5, 17. 13. *érigo*, rexi, rectum, 3: *he r.'d the state to the hope of liberty*, civitatem ad spem libertatis erexit, Auct. per dom. 10, 25. 14. In legal sense, to *r. debts*: *évincto*, vici, victum, 3: *whether the whole matter be r.'d, or a part only*, sive tota res evinctur, sive pars, Dig. 21, 2. 1 (de evictionibus): v. Smith, Dict. of Antiq. Phr.: *to take steps to r. one's debts*, nomina sua exigere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, 28: *the blind man r.'d his sight*, caeco re-luxit dies, Tac. H. 4, 81: *to r. his senses*, ad sanitatem reverti, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: *the power of r.ing one's senses*, ad sanitatem reduci potestas, Cic. Fam. 12, 10: *r. yourself*, ad redi, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: *that the king had now r.'d himself*, Jam ad se rediisse, Liv. 1, 41: *to r. breath*, respiro, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: *allow me to r. breath*, that I may reply to you, sine respirare me, tibi ut respondeam, Pl. Pers. 3, 1: *r. life*, revivo: *so that he seemed to have r.'d life*, ut revivisse videretur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 96: *begin to r. life*: *révivisco*, 3 insep.: Cic. Mil. 29, 79: *not to be r.'d*, irreparabilis, e: *time not to be r.'d*, irreparabile tempus, Virg. Georg. 3, 284: id. Aen. 10, 467. B. Intrans.: in respect of health or strength: 1. *révalesco*, lūi, 3: Ov. Her. 21, 231: *Laodicea... r.'d by its own proper strength*, propriis opibus revaluit, Tac. A. 14, 27. 2. *convalesco*: *sick men do not all of them r.*, aegri non omnes convalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 12: *he fell into a disease from which he did not r.*, ex quo non convalluit, Id. Fam. 13, 79. 3. *sanesco*, 3 (usu. of the healing of parts affected, not of the general health): v. to Hkal (11): *not r.*, ne ulcers quidem in his aegris facile sanescant, Cels. 3, 21, post init. 4. *convalesco*, 3: *most persons, when they have r.'d*, tant, plerique, ubi consueverunt, loquuntur, ib. 7, 12. 5. *émergo*, si, sum, 3: *a troublesome illness, from which I had by this time r.'d*, incommoda valetudo, qua jam emer-seram, Cic. Att. 5, 8. 6. *évidio*, si, sum, 3: *likely to r. from an illness*, e morbo evasurum, Id. Div. 2, 5, 12. 7. *réspicio*, lvi, li, and also ūi, 3: *as soon as he had r.'d*, quam... pri-mum reexposui, Cic. Sext. 38, 80. 8. *exsurgo*, surrexi, 3: *under your authority the state will r.*, auctoritate vestra respublica exsurget, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. By pass. verbs: 9. *confirmor*, 1: *I shall see you soon enough, if I see you quite r.'d*, at plane confirmatum videro, ib. 16, 4. 10. *chrōr*, 1: *if we have begun to r.*, si curari coeperimus, Sen. Ep. 50, 4. Phr.: (bodies) *begin to r.*, salubriora esse incipere, Liv. 3, 8: *the state being now r.'d*, jam satis valida civitate, ib. ex eo morbo, Cato R. R. 157, 8: *if he have r.'d by means of that medicine*, si eo medicamento sanus factus fuerit, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 92: *is said to r.*, liberari morbo dicitur, Plin. H. N. 28, 13, 57 § 201.

recoverable: 1. *réparabilis*: a *r. loss*, damnum reparabile, Ov. Met. 1, 379. 2. *révocabilis*: *the spell r. by none of the fates*, fatum nulli revocabile carmen, Prop. 4, 7, 51.

recovery: 1. *Act of getting back again*: 1. *répératio*, r. of liberty, r. libertatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20. 2. *répératio*: *this death is the r. of life*, mors haec reparatio vitae est, Prudent. Cath. 10, 120. 2. *From illness*: 1. *réfectio*: *relieved from fever, he will scarcely have strength for r.*,... vix refectioni valebit, Cels. 3, 15. 2. *recreatio*: *useful for r. after sickness*, ab aegritudine recreation efficit, Plin. H. N. 22, 21, 49 § 102. 3. *médicina*: strictly, means of r.: *so that some god seems to have effected my r.*, ut mihi deus aliquis m. fecisse videatur, Cic. Fam. 14, 7. 4. *rémbdium*, in same sense: r. from blindness, r. caecitatis, Tac. H. 4, 81. 5. *salūs*, ūtis, f.: *the r. of many sick persons I consider to have been*

caused by Aesculapius, multorum aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: *he abandoned hope of r.*, spem salutis project, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: *to despair of r.*, saluti desperare, Cic. Cluent. 25, 68. 6. *sanctas*: *until treatment comes to effect r.*, ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, Phaedr. 5, 7, 12: *we arrive with difficulty at r.*, difficulter ad sanitatem pervenimus, Sen. Ep. 50, 4. Phr.: *the diseases of the state being regarded as past r.*, desperatis reipublicae morbis, Cic. Bull. 27, 76: *lest my enemies may hope for their own r.*, ne inimici... sperent se convalescere posse, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9: *of whose r. you despair*, quos diffidas sanos facere, Cato, R. R. 157. 7. In legal sense; r. of debts, etc.: *évictio*, Dig. 21, 2 (de evictionibus et duplae stipulationis): v. to recover (14).

recreateant: 1. *Cowardly*: 1. *ignāvus*: *r. and unwarlike among foes*, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2. 2. *flūxax*: *routed by a r. enemy*, fugacissimo ab hoste fuso, Liv. 5, 28. Phr.: *timidus ac tremens*, Cic. Pis. 30, 74: *a r. friend*, false sodalis, Catull. 27, 1. 2. *Apelate*: 1. *apostata*, ae: Tertull. adv. Marc. 5, 11: Cypr. Laps. 32, 2, perfidus: ib. 3. *dēlector*: Tac. **recreateo**: 1. *To reproduce*: 1. *recreo*, 1: *to re-create its light* (of the sun), r. lumen, Lucr. 5, 758: *there man brings up and re-creates men*, illic homo homines educat, recreatque, Pl. Men. 1, 23: *useful for re-creating flesh on bones*, ad... rasis ossibus carnes recreandas, Plin. H. N. 34, 15, 46 § 155. 2. *nōvo*, 1: *this... re-creates wearied limbs*, haec... fessa membra novat, Ov. Her. 4, 90. 2. *To refresh*: 1. *recreo*, 1: *I sustain and r. myself with literature*, litteris sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att. 4, 10. 2. *remitto*, mīd, mīsum, 3: *music r.s the spirits*, remittit animos, Id. Fin. 2, 15, 38. 3. *révoco*, 1: *the moderate proportion which man r. rather than occupy*, qui avocet maius quam distingat, Plin. Ep. 1, 24: v. *révoco*, RELIEVE.

recreation: 1. *rémissio*: *to descend to all r. of the mind and to sport*, ad omnem animi recreationem, ludumque descendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: *the times of cares and of r.s divided*, tempora curarum remissionumque divisa, Cic. Agr. 9. 2. *relaxatio*: *r. of the soul*, animi relaxatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 26. 3. *oblectatio*: *r. of the soul*, animi, Id. de Or. 1, 36, 118. 4. *réquies*, étis, et, f.: *that I might seek r. for my soul*, ut requiem animo meo quaererem, Liv. 9, 17: *as the r. and delight of my old age*, at meae senectutis requies oblectamentumque, Cic. Sen. 13, 52. 5. *lūdus*: *I postponed my serious business to their r.*, posthabui illorum mea seria ludo, Virg. Ecl. 7, 17. 6. *laxamentum*: *that r. being allowed for thought*, eo laxamento cogitationibus dato, Liv. 7, 38. 7. *viciatio*: *r. after legal business*, a causis vacationem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11. 8. *révōcamentum*: Plin. Paneg. 62. Phr.: *enjoying r.*: (1) liber laborum, Hor. A. P. 212. (2) *vācūus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11. (3) *férlūsus*, Id. N. D. 1, 37, 102: *on days of r.*, festis diebus, Hor. A. P. 210, 331.

recreative: 1. *lūdicer* or -*crus* (nom. sing. masc. not in use): *the art* (namely, acting), ars ludica, Liv. 7, 2: *boys are pleased with r. exercise*, exercitatione ludica delectantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102. 2. *féstivus* (*merry*): *r. games*, ludos féstivos, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 2. 3. *lūdificabilis* (v. rare) ib. 3. 4. *lūdus*: Sen. Ep. 80, 2.

recriminate: most nearly expr. by *répōrō*, gessit, gestum, 3: *when he could not refuse the charges*, he r.s, quidam crimina diluere non posset, regressit, Plin. Ep. 6, 22: *let us r.*, regeramus ipsi crimē, Sen. Hippol. 72. v. *astro*.

recrimination: expr. by *mutua accusatio* (def. by Quint. 7, 2, 9, as quam Graeci ἀντιἀκροασις vocant, nostrorum quidam concertationem): *wky were they*

silent after uttering r.s? cur mutus accusations intentas silent? Tac. A. 6, 4. Phr.: *a disgraceful bandying of r.s*, foedum certamen iniquandi famam alterius, Liv. 29, 37.

recruit (v.): 1. *To refresh*: 1. *réficio*, féci, factum, 3: *to r. one's strength*, r. vires, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: *to r. oneself*, r. se, Id. Fam. 7, 26, estr (g. v.): v. *révresco*. 2. *révoco*, 1: *to r. one's strength and flesh*, vires et corpus r., Id. ib. 2. *Milit. t. t.*: 1. *suppléo*, évi, étum, 2 (to furnish a complement): *legions r.'d from the army of Brutus*, legiones ex Bruti exercitu suppletæ, M. Anton. in Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: *to r. the army by levies*, a exercitum delectibus, Tac. A. 4, 4. 2. *expleo*, évi, étum, 2: *to r. the legions*, legiones e., Liv. 1, 30: *the army was r.'d with difficulty on account of the plague*, exercitus aegre explebatur propter pestilentiam, Id. 40, 36, ad fin.: v. *FILL UP*. 3. *réficio*, féci, factum, 3: *to r. the legions from the levies*, r. legiones ex delectibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: Liv. Phr.: *to r. his diminished forces*, copias diminutas redintegrare, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: v. *fill art*.

recruit (subs.): 1. *tiro*, ónis (adj. and subs.): *a newly levied soldier*: *there are three veteran legions, one of r.s*, legiones sunt veteranae tres, trionum una, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: Caes. Cic. adj.: *r.s t. militis*, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 30: *the condition of a r.*, thrōnatus, tia, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 21. 2. *trunculus* (dimin. of *præced.* subs. and adj.): *a very young, raw r.*, t. miles, Suet. Ner. 21, ad fin. 3. *expr.* by *novus miles*: *to send any one to raise r.s*, ad inquisitionem novorum militum mittere alique-m, Curt. 4, 6, 30. 4. *collectively*, *r.s* may be expr. by *dēlectus* (a raising of troops, levy): *to fill up legions out of the new r.s*, ex novo delecto legiones conficere, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, ad init.: v. *LEVY*: or by *supplémentum* (a filling up of a body of troops): *to enrol r.s for the legions*, a legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: *a body of r.s*, a novorum militum, Curt. 5, 7, 12: or by *throcium* (rare): *a despised body of r.s*, contemptum l., Liv. 40, 35, ad fin.

reuniting: 1. *delectus*, ūis (a levying): *r. in the provinces*, d. provincialis, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 5: *alarmed at the stringency of the r.*, delectus acerbitate consternat, Liv. 21, 11, estr: *John d. et conquiescit*, Cic. Prov. Cona. 2, 5. 2. *supplémentum* (to fill up the ranks): *he departs for the sake of r. and mustering cavalry*, per causam supplementi equitatus cogendi discedit, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. Phr.: *a r.-sergeant*, perh. conquistator, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: *Liv. the r. of fresh troops*, inquisitio novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6, 30.

rectangle: *figura quadrilatera reatangula*.

rectangular: 1. *orthogónios* (*orthogónios*): *to describe a r. triangle*, trigonum o. describere, Vitruv. 10, 6, (11), 4. 2. *directangulus*: Mart. Cap. 1.

3. *rectos angulos habens* (Kr.). Also, *normatus ad perpendicularum*, Col. 3, 13, 12.

rectify: 1. *To correct*: *corripo*, rexi, rectum, 3: v. *CORRECT*. 2. *T. t.*, purgo, t. lingo, 3: v. *PURIFY*.

rectification: 1. *Correction*, correctio: v. *CORRECTION*. 2. *T. t.*, purgatio: v. *PURIFICATION*.

rectilinear: *directilíneus*, Mart. Cap. *rectas líneas habens*, rectis líneis (Kr.).

rectitude: *próbitas*: v. *UPRIGHTNESS*. **rector**: 1. *Of a school*, gymnasium, etc.: *rector*, moderator (Kr.): or perh. expr. by *gymnasiarchus*, of Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 92: *to be r.*, *præfectum esse* or *præses* (with dat.): v. *PRÆSES OVIA*. 2. *As an eccl. t.*, *pa-rochl* rector, curio.

rectorship: expr. by *munus rectoris*, parochi, etc.

rectory: *ædes*, domicilium rectoris, parochi, etc.

recumbent: *reclāns*, *v. RECLINARE*; sometimes also *expr. by stipulus*, *reclāpinus* (*lying on the back*): *v. STIPULARE*.
recur: *1. To return*: *reduo*, *II. ITUM*, *4. v. RETURN*. *II. To have recourse to*: *confugio*, *fugī*, *3. v. RECOURSE*.

recurrence: *reclitus*, *ās. v. RETURN* (*note*); *reciditās*, *v. REPETITION*.

recusant: *contumax*, *ācis*; *v. REFRACTORY*. In Eng. Hist. *perh.*, **Disidentes*, *Disidentes*, *the R.*

red: *1. rufus* (*acc.* to Gell. 2, 26 it includes all shades from brown to yellow: rare): *a r-haired girl*, *r. virgo*, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17*: *Cels.* *2. rüber*, *bra*, *brum* (in Cic. *perh.* only in prop. names): *r. blood*, *r. sanguis*, *Hor. Od. 3, 13, 7*: *r. scutellae* (*of a cock*), *inclining to white*, *pales*, *r. subalbicans*, *Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5*: *very r. nitrum*, *nitrum quam ruberrimum*, *Cels.* *5, 18, 31*. *3. rübena*, *ntis* (*prop. part.*): *r. with vermilion*, *minio*, *r. Virg. E. 10, 27*: *a red kind*, *a less red kind*, *and one intermediate between these*, *rubra species*, *et minus*, *r.* *et inter has media*, *Plin. 35, 6, 13*: *with her ears*, *r. rubentibus auriculis*, *Suet. Aug. 60*. *4. ruseus* (*rare*): *r. gum*, *r. gingiva*, *Catal. 39, 19*: *Lucr.* *r. throat*, *fauces ruseae*, *Fann. in Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57*. *5. rubicundus* (*esp. of complexion*): *ruddy*: *a certain r-headed man*, *somewhat dark*, *with a ruddy mouth*, *rufus quidam*, *subniger*, *ore rubicundo*, *Pl. Pa. 4, 7, 21*: *the r. moon*, *r. luna*, *Plin. 18, 35, 79*: *r. cornel-berries*, *r. corna*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8*: *the ruddy corn*, *r. Ceres*, *Virg. G. 1, 297*. *6. rübidus* (*acc.* to Gell. 1, c. a very dark shade of red): *a face usually r. from intoxication*, *facies*, *r. plerumque ex violentia*, *Suet. Vitell. 17*. *7. rübens* (*rare*): *a r. colour*, *r. color*, *Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8* (*said to be between black and dun*): *Col. 8. rütillus* (*ar. which inclines to golden yellow*): *r. hair*, *r. cunae*, *Tac. G. 4*: *the r. light* (*of the planet Mars*), *r. fulgor*, *Cic. Rep. 6, 17*: *r. pore*, *r. cruor*, *Or. M. 5, 83*: *to dye the hair*, *r. like bronze*, *capillum r. aeriace assimilem reddere*, *Suet. Ner. 1*: *very r. praerulatus*, *Auct. Carm. de Jud. Dom. 202*. *9. rütillans* (*prop. a part.*): *Plin. 16, 11, 22*. *10. rütillatus* (*prop. a part.*): *long r. hair*, *prurmisae* *acc.* to *some*, *Liv. 38, 17*, *ad init.* (*acc.* to *some*, *dyled* *r.*): *Tac. 11. lütens* (*acc.* to Gell. 1, c. a very light shade: *flame* or *rose-coloured*): *a r. bridal veil*, *l. flammula*, *Lucan. 2, 361*: *v. ROSE-COLOURED*.

12. püniceus (*scarlet* *r.*): *r. rose-plantations*, *p. rosea*, *Virg. E. 5, 17*: *r. blood*, *p. cruor*, *Or. M. 2, 607*: *also poet.* *p. bucinus*, *id. M. 12, 104*: *püniceus*: *Or. Am. 2, 2, 22*: *on the particular shade* *see* *Lucr. 2, 830*: *Prop. 2, 6, 40*. *13. sanguineus* (*blood-r.*): *r. mulberries*, *a mora*, *Virg. E. 5, 22*: *r. moon*, *a luna*, *Or. Am. 2, 1, 23*: *a r. reflection*, *a. repercusus*, *Plin. 37, 10, 60*. *14. sanguinolentus* (*same as preced.*): *Or. Am. 1, 12, 12*. *15. purpureus* (*purple-r.*): *r. poppies*, *p. papavera*, *Prop. 1, 20, 38*: *the r. rose*, *p. rosa rosea*, *Hor. Od. 3, 15, 15*. *16. flammeus* (*flery red*): *r. eyes*, *f. lumina*, *Or. H. 12, 107*: *Plin.* *v. FIERY*. *Phr.*: *the R. sea*, *Sinus Arabicus*, *Mel. 3, 8* (*Rubrum*, *Erythraeum mare* is the Indian Ocean): *a r. Indian*, *perh.* *Indus aereo colore*, *after* *Plin. 8, 52, 78*: *a r. herring*, **harena sale ac fumo durata*: *v. also REDDEN* (*III.*).

red, to be: *1. rübeo*, *2. the wave* *is red with blood*, *unda rubet sanguine*, *Or. M. 11, 375*: *the eyes* *are red*, *ocelli rubent*, *Catal. 3, 18*: *at sunrise* *we see* *a part of the sky* *to be* *r.*, *ortu solis partem ocell r. videmus*, *Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 8*: *v. BLUSH*. *Comp. subrubeo*, *2. (to be reddish)*: *the grape* *is partly* *r.*, *subrubeo*, *Or. A. A. 2, 316*. *2. rütio*, *1. (to have a reddish glow)*: *they* *see* *arms* *to be* *r.* (*in the sky*), *arma r. vident*, *Virg. Aen. 8, 529*.

red-beard: **vir rutila barba*: *less exactly*, **aenobarbus* (*bronze-bearded*), *Suet. Ner. 1*.

red-breast: **sylvia rubecula*.

red: *1. To make red*: *1. rütio*, *1. to r. one's hair*, *r. comam*, *Suet. Cal. 47*. *2. rütio*, *1. (to make reddish)*: *4 r.s the hair*, *rufat capillum*, *Plin. 23, 2, 32*. *3. rübfacio*, *feci*, *factum*, *3. (poet.)*: *to r. the horns with blood*, *r. cornua cruore*, *Or. M. 12, 182*. *4. rubricio*, *1. (to paint r.)*: *Venant. 6*. *5. minio* (*to paint a vermilion r.*): *cf. m. Jovem* (*to paint a statue red*), *Plin. 13, 7, 36*. *6. flammio*, *1. (to make fiery red)*: *the youth*, *r'd with shame*, *flammata pudore*, *juventus*, *Val. Fl. 4, 655*.

II. To grow red: *1. rübesco*, *but*, *3. the clouds* *r. before the rising of the sun*, *ante exorientem solem nubes rubescunt*, *Plin. 18, 35, 78*: *the rose gradually* *r.ing*, *unfolds itself*, *rosa paulatim rubescens dehiscit*, *Plin. 21, 4, 10*: *Virg.* *2. rütlesco*, *3. the hares* *r.*, *lepores rütlescent*, *Plin. 8, 55, 81*. *3. rüfesco*, *3. boiled down till it r.s*, *decoctum donec rufescat*, *Plin. 28, 12, 53*. *4. rübesco*, *but*, *3. v. BLUSH*.

reddish: *1. subrufus*: *rather r.* *haired*, *s. aliquantum*, *Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115*: *Plin.* *2. subruber*: *r. flesh*, *a. caro*, *Cels. 5, 28, 8*. *3. subrubeus*: *Non. 549, 9*. *4. subrütillus*: *a r. shrub*, *frutex*, *a. Plin. 24, 11, 54*. *5. subrübicundus*: *a r. ulcer*, *a. ulcus*, *Cels. 5, 28, 4*: *ad init.*: *of an angry man*, *Sen. Ira. 3, 4, 1*. *6. ruseus*: *a r. tunic*, *r. tunica*, *Cic. Ter. 27, 1*. *7. ruseolus*: *Prud. trop. 11, 130*. *8. ruseulus*: *Capitol. Albin. 5, 9*. *9. rübellus* (*dimin. of ruber*): *r. wine*, *r. vinum*, *Mart. 1, 103, 9*: *Plin.* *10. rübellulus* (*dimin. of preced.*): *Mart. Cap. 11*. *rübellulus*: *applied to vines*, *Col. 3, 2, 14*: *for which* *Plin. 14, 2, 4* *§ 21*, *has rubellus*. *12. erythraeus*: *said of the colour* *of a ram*, *Col. 7, 2, extr.*

13. often expr. *by rubens*, *rubeus*, *rubidus*, *or even ruber*: *the r. purple of Tarentum*, *rubra purpura Tarentina*, *Plin. 9, 39, 63*: *a r. colour is inferior to a blackish one*, *rubeus color nigrante deterior*, *id. 9, 38, 62*.

reddishness: *expr. by an adj. (v. preced. art.)* *with color*: *as*, *subrütillus color*, *Plin. 10, 3*: *subrufus* *c.*, *id. 37, 10, 61*: *or* *perh.* *simply by rubor*, *Cels. 5, 28, 1*.

red-earth: *rubrica*, *Plin.* *v. ITR.*: *adj.*, *rubricus*, *Cato. Col.*

redem: *1. To ransom, get back*:

1. rüdimo, *äml*, *emptum*, *3. to r. captives* *from brigands*, *r. captos a praedonibus*, *Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56*: *to r. captives* *from slavery*, *r. captos e servitute*, *id. lb. 2, 18, 63*: *to r. the state* *by gold*, *auro r. civitatem*, *Liv. 9, 4, extr.*: *they wished to r. him* *from death* *with their own blood*, *eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte cuperent*, *r. Nep. Dion 10, 2*: *ye have been r'd by the blood of Christ*, *redempti estis sanguine Christi*, *Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 18*: *v. RANSOM*. *2. rüdemptio*, *1. Tac. H. 3, 34*. *3. libéro*, *1. v. SET FREE*: *to r. the land* *tax*, *perh.* **vectigali agros liberare*, *after* *Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10*. *4. rüpnigéro*, *1. (to r. a pledge)*: *Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5* *§ 12*. *II. To make amends for*: *rüdimo*, *äml*, *emptum*, *3. to r. many charges of sloth by his death*, *multis desidias crimina morte*, *r. Vell. 2, 87, 1*: *Sall.* *Or.* *v. ATONE FOR*, *REPAIR*.

redeemer: *I. Deliverer*: *libérator* *v. LIBERATOR*. *II. In eccl. sense*: *redemptor*, *Aug.*: *the Lord* *your*, *R. Dominus*, *r. vester*, *Vulg. Esai. xliii. 14*: *v. SAVIOUR*.

redemption: *rüdemptio*: *r. was denied* *the prisoners*, *caplivis r. negabatur*, *Liv. 25, 6*, *ad med.*: *sanctification* *and*, *sanctificatio* *et*, *Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 30*. *Phr.*: *the work of human*, **malus divinitus missa* (*G.*): *v. LIBERATION*, *DELIVERANCE*.

red-handed: *1. expr. by manifest* (*adj.*), *manifesto* (*adv.*): *to take the conspirators*, *r. conjuratores manifestos habere*, *Sall. Cat. 41, extr.*: *Cic. Clu. 14, 42*. *2. later but more exactly expressive*, *flagranti crimine*

(*delicio*); *e.g.* *comprehendere*, *Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1, init.*

red-hot: *1. candens*, *ntis* (*part. of candeo*, *ul. 2*: *to be r.*), *a r. coal*, *c. carbo*, *Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25*: *r. iron*, *c. laminae* (*al. ardentis*), *id. Verr. 3, 63, 163*. *2. fervens* (*glowing or boiling hot*): *Caes. Cic.*

red-lead: *minium*: *Plin.*: *Virg.* *a r. pencil*, *cerula miniatu*, *or miniatula*, *Cic. Att. 15, 14*, *ad fin.*: *16, 11, 1*.

redness: *rübor*, *öris* (*of all shades*): *there is often* *r. and heat*, *saepe r. cum calore est*, *Cels. 5, 28, 4*: *a deep* *r.*, *plurimum*, *r.*, *Virg. Aen. 12, 66*: *an intense*, *r.*, *acerrimus*, *Sen. N. Q. 1, 14, 2*: *Cic.* *v. BLUSH*.

redolent: *rüdölens*, *ntis* (*part. constr. with acc.*; both *prop.* and *fig.*): *r. of wine*, *r. vinum*, *Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 67*: *speeches* *r. of antiquity*, *orationes r. antiquitatem*, *id. Brut. 21, 82*: *v. SMELL* *OF*.

redonable: *1. ingenuus*, *1. to r. the blow* *with his right hand*, *dextra l. ictus*, *Virg. Aen. 5, 457*: *Or.* *2. congenius*, *1. to r. one's blood* *in close succession*, *c. ictus crebros*, *Virg. Aen. 12, 714*: *v. INCREASE*, *DOUBLE*. *Phr.*: *when the recruiting* *was carried on* *with* *r. energy*, *cum electus intentius haberetur*, *Liv. 8, 17*.

redoubt: *nearest word* *perh.* *prögnatium* (*cf. Tac. H. 3, 19*): *more indef.* *munimentum*: *v. FORTIFICATION*.

redound: *I. Lit.*: *rüdundo*: *v. OVERFLOW*. *II. Fig.*: *rüdundo*: *1. thy glory*, *soma of which* *r.s to me*, *tua gloria*, *cujus ad me aliqua pars redoundat*, *Plin. Ep. 5, 12*: *I think* *that the praise of the youth* *r.s somewhat* *to my advantage*, *laudem adolescentis existimo ad meum aliquem fructum*, *r. Cic. Lig. 3, 8*: *now it r.s to my advantage*, *quod quidem bonum mihi nunc redoundat*, *id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1*. *Phr.*: *to have contributed greatly to the safety of another man* *r.s to the honour* *of many*, *multum posse ad salutem alterius honoris est multis*, *Cic. Fragn. P. Opp.*

redress (*v.*): *restitutio*, *ul. ätum*, *3. he forbids wrongful violence to be done, or orders it to be r'd when done*, *aut vim fieri vetat, aut restitut factam jubet*, *Cic. Caecin. 13, 36*: *to r. a judicial decision*, *judicium r.*, *id. Verr. 2, 26, 63*: *v. REPAIR*, *UNDO*. *Phr.*: *to r. injuries*, *injurias rescindere et irritas facere*, *id. lb.*: *to r. the wrongs of the allies*, *sociorum injurias curare*, *Sall. Jug. 14, 10*: *to r. a grievance*, *injuriam levare*, *Liv. 4, 7*.

redress (*sub.*): *expr. by a verb*: *v. preced. art.*, *and* *REPARATION*: *to seek* *r. for one's injuries*, *jus suum prosequi*, *Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21*.

red-tail, -start: *phoenicetrus*, *Plin. 10, 29, 44* (*Sylvia* *p.* *Latham*).

reduce: *1. To bring into any condition*: *1. rüdigo*, *ägl*, *actum*, *3. (constr. with acc. dep. on in, ad or sub, with an adv. of place, or abs.)*: *to r. men to slavery*, *viros in servitutum*, *r. Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 47*: *to r. the Aeterni to a province*, *Arvernos in provinciam*, *r. Caes. B. G. 1, 45*: *to r. to order* *what we have discovered*, *illa quae invenimus in ordinem*, *r. Auct. Her. 3, 9, 16*: *to r. to the ranks*, *in ordinem*, *r. Suet. Vesp. 15* (*v. DEGRADE*): *to r. to powder*, *ad minutum*, *r. Sen. Ep. 90, 23*: *to r. to poverty*, *ad inopiam*, *r. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 56*: *to r. to despair*, *ad desperationem*, *r. Suet. Aug. 81*: *to r. to extremities*, *ad incitas*, *r. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 84*: *to what am I r'd?* *quo redactus sum*! *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 7*.

2. rüdütio, *xl*, *ctum*, *3. (to lead back)*: *to r. to shape*, *in formam*, *r. Or. M. 15, 81*: *to r. the excrescences on the flesh*, *carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem*, *r. Plin. 30, 13, 39*, *ad init.* (*along with redigere*): *to r. fractions to their lowest terms*, **fractiones ad minimos terminos*. *3. rüdütio*, *1. (to refer)*: *to r. everything to the rules of art*, *r. omnia ad artem et ad praecipia*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44*. *4. dëtrüdo*, *äml*, *sum*, *3. (to thrust down, r. violently)*: *to r. oneself to beggary*, *ad mendicitatem* *se d.*, *Pl. Men. 1, 3, 21*: *to*

r. to the necessity of civil war, ad necessitatem belli civilis d., Tac. A. 11, 43; Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114. 5. in pass. *reduc*to, *reduc*to, *reduc*to, 3 (re sometimes in the poets: to be brought down, to be r.d.): to suffer the power of the royal dignity to be r.d. to such a point, sinere regiae maiestatis impetum eo r., Liv. 4, 2, ad med.; Cic. 6. like preced. *reduc*to, 4 (to return, to be r.d. to): Caesar had been r.d. to two legions, Caesar ad duas legiones redierat, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, ad init.: if my fortunes are r.d. to *hinc*, si eo meae fortunae redierint, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 21. Phr.: to r. to writing, literis mandare, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: to r. within the limits of ancient manners, ad priscom morem rediere (allquid), Tac. A. 3, 53: military discipline had been r.d. to a regular system, disciplina militaria in arte perperis praeceptis ornatae modum venerat, Liv. 9, 17: which distance, r.d. to Roman measurement, *males* quae mensura Romana computatione efficit Plin. 2, 108, 112, ad fin. || To diminish:

1. *reduc*to, *reduc*to, actum, 3: they said they were r.d. from 60,000 men to barely 5000, ex hominum millibus ix. vix ad n. sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: to r. to nothing, r. ad nihilum, Lucr. 1, 791: to r. to 4 per cent., r. ad semencias, Tac. A. 6, 16. 2. *reduc*to, ul. *reduc*to, 3: expenses must be r.d. minuendi sunt sumptus, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: so, sumptum extenuare, lb. Phr.: his strength being greatly r.d. by an inveterate disease, diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv. 39, 49: to r. the system as much as possible, corpori quidquid possit detrachere, cf. Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2: to r. to 150, ad ci. retrahere, Suet. Caes. 41: a r.d. weight, imminutum pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13: to draw on a r.d. scale, *subiure* modulo describere. || To subdue: vinco, subigo, etc.: v. *conquer*. || V. Med. t. 4: 1. *reduc*to, *reduc*to, *reduc*to, 3 (to replace, set): to r. a dislocated jaw, maxillam prolapsum r., Cels. 8, 11: to r. dislocations, luxata in locum r., Sen. Ep. 104, 18. 2. *reduc*to, *reduc*to, 3: to r. a fracture, r. fracturam, Veg. Vet. 2, 47, 3.

reducible: expr. by a verb: r. to the rules of art, quod ad artem reduci potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 126.

reduction: 1. *Diminution*: diminutio: an increase or r. of light, accretio et d. luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: v. *diminution*. || *Subjugation*: expugnatio (a taking by storm): v. *subjugation*. || *As a t. t.*: (1) in Arithmetic, replicatio (numeri), opp. to multiplicatio, Mart. Cap. 7, 250: (2) in Logic, *reductio*; as, r. ad absurdum, ad impossibile.

redundancy: *redundantia*: that youthful r. (of style), illa juvenilis r., Cic. Or. 30, 108: expr. more freq. by a verb: there ought to be neither r. nor deficiency, neque abesse quidquam decet neque redundare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83 (said of style): to check r., luxuriantia compescere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122; astringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1: no r. of money, pecunia non superflua, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5.

redundant: 1. *superfluous*: *superfluum*: it is as prejudicial to listen to that which is r. as to be ignorant of what is essential, neque tam obest audire superfluum quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8, 7: (Hor. A. P. 337). 2. expr. by *redund*o, 1 (to be r.): other letters are r., aliae litterae redundat, Quint. 1, 4, 9: orators who are too r., oratores nimis redundantes, Cic. Brut. 13, 51. 3. or by *superfluo*, 3; let nothing be wanting or r., nihil neque desit neque superfluum, Quint. 8, 2, 22. Join in: redundare et superfluum: Cic. Brut. 9, 316.

redundantly: *redundanter*: Plin. Ep. 1, 20, ad fin.

reduplication: 1. *gemination* (a doubling, repetition): a r. of words, g. verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: a r. of vowels, r. vocalium, Quint. 1, 4, 10. 2. *duplication* (very rare): a r. of the rays

of the sun, d. radiorum (solis), Sen. Q. N. 4, 8. 3. *conduplication*: Auct. Her. 4, 28: v. *repetition*. 4. *as gram. t. t.*, **reduplication*.

re-echo: 1. Trans.: 1. *re-echo*, *re-echo*, 1: you teach the words to r. the name of *Amoryllis*, r. doces *Amoryllida silvas*, Virg. E. 1, 5. 2. *re-echo*, *re-echo* (re-echo), *re-echo*, 3 (to bear back): sounds are r.d. soni referunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: woods and rocks r. the cry with an oft-repeated sound, nemora petraeque vocem multiplicato sono referunt, Curt. 3, 10, 2: Ov. M. 3, 383. 3. *reddo*, *reddo*, *reddo*, 3 (to give back): the same word is r.d. seven times, septiens eadem vox redditur, Plin. 36, 15, 23: the loving of the oxen, r.d. from the care, reddita ex speliunca vox boum, Liv. 1, 7, ad med. Phr.: rocks and deserts r. the voice, saxa et solitudines vocis respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: to r. words many times in succession, voces numeroso repercuti multiplicare, Plin. 36, 15, 23: hills r. the words, colles verba repulantes, Lucr. 4, 577. || Intrans.: 1. *re-echo*, *re-echo*, 1 (with abl. of the sound or its source: and ad or dat. of the thing r.d.): a theatre that naturally r.s, theatrum natura resonans, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: v. *ansound*.

2. *re-echo*, *re-echo*, 1 (again and again): the hills r. with the shouting, colles clamore resultant, Virg. Aen. 5, 150: Tac. Phr.: the banks and lakes r. round, ripaeque lacusque respondent circa, Virg. Aen. 12, 757: to make the walls r. with their arms, murum circumsonare armis, id. Ib. 8, 474: the r.ing vales, repercussae valles, Liv. 21, 33.

reed: 1. *Arundo*, *inla*, f.: the Mincio fringes its banks with r.s, Mincius praetexit arundine ripas, Virg. E. 9, 12: Caes.: a r.-thicket, *Arundinetum*, Plin. 17, 20, 33: the Indian r. (bamboo), a. Indica, lb. 16, 36, 35 (q. v.): a slender r. (Pan-pipe), *tenula*, a. Virg. E. 6, 8. 2. *calamus* (καλαμος), nearly always applied to objects made of r.: a r. fit for making arrows, c. sagittarius, Plin. 16, 36, 66, ad init.: a r. with very long joints, c. longissimis internodiis, id. Ib. of a r.-pipe: to run over the open r.s with curved lip, unco labro c. percurrere blantes, Lucr. 4, 586. 3. *canna* (rare: acc. to Col. 7, 4, an inferior sort, thinner and shorter than arundo): the little r.s beneath the tall ones, longa parvae sub arundine c., Ov. M. 8, 337: the marsh r., c. palustris, id. Ib. 4, 298: the quivering r., c. tremula, id. Ib. 6, 326: of a r.-pipe, id. Ib. 2, 681: a r.-thicket, *cannetum*, Pall. Febr. 23, init.

4. *cannula* (dimin. of preced.): App. M. 4, p. 145. 5. *stipula* (a stalk): like the joint of a r., stipulae internodiis similis, Plin. 37, 10, 67: contemptuously, of a r.-pipe, Virg. E. 3, 27.

6. *flutula* (a pipe): a r., f., Plin. 12, 22, 48: a r.-pipe in which the row of r.s continually lessens, f., cul semper decrevit arundinis ordo, Tib. 2, 5, 31.

7. *condylus* (κόνδυλος, fist): hence a joint in a r.: a flute made of a tiny r., parvi tibia condyli, Mart. 5, 78, 30.

8. *pālus*, *ūdis*, f. (a swamp): hence a r. growing in it: Mart. 14, 160.

9. expr. by various special words; as, *phragmites* (a r. growing in heides), Plin. 32, 10, 52; *dōnax* (δώνωξ), id. Ib. cf. id. 16, 36, 35. Phr.: a tall shaft of Indian r. (bamboo), hasta graminea, Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 125: similar to a r., arundineus, Plin. 18, 7, 10, extr.; arundineus, id. 24, 16, 93.

reed-crowned: *arundifer*: a r.-head, a caput, Ov. F. 5, 637.

reedy: 1. *arundineus*: a r. thick, a silva, Virg. Aen. 10, 70: Ov. 2. *arundinosus* (full of r.s): r. *Cnidus*, arundinosa *Cnidus*, Catul. 36, 23.

reef (sub.): 1. A row of rocks: 1. *taenia* (a band): many r.s in the foaming water, frequentes t. candidantis vadit, Plin. 1, proem., § 4: hence the *atyl*. *taenensis*: a race of fish that

haunts the r.s, t. genus piscium, id. 9, 37, 61. 2. expr. more indef. by *saxa*, *scopuli*, etc.: he stuck on a projecting r. of rocks, saxis in procurrentibus haesi, Virg. Aen. 5, 204: a cast r. of rocks on the surface of the sea, dorsum immane mari summo, id. Ib. 3, 110. || Part of a reef: no exact word: perh. expr. by *pars velli*, cf. Sen. Ep. 77, 2.

reef (v.): no exact equivalent: to r. a sail, *partem velli stringere* (cf. Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 6): more indef., *contrahere vela*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 24; Ov.; *subducere*, Curt. 9, 4, 10.

reek: 1. *fumo*, 1: the warm blood was r.ing on the altars, tepidus cruor fumabat ad aras, Virg. Aen. 8, 106: horses r.ing with sweat, equi fumantes sudore, id. Ib. 12, 338: the house itself was r.ing (with feasting), domus ipsa fumabat, Cic. Sen. 10, 24. 2. *vāpōro*, 1 (to emit smoke or steam): Plin.: Solin. Phr.: a dagger r.ing (strictly, dripping) with blood, culter manans cruore, Liv. 1, 59, init.: to make one's sword r. with blood, sanguine tefefacere hastam, Ov. Her. 1, 19: Hor.

reel (v.): 1. *vācillō*, 1 (3 in Lucr. 3, 503; *vācillō*, Lachmann): r.ing from wine, ex vino vacillans, Cic. Fragm. apud Quint. 8, 3, 66: when the whole earth r.s under our feet, sub pedibus tellus quum tota vacillat, Lucr. 5, 1214. 2. *tibbō*, 1 (In Cic. only fig.): r.ing with age and wine, tibbans annis meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90: v. *stragere*. Phr.: r.ing footsteps, ebria vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9: the house appears to r., vertigine tectum ambulat, Iuv. 6, 304.

reel (sub.): 1. That on which something is wound: no exact word: expr. by *fusus* (spindle): to turn a r. round, f. versare, Ov. M. 6, 22: 2. *r. that wind off the thread*, ducentes subtemina f., Catul. 64, 328: v. *spindle*. || 4. dances: **salatio* *Scotica*: motus *Scotici*: to dance a r., perh. saltatorium orbem versare, after Cic. Pis. 10, 22.

reeling (sub.): 1. *vācillatio*: *shameful r.*, foeda v., Suet. Claud. 21, ad fin.: Quint. 2. *iltibatio*: r., as in drunkenness, qualis in ebrietate t., Sen. Ep. 95, 16.

re-elect: *reſſicō*, 3: to r. tribunes, tribunos r., Cic. Am. 25, 96: Liv.

re-empty: *re-exuānio*, 4: Apic. 8, 6, ad fin.

re-enlist: *reſcribō*, *reſcribō*, 3: to r. nine legions from the same body of soldiers, r. ex eodem milite ix. legiones, Liv. 9, 10.

re-establish: 1. *reſtituō*, *reſtituō*, 3: to r. the tribunician power by force of arms, r. tribunicium potestatem armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Sell. Cat. 38. 2. *reſcōndio*, 1 (to r. by bringing about a good understanding): to r. harmony, r. concordiam, Liv. 7, 32, ad med.: to r. a kindly feeling, r. gratiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 5. 3. *reſſirmo*, 1 (late and rare): a r.d. boundary, limes reſſirmatus, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14, ad fin.

re-establishment: *reſtitutio*: v. *restoration*, *renewal*.

re-fashion: *reſſigūro*, 1: Vulg.: to r. *BEFOAM* (1).

refectory: If used of the dining-room of a monastery, **refectorium*, quod vocatur; if in a looser sense, *coenatio*, *coenaculum*: v. *dining-room*.

refer: A. Trans.: 1. *To direct a person for information*: 1. *reficō*, *reficō*, 3: to r. you to the letter itself, ad ipsam te epistolam r., Cic. Att. 9, 13, extr. 2. *reſcōbo*, 1: nor do I r. you to the fables of the poets, nec te ad fabulas poetarum r., Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40: id. Tusc. 2, 25, 59. 3. *delegō*, 1: see r. the admirers of Cato to that volume, studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus (ad relegamus), Nep. Cat. 3, extr. || *To submit to, or judge by any authority or standard*: 1. *reſero*, *reſerō*, *reſerō*, 3 (with ad or adv. of direction): to r. the matter to the senate, rem ad Senatum r., Liv. 21, 6: Cic.: I am accustomed to r. every-

thing to you, *solemn est mihi ad te omnia r.*, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, *ad init.*: to *r.* all things to the standard of virtue, *omnia ad virtutem r.*, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20. (N.B.—*Referre* ad populum in Cic. Clu. 49, 137, is to *r.* anew to the people; *ferre* is used when a proposition is first laid before them.) 2. *relicto*, *ject*, *lectum*, 3: to *r.* the matter to the Senate, *rem ad Senatū r.*, Liv. 40, 19, *ad fin.*: to *r.* the whole issue to Rome, *integram causam Romanā r.*, id. 36, 35: *Caes. B. C. 3, 7*. 3. *reſcō*, 1: to *r.* everything to knowledge, *omnia ad scientiam r.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: to *r.* everything to his own power, *ad eum potentiam omnia r.*, id. Am. 16, 59. 4. *reſmitto*, *miſi*, *miſſum*, 3: to *r.* the whole matter to the Senate, *integram causam ad Senatū r.*, Tac. A. 3, 10, *extr.*: Quint. 5, *deſcō*, 3: to *r.* the whole matter to Pompey (put it into his hands), *omnem rem ad Pompeiū d.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: v. HAND OVER, *SUBMIT*. || To *reſcribe*, *assign*: 1. *reſcō*, *reſcūt* (or *reſcūtū*), *reſcūtū*, 3: to *r.* everything to the agency of fire, *o. omnia ad ignem vim*, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35: to *r.* whatever is magnificent to his renown, *quicquid magnificent est in claritate ejus r.*, Tac. G. 34: Hor. 2, *deſcō*, 1 (with dat.): if we can *r.* this crime to the noblest personages, *si hoc crimen optimis nominibus d.* possumus, Cic. Fontel. 4, 8: to *r.* the origin of the blunder to the dead, *d. causam peccati mortui*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22. 3. *reſcō*, 1: to *r.* all misfortunes to the fault of fortune, *r. mala omnia ad crimen fortunae*, Quint. 6, proem., 13: Plin. Tib.: v. TO ASCRIBE, *ASSIGN*. Phr.: can that definition be *r.* to any other thing whatever? *num illa definitio poſſit in aliam rem transferri* quālibet? Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43.

B. *Intrans.*: 1. *To allude to*: 1. *perſtringo*, *nxi*, *ctum*, 3 (to touch upon in speaking): to *r.* briefly to a topic, *locum breviter p.*, Cic. Am. 13, 40: esp. in the way of censure: *I will shortly r. to the rest of his career*, *celeriter perſtringam reliquum vitae cursum*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47. 2. *attingo*, *tigī*, *tactum*, 3 (to touch upon): when he *r.* to the sedition, *ad ſeditionem attingit*, Tac. A. 1, 35. Join: *perſtringere atque a.*, Cic. de Or. 4, 20, 201. 3. *allūdo*, *si*, *sum*, 3 (follow by dat.): to *r.* to the verses of Homer, *Homeri versus a.*, Val. Max. 3, 7, No. 4, *extr.* (late in this sense). Phr.: to happen to *r.* to that very thing (in conversation), in eam ipſam mentionem incidere, Cic. Am. 1, 3: also, mentionem facere: v. TO MENTION. || To relate, regard: *specto*, 1: to *r.* not so much to religious scruples as to the rights of sepulture, *non tam ad religionem s. quam ad jus ſepulcrorum*, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: v. TO RELATE TO.

referable: expr. by a verb: these things are *r.* to nature, *haec ad naturam revocari poſſunt*, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145.

reference: *arbitr.* tri: v. UMPIRE.

reference: 1. *rātio*: with *r.* to our annals, *ad noſtrorum annalium rationem*, Cic. Brut. 13, 49: without any *r.* to divine things, *sine ulla divina ratione*, id. N. D. 3, 35, 89: v. RESPECT. 2. *reſcūtio* (rare in this sense: only as a phil. and gram. t. t.): in *r.* to something, *ex r.* ad aliquid, Quint. 8, 4, 21. 3. *lōcus* (a place in a book): v. PASSAGE. 4. expr. most freq. by various phrr.: to what am I to say this dream has *r.*? *quam ad rem dicam hoc attingere ſomnium?* Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 19: the *r.* is to be found in the 7th book, in libro septimo ſcriptum offendimus, *after* Gell. 9, 4, *ad med.*: to give anybody our *r.*? *Indicare, nominare aliquid cui notū ſumus* (R. and A.).

refill: *repleo*, 2: v. TO FILL UP.

refine: A. Lit.: 1. *purgo*, 1 (to purify): to melt gold along with lead to *r.* it, *aureum ut purgetur cum plumbo coquere*, Plin. 33, 39: v. PURIFY. 2. *excoquo*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (to melt out): silver *r.* purified, and made

dazzling white by removing all its impurities, *argentum excoctum, omnibusque ex eo vitis detractis emaculatum et candefactum*, Gell. 6, 5, *ad fin.* (q. v.): Ov. F. 4, 786. 3. *deſaeco*, 1 (to strain off the lees; of liquids): to *r.* wine, *d. vinum*, Plin. 18, 16, 63: Col.: v. TO STRAIN. Phr.: *r.* gold, *aureum ad obruſum*, Suet. Ner. 43; *obruſum aureum*, Vulg. 2 Paralip. iii. 5: *r.* silver, *argentum puſtulatū*, Suet. Ner. 44: Mart. (also *puſtillatus, blistered*) to *r.* sugar, *“saccharum coquere”*. B. Fig.: 1. Act: To polish: 1. *excolō*, *cōlui*, *cultum*, 3 (to improve): to *r.* human life, *hominum vitam e.*, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15: Virg. Aen. 6, 663: *civilised and r.* mansuefacti et exculi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62. 2. *excolō*, 4: the (past) night has *r.* you and made you a man, *nox te excolvit hominemque reddidit*, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40. Join: *excultus atque e.*, id. Brut. 25, 95. 3. *pōllo*, 4 (chiefly in part. pass. v. REFINED): to *r.* an oration, *p. orationem*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 61: v. POLISH, IMPROVE. (N.B.—*Perpollo* means to put a finishing stroke to;)

|| Neut.: To draw minute distinctions: expr. by a phr.: *subtilius disserere*, Cic. Am. 5, 18; *quaerere*, id. ib. 2, 7: to *r.* rather too much upon things, *res aliquanto minutius tractare*, id. Phil. 4, 3: teachers that *r.* over much, *acutuli et minuti doctores*, Gell. 17, 5.

refined (part. and adj.): 1. *pōlitus*: to *r.* a schoolman, *homo p. ex schola*, Cic. Pia. 25, 59: a man devoid of all the more *r.* branches of culture, *vir politioris humanitatis experta*, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72. Join: *p.*, *urbanus, elegans*, id. Brut. 82, 285. 2. *hūmānus* (well-educated, cultivated): the mind is filled with the most *r.* pleasure, *humanis imma animus completur voluptate*, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: a most *r.* and liberal bent of mind, *animi adverso humanissima ac liberalissima*, id. Arch. 7, 16. 3. *urbānus* (town-bred): elegant and *r.* men, *homines lauti et u.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, 17: *r.* and eloquent, *u. disertusque*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 16: you are witty and tasteful, *you alone are r.*, *tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus u.*, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5. (N.B.—*Acc.* to his Fam. 3, 8, 3, it was a new word in his time: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 14.) 4. *ēlēgans* (discriminating, tasteful): *r.*, not magnificent, *e. non magnificus*, Nep. Att. 11, 5: a *r.* species of jesting, *e. jocandi genus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241. 5. *subtilis* (nice, delicate, subtle): a truthful and *r.* judgment, *sincerum et s. iudicium*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: a *r.* palate, *e. palatum*, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 38. Join: *s.* atque elegans, Cic. Brut. 9, 35. Phr.: *r.* tortures, *exquisita supplicia*, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: a more finished and *r.* style of oratory, *accuratius quoddam dendi et exquisitius genus*, id. Brut. 82, 283: a more *r.* mode of flattery, *quaestior adulatio*, Tac. A. 3, 57: *r.* luxury, *eruditus luxus*, id. ib. 16, 18.

refinement: 1. *Polished manners*: 1. *hūmānitas* (good manners; esp. as the result of education): a youth of the greatest excellence and *r.*, *summa virtute et b. adolescens*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: a life of the most polished *r.*, *vita perpolitā humanitate*, Cic. Sen. 42, 92: letters seasoned with the salt of *r.*, *epistolae humanitatis sparsae sale*, id. Att. 1, 13, *ad init.*: breaches of *r.*, *ea quae multum ab h. discrepant*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145. 2. *cultus*, *ūs* (culture, civilisation): gorgeous splendour and *r.* of life, *magnifici apparatus vitaeque c.*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: the *r.* of social and political life, *humanus c. civilisque*, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33. Join: *c.* atque humanitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. *urbānitas*, *r.*, of which *boorishness* is the opposite, *u. cui contraria sit rusticitas*, Quint. 6, 3, 17: a language tinged, so to speak, with a certain *r.*, *urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio*, Cic. Brut. 46, 170: an air of *r.*, *odor urbanitatis*, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161. 4. *ēlēgāntia*, *r.* of life, *e. vitae*, Tac. A. 14, 19: the master of *r.* (i. e.

leader of “ton”), *e. arbitri*, id. A. 16, 18: agriculture is incompatible with all higher *r.*, *agri cultura ab omni politiore e. abhorret*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4. Join: *e. et munditia*, id. Or. 23, 79. || *Subtlety*: 1. *subtilitas*: there is room for this extreme *r.*, *est huius minutae subtilitatis locus*, Cic. Brut. 84, 291: v. SUBTLETT. 2. *argūtīōla* (quibble): I do not think that that *r.* ought to be admitted, *non puto a. istam recipiendam*, Gell. 9, 14, *extr.*: v. QUIBBLE. Phr.: to neglect the *r.* of (logical) partition and definition, *spinas partiendi et definiendi praetermittere*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: an oration weakened by over-*r.*, *oratio nimia religione attenuata*, id. Brut. 82, 283.

refiner: 1. Lit.: expr. by a verb: qui *deſaeco*, *purgat*, etc.: a sugar *r.*, *“sacchari coctor”*. || Fig.: argutior (a quibbler): Gell. 17, 5, *ad fin.*

refinery: a sugar *r.*, *“officina saccharo coquendo”*.

reflect: A. Trans.: To throw back rays of light: 1. Lit.: 1. *reſpēdit*, *cussī*, *cussum*, 3 (to cause to rebound: mostly poet): it ought to be something smooth to *r.* the sun, *leve quiddam esse debet quod solem repercutiat*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 7, 2: the gems flashed back the light, *r. ing the sun's rays*, *gemmae repercussu redebant lumina Phoebō*, Ov. M. 2, 110: the unreality of a *r.* image, *repercussae imaginis umbra*, id. M. 3, 414: Virg. Aen. 8, 23. 2. *reddo*, *ditto*, *ditum*, 3 (to give back: gen. with *imagine*: also acc. of obj. in the poets): the quality of *r.* ing, *natura imagines reddendi*, Plin. 33, 9, 43: the light *r.* d his countenance (in the shield), *lux vultum reddidit*, Stat. Ach. 2, 191. 3. *reſmitto*, *miſi*, *miſſum*, 3 (to send back): dirty surfaces do not *r.* the rays, *maculosa radium non remittunt*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 12, 2: mirrors *r.* images, (specula) simulacra remittunt, Lucr. 4, 311. 4. *reſpēro*, *geſſi*, *geſſum*, 3: to *r.* the sun's rays, *solls radios r.*, Plin. 37, 9, 47. 5. *reſpīco*, 1: to *r.* the sun's rays, *solls radios r.*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 10, 3. 6. *reſpēcto*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3: to *r.* the rays back to the point whence they proceeded, *radios eo unde exierint r.*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3, 8. 7. *ēlido*, *si*, *sum*, 3 (to throw or strike back): the image is *r.* d straight back, *imago recta retrorsum eliditur*, Lucr. 4, 294: Plin.

8. *reſvibro*, 1 (both act. and neut.): Mart. Cap. Phr.: (1) the sun is *r.* d in the mirror, *speculi reſertur imagine Phoebus*, Ov. M. 4, 349: the moon is *r.* d in the sea, *luna reſendit mari*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 19: he saw his image *r.* d in the water, *lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum*, Maedr. 1, 4, 3: splendid mansions are *r.* d in the glassy sea, *vitreo natant praetoria ponto*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 49: salt of such brilliancy that it is capable of *r.* ing, *sal tanti splendoris ut imaginem recipiat*, Plin. 31, 7, 41 q. 80: to *r.* the rays falling upon it in different directions, *radios in se cadentes discutere*, Plin. 37, 9, 52: to *r.* the colours of the rainbow on the nearest walls, *colores arcus caelestis in proximis parietes ejaculari*, id. ib. (11). Special words used by Lucr.: the bright heavenly bodies are *r.* d in water, *eldera respondent in aqua radiantia*, 4, 211: the image is *r.* d from one mirror to another, *de speculo in speculum transferitur imago*, 4, 312 (for which also traditur, 4, 300): images cannot be *r.* d, *simulacra nequeunt reverti*, 4, 319 (q. v.).

|| Fig.: *arero*, *atthil*, *allatum*, *afferre*, 3: v. TO BRING, *CONFERE*. B. *Intrans.*: 1. *To ponder, think over*:

1. *conſiderō*, 1 (constr. with acc.; rarely de, or a clause): to *r.* upon our state and our dangers, *c. res et pericula nostra*, Sall. C. 52, *ad init.*: *Cic.*: I wish you to *r.* on me and mine, *de me ipso ac de meis t. c. velim*, id. Att. 4, 13, *ad med.*: will you never *r.* what you are doing or saying? *numquam nec quid facias considerabis ne quid loquar*, id. Parad. 4, *ad fin.* 2. *reſpōto*, 1 (constr.

with acc. and inf. or rel. clause): *r*ing upon these things and pondering them day and night, haec reputans et diæ noctesque cogitans, Cic. Deiot. 13, 38: *r* to r. upon his crime in his mind, facinus suum cum animo r., Sall. Jug. 13, ad med.: *i* adire you r. on this again, and again, te moneo hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 48. 3. cogito, *i* (constr. with acc. de, or a clause): *r* to how honourable it is, c. quam honestum id sit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: with regard to these circumstances therefore, *r*, or rather find a solution, ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius ex-cogita, Id. Att. 9, 6. extr.: you can r. upon it in your minds, vos id potestis cum animis vestris c., Id. Agr. 2, 24, 64. 4. recôdo, côllo, cultum, *i*: *f*y you r. upon these things you will die with greater equanimity, quae si tecum ipse recôdis sequor animo moriere, Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 45: *r* to r. upon his deeds in his mind, pectore sua facta r., Cat. 63, 45: Ov. *r* Virg. 5. commentator, *i*. *r* THINK OVER. 6. circumspicô, alio, cultum, *r*. *r* VIEW. 7. revolvô, cômulo, *r*. *r* REVIEW. 8. revolvô, roridô, *r*. *r* COIL, VOLUTATE. 9. *r* REVOLVE, RORIDÔ. Phil. 13, 20, 45: *r* within myself, animum reflexi, Virg. Aen. 2, 741: *r* to r. upon my deeds and words, facta et dicta mea rememtor, Sen. Ira. 3, 36, 3: *r*ing again and again in my mind upon three things, haec identidem mecum repen-sans, App. M. 3, p. 129. 11. *r* To censurê: vitâperô, *r*. *r*. *r* CENSURE, CAST A SLUR ON. Phil.: the infamy of our vices *r*s upon our friends, vitiorum ad amicos redundat infamia, Cic. Att. 21, 76.

reflecting: cōgitābundus: v.
THOUGHTFUL.
reflective: 1. As gram. t.t., rē-
procus: a r. pronoun, r. pronomen,
Prisc. p. 99 P.: *absolute* or r. *neuter*
verbs, neutra absolutia sive r., Id. 800
(ιδιωτάς) : to be r. in its nature, agere
in se per reciprocatorem, Id. 940. 2.
Able to think and reflect: the r. faculty,
cōgitāto: v. THOUGHT, or expr. by
verb: v. TO REFLECT (B).

reflection: A. Lit.: 1. The
act of giving back rays of light
1. *repercussus* (i. chiefly in ab.): we see
the light tremble just as in the r. of water,
lucem qualem in r. aquae voltare con-
spicimus, Plin. 2, 9, 6: the r. of the sun
r. solis, id. 5, 5, § 35: to throw back
colours by the r. from the walls, colores
r. parietum elidit, id. 37, 9, 52.
2. *repercussio* (v rare): the r. of the night
bowing heavenly bodies, r. victorum
siderum, Sen. N. Q. 7, 19, 3. *repulsus*,
Is: Lucr. 4, 104. 4. *revibratio*: Hyg.
Astr. 4, 14. 5. *revibratus*, Is: Mart.
Cap. 2, 110 (Koepf). Phr.: the *Lares*
bright with the r. of the fire, *resplendens*
Lares, Hor. Epod. 2, 66: the broad fire
is lighted up with the r., *reta laeta relu-
cent*, Virg. Aen. 2, 112, ff. The image
reflected: 1. *Imago*, Hn. *the r. of*
the bright moon, *radiantis l. Lunae*,
Virg. Aen. 8, 23: to give a more dis-
tinct r., *certiorum l. reddere*, Plin. 33, 9,
45. extr.: v. *IMAGO*. 2. *effigies*, Acl.:
clouds lit to show the r. of the sun,
nubes aptae ad exhibendum effigiem
solis, Sen. N. Q. 1, 13, 1. *Fig.*: a
daughter who is the r. of my face, *my*
speech, and *my soul*, *filia e. oris, me-
moris, animi mei*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3.

E. Fig. *The act of considering.*
 1. cogitatio: many serious *r's* occupy my mind, versantur in animo meo multae et graves *c.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 5: *if that r. about the triumph had been suggested to us*, si ista nobis de triumpho *c.* inchoata non esset, id. Att. 7, 4: *ad wit.* Jo: in commentatio *c.*, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150. 2. consideratio (rare): careful *r.*, accurata *c.*, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 35. 3. considerantia (very rare): inconsiderantia is read in Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, ed. Klotz): Vitruv. 6, 1, 10. 4. repitatio: *r's* upon ancient and modern manners have not me digress too much, me veterum novorumque morum *r.* longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38, extr. 5. deliberatio (*a weighing word*): *v.* DELIBERATE.

BERATION. 6. expr. sometimes by *omnium (judgment): to do anything upon due r., bono c. aliquid facere*, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: *endowed with reason and r., rationis consilique compos*, id. N. D. 2, 13, 36. PHR.: *to do anything with due r., agere considerate*, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; *cogitate*, id. Arch. 8, 18: *to do anything without r., agere temere*, inconsiderate, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: v. CONSIDERATELY, RASHLY. II. *Animadversion: vituperatio, reprehensio*: v. CENSURE.

reflourish: *rēviresco*, *ruī*, 3: *Cic.*:
Tac.
refluent: *rēfluus*: *the r. waters of*
the Coast, Oceani r. mare, Ov. M. 7, 267:
V. FLOW BACK.

reflux: recessus, ūs: v. **REB.**
reform (v.): 1. *To make or form anew:* 1. reflēdo, fēci, fectum, 3: *to the broken ranks, turbatus ordines r.*, Liv. 3, 70, *at init.* 2. restituo, ūi, ūtum, 3: *to r. the ranks, r. ordines*, Sall. Jug. 51: *to r. the line of battle, aciem r.*, Liv. 5, 18. 3. rēfingo, fīnxi, fīctum, 3: Virg. G. 4, 202: v. **RE-CRATĒ, RE-MOULD.** 4. rēformo, 1: Vulg. Sapient. xix. 6. II. **Trans.** 1. *To amend, im-*

prope: 1. *to* corripere, rexi, reatum, 3 (*to* be straight, amend): try to r. my son.
natum mihi e. entere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17: either *to* corrupt or r. the morals of the state, vel corrumpere more civitatis vel c., Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: *to* r. defect in the law, vitium legis c., Id. Sull. 12, 61. 2. r. reccorrigi, rexi, reatum, 3 (*rare*): *to* r. the disposition before its wickedness is confirmed, ante animum r. quam indecens pravitas ius, Sen. Ep. 50, 5. 3. emendo, 1 (*to* improve by removing what is bad or defective): *to* r. a bad practice, e. consuetudinem vitiosam, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: *to* r. the condition of Italy by laws, res Italiam legibus e., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: it is easy to surmise what a multitude of persons may be r'd, facile est opinari quae turba hominum emendari possit, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, extr. Plin.: e. et corrigere, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30. 4. castigo, 1 (*to* amend: rare in this sense): they have r'd their own faults, castigaverunt vitia sua ipse, Plin. Pan. 46, 6. 5. reformo, 1 (*very rare*): *to* r. and correct corrupt and depraved manners, corruptos depravatosque mores r. et corrigere, Plin. Pan. 53, 2: *to* r. the faults of the churches, in status pristinum ecclesiarum fidem r., Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 45.

6. *expr.* by *phr.* with *mellor:* the proverb "that a *Phrygian* is usually *plagi* by *blows*," proverbium, "*Phrygem plagi fieri solere mellorem*," *Cl. Plac.* 27. 65: frequently viciousness is altered in kind, yet not *r.* id. *malitia saepe mutatur non in mellus sed in aliud*, *Sen. Ep.* 47. *extr.*: how can the *Platonic* ideas *r.* *me*? quomodo mellorem me facere ideas Platonicae possunt? id. *lb.* 56. 28. *l'hr.*: *Athena* *r.* *life* (by her husbandry), *Athenae recreaverunt vitam*, *Lucr.* 6. 1. *III. Intrans.*: To amend one's own ways: *expr.* by some of the *preced.* verbs with *pron. reflect.* or by a *phr.*: to fancy that you will ever *r.* *tu* ut unquam te corrigas! *Cl. Cat.* 1. 9. 22: to *r.*, *se* ad bonam frugem, ut dicitur, recipere, *Id. Coel.* 12. 28: *I have resolved to r.*, certum est (mihi) ad bonam frugem applicare animum, *Pl. Trin.* 2. 1. 14: *this day demands that he shall r.*, hic dies alios mores postulat. *Ter. Andr.* 1. 2. 18 (where also occurs *redire in viam = to r.*, to leave off sowing wild oats).

reform (*sub.*): v. foll. art.: Phr.:
a r.-bill. *rogatio de suffragiorum legibus
 emendandis: *he introduced many r.s*
into the art of war, multa in re militari
 meliora fecit, Nep. Iphic. 1, 2.

reformation: 1. *Improvement, amendment:* 1. *correctio: to take delight in r., correctioe gaudere, Cic. Am. 24, 90: a r. of morals, c. morum, Suet. Tib. 42.* 2. *emendatio (rare): Join: correctio et c., Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 21.* 3. *reformatio (very rare): a r. of morals,*

r. morum, Sen. Ep. 58, 26. 4. *reſ-*
piſcentia: Iact. II. *The Reformation*: *Reformatio, Milton: in fuller
phr., "inchoata [a Luther] veritatis ob-
ſcurataſque renovatio (Kr.): a *hiſtory of*
the R., hiſtoria ſacrorum emendatorum,
reſtitutorum (Kr.).

reformatory (*subs.*): *aedes in quibus malefici sceleratique homines (or it may be pueri) ad bonam frugem corriguntur.

reformed (part. and adj.): v. REFORM: in the hist. sense. *Reformatina, Milton. (N.B.—*ēmcudātus* as an adj. means *perfect, unblemished*.)

reformer: 1. corrector (used in a gen. sense): *experience, which is the only r. of the laics, unus, qui cist unus legum c.*, Liv. 45, 32: the *r. Beatus*, c. Beatus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37. Join: emendator ac c., Cic. Phil. 2, 17; 43: c. atque emendator, id. Balb. 8. 2c. 2. **Emendator:** *r.*-trix, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: a *r.* of the vernacular idiom, a sermonist untold, id. Brut. 74. 259. 3. **reformer** (very rare): *r.*-trix, Dig. a *restator* and *r.* of literature, *literarum reductor* ac *r.*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, ad init.: used of the Protestant Reformers, Milton. This latter sense may be also expr. by a phr., *melioris formulae auctor* (Kr.); *sacrorum emendatorum auctor* (Kr.). Phr.: a *radical r.*, perh. *legum quam severissime emendatorum studiosus*.

refract: 1. *infringo, frēgi, fractum*; 3. *the rays being r.'d rebound, radii* *infracti resiliunt*, Plin. 2, 38, 38: *on our r.'d in the water*, I. remus, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 79. 2. *refringo, frēgi, fractum*; 3. *it is plain that a ray from the sun falling upon a hollow cloud has its brilliancy thrown back in the direction of the sun and is r.'d, manifestum est radium solis immissum caeve nubi repulsa acie in solem refrēgi*, Plin. 2, 59, 60. Phr.: *the oar appears r.'d, remus fracti speciem habet*, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3, 9: *some perfectly straight objects, on being immersed in water, appear crooked and broken* (i. e. refracted) *to those who look at them, quaedam rectissima, quum in aquam demissa sunt, speciem curvi praefractaque visientibus reddunt*, id. Ep. 71, 24.

refraction: *refractio; radiorum
fractio (Kr.).

refractory: 1. *contumax*, *ácids*: *r. cæcn*, c. *boves*, Col. 6, 2, 10: *r. towards those set over him*, in *superiores* c., *Anc.* Her. 4, 40, 52: *Cic.*: *arrogance of speech and a r. spirit*, *arrogantia oris et c. animus*, Tac. A. 5, 3; *a r. syllable*, c. *syllaba*, Mart. 9, 11, 12. 2. *refractorius* (very rare) (*Cic.* Att. 2, 1, 3, has the dimin. *refractoriolus, somewhat contentious*. Join: *contumax* ac *r.*, Sen. Ep. 73, 1. Phr.: *he disbanded the tenth legion, which was growing r., declinam legem r. contumacis parentem dimisit*, Suet. Aug. 24: *to be r.*, "adversus stimulum calcare," Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28 (lit. "to kick against the pricks"); *if he who is to be taught will not prove r.*, *is qui institutus non repugnauerit*, Quint. 8 proem., §.

refrain (subs.): versus intercalaris,
Serv. ad Virg. E. 8, 21.

restrain (v.) I. *Trans.* *restrēo*: I. *V. CURR. INRESTRAT.* II. *Intrans.*:
 1. *tempēro*, I. (constr. with the *abl.* either with *ab* or alone; a *pleonast. dat.* of the *reflect. pron.*, or *anims*; with *sub.* after *quin*, *quominus*; rarely with *inf.*): *who may r. from tears?* *quis temperet a lacrimis?* *Virg. Aen. 2, 8: not to r. from tears, ne lacrimis quidem* L., *Tac. A. 15, 16: do you believe he will r. from telling a lie?* *eum sibi credis a mendacio temperaturum?* *Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: Cæsar. I. very severely r'd from me.* *ab illius videri* *scilicet* *ab animis quin aliquid temperum facerent.* *Liv. 5, 45: they with difficulty r'd from joining battle, segre temperatum est quin pugnam inter se consererent.* *id. 32, 10. 2. abstineo*, *vi. tentum*, 2. (constr. with *abl.* with or without the *reflect. pron.* : with *inf.* : with *ne*, *quin*, or *quominus* : post.

with *ges.*) : to *r.* from wrong doing, *a. injuria*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, *extr.* : *I easily r'd from oysters*, me ceteris facile abstinebam, id. Fam. 7, 26, *ad fin.* : to *r.* from wrath, *a. irae*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 69 : *v. abstain*. 3. *confinet*, ul, tentum, 2 (to check : constr. with *pron. reflect.*, or in the *pass. voice* : foll. by *abl.*, with *ab* or alone) : to *r.* from assenting, *c. se ab assentendo*, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104 : *I cannot r. from embracing*, conteri quin complectar non quo, Pl. Rud. 4, 128. 4. *parco*, *péperci*, *less freq.* *parci*, *parcium*, and *parsum*, 3 (to spare : constr. with *dat.*, rarely with *ab*, or *inf.*) : to *r.* from lamentations, *p. lamentis*, Liv. 6, 3 : *r. from fear*, *parco metu (dat.)*, Virg. Aen. 1, 257 : *r. from mentioning the names of living persons*, *parco nominibus viventium*, Quint. 3, 1, 21 (R. and A.) : *I confess that I r'd from availing myself of that assistance*, fateor me peperisse auxilio, Cic. Planc. 35, 86. 5. *supercedo*, *sédi*, *secundum*, 2 (constr. with *abl.* : less freq. *dat.*, *acc.*, or *inf.* : also *impers.*) : to *r.* from battle, *a. paelio (abl.)*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8 ; *pugnae*, Auct. B. Afr. 75 : *I should have r'd from speaking*, supercedissem loqui, Liv. 21, 40, *ad init.* : since it is right to *r.* from disputes, *quoniam litibus supercedere aequum sit*, id. 38, 51. *P.H.* : *I could not r. from telling you*, taceri non potui quin te loquens (ibi), Cic. Att. 15, 14, 3 : *I cannot r. from sending to you*, tacere non possum quin tibi mittam, id. ib. 12, 77 : *he ordered that they and theirs should r. from doing injury*, imperavit ut se suosque ab injuria prohiberet, Caes. B. G. 2, 18, *extr.* : *I can scarcely r. from flying at her eyes*, vix compripi quin invadem illi in oculos, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 46 : *saying that he did not r. from answering a private man*, negans se privato reticere, Liv. 3, 41 : *if they shall in no wise r. from doing this*, ex nulla facere id si parte reparent, Lucr. 1, 667.

refresh : 1. *recreo*, 1 (to restore body or mind to a good condition) : the tree is *r'd* by the breeze, arbor recreatur aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18 : to bring food to *r.* any one after swoon, recreandas defecti cibum affert, Tac. A. 6, 50 : to allow an interval for *r.*ing their courage, spatium interponere ad recreandas animas, Caes. B. C. 3, 74. *Join* : *r.* and *reforcere*, Cic. Mil. 1, 2 : *reforcere et r.*, id. Planc. 1, 2 : *reviviscere et recreari*, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5. 2. *reficere*, *fici*, *fectum*, 3 (syn. of *prec.*) : to *r.* the oxen with pasture, pabulo boves *r.*, Liv. 1, 7 : the enfeebled stomach demands to be *r'd*, stomachus flagitans immoratur refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61 : to *r.* themselves after their toil, *ex labore r.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 : the dewy moon *r.s* the glades, salus reficit rosida luna, Virg. G. 3, 37 : *repetition r.s the memory of the judge*, rerum repetitio memoriam judicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1. 3. *renovo*, 1 : *rest r'd their bodies and souls*, quibus renovat corpora animosque, Liv. 21, 21 : to *r.* the memory, memoriam *r.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 100 : the art of variety *r.s* the ears, ars variandi renovat aures, Quint. 11, 3, 44. 4. *integro*, 1 (to make fresh, renew) : to *r.* a mind wearied with listening, animum defessum audiendo, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, *extr.* *Join* : *refici liquet*, Gell. 15, 1, *ad med.* 5. *redintegro*, 1 : in order that the doves may be *r'd* in the open air, quo columbae libero aere redintegrentur, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6 : to *r.* the memory, *r. memoriam*, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99 : *Caes.* : Tac. 6. *révivo*, 1 : to *r.* one's limbs, membra *r.*, Ov. M. 8, 619. *Join* : *r. et recreare*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7. 7. *révoco*, *fovi*, *fovi*, 2 : being *r'd* by warm baths, refotus calidis plicibus, Suet. Ner. 27 : to *r.* one's strength, *r. vires*, Tac. A. 12, 66 : to *r.* the provinces, wearied by struggles, provincias fessas certaminibus *r.*, id. ib. 2, 54 : *Or.* 8. *répiro*, 1 : to *r.* the limbs for toil, membra *r.* labori, Ov. M. 4, 216 : to *r.* the spirits, *r. animos*, Liv. 44, 38, *ad fin.* 9. *ctiro*, 1 (to tend ; *homo*, usu. with *corpus*, etc., to *r.* one-

self) : to *r.* themselves with food and sleep, corpora cibo somnoque *c.*, Liv. 3, 2 : to *r.* their limbs, *c. membra*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 81. *P.H.* : to *r.* your parched mouth with water, levare arida ora aqua, Ov. R. Am. 230 : to *r.* themselves with food, cibo corpora firmare, Liv. 27, 11, *ad fin.* : to *r.* the courage of the soldiers, ardorem militis novare, id. 26, 19 : *I got your letter and was somewhat r'd*, accepi litteras et paululum respiravi, Cic. Att. 10, 1, *ad init.*

refreshed (part. and adj.) : *ré-* *quiescens* : the soldiers, *r.*, miles *r.*, Liv. 44, 38 : *v. proceed art.*

refreshing (part. and adj.) : no exact equiv. (cf. Nügelbach St. 7117) : it may perh. be expr. by *juvundus* (pleasant) : water *r.* to drink, aqua potui (opp. to amara), Plin. 6, 32, 77 : *he said he never drank anything more r.*, negavit se unquam bibisse jucundius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 97 : or by some adj. *thv.* denotes a pleasurable sensation ; as *r. water*, dulcis aqua, Virg. E. 5, 47 : *R. Aganippe*, frigerans Aganippe (a fountain), Catul. 61, 30 : *a r. shade*, frigus opacum, Virg. E. 1, 52 : *v. cool, cool*.

refreshment : 1. *refectio* (rare) : times set apart for rest and *r.*, tempora ad quietem r.que data, Quint. 10, 3, 26 : *Plin.* (N.B.—*Recreatio* in Plin. 22, 33, 49, is the act of restoring ; *refectio* is used in cont. writers for food : the hour of *r.*, refectio hora, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 1, *ad init.*) 2. *levamen*, *inle*, *n.* (a solace, mitigation) : a sweet *r.* to a weary traveller, dulcis victori laetas, Catul. 68, 61 : *v. Cic.* 3. *expr.* more usually by a *v.* to take some *r.*, *cib.* *reforcere vires*, Liv. 37, 24 : *they begged that they would give them some r.*, orabant ut se cibo juvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78 : *v. food* ; more indef. expr. by *réquies*, *v. reposit.*

refrigeratory : 1. *réfrigeratōrius* : a *r. power* in the leaves, folia *r.* via, Plin. 25, 13, 95 : *v. cooling*. 2. *expr.* by a part. *repressive* and *r. applications*, reprimenda et refrigeranda, Cels. 3, 26, 33.

refuge : 1. *perflugium* (the most gen. term) : sleep seems to be the *r.* from toil and anxieties, *p.* videtur laborum et sollicitudinum esse somnus, Cic. Div. 2, 74, 150 : to afford a *r.*, *p.* prubere, id. Arch. 7, 16 : *in Caesar there was a r. for the unfortunate*, in Caesare *p.* miseris erat, Sall. Cat. 54 : to avail oneself of a *r.*, *perflugio uti*, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 : to close the last *r.* against the vanquished, ultimum vitis *p.* claudere, Tac. Agr. 25. *Join* : portus *p.*, Cic. Clu. 3, 7. 2. *réfugium* (once fig. in Cic.) : the woods afforded a *safer r.*, silvae tutius dedere *r.*, Liv. 9, 37, *ad fin.* : to afford a *r.* to a runaway slave, *p.* servo prestare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 2 : the senate was the harbour of *r.*, portus erat et *r.* senatus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 26. 3. *suffugium* (covert, shelter) : underground caves a *r.* against the winter, subterranei specus, *a. hiemi*, Tac. G. 16 : the sole *r.* from impending evil, unum argentum malorum *a.*, id. A. 4, 66. 4. *confugium* (poet. and very rare) : *Or.* Tr. 5, 6, 2.

5. *receptaculum* (a lurking-place, retreat) : (Sicily), the *r.* of our fleets, *r. classibus nostris*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3 : *r. of deserters*, *r. perflugium*, Tac. A. 14, 39 : a place of *r.* after a defeat, *r. adversae pugnae*, Liv. 6, 33, *ad init.* (N.B.—It is a much weaker expr. than the preceding ; hence Liv. writes, castra sunt victori *r.*, victo perflugium, 44, 39.) 6. *diverticulum* (a place to which one may turn aside) : lest a *r.* should be afforded for crimes, ne *d.* peccatis darentur, Cic. Part. Or. 39, 136 : Quint. 9, 2, 78 (syn. with *suffugium*). 7. *respectus*, *us* (a retreat) : if there is no *r.* elsewhere than among the Romans, si nullus alio sit quam ad Romanos *r.*, Liv. 42, 46 : a most glorious *r.*, *r. pulcherrimus*, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9. 8. *asylum* (a sanctuary) : to flee to a place of *r.*, in a confugere, Cic. Verr. 1, 33, 85 : Virg. : Liv. 9. *subeldium* (support ;

something to fall back upon) : there were scarcely a few places of *r.* for vessels of a moderate size, vix modici navigis pauca *s.*, Tac. A. 4, 67 : no other *r.* than the compassion of Caesar, non aliud *a.* quam misericordia Caesaris, id. A. 2, 61, *ad init.* : to provide a *r.*, *a. comparare*, Cic. De Or. 1, 45, 109. 10. *expr.* by several metaphors : (1.) portus (a harbour) : there was a *r.* in him against whom they bore arms, *p.* fuit apud eum contra quem arma tulerunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 153.

Join : *p.* et perflugium, Cic. Clu. 3, 8. (2.) arx (the stronghold), the *r.* of profligate citizens, *a.* civium perditionum, Cic. Plu. 5, 11 (joined with receptaculum, Cic. Liv. 7, 29. (3.) praesidium (defence) : *r.* against an attack : illustrious *r.* for sorrowing prisoners, insignis maestas *p.* reis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 17. (N.B.—*Receptus* in Virg. Aen. 11, 529, is doubtful : *ad. recessus* : cf. Liv. 44, 39.) *P.H.* : they had no place of *r.*, quo se recipient non habebant, Caes. B. G. 4, 38 : to have a place of *r.*, habere quo confugere possit, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.

refuge, flee for, take : 1. *confugio*, *fugi*, 3 (constr. with *in* with *acc.*, *ad*, or *adv.* of direction) : to flee for *r.* to the ships, in nares *c.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, *ad fin.* : we flee for *r.* to *r.*, *ad confugimus*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5 : to take *r.* to the altar, *c.* in aram, id. ib. 1, 35, 85 : to take *r.* in your good faith, in tuam fidem *c.*, id. Quint. 2, 10 : to flee for *r.* to flee for *r.* to *r.*, *ad confugium*, id. Font. 12, 32. 2. *perflugio*, *fagi*, 3 (constr. with *acc.* of place, *ad*, or *adv.* of direction) : after fleeing to the judgment-seat for *r.*, quoniam perflugisset ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 12 : *thither all the crowd fled for r.*, omnia turba perfluit, Liv. 1, 8, *ad fin.* : to take *r.* in Bactria, Bactria *p.* Curt. 6, 6, 22. 3. *préfugio*, *fagi*, 3 : to flee for *r.* to Brutus, *p.* ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21 : *Caes.* 2. *réfugio*, *fugi*, 3 : to take *r.* with the ambassadors, *r.* ad legatos, Cic. Deiot. 11, 32 : the townsman took *r.* in the citadel, in arcem oppidani refugia, Liv. 6, 33. 5. *discurro*, *clacurri* or *curri*, *cursum*, 3 (run for help) : *v. HAVE RECURRE TO.* *P.H.* : to take *r.* in philosophy, in philosophiae portum se conferre, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2.

refugee : 1. *prófugus* (usu. *adj.* : banished) : to render assistance to a *r.*, profugo afferre opem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 6. 2. *confuga* : *Cod. Just.* 1, 12, 6. 3. *exul*, *ills* : *v. EXILE.*

refulgence : splendor : *v. BRILLIANT.*

refulgent : splendidus : *v. BRILLIANT.*

refund : *réfundo*, *fudi*, *fusum*, 3 : to *r.* properly, bona *r.*, Plin. Pan. 40 : to *r.* what he has received, *r.* quod accepit, Ulp. Dig. 12, 4, 5, *ad fin.* : *v. REPAY.* *P.H.* : a law under which a person may be compelled to *r.* money wrongfully detained, lex de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Brut. 27, 106.

refusal : 1. *réctusatio* : the *r.* of the discussion, *r.* disputationis, Cic. De Or. 2, 7, 26 : without any *r.*, sine ulla *r.*, id. Phil. 7, 4, 13 : sine *r.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 98. 2. *répudiatio* (a rejection) : a pretence will be a *r.* in my eyes, mihi simulatio pro repudiatione erit, Cic. Att. 12, 31. 3. *rétractatio* : only in *phr.* sine *r.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38. 4. *detractio* (a declining) : a *r.* to serve in the army, *d.* militiae, Liv. 3, 69, *ad init.* : *v. DECLINING.* (N.B.—This is freq. confused with the preceding, as in Liv. 6, 28.) 5. *repulsa* (a rejection, repulse) : to endure a *r.*, *p.* pati, Ov. M. 2, 97 : the pain of a *r.*, dolor repulse, id. ib. 3, 395. 6. *réntus*, *us* (a *mol* of dissent : perh. only once used) : to answer by assent or *r.*, nutu *ac* *r.* respondere, Plin. Ep. 1, 71. *P.H.* : bid a *r.* to be sent to him, jube ad illum renuntiari, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 19 : Cic. : the *r.* of a triumph was more glorious than any triumph itself, omni acto triumpho depositus triumphus clatior fuit, Liv. 2, 47, *ad fin.* : to make signs of *r.* with the hand, manu abnuere, id. 36, 34 : to give any one the *r.* of a

purchase, perh. *optionem emendi allicul dare: v. OPTION.

refusē (v.): 1. **recūsō**, 1 (to decline, reject an offer, deny a request: constr. with acc., de, acc. and inf., subj. after ne, quin, quominus, or absol.): to r. the friendship of the Romans, populi Romani amicitiam r., Caes. B. G. 1, 44; to r. tribute, r. de stipendio, id. ib.; his feet r. to carry his body, pedes ferre recusant corpus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108; nor do I r. to go as your companion, nec tibi comes ire recuso, Virg. Aen. 2, 704; he r.'d to express his opinion, sententiam ne diceret recusavit, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100. Join: non r., non abnuo, id. Mil. 36, 100. 2. **abnuo**, ul, titum or ultum, 3 (to deny by shaking the head: constr. with acc., rarely de): to understand what each man grants, and what he r.s to grant, intelligere quid quisque concedat, quid alnuat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3; nor did the senate dare to r. him anything, neque illi senatus de ullo negotio a, andebat, Sall. Jug. 84; to r. to obey one's superior, a. melioribus parere, Liv. 22, 13, extr. 3. **renūo**, ul, 3 (to deny by a shake of the head: constr. with acc. or absol.): you r. what another orders, r. tu quod jubet alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 61; to r. a banquet, r. convivium, Cic. Col. 11, 27; he r.s and steadfastly says no, r. negatque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49. 4. **negō**, 1 (to deny a request, say no): to r. the rights of citizenship, n. civitatem, Suet. Aug. 40; he r.s to go to meet the enemy, se ad hostem iturum negat, Caes. B. G. 5, 36, extr.: to r. obstinately, obstinate n., id. ib. 5, 6; to r. curily, praecise n., Cic. Att. 8, 4, ad fin.; to r. courteously, belle n., Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45; the region r.s to bear fruit, poma negat region, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 73. 5. **dēnegō**, 1 (strengthened form of preced.): to r. to give, dare d., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78; to r. one's request, aliquid petenti d., Caes. B. G. 1, 42; those to whom nature has r.'d powers of oratory, li quibus natura oratorum ingenium denegavit, Tac. Or. 10, ad init. 6. **abnegō**, 1 (mostly poet.): to r. a marriage and a dowry, a. conjugium et dotes, Virg. Aen. 7, 423; to r. to be one's companion, comitem a. (ac. se), Hor. Od. 1, 35, 22. 7. **subnegō** (to half r.): I had almost half r.d your request, tibi prope subnegavi, Cic. Fam. 7, 19. 8. **pernegō**, 1 (to r. utterly): he r.d the praetorship, he utterly r.d the consulship, praeturaem negavit, consulatium pernegavit, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 2. 9. **repudiō**, 1 (to r. with scorn, reject; as a law term): to r. an inheritance, r. hereditatem, Papin. Dig. 37, 77, § 31; to r. a match, conditionem r., Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 54; to r. a province, r. provinciam, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26; v. REJECT, RENOUNCE. 10. **retractō**, 1 (to be reluctant; decline, mostly absol.): no one r.ing whose age allowed him to go, nullo qui per aetatem ire posset retractante, Liv. 3, 52; freq. confused in MSS. with detractō: v. DECLINE. 11. **respuo**, ul, 3 (to r. with disdain): to r. the terms, r. conditiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; he kicks, he r.s, calcitrat, respuat, Cic. Coel. 15, 36. Phr.: on saying that he did not r., cum se non nolle dixisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; to r. to hearken to prayers, preces avversari, Liv. 3, 12, ad fin.; he r.'d finally without making any exception, plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, Cic. Att. 8, 4, ad fin.: to r. any one the rites of burial, aliquem sepultura prohibere, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33; she r.s to strike the lyre, refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34.

refusē (subs.): 1. **purgamentum**: a sewer, the receptacle of all the r. of the city, cloaca, receptaculum omnium p. urbis, Liv. 1, 56; a cart in which the garden r. is carried out, vehiculum quo p. hortorum eripuntur, Tac. A. 11, 32; a term of abuse, Curt. 6, 11, 2. 2. **purgāmen**, inis (same as preced.): Ov. Fast. 6, 713. 3. **electamentum** (what is cast up): the r. of the sea, e. maris,

Tac. G. 45. 4. **recrementum** (prop. what is sifted out): the r. of lead, r. plumbi, Cels. 6, 8, ad init.; Gell. 17, 11.

5. **excrementum** (same as preced.): the r. of wheat, e. tritici, Col. 8, 5, extr.: of the body, Plin. 11, 26, 32. 6. **recrementum**: the r. of lead, r. plumbi, Cels. 5, 15; of pressed olives, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. 7. **quisquillae**: usu. in fig. sense: defined by Isid. Orig. 17, 6, as purgamenta terrarum. 8. **faex**, cis, f.: v. DRINKS.

refutation: 1. **refutatio**: the r. of a charge, r. accusationis, Cic. Top. 25, 91; the function of an advocate consists wholly in r., pars defensoria tota est posita in refutatione, Quint. 5, 13, 1 (q. v.). 2. **confutatio**: r. is the act of invalidating opposite positions, c. est contrariorum locorum dissolutio, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4. 3. **repraesentatio**: corroboration and r., confirmatio et r., Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44; Quint. 5, 7, 14. 4. **dissolutio** (a reply): a r. of the charges, d. criminum, Cic. Clu. 1, 3. 5. **responsio**: a r. of one's own argument, sibi ipsi r., Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; v. REPLY. 6. **revictio**, Pa. Apul. Dogm. Plat. p. 31, ad fin. 7. **expro**, more freq. by verbs: the trustworthiness of the oracles admits either of proof or r., oraculorum fides confirmari aut refelli potest, Quint. 5, 7, 36; v. foll. arts.

refutatory: **refutatorius**, Auct. Just. 7, 61, 1, ad fin. **refute**: 1. **refello**, felli, 3 (to show to be false): if that were false, why did not your son r. it? id si falsum fuerat filius cur non refellit? Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 54; to r. an opponent, r. adversarium, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 291; to r. one's words, r. dicta, Virg. Aen. 4, 380. Join: redargui r.que, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; r. et redarguere, id. Lig. 5, 16. 2. **redarguo**, ul, 3 (to contradict, prove the opposite): what has been assumed as probable must be r.'d, redarguenda ea quae pro verisimilibus sumpta sunt, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44; opp. to probari, id. de Or. 2, 72, 293; Quint. 3, refuto, 1 (to disprove, repel an allegation): to r. rather by deeds than words, r. re magis quam verbis, Cic. Manil. 17, 52; to r. the tribunes in a fierce harangue, r. tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52, ad fin.; Virg. 4. **confuto**, 1 (to put down by arguments, silence): to r. the arguments of the Stoics, c. Stoicorum argumenta, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8; it is of no consequence to r. in words charges disproved by facts, crimina revicta rebus verbis c. nihil attinet, Liv. 6, 26, ad fin. 5. **revincio**, vic, victum, 3; v. DISMOV, and preced. art.

6. **convincio**, vic, victum, 3; to r. crimes by proofs, c. peccata argumentis, Cic. Part. Or. 33, 116. Join: redargui et c., id. Tim. 3, ad init. 7. **dissolvo**, solvi, solutum, 3 (to break the force of an accusation): the points they cannot r., ea quae non possunt d., Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 158; Quint. 8, diluo, ul, titum, 3 (prop. to wash away): to show the nothingness of an allegation: you ought to r. these things and show them to be false, ea diluas oportet et falsa esse doceas, Cic. Coel. 15, 35; to r. the abuse of a critic, convicia reprehensoris d., id. N. D. 2, 7, 20. 8. **repraesendo**, di, sum, 3 (a t. t. in rhetoric): it shows no skill to r. irrelevant points, supervacua r. nullus est alius, Quint. 5, 13, 16; Cic. 10. **amollio**, 4 (a t. t. in rhetoric): Quint. 5, 13, 11; v. REBUT. 11. **minuo**, ul, titum, 3 (to destroy, overthrow): this opinion must be r.d, minuenda est haec opinio, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 74.

refuter: 1. **refutator**: Arn. 2, confutator: Hier.

regain: **recipio**, cēpi, ceptum, 3; v. RECOVER. Phr.: to r. strength and flesh, revocare vires et corpus, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, extr.: that the chariot might r. their force, ut diplomata revalescerent, Tac. H. 2, 54; to r. any one's favour, redire in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76.

regal: **regalis**: v. ROYAL.

regale: **expr.** by accipere, accipere

(v. ENTERTAIN), with adv. or adv. phr.: he will r. you on pearl barley, te polenta excipiet, Sen. Ep. 21, 10; to r. sumptuously, apparatus epulis e., Tac. G. 21; magnificentissimo hospitio a. aliquem, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; to r. any one with fastidious, hospitio purneo a., Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 140; to r. oneself, v. FEAST: to allow the soldiers to r. themselves, epulari permittere militibus, Liv. 24, 16, ad fin.; when we had r.d ourselves in first-rate style, cum epulati essemus Sallarem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9, ad init.: (lik., like the Sall).

regalia (pl.): insignia regia: with the purple and sceptre and r., cum purpura et sceptro et illis insignibus regalia, Cic. Sen. 26, 37; more indef., honorum decora atque insignia, Flor. 1, 26, 5. N.B.—Insigne regium (Curt. 3, 3, 19) or regis (Virg. Aen. 12, 289) denotes some particular ensign of royalty, such as a tiara or diadem.

regard (v.): 1. **To look at, consider**: 1. **intueor**, itus sum, 2 (both lit. and fig.: constr. with acc., with or without in): to r. the sun steadfastly, acriter oculis solem l., Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; a meeting which now r.s you with most bitter feelings, frequentia quae nunc animo te intestissimo l., id. Verr. 5, 55, 144; he r.'d rather that which it was right for him to do, potius quid se facere par esset intuebar, Nep. Att. 9, 7. 2. **respicio**, exli, ectum, 3 (to have a care; be mindful of): to r. the model which life offers, r. exemplaria vitae, Hor. A. P. 317; to r. the wretched husbandmen, r. miseros aratores, Cic. Verr. 3, 10, 26; will you not even then r. yourself? ne tum quidem te respicias? id. Fin. 2, 24, 79. 3. **specto**, 1 (to keep in view, esp. as an aim or end; constr. with acc., with or without ad): in philosophy it is facts which are r.'d, not words which are weighed, in philosophia res spectatur non verba penduntur, Cic. Or. 16, 51; we ought to r. the things which actually exist in practice and daily life, ad ea quae sunt in usu vitaeque communi a. debemus, id. Am. 5, 18.

4. **respecto**, 1 (rare: in Cic. it means to expect): if the Gods in anywise r. the good, si qua pios respectant numina, Virg. Aen. 1, 601. 5. **very** freq. expr. by rationem habere, v. foll. art. Phr.: to r. one's fears rather than one's duty, consulere timori magis quam religioni, Caes. B. C. 1, 67; they r. nothing but the soul, praeter animum nihil curant, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36. 11. **To view in a certain light**: 1. **habeo**, 2 (to hold, account: constr. with acc., ad, with pro, or gen. of value): to r. the gods as eternal and happy, h. deos aeternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45; to r. anything as a certainty, aliquid pro facto h., id. Att. 13, 1; whose power was highly r.'d in those parts, cuius auctoritas in illis regionibus magni habebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21; he r.'d those who were brought back in the light of enemies, reductos in numero hostium habuit, id. ib. 1, 28; to r. anything as a prodigy, aliquid prodigii loco h., Tac. A. 13, 58; v. VIEW. 2. **duco**, xi, ctum, 3 (to consider, reckon): innocence began to be r.'d as malevolence, Innocentia pro malevolentia duci coepit, Sall. Cat. 12; v. ACCOUNT. Phr.: if they wished him to r. them as accumulated, si sibi purgati esse vellent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28. 11. **To esteem, value**: perh. best expr. by verbs like facio, aestimo, habeo with a gen. or adv. of price or degree: v. RESPECT, ESTEEM. IV. **To have reference to; specto**, 1; v. RELATE.

regard (subs.): 1. **Consideration**: 1. **ratio** (almost always joined to habeo): to have r. to his own safety, suae salutis r. habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71; to have r. to his duty, habere r. officii, id. ib. 5, 27, ad fin.; we must have r. not only to ourselves but to others, non sua solum sed etiam aliorum habenda est r., Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139. 2. **respectus**, us: party spirit and r. for private interests, factio r.que rerum privatarum,

Liv. 2, 30, ad init.: to have some *r.* for his friendship, aliquid *r.* amicitiae habere, id. 47, 37: to have *r.* to the senate, *r.* ad senatum habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49.

3. *cūra* (attention, solicitude): you who had a *r.* for my welfare will also have a *r.* for my standing, tibi erit eadem, cui salus mea fuit, etiam dignitas curae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22: *v. CARE.* 4. *pudor*, *ōria* (a sense of shame; respect for): a *r.* for one's reputation, *p. fama*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: *r.* for my father, *p. patrī*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 27. *Phr.*: to pay no *r.* to anything, nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29: *Tac.*: to show sufficient *r.* for the ties of kindred, *pro pietate satisfacere*, Caes. B. G. 5, 27, ad fin. || *Et cetera*: honor: *v. RESPECT.*

III. *Reference*: *rātio*: *v. REFERENCE.*
REGARDLESS: *negligens*, *indolens*: *v. HEADLESS.*

regardlessly: *negligenter*, *indolēte*: *v. HEADLESSLY.*

regatta: *remigandi certamen*, to take part in a *r.*, perh. *inire certamen remis*, after Virg. Aen. 5, 114.

regency: *procurator regni*, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: a council of *r.*, during the king's minority, amici regis qui propter aetatem ejus in curatione erant regni, id. ib. 3, 104: *meanime* a boy sat on the throne under the *r.* of a woman, *tantisper tutela mulieris regnum puero stetit*, Liv. 1, 3, ad init.

regenerate (*part. and adj.*): *v. foll. art.*

regenerate (*v.*): *regēnēro*, Eccl. 1: to be *r.*, renasci, denuo nasci, Vulg. Joan. III. 3, 7.

regeneration: *regēnēratio*, Vulg. Matt. xix. 28: the laver of *r.*, *lavacrum regenerationis*, Aug. C. D. 22, 8, 5.

regent: *procurator regni*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, ad fin.: *f. trix*, Cic. *as it were* *r.* of the commonwealth, *quasi tutor ac procurator republicae*, Cic. Rep. 2, 29: the king had left the Roman people *r.* for his son, *rex tutorem (guardian) populum Romanum filio reliquisset*, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: to govern the kingdom of a minor under the title of *r.*, *tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administrare*, Just. 30, 3.

regicide: 1. *The murderer of a king*: *expi.* by regis occisor, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 65; *interfector*, Liv. 24, 7; *percussor*, Just. 9, 7. The murderers of Caesar were called *paricidae*, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31. || *The murder of a king*: *caedes regis*, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: *v. TYRANNICIDE.*

regimen: *victus*, *ūs*: *v. DIET, LIVING.*
regiment: *expi.* by *lēgio*, which is preferable to **chiliās* (χιλιάς), a term employed by some modern writers: *if of cavalry*, **turma*, *schola equitum* (Kr.): *the band of a *r.**, perh. **militum symphoniaci* (R. and A.): *v. also* Liv. 9, 41, ad fin.

regimental: perh. *legionarius*.
regimentals (*pl.*): *ornatus vestitusque militaris*, Nep. Dat. 9, 3: *statues of men in *r.**, *statuae ornati militari*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61.

region: 1. *régio*: *uninhabitable *r.**, *r. inhabitabiles*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: *the *r.* of the ribs*, *costarum *r.**, Cels. 4, 1: *the *r.* of the West*, *vespertina *r.**, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: *boundless *r.* that have no shore*, *no limit*, *infinite *r.**, *quarum nulla est ora*, *nulla extremitas*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: *I began to survey the *r.* round about*, *coepi *r.* circumcirca prospicere*, Serv. in Id. Fam. 4, 5, 4. 2. *tractus*, *ūs* (*district*): *that most famous *r.* of Venafrum*, *l. ille celeberrimus Venafraus*, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: *the wild olive growing in the same *r.**, *tractu surgens oleaster eodem*, Virg. G. 2, 182: *the *r.* of the sky being infected*, *corrupti coeli tractu*, id. Aen. 3, 138. 3. *ōra* (*shore, margin*): *in whatever *r.* and part of the world*, *quacunque in ora ac parte terrarum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: *in the remotest *r.* of Asia*, *extremis Asiae in oris*, Virg. G. 2, 171: *the *r.* of light*, *luminis orae*, id. Aen. 7, 660 (*opp.* to *Acheruntis*, Lucr.): *the cold *r.**, *gelida o.*, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 4. 4. *para*, *tis*, *f.* (*In sing.* only as a

med. t. t.): *the lower *r.* of the liver*, *inferior (Jecioris) p.*, Cels. 4, 1: **r.* of the universe*, *p. mundi*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: *the *r.* of the East*, *Oriens p.*, Id. Mur. 41, 83: *in the farthest *r.* of the unknown world*, *in extremis ignoti partibus orbis*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 3. 5. *plāga* (*poet.*): *the ethereal *r.**, *aetheria p.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 394: *the *r.* (l. c. zones) are marked on the globe*, *p. tellure prementur*, Ov. M. 1, 48. 6. *arvum* (*prop. arable land*; *poet.*): *in what a *r.* we lie!* *quall Jacuamus in arvo*, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 3: *the *r.* that border the Tiber*, *vicinia Thybridis a.*, Virg. Aen. 3, 500. 7. *Often* *expi.* by a *n. pl.*: *the lofty *r.* of the Alps*, *ardua Alpium*, Tac. H. 4, 70: *the mountain *r.* of Cilicia*, *montuosa Cilicis*, Plin. 11, 53, 116. *Phr.*: to remain in the *r.* of Mesopotamia, *circa Mesopotamiam subistere*, Curt. 4, 9, 1: *the informal *r.**, *sedes scelerata*, Ov. M. 4, 450: *to suffer punishment in the informal *r.**, *ad inferos poenas luere*, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32 (*opp.* to *superior*).

register: 1. *A list, record*: 1. *tabulae* (*pl.*; *tables*): a *r.* drawn up in Greek characters, *t. Graecis litteris confectae*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: *the *r.* of the censor*, *censoriae t.*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4. 2. *album* (*a white tablet*): to enter in a *r.*, in a *expi.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: to strike out of the *r.* of senators, *a. senatorio eradere*, Tac. A. 4, 42, extr. 3. *rātio*: *give me the *r.* of the prison*, *cedo *r.* carceris*, Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 147: to make a *r.* of names, *r. nominatim conficere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: *the *r.* of deaths*, *perh. *r.* Libritinae*, Suet. Ner. 39, ad init. 4. *liber*, *bri* (*a book*; *usu. in pl.*): a *r.* of letters received and sent, *libri litterarum allatarum*, *missarum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 71, 167.

5. *regūm* (*only in pl.*): *the *r.* of the scriber*, *r. scribarum*, *Vopisc. Prob. 2, 1*. 6. *syllabus*: *the *r.* of time*, *syllabi temporum*, Aug. Conf. 13, 15. 7. *cātalogus*: *v. CATALOGUE.* *Phr.*: *the public *r.* of land does not amount to more than 30,000 jugers*, *jugerum subscriptio ac professio non plus est xxx millium*, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, extr.: *to make an alphabetical *r.* of the names of childless old men*, *digerere in litteram senes orbos*, Sen. Ep. 68, 10: a *r.* of judicial sentences, *pericula magistratuum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 79, 183. || *Musical t. t.*: *the *r.* of the voice*, **voci*, *soni genus*, *varietas*, *discrimen* (Kr.): *to ascertain the *r.* of the voice*, *perh. altitudinem vocis emetiri*, after Gell. 16, 18: *the *r.* of an hydraulic organ*, *pleuritis*, Idos. Vitruv. 10, 8 (13), 3 (*al. plinthis*).

register (*v.*): 1. *perscribo*, *psi-* *pium*, 3: *he took care to have these *r.* d.* in the public archives, *perscribenda in tabulas publicas curavit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 21, 57: *since the decree of the senate is not yet *r.* d.*, *quoniam nondum perscriptum est senatus consultum*, Id. Cat. 3, 6, 13.

2. *consigno*, 1: *a record *r.* d.* in the public documents, *publicis litteris consignata memoria*, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 46: to *r.* estates, *perh. c. fundos*, Brutus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224. *Fig.*: *ideas innate and as it were *r.* d.*, *innatae et quasi consignatae notiones*, Id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57. 3. *persigno*, 1 (*to make an inventory*; *rare*): to *r.* the offerings, *donā p.*, Liv. 25, 7. 4. *More freq.* *expi.* by in tabulas, *album*, *referre*, *expiere*: *v. ENTER.* *Phr.*: *this property is not yet publicly *r.* d.*, *haec bona in tabulas publicas nondum redierunt*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.

registrat: 1. *tabulārius*, Sen. Ep. 88, 10: *Dig.* 2. *commentāriensis*, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45. 3. *Expi.* in *Inscr.* by *ab actis*, *a commentariis*. 4. *acturius*: *v. CLERK.*

registration: perh. *perscriptio* (*entry in writing*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11): but better by a verb.

registry: *tabulāria*: Cod. Justin. 7, 9, 3 (*tabularium*): Cic. Liv. = *archives*.

regnant: *regnans*, *ntis*: *v. REIGNING, REIGN.*

regret (*subs.*): 1. *dēsiderium* (*a longing*; *esp. for what is lost*: the form *dēsideratio* occurs in Cic. Sen. 14, 47): *r.*

for one's own relations is natural, *naturale d. suorum est*, Sen. Cons. ad Maro. 7, 1: *the *r.* of the whole of Italy*, *d. totius Italiae*, id. ib. 3, 1: *r. for to dear a person*, *d. tam cari capitis*, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 1: *he has left us mournful *r.* for his wisdom*, *prudētia suae triste nobis d. reliquit*, Cic. Brut. 1, 2. 2. *more indef. dolor*: *v. SORROW.* *Join*: *dēsiderium ac d.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 4. 3. *poenitentia*: *v. REPENTANCE.*

regret (*v.*): 1. *To feel the want of*: 1. *Sometimes* *requiro*, *quisivi*, or *si*, *quisivim*, 3 (*to miss*): *they *r.* their lost comrades in their talk*, *amissos socios sermone requirunt*, Virg. Aen. 1, 217: or by *dēsidero*, 1 (*to feel the loss of*; *rare*): *v. MISS.* 2. *More commonly* *expi.* by a *phr.* with *dēsiderium*: *to *r.* the loss of Scipio*, *Scipionis dēsiderio moveri*, Cic. Am. 3, 10: *to *r.* the loss of their strength*, *dēsiderio virium teneri*, Id. Sen. 10, 33: to *r.*, *esse in dēsiderio*, Id. Fam. 2, 12, 3. *Phr.*: *I never saw anything better*; and *therefore I *r.* him*, *nihil vidi melius*; *Itaque carere aegre*, Id. Att. 7, 2, ad init. || *To be sorry for*: 1. *dōleo*, 2 (*to grieve*): *I *r.* that you are not delighted at your own prosperity*, *doleo te non tuis bonis delectari*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1. 2. *v. GRIEVE.* 2. *impers.* (*constr.* with *acc.* of Eng. subj. and *gen.* of object or *inf.* mod.): *I *r.* the depravity of the slave*, *me *p.* civitatis morum*, Sall. Cat. 4: *I *r.* to have to relate*, *(me) *p.* referre*, Liv. 9, 18, med. 3. *poenitē*, 2, *impers.* (*same constr.*): *v. TO REPENT.*

regular (*adj.*): 1. *Arranged, or coming in order*: 1. *ordinārius* (*coming in the usual order*), *the *r.* consula*, *o. consules*, Liv. 41, 18, ad fin.: a *r.* *consulship*, *o. consulatus*, Suet. Galb. 6: *views standing in *r.* order*, *o. vites*, Col. 3, 16. 2. *ordinātus* (*prop. a part*, like the two next words): *to perform their *r.* courses*, *cursum o. definire*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101: *a mere *r.* life*, *vita ordinata*, Sen. Ep. 74, 25: *a sedate and *r.* man*, *compositus aequē vir*, Id. Vit. Beat. 8, 3. 3. *compōitus*: in *r.* array, *compōito agmine*, Tac. A. 12, 16: in *r.* conformity with rule and principle, *ad legem ac regulam c.*, Quint. 12, 10, 50. 4. *dispositus*: *the *r.* lines of men please me*, *vita hominum d. me delectat*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, ad init. 5. *rectus*: *a quincunx which is *r.* on whatever side you view it*, *quincunx qui quacunque in partem spectaveris *r.* est*, Quint. 8, 3, 9. 6. *cānōnicus* (*very rare*): *eclipses of the sun at *r.* intervals*, *c. defectiones solis*, Aug. C. D. 3, 15: *Vitr.* *Phr.*: a *r.* arrangement, *dispositio*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: *at *r.* intervals*, *paribus intervallis*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: *trees planted in *r.* order*, *arbores in ordinem satae*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, ad init.: *to digress from the *r.* order of events*, *ab rerum ordine declinare*, Liv. 9, 17, init. || *Symmetrical*, *symmetricus* (*symmetros*) occurs once in Vitr. 1, 2, 4: perh. *bene figuratus* (*well shaped*), Id. 3, 1, 1: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 34: *well shaped and *r.* in his other limbs*, *ceteris membris aequalis ac congruens*, Suet. Tib. 68: *notched and more *r.* leaves*, *folia angulosa et concinniora*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 148. ||| *Constant, determinate*: 1. *certus*: a *r.* *quest*, *c. convivia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 75: *seasons passing by with *r.* movement*, *decēdenia c. tempora momentis*, Id. ib. 1, 6, 3: *to employ a *r.* form of oath*, *in c. verba jurare*, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132. 2. *constans*, *ntis*: *the *r.* and determinate motions of the stars*, *motus stellarum constantes et rati*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51; 2, 21, 54: a *r.* *speech*, *c. oratio*, Id. Off. 1, 40, 144. 3. *stātus* (*fixed*): *the *r.* blowing of the winds*, *stati ventorum flatus*, Sen. Ben. 4, 28, 1: *the spring increases and diminishes by a *r.* increase and diminution*, *fons a. auctibus ac diminutionibus crescit decrescitque*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, ad init. 4. *aequiblis* (*equable*): *a certain constant*

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and *r. movement*, motus quidam certus et c. *Cl. N. D. 2, 9, 23: temperate and r. behaviour*, moderati aque habitus, id. *Fin. 5, 12, 36: r. in all the duties of life*, cunctis vitae officiis a. *Tac. H. 4, 5: v. UNIFORM. Phr.: the r. course of life*, tenor vitae, *Ov. H. 17, 14: to keep the r. order of battle*, tenorem pugnae servare, *Liv. 30, 18, ad fin. IV. According to usage, formal, complete:*

1. *Justus: a r. war*, J. bellum, *Cl. Cat. 2, 1, 1: r. soldiers*, J. arma, *Liv. 38, 22: a r. march*, J. iter, *Caes. B. C. 1, 23: a stature which exceeded the r. height*, statura quae justam excederet, *Suet. Tib. 68.*

2. *rectus: the fashion of r. formal dinners*, rectarum coenarum consuetudo, *Suet. Dom. 7, ad init. Join: r. ac justus*, *Liv. 35, 4, extr. 3. Igitur (right: sanctioned by some law): a r. poem*, I. poema, *Hor. Ep. 2, 109: the r. ordinary boasters*, I. et ordinari pugiles, *Suet. Aug. 45: a r. birth*, I. parus, *Plin. 8, 41, 68.*

4. *sollennis (honored, usual): the r. number of witnesses*, s. numerus testium, *Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: the r. employment of Romans*, Romanis s. viris opus, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: to resume their r. avocations*, sollennia repetere, *Tac. A. 3, 6: v. CUSTOMARY.*

5. *formalis (rare): to value at a r. price*, I. pretio aestimare, *Ulp. Dig. 35, 2, 62: v. FORMAL, SET. Phr.: r. troops*, perh. legionarii milites, after *Caes. B. G. 1, 42: a r. noun*, nomen regulari servans, *Prisc. 707 f.: a r. oration*, oratio apta et numerosa, *Cl. Or. 52, 174: a r. doctor*, perh. "medicus rite ac legibus constitutus."

*regular (subs.): *regularis (sacerdotes): v. MONK.*

regularly: I. In due order: 1. ordine (adv. of order): if this seems to be duly and r. done, si hoc recte atque o. factum videtur, *Cl. Quint. 7, 28. 2. ordinatim: a mantelet r. constructed*, musculis o. structus, *Caes. B. C. 2, 10.*

3. *ordinatim: to arrange r. o. diapone*, *Auct. Her. 4, 56, ad fin.: v. METHODICALLY. 4. compoſitely: to walk r. c. ambulare*, *Col. 6, 2 (of oxen): to speak r. c. dicere*, *Cl. Or. 71, 236: to carry on everything r. rather than hastily*, compositis cuncta quam festinantius agere, *Tac. A. 15, 3. 5. dispoſitely: to accuse r. d. accusare*, *Cl. Verr. 4, 40, 87: to build very r. dispositissime edificare*, *Sid. Ep. 5, 11. Phr.: in all things which are r. and systematically taught*, in omnibus quae ratione docentur et via, *Cl. Or. 33, 116.*

II. *Systematically: v. REGULAR (adj.) (II.). III. Constantly: 1. constanter: to perform their yearly revolutions most r.*, constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, *Cl. N. D. 2, 38, 97. 2. aequabiliter: v. UNIFORMLY. Phr.: to be r. faithful*, uno tenore fidem colere, *Liv. 22, 37, ad fin.: a curtain r. and gently drawn up*, aulaeae placido educta tenore, *Ov. M. 1, 113: a pipe whose rows of reeds decrease r.*, flusula cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo, *Tib. 2, 5, 31. IV. Formally: 1. rectis, iustis: v. DULY, RIGHTLY. 2. legitimis: to marry r.*, I. nubere, *Juv. 10, 338: Cl. 3. sollenniter: everything done r.*, s. acta omnia, *Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 30. 4. regulariter: id. ib. 15, 3, § 2. 5. regulatim: Veg. Vet. 2, 47, ad fin. Phr.: to use a word r.*, secundum grammaticam legem dicere (aliquid), *Gell. 13, 20, ad fin.*

regularity: I. orderly arrangement: cf. Cl. Off. 1, 40: to reduce from disorder to r., ex inordinato in ordinem adducere, *Cl. Tim. 3: the r. and methodical arrangement of all things which are done*, o. et modus omnium quae fiunt, *id. Off. 1, 5, 14: the disturbance of method and r.*, perturbatio rationis atque o. *id. Par. 3, ad fin. 2. modèratio: the r. of rhythms and scansion*, m. numerorum et pedum, *Cl. de Or. 1, 60, 254. 3. symmetria (συμμετρία)*, for which acc. to *Plin. 24, 8, 10, § 65*, there exists no Latin equiv. without *r. and*

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proportion, sine s. et proportione, *Vitr. 3, 1, 1: in the same pass. (q. v.) he uses commodulation: v. SYMMETRY, PROPORTION. Phr.: harmony and r.*, congruentia aequalitasque, *Plin. Ep. 2, 5, ad fin.: shapeliness and r. of limb*, commoditas aequalitasque membrorum, *Suet. Aug. 79, ad fin.: a polished r. of periods*, ornatu sententiarum concinnitas, *Cl. Brut. 95, 125. II. Evenness, unbroken succession: 1. constantia: the marvellous r. (of the heavenly bodies) which surpasses belief*, admirabilis incredibilisque c., *Cl. N. D. 2, 21, 55: to preserve r. and order in one's actions*, conservare c., ordinem, in factis, *id. Off. 1, 4, 14. 2. aequalitas: v. UNIFORMITY.*

regulate: I. To set in order, adjust: 1. ordino, 1: when all things were being r.d. appointed and prepared, cum omnia ordinarentur, instituerentur, pararentur, *Cl. Sull. 19, 51: he corrected and r.d. a most disorderly custom*, confusissimum morem corripuit ordinavitque, *Suet. Aug. 44, init.: the Gods have so r.d. the fates*, ita difata ordinaverunt, *Curt. 4, 14, 20. 2. compono, pōsol, pōstumo, 1: I had so r.d. my journeys as to be at Puteoli on the Nones*, ego itinera sic composueram ut Nonis Puteolis essem, *Cl. Att. 15, 26: the works of the water-clocks are thus r.d. ita componitur horologiorum collocatio*, *Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 6: v. ARRANGE. 3. dispenso, 1 (to r. the quantity): to r. and trim the wick of a candle*, d. et temperare flum candelaes, *Juv. 1, 287: the sisters who r. the span of human life*, quae dispensant mortalia flia sorores, *Ov. H. 12, 3: ill r.d. liberty*, male dispensata libertas, *Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 2. Join: d. et componere*, *Cl. de Or. 1, 31, 142. 4. tempero, 1: the water is so r.d. that it fills it, but does not overflow*, ita temperat aqua ut impleat nec redundet, *Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36: the water r.s. its own flow*, aqua se temperat ad rationem, *Vitr. 9, 8, 10: to r. the market prices*, annonam macelli temperare, *Suet. Tib. 34. 5. mōdōro, 1: the causes by which the speech is entirely r.d.*, causae quibus totis moderatur oratio, *Cl. Or. 16, 51: Dig. Phr.: to r. one's life according to a fixed principle*, vitam ad certam normam dirigere, *Cl. Mur. 2, 3: ad regulam quandam exaequare*, *Sen. Ep. 20, 3: we must so r. our actions that...*, talis est ordo actionum adhibendus ut..., *Cl. Off. 1, 40, 144: to r. oneself by anybody's will*, se ad arbitrium alicujus fingere et accommodare, *id. Or. 8, 24: formare et fingere*, *id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: to r. one's transactions by the times*, commetiri cum tempore negotium, *id. Inv. 1, 26, 39: nature so r.ing it, ita modulante natura*, *Plin. 2, 54, 55. II. To govern, manage: administratio, 1: v. MANAGE, RULE.*

regulation: I. The act of arranging: 1. ordinatio: the r. of our mode of life, o. vitae nostrae, *Plin. Ep. 9, 28: the r. of the comitia*, o. comitiorum, *Vell. 2, 124, 3. 2. institutio: the r. of matters*, I. rerum, *Cl. N. D. 2, 11, 35: v. ARRANGEMENT. 3. administratio: the care and r. of things*, curatio et a. rerum, *Cl. N. D. 1, 12: the r. of water*, a. aquae, *Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 12: v. MANAGEMENT. II. Rule: praeceptum: v. RULE.*

regulator: I. (one who regulates) ordinatio: the r. of a dispute, o. litis, *Sen. Ep. 109, 14: f. -trix, Aug. more freq. expr. by a verb. II. A part of a machine which regulates its motions*, perh. "machinatio ad temperandum", *cf. Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 6.*

rehabilitate: as a leg. t. t. restitutio, utrum, 1 (to restore: constr. with acc. after in, or absol). Transf.: to r. a man's character, laudem alicujus ab infamia vindicare, after *Cl. de Or. 2, 2, 7: infamiam alicujus sacre*, *Cl. B. C. 3, 74.*

rehearsal: I. Recital: narratio: v. NARRATIVE. II. Previous practice: no exact equiv.: the nearest is prōſusio (a preliminary exercise): Cl. de Or. 2, 80, 325: or, in a looser sense, exercitatio,

Quint. 10, 7, 8: v. PREPARATION, and foll. art. Phr.: the fury of the Marian faction gave as it were a r. in the city, Mariani rabies intra urbem praesens quasi ad experiretur, *Flor. 4, 2, 2.*

*rehearse: I. To relate: narrare, 1: v. NARRATE, REPEAT. II. To practise beforehand: praemeditari, 1 (constr. with inf., rel. clause, or abs.): trying the lyre, and r.ing his part, tentans citharam et praemeditans, *Tac. A. 14, 15. (N.B.—prōſusio and praesudo denote rather to prelude.) Phr.: to r. a play*, "meditari, instruere fabulam priusquam in scena doceatur (Kr.): to r. a concert, "contuentum meditari, exercere (Kr.).*

reign (subs.): 1. regnum (sovereignty, royal power): the preceding r. had not been very prosperous in one respect, proximum r. ab una parte haud satis prosperum fuerat, *Liv. 1, 32: the beginning of the r. of Superbus*, initium regni Superbi, *Cl. Rep. 2, 15. 2. Imperium (supreme power: esp. of an emperor): in the seventh month of his r.*, Imperii mense septimo, *Suet. Galb. 23: at the outset of his r.*, in initio Imperii, *id. Dom. 20. 3. principatus, ſas (the supremacy of the chief man in the state): Nero, throughout his r.*, the enemy of mankind, Nero, toto p. suo hostis generis humani, *Plin. 7, 8, 6: at the beginning of his r.*, ad init. initia principatus, *Suet. Tib. 7; id. Dom. 3. 4. dominiatio: v. RULE. 5. The best authors avoid the preced. words when duration or date of time is spoken of, and employ phr.: in the fourth year of the r. of Targuin, quartum jam annu regnante Targuino, *Cl. Rep. 2, 15: in the 384th year of his r.*, duodequadragesimo anno ex quo regnare coepit, *Liv. 1, 40, init.: in the r. of Ancus*, Anco regnante, *id. 1, 34: he is now in the 23rd year of his r.*, jam tertium et vicesimum annum regnat, *Cl. Manil. 3, 7: of an emperor: in the r. of Tiberius*, Tiberio Imperitante, *Tac. A. 15, 44. Phr.: "the r. of terror," "d. atrocissima (Kr.): or perh. better "tempora illa saevitiae" Juv. 4, 150.**

reign (v.): 1. regno, 1 (applied prop. to kings, and hence often with the notion of tyranny: constr. poet. with gen.): when he had r.d. 37 years, cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, *Cl. Rep. 2, 10: to r. at Amyclae*, r. Amyclia, *Virg. Aen. 10, 564: to r. over Greek towns*, Graias r. per urbes, *id. Ib. 3, 295: strangers have r.d. over us*, advenae in nos regnaverunt, *Tac. A. 11, 24: Omphus r.d. over that district*, regnabat in ea regione Omphus, *Cl. 8, 12, 4: he began to r.*, r. coepit, *Liv. 1, 49: (Daunus) r.d. over rustic tribes*, agrestium regnavit populorum, *Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11 (rare poet. constr.): a land over which my parent r.s.*, tellus regnata parenti, *Hor. H. 10, 69. Fig.: I live and r.*, vivo et r. *Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8: the fire r.s. victorious among the boughs*, ignis victor per ramos regnat, *Virg. G. 2, 307: money r.s. supreme*, sola pecunia regnat, poet. *Petr. 14, 1. 2. impéro, 1 (prop. but not always, of an emperor): he r.d. three years*, imperavit triennio, *Suet. Cal. 59: to r. over all Numidia*, omni Numidia l., *Sall. Jug. 11. Fig.: the passions r.*, animus Imperat, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63. 3. Imperio, 1 (same as preced.): ten men r.d. deem important*, *Liv. 1, 17: Tac. 4. domīno, 1 (to be supreme, to dominate): he shall r. over conquered Argos*, victis dominabitur Argis, *Virg. Aen. 1, 285: to r. over one's enemies*, d. in adversarios, *Liv. 3, 53. Fig.: the plague r.s. in the great city*, pestis magna dominatur in moenibus urbis, *Ov. M. 7, 553: chance r.s. over everything*, fortuna in omni re dominatur, *Sall. Cat. 8, ad init.: where lust r.s. there is slight protection for innocence*, ubi libido dominatur innocentiae leve praesidium est, *Crassus in Cl. Or. 65, 119: v. RULE. Phr.: (1) Lit.: to r.*, summus rerum praese, *Liv. 1, 17: regna, accepta tenere*, *Lucr. 5, 1126: Virg. Aen. 1, 57: of an emperor, purpuram summa, Ritr.*

9. 21: *he r'd alone*, solus regnum obtinuit, Sall. Jug. 5, *ad fin.*: they who have r'd, i. qui dominatum imperii tenuerunt, Nep. de Reg. 1, 2: they who r'd after his death, i. qui post obitum ejus imperia ceperunt, id. ib. 3, 1: Galba r'ing shortly after, Galba mox reimpulsum tenente, Suet. Tit. 5: four kings r'd over these districts, quibus regionibus quatuor praeerat reges, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: he begins to r. over the country, sceptri loci capit, Ov. M. 6, 677: to r. over the lands, terras ditone tenere, Virg. Aen. 1, 236: a nation r'ing far and wide, populum late regem, id. ib. 1, 21. (II) Fig.: when the solemn stillness of night r's all around, severa silentia noctis undique cum constant, Lucr. 4, 458: the indifference to the Gods which now r's, negligentia deum quae nunc tenet seculum, Liv. 3, 20: v. PREVAIL.

reigning (part. and adj.): the r. family, domus regnatricis, Tac. A. 1, 4: v. PRECED. ART.

reimburse: *rependo*, id. sum, 3: v. REPAY.

reimbursement: expr. by vb.: v. REPAYMENT.

rein (sub): 1. hābēna (the usu. word, both lit. and fig.): to take the r.s. manibus dactis contingere h., Ov. M. 2, 151: to manage the r.s. manibus moliri h., Virg. Aen. 12, 327: to turn the r.s. h. detorque, id. ib. 11, 765; flectere, Ov. M. 2, 169: to shorten the r.s. allicere h., Virg. Aen. 11, 670: to tighten the r.s. h. premere, id. ib. 1, 63; supprime, Ov. M. 6, 709: to pull in the r.s. of a horse, equum habenas compescere, Tib. 1, 4, 11: to slacken the r.s. laxas dare, Virg. Aen. 1, 61: the horse feels the r.s. slack, concessas sensit equas habenas, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 15: to shake the r.s. excutere h., id. M. 5, 404: to give the r.s. immittere h. (allicui), Virg. Aen. 6, 1: to give full r. to, manibus omnes effundere h., id. ib. 5, 818; effusas permittere h., Tib. 4, 1, 92: to struggle against a tight r., pressis pugnare h., Virg. Aen. 11, 600: nor do the horses obey the r., neque audit curvus h., id. G. 1, 4, 1: to take the r.s. accipere h., Cic. Rep. 1, 5: to assume the r.s. of power, subire habenas, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 130: to take the r.s. of a nation, accipere h. populi, Ov. M. 15, 481: to relinquish the r.s. of government, rerum relinquere h., Virg. Aen. 7, 600: whom the people had entrusted with the power of ruling them on, ad id. v. r. s., cui populus regendi sui potentatem quasi quamdam h. tradidisset, Cic. Or. 1, 52, 226: to hold the r.s. of friendship as loose as possible, h. quam laxissimas habere amicitias, id. Am. 13, 45: to tighten, slacken the r.s. h. adducere, remittere, id. ib. 1: to loosen the r.s. of the government, republicae h. laxare, Estr. 9, 8: to give full r. to one's passions, irarum omnes effundere h., Virg. Aen. 12, 499: to give full r. to the rivers, fluminibus totas immittere h., Ov. M. 1, 280: the powerful r.s. of law, validae legum h., poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166. 2. lōrum (a leather thong): to hold the r.s. lora tenere, Juv. 1, 61: to give the r. lora dare, Virg. G. 3, 107: remittere, Ov. M. 1, 100: to pull the left r., tendere l. sinistra, id. Am. 3, 2, 72: broken r.s. l. abrupta, id. M. 2, 315: to lead their horses by the r., loris ducere equos, Liv. 35, 34: ply the r.s. more vigorously, fortius utere loris, Ov. M. 2, 127. 3. frēnum (pl. frēna and frēni): the latter form is most usu. in prose: a bridle, bit: hence fig. means of guiding, r.s.): the r.s. of dominion, rerum freni, Sil. 1, 240: to take, hold the r.s. of power, frenas imperii capere, tenere, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 27: Tr. 2, 42: to give the r.s. to a headstrong creature, dare frenos impotenti naturae, Liv. 34, 2, *ad fin.*: v. BRIDLE. 4. rēnuclium (only in pl.: rare): the charioteer vainly pulling in the r.s. frustra r. tendens auriga, Virg. G. 1, 513. 5. corrigia, Edick. Diocl. p. 26.

rein (n.): frēno, i: v. BRIDLE, CHECK, and PRECED. ART.

reindeer: perh. rēno (rhēno) ōnis: Caes. B. G. 6, 21, *ad fin.*: or tarandus: Plin. 8, 34, 52: "cervus T., Linn.: in mod. Latin, and as the sign in the heavens, "rūngifer.

reinforce: expr. by various phr.: firmare subaillis, Liv. 9, 17, *ad fin.*: copula, Auct. B. Afr. 13: to r. oneself, novis copis se firmare, Tac. A. 2, 69, *estr.*: renovare, Cic. Mur. 15, *estr.*: auxillis confirmare, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: or confirmare manum suam, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: to r. any one with one's whole strength, omnibus copiis auxilio venire allicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: the army was r.d. again and again, exercitus identidem incremento renovabatur, Curt. 5, 1, 39: they were r.d. augebantur illis copiae, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.

reinforcement: 1. supplēmentum (recruits, men to fill up the ranks): to send young men as a r. for the fleet, in a. classis juventutem dare, Liv. 28, 37: to enlist r.s. for the legions, a. legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1. 2. subdium (reserve, relief): to send r.s. from the wings, a. a lateribus submittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: to bring up a r. of fresh troops, integros subsidio adducere, id. B. G. 7, 87. 3. auxilium (help, aid): the r. of cavalry which they had sent to Caesar, equitatus quem auxilio Caesaris miserant, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, *ad fin.* 4. Expr. by novae copiae (fresh troops): Tac. A. 2, 65, *estr.*: Caes. Phr.: r.s. of fresh troops came to the relief of the exhausted, integri milites succedere defensas, Caes. B. G. 7, 41.

reins (pl.): rēnes, m. pl. (gen. once renium in Pl.): v. KIDNEY: adj.: rēnālis: Coel. Aur.

reinstate: restituo, ul. flum, 3: v. RESTORE.

reinstatement: restitutio: v. RESTORATION.

reinvest: rēcōlo, cōlul, cultum, 3: to r. the young men with hereditary priestly dignity, r. adolescentulos paternos sacerdotibus, Tac. H. 1, 77.

reinviolate: rēficio, fēcl, fectum, 3: v. REFRESH. Phr.: r. our cold hearts for the war, pectora bello exanimata reple, Stat. Th. 4, 760.

reiterate: itero, i: v. REPEAT. Phr.: to r. an argument, argumentum etiam atque etiam premere, Cic. Tuac. 1, 36, 88.

reiteration: itērātio: v. REPETITION.

reject: 1. rēficio, fēcl, fectum, 1: (to cast off): constr. usu. with a or ab and refl. pron.: to r. anything, aliquid a se r., Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 204: to choose the good and r. the opposite, bona deligere et r. contraria, id. Leg. 1, 23, 60: to r. the remaining kinds of divination, reliqua divinationis genera r., id. Div. 1, 3, 5: to r. (i. e. challenge) judges, r. iudices, id. Planc. 17, 41: to r. a wooer, r. petentem, Ov. M. 9, 513: to condemn or r. the Medea of Ennius, spernere aut r. Ennii Medeam, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4. 2. rēpōdiō, i (to put away from one, disclaim): to r. a match, r. conditionem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 54: to r. an inheritance, r. hereditatem, Papin. Dig. 37, 77, § 31: to r. prayers and entreaties, r. vota et preces, Cic. Clu. 70, 201: suppliant nobility has never been r'd, nunquam nobilitas supplex repudiata fuit, id. Planc. 20, 50. 3. rēspuo, ul, 3: (to spit out): a very strong expr.: to r. the terms, conditionem r., Caes. B. G. 1, 42: r. that which you are not, respue quod non es, Pers. 4, 51: what the ears r. must be changed, quod aures respuant, immutandum est, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 15. 4. aspernari, i (to spurn, kick away: often joined to the preced.): the taste r.s. and refuses that which is excessively sweet, gustatus id quod valde dulce est aspernatu ac respuat, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: Pat. 20, 47. 5. sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3: r. common food, sperne vilem cibum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: v. DISPISE, SCORN. 6. imprōbo, i (to disapprove):

to r. both plans, utrumque l. consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, *init.*: these tenets are r'd by the Peripatetics, haec improbantur a Peripateticis, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 72: to give the power of approving or r'ing, potestatem probandi lque permittere, id. Verr. 3, 76, 175. 7. rēpōbo, i (syn. with preced.): what nature chooses or r.s. quod natura asclat et reprobet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23. 8. rēpōlo, rēpōlli (repp.), pulsum, 3 (mostly in poet.): r'd suitors, repulsi proci, Ov. M. 13, 715: to r. our alliance, r. connubia nostra, Virg. Aen. 4, 214: to r. the emblem of royalty, insignie regum r., Vell. 2, 56, 4. 9. explōdo, si, sum, 3 (to hiss off): common life has already r'd this, hoc vita jam communis expluit, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. 10. Join: explosus eiecuaeque, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23. 11. efficio, fēcl, fectum, 3: not to r. acquired skillfulness, artificium non e., Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 146: a r'd (unsuccessful) man, ejectionis homo, id. Quint. 19, 62. 11. aversor, i (to turn away from): to r. one's prayers, a. preces, Liv. 3, 12: to r. an afflicted friend, afflictum a. amicum, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 5. 12. rēfuso, i: v. REFUSE. 13. addico, i: freq. in Plin.: a. g. 2, 1, 13. Phr.: to r. gifts, dona relegere, Cic. Rep. 3, 28: to r. on oath the jurisdiction of a court, forum iniquum abici ejurare, id. Verr. 3, 60, 137: a marriage that ought to be r'd, repudiatae nuptiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 56: to r. what they do not understand, damnare quae non intelligunt, Quint. 10, 1, 26: he r'd divination altogether, divinationem funditus sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5: to r. the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, sententiam de animorum immortalitate non probare, id. Tuac. 1, 32, 79: the opinion of neither is to be wholly r'd, neutrum omnino contemnenda sententia, id. Off. 1, 21, 7. N.B.—Cic. translates ἀπορροπείρα (things which ought to be r'd) variously, rejicienda, Fin. 5, 26, 78; rejectanea, ib. 4, 26, 72; rejecta, remota, ib. 3, 15, 52: recusabiles occurs in Tert.

rejection: 1. rejectio; the r. of judges, r. iudicum, Cic. Planc. 15, 36: the r. of citizenship, r. civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29: the r. of learned men, r. eruditum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 7. 2. rēpōdiō: the r. of suppliants, r. supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9. 3. aspernatio: v. CONTEMPT, DESPAIR. 4. rēpūba (of a candidate for office) the mortification of r., dolor repulae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 1: Cic. 5. rēpōbatio: Tert. 8. detractio, as: the r. of a syllable, d. syllabae, Sen. Suas. 7, *ad fin.* 7. more freq. expr. by a verb: there is sufficient cause for their r., satis habent causae quomobrem rejiciantur, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 51.

rejoice: A. Trana: 1. laetificō, i (to gladden): the sun r's the earth, sol laetificat terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. 2. exhibēro, i: our joys r. the gods themselves, exultatant ipsoe gaudia nostra deos, Mart. 8, 50, 6: Cic. 3. dēlecto, i: v. DELIGHT. 4. expr. more freq. by phr.: afficere aliquem laetitia, Caes. B. G. 5, 48; gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70; laetitia dare allicui, id. Planc. 42, 101: the victory r'd the Athenians, victoria fuit Attica laetitia, Nep. Timoth. 2, 2: to r. any one's heart greatly, animum allicuius gaudio explere, Ter. Andr. 2, 2: the comitia have r'd me exceedingly, comitia me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 1. B. Intrans.: 1. gaudeo, gāvissus sum, 2 (to be glad: esp. of staid, internal joy, while laetor denotes its outward expression: constr. with acc. and infin., infin., quod, the abl., or abed.: less freq. with the acc. of neut. pron.: rarely with de, or depend. clause after quoniam, quia, &c.: poet. with part.): I r. that you have arrived safely, te saluam venisse gaudeo, Cic. Att. 5, 21, *init.*: she r's to be taught the Ionian dances, motus doceri gaudet Ionicae, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: I r. infinitely that you inform me in your letter that you are loved more and more by Caesar every day, quod scribis te a Caesare quo-

v. RELATED, RELATIVE (subs.). III. **Connection, relative position:** 1. *ratio: having entered into an intimate r. with the king, magna r. cum rege contracta.* Cic. Sull. 20, 56: v. REFERENCE, RESPECT. 2. **cognatio:** v. RELATIONSHIP, (B). 3. **conjunctio:** v. CONNECTION. **Phr.:** *those who have no r.s. with the people, qui nihil cum populo contrahunt.* Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: v. INTERCOURSE, TERMS.

relationship: A. Lit.: 1. **propinquitas:** *close r., p. arcta.* Plin. Ep. 4, 4: *noble r., nobilis p.,* Nep. Dion. 1, 2: *united by the bonds of r., vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus.* Cic. Planc. 11, 27. 2. **proximitas (very near r.):** *the one relies upon the will, the other upon his very close r.,* hic testamento, ille proximitate nititur, Quint. 3, 6, 95: Ov. 3. **cognatio (r. by birth):** a *cousin by r., cognatione patruelis.* Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: *to stand in close r. to any one, propinqua cognatione aliquem attingere.* Id. Verr. 2, 10, 27: *cum aliquo conjunctum esse.* Nep. praef. 7: *degrees of r., gradus cognationis.* Just. Inst. 3, 6, 11: *r. in an ascending or descending line, c. superior, inferior.* Id. ib. 3, 6, 11: *collateral r., c. ex transverso.* Id. ib. 4. **agnatio (r. on the father's side):** *the right of r. is established by adoption also, per adoptionem quoque agnationis jus consistit.* Just. Inst. 3, 2, 2: Cic. 6. **affinitas (r. by marriage):** *to unite oneself with any one through a marriage r., affinitate se devincire cum aliquo.* Cic. Brut. 26, 98: *to enter into r. with any one, a. jungere.* Liv. 1, 1, ad med.: *contrahere.* Veil. 2, 44, 3: *inter se astringere.* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 44: *in affinitatem pervenire.* Nep. Att. 19, 2: *to be connected with any one by the bonds of r., per a. connexum esse alicui.* Tac. A. 6, 36.

6. **necessitudo, inis, f.** *any bond of connection, whether friendship or r.: the ties of r., necessitudinis causae.* Cic. Planc. 11, 27: *the r. of children, liberorum necessitudines.* Id. Fam. 13, 10, 1. 7. **necessitas (sym. of prec.):** Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66. 8. **consanguinitas (blood r.):** *nearly connected by r., consanguinitate propinqua.* Virg. Aen. 2, 86. 9. **gentilitas (r. by bearing the same gentile name):** *the rights of race and r., stirpis et gentilitatis iura.* Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176. 10. **conjunctio (connection):** *the r. of brothers, fratrium c.* Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: *of marriage, id. Fam. 1, 7, 11. Join: necessitudo et c., id. Phil. 13, 5, 11. 11. germanitas (prop. brotherhood):* hence, *r. of kindred races; rare:* *owing to that r. they had a brotherly affection for them, ab e germanitate fraternam sibi cum eis caritatem esse.* Liv. 37, 56. **Phr.:** *to be far removed in point of r., longissimo gradu esse.* Just. Inst. 3, 6, 11: *to be connected with any one by blood r., alicui sanguine cohaerere.* Auct. in Quint. 8, 3, 75.

B. Fig.: 1. **cognatio:** *the natural r. of things that are far apart, distantium rerum naturalis c.* Cic. Div. 2, 14, 24: *the r. of studies and arts, c. studiorum et artium.* Id. Verr. 4, 37, 81: *all the arts have a common bond, and are connected by r., omnes artes habent quoddam vinculum et quasi cognatione inter se continentur.* Id. Arch. 1, 2: *to have a connection or r., habere aliquam necessitudinem aut c.* Id. Or. 56, 186. 2. **affinitas (union, connection):** *the r. of men's bodies and minds, a. corporibus hominum mentibusque.* Gell. 4, 13: Quint. 3. **vicinitas (near likeness):** *the close r. of arts and studies, artium studiorumque quasi finitima v.* Cic. Brut. 42, 156: v. RESSEMBLANCE. 4. **conjunctio:** v. CONNECTION.

relative (subs.). v. RELATED. The *pl. r.s.* may be also expr. *collect.* by the *abstr.* words denoting relationship: *when all your r.s. are carried in a weapon, quum tibi tota cognatio saracco vebatur.* Cic. fragm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21: *Caes. in regard to his r.s., respectu suarum necessitudinum.* Tac. H. 3, 59, ad fin.: *the r.s. who bore his name renounced the*

name of Manlius, gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit. Aur. Vict. vir. ill. 24: Varr.

relative (adj.): no exact equiv.: *we feel this to be an absolute, not a r. good, hoc ipsum bonum non accessione neque crescendo aut cum ceteris comparando sed propria vi sua sentimus bonum.* Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34: *the sweetness of honey is felt to be absolute, not r., proprio genere saporis non comparatione cum aliis mel dulce esse sentitur.* Id. ib. cf. id. Inv. 2, 33, 102, and foil. art. As gram. t. t. *relativus: a r. pronoun, r. pronomen.* Prisc. p. 1063 r.

relatively: 1. **comparatus:** *either absolutely or r., aut simpliciter aut c.* Cic. Top. 12, 84. 2. **expr. by phr.:** *they maintain that one noun is used absolutely, the other r., illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc aliquid esse contendunt.* Quint. 1, 6, 13: *not absolutely, but r., non simpliciter sed ex comparatione.* Cic. Or. Part. 28, 98: *r. to the other legions, collatione reliquarum (legionum).* Hirt. B. G. 8, 8: (cf. Nägeleb. Stilist. p. 214).

relax: A. Act.: 1. **remitto, misi, missum, f.** *to r. the reins, habenas r.* Cic. Am. 13, 45: v. BLACKEN. **Fig.:** *to r. their former efforts, r. superioris temporis contentum.* Caes. B. C. 2, 14, ad fin.: *pleasure r.s. rather than stimulates thought, remittit potius voluptas cogitationes quam intendit.* Quint. 10, 3, 24: Cic. 2. **relaxo, i:** *to r. their labours, r. labores.* Curt. 5, 13, 5: *to r. one's avarice, r. avaritiam.* Sen. Ep. 94, 23: *whatever I have made stringent he r.s. quoquid ego astrinxit relaxat.* Cic. Att. 10, 6. 3. **laxo, i** (less freq. than preced.): *to r. the bowels, l. intestina.* Plin. 8, 36, 54. **Fig.:** *to r. their labours somewhat, sibi aliquid laboris l.* Liv. 9, 16, ad fin. 4. **resolvo, vi, solutum, f.** *the body being r'd (in sleep), resolutio corpore.* Ov. M. 7, 328. **Fig.:** *to r. discipline, r. disciplinam.* Tac. H. 1, 51.

5. **retendo, di, sum or tunc, f.** *to r. the bow, r. arcum.* Ov. M. 2, 419: **Fig.:** Quint. 1, 3, 8: v. UNBEND. **Phr.:** *to r. the bowels, mollire alvum.* Plin. 20, 5, 20: *solvere.* Cels. 1, 3, ad med.: *if the body: if the stomach is r'd, si corpus profuit; si venter fuit.* Id. 3, 6, ad fin.: *a r'd stomach, liquida alvus.* Id. 4, 19. **B. Neut.:** 1. **relanguesco, guli, f.** *to grow languid: there is no reason why their diligence should r., non est cur eorum languescat industria.* Cic. Or. 2, 6: *he says that he has r'd in his emity, se relanguisse dicit.* Id. Att. 13, 41: *that the impetuosity of the king may r., ut regis impetus relanguescat.* Liv. 15, 45. **Join:** *r. et remittit.* Caes. B. G. 2, 15. 2. **relaxo, i:** *pain allows pauses, and r.s., dolor dat intervalla et relaxat.* Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: *also reflect: men, if only they are men, sometimes r., homines, si modo homines sunt, interdum animis relaxantur.* Id. Phil. 2, 16, 39. 3. **expr. by the pass. of remitto.** Caes. B. C. 2, 14, ad init.: *also, remittere se.* Cels. 4, 24, ad fin.: Ov.: v. ABATE. **Phr.:** *the severity of the weather r'ing, caeli mitescente saevitia.* Curt. 8, 4, 13.

relaxation: 1. **remissio:** *times of business and of r., tempora curarum et remissionum.* Tac. Agr. 9: *to descend to every sort of r., ad omnem animi r. descendere.* Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: *in a bad sense, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: v. ENERVATION.* 2. **relaxatio:** *not application of the mind, but r., non contentio animi sed r.,* Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 22. 3. **laxamentum:** *r. of the stomach, l. ventris.* Macr. S. 7, 11. **Fig.:** *r. from war, l. belli.* Liv. 9, 41, ad med.: *having had a little r., pusillum laxamentum nactus.* Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3. 4. **laxamentum** (that which calls off from business: rare): Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 1: v. DIVERSION, RECREATION. 5. **As a medic. t. l.,** *resolutio ventris.* Cels. 2, 6: *profusio alvi.* Id. 3, 7: v. DIARRHOEA, FLUX.

relaxed (part. and adj.): **remissus:** v. LAX, LANGUID.

relaxing: **remissivus.** Coel. Aur.: v. PUSIOACTIVE. **Fig.:** **fluidus:** *r. heat, f. calor.* Ov. M. 15, 362: v. KNERRBLING.

relay: **perh. cursus publici, postis or r.s. for the conveyance of news, under the emperors.** Cod. Just. 12, 51: 80, *being carried by short r.s., vectus mutatione celeris cursus publici.* Amm. 21, 9, 4: or by phr.: *he arrived by r.s. on the third day at Pella, per dispositos equos die tertio Pellam pervenit.* Liv. 37, 7: *to place r.s. of vehicles along the roads at a moderate distance apart, modicis intervallis per militares vias vehicula disponere.* Suet. Aug. 49 (R. and A.): *he had fled far away by r.s. of horses, illum equos subinde mutantem longius fuga absterat.* Curt. 3, 11, 26: *r.s. of horses, *recentes et integri equi per viam dispositi* (Kr.).

release (v.): 1. **exsolvo, vi, solutum, f.** *to r. any one from debt, e. aliquem aere alieno.* Liv. 6, 14, ad fin.: *to r. minds from the bonds of superstition, e. animos religionum nodis.* Lucr. 1, 912: *if I shall get relaxation from my business (for I do not ask to be wholly r'd from it), occupationibus meis si me relaxavero, nam ut plane exsolvam non postulo.* Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5. 2. **solvio, vi, solutum, f.** (rather less strong than preced.): *to r. any one from care and business, aliquem cura et negotio a.* Cic. Rep. 1, 18: *to r. one's native land from fear, a. patriam metum.* Prop. 4, 6, 41: *to r. the state from religious obligation, religione civitatem a.* Cic. Caecin. 14, 98. 3. **resolvio, vi, solutum, f.** (to untie: esp. poet.): *to r. a virgin from chains, r. virginem catenis.* Ov. M. 4, 738: *no expiations shall r. you, te nulla piacula resistent.* Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14. 4. **libero, i:** *to r. slaves, l. servos.* Caes. B. C. 3, 9: *to r. from a danger, l. periculo.* Id. ib. 3, 83: *to r. oneself from obligations to Venus, l. a. a Venera.* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: *to r. oneself from disagreeable circumstances by a payment, l. se pecunia ex incommodis.* Id. Verr. 5, 9, 23: *also with gen.:* *to r. from a vow, liberari voti.* Liv. 5, 28, ad init.: v. DELIVER, FREE. 5. **laxo, i** (to loosen, relax): *to r. from the thradom of lust, libidinum vinculis l.* Cic. Sen. 3: *r'd from the body, corpore laxati.* Id. Rep. 6, 15, ad fin.: v. BELIEVE. 6. **exonero, i:** v. UNBURDEN. **Phr.:** *you, r'd from your quiver, to renodated pharetra.* Val. Fl. 5, 381: *no repose r.s. me from toil, nullum ab labore me reclinat otium.* Hor. Epod. 17, 24.

release (subs.): 1. **liberatio:** *a r. from evils, l. malorum.* Quint. 5, 10, 33. **Join:** *l. et vacuitas.* Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: v. DELIVERANCE. 2. **missio:** *to give a present in return for one's r., munus pro missione dare.* Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114: v. DISCHARGE.

relent: no exact equiv.: *expr. by SOFTEN, BEND:* *if the deities r., if the anger of the gods is turned aside, numina si precibus remollescent, si fleatur ira deorum.* Ov. M. 1, 378: *to r. somewhat each day, quotidie incundias aliquid remittere.* Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 10: *pity, which forces a judge to r., misericordia quae iudicem flectit cogit.* Quint. 6, 1, 23: *to r., ponere ferocia corda.* Virg. Aen. 1, 302: *Iram.* Hor. A. P. 160.

relentless: **inimulsericus, saevus, atrox:** v. PITILESS, INFLEXIBLE: *poet. it may be expr. after Hor. Od. 1, 24, 17: r. in executing the decrees of fate, non lenis precibus fata recludere.*

relet: **relisco, i:** Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13.

relevant: *expr. by attinet:* v. TO RELATE (II.).

reliance: **fiducia:** v. TRUST.

relic: v. REMAINS, MEMORIA. Of a body, *reliquiae:* e. g. the r.s. of Marius, r. Marii, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: in eccl. sense, **quod reliquum est ex corpore hominis sancti* (Kr.).

relict: **viduus:** v. WIDOW.

relief: 1. **Allevatio:** 1. **relatio:** *to discover a r. for pain, l. invenire doloribus.* Cic. Tusc. 5, *caus.:* to

bring r. for sorrows, l. habere aegritudinum, id. lb. 1, extr. 2. *levamentum*: a *r. from the tribulation*, l. tributio, Tac. H. 1, 8: a *r. for miseries*, l. miserationum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53. 3. *levamen* (*that which brings r.*): *if there were any r. it would be in you alone*, id. eest aliqd l. id. esset in te uno, Cic. Att. 12, 10; Catul. 4. *sublevatio*: *r. and remedy*, a. et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34. 5. *allvatio*: *r. from pain*, a. (doloris), Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40. 6. *allvamentum*: *without any remedy or r.*, sine ullo remedio et a., Cic. Sull. 23, 66. 7. *mitigatio*: *r. ALLEVIATION, MITIGATION*. 8. *laxamentum*: *r. RESPITE, RELAXATION*. 9. *medicina*: *r. REMEDY*. II. *Aid*: 1. *subsidium* (esp. as a milit. t. t.): *to bring r.*, s. ferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 36: *to send (to the)* r., subsidio mittere, id. lb. 2, 7: *to come to the r.*, subsidio venire, Cic. Att. 8, 7: *r. REINFORCEMENT*. 2. *auxilium*: *r. HELP, ASSISTANCE, SUCOUR*. Phr.: *before r. could come from Carthage*, priusquam Carthagine subveniretur, Liv. 29, 25, ad fin.: (*he said that*) *he trusted in the fortifications of the town*, *if r. could be quickly brought*, se confidere munitionibus oppidi et celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80. III. *T. i. in painting*: 1. *eminentia*: *r. in the background or in r.*, in umbris et in eminentia, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20. 2. *aspiritas* (*contrast, inequality*): *when the prospect of that scene charmed the eyes of all by its bold r.*, quum aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visui, Vit. 7, 5, 5: *the aspect is effective on account of the r. produced by the spaces between the pillars*, aspectus propter a. intercolumniarum habet auctoritatem, id. 3, 3, 90. Phr.: *as we fancy that in a work of art some things stand out in r.*, some recede, ut quaedam eminerent in opere, quaedam recessas credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21. IV. *T. i. in sculpture*: *to carve in bas-r.*, caelare, Cic. Interdare, Plin. 33, 11, 49; hence, a *bas-r.*, caelamen (rare), Ov. M. 13, 201: *caelatura* (the art of carving them): *the r.s themselves*: *carving in too high r. breaks a thin plate*, c. altior rumpit tenuem laminam, Quint. 2, 4, 7: *bas-r.s taken from subjects in Homer*, caelatura carminum Homeri, Suet. Ner. 47: *an artist in bas-r.*, caelator, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54; also *treuma*, *tilis*, n. (*rope*); see [Dict. Ant. voc. "Bronze"]]: *very splendid bas-r.s*, perbona t. id. lb. 4, 18, 38: *vasa cetylpa* (*cerura*), Plin. 35, 12, 43: *anaglypta* (*anaglypta*), id. 33, 11, 49: *an aglypticus* occurs in Sid. *relieve*: 1. *lêvo*, i. (*to lighten*): *I will r. you of your burden*, ego te facio levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: *to r. thirst*, l. sitim, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: *to r. the violence of the disease*, l. vim morbi, Curt. 3, 6, 2: *to r. any one from fear*, l. aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 22: *to r. care and uneasiness of mind by counsel*, l. curam et angorem animi consilio, Cic. Att. 1, 18, ad init.: *r. your supplicant*, levate supplicem vestrum, id. Clu. 70, 200: *that remedy cannot r. all sorrows*, illa medicina non omnes aegritudines l. potest, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61. 2. *relêvo*, i.: *whose death has partially r.d. you of a burden*, cuius mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: *to r. hunger*, r. famem, Ov. M. 11, 129: *to r. any one's mind*, r. (aliqui) animum, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11. 3. *sublêvo*, i.: *to r. the toils of the soldiers*, s. militum laborem, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: *his careses r.d. her fears*, blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4: *to r. his neighbours with his wealth*, s. vicinos facultatibus suis, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 24. 4. *allêvo*, i.: *to r. one partially of a burden*, a. onus aliqua ex parte, Cic. Rocc. Am. 4, 10: *I am r.d. when I talk with you in your absence*, allevor quum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39. 5. *laxo*, i. (*to relax, release*): *to r. the stomach*, stomachum l., Juv. 4, 67: *to r. his mind from constant labour*, animum ab assiduis laboribus l., Liv. 32, 5, ad init.: *to r. our minds from the exertion of dis-*

cussion, animos a contentione disputationis l., Cic. de Or. 3, extr. 6. *mitigo*, i.: *v. SOFTEN, ABMIDGE*. 7. *remitto*, i.: *v. UNBURDEN*. Phr.: *to r. the mind by sleep*, animum somno relaxare, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: *to be a little r.d. of one's fear*, paulum respirare a metu, id. Clu. 70, 200: *to r. more serious work by sport and jest*, graviora opera lusus jocisque distinguere, Pl. Ep. 8, 21, ad init. II. *To aid, assist*: 1. *subvênio*, vênit, ventum, 4: *to r. his son*, surrounded by foes, circumvento filio, a. Caes. B. G. 5, 35. 2. *succurro*, curri, cursum, 3 (*to run to the aid of*): *to r. those who are hard pressed*, laborantibus a., Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: *hemp r.s the stomach of beasts of burden*, cannabae succurrit jumentorum alvo, Plin. 20, 23, 97: *v. succorro*, ARD. Phr.: *to r. any one from a blockade*, obsidione aliquem eximere, Liv. 38, 15. III. *Mitit*, t. t.: *to take the place of*: 1. *excipio*, cêpi, ceptum, 3: *they r. one another*, all illos excipiant, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: 1) *cohorts r.d. this legion*, hanc legionem xlli. cohortes exceperunt, id. lb. 7, 51. 2. *succôdo*, ssi, sum, 3 (*to take the place of with dat.*): *fresh men r. the exhausted*, integri et recentes defatigatis succedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: *the cohorts r.d. them*, cohortes in stationem succedere, id. 4, 31. Phr.: *to r. soldiers on guard*, permutare stationum vires, Curt. 8, 6, 11: *to r. each other in turn*, variare vires, Virg. Aen. 9, 164 (ll. and A.): *he r.s me and takes my post*, subit ipse meumque explet opus, Ov. M. 3, 648. IV. *To heighten by contrast*: *v. RELIER*, III. Phr.: *the contrast of the colours mutually r.ing each other*, differentia colorum alterna vice sese excitante, Plin. 35, 11 (q. v.): *the part on which the light falls seems to be r.d.*, quod erit illuminatum exstare atque eminare videtur, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101. *religion*: 1. *religio* (*religio*): *so always in poet.*: a term of wide import, including all feelings and manifestations of reverence, even to superstition): *r. which consists in the pious worship of the gods*, r. quae deorum pio cultu continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: *to embrace the worship of the gods and pure r.*, cultum deorum et puram r. suscipere, id. Leg. 1, 23, 60: *there are limits to r.*: *we ought not to be over superstitious*, modus est quidam religionis: nimium esse superstitiosum non oportet, Auct. Dom. 45, 105: *every state has its own r.*, sua cuique civitati r. est, id. Flac. 28, 60: *the r. of the Jews*, r. Judaeorum, id. lb. 28, 68: *the r. of the Christians*, r. Christianorum, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 30: *a heathen r.*, r. profana, Firm. Mat. 21, 1: *to convert to the true r.*, ad veram r. reformare, Min. Fel. 1, 5: *to conform to the established r.*, r. traditas colere, id. 6, 1 (cf. Liv. 5, 51), the rites of r., religionum caerimoniae, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: *to be a teacher of r.*, perh. religiones interpretari, after Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *a man of no r.*, contemptor religionum, Suet. Ner. 56. 2. *expr. by sacra, drum*, n. pl. (*religious rites*): *esp. of private and family worship*: *the r. of Ceres*, a. Cereria, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: *the origin of the r.*, origo sacrorum, Liv. 39, 13: *the ministers of r.*, antistites caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Auct. Dom. 30, 104: *to follow the same form of r.*, hâdem uti sacris, after id. Off. 1, 17, 55: *the Catholic r.*, the Lutheran r., sacra Pontificia, Lutherana (Kr.): *to change one's r.*, ad alia sacra transire (Kr.). 3. *pietas* (prop. *dutifulness*): *rare*: *r. p. adversus, erga deos*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73; Auct. Dom. 41, 107: *v. PIETAS*. Phr.: *the Christian r.*, Christiana fides, Sulp. Sev. 2, 31: *a follower of the Christian r.*, Christianae legis studiosus, Amm. 25, 10, 15: *an offence against r.*, sacrum commissum, Lex in Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: *to be an offence against r. to eat the produce*, religiosum erat consumere fructum, Liv. 2, 5: *the whole state became entirely devoted to r.*, civitas tota

in cultum verae decorum, id. 1, 21: *to be the minister of r.*, perh. rebus divinis interesse, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7: *a system of r.*, formula rerum divinarum (Kr.): *v. THEOLOGOS*. *religious*: 1. *religiosus* (like the subst., it has a wide import: *also religious*): *a r. man*, homo r., Auct. Dom. 40, 105: *very r. persons*, religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12: *r. rites*, r. iura, Cic. Am. 4, 13: *John: sanctus et r.*, id. Fontel. 9, 21: *Rosc. Com. 15, 44: on the word see Gell. 4, 9. 2. religiosus* (*rather r.*): *Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 7. 3. Freq. expr. by means of religio*: *a mind not devoid of r. feelings*, haud intactus religione animus, Liv. 5, 15: *devoid of all r. feelings*, expers religionum omnium, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: *it is a r. custom*, religio est, Plin. 25, 4, 11: *that particular r. system*, latiorum r. sacrorum, Cic. Flac. 28, 69: *r. observances handed down by tradition*, traditae per manus r., Liv. 5, 51: *to comply with religious practices*, religiones colere, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: *deep r. aze*, summa r., id. Verr. 4, 34, 75: *a r. scruple arose in his mind*, oblata est illi r., id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: *to be prevented by r. duties*, religionibus impediti, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: *no r. aversion to falsehood*, nulla mendacii r., id. B. C. 1, 11: *to be released from r. obligation*, exsolvi religione, Liv. 9, 9, ad init.: *to undertake a r. war*, bellum pro religionibus suscipere, Cic. Fontel. 9, 20: *an object of r. awe*, r., id. Verr. 4, 43, 91: *r. zeal*, studium religionis (Kr.). 4. *sollemnis*: *v. SOLLEMIS*. Phr.: *civil and r. institutions*, perh. divina humanaque iura, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, extr.: *to perform r. worship*, rem divinam facere, Cato R. R. 1, 5, 4 (esp. of sacrifices): *to be very r.*, quae ad cultum deorum pertinent diligenter tractare, after Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: *a r. regard for virtue*, superstitio virtutis, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: *the most r. care*, summa cura, v. SUSCULOSUS: *a r. person* (l. e. a recluse): **religiosus*, claustralla: *to join a r. order*, *ordini sacro se addicere. *religiously*: 1. *religiosè* (reli.): *to worship the gods r.*, r. deos colere, Liv. 10, 7; Cic. v. SCRUPULOSUS. 2. *sollemniter*: *v. SOLLEMIS*. *religiousness*: 1. *pietas* adversus, erga deos, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73; Auct. Dom. 41, 107; cf. N. D. 1, 42, 116: *v. PIETAS*. 2. *sanctitas*: Cic. v. SOLLEMIS. 3. *religiositas*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16 (a trans. of the Gr. *deuteros*). Phr.: *an enemy of all r.*, hostis omnium religionum, Auct. Dom. 54, 119: *the justice and r. of Numa*, iustitia religioque Numa, Liv. 1, 18, init. *relinquish*: relinquo, liqui, lictum, 3: *v. LEAVE, ABANDON, RESIGN*. *religuary*: *perh. theca*, capes sanctorum reliquias instructa: in eccl. Latin, *reliquiare, reliquarium. *relish* (v.): A. Trans. *expr. by phr.*: *to r. black broth*, jure nigro delectari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: *he said he never r.d. anything better*, negavit se unquam bibulas jucundius, id. lb. 5, 34, 97: *succoring that he never r.d. a dinner better anywhere*, adjurans nusquam se unquam libentius (c. coenasse), id. Fam. 9, 19: *v. LIKE, ENJOY*. B. Intrans. *expr. by a phr.*: *the deer does not r.*, nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121: *v. TASTE*. *relish* (subs.): 1. *Flavour*: *sapor*: *v. TASTE*. II. *Something eaten with or before a meal*, a. whet: 1. *prômulis*, idis, f. (a r. of eggs, salt fish, etc.): *to raise one's expectations by a r.*, in prômulis spei ponere aliquqd, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8. 2. *pulmentaria* (*anything eaten with bread*): *dried figs are a r.*, caricae pulmentaria sunt, Sen. Ep. 87, 3: *let exercise be your r.*, pulmentaria quaerere sudando, Hor. 8, 2, 20. 3. *condimentum* (*spice, seasoning*): *a r. was lacking*, c. deficit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: *v. SAZARONDO*. 4. *pulmentum*: App. M. 4, p. 146. 5. *gustus*, ds; Mart. 11, 31, 4. 6. *gustulus* (*dimin. of proceed*): App. M. 9, p. 232. 7. *gustatio*: Petr. 21, 6. 8. *gustum*: Apic. 4, 5. III.

Fondness, partiality: stultum: v. FASTID.

relishing: pulmentaria: v. food, p. cibum, Plin. 18, 12, 30: v. SAVOUR.

reluctance: Phr.: *with r.*, invitatus: v. UNWILLINGLY.

reluctant: piger, invitatus: v. UNWILLINGLY. Join: *invitus et coactus*, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: *he would be r. to come* venisse *to a conference*, in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur, Id. B. G. 1, 35: *whether you will be r. or eager*, sive retractabis, sive properabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76.

reluctantly: *use invitatus:* v. UNWILLINGLY.

rely: fido or confido, fatus sum, 3 (constit. usu. with dat. of person or obj. of thing relied on): v. TRUST.

relying on: fretus (with abl.): Cic. Caes. 1 (v. rarely with dat., Liv. 6, 13, 104, nulli rei... freta multitudine...).

remain: 1. *to continue unchanged or unremoved:* 1. maneo, nati, natus, 2. *to r. at home*, m. domi, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: *the earth's face*, terra immobilis manet, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: *nothing r.s for ever* unchanged, nihil semper suo statu manet, Id. N. D. 1, 12, 29: *all that we have loved in Agricola's day*, and will r., quidquid ex Agricola amavimus manet manurumque est, Tac. Agr. 46: *to r. alive*, m. in vita, Cic. Fam. 4, 11, 2: *what the memory of Rome shall r.*, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, Id. Off. 2, 12, 41: *to r. of the same opinion*, m. in pristina mente, Id. Beat. 27, 58: *to r. of the same opinion as the old philosophers*, m. in antiquorum philosophorum sententia, Id. Div. 1, 3, 1: *to r. faithful to one's promise*, m. promissis (abl.), Virg. Aen. 2, 160. 2. *permaneo*, nati, natus, 2 (stronger than preced.): *to r. permanently:* *to r. on the sea coast*, p. in maritima ora, Liv. 37, 21: *to r. in a state of celibacy*, p. impubes, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: *that custom has r'd from the days of Cæsar*, ille mos a Cæsarē permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63: *to r. faithful to one's duty*, p. in officio, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, ad fin. 3. *remāneo*, nati, natus, 2 (to r. behind: constit. sometimes with pred. obj.): *to r. with one*, r. apud aliquem, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: *the lower part r'd perfect*, pars inferior integra remanebat, Id. lb. 7, 35: *souls r. after death*, animi remanent post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26. 4. *sto*, steti, stitum, 1 (to stand, last): *to r. about the senate-house*, a. ad curiam, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: *the iron r'd fast in his groin*, stetit inguine ferrum, Ov. M. 5, 132: *the ice r.s motionless*, stat glacies luer, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5: *to r. of the same fixed opinion*, a. suis iudiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: v. STAND. 5. *existo*, stiti, 1 (to be certain): *there r. letters of Philipp*, extant epistolæ Philippi, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48. 6. *duro*, i, 1 (to hold out, endure): *to r. in tents*, d. sub pellibus, Liv. 5, 2: *people could not r. outside their houses*, durare extra tecta non poterat, Id. 10, 46, ad init.: v. LAST, ENDURE. 7. *resisto*, stiti, 3: v. HALT, STOP. 8. *indoro*, i: v. STAY, TARRY. Phr.: *to r. in the camp*, castris esse tenere, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: *castra fovere*, Virg. Aen. 9, 57: *to r. (dile)* ad Brundisium, jacere Brundisii, Cic. Att. 11, 6: *to r. on an estate* (from reluctance to proceed), se sustinere (l. praedio), Id. lb. 10, 2: *to r. in the country*, continere se ruri, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 17: *their countenances r. fixed on the rainless clouds*, sicca vultus in nubibus haerent, Lucan. 4, 331: *he sits and will ever r. sitting*, sedet æternumque sedebit, Virg. Aen. 6, 617: *throughout the world there is nothing which r.s. nihil est ubi quod persistit in orbe*, Ov. M. 15, 177: *the spoils of the army which r.s. dead on the field of battle*, spolia iacenta exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: *his expression of countenance always r'd the same*, erat semper idem vultus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 31: *to r. faithful to the old style*, antiquum obdure, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 22: Pl.: *to r. secured*, se in nullam partem movere,

Caes. B. C. 2, 17: quiescere, Cic. Att. 9, 10, ad fin. 11. *To be over, to be left as a remainder:* 1. resto, stiti, 1 (constit. with ut or infini.): *he who has finished two-thirds must necessarily have a third r'ing*, qui duas partes absolverit hinc necesse est r. tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: *presenting r'ing from the ravages of the sea and the flames*, dona pelago et flammis restantia, Virg. Aen. 1, 679: *lucky fellows: now I (alone) r.*, felices! nunc ego resto, Hor. S. 1, 9, 28: *it r.s for us to consider of what nature they are*, restat ut qualis eorum natura sit consideremus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45: *it r'd to tell*, restabat verba referre, Ov. M. 1, 700. 2. *supero*, i: *if one-twelfth be taken from five-twelfths, what r.s?* si de quinquebus remota est uncia quid superat? Hor. A. P. 328: *what money r'd*, quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 193: *what r.s for us to clear ourselves of*, quid superat quod purgemus? Liv. 45, 24, init. 3. *superum*, ful, esse: *a space of two days r'd*, bidentium superaret, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: *as for what r.s*, quod superet, Cic. Att. 9, 19, ad fin.: *now it r.s for me to tell*, nunc superest nihil dicere, Ov. P. 3, 673: *all that r. of the army of Hirtius*, omnes qui superant de Hirtiis exercitu, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: v. SURVIVE. 4. *resideo*, sed, 2 (to r. sitting, r. behind): *it is uncertain whether she wandered from the road or r'd sitting from fatigue*, erravisse via sen lassus reedit incertum, Virg. Aen. 2, 739: *the rest of the band of conspirators will r. in the state*, residet in republica reliqua conjuratorum manus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: *hope r.s in your valour*, residet spes in virtute tua, Id. Fam. 12, 3, ad fin. Phr.: *it r.s to vie with each other in our kind offices*, reliquum est ut officiis certemus inter nos, Id. lb. 7, 31: *not even the chaff r'd*, ne paleae quidem reliquebantur, Id. Verr. 3, 48, 114: *something will r. from my slender income*, ex meo tui velut aliquid reducendū, Id. Par. 6, 3, ad init.

remainder: reliquum: v. REST. *remaining* (adj.): 1. reliquus: *what has he r.?* quid est hinc reliquū? Cic. Sull. 31, 89: *the sun is the chief of the r. luminaries*, sol est princeps reliquorum luminum, Id. Rep. 6, 17: *there were very few r.*, the rest were discharged, erant perpauci reliqui, ceterique dimissi, Id. Verr. 3, 34, 87: *to leave nothing r.*, nihil reliqui facere, Sall. Cat. 11, ad fin.: *to leave no opinion about him r.*, nullam opinionem ejus r. facere, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29. 2. *residuus* (what is left; esp. as a sediment when all else is drawn off): *the r. nobles*, residui nobilitas, Tac. A. 11, 23: *I desire that there be no anxiety r.*, cupio nullam r. sollicitudinem esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3. 3. *reses*, idis (the nom. sing. does not occur; it usu. implies idleness, inactivity: rare): *to dread the r. plebeians in the city*, timere r. in urbe plebem, Liv. 2, 32. 4. *superfluus* (that which is left over and above: rare): *to restore the r. produce*, fructus a restituere, Papin. Dig. 36, 1, 58, extr. 5. *ceteri*, alii: v. REST. 6. *superstes*, stitui: v. SURVIVE.

remains (pl.): reliquiae, f. pl. (In nearly all senses of the Eng.) *the r. of his forces*, r. copiarum, Nep. Them. 5, 1: *the r. of dinner*, r. coenarum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: *the r. of r.* (l. e. com., the very smallest scraps), r. reliquiarum, Pl. Curc. 3, 18: v. FRAGMENTS: *to carry his r. to the tomb*, r. tumulo inferre, Tac. A. 3, 4: v. ASHES: *the scanty r. of the republic*, tenues reliquiae r., Auct. Dom. 36, 96: *to mangle the r. of life*, vitæ r. lacerare, Id. Quint. 15, 50: v. RUINS, TRACES.

remake: refingo, 3: *to r. their realms of war*, cerere regna r., Virg. G. 4, 202: v. RECREATE, RENEW.

remand (v.): 1. *remitto*, misi, misissum, 3: v. SEND BACK. COUNTERMAND. 11. *T. t. in law:* 1. *amplio*, i: *to r. a man*, a. hominem, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: *the accused was twice r'd and*

acquitted on his third appearance, bis ampliatu tertio absolutus reus, Liv. 43, 2. 2. *comprehendo*, i (to r. to the third day): *to r. the accused*, c. reum, Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 26: v. ADJOURN.

remand (sube.), *remanding:* ampliatio, Sen.; *comprehensio* and *comprehensio*, ut, both in Cic.: v. proceed, art., and ADJOURNMENT.

remark (v.): *obervo*, i: v. OBSERVE. *remark* (sube.): *observatio*: v. OBSERVATION, SAYING, NOTE.

remarkable: 1. *insignis* (distinguished by some peculiarity): *r. for some weakness*, l. debilitate aliqua, Suet. Cal. 26, ad fin. *a r. misfortune*, l. calamitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: *a year r. for two new magistracies*, annus l. duobus novis magistratibus, Liv. 7, 1, init.: *splendid and r. virtues*, clara et l. virtus, Cic. Am. 27, 102: *very r.*, perlinguis, Id. Leg. 1, 19, 51. 2. *insignitus* (proper, part.; rare): *a move r. disgrace*, insignitus flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 31: Cato. 3. *memorabilis* (worthy of mention): *he was a r. man*, vir m., Liv. 38, 53: *very r. friendship*, maxime m. familiaritas, Cic. Am. 1, 4: *a book of r. deeds and sayings*, factum et dictorum memorabilium liber, Val. Max. title. 4. *commemorabilis* (stronger than preced.): *many other r. things*, multa alia c., Cic. N. D. 1, 52, 131: v. MEMORABLE. 5. *notabilis* (noticeworthy): *a r. death*, l. exitus, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 5: *great and r. eloquence*, magna et l. eloquentia, Tac. Or. 40: *an uncommon and r. circumstance*, rara et m. res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, init. 6. *complicatus*: v. ILLUSTRIOUS. 7. *singularis*: v. SINGULAR. 8. *mirus*: v. WONDERFUL. 9. *egregius*: v. EXCOMMUN. Phr.: *nothing r. was done*, nihil dignum memoria actum est, Liv. 2, 10, ad init.: *Cic. r. doings and sayings*, facta et dicta memorabilia digna, Val. Max. praef., init.: *every year was r. for deaths*, omnis annus funeribus insigniretur, Tac. Agr. 41: *he composed accurately which was all the more r. seeing he was no orator*, scriptavit accurate, quum praesertim non esset orator, Cic. Brut. 77, 267.

remarkably: 1. *insigniter*: *to love one's friends r.*, amicos l. diligere, Cic. Part. Or. 21, 80. 2. *insignite*: *r. wicked*, l. improbus, Cic. Quint. 23, 73. 3. *oft. expr. by VERB, or by PREP.*, *insigniter*: v. SINGULARLY. 5. *mirè*: v. WONDERFULLY. 6. *egregiè*: v. UNCOMMONLY.

remediable: sanabilis: v. CURABLE. *remedial:* medicabilis, Col.: *remedialia*, Med.: v. HEALING. *remediless:* insanabilis: v. INCURABLE. *remedy* (sube.): 1. *remedium*: *not a violent but a powerful r.*, non praecipit sed strenuum r., Curt. 3, 6, 2: *a quick r.*, praesentaneum r., Plin. 21, 31, 105: *a most efficacious r.*, praesentissimum r., Col. 6, 14, ad init.: *a r. against cold*, r. frigoris, Curt. 8, 4, 11: *a r. for the throat*, r. ad faucem, Suet. Ner. 15, ad fin.: *to cure by opposite r.s* (= allopathically), contrariis remediis sanare, Cels. 3, 9: *to be a r.*, esse remedio (also in nom. and gen.), Plin. possim. Fig.: *a sharp r.*, acut. r., Cic. Clu. 24, 67: *an active r.*, r. diligens, Sen. Ep. 95, 14: *an extreme r.*, l. extremum, Id. 29, 3: *a r. arising from war*, l. ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72: *to procure r.s for making pain endurable*, r. comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: *to find r.s for his poisonous devices*, veneficis r. invenire, Id. Phil. 11, 25: *to apply r.s to the diseases of the mind*, r. morbi animorum adhibere, Id. Tusc. 4, 27, 82: *to use philosophy as a r.*, philosophiam in r. sum exercere, Sen. Ep. 111, 2: *r.s are of no avail unless they are persevered in*, r. non prosunt nisi immorantur, Id. lb. 40, 4. 2. *medicamentum* (a healing drug): *to give a r.*, m. dare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92. Fig.: *a r. for grief*, m. doloris, Id. Plu. 2, 72: *a uni-*

terral r. (panacea), panchrestum m. id. Verr. 3, 65, 152. 3. mēdicāmen, Inta. n. (same as preced. : fig. only in poet.) : violent r.s. violenta m. Cic. Plā. 6, 13 (ak. violenta) : to apply strong r.s. to an angry woman, Iratae m. fortis praebere, Ov. A. 2, 489. 4. mēdicina (healing) : hence, that which heals : to apply a r. m. adhibere, Cic. Att. 16, 15, post med. Fig. : a standing r. for grief, m. perpetua doloris, id. Fam. 5, 15, 4. Ov. 6. mēdella : to apply a r. to one's wounds, m. adhibere vulneribus, App. M. 8, p. 210. Fig. : the r.s. provided by the laws, m. legum, Gell. 20, 1. 6. auxilium (a help) : to be a r., auxilio esse, Plin. 26, 12, 78 : it is better to try a doubtful r. than none, satius anceps a, experiri quam nullum, Cels. 2, 10. 7. praesidium (a protection) : it is a r. for ear-diseases, aurium morbis p. est, Plin. 22, 12, 44. 8. praesentimentum (a r. that operates at once) : Plin. 30, 9, 23 § 79. 9. regressus, id. (a legal r.) : to have no r. against the vendor, nullum adversus venditorem habere r., Pomp. Dig. 21, 2, 34. 10. lēntimentum : V. RELIEF, ALLEVATION. Phr. : kinds of herbs which are a r. for the bites of beasts, genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13 : Caes. : Plin. : it is a r. for strangury, facit ad difficultatem urinae, id. 22, 8, 21 : the seed is a r. for serpents' stings, semen contra serpentes valet, id. 22, 23, 35 : 80, auxilium contra serpentes, id. 10, 77 : it is a r. for the dropsical, hydropticus proles, id. 21, 10, 78 : it is a most efficacious r. for the sting of wasps, praesentimentum est contra tactus vesperum, id. 21, 20, 86 (V. EFFICACIOUS) : his disorder increases with the r., aegrescit medendo, Virg. Aen. 12, 46 : I do not approve of his r., curationes non probo, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 1 : no r. is more important for the state, nulla salus republicae major est, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 71.

remedy (v.). I. I. t. : sūno : I. V. CURS, HEAL, and preced. art. II. Fig. : 1. mōdior, 2 (constr. with dat.) : rarely acc. : to r. an evil, malo m. (joined to sanare), Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26 : to r. the deficiency of corn, m. frumentariae inopiae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24 : they must r. it by law, medendum est lege, Tac. A. 4, 16 : to r. one's desires, m. cupiditates, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 3. 2. occurro, curri, cursum : 3 (to counteract : with dat.) : variety r.s. enut, varietas occurrit satietati, Cic. Or. 52, 174 : to r. both evils, utrique rei o. Nep. Pelop. 1, 1 : V. COUNTERACT. 3. sūno, i. (to cure) : to r. an inconvenience, s. incommodum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29 : Cic. 4. corrigo, rexi, rectum : 5. V. CORRECT. 6. more freq. expr. by phr. with remedium : to try to r. the delay, r. quaerere ad eam moram, Cic. Clu. 9, 27 : when things become habits there is no chance of r'ing them, ubi quae fuerant vitia mores sunt desinit esse remedia locum, Sen. Ep. 39, extr. Phr. : to r. the barrenness of the soil, obvium infecunditati terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6.

remelt : rēcoquo, xi, ctum, 3 : to r. from, ferrum r., Flor. 3, 20, 6 : Virg. : Plin.

remember : 1. mēmīni, isse, defect. (constr. with gen., acc. of person or thing, de : a rel. clause, subj. acc. and infm.) : V. Lat. Gr. § 278 : For I r., nor shall I ever forget that well, memini enim, memini, neque unquam obliviscar noctis illius, Cic. Planc. 47, 101 : to r. the living, m. vivorum, id. Plin. 5, 1, 3 : to r. all things, m. omnia, id. Acad. 1, 106 : to r. my actions, m. actionum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8 : whom you r. well, quem tu probe meministi, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194 : you r. how great was men's wonder, meministi, quanta esset hominum admiratione, id. Am. 1, 2 : I r. that he answered me, illum mihi respondere m., id. de Or. 2, 11, 297 : to r. well, memoriter m., Pl. Capt. 4, 1, extr. : I r. a book being brought to you, m. librum tibi affert, Cic. Att. 8, 11, ad fin. : often,

I r., when little I used to anoint my eyes with olive-oil, saepe oculos, memini, tangebam parvis olivo, Pers. 3, 44 : to r. down your melancholy in wine, finire memento tristitiam vino, Hor. Od. 1, 17 : V. TAKE CARE. 2. commēmīni (r. thoroughly) : whom he said he r'd quite well, quem probe so c. aiebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227 : I r. it better because I had no dinner that day, hoc c. magis quia illo die impransus fui, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 98. 3. rēmēmīni (very rare) : Tert. 4. rēcōrdor, 1 (to think over, call to mind) : constr. with acc., sometimes de or gen. : to r. the common fortune of war, communes belli casus r., Caes. B. C. 3, 72 : I should like to know if you r. anything about yourself, velim scire, equid de te recordere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 13 : to r. the very earliest days of childhood, pueritiae memoriam r. ultimam, id. Arch. 1, 1 : to r. one's crimes, r. flagitiorum, id. Pl. 6, 12 : I r. he preferred Demosthenes to all, recordor omnibus anteferre Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7, 23. 5. rēmīniscor, 3 (to call to mind) : constr. with gen., acc. and inf. or absol. : to r. his old remem., r. veteris famae, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1 : Caes. : r. what is taught in the mysteries, reminiscere quas traduntur mysteria, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29 : he r.s. that it is dealt with by fate, esse in fati reminiscitur, Or. M. 156. 6. rēpōto, lvi, and i, Itum, 3 (to recollect) : esp. freq. with memoria r. (memoriam) : as far back as I can r., quantum memoria r. praeterita possum, Cic. Fam. 31, 27, 2 : r. that time, repeti illius temporis memoriam, id. Delot. 7, 20 : to r. injunctions, r. praecepta, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 § 7 : when I r. the night, cum repeto noctem, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 3 : r. cognosco, gnōvi, gnitum, 3 (to know again, recall to mind) : esp. of acquaintances) : prius, r. that night, recognosce tandem illam noctem, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8 : when I perfectly r'd you, cum te punitus recognovi, id. Delot. 2, 4 : Ov. (For the precise force of the word see Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57, non discere sed reminiscendo recognoscere). 8. commēmōro, 1 (rare) : each day I r. in the evening what I have done, quid quoque die grimm commemorare vespere, Cic. Sen. 31, 38. Phr. : (1) with memoria : to r. in memoria habere, Ter. Andr. 1, 13 : memoria completi, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39 : memoria comprehendere, id. de Or. 1, 34, 154 : memoria retinere, id. Manil. 7, 10 : I r. many of these poems, multa (carmina) ex his memoria teneo, id. N. D. 2, 41, 84 : as I r., ut mea memoria est, id. Att. 13, 31, ad fin. V. MEMORY. (II) to r. everything, memoriter tenere omnia, Pl. Ep. 6, 33, ad fin. : r. always this precept, hoc tibi dictum tolle memor, Hor. A. P. 368 : to r. well, memori reprehendere mente, Lucr. 3, 857 : (III) in letters : r. me to my friend Titonem meum salutis nostris verbis, Cic. Fam. 5, 29, extr. : V. SALUTE.

remembrance : 1. rēcōrdāto : a pleasant r., gratia r., Cic. Planc. 33, 81 : to enjoy the r. of friendship, recordare bene amicitiae frui, id. Am. 4, 15 : the r. of a bygone event, veteris memoriae r., id. de Or. 1, 2, 4 : the tranquil r. of past suffering affords pleasure, habet praeteriti doloris secura r. delectationem, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4 : Join memoriae r., id. Brut. 2, 9. 2. mēmōria (strictly, the faculty of memory, but oft. used for r.) : to perpetuate the r., m. prodece, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, extr. : he lives and will live in the r. of every age, vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoria, Vell. 2, 66, 5 : within the r. of man, post hominum memoria, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16 : it often happened both within the r. of our forefathers and our own, persaepe et nostra et patrum memoria accidit, id. Fontel. 7, 13. 3. commēmōrāto (a reminding, calling to mind) : the r. of our name, c. nominis nostri, Cic. Arch. 11, 29. 4. rētūentia : Lucr. 3, 673 : (ib. 3, 849, where ad repetenda). Phr. : to hold kindnesses in

grateful r., beneficia meminisse, Cic. Planc. 33, 80 : the r. grows faint and dim, meminisse jacet languere sopore, Lucr. 4, 763.

rememberer : mōitor (who puts one in mind) : Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 52 : V. MONITOR, PROMPTER.

remind : 1. mōneo, 2 (constr. with the direct obj. in acc., or nom. in pass., indirect in acc. if a neut. prn. or adj. : otherwise in gen., or dependent on de : also with acc. and inf. : c. Lat. Gr. § 278 : to put in mind, moneo : N.B.—Avoid the constr. with the subj., which denotes to admonish) : to r. the soldiers of the crisis and emergency, m. milites temporis et necessitudinis, Tac. A. 1, 67 : the very thing of which you r. me, id ipsum quod me moneo, Cic. Att. 14, 19, ad fin. : according to your instructions he r'd me that there was need of a stronger force in that province, me ex tuis mandatis mounit praesidio firmiore opus esse ad istam provinciam, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1 : to r. any one about the will, aliquem de testamento, id. Att. 11, 16, ad fin. 2. admōneo, 2 (constr. like the preced. 2 to r. esp. of past events, whilst moneo refers more freq. to the future) : to r. in a friendly way, a. amice, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5 : he r'd one of his neediness, another of his ruling passion, admonebat alium egentiam, alium cupiditatem, Sall. Cat. 21 : to r. persons (of a debt), homines a. Cic. Quint. 12, 40 : I wish you to be r'd of that, illud te esse admoneo volo, id. Coel. 3, 8 : to r. me about the garden, de hortis me, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4 § 14 : to r. (the hearer) what you have said, and in what order you have said it, quid et quo quidque loco dixeris a., id. Inv. 1, 52, 99. 3. commōneo, 2 (constr. like moneo) : it is sufficient to r. us, c. nos satis est, Cic. Plin. 3, 1, 3 : to r. you of that marriage of his, c. te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44 : to r. of a danger, c. de periculo, Cic. Part. Or. 27, 96. 4. commēmōfāto, fect, factum, 3 (to put in remembrance : pass. is formed with fio) : to r. one's again and again, etiam atque etiam c. aliquem, Cic. Fam. 13, 72 : to r. the soldiers of his favours, c. (militibus) beneficiis sui, Sall. Jug. 49 : he r'd him of what was said, commonefct quae sint dicta, Caes. B. G. 1, 19 : there is no one who is not r'd of your wickedness by that oration, nemo est quin tui sceleris ex illa oratione commonefct, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 112. 5. commēmōro, 1 : the benefactor ought not to be the person to r. men of his benefits, is non debet c. beneficia qui contulit, Cic. Am. 20, 31, 31. 6. mēmōro, 1 (rare) : to r. him of his friendship and alliance, m. amicitiam et foedus, Tac. A. 2, 58. Phr. : the mention of Astrucius would have r'd one of Sulla, Astrucium commemoratio memoriam Sullae retulisset, Cic. Sull. 13, 37 : of which these little gardens r. me, cuius illi hortuli memoriam affertunt, id. Plin. 5, 1, 2 : to r. one of anything, reducere (aliquid) in memoriam, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98 : carry on the tomb a mournful inscription that will r. men of me, nostri memorem sepulchri scalpe querelam, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31.

remembrance : 1. rēmīscio : the r. of the /even, r. febris, Suet. Tib. 73 : the r. of the tributes for three years, r. tributum in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13 : forgiveness is the r. of a deserved punishment, venia est meritis poenae, r., Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 11 : Cic. 2. vēmīa : V. FORGIVENESS.

remissive : (i.e. taken in a softened signification) : remissivus : Prisc. 1021 r.

remissly: negligenter: v. **REMITTENTLY**.

remissness: negligentia: v. **REMITTENCE**.

remit: A. Trans. 1. Lit.: remitto, misi, missum, 3: v. **SEND BACK**.

II. To give up, concede: 1. remitto, misi, missum, 3: to r. a punishment, r. poemam, Liv. 8, 33; ad init.: to r. an impost, r. stipendium, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; to r. a fine, r. multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: to r. nothing of his usual luxury, nihil e solito luxu r., Tac. H. 3, 55. 2. dono, 1 (to make a present of): to r. a year's house-rent to the tenants, mercede habitationum annuas conductoribus d., Caes. B. C. 3, 21. 3. condono, 1 (to condone): to r. money due to the creditors, c. pecunias debitas creditoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: v. **FORGIVE**. Phr.: to r. the tribute, dimittere tributa (alicui), Tac. H. 3, 55; to r. nine-tenths of the fine, detrahere multae partes novem, Nep. Timoth. 4, 1: to r. a third of the sum due from the tax-farmers, relevare publicanos tertia mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20. III. To send (money, etc.): mitto, misi, missum, 3: v. **SEND, TRANSMIT**.

IV. To refer for consideration: refero, rettuli (retulit), rēlatum, 3: v. **REFER**. B. Intrans. relaxo, 1: v. **ABATE, RELAX**.

remittance: pecunia may be used to expr. this: a day on which a r. is due, dies pecuniae, after Cic. Att. 10, 5.

remittent: rēclitūsus (recurring): a r. fever, r. febris, Cels. 3, 4, post med.: v. **INTERMITTENT**: a r. spring, fons qui (statu) auctibus ac deminutionibus crecit decrescitque, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, ad init.

remnant: reliquiae: v. **REMAINS, REST**.

remodel: 1. rēdoquo, xi, ctum, 3 (to remould, remelt): to give oneself up to anybody to be moulded and as it were r'd, se formandum ac veluti recoquendum dare alicui, Quint. 12, 6, 7: Hor. S. 2, 5, 55. 2. rēformo, 1: until he r's himself into his original shape, dum quod fuit ante reformet, Ov. M. 11, 254. 3. transfigituro, 1 (to change into another shape): v. **TRANSFORM**. 4. retrācto, 1: v. **REVERSE**.

remonstrance: no exact equiv.: nearest perh. rēclamatio (a cry of disapprobation): Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5: sometimes expr. by objurgatio, or admonitio, or monitio: admonitio is "lenior objurgatio," id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: monitio (acc. to Fest.) is "ante commissum," objurgatio "post factum."

Remonstrant: *Arminianus (Kr.). **remonstrator**: nearest word perh. rēclamō, 1: the consultor, reclamantibus consultus, Liv. 3, 21: to r. with him touching his promises, ejus promissis reclamare, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: also expr. by objurgō, 1 (to reprove for what has been done): to r. with him for paying so little attention to his health, o quod parum valetudini pareceret, id. Fam. 12, 27, 1: or by tendere (contra, adversus): when he produced no effect on his allies by r'ing, quum adversus tendendo nihil moveret socios, Liv. 34, 34, ad init.

remora: echinēis, idia, f. (or echinēis); also remora (but some read mora), Plin. 32, 1, 1: *echinēis remora, Linn.

remorse: no single equiv.: the phrr. used are, angor conscientiae, fraudis cruciatus (r. for a crime), Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40 (q. v.): immediately after he speaks more indef. of sollicitudo, dolor: sometimes conscientia (guilty knowledge) is used in a somewhat similar sense: r. for crimes, c. scelorum, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: r. for your evil deeds torments you, te conscientia stimulat malefactorum tuorum, id. Parad. 2, ad fin.: it is better to suffer the pangs of r., melius est mordere conscientia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: stung by r., conscientia ictus, Liv. 33, 28, ad fin.: the metaph. may also be preserved by remorse, no perjury, morsum (to bite back), 2: but if you feel r. for the loss of liberty, sin liberatatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4, ad init. (cf. morsus Intermisse libertatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24): when per-

chance the guilty soul is stung by its own r., cum conatus ipse animus se forte remordet, Lucr. 4, 1127.

remorseless: immisericors, ordis: v. **PITILESS**.

remote: 1. Lit.: 1. rēmōtus: a dwelling-place r. from the Germans, sedes r. a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, ad fin.: the r. Britons, r. Britanni, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47: r. and lonely regions, r. et avia, Tac. Agr. 19. 2. amōtus: a spot r. from the public gaze, a. a conspectu locus, Liv. 25, 16, ad med. 3. sēmōtus (sequestered): a spot r. from the soldiers, s. a militibus locus, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: Hor. 4. longinquus: r. nations, l. nationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, ad fin.: v. **DISTANT**. 5. disjunctus (severed): Aetolia, far r. from barbarous races, Aetolia procul a barbaris d. gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91. 6. ultimus (farthest, very r.): the remotest antiquity, v. antiquitas, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: the very r. Britons, v. Britanni, Catal. 11, 11. Phr.: a wall more r. from the sea, retractior a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9: in the secret and r. recesses of the temple, in occultis et reconditis templi, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: to try the r. shores, terras tentare postas, Virg. Aen. 3, 364: the remoter parts of Germany, secretiora Germaniae, Tac. G. 41. II. Fig.: 1. rēmōtus: the laws of nature, which are more r. from the common understanding, jura naturae a vulgari intelligentia rēmōtia, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: r. from all vice, r. ab omni vitio, Hor. A. P. 384. 2. disjunctus (distinct from): nothing is more r. from that conception, nihil ab ea cogitatione disjunctius, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66. 3. allēnus: v. **FOREIGN**. Phr.: an emotion of the mind r. from any feeling of fear, animi affectio procul ab omni metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: very r. from the true reason, a vera longe ratione repulsum, Lucr. 1, 880.

remoteness: 1. longinquitas: on account of the r. of my position all news comes very slowly, propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1. 2. distantia (in Cic. it means difference): Plin.: v. **DISTANCE**.

remotely: 1. At a distance: 1. rēmōis: Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87. 2. procul: v. **FARE**. II. In a trifling degree: leviter: v. **SLIGHTLY**.

remould: 1. rēformo, 1: to r. into another shape, in alienam personam r., App. M. 11, p. 272, ad fin. (said of a magical transformation): Ov. 2. rēdoquo, xi, ctum, 3 (in fig. sense): Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: v. **REMODEL**.

removal: 1. The act of removing: 1. rēmōtio: the r. of a guardian, r. tutoris, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 4: the r. of an accusation, r. criminis, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 86. 2. amōtio (rare): the r. of pain, a. doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37. 3. mōtio (rare in this sense): r. from one's rank, ab ordine motio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3. 4. detractio (a drawing off): the r. of blood, d. sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4 (6), 2: the r. of a passage, d. loci, Cic. Att. 12, 34: the r. of discomfort, d. molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37. 5. dēpulsio (a driving away): the r. of pain, d. doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 17: the r. of bondage, d. servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12. 6. amōlitio (very rare): the r. of an infant (from its mother), a. infantis, Gell. 12, 1, ad fin. 7. dēportatio (a carrying away): at each r., in singulas deportationes, Cato R. R. 144, 3. 8. amandatio (a sending away): Cic.: v. **BANISHMENT**.

II. A going away: 1. migratio (a changing one's habitation): this r. is wretched and shameful for us, haec migratio nobis misera ac turpis, Liv. 5, 53: death is a r. to those regions, m. est mors in eas oras, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98. 2. emigratio: the r. of the inhabitants, e. Inquinorum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28. 3. commigratio (a shifting about): a r. from one place to another, altitudo allo c., Sen. Cons. Helv. 6, 7. 4. demigratio: Nep. Milt. 1, 2: v. **EMIGRATION**. 5. discussus, us: v. **DEPARTURE**.

remove (sub): 1. Removal: v.

preced. art. II. Step: gradus, us: v. **DEGREE**. III. A dish at table: perh. ferculum: v. **COARSE**.

remove (v.): 1. Trans. 1.

rēmōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2: to r. the horses out of sight, r. equos e conspectu, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: to r. the garrisons from those places, r. praesidia ex his locis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 3: to r. sleep, r. soporem, Ov. M. 6, 493: to r. from a tribe, r. tribu, Liv. 45, 15: to r. the most trivial points from a speech, ea quae levissima sunt, ex oratione r., Cic. de Or. 2, 76, 309. 2. amōveo, 2 (more quite away): r. that spendthrift from that place, nebulonem illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: to r. a quaestor from his office, a quaestorem a procuratore, Auct. Har. Resp. 20, 43: Liv. 3.

dēmōveo, 2 (displace, get rid of): to r. Silanus from the province of Syria, d. Silanum Syria, Tac. A. 2, 43: to r. hatred from us and ours, d. odium a nobis ac nostra, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 208. 4. Jōin: d. id. depellere, id. Caecin. 17, 49. 4. emōveo, 2 (to eject): to r. the multitude from the forum, e. multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1, ad fin.: to r. certain persons from the senate, e. aliquos senatu, id. 45, 15: to r. anxiety by one's words, e. curas dicta, Virg. Aen. 6, 382. 5. submōveo, 2 (esp. of dispersing a crowd, obstacles, etc.): to r. a mob, a. turbam, Liv. 3, 48: to r. any one from the city, s. aliquem urbe, Suet. Aug. 45, ad fin.: to r. any one from a post in the state, s. aliquem administratione reipublicae, id. Caes. 16: Cic. 6. emōveo, 2 (put aside, send away, separate from): he must be r'd from that school of philosophy, ab ea disciplina semovendus est, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 34. 7. commōveo, 2 (by violent means): to r. the pillars, c. columnas, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 145: Liv. 8. mōveo, 2: esp. in phr., to r. from a tribe, tribu movere, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272: all things which could be r'd (moveable), omnia quae moveri poterant, Nep. Them. 2, 8: Cic. v. **MOVE**. 9. amōlor, 4 (to r. with difficulty): to r. the obstacles presented by the woods, a. obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: Pl. 10. trans-

fero, tūli, latum, 3 (to r. from one place to another): he r'd his camp a little beyond that spot, paullo ultra enim locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: to r. one's paltry furniture from a fire, frivola t., Juv. 3, 198. 11. tollō, sustulī, sublātum, 3: v. **TAKE AWAY**. 12. dēporto, 1: v. **CARRY AWAY**. 13. dēpello, pelli, pulsus, 3: v. **DRIVE AWAY**. 14. amando, 1: v. **SEND AWAY**. 15. abdo, xi, ctum, 3: v. **BRING AWAY**. Phr.: to r. our goods, nostra refugere deportaque, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29: to r. mountains from their place, montes sua sede moliri, Liv. 9, 3, ad init.: to r. his standard to the left wing, signa in laevum cornu conferre, id. 7, 15: to r. a smell, nidorem sanare, Plin. 12, 17, 40: to r. a man out of one's way (i. e. assassinate him), hominem de medio tollere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: to r. a man from his office, abrogare magistratum alicui, id. Verr. 2, 57, 140: to lessen and r. what is grievous, molestias extenuare et diluere, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: to r. all marks of disgrace, allevare notas, Tac. Hist. 1, 52: to r. a sense of injury by complimentary expressions, honorificis verbis injurias revellere, Cic. Att. 5, 20, ad init.

II. Intrans. 1. migro, 1: he had already r'd, jam ante migravit, Cic. Verr. 2, 36, 89: the needy Romans ought long ago to have r'd, debuerant antequam tenuis migrasse Quirites, Juv. 3, 163: their relatives often r'd to Rome, Romam frequenter migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11. 2. transmigro, 1 (rare): a city to which we may r., urbs quo transmigramus, Liv. 5, 54: to r. from the Carinae to the gardens on the Esquiline, e. Carinis Esquilias in hortos l., Suet. Tib. 15. 3. emigro, 1: to r. from that house, e. ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: Pl. 4. commigro, 1 (prop. to r. in a body, or with all one's effects): he r'd to Rome, Romam commigravit, Liv.

REMUNERATE

2, 34, *ad init.*: you will r. into your own house, in (tuam (acc. domum) commigrabis, Cíc. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7. 5, *de-migro*, 1: V. GO AWAY, DEPART. 6, *ex-pr.* by a verb and *refl. pron.*: movere se, Liv. 34, 20; remove, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16; commovere, Cíc. Fam. 9, 5; these are foll. like the preced. verbs by the *abl.* with or without *e*, and the *acc.* of the *place* to which the person r.s: sometimes also *amovere se*, V. RETIRE, WITH-DRAW.

remunerate: rēmūnēror, I: V. TO
RECOMPENSE, REWARD.

remuneration: rēmūnērātio: v.
RECOMPENSE. REWARD.

remurmur: rēmurmurō, i: *the breakers r., fracta remurmurat unda*, Virg. Aen. 10. 291.

renard: vulpes, *is*, *f.*: v. FOX.
renounter (*v.*): occurro, *carri.*

— (*subs.*): *occursus*, *ūs*: V. ENCOUNTER.

rend: 1. rumpo, rūpi, raptum, 3
(to burst, force open): to r. one's garments, r. vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131: to r. the mountain, r. montem, Juv. 10, 153: (they say that) the inflated vesicles are rent, inflatus rumpi vesiculas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: the force of the wind cannot r. the clouds, non quit vis venti r. nubem, Lucr. 6, 432: to r. asunder the ties of brotherhood, fraterum r. foedus, Hor. Ep. 1,

3. 35. 2. abrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (mostly poet.: once in Clc. fig.): *lightning from the rent clouds*, abruptis nubibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 3, 199: *to r. open the reins* venas a. Tac. A. 16.

3. *disrumpo, rūpi, rumpo*, 3 (*to break to pieces, or asunder*): *to part* and *r.* a cloud, *dividere* et d. nubem, Clc. Div. 2, 19, 44: *the bonds of human society must be rent asunder, disrumpi neesse est humani generis societatem*, id. Off. 3, 5, 21. 4. *scindo, acidi, acisum*, 3: *V. TEAR*. 5. *findo, fidi, fissum*, 3: *V. CLAVE, SPLIT*.

render: 1. To give back, give, grant, perform: 1. reddo, didi, ditum, 3 (to give back): to r. an account, r. rationem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: v. RETURN.

2. tribuo, ul. dtumo, 3. (to assign):
to r. eorum manū hīs, ut. *sumum* cunque,
 C. Off. 1, 5, 14: *to r. services to any*
one, t. beneficia alicui, Nep. Att. 11, 6,
to r. honour to, t. honorem, C. Fin. 3,
 22, 7: *V. PAY, DR.* Phr.: *to r. an ac-*
count, rationes referre, Caes. B. C. 2, 20,
ad fin. to r. like for like, par pari (al-
 pro pari) referre, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55:
r. effectual assistance, operam studium-
 que navare, C. Fam. 15, 12, 2: *to r. a*
service to a friend, amico operam dare,
 Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 7: *to r. a service to the*
state, praebere operam republicae, Liv. 3,
 5, 4, ad init.: *to r. honour to any one*,
 habere honorem alicui, C. Fam. 5, 20,
 2: *to r. due honour to a father*, honorem
 debitum patri praestare, id. Phil. 5,

12. ||. To make, cause to be: 1.
reddo, didi, ditum, 3: to r. the roads
dangerous for him, r. *Itlrae infesta*,
Caes. B. C. 3, 79: *avaricie r.s them blind*,
ipsos caecos reddit cupiditas, Cic. Rosc.
Am. 35, 101: he r'd the language of
oratory soft and refined, *orationem mol-*
lem teneramque reddidit, id. Brut. 9, 38.

2, *fācio, fēci, factum*, 3: *to r. the*
taxes inferiori, vectigalia deteriora f.
Caes. B. G. 1, 36: to r. anybody's mind,
doubtful, f. alicujus animus dubium.
Cic. Manil. 10, 27: v. MAKE. 3, *effi-*
cio, fēci, factum, 3: *the Euphrates r.s.*
Mesopotamia fertilē, Mesopotamiam fer-
tilem efficit Euphrates, Cic. N. D. 2, 52,

130. 4. *rēdīgo*, ēgi, actum, 3 (prop. *to reduce*, hence constr. usu. with *ad*: in Caes. It is a syn. of *reddere*): *to r. easy instead of very difficult*, *facilia ex difficillimis* r., Caes. B. G. 2, 27: *to r. anything previously doubtful sure*, r. aliquid ante dubium ad certum, Liv. 44. 15: *to r. a victory fruitless*, r. vic-

5. freq. expr. by *vbs.* derived from *adjs.*; as, to *r. fertile* (= *fertilise*), *laetifico*: to *r. strong* (= *strengthen*). con-

RENEW

firmitas: to r. weak (= weaken), débilito,
etc. |||. To translate, verto, ti, sum,
}: V. TRANSLATE.

render up: dědo, dīdi, dītum, 3: v.
SURRENDER.

rendering: I. The act of giving or assigning: redditiō: the r. of a reason, r. rationis, Aug. C. D. 21, 7. II.

rendevous: perh. *locus ad conveniendum dictus (Kr., after Liv.); expr.

more usu. by a phr.: *he appointed them*
a r. diem locumque ubi praesto fuerint
praedixit, Sall. J. 75: *to meet at a r.*, in
locum amobus placitum convenire, ib.
 ib. 81, *init.*: *Macedonia was a r. for*
fugitive slaves, servis fugientibus recep-
taculum Macedonia erat, Liv. 41, 23, *ad*
init.: **V. MEETING-PLACE.**

rendendo (subs.): 1. *diruptio* (the act of forcing asunder): the *r.* of great bodies (e. g. the clouds), *magnorum corporum d.*, Sen. N. Q. 2. 15. 2. *distraho* (a pulling apart, severing): the *r.* asunder of body and soul, *d. animae corporisque*, Sen. Ep. 30. 14; Cic. 3. 3. *discidium* (freq. in Lucr.): the *r.* of the cloud, *d. nubis*, Lucr. 6. 293. Join: *distrahto*, d. Pl. Pa. 1. 68. 4. *disclassa*: Ambros. 5. *divulsio*: Hieron. 6. *lacratio* or *laniatio*: *dis*: v. MANGLING. (N.B. *scissus*, *dis*, occurs only in Gloss. Phil.: the *adv.* *ecisim*, by *r.*, in Prud.)

renegade: I. *An apostate:* āpo-
stāta, Eccl.: v. APOSTATE. Phr.: a
r., *qui deserit sacra sua, (Kr.). II.
A deserter: transfuga: v. DESERTER,
TRAITOR.

renew: 1. *To make new again.*
 1. *renôvo*, 1: *to r. the old colonies.*
r. veteres colonias. Cic. *Agr.* 2, 13, 24:
esp. as theol. t. k. : to be r.'d unto repentance,
renovari ad poenitentiam. Vulg.
 Heb. vi. 6. (N.B. *renôvello* in Col. = *to plant a vineyard afresh.*)
 2. *nôvo*, 1:
 1: *to r. the herd.* n. *grugem.* Stat. Th.
 10, 229: Virg. 3. *redîngo*, 3: *to r. their realms of war.* *r. ceras regna.*
 Virg. G. 4, 202. 4. *innôvo*, 1: (rare):
 5. *ô bodies.* *innovata corpora.* Min. Fel.
 Oct. 11. 5. *reôrmo*, 1: (*to remodel*)

be *y*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, retransmut., Vulg. Rom. xii.
to *be* *y*, *e*, reformans, Vulg. Rom. xii.
to *be* *y*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, expr. someone's pass. by
rénascant, *nátua*, 3, (*to spring up again*).
the teeth are *re*, *dentes renascentur*.
Plin. ii. 27, 64. Cientes *re*, *To begin*
afresh, *ex novo* anew: *re*, *renovo*,
to *re* *the battle*, *r. praelium*, Caes.
B. G. i, 20, extr.: to *re* *the alliance*, *r.*
societatem, Liv. 24, 6, ad init.: to *re*
feelings of hatred in the breasts of
the knights, *animos equitum ad odium r.*
Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 190. 2. *nóvo*, 1 (less
freq. than comp.): to *re*, *their real*, *r.*
ardorem, Liv. 26, 19 (joined with *rursus*,
excitare).
3. *instaurato*, 1: to *re* *the*
massacre, *i. caedem*, Auct. Dom. 3, 6:
to *re* *the war*, *i. novum de integro bellum*,
Liv. 37, 1 (a pleon. expr.): JOIN:

4. *restauro*, 1 (rare): *to r. the war*,
r. bellum, Just. 2, 10, *ad init.* (*ab in-*
staurare): Dig. 5, *reintegratio*, 1 (*to*
r. from the beginning): *to r. the fight*,
r. praelium, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *to r. the*
peace, *r. pacem*, Liv. 2, 13, *ad fin.*: *to r.*
the memory, *r. memoriam*, Cic. Inv. 1,

52, 99: v. REVIRE. 8. *Integro*, I (less freq. than comp.): *to r. one's song*.
carmen, Virg. G. 4. 514: Liv. 7.
reŕero, *reŕtali* (*reŕtalli*), *reŕlŕtum*, 3 (*to bring back*): *to r. an old custom*, antiquum morem r., Suet. Caes. 20, *ad init.*:
Join: r. ac renovare; *repetere* et r., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 67 and 68. 8.

Itĕro, I (to do a second time): to r. the
conspiracy, I. conspationem, Just. 21.
5: Liv. 9. rĕpĕto, Ivl or II, Itum, 3
(to take in hand again): V. REPEAT.
10. rĕfrico, ul, ĭtum, I (to excite
afresh): to r. their grief by my dis-
course, eorum dolorem oratione r., Cic.
de Or. 2, 48, 100. 11. expr. some-

times by other verbs comp. with *re*: *to r. a war* (said of a conquered people), *rebellare*: *v. REBEL*: *to r. the fight*, *restituere pugnam*, Liv. 3, 60, *extr.*: *to r.*

RENT

a war, reare bellum, Just. 4, 5: to r. studies, that have been long ago aside. studia longo intervallo intermissa revocare, Cic. 2^a Nuc. 1, 1, 1: nor does virtus care to be r'd in baser spiritus, nec virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, jo. Phr.: to r. one's strength, recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 6: the war was r'd more fiercely, acris de integro obortus est bellum, Liv. 21, 8, ad init.: the earth's s her changes, mutat terra vires, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: to r. a bill, perh. ²solvendi tempus per syngrapham rescriptum differre.

renewable: expr. by verb: v. preceded. art. Phr.: *a lease r. at pleasure*, perh. emphyteuticarius or emphyteuticus contractus, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; where the holder of such a lease is called emphyteuta: see Dict. Ant. sub voc.

renewal, renewing: 1. *renovatio*: the *r.* of the universe, *r. mundi*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. (N.B.—The form *renovāmentum*, Ints., n. occurs in Ov. M. 8, 729, in the sense of a *r.* or change of form; as does *renovātus*, ūs, in Auson. idyll. 14, 39.) 2. *Instauratio*: *ther.* of the games, *I. ludorum*, Auct. Har. Resp. 11, 23; *syn.* with *proced.*, Liv. 5, 52, ad med.; *V. REPRITATIO*, 3. *integratio* (very rare): *lores' quatuor* are the *r.* of *lores*, *amantium lineae amoris i. est*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23. 4. *redintegratio*: *Macr.* 5, 3, 18: a restoration: a *r.* of *ser-*

6. *reconciliatio*: v. *RESTORATION*.
Phr.: to recruit their minds and bodies
 for a r. of all their former hardships,
renovare corpora animosque ad omnia

renovare corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patiendi, Liv. 21, 21, ad med.: *the r. of hostilities* (on the part of a conquered nation), *rēbellio*, id.: Caes.: v. REBELLION: *instauraticius dies*, *the day for the r. of the games*, Macr. S. I. II.

renewer: restaurător: Amm.: v.
RESTORER.
rennet: coăgulum (*a means of curdling*): *it curdles milk like r., coaguli modo lac contrahit*, Plin. 23, 7. 63, *inist.*: Ov.: Varr.

renounce: 1. *rĕnūnto*, *r* (constr. with *acc.* of the *thing*, and *dat.* of the *pers.*: in later writers also with *dat.* of the *thing*): *to r. his hospitality*, *hospitium r.*, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 36, 89: *to r. any one's alliance and friendship*, *r. soci-*

2. *ejaro* or *ejero*, i. (both in C.: prop. to *r.* an *oath*: hence esp. a t. f. of *law*): to *r.* one's *fatherland*, e. *patriam*, Tac. H. 4. 28: to *r.* me as *partial*, me *iniquum* e, Cic. Phil. 12, 7. 18. 3. *abdicō*, i. (constr. with *pron.* *ref.* and *abl.* of the thing): to *r.* not only the *consulship* but *freedom* also, non modo *consulatu* sed etiam *libertate* se *abdicat*, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12: Quint.: v. *abdicare*, DISOWN. 4. *infiliō*, i. v. *dent.*

difficilo, feci, sectum, 3 (*to stand aloof*: constr. with *ab*): *to r. the friendship of the Roman people*, d. *ab amicitia P. R.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; *to r. virtue*, d. *a virtute*, Cic. Am. 11, 37. 7. *remitte*, misi, missum, 3 (*to give back*): *I give it up and r. it*, id. reddo ac r., Cic. Sall. 30, 84; *to r. a favour*, *beneficium r.*, Caes.

renovate: *renovo*, 1: *to r. a temple*
r. templum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: v.
RESTORE. Phr.: *to construct the whole*
fabric of r.d. material, totum opus ex
redivivis constituere, Id. Verr. 1, 56, 148.
renovation: *restitutio*: v. **RESTORA-**
TION.

renovator: reparaător: v. RESTORE.
renown: faima, gloria: v. FAME,
GLORY.

renowned: clārus: v. FAMOUS, CELEBRATED. Sometimes expr. by ille: the *v. Antipater of Sidon*, Antipater ille Sidonius. Clc. de Or. 2. 50. 104.

rent (subs.): 1. An opening made by tearing: *scissura*: any r. in the side of the nail, *aliqua ab latere (unguiculi)* s., Sen. N. Q. 6, 2, 5: v. **CLEFT, FISSURE**: expr. more freq. by a verb: to make a

r. in the nets, rumpere plagas, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 28. **II.** *Payment for the right of occupation:* 1. vectigal, *illa, n.* (a gen. term including revenues of whatever kind): a *r. payable by the occupants of the land*, *v. agrorum possessionibus impositum*, Liv. 4, 36: hence *ellipt.*, *solarium* (sc. *v.*), *ground-r.*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17; *locarium* (sc. *v.*), *r. paid for the stall of a theatre*, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 15: *rack-r.*, **quam maximum v. r.-day, *dies vectigal pensando praestitutus*. 2. *merces*, *edilis, f.*: the *r.s of the farms, mercedes praediorum*, Cic. Att. 15, 20, ad fin.: to remit a year's house-r. to the tenants, *conductoribus annuum m. habitationis donare*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21. *Dimin.* *mercedilla*, Cic. Att. 13, 11. 3. *habilitatio* (*house-r.*): the *expense of house-r.*, *sumptus habitationis*, Cic. Coel. 7, 17: *v. preced. art.* 4. *pensio* (*payment*): the *yearly r. of common lodging-houses, insularium annua p.*, Suet. Ner. 44; *Juv.* 5, *expr.* sometimes by *reditus*, *is (income): as long as r. is paid to the owner, quando pensio sive r. domino praestatur*, Just. Inst. 3, 24, 3: or by *fructus*, *is (proceeds): the r.s of the estates, f. praediorum*, Cic. Att. 11, 2: *v. REVINQUE, INCOME*. Phr.: to pay a *r. of 1000 a-year*, *centum libris (Anglica) habitare*, ad Cic. Coel. 7, 17: *estates that pay r.*, *praedia quae pensant*, id. Agr. 2, 2, 3: to let out farms on condition of receiving a portion of the produce as *r.*, *locare partibus praedia*, Plin. Ep. 9, 37: a collector of house-r.s, *insularium*, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 166: *v. roll, *tabulae ubi redditus (annui) perscribuntur*.

rent (*v.*): 1. To let out: *lloco, i. v. LET OUT, LEASE*. II. To hire: *condico, xi, ctum, 3: v. HIRE*. **rental**: vectigal, *illa, n.*: *v. RENT, No. II.* Phr.: to produce a certain *r.*, *locare se (tantum)*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28.

renter: conductor: *v. HIRE*. **renunciation**: 1. *stipulatio* (rare): the *r. of good hope*, *c. peli bonae*, Sen. Vit. beat. 26, 5. 2. *abdicatio*: the *r. of a son, a filii*, after Quint. 7, 4, 27: *liv.*: *v. ABDICATION, DISOWNING*. 3. *infinitio*: Cic. *v. DENIAL*. 4. *repudiatio*: *v. REJECTION*. 5. *derectio*: *v. REFUSAL*. 6. *expr.* more freq. by a verb: *v. RENOUNCE*.

re-open: recitudo, *si, sum, 3* (to open what is closed): *v. OPEN*; more precisely, *iterum*, *denuo* *recludere, aperire*, Phr.: to *r. a wound, vulnus rescindere (tear open)*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, ad fin.: *renovare*, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: *refricare*, Cic. Att. 5, 15: the wounds are *r.ing*, *vulnera recrudescunt*, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2 (used fig.): to *r. the eyes after death*, *lumen morte resignare*, Virg. Aen. 4, 244 (V. Smith, Lat. Dict. sub voc.): the discussion is *r.'d on the following day*, (res) *retractatur postera die*, Tac. G. 27.

repair (*v.*): A. Trans. To restore, make good: 1. *reficere, refectum, 3*: to *r. the walls and gates*, *r. muros ac portas*, Liv. 24, 1: to *r. ships*, *r. naves*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. Fig.: to *r. their strength*, *r. vires*, Liv. 39, 24, ad med. Join: *r. et reparare*, Quint. 1, 12, 4: *r. et recreare*, Cic. Plane. 1, 2. 2. *reparare, i.*: to *r. buildings that have fallen into decay from age*, *sedificia vetustate sublapsa in melius r.*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75 (ad restitueret). Fig.: to *r. a loss*, *r. damnum*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13. 3. *restituere, ut, sum, 3*: to *r. doors that have been broken into*, *r. fores effractas*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: *v. RESTORE*. Fig.: it is right that what he has done should be *r.'d*, *quod egi restitui aequum est*, id. Ph. 2, 4, 11: Cic. *v. REDRESS*. 4. *sarcio, marsi, sartum, 4* (to patch up, mend): to *r. a house*, *a sedes*, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 68 (6): *v. MEND*. Fig.: to *r. a loss*, *a detrimentum*, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Cic. 5, *resarcio, non perf.*, *sartum, 4*: to *r. the roofs*, *r. tecta*, Liv. 45, 28, ad fin.: Ter. Fig.: to *r. a loss*, *r. damnum*, Suet. Claud. 6. 6. *recondino, i.*: to *r. the other places*, *r. reliqua*

loca, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3 (2, 4, 2). Fig.: to *r. a loss*, *r. detrimentum*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, *extr.* (ad reconciliare). 7. *restituere, i.* (rare): to *r. the temple of Venus*, *r. templum Veneris*, Tac. A. 3, 43. 8. *repono, pōnū, pōtum, 3* (to replace): to *r. bridges that have broken down from age*, *ruptos vetustate pontes r.*, Tac. A. 1, 63. 9. *explico, evi, sum, 2* (to fill up): only in fig. sense: *v. GOOD (TO MAKE)*. B. Intrans. To betake oneself: *reipere se*: *v. RETAKE ONESELF, GO*. Phr.: to *r. to hidden shores*, *reparare latentes oras*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24 (a rare expr.).

repair (*subs.*): *expr.* mostly by phr.: (1) *sartus tectus* (i.e. *sartus et tectus, mended and roofed*): to keep the temples in good *r.*, *sarta tecta aedium tuert*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1: hence also *tuor, tultus*, 2, is used alone in this sense: the letting out of temples to be kept in good *r.*, *locatio aedium sacrarum tuendarum*, Liv. 24, 18: Cic. (N.B.—The full fig. use of the phr. probably embodies a common formula: *Curium sartum et tectum, ut alunt, ab omnique incommodo, detrimento, molestia, sinorum integrumque conservare*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 2: cf. Verr. 1, 50, 111.) (II) *in bad r.*: *expr.* by *ruinōsus* (going to ruin): a house in bad *r.*, *sedes*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 54: or by a part.: a house out of *r. from age*, *aedes vetustate sublapsa*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: the expense of a house that is out of *r.*, *impensae sedis dilabentis*, Sen. Ep. 12, 1 (v. RUINOUS, DILAPIDATED): they are very troublesome to keep in *r.*, *habent in refectionibus molestiam magnam*, Vitr. 6, 3, 2.

repairer: *refector*, Suet. Vesp. 18: *v. RESTORER*.

repairing (*subs.*): 1. *refectio*: the *r. of the highways*, *r. vias publicas*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: to need *r.*, *r. desiderare*, Col. 12, 3. 2. *sartura* (patching): Col. 4, 26. 3. *expr.* more freq. by verbs: *v. TO REPAIR*.

reparation: 1. The act of repairing: *refectio*: *v. preced. art.* II. *Amenas*: *satisfactio*: *v. AMENDS, REDRESS*.

repatee: *expr.* by phr.: in dispute he showed a talent for rather pungent and ill-matured *r.*, in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledictio factus, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: to utter a brilliant *r.*, *perb. acute arguteque respondere*, after Cic. Coel. 8, 19: *v. ANSWER*.

repasse: A. Intrans. nearest word: *repassare*, *ii, sum, 4* (sometimes with *viam* as *homogeneous acc.*): he passes and *r.s along the road*, *itque r.que viam*, Virg. Aen. 6, 122: Cic. B. Trans. *remittit, mensus, 4* (to pass or travel over again): they will come after *r.ing the sea*, *pelago remenso aderunt*, Virg. Aen. 2, 181: *perb.* also in post. *itero, i.*, may be used; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 24, 4; 1, 7, 32.

repass: *refectus*: *v. FOOD, MEAL*. **repass**: 1. *repono, pōnū, pōtum, 3*: I will *r. you the money within the next three or four days*, *numos tibi reponam in hoc triduo vel quadriduo*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 83: Hor. Fig.: am I never to *r. them?* *numquamne reponam?* Juv. 1, 1: Cic. 2. *restituo, restitui (restitui), restitum, 3*: to *r. the money*, *r. argentum*, Pl. Ph. 2, 29. Fig.: to *r. like for like*, *par pari r.*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: to *r. any one with thanks*, *gratiam aliquid r.*, Cic. *v. TO RETURN, REQUIT*. 3. *retribuo, ut, sum, 3*: to *r. the money*, *r. numos*, Liv. 2, 41: Cic. 4. *retribuere, i.*: to *r. the gold*, *aurum r.*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 12. 5. *solvio, vi, solūtum, 3* (to pay): to *r. the dowry to the mother*, *a dotem matri*, Pap. Dig. 23, 4, 26. 6. *rependo, id, sum, 3*: to *r. (recompense) hand-somely*, *magna r.*, Virg. Aen. 2, 161. 7. *pensio, i.*: *v. REQUIT*. 8. *reminstor, i.*: *v. RECOMPENSE, REWARD*.

repayment: 1. *solatio* (*payment*): the *r. of things held in trust*, *s. rerum creditarum*, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84. 2. *relatio* (*requit*): the *r. of a favour*, *gratiae*, Sen. Ben. 5, 11, 1. 3. *remin-*

stratio: *v. RECOMPENSE*. 4. *expr.* more freq. by verb: *v. preced. art.*

repeal (*v.*): 1. *expr.* by *abrogatio*, 1 (to *r. a law entirely*); *derogatio*, 1 (to *r. it partially*); or *obrogatio*, 1 (to amend it partially by a new law): it is not right to alter any part of this law by a new one, *nor may we r. any portion of it*, *nor can it be r.'d as a whole*, *bulc legi neque obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota obrogari potest*, Cic. Rep. 3, 22. 2. *rescindio, scido, scissum, 3*: to *r. some of his enactments*, *quaedam (a se) constituta r.*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, ad init.: *v. RESCIND*. 3. *tollio, 3*: *v. ANNUL, ABOLISH*.

repeal (*subs.*): 1. *expr.* by *abrogatio*, Cic. Att. 3, 22; *derogatio*, or *obrogatio*, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15 (for the distinction of these *v. preced. art.*). 2. *rescindio*: the *r. of a former decree*, *r. prioris decreti*, Callist. Dig. 50, 9, 5.

repeat: 1. To do again: 1. *itero, i.*: when words are doubled or *r.'d*, cum dupliciter iteranturque verba, Cic. Or. 39, 115. 2. *repeto, lvi or ii, sum, 3* (not in Cic. in this sense): there is no need to *r.* what was said about the change of letters, de mutatione litterarum nihil r. necesse, Quint. 7, 13: Lucr. 3. *gemino, i.* (to double): a *r.'d consulship*, *geminus consulatus*, Tac. A. 1, 3: Ov. 4. *ingemino, i.* (syn. of *preced.*): *v. REMOUBLE, RE-ECHO*. 5. *revento, i.*: *v. RENEW*.

II. To say over again: 1. *itero, i.*: to *r. what he said*, *quod dixit i.*, Cic. Or. 40, 117: to *r. my achievements*, *i. mea facta*, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 5. 2. *reddo, didi, ditum, 3*: to *r. word for word without written notes*, *sine scripto illam verba r.*, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: the boy *r.s his lesson to his master*, *puer recitat dictata magistro*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14.

3. *discanto, i.* (to harp upon; quote repeatedly): to *r. hackneyed maxims*, *pervulgata praecepta d.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75. 4. *revento, i.*: to *r. what I said at the outset*, *illud quod initio dixi r.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 24: Liv. 5. *revolvio, vi, volūtum, 3* (referring to the mode of opening a scroll by rolling it back): to *r. passages already recited*, *loca jam recitata r.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 213: Quint. 6. *reclito, i.* (rare): to *r. from memory*: Mart. 9, 83, 4. Phr.: to *r. the letters backward*, *versus litteras retroagere*, Quint. 1, 1, 25: to *r. a speech word for word*, *redintegrare orationem*, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: to *r. our fathers' maxims*, *dicta reponeere paterna*, Pers. 6, 66: to *r. volumes by heart*, *volumina repraesentare*, Plin. 7, 24, 24: to *r. every particular*, *singula relaxare*, App. M. 9, p. 224.

repeatedly: 1. *identidem*: *As was wont to ask r.*, *i. quaeversolebat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 2. *expr.* by *iterum* *atque iterum*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39: *iterum ac (et) saepius*, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: *etiam atque etiam*, Liv. 22, 13: *rursus* ... *et rursus*, Val. Fl. 3, 96: *v. AGAIN*. 3. *saependiterno*: *v. OFTEN*. 4. *saepius* (*comp.*): several times: to attack the king *r.*, *regem a. repetere*, Liv. 4, 19. 5. *expr.* by frequent verbs: to assert *r.*, *dictito*: to cry out *r.*, *clamito*; etc. (Pl. has *rescero, i.* to *improve r.*: Val. Fl. has *reclamo, i.* to *call out r.*)

repeater: 1. One who repeats: *expr.* by verbs: *qui iterat, reddit* (all-quid). II. A watch: **horologium sonis tempus indicans* (Kr.).

repeating: Phr.: *r. echo*, *reparsibilis echo*, poet. in Pers. 1, 102.

repel: 1. *repello, repelli (repulsi), repulsum, 3*: to *r. unarmed men by force of arms*, *r. inermes homines armis*, Cic. Caecin. 13, 33: to *r. force by force*, *r. vim vi*, id. Sest. 17, 39: to *r. and pursue the foe*, *r. et persequi hostem*, Caes. B. C. 2, 8. Fig.: to *r. an accusation*, *r. crimen*, Quint. 4, 2, 26. 2. *respuo, ut, 3* (to spit out): a strong *expr.*: *light passes through horns, but water is r.'d*, *lumen per cornuum*

transit, at imber resputat, Lucr. 2, 389: a stone which *r.s.* iron, lapis qui ferrum abigit resputatque, Plin. 36, 16, 25, extr. Fig.: v. *RESCRE*. 3. *propulso*, 1 (by repeated or continued action): to *r.* the enemy, p. hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49. Fig.: to *r.* a suspicion, p. suspitionem a se, Cic. Verr. 3, 60, 140. Also, *propello*, 3: v. *DRIVE AWAY*. 4. *aspernor*, 1: v. *SHUN*.

repent: 1. *poenitet*, ult. 2 (impers.): constr. with acc. of the pers., and gen. of the cause of repentance: sometimes also with *neut. pron.*, *inf.*, or a clause: very rarely, and in *inf.* only, it is used pers.: v. Lat. Gram. § 241: it implies dissatisfaction, and has a wider acceptance than our word *r.*; cf. Gell. 17, 1: *they who have not lived as they ought r. most of all at that time*, eos qui secus quam decuit vixerunt tum maxime poenitet, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63: it is the characteristic of a wise man to do nothing he may *r.* of, sapientis est proprium nihil quod p. possit facere, id. Tuscul. 5, 28, 81: he says he *r.s.* of wounding your feelings, ait se p. quod animum tuum offenderit, id. Att. 11, 13: words not to be *r.'d* of, dicta non poenitentia, Gell. 1, 3: I do not *r.* this match, me haec conditio non poenitet, Pl. Stich. 1, 5, 22. Supponit, 2 (to *r.* a little): he *r.s.* a little of his madness, illum furoris a, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1. 2. *pliget*, ult. and *pligitum* est, 2 (rare in this sense: very rarely with pers. *subj.*): to do a thing we may *r.* of, facere quod non pigeat, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 21: cf. id. Heaut. prol. 19: he began to *r.* of the deed, p. eum facti coepit, Just. 12, 6. Phr.: to *r.* in poenitentiam verti, id. ib.: poenitentiam agere, Quint. 9, 3, 12: Vulg.: the king *r.s.* too late, se poenitentia subit regem, Curt. 3, 2, 19.

repentance: 1. *poenitentia* (not in Cic.): (he said) that *r.* follows quickly, yet too late and in vain, celerem p. sequi sed eandem seram atque inutilem, Liv. 31, 32: to find no place of *r.*, nulum invenire poenitentiae locum, Vulg. Heb. xli. 16. 2. *expr.* more freq. by the verb: to reform our faults by *r.*, corrigere errorem poenitendo, Cic. Acad. fragm. in Lect. 6, 24: so deep was his *r.*, tanta fuit vis poenitendi, id. Tuscul. 4, 37, 79: to go to such lengths that there was no room left them for *r.*, so procedere ultra receptum ad poenitendum non habebat, Liv. 42, 13. 3. *poenititio* (obsol.): Pac. 4. *reäpiscencia* (late and rare): Lat.

repentant: *poenitens* (prop. a part.: rare): the best refuge for a *r.* man is a change of plan, optimus est portus poenitenti mutatio consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7. (More freq. *expr.* by *rel. clause*; is quem poenitet, etc.)

repentantly: *poenitenter*: Min. Fel. Oct. 26, 1. (Better *expr.* by *phr.*, cum [vera] poenitentia; non sine vero peccatorum dolore, etc.)

repeople: *suppleo*, *ävi*, *ätum*, 2 (to *repl'nish*): to *r.* an empty city, inania moenia s., Ov. M. 7, 628: v. *REFLEXISH*, *PEOPLE*.

repercussion: *repercussus*, *äs*: v. *REVERBERATION*.

reportary: nearest word perh. *thēsauros* (store-house): he is my *r.* (of useful information), ille mihi t. est, Plin. Ep. 1, 22: Cic. Part. Or. 31, 109: v. *REPORTOR*, *ERORS*. (N.B.—*reperitiorum* in the Dig. is an inventory.)

repetition: 1. The act of doing anything over again: 1. *iteratio*: the *r.* of words, 1. *verborum*, Cic. Or. 25, 85: *frequent r.*, multa 1. Quint. 10, 1, 19: *crebra*, id. 11, 2, 35 (here *äd. relatio*). 2. *repetitio*: the *r.* rather frequent *r.* of the same noun, frequentior ejusdem nominis *r.*, Quint. 9, 1, 24. 3. *geminatio* (a doubling): the *r.* of words is forcible, g. *verborum* habet vim, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206. 4. *assiduitas* (continual recurrence): the *r.* of the same letter, ejusdem litterae *r.*, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: Suet. 5. *retractatio* (*r.* of the same idea): Quint. 9, 3, 36.

6. *rēmisseo*: the *r.* of the games, *r. ludorum*, Petr. 60, 5. 7. *rēdintegratio*: Macr.: v. *RENEWAL*. || As a *rhet. t.*: *expr.* by *repetitio* (the *r.* of the same word at the beginning of several sentences), Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: *conversio* (the *r.* of the same word at the end of several clauses), id. ib.: *complexio* (a combination of the foregoing, where several sentences begin and end with the same word or words), Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20: *adjectio* (a *gen. term.* including several kinds of *r.*), Quint. 9, 3, 28: *conduplicatio* (the *r.* of a word or words, with amplification), Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38: *trāductio* (the *r.* of a word in various suitable positions), id. 4, 14, 20: *regressio* (the *r.* of two or more words in separate clauses), Quint. 9, 3, 35.

repinge: *conqueror*, *questus*, 3: v. *COMPLAIN*.

repinging: *querēla*: v. *COMPLAIN*. **replace:** 1. To put back into its place: 1. *repono*, *pōui*, *pōitum*, 3: to *r.* the broken *l'ones*, ossa in suam sedem *r.*, Oels. 8, 10, 7, *ad init.*: to *r.* four pillars, *r. quattuor columnas*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147. 2. *restituo*, *ul*, *ätum*, 3: to *r.* statues that had been thrown down, *r. statuas dijectas*, Suet. Cal. 34: Cic.: v. *RESTORE*. || To put one thing in the place of another: *substituo*, *ul*, *ätum*, 3: v. *SUBSTITUTE*. Phr.: to *r.* what is lost, quae amissa sunt administrare et reficere, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: the son *r.'d* his father, filius patri successit, Tac. A. 4, 16: who *r.'d* me by a new judge? quis in meum locum iudicem subdidit? Auct. Dom. 32, 85.

replant: 1. *reäro*, *ävi*, *ätum*, 3: Col. 4, 33, 3: Varr. 2. *reñovello*, 1: to *r.* a vineyard, vineam *r.*, Col. Arb. 6, *ad init.*

replenish: *repleo*, *ävi*, *ätum*, 2: to *r.* the bowl, cratera *r.*, Ov. M. 8, 679: Cic.: v. *FILL UP* or *AGAIN*.

replete: *replētus* (prop. a part.): *plēnus*: v. *FULL*.

repletion: *sättätas*: Cic.: v. *AS-TIETI*, *FULNESS*.

replevin: **replegiamentum*: v. *foli. art.*

replevy: **replegio*, 1 (a *t. l.* in law: v. *Lucanec*, a. v.): or better, **cautione* *interposita* *repetere*, *recuperare* (alliquid).

reply (v.): *respondeo*, 2: v. *ANSWER*.

reply (sub.): *responsum*: v. *ANSWER*.

report (v.): 1. *reäro*, *reäti* (*re-tüli*), *reätum*, 3 (constr. with *acc.* and *acc.* of the pers., less freq. *dat.*; with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *absol.*: also *impers. pass.*: these answers having been *r.'d* to Caesar, his responses ad Caesarem relatis, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: they *r.* that there is there a forest of vast extent, reserunt silvam esse ibi infinita magnitudine, id. ib. 6, 10: often one thing is said and another *r.'d* to us, saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, Cic. Brut. 57, 208. *Expr.* of a report made to an official body: (the subject is then *expr.* by *de* and *abl.*; less freq. by *acc.*, or *nom.* in *pass.*, or by a *relat. clause*): to *r.* anything to the senate, *r. aliquid ad senatum*: v. TO LAY BEFORE. 2. *renuntio*, 1 (constr. like the *preced.*): this was said to the ambassadors and *r.'d* to the council, haec dicta legati renuntiataque in concilium, Liv. 29, 3: it was *r.'d* that the ascent was easy, renuntiatum est ascensum esse facilem, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. *Expr.* in *phr.*: to *r.* officially the election of a candidate for the consulship, praetorship, etc., *r. consulē, praetorem*, Cic.: Caes. 3. *nuntio*, 1 (*syn. of preced.*: the readings often vary between the two: e. g. Caes. B. G. 4, 32): v. *ANNOUNCE*, *INFORM*. 4. *dēfēro*, *tüli*, *lätum*, 3 (constr. like *reäro*): to lay information before any one: he *r.s.* to a diviner that he had dreamed a dream, defert ad conjectorem somniasse se, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 134: they added that the number of the cavalry was incorrectly *r.'d*, addiderunt falsum equitum numerum deferri, Caes. B. C. 1, 59, extr.

5. *äffēro*, *attüli*, *allätum*, 3 (constr.

like *preced.*): the scouts *r.'d* that everything was quiet, attulerunt exploratores quieta omnia esse, Liv. 8, 17: Cic.: Caes. 6. *perfero*, *tüli*, *lätum*, 3 (constr. like *preced.*): it is *r.'d* to me that your endurance is beyond belief, perfertur ad me incredibilem tuam fortitudinem esse, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1: Caes. 7. *fēro*, *tüli*, *lätum*, 3 (constr. like *preced.*: esp. freq. in the third pers., and *pass.*): he is *r.'d* to have killed the king, regem interemisse fertur, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, *constr.*: v. *SAT*.

8. *perhibeo*, 2: they are *r.'d* to have been the messengers of victory, victoriae nuntii esse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 28: v. *RELATE*. 9. *propōno*, *pōui*, *pōitum*, 3 (constr. with *acc.* or *de*): v. *STATE*, *SIT FORTH*. 10. *rūmō*, *ävi*, *ätum*, 3 (not class.): Pl. Phr.: they *r.'d* that 30,000 arrows had been shot into the fort, millia sagittarum xxx. in castellum coniecta (Caesari) renunnaverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: I will *r.* my movements to you, faciam te certiorum quod egerim, Cic. Att. 3, 11: it was *r.'d* that, nuntius allatus est; also simply, allatum est (= intelligence was brought): v. *TIDINGS*.

report (subs.): 1. *Rumor*: 1. *fama* (with *de* or *depend. clause*; rarely with objective *gen.*): the *r.* of his death spread abroad, f. de interitu ejus peragravit, Cic. Mil. 15, 98: that *r.* had spread through the city, f. ea urbem pervaserat, Liv. 5, 7, *ad mod.*: the *r.* had spread through the whole world, f. per orbem terrarum percrebuisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: the *r.* spreads gradually, f. serpit, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: the *r.* spreads widely, ea f. vagatur, Virg. Aen. 2, 17: a sad *r.* spreads, tristis f. manat, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: to circulate a *r.*, f. dissipare, id. ib.: a *r.* was circulated, f. distulit (alliquid esse), Suet. Caes. 33: there is a more common *r.* (tradition), vulgatar fama est, Liv. 1, 7, *ad init.*: the *r.* is current, f. ob-tinet, id. 21, 46, extr.: tenet, id. 38, 13: to hear anything by *r.*, fama aliquid accipere, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: *r.* said that you were in Syria, f. nuntiabat te esse in Syria, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: whithersoever the *r.* of the enemy's presence led him, quocumque f. hostium ducebat, Liv. 7, 17: Join: rumor ac f., Caes. B. G. 6, 20: f. et attulo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 97: f. atque sermo, id. Fl. 6, 13. (N.B.—f. is freq. personified, as in Virg. Aen. 4, 173.)

2. *rūmor* (unauthenticated *r.*: constr. like *preced.*): to spread a *r.*, *r. dissipare*, Tac. H. 2, 96: *serere*, Virg. 12, 228: a *r.* spreads gradually, *r. serpit*, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: *manat*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50: there is a general *r.*, *r. calet*, Caellius in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2: some *r.* or other had whispered that there was a scanty attendance, rumoris nescio quid afflaverat frequentiam non esse, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 1: *r.* gives birth to many statements, multa *r.* perfert, id. Fam. 2, 8, 1: *affingit*, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: *unauthenticated r.*, *r. sine auctore*, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: *uncertain r.s.* arrived about his safety, de vita ejus dubli *r.* allati sunt, Liv. 23, 24: to be at the mercy of uncertain *r.s.*, incertis rumoribus servire, Caes. B. G. 4, 5. 3. *sermo*, *önis*, *m* (common talk): to spread *r.s.*, *dissipare*, Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 6, 17: a wide-spread *r.*, *disseminatus* *disper-susque* s., id. Planc. 3, 56: f. *r.s.* of that kind have reached you, ei istiusmodi a. *r.* ad delati sunt, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5: the news occasioned various *r.s.*, nuntii varios a. excitantur, id. 8, 10, 2: v. *TALK*. 4. *audilio* (hearsay): *falsae r.s.*, *fictae* s., Cic. Planc. 3, 56: not even the faintest *r.*, *ne tenuissimas quidem* a., Caellius in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2. 5. *auditus*, *äs*: Tac. H. 1, 76. 6. *öpinio*: a *r.* reached the barbarians, o. ad barbaros perlati est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: *Just.*. 7. *frigor* (very rare and poet.): Val. Fl. 1, 753: Phr.: it was important to circulate a *r.* that he had been poisoned, peritunt differti tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac. A. 3, 12: v. *preced. art.*

|| Official statement: 1. *renūtiatio* (esp. of a declaration of election): a *r.* taken from the public archives, *r. ex*

(brand, mark of ignominy): *O shameful r. of those times!* *O turpem notam temporum illorum*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 74. 8. vituperatō (rare): *the third r. of old age comes next, sequitur tertia v. senectutis*, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: *it was a r. to him, ea res illi vituperationi fuit*, id. Brut. 25, 97.

reproacher: *exprobrator*: Sen. Contr. 3, 21, extr.

reproachful: 1. objurgatorius (reproving): *a r. letter*, epistola o., Cic. Att. 13, 6. 2. castigatōrius (very rare): *consolation that is not r., solatium non c.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, ad fin. 3. exprobratix (no masc.): *an undue and r. remembrance, nimia et e. memoria*, Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2. (N.H.—Criminosus is rather slanderous, insulting; it may, however, sometimes exp. reproach; as, orationes in patres c., Liv. 8, 12, ad fin.) Phr.: *a r. look*, perh. "vultus objurgatione plenus: to scan with r. glances, perh. pererrare luminibus tactis", Virg. Aen. 4, 364 (v. comm. ad loc.).

reproachfully: nearest word, criminōsus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55 (but v. preced. art.). Better exp. by an adj. or verb: v. REPROACH, REPROACHFUL: Phr.: *to address any one r.*, compellere aliquem, Liv. 22, 12.

reprobate (v.): *improbo*, 1: v. CONDEMN, REJECT.

reprobate (adj. and subs.): 1. damnatus (prop. a part.): *who is more r. than thou?* quis te damnatio? Cic. Pis. 40, 97. 2. perditus: v. ABANDONED.

reprobation: *improbatio*: v. CONDEMNATION, REJECTION. As *thoek* t., reprobatio, Tert.

reproduce: A. Lit.: 1. rēgēro, 3: Lucr. 5, 244. 2. rēgēro, 1: Plin. 12, 1, 5. 3. recreo, 1: *to r. flesh on the bones, ossibus carnes r.*, Plin. 34, 15, 46: v. RENEW. 4. propāgo, 1: *to r. their kind, secla p.*, Lucr. 1, 20: v. PROPAGATE. B. Fig.: 1. rēfāro, rēfāll (retull), rēfāllim: *to r. the character and gestures of their parents, r. mores motusque parentum*, Lucr. 1, 597: *to r. a play, iterum fabulam r.*, Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4 (p. leon. exp.): 2. rēpō, pōnī, pōllim: *to r. on the stage*: *to r. the character of Achilles*, r. Achilleum, Hor. A. P. 120: *to r. a play, r. fabulam*, id. Ib. 190.

reproduction: exp. by a verb: v. preced. art.: see also GENERATION, PROCREATION.

reproductive: *gēnitālis* (*gēnitābilis*, Lucr.): v. GENERATIVE, PRODUCTIVE.

reproof: 1. objurgatio (often of an authoritative r.): *to dissuade one of his error by r. or rather by reviling, objurgatione aut potius convicio ab errore avellere aliquem*, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83. Join: *castigatio aut o.*, id. Att. 3, 10. 2. castigatio (correction): *a mild r.*, clemens c., Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: *a silent r.*, tacita c., Liv. 27, 10. 3. reprehensio (censure): *to fear the r. of the learned, vereri r. doctorem*, Cic. Or. 1, 1. 4. vituperatio: *the fear of a not unmerited r.*, timor non injustae vituperationis, Cic. Rep. 5, 4. 5. compellitio: *he did not brook my frequent r.*, crebras c. mea non tulit, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2. 6. notatio (esp. of the public r. of the censor): Cic. Clu. 46, 128.

reprove: 1. objurgo, 1 (prop. to rebuke with some authority): *our friends must be admonished and r.*, monendi amici sunt et objurgandi, Cic. Am. 24, 88: *to r. severely, vehementer o.*, id. Att. 3, 10: *to r. gently* (fig. exp.), mollī brachio o., id. Ib. 2, 1, 8. (Frequent. objurgatio, 1: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 30.) 2. castigo, 1 (to correct): *to r. any one, verbis c. aliquem*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: *to r. them privately for . . . c. illos secreto quod . . .*, Caes. B. G. 3, 60. 3. reprehendo, di, sum, 3 (to reprimand): *to r. a fault, vitium r.*, Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4: *to r. the rashness of the troops, temeritatem militum r.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: *to r. in a kind and frank way, amice simpliciterque r.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 1: *to r. others for the same offences*

which they had committed, r. alios in eodem genere in quo ipse offenderent, Cic. Clu. 36, 98.

5. increpo (avi, atum), ul, itum, 1: (to upbraid loudly): *to r. his arrogance in verse, versibus i. arrogantiam*, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: *he r.d him most severely for entering the city, acerrime increpuit quod urbe introisset*, Tac. A. 2, 59. 6. perstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (to wound slightly): *to r. his style of living in mild terms, lenibus verbis cultum p.*, Tac. A. 2, 59; Cic. 7. corripio, ripui, reptum, 3 (to take to task sharply): *to r. in an unfriendly way, inimice c.*, Quint. 11, 1, 68: *they were r.d and rated by the consul in strong language, convicio consulis correpti exasibantur*, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: Cic. 8. noto, 1 (esp. of the censor: *to reprimand publicly*): *love that ought to be r.d, amor dignus notari*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24. 9. rétaxo, 1 (very rare): Suet. Vesp. 13.

reprover: 1. objurgator: *he is intolerable not merely as an accuser, but even as a r.*, non modo accusator sed ne o. quidem ferendus est is, Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4. 2. castigatō: Liv.: Hor. 3. reprehensor: Cic. Ov. 4. vituperator (also vitupero, Gell.): v. CENSURE. 5. censor: v. CENSOR. Join: c. castigatōrque, Hor. A. P. 174.

reproving (adj.): objurgatōrius: v. REPROACHFUL.

reptile: exp. by bestia serpens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 38; cf. N. D. 2, 47, 122: *repens animans*, Lucr. 3, 389. As a f. t. reptile (Vulg. Gen. 1, 20) may be used.

republic: best exp. by civitas popularis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26 (def. to be "in qua in populo sunt omnia"): more loosely, libera civitas, id. Off. 3, 21, 84: *the R. of Plato, illa commenticia Platonis civitas*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230: *the word res publica (or simply res in poet.) is too wide, as it includes all forms of government: still it does exp. the idea sometimes: e. g. "hanc unam rite rem publicam, id est, rem populi, appellari putant"*, id. Rep. 1, 32. Phr.: *on the establishment of a r., aequato jure omnium*, Liv. 2, 3: *"the r. of letters," "civitas, quae vocatur, omnium eruditiorum communis"*.

republican (adj. and subs.): best exp. by pōpūlāris (belonging to the popular party): Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: also in a depreciatory sense, id. Clu. 34, 94. Phr.: *a staunch r.*, vir liber et fortis, id. Rep. 2, 19: *"acer vindex custoque libertatis"*, after Liv. 2, 1: *under a r. system, "in libero populo et in juris aequalitate"*, after Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85.

republicanism: perh. *liberarium civitatum ratio (as a theory): *libertatis studium (as a mental characteristic).

republication: the r. of a book, *repetitio (operis), Orelli.

republican: the nearest exp. are referre, renovare (cf. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68): v. RENEW, REPEAT: *to r. an author, "novam editionem scriptoris edere (or perh. emitte, Quint.)"*; *editionem denno reparare et renovare: to r. in a stereotyped form, "instaurare tabulis stereotypa"*.

repudiate: repudiō, 1: v. REJECT, DIVORCE.

repudiation: repudiatio: v. REJECTION, DIVORCE.

repugnance: best exp. by aversatio (a turning away): *silent r.*, tacita a., Quint. 8, 3, 65: *or aversus animus*, Tac. H. 4, 80. It may sometimes be exp. by odium (hatred): *to have a r. to rule, o. regni capere*, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91; *or fastidium (less strong than preced.)*: v. AVERSION, DISLIKE. (N.B.—Cic. uses repugnancia for contrariety, incompatibility, opposition: cf. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. Plin. has the plur. discordia rerum, 37, 4, 15, § 59, and also the word antipathia (avtrāthia) in several places.) Phr.: *very many fail to see how great is their mutual r.*, quam haec inter se repugnans plerique non vident, Cic. Tusc.

3, 29, 72; *r. to toil*, inertia laboris, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: *mutual r. of the elements*, discordia principiorum, Lucr. 5, 437: *to feel r.*, asperno: v. LOATHSE.

repugnant: nearest word aversus (turning away from: constr. with ab): *mental emotions which are r. to right reason, commotiones animorum a recta ratione a.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: also exp. by repugno, 1 (to be r.): *deceit is most r. to friendship, simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime*, id. Am. 25, 92: *although nature is r.*, adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31, 110: v. RESIST.

repugnantly: repugnanter (with repugnance): Cic. Am. 25, 91: but better exp. by a phr.: v. preced. art.

repulse (v.): repello, repulsi (repulsi), repulsus, 3: v. REPEL: *to r. the foe, r. et prosequi hostem*, Caes. B. C. 2, 8.

repulse (subs.): 1. repulsa (esp. of elections): *the mortification of a r.*, dolor repulse, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: *to suffer a r.*, ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 280: *referre*, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: accipere, id. Planc. 21, 51; pati, Ov. M. 2, 97: v. REFUSE, REJECTION. 2. offensae (withap): Join: o. et repulsa, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71. 3. exp. by a verb: v. REPEL.

repulsion: as f. t. perh. *repulsio as; or repulsio.

repulsive: 1. Lit.: exp. by a verb: *r. force*, vis repellendi. Fig.: 1. offensus: *to be r.*, odiosus, o. inivisum esse (allicui), Cic. Sen. 58, 125. 2. odiosus (hateful): *pleasant rather than r.*, jucundus potius quam o., Cic. Sen. 8, 26: v. HATEFUL. 3. foedus: v. LOATHSOME. 4. fastidiosus (very rare): v. NAUSEOUS.

repurchase: redimo, Emi, emptum, 3: *to r. a house, r. domum*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 10.

reputable: honestus: v. RESPECTABLE.

reputably: honestē: v. RESPECTABLY.

repute (v.): habeo, 2: v. REGARD.

repute () 1. fama (often reputation): *without any adjunct, a good r.*, very rarely a bad r.): *a r. for eloquence, f. bene loquendi*, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: *so widespread a r.*, tanta celebritas famae, id. Arch. 3, 5: *a fair r.*, bona f. (reputatio), id. Fin. 3, 17, 57: *justice is the groundwork of a lasting r.*, iustitia fundamentum est perpetuae commendationis et famae, id. Off. 2, 20, 71 (hendiatys): *to acquire a r.*, profuturū ad f., id. Coel. 3, 6 (a strong metaph. see the place): *to preserve the r. he has already earned, ante collectam f. conservare*, id. Inv. in Caecil. 22, 71: *to have a regard for one's r.*, famae consulere, id. Fin. 3, 17, 57; *serve*, id. Att. 5, 10, ad init.; *dare aliquid*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 94; *temperare*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 41: *to be reckless of one's r.*, famae non parcare, Sall. C. 25: *injury to our r.*, famae detrimentum, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: *his r. suffered somewhat*, f. paulum haesit ad metas, Cic. Coel. 3, 1, 75 (a metaph. from the race-course): *to lose one's r.*, bonam f. perdere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61: *to impair one's r.*, f. atterere, Sall. C. 16; *ladder*, Suet. Caes. 49, init.: *do fama detrabere*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: *to rob an honest man of his r.*, spoliare famam probatum hominem, id. Fin. 3, 19, 77: *to sully one's r.*, f. maculare, de honestate, Liv. 41, 6; *inquire*, id. 39, 37. 2. existimatio (good name): *a good r. is better than riches, bona a. divitiis praestat*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172: *to damage one's r.*, e. offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; *violate*, id. Fam. 11, 73; *opprobriare*, id. Ib. 3, 10, 8: *to blast one's r.*, e. lacere, Suet. Caes. 75, extr.: *to have no r. to lose, nihil habere quod ex estimatio perderet*, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: *ruined in r.*, existimatio damnata, Cic. Fin. 15, 35: *to recover one's r.*, e. reconciliare, id. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2. Join: fama et e., id. Quint. 15, 50.

3. opinio: *a r. for legal knowledge, o. leg. scientiae*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: a

very high *r.* for valour, o. virtutis singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: to earn a *r.* o. facere, Cic. Brut. 68, 234. Join: fama est o. id. Off. 2, 9, 32. 4. nomen, inis, n.: (a good name) a. splendid n., nobile n., Nep. Mil. 8, 4: his *r.* would have stood higher, n. majus fulset, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Lydia, of world-wide *r.*, multi Lydia nomini, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7. 5. laus, dia. f. (praise, renown): to have the *r.* of a finished orator, summi oratoris l. habere, Cic. Brut. 29, 110: to enjoy a *r.*, in laude vivere, Id. Fam. 15, 6, 1: to be in repute, in laude esse, Plin. 9, 41, 65 (of things). 6. gloria (glory): a strong expr.: *r.* for eloquence, dicendi g., Cic. Brut. 68, 239: his former *r.* for generalship, superior g. rei militaris, Caes. B. G. 5, 29. 7. honor (esteem, honour): to be in repute, in honore et pretio esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: v. HONOUR, ESTEEM. Phr.: to be in good repute, bad repute, bene, male andire, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: Id. Verr. 1, 46, 118: for which our house was always in high *r.*, quibus semper domus nostra floruit, Id. N. D. 1, 3, 6 (V. FLOURISH): having a slender *r.*, modicus dignationis, Tac. A. 4, 52: to have a very bad *r.*, infamia flagrare, Cic. Att. 4, 18: v. DISREPUTE, INFAMY.

reputed (part. and adj.): expr. by a rel. clause: qui (quae quod) fertur, habetur, dicitur. (N.B.—It is incorrect to use a part. pass. in place of the clause.) Phr.: She is *r.* d. to be my sister, soror dicta est, Ter. Eun. 2, 77.

request (v.): 1. rōgo, i. v. ASK, DESIRE. 2. pēto, lvi, or il, tum, i. v. REQ. 3. pēcor, i. v. PRAY, BESSECH, SUPPLICATE.

request (subs.): 1. rōgatio: I like him not merely on your *r.*, but also from the character you give him, eum non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 10. (N.B.—The form rōgatus, *is*, occurs only in *abl. sing.*: Id. Fam. 7, 1, 4.) 2. pētitio (rare): I cannot deny your *r.*, pētitio tunc negare non sustineo, Trajan in Plin. Ep. 10, 23: pētitus, *is*, occurs in Gell.: pētitum, in Catull. 3. orātus, *is* (rare, and only in *abl.*): did he write at your *r.*? an scripsit oratu tuo? Cic. Plac. 37, 92: orātum (in *pl.*) occurs in Ter. 4. prex (nom. and gen. sing. obsol.: usu. in *pl.*: prayer): v. PRAYER. 5. dēsidērium (petition): to convey the *rs* of the soldiers to Caesar, desideria militum ad Caesarem ferre, Tac. A. 1, 19. 6. expr. freq. by verbs: to deny a *r.*, to grant a *r.*, negare roganti, satisfacere petenti, Cic. Or. 41, 140.

require: 1. To demand. 1. postulo, i. they begin to ask, to *r.*, to threaten, incipunt pocere, p. minari, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 78: he *r.* d. rather than requested, postulabat magis quam petebat, Curt. 4, 1, 8. 2. exigo, egt, actum, 3: to *r.* hostages, e. obsides, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: to *r.* rather than ask what he seeks, ille quod petat e. magis quam rogare, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1. 3. posco, pōpōci, 3 (const. with two acc. in act. and one in pass.: the person asked in *abl.* after ab: cf. Lat. Gram. § 244: to ask: hence freq. to ask urgently, *r.*): to *r.* their children as hostages, p. liberos obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: to *r.* the slaves who had fled to them to be delivered up for punishment, servos qui ad eos perflagrant p., Id. Ib. 1, 27: not merely to wish but to *r.* and demand, non desiderare solum sed etiam p. et flagitare, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 71. 4. rēpōco, 3: to *r.* of another an account of his life, *r.* ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Verr. 3, 1, 1: to *r.* an account of their success or failure, *r.* aut prospera, aut adversa, Tac. H. 3, 13, extr.: Virg.: Ov. 5, exposito, 3; depōco, 3: v. DEMAND.

11. To need: 1. ēgeo, 3: v. NEED. 2. requiro, quasi v. or il, tum, 3: the affair *r.* d. great energy, res magnam diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: so that we *r.* nothing further, ut nihil sit praetera nobis requirendum,

Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3. 3. quaero, quaesivi or il, tum, 3: to *r.* an orator's eloquence, e. eloquentiam oratoria, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29: Liv. (The freq. quarto, *il*, occurs in *pl.*) 4. posco, pōpōci, 3: what the matter seemed to *r.*, quod res p. videbatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 1. 5. postulo, 1 (rare): as the nature of the case shall *r.*, ut causae natura postulabit, Cic. Or. 36, 125: Plin. 6, fero, tūll, lātum, 3 (to render necessary): if your convenience shall *r.* it, si commodum vestrum feret, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77: as our circumstances *r.*, ut tempora nostra ferunt, Id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5. Join: *r.* et postulare, Id. Verr. 5, 40, 105. 7. dēsidēro, 1 (to feel need of): virtue *rs* no other reward, nullam virtus aliam mercedem desiderat, Cic. Arch. 11, 28: the vines *r.* to be watered, (vites) desiderant rigari, Plin. 17, 26, 40: v. WANT. Phr.: it *rs* great labour, est magni laboris, Cic. Or. 1, 31, 150: you will determine as my integrity, reputation, and position shall seem to *r.*, statues ut ex fide, fama, reque mea videbitur, Id. Att. 5, 8, extr.: as the circumstances of the time *r.*, pro tempore et pro re, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.

requirement: expr. by nēcēssārius: v. NECESARY (subs.): or by dēsidērium: v. WANT. Phr.: the *rs* ("calls") of nature, requisita naturae, Sall. in Quint. 8, 6, 59.

requisite: nēcēssārius: v. NECESARY, NEEDFUL. Phr.: these things are generally *r.*, haec plerumque requiruntur, Quint. 6, 3, 46.

requition: nearest word perh. postulatio (a demand, whether oral or written): or postulatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, ad init.: v. DEMAND. Phr.: to make a *r.*, imperare, Caes.: v. COMMAND.

requital: 1. vici (gen. sing.: no nom. or dat. sing.: no gen. pl.): the penalty of the law, and a scornful *r.*, debita jura vicesque superbae, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 32: Cic. Sen. 4, 10. 2. rēlatio: the *r.* of a favour, *r.* gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11, 1. 3. expr. sometimes by merces, edis, f. (reward): v. REWARD, PUNISHMENT. 4. expr. more freq. by a verb: v. full art. 5. retributio: Lact. Phr.: the *r.* of a favour is considered burdensome, the *r.* of an injury advantageous, gratia oneri, ultio in quaestu habetur, Tac. H. 4, 3.

requite: 1. penso, 1 (to counterbalance): to *r.* kindness with kindness, p. beneficia beneficiis, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 3: to *r.* evil with good, p. maleficia beneficia, Liv. 37, 1, ad init. 2. rēpōdo, 1, sum, 3 (to weigh back): is this the duty wherewith thou *rs* the preservation of thy daughter's life? hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 15. 3. rēpōno, 3: v. RETURN, REPAY. Phr.: he can neither *r.* faithful nor unfaithful friends, neque fids amicos neque infidls gratiam referre potest, after Cic. Am. 15, 53: to *r.* an injury, injuriae vicem exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3: *r.* me according to my deserts, redde vicem meritis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: you could not *r.* him, non poteras referre vicem, Id. A. A. 1, 370: to *r.* any one, retribuere vicem alicui, Lact. 6, 18: ye Gods, *r.* the Greeks with like sufferings! Di, talia Grails instaurate! Virg. Aen. 6, 530.

rescind: 1. rescindo, scidi, scissum, 3: to *r.* a judicial decision, *r.* iudicium, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: to *r.* the ordinances of the senate, *r.* constitutiones senatus, Suet. Tib. 33. 2. rēsolvo, vi, lūtum, 3: to *r.* a stipulation, *r.* stipulationem, Gal. Dig. 21, 2, 57, ad fin. 3. rēsigno, 1: v. CANCEL. 4. abrūgo, 1: v. REPEAL. 5. tollo, sustul, sublatum, 3: v. ABOLISH. 6. rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: v. ANNUL.

rescinding (subs.): 1. rescissio: the *r.* of a former decree, *r.* prioris decreti, Callist. Dig. 50, 9, 5. 2. rēsolūto: the *r.* of a sale, *r.* venditionis, Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 13: v. CANCELLING, REPEAL, ABROGATION, ANNULING.

rescript: rescriptum: Tac. A. 6, 9:

Plin. Ep. 10, 2. (The form rescripti occurs in Dig.) Phr.: to send a *r.* rescribere, Suet. Tib. 30. (N.B.—In a less exact way it may be expr. by literae: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 49, 120: also sometimes by liber, cōdiciill: v. Lat. Dict. a. vv.)

rescue (v.): 1. eripio, ripal, reptum, 3 (to snatch away): const. with ab, ex, de, or dat.: to *r.* his son from death, e. filium a morte, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: to *r.* their country from the hands of the enemy, e. patriam ex hostium manibus, Liv. 5, 46, ad med.: to *r.* him from your severity, e. istum de vestra severitate, Cic. Verr. 5, 67, 173: *r.* me from these ills, eripe me his malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 305. 2. vindico, 1 (to claim; hence, with the words "in libertatem" understood, to *r.*): wisdom *rs* us from the impulses of lust, sapientia nos a libidinum impetu vindicat, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 46: to *r.* their name from oblivion, laudem eorum ab oblivione hominum v., Id. de Or. 2, 2, 7. 3. libero, 1: v. DELIVER, RELEASE. 4. servo, 1 (prop. to preserve unharmed): to *r.* from danger, s. ex periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: v. SAVE. Phr.: to *r.* him from death at the cost of their life, eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte redimere, Nep. Mou 10, 2: to *r.* from death, a morte revocare, reducere, Virg. Aen. 5, 476, 4: v. RESCUE. Phr.: the needy, opem indigentibus salutemque ferre, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: (cf. salutem absentibus hominibus dare, Id. Lig. 12, 38): *r.* d. from slavery, servitute exceptis, Liv. 33, 23.

rescue (subs.): no exact equiv.: expr. by a verb or phr.: to come to the *r.* of his son, filio subvenire, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: come to their *r.*, subveni illis, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 43: nor is there the smallest hope of a *r.*, ulla nec specula est quae salutem afferat, Id. Ib. 3, 3, 3: a means of *r.*, ratio expediendae salutis, Cic. Mil. 4, 10.

research: investigatio: v. EXAMINATION, INQUIRY.

resemblance: 1. similitudo: a striking *r.*, insignis s., Liv. 39, 53, ad init.: a perfect *r.*, indilcreta s., Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88: to bear some *r.* and likeness to the wise, a quamdam speciemque sapientum gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 16: a kind of government which bears the nearest *r.* to monarchy, genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, Id. Rep. 2, 32. 2. vicinitas or vicinia (near likeness): these vices are excused on account of their *r.* to virtues, excusantur haec vitia vicinitate virtutum, Quint. 1, 5, 5: Plin. 3, Instar, indec. neut. subs. (poet. in this sense): what a strong *r.* there is in him! quantum i. in ipso, Virg. Aen. 6, 805: Cic. 4. assimilitudo: a marvellous *r.*, prodigiosa s., Plin. 11, 49, 109. 5. cognatio: v. RELATIONSHIP. Phr.: a form that bears some *r.*, aliqua non dissimilis figura, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: what *r.* is there between a letter and an harangue? quid simile habet epistola contenti? Id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: swiftens borders on fear, but slowness bears a closer *r.* to courage, velocitas iustitiae formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae est, Tac. G. 30, extr.

resemble: 1. expr. by similis (consimilis, persimilis) sum: v. LIKE. 2. rēfero, rēfili (retuli), rēlatum, 3 (to bring back): to *r.* them in speech, *r.* eos sermone, Tac. G. 43, ad init.: to *r.* him in manners no less than in features and countenance, non minus morum ejus quam os vultumque *r.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, ad fin. 3. accedo, cessi, cessum, 3 (to approach near to): in no respect do men more closely *r.* the gods, homines ad deos nulla res propius accedunt, Cic. Lig. 12, 38: N. D. 1, 34, 96. 4. attingo, tigi, tactum, 3 (to come near to, *r.* in qualities): this event is not merely a home affair, it even *rs* a warlike one, haec res non solum domestica est ratione, attingit etiam bellicum, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: Tac. A. 13, 30. Phr.: to *r.* her father marvellously,

tutum patrem mira similitudine ex-
scribere, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: the lake is so
bounded as to r. a wheel, lacus est in
similitudinem rotæ circumscriptus, id.
ib. 8, 20.

resembling: *similis*: v. **LIKE**.
resent: no exact equiv.: best
expr. by *féro*, *till*, *lâture*, 3 (to bear)
with the *advs.* *gravier*, *agré*, *molesté*,
acerbe, or by a *phr.*: to r. anything,
ferre aliquid animo iniquo, Cic. Tusc. 2,
2, 5: it may be sometimes expr. by
stomâchor, i; *indignor*, i: v. TO BE
ANGRY, INDIGNANT.

resentful: nearest word *iracundus*:
v. **ANGRY**, and foll. art.

resentment: no exact equiv.:
expr. by *ira* (*anger*), defined as *libido*
punienti ejus qui videatur læsasse in-
juriam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: if settled, not
sudden r. be meant, use *odium*, which is
"ira inveterata" id. ib. (v. **ANGRY**)
to lay aside his r., *iracundiam dimittere*,
Caes. B. C. 1, 8.

reservation: 1. *rétenio*: Dig.
2. *épôulatio* (a setting apart): Ulp.
Dig. 50, 12, 2. 3. *exceptio*: an im-
plied r., *tactia e.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: a
mental r., "e. animo insidioso concepta."
Dimin.: *exceptiuncula*. Sen. Ep. 20, 5:
v. **EXCEPTION**, **RESTRICTION**. *Phr.*: with
the r. that . . . , *salvo eo jure quod*, Ulp.
Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 40.

reserve (v.): 1. *réserve*, i (constr.
with *acc.* and *ad* or in the *dat.*, or an
adv. of direction, to denote the purpose
for which a thing is r.d.): to r. this plan
for the last, r. hoc consilium ad ex-
tremum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, ad fin.: to r.
one's private grudges for another occa-
sion, *inimicitias in aliud tempus* r. Cic.
Prov. Cons. 20, 47. Join: r. et re-
tinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: v. **KEEP BACK**.

2. *servo*, i (constr. like preced.):
he was r.d. to speak last, ad ultimum
dicendi locum servatus est, Liv. 3, 40,
ad med.: to r. to oneself full liberty, a
sibi libera omnia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, ad fin.:
to r. oneself for other opportunities, s. se
illis temporibus, Cic. Planc. 5, 13. 3.
épôno, *pôul*, *pôsum*, 3 (to lay aside):
I have r.d. the subject for my old age,
materiam senectutis épôul, Tac. H. 1,
1: Cic. 4. *répono*, *pôul*, *pôsum*, 3
(to store up): to r. *Caecuban wine* for
festive banquets, r. *Caecubum* (sc. vi-
num) ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1:
Virg.: Cic. 5. *sécerno*, *cévi*, *cérum*,
3 (to set apart): to r. nothing for
"the public treasury, nihil in publicum a."
Liv. 7, 16. 6. *exceptio*, *cépi*, *ceptum*,
3: v. **EXCEPT**. 7. *récipio*, *cépi*, *ceptum*,
3 (very rare): he r.d. this small
back building when he sold the house,
posticulum hoc receptum quum aedes ven-
didit, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 157. *Phr.*: I have
r.d. the consideration of the lands of
two cities, *duarum civitatum reliquos*
fecit agros, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 104: to r. for
another occasion, *differre* (aliquid) in
aliud tempus, id. Brut. 87, 298.

reserve (subs.): 1. *Close*ness of
disposition: no exact equiv.: perh. the
nearest is *tacturnitas*: your r. caused
graver suspicion to light on you, sus-
picionem majorem tua t. attulerat, Cic.
Att. 7, 8, i: v. foll. art. || A body
of troops: *subsidium*: to post as a r.,
in subsidio locare, Sall. C. 59: to send
up r.s., a. *submittere*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26.
Adj.: *subsidiarius* (subsidiaria, *amm.*):
hence, the r., a. *militia*, Liv. 5, 38: the
line of r., a. *acies*, Ant. B. Afr. 59: the
cohorts of the r., a. *cobortes*, Caes. B. C.
1, 83. *Phr.*: to form the r., *subsidiarii*,
Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.

reserved (part. and *adj.*): 1.
Set apart: *réservatus*: v. **RESERVE**
(v.). *Phr.*: a r. seat, locus assignatus,
after Liv. Epit. 99: certus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18,
44: a r. doory, *recepticia* dos, Gal. Dig.
39, 6, 31, § 2. || *Close in disposition*:
1. *réconditus*: to be of a
melancholy and r. disposition, natura
tristi et r. esse, Cic. Quint. 18, 59. 2.
tectus: we can be r. towards strangers,
tecti esse ad alienos possumus, Cic. Rosc.
Am. 40, 116. 3. *occultus*: to beware

of r. characters, ab o. cavere hominibus,
Liv. 25, 16. Join: o. actus tectus, Cic.
Fin. 2, 17, 54. 4. *abstrusus*: Tac. A.
1, 24. 5. *tâcturnus*: always sad
and r., *tristis semper*, t., Cic. Sen. 9, 21.

reservoir: 1. *lâcus*, *ûs* (*bank*,
cistern): to pave the r.s. with stone, l.
lapide sternere, Liv. 39, 44. 2. *cisterna*
(*underground r.*): Plin. 36, 23,
52. 3. *castellum* (the r. of an *aqueduct*,
anciently *dividiculum*, Fest.: v.
Dict. Ant. "Aqueduct"): Plin. 16, 15,
24, § 121: Vitruv. 4. *placina* (usu. a
pond): a wooden r., p. *lignea*, Plin.
34, 12, 32. 5. *arca* (small cistern):
Vitruv. 6, 3, 2. 6. *expr.* by *immis-*
sarium or *receptaculum* (aqueæ), Vitruv.
8, 7 (6), i (q. v.). 7. *conceptâculum*
(that which r.s. something): the veins
are the r. of blood, *vena est c. sangui-*
nis, Gell. 18, 10: of an apparatus
for collecting wind, Plin. 2, 45, 44: v.
RECEPTACLE.

reside: 1. *hâbito*, i: v. **LIVE**,
DWELL. 2. *résideo*, *add*, 2 (to remain
for a while): to r. in a cave, r. in antro,
Ov. M. 1, 575: I would rather have
r.d. in some town, in oppido aliquo mal-
lem *resedisse*, Cic. Att. 11, 6. 3.
conâdo, *add*, *sesum*, 3 (to take up one's
abode, settle): I am undecided whether
to r. here or at Antium, *dubito hic an*
Antii conâdam, Cic. Att. 2, 6. Fig.:
if depravity r.s. in any person's heart,
improbis sit cujus in mente conâdit,
id. Fin. 1, 16, 50 (Klotz). *Phr.*: they
forbid foreigners to r. in towns, *pere-*
grinos uribus uti prohibent, Cic. Off. 3,
11, 47: victory r.s. in the valour of those
cohorts, *victoria constat in earum co-*
hortum virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: a
holy spirit r.s. in our breasts, *sacer intra*
nos spiritus sedet, Sen. Ep. 41, 2.

residence: 1. *Sojourn*, stay.
1. *mansio*: a r. at Formiæ, m.
Formiæ, Cic. Att. 9, 5: a protracted r.,
diutina m., Ter. Ph. 5, 9 (8), 23. 2.
commôrto: that lovely scenery is fitted
for a r., not a temporary visit, *amoenitas*
illa commoratio est, non diversori,
Cic. Fam. 6, 19. 3. *hâbitatio*: the
cost of r., *sumptus habitations*, Cic.
Coel. 7, 17. 4. *expr.* by specific
terms: a r. in the country, *rurasticum*,
Cic. Am. 27, 103: a r. in foreign parts,
peregrinatio, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107. ||
Places of abode: 1. *domicilium*: to
take up their r. in the city, *domicilia*
urbis uti, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 88: to have
one's r. in Italy, d. in Italia habere, id.
Arch. 4, 9: in no other frame can there
be a r. for the mind, in nulla alia figura
d. *mentis esse potest*, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76.
2. *sedes*, *is*, f. (sometimes in pl.
of one dwelling): to take up one's r.,
s. ac *domicilium collocare*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3,
6: v. **ABODE**, **SEAT**. 3. *hâbitâculum*:
Gell.: v. **DWELLING-PLACE**, **HABITATION**.
4. *dômus*, *ûs*, f.: v. **HOUSE**. 5.
rus, *lîria*, n. (a country seat): his an-
cestral country r., r. *paternum*, Hor. Ep.
1, 18, 60.

resident (part. and *adj.*): *expr.* by
the verbs: v. **RESIDE**, and foll. art.

resident (subs.): *hâbitator* (f., -trix,
Auson.): *inhabitants and r.s.*, *incolæ*
et h., Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: a foreign r.,
peregrinus (v. **ALIEN**): *pluralists and*
non-r.s., *pluralistæ et non residentes*,
Milton.

residuary: *résiduus*: v. **REMAINING**.
Phr.: a r. legates, *heredes sine parte*
institutos, Just. Inst. 2, 14, 6.

resign: 1. *obdo*, *ceasi*, *cessum*, 3
(to yield, give up): both *act.* and *neut.*:
constr. with *dat.* of person in whose
favour one r.s.): to r. the victory to the
enemy, c. *victoriam hosti*, Just. 32, 4:
to r. the possession of the gardens in
favour of some one, *hortorum posse-*
sione alicui c., Cic. Mil. 27, 75. 2.
concedo, *ceasi*, *cessum*, 3 (stronger than
preced.): to r. the candidature for the
augurship, c. *anguratus petitionem*,
Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4. 3. *remitto*, *misli*, *mis-*
sum, 3 (to give up): to r. both provinces,
r. *utramque provinciam*, Anton. in Cic.
Phil. 8, 8, 25. Join: *reddere* ac r.,

Cic. Sull. 30, 84: v. **RENOUCE**, **GIVE UP**.

4. *permitto*, *misli*, *missum*, 3 (to
surrender): I have r.d. the whole affair
into his hands, *totum el negotium per-*
misli, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 7 (9), 2: to r. them-
selves to their power, p. se eorum *potes-*
tati, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: r. the rest to the
gods, *permitte divis cetera*, Hor. Od. 1,
9, 9. 5. *ômto*, *ômli*, *ômssum*, 3:
v. **ABANDON**. 6. *dépôno*, *pôsul*, *pôsum*,
3 (to lay down): to r. a province,
d. *provinciam*, Cic. 11a 2, 5: to r. all
hopes of a (successful) struggle, *omnem*
spem contentions d., Caes. B. G. 5, 19.

7. *résigno*, i (to pay back; very
rare): I r. everything, *cuncta résigno*,
Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 34. 8. *effundo*, *fûdi*,
fûsum, 3 (to cast away, let go): to r.
one's life, e. *vitam*, Ov. H. 7, 181: Virg.:
Cic. *Phr.*: to r. a province, *decedere*
provincia, Cic. Lig. 1, 2 (constr. also
with *ex*, *de*, or rarely *ab*): to r. his
civil appointments, *abcedere civibus*
muneribus, Liv. 9, 3, ad init.: he twice
thought of r.ing the supreme power, de
reddenda republica his cogitavit, Suet.
Aug. 28, init.: to r. themselves to mis-
fortune, *submittere animos ad calam-*
itates, Liv. 23, 25, ad init.: to r. oneself
to fate, *præbere se fato*, Sen. Prov. 5, 8:
we r. ourselves to circumstances, *damnis*
nos rel ferendos, id. Ep. 13, 13 (Haase).
(N.B.—Tradere, dedere se implies active
devotion to anything, rather than passive
submission, which is better expr. by
præbere, *permittere*, etc.)

resignation: 1. The act of giv-
ing up. 1. *abdôitio*: v. **ABDICATION**.

2. *ôjûrâtio*: v. **RENUNCIATION**.

3. *cessio* (only as legal t. t.): v.
SURRENDER. 4. *expr.* more freq. by
a vb. || *Calm submission*: *aequo*
animus: to bear a loss with r., detri-
mentum *aequo animo ferre*, Caes. B. G.
5, 52 (v. also **PATIENCE**): with r.,
patienter atque aequo animo, id. B. C.
3, 15.

resigned (part. and *adj.*): to be r.,
aequo animo esse, Cic. Att. 6, 8, ad fin.:
v. **PATIENT**.

resin: *résina*: Plin. 16, 12, 23:
Dimin.: *résinula* (a little bit of r.).
Arnob. *Phr.*: r. taken from the tree
with a portion of the bark, *pix corti-*
cata, Col. 12, 23, ad init.

resinous: 1. *résineus*: Plin.
24, 11, 59. 2. *résineus* (full of
resin): Plin. 26, 8, 30. 3. *résinâlis*:
Coel. Aur.

resined: *résinatus*: r. wine, r. vinum,
Plin. 23, 1, 24: Juv.

resist: 1. *résisto*, *stili*, 3 (constr.
usu. with *dat.*, *abod.*, or pass. *impers.*):
to r. *sortis*, *erupitionibus* r., Caes. B. G.
7, 24: to r. very bravely, *acerrime* r., id.
ib. 7, 62: the power of the tribuneship
r.s. the wilfulness of the consuls, *vis tri-*
bunclia libidinî resistit consulari, Cic.
Agr. 2, 6, 14: the roots r. cold, *radices*
frigorî resistunt, Plin. 19, 5, 23, ad fin.

2. *obesto*, *stili*, *stitum*, 3 (constr.
like preced.): I opposed and r.d. all his
plans, *omnibus ejus consiliis occurri at-*
que obstiti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 17: it is im-
possible to r. nature, *naturæ obstati* non
potest, id. Fin. 2, 15, 49. 3. *resto*,
stili, i (rarer than *resisto*, with which it
is often confused in MSS.: e.g. Liv. 6,
30: constr. usu. *abod.*: rarely *dat.* or
adversus): although more numerous you
with difficulty r. a small number, *pauca*
plures vix restatis, Liv. 23, 45, ad fin.:
the plates r.ing the javelins, *restantibus*
laminis adversum pila, Tac. A. 3, 46.

4. *obsto*, *stili*, i (in this sense only
fig.): v. **WITHSTAND**, **THWART**. 5. *ré-*
pugno, i (constr. with *dat.* or contra:
in poet. also *subj.* or *infj.*): they could
neither r. nor escape, *neque r. neque*
effugere possent, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91: I
did not "assail" but r. your brother, non
ego "oppugnâvi" fratrem tuum sed fra-
tri tuo repugnâvi, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: to
r. the evidence of sight, r. *visus*, id. Acad.
2, 34, 108. Join: r. *obstetereque*, id.
Fin. 4, 7, 17: *resistere* et r., id. Rosc.
Com. 17, 51. 6. *adversor*, i (usu.
with *dat.*: in Tac. with *acc.*: in Pl.

with *contra*, adversus: *to r. this man's base, adversari libidinali hujus*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82: *although nature r.s. adversante et repugnante natura*, Id. Off. 1, 31, 110: *v. OPPOSE*. 7. *refrāgari*, 1: *v. THWART*. 8. *renitor*, 3: *(to struggle against): one motion r.s. the other, alter motus alteri renitor*, Plin. 2, 82, 84: *l.v. CELA*. 9. *obitor*, nixus or nisus, 3: *v. STRUGGLE AGAINST*. 10. *tendo*, *tēndi*, *tensum*, 3: *(to strive in opposition): when he sees Catiline r.ing with great force, ubi videt Catillinam magna vi tendere*, Sall. C. 60: *v. CONTREND*. *Phr.*: *to r. avarice, cupiditatis obvium*, Cic. Verr. 1, 41, 106: *the other legiones dare not r.*, reliquae legiones contra consistere non audent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: *a Aide that r.s. all blows, contra omnes latus cūis infecta*, Plin. 8, 25, 37: *to r. a parent's authority, auctoritatis parentis antefr.*, Tac. A. 5, 3.

resistance: 1. expr. most freq. by the verbs: *to have no thought of r.*, nihil de resistendo cogitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: *if it offers a greater r.*, si magis id renitor, Cels. 5, 28, 12, ad *ind.* 2. *rēnsus*, *ūs*: *id. lb.* 3. *rēpulsus*, *ūs*: *the r. of a harder substance, r. durioris materiae*, Plin. 8, 43, 68. 4. *rēpugnātia*: *v. OPPOSITION*. 5. *dēfensio* (as a milit. t. t.): *v. DEFENCE*.

resistless: 1. *invictus*, *v. IRRISTIBILE*, UNCONQUERABLE. 2. *indomitus*, *r. death*, 1. mors, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 4. 3. more freq. expr. by a verb: *to be r.*, nullo modo obsidi posse, Cic. Clu. 65, 183. *Phr.*: *a r. force of the enemy, nec jam toleranda vis hostium*, Liv. 36, 18.

resistlessly: *"ita ut resisti non possit: to be borne r. along*, rapit, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, ad *fin.*

resolute: 1. *obstinatus* (prop. a part. *fixed, resolved*: constr. with *ad*, *contra*, or rarely *inf.*): *most r. valour, virtus obstinatissima*, Sen. Ep. 71, 10: *spiritus r. for battle, animi ad decertandum o.*, Liv. 6, 3, ad *fin.* 2. *affirmatus* (prop. a part.): *a brave and r. spirit, animus fortis atque o.*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 15 (12): Cic. 3. *firmus* (steady): *you are not r. in defending the right, non r. rectum defendis*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: *r. in his purpose*, f. proposito, Vell. 2, 61, 1: *v. STRADEFART*. 4. *erectus* (lit. upright): *I am much more r.*, multo sum erectior, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 2. 5. *promptus* (*forward, ready*): *all the most r. were put to death, promptissimus quisque intercedunt*, Tac. Agr. 3: *r. audacity, p. audacia*, Sall. C. 12. 6. *fortis*: *a man r. in opposing audacity, vir contra audaciam fortissimus*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: *v. BRAVE, COURAGEOUS*. 7. *praesens*, *ntis* (collected): *almost always joined with animus*: *to have a manly and r. spirit, animo virili et praesenti esse*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7 (8), 64. *Phr.*: *a r. man, tenax propositi vir*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1.

resolutely: 1. *obstinātē*: Caes. B. G. 5, 6: Ter. 2. *offirmātē*: *to resist r.*, o. resistere, Suet. Tib. 25. 3. *constanter*: *v. FIRMLY*. 4. *promptē*: *to meet death r.*, necem p. subire, Tac. A. 16, 10. 5. *fortiter*: *r. make for the port, f. occupa portum*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2: Cic. Caes. v. BRAVELY, COURAGEOUSLY. 6. *destinātē*: Amm. *Phr.*: *if you act r. against him, si fortis fueritis in eo*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 3.

resolution: } 1. *Separation into resolve:* } parts: *best expr. after Cic. Tus. 1, 29, 71*, where, speaking of death, he says, "discessus et secretio ac dirumpens eorum partium quae iunctione aliqua tenebantur": or by disjunctio (opp. to concretio) Id. N. D. 1, 25, 71: *v. DISOLUTION*. 2. *Solutio*: 1. *resolutio*: *the r. of a sophism, r. sophismata*, Gell. 18, 2. 2. *solutio*. *Id. lb.*: *Sen. v. SOLUTION, EXPLANATION*. (N.B.—As a musical t. t. perh. it may be expr. by **resolutio*: cf. the verb.)

III. *Firmness of purpose:* 1. *obstinatio* (firmness, in a good or bad sense): *r. of mind, o. animi*, Sen. Ep. 94, 7: Cic. v. DETERMINATION. 2. *constancia*: *to resort to death with inflexible r.*, irrevocabili constantia ad mortem decurrere, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2: Cic. v. CONSTANCY. 3. *firmitas*: *v. FIRMNESS, STRADEFARTNESS*. 4. *mens, mentis, f. (courage): their r. is weak, and incapable of sustaining reverses, mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas m. eorum est*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: *inflexible r.*, m. solida, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. 5. *animus* (spirit): esp. in such phr. as *praesentia animi*, etc.): *with no less r. and confidence, non minore animo ac fiducia*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: *bravery and r.*, a. acer ac praesens, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84: *such was the valour and r. of the soldiers, ea militum virtus atque ea praesentia animi fuit*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. 6. *consilium* (rare): *r. as the result of previous deliberation: the barbarians were not wanting in r.*, barbaris c. non defuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 34.

IV. *Settled purpose:* 1. *consilium*: *a rash and hasty r.*, temerarium ac repentinum c., Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 28: *dangerous and hot-headed r.s. seem more brilliant than calm and thoughtful ones, periculosa et calida c. quietia et cogitata splendidiore videntur*, Id. Off. 1, 24, 82: *to form a r.*, c. capere, Cic.; Caes. (foll. by *ut* or *inf.*): *suscipere*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112: *Intre*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5; *Intendere*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: *to change one's r.*, c. commutare, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: *fortune favours his r.*, comprobat c. fortuna, Id. B. G. 5, 58. 2. *sententia* (opinion, determination): *to have adopted some fixed r.*, certa aliqua in sententia constituisse, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, ad *init.*: *to overthrow any one's r.*, proposita a. (aliquem) depellere, Id. Lig. 9, 26: *nor could Scipio adhere to his r.*, nec Scipioni stare sententia poterat, Liv. 21, 29: *is this your r.?* sicclue est a? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114. 3. *propositum*: *v. PURPOSE, PLAN*. 4. *destinatio*: *the r. of dying, d. mortis*, Plin. 36, 14, 21. *Phr.*: *a certain r. and will of the mind, animi inductio quaedam et voluntas*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, 62: *it was Tiberius' firm r.*, fixum Tiberio fuit, Tac. A. 1, 47: *it was his thorough r. to avoid the Roman arms*, (e)l penitus infirmum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac. A. 15, 5: *youth helps greatly to strengthen this r.*, multum ad hanc rem probandam adjuvat adolescentia, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: *whose arrival strengthened the r. of our men, cuius adventus nostros firmavit*, Id. lb. 3, 65: *to form a r.*, consilio, lul. sultum, 3 (constr. with *de* or *ab*); *to form an unwise r.*, male c., Sall. C. 51, ad *init.* V. *A formal expression of opinion: nearest word sententia: his r. being unanimously adopted, omnium consensu hac sententia probata*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: freq. expr. by verb: *v. RESOLVE*, No. V.

resolve (v.): I. *To separate into parts:* 1. *dissolvo*, vi, *solutum*, 3: *if the soul is a harmony it will be r.d. as animus est harmonia dissolvetur*, Cic. Tus. 1, 11, 24: *we see that anything can be more rapidly r.d. than reconstructed, quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus quam refici*, Lucr. 1, 556: *as a medic. t. t. in Plin. 20, 12, 48* (in which sense also digerere, discutere are used by Plin. and Cels.). 2. *dissolvo*, vi, *solutum*, 3: *others think the soul is r.d. into its elements, all animum censent dissipari*, Cic. Tus. 1, 9, 18: *v. DISPERSE, SEPARATE*. II. *To solve, explain:* 1. *dissolvo*, vi, *solutum*, 3: *how do you r. these points?* illa queraemodum dissolvitis? Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29. 2. *solvo*, vi, *solutum*, 3: *v. SOLVE, EXPLAIN*. III. *As t. t. in music:* *resolvo*, vi, *solutum*, 3 (Kircher. Musurg. vol. 1. p. 334, sq. Rome, 1650). IV. *To determine:* 1. *sistuo*, ul, *sutum*, 3 (constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, *rel. clause*, or *subj.*): *he had r.d. to fight a battle, statuerat praelio decertare*, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: *they r. to send 10,000 men into the town, statuunt ut x milia hominum in oppidum militantur*, Id. B. G. 7, 21: I

had r.d. to go straight along the Appian road to Rome, statueram recta Appia Romam (ec. ire), Cic. Att. 16, 10. 2. *constituo*, ul, *sutum*, 3 (constr. mostly with *inf.*): *he r.d. to wage war, bellum gerere constituit*, Caes. B. G. 4, 6. 3. *decerno*, crevi, *cretum*, 1: *he had r.d. to cross the Rhine, Rhenum transire decreverat*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: *to r. to spend the rest of one's days far from public life, reliquam aetatem a re publica procul habendam d.*, Sall. C. 4. 4. *delibero*, 1 (mostly in part.): *he had determined and r.d. not to be present, statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 1. 5. *Jo in*: *d. et constituere*, Id. Agr. 1, 8, 25. 6. *obstino*, 1 (rarely absol. foll. by *inf.*, *to be r.d. on*: constr. with *acc.*, *ad*, or *inf.*): *they had r.d. to conquer or to die, obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori*, Liv. 23, 29: *v. DETERMINE*. 8. *indico*, xi, *ctum*, 3 (constr. with *animus* or *in animus*, and a foll. *inf.* or *subj.*): *to r. to speak about divination, animus l. de divinatione dicere*, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: *to r. to labour and to watch, in animus l. laborare, vigilare*, Sall. C. 54. 7. *expr.* by certum est (constr. with *dat.* of person r.ing): *I have r.d. to say everything, certum est deliberaturum omnia dicere*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: *I have r.d. to go to a physician, certum est, ibo ad medicum*, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 4. 8. *expr.* sometimes by *fut. part.*: *r.d. nowhere to trust himself to fortune, nullo loco fortunae se commissurus*, Liv. 22, 12, ad *init.*: *they go to battle r.d. to die, evadunt in praelium perituri*, Nigelsb. Sull. p. 113. *Phr.*: *I am r.d. consilium est mihi*, Cic. Att. 5, 5: *news is brought that the Helvetians were r.d. to march, renuntiatur Helvetiis eesse in animo iter facere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: *if I were not firmly and unalterably r.d. as mihi non animo fixum immotum eederet*, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: *if I were quite r.d. upon anything, si satis consilium quodam de re haberem*, Cic. Att. 13, 50. V. *To pass a formal resolution:* 1. *censeo*, 2 (used prop. of the Senate: constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj.*): *the Senate r.d. that he should defend the Aedui, senatus consultum ut Aeduos defenderet*, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: *v. DECREE*. 2. *placet*, *plicuit*, and *placitum* est, 2 (to be approved or r.d. on: constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj. clause*): *it was r.d. that letters should be written, placitum est ut epistolae scriberentur*, Tac. A. 1, 36: Caes. B. G. 7, 15.

resort (v.): I. *To frequent:* 1. *celebro*, 1; or *frequento*, 1: *v. FREQUENT*. 2. *commeo*, 1 (to visit often: constr. with *ad*, *in* with *acc.*, or *adv. of direction*): *Delos, whither all used to r. with their wives, Delos, quo omnes cum meribus commeabant*, Cic. Manil. 18, 55: Caes. 3. *ventio*, 1 (to come often: constr. like preced.): *chaymen r. to them, ad eos mercatores ventitant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. 4. *confuo*, *fluxi*, 3: *v. FLOCK TOGETHER*. II. *To have recourse to:* 1. *dēcurro*, *cūcurri* or *curri* (the latter is more usu.: the former in Caes. and Liv.: sometimes *impers.*), *cursum*, 3: *to r. to that kind of exhortation, d. ad istam hortationem*, Cic. Caelcin. 23, 65: *to r. to pitiful prayers, d. ad miseras preces*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 59: Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 2. *descendo*, di, *sum*, 3 (to lower oneself to: constr. with *ad*, rarely with *acc.* after *in*, or *adv. of direction*: or *impers.*): *to r. to force of arms, d. ad vim atque ad arma*, Caes. B. C. 7, 33: *they r. to that expedient timidly and gradually, timide ac pedetentim istuc descendunt*, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: *to r. to extreme measures, ad extrema d.*, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: *to which they never r.d. before, quo nunquam ante descensum est (al. discessum)*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 3. *confugio*, *fugī*, 3 (to take refuge): *to r. to entreaties, c. ad preces*, Quint. 6, 1, 4: *to r. to the mighty power of the Etruscans, c. ad florentes Etruscorum opea*, Liv. 1, 2: (FLY FOR) REFUGE. 4. *recurro*, *curri*, 3: *to r. to those authors,*

ni eos auctores r., Quint. 1, proem. 17: **v. HAVE RECOURER.** 5. adhibeo, 2: **v. EMPLOY.** Phr.: *no spot to which they may r., nulla sedes quo concurrant*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, ad med.

resort (subs.): 1. *A frequented place.* 1. locus cōlēber: Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: *a place of great r.* 1. celebrissimus, id. Att. 12, 21, ad fin. 2. stātio: *a very favourite r. of sea-birds*, a. gratissima mergis, Virg. Aen. 5, 128: *to sit in places of public r.*, in stationibus sedere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, ad init.: **v. HATST.** Phr.: *a market town of the greatest r. in the whole kingdom*, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47: *a mart which grew to be a place of r. during the war*, per bellum coeptum frequentari emporium, Liv. 24, 7, ad fin. 11. *Resort*: best expr. by the verb: **v. also RECOURER.** Phr.: *the last r., extremum auxilium*, Caes. **v. RECOURER.**

resound: 1. Trans. *resōno*, 1: **v. TO RE-ECRO.** Phr.: *the stone when struck r.s the tones of the Cyllenian lyre*, lapis recrepat Cyllenia murrura pulsus, Virg. Clr. 108. 11. *Intrans.*

1. *resōno*, 1 (with abl. of the sound, or its source: poet. with acc.): *the house r.s with a loud uproar*, resonat domus magno strepitu, Hor. S. 1, 2, 19: *the thickets r. with tuneful birds*, virgulta resonant avibus canoris, Virg. G. 2, 328: *the shores r. with the kingfisher*, litorea resonant alcyonem, id. Ib. 3, 338. Join: *recinere* et r., Cic. Brut. 46, 171. 2. *persōno*, ul. *itum*, 1 (to ring with): *the house r.s with song*, cantu domus personat, Cic. Pla. 10, 22: Hor. 3. *sōno*, ul. *itum*, 1: *the sea, the woods, r. with the north wind*, mare, silvae aquilone sonant, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: **v. SOUND.** (N.B.—Exsōno, 1, is found in Petr.) 4. *reclno*, 3: Cic. **v. resonō.** 5. *reclno*, 1 (very rare): Mart. 2, 86, 3. (N.B.—Not only the compounds with re- which follow, but also the corresponding simple verbs are sometimes used to express the idea of *ring*.) 6. *reclamo*, 1: *the seas, dashing against the rocks, r.*, scopulis illisa reclangant aequora, Virg. G. 3, 261.

7. *reclno*, 1: *the hollow cymbals r.*, cava cymbala recrepant, Catull. 61, 29. 8. *reclno*, 4 (to bellow back): *the Ionian rug r.ing with the south wind*, Ionius remugiens sinus noto, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: Virg.: Catull. 9. *reclno*, 1 (to roar): *the woods r.*, rebant silvae, Virg. G. 3, 223. 10. *reclno*, 1 (to thunder back): *the place r.s with the din*, reclangit loca fremitu, Catull. 61, 82. 11. *reclno*, 1 (to r. with groans): Stat. Th. 5, 399. 12. *reclno*, 3: Amm. 13. *reclno*, 1 in Varr. R. 2, praef. § 2, is dub.

resounding: 1. *resōno*: Ov. M. 3, 496. 2. *resōnābilis*: Ov. M. 3, 358. 3. *persōno* (*ringing*): Val. Fl.: Petr. 4. *expr. by a part: the far-r. Ausidus*, longe sonans Ausidus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 2: **v. RESOUND, SOUND.**

resource: 1. *subsidiū* (*a help to fall back upon*): *I have prepared this r. for myself from my youth*, hoc mihi a. ab adolescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: *to provide r.s for all states of life*, subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: Caes. B. G. 4, 31: **v. REFUGE.** 2. *auxiliū* (*help, aid*): *to deprive the Romans of two great r.s*, magna duo a. detrabere Romanis, Liv. 31, 33: *to try the last r.*, extremum a. experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. 3. *regressus*, *his* (*remedy*): *to have no r. against the seller*, nullum adversus venditorem habere r., Pomp. Dig. 21, 2, 34: Tac. **v. RETRACT, REMEDY.** 4. *cōpia* (*mostly plur.*): *esp. freq. as milit. t. t.*: *lest he seek some other r. and desert you*, ne quam aliam quaerat copiam ac te deserat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54: *as milit. t. t. v. FORCES. Join: *facilitates* et c., Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 135. 5. (*ope*), *ōpis*, *f.* (*nom. sing. not used*): *in this sense* (see *pl.*): *the vast r.s of the state*, tantae o. rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 1, 1: *they have no**

r.s in themselves for a happy life, nihil est in ipsis opib. ad beate vivendum, id. Sen. 2, 4. 6. *facilitates*, *um*, *pl. f.* (*not in sing.*, in this sense): *such intellectual r.s*, tantae f. ingenii, Cic. Att. 3, 10, ad med.: *the r.s of his country being already drained*, exhaustis jam patriae facultatibus, Nep. Hann. 6, 2. Phr.: *a quick wit, fertile in r.s*, ingenium facile et copiosum, Quint. 10, 1, 128: *he had no r. left*, quo se verteret non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; nihil (illi) relinquebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: *Lepidus being deprived of his r.s*, exuto Lepido, Tac. A. 1, 2.

respect (v.): 1. *To esteem highly.* 1. *observo*, 1: *to r. his fellow tribesmen*, o. tribules suos, Cic. Planc. 18, 45. Join: o. et colere, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, extr. 2. *cōlo*, *cōlū*, *cultum*, 3 (to honour): *to r. any one*, observantia c. aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: **v. HONOUR.** (N.B.—It is a stronger term than the preced. but weaker than the foll.: cf. id. Am. 22, 82: *not only to r. and love each other, but even to feel profound regard*, non solum c. inter se ac diligere, sed etiam revereri.) 3. *revereor*, *itus*, 2 (to regard respectfully): *whom he loved as a brother*, et even r'd as an elder brother, quem amabat ut fratrem et jam ut majorem fratrem verebatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: *the slaves feared him*, the children r'd him, all loved him, metuebant servi, verebantur liberi, omnes carum habebant, id. Sen. 11, 37. 4. *revereor*, *itus*, 2: **v. TO REVERENCE.** 5. *auspicio*, *pecti*, *pectum*, 3 (to look up to): *to r. those men*, eos viros a., Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36. 6. *expr. by verbs like facio*, aestimo, habeo, with gen. of price, or adv.: *I exceedingly r. Pompey*, Pompeium plurimi facio, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: *to r. any one's authority*, auctoritatem allicuius magni aestimare, id. Att. 7, 15: habere, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: **v. ESTEEM, VALUE.** 11. *To concern*: stitinet, 2 (used imperis.): **v. RELATE**, No. 11. Phr.: *as r.s liberty to change his mind*, ad immutandum animi licentiam, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: *as r.s is often to be expr. by abl. alone*, or with a., ab: *unprepared as r.s men*, money, imparatus a. militibus, a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15: **v. foll. art.** (111.).

respect (subs.): 1. *High esteem.* 1. *observantia*: *I was never wanting in r. for you*, mea tibi o. nunquam defuit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3. (It is def., as "per quam aetate aut sapientia aut honore aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veneremur et colimus," id. Inv. 2, 22: *observatio*, which in Cic. denotes observation, is used for *respect* in Val. Max. 1, 1, 8.)

2. *honor*: *to give to every one the rank and r. due to him*, suum cuique gradum et h. reddere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: *to mention any one out of r.*, aliquem honoris causa nominare, id. Ib. 2, 6, 6: *pass.*: **v. HONOUR, ESTEEM.** 3. *reverentia* (stronger than either of the preced.): *r. for what is just and right*, recti r. et aequi, Mart. 11, 5, 1: *self-r.*, sui r., Sen. Ep. 25, 6: *the greatest r. is due to boyhood*, maxima debetur pietas r., Juv. 14, 47: *to show r.*, adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99 (q. v.): **v. REVERENCE.**

4. *verecundia* (in this sense rare; const. with gen. obj.): *r. for this rank*, v. huius ordinis, Liv. 4, 45, ad fin.: *r. for age*, aetatis v., id. 1, 6, ad fin. 5. *suspensio*, *ūs*: *undue self-r.*, nimis sui o., Sen. Ben. 2, 26: **v. R.** 6. *religio* (*religio*: a religious r. or awe): *r. for an oath*, r. iuris iurandi, Cic. Font. 9, 20.

7. *speciatio*: *Good*. Phr.: *to lose utterly the r. of good men*, bonorum iudicium funditus perdere, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 3: *my manner of life has procured me the r. of men*, vitae ratio dimanavit ad estimationem bonorum, id. Cael. 3, 6: *did any rise out of r. to him when he came into the senate-house?* an aliquem in curiam venientis assurrexit? id. Pla. 12, 26: *to pay one's r.s to any one*, salutare aliquem, Sall. Cat. 28: *my son Cicero sends you his r.s* (in a letter), salvis a meo Cicerone, Cic. Att. 6, 2, extr. 11. *Regard*, attention: *ratio*:

v. REGARD. Phr.: *to have r. to persons*, **v. PERSON**, No. 111. 111. *Relation*, reference: 1. *ratio*: **v. REFERENCE.**

2. *expr. by various nouns*, which, however, can only be used in certain phr. (1) *pars*, *dis*, *f.*: *the power of fortune is great in both r.s*, magna est vis fortunae in utramque partem, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19; *in every r.*, in omnes p., id. Sest. 9, 21; *omni ex (a) parte*, id. Am. 21, 79. (11) *gēnus*, *gēneris*, *n.*: *in that r.*, in isto genere, Auct. Dom. 6, 14: *in every r.*, in omni g., Cic. Rep. 2, 20: *in some r.*, in aliquo g., id. de Or. 2, 4, 17: cf. id. Planc. 9, 23. (111) *res*, *rei*, *f.*: *that it would help them in two important r.s*, in duas r. magnas id. usul fore, Liv. 37, 15: *in other r.s*, ceteris r., Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 117: *in all r.*, in omnibus r., id. Vatin. 7, 17. (1V) *locus* (*point*): *in one r.*, uno loco, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 22: *in many r.s*, multis locis, id. Tusc. 4, fin.

3. *expr. by a prep.*: (1) *ad*: *in r. of all other things*, ad omnia alia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46; Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19. (11) *ab*: *he lacked nothing in r. of natural ability or education*, nihil isti neque a natura neque a doctrina defuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 219. (111) *de*: **v. RESPECTING, CONCERNING.** 4. *expr. by the abl. without a prep.* (*modal abl.*): *they surpass the others in r. of the theory and practice of navigation*, scientia atque usu rerum nauticarum ceteros antecedit, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: *but what creature is unwieldy in r. of figure?* at figura quae (bellua) vastior? Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (ad fig. ram).

5. *expr. by ades. or adv. phr.*: (1) *in other r.s*, ceterum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (12) *11*: ceteroquin (quin), id. Fam. 6, 19, 1; alioquin (quin), Hor. S. 1, 6, 66; cetero, alia, alibi, Plin. [not good]: *in every r.*, omnino: **v. ENTIRELY**: *ad*, in omnia, Vell. 2, 23, 6; 2, 13, 1. 6. *expr. by a clause introduced by quod (as fin.)*: *in r. to your request that I should send my writings to you*, quod rogas ut mea tibi scripta mittam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23: Pln. 4, 25, 69.

respectability: *honestas*: *to lose all r.*, h. omnem amittere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114. (N.B.—*Speciabilis* in Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5, et al. is an official title, and therefore not equiv. to r.)

respectable: 1. *Worthy of respect*: 1. *honestus* (*honourable*): *born in a r. station*, honesto loco natus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: *there is no opening for r. occupations*, artibus h. nullus est locus, Juv. 3, 21: *the Cretans consider brigandage r.*, Cretes latrocinari honestum putant, Cic. Rep. 3, 9. 2. *verērabilis*: **v. REVEREND.** 3. *bōnus* (often used of men of good birth and standing), Cic. Clu. 65, 182: *of r. family*, bono genere natus, Pl. (N.B.—*Speciabilis* is an official epithet.) Phr.: *all the r. people in the state are agreed*, omnes honestates civitatis una consentiunt, Cic. Sest. 51, 100: *a tolerably r. freedman*, mundior libertinus, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 12. 11. *Passable, tolerable*: *tolērabilis*: **v. TOLERABLE**.

respectably: 1. *Becomingly*: *hōneste*: *r. dressed*, h. vestiti, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111; § 31: Hor.: *Cic.*: **v. DECENTLY, DECOROUSLY.** 11. *Tolerably*: *tolērabilliter*, *altis*: **v. TOLERABLY.**

respected: *spectatus*: *of no note as a physician*, but r. as a man, medicus ignobilis sed a homo, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: *a most highly r. man*, spectatissimus vir, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: **v. ESTEEM, HONOUR.**

respectful: 1. *observans*: *a man most r. towards me*, observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11. 2. *revereōs*: *his language towards his father was r.*, sermo erga patrem r., Tac. H. 1, 17: **v. REVERENTIAL.** 3. *verecundus* (*showing a proper sense of shame or deference to others*): **v. MODEST.** Phr.: *they rise from their seats in a r. manner*, honorifice consurgunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 62, 138.

respectfully: 1. *revereōter*: Plin. Ep. 3, 21: Tac. 2. *verecunde*: **v. MODESTLY.** 3. *expr. by circuml. cum summa observantia*, etc.: **v. REASPECT** (1).

respecting (*prep.*): 1. de (constr. with *abst.*): *his language r. himself*, sermo de se, Tac. H. 1, 17: Cic. v. ABOUT, CONCERNING. 2. circa (constr. with *acc.*): *a dispute r. words*, c. verba dissenso, Quint. 3, 11, 5: Tac.

respective (*Expr.* by the pron. *respectively*): quisque, or a distributive pron. or adj.: *each (constituent) part in nature, whether of body or mind, has its r. energy*, cuiusque partis naturae et in corpore et in animo sua quaeque vis est, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46: *to appoint one commandant to each legion r.*, singulis legionibus singulos legatos praeficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: *to billet two gladiators on each household r.*, gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum distribuere, Cic. Att. 7, 14, ad fin.: also *expr.* by hic... ille: v. ONE, NO. V.: *if they each reply r.*, si respondeant singuli separatim, Justin. Inst. 3, 16, 80, prople, singillatim: v. INDIVIDUALLY: Virgil, Sall. J. 49, ad med.

respirable: spirabilis: Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.

respiration: 1. respiratio: Cic. Tim. 6. 2. respiratio, *as the lungs expand by r.*, pulmones respiratio se dilatant, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 116. 3. spiritus, *as (a breathing): the air inhaled by r. sustains living creatures*, aer spiritus ductus alit animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: (In the foll. phr. it prop. denotes the breath drawn): *his r. is becoming difficult*, a labitur, Tac. A. 6, 50: *a. interclusus arte meat*, Curt. 3, 6, 14: *r. spiritus meatus*, Quint. 7, 10, 10 (cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13): *his r. had grown easier*, liberius meare s. cooperat, Curt. 3, 5, 9.

4. suspirium: Lucan. 9, 928 (in pl.). 5. respiraculum: Mamert. Phr.: *difficulty of r.*, difficultas spirandi, Cels. 4, 4, 2: anbellus, *as*, Cic. v. ASTHMA, FANTING: *to take away the breath and impede r.*, spiritum intercludere nec animam recipere aere, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 8: *aspiratio aere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 81: *to carry on the functions of r.*, attrahere et reddere animam, Plin. 11, 37, 72.

respire: respiro, *as*: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 118: v. BREAKS, and preced. art.

respiratory: spirabilis: *r. organs*, a. thiera, Plin. 9, 7, 6: it may also be *expr.* by spirandi officina, id. 11, 37, 72: *r. organs*, perh. conceptusculum spiritus, Gell. 18, 10, ad fin. (For the erroneous views of the ancients on this subject, see Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 118: Whewell, Hist. Ind. Sc. vol. III. p. 327.)

respite: 1. mora (delay): *to seek a r. from punishment*, m. supplicii quaerere, Cic. Verr. 5, 64, 165: v. REFRIEVE, DELAY. 2. intermissio: *without any r.*, sine ulla intermissione, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: v. INTERMISSIO. 3. intercapdo, *inis, f.* (an interval): *a r. from trouble*, l. molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61. 4. laxamentum (a relaxation): *if there were any r. from war*, si quid laxamentum a bello esset, Liv. 9, 41, ad med.: Cic. v. REST. Phr.: *to seek a few days' r.*, paucorum dierum intersecum petere, Tac. A. 3, 69: *to grant a few days' r. for a payment*, paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74.

resplendence: splendor: v. BRIGHTNESS, BRILLIANT: (resplendētia occurs in Aug.).

resplendent: splendidus: v. BRIGHT, BRILLIANT. Phr.: *to be r.*, resplendere, Virg. Aen. 12, 741: renidēre, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 2.

resplendently: splendide: v. BRIGHTLY, BRILLIANTLY.

respond: respondeo, dt, sum, 2: v. ANSWER.

respondent: 1. One who answers: respondent: Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 7: better *expr.* by a verb: v. ANSWER. 2. T. l. in law: reus: v. DEFENDANT, ACCUSED. Phr.: *one side is that of the plaintiff, the other that of the r.*, pars altera agētis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1.

response: 1. responsio (a reply): also, the opinion of an oracle: Cic. Liv. v. ANSWER. 2. carmen,

carminia, *as* (of an oracle): v. PROPHECY. In eccl. sense, cantus responsorius or responsorium, Isid. Orig. 6, 19: antiphona, Paulin. Vit. Ambr. § 13.

responsibility: nearest word praestatio (near-ranty): *to write under the r. of proving one's statements*, ad p. scribere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, ad fin.: it may also be *expr.* by OBLIGATION. Phr.: *to undertake a heavy r.*, onus officii suscipere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: *to undertake so difficult a matter with its attendant r.*, tantam difficultatem cum crimine suscipere, id. Verr. 5, 24, 61 (Nägelsb.): *on my own r.*, meo periculo, id. v. RISK.

responsible: 1. Accountable: 1. reus (one who is bound, liable): *that each one should be r. for defending his own part*, ut suae quisque partis tuendae reus esset, Liv. 25, 30: v. ACCOUNTABLE. 2. *expr.* by praesto, still, altum and stitum, 1 (to be r. for): *no body can be r. for popular impulses*, impetus populi nemo p. potest, Cic. Or. 2, 28, 124: *to be r. for nothing*, nihil p. id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, § 9. 3. *expr.* by various phr.: *to live under the impression that we are r.*, ita vivere ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. Verr. 2, 11, 28: *to be r. for Cassius*, pro Cassio recipere, id. Fam. 11, 1, 4: *to hold any one r.*, rationem recipere ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: *the opinion has prevailed that he is r. on the ground of negligence*, praevalluit culpae nomine teneri eum, Justin. Inst. 3, 25, 9: *to render r.*, obligo, 1: v. BIND (and Smith's Dict. Ant. under obligatio): *a guardian who is not r.*, aneclogistis, Julianus in Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7. II. Substantial, able to pay: locupies, *as* (trustworthy, safe, sure): *we are prisoners who are sufficiently r.*, rei satis l. sumus, Liv. 9, 9, ad fin.: Cic.

responsive: repāribilis: v. REPEATING, RESOUNDING: where two persons or sets of persons answer each other in turn, alternus, Virg. E. 3, 59 (Aeneas, Serv. ad loc.). Phr.: *Echo responds, r. to their wailing*, plangentibus aesonat echo, Ov. M. 3, 507.

responsively: responsive: Acon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 56, ad fin.: v. preced. art. (antiphonāliū occurs in late eccl. Latin).

rest (*sub.*): 1. Repose: 1. quies, *as*, f. (*r. from care or labour*): *the most placid r.*, placatissima q., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: *soothing r.*, blanda q., Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 140: *indolent r.*, pigra q., id. 2, 3, 66: *death is a state of r. from toils and sufferings*, mors laborum ac miseriae q., est, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: *to give the army three hours' r.*, exercitui tres horas ad quietem dare, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: *my mind is at the watch and I take no r.*, excubo animo nec ullam partem capio quietis, Cic. Att. 9, 11, ad fin. Join: q. et tranquillitas, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2. Transf.: of sleep: *gentle r.*, mollis q., Catul. 63, 38: *to go to r.*, ire ad quietem: *quiet* se tradere, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60 and 61: *dare*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: *to disturb one's r.*, q. aliquis turbare, Prop. 1, 3, 17: v. SLEEP. (N.B.—Quies was personified, and worshipped at Rome, Liv. 4, 41.) 2. requies, *as*, f. (no pl. or dat. sing.: acc. requietem or reguem; abt. requiete and requile): *r. from toils*, r. laborum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: *to seek r. from one's avocations*, ex occupationibus r. quaerere, Lucretius in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1. 3. stium (leisure): hence repose: sometimes pl. in poet.: *to pray the gods for r.*, otium divos rogare, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: *a god hath given us this r.*, deus nobis haec o. fecit, Virg. Ecl. 1, 6: *to take refuge in the haven of r.*, in portum otii confugere, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. Join: pax, tranquillitas, o., id. Agr. 2, 37, 103: *so, the profoundest calm of peace and r.*, summa tranquillitas pacis et otii, id. ib. 1, 8, 24. 4. pax, pācia, f. (peace): chiefly in poet.: *now he repoeses, lapped in peaceful r.*, nunc placida compositus pace quiescit, Virg. Aen. 1, 249. Phr.: *to be at r.*, requiescere: v. REST (v.): *to have one's mind at r.*, tranquillo esse

animo, Cic. Sen. 20, 74: *to give the enemy no r.*, hosti nihil laxamentum dare, Liv. 15, 21: *Antony gave me no r.*, nunquam per Antonium quietus fui, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1: *ambition allured men's minds no r.*, ambitio animos hominum exercebat, Sall. C. 11, ad init.: *no leisure brings me r. from toil*, nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, Hor. Epod. 17, 24: *a season of lengthened r.*, longae feriae, id. Od. 4, 5, 37: *a r.* (in music), *pausa*; mori.

II. A support: stātimen, *as*, n. v. SUPPORT, PROP.: *vāra is used for a pole to spread nets on*, Lucan. 4, 439 (also lines); by Anson. Idyll. 12, *procyf*, for a r. on which a cross plant is supported. Phr.: *the stupid r. of the little bridge*, inepta crura ponticulū, Catul. 17, 3 (in a comic poem); *r. of a lance*, *loculamentum hastae* (?); *the rides, lance in r.*, against the consul himself, in ipsum infans consulem dirigit equum, Liv. 2, 6, (q. v.): *to set lance in r.*, perh. **hastam protendere*, after Tac. A. 2, 21.

III. The remainder: *expr.* by *ad.*: (1) reliquus (remaining, after the subtraction of a certain quantity: often used *subs.*): *the r. of the night*, reliquum noctis, Liv. 2, 25 (cf. Cic. Sen. 20, 73): *the r. of the army*, reliquus exercitus, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: *the r. took to flight*, reliqui fugae se mandantur, id. ib. 12: *as for the r.*, quod reliquum est, de reliquo, Cic. Att. 16, 15; 16, 13 c. (II) ceter, *ra*, rum (no nom. sing. masc.: rare in sing.: the r., viewed as a whole): *there were very few remaining, and the r. were dismissed*, erant perpauci reliqui, ceteri dimissi, Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 87: *the r. of their lifetime*, c. vita ceterum, Sall. C. 52, ad fin.: *more polished than the r.*, ceteris humanioribus, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. (III) alius (not in Cic.: used where two contrasted objects form a whole): *the r. of the army*, a. exercitus, Liv. 21, 27: Caes. Phr.: *as for the r.*, quod superest, Cic. Att. 9, 19, ad fin.: ceteroquin, id. v. RESPECT (*subs.*), III.

rest, to find: 1. conquesco, *ēvi*, stum, 3 (to find r. or pleasure for the feelings and affections): *to find r. in the mutual affection of a friend*, c. in amicit mutua benevolentia, Cic. Am. 6, 22. 2. acquiesco, *ēvi*, stum, 3 (syn. of preced.: constr. in Cic. mostly with *in*: also with *ab* or *dat.*): *we old men find r. in the love of the young*, senes in caritate adolescentium acquiescimus, Cic. Am. 27, 101.

rest (v): A. Intrans: 1. To be at rest, repose: 1. quiesco, *ēvi*, stum, 3 (very freq. in the poets): *the sword r. in its sheath*, ensis vagina quiescit, Stat. S. 4, 5, 51: *the raging seas had r. (sunk to rest)*, saeva quiescant aequora, Virg. Aen. 4, 523: of r. in sleep, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32: of r. in the grave; *mayst thou r. calmly*, placide quiescas, Tac. Agr. 46: *the land r.s* (i. e. lies fallow), terra quiescit, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 40. 2. requiesco, *ēvi*, stum, 3: *to r. on one's bed*, r. lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33: *to r. at all during the night*, r. nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: *when the mind r.s after many dangers*, ubi animus ex multis periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4, ad init.: esp. of the dead: *to r. in the grave*, r. in sepulcro, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: *to r. in peace*, r. in pace, Inacr. 3. acquiesco, *ēvi*, stum, 3 (to become physically quiet): *to r. three hours*, tres horas a., Cic. Att. 13, 34: *to r. (= to die) in his 70th year*, anno a. septuagesimo, Nep. Han. 13: Inscr.

4. conquesco, *ēvi*, stum, 3 (to r. wholly): *to r. at noonday*, meridie c., Caes. B. G. 7, 46: *when has his dagger r. (i. e. been unemployed)*, quando illius sica conquevit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37. 5. interquiesco, *ēvi*, stum, 3 (to rest between whiles, pause): *when I had said this, and had r. a little*, cum haec dixissem et paululum interquiescissem, Cic. Brut. 23, 91: Sen. Ep. 78, 9. 6. cesso, 1 (to be inactive): *if you can r. awhile*, si quid c. potes, Virg. Ecl. 7, 10: *why are your feet at r.?* quid cessant pedes? Phaedr. 1, 9, 5. Phr.: *to r.*, quietem capere,

Caes. B. G. 6, 27: *the Furies never let them r.* Furiae nunquam consistere patiuntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: *to r. from care and business*, vacare cura et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: *my eyes r'd on their countenances*, oculi mei in eorum vultu habitabant, id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: "*here r.s.*" (in epigraph), hic situs est, Tib. 3, 2, 20: *v. lxx.* || **To be supported on, depend upon:** 1. *nitro*, nitens and nitus, 3 (constr. with *abl.*: rarely *abl.* with *in*, or *de*: in fig. sense with *in* and *abl.* or *adv.* of place): *to r. on his spear*, *n. hasta*, in hastam, Virg. Aen. 6, 760; 12, 398: *v. to LEAN*. Fig.: *to r. on his influence*, auctoritate n., Caes. B. C. 3, 43: *on whose life r'd the safety of the state*, in cuius vita nitebatur salus civitatis, Cic. Mil. 7, 10. 2. *innitro*, nitus or nitus (Tac.), 3 (constr. with *dat.* or *abl.*): *ring on his spear*, innitens hastae, Ov. M. 14, 819: *Caes. Fig.: these concerns, r'ing on the shoulders of us all*, haec innixa in omnium nostrum humeris, Auct. Har. Resp. 27, 60. 3. *annitro*, nitus or nitus, 3 (*to lean upon*: constr. with *ad* or *dat.*): *a spear r'ing against a pillar*, hasta annixa columnae, Virg. Aen. 12, 92: *Cic. Am. 23, 88*. 4. *requeleo*, evl, etum, 3 (very rare): *the vine r.s on the elm*, vitis requelescit in ulmo, Ov. M. 14, 665. 5. *expr.* by *situm esse* (in aliquo, in aliqua re; only in fig. sense): *as far as r.s with me*, quantum est situm in nobis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: *the side power in this affair r.s with you*, huiusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, id. Mur. 39, 83: *v. DEPEND*. Phr.: *r'ing against the trunk of a tree*, arboris acclinis truncus, Virg. Aen. 10, 835: *the supreme power r'd with him*, ad hunc respiciebat summa Imperii, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: *the power r.s upon your shoulders*, humeris tuis sedet Imperium, Plin. Pan. 10. 6. *Trans.*: *To cause to rest or depend:* 1. *repono*, pono, positum, 3: *the cranes r. their heads and necks on the backs of those who fly before them*, grues in tergo praevolitantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125. Fig.: *r. the whole cause on your clemency and good feeling*, in vestram mansuetudinem atque humanitatem totam causam repono, id. Sull. 33, 92. 2. *appono*, appo, and ul, etum, and itum, 1 (*to place near or at*): *to r. themselves against the trees*, a se ad arbores, Caes. B. G. 6, 27.

rested: *requiescens* (part. and *adj.*: *refreshed*), *the soldiers, r. and fresh*, milites r., Integer, Liv. 44, 38, *ad fin.* *Ov. restit:* *quietus*: *the night had found them r.*, quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A. 1, 49: *Cic. v. QUIET*, TRANQUIL. Phr.: *r. in sleep*, somno positus, Virg. Aen. 4, 527: *r. (on a couch, etc.)*, reclinis: *v. RECLINING*.

resting-place: 1. *expr.* by *locus* (pl. *loci*) and qualifying words: *to find no r.*, l. consistendi non reperire, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: *a quiet r.*, tranquillitas ad quietem l., id. Rep. 1, 4: *a most quiet and peaceful r.*, l. quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2. 2. *cabile*, la, n. (*a place to repose in*: of beasts, a lair): *my r. is the earth*, mihi c. est terra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 60: *Tac. A. 1, 49*. 3. *sedes*, *is* (*settled abode*): *may it be the r. of my old age*, ut meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6. 4. *diversorium* (*a r. on a journey, an inn*: also fig.): *to stop at Caesar's speech*, as at some convenient r., requiescere in Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo peroptatuno d., Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 234. 5. *sepulcrum*: *v. GRAVE*, SEPULCRUM. [N.B.—In inscr. and eccl. authors we find *quietorium*, requietorium: a single grave is cubiculum, dormitio; a collection of graves, coemeterium (*sleeping-place*), or area (*churchyard*).] Phr.: *to have a refuge and r.*, habere quo confugas, ubi conqueas, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.

restitution: 1. *restitutio* (a t. t. in law): *Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 22: more fully expr. by r. in integrum: v. Dict. Ant.*

2. *restitutio* (a bringing back: very rare): *a voluntary r.*, r. voluntaria, Sen. Ep. 81, 10. 3. *restitutio* (a repairing): *v. RESTORATION*. Phr.: *to make r.*, restituere: *v. RESTORS*, REDDENS, AMITTENS: *to demand r.*, res repetere, Liv. 4, 58 (esp. of the fetales): *a law to enforce the r. of misapplied funds*, lex de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. v. Dict. Ant.

restitutory: *restitutivus*: Ulp. Dig. 43, 1, 1. (N.B.—*Exhibitorius* means "*relating to the production of any object with a view to restitution*:" cf. Just. Inst. 4, 15, 1.)

restive: no exact equiv.: *express* by (equus) *ferocitate resultans*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; *contumax* ad frenam, Virg. Vet. 4, 6, 3: *perh.* also *ferox*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 110: also *sternax*, *actis* (*one that throws his rider*), Virg. Aen. 12, 364.

restiveness: *animus adversus equum contumax*, Virg. Vet. 4, 6, 8: *contumacia*, Col. 6, 2, 10 (said of oxen): or simply *ferocitas*, *v. preced. art.*

restless: 1. *inquietus*: *the r. Adriatic*, l. Adria, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5: *r. ambition*, l. animus, Liv. 1, 40. 2. *inquietus*, *etis* (less freq. than *preced.*): *a r. man*, l. vir, Vell. 2, 68, 3: *Tac. Irrequiescens* (poet.): *r. Charybdis*, l. Charybdis, Ov. M. 13, 730. (The form *irrequiescens*, *etis*, is found in Aeson, and *irrequiescibilis* in Scrib.) 4. *turbidus* (*disturbed, agitated*): *a r. motion*, t. motus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: *a r. disposition*, t. ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: *r. thoughts*, cogitationes t., Quint. 9, 4, 12: *v. DISTURBED*. 5. *tumultuosus* (*in a state of violent commotion*): *the r. sea*, t. mare, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26: *r. in time of peace*, in otio t., Liv. 4, 28: *sleep which is r. from dreams*, somnus per somnia t., Cels. 8, 4, *ad med.* 6. *solicitus* (*agitated*: rare in lit. sense): *the r. sea*, s. mare, Virg. G. 4, 262: *v. UNEASY*, ANXIOUS. Phr.: *the r. tossing of the waves*, variae agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17, 35 (q. v.): *what if your mind is r.?* quid si animus fluctuat? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 49: *you see in what a r. age we live*, videtis in quo motu temporum versemur, Cic. Clac. 37, 94 (q. v.).

restlessly: *inquiete*: *Amm. 27, 3, 2: better expr. by adj.: whilst thou wanderest r.*, dum tu inquietus erras, Mart. 12, 18, 1.

restlessness: 1. *inquietus*, *etis*, q. v. *r. at night*, l. nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142. 2. *inquiētudo*, *inis*, f. *Sen. Ben. 2, 8* (dub.); *Cod. 3. concursatio* (*a running to and fro*): *the r. of a distracted mind*, c. exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep. 3, 5. 4. *expr.* better and more freq. by *motus*, *us*: *he passed the whole of that night wide awake*, and in great r., totam noctem cum magno motu perpetuis vigiliis egit, Curt. 7, 5, 16: *r. and activity of thought*, m. cogitationis celeriter agitata, Cic. Orat. 39, 134. 5. *Join*: *agitatio et m.*, id. Div. 2, 62, 128: so also, *a perpetual r. of the mind*, mentis agitatio quae nunquam acquiescit, id. Off. 1, 6, 19.

restoration: 1. *restitutio*: *the r. of the Capitol*, r. Capitoli, Suet. Vesp. 8, *ad fin.*: *the r. of freedom*, r. libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1, extr. 4. 2. *restauratio*: *Julian. Dig. 23, 5, 7*. 3. *restitutio*: *Suet. Caes. 15: Cels. (restitutus, us, Dig.)*. 4. *Instauratio*: *Eumen*. 5. *redintegratio*: *Macr.* 6. *reparatio*: *Inscr.* 7. *resumptio* (*r. to health*): *Coel. Aur. v. RECOVERY*. Phr.: *the r. of the king*, reductio regis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4: *cf. Liv. 2, 15, ad init.*: *the r. of harmony*, reconciliatio concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: *the r. of power*, restituta potestas, Liv. 3, 52, *ad init.*: *r. to life*, redintegratio, Tert.: *r. of the body to its former state*, re corporatio, id.

restorative (*adj.*): *resumptivus*; *resumptivus*; *re corporativus*: *Coel. Aur.* (N.B.—The above only as medical terms; otherwise *expr.* by verb: *aptus ad corpora reficienda*; *spiritui revocando utilis*, etc.)

restorative (*subst.*): *medicamentum*: *Cic. v. REMEDY, MEDICINE*.

restore: 1. *To put into a former condition:* 1. *restitutio*, ul, etum, 3 (esp. freq. with *in*): *to r. one's eyesight*, r. visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50: *to r. the line of battle*, r. aciem, Liv. 5, 18: *to r. Sicily to the former state*, r. Siciliam in antiquum statum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: *to r. to favour*, r. rursus in gratiam, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11. 2. *restauratio*, 1: *to r. a theatre*, r. theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 42: *to r. to its original state*, r. in pristinum statum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 6. 3. *restitutio*, xl, etum, 3 (*to lead back*: e in Lucr.): *to r. the king*, r. regem, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 19: *to establish or r. a precedent of that kind*, vel instituire vel r. ejusmodi exemplum, Plin. Ep. 4, 29: *as a syn. of restituere*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4. 4. *restitutio*, reititl (restitutio), *restitutio*, 3 (*to bring back*): *to r. certain ceremonies after a long interval*, quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo r., Liv. 3, 55. 5. *Join*: *r. et renovare*, Cic. Inv. in Caecil. 21, 68: *repetere ac r.*, id. ib. 21, 67. 6. *Instauratio*, 1: *to r. the flavour of wines*, vina l., Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 126. 7. *Join*: *renovare*, et *Inst.*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 11. 8. *restitutio*, 1 (*to renew*): *to r. a picture*, picturam jam evanescentem coloribus suisdem quibus fuerat r., Cic. Rep. 5, 1: *v. to RESEW*. 9. *restitutio*, fecit, factum, 3: *to r. the disordered ranks*, r. turbatos ordines, Liv. 3, 70, *ad init.*: *to r. the warfare of the state*, communem salutem r., Cic. Sen. 6, 15: *being r'd (to health)*, I thank thee, relictus tibi grates ago, Catul. 44, 16: *v. REPAIR*. 10. *restitutio*, 1 (*very rare*): *to r. the joints that had gradually become diseased*, l. elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81. 11. *restitutio*, psoal, positum, 3 (*replace*): *to r. us to our throne*, nos in sceptris r., Virg. Aen. 1, 253. 12. *restitutio*, 1 (*re-establish*): *to r. harmony*, r. concordiam, Liv. 2, 32: *to r. favour*, reducere r., restituere in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cona. q. 23. 13. *restitutio*, 1 (*to r. health*): *Catul. 44, 15*.

14. *restitutio*, xl, etum, 3: *Ter. Phr.: to r. to liberty*, vindicare in libertatem, Cic.; *Caes.: to r. vital warmth to her cold limbs*, revocare artus gelidos in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248: *to be r'd to health* (of mind or body), ad sanitatem pervenire, Cels. 5, praef.; *redire*, Cic. Fam. 12, 10; *reverti*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: *to r. sight to the blind*, reluminare caecos, Tert. Apol. 21: *to r. a sick man*, resumere aegrum, Coel. Aur.: *to r. the body to its former state*, re corporare, Tert. || *To give back:* 1. *reddo*, didi, disum, 3: *to r. the captives*, r. captivos, Caes. B. G. 7, 90: *r. me to my former life*, vitae meae reddere priorem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 95. 2. *Join*: *restituere ac r.*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67. 3. *restitutio*, ul, etum, 3 (constr. with *dat.* or *ad* and *acc.*): *a trifling circumstance r'd their spirits*, restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18, *ad init.*: *Caes.: to be r'd to one's native land*, in patriam restitui, Nep. Ar. it. 1, 5. 4. *restitutio*, reititl (restitutio), *restitutio*, 3: *to r. a (stolen) cup*, r. patenam, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54. (On the distinction between this and *reddere*, cf. Sen. Ep. 81, 9: "*referre est ultro quod debess afferre* . . . redunt et qui repescuntur et qui ubilibet et qui per altum.") 5. *reddo*, 1 (*very rare*): *quod habet r'd thee to the skies of Italy?* quis te redonavit Italio coelo? Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3. 6. *restitutio*, ul, etum, 3 (*to repay*): *Lucr. v. REPAY*.

restorer: 1. *One who puts things into a former condition:* 1. *restitutio*: *the r. of the temples*, r. templorum, Liv. 4, 20: *the r. of my safety*, r. salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15, 39. 2. *reductor*: *the r. of literature*, r. litterarum, Plin. Ep. 8, 12. 3. *reductor*: *(a r. of works of art)*, Suet. Vesp. 18. 4. *reparator*: *the r. of the age*, r. aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11. 5. *instaurator* (late and rare): *Amm. 27, 3, 7*. 6. *repositor*: *r. of the temples*, r. templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63. 7. *reconciliator*: *the r. of peace*, r. pacis, Liv. 35, 45. 8. *redintegrator*: *Tert. || One*

who gives back: reddōtor: Inscr.:
oeter expr. by qui reddidit, restituit, etc.

restrain: 1. coereco, 2. (to confine within bounds): a river r'd. by no banks, annis nullis coerecus ripa, Liv. 21, 31: reason r.s. raziness, ratio coerecet temeritatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: to r. crimes by punishment, supplicia delicta c., Hor. S. 1, 3, 79. 2. reprimō, pressō, pressum, 3. (to keep back): the sight of them r'd. me, horum aspectus me repressit, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: I have never taken much pains to r. these reports, his sermones non valde repressi, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7. Join: coereci r.que, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: v. CHECK. 3. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3. (stronger than preced.): to r. an outburst of joy, c. exultantem laetitia, Cic. Top. 22, 86: I perceive that this scourge of the state may be checked for a while, but not r'd. for all time to come, intelligo hanc re-publicae pestem pānisper reprimi, non in perpetuum c. posse, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

4. supprimo, pressi, pressum, 3. (rare): to r. sorrow, a. aegritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75. 5. contineo, ul. tēntum, 2. (to hold in): to r. the tongue most carefully, diligētissime linguam c., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38: whom fear rather than inclination r'd. quos metus magis quam voluntas continuit, Suet. Aug. 15.

6. tēneo, ul. ntum, 2: to r. one's tears, lacrimas l., Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: to r. one's laughter, risum l., Hor. A. P. 5: to r. oneself from accusing, se l. ab accusando, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2. 7. retineo, ul. tēntum, 2: to r. one's children, r. liberos, Ter. Ad. 1, 3, 33: Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5. (Auct. Her. has retēto, 1, in this sense.) 8. sustineo, ul. tēntum, 2: to r. the horses, a. equos, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Fig.: Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48. 9. obhibeo, 2: to r. the emotions of the soul, c. animi motus, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: to r. one's wrath, iracundiam c., id. Marcell. 3, 8. Join: c. et continere, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45.

10. inhibeo, 2: to r. the impetuosity of the victor, i. impetum victoris, Liv. 39, 21. 11. prohibeo, 2: v. PROHIBIT. 12. retineo, 1. (to bridle: stronger than foll.): to r. one's lusts, r. libidines, Cic. Par. 5, ad fin. (Joined with iracundiam tenere, avaritiam coerecere): to r. the flow of eloquence, r. cursum dicendi, Quint. 8, 1, 27. 13. frūno, i. to r. mad actions by law, r. furores legibus, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: v. BRIDLE. 14. compesco, cul. 3. (mostly poet.): to r. one's anger, c. mentem, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 22: to r. foreign rites, c. externas caerimonias, Suet. Tib. 36: Quint. 15, constringo, nxi, lctum, 3. (to bind down): to r. crime and fraud by punishment, scelus fraudemque supplicio c., Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202. Join: vinci et c., id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: v. BIND, FETTER. 16. expr. by mōdōr, i. or tempōr, i. v. MODERATE, CONTROL.

17. circumscribo, pal. ptum, 3. (to limit): the senate would have r'd. him in his praetorial office, senatus praetorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 88: v. RESTRICT. 18. finio, 4. (to set bounds to): to r. one's desires, cupiditates l., Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. Phr.: to r. a horse, castigare equum, Liv. 39, 25: to r. desires, refutare cupidines, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: appetitus contrahere, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: I r'd. myself from saying aught, me reprehendi ne quid dicerem, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15: to r. the onset of a madman, impetum furens colligere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4 (q. v.): to r. ourselves, nobismet ipsi imperare, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: an opportunity of r'ing his lust, locus rescandens libidinis, id. Att. 1, 18, ad med.: cf. Tusc. 4, 26, 57 (q. v.): r'd. by no religious feeling against lying, nulla mendacii religio obstrictus, Caes. B. C. 1, 11: to r. audacity, audaciam frangere, Cic. Vatin. 1, 2: to r. oneself greedily, submittere multum, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48 (said of an actor).

restrainer: 1. repressor: the r. of slaughter, r. caedis, Cic. Sest. 69, 144. 2. coercitor. Entr. 7, 10. 3. frōnator: Plin. Pan. 55. 4. mōdōrator: (f. -trix), Cic.: v. CONTROLLER, REULER.

restraint: 1. The act of keep-
restraining } ing in check: 1.

constrictio: the r. of anybody who inter-
rupts a speech, c. interpellantis, Quint. 9, 2: the right of exercising r. over stage-players, c. in histriones, Suet. Aug. 45. 2. refrenatio: the r. of grief, r. doloris, Sen. Ira 3, 15, 3. 3. mōdōratio: (a limiting, controlling): the r. of an unruly people, effrenati populi m., Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35. Join: m. et temperatio, id. N. D. 2, 36, 91. 4. continentia: rare in lit. sense: e. g. Suet. Claud. 32: usu. a r. of one's desires, self-r., v. CONTINENCE. 5. expr. more freq. by a verb: ought you not to be put under r. ? tu non constringendus? Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97: putting less r. on his desires, minus imperans cupiditatibus suis, Curt. 8, 4, 24. 11. A check, barrier: 1. repāgula, n. pl.: to burst through all the r.s of justice, omnia r. juris perfringere, Cic. Verr. 5, 15, 39.

2. claustra, n. pl.: v. BARRIER. 3. cātēna (a chain): bound by the r. of the laws, legum catēna constrictus, Cic. Sest. 7, 16. 4. mōdus: v. RESTRICTION. Phr.: excessive toil overcoming the r.s of discipline, pudorem immodico labore vincente, Curt. 8, 2, 34: to impose more r.s, plures imponere nodos, Ov. H. 20, 39.

restrict: 1. circumscribo, pal. ptum, 3: she r.s and limits us by the boundaries of mountains and rivers, circumscribit includitque nos terminis montium fluminumque, Liv. 21, 44: Cic. 2. dēfinio, 4: to r. friendship to cases where like is returned for like, d. amicitiam paribus officiis, Cic. Am. 16, 58: not to circumscribe or r. his rights by any limitations, nullis terminis circumscribere aut d. jus suum, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70. 3. finio, 4: v. BOUND, LIMIT. 4. coangusto, 1: this law may be r'd. haec lex coangustari potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32. 5. angusto, 1: to r. one's joys unduly, nimis a. gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29 (10, 3, Haase). 6. restringo, nxi, lctum, 3. (not in Cic., who, however, uses the part. as adj.): to r. expenditure by law, r. sumptus lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19: Sen. Phr.: (1.) expr. in Cic. by in angustum and a verb: it is r'd. to narrow limits, in exiguum a.que concluditur, Off. 1, 17, 53: the sphere of action is so narrow and r'd. ita contracta res est et adducta in a., id. Am. 5, 20: to limit and r. those (emotions), ea contrahere in a.que deducere, id. Acad. 1, 10, 38. (11.) to r. the rate of interest, fenus coerecere, Liv. 32, 27: to r. the expenditure, sumptus circumscribere, id. lb.: impensas corripere, Suet. Tib. 34: to r. the powers of the magistracy, magistratum minuire, Liv. 4, 24: it is not r'd. to some special province, non habet definitam aliquam regionem cuius terminis saepia teneatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: to r. oneself to petty pleadings, se ad minutarum causarum genera limare, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 9 (Nägelsb.).

restricted (part. and adj.): 1. angustus: petty and r'd. verbal controversies, minutae a.que concertationes, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 121: v. PRECED. ART. 2. artus (confined): the bonds of intercourse between kinsmen are more r., artior est colligatio societatis propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 52. Join: a. et strictus, id. Or. 65, 220. 3. proprius (peculiar): these duties are not r'd. to the wise alone, haec officia non sapientium modo propria, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 15.

restriction: 1. mōdus (bound, measure): to impose r.s of time, temporis modos imponere, Liv. 4, 24: to impose a r., m. et finem facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 48, 118. 2. finis, is, m.: or terminus. v. BOUND, LIMIT. 3. cancelli, m. pl. (prop. lattice-work: hence barrier, check): to depart from these r.s which I have imposed upon myself, extra hos c. egredi quos mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic. Quint. 10, 36. 4. angustiae, f. pl.: (narrow limits): hampered by no r.s of time, nullis temporis a. inclusus, Liv.

24, 8. 5. exceptio (a special r.): v. LIMITATION. Dimin., exceptiunctio: to add a slight r., e. addere, Sen. Ep. 20, 5. 6. restrictio: Aug. Phr.: I will impose a task on you, with the r., however, that I am unwilling to be troublesome, ego tibi imponam (onus), ita tamen ut tibi nolim molestus esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 1 (R. and A.): I do not insist upon such rigorous r.s in other respects, cetera non tam restricte praefinio, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

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5. sēquētia: a necessary r., a. necessaria, Gell. 6, 1, ad fin. 6. prōvénit, is: the r. of the journey, p. peregrinationis, App. M. 2, p. 120. (N.B.—In good authors this word, like successus, is, denotes a fortunate r.: v. SUCCESS.) Phr.: the r.s. res consequentes, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: the one is the (logical) r. of the other, alterum alteri consequens est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21: all the r.s were contrary to the prediction, omnia contra ac dicta erant eveniunt, id. Div. 2, 24, 53: concerning the schemes and their r.s, de consiliis et de processibus suis, Sen. Ep. 115, 17.

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result (v.): 1. ēvénio, vēni, ventum, 4. (to happen: as a consequence): it may be inferred beforehand what will r., quid eventurum sit ante animo colligi potest, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: if it is sure to r. there is no chance in the case, al. certe eveniet nulla fortuna est, id. Div. 2, 7, 18: perturbations (of the mind) r. from a contempt for reason, perturbations ex asperatione rationis eventum, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 31. 2. ēvīdo, al. sum, 3. (to turn out): have your kindnesses r'd. in this? hucine beneficia tua evaserunt? Sall. J. 14: v. TURN OUT.

3. consequor, catus, 3. (to follow): patience r.s from fear, pallor consequitur terrorem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 10. 4. expr. by fio, factus sum, 3. (to be produced): thus it r.s that reason commands, passion obeys, ita fit ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperat, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101. 5. expr. by metaph., such as to flow, arise, spring, etc.: sinus r. from voices, peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic. Par. 3, 1, extr. (opp. to recte facta a virtutibus proficiuntur): the kinds of divination which seem to r. from freedom of mind, divinandī genera quae a libera mente fluere videntur, id. Div. 2, 49, 101. Phr.: that kind of sharp practice will r. in throwing discredit on the judge, genus ejusmodi calliditatis retrahetur in odium iudicis, id. Part. Or. 39, 137.

result (subs.): 1. ēvénus, is, or ēvénium, i. (the first form has no abl. or gen. pl.: these are supplied by the second, which is rare in the sing.): a r. is the outcome of any transaction, e. est al. cuius exitus negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42 (q. v.): more fully, e. qui sequitur, id. Leg. 2, 17, 41: a very happy r., prosperimus e., Vell. 2, 122, 3: to judge plans by their r.s, consilia eventis ponderare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1: the knowledge of causes gives us the knowledge of r.s, causarum cognitio eventorum cognitionem facit, id. Top. 18, 67: Att. 3, 8, ad fin. 2. ēxitus, is (used as syn. of preced.): the r. approves the deed, e. acta probat, Ov. H. 2, 85: a fortunate r., e. felix, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4: an uncertain r., e. incertus, id. Marcell. 5, 15: what will be the r. of their counsels? eorum consilium quem habebit e.? Caes. B. G. 5, 29. Join: eventus atque e., Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5. 3. effectus, is (rare in pl.: cf. Quint. 1, 10, 6): the r. of eloquence is the applause of the audience, eloquentiae e. est audientium approbatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 10: to waste the summer without any r., aestatem extrahere sine ullo effectu, Liv. 32, 9: v. EFFECT. 4. consequētia: the r. of events, eventorum c., Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: v. CONSEQUENCE.

5. sēquētia: a necessary r., a. necessaria, Gell. 6, 1, ad fin. 6. prōvénit, is: the r. of the journey, p. peregrinationis, App. M. 2, p. 120. (N.B.—In good authors this word, like successus, is, denotes a fortunate r.: v. SUCCESS.) Phr.: the r.s. res consequentes, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: the one is the (logical) r. of the other, alterum alteri consequens est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21: all the r.s were contrary to the prediction, omnia contra ac dicta erant eveniunt, id. Div. 2, 24, 53: concerning the schemes and their r.s, de consiliis et de processibus suis, Sen. Ep. 115, 17.

resume: 1. rēstimo, mptm, lctum, 3: to r. the heavenly form, speciem

coelestem r., Ov. M. 15, 743: to r. the battle, r. pugnam, Tac. H. 2, 41. 2. *répôt*, *lvi* or *li*, *itum*, 3 (sometimes with *de*, *acc.*, or *inf.*): to r. the pursuits after a long interval, r. haec studia longo intervallo, Cic. Fat. 2, 4: to r. what has been passed over, praetermissa r., id. Fin. 5, 19, 51. 3. *révôco*, 1 (to recall): to r. studies that have been laid aside, studia intermissa r., Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1. 4. *révôco*, *lui*, *cultum*, 3 (to practice anew): to r. the pursuits to which we were devoted in our boyhood, r. artes quibus pueri dedisti fulvus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2. 5. *integro*, 1: to r. her song, i. carmen, Virg. G. 4, 515: v. *RENEW*, *REPRAT*. PHR.: to r. the use of the toga, recuperare usum togae, Suet. Galb. 11: until it r. its former shape, dum quod fuit ante reformet, Ov. M. 11, 254: he r.d. his youth, in annos quos egit reddit, id. lb. 9, 411: to r. my subject, ut ad propositum revertar, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 104.

resumption: no equiv.: the r. of a custom after long desuetude, consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 67: the r. of a subject, redditus ad rem, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203 (resumptio in low Latin is *recapitulation*).

resumptive: expr. by a verb: a r. participle, *particula resumptiva, quam vocant.

resurrection: resurrectio (as an eoc. term): I am the r. and the life, ego sum r. et vita, Vulg. Joan. 1, 25: Eccl.: the day of our Lord's r., *dies dominicae resurrectionis: the r. day, *dies, tempus quo in vitam redibunt mortui (Kp.): it may also be expr. by the verbs *révivisco*, *vixi*, 3 (to live again, come to life); *rénasco*, *natus*, 3 (to be born again).

resuscitate: *resuscito*, 1: Ov. T. 1: v. *REVIVE*. PHR.: to r. any one, aliquem a mortuis, ab inferis excitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: mortuum reducere ab Orci facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12.

resuscitation: *resuscitatio*: Tert. **resuscitator**: *resuscitator*: Tert. **retail** (v.): 1. *distrahō*, 1: to sell by pieces, 3 (to sell in parcels): to sell the cargoes by r., merces d. Just. 9, 1: Tac. Suet. 2, dividendo, no pf., *ditum*, 3: to sell the booty by r. d. reliquias praedae, Liv. 21, 21: Cic. Tac.: or simply *vendo*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: PHR.: to r. all kinds of common wares, promiscua ad villa mercari, Tac. G. 3 (R. and A.).

retail (adv.): a selling by r., *distractione* Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 12: a r. traffic, mercatura tenuis (business on a small scale), Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: a r. dealer, *caupo*, Cic. Pl. v. *HUCKSTER*: also *propria* (*propriales*), Cic. Pla. 27, 67: a r. shop, *caupona*, id. lb. 22, 53. **retailer**: v. *preced. art.*

retain: 1. *to keep in one's possession*: 1. *retineo*, *ui*, *tentum*, 2: to r. what he had received, r. quod acceperat, Cic. Pla. 28, 69: to r. the citadel, arcem r., id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: to r. the memory of anything, r. memoriam aliquid or aliquid memoria, Cic. Caes.: v. *MEMORY*. 2. *obfinesco*, 2: v. *MAINTAIN*, *KEEP POSSESSION*. 3. *teneo*, *ui*, *ntum*, 2 (to hold): to r. their own laws, t. suas leges, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 13: to r. a custom, t. consuetudinem, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: it is believed that he r.d. the name of every soldier, omnium militum tenuisse creditum est nomina, Quint. 11, 2, 50: v. *HOLD*. 4. *servo*, 1: the jar will long r. the scent, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: v. *KEEP*, *PRESERVE*. II. *to keep in one's pay or service*: *retio*, *ui*, *ntum* and *altum*, 3 (to nourish): v. *MAINTAIN* (VI): or *habeo*, 2: I do not r. a single slave, ego servum habeo nullum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: Caes. B. G. 1, 30.

retainer: 1. *One who keeps back*: *retentor*, *Castod.*: f. *trix*, *Macr.*: better expr. by verb. II. *One kept in the service of another*: no exact equiv.: *trans*, by *clens*, *ntis* (*adherent*), Caes.

B. G. 1, 4: *associator*, *associia* (*follower*): *stipator*, *sktelles*, *lits* (*attendant*, *body-guard*): v. *RETINUE*: sometimes *miles*, *lits* (*applied even to women*, Ov. M. 2, 415): cf. also Caes. B. G. 3, 21: **devoti quos illi (the Gauls) soldurios appellant*. III. *A retaining fee*: nearest word *artha*, or *arrhōbo*, *ōlis*, m.: v. *EARNST-MONEY*.

retake: 1. *receptio*, *cepi*, *ceptum*, 3: to r. a town, oppidum r., Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: *Liv.*: hence freq. *recepto*, 1 (to take back), Lucr. 2, 1001: and *receptor*, *one who r.s.*, a *re-conqueror*, Vopisc. Aurel. 26, 7. 2. *receptio*, 1: to r. a colony, r. coloniam, Liv. 9, 21, ad *init.*: v. *RECOVER*.

retaliate: *retallo*, 1: Gell. 10, 1: more usu. expr. by *ulciscor*, *ultus*, 3: v. *REVENGE*. PHR.: to r., *par pari ferre*, *mutuum facere*, v. *RETURN* (like for like): *carry me off*, and r. *thereby*, *me rape*, et alterna lege repende vicem, Prop. 4, 4, 58.

retaliation: *talio* (rare): to break a limb in r., membrum rumpere per t., Gell. 20, 1 (q. v.): usu. expr. by *ultio*, v. *REVENGE*: or *victa*, f. (*a gen.*: no nom. sing. or gen. pl.): v. *REQUITAL*, and *preced. art.*

retained: *redōmōis*, *ui* and *conquered citizens*, r. atque victi cives, Cic. Sull. 1, 1.

retard: 1. *retardo*, 1: the motions of the stars are sometimes accelerated, sometimes r.d., stellarum motus tum incitantur tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: these things, which usually hinder others, did not r. him, hae res quae ceteros remorari solent (eum) non retardarunt, id. Manil. 14, 40. 2. *tardo*, 1: Caes. B. C. 2, 2: v. *DELAY*, *HINDER*.

retch: sine vomitu nauseare, Cels. 1, 3: cf. *nausea* segnis sine exitu, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53, 3. **retention**: *retentio*: a r. of the dowry, r. dotis, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 2: v. of *urine*, r. Coel. Aur. v. *STRANGURY*. (N.B.—Cic. has the word as a trans. of *ερωξ*, a withholding of the assent.) Better expr. by a verb.

retentive: *tenax*, *ācis* (constr. with *gen.*): a r. memory, t. memoria, Plin. Ep. 6, 11: Quint. PHR.: a city r. of the institutions of its founder, civitas conditoris retinens, Tac. A. 6, 42: the acule, r. being whom we call man, animal acutum, memor, quem vocamus hominem, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22. **retentiveness**: best expr. by *memoria*, Quint. 11, 2 (q. v.): in Plin. Ep. 2, 2, ad *med.* the idea is expr. thus: **incredibilibus memoria: ne verbo quidem labitur; ad tantam ēgiu (habis, as the result of practice, r.) studio et exercitatione pervenit*. In Lucr. 3, 673, *retinentia* = remembrance or r.

reticence: *reticentia*: Cic.: v. *SILENCE*, *TACITURNITY*.

reticent: *reticentus*: Cic.: v. *RESERVED*, *TACITURN*.

reticulum: *reticulum* (a net-work bag): Cic.: Hor.: Juv.

reticulated: 1. *reticulatus*: the pattern on the shells which is r. *lites* lattice work, distinctio concharum cancellatum r., Plin. 9, 33, 52. 2. *cancellatus* (like lattice work): a r. skin, c. cutis, Plin. 8, 10, 10 (said of the elephant: in the same pass. the r. skin itself is called *cancelli*, *orum*, m. pl.). **retina**: **retina* (t. t.).

retinue: 1. *comitatus*, *ūs*: a great r., *magnus c.*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6. 2. expr. by several pl. words: (i.) *stipatores* (*attendants upon a great man*): he used to send one of his r. in advance, praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. (ii.) *sātelites* (*body-guard*, r. of the court): the royal r., *regis s.*, Liv. 2, 12, ad *med.* (iii.) *sectatores* (*followers*): a weaker expr. than the *preced.*: Cic. Mur. 34, 70: cf. Tac. A. 16, 22: v. *FOLLOWER*, *DEPENDENT*. (iv.) *comites* (*companions*): esp. of the Imperial court, Suet. Aug. 98: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 162. 3. *pompa* (*prop.*

pageantry): a r. of *victors*, p. *lictorum*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2. PHR.: with a vast r., *magna stipante caterva*, Virg. Aen. 4, 136: surrounded with a r. of youths, of friends, stipatus choro juvenaltis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, ad *init.*

retire: 1. *recedo*, *ceasi*, *cessum*, 3 (to go back or away): to r. from *Antina*, a *Mutina* r., Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: to r. from public view, r. de medio, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: about to r. (to rest), *recessurus*, Ov. Ibis, 235: Hor. 2. *secedo*, *ceasi*, *cessum*, 3 (to go aside or apart): to r. to the holy mountain, s. in *Sacrum Montem*, Liv. 2, 32: let the wicked r., let them separate themselves from the good, *secedant improbi, secedant se a bonis*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: r. within yourself, in te ipsum secede, Sen. Ep. 25, 7 (also ad to recedere, id. lb.): v. *WITHDRAW*.

3. *concedo*, *ceasi*, *cessum*, 3 (often with the idea of yielding one's ground): to r. from the sight of their parents, c. a parentum oculis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: to r. into winter quarters, c. in *hiberna*, Liv. 26, 20: Scipio r.d. to his estate near *Literum*, Scipio in *Literum* concessit, id. 38, 52. 4. *abcedo*, *ceasi*, *cessum*, 3 (to go away): to r. from civil offices, a. *civilibus muneribus*, Liv. 9, 3, ad *init.* 5. *decedo*, *ceasi*, *cessum*, 3 (to depart: esp. in official lang. to quit a post: constr. with *ex*, rarely *ab*: or *aboli*: to r. from one's post, de statione, id. Sen. 20, 73: to r. from (the government of) a province, d. de provincia, id. Att. 7, 3, et al. (N.B.—The force of the three *preced. verbs* may be seen in PL Am. 3, 4, 1: **concedite atque abcedite, omnes de viadecedite* = *make way and withdraw—get out of the road, all of you*!) 6. *excedo*, *ceasi*, *cessum*, 3 (to go out: constr. with *ab*, with or without a prep.): to r. from the road, e. ex via, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: to r. from the fight, e. *praelio*, id. lb. 3, 4: to r. through fear, e. *metu*, Liv. 42, 67, ad *fin.*: v. *RETREAT*. 7. *abeo*, *lvi* or *li*, *itum*, 4 (to go away): to r. into a corner, in angulum a., Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: to r. in good order, *turmatim*, a. Liv. 28, 13: to r. from the office of *flamen*, *flaminio* a., id. 26, 23, *estr.*: v. *LAY DOWN*, *ABDICATE*, *RESON*. 8. expr. by various trans. obs. with a *reflex. pron.*: se *removere*, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69; e *medio amovere*, Suet. Tib. 10 (joined with *secedere*); *subtrahere*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 (4), 5; *abducere*, id. lb. 3, 5, 4: *recipere*, id. Off. 3, 1, 2: *conficere*, id. lb. 1, 42, 151: v. *RETAKE ONESELF*, and *RETRIMENT*.

retired (adj.): 1. *remōtus*: a r. spot, r. locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 80: a r. part of the house, *pars r. domus*, Ov. M. 6, 638. 2. *secreta* (mostly poet.): r. places, a. loca, Hor. A. P. 208: the r. walk, and by-path of an unobtrusive life, a. *iter*, et *fallentis* *semita vitae*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 103. 3. *reductus* (poet.: *sequestered*): a r. vale, r. *valle*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: Virg. 4. *seclitatus*: v. *SECLUDED*. 5. *solitarius* (*lone*, *solitary*): a r. man, spending his days in the country, s. *homo*, et in agro vitam agens, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: v. *SOLITARY*. 6. *umbratilis* (*contemplative*): a r. and *fastidious mode of life*, *vita u.* et *delicata*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27. [In Quint. 1, 2, 18, the readings vary between *u.* and *umbratilis*, which is used in Sen. in the same sense.] 7. *quietus*: v. *QUIET*, *TRANQUIL*. PHR.: to live a r. life, *agere vitam segregem*, Sen. Ben. 4, 18, 2: a rather more r. room, *retractus paulo cubiculum*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: in the most r. part of the house, in *ultimis aedibus*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29 (q. v.).

retirement: 1. The act of retiring: v. *foi* art. II. *Seclusion*:

1. *seclitum* (used in both sing. and pl.): deep and close r., *altum abditumque s.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: to withdraw from the stage of the world into r., se a vulgo et scena in *secreta* *removere*, S. P. S. 2, 1, 71. 2. *secessus*, *ūs*: quiet and r., *seclitum* et s., Quint. 10, 3, 28: to pass

one's time in repose and v., tempus in otio a quo agere, Suet. Vesp. 4. 3. solitudo, lula, f. (solitariae: used in both sing. and pl.): to withdraw from the society of men into r., e coetu hominum in s. se recipere, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: so, recedere, Tac. Or. g. extr.: to court r., solitudinem sequi, Cic. Att. 12, 26. Join: a. et recessus, Id. Att. 12, 26: he also connects it with illud, Off. 3, 1, 1 (q. v.). 4. otium, (otiose, recessus: poet. q. v.). 5. to go into r., in otium venire, Cic. Att. 1, 7: to withdraw into seclusion, in a. tut. recedere, Hor. Sat. 1, 31: Sen. 1, 5. 5. quies, sula, f. (rest): their r. is useful to mankind, quies eorum prodest hominibus, Sen. Ot. Sap. 6. 5. Join: q. et otium, Tac. Agr. 6. 8. s. s. otium: a place of r., otiositas, da: v. RETIARE: a life of r., vita privata et quiesca, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: to pass one's life in r., actum procul a republica habere, Gall. C. 4: to live in r. in the country, rure et procul coetu hominum vivere, Liv. 7, 5, extr.: he lives in the deepest r. in the country, latet abditus agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: so latere, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25: fallere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10: seculare, Prop. 2, 19, 41: I escape into the r. of my library, and ho me in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. 2.

retiring (*subs.*): 1. recessus, *ſis*: *an advancing and r.*, accessus et r., Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34. 2. regressio: Front.: **V. RETREAT.** 3. ſeſſus, *ſis*: Plin.: **V. DEPARTURE.** 4. abdicatio: **V. ABDEICATION. RESIGNATION.**

retiring (*adj.*): vērecundus: v.
MODEST, DIFFIDENT.

reſort (v.): 1. *riſſero*, geſſi, geſ-
tum, 3; 2. *r. abuſe*, *r. conſilia*, Hor. S.
1, 7, 29; v. *RECRIMINATE*. 3. *reſper-
tati*, caſſi, cumeſum, 3 (to ſtrike back
again); Quint. 6, 3, 23. 3. *reſtorqueo*,
torſi, torſum, 3; 2. *r. an argument*, *r.*
argumentum, App. Flor. 4, p. 360, ad fin.
4. *expr.* by *reſſero*, or other verbs
meaning to ANSWER, REJOIN; if any one
r'd, ſi reſerret aliquis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30
(cf. quum argumentum propoſitum
reſerri conat, conuerſique poteſt in eam
a quo dictum eſt, Gell. 5, 10, q. v.).
PHR.: *am I need to r.?* *r. nunquamne*
reponam? Juſ. 1, 1.

retort (sube.): I. A sharp reply: no exact equiv.: it may be trans. by reciproca argumenta (*ἀντιπρόσφορα*), Geil. 5, 10; anticatēgoria, Ang. (as a Gk. word in Quint.): V. RECRIMINATION: *the act of retorting a charge, relatio criminis*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15. II. A vessel used in chemistry: * ampulla chemica collo retorto: or as f. simply *retorium.

retractio. 1. *retracto*, I (to take in hand again): to *re. the propa.* *r. pedamenta*, Col. 4, 26, 1. *Fig.*: to *re. his poems*, *carmina* *r.*, Suet. Gram. 2: *Cic.*: *v. REVISE, IMPROVE.* 2. *Interpōlo*, I (to furnish, *camp up*) to *re. a picture*, *novā picturā* I. opus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 105 (com. of a woman painting herself): *so, interpolatio* (the act of *r.ing*). Plin. 13, 12, 23. *Phr.*: to *re. a fresco*, *parietes pictos reficere*, id. 35, 11, 40, *ad init.*: I have sent the composition to you in a more revised form, and indeed the original copy, *r.'d* and rewritten in many places, *οὐτως* *α* *ad* *mihi retractatus*, *et quidem apud* *αὐτὸν* *crebris locis incutatum* *et refectum*, Cic. Att. 16, 3, *ad init.*: to *re. a work*, *alios interdiscere*, *alia rescribere*, Plin. Ep. 7, 9 (q. v.).

retrahere: 1. To trace back: 1. *repetit, ivi* or *ii, itum*, 3 (*to go back to*): *to r.* the road by which he came, *r. viam* qua venisset, Liv. 35, 28: *on r.ing and counting up the days*, *repetitis et enumeratis diebus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: *to r.* the origin of justice to nature, *r. stipitem juris a natura*, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 30: *r.ing is from that point, inde usque repetenda*, Id. Arch. 1, 1: *v. r.ace*. 2. *retrahere*, 1: *to r. one's footsteps*, *r. vestigia*, App. M. 6, p. 181. 3. *expr.* by *phr.* with *gradus* or *pedem*: *to r. one's way*, *gradus revocare*, Virg. Aen. 6, 128; *retrahere pedem*.

Caes.: V. RETREAT, RETURN. ||. To trace over again (in painting): *denuo delineare.

retract: 1. *reñuntio*, 1: *to r. one's decision*, *r. decisionem*, *Clc. Verr. I, 54, 141*: used *absol. id. Att. 2, 1*. 2. *retracto*, 1 (rare): *to r. one's words*, *dacta r.*, *Virg. Aen. 12, 11*: *to r. and abolish largesses*, *largitiones r. et in irritum vindicare*, *Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 112*. 3. *revōco*, 1 (*to recall*): *to r. a promise*, *r. promissum*, *Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2*. 4. *reñanto*, 1: *Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27*:
V. RECENT.

retraction: 1. *receptus*, us (very rare): the *r.* of a too obstinately maintained opinion, *r. nimis pertinacis sententiae*, Liv. 4. 57. 2. *palinodia*: Mntr. (This is thrice used by Cic. as a Gk. word: e.g.: a rather disgraceful *r.*, *subturpicula palinodia*, Att. 4. 5): V. RECANTATION. [N.B.—"Retractions," the title of a work of Aug., means "revisions," "amended views."] [10]

retreat (v.): 1. *recipio*, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, 3 (to draw back: hence with *pron. refl.*, to r.) to r. to the camp, r. so in castra, Caes. B. C. 3, 76: *there was an opportunity of r.ing, sul recipiendi facultas dabatur*. *Id.* B. G. 2, 4: *Cic.* L. v.

2. *référo*, *retail* (*retill*), *rélatum*, *rs*
(*grad*) of *pred.*: *consuetudo* *retail* *rs* (*grad*)
of *pred.*: *to rs*, *pedem*, *Cic. Phil.* 12, 1, 3, 8; *Cæsa*: *no with retro*, *Phædr.* 12, 1, 1; *gradum*: *liv*, 1, 14, *ad fn.*, 2, 1, 1;
mitis, 4, 2, *r. signa*, 13, 38, 2, *ad med.*
fig.: *to rs*, *as quietly as possible*, *quam*
mollestissime pedem r. *Quint.* 6, 4, 19.
(N.B.—*Recipere* *so* is *not to r.* but
simply *to go back, return*.) 3. *ré-
cébo*, *ceat*, *cessum*, (*to go back*): *to r.*
from their position, *ex quo stabant*
loco r. *Cæs.* B. G. 5, 43: *v. RETIRE*.
(N.B.—*Retrocédere* occurs *as a part*
in liv. 8, 8, *ad med.*) 4. *réfugio*,
fugi, *fugitum*, (*to flee for refuge*):
to r. *to the roadstead*, *r.* *in station*, *m*.
Liv. 10, 2: *v. TAKE REFUGE*. 5. *réllio*,
ul, (*to leap back*): *in Cic.* only *fig.*:
the mountain range rs on the north,
mons a septentrione réllit, *Plin.* 5, 27,
27: *v. RECOLL*. *Phr.*: *she rs before the*
fox, *pedem ex hoste repopiat*, *Virg.* *Aen.*
11, 764.

retreat (subs.): 1. Withdrawal:

1. *rēceptus*, *fls*: being anxious about the *r.* of his men, *receptul* suorum timore, *Caea*, B. C. 3, 46: the line of *r.* lay down a slope, *erat per declivē r.*, *Id.* ib. 3, 45: an easy *r.*, *facilis r.*, *Id.* ib. 3, 46: the signal for a *r.*, *signum receptul*, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 7, 15: to sound a *r.*, *receptul canere*, *Id.* ib. 12, 3, 8 (but the *phr.* is also used in *Caea*, B. G. 7, 47, for sounding a *hail*). 2. *rēcessus*, *fls*: the

rear presented the *r.* of the front rank, *r.* primi ultimus non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5. 43: opp. to accessus (advance), Cic. Fam. 9. 14. 7. 3. regressus, *ūs* (used also fig.: a *r.* into a safe place, *r.* in tutum, Liv. 18. 4, ad *fr.* (The form regresso occurs in Front.). 4. *rēcurus*, *ūs*: that a *scry* of *r.* might be open, ut *r.* pateret, Liv. 26. 42, ad *fr.*: an orderly *r.*, Inconspicuous *r.*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 622. 5. *rēditus*, *ūs* (a return): whence they might have a safe time of *r.* to the ships, unde *r.* tutus ad naves esset, Liv. 3. 38: *r.* RETURN. 6. *placē* of *r.*

refuge: 1. recessus, ūs: *all the r.s.*
and monks of Phrygia, omnes r. atque
anguli Phrygae, Liv. 38, 45: *a lonely*
place of r., solitude et r., Cic. Att. 11, 22
2. *a safe r.,* tuti r., Virg. Aen. 11, 537
(*al. receptus*): this, however, does not
occur in the sense of *r.*) 3. recessus,
ūs: *a pleasant r.,* amoeni s., Tac. A. 14,
62: Virg. 3, respectus, ūs: *V. REFUGIO*
4. latebrae, f. pl. (*a lurking-place*,
esp. of wild animals: *very rare in sing.*):
to hide oneself in a r., latebris se oc-
cultare, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: *a r. from war*,
latebra bellorum, Lucan 4, 743.

retrōnch: 1. *To cut down:* 1. *reclūdo*, *di*, *rum*, 3 (*to cut down*): *to r. their salaries*, *mercedes r.*, *Suet. Tib. 34: to r. very much*, *perquam multa r.*, *Quint. 12, 10, 52: Hor. A. P. 447:*

v. CUT DOWN, DIMINISH. 2. *amputo*, 1: Cic.: v. CURTAIL. Phr.: *to v. expenses*, *sumptus minuire*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5; *circumcidere*, Liv. 32, 27; *extenuare*, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; *impensas corrumpere*, Suet. Tib. 34: v. RESTRICT. II. T. 6 in fortification: v. foll. art. and TRENCH.

retrenchment: 1. *A cutting down:*
rechilo: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35, § 1: v. DIMINUTION.
||. *T. t. in fortification:* expr. by *munio interior: to make a r., perh. reducere: cf. reliquas omnes munitiones ab ea fossa pedes c d reduxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72.

retribution: *retributio*. **Lact.:** *r.* is rarely used in a good sense: cf. 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878

retributive: no exact equiv.: *punishing the crimes of men with r. justice, facta virum multantes vindice poena*, Catul. 64, 192: *r. justice*, "severa acclerum ultrix iniustitia".

retrieve: sarcio, si, tum, 4: v. REPAIR, MAKE GOOD: or rēcupēro, 1: v. RECOVER.

retrievable: pensabilis: a r. loss,
p. daninum, Amm. 31, 13, 11.

retrocession: rētrōcessus, ūs: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, *extr.*: v. RETROGRES-

retrograde (*adj.*): 1. *retrōgrādus* (*retrōgrādus*, App.): *whether the planet Jupiter had a r. motion*, Jupiter an *esset r.*, Sen. N. Q. 7, 25, 5; Plin.

2. *sūpinus*: v. BACKWARD.
retrograde (v.): 1. Lit.: 1.
retrograde: 2. (the animal) as when

retrogradior, 3: (*the animal*) *rs* when feeding, retrograditur in pascendo, Plin. 8, 15, 16. 2. retroeo, 4: Sen. Q. N. 7, 21, 2 (*al. retro eo*): *v. RETIRE, RECKED.*
3. expr. by the *adv.* retro. retro-

sum, (-us), joined to vbs. of motion: the stars *r.*, stellae aguntur retro, Sen. Q. N. 7, 25, 5: crabs *r.*, cancri retrorsum (*al.* retrorsi, *adj.*) redeunt, Plin. 9, 31, 51: to *r.*, recessum se dare, Pl. Caa 2 8 7.

||. Fig.: nearest word perh. *rēlabōr*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: usu. expr. by a phr.: *all things have r.d.*, versa et mutata in peiorem partem sunt omnia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: *to r.*, deteriorē statu esse, Auct. Har. Resp. 28-61.

retrogression: 1. regressus, ūs:
Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51 (opp. to progressus).

2. recessus, ūs: Clc. Div. 2, 14, 34 (opp. to accessus). 3. retrogressus,

retrospect: no exact equiv.: expr.
by *respicere* (to look back): our minds

by respicere (to look back): *our* *memina*
cannot take so vast a r., *animi tam longe*
retro r. non possunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 6:
as far back as my memory can form a
r., quoad longissime potest *mens mea r.*
spatium praeterit tempore, id. Arch.
1, 1.

retrospective: expr. by the *adv.*
retro, retrorsus (-um): if we wish to

make it a *r.* enactment much confusion must arise, *cujus (legis) vim si retro velimus custodire multa necesse est perturbari*, Trajan in Plin. Ep. 10, 116: lest it should be made *r.*, *ne cuiusquam*

retro habentur ratio, Plin. Ep. 10, 119:
because the action is r., quia retrorsum
se actio refert, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 10, § 1.
retrospectively: expr. by retro:
cf. deinceps r. usque ad Romulum, Cic.
Rep. 1, 37: so, retrorsum, Ulp. Dig. 15,
1, 32, § 1.

return (v): A. Trans.: 1. To give back, restore: 1. reddo, didi, ditum, 3: r. me my 10,000 sesterces, reddo mihi x. sestertia, Catul. 102, 1: to r. is to give that which you owe to its owner on his request, r. est id quod de-

REVEALER

REVENUE

REVERENCE

4. *myr.* *res. clause, or de): to r. the future.*
a. futura. Tac. H. 2, 4; *he r's to the ship-*
master who he is, cominus navis quae sit
aperit. Nep. Them. 8, 6. 3. *rétoço,*
xi, ciu(m). 3. *(to uncover): to r. the secrets*
of the conspiracy, r. occulta conjura-
tionis. Tac. A. 15, 74; Virg.: Hor.: Ovid.
 4. *détôço, xi, ciu(m).* 3. *(syn. of pre-*
ced.): oratory brings out the character;
and r's the secrets of the mind, proferit
motus oratio et animi secreta delegit.
 Quint. 11, 1, 30. Liv.: v. *DMOVSER.*
 5. *révêlo, i (to unveil): the usual*
expr. in eccl. authors): to r. frauds,
detegere r. fraudes. App. M. 9, p. 229;
r. the Scriptures unto me, revela mihi
Scripturas. Aug. Con. 11, 2. *my son*
Jesus shall be r'd. revelabitur filius
meus Jesus. Vulg. Eadr. lv, 28; *r'd.*
redigunt. perh. **religio revolvit.* 6.
réclûdo, di, sum, 3 (to open what has
been shut): drunkenness r's what has
been hidden, ebrietas opacis recludit.
 Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16; Tac.: Virg.: 7. *ré-*
siguo, i (syn. of preced.): Ov. F. 6,
 535. 8. *réssêro, i (to unfasten, un-*
lock): to r. the oracles of the mind, r.
oracula mentis. Ov. M. 15, 145. 9.
nîdo, i (to lay bare): adversity usually
r's the character, ingenium n. res ad-
verse solent. Hor. S. 2, 8, 74; Liv.
 10. *pando, di, passum or pansum,*
 3. *(to open): to r. the origin of things,*
 3. *rerum primordia.* Lucr. 1, 55; Virg.
 11. *ânuntio, i (to r. by words): he*
was bound by an oath not to r. what
might be seen, adgebatur jurejurando
quae vis essent non enuntiatum. Liv.
 10, 38; Cæsar. B. G. 1, 4. 12. *ci:* v.
DISCLOS, DISCULGE, PUBLISH.
 1. *(to point out): he r'd the whole mat-*
ter to his mistress, rem omnem dominae
indicavit. Cic. Clu. 64, 180; Liv.: v.
 SHOW, DECLARE, MAKE KNOWN. PHR.:
the time when the conspiracy was r'd,
tempus quo fletit indicium conjura-
tionis. Cic. Div. 2, 20; *also the glitter of*
the helm will r. the robber, nitor galææ
manifestabit latronem. Ov. M. 13, 106:
 v. *BETRAY: that from fear of dangerous*
consequences he had never r'd it, se nun-
quam in medium propter periculi me-
mor protulæ. Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 6; *to r.*
all one's secrets to a friend, expromere
omnia sua occulta apud amicum. Ter.
 Heaut. 3, 3, 14.

revealer: detector, pñssfactor, Tert.:
better expr. by verb.
revealing (subs.): V. REVELATION.
revel (v.): 1. Lit.: 1. omñsor, i (prop. to hold a festive procession
with torches and music): to go to r. at
his brother's, c. ad fratem, Liv. 40, 7.
V. GABROUS. 2. bacchor, i (to riot
like a Bacchanal: often fig.): in what
delight will you r.? quanta in voluptate
bacchabere! Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: to r. in
the slaughter of you, in vestra caede b.
id. ib. 4, 6, 11: Virg. 3. perbacchor, i
(stronger than *proci*): to r. many
days, multos dies p. Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 104.
A. perseracchor, i (to r. like a Greek):

Pl. Most. 1, 1, 21. II. Fig. 1. *exultio*, 1 (to leap for joy): to r. in their nearly acquired freedom. e. insolentia Ilibertatis. Cic. Rep. 1, 40: to r. in vain hopes, e. vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17: v. *rejoice*. 2, *luxurio*, or *luxurior*, 1: *Capua r.ing* in prosperity, *Capua luxurians* felicitate. Liv. 23, 2, ad init.: v. *riot*. 3, *lascivio*, 4. Cic. Rep. 1, 40: v. *to be wanton*.

revel (revels); } 1. comitatio: to
 revelling: } *prolonging the r.s. till*
midnight, comitantes extendere ad
mediam noctem, Suet. Tit. 7: Cic. 2.
bacchantio: nightly r., nocturna bac-
chantio, Cic. Verr. Act. 2. 1. 12, 33. 3.
orgia, drum, n. pl. (Bogya: prop. of re-
ligious r.s.: Italian r.s., ludiorgia, Prop.
3. 1, 4: Juv. 4. Italia orgia (ex-
cess in eating and drinking): v.riot,
DEBAUCHERY. Phr.: to pass one's days
in r., bacchanalia vivere, Juv. 2. 3: he
instituted a new dignity, "master of
the revels," novum officium instituit "a
volutipatibus," Suet. Tib. 42, extr.

revelation: 1. The act of re-

vealing: 1. *pāŕŕactō*: the v. as it were of hidden matters, p. quæ rerum operatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, § v. *DISCLOSURE, DISCOVER.* 2. *dēŕectō*: Tert. 3. *rēvêlātō*: Tert. ||. The matter revealed: *rēvêlātō*, Eccl.: adv. *revelatorius*, Tert.: the divine r., *libri quos viri divinitus edocti scriperunt (Kr.): r.a. manifestata, Aug. Doct. Chr. 4, 12, ad fin.: the Book of Revelation, Apocalypse, Vulg.

reveller: 1. commissator: Cic.
Coel. 28, 67. 2. expr. by a part.
like *r.s.*, commissantium modo, Liv. 3, 29:
v. foll. art. Phr.: the whole band of
Antony's r.s., totus commissationis An-
tonianae chorus, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15; in
Sen. Ep. 122, 2, they are called "*anti-
podes*," because they turn night into

day.
 revelling (*part. and adj.*): 1.
 cōmissābundus: Liv. 9, 17, *extr.* 2.
 bacchābundus: Curt. 9, 10, 27.

revelling (*subs.*): { **v. REV.** (*subs.*),
revolve: { **ROT** (*subs.*).
revenge (*subs.*): 1. ultio: the
 pleasure of *r.*, voluptas ultionis, Quint.
 5, 13, 6; 2. a *praesage* of future *r.*, praesagium future ultionis, Tac. A. 15, 74;
 3. to *revenge* *one's* *r.*, u. ex illo timore,
 id. lb. 12, 9: to *sacrifice* the *traitors* to
 their *r.*, ultioni perfidos mactare, id. lb.
 2, 13: to *seek* *r.*, petere u., id. lb. 3, 7;
 4. to *burn* for *r.*, aridit ad (in) u. exardeo,
 id. lb. 12, 38; Flor.: to *glut*
one's *r.*, se ultione explere, Tac. A. 4.
 21: u. suam implere, Sen. Clem. 1. 21.

2. **3. vindicta:** to take *r.* for a little thing, parvas *v.* rei quovis, Phaedr. 4, 10, a: to *r.* that exceeds the injury. *gravior quam injuria*, Juv. 16, 25. *the divine anger proceeds slowly towards its *r.**, lento gradu ad *v.* sui divina procedit ira, Val. Max. 1, 1, *castr.*, 3 ad *fin.*: *v. VENGANCE.* 3. *expr.* by Cicero (who does not use either of the preced.), by ira, which he defines to be *subiliter libido*,² Tusc. 4, 19, 44: cf. *subiliter ira ulciscitur patriam*, Virg. Aen. 2, 576: or by poena (*punishment*): to take *r.* on any one, poenas ab aliquo expetere, Cic. Pis. 7, 16; persequi, Id. Fam. 1, q. 15: so, he took *r.* on himself for the crime, representavit in se poenam facinoris, Phaedr. 3, 10, 22. 4. *victa*, *fi.* (*a gen. sing.*: no nom. sing. or gen. pl.: *questal*): she, by herself, takes *r.* for many, multarum exigit una vices, Prop. 1, 13, 10: he took *r.* on himself for us, nostrum *v.* ultus est ipse aces, Cic. Fam. 1, q. 2. —, to take (on): 1. vindico, 1. (constr. with acc. of the person avenged, but acc. with in, rarely ab, with ab of the person on whom vengeance is taken: often pass. impers.): to take signal *r.* for that thing, can rem vehementer *v.*, Cic. Fl. 7, 28: to take *r.* on any one, *v.*, ulciscor, ultus, 3: *v. AVENGE*, and preced. art.

revenge (v.): ulciscor, ultus, 3 :
V. AVERAGE

revengeful: perh. *ulciscendi cupidus; or expr. by the verb: also in poet., nūtrix, lēis (a *fem. adj.* with a n. pl.): Virg.: vindex is used *adj.* in apposition with nouns by Ov. and Catul.: so too ultor may be employed: cf. Lat. Gr. 6 508.

revenger: ultor: Cic.: v. AVENGERS:
exactor ultionis, Sen. Ira 3, 3, 3.

revenue: 1. *vegetal* (the gen. term for income both public and private): *the r. of a whole year, totius anni v. Cic. Manil. 6, 16: half the r.s of that year, dimidium ex vectigaliibus ejus anni, Liv. 44, 16: to embezzle the r.s, v. quo quascunq. pervertere, Cic. Verr. 3, 55, 128: of private r.s: how great a r. is frugality! quam magnum v. est parsimonias! id. Parad. 6, 3, ad fin.; a small r., tenue v., id. ib. ad vectigalia, Cic. 2. *reduced, its (returns: not in Cic.): to bring in a moderate but fixed r., r. sicut modicum ita statum praestare, Plin. ep. 3, 19: the deficiency of the r. is supplied by economy, quod cessat ex redditu frugalitate suppletur, id. ib. 2,**

4: his whole r. in money, omnis pecuniae r. Nep. Att. 14, 3 to draw upon the public r. a in accordance with the expenditure, gravitate sumptuum. Justice r. anteiore, Tac. A. 15, 18. r. income, RENT, RENTURE, Cic. fructus, ita fructus, proceeds, both gen. and pl.). The r. of a whole year, i. totius anni, Cic. Manli. 6, 15: the r. from the mines, f. metallorum, Liv. 45, 40: the sea was his grand source, f. fuit ei magno fructu maris, id. 34, 36: to bring in a r., f. ferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 83. r. pecunia (money): the r., p. vectigalia, Cic. Verr. 1, 35, 80. r. p. the public r. derived from the mines, p. publica exco. arg. metallis repob. Nep. Them. 2, 2. 5, sacus (prob. the treasury: later the imperial treasury: v. Dict. Ant.): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5. Tac.: the controller of the r., advocatus saci, Spart. Hadr. 20, 6: adj. fiscalis: Suet. Dig. 6, 1, 9: also more fully, arca fisci, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 4. Phr.: he derives a r. of 600,000 sesterces from his estates, capit ille ex suis praedictis DC. sesteria, Cic. Par. 6, 42. ad init., a controller of the r., arcarius, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 4: a r.-officer, procurator, Tac. A. 12, 60 (i. e. one who collects the r.): v. TAX-GATHERER.

reverberate: 1. Trans. 1. *repercutit, cussit, cussum, 3* (used both of reflecting light and returning sound): *the cries, r.d. by the broken line of the mountains, voces repercutusae montis anfractu, Tac. A. 4, 51: Liv. 21, 33: v. RE-ECHO, REFLECT.* 2. *relecto, 1:* *the mountains r. the cries, montes relectant voces, Lucr. 2, 328.* II. Intrans. *resono, 1: v. RESOUND.*

reverberation: 1. *répercussus*,
 us: that the voices may resound more
 formidably by the r., quo gravior vox
repercussus intumescat, Tac. Germ. 3;
 v. REFLECTION. 2. *répulsus*, us (usu.
 in abl. sing.): the r. of the rocks,
aeolopulorum r., Poet. in Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13;
 Lucr. 3. *resonantia*: Vitr. 5, 3, 5;
 v. ECHO. Phr.: *r. & r.* reciprocas voces,
 Plin. 2, 44, 44: the r. of the shouts along
 the slopes of the mountains, clamor jugis
 montium *repercussus*, Curt. 3, 10, 2.

revere: } 1. vĕnĕror, or
reverence (v.): } vĕnĕro, I (the later

form in poet.: hence in Hor. and Virg. veneratus as a *part. pass.*: to regard with religious awe: to r. the gods, v. deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53: to r. any one as a god, r. aliquem ut deum, id. Tusc. 5, 121, 48: whom all of us ought almost to r., quos omnes paene v. debemus, id. Phil. 10, 2, 4. 2. rēvērēre, Ius, 2 (to stand in awe of: it denotes a high respect): r. the gods that founded them, r. the ancient glory, reverere conditores Deos, reverere gloriam veterem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: Cic. 3. rēvērēre, Ius, 2 (to regard reverently: it denotes a feeling which does not imply fear, but may degenerate into it): v. r. you, and, if you wish it, we, *we even fear you, but we r. and fear the Gods more, v. reverere vos, et v. timere Deos*, id. *we are full of awe of you, but we are full of awe of the Gods more, sed plus et v. reveremur et timemus deos*, Liv. 39, 37, ad fin.: they will not only respect and love, but they will also r. each other, non solum colunt inter se verum etiam v. v. reveruntur, Cic. Am. 21, 82. 4. cōlō, cōllō, cultum, 1 (to honour, worship): to r. any one as a god, c. aliquem ut deum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12. Joīn: venerari et c., id. N. D. 2, 28, 71: v. HONOUR, RESPECT.

reverence (subs.). 1. *High respect*: *1. vénéralio (the highest respect: only once in Cic.) all that is excellent rightly commands r.* habet v. *Quintam* *quidquid excellit*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: *to escort with great r.* multa cum *vereneratione* *prosequi*, Tac. G. 40. 2. *Join in v.* cultuque, Tac. H. 1, 10 (said of an emperor). 3. *reverentia* (once only in Cic.): *r. is paid to the grove, est* *duco r.* Tac. G. 39: *Quintus: as an imperial title*, Plin. Pan. 95, ad fin. 3. *verecundia* (a modest feeling of respect: *see* Cic. Am. 22, 82): *v. respect*. 4.

reilig (also religio: a religious r.): the temple was always held in such r., fanum tanta religione semper fuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 46, 103: id. ib. § 96. 5. cultus, i.e. (worship): r. for a king, c. regia, Tac. A. 2, 58: v. WORSHIP. 6. honor (in a wide sense: honour, respect): r. for antiquity, h. antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 8, 24. 7. formido, fuis, f.: v. AWE. 8. An act of bodily homage: to do r., *inclinato corpore colere aliquem (Kr.): perh. also adore: v. OBESANCE: for the Roman usage, cf. Plin. 28, 2, § 25; "in adorando dextram ad oculum referimus, totumque corpus circumagimus."

revered: } 1. vñerabilis (constr. reverend: } with *abl.* of the quality): a r. man, v. vir, Liv. 1, 7: v. VENERABLE. [N.B.—vñeratus is also v. REVERED; and in *Inc.* venerandus, which Cic. only uses as a gerundive.]

2. rñvñendus: a book of r. antiquity, liber r. antiquitatis, Gell. 18, 5, ad fin.: as a title of ecclesiastics: Right R., reverendissimus, Cod. Theod. 1, 35, 8: the Rev. A. B., *vir r. A. B., ...

3. rñvñendus (very rare): Amm. 14, 6, 6 (in connection with the preced.).

4. rñvñendus (awful): r. majesty, v. majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540. 5. augustus (prop. of that which has *augural sanction*): a r. man, vir a., Liv. 8, 6, ad med. Join: sanctus aq., Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: v. SACRED. It is also a standing title of emperors, etc.: Suet. v. MAJESTIC. 6. gravis (commanding reverence on the ground of worth or dignity): a prudent and r. man, homo prudens et g., Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: Join: g. et sanctus, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6.

revert: } 1. rñvñens, ntis (re-specul): it seemed more devout and r., sanctus ac reverentius visum, Tac. G. 34: v. RESPECTFUL. 2. religioſus (reli- gion: reverencing the gods): v. DEVOUT, RELIGIOUS. 3. plus: v. PIOUS.

reverential: } 1. vñerabilis: v. towards the gods, v. in deos, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15.

reverentially: } 1. rñvñenter reverentl: } (respectfully): to regard foreign rites most r., peregrinas caerimonias reverentissime colere, Suet. Aug. 93: Plin. 2. vñerabiliter: Val. Max. 5, 1, extr., § (the form vñeranter is found in Tert. and verenter in Sedul.).

3. sancte: 1. r. pray thee, te a. precor, Liv. 2, 10, ad fin. Join: a. augusteque, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53: v. DEVOTELY, PIOUSLY.

revert: perh. it may be expr. after Quint. 6, 2, 30: *velut somnia quaedam vigilantis: *lost in a deep r., cogitabundus tanquam quodam secessu mentis atque animi facti a corpore, Gell. 2, 1.

reversal: expr. by reſciſſio: v. RE-SCINDING: or infirmatio: v. ANNULING: v. also foll. art.

reverse (subs.): } 1. a change to the opposite: 1. vicis (no nom. sing. or gen. pl.: change, vicissitude): lamenting the sad r. of fortune, gemens tristem fortunae v., Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: v. CHANGE, VICISSITUDE. 2. conversio: a r. of circumstances, c. rerum, Cic. Fl. 37, 94: v. REVOLUTION. 3. expr. by various words: a r. of fortune, commutatio fortunae, Caes. B. G. 7, 61; poſt. vertigo rerum, Lucan 8, 16: also simply casus v. MISFORTUNE: there came suddenly a r. of fortune, conversa subito fortuna est, Nep. Att. 10, 1: to experience a r. of fortune, alteram fortunam experiri, Liv. 9, 17: to dread a r. of fortune, fortunae rotam pertimescere, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. 4. A defeat (milit. t. l.): clādes, is, f.: v. DEFEAT. 5. The back part: expr. by āversus: the r. of the paper, a. charta, Mart. 8, 62, 1: the r. of a medal, *numismatis facies āversa: the r. of the parchment, tergum, Juv. 1, 6: v. BACK.

IV. The contrary: expr. by contrārius (not to be used subst.): v. CONTRARY, OPPOSITE.

reverse (v.): } 1. Lit. 1. in-

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verto, ti, sum, 3: a ploughshare r.d. vomer inversus, Hor. Epod. 2, 63: v. INVERT. 2. retrogo, tgi, actum, 3 (sometimes written as two words): a dactyl r.d. is called an anapaest, dactylus retroactus appellatur anapaestus, Quint. 9, 4, 81: to r. the order, r. ordinem, id. 12, 2, 10. Phr.: you may rather say day and night than r. the order, diem ac noctem dicas potius quam retrorsum, id. 9, 4, 23. 3. Fig.: 1. infirmo, 1 (annul, make void): to r. everything that had been done in the preceding year, omnes res anni superioris i., Cic. Best. 18, 40: v. INVALIDATE, UNDO. 2. convertio, ti, sum, 3: philtres cannot r. right and wrong, venena fas nefasque non valent c., Hor. Epod. 5, 88: v. CHANGE, ALTER. Phr.: to r. a judgment, iudicium restituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 26, 63; supplantare, Pa. Quint. Deel. 7: v. RESCIND, REPEAL: to r. the whole conduct of that man's praetorship, retereſtus praeturae, Cic. Verr. 2, 26, 63: she grieves that the destiny is r.d., dolet haec ſila reneri, Ov. F. 6, 757.

reversely: versa vice, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3: v. CONVERSELY.

reversible: veralls: Servius ad Virg. G. 3, 24.

reversion: } 1. Act of reversing: expr. by the verb. 2. Legal t. l.: *ſpes ſuccedendi, hereditatis cernendae (Kr.): to be made reversionary legatee, in ſpem ſecundam (hereditatis) aſſumi, Tac. A. 1, 8: it may also be expr. after Cic. Top. 6, 29 (R. and A.), *ſpes hereditatis morte alicuius ad quempiam perventurae.

reversionary: v. preced. art.

revert: rñdeo, ti, itum, 4: on his death the goods legally r'd to me, ejus morte ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4.

review (subs.): rñcognitio: a r. of the knights, r. equitum, Suet. Claud. 16 (for which the t. l. was transvectio, id. Aug. 38): the words rñcognio, Cic. Suet.; rñcognus, ſua Suet.; and rñcognatio, Dig. denote a r. with a view to registration, enrolment, etc.: lustratio denotes the religious rites accompanying a r., v. Liv. 40, 6: hence a military r. is better expr. by a verb: v. foll. art. in fig. sense, perſenſio, Front.: v. SURVEY: a r. of a book, etc., *censura (Kr.): v. foll. art.

review (v.): 1. rñcenseo, ſui, sum and ſitum, 2 (to examine closely): to r. the legions, r. legiones, Liv. 2, 39: to r. and count the number, r. numerumque infre, Caes. B. G. 7, 76 (the numbering being usually one object of a review). Fig.: to r. one's brave deeds, fortis gesta r., Ov. H. 9, 105: Plin.: to r. a book, *libri alicuius argumentum r. et iudicium de eo ferre (Kr.): v. CRITICIZE. 2. perſenſeo, ui, 2 (to enumerate, reckon up): Fig.: to r. the speeches of the ambassadors, p. orationes legatorum, Liv. 32, 21, ad init. 3. luſtro, i (to purify: purificatory rites attended r.s.) to r. the army at Itonium, l. exercitum apud Itonium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, ad init. Fig.: to r. everything mentally, l. omnia ratione animoque, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: so the comp. perluſtro, 1: id. Part. Or. 11, 38. 4. rñcognoſco, gnōvi, gnitum, 3: to r. the sailors, socios navales r., Liv. 42, 31: so cognosco, gnōvi, gnitum, 3, in Cic. Pis. 37, 91 (elsewhere rare). 5. Inſpicio, ſpexi, ſpectum, 3: v. INSPECT. Phr.: (1) to r. an army, convertere exercitum, Gell. 5, 5: he r.d. his ſchool forces and numbered his troops, univerſas vires in conſpectum dedit et numerum copiarum inſit, Curt. 3, 2, 2 (11) I r. my words and deeds, facta mea ac dicta remitto, Sen. Ira 3, 36, 3: to r. a book, *libri cenſuram ſcribere (Wyttenb. in Kr.): to r. a man's writings, de omni ejus ſcripto iudicium cenſuramque ſacere, Gell. 12, 2.

reviewer: perh. censor: cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110: or expr. by a phr.

revile: 1. maledictio (or mālē dico), xi, ctum, 3 (to speak evil of: constr. with dat., abſol., or imperi. pass.):

very rarely with acc.): he r.d. him most foully, et turpissime maledixit, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93: if those who do not deserve it are r.d., that call r.ing, indignis si maledictur maledictum id. ease dico, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 27: /reg. maledictio, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 62: to r. in return, remaledicere, Vesp. in Suet. Vesp. 9, extr. 2. convicior, i (rare: to taunt): to accuse rather than r., accusare potius quam c., Liv. 42, 41, ad init. 3. lācero, i: v. ABUSE, INSULT. Phr.: to r., maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; conſicere, id. Planc. 12, 31; conferre, id. Att. 11, 8; maledictis aliquem ſigere, id. N. D. 1, 34, 93; inſectari, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80; vexare, id. Fl. 20, 48; increpare, Sall. C. 21: conviciis conſectari, id. Att. 2, 18: to r. any one openly in the foulest way, foedissime convicio aliquem coram proſcindere, Suet. Aug. 13: to r. bitterly, ferventiſſime conſpergere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

reviler: 1. convictator: a foul-mouthed r., maledictus c., Cic. Mur. 6, 13. 2. maledicax, acis: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 26: v. SLANDERER.

reviling (subs.): 1. maledictio (rare): Cic. Oel. 3, 6 (q. v.). [N.B.—The form maledictio occurs in Gell. 3, 3, ad fin. 2. maledictum: from emissitae ſpin. quarrelle, r.s. inſulla, ex inſimiliſtis jurgis, m., contumeliae gignuntur, Cic. Am. 21, 78: to utter low r.s., m. ex trivio arripere, id. Mur. 6, 13 ("to talk Billingsgate"). 3. convicium (taunt, reproach): daily r., c. quotidianum, Cic. Quint. 19, 62. Join: c. et maledictio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2. 4. probrum: v. INSULT. 5. inſectatio (a railing off): a r. of the chief men, l. principum, Liv. 22, 34. Phr.: to descend to r.s., ad contumelias verborum descendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 83.

reviling (part. and adj.): maledictus (with comp. and superl. as from maledico), Cic. Fl. 3, 7: v. ABUSIVE, FOUL-MOUTHED, SCURRILOUS.

revival: v. REVIVISC.

revise: 1. retracto, i: to r. laws, leges r., Suet. Aug. 34, init.: to r. what you have said, to retain much, to omit more, to insert some things, to reſcribere, quae dixeris r., multa redinere, plura tranſire, alia inſerere, alia reſcribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: Cic.: v. RETOUCH. 2. rñcognoſco, gnōvi, gnitum, 3 (rare): to r. and correct small books, libellos r. et emendare, Plin. Ep. 4, 26. 3. corrigo, rexi, rectum, 3: r. this and that, corrige hoc et hoc, Hor. A. P. 438: also emendo: a Cic. Quint.: v. CORRECT, AMEND. 4. limo, i: v. POLISH. Phr.: to r. a poem, caſtigare carmen, Hor. A. P. 294: r.ing every writing, ſcriptorum quaeſque reſexena, id. S. 2, 3, 2: to r. verses, inculci reddere verſus, id. lb. 441: to r. proof-ſheets, *ſpecimina typographica relegera (Kr.).

revision: 1. emendatio (the best word, although rare): after a r. it will be open to us to publish or suppress it, erit poſt e. nobis liberum vel publicare, vel continere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. 2. retractatio (only as the title of a work by Aug.). 3. lima (prop. a file: hence the polishing of a literary work: the labour of r., limae labor, Hor. A. P. 291. 4. diſcaſſio (a r. of the public accounts): Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1. 5. rñſtaſtinatio. Tert. 6. rñcognatio, are much used in M. L. for the revision of a literary work: there does not, however, appear to be any good authority for them, still less is there for revisio: it is better to use a verb.

revisit: 1. rñſeo, i: I wish you would r. us, velim nos reſiſas, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. 2. rñſialto, i. (/reg. of pñſialto), to r. the city often on market days, r. urbem nudnūdis, Plin. 18, 3, 3, ad fin. 3. rñſpō, iſi or ii, itum, 3: v. RETURN. 4. rñſcol, colui, cultum, 3: to r. a spot, r. locum, Phaedr. 1, 18, 1.

revival: } 1. Lit. rñſtaſtinatio: Tert.: usu. expr. by a verb. 2. rñſialto: a r. of learning, r. doctrine, Cic. Brut. 51, 250: v. RENEWAL.

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revive: I. Trans. 1. *rēdin-
tegro*, i: the doves are *r.d.* in the open
air, columbae libero aere redintegrantur,
Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6. Fig.: to *r.* the
hopes of victory, *r.* epen victoriae, Caes.
B. G. 7, 31. 2. *recreo*, i: to *r.* any
one in a *suon*, defectionem allicius *r.*
Tac. A. 6, 50. JoIn: erigere atque *r.*
Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 212: v. REFRESH, RE-
STORE.

3. *rēfoveo*, *fovi*, *fovtum*, i: to
warm again: to *r.* his strength by the
mildness of the climate, *r.* vires mol-
liti coeli, Tac. A. 12, 66. Fig.: to *r.*
the remnants of faction, reliquias par-
tium *r.*, Suet. Caes. 35, ad fin. 4. *rēfo-
cillo*, i (syn. of *recedo*): being with diffi-
culty *r.d.* aegro refocillatus, Plin. Ep. 3,
14: Sen. 6, exilio, i (to arouse): to *r.*
his dear memory, *e.* illius carum memo-
riam, Cic. Or. 10, 35: to *r.* the drooping
spirit, *e.* Jacentem animum, Id. Am. 10,
59: v. AWAKE.

5. *rēdāno*, i: Tert. Phr.: to *r.* a flower, animare
florem, Plin. 11, 21, 27: to *r.* the spec-
tacles of antiquity, spectacula ex anti-
quitate repetere, Suet. Claud. 21, ad init.:
being somewhat *r.d.* at the first sight of
him, subfectus primo conspectu, Vell.
2, 123, 3. II. Intrans. 1. *rēvisco*,
vixi, i (to live again: mostly fig.): the
republic *r.s.* res publica reviviscit, Cic.
Fam. 4, 4, 3. JoIn: *r.* et recreari, Id.
lb. 6, 10, 5. (N.B.—In the lit. sense it
usu. denotes "to live again;" *e.* g., Cic.
Mil. 29, 79: the form *rēvo*, no *per*-,
victum, 3, occurs in Sen. Med. 476.)

2. *rēspico*, *ivi* or *ii*, i (to recover
one's senses): bring water whilst she *r.s.*
afferte aquam dum respiciat, Pl. Mil. 4,
8, 24. 3. *rēviresco*, *vi*, i: the empire
not only *r.s.* but even flourishes, non
solum reviviscit sed etiam floret imper-
ium, Curt. 10, 10, 5: Tac. v. RE-
FLOURISH.

4. *rēnasco*, *natus*, i (to
spring up again): the war *r.s.* bellum
renascitur, Cic. Fam. 11, 14, 3: Liv. 6,
1, 5. *respiro*, i: v. BREATHE AGAIN.

Phr.: to *r.* erigere se, Cic. Deiot. 14, 38:
the tree *r.s.* from the breeze, arbor re-
creatur aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18. (N.B.—
Redire ad se = to recover one's senses.)

revivified: *rēvivificatus*: Tert.
revocable: *rēvocabilis* (poet.): Ov.
M. 6, 264.

revocation: 1. *rēvocatio*: the *r.*
of a word, *r.* verbi, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206.

2. *rescissio*: v. RESCINDING, REPEAL,
ABROGATION.

revolve: 1. *rēvoco*, i: to *r.* one's
promise, *r.* promissum suum, Sen. Ben.
4, 39, 2: Tac. v. RECALL. 2. *rēvul-
sio*, i: to *r.* a decision, *r.* decisionem,
Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 54, 141: v. RETRACT.

3. *rescindio*, *scidi*, *scissum*, i: v. RE-
SCIND. 4. *abrogo*, i: v. REPEAL. 5.
tollio, *tussili*, *sublatum*, i: v. ABOLISH.

revolt (v.): I. Intrans. 1. *deficio*,
feci, *fectum*, i (to stand aloof
from): the states which had *r.d.* civi-
tates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17:
those who *r.d.* from the republic, *ii* qui
a republica defecerant, Cic. Act. 1, 11, 28.

2. *desicco*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, i (mostly
constr. with *ab*): to *r.* from one's native
land, a patria *d.*, Liv. 28, 27, ad init.:
Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21. 3. *rebello*, i (to
make war again: said of a conquered
people): v. REBEL. 4. *secedo*, *cessi*,
cessum, i (to withdraw from the state:
esp. of the revolts of the plebs): Sall. Cat.
33: Liv. v. SECEDE. Phr.: lest the
common people should *r.*, ne plebs labetur,
Caes. B. G. 5, 3: to *r.*, in fide non
manere, Liv. 28, 24: impertum auspici-
umque abnuere, Id. 28, 27, ad init.
(said of soldiers). Fig.: our very na-
ture *r.s.* at such suspicions, *istiusmodi*
suspicionibus reclamant natura ipsa,
Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61. II. Trans:

offendo, *di*, *sum*, i: v. SHOCK, DISGUST.

revolt (sub.): 1. *defectio*: the
sudden *r.* of Pompey, subita *d.* Pompeii,
Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: Caes. *d.* (the form
defectus, *us*, is late Latin). 2. *rebellio*
(less freq. *rebellatio* and *rebellum*): a
renewal of war by a conquered people:
v. REBELLION. 3. *seditio* (*civili* *dis-*
cord): the *r.* spread among the legions,

s. legiones incessit, Tac. A. 1, 16: Cic.
JoIn: defectio aequae, Liv. 28, 24: v.
TUMULT, SEDITION. Phr.: to rise in *r.*
against any one, cooriri in alquem,
Liv. 7, 3, extr.: exsurgere contra al-
quem, Tac. H. 2, 76: *Illyricum* was in
a state of *r.*, turbatum *Illyricum*, Id. lb.
1, 2: to be participators in their *r.*,
furoris eorum socios esse, Liv. 28, 24,
ad fin.

revolted: *rēbellis*: v. REBELLIOUS,
INSURGENT: a *r.* province, rebellatrix
provincia, Liv. 40, 35, ad fin.

revolter: *defector*: Tac. A. 1, 48:
v. REBEL.

revolving (adj.): expr. by *nōslandus*:
v. SHOCKING, DISGUSTING: foedus: v.
LOATHSOME: also, in poet., *obscenus*:
v. OBSCENE.

revolution: I. A turning or going
round: 1. *converso* (a turning
round): the *r.* of a sphere, *c.* sphaerae,
Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 88: a more rapid *r.*,
c. concitatio, Id. Rep. 6, 18: to perform
a *r.*, *c.* habere, Id. Tim. 9, ad init. 2.
circumactus, *us*: the *r.* of wheels, *c.*
rotarum, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 141: Sen.
(The form *circumactio* occurs in Vitr.)

3. *circumvectio* (very rare): the *r.*
of the sun, *solis*, *c.* Cic. Tim. 9, ad init.

4. *ambitus*, *us* (a going round): the
r. of the heavenly bodies, *a.* siderum,
Cic. Tim. 9: the *r.* of ages, *a.* saeculorum,
Tac. A. 6, 28. 5. *orbis*, *is*, *m.* (prop.
a circle): a solar *r.*, *c.* solstitialis, Liv.
1, 19: to complete a full *r.*, totum con-

ficere et peragere *c.*, Cic. Tim. 9 (q. v.):
a rapid *r.*, *r.* rapidus *c.*, Ov. M. 2, 73: v.
CIRCUM.

6. *anfractus*, *us*: the *r.* of
the sun, *a.* solis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12. 7.

Vitr. uses the foll. words to denote the
motion of the heavenly bodies: *versatio*,
9, 1, 4; *circulatio*, 9, 1, 8; *circinatio*, 9,
1, 11; *redundatio*, 9, 1, 15. 8. *turbo*,
Inis, *f.* (violent circular motion: mostly
poet.): the *r.* of the heavens, *coeli*,
Lucr. 5, 622. 9. *vertigo*, Inis, *f.* (syn.

of *precedo*): Ov. M. 2, 70. 10. *vōlūmen*,
Inis, *n.* (prop. a roll: very rare): Ov. M.
2, 71: v. ROTATION. 11. *circumductus*,
us: Macr. 12. *circumversio*: Amm.

13. *rēvōlūtio*: Aug. Phr.: to com-
plete a *r.*, *cursum* *lustrare*, Cic. Tim. 9.

II. A change: *commutatio*, *mutatio*:
v. CHANGE.

III. Exp. as a polit. t. t.:
1. expr. by *nōvae res*: to be eager for
a *r.*, *novis* *rebus* *studere*, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1:
vast materials for a *r.*, *ingens* *novis*
rebus *materia*, Tac. H. 1, 6: to break out
in open *r.*, *ad* *novas* *res* *concurrere*,
Suet. Caes. 9: Liv. 2. *commutatio* (a
change): a *r.* in the republic, *c.* re-
publicae, Cic. Rep. 1, 42; *c.* civilis, Id.
Fam. 5, 12, 4. JoIn: *perturbatio* et *c.*,
Id. Rep. 2, 27. 3. *mōtus*, *us* (commo-
tion): a *r.* is at hand, *m.* in republica
impendit, Cic. Att. 3, 8, ad med.: joined
with *conversio* *rerum* et *perturbatio*, Id.
Flac. 37, 94: v. *instigo*. 4. expr. by
various phr.: how a *r.* might be brought
about in Greece, quoniam modo *res* in
Graecia novaretur, Liv. 35, 34: to bring
about a *r.*, *res* *novare*, Id. 1, 52: nova
moti, Vell. 2, 129, 2: dissensions which
tend to produce a *r.*, *dissensiones* *quae*
ad *commutandam* *republicam* *pertin-*
ent, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: after a *r.* had
taken place in the state, *statu* *civilitatis*
verso, *commotio*, Tac. A. 1, 4: Auct.
Har. Resp. 27, 60: they slew him whilst
stirring up a *r.* in Africa, in Africa
turbantem interfecerunt, Tac. H. 1, 7:
amazed at the *r.* in the state, *vertigine*
rerum *attonitus*, Lucan 8, 16: v. also
foll. art.

revolutionary: 1. expr. by phr.
with *nōvus* or *nōvae*: to be of a *r.* dis-
position, *novis* *plerumque* *rebus* *studere*,
Caes. B. G. 4, 5: pronum *ad* *novas* *res*
esse, Tac. H. 1, 5: to excite a *r.* spirit
among the people, *populum* *ad* *cupi-*
dinem *novae* *fortuna* *erigere*, Liv. 21,
19: *r.* schemes, *novandarum* *rerum* *con-*
silia, Id. 6, 18: v. foll. art. 2. *sediti-*
ōsus: v. SEDITION.

revolutionist: expr. by *homo* *rerum*
commutandarum *cupidus*, Cic. Off. 2, 1,
3; *rerum* *mutationalis* (or simply *muta-*

tionis) *cupidus*, Id. Att. 8, 3, 4: Tac. A.
3, 44: *rerum* *novarum* *molitor*, Suet.
Dom. 10.

revolutionize: *nōvo*, i: to wish to
r. everything, *omnia* *n.* *velle*, Liv. 35, 34:
in a bad sense: to *r.* the state utterly,
evertere *civitatem* *funditus*, Cic. Dom.
13, 35.

revolve: I. To move round: 1.
volvo, *vi*, *vōlūtum*, i (to turn: as a dep.
or with *pron.* *reflect.*: to *r.*): the uni-
verse *r.s.* round the earth, *mundus* *vol-*
vitur *circum* *terram*, Vitr. 9, 1, 2: the
courses of the stars *r.*, *cursum* *stellarum*
volvuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: as the years *r.*,
volventibus *annis*, Virg. Aen. 1, 234.
(N.B.—*Revolve* is usu. to return: but it
is sometimes used by the poets: *e.* g.
Id. Aen. 10, 256; Ov.: as is *circum-*
volvo, Virg. Aen. 3, 284 [q. v.] 2.

circūmago, *egi*, *actum*, 3 (constr. like
precedo): the year *r.d.* *circūm* *egit* *se*
annus, Liv. 9, 18, ad fin.: a dining-room
which used to *r.* like the world, *cenatio*
quae *vice* *mundi* *circūm* *gebatur*, Suet.
Ner. 31. 3. *convertio*, *i*, *sum*, 3 (constr.
like *precedo*): to *r.*, *c.* *se*, Cic. Tim. 9,
ad fin.: the moon *r.s.* in the lowest orbit,
in infimo orbe luna convertitur, Id. Rep.
6, 17. 4. *circumverto*, *ti*, *sum*, 3
(constr. as a dep.): the wheel *r.s.* round
the axle, *circum* *vertitur* *rota* *axem*, Ov. M.
15, 522: Liv. 5, versor, i (to be turned
round): they *r.* in the opposite direction
to the heavens, *versantur* *retro* *contrario*
motu *atque* *coelum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17;
N. D. 1, 20, 52. 5. *rōto*, i (to turn
like a wheel): a *r.* eddy, *rotans* *turbo*,
Lucr. 1, 294: v. ROTATE. 7. *vertigino*,
i: Tert. Phr.: the sun *r.s.* *ver-*
tiginem, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: to *r.*
in a larger circle, *maiores* *lustrare*
orbem, Id. Tim. 9: *maiores* *circina-*
tionem *rotas* *percurrere*, Vitr. 9, 1, 10:
as the wheel *r.s.*, *currente* *rota*, Hor. A. P.
22: to cause machines to *r.*, *circum-*
rotare *machinas*, App. M. 9, p. 222.

To ponder: 1. *vōlūto*, i. (/reg. of *fall*:
to turn over again and again): to *r.*
anything in the mind, *v.* *aliquid* *animo*,
Cic. Rep. 1, 17 (or in *animo*, Liv.): *I.*
it *silently* *in* *my* *breast*, *id* *tacitus* *me-*
cum *ipse* *voluto*, Virg. E. 9, 37; Aen. 6,
185. 2. *volvo*, *vi*, *vōlūtum*, i: he was
r. many things in his mind, *multa*
cum *animo* *suo* *volvebat*, Sall. J. 6:
Virg.: Liv.: Tac.: v. MEDITATE, CON-

SIDER. 3. *revolve*, *vi*, *vōlūtum*, i:
to *r.* his words and deeds, *dicta* *ejus*
factaque *r.*, Tac. Agr. 46. 4. *verso*, i
(to turn over): to *r.* every point in their
minds, *v.* in *animis* *unquamque* *rem*,
Liv. 3, 34. 5. *rēpūto*, i: v. REFLECT,
PONDER.

revolver: *perh.* * *sclopetus* *minor*
tubis *versatilibus* *instructus* (?): but see
PISTOL.

revolving (part. and adj.): 1.
versatilis: the *r.* universe, *v.* *mundus*,
Lucr. 5, 124: *r.* compartments, *v.* *ta-*
bulas, Suet. Ner. 31. 2. *versābundus*:
a *r.* whirlwind, *v.* *turbo*, Lucr. 6, 438.

3. *versatilis*: v. REVERSABLE. 4. *rē-
tātills*: Sld. 5. expr. by a part: v.

revolve: time as it *r.s.*, *volventa* *dies*,
Virg. Aen. 9, 7: the *r.* poles, *rotati* *poli*,
Ov. M. 2, 75: the *r.* year, *glomerans*
annus, Quint. Cic. poet. in Cic. Div. 1,
12, 19.

revulsion: *rēvulsio*: Plin.
reward (sub.): 1. *praemium* (a
r. as a mark of honour): *r.s.* are offered
to virtues, *punitments* *to* *vices*, *p.* *pro-*
posita *sancti* *virtutibus* *et* *supplicia* *vitiis*,
Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: a very splendid *r.*,
amplissimum *p.*, Id. Mil. 35, 97: to be
entitled to a *r.*, *p.* *mereri*, Caes. B. G. 7,
24: to enrich with *r.*, *praemiis* *augere*,
Tac. A. 1, 42: to get a *r.*, *p.* *consequi*,
Caes. B. G. 1, 43: the fruits of our toils,
the *r.s.* of our dangers, *fructus* *laborum*,
p. *periculum*, Cic. Pis. 26, 63. 2. *merces*,
edlis, *f.* (prop. wages): to bargain
for a large *r.*, *magna* *mercede* *pacisci*,
Liv. 25, 33: Hor.: glory, the *r.* of *ce-*
loptis, *gloria*, *m.* *rerum* *gestarum*, Cic. Off.
1, 19, 65. Dimin.: *mercedilla*: tempted
by a trifling *r.*, *mercedula* *adductus* *id*.

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le Or. 1, 45, 198. 3. *præitum* (a price paid: hence a *r. due*): the *r. of the contest*, p. certaminis, Ov. H. 10, 261: to carry off a *r.*, p. ferre, Juv. 13, 105: To let: p. atque merces, Cic. Verr. 5, 20, 90. 4. honor or honors: to offer two *r.s.* proponere h. geminum, Virg. Aen. 5, 365: (a physician's fee, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3). 5. *indictum* (a *r.* for information given): Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107. 6. *commodum* (wages for public service): v. *WAGES*. 7. *meritum* (very rare): App. M. 8, p. 214. (N.B.—*Rémuneratio* is the act of repaying, giving a *r.*: cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 66.) Phr.: to stipulate for a *r.*, *praemiarum*, Suet. Tit. 7: a *r.* of grain (in early times), *adorea*, Plin. 18, 3, 3, ad fin.

reward (v.): 1. expr. usu. by a phr. with *praemium*: to *r.* any one, *praemio* *officere* *aliquem*, Cic. Balb. 9, 23; *donare*, Id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108; *decorare*, Id. Or. 1, 43, 194: if the *r.* is promised or customary, *p. persolvere* *allicui*, Id. Cael. 20, 68; *deferre*, Id. Fl. 1, 1; *reddere*, Phaedr. 3, Epil. 8: if he were *r.d.*, at *sibi* *p. foret*, Liv. 24, 45, ad init. 2. *remuneror*, I: to *r.* any one handsomely, *r. aliquem magno praemio*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, ad fin.: to *r.* any one for his deserts, *r. meritum* (*allicuius*), Liv. 2, 12: I must consider how I can *r.* you, *considerandum* *est* *quomodo* *remunerem* *generi*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 3. Phr.: to *r.* virtue, *virtutem honorare*, Liv. 2, 13: to *r.* his deserts, *pro meritis gratiam referre*, Nep. Them. 8, 7. 3. *compensor*, I: our toils are *r.d.* with glory, *labores nostri gloria compensati sunt*, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: v. *RECOMPENSE*.

rewarder: 1. *remunerator*: Tert. 2. *praemiatrix*, f.: Amm., but usu. expr. by a verb.

rewrite: *rescribo*, *pel*, *ptum*, 3: to insert some things, to *r.* others, *alia interscribere*, *alia r.*, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: Suet.

reynard: *vulpes*, *la*, f.: v. *ROX*. **rhaphiodol**: no exact equiv.: v. *BOUABASTIC*, *ELIGHTY*: a *r.* writer, *scriptor delirus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126: a *r.* style is described by Quint. 12, 10, 73, as *viduatum* et *corruptum* *dicendi* *genus*, *quod verborum licentia exultat*, *inanibus locis* *bachatur*, *specie libertatis* *insanit*.

rhaphodist: to be expr. by Greek *rhaphodus* (*ραφῳδός*), or after Quint. 12, 3, 1, is qui poetarum scripta pronuntiatur: Homerista, Petr. 59, 3, is a slave who recites Homer.

rhaphody: 1. A book of the *Iliad*; *rhaphodia*, Nep. Dion. 6, 3. 2. A flight, unconnected discourse: no exact equiv.: perh. expressed by *flumen* *inani* *verborum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1 (cf. Quint. 10, 7, 23): to mistake *r.* for *sublime* *figurae*, *praecipua* *pro* *sublimibus* *habere*, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

Rhenish: *Rhenanus*, Sid.: *Rhéniger* (acc. to Schneidewin), Mart. 9, 35, 4.

rhetoric: 1. *rhetorica*, ae, f. (*rhetōrica*, es, Quint.): philosophical, not forensic *r.*, *philosophorum* non *forensis*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17. 2. *rhetorica*, *orum*, n. pl. (*the stratagems of r.*): your *r.* is well known to me, *r. vestra mihi nota sunt*, Cic. Fat. 2, 4. 3. expr. by various phr.: *rhetorum* *praepcepta*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 9: *dicendi* *praepcepta*, Id. Div. 2, 1, 4: v. *ORATORY*: *orandi* *scientia*, *ara*, Quint. 1, 10, 2; *proem*, 5, 4: bene *dicendi* *scientia*, Id. 2, 14, 5: he remarks (2, 14, 1: q. v.), "rhetorici in Latium transferentes tum 'oratoriam' tum 'oratorum' nominaverunt." Phr.: teachers of *r.*, *rhetorici doctores*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: v. *RHETORICIAN*: to compose a treatise on *r.*, *artem rhetoricam scribere*, Id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: a treatise on *r.*, *rhetoricus liber*, Id. de Or. 2, 3, 10: or abs., *rhetoricus*, Quint. 3, 5, 14: a school of *r.*, *rhetorica umbra*, Juv. 7, 171.

rhetorical: 1. *rhetoriceus*, *r. exercitior*, *r. exercitationis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: a *r. syllogism*, *r. syllogismus*, Quint. 9, 4, 57. 2. *oratorius*, *r. ornamentis*, o. *ornamenta* *dicendi*, Cic. Brut.

75, 261: v. *ORATORICAL*. Phr.: *natural* *not r. brilliancy*, *naturalis* *non* *fucatus* *nitor*, Id. Brut. 9, 36. (N.B.—*R. display* or *effect* may be expr. by *ornatus*, *ornamenta*, Id. Or. 39 [q. v.]

rhetorically: *rhetorice*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17; also more rhetorice, Id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: v. *ORATORICALLY*.

rhetorician: 1. *rhetor*, *oris*, m.: Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84. 2. *rhetoriceus* (*dimin.*: a *paltry r.*): Gell. 17, 20, 133: v. *ORATORICALLY*. 3. expr. by *rhetoriceae disciplinae* *doctor*, Gell. 13, 21; *rhetoricus doctor*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86.

rheum: 1. A flow of watery humour: 1. *destillatio* (a running at the nose, etc.): Cels. 4, 4. 2. *fluxio*: acc. to Plin. 22, 18, 21, the equiv. of the Greek *rheumatismus*. 3. *epiphora* (*epiphora* a complaint of cattle): Col. 6, 17, 8. 4. *rheuma*, *itis*, n. (*periva*): the gen. *rheumae* occurs in *Isid. Orig.* 4, 9: *Hier. Ep.* 122, 1. 5. *gravidus*, *inis*, f.: v. *CATARHIS*. 6. *lippitudo*, *inis*, f.: Cic.: v. *BLEAREDNESS*. 7. *The moisture discharged*: *humor*, *oris*, m.: Cels. 4, 4, ad init.: Ov.: Cic.

rheumatic: perh. **doctore artium* *cruciatum*: v. *foli. art.*

rheumatism: no precise equiv.: expr. by *dolor artium*, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: so, *r.* in the shoulders would be *humorum dolores*: as *t. l.* **rheumatismus*.

rheumy: 1. **rheumaticus*, Plin. 20, ad fin. 2. *lippus*, v. *BLEAR-EYED*. Transf.: a *r.* (i. e. overripe) *fig.* 1. *ficus*, Mart. 7, 20, 12.

rhinoceros: *rhinoceros*, *osis*, m.: Plin. 8, 20, 29: applied to a vessel made of *r. horn*, Juv. 7, 130: *adj.*: *rhinocerotus*, Sid.

rhomboid: *rhomboides*, *is*, f. (*romboides*): Pa. Boeth. Geom. p. 376 (ed. Friedlein): expr. by *simile acutulae*, Censorin. Fragm. 7.

rhombus: 1. *rhombus*, 1. (*rombus*): Pa. Boeth. Geom. lb. 2. *schellus* (defined in Censorin. Fragm. 7, 2, 1, ad est *rhombos*): Tac. Agr. 10: Vitr.

rhombus: *radix Pontica*, Cels. 5, 23, 3: *rha* (so named from the river), Amm. 22, 8, 28: *rhen* *barbarum*, Isid. Orig. 17, 9: perh. also *rheuma* (*rhacoma*), Plin. 27, 12, 105: **rheum* *rhaphoticum* (Linn.).

rhyme (subs.): no exact equiv., as *r.* was unknown to the Romans: the nearest word is perh. *homoeoteleuton*, 1. n. (*homoeoteleuton*, having the same ending), which occurs in Mart. Cap. 5, 174, and as a Gk. word in Quint. 9, 3, 78: **extremorum verborum sonitus* *similis* (Kr.): the *r.* of a verse, **extus* *versus* *ejusdem soni* (Kr.): *r.s.* perh. *clausulae* *versuum* *inter se consonantes*, after Quint. 9, 3, 45 (R. and A.): a *masculine r.*, **versus* *cujus* *ultima* *syllabae* *accentu* *similiter* *cadant* (Kr.). In a looser sense, *versana*, *as*: v. *VRSSA*. Phr.: we have not been created without *r.* or reason, *non temere* *nec fortuito* *creati* *sumus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: to lag *r.s.* perh. *versum* *concludere*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40; *claudere*, Pers. 1, 93.

rhyme (v.): 1. To accord in sound: perh. *extrema*, *ultima* *syllabae* *consonare*; in eundem finem venire, Quint. 9, 3, 77: to *r.* agreeably, *jucunde* *consonare*, Id. 9, 3, 73. 2. To make *rhymes*: **versum* *in similes* *syllabarum* *sonus* *desinentes* *facere* (Kr.): or perh., **versum* *extrema* (*verba*) *pariter* *terminare*, after Cic. Or. 12, 38. 3. To write poetry: versus *facere*, *scribere*, Cic.: v. *VRSSA*.

rhymor: *versificator* (a mere verse maker, as opp. to a poet): Quint. 10, 1, 80: Just.

rhythm: 1. *numerus* (applied both to motion and sound: both *imp.* and *act.*): whatever admits the measurement of our hearing is called *r.*, *quidquid* *sub* *aurium* *mensuram* *aliquam* *cadit*, n. *vocator*, Cic. Or. 20, 67: a *dactylic r.*, n. *dactylicus*, Id. lb. 57, 191: to *punctuate* *regardless* of *r.*, *extra* *numerus* *se* *movere*, Id. Parad. 3, 2, ad

fin.; Hor. 2. *modus* (esp. in poetry or music: both *imp.* and *act.*): *mourful r.s.*, *flebiles m.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106. 3. *numerus* et m., Id. de Or. 1, 33, 151. 4. *rhythmus*: there is *r. even* in the movements of the body, *r. etiam* in corporis motu est, Quint. 9, 4, 50. (N.B.—Cic. only uses it as a Gk. word, but he employs the *adj.* *rhythmicus* of one who observes the laws of *r.*, de Or. 3, 49, 190: for this we find also *modulator*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130; v. *MODULATION*.)

rhythmical: 1. *numerosus*: *r. language*, n. *oratio*, Cic. Or. 67, 226; Ov. 2. *modulatus* (prop. a part): *r. language*, m. *oratio*, Gell. 13, 24; Ov. 3. *enrythmus* (*enrythmos*): Censorin. de Die Nat. 13, ad init. 4. *rhythmoides*, *is*, (*enrythmos*); Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327.

rhythmically: 1. *numerosus*: to end *r.* n. *cadere*, Cic. Brut. 8, 34. 2. *modulatio*: Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. Phr.: to close one's periods *r.*, *claudere* *sententias* *numeri*, Cic. Or. 68, 229: to measure *r.*, *modulari*, Id.: v. *MODULATE*.

rib: 1. A bone of the side: *costa*: the five upper *r.s.* c. *quinque superiores*, Cels. 8, 1: to strip the hides off the *r.s.*, *tergora* *diripere* *costas*, Virg. Aen. 1, 211. Phr.: *os* *with* *jine* *r.s.*, *bone* *costati* (*boves*), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8. 2. Transf. (of a ship): 1. *costa*: Plin. 13, 9, 19. 2. *statumen*, *inis*, n.: Caes. B. C. 1, 54. 3. A raised line in cloth, etc.: no exact word: v. *RIDGE*: it may be expr. by *stria* (prop. the hollow groove between two *r.s.*): a *columna* *with* *twenty* *r.s.*, *columna* *viginti* *striis*, Vitr. 4, 3, 9. As applied to plants, v. *VEXX*.

ribald: *obscenitas*, v. *OBSCENITY*.

ribaldry: *obscenitas*, v. *OBSCENITY*.

riband, *ribbon*: 1. *taenia* (a broad band): having their temples bound with *r.s.*, *evincti* *tempora* *taenias* (*dissyl.*), Virg. Aen. 5, 269. 2. *taeniola* (*dimin.* of *taenia*): a *r.* of sea-weed, *algae*, Col. 11, 3, 23. 3. *vitta* (as distinguished from the *taenia*, it is long and hangs down; hence *longae taeniae* v. Virg. Aen. 7, 352: a *fillet*): a *r.* for the hair, *crinalis* v., Id. Aen. 7, 403; Ov.: to tie up a garland with a *r.*, *coronam* *vitta* *colligare*, Plin. 18, 2, 2.

4. *lemniscus* (*Amplexus*): a *r.* which hung down behind a victor's crown: *chapelets* and *r.s.*, *coronae* *laque*, Liv. 33, 31. 5. *infula*, v. *VILLET*: perh. this is the most suitable expr. for *r.* as a badge of honour, cf. Sen. Ep. 14, 11; Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6: the *r.* of an imperial order, **1. imperialis*, after Cod. Just. tit. 37, ad fin. Phr.: *brezres* *bound* *with* a *r.*, *vittati* *capilli*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: a *palm-branch* *wreathed* *with* *r.s.*, *palmalemniscata*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100.

ribbed (*part.* and *adj.*): perh. best expr. by *striatus* (*hollowed out into grooves*): applied to *r.* shells, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9; to plants, Plin. 19, 8, 42; to pillars, Vitr. 4, 3, 9: cf. *FLUTED*: if of leaves, v. *VEINED*.

rice: *oryza*: a decoction of *r.*, *ptisanarium* *oryzæ*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155.

rich: 1. *wealthy*, *well stocked* or *provided*: 1. *dives*, *itis* (*the* *most* *gen.* *term*): no *neut.* *pl. noun*, or acc.: usually *divite* *in* *abl. sing.*: also in the form *div.* *neut.* *dic.* *gen.* *ditis*, which is the *most* *poet.* and does not occur in Cic. the *abl.* is always *ditis* the *comp.* and *superl.* of both forms are in use: *constr.* *poet.* *with* the *abl.* or *gen.*: to become *r.* after being very poor, *ex pauperismo* *d.* *hier.* Cic. Vat. 12, 29: the *r. families* of the nobility, *ditas* *familiae* *nobilium*, Tac. A. 3, 55: the poor are no sadder than the *r.*, *pauperes* *nihil* *tristiores* *divitibus*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12, 1: *r.* in lands, *d.* *agris*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: *r.* in horses, *d.* *equum*, Virg. Aen. 9, 26. 2. *perdives*, *itis* (*very r.*): Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 59.

3. *prædives*, *itis* (*very r.*): Liv. 45, 40; Ov. 4. *locuples*, *etis* (*well off*: *constr.* *with* *abl.*): *very r. cities*, *locupletissimae* *urbes*, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: *r.* with spoil, *praeda* *l.*, Sall. Jug. 84: the

Latin language is richer than the Greek. *Latina lingua locupletior est quam Graeca.* Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10. Join: copious et l. id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55; l. et refertus (applied to things), id. Or. 1, 35, 161. 6. *Opulentus*, or *less* freq. *opulens*, nris (having plentiful resources; constr. with abl. or gen.): a r. and well-stocked town, *oppidum plenum* et o. Caes. B. C. 3, 80: very r. mines, *opulentissima metalla*, Sen. Ep. 23, 4: a province r. in money, provincia pecuniae o. Tac. H. 2, 6: Cic. 6. *Opplous* (having an abundance: used of both persons and things: the form *opplous* occurs in Pl.: constr. with abl., with or without abt. or abs.): a r. city, c. urbs, Cic. Arch. 3, 4: a r. patrimony, c. patrimonium, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: r. in corn, c. a frumento, id. Att. 5, 18, ad med. Join: c. et dives, id. Par. 6, ad fin.

7. *Opplous* (moneyed): a very r. man, homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 24: a r., purse-proud fellow, extensor p. Auct. Her. 4, 50 (ab. pecuniae). Join: locuples et p. Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44. 8. *Numatus* (nummatus): syn. of *proced.*: usually with bene): a man not less r., homo non minus bene n., Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: Hor. 9. *Beatus* (prop. happy; in good circumstances): a man not over r., homo non beatissimus, Nep. Ages. 8, 2: r. treasures, b. gazae, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 2. Join: opulentus et b., Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81. 10. *Fortunatus* (syn. of *proced.*): r. and influential, f. et potens, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: r. and splendid Athens, Athenae f. atque opipare, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 1. 11. *Lautus*, (splendid): a r. state, civitas l., Cic. Fam. 13, 32. Join: l. et copiosum, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38. 12. *Satur*, *ura*, *rum* (very rare): a r. farmer, a. colonus, Tib. 1, 2, 13. 13. *Abundans*, nris (abounding in wealth): the furniture not of a luxurious but yet of a r. man, supellex non luxuriosi hominis sed tamen abundantis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: v. *ABUNDANT*, *AFFLUENT*. Phr.: a r. man, vir magnis opibus praeditus, Cic. Cin. 55, 153: Curt.: opibus et copia affluens, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82: *richer*, pecuniis superior, id. Rep. 2, 34: a very r. nation, gens divitiis praepollens, Liv. 1, 57, ad init.: to be richer than Crassus (prop.), superare Crassum divitiis, id. Att. 1, 4, extr.: a r. man, Crassus (opp. to Iruis = a poor man), Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42.

14. *Costly*, *sumptuous*: 1. dives, nris (see above): the r. bough, d. ramus, Virg. Ep. 6, 195: r. dangues, dites epulae, Stat. Th. 5, 187. Join: opulenta et ditia, Liv. 21, 43. 2. *Opulentus*, and less freq. *opplens*, nris: a r. palace, o. regia, Catul. 64, 43: very r. offerings, opulentissima dona, Suet. Aug. 30. 3. *Opimus*: a r. and excellent spoil, o. et praeciosa praeda, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: a r. reward, o. merces, Liv. 21, 45: r. feasts, o. dapes, Virg. Aen. 3, 224. 4. *Præditus*: v. *COSTLY*, *SPLENDID*. Phr.: take away the r. ornaments, demitte divitias, Ov. F. 4, 136.

5. *Fertile*, *luxuriant*, *excellent of its kind*: 1. dives, nris (see above): less freq. in this sense than the foll.: a r. field, d. ager, Virg. Aen. 7, 262. Fig.: thence arose the free and richer dithyramb, inde ille licentior et divitiis fluxit dithyrambus, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 185: richer in good examples, bonis exemplis ditior, Liv. praef., ad fin.: without a r. vein (of talent), sine divite vena, Hor. A. P. 409. 2. *uber*, *eris* (teeming, plentiful): a r. harvest, u. messis, Pl. Rud. 3, 23: a r. soil, u. solum, Tac. H. 5, 6. Fig.: no richer topic, nullus uberior locus, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: a richer crop of orators, uberior oratorum fetus, id. Brut. 49, 182. 3. *Opimus*: a r. and fertile region, regio o. et fertilis, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: to look down upon a r. landscape, *regionem optimam oculis subjectam videre (after Liv. 25, 24). 4. *Opulentus* (rare): surveying the r. fields, contemplatus o. arva, Liv. 9, 36, ad fin. 5. *Ferax*, *acis* (fruitful): very r. districts, feracissimi

agri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: Cic. Fig. no period was richer in instances of virtue than that, illa aetate nulla feracior virtutum fuit, Liv. 9, 16: v. *FERTILE*.

6. *Copiosus* (abundant; applied to style): a r. and varied discourse, multa et varia et c. oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 214. 7. *pinguis* (fat, thick): r. manure, p. fimus, Virg. G. 1, 80: r. wine, p. merum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 65: a battle-field r. with blood, sanguine p. campus, id. Od. 2, 1, 29: a r. table, p. mensa, Catul. 62, 3: Col.: v. *FAT*. 8. *unctus* (prop. anointed; hence r., highly flavoured): when any daintier or richer morsel is to be had, ubi guld mellius contingit et unctus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: a r. feast, unctum (subs.), id. A. P. 422: Fig.: r. patrimony, u. patrimonium, Catul. 29, 23: a richer and more brilliant style of eloquence, unctior splendidiore consuetudo loquendi, Cic. Brut. 20, 78. 9. *satur*, *ura*, *rum* (full, deep: esp. of colour: the comp. saturator is used by Plin. 21, 8, 22): a r. colour, a. color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: r. Tarentum, a Tarentum, Virg. G. 2, 197. Fig.: to deliver r. passages meagrely, satura jejune dicere, Cic. Or. 36, 123. Phr.: to play a r. practical joke, facinus facere lepulum et festivum, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 95: r. harmony, perh. *perfectus sonorum concentus.

rich, to become: 1. *ditescio*, 3 (poet.): Hor. S. 2, 5, 10. 2. *Opplisco*, 3 (very rare): poet. apud Gell. 18, 11, extr. 3. *expr.* by locupletari, divitem fieri, Cic. Phr.: the poor grow r., egentes abundant, Cic. Am. 7, 23.

— to make: ditto, i. v. *ENRICH*.

riches: 1. *divitiae*, *arum* (no sing.: the most usual word): r. are sought after in order to enjoy pleasure, expetuntur ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: to heap up r., d. in altum extruere, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 19: congregate, Tib. 1, 1, 1. Fig.: who can doubt that there are r. in virtue? quis dubitet quin in virtute d. sit? Cic. Par. 6, 2, ad fin.: the r. and graces of his talents, d. atque ornamenta ejus ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161. 2. *opes*, *um*, f. pl. (property, resources: very rare in sing. as in Virg. Aen. 8, 685: both lit. and fig.): poor amidst great r., magnas inter opes inops, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 28: abounding in r. and wealth, opibus et copia affluens, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82. 3. *fortuna* (gen. in pl.: r. as one's lot or inheritance): to enjoy one's r., fortunis frui, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 2: Hor.: to increase in favour and r., gratia fortunaeque crescere, Nep. Att. 21, 1. 4. *facultates*, *um*, f. pl. (goods, property, means): lest our generosity exceed our r., ne major benignitas sit quam f., Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42. 5. *copia* (plenty: usu. in pl.): in the midst of r. old age is wearisome, senectus in summa c. gravis, Cic. Sen. 3, 8: v. *ABUNDANCE*. 6. *Opplentia*: v. *OPULENCE*. 7. *pecunia* (money, capital): to accumulate r., p. facere, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: those things constitute their r., ea illis p. est, Liv. 29, 31. 8. *gaza* (prop. the royal treasure): a Persian word: the r. of a king, g. regia, Cic. Manil. 23, 66: Hor.: Virg.

richly: 1. *Plentifully*, *bénigne*, *liberáliter*: v. *BOUNTIFULLY*, *LIBERALLY*. 2. *Sumptuously*: 1. *Opplente*: to celebrate the games more r., opulenti ludos facere, Liv. 1, 35, ad fin. 2. *Opplare*: a banquet r. furnished, o. paratum convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. Join: optime atque o., Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 6. 3. *ditius* no post.; *superl.* in App.): Stat. S. 1, 5, 31. 4. *præliose*: rases r. chased, vasa p. coelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116: to be entombed more r., præliose sepelli, Curt. 10, 1, 32: v. *SUMPTUOUSLY*, *MAGNIFICENTLY*. 3. *luxuriantly*: *abèrius* (no post.; *superl.* in Pl.): the crop grows more r., u. proventit seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12: v. *LUXURIANTLY*, *ABUNDANTLY*. Phr.: a r.-wooded land, silvae ditissima terra, Virg. G. 2, 136. IV. *Expr.* by various phr.: garments r. dyed with purple,

vestes ostro saturae, Sen. Thyest. 955; Ov.: to enjoy a r. earned reputation, fama meritisima frui, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

richness: 1. *luxuriance*, *fulness*: 1. *ubertas*: the r. of its fields, u. agrorum, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: excessive r., admodum nimia u., Col. 4, 21, 2: Fig.: to admire his r. and eloquence, u. et copiam ejus admirari, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: v. *ABUNDANCE*, *FERTILITY*. 2. *pinguitudo* (fatness): the r. of the soil, p. terrae, Col. 2, 2, 18: v. *FATNESS*. 3. *saturitas* (applied to colours): Plin. 9, 39, 64. 4. Of food, perh. *lautitia*, cf. Petr. 32, 1. II. *Splendor*: v. *SPLENDOR*, *COSTLINESS*.

rick: *méta*: to make hay-r.s, fenum extruere in metas, Col. 2, 19, 2.

rickets: *rhachitis: cyrtónsis (Kr.). *rickety*: 1. *Afflicted with rickets*: *rhachitide laborans. II. *instablis*: v. *SHAKY*.

ricochet (subs. and v.): the idea may be expr. after Min. Fel. Oct. 3, ad fin., where he describes the game of ducks and drakes at the sea-side: testam inclinam atque humilem (quantum potest) super undas irrotare; ut summis fluctibus tonsis emicare, dum addidit saltu sublevatur.

rid: libéro, 1: v. *FREE*, *RELEASE*.

— to get (of): 1. *exui*, *ui*, *atum*, 3 (to strip off): to get r. of old-fashioned customs, mores antiquos e., Liv. 27, 8, ad init.: I cannot get r. of the idea that there are gods, mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest esse deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7. 2. *dépōno*, *pōni*, *pōitum*, 3 (to lay aside): to get r. of cares and sorrows, d. curas doloresque, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: to get r. of a great part of the disease, magnam morbi d. partem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 35: v. *RESIGN*. 3. *eluo*, *ui*, *atum*, 3 (to wash out): we must get r. of such friendships, tales amicitiae sunt eluendae, Cic. Am. 21, 76: to get r. of the pangs of anxiety, amara curarum e., Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20: Pl. 4. *amollor*, 4 (to get r. of with some difficulty): to get r. of the young man under pretence of conferring an honour on him, a juvenem specie honoris, Tac. A. 2, 42: v. *REMOVE*. 5. *dimitto*, *misit*, *misum*, 3 (to send away): to get r. of one's creditors, d. creditores, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: to get r. of friendships, d. amicitias, Cic. Am. 21, 76.

ridance: libératio: v. *DELIVERANCE*, *RELIEF*.

riddle (subs.): 1. *An enigma*: 1. *aenigma*, *átis*, n. (*aiνigma*: Cic. Att. 6, 7, uses the Gk. phr. *en aiνigmati*): to speak r.s, a. loqui, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: the dark imagery and r.s of dreams, obscuritates et a. somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64, 132: the r.s of the law, a. jurum, Juv. 8, 50. 2. *scirpus* (acc. to Gell. 12, 6, a trans. of the preced.): 3. *gríphus* (*γρίφος*): to solve r.s, g. dissolvere, Gell. 1, 2, 4. 4. *expr.* sometimes by ambages, *um*, f. pl. (with abl. sing. ambage; an obscure, dark saying): the r.s of an obscure oracle, obscurae sortis a., Ov. P. 4, 261: in r.s, per ambages, Liv. 1, 56: Tac. Phr.: to utter r.s, obscura canere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 58. II. *critrum*: v. *SIEVE*.

riddle (v.): 1. *To speak enigmatically*: *expr.* by *aenigmata loqui*, v. preced. art. II. *To sift*: cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3: v. *SIFT*. III. *To pierce full of holes*: nearest word, confidō, fodi, fossum, 3: to be r.d with wounds, confodi vulneribus, Liv. 24, 7: r.d by so many judicial sentences, tot iudiciis confossus, id. 5, 11; Pl. Phr.: r.d with wounds, plenus vulnerum, Liv. 5, 11: a criminal r.d like a sieve by the hangmen, carnificum cribrum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 52.

riddling (part. and adj.): r. speeches, sermones perplexi, Liv. 40, 5: r. words, verba caecis obscura latebris, Ov. M. 1, 388.

ride (v.): 1. *Intrans.*: 1. *Equito*, 1 (used acc. in late authors): to r. amongst our army, e. in exercitu nostro, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: to r. on a long

reed, e. in arundine longa. Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: the south-east wind rode over the Sicilian main, eurus per Siculas equitavit undas, Id. Od. 4, 4, 44. 2. *vēhor*, vectus sum, 3 (used as a *dep.*: to be carried on a beast, or in a vehicle): the horse on which I was riding, equus in quo ego vehebar, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140: to *r.* full speed towards the foe, equo concitato ad hostem v., Nep. Dat. 4, 5: riding in a four-horse chariot, quadrijugis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: to *r.* in a one-horse vehicle, uno equo vehi, Liv. 28, 9: to *r.* on a fish's back, place v., Ov. M. 2, 13. 3. *vector*, 1 (prop. freq. of *preced.*: rare): to *r.* on the shoulders of one's foes, v. humeris inimicis, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: Ov. 4. *gestor*, 1 (esp. of exercise taken for health or pleasure): to *r.* in a two-horse chariot, g. bijugis equis, Mart. 1, 12, 8: Sen. Suet. 6. *ēdeo*, *ēdī*, *ēssum*, 2 (to sit: in late authors also pass. to be ridden): to *r.* on a horse, a. equo, Mart. 5, 38, 4: Spart. Phr.: (1) to *r.* the equis, Liv. 1, 14: in equis, Ov. A. A. 1, 214: super equos, Just. 41, 3: incedere equo, Id. ib.: to *r.* in a chariot, ire curru, Liv. 28, 9: he rode rapidly in gigs a distance of 56 miles, LVI millia passuum cisis percolavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: the boy does not know how to ride, nec puer equo haerere, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54: Cic.: one who *r.s.* in a vehicle, *gestator*, Mart. 4, 64, 19. (II) to *r.* at anchor, in ancoris consistere, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: to *r.* upon the main, v. *SAIL*. (III) *bedridden*, lecto affixus, Hor. Sat. 1, 81: Sen.: *priest-ridden*, *sacerdotibus nimis deditus, after Cic. Brut. 62, 223. || *Trans.*: only found in certain phr., as, to *r.* a horse, equo vehi, v. *preced.*, and *EXERCISE*, *DRIVE*: to *r.* a race, perh. *equis certamen infire, after Tac. A. 11, 11.

ride across, over, past: *transvērhor*, vectus, 3 (esp. at reviews): the knights *r.* past, equites transvehuntur, Liv. 9, 46, *extr.*: Tac. Phr.: *plains across which cavalry cannot r.*, camp inaequitabiles, Curt. 8, 14, 4 (opp. to planities equitabiles, Id. 4, 9, 10).

— *along, past*: 1. *praetervērhor*, vectus, 3: to *r.* past on horseback, p. equo, Liv. 22, 49: Cic. 2. *praeterequilo*, 1 (only once, in part): Liv. 3, 61.

— *back*: *revēhor*, vectus, 3: having ridden back hastily to the city, equo citato in urbem revectus, Liv. 7, 41.

— *between*: *intērequilo*, 1 (constr. with acc. or ablat.): to *r.* between the ranks, 1. ordines, Liv. 6, 7.

— *down*: *prōcūlo*, 1, v. *TRAMPLE DOWN*.

— *into, upon*: *invērhor*, vectus, 3: he *r.s.* in triumph into the city, triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv. 2, 31: *r.ing* upon swimming monsters, natanibus invehens beluis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: Virg.

— *off, out*: 1. *avērhor*, vectus, 3 (to *r.* away): to *r.* away from one's own men, a. ab suis, Liv. 9, 27: Virg. 2. *ēvēhor*, ctus, 3 (to *r.* forth from): to *r.* off on a horse without bit or bridle, e. effreno equo, Liv. 4, 33. Phr.: to *r.* out a gale, perh. expr. by navem tenere in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8, 7.

— *round*: 1. *circumvēhor*, vectus, 3: he orders the muleteers to *r.* round the hills, muliones collibus c. jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: Liv. 2. *circumvector*, 1 (freq. of *preced.*): to *r.* round the towns, oppida c., Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 28. 3. *circumēquilo*, 1: to *r.* round the walls, moenia c., Liv. 10, 34. Phr.: to *r.* in hot haste round the ranks, ordines circumvolare, Vell. 2, 27, 2.

— *through, up and down*: *perēquilo*, 1: to *r.* through the sea on a dolphin's back, p. maria (dolphino), Plin. 9, 8, 8: to *r.* (through) between the two lines of battle, inter duas acies p., Caes. B. C. 1, 46: to *r.* up and down the lines, p. aciem, Liv. 5, 28. Phr.: to *r.* at full speed up and down the Flaminian road, pervolare Flaminiam, Juv. 1, 60.

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ride to: *pervērhor*, vectus, 3 (in Cic. to *r.* to the town, p. usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 153).

— *up to, towards*: 1. *adēquilo*, 1 (constr. with acc. of motion, or after ad or in): to *r.* up to our men, a. ad nostros, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. (N.B.—In Suet. Cal. 25, a. iuxta is to *r.* beside.) 2. *advērhor*, vectus, 3: *r.ing* up to the bank of the river, equo advection ad ripam fluminis, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58.

ride (subs.): expr. by the vb. mostly: thus to take a *r.* = to ride: see also *HIDING*.

rider: 1. *One who rides*. 1. *Equus*, Itis, m.: Phaedr. 4, 4, 5: Liv. v. *HORSEMAN*. 2. *rector* (one who guides an animal): horses without their *r.s.*, sine rectoribus equi, Tac. Agr. 36, *ad fin.*: Liv. 3. *vector* (one who is carried): the *r.* manages the horse, v. equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555: Prop. 4. *seosor* (one who is sealed): not to endure a *r.*, a. recusare, Sen. Const. 12, 3: Suet. || *An additional clause*: adjectio, Quint. 6, 3, 71: v. *ADDITION*.

riderless: sine rectore, rectoribus; v. *preced. art.*

ridge: no exact gen. equiv.: the nearest expr. are:— 1. *supericillum* (brow, projecting r.): a lofty r., s. quodam excelsu, Auct. B. Afr. 58: to stand at the bottom of the r., infimo s. stare, Liv. 27, 18: Virg.: v. *BROW*. 2. *expr.* by dorsum (back) or jugum: v. *CHAIN* (of mountains): he sends one legion by the same r., legionem unam eodem Jugo mittit, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: a city lying along the r. of a hill, urbs porrecta in dorso montis, Liv. 1, 3: sometimes both words are connected: the unbroken *r.s.* of the mountain chain, jugum quod montes inter se perpetuo dorso jungit, Liv. 41, 18: the top of the *r.* was almost level, dorsum ejus jugi prope aequum erat, Caes. B. G. 7, 44. 3. *A r.* between two furrows is called *lira*, or *porca*, Col. 2, 4, 6: also *scamum*, Id. 2, 2, 25: Plin. Phr.: the collateral *r.s.* (of a mountain), brachia, Plin. 5, 27, 27: the *r.s.* of the Alps, culmina Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2.

ridicule (subs.): 1. *ridicūlum* (prop. the neut. of the adj.): the force of *r.*, vis ridiculi, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237: *r.* decides matters better than bitterness, *r.* acri melius secat res, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14: Quint. 6, 3, 22. 2. *dēridicūlum*, in *r.*, per d., Tac. A. 6, 2. 3. *Expr.* sometimes by risus, *ūs* (laughter): to turn unpleasant topics into *r.*, odiosas res Joco risuque dissolvere, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: (cf. Quint. 6, 3, pass.): an object of *r.* may be expr. by *ridendus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9.

ridicule (v.): 1. *irridere*, *risal*, *risum*, 2: to *r.* the gods in jest, per Jocum deos 1, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: to *r.* bitterly, acerbis faciebus 1, Tac. A. 5, 2, *ali r.d.* him when he began to speak, omnes cum loqui coepit irridere, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148: v. *LAUGH AT, DERIDE*. 2. *illūdo*, *si*, *sum*, 3 (constr. with acc.; more rarely *dat.*, in with acc., or *abl.*): to *r.* his tones when he sang, 1. voces quum caneret, Tac. A. 14, 52: to *r.* the unfortunate, 1. miseros, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237. 3. *lūdo*, *si*, *sum*, 3 (rare: less strong than the *preced.*): to *r.* any one sportively, Jocoque aliquem 1, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (11), 2: v. *BANTER*. 4. *lūdficor*, 1: v. *MOCK*.

ridiculous: 1. *ridicūlus* (prop. laughable, which is its usual sense): *ū* is *r.* to suppose, *r.* est putare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 59: a *r.* poem, *r.* poemata, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: poverty makes men *r.*, paupertas *r.* homines facit, Juv. 3, 153: Quint. 2. *perridicūlus* (very *r.*): a very *r.* system, p. doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77. 3. *dēridicūlus*: the accusation is *r.*, crimen est d., Liv. 39, 26. 4. *stūbārdus* (acc. to Quint. 6, 3, 23, a Cic. word): Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: v. *ABSURD*. (N.B.—Though the *adj.* *subridiculus* does not occur, the *adv.* *doce*.)

ridiculously: 1. *ridicūle*: Cic. Verr. 4, 66, *phr.*: v. *ABSURDLY*. 2. *perridicūle*: Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 18. 3. *subridicūle*: Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249. 4. *stūbārdus*: Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

ridiculousness: *dēridicūlum*: contemptible on account of the *r.* of his personal appearance, corporis deridiculo despicendus, Tac. A. 12, 49.

riding: 1. *The act of riding*. 1. *Equitatio*: *r.* is very beneficial, e. est utilisima, Plin. 28, 4, 14. 2. *Equitatus*, *ūs*: to chase the thighs by *r.*, femora equitatu atterere, Id. 28, 15, 61, *ad fin.* 3. *vectatio* (the act of being carried): *r.* on horseback after a war, v. equi post ebum, Suet. Cal. 3: Sen. 4. *vectio* (very rare): to render *r.* on quadrupeds possible, vectioes quadrupedum efficere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 191.

5. *gestatio* (*r.* in a vehicle for health, pleasure, etc.): to come in from *r.*, a. gestatione venire, Sen. Ep. 55, 1. 6. *transvectio*, (a *r.* past at reviews): the custom of *r.* past, mos transvectionis, Suet. Aug. 38. 7. *Expr.* sometimes by cursus, *ūs* (a running): this custom of *r.*, hic mos cursus, Virg. Aen. 5, 596: or by the vb.: *it* is called *r.*, *gestari* dicitur, Sen. Ep. 122, 15: to teach *r.*, equo docere (acc. uti), Liv. 29, 1, *ad med.*: *r.* is popular among them, equitandi laus apud eos viget, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62. || *The third part of a comity*: *pars tertio comitatus.

— *coat*: *paenula* (a travelling cloak), Cic. Mil. 20, 54: dressed in a *r.*, paenulatus, Id. ib.

— *school*: no exact equiv.: perh. *hippodromos, 1. m.: cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

rife: *frēquēdus*, *nūs*: v. *COMMON, FAS-VALENT*.

rifle (v.): 1. *compilo*, 1: v. *FLUX-DE*. || *To hollow out in grooves*: *strilo*, 1: Plin.: Virg.: v. *GROOVE*.

rifle (subs.): *scolopetum striatum (Kr.).

rifleman: *milites scolopeto striato armatus.

riff: *rīma* (a chink); Cic.: Hor.: v. *CRACK, CLEFT*.

rig (v.): applied to ships, *armo*, 1: to *r.* ships, a. naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: sometimes also *ornare*, Liv. 40, 26: Caes.: or *sparare* *armamenta* (navem), Ov. M. 11, 456: naves sparare, Suet. Tib. 65: Virg.: v. *EQUIP, FITT OUT*.

rigging (subs.): *armamenta*, n. pl.: v. *TACKLING*, or in a narrower sense, *lines*, m.: v. *ROPES*.

right (adj.): 1. *Straight*: *rectus*, Cic.: a *r.* angle, *r.* angulus, Censorin. Phragm. 6, 3: v. *STRAIGHT*. Phr.: at *r.* angles, ad pares angulos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: a wall at *r.* angles to another, paries directus, Id. Top. 4, 22: to lead astray from the *r.* path, (vires) transverso agere, Sall. J. 6. || *Opposite to the left*: *dexter*, *tēra*, *tērum*, or more freq. *tra*, *trum* (the comp. and *superl.* do not differ in meaning from the *posit.*): the *r.* hand, d. manus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: also *dextra* (*subs.*, manus being understood): on the *r.* hand, *dextra*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: they live on the *r.* side of that river, *dextra* ejus fluminis accolunt, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99: also expr. by *ab dextra*, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: ad dextram, Caes. B. C. 1, 69 (Pl. has the longer form in these phr.): towards the *r.* hand, *dexterosum*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: -us, Liv. 6, 31 (*adex.*): the *r.* wing, *dexterius cornu*, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: amongst those on the *r.*, apud dextimos, Sall. J. 100. Phr.: he is Antony's *r.* hand man, Antonii est dextella (*dimin.* used contemptuously), Cic. Att. 14, 20, *ad fin.* || *Correct, true, proper*. 1. *rectus*: to discriminate between what is *r.* and *wrong*, *r.* et prava judicare, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: *ū* is *r.* and *proper*, *r.* est et verum, Id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: *r.* counsels, *r.* consilia, Liv. 1, 27, *ad init.* 2. *vērus* (*reasonable, just*): *ū* is *r.* that every man should measure himself by his own standard, *v.* est metri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98: Caes. B. G. 4, 8: Liv.

Join: v. ac rectus, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34; rectus et v. id. (v. *supr.*). 3. **Justus:** r. and merited punishment, supplicia i. debitaque, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20; *without its weight (of ballast),* iusto sine pondere, Ov. M. 2, 163; *to ask more than is r.,* ulterius iusto r., id. lb. 6, 470; v. **DUR.**

4. **Aequus (fair):** esp. freq. with (bonus): *which it is r. for a young lad to know,* quae a. est scire adolescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25; *it is r. and proper that it should be restored,* restitui a. est et bonum, id. Ph. 2, 4, 11; Cic. Brut. 38, 143; v. **PAIR.**

Idôneus: v. **FIT, PROPER.** 6. **Expr.** sometimes by *fas* (indeed n.: *what is permitted by God or our conscience:* as far as might be r., quoad f. esset, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19; *they do not think it r. to eat hares,* leporem gustare f. non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; v. **LAWFUL.** Phr.: *at the r. time,* ad tempus, Cic. v. **TIME:** as was r., ut par fuit, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 3; *it is r. to deal thus,* sic par est agere, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83; "r." he cries, "ita," inquit, Cic. Sull. 1, 3; *you are r. (ita) est ut dicis,* id. Rep. 1, 40; Caecin. 13, 37; et recte quidem, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; sunt ista, id. Am. 2, 6; probe dicis, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26; *if I am r.,* nisi fallor, Virg. Aen. 5, 49; Hor. in the r. place, loco (in loco), Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; *to be on the r. side,* per se esse in tuto (cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 3); or bene esse (with dat. of pers.), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 89; *all r.,* bene habet, Cic. Mur. 6, 14; *if in an answer,* intelligo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 91; "all r., father," "I hope so," "recte, pater," "ita volo," Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 33; r. in one's mind, mentis potens, Ov. Tr. 2, 119; *to hit the r. nail on the head,* rem acu tangere (prov.), Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19; *the r. and wrong side of cloth,* "latus superius et aversum panni (Kr.)."

right, rightly (adv.): I. **Straight:** recte: v. **STRAIGHT.** II. **Quite, precisely:** most freq. expr. by the *pron. ipse:* supra seipsum balneum habito, I live r. over the baths, Sen. Ep. 56, 1; v. **EXACTLY.**

III. **Correctly, properly.** 1. **recte:** r. or wrongly, seu r. seu perperam, Cic. Quint. 8, 31; *to judge very r.,* rectissime iudicare, id. Rep. 3, 32; *to do anything r. and properly,* r. atque ordine facere, id. Quint. 7, 28. 2. **rite:** we shall r. term him a god, hunc r. deum dixerimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52; Virg. v. **DULY.**

3. **vére:** v. **TRULY.** 4. **Juste:** *to estimate r.,* i. aestimare, Curt. 10, 5, 26; Hor. Cic. v. **JUSTLY.** 5. **probe (excellently):** you have acted r. about the aqueduct, de aqueductu p. fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 31. 6. **bene:** you have acted very r., plane b. fecisti, id. lb.

7. **Expr.** sometimes by *jure,* merito: v. **DESERVEDLY:** it serves us, jure plectimur, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28. [V. **Very:** expr. by *super:* r. reverent, Reverendissimus, Cod. Theod. 1, 55, 8; v. **VERY.**

right (subs.): I. **The r. hand:** expr. by *dexter*, v. **RIGHT (adj.).** No. II.: *the wheel, swerving too much to the r.,* dexterior rota, Ov. M. 2, 118. II. **The opposite of wrong (morally):** most nearly expr. by *fas* (indeed n.: *that which is sanctioned by God or our conscience:* r. and wrong, f. atque nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10; *to violate all r.,* fas omne abruptum, Virg. Aen. 3, 55; Caes. Cic. Also by the *neut.* of certain adjs. used absol.: *moral and legal r.,* iustum ac jus, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11; *a man that loves the r.,* vir amans aequi, Ov. M. 1, 322; (cf. Quint. 12, 2, 5, cuncta quae de aequo, iusto, vero, bono dicantur). III. **A natural or legal claim:**

1. **Jus, juris,** n. (in most senses of the Eng.): *everybody has the r. of building a wall at r. angles to the party-wall,* omnibus est j. parietem directum ad parietem communem adjungere, Cic. Top. 4, 22; *a public r.,* j. publicum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 61; *the r. of quarrying and cutting timber,* j. saxi materiaeque caedendae, Liv. 4, 55; *to maintain one's r.,* j. suum obtinere, Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 26, 65; tenere, id. Rep. 1, 32; *to*

waive one's r., decedere jure suo, Liv. 3, 33, extr.; *to admit to equal r.,* in parem juris conditionem recipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 28; *all have equal r.,* aequata sunt jura omnium, Cic. Rep. 1, 32; Liv. 2. **pótestas:** the r. of a father over his offspring, patria p. (t. t.), Just. Inst. 1, 9, tit. v. **POWER.** Join: Jus p. que, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30. 3. **Justa,** n. pl. (rather rare): *to grant slaves their r.,* j. servis praebere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41; v. **PRIVILEGE.** Phr.: *this is my special r.,* hoc mihi peculiare est, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 3.

right (v.): I. **Trans.** perb. restitui, ui, átum (*to set up again,* as a statue, etc.), Cic. Suet. v. **SET UP AGAIN.** II. **Intrans.** restitui se; or perb. erigere se (of persons), Caes. B. G. 6, 27.

righteous: no single equiv.: the word justus is used by eccl. writers to translate the δίκαιος of the N. T.: the idea may perh. be best expr. by *two* adjs.: a r. man, rectus et sanctus vir, Plin. Ep. 2, 11; sanctus et religiosus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; sanctus et diligens, id. Verr. 5, 19, 49; justus et bonus, id. Off. 2, 12, 42; *over-r.,* nimis sancte plus, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 8.

righteously: v. **PRECED. ART.** **righteousness:** perb. pietas et sanctitas, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11; v. **RIGHTEOUS.** **rightful:** 1. **Justus:** most r. authority, iustissimum imperium, Caes. B. G. 1, 45; a r. wife, iusta uxor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; v. **JUST.** 2. **legitimus:** the r. heir, l. haeres, Just. Inst. 3, 1, 13; v. **LAWFUL.**

rightfully: iuste: v. **JUSTLY, LAWFULLY:** Join: j. et legitime, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11.

rightfulness: v. **LAWFULNESS.** **right-minded:** sánis (sound in mind and judgment): *the disturbance threw r. people into a state of consternation,* tumultus consternabat sanos animos, Liv. 8, 27; Cic. Hor.

rigid: 1. **rigidus:** Lit.: *limbs r. in death,* r. artus, Lucr. 6, 1194; v. **STIFF.** Fig.: a r. censor, r. censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664; Hor. 2. **censorius:** r. gravity, c. gravitas, Cic. Coel. 15, 35; v. **STERN, SEVERE.**

rigidity: rigiditas; Vitr. 2, 9, (applied to wood): also rigor, Plin.: v. **STIFFNESS.** **rigidly:** rigide; Ov.: v. **STIFFLY, STRICTLY.**

rigmarole: ambages, um, f. pl. (with *ack. sing.*): *not to detain you with a long r.,* ne te longis a. morer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82; Liv.

rigorous: 1. **dúrus:** the most r. season of the year, durissimum tempus anni, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. Fig.: *I was a r. father,* pater d. fui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 30; *they assert virtue to be r.,* virtutem d. volunt, Cic. Am. 13, 48. 2. **asper, éra, érum (rough):** Germany, with a r. climate, a. coelo Germania, Tac. G. 2; v. **HARSH.** 3. **sévérus:** v. **SEVERE, STRICT.** Phr.: *a rule that was not r. or over strict,* Imperium non restrictum nec perseverum, Tac. A. 15, 48.

rigorously: dúre: *to spend one's days stingily and r.,* vitam parce ac d. agere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47; v. **SEVERELY, STRICTLY.**

rigour: 1. **rigor:** the r. of the northern regions, r. septentrionalis, Tac. A. 2, 23. Fig.: *old-fashioned r. and excessive severity,* antiquus r. et nimia severitas, id. H. 1, 18, extr. 2. **dúritia:** the r. of the climate, d. coeli, Tac. A. 13, 35. Fig.: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; Caes. v. **HARSHNESS, SEVERITY.** 3. **aspér-ritas:** the r. of the winter, a. hiemis, Tac. A. 4, 56. 4. **saevitia (rare):** the r. of the weather abating, a. mitescere coeli, Curt. 8, 4, 13.

ring: 1. **rivulus** (not used in poet. before Prud.: the earlier authors seem to have used rivus instead, of which this is a *dimin.*: see Catul. 68, 58: only fig. in Cic.): a tiny r., tenuis r., Cic. Rep. 2, 19. 2. **anniculus (dimin. of annus):** Liv. 36, 22.

rim: 1. **labrum (a lip):** the r.s of the wine-jars, l. doliorum, Cato R. R. 107; *they cover the r.s of the horns with silver,* cornua ab labris argento circumcincta, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. 2. **óra (a border):** the r. of a shield, o. clipei, Virg. Aen. 10, 243; Lucr. 3. **margo, Inis, f. (the edge):** the r. of a shell, m. conchae, Plin. 9, 36, 61; hence *margo, i. (to furnish with a r.):* frames with a r. round them, tabulae marginatae, Plin. 35, 12, 45; Liv. 4. **crépido, Inis, f. (applied to any raised edge, but chiefly of large objects):** Liv. 27, 18 (of a r. of earth). 5. **baltus (very rare: prop. a belt):** Cato R. R. 76, 3 (applied to the r. of crust round a tart). Phr.: *the r. of the wheel was gold,* aurea summæ curvatura rotæ, Ov. M. 2, 108.

rima (subs.): I. v. **RYTHE.** II. **Hoar-frost:** pruina: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; *adj.*: pruinosus (rimy): Ov. Am. 2, 19, 22.

rind: Lit.: expr. by *crusta (a hard crust),* cútis, ls. f. (skin), còrium (prop. leather: tough covering), acc. to Plin. 15, 28, 34; "crusta teguntur glandes, cute uvæ, corio et membrana Punicæ (pomogranates): a r. composed of woody fibre, lignea membrana (membrane), id. 15, 22, 24; corticibus (dimin. of cortex, bark) is used of the outside of the olive, Col. 12, 50; túnica (with dimin. túnícula, Feat.: Plin.) is applied to the skin of mushrooms in Plin. 22, 22, 46; v. also **BARK.** Fig.: *it is the mere thin r. (of happiness),* crusta est et quidem tenuis, Sen. Prov. 6, 4; *this fleckly r.,* corporeus cortex, Varro in Non. 19, 29.

ring (subs.): I. **Any circular object:** 1. **anulus (annulus):** curtain r.s, velares a. Plin. 13, 9, 18; v. also no. II. 2. **circulus (contr. circulus, a hoop):** r.s of thin twigs, tenui de vimine c., Virg. G. 3, 166. 3. **anstula (very rare):** a r. fastened in the ground, a staple r.: App. M. 4, 143, extr. 4. **armilla (an iron hoop or r.):** Vitr. 10, 2, 12 (1, 6). 5. **orbis, ls. m.: v. CIRCLE.** 6. **còróna (a crown):** hence of objects arranged in the form of a r.: a r. of mountains, c. montium, Plin. 6, 20, 23; *with a r. of people standing round,* vulgi stante c., Ov. M. 13, 1; Caes. Cic. II. **Esp.** an ornament for the fingers. 1. **anulus (annulus):** a r. adorned with gems, a. gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11; a. signet r., a. signatorius, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4; sigillarius, Vopisc. Aur. 50, 2; a wedding r., a. pronubus, Tert. Apol. 6; nuptialis, Eccl.: "in fidem conjugii datus (Kr.)."

[The last is the best expr., as the Roman usage was to give a ring on betrothal.] The *bezel* of a r., pala, funda anul, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38; Plin. 37, 8, 37; *to wear a r.,* a. gestitare, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 4; *to make impressions on wax with a r.,* sigilla anulò imprimere, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86. 2. **anellus (dimin. of anulus):** Hcr. S. 2, 7, 9. 3. **expr.** by the name of the stone or material of which it is made; as, a gold r., aurum, Juv. 1, 28; a sardonyx r., sardonius, id. 7, 144; a r. with a precious stone, gemma, Ov. M. 9, 565; Sen. Phr.: *ears with r.s in them,* anulati aures, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 21; v. **EARRING:** *to put a r. on a lady's finger,* digito pignus dare, Juv. 6, 27. (N.B.—Signum denotes the device on a r.: dactylòtheca is used by Mart. for a case to put r.s in, by Plin. for a collection of r.s.)

III. **An open circular space:** gyrus: *to gullip round the r. of g. pulsare equis,* Prop. 3, 12, 11; more loosely expr. by *arèna (place of combat),* palæstra (severing-ground), or even campus.

ring (v.): I. **To pull a belt:** expr. by *untinabulum tractare, movere,* Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 163; also "clere (Kr.): *to r. for any one,* "tinnit aliquid clere (Kr.)."

II. **To give forth a ringing sound:** 1. **tinnio, 4 (to tinkle):** the bell r.s, t. untinabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162; Quint. 2, 2. **tintino, i. (rare):** to r. ears r., l. aures, Catul. 51, 11. 3. **resóno, i. v. RESOUND, RE-ECHO.** III. **To furnish with a ring:** Phr.: *to r.*

a pig, *anulum in rostrum suis insere.

ringdove: *columba palumbus: or cauda torquata (Linn.).

ring-finger: digitus qui est minimo proximus, Geil. 10, 10: medicinalis, Macr. S. 7, 13, 7: annularis (Kr.).

ringing (part. and adj.): 1. tin- niens, ntis: a r. letter, t. littera, Quint. 12, 10, 31. 2. tinūlus, a r. voice, t. vox, Catul. 61, 13. 3. clārīsonus: a r. voice, c. vox, Catul. 64, 321: v. son- norosus. Phr.: to speak with r. accents, tinnire canora voce, Pl. Poen. prol. 3.

ringing (subs.): tinūlus, ns: to grow pale at the r. of the bell, or knocking at the door, expavescere ad a. aeris aut januae impulsu, Sen. Ira. 3, 35, 3: a noise and r. in the ears, sonitus atque t. (aurium), Plin. 20, 15, 57.

ring-leader: the nearest word is caput, tils, n. (the head); but in this sense the pred. is often m.; the r.s. of that conspiracy were beheaded, caput conjuratorum ejus securi percussu, Liv. 10, 1: also by dux: v. LEADER.

ringlet: 1. cirrus (rare), Juu. 13, 165: v. curl, LOCK: adj., cīrriatus, Pers. 1, 29. 2. cīncinnus (acc. to Kirr. this is applied to artificial, as Kirr. to natural r.s.: cf. Smith's Dict. Ant. under "Cinna"): the ends of his r.s. dripping (with ointments), madentes cīncinnorum fimbriae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: cīncinnū- tus, id. Sest. 11, 26. Phr.: a, comarum anulus Mart. 2, 66, 2: wavy r.s., similes fluctibus sinus, Ov. A. A. 3, 148.

ring-maker: anūliarius (ann.): Cic. Acad. 1, 26, 86.

ringworm: prob. area, Cels. 6, 4: be distinguishes two species, and adds, hoc fere in infantibus (cf. Gk. ὀφθαλμῖ- as a medic. t. *, herpes cīncinnatus): v. also TETTER.

rinse: 1. colluo, ul. tūm, 3: to r. out the mouth, c. os, Plin. 33, 4, 38 (R. and A.): to r. the throat until it is supple, c. mobile guttur, Pers. 1, 17.

2. fluo, ul. tūm, 3: to r. the mouth, e. os, Cels. 4, 7: v. WASH OUT.

rinings (pl.): colluviēs, em, e: Dig.: Col.: Tac.: v. REFUSE.

riot (subs.): 1. Uproar, breach of the peace, c. 1. turba (prop. a crowd: esp. pl. in this sense): r. and uproar, turba et confusio, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: to raise a great r., maximas t. effere, id. Verr. 5, 12, 31: if you begin a r., si quicquam turbae coepis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: seditions and r.s. amongst the people, seditiones t. que populares, Quint. 2, 16, 2.

2. turbula (rare: in pl. mostly: a row, shindy): to raise a r., t. facere, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 13.

3. tumultus, ns (a violent commotion): noise and r., strepitus atque t., Caes. B. G. 2, 11: there was not a r., neither was there tranquillity, non t., non quies, Tac. H. 1, 40: v. TUMULT, UPROAR.

4. rixa (prop. a quarrel between two: often in the wider sense): owing to the concourse of people there was a r. and almost a battle, concursus hominum r. ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 18, ad init. Join: turba atque r., Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148.

Disorderly living, excess: expr. by commissatio, bacchantia, v. REVELLY: or by luxuria, v. EXTRAVAGANCIA. To run r., luxurio, or -or, i: to run r. in liberty, libertate l., Curt. 10, 7, 11.

riot (v.): 1. To raise a disturbance: expr. by turbas efflicere, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 31. 2. To run riot: v. preced. art. and REVELL.

rioter: best expr. by phr.: turbas ac tumultus concitator, Liv. 25, 4, ad fin.: so many thousand r.s., tot rixantis millia turbas, Juv. 15, 61: v. also REVELL.

riotous: 1. Disorderly, noisy: nearest word turbulentus (troublesome, seditions): a r. assembly t. contio, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: a crowd is usually r., turba plurimque est l., Varr. in Geil. 13, 11: v. TURBULENT, DISORDERLY.

2. Extrava- gant, debauched: 1. dissolutus: v. DISSOLUTE. 2. commissabundus: v.

REVELLING. 3. luxuriōsus: v. EXTRA- VAGANT.

riotously: turbulente, Cic.: v. TU- MULTUOUSLY, NOBILLY. Phr.: to live r., Bacchanalia vivere, Juv. 2, 3.

rip: v. TEAR, CUT: to r. up, haurio, si, stum, 4: to r. up the thigh, b. femur, Ov. M. 8, 371: to r. up the belly, h. ven- trem, Liv. 7, 10, ad fin.

ripe: 1. mātūrus (superl. usu. reg.: maturimus in Tac. A. 12, 65: in fig- sense, foll. by a gen. of the object in which, a dat. or very rarely acc. with ad of that for which anything or person is r.): a r. grape, uva m., Virg. E. 10, 36. Fig.: when your age shall have grown r., quum m. adoleverit aetas, id. Aen. 12, 438: r. in years, m. aevi, id. ib. 5, 73: r. for command, m. imperio, Liv. 3, 13, init.: v. REPERECT. 2. permā- tūrus (thoroughly r.): pears not quite r., pira non p., Cels. 6, 13, ad fin.: 3. tempustivus (seasonable r., full grown): r. fruit, t. fructus, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14. Fig.: r. for heaven, t. coelo, Ov. M. 15, 584: Hor. 2, coccus, prop. a part.). Join: mātūrus et c. Cic. Sen. 10, 71: 6. pīsecos, cōcia, also cōcia, is, and cōcia (r. before its time): figs r. before their time, praecoques figi, Col. 5, 10: v. PREMATURE. 6. expr. by mātūratūs (prop. a part.): a r. grape, uva m., Cic. Sen. 15, 33: v. the vb. Phr.: not to be far from r., non multum a maturitate abesse, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: the r. understanding of Gallus, maturitas Gall. Tac. H. 1, 8: (N.B. Maturum iudicium in Cic. Cicer. 3, 7, is a quick apprehension and judgment).

ripen: 1. Trans.: 1. mātūro, 1: to r. grapes, m. uvas, Tib. 1, 10: 2. cōquo, xl. cūm, 3 (to r. by heat): fruit r.d. by sunshine, fructus solibus coctus, Plin. 12, 5, 17. Varr. 3. percōquo, xl. cūm, 3 (to r. tho- roughly): Sen. Ben. 7, 31, 2: Ov. Phr.: to r. anything, ad maturum perducere, Plin. 19, 3, 15, ad fin.: v. PERFECT.

2. Intrans.: 1. mātūresco, rui, 3: to r. crops, r. frumenta m., Caes. B. G. 6, 29: the boy r.s. of itself, frunculus maturascit per se, Cels. 3, 28, 8: if his good qualities had r.d., si virtutes ejus maturassent, Plin. Ep. 5, 9. 2. per- mātūresco, rui, 3: smātūresco, rui, 3 (rare): Geil. 2, 29: Plin. Phr.: to r., ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem adipsē, Plin. 13, 4, 7: 19, 3, 23.

Ripeness: mātūritas: the r. of fruits, m. frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: season- able r., m. tempestiva, id. Sen. 5, Fig.: r. of years, m. aetatis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4.

ripple (subs.): fluctillus: the r.s. being lightly stirred, leviter motis f., Apul. Apol. 296, extr.: v. foll. art.

ripple (v.), no praes. equiv.: the nearest is trēpidō (to tremble), 1: the water r.s. with a murmur, aqua trēpidat cum murmure, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21: the full passages also contain the idea: ut mare sit tremulum tenui cum strigitur aura, Or. H. 11, 75: of a corn field: (segetes) lenibus horrescent flabris, Virg. G. 3, 199: cf. id. Aen. 3, 195.

rise (v.): 1. To move upwards, become higher: 1. surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: to r. from one's seat, a. de sella, Cic. Verr. 4, 65, 145: to r. from one's couch, a. e lectulo, id. Off. 3, 11, 112: to r. to speak, a. ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 78, 316: the sun r.s. sol surgit, Hor. S. 1, 9, 77: to r. before daybreak, a. ante lucem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15 (cf. com sole expersci, id. Att. 1, 38, and the v. AWAKE): the crops r., messes surgunt, Virg. G. 1, 161. Fig.: to r. above prose, super proasam s., Quint. 10, 1, 81: v. ASCEND, MOUNT, SOAR. 2. exsurgo, surrexi, 3: prithoe r., exsurge quae, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: the mountain-range r.s. from the sea-shore, mons a mari ex- surgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27. Fig.: the re- public will r., respublica exsurgit, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 4. Join: e. atque erigere se, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87. 3. consurgo, sur- rexī, surrectum, 3 (to r. in a body): nor

can bodies r. into the air, nec corpora possunt c. in auras, Lucr. 6, 1019: they all rose out of respect to him, consur- rexere omnes illi, Cic. Sen. 18, 61: the council r.s., consurgit (impers.) ex consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 31. 4. assurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3 (to r. to; esp. constr. with dat., to r. in honour of): to r. to a height of 7 elc, septem a. in ulnas, Virg. G. 3, 355: to r. out of respect for their elders, a. majoribus natu, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 48. Fig.: nor does comedy r. to the height of tragedy, neque comedia cothurnis assurgit, Quint. 10, 2, 22. 5. insurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: at their rear rose a wood, pone tergum insurgat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16. Fig.: sometimes he r.s. (in style), aliquando insurgit, Quint. 10, 1, 96. 6. désurgo, surrexi, 3 (very rare): to r. from supper, d. coena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. 7. orior, ortus, 3 and 4 (fut. part. oriturus): to r. in a view: the clouds of the heavenly bodies: the stars r., astrā oriuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: a cloud was rising, nubes oriebatur, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: a flower r.s., flos oritur, Ov. M. 10, 212. 8. exōrior, ortus, 3 and 4: the dog-star r.s., Canicula exortur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93. 9. Emergo, si, sum, 3 (to r. out, issue, frons, constr. either as neut. or reflect.): a serpent rose from the altar, ab ara anguis emerit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 71: to r. from a river, e. flumine, id. ib. 2, 68, 40. Fig.: laws trodden under foot some time or other, aliquando emergunt demerere leges, id. Off. 2, 7, 24 (constr. the change of metaph.). 10. very freq. expr. by vbs. denoting to raise, either with re- flect. pron. in the pass. voice: to r., erigere se, Cic. Plin. 5, 15, 43: tollere, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: extollere, Levat. 62, 50: attollere, Or. M. 4, 722: levare, id. ib. 2, 428: to cease to r., quiescere, alius se effendit finem facere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: smoke r.s., erigitur fumus, Virg. Aen. 9, 239: sound naturally r.s., sonus natura in sublime fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: a cloud rose into the air, nubes elata (est) in altum, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. Phr.: light bodies r., levia in sublime tendunt, Plin. 2, 5, 4: the barometer r.s., argenteum vitrum in barometro tollitur, senum tendit (Kr.): Olympus r.s. into the clouds, nubis suspectus Olympus, Lucan. 6, 477: mountain chains that r. in the clouds, excoerulea in montes Jura, Plin. 17, 1, 1: the rivers r., flumina crescant, Virg. G. 3, 126: food r. on my stomach, perh. cibum meum regesta, Sen. Prov. 3, 13: to r. to the request of liberty, ad spem libertatis exardescere, Cic. Phil. 4, extr.: their spirits rose, crevere animi, id. Manil. 15, 45. 11. E.s.p.: to advance in rank or dignity: 1. Emergo, si, sum, 3: to r. to the highest wealth, ad summam o. opes, Lucr. 2, 13: it is incredible how greatly the states have risen, incredibile est quantum civitates emeruerint, Cic. Att. 6, 2, ad med. 2. insurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: Caesar began to r. by de- grees, Caesar l. paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2. 3. cresco, crevi, cretum, 3 (to grow): an opportunity of rising in the senate, crescenti in curia occasio, Liv. 1, 46: to r. by one's own exertions, per se c., Caes. B. G. 1, 20. Phr.: to r. to honour, ascendere ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 247: to r. one step in rank, unum ascendere gradum dignitatis, id. Mur. 27, 55: to r. to a higher position, in altiorum locum pervenire, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83. 111. To proceed from, begin to exist: 1. orior, ortus, 3 and 4: a storm rises, tempestas oritur, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: the Tigris r.s. in the country of Armenia, Tigris oritur in regione Armeniae, Plin. 6, 2, 31: Caes. (N.B.—In most other phr. the form arise is used): v. ARISE, FLOW FROM, PROCEED. 2. cōrior, ortus, 3 and 4: a wind having risen, vento coorto, Caes. B. G. 5, 47. 3. surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: what thought now r.s. in your mind? quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Virg. Aen. 1, 582: Tac. v. SPURGE UP. 4. consurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3: the winds are rising, consurgunt venti, Virg.

Aen. 5, 9: Quint. 5, nascor, natus, 3 (to come forth, issue): *r.*, *uher* in the day, nascere, diemque age, Virg. E. 8, 17 (of the morning star): a river *r.* in a swamp, ex palude nascitur amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 65: a hill rose from the river, ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 18. [IV.] *To increase:* cresco, augeo: *v. INCREASE.* Phr.: the wind *r.*, ventus increbrat, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3: *As anger r.s. higher*, altius surgunt irae, Virg. Aen. 10, 813 (assurgent, id. ib. 12, 494): the market *r.s.*, pretia (in immensum), exardescunt, Suet. Tib. 34: annona Ingravescit, Cic. Dom. 5, 11. *V. To break out into rebellion:* 1. consurgere, surrexi, surrectum, 3: *to r. in arms*, c. in arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 95: *to r. in open war*, c. ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13. 2. cōrior, ortus, 3: *and the nations have risen against us*, coortae in nos gentes, Tac. H. 1, 2: Liv.: *v. REBEL, REVOLT.*

rise above: 1. sup̄ereminere, 2 (both act. and neut.): *to r. a head above all*, collo tenus a. omnes, Ov. M. 2, 182: Virg.: *v. SURMOUNT, OVERTOP.* 2. sup̄ero, 1: the peaks *r. above the clouds*, superant cacumina nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317: Virg.: Liv. 3, exstipero, 1: the Nile *r.s. above 16 cubits*, Nilus xvi. cubita exsuperat, Plin. 18, 18, 47. Phr.: the water that has risen above the land, superjectum aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 12.

—again: 1. resurgere, surrexi, surrectum, 3: *an effort to r. again*, nisus ad resurgendum, Tac. A. 3, 46: the fortunes of Rome were *rising again*, res Romana resurgebat, Liv. 24, 45, ad init.: Hor.: in theol. sense, Min. Fel. Oct. 11, 7: Vulg. 2. revivisco, vixi, 3 (to come to life again): *suppose Curius were to r. again*, reviviscat Curius, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, ad fin.

rise (subs.): 1. The act of ascending: Lit.: *v. RISE.* Fig.: 1. ortus, ūs: the *r. of the tribunician power*, o. tribuniciae potestatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: *v. BEGINNING, ORIGIN.* 2. ascensio (rare): the *r. of orators* (to perfection), a. oratorum, Cic. Brut. 36, 137. 3. ascensus, ūs: the *r. to a higher and more honourable post*, ad honoris amplioris gradum a., Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7. II. Incrementum: *v. INCREASE.*

—give: 1. p̄rio, p̄p̄ri, p̄ritum or partum, 3 (to give birth to): *to give r. to pain*, dolorem, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: *v. PRODUCE, CAUSE, OCCASION.* 2. gigno, gēnui, gēnitum, 3 (to beget): *anger gave rise to enmities*, gēnuit ira inimizias, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: this virtue gives *r. to friendship*, haec virtus gignit amicitiam, Cic. Am. 6, 20. 3. sēro, sēvi, sētum, 3 (to sow: oft. in connect. with causa): *to give r. to civil discord*, a. civiles discordias, Liv. 3, 40: *v. ORIGINATE.* Phr.: *to give r. to suspicion*, dare locum suspicioni, Cic. Coel. 4, 9: suspicionem (alicuius), Caes. B. G. 7, 54: *although even that gave r. to no suspicion*, quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem habuerit, Cic. Planc. 22, 53.

riser: an early-r., tempestivus, Plin. 29, 3, 75.

risibility: *ridendi facultas.

risible: risibilis occurs in Mart. Cap. 4, 123: expr. rather by phr. with ridere.

rising (subs.): 1. The act of ascending: 1. ortus, ūs: the *r. of the sun and moon*, o. solis et lunae (opp. to occasus, obitus), Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128. 2. exortus, ūs. Auct. Her. 3, 12, 36. 3. ascensus, ūs: the *r. of the stars into our hemisphere*, a. siderum, Plin. 29, 3, 15: *v. ASCENT.* Phr.: the *r. of the Nile*, auctus, Incrementum Nilii, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 7: Plin.: *a r. in the stomach*, restagnatio alvi, id. 11, 37, 66: perh. also nausea, Sen. Ep. 53, 3: the *r. again from the dead*, *v. RESURRECTION.* II. An insurrection: 1. motus, ūs: a *r. of the slaves*, m. servilis, Liv. 39, 29: a *r. of the populace*, m. populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199. 2. tumultus, ūs (a sudden war: esp. within the limits of Italy): *v. Dict. Ant.*: a *r. of the slaves*,

t. servilis, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. 3. rebellio (a war on the part of a conquered people): *v. REVOLT, REBELLION.* (N.B.—Insurrectio is not class.) III. A swelling: tumor: *v. SWELLING, TUMOR.* *rising* (part. and adj.): Phr.: *r. ground*, collis paululum ex plantitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: locus paulatim (gently) ab imo acclivis, id. ib. 3, 19: *r. temples*, nascentia templa, Mart. 6, 4, 3: Cic.: a *very r. young man*, adolescens summa spe et animi et ingenii praeditus, id. Phil. 2, 18, 46.

risk (subs.): 1. periculum (contr. periculum: danger): doubtful *r.s.*, dubia p., Lucr. 3, 55: *at my own r.*, meo periculo, Cic. Sect. 52, 111: *to do a thing at one's own r.*, rem periculi sui facere, Tryph. Hg. 23, 5, 16: *to run a r.*, p. adire, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: suscipere, id. Mur. 36, 76: in periculum se mittere, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 8: committere, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 37: periculo se committere, id. Manil. 11, 31: the *r. of one's life*, p. vitae, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: capitis, Rosc. Am. 38, 110: mortis, id. Caecin. 29, 83: *without r.*, bono p., Apul. Apol. p. 320: *with great r.*, periculose (ado.), Cic. 2. alea (prop. a die; hence hazard): a *great r.*, a. grandis, Ov. A. A. 1, 376: *r. of life*, a. vitae, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3: *to run the doubtful r. of dominion or servitude*, ire in dubium imperii servitutique a., Liv. 1, 23. 3. discrimen, inis, n. (crisis): *v. TURNING-POINT.* Join: periculum ac d., Cic. Manil. 5, 12: periculum d.que, id. Off. 1, 43, 154.

risk (v.): periclitari (more freq. neut. than act. in this sense, and constr. with abl. or inf.): *to r. one's character for ability*, p. fama ingenii, Liv. 40, 15, ad fin.: *that their life should be r.d.*, ut vita periclitaretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: *to r. the welfare of the republic*, p. salutem republicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: *v. ENDANGER, VENTURE.* Phr.: *to r. the fortunes of the army*, fortunas exercitus in dubium devocare, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: *her life will be r.d.*, vita in dubium veniet, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 42: *to r. one's all*, dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59, ad fin.

rite: ritus, ūs: *v. CEREMONY.*

ritual (adj.): ritualis, Fest.: *v. CEREMONIAL.*

ritual (subs.): liber ritualis, Fest. (of certain Etruscan books on r.).

ritualist: perh. *caerimoniarum sacrarum diligentissimus.

ritually: ritualiter, Auct. apud Amm. 29, 1, 29.

rival (subs.): 1. rivālis, is, com. (r. in love): *to be one's r.*, r. esse alicui, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60: *to have no r.*, amare sine rivall (prov.), Hor. A. P. 444: Cic. 2. aemulus (strictly an adj.: but also used subst. with foll. gen.): *without a r.*, remoto a., Tac. A. 3, 8: Carthage, the *r. of the Roman power*, Carthago Romani aemula imperii, Sall. C. 10: Cic. 3. competitor (a competitor): Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: —f. -trix, id. Mur. 19, 45. (N.B.—Coamator is of doubtful authority.) 4. concertator (one who vies with another): a *r. in the art of war*, c. scientia militiae, Tac. A. 14, 29. Phr.: *to be (political) r.s.*, obtricare inter se, Nep. Arist. 1, 1: *to play the r.*, aemulatus agere, Tac. A. 13, 46.

rival (v.): aemulor, i (in a good sense, with acc., rarely dat.: in a bad sense, to be envious or jealous of, usu. with dat.): *to r. Pindar*, a. Pindarum, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1: on the word itself cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: *v. EMULATE, VIZ WITH.* Phr.: *lips that r. the roses*, aemula labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42, 10.

rivalry: 1. aemulatio (both in a good and in a bad sense; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 17): *there was a bitter r. between them*, a. infensa exercebatur inter eos, Tac. A. 13, 19: Cic. (N.B.—The form aemulatus, ūs occurs in Tac.) 2. rivālitās (of r. in love): Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56. 3. certamen, inis, n. (a struggle): a *r. in honour and preferment*, c. honoris et dignitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: *v. CONTEST.*

rive: discindo, cidi, cissum, 3: *v. TEAR, SPLIT.*

river (subs.): 1. flūmen, inis, n. (the most common term): a winding *r.*, curvum f., Virg. G. 2, 12: the *r. winds among the valleys*, f. insinuat se inter valles, Liv. 32, 13: *deep-channelled r.s.*, cava f., Virg. G. 1, 326: *a wonderfully gentle r.*, incredibili lenitate f., Caes. B. G. 1, 12: *up the r.*, adverso flumine: *down the r.*, secundo f., id. B. G. 7, 60: the advantages arising from *r.s.*, fluminum opportunitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132. Transf.: a *r. of blood*, f. sanguinis, Lucr. 2, 354: *v. STREAM, TORRENT.*

2. flūvius (gen. pl. flūvium, Val. Fl. 6, 391: flūviorum, Virg. G. 1, 482: not in Caes.): a *r. oercharded with trees*, f. opacus, Virg. Aen. 7, 36: *on the banks of a r. which flows into the Black Sea*, apud fluvium qui in Pontum confluit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94. 3. amnis, is, m. (flowing water, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: not in Caes.): a *r. rich in gold*, aurifer a., Catul. 29, 20: a *r. that never runs dry*, perennis a., Cic. Rep. 2, 5: a *navigable r.*, a. navium patiens, Liv. 21, 31: a *r. full of fords*, a. vaduosus, Virg. Aen. 7, 728: *brimming r.s.*, pleni a., Ov. M. 1, 344: *swollen r.s.*, inflati a., Liv. 40, 33: *one flows like a tranquil r.*, the other rushes on more rapidly, alter quasi sedatus a. fluit, alter incitator fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39. (N.B.—On the form of the abl. cf. the comment on Liv. 32, 10.) Phr.: *to rush into the r.*, in aquam ruere, id. 1, 27, ad fin.: *willows that grow beside r.s.*, amnicolae salices, Ov. M. 10, 95.

river- (adj.): 1. flūviātilis: *r. tortoises*, f. testudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124. 2. flūviālis: *r.-reed*, f. arundo, Virg. G. 2, 414. 3. flūviāticus: *r.-sand*, arena f., Vitr. 1, 2, 8: Col. 4. flūminēus (belonging to a r.): *r.-water*, f. aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46: *r.-food*, f. volucres, id. M. 2, 253. 5. amnicus: a *r.-reed*, a. calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, ad init. (N.B.—The form flūminialis occurs only in Coel. Aur.: Flūminēus only in F. porta, the *r.-gate* of Rome.)

river-bed: alveus, Liv. 21, 31: a. fluminis, Virg. Aen. 7, 33.

river-born: amnigena, Val. Fl. 6, 391 (as adj. of 3 term. in Auson.).

river-god: no equiv.: rivers were worshipped under the form of bulls (tauriformis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25: Virg. Aen. 8, 77): Ovid addresses a river (Am. 3, 6, q. v.) simply as *amnis: i. *numen fluminis (Kr.).

river-horse: hippopotāmus, Plin. 8, 25, 39: *Hippopotamus amphibius, Linn.

rivet (subs.): nearest expr. perh. ansa (ferrea), in Vitr. 2, 8, 4: in a looser sense compāgo, inis, f. (fastening): sometimes also clavus, *v. NAIL*, and foll. art.

rivet (v.): 1. Lit.: *ansa (ferrea), compingere. II. Fig.: clavo trabi, quemadmodum dicitur, agere, Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 53: *v. CLINCH*: the circumstance *r.d. their attention*, res oculis amnisque immobiles eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33.

rivulet: rivus, rivulus: *v. RILL*: or expr. by flūmen, Virg. E. q. 40.

rix-dollar: *imperialis; thalerus imperialis (Kr.).

roach: *leuciscus rutilus: Cuvier.

road: 1. via: there are three *r.s.* ... tres viae, Flaminia ... Aurelia ... Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23: *by a hot and dusty r.*, aestuosa et pulverulenta via, id. Att. 5, 14: a *very bad r.*, via deterima, ib. q. 9, 2: *to have granted a r. through the farm*, via per fundum do-disse, id. Caecin. 10, 26. Phr.: *on the r.*, inter via, id. Att. 4, 3, extr.: *inter vias*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1: *Via* may be sometimes understood: *by some r.*, quae, Cic. Liv. 26, 27: *by which r.*, quae, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 44: a *paced r.*, strata (via): *of an old r.*, stratae veteris, Eutrop. 9, 13: *v. below.* 2. iter, itinēris, n. (route): *whether an artificially formed r. or not*: there were two *r.s.*, erant duae itinēra,

peian *r.*, de a. Tarpelo deiecerunt, Liv. 6, 20: *Auden* *r.s.*, a. latente, Virg. Aen. 1, 108: *Anzur*, *situate on gleaming* *r.s.*, positum a. candentibus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26.

5. petra (a Greek word: rare in Lat.): *sea-meets build in* *r.s.*, gaviae in petris aedificant, Plin. H. N. 10, 32, 48: *sea-weed which grows on* *r.s.* near land, quae... juxta terram in petris nascitur, ib. 32, 6, 22. **Phr.**: *living in* *r.s.*, saxatilis: *one kind (of pigeon) the* *r.* pigeon, unum genus saxatile, Var. R. R. 3, 7: *made of or into* *r.*, saxeus: *Niobe turned into* *r.*, saxea facta, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 32. **Fig.**: *for without feeling*: *saxeus ferreusque ea*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 7.

rock (*v.*): **A. Trans.**: 1. *mōveo*, 2: cf. Mart. 3, 40, 1. Also frequent. *mōto*, 1: *to their tops (of oaks)*, m. cacumina, Virg. E. 6, 28. 2. *Agito*, 1: *(the huge pine) is* *r'd* *by winds*, ventis agitatur, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 9. 3. *jacit*, 1: *v. to* *rocks*. **B. Intrans.**: 1. *vibro*, 1: *the earth trembles and* *r.s.* terra tremuit vibratque, Plin. H. N. 2, 80, 82, and 82, 84. 2. *vācillo*, 1: *Lucr.* 5, 1235: *with his whole body* *r'ing from side to side*, in utraque partem toto corpore vacillante, Cic. Brut. 60, 216. 3. *mōveo*, 2 (*refl. pass.*): *the tops of the woods began* *r.*, Jura coepta m. silvarum, Virg. Aen. 6, 256. 4. *nūto*, 1 (*to nod*; oft. as preparatory to falling): *towers shaken* *r.*, quassae mutant turres, Lucan 6, 136.

rock-crees: *Arabis: Linn.

rockier: 1. *motor cunarum* (one who rocks a cradle), Mart. 3, 40, 1. 2. *cūnaria* (nurse): Inscr. ap. Gruter, p. 311, 7.

rocket: **I. A plant**: *ērica*: Plin. H. N. 19, 8, 44: *Cic.* 11, 3, 29. **II. A firework**: *perh.* "missilis ignis".

rocking-chair: "sella motoria".

rock-salt: 1. *sal fossile*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8. 2. "fossilis. Veget. 3, 4, 39. 3. — *montānus*: Col. 6, 17, 7.

rocky: 1. *saxosus* (abounding in stone or rock): *r. mountains*, a. montes, Virg. Georg. 2, 111. 2. *scāpiōsus* (having many sharp rocks or breakers): *a* *r.* *sea*, mare a., Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69: *a* *r.* *place*, saxosum: Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67. **rod**: 1. *virga*: *with a* *r.* *he tops the lilies*, virga lilia summa metit, Ov. Fast. 2, 706: *to be beaten with* *r.s.*, virga caedit, Cic. Verr. 3, 29, 70: *it happened that the lictor knocked at the door with his* *r.*, incidit, ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv. 6, 34: *the right of punishment with* *r.s.* virgarum, Plin. H. N. 7, 43, 44. **Disin.** *virgula* (a small rod or stick, such as one might carry walking or riding). 2. *virgula* (a cane): *for less severe punishment than* *virga*: *I have smacked under the* *r.*, non manum ferulas subduxi, Juv. 1, 15: *to beat with* *r.s.* one who has deserved to suffer severer stripes, ferula cadere meruit, Petron. 134, 4: *Cic.* Phil. 8, 23.

3. festuca (rod of manumission = vindicta): *Pers.* 5, 175. 4. *ārundo* (reed or cane): *Petron.* 134, 4: *Cic.* Phil. 8, 23.

divining: *virgula divina*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158.

— fishing: 1. *ārundo*, Ints. f.: *he angles for fish with a* *r.*, capiat arundine pisca, Tib. 2, 7, 5: *I managed a line with a* *r.*, moderabar arundine linum, Ov. Met. 13, 921. 2. *clāmrus*: *he draves in his prey with a* *r.*, praedam calamo tremente ducit, Mart. 4, 30, 9.

— measuring: 1. *decompēda* (ten feet in length): *Hor.* Od. 2, 15, 14: *Cic.* Mil. 27, 74. 2. *pertica* (of any length; though 10 ft. was the ordinary measure): *Prop.*

rodomontade (*rub.*): 1. *mag-niloquentia*, Liv. 44, 15. 2. *vāniloquentia*, id. 34, 24: *Tac.* A. 6, 31. 3. *ampullae*, arum (fig. for tumid language): *Hor.* A. P. 97. See also, *ROMAST.*

roe, roebuck: 1. *caprea*: *Virg.* Aen. 10, 725. 2. *caprēolus*, id. Ecl.

2, 41. **A young roebuck**, hinnūlens: *Hor.* Od. 1, 27, 1.

roe of fishes: 1. *ova*, orum, pl.: *Cic.* N. D. 2, 51, 120. 2. *perh.* *lactes*, tum, f.: *the* *r.* *of lampreys*, muraenarum lactes, Suet. Vitell. 13.

rogation: **I.** in Rom. law: *rogatio*: *to bring forward a* *r.*, ... *r.* *ferre*, Liv. 3, 65: *more fully*, *r.* *ad plebem* *ferre*, Liv. 33, 25: *ad populum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: *to carry a* *r.*, *r.* *perferre*, Cic. **II.** *Ecol.*, a *litany* or *supplicatory procession*: *rogatio*: *Sidon.* Ep. 7, 1; *ib.* 5, 14.

rogue: 1. *nēquam* (homo): *this informer is a* *r.*, sycophanta hic nequam est, Pl. Pa. 4, 7, 100: *O the* *r.*, *O hominem nequam*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31. 2. *fureficer*: *Ter.* Andr. 3, 5, 12. 3. *trifurcifer*: *Pl.* Aut. 2, 4, 47. 4. *vētētor* (old *r.*): *a great* *r.*, v. magnus, Cic. Q. F. 2, 13. 5. *scēlestus*: *touch me not*, you *r.*, ne me attingas, scēste! *Ter.* Andr. 4, 5, 51: *I think you an arrant* *r.*, scēlestissimum te arbitror, Pl. Amph. 2, 1, 2. **Phr.**: *a nice* *r.*, artificem probum, *Ter.* Phorm. 2, 1, 29: *arch* *r.*, scelerum caput, Pl. Pera. 4, 5; *flagitiorum princeps*, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 4.

— elephant: *elephas solitarius*, Plin. H. N. 8, 8, 8.

roguey, roguishness: 1. *nēquitas*, Cic. R. Am. 46, med.: *Hor.* Aulo, nequities, el: *Hor.* S. 2, 2, 131. 2. *fraus*: v. DISHONESTY, FRAUD. 3. *millitia* (cunning knavery): *unless it had been a piece of your* *r.*, nisi tua millitia fuisset, Cic. Att. 15, 26.

roguish: *nēquam*, *millitōsus*, etc.: v. KNAVEISH. *Facetē*: *she hid herself, the* *r.* *creature*, delituit mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9: *that most* *r.* *girl*, pessima puella, Catull. 33, 9. See also, DISHONEST, WICKED.

roguishly: 1. *millitōsus*: *Pl.* Mil. 3, 3, 14. 2. *dolōsus*: *Cic.* Off. 3, 15, 61. 3. *fraudenter*: *Col.* 1, 8, 18. 4. *facetē*: *scēlestē*: *you* *r.* *suspect*, tu scēste suspicaris, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5.

roll (*v.*): **A. Trans.**: 1. *volvo*, vī, volūtum, 3: *Simois* *r.s.* *the dead bodies of heroes*, fortis corpora volvit, Virg. Aen. 1, 101: *to* *r.* *the eyes*, v. oculi, ib. 4, 363: *horses are* *r'd* *over half-dead*, semianimes volvuntur equi, ib. 11, 635. **Freq.** *volūtō*, 1: *the sound up and down the halls*, vocem per atria volūtō, ib. 1, 725: *the fars ought to be* *r'd* *over the ground*, amphoras per terram volutari oportet, Col. 12, 48: *the dust in which the mule has rolled herself*, in quo se mula volutaverit, Plin. H. N. 30, 16. 2. *verso*, 1 (*keep turning*): *Sisyphus* *r.s.* *the stone*, versat saxum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: *he* *r.s.* *himself upon the wounded place*, uno se in vulnere versat, Virg. Aen. 11, 669. **B. Intrans.**, mostly in poet. sense: 1. *volvō*, 3 (*pass. refl.*): *r.s.* *on his head*, volvitur in caput, Virg. Aen. 1, 116. 2. *volūtō*, 1: *ring*, *he clung to his knees*, genibus volutans haerebat, ib. 3, 607: *Pass. refl.* *volūtō*, 1: *to* *r.* *in the dust (of fouls)*, in pulvere volutari, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: *r'd* *with his whole body*, toto corpore volutatus est, Suet. Cal. 42. 3. *lābor*, lāpus, 3: *the tear* *r.s.* *from my eyes*, l. ex oculis gutta mea, Ov. Trist. 1, 3, 4. 4. *māno*, 1 (*to ooze, run in drops*): *warm drops* *r.* *from the tree*, manant ex arbore guttae, id. Met. 10, 500. 5. *verso*, 1 (*to turn over and over*): *I rescued thee* *r'ing* *in the eddy of death*, versantem turbine lethi eripui, Catull. 59, 140. 6. *verso*, 3 (*in same sense; except that verso is frequent.*): *the produce of the* *r'ing* *year*, vertentis fructum anni, Prop. 4, 2, 11. 7. *undo*, 1 (*in billows*): *the* *r'ing* *lister*, undantem Istrum, Claud. Ruf. 1, 184: *streams* *r'd* *from the mountains*, montibus undabant, Petron. 123, 190.

— back: *revōlvo*, 3: *he lay* *r'd* *back on the sand*, revolutus arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 336. *Pass. refl.*, revolutus amnis, Tac. H. 5, 14.

— between: *interfundo*, 3: *Styx*

r'ing between, Styx interfusa, Virg. G. 4, 480: *Styx* *rent away with the sea* *r'ing between*, interfuso mari avulsa, Plin. H. N. 3, 8, 14.

roll down: **I.** *Trans.*: *devolvō*, 3: *they* *r.* *stones on the machine*, saxa in musculus devolvunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11. **II.** *Intrans.*: 1. *decurro*, 3: *a river* *r'ing from the mountain*, monte decurgens amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5. 2. *dēfluō*, xi, xum: *her robe* *r'd* *down to her feet*, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg. Aen. 1, 404.

— forwards: *prōlābor*, 3: *they saw* *Marcellus* *r'ing forwards from his horse*, prolabentem ex equo, Liv. 27, 27.

— out (unroll): *volvo*, 3: *v. to* *UNROLL*.

— over: *revolvō*, 3: *Typhoeus labours to* *r.* *over great mountains*, luctatur... magnos e. montes, Ov. Met. 5, 355.

— over and over: *pervolvō*, 3: *I will* *r.* *you* *o.* *and o.* *in the mud*, to ibidem pervolvam in luto, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38.

— over, or forward: *prōvolvō*, 3: *I will* *r.* *him* *o.* *into the road*, hunc mediam in viam provolvam, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 38: *(the townspeople)* *r.* *fire-barrels on to the works*, cupas ardentis in opera provolvunt, Caes. B. G. 8, 43: *the multitude having cast themselves* *(r'd)* *forwards at his feet*, quum se... turba ad pedes (ei) provolvisset, Liv. 6, 3.

— round: *circūfundo*, vāll, lātum, 3: *ring* *his fierce eyes* *r.* *the nobles*, circumferens truces oculos ad proceres, Liv. 2, 10: *r.s.* *his silent looks*, circumfert tacitos... vultus, Ov. Met. 3, 241.

— round: 1. *circūfundo*, 3 (*pass. refl.*): *(a race)* *inaccessible from streams* *r'ing round*, circūfusus invia fluminibus, Ov. Fast. 5, 582. 2. *circūvolvō*, 3 (*pass. refl.*): *the sun* *r.s.* *the great yearly circle*, magnam circūvolvitur annum, Virg. Aen. 3, 284.

— to: *advolvō*, 3: *r'd* *(wood)* *to the fire-places*, robora advolvere focis, Virg. Georg. 3, 378.

— together (twist, curl): 1. *convolvō*, 3: *the snake curling his scaly back*, squamea convolvens terga, Virg. Georg. 3, 426. 2. *glōmēro*, 1: *r'd* *the wood together into balls*, lanam glomerabat in orbis, Ov. Met. 6, 19: *bees* *r.* *themselves together into a mass*, glomerantur in orbem, Virg. G. 4, 79.

— up (from below): *subvolvō*, 3: *to* *r.* *up stones with their hands*, a saxa, Virg. Aen. 1, 424.

— up, or upon: *involvō*, 3: *to* *r.* *Olympus upon* *Ossa*, Ossa e. Olympum, Virg. G. 1, 282: *with arm* *r'd* *up (wrapped) down to the fingers*, manu ad digitos usque involuta, Liv. 4, 21.

roll (*nub.*): 1. *vōlūmen*, Ints. a: *(anything rolled together; esp. a scroll)*: *public records began to be made on* *r.s.* *of lead*, soon afterwards private ones on *r.s.* *of linen*, publica monumenta plumbis voluminibus, mox et privata linteis confici coepta, Plin. H. N. 13, 11, 21: *the snakes curl their backs in a* *r.*, sinuant volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208.

2. gyrus (*coil*): *ib.* 5, 85. 3. *orbis*, la, m.: *a* *r.* *of wood*, lanæus orbis, Prop. 4, 6, 6. 4. (architect.) *vōlūta*: *Vitr.* 4, 1, 9. 5. *astrāgālus* (like preceding), id. 3, 5, 3 (3, 3, 8). Also, astragalum cymatium, id. 6. **scāpus**: *a* *r.* *of paper*, Plin. 13, 12, 23. 7. *rōtālus* (document): *Calp.* Sic. 7, 5; *Du Cange*.

8. public *r.s.* *fasti*, Liv. 9, 18: *master of the* *r.s.*, *rotulorum magister*.

— of bread, or bun: 1. *collyra*: *Pl.* Pera. 1, 3, 12. 2. *collyria* *idia*, f.: *Vulg.* 2 Sam. vi. 19: *Ang.* Gen. ad lit. 8, 5, 11.

— of hair (kind of chignon): *collyris* or *collyria*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 7.

— of sweetmeat: *pastillus*, Cels. 5, 17, 2: *Gr.* σπυζακος.

— of names (roll-call, list): 1. *index*, icis, m.: *the* *r.* *of philosophers*, index philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 30, 2. **album**: *he struck him off the* *r.*, albo iudicum erasit, Suet. Claud. 16

Phr.: to call over the r., per nomina citare, Col. 11, 1, 22: he ordered the r. of the senators to be called over, patres in curiam citari iussit, Liv. 1, 47: to answer to the r., ad nomina respondere, Liv. 7, 4.

roller: 1. cylindrus: the floor must be smoothed with a r., area aequanda cylindro, Virg. G. 1, 178. 2. phalangae (plur.): having placed r.s. underneath, subjectis phalangis, Caes. B. C. 2, 10. 3. scūtula: he carried the galleys across by means of r.s., biremes...subjectis scūtulis transduxit, ib. 3, 40. **Phr.:** rollers, lapsus rotarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 235.

rolling (adj.): rōtābilis, e: the r. river, annis v., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 43.

Roman: 1. Rōmānus: Cic. 2. tōgātus: R. Gaul, Gallia t., Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27. 3. Quirī, Itis (a R. citizen), rarely used in sing. nom.: presents from a R. friend, amici dona Quiritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: R.s. Quiritis, Cic. Manil. 7, 1.

romance (subs.): 1. fabula: to believe r.s., fabulas credere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: romance! fabulae! Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 18: Milesian r.s., Milesiae (fabulae), Capitol. Albin. 11. 2. mendacium (lit): r.s. of poets, mendacia vatum, Ov. Fast. 6, 252.

romance (v.): fabulor, i: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 80.

romancer (subs.), or **romancing** (adj.): 1. fabulator: Herodotus a r., ... homo f., Gell. 3, 10, 11. 2. mendax: v. LYING.

romantic: 1. Fabulosus: perh. comicentis: v. IMAGINARY. 2. Chivalrous: sublimis: r. deeds, sublimia facinora, Apul. Flor. 1, 7, p. 144. Elm. **Phr.:** a r. story, miraculum: they add r. stories..., adiunctum miracula huius pugnae, Liv. 2, 7.

romantically: perh. fabulose: v. FABULOUSLY.

romp, romping (subs.): lūsus, lascivia, etc.: v. SPORT, GAMBO, WATTORES.

romp (v.): exsulto, ludo: v. TO SPORT, FROLIC, GAMBO.

romping (adj.): lascivus: v. FROLIC-SOME, PLAYFUL.

root: A. Measure of land: *Jugeri Anglici pars quarta. B. The Cross: v. CROSS.

root: 1. tectum: the portico had advanced almost as far as the r., pene ad tectum pervenerat, Cic. Att. 4, 3: panelled r.s., tecta laqueata, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 12: a shingle, tectum scandulare, Apul. Met. 3, 19, p. 137, Elm.: a vaulted r., tectum testudinatum, Col. 12, 13, 1. 2. culmen (chiefly poet): I mount up to the battlements of the r., evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 4, 458: the r.s. of houses, domorum culmina, ib. 445: the r. had been taken off the temple, detractum culmen templo, Liv. 42, 3. Also, cōlūmen (rare): dwells on the r.s. of the farmhouse, habitat in columinis villae, Varr. R. 3, 7, 1. 3. fastigium: v. GABLE.

Phr.: under the same r., sub isdem tribubus, Hor. Od. 3, 5: dove-coats in the r.s. (lit the tiles) columbaria in tegulis, Varr. R. 3, 7, 11: under Pericles' r., in domo Pericli, Nep. Alc. 2: he will invite me under his r., hospitio invitabit, Cic. Phil. 12, 9: under my own r., domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69: I rejoice that Brutus has been under my r., Brutum apud me fuisse gaudeo, id. Att. 15, 3: r-timbers, Ugill. Tib. 2, 1, 40.

roof (v.): 1. tēgo, xi, tum, 3: a cottage r'd with straw, casa tecta stramine, Ov. Met. 5, 447: so, stramentis tecta, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: to r. with shingle, scandulla t., Pallad. 1, 22. 2. cōtēgo, 3: Isld. Orig. 15, 12: Rome, r'd with shingle up to the time of... scandulla contacta usque ad... Plin. 16, 10, 15. 3. intēgo, 3: Liv. 27, 2.

roofing: tēgulum: they cover their houses with a r. of reeds, tegulo arundinum domos suas operunt, Plin. 16, 36, 64. See also **MOOR**.

roofless: 1. h̄ypaethrus: r. buildings, aedificia h., Vitruv. 1, 2. 2. dē-

tectus: a r. temple, detecta aedes, Nep. Att. 20. 3. nūdātus: that the r. building was open to the rains, n. tectum patere imbribus, Liv. 42, 3. **Phr.:** that the temple was almost r., prope omni tecto nudatum (templum), id. 27, 4.

rook (subs.): A. The bird: corvus *frugilegus: Wood. B. At chess: *turris.

rookery: corvorum cubilia: cf. Virg. Georg. 1, 410: *silva corvis frequens.

room: 1. Space: 1. spātium: between the two armies so much r. had been left, inter duos exercitus tantum erat relictum spatii, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: r. for exercising the horses, spatium agitando equos, Nep. Eum. 5: v. SPACE. 2. locus: they saw that no r. was made for him by his countrymen, l. ei a suis civibus nusquam datum, Cic. Sen. 18, 63: make r. for your betters, da mellioribus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 37: there would be no r. for justice or goodness, nec iustitiae ullus esset nec bonitati l., Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66. 2. Place of another: stead: vicis (gen.): into the r. of him who has departed out of life, in vicem ejus, qui e vita emigraverit, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 48: punishment had passed into the r. of loyalty, poena in vicem fidelis cesserat, Liv. 6, 34.

Phr.: r. to be given between the castles, doliis intervalla dari, Plin. 14, 21, 27: (they saw that) they had made r. for the old man, senem illum sessum receptile, Cic. Sen. 18, 63: not to have r.enough to sit, anguste sedere, Cic. In Macr. Sat. 2, 3: not to have r. for using..., non habere ubi utaris..., Cic. 3. An apartment: 1. conclāve, la, n.: having gone into the same r., quum in idem c... lisset, Cic. R. Am. 23, 64: the sick r., c. in quo cubat seger, Cels. 4, 3. 2. coenaculum (originally, dining-r.): later, a r. at the top of a house: meals having anciently been taken in an upper story: a r. was given at the top of the house, c. super aedes datum est, Liv. 30, 14: they called the room where they ate coenaculum, ubi coenabant, c. vocitabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 162. 3. coenōdium (dining-r.): Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12: Juv. Also freq. called triclinium (strictly, a set of three couches): Varr. Plin. min. 4. cubitulum (a sleeping r.): he was introduced into the sleeping r., in c. introducedus est, Cic. Verr. 3, 23, 56: sleeping r.s. for day and night, c. diurna nocturna, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1. Called also, dormitorium, cubiculum, ib. 5, 6, 21: and simply, dormitorium, Plin. H. N. 30, 6, 17. 5. cella (small): Cic. Att. 14, 19, estr.: a little r., cellula: Petron. 11. (Dieta is not a single room but a suite of rooms: v. Glerig ad Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12.)

roominess: 1. laxitas: Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139. 2. amplitudo: v. SPACIOUSNESS.

roomy: 1. laxus: to make his house more r., quo laxior fieret ipso (domus), Vell. 2, 81: Sen. 2. spātiōsus: a r. stable, s. stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2. 3. cāpax (able to contain: best used with depend. gen.): the Circus r. enough for the people, C. capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136. Join: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

root (subs.): peritica: v. FERCH.

root (v.): 1. stabīdor, i: Varr. R. 3, 3, 7. 2. instāto, stīti, 3: it is not good for the bird to r. on floors, tabulatis instatere dormientem avem non expedit, Col. 8, 7, 7. 3. cābīto, i: ib. 11, 17. 4. instādo, stīdi, assum, 2: Col. 8, 9, 10: v. FERCH.

root (subs.): 1. Līt.: 1. rādix, Ich. f.: a pine torn up by the r.s., radicibus eruta pinus, Virg. Aen. 3, 449: they cling together by common r.s., communibus inter se radicibus haerent, Lucr. 3, 326: true glory sends forth r.s., radices agit, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: from the r. (base) of the Palatine hill, a Palatii radice, id. Div. 1, 45, 101: of the tongue: Ov. Met. 6, 557: of a word: Varr. L. L. 5, 3. **Phr.:** by the r., rādīctus, Col. 6, 3, 1: to pluck up evils by the r.s., mala

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2. rādēs, ntis, ust, m.: less frēq. f. (cordage): the rattle of the r.s., stridor rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: I twine this r. for you, hanc tibi... rudentem complico, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1. 4. rētināculum (mooring-cable): the ships lose the r.s., solvunt retinacula naves, Ov. Met. 11, 696. 5. vinclum: v. BAND, CHAIN.

6. lāqueus: v. HALTER. **Phr.:** wire r., textus adamas, Sen. Her. F. 807: r. of thoughts, loreus funis, Cat. 5, 3: to make a r. of sand, ex arena funem efficere, Cal.

radicibus evellere, Lucr. 3, 311. To take r.: (1) coalesco, ui, 3 (to grow well together): until the new branch takes r. in the bark, dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649: an ilex had taken r. between the stones, coalescat inter saxa, Sall. Jug. 93. (2) comprehendō, di, sum, 3 (to lay hold with the fibres of the roots): when the sucker has taken r., quum comprehendit (sarculus), Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: although the stocks take r. easily, quamvis stirpes celeriter comprehendant, Col. 3, 5, 1. (3) tēneo, ui, tentum, 2 (like preced.): when the vine has taken r., quum tenuerit, Col. 5, 6, 18: ib. 3, 11, 10. 2. stirps, pls, f. (trunk, stock): to pluck up the white hairs by the r., vellere... alba stirpe capillos, Prop. 1, 23, 32.

|| **Fig.:** 1. fons, nūs, m. (Joan-tain, source or spring): that was the r. of this evil, is fons mali huiusce fatis, Liv. 39, 15: of a word: Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 92. 2. origo, Inis, f.: sprung from the r. of a Roman stock, ab origine ultima stirpis Romanæ generatus, Nep. Att. 1: of a word: Varr. L. L. 5, 92. 3. of a word: basis: Non. Marc. 2, p. 79.

ROOT (v.): 1. Līt., to strike roots, become rooted: 1. rādīces agere: Ov. R. A. 106 (r. altius agere, to r. the more deeply): Cic. (fig.): also, r. capere, Cat. R. It. 133. Cf. Virg. G. 2, 291, radices ad Tartara tendere, to r. downwards.

2. rādīcor, i (only as gardener's word: rare): vine-layers readily r., mergi facile r., Col. 4, 2, 2. 3. comprehendō, tēneo (to get hold of the ground, viz. by means of root-branches): v. MOOR, subs. (L. 2). Poet. phr. terrae (= in terra) delicti: Virg. G. 2, 290. || **Meton.** only in p. part. rooted, i.e. rendered motionless, by fear or some other cause.

1. expr. by fixus, defixus (strengthened from preced.): the Gauls stood r'd, (to the ground) with fear, pavore defixi steterunt, Liv. 5, 30: I stood r'd (to the ground), stibam defixus, Calp. 7, 37. 2. by stupor, 2, obstipescō, 3 (to be or become stupefied with amazement, etc.): cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 495, stupet obtaetue haeret defixus in uno: also, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 13, carminibus stupens (rooted to the spot, lost in admiration): v. AMAZED, STUPIFIED, TO BE.

3. instāto, stīti, 3 (to implant). || **Fig.** to be or become r'd, i.e. firmly established. 1. invēstō, i, or inveterasco, 3, the opinion has become r'd, inveteravit opinio, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 1: a deeply r'd hatred, invidia inveterata, id. Cluent. 1, 1. 2. Inhaerco, ad, sum, 2: to be deeply r'd in the mind, I in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33. Join: opinio inhaerens est penitus insita, ib. 4, 11, 26. 3. exp. by figo, xi, tum, 3 (plant or fix): this evil has r'd itself so deeply, adeo penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Traag. 15, 5: if this were not a r'd principle with me, si mihi non animo fixum... sederet, Virg. Aen. 4, 13.

root-up: v. UPROOT.

rootedly: pēnitus: an opinion so r. fixed, opinio tam r. insita, Cic. Clu. 1, 4. **rootlet:** rādīcula: Col. 2, 11, 19.

rope: 1. fūnis, la, m.: the r.s. which fastened the yards to the masts, funes qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Virg. Dimin., fūniculus: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: f. restia, la, f. (usu. a thinner kind of r., Habicht): the maidens marched, holding a r. by their hands, per manus restia datae virginis incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37. Dimin., resticulus: Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5.

2. rādēs, ntis, ust, m.: less frēq. f. (cordage): the rattle of the r.s., stridor rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: I twine this r. for you, hanc tibi... rudentem complico, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1. 4. rētināculum (mooring-cable): the ships lose the r.s., solvunt retinacula naves, Ov. Met. 11, 696. 5. vinclum: v. BAND, CHAIN.

6. lāqueus: v. HALTER. **Phr.:** wire r., textus adamas, Sen. Her. F. 807: r. of thoughts, loreus funis, Cat. 5, 3: to make a r. of sand, ex arena funem efficere, Cal.

radicibus evellere, Lucr. 3, 311. To take r.: (1) coalesco, ui, 3 (to grow well together): until the new branch takes r. in the bark, dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649: an ilex had taken r. between the stones, coalescat inter saxa, Sall. Jug. 93. (2

10, praef. 5: weaving *r.s.* of sand, de arena resticulas necetentes, Iren. 2, 10, 1.

rope, tight: funis extensus: to dance on the t-r., ire per extensum funem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210: will dance steadily on the t-r., certa per extensum ponet vestigia fusi, Manil. 5, 653. Also, intensus f., Sen. fr. 2, 13, 2: and contentus f., Hor. S. 2, 7, 20.

—dancer: 1. funambulus: Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4: r-dancing elephants, elephant funambuli, Suet. Galb. 6. 2. schoenobates: Juv. 3, 77.

rope-maker: 1. restio, 6nis: Suet. Aug. 2. restarius, Fronto.

rope-walk: locus ubi funes textuntur: v. Plin. 13, 11, 22.

ropiness: in wine, laex: Plin. H. N. 31, 8, 44.

ropy: 1. faeculentus: r. wine, f. vitium, Col. 2, 2, 20. 2. glutinosus: Cels. 5, 26, 20. 3. viscidus: Pall. 1, 14.

rosary: 1. a collection of roses: 1. rosarium: r.s. of aeternum, r. Paesi, Virg. G. 4, 119. 2. rosetum: Id. Ecl. 5, 17. || For decorative use:

1. rosarium: Du Gange. 2. compitua, or compitum, id.

rose: rosa: drinking in a bower of r.s., potans in rosa, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: to be crowned with rose garlands, sertis redimiri et rosa, Id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43. Of r.s., made of r.s., roseus: Sen.: Claud. Also, roseus: Plin.

—bud: calyx rosae: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

—bush: frutex rosae: Col. Arb. 1, 2: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

—gall: 1. spongia ... cynorrhodi quae fit in canle: Plin. H. N. 29, 4, 30. 2. spongiosa: lb. 25, 2, 6.

—guelder: *viburnum opulus, Linn. Benth.

—oil of: 1. rhodium (oleum): Plin. 13, 1, 2. 2. roseum: lb. 15, 7, 7.

—ointment: 1. ceratum ex rosa factum, Cels. 6, 18. 2. unguentum rose, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

—rock: 1. *heliathemum vulgare. 2. cistus tomentosus, Benth.

—water: vinum e rosae foliis factum: see Plin. 14, 16, 19, § rof.

—wild or dog: 1. silvestris rosa quae cynorrhodus appellatur, Plin. H. N. 8, 47, 63: d-rosae, cynorrhoda, lb. 24, 14, 74. 2. rosa canina: Veget. Viter. 3, 84, 2.

—wood: perh. aspalathos: Plin. 12, 24, 52.

roseate, or rose-coloured: v. rostr. roseary: 1. hibrida; otherwise called ros marium: Plin. 10, 11, 62. (But rose is usu. masc.) 2. ros marium: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15. 3. ros maris: Ov. Met. 12, 410.

rosin or resin: resina: Plin. 16, 12, 12: Mart. 12, 32, 21.

rostrum: 1. rostra, drum, n. pl.: Liv. 8, 14: your colleague was sitting in the r., sedebat in rostris collega tuus, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87. 2. suggestus, fr., or suggestum: Caes. Liv.: v. PLATYRUM.

roxy: 1. roseus: r. neck, r. cervix, Virg. Aen. 1, 402: r. cheeks, roseae genae, lb. 12, 606. 2. roseus: Plin. 21, 2, 6. 3. also perhaps purpureus: v. PURPLE. (Cf. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: flos purpureus rosae.) Phr.: Pacatanis, aemula labra rosula (meeting with the roses of Paestum), lb. 4, 42, 10.

rot (v.): 1. intrans: To be rotten: 1. putresco, putresco, or putresco, putat, 3: the olive will r., olea putrescet, Cato R. R. 3: to prevent the pig from r-ing, ne putrescat (sus), Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: Hor. S. 2, 3, 119. 2. putrefio, factus, fieri: Ov. Met. 15, 389: so that the seeds may r., ut semina putrefiant, Pallad. 1, 33. 3. frascoso, friculi, 3: (to grow soft and ferment as fruit does): Varr. R. R. 1, 55: Cato R. R. 128. 4. tabesco, tabui, 3: Lucr. 3, 580. 5. corrumper (pass.): I am r-ing with neglect, corrumper situ, Pl. Truc. 5, 23. B. Trans.: 1. putrefacio, 3: the house is open to be r'd

by the rain, tectum patere putrefaciendum imbribus, Liv. 42, 3: the ground r.s. the seeds placed therein, terra putrefacta deposita semina, Col. 3, 12, 1. 2. pereo, edi, esum, 3: the skin covers the bones after the limbs have been r'd away, membris cutis tegit ossa peresta, Sil. 14, 605. 3. corrumpro, 3: (to spoil in any way): v. to arot.

rot or rottenness (sub.): 1. putredo: Apul. Met. 9, 13, p. 222, Elm. Vulg. Prov. xii. 4. 2. caries, el. Cels. 8, 2: the boat is turned into r-ness, vertitur in teneram cariem (cymba), Ov. Trist. 5, 12, 27: when r. begins to grow under it, carie subnascente el., Plin. 16, 39, 74. 3. tibus, is, f. (disease causing to waste away): when r. has attacked a tree, quum tabes invasit arborem, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 212.

— in sheep's feet: clavi (pl.), Col. 7, 5, 11.

rotate: v. to REVOLVE. **rotary or rotatory:** 1. versatilis, e (turning round and round): Lucr. 3, 1436: Plin. 2. rotabilis: Amm. Marc. 13, 4. 3. rotatilis: Sidon. Ep. 2, 2. (Or expr. by circuml., r. motum, motus qualis rotae solet fieri.)

rotation: 1. rotatio. Vitruv. 10, 7, init. 2. rotatus, us: Stat. Ach. 2, 416. 3. of a sting: tortus, us: lb. 42. 4. turbo, inis, m.: the r. of the sky, t. caeli, Lucr. 5, 624: by a movement of r., momento turbulenta, Pers. 5, 78: Virg. Aen. 11, 284. 5. conversio: v. REVOLUTION. 6. vicissitudo: r. of command, v. Imperitand, Liv. 3, 39. Phr.: in r. (1). In orbem, the husbandman's toil returns in its r., redit ... labor actus in orbem, Virg. Georg. 2, 401. (2). ordine. before that the opinions were asked in r., priusquam ordine rogarentur sententiae, Liv. 3, 39. (3). In ordine, Virg. Ecl. 7, 20. (4). per ordinem, Quint. 4, 2, 72. (5). expr. by alternus v. ALTERNATELY.

rote: Phr.: by rote: memoriter: a speech spoken by r., oratio habita m., Cic. Acad. 4, 19, 63: repeating by r. m. pronuntians, id. de Or. 1, 19, 88: to learn by r., ediscere, Quint. 11, 2, 46: v. TO LEARN.

rotten: 1. putridus: r. teeth, dentes p., Cic. Pis. 1, 1: a building r. and ready to fall, aedificium p. ac ruens, Sen. Ep. 58, 32. Also, putidus: r. flesh, p. caro, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: r. leafage, frons putida, Cato R. R. 37, 2. 2. cariosus (esp. of bones): a r. bone, os. Cels. 8, 2, init.: r. teeth, c. dentes, Phaedr. 5, 10, 5. 3. marcidus (weak and giving way) rafter, r. with age, marcidus vetustate aedres, Vitruv. 2, 8, extr. 4. tabidus: Virg. Aen. 3, 137. 5. petersus (eaten through): r. pieces r. with disease and corruption, morbo illuvieque p., Id. G. 3, 561. 6. foetulus (stinking): r. fish, places f., Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 34. 7. rancidus: r. carcasses, rancida cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1153. Phr.: a r. foundation, fundamentum instabile, Plin. 36, 14, 21.

rotunda: 1. aedes rotunda. Vitruv. 4, 7. 2. tholus: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12. 3. rotunditas: Plin. 37, 11, 71. 2. rotundus ambitus: Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49. Also, rotunda figura: lb. forma rotunda, lb. 1, 10, 24. 3. globositas: the r. of the earth, a terra, f. Macr. 1, 16. 4. sphaeralls convexitas: lb.

rouge (subs.): fucus, medicamentum, v. PAINT. Also, purpurium: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 104 (purpurarius, Hier.).

rouge: 1. rubro, expingo: v. TO PAINT (A. II. 2 and 3).

rouged: purpuratus: Pl. Truc. 2, 35. Also, fuscatus: v. TO PAINT.

rough: 1. lit. 1. asper: a r. rough etc., rubus asper, Virg. Ecl. 3, 89: a r. voice, a. vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15: r. wine, a. vinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49. 2. horridus (bristling): r. in a dress of bearskin, h. in pelle ursae, Virg. Aen. 5, 37: a r. tempest, h. tempestas, Hor. Epod. 11, 1: r. waves, h. fluctus, lb. 10, 3: thickets of r. Sylvanus, h. drmeta

Sylvani, Id. Od. 3, 29, 22. Also, horrens, ntis: Virg. G. 3, 315. 3. hirtus (prop. with hair): r. bristles, h. setae, Ov. Met. 13, 850: a r. tunic, h. tunica.

rough: 1. hirsutus (prop. with hair): winter with r. hair, hiems canos hirsuta capillis, Ov. Met. 2, 30: r. brambles, h. veprea, Virg. G. 3, 144: r. with thorns, spinis b., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121. 5. hispidus: a r. (wrinkled) face, facies h., Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5. 6. scaber, bra, brum (with inequalities of surface): r. paper (bad for writing on), a. chartae, Plin. Ep. 8, 15: r. tufa, lotus s., Virg. G. 2, 214.

7. rudis (in its natural state, not polished): a spear r. with knots, hasta rudis nodis, Id. Aen. 10, 743.

8. confractus (rugged): a place r. with stones, lapidibus c., Col. 2, 2, 8. 9. saelebrosus (presenting difficulties to one journeying): r. stones, a. saxa, Ov. Her. 4, 103.

10. sentus (foul and showing signs of neglect: rare): places r. with neglect, loca senta situ, Virg. Aen. 6, 462.

11. impolitus: r. masonry, l. lapidum structurae, Quint. 8, 6, 63. 12. inaequale: r. storms (making the sea r.), inaequales procelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 3.

13. squaleus, ntis (stiff and r.): a breastplate r. with gold, a. auro lorica, Virg. Aen. 12, 87.

14. Of the weather: inclement, atrox, etc.: v. INCLEMENT.

15. In disposition, manner, or personal appearance: 1. incommis (esp. of the hair): Suet. Aug. 69 (incomptore capillo). 2. Fig.: in r. (rude) verse, versus l., Virg. G. 2, 386.

3. incultus: r. and ill-made verses, versus l. et male nati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 231. 4. Joim (homo) durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. 3.

5. agrestis: v. CHURLISH, ROUGH.

6. durus: v. HARSH.

7. hirtus: a r. disposition, ingenium h., Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22. Phr.: a r. diamond, ingenium impoluit, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: ingenium ingens sub inculto corpore latens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 33: a r. word, maledictum, with reproach and r. words, convicio et maledictis, Cic. Q. F. 2, 3, 3.

rough, to be, become: 1. horreo, ul, 2 (to bristle, as with hair): to be r. with hair, capillis h., Hor. Epod. 5, 27: of the sea, Att. in Non. (horret quum mare fluctibus). Incept. to become: v. Ov.: Cic. 2. squaleo, to cf. notum (l. 13).

rough-breathing: aspiratio: Prisc. 17, 1, 7, and 13, 5, 25: v. ASPIRATE.

rough-cast (v.): trullasso: v. Vitruv. 7, 3.

rough-cast (subs.): trullassatio: lb. v. WHITEWASH.

rough-draft: adumbratio: v. SKETCH, OUTLINE.

roughen: 1. aspero: 1. winter r.s. the waves, hiems a. undas, Virg. Aen. 3, 185. Strengthened, exaspero: the sea being r'd with waves, exasperato fluctibus mari, Liv. 37, 12. 2. horresco, 1 (v. rare): Zephyr r-ing the waves, horrificans undas, Catull. Epith. Pel. 59, 271. Phr.: to r. horses, calceos or soleas clavis contra glaciem munire: Veget. Viter. 2, 55, 4: Amm. Marc. 14, 6.

rough-hew: dofo, 1: he r-h'd his work as well as he could, opus stent positum dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54: a stock r-hewn with hasty axe, stipes perpranti facile dolatus, Prop. 4, 2, 59.

roughish: 1. horridulus (slightly rough or unpolished): cf. Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1, horridula atque incompta (of literary execution).

2. dirisusculus (somewhat harsh): Plin. Ep. 1, 16, med.

roughly: 1. aspero: Marcellinus treats Pompey r. (harshly), M. aspero tractat P. Pompey r. (harshly), M. 2. asperus: Cic. Fr. 2, 6, 4: v. HARSHLY.

3. diriter: rarely, dirit: v. HARSHLY.

4. horridus: they addressed them more r., allocuti sunt... horridius (opp. mitius), Tac. H. 1, 82. 5. Joim: inculte atque horridae, Cic. Quint. 18, 59.

roughness: 1. Of surface: 1. asperitas: r. of rocks, saxorum a., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98. (But the word is much

more comprehensive than the Eng.; usu. including the notions of *difficulty and danger*. Less freq. aspiritudo, Cels. 6, 6, 26; and aspreto, ib. 5, 28, 2 (in strict sense). 2. *aquilor* (rare in this sense): Lucr. 2, 425 (opp. *lavor*, i.e. *létivas*). || By anal. with ref. to the other senses: 1. *aspiritas*: *r. of voice*, a. vocis, Lucr. 4, 546: *of wine*, a. vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24. 2. *dúrlita*: id. 14, 7, 9 (*of wine*). |||. *Of manners*: 1. horror (post Aug.): *no r. in his style of dress*, nullus h. in cultu, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: *r. of style*, dicendi h., Quint. 8, 5, 34. 2. *férilas*: v. BRUTALITY. (More freq. expr. by *adj.*: *let there be no r. of manners*, *ne quid incultu incompositive mores habeant: *what r. of temper*, *quam agreste atque inhumanum ingenium! v. ROUGH.) See also, HARSNESS, RUDENESS, etc.

rough-shod (Phr.): *to ride r. over...*, *ferratis, ut aiunt, pedibus proculcare.

round (*adj.*): 1. *In form*: 1. *rotundus*: the *r. world*, *r. polis*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 5: *he changes square things for r.*, mutat quadrata rotundis, id. Ep. 1, 1, 100. 2. *glóbosus*: a *r. shape*, g. forma, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: *r. stones*, saxa globosa, Liv. 38, 29. 3. *orbiculatus*: Varr. R. 1, 59: Plin. 4, 168, 818 (strictly, *smooth and rounded*): *a r. shaft of a javelin*, hastile t., Liv. 21, 8: *r. drops*, l. guttae, Auson. Idyll. 14, 9: *r. that is, in the shape of a sphere*, teretem, id. est in sphaerae modum, Macr. S. S. 1, 14. 4. *glóméræus* (*forming a rounded ball or mass*): *boss in a r. mass*, g. apes, Col. 9, 3, 1. 5. *sphaeræalis* (late): Macrobr. Sat. 7, 16. 6. *sphaericus* (late): id. S. S. 2, 14. 7. *circularis*: Marc. Capell. 4, *r. table*, orbi: Mart. 2, 43, 10: more fully, orbi mensae: Ov. Her. 17, 87. ||. *In sense of complete*: Join: *teres atque rotundus*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86. Phr.: *a r. sum*: *let a r. sum of 1000 talents be made up*, mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34: *to speak only in r. numbers*, *ut ne subtiliter numerum exsequar, cf. Liv. 3, 5: *at a r. pace*, citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14: *pleno gradu*, ib. 4, 32: *celeri gradu*, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 22.

round (*subs.*): 1. *A circular figure, or a circumference*: orbi, 16, m.: *a circle or r.*, circulus aut orbi, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: v. CIRCLE, CIRCUMFERENCE. ||. *Meton.: circuit, course*: gressus: *to force into a narrow r.*, in exiguum g. compellere, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70. |||. *Circular motion*: v. REVOLUTION. |||. *Succession of times or events*: ambitus, 16, *as for a long r. of ages*, post longum saeculorum a., Tac. A. 6, 28. See also, CIRCLE, SUCCESSION.

V. *In boxing*: congressus (in certamine gladiatorio), Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317. VI. *Of a ladder*: gradus: Virg. Aen. 2, 443. VII. *Musical*: *cantus circularis, qui dicitur (Anglicè, *round*). VIII. *An officer's r.*, circuitio vigilarum, Liv. 3, 6. Phr.: *to go one's r.s.*, munus vigilarum obire, ib.: *vigilias circumire*, Sall. Jug. 100. |||. *Miscell.* Phr.: *r. of beef*, femur bubulum transverse sectum, see Plin. H. N. 27, 9, 56: *r. of visits*, to pay, *plures apud domos suas salutare: per diversas domos salutationem circumferre, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 6: *r.s. of applause*, plausus multiplex, Cic. Sen. 18, 64: *the people gave three r.s. of applause*, laetum ter crepitum sonum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26: *r.s. of artillery*, to fire, *missilia acemel, bis, etc., conjicere.

round (*v.*): 1. *To make r.*: 1. *rotundus*, 1: Cic. Univ. 10. 2. *torno*, 1: ib. 6. 3. *glóbulo*, 1: *drops are r.d.* (*formed into r. shapes*), guttae globantur, Plin. 2, 65, 65. Also, conglobulo, 1: *a r.d. figure*, conglobata figura, Cic. Acad. 4, 37, 118. 4. *curvo*, 1: *r.d. into a bow*, curvatus in arcum, Virg. Aen. 3, 533. ||. *Meton.:* *to give a character of roundness*, i.e. *completeness*: 1. *corrotundus*, 1: *the Greeks*

r. of their arguments, Graeci... enthymemata sua... velut c., Quint. 11, 3, 102. 2. *conclúdo*, si, sum, 3: *to r. off sentences*, c. sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 230: *to r. off a verse*, c. versum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 50: *a well-r.d. speech*, oratio conclusa, Cic. Or. 5, 20. 3. *circumscribo*, psi, ptum, 3: *a r.d. period of words*, circumscriptus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 12, 38. 4. *compleo*, 2: *my ears take pleasure in a well-r.d. period of words*, completo verborum ambitu gaudent, ib. 50, 168.

round (*adv.*): *circum, circa*: v. ABOUT, AROUND. Phr.: *all the year r.*, toto anno, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: v. DAILY. (N.B.—*For to look r., carry r., etc.*, see the verbs.)

round (*prep.*): 1. *circum* (in a circle or roundabout): *the sun revolves r. the earth*, circum eam ipsam (terram) volvitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. 2. *circa* (less precise than *circum*): *in the neighbourhood of, near about*: *the dogs which he had r. him*, quos circa se habebat, id. Verr. 1, 48, 126: v. AROUND.

round and round, to go: 1. *circumagor*, 3, pass.: Hor. S. 1, 9, 17. 2. *expr. by frequent verbs, verso, volūto, etc.*, and v. AROUND. Phr.: *the roof goes r. and r.*, vertigine tectum ambulat, Juv. 6, 304: v. REVOLVRE.

roundabout (*adv.*): Phr.: *by r. ways*, itineribus devitis, Cic. Att. 14, 10: *a r. route*, circuitus, 16, *Caes. B. G. 7, 45*: also, *ambages* (viarum), to denote paths which are not only roundabout but perplexing, as in a labyrinth: Ov. M. 8, 161: *r. stories or speeches*: (1.) *ambages*, 16, f. (found only in *abl. sing.*, but pl. complete): *he begins to tell me a long r. story*, ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: Virg.: Hor. (2.) *circuitus*: Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127 (quid opus est circuitione et anfractu?): Ter. ||. (*subs.*) A play-machine: *equuleus luscus turbinis ritu volutatus.

rounded, well: *tētes, 818*: *a well-r.d. neck*, teres cervix, Lucr. 1, 36: *a well-r.d. style of speaking*, habitus orationis teres, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199.

roundelay: 1. *cantillēna*: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10. 2. *ēlēgus*: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3.

roundhead: **(homo) capillis praeciliis*.

— **leaved**: *rotundifolius*: Apud. **roundhouse**: *perb. ergastulum, carcer*: v. PRISON.

roundness: 1. *Of surface*: *rotunditas*: Plin. ||. *Fig.: meanness of expression*: 1. *rotunditas*: *r. of language*, r. verborum, Macr. Sat. 7, 5, 112. 2. *concinntas* (*meanness*): Cic. Brut. 95, 325. 3. *rotunda constructio* verborum, ib. 78, 272.

roundly: i.e. *plainly, bluntly*: 1. *liberè*: v. FREELY. 2. *apertè*: *he lies r.*, aperte mentitur, Cic. Acad. 4, 6, 18. 3. *planè*: Pl. Amph. 2, 1, 30. 4. *praecisè*: *I r. said* No, p. negavi, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1.

rouse: v. AROUSE. Phr.: *a r.ing style of speaking*, fervidum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: *a r.ing harangue*: Join: *inclatata et vehemens oratio*, ib. 24, 93: *for the sake of r.ing the audience*, instigationis auditorum causa, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47.

roust (*subs.*): 1. *A disorderly multitude*: v. CROWD, MOB. Phr.: *the vulgar roust*, coetus vulgaris, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 23: *ignoble vulgus*, Virg. Aen. 1, 149. ||. *Noise, confusion*: 1. *strēpitus*, 16: Cic. Att. 13, 48. 2. *tūmultus*, 16: Liv. 25, 11. 3. *turba*: v. NOISE, CONFUSION, TUMULT. |||. *Defeat*: *fuga*: *to put to r.*, in fugam convertere: Caes. B. G. 1, 52: v. DEFEAT, FLIGHT.

roust (*v.*): 1. *fūgo*, 1: *having r.d. all the cavalry*, fugato omni equitatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. 2. *prōfūgo*, 1: *to overthrow*; esp. with ref. to the defeat of a great host: *to r. the forces of the enemy*, profligare copias hostium, Cic.

Phil. 14, 14, 36. 3. *fundo*, *fundū*, 3: *to break and throw into confusion*: id. Mur. 9, 20. 4. *disipulo*, 1: *(to scatter)*: *the Samnites were utterly r.d.*, in fugam dissipati sunt, Liv. 8, 39. 5. *pello*, *pēpili*, *pulsus*, 3: *esp. in p. part.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 7: *(exercitum pulsus et sub jugum missum)*: Cic. Join: (Romano) pulsos superatosque, Caes.

roust out: i.e. *hunt up, bring to light*: 1. *ēruo*, *ui, ātum*, 3: *to r. out of the darkness*, e tenebris e., Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: *to r. out what Greek writers have left behind them*, quae scriptores Graeci prodiderunt, eruere, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29. 2. *perb. rimor*, 1: v. to RUMMAGE, SEARCH.

route: 1. *cursum*, 16: *my r. to Greece lies through your province*, mihi cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam est, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3. 2. *iter*, *itineris*, n.: *the Carpetanians changed their r.*, iter averterunt, Liv. 21, 23: *uncertain what r. they should take*, quā in partem intenderent iter, ib. 10, 43. 3. *via*: *Brutus changed his r.*, flexit viam, ib. 1, 60: v. COARSE.

routine (*subs.*): 1. *usus*, 16: *forensic r.*, uforensis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: *blind r.*, usus irrationalis, Quint. 10, 7, 11. 2. *ordo*, *inīs*, m.: *the r. of studies*, ordo studiorum, ib. 5, 1: *out of r.*, extra ordinem, ib. 3, 33. 3. *aditum* (part of *sōleō*): *if he ever varied from his r.*, al quando ex solito variaret, Vell. 2, 41. Phr.: *the solemn r. of the games*, solemnia ac iusta ludorum, Auct. Harusp. 10, 21.

routine (*adv.*): *perb. best expr. by translaticus* (trā), denoting that which follows common precedent: cf. Gell. 3, 18, fin. *servandae consuetudinis causa translaticio* [edictio] utuntur, as a mere matter of routine: so, Cic. Verr. 1, 44, 114. In re tam usitata maius est ostendere... hoc vetus edictum trāque esse. Also [sollitus] ordo, consuetudo, etc., will often be sufficiently near: v. ORDER, CUSTOM. Phr.: *contrary to r.*, extraordinarius, id. Brut. 63, 226.

rove: v. TO WANDER, TO ROAM.

rover: 1. *A wanderer*: v. WANDERER. ||. *A pirate*: *praedo*: v. PIRATE. Phr.: *to shoot at r.s.*, *temere jaculari; *tela temere conjicere*.

roving (*adv.*): v. ROAMING.

roving (*subs.*): 1. *vāgatio*, Apul. De Socr. 15, p. 50, Elm. 2. *peregrinatio*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, med. Also by gerunds of verbs: v. ROAM.

row (*subs.*): 1. *A line*: 1. *ordo*, *inīs*, m.: *r.s. of trees*, ordines arborum, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: *the oars rise above each other in three r.s.*, terni consurgunt ordine remi, Virg. Aen. 5, 120: in a r., ex ordine, ib. 7, 177: *the squares on a chessboard*, directi, transversal (ordines), Varr. L. L. 10, 22. 2. *versus*, 16: *he arranged the elms in a r.*, in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. Georg. 4, 144: *16 r.s. of oars*, sexdecim versus remorum, Liv. 33, 30. 3. *series*, 81: *Plin. 7, 16, 15*: v. SUCCESSION. Phr.: *r.s. of seats*, gradus, 14 r.s. for knights, quatuordecim gradus, Liv. Ep. 99. Hence quatuordecim alone... *he crossed over to sit in the 14 r.s.*, seorsum in quatuordecim... transiit, Suet. Jul. 39. Also, fort.: Liv. 1, 35: and simply, *aditum*, *in the first r.s.*, aditibus in primis, Hor. Epod. 4, 15: in a r., expr. by perpetuus: *tables in a r.*, perpetuae mensae, Virg. Aen. 7, 176: also, *deinceps*: *the trunks being set up in a r.*, trunci... deinceps constituti, Varr. R. 1, 14, 2. ||. *A riot*: *turba*: v. RIOT, DISTURBANCE, ROUL.

row (*v.*): 1. *remigo*, 1: *the labour of r.ing*, remigandi labor, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. 2. *remis* (navim) propello, 3: Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9. Phr.: *to r. hard*, remis contendere, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: *remis incumbent*, Virg. Aen. 10, 204: *he ordered the ships to be r.d. at full speed*, naves... incitari remis... iussit, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: *they persevered in r.ing*, remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. Met. 3, 662: *we set the slaves to r.*, servos

ad remum dabamus, Liv. 34. 6. Suet. Aug. 16.

rowan-tree: ornus V. MOUNTAIN-ASH: fraxinus silvestris Plin. H. N. 16, 18, 30: Col. Arb. 16.

rowel: calcitrans stilmitus.

rower: rēnex, igit: Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4; for the sake of practising the r.s. causa exercendorum remigum, Cæc. B. C. 3, 24. (Or expr. by imperf. part. of remigo. v. TO ROW.)

rowers, a crew of: remigium. the crew of rowers and the marines, remigium classicque militæ, Liv. 26, 51: he makes up the crew of r.s. remigium supplet, Virg. Aen. 3, 471.

rowing: 1. remigium: hasten... with r. and sail, remigio, veloce... festina, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 5. 2. remigatio: Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4. Phr.: with quick r., agmine remorum celeri, Virg. Aen. 5, 211: v. TO ROW.

rowlock: perh. columbārium (hole through which the oar passed): Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3.

royal: 1. Belonging to a king: kingly or queenly: regius: r. style, r. apparatus, Cic. Somn. Sc. 1: to live in r. style, more r. vivere, Liv. 2, 3: the r. army, r. exercitus, Cæc. B. C. 3, 104: the r. tribunal, r. tribunal, Liv. 2, 12.

2. Worthly of a king: 1. regālis: r. luxury, r. luxus, Virg. Aen. 1, 637: r. apparat, ornatus r., Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

2. regificus (rare): poet.: r. luxury, regificus luxus, Virg. Aen. 6, 605.

3. basilicus (like the βασιλικός, or great king): you shall be received with r. entertainment, b. accipere victu, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 32. Phr.: r. property, regum res, Liv. 2, 4: r. wealth, regum opes, Virg. Georg. 4, 132: r. power, regnum (v. ROYALTY): r. family, domus regnatricis, Tac. A. 1, 4: R. Academy, regia Academia: R. Society, Fraternitas regia, Societas regia: a r. road (to learning), via compendiaris, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: also, compendium, Quint. 1, 1, 24 (brevis docendi compendia).

royalist: qui regis favet partibus, Nep. Att. 2: v. PARTISAN.

royally: 1. regis. Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 115. 2. regāliter: Liv. 42, 51.

3. regificus (rare): Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44. 4. basilicus (v. rare): Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 29: v. ROYAL. 5. more regio, Sall. Jug. 11: regio apparatus, Cic. Somn. Sc. 1, frag. 1: more regali, Just. 36, 3. 6. regis iustar: ad instar regis, ib.

royalty: 1. regnum: hope of attaining to r. (regal power): spes affectandi regni, Liv. 1, 46. 2. majestas regis, Cæc. B. C. 3, 106. 3. dignitas regia, Nep. Milt. 2. 4. regia potestas, id. Lys. 3. Phr.: ensigns of r., insignia regia, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: names of r., regale nomen, id. Manil. 9, 24.

rub (v.): In gen.: 1. frico, ul, atum, and ictum, i: I r. my body with oil, oleo corpus frico, Mart. 9, 5: r.s. his sides against the tree, fricat arbore costas, Virg. Georg. 3, 256. Comps.: (1.) perfrico, i (to r. all over): to r. the head gently, leniter p. caput, Cels. 1, 4: when Apionius was r.ing his face with ointment, quom A... os suum unguento perfricaret, Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62. (2.) confrico, i (to r. well): the whole face must be well r.'d with salt, sale confricari totum os conveniet, Col. 7, 10, 3. (3.) affricco, i (to r. against): (a serpent) r.ing himself against fennel, marathro herbas esse affricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41. (4.) defricco, i (to r. down): the bodies of beasts ought to be r.'d down, pecudum... corpora defricanda sunt, Col. 6, 30. (5.) infricco, i (to r. in): Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 26. (6.) circumfrico, i (to r. all round): to r. round the edges of the cakes, labra doliolorum c., Cato R. 26. 2. tēro, trivi, tum, 3 (usu. implying also to wear away): to r. the eyes (to force out a tear), oculos t., Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: to r. one piece of wood against another (for fire), lignum ligno t., Plin. Comps.: (1.) atterō, r (to r. against): Hor. Od. 2, 19, 30: (of a dog) r.ing his tail against one), Plin. (2.) contēro, 3 (v. TO WEAR

AWAY): iron is r.'d (worn) away: conteritur ferrum, Ov. A. Ag. 3, 91. (3.) dētero, 3 (r. away): the long journey will r. (chafe) his weak feet, deteret via longa pedes, Tib. 1, 10, 16.

rub away or off: detergeo, si, sum, 2; and detergo, 3: r.s. off the superfluous buds, supervacuos palmites deterget, Col. 5, 5, 13: v. CLEANSE, POLISH.

out, erase: v. ERASE.
rub (subs.): Phr.: ay! there's the rub, hoc opus, hic labor est, Virg. Aen. 6, 129.

rubber: 1. A whetstone: coa, cōtia, f.: Plin. 36, 22, 47. 2. A rough towel: 1. linteum villosum, Mart. 14, 138. 2. mappa: ib. 12, 29, 4. 3. extermentarium: Varr. L. 5, 21.

3. A man who rubs: 1. ālptes, ae: Juv. 3, 75. 2. frictor: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 7. 4. At play: *victoria in certamine ternario bis paria.

rubbing (act of): 1. attritus, ūs, Plin. 8, 52, 78. 2. affricus, ūs, ib. 31, 6, 38. 3. frictus, ūs: ib. 23, 7, 63, § 125. 4. fricatio, ib. 28, 4, 14. 5. fricatura, Vitr. 7, 1. 6. frictio, Cels. 4, 3. 7. perfrictio, Plin. H. N. 21, 18, 69, § 116.

rubish: 1. rūdus, ūs, m. (broken stone, mortar, etc.): to assign a place where r. may be shot, locum ruderi assignando destinare, Tac. A. 15, 43: also in plur., he set his hands to work to clear away the r., ruderibus purgandis manus admovit, Suet. Vesp. 8. 2. quisquillæ, arum (rubbish, sweepings): r., the spoil of the wind, q., volantis venti spolia, Cæcil. ap. Fest. 16: v. REFUSE (subs.).

rubbishy: v. WORTHLESS.

rubble: rūdus, ūs, n.: Vitruv. 7, 1.

rubbling, or rubble-work: rūd-ratio, Vitruv. u. a.

rubicund: v. RUDDY.

rubric: rubrica (lit. red earth: hence the title of a law, because written in red): Pers. 5, 90: Quint. 12, 3, 11.

ruby (subs.): carbunculus: Plin. 37, 7, 25.

ruby (adj.): poet., purpureus: r. lips, purpurea labella, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 23.

ruck: 1. Fold, wrinkle: rūga: v. FOLD. 2. The hindmost in a crowd, esp. of horses in a race: vulgus turbaque, Lucr. 2, 919: v. CROWD, MOB.

rudder: 1. gubernaculum: v. HELM. 2. clavus: v. TILLER.

bands: juncturae gubernaculorum, Vulg. Act. Apost. xxvii. 40.

ruddiness: v. REDNESS.

ruddle: red chalk: rubrica: Hor. S. 2, 7, 98.

ruddy: 1. rubicundus, rubens: v. RED. 2. rutilus: r. fire, rutilus ignis, Virg. Georg. 1, 454.

rather: 1. rubicundulus: Sen. Juv. 6, 425. 2. subrubicundus: Sen. 1, 3, 4, 1.

to be: 1. rubeo, ul, 2: the r. moon, Luna rubens, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10.

2. rutilo, i: Virg. Aen. 8, 529.

rude: 1. Unfinished, unpolished: (of things and persons): 1. rūdis, e: a r. orator, rudis orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175. 2. Join: rudis et incompotus, Quint. 10, 1, 66: rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. Met. 1, 7. 3. inconditus: r. verses, inc. versus, Liv. 4, 53: a r. (unpolished) way of speaking, inc. [anti]quorum [d]icendi consuetudo, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175. 4. dūrus: r. dances, dures choreæ, Ov. Fast. 3, 537. 5. agrestis (boorish and uncultivated): Join: vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: agrestes et barbari, id. Mil. 9, 26.

6. rusticus: v. RUSTIC, BOORISH.

7. inurbānus (impolite): I should not be so r., non essem tam inurbānus, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 365.

8. horridus (rough, blunt, unpolished): r. Saturnian metre, h. numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: cf. id. Od. 3, 21, 10, non ille... te negliget horridus: Cic. Phr.: the Carthaginians threw up a r. fortification, castra tumultuaria communierunt, Liv. 28, 16. 9. Il-humoured, unkind, insolent: 1. asper: Hor. A. P. 161: jokes too r., asperiores facetiæ, Cic.

Planc. 14, 33. 2. ferus: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 43. 3. inhūmānus: r. old men inhuman senes, Cic. Sen. 3, 7: r. neglect inhumana negligentia, id. Off. 1, 36, 130. 4. immanus: Join: immanis et ferumque ingenium, Ov. Met. 15, 85. 5. insolens: v. INSOLENT.

6. pētilians (saucy): a r. way of jesting, jocandi genus... p., Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104. 7. Fig.: the r. East winds, p. Euri, Lucr. 6, 110. 8. prōtervus: v. WANTON. 9. Fig. and poet.: r. winds, venti prōtervi, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2. 10. injuriōsus: poet., with r. foot, inj. pede, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 13: the r. (boisterous) winds, inj. venti, id. Epod. 17, 34. 11. importūnus (intrusive): the r. birds, imp. volucres, id. S. 1, 8, 6: r. poverty, imp. pauperies, id. S. 2, 16, 37.

rudely: 1. In an unfinished or unpolished manner: 1. crasse: a poem r. put together, c. compositum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76. 2. rustici: Cic. Att. 12, 36. 3. inconditi: id. Off. 3, 21, 82. 4. incompotus: Join: horride atque incompotus, Quint. 10, 2, 17. 5. dūrus, or drifter: r. cast, fuscum dūrus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22. 6. horridē (cf. RUDE, 1, 8): Join: horride inculcate [dicere], Cic. Or. 2, 28: cf. also Hor. Od. 1, 21, 10. 7. With violence or ill-nature: 1. pētilianter: he abused Pompeius r., in Pompeium p. Inventus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2. 2. prōtervū: who knocks so r.? quis tam prōterve nostras aedes ardet? Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 1. 3. pōtēctier (to denote acting in a pert, forward manner): pay more r. demanded, stipendium procacius flagitatum, Liv. 28, 24. 4. importūnē (rare): to press r., importune insistere, Cic. Acad. 4, 25, 80. 5. insolenter: v. INSOLENTLY.

rudeness: 1. Want of polish: 1. rusticus: r. of pronunciation, soni r., Quint. 11, 3, 10. 2. barbaries: provincial r., b. domestica, Cic. Brut. 74, 258. 3. expr. by adj. r. of speech, oratio horrida, inculta, etc.: v. RUDE (1.).

2. Insolence or unkindness: 1. inhūmānus: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 90. 2. Join: importūnus et inhumanitas, id. Sen. 3, 7. 3. insolentia: id. de Or. 2, 52, 200. 4. pētiliantia: v. PEETNESS, WANTONNESS.

rudiment: the beginning of anything: 1. ēlémentum: r.s. of vices, vitiorum ē., Juv. 14, 124: the r.s. (beginnings) of Rome, prima Romæ ē., Ov. Fast. 3, 179: of learning, Hor. S. 1, 1, 26. 2. initium: Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69 (initia et tanquam semina unde omnia orta). 3. sēmen: Cic. Lucr. v. GENM. 4. primordium: the first r.s. of things, primordia rerum, Cic. Part. 2, 7. 5. rudimentum: the first r.s. of rhetoric, prima rhetorices r., Quint. 2, 5, 1. 6. exordium: r.s. of all things, cunctarum exordia rerum, Lucr. 3, 31. 7. principium: r.s. of all great things, omnium rerum magnarum principia, Cic. Val. 6, 14. Phr.: not having learnt even the r.s. of logic, dialectics ne imbutus quidem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: a young man ought to be taught the r.s. of those arts, infici debet his artibus, id. Fin. 3, 2, 9: ignorant of the r.s., plane indoctus, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: subjects of which they had not even learnt the mere r.s. quæ... ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, ib. 1, 19, 87. (See also foll. art.)

rudimentary: inchoātus: a r. knowledge of nature, cognitio naturæ inc., Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: r. breasts, *formæ quædam quasi mammarum inchoatarum. Phr.: r. instruction, elementa prima: v. RUDIMENT.

rue (subs.): rūta: r. that sharpens sight, acutens lumina rūtas, Ov. Rem. 801 (R. graveolens, Linn.): flavoured with r.: rutatus: vine so treated, mustum rutatum, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

rue (v.): lūgeo, etc.: v. TO REPENT, MOURN, REGRET.

rueful: moestus (mæ.): v. SORROWFUL.

ruff: 1. A kind of collar: *collaris genus quod Anglice ruff dicitur.

the mark like a c. on a bird's neck: torques, *is, m.*: (a parrot) having a scarlet r., torque minato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58. || *A r. pigeon*: 1. palumbus torquatus, Mart. 13, 67, 1. 2. *machetes pugnax: Tringa pugnax, Linn. || *A fish*: *perca ceruia; acerina vulgaris; aspredo: Eng. Cyl.

ruffian: 1. expr. by circuml., homo facinorosus (one who is conversant with deeds of violence): Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22 (quintum est genus parricidarum, sciariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, *r.s* of every kind): homo ad facinus audax, cf. lb. 2, 5, *inik*, (nemo in gladiatorio ludo paulo ad facinus audacior, rather a greater r. than the rest). Also Sall. has, facinorum catervae = gangs of *r.s*, Cat. 14. 2. homo perditus: gangs of *r.s* (or desperadoes), Auct. Dom. 42, 110. 3. In pl. only, *opere, arum* (hired gangs of "roughs"): Cic. Sext. 17, 39. 4. *scarius* (strictly, one who employs the dagger): v. *ASSASSIN*. 5. *latro* (robber, freebooter; also in wider sense): to employ a r. to perpetrate murder, latrone ad peragendum parricidium (utl), Val. M. 5, 9, 4: Cic. Sext. 17, 39. So latrocinium, a band of ruffians: id. Cat. 1, 13, 31. 6. sometimes, rhetorically: gladiatrix: id. Ph. 13, 10, 15.

ruffianly: ad facinus audax; facinorosus; v. *RUFFIAN*. Sometimes also, nefarius (abominably wicked), or atrox (savagely cruel), may serve: v. *WICKED*, *CRUEL*, *SAVAGE*. *PHR.*: r. conduct or character, audacia; esp. with some strengthening epith.: as, immanis audacia, Auct. Har. resp. 3, 4: more fully, Cic. Ph. 13, 5, 10, ad omne facinus immanis audacia: cf. also Curt. 6, 11, *inital*, miles...stolidus audacia ferax, a brutal r. fellow: (see also, *BRUTALITY*, *CRUELTY*): in a r. manner: expr. by *modis ab*, nefaria crudelitate; immanis audacia, etc.: v. *PRECED. ART.*

ruffle (v.): *agit*, *turbo*, *moveo*: v. TO SHAKE, *TURB*, *DISURB*. Still more precisely, *horrific*, *r* (rare): Cat. Epith. Pet. 269: so, to become *r.d*, inborrescere: Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (in both passages of the sea).

ruffle (sub.): perh. limbus manicae adustus: v. Virg. Aen. 4, 137.

rug: 1. stragulum: Mart. 2, 16, 1. 2. vestis stragula, Liv. 14, 7. 3. cooperitorium (for "wrapping closely up"): wrapped in warm *r.s*, calidus c. involutus, Veg. Vet. 3, 77.

rugged: 1. *durus* (harsh): *Attilius*, a most r. poet, poeta durissimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2. 2. *asper*: *Itaca*, situate among most r. rocks, in asperis saxulis affixa, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.

3. *borridus*: v. *RUDE* (1, 8). 4. *praeceptus* (esp. of steep, broken ground): *r. places*, *praerupta*, Liv. 27, 18. 5. *scriptus* (with many small pointed stones): *r. rocks*, *cotes*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31. 6. in temper: *difficilis*: v. *ILL-TEMPERED*, *MOROSE*.

ruggedness: v. *BOGHNES*.

ruin (sub.): 1. *utter destruction*: 1. exitium, perniciēs, etc.: v. *DESTRUCTION*. 2. *ruina* (downfall: a word always used with something of metaphor): in this universal *r.*, . . . in hac rerum ruina, Liv. 26, 41, *med.*: *r. of fortune* (bankruptcy; breaking completely down), *ruinae fortunarum*, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 14. Hor. *PHR.*: to go to *r.* (1). *ruo*, 1. *rātum*, *to go to with violence*: (see in fig. sense): Cic. Verr. 5, 6, 12 (quae cum accidit, nemo est quin intelligat ruere illam rempublicam): Hor. Strengthened, corroso, *to go to utter r.*: both lit. as a house and fig.: Cic. Off. 1, 21, 84. (2) *pessum eo*, 4, *irr.* (lit. to go to the bottom: archaic, and not in Cic.): the first plains of Italy would go to *r.* *pituros fecundissimos Italiae campos*, Tac. A. 1, 79. Also, *pessumido*, 3: *S. n.* (3) *obvo*, *pēro* (strengthened, dispersed), 4, *irr.*: v. TO *PERISH*. (4) *praeceptio*, 1 (to go headlong or with violence to *r.*) when the state was sinking headlong to *r.*, *praecipitante repub-*

lica, Cic. Sall. 1, 1: Liv. (5). *lābor*, *pess*, 3 (to glide, fall, or waste away): cf. Cic. Or. 3, 10, cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi: also, Liv. 3, 33, *inik*, eo citius res lapsa est = deteriorated, went to *r.* (6). *lābor*, 3 (to waste away and go to pieces: both lit. as a building, and fig.): fall to ruin, monumenta dilapsa, Lucr. 5, 311: the most admirably constituted commonwealth went to *r.*, (ut) praeclarissime constituta respublica dilaberetur, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80. (7) *collābor*, 3 (to go completely to decay, fall in ruins as a house): the roof of the house (appeared to) fall in *r.s*, fastigium domus collabi, Suet. Caes. 81: Liv. (8). poet. dare ruinam (to come down with a violent fall): Virg. Aen. 2, 310. *PHR.*: *r. seize thee!* dit te perditur! Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: Ter. || Specially, seduction: stuprum (per vim illatum): v. *SEDUCTION*, *RAPE*.

|| *Usu. pl.*, broken parts, esp. of buildings: 1. *ruinae*, *arum* (not so in Cic.): to rebuild temples out of the *r.s* of temples, *ruinis templorum templa aedificare*, Liv. 42, 3, *fin.*: Ov. 2, *parietinae*, *arum* (ruined walls, parietes: perh. *ruinae* understood): *I was more impressed by the sight of the r.s of Corinth*, magis me moverunt Corinthi p. aspectae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: Plin. 3, perh. vestigia, *orum*: v. *TRACES*, *REMAINS*. 4. expr. by verb: nothing save the *r.s* of buildings, "nil praeter disiecta (dilapsa, of the effect of decay) aedificia": cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 608. 5. strages, *is, f.* (as of a building thrown down): Tac. H. 1, 86 (strage obstantis molis refusus amnis).

ruin (v.): 1. In gen.: 1. *perdo*, *didit*, *lūm*, 3: many have utterly *r.d* themselves, *mūdo* . . . se ipsos penitus perdidit, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: *I am r.d*, *perditus sum*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 46. Strengthened, less freq., *dēperdo*, 3: a cobbler *r.d* with want, *sutor inopia depertitus*, *Thaadr.* 1, 14, 1: *disperdo*, 3: *Vat. ap. Cic. Fam.* 5, 10. 2. *praecipito*, 1 (to hurt headlong: a very strong expr.): for *r.ing the state*, ad praecipitandum rempublicam, Liv. 22, 12. 3. *pessumdo*, *dēdū*, *lūm*, 1: or in two words: to one who seeks to *r.* (or send to *r.*) every thing, *quaerent pessum dare cuncta*, Ov. Trist. 3, 5, 45: Sall. (who is fond of the *phr.*): 4. *affligo*, *xl*, *ctum*, 3: Pompey has *r.d* himself, *ipse se afflixit*, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2.

5. *conficio*, *fecit*, *fectum*, 3: to *r.* one's own property, *suam rem c.*, Cic. in Sen. 5, 11. 6. *frango*, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3: *self-indulgence r.s all the powers both of mind and body*, *nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit*, Quint. 1, 2, 6. *Joīn*: homo fractus et prope dissipatus, Cic. Red. 9, 4. 7. *prōfūgi*, 1 (to dash to the ground, deal a severe blow to): to *r. the state*, *p. rempublicam*, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3. 8. *corrumpto*, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, 3: you *r. your eyes* with weeping, *lacrimis corruptis oculis*, id. Am. 3, 6, 57. *PHR.*: to be *r.d* with expense, *sumtu exhausti*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: v. TO *DESTRUCT*, *INJURE*, *OVERTHROW*, *WASTE*.

|| In moral point of view, esp. with ref. to women: 1. *vilit*, 1: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52. 2. *corrumpto*, 3: Suet. Jul. 50: v. TO *SEDUCE*. 3. *dēprāvo*, 1: a boy *r.d* by indulgence, *indulgentia depravatus*, Cic. Att. 10, 4: v. TO *SPoil*.

ruined: 1. *ruinosus*: *r. houses*, *r. domi*, Ov. Her. 1, 56: *a r. house*, *aedes r.*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54. 2. *Fig.*: *nefrīgus*: Cic. Pis. 19, 41. *PHR.*: half-*r.*, *semirutus*: the *A. r. city*, *semirutā urbs*, Liv. 3, 49.

ruinous: 1. *Injurious*: 1. *damnosus*: *r. to the flock*, *d. pecori*, Virg. G. 3, 37. 2. *extitiosus*: Cic. *Plan.* 36, 57. 3. *funestus*: v. *FATAL*. *PHR.*: *a r. expense*, *effusus sumtus*, Cic. R. Am. 24, 68: to live at a *r. expense*, *profusus sumtibus vivere*, id. Quint. 30, 93: he made a harbour at a *r. expense*, *porium operis sumtuosissimū fecit*, Suet. Ner. 9: v. *COSTLY*. *B. Ready to fall*: *PHR.*: the *r. temples of the gods*, *aedes labentes deorum*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 3: the *r.*

house, *lapeura domus*, Ov. lb. 511: so, *cāsurus*, id. Pont. 2, 3, 59.

ruinously: 1. *damnosus*: to drink *r.*, *damnosē bibere*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34. 2. *pestifer*: Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13. 3. *perniciōsus*: most *r.*, *perniciōsissime*, Aug. Ep. 26, 2. 4. *extitiosus*: lb. 28, 3.

rule (subs.): 1. *An instrument for measuring with*: 1. *regula*: Cic. fr. 1. Plin. 2, norma (a carpenter's square: more freq. in sig. 11): Plin. 36, 22, 51. 2. *Amussis*, *lm*, *f.* (carpenter's tool: perh. a square or level): esp. in *phr.* ad amussim, or as one word, *adamussim*, precisely according to *r.*, *exactly*: Aus. Idyl. 16, 11. Varr. Geil. 4. *dēcempēda* (10 feet in length: for land-measuring): Cic. Ac. 4, 41, 126. Hor.

|| *A regulation, precept, direction*: 1. *regula*: the *r.* of a corrupt custom, *pravissimae consuetudinis r.*, Cic. Br. 74, 258: the *r.* of right and wrong, *Juris et Injuriae r.*, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19. 2. *norma*: the *r.* of the ancients, *veterum n.*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 12: a certain *r.* of reason, *certa rationis n.*, Cic. Mur. 2, 2. 3. *lex*: a fixed *r.* for verification, *veribus certa lex*, Cic. Or. 58, 198: a grammatical *r.*, *grammatica*, Gell. 13, 20. 4. *praecriptio*: some *r.s* must be laid down, *pr. quaedam danda sunt*, Cic. De 2, 13, 44: *r.s* for speaking, *pr. dicendi*, id. Brut. 76, 265. 5. *praescriptum*: observing these *r.s*, *haec praescripta servans*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92. Also, *praescriptio*: the *r.* of reason, *praescriptio rationis*, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: the *r.* of half an hour (for speaking), *pr. semihorae*, id. Rab. perd. 2, 6. *Joīn*: hanc *normam*, hanc *regulam*, hanc *praesciptionem naturae*, id. Acad. 4, 46, 140.

6. *formula*: *Joīn*: formulae rationis scribendi, Suet. Aug. 88. 7. *institutum* (standing *r.* or recognized principle): *r.s* of society, *Instituta civilia*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148. *Joīn*: [oblitus] consuetudinis et Instituti meli, id. Att. 4, 18, 1.

8. *body of r.s*, *institutio*: according to the *r.s* of art, *ex institutione artis*, Auct. ad Her. 3, 9, 16. 9. In same sense, *disciplina*: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7. || *Government*: 1. *ditio*: Virg. Aen. 1, 622: Cic. Prov. 13, 32. 2. *imperium*: Virg. Aen. 6, 796. 3. *regimen*: the *r.* of conduct, *r. morum*, Liv. 4, 8. 4. *regnum*: under the *r.* of Cinara, sub *r. Cinarae*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 4. 5. *dominatus*, *ūs*: freed from kingly *r.*, *d. regio liberata*, Cic. Brut. 10, 41: v. *GOVERNMENT*, *SWAY*.

PHR.: according to *r.*, *rite*: Anct. pro Dom. 52, 134: or expr. by adj., *legitimus*, a poem according to *r.*, *l. poema*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: out of *r.*, *inordinatus*: Col. 4, 25: or by adv., *inordinatus*: Quint. 1, 10, 46: to lay down a *r.*, *legem sancire*: Cic. Am. 12, 40: praescire: Caes. B. G. 1, 36: *uprightness* must be the *r.* of advantage, *honestate diligenda utilitas est*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 83: to live by *r.*, *valetudinali servire*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, *estr.*

rule (v.): *A. Trans.* to govern: 1. *regō*, *xl*, *ctum*, 3 (with acc.: most gen. term): Cic. Virg. 2. *mōdō*, *r* (in this sense, with acc.): *ring the sea*, *maris moderantem*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 93. *Joīn*: *regit et moderatur*, id. Soun. Sc. 8. 3. *temperō*, 1 (to restrain, regulate: with acc. or dat.): he *r.s* their passions, *temperat iras*, Virg. Aen. 5, 57: *r.d* his anger, *temperavit iras* (dat.), Virg. Aen. 3, 20. 4. *impērō*, *impērīto*, 1: v. TO *GOVERN*.

B. Intrans.: 1. *to possess power*: 1. *dōmīnō*, *r* (to *r.* over the other animals), *dominor*: in cetera animalia, Ov. Met. 1, 77: the Danae *r.* in the city, *dominantur in urbe*, Virg. Aen. 2, 327: dominor is used with a *dat.* in later writers only: Zumpt, § 413.

2. *regmō*, *r*: while Greece was still *ring*, *regante* Jam Graecia, Cic. Brut. 10, 41: (Ciclius thinks) that he shall *r.* when Milo has been killed, *Milone interfecto se regnaturum*, id. Mil. 16, 43.

3. *praecum*, *ful* (with *dat.*): *to rule over which countries four kings r.d*, *quibus regionibus quatuor reges praecant*,

Caes. B. G. 5, 22. *He had r.d. with kindness*, clementer praefuerat, Liv. 14, 40. **Phr.** while the (Athens) r.d. dum ea rerum potita est, Cic. Rose. Am. 25, 70. **Claudius** who then r.d. *supreme*, qui tum erat summus in Imperio, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66; poet., Imperii frena tenere, Ov. Trist. 2, 42: Imperii frena moderari, id. Pont. 2, 9, 33: *secepta tenere*, id. Her. 16, 176. **v. TO RIGGS.** ||. *To lay down a decision in a court: r. in court of law:* 1. edico, xi, ctum: Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 118. 2. decerno, cravi, cratum: ib. 119. |||. *Of a custom.* 1. obitineo, ul, 2: a custom which formerly r.d. consuetudo quae retro obtinuit, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 7. **v. TO PREVAIL.** 2. pateo, ul, 2 (to extend, have influence): in which avarice r.s. widely, in quo latissime patet avaritia, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 24: this precept r.s. more widely, patet latius, id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58.

ruler: 1. A governor: 1. rector, r. of the state, reipublicae r., Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 211: r. of Olympus, r. Olympi, Ov. Met. 2, 60. 2. moderator: JoIn: rector et moderator, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: moderator et dux, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68. **Fem.** moderatrix: providentia est a divina r., m. divina est providentia, id. N. D. 3, 39, 92. 3. regnator: r. of Asia, r. Asiae, Virg. Aen. 2, 557: r. of Olympus, r. Olympi, ib. 7, 558. 4. dominator: Jove the r. of all things, d. rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4. **Fem.** dominatrix: id. Inv. 1, 2, 2. 5. gubernator; f. gubernatrix, Cl.: v. GOVERNOR. 6. arbiter, trl: poet.: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 15. 7. praeses, idl: (official): r.s. of provinces, praesides provinciarum, Suet. Aug. 23: v. GOVERNOR, LEADER. ||. *For drawing lines:* regula: v. RULE.

ruling: 1. potens, poet.: usu. with gen. r. over the tempests, tempestatum potens, Virg. Aen. 1, 80: r. over Cyprus, p. Cypr, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1. 2. regnator; f. regnatric: a r. family, domus regnatric, Tac. A. 1, 4. **Phr.**: r. passion, cupiditas, studium [v. PASSION]: you have made this a r. principle, habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, Cic. Verr. 3, 41, 95.

rum (s): "sacra et saccharo decocta, destillatione facta.

rumble (v): 1. murmuro, i: my bowels r. from emptiness, intestina inanitate m., Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 9. 2. mugio, 4: the ground r.s. beneath, sub pedibus m. solum, Virg. Aen. 6, 256. 3. insono, ul, 1: the hollow r.d. insonare cavernae, ib. 2, 53: (of thunder), Lact. Div. Inst. 7, 6. 4. perhi. crepo, ul, itum, or crepito, i: intestina crepant—crepant, Pl. Men. 5, 27. **rumble or rumbling noise** (s): murmur, or gen. term sonitus: v. MURMUR, SOUND.

ruminate: 1. As an animal: 1. ruminio, i: Virg. Ecl. 6, 54: Plin. 9, 17, 29. Also, ruminor, i (dep.): Varr. 2. cibum rëmando, 3: Quint. 11, 2, 41. ||. **Fig.**: To think over: 1. rëgusto, i. I often r. over your letters, regusto tuas literas, Cic. Att. 13, 13. 2. concubo, xi, ctum, 3: you must r. long, diu tibi concoquendum est, id. R. Com. 15, 45. See also TO MEDITATE.

ruminant or ruminating: 1. ruminans: Plin. 8, 51, 77. 2. ruminator: Arnob. 7, 24.

ruminative: ruminatio: Plin. 11, 37, 79. **daily r. (thought),** quotidian: Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

rummage (v): search: 1. rimor, i (to pry about and search for: less colloq. than Eng.): Virg. Aen. 7, 508: Juv. 2. perscrutor, i: Cic. v. TO SEARCH.

rummer, a large glass: gen. term, poculum: v. CUP.

rumour: 1. rumor, 8ris: r. of danger, r. periculi, Cic. Manil. 6, 13: various r.s. which I should like to be true, varii r., quos cuperem veros, id. Att. 16, 12. 2. fama: v. REPORT. **prop. n.:** r. goes through the cities, it fama per urbes, Virg. Aen. 4, 173: v.

REPORT. 3. sermo, 8nis, m. (common talk): Cic. Fam. 3, 8, med. 4. auditio (rare): falsae r.s., fictae a., id. Planc. 23, 56.

rump: 1. cinnis, la, f.: usu. pl.: Hor. Juv. 2, naktis, la, f.: usu. pl.: Mart. Hor. Barely of the rump of animals used for food: Mart. 3, 82.

—steak: *offa de clune bubula setta, de femore bubulo setta.

rumpie (v): corrigo, i Col. Fig.: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

rumpie (s): in a garment: ruga: v. FOLD, FLAIT, WRINKLE.

run (v): 1. Lit.: curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3: Fig. = to hasten: r. ye ages, currite secula, Virg. Ecl. 4, 46: to r. over the sea, per mare currere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30. Sometimes with accus. of cogn. sig.: to r. a race, stadium c., Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: we r. over the sea, cursum aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 191. ||. **To flow:** 1. fluo, fluxi, fluxum: sweat r.s. from the body, fluit de corpore sudor, Ov. Met. 9, 173: v. TO FLOW. 2. labor, i: of a river, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 43.

3. feror, 3, irr.: the openings of a wound through which a d. charge r.s., per quae fertur humor, Cels. 8, 28, 13. 4. exeo, 4, irr.: moisture r.s., humor exit, ib. 6. **Miscell. Phr.**: three roads r. to Mutina, tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: a double spine r.s. between the loins, duplex agitur per lumbos spina, Virg. Georg. 3, 87: my thoughts often r. on that subject, in eam cogitationem nos saepe incidimus, Cic. Fam. 4, 5: his whole discourse ran upon that subject, ejus omnis oratio versata est eo, id. de Or. 1, 57, 244.

—about: 1. curso, i (frequent. of curro): Cic. Sen. 6, 17. **Second frequent. curso, i** (to run hither and thither hurriedly): Hor. S. 2, 76, 107: Phaedr. 2. discuro, cūcurri and curri, 3: to diverge: others r. in different directions to the gates, discurrunt ad portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 577: he ran about with the palm, cum palma discurrebat, Suet. Cal. 32. 3. përrro, i: v. TO WANDER. 4. trëpido, i (to be agitated, r. about in an agitated manner): JoIn: tum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes. B. G. 5, 33.

—across, over: transcurro, cūcurri and curri, 3: a cloud was seen to r. across the sky, visus coelum r. nimbus, Virg. Aen. 9, 111.

—after: aëquor, sector: v. TO FOLLOW, PURSUE.

—aground: 1. Trans.: 1. impingo, pëgi, pactum, 3: cf. Quint. 4, 1, 6. pessimus gubernator qui navem dum portum egreditur impigit (where the ref. is to letting a ship run foul of any object): they ran the ship a., navem impigerunt, Vulg. Acts xxvii. 41. 2. efficio, jeci, ctum, 3 (to run a ship ashore): they ran their ships a. at Chios, naves ad Chlum ejecere, Liv. 44, 28, ad fin.: Caes. B. C. 3, 28. (In pass. = to be wrecked.) ||. **Intrans.:** 1. impingor, 3: v. supr. 2. haereo, si, sum, 2: (the ship of Sergestus) ran a. on the projecting rocks, in procurritibus saxis haesit, Virg. Aen. 5, 204. 3. perhi. illidor, isus, 3: cf. ib. 1, 112 (naves saxis illidit).

—away: 1. aufugio, fugi, m- gitum, 3 (esp. to abscond): my slave has r. away, servus meus aufugit, Cic. Fam. 13, 77. 2. përfugio, 3 (as a fugitive or outlaw): v. TO FLEE. **Phr.**: I r. away as fast as I can, ego me in pedes confugio, quantum queo, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5: his friends r. away, se in fugam conferunt amici, Cic. Caec. 8, 22.

—back: rëcurro, curri, 3: the water will r. back to its source, in fontes versa recurret aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 26: v. TO RETURN.

—before, in advance: antëcurro, 3: Vitruv. 9, 4.

—down: A. Trans.: 1. To drive forcibly against: expr. by ro- stro ferrire: Liv. 37, 30 (quum rostro percuisset Sidoniam navem): or if nothing more than coming up with be

meant (*navem) remis citatis consequi: v. TO OVERTAKE. **Phr.**: she ran down an Ionian ship as if it were an enemy, *in Ioniam navem tanquam hostilem impigit navem suam meritisque eam. ||. **To cry down, depreciate:** detröcio, èlëvo, obtreccio (this last with dat.): v. TO DISPARAGE, MALIGN. **B. Intrans.:** decurro, cūcurri and curri, 3: Curtius had r. down from the citadel, ab arce decurrerat, Liv. 1, 12: a river r.ing down from the mountain, monte decurrens amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: to have recourse for shelter: they r. down to their ships, ad naves decurrunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 28.

run down or off: defluo, 3: the countryman waits till the river r.s. off, dum defluit amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: v. TO FLOW.

—forwards: përcurro, 3: Hor. Epod. 16, 29: v. TO ADVANCE.

—foul of: 1. Trans.: (navem) impingo, 3: v. TO RUN AROUND. ||. **Intrans.:** collidor, isus, 3: the ships r. foul of each other, c. inter se navës, Curt. 9, 9, med.: cf. ib. paulo infr., inculebantur puppibus prorae (prorae ran foul of sterns): premebantur a sequentibus qui antecedentes turbaverant.

—high: Phr.: the waves r. high, undae exsultant, Ov. Met. 13, 892: the waters of the sea ran high with the wind, tumerunt aequora vento, id. Pont. 2, 3, 17: the dissension r.s. high, summa dissensio est, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, extr.: the insurrection ran high, seditionem gilasce, Liv. 42, 2: the disease r.s. high, crude-scior morbus, Virg. G. 3, 504: when fever r.s. high, in ipsis accessionibus, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

—into: 1. incurro, curri, 3: to r. into destruction, in perniciem inc., Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: to r. risk of being accused, inc. in crimen, id. Planc. 38, 91.

2. përvöhor, ctus, 3 (nautical term: to reach port): the harbour into which I would r., in quem malleim p., id. Att. 14, 19.

—out: 1. Lit.: excurro, cūcurri and (less freq.) curri, cursum, 3: Pl. Most. 2, 1, 12. ||. **Of projecting capes, etc.:** excurro, 3: from the inmost part of the bay a peninsula r.s. out, ab intimo sinu peninsula ex., Liv. 26, 42, fin.: Curt. Ov. 2. përrölineo, 2: v. TO PROJECT. |||. **Of time, to come to an end:** exeo, 4, irr.: v. TO EXPIRE (II).

—over: 1. To drive over with a vehicle: 1. obtröo, trivi, tritum, 3 (lit. to trample on): he ran over a child knowingly, puerum haud ignarus obtrivit, Suet. Ner. 5: v. TO TRAMPLE.

2. expr. by equos (carpentum, etc.) agere per...: Liv. 1, 48. ||. **Fig. to treat lightly and summarily of:** 1. percurro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3: more fully, (res) oratione p., Cic. Div. 2, 46, med.: Virg. 2. përrstringo, nxi, ctum, 3 (lit. to graze: hence to touch a subject lightly): to r. over a subject rapidly, rem celeriter p., Cic. Ph. 2, 19, 47. JoIn: leviter transire ac tantummodo përrstringere [unamquamque rem] id. R. Am. 32, extr.

|||. As a cup, to overflow: süperfluo, 3: v. TO OVERFLOW.

—round: v. TO SURROUND, TO ENCOMPASS.

—through or over: 1. percurro, cūcurri, and curri, 3 (to traterae): to have r. over the globe, rotundum percurrat polum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6: the moon r.ing over the compass of heaven, coeli circuitum percurrans, Vitruv. 9, 4. **Fig. to describe:** to r. through in a speech, oratione p., Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: to r. through the matter quickly, curriculo p., Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: to survey: to r. through with the eye, p. oculo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55. **Frequent. percurro, i:** Liv. 23, 42. 2. decurro, 3 (to complete): having r. through the distance, decurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6: complete the task begun, inceptum decurro laborem, Virg. G. 2, 19. 3. përvöagro, i: (pain) ran through all the limbs,

membra pervagabatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: of planets completing their orbits: Virg. 9, 4. Phr.: to r. through an estate, rem familiarem disperdere, dissipare, etc.: v. TO SQUANDER.

run together: concurro, curri, 3: all will r. together to meet me, concurrere mihi obviam omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: v. TO CONCUR, TO MEET, TO ASSEMBLE. —, to: accuro, curri, 3: a man r.s up to me, accurrit quidam, Hor. 8, 1, 9, 3: to have recourse: to r. to the praetor, ad praetorem ac, Cic. Verr. 5, 3, 7.

to seed: in semen ire: Varr. R. R. 161.

under: subterlabor, subterfundor: v. TO FLOW BEKATH.

up: Phr.: he ran up temporary buildings, aedificia subitanea construxit, Tac. A. 15, 39, or expr. by repente (celeriter, festinanter) aedificare, considerare: cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 5. Fig.: to r. up a bill, "grande" ses alienum contrahere, confabare (though these expr. denote rather the incurring of heavy debts, than of a single bill).

upon, against: I. To meet: v. TO MEET. Phr.: to r. against the post, in columnas incurre, Cic. Or. 67, 224. II. To attack: v. TO ATTACK.

run (subs.): I. Act of running or sailing: expr. by verb: he had a good r. for it, "summa virium contentione currendum erat: the r. was too long for their strength," longius quam pro viribus excurrendum erat: we made a capital r. to Coryra, Coryraem bellissime navigavimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9. II. Success of a play: the play had a good r., "saepius (et cum summo plausu) fabula relata est, in scenam reposita est: cf. Ter. Heu. prol. 1, 7: Hor. A. P. 100. III. Of a rabbit, hare, etc.: perh. "cuniculorum (leporum, etc.) iter: locus ubi cuniculi, etc. meare (permeare) solent.

runagate: I. fugitivus: usu. runaway: I a runaway slave (fugitivus a domino, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 112): Caes. J. Hor.: also in gen. sense: of Cic. L. c. fugitivus ab jure et ab legibus: a r. from business, rei familiaris f., Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4. 2. perh. flixax (given to run away, whereas fugitivus denotes one who has actually absconded): playfully, the runagate f. holoe, Pholoe fugax, Hor.

running (subs.): cursus, fis: to outstrip a dog in r., cursu superare canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51. Or by gerund: v. TO RUN. To have a r. at the nose, expr. by humor exit, per nares fertur: v. TO RUN (II).

running (adj.): Phr.: r. water, aqua viva, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 123: 80, flumen vivum, Virg. Aen. 2, 719: Liv.: (lympba fugax describes water as hurrying by: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 12): a r. sore, exulceratio mucosa, Cels. 5, 28, 15: pustula humida, lb. § 16 (v. ULCEA): r. hand, "litterae cursivae (term used by critics to denote the free small writing of some MSS, as distinguished from the large square writing in capitals, litterae unciales): to write a free r. hand, "calamo facile libereque uti; manu ad scribendum facili habilique ease.

runlet, or runlet: I. A small cask: perh. dolium: v. CASK. II. A small stream: 1. rivulus: Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117. 2. tenuis rivus: Virg. Georg. 4, 19.

rupture (subs.): I. Separation of parties: 1. dissidium: Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2. dissidium: to produce a r., d. parere, Lucr. 1, 221: that no r.s take place between friends, ne qua amicorum d. flant, Cic. Am. 21, 78. 3. seditio: a r. between the authors of peace and war, seditio inter belli pacisque auctores, Liv. 2, 16. 4. disjunctio: Cic. Am. 21, 76. 5. dissensio: lb. 77. 6. diremtus, fis: Id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71. Phr.: to come to an open r., amicitias repente praecidere, Id. Off. 1, 33, 120: societatem dirimere, Id. Phil. 2, 10, 24: v. EXORION, QUABREL. II. A disease: 1.

bernia: Cels. 7, 17, 18. 2. rānex, icia, Cels. L. c. 3. ruptum: Plin. 28, 11, 48: lb. 23, 1, 16. Phr.: if any internal r. has taken place, quacunque de causa ruptum aliquid intus... est, Cels. 2, 10.

rupture (v.): rumpo, abrumpo, 3: v. TO RUPT.

ruptured: 1. ruptus: Mart. 10, 56, 8. 2. entērocolicus: Plin. 26, 8, 49: lb. 32, 9, 33. 3. rānicōsus: lb. 30, 15, 47. 1. rusticus: r. affairs, rural: Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: r. deities, r. numina, Ov. Met. 1, 192: r. tribes, r. tribus, Plin. H. N. 18, 3, 3. 2. rāricus (rare): r. cork, opus rāricum, Macrobi. Sat. 3, 2. 3. agrestis: r. cork, agrestis opera, Col. proem. 1, 17. 4. rāricola (tenant the country): r. Fauna, rāricolae Fauni, Ov. Met. 6, 392: v. AUSTIC.

rush (v.): 1. cārex, ica: fed on r.s, carice pastus, Virg. Georg. 3, 271. 2. juncus: Id. Ecl. 1, 49: Plin. 21, 18, 60. 3. scirpus, or sirpus: you are looking for a knot in a r., nodum in scirpo queris, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 39. **rushes, bed of:** 1. carectum: Virg. Ecl. 3, 20. 2. juncetium: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.

rush, used as adj.: 1. juncus: r. bonds, j. vincla, Ov. Fast. 4, 870. 2. scirpus, or sirpus: a r. boat, a ratis, Pl. Aut. 4, 1, 9: Varr. L. L. 5, 129. 3. scirpatus, or sirpatus: r. baskets, or hamper, sirpata dolla, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 117. Phr.: not worth a r., villasimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: do you not think it worth a r., non assis facis? Catull. 40, (42), 13.

— basket: scirpicius (sir): Lucil. in Non.: Prop.

— lights: fla scirpes, Prudens. Cath. 5, 15.

— ring: "scirpus anulus. Phr.: to marry with a r. ring, "facto matrimonio duere.

rush, or rushing (subs.): 1. impetus, fis: with a great r., magno impetu, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: having made a r., impetu capto, Liv. 8, 30. 2. incurus, fis: the r. of waters, incurus undarum, Ov. Met. 11, 406. 3. incurio. Join: incurio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Caec. 15, 44. 4. concursus, fis (a general r.): a r. is made to the praetorium, fit c. ad praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: a r. having been made from all the camp, c. ex totis castris factum, Liv. 25, 39. Phr.: they took to flight with a r., praecipites fugae sese mandant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: r. of blood, prōfūvium sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1203: to make a r.: v. NEXT ART.

rush (v.): 1. ruo, ul. stum, and rulum, 3: the rivers r. from the mountains, ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg. Aen. 4, 164: others r. to the gales, alli ruunt ad portas, Liv. 25, 39. 2. feror, ratus sum: I r. into flames, in flammās... feror, Virg. Aen. 2, 337: r.s headlong into mischief, per mala praecipies fertur, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: the Rhine r.s rapidly, citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10. 3. curro, cōcurri, cursum, 3: v. TO RUN, HASTEN.

— away: rēlo, 1: they r. away to Rome, avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57: v. TO HASTEN, TO HURRY.

— forth, or forward: 1. prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: Tiber r.s forth to the sea, in mare prorumpit, Virg. Aen. 7, 32: he r.s forth into the midst of the enemy, densos prorumpit in hostes, lb. 10, 379. 2. prōripio, ul. reptum, 3: with acc. of ref. pron.: they r. forth from the gate, sese porta foras proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: he r.'d out of the senate-house, se ex curia proripuit, Liv. 8, 30. 3. prōfundo, fudi, fūsum, 3: with acc. of ref. pron.: the whole body of archers r.'d forth, omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 91.

— on, or into: 1. irruo, 3: when they r. into evil knowingly, quum in mala scientes irruunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 10,

29: Decius r.'d into the midst of the host, in medium aciem irruelat, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: Aeneas r.s on, Aeneas irruit, Virg. Aen. 10, 579. 2. inferor, 3, irr.: he r.s into the midst of the fire, in medios ignes inferit, Liv. 4, 33. So, infero with acc. of ref. pron.: that no one should r. into danger of his life, ne quis se in vitae discrimen inferret, Cic. Balb. 10, 25: the Strymonians r.'d on with such violence, adeo concitato impetu se intulerunt, Liv. 7, 14. 3. inficilo, fici, fectum, 3: with acc. of ref. pron.: I had heard that men of high renown had r.'d into the midst of the enemy, clarissimos viros se in medios hostes... injectos, Auct. Dom. 24, 64. 4. incito, 1: with acc. of ref. pron.: others r. from the camp, alli ex castris sese incitant, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: when the tide had r.'d in from the deep, quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, Id. B. G. 3, 12. 5. involo, 1: Squillus r.s on Longinus, Longinum Squillus involat, Hirt. Alex. 55. 6. incurso, 1: I will r. on you with fast, incurabo (te) pugnā, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 17: to on the enemy incurare in hostem, Liv. 8, 38. 7. occurro, 1: Varius r.s upon him with his sword, occurat gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. 8. irrumpo, rūpi, ruptum: he r.s on that part of the enemy, in eam (partem) irrumpit, lb.: v. TO ATTACK.

rush out: 1. rēvlo, 1: suddenly they r.'d out from all parts of the wood, ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Id. B. G. 3, 28. 2. erumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: the soldiers r.'d out by the gates, milites portas erumpere, Sall. Jug. 99. Also with acc. of ref. pron.: poris se foras erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. 3. effundo, fudi, fūsum, 3: with acc. of ref. pron.: when all the crowd had r.'d out, ubi omnis multitudo se effudisset, Liv. 29, 34. 4. rēvlo, vexi, vectum, 3: with acc. of ref. pron., r.ing out unguardedly, incaute se evententes, lb.

rushing (adj.): 1. praecipies, clpitis: r. (in waterfalls) Anio, per Anio, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13: r. Boreas, per Boreas, Ov. Met. 2, 185. 2. torrens: r. streams, t. flumina, Virg. Ecl. 7, 52: like r. water, torrentis aquae more, Id. Aen. 10, 601.

rushy: made of rushes: 1. juncus: r. chains, j. vincla, Ov. Fast. 4, 870. 2. juncinus: oil of r.s, oleum j. Plin. 15, 7, § 30. 3. scirpus (sir): a r. image: a. imago, Ov. Fast. 5, 659. 4. juncosus: planted with rushes: r. shores, j. littora, Ov. Met. 7, 231.

rusk: perh. 1. crustum: Virg. Aen. 7, 114. 2. crustulum: Hor. 8, 1, 75: crustulum alligatum: Sen. Ep. 123, 2. 3. libum: Cato R. R. 74.

russet (adj.): 1. rufus: Mart. 14, 129. 2. rufinus: Plin. 25, 13, 94.

3. ruseus: Gell. 2, 26, 6. 4. rāvus: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3. 5. sub-ruseus: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115. 6. fulvus: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 14. (v. SUBDY).

russet (subs.): a sort of apple: "malum fulvum, or ferrugineum.

rust (subs.): 1. gen. term: rō-bigo or rābigo, f. f.: corroding r., scabra r., Virg. G. 1, 495. Fig.: talent injured by long r., ingenium longa r. laesum, Ov. Trist. 5, 12, 21: a disease in corn: Virg. G. 1, 151. 2. r. of iron: ferrugo, Plin. 23, 8, 79. 3. r. of copper (verdigris): aerugo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32. 4. altus, fis: r. seizes the soldiers' arms, occupat arma stus, Tibull. 1, 11, 50. Fig.: the mind contracts r. in darkness, mens in opaco stum ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18.

rust (v.): A. Intrans. 1. expr. by rōbigo, with a verb: to r. more quickly, celerius r. trahere, Plin. 34, 9, 21: cf. robigne infestari, Id. 34, 15, 41: robignem sentire, Id. 34, 14, 41. 2. very rare, rōbigno, 1: Apul. (to be avoided). 3. Fig.: torpesco, 2. torpesco, pul, 3: they alkno their talent to r., ingenium torpescece sinunt, Sall. Jug. 2: v. AUSTY, TO BECOME. Phr.: to r. away

(*fig.*), sita corrumpi; situm ducere: v. *proced. art.* B. Trans. expr. by robigo and a verb: the earth *r.s.* iron: terra ferre robiginem obducta, Plin. 17, 4, 3; § 27.

rustic (*adj.*): 1. *rusticus*: belonging to the country: *r. manners, r. life, r. mores, r. vita*, Cic. R. Am. 17, 75.

2. *agrestis* (usu. implying *boorishness*): the *r. mouse*, *agrestis*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98. Cic. Rosc. Am. l. c. 3. *ruricola* (*poet.*): *r. oxen*, *ruricolae boves*, Ov. Met. 5, 479: *r. Fuens, ruricolae* Fauni, lb. 6, 392. 4. *rurigena* (*poet.*): lb. 765. Join: *subagrestis quidam planeque subrusticum*, Cic. Brut. 74, 259.

rustic (*sub.*): 1. *rusticus*: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: Ov. 2. *agrestis*: esp. in pl.: *gods of the r.s., agrestium numina*, Virg. Georg. 1, 10: Cic. Mur. 29: Ov.

rusticate: A. Intrans. 1. *rustior*, 1: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22. 2. *ruri habito*, 1: Id. Off. 3, 11, 112. 3. *ruri vitam ago*: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20. B. Trans. 1. *rilegō*, 1: v. TO MANISH.

2. in *rus amando*, 1: cf. Cic. Att. 7, 13, 3. Phr.: *he r.d. his son, filium ruri habitare iussit*, Id. Off. l. c.

rustication: exsilium.

rusticity: *rusticitas*, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: Suet. Jul. 33.

rustle: 1. *crēpo*, ul. *itum*, 1: *ring folds, sinus crepantes*, Virg. Aen. 11, 775. 2. *crēpito*, 1: the branch *r.d.* with the wind, *crepitabat bractea vento*, lb. 6, 209.

3. *asurro*: *the breath of the ring wind, aura susurrante venti*, Culex, 154. 4. *inborresco*, *borrui*: Hor. Od. 1, 21, 5.

rustling (*adj.*): Phr.: the *r. grove*, *argutus nemus*, Virg. Ecl. 8, 2: the *whispering (rustling) pines*, *pinus loquentes*, lb.

rustling (*sub.*): 1. *stridor*, *ōris*: of locusts' wings: Plin. 11, 29, 35: § 104. 2. *asururus*: Auct. Culex, 120.

rusty: 1. Lit.: *robiginosus*: a weapon *r. with blood, telum sanguine r.*, Apul. De Soc. 5, p. 45, Elm. 2. *aeruginosus*: *r. plates, aer. lamellae*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, init. 3. *Not sweet*: *rancidus*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.

Fig.: *cross, ill-tempered*. Join: *difficilis ac morosus*: Cic. Or. 29, 104.

—, to become: 1. *robiginem traho*, xi. *cum*, 3: Plin. H. N. 34, 9, 21. 2. *robiginem sentio*, al. *sum*, 4: lb. 14, 41. 3. *robigue infestor*, lb. 15, 43. 4. *robigne squaleo*: Quint. 10, 1, 30.

rut (*sub.*): a wheel track: *orbīta*: scarcely to see the *r.*, *vix impressam orbītam videre*, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

rut (*v.*): to have sexual desire (of animals): 1. *lascivo*: Col. 6, 24, 2. 2. *desidero*, 1: Col. lb. 27, 3. 3. *concupitum sollicito*, Virg. G. 3, 130. *Rolling season*: *tempora concubitus*, Col. 8, 15, 7.

rut: v. *PIRR, sub.*

rutless: 1. *illacrimabilis*: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6. 2. *immitis*: Virg. Georg. 4, 492: v. *PIITLESS*.

rutlessly: v. *HARSHLY, SEVERELY*.

rye: *secale*, Plin. 18, 10, 40: **secale cereale*, Linn.

—, ergot of: **secale cornutum*, Eng. Cycl.

rye-grass: **lolium perenne*: Eng. Cycl.

—, Italian: **lolium italicum*, lb.

S.

SABAOTH: *Sabaōth* (the heavenly hosts): Hebr. word: Prud.

sabbatarian: **sabbatarius* (quem dicunt).

Sabbath: 1. Jewish: *sabbāta*, *orum*, n. pl. (*ring*, does not occur): to fast on the *S.*, *sabbata jejuniū servare*, Suet. Aug. 76: Hor.: *Juv.*: to keep the *S.*, *sabbātizo*, 1: Tert. adv. Jud. fin. (= *sabbata servo*, observe): to break

the *S.*, **a. violare, negligere, non servare*.

2. *Sabbaths*, for Jewish festivals in general (as perhaps Coloss. ii. 16): *outlandish festivals, peregrina sabbata*, Ov. R. Am. 219, 220: *observant ubi festa mero pede sabbata reges*, Juv. 6, 159: *recutitae sabbata palles*, Pers. 5, 184: *perh. the feasts of the new moon, tricesima sabbata* (i. e. the 30th of the month), Hor. Sat. i. 9, 69. 3. Fig.: a season of rest (i. e. *sabbath of release*, Daniel: the eternal *s.*, Dryden: *s. of the tomb*, Pope): *sabbata*; *sabbatismus*, 1, m. (*sabbatarismus*), Vulg. Heb. iv. 10: Aug. C. D. 22, 30: **quies illa coelestis, divina, aeterna*, etc. (N.B.—When Sabbath is used for Sunday, it should be translated by *sabbata*).

sabbath-breaker: **sabbatarum negligens*.

—, keeping: *sabbatismus*, Vulg. Hebr. iv. 9.

sabbatic, and **-al**: *sabbatarius*, e. g. *luxus*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2, med. Or use *gen.* of *sabbata*: v. *SABBATH*.

sabine or savin: a sort of juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*, Linn.), used for incense. 1. *herba Sabina*, Cato, R. R. 70: Ov. F. i. 343: or *sabina* (alone), Plin. 16, 20, 33. 2. *brathy*, 73, n. (*Sabōb*), Plin. 24, 11, 61.

sable: 1. A small animal of the weasel family: **mustela sibilina*, Linn. 2. *sabellum, sabellinum*, Du Cange: (a native of Siberia, little if at all known to the ancients: the only classical equivalent is *mus, mūris*, c., under which generic name all the weasel family were included: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.).

3. *The skin or fur of the sable*: **pellis sibilina*: **pellis sabellina*, Du Cange: *mūrisa pellis*, Just. 2, 2: a dress of *s.s.*, **sabellinum indumentum*, Du Cange: **indumentum ex pellibus sibilinis consarcinatum* (Georges): to be dressed in *s.s.*, **tergis sibilinarum indument esse* (Georges).

sable (*adj.*): from the dark summer-colour of the skin of the sable. 1. *Black* (in heraldry): *dark, sombre* (*poet.*), with specific reference to dress and person, esp. as an epithet of night:

1. *caeruleus* (*εὐάνθεος*): c. *puppis* (*Charontis*), Virg. Aen. 6, 410: c. *nox*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85: c. *umbra noctis*, Id. Th. 2, 528. 2. *Sic*, *nox atra*, Virg. Aen. i. 89, *et pass.*: used with *caeruleus*: *stant manibus arae, caeruleis moestae vultus atraque cupresso*, Id. 3, 63, 4: the *sable mantle* or vest of night (Spenser, Milton), *atra vestis*, Stat. Th. 7, 244.

3. *niger*: *nigrae silvae*, Hor. Od. i. 21, 7: *nigra nox*, Ov. Met. 15, 187. Phr.: *night, etc.*, in their *sable arms* embrace the fleet (Waller), *trans. fr.* Virg. Aen. 8, 369, *now ruit et fuscis tellurem amplexitur alis*: cf. *BLACK, DARE*.

4. As *sub.* in pl.: *sabiles* = mourning robes (e. g. a suit of *sables*, Shakspeare): *nigra vestis*, Juv. 10, 245: *pallus ornatus*: cf. *pallus togis amici*, Inscr.: v. *MOURNING*.

sabot (Fr.): a wooden shoe, worn by peasants, anciently by slaves: 1. pl. *sculpōnēae*, *ārum*, f.: *you ought to give (your farm servants) good sabots every other year*, s. *bonas alternis annis dare oportet*, Cato, R. R. 59: distinguished from *soleae*, *St. Emilo* . . . *soleae*, *Ch.* Qui quaeque potius quam *sculponeas*, quibus batatur tibi os? Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59. 2. *igneae solēae* (put on a parricide when he was to be executed), Cic. Inv. 2, 149.

sabre: a cavalry sword: 1. *gladius*, 1, m. (*gen. term.*): v. *SWORD*. 2. *Acināces*, 15, m. (Pers.): the Median *s.*, *Medus a*, Hor. Od. i. 27, 5.

sabulosity (rare): *sand, grit*: *sabūlo*, *ōnis*, m., Varr. R. R. i. 9, 5: *sabūlum*, 1, m.: Plin. 17, 4, 3.

sabulous (rare): *sabūlōsus*, a, um: v. *SANDY*.

sac: (in anatomy and nat. hist.) a membranous bag or pouch. 1. *foills* (= *pellis*): used of the stomach, *Macr. S.* 7, 4. 2. *folliculus*, 1, m. (= *valva*, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 136): v. *ROUCH*.

saccharine: **saccharinus*: v. *SUGAR*.

sacerdotal: pertaining to a priest, *sacerdōtialis*, e: s. *games* (given by the priests on entering office), *Iudi s.*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: cf. Suet. Aug. 44, fin.: s. *name*, *nomen s.*, *Macr. S.* 3, 5: s. *office, dignity, orders*, *sacerdotium*, Cic. Varr. 2, 2, 51, 126: v. *PRIESTHOOD*.

sachel: v. *SATCHEL*.

sack (*sub.*): 1. A large strong bag: 1. *saccus*, 1, m. (*σάκος*), *gen.* of cloth: a mule was carrying *sacks* bulging out with a quantity of barley, *tumentes multo saccos hordeo*, *Phaedr.* 2, 7, 3: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, 95. 2. *cilius* or *culeus*, 1, m. (*κόλιος*, *Ion. κόλλος*, a sheath), of *hather*, for *huddling liquids*, *Plaut. Pa.* 1, 2, 78: esp. the *sack* in which a parricide was sewn up for execution, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 50, 149: Suet. Aug. 33: Juv. 8, 214: *sewn up in a sack*, *incutus in culeum* . . . *vitam amittere*, Cic. R. Am. 11, 30. 3. *folliculus*, a small sack: v. *NAO*.

4. A measure of coals, corn, etc.: *saccus*, the *gen. term.* is best, as our *sack* is variable: the *culeus* (= 20 amphorae, nearly 119 galls) is too large, and was a liquid measure: when definite (e. g. = 4 bushels of corn), say *xxiii. modii*.

5. A woman's loose robe, also, a dress of sackcloth, *saccus*: *Hier. Ep.* 44.

6. The taking and pillaging of a city or territory, *diripio*, *ōnis*, f.: the storming and sack of a town, *expugnatio d.que oppidi*, Suet. Cl. 21: the pillage and sack of the allies, *expiatio diripitque sociorum*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: v. *PILLAGE*.

7. A sweet white wine (the name is said to be derived from *Xexue*, in Morocco), old *gen. name* of Spanish white wines, esp. *Sherris* (i. e. *Xeres*) *sack*, now *sherry*, and *Canary sack* (Shakspeare): *vinum Hispanicum*, **Canariense*, or *gen. vinum*.

sack (v. a.): 1. *Obsol.*, to put into a sack (or sacks), **in saccum* (*saccos*) condere. 2. To plunder and lay waste (esp. a city taken by storm). 1. *diripio*, ul. *eptum*, 3: to s. a town, *oppidum d.*, *Caes. B. C.* i. 21: to s. houses, *tecta d.*, *Liv.* 5, 41: to s. temples, d. *templa hostilitur*, Id. 37, 21: (the soldiers) dispersed to s. the city, ad *diriplendam urbem passim discurrebant* (but *Aemilius* recalled them, saying that cities are s'd when taken, not when surrendered, *captas non deditas, diripi urbes*, Id. 37, 32, fin.). 2. *vasio*, 1 (esp. of a country, as, *I'll sack this country with a mutiny*, Shakspeare): v. *ITALIAM*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: *partem provinciae incursumus*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 1. 3. *pōptlor*, 1: (also of a country and lands: e. g. *What barbarous invader sacked the land?* Denham): *noctu populabatur agros*, Cic. Off. i. 10, fin. 4. *spolio*, 1: *spoliatis effossique domibus*, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 42: s. *fana sociorum*, Cic. Sul. 25, fin.: *delubra*, *Sail. C.* 11: v. *PILLAGE, PLUNDER*.

sackage = *SACK, sub.*, No. IV.

sackbut: *obs.* (except in *Dan. Ill.* 5, where it is a mistranslation of *sambuca*, *crapſbury*, a triangular stringed instrument of a sharp tone), the *s.* was a bass trumpet with a slide, like the modern *trombones* (the *sagbut* dep., *Drayton*): *bucina*, ae, f., and *cornu*, us or u, n., may perhaps be used.

sackcloth: the coarse cloth of which sacks are made, esp. worn next the skin by way of penance. 1. The material and dress itself: 1. *saccus*, 1, m.: v. *SACK*: or, with special reference to the material, (l.) properly, of hempen, *cannābus* (sc. *textum*), *vestis cannabina* (ll.) of flax, *linteum*, 1, n. (esp. used for *sackcloth*): v. *CANVAS*. 2. = *hair-cloth*, *cilicium*, 1, n. (*κίλικιον*), the *poet's hair cloth* made in Cilicia for tents: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, 95: *Liv.* 38, 7, *post med.* 3. Fig.: for mourning and mortification: *toga sordida*: in *sackcloth and ashes*, *sordidatus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, 62: v. *Dict. of Ant. s. v. Toga*. In *luctu et squalore*, *Metell.* ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1.

sacker: one who sacks: *direptor* (rare): *would Antony have been the* 701

guardian or the sacker and ravager of the city? custodie urbia, an diripere et vexator esset Antonius? Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: v. FLUNDERER.

sacking: 1. *The s. of a city, etc.* = SACR. SUBS. No. IV., q. v. 2. *A stout cloth, used for supporting a bed:* A. linteum, 1. n.: v. CANVAS, SACK-CLOTH. 2. *Insula, ae, f. (properly a girth):* Petr. 97. Phr.: tenta cubilla, Hor. Epod. 12, 12.

sacking: a kind of coarse cloth: *textilium genus crassum atque asperum: v. SACKCLOTH: made of s., sacculus, Hier.

sacrament: sacramentum: Scr. Eccl.: also mysticism may sometimes serve: v. MYSTERY.

sacramental: ad sacramentum (sacramenta) pertinens; or by gen.: e.g. they believe in s. efficacy, *mysticum quendam vim in sacramentis inherere credunt: the great s. controversy, *magna illa de vi proprietatisque sacramentorum controversia.

sacred: 1. sacer, cra, crum (most gen. term: set apart and religiously regarded): a s. grove, lucus s., Virg. Aen. 5, 761: et pass. (opp. profanus, not consecrated). 2. sanctus (denoting the quality which is the consequence of a thing being sacer or devoted to a deity; inviolate: the tribunes of the commons are to be s. (inviolable), trr. pl. sancti sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: a very s. day, dies sanctissima, id. Verr. 4, 67, 151: Liv. JoIn: sanctus augustusque [fons], Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, fin.: sanctus interque, id. R. Am. 38, 109. 3. sacrosanctus (formally placed under the protection of religion, inviolate: legal term, and stronger than preced.): Cic. Bal. 14 (sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebeus sanxisset): Liv. 2, 33, init. (of the tribunes). 4. augustus (consecrated by due formalities and with proper auspices; hence, venerable, regarded with awe: cf. Ov. F. 1, 609, augustus vocatur templum sacerdotum rite dicata manu): JoIn: [Eleusis] sancta et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, fin. 5. sometimes divinus (relating to God, the gods); or expr. by religio, religiones, etc.: a s. poem, *carmen divinum: a s. war, *bellum pro religionibus susceptum (R. and A.): to regard a place as extremely s., locum summa caerimonia colere, Nep. Them. 8.

sacredly: i. e. with the most scrupulous fidelity. 1. sanctus: to preserve anything most s., aliquid sanctissimo servare, Cic. R. Com. 2, fin.: Quint. 2. religiosus: v. SCRUPULOUSLY. 3. pius (with dutiful and pious feeling): JoIn: pie inviolateque [memoria] servare, Cic. Sen. 22, extr.: pie sancteque [colere deos], id. N. D. 1, 20. 4. expr. by phr., cum summa religione, summa religione adhibita: v. SCRUPULOUSNESS.

sacredness: sanctitas: Liv. 44, 39 [s. templi]: Suet. Or expr. by adj.: nothing could exceed the s. of nihil magis sanctum esse posset, etc.

sacrifice (subs.): 1. Lit., the act of formally devoting something to a deity: 1. sacrificium: to offer or perform a s., a [publicum] agere, Cic. Br. 14, 56: facere, id. Ph. 5, 9, 24: to forbid a person to take part in s., sacrificia aliquem interdiceret, Caes. B. G. 6, 13. 2. res divina: esp. in phr., to offer s., rem d. facere, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Ter.: Suet. (Both the preced. phrs. are somewhat more comprehensive than Eng., including any formal act of devotion.) 3. sacra, orum (esp. of stated religious services or s.): to worship with annual s.s., annuis sacris colere, Cic. Verr. 4, 39, 84: Curt. To offer s.: (1.) sacrificio, 1: Cic.: v. TO SACRIFICE (A. I.). Also as pass. impers.: s. was offered by the matrons, a matronis sacrificatum est, Liv. 27, 17, med. (2.) immolo, 1: with like constr. to preced.: v. TO SACRIFICE (A. I., 4). (3.) facia, 3 (Gr. ἑρῶ), in the poets

follow by abl. of the victim offered: Virg. E. 3, 77 (quum faciam vitula, voken / shall offer s. with a calf). (4.) Operor, 1; esp. in p. part.: engaged in offering s., operatus, Virg. G. 1, 339: Tac. A. 2, 14 (vidit se operatum, et sanguine sacro respersa praeterea...). See also TO SACRIFICE. II. The victim: victima, hostia: v. VICTIM. Or best expr. by immolo, 1: what s.s. should be offered to each deity, quibus hostia immolandum culque deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: to offer human s.s., homines immolare, Caes. B. G. 6, 16. III. Any loss, esp. one voluntarily incurred: 1. jactura (strictly, the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship): (to do anything) at a heavy s. (or cost), magnis jacturis, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: also magna jactura, Cic. Clu. 8. 2. detrimentum: v. LOSS. 3. damnum (a heavier loss than detrimentum): with the s. of her own blood (offspring), damno sanguinis, Phaedr. 1, 28, 10.

sacrifice (v.): A. Lit.: I. Intrans.: to offer sacrifice. I. sacrificio, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 27, init. (principes in sacrificando): Pl. 2. sacrificium, s. rem divinam facio, 3 (the usu. phr. to denote religious services in general, public or private): v. preced. art. (I.). 3. also simply facio, in both cases with abl. of victim offered; and operor, esp. in p. part. operatus, id. (I., fin.). 4. immolo, 1 (less freq. without a subs. denoting the victim): as he was king before the praetorium, quum immolaret ante p., Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. Also as pass. impers., immolatur, s. is offered, they s.: v. preced. art. (I., 4). Other phrs. of general import may sometimes serve, e.g. sacris intereas, operam dare; deos sacris (sacrificia) colere: ib. (I.); and comp. RITE, WORSHIP. II. Trans.: 1. immolo, 1: to s. an ox to the Joves, Minis bovem i., Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: Caes. 2. sacrificio, 1 (not as verb trans. in Cic.): to s. cattle with due formality, pecora rite s., Liv. 41, 18, med.: rarely with abl. of victim: Pl. 3. mactio, 1 (archaic and poet.): to s. picked sheep according to custom, lectas m. de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 4, 57: Cato: Lucr. 4. caedo, 3 (simply, to slaughter; hence requiring something in context to define): Cic. Clu. 68, fin., deorum mentes caedis hostiis placare (where hostiis indicates the act of s.): Virg. Aen. 5, 96 (caedit binas de more bidentes). 5. facio, 3 (intrans.): usu. with abl.: v. SACRIFICER, subs. (I., fin.): supr. (A. I., 3). B. Fig.: 1. To surrender to destruction: Phr.: to s. one's life for another, for the state, vitam pro aliquo [patria] profunderet, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 24: pro patria occumbere, se morti tradere (v. BEHALF OF): he s. a half of his army in order to save the other, *exercitus alterius partis salutem alterius partis damno redemit (v. SACRIFICER, subs., III.). II. To incur any loss, give up out of regard to some one else: 1. expr. by jacturam facio, with depend. gen.: not to s. the very least portion of glory, ne minimum quidem gloriae j. facere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: v. preced. art. (III.). 2. condono, 1 (to do something contrary to one's own feelings out of regard for another): to s. all private animosities to the good of the state, omnes inimicitias republicae c., Cic. Ph. 5, 18, 50: Sall. Jug. 79 (se vitamque suam republicae c.): Caes. 3. concedo, permitto, etc.: v. TO GIVE UP. Phr.: to be willing to s. one's own interest for another, praecommodo allicuius omnia sua posthabere [negligere], based on Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9: to s. one's own interest to the good of the state, *privatas utilitates civitatis [patriae] saluti posthabere (or expr. by antepone, anteferre, with reversed constr.): v. TO PREFER.

sacrificer: 1. popa (the officiating minister of the priest, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe): Suet. Cal. 32: Cic. 2 in

gen. sense, a person engaged in offering sacrifice, expr. by imperf. part. of sacrificio, immolo: v. TO SACRIFICE. (Not however in nom. sing., see L. G. § 618: this may be expr. by is qui sacrificat, etc.)

sacrificial: sacrificiosus (poet.): s. aze, securis s., Ov. M. 12, 249 (In prope simply cultor or maulers: for the latter term [= pole-aze], see Suet. Cal. 32). (Usu. better expr. by sacrificium, -a: e.g., to write concerning s. observances, *de sacrificiis [sacrificiorum institutis] scribere: to have a s. nature, *sacrifici naturam habere.)

sacrificially: *sacrifici loco.

sacrilege: 1. sacrilegium (not in Cic., but perfectly good for legal lang., as a t. t.): Quint. 7, 1, 10, where it is thus defined: s. est, rem sacram de templo surripere: pl. = acts of s., Suet. Caes. 54, extr. 2. expr. by circuml.: e.g. sacrum auferre, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: templum (fanum) diripere, spoliare, violare, cf. id. Verr. 4, 62, 139: Liv. 29, 18: also, to mob, pillage. Sometimes expr. by sacrilegus: cf. Cic. Leg. 1, c. sacrilego poena est.... (there is a penalty for sacrilege). Phr.: to be guilty of s. (lay sacrilegious hands on anything), sacrilegas manus admoveere (thesauris), Liv. 29, 18, med.: in more gen. terms, piaculum committere, ib.: v. PROFANATION.

sacrilegious: sacrilegus: Liv.: v. SACRILEGE, extr. Esp. as subs., sacrilegus, a s. person: Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: Quint.

sacrilegiously: impiet, spreta religio, etc.: v. IMPIETLY, PROFANELY. More precisely expr. by sacrilegus, adj.: e.g. s. to appropriate...., sacrilegas admoveere manus....: v. SACRILEGE, extr.

sacrilegiousness: impiet, or expr. by sacrilegium: v. IMPIET, SACRILEGE.

sacristan: aedilium, custos (templi): Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 96. (Aedilium also appears in forma, aediliumus and aediliumus, which are thought to be older.)

sacristy: sacrarium (a kind of chapel where holy things were kept): Cic.: Liv.

sad: 1. Feeling sadness: 1. tristis, e (most gen. term): pass. JoIn: tristis, demissus, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 4, 14, 32. Somewhat s., subtristis, Ter. And. 2, 6, 16: very s., pertristis (rare), Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14. 2. moestus, more correctly, maestus, (mournful; bearing the show of grief on one's countenance and exterior generally): s. and troubled countenance, m. et conturbatus vultus, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: Virg. JoIn: moesta tristisque, Pl.: m. ac sollicitus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3: v. MOURNFUL. To be sad, moerere, in tristitia ac moerore eas; jactare (to be quite prostrate): v. TO GRIEVE; GRIEF. II. Causing sadness; distressing: 1. tristis: a sad lot, t. sors, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: Liv. 2. acerbus (keenly distressing): a s. conflagration, a. incendium, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. 3. miserandus, miserabilis: v. MISERABLE, PITIABLE. III. Colloquially, in such phr. as, a sad rogue: expr. by germanus, genuine, thorough (cf. Cic. Att. 4, 5, scio me asinum germanum fuisse), or with adj., plane (v. ALTOGETHER): you s. dog! improprie! v. BASCAL, ROGUE.

sadden: contristo, 1: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, extr.: Sen. Or expr. by circuml., we were not a little s. by this news, *nos hic nuntius cunctos tristitia affect, tristis demissosque reddidit: see also TO GRIEVE.

saddle (subs.): 1. ephippium (Gr. ἑπιππιον; the use of the saddle being learned from the Greeks): Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15 (where it is referred to as a word current, but of questionable authority): esp. pl.: to ride with a s., ephippia uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43 (optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus) a s.-horse, (equus) ad ephip-

from Varr. R. R. 2, 7, fin. (See Dict. Ant. p. 464.) 2. sella (ale): *horses, or seat, the race-course, the s. procella, circa, sella (utiles equi)* Veg. Vet. 4, 6, init.; and a little further on, *ad usum sella*. Peris meliores equos praestat. (Stragulum = horse-cloth; whereas ephippium denotes a proper saddle.) Phr.: *some horses are better fitted for the s. others for draught*, equi alii melius equitem patitur alii jugum (R. and A.). and v. supr.: *to be firm in the s.*, equo firmiter insidere, Cl. Liv. 7, 6: *in equo (bene) haerere*, Cl. Delot. 10, 28 (equo haerere, poet., Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55): *a horse with s. and bridle on*, equus stratus ac frenatus: v. foll. art.

saddle (n.): 1. Lit.: 1. sternum, stratum, 3: *to s. and bridle horses*, equos sternere, infrenare, Liv. 37, 20, fin. Also perh. interno, 3: id. 34, 7 (where however equus speciosus intratus indicates the entire equipement of a horse). 2. ephippium s. sellam (equo) impōno: cf. Phaedr. 1, 19, 8 (clitellae impō: v. SADDLE, sub. Phr.: *a horse ready s.d. and bridled*, equus instructus frenatusque, Liv. 21, 27, fin. (Gron. e conl), intratus: cf. supr.). II. Fig.: *to saddle with*; i. e. *to impose a burden upon*: nearest word, impōno, 3: (with acc. and dat.): *he s.d. his country with a heavy debt*, *civitas in posterum grande aes alienum impōuit [civitatem grandi aere alieno oppressam] reliquit: v. ro p. 1008.

saddled (part. and adj.): 1. stratus: v. preced. art. 2. ephippiatus (of the rider, habitually using a saddle; whereas stratus refers to the horse only): s. cavali, e. equites, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

saddle-bags: 1. bisaccum (lit. a double-bag; one bag hanging on each side): Petr. 31 (= saci utrimque assuli, Erhard in Burr. a. l.). 2. perh. better (as the interpretation of the passage in Petr. is doubtful), hippopœae, arum: Sen. Ep. 87, (Gr. ἵππορῥοποι).

—bow: perh. *sellae pila, apex.

—cloth: stragulum (used as a kind of saddle): Sen. Ep. 87, init.

—horse: equus sellaris, cf. Veg. Vet. 4, 7 (jumenta sellaria); equus ad sellae usum aptus: v. SADDLE.

saddler: ephippiarius: Inscr. (Forcell.).

Sadducce: Sadducceus: Vulg. N. T. **saddy**: 1. moestus (maestus): Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24. 2. in compar. and superl., tristis, tristissime (more, most s.): the use of the neut. tristes as adjs. is poet.: Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: Stat. (Also the adj. may be often used: *he sat s. on the shore*, *moestus in litore sedebat. *he began s. to return*, redire moerens coepit ad... Phaedr. 1, 3, 10: v. L. G. § 343.) See also, FITTILLY, MISERABLY.

sadness: 1. tristitia (most gen. term): opp. to laetitia, Cl. de Or. 2, 17, 72: *to give oneself up to tears and s.*, lacrimis ac t. se tradere, Lucr. in Cl. Fam. 5, 14. 2. moestitia (maestus: for syn. v. SAD): *to banish s. (dejection and gloom) from the mind*, m. ex animis pellere, Cl. Fin. 1, 13, 43: opp. to hilaritas, rians (the outward demonstration of an opposite state of mind), Id. Off. 1, 41, 146. (For dolor, moeror, luctus, v. SORROW, GRIEF.) Phr.: *overwhelmed with s.*, aegritudine afflictus, Cl. Tusc. 4, 16: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 92, afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam.

sage (subs.): cella (for provisions): Cl. Sen. 16: Cato. For meat, perh. carnarium (or perh. = meat-hook): Col. 12, 53. For money and other valuables, arca ferrea, ferrata, munita: v. CHEST.

sage (adj.): 1. Free from danger: 1. tutus (of persons, places, journeys, etc.): *the breeze shall waft me s. through*, me tutum per... feret, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 63: *a perfectly s. harbour*, portus tutissimus, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: Cl. et pass.: *sage from*, ... tutus ab (a)... Caes. B. G. 1, 14, tutus a periculo: Phaedr. Orv.: less frequent, tutus adversus... Cels. 5, 27, 3 (adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus). 2. munus (for-

tified, protected): *no one's chastity s. against*, nullius pudicitia m. contra.

Cl. Verr. 3, 15, 39. Compar. munus occurra, Cl. G. Fr. 2, 3, med. (se munusculum ad custodiendam vitam fore quam Africanus fulset). II. One injured; having passed through danger: 1. salvus (safe and sound; having escaped peril of life or existence): *the commonwealth shall be preserved s. for the next five years*, si resp. ad quinquennium proximum servata erit, Liv. 22, 10: *to lead an army through s. and unhurt*, exercitum s. et incolumem transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 31. Join also salvus et scopus, Aug. in Suet. vit. 28. (Often salvus = alive; esp. of recovery from dangerous illness.) 2. scopus, lit. a word expressing more than salvus and having a semi-poetical colouring: *heaven-favoured, under auspicious circumstances*: Join: salvus et scopus, Pl.: scopus incolumisque, Plin. min.: scopus et superstes, Pl. 3. incolumitas (unhurt, unimpaired): Join: integer et incolumis, Cl. Cat. 1, 10, fin.: Inc. atque intacta, Id. Rep. 2, 6: salvas et inc. [civitates], Id. Inv. 2, 56, 169. III. Fit to be trusted: 1. tutus: s. eorum (which will not betray a secret), t. aures, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 18. 2. fidus: v. TRUSTY.

safe-conduct: 1. fides, si (any formal engagement): often with publica (denoting an engagement on the part of the state): *to bring (Jugurtha) to Rome under a s.*, eum interposita fide publica Romam duceret, Sall. Jug. 32: Cl. (the notion of conduct lies of course in the duceret, not in the noun). 2. less frequent, diplomata, ktia, n. (a state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling; although this was of course used given to a friend or person entitled to honour; whereas the fides publica interposita implies that the person so protected is an enemy or by law liable to be arrested): more fully, diploma quo quis tutor sit, Sen. Clem. 1, 10, fin.

—guard: 1. cautio (act or mode of guarding against): there is but one s. against these evils, horum incommodorum una c. est [aique una provisio], Cl. Am. 21, 78 (foll. by ut ne): the same sense may be expr. by verb: ab his incommodis haud aliter cavendum est, quam si... v. TO GUARD AGAINST. 2. propugnaculum (a bulwark or work of defence): Join: propugnacula murique (tranquillitatis), Cl. in Pl. 4, 9 (where the reference is to certain laici): v. DULWARR. 3. murus (a wall of defence: only rhetor. or poet.): Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60 (hic murus aeneus esto, a wall of brass, i. e. an impregnable s.): Cl. in Pl. l. c. 4. munimentum (protection, defence): Tac. H. 4, 52 (firma imperii m.): Liv.

—keeping: fides: v. PROTECTION.

safely: 1. tutus et tutus (not identical in meaning; see exx.): *to live s.* (= in a safe manner), tute vivere, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: *to fight s.* (= in safety), tuto dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: more s., tutus, lb. 3, 13: superl. both tutissime (= in the safest manner) and tutissimo (= in the greatest safety): Cl.

2. expr. by adj.: *he lands them s. on the other side of the river*, (eos) Incolumes trans fluvium exponit, Virg. Aen. 6, 416: *they arrived s. at*, Incolumes pervenerunt... v. SAFE (cf. L. G. § 343).

safety: 1. salus, ktia, f. (preservation): *to have regard to one's own s. (life)*, suae s. consulere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: s. of states, s. civitatum, Cl. Rep. 1, 34. 2. incolumitas (state of being unhurt or unimpaired: as in the case of one who has come in s. through dangers): Cl. Inv. 2, 56, 168 (Inc. ac libertatem retinere): *to promise s. to those surrendered*, deditis Inc. polliceri, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. 3. in oblique cases only, use neut. of tutus: *to put anything in a place of s.*, aliquid in tuto collocare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: so, in tutum recipere, Liv. 2, 10. Comp. the use of tuto, in safety: Cl. Fam. 14, 3: Caes. 4.

expr. in safety, by incolumitas, salvas, scopes: v. SAFELY.

safety-valve: * spiraculum quo se erumpens vapor effugiat.

saffron (subs.): crocus (rarely -um): Virg. Plin. Used for the colour and perfume made from saffron: Lucr. 2, 416: Hor.

saffron (adj.): 1. croceus: s. perfumae, c. odore, Virg. G. 1, 56: also with simple ref. to colour, Id. Aen. 1, 649 (c. acanthus). 2. crocineus (made of or from s.): s. ointment, crocinum unguentum, Cels. 3, 18, med. Also = of the colour of s., Cat. 68, 134. 3. crocatus (late): Plin.

sagacious: 1. prudens (sensible): *no brute more s. than the elephant*, beluarum nulla prudenter, Cl. N. D. 1, 35, 97: 2. in criticism, in exatimando: Pl. Id. Br. 68, 239. Join: [vir natura] peracutus et prudens, Id. Or. 5, 18. 2. acutus (keen, shrewd): cf. Cl. de Or. 1, 39, homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus. Strengthened, peracutus: v. supr. (1). 3. sagax (strictly, sharp-scented, as a hound): most s. (sharp-scented) in respecting, sagacissimus ad suspicandum, Cl. Cat. 1, 8, 19: extremely s. in drawing inferences, in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9, med. Join: [animal, sc. homo] providum, sagax... acutum... plenum rationis et consilii, Cl. Leg. 1, 7, 2. See also, SHREWD, PRUDENT. 4. perspicax (keen-scented, penetrating): Cl. Ter. Phr.: *an elephant less s. (than the rest)*, elephantus tardior ingenii, Plin. 8, 3, 3.

sagaciously: 1. prudenter: Cl. Aug. in Suet.: v. PRUDENTLY. 2. acutis (keenly; shrewdly): Lucr.: Cl. 3. sagaciter (with penetrating intelligence): Cl. de Or. 1, 51, fin. (a. investigare): Liv.

sagacity: 1. prudentia (sensible-ness): Plin. 8, 1, 1 (of elephants): cf. SAGACIOUS (1). 2. sagacitas (keen-tracking wit, resembling the instinct of hounds which track by scent): Cl. Verr. 2, 1, 41, 105: the s. of Hipparchus discovered... Hipparchi sagacitate repertum est, Plin. 2, 13, 10. 3. perspicacitas (sharp-sightedness): Cl. v. PERSPICACITY. Phr.: *possessed of (great) s.*, prudens, alti ingenii, etc. (v. SAGACIOUS): *wanting in s.*, hebes, tardus (tardior ingenii): v. DULL, SLOW.

sage (subs.): the plant, salvia: Plin. (*S. officinalis, Linn.).

sage (adj.): sapiens, prudens, etc.: v. WISE, PRUDENT.

sage (subs.): a wise man, sapiens: v. WISE (MAN); PHILOSOPHER.

sagely: prudenter, sapienter: v. WISELY.

sago: * medulla cycae (R. and A.).

sail (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. vslum (gen. term): *to set s.*, vela dare, Cl. de Or. 2, 44, 187: Virg.: more rhetorically, v. pandere, Cl. Tusc. 4, 4, extr.: *somewhat different is vela facere, to make s.*, as distinguished from rowing, Cl. Tusc. l. c.: *to furl s.*, vela contrahere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 24: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45: legere, Virg. G. 3, 373: full s., velis passis, Cl. Tusc. 1, 49, 119. 2. poet. carbasus, l. f.: n. pl. carbasae, orum (lit. a kind of flax: used by meton. like our canvas): Virg. Aen. 3, 357. 3. only pl., linteae, orum: lb. 3, 686 (dare linteae retro = dare vela...). Phr.: *to set s.*, i. e. to commence a voyage, naves solvere (weigh anchor), Caes. B. G. 4, 36: see also supr. (1). II. Meton. = ship: v. navis. III. Of a windmill: perh. brachium or velum.

sail (v.): 1. To use s., to be propelled by means of s.: vela flecto, 3. Cl. v. preced. art. init. II. In wider sense, *to go by sea, make a voyage*: 1. navigo, 1 (to go by sea, whatever the motive power): suitable weather for sailing, idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: et pass. Compe. (1) enavigo, 1 (to s. out, get clear of a certain place): Cl. Tusc. 4, 14, fin. (e scrupulosis colibus e. fig.): Suet. (2).

pernāviglo, 1 (to s. through; v. RACE):
 Plin. (3.) circumnavigā, 1 (to s. round):
 Vell. 2. expr. by compo. of vēbor.
 ctus, 3 (to be conveyed in what-over
 say: the simple v-er in present sense
 perh. does not occur): (1.) advēbor, 3
 (to s. to a place): Sall. Jug. 86 (Marius
 Uticam advētur). (2.) ēvēbor, 3 (to
 s. out, go out to sea: preferable to
 enavigo): s. ing out from the Egean sea,
 they crossed over to Delos, ev-cti Aegaeo
 mari, Delum trajecērunt Liv. 44, 28.
 extr.: cf. id. 21, 50, init., in altum evehī
 (opp. to the notion of remaining close
 ashore). (3.) tranvēbor, 3 (to s. or
 cross over): Sall. Jug. 18 (Medi nāvibus
 in Africam tranvēcti): Liv. (4.) praē-
 vēbor, 3 (to s. past): Caes. B. G. 3, 26.
 (5.) circumvēctus, 1 (to s. round): Liv.
 10, 2 (circumvēctus Brundisii promon-
 torium, having rounded it). (6.) rē-
 vēbor, 3 (to s. back): Hor. 3, to s.
 along, coast along, lēgo, lēgi, ctum, 3:
 Liv. 21, 51, fin. decem nāvibus oram
 Italiae legena. Also in same sense
 praēlego, 3: Tac. III. To set out on
 a voyage: vēla dare, nāvem (naves) sol-
 vere: v. praeced. art. IV. Fig., to
 move along through the air: us. fūr.
 3, tr.: cf. Virg. G. 1, 397 (of the move-
 ment of light fleecy clouds).
 sail-cloth: perh. hincum nauticum.
 sailer: Phr.: a good s., *navis
 habilis ac velox; magna (summa) mo-
 bilitate ac celeritate navis; qua celeriter
 navigari potest.
 sailing: expr. by verb: v. TO SAIL.
 See also NAVIGATION.
 sailor: nauta; p-ct. nāvita; passim.
 Phr.: they are every way the best s.,
 scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum s.
 reliquos antecedit. Caes. B. G. 3, 8: no
 s., rerum nauticarum impertitus.
 sailward: antenna: Caes. Virg.
 The extremity of the s., to which were
 attached the ropes, cornu: Virg. Aen. 3,
 549: Ov.
 saint: vir sanctus, femina sancta:
 also, in Eccl. Latin, as title of holy
 and canonized persons, Beatus (Beata):
 Divus (Divia): Breviary.
 sainted: best word perh. beatus
 (comp. Ger. selig); v. blessed.
 Saint John's wort: hypericum:
 M.
 — bread: siliqua Graeca: Col.
 Arb. 25. Also, simply siliqua: Plin.
 saintly: sanctus, plus: v. HOLY.
 PIOUS.
 saintship: perh. sanctitas, sancti-
 tado: v. HOLINESS.
 sake: in phr., for (some one's).
 1. gratia or causa, with depend.
 gen.: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 158, where the
 two are combined, tantum abest ut haec
 bestiarum causa creata sint, ut ipsae
 bestiae hominum gratia generatas esse
 videamus: also, id. Fin. 1, 10, extr.
 (which latter passage proves that the
 words are exactly synonymous): to
 name a person for the s. of doing him
 honour, aliquem honoris gratia (causa)
 nominare. id. Quint. 7, 28. 2. less
 freq. ergo, following the gen. dependent
 upon it (savouring of legal or archaic
 phraseology): for the sake of this law,
 huius legis ergo, Cic. Att. 3, 23: S. G.
 in Liv. 25, 7 (dono militum virtutis ergo
 donari). 3. ob, propter, with acc. (on
 account of): v. L. G. § 556. 4. pro,
 with abt. (for, on behalf of): to die for
 the sake of one's country, pro patria
 mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13. Phr.: for
 heaven's s., pro deum [aliquo hominum]
 fidem! Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 2: Cic.
 salaciosa: salax: v. WANTON.
 salad: scitaria, orum, n. pl.: Plin.
 19, 4, 19 § 58.
 salamm: Phr.: to make a s.,
 *Orientalium more corpus ad terram
 locinare.
 salamander: salamandra: Plin.
 salary: l. merces, edla, f.: v.
 WAGES, PAY. 2. sālarium (late:
 strictly, salt-money for soldiers: subse-
 quently in wider sense): Suet. Tib. 46
 (comites peregrinationum expeditionum-
 que nunquam salario, cibariis tantum,
 706

sustentavit): Ulp. Dig. (N.B.—Mer-
 ces is the preferable word: cf. Suet.
 Gr. 7.)
 sale: l. Means or course of sell-
 ing: 1. venditio: Cic. R. Am. 38,
 110: Sen. 2. vēna, ūs; or vēnum, i
 (only in forma, venul, veno, venum;
 the last of which is the only frequent
 one): to offer for s., venum dare, Liv.
 24, 47: so, to go or be offered for s. (be
 sold), venum ire, id. 3, 55: incinctus of
 luxury offered for s., posita veno irrita-
 menta luxuria, Tac. A. 14, 15; for which
 also, venul subicere, Apul. 3. in
 phr. for s.: vēnāla, e: to have pleasure-
 grounds for s., hortos venales habere,
 Cic. Off. 3, 14, § 8: so fig. of corrupt
 Rome, urbem venalem. . . . Sall. Jug.
 35, extr. (In same sense, but less good:
 promeralls, Suet.: Col.: and venali-
 cius, Petr.) Other Phr.: having
 a (ready) s., vendibilis (v. SALEABLE):
 to advertise for s., proscibere, Cic. Off.
 3, 16 (Claudius proscriptis insulam, vendi-
 dit); also [aedes venales] inscribere,
 Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92 (the latter denoting
 an inscription upon something, like our
 to LET): to be (exposed) for s., pro stare,
 Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2 (liber prostat): formal
 contract of s. (strictly, purchase), man-
 cipium, mancipatio: the exact terms of
 the contract being, mancipi (mancipi)
 lex, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178: piecemeal s.,
 distractio (legal term), Ulp. Dig. 14, 3,
 5, § 12. II. Public auction: meton.
 hasta; because a spear was planted in
 the ground as symbol of auction: end-
 less s.s. (and confiscations), infinita h.,
 Cic. Ph. 4, 4, 9. Or expr. by vendere,
 praecisio vocis subicere, etc.: v. TO
 SELL.
 saleable: vendibilis, e: Hor. Ep. 1,
 17, 47: Cic.
 salesman: Phr.: to be a good s.,
 *mercium venditandarum bene peritum
 esse.
 salient: Phr.: s. points (in an
 argument), *capita disputationis, ser-
 monia, etc. (v. PRINCIPAL, adj.): there
 was nothing s. (about a speech), *nihil
 erat quod emineret.
 saline: salus: v. SALT (subs. and
 adj.).
 saliva: 1. sāliva: Cat. Juv.:
 Plin. 2. spātum: v. SPITTLE.
 salivary: Phr.: s. glands,
 *glandes eas quibus conficitur saliva.
 salivate: sālivo, i: Col. (aegrotum
 pecus s., R. R. 6, 5, med.).
 salivation: sālivatio: Coel. Aur.
 sallow (subs.): a tree, salix, ūs, f.:
 v. WILLOW.
 sallow (adj.): pallidus, vepallidus,
 lāridus: v. PALE, GHASTLY.
 sally (v.): sumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3:
 to s. forth from a camp, e castris c.,
 Caes. B. G. 3, 5: Sall.: Liv. In same
 sense, eruptionem facere, Caes. B. G. 2,
 33 (a p. r. suitable to denote a more
 formal and preconcerted movement).
 Somewhat different is excurrere, excur-
 sionem facere, which denote counter-
 movements, forays, raids, made from a
 city or camp, whether besieged or not:
 v. FORAY, RAID.
 sally (subs.): I. Lit.: eruptio:
 v. praeced. art. II. Fig.: in such
 phr. as, a s. of wit, perh. *argutiae et
 quasi se erumpentes facitiae.
 sally-port: perh. *porta (portula)
 ad eruptionem faciendam apta.
 salmon: salmo, ūs, Plin.: Aus.
 (*salmo salar, Linn.): s.-colour, *color
 salmonaceus, qui dicitur.
 salmon-trout: fārio, ūs, m.:
 Aus. id. 10, 110.
 saloon: perh. atrium or conciliabū-
 lum: v. HALL.
 salt (subs.): I. Lit.: sal, sālīs,
 m., fine, white s., s. candidus, Cato.
 R. R. 88: common s., s. popularis, lb.:
 to lay anything in s., aliquid in sale pon-
 ere, lb.: to keep it there, in s. habere,
 lb.: rock or sea s., s. foecilia, marinus,
 Varr. R. P. 2, 11, med.; called respec-
 tively, s. maritimus, foecilius, lb. 1, 7,
 ad fin.: a grain of s., sālīs mica, Plin.
 II. Fig.: of elegance and wit:

sālīs, tum: Cic. Fam. 9, 15 (a. Atticus):
 v. WIT.
 salt (adj.): 1. salinus (improp-
 riately or prepared with s.): this is (too)
 s., hoc salinum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: s.
 (briny) lacus, s. lacrimae, Locr. 2.
 sālītus: v. SALTER; TO SALT. Phr.:
 s. water (=sea-water), aqua marina,
 Pall. Oct. 14: s. fish, sālimentaria, orum:
 Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26: dealer in s. fish, sāl-
 mentarius: Suet.: Hor.
 salt (v.): i. e. to preserve in s., sālīo,
 4. Col. 6, 32: Cato. Or by circuml.,
 sale condire (v. TO PICKLE, PRESERVE):
 how to s. meat, salsura carnis ut fiat, cf.
 Col. 12, 53.
 salt-cellar: sālimum: Hor. Od. 2,
 16, 14. Dimin. sālillum (a little s.):
 Catull.
 salted (part. adj.): sālītus: s. thymus,
 s. thynus, Col. 6, 32: v. SALT (adj.).
 salting (subs.): sālūra, sālītura:
 Col.: s.-tub, vas salsamentarium: Col.
 2, 10, med.
 saltish: subsalvus: Cels.: Plin.
 salt-mine: sālifodina: Vitr. 8, 3, 7.
 saltiness: 1. sālūtudo: Vitr. 1,
 4, 11. 2. sālēdo (rare): Pall. Oct.
 14, init. (salsugo, Plin. 31, 7, 42, is a
 kind of s. formation).
 salt-pits: sālinae, arum: Cic.
 salt-works: N. D. 2, 53, 132.
 salt-petre: nitrum: Plin. 31, 10, 46.
 Place or pit for digging s., nitaria, ūs.
 salts: use sal, with some defining
 term.
 salt-water: v. SEA-WATER.
 salt-works: sālinae, arum: Plin.
 17, 7, 39: v. SALT-PITS.
 salubrious: 1. sālūbris and
 sālūber (Varr.: Ov.): esp. as epith. of
 places and climate (favorable to
 health): Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 (opp. pesti-
 lents): Caes. B. C. 3, 2 (saluberrimae
 regiones). 2. sālūtāris, e (conducting
 to health, healthy: not used of places):
 v. HEALTHFUL, WHOLESOME. 3. sālū-
 tifer (poet.): Ov.: Mart.
 salubriously: sālūbriter: Cic.
 salubriousness: sālūbritas: Cic.
 Div. 1, 57, 131: Liv.
 salutary: 1. sālūtāris, e (pro-
 motive of health and well-being gener-
 ally): Join: bona ac salutaria (opp.
 mala perniciosaque), Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44:
 [res] utiles et s., N. D. 1, 15. 2.
 sālūbris (also -ber), e (more freq. with
 ref. to bodily health only: v. SALU-
 BEROUS: (a circumstance) s. in respect
 of the security of the lesson, severitate
 exempli s., Plin. Ep. 2, 11, init.: s.
 consuevit, a consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12: Tac.
 3. sālūs, e: v. UNFUL. To be s.,
 prodesse, adjuvare (the latter with acc.):
 v. GOOD, TO DO; AID.
 salutation: 1. sālūtatio: to pay
 or offer s., s. facere, Liv. 1, 1, ad fin.
 (inter exercitus s. factam). Comps.
 consalutatio, Cic. Att. 2, 18; per-
 salutatio (assiduus s., s. of all), id. Mil.
 21, 44: resalutatio (return of s.), Suet.
 Ner. 37. 2. more freq. expr. by
 sālūs, ūs, f. ("health"): the word used
 in salutations: esp. in phr., salutem
 dicere, a dicere plurimum, multum, Cic.
 Ep. pass.: also absol. as a greeting, Pl.
 Trin. 5, 2, 29 (non ego sum salutis di-
 gnus? not worthy of a salutation?).
 See also GREET, GREETING.
 salute (subs.): v. praeced. art. Phr.:
 to fire a s. in honour of the king, *regis
 honoris causa [regis in honorem] tor-
 menta exercere (?): suddenly burst
 forth a s. from all the ships, *repente
 omnium navium tormenta strepere;
 subito ex omnibus navibus tormen-
 torum strepitus (fragor) aures per-
 stringit. See also KISS.
 salute (v.): I. To greet: sālūtā,
 1. v. TO GREET. Comps. 1. consālūtā,
 1 (to s. mutually, or in a body): Cic. de
 Or. 2, 3, 13 (inter se amicitiae c.). (2)
 persālūtā, 1 (to s. all round): id. Fl. 18,
 42. (3) resālūtā, 1 (to s. in return):
 id. Ph. 2, 11, 106. In letters expr. by
 salutem dicere, salutem dicere multam
 (plurimum): v. GREETING. II. To
 designate by a formal title: 1.

saluto, 1: *his own people s.d him as Caesar, quem sui Caesarem salutabant*, Cic. Att. 14, 12: *Caes. (N.B.—In this sense esp. consulato, i. to s. by acclamation)*: Liv. 1, 7, *inquit, utrumque regem sua multitudo consulavit*: (Cic.) 2, *appello*, 1: *Virg. Aen. 5, 340 (victorem appellat Aecstem)*: *Caes. B. G. 7, 4, med.*
 III. *To show respect by gesture, firing of guns, etc.*: use consulato, with some such defining phr. as *militari more*, *nautico more*, etc. IV. *To kiss*: phr. aliquem osculo impertire, Suet. Ner. 37: v. *to kiss*.
salutor: *salutator*: Stat. *Better (except in nom. sing.) by imperf. part.*, L. G. § 638.

salvage: *id quod ex nave fracta (navis) amissa, s. ex edificio incendio perempto servatur.
salvation: *salus, utilitas*: v. **SAPERT**, **REPARATION**. Or expr. by verb: *for the s. of men*, *ad salvandos [Class. Lat. servandos] homines.

salvo: 1. *unguentum*: v. **ONIMENT**. 2. *collyrium (for the eyes)*: *Cels. 7, 7, 4 (oculum collyrio inungere)*: *Hor. who uses pl. s. 1, 5, 30*.

salver: *sedula*: Cic. *Tusc. 3, 19, 46*.
salvo: *perh. exceptio*: cf. Cic. *Am. 17, inquit (consiliorum) sine ulla exceptione communitas*: also *id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, cum exceptione laudari (with a reservation)*.

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sanctity: 1. *Objective*: as attaching to a place, person, or thing: 1. *sanctitas*: Liv. 44, 29 (a templi insulaeque): Tac. 2. *sanctitudo* (v. rare): Cic. in *Non. 174, 7*. 3. *caeremonia* (appy. stronger than *sanctitas*): cf. *Caes. in Suet. 6, sanctitas regum et caeremonia deorum*: rare in this sense): Cic. R. Am. 39, 113 (c. legationis pollicere): Tac. 4. *sometimes, religio* (strictly religious obligation): cf. Cic. Bal. 24, 55, *sacra Cereis summa religione caeremoniaque conficere*: to violate the s. of tombs, v. *sepulchrorum violare*, Cic. *Tusc. 1, 1, 12, 27*: to lose its s. (of a place), *amittere* r., Cic. *Verr. 4, 35, 78*. II. *Subjective*: *moral purity*: 1. *sanctitas*: to protect oneself by one's own s., *sanctitate sua se tuetur*, Cic. *Fin. 2, 12, 71*. Join: *sanctitas, pietas, religio*, Cic. *N. D. 1, 2, 3*. 2. *sanctimonia* (= *preced. rare*), Cic. *Quint. 30, 93*. 3. *castitas, castimonia*: v. **PURITY**.

sanctuary: 1. *A holy place*: 1. *asylum* (poet.) [strictly a place that may not be entered]: the make dragged its coils from the inmost s., *adytis angulis ab imis volumina traxit*, *Virg. Aen. 3, 84*. 2. *sanum, delibrium, templum, pēnētrālia* (may sometimes be used): v. **SHRINE**, **TEMPLE**. II. *place of refuge*: 1. *Asylum*: the slave, who had fled for refuge into that s., *servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset*, Cic. *Verr. 2, 1, 33*. 2. *receptaculum s. refugium sanctum inviolabileque*: v. **REFUGIUM**, **ASYLUM**.

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sapling: surculus (a young shoot for planting). Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110 (= defringere): Virg. G. 2, 87. But, an actually growing young tree is arbor novella, opp. to arbor vetula. Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. So a s. oak, quercus novella, etc.

saponaceous: v. SOAP.

sapper: esp. as a milit. term, *sappers and miners*: 1. militiores = (men engaged in fortification or trench work, etc.): Liv. 5, 19. 2. cunicularii, miners: Veg. Mil. 2, 11.

Sapphic: Sapphicus: the S. maid, S. puella, Cat. 35, 16: s. verse, versus s. Gram.

sapphire: sapphirus or sappirus, f. Plin. 37, 9, 39. Of sapphire, sapphirinus, id. 37, 9, 38: adorned with s., sapphiratus (rare and late): Sid.

sarcasm: (Gr. *sarxasmos*: Quint. 8, 6, 57): nearest terms: 1. asperiores faciliac: Cic. Planc. 44, 33 (asperioribus f. perstringere aliquem). 2. civilitas acerba (bitter jesting): Suet. Tib. 57. 3. as quality, acerbitas [et abunde salts] Quint. 10, 1, 94. Acerbie dictorum contumelia (Kr.).

sarcastic: 1. acerbus (bitter, stinging): v. SARCASTIC. 2. mordax (galling, virulent): cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 93: Or. (but the essential notion of the word is spite rather than wit).

sarcastically: acerbè; satis cum acerbitate; acerbè cum cavillatione: v. SARCASTIC.

sarcophagus: sarcophagus: Juv. 10, 173.

sardine: 1. A precious stone: v. SARDOXYX. 2. A fish: sarda: Plin. 32, 11, 53: lb. 32, 5, 17.

sardonic: only in the phr. *sardonic laugh*, risus sardonius, Porcell. (e Solin.).

sardonian: sardonius, f. (m. in Juv. 6, 382: densi radiant testudine tota sardonibus): Plin. 37, 6, 23: init. Juv. 7, 144: adorned with s., sardonian-chitum, Mart. 2, 29, init.

sarsenet: "textillum sericorum genus tenue quod anglice sarsenet vocatur."

sash: 1. An article of dress: no exact word: perh. cingulum (a little girdle) or cinctus: v. GIRDLE. 2. A window sash: "fenestra (fenestrae pars) ita facta ut sursum deorsum moveatur."

sassafras: saxifragus, Plin. 22, 21, 30, med.

Satan: Sātanas, ae; or, Sātān (indecl.).

Satanic: "Sātānicus (late: Scr. Eccl.): v. DEVILISH, DIABOLICAL."

satchel: sacculus (dimin. of saccus): Plin. 2, 51, 52 (used of a little bag for corn): v. BAG. Hor. S. 1, 6, 74, uses loculi, orum, to denote a kind of school-boy's satchel (laevo suspensuloculos tabulamque laevo).

sate (v.): 1. sātio, i: I cannot be s.d. with delight, sātari delectatione non possum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52. 2. sātior, i (to glut: stronger than preced.): Hōis s.d. with slaughter, saturatae caede leones, Ov. M. 10, 541: not yet s.d. with grief, necdum saturata dolore, Virg. Aen. 9, 608. 3. explico, ēvi, ātum, 2: to be s.d. with pleasure, voluptate expleri, Cic. Part. Or. 27, 96. For other meanings, v. SATISFY.

satellite: 1. In gen. sense: sātellites, itis, c. (an attendant): Cic. Liv. Join: administri et satellites, Cic. Quint. 25, fin. 2. A planetary body: perh. stella minor s. obnoxia: cf. Virg. G. 1, 396.

satiare: sātio, exsātio, ātur: v. SATIS, SATISFY. See also foll. art.

satiety: 1. sātietas (involving the idea of excess): the s. and loathing for food, cibi a. et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, fin.: to eat s., s. facere, id. Sen. 20, fin.: to cause s., ad s. [edere], Suet. Dom. 21: stopping short of s., citra sātietatem, Plin. 22, 6, 57. 2. older form of preced., sātias, ātis, f. (rather archaic and less freq. than preced.: not in Cic.): s. of love, s. amoris, Liv. 30, 3, med.: wearied with s. of sight-seeing, fessus sātiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1078 (N.B.—Best avoided). 3. sātiritas

(without the idea of excess): Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51: (quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad s. sauciam?) Cic. Sen. 15, 16 (= abundance). (N.B.—Fastidium is the result of satiety, not satiety itself: v. LOATHING).

satin: "textillum sericorum genus levigatum ac nitidum quod Anglice satina dicitur."

satire: sātira (sātira): Hor. S. 2, 1, 1 (sunt quibus in satira videri nimis acer): Juv. 1, 30 (difficile est satiram non scribere). A writer of satires, sātiricus: Sid. (N.B.—Sermo, conversation, prose, as applied to the satires of Horace, refers simply to the style in which these are composed, and cannot be used of satire in general).

satirical: 1. Relating to the form of poetry called satire: sātiricus: a s. poem, s. carmen, Lact. Q. 4, init. (N.B.—Not satyricus, which would refer to the Greek satyric drama). 2. Given to indulge in satire: bitterly facetious: 1. dērisor (only of persons): strictly sub. but capable of being used as adj. (L. G. § 598): how s. you always will be, ut tu semper eris d., Hor. S. 2, 6, 54. 2. sometimes, dēicax: v. written. 3. cīvillibetis (v. rare): Plin. Phr.: s. language, *sermo acerbior cavillatione abundans: v. SARCASTIC, SARCASTIC.

satirically: expr. by ridens, irridens, etc.: when some one said s., *quum aliquis irridens (cavillans) dixisset: v. TO JEER, MOCK.

satirize: 1. prōbratō s. fāmōso carmine lēso, insector: v. TO LAMPOON. 2. arripio, 3 (poet: strictly, to pull any one's ears): he s.d. the chief men of the people, primores populi arripuit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69: also lb. 3, 224 (luxuriam et Nomentanum arripit mecum). 3. expr. by perstringo, nāt, ctum, 3, with some qualifying word (to wound, censure): cf. Cic. Planc. 14, 33 (facilis p.): v. SARCASTIC. 4. some times, nōto, i (to mark, brand: with an allusion to the censor's mark): Hor. S. 1, 4, 5 (multa cum libertate notabant). See also TO RIDICULE, ABRAIL.

satirist: 1. Writer of satires: (scriptor s. poeta) sātiricus: v. SATIRICAL (I.). 2. One given to indulge in satire: dērisor: v. SATIRICAL (II.).

satisfaction: 1. Act of satisfying or pleasing: uni. expr. by verb: we are led by nature to the s. of desires, "natural ad cupiditates explendas ducimur." (N.B.—Satisfactio means the legal satisfaction of a creditor.) 2. The state of being satisfied or pleased: pleasure, contentment: 1. vōluptas: I have derived the greatest possible s. from your letter, ex tuis litteris incredibiliter v. cepi, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, init. 2. expr. by placere, 2 (to give satisfaction to: with dat.): my house gives me great s., "domus mea valde mihi placet. A still higher degree of s., may be expr. by delecto, i: it gives me intense s., (Hermathena tua) valde me delectat, Cic. Att. 1, 1, cetr. 3. Amends: atonement for crime: poena: esp. in phrr. poenam solvere, pendere, dare (denoting punishment): Cic. Mil. 31, fin. (p. solvere): Cic. Att. 11, 8, init. (p. pendere): v. PUNISHMENT: to demand s., poenam or poenas exigere, Ov. M. 14, 478 (de volnere p. exigere): the law by which s. is demanded (by the Fetales), jus, quo res repetitur, Liv. 1, 32, med.: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (nullum bellum esse iustum, nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur, aut denuntiatio ante sit et indictum).

satisfactorily: ex sententiā (either absol. or with mea, tua, sua, etc., to denote the person satisfied): we have carried on the business s., ex a rem gessimus, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, med.: s. to you, ex tua sententia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5. Sometimes, bene or satis bene may serve: v. WELL.

satisfy: 1. To supply the natural desires fully: 1. explico, ēvi, ātum, 2: to s. long-continued thirst, diturnam sitim ex, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: to s. hunger,

famem ex., Phaedr. 3, 18, 5: to s. the expectation of long-continued desire, expectationem desiderii diturnam ex., Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205. 2. impleo, 2: to be s.d. (satisfy oneself) with wine and wild flesh, Bacchi ferinaeque impiet, Virg. Aen. 1, 215. 3. sātio, i (to satisfy completely: to satisfy): v. TO SATIS, SATIATE.

2. To give satisfaction to, or please:

1. sātificatio, 3 (often written separately): to s. a petitioner, aliquid petenti s., Cic. Or. 41, 140: to s. a god (offer the proper worship to him), deo s., Cic. Fam. 14, 7, med. 2. placere, 2 (with dat.): delecto, 1 (stronger than placere): v. SATISFACTION (II., 2). 3. respondere, di, sum, 2 (to answer to expectations: esp. of crops yielding a good return): cf. Col. 2, 1, med., humus magno favore colono respondet, also Virg. G. 1, 47: illa segetis vobis respondet avari agricolae (thoroughly satisfies him). 4. expr. to be satisfied by satis habeo, 2 (to have enough, to be content with): he declares he is s.d. and more than s.d. satis superque se habere dicit, Cic. R. Corn. 4, 11, foll. by infm., to be s.d. with defending (defendere), Nep. Han. 10, fin.

3. To pay, recompense, indemnify, etc.: sātificatio, 3: to s. the Aedui for injuries, Aedui de iniuriis s., Caes. B. G. 1, 14: to s. the Sicilians, Scutilli s., Cic. Verr. 5, 53, init.: to s. the absent (creditors), absentibus satisfaciere, Cic. Fl. 30, 47: v. PAY. 4. To convince, assure: persuādeo, di, sum, 2 (with dat.): esp. in phr. I am (perfectly) s.d. mihi persuasum (persuasissimum) est: v. TO PERSUADE, CONVINC.

satisfactory: 1. Idōneus (suitably answering the purpose): a s. (or sufficient) rower, i. auctor, Cic. Sen. 57: s. guarantee, i. pignora, Ulp. Dig. 22, 1, 33: v. SUITABLE. 2. In certain cases only, justus (right and reasonable): a s. excuse, satis iusta excusatio, Cic. in Pis. 15, 36. Phr.: to do anything or act in a s. manner, bene aliquid facere (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4, plenus ac mellis dicere, in a fuller and more s. manner): not in a s. manner, secus (otherwise than one would have wished): even if the issue be not s., etiam si secus accideret, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: Sall. Jug. 20 (secus cedere): that is perfectly s., id quidem satis est, satis habeo: v. KNOWN, SATISFY (II.).

1. sātīrpes, is, pl. sātīrpes, m.: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119 (sātīrpes regia). Later form of same word, sātīrpes: Sid. 2. pure Lat. praefectus: Nep. Dat. 2, fin. (pr. totius Phrygiae).

saturp: sātīrpes or -ia: Curt. 5, 1, fin. (s. Babyloniae): Plin.

saturate: 1. to soak, steep, impregnate: 1. sātīro: to s. a robe with Tyrian purple, Tyrio murice pallum s., Ov. M. 11, 166: to s. with rich dung, fimo pingui s., Virg. G. 1, 80: Col. 2. sātio, i: to s. fires with incense, ignes odoribus s., Ov. M. 4, 759: to s. with Tyrian purple, Tyrio pelagio s., Plin. 9, 38, 62. 3. imbui, i, ātum, 3: a garment s.d. with blood, vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153.

Saturday: Sātūrnī dies: Aus. Eclog.

Satur: the planet Saturn, *stella Sātūrnī

saturnalia: sātūrnalia, neut. pl. 3rd decl.: but gen. pl. -torum: Liv. 2, 21 (saturnalia Institutus festus dies): on the morning of the s., mane saturnalibus, Cic. Att. 5, 20: so, on the first day of the s., primis saturnalibus, Inscr. in Forcell.: Smith's Antiq.

satyr: sātyrus (a kind of wood deity), Lucr. 4, 582: (capripedes Satyros): cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 41.

satyric: in term s. drama: sātiricus: Vitr. 5, 6, (8, init.), 9: a s. drama, satyrus, Hor. A. P. 335: (satyrorum scriptor).

sauce: 1. condiment (that which seasons): kumpis is the s. of food, cibi c. fames, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90. 2. liquamen (a s. made of fish fat): Col. 6, 2, 7. 3. fās, fāris, n. (broth or

soup: Hor. 8. 2, 45 (where a recipe is given). 4. embamma, ita, n.: Plin. 20. 14, 53 (embammatum mixturæ familiaris).

saucepan: cœcus (vas ubi coquebant cibum, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 127): Col. 12, 46, in 4. (c. aeneus). *Disim.* cœcibulus (rare): Tert.

saucepot: 1. phikla (a broad shallow drinking vessel): Juv. 5, 38 (ipse capaces Heliadum crustas et inaequales beryllio Virro tenet p.): Plin. 33, 12, 55 (Ulixes et Diomedes erant in philiæ emblemate Palladium subripientes).

2. pātella (a small plate-like vessel, platter): Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2: Mart. 3, scitella (a stand for vases): Ulp. Dig. 34. 2, 19, § 10.

saucepot: pētillanter: v. IMPUDENTLY, FRIVOLY.

sauce: 1. pētillans: Cic. de Or. 2, 75, fin. (homo petulans). 2. pōcax: Tac. Ann. 1, 16 (procax lingua).

3. pōtervus: Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35 (hominis protervi): v. FERT, IMPUDENT. **sauter**: nearest word, vāgor, i: v. TO LOITER.

sauter: v. LOTTERE. **savage**: 1. fardimen, Inia, n. (appy, the generic term for a *stuffed intestine*: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 121, where various species names are given). In Gell. 16, 7 (botulium pro f. [Liberius] appellat). 2. billas, brum (a kind of small smoked s.): Hor. S. 2, 4, 60 (perna magis ac magis hillis flagit). immorus refel): Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 35 (rare): Laberius in Gell. 16, 7 (in mimo, qui Saturnalia inscriptus est b. pro fardimine appellat): cf. Mart. 14, 72.

savage: 1. Wild, untamed, fierce: 1. ferus (opp. to cūctur, not tame): how various are the kinds of beasts, whether tame or s., quam varia generis bestiarum vel cūcturum vel f., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: huge and s. beasts, immanes et f. belluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161. 2. silvestris (inhabiting the woods, the orig. meaning of *savage*): the s. tribes of wild beasts, a socia ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965: when he was maulled by the paws of the s. brute (she-wolf), quum a belluae uberibus sustentus esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, med. 3. atrox (naturally fierce): Plin. 8, 21, 30 (a. tauri rudis, etc.). 4. Totally civilized, rude, uncivilized: 1. Immanis: no race so wild and s., nulli gens tam fera est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: nothing could be more s. than that beast, nihil ista immanitas belua est, Cic. Rep. 3, 33, fin. (N.B.—Ferus and immanis are very often coupled). 2. effrātus: nations so wholly s., gentes immanitate c., Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3, init. 3. incultus: Tib. 4, 1, 59 (Laestrygonides).

1. v. UNCIVILIZED. 3. Infuriated, exasperated: effrātus: s. cruelty, savitia e., Val. M. 1, 1, 14: med. s. with hatred and anger, odore, Lucr. 5, 27, med.: see also ENRAGED. 4. Naturally cruel: 1. atrox (dark and unrelenting): Agrippina was always of a gloomy and s. temper, Agrippina semper a., Tac. Ann. 4, 12. 2. savus: v. CRUEL. (N.B.—Ferus and truculentus have more reference to outward appearance, cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65, horridus ac trux tribunus plebis).

savage (subs.): no single equivalent: *homo incultus, ferus, immanis, rudis.

savagely: 1. Immaniter (late). 2. atrociter: too s. threatening a person, nimis atrox, minans alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 140. 3. (poet.) torvum, with s. look, v. FIERCELY (5): (or express by modal adl., magna savitia, etc.): v. CRUELTY.

savageness (subs.): 1. feritas (wildness, brutality): Ov. F. 4, 103 a. tauri). Join: feritas et immanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32. Rather stronger, effrātus (rare): Id. Sext. 42, 91. 2. immanitas (inhuman, barbarousness or cruelty): a ferocies and wild s., feritas et agrestis i., Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 60: the roughness and s. of nature,

asperitas et i. naturae, Cic. Am. 23, 87. 3. savitia (fierce cruelty): Sall. J. 7 (hostium s.), Tac. Ann. 1, 67 (hostium s.), Plin. 2, 47, 47, fin. (temperantem s.). 4. atrocitas (dark, unrelenting cruelty): s. of character, a. morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11 (a. animi). 5. torvitas (used of s. of expression): Tac. H. 1, 9, fin. (vultus s.).

savo (v.): 1. To preserve from danger or destruction: 1. servo, i: I have s.d. others that we ourselves might perish, ceteros servi, ut nos periremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 7, med.: faith, you have killed me and not s.d. me, my friends, pol me occidisti, amici, non servasti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189: if fortune could have s.d. any from that danger, si quos ex eo periculo fortuna s. potuisset, Caes. B. C. 2, 41, fin.: I s.d. the state by my departure, servi rempublicam meo discessu, Cic. Sest. 22, 49. Comp. servo, i (strengthened from simple verb): Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Also the apparently pleonastic expr., salvum (all-quem) servare, conservare, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, med. 2. theore, 2: v. PROTECT, DEFEND. 3. scopio, i (used in prayer to the gods): to s. their progeny, suam progeniem a., Liv. 1, 16, med. 4. Eripio, i: v. RESCUE. Expr. by circuml.: O Lord, s. the queen, salvam fac reginam: v. Liturg. Angl.: to help and s. the needy, opem indigentibus salutemque ferre, afferre, Cic. Fam. 2, 35, 118: to s. oneself by flight, fuga salutem adiaci, P. Kr.; naufragio enatare; cf. Hor. A. P. 7 (fractis navibus enatare), Phr.: God s. you, salve! s. salvus sis, Ter. pass. 11. In theological sense, to s. from eternal death: salvo, i. Lact. Ira D. 5, 11, 3: they are s.ing up the rest of the merchandise and provisions for the siege, reliquias merces commutaturque ad obsequium r., Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 2, parco, i: v. TO SPARE. Comp. comparco, i: to accumulate by savings: to s. once by oneself and of his rationes, de dimenso suo unciatum comparere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9. 3. compendium, with a verb to effect a s.ing in): to s. time, comp. temporis sequi, Col. 4, 22, med.: cf. Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 2 (ego compendii feci binos paros in dies).

savo (adv.): v. EXCEPT. **saved** (adv. and part.): In addition to p. part. of verbs given under TO SAVE: salvus: [I score] that the state was s. by my sole exertions, mea unica opera rempublicam esse salvam, Cic. in Pis. 3; freed, in theol. sense, salvos esse, Liturg. Angl.

savin: brathy, ya, n. = βραθύ: Plin. 24, 11, 61, init. (puro Lat. herba Sabina).

saving (adv.): Phr.: a s. clause, perh. exceptio: v. EXCEPTION; RESERVATION. Or expr. by carere, cf. Liv. 21, 18, med., Saguntini excipiuntur (there is a s. clause in favour of the Saguntines); also, quum caveretur utroque socis (though there was a s. clause in favour of the allies of both parties to the treaty).

saving (subs.): 1. Saving, preservation: conservatio: v. PRESERVATION. 2. Economy: compendium (in gen. sense): a great s. of wood, magnum ligni c., Plin. 23, 7, 64, init. See also TO SAVE (II).

3. Only pt. money spared and laid by: vindemiola (lit. small vintage, i. e. gleanings): I am taking care of all my little s., omnes meas v. reservo, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3. (N.B.—Peculium means the private property of a slave acquired by little s.).

savigny: paros: Cic. v. FRUGALITY, ECONOMICALITY. **savings-bank**: *argentaria tenulorum hominum vindemiolis recipiendis.

saviour (subs.): 1. One who delivers or preserves: 1. servitor, f. trix (a deliverer on a particular occasion): s. opp. to destroyer of the state,

reipublicae servator, perditio, Cic. Plane. 16, fin. Join: servator liberatorque: all s.ing their s. and liberator, omnibus s. liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50, fin. 2. conservator (an habitual deliverer): the guardians and s. of this city and imperii, custodes c. que huius urbis et imperii, Cic. Sest. 24, 51, med. 3. The Redeemer: salvator (mundi): Vulg. pass.

savory (a kind of herb): 1. thymbra: Virg. G. 4, 31. 2. cūilla siliva, Plin. 20, 16, 65 (*satureia thymbra, Linn.).

savory (subs.): 1. sapor: v. FLAVOUR (1). 2. nidor (of things cooking): the delightsome s. (of sacrifices), lectus n. (s. victimarum), Mart. 7, 27 (26), § 2: s. of the kitchen, n. callinae, Juv. 5, 162. 3. succus s. succus: v. FLAVOUR. Often in fig. sense = life and vigour, life in style: Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96 (ornator oratio succo suo). Phr.: to have no s., nil sapere, Juv. 11, 131: (v. TO SAVOUR): without s., insipidus: v. INSIPID.

savour (v.): 1. sēpio, 1st, and 2d, 3: with acc. (to taste of): to s. of the very sea, mare ipsum a., Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 18, 2: Plin. Comp. sēpio (a small Ger. nachgeschmack, after taste): (U. wine) s. of the iron vessel, (vinum) ferrum respicit, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2. sēdōle, 2: (to smell of): also with acc.: Cic. Phil. 2, 25, fin. (vinum r.): v. TO SMELL OF.

savoury (adj.): 1. conditus (of things made s. by seasoning): to make things still more s. (impari a higher relish to them), (ea) conditiore facere, Cic. Sen. 16, 30. 2. sēpidus (not in Cic.): Apul. 3. sēpidus (rare and very late). 3. sēpidus, 1st, fin. (merces saporae). Phr.: to be s., bene sapere: v. TO SAVOUR.

savor: *brasilica silivacea: Linn. **saw**: 1. The tool: serra: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116 (stridor serrae): Ov. M. 8, 246. 2. serra, serra (a small saw): Cic. Clu. 64, 180: Varr. R. R. 1, 50: jagged like a s., serratus, Plin. 11, 37, 61. 3. A wise saying: proverbium: v. PROVERB.

saw (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. translatio by serrā with verbo seco, circumseco, exaseco, disaseco, according to variations of meaning: the wood is too hard to be sawn, lignum durius est quam ut serrā secari possit: to s. a person through the middle (as a mode of execution), aliquem medium serrā dissecare, Suet. Cal. 27, med.: cf. Cic. Clu. 64, 180 (qua illud potuisse ut serrā circumferri [saw] all round) videtur. 2. serrō, i: Veg. Mil. 2, 25. 3. Intrans.: serram ducere: cf. the phr. serram ducere cum aliquo de aliqua re (to quarrel with anybody about anything), Varr. R. R. 3, 6.

—**dnst**: 1. scōbis, 1st, f.: scōbis is of less authority (powder or dust produced by sawing, rapping, etc.): to make a place neat with s. (locum) scōbe emundare, Juv. 14, 67: to keep grapes fresh in fir s., ablegna scōbe virides uvae custodire, Col. 15, 43: Hor. Sat. 2, 14, 81. 2. serrāgo, 1st, f. (very rare): Coel. Anr.

—**fish**: serra: Plin. 9, 2, 1 (*pristis aliquidum, Linn.). —**fly**: *tethrōdo: Linn. —**plst**: serrātus: Non. —**sawyer**: serrārius: Gloss. in Forcell.

saxifrage: *saxifraga: Cycl. (saxifraga herba: Apul.).

sax (v.): 1. In connected discourse: 1. To express in words: 1. dico, xi, ctum, 3: I shall s. what I think, dicam quod sentio, Cic. Parad. 1, 2: I s. again and again, etiam atque etiam dico, Cic. Att. 13, 25, fin.: usu. followed by acc. and inf., L. G. 5, 507. 2. Igo, verb defect. (to affirm, opposed to nego, to deny): some said that Tarquinus had been intimidated by Cicero, alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immisus alebant, Sall. Cat. 48: Diogenes s. that it is so,

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Antipater denies it. Diogenes alt. *Antipater negat.* Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: usu. foll. by acc. and inf. L. G. l. c. 3. *negō*, 1 (used in such phr. as *he s.s. that he is not*, etc., and always implying a counter assertion): *the Stoics s. that nothing is good unless it is honourable.* Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit. Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: *Cotta s.s. that he will not go to an armed enemy.* Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat. Caes. B. G. 5, 36. 4. *loquor*, cūctus, 3: v. TO SPEAK. 5. *fari*, fatus, 1 (poetical form of loquor): *scarcely had I said these things, vix ea fatus eram.* Virg. Aen. 2, 323: *thus he said, and hurled his mighty spear, scilicet fatus, et ingentem hastam contorati.* Virg. Aen. 2, 50: *one who can be prudent, and s. what he thinks, qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat.* Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9. In relative clauses: *come now s. why are you come, fare age, quid venias.* Virg. Aen. 6, 389. Phr.: *to say nothing, nullam vocem emittere.* Liv. 1, 54: *nullam reddere vocem.* Curt. (in Kr.): *no sooner said than done, dictum ac factum.* Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7: with similar meaning, dicto citius. Virg. Aen. 1, 135.

II. *To report; esp. in such phr. as, it is said, they say, etc.* 1. *trādo*, dīdi, dītum, 3 (to hand down by tradition): *so it is said, ut est traditum.* Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3: *it is said that Galba, Africanus, and Laelius were learned men.* Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est. Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: *they s. that Phidias himself... ipsum Phidiam tradunt...* Plin. 36, 45, 5, 3. 2. *narrō*, 1 (to relate): *Philargyris said to me... mihi Philargyris narravit* (foll. by acc. and inf.). Cic. Fam. 6, 1, fin. (In such sentences as, *it is said that...*, a pers. form is usu. preferred to an impers.; as, *it is said that Greece on account of the love of Paris, etc.* Graecia [not Graeciam] propter Parisiū narratur amorem... Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6: *it is said that in the Pontus the Caecias attracts the clouds towards itself, narrat in Ponto Caecian in se trahere nubes.* Plin. 2, 47, 48: *Cinna is said to write little verses against me, versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna.* Mart. 3, 9. 3. *dico*, xī, cūctus, 3: concerning this man (Diodorus) it is said to Verres that he has very good embossed works of art, de hoc (Diodoro) Verri dicitur habere em perbona toreumata. Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 38. Sometimes used impers.: *they s. that Chrysis had lived in this street, in hac habitasse platea dictum est Chrysidem.* Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: *it was said that Titus, before he went away, had earnestly begged his father, etc.* Titum, antequam digrederetur, multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur. Tac. H. 4, 52, init. (N.B.—Impers. constr. best avoided).

4. *āto*, 3: v. *dicto*. (In quoting a proverbial phr.: *as they s., at alunt* (as the saying is: parenthetically introduced). Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49. 5. *fēro*, tūll, lātum, 3 (esp. in 3rd pers. pl. act. and 3rd pers. sing. pass. = Fr. on-dit, it is said): *for it is said that there was a certain Demaratus, a Corinthian, fuisse enim quendam ferunt Demaratum Corinthium.* Cic. Rep. 2, 19, med.: *they s. that the giants aimed at the heavenly kingdom, affectasse ferunt regnum caeleste gigantes.* Ov. M. 1, 152. Passive use chiefly poet.: cf. Lucr. 5, 14 (namque Ceres fertur fruges instituisse): Virg. Aen. 1, 15 (quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam posthabita coluisse Samo). B. Used parenthetically, like our "said I," "said he," usu. inquam, 3, defect.: *lest "says I" and "says he" should be too often introduced, ne inquam et inquam saepius interponeretur.* Cic. Am. 1, 3: *defend this one day, this one, I say, if thou canst, hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, defende si potes.* Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112.

Saying (subs.): 1. dictum: *it is a s. of Cato, Catonis est d.* Cic. Fl. 29, 730

fin.: esp. a bon-mot, witicism, id. de Or. 2, 54, fin. (N.B.—This word may retain its verbal construction, being construed with an adv. Instead of an adj.: e.g. *shrewd s.s. acute dicta*, rather than *acute dicta*: cf. L. G. § 642, Obs. 1.) 2. *prōverbium*, verbum: v. PROVERB. 3. often not expr.: *that is an honourable s. of Solon's, honestum illud Solonis.* Cic. Sen. 14, 50: *so, praeclearum illud, etc.* v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. ille (11). Phr.: *as the s. is, ut alunt* (parenthetically introduced); also, *quod alunt*, quomodo alunt; or, simply, *alunt*: Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233 (docebo sus—ut alunt—oratore); id. in Pla. 28, 69 (quomodo alunt): Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10 (alunt, alone).

scab: 1. *The disease:* 1. scabies, em, e, f.: *the s. attacks the sheep, a tentat oves.* Virg. G. 3, 441: *a person afflicted with the s., scabie laborans.* Cels. 5, 28, 16, extr. (N.B.—The form scabritia occurs in Col., and the dimin. scabiola in Aug.) 2. *Impetigo*, Inis, f. (a scabby eruption): Cels. 5, 28, 17: v. TETTER. 3. *mentigo*, Inis, f. (the disease in lambs, called in rustic language otigto): Col. 7, 5, 21, ad fin. See also ITCH (I), MANGE. II. *A thin coating over a sore: crusta: the s. of an ulcer c. ulcers.* Cels. 5, 9. See also SCAB.

scabbard: vagina: an ivory s., v. eburnea. Virg. Aen. 9, 305 (also poet. simply ebur, Ov. M. 4, 148): *to draw the sword from the s., gladium e vagina educere.* Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; *vagina eripere ensēm.* Virg. Aen. 4, 379: *telum vagina nudare.* Nep. Dat. 11, 4: *to put back the sword into the s., gladium in vaginam recondere.* Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: *a sword laid by in the s., gladius in vagina reconditus.* Id. Cat. 1, 2, 4. (N.B.—Plin. employs the dimin. *vaginula* in the sense of a small husk.)

scabby: 1. scaber, bra, brum: s. sheep (warty), a oves. Cato, R. R. 66, 2. Fig.: s. verses, s. versus. Macr. Sat. 6, 3, ad fin.: v. SURREY. 2. scabiosus: Pers. 2, 13: Col. (N.B.—The forms scabidus, scabridus, late and unclass.) 3. *impetiginosus* (suffering from impetigo): v. RICH, I.: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 6.

scabious: *scabiosa (Linn.). *scaffold, scaffolding:* 1. LIT., the wooden framework: 1. cātista (a s. made of wood on which slaves were exposed for sale): Tib. 2, 1, 61 (66): Plin. 2. mātina (strictly, any contrivance or framework): a builder's s., m. aedificationis. Plin. 19, 2, 8. 3. occasionally expr. by other words: Sen. Ep. 88, 22, speaks of s. rising up from beneath the stage, as tabulata tacite crescentia, pugnata per se surgentia. One who works on a s., mātchio, laid. Orig. 19, 8: mātchinarius. Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 31: v. also PLATFORM, FRAMEWORK.

II. Meton. to denote capital punishment: expr. by mors (ad mortem ducti, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3): supplicium capitis (supplicio capitis afficere, to consign to the s., Suet. Gal. 12): also sometimes, securis (executioner's axe): v. TO BEHEAD.

scalade: v. ESCALADE, SCALE.

scald (v): Phr.: *to s. a pig, aqua candente suem glabrare.* Col. 12, 53, ad fin.: *to throw s.ing water over anybody, aqua fervente aliquem perfundere.* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67.

scald (subs.): 1. A burn caused by hot water: *adusta, ōrum, n. pl.* in Cels. 5, 27, 18, prob. includes both burns and s.s.: Plin. has *adustus*, v. BURN. II. A northern minstrel: *vātes, is, c. v. bard.*

scale (subs.): 1. *The dish of a balance:* lanx, cis, f. (with dimin. lancula, Vitr. 10, 8, 4: Varr.): *to depress the s., l. deprimerē.* Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: *to put the possessions of the body into one s., those of the soul into the other, in alteram l. animi bona imponere, in alteram corporis.* Id. Tusc. 5, 17, 51. A pair of s.s., libra, tritina: v. BALANCE. *The Scales* (a constellation), libra, Manil.: *a balance with its two s.s., libra bilanx.* Mart. Cap. II. *A thin plate: natural or arti-*

ficial: 1. squāma: covered with s.s. (as fishes), squamis obductus. Cic. N. 11, 2, 47, 121: applied to scale-armour, Virg. Aen. 11, 771: *to s.s. of metal struck off by the hammer.* Plin. 34, 11, 24 (Q. v. Dimin., squāmula: *small s.s. fall from the surface of the skin, s. ex summa cute decidunt.* Cels. 5, 28, 17. 2. lāmīna (also contr. lamina, Hor.): *a thin plate of metal: defensive armour made of iron s.s., tegumen ferreū l. consertum.* Tac. H. 1, 79. Phr.: *a coat of scale-armour, cataphractes, ib.: fir comes closely compacted like s.s., nucamenta squamatum compacta.* Plin. 16, 10, 19, ad fin. III. *Regular gradation:* expr. by gradūs in pl. the s. of human society, g. sock-tati, humanae. Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: v. GRADATION.

IV. *Standard of proportion:* nearest word modūctus (cf. Suet. Ner. 49): maps on a larger s., tabulae ampliore modulo descriptae: sometimes also merely expr. by adj. of size: *a scar on a grander s., majus bellum.* Liv. 21, 2. Phr.: *a covered passage almost on the s. of a public building, cryptoporticus prope publici operis instar.* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 16: *there was never an engagement on a vaster s., non alias majore mole concursum.* Tac. A. 2, 46. V. A graduated instrument: *scāla (geometrical, etc.): (Kr.): v. MEASURE.

VI. *In music, diagramma, ātis, n.* Vitr. 5, 4, 1: *the s. from base to treble, scāla sonorum, id. 6, 1, 1: also, octachordum (a system of 8 notes), Boeth. Mus. 5, 14: *scale, Kircher, Musurg. vol. I. p. 214 (Rome, 1690). Phr.: to run down the s., vocem ab acutissimo sono naque ad gravissimum sonum recipere.* Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: (cf. omnes sonorum gradus perscqui, Id. Or. 18, 59). (N.B.—As the ancient system of music differed fundamentally from the modern, it is impossible to expr. in class. lang. a major or minor s. [*scale major, minor, quam vocant]: these terms are however used: a chromatic s., chroma; a diatonic s., diatonum; an enharmonic s., enharmonicon. Boeth. On the whole subj., v. Dict. Art. "Music.")

scale (v): 1. *To take off the scales:* desquamō, 1: *to s. fish, d. pisces.* Pl. An. 2, 9, 1. II. *To climb by ladders:* expr. by phr. with scālae, arum: *to s. a rampart, vallum scālae ascendere.* Caes. B. G. 5, 43: *to s. the walls, a postis murus ascendere.* Id. B. C. 1, 48: *scālae scandere muros, in muros evadere.* Liv. 29, 7: *to take a town by s.ing the walls, oppidum scālae capere.* Id. 8, 29, ad fin.: v. ESCALADE: *a machine for s.ing the walls, ascendens machina.* Vitr. 10, 13 (19), 3. *scalene:* scālēnus, Auson. Idyll. 12, proem. § 7: *a s.-triangle, scālēnon (-um), Ps.-Boeth. Ars Geom. p. 407, ed. Teubn.*

scaling-ladder: scālae, arum: *to mount the s.s., scālae egredi.* Sall. J. 61: *one or two s.s. were broken, unae alterae comminutae.* Id. Caes.: *Liv.: also ascensus, ūs.* Vitr. 10, 13 (19), 8.

scallion: *allium schoenoprasum (Linn.).

scallop (subs.): 1. A kind of shell-fish: pecten, Inis, m.: broad s.s., patuli p. Hor. S. 2, 4, 34: Plin. Dimin., pectunculius: Id. 9, 29, 45. II. A hollow made in the border of any thing: nearest word perh. *sinus, ūs (which is applied to the bend of a reaping-hook, the curve of a serpent in motion, etc.): v. foll. art.

scallop (v): perh. best expr. by sinuo, 1 (to curve, hollow out: it occurs trans. in Cels. 7, 2, ad fin.): a s.d. edge, *limbus introrsus sinuatus (cf. Tac. H. 5, 11): s.d. leaves, sinuosa folia lateribus. Plin. 16, 6, 8, ad init.

scalp (subs.): no prop. equiv.: expr. by cūctis, is, f. (skin): calvaria "cate" capillum gignente contegitur. Cels. 8, 1, ad init.: it may perh. be expr. by *exuviae (poet.; cf. Catull. 66, 63).

scalp (v): *cutem capiti aliquos detrabere.

scalpel: 1. scalpellum (prop. dimin. of foll.: the form scalpellus is used by Cels.): *to employ the s., s. ad-*

hibere, Cic. Sest. 64, 135. 2. scalprum (also scalper, r. Cels. 8, 3): v. KNIFE.

scaly: 1. squāmōsus: a s. dragon, a draco, Virg. G. 4, 408. 2. squāmōsus: a s. serpent, a anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154. 3. squāmiger, āra, ōrum: Ov.: Suet. 4. squāmifer, āra, ōrum: Lucan: Sen. 5. squāmātus (not class.): Tert.

scammony: scammonēa, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16 (the form scammonēum occurs in Cato; scammonium and -ia, in Plin.): *Convulsivus scammonēa, Linn.

scamp: scēlus, verbō, sufficer: v. BASAL, SOUNDREL.

scamper: expr. by phr.: to s. off, conficere se in pedes, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13: I s. off, ego me in pedes (sc. conficere), id. Eun. 5, 2, 5: fret, why don't you s. away? quin pedes vos in curriculum conficitis? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 91: to s. off in a hurry, abripere se subito, id. Mil. 2, 21: s. away, fac to propere celerem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1: to s. along the road, viam vorare, Catul. 35, 7.

scan: 1. To examine attentively: 1. contempler, 1 (to look closely at): to s. one's countenance, c. vultum, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 32: to s. the case most narrowly, caum accerrime c., Cic. Flac. 11, 26.

2. considero, 1: to s. anybody closely, c. aliquem diligenter, Suet. Cal. 36. Join: contempleri et c., Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33. 3. inspicio, exl. eum, 33 v. EXAMINE, LOOK INTO.

4. To divide a verse into feet. 1. expr. by metror, mensus, 4 (to measure): to s. a verse by syllables, not by intervals, pedes m. syllabulis non intervallis, Cic. Or. 57, 194: to s. a verse by feet, pedibus versum m., Mar. Vict. 2495 f. 2. scando, id. sum, 3: to s. a verse, a. versum, Claud. Epigr. 29, 2 (in a pun): Diomed. Phr.: to s. metres, metra enumerare, Cleod. 1889 f: to s. a line, pedes versuculi enumerare, Gramm. quoted by Kr.

scandal: 1. A flagrant offence: opprobrium (reproach): to be a s. to the state, opprobrio esse civitati, Nep. Con. 3, 4: the s. of the village (in concrete sense): s. pesti, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 4: v. REPROACH, DISGRACE. Phr.: to efface the s. of this order, hunc ordi conceptum turpitudinem atque infamiam delere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, extr.: the s. of the age, seculi labe atque macula, Cic. Balb. 6, 15: infamia, Ov. M. 8, 97: a s. to posterity, posteritatis crimen, id. Tr. 4, 9, 26. (N.B.—Scandalum is used by eccl. writers for a stumbling-block, cause of offence.) II. Defamatory talk: malignus sermo, Suet. Aug. 27: v. CALUMNY, SLANDER. Phr.: to talk s. behind one's back, de abeente detrachendi causa maledice contumeliose dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: to set a s. on foot respecting any one, aliquid sermonis in aliquem querere, id. Flac. 5, 13: contumelias in aliquem jacere, Tac. A. 2, 55, extr. Sometimes expr. by rumor, ib.; or fama, Virg. Aen. 4, 172.

scandalize: offendere, id. sum, 3: Cic. v. TO SHOCK, OFFEND.

scandalous: 1. probrobus (characterized by disgraceful conduct): of s. life, vita probrobus (et operus infamia), Tac. A. 3, 69: Cic. Font. 12, 27 (p. crimen): Hor. 2. expr. by probrium, flagitium (scandalous conduct): to be expelled from the senate for s. life, probri gratia senatu moveri, Sall. Cat. 21: to be regarded as s., probro esse, ib. 12: that s. behaviour of the soldiers, illa militum flagitia, Tac. A. 1, 27. (Offensiveness [R. and A.] denotes rather unpopularity than scandal.) 3. infamia, flagitiosus: v. INFAMOUS, DISGRACEFUL.

scandalously: flagitiose: v. DISGRACEFULLY.

scansion: scansio: Beda, 2368 f: *dimensio metrica (Kr.).

scant, scanty: 1. exiguus: a s. gown, e. toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: a s. number, e. numerus, Caes. B. G. 2, 39: a moderate or rather a s. structure, opus modicum ac potius e., Plin. Ep. 6, 10: s. praise, e. laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5. 2. angustus (narrow, confined), s. means at home, res a. domi, Juv. 3, 165. Join

exiguus atque a., Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9. 3. (Souls) (slight, trifling): a

wretchedly s. spot, misera ac t. praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: a s. stream, t. rivulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 19. 4. curtus (mutilated, defective: only fig.): a s. stock, c. suppellex, Pers. 4, 52: s. faith, c. fides, Juv. 14, 166: Hor. 5. malignus (stingy, sting), a s. fire, m. ignis, Mart. 10, 96, 7: Virg. 6. rarus (few and far between): s. bunches, r. racem, Virg. E. 5, 7. 7. parvus: v. SPARING.

scantily: 1. exiguus (for syn. see adj.): to furnish means s., e. sumptum praebere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: Cic. 2. angustus: Caes. B. G. 5, 24. 3. malignus: Mela: Sen.: v. SPARINGLY, POORLY.

scantiness: 1. exiguitas: the s. of the forces, e. copiarum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: Cic.: Caes. 2. angustia, Arum, f. pl.: the s. of the stock of corn, a. rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: the s. of their pay, a. stipendii, Tac. A. 1, 35.

scap: scap: caper emissarius, Vulg. Lev. xvi. 26. Phr.: am I to be the s. of your folly? men placuere oportet fieri ob stultitiam tuam? Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 36. (So perh. placuere: cf. Liv. 21, 10, ad fin., nec delendum solum id placuere [Hannibalem] rupti foederis, etc.)

—grace: nebulo: Cic.: Hor.: v. PRODIGAL.

scapulary: *scapulare: vestis scapularis (Kr.).

scar (subs.): cicatrix: an ugly s., foeda c., Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 60: to form a s. (over a wound), c. ducere, Liv. 29, 32: inducere, Cels. 7, 28: to show the s. of wounds received in front, ostendere c. adverso corpore exceptas, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 33: Liv. 2, 21: of the mark of a tooth on the bark of a tree, Virg. G. 2, 379. Dimin. cicatricula (a small s.): Cels. 2, 10, extr.

scar (u): expr. by *cicatricibus foedere.

scarce (adj.): rarus: to prefer s. things to common, antepondere rara vulgaribus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: faithfulness in friendships is rare, r. in amicitia fides, Plin. Ep. 6, 10: v. r. s. perrarus, Liv.: v. RARE, UNCOMMON. Phr.: make yourselves s., hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24.

—scarcely: 1. Of completeness: barely: 1. vix: it was s. right, v. erat rectum, Cic. Att. 6, 9, ad fin.: s. believing my senses, v. mi ipse credens, Cat. 31, 5: reduced to s. 500, v. ad D. deducti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: s. 30 days, v. dum xxx. dies, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: s. or not at all, v. aut omnino non, id. Att. 3, 31, 2: v. aut nullo modo, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20. The foll. also occur: s., ... much less, vix ... nedum, id. Fam. 16, 8: Liv. 24, 4: s. ... yet, v. ... sed tamen, Cic. Pis. 12, 27. Stronger forms: v. saltem, Quint. 6, 4, 15: vix, vixque, Albinov. 1, 167. S. any one, v. ullus, Liv. 24, 5, ad init.: also in pl., v. pauci, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 7: but these phr. are more usu. with fere: nemo f., id. Am. 1, 5: non f. quisquam, id. Sest. 23, 51: non ullus f., Caes. B. G. 5, 33: s. any but the names of the kings, tantum f. regum nomina, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: with s. any harbours, prope nulla portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, ad fin. 2. aegre (with difficulty and effort, opp. to facile): they s. refrain from attacking the camp, a. abstinere quin castra oppugnarent, Liv. 4, 45: Cic. Sen. 72. Join: vix aegreque, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27: vix et aegre, Flor. 2, 10. Phr.: s. alive, male vivus, Ov. A. 2, 660: to have s. enough corn for 30 days, frumentum exigue dierum xxx. habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: also expr. by haud, non facile, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Rep. 1, 3, ad fin.

II. Of time: hardly: 1. vix (strengthened freq. by dum: v. proceed.): the foll. clause is introduced most freq. by quum: poet. also by et or que, or without connecting word: he had s. said this, when ... v. ea fatus erat, quum ... Virg. Aen. 6, 190: see also ib. 5, 857;

8, 520: I had s. said half when he caught my meaning, v. dum dimidium dixeram, intellexerat, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 4. Strengthened by other advs.: I have s. read the letter, v. tandem legi litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, init.: he had s. ceased, v. bene desierat, Ov. M. 2, 47. 2. expr. by tantum quod: I had s. arrived when the letter was handed to me, t. q. veneram quum litterae redditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, init.: v. JUST.

scarce, scarcity: 1. paucitas (fewness): a wonderful s. of panthers, mira pantherarum p., Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2. 2. penuria (dearth): in a time of s., in penuria, Plin. 18, 13, 34, ad fin.: a s. of good men, p. bonorum, Cic. Brut. 1, 2. 3. angustia, arum (straits, inadequate supply): a s. of provisions, a. rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: Cic. 4. difficultas (difficulty of obtaining anything): a s. of money, d. numaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 69: a s. of provisions, d. annonae, Suet. Aug. 41. 5. caritas (high price): first s. then positive want, primum c., deinde inopia, Auct. pro Dom. 10, 25: in a time of s., in caritate, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 5, 8: it was a year of very great s., annus in summa c. fuit, id. Verr. 3, 93, 216: v. DEARTH. 6. inopia: v. WANT, DISTRIBUTION. Phr.: the people were suffering from a great s. of provisions, plebs acri annona fatigabatur, Tac. A. 4, 6: a season of s. had arisen, annona acrior inciderat, Suet. Tib. 8: frumentum angustius proveniret, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.

scarce: terreo, 2: the reeds s. the birds, arundo c. volucres, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: v. TO FRIGHTEN.

—arow: perh. formido, Inis, f. (a string with feathers fastened at intervals, linea pennis distincta dicta f., Sen. Ira. 2, 11, 5): cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 4.

scarf: perh. mitella (a s. or handkerchief by which a broken arm is suspended): Cels. 8, 10, 3. As an article of dress perh. chlamys, ydis, f.: v. Dict. Ant.

scarification: scarificatio, Col. 6, 12, 1: Plin.

scarify: scarifico, 1: to s. the gums, s. gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26.

scarlet (subs. and adj.): coccum (prop. a berry: hence s. colour or cloth): a garment dyed with brilliant s., rubro c. tincta vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102: s. colour, cocc. color, Plin. 33, 7, 37: robes made of purple and s., purpura coccosque nexi tunicae, Suet. Ner. 34. Hence adj. coccineus, or more freq. coccinus: s. garments, coccina (n. pl.), Mart. 14, 131. Phr.: a lad clothed in s., puerulus coccinatus, Suet. Dom. 4: the s. oak, illex aquifolia, Plin. 16, 8, 12 (*querus coccifera, Linn.): the s. fever, *febris purpurea, scarlatina (Kr.).

scarred (part. and adj.): cicatriciōsus: a s. face, c. facies, Quint. 4, 1, 61.

scarp: *declivitas valli interior (R. and A.).

scartheless: incollūms: v. SAFE (II).

scatter: A. Trans.: 1. To throw about: 1. spargo, id. sum, 3 (to streu): to s. money amongst the populace, s. numos populo, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: to s. roses, a. rosas, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 22. Join: s. et disseminare, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: v. TO SPARKLE. 2. dissipio, 1 (to disperse): she s. d. the limbs of her brother about, dissipavit fratris sui membra, Cic. Man. 9, 22: to s. the enemy, hostes d., id. Fam. 2, 10, 2. Fig.: to s. cares, d. curas, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17. 3. dispersio, id. sum, 3 (with perf. part. in reflex. sense): a multitude s. d. in every direction, dispersa in omnes partes multitudo, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. Join: d. et dissipati, id. B. G. 5, 28: fust ad d., Cic. Sest. 42, 91. Fig.: to s. false reports, d. falsos rumores, Tac. H. 2, 96. 4. distilio, jeci, jectum, 3 (freq. milit. term): to s. a column of soldiers, d. phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: the south-wind s. the vessels, auuster distilct naves, Tac. A. 2, 23: to s. their corpses over the deep, d. corpora ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 70. Fig.: topics unarranged and s. d. promiscu-

ously up and down, res sparse et vago
dejectae, Act. Her. 4, 2, 3. 6. dis-
pello, pilli, pulsum, (to drive apart;
rare): to s. the shades (of night), d. um-
bras, Virg. Aen. 5, 839: s. d. cattle, pecudes
dispulsa, Cic. Att. 7, 7, ad fin. 8.
discitlo, cussil, mactum, s. v. to. BEAT
UP. 7. fuso, fudi, fuscum, s. (to pour
forth, sp. as allit. term, (to v.):
scour, sweep, & then, dilate half asleep,
somnolens fugant fuge, Sall. Jug. 7.
Fig. 1. blemishes which carelessness has
s. d. (freely) throughout, maculae quae
incurrit, fudit, Hor. A. P. 372. 8.
diffido, distilli, dilatum, (to bear away
in different directions: rare): to s.
ember, d. favillam, Lucr. 2, 676: Hor.
9. disarto, serto, s. v. to SPREAD
ABROAD. Phr.: *figit* has s. d. my
friends, fuga amicos distraxit, Cic. Fam.
4, 12, 2: the breezes s. everything, aures
omnia discerpunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 111: to s.
armies, agmina diruere, Hor. Od. 4,
14, jo: to s. them abroad, agere diversos,
Virg. Aen. 1, 70: to s. ashes over the
fields, cinerem iactare per agros, Id. G.
1, 81: the bodies of the slain lay s. d.
about all over the field, corpora caesa
toto camp. ac prostrata diverse iacebant,
Ovid. B. Afr. 40, ad fin. 11. To
disperse; esp. in hostile sense: B.
Intrans. 1. expr. by preced.
verbs with *pron. reflect.* or *in pass.*: to s.
in *figit* in every direction, so in
figam passim super, Liv. 33, 15, ad
fin.: 37, 20. cf. *supr.* (1, 2). 2. di-
labor, paus, (esp. of armies, gradually
diminishing and melting away): Sall.
Jug. 18 (exercitus amissio duce brevi
dilatatur): Liv.

zenthus, Virg. Aen. 7. 648: a s. of religious rites, religionum c. Suet. Ner. 56. 2. spritor (poet. and rare): a s. of the gods, a deorum, Ov. M. 8. 613: v. DESISTER.

scornful: fastidiosus: s. of Latin literature, l. literarum Latinarum, Cic. Brut. 70, 247: v. CONTEMPTUOUS, DAINFUL. (Also contemptor, spritor may be used: s. temper, contemptor animus [et superbia], Sall. Jug. 64: cf. L. G. 9 598.)

scornfully: 1. contemptum: speaking boastfully of themselves, and s. of the Roman people, magnificae se et c. de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9. 41: Tac. (Not. in Cic.) 2. fastidiosus (over nicely and disdainfully): to look on s. f. spectare, Cic. Or. 1. 61, 258. 3. nāsūtū (turning up the nose at anything): you who s. pull to pieces my writings, tu qui s. scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4. 7. 1.

scorpion: 1. A venomous reptile: 1. scorpio, Onia, m.: also scorpius, l. m.: s. s. tail, scorpius cauda, Plin. 11. 37, 62: a s. will come out, scorpius exibat, Ov. M. 15, 371. 2. nēpa, ae, f. (collat. form nēpas: an African word: you see s. use their stings, nepas aculeis uti s. s. Cic. Fin. 5. 15, 42. 3. In astronomy, one of the signs of the zodiac:

1. scorpior or scorpius: Petr. 39 (scorpio): Hor. Od. 2. 11, 17 (scorpius). 2. nēpa or nepas: Cic. N. D. 2. 43, 109 (poet.). III. A sea fish: scorpio, Plin. 32, 11, 53. IV. A military engine for throwing darts, stones, etc.: scorpio: Gallus being wounded in the right side and deprived of life by a s., Gallus scorpiōne ab latere dextro transiectus exanimatusque concidit, Caes. B. G. 7. 25: Veg. Mil. 4, 22 (whence it appears to have been a sort of ballista or cross-bow): Liv.

—grass or wort: scorpio: Plin. 21, 15, 54. (Spartium scorpius, Linn.)

—tail: scorpius: Apul. Herb. tribita, vocifugalia: v. TAX. Phr.: to get off s.-free, *immunem abire, evadere, dimitti: v. IMPUNITY (with).

scotch (s): Phr.: the serpent is s'd, not killed, *collisus quidem, ut aiunt, serpens: non autem extinctus (interfectus).

—scottish: *scoticus: Claud. Scotthman: Scoticus (usu. pl.): Claud.

Scotland: Scotia: Isld. scoundrel: nēbūlo, furcifer, vēstīrīor (old rogue) etc.: v. BASCAL.

scour (v): 1. To clean by rubbing: tergeo s. tergo, tero, 2 and 3: let one wash the silver, the other s. the embossed vessels, hic lavet argentum, vasa aspera terget alter, Juv. 14. 62: some s. their smooth shields, pars clipeos leves tergent, Virg. Aen. 7. 626. II. To pass swiftly over: 1. percurro, cū-curri, or curri, 1: to s. the Picenian territory, agrum Picenum p., Caes. B. C. 1. 15. 2. corripio, ripul, reptum, 3 (poet.): the chariots s'd the plain, campum currus corripuerit, Virg. G. 3. 104.

3. verro, 3: v. TO SWEEP. 4. vāgor, pervāgor, 1 (to roam over): cf. Cic. Ver. 5, 37, fin. hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt (piratical cruisers s'd the seas).

scourge (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. flagellum (the severest instrument of the kind: cf. Hor. S. 1. 3, 119, where it has the epithet horrible, as opp. to scutica, a common whip): this merciful one revived the use of the s., hic misericors flagella retulit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4. 12: to be beaten to death with s., ad mortem flagellis caedi, Hor. S. 1. 2, 41. (N.B.—Strictly dimin. of flagrum; which word however appears to have gone partly out of use. The latter occurs Liv. 28, 11, caesa flagro Vestalis est, a Vestal underneath the punishment of the s.; and Suet. Oth. 2.) 2. Ibra, drum, n. pl. (app. identical with the flagellum; consisting of leather straps): to flog anyone with a s., toris aliquem caedere, Cic.

Phil. 8. 8, 24: Ter. 3. scāticus (less severe): cf. supr. 1. Phr.: he orders the youth to be stripped, and the s. to be applied, adolescentem nudat jubet verberare afflrigi, Liv. 8, 28: the Porcian law forbids the s. to be applied to the person of a Roman citizen, Porcia lex virgas ab omnium civium Romanorum corpore amovit, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 12.

II. Fig.: a dreadful visitation: 1. pestis, ia, f.: that fury and s. of his country, illa furia ac p. patriae, Cic. Sest. 14, 33. 2. clades, ia, f. (poet.): the s. of Libya, c. Libya, Virg. Aen. 8, 844. 3. furia; poet. Erinnyes: v. FURY.

scourge (v): 1. verberō, 1: to s. a Roman citizen, civem Romanum v., Cic. Rep. 2, 31, fin. 2. expr. by verbera, virgae (esp. in phr. virgis caedere): v. TO FLOG. (Vapulare is rather to be beaten, as a lighter punishment than to be scourged: v. TO BEAT, A. G.)

scouring (subs.): expr. by verbera, um, n. pl. (lashes): to torture with chains and s. and every kind of punishment, vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio ex cruciare, Cic. Man. 5, 11: I am not afraid of s., verbera non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121. FIG.: the s. of the tongue, verbera linguae, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3: v. FLOCCORO.

scout (v): 1. explorātor (gen. term to denote a spy or a reconnoiterer: whereas speculator denotes simply one sent out to ascertain the position of the foe): to ascertain anything by s., de aliqua re per exploratores certiorare fieri, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: to send forward s. (a reconnoitering party), exploratores praemittere, Curt. 5, 1. 2. speculator (for syn. v. supr.): the s. observes the royal army from a watch-tower, a contemplatur regum agmen e specula quadam, Liv. 24. Init.: Caes. 3. praecursor (like antecursor, denoting strictly a kind of military pioneer: used also fig. for a secret agent): Join: praecursor et emissarius, Cic. Ver. 5, 41, fin.

scout (s): 1. To act as a s.: speculator, 1: v. TO SPY. II. To reject with disdain: repudiō, 1: v. TO REJECT, SCURN.

scowl (s): Phr.: frontem contrahere, Cic. Clu. 26, ad fin.: v. TO FROWN.

scowl (subs.): frontis contractio: v. FROWN. Still more precisely, aspectus terribilis, trucidatus: cf. Cic. Sest. 8, 19.

scowling (adj.): trucidatus, trux: with s. eyes, oculis trucidatis, Pl. Aa. 2, 3, 11: cf. Tac. H. 4, 32, med. (quo trucidulento visu foret): a s. face and threatening eyes, facies trux oculique minaces, Lucan 7, 291: a s. countenance, vultus trux, Hor. Epod. 5, 4.

scraggy: 1. strigōsus (all skin and bone): a s. dog, canis s. (opp. to obesus), Col. 7, 12, 8: s. horses, equi s., Liv. 27, 47, init.: a very s. dog, capella corporis strigōsulmi, Col. 7, 6, extr. 2. mācer, cra, crum (lean): a black s., and crook-backed man, homo niger et m. et pandus, Quint. 6, 3, 58.

3. exilis: v. LEAN, THIN.

scramble (s): 1. To attempt to seize hastily: diripio, ut, reptum, 3: he threw the dice into the midst, which the boys began to scramble for, talos jecit in medium, quos pueri d. cooperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: to s. for apples and sweetmeats, poma et opsonia d., Suet. Aug. 98, med. II. To climb up anything by seizing objects with the hands: scandō, dl, sum, 3: v. TO CLIMB.

scramble (subs.): expr. by verb: v. PRECIPIT. art.

scrap: frustum (anything broken off: used of food): a scrap must needs fall from the mouth of a chicken when it is feeding, necesse est f. cadere ex pulli ore quum pascutur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27. Comically: a s. of a boy, frustum pueri, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 67. Dimin. frustulum (rare and very late): a s. of bread, panis f., App. v. FRAGMENT.

scrape (subs.): perplexity, difficulty, angustiae, arum: to get into a very great s., in summas a. adduct, Cic. Quint. 5, 19. Also expr. by haerere, in saelebra esse, etc.: v. TO GRAPPLE.

scrape (v): 1. scābo, scābi, 3: v. TO SCRATCH. 2. rādo, rādi, rāsum, 3 (to prick with a tool): to s. the beams, signa radere, Lucan 5, 1266. Comp. corādo, 3 (to s. together): he will s. together ten minae from somewhere, minas decem corradet alicunde, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34: v. TO RUB, GRATE. Phr.: to bow and s., nimis humilī adulatorioque corporis gestu uti: v. TO BOW.

scrapor: used in baths: strigil, ia, f.: or strigilla, ia, f.: by the energetic use of the s., vehementi strigilla usu, Suet. Aug. 80: Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30 (nom. strigilla): Juv. II. Scraping iron:

1. nullum (an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare): to clean the ploughshare with s., vomerem rallo purare, Plin. 18, 19, 45. 2. rādūre (for scraping pitch off barrels, etc.): cf. Col. 12, 18, 5.

scraping: 1. The act of s.: rāstrā: Col. 4, 29, ad med. II. That which is taken off by s.: 1. rāmentum: to preserve grapes in s.-tree s. (or sawdust), uvae ramentis abietis servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18, fin. 2. strigmentum: cf. Plin. 20, 3, 8, 17.

scratch (subs.): a mark made by a nail or other sharp instrument: no exact equivalent; perh. lēvis cicatrix is the nearest.

scratch (v): 1. To rub or tear a surface: 1. rādo, al, sum, 3: v. TO SCRAPE. 2. scāpo, psi, psum, 3: to s. up the earth with the nails, terram unguibus scāpere, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26. II. To wound slightly: scōco, culctum, 1: lest I should be s'd with sharp nail, acuto ne scer ungui, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47: lest thorns s. your legs, ne crura secern sceler, Ov. M. 1, 509. III.

To rub with the nails: 1. rādo, 3: let not women s. their cheeks, mulieres genas ne radunto, xii. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23, fin. 2. scābo, scābi, 3: to s. the head, caput s., Hor. S. 1, 10, 71. 3. scāpo, psi, psum, 3: to s. the head with one finger, caput, uno digito s., Juv. 9, 133. IV. To s. out, to erase: Erādo, 3: he s'd out (the name of) Merula from the list of senators, Merulam senatoris albo erasit, Tac. A. 4, 42. See also, TO ERASE.

scrawl (v): v. TO SCRIBBLE. **scrawl** (subs.): v. SCRIBBLE.

scream (subs.): vāgulus, ūa, m. (of an infant): vociferatio: nīlīstia, ūa, m. (hooping): v. CRY, SHRIEK.

scream (v): cūrio, 1: (howl): v. TO CRY OUT, SCREECH, SHRIEK.

screech (v): tūlio, 1: the symphes s'd from the highest peak, summoque ululante vertice nymphae, Virg. Aen. 4, 168.

—owl: 1. tūlio: the s.-owls strike with the swans, certant cynis ululae, Virg. Ec. 8, 55: cf. Plin. 10, 11, 16. 2. strix, striga, f.: Plin. 11, 39, 95 (stryx flammea, Linn.): v. OWL.

screen (subs.): 1. suffigium, ūa, n. (any shelter, count. gen.): there was no s. either from the rain or the sun, a nullum aut imbris aut solis Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 2. umbella (a sunshade, parasol): v. PARASOL. 3. umbricula, ūrum, m.: a golden s. kept off the hot sun, aures pellebant tepidus u. soles, Ov. F. 2, 311. See also AWRING. 4. vēlāmentum: seeking a s. for their lusts, quaerentes libidinibus suis v., Sen. vit. beat. 12, fin.

screen (v): tēgo, xl, ctum, 3: the harbour was s'd from the wind, portus ab vento tēgebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: to s. and protect any one, aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66, fin.

screw (subs.): cochlea: to be worked by s. (of a wine-press), cochleis torqueri, Vitr. 6, 6 (9), 3: id. 5, 12, 5 (where the cochlea forms part of a machine for drawing water): a s. nail or bolt, *clavus cochleatus.

screw (v.): Phr.: cochleis torquere (v. preced. art.): or if the sense is to *fasten with s.s.*, "clavis cochleatis figere."

scribble (v.): Phr.: aliquid illucere chartis (lit., to dash anything on paper). Hor. 8, 1, 4, 36. What a (careless) s., has literas gallinas scripsit, Pl. Pa. 1, 1, 27.

scribe (sub.): 1. scriba, s. m. (first a public clerk or writer, afterwards a secretary) the order (of the scribes) is honourable, for to the good faith of these men are entrusted the public laws, and the sentences of the magistrates. (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae, periculosa magistratuum committuntur, Cic. Verr. 3, 79, 183: if M. Tullius, my s., were present, si M. Tullius, s. meus, adesset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2 (v. Smith's Dict. Ant. 1012). 2. actibarius (a kind of short-hand writer who took notes of the speeches delivered in court): Suet. Caes. 55: v. SHORT-HAND-WRITER. 3. amanuensis, m., also, a maun, s. servus (neither found in Cicero: a private secretary): Suet.: v. SECRETARY. 4. librarius (a transcriber of books, a copyist): a blunder of the s., librari mendum, Liv. 38, 55.

scrip (sub.): a small bag: 1. sacculus (a small bag, for money): cf. Plin. 2, 51, 52: Juv. 11, 27: v. BAG. 2. crumena, marsupium: v. PUSK. **Scriptura**: Scriptura: usu. sancta scriptura (S. S.), Scrr. Eccl.

scrivener: 1. A money lender: 1. fenerator: v. USURER. 2. nummularius (money broker): for in the case of a s. he cut off his hands, nam nummulario manus amputavit, Suet. Galb. 9. Dimin., nummulariorius (term of contempt): Sen. Apoc. med. 11. Notary: scriba: v. NOTARY.

scrofula: struma: Cels. 5, 28, 7: Plin.

scrofulous: strumposus: Col. 7, 10, 3: Juv. 10, 300.

scroll: volumen, inis, n. (anything that is rolled or wound up): a s. full of the most unfair complaints, v. plenum querelarum iniquissimae, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2: to unroll (s.), read them, volumina evolvere, Quint. 2, 15, 24.

scrub (v.): tergeo or tergo, si, sum, 2 or 3: v. TO SCOUR, RUB.

scruple (sub.): 1. Doubt, difficulty, hesitation, arising from the questionable propriety of an act: 1. religio (s. of conscience): to raise a s. in any one's mind, inficere r. alicui, Cic. Caec. 33, 97: so, oblata religio Cornuto est, a s. was raised in his mind, id. Fam. 10, 12, med.: and, afferre r., id. de Or. 2, 90, fin.: I have no s. about it, nulla mihi r. est, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70: r. mihi non est quominus . . . Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15.

2. scrupulus (uneasiness of mind, difficulty, embarrassment): without s., sine s., Col. 5, 11 (not so in Cic.). 3. Join: scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio (an uneasy, perplexed feeling), Cic. Clu. 28, 76. 3. dubitatio, cunctatio: v. DOUBT, HESITATION. 4. A weight or measure: scrupulus (asm. in neuter, scrupulum or scrupulum): if a s. of gold is put in there, si ibi auri s. imponatur, Vitr. 7, 8, med.: eight s.s., scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1. Off a s.: weighing a s., scrupularia, Plin. 33, 8, 43 (scrupulari differentia). By scruples (in weight), scrupulum (scrupul.), Plin. 22, 24, 56, med.

scruple (v.): dubito, cunctor, etc.: v. TO DOUBT, HESITATE. More precisely expro. by religio mihi est: v. preced. art. (1.).

scrupulous (adj.): 1. religious (implying extreme conscientiousness): the s. state ordered the consul to vow games and a present to Jupiter, civitas r. ludos Jovi donumque votere consulens jussit, Liv. 31, 9, ad fin.: throughout those days also s. husbandmen abstain from agricultural labours, per hos quoque dies abinent terrenis operibus agricolae r., Col. 11, 2, fin. 2. sanctus (unimpeachable, highly upright and conscientious): Join: in publicis religionibus sanctus

et diligens, Cic. Verr. 5, 19, 49: v. UPRIGHT. 3. diligens, anxius; sollicitus: v. ANXIOUS, CAREFUL. (N.B.—Scrupulosus in this sense late, and best avoided.)

scrupulously: 1. Very conscientiously: religiose: to give testimony s., dicere testimonium r., Cic. Coel. 22, fin. Or expro. by modal abl., summa religione adhibita, or summa usus religione.

2. carefully: accuratim: diligenter: v. CAREFULLY.

scrupulousness (sub.): 1. religio: on account of the faith and s. of the judge, propter fidem et religionem iudicia, Cic. R. Com. 15, fin.: s. in giving advice, r. in consilio dando, Cic. Fam. 11, 29, med.: cf. Cic. Or. 8, 25 (eorum religiosum cum serviret orator).

2. diligentia: a writer of extreme s. (in matters of style), scriptor diligentiae nimiae, Quint. 3, 11, 22.

scrutinise: scrutor, perscrutor, excolo, etc.: v. TO SEARCH, EXAMINE.

scrutiny: scrutatio, perscrutatio, inquisitio, etc.: v. EXAMINATION, INVESTIGATION.

scurd (v.): Phr.: to s. along: no exact equivalent: perh. raptim s. celebris ferri, cf. Virg. G. 1, 197: the chariots s. along the plain, praecipiti certamine campum corripere curtus, lb. 3, 104. See also to HURRY, HASTEN.

scurf (sub.): 1. rixa: (brawl, quarrel; esp. when attended with blows): v. FRAY.

2. turba (tumult, uproar, "row"): Rubrius himself is wounded in the s., ipse Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, 67.

scurf (v.): rixor, i: v. TO QUARREL.

scull (sub.): 1. Of the head:

1. calvaria ("os capitis cerebrum tegens," Forcell.): Cels. 8, 1: the s. of a mad dog, canis rabiosi c., Plin. 30, 6, 18.

2. os capitis (the s. considered as a bone: cf. supr. 1): to drink out of s.s., *ex ossibus humanorum capium bibere.

11. Kind of oar: palma, palmula: v. PADDLE, OAR.

scullery (sub.): "lixarum officina.

scullion (sub.): perh. "lixa, ae, m. (usu. enumerated among camp-followers: v. SUTLER).

sculptor (sub.): 1. sculptor s. sculptor (either a sculptor or an engraver): Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 4: Plin. 29, 6, 38: v. ENGRAVER. 2. expr. by circuml.: qui marmor sculpti, cf. Plin. 36, 4, 5 (marmor sculpendo primum omnium inclaureunt, they were the first who attained celebrity as sculptors in marble).

sculpture (sub.): 1. The art of carving: 1. sculptura s. sculptura: (carving in stone, wood, etc.): s. embraces wood, ivory, marble, glass, precious stones, sculptura lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas complectitur, Quint. 2, 21, 9: cf. Plin. 16, 40, 77: v. ENGRAVING.

2. expr. by verb: the art of s. was invented by . . . ars [marmoris, etc.] sculpendi ab . . . reperta est: the Athenians excelled in marble s., "praecipuum Athenenses marmoris sculpendi laudem habuerunt: v. TO SCULPTURE. 3. statuaria (more precisely, statuary, as an art: rare): Plin. 35, 12, 45. 4. A work executed by a sculptor: expr. by opus, marmor, esp. in connexion with verb sculpto: a rich s. of foreign marble, externo marmore dives opus, Ov. A. A. 1, 70: he was famed for a s. representing the Venus of Gnidos, marmore nobilitatus est, Gnidiacque Venere, Plin. 7, 38, 30: Athens is famed for its marble s.s., "inclauerunt Athenae operibus marmore sculptis: his s.s. at Rome are . . . Romae ejus opera sunt . . . Plin. 36, 45, 66 s. and 6 where the context defines).

Also signum marmoreum: Plin. 36, 5, 5 (sunt in Chido et alla signa marmorea illustrum artificum).

sculpture (v.): sculpo, scalpo, psalptum, s. (including both sculpture and engraving: for the supposed difference between the two forms of the word, v. Dict. Antiq. s. v. Sculptura): s.d. of stone or heaven out of oak, e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: Ov. M. 10, 248 (niveum mirā arte sculpsit ebur).

(N.B.—Caelare is to carve, chase, or emboss in metal: v. TO CHASE.)

scum (sub.): 1. spuma (gen. term): v. FOAM. 2. scoria (of metals) it is called s. (or dross), scoria appellatur, Plin. 33, 4, 21: cf. id. 34, 11, 24. Phr.: the s. of the state, sentina (lit., bilge-water) reipublicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: cf. id. Att. 1, 19. See also REFUSE (fig.).

scurf (sub.): 1. furfur, ūris, m. (a disease of the skin of the head common with children): oft. pl.: Plin. 26, 1, 2: also 20, 9, 39. 2. porrigo, inia, f. a cutaneous disease of the head; dandruff: Cels. 6, 2: Hor. S. 2, 3, 126 (caput porrige foedum).

scurly (adj.): porriginosus: a s. head, caput p.: Plin. Val. (Forcell.): cf. preced. art.

scurrlity (sub.): 1. scurrilitas Quint. 11, 1, 30 (affectata scurrilitas: offensive s., foeda et insulsa), Tac. Or. 22, estr. 2. expr. by scurrilis, e: there was a s. about his wit, *facetiae ejus scurrile nonnulli habebant; infamous for his s., scurrili loquendi genere infamis: v. SCURRILIOUS. 3. maledicentia (abusive): Gell. 3, 3, fin. (asidua m. et proba in principis civitatis): v. ABUSE, REVILING.

scurtle: scurrilis, e (fit only scurrilous) for a low buffoon): a s. jest, a Jocus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 33: Suet. Vesp. 22, init. (dicacitas plurima, et sic a ac sordida ut ne pretextatis quidem verbis absterneret).

scurrlously: scurriliter: Plin. 4, 25, 3.

scurvy: *scorbutus: Med. T.

scutcheon (sub.): perh. *scutum; insigne (insigne): v. COAT (of arms).

scuttle (sub.): perh. *corbis carbonaria.

scuttle (v.): i. e. to bore a hole through the bottom of a ship, and so sink it, "navis fundum perforare, pertundere ac deprimere."

soyhe: falx fenaria: Cato, R. R. 11, med.: or simply falx, where the context defines, Varr. R. R. 1, 49 (herban falcibus subsecare).

sea (sub.): 1. mare: (most gen. term: sea as opp. to land): on s. and land, terra marique, Sall. Cat. 13, et pass.: the s. is a destruction to sailors' exitum est mare nautis, Hor. Od. 1, 28 18: the ship-bearing s., mare navigerum, Lucr. 1, 3. Also used for a particular s.: the upper (Ionian) s., superum m., Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69: our (Mediterranean) s., nostrum m., Caes. B. G. 5, 1: the Tuscan s., mare Tyrrhenum, Hor. Od. 1, 11: the Atlantic s., mare Atlanticum, Mel. 3, 1. 2. aequor, ōdis, n. (prop. a level surface: hence the expanse of the s.: poet.): we run over the s. in our ship, trabe curritus ae., Virg. Aen. 3, 191: the too boisterous s., imperiosius ae., Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8: v. oft. p.: he calms the swollen s., tumida aequora placat, Virg. Aen. 1, 143. Also for a particular s., lb. 67 (Tyrrhenum aequor).

3. pelagus, i, n. (the open s.): chiefly poet.: spread your sails to the open s., p. da vela patenti, Virg. Georg. 2, 41: when the s. was in a storm, saeviente pelago, Tac. Ann. 15, 46: they began to push for the open s., pelagus petere cooperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 40.

4. pontus (the deep s.): the ocean: chiefly poet.: a long tract of s., longus p., Hor. Od. 3, 38: the waters of the s., aequora ponti, Virg. Georg. 1, 469. Specially, the Euxine s., tumens P., Ov. Met. 15, 756: here the vast Euxine s. opens itself, see Ingens P. aperit, Mel. 1, 19.

5. ōcéānus: v. OCEAN. Other more exceptional or ornamental phrr. are (1) sālum (the salt s.): the s. overpowering us, superante salo, Virg. Aen. 1, 537: he kept his ship at anchor in the (open) s., procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8: also, sal, sālis, m.: the face of the calm s., salis placidi vultus, Virg. Aen. 5, 848: on the Tuscan s., sale Tyrrheno, lb. 6, 697: (2) frētum (prop. a narrow s. or

strait: v. STRAIT: the scave of the Libyan s., Libyal untrei, Ov. Fast. 3, 568: esp. pl. while rivers shall run into s., in freta dum fluvii current, Virg. Aen. 1, 607: (3) vada, orum, pl. (strictly, shallows = aquora: also used poet.): ships overlap the bounds of the s., rates transitiv v., Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24: (4) marmor, oris, n. (prop. a smooth, marble-like surface): the oars struggle in the sluggish s., in lento luctantur m. tensae, Virg. Aen. 7, 28: as many waves as roll in the Libyan s., quam multi Libyco volvantur marmore fluctus, ib. 7, 8: (5) altum (the deep: mare being understood; in oblique cases only: both poet. and prose): to project into the s., emine in altum, Liv. 44, 11: (ships) carried out to s., in altum provectae, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: (6) Neptūnus (meton.: poet.): if Eurus have sunk them in the s., si praecepit Neptuno immereri Eurus, Virg. Georg. 4, 29: (7) names of special portions of the s.: s. of Aeg., Palus Maeotis, Plin. H. N. 2, 67, 67: Red s., Sinus Arabicus, ib. Phr.: to put to s.: (1) solvo, vi, lūm, 3; with or without navem or ancoram expressed: Caes. B. G. 4, 36 (solvere naves): they embarked and put to s., naves conseruerunt et e terra solverunt, id. B. C. 3, 101: Cic.: after having put to s., ancora soluta, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 13: So, funem solve, Virg. Aen. 5, 773: cf. phaselum solve, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29: (2) prōvehor, ctus, 3 (to push out): the ships having put to s. later, serius a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: (3) consero, 3: v. to EMBARK. To be at s., nāvigo, 1: I have written this while at s., haec scripsi navigans, Cic. Att. 16, 7, extr.: so, in alto navigare, id. Inv. 2, 51, 133: to be at s., in fig. sense, i. e. in doubt: fluctuo, 1: Sen. Ep. 52: to be quite at s., in summo versari errore, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: I am not one whose mind is at s., non sumus il quorum animus vagetur errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: a s. of troubles: fluctus (pl.), Nep. Att. 6: Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: in the s. of business, rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85: salum acriminosum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: tumultuosum mare, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16: half-s over: temulentus, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: tidus, Mart. 5, 85, 5: ex vino vacillans, Cic. in Quint. 8, 3, 66.

sea (adj.): 1. mārīnus (of or relating to the sea as a natural element): s-coats, m. fulicae, Virg. G. 1, 362: a s-nymph, m. nympha, Cat. Epith. Pel. 16. 2. mārītīmus, or mārītīmus (with ref. to naval affairs): s-voyages, maritimi cursus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 131: s-coast, ora maritima, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: v. MARITIME. 3. aequoreus (= marinus: poet.): Amzur, brilliant with s-waters, aequoreis aqulis splendidus, Mart. 10, 51, 8: the race of s-creatures, genus aequoreum, Virg. Georg. 3, 241. — **bear:** *urus maritimus, Linn.: u. marinus, Pall. — **beaten:** fluctifragus: Lucr. 1, 306 (f. litus). — **board:** v. SEA-COAST, below. — **born:** mārīnus, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 13: or by circuml., orta mari (Venus). — **breeze:** maritimus afflatus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32. — **call:** 1. phōca: Virg. G. 4, 432: v. SEAL. 2. vitūlus marinus: Plin. 32, 11, 51. — **captain:** nāvarchus, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 186. — **carp:** mērla, Ov. Hal. 114. — **coast:** 1. ōra maritima: Caes. B. C. 3, 5. 2. litus (litus), oris, n.: s-c. of Egypt, l. Aegyptiacum, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142. — **coot:** sillica: Virg. Georg. 3, 361. — **crab:** cancer littoreus, Ov. Met. 10, 127: cancer marinus, Plin. H. N. 32, 10, 40. — **crow or cormorant:** corvus: Plin. 32, 11, 53. — **ear** (shell): *hallōtia, Linn. — **elephant:** elephantus (marinus): Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 144.

sea-eagle: ballaetos: Ov. Met. 8, 146: Plin. H. N. 10, 3, 3. — **eel:** conger, gri: Ov. Hal. 115: Plin. H. N. 9, 62, 88. — **—faring:** mārītīmus: s.-faring men, maritimos homines, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 65: v. SAILOR. — **—fight:** navalis pugna, Cic. Sen. 5, 13: a mock s.-fight, naumachia, Suet. Cl. 21. — **—foam:** spūma: v. FOAM. — **—girt:** 1. mari clausus (inclusus): Virg. Aen. 10, 377. 2. circumfusus (poet.): a land s.-girt by the Adriatic, Hadriaco tellus circumfusa ponto, Lucan 4, 407. — **—green:** thalassinus (very rare): a s.-green robe, thalassina vestis, Lucr. 4, 1121. — **—gull:** 1. larus, Linn. 2. gavia: Plin. 10, 32, 48. — **—hare:** lēpus marinus: Plin. 32, 9, 36. — **—hedgehog:** v. SKA-USCHID. — **—horse:** hippocampus: Plin. 32, 7, 27. — **—kale:** *crambē maritima: Linn. — **—mew:** mergus: Virg. Georg. 1, 361. — **—monster:** cētus, l. m.: neut. pl. cētē: Virg. Plin. — **—mouse or rat:** 1. mus marinus: Plin. 9, 51, 76. 2. aphroditiaculeta, Linn. — **—mussel:** mytilus, Hor. S. 2, 28: Mart. 3, 60, 4: mitulus, Plin. H. N. 9, 51, 74, § 160. — **—needle:** s.-pike, or gar-fish: ācus, or belōne, Plin. 9, 51, 76. — **—nettle:** 1. urtica marina, Plin. 32, 9, 32. 2. acalēphē: Cuv. — **—port:** *oppidum portum maritimum habens. — **—robber:** v. PIRATE. — **—scorpion:** marinus scorpio, Plin. H. N. 32, 9, 32. *Cottus scorpis, Bloch. — **—sick, to be:** nauseo, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91. — **—sick:** nauseabundus: Sen. Ep. 108, 35. — **—sickness:** nausea: Cic. Att. 5, 13. — **—serpent:** draco marinus: Plin. — **—snail:** 1. lyparis: Plin. 32, 11, 53. 2. umbilicus: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22. — **—snipe or bellows-fish:** *centricus scolopax, Linn. — **—urchin:** echinus: Hor. Plin. — **—voyage:** v. VOYAGE. — **—water:** aqua mārīna, Plin. 32, 8, 27. — **—weed:** 1. alga, Plin. 32, 6, 22: ib. 11, 54: useless s.-weed, alga inutilis, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 9. 2. stucus marinus: Plin. 26, 10, 66. 3. phycus: from φύκος, id. 13, 25, 48: abounding in s.-weed, algosus, Plin. 32, 9, 31. Bred in s.-weed, algensis, ib. 9, 37, 61. — **—worthy:** ad navigandum utilis: cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 29. Also, (navis) qua commodē navigari possit, ib. c. 31, extr.

seal (sub.): 1. Of a letter, etc.: 1. signum (the image or device upon a signet; also, the impression in wax): to put s. to documents, tabellis s. imprimere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: to keep under s., sub s. habere, Cic. Att. 9, 10: (a letter) with the s. unbroken, integris s., id. Cat. 3, 3, 101. Dimin. sigillum (very rare in this sense): Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3. 2. ōra (the wax impression only): Cic. Fl. 16, 37: Ov. Hence, cerarium, a fee for putting a s. to a document, Cic. Verr. 1, 78, 101. (From this place and that in the speech pro Flacco, cera would appear to be strictly the proper word for the impression, rather than signum.) Phr.: to put one's s. to a document, tabellas obsignare, Cic. Quint. 21, 67 (v. to SEAL): to break open the s. of a letter, literas resignare, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 66: Cic. II. The animal: phoca; also, phōcē, ēs: Virg. G. 4, 432. (*Phoca vitulina, the common s.: Cycl. — **seal** (v.): 1. To put a s. to a letter

or document: 1. signo, 1: Cic. Att. 11, 1 (accepti a te libellum signatum): Hor.: Ov. Comp.: (1) obsigno, 1 (to s. up): with legal formality: esp. in the case of depositions, etc. in court: when I had already s'd up my letter obsignata jam epistola, Cic. Att. 8, 6: cf. id. Clu. 14, 41 (testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, signis adulterinis obsignavit, he s'd it up with forged s.): for the technical legal use, cf. id. Quint. 21, 67, ejus rei conditionisque tabellas obsignaverunt viri boni ampliores. (2) consigno, 1 (of a number of persons putting their s. to a document together): Cic. Quint. 6, 25 (tabulae maximis signis hominum nobilium consignatur) (3) assigno, 1 (rare): Pers. 3, 81. 2. expr. by signum (signa) imprimere: Hor. S. 2, 6, 38. II. To certify s. as by a s.: Phr.: that circumstance s'd the fate of the city, *haec res quasi excidio urbem addidisse videbatur: he s'd his confession by his death, *confessionem suam morte tanquam obsignatam tulit. III. To s. up: (a) Lit. obsigno, 1: v. supr. (1). (b) Fig. to close: comprimo, ōpērio, etc.: v. to SHUT, CLOSE. "In time of service s. up both thine eyes," rem divinam faciens, oculos tu bene compressos [et quasi obsignatos] habeto.

sealer: obsignator (litterarum): Cic. Clu. 66, 186. (Or expr. by rei clausa, qui obsignavit, etc.)

sealed (part. adj.): obsignatus: Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 31.

sealing-wax: cera (any kind of wax): cf. SEAL (1, 2). More precisely, cera tabellis obsignatis.

seam: 1. sūttira: Liv. 38, 29, med. Also as neut. pl., sutura, orum: Virg. Aen. 10, 113: made with s., suttilis: e. g. suttilis cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 414. 2. of planks, or timbers, commissurae: Plin. 16, 36, 64 (commissurae navium).

seaman: nauta: v. SAILOR. Phr.: a good s., homo navigandi peritus; scientia nauticarum rerum instructissimus: v. NAVIGATION.

seamanship: nauticarum rerum peritia. Phr.: to gain a victory by good s., rather than by fighting, *magis navalis (nauticae) rei peritia quam pugnando hostes superare.

seamed (part. adj.): creber suturis, cf. Liv. 38, 29, med. Fig. = marked with scars, cicatricibus, Quint. 4, 1, 61.

seamless: *sutura expers.

seamstress: sarcinatrix: Gal. Dig. 15, 1, 27. Or perh. vestifera, Inscr.

seamy: v. SEAMED.

sear (v.): ādūro, usui, stum, 3 (to burn the surface of anything): or simply, uro: v. to BURN. (Vulg. I Tim. iv. 2, has cauteria conscientia, "conscience s'd with a hot iron." E. V.; but the verb cauterio, as also cauterizo, is late, and inadmissible in elegant Latin.)

sear (adj.): sērus: v. LATE. The s. and yellow leaf, vietiū et caducū illud senectutis, cf. Cic. Sen. 2, 5: v. WITHERED.

search (v.): A. Intrans. to institute a search: 1. scrūtō, 1 (oftener trans.): Sen. Ir. 3, 36 (totum diem mecum scruto). 2. rimor, 1 (to pry into: usu. with object expr.: v. infr. II.): Virg. Aen. 7, 508. Not only scruto, but other trans. verbs of searching may be used with obj. understood: e. g.: s. carefully and you will find, *quaere diligenter, et reperies. (Not however excuto, which must have acc. of person or thing s'd.) Phr.: to s. everywhere, investigare et perscrutari omnia, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 47. B. Trans. to examine by sng: 1. scrūtō, 1: to s. secret places, abdita loca s., Sall. Jug. 12, 1. Cic. Strengthened, perscruto, 1: Cic. 2. excutio, sū, ssum, 3, (strictly, to examine by shaking a person's dress, in order to discover anything secret): they ordered him to be s'd, [ut] excuti (eum) iuberent, Phaedr. 5, 19, Cic. Join: non excutio [si] quid forte ferri habuisti,

non scrutator, Cic. R. Am. 34, 97. 3. rīmor, i. (to) ransack every corner, to pry into: not in Cic.: Tac. H. 2, 29 (ipsam humum pilis lanceisque rimabantur, viz. in s. of Valens): Virg. Phr.: to a sea and land, terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. Cat. 13.

search into: 1. inquirō, 3: v. to ENQUIRE INTO. Also, anquiro, 3 (to s. on all sides, s. carefully): Cic. 2. investigo, indāgo, 1 (to track out carefully; both lit. and fig.): v. TO INVESTIGATE, EXAMINE. 3. perscrutator, 1: Cic. Inv. 2, 44.

— **for**: 1. quaero, 3: Cic.: Phaedr.: et pass. Comps.: (1.) anquiro, 3 (to s. all about for): Cic. Am. 23, 87. Join: anquiere et parare [omnia quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria]. (2.) conquirō, 3 (to s. together, or in a body; also to s. for and collect): Cic. Verr. 4, 19, init. (conquiri Didorum tota provincia jubet, orders a general s. to be made for him): Id. Off. 1, 33, 117 (suavitate undique c.). (3.) requirō, 3 (to s. for again, s. for what has been lost): to s. for any one's bones, oesa alijatus r., Ov. M. 2, 336. (Often = to feel the want of, to miss.) 2. scrutator, 1 (v. rare in this sense): Plin. See also TO SEARCH.

— **out**: 1. exquirō, quisivi, atum, 3: to s. out the truth, verum ex, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28: et pass. 2. explorō, 1 (carefully): to s. out the whole matter, rem totam ex, Cic. Att. 6, 8: v. TO EXPLORE. 3. investigo, 1: to s. out and expose a conspiracy, conjurationem inv., patefacere, Cic. Sall. 1, extr. 4. indāgo, 1: Cic. Mil. 37, 103. Join: indagare et odorari (to scent out, as dogs), Id. Verr. 2, 54, 135.

search (subs.): 1. usu. expr. by verb: he institutes a s. for the man, hominem conquiri jubet: in the s. for truth, in veritate investiganda, etc.: v. TO SEARCH. 2. also these subs. occur: (1.) inquisitio: Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13 (verū inquisitio atque investigatio): Pl. (2.) scrutatio: Sen. V. B. 2, 3 (s. domus). (3.) investigatio, indāgatio: v. EXAMINATION, ENQUIRY.

searcher: usu. expr. by imperf. part. or rel. clause: v. TO SEARCH. Also by these subs.: (1.) scrutator: Suet.: Just. (2.) inquisitor (enquirer, investigator): Cic. (3.) indāgator: Col. 9, 8, ad fin.

searching (subs.): v. SEARCH, subs. **searching (adj.)**: 1. In physical sense: penetrabilis, acutus, subtilis: v. PENETRATING, KEEN. 2. By anal., penetrating and careful: expr. by acutus, diligens, or corresponding adv.: to institute a most s. inquiry, *aliquid accuratissime diligentia [accuratissime, diligentissime] explorare, inquirere: v. CAREFUL, CAREFULLY: and preced. art. Phr.: that was a very s. question of yours, *ea quaestione rem acu (quod alunt) tetigisse videria.

searchness: v. SEARCH, adj.

season (subs.): 1. Of the year: 1. tempus, oris, n.: at every s. of the year, omni t. anni, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107: the fourfold changes of the s.s., temporum commutationes quadripartitae, Id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: it was the winter s., erat hibernus t. anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: v. the s.s., tempora anni, Lucr. 2, 33. 2. tempestas (time of the year, esp. with reference to the weather as favourable or unfavourable): while the s. smiles, quum t. aridet, Lucr. 2, 32.

2. Right or suitable time: 1. tempus: esp. in certain phr. in due s., tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: in tempore, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12: also, at the appointed s., ad tempus, Cic. Att. 13, 45. 2. opportunitas, in more abstract sense: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142, opportunitas idoneorum ad agendum temporum: v. OPPORTUNITY. 3. A somewhat brief period: in phr. for a s., in tempus, cf. Tac. A. 14, 20 (= temporarily, just for the occasion): or use paulisper (for a while): Cic.: Caes.

season (v.): 1. To flavour: 1. con-

condio, 4 (both lit. and fig.): to s. most exquisitely (in cooking), ita c. ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: to s. ill. male c., Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: dignity s. d. with courtesy, gravitas comitate condita, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: Quint. 2. expr. by (sale) spargo, perspergo, al. sum, 3: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 13, init., litterae humanitatis sparsae sale: also, de Or. 1, 34, extr., facellarum quidam lepos, quo tanquam sale perspergatur omnis oratio (s. d. or flavoured throughout with wit). 3. To harden and fit for use: duro, 1: v. TO HARDEN, INURE.

seasoned (part. adj.): 1. Flavoured: in lit. or fig. sense: conditus (the compar. conditior, more highly s., occurs, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 227), (tanquam) sale sparsus, perspersus: v. TO SEASON. 2. Thoroughly hardened: bene duratus: s. timber, materia non jam viridis sed durata ac bene firma (solida).

seasonable: 1. tempestivus: a s. address, oratio t., Liv. 5, 12, fin.: to allow children a recreation, t. pueris concedere ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: Cic. 2. opportunus: v. SUITABLE.

3. expr. by in tempore, ad tempus, tempestive: what could have been more s.? *quid potuit magis in tempore (ad tempus), a tempestivus fieri? v. SEASONABLE.

seasonableness: 1. tempestivitas: Cic. Sen. 10, 33. 2. opportunitas: Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142. (Or. expr. by adj.: v. SEASONABLE.)

seasonably: 1. (in) tempore, ad tempus: v. SEASON (II.). 2. tempestive: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, fin.: Hor.

seasoning (subs.): 1. conditio (act or mode of s., in cookery): Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 (liborum conditio). 2. condimentum (that which serves to add relish): Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 90 (dib). Also fig., sermonum condimenta, Id. de Or. 2, 67, 271. 3. conditura (less freq.: preceded: Sen. Ir. 3, 15. 4. use sal, sales: esp. in fig. sense: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 13, init., humanitatis sal, the s. of elegant and refined culture: v. TO SEASON.

seat (subs.): 1. That on which one sits: 1. sedes, la, f.: they sat down on the s.s. beneath the plane-tree, in lis a. quae erant sub platano consediisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, extr.: s. of honour, a honoris (= sella curulis), Id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: so of the senators' s.s., Liv. 5, 41, fin. 2. sedile, la, n. (more limited in meaning than sedes, and denoting some kind of fixed bench or chair: chiefly poet.): grassy s. (or chair), gramineum a., Virg. Aen. 8, 170: he sits on the front s.s. (of the knights), in primis s. sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15: Ov. 3. sella (a moveable seat or chair: not a fixture like sedile): the curule s. (chair), a curulis, Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36: cf. Id. Div. 1, 51, 119, a. aurea (Caesaris dictatoris). See also CHAIR, SEDAN, STOOL. 4. In pl. subsellia, orum (the benches on which senators sat in the senate-house, or those in front of the tribunal in the forum): specially, a. senatus, Cic. Ph. 5, 7, 18: but more freq. absol., the context serving to define, cf. Id. Cat. 1, 7, 16 (istam partem subselliorum nudam reliquerunt): the accusers' part of the s.s., accusatorum a., Id. R. Am. 6, 17.

5. So in a collect. manner, spectacula, orum, is used of the seats in a theatre or public show: Suet. Cal. 35 (e spectaculis detractus): Tac. 6. sessio (place for sitting down: infreq.): Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20. 7. Position of a person sitting: perh. sedes: or expr. by circuml.: he seated himself on the right of Adherbal, to prevent Jugurtha being in the middle, which is the s. of honour among the Numidians, dextera Adherbalem assedit, ne medius ex tribus, quod apud Numidas honori dicitur, Jugurtha foret, Sall. Jug. 11: the middle s. is the s. of honour, *sedentium medius locus honestissimus. Expr. to take one's s., by sedere, assidere, considerare: (v. TO SIT): but in Liv. 1, 18, med., we have sedem capere, appy. to avoid repetition of sedere or its comps.

8. Part of the body on which one sits: sedes: Plin. 23, 3, 37: also in pl.: it removes excrescences on the s., excrescentia in sedibus extrahit, Id. 22, 21, 29, § 61. (More usu. anus: v. FUNDAMENT.) 9. Proper place or home of anything: 1. sedes: (pleasure) disturbs the mind from its proper s. and position, mentem e sua a. et statu demovet, Cic. Par. 1, fin.: s. of war, a. belli, Liv. 4, 31, fin. Also pl.: in the very s. of luxury (Capua), in sedibus luxuriae, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: s. of power, a. imperii, cf. Id. Rep. 2, 5. 2. domicilium (dwelling-place: fig. settled abode): (Rome) the very s. of empire and glory, imperii et gloriae d., Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 105: the s. of the soul, domicilia (pl.) animi, Gell. 17, 15, init. Cf. Cic. Agr. 1, c., in domicilio superbiae atque in sedibus luxuriae. 3. Hereditary mansion: perh. domicilium; or more precisely, *domicilium avitum (paternum), sedes avita (paterna): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43 (avitus cum lare fundus): Id. Ep. 2, 2, 51 (paterni laris inopes). Sometimes villa (country-house) may be near enough: cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 1, hujus [lacus] in litore plures villae meae: sometimes the neut. of a local adj. without subs.: e. g. Laurentinum meum, my Laurentine s., Id. 2, 17, init.: Cic. Or domus may be used as gen. term: v. HOUSE, HOME. 4. A right to sit in a legislative body expr. by circuml., to obtain a s. in parliament, *senatorem fieri, ad dignitatem senatoriam (or simply, ad senatum) pervenire: v. SENATE, PARLIAMENT, etc.

seat (v.): as v. reflect to s. oneself: sedeo (to be seated); insideo (to s. oneself on or upon); assideo (to s. oneself by or next to): v. TO SIT; and comp. SEAT, subs. (II.). See also foll. art.

seated (part. and adj.): 1. situs (placed somewhere; also, centred in, dependant on): all the power is s. in you, potestas omnis in vobis a. est, Cic. Mur. 38, extr.: v. ATTACHED. 2. deeply s., inveteratus (of long standing): Cic. Ph. 5, 11, extr. (inveteratum malum, opp. nascens). To be or become deeply s.: (1.) inveterascere, avi, 3: Caes. B. G. 5, 41 (ut hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint). (2.) Inhaereo, haesi, sum, 2 (to be firmly rooted): to be deeply s. (rooted) in nature, in rerum natura inhi, based on Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163. (Cf. Lucr. 1, 77, alte terminus haerens, of the deeply s., unalterable laws of nature.)

seccant: *seccans, ntis, f.: as math. s. t.

secede: secedo, mi, asum, 3: Sall. C. 33 (plebes armata a patribus secessit): Liv.

seceder: expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

secession: secessio: esp. with ref. to the s.s. of the plebs in Roman history: Liv. 2, 32 (in Aventinum a. factam esse): Cic.: Caes.

seclude: 1. secludo, 3: v. TO SHUT OFF. 2. abdo, didi, ditum, 3: cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 28 (se in bibliothecam abdere): v. TO HIDE. 3. abstrudo, al. sum, 3: with pron. refl. = to put oneself out of the way: Cic. Att. 12, 15 (quum me in silvam abstrudi densam atque asperam).

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5. *Evius* (out of the way; unfrequented; chiefly poet.): *v. PATH-LESS.*

seclusion: 1. *seclētum* (meat. of *adj. seclētus*: cf. *prec.* art.): to love a, secreto gaudere, Quint. 10, 7, 16; Plin.: *v. PRIVACY.* 2. *soliitudo* (opp. to *celebritas*: the latter denoting places or scenes much resorted to: in this *s.* I am deprived of all converse with my fellow-creatures, in hac *s.* careo omnium colloquio, Cic. Att. 12, 15: *v. SOLITUDE.*

3. *expr.* by locus *rēmōtus*, *sōlus*, *seclētus*: *v. SECLUDED, PRIVATE.*

second (*adj.*): 1. *secundus*: *pass.* In fig. sense: (*the hero Ajax*) *s.* to Achilles, ab Achille *s.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191; Auct. B. Alex. (in Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52, occurs, *ad regium principatum s.*; but this is on account of the proxime accedere, immediately preceding: to take a *s.* part, *a. (sc. partes)* ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46 (cf. Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 48, ille qui est secundum aut tertiarum partium): a partes agere, Orell. in loco (nearly = colloq. *phr.* to play *s.* fiddle to any one). For the *s.* time, *secundum* (rare): Liv. 7, 3 (Cn. Genucius, L. Aemilius Mamercum secundum [usu. iterum] consulibus); and *secundo* (also very rare), Auct. B. Alex. 40 (Pontica legio quum fossam circumire secundo [= iterum] conata esset). *Soldiers of the s. legion*, *Secundani*, Liv.: Tac. 2, in enumerations, alter, *tra*, *trum*: cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, 20, primo die... alter dies... tertius dies... reliquis diebus. Even with other ordinals: on the twenty-s. day, altero viciesimo die, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: *a. s. Hannibal*, a Hannibal, cf. Liv. 21, 10, *med.*: *us* is *s.* nature, *usus* est altera natura, Prov. Fig.: *ranking s.* to, alter ab aliquo, Virg. E. 5, 49. *Phr.*: for the *s.* time, *iterum* (*v. sup.* 1): in the *s.* place, *deinde*, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58, primum... *deinde*... *deinde*... *id.* Fin. 5, 23, 65 (*secundo*, in this sense, very rare; and barely classical: it occurs, however, Varr. in Non. 149, 15): *s. thoughts* are, it is said, apt to be the writer, posteriores enim cogitationes (ut alii) solent sapientiores esse, Cic. Ph. 12, 2, 5.

second (*sub.*): 1. in a duel: *perh. auctor* (*promoter, supporter, backer*): cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. 2, v. No. VII. *Of time*: *perh. momentum* (temporal): *v. MOMENT.* More precisely, *horae partis sexagesimae sexagesima pars.*

second (*v.*): 1. *To promote, further, aid*: *adjuvō, iuvō, v. TO AID, etc.* Sometimes, *subministrare* (to keep supplying any one with anything) may serve: to *s.* with money, arms, provisions, pecuniam, tela, frumentum aliquid subministrare (*v. TO SUPPLY*): also sometimes, *secundas ferre*, *secundas partes agere* (to act a subordinate part for the advantage of another): *v. SECOND, adj.* (1). (Hardly *secundare*, which, however, occurs in kindred sense, Virg. Aen. 7, 259, di nostra incepta secundant, i. e. render them successful.)

II. *To support a motion*: *perh. in sententiam alicujus dicere*; *sententiae alicujus auctor* (*suasorem*) fieri: cf. Sall. Cat. 56.

—**hand**: *Phr.*: *s. clothes* or *warps*, *scruta*, *orum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: *a dealer* in them, *scrutarius*, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14, *med.*: *s. books*, *libri* jam usu triti, libri de secunda manu (qui dicuntur) empti: *to retail s. jokes*, *facetas minus novas atque aliunde sumptas venditare.*

—**rate**: *secundarius, secundus*, *inferior*: *v. SECONDARY, INFERIOR.* *A s. intellect*, *secundae sortis ingenium*, Sen. Ep. 52, 2; also, *secundae classis*, acc. to anal. of Cic. A. 2, 23, 73 (cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur).

secondary: 1. *secundarius* (of second quality or importance): Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24 (where the word ranks after *caput*, i. e. the chief or main thing to be aimed at). 2. *secundus* (*inferior, second-rate*): Sen. 1, 3, inferior,

us: *v. INFERIOR.* 4. *posterior*, *us* (of inferior importance): Cic. Att. 10, 4 (quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione... fuit, i. e. was looked upon by them as of *s.* importance). 5. *converting the sentence, expr. by antiquior, us = of higher, or in superl. of paramount importance*: cf. Cic. Div. 2, 37, 78, antiquiorem ei fuisse laudem et gloriam quam regnum, i. e. his throne was a *s.* matter to him compared with his renown. *Phr.*: to hold one thing to be of *s.* importance, posthabere aliquid aliquid rei: *v. TO PREFER.*

secondarily: *secundo gradu, ordine, genere.*

secondor: of a proposal, *auctor, suātor*: *v. ADVISER, SUPPORTER.* See also *TO SECOND* (II.).

secondly: *deinde, tum* (rarely) *secundo*: *v. SECOND, adj.*

seconda: an inferior kind of bread: *chibritus panis* ("household"), Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 97; also, *secundarius panis*, Suet. Aug. 76; and *panis secundus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123. *S. flour*, *farina secundaria* (Forcell.).

second-sight: *visus secundus* (qui dicitur): *visus quidam interior vel secundus* (qui perhibetur), *qualis vatum esse creditur.*

secret: 1. *Privateness of place*: *seclētum*: *v. PRIVACY.* II. *Keeping a thing secret*: *expr. by circuml.*: *when all had taken the oath of s.*, *quum omnes se iurjurando obstrinxissent*, *ne rem vulgarent*, *expromerent*, *enuntiarent*; *fidem dedissent* *se rem occultam habituros*: *v. SECRET.* (N.B.—In Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7, *taciturnitas* has its usual force = disposition to hold one's tongue.)

secret (*adj.*): 1. *Of places*: *secluded*: *apart from men*: 1. *occultus*: in *s.* places, o. locis (opp. in foro), Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21: *s. paths*, o. calles, Virg. Aen. 9, 383. 2. *seclētus*: *v. PRIVATE* (II.). 3. *abditus* (*hidden*, out of the way): to search the *s.* parts of the earth, *abditā terrā scrutari*, Lucr. 6, 809: more freq. in sense (II.): *v. INF.* 4. *rēmōtus* (out of the way, retired, sequestered): *s. part of a house*, *r. pars domus*, Ov. M. 6, 638 (= penetralis): *v. RETIRED, SEQUESTERED.* II. *Not seen or known*: 1. *occultus* (most gen. term): to bring the most *s.* things to light, *res occultissimas aperire*, in lucemque proferre, Cic. A. 2, 19, 62. Join: [res] occultae et penitus abditae, id. N. 1, 1, 19, 49: *occultus atque lectus*, id. R. Am. 36. 2. *seclētus* (not so in Cic.): *s. lusts*, *s. libidines*, Tac. A. 1, 4, *fin.* (in same sense, *arcanae* 1, Suet. Tib. 43): Ov.: *Lucan.* 3. *arcanus* (esp. of that which is of a nature to demand secrecy: *confidential, mysterious, or sacred*): anything *s.* or *sacred*, (si) quid arcani sanctive, Liv. 23, 12, *med.*: *s. designs*, *a. consilia*, Liv. 35, 12, *init.* (cf. *consilia interiora*, Nep. Hann. 2): Cic. 4. *abditus* (*hidden*, not outwardly traceable, *abstruse*): *a. s. force* (in nature), *vis quaedam s.*, Lucr. 5, 1233: Cic. *v. sup.* (1). 5. *conditus*, *absconditus*: *v. HIDDEN.* 6. *tectus* (of that which does not show itself openly: opp. to *outspoken, frank, plain*): cf. Cic. R. Am. 36, 104, paulo occultior et tector cupitudo (veiled by hypocrisy): *v. RESERVED* (II.). 7. *esp. of voting*: *tāctus*: *s. voting*, *t. suffragia*, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 7. *Phr.*: in secret, to keep secret: *v. full art.* III. *Furtive, clandestine*:

1. *clandestinus* (*underhand*): *s. conferences with the enemy*, *c. colloquia cum hostibus*, Cic. Sen. 12, 40: *s. schemes*, *c. consilia* (quite different from *arcanae consilia*, *v. sup.* 11, 3): *Caes. B. G. 7, 1, med.*: Liv. 2. *furtivus* (lit. *stolen*; hence, done by stealth, unlawfully and secretly enjoyed): *s. love*, *f. amor*, Virg. Aen. 4, 171: *s. writing* (on the head of the slave of Histiaeus), *f. scriptum*, Gell. 17, 9, *fin.*: *v. STOLEN, STEALTHY.* IV. In special sense: *secret writing* or characters: *notae, arum*; Suet. Caes. 56 (per notas scribere, in cipher): they invented

this kind of *s. writing*, *hanc scribendi latebram parabant*, Gell. 17, 9: cf. *ib.* *ad fin.*, *profunda quaedam et inopinabilis scribendi latebra.*

secret, in: 1. *clam* (unobserved of others): *not to deliver up property entrusted to one in s.*, *c. depositum non reddere*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: *Caes. Divina clanculum*, Pl.: Ter. 2. *seclētus*: *v. PRIVACY.* 3. *arbitris remotis* (*without eye-witnesses*): *v. PRIVATELY* (Phr.). See also *SECRETLY.*

—, *be or lie*: *lateo*, *ui*: 2: *v. HIDDEN.*

—, *keep*: *celo*, *occulto*, etc.: *v. TO CONCEAL.* *Phr.*: to keep anything *s.*, *aliquid occultum tenere*, Sall. Cat. 23: In occulto tenere, Tac. A. 3, 18, *extr.*: also, in slightly diff. sense, *tacitum tenere* (*to keep a thing to oneself, not to talk about it*), Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 64: still again different, *continere* (*to withhold knowledge instead of giving it to the world, proferre*), *ib.* 1, 47, 206: *to be kept s.* (in addition to *pass.* of above), *clam esse*: *the matter could not be kept s.*, *neq. id clam esse potuit*, Liv. 5, 36, *med.*: Ter.: in which constr. *clam* may also be used as *prep.*: *the circumstance was kept s. from her father*, *ea res clam patre fuit*, Gell. 2, 23, *ad fin.*

secret (*sub.*): 1. *res arcana*, and in pl., *arcania*, *orum* (of mysterious or confidential secrets: *v. SECRET, adj.* II. 3): *s. of the fates*, *faturnum arcanum*, Ov. M. 2, 639: Hor. The *meat sing.* may also be used (in oblique cases): cf. Hor. Od. 1, 18, *extr.*, *arcanique fides prodiga* = of what is secret, collect. of secrets. 2. *res occulta*; *n. pl.* *occulta* (applicable to anything hidden or not generally known): Cic. Fin. 2, 26, *fin.*, *quicum quae, seria*; *quicum arcanum, occulta omnia* [communicata]. 3. *commissum* (rare in sing.: *a. entrusted to any one to keep*): to keep *s.*, *c. celare*, Nep. Epam. 3: *tacere*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84, *tegere*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 38: opp. to *c. enuntiare* (to reveal *s.*), Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 37. *Phr.*: to keep anything *a.*, *aliquid occultum tenere*, etc. (*v. prec.* art.): *it is no s. to me*, *non me fugit*, Cic. Att. 12, 42: also (later), *non me latet*, Just. 13, 8 (res Eumenem non latuit): *I tell you this as a s.*, *hoc tibi soli dictum puta*; *haec tu tecum habeto*; *hoc tibi in aures dixerim*; *hoc lapidi dixerim* (Georg.): *tell me—the s. will be safe*, [rem] depono tuis auribus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 18: *so, of a person who cannot keep a s.*, *rimosae aures* (leaky ears), id. S. 2, 6, 47 (quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aures): cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25, *plenus rimarum sum*, *haec atque illic perfido* (I can keep nothing *a.*): *the matter is no longer a s.*, *res palam est*, Pl. Aut. 4, 10, 2 (4, 9, 18): *jam res emanavit* (*v. TO GET ABOARD*): *he makes no s.* of it, *neque id occulte fert*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: in the *s.* (party to it), *conscius*: cf. Sall. Cat. 22, *alios alii taciti facinoris consoci* (being all alike in the guilty *s.*): *many being in the s.*, *multis consociis*, Nep. Dion 8 (v. PART 10).

secretary: 1. *A person employed confidentially as a writer*: 1. *scribe* (any kind of clerk or writer: denoting at Rome a class of inferior officials, but elsewhere, esp. with kings, an office of trust): *Ac* (Philostr.) *employed him as his s.*, [ad munus] habuit eum scribae loco, Nep. Eum. 1 (see the place): cf. Liv. 2, 12, *med.*, *scriba cum rege* [Porsena] *sedens par fere ornatu*: Plin. 2. *servus ad manum* (*amanuensis*): Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 235: also, *a manu servus*, Suet. Caes. 75. And without *servus*: *Thalio a manu*, id. Aug. 67. II. *A minister of state*: *Phr.*: *s. of state* for the war department, *coloniae*, etc.: *qui rebus bellicis praestat*, *qui coloniis* (administrandis) *praestat*, *s. praepositus* est, etc. (Not *secretarius*, which is a word quite without classical authority.)

secretaryship, *scribatūs*, *ūs* (office secretariate): of *scriba*: *v. prec.* art.): *Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4.* Or by circuml., *he was appointed to a s.*, *scriba factus*

est; scribae officio praepositus est: cf. Nep. Eum. 1.

secrete: *1. To hide*: abdo, abscondo, etc.: v. TO HIDE. *2. Physiol. t. t. to separate*: perh. *secreto*, i. (freq. of *secerno*): which, though without authority, seems necessary as t. t.: or simply *secerno*: v. TO SEPARATE.

secretion: *1. The act of secreting*: expr. by verbs: v. proed. art. *2. Physiol. t. t. that which is secreted*: perh. *secrementum* (acc. to anal. of excrementum, which denotes whatever is given off from the body, as ordure, spittle, mucus); which, though without authority, seems necessary as t. t.

secretly: *1. occultis*: opp. *apertis*, Cic. Agr. 1, init.: as s. as possible, quam occultissime, Caes. J. om. clam occulteque, Plin. (Rare forms, occultum, occultum: to be avoided). *2. clam, clandestinum*: v. SECRET, IN. *3. secreto (separately, privately)*: opp. to *palam* (of voting secretly, by ballot [Gr. *κρυπτός*]: instead of openly): Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: Sen. Ben. 2, 23. *4. furtim (stealthily)*: Cic. Hor.: v. STRALTHY, STRALTHY. *5. less free in same sense, furtive*: Sen. Ben. 2, 23 (furtive, in angulo, ad aurem, the last, of one whispering in the ear of another): cf. *ib. paulo inf.*, where the same sense is conveyed by *remotis arbitris* (without an eye-witness). *6. clandestino* (extr. rare): Pl.

secretness: expr. by *adj.*: v. SECRET.

secretory: *secretrius*, as *med. t. t.* *seot*: *secia, familia, schola*: v. SCHOOL (II.).

sectarian: *nimius sectae suae fautor*; nimium studiosus sectae suae, etc.

sectarianism: *sectae (partium) studium*: v. PARTISANSHIP.

sectary: **qui aliquam sectam profestur*.

section: *1. Division*: pars: v. PART. *2. One s. another s. all all (alteri) alteri of two sections only*. *3. Of a chapter or book*: *sectio*: as t. t.: M. L. pass.

4. In geom., act of cutting: *sectio*: Quint. 1, 10, 49.

sector: *secur*: as *math. t. t.*

secular: *1. Relating to a seculum or age*: *seclarius* (sac.): esp. in phr. *s. games*, *ludi s.*, Suet. Aug. 31: Tac. *2. Relating to present world*: by circuml.: *s. affairs*, *quae ad hanc quotidianam hominum vitam pertinent*, quae ab rebus ecclesiasticis secreta sunt; quae cum rebus divinis nullam rationem habent. (Sometimes *profanus*, not consecrated to the gods, may serve: cf. Cic. Part. 10, extr., loci consecrati an profani, devoted to sacred or s. purposes: s. learning, *litterae profanae*, quas dicunt.)

secularist: *the Secularists*, **Seculares*, qui appellantur; qui divina omnia tollunt.

secularize: Phr. to s. the revenues of a Church: *ecclesiae fructus ad usus vitae quotidianos [ad usus profanos] revocare*: to s. a building, [aedifici] religionem tollere, Cic. Att. 4, 1, ad fin.: cf. Auct. Dom. 39, 104, ex domo pontificis maximi religionem eripuit: or profanare (usu. rather to desecrate): cf. Liv. 31, 44, *med.*: to s. education, **publicam puerorum institutionem ab religione devocare*.

secure (*adj.*): *1. Free from care*: *securus*: v. CARELESS, UNCONCERNED.

2. Safe: *titus*, (later) *securus*: v. SAFE.

3. Certain to be obtained: *titus*: as s. reward, s. merces, Hor. Od. 2, 25: so, *titum diadema*, *ib.* 2, 21.

secure (*n.*): *1. To make safe, put out of danger*: *1. munitio*, *4. (lit. to fortify)*: to s. (a place) by guards, (locum) praesidia m., Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8: to s. one's power (from plots, etc.), imperium m., Nep. Reg. 2: to s. oneself against fraud, muniri contra fraudes, (Plin. 37, 13, 76. Also, praemunitio, as t. s. oneself beforehand): to s. oneself by antidotes from fear of poison, metu venenorum praemuniti medicamentis,

Suet. Cal. 29. *2. firmo, confirmo*, *1. (to strengthen)*: freq. as milit. term: to s. a place by strong fortifications, locum magnis munitionibus firmare, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: v. TO STRENGTHEN.

3. expr. by circuml. with titus, titio: (this he did) to s. himself from conspirators, **quo tutor ab insidiandibus feret: I must endeavour to s. my friend's interest*, amici res est videndum ut in tuto collocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: v. SAFE. *4. To apprehend*: comprehendere, *3. v. TO SEIZE, ARREST*.

securely: *1. Without danger*: *safty*: *1. tuto* (in a safe place; in safety): to fight s., dimicare t., Caes. B. G. 3, 24, init.: to stand more s. in the shallow water, tutius in vadis consistere, *ib.* 3, 13, fin. *2. tute* (in a safe manner; with safety): he who lives honestly, lives s., eum t. vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: s. and cautiously, t. cauteque, *ib.* 3, 7, 13.

3. securis (rare and late in this sense): to look out upon more s. (i.e. with less danger to oneself): securus Inturi, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, § 6. (N.B.—Avoid this use.) *4. expr. by adj. titus*: thou wilt go most s. in the middle course, medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137: L. G. § 343. *5. With that confidence of safety which begets carelessness; rashly*: *1. securis*: s. and almost heedlessly, s. ac prope negligenter, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, fin.: calmly and s., lente ac s., Suet. Ner. 40, fin.: Veil.

2. negligenter, indiligenter: v. CARELESSLY. *3. temere*: v. RASHLY, NEEDLESSLY. *4. inconsideratis*: v. CARELESSLY.

secureness: *1. Freedom from security*: *1. salus*: the s. of states is placed in the councils of the best men, in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatum s., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, init.: v. SAFETY. *2. incolumitas*: to retain s. and freedom, incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, *id.* Inv. 2, 56, 168: v. SAFETY. *3. securitas* (late in this sense): whilst the signs of death are innumerable, there are none of safety and s., cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis aequa nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52: the guardian of the s. of the city, s. urbanae custos, Vell. 2, 98, init.: the s. of the supply of corn, annonae s., Tac. A. 15, 18, init.

4. Freedom from anxiety: *securitas*: Vell. 2, 118 (frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem): Quint. *5. That which guards from danger or insures safety*: *1. praesidium*: neither armies nor treasures are the s. of a kingdom, but friends alone, non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regunt, verum amici, Sall. B. J. 20, *med.*: v. GUARD, DEFENCE. *2. propugnaculum* (lit. a bulwark: fig., any defence or protection): the Aetian and Psilian laws, the s. of our peace, lex Aetia et Psilia pr. tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4, 9: s. of tyranny, tyrannidis p., Nep. Timol. 3, *med.*: v. SAFEGUARD.

3. Pledge; guarantee to secure the payment of a debt, etc.: *1. cautio* (the most general word): *weak s.*, c. infirmas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, init.: to offer s., cautionem proferre, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, extr.: to give s., c. cavere, Venu. Dig. 46, 8, 6: also c. offerre, Papin. *ib.* 40, 4, 50: and c. interponere, Julian. *ib.* 44, 1, 11: to demand s. from any one, ab aliquo c. exigere, Suet. Aug. 98, *med.*

2. satisfactio, or separately, *satis datio* (giving of ball or other security: legal term): there are some s.s after the sale, sunt aliquot satisfactioes secundum mancipium, Cic. Att. 5, 1, init. *3. pignus*, *bris*, n. (a pledge of any kind): to accept any one's property as a s., rem alienam pignori accipere, Tac. H. 3, 65, *med.*: to give s. for any one, pignoris aliquid cavere, Ulp. Dig. 43, 3, 2: to take away the s. (i.e. the s. given by senators for their fines), p. auferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: to take s.s, pignora capere, Liv. 3, 38, fin. *4. securitas* (mercant. t.): Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 1, *fin.*: v.

5. vādmōnium: v. RAIL. *6. sponso*: v. RAIL. To give s.: *caveo*, *clvi*, *cautum*, 2: the states give s. with hostages for the payment of the money, civitates obsidibus pecunia cavent, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, init.: to give s. with one's life for anything, c. capite pro re aliqua, Plin. 34, 7, 17: to give s. for twice the amount, c. in duplum, Suet. Aug. 41, init. To get s.: *caveo*, 2: I will not discharge the debt for you, Brutus, unless I first get s. from you, tibi ego, Brutus, non solvam, nisi prius a te caveo, Cic. Brut. 5, 18: cf. *id.* Verr. 2, 23, 55 (ab se caveo). To take, give, ask, offer, etc., s.: expr. by *satis* with the following verbs, accipio, caveo, do, exigo, pto, offero: to take s., s. accipere, *id.* Quint. 11, 44: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 4: to give s., s. cavere, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 60: s. dare (also as one word, *satisdo*), Cic. Quint. 13, 44: *id.* Att. 5, 1, init. (de satisfando): Gal. Dig. 2, 8, 1: to ask s., s. exigere, Paul. Dig. 20, 7, 45, fin.: to offer s., Ulp. *ib.* 20, 10, 3: s. a petere, *id.* *ib.* 36, 4: 3. V. One who gives s. a surety: *1. vas*, *vāda*, *va*, (in gen. sense): he who promised bail for another man was called a s., v. appellatus, qui pro altero vādmōnium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71: the one (demon) becomes a s., alter (demon) v. factus est, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: thou wilt give thyself as a s. in the place of a friend, *id.* Fin. 2, 24, 79: cf. Liv. 39, 41, fin. (an vades deseruerant). *2. praes*, *praedia*, *m*, (one who gives s. for another in a civil action, as opp. to *vas* which denotes a surety in general: v. Dict. Ant. 934): to be s. for any one, p. pro aliquo *esse*, Cic. Att. 12, 52, init.: to give s., praedia dare: *id.* Rab. Post. 4, 8: cf. *id.* Verr. 2, 1, 34, 142 (caveo pro praedibus ac praedia). *3. sponso*: because you are Pompey's s., quod a. es pro Pompeio, *id.* Fam. 6, 18, *med.* the s. and creditors of L. Trebellius, s. et creditores L. Trebellii, *id.* Phil. 6, 4, 11: Prov. Cons. 18, 41. *4. fidejussor* (only used by the legal writer Justin.): cf. Justin. Inst. 3, 20: Dig. 27, 7.

sedan: *lectica*: v. LITTER.

sedate: *1. temperatis* (a term implying praise): she has such a s. and moderate character, est ita temperatis moderatius moribus, Cic. Fam. 12, 27, *med.*: a calm and s. kind of speech, *aequabile et t. orationis genus*, *id.* Off. 1, 1, 3: cf. *id.* Or. 27, 95 (oratio modica ac temperata). *2. seditus* (calm, quiet: not necessarily implying praise): hasty men hate a s. man, odertur a. celeres, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: to write with a more s. mind, scribere sedatior animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3, fin.

sedately: *seditus*, *placida*, *quies*: v. CALMLY, QUIETLY.

sedateness: *1. grāvis* (opp. to *levis*, *mobilis*): there was in that man a s. mingled with courtesy, erat in illo viro comitate condita g., Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: pleasant humour mingled with s., gravitate mixtus lepos, *id.* Rep. 2, 1, init. *2. mōres* temperati *mōderatūque*: *Lamia has such a s. of character*, *Lamia est ita temperatis moderatiusque moribus*, *id.* Fam. 12, 27, *med.*

sedative (*subs.*): a medical term: *1. mitigātorius* (very rare): cf. Plin. 28, 6, 17. *2. expr. by circi.* with *dolorem* *sēdare*, *compescere* (R. and A.).

sedentariness: expr. by *adj.*: v. foli. art.

sedentary: *1. sēdentarius* (rather rare): a s. employment, s. opera, Col. 12, 3, ad fin.: s. cobblers, *stiores s.*, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 39. *2. sēdiliarius* (a term applied to a mechanic whose work is done in a sitting posture): s. occupations or trad's, quaestus s., Gell. 3, 1: s. arts, artes s., Apul. Phr.: to lead a s. life, vitam sedentariam agere (Kr.). (N.B.—*Dōmsēda* is a term applied to a woman, v. Orell. Inscr. 4519.)

sedge (*ruia*): *ulva*: they weave ropes out of s. and rushes for wearing fish.

nets. ulva et juncos funes nectunt ad praetendenda piscibus retia. Plin. 16, 1, 1: Col. Virg. (N.B.—*Sedge* cannot correctly be translated by *cirex* v. *carex*, in Smith's Lat. Dict.)

sedge-bird: } *callimodonta phrag-*
—**warbler:** } *mitis* Wood.

sedgy: *arundineus, arundinosus, ul-*
vōsus (late) v. **BREEDY**

sediment: 1. *faex, faecis, f.:* the weight of the world sank down like a s., pondus mundi subsedit ut l. Lucr. 5, 498. the s. of vinegar, acetif. Plin. 28, 16, 62. 2. *crassamentum:* some s. like dregs of wine is found at the bottom, aliquid c. in imo simile faeci reperitur, Col. 12, 12, init. 3. *sedimen* (very rare and late) Coel. Aur. 4. *sedimentum* (very rare) Plin.: v. *urugas*. 5. *subidentia:* the s. of water, aquae s., Vitr. 8, 3, med.: to deposit a s., habere quaedam s., Cels. 3, 5, fin. 6. *expr. by quod rēsdit, subidit:* Plin. 28, 6, 19 (in *urina quod subidit*): cf. lb. *paull. infir.* (quae subidit).

sedition: 1. *seditio* (the most gen. word): to stir up s., s. concitare, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: s. commovere, Id. Att. 2, 1, med.: s. movere, Vell. 2, 68, init.: the s. breaks out again, s. recrudescit, Liv. 6, 18, init.: to suppress a s., s. sedare, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, fin.: s. lenire, Liv. 6, 16, fin.: the s. dies away, s. conticeat, Liv. 2, 55, fin. 2. *mōtus, ins.* m. (a sudden rising for a political purpose): to prevent all the s. of Calpurnia, omnes Calpurniae m. prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: to cause a s., m. afferre, lb. 2, 4. 3. *tūmulus:* v. **REVOLUT**, **INSURRECTION**. 4. *rēbellum, rēbellio, rebellatio:* v. **REBELLION**.

seditionary (subs.): 1. *homo seditiosus:* Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124. 2. *turbae ac tumultus conciliator:* cf. Liv. 25, 4, fin. 3. *seditiosus conciliator ac instigator:* cf. Auct. Dom. 5, 11. 4. *nōvorum consiliōrum auctor:* Hist.

seditious (adj.): 1. *seditiosus:* to exhort young men to be riotous and s. citizens, adhortari adolescentes, ut turbulent, ut seditios clives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: a s. and wicked speech, s. atque improba oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17, init.: s. cries, s. voces, Liv. 6, 20, init.: to hold s. language, seditiosa per coetus disserere, Tac. A. 3, 40, fin. 2. *turbulentus* (riotous): a s. citizen, civis t., Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: s. assemblies, contiones t., Id. Att. 4, 3, fin. 3. *factiosus* (ready to make a party): v. **FACTIOUS**. Join: seditiosus ac turbulentus, Id. Phil. 1, 9, 22: seditiosus ac tumultuosus, Id. Inv. 1, 3, 4. Phr.: the Gauls are a s. people, Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, init.

seditiously: 1. *seditiosē:* assemblies s. excited, s. conciones concitatae, Cic. Clu. 1, 2: to say or do anything s., s. dicere aut facere, Liv. 4, 6, fin.: cf. Tac. A. 3, 12, med. (turbide et seditios tractare exercitus). 2. *turbulenter* s. turbulentē: v. **TUMULTUOUSLY**. 3. *turbide:* Tac. (Kr.). 4. *factiosē:* v. **FACTIOUSLY**.

seditiousness: *ingenium seditiosum ac turbulentum; animus ad seditioses proclivis: v. **SEDITION**, **SEDITIONS**.

seduce (v.): 1. To entice, mislead: 1. *tento, i* (to tamper with): to s. the minds of the slaves by hope and fear, animos servorum spe et metu t., Cic. Clu. 51, 176: v. TO TAMPER WITH. 2. *pellio* (to pervert, to lead astray): he s.d. the army with presents, the people with corn, etc., militem donis, populum annona . . . pellexit, Tac. A. 1, 2: v. TO ALLURE, **DECOY**. 3. *sollitico, i* (to tempt, to s. from allegiance): to s. the slaves (from their loyalty), servitia s., Sall. C. 24, fin.: to s. by large presents, ingentibus datis s., Ov. M. 6, 462: v. TO TEMPT, **STIR UP**. 4. *corumpo, rūpi, rūptum, i*: to s. the soldiers, milites c., Sall. J. 39. 5. *expr. by phr., a recta via abducere* (v. TO MISLEAD);

corruptelam illecebris irretire (cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13): recto cursu depellere (Hor. S. 5, 2, 78): ad nequitiam adducere (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4): v. TO LEAD ASTRAY, **CORRUPT**, etc. ||. To corrupt, *debauch*: 1. *corumpo, i*: to s. a woman: c. mulierem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 2: Suet. Caes. 50. 2. *expr. by stuprum*, with verb (constr. with cum and abl. or simple dat.): he had s.d. his sister, cum sorore a. fecerat, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: he s.d. the queen, reginae s. intulit, Id. Off. 3, 9, 38.

seducement (subs.): v. **SEDUCTION**. **seducer** (subs.): 1. *corruptor*: love, the s. of men, amor, hominum c., Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14: a s. of youth, juvenutis c., Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: s. of the vestal virgins, vestalium virginum corruptores, Suet. Dom. 8, fin. 2. *solliticator* (rare): cf. Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1 (alienarum nuptiarum solliticator): by Num. Contr. 2, 15, med. 3. *expr. by rei clausa:* v. TO SEDUCE. Phr.: *Avilius was a cunning s. of youth*, Avilius arte quadam praeditus fuit ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata, Cic. Clu. 13, 36.

seducing (adj.): v. **SEDUCTIVE**. **seduction:** 1. *corruptēla:* I speak of debaucheries, s.s. and adulteries, stupra dico et corruptēlas et adulteria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: well versed in s. of women, in mulierum corruptellis aptus, Id. Verr. 2, 54, 134: cf. Id. Cat. 1, 6, 13 (quem corruptelam illecebris irretisset). 2. *illecebra* (attraction; allurements): how great was the s. for youth in that man, quanta in illo fuit i. juvenutis, lb. 2, 4, 8: v. **ALLUREMENT**, **CHARM**. 3. *expr. by verb, to SEDUCE*. Phr.: *what power of s.*, *quanta vis ad alligandos homines, etc.: arts of s., artes ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodatae, Id. Clu. 13, 36.

seductive (adj.): 1. *corruptrix* (v. rare): a s. province, provincia c., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. 2. *expr. by circuml.*, quo quis facile corrumpi: a virtute, ab honestate, abduci; ad prava, ad turpitudinem, duci possit: v. TO SEDUCE, **MISLEAD**. (Illecebrosum, v. rare: Pl. Prud. Amm.) Phr.: *Asia is a very s. country*, Asia omnibus libidinum illecebris repleta est, Liv. 34, 4, init.

seductively: no single equivalent. Phr.: to speak and write s., *e dicere et scribere, quae audientes et legentes corrumpant, (Kr.): v. **SEDUCTIVE** (2).

sedulity 1. *sedūlitās* (carefulness): ful. endeavoring, doing one's best: a feigned kindness and a pretended s., fictum officium simulataque s., Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: I can praise the exertions and s. of Balbus, Balbi operam et s. laudare possum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11, med. Join: *sedulitas ac diligentia*, Suet. Galb. 12, fin. 2. *assiduitas* (unremitting exertion): toil and s. for the state, in republicam labor et a., Cic. Balb. 2, 6: v. **ASSIDUITY**. 3. *industria* (close, unremitting application): v. **DILIGENCE**, **INDUSTRY**. 4. *diligentia* (careful effort): cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150 (where diligentia is made to include comprehensively every kind of effort and earnest attention). 5. *gnāvitas s. nāvitas* (promptness: zeal): zeal and s. for the state, opera et n. in republicam, Id. Fam. 10, 25, init.

sedulous (adj.): 1. *assiduus* (unremitting): a. and industrius writing, a. ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: the s. care of the gods, deorum a. cura, Liv. 1, 21, init.: cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 41, init. (nostris assiduo labor defatigant). 2. *sedūlus* (doing one's utmost; characterized by attention and effort): Cic. Br. 47, fin. (see the place): s. industry, s. industria, Col. 8, 1. 3. *diligens* (most gen. term): passim: v. **ATTENTIVE**, **CAREFUL**. 4. *gnāvus s. nāvus* (active; zealous): a. s. and diligent man, homo g. et industrius, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 53. See also **DILIGENT**. Phr.: to be s. in any business, *in aliqua re acrem et industrius se praebere: v. **ACTIVE**.

sedulously: 1. *sedūlo* (for syn. v. adj.): to do anything s., aliquid s. facere, cf. Cic. Clu. 21, 58 v. **DILIGENTLY**: **INDUSTRIOUSLY**. 2. *assidū* (with unremitting effort), industriē, diligenter: v. **DILIGENTLY**; **CAREFULLY**; **INDUSTRIOUSLY**. **see** (subs.): *sēdes*. Scr. Eccl. (cf. Calv. Inst. 4, 6, de primatu Romanae sedis).

see (v.): 1. *Of the use of the eyes:* 1. *video, vidi, visum, 2* (most gen. term): in addition to a direct object in the acc. this word is foll. by (a) acc. and inf.: he saw that there was danger, rem in angusto esse vidi, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, fin. . . . (b) rel. clause: you s. what fortune attends our side, quae sit rebus fortuna, videris, Vitr. Aen. 2, 350: see at thou how Soracte stands . . . vides ut . . . stet Soracte . . . Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1. (c) by Num. = to see whether: see whether he have returned, vide num redierit: cf. Quint. 4, 2, 79. (Divisions b, c, are cases of dependent interrogative.) Absol. bene, acute, acriter, videre (to see well, keenly, etc.). Comp. pervideo, 2 (to see clearly; infreq.): to s. clearly with the eyes, oculis p., Hor. S. 1, 3, 25. (For to see = to look after: v. **SEE TO**.) 2. *viso, at, sum, 3* (strictly frequent. of video: to look at attentively; also, to go to see): to come for the purpose of seeing (observing), visendi causa venire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: see also TO VISIT. 3. *cerno, 3*, no perf. or sup. In this sense (to distinguish with the eyes; see distinctly): the pupil of the eye, by means of which we s., acies qua cernimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: a great cloud of dust was seen, vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26, init. (N.B.—Oculus is frequently joined with cerno; cf. Lucr. 1, 269, quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni). 4. *aspicio, exi, ectum, 3* (to look at): used esp. in calling attention, look you! the Gods s. mortals with just eyes, aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia iusta, Ov. M. 13, 70: s. you white, or, glittering sky, aspice hoc sublime candens, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: v. TO LOOK AT.

5. *conspicio, 3*: v. TO BEHOLD. 6. *prospicio, 3* (to see from afar): my eyes do not s. well, parum prospiciunt oculi, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 8: to s. Italy from the top of a wave, Italiam summa ab unda p., Vitr. Aen. 6, 357: he s.s. (from afar) three stags roaming about the beach, tres litore cervos p. errantes, lb. 1, 184.

7. *conspicor, 1* (to get a sight of; with reference to distance): Valerius saw Targuinius in the foremost line of the enemies, Valerius conspicatus Targuinium in prima exsilium acie, Liv. 2, 20, init.: they saw the enemy panic-stricken, hostes perterritos conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: they saw what was going on in our camp, quae res in nostris castris gereretur conspicati, lb. 2, 26. 8. *specto, 1* (to go to see as a spectator at a theatre, etc.): to s. the games, ludos a., Hor. S. 2, 6, 48: to s. the prize-fighters, pugiles a., Suet. Aug. 45, init. Phr.: not to s. so well with the right eye as with the left, dextro oculo non aequè bene uti, Nep. Han. 4: not to be able to be seen (be invisible), expr. by fugit (effugit) aliquid aciem. Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50 (opp. cadere in conspectum, to be capable of being seen): to be able neither to s. nor to hear, oculis auribusque captum esse, lb. 5, 49, 117: all were waiting to s. who would be so, etc., expectantibus omnibus, quisnam esset, cf. Plin. q. 35, 58. ||. To see with the mind, perceive: 1. *video, 2* (either with animo expr. or not): I for my part s. the end, just as plainly as those things which we discern with our (bodily) eyes, quom exilum ego tam v. animo, quam ea quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3, init.: he saw that the Aedui were held under the bondage of the Germans, Aeduos in servitute Germanorum teneri videbat, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: to s. the bad points in speaking, with greater accuracy than the good points, v. acutius vitia in dicente quam recta, Cic. de Or.

1. 15, 116. Comp. pervideo, 2 (to s. clearly: rare): *Id. Fam. 10, 9.* 2. *Intelligo, exti, eorum, 3 (to understand, become aware): I saw from your letter that you . . .* *Intellxi ex tuis litteris . . .* *Id. 6, 9, 3.* In answers, "all right, I s." may be expr. by *intelligo*: cf. *Pl. Ep. 2, 61*: *Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 93.* 3. *percipio, cepti, ceptum, 3 (to understand thoroughly): to s. anything in one's mind, aliquid animo p. Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127, esp. in phr. (rem) percipiam habere: v. TO PERCEIVE, UNDERSTAND.* *Miscell. Phr.: he unwillingly saw himself made a sharer in another's crime, invitus cogeatur alieni accleris participes fieri, August. Dom. 52, 135: to refuse to see anything, oculos ab aliqua re deijcere, Cic. Ph. 1, 1, 1: it was with very painful feelings that I saw you part from me, perinquo patiebatur animo, te a me digredi, Cic. Fam. 12, 18: already our age has seen many more glorious victories, jam multas clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: O that I may s. that day, when, etc., utinam eum diem videam, quum, etc., *Id. Att. 16, 11, 1.**

see to (v.): 1. *video, 2: let him s. to (the matter) himself, ipse viderit (observe use of perf. subj.), Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1: Statius has gone on in front to s. to our dinner, antecesserat Statius ut prandium nobis videret, *Id. Att. 5, 1.* 2. *Comp. provideo, 2: v. TO PROVIDE FOR.**

2. *prospicio, exti, eorum, 3 (to see to the interests of: with dat. of indirect obj.): have regard for your own interests, s. to the safety of your fatherland, consulte vobis, prospicite patriae, *Id. Cat. 4, 2, 3: I will s. to your safety, vestrae salutis prospiciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: he thought that the commissariat should be seen to, rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, *Id. 23, init.* See also TO PROVIDE FOR.**

— go to (v.): 1. *video, 2 (so only in colloq. lang.): go to a Septimius, and Laenas, and Statilius, Septimium vide et Laenatem et Statillum, *Id. Att. 12, 14: to go to s. a man at his own house, domi aliquem v., *Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.* 2. *viso, al, sum, 3: I made up my mind to go to s. you, and dine with you, constitui ut te et vlerem et coenarem etiam, *Cic. Fam. 9, 23, fin.: I will not go to s. the wife of Pamphilus, non visam uxorem Pamphilii, *Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: v. TO VISIT.* 3. *visito, 1 (rare): when Caeneades had gone to s. him, etc., quum eum visitasset Caeneades, *Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94: to go to s. a sick man, aegrum quemquam v., *Suet. Aug. 35.*******

seed (subs.): 1. *Thal from which anything springs: semen, inla, n. (most usu. equiv. in both lit. and fig. sense): to sow s., a spargere, *Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: old s., a vetus, *Varr. R. 1, 40, init.: young or green s., a novellum s. viride, *Col. (Kr.): ripe s., a maturum, *Cato R. R. 17, init.: a tempestivum, *Col. 3, 5, init.: s. is apt not to come up, a difficulter animatur, *Col. (Kr.): s. s. spring up from the ground, semina e terra exeunt, *Plin. 11, 30, 36: to run to s., in s. exire, *Plin. (Kr.): Fig.: the root and s. of all evils, stirps ac a malorum omnium, *Cic. Cat. 1, 12, fin.: to sow the s. of hatred, semina odorum jacere, *Tac. A. 12, 48: to sow the s. of a war, semina belli jacere, *Liv. 40, 16, init.: inborn s. of virtues, s. innata virtutum, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: John: Igniculi ac semina: like the sparks and s. of virtues, quasi igniculi ac semina virtutum, *Id. Plin. 5, 7, 18. Phr.: to sow the s. of political troubles, civiles discordias serere, *Liv. 3, 40, fin.***************

2. *Offspring; descendants: posterii, progenies, etc.: v. OFFSPRING.*

seed-corn: perh. sementis (seed sown: rare in this sense): when a shoer comes, the s. of many days springs up in one day, ubi venit faber, multorum dierum a. uno die surgit, *Col. 2, 8.* (Better simply, semina, cf. *Virg. G. 1, 133* or, perh. frumentum ad serendum, ad sementes facendas.)

— down: peppus: *Plin. 21, 16,*

57 (semen et lanugine, quam peppon vocant).

seed-plot: seminarium: v. NUMBER.

— time: 1. sementis, is, f.: through the middle of s., per mediam sementem, *Col. 2, 10, ad fin.: Cato.* 2. sationis tempus: cf. *Cic. Verr. 3, 47, med.* 3. tempus satus: from the s., a temporibus satus, *Plin. 19, 8, 40.*

— vessel: vasculum: *Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115.* ("Pericarpium, *Linn.*)

seedling: arbor novella (any young tree): cf. *Cic. Fin. 5, 14: also, *Virg. E. 3, 11.**

seedman: perh. seminarius, which, though not occurring in this sense, is agreeable to analogy. (Or by circuml., seminum venditor, qui semina vendit.)

seedy: 1. Full of seed: graneus (= granorum plenus): s. pods, i. e. pods full of s., folliculi g., *Plin. 21, 31, 105.*

2. Slang term: worn out, poor and miserable looking: sordidatus, pannosus; obsoleta veste indutus (all with ref. to attire): v. SHABBY. Scaber appears to have nearly the sense of Eng. in *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90, scaber intonsusque.*

seeing that (quasi-conj.): 1. aliquidem (implies something already known and granted): it follows that vices too are equal, s. the deformities of the mind are rightly called vices, sequitur, ut etiam vicia sint paria; a. privates recte vicia dicuntur, *Cic. Par. 3, 1, ad fin.: Caes.* 2. quum, quoniam: v. SINCE. 3. quia, quod: v. BECAUSE.

4. quandoquidem (gives a reason inferred from some preceding circumstances): s. you praise those orators of yours so highly, q. tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, *Cic. Brut. 44, 163 (R. and A.).*

seek (v.): A. Trans. 1. To search for: 1. quaero, divi, or alii, stum, 3: you are the very person I was seeking, te ipsum quaerebam, *Ter. Heut. 4, 8, 3: a fowl s. its food on a dunghill, in sterquilinio pullus eam quaerit, *Phaedr. 3, 12. Also, absol.: I have spent my life and prime in s.ing, contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, *Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15. Frequent:* quaerito, 1 (to seek repeatedly or constantly: not Cic.): we are seeking a dead man amongst the living, hominem inter vivos quaeritamus mortuum, *Pl. Men. 2, 1, 15: to s. hospitality from any one, hospitium ab aliquo q., *Id. Poen. 3, 3, 77. 2. Indago, 1 (to hunt for): to s. the marks of the common destruction, indicia communis exitii, *Cic. Mil. 37, 103: to seek unused paths, vias inusitatas, *Id. Or. 3, 11: v. TO SEARCH FOR.******

3. To endeavour to find or gain by any means: 1. peto, 1vi, or 1i, 1tum, 3: to s. safety in flight, malum fuga p., *Nep. Hann. 11, med.: to s. the first place in eloquence, eloquentiae principatum p., *Cic. Or. 17, 56: to s. to live well, bene vivere p., *Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29. Comps.: (1) appeto, 3 (to seek eagerly for): to s. the hostility of those in power, inimicitias potentium a., *Cic. Mil. 36, 100: to s. to be on friendly terms with youths, adolescentium familiaritates a., *Sall. C. 14, fin. (2) expeto, 3 (to s. earnestly): one man was by all demanded and sought for to conduct that war, unum ab omnibus ad id bellum deprecari atque expeti, *Cic. Manil. 2, 5: Italy sought help from this man when absent, Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, *Id. 11, 30: cf. *Id. Pla. 7, 16 (poenas ab aliquo expetere). 2. affecto, 1 (frequent of affecto: to aim at obtaining): he sought elegance, not extravagance, munditiam non affluentiam affectabat, *Nep. Att. 13, 5: to s. the royal power, regnum a., *Liv. 1, 46, init.: to s. honour, honorem a., *Sall. J. 64, med.***********

3. conector, 1 (to strive after in both bad and good sense): to s. all the shadows of false glory, omnes umbras falsae gloriae c., *Cic. Pla. 24, 57: to s. wealth or power, opes aut potentiam c., *Id. Off. 1, 25, 86. 4. capio, 1 (frequent of capio: to catch at, seek to obtain): to s. any one's approbation, aliqujus assen-**

sionem c., *Id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: to s. mercy, misericordiam c., *Id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: to s. pleasure, voluptatem c., *Id. Plin. 1, 7, 24. 5. aucupor, 1 (lit. to go bird-catching: v. rare and late in this sense): to s. the favours of the people, pupuli favorem a., *Flor. 3, 13, 1: to s. slumbers, somnos a., *Ov. H. 13, 107. 6. specto, 1 (to be on the look-out for): what opportunity of proving your bravery do you s. ? quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas ? *Caes. B. G. 5, 44, init.******

*Miscell. Phr.: to s. a livelihood, victum quaeritare, *Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48: to seek any one's interests, aliqujus commodis servire, *Cic. Rep. 1, 4: to s. only one's own interests, omnia ad utilitatem suam revocare, *Id. Am. 16, 59: to s. any one's life, vitae aliqujus insidias ponere, *Cic. Sext. 18, 41; ins. facere, *Id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, ad fin.: insidiari capiti aliqujus, *Curt. (Kr.): to s. any one's fortune, in fortunam aliqujus imminere, *Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20. |||. To make for a place or person, as, I go to s. my father:********

1. peto, 3: cranes s. hotter climates, grues loca calidiora p., *Id. N. D. 2, 49, 125: he himself s. that place where he had ordered the ships to be brought in, ipse eum locum p., quo naves appellijusserat, *Caes. B. G. 7, 60, extr. 2. contendo, di, sum and tum, 3 (intrans): v. TO HASTEN.**

B. Intrans. 1. To make search: quaero, indago, etc. (u-u. with obj. expressed): v. TO SEEK.

2. To endeavour to accomplish: conor, contendo, tendo, etc.: v. TO ENDEAVOUR, STRIVE. To s. to attain: 1. affecto, 1: v. SUPR. (A.). 2. conector, 1: to s. to obtain wealth or power, opes, potentiam c. *Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86: v. TO PURSUE.*

seeker: vestigator, investigator, indagator: v. SEARCHER. Or expr. by verb. v. TO SEEK.

seem (v.): videor, visus, 2: foll. by nom. in apposition or infim. mood: the death of those men s. happy, illorum beata mors v., *Cic. Am. 7, 23: they s. (as it were) to banish the sun from the world, solem e mundo tollere videntur, *Id. 13, 47. N.B.—Videor is rarely impersonal, the personal constr. being preferred: e.g. it seems to me that you are a passionate man, stomachosus esse videris (Kr.): rather than videntur mihi te (L. G. § 212, Obs.): except when videntur = it seems good (tibi al videntur, villa is i ure).**

seeming (subs.): species: v. APPEARANCE, SHOW, SEEMANCE.

seeming (adj.): 1. speciosus: v. PLEASIBLE, SPECIOUS. 2. fictus (made up for the occasion): a. s. loci, amor f., *Luc. 4, 1188. 3. fictus (painted in false colours): v. COUNTERFEIT. Phr.: a s. virtue, virtutis species, *Cic. (Kr.): a s. not a true virtue, virtus simulata non vera, *Cic. (v. PRETENDING): s. joy or sorrow, laetitiae species vultu praelata.***

seemingly: in speciem; ut videtur (videbatur): v. APPARENTLY.

seemliness: 1. decorum: that which the Greeks call *seperon*, can be called in Latin decorum (or seemliness), *Id. quod Graeco seperon dicitur, d. alii Latine potest, *Cic. Off. 1, 27, 93: cf. *Id. 1, 35, 126. 2. expr. by quod debet: v. BECOMING, TO BE.***

seemly (adj.): 1. decorus (either of external or internal becomingness): veins of gold, both fit for use and s. for ornament, auri venas et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum d., *Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: a s. discourse, sermo d., *Id. de Sen. 9, 28: to admire nothing but what is honourable and s., nihil nisi quod honestum d.que ait admirari, *Id. Off. 1, 20, 66. 2. decens (becoming): a s. garment, amictus d., *Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: cf. *Quint. 11, 3, 156: v. BECOMING. 3. honestus (honourable, opp. to turpis): v. HONOURABLE. Phr.: to s.:*****

1. decet, ult. 2 (absol. or with acc. of person): it is very c. in a speech, in oratione maxime decet, *Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210: it is not at all s. for an orator to get angry*

oratore frast. minime deest, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: Ter. 2. convēnio, 4. (to be in keeping with any given character): it is not s., haud convent, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41 (where it is foll. by acc. and infn.); more freq. with dat.: v. TO FIT. It is s., for, may frequently be translated by est and gen.: it is s. for a young man to reverence his elders, est adolescentis majores natu vereri, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 122. **seemly** (adv.): decōrē, ut deest: v. BECOMINGLY, SUITABLY.

seer (subs.): 1. e. one who foretells future events: vates, divinus: prophēta or prophētes, ae (late): v. PROPHET.

seethe (v.): I. Trans.: fervē-facio, coquo: v. TO BOIL. II. Intrans.: 1. fervēo, bul, 2. v. TO BOIL. 2. aestuo, i (to be agitated and rise in billows): Virg. Aen. 6, 297.

seething (part. adj.): besides fervens, fervidus, aestuans; sometimes aestuosus: s. waters, freta a., Hor. Od. 2, 7, 16.

segment (subs.): in geometry: "(circul) segmentum: necessary as geom. t. t. **segregate** (v.): sēcerno, sēgrēgo, i: v. TO SEPARATE.

segregation (subs.): sējunctio, sēpārātio: v. SEPARATION.

seigneurial (perh. dōminicus (be-longing to a lord or proprietor), or gen. of dominus: v. LORD, PROPRIETOR.

seignior (subs.): dōminus: v. LORD, PROPRIETOR.

seigniorage (perh. dōminum; which as legal term denoted the right of property: Plin.: Gal.

seigniorial (adj.): v. SEIGNEURIAL. **seine** (subs.): sāgna (Gr. σάγνη, a large fishing net for dragging): Manli. See also NET.

seizable (adj.): expr. by verb: property which is s., *bona quae (aeris alieni causa) capi possunt.

seize (v.): 1. To rush upon suddenly and lay hold on: 1. rāpio, ul, ptum, 3 (to seize and carry off): v. TO CARRY OFF. Comps.: (1.) corripio, 3 (with no accompanying idea of carrying off, as in rapio): he ordered the man to be s.d. and to be hung upon a wild olive tree, hominem corripit et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 3, 23, 57: to s. the fuses, fasces c., Sall. C. 18, fin.: to s., i.e. to take up, arms, arma c., Vell. 2, 110, init. (2.) arripio, 3 (to lay hold of with eagerness and force): Our men s. what arms they can find, nostri arma quae possunt arripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, med.: v. TO SNATCH. 3. p̄hendo and synop. prendo, dl, sum, 3 (to grasp with the hand): to s. any one by the ears, p. aliquem auriculis, Pl. Aen. 3, 1, 78: to s. any one by the hand, aliquem manu p., Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: the partridge escapes the grasp of the fowler when just upon the point of seizing it, perdix aucupem jam jam prehensurum effugit, Plin. 10, 33, 51. Comp.: (1.) comprehendo, comprehendo, 3 (strengthened from simple verb): to s. with the teeth, c. mordicus, Plin. 9, 15, 17: the pincers s. the tooth, forfex dentem comprehendit, Cels. 7, 12, 1: thrice the phantom, s.d. in vain, slipped through (my) hands, ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 793: See also, TO ARREST. (2.) apprehendo, 3 (to take hold of; usu. without violence): to s. anything with the hand, aliquid manu a., Pl. Am. 5, 1, 64: to s. any one by the cloak, aliquem pallio a., Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: being s.d. by the soldiers, a militibus apprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26. (3.) dēphendo, 3 (to catch, detect): Cn. Magius being s.d. upon the journey, deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24, fin.: to s. the letter-carriers and intercept the letters, tabellarios d. iterasque interciperi, Caes. in Cic. Fam. 12, 12, init.: they s. the ships of burden, onerarias naves deprehendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, init. II. To invade, take possession of by force: 1. occipio, 1, to besiege and s. upon the whole of Italy, totam Italiam obsidere atque o., Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: to s. the cities, urbes o., Liv.

33, 31, fin.: to s. the supreme power, tyrannidem o., Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90. 2. invādo, viādo, vāsum, 3: v. TO INVADE, ATTACK. 3. apprehendo, 3: to s. the Spains, Hispanias a., Cic. Att. 10, 8, init. 4. p̄tior, 4: v. POSSESSION, TO TAKE. III. To apprehend; as an officer may do: 1. comprehendo, 3: to s. so dangerous an enemy, c. tam hostem capitale, id. Cat. 2, 2, 3: they had s.d. this man and had imprisoned him, hunc illi comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant, ib. 4, 27, init.: to s. thieves, fures c., Cat. 62, 35. 2. apprehendo, 3 (rare in this sense and late): to s. a thief, furem a., Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 11. Phr.: to s. any one's property for debt, *bona allicuius aeris alieni causa capere: his goods were s.d. by order of the magistrate, *bona ejus ex edicto magistratus intercepta sunt. IV. Of fire, diseases, emotions, etc.: 1. corripio, 3: the flame s.d. the planks, flamma tabulas corripuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 537: he was twice s.d. with illness whilst transacting business, morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45, init.: to be s.d. with pity, misericordia c., id. Calig. 12, fin. 2. invādo, si, sum, 3 (to fall upon suddenly; usu. with direct acc.): a severe illness s.d. him, eum morbus invasit gravis, Pl. Asin. 1, 4, 40: so great a panic suddenly s.d. them, tantus repente terror eos invasit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, init.: grief s.d. their eyes, dolor in oculos i., Lucr. 6, 658. 3. occipio, 1: so great a panic s.d. all the army, tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, init. 4. incēdo, ceasi, ceasum, 3 (constr. with dat. and sometimes acc.): with dat.: grief s.d. the whole army, dolor exercitum omni incessit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: the women whom the fear of war had s.d. mulieres, quibus bellum timerat incesserat, Sall. C. 31. With acc.: a desire of taking Tarentum had s.d. him, ipsum cupidō incesserat Tarenti potitundi, Liv. 24, 13: fear s.d. the senators, timor patres incessit, id. 1, 17: astonishment and wonder s.d. them all, stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, Just. 2, 6. 5. afflicto, feci, fectum, 3 (to affect pleasantly or painfully): to have been s.d. with an illness, morbo affectum esse, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 61: the limbs are s.d. with pain, membra dolore afflicuntur, Lucr. 3, 495: panic s.d. the soldiers, terror milites affecit, Tac. A. 11, 19. Phr.: I am s.d. with a shivering all over, *mili horror per membra currit.

seisure (subs.): I. The act of seizing or taking possession of by force: comprehensio: Cic. (Or. expr. by verb: v. TO SEIZE. II. Fig.: the attack of a disease, etc. 1. tentatio: Cic. Att. 10, 17, med. 2. mōtlunctia: he was attacked by slight s.d. in Campania, in Campania tentatus motiunctia levibus, Suet. Vesp. 24, init. Comp. commōtlunctia: Cic. Att. 12, 11, extr. (Or. expr. by verb: he died within an hour after his s., *intra horam unam quam morbo correptus erat decessit: v. TO SEIZE, V.)

seldom (adv.): rārō (opp. to saepe; most usu. word): wine is s. beneficial to sick men, it is very often injurious to them, vinum aegrotis r. prodest, noet saepissime, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69. Comp. perrāro (very seldom): this throw very s. fails, p. haec alea fallit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50. Cic. v. RARELY.

select (v.): 1. lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3: to s. jurymen, Judices l., Cic. Phil. 5, 16: Virg.: Ov.: v. TO PICK OUT. Comps. sēlgo, dēlgo, sēlgo, 3: v. TO CHOOSE. 2. excoipo, pal, ptum, 3 (rare): to s. a few who are the most eminent, paucos, qui sunt eminentissimi, e. in animo, Quint. 10, 1, 45. 3. sēcerno, crēvi, tum, 3 (to separate, single out): cf. Suet. Aug. 94 (unum e compluribus s.).

select (adj.): 1. lectus: s. boys, pueruli l., Cic. Roec. Am. 41, 120: s. words, verba l., id. de Or. 3, 37, 150. Comp.: (1.) electus: the most s. men of

the state, viri electissimi civitatis, id. Quint. 2, 5: s. prize-fighters, pugiles e., Suet. Calig. 18, init.: s. words, verba e., Cic. Fin. 3, 7, fin. (2.) delectus: v. CHOICE. (3.) selectus: esp. in phr. the s. judges (selected by the praetor), Judices a., Cic. Hor. 2. exaliquis (carefully sought out, exquisite): s. words, verba e., Quint. 11, 1, 33: most s. words, verba exquisitissima, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6. 3. eximius; egrēgius; praestans: v. EXCELLENT.

selection: I. The act of choosing: 1. delectus, ūs: in this kind of words some s. must be made, in hoc verborum genere d. est quidam habendus, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 150: to make a s. in words, verbis d. adhibere, Tac. Or. 22, init. 2. electio: a s. of words, verborum e., Cic. Or. 20, 68: Tac. 3. selectio: to use no s. (make no distinction): nulla selectio est, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 12. Phr.: to make a s. (use discrimination), delectum habere, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22, init. II. A number of things selected: 1. perh. electa, orum: cf. Plin. Ep. 3, 5, fin. (electorumque commentarios centum sexaginta mihi reliquit). 2. eclōga, ae (Gr. ἐκλογή): Varr. in Charis. 1, 21, 21 (p. 97): M. L. (For eclogae, Cic. has eclogarii ac loci, Att. 16, 2, fin. = select passages).

selectness: expr. by adj.: v. SELECT.

selenite: sēlēnitis, idis, f. (Gr. σελήνη): Plin. 37, 10, 67.

self: sul, sibi, se (sese): v. HIMSELF, HIMSELF, etc. Phr.: a friend is a kind of second s., amicus est tanquam alter idem, Cic. Am. 21, 80.

selfish: no single equiv.: expr. by circl.: 1. qui omnia sua causa facit; qui nihil alterius causa facit, Cic. (Kr.). 2. qui suis commodis omnia metitur, Cic. (Kr.). Phr.: to be influenced by s. motives, sua cupiditate non utilitate communi impelli, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 10, 63; *ad suum fructum [ad suam utilitatem] referre omnia (R. and A.): without any s. motive, suorum commodorum oblitus; nulla utilitate quaesita (R. and A.).

selfishly: no single equiv.: expr. by circl.: he acted s. in this matter, *hoc propter sul commodi studium fecit; *ad suam utilitatem hoc retulit. Phr.: to be seeking one's own aggrandisement under the mask of patriotism, bonum publicum simulantem pro sua potestate certare, Sall. C. 38, fin.

sell (v.): I. Trans.: 1. vendo, dīdo, dītum, 3 (gen. term): to s. for more or less, v. pluris aut minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51. For similar phrr., as to a at a high or a low price, see L. G. § 281: Caesar sold into slavery a whole section of that town, sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, fin. Fig.: when you had sold yourself to king Cotius for 300 talents, quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic. in Pis. 34, 84: this man sold his country for gold, vendidit hic auro patriam, Virg. Aen. 6, 621. Frequent. vendito, i (to offer for sale over and over again, to try to s.): he is trying to s. his estate at Tusculum, to buy if he can the house of ... Tusculanum vendit ut, si possit, emat.... domum, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 8: he was trying to s. his fish-ponds for a large sum of money, piscinas grandi aere venditabat, Col. 8, 16, 5. Comp. divendo (to s. in lots: rare): to s. in lots the property of the Roman people, bona populi Romani dividere, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: their goods having been sold in lots, bonis eorum dividitis, Tac. A. 6, 17. 2. v̄nundo, dedi, dātum, i (chiefly of the sale of captured slaves): the Numidian adults were put to death, all the rest were sold for slaves, Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91: to s. prisoners under the law, captivos sub lege venundare, Suet. Aug. 21, ad fin. Fig.: to s. a sentence, venundatum venundare, Tac. A. 11, 22, extr.

3. *vēno*, *ivi* and *li*, *itum*, 4; also *vēnum* eo (as *pasa* corrol. to *vendo*, to go for sale, be sold): the slaves, the furniture, the forms, and the house will be sold, *servi*, *supellex*, *fundi*, *aedes* *venibunt*, *Pl. Men.* 5, 9, 96: he answered that he had rather be robbed by a fellow-citizen, than sold by an enemy, *respondit se a civis spoliari male quam ab hoste venire*, *Quint.* 12, 1, 42. 4. *distribū*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3; like *divendo* (to *s. by retail* or *in lots*): to *s. stock* (furniture) *in lots*, *instrumentum* *distribere*, *Suet. Calig.* 39: to *s. fields in lots*, *agros* *distribere*, *Tac. A.* 6, 17. 5. *submōveo*, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, 2 (to get rid of by *s.ing* off): to *s. off sheep*, *ovēs* *submovere*, *Col.* 7, 3, 14: *Cl. id.* 7, 4, 3. 6. *Intrina*, *s. vēno*, 4 (also as two words, *vēnum* eo): because the rare bird will *s. for gold*, *quā veniat auro rara avis*, *Hor.* 8, 2, 25: at what price do pigs *s.* for quibus pretis porci veniunt? *Pl. Men.* 2, 2, 15. In the same sense occurs also *esse* (it. to be at such a price): *salt was s.ing at the sixth of an as*, *sextante as fult*, *Liv.* 29, 37, *init.*; cf. *Ter. Ad.* 5, 9, 20 (*quantis servus est*).

seller (*sub.*): 1. *venditor* (*gen. term.*): that the buyer may not be ignorant of anything which the *s. knew*, *ut ne quid quod v. novit, emptor ignoret*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 12, 51. 2. *auctor* (*legal term* denoting the person guaranteeing the right of possession or title to the thing sold): which they had bought from a man who had no right to be *s.*, *quod a malo auctore emissent*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 22, 56: cf. *id. Caec.* 10, 27 (*P. Caesennius auctor fundi*). 3. *us imp.*, *part. of vendō*, not however in *nom.*: *v. L. G.* § 638.

selling (*sub.*): *venditio*: *v. SALE*. **selvage**: *perh. ora extrema* (*vestimentū*, *panni*, *textilia*).

sembiance (*sub.*): 1. *imāgo*, *imā*, *fin.*: *v. IMAGE*. 2. *simulacrum*: *s. of battles*, i.e. *sham-fights*, *pugnatura* *s.*, *Liv.* 41, 28, *fin.*: *v. RESEMBLANCE*. 3. *umbra* (*a mere deceitful shadow*): to suffer slavery under the *s. of a just treaty*, *sub umbra foederis aequi servitutum pati*, *Liv.* 8, 4, *init.*: to pursue the *s. of false glory*, *umbras aequae gloriae consecrari*, *Cic. Pis.* 24, 57.

semi-barbarous (*adj.*): *semibarbarus*: *he received certain of the Gauls into the senate*, *quosdam e semibarbaris Gallorum in curiam recepit*, *Suet. Caes.* 76, *fin.*

semicircle (*sub.*): 1. *hēmi-cyclū*: *Plin.* Ep. 5, 6, 33: also *hēmi-cyclū*: *Vitr.* 9, 7 (8), 3: *Cl.* 2. *semicirculū*: *Cic.* 7, 26, 2.

semicircular (*adj.*): 1. *semicirculū*: *a s. field*, *ager s.*, *Col.* 5, 2, 8. 2. *semicirculātus*: *Cic.* 7, 26, 2.

seminal (*adj.*): *seminalis*, *s.*: *Col. Seminary* (*sub.*): *v. SCHOOL*. (*N.B.* *Seminarium* = *a nursery garden*.)

semitone: 1. *semitonium*: *Macr.* 8, *Scip.* 2, 1, *extr.* (= *dimidium tonus*, *ib. paulo sup.*). 2. *hēmitonium* (= *Gr. ἡμιτόνιον*): *Vitr.* 5, 4, 3.

semivowel: *semivocalls* (the *semivowels* were, according to the old grammarians, seven: *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*): *Quint.* 1, 4, 6 (as in *semivocalium* *numerus* *mutarumque* *partitū*): *Prisc.*

semipiternal (*adj.*): *semipiternus*: *v. STERNAL*, *EVERLASTING*.

senate (*sub.*): 1. *senātus*, *fin. m.* (*lit. the council of the elders*): unless these qualities (*wisdom*, *reason*, *determination*) had been in old men, our ancestors would not have given their supreme council the name of *s.*, *quae* (*consilium*, *ratio*, *sententia*) *nisi essent in senibus*, *non summum consilium maiores nostri appellarent*, *s.*, *Cic. de Sen.* 6, 19: to summon a *s.*, *senatum* *vocare*, *Liv.* 3, 38; *s. convocare*, *Cic. Sull.* 23, 65: *a decree of the s.*, *senatus consultum* (*S. C.*), *Cic. Fam.* 8, 8, 3: to hold a meeting of the *s.*, *senatum* *habere*, *Cic. Fam.* 1, 4, *ad init.*: to dismiss the *s.*, *s. dimittere*, *ib.* 1, 42: to grant an audience of the *s.* to any one,

senatum dare alicui, *id. Q. Fr.* 2, 12: *a full meeting of the s.*, *frequens s.*, *id. Or.* 3, 25: *the s. of the Aedui*, *Aedunorum s.*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31. 2. *patres* (*pl. used collectively*): the decrees of the *s.*, *patrum consulta*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 16, 41. 3. *meton.*: *curia* (strictly, the building, the senate house): in a crowded meeting of the *s.*, *frequenti curia*, *Liv.* 2, 23: *Suet.*: to be present at a meeting of the *s.*, *curiae interesse*, *Suet. Aug.* 38.

senate-house: *curia*: *Liv.* 1, 30, *init.*: *ov.*

senator: 1. *senātor*: *passim*. 2. *gen. term.* for the whole body of assembled senators, esp. in addressing the senate: *patres conscripti*, *Sall. C.* 51, *init.*: *Cic. pass.* *Phr.*: to become a senator, *in senatum venire*, *Cic. Flac.* 18, 42: or by fig. of speech, *latum clavum induere*, *Suet. Aug.* 38: to lose the rank of *s.*, *nomen senatorium amittere*, *Cic. Flac.* 18, 41.

senatorial (*adj.*): *senātorius*: the *s. order*, *ordo s.*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 23: *s. rank*, *a gradus*, *Cic. Manil.* 21, 61: *a s. bench*, *consilium a.*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1, 2, 4: the *s. age*, *s. aetas*, *Gell.*

send: 1. *to throw*, *Aur.*: *mitto*, *misit*, *missum*, 3: to *s. (let fly) javelins*, *pila* *m.*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 93: *ov.*: *v. TO THROW*, *HUEL*. 2. *To cause to be conveyed, despatch*: both of persons and things: 1. *mitto*, 3: they sent ambassadors to him to treat about surrender, *legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 27: *cf. pass.* See also *SEND BACK*, *SEND FOR*, *cf. pass.* 2. *lego*, 1 (to send on public business as an ambassador): they sent an honourable and noble man as a deputation to Apronius, *hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 48, 114: whom the Athenians had sent to Rome as ambassadors to the senate, *quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant*, *Gell.* 7, 14. (*N.B.*—To *expr.* *English* to send in sense of sending news by letter, use *scribere* or *comp.*, he *s.s. word* that he will quickly set out with the legions, *in literis scribit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter fore*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 48.)

send across: *transmitto*, 3: the cavalry is speedily sent across, *equitatus (trans flumen) celeriter transmittitur*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 61: the cohort of the *Legit* was sent across to Britain, *cohors Ulpiorum in Britanniam transmissa est*, *Tac. Agr.* 28, *init.*: *v. TO TRANSPORT*.

against: *immitto*, 3: the cavalry having been sent against the Aedui, *in Aeduos equitatus immisso*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 40, *Liv.*

away: 1. *dimitto*, 3 (to allow to go): to *s. a person into very distant lands*, *aliquem in ultimas terras d.*, *Cic. Sull.* 20, 57: he sent away Attius safe, *Attium inolumum dimisit*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 18, *med.* 2. *abigo* (to send away, to remove): to *s. cattle from the meadow*, *pecus a prato ab.*, *Varr. R. R.* 1, 47: to *s. any one out of the house*, *aliquem foras ab.*, *Pl. Mil.* 3, 2, 55. 3. *relego*, 1 (to banish): to *s. citizens so far from home*, *cives procul ab domo r.*, *Quint.* 9, 26, *init.*: they *s. the bulls into solitary pastures*, *tauros in sola elegant pascua*, *Virg. G.* 3, 212. 4. *amando*, 1 (to send away authoritatively): he sends away the man. *Whither? Perhaps to Lilybaeum, amandat hominem. Quo?* *Lilybaeum fortasse*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 27, 69: *id. R. Am.* 15, 44.

back: *remitto*, 3: I have sent back the book to you, *tibi librum remisit*, *Cic. Att.* 9, 9, 3: he *s.s. back* the hostages, *obsides remittit*, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 8, *fin.*

for: 1. *arcesso*, *ivi*, *itum*, 3: they were sent for from the plough to become consuls, *ab aratro arcescebantur qui consules fierent*, *Cic. R. Am.* 18, 50: he sends for Gabinius, *Gabinium accersit*, *Sall. C.* 40, *fin.* (*N.B.*—This spelling seems peculiar to Sallust: cf. *id. J.* 62.) 2. *clēo*, *civi*, *ctum*, 2 (to sum-

mon by name): troops are sent for from the reserves, *ab subsidis clētur miles*, *Liv.* 9, 39: he demands that Narcissus be sent for, *cleri Narcissum postulat*, *Tac. A.* 11, 30. 3. *socio*, *civi*, *ctum*, 4: but I will *s. for the boys*, *ego vero acclam pueros*, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1, *med.*: to *s. all the bravest men*, *fortissimum quemque accire*, *Sall. J.* 84, *med.*: cf. *Lucr.* 5, 994 (*horridis accibant vocibus Orcum*): *v. TO SUMMON*.

send forth: 1. *emitto*, 3: no one is sent forth to forage, *nemo pabulatum emittitur*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 81, *fin.*: to *s. f. leaves*, *folia* *emittere*, *Plin.* 18, 20, 49: to *s. f. l. e. publish*, *a book*, *librum* *emittere*, *Suet. Claud.* 33, *fin.*: to *s. (thunderbolts)*, *fulmina* *emittere*, *Cic. Div.* 2, 19, *fin.* 2. *eflicio*, 3: and frequent. *eflecto*, 1 (to cast forth): as a volcano does): *v. TO CAST FORTH*.

forward: *praemitto*, 3: Caesar had sent forward the legions into Spain, *Caesar in Hispaniam legiones praemisarat*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 39: *Sall.*

in: 1. *immitto*, 3: to *s. or into* slaves to rob the shrine, *servos fanum ad spoliandum im.*, *Cic. Verr.* 4, 45, 101: slaves were sent into our houses with torches, *servi in nostra tecta cum facibus immisit*, *id.* 14, 10, *init.* 2. *intrōmitto*, *misit*, *missum*, 3 (rare): Caesar sends the legions into the town, *Caesar legiones in oppidum intrōmittit*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 11, *fin.*

in place of: *submitto*, 3 (very rare in this sense): will you not send some one in his place? *huc vos non submitteis*, *Cic. Prov. Cons.* 4, 8. (*Or* *expr.* by *circum.*: *v. INSTEAD OF*.)

round: *circummitto*, 3: to *s. embassies*, *legationes c.*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 63: he sent round boats, *scaphas circummisit*, *Liv.* 29, 25, *med.*

secretly: *submitto*, 3: that man secretly sent Timarchides, *submittebat iste Timarchidem*, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 28, 69.

up: 1. *submitto*, 3: the earth *s.s. up* (shoots up) flowers, *submittit tellus flores*, *Lucr.* 1, 8 (not *Cic.* in this sense): to *s. up cohorts* to the relief of cavalry, *cohortes equitibus praesidio [auxilio] s.*, *Cic. B. G.* 5, 58. 2. *subministro*, 1: *v. TO SUPPLY*.

sender (*sub.*): *expr.* by verb: *v. TO SEND*.

sending (*sub.*): *missio*: concerning the *s. of letters*, *de litterarum m.*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 5, *ad init.*: or *expr.* by verb: *v. TO SEND*.

senile (*adj.*): *senilis*, *s.*: *a foolishness*, *stultitia s.*, *Cic. de Sen.* 11, 6: *a s. mind*, *animus s.*, *Liv.* 10, 22: *v. AGED*.

senility (*sub.*): *senium*, *senectus*: *v. OLD AGE*. Or *expr.* by *senilis*: this is downright *s.*, **sunt haec senilis ac pene delirantis aetatis*: *v. DOTAGE*.

senior (*adj.*): 1. *Literally*, more advanced in age: *natu maior*: who was Plautus's *s.*, *qui fuit major n. quam Plautus*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 1, 3: I have heard from my *s.s.*, i.e. those of a preceding generation, *audivi ex maioribus n.*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 30, 109. Also without *natu*: the *s. of two sons*, *ex duobus filiis m.*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 108: *v. OLD (I. 2)*. 2. *In technical sense*, only *pl.*: the *seniors*, *seniores*: *opp. juniores*, *Liv.* 1, 43 (centuriae *seniorum* *juniorumque*): *Cic. Hor.* (*N.B.*—Not used in sense I.)

seniority (*sub.*): no exact equiv.: *perh. aetatis privilegium*, when *primogeniture* is meant: *cf. Just.* 2, 10, 2. *Phr.*: according to *s.*, **ut quicquid natu maximus (natu maximo) esset, erat*.

senna (*sub.*): **cassia senna*: *Linn.*

se'nighat: *v. WEEK*.

sensation: 1. *An impression conveyed by the senses*: *sensus*, *s.* (more freq. in sense II): a *to-day's*, *corpora* *s.*, *Lucr.* 2, 435: an agreeable or painful *s.*, *voluptatis*, *doloris s.*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 13, 32. (*Or* *expr.* by verb: **quod sentitur*, *sensurus percipitur*: *v. TO FEEL*, *PERCEIVE*.) 2. *The faculty of sensation*: *sensus*: *v. SENSE*, *PERCEPTION*. *Phr.*: to be without *s.*, *nihil sentire*, *Liv.* 42, 16;

of a limb benumbed, torpere, Suet. Aug. 80 (frigore torrens digitus) to lose s., torpere, Plin. 11, 37, 89; more freq. obtorpere: v. INSENSIBLE. |||. A striking impression: Phr.: to make a s., conspici (to attract attention, draw all eyes): cf. Liv. 5, 21, maxime conspectus ipse est, curru albis equis juncto in urbem invecus: or expr. by stupere, stup-facere: etc.: who is it that creates a s. ? quem stupefacti intuentur dicentem? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: what a s. he produces by his delivery of these lines, hos versus agendo quantopere animos audientium commovet; hi quum aguntur versus ut audientium animi commoverentur atque stupebant.

sensational: I. In phil. sense, the s. theory, doctrina s. quae omnia ad corporis sensus refert. ||. Calculated to produce a striking effect: expr. by circuml.: v. SENSATION (III).

sensationalists: perh. *sensuales; qui omnia ad corporis sensus referunt, revocant.

sense (subs.): I. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived: sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste: sensus, ūs, m.: the s. of sight, hearing, etc., s. oculorum, aurium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111; also, cernendi, audiendi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: which can be perceived neither by the eyes nor by the ears, nor by any s., quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, cf. id. de Or. 2, 8, 33. Phr.: deprived of the s. of sight, hearing, ocula, auribus captus, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 117. ||. Perception by the senses: sensation: sensus: v. SENSATION.

|||. Understanding, soundness of the faculties, sound judgment: 1. sensus (rare in this sense): whom success has deprived of common s., quibus fortuna sensum communem abstulit, Phaedr. 1, 7, 4: (concerning the precise import of this phr. in earlier writers, see Sir W. Hamilton's Reid, p. 758, b.): to have no s. (to be out of one's mind), sensum non habere, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7. 2. prudentia: v. PRUDENCE. 3. mens, ūs, f.: v. INTELLECT. Phr.: does he seem to be in his senses? num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85: if this man were in his s., si hic mensis suae esset, Cic. Pis. 21, 50: if you had been in your s., si tuae mentis compos fuisses, ib. 20, 48: are you in your s.? pene te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 173: satini sanus es? Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 10: cf. MAD (I, Phr.): to be out of one's s., mente capium esse, id. Acad. 2, 17, 53: cf. mentis inops, Ov. H. 15, 139. [V. Meaning, signification: 1. sententia: the s. of the law, legis s., Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: v. MEANING (I. 1). 2. sensus, ūs: nor could the s. of the will be gathered, nec testamenti potuit s. colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 10: words with two s., verba duos s. significantia, Quint. 6, 3, 48: cf. id. 8, 2, 20. 3. voluntas (spiritus as opp. to mere letter, verba): Quint. 7, 10, 6: v. MEANING, TO MEAN.

sensible (adj.): I. Capable of making an impression on the senses: 1. sensibilia, e: (rare: not in Cic.): (voice): to the organ of hearing, auditus sensibilia, Vitr. 5, 3, 6: Sen. 2. expr. by circuml., s. objects, quae sub (quemque) sensum cadunt; quae sub sensu subjecta sunt, Cic. (Nizol.): all such things are s. by us, omnia talia sensum movent, Cic. (Nizol.). ||. Capable of receiving impressions through the senses: 1. sensilla, e (v. rare): Lucr. 2, 888. 2. expr. by sentio, al. sum, 4: to be s. of heat and cold, calorem et frigus sentire, Lucr. 1, 457: v. TO FEEL. |||. Intelligent, discerning, judicious: 1. prides, ntis (sagacious): who more s., or better acquainted with law? quis ingenio prudentior, quis iure peritor? Cic. Clu. 38, 107. Nep. JoIn: peracutus [acutus] et prudens, id. ib. 5, 18. 2. acutus, perscrutus: v. SHREWD. 3. intelligens, ntis, (referring rather to matters of criticism or higher cultivation): Cic. Fin. 3, 5, extr. (doctus et intelligens vir).

sensibly: I. So as to be perceived: expr. by circuml.: *quod [ita ut] sentiri s. sensibus percipi possit. Sometimes = MANIFESTLY, q. v. ||. In a sensible or intelligent manner: 1. prudenter: he defended his opinions very acutely and s., sententias suas acutissime prudentissimèque defendit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150. 2. acutē, perscrutē: v. ACUTELY, SHREWDLY. 3. callidē (in a knowing manner, as one experienced): v. SKILFULLY, SHREWDLY, CLEVERLY.

sensitive: I. Capable of sensation: sensilla: v. SENSIBLE (II.). ||. Possessing acute sensibility: 1. perh. mollis (an epith. usu. implying a want of sufficient firmness and mantliness): cf. Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1, quam mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem (how extremely s.; readily both to take offence and to forgive): so, molle os, denotes a countenance easily blushing: Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 70. So, agillitas mollitque naturae, Cic. L. c. denotes a sensitive disposition. 2. sinily, tener: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 21, fin. teneriore animo mihi videre (sensitive to weaknesses).

sensitively: perh. molliter; nimia animi agillitate ac mollitia: v. preced.

sensitiveness: mollitia: cf. Cic. Sull. 6, 18, qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate: v. SENSITIVE (II.).

sensitive-plant: aesclynōmōnē, ἄσ. f. (Gr. αἰσχροπύλον): Plin. 24, 17, 102.

sensual: I. Relating to the senses: *quod ad sensus attinet; quod sensus movet, etc.: v. SENSE. ||. Given to bodily enjoyment: 1. expr. by voluptas, voluptates: both sing. and pl., but esp. the latter, being used with most frequent reference to sensual enjoyment: cf. Cic. Sen. 12, carere voluptatibus.... quod est in adolescentis vitiosissimum: the reference is made more explicit by the addition of corporis: cf. ib. paulo infr., nullam capitalem pestem quam corporis voluptatem (sensual pleasure): to be a s. person, voluptatibus (corporis voluptatibus) servire, inservire, deditum esse (v. DEVOTED, TO BE): still stronger, in voluptates (flagitia) se ingurgitare, cf. Cic. Pis. 18, 42 (to enter heart and soul into a s. life). So expr. by libido, libidines: v. LUST, SENSUALITY. 2. voluptarius: a s., luxurious, and effeminate philosophy, v. delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cf. id. de Or. 1, 25, 99, sensus ex omnibus maxime v. [guastatus], the most purely s. sense.

3. luxuriosus: v. LUXURIOUS. 4. āstūsus (Gr. ἀστυρός: utterly vicious and profligate): only as subs.: Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22. **sensualist:** 1. homo voluptarius: Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 18, where the term is applied to Epicurus, as advocate of enjoyment as the chief good. 2. āstūsus (Gr. ἀστυρός: v. rare: denotes one whose life is utterly profligate): Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22. 3. homo luxuriosus, libidinēsus, voluptatibus deditus: v. SENSUAL (II.). LICKENTIOUS. To be a s., voluptatibus inservire, in voluptates se ingurgitare, etc.: v. SENSUAL (II. 1). See also GLUTTON, DEBAUCHER.

sensuality: 1. corporis voluptas, voluptates: or simply, voluptates: v. SENSUAL (II. 1): also, corporis gaudia, Sall. Jug. 2 (but in preced. chap., corporis voluptates, which is the more usual expr.). 2. libido: v. LICKENTIOUSNESS. 3. meton. venter, tris, m. (the belly symbolizing the lower appetites, chiefly, gluttony): v. GLUTTONY. So abdomen, Inis, n.: Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 7. **sensually:** 1. luxuriosē: Cic. Coel. 6 (cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere): Sall. 2. libidinēsus: Cic. Liv.: v. LICKENTIOUSLY. 3. voluptariē (rare): Apul. Phr.: s. inclined, * (animus) in voluptates propensor: v. SENSUALITY.

sentence (subs.): I. Determination or decision as of a judge: either civil or criminal: 1. iudicium (sentence of a judge): such misfortunes

have happened to many of the bravest and best of men by unjust s., multis fortissimis atque optimis viris iniustis l. tales casus incidisse, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, med.: if the s. of the senate ought to be observed, si senatus) observari oporteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 45. 2. sententia: they said that they could not pronounce the s. safely, negaverunt se posse s. tuto dicere, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2, init.: M. Cato, the judge, pronounced the s., M. Cato, iudex, sententiam dixit, id. Off. 3, 16, 66. 3. arbitrium (strictly, the decision of an arbitrator: hence in wider sense of any decisive sentence): when Minos shall have passed his august s. upon you, cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21: to pass s., arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45, med. 4. decretum (esp. a decree or decision of the senate): Caes. B. C. 3, 21: Cic. Mur. 13, fin. (responsa et decreta). ||. A maxim: sententia: v. MAXIM. |||. A short paragraph, a period in writing: 1. sententia (usu. referring rather to the thought than the form): whilst I argue briefly about each s., dum de singulis s. breviter disputo, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 22: the beginnings and ends of s., initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45. 2. sensus, ūs (not so in Cic.): every s. has its own end: omnis s. suum finem habet, Quint. 9, 4, 61: it is much the best to end a s. with a verb, verbo s. claudere multo optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26.

sentences (v.): 1. damno, condemnno, i: v. TO CONDEMN. 2. iudico, xl, ctum, 3 (to award judicially: with dat. of person): to s. to the payment of a fine, multam (allicui) ind., Plin. 18, 3, 3: he (virtually) s. the people to starvation, populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26, extr. 3. addico, 3 (to assign over to another judicially): to s. a free person to slavery, liberum corpus in servitatem a, Liv. 3, 56, med.: cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 18, bona allicuius in publicum a. (sentence to confiscation). See also preced. art. (I.).

sententious: 1. sententiōsus (full of meaning, pithy): Cic. Br. 95, 325 (genus dicendi s. et argutum, s. and lively). 2. by circuml., sententia frequentissima: Cic. L. c. So, rerum frequentia [sententia] creber, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

sententiously: sententiōsus: ridiculous things are often said s., sarpe s. ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 7, 1, 286.

sentient (adj.): pātibilis, e: to have a s. nature, naturam p. habere, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, init. (Or expr. by verb: sentire: v. TO FEEL).

sentiment (subs.): I. Thoughts prompted by passion or feeling: 1. sensus, ūs: in appealing to the feelings of the judges, I myself should be influenced by the very s. to which I wished to bring them, ipse in commovendis iudicibus ad quos illos adducere vellem, his ipse s. permoveat, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: there is no s. of humanity in you, nullus in te s. humanitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, 47: the common s. of humanity, communes sensus hominum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 66. 2. opinio: PERSUASION, OPINION. ||. Decisions of the mind, opinion: 1. sensus: his s. about public affairs pleased me greatly, valde mihi placebat s. ejus de republica, Cic. Att. 15, 7: this speech was at complete variance with our s., haec oratio longe a nostris s. abhorrebat, id. de Or. 1, 18, 81. 2. sententia: (way of thinking): as ye have wished to be made acquainted with my s., quoniam sententiae [atque opinionis] meae voluistis esse participes, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, fin.: the old man's s. about the marriage, senis s. de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 2.

sentimental (adj.): sometimes flābilis: s. comedy, *comœdia flēbilis, Nigela, p. 311 (= Fr. comédie larmoyante). Sometimes mollis, mollior, may serve: cf. Ov. Tr. 2, 307, versus molles (soft) et effeminatos, lickentiosus.

sentimentality: Kr. gives, animi

(nature) mollior; animus mollior: but v. EFFEMINATE. Phr.: to indulge in a. "nimis fœcili (scribendi, cogitandi) rationi indulgere."

sentinel: 1. vigili, illis (gen. term): a shout is raised by the *s.s.* and *guardians of the temple*, clamor a. v. fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: he forbids the *s.s.* to carry a shield whilst on guard, vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, Liv. 44, 33, ad fin.: cf. Suet. Aug. 30, init. (adversus incendia, excubias nocturnas vigilesque [i. e. fire-brigade] commentus est). 2. abstr. for concrete, vigilia (lit. the watch, i. e. those standing on guard, watchmen, sentinels): *s.s.* guard your house and person, vigiliæ tuum corpus domumque custodiunt, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: to place *s.s.* about the city, vigiliæ per urbem disponere, Liv. 39, 14, fin.: cf. Cæsar. B. C. 1, 11, med. 3. exhibitor (by night): *these were held at night by *s.s.* and strong guards*, hæc noctu excubitoribus ac firmis præsidibus tenebantur, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 69, extr.: used of a dog: *what s. can be found more vigilant?* quis e. inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1. 4. stâllo (also collect. term): *to have *s.s.* (pickets) placed at intervals, stationes dispositas habere*, Cæsar. B. G. 8, 16: *s.s.* being stationed along the banks of the Tiber, disposita statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72, init. 5. excubias, arum, f. pl.: (also collect. denoting generally the sentinels placed before the palace as guards of honour: strictly = excubitores, v. supr.): *to pass the *s.s.* excubias transire*, Tac. A. 14, 44, med.: *voiced within the barricade, he passed the night amongst the *s.s.* receptus intra vallum, inter excubias pernoctavit*, Suet. Claud. 10, ad fin.

senary: Phr.: to be on *s.* in station esse: v. GUARD: cf. preced. art.

separable (adj.): 1. dividiuus (that can be divided into separate parts): every animal must be *s.*, and can be broken up into component parts, omne animal et dividiuum et dissolubile at necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: from a *s.* matter which is produced in our bodies, ex materia quæ corporibus divida gignitur, Cic. Tim. 7, init. 2. separabilis, e. (that can be disjoined or disconnected from some other thing): *nor is it (that force) *s.* from the body*, nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.

separability: expr. by separari *s.* dividi posse: v. TO SEPARATE.

separate (v.): 1. To part asunder physically, esp. in topography: 1. sēparō, i. all Germany is *s.d.* from the Gauls, Rhætiæ, and Pannonia by the rivers Rhine and Danube, Germania omnis a Gallia, Rhætiæ, et Pannoniæ Rheno et Danubio fluminibus separatur, Tac. G. 1, init.: *Phocis is the Aoniæ from the *oetaean fields**, separat Aoniæ Oetaeæ Phocis ab arvia, Ov. M. 1, 313: *a strait *s.s.* Sestos from the city of Abydos*, Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28 (but the use of separo with a simple *ab* is poet.: cf. Lucan. 4, 75). in the narrow parts themselves of the strait which *s.s.* Europe and Asia, in ipsa Europæ Asiæque separatim freti angustis, Plin. 9, 15, 20 (it is used here with the simple *acc.*): all the cavalry of the Thessalians had been *s.d.*, omnis Thessalorum equitatus separatus erat, Liv. 42, 55, fin. 2. divido, visl, visum, 3: the river Garumna *s.s.* the Gauls from the Aquitani, the Matrona and Sequana from the Belgæ, Gallios ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 1, init.: *the village is *s.d.* into two parts by a river*, vicus in duas partes flumine dividitur, Cæsar. B. G. 3, 1, med. 3. sējungo, xi, ctum, 3: when he came to the Alps which *s.* Italy from Gaul, ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam a Gallia sējungunt, Nep. Hann. 3, fin.: to *s.* a person from the number of the bravest citizens, aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero sējungere, Cic. Vat. 10, fin. 4. dis-

jungo, xi, ctum, 3: we are *s.d.* by an intervening space of places and times, Intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, init.: *this river *s.d.* the kingdom of Jugurtha from that of Bocchus*, quod flumen Jugurthæ Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, med. 5. discerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (strictly implying an act of judgment or decision): *by which we have *s.d.* Lusitania from Baetia*, quo Lusitaniam a Baetia discernimus, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 116: *nor was there a river or a mountain to *s.* their territories*, neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. J. 79, init.: cf. Mela 3, 4 (Sarmatia ab his quæ sequuntur Visula amne discreta). 6. sēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3: but they *s.* lands and sea, sed terras ac mare sēcernunt, Lucr. 2, 729: *the sea between *s.s.* Europe from Africa*, medius liquor sēcernit Europæ ab Afrô, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 47. II. To separate by means of the intellect, to discriminate: 1. discerno, sēcerno, 3: v. TO DISCRIMINATE. 2. sēpiro, i: many Greeks have *s.d.* those wars from their continuous histories, multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ac bellis separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, init.: *an orator whom I do not *s.* from a good man*, oratorem quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12. 3. sējungo, xi, ctum, 3: to *s.* a civil conspiracy from open and foreign wars, civilem conjurationem ab hostilibus externisque bellis *s.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, init. 4. disjungo, 3: to *s.* the orator and the philosopher, oratorem ac philosophum *s.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 149: *already I seem to see the people *s.d.* from the senate*, videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, id. Am. 12, 41. 5. dispiro, i (to part and classify): *he *s.d.* the seniors from the juniors*, seniores a junioribus [divisi coque] disparavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, init.

separate (adj.): 1. sēparātus: *questions *s.* from the connection of things*, quaestiones separatæ a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6: a *s.* volume (abso), volumen *s.*, Cic. Att. 14, 17, fin.: *I approve of none of them *s.*, eorum nullum separatim probō*, id. Rep. 1, 35, init. (al. separatim). among them there is no private and *s.* land, privati ac separati agrî apud eos nihil est, Cæsar. B. G. 4, 1: cf. Tac. G. 22 (separatæ singulis sedes et sua culque mensæ). 2. sēcrētus: *a commanding officer: special standards, a imperium, propria signa*, Liv. 1, 52, fin. 3. disjunctus: *a masters (for different studies), d. doctores*, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57. So the p. part. sējunctus, discretus, disparatus, may serve: v. preced. art.

separately: 1. sēparatim (apart; opp. to conjunctim) with *a.* *they* *loose each one of these *s.* from the whole*, (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 165: *nothing will happen to him *s.* from the rest of the citizens*, nihil ei accidit *s.* a reliquis civibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, ad fin.: cf. Cæsar. B. C. 1, 76 (neque sibi *s.* a reliquis condilium capturos): *this can be disjoined and written *s.**, hoc sējungit potest *s.* que perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, fin.: *to exert oneself *s.* in one thing*, in una re *s.* elaborare, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9: cf. ib. 2, 118 (vel separatim dicere de genere universo vel definite de singulis temporibus). 2. carpiam (piece by piece; in detached portions): *to write portions of the history of the Roman people *s.**, populi Romani res gestas *s.* perscribere, Sall. C. 4, med. 3. particulatim (rare): *a flock recovers its health more easily *s.* than together*, grex p. facilius quam universus convalescit, Col. 7, 5, ad init.

separation: 1. sēparatio: *by the distribution and *s.* of the parts*, distributione partium ac *s.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 132: *the maning together of the charges assists the accuser, the *s.* of them the defendant, congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, a. defendentem*, Quint. 7, 1, 31: cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55

(sui facti ab illa definitione separatio). 2. disjunctio: *in so great *s.* and sorrow*, in tanta disjunctioe (mœrum) tanta acerbitate, Cic. Sest. 21, 47, med.: *the alienation and *s.* from friends*, alienatio disjunctioque amicorum, id. Am. 21, 76. (N.B.—Offener expr. by verb: v. TO SEPARATE.)

separatist: perh. homo factiosus: v. FACTIOUS.

separator: expr. by verb: v. TO SEPARATE.

September: mensis September: *we will hasten over in *S.**, excurremus mense Septembri, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: *on the first of *S.**, Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22. Rarely, September (abso): Aus. sēptenarij: sēptenarij: Plin. 1, Diom.

septennial: perh. septennius or septennius (which, however, is found only in the sense of seven years old: cf. triennia, triennia); or expr. by circuml., * (dies) qui septimo quoque anno revertitur: * (sacrum) quod septimo quoque anno fit, celebratur.

septuagenarian: homo septuagēnarius: Callistr. Dig.

septuagesima (subs.): septuagēsima: Serr. Eccl.

septuagesimal: septuagēsimus: Eccl. Serr.

sepulchral (adj.): 1. sēpulcrālī, e. (relating to sepulchres): *a *s.* torch*, fax *s.*, Ov. H. 2, 120: *a. altars*, aras sepulcrales, Ov. M. 8, 480. 2. sēpūlī, e. (relating to the dead; dismal): *the *s.* cypress*, f. cypressus, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21: *a. note (of the owl)*, f. carmen, Virg. Aen. 4, 402.

sepulchre (subs.): sēpulcrum: v. TOMB, GRAVE.

sepulture (subs.): sēpulturā: the custom of *s.*, mos sepulture, Lucr. 6, 1277: *the most ancient kind of *s.**, antiquissimum sepulture genus illud, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.

sequel: expr. by verb: but mark the *s.*, *sed attendite quæ secuta sunt: the *s.* of the story is less interesting, *quæ sequuntur legentem minus tenent, delectant: v. TO FOLLOW, EXAUS.

sequence: perh. ordo, series: cf. Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125, fatum est ordo veriesque rerum, i. e. *s.* of cause and effect. Also, seqūella (rare). Gell. 6, 1, ad fin., per sequelas quasdam necessarias fieri.

seraph: sērāphus: Eccl. Serr. (Kr.) Pl. seraphim (Hebrew form): Vulg.

serenade (subs.): symphonia nocturna; concentus nocturno tempore factus (Kr.). To give any one *a.*, *ad fenestram allicius concinere.

serenade (v.): v. preced. art.

serene (adj.): 1. Clear, calm, cloudless: 1. sērēnus: *a. sky*, caelum *s.*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, init.: *when after so stormy a day *a.* and calm light returned*, postquam ex tam turbido die *s.* et tranquilla lux reddit, Liv. 1, 16, init.: Virg. 2. tranquillū: v. CALM.

3. sēdus (not vet. or rainy): Cic. v. PAIR (III.). 4. pārus (free from clouds): poet.: Hor. Od. 1, 34, 7 (per purum = through *a.* or cloudless sky).

II. Fig.: Calm, untroubled, tranquil, undisturbed: 1. sērēnus: *a calm and *s.* forehead*, fronte tranquilla ac *s.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: *a. commencement*, vultus *s.*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 26: *a. heart*, pectora serena, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 40. 2. tranquillū: *a. gentle, *s.* quiet, happy life*, placata, tr., quæta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: *a. *s.* mind, *s.* animus*, id. Sen. 20, 74. III. A title of honour: *most *s.* highness* (a title given to the Emperors), sērēnissimus, Cod. Justin. 5, 4, 23. Also, a title of the Roman emperors = *s.* highness, sērēntas, Vog. Mil. 3, Epil.

serenely: tranquillū: v. CALMLY.

serenity: 1. Calmness of the sky: 1. sērēntas: the *s.* of the sky, caeli *s.*, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94. 2. tranquillitas: v. CALMNESS.

II. Fig., peace, calmness: sērēntas: the *s.* of present fortune, praesentis fortunæ *s.*, Liv. 7, 25

42, 62. *init.*: v. TRANQUILLITY.
Calinness of mind, evenness of temper:
sérénitas: you are too insignificant to
 cloud my s., minor es, quam ut s. meum
 obducas, Sen. de Ira 1, 25, *fin.*: v. CALM-
 NEXES.

serfdom: *servitium, servitus*: v.
 SLAVERY.

serf: *servus*: v. SLAVE. (In modern
 lat., more precisely, *ascriptus glebae*;
 i. e. one who is bought and sold with the
 land).

serge: *perh. ciliidum* (a kind of
 coarse cloth made in Cilicia): Cic. Verr.
 2, 1, 38, 95: *Caes.*

series: 1. *séries, éi*: Join:
continuatio serieque [rerum], Cic. N. D.
 1, 4, *extr.*: *ordo serieque* [causarum].
 Id. Div. 1, 55, 125. 2. *expr.* by *adj.*
continuus (connected together): an un-
 broken s. (or succession) of wars, con-
 tinua bella, Liv. 10, 31, *med.*: a s. of
 volumes, continua volumina, Plin. 24,
 11, 50.

serious: 1. *Grave in manner or*
disposition: *sévérus* (never given to
 trifling or sport): a s. and grave citizen,
 civis s. et gravis, Cic. Am. 25, 95: *the*
gravest and most s. of all, omnium
 gravissimus et severissimus, Id. de Or.
 2, 56, 228: *I will take away the gift of*
song from the s., adimam cantare severi,
 Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9. 2. *Weighty, im-*
portant, not trifling: 1. *gravis*, e
 (opp. to *levia*, of small matter or mo-
 ment): it is a s. thing for a modest man
 to ask for anything of consequence,
 grave est homini pudendi petere aliquid
 magnum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, *init.*: 40 s. in-
 wars, graviora bella, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, *fin.*

2. *sérus* (opp. to the idea of sport
 or frivolity: properly only of things):
 grave and s. things, graves seriaeque
 res, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 103: *that he should*
not transact any s. business on that day,
 ne quid eo die s. res gereret, Liv. 10, 7,
fin.: cf. Suet. Calig. 32, *init.* (*seriae*
 questiones per tormenta habebantur).
 Esp. *neut. pl.* as *subs.*: *seria*, orum (s.
 matters): jokes and s. things, joca et s.,
 Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: *let us put jesting*
aside, and inquire into s. things, amoto
 quæramus s. ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: *s.*
things and jests, seria atque joca, Liv.
 1, 4, *fin.* 3. *sévérus* (rare in this
 sense when used of things): leave s.
 subjects, Inique severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28.

seriously: 1. *sévère* (in earnest):
 to write to a person rather s., *severius*
 ad aliquem scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25,
fin.: Cic. 2. *grāviter* (more than a
 little, so as to make it no trifling mat-
 ter): to be s. ill, g. aegrotare, Cic. Off. 1,
 10, 32: *I am s. enraged with you by*
Pollux, tibi Aedepol iratus sum g. Ter.
 Hec. 4, 4, 2: *citizens met s. disagree-*
ing, cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic.
 Phil. 12, 11, 27. 3. *sérlo* (opp. to the
 notion of joke): Join: *joco* et serio:
I do not know whether he says these
things in joke or s., *jocun' an s. ille haec*
dicat nescio, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 30: *cf.*
Liv. 7, 41, med. (*joco serio*) and Pl.
 Am. 1, 2, 25 (*nec joco nec serio*). 4.
 by circuml. with *jocus*: cf. Cic. Fam. 7,
 16, *med.* (*sed mehercules extra jocum*,
 homo bellus est) and Ib. 11, *fin.* (*remoto*
joco, tibi praecipio).

seriousness: 1. *grāvitas*: there
 was in that man a s. mixed with
 courtesy, erat in illo viru comitate
 cuncta g., Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. v. GRAVITY.

2. *use neut.* of *sérus* (chiefly in
 particular phrases): in s. (earnest) and
 in jest, per seria, per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13,
init.: *if I have said anything in jest*, do
 not turn it into s., aliquid per jocum
 dixi, nullo in serium convertere, Pl.
 Poen. 5, 5, 42. 3. *sévérus*: s. I ap-
 prove in old age, *moremque non ad al-*
s. in senectute probo, acerbitate nullo
 modo, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: v. STERNNESS.

sermon: no exact equivalent: *perh.*
oratio sacra, homilia (Kr.). S. on the
 mount, *oratio montana*. Scr. Eccl.

sermonize: *perh. condōnor*, i. v.
 TO PREACH.

serosity: v. SERUM.

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serous (*adj.*): *perh. *sérus* (but
 only as med. t. t.): or *seri naturam*
habens.

serpent: 1. *The reptile*: 1.
serpens, tis, f. (including reptiles of all
 kinds): s.s. hatched out of the water, s.
 extra aquam ortae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124:
 to handle s.s., tractare serpentes, Hor. Od.
 1, 37, 27: v. REPTILE. Also, sometimes
fem.: Virg. Hor. 2. *anguis, is, c.*
flying s.s., a. volucres, Cic. N. D. 1, 36,
 101: Hor. Ov.: v. SNAKE. 3. *drāco*,
ōnle, m. (Gk. δράκων esp. a large or
 formidable s.; freq. in poet.): a pair of
 (huge) s.s. gemini d., Virg. Aen. 2, 225:
 as guardian of sacred treasures, Cic. l'h.
 15, 5, 12. 4. *The constellation*: 1.
serpens: used of (1.) a constellation be-
 tween the Great and Little Bears: the s.
 which is placed nearest to the icy pole,
 quæ polo posita est glacialis proxima s.,
 Ov. M. 2, 173: (2.) = *anguis* (v. *infr.*):
 Virg. g. 6 (7). 2. 2. *anguis* (the *serp-*
ent-like constellation which Angu-
litenus [Ὠφιοχὺος] appears to carry in
 his hand): cf. Ov. M. 8, 182 (Qui medius
 nixique genu est, anguemque tenentis).

—**cucumber**: *cichūmis angu-*
lētus: Col. 2, 9.
 —**footed**: *serpentes, pēdile*: the
 Sphinx, and the Harpies, and the s.
 Giants, Sphingaque et Harpyias ser-
 pentipedesque Gigantias, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

—**like**: *expr.* by circuml. with
serpens or *anguis*: *ut serpens, ut
 anguis, or *in modum serpentis, s. an-
 guis; angul similis, etc. (N.B.—The
 use of *anguineus* or *serpentinus* in
 this sense is wrong: both meaning pertain-
 ing to a serpent, not resembling a ser-
 pent.)

serpentaria: specific name for
 plants which are antidotes to the bites
 of serpents: **serpentaria*: Linn.

serpentine (*adj.*): 1. *Resembling*
 a serpent: v. SERPENT-LIKE. 2. *Spiral,*
twisted, winding: 1. *sinuosus*: cf.
 Virg. G. 1, 244: maximus hic flexu
 sinuoso labitur angulus (the constella-
 tion): of the river Meander, Plin. 5,
 29, 31 (sinuosus Maeander flexibus).
 2. *sinuatus* (less freq.): Sil. 15,
 173, sinuatos pelagi anfractus (s. wind-
 ings of the sea-shore): cf. also Virg.
 Aen. 2, 208. 3. *multiplex, leis* (*perh.*
 the best word for prose): cf. Cic. Sen.
 15, 52, quam [vitæ] serpentem multi-
 plicem lapsu et erratico [with s. and de-
 vious course]: of the Labyrinth, Ov. M.
 8, 158 (m. domus). 4. *Joīu*: multiplex
 et tortuosus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136. 5.
 tortuosus, tortilis. v. TWISTED, WIND-
 MO. Phr.: in a double s. course, du-
 plici Maeandro, Virg. Aen. 5, 251.

serpentine (*subs.*): {ophitis, ae, m.
 —stone} (= Gr. ὀφίτης): s. like the spots of serpents,
 and from this it took its name, o. ser-
 pentum maculis similis, unde nomen
 accepit, Plin. 36, 7, 11. cf. Mart. 6, 42,
 15 (et flamma tenui calent ophites).
 Also, *ophitis*, is, m.: cf. Plin. 36, 22, 43,
fin. (ex ophite albo).

serrated: *serrātus*: there are three
 kinds of teeth, they are either s., etc.,
 dentium tria genera, serrati aut, etc.,
 Plin. 11, 37, 61, *init.*: the s. joints of
 the bones of the head, ostium capitis
 compages serratae, Plin. 11, 37, 48: s.
 leaves, folia s., Plin. 25, 8, 46, *med.*

serried (*adj.*): i. e. closely arranged:
 1. *confertus*: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 24
 (confertissima acie) also Virg. Aen. 2,
 347: as adv. in s. ranks, confertim, Liv.
 31, 43, *init.*: Sall. 2. *densus, con-*
densus: v. CLOSER (*adj.*).

serum (*subs.*): i. e. the watery part
 of the blood: serum, sanguinis pars
 aquosa. (N.B.—Serum is strictly the
 watery part of curdled milk, whey.)

servant: 1. *minister*; f. *min-*
istra (any kind of inferior person or
 helper): a hundred other (slaves) and
 just as many s.s. equal in age, centum
 aline (famulae) totidemque pares aetate
 ministri, Virg. Aen. 1, 705. Of public
 officers: s.s. of your empire (i. e. under
 officials), ministri imperii tui, Cic. Q. Fr.

1, 1, 3: a s. (i. e. a priest), of Mars, m.
 Martia, Id. Clu. 15, 43. Another form of
 preced. *ministrator*: Sen. Ep. 95: f. *min-*
istratrix: Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75 (ministrat-
 rices oratoris): also, *ministr*: Gloss.
 Philox. 2. *administer*; f. *administra-*
re s.s. and followers of Sextus Novercia,
 a. et satellites Sexti Naverii, Cic. Quint.
 25, 80: cf. Id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77 (puer
 victus quotidiani administer): Camilla,
 a s. in those things which are more
 hidden, Camilla adm. in his quae occul-
 tiora sunt, Varr. L. L. 7, 3: cf. Cic. Man-
 nil. 11, 36. 3. *mercenarius* (a hired
 workman, labourer, or servant): *vester* s.,
 tuus m., Pl. Poen. 2, 55: to use slaves as
 if they were hired s.s., ut servis ut mer-
 cenariis, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41. 4. *famulus*:
 f. *famula* (strictly, a slave belonging
 to a household): the s.s. give water for
 the hands, dant famuli lymphas mani-
 bus, Virg. Aen. 1, 701: v. SLAVE. 5.
servus: f. *serva*: v. SLAVE. 6. *trans-*
late by verb *servio*, 4: *I am thy s.*,
 tibi servio, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 25: to be a s.
 of the people, populo s., Cic. Planc. 4, *fin.*
 Comp. *deservio*, 4: *inservio*, 4: v. TO
 SERVE.

servo (*v.*): 1. *To bestow labour of*
body or mind in the employment of
another: *servio*, *ivi* or *il*, *itum*, 4 (with
 dat.): to obey and s. another man, alteri
 parere ac s., Cic. Rab. Post. 8, *extr.*: it
 is just that your slave should s. you ac-
 cording to your wish, *justum est tuus*
tibi servus tuo arbitratu s., Pl. Bac. 4,
 8, 71. Comp. *deservio*, 4 (to s. dili-
 gently; also with dat.): of your own
 health, *velut diligenter s.ing me*, you
 have not taken sufficient care, *valetudini*
tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non
satis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, *med.*: to s. any
 one diligently, *aliqui deservire*, Id. Off.
 1, 30, 108. (Famulari, v. rare, and best
 avoided.) 2. *To attend at command*, to
 wait on: *praesto sum* (to be in attend-
 ance, wait on and s.): cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 21,
 69, praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas:
 v. TO WAIT ON. See also *infr.* (III., 4).
 Phr.: to s. at table, ad mensam con-
 sistere, Id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: cf. Hor. Od.
 1, 29, 8 (ad citharam statui, i. e. serve as
 cupbearer): v. TO WAIT, ATTEND.

3. *To render assistance to by good offices*:
 1. *servio*, 4 (with dat.): to s. the
 people, populo s., Cic. Planc. 4, *fin.*: that
 man may have power to s. the advance-
 ment of many, *is multorum honori*
polleat, Id. Brut. 69, 242. 2. *com-*
modo, 1 (to oblige, do a service to: also
 with dat.): I beg you to s. him in every-
 thing which you can do without incon-
 venience, *peto abste*, ut omnibus rebus,
 quod sine molestia tua facere possis,
 et commodas, Id. Fam. 13, 35, *fin.*: to
 s. any one in any thing, *aliqui in*
aliqua re, cf. Ib. 13, 37, *fin.* 3. *pro-*
sum, *ful*, *prodesse* (inost gen. term):
 to benefit in whatever way: with dat.):
 who s. neither themselves nor another,
 qui nec sibi nec alteri p., Id. Off. 2, 10,
 36: my letters will not s. you at all, ni-
 hil tibi meae litterae proderunt, Id. Fam.
 2, 17, *fin.* 4. *praesto sum* (comp.
supr. II.): he learned the civil law, he
 s.d. many, *jus civile didicit*, multis p.
 fuit, Id. Mur. 9, 19: to s. your safety,
 tuae salutis p. esse, Id. Fam. 4, 14, *fin.*

5. *condico*, *xl*, *etiam*, 3 (with in or
 ad, and acc. or dat.): the last when a
 person is the object): to s. your interest,
 in rem tuam c., Pl. Cist. 3, 4: to s. the
 common welfare, *republicae c.*, Cic.
 Prov. Cons. 1, 1: cf. Id. Off. 1, 3, 9 (ad
 recte commoditatem). 6. *profrico*,
fecit, *fecum*, 3 (to be useful to or pro-
 motive of: with in or ad and acc.):
 nothing s.s. so much to the acquiring
 of eloquence as writing down one's
 thoughts, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum*
per quam scripto, Cic. Brut. 24, 91: cf.
 Liv. 3, 61, *fin.* (parvaque certamina in
 summam totius spei proferantur). 7. *IV*:
 to be sufficient for: suffice; s. satis
 (est) esse. v. TO SUFFICE. v. TO BE IN
 the place of anything to any one: 1.
 pro with sum: Sicily has s.d. for a
 provision cupboard, Siciliam nobis pro

genaria cella fulme, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, fin. v. *substitutum*. 2. *expr.* by *instar esse* (a strong expr. = to be as good as or great as): cf. Cic. Br. 51, 191, *Plato mihi instar omnium est*, i. o. is as good as all the rest together; or will s. for all the rest. VI. To s. in military sense, in the army or navy: 1. stipendia mero, or mero, 2. (lit. to earn pay: the subs. is sometimes omitted): he s. at that war, in eo bello stipendia meruit, Cic. Mur. 5, 12: we began to s., mereri stipendia cooperamus, id. Cael. 5, 11: to s. in the cavalry, merere equo, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: to s. in the infantry, merere pedibus, Liv. 24, 18, fin. (See also *infra*, 4.) 2. stipendia facio, 3: to s. under that general, sub eo ducē stipendia f., Liv. 10, 24, init.: cf. Sall. J. 67, med. (stipendia faciundum).

3. milito, 1: in whose army Cato's son s. as a cadet, in culms exercitū Catonis filius tunc militabat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 16: to s. under any one's standard, sub signis aliquis m., Liv. 23, 42, fin.: to grant a prisoner his life on the condition of a ring against his friends, capto sub conditione vitam concedere ut adversus amicos suos militet, Suet. Aes. 68, init.: to s. with any one, apud aliquem m., Curt. 6, 5: cum aliquo, id. 8, 8, Fig.: I have lately taken a fit companion for my ride, and have s. d. (under the standard of Venus) not without reason, vixi puellis nuper idoneus, et militavi non sine gloria, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1. 4. mero s. emero, 2 (to s. out, complete one's term of service): from no one was the hope of a ring out his time taken away, nemini spes emendendi stipendia adempta, Liv. 35, 6, ad fin.: having s. out their time, stipendia emeritis, Sall. J. 84, med.: cf. Liv. 3, 57, fin. VII. To use, to manage; as to s. the artillery in a battle: administro, 1: the artillery which is s. by horsemen, tormenta, quae ab equitibus administrantur (Kr.). VIII. To s. a writ: expr. by vocare (to summon authoritatively): which, however, was done by a messenger, not by means of a written document): cf. Gell. 1, 12 (throughout): v. SUMMONS.

serve up (u): to prepare and present in a dish or dishes: 1. appōno, pōno, pōsum, 3: to s. up supper, coenam ap., Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 69: to s. up just a sufficient, aliquid tantum quod satis est a., Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91. 2. infēro, 3, irr.: he ordered the second course to be s. d. up, mensam secundam inferri iussit, Plin. 9, 35, 58: cf. id. 33, 11, 52 (lancem). 3. ministro, 1: my dinner is s. d. up by three lacquies, coena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116: he ordered (the dinner) to be s. d. up in earthenware dishes to Vinius alone, soli Vinio fictilibus ministrari iussit, Tac. H. 1, 48, med. Comp. administro, 1: honey is s. d. up at the beginning of a repast and in the second course, mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam ministratur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5. 4. pōno, 3 (less freq.: comp. *supra*, 1): a peacock having been s. d. up, positio pavone, Hor. S. 2, 2, 21.

service: 1. Labour performed by the body or mind in the s. of another: 1. ministrūm (on the part of an inferior): the eagle puts back the cap upon his head as if sent to do s., aquila velut ministerio missa capiti pileum reponit, Liv. 1, 34, ad fin.: a favour is that which a stranger may give; duty is the part of a son or a wife; s. is the duty of a slave, beneficium esse, quod alienus det; officium esse, filii, uxoris, m. esse servi, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, init. 2. ōpera (help rendered, whether by an inferior or an equal): that iron will do good s., ferrum istud bonas edet operas, Sen. Prov. 2, ad fin.: P. Terentius qui gives his s. as a custom-house officer, P. Terentius qui operas in portu dat, Cic. Fam. 13, 65, init.: I place my s. at your disposal, hanc o. tibi dico, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12. Phr.: I am quite at your s., ad omnia quae velle praesto adero, Cic. Fam. 4, 8, init.: I can dispense with your s.,

utilitatibus tuis possum carere, id. Fam. 16, 1, fin.: the moon did me excellent s., lunam mirabiles utilitates mihi praebuit, id. Att. 7, 5, init. II. Place of a servant in such phrases as, he is in s.: no exact equiv.: expr. to be in s., by servo, 4 (with dat.): my brother was in the s. of a nobleman, frater meus viro nobili genere nato serviebat, v. SERVANT.

III. Attendance of a servant: ministrūm: *supra*, (I. 1, ca.). IV. Military or naval duty: the period of such duty: 1. militia: to escape military s., by pretending to be mad, simulatione insaniae m. subterfugere, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 97: to be exempted from military s., militiae vacationem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, init.: to release any one from military s., aliquem militia solvere, Tac. A. 1, 44: to offer to enter on military s. as a volunteer, voluntarium m. [extra ordinem] profiteri, Liv. 5, 7, fin.; sponte m. sumere, Tac. A. 4, 4: to complete one's term of s., m. emere, Suet. Cal. 44, med. 2. officium (a department of s. or office: whereas militia denotes active duty): M. Bibulus was put at the head of the whole naval s., M. Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus est, Caes. B. C. 3, 5, fin.: Pompey's lieutenants are dividing the s. among themselves, legati Pompeii officia inter se partuntur, ib. 1, 38, init. 3. stipendia, ōrum (lit. pay; hence, meton. campaign, continued military s.): rarely in s. in this sense: he dismissed that portion of the army which had already been exhausted with military s., partem militum, qui jam stipendiis confecti erant, dimisit, Cic. Man. 9, 26: so stipendia exhausti, Liv. 27, 9, init.: sing.: a man who has seen no s., homo nullius stipendi, Sall. J. 85, ad init.: that man has seen much s. in India, ille vir in India multa stipendia habuit, cf. Liv. 31, 8, med. 4. bellū ministrūm (rare): the young Pico, by no means slothful in military s., haud ignavus ad ministeria belli juvenis Pico, Tac. A. 2, 78, fin.: cf. Vell. 2, 38, fin. (Catonis ministerio). Phr.: a man capable of military s. (in respect of age), homo aetate militari, Tac. A. 2, 60, med.: and Liv. 22, 11, fin.: (in respect of strength), homo qui munus militiae sustinere potest, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, fin.: qui arma ferre potest, Liv. 1, 44, init.: to call out all who are capable of s., omnem militarem aetatem excire, Liv. 7, 7, med.: to leave the s., militia abire s. non amplius stipendia mereri (Kr.). V. Advantage conferred; benefit: v. 1. officium: the other opinion is that which defines friendship to be of equal s. and similar inclinations, altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus o. ac voluntatibus, Cic. Am. 16, 58: a man ready to do any one s., summo officio praeditus homo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, 135. 2. ōpera: he had had the benefit of his distinguished s. in all the wars, in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat unus, Caes. B. G. 5, 25, fin.: to render s. to the muses, musas operas reddere, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, fin.: v. TO SERVE (III).

Phr.: this will not be of any s. to you, hoc tibi nihil proderit, id. Fam. 2, 17, fin.: to be of no s. to one's friends, abesse amicis, id. Sull. 5, 14: to be of s. to one's friends, amicis adesse, id. Fam. 6, 14, fin. VI. A musical church composition: perh. *cantus. VII. Vessels used at table, as a s. of silver plate: 1. synthēsis. cf. Mart. 4, 46, 15 (septenaria synthēsis Sagunti): cf. Stat. S. 4, 9, 44. 2. ministrūm: cf. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34 (ducenturam librarum pondus argenti ministerium).

VIII. In law, the deliverance of a writ: perh. vocatio: v. TO SERVE (VIII).

service-berry: sorbum: cf. Plin. 15, 21, 23, init.: and Virg. G. 3, 380. —book: liber ritualis, s. liturgicus (Kr.). —tree: sorbus: cf. Col. 5, 10, 19, and Plin. 16, 18, 30, med.: sorbus domestica (Linn.).

serviceable: 1. That does service, beneficial, advantageous: 1. utilis: (of both persons and things): an advantageous and s. law, lex accommodata s. u., Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 14: that they could be s. friends to them, posse illi utiles esse amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7, fin. 2. opportunus (rare in this sense): all other things are s. each for a separate purpose, ceterae res opportunaes sunt singulae rebus singulae, Cic. Am. 6, 72. 3. aptus: with ad or dat. (of persons always with dat.): the bones have joints s. for stability, ossa habent commiunura ad stabilitatem aptas, id. N. D. 2, 55, 139: a s. place for an ambush, locus ad insidias s., id. Mil. 20, 53: that that which is true, simple, and sincere, is s. to the nature of man, quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id. case hominis naturae aptum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13. Or translate by verb: inservire, 4: with dat.: to render oneself s. to any one, aliquid inservire, id. Off. 1, 15, 49. II. Capable of, or fit for, military duty: 1. aptus: a s. army, i. e. in fighting trim, exercitus s., Liv. 10, 25, init. 2. utilis navigando (of ships): v. SEAWORTHY. So by anal. utilis pugando, bello, etc.

—to be: 1. prōsum, irr. (most gen. term, to do good to in any way: with dat.): I fear lest your artifice may not be very s. to you, metuo ne artificium tuum parum tibi prodesit, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, fin.: v. TO SERVE (III). 2. beneficius, 3: it is a glorious thing to be s. to the state, pulchrum est republicae b., Sall. C. 3, init.: v. TO BENEFIT. 3. proficis, 3 (to advance, promote any object): v. TO SERVE (III).

serviceableness: utilitas: even although there may be no s. in friendship, etiam si nulla sit u. in amicitia, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69: v. UTILITY, ADVANTAGE.

serviceably: utiliter: v. USEFULLY. servile: 1. pertaining to a slave: servilis, o: a s. dress, a vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: a s. yoke, jugum a., id. Phil. 1, 2, 6: the s. war (war with slaves), s. tumultus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, ad init.: a s. band (band of slaves), s. manus, Hor. Epod. 4, 4, 19. II. Abject, mean, cringing, fawning: 1. abjectus (mean-spirited): nothing s., nothing mean, nihil a., nihil humile, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: a s. mind, animus a., id. Am. 16, 59: cf. Quint. 11, 1, 13. 2. humilis (low, grovelling): what public servant was ever so s., so mean? quis umquam apparitor tam b., tam abjectus? Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82: a most s. flatterer, humilissimus assessor, Vell. 2, 83, init. 3. servilis (rare in this sense): to invent s. stories, servilia fingere, Tac. A. 16, 2, fin. 4. vernilis (also rare): to conceal hatred with s. flatteries, odium v. blanditiis velare, Tac. H. 2, 59, med. 5. servus (v. rare in this sense): a herd of imitators, imitatores servum pecus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

servilely: 1. serviliter: to do anything s. and womanishly, aliquid s. muliebriter facere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: to do every thing s. in order to obtain the chief power, omnia s. pro dominatione facere, Tac. H. 1, 36, fin. 2. humiliter, abjectē: v. MEANLY.

servility: 1. humilitas: often servileness, coverage and a lofty demeanor tend more to excite pity than s. and supplication, saepe virtus et magnificentia plus prodest ad misericordiam commovendam quam h. et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 69 (delecto [capite] humilitas ostenditur). 2. adhiatio fawning and cringing): cf. Liv. 9, 18, humi jacentium adulationes (s. of men prostrating themselves before a king): Tac. A. 16, 2, fin. 3. expr. by circuml.: e. g. animus humilis atque abjectus; servile ingenium (as a natural feature of character): v. SERVILE.

serving-man: v. SERVANT. servitor: 1. A servant, attendant; minister: v. SERVANT, ATTENDANT. II. A servitor in the University of Oxford,

corresponding to *sinar* at Cambridge: *servitor*.

servitude: The condition of a slave, slavery, bondage: 1. *servitus*, *tutla*, *f.*: a state of *s.*, *conditio servitutis*, *Caes. B. G. 3, 10, fin.*: they have carried away our allies into *s.*, *socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt*, *Cic. Pis. 34, fin.*: Themistocles delivered Greece from *s.*, Themistocles servitutem Graeciam liberavit, *Id. Am. 12, 42: cf. Jugum servitutis alicui demere*, *Liv. (Kr.) 2*, *servitium*: (less freq., and not in this sense in *Cic.*): how grievous would be the fall from royalty into *s.*, quam gravis casus in *s.* ex regno foret, *Sall. J. 62, fin.*: to suffer complete *s.*, justum pati *s.*, *Liv. 41, 6, ad fin.*: to deliver any one from *s.*, aliquem servitio levare, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 99*. **Fig.**: of a state of slavish dependence: we use more the commanding power of the mind, the *s.* of the body, animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, *Sall. C. 1, ad fin.*: to endure the *s.* of love, amoris *s.*, *ferre*, *Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18*. 3. *famulatus*, *us*, *m.* (rare): how wretched is the *s.* of virtue ministering to pleasure, quam miser virtutis *f.* servientis voluptati, *Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117*. **Phr.**: to be in *s.*, *servam aquam bibere*, *Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26*: but in prose, simply, *servire*: v. *SLAVE* (to be). **Phr.**: to cast off the yoke of *s.*, a cervicibus jugum servile deiecit, *Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6*: also simply, *Jugum exuere*, *Tac. Agr. 31*.

sesamo: *sesamum*: *cf. Cels. 5, 15, init.*: and *Col. 2, 10, 18*. Also, *sesama*: *Col. 2, 7, 1*: *Plin.*: *sesamum orientale* (*Linn.*). *S. oil*, *oleum sesamum*, *Plin. 23, 4, 49*.

sesole (a plant): *sesolia*, *f.*: *Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 127*. **Collat.** *sesolii*, *m.*: *Plin. 2, 60, 127*. **Seesell** (*clatium*: *Linn.*).

sesqui-pedalian: *sesquipedalian*: *s. words*, *verba*, *Hor. A. P. 97*.

sesille: *sesilla*, *o* (of leaves, sitting close to the stem, without a footstalk): *Plin.*

session: *sessio*: 1. *Sitting of a court or council*: (rare): in this sense late): the days of the *s.*, *dies sessionum*, *Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1*. II. *In pl.* only, *sessions* = *asses*: *conventus*, *us*, *m.*: *Caesar set out into nearer Gaul to hold the s.*, *Caesar in Galliam citeriorem ad conventus agendos profectus est*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 54, fin.*: the *s.* of nearer Gaul being finished, *conventus* Galliae citerioris peractis, *ib. 5, 1, med.*: *cf. ib. 6, 44, extr.* **Phr.**: the day of the *s.*, *dies iudicii*, *Liv. 2, 34, med.*: to hold the *s.*, *forum agere*, *Cic. Att. 5, 16, fin.*

III. *A complete term or period during which a body is sitting*: best word, *sessio* (without ancient authority, but needed for brevity). **Phr.**: there will be an autumn *s.* of Parliament, *per dies autumnales senatus [parlamentum] habebitur.

sesterce: 1. *sestertius*: which in speaking of smaller sums is used quite regularly; as, *septem sestertii*; *millie sestertii*: etc. Large sums are expressed by the collect. form *sestertium* (= *millie sestertii*): e. g. a hundred thousand *s.*, *centena sestertia*, *Cic. Par. 6, 3*: usu. with the distrib. numeral as in example given, but also with a cardinal, as, *septem sestertia*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80*. Very large sums are expr. by the numeral adverb: *decies sestertium* (*H. S. v. e. I. I. B.*) standing for a million *sesterces*. For further particulars, see *St. L. G. §§ 929, 939*. 2. less freq., *sestertius nummus* (*nummus*) to knock down property for (a mere trifle), *nummo sestertio bona addidit*, *Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 41*: *Col. 3*, also less freq., *nummus* (*nummus*) alone: *Cic. Verr. 3, 60, 140*.

set (*adj.*): 1. *Regular; formal*: as, a set speech: expr. by *adv.* *compsetit*: having bearded the misfortunes of the Republic in *s. terms*, and in a high-flown style, *c. atque magnifico casum republicae miseratus*, *Sall. C. 91, ad fin.*: *Caesar spoke well and in s. terms about life and death*, *Caesar bene ac a. de vita*

ac morte disseruit, *ib. 52, ad med.* II. **Established; prescribed**: 1. *status*: a *s. day*, *dies s.*, *Liv. 27, 23, fin.*: a solemn and *s. sacrifice*, *solemne et status sacrificium*, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113*. 2. *ritus*: v. *SETTLER*. 3. *prescriptus*: *s. forms of prayers*, **precum formulae praescriptae*: v. *ROMA*. **Phr.**: with *s. purpose, intention*, *de industria*, *opera dedita*: v. *PURPOSE* (on).

set (*subs.*): 1. *A number or collection of things serving one purpose*: 1. *instrumentum* (of implements): a *s. of hunting weapons*, *venatorium*, *l. Min. Ep. 3, 19, med.*: a *s. of tools for one's trade*, *artia*, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 131*. 2. *of plate, synthesis, ministerium*.

v. *SERVICE* (VII). II. *A number of persons customarily associated*: 1. *globo*: that *s. of aristocrats*, *ille g.*, *nobilitatis*, *Sall. J. 83, ad init.*: a *s. of conspirators*, *conjuratio* *g.*, *Vell. 2, 58, med.*: so, *consensio* *g.*, *Nep. Att. 8, fin.* 2. *manipulus* (rare): found in this sense only in *Ter.*: a *s. of thieves*, *m. furum* (*facete*), *Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6*. III. *A young plant for growth*: 1. *propago*, *f.* (8 in this sense in *Virg.*): *mallet-shoots, plants, twigs, quicksets, sets (layers)*, *malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, vivradices, propagines*, *Cic. Sen. 15, 52: cf. Plin. 17, 10, 9, fin.* (*arbores propeniunt aut plantis radice, aut propagine, etc.*) 2. *vivradix*, *Ida, f.* (*a quick-set*): v. *supr.* 3. *virga*: *he grafts the set* in a cleft of the bark, *flessa cortice virgam inserit*, *Ov. M. 14, 630*.

set (*v.*): A. *Trans.* 1. *To place in an upright position*: 1. *statuo*, *ul, utum*, *3*: *they s. great bowls*, *magnas crateras statuunt*, *Virg. Aen. 1, 724*: *s. the couches here*, *hic lectulos statuile*, *Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 7*: to *s. any one on his head on the ground*, *aliquem capite ad terram a.*, *Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18*. 2. *sisto*, *sistit, statum*, *3*: you were s.ing the jar on its head, *capite sistebas cadum*, *Pl. Mil. 3, 26*: and *we s. the monster in the sacred citadel*, *et monstrum sacra sistimus arce*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 245*.

To place, fin. station: 1. *pōno, pōnū, pōstūm*, *3*: he had not a foot of ground to *s.* his foot upon, *ubi pedem poneret non habebat*, *Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69*: there he *s. a guard*, *ibi praesidium ponit*, *Caes. B. G. 2, 5, fin.*: to *s. an ambush against any one*, *insidias contra aliquem p.*, *Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49*. 2. *statuo*, *3*: he *s. the prisoners in the middle*, *captivos in medio statuit*, *Liv. 21, 42, init.* **Fig.**: you have *s. his father before his eyes*, *patrem ante ejus oculos statuit*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 57, fin.* **Comp. constituo**, *3*: to *s. the legions in front of the camp*, *legiones pro castris c.*, *Id. 2, 8, fin.*: v. *STRATON*.

3. *sisto*, *3*: he *s. the cohorts on the highest peaks of the mountains*, *cohortes summis montium jugis sistit*, *Tac. H. 3, 77, init.*: to *s. the victim before the altars*, *victimam ante aras a.*, *Ov. M. 15, 132*. 4. *lōco*, *1*: to *s. an ambush for any one*, *aliqui insidias l.*, *Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 17*: *Caesar ordered faucines to be brought forward and s. opposite*, *Caesar crates proferri et adversas locari iussit*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 45, init.*: *cf. Sall. J. 100, med.* (*milites in munimentis locare*). **Comp.**: *colōco*, *1*: to *s. the legions upon our necks*, *legiones in cervicibus nostris c.*, *Id. Fam. 12, 23, med.*: having got possession of the town, he *s. a guard there*, *occupato oppido ibi praesidium collocat*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 38, extr.* **Fig.**: to *s. one's hope on the uncertain issue of the future*, *spem in incerto reliquit temporis eventu c.*, *Cic. Quint. 26, 83, fin.*

III. **To appoint, constitute**: *statuo, constituo*: v. *TO APPOINT*. IV. **To plant, as a tree**: *sēro, consēro*, *3*: v. *TO PLANT*. V. **To regulate or adjust**: as to *s. a watch*: *constituo, ul, utum*, *3*: to *s. a clock*, *horologium c.* (*Kr.*). VI. **To set to music**: to *adapt with notes*, as a hymn: *perib.* (*carmini*) *modos aptare, accomodare*.

VII. **To fix and arrange jewels**: 1. *inclādo*, *et, sum*, *3*: to *s. fine emeralds in gold*, *grandes smaragdos*

auro l., *Lacr. 4, 1127*. 2. *expr. by distinguo, xl, ctum*, *3* (to mark at intervals, usu. with something brighter: to *study*): *cups of gold*, *s. with gems*, *pocula ex auro gemmis distincta*, *Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62*: so of the stars in the sky, *Id. N. D. 2, 37, 95*: v. *TO STUDY*. VIII. **To replace in its proper position, as to set a limb**:

1. *memberum in suam sedem repellere s. reponere*, *Cels. 8, 1*. 2. *colloco*, *1*: to *s. a broken thigh*, *coxam fractam c.*, *Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5*: not to *s. it well*, *parum apte c.*, *ib. 2, 1, 5*. IX.

Miscell. Phr.: to *s. a net*, *rete ponere*, *Virg. G. 1, 307*: to *s. a trap* (*fig.*), *insidias allici parare*, *Cic. R. Am. 9, 26*: as soon as ever he *s. foot in the province*, *simul ac provinciam tetigit*, *Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27*: *s. a good face upon it*, *spem vultu simulavi* (*Alina*): to *s. things in order*, *disponere, ordinare* (v. *TO ARRANGE*): to *s. in motion*, *inclare, movere* (v. *MOVE, MOTION*): to *s. a watch* (*scetry*), *vigilam ponere* (*passim*): to *s. a razor*, **cultrum s. novaculum chalybe acuire s. exacnere* (*Kr.*): to *s. sail*, *vela dare*, *Virg. Aen. 1, 34*: *facere*, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 9*: *pendere* (*simul*), *Id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9* (v. *SAIL*): to *s. on foot*, *institute*: *cf. Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30, fin.*: *I s. the boy a-crying*, *ad lacrymas puerum coegit*, *Pl. Bacc. 4, 8, 57*: to *s. a vessel abroad*, **vas trebare*, *s. perforare*: to *s. a bow*, *modum aliquid rei habere*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 144*. B. *Intrans.*: to *decline*: to *go down*: to *pass below the horizon*: 1. *occedo, cidi, cāsum*, *3* (the usual words): the sun *setting*, *rising*, *when occidentem, orientem*, *Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23*: *Cat. 5, 4* (*soles occidere et redire possunt*): *Liv. 2, 80a*, *11*, *11um*, *4* (a somewhat poet. or rhetor. expression): the sun *rising and setting*, *sol oriens et obiens*, *Cic. Rep. 6, 20, fin.*: the stars *s. and rise again*, *sidera obeunt nascunturque*, *Plin. 2, 26, 24, fin.* 2. *dēcedo, cessi, cēsum*, *3* (poet.): the sun *setting doubles the increasing shadows*, *sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras*, *Virg. E. 2, 67*: *cf. Id. G. 1, 222* (*decidat stella Coronae*). 4. *cādo, cecidi, cāsum*, *3* (also chiefly poet.): near the end of the ocean and the setting sun, *oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem*, *Id. Aen. 4, 480*: *Orion s.*, *Orion cadit*, *Hor. Epod. 10, 10*: the last ray of the sun when it *s.*, *extremus cadentis solis fulgor*, *Tac. G. 45, init.*: *cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 9*.

set about: 1. *incipio, cēpi, cepum*, *3*: to *s. about waging wars*, *bella l.*, *Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9*: v. *TO BEGIN*. 2. *incēbo*, *1*: to *s. about a most glorious achievement*, *pulcherrimum facinus l.*, *Curt. 6, 7, ad init.* 3. *suscipio*, *3*: v. *TO UNDERTAKE*.

— **against**: 1. *To place oneself in a state of enmity or opposition*: *oppōno, pōnū, pōstūm*, *3*: v. *TO OPPOSE*. II. *To excite hostile feeling against*: *exaspēro*, *1* (to irritate, exasperate): they having *s. the greater part of the state against them*, *quum majorem civitatis partem exasperasset*, *Val. Max. 6, 5, 3*: *Liv. Phr.*: the son had been *s. against his father by his mother*, **filii animus odio in patrem a matre imbutus erat*, *cf. Tac. H. 2, 85* (*favore imbutus*), *filii studia in patrem maternae acuerant inimicitiae*. III. *To set one thing against another in comparison*: *oppōno*, *3*: to *s. one defeat against many victories*, *multis secundis proleis unum adversum o.*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 77*: *ad init.*: v. *TO COMPARE WITH*.

— **apart**: 1. *sēpono*, *3* (*set aside, reserve*): *I thought that it had been s. apart for that shrine*, *Id ego ad illud fanum sepositum putabam*, *Cic. Att. 15, 15, ad fin.*: he *picked out some of the chiefs*, and *s. them apart for the triumphal procession*, *nonnullos ex principibus legit ac sepositus ad pompam*, *Suet. Cal. 47, init.* **Fig.**: *I have s. apart (a certain task) for my old age*, *senectuti seposui*, *Tac. H. 1, 1, fin.* 2. *aberno, crevi, cētum*, *3* (to separate: put in a distinct class): to *s. apart* *ac*

portion of the booty for the public treasury, nihil praedae in publicum a. Liv. 7, 16, init.: *Jupiter hath a part these shores for the pious race*, Jupiter illa piae secrevit littora genti, Hor. Epod. 16, 61. Fig.: *these men I willingly except and a part (in my mind)*, hocce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15.

set aside: 1. To separate for a particular purpose: *sepono*, 3: v. preced. art. || To reject, annul: 1. rescindo, scidi, acisum, 3: you have a. aside the acts of Antonius; you have annulled the laws, acta Antonii rescidisti; leges rescisisti, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5. 2. tollo, sustuli, sublatus, 3 (most gen. term): V. TO ANNUL, REPEAL.

— before: *appono*, 3: V. TO SERVE UP.

— by (regard, esteem): *magni parvi aestimo*, 1: V. TO REGARD, ESTEEM.

— down: 1. To put down anything: *destituo*, ul. *atum*, 3: he a. two statues down in this place, duo signa hic destituit, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 41: *Mucius was a. down before the tribunal*, Mucius ante tribunal destitutus est, Liv. 2, 12, med. || To note down in writing: 1. nota, 1: V. TO NOTE DOWN. 2. perscribo, psi, ptum, 3: to a. down a wrong entry (in accounts), falsum nomen p., Cic. Rosc. Cum. 1, 2.

— forth: 1. To offer or present to view: 1. expono, 3: (used in fig. sense of discourse): *Gallus began to a. forth the plan of this work*, Gallus rationem huius operis e. coepit, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, med.: to a. forth verbosely, pluribus verbis e., id. Fin. 3, 4, 15. 2. explico, avi and ul (the latter post-Aug.), atum or itum, 1 (gradually to develop an argument, and a. it forth): to a. forth anything very plainly and clearly, aliquid apertissime planissimeque e., Cic. Verr. 2, 64, 156: to enlarge upon and a. forth a speech, orationem dilatare atque e., id. de Or. 1, 35, 163. 3. dissero, rui, rtum, 3: (lit. to arrange and a. forth arguments): you had a. forth many things concerning eloquence, permuta de eloquentia disseruas, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13. Comp. *dissero*, 3: (rare): *nor need we a. forth the end of that unhappy family*, neque necesse est edisseri a nobis, quae finis necessest familiae, id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: *Laelius a. forth the same things*, Laelius eadem edisseruit, Liv. 27, 7, init.: *Virg.*

4. *exprobo*, mpei, mptum, 3: (bring out to view): but a. forth, if you please, those laws of yours about religion, sed exprobe, ut placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: to a. forth what can be said for each opinion, quid in quamque sententiam dici possit e., id. Div. 2, 72, 150. || To start on a journey: v. TO SET-OUT.

— forward: 1. To set out on a journey: *proficiscor*, fectus, 3: v. TO SET-OUT. || To advance the interests of: *promoveo*, movi, motum, 2: v. TO ADVANCE, PROMOTE.

— in: i. e. to come on, begin to prevail: 1. incito, 1 (with pron. reflect.): to set in as a tide or a current: this word has the idea of rushing in with force): when the tide had a. in from the deep sea, quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, init.: which way the force of the current had a. in, quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, ib. 4, 17, ad fin. 2. appeto, ivi and ul, itum, 4 (used of seasons): winter was setting in, hiems appetebat, Tac. Agr. 10, ad fin.: Liv.

— off: 1. To extol, praise: *praedico*, vendito: v. TO PRAISE, EXTOL.

|| To adorn, embellish: 1. illuminio, 1: the purple s. off the robe, purpura vestem illuminat, Plin. 9, 36, 60, fin. Fig.: *metaphor especially distinguishes and s. off a speech*, translatum maxime notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170: cf. Quint. 12, 10, 36 (oratio translatum nitore illuminanda).

2. illustro, 1: to s. off a speech, orationem 1, Cic. Or. 27, 92. 3. orno,

adorno, 1: v. TO ADORN. 4. distinguo, nxi, nctum, 3: to vary and a. off a speech, orationem variare et d. [quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus], id. de Or. 2, 9, 36.

set on: 1. To instigate: 1. immitto, misi, missum, 3 (not so in Cic.): some said that *Tarquinius had been s. on by Cicero*, allii Tarquinium a Cicerone immisum alebant, Sall. C. 48, fin.: he s. on *Suilius* to accuse them both, Sullum accusandis utrique immittit, Tac. A. 11, 1, init. 2. instigo, 1: to s. a dog on any one, canem in aliquem 1, Petr. 95: v. TO INSTIGATE, INCITE. || To attack: *adior*, invado: v. TO FALL UPON, ATTACK.

— on fire: both lit. and fig.: 1. incendio, ndi, nsum, 3: they s. all their towns and villages on fire, oppida sua omnia, vicisque incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, init.: he ordered the fleet to be s. on fire, classem incendique iussit, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91: to s. incense on fire, tus et odore in, ib. 4, 35, 77: v. TO FIRE. 2. accendo, di, sum, 3 (to light up, kindle): *God s. the sun on fire*, Deus solem accendit, Cic. Tusc. 9, 28.

— out: *proficiscor*, fectus, 3: he s. out from my house on the *Idea*, ille idibus a me profectus est, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4, init.: he hastens to s. out from the city, maturat ab urbe p., Caes. B. G. 1, 7, init.: v. TO DEPART.

— over: 1. praeficio, feci, fecum, 3: *Otho* is s. over the province of *Lusitania*, Otho provinciae Lusitaniae praeficitur, Tac. A. 13, 46, fin.: he s. *Datis* over the fleet, Dattum classi praefecit, Nep. Mil. 4, init. 2. impono, pōsi, pōitum, 3 (denoting the imposition of a yoke from without): the *Lacedaemonians* s. thirty men over the conquered *Athenians*, Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuerunt, Sall. C. 57, ad fin.: to s. a king over *Macedonia*, Macedoniae regem 1, Liv. 40, 12, ad fin. 3. in pāsa. sēse, praesum, fui, v. n. (constr. with dat. or ablat.): one man is s. over all the *Druids*, omnibus Druidibus praestat unus, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, fin.: who had been s. over the fleet, qui classi praerant, id. B. C. 3, 25, med.: to be s. over affairs in that province, in ea provincia p., Cic. Verr. 3, 77, 180.

— round: 1. circumpono, 3: *Hor. B. 2, 4, 75* (piper catillis c.): *Petr.*

2. circumdo, 1: v. TO SURROUND. — up: 1. To place upright: 1. stituo, ul. atum, 3: to set up a little pillar on a mound of earth, columellam super terrae tumulum a., Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: to s. up a trophy, tropaeum a., id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: to s. up tents, tabernacula a., Caes. B. C. 1, 81, init. Comp. (1). constituo (with the additional notion of building, constructing): to s. up a sepulchre, sepulcrum c., Ov. M. 6, 568: he began to s. up two towers, turres duas c. coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, init. (2). restituo, 3 (to set up again): the senate decreed that our statue of *Minerva* should be s. up again, senatus decrevit ut *Minerva* nostra restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, init.: to s. up a tree again, arborem r., Virg. G. 2, 272. 2. erigo, 3: v. TO ERECT. || To establish in the way of business: *instruo*, xi, ctum, 3: to s. up an inn, thermopolium in, Pl. Pa. 2, 4, 52: to s. a person up with a shop, *aliquem taberna instrumentoque exornare.

|| To set up with authority: *constituo*, ul. atum, 3: to s. up kings in the state, reges in civitate c., Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: the decemviral power being s. up in all the cities, decemviral potestate in omnibus uribus constituta, Nep. Lya. 2, init. Phr.: to s. up any one's fortune, *fortunas pristinas restituere.

setaceous: *sēliger* (chiefly poet.; *sētusos*: v. BRISTLY.

seton: in surgery: *papyrus* (a slip of papyrus being employed): to introduce a s. p. in loere, Veg. Vet. 2, 26.

settee: lectus, lectilis: v. COUCH.

setter: 1. A person who sets jewels:

incisor (rare and very late): s. of gold and jewels, incusores auri atque gemmarum, Hier. in Jerem. 5, 24 (Forc.).

|| A dog used in sporting, *canis venaticus quem Anglice setter appellant (c. familiaris, Wood).

setting (subs.): 1. The act of sinking below the horizon: 1. occidus, ūs, m. (used esp. of the sun): many begin before the s. of *Maia* (the Pleiad), multi ante o. *Maiae* coepere, Virg. G. 1, 225: at the s. of the sun, solis occasu, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. 2. obitus, ūs, m. (less freq.): the rising, s., and motion of the sun, the moon, and the rest of the heavenly bodies, solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, o., motusque, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: the rising and s. of the constellations, signorum o. et ortus, Virg. G. 1, 257. || The inclosure of precious stones in gold, etc., perh. **incidura* (by anal.): or expr. by ger. verb., etc., of include: v. TO SET (VII.).

setting on fire (subs.): *incensio* (rare): the s. on fire of the Capitol, 1. Capitolii, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9 (Usu. expr. by verb: v. TO FIRE).

settle (subs.): *scilla* (gen. term): v. SEAT.

settle (v.): A. Trans. 1. To place in a permanent condition or position: 1. constituo, ul. atum, 3: the *Gracchi* s. the plebeians on the public lands, *Gracchi* plebem in agris publicis constituerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 10: where *Caesar* had s. the *Helvetii*, ubi *Caesar* *Helvetios* constituit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. 2. colloco, 1 (rare in this sense): he s. a great number in the country, multitudinem in agris collocavit, Nep. Mil. 1, init. || To s. a person in life; as, to marry a daughter: *colloco*; later, *marito*, 1: v. TO MARRY (II.).

|| To determine what is uncertain: *constituo*, 3: to s. the price of corn, pretium frumenti c., Cic. Verr. 3, 73, 171: he s. the places (to be occupied) by the senators, loca senatoribus constituit, Suet. Claud. 21: to s. the day for the wedding, diem nuptialis c., Pl. Tr. 2, 4, 176. Also, statuo, 3: and praestituo (to s. beforehand): v. TO FIX (II.); where other equivalents are given.

|| To adjust, arrange amicably: 1. compono, pōsi, pōitum, 3:

they s. with the greatest harmony whom they should dismiss, cum summa concordia quos dimitterent, compositurum, Liv. 40, 40, fin.: it was s. among them that *Latiarius* should divide a plot, inter ipsos compositum ut *Latiarius* strueret dolum, Tac. A. 4, 68, med. 2. expr. to be s. by convenience: v. TO FIX (II., 6). See also TO ARRANGE, AGREE UPON. Phr.: to s. a dispute, controversiam dirimere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 110: controversiam componere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, fin.: controversiam sedare, Cic. Balb. 19, 33: v. TO DECIDE. V. To liquidate a debt, pay an account: 1. expello, ivi and ul, itum, 4: s. pay my debts for God's sake, nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolvo, id. Att. 16, 6, ad fin.: cf. ib. 12, 29, fin.

2. pōto, 1: in plur. rationem (or pl.) putare: let the steward s. accounts with his master, villicus rationem cum domino putet, Cato, R. R. 5, init.: to s. accounts with the farmers of taxes, rationes cum publicanis p., Cic. Att. 4, 11, init. 3. explico, avi and ul, (latter post-Aug.), atum or itum, 1: of *Faberius* s. that account, at *Faberius* illud nomen explicat, Cic. Att. 13, 29, fin. 4. libero, 1 (rare in this sense): prob. only in phr., to s. debts, nomina 1, Liv. 7, 21, fin. 5. compono, 3: to s. the family accounts, rationes familiares c., Tac. A. 6, 16, fin. VI. To fix by gift, grant, or any legal act as an annuity: expr. by dare, praestare, praebere, relinquere: I wish to s. on *Lucius Titius* an annuity of ten aures for life, *Lucio Titio* dari volo annuum quam dia vivat auro decem, Scaev. Digest. 33, 1, 13: so praestari volo, ib. 18 and 19 (annua alimenta praestare). See also to LEAVE (II.). VII. To collocate: 1

coloniā constitūto, 1: s. collūco, 1: v. to COLONIZE. 2. expr. by coloniā dēdīco (technical phr. for planting a colony): a place which was s.d. by king Ancus, quon in locum rex Ancus coloniā dēdīxit, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: also foll. by in and abī. Liv. 40, 34, init. (Aquila colonia in agro Gallorum est deducta). So colonos dēducere, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: v. COLONY; to COLONIZE.

3. Intrans. 1. To fall to the bottom of liquor, to subside: sīdo, dī, 1: a drop of balsam sīng at the bottom of the vase, gutta balsami ad ima vasa sīdens, Plin. 12, 25, 54. Compe. consido; rāsīdo: we will allow the pitch to s., and when it has s.d. we will strain off the water, patiemur pīcom c. et quom sīderit aquam eliquāblimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: v. to SINK DOWN.

2. To come to rest in any place: 1. sīdo, 3. (poet. in this sense): the doves s. upon the tree, columbae super arbore sīdunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 203: much more frequent is Compe. insīdo, sēdī, sessum, 3. (with dat. or acc.): the bees s. on the flowers, apes floribus insīdunt, Ib. 5, 708: ill-omened birds s.d. upon the Capitol, insessum diris avibus Capitolium, Tac. A. 11, 41, init. 2. cor- rel. to above are sēdo, insīdo, 2. (to be actually s.d., whereas sīdo, insīdo, mean to alight): v. to SIT; to ALIGHT.

3. To fix one's habitation: 1. consido, sēdī, sūm, 3. I doubt whether I shall s. here or at Antium, dubito hic an Antii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6, med.: you will not expect a long letter from me before I shall have s.d. some- where, antequam aliquo loco considero non longas a me litteras expectabis, Ib. 5, 14, init.: to s. in the territories of the Ubi, in Ubiorum finibus c., Caes. B. G. 4, 8, med. 2. collīco, 1. (with pron. reflect.): he has s.d. at Athens, Athenas se collocavit, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 4. 3. consisto, sēdī, stitum, 3. (rare in this sense), the Gauls slew the Roman citizens who had s.d. there, Galli cives Romanos qui ibi consistant, interficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, init. 4. insīdo, 3. (rare and poet.): a nation renowned in war has s.d. on the Etruscan heights, gens bello praeculari jugis insēdit Etrusci, Virg. Aen. 8, 480: cf. Ib. 10, 59. 5. rāsīdo, 1. (v. rare and poet.): to s. in the Sicilian lands, Siculis arvis r., Ib. 5, 702.

IV. To sink by its own weight, as a building: subīdo, sēdī, sessum, 1: v. to SINK. V. To come to an agreement: constitūto, 3. we s.d. among ourselves to . . . , constitutimus inter nos ut . . . , Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: v. to AGREE UPON.

settled (adj.): 1. certus (sure, certain): to inquire why they swear in s. words, come together at a s. time, and depart at a s. time, quaerere cur in c. verba Jarent, cur c. tempore convenient, c. discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: s. boundaries, certi limites, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170. 2. explorātus (found sure): a great and almost s. hope, magna et prope e. spes, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: a s. peace, pax e., Ib. 7, 6, 16: a s. plan, ratio e., Id. N. D. 1, 23, 64. 3. confessus (placed beyond all doubt): a s. thing, res c., Id. Verr. 3, 56, 120. 4. rātus (definitely fixed and ratified): that our friendship and alliance may be s. for ever, ut amicitia societateque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64, med.: a s. and fixed command, jussum r. atque firmum, Cic. Caecin. 33, 96. Phr.: it is a s. point with philosophers, inter omnes philosophos constat: v. AGREED ON, to BE: to consider anything as s., pro explorato habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, the matter is not yet s.d., adhuc sub judice lla est, Hor. A. P. 77.

settlement: 1. The matter which falls to the bottom of liquor, the drops: faex, faecula, f.: v. DREGS, SEDIMENT.

2. In law, a jointure granted to a wife: dōs, dōtis, f.: v. DOWRY. Or expr. by verb: v. to SETTLE (VI.). 3. The act of planting a colony: dēductio, a cruel and miserable s. of the soldiers in the towns, in oppida militum crudella

et misera d., Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: in the s. of the town, in deductione oppidi, Plin. 2, 52, 51, fin. IV. The colony planted: coloniā: v. COLONY. V. Arrangement of an affair, compōitio, ordinatio: v. ADJUSTMENT, ARRANGEMENT. VI. The payment of an account: expr. by (aes alienum) solvere, persolvere: v. to PAY, SETTLE (V.).

settler: 1. (of a country): 1. colonus: he orders land to be given to these s.s, his colonis agrum dari jubet, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: v. COLONIST. 2. advēna (new comer, stranger): a term naturally applied to s.s by the natives of a country: Liv. 1, 2, init. Join: peregrini atque advēnae, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, ceter. II. Colloq. in phr. that is a s.: perh. habet or hoc habet (gladiatorial phr.), cf. Virg. Aen. 12, 296 (glaviter ferit atque ita faturo; hoc habet): Pl. Ter.

seven: 1. septem: s. and thirty years, s. et triginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, init.: Thales who was the wisest of the s. sages, Thales qui sapientissimus in s. fuit, Id. Leg. 2, 11, 26. 2. septēni, ae, a. (s. at a time): poet, when used simply for septem: the two bundles contained s. books each, duo fascēs septenos habuero libros, Liv. 40, 29, med.: s. goblets each, s. cyathi, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 19. Septeni, esp. with subs., only used in the pl., has the force of s. at once: boys of s. years, pueri septenium annorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 43, 122. s. letters, *litterae septenae, not litterae septem, which would mean s. letters of the alphabet. Phr.: s. times, septies, 1d. Phil. 2, 27, 93: cf. Liv. 28, 6, med.: a period of s. years, septem anni s. septennium which is v. late (R. and A.).

—fold: 1. septemplex, plicis (with s. layers): a s. shield, a clipeus, Virg. Aen. 12, 925: Ov. M. 13, 2. 2. poet. septēni, ae, a. a coil (of a serpent), s. volumina, Virg. Aen. 5, 85. 3. trans. by circ. septies tantum, quam quantum, etc., they have reaped s. septies tantum quam quantum satum sit, ablatum est ab illis, Cic. Verr. 1, 43, 102. Phr.: the seed yields a s. return, ex eodem semine cum septimo redit, cf. Cic. Verr. 3, 47, fin.

—hundred: septingenti septingēni (distrib.): pass.

seventeen: septendecim s. septendecim: we are numbered among the s. nations of Sicily, nos in s. populis Siciliae numeramur, Cic. Verr. 5, 47, 124. Also separately: septem et decem, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: and decem et septem, Liv. 13, 21, fin.: he served his first campaign at the age of s., primum stipendium meruit annorum decem septemque, Nep. Cato, 1, med.: s. thousand, decem septem millia, Liv. 24, 15, init. Distrib. septēni dēni (s. at a time). s. times, *septies dēcēs.

seventeenth: septimūdecimus.

seventh: septimus: pass. Adv. Phr.: for the s. time, septimum, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, fin.: also septimo, Gell. 10, 1: the soldiers of the s. legion, septimani, Tac. H. 3, 25, med.

seventieth: septuagēsimus. The s. year, annus s., Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: the s. camp, castra septuagesima, Liv. 28, 16, med.

seventy: septuaginta a hundred and s., centum s., Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 121: s. seven years, septem et a. annos, Nep. Att. 21, init. Distrib. septuagēni: s. feet each, s. pedes, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92. Phr.: a man s. years old, homo septuaginta annos natus, cf. Cic. Brut. 20, fin.: homo septuagēniarius, Callist. Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 7: s. times, septuagies, Col. 5, 2, 7.

seventy-fold: cum septuagesimo: v. SEVEN-FOLD.

sever: sēparō, disjuncto, etc.: v. to SEPARATE.

several: 1. Separate, distinct: expr. by singulī, ae, a. v. EACH, SINGLE. (Privus in this sense is peculiar to Lucr.: cf. N. R. 4, 261, privam quamque particulam, each s. atom.) See also SEVERALLY. II. Denoting a number; more

than one or two: 1. Aliquot, indecl.: s. (a considerable number) letters, s. epistolae, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: for s. reasons, s. de causis, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. 2. plures, n. (more than one): more countries in s. than in one, plus in pluribus consiliis quam in uno, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: Caes. Phr.: s. strengthened from preced. complices, s. (a good many): Cic. Quint. 1, 3: also, pluries (more than once), Caes. B. C. 1, 79: and compluries (a good many times), Cato in Gell. (both these latter rare).

severally: expr. by singulī, ae, a. (each singly): opp. to universi (all together), Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: v. SINGLY. Privus, peculiar to Lucr.: v. SEVERAL, 1.).

severe: 1. Characterized by harshness, giving no indulgence: 1. dūrus (harsh and inflexible): a s. father, d. pater, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 30: a s. what s. judge, iudex durior, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62. Join durus atque inexorabilis, Ter. 2. acer, cras, cre (denoting an active and energetic quality, as durus denotes rather a passive one): s. masters, domini acres, Lucr. 6, 63: to punish a pernicious citizen with a s. punishment than the bitterest enemy, acerbioris supplicii civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum hostem coercere, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3. 3. gravis (in this sense only of things): we have a decree of the Senate against thee, Catiline, urgent and s., habemus Senatus consultum in te, Catiline, vehementer et grave, Ib. 1, 3: to inflict a very s. punishment, gravissimum supplicium sumere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31, fin. 4. sēvērus (rigorous, strict): also in present sense only of things): a very s. discipline, disciplina maxime s., Quint. 1, 2, 5: Lycurgus the author of very s. and just laws, Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6: a rather s. punishment, paulo severiore poena, Sall. C. 51, med. 5. inclēmens (unmerciful): Liv. 8, 32, med. (de Papirio dictatore). II. Grave, sober, sedate to an extreme: 1. sēvērus: a s. and grave citizen, civis s. et gravis, Cic. Am. 25, 95: the gravest and s. of all men, omnium gravissimus et severissimus, Id. de Or. 2, 56, 228. the most s. school of the Stoics, Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15. 2. austērus: v. AUSTER, STERN. 3. horridus (stern, austere): Hor. Od. 3, 21, 10. Join: [vir] paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 5. III. Rigidly exact: as a s. style. 1. sēvērus: a harsh and s. style of oratory, triste et a. genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 30, 117: the muse of s. tragedy, s. musa tragoediae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9. 2. austērus (lit. sour, harsh, flavoured: hence, as opp. to exuberance and lushness of style, etc.): a s. style of oratory, oratio s., Quint. 9, 4, 128: that he may have a s. and solid not a luscious and effeminate sweetness of expression, ut suavitatem habeat a. et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 103. 3. gravis: v. GRAVE, DIGNIFIED. IV. Sharp, of a season: distressing, as pain: 1. gravis (bad, dangerous): a s. wound, vulnus g., Caes. B. G. 1, 48. 2. acer (acute, painful): a s. disease, a. morbus, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 121: s. winter, s. hiems, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. 3. dūrus s. pains, d. dolores, Virg. Aen. 5, 5: s. cold, d. frigida, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 10: s. hunger, fames d., Hor. S. 1, 2, 6. 4. acerbiss (extremely painful): a very s. punishment, supplicium acerbissimum, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12 the s. cold, frigus s., Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 51. 5. atrox, cōis (violent and deadly): a s. storm, a. tempestas, Tac. A. 11, 31, fin.

severely: 1. Harshly, with rigour: 1. dūrus, dūrter (harshly, rigorously): Cic. Lig. 6, 17 (compar.) Ter. v. HARSHLY. 2. aspēre (with anger and acrimony): M. Cato was s. spoken of among the Roman people, M. Cato apud populum Romanum s.

locutus est, Cic. de Or. I, 53, 227. 3. gravior: it is very s. and cruelly decreed concerning the tribunes of the people, de tribunis plebis gravissime ac acerbiissime decernitur, Cæs. B. C. I, 5: I do not wish to speak too s. against him, nolo in illum gravius dicere, Ter. Ad. I, 2, 60: Cic. Lig. 6, 17, where gravissime stands as a kind of superl. to dure: v. *supr.* (1). 4. atrociter (in a fierce, savage way): menacing anyone too s., allicui nimis a. minitans, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 160. 5. acriter: to flog any one very s., virgis acerrime caedere, ib. 5, 54, 142: to blame very s., acerrime vituperare, id. Att. 7, 5. || Strictly, rigorously: 1. severè: he rigorously and s. separates pleasure from the good, gravior et s. voluptatem accernit a bono, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: to write more s. to anyone, ad aliquem severius scribere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25. 2. austèrè (sternly, austerly): Cato argues with me s. and like a Stoic, agit mecum a. et stoice Cato, Cic. Mur. 35, 74. || Chiefly of physical effects; dangerously, seriously: gravior: s. wounded, g. latus, Liv. 21, 7, extr.: to be s. ill, g. aegrotare, Cic. Off. I, 10, 32: to be very s. frightened by peril of death, gravissime mortis periculo terri, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30.

severity: 1. Harshness, rigour: 1. severitas (in good or bad sense): s. of the courts, iudiciorum s., Cic. Sull. An. (opp. to lenitas ac misericordia): censoria s. (in good sense), censoria s., hl. Pis. 4, fin.: Cæs. 2. Austerity (extreme and cruel s.): Cic. Sull. l. c. (see the place). 3. Diffidit (not in Cic.): s. of laws, d. legum (opp. to lenitas), Suet. Cl. 14: Tac. 4. Atrocitas (savage and bloody s.): v. CRUELTY. Phr.: to treat the guilty with s., nocentes insecrari, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 2: cf. Cic. Am. 16, 57, acerbis in aliquem invehi, insecrarique vehementius. 5. Austeritas (rare in this sense): Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5 (a. in criticism). || Austeritatem: 1. severitas (esp. a proper and laudable strictness): Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16 (tristis a. in vultu, in good sense). 2. Join: gravitas severitasque, Cic. Mur. 31, fin. (The excess of severitas passes into tristitia and morositas, gloominess and moroseness: cf. Gierig on Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7). 3. horror (late in this sense: denotes an excess of austerity): Plin. Ep. ib. 3, expr. by circuml. with adj.: v. SEVERE (11.). || Great nicety in taste or judgment: severitas: Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 19 ("severitas aurium alias tribuitur his qui excellunt in iudicando numero oratorio et sono verborum, Quint. 9, 4, 116"—Gierig). See also NICETY. || V. As denoting extreme degrees of pain, cold, etc.; and generally, grievousness to be borne: 1. gravitas: s. of climate, g. coeli (aquarumque, referring to heavy rains), Liv. 23, 34, med.: s. of a disease, g. morbi, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76. 2. vis, rigor: v. INTENSITY. 3. Intemperies, El (of climate): Liv. 8, 18, init. (where, however, the phr. denotes not intensity or rigour of cold, but rather unhealthiness in general). 4. Inclementia: esp. of climate: inc. coeli, Just. 9, 2, mod. (late, however, in this sense). 5. expr. by adj.: such is the s. of the climate, adeo acris frigora sunt: v. SEVERE (IV.).

sew (v.): suo, sul, sūtum, 3: coverings of the bodies either woven or sewn, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sua, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: to s. up an aperture (in surgery), foramen a., Cels. 7, 4, 3. Comp.: (1.) consuo, 3 (to s. up or together: rare): to s. together a tunic, tunica m. C., Varr. L. L. 9, 47, 79. (2.) obseuo, 3 (to s. on or up): to s. upon litter, lectica obsuta, Suet. Tib. 64: Ov. (3.) insuo, 3 (to s. up in): to s. up any one in a sack, aliquem in culcum l., Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70. (4.) transuo, s. transuo, 3 (to s. through): to s. through the outer portion of the eyelid with a needle, exteriorem partem palpebrae acu t., Cels. 7, 7, 8: Ov. Phr.: to s. up the mouth of a wound, oras vulneris suturis com-

mittere, Cels. to be sewn, acu trajectari, Cels. 7, 14, med.

sewed (adj.): 1. sūtillus (made by sewing): a s. belt, a. balteus, Virg. Aen. 12, 273. 2. expr. by part. of verbs in preced. art.

sewer: 1. A drain: cloāca (the main s. of a town): to make s.s., cloacas ducere, Liv. 1, 38, fin.: to choke the s.s. with the bodies of citizens, civium corporibus cloacas referre, Cic. Sest. 35, fin. Relating to s.s., of s.s., cloacalis (v. rare). Sid.: the goddess of s.s., Cloacina or Cluacina (ac. Venus), Plin.: Lact. See also DRAIN. || One who sews: qui (quae) sult, etc. (Sutor always denotes a shoemaker, cobbler).

sex: 1. sexus, ūs, m.: the human race is considered in respect of s., whether it is male or female, hominum genus in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic. Inv. I, 24, 35: a child was born of doubtful s., between a male and a female, natus ambiguo inter marem ac femina sexu infans, Liv. 27, 11, init.: the different s.s., diversi s., Quint. 9, 3, 61. 2. Form, æcus, indecl. n. (used by best writers depending upon another sub. expressed or understood): ten thousand freemen of the male s., liberorum capitum virile s. ad decem millia, Liv. 26, 47, init.: a multitude of the bearded, of every age, of the male and female s., multitudo obessorum omnis ætatis, virile ac muliebre s., Tac. H. 5, 13: cf. id. A. 4, 62.

sexagenarian: sexagēnarius: a s. had married the virgin Publilia, s. Publiam virginem duxerat, Quint. 6, 3, 75: Eutr.

sextant: sextans, ntia, m.: as & t.: v. SIXTH'S Lat. Dict. a. v.

sextion: no exact equiv.: perb. ædētus a. ædētulus (guardian or keeper of a temple): v. SACRISTAN.

sextuple: sextuplex, icla.

sexual: 1. sexūilis (pertaining to sex: rare and very late): Coel. 2. nātūralis (belonging to nature): s. desideria, desideria n., Col. 6, 24, init.: the s. organs, loca naturalia, or simply naturalia, Cels. 7, 21. Phr.: s. intercourse, congressus, cultus, etc.: v. INTERCOURSE (11.).

shabbily: 1. Raggedly or meanly clothed: obsoletus: to be clothed rather s., obsoletus vestiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, 152. Less expressively, male vestitus esse, id. Pis. 15, 61. || In a despicable manner, meanly: 1. sordide: Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: Suet. 2. malignè: v. STINGILY, MEANLY.

shabbiness: 1. Of clothing: obsoleta vestis: v. SHABBY. || Of conduct: sordes, lum, f.: to charge anyone with s., alicui obicere, Hor. S. I, 6, 68: Cic. Alc. rarely in sing., nullam sordem, no piece of s., Cic. Fl. 3, 7: v. MEANNESS.

shabby: 1. Of clothing, ragged, torn: obsoletus (worn out): his clothes were s., erat veste obsoleta, Liv. 27, 34: rather s. clothes, vestitus obsoletior, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13. For syn. v. RAGGED, WORN-OUT. || Of persons: clothed with ragged garments: 1. pannosus (full of rags): s. men, homines p., id. Att. 4, 3, fin.: Just. 2. perh. horridulus: a s. companion (a trifles seedy and out at elbow), comes h., Pers. I, 54. || Mean in conduct: 1. sordidus: he was so s. that he never clothed himself any better than a slave, ita s. ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. I, 1, 95. 2. perh. malignus: v. STINGY.

shackle: vinculum, compes, etc.: shackles: v. CHAIN, FETTER.

shackle (v.): vinculis constringere; compedibus vincire, etc.: v. TO FETTER, BIND.

shad ālusa: Aus. (*Clūpen ālūsa: Linn.)

shade (subs.): 1. Absence of a shelter from light: 1. umbra: passim. Specially with ref. to art: light and s., umbras et eminentia (fem.), Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: Plin. 2. expr. by ὄψacus: the cool s., opacum frigus, Virg. E. 1, 53:

in the s., in opaco, Plin. 10, 20, 22. To cover with s., umbro, 1: Sil.: also, to cast a s. (intrans.), Col. 5, 7. Comp. umbro, 1 (to overshadow): Ov. Plin.: see also, TO SHADE (2). Casting a s., umbrifer, poet. in Cic. Div. 2, 30, 61: Virg.: Varr.: see also SHADY. || Fig., obscurity: Phr.: to cast anyone's reputation into the s., alicuius nomini obficere, Liv. pref. init. (cf. ib.). In obscure ease, to be in the s.): in sim. sense, res obscurare, opp. celebrare, Sall. Cat. 8. || An artificial shelter: umbrāculum: Ov. F. 2, 311: Mart.: v. PARASOL. || A disembodied spirit:

1. ānima (soul): we set his s. to rest with a tomb, animam sepulchro condimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 67: s. of the good, plac animas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17.

2. In pl. only, mānes, ium, m. (used both of the s.s. of individuals, and collect. for the dead): the s. of Virginia at length had rest, m. Virginiae tandem quieverunt, Liv. 3, 58, extr.: to call up s.s., m. ellicere, Hor. S. I, 8, 29: Suet. Often called, in religious phraseology, Diī Mānes: Cic. Leg. 2, 9, extr.: whence, in sepulch. inscr. the abbreviation I. M. = Dis Manibus. 3. umbra (poet.): the monarch of the s.s., umbrarum rex, Ov. M. 7, 249: Virg. Plur. of the s. of a single person, matris agitatibur umbris, Virg. Aen. 6, 510. Hence, umbrifer, transporting s.s., epith. of Charon's boat, u. linter, Albin. 4. ambrāculum (mere phantom): Virg.: Ov. Phr.: the house of s.s., domus exilis Platonis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17. V. In pl. only, the s.s. = infernal regions.

1. mānes, ium, m.: the unfathomable s.s., m. profundū, Virg. G. 1, 243: Hor. 2. inferi, orum; Orcus (strictly, the name of a person, Hades = Pluto, not a place): Tartarus, n. pl., Tartara: v. INFERNAL (regions).

shade (v.): 1. To shelter or screen from light:

1. ὄψacus, 1: the plane-tree spreads abroad its wide branches to s. this spot, platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: Lucan. 2. umbro, 1: to s. the temples with an unquenched, tempora quereu u., Virg. Aen. 6, 772: an oak tree s.d. with its foliage the summit of the mountain, quercus umbrabat coma summī fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488. Comp.: (1.) ādumbro, 1: the bunches of grapes are s.d. with straw, alumbantur stramentis uva, Col. 11, 2, 61. (2.) Inumbro, 1: to s. couches by spreading foliage, toros oblenta frondis l., Virg. Aen. 11, 66. (3.) ὀdumbro, 1: a grassy turf s. the moist ground, gramineus madidam caespes ob. humum, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10. 3. expr. by umbra, with a verb: the hills s. the valleys, colles afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: cf. diffundere umbras, Petr. 131. || In drawing; to graduate light and shade: perh. *lumina paulatim in umbras abeuntia designare, describere.

shadow: 1. umbra: I am resolved to follow you like a s., certum est mihi, quasi umbra, te persequi, Pl. Cas. I, 4: to be afraid of (mere) s.s., umbras timere, Cic. Att. 15, 20. 2. sometimes perh. stīmulācrum (mere image, external form): you are only the s. of yourself, *merum simulacrum tui ipseus esse videris: v. PHANTOM. Phr.: not a s. of an excuse, *nulla ne minima quidem excusatio.

shadowy: 1. Sheltered from the light: v. SHADY. || Unreal, unsubstantial: 1. inānia, vānus: v. UNSUBSTANTIAL. 2. perh. exilis, e: cf. Hor. Od. I, 4, fin. domus exilis Platonis, Plato's shadowy abode.

shady: 1. e. casting a shade, over-spread with shade: 1. ὄψacus (shaded, dark with shade): on a green and a bank, in viridi oque ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: the shadiest pastures, opacissima nemorum pascula, Col. 6, 22. Sometimes—casting a shade (poet.): Virg. Aen. 11, 851 (o. liex). 2. umbrōsus (abounding in shade): I have never seen

a *shadler* place in summer, ego locum aestate umbrosiorem nunquam vidi. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: the s. wood, silva u. Ov. M. 1, 691. 3. *umbrier* (casting a shade: poet.): under a s. plane-tree, sub platano u. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 61.

shaft: 1. A missile: 1. sagitta: v. ARROW. 2. *illum* (poet. in this sense): to aim s.s. from the bow, tela dirigere arcu, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17. Fig.: the s.s. of fortune, tela fortunae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, init. 3. *The handle of a weapon:* bastille, is, n. (of a spear, opp. to spiculum, the iron point): leaning on the s. of his spear, hastili nixus, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: the iron point, which (separated) from the s. had remained in his body, ferrum, quod ex h. in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9, fin.

III. *The narrow opening forming the descent to a mine:* 1. pituitus (well, mine, excavation of any kind): Plin. 37, 4, 21: Vitr. to sink a s., puteum demittere v. TO SINK, trans. 2. *aridgia:* Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77.

IV. *In architecture:* the s. of a column: 1. scapus: Vitr. 3, 2, 59. 2. *truncus:* Vitr. 4, 1, 7. V. *Of a carriage:* terno, onis, m. (a single pole or s. fixed to the middle of the chariot or carriage): Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Virg. The s.s. perh. *temo bifurcus.

shag: a kind of cloth having a long coarse nap: perh. 1. amphimallum (= Gr. ἀμφιμαλλιον: a woolen cloth shaggy on both sides): Plin. 8, 48, 71, § 191. 2. *gausape, ae;* s. *gausapes, is, m.;* s. *gausapum, ib.;* v. PRIEKZ.

shaggy: 1. *Rough with long hair or wool:* 1. hirsutus (poet. in this sense): the s. breast of Hercules, pectus Herculis h., Prop. 4, 9, 49: with s. legs and cheeks, hirsuta cruribus genisque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: s. beard, b. barba, Ov. M. 11, 766. 2. *hirtus:* s. sheep, oves h., Varr. R. 2, 2, 19: the s. faces (of the Scythians), ora h. (Scythiae), Curt. 4, 13: a s. tunic, tunica h., Nep. Dat. 3, init. 3. *villous* (covered with a thick fleece-like coat): a s. lion, leo v., Virg. Aen. 8, 177: the breast (of Cacus) s. with stiff hairs, v. uetis pectora, ib. 8, 266. 4. *hispidus* (hairy: poet.): a s. forehead, frons h., ib. 10, 210: a s. face, facies h., Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5. II. *Rough, rugged:* horridus v. ROUGH, MAGGED.

shaginess: expr. by *adj.*: v. SHAGGY. (Hirsutia, v. rare and late: Sol.)

shah: in Persian, a monarch: Rex Persarum.

shake (v.): A. Trans. 1. *To move rapidly one way or the other:* to agitate: 1. quatio, no perf., sum. 3: the horse was s.ing his head with great violence, (quum) equus magna vi caput quateret, Liv. 8, 7, med.: to s. the plain, campum q., Virg. Aen. 11, 875: to make the people s. their sides with laughter, risu populum q., Hor. Ep. 2, 84. Comp.: 1. concutio, asi, sum. 3: (to s. together or violently): to s. the head, caput a., Ov. M. 2, 50: the theatre being shaken by the earthquake, concusso terrae motu theatro, Suet. Ner. 25. (2) *decutio*, 3: (to s. down or off): the north-wind hath shaken off the leafy honours from the woods, silvis aquilo decussit honorem, Virg. G. 2, 494: to s. off the dew, rorem d., Virg. G. 4, 12. (3) *excutio*, 3: (to s. out or off): they ordered the pig to be shaken out of his cloak, porcellum pallio excuti jubebant, Phaedr. 5, 19: she shook out her hair, caesuram excussit, Ov. M. 4, 492: the winds s. the apples off, poma ventis excutiant, ib. 14, 764. Fig.: we will s. off all alluring pleasures, excutiemus omnes delicias, Cic. Coel. 18, 67. Frequent. *quasso*, 1: (to s. repeatedly or violently): Menestius shook his Etruscan pine (spear), pinum quassabat Etruscum Menestius, Virg. Aen. 9, 521: the god s. the bough wet with Lethaeo dew over both his temples, ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, ib. 5, 854. Comp. *conquasso*, no perf., 1 (strengthened from simple verb).

Apulia had been violently and repeatedly shaken by very great earthquakes, Apulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata erat, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 97. Fig.: all the intellect is violently shaken (i. e. impaired), omnis mens quassatur, Lucr. 3, 599: (we saw) even foreign nations violently shaken by the madness of that year, etiam externas nationes illius anni furore conquassatas, Cic. Sen. 26, init.

2. *agito*, 1: (to move quickly to and fro): to s. the reins, habenas a., Ov. M. 7, 221: (the woods of) Tempe shaken by the sephyræ, sephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24. 3. *trémefacio*, fedi, factum, 3: (to cause to tremble): Jupiter nodded, and shook all Olympus with his nod, Jupiter annuit et totum nutu trémefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 10, 115: he shook (i. e. made to quake) Lerna with his bow, Lerna trémefecit arcu, ib. 6, 804. 4. *sollucito*, 1: (to put in motion, disturb): he s.s. the javelins in his right hand, spicula dextra solluciat, ib. 12, 404: to s. the whole world with earthquakes, totum tremoribus orbem a., Ov. M. 6, 609. 5. *vibro*, 1: (to cause to quiver): the breezes shook the garments, vibrabant flamina vestes, Ov. M. 1, 528: v. TO BRANDISH.

To make to totter or tremble: 1. *labefacio*, feci, factum, 3: a great portion of the wall having been shaken, magna parte muri labefacta, Caes. B. C. 2, 22, init.: the house was shaken, aedes labefactae sunt, cf. Tac. A. 1, 75, med. Fig. (of the mind): whom no force, no threats, no obloquy, have ever shaken, quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. Sen. 47, 101: to s. (the fidelity of) the commanders of the naval forces, primores clasiliarum l., Tac. A. 15, 51, init. 2. *labefacio*, 1: (frequent of the above): to s. a statue by means of levers, signum vectibus l., Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94. Fig.: to s. the mind, animum lab., Lucr. 6, 799: to s. and pervert friendship or justice, amicitiam aut iustitiam lab. aut pervertere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70. 3. *concutio*, 3: (to s. with great violence: in fig. sense): to s. the republic, rempublicam c., Cic. Ph. 2, 41, 109: to s. the power of the Lacedaemonians, opes Lacedaemoniorum c., Nep. Epam. 6, fin. 4. *commovo*, movi, motum, 2: let us try whether we can s. the collateral parts of your argument, reperiamus si possimus cornua c. disputationis tuae, Cic. Div. 2, 10, fin. Phr.: he endeavoured to s. the public credit, fidem moliri coepit, Liv. 6, 11, fin. B. Intrans. 1. *To be agitated with a waving motion:* 1. expr. by refl. pass. of verbs under (A): which see. Quasso is sometimes intrans.: he walks with s.ing head, quassanti capite incedit, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 23: cf. Virg. G. 1, 74 (siliqua quassante). 2. *trémno*, ul, 3: (to tremble, quiver): the sails s., vela tr., Lucr. 4, 75: the north wind snaps the s.ing oaks, aquilo frangit trementes ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8. 3. *trémisco*, 3: the high places of the earth s. with thunder, tonitru tr. ardua terrarum, Virg. Aen. 5, 694: I bid the mountains s., jubeo tr. montes, Ov. M. 7, 205. 4. *Inhorresco*, horru, 3: (in a rustling manner): the air set in motion by the wings shook, pennis agitatus inhorruit aer, id. Pont. 3, 3, 9. II. *To tremble with fear, quiver:* v. TO SHUDDER, TREMBLE.

shake } sube. { 1. *quassatio*: shaking } sube. { 2. s. of their heads, caputum q., Liv. 22, 17, init. 3. or expr. by verb v. TO SHAKE: he gave him a hearty s. of the hand, *manum ejus effusissime amantissimeque compressam tenuit.

shall: 1. *As sign of future tense:* expr. by fut. indic. II. *Implying duty or command:* 1. expr. by fut. imperat.: thou shalt not kill, ne occidito cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58, hominem mortuum in urbe ne urito neve sepelito (Vulg. Ex. xx. 13, has non occides, as in the other commandments; but this is false Latinity). 2. expr. by oportet, debet,

etc.; or by gerund, part.: v. OUGHT MUST.

shallop: a small boat: perh. scaphae: v. BOAT, SKIFF.

shallow (subs.): 1. *vadum:* the Rhone is crossed in some places by means of a s. (ford), Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: having found s.s. there, they endeavoured to lead over a part of their forces, ibi vadis reperta partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, ib. 2, 9: Liv. 21, 31, extr. Fig.: my speech seems to have got out of the s.s. and to have sailed past the cliffs, emersisse e vadis et scopulis praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Coel. 21, 51. 2. *brévius, ium* (a. pls., as in Gr. βραχέα): nor could the s.s. be distinguished from the deeps, neque discerni poterant b. a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 90, med.: Virg. Aen. 1, 111.

shallow (adj.): 1. *of things, not deep:* 1. *viduosus* (full of shallows): a s. sea, mare v., Caes. B. C. 1, 25: a s. river, amnis v., Virg. Aen. 7, 728. 2. *brévius*, e (short in length or depth): a s. well, puteus b., Juv. 3, 226: s. fords, b. vada, Virg. Aen. 5, 221. 3. *humilis*, e (rare in this sense): he himself braced out the walls with a s. trench, ipse humil designat moenia fossa, ib. 7, 157: Tac. A. 1, 61, med. 4. often expr. by *altus*, with a negative: (the river) broader, and therefore aer, latior eoque minus alto alveo, Liv. 21, 27: quite s., minime alto alveo, etc. II. Fig.: of intellectual qualities: Phr.: s. learning, levis rerum cognitio; parum subtilis doctrina, (Kr.): a man of very s. learning, qui nonnulli primoribus labris litterae gustavit: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

shallowness: 1. *l. i. t.*: no single equiv.: expr. by vada (abstr. for concrete): navigation is interrupted on account of the s. of the river, proper vada: or by *adj.*: v. SHALLOW (subs. and adj.). II. Fig.: of intellectual qualities: 1. perh. *stupiditas*: s. of learning, j. bonarum artium, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10. 2. *stilitas*: s. of thought, l. opinionis, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

sham (subs. and adj.): expr. by *simulatio*, falsus, fictus, etc.: v. FAKED, FAKED, PRACTICE.

sham (v.): *similo*, 1: v. TO PRETEND, FEIGN.

sham-fight: pugnae simulacrum: he exhibited a naval s.-f., classem ostendit simulacrum edentem navalis pugnae, Liv. 39, 23: so, id. 26, 51: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 585, pugnae cieni [prose, edant] simulacra sub armis (a phr. borrowed from Lucr.). Phr.: they executed a s.-f. with wooden swords, rudibus inter se in modum iustae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51. (Not decurio, which, like the verb decurrere, denotes simply the performance of military evolution, as in a review.)

shambles: 1. *l. i. t.* (butcher's stall): the performers' shops and the s.s. myropolia et l., Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 15: cf. Liv. 44, 16, extr. (lanienaeque et tabernae conjunctas in publicum emit). Another form is *laniarium*: Varr. R. 2, 4, 3 also, mensa laniaria is found in Suet. Claud. 15, init. (N.B.—Carnarium = a meat-safe or hook). 2. *macellum* (gen. term): Vulg. 1 Cor. x. 25: v. MARKET.

shambling (adj.): Phr.: to have a loose, s. gait, *Incessu dissoluta ac parum firmo cœu; quatuor membris minus firmiter inter se connexis incedere.

shame (subs.): 1. *A feeling of or sensibility to disgrace:* 1. *pudor*: s., the controller of desire, moderator cupiditatis p., Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 113: s. on account of poverty, paupertatis p., Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 24. Phr.: for shame! sit pudor, Mart. 8, 3, 3: Ov. M. 5, 36: to have lost all s. (omnem) pudorem exuisse: cf. Cic. Lig. 5, 14: p. dimissae s. proiesce, Cic. (Kr.): do you imagine me so brutal as to be lost to all sense of s.? adeone me ferum putas, ut neque me . . . pudor commoveat? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45: also expr. by *os perfriculae*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 31: cf. Mart. 11, 27 quum perfriculis

frontem posuitque pudorem: to have a keen sense of s., *pudore facillime (acerrime) moveri: to do anything out of s., pudore s. verecundia adductum (impulsus) facere aliquid (Kr.). 2. verecundia (a proper sense of s.): s. of wrong doing, turpitudinis v. Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74. Join: pudor ac verecundia: id. Fin. 4, 7, 18. 3. rûbor (meton.: lit. blushing): to put to s., allicui ruborem incutere [et verecundiam] afferre, Liv. 45, 37, extr.: I feel s. on account of anything, pudet me allicuius rei: v. ASHAMED, TO BE. || That which causes a feeling of shame, a disgrace: 1. dedecus: v. DISGRACE. 2. pudor: to publish any one's s., vulgare allicuius, Ov. H. 11, 79: the mark of a mother's s., nota maternal pudoris, Just. 3, 4, med. Phr.: ô s. a. prob pudor, Petr. 81. 3. flagitium (an outrage on decency): a deed full of s. and disgrace, factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att. 16, 7, med.: is it not a s.? nonne id flagitium est? Ter. Haut. 5, 1, 49. Join: dedecus et flagitium, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; pudor et flagitium, Tac. A. 3, 17, init. 4. probrium: v. DISGRACE. 5. rûbor (rare): to be a source of s. to any one, allicui rubori esse, Liv. 45, 13, med.: Tac. shame (interj.): 1. pro pudor! Petr. 81: Stat. Th. 10, 874. 2. when an object follows, prob! with nom. or acc.: s. on our senate and corrupted morals! pro curia inverale mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7.

shame (v.): i. e. to make ashamed: expr. by pudor, rûbor, verecundia, with a verb: e. g. pudore allicuius officere (after anal. of metu, ignominia, honore, afficere, Cic.); allicui pudorem incutere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 77; ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37, extr.; allicuius pudore suffundere, Plin. Pan. 2, extr.: Ov. Am. 3, 3, 5: Hier. (cf. ruborem suffundere, Liv. 30, 15, init. = to put to the blush); pudore perfundere, Orell. ad Hor. l. c.: ruborem afferre, Cic. Rep. 4, 6; cf. SHAME (SUBS.).

—faced: pûdens, verecundus: v. MODEST. Stronger, pûdibundus (rare): the s. matron, p. matrona, Hor. A. P. 233.

—facedness: verecundia, pudor: v. MODESTY.

shameful: 1. turpis (most gen. term): a s. sight or a glorious death, fuga t. aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: luxury is s. for any age, but for old age positively disgusting, luxuria quam omni ætate i. tum senectuti foedissima est, id. Off. 1, 34, 123. 2. foedus (stronger than preced.): odious, revolting: v. DISGUSTING. 3. flagitiosus (esp. of sexual offences): those are s. men who lust after sexual pleasures, fl. sunt qui veneres voluptates concupiscunt, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: a vicious and s. life, vitiosa et fl. vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: to commit most s. crimes, facinorosa flagitiosissima facere, Sall. J. 32. Strengthened, perflagitiosus (v. rare): a very disgraceful and s. thing, perperurpe ac perflagitiosissimum, Cic. Coel. 20, fin. 4. obscenus: v. OBSCENE.

5. probrus: v. SCANDALOUS, INFAMOUS. Phr.: shameful, indignum, Ov. M. 5, 36: indignum facinus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 118: is not this positively s.? nonne hæc vel durissimam oris homini pudorem (ruborem) incutere possint?

shamefully: 1. turpiter: to do anything s. and wickedly, l. et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 36: Caes. Hor. 2. foedè: v. FOULLY. 3. inhonestè: v. DISHONOURABLY. 4. flagitiosè: to live vilely and s. (i. e. a vile and shameful life), impure et f. vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: to abandon any one s., ab alio f. desciscere, id. Ib. 5, 31, 94.

5. impudè (viciously and sensually): to act s. and disgracefully, facere i. atque tectere, id. Div. 1, 29, 60. Join: impure atque flagitiose, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: also, impure atque tectere, id. Div. 1, 29, 60. 6. nefariè (heinously, abominably): Cic. 7. spurcè (foully): Join tam spurce, tam imple, Cic. Ph.

2, 38, extr. 8. probrus (infamously): Sen.: Gell.

shamefulness: 1. turpîtudo: v. BASHFULNESS, DISGRACE. 2. use pl. of flagitium: expelled from the senate on account of the s. of his life, proper flagitii senatu motus: cf. L. G. § 531.

shameless: 1. impudens (both of persons and deeds): a s. face, l. os, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: a s. lie, l. mendacium, Cic. Cin. 60, 168: s. I left my father's house, l. liqui patris penates, Hor. Od. 2, 27, 49. 2. invêrecundus: a s. disposition, inv. animi ingentium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83 (poet.): a s. face, inv. frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16. 3. improbus (bold, intrusive): the more s. flattery is... quo improbius adulatio... Sen. Q. N. 4, pref. med.: a s. person, improbi oris homo, Suet. Gr. 15. 4. in connexion with os; dirus (that cannot be put to the blush): a s. fellow (brazen-face): os durum! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36. 5. extr. rare, expôditratus (divested of all shame): Phr.: 39, med. (ex. frons). Phr.: an utterly s. person, quem libitinis infamiae neque pudet neque tædet, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: to be quite s., os perfuticissè; (omnem) posuisse pudorem: v. SHAME, SUBS. (I. 1).

shamelessly: 1. impudentè: to lie s., l. mentiri, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 16. 2. invêrecundè: Sen.: Quint.

3. impudè: Join: impure atque flagitiose, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38. 4. prôtervè: v. WANTONLY. See also, DISGRACEFULLY, INFAMOUSLY.

shamelessness: 1. impudentia: relying on s. and audacity, l. atque audacia fretus, Cic. Fl. 15, 35: Caes.

2. expr. by adj.: e. g. invêrecundum animi ingentium (shameless disposition); improbus os, durum os (effrontery which cannot be put to the blush): v. SHAMELESS. 3. invêrecundia (v. rare): Arn. 4. impudentia: v. UNCHASTITY.

shammer: simûlâtor, dissimûlâtor v. PRETENDER.

shampoo (v.): 1. frico, ui, ctum and cîtum, l. (to rub): Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10: (lavari aut fricari aut tergeri): Mart.

2. perh. tracto (to manipulate): cf. foll. art.

shampooer: 1. tractâtor (a slave who manipulated his master's limbs while anointing them): Sen. Ep. 66, extr. Fem. tractâtrix (a female shampooer): Mart. 3, 82, 13. 2. perh. âlptas or âlptes, æ (Gr. ἀλπτῆς) an anointer, who at the same time rubbed and manipulated the body of the bather): Juv. 6, 422: Cels. 3. frictor (rubber): Coel. Aur.

shamrock: trifolium: Plin.

shank: 1. The whole joint from the knee to the ankle; crûs, crûris, n.: Cels. 8, 1, extr.: cf. SHIN. || The long part of a column or candlestick: perh. scâpus: v. SHAFT.

shanty: perh. tîgûrium: v. HUT, CABIN.

shape (subs.): 1. Form or figure: 1. forma: v. FORM. 2. conformâtio: the s. and figure of the whole face and body, c. atque figura totius oris et corporis, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114.

3. figûra: the s. and form of our body, f. et forma corporis nostri, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: bîones have the look and colour and s. of a bull, urî sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, init. 4. figurâtio (late; not in Cic.): Plin. 11, 37, 88. 5. faciès: v. FORM.

6. An external appearance, shadowy outline: simûlâcrum, forma: v. FORM, PHANTOM.

shape (v.): A. Trans. 1. To form or create: forma, conformo, fingo, figûro, etc.: v. TO FORM. || To mould or make into a particular form: 1. formo, i. matter which the efficient cause s.s. materia quam format effectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6. Fig.: we s. and fashion words like the softest wax to our will, verba nos, sicut molliissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: to s. a

speech, orationem f., lb. 2, 9, 36. Comp. (1). conformo, i. If I thought that the world had been built, not shaped by nature, si mundum ædificatum esse, non a natura conformatum putarem, id. N. D. 3, 10, fin. Fig.: to s. the mind and intellect by reflection on excellent men, animum et mentem cogitatione bonum excellentium c., id. Arch. 6, fin. (2). dêformo, i. (less freq.): to s. marble, marmora d., Quint. 5, 11, 30: Cic. Sull. 26, 73 (in fig. sense). (3). informo, i.; to s. a shield, Virg. Aen. 8, 447. 2. fingo, finxi, nectum, 3: v. TO MOULD. 3. figûro, i. he s.s. the world in that form in which alone all other forms are contained, mundum æ forma figurat qua una omnes reliquæ formæ concluduntur, Cic. Tim. 6, init. Phr.: to s. one's course: a. your course towards the groves... cursum dirigite in lucos... Virg. Aen. 6, 194. B. Intrans. Phr.: to s. well for anything: expr. by prômîto, etc.: v. TO PROMISE (III.).

shapeless: 1. Without shape: 1. informis: s. hulls, l. alvel, Liv. 21, 26, extr.: s. flesh, caro l., Plin. 7, 15, 13. 2. rûdis (in its natural state, not wrought or manufactured): cf. Ov. M. 1, 7, rudis indigestaque moles: Quint. || Mishapen, deformed: dêformis, prâvus, etc.: v. MISSEAPEN, DEFORMED. 2. shapelessness: dêformitas: Cic.: Suet.

shapeliness: forma (egregia, eximia): v. BEAUTY.

shapely: 1. formosus: whether s. or deformed, i. a deformis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35. 2. dôcena, dôcorus: v. COMELY.

shaping: formatio: Vittr. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO SHAPE.)

shard: a piece of broken pottery: testa: Ov. M. 8, 662: Tac.

share (subs.): 1. A part; a portion; a quantity: 1. pars, tis, f. (considered simply as a portion of a whole): that he might not be without a s. of our property, ne exiers partis caset de nostris bonis, Ter. Haut. 3, 5, 39: v. PART. 2. portio (late in this use): a s. of the inheritance, (hereditatis) p., Just. 36, 2: (the part of Acanthia) which he had received as his s. for his services in the war, quam in portionem belli acceperat, id. 28, 1. (For the phr. portio, v. PROPORTION.) 3. sorta, tis, f. (rare in this sense): a boy born to no s. of the property, puer in nullam sortem bonorum natus, Liv. 1, 34, init. Phr.: without a s. in: (1). exiers, with gen.: without a s. in the government and the public counsel, exp. imperii et publici consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, fin. (2). exors, with gen.: without a s. in the alliance and treaty, amicitie et foederis æ, Liv. 33, 10, init.: without a s. in the danger, periculi c., Tac. A. 6, 10. || A part contributed: esp. in phr. for one's s.: pro parte, e. g. conferre (to contribute one's s.): to go s.s. in a feast, de symbolis edere, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: Pl.: shares! in commune! Sen.: Phædr. (v. HALVES): Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 145. || Part of a plough: vîmer s. vîmis, Ælia, m.: v. FLOUGHSHARE.

share (v.): A. Trans. 1. To divide among others: 1. partio, 4: to s. booty, prædâ p., Pl. As. 2, 2, 5: the consuls elect s.d. the provinces between them, consules designati provincias inter se partiverunt, Sall. J. 43. More freq. as v. dep.: partior, 4: he s.s. his own honour with Scipio, suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: Petreius and Afranius s. the work between them, Petreius atque Afranius id opus inter se partitur, lb. 1, 73, fin.: he s.s. (the spoil) among all his companions, (prædâ) socios partitur in omnes, Virg. Aen. 1, 194. 2. sortior, 4 (poet.): strictly, to s. by lot: they s.d. the labour equally, pariter laborem sortiti, lb. 8, 445: to s. the danger, periculum s., lb. 9, 174. || To enjoy with others; possess in common: 1. cômûnio, i. (usu. with acc. of thing shared): the person with whom, expr. by cum et dat.): to s. our state with you, civitatem

nostram vobiscum c. Liv. 23, 5. Cic. Am. 19, 70. 2. consocio, i. (constr. with cum, inter, and pron. reflect.): the hundred senators & the government among them, centum patres rem inter se c. Liv. 1, 17 to an injury with friends, injuriam cum amicis c. Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71. B. Intrans. ex pr. partem habere, in partem venire: v. share (sub).

share-bone: pecten, inla, m.: the os pubis which they call the s., os pubis quem p. vocant. Cels. 8, 1, ad fin.

shared. 1. communis, e: that which is s. with another ceases to be one's own, quod c. cum alio est, desinit esse proprium, Quint. 7, 3, 24. Sall. Cat. 1 (alterum nobis cum dis c. est): (things) s. mutually, communia (amicorum) inter se, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 18. oft. with gen.: a fault s. by all, vitium omnium c., Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 10. 2. socius (poet.): a s. royalty, regnum s., Ov. M. 5, 378. a s. bed, lectus s., Id. A. A. 2, 377.

sharer. 1. particeps, c. (one who takes or has a share): I am compelled to be a s. and partaker in this war, hujus belli ego p. et socius esse cogor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, ad fin.: v. PARTAKER, PARTNER. 2. socius (in any undertaking): a partner in all his plans, and almost a s. in his royalty, consiliorum omnium particeps et a. paene regni, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, init.: v. A COMPANION. 3. consors, tis, c. (a colleague): a companion and s. in the glorious work, socius et c. gloriosi laboris, Id. Brut. 1, 2. 4. cohæres, edis (in legal sense, a sharer in a bequest, co-heir): v. CO-HEIR.

shark. 1. A kind of fish: 1. prietis s. plietis; also plietis s. prietis (app. some kind of shark or sawfish): Virg. Aen. 3, 427; cf. lb. 5, 116, where it occurs as the name of a ship: Plin. (who speaks of this kind of fish as reaching a length of 20 cubits, N. H. 9, 3, 2): Flor. 2. aqualis: Linn. (app. denoting in Ov. Hal. 123, a smaller kind of fish, so in Plin.). 2. A greedy, artful fellow; a cheat: perh. fraudator (a man who keeps no faith with his dupes: v. rare): the shamelessness of s. and defrauders, fraudatorum et infulatorum impudentia, Cic. Pl. 20, 48: v. CHAT. JOIN: fraudator et infulator, Phr.: a regular s. comes to him and says, homo et callidus et ad fraudem acutus, sine ulla religione ac fide, adit ad eum et ait, cf. Nep. Mon. 8, init.

sharp. 1. Terminating in a thin edge or fine point: 1. acutus (sharp-pointed): a s. knife, cultus a., Pl. M. 5, 4: very s. stakes, valli acutissimi, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. 2. mordax, acis (biting, deep cutting): a pine struck with a s. axe, m. ferro leia pinus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9: Plin. 3. subtilis, e (very fine and thin): the s. edge of a sword, s. acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76. 4. Of the senses: 1. acutus: s. ears, aures a., Calp. 4, 12: quick and s. eyes, oculi acres atque a., Cic. Planc. 27, 66. 2. acer, cris, cre; the s. eat of our senses is the sense of seeing, acerrimus ex nostris sensibus est sensus videndi, Id. de Or. 2, 87, 357. JOIN: acer et acutus. 3. sagax (of the sense of smell): he has got a s. nose, a nasum habet, Pl. Cur. 1, 2, 17. 4. Of the mental faculties: 1. acutus (quick in apprehending things): a s. rather than a learned man, homo a. magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 5: a very s.-witted man, homo ingenio acutissimus, Id. de Or. 1, 39, 180. Comp. peracutus very s. at inventing, p. ad excogitandum, Id. Brut. 39, 145: he seemed to himself to be very s., sibi ipse p. videretur, Id. Verr. 2, 44, 108: a man naturally very s. and prudent, vir natura p. et prudens, Id. Or. 5, 18. 2. acer (keen, vigorous, penetrating): a man of the very s. discernment, vir acerrimo ingenio, lb. 5, 18: cf. Sall. J. 7, init. (Jugurtha erat impigro atque acri ingenio.) Comp. peracer (v. rare in this sense) a very s. judgment, iudicium p., Cic. Fam. 9, 16

init. 3. subtilis (fine, discriminating accurately): v. KEEN, PRECISE, ACCURATE. 4. argutus (sagacious, acute): the very s. est sayings, vel argutissima dicta, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 290. 5. nasutus (sharp-scented): rare: Mart. Sen. Soma.

IV. Violent, severe, sharp in taste, etc.: 1. acer: a s. winter, hiems a., Enn. in Prisc.: a s. illness, a morbus, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 121. a s. thirst, sitis a., Tib. 1, 3, 77. 2. comp. peracer: very s. vinegar, acetum p., Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 1. 3. acerbus. s. cold, a. frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: v. SEVERE. V. Of language: biting, stinging, reproachful: 1. mordax, acis (ready to bite, snarling, snappish): Hor.: Pers.: v. SPITEFUL. 2. acedus (sour, disagreeable): rare in this sense: a man with a s. tongue, homo lingue acidae, Sen. Contr. 5, 34: v. BOOR. Phr.: a s. fight took place, acriter pugnamur est, Caes. pass.: to throw s. glances on all sides, aciem aciem in omnes partes intendere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: to use the s. est language to any one, aliquem gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus afficere (R. and A.).

sharp (subs.): musical term: no known equivalent: a semitone is hemitonium (Vitr. 5, 4); so that we may possibly expr. by hemitonium superius: diesis is a quarter tone, toni pars quarta, Vitr. 1, c. 6.

sharp-set: famelicus: v. FAMISHED. Oftener expr. by esuriere (to be s.): Cic. Ter.: v. HUNGRY, to BE.

—sighted: 1. Lit.: 1. expr. by acute cernere: cf. Lucr. 4, 811; clare cernere, Plin. 28, 8, 32. 2. acuto (acutissimo) visu praeditus. Forcell.: acri (acerrimo) visu pr., Kr. 3. perh. perspicax (usu. fig.: v. INFRA): cf. Ter. Heaut., homo perspicaxior Lynceus vel Argo; so used by Forcell. a. v. lynx. Phr.: to be as s. as Lynceus, tantum quantum Lynceus oculo contendere posse, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28 (which however refers to seeing far rather than seeing what is minute): Intentis oculis aequali tantum quantum Lynceus assuetus esse dicitur, Döring ad l. F. Fig.: of the mind: perspicax, subtilis, etc.: v. KEEN-SIGHTED. Also, acute (acutum) cernere can of course be used by metaphor: Hor. S. 1, 3, 26.

—sightedly: acutus: v. ACUTELY. (Perspicaciter: late and rare.)

—sightedness: acuta (acutissima) oculorum acies (lit.); perspicacitas (fig.): cf. preced. art.

—witted: acutus, acer, sagax, argutus: v. SHREW, KEEN, SHARP (II.).

sharpen: 1. To give a keen edge or fine point: 1. acuio, ul, acium, 3: to s. a saw, serra a., Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: to s. a sword, ferrum a., Virg. Aen. 8, 385: to s. one's teeth, dentes a., Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10. Comp. (1) praecuo, 3 (to s. at one end to a point: v. rare) v. TO POINT. (2) exacuio, 3 (to make very sharp or pointed): to s. iron tools on a whetstone, ferramenta cote ex., Plin. 28, 4, 12: to s. stakes and forks, vallos furcasque ex. (= praescuere), Virg. G. 1, 264. 2. acuminio, 1 (late): Plin.: Lact. 3. aspero, 1: (to rub on anything, and so to sharpen): to s. a blunted dagger on a stone, pugionem obtusum a. saxo, Tac. A. 15, 54. 4. cuspidio, 1 (v. TO POINT): Plin. Phr.: to be s. d. to a point in the fire, in mucrone ardescere, Tac. 15, 54. 5. Fig.: of the intellect: to sharpen one's wit, etc.: acuio, 3: to s. the tongue by practice in speaking, a. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97, 321. So, exacuio, 3: to s. the edge of the mind, ingenii aciem ex., Id. Leg. 1, 23, 60.

sharper (subs.): vêtérator, fraudator, praestigiator: v. CHEAT.

sharply: 1. With a keen edge or fine point: acutus: Lucr.: Cic.: v. acuij, under SHARP (I.). 2. With energy or severity: 1. acriter: Cic.: Caes. 2. acerbe (with temper and bitterness): s. severe on his son, ac. in fillium severus, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: to attack any one somewhat s. (i. e. with words) in aliquem

acerbis invehi, Id. Am. 16, 57. 3. asperè (harshly, with asperity): M. Cato spoke s., etc., M. Cato a. locutus est, Id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: v. HARSHLY. 4. gravior: v. SEVERELY, HARSHLY. 5. Of the mental powers, in colloquial language: acutè, acriter, subtiliter: v. KEENLY.

sharpness: 1. Keeness of an edge or point: 1. expr. by acutus, subtilis: v. SHARP. 2. subtilitas (very great fineness of edge and nicety): Plin. 28, 9, 41. 3. Progeny of taste: 1. acrimonia: sweet, with a kind of s., dulcis cum quadam a., Plin. 24, 14, 78. 2. acritudo (rare): Vitr. 2, 9, 12. (pungency of a sup.) 3. asperitas: the s. of vinegar, a. aceti, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

III. Of character: acerbitas, asperitas: v. HARSHNESS, SEVERITY. 1. h. r. to use s. against any one, in aliquo acervitate adhibere, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: s. severius adhibere aliquem, Id. Att. 10, 12, 7: with s., asperè, acerbè, etc.: v. SHARPLY (II.). IV. Of the senses: expr. by acui, v. SHARP (II.): s. of sight, oculorum acies, Lucr. 1, 325: v. SHARPSIGHTEDNESS. V. Of the mental powers:

1. acumen, inla, n.: where is your s. ? ubi est a. tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: s. of talent, ingenium a., Id. Fl. 4, 9. 2. subtilitas: v. ACUTENESS, KEENNESS. 3. perspicacitas: v. SHARPSIGHTEDNESS. VI. Severity of the climate or atmosphere: inclementia: Just. 9, 2: v. SEVERITY, INTEREST.

shatter (v.): 1. To dash into pieces: 1. frango, frēg, fractum, 3: v. TO BREAK. More adequately expr. by comp.: (1) confringo, 3: by kicking against them with my feet I nearly s. d. these two doors, pultando pedibus pene confrēgi hasce ambas fores, Pl. Most. 2, 25: trees s. d. by the violence of the storm, arbores vi tempestatis confractae, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24. (2) perfringo, 3 (rare in this sense): the ships had s. d. their prow, navis proras perfrēgerant, Liv. 22, 20, init. (3) effringo, 3: to dash out by a violent blow: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 480, effracto illic in ora cerebro. 2. disicito, cuss, cussum, 3: (to rend in pieces): the column was s. d. by lightning from the top to the bottom, columna tota ad imum fulmine discissa est, Liv. 42, 20: to s. the hollow temple with one blow, d. tempora cava lectu, Ov. M. 2, 625: the prow of the ship being s. d., rostro navis discusso, Auct. B. Alex. 46. 3. Elido, al, sum, 3: (to dash out or in pieces by a violent blow): to s. ships (as a storm does), navis a., Caes. B. C. 3, 27: Pl. 4. quasso, 1: (to shake violently, damage by shaking): the vessels being s. d., quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 435: the fleet being s. d. by storm, classis ventis quassata, Virg. Aen. 1, 551. So, quassas rates, s. d. larks, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18. Comp. conquasso, 1 (rare). to s. a cup, calicem c., Caes. R. R. 52, fin.

Fig. sense: 1. frango, 3: esp. in p. part., fractus: s. d. by defeats and calamities, proeliis calamitatibusque fractus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, mod.: Virg. So, compa. (1) infringo, 3: this battle so s. d. the power of the Samnites, hoc proelium Samnitium res ita infrēgit, Liv. 8, 39, mod.: v. TO WEAR. (2) confringo, 3 (stronger): Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, 13: Val. Max. 2. conminuo, 1, acium, 3: (strictly, to break into small pieces): to s. the resources of a state, opes civitatis c., Cic. Verr. 5, 37, extr. JOIN: frangere et conminuere, Id. Off. 2, 11, fin. 3. sometimes, débilito, 1: (to disable): cf. Nep. Ages. 5, quum eo facto opes adversariorum debilitata viderentur (quite s. d. and overthrown). Phr.: s. d. in constitution, cujus corporis vires morbo [laboribus, etc.] confectae sunt: cujus corporis vires [vitiis, etc.] effatae sunt: cf. Cic. Sen. 9, 29.

shave (v.): 1. To remove the hair of the body: 1. rido, al, sum, 3: (to shave off the hair with a razor): to s. the head and eyebrows, caput et supercilia r., Cic. B. Com. 7, 20: to s. the head (as a token of slavery), caput r. Liv. 34

52, fin.: to s. the beard, barbam r., Suet. Aug. 79. **Comp.** (1). *abrado*, 3 (to shave off): the eyebrows entirely s.d. off, *supercilia penitus abrasa*, Cic. R. Com. 7, 20 to BURY. (2). *dérado* 3 (to shave off): rare: to s. the hair off the whole head, *capillum ex capite omni d.*, Gell. 17, 9. **Frequent.** *rásto*, 1 to be s.d. every day, *faciem quotidie rasitare*, Suet. Oth. 12.

2. *tondeo*, *tótondi*, *tonsum*, 2 (to clip with scissors: according to the earlier and ruder custom): to s. (clip) the beard and hair, *barbam et capillum t.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: to s. the face, os t., Cat. 61, 135. **Comp.** *attondeo*, *tondi*, *tonsum*, 2: a shaven head, *caput attonsum*, Cels. 4, 3, fin. **Phr.**: to s. the beard for the first time, *barbariorum facere*, Petr. Sat. 71, 6. (N.B.—Beware of using *rado* as verb intransitive: either the object must be expressed, as in ex. given above, or the pass. *ryt.* must be used: cf. Suet. Caes. 45, *circa corporis curam morosus, ut non solum tonderetur ac raderetur* . . .) || To pore off, in gen. sense: *rádo*, 3: v. TO SCRAPE OFF.

shaver (subs.): tonsor: v. BARBER.

shaving (subs.): 1. The act of shaving: *rástra* (rare in this sense): a s. of the beard and head, *barbae capillique r.*, Hier. (More freq. expr. by verb: the practice of s., *mos barbam radendi*: v. TO SHAVE.) || 2. *A thin slice pared off*: *rámentia*, *orum* (in pl. only): to keep grapes in saw-dust or in str s.s., *uvae scobe rámentibus ablegitis servare*, Plin. 15, 17, 18.

shawl: perh. **amictulum*: v. MANTLE. **she** (pron.): expr. by fem. of pron. hic, ille, is: v. HE. In composition: a she-wolf, etc., expr. by femina: a s.-wolf, *lupus f.*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 385: v. FEMALE.

sheaf: 1. *mānīplūs* (a bundle of hay or cut corn that may be carried in the hand): to tis up sheaves, *manipulos obligare*, Col. 11, 2, 40: also m. vincire, alligare, id. 2. *fascis*, *is*, m. (any bundle of twigs, straw, etc.): sheaves of straw and twigs, *fascies stramentorum ac virgultorum*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: v. BUNDLE. 3. *merges*, *itis*, f. (v. rare and poet.): Virg. G. 2, 517 (aut Cerealis mergite culmi).

shear (v.): 1. To cut the wool off sheep: 1. *tondeo*, *tótondi*, *tonsum*, 2 (most usual equiv.): to s. a weak sheep, *oves infirmas t.*, Hor. Epod. 2, 16: to s. (off) wool, *lanam t.*, id. Od. 3, 15, 13. **Comp.** *détondeo*, 2: to s. sheep, *oves d.*, Cato R. R. 66: Col. **Frequent.** *tonso*, 1 (to s. often): Pl. 2. *tonsum* facio: v. SHEARING, subs. || Fig.: to strip, rob: rarely, if at all, except in p. part. *shorn*: *spólio*, *núdo*, 1: v. TO STRIP. Also *shorn* of may be expr. by *núds*: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 16, 21 (*núds* = *shorn* of all my wealth): and less freq. *viduus*: cf. ib. 1, 10, 11: v. DESTITUTE.

shearer: use imperf. part. of *tondeo*, 2: v. TO SHEAR. (Tonsor = barber.) **shearing** (subs.): *tonstrā*, some make their s. half-yearly, *quidam semestres faciunt t.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: Plin. 28, 8, 29.

shears: *forlices*, *um*, f.: they cut off the bad grapes in a cluster with s., *vitiosa grana in uva forcibus amputant*, Col. 12, 44. *Dimin.* *forliculae*, *arum* (small shears): Plin. **sheat-fish**: perh. *allūrus*. (**Silurus Glanis*, Linn.).

sheath: 1. For a cutting instrument: *vāgīna*: v. SCABARD. || 2. In botany, a membrane protecting a stem or branch: *vāgīna*: *id* (the ear) is shut up in s.s., *vagines includitur*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 (et etiam primitus spica cum ortu vaginam habet). *Dimin.* *vāgīnula* (small or fine sheath), Plin. 18, 7, 10.

sheathle (v.): 1. To place a sword in its sheath: **Phr.**: (gladium) in vaginam recondere, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 14. *vāgīnae ensem referre*, Sil. 7, 508. || 2. To bury, thrust deeply: **Phr.**: he s.d. the dagger in the body of the consul,

sicam in corpore consulis defixit, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, fin.: (*Lucretia*) s.d. the knife in her heart, *cultrum in corde defixit*, Liv. 1, 58, fin. So, *gladium in pectus infere*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: v. also TO BURY.

sheathing: metal plates to cover a ship's bottom: *laminæ* (aerææ, ferreæ, etc.): v. PLATE.

sheave: a wheel in which the rope works in a block: *orbiculus*: Cato Vitr.: v. PULLEY.

shed (v.): 1. To let fall, to scatter: to throw off: *fundo*, *fudi*, *fusum*, 3: and he s.s. tears copiously at each word, et multum lacrimas verba inter singula f., Virg. Aen. 3, 348: has not enough of Latin blood been shed? *parumne fustum est Latini sanguinis?* Hor. Epod. 7, 4. **Comp.** (1). *effundo*, 3: to s. tears, *lacrimas e.*, Cic. Manc. 42, 101. (2). *profundo*, 3 (to shed copiously): I have s. floods of tears, *vim lacrimarum profudi*, id. Rep. 6, 14, fin.: he is eager to s. all his own blood, *sanguinem suum p. omnem caput*, Cic. Clu. 6, 18. (3). *diffundo*, 3 (to s. abroad): light s. abroad over the whole sky, *toto coelo lux diffusa*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, fin.: Lucr. **Phr.**: to s. light on a subject, *lumen alicui rei adhibere*, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, fin.: afferre, ib. 2, 86, 353. || Of trees, to part with their foliage; also, of animals, to part with hair, teeth, etc.: **Phr.**: children s. their teeth, *infantibus dentes cadunt*, cf. Lucr. 5, 671: trees which s. their leaves, *arbores quorum folia decidunt*, cf. Plin. 18, 25, 60: the sheep s. their wool of their own accord, *lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanæ cadunt*, Ov. M. 7, 541: to s. the feathers, *plumas ponere*, exuere (Kr.).

—abroad: 1. *diffundo*, 3: v. TO SHED. 2. *pando*, 3: v. TO SPREAD. —around: *circumfundo*, 3: Cic. Ov.

shed (subs.): 1. In ord. sense: tectum, *tigūrum*: v. ROOF. || In milit. sense: for sheltering besiegers: *vāgīna*, *pīntens*: v. MANTLET.

shedder (of blood): *homicida*, qui hominem occidit, *neat*: v. MURDERER. (N.B.—Not qui sanguinem fundit, profundit.)

shen: fulgor: v. FLARE.

sheep: 1. The animal: 1. *ovis*, *is*, f.: pass. Prov.: to trust a s. to a wolf, o. lupo committere, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16. *Dimin.* *ovicula* (v. rare and late): Tert. 2. *bīdens*, *is* (strictly perh. an animal with the two rows of teeth complete: afterwards usu. a sheep): to lay serene bullocks, and just as many s., chosen according to custom, septem mactare juvenco, *toidem lectas de more bidentes*, Virg. Aen. 6, 19: the s. saw the wolf lying in a pitfall, b. *jacentem in fovea conspexit lupum*, Phaedr. 1, 17, 8.

3. *pēcus*, *ovis*, n. (cattle collectively): v. FLOCK. 4. *pēcus*, *ovis*, f. (strictly, any brute beast: in poet. usu. = *ovis*): Virg. Aen. 3, 120: Lucr. A flock of s., *ovaria* (sc. pecuaria), Varr. R. R. 2, praef. extr.: of or belonging to s., *ovilis* (rare). Apul.: *ovillus*: a pig, a s., a goat, and an oz, *unus ex nullio, ovillo, caprino, bovillo grege*, Liv. 23, 10, milk of s., *lac ovillum*, Plin. 28, 9, 33: Col.

|| Fig.: a silly fellow: *ovis*: who in the world has brought these s.? *quis has oves adegit?* Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 3: v. SIMPLETON, NINNY.

—coat: *ovile*: v. SHEEP-FOLD. —dog: perh. *canis ovilaris*, pastoralis. (Species, *canis familiaris*.)

—fold: septum (any enclosure for animals), *conseptum*, *ovile*: v. FOLD (1).

—hook: *pēdum*: v. CROOK. Also, *bāctum* *pastōrile*: Sil.

—market: **forum ovīlūrum*.

—shearer: *qui oves tondet.

—shearing: v. SHEARING.

—skin: *pellis ovilla*: Plin. also, *ovis pella*, and *pl. ovium pelles*.

—stealer: **ovium fur*: qui oves furatur.

—walk: perh. **pascuum ovilarium*: cf. Col. 8, 14, fin.

sheepish (adj.): perh. *biennus* (a rare word, denoting great stupidity): Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2. See also STUPID.

sheepishly: perh. *stultē, stolidē*: v. STUPIDLY.

sheepishness: v. STUPIDITY.

sheer (adj.): 1. Right down, unbroken: abruptus (steep: precipitous): a s. precipice of a thousand feet deep, *locus in pedum mille altitudinem a.*, Liv. 21, 36. **Phr.**: a s. precipice, *praeruptus locus [ex utraque parte] directus*, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: v. PERPENDICULAR, PRECIPITOUS.

|| Absolute, utter, pure: 1. *mērus*: they tell s. marvels, m. *monstra nuntiant*, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1. cf. ib. 9, 13, 7 (mera scelera loquuntur).

2. *germānus* (real, out and out): s. *humbus*, g. *gerae*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9. Cic.: v. GERUINE.

3. *ex pr. by nihil nisi*: cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: tu . . . nihil nisi sapientia es, you are a piece of s. wisdom: this is s. folly, *haec nihil aliud nisi ineptiae sunt*.

4. *pīrus pītus* (pure and simple): this is a s. sycophant, p. p. hic sycophanta est, Pl. Pa. 4, 7, 105: Sall.

sheer off (v.): *discedere*, se amoliri: v. TO DEPART.

sheet (subs.): 1. A broad piece of linen for bed furniture, or for a winding-sheet: 1. *līntum* (any piece of linen cloth): v. LINEN. 2. late, *līndōn*, *ōnūs*, f.: Vulg. Mar. xiv. 52 (explained by Wahl as, *līntum tene, majus, quadratum, quo Orientales maxime aestate et nocte tempore uti solebant, et quo involvabantur etiam mortuorum corpora*, a description exactly applicable to a sheet).

|| A sheet of paper: *pīglūla*: the s.s. are dried in the sun and joined together, *siccantur sole p. atque inter se junguntur*, Plin. 13, 12, 23. Used in mod. Lat. for proof-sheets: q. v.

Fig.: any expanded surface; a sheet of metal, *lāmīna* (v. PLATE) a s. of water, *lacus*, *stagnum*, *pīscīna*: v. LAKE, POND.

IV. In nautical language: a rope fastening the corner of a sail: *pes*, *pēda*, m.: to veer out one s., *pedem facere*, Virg. Aen. 5, 830: to let fly the s.s., *pedes proferre*, Plin. 2, 47, 48.

—anchor: 1. The largest and most secure anchor in a ship: *perh. *ancora ultima*, maxima. || Fig. The last refuge for safety: *ancora ultima*: the s. of the wearied, *ancora u. fessis*, Sil. 7, 24. Less fig., *spes maxima*; in quo spes omnis est.

—lightning: perh. *fulgurum*: cf. Plin. 2, 43, 43: v. LIGHTNING. Or by circuml., *fulgura toto coeli tracta diffusa*.

shekel: *siclus* (a Hebrew word): Hier.

sheldrake: **tadorna vulpanser*, Wood.

shelf: 1. A board to lay things on: 1. *pīntens* (a shelf on which articles of vertu were placed): and he bids the s.s. preserve the original statues of Cleanthes, et jubet archetypis p. servare Cleanthas, Juv. 2, 7: cf. Pers. 1, 106.

2. *pēgma*, *itis*, n. (a set of shelves): nothing could be more beautiful than those s.s. of yours when they set off the books with labels attached to the backs, *nihil venustius quam illa tua pēgmata postquam allylīs libros illustrant*, Cic. Att. 4, 8, ad fin.

3. *lōcālīmenta*, *drum* (with compartments: very rare in this sense): s.s. reaching to the roof, *tecto tenus exstructa* 1, Sen. Tranq. 9, 7. 4. *tābula* (a s. made of a single board): BOARD, PLANK.

|| A ledge of rocks: *dorsum*, Virg. Aen. 1, 110. Or simply, *saxa lātentia*: v. ROCK.

shell (subs.): 1. The hard outer coat of animals, fruits, etc.: 1. *concha* (chiefly used of the shells of mollusks): small fishes float into the open s., *pīsciculi parvi in s. hiantem instant*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: the snail enclosed in a s., *implicatus conchae limax*, Col. 10, 324.

2. *crusta* (any hard surface or covering of a body): locusts are protected by a fraid s., *locustae c. fragili munituntur*, Plin. 9, 30, 50. *Dimin.* *crustilla*

(v. rare). Plin. 3. pūtāmen (*husk, outer-covering*): *walnut s.s.*, juglandum putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58. *bean s.s.*, fabae p., Plin. 17, 24, 37. *an egg-shell*, ovi p., id. 30, 7, 19; Col. 4. clyx, clycis, m. (*outer-covering*): *three fruits from one s.*, trini parvis ex uno c., id. 15, 23, 25; *egg s.s.*, ovorum c., id. 28, 2, 4. 5. testa (*the shell of shell-fish or of testaceous animals*): *voices of monsters clinging to the rock by their s.s.*, genera beluarum ad saxa testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: *the s. of a tortoise*, testudinis L., Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23: *the s. of an oyster*, t. ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21. 6. folliculus: v. *husk*. 7. cortex, icla, m. (*rare in this sense*): *an egg-s.*, ovi c., Vitr. 8, 3, 18. || *An inner coffin made of wood*: arca; cāpulus: v. *coffin*. ||| *In military language*, a hollow shot filled with gunpowder: *globus ferreus pulvere nitratu repletus.

shell (v.): expr. by circuml. with words under SHELL (I. and III.): to s. *walnuts*, *putamina juglandum detrahere: to s. *a town*, oppidum *globis ferreis pulvere ultrato repletis oppugnare.

—*fish*: 1. concha: (usu. the shell, but also the entire creature): Ov. M. 10, 267 (Sidonia c. = purple s.): Lucr. 2. conchylium: usu. pl.: it happens to oysters and all kinds of shell-fish, ostreaeque et conchyliis omnibus contingit, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: cf. Plin. 9, 36, 60. 3. testa (collect. term): *not every sea abounds in fine-flavoured s.*, non omne mare generosae fertile L., Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: *the sea s.*, t. marina, lb. 2, 8, 53. 4. testacea, ōrum, n. (v. rare): *every kind of s.*, omnia t. Plin. 32, 5, 20: *the eyelids of all insects and s. move like the ears of quadrupeds*, insectorum omnium et t. operimenta oculi moventur sicut quadrupedum aures, id. 11, 37, 55.

shelter (sub.): I. Lit. *that which covers*: 1. tegmen, tēgmen, etc.: v. *COVERING*. 2. suffugium (*from sun, rain, etc.*): *no s. from either the rain or sun*, s. nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, init.: *they are accustomed to make subterranean caves as a s. from the cold of winter*, solent subterraneos specus aperire s. hiemi, Tac. Germ. 16, fin.: *a s. against the severity of the climate*, a adversus caeli rigorem, Sen. de Ira, 1, 17, 2. || In wider sense, a *refuge, protection*: 1. perflugium (*a place of refuge*): a s. and a harbour for his broken fortune, ejus fortunae iactatae portum ac p., Cic. Clu. 3, 7: v. *REFUGUE*. 2. receptaculum (*a place of retreat*): v. *RETREAT*. 3. castellum (lit., a fort, stronghold; fig., a shelter, defence): *a stronghold of abandoned citizens*, and a s. for villain, arx civium perditionum, c. latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: *a s. for every crime*, c. omnium coelestem, Liv. 3, 57, init.

4. āra (lit., an altar, hence fig. a protection): *to flee for refuge to the s. of the lares*, ad aram legum confugere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8. 5. umbra (fig., a shelter, protection): *a s. and retreat*, u. et recessus, id. de Or. 3, 26, 101: *they skulk under the s. of a great name*, umbra magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: *they skulk under the s. of the Roman friendship*, sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latebant, Liv. 34, 9, fin. 6. hospitium and diversorium may be used to express shelter in the sense of lodgings at an inn, or hospitality in a private house: v. *LODGING*. PHR.: *in many places I do not even get a s.*, multis locis ne tectum quidem accipio, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3: *to afford any one s.* (as fugitives from justice, etc.), aliquem tectis ac sedibus recipere, Cic. (Kr.). See also PROTECTION.

shelter (v.): A. Trans. I. To cover and protect, as from cold, wind, etc.: 1. tēgo, xl, ctum, 3: to preserve and s. any one from injury, aliquem conservare et t., Caes. B. C. 1, 85: to s. and protect any one, aliquem t. ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 11, 66. Comp.: protēgo, 3.

to s. a person against accusers, aliquem adversus criminales p., Tac. H. 2, 60: to s. the best men, viros optimos p., Plin. Ep. 3, 9, fin. 2. dēfendo, dl, sum, 3: to s. any one from injury, aliquem ab injuria dl., Caes. B. G. 5, 20, fin.: to s. (strictly, i. e. to ward off from) the vines from the too powerful heat of the sun, nimios solis ardores dl., Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

3. arceo, cul, 2 (to ward off: with acc. and abl.): *Neptune s.s. the fleets from the North winds*, Neptunus classes Aquilonibus arceat, Hor. A. P. 64: Tac. 4. expr. by suffugium praebere: it s.s. neither from rain nor the sun, s. nullum aut imbris aut solis praebet, cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 39, med.

|| To receive and protect: 1. excipio, cēpl, ceptum, 3: *Tigranes s.d. Mithridates when panic-stricken and in flight*, Mithridatem in timore ac fuga exceptit Tigranes, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: *O happy land, which shall s. this man*, O terram beatam, quae hunc virum excipiet, id. Mil. 38, 105: cf. Liv. 29, 11, ad fin. (aliquem hospitio excipere).

2. expr. by in tutelam recipere: v. PROTECTION. See also to PROTECT. B. Intrans. expr. by circuml.: they s.d. in various places in alarm, diversa tecta metu pedere, Virg. Aen. 4, 164: they s.d. in a cave, *imbris, tempestati, etc.) suffugium quaerentes in speluncam se recipere: v. TO RETAKE ONESELF.

sheltering (adj.): sometimes, umbrōsus: v. SHADY. Or by circuml., equi umbram, tegmen, suffugium praebet: v. SHADE, SHELTER (subs.).

shelving (adj.): prōclivis, dēclivis, acclivis, prōnus: v. SLOPING.

shelvy (adj.): full of or abounding in shallows: vādōsus: a s. sea, mare v., Caes. B. C. 1, 25.

shepherd: I. Literally, one who guards and tends sheep: 1. pastor (g. t. for one who feeds herds or flocks of any kind): he arms the slaves and s.s. servos, p. armat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: et pass. 2. pāpilo s. pōpilo (strictly, of sheep only): the s. about to seek the pastures of a far-off country, longiore regionis pascua petiturus u., Col. R. R. 7, 3, med.: the s. who feeds another man's sheep, o. qui pascit alienas oves, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36. 3. expr. by circuml.: ovium custos: v. KEEPER. A shepherd's staff, pēdum; bācilum pastorale: Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6 (usu. simply, flātula: v. PIPE): s.s. weather-glass (a plant), *anagallis arvensis (Linn.): s.s. purse (a plant) *thlaspi bursa pastoris (Linn.): s.s. needle (a plant), *scandix pecten (Linn.). See also HERDSMAN. || In fig. sense: pastor Scrip. Eccl. pass.

shepherdess: perh. *pastor femina. *sherbet*: perh. alētra (some kind of intoxicating drink): Vulg. Luc. 1, 15 Or *syrtupus (M. L.), syrrop, sherbet, and shrub being different forms of the same word. (By circuml., *potus dulcis qui Anglice sherbet dicitur.)

sherd: v. SHARD.

sheriff: *geraefa v. Du Cange, s. v. *sherry*: *vinum Hispanicum quod ab oppido Xeres importatur.

show (v.): v. SHOW.

shield (subs.): 1. For defending the body: 1. scutum (most usual word; properly of an oblong shape): to take off the coverings from s.s. (in preparing for action), scutis tegumenta detrahere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: to throw away one's s. and flee, abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: to abandon one's s., s. relinquere, Tac. G. 6. 2. clipeus, also written clipeus and clipeus (a round brzen shield carried by Grecian soldiers): an oblong in the place of a round s., scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43, init.: to receive blows upon a s., excipere ictus clipeo, Ov. M. 12, 375: Cic. Rarer form of the above, clipeum: cf. Liv. 34, 52, med. (ad hoc clipea argentea decem): Virg. Dimin. clipeolum (v. rare and late) Hyg. Fab. 139. 3. parma (= Greek νάπη a small round shield

carried by light infantry and cavalry): they leap down from their horses and hold their s.s. before the antagonists, desiliunt ex equis et pro antagonis p. obijciunt, Liv. 2, 20, fin.: this soldier has a s. three feet in diameter, hic miles tripedalem p. habet, id. 38, 21, fin. Dimin. parmilla (v. rare) Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10 (relicta non bene parmilla). 4. pelta (= Gk. πέλτη; a small light target, usu. crescent-shaped): the kind of a called the pelta is not unlike the small Spanish s., p. cetrae haud dissimilis est, Liv. 28, 4, fin.: Virg.: see also Smith's Antiq. 882. 5. cētra (caetra; prob. a Spanish word; the small shield used by the Spaniards, Britons, etc.): immenas s. et breves c., Tac. Agr. 36, init. Fig.: the hides of elephants too form impenetrable s.s., elephantorum quoque tergora impenetrabiles c. habent, Plin. 11, 19, 92.

6. ancile (an oval shield, Aen. 7, 188: esp. the one said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, or those made in imitation of it): coelestis arma, quae ancilla appellatur, Liv. 1, 20, med. 7. arma, orum (usu. implements of warfare of any kind, but also used specifically for a shield): his friends bore the corpse upon their s.s., socii exanimem super arma ferebant, Virg. Aen. 10, 841. 8. umbo, ōnis, m. (lit., any convex elevation, hence the boss on a s.: meton., a shield): there, as the king was getting up, he throws him down again on his back with his s., assurgentem sibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19, med.: Virg.: Lucan.

|| Fig.: *shelter, defence*: praesidium, tūtamen, etc.: v. PROTECTION, REFUGIO, SHELTER. ||| In heraldry, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms: *scutum. IV. A botanical term: perh. scutellum.

shield factories: scūtāriae fabricae: cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 11.

—*maker*: scūtārius: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 35.

—*bearer*: 1. scūtigerulus: Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 45. 2. armiger (gen. term for an armour-bearer of any kind): Virg. Ov.: v. ARMOUR-BEARER.

shield (v.): i. e. to cover as with a shield: tēgo, 3: v. TO SHIELD.

shieldless: expr. by circuml. sine scuto, clipeo, parma, etc.: or by abl. absol., scuto amisso, abjecto, relicto: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 10 (relicta non bene parmilla).

shift (v.): A. Trans. To change; to alter: muto, 1: to s. one's clothes, vestimenta m., Suet. Tib. 14, fin.: v. TO CHANGE, ALTER.

B. Intrans. I. To move about, change direction: 1. circumago, Egi, actum, 3: with prom. refl. (used of the wind, tide, etc.): the wind s.ing about, circumagente s. vento, Liv. 37, 16. 2. mutor, 1: if fortune were to s., si fortuna mutetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59. Comp.: immutor, 1: v. TO CHANGE, ALTER. || To resort to expedients for safety: providere, vidi, visum, 2: you need never care for me, I shall s. for myself, nihil me curassit, ego mihi providero, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 91.

shift (subs.): 1. An expedient tried in difficulty: 1. strophā (lit., a turning about): I will find some s., aliquam s. inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, fin.: wordy s.s. (tricks), s. verborum, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4. Sen. 2. dōli, orum: well furnished with s.s. and Paeganian artifices, dolls instructus et arte Palaga, Virg. Aen. 2, 152, by clever s.s., per doctos d., Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 70. 3. perh. artes, ium, may serve: v. ARTIFICE; STRATAGEMA. Full of shifts, fertile in expedients: versutus, varius, etc.: v. SHIFTY. || An article of female attire: indistum: Non.

shifty: i. e. ready with all kinds of cunning expedients: 1. versutus (capable of good sense also) Joini versutus, astutus, fallax, callidus, vafer, velerator, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 57: Pl. 2. perh. varius (capable of adapt-

ing oneself to anything): Sall. Cat. 5, 3, vétérior (strictly rubs, an old rogue, a dodger: also used as adj.): Cic. L. c. Ter. 4. perh. praestigiosus (full of tricks): praestigator (trickster): v. JOUGLES; also, TRICK.

shilling: "schillingus (in the Latin of the middle ages): also sometimes represented by solidus (as in the classification, librae, solidi, denarii, L. s. d.: but the solidus was strictly about a guinea). Phr.: to pay twenty s. in the pound, solidum suum cuique solvere, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: to pay ten s. in the pound, dimidium ex eo quod debetur solvere, Quint. 5, 10, 105.

shin: crûs, crûris, n.: the s. is received by the cross-bone of the ancles, excipitur c. osse transverso talorum, Cels. 8, 1, fin.: cf. Isid. Or. 11, 1, 110, where the crura are stated to be below the knees (sunt sub genibus usque ad suras).

—bone: tibia: Cels. 8, 1, fin.: Isid. l. c. 111: adj. tibialis, relating to the shin-bone or shin: cf. Suet. Aug. 82.

shine (v.): To emit rays of light; to give forth brightness or splendour:

1. lûceo, xl, 2 (gen. term, applicable to any luminous object): the star was s.ing with a borrowed light, stella huic lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, fin.: the funeral pile s. with fire, lucet igne rogas, Ov. H. 11, 104: Phoebus sat on a throne s.ing with brilliant emeralds, sedebat in solio Phoebus clavis lucente smaragdâ, Id. M. 2, 24. Comps. (1.) collûceo, 2, n. n. (to be all one blaze of light): the sun s. brightly so far and wide, sol tam longe lateque c., Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: the torches s. brightly on every side, lampades undique c., Ov. H. 14, 25. (2.) rûlûceo, 2 (to s. back, gleam): the wide waters s. with fire, igni freta lata refluunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 312. Incept. lûcesco and lûcesco, lûxi, 3 (to begin to s.): the sun begins to s., sol. 1, Virg. E. 6, 37: Ov. F. 5, 417. Comp. lûcesco and illûcesco, 3: when on the third day the sun had begun to s., quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96. 2. fulgeo, fulsi, 2 (to s. with a bright flashing radiance): the moon was s.ing in a calm sky, coelo fulgebant luna sereno, Hor. Epod. 15, 1: marble palaces s.ing with ivory and gold, marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 13: Saturn's s.ing palace (i. e. the sky) fulgens domus Saturni, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8. Comps. (1.) affulgeo, 2: v. TO SHINE OR. (2.) offulgeo, 2 (to s. against or upon: rare): Virg. Aen. 9, 110: Sil. (3.) rûfulgeo, 2 (to reflect a light, gleam): the gleam of the gold shone through the boughs, aurî refulsit aura per ramos, Virg. Aen. 6, 204: Cic. (poet.). Incept. fulgesco, 3 (to begin to s. v. rare and late): Firmic. 3. splendeo, 2 (to s. brilliantly, as polished objects do): the sea s. under the flickering light, s. tremulo sub laminae pontus, Virg. Aen. 7, 9: the ancestral sail-cellar s. on the meagre table, paternum s. in mensa tenui salinum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14. Comp. rûsplendeo, 2 (strengthened from simple verb: poet.): Virg.: Sil. Incept. splendescio, dul, 3 (to become bright): the ploughshare (rubbed against the furrow) begins to s., s. vomer, Virg. G. 1, 46: Ov. 4. niteo, 2 (to beam with reflected light): to s. with impuents, arguentis n., Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 3: to s. with use, usu n., Ov. cf. Lucr. 1, 9, nitet diffuso lumine coelum. Comp. permitteo, 2 (to s. very much: v. rare): Melas. Incept. nitescio, tul, 3 (to begin to s.): Cic. poet.: Plin. 5. mûco, 1, 46: v. TO GLITTER, GLAUK. 6. candeo, ul, 2 (to emit a white light: poet.): ivory s. in the thrones, c. ebur solitis, Cat. 64, 45: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1, where candidum = s.ing white.

—forth: 1. illûceo, xl, 2 (out: (both lit. and fig.): a circle s.ing out among the flames, inter flammâs circulus elucens, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. Fig.: already the spark of genius shone forth in the youth, scintilla in-

genti jam elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21. 2. ãniteo, 2 (both lit. and fig.): the myrtle s. forth with flowery branchlets, myrtus florida ramulis e., Cat. 61, 21: so much grace s. forth from her lovely face, tantum egregio decus e. ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 150. Fig.: Demosthenes shone forth in those speeches which are called "the Philippica," in his orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituit Demosthenes, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2: valour shone forth in war, virtus in bello enituit, Id. Mur. 14, ad fin. Incept. ãntesco, tul, 3 (both lit. and fig.): thou shonest forth fairer by far, etc., enitescas pulchrior multo, etc., Hor. Od. 2, 8, 6: Quint. Fig.: (he eagerly desired a new war) where valour could s. forth, ubi virtus e. posset, Sall. C. 54, fin. 3. fulgeo, 2 (rarely fig.): even in youth his excellent disposition shone forth, fulgebant jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, Nep. Eum. 1, med. More precisely, comp.: effulgeo, 2 (both lit. and fig.): a new light shone forth from the eyes, nova lux oculis effulsit, Virg. Aen. 9, 731. Fig.: Philip and Alexander the Great shone forth in war, in bello Philippus ac Magnus Alexander effulgebant, Liv. 45, 7. 4. exsplendesco, dul, 3, incept. (only fig.): he began to s. forth more brilliantly than his schoolfellows could patiently bear, clarius exsplendescibat, quam condiscipuli aequo animo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1, fin.: from his very childhood the gifts of mind and body began to s. forth, in puero statim corporis animique dotes exsplenderunt, Suet. Tit. 3. 5. pellûceo and perlûceo, 2 (in this sense only fig.): the good and beautiful s. forth from the virtues I have named, honestum decorumque ex his, quas commemoravi, virtutibus p., Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: the character of the speaker s. forth (i. e. appears) from the speech, mores dicentis ex oratione p., Quint. 6, 2, 13.

shine on or upon: 1. affulgeo, st, 2 (both lit. and fig.: when dat.): when thy face, like spring, s. upon the people, instar vestis ubi vultus tuus affulsit populo, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 6: Ov.: Liv. 2. offulgeo, st, 2 (with dat.: rare): Virg. Aen. 9, 110. 3. illustro, collustro, 1: v. TO ILLUMINE. (N.B.—affulgeo, offulgeo, as also refulgeo [Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23] are intrans. and take dat. of indirect obj.: illustro, collustro, are trans. and take acc. of direct obj.)

—through: expr. by fulgeo, lûceo, with per: v. TO SHINE. (Pellûceo, translûceo = to be transparent.)

shingle: glârea, calcili: v. GRAVEL. **shingly:** glâreus, calciliosus: v. GRAVELLY.

shining (adj.): lûcidus, lûcens; fulgidus, fulgens; nitidus, nitens: v. BRIGHT.

ship (nude): 1. nâvis, la, f. (gen. term, a s. of any kind): s. of war, n. longae, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: s. of burden, transport s., n. onerariae, lb. 4, 22: called also naves rotundae (from their form): the admiral's s., n. praetoria, Liv. 29, 25: a decked s., n. tecta, Id. 23, 21: also n. constrata, Id. 35, 46: a s. without a deck, n. aperta, Id. 32, 21: a s. laden with gold, chaff, etc., n. auri, palae, etc., Cic. Parad. 3, 1: to build a s., n. construere, Id. de Sen. 20, 72: also n. acclifacere, Caes. B. G. 5, init.: n. facere, lb., n. fabricari, Caes. A. 14, 29: to fit out a s., n. adornare, Tac. B. C. 1, 26: n. armare, Id. B. G. 5, 1: to launch a s., n. in gnam deducere, Liv. 28, 17: or, simply, n. deducere, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: or, n. ab terra moliri, Liv. 28, 7, fin.: to work a s., n. agere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: to bring a s. to land at any place, n. appellere ad aliquem locum, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 45: n. terrae locum, Liv. 28, 17: to sink a s., n. deprimere, Caes. B. C. 2, 7: to sail in s., n. in nave vehi, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 80. Fig.: the s. of the Republic, n. republicae, Cic. Sext. 20, 46. 2. nâvigium (a smaller s.): in later Latin used as gen. term for navis): to build s., navigia facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: recognoui

bring s., speculatoria navigia, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, fin.: transport s., navigia vectoria, lb. 5, 8, fin. Other special terms are, corbita (a slow sailing s. of burden): Cic. Att. 16, 6: gaulis (= Gr. γαυλός; a round merchant vessel used by the Phoenicians): Fest.: cercurus (= Gr. κέρκυρος; a kind of light s. peculiar to the Cyprians): Liv. 33, 19, fin.: Plin. hippagôgê, orum (= Gr. ἵππασγοί; vessels for transporting horses: only in pl.): Liv. 44, 28: actûaria or actûarium (rare in this absolute use without navis, a swift sailing s.): Caes. Dim. actûariolum (a small swift vessel impelled by oars): Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3. [N.B.—

The following words are used in the sense of navis by the poets: (1.) cârlna (lit. the keel of a s.): a treacherous station for s., statio male fida carinis, Virg. Aen. 2, 23: Hor. (2.) puppis, la, f. (lit. the stern or poop of a s.): the swift s., p. citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: among a thousand barks thy s. shall be thousandth, inter mille rates tua sit millesima p., Ov. H. 13, 97: Virg. (3.) râlis (lit. a raft, float): they have placed curved keels on the s., pandas râlibus posuere carinas, Virg. G. 2, 445: Hor. (4.) pinus, us and i, f. (lit. a pine; hence anything made out of pine wood, a s.): hither the s. Argo has not reached, non huc Argo contendit p., Hor. Ep. 16, 57: a s. driven by the headlong north-wind, acta praecipiti p. borea, Ov. H. 2, 185: Virg.]

ship (v.): 1. To put on board s.: no exact equiv.; expr. by circuml, in nâvem or naves imponere: v. TO UN-BARK. 2. To receive a wave on board a s.: nautical term: accipio, 3: to s. a dangerous sea, a. inimicum imbre, Virg. Aen. 1, 123.

—builder: naupégus (= Gr. ναυπηγός; Æliet. Diocl. p. 19: also fabri nâvales may be used in the pl. to expr. a body of s.-builders: Inscr. Or by circuml. qui naves facit, aedificat.

—building: 1. expr. by circuml. with naves facere, aedificare: he learnt the art of s.-building in his youth, adolescens artem aedificandi naves didicit: timber for s.-building: perh. *materia ad naves aedificandas: pine-wood for s.-building, abies in fabricandas naves, Liv. (4.). 2. perh. *architectura nâvilia. Place for s.-building: nâvilia, tum: v. DOCKYARD, ARSENAL.

—carpenter: naupégîarius: Inscr.

—master: nâvichîarius (homo): —owner: the liberality of the s.-master was well known, audita n. hominis liberalitas est, Cic. Att. 9, 3: our merchants or s.-mercenaries aut n. nostri, Id. Manil. 5, 11.

shipping (nude): collective term for a number of vessels: perh. nâvigia, orum: he saw much s. in the harbour, *in portu magnam navigiorum multitudinem vidi: or sometimes simply nâves: v. SHIP.

shipwreck (nude): 1. Lit.: 1. nâvîgrâum: many have suffered s., multi n. jecerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, init.: to perish in a s., naufragio perire, Id. Deiot. c. 25: or naufragio interire, Caes. B. C. 3, 27, fin.: also, naufragio intercipi (to be cut off by it), Tac. A. 14, 3, fin. 2. expr. by verbal phr.: to escape from (death by) s., fracta enatare navi, Hor. A. P. 20, 80, mersa rate, Juv. 14, 101: v. TO SHIPWRECK. 3. Fig.: destruction, ruin: 1. naufragium: the s. of the fortunes of C. Decianus, C. Deciani n. fortunatum, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 25: so, n. rei familiaris, Id. Fam. 1, 9, fin.: unless these men retire from the helm of affairs, there is every reason to fear a general s., qui nisi a gubernaculis recoversint, maximum ab universo naufragio periculum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 27, ad med. 2. ruina: clâdes (utter destruction, complete downfall): v. RUIN, DESTRUCTION.

shipwreck (v.): chiefly in pass. of persons: to be s.d., nâvem frangere, 3: he

was s'd on the island of Andros, navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 17: so Hor. has, omnis res mea fracta est, my fortunes were s'd, Sat. 2, 1, 18. Also, naufragium facere: v. SHIPWRECK (subs.). See also to WRECK.

shipwrecked (part. and adj.): 1. naufragus: Africa saxo Marius an exile and s. Africa Marius expulsum et n. vidit, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: a s. vessel, n. puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16: a s. woman, muller n. Tac. A. 14, 11, fin. 2. ejectus: Virg. Aen. 4, 373 (ejectum litore... accepit): Ov.

shipwright: naupagus: v. SHIP-BUILDER.

shire: comitatus, ña: v. COUNTY.

shirt: 1. subcincta (any under garment): after that they began to wear two tunics each, they commenced calling them the s. and the indusium, postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare s. et indusium, Varr. In Non. 542, 24: if a shabby s. comes next to a tunic of good cloth, etc., si forte s. pexae tria subest tunicae, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: cf. Suet. Aug. 82, init. (quaternis cum pingui toga tunicis et subucula... muniebatur). 2. interlira (lit. inward, inner): App. Flor. M. 8, p. 205: or with vests or tunics: Id. p. 146. 3. camisia (a linen night-s): Isid. Or. 19, 22, 29. 4. sindon, ñis, f. (= Gr. σινδών), a kind of linen s. or wrapper: Aua: v. SHIRT. Prov.: near is my s. but nearer is my skin, tunica pallio propior, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30: or perh. proximus egomet sum mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 12 (R. and A.).

shiver (v): A. Trans.: To dash or break in pieces: 1. comminuo, ñ, ñum, 3 (to break into small pieces): Cic. Pis. 38, 93: v. TO BREAK IN PIECES. 2. confringo, frigi, fractum, 3: to s. pots and cups, aulas caliceque c., Pl. Cap. 4, 4, 8: swords s'd by swords, confracti ensibus enses, Lucan 7, 573.

3. ñlido, 3: v. TO DASH IN PIECES. B. Intrans.: 1. Lit., to s. or tremble with cold: horreo, 2: not to furnish a tunic to the s'ing slave, horrenti tunica non reddere servo, Juv. 1, 93: and although you yourself will s., quamvis horrebis et ipse, Ov. A. A. 2, 213. 2. To shudder with fear, etc.: tremo, 3: contrémisco, 3: v. TO SHUDDER.

shiver (subs.): 1. A small piece broken off: fragmentum or fragmen, frustum: v. FRAGMENT, BTT. Phr.: to break anything all to s., confringere, comminere: v. TO SHIVER (A.). 2. A shuddering sensation: horror: a cold s. shakes my limbs, mihi frigidus h. membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: I call it a s. when the whole body trembles, h. voco, ubi totum corpus intremat, Cels. 3, 3, init.: Cic.: v. SHUDDER. Esp. in expr. cold s.: horror: Cic. Att. 12, 6, fin., or expr. by frigus et febris: cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31 (aestu febrique jactari): to be attacked with cold s., frigore tentari, Hor. S. 1, 1, 80: cf. foll. art. (II.).

shivering (subs.): 1. The act of breaking or dashing to pieces: expr. by verb: v. TO SHIVER (A.). 2. A trembling or shaking with fear or cold:

1. horror: the s. which attends the tertian and quartan fever, h. tertianae et quartanae, Plin. 22, 25, 72, fin.: Cels.: v. preced. art. 2. frigus, ñis, n. (v. rare in this sense): fevers generally begin with s., febres incipiunt fere ab horrore, Cels. 3, 3, init.

shoal (subs.): 1. A multitude, in the expression a s. of fish: 1. exâmen, ñis, n. (orig. a swarm of bees; afterwards, a multitude or swarm of anything): s.s. of fish, piscium examina, Plin. 37, 1, 1. 2. vis: a great s. of fish, magna vis piscium: v. MULTITUDE. 2. A place where the water is shallow: 1. vâdum (a shallow place in a river or sea): dangerous by means of treacherous s.s. per occultâ v. infestas (insulas), Tac. A. 2, 23, fin.: v. ROAD, SHALLOW. 2. sÿrtis: v.

QUICKSAND. 3. brêvia, ñum: v. SHALLOWS.

shoal (v. intr.): expr. by phr. (maria) altitudo minuitur, decrevit: v. TO DECREASE.

shoaly (adj.): vâdous: a s. river, amnis v., Virg. Aen. 7, 728: the s. Sÿrtis, Sÿrtes v., Sall. J. 78, med.: v. SHALLOW.

shook (subs.): 1. A violent collision of bodies: a concussion: 1. conflictus, ñs (a dashing violently together): v. rarely found except in abl.: by the s. and friction of stones, c. atque tritu lapidum, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, fin.: by the s. of the clouds (in thunder), nubium conflictu, id. Div. 2, 19, 44. 2. conflictio (v. rare): Quint. 3, 6, 6. 3. conflictio (only of the s. of hostile armies: v. rare): the s. of the two armies, duorum exercituum c., Gell. 15, 18. 4. concursus, ñs, m. (chiefly used of the s. made by the rushing together of two hostile parties): the s. of battle, praeli c., Nep. Thras. 1: as soon as their arms clashed in the first s., ut primo statim c. inireptuere arma, Liv. 1, 25, init.: to be shaken by the violence of the tempests and by the s. of calamities, vi tempestatum et c. calamitatum labefactari, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, init. 5. impetus, ñs, m.: when the force of it and the powerful s. hath shivered (the cloud), ubi comminuit vis ejus et l. acer, Lucr. 6, 128. Esp. of the s. of battle: the rush and s. of armed men, incurso atque i. armatorum, Cic. Caec. 15, 44: to leap up against such violent s.s. of the winds, tantos i. ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, med. 6. collisus (extr. rare: to be avoided): Plin. 9, 35, 56. 7. impulsus, ñs, m. (chiefly in abl.): not only by the s. of shields and the collision of the bodies, etc., non solum i. scutorum neque conflictu corporum, etc., Cic. Caec. 13, 41: that flame is set in motion not by a s. from another body, etc., is ardor non alieno im. movetur, etc., id. N. D. 2, 12, 32. 8. A blow; esp. in phr., to give or receive a s.: expr. by verb:

1. labefacto, 1: to give a s. to any one's dignity, alcujus dignitatem l., Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: to give a s. to any one's credit, alcujus fidem l., Liv. 24, 20, fin.: his mind received a severe s., *mens vehementer labefactata est: he received to severe a s., that, etc., *ita vehementer labefactatus est, ut, etc. 2. concutit, ñs, sum, 3 (to shake to the very foundations): to give a s. to the republic, c. rempublicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: he gave a severe s. to the Lacedaemonian power, opes Lacedaemoniorum concussit, Nep. Epam. 6: the resources of the enemy having received a s., concussa hostium viribus, Vell. 2, 121: the fidelity of the Transherani having received a s., concussa fide Transheranorum, Tac. H. 5, 25. 3. Impressio or feeling of disgust: perh. offensio, or expr. by offendo, ñ, sum, 3: v. TO SPOCK (I. and II.). 4. An electrical s.: perh. *ictus electricus. 5. Shock of an earthquake: 1. concussio, ñis, f. (used of the shaking produced by an earthquake): a mighty s. which has buried two cities, c. vasta, quae duas suppressit urbes, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, fin. 2. succussio (a quaking of the earth): it is a s. when the earth is shaken and moved up and down, s. est cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, med. 3. usu. better expr. by verb concutit, 3: the theatre receiving a severe s. from an earthquake, concusso terrae motu theatro, Suet. Ner. 20. 4. usu. terrae motus may be precise enough: v. EARTHQUAKE. 5. (of corn: v. SHEAF).

shook (v.): In active sense, to strike with horror or disgust: 1. offendo, ñ, sum, 3: v. TO OFFEND. 2. percuto, ñs, sum, 3: he was s'd by a most cruel letter, percussus est atrocissimi littera, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. 3. percello, cûl, culsum, 3 (v. rare): Tac. 4. expr. by circuml., horrore, formidine afficere: v. TO HORRIFY. 5. In passive sense, to be s'd: expr. by

visu obstipescio, pul, 3 (to stand aghast): or visu refugio, fugi, 3: v. TO SHRINK FROM, RECOIL. Sometimes commoveri, permovei, may serve, being applicable to any strong emotion: the whole state was greatly s'd at his death, *magnopere commota est tota civitas ejus interitu, etc.

shooking (adj.): producing a feeling of disgust or horror: 1. foedus (foul, offensive: both lit. and fig.): a s. wound, f. vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: abominable and s. places, loca tetra et f., Sall. C. 52, ad med.: s. tempests, tempestates f., Liv. 25, 7. Fig.: a s. crime, facinus f., Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: Cic. 2. taeter or tæter, tra, trum (extremely disagreeable and offensive: both lit. and fig.): a horrible and s. face, vultus horridus et t. Suet. Cal. 50: a very s. winter, terrissima hiems, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15. Fig.: a very s. war, bellum terribilissimum, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 2: a s. crime, facinus t., id. Off. 3, 25, 95. 3. atrox, ñis (abominably cruel): a thing so abominable, so s., and so wicked, cannot be believed, res tam scelerata, tam a, tam nefaria credi non potest, id. Roem. Ann. 12, 62: a s. tempest, a. tempestas, Tac. A. 11, 31, estr.: that seemed a s. crime to the senators and people, a visum id facinus patribus plebique, Liv. 1, 26. 4. Inbonestus (that which brings disgrace or shame): nostris mutilatis with a s. wound, truncas inbonesto vulnere nates, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: most s. covetousness, inbonestissima cupiditas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. 5. nefarius, nefandus (abominably wicked): a s. cruelty [singularis et] nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: a adultery with a most noble woman, nefandum adulterium nobilissimae feminae, Cic. Mil. 27, 72: v. WICKED, ABOMINABLE, EXECRABLE. As exclamation: Indignum facinus! Pl.: or, simply, indignum: cf. Ov. M. 5, 36 (indignum i. scelero profluit ara): or expr. by *turpe dictu: sic, s. *phul, turpe dictu!

shockingly (adv.): 1. taetere (taetere: to do many things s., multa t. facere, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. 2. foedè (revoltingly): they defiled the altar s. with the blood of the virgin, virgine aram turpantur sanguine forde, Lucr. 1, 86: the rest mangled s. his legs and arms, ceteri crura brachisque f. laniaverat, Tac. H. 1, 41. 3. turpiter (shamefully, disgracefully): v. SHAMEFULLY. 4. expr. by adj. foedus (L. G. § 341): their wounds gaped open more s., foediores patebant plagae, Liv. 38, 21, med. See also DISGRACEFULLY, SHAMEFULLY.

shoe (subs.): 1. calceus: s.s. for men and women, c. viriles et muliebres, Varr. L. L. 9, 29: suitable s.s. and well-fitted to the foot, c. habiles, et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: the shoe untidily loose sticks on to the foot, male laxus in pede c. haeret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: to ask for your s.s. (i.e. to rise from table), calceos poscere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, fin.: to change one's shoes (i.e. to become a senator), c. mutare, Cic. Phil. 13, 32, 28. Dimin. calceolus (a small shoe; rare): with turned up s.s. cum calceolis repandis, id. N. D. 1, 29, fin. 2. calceamentum (collective term for all that covers the foot): my s.s. are the hard skin of the sole of my feet, mihi c. solum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: to put on s.s. c. induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7. Post-August. for calceamentum is calostina, ña, m.: which he was in the habit of using for s.s. quibus in calceatu utebatur, id. 8, 57, 82: he wore clothing and s.s. and the rest of his dress, etc., vestitu caque et cetero habitus usus est, etc., Suet. Calig. 32, init. 3. solas (simply a covering for the soles of the feet; a slipper): Hor.: Gell.: see also STRIPES. Used also of the shoes of horses or other animals: Suet. Ner. 30: Col. 4. soccus (a low-heeled, light s.): esp. the s. worn by the comic actors: I will give you s.s. a tunic, and a cloak, s. a, tunica, pallium tibi dabo, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 66.

sometimes he was seen wearing women's s.s. nonnunquam a mulieribus conspectus est. Suet. Calig. 52. 5. caliga (a strong and heavy s. worn by the Roman soldiers): his s. and chained gaiters did not please me, mihi caligae et fasciae cretae non placebant. Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1: a s. for the use of spics, a speculatoria. Suet. Calig. 52. 6. péro, ónis, m. (a kind of large s. made of raw hide, and worn chiefly by the peasants): a s. made of raw hide covers the other foot, pedem crudus tegit altera p. Virg. Aen. 7, 690: to wear in winter a s. reaching some distance up the leg, per glaciem perone tegi. Juv. 14, 185: see also Smith's Antiq. p. 889. 7. crepida (a sandal consisting only of a sole without upper leather): v. SANDAL, SLIPPER. 8. sandálum (a sandal): v. SANDAL.

shoe (v.): calceo, 1: to s. mules, mulas c. Suet. Vesp. 23: to trust oneself (to a s.-maker) to be shot: alicui calceandus committere pedes, Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: more fully, soccis, coturnulis c. Plin. Shod with iron, perb. ferratus: to s. horses, equos soleis ferreis instruere, armare.

—black (subs.): expr. by calceos detergere; calceos purgare ac nitidare: v. TO POLISH.

—brush: perh. *pēnicillus quo calceamenta detergentur (R. and A.).

—maker: 1. sutor: Cic. Phaedr. (gen. term). Prov.: that the s. should stick to his last, a ne supra crepidam iudicaret, Plin. 35, 10, 36. 2. soléarius (a sandal or slipper-maker): Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 40. 3. calceator (v. rare and late): Inscr. 4. calceolarius (also v. rare): Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38. 5. sutor crepidarius (v. rare; a sole-maker): he asked for a s.'s knife from a s., crepidarium cutellum rogavit a crepidario sutore, Gell. 13, 21, fin. 6. sutor cáligarius, or simply cáligarius (both v. rare and late): Inscr.: Lampr. A shoe-maker's apprentice: sutrinae tabernae alumnus, Tac. A. 15, 34 (R. and A.): a shoe-maker's shop: taberna sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34; or simply sutrina: a chicken flew into a s.'s shop, pullus in a. devolvit, Plin. 10, 43, 60: Tert. Pall. 5: a s.'s blacking, stramentum sutorium, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, fin.: Plin. 20, 12, 48: a s.'s punch: fistula sutoria: id. 17, 14, 23: the trade of a s., ars sutrina: Plin. 7, 56, 57; or simply sutrina: Vitr. 6, praef. fin.

—straps: 1. perb. crepidarium obstrigula: Plin. 9, 35, 56. 2. hábēna (a leather strap): they are tied on with s., habēnis vincta sunt, Gell. 13, 21.

shoot (subs.): 1. virga (g. term: any young twig or sprout): v. TWIG.

2. planta (a shoot for planting or grafting): Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 (malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, viviracides, propagines): Varr. 3. surculus (a slip for setting or grafting): Col. R. R. 6, 15: Plin. Also used fig.: Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110 (ex iure civili surculo defringendo).

4. tálea (a cutting for planting): cut olive-s. of about the length of three feet, t. oleagineas tripodaneas decido, Cato R. R. 45: Col. Dimin., táleola (v. rare): Col. 5.

5. stólo, ónis, m. (a useless sucker): no s. could be found on his farm, nullus in ejus fundo reperiri poterat, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Plin. 6. flágellum (a young branch, a vine sapling): Virg. G. 2, 299: Varr. 7. propágō (a "layer"): Cic. Virg. v. LAYER. (In this sense ó in Virg.)

8. pullus (the young of anything of plants, a sprout, young twig): Cato R. R. 51: v. SPROUT. Dimin., pullulus: Plin. 17, 10, 12: v. SPROUT.

9. sóbōles (sóbōles): to plant an elm from s.s., alnum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6: Plin.

shoot (v.): A. Trans. 1. To let fly and drive with force: (tela) mittere, emittere, immittere (at some one), conficere (of a number of persons shooting missiles at once): v. TO DISCHARGE (IV.). 2. To wound or kill by shooting: (telo) ferire, vulnerare, de-

fluere (to bring down, as in the case of

shooting a bird flying): v. TO STRIKE, WOUND. B. Intrans. 1. To fire a shot: v. preced. art. (I.). 2. Of any rapid motion: esp. in phr. to shoot across (the sky, etc.), along: expr. by volare (transvolare), currere (transcurrere), labi: v. TO FLY (over, across); GLIDE. (Comp. Virg. Aen. 2, 693, lapsa per umbras stella ... multa cum luce cucurrit.) 3. Of pain, to dart and prick: vermino, verminor, 1: Sen. V. B. 17 (with ref. to gout). So, verminosus (troubled with shooting or itching pain): Plin.

shooting-star: fax (coelestis): v. METEOR.

shop (subs.): 1. taberna: a book-seller's s., t. libraria, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21 (also simply, libraria, Gell. 5, 4): a wine s., t. vinaria, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117: a shoemaker's s., t. sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34 (or simply, sutrina, Plin.): to keep a s., tabernam exercere, Suet. Aug. 4: to shut up s., claudere t., Hor. S. 1, 3, 112. Dimin., tabernúla (a little shop, i. e. the shop of a petty tradesman): to break open and rob the s.s., tabernulas effringere et expliare, Suet. Ner. 26, init.: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19. 2. officina (a workshop): a s. in which garments are made for sale, o. promercalium vestium, Suet. Gramm. 23, fin.: v. also WORKSHOP. Among special kinds of shops may be mentioned, tonstrina, a barber's s.; laniena, less freq. laniarium, a butcher's s.; popina, a cook's, or eating-house; thermopolium, a s. for hot drinks: v. BARBER, BUTCHER, etc.

—keeper: 1. tabernarius (only found in pl.): artisans and shop-keepers, opifices et tabernarii, Cic. Fl. 8, 18. 2. expr. by circuml. with v., to be a shop-keeper, tabernam exercere, Suet. Aug. 4.

shore (subs.): 1. litus (litus), óris, n. (gen. term): to make for the s., l. petere, Ov. M. 2, 844: to sail along the s., l. praetervehi, Caes. (Kr.): to hug (i. e. sail along) the s., as closely as possible, quam poterant proxime l. tenere, Liv. 44, 12, fin.: so, l. premere, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3: the s.s. of lake Trasimenum, Trasimēni litora, Sil. 15, 818. 2. óra (that part of a country which borders upon the sea): from the s. of Greece to Aegypt, ab o. Graeciae usque ad Aegyptum, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, init.: the Greek cities upon the Asiatic s., urbes Graecae in o. Asiae, Nep. Alc. 5: coasting along the s. of Italy he arrived at Ariminum, o. Italiae legens, Ariminum pervenit, Liv. 21, 51. 3. acta (= Gr. ἀκτή; the beach or strand: where the waves break: rather rare): he was lying drunk on the s., in a Jacobat ebrius, Cic. Verr. 5, 25, 63. See also BEACH.

shore up: (subs.) fulcire, suffulcire: v. TO PROP.

shoreless (adj.): A. Lit.: sine litore: Phr.: the sea was s. too, dērant quoque litora ponto, Ov. B. Fig.: v. BOUNDLESS; VAST.

short (adj.): Not long, not of great extent or duration: 1. brevis, e. (most usu. term): there were two ways, the shorter of which, etc., duae erant viae, quarum brevior, etc., Nep. Eum. 6: the judge was himself (of) shorter (stature) than the witness, iudex ipse brevior quam testis erat, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245: a shorter day, dies brevior, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 51: a s. story, b. narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28: in gram.: of the quantity of syllables: a long syllable coming next to a s. one is called an iambus, syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: Cic. Comp.: perbróvis (very short): in a very s. time, p. tempore, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 22. In times: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, Id. Client. 1, 2. Dimin.: bréviciulus (shortish: rare): a s. man, b. homo, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 54: Apul. 2. exiguus (denoting insufficiency, scantiness of time): s. time, tempus e., Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92: a s. part of summer, e. pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, init.

3. compendiarius (of a way, a short cut): the nearest road, and as if it were a s. cut to glory, via ad gloriam proxima

et quasi c., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43. Also as subs., compendiária (a short way): Petr. 8, 2, 9; and adv., compendiária et compendiario (by a short cut): I will bring you by a s. way to very great wealth, ad maximas et divitias compendiaria duam, Sen. Ep. 119, 1: cf. ib. 73, 11 (te in coelum compendiario voco). 1. b. r.: the s. cut of the mountain, montis compendia, Ov. M. 3, 234: to go by s. cuts, compendis ire, Tac. A. 12, 28: to run s., ad angustias decidere, Suet. Cl. 9 (v. STRAITS): to cut s. (i. e. to abridge), in angustum cogere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: cf. Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 6, in semiborae curriculum cogere (to cut short in the way of time): to fall s. of, non pervenire ad ... non contingere (v. TO FALL SHORT; also, TO REACH): in s. (= to be brief, to sum up), denique (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. No. III.).

short-hand (v. rare): nótae, arum (short-hand characters): s.-hand, by means of which the hand keeps up with the speed of the tongue, n. quibus celeritatem linguae manus sequitur, Sen. Ep. 90, 26: to take down in s.-hand very rapidly, notis excipere velocissime, Suet. Tit. 3: Paul. Dig. 37, 1, 6.

—hand writer: 1. nótiarius: I call my s.-hand writer, and dictate what I have composed, n. voco et quae formaveram dicto, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, init.: (speeches) corrupted by the carelessness of the s.-hand writers who took them down, negligentia expientium notariarum corruptae, Quint. 7, 2, 24. 2. actuarius (one who took notes of speeches delivered in court): Suet. Caes. 55: v. SCRIBE.

—lived: 1. brévis: s.-lived: is this enjoyment, b. hic est fructus, Lucr. 3, 927: the s.-lived affections of the Roman people, b. populi Romani amores, Tac. A. 2, 41: their s.-lived lord, dominum b., Hor. Od. 2, 14, 24 (poet. constr.). 2. fugitivus (fleeing): v. rare in this sense): s.-lived joys, gaudium f., Mart. 7, 47. 3. fluxus (fleeing, transient): the glory of riches and beauty is s.-lived, divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa est, Sall. C. 1: a s.-lived and useless trust, f. et vana fides, Liv. 28, 6.

4. expr. by circuml. that delight is s.-lived, delectatio illa est ad breve et exiguum tempus, Cic. See also TRANSIENT.

—sighted: 1. Not able to see far: 1. myope, ópis (= Gr. μυωπία: rare and late): Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10. 2. luctuosus, lusciosus (dim-sighted; seeing best in the dark: rare): Pl. 1. Plin. 3. expr. by circuml.: I am s.-sighted, quae in proximo sunt parum mihi cernunt oculi: visus (mihi) in proximo deficit, Sen. (Quich). 4. Not able to look far into futurity: improvidus: s.-sighted souls, l. pectora, Virg. Aen. 2, 200: Cic. Also caecus may sometimes serve: cf. Lucr. 2, 14. O miseris hominum mentes, O pectora caeca, short-sighted souls!

—sightedness (subs.): 1. Lit.: *myopia (Gr. μυωπία): M. L. 2. Fig.: expr. by circuml., *conilla parum provida: cf. preced. art. (II.).

—winded: 1. anhétes: s. old men, senes a., Virg. G. 2, 135: Sil. 15, 721 (longi laboris anhel). 2. anhélator (panting, asthmatical): Plin. 22, 49. Or by circuml. qui spiritus angustia laborat, cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

—coming (subs.): 1. A failing of the usual produce, as of a crop: angustiae, indola: v. SCARCITY. 2. A failure of full performance, as of duty: delictum, negligentia: v. FAULT, NEGLECT. Usu. better expr. by verb: my s.s., quae a me praetermissa s. neglecta sunt: v. TO OMIT, NEGLECT.

shorten (v.): A. Trans. 1. contrahere, xl, ctum, 3: and now mid-day had s.'d the shadows of things, jamque dies medius rerum contraxerat umbras, Ov. M. 3, 144: to s. the times for speaking, tempora dicendi c., Quint. 6, 5, 4. 2. coarctare (coarto), 1 (to limit): to

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s. the time for celebrating the nuptials, tempus sponsas habendi c. Suet. Aug. 14; *to s. the conspious of the others*, conspiciat aliorum c. Tac. H. 2, 71.

3. more freq. expr. by circuml. (*inter*) *s. the days*, dies breviores licet s. reddi: *to s. the time of speaking*, diuicidit tempus angustius reddere: v. *SHORT*. Phr.: *to s. syllables*, syllaba corrigere, Quint. 1, 5, 18. See also *to scribe*, *contract*, *diminish*. B. Intrans. expr. by pass. refl. of verbs under (A); or act. with pron. refl. *the days s. gradually*, sensim dies breviores fiunt, redduntur: *human life has s. d.*, hominum vitae spatium in angustius coactum est.

shortly (adv.): I. Quickly, in a little time: 1. brevis tempore, or simply brevis: *that they themselves would s. decide about the march*, de itinere ipsos b. tempore iudicatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: c. Fam. 12, 2, fin.: Lucr. 2, 77 (*inque brevi spatio*): *he was taken ill, and s. afterwards he died*, ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, fin. 2. mox: *he bade me tell you that he would come s.*, iussit mihi nuntiari, m. se venturum, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: *I will s. return hither*, m. ego revertar, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 5. 3. propèdum (*at an early date*): *I will see you s.*, p. te videbo, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47: *others will s. fasten you yourself to the cross*, te cruci ipsum p. affligant, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 24.

II. In a few words, briefly: 1. breviter: *s. to compress much matter in a few words*, br. paucis comprehendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: *to write concisely and s.*, summam b.que describere, Cic. Or. 15, fin. 2. brevis (abl. of adj. brevis used as adv.): *I will go through that s.*, id. percurrat b. Cic. Caes. 32, 94: *to explain a thing s.*, aliquid b. explicare, id. Planc. 40, 95: *to reply to a letter s.*, litteris b. respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8, init.

3. pressè (*concisely*): *to define any thing s. and closely*, aliquid p. et anguste definire, id. Or. 33, 117: *to write s.*, p. scribere, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, fin. Join: *pressè et anguste*: pressè et astricte.

shortness (subs.): 1. brevitās (gen. term): *our s. (of stature) is a source of contempt to the men of Gaul*, Gallis hominibus b. nostra contemptuū est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: *I was compelled to write so little by the s. of the time*, brevitate temporis tam pauca cogere scribere, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1. 2. exiguūtas (scantiness): *such was the s. of the time*, temporis tanta fuit c., Caes. B. G. 2, 21. 3. angustiae, arum (in quantity and time): *s. of breath*, s. spiritus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: *the s. of time*, a. temporis, ib. 3, 61, 228: *the s. of the supply of corn*, rei frumentariae a., Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

shot (subs.): I. The act of shooting: *latus*, ūs (gen. term): *to strike what is aimed at with unerring s.*, ictu certo destinata ferire, Curt. 5, 41: *they say that their s. never miss*, i. deerratos negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27: v. *STROKE*. II. That which is discharged, a bullet: 1. glans, glandis, f. (orig. an acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay): v. *BULLET*. 2. missile telum, and simply missile: v. *MISSILE*. III. The reach of a missile; esp. in phr. within or out of s.: 1. iactus, ūs: *within s.*, intra tell j., Virg. Aen. 11, 608: *to come within s.*, ad tell j. venire, Curt. 50, out of s., *extra tell j. 2. ictus, ūs, m.: *to be out of s.*, extra tell ictum esse, Liv. 34, 28: *to come within s.*, sub i. venire, id. 27, 18. IV. A marksmanship; as an excellent s.: expr. by circuml.: *he was such an unerring s.*, that... adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat ut... Curt. 5, 41: *he was a good s.*, *missilibus certo ictu utebatur.

V. A reckoning; proportional share of the expenses at a tavern: 1. collecta: *to demand the s. from a boon companion*, c. a conviva exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 231. 2. symbola (as Gr. συμβολή) a contribution of money to a feast): *the contributors of the s.*, sym-

bolarum collatores, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 13: Ter.: *to pay one's shot*, ex s. conferre, Macr.: *without paying one's s.* (i. e. scot-free), Asymbolus: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25.

should: I. As auxiliary verb in the conditional: expr. by subj. the pres. and perf. tenses of which are used of an hypothesis which is conceived as possible: *if I s. deny*, si negem; *if I s. be disposed*, si velim; *if you s. be aware*, si scieris, etc., L. G. § 426: and the imperf. and pluperf. of an hypothesis contrary to fact and therefore not conceived as now possible: *I s. not say so did I not believe it*, non ita dicerem nisi mihi persuasum esset: *I s. not have said so unless...*, non ita dixissem nisi... etc., L. G. § 427. II. As a softened form to avoid too positive a statement: use pres. or perf. subj.: *I s. think*, censeam; *I should be inclined to believe*, crediderim, etc.: L. G. § 430. III. As sign of future after past tenses; where in a direct statement the future indic. would be found: e. g. *he said he s. sail to-morrow* (direct statement, *I shall sail to-morrow*), dixit se cras navigaturum: *what do you suppose I should have done?* quid me facinrum fuisse arbitraris? L. G. § 507. IV. As denoting obligation: 1. expr. by fut. imperat.: *this you s. do...*, this you s. shun, hoc facito, hoc fugito, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 63: *you s. beware of such*, hunc tu caveo, Hor. 1, 4, 85: *all commands s. be just*, imperia iusta sunt, Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, init.

2. expr. by gerundive; used personally in the case of trans. verbs and impersonally in the case of other verbs, pass.: L. G. §§ 535, 536.

shoulder (subs.): 1. humerus (of a man; rarely used of a quadruped): *the arrows hung from his s.*, sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74: *that their arms and s. might be free to wield their weapons*, ut brachia atque h. ad sustinenda arma liberi essent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: *broad in the s.*, latus ab humeris, Suet. Tib. 68: *the strength and breadth of their s. (of oars)* were made for dragging ploughs, vires humerorum et latitudines natae sunt ad aratra trahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. Fig.: *to bear up the state on one's s.*, rem publicam humeris sustinere, id. Flacc. 37, 94. 2. armus (gen. of an animal; v. rarely used of a man): cf. Ov. M. 10, 700, ex humeris [hominis] armi [leonis] fluit (of a man metamorphosed into a lion): Plin.: *rarely of a human s.*, Virg. Aen. 11, 645. Phr.: *to put any one out of doors by the s.*, aliquem capite protrudere foras, Phaedr. 5, 7, extr.: *I have taken up a weight too heavy for my s.*, *plus oneris quam pro viribus meis sustuli.

shoulder (v.): I. To push with the s., expr. by circuml. (1.) with humerus: *they s. each other*, humeris connixi inter se trudent, cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 264: cf. also Hor. Od. 2, 13, 36, densum humeris vulgus (the s.ing crowd). (2.) with umbo, ōnis, m. (the elbow put out as a kind of s.): *he leaped into the ship s.ing those who opposed him out of his way*, transiit in navem, umbone obvios agens, Suet. Caes. 68, extr.: *fall in with a crowd*, he will s. a way for you, in turbam incideris, cuneos umbone repellat, Mart. 3, 46, 5. II. To take upon the s.: expr. by circuml.: *in humeros tollere.

—balt: *balteus qui per humerum it: v. *BELT*.

—blade (subs.): 1. scapulae, arum: *from the neck two broad bones reach on both sides to the s-blades*, a. cer-vicis duo lata ossa utrinque ad s. tendunt, Cels. 8, 1, med.: *a pain in the side, or between the s-blades, or in the throat*, lateris dolor, aut inter s., aut in thorace, Plin. 21, 21, 89: Ov. 2. scutilla aperta (lit. covered shields): appy, a popular term for scapulae: *as call them s-blades*, the Greeks ωμοπλάτας, nostri scutula aperta, ωμοπλάτας Graeci nominant, Cels. 8, 1, med. 3. palae, arum (rare in this sense): Coel. Aur.

shoulder-knot: v. EPAULKT.

shout (subs.): 1. clamor (most usual word): *to raise a loud s.*, c. magnū tollere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: Phaedr.: *to raise a s. to heaven*, c. in coelum tollere, Virg. Aen. 11, 745: or, ad aethera, ib. 2, 338: also, c. edere, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 50: and strengthened, c. profundere, id. Flacc. 6, fin.: clamores us. denotes shouts of applause, as in Cic. Am. 7, 24; but is also used to denote shouts of disapprobation, loud outcry: e. g. *they assail Fufius with s. and abuse*, Fufium c. et conviciis consectantur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, init. Phr.: s. of joy, clamor et gaudium, Tac. H. 2, 70: or, clamor laetus, Virg. Aen. 3, 524. 2. convicium (noisy s.ing and din): v. *UPROAR*. Join: clamor et convicium; clamor conviciumque; clamoratur convicium.

3. vox, vōcis, f. (a cry): v. *CRY*, EXCLAMATION. 4. acclamatio: v. *SHOUTING*.

5. conclamatio (the s.ing of a number of persons all together): *the s. of the whole army*, c. universi exercitus, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: v. *ACCLAMATION*. 6. fremitus, ūs, m. (a loud murmuring sound made by the simultaneous s.ing of a great multitude): *the whole grove resounds with the s. and applause of the men*, plausus, f. virum consonat omne nemus, Virg. Aen. 5, 148: see also *ROAR*.

shout (v.): 1. clamō, i: the populace flock around, they make a hubbub, they s., and fight for places, populus convolat, tumultuantur, c. pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. act. 31: good at s.ing, in clamando bene robustus, Cic. Div. Verr. 15, 48. Comp.: (1.) acclamā, i (in Cic. in hostile sense; with adcl.), *to s. against any one*, allicui a., id. Brut. 73, 250: v. *TO CRY OUT AGAINST*. In the historians, *to s. applause: the people and the army s. d. (applause)*, populus et milites acclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78: cf. Liv. 24, 50, fin.: see also *TO APPLAUD*. (2.) conclāmō, i (to s. together: of a multitude; esp. in approbation or assent): *they all s. in a body that the opportunity ought not to be lost*, c. omnes occasione amittendam non esse, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: *you all of you s. d. together with one mind and voice*, etc., v. universi, una mente atque voce conclamasti, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: *to s. a joyful psalm*, c. psaeana laetum, Virg. Aen. 10, 738. (3.) succlamō, i (to s. out in reply to): *the multitude s. d. out in reply to Virginius*, Virgilio succlamabat multitudi, Liv. 3, 50. Frequent.: clamāto, i (to s. or beat out frequently): s.ing *to arms, citizens, *ad arma, cives clamantia, id. 9, 24: *constantly s.ing that he was a free man belonging to a free state*, saepe clamant, *liberum se liberae civitatis esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 7. 2. vōcliferō, i (to call out or exclaim): *they s. out that they will come*, vociferantur se ituros, Liv. 2, 65: *some s. out that he is an incendiary and gourmand*, all incendiarium et patinarium p. Suet. Vit. 17: v. *TO BAWL*. 3. strēpō, ūi, i (to raise a din, a noise): *as they s. d. out these things*, haec quum streperet, Liv. 2, 45 (a rare use). Comp. circumstrēpō, 3 (to s. clamorously round): *some s. d. more fiercely*, quidam atrociora circumstrēpabant, Tac. A. 3, 36. 4. expr. by clamor with a verb: *who is s.ing there?* qui illic a. tollis? Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 27: *he s. d. loudly with astonishment*, c. majorem cum admiratione edidit, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: by s.ing, profundendo clamore, id. Flacc. 6, 15. 5. or by vox with a verb: *when he had s. d. this loudly*, hoc quum magna voce edidisset, Caes. B. G. 4, 25.

shouting (subs.): 1. clamor, clamōres: pass.: v. *SHOUT (subs.)*. 2. acclamatio (in Cic. with the idea of hostility or disapprobation): *he was hindered not only with s., but even with reviling*, non modo a., sed etiam convicio impeditur, cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, init. Later, as used of the people, always a shout of approbation: *the s. of the multitude*, a. multitudo, Liv. 31, 15: Suet. Caes. 79, init.

shove (v.): 1. trādo, si, sum, 3: to *s. a sluggish into a battle*, inertem in proelia t., Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17: to *be dragged and s.d.*, trahi et trudi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92: v. TO PUSH, THRUST. 2. palso, i (implying a shock given with some violence): v. TO PUSH, THRUST.

shove (subs.): expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

shovel (subs.): 1. pāla (gen. term; esp. a shovel for putting bread into an oven): speaking of the requisites for a farmer, Cato mentions *sis shovels*, sex palae, R. R. 11, fin.; also a winnowing shovel: Tert. 2. bātillum (usu. but not always made of wood): Varro mentions bātillum ligneum cum serrula ferrea meels causa, R. R. 1, 50, med.: it was a tool a little hollowed out to catch the ears of corn; also used for collecting manure: cf. id. 3, 6, fin. 3. perb. rutrum (for raking out): Cato R. R. 10: Liv. 4. ritābillum (fire-shovel, oven-rake): Cato R. R. 10: Suet. Aug. 75. Phr.: to measure out money with a s., modio numos metiri (said of a rich man), Petr. 3, 7.

shovel (v.): expr. by pāla, bātillo, rutro, etc.; tollere, ejicere, etc. When speaking familiarly the subs. may be omitted, as, s. out those coals, ejice illos carbones.

show (v.): 1. To point out, to exhibit: monstro, i; to s. any one the way, viam alicui m., Enn. in Cic. Dir. 1, 58, 112; iter m., Curt. 5, 13; they s. the streams which they have discovered, inventaque flumina monstrant, Virg. Aen. 6, 8. Comp. (1) demonstrō, i; to s. any thing by nodding the head or by pointing, aliquid nutu vel manu d., Quint. 1, 5, 36; to s. the roads carefully, itinera cum cura d., Liv. 23, 33. (2) comonstro, i (strengthened from simple verb): to s. any one the way, aliquid viam c., Cic. de Or. 1, 46, fin.; if I s. you that man whom you are looking for, si istunc hominem quem tu quaeritis tibi comonstrāro, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 5: see also no POWN-occ. II. To exhibit, display, esp. with pron. refl. in such sentences as, he showed himself a man of able statesmanship: 1. praebere, 2 (with pron. refl.): he s.d himself worthy of his ancestors, se dignum suis majoribus praebuit, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, fin.; v. TO PROVE (III). 2. praestare, aliti, stitum and stātum, i; ful. part. praestitūrus (with pron. refl.): to s. oneself invincible, invictum se praestare, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104; also with adn., to praestare constanter ad omne indeclinatū munus amicitiae, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 73. 2. exhibere, 2 (same constr.): how shall I s. myself to our people? quid me putas populo nostro exhibitūro? Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 18: to s. oneself a real statesman, vere civilem virum e., Quint. 12, 2, 7: to s. munificence, munificentiam e., Suet. Tib. 48, init. 4. may sometimes be expr. by sit with gen.: it does not s. a gravity and wisdom, etc., non est gravitas atque sapientia, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 16. III. To bestow, confer, manifest: in such a sentence, as, to show respect: 1. tribuere, ni, stum, 3: to s. mercy to a very brave man, misericordiam fortissimo viro t., id. Mil. 34, 92: to s. (i. e. to confer) honour, honorem t., id. de Or. 2, 11, 44: to s. a good will equal to like favours, parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis t., Caes. B. C. 1, 35. 2. exhibere, ni, stum, 2: to s. respect, e. reverentiam, Ulp. 3. nāro, i (by exerting oneself): how I wished that you could have shown your zeal for Brutus, quam vellem Bruto studium tuum n. potuisses, Cic. Att. 15, 4, fin.; to s. a good will, n. benevolentiam, id. Fam. 3, 10. 4. probō, i (v. rare in this sense): to s. valour, p. virtutem, Caes. R. G. 5, 44. IV. To prove: 1. probō, i (to make good, substantiate): he plainly s.d me that he was a man of right sentiments, is plane mihi probat se bene sentire, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: v. TO PROVE (II). 2. monstro, i (to state, show, either with or without argument):

Homar has shown in what metre on epic poem can be written, res gestae quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor. A. P. 73: Erastriatus s.s that little pebbles are forced, etc., Erastriatus calculos pelli m., etc., Plin. 22, 22, 44. Comp.: demonstrō, i (much commoner than the simple v.): Supater s.s the acacia and threats of that seconded, Sopater istius cupiditatem minasque d., Cic. Verr. 4, 39, fin.; v. TO POINT OUT. 3. doceo, 2 (to show or inform in any way): to s. that there is one hope of safety, unam esse spem salutis d., Caes. B. G. 3, 5: to s. that there is no art in wit, nullam esse artem malis d., Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 216: if I s. (that it was not done) by Avitus, i. prove conclusively that it was by Oppianicus, si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppiano, id. Cluent. 21, 64. 4. efficio, feci, sectum, i (to make out by argument): v. TO PROVE (II). 5. vinco, vici, victum, i (stronger than any of the preceding; to prove beyond all possibility of doubt): s. then that Oppianicus was a good man, vince delide bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, id. Cluent. 44, 114: v. TO PROVE (II). 6. firmo, i (to show so clearly as to convince another): to s. one's fidelity, fidem t., Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 4. Comp.: confirmō, i (to make out surely and certainly): v. TO PROVE (II). Miscell. Phr.: "Let us s. ourselves glad in Him with praises," in psalmis jubilemus ei, Liturg. Angl. Ps. xcv. 2: "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handy-work," caeli enarrant gloriam Dei, et opera manuum ejus annuntiant firmitatem, Ps. xix. 1: to s. one's tongue, linguam exereere (in token of decision or contempt), Liv. 7, 10: in medical sense, perh. *linguam exhibere: to s. one's teeth (in anger), dentes nudare, Lucr. 5, 1063: (in laughter), dentibus deridere alquem, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48: I will s. him what sort of fellow I am, sentiet qui viri slem, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21.

show forth: 1. ostēdāro, i (to make manifest): to best s.s forth the natural disposition of each, cujusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxime, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 43: Cic. v. TO DECLARE, REVEAL. 2. indicō, i (to s. the countenance s.s forth the character, vultus indicat mores, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: Nep. 3. ostendo, ostento: to show. 1. ostendo, di, sum and off, i; but while he is anxious to s. off his voice, at ille dum vult vocem o., Phaedr. 1, 12, 9: he s.s off his broad shoulders, ostendit humeros latos, Virg. Aen. 5, 376. Frequent.: ostento, i; why should I s. myself off? quid me ostentem? Cic. Fam. 1, 4, fin.: to s. themselves off in other things, se in aliis rebns o., id. Coel. 28, 67. 2. perh. vendito, i (to cry up, make the most of): Cic. Liv. (v. Lat. Dict. s. v.).

show (subs.): 1. Superficial appearance: 1. species, ēi: under the s. of bearing help to the Byzantines, per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, Liv. 39, 35: some s. of virtue, quaedam s. virtutis, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: a few tents being left for s., paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35. 2. ostentatio: in reality, not in mere outward s., veritate non ostentatione, Cic. Agr. 1, 7: Sen. 3. similitudo: v. PRETEXT. II. A spectacle or sight: 1. spectācilum: a gladiatorial s., s. gladiatorum, Liv. 39, 42: a s. of wretches, a. athletarum, Suet. Aug. 44: a most splendid s., s. apparatissimum, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36. 2. ludī, orum (public games): v. GAMES. 3. mūnus, ēris, n. (as provided gratuitously by the magistrates): to give a splendid s., magnificum m. dare, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: praebere, id. Bull. 19: edere (to exhibit), Suet. Tit. 7. III. Display or parade: 1. ostentatio, ambitio: v. OSTENTATION. 2. species: to capitate men by s., homines specie capere, Cic. Brut. 62, 244: to make a s., praebere s., Liv. 34, 52. 3.

apparatus: v. POMPE, PARADE. Phr.: dumb s. on the stage, etc., gestus (v. Gesticulation): s. of hands (a raising of hands to vote in a public meeting), perh. "manum sublatio suffragii causa.

shower (subs.): 1. A fall of rain or hail: 1. Imber, bria, m. (heavy, stormy rain): I came to Capua in the midst of a very heavy s., maximo imbri Capuam veni, Cic. Att. 7, 20: a s. of stones or blood, lapideus aut sanguineus l., id. Div. 2, 28, 60. 2. pluvia: v. RAIN. Phr.: there was a s. of stones, lapidebus pluit, Liv. 35, 9: as a protection against the s. (of ashes, etc.), munimenta adversus decidentia, Plin. 6, 16, 16. II. Fig.: of missiles, etc., hurled in great numbers, etc.: 1. Imber (rare in this sense): the iron s. fell thick, ferreus ingruit l., Virg. Aen. 12, 284. 2. nimbus (poet.): a s. of javelins, n. pilorum, Sil. 5, 215: a s. of darts, telorum n., Lucan. 4, 776: a s. of stones and rocks, n. lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8: a s. of flowers, purpureus n., Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 298. 3. In prose expr. by vis, multitudo: s.s of tears, vis lacrimarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: such a s. of missiles, "santa multitudo (vis) telorum": v. MUR-TER. Phr.: a perfect s. of missiles, "rela densissima: cf. Virg. Aen. 9, 515.

shower (v.): 1. Trans. To bestow liberally, to scatter in abundance: 1. fundo, fudi, fūsum, 3 (darts or arrows): to s. a number of darts on every side after the manner of snow, undique tela crebra nivis ruit, Virg. Aen. 11, 611. Comp.: (1) superfundō, 3 (to s. down upon): to s. down a great number of darts, magnam vim telorum s., Tac. Agr. 36, init. (2) infundo, 3: to s. a cloud of arrows upon the ships, l. vim sagittarum ratibus, Curt. 9, 7, 18, ingēro, gesel, gestum, 3 (to heap upon): to s. down blows, verbera l., Curt. 6, 11: to s. down arrows and javelins, sagittas et jacula l., Liv. 36, 18. II. Intrans. To rain in s.s: expr. by pluit: v. TO RAIN. See also subs.

-bath: *lavatio pluvialis, quae appellatur.

showery (adj.): pluvius, pluviosus, pluvialis: v. RAIN.

showily: 1. magnificē, splendide; v. SPLENDIDLY. 2. ambitiosē (with ostentation): v. OSTENTATION. 3. expr. by circuml.: cum magna ostentatione; non sine ambitione, etc.

showing (subs.): esp. in such a phr. as by your own s., perh. to judge (implying a decision), Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14: or, the auctore (implying authority for a statement), cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 18, haec se... certis auctoribus compescit.

showiness: pompa: magnificentia: ambitio: apparatus: ostentatio: species: v. SHOW (II), OSTENTATION.

showy (adj.): 1. ambitiosus: s. halls, atriā a., Mart. 12, 68, 2: v. PRETENTIOUS, OSTENTATIOUS. 2. speciosus (oft in good sense): a s. woman, femina s., Quint. 5, 10, 47: by far the most s. style of oratory, longe speciosissimum genus orationis, id. 8, 6, 49. 3. expr. by circuml. with species: to exercise a s. liberality, speciem quandam pompaeque liberalitatis praebere: v. DISPLAY.

shred (v.): to cut into narrow and long pieces: expr. by acindere minutatim (to cut up small): v. TO CUT UP IN PIECES.

shred (subs.): perh. pannus, dimm. pannulus: v. RAG.

shrew (subs.): expr. by adj.: mulier jurgiosa, Gell. 1, 17, i (where it is used of Xanthippe) (mulier) importuna atque incommoda, Pl. As. 1, 1, 48: mulier rixosa, rixarum cupida: v. QUARRELsome, DISAGREABLE. Also (still stronger) usor saeva, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17. — -mouse: 1. mūs arcturus: Plin. 8, 58, 81. 2. expr. by sorex, icis, m. (generic name for any kind of mouse): *sorex araneus, Linn.

shrewd (adj.): 1. acutus (acute penetrating, clever): v. ACUTE, KEEN. Comp. perscūtus (very quick): he was

very *s.* at devising schemes, etc., p. erat ad excoctandum, Cic. Br. 3, 145. *s.* *sāgnx*, ācis (keen-scented: only in good sense): this animal (man) is full of foresight, *s.* full of schemes, etc., (homo) animal hoc providum, *s.* multiplex, etc., Id. Leg. 1, 7, 22. at one time circum-spect and *s.* modo circumspetus et *s.* Suet. Claud. 19: a man most *s.* in conjectures, vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9. *s.* subtilis, v. *SHREW*: *SUBTILE*. *s.* perspicax v. *SHARPSIGHTED*. *s.* callidus (adroit, cunning): *s.* for his own profit, ad suum quantum c., Pl. As. 1, 1, 14: a *s.* discovery, c. Inventum, Nep. Eum. 5: a *s.* plan, consilium c., Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 10. *s.* actus (knowing, clever): a *s.* and prudent woman, mulier *s.* atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4, fin.: a very excellent and *s.* speech, oratio optima et scitissima, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 30. *s.* astutus: v. *CUNNING*: *EXPERT*. *s.* prudens (intelligent, sensible): a man naturally very acute and *s.* vir natura peracutus et p. Cic. Or. 5, 18: who could be more *s.* and a better lawyer than P. Octavius? quis P. Octavio prudentior, Jure peritor? Id. Clu. 18, 107. Phr.: *s.* replica, acute responsa, Cic. Am. 2, 6 (rather than acute responsa), cf. L. G. § 642, Obs. 1.

shrewdly: 1. callidē: to speak *s.* and clearly, c. et argute dicere, Cic. Or. 18, 93: he guessed very *s.* what would happen in the future, de futuris callidissime conjiciebat, Nep. Them. 1, fin. 2. sagaciter: to investigate *s.* a perversigate, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, fin.: v. *ACUTELY*, *SAGACIOUSLY*. 3. acutē: strengthened, peracutus: v. *KEENLY*. 4. astutē: v. *CUNNINGLY*. See also *SHREW* (adj.).

shrewdness: 1. calliditas (both in good and bad sense): more fully, c. ingenui, Nep. Eum. 1 (in good sense): a man of extraordinary *s.*, acerrime c. vir, Flor. 2, 17: v. *CUNNING*. 2. solertia (ingenuity, ready talent, and cleverness): more precisely, *s.* ingenui, Sall. Jug. 7, extr.: v. *INGENUITY*, *CLIVERNESS*. 3. sagacitas (sharpness in tracing out things): Cic. v. *SAGACITY*, *SHARP-SCENTEDNESS*. 4. expr. by adj. or adv.: with very great *s.*, acutissime, callidissime: possessed of great *s.* (homo) acutissimus, callidissimus, etc.: v. *SHREW*, *SHREWDLY*.

shrewish (mulier) importuna, jurgiosa, incommoda, rixosa: v. *QUARREL-SOME*, *DISAGREEABLE*: also *SHREW*.

shrike (sub.): 1. sibilatus, ūs (most exact equiv.): the *s.* of women, and the wailing of infants, n. feminarum, infantium queritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, fin.: owing to the *s.*, no words of those who were screaming for help could be heard, prae ululatu nulla vox queritantis exaudiri poterat, Liv. 39, 8, extr.: Used of the *s.* or yells which the Gauls uttered when fighting: to raise a *s.*, u. tollere, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: of the wild cries of the Bacchantes: cf. Cat. 63, 24: Ov. M. 3, 528. 2. less definitely, clamor (a cry or exclamation of any kind): v. *CRY*, *SHOUT*. 3. sibilatus, ūs: sibilatio, ūs, f. (a wailing cry): v. *WAILING*, Phr.: from top to bottom the house reaches with the *s.* of women, penitusque planioribus aedes femine ululant, Virg. Aen. 2, 488.

shrike (v.): 1. sibilare (the most exact equiv.): the nymphs *s.* from the topmost summit, summoque ululant vertice nymphae, Virg. Aen. 4, 168: to sing with *s.* voice, ululanti voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27. 2. less definitely, clamorem edere (to utter an exclamation of any kind): v. *SHOUT*, *CRY*.

shrift (sub.): v. *CONFESSION*, *ABSOLUTION*.

shrike (sub.): i. e. the butcher-bird: sibilans (literally, a butcher): Linn.

shrill (adj.): 1. acutus: the trumpet pours forth *s.* notes, litus sonitus effundit *s.*, Enn. Ann. 8, 42: a very *s.* note, sonitus acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 (Comp.: periclitus (very *s.* and penetrating): a very *s.* voice, vox

p. Cic. Br. 68, 241. 2. acer, cris, cre: he cries with a *s.* voice, voce increpat acris, Lucr. 3, 966: a *s.* pipe, a tibia, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1. Comp.: pericris, cris cre (very penetrating). 3. altus (high pitched): shout out again in a *s.* voice, conclamante iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: a very *s.* sound, altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23. 4. perh. stridulus (creating, calculated to jar on the ear): a *s.* and thin voice, *s.* et tenuis vox, Sen. Ep. 56. 5. argutus (used esp. of things which make a sharp, piercing noise, as a saw): Virg. G. 1, 143: the *s.* twittering swallow, hirundo *s.*, Virg. G. 1, 377.

shrillness (sub.): expr. by adj.: v. *SHRILL*.

shrilly (adv.): acutē, acriter: v. *SHRILL*.

shrump: 1. Prop.: Cancer pangurus, Linn. 2. A little wrinkled dwarf: pumilus: pumilio: homulus: homunculus: v. *DWARF*, *PIGMY*. Phr.: you *s.* of a boy, frustum pueri, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 67.

shrine (sub.): 1. delubrum (the place for the image of a god): for the temples and *s.* of the gods, pro deorum templis atque d., Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: before the *s.* of the gods, ante deum d., Lucr. 2, 352: less freq. in sing.: at night a voice was heard from the *s.*, noctu audire ex d. vox est, Liv. 29, 18: Virg. 2. sacrum (general term for the place in which the holy things are kept): the *s.* is the place where the sacred things are placed, *s.* est locus in quo sacra reponuntur, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: before the very *s.* of the good goddess, ante ipsam *s.* Bonae Idae, Cic. Mil. 31, fin.: the *s.* of Dis, sacra Dis, Virg. Aen. 12, 199. 3. acellum (a small chapel containing an image: locus parvus deo sacrum, Trebatius in Gell. 6, 12): v. *SANCTUARY*, *CHAPEL*. 4. in wider meaning, fanum, templum: v. *TEMPLE*.

shrink (v.): A. Trans.: To cause to contract: 1. contrahō, xi, cium, 3: to a cloth, pannum c.: v. *TO CONTRACT*. 2. expr. by phr. in constructio cogere, adducere, deducere (to bring or confine into a narrow space): that dread voice, which shrunk thū strava, etc. (Milton), v. vox illa quae tibi in angustis flumina coegit, etc.: the battle of Cannae shrunk the power of Rome very greatly, v. pugna illa Cannensis Romanis ope *s.* admodum in angustum adduxit.

B. Intrans.: 1. To contract spontaneously: expr. by pass. refl. act. with prom. refl. of contrāho in angustum cogi, astringi: v. *TO CONTRACT*, *TO SHRINK*. Phr.: the eyes *s.* oculi minores fiunt, Cic. 2. To recede, as from danger: to withdraw: 1. retrāgo, fagi, 3 (both lit. and fig.): when the sun has shrunk (from sight) in the middle of its globe, sol ubi medio refrugerit orbe, Virg. G. 1, 442: vines are said to *s.* from cabbage stalks and cabbages, vites a caulibus brassicae r. dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. Fig.: to *s.* from bold designs, a consilia fortibus, Id. Sen. 21, 51: to *s.* from those things which are harmful, ab his quas laedunt, Quint. 4, 1, 44: also absol., Virg. Aen. 2, 12. 2. reformido, 1 (to dread: with acc.): to *s.* from war, bellum r., Cic. Phil. 7, 6, fin.: to *s.* from crime, crimen r., Id. Coel. 6, fin. he *s.* from saying these things, *s.* dicere reformidat, Id. Phil. 14, 3, fin. 3. abhorreo, ul, 2 (to recoil in disgust from): the multitude *s.* back from this, retro vulgus abhorret ab hac (ratione), Lucr. 1, 944: to *s.* from the baseness, audacity, and meanness of these men, ab horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus ab, Cic. Sen. 52, 112. 4. vito, devito, 1: v. *TO AVOID*.

shrub: 5. rē-lilo, ul, 4. their necks *s.* from the yoke, cervicēs ab jugo r., Flor. 4, 12, 2. Fig.: you see that the charge *s.* (recoils) from my client, ab hoc crimen r. videa, Cic. R. Am. 29, 70. 6. dē-trecto, 1: to *s.* from military service, militiam d., Caes. B. G. 7, 14: to *s.* from fighting (decline battle), pugnam d., Liv.

3, 60: to *s.* from the battle, proelium d., Just. 13, 5: certamen d., Tac. H. 4, 67: to *s.* from the yoke, juga d., Virg. G. 3, 57. 7. declino, 1 (to turn aside from: with acc.): Cic. v. *TO SHRUG*. Phr.: he exhorted them not to *s.* from openly declaring, etc., hortabatur, ut sine restrictione libere dicere auderent, Id. Tusc. 5, 29, 83 (R. and A.).

shrinking (sub.): contractio: contractus, ūs: dimis, contractiuncula: v. *CONTRACTION*.

shrinkingly: perh. timidē: v. *TIMIDLY*. Or expr. by circuml., he touched on the subject *s.*, trepidantis (refugiētis) modo rem attigit: quasi animo ab ea refrigeret.

shrivel: 1. Trana.: 1. corrūgo, 1: chiefly used as pass. refl.: v. *INFR*. (11.). 2. expr. by circuml., rugosum (aliqui) lacere: this plan *s.* up the grapes, haec ratio r. facit acina, Col. 12, 47: v. *SHRIVELLED*. 3. torrefacio, 3 (to scorch and dry up): Col. v. *TO BOUSCH*. 4. Intrans.: 1. corrigo, 1 (pass. refl.): when the grapes have *s.* enough, ubi satīs corrugata erunt acina, Col. 12, 39. 2. torresco, 3 (strictly, with heat): Lacr. 3. expr. by circuml., rugosum, retortidum fieri: v. *SHRIVELLED*. Phr.: to prevent apples being *s.*, ne poma rugarum defurmet attractio, Pall. 5, 4.

shrivelled (adj.): 1. rugosus: *s.* canucis, spadones r., Hor. Epod. 9, 14: *s.* grapes, acina r., Col. 12, 44: Pall. 2. sometimes aridus (dry, parched) may be used: *s.* laq, arida crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272. 3. retortidus (of fruits, vegetables, etc.): *s.* up fruits (perh. dried fruits), fructus retortidus, Plin. 17, 22, 35: Phaedr.

shroud (sub.): 1. For the dead: linteum quo involvuntur corpora mortuorum (Wahl, Clavia): in later Latin, sindon, ūs, f. (Gr. σινδών): cf. Wahl, s. v. Or perh. tunica funebris, amiculum funebre. 2. In gen. term: ropes in ships: rudentes, um (pl. term): v. *RIGGING*, *CORDAGE*.

shroud (v.): To cover, overwhelm, as to *s.* in obscurity: 1. involvo, vi, ūtum, 3 (to wrap up in): to be *s.* in smoke, involvi fumo, Ov. H. 2, 232: *s.* in truth in obscurity, obscurus vera involvens, Virg. Aen. 6, 99: v. *TO WRAP UP*. 2. occipio, 1 (cover): to *s.* the heavens with a black cloud, atra nube polum o., Hor. Od. 3, 79, 44. 3. expr. by obduco, xi, cium, 3 (to draw over as a curtain): by its intervention the earth *s.* in smoke, haec subterit [terre]: tenebras obduci, Plin. 2, 10, 7: cf. Virg. G. 1, 248 (at obtema nocte): v. *TO COVER*.

Shrove-Tuesday: expr. by *pridis Quadragesimae.

shrub (sub.): 1. A low dwarf tree: 1. frutex, icia, m.: from a shoot either a tree springs up, as the olive, fig, pear: or a *s.*, as rose, reeds, etc., ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut, olea, fenus, pirus: vel f., ut rosea, arundines, Col. Arb. 1, 114: v. *SHRUB*. 2. arbutella (dimin. of arbor: any small tree): Varr. Col. 11. A kind of liquor: *potius genus quod Anglice shrub appellatur.

shrubbery: 1. fruticetum: esp. in pl.: among *s.* (brushwood), and brassicae, inter f. et verpa, Suet. Ner. 48, med. Also contr. frutectum: Plin. 2. expr. by frutex, icia, m. (sing. used collectively): Phaedr. 1, 11, 4. 3. arbutus: v. *PLANTATION*. (The last is prob. the best word to denote a garden *s.*, fruticetum denoting rather wild brushwood.)

shrubby: 1. fruticēus (of the nature of shrub: bushy): *s.* terna, vimina f., Ov. M. 6, 344: *s.* branches, rami f., Plin. 20, 13, 51. 2. fruticēus (abounding in brushwood): woody and a ground, nemorosus fruticetuosus que tractus, Col. 2, 2, 12.

shrug (v.): 1. e. to draw up the shoulders: perh. humeros alligare atque contrahere: cf. Quint. 11, 3, 83. (More precisely *humeros suppicantes

gestu movere : quemadmodum si mouere solent quibus mali quid subleat.

shrug (sub): a. s. of the shoulders: perh. humerorum allevatio [atque contractio], cf. Quint. 11, 3, 83: or simply, humerorum motus.

shrunk (adj.): vīstus: a. lēmba, membra v., Hor. Epod. 12, 7: a. a. heart, cor v., Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: v. WITHERED, WRINKLED.

shuok (sub): v. RUKE.

shudder (v.): horreo, 2: I s. and tremble all over; totus h. et tremo, cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: esp. in phr. to s. at: they s. d. at the cruelty of Ariovistus, crudelitatem Ariovisti horrebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: to s. at the very name of the accuser, ipsum nomen accusatoris h., Quint. 12, 7, 1. Comp.: (1) exhorreo, 2 (rare and late): Col. 2. pēhorreo, 2 (also rare and late): Jul. Val. Incep. horreo, horreo, 3: they begin to s. with fear of death, terrore mortis h., Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: he s. at the sight, h. visu, Virg. Aen. 6, 710. Comp.: (1) exhorreo, 3 (to s. exceedingly): to s. exceedingly with fear, metu exh., Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 47: Virg. (2) pēhorreo, 3 (to s. greatly): I s. all over my body, toto corpore perh., Cic. Div. Verr. 13, 41: I s. at the distress of the vestal virgins, vexationem virginum vestalium p., Id. Cat. 4, 6, 12. Phr.: how I s. d. qui me horror perdidit, Id. Att. 8, 6, 1.

shudder (sub): 1. horror, oris, m.: that gives me a shudder, ea res me horrore afficit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16: a cold s. shakes my limbs, mihi frigidus h. membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: see also SHIVER, SHIVERING. 2. tremor: with what a s. and paleness he spoke, quo tr. et pallore dixit, Cic. Flacc. 4, 10: a cold s. ran through our bones, gelidus per... ecurrat ossa tr., Virg. Aen. 2, 121: Ov. **shuddering** (subs.): horror: tremor: v. SHUDDER.

shudderingly: *quasi horrescens: horrescens ritu.

shuffle (v.): A. Trans.: to mix up one with another, as to shuffle cards: misce, 2: to s. the lots (tickets) and draw, sortes m. et ducere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. So permisceo, 2: v. TO MIX.

B. Intrans.: 1. To prevaricate: to practise shifts in order to avoid detection: 1. tergiversor, 1: why do you dissimulate? why do you s. f. quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? Cic. Pl. 19, 48: there is no room for s. ing, non est locus ad tergiversandum, Id. Att. 1, 1, 2: Liv. 2, 3, 1: (to play tricks): Publilius in s. ing with you, Publilius tecum t., Cic. Att. 14, 19, fin.: cf. Ib. 15, 13, B. (Vectenus accusat: tricator scilicet, ut homo talis). Phr.: how you have s. d. quae delectica flexionesque quaesisti, Id. Pis. 22, 53. 2. To walk with an irregular gait, as to s. along: perh. *pedes dissoluti quodam motu in ambulando movere.

shuffler: tergiversator: Gell. 11, 7, fin. (for which Lucil. used bovinator; Thomo) tricosus. Or use imperf. part. of tergiversor (only not in nom. sing.): L. G. § 638. Sometimes dissimilator (one who hides the truth), or vētētor (a sly old rogue), may be precise enough: v. DISSEMBLER, TRICKSTER. (N.B.—Not praevicator, which denotes a collusion accuser.)

shuffling (sub): tergiversator: Cic. Mil. 27, 54. Or expr. by verb: there is no room for s. *tergiversando [tergiversantibus] nullus est locus: v. TO SHUFFLE.

shuffling (adj.): 1. Given to prevarication: use tergiversator: cf. L. G. § 598. Also the intensive participial form tergiversandus may perh. sometimes serve: cf. L. G. § 110, Obs. 4.

2. Of gait: to walk with a s. gait, *incessu parum firmo, utpote pedibus dissolute per humum tractis, utl.

shun (v.): 1. fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3: they who are wise shun a mad poet, vesanum fugiunt poetam qui sapient, Hor. A. P. 455: et pass. Rarely foll. by object-inf.: a. inquiry, fuge quaerere,

Id. Od. 1, 9, 12. Comp.: defugio, 3 (strengthened from proceed): to s. one's society and conversation, aditum aliquis sermonemque d., Caes. B. G. 6, 13: to s. a battle, proelium d., Id. B. C. 1, 82: also absol. Frequent. fugio, 1: to make many efforts to s. death, necem f. Phaedr. 1, 2, 26. 2. vito, 1; and comp. devito, 1: v. TO AVOID. 3. declino, 1 (with acc.): to s. the city, urbem d., Cic. Planc. 41, 97: to s. things which are likely to prove hurtful, ea quae nocitura videantur d., Id. Off. 1, 4, 11: opp. appetere, Id. N. D. 3, 13, 33. 4. averso, 1 (to turn away in disgust from): to s. effeminate arts, effeminatas artes a., Plin. Pan. 46, mod.: to s. honor, honorem a., Ov. F. 1, 5: to s. conversation, sermonem a., Tac. A. 6, 26: to s. flattery, adulationes a., Suet. Tib. 27.

shunning (sub): 1. fuga: s. of disgrace, turpitudinis f. (opp. appetitum honestatis), Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Hor. Virg. 2. vitatio (gen. term): s. of pain, dolori v., Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: s. of danger, periculi v., Auct. Her. 2, 2, 3. 3. declinatio: opp. appetitum, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 33. 4. expr. by verb: v. TO SHUT UP.

shut (v.): 1. claudio, si, sum, 3: to s. (in) the pupils, lest anything should get into the eye, ad claudendas pupillas, ne quid incideret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: to s. the door of the bedchamber, forem cubiculi c., Id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: to s. the eyes (of a dying person), oculos (oculos) c., Prop. 2, 13, 17: Lucan 5, 28. Fig.: to s. the ears (i.e. to instruction), aures c., Cic. Tusc. A. 1, 2. Comp.: occludo, si, sum, 3 (to s. or close up): v. TO SHUT UP. 2. oporco, ul, ertum, 4 (opp. to aperio): to s. by a covering, as a pot by putting the lid on): to s. the door, forem c., Pl. Men. 2, 3, 1: so, ostium o., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 33: to s. the eyes (i.e. before going to sleep, opp. to oculos patefacere): oculos o., Plin. 11, 37, 55. 3. comprimo, pressi, pressum, 3 (to bring close together: only used of the hands and eyes): to s. the hands so as to make a fist, manus in pugnum c., Quint. 2, 20, 7: to s. the eyes (an act of the will), oculos c., Id. 11, 3, 76. 4. obdo, didi, ditum, 3 (by barring or bolting): to s. the door, forem o., Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 15: the doors having been s. behind, obditi a tergo foribus, Tac. A. 13, 5. 5. obtorco, 1 (to stop up, as with a stopper or a lid): Pl.: Vitr. Phr.: to s. one's eyes to anything, in aliqua re conlivero, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, fin.: v. TO WINK.

—into (v.): 1. includo, si, sum, 3 (with in and abl. or acc., rarely with simple abl., acc., or dat.): to s. in armed men in the s. of Concord, armatos in cella Concordiae a., Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: to s. any one up in prison, aliquem in carcerem l., Liv. 38, 59, fin.: s. in with walls, parietibus inclusi, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, init.: part s. themselves in, pars sese incluserunt, Liv. 36, 16. 2. sometimes expr. by sēpio, pēi, ptum, 4: circumvenio, vēni, ventum, 4: v. TO SURROUND. 3. also coerco, cul, citum, 2 (to keep within limits, confine): a river s. in by no banks, annis nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31: the enemy is s. in between the walls, intra muros coercetur hostis, Id. 5, 5.

—out (v.): 1. excludo, si, sum, 3: to s. any out of doors, aliquem foras c., Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 30: they s. them out of their city, eos moenibus excluserunt, Cic. Bal. 17, 39: the laurel thick with boughs will s. out the piercing rays (of the sun), spissa ramis laurea excludet ictus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10. Fig.: to be s. out from all learning, ab omni doctrina excludi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: v. TO EXCLUDE. 2. extimo, 3 (in fig. sense): v. TO EXCLUDE (B). 3. arceo, prōhibeo, 2: v. TO KEEP OFF, DEBAR.

—up or in: 1. claudio, 3: to s. up one's house, domum c., Tac. H. 1, 33: to s. up school, ludum c., Suet. Comp.: (1) concludo, si, sum, 3 (to s. up together or closely): I have my ill-tempered wife s. up here, conclusam hic

habeo uxorem aevam, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: he s. up... the soul in the body, animum conclusit in corpore, Cic. Tim. 3, fin. (2) includo, si, sum, 3 (to s. up in): to s. up any one in prison, aliquem in carcerem l., Liv. 38, 59, fin.: Ov. Ib. 521: whilst we are s. up in these fastenings of the body, dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, Cic. de Sen. 21, 77. 2. coerco, 2: v. TO SHUT (fin.). Phr.: colloq., s. up (i.e. hold your tongue), taceo: v. SILENT, TO BE.

shutters: 1. foriculae, arum (for closing unplated windows): Varr. R. R. 1, 59. (Quick gives portula in this sense). 2. valvae, arum: Vitr. 6, 3, 10 (Schneider). So, windows furnished with s., fenestrarum lumina valvae: Ib.

shuttle: rādus: the woof is wrought in with sharp-pointed s., inseritur... rādus subtemen acutis, Ov. M. 6, 56: cf. Virg. Aen. 9, 476 (excussit manibus rādum).

shy: Kr. gives *pila pennā, but without authority: to play at battle-dore and s., perh. pila pennata ludere: p. pennatum reticulis inter se excipere (more than one player). Fig.: as the s. of Fortune: perh. ludibrium: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 75 (rapidis ludibria ventis): also, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 15.

shy (adj.): 1. fearful of near approach: 1. timidus: there is nothing more s. than a dove, nihil timidus est columba, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: v. FEARFUL, TIMID. 2. pavidus: v. FRIGHTENED, TERRIFIED. 3. formidolus, inaudax: see also TIMOROUS, TIMID, FRIGHTENED. Phr.: a s. horse, perh. *equus timidus, qui facile consternatur: v. full art. 2. Coy, bashful, avoiding familiar intercourse: 1. pudibundus: a s. man, vir p., Just. 38, 8: a s. peacock, pavo p., Plin. 10, 20, 22. 2. vērcundus: v. MODEST.

shy (v.): 1. expr. by consterno, 1 (to frighten, cause to s.): the horses s. and snatch their necks from the yoke, equi consternantur et colla iugo eripiunt, Ov. M. 2, 314: this made the horses s., haec [procella] equos consternavit, Liv. 37, 41, fin. 2. expr. by saltum in contraria [in obliquum] facere (to make a leap in the opposite [or side] direction): cf. Ov. M. 2, 314.

shyly: timide: vērcundus: v. TIMIDLY, BASHFULLY.

shyness: 1. vērcundia: a timid man, with s. like a girl's, homo timidus, virginali v., Cic. Quint. 11, 39. 2. pōdor: v. MODEST.

sib (adj.): i.e. related by blood: consanguineus, genere propinquus: v. RELATED.

sibilant (adj.): sibilus: sibilans: v. HISsing (adj.).

sibilation (sub): sibilus: v. HISsing (sub). Also faeste, fastula pastorica, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6.

sibyl: sibylla: Cumean s. a Cumae s. Cumana: the long-lived (aged) s., s. vivax, Ov. 14, 104: dread s., horrenda s., Virg. Aen. 6, 10. Also vates, i.e., may be used as gen. term: Ib. v. 65.

sibylline: sibyllinus: a. verae, verus s., Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4: esp. of the books said to have been purchased by Tarquin: the s. books were consulted by a decree of the senate, libri s. ex senatus consulto additi sunt, Liv. 5, 13, ad med.: Varr. L. 6, 3, 55.

sick (adj.): 1. Affected with vomiting: usu. with v. TO BE: 1. vomo, ul, itum, 3: to be s. after food, v. post cibum, Cels. 1, 3, 3, ad fin.: Cic. 2. nauseo, 1 (to feel squeamish): to belch and be s., ructare et n., Id. Fam. 12, 25: 2. cf. Id. Phil. 2, 34, 84 (quidlibet modo ne nauseet, facias): see also TO VOMIT.

2. Fig., also usu. with verb to be: to be s. of, disgusted at: 1. taedet, dūit, or pertaesum est, 2 (with acc. of Eng. subject and gen. of thing): I am going in, I am s. of your conversation, auge intro, taedet sermonis tui, Pl. Cas. 1, 54: I am s. of hearing the same things a thousand times, t. Jam audire

eadem milicia, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 2: *I was quite s. of his conversation*, me sermonis pertacum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 4: *I am s. of this leaviness*, pertacum est me levitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 2. *fastidius*, 4 (to feel disgust at, to loathe): v. TO LOATHE. 3. *nauseo*, 1: *to be s. of any one's chattering*, effusum aliquid n., id. N. D. 1, 30, 84; cf. Phaedr. 4, 7, 25. See also *nausea* or, *WARY*. || *S. of body or mind*: 1. *seger*, gr., grum (used both of the body and the mind): v. ILL. Fig.: a mind s. with anxiety, animus seger curis, Virg. Aen. 1, 126; a mind s. with love, animus ac amore, Liv. 30, 11. 2. *segritus* (of the body, rarely fig.): we all give good advice to s. people when we are in good health, omnes, cum valeamus, recta consilia segritis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: whilst a s. man has life there is said to be hope, segrito, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10. Fig.: this is the remedy for a state which is s. and almost given up by the doctors, hoc remedium est segritis ac prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. Verr. 2, 70.

sick, to be (v.): i. e. to be ill: *segritus*, 1: cibo, ul. hum., 1: *seco*, ul. 2: morbo affici: v. ILL. (to be).

— *bed*: Kr. gives lectus, cum morbus afficit aliquem, acc. to Hor. S. r. 1, 81. Phr.: to be on a s. bed, expr. by cubare, jacere, aegrotare: v. ILL. (to be): to attend the s. bed of anybody, aegroti alicui assidere, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 1: valetudini alicujus assidere, Tac. Agr. 45, fin.: to get up from a s. bed, ex morbo assurgere, Liv. 3, 24.

— *room*: valetudinarius: Cels. praef. fin.: Sen. Ep. 27.

sicken (v.): A. Trans. to disgust: expr. by fastidium creare, parere, signere, movere: there is no pleasure which will not s. one by constant repetition, nulla voluptas est, quae non assiduitate f. pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40: it s. the stomach very much, magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78: see also TO DISGUST. B. Intrans. to fall ill: expr. by in morbum incidere, cadere, incurere, delabi: morbo corripit, Suet. Caes. 45: valetudine adversa corripit, Tac. (these, esp. of sudden seizure): in adversam valetudinem incidere, Plin.: v. ILLNESS, ILL. (to fall).

sickle (nub): 1. falx, cis. f. (any hooked or curved cutting instrument): to apply a s. to the corn that is ripe for the harvest, f. maturis supponere aristas, Virg. G. 1, 348: more exactly, falx messoria (a reaping s., as distinguished from falx foenaria, a mowing s. or scythe). Dimin.: falculita (a small s.): Pall.: Arn. 2, 86: scilla (rare: the Campanian name for a s.): cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 137.

— *shaped*: falcatius: a s.-shaped sword (i. e. a scimitar), ensis f., Ov. M. 1, 717.

sickness: perh. imbecillitas valetudinis (general weakness of body), Cic. Att. 7, 1, extr.: cf. morbus et imb. corporis, id. Att. 11, 6: v. WEAKNESS. (Kr. gives ad aegrotandum proclivitas: cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.) See also foll. art.

sickly (adj.): 1. In a somewhat unsound and unhealthy condition: 1. morbosus (rarely used of persons): let him sell an old slave, or a s. slave, servum senem, servum m. vendat, Cat. R. R. 2, extr. 2. morbidus (rare, and not found of persons): s. bees, apes m., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: a s. body, corpus m., Plin. 8, 26, 40. 3. expr. by ad aegrotandum proclivis (but only when speaking of persons): cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, and 28. 4. sometimes infirmus, invalidus, imbecillus, may serve: v. WEAK, AILING. Phr.: he is always s., semper infirma atque etiam aegra valetudine fuit, id. Brut. 48, 180. || *Liable to bring on a feeling of sickness*: perh. fastidiusus: Plin. 25, 7, 31.

sickness: 1. The state of being sick: 1. nausea (prop. s. s.): also denoting s. in general: overloads of the stomach which cause s., crudities,

quae n. faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69: to check s., n. coercere, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: Sen. 2. vomitus, 2a. m.: v. VOMITING.

|| *State of being ill: disease, illness*, both of body and mind: 1. morbus (disease of body or mind): v. ILLNESS. Fig.: of the mind: s. and lust of the mind, m. et cupiditas (animi), Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 91. 2. valetudo: denoting state of health in general: hence in present sense usu. with an adj.: e. g. incommoda, adversa valetudo: v. HEALTH, ILLNESS. 3. segritudo (both of body and mind): when the blood is impure, diseases and s. are produced, cum sanguis corruptus est morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23. Fig.: in the mind we can only separate disease from s. by thought, in animo tantummodo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere, ib. 4, 11, 29. 4. aegritudo (only fig. of the mind in the best writers: later of bodily s.): s. of the body, s. corporis, Curt. 3, 5: worn out by s., fessus aegritudine, Tac. A. 2, 29. Fig.: they have called trouble, anxiety, and grief, s. (of the mind), molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem, ac nominaverunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22. For various phrr. see also DISEASE.

side (sub): 1. Quarter, direction: a pars, parvis, f. (most gen. term): the Helvetii are bounded on one s. by the river Rhine, on another s., etc., Helvetii continentur una ex parte flumine Rheno, altera ex parte, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 2: to see dust on that s. towards which the legion had marched, pulverem videre in ea p. quam in partem legio iter fecisset, ib. 4, 32. 2. regio: v. QUARTER. 3. often expr. by an adv. of place or direction, as:—(1.) undique (from on all s.): to make an attack upon the enemy from all s. at once, u. uno tempore in hostes impetum facere, cf. ib. 1, 22: surrounded on every s. by perils, u. cinctus periculis, Cic. Manil. 11, 30. (2.) undecunquē (from what place or s. soever): Sen. Vit. beat. 27, med.: Quint. 7, 3, 33. (3.) utrinquē (utrinque), adv. (from or on both sides, on the one s. and on the other): the trumpets sound from both s., tubae u. canunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69: great forces were got together on both s., magnae copiae u. paratae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, init.: on both s. or on one, vel u. vel ab altera parte, Quint. 5, 10, 81. Comp.: utrinquē secus (along, or on both s.): rare: Lucr.: Apul. (4.) quodquiversus (towards every s.): ten fort towards every s., pedes decem q. Cato, R. R. 1, med. (5.) citra (on this s., prep. with acc.): the Germans who were on this s. the Rhine, Germani qui essent c. Rhenum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: on this s. of the river, c. flumen, Liv. 21, 48. Also citra, adv. (on this s.). Join: ultra citroque (to that s. and to this): cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 66, fin. (6.) hinc, illinc (on this s. and on that): on the one s. is good faith, on the other cheating, h. fides, illinc fraudatio, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: on the one s. is shame, on the other love, h. pudor, i. amor, Ov. M. 1, 619. These words also signify on both s.: many wounds having been received on both s., multis h. atque i. vulneribus acceptis, Liv. 32, 10. Hinc is sometimes repeated with the force of illinc: on this s. by the Macedonian, on that s. by the Thracian sea, h. Toronaco, h. Macedonico mari, Liv. 44, 11: on both s. are mighty rocks, h. atque h. vastae rupes, Virg. Aen. 1, 162. (7.) hinc, adv. (to this s., hither): v. HITHER.

|| *Part of the body*: litus, 1a. n. (of both persons and animals): a pain in the s., dolor lateris, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: he fastens a sword to his s., laterique accommodat enssem, Virg. Aen. 2, 393: to twich one by the s., (in order to attract attention), vellere l. digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 666: to walk by any one's s., tegere l. alicui, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: so also l. claudere, Juv. 3, 131: and dare l. alicui, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32. Fig.: of companionship and intimate friendship: so that I never should leave the old man's s., ut a senis l. nunquam discederem, Cic. Am. 1, 1, 11. || *Anal. lateral surface or outside of anything*: litra: the s. of a hill, collis l. Caes. B. G. 2, 8: one s. of the camp, unum l. castrorum, ib. 2, 5: one s. of the island is opposite Galliam, ib. 5, 13: the s. (of a ship), l. Virg. Aen. 1, 105. Esp. in phrr. on or at the s., on or at the s.: he protected it at each s. with fascines and sheds, ab utroque latere crutibus ac platulis protegebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, fin.: on the s. and ab lateribus, Sall. J. 50, fin. Also less freq. ex latere, lateribus, on each s., ex utroque latere, Lucr. 2, 1049: on the s. and ex latere, Sall. C. 60. || *Party, faction, sect*: pars, tia, f. (usu. pl.): to be on neither s., nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nor must a judge be chosen from the advocates of the judge s., nec ex advocatis p. adversae iudex eligendus, Quint. 5, 6, 6: to go over to any one's s., in partes alicujus transire, cf. Tac. H. 1, 170: also in partes alicujus transgredi, cf. ib. 4, 39: to draw over to any one's s., partes in suas partes ducere, cf. id. 15, 51: also trahere: See also PARTY, FACTION. To be on any one's s.: expr. by ab, cum, foll. by the abl. with a verb: he is on thy s., ab te stat, Pl. Rnd. 4, 4, 56: to be on our s. against you yourselves, a nobis contra vosmet ipsos facere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: to be on Caesar's s., cum Caesare sentire, id. Att. 7, 1, 2: to be on the s. of good men against wicked men, sentire pro bonis contra improbos, id. Mil. 2, 5. V. Of consanguinity: 1. litus, 1a. n.: on my s. and on yours, meo utroque latere, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3. 2. genus, 1a. n. (esp. in such phrr. as on the father's or the mother's s.): because he was of inferior birth on his mother's s., quia materno genere imper erat, Sall. J. 11, init. Phr.: (those) related by the father's s., per patrem cognati, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 0, § 1: to claim descent from Jove on the father's s., paternum originem ad Jovem referre, Suet. Cal. 2.

side (adj.): litatilis, e. (pertaining to the s.): Lucil.: Calpurn.

— *board*: 1. abscus (usu. an ornamental s., with a top made of marble or silver): s. furnished out with embossed silver and gold plate, a argento atoque caelato ornat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: Cato. (For abscus, Hor. uses lapideus, s. 1, 6, 116.) 2. perh. mensa (any table, board, etc.): v. Lat. Dict. s. v. sided: only in comp., as ones., many's., etc.: inlitratus, multilitratus, etc. (Or by circuml., unum litum, multa latera habens.)

sidelong: 1. obliquus: a s. blow, o. lictus (apri) Hor. Od. 3, 32, 7: with s. look or glance, o. oculo, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: o. vultu, Stat. S. 2, 6, 103: oblique capite [speculari] Plin. 8, 24, 36. 2. lituus, a. um; and [late] litus, e. (in best authors only as epith. of the eyes): to cast s. glances, litus oculis aspicere, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 2: so, litus subridere oculis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 31. 3. transversus (going or lying across, transverse): to look in a s. direction, transversa tueri, Virg. E. 3, 8: to walk in a s. direction as a crab does, ex transverso credere, quasi cancror solet, Pl. Pa. 4, 1, 55. Phr.: to give a s. blow, ensem oblique in litus, Ov. M. 12, 485: in a s. direction, oblique, in obliquum: v. OBLIQUELY.

sidereal: sidēralis, e. Plin. Or. expr. by sidera: concerning the s. heavens, *de coelo sideribusque.

sideways: in obliquum, etc.: v. SIDLONG.

side: *obliquo incesu progredi.

siege: 1. oppugnatio (most gen. and comprehensive term, but implying active attack of a place): concerning s. of towns, (as a branch of the military art), de oppidum o. Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: Liv.: to raise a s., o. dimittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: omittere, id. B. C. 3,

24 (obsessionem o.): relinquere, Tac. A. 15, 16. Also the verb oppugno may often expr. the *sub.*: *the s. of Saguntum began*.... S. oppugnari coeptum est, Liv. 21, 15: *the s. of Saguntum had already begun*, S. Jam oppugnabatur, ib. c. 7. 2. Obaldio, obsessio (which denote *sitting down before a place* and investing it without active attack) to *compel an enemy to raise the s. of a place*, (urbem) obsidione liberare, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: v. BLOCKADE. 3. later, obsidium, in same sense: Tac. 4. circumsessio (*hostile investment*: rare): Cic. Phr.: to lay s. to, oppugnare: more fully, (urbem) operibus oppugnare, Liv. 37, 5; [hardly] oppugnationem inferre in this sense, though it may be used with non-milit. meaning: cf. Cic. Coel. 9, init., obsidere (v. to BLOCKADE): circumssedere (to invest), Liv. 21, 10. Relating to s.:—(1.) oppugnatorius (*serving for attack of towns*): I have now to speak of s. works, restat mihi de oppugnatoriis rebus (dicere), Vit. 10, 12 (18). (2.) obsidionalis, e: esp. in phr. corona obsidionalis (crown given to a general for saving a city from s. or blockade), Gell. 5, 6.

siege-works: opera, n. pl.: to invest a place with regular s., (urbem) operibus munitionibusque seipre, Cic. Ph. 13, 9: so, opera et machinae, Liv. 37, 5, extr. If only the engines of attack are meant, machinae (machinations, also res) oppugnatoriae, cf. Vit. 10, 12 (18).

sierra: *montes continui quorum summa iuga tanquam serrae formam praebent.

siesta: meridiano (mid-day rest): Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141. To take a s., meridiare, Suet. Cal. 38: Cat. also as v. dep., meridiari, Cels.

sieve (subs.): cribrum: you must pass (the cheese) through a s., per c. facto transeat, Cat. R. 76: a fine s., c. tenue, cf. Plin. 18, 11, 27: also, c. arcum, angustum, id.: or, c. subtile (v. VINE): to pour water into a s. (Prov.), Imbreum [aqua] in c. gerere, Pl. 1's. 1, 1. 100. *Divina*: cribrum (a small s.), Pall.: a s.-maker, cribrarius, Gloss.

sieve (v.): v. SIFT. (See also SEIVE, subs.)

sift: I. Lit.: 1. cribro, i: Col. 12, 51: Plin. 2. expr. by cribrum, with a verb: e. g. cribro cernere, subcernere, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115: also perh. cribro excutere, cf. lb. § 108 (cribra excussoria). II. Fig.: to examine carefully: expr. by explorare, scrutari, percrutari, with intensive adv., as diligenter, subtilissime scrutari, etc.

sifting (subs.): expr. by verb: v. p. reced. art.

siftings: i. e. what is sifted out: excreta, orum (e. g. tritici), Col. 8, 4, init.: called also, excrementa, ib. c. 5, extr. (Or expr. by verb: quod excernitur, excretum est.)

sigh (subs.): 1. suspirium: Cic.: to fetch a deep s., alte petere a, Pl. Clit. 1, 1, 56: a. ducere [ab imo pectoris] Ov. M. 10, 402: trahere, ib. 2, 753. 2. suspiratus, ns: al. itus (the act of fetching a s., sing): Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4 (quem nemo... sine suspiratu aspicere posset): to fetch a s., a. haurire, Ov. 3. gemitus, ns (a very deep s., a groan): v. GROAN. To heave or fetch a s., suspirare: v. foll. art.

sigh (v.): 1. suspiro, i: to s. very deeply, s. ab imis pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655: Cic.: to s. for any one, suspirare in aliquo, -qua, Ov. F. 1, 417: Cat. 2. expr. by phr. suspiria petere, ducere, trahere (with which the seat from which the s. is drawn should be expr.): v. SIGH, subs. 3. gēmo, Ingēmisco: v. to GROAN.

sighing (subs.): suspiratus v. SIGH.

sight (subs.): I. The act or sense of seeing: 1. visus, ns: to impinge upon the eyes and excite the sense of s., oculos ferire v. que lacessere, Lucr. 4, 317: (a body) revealed by s. and touch,

visu tactuque manifestum, Quint. 1, 4, 20: to be deprived of s., visu privari, Wyttēb. In Kr. 2. the sense, sensus videndi: Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 157 (sensus accerrimus ex omnibus sensibus est sensus videndi): so, sensus oculorum, id. Div. 1, 32, 71. 3. aspectus, ns (strictly in relation to an object, s., as engaged in looking at something: freq. in Cic., who avoids the use of visus): all things which are objects of s., i. e. visible, quae sub aspectum veniunt, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: cf. id. Tusc. 1, 30, 71, where aspectum amittere is applied to those who from fixing the eyes upon the sun have become incapable of seeing anything: the taste, smell, s. of fruit, pomorum gustatus, odoratus, a., id. N. D. 2, 63, 158. 4. meton.: oculus, ocelli: to lose the s. of one eye, (alterum) oculum amittere, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: altero oculo capli, Liv. 22, 2, extr.: the s. of his right eye was always defective, nunquam dextero a. aequo bene usus est, Nep. Han. 4: to have remarkably keen s., oculos acres atque acutos habere, Cic. Pl. 27, 66 (fig. sense). 5. acies, ei (strictly, keenness of s.): more fully, acies oculorum: unimpaired (goodness of) s., incoluntis a., id. Fin. 5, 28, 84 (opp. to caritas, blindness): to elude (the keenest) s., a. fugere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: the fuller form should be used where any ambiguity might arise: cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 39. Phr.: to have as keen s. as Lynceus, oculis tantum quantum Lynceus contendere posse, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: tam perspicacem esse quam Lynceus fuit (v. SHARP-SIGHTED): not to have very good s., (oculis) parum acute (clare) cernere: v. to SEE. II. View, range of s.: 1. conspectus, ns: to be carried out of s. of land, e. c. terrae aufert, Liv. 29, 27: to come into any one's s., allicui in c. prodire, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 3: dare se in c. allicui, ib. 2, 1, 31. 2. aspectus, us (rare in this sense): the circles which bound our s., orbis qui a nostrum definiunt, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 92. Phr.: to live in the s. of one's fellow-countrymen (in publicity and popularity), in oculis civium vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: to get a s. of any one (coming within view in the distance), conspiciari aliquem, Liv. 2, 20, init.: Caes.: Sall. (not conspiciere in this sense). III. A look, notice from seeing: aspectus: at first s. [contrasted with fuller knowledge], primo a., Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90 (not conspectus in this sense): somewhat different is Br. 64, 200, non assidens et attente audiens sed a. aspectu et praetereiens de oratore iudicat. I. e. at the very first glance, with a single look. Phr.: to know any one by s., aliquem de facie nosse, Cic. Pis. 32, 81: at first s., prima specie (lit. from the first appearance of a thing, objectively: whereas primo aspectu [v. supr.] refers to the act of looking at it, subjectively), Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: also, prima fronte, Quint. 7, 1, 56 (better than prima facie, which, however, occurs Gal. Inst. 4, 1): a thing wins our affection at first s., aliquid statim conspectum voluntatem conciliat amoreque adiungit, Muret. (R. and A.): to pay at s., or in cash, repraesentare pecunias, Cic. Att. 12, 25. IV. That which is seen: 1. spectaculum: a pretty s., lepidum s., Pl. Poen. 1, 1, extr.: a splendid s., magnificum s., Liv. 10, 40: v. SPECTACLE, SHOW. 2. species, ei (appearance, phenomenon): novel and unlooked s., nova atque inusitata s., Caes. B. G. 2, 31: v. APPEARANCE. 3. facies, ei: a comely s., decora f., Plin. Pan. 56: Sil. 4. perh. aspectus: cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 29, 73, auctionis vero miserabilis aspectus, i. e. it was a pitiable s. (yet the word has not even here strictly an objective force). 5. expr. by verb or phr.: a frightful s., (acies) visu torva, Tac. G. 31: piteous s., miserabile visu: Virg. Aen. 1, 111: here a still more surprising s. meets our eyes, hic aliud majus (nobis) obicitur, ib. 2, 199: what more delightful s. can there be? quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius?

Cic. Sen. 15, 53: by this unexpected s., quo repentino objectu viso, Nep. Han. 5 (avoid, however, the use of objectus alone = species): ah me, what a s. was he! hel mihi, qualis erat! Virg. Aen. 2, 274: what sadder s. did I see...? quid vidi crudelius? ib. 746.

sight (v.): conspicio, i: Sall.: Liv.: v. p. reced. art. (II.).

sightliness: decora s. venusta species: decora facies, etc.: v. COMELINESS, BEAUTY.

sightly: venustus, decorus, pulcher, formosus, etc.: v. BECOMING, BEAUTIFUL.

sign (subs.): I. Mark, indication:

1. usu. equiv. signum: (blushing) the s. of modesty, s. pudoris, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: the s. (symptoms) are in favour of recovery, s. esse ad salutem, ib. 3, 2, 2. foll. by acc. and inf.: s. that a thing is so and so, Nep. Att. 17. 2. indicium (something which naturally points to a certain conclusion, whereas signum may denote a thing in itself purely arbitrary): s. and traces of poisoning, indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: v. PROOF. 3. insigne, ns, n. (usu. denoting some outward badge or mark, always something conspicuous): cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: quod erat insigne, eum qui ita faceret, facere..., where it refers to a man advertising himself by walking in the forum: v. MARK. 4. nota: v. MARK. 5. vestigium: v. TRACE. 6. often expr. by simple gen., after esse: are these the s. of madness? suntne haec delirantis hominis? L. G. § 266. See also PECULIAR, PROPER (to).

II. A signal, intimation: signum: Sall.: v. SIGNAL. Also perh. nūtus, ns (lit. nod): cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 23, ad nūtum = at the slightest s. or expression of command. III. A portent, presage: monstrum, portentum, ostenium, etc.: v. PORTENT, OMEN. Also less freq. signum: Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77. IV. (Of a shop): insigne, ns, n. cf. supr. (I. 3).

V. Astronomical: signum: the s. of Leo, Leonis s., Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: Virg. G. 1, 239 (oblique signorum ordo): Lucr.: Hor. (The word has not, however, the strictly limited sense of the Eng.) See also CONSTELLATION. (In G. 1, 212, the twelve s.s. of the zodiac are called duodena astra.)

sign (v.): I. To give a s. or signal to: annuo, signum do: v. to SIGNAL, SIGNIFY, BECKON. II. To put one's signature to a document: 1. sub-scribo, 3: to s. (a death warrant), ex more a., Suet. Ner. 10: to s. the accounts, rationes a., Dig. 35, 1, 82: better rationibus s., cf. Ulp. lb. 2, 13, 6, § 1. 2. signo, 1 (to ratify by signature and seal): to s. (and seal) a will, testamentum s., Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8: v. to SEAL. 3. sometimes, when the authorizing of a public act is denoted, expr. by scribendo adferre (indicating who were present at the drawing up of the said act), SS. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. Phr.: to s. one's name to a letter, nomeu epistolae notare, Flor. 2, 12, 10. See also to SUBSCRIBE.

signal (subs.): 1. signum: to give a s., s. dare, Sall. Cat. 18. Also, in milit. sense (for battle), signa canere, id. Jug. 99 (but the constr. is exceptional: v. infr. 3): the shepherd's s. (for calling the flocks home), pastoralis s., Col. 6, 23 (pastoralis s. quasi receptum cantum): Virg. Aen. 7, 512 (p. signum des cantu). 2. classicum (milit. s., given by sound of trumpet): the cornel summons the men by s. (sound of trumpet) to his tent, consul classicum ad praetorium convocat, Liv. 7, 36: esp. in phr. classicum canit (= the s. is given), lb. 28, 27: less freq. classicum canitur, Caes. B. G. 3, 82. For classicum, also bellicum canitur, Cic. Mur. 14, 30 (bellicum canere, trans.): Liv. 3. expr. to give a s. (in milit. l. 2), by cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3. (used both as v. intrans. and trans.): (Hedrubal) sounded the s. for retreat, receptum cecini, Liv. 27, 47, before the s. for battle was given (lit. sounded or rang out), priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1, mod.: Sall. 4. insigne, ns

fastes, consensio studiorum: s. of character, morum congruentia: v. AGREEMENT, HARMONY.

similarly: 1. *similiter*: Join: *similiter* atque uno modo (of a *monotonous delivery*), Cic. Br. 66, 233. *Foll.* by *atque* (ac), id. Ph. 1, 4, 9. 2. *pariter* (in a manner so as to match): cf. id. Or. 12, 38, *ut pariter extrema terminetur (should end s.; of parallel sentences)*. 3. *simili s. pari modo: v. LIKE, adj.*

simile: *translatio (translatum), similitudo: v. FIGURE, FIGURATIVE.*

similitudo: *v. FIGURE, FIGURATIVE.*

similitudo: *v. FIGURE, FIGURATIVE.*

similiter: *lente fervere: v. TO BOIL.*

similiter: **genus placenta quod medio die Quadragesimae comeditur.*

simoniacal: *v. SIMONY.*

simonium: **simonia: Scr. Eccl.: munera ecclesiasticorum nundinatio (Kr.). To be guilty of s., munera ecclesiastica nundinari (Kr.).*

simoom: **ventus aestifer ac pestilentius qui simoom dicitur.*

simper: *Phr.: inepte ridere: v. TO LAUGH.*

simple (adj.): 1. *Not complex: simplex, icis: opp. concretus ex pluribus naturis (compound), Cic. N. D. 3, 14, init.: opp. copulatus, id. Fat. 13, 30* (where the reference is to *absolute and related propositions*): Ter. 11. *Not elaborate:* 1. *simplex: Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5: s. food, s. casa, id. S. 2, 73: s. cibis, Plin. 11, 53, 117. Join: simplex atque ineffactus, Quint. 9, 4, 17. 2. rudis (unpolished): Join: rudis et incomplexa similia (dicere), Quint. 1. c.: v. RUDE. 3. inconditus (put together without art): s. stratus, I. carmina, Liv. 4, 20, init.: Cic. 111. *Artless, free from guile and suspicion:* 1. *simplex: Join: (vir) apertus et simplex, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: s. fortisque (of a blunt outspoken character), Hor. S. 1, 3, 52: nulli simplex, nulli sincerum, Cic. Att. 12, 6.**

2. *sincerus: v. SINCERE, FRANK.*

3. *Weak-minded: ineptus: v. FOOLISH.* (Heliobolus ingenti, R. and A.)

Phr.: I am not s. as to believe, non s. sum qui credam, ib. Sometimes credulus may be the right word: cf. Virg. E. 9, 34, non ego credulus illis, I am not s. as to believe them: also Hor. Od. 1, 5, 9, qui nunc te fructus credulus (simple youth) aurea. V. Sheer, without qualification: mērus, germanus: v. BEHKE, GENUINE.

simple (subs.): usu. pl., *simples: herbae medicae s. medicinales: v. MEDICINAL.*

simple-minded: *simplex, credulus, etc.: v. SIMPLE (IV.).*

simpleton: *stultus, stultus, ineptus, etc.: v. FOOL.*

simplicity: 1. *State of not being compounded: simplicitas: Lucr. 1, 609. Also simplex natura: v. SIMPLE (I.).*

11. *Plainness, as opp. to elaboration: perh. simplex cultus (v. SIMPLE, II.): he studied s. of attire not without elegance: *vestitu simplici nec eo tamen minus eleganti utebatur: books written for children should be marked by s., *quae puerorum in usum scribuntur simplicitate a plana esse oportet. 111. *Artlessness, freedom from guile: simplicitas: the s. of an incautious youth, s. juvenis incauti, Liv. 40, 23, init.: Quint. 10, Phr.: old-fashioned country s., antiqua rusticitas, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4. IV. *Folly: stultitia, stupor, (sometimes) credulitas: v. FOOLISHNESS, CREDULITY.***

simplify: *expr. by simplex with a verb. Phr.: to s. a difficult subject, *rem perplexam impeditamque explanare et quasi simpliciter reddere.*

simply: 1. *In a simple manner: without anything else being mixed up: simpliciter: Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149. (opp. conjuncte). Hence often = merely: they had come s. to sue for friendship, s. ad amicitiam petendam venissent, Liv. 34, 57. 11. *Without elaboration or art: nullo cultu (R. and A.): nulla munditia (esp. with ref. to dress), nulla**

*epularum lautitias (with ref. to entertainments): v. REFINEMENT, ELEGANCE, MAGNIFICENCE. Phr.: she dressed s., almost in rustic style, *vestitu simplici ac paene rustico utebatur. 111. *Only, merely:* 1. *simpliciter (without mixing up anything else): v. SUPR. (I.).**

2. *solum, tantummodo: v. ONLY.*

3. *Foolishly: q. v. (Sometimes credulus may serve: v. SIMPLE, IV., Phr.; and L. G. § 343.)*

simulate: *simulatio: v. TO PRETEND.*

simulation: *simulatio: v. PRETENCE.*

simultaneous: *expr. by simul, una (together): uno (eodem) tempore, uno (eodem) impetu, etc.: he ordered a s. advance of the whole line, *totam aciem uno atque eodem impetu progredi (procedere) jussit: the stroke and the report are strictly s., *et ictus et sonitus plane eodem temporis momento sunt: that the destruction of the soul is s. with that of the body, cum corporibus simul animos interire, Cic. Am. 4, 14. S. equations, *aequationes simultaneae (quae dicuntur); or quae simul fiunt.*

simultaneously: *simul, una; uno atque eodem tempore: v. TOGETHER. (See also preced. art.)*

sin (subs.): 1. *peccatum (the proper word to denote moral wrong in its peculiar aspect, as presented in the Scriptures and in theol. writings): to enact equal punishments for all s., peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: Cic. Vulg. pass. 2. delictum (also a somewhat grave term; an offence): to atone for the s. of one's fathers, d. patrum luere, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1: Cic. v. OFFENCE. 3. piaculum (guilt and pollution towards the gods): what s. is incurred, quantum piaculi committatur, Liv. 5, 52: without s., sine p., ib.: Virg. 4. culpa (mild term): v. FAULT. See also CRIME, WICKEDNESS. To commit a s. or s. peccare: esp. in such phr. as, to commit many s., multa peccare, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 25: what s. have I committed? quid peccavi? (cf. L. G. § 253). Esp. as impet. s. pass.: (in murder, etc. a slave), one s. is committed, semel peccatur, Cic. Par. 1. c.*

sin (v.): pecco, i: the (mere) inclination to s., peccandi sola voluntas, Juv. 13, 208: Cic. cf. preced. art. *fin.* (Scr. Eccl. pass.)

sin-offering: *piaculum: v. PRIORITATION (II.). In slightly diff. sense, sacrificium placulare, Liv. 1, 26 (quibusdam placularibus s. factis, certain rites of the nature of an atonement).*

since (prep.): 1. *ex, & (with abl.): esp. in such phr. as, ex quo, ex eo, ever s. the time when ..., Virg. Aen. 2, 163 and 169 (but though this constr. is used by Liv., Caes. and Cic. always express the subs.: cf. Cic. Quint. 5, fin., itaque ex eo tempore, res esso coepit: ever s. the building of the bridge had been begun, ex eo tempore quo pons instituit coepit est, Caes. B. G. 4, 18). 2. *ab, & (with abl.; less precise in its force than ex, which latter denotes immediate sequence, whereas ab simply gives a date): esp. with jam, inde, usque: ever s. that time, jam ab illo tempore, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: ever s. the beginning of this empire, jam inde a principio hujus imperii, Cic. Prov. 13, 33: Liv.: s. Romulus to the present day, usque a Romulo, id. Vat. 8, 20: ever s. (I, he) was a child, a puerus, a parvulus, etc.: cf. L. G. § 589. 3. *post (with acc.): s. the creation of man, post homines natos, Cic. Br. 62, 224: so, post genus hominum natum, id. Bal. 10, 26. See also SINCE, conj. (I.).***

since (adv.): 1. *abinc (ago): with acc. or abl.: you were quaestor fourteen years s., quaestor fuisti s. annos xiv, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 34: with abl., abinc annis quattuor, id. R. Com. 11, init. (the acc. appears to be more usual, unless perhaps when a precise point of time is to be indicated). 2. *expr. for a long while s., by jamdudum, jam-**

pridem (with pres. indic.): he has been indoors long s., jamdudum est intus, Pl. As. 3, 3, 151: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 647, jampridem invidus divis demoror. L. G. § 392, Obv. (A past tense may be used with jampridem, when the reference is emphatically to past time: cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2, ad mortem to duci jampridem oportebat, where oportet could not have stood, since that would have implied a present obligation and intension on the part of the speaker: cf. Gk. expv.) 3. when a definite date is given, expr. by ante: six months s., ante hos sex menses, Phaedr. 1, 1, 10.

since (conj.): 1. *Temporal: 1. expr. by quum, with pres. ind. (when a thing is still going on): it is many years s. he was first in my debt [and he is so still], multi anni sunt quum ille in meo aere est, Cic. Fam. 15, 14. 2. postquam (referring to a definitely past event: with perf. ind.): s. you went away, everything has been getting worse, postquam tu discessisti, omnia pejus ire coeperunt (or, post discessum tuum, etc., using verbal subs.): cf. sicut, prep. (I).*

3. *expr. by ex quo tempore: I have not received a single letter from you s. you started, ex quo tempore tu profectus es, nullae mihi litterae tuae allatae sunt: v. SINCE, prep. (I).*

2. *Logical: 1. quum (with subj.): s. we have in us reason it necessarily follows quum sit in nobis consilium necesse est Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: et pass. Strengthened, quum quum, Nep. pref.; utpote quum, Adm. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. 2. expr. by quippe, with pron. rel.; usu. with subj. (he did not go to entertainments with his father), s. in fact he did not even come quippe qui ne quidem veniret Cic. R. Am. 18, extr.: also with indic., when it may usu. be rendered and in fact. Similarly, utpote qui (as being one who: with indic. or subj.): Cic. Ph. 5, 11, 30. 3. quoniam (seeing that; usu. with indic.): wherefore, s. the matter has been brought to this issue, quapropter, q. res in id discrimen adducta est, Cic. Ph. 3, 11, 29: et pass. Rarely, with subj.: accordingly, s. he could not speak for himself, his brother itaque q. ipse pro se dicere non posset, frater Nep. Milt. 7. (In Caes. B. G. 5, 3, the subj. posent belongs to obliqua oratio). 4. quidem: v. SINEQ. THAT. 5. quandoquidem (with indic.): s. you admire those orators so highly, q. tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Br. 44, 163: Liv. 6. also simply, quando: Quint. 12, 8, 5 (with indic.): Ter. 7. postquam (not class. in this sense): Pl.*

sincero: 1. *sincerus (unmixed, unadulterated: rare in exactly sense of Eng.): with s. good faith, a fide, Liv. 39, 2, init.: a s. (honest and truthful) narrator, rerum gestarum pronuntiator s., Cic. Br. 83, 287. 2. simplex, icis (very like sincerus: denoting the absence of all guile and deception): Join: apertus et simplex (outspoken and frank), id. Rep. 3, 16. 3. verus (real, genuine): s. and perfect friendship, v. et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am. 6, 22: v. TRUTH, REAL. 4. candidus (honest, frank, ingenuous): s. souls, c. animae, Hor. M. 1, 5, 41. 5. expr. by haud (minime, haudquaquam) fucatus; fucati nihil in se habens: v. FALSE, COUNTERFEIT.*

sincerely: 1. *sincere: Ter. Cic. Join: sincere et ex animo (dicere), Cal. 109, 4. 2. ex animo (from one's heart): Join: ex animo ac vere (dicere), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95: cf. SUPR. (I). Similar is, ex animi sententia (to the best of one's knowledge and judgment), a formula used in courts: Cic. Acad. 2, 47, fin. 3. vere: v. TRUTH. 4. simpliciter (usu. frankly): I and you talk quite s. together, ego ac tu simpliciter inter nos loquimur, Tac. H. 1, 15. v. FRANKLY. 5. aperte: v. FRANKLY.*

sincerity: 1. *sinceritas (soundness without admixture; in moral sense,*

INTEGRITY: v. SOUNDNESS. 2. simplicitas: v. SIMPLICITY, FRANKNESS. Join: simplicitas, veritas, candor, Plin. Pan. 84, init. With s. v. **SINCE** ONLY.

SINECURE: perh. vacatio sub nomine officii.

sineu: 1. nervus: Cic. Cels.: to strain every s. (per s. forth every effort), omnes n. contendere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 15; so, nervos intendere, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20. Off. fig. s. s. of war, nervi belli (pecunia), Cic. Ph. 5, 2, 3; and with ref. to vigour of style, Id. Or. 10, 62. Dimin. nervulus (playfully), Cic. Att. 16, 16, C. 2. perh. lacertus (strictly, the muscle of the upper part of the arm: hence, fig., nervous or muscular energy): cf. Cic. Br. 16, fin. In Lysia saepe sunt lacerti (such *sineu* vigour, force), sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius.

sineu: nervosus: Lucr.: Plin. Fig. = vigorous (esp. of expression): Cic. Br. 31, fin. S. vigour, nervi, lacerti: v. **PRECED. ART.**

sineu: 1. of persons only: peccator, f. -trix (L. G. § 598): s. soul, peccatrix anima, Prud.: s. race, p. gens, Tert. Or. expr. by circuml. with peccator, peccare: a. s. race, gens peccatis dedit, obnoxia: of actions: to be s., peccati naturam habere: a. intention, peccandi voluntas, Juv.: v. **SIN**, **SIN**.

2. impius: v. IMPICUS, WICKED. 3. pravus (man) by nature s., naturaliter pravus et vitiosus, Cal. Inest. 2, 1, estr.: v. DEPRAVED, VICIOUS, CORRUPT. 4. nefas, indec.: in this phrr. as (aliquid) nefas ducere, habere: Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56.

sineu: impius, improbus: v. WICKEDLY. To act very s., delictum maximum in se admittere; magnum piaculum committere: v. **COMMIT.**

sineu: pravitas, impietas, etc.: v. WICKEDNESS.

sing: 1. cāno, cēcni, cantum, 3 (used both of vocal and instrumental music): to s. to the (accompaniment of the) flute, ad tibiam c., Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; to s. well, praecclare c., Ib. 1, 2, 4; to s. out of tune, absurde c., Ib. 2, 4, fin.: to s. in a wild screaming way, ululant voce c., Id. Or. 8, fin. Off. as v. trans., to celebrate in song: to s. of kings and battles, reges et proelia c., Virg. E. 6, 3; Hor. pass. Comps.: (1) cēcno, 3 (no perf. or sup.); strictly, to s. again, to echo back, as in Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3; also = cano: Ib. 3, 28, 11 (tu curva lyra recines Latonam). (2) cēcno, 3 (to s. against or inauspiciously; as in augural language): Liv. 6, 41. Also without any adverse sense: o. animalia Inter se (s. together, answering each other), Apul. 3, canto, 1 (strictly frequent. of cano, but scarcely to be distinguished from it in use; unless perh. it is more confined to the use of the voice in singing: it is also used to denote a sing-song mode of speaking: Quint. 1, 8, 2): to s. and play agreeably and skilfully, c. et psallere jucunde scelerentque, Suet. Tit. 3, to s. to the accompaniment of a stringed instrument, ad chordarum sonum c., Nep. Ep. 2. Off. like cano, to celebrate in song (with direct acc.): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13; Hor. Comp. decāto, 1 (usu. of that which is sung over and over again): Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3; also, to have done s. sing, decantasse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53. Frequent. cantito, 1 (to s. frequently, be in the habit of sing): Cic. Br. 19, 75. 3. cantillo, 1 (dimin. verb. to s. in a sweet or warbling way: rare): Apul. Also for sing = celebrate, may be used, dico, celebros, memoro, etc.: Hor.

singe: 1. ādro, est, stum, 3: to s. the beard and hair with burning volucri shell (in lieu of shaving), candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam et capillum a., Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 58; Liv. 2. āmbro, est, stum, 3 (to burn the outside of anything, without consuming it) s. by the conflagration which destroyed his associates (fig.), incendio sociorum ambustus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, 70. Phr.: to s. a pig, suem, ex

tenuibus lignis flammula facta, glabrare, Col. 12, 53, fin.

singer: cantātor, f. -trix (one in the habit of singing): Varr.: Mark. Or. use imperf. part. of cāno, canto (except in w.m. sing.: L. G. § 638). (N.B.—The part. form is correct if the sense is simply a person or persons at the time singing.)

singing (subs.): 1. cantus, as (including music of all kinds): cf. Cic. R. Am. 45, 134, c. vocum et nervorum et tibiarum: (singing and playing on instruments): but where the word is used absol., singing properly so called is understood: Quint. Or. expr. by verb; esp. the gerund.: by s. (= incantation), cantando, Virg. E. 8, 71. 2. concentus, as (s. together): Ov. F. 1, 155 (volucres concentibus aera mulcent): v. **CONCENT.**

—master: cantandi magister: but usu. magister will be definite enough, from the context. Or. expr. by verb: who was your s. f. quis te cantare docuit? v. **TRACH.**

singing (adj.): cānorus: v. TUNEFUL. **single** (adj.): 1. ānus, sōlus, ūnicus: v. ONE, SOLI, ONLY. 2. singulāris, o (absolutely unique): Cic. Tim. 4, med., mundus a. atque unigena. Phr.: there was not a s. soldier unmounted, nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulnerearetur, Caes. (R. and A.): v. nemo omnino miles non vulneratus est: in s. combat, vir unus cum viro congregandi, Liv. 38, 17, med. (For singuli, v. SINGLY; also, ONE).

single out (v.): āllo, lēgō, etc.: v. **PICK OUT.**

—combat: v. SINGLY, fin. **—banded**: Phr.: he stayed the downfall of the state, as far as it could be done by one man s., cadentem remp., quantum modo una retrahi manu poterat, retinuit, Sen. Const. Sep. 2, 3. See also SINGLY.

—stick: perh. rōdā, is, f. (a sort of staff used by soldiers and gladiators for sword-exercise): Suet. Cal. 32 (rudibus batuere): Liv.: Cic.

singly: 1. singulāritas; also spelt, singulāritas (sig-): Cic. Ter. 2. expr. by singuli, ūnus, sōlus: it would be more honourable for you to hold (the land) collectively than s., honestius eum vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: "who s. maintained the cause of truth" (Milton), "qui solus pro veritate stetit."

sing-song: canticum: Cic. Or. 18, 57; Quint.

singular: 1. of which there is but one: ānicus, singulāris: v. UNIQUE, SINGLY, ONLY. II. Gram. term; denoting but one: singulāris, o. the s. number, a. numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42; Grr. Phr.: in the s. number, singulariter, Quint. 1, 5, 16. III. Remarkable, unparalleled: 1. singulāris: Jōrā: a. eximiae virtus, Cic. Man. 1, fin.

2. ēgrēgius, eximius: v. REMARKABLE. 3. ānicus: s. generosity, u. liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, fin.: he displayed s. (unequaled) fidelity to his allies, u. fidem sociis praestitit, Liv. 33, 21. IV. Out of the common way, peculiar: 1. nīrābīlis, e: they held some s. opinions, (Ille) placebant m. quaedam, Cic. Am. 13, 45: v. STRANGE.

2. nōvus, īnūstātus: v. NOVEL, UNUSUAL. Phr.: he is a very s. person, mirabiliter mōratus est, Id. Att. 2, 25.

singularly: 1. e. the fact of being unique: Phr.: on account of the s. of the case, "quia tam nova atque inaudita (inuitata) res erat: s. of costume, v. vestitus īnūstātus ac pāeno singulāris. 2. ānīcū: s. uncommon, u. securus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5. 3. ēgrēgi: s. eximie et unice, Gell. 2. ēgrēgi: v. REMARKABLY. 3. ānīcū: s. singularly (particularly, in a special manner): Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, 117 (a diligere).

4. mirābīlīter (strongly), Cic. Att. 2, 25: v. WONDERFULLY.

sinister: 1. īnāuspīcīus: mali omīnis; īnāuspīcīus, etc.: v. IL-OMENED. II. Bad, unfavourable: 1. sinīster,

tra, trum (unfavourable): a. s. construction (of conduct), s. interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5: a. rumour (implying something wrong), s. rumor, Id. H. 2, 91.

2. prāvus (wrong): v. WROGUE, VICIOUS. To have s. designs, prava moliri: v. **SCHAME.**

sink (subs.): sentina (oftenest used of the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship): cf. Sall. C. 37, hi Romam scuti in sentinam confluxerant. (Emisarium = outlet.)

sink (v.): A. Intrans.: 1. 70 settle downwards: 1. sīdo, dī, 3: (gum) s. in water, in aqua sīdit, Plin. 12, 25, 54 § 121: to s. into ashes (as a house consumed in the flames), in cineres a. Prop. Fig.: to s. by its own weight (of an empire), persum sua mole a. Sen. Const. Sep. 2 (passum = pedes versum, Jovianus). Comps. (1) cōsīdo, sīdī, 3 (strengthened from preced., to s. down altogether, esp. on a large scale): (all Troy appeared) to s. down into the flames, c. in flammis, Virg. Aen. 2, 634: the Alps may now (without danger) s. down, Alpes jam licet cōsīdant, Cic. Prov. 14, 34: Col. (2) dēsīdo, sīdī, 3 (to s. down; to the bottom): Cic. Div. 1, 35, fin.: Varr. (3) rēsīdo, sīdī, 3 (to s. again; subside after rising): every gust of wind sank, omnis resedit flatus, Virg. Aen. 7, 27: opp. to surge, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27: to attollī, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2 (of the rising and s. of the subject of a poem). (4) subīdō, 3: the valleys s. a. valleys, Ov. M. 1, 43: the streams s. (after flood), flumina s., Ib. 241: v. **RO SUBSID.**

2. rōm, 1. rītum, 3 (to s. with violence, go suddenly to ruins: whereas sīdo and compa. denote gradual settling down): Troy s. headlong from its lofty height, r. alto a culmine Troja, Virg. Aen. 2, 790. So, corruo, 3 (to s. all in ruins): Cic. Top. 3, 15: Quint.

3. collābro, lapsus, 3 (to s. or fall in ruins): Liv.: Suet. Very oft. of persons s. in a swoon: he sank to the ground and lay for a long time half dead, collapsus diu prope inter mortuos jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42: Virg.

4. when the sense is to be swallowed up, as in water, expr. by mergo, immergo, dēmergo, submergo, et, sum, 3; either as pass. refl. or in act. with prom. refl.: many ships being pierced through s., multae naves rostris perforatae merguntur, Auct. B. Alex. 46: Bootes s. in the deep ocean, Bootes alto mergitur oceano, Cal. 65, 68: almost engulfed in the mud and s. (deeper and deeper), hausti pacis limo immergentesque se, Liv. 22, 2: s. in the waters of the river, demersus fluminis undis, Ov. M. 14, 615. Fig.: a house sunk in destruction, demersa demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 3. Phr.: the ships being overladen sank to the bottom, naves nimio onere pressas mare hausit, Tac. H. 3, 77: v. **TO SWALLOW UP.**

II. 70 penetrate deep: descendō, dī, sum, 3: the weapon had not sunk deep into the body, ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse, Liv. 1, 41. Fig., of the impression made by anything said: that remark sank deeper into Jugurtha's heart than . . . quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam . . . descendit, Sall. Jug. 11.

III. To be in a declining state: go to destruction: ruo, pessum eo or sīdo, labor, etc.: v. RUIN, 1. Phr. See also sup. (1.). IV. To lower oneself, yield to indulgences: to s. to its indolence and sensuality, ad inertiam et voluptatem corporis pessum dari (or as one word), Sall. Jug. 1: to s. into sensuality, in flagitia se īngurgitare: v. **TO FLUNGE** (B).

V. To fall, decline: as prices: cīdo, 3; etc.: v. **TO FALL** (IV). B. Trans.: 1. To cause to go to the bottom: 1. dēprimo, prēssō, sum, 3: to s. a plough deep in the soil, aratrum d., Virg. G. 1, 45: exp. to s. a ship (act of war), navem d., Caes. B. C. 1, 48: Cic.

2. submergo, 3 (to submerge: not denoting, as deprimo does, a hostile act): he sunk a ship at the entrance of the harbour, fuscibus portis navem sub-

mersam obiect, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: v. to **SINKING**. 3. **démérgo**, s. (like *deprimo*, to send to the bottom): Auct. B. Alex. 25 (quum trirremem hostium perforasset et demersisset). See also to **PLUNGE**. II. To lower: Phr.: to s. a well, puteum demittere [alte]. Virg. G. 2, 231: also, p. agere [c. g. in centum pedes]. Plin. 17, 8, 4: p. defodere, id. 37, 9, 43 (ad. depressis puteis). III. To lower, degrade: take up completely: sp. in pass., to be sunk in anything: Phr.: the whole plebeian orator was deeply sunk in debt, totum plebem aere alieno demersam esse, Liv. 2, 29 (v. DEBT): sunk in deep sleep and wine, somno vinoque sepultus, Virg. Aen. 2, 265: to be sunk in grief, in moerore jacere, Cic. Att. 10, 4: cf. Lucr. 1, 63, humana quum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub religione, i. e. sunk beneath grievous superstition: sunk in vice, vitilis deditus; qui se in flagitia ingurgitavit, immersit: v. DEVOTED to. also, to **PLUNGE** (fin.). IV. To invest: collocō, i. v. to INVEST (Ill.). V. To waste, dissipate: v. to SQUANDER.

sinking-fund: pecunia aeri alieno publico solvendo collocata (?).

sinless: expers peccati; sine peccato: v. SIX.

sinner: peccator, f. -trix: Lact.: Scrr. Eccl. Or, except in nom. sing., expr. by imperf. part. of pecco (L. G. § 638): v. TO SIN.

sinnosity: sinuosus flexus; volutina: v. full art.

sinnous: sinuosus: s. coils (of a serpent), a. volutina, Virg. Aen. 11, 753: Plin.

sip (v.): 1. sorbillo, i. (dimin. of sorbeo: to sip or swallow a little at a time): Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52. 2. libo, i. (to take a little of): they (the bees) s. the surface of the streams, summa flumina libant, Virg. G. 4, 54: cf. id. Aen. 1, 256, ocula libare, to s. kisses. 3. déguster, i. v. TO TASTE.

sip (sub.): expr. by verb: v. preced. art. (Sorbillo, a kind of soup or liquid food).

siphon: sipho, ōnis, m.: Col. 3, 10, inf.: Sen. Called also diābētes, ac: Col. L. C.

sir: as title of respect in address: use, bone vir! my good sir! Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 9; and sometimes simply, bone! but this latter is rather more familiar (my good fellow): Hor. S. 2, 6, 95: more courteous still, vir optime! and pl. vir optimi! Cic. Am. 10, inf. In addressing a person of rank or a scholar, vir clarissime! vir doctissime! may be used: M. L. pass. (Domine only in mediaeval Latin).

sire: v. PARENT, FATHER. As title of respect: Domine! Plin. ad Traj.

siren: sirēn, ōnis, f.: acc. -a. Juv. 14, 19: Hor.

sirloin: lumbus bubulus superior.

sirname: v. SURNAME.

sirocco: Auster, trl, m.: the leaden (fearfully oppressive) S., plumbens A., Hor. S. 2, 6, 18 (Orelli): called also, nocens corporibus A., id. Od. 2, 14, 15. Probably the same wind is also meant (Od. 3, 23) by pestilens Africus. (The wind called Atabulus, id. S. 1, 5, 8, was an E. wind; now called Althio, Orelli.)

sirrah: furcifer! scellus! (R. and A.).

sister: 1. sōror: Pass. Dimin. sororcula (little s.). v. rare: Pl. Relating to a s., sōrōrius (rare): incest with a s., stupra, s. Cic. Sext. 7, 16 (doubtful): Ov. Murderer of a s., sororicide: Auct. pro Dom. 2, germana (esp. poet.) Virg. Also soror germana: Cic. Mil. 27, 73.

sisterhood: sōrōres; sororum societates.

sister-in-law: glos, glōris: Dig.

sisterly: 1. sōrōrius (rare): s. kisses, s. oscula, Ov. M. 4, 334. 2. germanus (rare): cf. Just. 27, extr. (germanis casibus: where the word it is true refers to brothers; but it is equally applicable to both sexes). 3. more

freq. expr. by sōror: is this s. conduct, *num sororem ista decent? sūntne ista germanae sororis?

sit: A. Intrans. i. To be in a sitting posture: sēdeo, sēdi, sēsum, 2: my loins ache with sitting, lumbi sedendo dolent, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 1: with in and abs. denoting the seat: to s. in the front s., in primis sedilibus s., Hor. Epod. 4, 16; on a throne, in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69. Also, esp. in the poets, without prep., c. g. solio s., Ov. Often with ref. to magisterial function: to s. on the tribunal (seat of judgment), pro (rather than in) tribunali s., Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9 (in tribunali sedere, of other persons occupying the tribunal, as the assessors, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, inf.). Comps.: (1) assideo, 2 (to s. by; esp. in order to attend to or nurse): either absol., as Tac. Agr. 45 (assidentem amantissima uxore), or with dat., as Ov. H. 20 (19), 137, ille assidet aegrae: Cic. (2) insideo, 2 (offender in secondary senses, as to be situated on, be seated or rooted in: also lit. in the poets): to s. upon a couch, toro ins., Ov. H. 20 (19), 134: to s. (be mounted) on a horse, equo ins., Liv. 7, 6, med. (3) [*consideo], consēdi, sēsum, 2 (to take a seat; sit down: the perfect and other tenses are usu. referred to consideo): v. TO SIT DOWN. (4) rēsideo, 2 (to s. back, in an easy position: infreq. in this sense): Cic. Fin. 3, 2, extr. (5) persēdeo, 2 (to continue long sitting): rare: Lucr. Liv. II. To be on session, as a court: 1. sēdeo, 2: Cic. Clu. 38, inf.: Liv. Also consideo (at all events in p. tenses): Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19, quo die primum iudices citati in hunc reum consecreti, the first day you sat on this case. 2. expr. by habēri (to be held): while the courts were sitting, quum conventus haberentur: v. TO HOLD. III. To sit idly, be inactive: sēdeo, 2: to s. with folded hands, compressa, quod alunt, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 13. Strengthened: we sit idly at home, sedemus desides domi, id. 3, 68, med. Comp. dēsideo, 2: to s. idly in delightful scenery, amoenioribus locis d., Quint. 5, 8, 1: Ter. IV. To incubate: incubo, ui, itum, i (with dat.): Col. Plin.

V. To sit; as of dress: sēdeo, 2: Quint. 11, 3, 140 (para togae ita sedet melius et continetur). B. Trans. Phr.: to s. a horse, in equo [bene] haerere, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28.

— by: assideo, 2: v. TO SIT (A.).

— down: 1. To take one's seat: 1. consido, sēdi, sēsum, 3: let us s. down here in the shade, considamus hic in umbra, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: used of a single person no less than of a number: Virg. E. 7, 1. Pass. impera: they come to the wood and s. down, veniunt ad silvam et considitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18.

2. rēsideo, 3; and rēsideo, 2: they s. down in the middle of the house, medius residunt aedibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 467: let us s. down [at our ease], residemus, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, extr. See also to SKITTLE, ALIGHT.

3. assideo, sēdi, 3: let us s. down, if you please, assidamus si videretur, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14: to s. down upon a viper, super aspidem s., id. Fin. 2, 18, fin. (N.B.—According to the ancient custom of reclining at meals, the verbs recumbo, discumbo, are used of taking place at table: v. TO RECLINE.)

II. Milit. t. t.: to sit down before a place for the sake of laying siege to it: circumsedeo, obsideo, 2: v. TO BESIEGE, INVERSE.

— out: Phr.: to s. out a performance, sedere donec cantor, vos plauidite, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155 (tabulam ad finem usque spectare, R. and A.).

— up: i. e. not to bed: 1. vigilo, i (keep awake, whether in bed or not): Ter. Eun. 2, 47: Hor. Pervigilio, i (to remain awake all night): Virg. G. 1, 292 (hibernal ad luminis ignes pervigilat, ferroque facies inspicat acuto, s. up all night so employed). 2. incubo, i (to work by candle-light): Liv. 1, 57: esp. with ref. to study: Cic. Par. prooem.

site: situs, ūs: v. SITUATION.

sitting (sub.): 1. The act or posture: sessio: Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: sometimes = s. idly: id. Att. 14, 14. II. A session; sessio: v. SESSION.

situated: 1. situs: a place s. in the centre of the island, locus in media insula s., Cic. Verr. 4, 48: Liv. Plin.

2. positus: (Delus) s. in the Egean sea, in Aegeo mari positus, Cic. Man. 18, fin.: Caes. Liv. To be s., jaceo, 2: this country is s. above Cilicia, quae gens j. supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: to be s. between interjacere; interjectus (v. TO LIE BETWEEN). Phr.: as things are s. (under the circumstances), e re nata, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8.

situation: 1. Locatio: 1. situs, ūs: a very advantageous s. for a city, opportunissimus a. urbi, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: a city having an impregnable s., urbs naturalis inexpugnabilis, Liv. 5, 6, med.

2. positus, positura: v. POSITION.

II. Place, engagement: a lucrative s., locus luculentus, munus quaestuosum, statio luculenta, Kr. (Offidium, Stat. Cantab.)

six: sex; distrib. sēni, ae, a: pass. S. times, sexies a period of s. years, sexennium: s. hundred, sexcenti; distrib. sexcenti, Cic.; sexcenteni, Col.

sixteen: sēdecim: Caes. Liv. Also, sexdecim and decem et sex, Cic.

sixteenth: sextus decimus, Cic.

sixtieth: sexagesimus, Cic.

sixty: sexaginta: distrib. sexagēni, ae, a: Cic. Liv. S. times, sexages: Caes. A person not less than s. years old, sexagenarius, Quint.

sizar: sizaror.

size (sub.): 1. Bulk: 1. magnitudo (gen. term): of the s. of a bean, ad fabae m. Cels. 5, 25, 4: huge s. of bodies, ingens m. corporum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39.

2. amplitude (extensiveness): the large s. of their horns, a. cornuum, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: an image of considerable s., modica a. simulacrum, Cic. Verr. 4, 49, 109. (Not to be used of a small object.)

3. moles, is, f. (enormous s.): they look with wonder on the huge s. of the horse, m. mirantur equi, Virg.: v. MASS.

4. parvitas, subtilitas (small s., very minute s.): v. SMALLNESS. Phr.: of huge s., ingens, immanis (v. HUGE, MONSTROUS): of smaller, larger s., minor, major (v. SMALL, LARGE): a horse of the size of a mountain, [ad] instar montis equus, Virg. II. Definite shape or standard of size: e. g. in small s. (of books), minore forma: M. L. III. Glue: glutinum, glūten: v. GLUE.

size (v.): glutino inducere: v. GLUE.

sizeable: [justa] magnitudine.

skate (sub.): 1. A kind of fish: rala, Plin. 9, 24, 40: 2. Raja batia. (The word batia occurs in a list of fish in Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145, where others read batia, as in 32, 7, 25.) II. A kind of ice-shoe: perh. *calceus carinatus: Kr. has *c. ferro suppositus, or solea ferrata.

skate (v.): *per glaciem calceis carinatis labi: more poet. pedibus ferratis ire per undas frigore concretas (cf. Ov. Triat. 3, 10, 32).

skater: expr. by the v.

skain: no equiv.: the nearest is perh. *spira, which is applied to a coil of rope, or a braid of hair.

skeleton: 1. larva: a s. modelled in silver, l. argentea, Petr. 34, 8.

2. scēlēton, l. m. (σκελετός): App. Apol. p. 315. 3. expr. more usu. by ossa.

the human s., ossium positus figurae, Cels. 8, 1, ad init.: ossa corpori subjecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: the ghostly form of a fleshless s., larvalis habitus nudis ossibus cohaerens, Sen. Ep. 24, 18 (R. and A.). Fig. of style: to imitate not merely the lifeless s., but the body itself, imitari non ossa solum sed etiam sanguinem, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: v. also FRAMEWORK. Phr.: (1) Lit.: a s., corpus, Plin. 7, 16, 16: eviscerata forma diris cadaveris (prorsus horribilis et larvalis), App. Apol. p. 314, ad fin. (II) Transf.: to be a mere s., vix ossibus haerere, Virg. E. 3, 102: macie suprema confici, id. Aen. 3, 590: totum

tummodo p. unamquamque rem, Cic. Rom. Am. 32, 91: v. GRAZE, TOUCH UPON. 4. stringo, xxi, lctum, 3 (syn. of preced.): the bird s'd over the surface of the waves, stringebat summās alas undas, Ov. M. 11, 733: hence, stric-tim, adv.: v. CUBEROSLY, SUMMARILY.

5. rādo, xl, sum, 3 (to shave: only in poet.): he s.s along his airy path, radit iter liquidum, Virg. Aen. 5, 217: to s. over the sea without wetting the feet, sicco passu freta r., Ov. M. 10, 654. Phr.: to s. along the surface of the sand, summam p-de libare arenam, Ov. M. 10, 653: to s. along the waves on light wheels, rotis levibus summās per-labi undas, Virg. Aen. 1, 147.

skimmer: 1. ligula or lingula: v. LADLE. 2. trua: Titin. in Non.: Varro.

skim-milk: perh. *lac cui flos est haustus: there is no authority for the M. L. lac defloratum.

skimming: 1. The act of re-mooving scum: expr. by a verb: de-spiritatio: Tert. 11. The act of pass-ing lightly over: 1. percursor: Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 202 (al. praecialo). 2. transcursor, tis: Vell. 2, 55, 1.

skin (sub.): 1. cutis, is, f. (prop. the s. of a human being): the surface of s., summa c., Cels. 5, 28, 17: a thicker and harder s., crassior calliostrorue c., Plin. 11, 39, 92 (see below No. 5): said of a serpent, Ov. M. 3, 64. Dimin.: cuticula (the thin external s.): Juv. 11, 203: Pers. Hence also the adj. intercus, cutis (between the s.): Cic. 2. pellis, is, f. (of a beast): rarely of a human being, and then only when it is coarse from age, sickness, etc.: hence the aged have a "deformem pro cute pellem," Juv. 10, 192: the older word was scortum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96): a dark s., p. atra, Ov. M. 3, 64: a wrinkled s., p. rugosa, Phaedr. 1, 24, 4: a goat-s., p. caprina, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: to dress s., p. per-ficere, Plin. 24, 11, 56: hence p. = a s.-garment: to wear s., pellibus uti, vestiri, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 5, 14: p. gerere, Tac. G. 17: to cast the s. (of a snake), p. ponere, Ov. M. 7, 237: to be all s. and bones, ossa atque p. esse, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 26: v. SKELETON. Dimin.: pellicula: Cic. M. 30, 75. 3. tergum or tergus, ōris, n. (prop. the covering of the back, hide): a great part of the Scythians wear s.s, magna Scytharum pars tergis induitur, Sen. Ep. 9, 16: Cels. 7, 25, 2: v. HIDE. 4. corium (hide, esp. when prepared for use): the tender s. is har-dened into a hide, cutis tenella duratur in corium, App. M. 3, p. 139, ad fin.: v. LEATHER: com. also of a man's s., as we say, "hide," Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 73. 5. callum (or callus, Cels.: s. hardened by labour or exposure): Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.

6. membrāna: v. MEMBRANE, HIND: a scaly s., squamea m., Ov. M. 7, 272. Dimin.: membrānula, Cels.: mem-branulum, App. 7. tunicā (a coating, tegument): to cast it s., ponere t., Lucr. 4, 56 (58) (of the cicala): of the mem-brane of the eyes, Cels. 7, 14: so too dimin., tunicula, Plin. 26, 12, 76.

In poet. a s. stripped from a beast is exiviae or apollum: Virg. Aen. 2, 473: Ov. M. 9, 113: or is called by the name of the beast itself: as, leo = a lion's s., Mart. 9, 43, 1. Phr.: (1.) made of s.s, pellicus, Lampr. Ant. Hellog. 4, ad fin.: Dig.: membranaceus, or -cuis, Plin. 10, 61, 81: clad in s.s, pellicus, Liv.: Cic.: to cover a jar with s., pelliculo, Col. 12, 39, 2: like a s., membranaceus, Plin. 16, 31, 55: a fawn-s., nebris, Idos, f., Stat. Ach. 1, 609: a sheep-s., masticra, Cic. Fragn. (a Sardinian word, whence mas-tricatus): a s. garment, scortae vestis, Sen. N. Q. 4, 6, 2. (11.) near is my skint neaver is my s., tunica propior pallio est, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30: to get off with a whole s., tecto latere abscedere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.

skin (v.): 1. To remove the s.s. destitū, no pf., pium, 3: to s. a fish, d. placem, Pl. Poen. 5, 33: more freq. expr. by a phr.: deripere, detrabere

alenti pellem, Ov. M. 3, 52: Phaedr. 4, 1, 7: Horr. com., virgis dorsum depo-rire, Pl. Epil. 1, 1, 94: v. FLAY. 11. To cover with a s.: Phr.: to s. over a wound, cicatricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28: ducere, Liv. 29, 32: obducere, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4: contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 38: v. SCAR.

skin-deep: but it is merely s., sed id leve et quod summam cutem stringat, Sen. Ep. 72, 5: v. SUPERFICIAL.

skin-flint: he is a regular s., pumex non aequae est aridus atque hic est senex, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 18 (Ainsworth).

skinnny: no good equiv.: perh. best expr. by ossa atque pellis (skin and bones, when denoting an extreme degree of leanness): v. SKELETON: sometimes by macer, v. LEAN: or rugosus, v. WRINKLED: victus (also diessyl, Hor. Ep. 12, 7): v. SHEUNKEN, WITHKRED: a s. hand, ossa manus, Juv. 5, 53: v. BONY: s. lega, arida crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 173: Hor.: a s. wife, lignea conjux, Cat. 23, 6.

skip (v.): 1. To leap, frik: 1. exsultio, 1: the s.ing beasts, pecora ex-sultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88: Cic. Fig.: if short syllables are repeated for any length of time they s., breves syllabae si continuantur exsultant, Quint. 9, 4, 91: 108. 2. subsulto, 1: you s., I can scarcely stand, tu subsultas, ego vix adsto, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 104. Fig.: Quint. 11, 3, 43. (N.B.—transulto, is to leap across: praesulto, to dance in fro.) 3. lascivio, 4: the lamb s.s along in flight, agnus lascivit fuga, Ov. M. 7, 321: Col. 4. iuxurio, 1: the cattle sport and s. in the meadows, ludit in pratis laque pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: Virg.: Col. Phr.: the mare s.s about, ludit quae exsultim, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10: to run s.ing down, subsultim decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83: (so assultim, by leaps, Plin. 11, 24, 28). 11. To pass over:

1. transillo, ui or ivi, 4: lest my speech should s. over one thing, ne oratio mea transillat unam rem, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: Ov. 2. praetereo, ii, itum, 4: v. PASS OVER, OMIT.

skip (sub.): saltus, tis: v. LEAP. a s., pernix s., Plin. 9, 47, 71.

skipper: 1. nāvicularius (prop. an adj.: also in Cic. as such): Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4. 2. nauticus (ναυτικός): Pl. Mil. 4, 41: hence adj. nauticus or nauticus, Pl. 3. dōminus, māgister navis, Nep. Them. 2, 8, 6: Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1.

skipping: exsultatio: childish s., puerilis e., Col. 7, 3, 18.

—rope: "resticula, quam circum se agentes transulant puellae (sive pueri).

skirmish (sub.): 1. Lit.: 1. most usu. expr. by a phr.: leve certamen, Liv. 22, 21, et pass.: praelium leve, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: or parvum, Liv. 1, 54: or parvulum, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: pugna velitaria, Fest.: concursatoria, Amm. 16, 9, 1: unimportant s.s, parva momenta levium certaminum, Liv. 22, 12: to engage in s.s., praelis parvulis cum hoste contendere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30. (N.B.—all these expr. are opposed to justa, recta pugna, justa acies, collatis, infestis signis pugnae.) 2. concursatio: soldiers better in s. than at close quarters, miles melior concursatione quam comminus, Curt. 8, 14, 24: Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 2. (N.B.—procuratio is a charge, onset, joined to levia certamina, Liv. 23, 40: excursatio is a sally.) 3. pugnacula: Cato acc. to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9. 11. Fig.: 1. proliquo: but if you are powerless in this s., what may you suppose you will be in the battle? sin in hac p. nihil fueris quem te in ipsa pugna fore potemus? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47 (R. and A.). 2. praelusio (rare): Join: pugnae quasi p. atque praecursio, Plin. Ep. 6, 13. Phr.: this is as it were the first s. of light-armed troops in our speech, haec tanquam levīs armaturae prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26.

skirmish (v.): 1. expr. by phr.: to s., praelia levia conserere, Curt. 8, 13, 12: praelis parvulis cum hoste contendere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: v. preed. art. (N.B.—procurio is prop. to sally out, to make attacks, Liv. 27, 2.) 2. concursare, 1: Liv. 28, 2. 3. vāltor, 1 (to act as light-armed soldiers: usu. fig.): a contest in which you used to s., certatio quae tu velitaris, Cic. Quint. 22, 73: App.

skirmisher: 1. vāles, itis (a light-armed man): Liv. 26, 4. 2. ferentarius: Sall. Cat. 60: Tac. 3. rōrarius: Liv. 8, 8: v. Dict. Antiq. under Army. 4. concursator (used also as adj.: opp. to staturus): Liv. 27, 18. 5. procurator: Liv. 42, 64. 6. excursator: Amm. 24, 1, 2.

skirret: stum or sion (water-parasit): Plin. 22, 22, 41: "stum aliarum, Linn.

skirt (sub.): if of a dress, limbus, v. BORDER: more exactly, "pars vestis inferior: garments with very long s.s, talaria (sc. vestimenta), Ov. M. 10, 591: a fashionable robe with a wide-spread s. was cyclas, Adis, Juv. 6, 259: in a wider sense ōra, v. EDGE, OUTSKIRT.

skirt (v.): tango, tēligi, tactum, 3: v. BORDER, ADJOIN, EDGE.

skittish: 1. Timid: timidis, trēpidus: v. TIMID, SHY. 11. Wanton: lacivus: v. WANTON, FRISKY.

skittishly, skittishness: v. preed. art.

skittle: * trunculus lusorius (?): [Kr. gives conus, metula, which does not express the correct shape of a s.]: to play at s.s, globis petere, delectare t. l.: a s.-ground, *area (with a suitable context).

skulk: delitescio, tui, 3: she s'd and knelt down, delituit flexumque genu summisit, Ov. M. 4, 340. Fig.: to s. behind their authority, in eorum auctoritate d., Cic. Acad. 2, 5, 15: v. LURK, HIDE.

skull: 1. calvāria (whether of men or beasts): to break, split the s., c. frangere, findere, Cels. 8, 4 (Calvarium occurs in App. M. 3, 137: battered s.s, trunca c.). Calva in Liv. = a bald scalp.

2. expr. sometimes by other words; esp. caput, itis (head): to break one's s., c. dirumpere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 37: fiasse c. habere, id. Aul. 3, 2, 26: to drink out of s.s, bibere in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2. 3. testa: Auson.

skull-cap: pileolus: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15: Col. Pileus also denotes an egg-shaped felt cap, v. Dict. Ant.

skunk: * viverra putorius, Gm.: mephitis, Curv.

sky: 1. coelum (pl. coeli only in Lucr. and eccl. Lat.): a clear s., c. serenum, Virg. G. 1, 260: the silent s., c. tacitum, id. Aen. 3, 515: an over-cast s., c. obscurum, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: nubibus obscuratum, Sall. J. 38: nubilum, Plin. 16, 26, 46: a rainy s., c. pluvium, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: imbribus foedum, Tac. Agr. 12: a damp and gloomy s., c. humidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: the open s., c. liberum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 8: v. AIR: the vault of the s., coeli convexa, Virg. Aen. 4, 451: the blue vault of the s., coeli coerulea templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 107: from every quarter of the s., ab omni coeli parte, Curt. 8, 4, 3: the Ave of the s., color coeli, Juv. 14, 294: the s. glows, c. splendescit, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 23: the appearance of the s. on fire, coeli ardentis species, Liv. 43, 13: the s. seemed to be rent asunder, c. findi visum velut magno hiato, id. 22, 1: we live under different s.s, dividimur coelo, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 73. Prov.: a time of battle which seems as if it had fallen from the s.s, acies velut coelo demissa, Liv. 22, 29: so, de coelo delapsus, Cic. Manil. 14, 41: what if the s. were to fall? quid si nunc c. ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41. Fig.: to exult to the s., in c. ferre, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: coelo exaequare, Lucr. 1, 79: coelo tenus extollere, Just. 12, 6: I am in the s.s, in coelo sum, Cic. Ast. 2, 9: v. HEAVY, CLIMATE. 2. expr. by adj.:

expr. the state of the s.: purum (a clear s.), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 7; so, serenum, Liv. 31, 12; sudum, Virg. Aen. 8, 529; Cic.; alium (the lofty s.), Virg. Aen. 1, 297; Plin. Ep. 6, 16; nubium (an overcast s.), Suet. Ner. 13; this is esp. common with divum or dium; under the open s., sub divo, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 51; sub dio, Plin. Ep. 6, 16; (adj.: subdialis, Plin.; Virg. hypæthrus). 3. æther, æria, m. (acc. æthera: the upper, purer air): the earth, s., sea, terra, s., pontus, Lucan 1, 525; the starry s., signifer s., Lucr. 6, 481; v. AIR, ÆTHÉR. 4. expr. sometimes by nubes. alit nubium tractus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27; or, esp. in fig. sense, astra, sidera, v. STARS: to laud to the s., tollere, ferre ad astra, id. S. 2, 7, 29; Cic. Virg.: I shall tower to the s., sidera vertice feriam, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36; Ov. 5, the poets use polus, axis, for the whole s.: the lofty s., ardua axis, Lucan 5, 632; Virg. Aen. 4, 7; Ov.: or Olympus, Virg. G. 1, 450. Phr.: the rault of the s., convexus superum, Lucan 5, 632; Virg.: the s., ætheria plaga, id. Aen. 1, 394; under the open s., aprico lare, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 18. sky-blue: caeruleus (or in poet. caerulus); Cic. Virg.

skyey: caelestis, v. HEAVENLY; ethæria, v. ÆTHÉRIAL. sky-lark: stauda, v. LARK. sky-light: expr. by words denoting a window: more exactly, *fenestra lecto indita, after Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 6; fenestrella, App. M. 9, p. 237, or fenestrella, Col.: lumen may also be used, Vitruv. 5, 10, 9; cf. 6, 6-7; the lights from above in the Roman catacombs are termed lumina: Kr. gives *fenestra quae est in lecto.

slab: no exact equiv.: it may be expr. by (I.) crusta (a thin slice of marble, etc., used to face a building); to cover the walls with s. of marble, parietes crusta operire, Plin. 36, 6, 7; s. of Numidian marble, c. Numidicae, S. N. Ep. 86, 6; cf. id. Ben. 4, 6, 2; (II.) abacus (the flat square stone on the top of a column), Vitruv. 3, 5 (3, 10); (III.) less precisely by quadra (a square stone): tabula (a notice s., tablet); tessera (a small s. used in pavements).

slabber: v. SLAYER. slack (adj.): 1. Loose: 1. remissus (prop. a part. opp. to contentus); a s. bow, r. arcus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67; when our muscles are s., remissis corporibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; v. UNBENT, UNSTRING. 2. laxus: a s. rope, l. funis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20; a s. bow, l. arcus, Virg. Aen. 11, 874; s. reins, l. habennae, Cic. Am. 13, 45 (fig.); v. LOOSE. 3. fluxus (flowing loosely): a s. rein, f. habenna, Liv. 38, 29; uxapona hanging s., f. arma, Tac. H. 2, 99. 4. fluidus: a s. arma, f. laeerti, Ov. M. 15, 231; Liv. 24, 47. Phr.: a s. bow, mollis arcus, Ov. H. 4, 92; a s. reins, jacentia lora, id. M. 2, 201 (hanging on the horse's neck); s. sails, languida carbasae, Lucan 5, 421; floccida vela, App. II. Remissis, backward: 1. remissus (esp. freq. in comp. degree): to be of a s. and languid disposition, r. ac languido esse animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; rather s. in seeking, remissior in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26, 52; Sall.: Hor. 2, dissolutus, laxus; v. LAX. 3. piger, gra, grum (reluctant): a race very s. in military action, gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25; so also semis: v. SLOW, SLUGGISH. 4. negligens, ntlis, or indiligens, ntlis, v. NEGLIGENT. Phr.: to be s. in correspondence, pigriti scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1; cessatore esse in litteris, id. Fam. 9, 17, ad fin.; to be s., floccescere, languescere, v. FLAG, DROOP, LANGUISH: business is s., *languescens negotia.

slack v. 1. To loosen: 1. slacken v. 1. remitto, misli, missum, 3. to tighten or s. the reins, habenas vel adducere vel r., Cic. Am. 13, 45 (fig.); v. LOOSEN. 2. relaxo, i. v. RELAX, UNBEND. II. To lessen: minuio, i. v. DIMINISH: to s. one's pace, gradum (eum) m., Quint. 2, 3, 7. III. In-

trans.: to abate: trans. usu. by pass. vbs., such as remitti, minui, v. ABATE, DIMINISH, DECREASE.

slakely: 1. Loosely: 1. laxo. v. LOOSELY. 2. expr. more freq. by adj. II. Remissly: 1. dissoluto: v. LAXLY. 2. negligenter: v. NEGLIGENTLY. (N.B.—Remiss is used by Cic. for "gently, mildly": fluxe occurs only in Amm.)

slakness: 1. Looseness: no equiv.: expr. by the v. II. Backwardness: 1. remissio: s. and want of spirit under a grievous wrong, r. animi ac dissolutio in acerbissima injuria, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; v. LAXITY. 2. pigritia: v. SLUGGISHNESS. 3. tarditas: v. SLOWNESS.

slag: scoria (scoria), Plin.: v. DROSS. slain: as a part. or adj.: v. SLAY: as a subst. expr., esp. in poet., by caedes in, f. (prop. slaughter): caepe of the s., caecidia acervi, Virg. Aen. 10, 245 (cf. acervi caesorum corporum, Liv. 24, 48; strues corporum, Tac. H. 1, 83); the streets are full of the s., plenas caedibus viae, Tac. H. 4, 1; so striges, in, f.: some rising from amongst the s., adsurgentes quidam ex media strage, Liv. 22, 51. Phr.: to stop one's hands in the blood of the s., manus necis imbuere, Ov. A. A. 2, 714; the plains are strewn with the s., morie cuncti concti sunt, Att. Fragm.

slake: 1. extingui, nxi, nctum, 3: to s. one's thirst, e. sitim, Ov. M. 7, 579; v. QUENCH: to s. time, cal. cent, v. 2, 5, 1. 2. restinguo nxi, nctum, 3: to s. thirst, r. sitim, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9; to s. time, r. calorem, Inscr. in 2, 3, 9; to s. time, m. calorem, glebas calide, Vitruv. 7, 2; he uses the noun maceratio; also in 2, 5, 1, he expr. it by coquere.

slam v. BANG: to s. the door, *cautum ingenti strepitū aperire.

slander (subs.): 1. crimen, Inscr. n. (esp. in pl.: an accusation; freq. with false, ficta, or similar adjs.); s. s. falsa c., Sall. Cat. 34; Hor.: to become unpopular through the s. of his adversaries, criminibus adversariorum in invidiā venire, Nep. Epam. 7, 3; to propagate s. against any one, serere crimina in aliquem, Liv. 24, 23; Cic. 2. criminatio (prop. the act of slandering): s. s. brought forward by some one, c. ab aliquo allatae, Cic. Am. 18, 65; Tac. 3. freq. expr. by maledictio, Cic. Cael. 3, 6; or maledictum, id. Deiot. 10, 28. 4. motus, n. s. v. BACKBITING.

5. calumnia (a legal t. for false accusation, or the action brought for it: hence it is well to avoid its use, except in this sense: v. Dict. Ant.): to ride with truth against s., veritatis edasse contra calumniam, Quint. 12, 1, 26; hence, to swear that the accusation was not a mere s., jurare c., or de calumnia, Dig.: Liv.: to be cast in an action for s., c. ferre, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1; calumnia condemnari, Tac. A. 14, 41. 6. obtractio (envious destruction): v. DETRACTOR, DISPARAGEMENT. Join.: o. et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1; o. invidiae, Cic. Brut. 42, 156. Phr.: s. s. falsa opprobria, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38.

slander (v.): 1. crimino, i. (to accuse: the sense being determined by the context or qual. words). He s. d. Metellus to the Roman people, Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 79. v. ACCUSE. 2. maledico, dixi, dictum, 3 (or as two words: to speak evil of: constr. with dat.): to s. a most excellent man, m. optimo viro, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; Hor.: v. REVILE. 3. calumniar (to contrive false accusations): to quibble: only to be used as a legal t. v. preceded. art.): 4. rido, si, sum, 3; v. TO BACKBITE. 5. obtracto, i. v. DETRACT. 6. diffamo, i. v. DEFAME. Phr.: to s. one's fame, de all. culus fama detrudere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5; to s. any one, maledico dente carpere aliquem, id. Balb. 26, 57; falso ins-

mulare, id. Verr. 5, 41, 107; ementiri in aliquem, id. Part. Or. 14, 50.

slanderer: 1. criminator (constr. with in): Tac. A. 4, 1. 2. maledicax, Seds: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 26. 3. obtractor: v. DETRACTOR. 4. scophanta: Pl.: Ter.: v. TALKERER. (N.B.—Calumniator is a trickster.)

slanderous: 1. criminulosus: s. iambica, c. lambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 2; Cic. 2. maledicus, maledicens (comp. and superl. from the second form): a s. reviler, m. conviciator, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; a s. tongue, m. lingua, Val. Max. 8, 9, extr.; 2. most s. accusations, maledicentissima crimina, Suet. Caes. 75, extr. 3. famulus: a s. pamphlet, f. libellus, Tac. A. 1, 72; Hor. 4. falsus: v. FALSE.

slanderously: 1. maledice: Join. m. contumeliosus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; m. ac maligne, Liv. 45, 39, ad fin. 2. falso: Cic. Mur. 6, 13; v. FALSMY. (N.B.—Criminosus means rather to be an accusatory and reproachful, than in a slanderous way.)

slang: Phr.: an epithet of military s., vocabulum militibus facit indium, Tac. A. 1, 23; to abuse in street s., maledicta ex trivio arripere, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; it may sometimes be expr. by low language: sordes verborum, Tac. Or. 21; vernaculorum dicta, Mart. 10, 3; i. g. trivialia, verba. Suet. Rhet. 6, profecency in a (?) dicata scurrilis et sordida, id. Vesp. 22.

slant, slanting: obliquus: v. OBLIQUE.

slantingly: oblique: v. OBLIQUELY. slant (subs.): alape: to give a smart s., a. gravem ducere, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2; so of the s. in a theatrical performance, Jul. 8, 102; to give a s., palma portecta ferre, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 51.

slap (v.): v. proceed. art. and STRIKE. slap (v.): caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3; v. CUT.

slash (subs.): ictus, n. s. v. STROKE, OASH, CUT.

slashing: Phr.: to write a s. article against anybody, *dedicare a. quempale multo, after Hor. S. 1, 10, 4.

slate: no equiv.: it is scarcely probable that it was unknown to the Romans, but being little used it had no distinctive name: schistose lapis, Plin. 36, 20, 37; is schistose, wisca schist: Kr. has *lapis fascilis; but as this is vague, prob. the M. L. *artusius lapis would be better: s. for a roof is best expr. by tegulae, v. TILE, SHINGLE: a s. for writing on, by albus (a counting-board) or tabula, v. TABLE: s. colour, perh. livens, v. BLUSH if of a lighter shade (?), caeruleus, v. BLUE.

slater: expr. by scandalarius (one who roys with shingles), Dig.: v. also TILER.

slattern: v. SLUT.

slaughter (subs.): 1. caedes, in, f. (the most gen. t.): a vast s., ingens c., Liv. 2, 64; the s. of sheep, c. bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 14; to make a s., c. edere, Liv. 5, 49, ad fin.; perpetrare, id. 45, 5; facere, id. 59, 36; admittere, Suet. Tib. 37; committere, Ov. H. 14, 59; peragere, Lucan 3, 580. 2. strages, n. f. (defeat: often in pl.): to cause a s., a. facere, Liv. 5, 45; clere, Virg. Aen. 8, 829; edere, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 23; Fig.: id. Att. 1, 16, ad init. 3. clades, in, f. (an overthrow; esp. freq. as milit. t.): victorious without s., sine clade victor, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 32; Cic.: to make a s., c. facere, Sall. Jug. 59, ad fin.; v. DEFEAT. 4. occidio (rare): Join: caedes et o., Cic. Caelio. 14, 41, ad fin. 5. internecio (or internecio: a general s.): a s. of the entire race, l. gentis, Tac. A. 2, 21; Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25. 6. occidio (syn. of preced.) Liv. 3, 37. 7. trucidatio (butchery): no longer a fight, but as it were a s. of cattle, non iam pugna, sed velut i. pecorum, Liv. 28, 10; Cic. 8. jugulatio: Auct. B. Hi-p. 16. 9. interfectio: Ascon. 10, nex, nectis, f. (violent death): the s. of many citizens, mul-

torum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18.
 11. expr. by sanguis, Inis, m.; cruror, iris, m. (blood-shedding): these are freq. joined to caedes; as, hinc cruror hinc caedes, Tib. 2, 3, 42 (60): *intuitu* upon s., ad sanguinem et ad caedes obversus, Tac. H. 3, 83; cf. Liv. 2, 64. Phr.: to buy an ox for s., ad cultum bovem emere, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11.

slaughter (v.): v. SLAY, KILL.
 —house: no exact equiv. Kr. gives *aedes mactandis bestis instructae: a s. for swine in confectatorium, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: the streets were like a s., plenae caedibus vias, Tac. H. 4, 1.

slave (subs.): 1. servus, f., -a (but see No. 6): a s., the child of a female s., a servae natus, Liv. 1, 47: a public s., a publicus, Cic. Phil. 8, 24: a runaway s., fugitivus (ac. servus: cf. Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9), Hor. S. 2, 5, 16. Fig.: to be the s. of lusts, libidinum s. esse, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: we are the s. of law in order that we may be able to be free, legum servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, Id. Clu. 53, 146. Dimin.: servulus, Id. Caecin. 20, 58: f., -a, Id. Att. 1, 12: [Tert. has servulcus]. 2. verna, comm. (a home-born s.): *saecy* s., v. procaes, Hor. S. 2, 66: a s. boy, verna puer, Id. ib. 1, 2, 117: Pl. Dimin.: vernulus, Juv. 10, 117. 3. famulus, f., -a, Virg. (esp. freq. in poet. a domestic): opp. to herus, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24. Fig.: *virtus* is the s. of fortune, virtus est fortuna, Id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2. Join: ministra et f., Id. ib. 1, 31, 75. 4. mancipium (a s. obtained by a peculiar form of purchase: v. Dict. Antiq.): s. bought for money, m. argento parata, Liv. 4, 6, ad fin.: Hor. Cic. 5, puer, 81 (a boy, attendant): Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1. 5. ancilla (a female slave: far more freq. than serva: fig. it is also applied to men): male and female s. love this man, hunc servi aequo amant, Cic. Verr. 3, 4, 8: *Fufidius*, a vile s., the disgrace of all poets of honour, Fufidius, a turpis, honorum omnium dehonestamentum, Sall. H. 1, 15. Dimin.: ancillula, Sen. Ep. 47, 17. 7. expr. by certain collective words: (i.) familia (the domestic): the s. of Mars, f. Martia, Cic. Clu. 15, 43: s. for sale, f. venalla, Pollio in Quint. 7, 2, 26: so also famulatio, App. famulitium, Macr. (ii.) servitium: such are s. now-a-days, ita nunc s. est, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 21: Cic. Coel. 12, 78. (iii.) servitus: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 18. (iv.) vernalia, s., Ulp. Dig. 28, 8, 5. 8. expr. by words indicating his special office or condition: an under s., vicarius, Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 93: f., -a, Inscr.: a s. of all work, mediastinus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 14: a s. who tells the names of those he meets, nomenclator, Cic. Mur. 36, 77: an old s., veterator, Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: a s. for sale, venalis, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: novitius, Quint. 8, 2, 3: a fellow s., conservus, Cic. Fam. 12, 3, 2: f., -a, Pl.: Ov. Dimin.: conservula, Sen.: the husband or wife of a slave, contubernalis, Col.: the cohabitation of s. was called contubernium, Id. Phr.: to sell as a s., sub corona vendere, Caes. B. G. 3, 16 (from the old custom of selling captives): a band of s., manus servilia, Hor. Ep. 4, 19: vernacula multitudo, Tac. A. 1, 31: a revolt of the s., tumultus servilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: the private property of a s., peculium, v. Dict. Antiq.

slave (v.): sūdo, 1: Cic.: v. SWEAT, TOIL.
 —to be s., servio, 4: to be the s. of lust, s. libidini, Sen. Ep. 47, 17: to be a s. for ever, s. aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41: Cic. Phr.: to be the s. of pleasure, voluptatibus obedire, Cic. Rep. 6, 26; as dedere, Id. ib. v. GIVE ONESELF UP TO.
 —dealer: 1. mango, 6nis: Quint. 1, Pl. Dig. 2. vernalia: Cic. Or. 70, 232. 3. vernalia: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 1. 4. mancipiorum negotiator, Quint. 5, 12, 17.
 —market: *forum quo mancipia (etc.) veno proponuntur, Kr.: one bought in the s., de lapide emptus, Cic.

Pla. 15, 35; so called because s. were put on a raised stone or platform (caestata): v. Dict. Antiq.

slaver (subs.): 1. A slave-ship: *navis ad transportandos servos instructa. || Saliva: sāliva: Juv.: Plin.: frothy s., spumosa s., Prud. Symph. 1, 101: v. SALIVA.

slaver (v.): expr. by phr.: his lips s. freely, longam manant labra s., Juv. 6, 622: he s., os madet saliva, Kr.

slavering: sālivosus: App.: a s. mouth, fluidum salivis os, Col. 6, 9, 2 (of an animal).

slavery: 1. servitus, f., -a: an endurable state of s., tolerabilis conditio servitutis, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16: a just and mild s., justa ac clemens s., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9: the yoke of harsh s., durae servitutis jugum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: v. YOKES: to be in a state of s., a servire, Cic. Top. 6, 29 (an old phr. acc. to Quint. 7, 3, 26): to reduce to s., in servitutem dare, Liv. 41, 6, extr.: addicere, Id. 3, 56: a (aliqui) injungere, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: ad fin.: to endure s., a perperit, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: to free one's country from s., patriam e servitute in libertatem vindicare, Nep. Thras. 1, 2. (N.B.—The form servitūdo, Liv. 24, 22 is very doubtful: Weissenborn has rejected it.) 2. servitium (the condition of a slave, often with esp. reference to his degrading services): to reduce to s., ducere in s., Liv. 2, 23: to relieve from s., servitūto levare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 99: Sall. Cont. servitium in Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 56 is joint-s.

3. famulātus, f., -a (the condition of a domestic): to be in a state of s., in famulatu esse, Cic. Am. 19, 70: the form famulatus occurs in Att. Phr.: the yoke of s., jugum servile, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6; famulare, Sen. Troad. 757: v. YOKES.

slave-traffic: vernalitium (slave-trade: selling), Petr. 29, 3: Dig.

slavish: 1. servilis (prop. of or belonging to a slave; no comp. or sup.): a s. disposition, s. indoles, Liv. 1, 5: a s. office, a ministerium, Id. 39, 25: s. vices, s. vitia, Id. 26, 2: Cic.: v. SERVILE. 2. servus: O ye imitators! s. herd! O imitatores! a pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: Ov.: Liv.: Sall.: 3. vernilis: s. flattery, a blanditiae, Tac. H. 2, 59. 4. obnoxius (mean-spirited): either proud or s., aut superbus aut o., Liv. 23, 12 (obnoxiosus occurs in Pl.).

5. ancillaris (prop. of or belonging to a female slave: lit. in Cic.): s. flattery, s. adulatio, Amm. 26, 6, 16. (N.B.—The adjs. famularis and famulus are used in the sense of belonging to a slave, lit.) Phr.: to perform s. duties, servorum munere fungi, Nep. Paus. 3, 6.

slavishly: 1. serviliter: Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 55. 2. verniliter: Hor. S. 2, 6, 108. 3. obnoxie: Liv. 3, 39 (obnoxiose, Pl.). 4. famulanter: Att. in Non. (for which we find in Stat. S. 3, 1, 40, the neut. adj. famulare). Phr.: s. devoted to an opinion, sententiae quasi addictus consecratusque, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5.

slavishness: vernilitas: Sen. Ep. 95, 2: Quint.: v. SERVILITY.

slay: 1. interficio, fed, fectum, 3 (the most gen. term: very freq. in Caesar): to s. a man, hominem l., Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Cic.: Virg.: 2. occido, cidit, cium, 3 (to cut down: more rarely transf. to killing by poison, etc.): to s. his virgin daughter with his own hand, virginem filiam sua manu o., Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66: Caes.: Liv.: 3. caedo, occidi, caesum, 3 (to cut, kill: esp. animals for sacrifice): when they were being slain on all sides, cum ab omni parte caederentur, Liv. 4, 10: to s. victims, a. hostias, Cic. Clu. 68, 194. 4. concido, cidit, cium, 3 (to cut to pieces: less freq. than the two preced.): to s. a great multitude, c. magnam multitudinem, Caes. B. G. 2, 11. 5. neco, avi (and ui), ātum, i: v. KILL. 6. interimo, emi, emptum or entum, 3 (to take away): he is said to have slain Argus, dicitur Argum interemisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. 7.

pērimo, emi, emptum, or entum, 3 (poet.): my right hand shall s. him, hunc perimet mea dextra, Ov. M. 8, 393.

8. exānimo, 1 (to deprive of breath: esp. freq. in poet.): to s. oneself, e. se, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: Hor.: 9. trucidā, 1: v. BUTCHER, MASSACRE: (contradictory occurs in Cic.: Sen.): 10. jūgulo, 1 (to slay by cutting the throat): and obtrunco, 1 (to cut to pieces, v. MURDER. 11. percūto, cussit, cussum, 3 (to run through, stab): by whose hand he was slain I care not, cuius manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: Ov.: 12. fērio, no pf.: 4 (strike, smite): to s. the enemy, hostem f., Sall. Cat. 7: to s. a lamb, f. agnam, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32: so effligo, Sen.: efflicto, Pl.: s. strike dead. 13.

conflicto, fedi, fectum, 3 (to make an end of): to s. a vast quantity of serpents, maximam vim serpentium c., Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Liv. 1, 25. 14. tollo, sustulī, sublevo, 3 (to take away: esp. freq. with de or e medio): to s. Drusus with the sword, t. Drusum ferro, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 81. 15. absumo, mpeo, imptum, 3 (to destroy: a post-Augustan word): hunger slew more than did the sword, plures fames quam ferrum absumpuit, Liv. 22, 39: Virg.: so consumo, v. DESTROY. 16. leto, i, (rare): slain bodies, letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55.

17. exstinguo, nxi, nctum, 3 (to cause to disappear, extinguish): Sall. J. 24. Phr.: to s., interficere (aliqui) mortem, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: necem, Id. ib. 4, 10: letum, Pl.: morte mactare, Cic. Rep. 2, 35; privare (aliquem) vita, Id. Phil. 9, 4, 8; adimere vitam (aliqui), Id. ib. 2, 3, 5; spoliare (aliquem) vita, Virg. Aeu. 6, 168; animam adimere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 135; morti, leto dare aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: Virg.: also ad mortem, Pl.: neci mittere, demittere, Virg. Aen. 12, 513: 2, 85 (so also Oroo): sternere caede (aliquem), Id. 10, 119; sopire (to send to sleep), Sili.: to be slain, occumbere (morti, leto, etc.): v. DIE.

slay oneself: expr. by mortem, necem, letum sibi conciscere, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 8; Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 26. vita se privare, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9; sese morte multare, Id. Rep. 2, 35; letum sibi manu parare, Virg. Aen. 6, 434: v. SUICIDE, and cf. sponte sua leto caput obvius obtulit Ipae, Lucr. 3, 1019.

slayer: 1. interfector: Cic. Mil. 27, 72 (fig. in Tert.): f., -trix, Tac. A. 3, 17. 2. occisor: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 65. 3. necator: Lamp. Commod. 18, 13. 4. interemptor: Veil. 2, 129, 1: f., -trix, Lact. 5. p̄emptor: Sen. Oed. 235: f., -trix, Tert. 6. mactator: Sen. Troad. 1012. 7. jūgulator (a cut-throat): Salv. 8. trucidator (a butcherer): Aug. 9. percussor: Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74. 10. confector: Suet. Aug. 43. 11. cultarius (the slaughterer of a sacrificial victim): Suet. Cal. 32.

12. expr. by subs. compounded with caedo, to kill, cf. Lat. Gram. § 175: so sororicide = s. of a sister; homicida = s. of a man; parricide, s. of a father or relative; tyrannicide = s. of a tyrant.

slaying: usu. expr. by a verb: the foil. however occur: 1. interfectorio.

Ascon. 2. mactātus, f., -a: Lucr. 1, 99 in Arnob. mactatio. 3. p̄cipientio. Aug. 4. caesio: Tert. 5. jūgulatione. Auct. B. Hsp. 16. 6. trucidatio: Liv.: v. BUTCHERY. 7. various compounds of caedo; as, the s. of a tyrant, tyrannicidio, Sen.: Quint.: so, parricidium, fratricidium, homicidium: v. PRECED. art. **sledge:** 1. A kind of vehicle: no precise equiv.: the one in use is traba (Col. 2, 21, 4) or trahēa (Virg. G. 1, 164), which prop. denote a drag made of wood or stone, used in agriculture: hence, to s., trahis vehi. Kr.: sledging, traharum vectioes, Id.: a man who guides a s., traharius, Sldon. || A large hammer: v. malleus, which denotes a hammer of considerable size: malleolus being the term for a smaller one.

sleek: 1. nitidus: s. beasts, n. iumenta, Nep. Eun. 5, 6: cf. me pinguem

et nitidum bene curata cute, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15). 2. nitens, utilis; a. bull. o. taurus, Virg. Aen. 3, 20. Phr.: *the herds (of oxen) grow s.*, armenta nitescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3.

SLEEP (*sub*). 1. somnus (the most gen. t. used also in pl. esp. in poet.). *calm s.*, placidus, Ov. P. 3, 18; tranquillitas, Sen. Ira. 3, 36. 2. quiet s., tacitus s., Tib. 2, 1, 89. *gentle s.*, mollis s., Cat. 68, 5; pl. Virg. G. 2, 470; lenis s., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 22. *deep s.*, a. alta, id. S. 2, 1, 8; verissimus s., Plin. Ep. 6, 16; *light s.*, a. levis, Hor. Epod. 2, 28; *tenuous s.*, Stat. Th. 1, 189; *heavy s.*, a. gravis, Sen. H. F. 1056; *the first s.*, primus s., Virg. Aen. 1, 470; *s. easy to obtain*, a. facili, Hor. Od. 2, 11; *s. (opp. to difficult)*, Sen. Tranq. 2, 6; *the s. of sorrow*, tristitia s., Cat. 1, 122; *the s. of frenzy*, furialis s., Plin. 1, 122; 28 § 142; *the s. of oblivion*, a. lethæus, Virg. G. 1, 78; *eternal s.* (i. e. death), a. sempiterna, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; perpetuus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 5; longus, id. ib. 3, 11, 38; *the "s. that knows no waking"*, a. faræus, Virg. Aen. 10, 745; *to procure s.*, consequi ut s., accedat, Cola. 1, 18; *to induce s. by drugs, medicamentis*, a. arcessere, moliri, id. ib. 1, 18; *to produce s.*, a. facere, id. Plin. 20, 5, 20; *to conciliate*, id. 20, 83; *to allude*, id. 13, 15, 3; *to gladden*, id. 21, 19, 77; *to cover s.*, a. sequi, Tib. 1, 1, 28; *s. steals over one*, a. repit alient s., Plin. Ep. 7, 4; *to be hardly able to keep from s.*, a. vix tenere, Cic. Brut. 80, 278; *to close the eyes in s.*, oculosque somno, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143; *to give way to s.*, somno indulgere, id. 16, 19; *to be overpowered by s.*, somno opprimi, Cæc. B. C. 2, 38; *premi*, Plin. 10, 77, 98; *complecti*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10; *urgere*, Cic. Att. 12, 9; *s. s. in s.*, somno torpidi, Liv. 7, 36; *inert*, id. 41, 3; *estr.*, soluti, Virg. Aen. 9, 189; *in, during s.*, in somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 79, 82; *per somnum*, id. Div. 2, 1, 27; *per somnos*, Plin. 23, 1, 24; *estr.*, somno, Liv. 6, 8; *not to have a wink of s.*, a. non videre oculos, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82; Cic. v. **SLEEPLESS**: *to have had enough s.*, somno satiatum esse, Liv. 2, 65; *to drive away, prevent s.*, a. prohibere, Cels. 5, 25, 3; *impedire*, id. 3, 8; *fugare*, Tib. 1, 1, 4; *adimere* (opp. to dare), Virg. Aen. 4, 244; *divellere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18; *eripere*, Juv. 7, 238; *to rouse from s.*, a. somno excitare, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; *excitare*, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; *a. from which a man cannot be roused*, a. inextinguibilis, Sen. Ep. 83, 15; *to interrupt one's s.*, interruptere, Plin. 28, 4, 14; *to starve from s.*, somnum r., Virg. Aen. 7, 458; *somnos abrumperé*, id. G. 1, 510; *to stir from s.*, corripere e somno corripit, id. Aen. 4, 572; *a. departs*, a. ablit, Ov. F. 1, 23; *to bring back s.*, reducere s., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21; *a. delity*, Somnus, Ov. M. 11, 592 (cf. Stat. Th. 10, 84-117; S. 5, 4).

2. **SOPOR** (prop. a heavy s.; but also = somnus, esp. in poet.): *a heavy s. annihilates even dreams*, gravis s. etiam somnia extinguit, Sen. Ep. 53, 7; *heavy s.*, piger s., Cat. 63, 17; *s. closes my eyes*, occupat lumbis s., Tib. 1, 2, 2; *to enjoy quiet s.*, placidum s. carpere, Virg. Aen. 4, 522; *to rest one's weary limbs in s.*, sopore placare artus languidos, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; (cf. somnus devinxit membra stuarti sopore, Lucr. 4, 452); *of the s.-god*, Prop. 1, 3, 43; *also used, like preced., of the s. of death*: altus aeternusque sopor, Lucr. 3, 466. 3. **QUIES**, *stilla*, *f. (rest)*: *s. by night*, nocturna q., Sen. Ira. 3, 36, 1; *soothing s.*, blanda quies, Ov. P. 3, 19; *deep s.*, q. alta, Virg. Aen. 6, 127; *the time of deep s.*, sopitæ quietis tempus, Liv. 3, 37; *rigid s.* (of death), dura q., Virg. Aen. 10, 745; *in s.*, secundum quietem, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135; *per quietem*, Suet. Cæs. 81. 4. **NOX**, *cila*, *f. (night)*: hence, poet., *s. to sink to s.*, pectore noctem accipere, Virg. Aen. 4, 530; *the s. of oblivion*, Lethæa nox, Ov. A. 3, 648. Phr.: *virtus, lulled to s.*, sopita virtus, Cic. Cael. 17, 41; *to*

talk in one's s., per somnia loqui, Lucr. 5, 1156.

SLEEP (*v.*): 1. dormio, 4 (the most gen. t. used in poet. as pass. impersonal): *to s. more heavily from fatigue*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; *to s. lightly*, leviter d., Sen. Ep. 53, 7; *to s. little*, exiguum d., Plin. 10, 77, 97; *to s. a very little*, minimum d., Sen. Ep. 83, 6; *to s. until past daylight*, d. in lucem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14; *to s. on till midday*, in medium diem d., after id. ib. 1, 2, 30; *to s. at midday*, meridie d., Plin. Ep. 7, 4; *he is dismissed to s.*, dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 77; *we must s. one eternal s.*, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Catul. 5, 6; *he is whilst he is awake*, vigilans dormit, Pl. Pa. 1, 152 (167) (prov.): hence, Fig.: *you are sleeping, and do not seem yet to understand these things*, vos dormitis nec hæc adhuc intelligere videmini, Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17, 2; *to s. easily on either ear*, d. otiose in utraque aurem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101; *so*, in dextram aurem, Plin. Ep. 4, 29 (prov., of those who are indifferent); v. **SLEEPS**, **DULX**, **NEGLIGENT**. 2. dormio, 4 (freq. of preced.): *to fall asleep*, a. habitualiter: *to begin to s. soundly and heavily*, arte et graviter d. coepisse, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59. Fig.: *sometimes good Homer s.*, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359 (quoted by Quint. 10, 1, 24). 3. quiesco, 4vi, 3um, 3 (to rest): *the praetor was s.*, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Ver. 4, 32; *he slept well*, bene quievit, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3; *he did not s. more than three hours at night*, non plus quam tribus nocturnis horis quievit, Suet. Cal. 50; 4. conulesco, 4vi, 3um, 3 (less freq. than preced.): *to s. at midday*, meridie c., Cæc. B. G. 7, 40; Suet. Phr.: *to be always ready to s.*, somni esse paratissimi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5; *to s. a very little*, brevissimum uti somno, Sen. Ep. 81, 6; v. **SLEEPER**: *he could not s. at all*, nullo horae momento concit somnum, Plin. 7, 51, 52; *to s. on till past daylight*, somnum in diem extrahere, Tac. Germ. 22; *all living creatures sleep*, somnus habebat animalia, Virg. Aen. 3, 147; *to s.*, somnum, quietem capere, Cic. Att. 8, 1, estr.; Cæc. B. G. 6, 28; *somnos ducere*, carpere, Virg. Aen. 4, 555, 560; *quietem trahere*, Prop. 1, 14, 9; v. **ALSO GO TO SLEEP**, **FALL ASLEEP**: *to be fast asleep*, condormire, Suet. Aug. 78; *to have guards to keep watch while he slept*, dispositos supra somnum habere, Curt. 6, 11, 3.

— **again**: redormio (rare): Plin. Ep. 9, 36; (hence the subst. redormitatio in Plin. 10, 75, 98) or by a phr.: somnum repetere, Cic. Att. 13, 38; somnum interruptum recuperare, Suet. Aug. 78.

— **to go**: obdormisco, 3: v. **FALL ASLEEP**: or by phr.: ire dormitum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 119; cubitum (to lie down), Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 64; ire ad quietem, id. Div. 1, 29, 60; in somnum abire, Lucr. 3, 1064; somnum inire, Virg. E. 1, 56; somno se dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; quietem tradere, id. Div. 1, 29, 61; corpus quieti dare, Liv. 9, 37; condormisco, Pl. is to be going fast asleep.

— **off**: 1. dormio, 4: *to s. off the debauch*, e. crapulam, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 30; *also to s. through*; *to s. through the part of Ilium*, Iliumam e., Hor. S. 2, 3, 61. 2. edormisco, 3: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 28.

— **on**: perdormisco, 3: *to s. on till daylight*, p. ad lucem, Pl. Men. 5, 29.

— **over**: indormio, 4: *to s. over his money bags*, i. sacis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70; Fig.: *to s. over such a matter*, tantæ causæ l., Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30; v. **NEGLIGENT**, **TORPID**.

— **through**: v. under **SLEEP OFF**.

SLEEP-BRINGING: v. **SLEEP**, NO. 1.

SLEEPER: 1. One who sleeps: dormitor, Mart. 10, 4, 4; better expr. by v. or phr. to be a poor s., brevisimè esse somni, Suet. Claud. 31. Dormitor in Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20 is a *thief who sleeps by day only*. [1. A beam on which joints rest. * trabs in solo

collocata quæ tigna transversaria (joints) sustinet.

SLEEPILY: 1. somnolentus: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 78. 2. oscitant (sunningly): Cic. Brut. 83, 277. 3. Expletive after adverb: "significat, oculos negligenter agere," Liv. 2, 58; v. **SLEIGHISH**, **IDLY**, **TORPIDLY**.

SLEEPINESS: perh. best expr. by a phr., such as somni cupidus, Sall. C. 13; other words are — 1. vèternus (as a disease of old people): Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3; Fig.: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10; v. **SLEIGHISHNESS**, **TORPOR**. 2. somnolentia: Sid. 3. sopor (only in fig. sense): Join: s. et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76.

SLEEPING-DRAUGHT: sopor: to administer a s., a. dare, Nep. Dion. 2, 5; also soporifera potio, Spart. Hadr. 26, ad fin.

— **partner**: "socius qui penulam non operam confert (cf. Gal. 3, 149).

— **room**: cubiculum: v. **SLEEPING-ROOM**.

SLEEPLESS: 1. insomnis: a s. night, nox l., Virg. Aen. 9, 167; Tac. (see No. 5). 2. exsomnia: Virg. Aen. 6, 556; Vell. Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9 (Orell). 3. dōsomnis: Petr. 47, 5.

— **insomniac** (of one who s. habitually s.): Cat. R. R. 157, 8. 4. pervigil (thoroughly watchful): a s. night, nox, Just. 12, 13; Tac. A. 5, 65 expressly distinguishes it from insomnis; "insomnis magis quam pervigil," whilst Plin. Par. 61 joins p. & insomnis: vigili denotes "watchful, alert." Phr.: to pass a s. night, vigilare de nocte, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (13); 3. so evigilare, pervigilare: v. **AWAKE**.

SLEEPLESSNESS: 1. insomnis (used also in the pl.): *to be free from s.*, insomnis carere, Cic. Sen. 13, 44; Suet. Cal. 50. 2. insomnium: Plin. 20, 9, 33. 3. vigilia: *to be harassed by s. at night*, nocturna vigilia premi, Cola. 2, 4, ad init.; Cic. Parad. prof., ad fin.

4. vigilantia: Cic. v. **WAKEFULNESS**.

5. vigiliatio: Cael. Aur. (N.B. — pervigilium, pervigiliatio is a watching all night long).

SLEEPY: 1. causing sleep. 2. soporatus: a. night, nox, Virg. Aen. 6, 350. 3. soporifer: the s. poppy, a. papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486; a. epithet of the Sleep-god, Lucan. 3, 8. 4. somnifer: s. word, a. virga, Or. M. 3, 672. 5. somnificus: the s. influence of the mandrake, a. via mandragore, Plin. 25, 13, 94. Phr.: s. somno aptus, Cels. 2, 37; valens ad somnum, id. 5, 25, 2. 6. inclined to sleep: 1. somnolentus or somnolentus (half-asleep): s. and for the most part warmed, a. ac maxima parte inermes, Liv. 9, 24; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; v. **DOZY**. 2. somnolentus (habitually s.): listless, sluggish, s. age, inert, ignava, a. accotus, Cic. Sen. 11, 36; of the Etesian winds, Sen. N. Q. 5, 11, 2. 3. vèternus (lethargic): a. s. old man: v. **SENEAR**, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21.

4. somnolentus: App. (who has also somnolentus). 5. soporatus: s. with wine, a. vino, Val. Fl. 2, 222; (semisoporus, Sid.). Phr.: to be somnolentally s., somno ultra debitum urgi, Cels. 2, 4, ad init.; s. somni plenus, Cic. Post Red. 6, 13 (if however desirous of not enable to obtain s., indigena somni, Suet. Aug. 78); s. and gluttonem delitatus somno ciboque, Tac. G. 15; Sall.

SLEEP: perh. vivens gradus: Liv. 12, 58. (R. and A. give mix concretæ pruinæ, from Lucr. 3, 20; but those words are simply descriptive of snow in general.) Or perh. "nix grandine mixta ac concreta."

SLEEVE: manica; usu. pl. denoting the two s.: Virg. Aen. 9, 616; to wear s., vestium superiorem in manica extendere, Tac. G. 17. (Manicae or manuleus: v. **RARE**). Furnished with s. (as a tunic), manicatus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; less freq. manicatus, Isid.: also, manicatus (homo), a. person wearing (long) s., Suet. Cal. 52. Phr.: to laugh

in one's s., furtim ridere, deridere: v. TO LAUGH AT, MOCK. (Cachinnare = to laugh aloud.)

sleigh (v.): trāha, trāhea v. SLEDGE. **sleight of hand**: praestigiae, arum (clever tricks of any kind): v. TRICK. More precisely, perh. *manuum agilitas (? argutiae).

sleighter: 1. grācilis, e (usu. of living bodies): rarely, grācilis (Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22, grācilis virgines) Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1 with very s. legs, grācilissimis cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51. Very s., praegracilis, Tac. pergracilis, Plin. 2, exilis, e (extremely thin and spare: never a term of praise): v. THIN. 3. tāsula, e: to hang by a s. thread (fig.). 4. pendere filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35: v. THIN. In fig. sense: s. hope, tenuis spes, Cic. R. Com. 14, 43: people of s. means, tenuiores, Cic. Leg. 3, 11, 40. Phr.: s. means, angustiae, tenuitas, Cic. Gl. Fam. 16, 21: v. SLENDERNESS. For fig. sense, v. SLENDERNESS. (N.B.—Teres is well-rounded, not slender.)

sleighterly: l. e. scantily, poorly: exiguē, angustē: v. SCANTILY.

sleightness: 1. grācilis (esp. of living bodies): Cic. Br. 91, 313: Suet. 2, tēnūitas, exilitas: v. THINNESS.

S. of means: (1) angustiae, arum (straitened circumstances: stronger than Eng.): Tac. A. 1, 75: Cic. (2) tēnūitas: Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75 (aerari t. slenderness of means of early home) (3) res angusta: Juv. 6, 357: v. POVERTY.

slice (subs.): segmentum: Plin. 36, 6, 9 § 51. (But the word is less definite than Eng.) Often fruit will be precise enough: v. AIR, PICE.

slice (v.): 1. sēco, i: cf. Plin. l. c., where the verb is used of cutting marble into thin slices for overlaying. 2. condisco, 3 (to cut up): Cic.: Caes.: v. TO CUT and foil, art.

slide (v.): 1. In gen. sense: labor, 3: v. TO GLIDE, SLIP. 2. To s. down by a rope, per demissum funem l., Virg. 11. Specially, to slide on ice: *per glaciem labor (per labor), feror.

slide (subs.): 1. Act of slipping or gliding: lapsus, us: cf. Liv. 21, 36 (1 terrae = landslide). 2. Place (on ice) for sliding on: *glacies pedibus superlabentium attrita. 3. In machinery, etc., a part working with a slide movement: *machinae pars quae per canaliculum movetur (labitur, agitur).

sliding (adj.): expr. by labor, 3: lapsus, us: to advance with a s. movement, labi, lapeu se promoverē, progredi: v. TO GLIDE.

sliding-scale: perh. *gradatio, gradationes; *scala gradata.

slight (adj.): 1. Light and spare in structure: lēvis, lēvissimē (cf. Isid. Or. 19, 22, 19, lēvidensis dicta vels), quod raro flo sit leviterque densata, of slight, stumpy texture): v. LIGHT. See also, THIN, SLENDER.

2. Of small account: 1. lēvis, a s. engagement, l. proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: on a s. ground, leviores de causa, lb. c. 4, fin.: a s. wound, l. vulnus, Ains. (cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154, leviter saucius, having received a s. wound). 2. parvus, exiguus, minutus: v. INSIGNIFICANT.

Phr.: is it a s. matter that? parumne est, quod? Ter. Ph. 3, 13: there is not the s. difference between them, ne minimum quidem interest inter eos, Cic. A. 2, 17: nil omnino interest, lb. c. 15: to consider of s. importance, levi [parvo] momento aestimare, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: (is) not of the s. set use, nil (nihil) est! Hor. S. 2, 3, 6: there is not the s. need, nihil opus est, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 14. (N.B.—Sometimes a dimin. subs. may expr. the sense, without adj.: e. g. some s. hope, aliquid spēculae, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: a s. indisposition, commotituncula, id. Att. 12, 11, fin.: a s. offence, offensituncula, id. Fam. 13, 1: a s. profit, aliquid lucelli, id. Verr. 3, 30, 72.)

slight (subs.): perh. neglīgētia: v. DISREGARD, NEGLECT. Or expr. by verb: thinking that a s. had been put upon

him, *neglectum [parum honorifice tractatum] se putans; aegre ferens alium sibi praefert, etc.: v. TO DISREGARD, SLIGHT.

slight (v.): 1. negligo, lexi, ctum, 3 (not to heed): to s. any one's orders, imperium alicujus n. Caes. B. G. 5, 7: v. TO NEGLECT, DISREGARD. 2. despicio, 3: v. TO DESPISE. 3. contemo, psi, ptum, 3 (stronger than Eng.): to think oneself s.'d, looked down upon ... contemni, despici se putare, Cic. Sen. 18, 65: not to be s.'d as a speaker, non contemnendus in dicendo, id. Br. 77, fin. 4. praetereo, 4, irr. (to pass over and take no notice of): cf. Cic. Pl. 3, 8, (populus) solet nonnunquam dignos praeterire (i. e. suffragis, not to elect them): Ov. 5, expr. by circuml. nullo (levi) momento aestimare: parvi facere; nullius momenti habere: v. TO VALUE.

slighter: contemptor, f. -trix: v. DESPISER, BOORNER.

slightly: contemplm: to speak s. of any one, c. [opp. magnifice] de aliquo loqui, Liv. 9, 41, med.

slightly: 1. lēviter: s. wounded, l. saucius (sauciatus, vulneratus), Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: to be s. ill, l. aegrotare, id. Off. 1, 24, 81: a staff s. curved, l. [lenter] inflexum bacillum, id. Div. 1, 17. 2. but slightly, parum: though (the letter) is written it is but s. wounded, elamisi scribitur, parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40: v. LITTLE (adv.). 3. nonnihil (to some extent): usu. with verbs: v. SOMEWHAT. Sometimes adj. or verbs compounded with sub may serve: e. g. s. confuted or clownish, subrusticus, subgracilis, Cic. Br. 74, 259: s. absurd, subabsurdus, id.: s. sour, subacidus, id.: to be s. angry, subirascor, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72: to laugh s., subridere; etc. (But succensere = to cherish resentment in the mind.)

slightness: 1. Lit.: lēvitas: v. LIGHTNESS; also, THINNESS, SLENDERNESS. 2. Smallness: exiguitas (not levitas in this sense), parvitas (rare): v. SMALLNESS, INSIGNIFICANCE.

slily: callide, astute, etc.: v. CUNNINGLY, CHASTILY. Also the adj. may often be used: L. G. § 341.

slim: grācilis: v. SLENDER.

slime: 1. sāliva: Plin. 30, 15, 47 (a cochlearum, s. of snails). 2. spūma (frothy or bubbly s.): id. 29, 6, 37 (a cochlearum): cf. Ov. M. 3, 73. 3. sānis (of bloody matter): Virg. Aen. 2, 221 (de anguibz). 4. sometimes, virus, l. n. (used of any strong or venomous fluid or slime): Virg. G. 3, 281. See also PHLEGM. (Or expr. by circuml. humor [liquor] glutinosus: v. SLIMY.)

sliminess: expr. by adj.: v. SLIMY.

slimy: 1. mūcōsus: Col. 6, 7 (cruenta et m. ventris prolvies). 2. sānis (of bloody matter): Plin. 3, glutinosus (sticky): Cels. 5, 26, 20 (several times). 4. lūbricus (slippery): body (of a s. serpent), l. terga: Virg. Aen. 2, 474: cf. lb. 5, 315. (Or by circuml. qualis cochlearum salivae natura est.)

sling (subs.): 1. For throwing: funda: Caes.: Liv. 2. A kind of bandage for the arm: mitella: Cels. 8, 10, 3.

sling (v.): Phr.: mittere [aliquid] funda (to s. anything away), Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 73: to s. out to the open sea, funda apertum mare incensere [petere], Liv. 38, 29: cf. lb. paulo in/r., velut nervo missa [plans] excutitur (the bullet is slung out with the force of a bow-sling): more poet., verbera fundae torquere, Virg. Aen. 1, 309: cf. also Aen. 9, 586, fundam ter adducta circum caput exit habena. See also to AIM AT. (Fundito, i: Pl. Poen. 2, 36 best avoided.)

slinger: funditor: Caes.: Liv.

slink: Phr.: to s. away, perh. clam [furtim] se subducere, cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25: to s. out of the contest (Milton), *abjecte certamen subterfugere, delectare.

slip (v.): A. Intrans. 1. Lit.:

to slide along: labor, paus, 3: v. TO GLIDE. Phr.: the foot more readily s.ing on the incline, in pronō cilius pede se fallente, Liv. 21, 36, med.: 60, Curt. 4, 9, ad fin., quum saxa lubrica vestibulum fallerent: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 331, vestigia haud tenuit. 11. Fig.: to escape: esp. in phr. to let slip. Phr.: to let s. an opportunity, occasionem amittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; praetermittere, id. B. C. 3, 25; dimittere, Nep. Milt. 3; occasioni desesse, Caes. B. C. 3, 79. See also foll. art.

1. To allow to run out: to s. her cable (of a ship), perh. retinacula omittere.

2. To convey secretly: furtim dare, inserere, tradere.

slip away: Phr.: furtim (clam) abire, se subducere: v. TO WITHDRAW, and SECRETLY.

— from 1. labor, 3: to s. out {out of one's hands, a e manibus alicujus, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, init., also absol., he is an et: he will s. out of your hands, angustia est; elabatur, Pl. Pa. 2, 4, 57: to s. out of one's recollection, memoria s., Cic. Ph. 13, 5, 11.

2. excido, di, 3 (to drop out; escape from): he will s. out of his fetters, excidet e vinculis, Virg. G. 4, 410. Esp. of the memory: de memoria ex., Liv. 29, 19, fin.: so, animo, pectore ex.: v. TO FORGET, FIN.

3. fluo, xi, xum, 3: their weapons will s. from their hands, fluent arma de manibus, Cic. Ph. 12, 3, 8. So effluo, Lucr. 6, 798.

slip (subs.): 1. Lit.: lapsus, us (slipping movement): Liv. (Of the foot, in walking, vestibulum lapsus (R. and A.).

2. Fig.: missa, mistare, fault: Phr.: twist cup and mix there's many a s., Inter os et offam (quod alunt) multa intervenire possunt, Cato in Gell. 13, 17: to make a s., errare, labi, peccare (v. TO ERR, MISTAKE): that was a s. of memory (in an author), memoria lapsus est (R. and A.): per oblivionem in errorem incidit, cf. Suet. Caes. 2: s. of memory, memoriae labens offensio, Sen. Ben. 5, extr.: lapsus memoriae (Kr.): v. ERROR.

3. A twig separated from the main stock: 1. surculus (usu. but not always a shoot from the ground): to break off a s. (from a tree), s. defringere ex. Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110 (fig.): to plant off a s., s. transferre, Col. 3, 10, 2. planta (more freq. a rooted plant): cf. Pall. 3, 2: to knock off a s. from a dough, p. de ramulo deferre, Varr. R. R. 1, 95: to set a s., p. deponere in hortu, Ov. R. Am. 193.

3. virga (a twig): to set a s., v. de plantare, Col. 3, 10 (Ov. M. 4, 630 = a slip for grafting).

4. A small slip of paper: perh. (parva), scida (schēda), plācula: v. SHEET.

slip-knot: *nōdus mōllis (?).

slipper: 1. solēs (a kind of shoes worn by men indoors: they were taken off upon reclining for a meal): to take off one's s.s., s. deponere, Mart. 1, 50, 3: to call for them after the meal, s. poscere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77. 2. crepida: app. equiv. to solea: cf. Cic. R. Post. 10, 27, and Liv. 29, 19, fin. (both which passages show that to appear in public in crepidae was considered improper; acc. to the old lex which forbade the wearing of solea in public: Smith's L. D. s. v.).

Wearing s.s., soleatae, Cic. Verr. 5, 33, med.; crepidulae, id. Pis. 38, 92: a maker of s.s., crepidulator, Gell.; solearius, Pl.: v. SHOEMAKER.

slipperiness: expr. by adj.: v. SLIPPERY.

1. Lit.: lubricus: Liv.: Mart. Neut. used subs. (= a s. place, a ground): Tac. A. 1, 65, (in) lubrico lapsare: Cels. cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 315, per lubrica, on the s. ground. 11. Fig.: uncertain, dangerous, delicate to handle: lubricus, s. paths of youth, vltio l. adolescentiae, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: to be on s. ground, in lubrico versari, id. Or. 28, 98. Phr.: I said he was a s. fellow, dixi voluticum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42, med. (R. and A.): a s. fellow (= rogue), may be expr. by veterator

(rubs. and verb). 3. *respiro*, 3 (like *ratio*). the *grape* 3 of the *pitch*, (iva) *pi* etc., Plin. 14. 1. 3. § 18. *res*: *thosae* (the *res* of the style of *Plaudis*, iustae) (comocidae) *r* stilum *Plautinum* G-v-l. 1. 3. *ad fm*. 3. *oleo*, *oil*, 2 (gen. with *res* of the object of *smell*): to 2. of *saffron*, *crocum* o, Cic. de Or. 3. 25. 99. *de vina* *fer* *dulces* *oluerunt* *mane* *Camaeae*, Hor. Ep. 1. 19. 5. Fig. to 2. of the *foreigner*, o. *pergrinum*, Cic. de Or. 3. 12. 44. 4. *redolere*, 2: *vinum* *redolens*, Cic. *unguenta*, Plin. see also to SMELL. Fig. *speches* 3. *sing* of *antiquity*, *orations* *redolentes* *antiquitatem*, Cic. Brut. 21. 82.

smack (subs.): 1. A sharp noise (made with a whip), flagelli sonus, Sen. Ep. 122. *ad fin.*: v. TO SMACK (A., 1.).

||. *A blow with the hand*: ślāpa, Phaedr.: Juv. v BOX, SLAP. |||. *A loud kiss*: perh. *sonans basium or basiumslapiv: v. TO SMACK (A- |||).

IV. Flavour, taste, savour: 1. Lit.: sāpor, gustātus, gustus: v. FLAVOUR, TASTE, TO SMACK (B). 2. Fig.: Phr.: a z. of the boor, subgrateste quiddam, Cic. Brut. 74, 259. V. A small sailing-vessel: 1. lēnuncālus: Caes. B. C. 2, 43. 2. hōria (also oria): a fishing-smack. Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5: Gell. 10, 25, ad fin. 3. piscatōria nāvis (like preced.). Caes. B. C. 2, 4.

small (adj.). I. In ordinary senses: **1.** *parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*: in most senses. (a.) *of size*: *s. children*, *p. liberi*, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 37: *to see how s. the earth is*, videre quam *p.* sit terra, Id. lb. 1, 17, 26. (b.) *of quantity*: *s. a portion*, *p. pars*, Virg. Cic. a. *s. number of ships*, *p. numerus navium*, Nep. Them. 5, *extr.* *a s. sum of money*, *p. pecunia*, Cic. (c.) *of small importance*: *to compare s. things with great*, *parva comparare magnis*, Virg. G. 4, 176: *have s. faith in one*, *p. fidem habere alicui*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117 (V. SLIGHT): *a s. fault*, *p. vitium*, Cic. *no s. favour*, *beneficium non p.*, Id. Join. *p. ac medicorū*, *p. et modicus*, Id. v. *unimportant, trifling*: esp. in phr. *parvum* *or* *valis* (at a s. price, of s. value): *to value at a s. price*, *parvi minimi facere*, aestimare, Cic. *bought for how much?* *for a s. sum*, *quantū emptus?* *p.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136: cf. Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2: v. also *cheap*. (d.) *not eminent, obscure*: *a man of s. talent*, (*homo*) *p. ingenio*, Plin. Ep. 6, 79, *ad med.*: *this work let us, whether s. or great, hasten on*, *hoc studium parvi propempe et amplius*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28: v. MEAN, INSIGNIFICANT. **Very s.**, *parvulus* (usu. fig.: esp. of age): *a very s. engagement*, *loes. p. proelium*, detrimentum, Caes.: also as *subs.*: *from a very s. child*, *a parvulo*, Ter. Caes. Also *perparvus*: *very s. seeds*, *p. semina*, Lucr. 3, 217: cf. *p. culpa*, *contraversia*, Cic. Also *perparvulus* (very rare): *p. sigilla*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95. Also *pauillulus*, *pauillulus*, Plant. 9, *pūillus* (usu. in contemptuous sense: v. PUNY): *a s. mouse*, *p. mus*, Plaut. *an exceedingly s. villa*, *vilula valde pusilla*, Cic. Fig.: *s. ability*, *p. ingenium*, Mart. Join.: *it is a s. matter*, *hoc leve est et p.*, Id. 4, 47, 9: cf. Ter. *very minor*, *non educatus*, *p. pusillus*, Jo. Om. 15, *very s.*, *p. pusillulus*, Cic. De Or. 2, 245. **2.** *exiguus* (very small, tiny): *v. LITTLE* (S).

3. *brēvis*, *e* (poet. and late = *parvus* = *exiguus*): *a very s. and insignificant fraction*, *exigua pars brevisque*, Lucr. 5, 591. *smaller leaves*, *breviora folia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: *b. ignis*, *tactus*, *strepitus*, Ov. V. SLIGHT. **5.** *minutus* = *s.* (opp. to *capital*) *letters*, *literae m.*, Pl. Bacch. 4, 9, 68. || *Of the mind*, *small*, *weak*: *s. of mind*, *exiguus animi*, Claud. In Eutrop. 2, 381 Join. *beniculus atque infirmus animus*, Caes. T. C. 1, 32, *extr.* *of a s. mind*, *pusilli*, *parvi*, *an angustī animi* (V. NARROW-MINDED). **III.** *Of small resources*: *exiguus, angustus, brevis, tenuis* v. FORTUNE (III.), PINCH-ING, SCANTY, SLENDER. **IV.** *Of the voice*, *whispered* *or faint*: *1. parvulus*

(*subdued*): p. vox (*opp.* magna), Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216, where also *contractus*, *attenuatus*, are simply used of summis-
(*v. Low* IV, II.). 3. *exiguus*
(*opp.* grandis) Quint. II, 3, post in-
3. *exilis*, e. *opp.* plenus, Ib. 4.
pūillus (*weak*): vox p. lb. v. *WEAK*.
5. *languens* (*affectively faint*): Cic.
Off. I, 17, 133; see also *MINGING* (adj.).
MINGINGLY, p. *h. a. s. s. fire*, contractor
ignis, Lucr. 5, 569: *the wild oxen are*
somewhat s. than elephants, urt sunt
magitudine paulo infra elephantos,
Caes. B. G. 6, 28: *a. s. painting*, peri-
minuta tabella s. pictura (*V. MINIATURE*)
to sell in s. quantities, vendere, Cic.:
Tac. distrahare. Suet. v. *TO RETAIL*:
of s. account, villa, Cic.: *to consider of s.*
account, levī momento aestimare, Caes.:
vilipendere, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 58: *to have a*
(s. or poor) opinion of one, male existi-
mare de aliquo, Cic.: *I have a s. re-*
quest to make, habeo paulum quo
requiram (Georg.): *to enquire into the*
s. s. detail, minutim Interrogare, Cic.
Acad. 2, 29, 92. (N.B.—*Small* is often
denoted in Latin by a dimin. word:
e. g. *a. s. book*, libellus; *a. s. field*,
arellus; etc.)

small, to make: 1. Lit.: 1. *committunt, confringo* (v. to BREAK IN PIECES). 2. *frango, solvo, dissolvo* (v. to BREAK UP). Phr.: to make *quite* s. (i. e. reduce to powder), ad *millutiam* redigere, Sen. Ep. go, circa med. See also **POWDER** (*ruhs*), to **POUND**, **Mince**. || Fig. colloq.: to make *one feel* or *look* s., *ruborem* alicui *infundere*, Liv.: *inferre, imponere*, Mart.: *rubores* alicui *ellicere*, Auct. Her.: see also to **HUMBLE**, **SNUB**, **DETRACT** FROM, **DISPARAGE**, **ECLIPSE**.

small (subs.): in Phr.: the s. of the back, leg, etc., *dorsi, cruris, etc., pars gracillor.

small as, as: *quantūlus* alone in Cic. (not *tantulus* *quantulus*): *he returned to the woman as s. an amount (or as little) as he thought proper*, *mulleri reddidit quantulum visum est*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: cf. id. de Div. 2, 65, 134. Horace has *tantulus* ... *quantulus: who has as s. wants as necessity obliges*, *qui tantuli eget quantum est opus*, S. 1, 1, 59. May be expr. also by *tam* ... *quam*.

—, **how:** 1. *quantulus* (in direct or indirect questions, and in exclamations): *how s. the sun appears to us, q. eo nobis videtur*, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82: *i know not how s. a quantity he brought, nescio q. attulerit*, Pl. Bacch. 2, 4, 87. 2. *quantulus* (like *quantulus*): Plaut. 3. *quantus* (very rare in this sense): *humunculi q. sunt*, Pl. Capt. Prolog. 51: *Id. Rud. 1, 2, 66*.

—, *howsoever, however small*: *quantuluscunque*, Cic.: cf. *quantuluslibet*, Ulp. Dig.: *quantulusquisque*, Gell. epilog. v. *HOWEVER* (II.). P'h.r.: *however s. they be, quantumvis* (v. l. *quamvis*) *exigua sint*, Sen. Ep. 85.

—, somewhat: minusculus, Cic.: but best expr. by aliquantulum, paulo, paulum (v. SOMEWHAT, *adv.*), with *adj.*

—, too: may be expr. by: justo minor, brevior, etc.: parum magnus, etc.

—, **very**: parvulus, minimus, per-
parvus, etc.: v. **SMALL** (*adj.*, I.).
smallage: *apium*: Hor.: Virg.

(**Apium graveolens*, Linn.). See also
CELERY.

— beer: * cerevisia diluitor

(Georg.). Prov.: not to think s. of oneself, aliquem se putare (v. SOME, sub. I. Phr.).

— **clothes**: brācae (braccæ), arum (V. BREECHES) - fēminālia, ium (V. DRAWERS).

—-coin: v. CHANGE (III).
—-craft: 1. năviciula Cic.
Cacs. 2. năvigium Lentul. in Cic.

Fam. 12, 15, 2. (Also *nāvīgia minūta*,
Id. Att. 16, 1 3.)

smallness: 1. *parvitas* (rare): *bonds of a sort that could not be seen owing to their s.*, *vincula talia quae cerni non possent propter p.*, Cic. Tim. 13, 41: also in *pl.*, *ex. magnitudinis*, Gell. 1, 3, *ad fin.* 2. *exiguitas* = *s. of the camp, castrorum*, Cic. Caes. B. G. 4, 30: *s.* (or *insignificance of pleasures*, (*voluptas*)), Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: *v. SCANTINUS* (see *SCANTINUS*); 3. *tenuitas*: (*s. of slowness*) *of the legs*, *crurum t.*, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6: *cf. t. caudae*, Cribell. lili, Plin. 9, 17: *FINNENESS*, *MINTINESS*, *SLENDERNESS*, *SLIMNESS*, 4. *exillitas*, *the s. of a woman's voice*, *c. femineae vocis*, Quint. 1, 11, 1: see also *MEAGRENESS*, *THINNENESS*, 5. *gracilitas* (*suec. tenuitas*): *c. cervicis et crurum*, Suet. Cal. 50: *v. SLENNERNESS*, 6. *brevitās*: *s. of stature*, *brevitas* (*sc. corporum*, or *perh. brevitās simp.*), *ex. magnitudo corporum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, *fin.*: *v. SHORTNESS*, *Also = exiguitas*: *b. corpora*, Lucr. 2, 481: (May be *ex. b. corp.* by *adj.*: *v. SMALL*). *Ph. r.*: *s. of soul*, *angustiae pectoris*, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: or *expr. by animus angustus*, *parvus*, *angustus*.

small-pox : * *vāriolae*, arum.
— shot : * *grando plumbea*.

—sword: perh. ensis, gladius.
—talk: garritus, vs, Sid. Ep. 3,

6, *med.*: expr. also by periphr.: *when we are face to face and indulge in s. cum coram sumus et garrimus quidquid in buccam* (sc. venit: i. e. *whatever comes uppermost*), Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2: cf. *vario sermone garrimus*, Petr. 55: see also CHAT (*subs.*): and for bad sense, v. CHATTERING (II). RABBLING.

— **-tooth-comb:** *pecten dentibus
tenuissimis.

smalt: v. ENAMEL (subs.).

smart (v.): to feel sharp pain (lit. and fig.); no precise word; perh.

the pass. *ex* mordeo, pungo, uro and compds. *peruro*, *aduro*, etc., may serve: e. g. *sing* under the *lash*, *fulguribus* *perustus*, Hor. : *to* : with *secret* *grief*, *dolore* *occulto* *morderi*, Ov. M. 2, 805. Less precisely expr. by *dolere*, *dolor* with *vero*, etc. (V. PAINFUL). Phr: *I* *for* *my* *jolly*, *ex* *pretium* *ob* *stultitium* *fero*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: *to do a thing without* *sing* *for* *it*, *impune* *aliquid* *facere*, Cic. (V. IMPUNITY). *you would s. for it*, *ferres* *infortunium*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24. *I will make him s. for it*, *hoc* *non* *impune* *fecerit*: *hoc* *non* *impunitum* *omitam* (Georg.).

smart (subs.): A. Lit.: *trēdo*, *inla*, *f.* (a burning itch): in *pl.*, *Plin.* 9, 45, 68 & 147. B. Fig.: *morsus*, *ta*, *m.* (fig. in *Cic.*): *s. of grief*, *m. doloris*, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 7, 15: cf. *m. libertatis intermissae*, *id. Off.* 2, 7, 24. Less precise are *cruciantum*, *tormentum*, *dolor*, etc.: V. AGONY, PAIN, GRIEF.

smart (*adj.*): 1. Of pain, grief, etc., keen, poignant, q. v.: *acer, acerbus*.

II. *Spirited, vigorous, violent*, q. v.:
acer: to have a s. engagement, a pro-
ellum facere, Tac. A. 12, 40; cf. acer-
tium bellum, Cic. Balb. 6, 14. Also expr.
by acriter with verb: to have a s. fight,
acriter pugnare, Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 33; cf.
vehemens, furiosus, etc. (v. FURIOS).

III. *Active, energetic*, q. v.: ācer, ālācer, impliger, strānuus, etc. See also CLEVER, SKILFUL. IV. *Witty, face-*

tious, q. v.: *fācētus*, *salsus*, *lēpīdus*, etc. :
v. also ACUTE (III.), QUICK. V. *Ele-*
gant, *fine*, *showy*, q. v.: *nītīdus*, *lautus*,

VI. Of color, *lively, bright of hue*: floridus, v̄gētus, splendīdus: V. GAY,

BRIGHT. VII. Of the wind, *fresh*, q. v.
 smartly: I. Vigorously, violently:
 I. acriter: v. SMART (*adj.*, II.).

2. grāviter: to strike one s., aliquem ferire g., Virg. Aen. 12, 295 th: winds blowing s., g. spirantibus flabris

Lucr. ||. *Actively, energetically*, q. v.:
impligrē, strēnuē · v. also CLEVERLY, SKIL-
FULLY. |||. *Wittily*, q. v.: faciētā

smart-money: 1. *A forfeit: pœ-*
ctina multătică, Liv. 10, 23, extr.: or

multa (multa) simply: Liv. Cic. v. FINE (subs.). II. In law, damages beyond a full compensation for the actual injury done: expr. by periphr.: e. g. *litres severae aestimare*, Cic. v. noxiarum duplione decernere, Plin. (v. DAMAGE, II.). III. Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for wounds or injuries received: perh. donativum may serve, Tac. H. 1, 18 (though strictly this was an indiscriminate dole to the soldiers under the empire) Suet.: or if an annual gift, *annuum emeritum* (v. PENSION).

smartness (v.). I. Of mental pain: *acerbitas*, Cic. Of bodily pain, best expr. by *adj.* (v. SMART, I.) or less precisely by magnitude with *subs.*: e. g., *s. of punishment*, *mo. poenae*, Cæs. v. also *foignancie, severitas*. II. Impetuosity, vehemence, q. v.: *impetuosus*, *via, violentia*, etc.: or expr. by *adj.* III. Alertness: *alacritas*, v. *SPRIGHLINESS*. IV. *Wit-tiness*, q. v.: v. HUMOUR (III.). POINT (II.). ACUTENESS. V. *Shrewiness*: best expr. by *adj.* (v. SMART, V., VI.).

smart-ticket (a certificate given to wounded sailors and soldiers, entitling them to smart-money): v. *testimonium scriptum s. per tabulas factum*: v. CERTIFICATE.

smash (v.): *comminuo, confringo*: v. TO BREAK.

smash (subs.): *fractura, dissolutio* (v. BREAKING, subs.): or expr. by verb: Phr. colloq.: *I went utterly to s. in my affairs*, *omnis res mea fracta est*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 18 (metaph. from a shipwreck): cf. *naufragium fortunarum* or *rei familiaris (bankruptcy)*: Cic.

smatter (v.): I. To have a superficial knowledge: v. TO DABBLE (II.). II. To talk superficially or ignorantly: v. TO DABBLE.

smatter, smattering (subs.): expr. by periphr.: *a s. of knowledge, cognitio manca atque inchoata* (based on Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153): *levitas artis alijus scientia*. Phr.: *having a s. of philosophy, odoratus philosophiam*, Tac. Or. 19, med.: *to have a s. of aliquid primoribus labris attingere*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: *studies of which it is enough to have a s.*, *studia quibus perfundi satis est*, Sen. Ep. 36, post init.

smatterer: I. In learning, generally: I. *litterator* (opp. *litteratus*, a man of real learning): Suet. Gramm. 4, med. (v. *INSTR.* II.): *alter litterator fult, alter litteras sciens*, Gell. 18, 9, ad init. 2. *semidocitor*, Cic. Mart. cf. Quint. 1, 1 (nihil enim pelius res illis quae paulum aliquid ultra primas litteras progressi, falsam sibi scientiam persuasionem induerunt). 3. *mediocriter doctus*, Suet. (v. *INSTR.* II.). 4. *sciolus* (very late, and not to be imitated): Arn. 2, 86.

II. In grammar: *grammatista*: cf. Suet. Gramm. 4, post med. (sunt qui litteratum a litteratore distinguant, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammatisia, et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existimant). III. In poetry: *poeta mediocriter*: v. POSTASTER, VER-SIFIER.

IV. In medicine: perh. empiricus (a physician whose art is founded solely on practice): v. QUACK. Phr.: *a s. in some art or other*, *primis alijus artis rudimentis vix imbutus* (Ainsw.): v. DABBLER.

smear (v.): I. To cover with a greasy substance: *lino, circumfundo, perfundo, collino, illino, oblino* (v. TO BE-SMEAR). II. To anoint with oil: *ungo, inungo, prungo*: v. TO ANOINT.

III. To lay on plaster, etc.: *induco, trullisco, gypso* (v. TO PLASTER): *plico, implico* (v. TO FITCH, IV.).

IV. To smear over, rub out anything written (i. e. by smearing the wax with the broad end of the style): 1. *lino, livi, et livil, litum*, 3: *I see very many things that deserve to be d. over*, *plurima cerno digna lini*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 19. 2. *oblino, livil, litum*, 3: *vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscripserunt*, Gell. 20, 6, fin. v. TO BLOT OUT, ERASE, OBLITERATE.

smell (v.): A. TRANS.

Lit.: *To perceive by the nose, smell at, examine by smelling, smell out, detect by smelling*: 1. *olfacio, fect, factum*, 3: *to s. anything*, *aliquid o.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 138, 111. 2. *olfactio*, 1: *to s. at a dress*, *o. vestimentum*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 56: *to s. at a branch of penny-royal*, *pulegium o.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 155. 3. *odoror*, 1: *I will go and s. out like a hound*, *lho odorans quasi canis venaticus*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 113: cf. *cibum o.*, Hor. Epod. 6, 10. Join (fig.): *indagare et odorari aliquid*, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135. Phr.: *to s. at a nosegay*, *fasciculum ad naves admovere*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: cf. *ducere naribus turn*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 21.

II. Fig.: *olfacio*: or *should I not have smelt him out six entire months, before he attempted any such project*, *aut non sex totis mensibus prius offecissem quam ille quicquam coepisset*, Ter. Ad. 3, 42: *to s. out money*, *o. nummum*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 11. Phr.: *to s. out the bribery of Staienus*, *odore suspiciones Staienum corruptum esse sentire*, Cic. Clu. 27, 71: *she has smelt your purse*, *mansupium hunc oboluit*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 31: *my wife now s. out my design*, *subolet hoc jam uxori tuo ego machinor*, ib. 2, 3, 59: v. TO TRACK OUT, SCENT OUT, DETECT, FIND OUT. B. INTRANS.: *to emit a s.*, or *to s.*, 1. *oleo, olui*, 2 (constr. absol. or with acc.: less freq. with *abl.* of the thing): *women seemed to s. well, because they smelt of nothing* (i. e. had no perfumes), *mulleres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: *to s. well*, *bene olere* (v. *supr.*): *ju-cunde o.*, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 177: *to s. ill*, *male o.*, Plaut.: *he s. of perfumes*, *olet unguenta*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: *to s. of sulphur*, *o. sulphure*, Ov. M. 5, 405. Also in fig. sense (v. TO SMACK, B. II. 3): *TO BETRAY*, II. 3). 2. *redoleo*, *ui*, 2 (like *oleo* in constr.: lit. and fig.: v. TO SMACK, B. II. 4). 3. *oboleo*, 2: *to s. ill*, *strong, stink*: *you s. of garlic*, *oboluit allium*, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 38: v. TO STINK. 4. *peroleo*, 2 (to emit a penetrating odour): *Lucr. 6, 1153*: 5. *frago*, 1 (usu. with *abl.* of the thing): *you always s. of casia and cinnamon*, *semper casiaque cinnamoque fragras*, Mart. 6, 55, 1, and pass. Also of unpleasant odours: *that you may not s. offensively of yesterday's wine*, *ne gravis hesterno fragres vino*, id. 1, 87, 1: but gen. found in pres. part.: v. SMELLING (adj.). 6. *halo*, 1: v. TO EXHALE (2). FRAGRANCE. 7. *spiro*, 1: *whether the cinnamon s. flat*, *ne spirant cinna-murum*, Pers. 6, 35: *plenty of strong-scenting savor*, *gravior spirantis copia thymbrae*, Virg. G. 4, 31. 8. *sapio*, *ivi* or *ii*, 3 (rare in this sense): *to s. of perfumes*, *unguenta s.*, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 38 cf. Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 47. 9. expr. by odor with verb: e. g., *jacere odorem*, Virg. G. 2, 132: *spirare o.*, id. Aen. 1, 407 (404): *spargere o.*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 7: *reddere odorem*, Plin. 36, 23, 53, § 177.

10. *foeteo, piteo*, 2, etc.: v. TO STINK. Phr.: *the scent s. strong*, *odor nares opplet*, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, extr.: *whose breath s. rank*, *cui os oleat*, Ulp. Dig. 3: cf. *anima foetet*, Pl. As. 5, 2, 44.

smell, **smelling** (subs.): I. The sense of smell: 1. *odoratus*, *us*, m.: *there is no need to speak about taste and s.*, *nihil necesse est de gustatu et o. loqui*, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20: *insects have eyes, some even have s.*, *insecta habent oculos, aliqua et o.*, Plin. 11, 4, 3, § 10. 2. *olfactus*, *us*, m.: *it is plainly evident that fishes have s.*, *pisces olfactum esse manifeste patet*, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194. Phr.: *keenness of s.*, *sagacitas canum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 158: also *sagacitas canum*, simply, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92 (v. TO SMELL, A. I., 1): *the keen s. (or scent) of dogs*, *odora canum via*, Virg. Aen. 4, 112 (v. KEEN-SCENTED). hence fig.: *to have a keen s.*, *sagaciter odorari*, Hor. Epod. 12, 4, opp. *havis obseae*, fig. of dull scent, intelligence, ib. 12, 2: *devoid of s.*, *odoratu, odoris sensu carens* (Georg.) *not that they had no s.*, *non*

quia nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. S. 2, 1, 89. II. The act of *sing*: 1. *odoratio*, *onis*, f.: *the delight of acts of s.*, *delectatio odoratorium*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20. 2. *odoratus*, *us*, m.: *not o. / is the tasting of them pleasant*, *but the s. (or sing) of them also, eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, § 158. 3. *olfactus*, *us*, m.: Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156.

III. **Scent, odour**: 1. *odios* (or *odor*), *oris*, m.: *every s. ascends*, *omnis o. ad supera fertur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141. Join. *a pleasant s.*, *o. suavis et jucundus*, Cic. (v. SCENT, PERFUME, FRAGRANCE): *a bad s.*, *o. teter*, Oaes (v. STENCH, STINK), or odor, simply, Sall. Suet.: *a strong s. of marigold*, *gravis o. calthae*, Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28: *a herb of a pleasantly strong s.*, *herba o. suavior gravi*, id. 25, 9, 70, § 118: cf. *o. jucunde gravi*, id. 21, 10, 34, § 60: *a pungent s.*, *o. argutus*, id. 15, 3, 4, § 18: *o. asper*, id. 27, 8, 41, § 64: *acer o.*, id. 12, 17, 40, § 85: *excitatus o.*, id. 20, 17, 71, § 182. Phr.: *impregnated with a s.*, *(odore) imbutus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: cf. *alieno o. infici* (based on, alieno sapore infici, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 17: R. and A.): *without a s.*, *odore carens, odore nullo, cui nullus odor est, sine odore esse* (Georg.): [For to have, emit a s., or TO SMELL, B.]: *beyond two months it does not retain its s.*, *supra duas menses odorem ejus non permanet* (integer (based on Cic. 12, 49, ad fin., where we find *sapor* instead of odor).

2. *nidior*, *oris*, m. (*ovira*, the scent or steam of anything roast, boiled or burnt): *let the fumes grow fat, drenched in festal s. (or steam)*, *pinguescant madidi laeto n. Penates*, Mart. 7, 27, 5: *a foul kind of s. from burnt feathers*, *foedus quidam n. ex adusta pluma*, Liv. 38, 7, extr.: Plin. Join: *to stand in the s. of the cook-shops*, *in ganeorum n. atque fumo stare*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13. 3. *spiritus*, *us*, m.: (rare in this sense): *a sweet s. of perfume*, *s. unguentis suavia*, Lucr. 1, 221: cf. *a florum naribus haustus*, Gell. 9, 4, post med.: *a foul s.*, *s. foedi odoris*, Cels. 5, 16, 31, fin. 4. *hallitus*, *us*, m.: v. FUME (subs. 1.). 5. *anhellitus*, *us*, m. (of spirit, wine, etc.): *of fumes*, *of wine*, *vini a.*, Cic. post Red. 7, 16. [In the same sense, *anima* is used: the s. of wine, a. amphorae, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5]: v. FUME (subs.). 6. *aura* (poet.): *a sweet s. (or odour)*, *dulcis a.*, Virg. G. 4, 417: cf. *s. tantum notas odor attulit aurae*, ib. 3, 251: *the savoury s. from the sheepfold*, *pingues ab ovilibus aurae*, Stat. Th. 10, 46. 7. *graveolentia* (a rank s.): *rank s. of the arum-pis*, *g. alarum*, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87. Phr.: *pleasant s. given off from flowers*, *suavitas odorum qui e floribus alliantur*, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: *one kind of saffron has no s.*, *the other has, unum (genus croci) bebes, alterum odorem*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67.

smelling (adj.): I. **Smelling sweetly**: *suavis*, *suaveolens*, *oleus* (often used in bad sense), *odoratus*, *odorifer*, *odorus*: v. FRAGRANT, SWEET. Also *fragrans*, Virg. Cat.: *bene olidus*, Col. Phr.: *all sorts of sweet-sing flowers*, *omnis copia narium*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 6. II. **Sing ill**: 1. *odiosus*, *o. capra*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: *o. senex*, Suet. Tib. 45: *o. vulpes*, Mart. 10, 37, 13: v. RANK. 2. *graveolens*, *entis*, *fauces* *g. Avern*, Virg. Aen. 6, 201: App. de Mundo, p. 74: cf. *foetidus* (v. FITID), *foedus*, *teter* (v. FOUL, adj. 1.), *patidus*, *randicus* (v. RANCD, STRIKING). III. **Sing strongly**: 1. *gravis*, *e. g. hircus*, Hor.: see also RANK. 2. *graveolens*, *entis*, *strong-sing*, *strong-sing*, *centaures*, Virg. G. 4, 370: v. PUNGENT. (N.B.—May be expr. also by gen. of odor with *adj.*: e. g. *a pungent s. sing herb*, *herba odoris asperi* (v. SMELL, subs. III. 1): *a most sweet-sing root*, *radix suavisissimi odoris*, Plin. 25, 9, 64, § 110).

— **bottle**: 1. *olfactorium*: Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92. 2. *olfactorium olis-*

toriosa vascula sunt mulier: u. in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid. Or. 19, 31.

smelling-salts: *sal olfactorius (Georg.).

smelt (sube.): *Salmo eperlanus, Linn.
smelt (v.): 1. cōquo, coxi, cocum; 2. to s. gold with lead, c. aurum cum plumbo, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 60. 3. excoquo, 3: fire s. out from metals, ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. Fast. 4, 785. 3. fundo, fudi, fuissem, 3: to s. copper, f. aca, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5: stone is useful in s.ing glass, lapis fundendo vitro utilis, Id. 34, 14, 42, § 148. For liquisfactio, liquo, condō, v. TO MELT, A. I.

smelter: 1. fātor, ōris, m.: Pomp. Dig. 2. fāstātorius (a metal-caster): Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6. 3. fātor, ōris, m. (like prier): Cod. Just. 10, 64. 4. aurifactor, ōris, m. (a gold-refiner): Inscr.

smelting (sube.): the act of s.ing: 1. fātura: aeris, f. Vitr. 2, 7, ad fin. 2. confātura (very rare): Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197. 3. fūstura: f. plumbi, Id. 33, 6, 35, § 106. 4. fūstio, ōdis, f.: Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3.

—**furnace:** aeraria fornax, Plin. 11, 36, 42, § 119: v. FURNACE.

—**house:** 1. aeraria (sc. officina): Varr. L. L. 8, 33. 2. officina fūstoria.

—**pot:** 1. cātinus: Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69. 2. fātile: Id. 33, 9, 46, § 131.

smérin (a fish): *Cobitis aculeata, Linn.

smew (an aquatic fowl): *Mergus albellus, Linn.

smilagin (in Chem.): *smilax saraparilla, M. L.: *smilacina.

smile (v.): 1. subrideo (surr.), 4, 2: she s.d. with sidelong glances, hūlis subridit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: to s. softly, molle s., Pers. 3, 110: Cic. Virg. 2. rērideo, 2 (of a smile lighting up the features): Sgrnatus, because he has white teeth, s. on every occasion, E. quod candidos habet dentes, r. nequequeque, Cat. 37 (39), 1, and freq. In this poem: gen. found in pres. part. (v. SMILING, adj.). Fig.: Fortune s.ing on me, mihi ridentem Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246. 3. arrideo (adv.-rid, risum, 2 (to s. upon, exp. approvingly: used by Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 11, in opp. to derideo: constr. absol., or with dat.: more rarely with acc.): when I have laughed, you s., quum risi, arrides, Ov. M. 3, 457: men's faces s. on those who s., ridentibus arident humani vultus, Hor. A. P. 101: scarcely to s. familiarly upon his friends, vix notis familiariter s., Liv. 41, 20, init. Fig.: when the weather is s.ing, quum tempestas a., Lucr. 2, 23 (32): cf. quondam mihi Fortunae ariserit hora, Petr. 133, 12. 4. rideo, risi, risum, 2 (to s. pleasantly on: absol., or with ad, or dat.): the propitious deities s.d. and granted (your request), riserunt facies et tribuere dat, Mart. 1, 104: (of an infant) to s. sweetly on its father, dulce r. ad patrem, Cat. 59 (61), 212: (also) with acc. but very rarely: quasi muti silent neque me rident, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 21. Fig.: the levels of the sea s. upon thee (i. e. look brightly up to thee), tibi ridet aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8: Cat. Hor.: cf. florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. M. 15, 205. Join: while Fortune s.s. dum juvat et vultu ridet Fortuna sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: with which cf. Tac. H. 2, 12, init., blandiebatur coepit fortuna: Ov. M. 1, 3, Di coepit aspirare meis: Liv. 30, 30, post med., mihi talis fortuna affuisset: Virg. G. 1, 18, adia, o Tegeae, favens.

smile (sube.): risus: Cic. Or. exp. by verb: e.g. scarcely to bestow a familiar s. upon his friends, vix notis familiariter arridere (v. TO SMILE): with a s. not unmingled with rage, subridens mixta ira, Virg. Aen. 10, 742: with a false s. on his face, falsum ridentem vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60, med. Phr.: to elicit a s. from mourners, risum lugentibus evocare, Sen. Ep. 29, ad med.: to

produce a s. (at another's expense), exortare risum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 35 (but see Orell. ad l.).

smiling (adj.): 1. rēndens, that wasily s. boy (Cupid), iste lascivus ac r., Sen. Hippol. 277. 2. ridens: mixta ridenti colocasia acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20. Phr.: Join: to have a s. countenance, esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100.

smilingly: expr. by part. or adj.: subridens, arridens: to look s., esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic.

smiroh: v. TO SOIL (I.).

smirk (v.): perh. *mimicē, mōlestā subridere (based on: incedere mimice ac mōlestē, Cat. 40, (42), 7: or, *amicitiae simulatio subridere: *incepte et frigide subridere.

smirk (sube.): risus ineptus, Cat. 37 (39), 16: less precisely, ficti simulatioque vultus (cf. Cic. Clu. 26, 72): molestus vultus, Quint.

smite: 1. I. t.: ferio, 4 (in most senses): so that thou smitest thy forehead (as a sign of vexation), ut frontem ferias, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: v. TO STRIKE.

II. Fig.: to be smitten (with love), ardere, amōre ardere, dēpēre amōre, efflāre amare (v. PASSIONATELY): also flāgrāre amōre alienius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71 (v. TO LOVE): incensus amore, Virg. Aen. 3, 298: amore captus, Liv. 30, 12, ad fin.: cf. amore perire, Virg. E. 10, 10: misere amare, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 32: perdit amare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45: insanire amores, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 25: insane amare, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20.

smith: faber, bri, m. (gen. plur. usu. fabrum, Cic. Or. 46, 156: but also fabrorum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 54: Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, 147, etc.): used absol.: to buy a place as a s. or as a plasterer, hominem pro f. aut pro tectore emere, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: Vitr.: cf. Ov. M. 12, 277, quod (ferum igne rubens) forpice curva quum f. eduxit. But gen. with a qualifying term: e.g. a blacksmith, faber ferrarius: or expr. simply by the adj.: e.g. ferrarius, aerarius, argentarius, etc. (v. BLACKSMITH, COPPERSMITH, SILVERSMITH, etc.). Or expr. by a distinctive word, as exsilior (a copper-smith): Quint. 2, 21, 10: s.'s tools, fabrilla (tractant f. fabri), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116: s.'s bellows, follis fabrilis, Liv. 38, 7, extr.: s.'s furnace, fornax, cāminis (v. FURNACE): s.'s hammer, marculus (mart-): v. HAMMER: s.'s tongs, forceps, Virg. G. 4, 175: v. also ANVIL.

smithy: 1. fabrica: Vulcan who is reported to have presided over a s. at Lemnos, Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: a s. for forging arms, armorum f., Veg. Mil. 2, 11. 2. officina: o. Cyclopium, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8: or with a qualifying word, o. ferraria, Plin. 35, 15, § 182: cf. o. aeariorum, Id. 16, 6, 8, § 23. Also a s. for forging arms, o. armorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: v. MANUFACTORY. Phr.: having established s.s. positis incudibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 629.

smitten (enamoured): v. TO SMITE.

smook: 1. A woman's undergarment: 1. indistum: Non. 539, 32. [N.B.—Not subcūla: cf. Varro in Non. 542, 24, posteaquam binas tunicas habere coepunt, instituntur vocare subcūlam (virorum) et indistum (feminarum) a s.-maker, indistarius, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35. 2. intērilla (a woman's night-dress): (illa) dicta interala, decora brachia reorientibus palmaris converberat, App. Met. 8, p. 205. II. A s.-rock (for men):

smoke (v.): A. Trans. 1. To purify by smoke (e.g. houses, hives, etc.): suffio, fūmigo, suffumigo, etc. (v. TO FUMIGATE, FUMIGATION). Phr.: fumum immittere, admove, Col.: fumos manu praetendit sequaces, Virg. G. 4, 239.

II. To dry in the smoke: infūmo, 1: s.d. as a brain, astini cerebrum infumatum, Plin. 28, 16, 63, § 125. Phr.: to s. the grape, uvam fumo durare, Hor. S. 2, 4, 72: fumo siccare, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 73:

to s. hams, in fumo (pernas) suspendere, Cato R. R. 162, fin.: a s.d. ham, fumosa perna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: s.d. (or smoked-dried) grapes, fabrilla uva, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3. III. To expel by s., to s. out: Phr.: fumo abigere (apes) Plin. 10, 2, 12, 117: s. (tobacco): Phr.: herbae Nicotianae fumum ducere (Georg.): or more shortly, *Nicotiana uti: to s. a pipe, *Nicotianae fumum per infurbulum haurire s. Nicotiana uti.

V. Fig.: To s. out a matter, to discover: v. TO SMELL (A, II, Phr.).

B. Intrans.: To emit smoke, or, vapour like s.: 1. fumo, 1: the places s. with sulphur, loca sulphure f. Virg. Aen. 2, 698: we see that the earth is hot, and s.s. after fresh digging, (videmus) recenti fossione terram fumare colentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25 (the words in italics being a quotation from some poet): plains s.ing with dust, fumantes pulvere campi, Virg. Aen. 11, 908: horses s.ing with sweat, equi f. sudore, Ib. 12, 338: already the rooftops of the villages in the distance are s.ing (with fires for the preparation of food: i. e. evening approaches), jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Virg. E. 1, 82: the chimney s.s., *cāminis fumat: the house s.s., domus fumat, Cic. 2. exhalo, vāpro, 1: v. TO EXHALE, STEAM. Phr.: the dark mountains s. darkly, humidi montes effundunt caliginem, Curt. 4, 12, post med.: the streams of Tiber still s. with our blood, recalcit nostro Tiberina fluentia sanguine adhuc, Virg. Aen. 12, 35: s.ing entrails (of victims) spirantia fibra, Stat. S. 4, 8, 2.

smoke (sube.): 1. fumus: Caes.: s. rolling in waves, f. undans, Sen. Troad. 1, 20: cf. fumus agit undam, Virg. Aen. 8, 257: wreaths of s., volumina fumi, Ov. M. 13, 600: to belch forth s., evomere f., Virg. Aen. 8, 253: s.ine long-lept (or mellowed) in s., fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 39. Prov.: (1) to make promises that end in s. (i. e. to sell s.), vendere vanae fumos, Mart. 4, 5, 7. (II.) where there's s., there's fire, semper flamma fumo proxima, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 53. 2. vāpor, hālitus, etc.: v. EXHALATION, FUME. Phr.: the s. Aetna aloft, volat vapor ater ad auras, Virg. Aen. 7, 466. 3. suffitus, ūs, m. (s. produced by fumigation): a herbae, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 116. 4. nebūla: v. MIST: n. quae exigit ignis, the mists of s., which fire draws out, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 31: cf. nebula ingens specus aestuat atra, Virg. Aen. 8, 258. 5. nūbes, s. f. (poet): Aetna belches aloft a murky cloud of s. (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera n., Virg. Aen. 3, 572: the s. of Frankincense, Sabae n., Stat. S. 4, 8, 2. Phr.: I saw that our prospects were vanishing in s., extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, Cic. Att. 3, 13, init.

smoke-black: v. LAMP-BLACK.

—**box** (of a steam-boller): perh. *fumārium (which lit = a chamber for ripening wine in s., Col. 1, 6, 19, seq.: Mart. 10, 36, 1).

—**hole:** fumāribūm: the s.-hole (or crater) of Vesuvius, f. Vesuvii, Tert. Poen. 12: see also CRATER.

—**jack:** *veru machinamento versatum (Quinch).

smoker: (a user of tobacco): qui nicotiana utitur (see also SMOKE, A, IV.).

smoky } 1. Full of smoke: 1. **smoking** } fumeus: s. lights of torches, f. taedis lumina, Virg. Aen. 6, 593. 2. fumidus: s.ing allars, f. alitaria, Ov. M. 12, 259 (see also STRAMINO): a s. mist exhales, f. exhalatur caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111. 3. fumosus: f. flamma, Cato R. R. 38, 4: f. fax, Petr. 97. Of gems, smoke-coloured: f. topazii, Plin. 37, 8, 35, § 114: hence called also capillus (caeruias), Id. 37, 9, 44, § 128. II. Producing smoke: fumifer: s. fires, 1. ignes, Virg. Aen. 9, 520: (Cacus) collectis beneath his cave s. night, glomerat sub antro f. noctem, Ib. 8, 255. III. Smelling or tasting of smoke: 759

1. *fumidus*, a. s. *flavour* (of wine).
f. virus, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.
2. *fumidus*, a. s. *meat*, f. (destitutum), id. 18, 31, 74 § 319: perh. "redolens s. sapiens fumum, may also serve. Phr.: a. s. *house*, "domus fumo infestata (Ainsw.); s. (l. e. smoke-like) masses (of clouds), fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3. *miti*.

IV. *Soiled by smoke*: 1. *fumidus*, a. s. (or well-smoked) *walnut*, f. perles, Petr. 135. s. *busta*, f. *imagines*, Cic. Pis. 1, 1. 2. *decolor* (fuligine): when Flaccus (i. e. Horace's works) became s. all over, quum totus decolor esset Flaccus, Juv. 7, 227 (v. *smut*, *sub*, l.).

smooth (adj.): A. Lit.: 1. *Not rough*: 1. *lavis*, e. (opp. asper): certain small bodies s., others rough, corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66. Of the human body (= youth-ful, beautiful): *Galatea*, s. *ter* than *shell* worn by the constant wave, levior assiduo detritis aequore concita, Ov. M. 13, 791: s. *breast*, brow, l. *pectus*, front, Virg.: s. *neck*, l. *colla*, Ov. Of the hair: *that the hair may be s. by using the comb*, ut sit coma pectore l., Ov. M. 12, 409 (v. *glosser*): see also *POLISHED* (l.). 2. *Snodis*, e. (without knots): s. *trunks* (of trees), e. *trunci*, Virg. G. 2, 78. 3. *lubricus* (slippery): the *leg worn s. by splinters*, crurs l. *compe*, Mart. 9, 58: a. *sphinz wrought out s. from the natural rock*, sphinx saxo natural elaborata et lubrica (but v. l. *rubrica*), Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77. 4. *teres*, *etlis* (well-turned, rounded off): s. *trunks of trees*, t. *trunci arborum*, Virg. Aen. 6, 207: cf. t. *virga*, Ov. t. *basille*, Liv. l. *lapillus*, Ov. 5. *levigatus* (made smooth: part. of *levigo*, l.): Macr. S. 1, 12. 6. *risallia*, e. *bore made smooth with the lathe*, torno r. *buxum*, Virg. G. 2, 449: cf. *palmeis* r. (i. e. deprived of the bark), Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 106: Cat. Ov. 7. *adessus* (worn away by water): a. *lapides*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 36: a. *scopulus*, Ov. H. 10, 26.

||. *Without hair, bald*: 1. *glaber*, *brum* (of men and beasts: gen. naturally smooth, but also artificially s.): s., *either from the hair worn down or from its being plucked out by the roots*, glaber, retritus pilla aut penitus evulsis, Sen. Ep. 47, ad *met.*: a. *husband s. than a gourd*, maritus cucurbita glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163: *sheep of a s. belly*, oves ventre g., Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: cf. g. *colla boum*, Col. 6, 14, 7. *Dimin.* glabellus: g. *corpus Cupidinis*, App. M. 5, p. 168: a. s. *skinned slave*, glaber, Cat. 59 (61), 135: to make s. (or bald), glabro, Col. 12, 3, 4: to become s., glabresco, id. 2, 20, 2. 2. *lenis*, e. *Elaui my brother is a hairy man, and I am a s. man*, Elnu trahit meus pilosus est, et ego lenis, Vulg. Gen. xxvii. 11. 3. *calvus*: v. *HALD*.

|||. *Calm, gentle*: (of the sea) placidus, tranquillus, pacatus (v. *CALM*): (of rivers) sedatus (v. *CALM*): clemens, mitis (v. *GENTLE*). B. Fig.: 1. Of the voice or style, *flowing, without impediment*: 1. *lavis* (flowing): l. *oratio* (opp. aspera), Cic. Or. 5, 20: l. *et aspera* (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15: the ears are annoyed by a s. one, (aures) fragoris offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, Quint. 9, 4, 116. 2. *teres*, *etlis*: a. s. *voice in debates*, t. *vox in disputationibus*, Quint. 11, 3, 64: a. *speech full, but yet s.* (or well-rounded off, polished), oratio plena, sed tamen t., Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: v. *POLISHED* (II.). ELEGANT. 3. *lenis*, e. Join: the s. arrangement of a speech, l. *et fluens contextus orationis*, Quint. 9, 4, 127. See also *FLUENT*, *FLOWING*. Also in Gramm.: the s. breathing, l. *spiritus* (opp. spiritus asper), Prisc. p. 572, P.

||. Of the temper, *equable*: aequibula, aequilis, aequus: v. *UNIFORM*.

|||. *Smooth-tongued* (usu. in bad sense): blandus: to distinguish a s. friend from a true one, b. amicum a vero secretone, Cic. Am. 25, 95 (v. *FLATTERING*, *FALSE*, *SPICIOUS*). IV. OF MANNERS, *smooth*: comis, commodus: v. *AFFABLE*, *AGREEABLE*.

smooth (v.): 1. To remove rough-

ness from a surface: 1. *lavo*, l.: to s. tables, l. *mensae*, Stat. Th. 1, 519. Join: to s. beams, l. *ac radere tigna*, Lucr. 3, 1265. 2. *allavo*, l. (only in Colum.): to s. knots and scars, nodos et circutios a., Col. 3, 15, 1. 3. *lavo*, l. (of making smooth with a knife, file, pumice-stone, chalk, etc.: so polio, *infr.*): all the walls are s'd with plaster, omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr. R. B. 3, 11, 3, *med.*: for s'ing the skin, ad levigandum cutem, Plin. 20, 3, 10, § 20. 4. *pollo*, l. *et* l. *plum*, 4 (like levigo): to s. dove-coats with plaster, p. columbarum cellas tectorio, Col. 8, 8: v. TO *POLISH*. 5. *limo*, l. (to file): v. TO *FILE*. 6. *rimo*, l. (to plane): v. TO *PLANE*. 7. *rado*, *rad*, *rimo*, 3 (to s. off): to s. (or polish) stones, r. lapides, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: v. *supr.* (l.): v. TO *SHAVE OFF*. 8. *sterno*, *stravi*, *stratum*, 3 (to spread out flat, fig.): to s. the surface of the waters, s. aequor aequi, Virg. Aen. 8, 89: cf. *placidi straverunt aequora venti*, lb. 5, 763: to s. (or pave) a path through the sea, sternere viam per mare, Lucr. 3, 1042: cf. *tranquillo*, etc. (v. TO *CALM*). Phr.: paper s'd with a tooth, charta dentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: s'd with pumice, moru pumicis politus, Mart. 8, 72, 2: also, pumicatus, e. g. p. manus, Mart. 5, 41, 6: to s. the brow (i. e. cheer up), frontem remittere (opp. frontem adducere), Plin. Ep. 2, 5, ad *med.*: fr. exporrigere, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53: fr. explicare, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: fr. solve, Mart. 14, 183. See also TO *LEVEL*, and for other senses, TO *SOFTEN*. [N.B.—For] to s. linen, v. TO *IRON*, TO *MANGLE* (II.).

||. To s. away obstacles, to facilitate: 1. *sterno*, *stravi*, *stratum*, 3: fame propitious hath s'd a kindly path for thee, praesens tibi fama benignum stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813: cf. *aditus*, iter expedire, Caes. so munio, praemunio (v. TO *PAVE*): v. TO *FACILITATE*. 2. *complano*, l.: Join: to s. (or render tolerable) the rough, the harsh, c. et mollire aspera, dura, Sen. Prov. 5, fin.: see also TO *ALLEVIATE*, *MIGRATE*, *SOOTHE* (l.). Phr.: these difficulties were s'd away by two circumstances, his difficultatibus duae erant subsidio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. |||. To palliate, smooth a fault: v. TO *PALLIATE*, *EXTENUATE*.

IV. To flatter (Shakesp.): v. TO *FLATTER*.

smoothly: A. Lit.: *Evenly*, q. v.: and for other senses, *expr.* by *adj.* (v. *SMOOTH*). B. Fig.: Of oratory: with easy flow, leniter, Cic. Phr.: to flow s. on in speaking, uno tonore in dicendo fluere, Cic. Or. 6, 21 (v. *UNIFORMLY*). 1. *Easy*, q. v. ||. *Flatteringly*, q. v.

smoothness: 1. As physical quality: 1. *lavor*, *oris*, m.: in paper clearness and s. are looked at, in chartis candor, l. (spectantur), Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 78: to bring clearness and s. to the body, candorem et l. corpori afferre, id. 30, 14, 43, § 127. 2. *lavis*, *etlis*, f. s. of mirrors, l. *speculorum*, Cic. Tim. 14, init.: Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 7. Also l. inest innotum, Cels. 4, 16, init. (v. *SLIPPERINESS*). 3. *aequalitas*, *etlis*, f. (evenness): s. of the sea, a. *maris*, Sen. Ep. 53, ad *init.*: v. *LEVELNESS*: the cosmetic (oesypum) reduces to s. excrescences of the flesh, oesypum carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem redigit, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113: s. of *flax*, l. *lini*, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82. 4. *lenitas*, *etlis*, f. the Arar flows into the Rhone with wonderful s., Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibil l., Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Of flavour: the s. of wine, lenitas (opp. asperitas) vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120. 5. *glabritas*, *etlis*, f. (s. of the skin, baldness): in p., Arn. 3, 108: see also *BALDNESS*.

||. Of the voice or style, *fluency*: 1. *lavor*, *oris*, m.: s. of the voice, l. *voce*, Lucr. 4, 554 (552). 2. *lavis*, *etlis*, f.: s. (or fluency) of words, l. *verborum*, Quint. 10, 1, 52. 3. *lenitas*, *etlis*, f.: a style, running on with a kind of uniform s., genus orationis

cum lenitate quadam aequabili profusum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: v. *SPERSE*. 4. *aequalitas*, *etlis*, f.: Join: others labour at a s. of style, laborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, Cic. Or. 16, 53: v. *UNIFORMITY*. |||. Of the temper, *equability*: aequus animus (v. *EQUANIMITY*). See also *MILDNESS* (II.), *GENTLENESS* (3).

IV. *Flattery*: q. v.

smother: 1. To kill or stifle by suffocation: 1. *opprimo*, *press*, *presum*, 3: to s. an old man by throwing on him many clothes, a. senem injecta multae vestis Tac. A. 6, 50 (56), *estr.*: v. TO *STIFLE*, also TO *OVERLAY* (II.). 2. *suffoco*, *strangulo*, l. (lit. sm. fig.): v. TO *CHOKER*, *SUFFOCATE*. Phr.: to die by being s'd (or suffocated), interitus spiritus exstingui, Curt. 7, 9, ad *med.*: to s. with the heat of the bath, (balnearum) fervore atque aestu intercludere animam, Liv. 23, 7, ad *init.*: to be s'd by the fumes of boiling vinegar, (aecto ferventi) vaporari, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 95. ||. To extinguish by overclothing: e. g. fire, etc.: *opprimo*, *press*, *presum*, 3: as when a powerful flame is s'd by a quantity of water, ut quum aquae multitudine vis flammæ opprimitur (opp. consumpsit ignis exstinguitur), Cic. Sen. 19, 71: v. TO *EXTINGUISH*.

|||. To keep back, repress, stifle, q. v.: 1. *opprimo*, 3: to s. rage, o. iram, Sall. J. 72: cf. o. infamiam, Just. 12, 13. 2. *reprim*, 3: to s. passion, r. iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: to s. a groan, r. gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163: v. TO *CHECK*. 3. *comprimo*, *press*, *presum*, 3: to s. (or stifle) conscience, c. conscientiam, Cic. (v. TO *STIFLE*).

4. *devero*, l.: to s. tears, lacrimas d., Ov. F. 4, 845: to s. groans, gemitus d., Sen. Ep. 66, *med.*: all sense of shame is s'd, pudor devoratus, App. M. 9, p. 225: v. TO *SWALLOW*. Join: to s. power, potentiam extinguere atque opprimere, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: cf. *tumultum* o., Liv. 31, 11, *init.* (v. TO *PUT DOWN*, *QUELL*, *SUPPRESS*). Phr.: grief s. (or stifles) the voice, dolor vocem inludit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: cf. metus consumpsit vocem, Tac. H. 1, 42: the voice is s'd, vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270 (v. TO *STIFLE*, *DROWN*, II.).

smoulder: no exact word: perh. fumo, l. with a qualifying word may serve: e. g. if there were no cause for alarm, the seeds of war would not even now be s'ing, si nullus timor, non obruta jam nunc semina fumentur belli, Sil. 1, 654.

smouldering (adj.): 1. *sopitus*: he stirs up the s. embers, cinerem et sopitos suscitavit ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 743: lb. 8, 410: cf. Hercules sopitas ignibus aras excitat, lb. 542. 2. *languidus*: to blow up s. fires, l. ignes sufflare, Plin. 34, 8, 19, 17, § 79. Perh. lentus too may serve. Phr.: you are walking over s'ing fires, incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7.

smudge (sub. colloq.): labes, litura: v. *ALOR*.

smudge (v. colloq.): v. TO *SOIL* (I.).

smug: v. *NEAT*, *SPUDIC*.

smuggle: 1. "furtim merces importare, or rempublicam fraudare portorio (Kr.). 2. sine portorio aliquid importare (based on Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 171). 3. non profertur aliquid ad a. apud publicanos (based on Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16). 4. inscriptum aliquid importare s. exportare (based on Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16 (v. Dict. Ant. p. 1512), inscriptum pecus, the cattle, the pasturage of which on the public lands was not reported to the proper officer). Hence ad goods, "res, merx inscripta: res non proferta (Georg.). (For to s. away, v. TO *STEW AWAY*, *HIDE*.) See also *CONTRABAND*.

smuggler: 1. One who smuggles: *expr.* by qui with verb: e. g. "qui merces s. merces sine portorio importat s. exportat (Georg.): or, "qui furtim velitis merces importat, qui furtivum mercatum exercet (Kr.): v. TO *SARCONE*.

II. A smuggling vessel: perh. πικτικός μυρόπαρο may serve, Cic. Verr. 5, 38, 100.

smuggling (subs.): expr. by verb (v. TO SMUGGLE).

smut (subs.): I. Foul matter (from the combustion of coal or oil): fuligo, Inis. f. door-posts blackened with the constantly falling soot, asmedia postea fuligine nigri, Virg. E. 7, 50: when the soot stuck to Virgil (i.e. his book) till he was black, quum haereret nigro fulgore Maroni, Juv. 7, 227. See also SPOT, STAIN (lit. and fig.). II. Blight, mildew, canker, q. v.: robigo, rûdo, lues, mîderratio. III. Obscene language: obscenitas verborum (v. OBSCENITY).

smut (v.): I. To soil with soot: perh. *fuligine oblinere s. denigrare: v. TO SPOT, STAIN. II. To blight, mildew: *robigne edere, perrêdere (Georg.). For intrans. sense, cf. Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 136, robiginem trahere (see also to MILDREW, BLIGHT). III. To blacken, tarnish, q. v.

smuttily: obscenâs: v. OBSCENELY.

smuttings: v. SMUT (subs.).

smutty (adj.): I. Soiled with smut: cf. fumous, etc. (v. SMOKY [I.]). SOOTY, GRIMY. II. Blighted (of crops): *robigne s. uredine affectus, coepertus, corruptus (Georg.). III. Obscene: obscenâs: v. OBSCENE.

snack: I. An equal portion, share: obsol. except in colloq. phr.: to go s.s. with: I will go s.s. with you, dimidium tecum partem dividam, Plant. (v. HALVE, HALVES): go s.s. dividuum face, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 31. See also SIARE.

II. A slight or hasty repast: I. coentia (a small dinner), tis but a s. parva est c., Mart. 5, 78, 22: Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: to provide a s. c. facere (based on coenas facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6).

2. gustulus, m. (a small dish of food, refresh): to get ready a s., praeparare s., App. M. 9, p. 232.

snaffle (subs.): frenum (pl. freni or -a): v. BIT, BRIDLE.

snaffle (v.): v. TO BIT, BRIDLE.

snail: I. cochlea (cochlea) f. (cochlear 6): Poet. ap. Cic. Liv. 2, 64, 133 (where we find the epithets, terrigena, herbigrada, domiperta): to be slower than a s. vincere c. tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 20: presences of s.s. (the Romans considering them a delicacy), cochlearum vivaria, Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 173: s.s. without shells, c. nudae, id. 29, 6, 30, § 112: v. SLUG.

II. Dimin. cochleola, Hier. Ep. 64, No. 19: s-formed (spirals), in cochlear: Oct. 8, 10, No. 1. med.: cochlearium, Sid. Ep. 4, 15, fin.: v. SPIRAL, SPIRALLY.

2. limax, âcia, comm. (a s. without a shell): a s. in its shell, impletus cochlea, Pl. poet. Col. 10, 324.

3. Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177 (lacteus in nascentur limaces et cochleae). I. apparently = slug, as opp. to s.s.: v. SLUG.

4. s.s. shell: I. cochlea (rare in this sense): Mart. 11, 18, 23: cf. also, curvarum domus una cochlearum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 33 (which, however, Forcell. understands of the tortoise).

[Note.—Not cochlearium, which is a place where snails were kept and fed for eating, Var. R. 2, 3, 122, and ib. 3, 141.]

PHR.: a s.s. pace, testudineus gradus (lit. tortoise's), Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10: less precisely, incensus, lentus: Cic. s.-like men (i.e. with the pace of a s.), homines spissiusradistimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 3. 2. concha: v. supra.

—cloyer: *Medicago scutellata, Linn.: perh. also, trifolium minutissimum, Plin. 21, 9, 10, § 54.

—flower: *Phaseolus caracalla, Linn.

snake: I. anguis, is, m. and f. (abl. angue and angul): femina a. uias a. Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: the s. sheds its skin, a. vernax, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 98 (see also miscell. infr.): crested s., a. jubati, Pl. Amph. 5, 1, 36. Prov. there lurks a s. in the grass (of some concealed danger), latet anguis in herba, Virg. E. 3, 91. 2. serpens, entis, f.: pass. 3. draco, onis: v. SERPENT.

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snake: I. anguis, is, m. and f. (abl. angue and angul): femina a. uias a. Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: the s. sheds its skin, a. vernax, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 98 (see also miscell. infr.): crested s., a. jubati, Pl. Amph. 5, 1, 36. Prov. there lurks a s. in the grass (of some concealed danger), latet anguis in herba, Virg. E. 3, 91. 2. serpens, entis, f.: pass. 3. draco, onis: v. SERPENT.

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côluber, cōluba: v. ADDER. 5. vipera: v. VIPER. 6. natix, icia, f. (a water-s.): n. violator (poisoner) aquae, Lucan 9, 718 (720): prob. the *Coluber natix, Linn. 7. hydrus or -oa, i. m. and hydra, f. (a water-s.): Virg. Both are used of the constellation: in Ov. F. 2, 243, angula = hydra. 8. chelydrus, i. m. = χελύδρος (a felid a living mostly in water: prob. the common s.), Virg. G. 3, 415. 9. chersydros, i. m. = χερσύδρος (the ringed or common s., which often takes to the water): cherydros tractique vis fumante chelydri (see preced.), Lucan 9, 711 (709). 10. *crētillus, i. m. (the rattle-s.), Linn. 11. *coluber naja (the bearded s.), Linn. 12. cīrastes, ae or ia, m. (= κερσάστις, a horned s.): Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85: Lucan 9, 714. (*Coluber cerastes, Linn.)

13. Ichilus (sc. serpens: a s. that darts from a tree on its prey): volucres J. Lucan 9, 718 (720): Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 86 (perh. *Coluber abactulla, Linn.).

14. cenchria, idis, m. and acc. cenchrin, Plin. 5, v. infr. (a kind of spotted s., apparently like preced.): semper recto lapidibus limite c., Lucan 9, 710: Plin. 20, 32, 90, § 245. 15. actilia, scylae, or scylae, ae, f. = σκυλάη: a cylindrical s. of equal thickness throughout, Lucan 9, 717 (719): Plin. 32, 5, 59, § 34. 16. dipsas, idis, f. = δίψας (a kind of s. whose bite caused violent thirst): Lucan 9, 716: acc. to Schneider, the *Coluber vipera, Linn.

17. ammōdytes, ae, m. (= ἀμμόδυτης, sand-creeper): Lucan 9, 714 (716). 18. amphibacna = ἀμφίβακνα (a kind of serpent found in Libya, which can move forwards or backwards), Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85: Lucan 9, 717. 19. pīras or parias, ae, m. = παρίας (a kind of s.), Lucan 9, 719 (721). 20. haemorrhōis, idis, f. (= ἀιμορροῖς, discharging blood: an unknown poisonous s.): Lucan 9, 707: Plin. 20, 10, 81, § 210. 21. prestēr, ēris, m. (πρηστέρ, burning): a kind of s.: Lucan 9, 720: Plin. 20, 10, 81, § 210. 22. seps, seps, comm. (= σῆψ, a kind of eel or small s., whose bite causes the limbs to putrefy): ossa dissolvens cum corpore tabificus a., Lucan 9, 721, 762, sq.: Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102. Miscell.: 1. s.s. bite, ictus serpentis, Plin. 23, 1, 11, § 14 (see also ante [I.]): a s.s. hissings, serpente sibilis (Virg. neut. plur. of sibilus), Ov. M. 3, 38: s.s. cresta, (draconum) jubae, Virg. Aen. 2, 266: s.s. coils, orbes, volumina, spirae, Virg. Aen. 2, 104, 208, 217: also, tortus, ib. 4, 276: s.s. skin, anguina pellis, Cato R. R. 73: s.s. fat, anguina adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37: s.s. fangs, viperet dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: a s.s. slough, exuviae, Virg. Aen. 2, 473: cf. vestem (exuere), spoliū, Lucr. 4, 58, 60: membrana (chelydri), Ov. M. 7, 272: cf. membrana sive senectus anguip, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101: cf. senectutem, senectutem (exuere), id. 20, 23, 95, § 254: 8, 31, 49, § 111: s.-born, anguligena (of the Thebans), Ov. M. 3, 529 (531): cf. serpentigena, Ov. M. 7, 212: draconigena, Ov. F. 3, 865: s.-footed, angulipes (of the giants), ib. 1, 184: cf. serpentipes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17: s.-handed, angulimanus (of the elephant, with serpent arms or trunk), Lucr. 2, 536 (538).

snake-fish (a fish resembling the conger): I. ophidion (= ὀφίδιον, little s.), Plin. 32, 9, 34, § 109: *Ophidion barbatus, Linn. 2. drāco mārīnus (the Dragon Weever), Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: 32, 11, 53, § 148. 3. drāconculus (same as preced.), Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148.

—like: v. SERPENT-LIKE, SERPENTINE.

—root (a Virginian plant): *aristolochia serpentaria.

snake's-head iris (a bulbous plant of Arabia): Iris tuberosa, Linn.

—stone: v. SERPENTINE STONE.

—weed: *polygōnum bistorta.

—wood: lignum colubrinum

(the wood of the *Strychnos colubrina: Bot.).

snake-worshippers (a sect): ophitae: Tert. Praescr. 47.

snaky: I. angulicōsus (with a hair): a. Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699. 2. angulicōsus: a. comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. 3. vipereus: the s. womster, (i.e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa), v. monstrum, Ov. M. 4, 615: cf. v. sorores (i.e. the Furies), ib. 6, 661: and v. pennae (i.e. winged serpents), ib. 7, 391.

4. cōlubrifer (with s. tresses): c. monstrum (i.e. Medusa), Ov. M. 5, 241: c. collum, Lucan 9, 677 (675). PHR.: with s. tresses, (Gorgonis os) crinitum angulibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56: cf. (Tidiphan) impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69.

snape (v.): A. Trans. I. To break off short or suddenly: I. praefringo, 3 (to break off the point): to s. the points of spears, hastas p., Liv. 8, 10, post init. 2. rumpo, rapti, raptum 3: to s. a bone, r. arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: see also TO BURST (A.). 3. praerumpo, 3: the cables were s.d. fuses praerumpentibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: v. TO BREAK OFF (lit. and fig.): cf. frango and compds. (v. TO BREAK). 4. detergo, id, sum, 2 (rare in this sense): to s. the oars in sailing by remos transparentes d., Caes. B. G. 1, 58. 5. infringo, 3 (to break partially, e.g. the stem of anything): ut si quis violas rignove papaver in horto illaque infringat, Ov. M. 10, 101 (v. TO CRACK, A.). See also TO BURST (A., I.). TO BREAK (A., I.). TO BREAK OPEN. II. To s. the fingers or whip: 1. concripo, pīl, pītum, r. ("or about or with digits): who, as soon as the decemviri should have s.d. their fingers (i.e. at the least signal from them) might be in arms against the citizens, qui simulac decemviri conceperint, armati in cives esse possint, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82: by (merely) s.ing his fingers, si digitis conceperit, id. Off. 3, 73, 75 (expr. also by digitorum percussione, ib. 75). 2. infringo, 3, to s. (or crack) one's finger, i. manus, Petr. 21 (expr., id. 17, by manus inter se usque ad articulum strepitum constringens). cf. I. articulos, Quint. 11, 3, 158. PHR.: to s. a whip, Insonare flagello, Virg. Aen. 5, 570: to s. one's fingers at (i.e. to show contempt of), contemno, sperno, etc. v. TO DO SREX. B. Intrans. I. To break asunder with a sharp noise: 1. dissilio, ill, 1: the sword s.d. asunder with the blow, mucro ictu dissiliit, Virg. Aen. 12, 739. Frequent. dissulto. See also TO CRACK (B., I.): TO SPLIT APART. 2. cripō, ill, tūm, i. (to break with a crash): the oars in pushing against a pointed rock s.d. acuto in murice remi obnati crepuere, Virg. Aen. 5, 206. 3. expr. by refl. of frango, rumpo, etc. (v. TO BREAK, B., I.). PHR.: ahrūs which s. like glass, arbusculae vitri modo fragiles, Plin. (Quich). See also TO CRACK (B., I.). TO SPLIT. II. To make a sharp sound: 1. cripō, etc. (v. TO CRACK, B., I.): the signal of a finger s.ing, signa digitū crepantis, Mart. 3, 82, 15. Frequent. cripito (v. TO CRACK, B., I.). 2. incripō (Avi, ātum), ill, tūm, i. (the horny hand s.d. or rattled), pollicibus fragiles increpuere manus, Trup. 5 (4), 7, 12: v. TO RATTLE. AT: I. Lit. To try to seize with the teeth: 1. arripio mordicus: a. mord. manum, Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 7. 2. morsu apprehendo, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: cf. morsu corripere, id. 10, 40, 56, § 111: m. premere, Lucr. 3, 664 (663): morsu insequi, Ov. M. 13, 568: morsu inferre, ib. 11, 58: morsu appetere (fig.), Tac. H. 4, 42, med. 3. hīare ad morsum, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93. II. Fig.: To aim at eagerly: perh. hīant ore capto (based on: praeterfluentem ore hīant ore capto, Curt. 4, 16, ad m.). Cf. affecto, pēto, etc. (v. TO AIM, III.): capto, appēto, arripio (v. TO GRASP AT, SEIZE UPON): aucipor (v. TO CATCH AT).

up: I. To eat greedily or quickly: corripio, 3: Cerberus opening

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wide his three throats *s.s.* up the morsel thrown to him, Cerberus tria guttura pandens c. objectam (offam), Virg. Aen. 6, 422. Cf. also *dēvōro*, *osorbo*, etc. (v. TO DEVOUR, GULP DOWN, GORGE).

aperto ore capiare (of a dog), Georg. ||. To *snatch up*, *snize*, q. v. for lit. sense: and for fig. sense, e. g. to *s. up reports*, excipere rumores: v. TO CATCH UP. Also, to *s. up by stealth*, surripio (v. TO FILCH, STRAL). |||. To interrupt abusively or abruptly: perh. corripio convicio, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: also corripio, *absol.*, Suet. Ner. 35, *init.* Cf. also Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4, absurde et aspere verbis vultuque respondere. Phr.: to *s. up one who is mistaken*, eripere errorem alicui, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: cf. demere per vim errorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140.

snap, snapping (subs.): 1. A sudden breaking: expr. by verb: v. TO SNAP (A., B.). ||. A sharp noise: crepitus, fragor: v. NOISE, CRASH: or expr. by verb: v. TO SNAP (A. II., B. I. II.): the *s. of a whip*, flagelli sonus, Sen. Ep. 122, *ad fin.* |||. An attempt to bite: e. g. to *make a s. at*: expr. by verb: v. TO SNAP AT.

snap-dragon: 1. The plant: "Antirrhinum, Linn. ||. The game: "Iustus uvarum passarum quae ex spiritu vini inflammato diripiuntur (Alinsw.).

snappish: 1. mordax, acis (given to biting, of a dog): a. cur, m. canis, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 27. For fig. sense, v. SNARLING. 2. acer: a very s. wife, acerima uxor, Pl. Merc. 4, 56. See also CRABBED. 3. stomachosus, iracundus, etc. (v. IRRITABLE, PASSIONATE).

snappishly: stomachosē, iracundē (v. IRRITABLE, ANGRILY): or expr. by adj. (v. SNAPPISH). Phr.: to *answer s.*, absurde et aspere verbis vultuque respondere, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4: see also TO SNAP UP (III.).

snare (v.): 1. Lit.: illaqueo, i. v. TO KISSNARE. Usu. expr. by verb and subs.: e. g. laqueis captare, pedicas ponere, etc. (v. SNARE, subs.). 2. Join: to *s. wild animals with nooses, birds with lime*, laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg. G. 1, 139: to *be s.d. (or caught) in the lasso of a bull*, validis haerere in laqueis, Prop. 3, 32 (2, 34), 48.

||. Fig.: 1. illaqueo, i. 2. irritō, 4: v. TO ENTANGLE, ENSNARE.

snare (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. illaqueus, i. m. (a noose): to capture wild animals in *s.*, captare feras laqueis, Virg. G. 1, 139: v. NOOSE. 2. pēdica, f. (a gin, spring): to place *s.* (or springs) for cranes, grutibus p. ponere, Virg. G. 1, 307: Liv. 21, 36, *fin.* 3. plaga, f. (a hunting-net): to drive a wolf into *s.*, compellere in plagas lupum (v. L. Lycum), Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 35: to lay *s.*, tendere, ponere p. Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: to fall into *s.*, incidere (sc. in plagas), lb.: v. NET (subs.). [For to entice into a s., v. TO DECOY.] ||. Fig.: 1. illaqueus, i. m.: to entangle one in *s.* (or traps) of questions, interrogationum laqueis aliquem irretire, Cic. De Or. 1, 10, 43: cf. l. Stolcorum, Id. Tusc. 5, 27, 76, and pass.: to lay *s.* for a rival, rivali l. disponere, Ov. A. A. 2, 595: to fall into *s.*, cadere in l. lb. 3, 595: cf. in l. se induere, Pl. Cas. 1, 25: Cic.: to put one's neck into a s., collum in l. inserere, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37: to escape from a s., se expedire ex l., id. 2, 42, 102. 2. plaga: to contrive *s.* (of the Stoics), p. texere, Cic. Acad. 2, 8, 147 (see also TO SNARE, II.). 3. fovea: to deceive by a s., fovea decipere, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59. 4. casset, lum, m. (lit. hunting-net): v. NET: Tib. 1, 6, 5. 5. rēte, ls. n. (v. NET): r. amoris, Lucr. 4, 1141. 6. indago, Inis, f. (lit. an encircling with nets): to catch, go to speak, in a s., velut indagine capere, Tac. A. 13, 42, *fin.* 7. insidiae, arum, f.: to contrive *s.*, i. parare, comparare, tendere, collocare, ponere, struere, Caes.: componere, Tac. Prop. 1, Tib.: disponere, Quint.: (v. AMBUSH, STRATAGEM). Phr.: full of *s.*, insidiosus, Cic.: Ov.: Plin.:

to lay *s.* against, insidiari (with dat.): v. AMBUSH, TO LIE IN, AMBUSH: is it unjust that your enemies should fall into the *s.* they have laid for you? (injurium est) qua via te (adversarii) capient, eadem ipso cap? Ter. Heu. 1, 1, 16 (see also *supr.* II., 1). [For to entice into a s., v. TO ALLURE, INVEIGLE, SEDUCE.]

snarl (v.): (to growl as an angry dog): 1. Lit.: 1. hiriō, 4 (also hiriō: post-classical, but the nearest equivalent): it is a kind of instinct in dogs that they *s.*, if they do not bark, veluti est canibus innatum, ut etsi non latrant, tamen hiriunt, Sid. Ep. 7, 3. 2. gannio, 4 (to yelp): v. TO YELP.

||. Fig.: 1. gannio, 4: what is he *sing* at? what does he want? quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17. 2. oggannio, 4 (fig.): to *s. in one's ear* (i. e. to twist with), alicui ad aurem o., Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 41. 3. ringor, ctus, 3 (to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth, like a dog when angry): he *s.*, though you may laugh, ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27 (where Donatus: ringi est stomachari tacitum: est enim tralatio a canibus latratibus). 4. subringor, 3 (less strong than preced.): they will *s. somewhat*, who do not like my having a villa, ille subringitur qui villam me moleste ferunt habere, Cic. Att. 4, 5 (v. TO CHAFER, LV.: ANGRY, TO BE). For fig. sense, see also TO GRUMBLE, MURMUR, COMPLAIN.

snarl (subs.): 1. hiriuntus, Lucr. 5, 1060. Fig.: to provoke by *s.*, gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 2. Or expr. by verb: v. TO SNARL.

snarling (adj.): no exact word: perh. mordax (v. SNAPPISH). Fig.: the *s. cynic*, Cynicus m., Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18. Join: m. et lividus, Id. S. 1, 4, 91 (v. SPITEFUL): perh. too pugnant, importunus, may serve lit. and fig.: v. SNAPPISH.

snarler: 1. Lit.: expr. by verb: e. g. qui hiriit, etc. (v. TO SNARL, I.). ||. Fig.: expr. by adj. (v. SNARLING, adj.).

snatch, snatch up (v.): 1. rāpio, rūpūl, raptum, 3: let the youth *s. up arms*, arma rapiat juvenis, Virg. Aen. 7, 340: cf. bipennem dextra r., lb. 11, 651: cf. *Kisses*, oscula r., Hor. Od. 2, 12, 28: cf. *Venerem r.*, Id. S. 1, 1, 109: illicitas voluptates r., Tac. H. 3, 41. Fig.: to *s. (or seize) the rule, dominationem r.*, Tac. A. 4, 1: to *s. (or seize) an opportunity*, occasionem r., Hor. Epod. 13, 3: v. TO SMIZE, POUNCE UPON. 2. corripio, rūpūl, reptum, 3: to *s. up a bow and arrows*, arcum sagittasque c., Virg. Aen. 1, 188: to *s. up the reins*, c. lora, Ov. M. 2, 145. 3. arripio, 3: our men *s. up what arms they can*, nostri arma quae possunt a., Caes. B. C. 2, 14: to *s. up bows*, arcus a., Ov. M. 5, 64: cf. *ensem a.*, lb. 13, 385: to *s. one up by the waist and hold up*, sublimem medium (aliquem) a., Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18. 4. praeripio, 3 (to take quickly): to *s. kisses*, oscula p., Lucr. 3, 896: to *s. up bullets*, codicillos p., Suet. Ner. 49. 5. carpo, psi, ptum, 3: to *s. kisses*, c. oscula, Prop. 1, 20, (21), 27: Ov. H. 11, 117. Fig.: *s. the (present) day*, carpe diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: *s. pleasures as they fly*, fugitiva gaudia c., Mart. 7, 47, 11: to *s. sleep*, somnos c., Virg. G. 3, 435: c. quietem, Id. Aen. 7, 414: c. soporem, lb. 4, 522. 6. capto, 1: v. TO CATCH AT.

—away: 1. rāpio, rūpūl, raptum, 3: the hour which *s. away* genial day, alium quae r. hora diem, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 8: v. TO DRAG (L.), TO HURRY (II.).

2. abstrāho, 3; abripio, 3: v. TO TEAR AWAY, TO HURRY AWAY. 3. rapto, 1: the standards which were being *s.d. (or snatched) away by whirlwind and water*, signa quae turbine atque unda rapiabantur, Tac. A. 1, 30. 4. eripio, 3 (gen. in part. pass. in the sense of snatched away by death): *s.d. away by the Fates*, satis crepta, Ov. M. 1, 358: a husband *s.d. away (or cut off)* in the prime of life, primis conjux e. in annis,

Val. Fl. 3, 316: v. TO CUT OFF (II.).

5. intercipio, 3 (in the sense of preced.): Cereem (i. e. corn) 1., Ov. M. 8, 292: if the Fates had *s.d. me away*, si me fata interceptas, Quint. proem. lib. 6, *init.*: cf. fero, aufero (v. TO CARRY OFF). 6. aufero, abstrāhūl, ablatum, 3 (mostly in bad sense: to take with violence, steal): to *s. away money from the treasury*, pecuniam de acriario a., Cic. Att. 7, 21, 2: cf. aliquid heris a., Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 8. Join: eripui atque abstrulati, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19. 7. surripio, 3 (to *s. away secretly*): v. TO FILCH, PILFER. 8. praeripio, 3: v. TO CARRY OFF, HURRY.

snatch down: 1. dēripio, 3: to *s. down the moon from the sky*, lunam coelo d., Hor. Epod. 5, 46: to *s. down boughs from a tree*, ramos arbore d., Ov. M. 11, 29. 2. dēvello, vellūl, vulsum, 3: they were for *sing down* *Pisirs' statues*, effigies Pisonis devehbant (v. L. divellebant), Tac. A. 3, 14: v. TO PULL DOWN.

—from or out: 1. eripio, 3: to *s. a sword from its sheath*, e. ensem vaginā, Virg. Aen. 4, 579: to *s. a brand from the fire*, e. torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457: cf. *evello*: to *s. one out of the hands of the enemy*, e. aliquem e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: cf. e. aliquem ex periculo (v. TO RESCUE, SAVV. DELIVER): to *s. (or take) the words out of one's mouth*, e. orationem alicui ex ore, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 64: cf. primam vocem ab ore loquentis, Virg. Aen. 7, 119: v. TO TAKE FROM. 2. extorqueo, at, tum, 2: to *wrest away*: the dagger was *s.d. out of your hand*, tibi sica de manibus extorta est, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16: v. TO WRIST, EXTORT, FORCE FROM. 3. āvello, vellōl, vulsi, vulsum, 3: *s.d. from the embrace of Iulus*, complexu avulsus Iulū, Virg. Aen. 4, 616: *how canst not be s.d. (from me)*: together, ay, together will we twain go, non potes avelli! simul, ah! simul ibimus ambo, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81. Join: to *s. one from his mother's embrace*, aliquem de matris complexu a. atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17, 46 (v. TO TEAR AWAY): cf. divello, revello, distrahō (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. *vo.*: and art. TO SEPARATE).

—off: 1. dēripio, 3: to *s. off the dress from her bosom*, d. vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: cf. d. velamina ex humeris, lb. 6, 566: d. pellem leoni, lb. 3, 52: v. TO TEAR AWAY. 2. aveilo, 1: v. TO PLUCK OFF, PULL OFF, TAKE OFF. Phr.: to *s. (or tear) off one's travelling cloak* (i. e. to press one to stay), scindere paenulam alicui, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

—up: v. TO SNATCH: also TO PLUCK UP, UPROOT.

snatch (subs.): usu. in phr.: to make a s. at, expr. by verb v. TO SNATCH AT. Phr.: *s.s. of sunshine*, sol interdum nubibus interfulgens (based on Liv. 28, 23, *med.*: aurum cumulo aliorum rerum interfulgens): by *s.s. of moonlight*, per incertam lunam, Virg. Aen. 6, 270: to do a thing by *s.*, "carpitum ac temere agere (v. FIT, subs. II.): cf. per intervalla, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164: to sing a s. of a song, perh. "carpitum, interrupte cantare. See FITFULLY, RANDOM (AT).

snatching (adj.): v. GRASPING, COVETOUS.

sneak (v.): 1. corripō, psi, tum, 3 (to creep or sink to a place): to *s. into some merchant-vessel*, c. in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2. 2. dēripio, 3 (to *s. down*): the cat *s. down* to the hair of the bristly sow, (feles) d. ad culicem setosae suae, Phaedr. 2, 4, 12. Also with acc.: bears *s. down* a tree backwards, ursi arborem aversi d., Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130. 3. obrīpio, 3 (to steal upon unawares): with what light footsteps do cats *s. towards* birds, feles quam levibus vestigiis o. aribus, Plin. 10, 71, 94, § 202: cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3. Crappus sepe incensibilis nobis o. Also frequent. obrepto, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 27: v. TO STEAL UPON. 4. arripō, irrīpio, 3 (fig.: to steal into one's good graces):

v. TO INSINUATE, INGRATULATE, CREEP (IV.). (N.B.—*Repo* and *serpo* to be avoided, not being precise enough, and best rendered by *to crawl*, *to creep*.)

sneak away or off: Phr.: claim se subducere (based on Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1, de circulo se subducere; and Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 23, claim te subduxi mihi): you *sneak away from me*, surreptitio te mihi, Pl. Men. 2, 26: cf. se subtrahere, Liv. 28, 25, *scilicet*: (v. TO SLIP AWAY, WITH-DRAW.)

sneak (subs.): expr. by *adj.* (v. SNEAKING): *to play the s.* (v. TO SNEAK, SNEAK TO, SNEAK ABOUT, CROOK), obsequio grassari, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93: or expr. by circuml. (cf. qui quidvis perperantur, culvis deserviant, dum quod velint consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 100).

sneaking (adj.): abjectus, projectus, demissus (v. ABJECT, MEAN); humilis, summissus (v. OVERSLEWING). See also sly, cunning; obsequious.

sneakingly: abjecta, demissa: or expr. by *adj.* (v. SNEAKING); or by verb (v. TO SNEAK): *to behave s.*, humiliter servare (v. TO SNEAK TO, CROOK): see OBSEQUIOUSLY, SKEWILLY: also slyly.

sneer, sneer at (v.): Phr.: you *sneer at* obducere meo, naso suspendi aduoco ignoto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: cf. Balstro suspendens omnia naso, lb. 2, 8, 64: tacito ridere naso, Mart. 5, 19, 17: naribus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 45: rides et nimis unci naribus indigeat, Pers. 1, 41: *to s. at* with covert sarcasm, obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2, *extr.* (v. TO CARP AT). See also to mock, jeer, ridicule, satirize.

sneer, sneering (subs.): rhonchus: Mart. 1, 3, 5: id. 4, 86, 7. Also nasus, *absol.*: Lucilius, who first established the *s.* of the pen (i. e. satirical writing), (Lucilius) qui primus condidit stilli n.

Plin. praef. § 8. Phr.: the nose which has been assigned by modern custom to *sing*, nasus quem novi mores subdolae fronsionis exprobat, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158. Also such expr. as *to regard with s.*, may be rendered by verb (v. TO SNEER). See also jeer, mockery, ridicule.

sneese (v.): sternuo, ul. 3: *to sneeze* some deity, when he has *s.d.* (worship the Romans considered this a favourable omen), adorare (aliquem) cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107. Hence *actively*, *to s. out* an omen, a omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24: cf. s. approbationem, Cic. 4, 45, 9 and 18. *Frequent.* sternui, 1: Petr. 98, *med.*: Phr.: why do we say? God bless you! when one is *sing* s. cum sternutamentis salutaria, Ter. 28, 2, 5, § 23: the elephant utters a noise like one *sing*, elephas sternutamento similem elidit sonum, Id. 11, 51, 112, § 260. *For to cause to s. v. SNEEZE (subs.).* Vulg.: *not to be s.d. at* (= *not to be despised*), may be expr. by non contemptendus, non spernendus (v. CONTEMPTIBLE).

sneese, sneezing (subs.): 1. sternutamentum (gen. in plur.), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: *to cause s.*, s. movere, Id. 25, 5, 23, § 56: *to be shaken with s.*, sternutamentis quasi, Gell. 12, 5, *ad fin.*: *to cure s.*, s. emendare, Plin. 28, 6, 15, § 57. 2. sternutamentum: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84: Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163: *to excite s.*, s. movere, lb.: cf. s. excitare, Cels. 8, 4, *ad fin.*: *to check s.*, s. cohibere, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 54. See also to SNEEZE (Phr.). 3. sternutatio (rare): App. M. 9, p. 228.

sneese-wort: Achillia palmica: Bot.

sniff (v.): no one word to expr. it: Phr.: *to s. the gale with open nostril*, patulis capere naribus auras, Virg. G. 1, 376: cf. ventos et odorem capere, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: *to s. the scent greedily*, odorem totis trahere naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4: cf. ducere spiritum naribus, Varr. Il. R. 2, 3, 5 (v. TO INHALE): *I s. up my nose* the scoury smell, nasum ridore spinor, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38. (For *to s. at*, s. *out*, v. TO SMELL, II, III.)

sniff (subs.): usu. in phr. *to take a s.*, expr. by verb (v. TO SNIFF).

snip (v.): 1. *To cut off the tip or*

extremity: praecido, 3; amputa, 1 (v. TO LOFF OFF, CUT OFF, CROP): circumciso, circumsciso, etc. (v. TO PARE). See also TO SHEAR, CLIP. || *To flick, pilfer*: q. v.

snip, snipping (subs.): 1. *A cutting with shears, etc.*: perh. praecido; amputatio may serve: but best expr. by verb (v. TO SNIP). || *The part cut off by verb* (v. TO SNIP).

1. praesequina, rosequina (pl.): v. PARING. 2. segmenta (pl.): v. TRIMMING. 3. segmen (very rare): a ungulum et capilli, Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15, *med.* || *A tailor* (vulg.): q. v.

snipe: scolopax acis, f. (= *skolopax*).

snivel (v.): 1. *To have a dirty nose*: perh. "mucum resorbere, nasi pituitam retrahere (Almsw.). || *To whine, whimper*, q. v.

snivel (subs.): 1. mtona, i. m. : Col. 4, 18, 2. 2. pituita nasal: Join: m. et mala p. nasi, Cat. 21 (23), 17. 3. excrementa (pl.) narum, Tac. A. 16, 4, Phr.: atria pendens a naso, Mart. 7, 37, 5: cf. destillatio narum, Plin. 20, 17, 7, § 182: congelata gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7. See also CATARRH.

sniveller: expr. by *adj.* (v. SNIVELLING): or verb (v. TO SNIVEL).

snivelling: 1. *Having a dirty nose*: mactentus (very late): Arn. 3, 107, 3: Prud. *oreph.* 2, 384: perh. also mactatus (Almsw.). Phr.: a *s. nose*, madidus nasus, Juv. 10, 199: cf. rorans frigore nasus, Mart. 7, 37, 3. || *Pitiful, contemptible*, q. v.

snob (an affected, pretentious person): perh. novus homo may serve (though used only by Cicero in a political sense for the first in a family who obtained a curule office: cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 18, 1). See also BOON, PRETENTIOUS, VULGAR.

snobbish: perh. illudus, inurbanus, etc. (v. INELEGANT): agrestis (v. BOORISH). See also PRETENTIOUS, VULGAR.

snood: vitia s. vitia virginea (v. HEAD-DRESS): redimiculum (v. WILLET).

snooded: vittatus: Ov.

snore (subs. and v.): v. NAP (subs. II, and v.).

snore (v.): 1. stertio, ul. 3: *to s. the whole night*, noctem totam a, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 23: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: cf. diem totum a, Id. S. 1, 3, 18. 2. rhoncho, i. (very late): Sid. Ep. 1, 6. Phr.: *to s. nasally*, lamare magnum, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 9: proferre pectore sonnum, Virg. Aen. 9, 324: he *s.* (III) meatu animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, *ad med.* Perh. too, "rhoncos edere, emittere (Almsw.).

snore, snoring (subs.): 1. rhonchus, us: Stat. Th. 10, 320. 2. stertentium sonitus: Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36. Or expr. by verb (v. TO SNORE).

snorer: stertens (v. preced. art. 3).

snort (v.): fremo, ul. itum, 3: (equus) fremit, Virg. Aen. 11, 496.

snort, snorting (subs.): fransitus, us, m.: f. equorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 38: Liv.

snorting (adj.): perh. fremebundus: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89 (poet.). Or expr. by pres. part. of verb (v. TO SNORE).

snout: rostrum: a swine's s., (sua) r., Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23. Also vulgarly of men: cf. Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13: Petr. 75, 10. *Dimin.* rostellum, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99. Phr.: *the s. of a pair of bellows*, perh. "myxa (used in Mart. 14, 41, for the nozzle of a lamp): v. also NOSE, NOZZLE: *an elephant's s.* (or trunk), elephantis manus, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 123 (v. TRUNK, PROBOSCIS).

snow (subs.): 1. nix, nivis, f.: *mount Cebenna with its very deep s.* was a hindrance to the march, mons Cebenna altissima n. iter impediens, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: *when a path had been cut through the s. via fecit pedem*, discissa nive sex in altitudinem pedum (diciata explained immediately afterwards by *atque via sit patefacta*), lb.: *new s. of moderate depth over old s.*, super veterem nivem nova modice altitudo, Liv. 21,

36, *ad med.*: hoary s. falling, n. omnia cadena, Lucr. 3, 21: *when the s. is on the ground*, n. iacenta (v. l. nivem iacenta), Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 133: *melting s.*, tabida n., Liv. 21, 36, *ad fin.*: cf. tabes liquescentia n., lb. *ad med.*: *when the s. begins to melt*, (nive) liquescentia, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: *rivers swollen with mclting s.*, fluvii hiberna n. turgidi, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 4. Also often in pl.: *the soldier overwhelmed with s. and frost*, milles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2, *med.*: *s. hardened by frost*, n. duratae gelu, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: *the s. melt away*, percutit n., Ov. F. 3, 236: *melted s.*, solutae n., Id. Am. 3, 6, 93. Fig.: *the s. (or hoary locks) of the head*, capitis nives, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12 (a metaphor censured by Quint. 8, 6, *ad med.*, as being *far-fetched*). 2. *ningula*, la, f. (very rare: an antique form for *proceed*): *white s.*, albae ningulae, Lucr. 6, 735.

3. *pruna* (poet.: lit. *hoarfrost*): *the great bodies of the oxen stand imbedded in s.*, stant circumfusa prunis corpora magna boum, Virg. G. 3, 368: cf. alto gelu, lb. 355. *Join:* nive pruinatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: v. also *supr.* (1). Phr.: *s.*, siccae aquae, Mart. 4, 3, 7: *a fall of s.*, ningor, Oria, m., App. de Mundo, p. 305 (258): *the region of s.*, nivialis axis, Val. Fl. 5, 225: *eternal s.*, nives quas ne aestus quidem solvit, Gell.: *cf. of mountain-ridges capped with eternal s.*, montium juga perenni nive obruta, Curt. 7, 11, 8: cf. vertices (montium) aeterna nive obsesti, Sen. Q. N. 4, 11, *ad fin.*: *to struggle through the s.*, nives eluctari, Tac. H. 5, 59: *water filled with s.* (for cooling wine), nives unde, Mart. 14, 118: cf. aquam recentem de nive, lb. 117: *a strainer filled with s.* (through which generous wines were filtered), nivarium colum, Mart. 14, 103, in *lemm.*: cf. nivarium saccus, lb. 104, in *lemm.*: *drinks cooled with s.*, potiones nivatae, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, *ad fin.*: cf. aqua nivata, Petr. 31, *ad smic.*: *nivea aqua*, Mart. 12, 17, 6: epotus nivis humor, Macr. S. 7, *post med.*

snow (v.): 1. ningo (ninguo), nixi, 3 (mostly *impers.*): *it s.s.*, nungit, Col. 11, 2, *ad med.* (p. 429, Bipont Ed.): *ninguit*, Virg. G. 3, 367. Also in pass. form: *it rains and s.s.*, pluit et ninguit, App. Flor. p. 340 (112). May be also expr. by nives cadunt, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234: *nives decidunt* (Georg.): *it s.s. hoarily*, plurima nix o coelo delabitur (Georg.). 2. *nivis*, 3 (very rare and pre-class.: only in fig. sense): *it hails*, it s. arrovae, lead and stones, sagittis plumbo et saxis grandinata, nivit, Tac. in Non. 507, 27.

snow-ball (subs.): 1. glæbula nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199. 2. glæbus nivalis (based on Macr. S. 7, 12, aqua quasi obsesta glæbus nivium perditur ad nivalem regionem). Perh. also, "plis ex nive compacia.

snow-ball: (v.): glæbulis nivis, etc., petere (v. SNOW-BALL, subs.).

snow-ball-tree: "Viburnum opulus, Linn.

—bird, —bunting, —finch: "Emberiza nivalis, Fringilla nivalis, Linn.

—blind: "nivis candore caecatus, ocaecatus, etc.

—bound: nive s. nivibus oppleta, obrutus, etc. (based on: nives omnia oppleverant, Liv.): cf. also Liv. 5, 2, Virg. G. 3, 368 (v. SNOW, subs. 1, 3): Phr.: *the land is s.-d.*, sub nive terra latet, Ov.

—clad: 1. nivens: a s.-d. mountain, n. mons, Cat. 62 (64), 240: v. also SNOW. 2. nive s. nivibus obsessus, obrutus (v. SNOW, subs., Phr.): simply, opertus, cinctus, coronatus, etc., may be used.

—cloud: "nubes nivosa (Georg.). **—drift, —heap:** nives agger: *the land unsharply with s.-d. terra aggeribus nivis informis*, Virg. G. 3, 334-1. Perh. too, "nivium moles vento cummulata, nives vento cummulatae (Georg.). **—drop:** "Galanthus nivalis.

snow-flake: no exact word: perh. plumae nives (v. FLAKE).

—like: v. SNOW-WHITE.

—shoe: perh. *calceus nivibus trajiciendis aptus factusque (R. and A.).

—slip: *nivium moles de monte devoluta, nives de monte devolutae (Quich.): *praeceps nivium lapsus (Georg.).

—storm: 1. nivis cæsus: Liv. 21, 3, *mol.* 2. ningor, Oris, m.: App. de Mundo, p. 109 (258). Perh. too. *vis creberrima nivis (based on: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 76, Georg.).

—water: aqua nivalls: Gell. 19, 5, *ad init.* (N.B.—Not undae nivales, wh. = water filled with snow: v. SNOW, sube., Phr.): cf. *aqua ex nive resoluta, aqua ex nive (Georg.).

—white, snowy: 1. Of colour:

1. nivens: s. white arms, n. laetari, Virg. Aen. 8, 387: *Briseis of a s. white complexion*, Briseis n. colore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: cf. n. dens, Ov. H. 18, 18. 2. nivalls: *horses of a s. whiteness*, equi candore n., Virg. Aen. 3, 538. Fig.: n. Pietas, Prud. in Symm. 2, 249. 3. candidus: Virg.: Hor.: Ov.: v. FAIR: cf. candidum alta nive Soracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1. Phr.: *the ceilings shone with s. white theory*, tecta fulgebant eboris nive, App. de Mundo, p. 346 (270). For fig. sense, v. PURE, SPOTLESS. ||. *Consisting of snow or covered with snow:*

1. nivalls: a s. day, n. dies, Liv. 21, 54, *post med.*: s. y regions, nivalla (loca), Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46: *Hebrus bound with s. feller*, H. n. compede victus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3. 2. nivens: v. SNOW-CLAD, -DRIFT. 3. nivibus (*full of snow*): a cold, s. y winter, hieles gelida a n., Liv. 5, 13, *init.*: cf. n. Scythia, Ov. H. 12, 27. 4. ninguulus (*very late*): s. y ridges, juga n., Aus. Ep. 24, 68 (69). [In Prud. Cath. 5, 97, *manna* is called n. cibus = food falling from the sky like snow.] ||. Fig.: *spotless, pure, innocent*, q. v.

snub (v.): 1. To chide: perh. corripio, etc. (v. TO CHIDE): réprehendo, vituperō, etc. (v. TO BLAME, CENSURE). (N.B.—Not conviciis, contumeliis consecreti [as given by R. and A.], which seems too strong.) ||. To slight: *disignedly*: perh. negligo, òmittō, prætereo (v. TO DISREGARD, SLIGHT).

snub, snubbing (subs.): expr. by verb: v. TO SNUB.

snub-nose: nāsus collicus: Sen. Ir. 3, 22, 4. Also, resimae nares (bourn, simularum) Col. 6, 1, 3: Ov. M. 14, 95, 7. rostrum (hippopotami), Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95.

—nosed: 1. sinus (best absol., without nasus or nares, though Mart. 6, 33, has puer sinna nare): s. (or flat-nosed she-goats, s. capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7. 2. silus (like proceed): Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.

snuff (subs.): 1. A burnt candle-wick: fungus: Virg. G. 1, 392: or, f. candelaes may serve. ||. Powdered tobacco: 1. *tabacum contritum (Georg.). 2. *pulvis sternutatorius (Kr.). 3. sternutamentum (pk.: a sneezing-powder): cf. Cels. 6, 7, 9. 4. sternutamentum: cf. Plin. 25, 11, 86, § 135.

5. medicamentum ad sternutamentum movendum efficac (where sternutamentum = the act of sneezing), based on Cels. 3, 18, *ad med.* (Georg.). Phr.: to take s., *sternutamentum naribus haurire: *tabacum contritum naribus haurire (Georg.). Colloq.: up to s., perh. emunctae naris (= clean-nosed; hence, keen, acute: = based on Hor. S. 1, 4, 8, e. n. [Lucilius]: cf. Phaedr. 3, 3, 14): also emunctus, absol., Quint. 12, 10, 17.

snuff (v.): 1. To inhale: v. TO SMELL. ||. To snuff (a candle): Phr.: *candelae fungum demere (Georg.).

snuff out, to: 1. Lit.: of a candle: exstinguo, restinguo (v. TO EXTINGUISH). ||. Fig.: to snuff out (v. TO SMELL, A. II.).

snuff-box: *pyxidicula sternut-

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menti s. tabâci contrit. (N.B.—Not theca sternutatoria.)

snuffers, a pair of: emunctōrium: Vulg. Exod. xxv. 38.

snuff-taker: *qui sternutamento s. tabaco contrito utitur: an inveterate s., *qui crebro s. nunquam non sternutamento, etc.

snuffle (v.): 1. To breathe through the nose: *animam cum sono per nares trahere (Georg.): v. also TO SNIVEL.

||. To speak through the nose (or with a nasal twang): balba de nares loqui, Pers. 1, 33: perh. too. *vocem e naribus proferre s. emittere (Atsaw.).

snuffle (subs.): expr. by verb: a. g. to speak with a s., balba de nares loqui (v. preced. art.).

snug: 1. Closely pressed or wrapped up: Phr.: to tie s. in bed, perh. *involutum stragulis jacere: perh. too. *se compiccare: e. g. *Diogenes lay s. (= coiled up) in a tub*, (D.) se complicit in dollo, Sen. Ep. 90, *ad med.* (v. CLOSE, COMPACT). ||. Concealed, hidden, secret, q. v. ||. Retired, q. v.: Phr.: a s. spot, ab arbitria remotus locus (lit., safe from intruders), Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 80. See also RETREAT, RETIREMENT.

||. Comfortable, convenient, q. v.: commodus: s. winter-quarters, c. hiberna, Liv.: a s. home, c. domicilium.

snugly: v. CLOSELY: SECRETLY: COMFORTABLY. Or expr. by adj. (v. SNUG).

so (adv. and conj.): 1. Demonstrative: A. With reference to what precedes: in the manner described, in this manner: 1. sic: a blessing on thy valour, boy! so do men go heavenwards, macte virtute puer, a. ftur ad astra, Virg. Aen. 9, 641: *Laelius, a philosopher; for so he was*, l. sapientis, sic enim est habitus, Cic. 2, 118: I say that the young man in question was ill several days, and so died, dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies aegrotasse et l. esse mortuum, id. Clu. 6, 168: I do not see any reason why it should be so, non video causam cur i. sit, Cic. Att. 9, 2 (b), 2. Special Phr.: (1.) to be so: it is s., ita est, Cic. pass.: sic est, Hor.: sic res est, Ter.: res ita se habet, Cic.: sic res se habet, id.: sic habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 51: *matters being so*, quae quum ita sint, Cic.: quomodo res ita se haberet, id.: to be not so, aliter esse, id.: aliter se habere, Caes.: it must be so, fieri non potest aliter, Cic. (1.) be it so (or do be it). (1.) esto: v. TO GRANT (II.). (2.) that: go with me this way, I beg. Be it so, i. mecum hac, obsecro. Flat, Plaut.: v. also TO GRANT (II.). (III.) to do so: (a.) Expressed: (1.) expr. by facere id (esp. to avoid repetition of a previous statement): it would be tedious were I to tell you why I do so, longum est sibi narrem quomobrem id faciam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9. Also facio, absol.: I have done so before, and I do so now, et feci ante et facio nunc, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 3: v. also INFR. (IX.). (2.) when a verb is repeated, the latter verb may be rendered "to do so": the senate decreed that those should preside over the provinces who had not already done so, senatus eos voluit praeesse provinciis qui non praefuissent, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3. (B.) Unexpressed: N.B.—To do so may sometimes be implied in Latin from the context: e. g., the woman believes she cannot on any account do so, illa enim se negat (supply facturam esse from a previous facere), Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 61 (L. G. § 654): he was just plunging his sword into his bosom (supply and would have done so), had not, etc., gladium in pectus deferrebat, nl, etc., Tac. (L. G. § 396): how are you to find men of that class who love you sincerely, instead of pretending to do so for their own advantage? qui potes reperire ex eo genere hominum qui te amant ex animo ac non sul commodi causa simulent? (supply te amare), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 15, 15. (iv.) how or why so? quid ita? Cic.: or simply, quid (v. NOW, I, 5): quomobrem tandem? (Atsaw.). (v.) just so or precisely so (in answers):

ita plane, etc. (v. EXACTLY, III.). (vi.) Miscell.: by chance, say you: do you really think so (or is it really so), casu, inquit? itane vero? Cic.: you don't say so, quid ais: others perhaps do not think so, alii fortasse non idem vident (Atsaw.): he thinks he may do so, idem sibi arbitratur licere (Atsaw.): if that be true, then this is so, si illud, hoc, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 55: there is a class of people who will have it that they are first in everything, but are not so, est genus hominum qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, nec sunt, Ter. (cf. L. G. § 432): D. Is this as I say? I. It is even so, Estne hoc ut dico? Ea res est, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 41: Heaven grant it may be so, Dii faxint: Dii faciant: utinam Dii faxint ut s. ne, etc.: Dii bene vertant: Cic. pass. B. With reference to what follows: in the following manner, as follows: 1. sic (with acc. and inf. clause): strive and so hold (the theory) that thou art not mortal, but that this body is, enitere et s. habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 (8), 26: he replies that in the oracular books, in Etruscan lore it is so recorded that, etc., respondit sic libris fatalibus, sic disciplina Etrusca traditum esse (fold. by acc. and inf.), Liv. 5, 15, *ad fin.* 2. ita (with acc. and inf. clause): for as he wrote to me that, etc., I enim scripsit ad me (fold. by acc. and inf.), Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 1.

3. talia (neut. absol.: poet.): so speaks he, t. fatur, Virg. pass. (N.B.—In prose, in hunc modum, ad hunc modum would be used.) ||. Correlative: as so: 1. ut (fold. by ita, sic): as the laice preside over magistrates, so do magistrates over the people, ut magistratibus leges, ita populo praesunt magistratus, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 2: as there are two species of kings (queens), so there are two sorts among their subjects, ut binae regum facies, ita corpora gentis, Virg. G. 4, 95: as you must walk, must anoint yourself, so must I sleep, ut tibi ambulandum, unguendum, sic mihi dormiendum (est), Cic. Att. 9, 7, 7. For velut sic, v. AS (1., 9): for sicut ita, item, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. sicut, 1, 2, ii. 1, 1, and for prout ita, ita prout, v. id. a. v. prout. 2. ita ut (not sic ut, wh. = as ut or as: cf. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. sic, II.): and so may Heaven love me as I am delighted not so much on my own account as on his, atque i. me dī amant ut ego nunc non tam meapte causa laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8. 3. quomadmodum sic: if, as you generally argue on other subjects, so you should have argued about friendship, si q. soles de ceteris rebus, sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic. Am. 4, 16. For quomadmodum (with ita, item, etc.), v. Smith's Dict. a. v. II., 2: and for quomodo sic, v. id. a. v. quomodo, II., ii.

4. talis qualis: in order that as we really are, so we may seem to be, ut q. simus, t. esse vitemur, Cic. 5. quum tum: v. AS (1, 13). [May also be freq. expr. by such phrr. as, tum tum, et et, where the usual rendering "both and" would be clumsy.] N.B.—(In proportion) as so, expr. by quo eo (with comp.), also by tanto quanto (with comp.), Hor. S. 2, 7, 18. ||. Consecutive: and so, so then: 1. itaque (and so) v. ACCORDINGLY: and Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. 2. ita (used logically): now virtue is full of activity, and your deity inactive: consequently without share in virtue, and so not even happy, virtus autem actiosa est, et deus vester nihil agens: expers igitur virtutis: ita ne beatus quidem, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 110.

3. ergo (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes ergo), Cic. pass. Join itaque, Liv. 9, 31: Ter. 4. igitur, but the postman is pressing, so good-by, sed flagitiat tabellarius, valebis igitur, Cic. Ep. (L. G. § 398). Join: errol, Plaut.: Ter. (N.B.—Itaque differs from igitur, ergo, etc. in not being used like

them to draw a strictly logical conclusion.) 5. quæ: and you do not find an escape, and so the whole state staggers, nec vos exitum reperitis, totaque res vacillat, Cic. N. D. I, 38, 107: cf. pubescant maturitatemque assequantur quæ oriuntur e terra, 10, 19, 50. Cf. too, et igitur, igiturque, et ergo, et ideo, ideoque (Georg.): v. also **THIRTEEN**. (N.B.—So then may be expr. by quamobrem, quapropter, quare, quocirca, etc.: v. **WHEREFORE**.)

IV. Of Manner or Result: so.... that, so.... as, so that, so as: 1. ita.... ut: so it results that reason presides, passion obeys, i. fit ut ratio præsit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic. Off. I, 28, 101: v. also **THUS**: let us always so live as to believe that we must render up an account, semper i. vivamus ut rationem reddendam (esse) nobis arbitremur, Cic. (L. G. § 294). 2. sic.... ut (more rarely): so (= in such a manner), Scipio, præstare virtutem as thy grandeur did, sic, 8, ut avus hic tuus iustitiam cole, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 19, An. 3. ut: by exercise Demosthenes succeeded so that no one was considered to have been a plainer speaker than he, D. perfecti meditando, ut nemo planius eo locutus putaretur, Cic. (L. G. § 497). Phr.: the infantry were hurrying along so as to look like a body of runaways, pedum agmen in modum fugientium agebat, Liv. 21, 41, post init.: and so, quo factum est ut, quia re factum est ut. **V. Of the Purpose:** A. Affirmative: so that = in order that, so as to: 1. fit: they resolved to make as large sowings as possible so that (= in order that) there might be a supply of corn at hand on the march, constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppetet, Caes. B. G. I, 3. 2. quæ: a law ought to be short, so that (= in order that) it may the more easily be grasped by the unlettered, legem brevem esse oportet, quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur, Cic. 3. qui (quæ, quod): words were invented so as to denote the will, verba reperta sunt quæ indicarent voluntatem, Cic. 4. dum (= so that meanwhile): the ships then took the form of a blockade rather than an assault for a few days, so that meanwhile the general's wound might be cured, obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit dum vulnus duci curaretur, Liv. (L. G. § 497). See also **THAT, UNTIL**. B. Negative: 1. nē (= ut non, quo non): I am reluctant to be an applauder, so that I may not seem a flatterer, nolo esse laudator ne videar adulator, Auct. Her. 4, 21, 29. 2. ut ne (more rarely): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. ne, 5. 3. quin, quominus: nor did he think that savages as they were, they would keep a check upon themselves, so as not, etc., neque sibi homines feroces temperatos existimabat, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. I, 33: v. also L. G. § 461, 463. **VI. Of Extent or Degree:** A. So (followed by as or that): 1. ita.... ut (ita gen. with verbs, adj., or adv.): (a.) so exceedingly: all the news that is brought from your quarter is so uncertain that I cannot tell what to write, i. erant omnia quæ isthinc afferbantur incerta ut quid ad te scriberem non occurreret, Cic. Ep. (L. G. § 398, 404, q. v. for the epistolary tense): but there are some so unmusical that they cannot come into the number of orators, sed sunt quidam i. voce absonti ut in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic.: this indeed so inflames their minds that, etc., id vero i. accendit animos ut, etc., Liv. 6, 14, post med.: cf. Cic. Verr. I, 4, 12. (b.) so little that they triumphed, it is true, yet so (little) that the other, routed and overpowered though he was, was still a sovereign, i. triumpharunt ut ille pulsus superatque regnaret, Cic. Manil. 3, 8: that the state is not so (little) ill that it can be propped up by usual remedies, non i. civitatem aegram esse ut consuetis remediis sibi possit, Liv. 3, 20, fin.

2. sic.... fit (very seldom found with adj.): his province is full of the bravest men so (= to such an extent) that none in the whole of Italy can be called more peopled (with them), hujus præfectura plena est virorum fortissimorum sic, ut nulla tota Italia frequentior dici possit, Cic. 3. adeo.... fit: so inexperienced in matters as to trust, etc., a. imperitus rerum, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 27, med.: Hannibal was so straitened by want of means that, etc., a. inopia est coactus H., ut, etc., Liv. 22, 32, post init.: but v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. adeo: and for usque eo.... ut, v. id. s. v. usque, III, 11, 4. tam.... (fold): by quam, qui, or ut: nothing seems to Xenophon so princely as the pursuit of tilling the soil, nihil Xenophonti t. regale videtur q. studium agri colendi, Cic.: who is so sharp-sighted as not to stumble at all in such darkness as this? quis est t. lyceus qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2: nor were we so mad as to, etc., neque t. dementes eramus ut, etc., Cic. 5. tantus.... (fold): by quantus, ut, qui: I never saw so large a meeting as yours now is, nullum unquam vidi tantam (contionem) quantam nunc vestra est, Cic.: he was not so great a man that, etc., non fuit t. homo ut, etc., id.: they determined that that crime was so atrocious that it ought not to be concealed, statuerunt t. illud esse maleficium quod non occultari deberet, id. (N.B.—In Cic. Fam. I, 7, 4, tantus.... ut = so little.... that: the authority of the decrees of the senate has so little force that, etc., auctoritas [senatus-consulti] t. vim habet ut, etc.). 6. aequè (with atque, ac, et, ac si v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. aequè): but very rarely with quam or ut: e. g., nothing frightened them so much as the vigour and complexion of the general, nihil a. eos terret quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (v. AS. I, 3): in pleading nothing pleases him so much as brevity, ei nihil a. in causis agendis ut brevis placet, Plin. (v. AS. I, 7). Phr.: I am not so strong as either of you, minus habeo virium quam vestrum uterque (Ainsw.): not so large as was looked for, expectatione minor, Quint.: non pro expectatione magnus (Ainsw.): not so much booty as they had anticipated, minus prædæ quam expectaverant, Liv.: I am so fatigued that I must take a bath, præ lassitudine opus est ut lavem, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 7: since Ariovistus repaid himself and the Roman people so little thanks that, etc., quoniam A. hanc sibi populoque gratiam referret ut, etc., Caes. B. G. I, 35, 2: that that was not so good a time that, etc., non id tempus esse ut, etc., Liv. 2, 29, post med.: by this time the state of affairs in Latium was so sad that, etc., jam Latii i. status erat rerum ut, etc., id. 8, 13, init. Special Phr.: be so good as, etc.: expr. by amabo a. amabo te (parenthetically): assist me in this, be so good (or be so good as to, etc.), id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. I, 2, 70: hasten hither, be so good (or pray), a. te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 4. Also with ut or ne: be so good as to cross over to there, a. ut illic transaes, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: be so good as not to put it down to want of principle on my part, a. te ne improbitati meae assignes, Cic. Q. Fr. I, 4, 1. Also less colloq. by circumi: be so good as to hear me (lit. by your good leave you will hear me), bona venia me audies, Cic. N. D. I, 21, 59. Also expr. by subij. of volo (fold): by a verb in the subj. with or without ut: be so good as to answer me this, velim uti respondeas, Cic. B. So (absol., without as or that) = so very, so much, some clause being understood: 1. ita (after non, haud = admodum): those statues are very magnificent and admirable, but not so (very) old, sunt æa (simulacra) perampla et præclara sed non i. antiqua, Cic.: not so much corn, hand i. multum frumenti, Liv. 2,

sic (very rarely): they were unwilling to throw a body to wild beasts, not so (much so) to fling naked persons into the river, noluerunt feris corpus obicere, non a nudos in flumen deicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71. Cf. sicut: will you go so untidy as you are? a. immodica tibi? Plaut.: s. (or to such an extent) do you allow your soldier and chieftain to be harassed by personal foes? a. vestrum militem ac præsidem similit vexari ab inimicis? Liv. 6, 16, ad init. 3. adeo (with the indic.: the ut being omitted, and the consequent clause being placed first): the state of affairs compelled him to delay, so headlong had his colleague gone in the opposite course, tergiversari res cogeant, a. in alteram causam collega præcepit lerat, Liv. 2, 27, post init. 4. tam (with adj., adv., and verbs): see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. II: cf. tantus, id. v. 5. tantopere: Cic. Caes. 6. illis: so excellent a man, t. vir, Cic. pass.: so atrocious a crime, t. facinus, Caes.: at so critical a time, t. tempore, Liv.: Virg. 7. ille: I once so free, so proud, was silent, i. ego liber, i. foras, tacui, Ov. 8. expr. freq. by superl.: the integrity of so high-principled a man, gravissimam hominis fides, Cic. Special Phr.: not so (with post. adj.) may be expr. by minus with adj.: e. g. thus rule ever passes into the hands of the best men in every case from one not so good, ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transferitur, Sall. C. 2, med. C. Ever so: expr. by quamvis, quantumvis, quamlibet, etc. (v. HOWEVER, II.). Also by licet (with superl. adj. and subj. of sum): be men ever so rich, homines licet divitissimi sint (Georg.). **VII. Conditional:** 1. dum: let them hate, so they fear, oderint d. metuant, Cic.: cf. dummodo, modo si, modo: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. dum (III.), modo (I, 2, III.), and L. G. § 498: v. also PROVIDED (THAT). 2. sic.... si (very rarely): so you dine with me I'll forgive you, a. ignovisse putato me tibi, si cenas mecum, Hor. Ep. I, 7, 69. **VIII. In Adjunctions or Wishes:** 1. ita (= so, so truly): so may heaven love me, he is a fine gentleman, i. me dilament, honestus est, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21: (v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. ita, 7). 2. sic (= omnia: only poet.): so may thy Cyrenas flee yokes of Cyrene, a. tua Cyrenas fugiant examina taxos, Virg. Ec. 9, 30: cf. a te diva potens Cyprî, a. fratres Helenas ventorumque regat pater, Hor. Od. I, 3, 1. **IX. As an Expletive.** (N.B.—So, though required in English to complete the sense, need not sometimes be expressed by a Latin equivalent): as true as I live I thought so, ita vivam, putavi, Cic.: old age is naturally somewhat talkative, so you will not charge me with defending it from every fault, senectus est natura loquax, ne ab omnibus eam vitis videar vindicare (where, after loquax, hoc dico or some such expression is understood: I say this that I may not appear, etc.), Cic. Sen. 16, 55: nor shall you say that no previous notice was given you, so be on your guard, neque tu hoc dices tibi non prædictum, cave, Ter. And. I, 2, 34: he had placed his catapults at different points and so had cleared the walls of their defenders, catapultis dispositis muros defensoribus nudaverat, Liv. 30 (interj.): sic satis est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 12: cf. obe, jam satis est, Hor. S. I, 5, 12. **So-called, so to call it, so to say:** 1. In introducing a new term: qui (quæ, quod) dicitur s. vocatur: or quem (quam, quod) dicunt s. vocant. 2. To soften an expression: quidam, quāvis quidam, quāvis, etc.: I learnt from your letters your ill-timed haste—so to call it, ex tuis litteris cognovi præposteram quandam festinationem tuam, Cic. (L. G. § 385): philosophy is, so to say, the parent of all approved arts, philosophia laudatarum artium omnium

quasi parens, Cic. de Or. i. 3, 9. cf. also, ut ita dicam, ut hoc verbo utar, etc.

so far, so far as *i.* To such an extent: 1. In tantum *that his prosperity and worth had so far shone out*, in t. suam felicitatem virtutemque entituisse, Liv. 22, 27, *post init.*: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 8-5. Also with correl. in quantum, Sen. Ben. 2, 23, *ad init.* 2. tantum . . . ut *so far . . . that* v. Smith's Lat. Dict., a. v. tantum, 1. 3. ed, etc. (with gen. of subs.): v. PITHO (subs. II.). Phr. *it is gone so far*, in eo est, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4. *Only so far*: hactenus (foll. by correl. ut, quoad, quod) eatenus (with quoad, ut) for which, v. FAR, so v. also so (VI., A., 1., a., b.). *III.* To a certain extent: quādamtenus. *it is possible to advance so far, if it is not allowed to go beyond, est quadam proinde tenus, si non datur ultra*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. Phr.: *so far were they admitted, that a senate was not granted them, ita admitti sunt non tamen illi senatus daretur*, Liv. 22, 61, *ad med.* *IV.* So far as (= as far as): tēnus, quātenus v. FAR AB, AS. Phr.: *so far as depends on me, quod ad me attinet*, Cic. v. FAR AB, AS, Phr.: quod ejus facere possum (lit. so much of it as I can: the best MSS. have quod instead of quoad), Cic. pass. Also tantum . . . quantum to extend so far as, tantum patere quantum, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, *med.* Also quantum, absol.: *so far as I understand*, q. intelligi, Cic. pass.: *so far as I hear*, q. audio, Ter. V. In *so far as* (after a negative). Phr.: *I have resolved not to touch upon foreign affairs, except in so far as they might be connected with those of Rome, statui non ultra attingere externa nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus*, Liv. 39, 48, *extr.*

so far from (foll. by *that* or *that not*). Phr.: tantum abest ut . . . adeo nihil . . . ut adeo non . . . ut (for which, v. FAR, I., 2. Phr.). Also expr. by non modo (solum) non . . . sed or sed etiam, sed ne . . . quidem v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. non, xi. Also by ne . . . quidem, nedum *so far from any violence being offered, not even attended with abuse, ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut illa vi fieret*, Liv. 3, 14, *extr.*

so forth v. SO ON.

so good as, be v. SO (VI., A., *extr.* Special Phr.).

so great: v. GREAT, SO v. also so (VI., A., 6.).

so little or small: best expr. by tam, adeo, parum, etc. with *adj.* (v. LITTLE, SMALL). Also tantillus Plaut. Ter. See also so (VI., A., 1., b., 5.). Phr.: *do you yet so little by me? itane abs te contemnor?* (Alnsw.)

so long, so long as *i.* Lit.: 1. tamdiu (v. LONG, adeo, 4, III.). Also with correl. quamdiu, quoad, dum (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. tamdiu). 2. tantisper (with dum, quoad, absol.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. tantisper). 3. dum *so long as literature shall talk Latin this spot will not be without its oak*, d. Latine loquentur literae, quercus huc loco non deerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 1. *so long as I shall live*, *dum anima spirabo mea (Alnsw.). Also expr. by *abs.*: *Cato declares that he will not triumph so long as he shall live*, Cato affirmat se vivo illum non triumphaturum, Cic. Att. 4, 16 (c.), 12.

so many: 1. tot: Cic. Hor.: less freq. by plur. of tantus: Cic. Plaut. Also tantum (with plur. gen.): *so many of the enemy*, tantum hostium, Liv. 3, 17, *post init.*: cf. tantum hominum, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 5. 2. multus (in pl. with tam, ita, etc.): Cic. 3. totidem (just so many): Cic.

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so much: tantus, tam multus (v. MUCH, so). Special Phr. (I.) Colloq.: *so much the better*, tanto melior, Ter. Plant. *so much the worse*, tanto nequior, Ter.: *so much and no more*, hactenus, absol.: or with correl., quantenus, quoad, quod (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. hactenus, III.). Esp. in terminating discourses: hactenus (v. KNOW, Phr.). (II.) *not so much as* (= not even): expr. by ne . . . quidem. (III.) *not so much . . . as*: (1.) perinde, etc. (with negative: foll. by quam): *he was not moved by anything so much as by, etc.*, nulla tamen re p. motus est quam, etc., Suet. Dom. 15, *post med.* (2.) non magis . . . quam: *and the great mass of the men were not so much panic-stricken as roused to fury at the accident to their chief*, nec ad ducis casum periculum magis quam irritata est multitudo, Liv. 9, 22, *med.* (3.) pro (prep. with *abs.*): *these things are not so much to be feared as the common people think*, haec nequaquam pro opinione vulgi extimescenda sunt (Alnsw.). (IV.) *so much so that* (= to such an extent that): v. so (VI., A.).

so often: ōties (often with correl., quoties): Cic. Phr.: *not so often*, minus saepe, Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15.

so on or so forth: 1. et cetera (neutr. absol.): seldom cetera, Cic. 2. deinceps: first, second, and so on, primus, secundus, d., Quint. 7, 10, *post init.* 3. reliqua (neutr. absol.): the door-keeper of the prison and the praetor's executioner were in attendance, and so on, aderat janitor carceris et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, Quint. 9, 124 (p. 201). Also expressed by, et id genus alia, et alia generis ejusdem, et quae sunt generis ejusdem (Georg.).

so soon: tam a adeo cito, celeriter (v. SOON).

so so: *i.* As *interf.*: bene, euge, etc. (v. GOOD, *interf.*: WELL, WELL).

so tolerably, moderately: sic (with *adv.*: e. g. sic tenuiter, temere, modiciter: *G.—how's he doing? D.—so*, so quid rei gerit? sic tenuiter, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95. cf. sub alta vel platano vel hac pluv. jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14. cf. sic, ut quimus, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 9 (R. and A.).

so soon as v. SOON AS, AS.

so then v. SO (III.), THEREFORE, WHEREFORE.

so true: v. TRUE.

so well: v. WELL.

soak (v.). A. Trans. *i.* To soak in liquor, till the substance has imbibed what it can contain: mactatio, mactatio, fect, factum, 3. to s. bread, m. panem, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 106. *II.* To soften by s.ing: mactatio, 1. to s. boughs of broom in sea-water, m. ramos gentianae aqua marina, id. 24, 9, 40, § 66. *that all its hardness may be softened*, pulvis herbae maceratur ex aceto, ut omnis duritia solvatur, id. 33, 5, 26, § 88: cf. mactacere caules, id. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

III. To wet thoroughly: mactatio, v. TO DRENCH. B. Intrans. *i.* To lie in soak: mactresco, 3. (rare) make a paste of oil-dregs, add a small quantity of filings, let them s. well, lutum de amurca factum, paleorum paulum addito, sinito macerescant bene, Cato, R. R. 92. *II.* Of water, to s. into the earth. Phr.: *sweet water, when it s. repeatedly through the earth*, humor dulcis, ubi per terras crebrius idem percolatur, Lucr. 2, 473. *III.* Fig.: *to be drunk, drenched with wine a s.ing club*, compotiores, Cic. Ph. 2, 17, 42: combibentes, id. Fam. 9, 25, 2.

soaking (subs.): mactatio (rare) Vitruv. 7, 2.

soaking (adj.): a s. rain, largus imber, Virg. Georg. 1, 23: effusi imbres, ib. 2, 352.

soap (subs.): sapo, ōnis, m.: for scrofulous humours even s. is a good thing, strumis prodest et sapo, Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 191. Phr.: *caustic s. reddens the hair of the Germans*, caustica Teu-

tonicos accendit spuma capillos, Mart. 14, 26 (where a kind of s. or pomatum is meant).

soap (v.): to rub, cleanse with s.: *sapone luere, oblinere.

—ball: Phr. pilae Mattiacae (made at Mattiacum) Mart. 14, 27.

—boiler: *qui saponem coquit, *coctor saponis: saponarius (Forcell.).

—house: *officina saponis.

—lie: *lixivia saponis mixta.

—suds: *aqua saponis infecta.

—stone: scattidia, idis, f.: Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

soar: A. Lit.: 1. sursum, sublime, in sublime ferri, 3. (to rise aloft): rarefied air s.s., extenuatus a.s. sublime fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: sound naturally s.s., sonus natura in sublime fertur, ib. 2, 56, 141. 2. sublimis sbeo, 4. (to s. away): Virg. Aen. 1, 415. Ov. Met. 5, 648. 3. subvolo, 1. (of birds) to mount upon the wing: Ov. M. 11, 790. B. Fig.: 1. To s. (of the mind): se tollo, sustulit, sublatum, 3. geometry s.s. even to the theory of the universe, ad rationem usque mundi geometria se tollit, Quint. 1, 10, 46. Phr.: to s. in thought, cogitationes ad sublima intendere, Sen.: let us s. in soul, exurgamus animis, Val. Max. 4, 4, 11: of a s.ing nature that despises mortal things, excelsus et altus et humana despiciens, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11. *II.* To s. (in ambition): to s. too high, ad altiora tendere, Liv. 4, 13: v. AMBITION, AMBITIOUS. *III.* To s. above (in the sense of exceeding, surmounting): stipero, 1. in which, though many will vie with me, I shall easily s. above all, in quo, etiam multum mecum contendit, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4. cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 24: v. SUPERAB.

sob (v.): 1. singulto, 1. Quint. 10, 7, 10. 2. singulto, 4: Apul. Met. 3, p. 133.

sob, sobbing (subs.): singultus, tis: weeping with s. you might have seen, fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic. Pl. 31, 76. Virg.: Ov.: Cat.

sobbingly: singultim: Apul. Met. 2, fin.: hence, singultim loqui, to speak with hesitation, in broken sentences, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.

sober: 1. Not addicted to drinking: sobrius, siccus (opp. to vinolentus, of drunken tendencies): not even drunkards act with the same heartiness as a man, ne vinolenti quidem quae faciunt, eadem approbatione faciunt, qua sobrii, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52. 2. siccus, id. ibid. 2, 27, 82. *II.* Not drunk (at the time): sobrius (opp. to ebrius, in a state of intoxication): you are drunk, for in s. mood you would never do it, ebrius es, nec enim facere id sobrius unquam, Mart. 3, 16. *III.* In one's s. senses: sēnus, nientis compos (not mad, in sound mind, opp. to insanus, amens, furiosus): Cic.: Caes.: Virg. Phr.: if he had been s. (i.e. in his right senses), hic at mentis esset suae, ausus esset educere exercitum? Cic. Pis. 21, 50: a s. mind is the best safeguard for misfortune, animus aequus optimum est aerumnarum condimentum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 71: v. TRANQUIL.

IV. Having the passions duly under control:

1. moderatus, modicus (opp. to effrenatus). 2. modestus (opp. to cupidus, petulans). 3. temperans, temperatus (opp. to libidinosus): v. MODERATE, TEMPERATE, VIRTUOUS. V. Plain, unadorned: simplex v. PLAIN, SIMPLE. VI. Grave: v. GRAVE, SERIOUS. Phr.: sleep yourself s., edormi hanc crapulam et exhalare, Cic. Ph. 2, 13, 30: to be as s. as a judge, *pulchre sobrius esse. Join: to be s., frugi et probus esse, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53.

soberly: 1. Temperately, moderately: to live s., sobrie vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106. *II.* Discreetly: to use prosperity s., rebus secundis uti modeste ac moderate, Liv. 30, 42, *ad med.*: also temperanter, temperato, modice. *III.* Gravely, seriously: q. v.

soberminded: v. **SOBER** (III., IV.).
sobermindedness: v. **SOBERMIND**.

sobriety: v. **SOBERITY**.

sobriety: I. Temperance in

drunk, **sobrietas** Sen. Tranq.

15, An. II. Freedom from inordinate

passions. **continentia**: compare the pas-

sions of the one with the s. of the other,

conferre hujus libidines cum illius con-

continentia, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, 115. III.

Habitual s.: **mōderatio**, **mōdestia**, **frū-**

gālitās, **temperantia** (all more gen.

terms than **continentia**) s. is that

virtus which whether in coveting or

skimming objects admonishes us to fol-

low reason, **temperantia** est, quae in

rebus aut expetendis aut fugiendis

rationem aut sequamur monet, Cic. Fin.

1, 14, 47. IV. Calmness, equability:

aequabilitās, **constantia**: noble indeed is

s. in the whole of life, praecleara est

aequabilitas in omni vita, Cic. Off. 1, 6,

90: in everything to observe s., in omni

re servare constantiam, lb. 1, 34, 125.

V. Seriousness, gravity: q. v. VI.

Freedom from intoxication: **sōbrietas**,

Val. Max. 6, 3, 9.

sobriquet: v. **NICKNAME**.

socage: v. **SOCAGUM**: servitium

socae: Du Cang. I. Free socage (of

free tenants, a tenure of lands and

tenements by a certain or determinate

service): **socagium liberum**: id.

II. Villein socage (where the services

though certain are of a baser nature,

being held by fealty): **socagium vil-**

lanum: id.

socager (a tenant by socage, a soc-

man): **socomanus**, **socamannus**: **soc-**

mannus: Du Cang.

sociability: I. Disposition to

associate: **sociālitās**, Plin. Pan. 49, med.

II. Of demeanor: Join: comit-

as et facilitas (opp. gravitas severitas-

que), Cic. Mur. 31, 66: facilitas et

humanitas, id. Fam. 13, 24. III. Of

conversation: facilitas sermonis, id. Att.

13, 40, 2: comitas affabilitaque ser-

monia, id. Off. 2, 14, 28: V. AFFABILITY.

sociable (adj.): I. Disposed to

associate: **sociābilis**, **sociālis**: nature has

made us s., natura nos sociabiles fecit,

Sen. Ep. 95, med. Hence (of bees) con-

gregiabilis, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157. II.

Pleasant in society: **cōmīs**, **facilis**, **affā-**

bilis, **convivialis**: **mōs** s. over supper

and dice, super coenam et super alacrum

communisimū, Suet. Vesp. 22: V. AF-

FABLE, **FAMILIAR**: **not** s., **involābilis**.

sociable (sub): (a kind of car-

riage): **carpentum**, Liv. Virg.

sociableness: v. **SOCIABILITY**.

sociableness: **sociāter**: Hor. A. P. 258,

sociā: I. **sociālis** (compan-

ion): **man** is a s. being, (homo) sociale

animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1, fin. Phr.: **man**

has a s., craving, homo est hominum

appetens, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: s. life,

societas vitae, Cic. s. **mōs**, **convivium**,

id. Sen. 13, 45: s. **pleasures**, "circulorum

jucunditates (Georg.): s. **affection**,

caritas, Cic. Am. 8, 27: (cf. **societas**

caritatis, **caritas** atque **societas** humana,

Georg.): s. **manner of life**, **consuetudo**

vivendi, Cic. cf. **consuetudo** virtus,

Caes. B. G. 1, 31, fin.: s. **chat**, "sermo

qui versatur in circuitu (Georg.): a city

destitute of any s. bond, urbs nullius

rei inter se socia, Liv. v. **SOCIABLE**.

2. **communis**: ignorant of the cus-

oms of s. life, communis vitae ignarus,

Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7. Expr. too by

communis with **sub**: s. living, c. vitae

atque victus, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 3. 3.

civilis (in political sense): s. **union**, c.

conciliatio et **societas**, Cic. N. D. 2, 31,

78: cf. **communis** c., id. Fin. 3, 20, 66:

s. **habit** and **custom**, **mōs** **consuetudo**-

que c., id. Off. 1, 41, 148: s. **institutions**,

c. **instituta**, Cic.: often in Cic. expr. by

civitas with a **sub**: e. g. c. **leges**, **jura**,

etc. s. **duties**, **civilia officia**, Quint.: s.

socialist: *qui res publicas dis-

perdentes aequiliter esse cenet.

society: I. Association (in the

widest sense): **societas**, f. alone, freq.

in Cic.: Join: s. conjunctioque homi-

nium, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: congregatio

hominum et s. communitalque generis

humani, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4. Cf. conjunctio

congregatioque hominum, id. Fin. 3, 20,

65: omnis humana consortio, id. Off. 3,

6, 26: consociatio hominum atque com-

munitas, id. Off. 1, 44, 157. For s. (of

the inhabitants of a state): v. **COM-**

MUNITY. II. Association for a de-

finite purpose, such as the Royal Society,

Society of Antiquaries, etc.: 1. **sō-**

cietas: also used in the sense of partner-

ship: v. **PARTNERSHIP**. 2. **collēgium**,

corpus (rare), Universitas (of merchants,

tradesmen): Gal. Plin.: Marc.: v.

GUILD, **COMPANY**, **CLUB**, **CORPORATION**,

BOARD. Also s. (= college, an educa-

tional institution): "collegium. Phr.:

fellow of a s., "socius. 3. **sōdālitās**,

originally = our club, q. v.: but after-

wards a secret illegal s., Cic. 4. **sō-**

dālitium (-tium) = **sodalitas**: in good

sense, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: in bad

sense, Cic. Planc. 15, 36: Mariana s.,

Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116. 5. **factio**,

cōtio (in bad sense), para, **sōdālitās**, **sō-**

dālitium (see above), a political s. III.

Temporary association for a definite

purpose: e. g. meetings of all kinds: v.

METTING. IV. Intimate association:

convictio, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21: congressio,

c. **familiarium**, Cic.: v. **INTERCOURS**, **INT-**

IMACT. Phr.: to go into s., hominum

coetus et celebrationes obire, Cic. Off. 1,

4, 12: to avoid one's s., aditum alienius

sermoneque defugere, Caes. B. G. 6,

13: to cultivate eagerly one's s., aliquem

associari, Suet. Caes. 19: to enjoy the

daily s. of learned men as messmates,

ut familiaribus et quotidianis convict-

oribus hominibus doctis, Cic. Fam. 16,

21, 5: id. Att. 1, 7, **celebritas** and **hominēs**

are opp. to **sōlitudō**. (N.B.—**Society** [in

a gen. sense] may sometimes be ren-

dered by **homines** with an **adj.** or by

the **adj.** alone. e. g. **bad** s., **males** **homi-**

nēs: **learned** s., **docti homines**).

socle: no exact equivalent: 1.

bas, **bas**, m. = **ovibis** (a s. of felt or

fur), Mart. 14, 140, in lemm. 2.

fasces **pediles** (bandages for the feet):

stockings and s. **fasces** **cruales** **pedu-**

leaeque, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26. 3. **fasces**

with **periphr.** s. **fasces** **quibus** in **calceatu**

(**shoes**) **utabatur**, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221.

(N.B.—**Not** **soccus**, which = a **low-**

heeled shoe, esp. that worn in comedy).

socket: I. The hollow of a candi-

stick: **perh. myxa**, Mart. 14, 41: "cavum

candelabri. II. In anatomy, any hol-

low place which receives or holds some-

thing else: the s. of the eye, "cavum

oculi: s. of the teeth, **dentium locula-**

menta, Veg. Vet. 2, 32: also d. **cava-**

turae, Marc. Emp. 12: s. of the hip-bone,

acetabulum, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179.

Phr.: he rolled the eyes out of their s.,

cavis **evolvit** **sedibus** **orbes**, Lucan 2,

184: cf. Ov. M. 14, 200: cf. **ossa** **suis**

sedibus **mota**, Cels. 8, 10, 1, **in**: to

put out of s., **luxare**, Plin.: extorquere,

Sen. Ep. cf. **ellicere** **armum**, Virg. Aen.

10, 891. III. In architecture, a mor-

tise: **cardo** **femina** (opp. **cardo** **masculus**,

the tenon): Vitruv. 9, 6 (9), 11.

sockless: **nudis** **pedibus**, Hor. S. 1,

8, 24.

soole (in architecture, a plain block

or **plinth** forming a low pedestal to a

statue or column): **bas**, f., **quadra**:

Vitr.: v. **PLINTH**.

Socratic, **Socratical**: **Sōcraticus**.

Cic. Hor.

Socratically: Phr.: **Socratico**

sinn, Hera. 5, 36.

Socratism: "doctrina s. ratio **Soc-**

ratist: philosophus **Socraticus**, Cic.

Off. 1, 29, 104: **Socratica** **domus**,

Hor. Od. 1, 29, 14. (Or expr. by verb,

"qui **Socratem** sequuntur, etc.)

sod: a green turf: **caespes** (also

caespes), Itis, m.: used for altars, mounds

(of tombs), for covering hovels, etc.

arque gramineo viridibus de caespitu

flat, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9: Virg. Aen. 3,

304: to lay s., c. ponere, Tac. to pile

up s., congerere, aggerare, id. cf. tu-

guri congestum caespitē culmen, Virg.

Aen. 1, 69. (N.B.—**Not** **glaba**, which is

a mass of earth without roots.)

soda: **nitrum** (s. in a natural state):

no Lat. equivalent for s. in a prepared

state: "soda, f.

—water: "aqua admixta **sodā**

effervescens.

sodality (**Jellowship**, **fraternity**):

v. **SOCIETY**.

soder (subs. and v.): v. **SOLDER**,

CEMENT, **GLUE**.

sodomite: 1. **draucus** Mart. 9,

27, 10. 2. **cinadus**: Cat. Juv. 3.

sōdōmiticus, s. um: adv. **sōdōmitice**.

sodden: v. **BOLDED**.

sower: **cunqne** (**quoquoque** and **cun-**

que) as a suffix to a pronoun or adverb:

e. g. **whos**, **quicunqne**.

sofa: 1. **lectulus** (a reading

couch): Plin. Ep. 5, 5, fin.: Ov. Tr. 1,

11, 38: **lectus**, Sen. Ep. 72, **in**, **in**

which in Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1, also = a s. for

reclining on at meals. 2. **lecticula**

illicubatoria (for night study): Suet.

Aug. 78. 3. **grābitas** (a low s.): Cic.

Inv. 2, 61, 119. 4. **hēmicyclum**,

sigma, **stūbdiūm** (all of semicircular

collect: v. SILENT.) 3. tener, mollis (of flowing discourse): *he gave eloquence a s. and tender air*, orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, Cic. Brut. 9, 38: cf. oratio in. et t. et flexibilis, Id. Or. 16, 52. 4. mitis, clemens, mansuetus, lenis (gentle, forbearing, not severe). Join: mitis et mansuetus, opp. ferus et immanis, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: mitis et misericors, Cic. mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. v. MILD, GENTLE, KIND. IV. Tender, winning, persuasive: mollis, blandus: a stubborn breast is overcome by s. entreaty, vincuntur molli pectora dura prece, Tib. 3, 4, 76: to soothe by s. words, verbis mollibus lenire, Hor. Epod. 5, 83: cf. blanda prece, Tib. 3, 4, 46: b. verba, Ov. M. 2, 575. V. Low, not loud (of the voice, speech, etc.): submissus, placidus, lenis: vox s. leniter, opp. vox contenta atrociter, Cic. Or. 17, 56. Join: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183.

soft (adv.): v. SOFTLY.

soften: A. Trans. I. Lit. to make soft: 1. mollis, 4. till fire shall s. iron, dum terrum mollit ignis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: Ov. v. Cic. s. d. (i. e. loosened) lands, agrum mollit, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: the heat of the sun s. the winds, ventos mollit solis vapor, Plin. 2, 47, 47: s. wild fruits by cultivation (fig.), fructus ferus mollit colendo, Virg. G. 2, 36. Comp. emollis, 4. (like mellow) Liv. Of colour: to s. (= mellow) colours, e. colores, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 198: cf. temperare colores, Id. 2, 18, 16, § 79. 2. mitigis, 1: to s. food (by boiling or roasting), m. cibum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: to s. (= mitigate) the bitterness of fruits, amaritudinem frugum m., Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141: cf. tempero (in this sense): t. acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21, § 114: t. vinum, Id. 29, 3, 17, § 50: see also to MELLOW. 3. levigo, 1: to make s. and smooth, (of the skin): for s. the skin, ad levigandum cutem, Plin. 20, 3, 10, § 20: v. to SMOOTH. 4. mollo, remitto sonum (of the voice): Cic. In effeminate sense, vocem m.: Quint. v. to LOWER (II.), MODULATE. 5. expr. by circuml.: (aliquid) levius, mitius reddere, facere.

II. Fig. to make less harsh, violent: 1. lenio, 4. levio, 1 (of pain, care, toll): v. to EASE, ALLEVIATE, ASSUAGE, MITIGATE. Phr.: to s. the sadness of the matter by gentle telling, lenitate verbi rel tristitiam mitigare, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37: to s. somewhat the roughness of the speech, exasperate orationis aliquid lenire, Liv.: to s. the condition of slaves, servitutum lenem reddere, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 5: to s. laws and to increase their rigour, mitigare leges et intendere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. post med.: cf. legis acribitatem m., Cic.: duritiam legum moderari, Suet. Claud. 14. 2. mollio, 4: placo, 2 (of anger): v. to APPRAISE, MOLLIFY. 3. emollio, 4 (to civilize): to s. manners, mores e., Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48: Tac. v. to CIVILIZE. 4. lenio, 4 (to palliate): to s. the heinousness of the deed, atrocitatem facti l., Sall. Jug. 27. (Steph. Thesaur. quotes in this sense, facinus levare aliquid, Liv. 4): v. to PALLIATE.

III. To make less hardy, enervate, emollio, 4: enervo, 1: v. to ENERVATE. B. Intrans. I. Lit. to become less hard or harsh: 1. mollesco, 3: the steepest necks s. (from not wearing the yoke), mollescunt colla juvenis, Cat. 62 (64), 38. So comp. remollesco: v. uva s. in the sun, sole cera remollescit, Ov. Met. 10, 285. 2. mitesco, 3 (of fruits): grapes s. by sun, uvae a sole mitescunt, Col. 3, 1, ad init.: Cic. Oecon. in Gell. 15, 5, extr.: v. to MELLOW (II.), RIPEN. Also of wind, weather, etc., mitescit: the spring breeze s. not, non verni temporis aura m., Petr.: the cold s.s. frigora m., Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9: the air s.d. coelum m., Poët. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69. 3. tenerasco (to grow tender, weakly): Lucr. 3, 765.

4. teneresco, 1: Plin.: Cels. II.

Fig. to become less harsh or rude:

1. mansuesco, subvi, suttum, 3 (to s. to entreaty): hearts that know not how to s. to prayer, corda nescia mansuescere precibus, Virg. G. 4, 470: cf. precibus remollescere, Ov. Met. 1, 377. 2. mollesco, 3 (to become civilized): under the influence of noble arts souls s., artibus ingenuis pectora mollescunt, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 2: cf. Lucr. 5, 1012. 3. mitesco, 3: no one is such a savage as not to admit of s.ing, nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.

softly: I. Without hardness: molliter: to lie s., m. cubare, recubare, Cic. Ov. II. With mildness: 1. Lit.: leniter, clementer. 2. Fig.: leniter, clementer, mansuetis, mitis (esp. in comp. or sup.), molliter: v. GENTLY. III. Calmly: leniter, placatis, placide, sedatis, tranquillis: v. CALMLY. Phr.: to speak s., submissa voce dicere, Cic.: cf. tenere dicere, Tac. Or. 26.

IV. Soothingly, with a winning air (esp. of music): 1. blandis: Cic. Hor. 2. leniter: s. smiling, 1. aridens. Cic. Rep. 6, 12, fin.: v. AWKWTLY. V. Leisurely, carefully: leniter, clementer, blandis: to walk s. through the sentinels of the watch, I tre per excubias custodum sequi, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7: cf. clementer, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111: to turn s. the creaking hinge, flectere cardinem moventem blande, Pa. Quint. Decl. 1, 13: v. CAUTIOUSLY, NOISELESSLY, SILENTLY.

softness: I. As physical quality: 1. mollitia or mollitudo, et: Cic. 2. mollitudo (more rare): s. resembling sponges, m. assillis spongia, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: s. (i. e. flexibility) of the voice, m. vocis, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20: v. FLEXIBILITY. 3. teneritas: s. of grapes, t. uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100. Join: t. et mollities (fig.), Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58. 4. teneritudo (of the earth), Varr. R. R. 1, 36. 5. lenitas: I. vini, opp. asperitas: Plin.: cf. I. vocis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182: the s. of the green hue of the emerald, smaragdum viridis lenitas, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63: cf. color leniter blandus, Id. 37, 9, 40, § 122.

II. Sensitiveness: 1. mollitia: Join: s. and gentleness of mind, mollitia ac lenitas, Cic. Sull. 6, 18. 2. mollitudo: s. of refinement, m. humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: v. SENSITIVENESS, SUSCEPTIBILITY. III. Mildness, civility: facillitas: lenitas: lenitas, opp. severitas, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: v. GOOD-NATURE, GENTLENESS. IV. Weakness, irresolution: mollities, mollitia: Join: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall. C. 52: m. accordique, Id. J. 70: v. FICKLENESS. V. Unmanly softness, effeminacy: mollitia, mollities: v. EFFEMINACY.

soho (interj.): 1. heus, heus tu, heus vos (in calling attention): Pl. 2. eho (expr. surprise, or to call attention): Pl.: Ter.: v. HALLOO.

soil (subs.): I. Ground, in respect of its quality: 1. solum, 1 (gen. term): a crumbling s., pute s., Virg. G. 2, 204: a dry s., siccum s., Quint. 2, 4: a rich s., plagues s., Virg. G. 1, 64: a fruitful s., fecundum s., Quint. 2, 19, 2: uber s., Tac. H. 5, 6: a loose s., solum s., opp. spissum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179. Join: a thin s., a cille et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, fin.: goodness of s., bonitas soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2. 2. terra: a fruitful s., fecunda t., Cic. Sen. 15, 53: a loose s., soluta t., Carr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: argillacea t., Plin.: a gravelly s., glareosa t., Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3: unfruitfulness of s., terrae malitia, Pall. 1, 6. 3. humus, 1, f.: which kinds of trees are produced in a dry and sandy s., quae genera arborum humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 48. II. Land, country, esp. one's native s.: solum (with patrium or some similar adj.): s. patrium, Liv. 21, 53: s. natale, Ov. M. 7, 52: s. patriae, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, fin. Phr.: natives of the s., terra orti,

Quint. 3, 7, 26: to change one's s., e. emigrare, or go into exile, s. verter, mutare (rare): Cic. Join: solum et sedes, Liv. 22, 39, 11: v. COUNTRY (III).

III. Dung: stercus, oris, m.: v. DUNG. IV. Dirt, stain, pollution: sordes, squalor, laeas, macula: v. DIRT, STAIN.

soil (v.): I. To make dirty on the surface: 1. inquinis, 1 (to befoul): let rust s. arms, inquinet arma situs, Ov. F. 4, 928. Fig.: to s. another's reputation, i. famam alterius, Liv. 20, 37, med.: cf. flagitulis ac dedecore, Sall. J. 85. 2. contaminis, 1 (usu. in fig. sense): v. to POLLUTE. 3. foedo, 1 (to befoul, e. g. with blood, dust, etc.). 4. spurco, conspurco, 1 (rare): v. BEFOUL, DEFILE, POLLUTE. 5. maculo, commaculo, 1: v. to SPOT, STAIN, POLLUTE. II. To manure: sterco, 1: lactifico, 1: v. to MANURE.

soiled (adj. or part.): sordidus: spurcus, maculosus, immundus, latilentus: v. DIRTY, FOUL. Expr. also by verbis to SOIL.

soulorn (v.): 1. moror, commoror, 1 (to dwell for a time): you still s. at Brundisium, adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 4: cf. Ephesi commorari, Id. 3, 5, 5: v. to STAY, LODGE (I. 3). 2. hospitor, 1 (to stay as a guest: rare in lit. sense, as in Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4: more usu. fig.): what else would you call the soul but a deity s.ing in the human body? quid aliud voces animum quam dem in humano corpore hospitantem? Sen. Ep. 31, ad fin. 3. peregrinor, 1 (to live as a foreigner): philosophy seemed (merely) to be s.ing at Rome (i. e. as yet unnaturalized), (philosophia) s. p. Romae videbatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: v. to DWELL.

soulorn, soulorning (subs.): 1. commoratio (a s., opp. deversorium, s. lodging), Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1. 2. mansio (stay): s. in life, in vita m. (opp. excessus), Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60: cf. Id. Fam. 4, 4, where m. i. opp. decessio: v. STAY. 3. peregrinatio (foreign s.): Cic. 4. mora (very rare in this sense): Liv. 34, 9, extr. Phr.: after my s. of ten days at Athens, quattuor Athenis decem dies fuissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 3: v. DWELLING, RESIDENCE.

soulorn: hospes, peregrinus, inquilinus, advena. Join: peregrinus atque hospes, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: peregrini atque advenae, Id. Agr. 2, 14, 94: peregrinus et incolae, Id. Off. 1, 34, 125.

soulorning (subs.): v. SOULORN.

soloas (v.): consolor: solior (rarely): allevio: v. to CONSOLE, COMFORT.

solace (subs.): solatium: solamen (poet. for solatium): levamen: consolio: medicina: v. CONSOLATION, COMFORT.

solander (a disease in horses): scabies: Cels.: prurigo: Col.

soland-goose, or *solan-goose*: Pelécanus hassanus, Linn.

solar (adj.): I. Belonging to the sun: 1. solarius, e. s. light, s. lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: s. arc, s. arcus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, init.: s. orbis, s. circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: a plant (= sunflower, heliotropium), e. herba, Cels. 5, 27, § 5, med. 2. solis, gen. of sol (with a subs.): s. eclipse, solis defectio, Cic.: Sen.: a defectus, Virg.: s. obscuration, Cic.: Plin.: a total s. eclipse, perfecta s. defectio, Sen. Q. 1, 12, 2 (in this sense also, sol deficiens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 70, 73): v. ECLIPSE: s. spots, quae maculae solis (after Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20). II. Measured by the progress of the sun: 1. solaria, e. the s. circle, i. e. the Ecliptic, s. circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: the s. month, mensis solaria. 2. solstitialis: the s. year, annus s., Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 4, 653. Phr.: the ancient Romans reckoned a lunar year, their successors a s., Romani veteres ad lunae cursum et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digresserunt (Georg.): s. system,ordo stellarum errantium (Georg.): *systema solare (Kr.).

sold: v. TO SELL.
soldanel (a plant): *convolvulus soldanella: Bot.

solder (subs.): perh. ferramen, Inls, m. Plin. (which, however, more precisely = cement): s. is usually expr. by the name of the particular metal employed.

solder (v.): 1. plumbo, i (to s. with lead): Cato R. R. 21: Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 161. 2. implumbo, i (like plumbo): Vitruv. 10, 6, ad init. Cf. replumbo (to unsolder): silver becomes unsold, argentum replumbatur, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, ad med. 3. ferrumino, i: Babylon's walls being s'd (with mineral pitch), ferruminatis (bituminis) Babylonis muris, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182. 4. conferrumino, i: Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69. 5. soldo, i: with tin pipes are s'd, stannio fistulae soldantur, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160.

6. devincio, nxi, nctum, q: the lids being s'd with lead, operculis plumbo devinctis, Liv. 40, 29, post init. Such words as congmento, conjungo, etc., have a wider meaning. See also TO CEMENT, GLUE: and for fig. sign., TO CONFIRM, STRENGTHEN.

soldering (subs.): perh. ferrumino, Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23: expr. also by verb.

soldier: i. In a general sense: 1. miles, Itis, m.: Cic. Liv.: to levy s's, milites legere, Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. 3: m. deligere, Liv. 29, 1, ad med.: m. scribere, Sall. J. 43, ad med.: m. conscribere, Liv. 3, 4, ad fin. (v. TO ENLIST, ENROLL): to form s's into companies, m. ordinare, Liv. 29, 1, init.: to take s's into one's pay, mercede m. conducere, Id. lb. 5, ad fin.: to disband s's, m. dimittere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2: regular s's, (= s's of the line), m. legionarii (opp. auxiliarii): Caes. Liv.: hastily levied s's, m. subitarii, Liv. 3, 4, extr.: m. tumultuarii, Id. 35, 2, post med.: garrison s's, m. praesidiarii, Id. 29, 8, med.: (v. FORCES, II., 1): foreign s's, m. peregrini, Inscr.: a young s., recruit, tiro miles (opp. veteranus), Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 19, or absol. tiro: Cic. Caes. Suet.: 2 veteran s., veteranus m., Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: also absol. veteranus: Cic. Liv.: a trained s., m. exercitatus, usu. foll. by in with abl. or by abl. simply: Cic. Caes.: a volunteer s., voluntarius m., Caes. B. C. 3, 91: Cic.: a discharged s., missicus m. (cf. missicus praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48, ad med.): cf. also emeritus absol.: Tac.: Lucan: and exauctorati m., Liv. 32, 1, post init.: see also MILITIA. (N.B.—Other general words are: bellator. Cic.: Liv.: used as adj. in Virg.: pugator. Liv.: Suet.: Sil.: proelior: Tac.: Just.: 2. pædes, Itis (a foot-soldier): Cic.: Caes.: But when foot-soldiers are mentioned with horse-soldiers, instead of pedites we find, as substitutes, milites, homines, viri: e. g. milites equitque, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: homines equitesque, Id. B. C. 2, 39: equites virique, Liv. 21, 27, init.: Sil. 9, 559: v. INFANTRY. 3. eques, Itis (a horse-soldier): Caes. Liv.: v. CAVALRY. 4. miles nauticus, m. classicus: Tac.: Liv.: v. MARINE. 5. vellites, pl. (light-armed soldiers), Liv. 26, 4, post med.: also levis armatus (ring), as collect. subs.: cf. levis miles, Liv. 8, 8, post init.: but v. LIGHT-ARMED, HEAVY-ARMED. 6. A fellow-soldier: 1. commilito, onis: Cic.: Caes.: Suet.: also commiles (for commilito): Inscr.: 2. bellii socius. Join: belli particeps et socius et adiutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5. 3. contubernalis (a tent-companion): Cic.: Tac. 4. A common soldier, private: 1. gregarius miles, eques, Cic. Planc. 30, 72: Tac. H. 5, 1, med.: Sall. Phr.: holding the rank of a private s., gregarium militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1, med. 2. manipularis: Caes.: Cic.: Tac. 3. calligatus: Suet. Aug. 25, post med. 4. miles, opp. imperator: Sall. C. 60, med.: Caes. B. G. 5, 33, med.: m. opp. dux, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, post init. 5. vulgus (common soldiers), in sing., as collect. subs., Tac. A. 1, 28, med. Phr.:

(1.) to endure a youth of poverty as a private s., Juvenat inopem in caliga militari tolerare, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135: promoted from a private s. to the consulship, perductus a caliga ad consulatum, Sen. Ben. 5, 16, ad init.: dress of a private s., gregalis habitus, Tac. A. 1, 69, ad fin.: cf. gregali sagulo amictus, Liv. 7, 24, fin., and manipulario habitu, Suet. Cal. 9, init. (11.) a distinguished, experienced s., vir militaris, Tac. H. 2, 75, init.: rei militaris peritus: Caes.: Liv.: vir manu fortis et bello strenuus, Nep. Datam. 3: vir egregius in laude bellica, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: Themistocles was as good a s. in this war as a statesman, magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6, init.: to be an experienced s. and statesman, multus in imperis magistratibusque versari (Georg.). (111.) to be, serve as a s., milito, i, Cic.: stipendia facio, Sall. J. 63, med.: stipendia merere, mereri, Cic.: stipendia emereri (to complete the time of service), Id.: to become a s., expr. by nomen (with do, edo, proficere): v. TO ENLIST (B. 1, 2): miles flo, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 24: militiam capessere, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66: to be unwilling to serve as a s., militiam detrectare, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: Liv. 2, 43, post init.: to go to be a s., proficisci in militiam disciplinam, Cic. Manil. 10, 28. (iv.) s's children, pueri militares, Pl. Truc. 5, 16: a child brought up among s's, legionum alumnus, Tac. A. 1, 44, init. (cf. castorum filius, a title of Calligula, from his having been brought up in the camp, Suet. Cal. 22, init.): s's bread, panis militaris, Plin. 18, 7, 12 § 67: a's cloak, sagum, Caes.: Liv.: s's dress, ornatus militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: s's furlough, commeatu, Liv.: Suet. (v. FURLOUGH): s's pay, stipendium, Cic.: Caes.: also aes or aera (= stipendium): e. g. a s. who has forfeited his pay, aere ditutus miles, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 33: s's savings, peculium castrense, Plig. 49, 17, 11: s's oath on enlisting, sacramentum, Caes.: Liv.: v. OATH (2, 3): s's phrase, verbum castrense, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1, extr.: s's sports, ludi castrenses, Suet. Tib. 72, med.: s's tent, tabernaculum, Cic.: or t. militare, Id. Brut. 9, 37: also tentorium, Hirt.: s's also pellis, absol. in pl., Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: Caes.: s's servant, calo, Caes.: Liv.: See also MILITARY (adj.).

soldierlike, soldierly (adj.): 1. Having the qualities of a good soldier: 1. militaris: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 5: v. SOLDIER (Phr.: II.). 2. expr. by circuml.: e. g. militiae cognitus (lit., known, approved in actual service, where militiae is the gen. of place like domo), Sall.: cf. prudens rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1, ad fin.: praecipuus scientia rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40, ad med.: v. BRAVE, MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY. 3. After the manner of a soldier: militarius: to talk in a s. manner, m. loqui, Tac. H. 2, 80. Also expr. by militari more, exemplo: militum more, modo.

soldiership: 1. Profession of a soldier, militia, Cic.: Caes.: v. MILITARY (2). 2. Qualifications of a soldier: scientia rei militaris, Caes.: s. militiae, Sall.: s. belli, Just.

soldiery: 1. miles (collect. subs.): they fill the places with s., loca militum complent, Virg. Aen. 2, 495: cf. hio miles magis placuit, Liv. 22, 57, fin.: Tac. A. 1, 2, ad med.: more freq. in pl. 2. militia (like miles), Just. 32, 2, init.: Plin. 3. armatura: e. g. levis a, Suet.: Cic.: Liv. 4. arma, orum, n. pl.: Liv. 41, 12, fin.: Tac. H. 2, 33, post init.

sole: 1. The bottom of the foot: 1. planta: Virg.: Plin. 2. vestigium: such as stand with the s's of their feet directly opposed to ours, whom you call the Antipodes, qui adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, quos Antipodes vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: cf. candida permulcens liquidis v. lympha, Cat. 62 (64), 162: and Virg. Aen.

5, 560, v. primi alba pedis (of a horse). 3. solum: the s. of m'n is the destruction of grass, a hominis exitium herbae, Varr. R. R. 1, 47, fin.: the hard skin of my s's serves as a shoe, mibi calcementum solorum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: spots never yet trodden by s. of man, loca nullius ante trita solo, Lucr. 1, 927. Phr.: to be unable to find a place for the s. of one's foot, locum, ubi consistat, reperire non posse, Cic. Quint. 1, 5: from the crown of the head to the s. of the foot, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Id. Rosc. C. 7, 20. 4. The bottom of a shoe: 1. solum: a s. fastened to the shoes with gold (i. e. with golden nails), auro soccis suppectum s., Mart. 9, 74, 2. 2. solea (= a sandal), Plant.: Mart.: Hor. 3. A fish: solea, Ov. Hal. 123: Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52. *Pleuronectes solea, Linn.

sole (v.): *calcis soleas suffigere (Georg.). Phr.: my shoe has been three and four times s'd and healed, calcus est sarta terque quaterque curat, Mart. 1, 103 (104), 6: to wear rather high s'd boots, altiusculis calcamentis uti, Suet. Aug. 73.

sole (adj.): 1. solus, a, um: more expedient to be s. monarch than to reign with another, utilis solum quam cum altero regnare, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 41. Also strengthened by unus: this s. defect old age attaches to men, solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 47: so unus solus, Cic. 1st 40, 96: you have s. possession of that villa, illa (villa) solius tua, Varr. R. 3, 2, post init.

2. ancus (one only of a kind): v. ALONE, ONLY: strengthened by solus, Lucr. 3. unus (= unicus): una nata, Cat. 66 (68), 119. 4. singularis: s. command, singulare imperium, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: cf. lb. 2, 9, 15. 5. expr. also by unus, proprius. Phr.: to be s. survivor, superstes omnium aetorum exstare, Suet. Tib. 62, extr.: cf. Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 150: for the s. reason that it is present, hoc ipso quod adest, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: v. BARE (111.): MERE (2, 3): SINGLE.

solecism: 1. Improperly in language: 1. solecismus (a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, opp. barbarismus, an impropriety of speech, whether of grammar or pronunciation: but a barbarism may be of one word, but a solecism must be of more): cf. Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17 (s. est quum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur. Barbarismus est quum verbum aliquod vitiosae effortur): cf. Quint. 1, 5, 5: Id. lb. 34. 2. solecism (for solecismus), Gell. 17, 2, ad med. Such words as vitium, error, are of wider signification. 3. Fig.: Improperly in conduct: 1. solecismus, Mart. 11, 19. 2. erratum: vitium: ineptiae: v. IMPROPERIETY.

solecist (one who commits solecisms): solecista, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 3, d. § 22.

solely: solum: tantum: solummodo: tantummodo: v. ONLY, MERELY, EXCLUSIVELY.

solemn: 1. Of stated religious festivals: sollennis (sollenia, sollennis, sollennis): festus: statius. Join: dies festus atque sollennis, Cic.: sollenne et statum sacrificium, Id.: v. ANNUARY (adj. and subs.): FESTIVAL (subs.): PERIODICAL (2). 2. Religious, sacred: 1. sanctus, Cic.: Hor.: Virg. 2. sollennis. Join: a s. duty, officium sanctum atque sollenne, Cic. Quint. 6, 26. 3. augustus: cf. sancta vocant augusta patres, augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609. 4. religiosus: Join: templum sane sanctum et r., Cic.: v. SACRED.

5. Ave-inspiring: 1. sacer (chiefly poet): s. silence, a silentium, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 29: a kind of s. remembrance of a father, s. quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59. 2. reverendus: s. night, non reverenda, Ov. lb. 75: facies r., Juv. 6, 513. 3. horrendus: cf. horrendae secreta Sibyllae, Virg. Aen. 6, 10: v. VENERABLE, AWFUL.

(II.). IV. *Grave, serious, sober*: 1. *sôberus*, v. GRAVE. 2. *tristis* v. GRAVE, GLOOMY, SAD. 3. *austërus*. 4. *sérus*: v. SERIOUS. PHR.: a. *funeral*, *celebritas* *supremi* *dici*, Cic. *Mill.* 32, 86: a. *procession*, *pompæ*. Cic.: *Virg.*: a. *ceremony*, *caerimonia*, Liv.: Tac.

solemnity: I. *A religious, solemn rite: solemn games*: 1. *sollenne*, n., Liv.: *funeral* s., *funeris* s., Tac. A. 12, 69, ad fin.: also in pl.: *marriage* s., *sollennia* *nuptiarum*, Suet. Ner. 28, ad med.: s. *(Isidis)*, Prop. 2, 33, l. 3, 31, 1): a. *Quinquatruini*, Suet. Ner. 34, ad med. PHR.: *to celebrate a birth-day with great and unprecedented s.*, *natalem diem ingenti paratu et ante illum diem insolito*, Tac. H. 2, 95. 2. *sollennitas* (late, like *sollenne*): a. *prius* (*laudum* *lithimorum*), Sol. 7, 14: also in pl., *dierum* *variae sollennitatis*, Gell. 2, 24, fin.: see also *festivitas*, *ceremonia*, *celebration*. II. *Sacredness* (of a deity, temple, etc.): 1. *religio*: *propter singularem ejus fami* r., Cic. *Verr.* 4, 44, 96: r. *templorum*, Tac. H. 1, 40, fin. 2. *sancritas*: a. *templi*, Liv. 44, 29. III. *Aufiness*: exp. by *adj.*: v. SOLEMN (II.). IV. *Gravity, seriousness*, q. v.

solemnization: 1. *celebratio*: c. *sacri*, Plin. 30, 1, 3, § 12: c. *ludorum*, Cic. *Att.* 15, 29, 1. 2. exp. by verb: v. TO SOLEMNIZE: see also *CELEBRATION* (II.).

solemnize: I. *To perform in a solemn manner* (e. g. a *marriage*, *funeral*, *festival*, *litane service*): *celebro*, r.: *concelebro*, i. (rare, but with stronger sign.): *frequento*, i.: v. TO CELEBRATE (II.). TO PERFORM (I., 5). II. *To keep as a festival*: *festum diem agere*, agere, Cic. PHR.: *to s. a day* (= to keep it in sad remembrance, prosequi being used by Ov.: Sen., of attending a funeral), *prosequi diem*, Nep. *Att.* 4 extr.: *to decree that the day on which the victory was gained should be s.d. as a festival*, *decernere ut inter festos referretur dies quo patrata victoria esset*, Tac. A. 13, 41, ad fin. III. *To make solemn*: may be exp. by *reddo*, *efficio*, with *adj.*: v. SOLEMN (IV.), GRAVE.

solemnly: I. *In a religious, solemn manner*: 1. *sollenniter* (with outward formality): *all the rites having been s. performed*, *omnibus (sacris) a. peractis*, Liv. 5, 46: *to swear s. (i. e. formally)*, s. *Jurare*, Ulp. *Dig.* 12, 2, 33. 2. *sancitè* (with religious sincerity): *to swear s.*, s. *Jurare*, Pl. *Capt.* 4, 2, 112. *Join in pie sancteque colere*, Cic. *N. D.* 1, 20, 56: *auguste sancteque venerari deos*, Id. *ib.* 3, 21, 53. 3. *ritè* (like *sollenniter*, with due religious observance): Cic.: *Hor.*: Liv.: v. DULY. II. *Gravely, seriously*, q. v. III. *Impressively, graviter* (with weight and dignity), Cic. *Sen.* 6, 16.

solicit: I. *To ask*: 1. *ambio*, *lvi* and *li*, *itum*, 4 (with acc. of the person only, in the best writers: rarely with acc. of the thing, which is gen. exp. by a clause with *ut* or *ne*, very rarely by *inf.*): *thee*, *Fortune*, *the poor husbandman s.s. with anxious prayer*, *te* (Fortunam) *pauper ambit sollicita prece ruris colonus* (where *Fortuna* is personified), *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 5: cf. *reginam ambire affatu*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 284: *to s. a prize for the actors*, *palman histrionibus ambire*, *Plaut. Amph. prol.* 69: *sing exemption from the laws*, *ambiens ut legibus solveretur*, *Suet. Caes.* 18: cf. *ambirent multo ne filias in sortem darent*, *Id. Aug. 31, med.* Hence techn. used of *sing vol-è* (v. TO CANVASE). PHR.: *to s. an office*, *petitio* *se dare*, *Cic. Fam.* 13, 10, 2: *a s'ing the consulsip*, *petitio consularis*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 22: *so, ambitio, prenatio* (but v. CANVASE). 2. *pêto*, 3: *rôgo*, i. (less precisely): v. TO ASK, ASK. 3. *mendico* (to solicit alms): v. TO REG (II.). II. *To request strongly, entreat*: *contendo* (often joined with *pêto*), *insto*, *deprecor* (v. TO REG): *oro*, *obsecro*, *flagito* (v. TO IMPLORE, IMPOR-

TUNE, ENTREAT, URGES). III. *To court, try to obtain*: 1. *pêto*, *lvi* and *li*, *itum*, 3: *Sempronia* *was so inflamed by lust that she oftener s.d. men than was s.d. libidine sic accensa Sempronia ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur*, *Sall. C.* 25: cf. *Cat.* 39 (61), 145. 2. *capto*, i. (to court applause, popularity): *to s. applause*, c. *plausus*, Cic.: *so, aucupor*, *affecto*: v. TO COURT (S. PHR.), COVET. IV. *To invite*: *sollcito*, i.: *usu. of urging to crime: to s. to administer poison*, *ad venenum dandum*, a. Cic. *Clu.* 16, med.: see also *INVITE* (II.). *TEMPT*, *ALLURE*: and for bad sense, v. TO SEDUCE, TEMPT. V. *To disquiet* (a sense now obsol., used by Dryden, Milton): *sollcito*, *vexo*: v. TO HARASS.

solicitation: I. *Earnest request, importunity*: *flagitatio*, *efflagitatio*, *efflagitatus*: Cic.: v. ENTREAT. II. *Instigation*: *stimulus*, *impulsus* (best only in *abl.*): also exp. by verb: *ad your s.*, *te instante*, Cic. *Att.* 3, 15, 3: cf. *impulsu suo*, *vestro*, Cic.: *Ter.*: *me auctore*, etc., Cic.: *me impulsore*, *Ter.* A. 4, 2, 21: see also *INSTIGATION*, *INCITATIVE*, *TEMPTATION*.

solicitor: I. *One who solicits, entreats*: 1. *petitor* (for an office): *Hor. Od.* 3, 1, 10: rare in this sense: in Cic. always = *plaintiff*. 2. *deprecator*, Cic.: v. INTERCEDE. 3. *flagitator* (an importunate asker): v. IMPORTUNATE. 4. *sollcitor* (a tempter, seducer): *Paul. Dig.* 47, 11, 1: *Sen.* 6, exp. by verb, *TO SOLICIT*. II. *One who practises in the Court of Chancery*: *cognitor*, *procurator*, *advocatus*: v. ATTORNEY.

solicitor-general: v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

sollicitous: *anxious, sollicitus, trepidus*: v. ANXIOUS.

solicitously: *anxiè, sollicitè, trepidè*: v. ANXIOUSLY.

solicitude: *anxiètas, sollicitudo*: v. ANXIETY.

solid (*adj.*): I. *Not fluid or void*: *sôlidus* (contr. *soldus*, *Hor. S.* 1, 2, 113): *opp. liquidus*, *Lucr.* 1, 349 (343): *opp. rarus*, *Id.* 346 (340): *opp. mollis* (e. g. *aer, aqua*, etc.), *Id.* 1, 505 (506), seqq.: *esp. opp. inania*, *Lucr.* *Jo in*: *terra a. atque conferta*, *Plin.* 2, 64, 64, § 160: *now there is s. land where there was formerly a lake*, *nunc solida est tellus quae lacus ante fuit*, *Ov. F.* 6, 404: cf. *confertus, spissus, densus* (v. CLOSE, COMPACT, DENSE): *firmus, stabilis* (v. FIRM). PHR.: *a cheese made s.*, *caseus glaciatus*, *Col.* 7, 8, 2. II. *Substantial, not hollow*: *sôlidus*: s. *lapides*, *opp. pumicosi*, *Sen. Q. N.* 3, 25, circa med.: s. *cornua*, *opp. cava*, *Plin.* 11, 37, 45, § 127. *Join in the s. spherical earth*, *terra s. et globosa*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 39, 98: cf. *sphaera s. atque plena*, *Id. Rep.* 1, 14, 22: *the elephant advanced on s. ground*, *soldo* (*neut. absol.*) *procedebat* *elephas*, *Liv.* 44, 5, med.: cf. *Ov. F.* 4, 821. III. *Of metals, without dross*: 1. *pûrus*: a. *gold*, *aurum p.*, *Plin.* 33, 4, 25, § 84. 2. *pûsillatus* (and *pustulatus*, *lit. blistered*, i. e. *refined*): s. *silver*, *argentum p.*, *Suet. Ner.* 44: *Mart.* 7, 86, 7. 3. *aurum ad obrussam*, *Suet. I. C.* PHR.: *bowls of s. gold*, *crateres auro solidi*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 765: *so, totus aureus (annulus) opp. subauratus*, *Petr.* 32. *Join in aurea statua et solida*, *Plin.* 33, 4, 24, § 81. Fig.: *to distinguish the useless from the s.*, *inane abscindere soldo*, *Hor. S.* 1, 2, 111. IV. *Of food: nourishing, strengthening*: 1. *firmus*: *feeding the cattle on s. food*, *firmo cibo pasta pecus*, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 11, 2: *Cels.* 2, 18, post init. 2. *plenus*: *more s. kinds of food*, *pleniores cibi*, *Id.* 3, 20, extr. 3. *robustus*: r. *cibus*, *Id.* 2, 18, ad med. 4. *vâlidus*: *the most s. food is suitable for those of strong health*, *robustis apta materia validissima est*, *Id.* 2, 18, fin.: see also *NOURISHING*.

V. *Of buildings: massively, strongly-built*: 1. *sôlidus*: *a wall either s. or with arches*, *paries vel solidus vel fornicatus*, *Cic. Top.* 4, 22. 2. *firmus*, *stabilis*: v. FIRM. PHR.: *flint is hardly s. enough for building*, *allex ad structuram infidelis*, *Plin.* 36, 22, 49, § 169: a. s. (= sound) *wall*, *idoneus paries*, *Paul. Dig.* 39, 2, 36. VI. *Solid, having all the geometrical dimensions*: v. CURVE, CURVICAL. VII. *Real, true, not fallacious*: *firmus, stabilis, verus, solidus*: v. GENUINE, REAL. PHR.: s. *argumenta*, *argumenta firma ad probandum*, *Cic. Brut.* 78, 272: cf. *argumentum grave*, *Id.* (v. WEIGHTY: ARGUMENT, REASON): *men of s. character*, *homines spectati et probati*, *Cic.* (see also *HONEST*, *SINCERE*): s. *peace*, *pax explorata* (*established*), *Cic. Phil.* 7, 6, 16 (perpetua, *certa*, *firmus, stabilis, verus, sempiternus*, may also be used with *pax* in this sense). VIII. *Profound* (opp. superficial): PHR.: *very s. learning*, *altissima eruditio*, *Plin.*: cf. *litterae interiores et reconditae*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 10, 42: v. DEEP, PROFOUND, SOUND.

solid (*nub.*): 1. *sôlidum corpus* (strictly, *a body of three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness*): a. s. is produced by the filling up of three dimensions, *lit tribus dimensionibus impletis corpus a.*, *Macr. Sorn. Scip.* 1, 5, ad med. 2. *sôlidum* (*neut. absol.* used as *subs.*: a. s., *opp. a plane*): v. SOLID (II. fin.), Cic.

—, *to become*: 1. *sôlidesco*, 3: *the structures become s. under water*, *moles sub aqua solidescunt*, *Vitr.* 2, 6, init.: *a broken cartilage does not become s.*, *cartilago rupta non solidescit*, *Plin.* 11, 37, 87, § 216. 2. *conferesco*, 2, *conferesco*, 3: *(to become s. by growing together)*: *Cels.* 8, 10, § 1 and § 7. 3. *consisto*, *sistit*, *sistum*, 3: *to become motionless and s.*: *usu. with frigore*, *gelu*: *esp. poet.*: *Ov.*: *Hor.*: v. TO FREEZE. 4. *concreresco*, *evi*, *etum*, 3: *(to become s. by curdling)*: *Ov.*: v. TO CURDLE. 5. *sôlidus* *no*, *Col.* 7, 8, 4.

—, *to make*: 1. *firmo*, i. (in most senses in Eng.): *to make sth. firm*, 2. *denso*, i.: *to make milk s. into butter*, *d. lac in butyrum*, *Plin.* 11, 41, 96, § 239. 3. *condenso*, i. (stronger than *denso*): *to make cheese s. by weight*, c. *caseum ponderibus*, *Col.* 7, 8, 4: cf. *spisso, conspissio*: v. TO THICKEN. 4. *opigo*, *egi*, *actum*, 3: *to make milk s. to hardness*, c. *lac in duritiam*, *Plin.* 21, 7, 64, § 126 (v. TO CURDLE): *to make honey s. by cold*, c. *melia frigore*, *Virg.*: cf. c. *pastillos (pills)*, *Plin.* 20, 1, 2, § 3. 5. *sôlido*, i.: *to make buildings s. without beams, ædificia sine trabibus s.*, *Tac. A.* 15, 43: *Plin.* 6, *perôlido*, i. (*to make quite s.*), *Stat. Theb.* 1, 334: cf. *consolido*: v. TO CONSOLIDATE.

solidly: 1. *firmiter, firme, sôlido*: *to prop up s.*, i. *suffulcire*, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 77: cf. *stabilis* (comp. of *stabilis*), *Suet. Claud.* 20: v. FIRMLY. II. *Accurately, thoroughly*: q. v.

soliloquize: v. SOLOQUY.

soliloquy: I. *Mental*: *sermo intus* (quasi ipse secum (s. loquitur)), *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 22, 51: *to soliloquize*, *intra se meditari*, *Plin.* 10, 42, 59, § 118. II. *A talking to oneself*: PHR.: *in solitude secum loqui*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 1, 1: *intra se dicere*, *Quint.* 10, 7, 25: *he held the following s.*, *haec solus secum colloquitur est*, *Cic.*: *ipse secum haec locutus est*, *Cic.*: *he held a long s.*, *multa secum ipse locutus est*, *Cic.* (from Kr.). (N.B.—Not soliloquium, which is first used by Augustine.)

solitarily: no one word to express it: sometimes an *adj.* may serve (cf. L. G. § 343): *to live s.*, *agere vitam segregem*, *Sen. Ben.* 4, 18, med.: also exp. by prep. and *subs.*: v. SOLITARY, SOLITUDE.

solitariness: v. SOLITUDE.

solitary (*adj.*): I. *Living alone*: 1. *sôlitiarius*: a. *man*, a. *homo*, *Cic.*: a. *s. and retired kind of life*, *s. et umbratilis vita*, *Quint.* 1, 2, 18: v. RECLUSE, RECLUSE: *to be of a s. nature*, *i. e. to frequent s. places*, *a. natura esse*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16, 4. PHR.: *to lead a s. (or retired) life*, *actatum in tenebris agere*

(*i. e.* remotam a convictu, foro, republica). Plin. Pan. 44, med. 2. *solvagus* (wandering, roving alone): *s.* bestiae, opp. congregatae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. 3. *singularis*: when the enemy on shore had spied some *s. men* disembarking, hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26. Join: non singulari nec solivagum genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39. 4. *sēgregis*, *e* (nom. does not occur except in the form *sēgregus*, Ana. Parent. 8, 10): to lead a *s. life*, agere vitam *s.*, Sen. Ben. 4, 18.

II. *Lonely, unfrequented*: 1. *sōlus*: *s. places*, loca *s.*, Cic. Plant. on the *s. mountain*, in solo monte, Tib. 1, 2, 73. Rarely of persons: I am *s.*: I have no one here, friend or kindred, sola sum, habeo hic neminem, neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; id. Ad. 3, 1, 4; v. *LOXLEY*. 2. *desertus* (unfrequented): a *populous or s. place*, frequens an desertus locus, Quint.: a *s. swamp*, d. stipēs, Tib. 1, 1, 11: a *most s. desert*, desertissima solitudo, Cic. Join: deserta via et inculta, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: vastus ac desertus, Cic. Liv.: v. *DESOLATE*, *WASTE*. 3. *sēcristus*: *s. montes*, silva, litorea, Ov.: *s. way*, a. iter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103: v. *RETIRED*, *SECLUDED*: before he spent a *s. period alone*, (pristinus) solus in secreto (nec. ab. ad.) xempus tereret, Liv. 26, 19, ad med.

4. *āvis*, *dēvius* (out of the high-road): Sall. Liv. Phr.: in a *s. spot*, loco ab arbitria remoto (lit. a spot safe from intruders), Cic. Ver. 5, 31, 80: the most *s. parts of the city*, infrequentissima urbis, Liv. 31, 23, post init.

III. *Drizzly, gloomy, melancholy*. q. v. IV. *Single, detached*: 1. *sēparatus*, *sējunctus*: v. *DETACHED*. 2. *unicus* (one only of its kind): *singularis* (unparalleled): v. *SOLE*. ONLY: Phr.: a *s. instance in history*, quod nulla habet annuum historia, Liv.: in a *confinement*, clausi in tenebris (?), Sall. Jug. 14, med.: to put any one in a *confinement*, *aliquem custodias tradere sermonis et colloqui usu adempto (Georg.).

solitary (subs.): v. *HERMIT*. *solitudo*: 1. *State of being alone*, loneliness: solitudo, Inla. Phr.: widowhood and *s.*, viduitas a. a. Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: cf. liberum a. id. Verr. 1, 58, 153: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55. II. *Of place: remoteness from society*: 1. solitudo: they had repaired to the *s. of the woods* for concealment, se in *s. ac silvas* abdiderant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: *s. and retirement constitute my province*, mihi a. et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2.

2. *sēcretum* (strictly *neut. adj.*): though my pen rejoices in *s. and dreeds* all intruders, cum stillicet secreto gaudet atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: cf. horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Virg. Aen. 6, 10. 3. expressed by an *adj.* with locus, regio: *e. g.* locus desertus, regio vasta (v. *SOLITARY*): see also RETREAT, RETIREMENT.

III. *Desert*: q. v. Phr.: to seek *s.*, captare solitudines, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: cf. secretum solitudinemque captare, Pa. Quint. Decl. 17, 17, med.: to seek refuge in flight and *s.*, mandare fugae solitudinemque vitam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: cf. credere in aliquas solitudines, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: to wander about in *s. through grief*, in locis solis moestum errare, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: see also RETIREMENT, TO RETIRE.

solo: 1. *Vocal*: *unius cantus: also canitum (a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing): Cic. Liv.: to sing a *s.*, *solus canere or cantare. II. *Instrumental*: Phr.: he plays a *s. on the lyre, flute, etc.*, *solus fidibus, tibis canit or cantat: a male *s.-singer*, *monodiaris, Not. Tir. p. 173: a female *s.-singer*, *monodiaris, Inscr.

Solomon's seal: *Convallaria polygonatum, Linn.

solstice: 1. The summer *s.*:

solstitium, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Virg. G. 1, 100. II. The winter *s.*: bruma, opp. solstitium, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 19. Phr.: at the summer *s.*, solstitiali die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: at the winter *s.*, brumali die, id. Div. 2, 14, 33.

solstitialis, *solstitialis*, *brumalis*: v. *SOLSTICE*.

solubility: expr. by *adj.* or *verb*: v. *SOLUBLE*, *TO DISSOLVE*.

soluble (capable of solution in a fluid): no exact equivalent: perh. dissolubilis, solubilis may serve: expr. by *verb*, quod dissolvit, dilui potest: v. *TO DISSOLVE*.

solution: 1. The act of dissolving: expr. by *verb*: v. *TO DISSOLVE*.

II. The liquid in which something has been dissolved: dilutum, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 46.

III. Explanation, removal of difficulties in argument: 1. solutio: argumentum *s.*, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: *s. of a sophism*, a captiosis sopsiticae, Gell. 18, 2. 2. *resolutio* (like solutio): sopsiticae *s.*, Gell. 1. c. 3. *ēndōtio* (rare): Cic. Top. 7, 31. 4. *explicatio*: that *s. of yours* will have done much to advance our present problem, multum ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14. Also expr. by *verb* to solve: see also EXPLANATION, INTERPRETATION. Phr.: to require further *s.*, non satis explanari, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 96.

solve: 1. *solvō*, vi, ūtum, 3: *Let sophisms be s.d. captious* (used as *neut. subs.*) solvantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: cf. discutere captiones, ib.: to *s. a riddle*, aenigma *s.*, Quint. 2. *dissolve*: to *s. problems*, interrogationes *s.*, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46. Also, *ēndō*, expōdō, *ēndūleo*, *explāno*, *explīco*, *illūstro*: v. *TO CLEAR UP*, *EXPLAIN*, *PROVE*. Phr.: the nature of the gods is mysterious and difficult to *s.*, natura deorum est obscura et difficile explicatus habet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93: to *s. doubts*, dubitationem tollere, Cic. d. eximere, Quint.

solvency: perh. *facultas solvendi: or expr. by *adj.*: v. *SOLVENT*, *CREDIT*. Phr.: I have got a reputation for *s.*, bonum nomen existimor, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2.

solvent: 1. *Able to pay*: 1. qui est solvendo *s. aeri* (v. L. G. § 538, Obs. 2). Cic. qui est ad solvendum: Vitr. 2. *Idoneus ac debitor* (safe, able to pay, opp. inope): Gal. Dig. cf. Martian. Dig. 15, 2, 88, idoneis hominibus (v. L. nominibus) collocare pecuniam, to place money in *s. hands*: v. L. G. § 538, Obs. 2: v. *INSOLVENT*, *BANKRUPT*. II. *Lit.*: able to dissolve: expr. by *verb*: *e. g.*, quod dissolvere potest: v. *TO DISSOLVE*.

sombre: obacrus, tēnēbrōsus, tristis: v. *DARK*, *DUSKY*, *GLOOMY*.

some (adj.): 1. *Alīqui, āliqua, āliquod* (the forms aliquis and aliquod for the most part being used substantively: aliqui, etc., is always emphatic and opposed either expressly or impliedly to such words as *all*, *much*, *none*, etc.): from this people is chosen *s. leader* or other, ex hoc populo deligitur aliqui dux, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: *a war or other*, aliquod bellum, Caes.: see also *ART* (2). Sometimes for aliqui, aliquis is used: *e. g.*, in whose way some hardship or other has been put, quibus est aliquis obiectus labor, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6: cf. gravis aliqua casus, Cic. Am. 12, 84. [N.B.—With numerals, aliqui, as Gr. τις, expresses an indefinite number, and is = about: *s.* (or about) twenty days, aliquos viginti dies, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 47: *s. five leaves*, aliqua folia quinque, Cato R. R. 156, ad init.: v. *ABOUT* (B).] 2. *Alīquāplam, āliquāplam, āliquodplam* (rare): even if he should be driven out of this city by *s. force*, etiam si aliquāplam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic. Sest. 39, 63. 3. *quisplam, quāplam, quodplam* (similar to quils, but capable of taking a more independent and emphatic position: used with sit): what if *s. deity* hath will'd this? quid si hoc voluit quispam Deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36. 4.

nonnullus (= considerable, sing. or several, plur.): *s.* (= considerable) risk, n. periculum, Plant.: *s.* (= several) cohorts, n. cohortes, Caes. 5. *Alīquōt* (a few, indecl., and only used with plur. subs.): *s. letters*, aliquot epistolae, Cic.: from *s. causes*, a. de causis, Caes.: *s. years before*, a. ante annos, Suet. 6.

quidam, *quaedam*, *quoddam* (of a certain person or thing, which one cannot or may not mention by name): *s.* (= a certain) Gaul, quidam Gallus, Caes.: *s.* (= certain) subjects of debate, quaedam quaestiones, Cic.: hence occasionally found joined with certus, esp. in Cic. (v. CERTAIN). 7. *nequo quis* (rare as *adj.*): v. *SOME* (subs. 7): *s. eye* or other bewitches my tender lambs, nequo quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos (alluding to the supposed power of an evil eye), Virg. E. 3, 103. Phr.: in *s. degree*, to *s. extent*, aliquantum, Cic.: aliquatenus, Sen.: Quint.: in *s. respect*, aliquod (v. SOMEWHAT): for *s. time* (indefinite), aliquamdiu, Cic.: aliquanteper, Plaut.: Ter.: for *s. (short) time*, paulisper: *a. time before*, aliquanto ante, Cic.: after *s. time*, post aliquanto, id.: at *s. time or other* (past or present), aliquando: to stand you in *s. stead*, in rem tuam esse, Plaut.: with *s. (good) reason*, non sine causa, Cic.: *s. days before*, superiorioribus diebus, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: it is *s. comfort* to me, nonnihil me consolatur, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2: *s. progress* has been made, considering the very unhappy position we are in, nonnihil ut in tantis malis, est profectum, ib. 12, 2, 2. [N.B.—Some may occasionally be rendered (1.) by a diminutive *sub.*: *e. g.*, *s. (little) solace*, solatium, Cat.: (2.) by a double negative construction: *e. g.*, with *s. (considerable) skill*, non incalide, Cic.]

some (subs.): *some one or somebody, something*: 1. *Alīquis, āliquid, plur. Alīqui* (fem. sing., and fem. and neut. plur. not used, for the forms aliquas, aliqua, properly belong to Alīqui): it is no fault of yours, if *s. have feared* you, non tua culpa est, si te aliqui timuerunt, Cic. Marcell. 6, 20, fin. N.B.—In Plaut. and Ter. aliquis is used, like τις in Gr., with a plur. verb: open the door *s. body* immediately, aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: cf. Pl. Men. 4, 2, 111: in Virg. once with 2 pers. sing. (exortare aliquis nostris ex oculibus ulior, Aen. 4, 625): and even the simple quis is simply used with plur. verb in Pl. Pa. 5, 1, 37 (Simoni me adeo, quis nuntiate). Join: with unus (to denote a single but indefinite person): name *s. one* or other, unum aliquem nominare, Cic. Clu. 66, 185: with alius (in partitive sense): *e. g.*, aliquod aliud promittere, Petr.: with *adj.*: to attempt *s. thing*, great, aliquod magnum invadere, Virg. Aen. 9, 184: with *ex, de, or gen.* (in partitive sense): *s. one of you*, aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: *s. one of us three*, a. de tribus nobis, id.: *s. one of their own party*, suorum a. id. Hence aliquod with *gen. or subs. or adj.* is used for the *adj.* aliqui: *e. g.*, aliquod pugnae (= aliqua pugna), Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 52: aliquod monstrum (= aliquod monstrum), Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15: aliquod virum (= aliqua vires), Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 3: aliquod indefensum (= aliquod indefensum), Liv. 26, 5, ad med. Phr.: to *s. body* or *s. thing* (= of some worth or note), esse aliquis or aliquod: if you would be *s. body* (in the world), si vis esse aliquod (so the best MSS. for aliquis: Cicero however uses both sum aliquis and sum aliquod in this sense), Juv. S. 1, 74: you would have me be *s. body*, me velle esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 8: believing himself (to be) *s. body*, esse aliquem credens, Pers. S. 1, 129: cf. aliquem se putare, Sen.: what you say is, I grant, *s. thing*, but it by no means includes the whole, est istuc quidem aliquod, sed nequaquam in isto sunt omnia, Cic. Sen. 3, 8: it is *s. thing* to have been the wife of Jupiter, est aliquod nuptiae Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: to say *s. (of importance, to the point)*: Gr. ἄλγεα τι, Cic. Tusc. 771

1, 10, 20: to relate to *s.* (in gramm.).
ad aliquid esse, Quint. 2, nonnulli:
s. imagined these stories to have been
trumped up, nonnulli haec facta existi-
mabant, Sall. C. 22: cf. Caes. B. G. I, 26, *med.* [For nonnullus, *adj.*, v. SOME, *adj.* (4)]. 3. quidam, quaedam, quidam: *s.* one (= a certain one) of the soldiers, quidam ex militibus, Caes.: *s.* (= certain) of them made their way to the Nervii, quidam ex his ad Nervios pervenerunt, id. With gen.: *s.* (= certain) good men were slain, quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49. Also neutr. sing. as *subs.*: *s.* thing, quidam divinum, Cic.: so quidam mali (= quoddam malum), id. Leg. 3, 10, 23. Also quidam alii (like alii alii), some others: *s.* retired from the city, others committed suicide, exacerantur ubi quidam, alii mortem sibi conciperunt, Liv. 45, 10, extr. [For quidam, *adj.*, v. SOME, *adj.* (6)]. 4. nonnemo (*sing.* = several): in the senate-house even there are *s.* enemies, in ipsa curia nonnemo hostis est, Cic. Mur. 39, 84: but in id. Cat. 4, 5, 10, it is quidam: I see that *s.* one (= a certain person) is absent, video abesse nonneminem. 5. quispiam, quaequam, quidpiam or quipiam (almost = aliquis): *s.* one of those, quispiam ex illis, Gell. 2, 21, *med.*: to bring forward to *s.* people, proferre ad quospiam, Appul. Flor. Often in anticipating objections: e. g., perhaps *s.* one will say, fortasse dixerit quispiam, Cic. Sen. 3, 8. [For quipiam, *adj.*, v. SOME, *adj.* (3)]. 6. aliquot (rarely as *subs.*): *s.* (= a few) had paid me a visit, a. me adierant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2. [For aliquot, *adj.*, v. SOME, *adj.* (5)]. 7. nescio quis (implying uncertainty: somebody, some one or other, I know not who: v. L. G. § 626): *s.* one or other is speaking here close to me, prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 19: my mind certainly forebodes *s.* thing ill, nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 7, 19. Also in affected ignorance, denoting insignificance or meanness: *s.* pleader fellow, caudicem nescio quem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: by the complaints of *s.* Paconius, whoever he may be, Paconii nescio cuius querella, id. Q. Fr. 1, 7, 6, 19. [For nescio quis used adjectively, v. SOME, *adj.* (7)]. 8. sunt qui (the verb *sum*, *plur.* and in *pres.*, with an indefinite and freq. without any expressed subject, but with a relative clause which either defines or takes the place of the subject: lit.: there are those people or things, who or that, etc.: when the rel. clause states a fact, the indic. is used; when a mere conception, contingency or uncertainty, the subj. is employed: cf. Gr. *ἐστὶν* *οἱ*, etc.): *s.* have not the courage to say what they feel, sunt qui quod sentiunt non audent dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: to *s.* I seem to be too bitter in satire, sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: cf. sunt quos curricula pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, id. Od. 1, 3: there are *s.* who think death to be the departure of the mind from the body, sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18. Simly, sunt quidam qui is used. 9. alius alius (some others): they brought forward, *s.* purple, others incense, others precious stones, alii purpuram, tunc alii, gemmas alii, Cic. Verr. 5, 36, 146. Also alius repeated in a different case, or alius with an adverb in the second place: e. g., living *s.* in one way, others in another, alius alio more viventes, Sall. C. 6: the cavalry slipped off, *s.* by one route, others by another, equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, Liv. 44, 43: *s.* are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another, alia aliunde est periculum, Ter. Ph. 2, 19. For other constructions, v. OTHER, ANOTHER (1). Phr.: as often as you shall have *s.* one to send a letter by, quoties habebis cui des litteras, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 5: there will every day be *s.* one to send by, *erit

quotidie per quem mittas (Ainsw.): I will forego *s.* of my right, *paulum de jure meo discedam (Ainsw.): there is *s.* thing in it, non *s.* haud temere est, freq. in Plaut. and Ter.: cf. non hoc de nihilo est, Ter., and non de nihilo, Liv.: I will be *s.* thing or nothing, ego ero aut Caesar aut nullus: I must talk of *s.* thing else, oratio alio demutanda est mea, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 8.

somehow or other: 1. aliquā (sc. viā, by some road or other): to escape *s.* or other, if he could, a. evolare, si posset, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: if you had not done a mischief *s.* or other, you would have died, si non a nocuisse, mortuus es, Virg. E. 3, 15. 2. nescio quomodo (lit., I know not how): good men are *s.* or other too sluggish, boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, Cic. Sen. 47, 100. 3. nescio quo pacto (like the preced.): *s.* or other it is always the case, nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, id. Mur. 21, 43: others *s.* or other have become hardened, alii nescio quo pacto obdurerunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 2. (N.B.—Such phrases as nescio quomodo, nescio quo pacto, are to be regarded as a single adverbial expression, and hence the indic.)

somersault: 1. cernuo, 1: they somersault: kept running over skins drenched with oil and throwing *s.* pelles oleo perfusas percurrunt, ibique cernuunt, Varr. in Non. 21, 8. 2. perh. *in caput se circumagere (Georg.). Phr.: lightly clad youths throw *s.* between swords and spears pointed at them, nudj juvenes inter gladios se atque infestas frames saltu jaciunt, Tac. G. 24: one who throws *s.*, a tumbler: cernuus, Lucil. in Non. 11, 6: cf. petaurista (and -es), ac, m. = *πεταυρίστης*, Varr. in Non. 56, 26.

sometime: 1. aliquando: have you heard this *s.* time or other from any one? num haec ex ullo audivistis? Cic. 2. quondam: *s.* time mother-in-law, q. socrus, id. Clu. 66, 188. Also ante, olim, etc. (v. FORMERLY). 2. aliquando: the day will *s.* time or other dawn, illucescet a. ille dies, Cic. Mil. 26, 69. 3. aliquo tempore (like aliquando): mortal flesh must *s.* time or other perish, corpus mortale a. temp. interire necesse est, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170. (N.B.—Necesse est gen. prefers a dat. of the person to an acc.) 3. quandoque: I think that I shall stay longer at Astura, till he shall come *s.* time, ego me Asturae diutius arbitror commoraturum, quoad ille veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, extr.: Liv.: Tac. 4. olim (chiefly poet. in this sense): v. HEREAFTER. (N.B.—For some time = a long while, v. LONG, *adv.*)

some time ago: dudum, pridem, etc. (v. AGO, SOME TIME).

sometimes: 1. At times: 1. aliquando: moral rectitude *s.* clashes with expediency, utilitas a. cum honestate pugnat, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 12. 2. nonnunquam: *s.* by day, oftener by night, n. interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Cic. 3. olim (poet.): as coaxing teachers *s.* give boys cakes, ut pueris odant crustula blandi doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: Ov.: Virg. 4. Interdum: *s.*, or rather exceedingly often, i. vel potius nimium saepe, Cic. 5. quandoque (now and then): *s.* ships are made, *s.* shields, q. sunt trabes, q. clipei, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, extr. 6. subinde: v. OCCASIONALLY. 7. As correl., sometimes sometimes: 1. modo modo: or in place of the second modo, some other adverb (see Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v., and act. now, II.). 2. nunc nunc: v. NOW (II.). 3. alias alias: to be *s.* happy, *s.* wretched, a. beatus esse, a. miser, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87. Or alias in connexion with alius, alter, for which alio tempore may be used: v. NOW (II.). 4. Interdum Interdum: *s.* in speech the flow is very rapid, *s.* the pace is moderate, i. cursus est in oratione incitator, i. moderata ingressio, Cic.

Or. 59, 201. 5. Interim Interim (rare): Quint. 5, 10, 34. 6. quandoque quandoque (v. *supr.* 1. 5). Phr.: cranes standing *s.* on one leg, *s.* on the other, grues alternis pedibus insistentes, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 59 (cf. alternum terram quatunt pede, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 7): v. ALTERNATELY: hope and fear together make *s.* *s.* credible, *s.* not, alternant spesque timorque fidem, Or. H. 6, 38.

somewhat (*subs.*): 1. nonnihil (indecl.: something considerable): he devotes *s.* of his time to literature, n. temporis tribuit literis, Nep. Hannib. 13. 2. aliquantum (usu. something great): used as neutr. *subs.* with gen.: a. agri, noctis, itineris, Cic.: Caes.: see also DEAL (*subs.*). 3. aliquantulum (as *subs.*: something little): *s.* a suspicious, Cic.: see also LITTLE (*subs.*).

somewhat (*adv.*): 1. In some (indefinite) degree: often expr. in Lat. by a neutr. *prom.*: 1. aliquid: the light by this time beginning to shine through, but yet *s.* indistinct, pellucens jam a., incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2, ad init. 2. quidpiam (or quipiam): is this marriage *s.* irksome to him? num illi molestae q. sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. And. 2, 6, 7. 3. nescio quid: to differ *s.* in philosophy, nescio quid in philosophia discentie, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 93. 4. Aliquantulum: stalks *s.* red, caules a. rubentes, Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105: Quint.: Sen. See also PARTLY. 5. In some great degree: Aliquantulum, aliquanto (aliquanto being used oftener than aliquantum with comparatives): not only not in opposition to legal limits, but even stopping short of them, and a. short too, non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem, et quidem aliquanto, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4: he who has come *s.* near virtue, qui processit aliquantulum ad virtutis adiutem, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48: the conqueror returned to Rome to a *s.* greater contest, victor Romam ad majus aliquanto certamen rediit, Liv. 5, 29, ad med.: v. CONSIDERABLY. 6. In some slight degree: 1. Aliquantulum: spare yourself *s.*, a. tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111. 2. nonnihil: the recollection *s.* consoles me, n. me consolatur quum recordor, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2: cf. hand nihil, Liv. 1, 3, init. 3. paulum, paulo, paululum: esp. paulo with compar., oftener than paulum: v. LITTLE (*adv.*). [N.B.—Somewhat is often denoted in Latin: (1) by a simple comparative (when excess beyond the average is implied): old age is naturally a talkative, senectus est natura loquax, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: cf. multa testis asperus (e. roughly), id. Fam. 6, 6, 10. (2) by a compar. with a diminutival suffix: *s.* better (of a patient), melliusculus, Cels. 3, 2, extr.: a *s.* grown-up girl, virgo grandiuscula (though there is another reading, grandicula), Ter. And. 4, 5, 19: This is *s.* older than I am, Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: and even an adverb is found: e. g., melliuscule: when you were *s.* better, cum m. tibi esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1. (3) by a diminut. *adj.*: *s.* poor, parvulus, Hor.: Ter.: *s.* small, parvulus, Cic.: Caes.: Virg. (iv.) by the prep. *sub* in comp.: *s.* ugly, subterpici, Cic.: *s.* obscure, subobscurus, id.]

somewhence: v. SOMEWHERE (III).

somewhere: 1. In some place: 1. aliquibi: I could have wished rather you had procured your lands *s.* here, mallem hic a. paravisses (praedia), Cic. Flac. 29, 71: cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7. 2. aliquo loco: you are to look for no letter from me before I am settled *s.*, antequam a. l. consero, litteras a me non expectabis, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1. 3. nonnusquam (in some places): rare: Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168. 4. aliquotiarum (in several places): rare: Varr. R. It. 1, 2, 7. 5. uspiam (s. or anywhere): I did not doubt but that he would be likely to see you at Dyrrachium or *s.* in your parts, non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrrachii aut in istis locis

usplam visurus esset, Cic. Att. I, 17, 2.

||. To some place: aliquo: to bring some one away to the country, s. or other, aliquem rus a. educere, Cic.: mean-while let me retire to a corner s. or other, interea in angulum a. abeam, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11. |||. From some place: aliquid: he should borrow s. (= from some one), sumeret a., Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70. See also ANYWHERE, ELSE (adv.).

somewhere else v. ELSE (adv.): ELSEWHERE.

somewhere v. SOMETIME.

—whither: v. SOMEWHERE (II.).

somerset: v. SOMERSET.

somnambulism: *ambulatio dormientis.

somnambulist: *qui dormiens ambulat.

somnolence, somnolency: somnus: somni cupiditas, somnolentia (rare): v. DROWSINESS.

somnolent: somnolentus, soporosus: v. DROWSY, HALF-ASLEEP.

son: I. In reference to a parent:

1. filius (voc. sing. filii): *passim*. Fig.: a s. of fortune (or fortune's favourite): fortunatus f., Hor. S. 2, 6, 49. with which cf. gallinae filius albae (the Fr. "le fils de la poule blanche"), Juv. 13, 141: a s. of mother earth (= an obscure, mean person), terrae f., Cic. Att. I, 13, 4: Pers. 6, 59. Dimin.: a little or dear s., filiolus, Cic.: Plaut.: see also boy. 2. expr. by a patronymic (in the poets): e. g. s. of Priamus, Priamides: s. of Atrides, Atreides: v. L. G. § 184, 609. 3. expr. simply by a gen. of the father (since a son may be said to belong to a father): Hadrubal, s. of Gligo, H. Gligonis, Liv. 25, 37, ad med. 4. natus (or gnatus: solely poet.): Virg.: Ov. 5. virilis sexus (indect.), virilis sexus, stirps virilis: I had one little daughter, have never had a s., filiolam ego unam habui, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 19: supposing he had left no s., si virilem sexum non reliquisset, Nep. Ages. 1: Amulius compasses the death of his brother's s.s., a stirpem fratris virilem interimit, Liv. 1, 3, in fin. 6. progenies, et (poet., very rarely = filius, being properly a collect. sub.): Sarpedon, my s., S., mea progenies, Virg. Aen. 10, 471: she says that Bacchus is not the s. of Jove, Bacchum progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov. M. 4, 3. Simly, genus is used: darsing s. of Iapetus, andax Iapeti g., Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27: Virg.: cf. also this use of suboles, proles, and sanguis by the poets: the illustrious s. of Anchises and Venus, clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis, Hor. Carm. S. 50: cf. id. Od. 4, 3, 14: Virg. Aen. 4, 236. 7. alumnus (foster-s.): Fig.: a soldier's s., legionum a., Tac. A. 1, 44: cf. castrorum filius (a title of Gallula, from his having been brought up in the camp), Suet. Cal. 22, init.: that Italy might see her own s. branded with the greatest torture of slavery, (ut) Italia alumnus suum servituti extremo summoque supplicio affluxum videret, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 169.

||. In reference to an ancestor: progenies, stirps, genus, etc.: or expr. by participles, ortus, satus, editus, genitus, natus, with abl.: v. OFFSPRING, DESCENDANT, DESCENDED. Sometimes also patronymics are used in a wide sense: e. g. the s.s. of Aeneas (= the Romans), Aeneidae, Lucr.: the s.s. of Romulus (in same sense as preced.). Rómúldae, Virg. |||. As title of Our Lord: S. of man, filius hominis, Vulg. Matt. xxv. 31, etc.: S. of God, filius Dei, Vulg. Acts ix. 20, etc. Phr.: the elder s., e duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: the eldest s., maximus natus or maximus: v. OLD, I, 2: FIRSTBORN: simply, the younger, youngest s., minor natus, minimus natus: every mother's s. (= all, to a man), ad unum omnes, Cic. Am. 23, 86: to kill every mother's s., occidere s. occisione occidere, Cic.: Liv.: cf. ad interuocionem cadere, Liv. 9, 26, init.: a s. of free parents, oriundus ab ingenuis, Cic.: s. of Jupiter,

quem Jupiter genuit, id.: like a good s., ple: to be regarded as a s., haberi in liberum loco, Cic. Verr. I, 15, 40: to adopt one as a s., aliquem filium instituer, id. pro Dom. 14, 37 (see also TO ADOPT, ADOPTIVE): to be delivered of a s., filium parere.

son-in-law: gēner: *passim*.

sonata (an extended musical composition for one or two instruments): not known amongst the Romans: perh. most nearly represented by *módorū concentus, symphonia.

song: I. Vocal. 1. cantus, n. s. (more freq. in prose than poetry): s.s. of Sirens, c. Sirenum, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49: the whole neighbourhood resounded with the s. of voices accompanied by stringed instruments and flutes, cantu vocum, nervorum et tibiurum tanto vicinitas personabat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: s.s. of mourning, lugubres cantus, Hor. Od. I, 24, 2. (For instrumental music, see MUSIC (II.). STRAIN, TUNE.)

Also of birds: birds were lulling the air with s., volucres aethera mulo-bant cantu, Virg. Aen. 7, 34: to utter s., c. dare, ib. 1, 398: Ov. F. 2, 765: cf. c. avium, Cic. Div. I, 42, 94. Also a s. of incantation: s. even tries to draw down the moon from her car, cantus et curru lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 21 (v. INCANTATION). 2. carmen, n. (In this sense mostly poet. for cantus): illustrious for vocal s., carmine vocali clara, Ov. M. 11, 317: a marriage s., c. nuptiale, Cat.: the swan on the eve of death sings her funeral s., carmina iam moriens canit exsequialia cygnus, Ov. M. 14, 430: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 462: v. DIBUE. 3. cantilena (a s. in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing: v. SOLO): the actor in a certain s., histrio in c. quodam, Suet. Ner. 39: v. Dict. Ant. 238, a: see also BALLAD, CANTICLE. Also a drinking song: all the guests are uproariously with obscene s.s., omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8. 4. cantio, n. s., f. (rare in this sense): Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 25: Suet. Ner. 25. Esp. used as a s. of incantation: cf. Cic. Brut. 60, 217: v. INCANTATION.

5. cantilēna (an old, trite song): hence Fig.: you are always singing the same old s. (= it is the old story), cant. eandem canis, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10: cf. Cic. Att. I, 19, 8. 6. cantiluncula (a flattering, alluring s.): cantilunculae (cf. Sirenium), Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49 (a word apparently coined by Cic.). 7. cānor, ōris, m. (= melody): s. of the swan, c. cygni, Lucr. 4, 180: Ov. A. 3, 315.

||. A written poetical composition:

1. carmen, n. s.: s. of Ilium, c. Illacum, Hor. A. P. 129: tragic s., tragicum c., ib. 120, and *pass.*: Cic.: Quint.: v. POEM, POETRY, VERSE. Also a s. of incantation: cf. carmina vel coelo posant deducere lunam: carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Virg. E. 8, 69. To write, compose a s., carmen condere, pangere, fingere, etc., Hor.: v. TO COMPOSE. 2. pōēmātum: Plin.: Aus.

3. mēlos, i, n.: v. STRAIN, TUNE.

||. Miscell.: a drinking s., canticum (v. *supr.* I, 3): a satirical, abusive s., famosum carmen (v. LAM-ROON): a nurse's s. (for lulling children), lallus (v. LULLABY): cf. also querela in a sim. sense (longa somnum suadere querela), Stat. Theb. 5, 616: the burden of a s. (i.e. a verse repeated in a s. at certain intervals), versus intercalaris, Serv. in Virg. E. 8, 21 (incipit Maenalis versus, and, ducte ab urbe domum): they had sung their s. out, jam decantaverant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 53: to accompany the flute with a s., *conferre ad tibiā vocem (Georg.): v. TO ACCOMPANY: vanquished in s., cantando victus, Virg. E. 3, 21: I had a natural talent for s., sponte sua carmen versus veniebat ad aptos, Ov. (Quich.). Prov.: to buy for a mere s., parvo emere, Cic.: v. CHEAP, CHEAPLY.

songster, songstress (a term

limited in Eng. to birds: seldom, if ever, applied to human beings; for which latter, see SINGER): 1. avis cantrix, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: 2. avis cānōra: Virg. G. 2, 328: cf. ales canorus (i. e. cygnus), Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15. 3. avis cantu vōcālis: Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141.

songless: orbis: v. CHILDLESS.

sonnet: canticulum. For love-s.: v. LOVE-POEM.

sonneteer (usu. = an insignificant poet): perh. versificator: a better s. than poet, v. quam poeta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89: v. POSTASTER, VERSIFIER.

sonorous: I. loud or clear:

1. sōnorus: s. lyre, s. cithara, Tib.: s. rivers, a. flumina, Virg.: s. grove, s. nemus, Stat. Cf. clarus, magnus (esp. relating to the voice): v. LOUD, CLEAR, DEEP (III.). 2. sōnābilis, e: s. (metallic) rattle, a. aistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784. 3. sōnans, ante: his breathing was heavier and more s., meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, ad med. 4. sōnax, ācis, i: s. shell, a. concha (al. sonant), Ov. M. 1, 333. 5. clārisonus (poet. and rare): s. voice, c. vox, Cat. 64 (62), 320. 6. vōcālis, e: more s. (i. e. clearer) words, verba vōcālora, Quint. 8, 16: to choose some one with the most s. voice to read, eligere vōcālissimū aliquem qui legeret, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, ad med. ||. Melodious, well-sounding: 1. candidus (clear and musical): v. CLEAR. 2. cānōrus: v. MELODIOUS. 3. argutus (rare in this sense): s. grove, a. nemus, Virg. Of style in oratory: s., clear and well-rounded periods, a. certique et circumscripti verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 12, 38: cf. modulatus, numerosus (v. MELODIOUS). 4. sōnans, ante: Of style: s. (good) old-fashioned words, a. verba et antiqua, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, ad init.: this pleasantly s. style charms the listener better than a severely concise one, potius dulcia haec et s. quam austerā et pressa (audire) delectant, id. 2, 19, ad med.: s. songs and elegies, musae elegiacae s., Mart. 7, 46, 5. Phr.: s. and empty phrases, verborum sonitus iuanis, Cic. de Or. I, 12, 51. (For s. in a bad sense, v. GRAND, GRANDILOQUENT, INFLATED.)

sonorously: sōnorē, cānorē (rare): v. CLEARLY, LOUDLY, MELODIOUSLY: best, however, expr. by adj. (v. SONOROUS).

sonship: perh. *cognatione filius (based on Cic. Fin. 5, 1, i, cognatione patruella, my cousin by blood).

SOON: I. In or after a short time:

1. brēvi tempore, or brēvi abot.: the commonwealth will by your aid s. recover its own rights, respublica per vos brev. temp. jus suum recuperabit, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3: he s. subdued everything, b. omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34: see also Smith's Lat. Dict. s. brevis (III, 2). Very s., perbrevis tempore or perbrevis, Cic. 2. mox (very s. = directly): I shall be back s., mox ego huc revertor, Ter.: how s. breakfast has been cooked, quam m. coctum est prandium, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 12. 3. Jam (all but now, in a minute): I'll soon be there, jam adero, Ter. (cf. jam te premet nox, Hor.). Jam jam or jam jamque = possibly s., at any moment: cf. atra illex jam jam lapsura, Virg. Aen. 6, 602: v. MOMENTARILY, INSTANTLY, IMMEDIATELY. 4. propēdiem (shortly, q. v.): I shall see you s., propēdiem te videbo, Cic. Div. I, 23, 47. ||. Quickly, speedily, q. v.: 1. cito: since you have said that a man who had not learnt a thing s., could never learn it thoroughly at all, quod cum negasti qui non c. quid didicisset unquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 146. 2. cōlērter: I will send you a book s., librum tibi c. mittam, Cic. (For to do a thing s., v. TO HASTEN, HURRY ON).

|||. In good time: mātūrē, tempēstē, tempōri or tempōri: v. EARLY, SEASONABLY, OPPORTUNELY. IV. Pre-

maturely: immātūrē, prēmātūrē, v. PREMATURELY: but best expr. by adj

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(V. PREMATURE.) V. *As s. as: v. SOON AS, AS.* VI. *As s. as possible: v. SOON AS POSSIBLE, AS.* Special Phr.: *as s. = (a.) as readily, unwillingly* (In this sense in Eng. accompanying would or some other word expressing will), implying regret or preference: *I would as s. it had not been done, nollem facere, Ter.: I would as s. die, cupio mori, id.: Cato would as s. be a slave as a soldier, Cato servire quam pugnare mavult, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 2: V. PAIN, RATHER, TO PREFER.* (b) *as lief, implying indifference: I would as s. they should be unharmful and go where you bid, nihil moror eos salvos esse et ire quo jubetis, Ant. in Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: V. LIEF, INDIFFERENT (S. Phr.).* (c) *just as little, implying improbability: expr. (1.) by non magis... quam: Caius would as s. traverse on horseback the bay of Baiae as become emperor, non magis Caium imperatorem quam per Balanum sinum equis discessurum, Suet. Cal. 19, extr. (2.) by ante... quam (poet): as s. shall the hart graze aloft in air as his features pass away from this breast, ante levas pascetur in aethere cervi quam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Virg. E. 1, 59, and segg. Miscell.: s. after, most, Liv.: paulo more, Plin.: post paulo, Caes., Sall.: brevi postea, Cic.: non multo postea, id.: non ita multo post, Liv.: brevi spatio interfecto, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, init.: very s., opinione citius, Varr.: cf. celerius cum omni opinione, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, init.: also expr. by a superl. adv. (v. suppr.): to an eager mind no haste is s. enough, animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J. 64, extr.: destined s. (= ere long) to be an old woman and to stoop, anus hand longa curva futura die, Prop. 3, 9, 20 (2, 18, 20).*

SOON, as: v. SOON (extr.: Special Phr.)

as, as: 1. simul atque, simul ac (or, in one word, simulacque, *simulacque*); *as s. as Caesar's arrival was ascertained, simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: as s. as Joe's dear spouse perceived plainly her being entangled in such calamity, simulacq. tall pensensit peste teneri cara Jovia conjux, Virg. Aen. 4, 90.* Also strengthened with primum (which may be expressed by our *er*): *as s. as ever on opportunity appeared to him, simulac primum ei occasio visa est, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 34.* 2. simul ut (less freq. than preced.): *every animal as s. as it is born begins to love itself, omne animal simul ut ortum est, ipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33.* 3. simul (= simul atque): *as s. as the Sabines saw the Roman line forming, they too themselves advance, s. instrui Romanam aciem s. videre, et ipsi procedunt, Liv. 3, 62, ad med. (cf. Taygete simul os terris ostendit honestum, Virg.).* Also strengthened with primum: *C. Marcius denounced Q. Fabius with impeachment, as s. as ever he retired from office, Q. Fabio, s. primum magistratu ablit, ab C. Marcio dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, ad med.* 4. ut: *the soldiers, as s. as they had halted in line, drove the Atrabates in a mass into the river, milites, ut in acie constiterant, A. in flumen compulerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, init.* Also statim ut: *I wrote a letter as s. as I had read yours, litteras scriptas statim ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: v. IMMEDIATELY AFTER.* Strengthened with primum: *as s. as the privilege was given, ut primum potestas data est, Cic. Fam. 10, 13, 1.* 5. ubi: *like the sun as s. as it issues from the vanquished clouds, ut sol victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: I said, as s. as ever you showed it me, that it was the one (the ring), dixi, ubi mihi ostendisti illico eum esse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 3.* Esp. ubi primum: *as s. as the enemy beheld our cavalry, they threw our men into disorder, hostes ubi primum nostros conspexerunt, nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, init.* 6. quum primum:

as s. as he begins to be sensible, quum primum sapere coepit, Cic. 7. mox (ubi, ut or quam): what if the commons should come in arms, as s. as we fail to be influenced by their secession, quid, si plebs, mox ubi parum secessionis movemur, armata veniat, Liv. 3, 82, post med.: cf. mox ut, Flor. 2, 4, ad init.: so mox quam, Paul. Dig. 8. pariter... pariter: the hero of Caledon as s. as he beheld her longed for her, hanc p. vidit, p. Calydonius heros optavit, Ov. M. 8, 133: I heard of his death as s. as his illness, p. aegrum, p. decessisse cognovi, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, extr. 9. vix... quom or et (poet): as s. as he had spoken, by chance a pair of doves came flying in the sky, vix ea fatua erat, geminae quum forte columbae coelo venire volantes, Virg. Aen. 6, 190, cf. lib. 5, 857: Cic. Caes. (N.B.—Such phrases also as s. as, no sooner... than, may be rendered like as s. as.)

soon as possible, as: 1. quamprimum (or separately, quam primum): *he charges him to return to him as s. as possible, huic mandat ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Cic. Very rarely with possum, and not to be imitated: that you return as s. as possible, ut quamprimum potes redeas, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 88.* 2. primo quoque tempore: *that as s. as possible they should bring forward these matters before this house, ut primo quoque tempore de his rebus ad hunc ordinem referrent, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, extr., and pass.* 3. expr. also by a superl. adv. with or without quam: *the offence should be punished as s. as possible, res maturissime vindicanda est, Cic. Caec. 2, 7: let him come to the province as s. as possible, quam ocellissime ad provinciam accedat, Sall. J. 25, ad med.*

sooner: 1. Earlier: tempestius, maturius (v. EARLY); tempestivius, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 9. Expr. also by prius... quam, ante... quam (v. BEFORE). Phr.: *the s. the better (= as soon as possible, cf. v.), quamprimum, primo quoque tempore s. die, Cic.: the lot that s. or later is destined to leap forth, serius oculus sors exitura, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: s. or later we hasten to one common abode, serius aut citius sedem propraum ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33.* 2. More quickly: expr. by compar. adv. (v. SOON, II.); QUICKLY, SPEEDILY. Phr.: *no s. said than done, dictum ac factum or dictum factum (Gr. ἀμα εἶπὼν ἀμα ἔργον), Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7: cf. dicto citius, Virg. Aen. 1, 142: Liv. 23, 47, v. q. v.): expr. by libentius, potius, magis, etc. foll. by quam: or by some verb denoting preference (v. TO PREFER). In Cic. Off. 1, 18, we find even citius = potius: simply, in id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77, prius = potius.*

IV. More easily: 1. docus: *that nook of yours will s. produce pepper and frankincense than the grape, angulus iste feret piper et tus oculus ura, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33.* 2. facillius: *nothing is s. said, nil est dictum f. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70: and gen. by a compar. adv. (see also EASILY).*

soonest: expr. by a superl. adv. (v. SOON); or by periphr.: e.g. *at the s. primo quoque tempore, etc. (v. SOON AS POSSIBLE, AS).* Often best expr. by adj.: *pears the s. ripe, ocellissima pira, Plin.*

soot: 1. fuligo, inis, f.: *the doop-pots black with constant s., assidua postea fuligine nigri, Virg. E. 7, 50: cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 61.* 2. cinis, minor (rare): Plin. 28, 7, 2, 64. Phr.: *be-meadured with s. (or more precisely, with black paint, in which s. was an ingredient), fuliginatus (rare), Hier. Ep. 10: perh. "fuligine oblitus may serve.*

sooth, in: v. INDEED; FACT, IN. **sooth:** Phr.: *s. to say, si verum scire vis, Cic.: cf. verum ei loqui volumus, si verum quaerimus, ne mentiar (Georg.). v. TRUTH.*

soothe: I. To allay pain:

whether physical or mental: 1. mulceo, si, sum, 2. *he s. wounds by manifold appliances, varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov. F. 5, 402.* 2. permulceo, 3. (seldom used literally, as in Ov. Met. 1, 715, firmat soporem languida permulcens medicata lumina virga, *conparans their sound slumber by using their tired eyes with a tintured wand: by no comfort to a old age, nulla consolatio p. senectutem, Cic. Sen. 2, 4.* 3. lenio, tvi or ti, itum, 4: *to s. wounds, vulnera l. Prop. 4. delentio, 4. (stronger than lenio: to s. effectually): to s. one's grief, d. dolentem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43: to s. a disease, d. morbum, Plin. 8. livo, 1: to s. care and mental anxiety by talk and advice, curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio l. Cic. cf. allevio, etc. (v. TO ALLEVIATE, RELIEVE).* 6. sedo, 1. (oftener fig. than lit.): *to s. pains in the ears, dolores aurium s. Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133: to s. (or quiet) alarm, s. pavorem, Liv. 7. mitigo, 1: dolores, labores m. Cic.: to s. one's cars (by explanations), aures m. Quint. 12, 1, 14: also metus m., id.: v. TO MITIGATE.* 8. tranquillo, 1. (fig.): *so that their minds are either agitated or s. ad aut perturbantur animi aut tranquillatur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: v. TO CALM. For to be s. see also TO ABATE (B.).* 9. consolo, sedor, 1: v. TO COMFORT. II. To s. or soften down anger, tumult, etc. 1. obliquo, 4: *let trading of poetry s. an irritable man, lectio carminum (iracundum) obleniat, Sen. de Ira, 3, 9, init.* 2. mulceo (poet): *iras m. Virg. Cf. also pilceo, sedo, lenio, mollio, mitigo (v. TO PACIFY, MOLIFY, APPEASE, ALLAY).* III. To lull with pleasure: mulceo, 2: m. tigris (of Orpheus), Virg.: *to s. girls with song, puellas carmine m., Hor. Od. 3, 11, 20.* Also delentio, recanto, etc.: v. TO CHARM, PERSUADE.

IV. To caress, flatter: q. v. Phr.: *to s. grief, sedationem morendi afferre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: cf. levationem aegritudinem habere, ib. 1, 49, 119: to s. one's toil, flectere labores, Stat. 5, 1, 120: to s. cares with the lyre, curas lyra attenuare, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 16: to s. pain, dolorem abstergere, Cic.*

soothing (adj.): I. Of medicine, alternating: *mitigatrix (rare), Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 61: but best expr. by verb (v. TO SOOTHE).* II. Of sound, soft, subdued, submissus, placidus, lenis, etc. Also of winning words: blandus, delentificus, Plaut.

soothing (subs.): mitigatio (rare), sedatio, placatio, consolatio, Cic.: A. ALLEVIATION, CALMING, APPEASING, CONSOLATION: best expr., however, by verb (v. TO SOOTHE).

soothingly: I. *In a soothing manner:* expr. by adj. or subs.: v. SOOTHING (adj. and subs.). II. *In a winning way:* blandi, Cic.: Hor.: blanditer, Plaut.

soothsayer: 1. augur, avis: v. AUGUR. 2. auspex, icis: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8: Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2. (For augur and auspex, v. Dict. Ant. p. 174: *the augur or auspex predicted future events from the flight, singing, or feeding of birds.*)

3. harsupex, icis, (who foretold the future from the inspection of the entrails of victims, whence the term also of extispex, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26). A feminine form, harsupica, occurs, Pl. Mil. 1, 3, 98 (haristae atque harsupicae). 4. hārōlis (often joined with harsupex, and = prophet, seer): Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Plaut.: Ter. Also a few hārōlia, freq. in Plaut.: see also FORTUNE-TELLER. 5. sortilegus: v. FORTUNE-TELLER. 6. mārōscōpes or -os, 1. (one who told fortunes by examining the forehead, a physiognomist): Suet. Tit. 2: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88. Other words less precise are: conjector, conjectrix, divinus, sāga (v. FORTUNE-TELLER): vates, vaticinator, etc. (v. PROPHET, PROPHETESS). 7. act as a s.: (1) augūr, 1: Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: Tac.: v. TO AUGUR, PREDICT. (2)

auspicior, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: Läv. 27, 16, fin. (III.) hārīōr, 1 (in a contemptuous sense): Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2.

soothsaying: 1. augurātiō (rare), augurium, auspicium: v. AUGURY, DIVINATION. 2. hārūspiciā (sc. ars): the art of divining by inspecting victims: Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50. 3. hārūspiciū: Cat. 90 (88), 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203. 4. hārīōlātiō (rare): Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66. 5. vāticinātiō: v. PROPHECY.

sooty: 1. Full of soot: 1. fuliginosus (rare), Prud. oreb. 10, 261. 2. fumosus (less precise): v. smoky. II. Of colour, like soot: fuliginosus: f. color, Arn. 7, 254: f. nubes, Petr. 108, init.: see also BLACK.

sop: (subs.): 1. That which is steeped in a fluid: gen. of food: perfr. intrita, intritum may serve: a wine s., intrita panis e vino (though this is more properly a *mosh* than a *sop*), Cels. 3, 10: cf. intritum lacte confectum, App. M. 11, med. No exact word, however, to express it in good authors: may be expr. by panis (or frustum, offa, etc.): v. MORSSEL, vino, (or aqua, lacte, etc.), mōstificus, madidus, perfusus, etc.

II. Anything given to pacify: delēntium: that a division of territory should be offered them as a s. for their feelings, d. animis agri divisionem objici, Liv. 4, 51, med. Prov.: to throw a s. to Cerberus, offam Cerbero objicere, Virg. Aen. 6, 420.

sophism: (always in a contemptuous sense, and hence = a fallacious argument): 1. captio, ōnis, f.: all s. of that kind are refuted in the same manner, omnes istius generis c. eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: to shatter s.s., discutere c., id.: to expose s.s., explicare c., id. Also strengthened by dialecticus: d. captiones, id. Plin. 2, 6, 17: Dimin., captiūcula, Cic. Att. 15, 7: see also FALLACY. 2. cāvillātiō: Sen. pass. 3. sōphismā, ātia, n. (= σόφισμα): Sen. Gell. 4. cōnclūsūcula (a silly inference): Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 75. Phr.: let us return to the s.s. of Chrysippus, ad C. Laqueos revertamur, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: unless we shall have shown the s.s. in the speech, nial quid in oratione vani sit docuerimus, Liv.: to have recourse to s.s., cavillari, Cic.: to explain s.s., captiosus (as neutr. subs.), solvere, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22.

sophist: 1. A sophist by profession: sophistes, as (= σοφιστής): Protagoras, a very great s., Protagoras s. vel maximus, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63: but used ironically, id. Acad. 2, 23, 72. II. Any fallacious reasoner: cāvillātor: Sen. Ep. 102, ad med.: v. CAVILLER. Phr.: to play the s., cavillari, Cic.: or by periphr.: ostentationis aut quæstus causa philosophari, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 72.

sophistic, } 1. captiosus: Join: }
sophistical: } s. questions, fallaces }
et c. interrogations, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46. 2. cāvillātrix (rare): a s. inference, c. conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14. 3. sōphisticus (= σοφιστικός): late): Gell. Arn. Phr.: s. argumenta, disputationum laquei, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43: See also SOPHISM.

sophistically: captiosus (rare): Cic.: sōphisticē (late): Cod. Just. Better expr. by cavillatorum more, modo: captiosus verbi, etc.

sophistry: v. SOPHISM, [Sophisticē, s., (= σοφιστήριον, sc. τέχνη), only found in App. Dogm. Plat.]

sophisticate, sophisticated, etc.: v. to ADULTERATE, ADULTERATED, etc. **soporiferous, soporiferously:** v. SOPORIFIC.

soporific (adj.): 1. sōpōrifer: the s. poppy, s. papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486: Ov.: Plin. 2. sōpōrus (sleep-bringing): a nox, Virg.: Lucan. 3. somnifer, somnificus (v. NARCOTIC, adj.). Phr.: a bough made s. by Stygian ivy, Aeneas ramus vi Stygia soporatus, Virg. Aen. 5, 835: a cake rendered s. with drugged grain, soporata medicatis fr-

gibus offa, lb. 6, 420. For to make s., v. to DRUG.

soporific (subs.): mōdicāmentum somnificum (a drug), Plin. 37, 10, 57 § 158. Or expr. by circuml.: v. OPIATE throughout.

sopraniat, soprano: v. TREBLE-SINGER, TREBLE.

sorb (or service-tree): sorbus, 1, f.: Col. 5, 10, 19: Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74 (*Sorbus domestica, Linn.).

sorb-apple (or service-berry): sorbum, 1, n.: Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85: Virg. G. 3, 380.

sorb-tree: v. SOBA.

sorcerer: 1. māgus (= μάγος: strictly, one of the Persian Magi): App. Apol. p. 290. 2. incantātor (late): Tert.: v. MAGICIAN. 3. vēnēficus (one who deals in potent drugs or spells): Cic. Hor.: Ov.: see also POISONER.

4. mālēficus (as subs.: late): Cod. Just. 5. thēurgus (= θεουργός, one who summons spirits: late): Aug. 6, expr. by periphr.: e. g., artifex magicarum artium: qui magicas artes adhibet, exorcet.

sorceress: māga, vēnēfica, āiga, cāntātrix: v. ENCHANTRESS.

sorcery: 1. The art or practice of sorcery: 1. fascinātiō, ōnis, f. (in plur.: a bewitching): Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 22. 2. effascinātiō, ōnis, f. (in plur.): id. 19, 4, 19 § 50: id. 37, 10, 54, § 145. 3. mālēficium (in pl.: al. malefica): Tac. A. 2, 69: App. 4. vēnēficium (in pl.): Ov.: Plin.: joined with cāntiones (enchantments), Cic. Brut. 60, 217.

5. expr. by māgicus or māgus, with a subs.: magicæ artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493: magicæ superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59: magicæ sacra, Virg. E. 8, 66: magæ artes, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5. 6. māgia (= μαγεία): App. Apol. p. 290. 7. thēurgia (= θεουργία, a summoning of spirits: very late): Aug.: also arts theurgica, id. II. The means employed in sorcery: 1. vēnēnum: Medea's cursed s.s., dira Medææ venena, Hor.: Cic.: Ov.: by a kind of s., quodam quasi v., Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76. 2. dēvōtio, ōnis, f. (usu. in pl.: an incantation, devoted to perdition): Suet. Cal. 3: Tac. A. 2, 69. For carmen, vox, cāntamen, cantio, incantāmentum, etc., v. INCANTATION, CHARM. Phr.: to subject to s.s., fascino, effascino, dēvōveo (v. to BEWITCH): s.s., dirisacratorum ritus, Tac. A. 16, 8: pertaining to s.s., magicus, magus (v. supr., 1, 5): also vēnēficus: v. verba, Ov. M. 14, 365: cf. v. artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17.

sordid: 1. Mean, niggardly: 1. sordidus (of mean, dirty ways): s. avarice, sordidus cupidus (cupidus is always masc. in Hor.), Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15: Plin.: Quint. 2. restrictus (close): Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62. Cf. also parvus, tēnax, āvārus, mālignus (v. NIGGARDLY). II. Abject, grovelling: 1. sordidus: Join: s. caræ, humiles et c. curæ, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: s. gains, illiberales et c. quaestus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: that most base and s. of all men, iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3. 2. hūmilis. See also ABJECT, GROVELLING, MEAN, LOW. Phr.: a s. mind, animus depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: also, animus pusillus, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7 (v. PALTRY PETTY).

III. Of birth: humble: q. v. IV. Of dress: shabbily dressed: 1. sordiditas: Cic. Ter.: Plaut. 2. sordidus: videri is often hidden under a s. cloak, aspe est etiam sub palliolo s. sapientia, Cæcili. in Cic. Fam. 3, 23, 56. 3. obsolūtus: Cic. See also MEANLY, POORLY. Phr.: to have s. sentiments, humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24.

V. Of style in language: v. MEAGRE (II.).

sordidly: sordidē: illiberaliter: miserē: v. MEANLY, POORLY.

sordidness: 1. Meanness: 1. sordes, ium, f.: Cic. Plin.: Hor. 2. āvāritia: Cic. 3. illiberalitas: id. See also MEANNESS (throughout), NIGGARDLINESS. II. Baseness: q. v. III.

Poverty (of language): v. POVERTY (II.), MEAGERNESS.

sore (subs.): 1. ulcus, ōris, n. (in gen. sense): Cels.: Plin.: Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.: the opening of a s., ulcus or, Virg. G. 3, 454 (where too *ulcus* is used for *ulcus*, as also freq. in Cels. 5, 9, 26 and 28): cf. u. margins, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113. Dimin., ulcusculum, Cels.: Sen.: Plin.: full of s.s., ulcerosus, Tac. A. 4, 57: a breaking out into s.s., ulceratio, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 115 (v. ULCERATION). Fig.: the sore (of love) grows and festers by feeding it, u. (i. e., amor) vivacit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr. 4, 1064 (1062): no matter which part of these you touch, it will prove a s. (i. e., will turn out absurd), quicquid horum attigeris, v. est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 104. Prov.: to touch a s. (i. e. touch on a delicate subject), u. tangere, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9: cf. Ov. Trist. 4, 11, 63 (rescindere vulnera noli deque gravi duras ulcere tolle manus), and Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4 (refricare obductum jam reipublicæ clatorem). simly. recrudescio (to become a raw s. again: fig.), id. Fam. 4, 6, 2. 2. intertrigo, ōnis, f. (a s. caused by chafing: in pl.): Plin. Also intrigo, Varr. 3. mentāgra (an eruption, letter on the chin): Plin. Cf. mentigo, outgo (an eruption or scab on lambs), Col.: see also ERUPTION, SCAB. 4. strunctūs, vōmīca: v. BOIL. 5. fistula: Cels.: Plin. 6. abcessus, āpostēma, suppurātiō: v. ABSCESS. 7. carbunculus: v. CARBUNCLE. 8. cancer, carcinoma, phāgēdæna: v. CANCER. 9. sphyngia, ōdis, f. (= σφύγγια, a small s., that comes in the night): Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12. Also = a s. in the corner of the eye (called also *syos* = σῶς), id. 20, 6, 21, § 44: and aegleptium, aegleptia, Plin.: Cels. (N.B.—For eye-sore in fig. sense, v. EYESORE.) Phr.: to close a s., cicatricem inducere, Cels.: cicatricem contrahere, explore, Plin. (v. to CICATRIZE, SCAR): to open a s., scarificare, Plin. (see also to LANCE). For fig. sense of sore, see also DISTRESS, AFFLICTION, SORROW, TROUBLE: also supr. (I. 1).

sore (adj.): 1. Lit.: Causing pain: expr. by dōlor, crūciatus, etc. (v. PAINFUL, I. a.). Phr.: to make s., exulcerare, Plin.: Cels.: see also to OALL: a s. place (v. SORE). II. Feeling pain, attended with pain: expr. by dōleo, condoleo, indoleo (v. PAINFUL, I. b.): that place is s. to touch, locus tactu indolens, Cels. 8, 9, 1, init.: such ulcers are s. a long time, diu oculi talia ulcera, Plin. Phr.: s. (or bleak) eyed, lippus, Hor.: s. eye, lippus oculus, Plaut.: s. mouth and gums, oris gingivarumque ulceratio, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 115: s. lips, labiorum ulcera, lb.: s. throat, fauces scabrae, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 12: and perfr. f. exasperata (based on fauces exasperare, Cels. 1, 3): also f. exulcerata, id. 28, 9, 33, § 129. III. Fig.: Sorely distressing (of disease, calamity, etc.): grāvis, dūrus, ācerbus, etc.: v. GRIEVOUS, DISTRESSING, VIOLENT, PAINFUL (II.), POIGNANT. IV. Sensitive, touchy, irritable: q. v. Phr.: to be s. on a point, aegre, graviter, moleste ferre (with quod, quia, si, etc.): v. ANKNOYED, TO BE. V. Irsome, troublesome, galling: q. v. Phr.: full s. against my will I sent him away from me, ego eum a me involatissimus dimisi, Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 1.

—, sorely: for all meanings, v. GRIEVOUSLY: often best expr. by adj. or verb: see also PAINFULLY. Phr.: they were s. put to it (i. e. they were in the last extremity), res illis ad triarios rediit, Liv. (for which phr. see Dict. Ant. p. 495, a.).

soreness: 1. Lit.: exulceratio: Cels.: in pl., Plin. Expr. also by dōlor.

II. Fig.: poignancy, bitterness:

q. v.

sorites (a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments):

1. sōrites (= σωρίτης): Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11: Sen. 2. sōcrvus: Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47.

sorrel (adj.): of a yellowish or red

c. buccinarum, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: cf. c. tubarum, Liv. 25, 24, post init.: the s. of the lute, c. citharæ, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20: v. also *sonus* (II.), MUSIC (II.), STRAIN.

5. vox, *viciis*, f. (gen., but not always, of the human voice): harmony of s.s., concordia vocum, Col. 12, 2, med.: s. is nothing else but disturbed air, vox nihil aliud est quam lectus aer, Sen. Q. N. 2, 29: the s. of cymbals is heard, cymbalum (gen. plur.) sonat v., Cat. 61 (63), 21: the seven distinctions of s.s., septem discrimina vocum, Virg. Aen. 6, 646: v. also TUNE, TUNE. Fig.: to pour forth empty s.s., voces inanes fundere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42: v. also VOICE.

6. tónus (= rónos, the s. or tone of an instrument): v. TONE, TUNE. Virg. 5, 4, ad med.: Macr. Sonn. Scip. 2, 1, post med. [For strépitus (a confused din), stridor (a harsh grating), crépitus (a crackling or rattling), frémitus (a deep roaring noise), clamor, concitium (shouting), v. NOISE: for frágor (a harsh noise), v. CRASH: v. also CLANG, CLANK, JINGLE, DIN, MURMUR, HUM, ROAR.] Miscell.: a melodious s., canor (v. SONO, I, 7): also of the martial s. of the trumpet (Marius aëris ranci canor), Virg. G. 4, 71: cf. aes canorum, id. Aen. 9, 501 (503): full of s., rich in s., canorus, etc. (v. SONOROUS): to dance to the s. of the flute, (lit. of the flute-player), ad tibicinis modos saltare, Liv. 7, 2, post init. (v. STRAIN): or, ad tibicinem, simply, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 62: id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: to sing to the s. of the lyre, movere ora vocalla ad citharam, Ov. M. 5, 332: cf. ad buccinam, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, init.: ad classicum, Suet. Vit. 11, init.: at the s. of the trumpet, tuba praecedente, Flor. 2, 16, med.: flutes giving forth melodious s.s., modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 21. [N.B.—Strépitus even is used of a measured, regular s.: e.g., s. citharæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: s. testudinis, id. Od. 4, 3, 18.] Inarticulate s. of the voice, inexpressa lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: voxela which form one s., (i.e. diphthongs), vocales quae in unum sonum coalescunt, Quint. 1, 7, post med.: an audible s., sonus qui potest percipi auribus (based on Cic. Or. 2, 8, quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest): cf. vox sensibilis auditu, Virg. 5, 3, post med.

sound (v.): A. Trans. 1. To cause to make a noise: 1. inflo, 1 (to blow into): to s. the trumpet, i. buccinam (based on Ov. M. 1, 345, buccina infata): cf. I. classica, Virg. G. 2, 539: I. calamos leves, Virg. (v. TO BLOW, B. II.). 2. cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3: c. fidibus, tibia (v. TO PLAY, IV.). Esp. as a military term: (1) to s. the signal for battle, bellum c., Cic. Mur. 14, 30: signa c., Sall. J. 99: also canere, absol.: e.g., tubicen c. coepit, Hirt. B. Afr. 82. Stmly, dare signum is used: dat signum specula Misenum ab alta aere cavo, Virg. Aen. 3, 219: esp. signo dato, Caes. : Cic. Sall. (II.): a. a retreat, receptui c., Liv. 27, 47: Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: cf. id. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. Also, receptus c.: (buccina) cecinit jussus inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. Stmly, dare signum receptui, Liv. 2, 62, is used. 3. occāno, ui, 3 (rare): to blow, s. a wind-instrument: then Sentius gave the order to s. the trumpets, tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac. A. 2, 81. 4. concīnāno, i: to s. to arms, c. ad arma, Liv. 3, 50, post med.: to s. a march, vasa c. (ellipt. for c., ut vasa colligantur), Caes. B. C. 1, 66. 5. cēpo, ui, Itum, i: thrice s.'d the Muses favouring noises with their hands, (Camenae) manibus faustos ter crepure sonos, Prop. 4, 9 (3, 10), 4: to s. (or make to chink) small gold coins, c. aureolos, Mart. 5, 19, 14: cf. c. prociul auxillantis aera, Stat. Th. 6, 680. Miscell.: to s. the lute, cithara personare, Virg. Aen. 1, 741: to s. the various notes with the fingers and an ivory quill, discrimina vocum digitis et pectine eburno pulsare, Virg. Aen. 6, 647: cf. lyram percutere,

Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40: cymbala quatere, Virg. G. 4, 64 (v. TO STRIKE): to s. chords and stiles, nervorum elicere sonos ac tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: to s. a bell, *tintinnabulum pulsare (Ainsw.): to s. a syllable sharply, syllabam acutam excitare, Quint. 12, 10, 33 (v. also TO PHONOUNCE). II. To s. or celebrate one's praises: cāno, canto, cēlēbro, concēlēbro, sōno (v. TO CELEBRATE, L.). Phr.: you promise that you will s. (the praises of) my good name, polliceris te buccinatorem fore eximiationis meae, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2: v. TO TRUMPET, ROAR.

III. To test the depth (e.g., of water): perh. *perpendiculo mare limum s. vadam tentare: *perpendiculo uti: or *catapirare (so Forcell.: but v. i. catapirare) uti, cf. Isid. Or. 19, 4: "ad perpendiculum exigere (based on Cic. Ver. 1, 51, 132, ad perp. columnas exigere): to s. a river, vadum fluminis tentare, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: cf. vadum fluminis experiri, Plin. 8, 5, § 12. Fig.: tentare vadum (to make a first attempt), Ov. A. A. 1, 437: also, to s. (= to tamper with), tentare: e.g., animos servorum spe et metu L., Cic. Clu. 63, 176 (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. tento, II., 2): v. also TO TRUMP, TAMPER WITH. Phr.: do you not know that I have s.'d him in everything (lit. fished everything out of him)? needs me ab illo omnia explicatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: I pretended this that I might s. your inclinations, ea gratia simulavi vos ut perentarem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 9: I should like you to s. that guest of yours, velim odore istum convivam tuum degustare, Cic. Att. 4, 8 (b), 4: v. also TO EXAMINE, SEARCH, PROBE. B. Intrans.: To emit a s.: 1. sōno, ui, Itum, 1: a. fides, aera, plectra, Prop. 5 (4), 7, 62: tympana sonnerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 105, fin.: to s. bass, treble, gravior, acuta s., Cic. Rep. 6, 18 (3), 18. Rarely with a pers. acc.: nec vox hominem s., Virg. Aen. 1, 328. Compa.: persōno, rēsono, consōno, circumsōno (v. TO RESOUND). 2. cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3: suddenly the (trumpet-) signals s.'d in the rear, repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, ad fin.: cf. classicum c., Liv. 28, 27, fin. Also impers.: if a retreat had not been s.'d, nisi receptui cecinit, id. 26, 44, ad med.: cf. id. 3, 21, post med. 3. concīno, cīnui, 3 (to s. together): the horns and trumpets s.'d together, cornua ac tubae concinere, Tac. A. 1, 68: cf. Liv. 30, 5, post init., ubi signa concinuerunt. 4. strēpo, ui, 3 (usu. of a hoarse s.): rauco streperunt cornua cantu, Virg. Aen. 8, 2: litul s., Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18: a. omnis murmur campus, Virg. Aen. 6, 709. Very rarely of musical s.s.: e.g. mons tiliarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu s., Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7.

5. expr. by sonum s. sonitum efflere, reddere, edere (v. SOUND, sube., 1, 2). Phr.: this s.s. well, but, etc., honesta oratio, sed, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 13: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 114: that which s.s. ill, quod aures respuunt, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 15: Quint. 12, 1, 61 (p. 276, Bipont. Ed.): it s.'d too grand to be true, plus in oratione tall dignitatis quam fidel erat, Tac. A. 1, 11, med.: a thing which s.s. strange, mirabile dictu, Virg. G. 2, 30: it s.s. oddly, absonum est (Ainsw.): the pot s.s. ill, maligne respondet fidelis, Pers. 3, 21: it s.s. like a lie, fidel absonum est, based on Liv. 1, 15, ad fin.

sound (adj.): 1. In good condition: 1. sānus: a s. part of the body, a pars corporis, Cic. Sen. 65, 135: Hor. Join: a. recteque valens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: s. ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6. Fig.: a (opp. insanus), Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: a man of not very s. mind, male s., id. Att. 9, 15, 5: a s. mind in a s. body, mens s. in corpore s., Juv. 10, 356: to be of scarcely s. mind, vix sanae mentis esse, Liv. 32, 21, extr. Phr.: of s. mind, compos mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97: cf. compos animi, Ter. Ad. 3, 12, 12. Join:

sanus mentisque potens, Ov. Tr. 2, 159: v. also SANE. 2. salūbris, e (for the forms saluber and salubris, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.: sound, healthy): a vices of men of s. body, genus hominum a corpore, Sall. J. 17, med.: s. corpora, Liv. 1, 31, med.: Tac. H. 5, 6: Mart. 10, 47, 6: s. robustus v. sanosus. Join: s. eloquentia, solida atque r. eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: s. courage, r. et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 51. 3. vālidus: but not yet s. enough after disease, nendum ex morbo satis v., Liv. 3, 13, post init.: cf. si ut spero te v. videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: cf. v. male fūma, Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: v. also HEALTHY, WELL (adj.). 4. vālenis (like vālidus): the doctor distinctly affirms that you will shortly be s. (or in s. health), medicus plane confirmat propediem te v. fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 2. Join: firmus ac v., ib. 16, 8, 2: robustus et v., id. Agr. 2, 31, 84. 5. sīncerus (uninjured): s. body, a corpus, Ov. M. 12, 100: s. limbs, a membra, Lucr. 3, 717: s. pigs, a porci, Pl. Men. 2, 16: a s. vessel, a vas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: v. also GENUINE. 7. incoaruptus (undecayed): s. wood, l. lignum, Plin. 16, 5, 8, § 22: s. timber, l. materia, id. 13, 16, 30, § 101. 8. sālvus (safe and s., uninjured): I have so behaved, Quirites, that ye were all preserved safe and s., ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes a conservaremini, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: is the real safe and s. (i.e. unbroken)? a signum est? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 143: cf. a. epistola (opp. consensio), Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1. Join: to lead an army across safe and s., a. atque incolomem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, ad fin.: cf. a. et incolomem, Cic. Inv. 3, 56, 169: s. et sospes, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 92.

9. intēger (unimpaired): s. health, l. valetudo, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64. Join: to want to be s., i. se saluivum velle, ib. 2, 11, 33: to be s. in all respects, omnibus rebus l. incolomem esse, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3: v. UNIMPAIRED. 10. incolūmis, e (like preced.): v. super. (8): v. also SAFE. 11. sospes, itis (like preced.): they restored them safe and s. to their fatherland, a. in patriam restituerunt, Liv. 2, 49, med. Join: a. incolomique (Caes.), Plin. Pan. 67, med. Phr.: a s. constitution, firma corporis constitutio, Metrodorus in Cic. Off. 3, 13, 117: cf. corpus bene constitutum et exploratum (a paraphrase of the preceding passage), id. Tusc. 2, 6, 17: in s. health, optimo habitu, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: to enjoy s. health, fidelius constantiusque valere, Gell. 17, 12, med.: he enjoyed such s. health, tanta prosperitate usus est valetudinis, Nep. Att. 21, init. (v. also CONSTITUTION, HEALTH): a s. (or trustworthy) ship, probum navigium, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 103: v. also COMPACT, adj.: cf. idonea navis, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13: stmly., a. vāli, idoneus paries, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 36: to send one away safe and s., intactum alique involuntumque dimittere, Liv. 2, 12, ad fin. (v. UNINJURED, UNHURT): to preserve safe and s., sospitare progeniem, Liv. 1, 16, med.: supposing the walls or roof are quite s., si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 5: a s. state of affairs, bonae res, Cic. Plant. (v. GOOD, adj.): PROSPEROUS: to consider s., probare, Cic. Caes. [For not s., v. UNSOUND: and for to make s., become s., v. SOUND, TO MAKE: SOUND, TO RECOVER.] S. health, sanitas (v. HEALTH, I.).

II. Senere, laid on with force (of a beating): Phr.: to give one a s. beating, male aliquem mulcare clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: cf. verberibus m., Tac. A. 1, 32 (v. also TO CUDGEL): cf. plagis irritigatis, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 18: to give a s. cudgelling, dolare fuste, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: I fear that he will give me a s. flogging (lit. that he will make his elm-whips stick to me like parasites), metuo ne ulmos parasitos faciat, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 6: I shall get a s. thrashing through it, itace in me cude-ter faba, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90: cf. vobementer vapulare, Pl. Curr. 4, 4, 12: to give one a s. rating, gravior increpare

quempiam, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3: cf. gravibus probris increpare, Liv. 23, 45, *mal.*

III. Of sleep, deep, profound: 1. *altus*: *s. sleep, a. somnus*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: *a. sopor*, Virg. Aen. 8, 27. 2. *artus* (*arctus*): *a. s. sleep, arctior somnus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10. Phr.: *overpowered by s. sleep, pressus gravitate soporis*, Ov. M. 15, 21. IV. Of learning, deep.

IV. M. 15, 21. IV. Of learning, deep,
 profound, thorough: 1. altus: the east
 learning, altissima eruditio, Plin. Ep.
 30, init.; cf. altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3,
 2: v. PROFOUND. 2. exquisitus: a s.
 judgment of letters, e. iudicium lite-
 rarum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: philosophers
 of the greatest talents and s. learning,
 summis ingeniiis exquisitaeque doctrina
 philosophi, id. Fin. 1, 1, 1: v. also

STUDIED, REFINED. 3. *accrūtus*: v. KLABORATE. Join: a *ser* style of speaking, accurātus et exquisitus dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 82, 287. Phr.: to have a s. knowledge of Latin, bene Latine scire (based on Cic. Caecin. 19, 55): cf. *In Latinis literis multum versatum esse (Georg.): a s. scholar, (homo) perfectus planeque eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: cf. absolute doctus, Suet. Gr. 4: he was considered a s. scholar, excultus

He adds considerations of F. Schöner, excellent doctrina putatque. Cusc. Tusc. 1, 4, 4: a. a. geometrician, in geometria perfecta, Cusc. Flin. 1, 6, 20: a. a. lawyer, juris peritus, id. pass.: cf. in iure peritissimus, id. Brut. 39, 145 (which Tac. A. 4, 58, expresses by, cum legum peritis). V. Of arguments, weighty, conclusive, q. v.: gravis: v. CONCLUSIVE. Phr.: a. arguments, arguments firma ad probandum, id. 78, 272: a. opinions, sententiae quae stabilitatis aliquid habent, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 84: to have: a. plea, habere excusationem legitimam, Cusc. Phil. 5, 5, 14:

cf. *justa excusatio* (v. *excuse*, *subs.*):
if their complaints were s. (= well-
founded), al vera essent quae quere-
rentur, Liv.: I do not see sufficiently
s. reason for, etc., nihil satis firmi
video quamobrem, etc., Ter. Heaut.
2, 3, 96. VI. *valid*, not defective:
rātus: s. *will*, r. (opp. rupta) testamenta,
Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: v. also *VALID*, *IN-*
VALID. VIII. *Founded in truth*

PARTIAL. VII. *Founded in truth*,
orthodox: perh. *verus*, *certus*. For *s.*
doctrine, v. *ORTHODOX*. Miscell.: *s.*
facti, *probae res* (opp. *leves sententiae*).
Cic. Or. 51, 170: *a judgment* (or *decision*).
judicium sincerum, ib. 8, 25 (v.
SINCERE): but *s.* (= *mature*) *judgment*,
judicium firmum, id.: v. *MATURE* (*adj.*).
RUPR.: *s. sense*, *mens bona*. Sen. Ep. 10,
post med. VIII. *Of style, correct*, q. v.:
salubris: *valider est voliti* or *s. in speech*,
quoloquid est salsum aut *s. in oratione*,
Cic. Or. 26, 90.

soundly: 1. *Accurately, thoroughly*, q. v.; diligent, subtiliter. Phr.: to examine a., penitus perspicere, Cic. to learn s., perilsicere, id., to argue s., accurate et exquisitè disputare, id. || *Severely*, q. v. Phr.: to beat s., male (aliquem) mulcare clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Verr. 4. 43, 94: to rule s., graviter increpare quemquam (v. **sound**, *adj.*, II.). || *Deeply, profoundly* (of sleep): arcte (*arcte*: to sleep very s., arctius dormire, Cic. Inv. 2. 4, 14. Join: arcte ac graviter dormire, id. Mv. 1, 28, 59. Phr.: to sleep s., dormire altum, Juv. 1, 17: *I was sleeping more s. than usual*, me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10. Other meanings may be expr. by *adj.* (v. **SOUND**, *adj.*).

soundness: 1. *Health of body:*
 1. *sánitas, átis, f.:* while the cure is coming to s. ad s. dum veniat curatio, Phaedr. 5, 7, 12: V. HEALTH. 2. *Integrity, átis, f.:* s. of body, i. corporis, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: cf. i. valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99: 3. *sincritas* (rare in this sense): a corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8, 3: *med.* 4. *sálubritas, átis, f.:* these remedies cause s., haec remedia a facunt, Col. 6, 4, 2: s. of bodies, s. corporum, Tac. A. 2, 33: 5. *Health of mind:* *sánitas, átis, f.:* s. of mind, s. animi or *sánitas abeo, Cic. pass. Ph. r.:* mentis ratio perfecta (opp. corporis integritas),

Id. Fin. 5, 14, 40: expr. also by *adj.* and *subs.* (v. SOUND, *adj.* 1.). |||. Of wood,

firmness: 1. *firmitas*, *ātis*, *f.*: *s. of*
timber, *f. materiae*, *Caes.* Or expr. by
adj.: *e. g.* *incomrupta materia* (*V. SOUND*,
adj., 1, 7). 2. *spissitas*, *ātis*, *f.*: *s. of*
oak, *a. quercus*, *Vitell.* 2, 9. IV. *of*
argumenta, *weight*, *q. v.*: *grāvitās*, *ātis*,
f.: *s. of opinions*, *sententiarum*, *q. Cic.*:
v. also CREDIBILITY. But best expr. by
adj. (*V. SOUND*, *adj. V.*). *CREDIBLE*, *RE-*
LIGIBLE. V. *Of doctrine*, *orthodoxy*.

LIABLE. V. Of doctrine, *orthodoxy*,
q. v. VI. Of mental qualifications,
profoundness, q. v.: v. also DEPTH, IV.,
SOUND (adj., IV.). VII. Of style, *correct-
ness*, *purity*, q. v.: 1. *integritas*,
stilis, *f.* (rare): s. of the Latin language,
I. Latin sermons, Clc. Brut. 35, 132.

2. *sānitas, ātis, f.:* s. (*opp. imbecillitas*), Quint. 12, 10, 15. s. *of eloquence*, s. *eloquentia*, Tac. Or. 23. *med. Join:* s. et *integritas* (*orationalis*), Cic. Brut. 82, 284. 3. *sermo purus:* Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17. VIII. In law, *validity*, q. v. Or *expressed by adj.:* v. *SOUND* (*adj.*, VI.).

sōund, to be: (*of health*), *vāleō*, etc.: v. *HEALTH*, 3 (I.). For other meanings, the verb *sum* and *adj.* will suffice (v. *SOUND, adj.*).

—, **to become**: (of health), *vālesco*, *convalesco* (lit. and fig.), Cic.: *v. TO RECOVER* (intrans.), *TO HEAL*. For other meanings, the verb *fiō* and *adj.* will suffice (*v. SOUND, adj.*).

—, to make: 1. *sāno*, 1 (to make healthy): v. to HEAL. 2. *rēfīco*, 3; *īnstoaro*, 1: v. to REPAIR, RESTORE. Or expr. by *reddere*, *facere*, etc. with *adj.* (v. SOUND, *adj.*). 3. *sōlido*, 1 (to make whole): to make fractured bones s., *fracta ossa* s., *Plin.* 28, 16, 65, § 227.

sounding (adj.): v. SONOROUS.
sounding (subs.): naval term: in
 phr., *to take s.s.*, expr. by verb (v. TO
 SOUND, A., III.).

sounding-lead : cāthpirātes, ae, m. :
Isld. Or. 19, 4 (but v. l. cataprorates).
soup : jūs, jūris, n. : *hot s.*, j. fervens,
Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2 : *s. warmed up again*,
j. hesternum, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17 : v. also
PROU

broth.
soup-ladle: perh. trulla, Ngũla (v.
LADLE)

LADE).
SOUP (v.): 1. Lit.: to make acid, *acorem facere*, Col. 3, 21, med.; may also be expr. by *facere*, efficere, with *adj.* (v. **SOUP** [*adj.*]). I.: v. also to CURBLE, to TURN. II.: fig. to irritate, *q. v.*
 1. *ærobro*, I. to s. (or embitter) joys, *a. gaudia*, Stat. Th. 12, 75. 2. *ex-æcrobro*, I. v. to EMBITTER (2). P.Hr.: *a temper thoroughly s.d.*, *animus exulceratus*, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8; Liv. 9, 14, *ad med.*: *old age s. me* more and more, *amariorum me senectutis facit*, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3.

sour (*adj.*): 1. *Not sweet*: 1. *acidulous*: *very a vinegar, acidissimus acetum*, Pl. Pb. 2, 4, 49: *s. milk*, a. lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: *hallitus id.*, j. 30, 9, 7: *Somewhat*: *acidulus, alidulus* (of sourness). 2. *Acetous* (opp. *suaavis*): *a s. pear*, a. plurum, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, *fin.*: 1. *Thsard*, 4, 3, 4: *very s.*, *peracerbum*: *a grape very (or harsh) to the taste*, *una peracera gustatu*, Cic. Sen. 15, 51. (N.B.—*acerbus* is *s.* because *unripe*; *acidulus* is *s.* though *ripe*). 3. *Acet* (opp. *mollius*: *biting, sharp*): *very s. vinegar*, *acetum acerrimum*, Cels. 4, 4, 3, *med.*: *a s. stomach* (i. e. full of sourness), a.

a. *somach* (i. e. full of sourness), a. stomachac, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59. Join: to *miz* s. *actualis* with *sweet*, *dulcibus cibis* acres actualisque miscere, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, *extr.*: very s., *pérâcor*: very s. *vinegar*, *peracere acetum*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 1. 4. *âcritus* v. *suppr.* (3). *SHARP*. 5. *aut-âterus*: s. *vine*, a. *vinum*, Cels. 3, 24, *ad fin.*: v. *harsh* (ll). *TART* (*adj.*). 6. *âmarus* (*bitter*): *opp.* *dulcis*: v. *BITTER*.

7. tristis (rare in lit. sense): fruits of s. flavour, poma sapore t., (iv. Tr. 4, 6, 12). 8. immittis, e (not mellow): s. grape, i. uva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10: v. UNRIPE. II. Crabbed, peevish, q. v.: 1. acerbus: for there may go forth s. (or

crabbed) fellows from the school of Zeno, posse enim acerbo e Zenonis schola exire, Cln. D. 3, 31, 77: to put on a look, vultus a. sumere, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 17 (v. also TO FROW); cf. vultus severior et tristior, Cln. de Or. 2, 71, 289. 3. āmārus, V. ILL-TIMPERED. (For a looking, torvus, tetricus will serve; v. FOR-BIDDING, SOWLING.) Phr.: he looks as s. as a crab, illi caperat (is wrinkled) frons severitulline, Pl. Eplid. 5, 1, 3: s. wine, vappa, Plin.: Hor.: wines likely to turn s., vina peccatura, Pall. 11, 14, ad med. Special Phr.: (I.) to be s., ōleo, ni, 2 (of wine), Catō R. 148: or expr. by saporem acerbum, etc. (v. sup.). habere : or, acerbo, etc. (v. sup.). sapore ease. (II.) to turn or become s.: (1.) āscō, ācūl, 3: whatever you pour in turns s., quodcumque infundās a., Hor. Ep. 1, 24, 54: Plin. 20, 14, 53, §147. (2.) coalesco, ācūl, 3: as not every wine, so not every age turns s., ut non omne vinum, ac non omnis aetas c., Cln. Sen. 18, 65. (3.) īnascō, ācūl, 3: milk which you may want to turn s., (ac quod velis i., Plin. 28, 9, 36, §135. (4.) exīncēso, ācūl, 3: the fig turns s., e. ficus, Col. 12, 17, 1.

source: 1. *fontis, fontina, m.*: to drink of the Nile at s.s., Nilus a fonte bibere, Lucan 10, 19; the Nile rising from unknown s.s., Nilus incerta Nilus a fonte, Plin. s. 5, 10, § 5; FONTANA, sranus, the life which conceals the s.s. of the fountains, fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45. 2. *caput, titis, m.*: the supply of moisture all congregates at river's s.s. (materies humoris) ad caput amnis omnis conuenit, Lucr. 5, 270; Idv. 37, 18, med.; the Rhine near its s. makes two lakes, Rhena prope a capite duos lacus efficit, Melas 3, 2, ad fin.: cf. c. aquae, Vitr. 8, 1, ad fin. *phr.*: the Mosca takes its s. in Mount Vozesus, Mosca profluat ex monte Vozeso, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; a river taking its s. in Mount Taurus, flumen Taurus defluens, Sal. in fragm. ap. Prisc. lib. 6, p. 680; cf. Ganges in Scythias montibus nascitur, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65; ex palude Rhanus ortus ex Lepontis, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; the Nile having its s. in a lake, Nilus e lacu profusus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 52; cf. amnis profusus Pindarus monte, Id. 5, 30, 33, § 126. III.

Fig.: in gen. sense. 1. fons, fontis, m.: all these flowed from the same s., haec omnia ex eodem f. fluxerunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 48: the s. and origin of motion, fons, principium movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25, 27: to seek for the origin of law *legis fons* from the s., *ipellus juris ortum* a f. repetere, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: to open up the f. of s. philosophy, philosophiae fontes aperire, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6. Also of persons: from him the s. and head, ab illo f. et capite, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: thou f. of iniquity, f. vidi et perjurii, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 51. 2. origo, ink. f.: the s. of all virtues, o. omnium virtutum, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17: also origin. Join: Cilia, the s. of war, Cilia o. et fons bellii, Flor. 3, 6, post med. 3.

principium: v. **ORIGIN**. Join **sense** to the s. of **writing** correctly, scribendi recte sapere est p. et fons, Hor. A. P. 309. 4. **caput**, **lila**, n.: to **fesch** from the s. what we may want, and to see whence all things flow, a capite quod velimus arescere, et unde omnia manant videre, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: if any (**second**) shall go abroad without a **known** s., siquid sine c. manabit, Id. Planc. 23, 57: v. also **supr**. (II., 1.)

♂, **materia**, **materia**: s. of all **ills**, **materia** omnium malorum, Sall. C.

6. *prōfectio*, *ōnis*, *f.* (= ἀφορμή very rare): *let the s. of the money itself be looked for*, *p. ipsius pecuniae requiratur*, *Cic. Clu.* 30, 82: *v. RESOURCE*.

7. *stīps*, *stīrps*, *f.*: *the s. of virtue*, *a. virtutis*, *Cic. Coel.* 32, 79: *cf. s. superstitionis*, *id. Div.* 2, 72, 149. *Join:*

the *s.* of all mischiefs, *s.* ac seimen malorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30. Expr. also by *māter*, *pārens*, *gēnētrix* (v. *MOTHER*, II.). Special Phr.: (1.) *to be the s. of*, expr. by *gigno*, *creo*, *pārio*, etc. (v. *TO BEGET*). Or expr. by circuml.: *that victory was the fruitful s. of the bitterest grief*, acerbissimo luctu redundabat ista victoria. Cic. Lig. 5, 15: *these are the s.s. of my fame*, ab his fontibus profuxi ad hominum famam. Cic. Coel. 3, 6. (II.) *to have, take its s.* in, expr. by *ōrior*, *prōficiscor*, etc. (v. *TO ORIGINATE*): *emanāo, māno* (v. *TO EMANATE* [II.], *TO PROCEED FROM*). Miscell.: *you hear of our misfortunes sooner than I do, for you are close to the s.*, de malis nostris tu prius audis quam ego, istine enim manant, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: *so that I was surprised, so long a period of wretchedness had not dried up the s.s. of his tears*, ut mirarer eas (lacrimas) tam diuturna miseria non exaruisse, lb. 10, 14, 1.

sour-dock: v. *SORREL*.
sourish: 1. *ācidūlus*: autumn pears of a pleasantly *s.* flavor, *pīra autumnalia a sapore jucunda*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54. 2. *stibācidus*: *s. wine*, *a vinum*, Cato R. R. 108, 2. For fig. sense, *paulum* with *adj.* will serve (v. *SOUR*, II.).

sour-knecut (or *crout*): perh. **brasilica concisa et aceto saque condita*.

sourly: v. *BITTERLY*.
sourness: 1. Of taste: 1. *ācor*, *ōris*, *m.*: Quint. 9, 3, 27. 2. *ācorbitas*, *ātis*, *f.* (the *s.* of unripe fruit): Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52. 3. *ācorbitudo*, *inis*, *f.* (= *preced.*). 4. *āciditas*, *ātis*, *f.*: Marc. Emp. 6, *austeritas*, *ātis*, *f.*: *s. of wine*, *a vinum*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24. See also *BITTERNESS* (I.). Or expr. by *sapor* with *adj.* (v. *SOUR*).

II. Fig.: of the disposition: 1. *ācorbitas*: the *s.* and savageness of his natural temper, *a morum immanitatisque naturae*, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 25: v. *ILL-TEMPER*. 2. *āmāritudo*, *aspiritas*: v. *BITTERNESS*. 3. *mōrōstas*, *stūmāchus*: v. *PREVISENSES*. Or expr. by *adj.* (v. *SOUR*, II.). Phr.: *s. of look*, *torvitas vultus*, Tac. H. 2, 9, fin.: v. *SULLENNESS*, *SOWLY*.

sour-tempered: v. *SOUR* (adj. II.).
souse: 1. *to plunge into water*: *mergo*, etc. (v. *TO PLUNGE*, A., I.).

souse: 2. *to steep in pickle*: Phr.: *to s. decampene*, *inulam condire murique macerare*, Col. 12, 46, extr.: *cf. in aceto ac muria condire*, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119.

south (subs.): 1. *mēridiēs*, *el*, *m.*: *towards the s.*, ad *m.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: *Egypt lies on (or in) the s.*, a *meridie Aegypti obiect*, Tac. H. 5, 6: *to face the s.*, ad *m.* spectare, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: *cf. vergere in meridiem*, Liv. 37, 31, extr. 2. *mēridiānum*, *i*, *n.*: Vell. 2, 126, med. Also in *pl.*: *in the s. of India*, in *meridianis Indiis*, Plin. 7, 2, § 24.

3. *auster*, *tri*, *m.*: *in the regions of the north or s.*, in *aquilonis austris partibus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22. Also in *pl.*: *towards the s.*, in *austris*, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 43. Also expr. by *pars s. plagae meridiana*: *regio australis* (v. *SOUTHERN*).

south (adj.): **southern**: 1. *mēridiānus*: the *s. part of the world*, *m. pars orbis* (opp. *septiontrionalis*), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: *s. region*, *m. plagia*, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50 (v. also *SOUTH*, subs.). 2. *mēridiālis*, *e*: *a s. wind*, *m. ventus* (al. *meridionalis*), Gell. 2, 22, ad med.: *a s. temperature*, *m. temperatura*, Tert. Anim. 25. 3. *austrālis*, *e*: the *s. region*, *a regio*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 30: *s. the s. pole*, *a. polus*, Ov. M. 2, 132. 4. *austrinus*: the *s. heats*, *a. calores*, Virg. G. 2, 271: the *s. climate*, *a. coelum*, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: v. also *SOUTH-POLE* (2). Also as *neutr. plur. subs.*: the *s. parts of Cyprus*, *austrina Cyprī*, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213.

southerly: having a *s. aspect*, ad meridiem versus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: *simly*, ad meridiem spectans will serve: the *field has a s. aspect*, *ager spectat ad meridianum coeli partem*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, init.

south-east: Phr.: *to lie S.E.*, **inter meridiem et solis ortum spectare* (Georg.), based on Caes. B. G. 1, 1, extr. (spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones): *on or from the S.E.*, ab oriente hiberno, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, med.: *cf. ab oriente brumali*, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119. The *S.E. wind*, (1.) *eurobōtūs*, 1. *m.* (= *eupboros*): *inter eorum et notum e.*, id. 2, 47, 46, § 120. (2.) *eurus*, 1. *m.* (= *ēpos*): Col. 11, 2, 65: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. In *plur.*: Virg. G. 2, 339. [In poet. also the *east wind*, in gen. sense: Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 27.] (3.) *vulturnus*: Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119, where also occurs *phoenicias*, the *S.S.E. wind*. (4.) *euroauster*, *tri*, *m.*: Isid. Or. 13, 11, 6.

— **easterly**: **inter meridiem et solis ortum spectans*: v. *SOUTH-EAST*.

— **pole**: 1. *pōlus austrālis*: Ov. M. 2, 132. 2. *pōlus austrinus*: Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 56. Also, *vertex austrinus*, id. 2, 68, 68, § 172. 3. *austronōtus* (very rare): Isid. Or. 3, 32. 4. *mēridiānus axis* (rare): Vitr. 6, 1, post init.: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, extr.

— **wards**: ad *s.* in meridiem: v. *SOUTH* (subs.), *SOUTHERLY*.

— **west**: Phr.: *to lie S.W.*, **inter occasum solis et meridiem spectare*, based on Caes. B. G. 1, 1, extr. (spectare inter occasum solis et septentriones): *on or from the S.W.*, ab occasu brumali, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: *cf. ab occidente hiberno*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, extr.: the *S.W. wind*, *Africus*: Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, post init.: Virg. Aen. 1, 86: called also *liba*, Plin. 1. c. The *S.S.W. wind*, (1.) *austrorāficus*, Isid. Or. 13, 11, 7. (2.) *subvesperus*: Vitr. 1, 6, post med. (3.) *libonōtus*: *inter meridiem et hibernum occidentem libonotum*, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120.

— **wind**: 1. *auster*, *tri*, *m.*: Cic. Virg.: Hor. Ov. Phr.: *austrinus flatus*, Plin. 17, 2, § 11: the *day on which the s. blows*, *dies austrinus*, Col. 11, 2, 37: the *s.-bringing* *pole*, *austrifer vertex*, Sil. 12, 2. 2. *nōtus* and *nōtus*, 1. *m.* (= *vōtus*): Virg.: Hor.

southern-wood: perh. *abrōdionum campestre* (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. *abrotonum*): **Artemisia abrotonum*, Linn.: *wine prepared from s.*, *abrōdionites*, *ae* (= *ἀβροδίωνης σ. οίνος*), Col. 12, 35.

souvenir: v. *KEEP-SAKE*.
sovereign (an English coin): *aureus numus* (worth about 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 1*7s.* 8*d.*: v. Smith's Dict. Ant. p. 182): Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20.

sovereign (subs.): *a supreme ruler*:

1. *princeps*, *ipia*, *c.*: *here mayest thou love to be called sire and s.*, *hic ames dici pater atque p.*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: Ov.: Tac.: v. *EMPEROR*. 2. *rex*, *rēgina*: v. *KING*, *QUEEN*. 3. *tyrannus*: v. *MONARCH*. 4. *dōmīnus* (rare in this sense): the *Roman people, conqueror and s. of the world*, *P. R. d. atque victor omnium gentium*, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: v. also *DESPOT*. 5. *dōmīnator*, *ōris*, *m.*: God, the *s. of the world*, *d. rerum* (Deus), Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4. 6. *regnator*, *ōris*, *m.*: *s. of Olympus supreme*, *r. summi Olympi*, Virg. Aen. 7, 558: *cf. r. omnium deus*, Tac. G. 39.

7. *expr.* by *pōtēs*, with *gen. of subs.* (poet.): the *goddess, s. of Cyprus*, *diva p. Cyprī*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1: *cf. alivarrum p. Diana*, id. Carm. Sec. 1: *rerum omnium p. Jupiter*, Tac. H. 4, 84, extr. (N.B.—Not *p. Imperii* *s. regni*, *wh.* = *able to command*) Special Phr.: (1.) *a s.*: *quem pēnes omnium summa rerum*, based on Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42 (v. *MONARCHICAL*): *cul rerum summa potestas*, Virg. Aen. 10, 100: *ad quem unum omnis potentia collata est* (based on Tac. H. 1, 1, init., *omnem potentiam ad unum conferri pacis*). (II.) *to be s.*: may be expr. by *dōmīnari*, *regnare* (v. *TO REIGN*): or by circuml.: *e. g.* *imperiū summam tenere*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. (III.) *to make s.*: *Cingetoris was made s.*, *Cingetorigi principatus atque Imperium est traditum*, id. B. G. 6, 8: *cf. Caesaris*

M. Antonium regnum detulisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87: *sibi regnum civitatis deferre*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: *regnum alicui permittere*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: *exercitus summam imperii ad eum deferre*, Nep. Hannib. 3, init. (IV.) *to become s.*, *potiri rerum* (v. *SOVEREIGNTY*).

sovereign (adj.): 1. *Supreme or independent*, *q. v.*: *a s. prince or people*, perh. **rex s. populus sui juris* (Georg.): v. also *SOVEREIGN* (subs.). For *s. power*, v. *SOVEREIGNTY*. II. *Influential, powerful*, *q. v.* III. *Effectual* (of medical remedies), *q. v.*: *valens, prarsens, pōtēs* (v. also *POWERFUL*). Phr.: *to be of s. efficacy*, *extime prodese*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 116: *to have a s. contempt for*, *plane s. valde s. vehementer contemnere*, Cic.

sovereignty: 1. *principatus*, *ūs*, *m.*: *Nerva combined elements formerly incompatible, s. and freedom*, *N. res olim dissociabiles miscuit, p. et libertatem*, Tac. Agr. 3, init.: *to obtain s.*, *ad p. pervenire*, Nep. Cim. 2, init.: Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46. 2. *regnum*: *what military power, what magistracy, what s. can be better?* *quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod r. potest esse praestantius?* Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: *to aspire to s.*, *regnum affectare*, Liv. 1, 46, post init.: *condemned on the charge of aspiring to s.*, *damnatus crimine regni*, Ov. F. 6, 189: *cf. r. appetere*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: *to rise upon s.*, *r. occupare*, id. Am. 12, 40. Join: *to be under one's s.*, in *aliquis regno ac ditione esse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 60. 3. *tyrannis*, *idis*, *f.*: v. *TYRANNY*. 4. *dōmīnatiō*, *dōmīnātus* (in bad sense, opp. *libertas*), Cic. pass. 5. *summa imperii*: *to hold the s.*, *imperiū summam tenere*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *cf. omnium s. rerum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42. 6. *Imperium* (prop. of military authority): v. *AUTHORITY*, I., 4: the *s. of the Roman people*, *populi Romani l.*, Caes. pass.: *the s. pass.*: *to fight for s.*, *de l. dimicare*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 18. Join: *to come under the s. of the Roman people*, *sub populi Romani l. ditionemque cadere*, id. Font. 1, 12. Also, *summa l.*, id. Rep. 2, 5, 10. 7. *ditio*, *pōtēstas*: v. *POWER* (III.). Phr.: *to obtain the s.*, *potiri rerum*, Nep. Att. 9, fin.: the *s. of the world*, *arbitrium orbis terrarum*, Suet. Caes. 7: *cf. mox rei Romanae arbitrium tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit*, Tac. A. 6, 51 (57).

sow (a female pig): 1. *scrofa* (a breeding-s.): the *s. should feed her own pigs*, *s. suos alit oportet porcos*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, post med.: July 6, 177. 2. *porca*: Cato R. R. 134. Also *porcus* *femina*, lb. 3, *sūs*, *sūs*, *c.* (but *usu. fem.* in poet.): *a s. with pigs*, *a. praegnans*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, post med.: *this sow rushes a muddy s.*, *hac lutulenta ruit s.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75. 4. *apra* (a wild s.): Plin. in *Priac.* p. 698 P.

sow-bread: perh. *cyclāminus*, *l. f.* may serve: Plin. 25, 9, 67, § 114: **Cyclāmen bederaefolium*, Linn.

— **bug**: *ōniscus* or *-on*, *l. n.* (= *bricor*): **ōniscus asellus*, Linn.

sow-thistle: *sonchus* (= *σύνχος*): Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 68: **Sonchus oleraceus*, and *S. asper*, Linn.

sow (v.): 1. *sēro*, *sēvi*, *sētum*, 3: *to s. grain*, *frumenta s.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: *one must s. wheat*, *serendum vicium*, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2. Also, of the ground s.: *that field of yours is to be s.*, *late serendum ager*, Ov. A. 2, 668: *to s. furrows*, *a sulcos*, Tib. 2, 3, 71: Fig.: *to s. civil broils*, *civiles discordias s.*, Liv. 3, 40, post med.: *cf. causam discordiarum*, Suet. Cal. 26, ad fin. 2. *sēmīno*, 1 (rare in this sense): *to s. wheat, barley, adoreaum, triticum s.*, Col. 2, 8, extr. Also, of the ground s.: *to s. a field*, *agerum s.*, id. 2, 4, extr. 3. *consero*, *sēvi*, *sētum*, 3: *to s. arable lands with corn*, (sola) *frumento c.*, Curt. 7, 4, post med.: *a field carefully s.*, *ager diligenter constitus*, Cic. Sen. 17, 59. 4. *dissero*, *no perf.*, *altum*, 3: the *Cretan lettuce is s.* properly in *January*, (Iacutus) *Caecilius*

mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26. Fig.: a portion of the vital principle *s. n.* throughout the whole body, dissipa pars animas per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 144. 6. *insero, sēvi, sūm, 3* (rare in this sense): *if the corn is not s. n.*, si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 5, 7, 3. 6. *obsero, sēvi, sūm, 3*: to *s. corn, o. frumentum*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 129: to *s. (cover by sowing) the earth, terram frugibus o.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63. 7. *obruo, ul, ūtum, 3*: to *s. milles, millium o.*, Col. 11, 2, 72: to *s. beet, betam o.*, Id. 11, 3, 42. 8. *expr.* by semen, with such verbs as *lacio, spargo, dēpono*, mando: to *s. lettuce-seed, (lactucae) s. Jacere*, Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 120: to *s. seed, semen spargere*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: to *s. teeth, seed of men, dentes, mortalia semina, spargere*, Ov. M. 3, 105 (expr. by dentes terrae supponere, Id. M. 3, 102): (Fig.): to *s. enemies for a long time, odia in longum Jacere*, Tac. A. 1, 69: for fig. sense, *v. to circulate, disseminare*: to *s. seeds either in a ditch or furrow, deponere semina vel acrobo vel sulco*, Col. 5, 4, 2: to *s. seed in the ground, mandare semen terrae*, Col. 1, 7, 3n.: to *s. barley in furrows, m. hordeas sulcis*, Virg. E. 5, 30: cf. *semina sulcis committere*, Id. G. 1, 213. 9. *expr.* by sēmentis with factio: *s. sēmentum factio*, Cato R. R. 27: Liv. 21, 48, *init.* Also in plur.: to *s. as extensively as possible, sēmentis quae maximas facere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, *init.* Prov.: *as you s., so will you reap*, ut sēmentem feceris, ita metes, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261. Phr.: *night was preparing to s. the heaven with stars, nox coelo diffundere signa parabat*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10 (v. *to stud*): *a little more than a peck is sufficient to s. an acre, Jugurum paulo plus quam modius occupat*, Cato 2, 10, *med.* Prov.: *to reap where one has not s. n.*, ex allorum laboribus libare laudem, Act. Her. 4, 3, 5: cf. *sub arbore, quam alius consuevit legere fructum* (based on Liv. 10, 24, *quam arboreo consuevisset, sub ea legere alium fructum indignum esse dicere*).

sowing (subs.): I. *sēmentis, la, f. (a. s.)*: *s. and reaping, a. ac messis*, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: v. also *to sow, 9*. 2. *satio, ōnis* (like preced.): Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 112: Virg. G. 2, 319. 3. *sātus, ūs, m.* (esp. in *abd.*): *I believe that the rough herb has sprung from the birds dropping (seeds), not from human s.*, herbas asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano s., Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68: Cato R. R. 5, 3, *ad init.* Or *expr.* by verb (*v. to sow*). Phr.: *during time for s.*, per sēmentem, Cato R. R. 61, *fin.* Col. (v. also *seed-time*): *after s., semine lacio*, Virg. G. 1, 104.

sower: *sator, ōris, m.*: Cic. Col.: v. also *planter*.

space (subs.): I. *Extensio*: spātium: cf. Lucr. 1, 426, *locus ac spātium, quod inane vocamus*. (Locus is the popular term; spātium, the scientific one; and inane (void space), the favourite Lucretian phrase.) II. *Quantity of room*: *lōcus*: v. *ROOM*. III. *Interval*: *intervallum*: v. *INTERVAL*. IV. *Space of time*: spātium temporis, Cic. Arch. *init.* Or simply spātium: *in a brief s. of time, brevi spatio*, Ter. Haut. 5, 2, 2: *for a long s. of time, longo s.*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81. Also freq. tempus: v. *TIME*. S. of two, three years, biennium, triennium, etc.

space (n.): Phr.: to *s. type*, *typus ampliusculis intervallis (spatiis) distinguere.

spacious: I. *amplus*: a very s. gymnasion, gymnasium amplissimum, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 110: Virg. 2. *spātiosus*: a s. stall (for cattle), s. stabulum, Col. 6, 2, *init.*: Quint. Join: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. 3, cāpax (in prose, only with gen., denoting that which a vessel or space is able to contain: in poets and later writers also, *capaciosa, roomy*): a s. city, c. urbs, Ov. M. 4, 439: Plin. *supr.*: s. enough to

hold the whole people, populi capax, Ov. 4. *lātus*: v. *WIDE*. (N.B.—*Lātus* = wide apart; with wide spaces or intervals: as applied to a house, Vell. 2, 81: it denotes open, not hemmed in by other houses.)

spaciousness: I. *amplitudo*: Liv. 7, 30 (a. urbis, with the accessory notion of importance and splendour). 2. *laxitas* (having large rooms and wide spaces): s. of a house, l. domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 119. (Not *capacitas*: which = ability to contain or hold.) 3. *expr.* by *adj.*: v. *SPACIOUS*.

spade: *pala*: leaning on his s. as he dug a trench, fossam fodiens palae in-lisus, Liv. 3, 26: to turn up with a s., pala vertere, Plin.: versare, Col. Phr.: to call a s. a s., plane et Latine loqui, Cic. Ph. 7, 6, 17.

span (subs.): I. *The linear measure*: I. *palmus*: Col. 3, 7: Plin. (who also uses the Grk. word *spithamē* [*σπιθαμή*], 7, 2, 3 § 26). Of the dimension of a s., *palmaris*: Varr.: Col. 2. *dōdrans, nta, m.* (§ of a foot): Suet. Aug. 79: Plin. Of the dimension of a s., *dōdrantalis*: Col.: Plin. II. *Fig.*, a short measure: *expr.* by *brevis, exiguus*; *brevis, exiguitas*: the brief s. of life, vitae summa brevis, Hor.: *exigua vitae brevis, Cic. Tusc.* 4, 17, 37. See also *spaces, duratior*. III. *Measure of an arch*: *mensura*: v. *MEASURE*. An arch of 100 ft. *span*, *foriux in centum pedes patens, protenta.

span (v.): I. *To measure with the extended fingers*: perh. **digitis extensis metiri*. II. *To cross in the manner of a bridge*: *expr.* by *jungo*, 3: *the river is s. d. by a noble bridge, s. flumen insigni (praecario) ponte junctum est*.

span-long: v. *SPAN*.

spangle: perh. *bractea, bractea* (*thin leaf of gold*): Sall. has *bractes eloquentiae, of showy glitter in rhetoric*.

spangled: (*astris, stellis*) *distinctus*: v. *STRUDDEN*.

spaniel: **canis familiaris* (Wood): c. *avicularius*, Linn. (R. and A.).

Spanish: *Hispanus, Hispanicus, Hispaniensis*: the first being chiefly applied to the people; the second, to *Spanish things*; the third, to *foreign things connected with Spain*: the *S.* (people), *Hispani*: a *S. word*, *Hispanicum verbum*, Suet. Aug. 82: the *S. army (of Rome)*, *exercitus Hispaniensis*, Tac. *To speak S.*, **Hispanice* (*Hispane, Enn. fr.*) loqui. Also, *Iberus, Ibericus*, are used poet. = *Hispanus, Hispanicus*.

spank (subs.): *alapa*: v. *SLAP*.

spar (subs.): I. *A crystalline substance*: perh. *lapis specularis*: Plin. 36, 22, 45: also the stone called *acōpos*, lb. 37, 10, § 4 § 143, appears to be a kind of *spar*. II. *A rounded timber*: *asser, palus* (teres), *stipes*: v. *STAKE, POLE*.

spar (v.): perh. **pugnus ludi* (animi) *causa certare*; caestibus levioribus atque inermibus certando se exercere. (Se exercere pugnis certando, R. and A.) Fig.: *digladiari* (of verbal disputes): Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28.

spar (adj.): I. *Thin, lean*: *exilis, gracilis, strigosus*: v. *THIN, SCRAGGY*. II. *Over and above what is necessary*: *subsecivus*: a time, s. tempora, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9: also, *temporibus subseciva*, Quint. 1, 12, 13.

spar (v.): I. *To use economically or refrain from using at all*: *parco, pēperci, parsum* and *-ctum*, 3 (with *dat.*): *not to s. expense, labour, or risk, nec impensae nec labori nec periculo p.*, Liv. 35, 44: *I will s. no pains, non parcam opere*, Cic. Fam. 17, 27. In older writers with *acc.*, Cato: Pl. Also, *parcē utri*: v. *SPARINGLY*. See also to *strnt*. Phr.: to *s. no treaties*, omni ope contendere ut, Suet. Dom. 2: *petere et summe contendere*, Cic. Quint. 24, 77.

II. *To accumulate by economy*: *comperco* (-parco), 3: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10. See also *to save* (III.). In sim. sense, *parco*: Virg. Aen. 10, 512.

III. *To refrain from doing anything*: *parco, fūgio*: v.

TO FORBEAR. IV. *To treat with mercy*: *parco*, 3: to s. the subject, p. subjectis, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: to s. women and children, *mulleribus, infantibus p.*, Caes.

V. *To save from undergoing pain, etc.*: *parco*, 3; with a and *abl.* of that which is prevented: cf. Liv. 25, 25, *med.*, *legati . . . precantes ut a caedibus et incendiis parceretur*. Phr.: *I s.d. myself the occurrence of this anguish, hujus acerbitatis eventum vitavi*, Cic. Att. 3, 9, *med.*: *s. the commonwealth this danger, a quo periculo prohibere rempublicam*, Id. Man. 7.

spareness: *gracilitas*, etc.: v. *LEAN-NESS*.

sparing (adj.): *parcus* (abool. or with gen. of that which is sparingly used; also in *abl.*): to offer with s. hand, p. manu offerre, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 43: s. of blood, p. sanguinis (clivum), Tac. H. 3, 75: too s. in the bestowment of the franchise, *nimum p. in largienda civitate*, Cic. Balb. 22. See also *FRUGAL, ECONOMICAL*. Stronger than *parcus*, are *sordidus* (v. *MEAN*) and *malignus* (v. *STINGY, STINGED*). Tenax = *close-fisted*. To be s. of anything, *parcere* with *dat.* (v. *TO SPARE*): *folly by inf.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58, *ni si mutatum, parci defendere vinum*.

sparingly: I. *parcē*: Cic. Ter. Join: *parcē et paulatim*, Caes. B. G. 1, 71: *tam parcē tanque restricte*, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. 2. *exiguē* (scarcely): to furnish money s., e. sumptum praebere, Ter. Haut. 1, 2, 33. 3. stronger, *malignē* (*stingily, grudgingly*): Hor.: Liv. (Maligne always implies bad disposition or spirit: the preced. words are neutral).

sparingness: *parimonia*: v. *ECONOMY*.

spark: Lit.: I. *scintilla*: Lucr.: Virg.: Liv. Fig.: a s. of genius, a. ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21. *Dimin.* *scintillula* (a small or feeble s.): rare: Cic. Fin. 5, 15, *fin.* (fig.). 2. *igniculus* (a small flame): esp. in fig. sense: *as it were s. and germs of virtue, quasi virtutum igniculi et semina*, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18. For *igniculus*, *parvus ignis* may be used: cf. Liv. 21, 3, *extr.*, *non quandoque parvus hic ignis* ("this spark") *incendium ingens exarscit*. Phr.: a s. of hope, *spēcula* (rare): Cic. Clu. 26, 92: also, *spēs exigua* (extremaque) *id.* Fl. 2, 4: *not a s. of genius, nulla ne minima quidem ingenii significatio*, cf. Cic. Am. 14 (significatio virtutis).

sparkle: I. *scintillo*, 1: (*corumbuncta*) s. when facing the sun, contra radios solis s., Plin. 37, 7, 25: Lucr. 2. *radio*, 1 (*to emit rays*): *cat's eyes flash and s. in the dark, felium in tenebris fulgent raque oculi*, Plin. 11, 37, 55. See also *TO GLITTER*.

sparkling (adj.): *scintillans, rādians*: v. *TO SPARKLE*. S. with gems, gemmis distinctus: v. *STRUDDEN*.

sparkling (subs.): *scintillatio* (rare): Plin.

sparring (subs.): v. *TO SPAR*. For fig. sense, v. *DEBATE, CONTROVERSY*.

sparrow: *passer, ēris, m.*: Cat. *Dimin.* *passerculus* (a poor little s.): Cic.

sparrow-hawk: **falco nisus*.

sparse: *rārus*: v. *SCATTERED*.

sparseness: v. *FEWNESS*.

spasm: I. *spasmus*, 1, m.: *spasma*, *klis, n.* (Gr. *σπασμός, σπάσμος*): Plin.

2. pure Lat. nervorum distentio, rigor: Cels. 2, 7, *ad med.* Also, simply rigores (*spasms*), Plin. 26, 12, 81 *Affected with s. s.*, *spasticus*, lb.: also, *vulsus*, Plin. 21, 19, 74: *to be seized with s.* (*s. paralytic*), *convelli*, Suet. Tib. 7. *spasmodicus*: Phr.: a s. movement **talis motus qualis spasticorum* (*spasmo laborantium*) *eolet* *saepe*: "the s. school," *spastici qui dicuntur, denominantur*.

spasmodically: **quasi spasmo laborans, vexatus*.

spatter: *aspergo*, *si, sum*, 3 (constr. with *acc.* and *dat.*, or *acc.* and *abl.*: L. G. § 292, *Obs.* 4): *s.d. with rain and mud, imbre lutoque aspersus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12. Stronger *expr.*, *luto per-*

fundere, *Juv.* 14, 66; *l. opilere*, *Suet.* *Vesp.* 5. See also to SPRINKLE.

spatter-dashes: perh. ocreae: cf. *Varr. L.* 1, 5, 24, 116.

spatula: spatula: *Col.*: *Plin.*

spavin: vitium suffraginum (*Kr.*). *Having s.* suffragineous: *Col.* 6, 38.

spawm (subs.): ova (placium): *Cic.* *N. D.* 2, 51, 129.

spawm (v.): ova genere: *Cic.* *N. D.* 1, c.

spawner: pisces femina.

spay: castru, 1: *Plin.* 8, 51, 77 (feminas sues c.).

speak: 1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words:

1. loquor, catus, 3: cf. *Virg. G.* 1, 478, pedesque locutae, infandum!

(articulate speech being the peculiarity of human beings): to s. in good pure Latin, pure et Latine 1, *Cic.* de Or. 1, 32, init., to s. spitefully, infeste 1, *Liv.* 21, 11, init., the facts s. for themselves, res ipsa 1, *Cic.* *Mil.* 20, med., also, res pro se ipsa 1, *Id.* 3, 2, extr., to s. before any one (as before a judge), apud aliquem 1, *Id.* *Fin.* 2, 22, extr. Freq. with acc. of adj. or neut. pron.: having spoken these words, many words, etc., haec locutus, multa locutus, etc. Also with noun as direct obj. = to speak of, v. foll. art.

2. fari, fatus, 1 (old verb, and chiefly poet. = preced.): infans unable to speak, nescios fari pueros, *Hor.* *Od.* 4, 6, 18: hardly had I spoken these words, vix ea fatus eram, *Virg. pass.* 3, dico, xl, catus, 3 (to give expression to thought; implying not only the use of the organs of speech, but also the exercise of the rational powers: thus, bene loqui, is to speak accurately, with correct accent, etc.: bene dicere, to be a good speaker): v. to say.

3. fabulor, 1: v. to TALK. Not able to s., infans, 1: *Cic.* *Hor.*

4. To make a speech: 1. expr. by phr.: verba facere (not necessarily implying a set speech), *Caes. B. G.* 2, 14; more fully, verba atque orationem facere, *Id.* *B. C.* 2, 18: orationem habere, *Sall. Cat.* 31; and in somewhat diff. sense, to s. at length on any subject, multam orationem de aliqua re habere, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 33; contionem (esp. apud populum, apud milites) habere, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 73: he spoke as follows, talem orationem exoritur est, *Liv.* 21, 39, extr.

2. contionor, 1 (to deliver an oration to a public assembly): to s. before the people, ad populum c., *Suet. Aug.* 84; before troops, apud milites, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 7; to s. as from a higher platform, c. tanquam superiore e loco, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 49, 117.

3. oro, 1 (rare in this sense): the art of s.ing (oratory), ars orandi, *Quint. proem.* § 4. Comp. per-oro, 1 (to finish s.ing, come to a conclusion), *Liv.* 21, 11.

4. also in referring generally to a speech, dico or loquor may suffice; esp. ger.: as soon as Caesar had done s.ing, postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, *Sall. C.* 52, init.

— against: 1. To speak in opposition to: expr. by contra and acc., with dico or loquor: to s. against any one's civil status, c. caput alicujus dicere, *Cic. Quint.* 13, 44 (contradicere with dat. = to contradict): v. AGAINST. 2. To use hostile or reproachful language against any one: 1. maledico, 3 (with dat.): v. to REVILE, ABUSE. Also, male loqui [absol.] = maledicta dicere. 2. obloquor, catus, 3 (usu. rather to interpret a person who is speaking: with dat.): *Cat.* 81, 4. 3. inveho, catus, 3 (to launch out in attack of any one: with acc.): to s. bitterly and insultingly against any one, acerbe contumelioseque in aliquem 1, *Cic.* de Or. 2, 75, 304: v. to INVEIGH AGAINST. 4. expr. by maledicta in aliquem dicere, *Cic. Fam.* 2, 3: conferre, *Id.* *Att.* 11, 8.

— of: 1. dico, 3: in prose usu. foll. by de and abl.: to s. of Scipio, de Scipione d., *Cic. pass.*: freq. in poets with direct obj. = to tell of; sing.

praise: to s. of Diana, Hercules, etc., Dianam, Alciden d., *Hor.* This constr. even occurs in prose: cf. *Liv.* 7, 29, init., majora iam hinc bella dicuntur. (Dico also occurs in prose with direct obj. = to name, mention, refer to: cf. *Cic. Fin.* 3, 2, extr., quod autem meum munus dicis, but not = to speak concerning.) 2. loquor, 3 (same constr. as preced., except that it is freq. used in prose with acc. of neut. pron., etc.): to s. with any one of any subject, 1. cum aliquo de aliqua re, *Cic. pass.*: we will s. of these subjects together, ista loquemur inter nos, *Cic. Fin.* 3, 2, extr.: to s. of battles, proelia 1, *Hor.* *Od.* 4, 15, 1: *Sen.*: *Plin.* 3, membro, 1: v. to MENTION.

See also to DISCUSS. Phr.: to s. well of, benedicere, with dat., *Cic. Sect.* 52, init.; praedicare (constr. with acc. or de and abl.): esp. with bene, optime: cf. *Cic. Arch.* 9, 20, a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur (v. TO PRAISE, PUBLISH): to s. ill of, maledicere (v. TO SPEAK AGAINST): not to s. of (inserted in a kind of parenthetical way), ut omitam *Cic. Br.* 76, fin. *Nep.* (better than ut praetermittam): so, ut taceam (poet.), *Ov. M.* 13, 177.

speak out: 1. eloquor, 3: *Cic.* *Quint.* 2, proloquor, 3: *Auct. B. Afr.* Phr.: to s. out plainly, plane et Latine loqui, *Cic. Ph.* 7, 6, 17: vere ac libere loqui, *Id.* *R. Am.* 48, 140.

— to: 1. appello, 1 (to address, accost): with acc.: *Ter.* *Cic.* In same sense also, compello, 1 (chiefly poet.): *Virg.* 2, eloquor, 3 (to talk to: whereas appello is simply to address: also with acc.): no one was willing to s. to him, quem nemo a. vellet, *Cic. Clu.* 61, 170: *Pl.* *Ter.* 3, affari, 1: only used in pres. ind. (but not 1 pers.), perf. part., infim., and 2 pers. sing. imperat. (to address): to s. to any one by name, nomine a. aliquem, *Cic. Br.* 72, 253.

— together: 1. colloquor, or simply loquor, 3 (with inter and pron. ref.): they spoke a great deal t., multum inter se collocauti sunt, *Cic.* de Or. 1, 7, 26: so, loquemur inter nos, *Id.* *Fin.* 3, 2, extr. 2. confabulor, 1 (rare): *Ter.* See also to CONVERSE.

— with: colloquor, 3: usu. foll. by cum: *Cic.*

speaker: 1. One who makes speeches: orator: v. ORATOR. Phr.: a good s., homo disertus, *Cic.* de Or. 1, 21, 94: to be a good s., aptum esse ad dicendum, *Id.* *Tusc.* 1, 3, 5: multum valere dicendo, *Id.* *Br.* 7, 27. 2. One at the time speaking: use imperf. part. of dico (except in nom. sing.: *L. G.* § 638): or rel. clause, is qui dicit, loquitur, etc.: v. TO SPEAK. 3. The president of the House of Commons: orator (in class. sense of spokesman).

speaking (subs.): expr. by dico, loquor, verba facio: artfully to take up the time by s., calumniā dicendi diem eximere, *Cic. Att.* 4, 3, 3: to refrain from evil s., temperare a maledicendo, male loquendo (also, a maledictis): unaccustomed to public s., insolens verba ad populum (ad coetus hominum) facienda: they think they shall be heard for their much s., propterea se exaudiri putant quod multa loquuntur. See also ORATORY.

speaking (adj.): perh. argutus, significans: v. SIGNIFICANT.

speaking-trumpet: perh. cornu (gen. term for any such instrument).

spear (subs.): 1. hasta: pass. (N.B.—This is the regular word to represent Eng.) 2. lancea (a light s. with a leathern thong fastened to the middle): *Hirt.* *Tac.* 3, arsaesa (the long Macedonian pike used by the phalangites): *Liv.* (Pilum is not a spear, but the regular javelin of the Roman legionary: v. JAVELIN.)

spear (v.): Phr.: hasta configere, transfigere: v. TO TRANSFIX.

spearman: hastatus: *Curt.* 3, 3. Or by circuml.: miles hasta armatus, qui hastam fert.

spear-mint: *mentha viridis: *Bot. special*: 1. Confined to one species or class: 1. péciliarius, e (relating to a particular case): a s. edict, p. edictum, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 14, 36: v. PECILIARY. 2. spécialis, e (not in *Cic.*, but good as t. t.): *Quint.* 5, 10, 43 (opp. generalis): *Sen.*

3. proprius (belonging peculiarly to: with gen.): cf. *Suet. Aug.* 5, quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo (his own s. divinity). 4. praecipuus (a legal phr.): *Dig.* v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. Phr.: a s. law directed against a person, privilegium, *Cic. Leg.* 3, 19, 44: to confer a province by s. decree, provinciam extra ordinem decernere, *Id.* *Prov. Cons.* 8. See also PARTICULAR. 5. Standing out from the rest: 1. praecipuus: to hold in s. honour, p. honore habere, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 52: *Cic.* 2. péciliarius: for s. desert, p. merito, *Suet. Vit.* 4. See also SINGULAR, SIGNAL, REMARKABLE.

3. In phr. special jury: perh. judices extraordinarii.

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spectator: spectātor; *f.*-trix: Cic.:
Liv. Join: s. et testis, Cic. de Or. i,
24, 48. Or use imperf. part. of specto
(except in *nom. sing.* L. G. § 638): *to*
touch the heart of the s., cor spectantis
teligisse, Hor. A. P. 98. (For spectare,
Ov. has aspiciere [ludos], F. 6, 238.)

spectral: larvæ, ♂: Sen. Ep. 24.
17 (l. habitus nudis ossibus cohaerent-
tum, i. e. a skeleton): Amm. See also
GHOSTLY.

spectro: larva, phantasma: v. GHOST (IL). See also PHANTOM. (Not spectrum.) Apul. has also, occursamenta noctium (*nightly s.s.*); bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terribilimenta (*s.s. haunting graves*): R. and A.

spectrum: "spectrum: as scient. f.f.
speculate: I. To think; esp. on
philosophical subjects: Phr.: to s. con-
cerning the nature of God, *de natura
Dei quaerere, inquirere, cogitare; na-
turam Dei investigare: v. TO THINK,
INQUIRE. See also SPECULATION. II.
To guess: conficco, conjecturam ficio;
divino: v. TO GUESS. III. To purchase
with a view to a rise in the market:
perh. "In spem gravioris (carioris) an-
nonae coemere; in spem caritatis mer-
cati: cf. MARKET.

speculation: I. **Philosophical:** philosophiae studia; veri bonique investigatio (contemplatio); veritatis rationisque inquisitio: v. **PHILOSOPHY**, **STUDY**, **INQUIRY**. In pl., sentences, opiniones, may serve: the ss of the philosophers concerning the gods, sententiae philosophorum de natura Deorum, Cic. N. D. I, 6, 13: v. **OPINION**. II. **Commercial:** in gen. sense, mercatura: v. **TRADE**. Phr.: money lost in trading ss, pecunia in mercationibus perita, Gell. 1, 2: cf. to SPECULATE (III.).

III. *A guess*: conjectūra: v. GUESS.
speculative: philosophandi studiosus, veri investigandi cupidus (of persons). *S. philosophy*, philosophia contemplativa, opp. activa (*theoretical and practical*): Sen. Ep. 95, 10: *philosophia quas rerum contemplatione continetur (R. and A.).

speculator: I. *Philosophical:* perh. contemptitor: cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (c. coell ac deorum). II. *Commercial:* (in corn) dardānarius: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6. In gen. sence: *qui in spem gravioris (carioris) annonae mercatur, res venales coemit.

speech: I. *The faculty of speaking:* oratio. Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: *deprived of the faculty of s.*, infans: Id. Div. 1, 53, 121. Phr.: *to take away the faculty of s.*, usum linguae adimere, Ov. M. 14, 99: *If temporarily, vocem praeccludere*, cf. Ib. 2, 658. II. *Utterance:* Phr.: *to have great facility of s.*, volubili ease lingua, Liv. (Kr.): *to utter with stammering s.*, titubante lingua loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 21. III. *An address, oration:*

1. *Oratio*: *dimin.* *Oratunculă* (a short s.): a powerful, polished, admirable s. o. *gravis*, *polita*, *admirabilis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: a clever and oratorical s., o. *diserta* et *oratoria*, ib. 1, 54, 231: a brilliant s. o. *luculenta*, Sall. C. 31. The foll. epithets are taken from Kr. (e Cic.): *oratio*

fortis et virilis: compta, polita, composita et ornata: diligenter elaborata, accurate commentata (*carefully studied*): gravissimis verbis sententisque plena: accurata et facta quodammodo. *To deliver a s., o. habere*. Cic. *pass.*: *from MS., o. de scripto dicere*, id. Pl. 30, 74:

to study a s., o. commentari, Id. R. Am. 29, 82. 2. *contio*, *ōnia*, *f.* (a s. before the people, or to troops): he delivered a s. to the soldiers, c. ad milites habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: in the s. to the people against Catiline, in c. contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, II, 42. To deliver such a s.,

conditionari: v. TO SPEAK (II.). 3. *actio* (a legal s. or pleading): thus the speeches against Verres are called *actiones*, Cic. Verr. 2, I, 30, 75, etc.: Suet.: Quint. Phr.: to make a s., *verba facere*, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: to wind up a s., *finis it, perorare*, Cic. IV. A remark or saying: 1. *verbum*: cf. Sall. Jug. 11,

fn., quod verbum in poctus Jugurthae
altius... descendit: so, Ter. Eun. 1, 2,
95, etc. 2, vox (esp. a cry or excla-
mation): cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 65, 168, nihil
esse opus in hac voce, civis Romanus
sum. 3, dictum: v. SAYING. V.
Language used: Phr.: abusive s.
maledicta, voces contumeliosae, oppro-
bria, contumelia verborum: v. ABUSE,
INSULT, REVILING.

speechless: i. e. incapacitated (for the time) from speaking: 1. *ēlinguis*, *e* (rare): *Join*: convincere [*aliquem*] et *ēlinguē* reddere, *Cic. Fl.* 10, 22: *Liv.* 2. *mutus* (strictly of one really dumb): *he was struck s.*, *mutus* (*erat*) *illico*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 1, 27:

v. DUMA. 3, perh. infans (cf. Hor. 8. 1. 6, 57, infans pudor (*bashfulness, taking away the power of speech*)). 4, stitpidus (*paralysed by emotion; fear or surprise; they were s. with fear*, stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Anct. Her. 4. 52, 65. Phr.: I was a (*with horror*), obetupul.... et vox faucibus haesit, Virg. Aen. 2. 774: cf. lb. 4. 279. Aeneas aspectu obmutuit.... et vox faucibus haesit: also expr. vox deficit (*all-quem*), Kr. e. Curt.

speed (subs.): 1. *celeritas*: v. QUICKNESS (II.). 2. *præparatio* (all useful expedition): *festinatio* (hurry): V. HASTE. PHR.: *there is need of s.* (*prompt expedition*), *opus est mature facti*, *Sall. Cat. 1*: *more haste less s.*, *cet celeriter sit quidvis sit satis bene*, *Aug. in Suet. Vit. 25*: *sat cito si sat bene* (R. and A.): *quod nimis festinatur opus saepeius retardari solet*: *with all s.*, *confestim*. Join: *sine ulla mora et confestim* [rem gerere], *Cic. Ph. 5, 12*. For *phr. good s.*, v. *suocitas*.

speed (v.): i. e. *to render prosperous*:
 1. *secundo*, i. to s. *any one's course*,
 alieni ltr. s., Prop.: *may the gods s. our*
undertakings! di nostra incepta *secund-*
ent, Virg. Aen. 7, 259. 2. *fortūno*, i.
the gods will s. your plans, di fortuna-
bunt *vostra consilia*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 175:
 Cic. Ep. For *speed* = *to use* s., v.
HASTEN.

speedily: cĭto, cĕlĕrĭter, brĕvi (tempore): v. QUICKLY, SOON.

speedy: celer, citus, etc.: v. QUICK (IV.). Also sometimes expeditus (*not encumbered with obstacles and so causing delay*): a *ser* path to honours, via expeditior ad honores, Cic. Fl. 41, 104.

speedwell: vētrōnica: Bot.
spell (subst.): i. e. a charm: carmen,
vox (rare), incantamentum (rare): v.
CHARM, INCANTATION. If a drug or
supposed magical ingredient be meant,
use venēnum: Cic. Or. 37, 129 (quum
sibi venenis creptam memoriam diceret):
Medea's dreadful s.s. dira Medeeae v.
Hor. Epod. 5, 62: also, medicamentum,
Pl. Pa. 3, 2, 81.

spell (v.): Phr.: ordinare syllabas
litterarum, Prisc. (Kr.): *litteras sylla-
batim efferre (Kr.): to s. out a letter,
*epistolam vix syllabatim perlegere.

—bound: stūpens (with *abl.*):
Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 495,
dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in
uno.

spelling: v. TO SPRLL.
 — **-book:** *syllabarium liber (?).

spelt: a kind of corn: 1. far, farria, n.: poet. often pl.: Virg. G. 1, 73: Cato: Ov. 2. ädor, öris and öris, n. (rare): Hor. S. 2, 6, 89: Col. Called also, adoreum (far): Col.: cf. Gesn. lex Rust. (*Triticum spelta*, Linn.)

spend: 1. *To lay out:* 1. *imp-*
pendo, di, sum, 3: *to s. money, labour,*
on anything, pecuniam, operam in ali-
quam rem 1., Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 68: also,
sumptum impendere [ad incertum ca-
sum]. ib. 3, 98, 227: *to s. one's life for*
one's country, vitam patriae 1., Lucan.

2. *erōgo*, *i* (esp. of expenditure of public money: the strict sense being, to ask for a grant: also in ord. sense): to s. money on anything, in aliquam rem pecuniam e., Cic. Fl. 13, *init.*: also, in sumptum e., Id. Att. 8, 5, *fin.*: Liv. 3, *instumo*, *impel*, *impium*, 3: to s.

two asses a day, in *singulis dies centenos aeris* I., Gell. 2, 24: *more fully*, in *aliquam rem sumptum* I., Cic. Inv. 2, 38: *to s.o.'s labour in vain*, *operam frustra* I., Liv. 10, 18, *extr.*: *to a few days in refitting the fleet*, *paucos dies reficiendae classi* I., Tac. Also, simply, *tumo*: esp. in phrr. *operam a. Tor.*: *laborem a. Caes.* (Not *absumo*, *consumo*, in present sense: cf. *infr.*) 4. *expr.* by *sumptus*, *impensa*, and a verb: *not to s.o. more than two asses on a supper*, *non amplius in singulas coenas sumptus facere* quam *centenos aeris*, Gell. 2, 24 (cf. *supr.* *ext.*): *to s. money on anything*, in *aliqua re impensam facere*, Cic. Att. 13, 25. Join: *Impensam ac sumptum in aliqua re facere*, Varr. II. *To employ or pass time*: 1. *ago*, 3: *to s.o.'s life at home*, *aetatem domi a.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: *to s.o.'s life in literary pursuits*, *aetatem in literis a.*, Id. Leg. 2, 1, 3. *Compe.*: (1.) *dēgo*, 1, 3 (*to a. throughout, to the end*): *to s. the day in merriment*, *diem in laetitia d.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: *so, omne tempus aetatis d.*, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: *Lucr.*: Hor. (2.) *transago*, *ēgi*, *actum*, 3: *to go through with*: *not in fact*: *he spent all his youth in the fol-*

lowing pursuits, adolescentiam omnem per haec transegit, Suet. Tib. 7: Tac.: Sen. (3. exilgo. 3) (*to the end, to complete*): Plin. Ep. 2, trädico, xi, ciuim, 3: *to s. an easy and quiet life, otiosum vitam et quietam tr.* Cic. Sen. 23. 82: Tac.: Hor. Less freq. simple verb: *to s. one's life in literature, actam in litteris ducere*, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 50: Hor. 3. lero, contéro, trivl, tum, 3 (*to wear or pass away*: often with the idea of *wasting time*): *to s. one's leisure in banqueting and carousing*,

otium convivis commisationibusque
terere, Liv. 1, 57: Cic. *to s. all one's
leisure in study*, omne otiosum tempus
in studiis conterere, Cic. Am. 27, 104:
to s. one's whole life in acquiring, om-
nem aetatem in quaerendo conterere,
Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15. 4. constumo, 3 (*to
take up*: in quite neutral sense; thus
differing from tero, contero): *to s. many*

hours in delightful converse, multas horas suavisimmo sermone c., Cic. Fam. 11, 27: *to s. ten days over anything*, x dies in aliqua re c., Caes. B. G. 5, 9: *to s. two consecutive days in feasting*, biduum continuum epulando c., Suet. Less freq. simple verb: *hilarem sumum (= consummum) diem (let us s. a merry day)*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 68: and esp. with the notion of *taking up the time of another*, absumo: Cic. Quint. 10, inf.: also = *to waste*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3 (quot dies quam frigida rebus absumpsit!) and in Liv., without any accessory idea = *consume*: cf. 27, 13, ad init.: etc.

5. impendo, 3 (to devote time, as one would lay out money: late): *I spent the rest of the time in study, reliquum tempus studiis impendi*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 1: Tac. Vell. (spatium aevi in aliquid opus i.). Phr.: *I would sooner s. one day with you . . . unum tecum diem libentius posuerim . . .*, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, intell.: *to s. one's leisure with any one*, otio cum aliquo abire, id. Rep. 1, 9:

while (this and that is done) a whole hour is spent (lost), dum . . . tota abijt hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14: to s. the night anywhere, pernoctare allicubi, Cic. Cit. 13, 37: or when the reference is to a journey, to make a stage of any place, simply manere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 37, and 87: I spent three days with him, triduum

cum eo fui (R. and A.): If = at his house, apud eum. |||. To exhaust: effundō, fūdī, fūsum, 3: (*Entellus*) spent his strength upon the air, vires in ventum effudit, Virg. Aen. 5, 446: cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7, odium me effuditae omne arbitrabar (I thought I had spent the

whole force of my hatred: v. TO EXHAUST. Esp. as verb refl., to s. *itself*: of a force of some kind: perh. remittere (se): cf. Cic. Br. 34, 130, Calvinds quum remiserant dolores pedum, non deum in causis: Cels.: *as the fury of the storm gradually spent*

itself, *paullatim se remittente vi tempestatis (v. to ABATE): or, decedēro - cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55, decedet jam in haec (this passion will s. itself): or use pass. of abstino, exhaurio, effundo: the force of the blow spent itself in the air, letus vis in ventum effusa, cf. Virg. l. c.: the blow was all but spent, *tantum non absumptus erat impetus tell (gladii, etc.). Phr.: the heated passions of youth s. themselves, defervescent adolescentiae cupiditates, Cic. Coel. 18, 43: Ter. 80, desavire (to s. its fury), Lucan 5, 303: of passionate grief, suas vires frangere, Sen. Cons. Helv. init.

spendthrift: 1. nepos, otis, m.: no less a s. with the patrimony of the R. people than with his own, non minus in P. K. patrimonio n. quam in suo, Cic. Agr. 1, init.: strengthened, perditus ac profusus n., id. Quint. 12, 40: Hor. 2, expr. by adj.: (homo) prodigus, proutus, cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16, init.: v. LAVISH, EXTRAVAGANT. 3. very strong expr. gurgis, litia, m. (lit. on abyss): applied to such as were perfectly reckless in prodigality: cf. Cic. Pis. 17, 41, ille gurgis atque heluo, natus abdomini suo: Plin. spent (part. adj.): Phr.: a s. ball, globus missilis cuius impetus paene (tantum non) effusus est s. decedit.

spERM: 1. sēmen, insa, n.: v. SEED. 2. sperma, ātis, n. (Gr. σπέρμα): v. rare: Salp.

spew: vomō, 3: v. to VOMIT.

sphere: 1. A globe: 1. sphaera (Gr. σφαῖρα): Cic. Fat. 8, 15: cf. id. Tim. 6, (mundus) globosus est fabricatus, quod σφαῖροειδής Graeci vocant. (The word sphaeroides is by Vitr. written as Latin: 8, 6.) 2. pure Lat. globus: v. GLOBE. Having the form of a s. globosus (v. supr.): sphaericus, sphaerālis: Macr. 11. Range or province: 1. perh. gyrus (circuit, course): cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70, oratorem... in exiguum sane gyrum compellit (you limit him to a very confined s.): or, 2. Area (an open field): cf. Cic. Att. 9, 18, in qua erat area acclerum (what a field or s. for crime he had!): or, in certain cases, 3. provincia (province, task, function): Ter.: v. PROVINCE: or, 4. fines, tum, m. (the limits set about any person or thing, or the field [s.] embraced by them): to keep within one's own s., sese suarum rerum finibus continere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92. Phr.: the art (oratory) has a very wide s. of operation, late patet, et ad multos pertinet, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

spherical: sphaericus, sphaerālis: pure Lat. globosus: v. SPHERE (1.).

spheroid: *figura globosa non autem ad iustae sphaerae normam exacta, An oblate or prolata s., *sphaera oblatior, proliatior.

sphinx: sphinx, gis, f.: Suet.: Aus.: Gr. gen. sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66.

spice (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. āroma, ātis, n. (Gr. ἀρώμα): dat. and ult. pl. aromatī: s. s. powdered and sifted, aromata contusa et cribrata, Cic. 12, 20, med.: Apul. 2. pure Lat. ὀδῶres (sing. not in this sense): cf. Tac. A. 16, 7, corpus differtum odoribus conditur (embalmed with spices): so Col. l. c. (passio suppr.) uses odores = aromata.

3. also, ὀδῶramenta: Cic. 12, 28, 4. also as gen. terms, medicamina, medicamenta (of the same ingredients), may be used: cf. Col. 11, 10. Fig.: that which gives a relish to anything: condimentum: v. SEASONING. III. A slight flavouring of: perh. gustus, gustūlus: v. TASTE (subs.). Or expr. without fig. by nonnihil, aliquantum: v. SOMEWHAT.

spice (v.): condio, 4: to s. wine, vinum c., Col. 12, 20. More fully, odoribus s. aromatis condire: v. preced. art.

spiced: aromatis (odoribus) conditus: or perh. simply, odoratus, Cato, 113. (Various kinds of s. wine are described: Col. 12, 28, sqq.)

spicery: āromāta, ὀδῶres, ὀδῶramenta: v. SPICE.

spicy: 1. ὀδῶratus: cf. Sil. 17, 658, where the epithet is applied to the Ind, because of the spices which abound in the Indies: Tib. 2. conditus, aromatis (odoribus) conditus: v. SPICE, and to season. 3. āromāticus (v. rare): In Spart. Hadr. 19, āromaticus = spice. (Occasionally used fig.: bene conditus: conditor.)

spider: arānes: Virg.: Ov. Dāmin. araneola: Cic. Less freq. arāneus, 1, m.: Lucr. 3, 383: Plin.: with dāmin. araneolus: Virg. Cul. 2. Of a s., relating to s.s., araneus (adj.): s.s. webs, araneae texta, Plin.: but aranea is also used (meton.) for the web (= araneae tela): Pl. Aut. 1, 2 (3), 6. Abounding in s.s., or their webs, araneosus. Cat.

spigot perh. obtūrkamentum: v. STOPPER.

spike (subs.): 1. An ear of grain, etc.: spica: Cic. Virg. Used of heads of various plants, as garlic, etc.: Cato R. R. 70. II. A kind of large nail or pointed iron: 1. clāvus (trābālis): Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18: Cic. 2. cuspis, idis, f. (the pointed head of a weapon): poles with iron s.s. fastened at the end, asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2.

spike (v.): Phr.: to s. a gun, *tormentū spiraculum (?) clavo trabali obturare: tormentum clavo trabali corrumper, inutile reddere. **spikelet**: spicula: dimin. of spica: v. SPICE. **spikenard**: nardus, -um: v. NARD. Ornament of s., unguentum nardinum: Plin.

spiky: spicatus: s. harvest (= of ears), s. messia, Virg. G. 1, 314. Spidfer (poet.) = crowned with ears, Sen. Trag.: Mart.

spill (subs.): i. e. a thin slip of wood, etc. for lighting anything: perh. astilla: Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 20 (astillae = spintars). Sometimes igniculus may serve (denoting any small fire or spark).

spill (v.): 1. effundo, fudi, sum, 3: expr. in phr. sanguinem effundere: v. to SHED. 2. expr. to be spilt, by pēre, dilābi: to carry a vessel carefully so that not a drop be spilt, *vase diligenter portare ne qua gutta pereat: v. are as icater spilt upon the ground, quasi aquae dilabatur in terram, Vulg. 2 Reg. xiv. 14: to cry over spilt milk (Prov.), quod nefas corrigere est plorare (?).

spin: 1. A. Trans.: 1. To draw out a thread by twisting: 1. neo, nēvi, nētum, 2: to s. threads, fila n., Ov.: also subtemen n. (to s. yarn for the wool), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52: Pl.: and stamina n. (to s. the upright warp threads), Ov. F. 2, 771: to s. wool with the distaff, lanas colo n., Just. 1, 3. 2. dēdūco, 3: to draw out: poet.: to s. the thread with tight fingers, (lli. thumb), levi d. pollice filum, Ov. M. 4, 36: Cat. Also simple verb: to s. threads, wool, stamina, lanas ducere, Ov. 3. more elaborate or poet. expr. are, stamina pollice versare, Ov. M. 4, 34: stamina pollice (digitis) torquere, Ib. 12, 475: a more gen. one, lanas tractare, Just. 1, 3. Phr.: to s. a web (of spiders), telam texere, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt: v. to WEAVE. II. To draw out to a great length: dūco, 3: (less colloq. than Eng.: to lengthen out): v. to Prolong. Or expr. by longus: Phr.: not to s. the matter out, ne longum sit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, init.: ne longum faciam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: don't s. the matter out, ne longus fias, noli longus esse: v. LONG, tedious. III. To cause to turn rapidly round: 1. verso, 1: to s. a top, turbinem v., Tib. 1, 5, 4. v. to TURN.

2. perh. torqueo, 2: v. to TWIST. (Virg. Aen. 7, 380, has turbinem exercere, of s.ing a top: but the expr. is too vague for prose.) B. Intrans.: 1. To be engaged in drawing out threads: use neo, 2, with object expressed: v. supra. (1.). II. To turn round and

round: 1. verso, 1: to s. round like a top, in turbinem v., Sen. Ir. 3, 6, 1: Cic.: v. to REVOLVE. 2. circumagor, 1: (cf. Tib. 1, 5, 3, namque agor, ut per plana citius sola verberare turben). 3. circumferor, 3, irr.: (cf. Virg. Aen. 7, 380, ille [turbis] actus habena... fertur). 4. vōlūtō, 1: ib. 378.

spinach: *Spinacea oleracea: Linn.

spinal: expr. by spina, vertebrae: v. SPINE. (N.B.—Not spinalia.)

spindle: fāsus: Virg.: Ov. Phr.: the s. side, expr. by feminae or mulieres: muliebres secus: v. FEMALE.

—shanks: *qui praelonga ac praetenua crura habet.

spine: 1. The vertebral column, spina: Cels. 8, 1, mel.: Plin. The joints of the s., vertebrae, ib. (spina constat ex vertebis xxiv.): called also spondyli, Plin. 29, 4, 20 (where the sing. occurs). II. A sharp thorn or prickle: spina: v. THORN, PRICKLE.

spinner: expr. by verb: v. to SPIN (1.).

spinning (subs.): expr. by verb: v. to SPIN (1.). Also meton. stāmen, insa, n.: I beguiled sleep by s., fallebam stamine somnum, Prop. 1, 3, 41. Phr.: to earn a living by s., *colo fuso victum quaeritare: staminibus ducentis quaestum facere.

—wheel: *rota ad fila (stamina) deducenda.

spinosity: fig. of argument or style, spinosus disserendi [oratoris] genus.

spinous: spinosus: v. THORNTY.

spinster: virgo: quae nondum viro nupsit: inuupta: v. MAID, UNMARRIED.

spiracle: spirāculum, spirāculum: v. PORE.

spiral (adj.): 1. spirae s. cochleae formam habens (spira denotes any kind of twist or coil: cochlea, the form of a snail-shell or screw): so, to wind in a s. direction, in cochleam serpere, Cels. 8, 10, 1. 2. less precisely: involūtus, convolutus, intortus, reſortus, tortilis: they form s. channels, involutos faciunt canales [et iustam cochleae naturalemque imitationem], Vitr. 10, 6 (11), 2: (shells) with a s. top, vertice muricatum (= like the shell of the murres) intorto, Plin. 9, 33, 52: a s. or winding case, specus in cochleam reſortus, Col. 8, 17, init.: a s. horn, buccina tortilis, Ov. Met. 1, 336 (where is added an exact description of an expanding s. form, in latinum quae turbine crescit ab imo). (N.B.—Spiralis is without authority: Forcell. gives the foll. definition of a s. line, linea flexuosa quae orbis facit non redeuntes in se: s. v. spira.)

spiral (subs.): 1. cochlea, spira: v. preced. art. 2. involūtio: Vitr. 10, 6 (11), 3.

spire: 1. A coil: spira, orbis: v. COIL. II. Of a church, etc.: perh. turris genus quae meta in fastigium convoluta exurgit: cf. Plin. 16, 33, 60 (where the description is of a kind of tapering cypress): *culmen undique acute fastigium: in acutum excelsum quae fastigium eductum [qualis Anglice spira dicitur].

spirit: 1. Orig. sense: the breath: spiritus, ſus: v. BREATH. II. Animating principle: 1. ānima (rūles principle: in man or in brutes): v. SOUL. 2. spiritus (not clam in this sense): Vulg. Eccl. iii. 21: et pass. (= Gr. πνεῦμα). See also SOUL.

III. Intelligence apart from body; an immaterial being, human or otherwise: 1. mens, nīla, f.: God is a pure s., Deus est mens soluta quaedam et libera [segregata ab omni concrectione mortali], Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: the stars are animated by divine s., stellae divinis m. animatae sunt, id. Rep. 6, 15, med. 2. spiritus (not clam in this sense): God is a s., s. est Deus, Vulg. Job. iv. 24: the Holy S., Sanctus S., ib. pass. 3. ānima: Virg. Aen. 6, 713: v. SOUL. IV. Esp. in pl., the dead as living in another state; disembodied spirits: 1. ānīmae: the s. of the blest, plae a., Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17: Virg. 2. mīnes, lum, m. (used both

of the departed spirit of an individual and of the community of spirits): v. SHADE (IV.). The world of s.s. inferi, orum; later, Orcus: v. SHADE (V.). V. As syn. for mind or soul, but usu. with a somewhat higher conception: 1. animus: a lofty s., animus excoelus magnificusque, Cic. Off. 1, 23, init.; a. magnus elatusque, ib. 1, 18, 61; cf. Sall. Cat. 5, a. vastus, an undombed (ambitious) s.: v. MIND, SOUL. 2. ingenium: a lofty and elevated s., sublime et erectum I, Tac. Agr. 4: so, l. excelsum, Plin. Ep.

VI. Viracity and energy of mind: 1. animus: our men are imbued with fresh s., nostris angetur animus, Caec. B. G. 7, 70: be of good s. (courage), ades animo! Cic. Rep. 6, 10: also pl. (the goddess) imparts s., animos dat, Ov. M. 5, 47. Hence, full of s., animosus (whether of men or animals): Cic. Ov.: v. SPIRITED. 2. spiritus, f. (light s.): a man of immense s. (with the accessory idea of pride and ambition), ingentis s. vir, Liv. 21, 1: esp. pl., of an overbearing and arrogant s.: Cic. Cin. 39, 109 (noratus animos ejus a. s. tribunicio): Liv. 3, via, vigor, v. vigor, EREBOR. Lacking s.: ignavus: v. SPIRITLESS, COWARDLY. Phr.: I am in wonderful s. for fighting, sum mira alacritate ad pugandum, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

VII. Animation and energy of style: 1. vigor (appy. not in Cic.): Join: quantum vigoris, quantum animi (in illo libro), Sen. Ep. 64, 2. 2. animus (late in this use): plenty of thought and of s. (in an orator), et consili et animi satia, Quint. 10, 1, 111; cf. Sen. l. c. 3. nervi, orum (sineu, i. e. force and energy: a stronger term than Eng.), cf. Cic. Or. 19, 62, horum oratio neque nervos neque aculeos (pungency) oratorios ac forenses habet. 4. very oft. expr. by adj.: full of spirit, acer, vehemens, animosus: v. SPIRITED. Lacking s., frigidus, lentus: v. FLAT, DULL, SPIRITLESS.

VIII. Temper or disposition: 1. ingenium, indoles (both denoting natural, and so permanent character): a manly s., ingenium virile, Sall. C. 20: a virtuous s., virtutis indoles, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 16: v. DISPOSITION, TEMPER, MIND. 2. animus (attitude of mind at any given time): you ought to display this s. towards me, hoc a. in nos esse debebis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, extr.: animated by a friendly s. towards the R. people, bono a. in P. R., Caec. B. G. 1, 6: Suet. So animatus (influenced by a certain s.): entertaining a bad s. (disaffected) towards, male animatus erga Suet. Vit. 7: so, bene animatus, Nep. Cim. 2.

3. stidium (strong or eager bent of mind): a warlike s., a. bellicae gloriae, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: the s. of inquiry after truth, a. ad investigandam veritatem incitatum, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: a revolutionary s., novandi s. rerum novarum s. (cupidity): v. REVOLUTION (III.). 4. mens (both of permanent and temporary features of mind): a virtuous s., m. bona, Liv. 39, 16, med.: Ter. the s. of (prevailing in) the armies, m. exercituum, Tac. H. 1, 4. 5. often such phrr.: as a kindly s., a hostile s., may be expr. by a single word: v. KINDNESS, HOSTILITY, etc.

IX. Peculiar or prevailing sentiment and complexion; esp. of an age or a nation: 1. perh. ratio: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 69, 177, ratio ante inclinato temporum (the s. and tendency of the age): the s. of the oratory of each age, cuiusque aetatis diocendi ratio voluntasque, id. de Or. 2, 22, 92. 2. mores: since the s. of the age inclines to, quum hi mores ad incubuerint, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: so, quum ita esse mores habent, Sall. Cat. 52, med.

3. sectum (fashion or s. of the age; in unfavourable sense): cf. Tac. Ger., nec corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur: also Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 7, novi ego hoc s. quibus moribus siet. Phr.: he exercised office in the same s. in which he had sought it, quibus artibus perierat magistratus, isdem gerebat, Liv. 7, 33. (See Nägele, Stll. § 67, 2.)

X. Intention; as distinguished from mere verbal expression: 1. voluntas: whether to abide by the letter or s. of laws, verbis legum an voluntate standum sit, Quint. 7, 10, 6: Cic. Join: voluntas et sententia (legis), Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 193: voluntas et consilium et sententia (interdicti), id. Caec. 18, 50. 2. consilium (intention): Cic. Caec. l. c.: cf. ib. paulo infra, ad verba rem delectere, consilium autem eorum qui scriperunt relinquere (to sacrifice the spirit to the letter). 3. sententia (meaning): like consilium, may be strengthened by a synonym: v. supra. Phr.: to obey the letter or the s. of a command, ad verba obedire, ad id quod ex verbis intelligitur obtemperare, Cic. Caec. 18, 52: not to translate literally, but to give the s. of an author, *non verbum verbo reddere sed mentem sententiamque scriptoris referre; *potius ex mente scriptoris quam ex verbis interpretari.

XI. Meton., a person, as marked by certain intellectual qualities: ingenium: cf. Tac. Agr. 2, monumenta clarissimorum ingeniorum (of those illustrious spirits): also Sall. Cat. 3, scriptorum magna ingenia. Phr.: a choice s., *singularem virtute atque ingenio vir: *eximiae mentis indolis homo: a generous s., *vir generosus ac liberalis (v. GENEROUS): a beautiful s., *venustissimam candidissimamque ingenii homo.

XII. Theol., the renewed nature of man: spiritus: Vulg. XIII. Chem., a distilled fluid: spiritus: used as scent &c.: also liquor (tenuissimus, nobilissimus, efficacissimus): Bauer in Kr. spirited: 1. animosus (full of life and energy; of horses, mettlesome): the s. Accius, animosior oris Accius, Hor.: Varr.: Cic. Join: fortis et animosus, Cic.: animosus atque fortis, Hor. See also METTLESOME. 2. generosus (high-bred, high-spirited): a s. and powerful figure, rex p. et potens, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86. More fully, general spiritus (gen. of quality), high-s.: Plin. 8, 40, 61. 3. acer, cris, cre (rather stronger than Eng.: full of energy and vigour: eager, brave, fierce): a most s. champion, acerrimus defensor, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: a s. horse, a. equus, Virg. Aen. 4, 156: v. EAGER, FIERCE. 4. alioer, cris, cre (weaker than preced. and than Eng.: brisk, lively): Caec. B. G. 3, 24 (alacriores ad pugnam): see also CHEERFUL, ACTIVE.

spiritedly: 1. animosē (courageously): Join: animosē et fortiter, Cic. 2. scriber (keenly, vigorously): Caec.: Cic. 3. alacriter (briskly): Amm. (Or by circuml., acri or alacri animo: v. SPIRITED.)

spiritless: 1. ignavus (lacking courage or energy): bees s. with hunger (apes) fame ignavae, Virg. G. 4, 259: s. and feeble, l. et imbecillus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: v. COWARDLY, SLUGGARD. 2. piger, gra, grum (slow, inactive): s. look, p. vultus, Mart. 2, 11. Join: piger tristiaque, Apul. 3. imbellis (unwarlike): Join: ignavus et imbellis, Liv.; timidus et imbellis, Quint. 4. by phr., imbecillus animo, Cic. Am. 19, 70: animo demisso atque humili, id. Font. 11, 23: animo abjecto fractoque, cf. id. Am. 16, 59. See also DULL, FLAT.

spiritlessly: 1. ignavē (for syn. v. adj.): to crop the herbage s., (of silling cattle), l. carpere herbas, Virg. G. 3, 465: with ref. to style, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67 (= tamely, without life or expressiveness). 2. abjectis (in a despairing, unmanly way): Join: abjecte, timide, ignave, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55. 3. frigidē (esp. of style, flatly, tamely): Quint. Gell. 4. expr. by circuml. parum acriter s. alacriter: haud (parum) alacri animo, etc.: v. SPIRITED, SPIRITEDLY.

spiritlessness: animus abjectus, (nimis) demissus atque humilis: Ignavia: v. SPIRITLESS.

spiritual: 1. incorporeal: corporis experts: ab omni corpore se junctus,

etc.: v. IMMATERIAL. Phr.: s. beings, animi per se ipsoe viventes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37.

II. Relating to the spirit or mind: expr. by animus, mens: bodily and s. goods, corporis animique bona s. pleasures, voluptates ab animo praefectae, animi voluptas, Kr. (e Cic.) (N.B.—Spiritualis or spiritualis is common in eccl. writers, and may be necessary for theol. writing: cf. Vulg. I Cor. 11, 15, spiritualis autem judicat omnia = Gr. πνευματικός.) III. Not secular: ecclesiasticus, sacer: sometimes clericus: v. ECCLESIASTICAL, CLERICAL.

spiritualism: *spiritualismus (qui dicitur).

spiritualist: *spiritualis (qui dicitur).

spirituality: no exact word: perh. *animus spiritualis, ingenium spirituale: sometimes animus excelsus, qui celas s. coelestia spectat (aspi): animus coelestibus rebus imbutus.

spiritually: animo, mente: v. MIND. Later (perh. needed for theol. writing), spiritualiter: Vulg. I Cor. 11, 14.

spirituality: clemus, clemis: v. CLEMENCY.

spit (subs.): 1. For roasting: 1. verū, ūs: Virg.: Ov. Rarely, verum: Pl. 2. cuspiā, idia, f.: Mart. II. Of land: lingua: Liv. 44, 11.

spit (v.): 1. To run a s. through: Phr.: veru figere (transigere), Virg. Aen. 1, 212. See also, to pierce, TRANSFIX.

II. To eject (saliva) from the mouth: 1. spuo, i, ūm, 3: (both intrans. and trans): to s. into one's bosom, in sinum s., Plin. 28, 4, 7: to s. dirt from the mouth, terram ore s., Virg. G. 4, 97. Comps.: (1.) exspuo, 3 (to s. out): to s. into one's hand (intrans.), ex in medium manum, Plin. l. c.: to s. blood, sanguinem e., id. 35, 16, 52. Fig.: to reject with loathing: Cat. (2.) inspuo, 3 (to s. on or upon): foll. by in and acc.: to s. in any one's face, in faciem alicujus salivam i., Sen. Ir. 3, 38: also with dat. of indirect obj., ib.: Plin. (3.) adspuo, 3 (= inspuo: rare): Plin. (4.) conspuo, 3 (to de-spit: trans): Hor. S. 2, 5, 41. Esp. to s. upon contemptuously: Petr. (In this sense also freq. conspuo, r: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.) (5.) despuo, 3 (to s. away): esp. of s.ing by way of charm: to avert epilepsy by s.ing, comitalem morbum d., Plin. 28, 4, 7. 2. spūto, r (freq. of spuo): to s. blood, sanguinem s., Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 30. Comps.: insputo, i (to s. in), Pl.: conspuo, i: v. supra. 3. s. exsuo, i (to cough out, clearing the throat): to s. phlegm or blood, pituitam, sanguinem ex, Cels. 4, 6. Also intrans.: Suet. Ner. 24. 4. expr. by spūtum, saliva, with a verb: e. g. sputum edere, Cels. 2, 8, med.: s. ejicere, id. (Kr.): to s. into any one's bosom, in sinum alicujus sputa mittere, Mart. 2, 16: to s. in any one's face, or alicujus sputo respargere, Val. Max. 5, 1, extr. 2. (N.B.—Not salivare, which is to emit a mucus, as snails, etc.)

spital: v. HOSPITAL.

spite (subs.): 1. Iivor (jealous, rancorous feeling): Join: malevolentia et Iivor, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1: Iivor et malignitas, Suet. Cal. 24: Tac. Ov.: v. JEALOUSY. (Appy. not used by Cic.) 2. mālivolentia (the disposition to wish ill to another): calumny and s., obretractio et malevolentia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15. Join: m. atque invidia, Sall. C. 3. 3. obretractio (ill-natured disparagement): v. BLANDER. 4. malignitas (that evil and malicious disposition in which jealousy and s. are founded: Iivor being more directly personal): s. wears a mask of friendliness, malignitatis falsa species liberat inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: venomosa s., m. multo tincta veneno, Sen. B. V. 18: cf. supra. (1). 5. also odium may sometimes serve: v. HATRED. (Simulatus = feigned: estranged and bitter feeling.) Phr.: in s. of no exact word or phr.: usu. expr. by verb: Hercules, in s. of all the allurements of pleasure, etc., Hercules,

omnibus voluptatum illecebris contumptia, etc., Kr. (not quamquam *part. as Kr.*): they were slain in *s. of the intercession of their fellow-citizens*, "civibus nequicquam (pro illa) deprecantibus interfecti sunt: or, quum civis summo studio pro illis deprecantur, etc.: in *s. of the inferiority of his forces he gained the victory*, "militum numero inferior tamen victor proelio exccssit: or, quum... esset, tamen, etc.: he retains his opinion in *s. of all contrary arguments*, "contemptis, neglectis, omnibus adversarii rationibus, in sua perseverat sententia (R. and A.): sometimes perh. per may serve: in *s. of dangers, enemies, missiles, per pericula, per hostes, per tela*, cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 358. See also ALTHOUGH, NOTWITHSTANDING.

spite (v.): by circuml. malevolentia *s. malignitate* in aliquem uti, etc.: v. SPITE, SUBS.

spiteful: 1. mālōvōlus (not quite so strong as Eng.; Clc.: v. ILDISPOSER). 2. Ividus (full of rancor, *jealous feeling*): *s. tongue*, I. lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74: Hor. Comp. Clc. Tusc. 4, 12, where the Ividi et malevoli et Ividi, are grouped together.

3. mālignus (most comprehensive term): the most *s. people*, mālignissima capita, Sen. V. B. 18. 4. Infestus (bitterly hostile, but not involving the idea of maliciousness): perh. the full sense of Eng. may be best expr. by joining, infestus malevolusque: infestus malignusque, etc.

spitefully: mālōvōlē, mālignē, infestē: malevolus infestoque animo: infestissimo iniquissimoque animo, etc.: v. SPITEFUL.

spitefulness: v. SPITE.

spittle: 1. spātum (*saliva actually spit out*): Cels. 2, 8: oft. pl.: Mart. 2, 26: Lucr. 2, oris excrementum: Tac. H. 4, 81. See also SALIVA (Spuitamentum, v. late).

spittoon: *vas ad excrementa oris excipienda. (Perh. spuitarium, for brevity.)

splash (v.): aspergo, al, sum, 3 (with acc. and abl. or acc. and dat.): *s.d. with rain and mud*, Imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11.

splash-board: *tabula ad aspergendum excipienda.

spay: v. TO DISLOCATE.

spay-footed: cypus pedum digit diplotundunt, divaricant: cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 5, ad med. (Varicus, Ov. A. A. 3, 304 = straddling).

spleen: 1. Lit.: 1. Ilēn, ēnis: also Ilēnis, is, m.: Cels. 4, 9 (where non. Ilēnis occurs): also pl., without diff. of meaning, Cato, R. R. 157. 2. splēn, ēnis, m. (Gr. σπλήν): Col. Plin. || Fig.: *vezation, mortification*: nearest word, stōmāchus (ill-temper): *to vent one's s. on any one*, s. in aliquem erumpere, Clc. Att. 16, 3: *out of s.*, bile et stomacho, Suet. Tib. 59, fin. (Never splen or lien in this sense).

splendid: 1. In proper sense:

1. splendidus (resplendent, making a great show): *s. achievements*, s. facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (but see infr. 4): *s. genius*, s. ingenia, Clc. de Off. 1, 8, 26. 2. ēmlneus, ntis (striking, standing out from the rest): *s. eloquence*, e. eloquentia, Tac. Dial. 25: *s. passages* (in a poem), eminentia, Quint. (R. and A.).

3. lautus (of furniture, entertainments, etc.): *s. furniture*, l. supellex, Clc. de Or. 1, 36, 165: *a very s. (sumptuous) entertainment*, lautissima coena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17. Join: magnificus et lautus, Clc. Fam. 9, 16, fin.

4. amplius (on a large, grand scale, magnificent, distinguished): *no shows more s. or more popular, nullum munus amplius aut gratius P. Romano*, Clc. Verr. 2, 1, 5, extr.: *a very s. mansion*, perh. domus amplissima atque ornatissima (domus ampla, simply a spacious, fine house): *s. achievements*, amplissimae res gestae, Clc. Att. 8, 9. 5. magnificus: v. MAGNIFICENT. || Colloq., excellent:

insignis: cf. Thaeod. 1, 11, 14: praecellus: v. FINE, EXCELLENT.

splendidly: 1. With splendour and distinction: 1. splendide: Join: magnifice splendideque [convivium ornare], Clc. 2. magnificē: v. MAGNIFICENTLY. 3. laute (in good style): Clc. Nep. || Colloq., excellē: praecellē, insigniter, optime: v. EXCELLENTLY, ADMIRABLY, etc.

splendour: 1. Orig. sense, brilliancy: splendor, nitor: v. BRILLIANT. || Fig.: magnificence, distinguished nature of anything: 1. splendor: *s. of house and living*, a. domus victusque, Gell. 1, 14: *s. of the empire*, a. imperii, Clc. Man. 14, 41. Join: gloria splendorque: splendor et amplitudo, Clc. 2. magnificentia: v. MAGNIFICENCE. 3. lauitia (of style of living): Clc. Fam. 9, 16, fin.: oft. pl.: *fond of elegance and s.*, munditiarumque studiosus, Suet. Caes. 46. 4. fulgor (esp. of fame, splendor: *s. of name and fame*, nominis tamaeque f., Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: so, gloriae f., Val. Max.: claritatis f., Quint.: Hor. 5. cultus, us (s. of dress and equipage): requiring some qualifying word or adjunct: *s. of a triumph*, c. triumphi, Veil. 2, 129: *royal s.*, regius cultus, Nep. 6. nitor (great beauty and elegance): *s. of description*, n. et cultus descriptionum, Tac. Or. 20. See also LUSTRE, RENOWN, GLORY.

splenetic: 1. Lit.: Ilēnōsus, splēnētus: Plin.: splēnēticus, Apul. || Fig.: perh. āmārus (cf. Clc. Att. 14, 21, senectus amariorum me facit), mōrōsus, stōmāchōsus: v. PERVERSE, IRRITABLE.

splice: jungo, connecto, etc.: v. TO JOIN.

splint: 1. Broken piece of bone: fragmentum (ossis): Cels. || In surgery: 1. fēriā: *to fit s. (to a broken limb)*, ferulas accommodare et circumponere, Ib.: imponere, Ib. § 2. 2. cānāllā, is, m. (a tubular s.): whereas the ferulae were thin boards put round the limb): *to put a leg into a (tubular) s.*, crus in canalem conijungere, Ib. 8, 10, 5. Also, canaliculus (strictly dimin.): Ib.

splinter (subs.): 1. assēla: *to knock a door to s.*, foribus facere assulas, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 19: *s.s. of marble* (such as workmen throw off), a. marmoreae, Virg. 7, 6. Hence adv. assulatione, in s.s. (in shivers), Pl.: assulose, Plin. 2. fragmentum: *s. of a bone*, f. ossis, Cels. 8, 10, 1. 3. camentum (chipping: usu. pl.): Vitruv. 1. c. (c. marmorei).

splinter (v.): *assulatim findo, confringo: v. SPLINTER, SUBS.

splintery: qui assulose frangitur: Plin. 12, 22, 48.

split (v.): 1. Trans.: findo, fidi, sum, 3: Virg.: Ov. Comp. diffindo (s. asunder): *to s. a vine right through the pith*, vitem mediam per medullam d., Cato, R. R. 41: Clc.: Hor. Sometimes perfringo, perrumpo, may be precise enough: v. TO BREAK THROUGH, RUIN.

1. expr. by findo, diffindo, either with prom. refl., or as refl. pass.: *to s. in two*, in duas partes findo, Ov. M. 4, 580: cf. also Hor. S. 1, 8, 47. 2. disallio, ui, 4 (to fly asunder): *rocks s. with heat*, d. saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 491: Plin. Ph. r.: *to s. on a rock*, usu. fig.: perh. naufragium facere, pessumdari: v. SHIPWRECK, RUIN.

split (subs.): fissura: Col. Also sometimes (esp. in augury, of a divided liver), fissum: Clc.

split (part. adj.): 1. fissus (cloven): Lucr. Suet. 2. fissilis, e (usu. = that may be cloven): Clc. 9, 1, ad init. Comice: *to have one's head s.*, fissile caput habere, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 26. 3. bisulcus (cloven): Virg.

splutter (v.): 1. e. to speak hastily and confusedly: nearest word, balbutire: v. TO STAMMER. More precisely, balba ac perturbata voce loqui: voce

non explanabili sed balbutienti et perturbata et verborum inefficaci uti: cf. Sen. R. 1, 3, 5.

spoil (subs.): 1. spōlium usu. pl. (strictly, armour stripped from a conquered foe): the *s.s. of the slain general*, a. ducta caesi, Liv. 1, 10: *to tear off the gory s.s.*, cruenta s. detrahere, Clc. R. Am. 50, 146. In wider sense: naval s.s. (i. e. rostra), navalia, a. Suet. Aug. 18: and used of standards, trophies, etc. Fig.: *to increase our wealth from the s.s. of others*, spoliis aliorum opes augere, Clc. Off. 3, 5, 22. 2. extirpae, arum (armour stripped from the person: chiefly poet.): Virg. Aen. 2, 275. So ex. nauticae, Clc. Man. 18, 55. 3. praeda (booty): v. PLUNDER.

spoil (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To plunder, strip by violence: 1. spōlio, 1: usu. with acc. and abl. or acc. alone: *to s. temples, houses, cities*, fana, domos, urbes a., Caes.: Clc.: v. TO PLUNDER. Strengthened, expōlio, 1: Clc.: Sall. 2. praedor, 1: *to s. TO PLUNDER*.

|| To mar, injure, destroy: 1. corrumpro, rūpi, rūptum, 3 (to break up and make an end of: most gen. term): *to s. the springs* (by choking them up, etc.), aquarum fontes c., Sall. Jug. 55: *to s. fine opportunities*, magnas opportunitates c., Sall. Cat. 43: Caes.: esp. as pass. refl., v. infr. (B.). 2. perdo, 3: v. TO DESTROY, RUIN. 3. vicio, 1 (to make faulty, cause a flaw in), *to s. a tool in work*, ferramentum in opere v., Col. 11, 1, med.: (the stream) is s.d. by briny salts, salibus vitiatum amara, Ov. M. 15, 286. 4. depravo, 1 (to worsen, deteriorate: but not with ref. to material things): v. TO PERVERT. See also infr. (III.).

|| With ref. to character, to corrupt by indulgence: 1. depravo 1: Clc. Att. 10, 4 (pernum indulgentia d.): Caes. 2. corrumpro, 3: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 17: v. TO CORRUPT. 3. perdo, 3: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30. more fully, moris liberorum perdere, Quint. 1, 2, 6. If nothing more than the act of over indulgence be meant, use nimium indulgere, cf. Ter. 1. c.: nimis molliore educare: molliore educationis ratione uti, cf. Quint. 1, 2, 6. (Indulge does not of itself imply excess.) B. Intrans.: corrumpro, 3: *I must take care these (fish) don't s.*, hi mihi ne corrumperant cauto est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 67: so, pradium c., Ib. 4, 2, 49.

spoil: spoliator: Clc.: Liv.

spoke: radius: Virg.: Or.

spokesman: 1. Orator: Caes. B. G. 4, 27: Liv. 1, 32, med. (nearly = legatus). 2. Interpreter, ētis, c. (go-between): (Mercury) the *s. of the gods*, divum l., Virg. Aen. 4, 378. If the sense is simply one speaking on the part of others who are present, expr. by verba facere pro...: v. TO SPEAK.

spoliation: spoliatio: Clc.: Liv. See also FILLAGE, PLUNDER, PECULATION.

spondale: spondaleus: Diom.

sponde: spondus (Gr. σπονδός): Clc.: Hor.

sponge (subs.): 1. spongia: Plin.: Lucr. *To wipe with a s.*, spongiare, isare, Aplc. (Better, spongia detergere, abstergere: v. TO WIPE). 2. pēncillūs (a soft kind of s. used for medical purposes): Plin. 31, 11, 47 (mollissimum genus earum penicilli).

sponge (v.): 1. To wipe out: v. preced. art. || To impose upon hospitality: se inferre atque intrudere, etc.: v. TO INTRUDE. More precisely, *invocatus se apud alterum invitare oblique manere.

—cake: *placenta spongiosa (quae appellatur).

sponginess: *spongiosa natura: natura qualis est spongiarum.

spongy: spongiosus: Cels.: Plin.

sponsor: in baptism, sponsor: Tert. de Bapt.

sponsorship: expr. by sponsor.

spontaneity: i. e. the quality of acting without solicitation: expr. by sponte, and similar words: to possess a

of motion, ex se sponte moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32: still more emphatically, motu interiore cleri et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 54: or simply, a se (sponte) moveri, se ipsum movere, ib.: they teach the s. of the human will, *hominis voluntatem proprio suo impulsu cleri (moveri, ferri) docent.

spontaneous: 1. expr. by (sua) sponte: v. SPONTANEOUSLY. 2. volūtarius: the universe has all its movements s., natura mundi omnes motus habet v., Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 38: cf. ib. 16, 44: of a plant of s. growth ("wild"), Plin. 20, 22, 90. 3. spontaneous (proceeding from free-will: late, and to be avoided): s. (voluntary) motion, s. motus, Sen. Ep. 121, 7. Macr. 4. ultroque (unbidden, without waiting for solicitation: late and rare): Sen. Phr.: they teach the doctrine of s. generation, *materiam proprio suo instinctu animari docent: animalia quaedam sua sponte nasci docent, nec vi creatrice opus esse ut gignantur.

spontaneously: 1. sua sponte: occidere (trees) come up s., aliae [nullis hominum cogentibus] ipsae s. a se veniunt, Virg. G. 2, 11: so, sua s., opp. alieno impulsu, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32. (N.B.—In prose, usu. sua sponte rather than sponte sua: cf. L. G. § 673.) 2. volūtate: Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44 (opp. vi): Join: sua sponte et volūtate, id. Part. 37, fin. 3. expr. by modal abl. e. g. motu interiore, suo impulsu, etc.: cf. SPONTANITY. 4. ultro (unsolicited, without waiting for some beginning from the other side): v. VOLUNTARILY.

spool: perh. fūsus: v. REEL.

spoon: cochlear, aris, n. (also, less freq., cochleare, cochlearium): Cels. 6, 14: Plin. (N.B.—The cochlear was used in eating eggs and snails: the one end, acc. to Forcell., being s-shaped and the other pointed: cf. Mart. 14, 121, lemaia cochleare: the ligula was larger, ib. 8, 33, [v. LABLE]: saviolum [given by R. and A.] is a kind of cheese-cake: Cato, R. R. 84.)

spoonful: cochleare, is, n.: Col. 12, 21 (c. cumulatam, a good s.): M. L.

sporadic: rarus (far apart, widely scattered): Cic. Caes. Fever not epidemic but s., *febris non vulgo propagata sed raris in locis: cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 19.

sporadically: v. PRECED. ART.

sport (subs.): 1. Amusement, play: ludus, lusus: v. PLAY, GAME, AMUSEMENT. Phr.: in s., joc. causa, Cic. Ph. 2, 17, 42: per ludum et jocum, id. Verr. 1, 65, 155: Plin. Ep. 5, 14, extr. II. Riddicule, derision: 1. iustus, iustus: v. MOCKERY (1). 2. ludibrium: esp. in such phr. as, per ludibrium, in ludibrium, etc.: v. MOCKERY (2). III. Diversion in the field, hunting: venatio: v. HUNTING.

sport (v.): 1. ludo, s: v. TO PLAY. 2. lascivio, li, tum, 4 (to frolic as young animals do): Ov.: v. TO FRISK.

sportive: 1. jocosus (prop. of language only): to sing s. words, J. canere verba, Ov. F. 6, 692: s. echo, J. imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3. Also of acts: s. theft, J. furtum, ib. 1, 10, 8. 2. ludicr., cra, crum (partaking of the nature of sport or recreation): to take delight in s. exercise, I. exereitatione delectari, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, init.: verifying and such like s. employment, versus et cetera l., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10. 3. festivus (suited for a festive occasion, merry): v. MERRY. 4. lascivus (playful, like young animals): more s. than a young kid, tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: s. (playful) language, I. verba, Hor. A. P. 107. So, to be s., lascivire, Hor.: Col. Phr.: to produce s. effusions, ludere (aliquid), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9: Virg.

sportively: 1. jocosus: Cic. Hor. 2. per jocum, joc. causa: v. SPORT (1), JOKE.

sportiveness: 1. lascivia: Join: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: per lusu et lasciviam, Liv.

1, 5. (Capable of worse sense: v. WANTONNESS.) 2. hilaritas: v. MIRTH. See also SPORT.

sportsman: venator: v. HUNTER, HUNTING.

spot (subs.): 1. A mark: 1. macula: (a horse) with white s.s. alba m., Virg. Aen. 9, 49: to take s.s. (soils) out of clothes, m. auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821: to remove freckles and s.s. from the face, lentiginis ac m. de facie s. Plin. 20, 2, 4. Freq. in fig. sense = stain, disgrace, blot: Cic.: Ter. 2. nota (mark by which anything may be known): v. MARK. 3. labe, l., f. (blot, stain): v. STAIN. Marked with s.s. maculosus: v. SPOTTED. II. Exact place: locus: also in poet. sēdes: v. PLACE. Phr.: on the s.: (1) statim (cf. Germ. stehendes Fuss): v. IMMEDIATELY. (2) Ibidem (in the very same place): some birds of prey tore it to pieces on the s., volucres (avem) ibidem disceperunt, Suet. Caes. 81: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154. Join: Ibidem statim, Suet. Aug. 87.

spot (v.): nōto, nōtis distinguo: v. TO MARK. (In prose, maculare = to stain, blot, disgrace: in poet., to soil, discolour.) I. Lit.: nullis maculis, sine maculis, expers maculae: v. SPOT. II. Fig.: of irreproachable character: 1. sanctus: s. virginis, s. virginis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27: strengthened, sanctissima conjux, Virg. Aen. 11, 158: Cic. Join: [nemo] neque integer neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 229. 2. purus: v. PURE. Strengthened, sceleris purus (Gr. constr.): Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. 3. integer (lit. untouched, unstained): of perfectly s. life, integerrima vita, Cic. Pl. init.: integer vita (poet. constr.): Hor. I. c. 4. castus (morally pure): Join: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, Cic. Pl. 28, 68: purissima et castissima [vita], id. R. Rom. 6, 17. 5. expr. by circuml., nullis nec vitae nec morum mendis: omni vitae morumque turpitudine remotissimus: sine labe, sine macula: v. STAIN.

spotlessly: sine labe: Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 49. S. pure, castissimus, purissimus, etc.: v. SPOTLESS.

spotted: 1. mactilens: a s. spotted: v. LYNX, m. lynx, Virg. Aen. 1, 323. 2. by circuml., maculis distinctus, sparsus, insignis: v. SPOT.

spotlessness: expr. by adj.: v. SPOTTY.

spousal: v. BRETROTHAL.

spouse: 1. conjux, uxor, c. (Ausband or wife): chiefly poet., but used in higher prose = uxor: Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18. 2. In ord. prose: maritus, uxor: v. HUSBAND, WIFE. (Sponsus, -a, = betrothed: male or female.)

spout (subs.): 1. Of a vessel: Os, aris, n.: v. MOUTH. II. The pipe which carries off water from the roof of a house: canalis, is, m. (water-pipe of any kind): more precisely, os canalis: canalis extremus per quem coelestis aqua tegulis excepta deflatur: cf. Vitruv. 3, 5 (3), extr.

spout (v.): 1. To spring up, of fluids: 1. emlico, ul, atum, 1: the blood s.s. up on high, cruor e. alte, Ov. M. 4, 111: cf. ib. 6, 260, sanguis ac ejaculatus in altum emicat et longe terebrata prostrit aura (where all three words in Italica correspond pretty closely to Eng.). 2. prostrillo, ul, 4: Ov. I. c. 3. s. ejaculari in altum: Ov. I. c. II. To deliver speeches: declamo, 1: v. TO DECLAIM.

spouter: perh. contionator: Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9.

sprain (v.): 1. intorqueo, si, tum, 2: to s. one's ankle, talum l., Auet. B. Hisp. 38. 2. perh. convello, 3 (to wrench violently): cf. Col. 6, 16, saepe etiam (bos).... aut duriori solo aut obviae ridici oblietatus convelli armos (overstrains the shoulders). Luxare is to put out of joint: and in the chapp. of Cels. treating of injuries of the joints,

only fractures and dislocations are mentioned: lib. 8. Phr.: s.s. are often worse to heal than fractures, *saepo difficilior sanantur membra quae ex nimia nervorum contentione (distentione) laborant quam quae fracta sunt.

sprain (subs.): perh. *nimia nervorum contentio: v. PRECED. ART.

sprawl: clupea spratus: Linn.

sprawl: Phr.: to lie s.ing on the ground, *membris temere porrectis humi jacere: he stretched him s.ing on the sand, multa porrectum extendit arena, Virg. Aen. 9, 589: cf. also Ov. M. 7, 253: in plenos resolutum somnos... stratus prorexit in herba, i.e. fast asleep and s.ing on the lert grass. The sense may also be approached by fundo, 3: cf. Virg. 6, 422, immania terga [Cerberus] resolvit Janus humi, totaque ingens extenditur antro (the words in Italica together convey the full sense of Eng.): cf. Ov. M. 11, 85, ingent respirum pondere fudi (sent him s.ing).

spray: 1. A light dew: 1. aspersio, inis, f.: salt s. (of the sea), sales a., Virg. Aen. 3, 534: Plin. 2, 100, soria m.: (poet.) to sprinkle with light s. (in illustration), r. levi spargere, Virg. Aen. 6, 230: v. DSW. II. A light feathery twig: perh. *ramusculus levis comansque.

spread: A. Trans.: 1. To extend in length and breadth over a larger area: 1. extendo, di, sum and tum, 3: to s. out (parchment) with a mallet, (chartam) malleo ex, Plin. 13, 12, 26: to s. out the wings (of an army), cornua ex, Curt.: v. TO STRETCH OUT. 2. pando, di, sum and sum, 3 (s. out wide or loose): to s. out the (open) hands (in prayer), palmas p., Lucr. 5, 1200: to s. out figs or grapes (to dry), ficus, uvae in sole p., Col. Strengthened: (1.) expando, 3: Plin.: Col. (2.) dispendo, 3 (rare): clothes s. in the sun, dispanse vestes in sole, Lucr.: Pl.

3. explico, 8vi and ul, sum and tum, 1 (by unfolding): to s. out raiment (so as to expose it to view), vestem ex, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: it (the vine) s.s. out its leaves, frondes ex, Virg. G. 2, 335: v. TO UNFOLD. 4. diffundo, fudi, sum, 3 (in the manner of a stream, equally and freely): the sky beams with light s. abroad, nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9: Cic.: cf. inf. (B.).

II. To unfold: esp. in phr. to s. sail, s. a net: pando, 3: to s. the sails of argument, vela orationis p., Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: to s. a net, retia p., Plin. (But the common prose phr. are, vela dare and facere: retia tendere or ponere: v. SAIL, NET.) To s. one's tent, tentorium tendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82. Also absol., tendere: v. TO PITCH (A.), and TENT.

III. To cover, furnish: Phr.: to s. a banquet before any one, convivium alicui apparare, explicare, Mart. 1, 99 (100): cibos alicui apponere, in mensam, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: v. TO PREPARE.

IV. To s. abroad, propagate: vulgo, 1: to s. (be the means of s.ing) complaints, morbos v., Liv. 3, 6: Curt. 5, 9: v. TO PUBLISH: 1. differo, distilli, dilatum, 3, irr. (to set a story abroad: usu. with ref. to something false): more fully, sermonibus d. (to s. abroad by talk), Liv. 34, 49 (with direct obj.): also foll. by clause: to s. the report about any one that.... alicui famam d.... (foll. by acc. and inf.), Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 63: Ter.: also with clause intro. by tamquam, quasi: Tac. 2. effero, 3, irr. (to make a secret thing known): v. TO PUBLISH. 3. divulgo, 1: more fully, sermonibus d., Cic.: v. TO PUBLISH. Also in same sense, vulgo, 1: to s. abroad the tidings of a crime, facinus v. per omnes, Liv. 28, 27: and strengthened, pervulgo, 1: Cic. (Evulgare, like effere, of making a secret known: Liv.: Tac.) 4. sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3 (to disseminate): to s. abroad charges against the senate among the lower orders, crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines a., Liv. 24, 23, fin.: to s. rumours, rumores

s. Virg. 5. in pass. sense may be used: exeo, emāno, percrebro, etc.: v. *infr.* (B.), and to GET ABROAD. Phr.: to *s. abroad mysterious hints*, spargere voces in vulgum ambigua, Virg. Aen. 2, 99. B. Intrants: 1. To become extended: 1. expr. by pass. refl. of verbs under (A.): esp. (1.) diffundor; 3. the branches (*antlers*) *s. out very wide* [as in the case of the palm, palma] rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26; so, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 6, ramis diffundi (of the tree): the nutriment *s.s.* through the trunks and boughs, cibus per truncos ac per ramos d., Lucr. 1, 354. (Cf. Val. Max. 1, 6, 3, where diffundere aquam per agros = to allow it to *s. abroad over the land*.) Join: diffundi et patescere, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3. (2.) extendor; 3. the fire *s.s.* through the plains, ignis per campos ex., Virg. Aen. 10, 407; so of a plain itself, Ov. M. 1, 41. (3.) porrigor, 3 (with a longitudinal direction): the ground *s.s.* out into a plain, in plantitum p., Tac. A. 13, 38. (N.B.—The above may also be used act. with acc. of pron. refl.) 2. patesco, ul. 3 (to open out wide, as a plain): Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3: Tac. 3. serpo, poi, ptum, 3 (as a creeping plant, or a sore or cancer): the vine *s.ing* with intricate and erratic course, vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratice, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: cancer *s.s.*, cancer s., Ov. M. 2, 826: Cels. 4. svigor, 1 (wander and range abroad): Plin. 19, 8, 48 (of a plant running wild, e. per agros). II. In fig. sense, to become widely prevalent: 1. incombresco, brui (besco, bui), 3 = to become frequent, gain ground: immorality *s.ing* daily, mores deteriores in dies i., Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 9: licence *s.s.* *ing*, incombrescat licentia, Tac. A. 3, 60: Cic. (= to become prevalent). 2. so percrebro, 3 (stronger than preced.): to become very generally prevalent: when this report has *s. abroad*, quum haec fama percrebruerit, Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 68: Caes. 3. māno, 1 (to get abroad, has *s. through Italy*, malum per Italiam manavit, Cic. Cat. 4, 3; 6: the rumour *s.s.* through the whole city, m. tota urbe rumor, Liv. 30. emāno, 1 (to get abroad, become known): to circulate and *s. amongst* the people, exire atque in vulgus e., Cic. R. Am. 1, 3: the evil *s. more widely*, malum latius emanabat, Flor. 4, 9, 5 (Cic. would have said manabat). 4. serpo, poi, ptum, 3 (to *s. gradually and insidiously*: contagion *s.s.* a contagia, Virg. G. 3, 46): the rumour *s.s.* a rumor, Cic. Mur. 21, fin.; esp. of evils: cf. id. Ph. 4, 3, fin. malum obscure repens multas provincias occupavit. 5. svigor, 1 (of a disease): Liv. 3, 7, fin. (late evagata est vis morbi). 6. 8. to *s. through*, take possession of, occipio, 1 (of fear, belief, etc., filling people's minds): such a panic *s. through* all the army, tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: such a superstitious feeling has *s. through* the minds of the Sicilians, tanta superstitio mentes omnium Siculorum occupavit, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 113: Christianity *s. through* the whole R. empire, Christi fides totum imperium R. occupavit: cf. *supra*. 4 (last ex.).

spreading (adj.): patulus: Virg. E. 1, 1 (p. fagus): Cic. **sparg:** rāmusculus, virgula: v. *ewio*. **SPRIT:** v. *SPRIT*. **SPRITLINESS:** nearest word, *Maestria* (spritliness, liveliness, good spirits): Cic. **springly:** 1. ālācer, cris, cre: v. *CHERFUL*, BRISK, LIVELY. 2. vēgētus (fresh, full of life and animation): v. *LIVELY*. (N.B.—Both words express a higher quality than Eng.) 3. hīlārīss: v. *CHERFUL*. **spring** (subs.): 1. The season: v. *ver*, v. *ris*, n.: at the beginning of *s.* ineunte vere, Cic. Man. 12, extr.: principio veris, Col. (Kr.): primo vere (at the very beginning of *s.* Liv. 21, 21: quum ver esse coepit, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, extr.: *s.* was now at hand, Jam v.

appetebat, Liv. 22, extr.: at the very first doubtful signs of *s.*, ad prima dubia signa veris, ib. 21, 58, *extr.* 2. vernum tempus: Cic. Sen. 19, 70: Lucr. To be like *s.*, fresh and green: vernare: cf. Plin. 2, 50, 51, in Italia aere semper quodammodo vernat vel autumnat (is always either *s.* or autumn): Ov. II. By anal., the *s.* of life: infans aetate, infans pueritia vel adolescentia: v. *youth*. (Or perh. *ver um quoddam aetatis tempus.) III. An elastic force: *stātēr: spirā e ferro recellente facta (Kr.). IV. A leap: saltus, ūs: v. *LEAP*. To make a *s.*, saltire: v. *TO LEAP*. V. Of water: 1. fons, nūs, m.: a place having plenty of *s.s.*, loca fontibus abundans, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: a fresh-water *s.*, f. dulcis aquae, id. Verr. 4, 53, 118. Also used poet. = *s. water*: Virg. Aen. 12, 119. 2. scātūrīg, ūs, f. (water bubbling up and oozing through the ground): Col. 3, 13, med.: Liv. Phr.: *s. water*, saliens aqua, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: also, scaturiens aqua, Pall. abounding in *s.s.*, scaturiginosus, Col. 5, 8 (with water oozing up). **spring** (adj.): vernus: *s. flowers*, v. *flōres*, Ov.: Hor.: Cic. Esp. in phr. vernum tempus: v. *preced.* art. (1.). **spring** (v.): A. Intrants: 1. To grow up: 1. nascor, nātus, 3: a laurel had sprung up in the stem of a ship of war, lauream in puppi navis longae enatam, Liv. 31, 1, fin.: Varr.: Tac.: Suet. (Nasci = to grow: Plin. pass.) 2. vēnīg, prōvēnīg, 4 (the former poet.): to *s. up* without cultivation, sponte sua v., Virg. G. 2, 11: sponte sua provenire, Plin. 17, *infr.* 3. cresco, 3: v. *to grow*. 4. other rarer or more poet. expr. are, surgere, Virg. G. 2, 14: pullulare, se sublevere (to shoot up), ib. 16 and 18: exoriri, Lucr. 1, 180: emergere, Cic. Sen. 15, 51 (of the blade of corn coming forth to view): and in causative sense, submittere (to cause to *s. up*), Lucr. 1, 8 (suaves daedala tellus submittit flores). II. As a river or *s.*, to have its source: (Lit.) nascor, orior: v. *TO RISE* (III.). Also scātīg, 1 (to come spouting up): Liv. 44, 31. III. To begin, as a pal.: orior, exorior, surgō: v. *TO RISE* (III.). IV. To be descended from: esp. in p. part. sprung: which is expr. by, 1. ortus: or where remoter origin is indicated, oriundus: (1.) ortus: *s.* from the same grade, ex eodem loco o., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: (the Belgae) *s.* from the Germans, a Germania, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: and without prep. equestris loco o., Cic.: Liv. (2.) oriundus: *s.* from Syracuse, oriundus a Syracusa, Liv. 24, 6 (where immediate parentage is expr. by natus): foll. by ex to denote the persons from whom descent is traced, ib. 2, 9 (ex Euracis o.): but also ab, Cic. Top. 6, 29 (qui ab ingenuis o. sunt, Vell. Lex.) 2. nātus (denoting immediate parentage): with abl.: v. *BORN*, *BOX*. More exactly in sense of Eng. prognātus: Romulus *s.* from the loins of a god, Romulus deo p., Liv.: foll. by ex and ab, Caes.: v. *DESCENDED* (3). 3. sātus (chiefly poet.): with abl.: 3. sātus: *s.* from the blood of gods, sate sanguine divum, Virg. Aen. 6, 125: cf. Liv. 38, 58, non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina s. (in a rhetor. passage). 4. editus (poet.): v. *DESCENDED*. V. To proceed from: māno, emāno, orior: v. *TO PROCEED* FROM (IV.): also proficiscor, etc.: v. *TO ORIGINATE*. VI. To leap, bound: scilio, ūs, and ut, ūs, 4: to *s. from*: he sprang hastily from his seat, properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 75: I sprang (eagerly) to you, exsilui ad te, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: (2.) dēsilīg, 4 (to *s. down*): to *s. down* from a chariot, etc., curru, cecido, equis d., Caes.: Cic. (3.) inallō, 4 (to *s. upon*): to *s. upon* a horse, ina. in equum, Liv. 6, 7, to *s. upon* any one (to attack him), ina. in aliquem, Apul. (4.) prōsilīg, 4 (to *s. forward*): the king sprang (started) from his throne, rex ab sede sua pro-

siluit, Liv. 2, 12: Cic. (5.) rēsilīg, 4 (to *s. back*): Quint.: Plin.: v. *TO LEAP*. VII. By anal. with preced.: scāico, 1: cf. *supra* (II.). Where the action of an elastic *s.* is referred to, perh. rēsilīg, 4: v. *TO RECOIL*. To *s. amander*, dissilīo, dispilōdo: v. *TO FLY APART*. Phr.: the gate suddenly *s.s.* open, porta subito impetu se pandit. B. Trans: Phr.: to *s. a leak*, rimas agere, Ov. M. 2, 211: (to crack, form fissures), rimis fatiscere (of ships), Virg. Aen. 1, 133 (but the expr. does not so much denote the sudden formation of an aperture, as the gradual parting of the timbers): more exactly perh. *rimā, fissurā, foramine dissilire: the ship sprang several leaks, (navis) plurimis locis laxari coepisse (R. and A.): to *s. a mine*, *pulveris (nitrat) cuniculum igni admoto explodere: to *s. a rattle*, *crepitaculo signum dare; crepitaculo insonare: to *s. an arch*, *fornicem educere. **spring-tide:** aestus (maritimus) maximus: cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 29. —time: vernum tempus: v. *SPRING*. **springe:** pēdica: v. *SWARE*, *TRAP*. **springy:** perh. mōbīlis, e (as of boggy soil): see also ELASTIC. **sprinkle:** 1. Intrants: spargo, ūs, sum, 3: to *s.* (people) with light dew, leviores s., Virg. Aen. 6, 230: Ov. Fig.: having the temples *s.d.* with gray, sparsum tempora canis, Ov. M. 8, 567. Comps.: (1.) conspergo, 3 (strengthened from simple verb, and like it used with acc. of that which is *s.d.*): to *s. the earth* with dew, terram rore s., Plin.: to *s. roads* on account of dust, vias propter pulverem s., Suet. Cal. 41. (2.) aspergo, 3 (to *s. on*: with acc. and abl., also dat. and acc.): to *s. an altar* with blood, aram sanguine a., Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: but also with acc. and dat. (guttum bulbo a.), id. Clu. 26, 71 (there is some difference in the two ways of expression, the latter constr. being more suitable to denote dropping one thing on to another: the former to denote bedewing or wetting one substance with some fluid). (3.) inspergo, 3 (to *s. upon*: like aspergo, with twofold construct): to *s. offices* with salt, oleum sale l., Cato: to *s. salt cake* and wine, molam et vinum l. (sc. hostiae) Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: Plin. (aspergo to *s. with a liquid only*: inspergo, with anything that may rest on the surface). See also TO SCATTER, *STREW*. II. Intrants: to rain gently, and in scattered drops: rōro, 1: it *s.s.* before it rains, rorā antequam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 58: Suet. **sprinkling** (subs.): i. e. a few here and there: expr. by rārus: v. *SCATTERED*. **sprite:** v. *SPRIT*. **sprout** (subs.): 1. pullus (young shoot): Cato, R. R. 51. Dimin. pullulus: Plin. 2. sarculus: v. *SHOOT* (throughout). **sprout** (v.): 1. pullīg, 1 (to shoot up as a sucker does): Virg. G. 2, 17. 2. expr. by trādo, ūs, sum, 3 (to push or put out buds): Virg. G. 2, 335 (gemmas trudere): cf. ib. 31 (trudat e silico radix oleagina ligno). 3. germinō, 1 (to bud, germinate): it *s.s.* the same day it is sown, eodem die g. quo iniectum est, Plin. 13, 24, 47. Comps.: gērmīnō, prōgērmīnō, 1: Col. **sprouts:** caules, cauliculi: v. *CABBAGE*. **spruce** (adj.): nitidus: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22 (quos pexo capillo, nitidos... videtis): from a *s. cit* he becomes the farmer, ex n. fit rusticus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: cf. POP. (Elegans, compositus, bellus, are words without any idea of disparagement: which, however, may be thus conveyed: circa vestitus curam morosior quam virum decet: nimis exquisitae munditiae, etc.) **spruce** (subs.): pinus abies (Norwegian *s.*): Bot. **sprucely:** nitidē: cf. *adj.* **spruceness:** corporis vestitusque concinnitas: v. *ELONGANCE*, *NEATNESS*.

spud: perh. *pila parva*.
spuma: spuma. v. FOAM, SLIME.
spur: 1. *For horses:* calcar, aris, n.: to urge on a horse with s.s. calcaribus equum conditare, Liv. 2, 6: incendere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: stimulare, Val. Max. 2 to put s.s. to a horse, subdere equo c., Curt. 7, 2: also (in fig. sense), c. uti, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: adhibere, id. Br. 56, 204: calcar addere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: quasi c. adhibere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4. (Stimulus is a stick with an iron point: v. QUAD) 2. *Fig.: an incitement:* 1. calcar: esp. in sing.: cf. *supr.* 2. Incitamentum: stimulus: v. INCENTIVE. 3. A projection: esp. from a range of mountains: expr. by promineo, Emlineo: v. TO PROJECT.
spur (v.): (equum) calcaribus conditare, etc.: v. SPUR, SUBE.
spurge: euphorbia: Bot.
 — laurel: daphne laureola: Bot.

spurious: 1. *Adulterinus* (counterfeit, not genuine): s. coen, a. numi, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: a. seals (for forgery), a. signa, Cic. Clu. 14, 41. 2. *spurius:* a. s. verus, a. verus, Aus. 3. *fictitious, fictitious (not natural):* s. genus, f. gemmae, Plin.: v. FALSE. 4. *insidious* (as it were, grafted in and substituted): s. heir, I. heres, Gen. Contr.: Phaedr.

spuriousness: expr. by *adj.*: v. SPURIOUS, OBTUNUS.

spurn: 1. *aspersion, i.* (to reject with contempt): v. s. petitiōis, querimonias a., (contemnere, negligere), Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 111: to s. with a gesture, nutu a., Suet. Vesp. 8: acc. to same anal., to s. with the foot, *pedibus a. Join: oculis fugere, auribus respicere, animo aspernari, Cic. Pis. 20, 45. See also to DISPERSE. 2. *responso, i.* (similar to proceed, though less strong): Caesar's edicts are s.d. (treated with contempt), Caesaris edicta respuuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 26: cf. id. Coel. 15, 56, calcatat, respuunt, non putat tū dona esse tanti: the ground with s. thy hateful corpse, respuunt inivisum cadaver humus, Or. Ib. 166. 3. *repudiatio, i.* v. TO REJECT.

spurt (v.): *émico, exallo:* v. TO SPOUT, SPURGE.

spurt (sube.): colloq. a sudden effort, *impetus subitus.

sputter: i.e. to speak indistinctly and confusedly: v. TO SPLUTTER.

spy (sube.): 1. *explorator* (military operator): v. SCOUT. 2. *delator* (one who makes a trade of informing against people: esp. under the empire): v. INFORMER. 3. *emissarius:* used = delator, Suet. Gal. 15. 4. sometimes index, i.e. c., may serve: it is esp. used of one who betrays his associates: Cic. Tac.

spy (v.): 1. *exploro, i.* (esp. to reconnoitre): to s. out all a person's movements, itinera egressusque (postremo loca atque tempora cuncta) ex., Sall. Jug. 35: v. TO RECONNOITRE. 2. *speciō, i.* (in non-milit. sense): to s. out any one's plans, consilia allicuius a., Sall. Jug. 108: also absol., Caes. B. G. 1, 47 (speculandi causa venire): v. TO WATCH. 3. *perh. inspicio, introspicio,* with such add., as *furtim, occulte:* v. TO LOOK INTO. (Cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 47.)

— *boat:* navigium speculatorium: Caes. B. G. 4, 26: also, navis speculatoria: Liv. 30, 10: and simply, speculatoria, Id. 22, 19.

squabble (v.): *rixor, i.* v. TO QUARREL.

squabble (sube.): *jurgium, rixa:* v. QUARREL.

squad: perh. *manipulus* (thirtieth part of a legion): v. COMPANY. Or perh. *manus:* v. BAND. See also TROOP.

squadron: 1. *Of cavalry:* 1. perh. *turma* (numbering about 30): v. TROOP. 2. more corresponding in number to Eng. *ala* (the body of horse attached to a legion, being stationed on its wings; also used of other bodies of cavalry): Non. Enum. 1. 2. *Of ships:* expr. by *classis* s. *navium pars:* v.

FLEET. 3. In loose sense, any body of troops, etc.: *acies, exercitus, agmen* (in movement): v. HOST, ARMY.

squalid: 1. *sordidus:* s. children, s. nail, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28: s. (means) abodes, a. tecta, Lucan 4, 396. 2. *squalidus:* v. FOUL, DIRTY. (But neither of these are so strong as Eng.: s. dwellings, perh. *tectis sordibus omnibus situque repleta (foeda): tecta obsoleta illuque informia: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7, obsoleti sordibus tecti.)

squalidity: perh. *sordis* (Hor. squalor: s. c.): *illuvies* (v. FILTH): *aquilor:* Join: *illuvies*, squalor, Liv. 21, 40.

squalidly: *sordide:* multis cum sordibus: v. PRECED. ART.

squall (sube.): 1. *Of wind:* *præcelsa* (any sudden storm): Cic. Virg.: v. STORM. 2. *Widely many s.s. procellosus:* Liv.: Col. 2. *Of children:* *vagitus*, *us:* v. CRY.

squall: *vāgio, 4:* Cic. Sen. 23, 83 (in canis v.): Ter.

squally: *præcelsus:* v. SQUALL.

squalor: v. SQUALIDITY.

squander: 1. *effundo, fudi, sum, 3:* to s. one's patrimony, patrimonium e. [atque consumere], Cic. It. Am. 2, 6: to s. money, sumptus e., ib. 24, 68: Plin. Abol. Ter. 5, 9, 34 (effundite, emite!) 2. *disipalo, i.* (to disperse and make away with): to s. a fortune, rem familiarem d., Cic. Fam. 4, 7: Tac. Join: disperdere et dissipare, Cic. 3. *perdo, didi, tum, 3.* Join: perdere et profundero, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: sumere, consumere, perdere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 55. So desperio, 3 (to dissipate by extravagance): Cic. v. *supr.* (2). 4. *prōfundo, 3:* v. TO LAVISH. 5. other more exceptional phrr. are, bona patria lacerare, Sall. Cat. 14: fortunae (patria bona) abiguntur (by glutony), Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: Ter.

squander: *depōs:* v. SPEND-THIRST.

square (adj.): 1. *quadratus* (like the Eng. capable of being used with some latitude of meaning): he changes s. for round, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100: a s. foot, pes q., Front. Goes. p. 30: a s. number, q. numerus, Geil.: s. figure (i.e. broad and solid), q. statura, Suet. Vesp. 20: Cels. 2. *quadrangulus* (rare): Plin. 13, 22, 38.

square (sube.): 1. *The mathematical figure:* quadratum: Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57. Or by circuml., quadrata figura: v. *adj.* 2. *A s-shaped piece:* quadrata: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: Virg. 3. *A carpenter's tool:* norma: Vitruv. 7, 3, 5 (anguli ad normam respondentes). 4. *A military formation:* no corresponding term in Latin military phraseology (agmen quadratum, denotes a formation in parallelogram, adopted by an army marching, so as to be ready for battle): to form in s.s. perh. *acie quadrata uti: aciem quadratim ad equitatus impetum excipiendum instruere.

square (v.): A. Trans. 1. *To make s.:* quadro, 1: Col. Esp. in p. part.: s.d. stone, i.e. hewn into quadrangular blocks, saxum quadratum, Liv. 26, 30.

2. *To multiply a number into itself:* *quadro, 1: as s. t. (numerus quadratus is a s. number: v. *adj.*): or expr. by numerum in se multiplicare: v. TO MULTIPLY. 3. *To make even:* esp. of accounts (rationes) subdividit, 3: Cic. Att. 5, 21: v. TO SETTLE. B. Intrans. 1. *To agree:* constato, stitit, i. Id. Fl. 26, 59: Tac. 2. *To menace with the fists:* Phrr.: *pugnā alcau (pugilum modo) militari.

squash (v.): *contēro, contundo:* v. TO CRUSH.

squash (sube.): *cucurbita:* v. GOURD.

squat (v.): 1. *To sit on the haunches:* 1. *subido, sedī, sum, 3* (less colloq. in tone than Eng.: to stoop down, crouch): Liv. 28, 2: Virg. 2. *conquinco, 3* (v. rare): Pl. Clat. 4, 1, 5.

3. *To settle:* nearest word, *condido, 3:* v. TO SETTLE (B. III.).

squat (adj.): Phrr.: a s. figure, corporis brevis atque obesa, Suet. Hor.: a stronger expr. is *ventrosus* (big-bellied, bulging out): Pl.: also *ventrosus*, Plin.

squeak (v.): perh. *strideo* (strido), *di, 1* and *3* (denoting any kind of harsh unmusical noise or cry): cf. Ov. F. 6, 140, where it is used with reference to the screech-owl: and Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 118, where it describes the chirp of the cricket.

squeak (sube.): perh. *stridor*: cf. *preced. art.* Also in Val. Max. 1, 1, 4, *ocentus* is used of the cry or s. of the field-mouse (soricis).

squeaking (adj.): *stridulus* (harsh, grating, unmusical): a thin s. voice, tenuis e. vox, Sen. Ep. 56, 2. See also *SHRILL, HARSH.*

squeamish: 1. *Inclining to sickness:* expr. by *nausea:* to feel s., nausea [sine vomitu] laborare, cf. Cels. 1, 2, 2: to make any one feel s., nauseam allicui movere, facere, v. *ICKENESS.* 2. *Fastidious:* fastidiosus: v. FASTIDIOUS, NICE.

squeamishness: 1. *Fetling of sickness:* nausea: Cels. 1, 2. 2. *Over nicety:* fastidium: v. FASTIDIOUSNESS, NICETY.

squease: *primo, comprimo, etc., 3:* v. TO PRESS. Phrr.: to be s.d. to death in a crowd, "in multitudine hominum comprimi atque elidi.

squib: 1. *A small fire-work:* not translatable: perh. *missile pyrium and radius pyrium (Kr.). 2. *A lampoon:* versus famosi: or if in prose, libellus famosus: v. LAMPPOON.

squill: a plant: *scilla* (scilla): Bot.

squint (v.): 1. In strict sense, to have the axes of the eyes not coincident: expr. by *adj.* strabonem esse: v. SQUINTING, *adj.* Phrr.: to s. dreadfully, perversum oculis esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, fin. 2. *To glance obliquely:* limis (oculis) intueri, transversa tueri, etc.: v. OBLIQUELY.

squint (sube.): expr. by *adj.*: v. SQUINTING.

squinting (adj.): 1. *strabō, ōnis, m.*: also, *strabus, a, um:* s. gods, strabones dii, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80: Hor.: the recognised form, to strabo was straba, Priac. 6, 3, 16: and acc. to Non., strabus was in later Latin used for strabo. 2. *paetus* (a softened expr. for *preced.*, and implying nothing repulsive, having a cast in the eye: still more softened, *paetulus*, having a slight cast, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, init.). 3. *Hor. 8, 1, 3, 45* (strabonem appellat paetum patris): Ov. 3, expr. by circuml. *perveris* (pravis, distortis) oculis: Cic. N. D. 1, 28, init.

squire: *armiger, *eri:* Inscr.

squreil: *sciurus:* Plin. 8, 38, 58. (S. vulgaris, Linn.)

squirt (sube.): v. SYRINGER.

squirt (v.): 1. *Trans:* perh. *efficio, proficio:* v. TO DISCHARGE. 2. *To spout out:* *émico, exallo:* v. TO SPOUT, SPURGE (VIL.).

stab (v.): 1. *ſtādo, ſtēdi, sum, 3:* to s. with a dagger, pugione f., Tac. H. 4, 29: Liv. Strengthened, confido, 3: Sall. Cat. 28: v. TO FIRMOR. 2. *use gen. term, ſtēro, percuſi, sum, ſtēro:* he s.d. himself in the side, latus sibi percussit: to wound by s.ing, punctum f., Veg. 1, 12: v. TO STRIKE. 3. *perforo, 1:* Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 26 (perforat ense latus). 4. *vulnēro, 1:* v. TO WOUND. Phrr.: to s. any one in the neck, ferrum jugulo adigere, Suet. Ner. 49: he s.s. herself to the heart, cultum in corde defigit, Liv. 1, 58, entr.: he s.s. the girl to the heart, pectus puellae transfigit, Id. 3, 48: to s. any one in the breast, gladium alium in pectus infigere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: also, gladium pectori inf., Tac. A. 1, 43.

stab (sube.): *puncta:* opp. *caesa* (a cut): Veg. 1, 12. Less precisely, *plaga, ictus, vulnus:* v. BLOW, WOUND, CUT.

stability: *stabilitas:* Caes.: Clu. See also *FIRMNESS, STADINESS.* To have

4. infamia, pröbrum, dödöcum: v. DISGRACE, SHAME.

stainless (adj.). 1. Without stains or spots (rare in this sense): pürus, sine notis, maculis, labe; nulla maculis distinctus, foedus: v. CLEAN, PURE.

II. Fig.: without disgrace or crime: 1. integer, gra. grun: of s. life. integer vitæ, For. Od. 1, 22, 1. 2. pürus: to keep the soul s., animum purum conservare, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 134: v. PURE. 3. incorruptus: of s. (incorruptible) integrity, inc. fide, Tac. A. 12, 41: s. virgin (chaste), inc. virgo, Cic. Or. 19, 64. 4. immaculatus (poet.): Lucan 2, 736 (Tellus immaculata sui servetur sanguine Magni). 5. intemeratus: s. faith, int. fides, Virg. Aen. 2, 143: Tac. 6. impollutus: v. UNFOLLOTTED. 7. pödicus (chaste, pure): s. Hippolytus, p. Hippolytus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: a. house, p. domus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3. See also CHASTE, PURE.

stainlessly: pürè, incorruptè: v. PURELY, CHASTELY.

stair: 1. A flight of steps: 1. scälæ, arum: to throw oneself under the s.s. of a shop, in scälæ tabernæ se conflare, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: to live up three pair of s.s., tribus scälis habitare, Mart. 1, 118, 7. 2. gradüs, num: the s.s. of the temple had been filled with the lowest of the people, gr. templorum ab infima plebe completi erant, Cic. Att. 4, 1. II. One step in a flight of steps: 1. gradüs, ñs: one ascends by a flight of fourteen s.s., per quaterdecim gradus, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 50: cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: cf. Virg. 2, 2, the first s. is mounted with the right foot, cum pede dextro primus gr. ascenditur.

2. scälæ: he carried these home up two hundred s.s., hæc per ducentas domum tulit s., Mart. 7, 20, 20. Phr.: back s.s., scälæ e posticis ædium partibus: to go up s.s., ascendere scälas: to go down s.s., descendere scälas: s.s. leading down into the street, scälæ in publicum ferentes, Liv. 39, 14: an up-s.s. apartment, coenaculum, l. m.: Juv.

staircase: v. STAIR.

stake (sub.). 1. A piece of wood driven into the ground: 1. pilus: to tie a wine to a s., palo adungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8, 33. 2. stipes, itis, m.: he fixes s.s. sharpened at the point, s. præacutos defigit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27: to drive a s. through a man, adigere a. per medium hominem, Sen. Ep. 14. 3. stipes, itis, f.: he fixes s.s. in the trenches, in fossis s. defigit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27. II. Stake to which criminals are tied for burning or other punishment: pilus: bound to a s., ad palum alligatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 5, 11: or, stipes, itis, m.: cf. Plin. 8, 5, 15, viri stipitibus alligati: to die at the s., igni cremari, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4: to burn at the s., igni interficere, id. 6, 19: necare, id. 53: to condemn a man to the s., aliquem flammis damnare.

III. Something pledged or wagered: pignus, öris, n.: to have a contest with a man for a s., pignore certare cum aliquo, Virg. E. 3, 31: posito pignore, Ov. A. A. 1, 168. Phr.: your interests are at a s., res tua agitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: liberty, safety, property, character, is at a s., libertas, salus, bona, existimatio, agitur: cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 51: Manil. 2, 6: Liv. 29, 10: to be at a s., in discrimen venire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: and Liv. 39, 17, in discrimine esse.

stake (v.). 1. To pierce with a s.: v. IMPALE. II. To wager: 1. pöno, sul. itum, 3: to s. cups, pocula p. Virg. E. 3, 36: cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77: he s.d. his own ring against it, ille suum anulum opposuit. 2. depöno, 3: to s. a heifer, vitulum d., Virg. E. 3, 31: s. a talent against my service, in meum numum, in tuum talentum, pignus da, Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 35.

stale (adj.). 1. vëtus, öris: that's the old song, vetera vaticinamini, Pl. Pa. 1, 3, 144: cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 154: s. and old-fashioned talk, oratio vetus et antiqua, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 154. 2. obsoletus:

the (names) are common and s., vulgaris et o. sunt, Cic. Quir. 18, 56. 3. vulgaris: all subjects are now grown s., omnia jam vulgata, Virg. G. 3, 4. Prov.: stale repetitions, crambe bis repetita, Juv. 7, 154. 4. väpidus, (of wine): cf. Pers. 148. 5. mucidus: s. crusts of bread, mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: s. wine, mucida vina, Mart. 8, 6. Phr.: the business has grown s., refrizit res, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25: the matter is not yet s., res jam calet, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 92.

stale (v.): to make water: mëlö, 3. **stalemate**: in chess: to cause a s., perb. ad incitus redigere ac, calces: (cf. Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 85. Ad incitus leno-nem poenget, al eas abduxerit. Mä. Quin prius deperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit).

stalk (sub.): the stem of a plant: 1. stirps, pla, f.: Join: arborum radices stirpesque, Cic. Or. 43, 147. 2. stillus: the nut grows up with a single s., nux simplici s. proreptit, Col. 5, 10: s. of asparagus, s. asparagi, id. 11, 3. 3. caulis, la, m.: a cabbage with a thick s., brassica c. magno, Cato R. R. 157, 2. 4. cauliculus (diminutive of foregoing): Plin. 12, 12, 26. 5. culmus, (of corn): lest the s. fall forward with the weight of the ears, ne gravidus procumbat c. aristis, Virg. G. 1, 111. 6. cälämus: s.s. of the lupine, lupuli fragiles c., lb. 76. 7. scäpus: a. s. laden with a hundred beans, s. centum fabis onustus, Plin. 16, 24, 38. Foot-s. of leaves or fruit, pöscilcus, Plin. 16, 24, 38: bean s.s., fabälia, ium, or caules fabarum, lb. 18, 12, 30.

stalk (v.): 1. To walk proudly: 1. incipio, cessi, 3: you s. along in your pride at my misfortune, neo superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18. 2. Ingrédior, cessus sum, 3: he s.s. in fury on the plain, turbidus ingreditur campo, Virg. Aen. 10, 762. Phr.: gressu superbo (arroganti) ambulare. II. To follow stealthily, as game: perh. insidias expicere: cf. Virg. E. 3, 18: insidias explorare in aliquem: cf. Virg. G. 3, 537: let us s. boars, insidlemur apris, Mart. 12, 14, 10 (opp. to rumpere, to run down).

stalking-horse: v. PRETEXT, PRETENCE.

stall (sub.). 1. A place for cattle: 1. stabulum: to hear the bridle rattling in the s., s. frenos audire sonantes, Virg. G. 3, 295. 2. bübile, la, m. (an os.): Cato R. R. 4 (masc. bübilia in Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18). 3. tectum (poet.): he brings the calves to their s. e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit, Virg. G. 4, 434: to share the same s., una stabulare, Virg. G. 3, 224.

II. A seat: subsellium: v. BENCH, SEAT. III. A small shop: taberna: a s. fitted up for carrying on a doctor's trade, ornatam medicinæ exercendæ causa t., Cic. Cluent. 63, 178: a book-s., taberna libraria, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: a cobbler's s., taberna sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34: a s.-keeper, tabernarius, Cic. Fl. 8, 18: or, campo, önis, m.: cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 4.

stall (v.): to place or keep in a stall: stabulo, 1: let him feed and s. another man's cattle, alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr. R. R. 1, 21: cf. Virg. G. 3, 352, they s. their cattle closely, clausa tenent stabulis armenta.

stallion: 1. equus admissarius, or simply admissarius: cf. Plin. 28, 15, 61. 2. equus mas, märia, Circuml.: peccoria equini maritus: cf. Virg. G. 3, 135.

stamen: part of a flower: stämen, inis, n.: a lily with a fine s., lillum tenui stamine, Plin. 25, 5, 11.

stamina: strength: v. STRENGTH.

stammer (sub.). 1. hæsitatio, önis, f.: a s. and hesitation, h. tractusque verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202. 2. hæsitatio linguae: cf. Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

stammer (v.). 1. balbütio, ivi, itum, 4 (rare as intrans. and literal): cf. Cic. Acad. 2, 45: to s. out a thing, aliquid balbutire. 2. lingua hæcilo, i, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. 3. balbus sum:

since he s.d. so, quum ita b. esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: to s. through the nose, balbe de nare loqui, Pers. 1, 33.

stammerer: balbus: she is a s. and can't speak, balba loqui non quit, Lucr. 4, 1160: v. STAMMERING.

stammering (adj.). 1. balbus: s. words, b. verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94: a s. tongue, os balbum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126.

2. blasus (hisping): a s. tongue, blæsa lingua, Ov. A. A. 3, 294.

stamp (sub.): 1. An instrument for making an impression: 1. mōnēta: Mart. 12, 55, 8. 2. forma: a denarius made by the public s., denarius publicæ f., Sen. Ben. 5, 29: expr. by "instrumentum quo aliquid imprimitur, culitur. II. An impression, mark:

1. nōta: coins with every kind of s., numos omnis notæ, Suet. Aug. 75. 2. (s. of a signet ring), signum: let him mark this paper with his s., imprimat his s. tabellæ, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38.

3. Imāgo, inis, f. (figure): the letter and the s. on it assured me, epistola atque l. me certum fecit, Pl. Pa. 4, 6, 35. Phr.: a man of high s., vir clarus, eximius: a man of low s., "homo pravi ingenii, malla artibus: men of his own s., sui similes, Cic.: your words and actions are of the same s., facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34: kindnesses of no common s., beneficia non ex vulgari nota, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: a poem of the ordinary s., carmen communi moneta, Juv. 7, 55: cf. Hor. A. P. 59. III. A s. of the foot: amplexio pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47: letus pedis, Plin. 8, 41, 68: a s. of the feet to mark time, letus modulatum pedum, id. 2, 95, 96.

stamp (v.). 1. To impress with a mark: 1. signo, 1: let them s. the bronze, silver, or gold, with the public mark, aes, argentum, aurumve publice signatio, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6. 2. cädo, üdi, üsum, 3 (of money): s. silver money, üdi argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18. 3. ferio [percuti, üsum] 4: to s. asses, asses f., Plin. 33, 2, 13, 644. Also, ferire nōta: cf. Suet. Aug. 94: and ferire forma: cf. Sen. Ep. 34, üd. m. Fig.: imprimo, cessi, üsum, 3: nature has s.d. the notion upon the minds of all, in omnium animis eorum notionem l. ipse natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: to s. with approval, probare, laudibus ornare: s.d. with the popular approval, "consensu populi probatum. II. To strike the ground with the foot: 1. supplödo, ösi, 3 (v. a. and n.): no one s.d. his foot, pedem nemo supplödit, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230. 2. Phr.: pede pulsare humum, cf. Ov. F. 6, 330: (of a horse), cavare tellurem, cf. Virg. G. 3, 87: to s. upon: v. TRAMPLE.

stanch (adj.): v. FIRM, CONSTANT.

stanch (v.): Phr.: to s. blood, suppressere, cöhibere, sistere sanguinem: cf. Cels. 2, 10: Plin. 22, 25, 71: id. 20, 7, 25. (Cf. Colum. 6, 33: to s. the bleeding of the nose, profuvium sanguinis per nares inhibere.)

stanchion: v. PROP, STAY.

stand (sub.): 1. Act of stopping, halt: möra: to bring business to a s., moram rei alicui inferre, Cic. Inv. 1, 9. Phr.: he brought the army to a s., agmen constituit, Sall. J. 49: to make a s., resto, stidi, 1: nulla ratio est restandi, Lucr. 1, 111: where a very feeble s. is made: qua minima vi restatur, Liv. 34, 15: to make a s. against, restare adversum aliquid, Tac. A. 3, 46: v. RESIST. To be at a s.: v. STANDSTILL. Phr.: I take my s. upon the justice of my cause, "in causa spem omnem pono.

II. That on which anything is placed: perli, suggestus, ñs (platform): tripes mensa (ward with three legs), Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: candelabrum (s. for a lamp): äbücus (for plate), Cic. Verr. 4, 16, 35. III. A place for standing: löcus, stätio: a cab-s., "locus quo meritorie rhedæ collocantur, alantur.

stand (v.). 1. Not to sit or lie down: 1. sto, steti, stätum, 1: both of these are s.ing, not sitting, hi stant

ambo, non sedent, Pl. Capt. prol. 2: *not to fall: when they saw that the walls were sring, ut [praeter spem] muros viderunt*, Liv. 33, 5. Meton.: the *publico* would be *sring*, you would have fallen, *res publica* stare, tu concidisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 24: *who as long as I was sring could not s*, qui me stantestare non poterant, Id. Fam. 7, 2: *the fortunes of the race s firm*, stat fortuna domus, Virg. G. 4, 209. 2. *persto*, stit, stitum, 1: *the cavalry continued sring the whole day*, equites diem totum perstant, Liv. 44, 31. ||. *Not to move*: 1. sto, stit, stitum, 1: *why do you s.7 quid stas?* Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 15. 2. *consisto*, stit, stitum, 3: *s. here at your ease*, etiose hio consisto, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: v. REMAIN.

|||. *To halt, stop*: 1. subsisto, stit, 3: *the rest stood still on the road*, reliqui in itinere s, Caes. B. C. 2, 41. 2. *consisto*, stit, stitum, 3: *both armies stood still*, constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46. 3. *resisto*, stit, 3: *upon being again and again called to, he stood still and looked back*, ille naepius appellatus asperit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35. 4. *resto*, stit, 1: *if I s, still he hurries me on*, si resto, pergit ut eam, Pac. in Non. 77, 25. 5. *quiesco*, stit, stitum, 2: *sing waters of the Nile*, quiescentes Nil aquae, Plin. 13, 11, 22. |||. *To remain*: 1. sto, 1: *men who could not s. at home*, qui domo s non poterant, Cic. Flacc. 6, 14. 2. *consisto*, stit, stitum, 1: *neither his complexion nor his expression s. as it was*, non color non vultus e. c., Liv. 39, 34. 3. *maqueo*, nsi, nsum, 2: *nothing s. always in its proper position*, nihil semper suo statu m., Cic. N. D. 1, 12. 4. *consisto*, stit, stitum, 3: *those with whom the fault began, by them s. the punishment*, unde culpa orta est ibi poena c., Liv. 28, 26. Phr.: *a sing grievance*: perh. *offensio perpetua.

V. *To s. one's ground*: 1. sto, stit, stitum, 1: *to s. one's ground on the field of battle*, in acie s, Liv. 22, 60. 2. *persto*, stit, stitum, 1: *s. your ground and be firm*, persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39. 3. *consisto*, stit, stitum, 3: *there is some hope that he may at length stand his ground*, spes est hunc tandem posse consistere, Cic. Quint. 10, 94. 4. *subsisto*, stit, 3: *to s. his ground against Hannibal*, Hannibal subsistit, Liv. 27, 7. 5. *maqueo*, nsi, nsum, 2: *he s. his ground undaunted*, manet imperturbatus ille, Virg. Aen. 10, 770: cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 41, m. in loco ordinem servare.

VI. *To be in a particular state*: Phr.: *the matter s. thus*, sic res se habet, Cic. Fam. 13, 8: *as matters s.*, pro, or e re nata, Cic. Att. 7, 8. VII. *To s. as a rule, obtain currency*: 1. sto, 1: *the rule in oratory once wrongly formed stood*, semel corrupta regula eloquentiae stetit, Petr. 2. 2. *obstineo*, tinui, tentum, 2: *it used formerly to s. for true*, pro vero antea obtinebat, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 1, 101.

VIII. *To stand a thing, endure it*: 1. tollero, 1: *to s. the winter*, hiemem t., Cic. Cat. 2, 20, 23. 2. *pator*, passus, 3: *my vote is that we s. these things*, haec patienda censeo, Liv. 21, 13. 3. *perpator*, passus, 3: *to s. his falseness*, mendacitatem p., Cic. Off. 5, 11, 32. 4. *sustineo*, tinui, tentum, 2: *to s. labours*, labores s., Cic. Rep. 1, 3. 5. *perfero*, tulli, latum, 3: *to s. all manner of indignities*, omnes indignitates p., Caes. B. G. 2, 14. 6. *substo*, 1: *I fear he won't s. it*, metuo ut substat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11. IX. *Legal*: Phr.: *To s. one's trial*, sisti in iudicio, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 3: *sist*, Cic. Quint. 7. X. *To stand, be erected, as buildings*: 1. sto, 1: *the walls were already sring*, moenia iam stabant, Ov. F. 3, 181. 2. *maqueo*, 2: *the fortifications were still sring*, munitiones in-

tegnae manebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 85, mansurumque urbem.

XI. *To cost*: v. STAND IN.

stand about: v. LOTTER.

against: 1. sustineo, tinui, tentum, 2: *to s. against the just request of the goddess*, deam iusta petentem s., Ov. M. 14, 188. 2. *resisto*, stit, stitum, 3: *to s. against them as they come*, venientibus r., Caes. B. C. 1, 55. Phr.: *to s. against any one for an office*, *petere honorem adversus aliquem: v. *supr.* (III).

aloof: 1. abesto, stit, stitum, 1: *if you s. further aloof*, si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 362. 2. *to s. aloof from*: abstineo, tinui, 2: *when the greater part of the men of eloquence did not s. aloof even from Publius Sula*, cum se plurimi disertorum ne a P. Sula cum se plurimi abstinerent, Tac. Or. 40. 3. *s. aloof*: procul este! Virg. Aen. 6, 258. 4. *deficio*, fesci, fectum, 3: *to s. aloof from all men of character*, a bonis omnibus d., Cic. Planc. 35, 86.

at: Phr.: *to s. at a disadvantage*: perh. *impar fortuna uti: *to s. at an advantage*: perh. *melior loco esse, meliore fortuna uti: *to s. at ease*, perh. *quiescere (consistere), sub armis, in acie: *to s. at nothing*, *nihil periculi detrectare: nihil non conari: coelum ac mare miscere, Liv. 4, 3: cf. Juv. 2, 25, 6, 282: *to s. at a distance*, procul hinc stare, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1.

before: 1. *To s. in front of*, ante aliquid stare, cf. Ter. And. 3, 1, 16. ||. *In presence of*: Phr.: *to s. before the court*, coram iudicibus se sistere: *you seem to be sring before my face*, coram adesse videris, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: cf. Hor. Epod. 11, 19, *that you are sring before me*, to coram adesse. |||. *To s. before, for protection*: v. PROTECT.

IV. *To withstand*: sustineo, tinui, tentum, 2: *to s. against*, resistere, obstistere alicui: v. WITHSTAND.

V. *To excel*: v. EXCELI.

behind: *to s. behind any one*, *a tergo stare alicui, post tergum stare: aliquem tegere, cf. Stat. S. 5, 1, 26.

by: 1. *To s. close to*: 1. *ad-sisto*, stit, 3: *to s. close to the doors*, adstare ad fores, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 66. 2. *juxta aliquid*, prope aliquid, prope ab aliquo, stare: v. NEAR, HARD BY. ||. *To assist*: 1. *adsum*, fui: *I will s. by your interests*, tuis rebus adero, Cic. Fam. 6, 14: cf. Virg. G. 1, 18, *s. by me with favour*, adels O Tegeae favens (usually, *to support as an advocate*). 2. *assisto*, stit, 3: *I stood by Varrenus*, assistebam Varreno, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: v. HELP, ASSIST.

III. *To be true to, abide by*: 1. *maqueo*, nsi, nsum, 2: *to s. by one's promises*, promissis m., Virg. Aen. 2, 160. 2. *persto*, stit, stitum, 1: *to s. by one's opinion*, sententia p., Caes. B. G. 7, 26. 3. *sto*, stit, stitum, 1: *to s. by one's word*, in fide s., Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: cf. Id. Brut. 79, 273, *to s. by the men of character*, *a bonorum causa. 4. *perh.* *servare fidem, promissa: fideliter curare aliquem.

condemned: damnari: reus esse, Cic. Mil. 13, 35.

convicted: *to s. convicted in the act*, manifestum teneri, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 29: *manifestum haberi*, Sall. C. 41: *to s. convicted of falsehood*, manifestum mendacitatem haberi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 36.

down: *of a speaker*: perh. *descendere a rostro, descendere.

firm: perduro, duro, 1: v. TO PERSEVERE.

for: 1. *In the place of*: stare pro aliquo: in loco alicujus: *to s. for one as security*, spondere pro aliquo, Cic. Planc. 19, 47. ||. *To be hindered by*: *he does not s. for such trifles*, *non in tantillis rebus haeret: tantillas res nihil moratur. |||. *To demand*: v. CLAIM, DEMAND.

good: sto, maqueo, obstineo: v. HOLD GOOD.

in: 1. *To cost*: 1. sto, stit, stitum, 1: *that affair stood the Achaeans in a hundred talents*, centum talentis ea res Achaeis stetit, Liv. 34, 50. 2. *consisto*,

stit, stitum, 1: *one chariot s. s. one in four hundred thousand sesterces*, una quadrigae c. quadingentibus millibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: *the sum that the funeral s. s. one in*, quanti funus c., Suet. Vesp. 19: *it s. s. me in more money*, carius mihi c., Lucil. in Non. 272, 25: *it s. s. one in a very little*, vilissime c., Col. 9, 1, 6: v. COST. ||. Phr.: *tears s. in his eyes*, lacrimae obcurrent, cf. Virg. Aen. 11, 41: *fletibus ora natant*, Stat. Th. 2, 337: *it will s. you in good stead*, tibi ob rem erit, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 40: *tibi usulert*, Cic. Att. 1, 1: *tibi proderit*, expedit: *to s. in case of Jove*, vereri Jovem, Pl. Amph. prol. 22: *I s. in great fear*, magno timore sum, Cic. Att. 5, 14: *to s. in the greatest danger*, in maximis periculis versari, Cic. Rab. Post. 4, 23: *to s. in danger of losing renown*, glorie periculum facere, Tac. A. 15, 6: *he regarded them as sring in the same position*, illos in eodem loco habuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: *to s. in need of*: v. NEED, WANT.

stand on: 1. I. I. sto, stit, 1: *to s. on the hills*, instare jugis, Virg. Aen. 11, 529: *to s. on the couch*, instare in triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72. 2. *instasto*, stit, 3: *villas s. on the bank of the river*, villas l. margine fluminis, Plin. Ep. 8, 8.

||. *To s. on end*: 1. horreo, ul, 2: *Latona often grieved that her sacred hair should s. on end*, saepe h. sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib. 3, 23: *his hair s. s. up on end*, erectus h. crinis, Sen. Herc. Oct. 707. 2. *sto*, stit, stitum, 1: *his hair stood on end*, steterunt comae, Virg. Aen. 2, 774. 3. *rigeo*, ul, 2: *his hair s. s. on end with cold fear*, gelldoque comae terrore r., Ov. M. 3, 100.

|||. *Met.*: *to s. on ceremony*, perh. *nihil nisi solenni more agere: *to s. on one's dignity*, perh. *dignitati, gravitati consulere: indignari: dedecoris causa israel: *to s. on one's rights*, suo iure vindicare (asserere) aliquid, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 1.

out: 1. *Project*: 1. exasto, stit, stitum, 1: *the ship s. s. out of the water*, navis exstat aquis, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 14: *the soldiers s. out of the water*, milites e. ex aqua, Caes. B. G. 5, 18. 2. *emineo*, ul, 2: *since there is nothing sring out from the earth*, quum ex terra nihil e., Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: *stakes s. out from the branches*, stipites ab ramis e., Caes. B. G. 7, 73: *the monster s. s. out from the sea*, bellua ponto e., Ov. M. 4, 690. 3. *luxurio*, i (poet): *his breast s. s. out with a wealth of muscle*, luxuriale toris pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: v. PROJECT.

||. *To s. out against*: v. ENDURE, RESIST.

III. *Phr.*: *to s. out of the way of any one*, decedere de via alicui, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 80: *decedere alicui*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *to s. out to sea* (naut.), in altum proveli, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: *solvere nares*, ibi: *se capessere in altum*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 6.

still: stationem facere, Plin. 2, 17, 15: v. TO STAND, II. and III.

to: 1. *Abide by*: v. STAND BY.

||. Phr.: *it s. s. to reason*, necesse est; *ratione necesse est*, Lucr.: *sequitur*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: *it s. s. to reason that we should not lose such an opportunity*, nulla est ratio amittere occasionem quomodocumque, Cic. Caec. 5, 15.

under: v. ENDURE, SUPPORT.

up: 1. *Surgo*, consurgo, me attollo, 3: v. RISE. ||. *To s. up for any one*, defendere aliquem, adesse alicui: v. STAND BY, DEFEND: *to s. up to any one*, *coram alicui resistere: *to s. upright*, erectum stare: *recto lato stare*, cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: *recto se attollere trunco*, Ov. M. 2, 822.

upon: v. STAND ON.

with: *as it may s. with your convenience*, quod tuo commodo fiat, Cic. Fam. 4, 2: *how do things s. with you?* quid rerum geritis? Cat. 28, 4: *to s. well with any one*, gratus apud aliquem esse, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: *how did you s. with Caesar?* quem locum apud Caesarem obtinisti? Id. Phil. 2, 29, 71.

standard: 1. *A military flag*: 1. vexillum: *so that you raised your s. at ut tolleres*, Cic. Phil. 2, 49,

I, I, 114. **IV. To set on foot:** 1. institui, ul. dūm, 3: to s. a *barter in one's own house*, domesticum mercatum l. Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30. 2. Initiū allicuius facere: cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20, he would have s'd the massacre with me, caedis Initiū fecisset a me. 3. auspicio, ātus, 1: to s. one's life, vitam a. Plin. 7, proem. 3. 4. aggrēdior, gressus, 3: to s. a *cause*, ad petitionem a. Cic. Mur. 7, 15: to s. a *business*, negotium a. Id. Off. 1, 21, 73. 5. commōveo, ōvi, ōtum, 2: you have s'd a *subject*, rem commovisti, Id. Brut. 87, 297: to s. a *doubt about a thing*, aliquid in dubium vocare, Id. de Or. 2, 34: to s. a *discussion*, inferre sermonem, Id. Off. 1, 40, 144. **V. To s. game:** 1. excito, lvi or li, Itum and Itum, 4: the *hounds s'd the bear out of its lair*, suem latebris excite canes, Ov. M. 10, 750. 2. excito, 1: to s. *wild animals*, feras e., Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: to s. a *stag from its covert*, cervum nemorosus latibulis e., Phaedr. 2, 8, 1.

starter: one who arranges those who start in a race, mōrator, ōris, m.: v. Smith's Class. Dict. sub voc. cinctus.

starting-place: carcer, ōris, m. (usually plur., carceres, um), Cic. Virg.: Hor. Also, claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: fōres carceris, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 29. repāgula, Id. M. 2, 155: līnina equōrum, Id. 16, 317: alba līnea, cf. Id. M. 3, 19.

startle: to frighten: v. FRIGHTEN. **startling** (adj.): formidolōsus: terribilis, e: v. TERRIBLE, FEARFUL: a *state of affairs*, formidolosa tempora, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 1: a *sound*, terribilis sonitus, Liv. 38, 5: a *action*, mirum facinus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 97.

starvation: 1. fames, is, f.: to support *absolute s.*, extremam f. sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. 2. Inedia: to *kill oneself by s.*, inedia vitam finire, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. 3. *state of s.*, esuriēs, ēl, f. (rare): Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, fin. P.Hr.: to be reduced to a *state of s.*, ad extremum Inopias venire, Tac. Agr. 28.

starve: 1. To perish by hunger: fame ēneāre, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73: fame confici, Id. Off. 3, 6, 20: fame constari, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: Inopia exercitiāum mōri, Pl. Bacch. 3, 1, 134: fame mōri, Plin. 11, 18, 20. 2. To suffer from cold: 1. frigeo, 2: I fear you will s. with cold in your winter quarters, metuo ne frigas in hibernis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. 2. frigeo, frigi, 3: we are s'ing with cold, frigore frigeamus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. 3. frigeo, 2: he is s'd with cold, riget frigore, Lucr. 3, 956. P.Hr.: to be s'd to death with cold, aliquid interfici, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36. 3. To kill by hunger, fame ēneāre, consumere, interficere, conficere: v. supr. P.Hr.: he designs to s. out Italy and the city, consilium est Italiam et urbem suffocare fame, Cic. Att. 9, 7: to s. out a garrison, praesidium ad ultimum Inopias adducere, Liv. 23, 19: or, Inopia expugnare: fame hostes in deditionem subigere, Curt. 7, 70.

starveling: 1. sēdrio, ōnis, m.: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 23. 2. famēlicus: that wretched s., ille miser f., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29.

state (subs.): 1. Condition: 1. stātus, ūs, m.: the *s. of public affairs*, a. rerum communium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. 2. conditio, ōnis, f.: s. of slavery, c. servitutis, Id. 4, 8, 16. 3. locus, when he had ascertained the *s. of affairs*, quum quo in loco res esset cognovisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26. 4. sēdes, is, f.: may be God will restore these things to their former s., Deus haec fortasse reduct in sedem, Hor. Epod. 13, 8. 5. s. of affairs, res, rel, f.: you have said nothing in your letter about the *s. of your own affairs*, nihil de tuis rebus scripsisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: v. CIRCUMSTANCES, POSITION. P.Hr.: to restore a thing to its former s., in pristinum statum aliquid restituere, Cic. de to be in a better s., in meliore esse loco, Id. Harusp. 28, 61: in a worse s., deter-

iore esse statu, ib.: while things were in this s., hoc statu rerum, Liv. 3, 22: a *hopeless s. of health*, perdita valetudo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: in an utterly hopeless state of bankruptcy, plane perditus aere alieno, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78: the s. of the times, tempus, ōris, n.: cf. Cic. Fam. 4, 9: in the present s. of the times, in tali tempore, Id. Quint. 1, 1: a *dubious and threatening s. of affairs*, rerum status dubius et minax, Sen. Agam. 308: a *lamentable s. of things*, flebilis status, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 5: the s. of the case with Regulus was better, R. erat in meliore causa, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: to be in the same s., in eadem causa esse, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: considering the s. of affairs, pro re nata: v. STAND (VI.).

II. A body politic: 1. civitas, itatis, f.: the *communities and assemblages of men associating together on principles of law*, which are called s.s, concilia coetusque hominum iure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: he convinced the s., civitati persuasit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. 2. res publica, or respublica, rei publicae, f.: the *whole constitution of the s.*, is revolutionised, commutata est ratio rei totius publicae, Cic. Att. 1, 8: to do one's duty to the s., repubblicae officium praestare, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. 3. regnum: (when governed by a king): pass. 4. imperium: (with regard to the power possessed by the s.): v. KINGDOM, EMPIRE. P.Hr.: to take part in the administration of the s., ad rempublicam accedere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: rempublicam attingere, Id. Att. 2, 22: rempublicam capessere, Id. Scat. 6, 14: also, rempublicam administrare, gerere, Cic.: to guide the helm of s., gubernacula repubblicae tractare, Cic. Best. 9, 20: to sit at the helm of s., ad gubernacula resp. sedere, Id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: to desert the helm of s., recedere a gubernaculis, Id. Fam. 16, 27: alioquin gubernacula, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: to commit the entire management of the s. to any one, permittere omnem remp. alicui, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: to endanger the s., labefactare remp., Id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: to the great detriment of the s., pessimo publico, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: a revolution in the s., mutatio rerum, Cic. Att. 83: conversio rerum publicarum, Id. Div. 2, 2, 6: the serious misfortune of the s., gravis casus civitatis, ib.: a *office*, magistrātus, ūs, m.: honor, ōris, m.: repubblicae munus, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: a *minister of s.* (under a king), amicus regis, Nep. de Reg. 3, 1: a *speech on s. affairs*, civilis oratio, Cic. Or. 9, 30: *business of the s.*, nēgōtium, or, publicum negotium, cf. Id. Off. 3, 1: s. papers or records, tabulae publicae, Liv. 26, 36: *litonae publicae*, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: *robes of s.*, insignia magistratuum, Sall. C. 5: *insignia dignitatis*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: *forensia*, Suet. Aug. 73: toga purpurea (royal), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: a *secret of s.*, aliquid arcani, Liv. 23, 22: *mysterium*, Cic. Att. 4, 18: s. sacrifices, sacrificia publica, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: or, sacra publica: the revenues of the s., vectigalia: fiscus: pecunia vectigalis, Cic. Verr. 1, 35, 89: v. REVENUE: to make the property of the s., publico, 1: in publicum aliquid redigere, Liv. 4, 15: v. CONFISCATE: to feast at the cost of the s., de publico convivere, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105.

III. Magnificence, splendour: sūperbia, magnificētia: v. SPLENDOR, GRANDUEUR.

state (v.): to declare: 1. praedico, 1: I heard Crassus stating that this insult was fastened upon him by Cicero, Crassum audivi praedicantem tantam sibi contumelliam a Clodio impostam esse, Sall. Cat. 49. 2. profiteor, fessus, 2: to st. and publicly declare a thing, profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 2, 23, 76. 3. to s. explicitly, nominatim aliquid indicare, Plin. 15, 14, 15. 4. narro, 1: I will s. at length, narrabo ordine, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: cf. Id. 1, 2, 70. 5. auctor esse (of writers): Fabius R. s.s that a letter was written to Caecina, Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Caecinam codicillos,

Tac. A. 13, 20. 6. scribo, pat. ptem, 3 (to s. in writing): it is s'd to us that a great number have met at Rome, scribitur nobis multitudinem Romanorum convenisse, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2: cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 48. P.Hr.: to s. a case, causam explicare, Cic. Ros. Am. 12, 34: to s. a matter at great length, rem pluribus verbis exponere, Id. Fin. 3, 4, 15: to s. shortly, breviter exponere, Id. Pla. 3, 7: to s. on oath, iureiurando affirmare, Liv. 29, 23: to s. positively, adseverō, 1: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 164. Cic.

stateliness: sūperbia, grāvitās, lautitias: v. GRANDUEUR, MAGNIFICENCE.

stately: sūperbus, magnificus, lautus: v. GRAND, HAUGHTY.

statement: 1. affirmatio, ōnis, f.: an oath is a solemn s., est enim iurjurandum aff. religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: the most positive s. of the annals, constantissima annalium aff., Plin. 28, 2, 4. 2. expositio, ōnis, f.: a s. of opinion, sententia ex., Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 203. 3. professio, ōnis, f.: (a public s. of property): complete your s., confice professionem, Id. Fam. 16, 22, 4. dictum: no one takes much account of my s., nemo meum d. magni facit, Pl. As. 2, 4, 1. 5. libellus: (a written s.): Atticus composed a written s., Atticus l. composuit, Cic. Att. 16, 10. 6. testimonium: (the s. of witnesses): read the s.s of the witnesses, legit testimonium testium, Id. Mil. 17, 46. P.Hr.: to make a s. of profit (with acc.): to make a s. before the decrees of the amount of his booty, apud decemvros quantum habeat praedae profiteri, Id. Agr. 2, 21, 59: no written s. of anything was made, nihil erat scriptum, Id. Phil. 2, 27, 67: to make a false s., falsum dicere, scribere v. MIS-STATEMENT: to make a s. against any one, deferre alicuique, Tac. A. 13, 33: nomen alicuius deferre de alicui, Cic. Ros. Am. 10, 28: to make a s. of debts, conficere tabulas, Id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: according to the s. of Livy, Livio auctore.

state-paper-office: 1. tabularium: Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Liv. 2. tabularia: Claud. Aug. in Non. 208, 29.

3. tabulūm publicum.

statesman: perh. *is qui rempublicam administrat qui in rebus publicis versatur. repubblicae peritus, Nep. Cat. 3: a most accomplished s., vir regendae repubblicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: the leading s., principes in republica, Id. Fam. 1, 9.

statesman-ship: civilis scientia, Cic. Invent. 1, 5: civilis prudentia, Id. Rep. 1, 2: rerum civilium cognitio et prudentia, Id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: civitas, itatis, f.: Quint. 2, 15, 25.

statics: perh. *ponderum et mensurarum scientia (Ainsw.): *stātic, e, f.

station (subs.): 1. Rank: v. STAND-ING, POSITION. 2. A place occupied: 1. statio, ōnis, f.: the cohorts dispatched from their s., emissae a statione cohortes, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: an unwise s. for ships, statio male fida carinis, Virg. Aen. 2, 23. 2. praesidium to occupy a s. and fortify it, p. occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. 3. locus: to fortify a s., locum munire, Id. B. G. 1, 24. 4. castra stativa, or stativa, Sall. J. 48, Liv. 2, 52.

station (v.): 1. loco, 1: to s. the cavalry before the flank, equites l. pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, 3. 2. colloco, 1: he s'd the legions nearer Armenia, legiones c. propius Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 7. 3. pono, posui, posui, 3: to s. a legion, legionem p., Caes. B. C. 3, 34. 4. dispono, posui, posui, 3: to s. guards in various places, custodias d., Id. 3, 8: to s. horses in relays, equos d., Liv. 37, 7: to s. guards all round the senate, armatorum coronas senatum sepire, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112.

stationary: 1. stabilis, e: a s. battle, a proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21: to remain in a s. foot, when the other flies, quae maneat stabilis, quum fugit illa, pede, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 29. 2. immotus:

Ceres remained a. many days. Ceres duravit multis d. diebus. Ov. F. 4, 505.
 3. *fixus: loco fixus: non se mōvone: sedens.* Phr.: to be a., non vestigio moveri, Liv. 10, 36: stabilem ostendere, Ov. F. 4, 303: (of disease) consisto: we must see whether the disease increases, is a. or is subsiding, videntur morbus an increseat, an consistat, an minuat, Cels. 3, 2.

stationer: perh. bibliopola. Mart. 4, 72, 2: librarius, Gell. 5, 4: Sen. Ben. 7, 6: chartoprius, Cod. Just. 11, 17: chartarius, Dion. p. 311 P: a s's shop, perh. taberna chartaria: chartaria officina, Plin. 18, 10, 19.

stationery: perh. res scriptoriae: res chartariae: the whole furniture of poets is a., tota supellex vatum plorum chartae est, Aus. Ep. 19, 40.

statistical: perh. censuarius: "quod pertinet ad recensioem populi."
statistic: perh. census, ita, m. Phr.: to collect s. of a population, aetates suboles familias pecuniasque censere, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: the collecting of s., cognitio rerum, Quint. 2, 18, 1.

statuary: 1. A maker of statues: 1. factor, Oris, m.: Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81. 2. statūarius: Sen. Ep. 88, 3. artifex, ficia, m.: statuarii, artifices corporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: a. statuarum, Quint. 3, 12, 9. 4. sculptor (sculptor), Oris, m. (worker of anything in stone): Plin. 36, 3, 2. Phr.: to obtain eminence as a., marmore scalpendo increscere, id. 36, 4, 1. 5. marmōrarius: Vitr. 7, 6: Sen. Ep. 88, 6. statuarii: il qui signa faciunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 16. 7. The art of making statues: 1. ars statūaria, Plin. 14, 7, 16. 2. sculptūra: (actual working in stone), Plin. 16, 40, 77.

statue: 1. stātus: they throw down a statue which was a very good likeness of that man, a. istius pernillem deturbant, Cic. Pis. 38, 91: an equestrian s., statua equestria, id. Phil. 5, 15, 41: of a. pedestris, ib. 9, 6, 13: a. gilded s., a. inaurata, ib. 2. simūlācrum (strictly, image of a god): a. of a goddess not in human shape, a. deae non effigie humana, Tac. H. 2, 3. 3. signum: a. bronze, marble, ivory s., a. aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: life-like s., spirantia signa, Virg. G. 3, 34. 4. effigies, bl. f.: a. stone s., mæxæ eff., Cat. 64, 61. 5. Imago, Iola, f.: he would not allow a s. of himself to be made, non fectam i. suam passus est esse, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: a. bronze s., imago ære aere alijus, id. Or. 31, 110. 6. æs, æris, n.: to make a. bronze s., ducere æra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240: to make a. bronze s. of any one, ducere aliquem ære, Plin. 7, 37, 38: to have a s. erected to one in bronze, stare æneus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 183. Phr.: to have one's s. made, fingi, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: to put up a. marble s. of any one, facere, or, povere aliquem marmoreum, Virg. E. 7, 35: Hor. Od. 4, 1, 20: aliquem scalpere, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

statute: 1. stātuta: I should like you to tell me of what s. he was, velim mihi dicas qua s. fuerit, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 21: a. moderate s., comoda s., Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 41: he was above the ordinary s., fuit a. quæ justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68: men of such small s., homines tantulae s., Caes. B. G. 2, 30. 2. stātus, ita, m. (rare): in male prulity a. greater s. is wanted, In gallinaceis maribus s. altior quaeritur, Col. 8, 2, 9. Phr.: lūsty s., prociatias, tātia, f.: Cic. Coel. 15, 36: small s., brevitas, tātia, f.: Caes. B. G. 2, 30.

statutable: legitimus: that was the s. day for the comitia to be held, dies erat i. comitiis habendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 58, 129: the s. age for being a candidate for the ædileship, ætas i. ad petendum ædilitatem, Liv. 25, 2: v. LEGAL.

statute: lex: constitutum: constitutio: v. LAW.

statute-book: perh. 1. tabulae in quas leges inscribuntur: cf. Plin. 34, 9, 21. 2. cōdex, ficia, m. Phr.: to compile a s., jura literis mandare: cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105.

stave (suba): 1. Thin plank of a case: doli lamina, Plin. 18, 26, 64. 2. Lines between which music is written: perh. *lineæ quibus musici numeri notantur.

stave in (v): perrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: perfrango, frēgi, fractum, 3: v. BREAK.

--- off: arceo, ul. 2: mōror, stna. 1: prohibeo, ul. itum, 2: v. PUT OFF, DELAY.
stay (suba): 1. A prop: cōlūmen, firmamentum: adminicūlum: v. PROP, SUPPORT. Fig.: 1. cōlūmen, Inla. the s. of the family, c. familiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57: the s. of the republic, c. republicae, Cic. Sext. 8, 10. 2. praesidium: chastity's strongest s., fortissimum p. pudoris, id. Sull. 28, 77.

3. subdūlum, to provide a s. for one's old age, s. parare senectuti, id. Att. 1, 10: the s. of the republic, a. republicae, id. Planc. 9, 27: 4. adminicūlum: that it would be the s. of his old age, id. senectuti suae a. fore, Liv. 10, 22. 5. An abiding: 1. manio, ōnia, f.: he consults me as to your s. or departure, de tua m. aut discessionis communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. 2. commōrāto, ōnia, f.: the beauty of that place is worthy of a lengthened s., not a mere halt, amoenitas illa commoratio non deversoril est, id. 6, 19: to make a very long s. with a man, apud aliquem diutissime commorari, id. Manil. 5, 13: to make a s. of three days, triduum commorari, id. Fam. 3, 5: v. VISIT.

III. Hindrance: mōra: v. HINDERANCE.

stay (v): A. Intrans: to continue in a place: 1. māneo, nāl, nsum, 2: whether they s. or set forth, seu manent seu proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 3, 30: to s. at home, domi m., ib. 4, 1. 2. mōror, stna. 1: you s. at Brundisium, Brundisii moratus es, Cic. Fam. 15, 17. 3. commōror, stna. 1: I s. at Ephesus, Ephesi commoratus sum, ib. 3, 5: to s. at Pelorum c., ad Pelorum c., id. Verr. 3, 36, 95. Phr.: the senators are not accustomed to s. away, senatores deesse non solent, id. Phil. 1, 5, 12: to s. in camp, tenere se in castris, Liv. 2, 45. B. Trans: to delay, obstruct, stop: mōror, 1: demōror, 1: detineo, 2: v. DELAY, STOP.

--- by: to be faithful to: v. STAND BY.
 --- for: 1. māneo: to s. for the coming of the enemy, hostium adventum m., Liv. 42, 66: to s. for any one, aliquem m., Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16. 2. oppōrro, pēritus and pētus 4: go indoors and s. for me there, abi intro: ibi me operire, id. Andr. 3, 2, 42. 3. expecto, 1: to s. for the storm to pass over, transitum tempestatis e., Cic. Att. 2, 21: v. WAIT.

--- with: to s. with a man, apud aliquem manere, Cic. Att. 4, 18: apud aliquem commorari, id. Manil. 5, 13: cum aliquo morari, Sen. Ep. 32.

stays: perh. strōphium, l. n.: cf. Cat. 64, 65: māmiliāre, cf. Mart. 14, 66: a s.-lace, perh. *ilgāmē strophil.

stead, in: v. INSTEAD OF.

steadfast: firmus: constans: stābills: fidius: v. FIRM, TRUK.

steadfastness: stābilitas: constantia: firmitudo animi: v. FIRMNESS, CONSTANCY.

steadfastly: constanter: fidēlitter: v. FIRMLY.

steadily: 1. firmē: s. to maintain one's own convictions, assensus suos firme sustinere, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 31: to assert a thing most s., firmissime asseverare aliquid, id. Att. 10, 14. 2. firmiter: to stand one's ground s., i. fastidire, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: or expr. by circuml., to walk s., *firmo gressu incedere.

3. constanter: to hold one's ground s., c. suo statu manere: Cic. Univ. 17: to persist very s. in a lie, constantissime mentiri, Petr. 82. Phr.: to be s. on

the move, continenter labi, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 37.

steadiness: 1. l. ita: stābilitas, tātia, f.: they combine the s. of infantry, with the easy movements of cavalry, mobilitatem equitum a. pedum praestant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. 2. Met.: 1. constantia: s. of character, c. morum, Tac. H. 3, 86. 2. Join: firmitas et constantia, Cic. Fam. 9, 11. 3. grāvitās, tātia, f.: to live with s., cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72. 4. stābilitas: let us judge with s. and consistency, stabilitate et constantia judicemus (opp. to ardore quodam amoris), ib. 1, 15, 47. 5. sēvēritās, tātia, f.: the greatest s. of character is joined with the greatest refinement, summa a. summa cum humanitate jungitur, id. Fam. 12, 27.

steady: 1. l. ita: unshaken: firmus: immōtus: stābills: v. FIRM, IMMOVABLE. 2. Met.: 1. sēvērus: to lead a s. life, severus esse vita, Cic. Brut. 31, 117. 2. grāvis, c.: a man of most s. character, homo gravissimus (opp. to levis), id. Rosc. C. 16, 49. 3. frēgi, indecl.: men of very s. and sober character, homines plane f. et sobrii, id. Verr. 3, 27, 67. Phr.: to go at a s. pace, lente gradiri, Ov. M. 11, 179: modico gradu ire (opp. to festinanter currere), Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 19: the Mill sloped down to the river with a s. decline, collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen vergens, Caes. B. G. 2, 18.

steak: 1. offa: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 163. 2. ōfella (dimin. of foreleg): s. cooked on an emergency, subitae o., Mart. 12, 48, 17: a. beef-s., o. bubula, Prud. perist. 14, 383. 3. frustum (lit., a piece or bit of food): to cut up into s.s., in frusta secare, cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 212. 4. beef-s.s., carnes bovinæ, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7. 5. *præcium: Naev. in Non. 151, 2.

steal: 1. Intrans: furtum facere, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 21. Phr.: to be accused of s'ing, furti reus esse, Quint. 4, 2, 51: to be caught in the act of s'ing, furto comprehendi, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: given to s'ing, furtivus (comic), Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10. 2. Trans: 1. furor, stna. 1: to s. a thing, aliquid f. (opp. to eripere), Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. 2. surripio, ul. reptum, 3: to s. his napkin from the praetor, a. mappam praetoris, Mart. 12, 19, 10: to s. (plagiarize) a great deal from Naevius, multa a Naevio s., Cic. Brut. 19, 76. Fig.: you stole away from me, surripisti te mihi, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 26. 3. subduco, ul. cum, 3: to s. a ring from a man, aliquid s. anulum, Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 81: he laments that his travelling money has been stolen, subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54. Fig.: he s.s. away from the company, de circulo se s., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. 4. intercepto, cēpi, ceptum, 3: to s. a thing from any one, l. aliquid aliquid, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 25: he stole (plagiarized) the book before it was published, librum nondum editum intercepto, Suet. Gr. 3. 5. avorto, ul. sum, 3: to s. corn from the state, frumentum a Rep. s., Cic. Verr. 3, 64, 163: Virg. Cat. Phr.: stolen goods, res furtivae, Quint. 5, 13, 49: furti, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 171: an action brought against one for offering stolen goods for sale, actio oblati, Gell. 1, v. MCT. Ant. a. v. furtum.

steal over: 1. subrepto, pti, ptum, 3: sleep s.s. over his eyes, furtim subrepti ocellis quies, Ov. F. 3, 19. 2. subeo, ul. itum, 4: the fascination of silliness s.s. over one, subit inertiae dulcedo, Tac. Agr. 3.

--- up: irrepto: v. CREEP.

stealing: furtum: v. THEFT, ROBBERY.

stealth: 1. Secret act: furtum: v. THEFT. 2. Secret act: by stealth: 1. furtim: to bury gold by s., aurum defossa furtim deponere terra, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42. 2. furtive: favours granted by s., data f. munera, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6. 3. furto: they desire to bring forth by s., parere furto cupiunt, Plin. 8,

30, 46. 4. clam: to lead out the army from camp by s., clam ex castris exercitum educere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. 5. clanculum: I left my legion by s., clanculum abli a legione, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 25.

6. astu: tricks are no tricks unless you practise them by s., doll non sunt doll nisi astu colas, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 30.

stealthily: v. *STEALTHY*, *ST*.

stealthy: 1. furtivus: a s. journey through Italy, f. iter per Italiam, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: a s. embrace, furtivus amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 171. 2. tectus (hidden): a more concealed and s. lust, occultor et tector cupiditas, Cic. Am. 36, 104. 3. clandestinus: he got possession of the city by effecting a s. entrance, clandestino introitu urbe polita est, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81. Phr.: to walk on tiptoe with s. tread, suspensio gradu placide ire, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 18.

steam (sub): aquae vapor, oris, m.: the s. caused by the sun to rise from land and water, aquarum vapores a sole ex agris et aquis excitati, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: a s.-pipe, vaporiū, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: a s.-bath, balnearium vaporatio, Plin. 28, 6, 18: *balneum vaporosum: furnaces emitting s., fornaces vaporiferi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 45: a s.-boat, *navis vapore impulsā: navis vaporaria: a s.-engine, *machina vi vaporis mota or agitata: *machinatio vaporaria.

steam (v): 1. A. Intrans: to emit steam: 1. vāpōro, i: to: the waters s. even in the very ocean, aque v. in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2, 2: s.ing furnaces, fornaces vaporiferi: v. *supr.* 2. fūmo, i: the earth is warm and s., terra f. calens, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: the warm blood was s.ing, tepidus corum furebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 196: v. *SMOKE*. B. Trans: to fill with s.: vāpōro, i: to: the eyes with anything, oculos v. aliquo, Plin. 28, 11, 47. Phr.: the ship s. into harbor, *navis vapore impulsā portum tenet.

steam-boat, steam-engine: v. *STEAM* (sub).

steed: equus bellator: v. *HORSE*.

steel (sub): 1. Prepared iron: 1. chalybs, ybis, m.: wound-dealing s., c. vulnificus, Virg. Aen. 8, 446. 2. ferrum: v. *IRON*. II. Steel for striking a light: clāvus, i: flints struck by the s. or another stone emit a spark, pyritae clavo vel alio lapide percussu scintillam edunt, Plin. 36, 19, 30. III. Fig.: used as equivalent to sword: to die by s., ferro necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: or, war: to decide by s. and not by gold, ferro non auro cernere, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: v. *WAR*, *SWORD*.

steel (v): to harden: dūro: firmo: confirmo: v. *HARDEN*. Phr.: to s. one's heart, gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614: let us s. ourselves for these three days, obduretur hoc triduum, Cic. Att. 12, 3: we have become s'd to such things, ad ista obdurimus, ib. 13, 2: to s. oneself against fortune, contra fortunam obdurescere, id. Tusc. 3, 28. Join: obduretur et percalleo: cf. id. Mil. 28, 76: v. *HARDEN*, *STRENGTHEN*.

steelyard: statera: cf. Suet. Vesp. 25.

steep (sub): arduum: praeceps, n.: v. *HILL*, *PRECIPICE*.

steep (adj): 1. arduus: a s. ascent, a. ascensus, Caes. B. G. 2, 31. 2. praeruptus: a s. and rugged hill, p. alique asperum jugum, id. H. C. 2, 24. 3. praecipit, capitis: a s. road, p. via, Cic. Fl. 42, 105. Join: declivis et praecipit (ac. locus), Caes. B. G. 4, 33. 4. dēruptus: s. banks, d. ripae, Liv. 37, 39. Join: arduus et dēruptus (ac. collis), Tac. A. 2, 80. 5. praecius: a s. path, p. iter, Sall. J. 92. 6. rectus: a s. racta, recta saxa, Liv. 21, 36. 7. adrectus: the greater part of the Alps were steeper, pleraque Alpium adrectiora erant, ib. 35.

steep (v): mādificō: v. *SOAK*.

steeply: turris, la. f.: v. *TOWER*.

a church s., *turris aed. sacrae adiecta.

steeply-chase: certamen eorum, cursus equorum: v. *RACE*.

steeply: praeruptē: v. *PRECIPICE*, *TOURIST*.

steepness: arduitas, tātia, f.: the s. of the mountains, montium a., Varr. R. 2, 10, 3. Better expr. by periph. with *ad*: the s. of the mountains makes the journey difficult, *ardui et abrupti montes iter difficilis reddunt: the s. of the place, *praecipit natura loci.

steer (sub): iuvenus: Virg. G. 3, 160.

steer (v): 1. gubernō, i: they contended as to which of them should s., certabant quis eorum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87. 2. rēgo, xl, ctum, i: one hand s. the ship, manus una regit (navem), Lucr. 4, 904: cf. Tac. Agr. 28. 3. dirigo, rexi, rectum, i: he s'd in that direction, eo direxit navem, Nep. Chabr. 4. Phr.: to s. in a straight course, cursum tenere, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 83: he s. too close to the rocks, proram ad saxa suburget interior, Virg. Aen. 5, 202. Fig.: to s. clear of popular odium, invidiam declinare, Tac. H. 4, 41: to s. a straight course, rectam tenere, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: to s. a middle course, medius esse, id. Att. 10, 8.

steerage: 1. The act of steering: v. *STEERING*. II. The hinder part of a vessel: puppis, la. f.: v. *STEM*.

steering: gubernatio, oris, f.: the ship is capsize by carelessness in the s. itself, in ipsa gubernatione negligentia navis everit, Cic. Flin. 4, 27, 76: expr. by, ars gubernatoria, cf. Cic. ib. Phr.: in s. it makes no difference in what the mistake consists, in gubernando nihil interest quo in genere peccetur, ib.: it is equally bad s.ing, gubernator aequē peccat, ib.

steerer, steersman: 1. gubernator, oris, m.: the s. sits in the stern, g. sedet in puppi, Cic. Sen. 6, 17. 2. rector, oris, m.: Virg. Aen. 5, 161. Phr.: the ship has a most skilful s., navis acutissimo gubernatore ultitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58.

stem (sub): 1. Of a tree: truncus: trees which have neither s. nor boughs, arbores in quibus non t., non rami sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: v. *TRUNK*. II. Of a plant: v. *STALK*. III. Prove of a ship: prora: v. *PROW*.

stem (v): 1. Lit.: to make way against a current: expr. by circum: he scarce forces his boat to s. the stream, adverso vixe flumine lembum subigit, Virg. G. 1, 201: the boats appear to be s.ing the waves, navigia obaltiter undas videntur, Lucr. 4, 439. II. Fig.: to resist: 1. obnitor, nixus, i: nor did the general even try to s. the tide of reverses, ne dux quidem obniti adversa, Tac. A. 15, 11. 2. obisto, stitit, stitum, i: no power can s. the tide of popular indignation, multorum odia nullae opes possunt obistere, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 33: v. *OPPOSE*, *RESIST*.

stench: foetor: gravis odor: v. *STINK*.

stenographer: notarius: actūarius: v. *SHORT-HAND WRITER*.

stenography: notae: v. *SHORT-HAND*.

step (sub): 1. A pace: 1. gradus, ūs, m.: to recall a s., g. revocare, Virg. Aen. 6, 128: he led his time at a quick s. against the enemy, aciem pleno g. in hostem inducit, Liv. 4, 32: to depart by s. from virtue, gradu a virtute declinare, Vell. 1, 2. 2. gressus, ūs, m.: he turns his s. to the walls, gressum ad moenia tendit, Virg. Aen. 1, 410. 3. vestigium (a foot-s.): Liv. 9, 45: to remove a s. from Hannibal's side, vestigium abecedere ab Hannibale, id. 27, 4. 4. passus, ūs, m.: to walk with leisurely s., lentis p. spatari, Ov. M. 2, 572. Phr.: to trace any one's s., vestigia odorati ingressus allicuius, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: to follow in a father's s.: vestigis ingreditur patris, id. Rep. 6, 24: s. by s., pedetentim, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. Join: pedetentim et gradatim, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: also, minutatim et gradatim, id. Acad. 2, 16, 491. Phr.: he passed from the adleiship to the censorship at one s., ex adleishate gradum ad censuram fecit,

Liv. 27, 6: this is a s. towards my return, hic gradus mei redditus est, Cic. Att. 7, 23: to quicken one's s., gradum celerare, Virg. Aen. 4, 641: to take long s., ingenti passu gradiri, Ov. M. 12, 776.

II. A round in a ladder: gradus, ūs, m.: a flight of s., scālae: v. *STAIRS*. III. Fig.: a measure, plan: ratio, consilium: v. *MEASURE*. Phr.: I took s. to save Marius from a fine, ut multa Mario depelleretur a me initia ratio est, id. Fam. 5, 20: to take the first s., incipere: v. *BEGIN*: what s. shall I take? quam insistant viam? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3: he did not advance a single s., cubitum nullum processit, Cic. Att. 13, 12: to make a false s., prave insistere, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 34: this seems to me a false s., hoc mihi videtur factum prave, ib. 4, 4, 24.

step (v): 1. gradior, gressus, i: if you were to s. as long as you talk, si graderere tantum, quantum loquere, Pl. Pa. 4, 7, 138. 2. ingredior, gressus, i: to s. proudly, altum ingredi, Virg. G. 3, 76. 3. incedo, cessi, cessum, i: they s. proudly along, incedunt magnifice, Sall. J. 31. Phr.: to s. with a high action (of a horse), gressu glomerare superbo, Virg. G. 3, 117: to s. into the place of another, in alius locum succedere, Cic. Phil. 2, 51, 62: to s. back, gradum reducere, Petr. 136: to s. out quickly, addere gradum, Liv. 26, 9: s. aside, de via succedere, Pl. Curt. 2, 3, 2.

step-brother: vitricus filius (step-father's son): Cic. noverca filius (stepmother's son): Cic.

—daughter: privigna, Cic. Att. 13, 20.

—father: vitricus: Cic.

—mother: noverca: Cic. Clu. 70, 109: the ill-feeling of a s., novercalia odia, Tac. An. 12, 2. Met.: an unnatural parent: we cannot decide whether nature has proved a kindly parent or a harsh s. to man, non est satis aestimare parens melior homini an tristior noverca fuerit natura, Plin. 7, 1, 1.

steppe: *planities arida et vasta: v. *PLAIN*, *HEATH*.

stepson: privignus: Cic. Clu. 66, 188.

stereotype: *formae literarum fixae: *stereotypus. Fig.: s.d. phrase, loci communes: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.

sterile: 1. Infertile, unproductive: 1. stérilis, e: a. lands, a. agri, Virg. G. 1, 84: a. s. heifer (barren), vacca s., id. Aen. 6, 251. 2. Infecundus (rare): self-sown plants are s., quae sponte sua se tollunt, infecunda surgunt, id. G. 2, 48: land s. in trees, ager inf. arbore, Sall. J. 17. II. Causeless: stérilis: infatilis: v. *USELESS*, *UNPROFITABLE*.

sterility: 1. stérilitas, tātia, f.: the s. of the lands, s. agrorum, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 121: s. of women, s. mulierum, Plin. 28, 8, 27. 2. Infecunditas, tātia: 1. terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6: 1. apium (s. of bees), Plin. 11, 16, 16.

sterling (sub): standard English money: *numus (nummus) publicus notae: *numus (nummus) anglicanus nota publicae impressus.

sterling (adj): verus: bonus: integer: v. *GENUINE*, *TRUE*: s. coin, v. *SUPR.*

stern (sub): 1. Hinder part of a ship: puppis, la. f.: Cic. Att. 13, 21: a wind rising a-s., ventus surgens a puppi, Virg. Aen. 3, 130. II. Hinder part of anything: puppis (comic): cf. Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 69: tergum: v. *BACK*.

stern (adj): 1. durus: he is of a s. and inextinguishable disposition, ingenio est duro et inexorabili, Ter. Ph. 3, 12: a s. judge, d. iudex, Cic. Flin. 2, 19, 62.

2. austérus: austero more (in a s. manner), opp. to remissae ac leniter: cf. id. Coel. 14. Also, sévèreus; tristis; asper; stórus; torvus: v. *HARSH*, *SEVERE*.

sternly: durē or duriter: sévèreus: atrociter: v. *HARSHLY*, *SEVERELY*. Phr.: you have acted s., duriter factum est a vobis, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28: to look s., torva tueri, Virg. G. 6, 467.

sternness: 1. *sēvritas*, *lūta*, *f.* Join: tristitia et a. (*gloominess and s.*), cf. Cic. Am. 18: *s. of the law courts*, a. judiciorum (opp. to lenitas et misericordia), cf. id. Sull. 33, 92. 2. *atrocitas*, *lūta*, *f.*: *s. of character*, a. morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: v. SEVERITY, HARSHNESS.

stethoscope: **stethoscōpium*.

stew (sub): **stewēd meat*: perh. **carnes cum condimentis elixae*: **carnes jurentae*, cf. Cels. 2, 18.

stew: lustra, orum: lūpnar: stābūlum: fornic: v. BROTHEL. ||| 4. *fish-pond*: 1. piscina: Cic. Parad. 5, 2. 2. vivarium (late Lat. cf. Gell. 2, 20): *stew-ponds for eels*, vivaria murænarum, Plin. 9, 55, 81. || IV. Fig.: a disturbed state of mind: to be in a great *s.*, turbidus esse animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: to get into a great *s.*, in summam angustiam adduci, Cic. Quint. 5: v. EXCITEMENT, PERPLEXITY.

stew (v): 1. obquo, xi, ctum, *s.*: to *s.* in a cauldron, aere coquere, Ov. M. 4, 505. 2. elixio, i: Apic. 2, 1. Phr.: to mix *s.* d. meat with root, assis miscere elixa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 74.

steward: 1. administrator (general term): Cic. 2. procurator: to give any order to the *s.*, mandare aliquid procuratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 249. 3. villicus (a bailiff): v. BAILIFF.

stewardship: 1. administratio: Cic. 2. procuratio: Cic.

stew-pan: anthepa: Cic. Rosc. Amer. 46, 133.

stick (sub): 1. baculum (and baculus): leaning upon a *s.*, incumbens baculo, Ov. F. 1, 177: a little *s.*, bacillum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. 2. clava: Join: clavis et fustibus male multati (badly mauled with *s.* and cudgels), id. Verr. 4, 43, 94: v. STAFF, CUDGEL. A candle-*s.*, scapus: Plin. 14, 3, 6: a *s.* of sealing wax, **scapus ceræ*.

stick (v): A. Trans. 1. flego, xi, ctum, *s.*: to *s.* a javelin into one, flegere aliquem telo, Virg. Aen. 10, 382. 2. infigo: to *s.* a sword into an enemy's breast, i. gladium hosti in pectus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: v. TRANSFIX, THRUST.

B. Intrans. 1. Lit.: 1. haereo, haesi, haesum, *s.*: the chariot *s.* in the mud, currus illuvie naerebant, Curt. 8, 4: to *s.* on a horse, h. in equo, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28. 2. infigo, fixus, *s.*: the arrow *s.* fast in the tree, infigitur arbore sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 504. 3. haesito, i: to *s.* fast in a marsh, in pulvis h., Cels. B. G. 7, 19. 4. adhaereo, 2. *s.* to, cf. Virg. G. 3, 443. 5. adhaerescō, haesi, haesum, *s.*: the javelin *s.* to the tower, ad turrim tragula n., Cels. B. G. 5, 46. || Fig.: to come to a stand-still: 1. haereo, 2. *s.* to, in a speech, loquendo h., Quint. 12, 1, 29: I am stuck, haereo, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 17. 2. haesito, 1. *s.* to, in the mud, h. in luto, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15.

— at: to *s.* at nothing, nihil non audere: v. STAND AT.

— by: v. STAND BY.

— in front: praefigo, *s.*: the bank had been fortified by *s.* stakes in front, ripa erat subdubis praefixa munita, Cels. B. G. 5, 18.

— on: he *s.* the head on his spear, praefixi caput hastae, Suet. Cels. 85.

— to: Fig.: he *s.* to justice, justitiae adhaerescit, Cic. Off. 1, 24: the name *s.* to him, illi cognomen adhaeret, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: to *s.* to the truth, in veritate manere, Cic. Clu. 62, 176: if they would *s.* by their agreement, si in eo manerent, quod convenissent, Cels. B. G. 1, 36: v. STAND BY.

— up: to *s.* up a notice (of sale, etc.), tabulam flego, cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97. Fig.: stuck up, insolens: superbus: v. CONCEITED.

stickler: expr. by circuml. with verb or adj.: he was a great *s.* for the honour and dignity of the state, dignitatem et decus civitatis sustinebat, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: a great *s.* for his own reputation, curioisissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20.

sticky: 1. tēnax, icis: *s.* honey-

combe, t. ceræ, Virg. G. 4, 161. 2. lentus: glue more *s.* than pitch, glutit pice lentius, ib. 41. 3. glutinosus (late): Cels. 6, 7, 5. 4. viscosus (late): Pall. 1, 14.

stiff: 1. Rigid: 1. rigidus: *s.* oak, r. quercus, Virg. E. 6, 28. 2. rigens, nris: the earth *s.* with frost, tellus bruma r., Petr. 132: limbs growing *s.* as life departs, membra fugiente rigentia vita, Luc. 2, 35. 3. rigidus (late): *s.* vine layers, r. traduces, Plin. 17, 25, 35. Phr.: a *s.* neck (medical), dolor inflexibilis (opisthotonos), id. 18, 12, 52. || Fig.: Formal, starched: rigidus, horridus, difficilis: *s.* and formal with his equals, inter pares difficilis, Tac. A. 11, 21: dūrus, arrogans: v. FORMAL. Phr.: to walk with a *s.* deportment, cervicis rigida et obstipa incidere, Suet. Tib. 68: assuming a *s.* demeanour, in arrogantiam compositus, Tac. Agr. 42.

stiffen: 1. To become hard: rigeo, rigescō (poet.), obduresco: concreco (of liquids), cf. Virg. G. 3, 463: v. HARDEN. || To make stiff: 1. rigidum facere vel praebere. 2. dūro, i (rare): *s.* amylo, i (to *s.* with starch): v. STARCH.

stiffly: 1. Lit.: rigidē, dūre. || Fig.: in a *s.* formal manner, dūre, arroganter. Expr. by circ. with adj.: v. STIFF.

— necked: obstinatus: immōtus: peritax: v. OBSTINATE.

stiffness: 1. Lit.: 1. rigor, oris, m.: *s.* of the neck, cervicis r., Plin. 18, 12, 22: *s.* of expression (in portraits), vultus r., id. 35, 9, 35. 2. firmitas, lūta, f. (in a good sense): the *s.* of the wood resists the blow, lectum f. materiae sustinet, Cels. B. G. 2, 11. || Fig.: *S.* of manner, etc.: 1. rigor: old-fashioned *s.*, antiquus r., Tac. H. 1, 18. 2. arrogantia: he had got rid of all harshness and stiffness, tristitiam et arr. exuerat, id. Agr. 9. Phr.: he had no official *s.* about him, nulla erat potestatis persona, ib.

stifle: 1. To kill by stopping the breath: 1. suffoco, i: to be *s.* by being embalmed in honey, in melle situm suffocari, Lucr. 3, 904: to *s.* the sound of the voice, vocem *s.*, Quint. 11, 3, 51.

2. strangulo, i: the heat and smoke *s.* one, vapor et fumus *s.*, Plin. 33, 4, 21: the swelling of the jaws *s.* the voice, fauces tumentes *s.* vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 20. 3. vāpōro, i (to *s.* with fumes): Plin. 29, 4, 30. 4. obstruere spiritum oris, Virg. G. 4, 300. Phr.: a *s.* hot place, locus torridus et vapore plenus, Liv. 5, 48. || Fig.: to suppress, destroy: 1. aboleo, ēvi (ni), itum, 2: to *s.* the voice of the R. people and the conscience of mankind, vocem P. R. et conscientiam humani generis ab., Tac. Agr. 2. 2. opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: to *s.* genius and its pursuits, ingenia et studia opp., ib. 3. 3. extinguo, nxi, ctum, *s.*: they say that truth is too often obscured never wholly *s.*, d. veritatem laborare nimis saepe alunt extinguunt nunquam, Liv. 22, 39. Join: extinguere et opprimere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 36. Phr.: to *s.* the pursuit of eloquence, in silentium agere studia fori, Tac. Agr. 39: to *s.* one's feelings, se reprimere, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 58: to *s.* free inquiry, perh. **coercere libertatem philosophiae*.

stifling (sub): 1. A choking: v. CHOKING, SUFFOCATION. || Fig.: v. EXTINGUISH, REPRESSION.

stigma: 1. stigma (prop. the branding of a slave), stis, n.: to *s.* an indelible *s.* on any one, perpetua stigmata aliquid imponere, Suet. Cels. 73. 2. nota: a disgraceful *s.* upon those times, turpis n. illorum temporum, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: to brand any one with a *s.*, aliquid inurere notam, id. Sull. 31: v. STAIN, DISGRACE.

stigmatize: 1. describo, psi, ptum, 3: to *s.* a man as a thief and assassin, d. aliquem latronem ac scitarium, Cic. Mil. 18, 47: cum contumelia de-

scribe aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 44, 113. 2. accuso, i: to *s.* the address of the young men, acc. inertiam adolescentium, id. de Or. 1, 58, 246. 3. nota: i (prop. of the censor's mark): to *s.* the action not the man, rem non hominem n., id. Mil. 11, 31: ignominia notare, id. Phil. 7, 8, 23: a passion that deserves to be *s.*, amor dignus notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24.

stille: perh. scalae humiles: **scalae quae per aggerem ferunt*. A turn-*s.*, **septum veratilis*.

stilletto: alca: pūgio: v. DAGGER. **still (sub):** perh. **officina bordel fermento* corrumperidi.

still (adj): Without motion or disturbance: 1. immotus: Ov. F. 4, 505: a *s.* calm day, serenus et immotus dies, Tac. H. 1, 86. 2. quies: the *s.* air, aer q., Virg. Aen. 5, 216. 3. silens, ntis: a *s.* night, a. nox, Ov. M. 4, 84. 4. tranquillus: a sea naturally *s.*, mare natura sua t., Cic. Cluent. 49, 138. 5. pāctus: to a sea, mare p., Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19: v. CALM, QUIET. Phr.: the sea is *s.*, silet aequor, Virg. E. 9, 57: everything is *s.* around, silent late loca, id. Aen. 9, 190: the waves are *s.*, qui-erunt aequora, ib. 7, 6: when the waves grew *s.*, sedatis fluctibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: all is *s.* and quiet, otium et silentium est, Ter. Hec. prol. 2, 43: the winds grew *s.*, venti posuere, Virg. Aen. 7, 27.

still (v): 1. sēdo, i: to *s.* a tumult, a. tumultum, Cels. B. C. 3, 18: the tempest is *s.*, d. tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 46. 2. plico, i: to *s.* the waves, aequora pli, Ov. M. 11, 432. 3. sēro, i: to *s.* a tempest, tempestatem *s.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 255. 4. in tranquillum transferre (sc. sedationem), Pl. Amph. 1, 2, 16: v. ALLAY, PACIFY, QUIET.

still (adv): 1. Nevertheless: nihilominus, atamen, vērūtmēten, sed tamen: v. NEVERTHELESS. || Besides: 1. Etiam: I have one request *s.* to make to you, unum etiam vos oro, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4: but there is *s.* something that I should wish you to be informed about, sed etiam est vos quod monitos voluerim, Pl. Capt. prol. 53.

2. Adhuc: I will add one circumstance *s.*, unam rem adhuc adiciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8. 3. amplius, insuper, praeterea: v. RESIDUA. || Joined with comparatives: 1. Etiam: a greater difference, majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: is there anything more *s.*, an quid est etiam amplius? Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22. 2. Adhuc (rare in this sense): this embassy is *s.* milder in expression, haec legatio adhuc lenior est, Liv. 21, 18: cf. Cic. G. 19. 3. Jam: to speak at a greater length, jam plura dicere, Cic. Manil. 9, 24. 4. magis: *s.* more sweet, magis est dulcius, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 22. Phr.: nature has given man still more in that she has assigned him reason alone, natura dedit homini hoc amplius quod addidit rationem, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34: this concerns me, and you much more *s.*, illud ad me ac multo etiam magis ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 32, 139: a *s.* longer distance off, longius etiam, id. Fam. 4, 1: you are 60 years old or *s.* more than that, annos LX. natus es ant plus eo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: how much longer *s.*? quamdiu etiam? Cic. Cat. 1, 1. || IV. Always: semper, usque, in aeternum, aeternum (poet.): v. ALWAYS, EVER. V. Up to this or that time: 1. Etiam: while he was *s.* in bed, quum lito etiam cubaret, Cic. Verr. 3, 23, 56: *s.* trembling, etiam tremens, Virg. G. 3, 189. 2. Etiam-nunc (and more freq.) etiam-nunc (both of present and past time): I am *s.* speaking of the subject matter of an oration, de materia loquor orationis etiam nunc, Cic. Or. 34, 119: cf. Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 14: you said that there was *s.* something in your way, dixisti paululum tibi etiam nunc morae esse, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9. 3. Adhuc: he found him *s.* in a state of doubt, consecutus est adhuc fluctuantem animo, Liv. 33,

49. Phr.: *Sarmentorum mistrae s. lives*, *Sarmentum domina exstat*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: *it s. remains for me to tell*, nunc mihi superest dicere, Ov. F. 3, 679: *there were two days s. left*, biddum supererat, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: *that reputation has no charms for me, s. less if it be false*, non ista me fama delectat, falsa praesertim, Cic. Am. 4, 15: v. **ESPECIALLY**.

stillness: 1. silentium: 2. *and desolation reigned supreme*, vastum ubique s., Tac. Agr. 18: *in the s. of night*, noctis silentio, Liv. 5, 32. 2. quies, stis, f.: *s. of the sea*, pelagi q., Stat. 2, 2, 26. 3. mālacia (of the sea): *JoIn*: m. et tranquillitas, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: v. **CALM**.

stilly (adj.): v. **STILL**.

stilled: Phr.: *s. language*, perh. verba resquidalia, Hor. A. P. 97: v. **STIFF**, **MAGNILOQUENT**.

stills: grallae, arum: Varr. in Non. 115, 21. *(one who walks upon s., grallator, oris, m.: ib. of Pl. Poon. 3, 1, 27 (others here read clavatorum): the step taken by one on s., gradus grallatorius, Pseud. Pl.*

stimulant: 1. irritamentum: *s. to the appetite*, irrit. gulae, Sall. J. 89.

2. stimulum: *s. to industry*, st. industriae, Cic. Coel. 5, 12: *these things supplied the young man with s. to his ambition*, haec stimulos addidere juveni, Tac. Agr. 5, 3, calcar, aris, n.: *glory is a great s.*, immensum gloria c. habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 36: v. **SPUR**, **INCENTIVE**.

stimulate: 1. stimulo, 1: *the glory of his ancestors ad s. his courage*, avita gloria animum stimulat, Liv. 1, 22. 2. excitio, 1: *to s. one to labour*, aliquem ad laborem exci., Cic. Planc. 24, 59. *JoIn*: stimulari atque excitari, lib. 28, 69. 3. irritio, 1: *to s. the spirit*, animos irr., Hor. A. P. 180. 4. incendio, di, neum, 3: *I am s.d. not only by the desire of, but also by the fame that waits on, virtuous actions*, incendor non desiderio solum sed etiam fama virtutum, Cic. Or. 10, 33. 5. alio, alui, altum, and altitum, 3: *honour s. the fine arts*, honor alit artes, id. Tusc. 1, 2: v. **PROMOTE**, **ENCOURAGE**.

stimulus: v. **STIMULANT**.

sting (subs.): 1. The s. of an animal: 1. aculeus: *a bee's s.*, apis ac., Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. 2. spicillum: *fastening on the veins (bees) leave their s.s behind them hidden in the wound*, sp. caeca relinquunt adfixae venis, Virg. G. 4, 237. 3. schenem, inis, m.: *the s. of the scorpion*, scorpi ac., Cic. Arat. 685.

II. The wound inflicted by the s.: 1. ictus, ūs, m.: *by which food wraps make their s.s mortal*, quo alimentum vespae mortiferos ictus faciunt, Plin. 11, 53, 116: *the scorpion's tail is ever ready for a s.*, scorpiōnis semper cauda in ictu est, id. 11, 35, 30: *a puncture made by a s.*, aculeatus ictus, id. 20, 21, 84. 2. morsus, ūs, m.: *Virg. G. 4, 237. (Though others explain morsus here to be the bite of the bee.)* 3. vulnus, ūs, n.: v. **WOUND**.

III. The s. of plants: spinarum aculei, Plin. 21, 15, 55: *there is in those leaves a pungency from their s.s*, illi follii inest aculeata mordacitas, id. 21, 15, 54: *without any s.*, morsu carens, ib. Meton.: 1. aculeus: *the s.s of sarcasm*, ac. contumelliarum, Cic. Or. 2, 55, 222: *his wit has a s. in it*, cum aliquo ac. facetus est, id. Brut. 47, 173. 2. venenum: cf. Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.

3. morsus, ūs, m.: *the s. of sorrow*, m. doloris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15. 4. schenem, inis, n.: *they prick themselves with their own s.s*, se compungunt suis ac., Cic. Or. 2, 15, 158. 5. vulnus, ūs, n.: *this is the s. of our sorrow*, hoc nostrum vulnus, Tac. Agr. 45. Phr.: *the s.s of conscience*, angor conscientiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: *to feel some s.s of conscience*, morderi conscientia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45.

sting (v.): I. Lit.: *To pierce with a s.*: 1. pugno, pūpigi, punctum, 1: *to s. the frame*, p. corpus, Lucr. 2, 460. 2. compungo, nxi, nctum, 3:

to s. with a nettle, aculeis urticae c., Col. 8, 14, 8. 3. morderi, mōrdor, morderi, 2: *a nettle with leaves that do not s.*, urtica folliis non mordentibus, Plin. 24, 16: *to s. the tongue*, linguam m., id. 29, 2, 9. 4. ūro, ūsi, ūstum, 3: *to be stung with rods*, virgis ūri, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58.

5. ūrio, 4: *to be stung by a serpent*, feriri a serpente, Plin. 29, 4, 12. Phr.: *a sting nettle*, urtica mordax, Ov. A. A. 2, 417. II. Fig.: *To vex, provoke*: 1. pugno, 3: *that letter has so stung me that it has deprived me of sleep*, epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum ademert, Cic. Att. 2, 16. *JoIn*: stimulare ac. pungere, id. Rosc. Am. 2.

2. morderi, 2: *your letters stung me very much*, valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, id. Att. 13, 12. 3. ex-cridi, 1: *this is what s.s me*, haec sunt quae me excr., Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 9: *bad men are stung by their conscience*, animi conscientia improbi excrudantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 51.

stingily: 1. parci, parcus: *to live s.*, p. viciare, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 26. 2. illiberaliter: *to estimate the value of a thing very s.*, valde illi aestimare aliquid, Cic. Att. 4, 2. 3. sordide: Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 352: *to conduct a proconsulship s.*, sord. gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. 4. maligne: *the land was s. apportioned among the plebs*, ager m. plebi divisus, Liv. 8, 12: *to deal s. with a man*, malignus agere cum aliquo, Plin. Ep. 44: v. **MEANLY**, **SORDIDLY**.

stinginess: 1. sordes, is, f.: *oppos. to profusae epulae*, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: *to taunt a man with s.*, sordes obli-cere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68. 2. illiberalitas, tātis, f. (rare in this sense): *so that there should be no suspicion of s. or avarice*, ita ut illib. et avaritiae absit suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64. 3. nimia parsimonia: cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32. 4. tēnaxitas, tātis, f.: Liv. 34, 7: v. **MEANNESS**.

stinging (adj.): 1. mordax, ūs, f.: *a s. lampoon*, m. carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 561. 2. mordens, ntis: *a s. jest*, m. jocus, Juv. 9, 10. 3. aculeatus: *a s. letter*, litterae acul., Cic. Att. 14, 11: v. **ERONG**.

stingy: 1. sordidus: *so s. as never to dress better than a slave*, ita ut se non unquam melius servo vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95. 2. tēnax, ūs, f.: *Is his father s.?* Tenaxne pater ejus est? Phr. Immo edepol pertinax (very s.), Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 39. 3. parcus (more usual in good sense: *frugal*): *s. in money*, pecuniae p. et tenax, Suet. Tib. 46. 4. illiberalis, e (rare in this sense): *a s. advance (of money)*, illib. adjectio, Liv. 38, 14: v. **ILLIBERAL**.

stink (subs.): 1. foetor, ūs, m.: *Cic. Plu. 10, 22. 2. odor and ūdor, ūs, m.: Sall. J. 45: where the s. of mud is offensive*, ubi odor coeni gravis, Virg. G. 4, 49: *a foul s.*, teter odor, Caes. B. C. 3, 49. 3. ūlor, ūs, m. (a coarse word): Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 83. 4. grāvēlentia: Plin. 22, 22, 43: v. **SMELL**.

stink (v.): 1. male ūlor, ul, 2: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: *to s. of wine*, vina olere, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 5: *poole s.ing of sulphur*, olentia sulphure stagna, Ov. M. 5, 405: *the man whose breath s.s*, is cul os oleat, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12: cf. Virg. G. 2, 134. 2. foetere, 2: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 44: *your words s. in my nostrils*, f. tuns mihi sermo, Pl. Casin. 1, 6, 11. 3. ūbolē, ul, 2 (to s. of): *you s. of garlic*, ūbolēlati olum, id. Most. 1, 1, 38: v. **SMELL**.

stinking (subs.): grāvilas, tātis, f.: *s. of the breath*, gr. halitus, Plin. 10, 6, 15: *anlmāe gr.*, id. 20, 9, 35: v. **STINK**.

stinking (adj.): 1. foetidus: *s. fish*, pisces f., Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 33: *s. breath*, f. os, Cic. Pis. 6, 11. 2. ūlidus: *s. she-goat*, ol. capra Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29. 3. grāvēlentis, ntis: *s. Aeternus*, gr. Aeternus, Virg. Aen. 6, 201. 4. ūlentis, ntis: *s. limbs*, ol-ntia membra, id. G. 3, 564.

5. pūtidus (s. from decay): *s. wine*, vitnum p., Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125. 6. hircosus (a very coarse word): *the s. tribe*

of centurions, hirc. gens centurionum, Pers. 1, 77.

stint (subs.): Inopia, paucitas, tātis, f.: v. **SCARCITY**. More usu. with negative: *we have no s. of subjects*, parentes abunde habemus, Sall. J. 102: *to have no s. of genius and leisure*, ingenio et otio abundare, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: v. **LACK**.

stint (v.): Phr.: *to s. a person*, aliquem arctie colere, Sall. J. 85: *to s. the price of a thing*, pretio parcere, Pl. Capt. prol. 32: *to s. the appetite*, gulam e ventrem circumscribere, Sen. Ep. 108: *to s. oneself of one's proper food*, frandare se victu suo, Liv. 2, 10: *fraudare se cibo*, Phaedr. 4, 19, 19: *to s. oneself of pleasure*, genium defraudare, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 4: *he doesn't s. himself at all*, nibili sibi defraudat, Petr. 69: *to s. the expenses of a funeral*, impensam funeri circumcidere, Phaedr. 4, 19, 25.

stipend: 1. salarium (prop. money given to soldiers for salt, hence generally): *a yearly s.*, s. annuum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 23: *to support a man by a s.*, aliquem salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46. 2. merces, edis, f.: *the players' s.*, mercedes scenocorum, Suet. Tib. 34. 3. perh. *pecunia quotannis accepta*. (Stipendium in the sense of pay is exclusively a military t.). v. **SALARY**.

stipendiary: 1. mercenarius: *clerks are considered mere s.*, mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep. Eun. 1.

2. stipendiarius (in military language t.): *for hired troops*: s. cohorts, st. cohortes, Auct. B. Afr. 43: cf. Liv. 8, 8. Phr.: *s. magistrates*, perh. *quid cum rata mercede jurisdictionis praesunt*: *you are my s.*, tu in aere meo es, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: v. **MERCENARY**, **HIRELING**.

stipulate: 1. pāciscor, pactus, 3 dep.: *they s.d. the army for licence*, the general for personal safety, pacti exercitus licentiam, dux salutem, Tac. Agr. 16: *he had s.d. for the province for himself*, provinciam sibi pactus erat, Cic. Sest. 25, 55. 2. dispāciscor, 3 dep.: *he s.d. for three farms for himself*, tria praedia sibi dispactus est, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 115. 3. ferre conditiones, id. Phil. 7, 1, 2. 4. stipulor, 1, dep.: id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: *s. for as much as you please*, quantumvis stipulare, Juv. 7, 165.

stipulation: 1. stipulatio, ūs, f.: Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: *the money is owed according to the s.*, ea pecunia ex stip. debetur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53. 2. conditio, ūs, f.: *he gave you the book on the s. that you should send it to correct it*, librum tibi ea conditione dabit si recipies to correctum, Cic. Fam. 6, 7: *to make a s.*, ferre conditionem, ib. 8, 14: v. **CONDITION**, **COMPACT**.

stir (subs.): motus, tumultus, turba: v. **COMMOTION**, **DISTURBANCE**. Phr.: *to make a very great s. about a thing*, ingenti fama celebrare aliquid, Tac. Agr. 39: *I perceive that there is a s. and hurry*, trepidari sentio et cursari, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 15: *to make a s.*, tumultuari, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21.

stir (v.): A. Trans.: 1. Lit.: *To move*: mōvere, commōvere, de loco mōvere: v. **MOVE**. Phr.: *the sea is s.d. and agitated by the winds*, ventorum vi agitur atque turbatur mare, Cic. Clu. 42, 138: *to s. up the fire*, ignem suscitare, Ov. M. 8, 641: *cf. sopitos suscitare* (he s.s up), Virg. Aen. 5, 741: *v. FORKE*: *to s. up with a spoon*, tūdula miscere, Plin. 14, 18, 54: *to s. up with a wooden ladle*, rutabulo ligneo peragitare, id. 12, 24, 4. II. Fig.: *To excite, move*: 1. commōvere, mōvi, mōtum, 2: *to be exceedingly s.d. by a thing*, vehementer aliqua re commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 37. 2. mōvere, mōvi, mōtum, 2: *the consul's speech had s.d. the people*, moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. 3, 20: *to s. up one to war*, aliquem ad bellum m., id. 35, 32. 3. exāgitare, 1: *to s. up the common people*, vulgum exag., Sall. J. 73. 4. miscere, ul. mixtum, 2: *to s. up seditions*, sedi-

stones m., Tac. H. 4. 68. 5. arrigo, est, ectum, 3: *Marinus had s'd them up with his speech, eos oratione Marini arrexerat*, Sall. J. 84: v. EXORT, ARROUS. B. Intrana: mōvēri, mōvēre: v. MOVE. Phr.: *he did not s. a step from his own house, pedem non extulit domo sua*, Cic. Att. 5. 8.

stirring (adj.): 1. Active, busy: *sedulus, navus, impiger, operosus, inquisitus*: v. BUST, BUSTILINO. 2. Exciting, full of commotion: *a sedulous and s. life, seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3. 4: *never has the state of Britain been more s., non alias exercitator fuit Britannia*, Tac. Agr. 5: a s. spear s., *oratio ad movendos animos apta*. **stirrup**: the earliest word used to designate s. is *scilla*, though even this is a very late Latinism. *Stapes, *stapla, *stapedium, *stapeda, are only found in some very late inscriptions, and have no classical authority: v. Duncage.

stitch (sub.): 1. A pass of the needle: *tractus acis: to work with a fancy s.*, *aupingere*, Plin. 8, 48. 74. 2. Meton.: a s. in the side, *subiti laterum dolores*, Tac. Agr. 34. 15. 44. **stitch** (v.): 1. *suo, sul, sūtum*, 3: *hives s'd together with hollow corica, corticibus suta cavatis alvearia*, Virg. G. 4. 33. 2. *convuls* (rare), 3: *to s. up a senic, tunicam cona*, Varr. L. L. 9. 47. 147.

stiver: used for a coin of very small value: (villi) as: Hor. S. 1. 1. 41. Phr.: *not to abide one s., de summa ne miniam quidem partem decedere velle*.

stomat: *Mustela erminea: Linn.

stocadod: v. STROKADUR.

stock (sub.): 1. Main body of a tree: 1. *stirpa, pla, f.*: v. TREXK. 2. rare in this sense, *caudex*, *cola*, m.: Plin. 16, 30. 53. (*Caudex* usu. denotes a mere dry stump or log: as also does *stipes*). 2. Fig.: applied to a person very dull and senseless: 1. *stipes*, *lila*, m.: Ter. Haut. 5. 1. 4. 2. *caudex*, *ib.*: 3. *truncus*: Cic. N. D. 1, 30. 84. 3. Origin, lineage: 1. *stips*: Cic. Virg.: v. LINEAGE. 2. *genus*: v. RACE. See also ORIGIN, RACE, FAMILY.

IV. Supply: *copia: accumulated s.*, *antecollecta* c., Liv. 5, 13: v. SUPPLY, QUANTITY. Phr.: *to have a good s. of anything, abundare aliqua re*, Cic. Sen. 16. 56: *to have a good s. of everything, omnibus rebus instructum esse*, Id. Man. 8, 20: v. FURNISHED. V. *esp. the capital and implements employed in working a business: instrumentum* (which however can scarcely include actual money): *to maintain farms with large outlay and large s.*, *aratones magna impense, magno l. tueri*, Cic. Verr. 3, 21. 53: cf. *Auct. pro domo*, 20, 62. 1. *villae* (i. e. implements of husbandry): Varr. R. R. 1, 13. To include the notion of goods in hand, *instrumentum ac merces*: v. MERCHANTISE. VI. *Cattle*: 1. *res pecuaria: a large amount of s.*, *res p. ampla*, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. SCR. R. R. 2. *pecus, ovis*, n.: v. CATTLE. (*Pecuaria* also occurs absol. = *s.-farming, cattle-breeding*). VII. *Capital invested: use pecuniae: s. of all kinds are low, jacent pretia pecuniarum collocatarum omnium*: cf. Cic. R. Com. 12 (quum jacerent pretia praediorum). VIII. *The wooden part of a tool: use lignum*.

stock (v.): 1. To provide with: *instruo*, 3: v. TO FURNISH, PROVIDE. 2. *Exp. to furnish a farm, etc., with all its belongings*, *fundum (arationem) *instrumento omni atque re pecunaria repleo: to s. a fish-pond, placinum frequentare*, Col. 8, 16: and immediately after, (*placina*) *convectis marinis seminibus (spum) replere*. So, *well s'd*, frequens: e. g. *a forest well s'd with timber, silva trabibus f.*, Ov. M. 8, 329.

stock (adj.): i. e. of the common repository; frequently used: the s. arguments against philosophers, *quae contra philosophos disputantur maxime in promptu (in aperto) sunt.

stock-broker: *qui pecuniarum

(publice) collocatarum mercatum facit; or perh. as gen. term, *argentarius* (*money-dealer, banker*).

stock-dove: *palmus*, is, c.: Virg.: Hor.

— **still**: *immotus, immobilis*: v. IMMOVABLE. When the cause is emotion of some kind, to stand s. may be expr. by *stipere*: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 495. *stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno*. More exactly, *tanquam *stipes* vel *truncus* in *ludem vestigila haerere* (cf. Caes. B. G. 4. 2. *Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, to stand perfectly still*).

stockade: *locus* (aggr.) *vallo munitus* (cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 21. *oppidum Britannii vocant quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munerunt*): *locus acutus seditus praefixique munitus* (cf. Ib. c. 18).

stocking: *tibiale*, is, n. (a kind of warm covering for the calf of the leg): to wear s. (or leggings) in winter, *bieme tibialibus muniti*, Suet. Aug. 82.

stocks: 1. *Funda*: v. STOCK (VII). 2. *For the feet: lignum*: Vulg. Act. xvi. 24. Or use *compedes*: v. FETTER. 3. *The framework on which a ship rests while building*: perh. *fulcramenta* (*navalia*).

stoic: *stolcus*: used both as adj. and sub.: the S. school, *schola s. secta* S.: v. SECT, SCHOOL. It is a doctrine of the Ss, placet *Stolcia*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43. 133: the founder of the Ss, (*Inventor et*) *principes Stoicorum*, Ib. c. 42. extr.

stoical: 1. In strict sense: v. *preced. art.* 2. *Manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain*: *durus, ferreus*: cf. Cic. Am. 13, *ad fin.*, *virtutem durum et quasi ferreum esse volunt*. Also *rigidus* (*inflexibilis*): cf. Liv. 39, 40. (*Cato*) *rigidae innocentes et horridus*: Hor. Od. 3, 21, *non ille . . . te negliget horridus* (*with s. indifference*): to become s., *obdurescere* (*ad aliquid*): Cic. Att. 1, 13. 2.

stoically: perh. *dure, dūrter*: v. RIGOROUSLY. Or by circuml., *ferrea quadam patientia*, etc. Also the adj. given in *preced. art.* (II.) may sometimes serve, acc. to L. G. § 343: cf. Hor. l. c.

stoicism: 1. Lit.: *Stoica ratio, disciplina: Stoicorum doctrina*: v. STOTIC. 2. *Indifference to pleasure or pain*: *Stoicismus qui appellatur: *animus quidam durus, rigidus* (*ac prope ferreus*): v. STOTICAL.

stoker: *qui ignes curat.

stole: *stola*: Cic.: Hor.: *dressed in the s. (as a matron)*, *stolatus*, Vitr.: Suet.

stolen (part. and adj.): *furtivus*: s. *wool f. lana*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: s. *colours of the jackdaw in the fable*, f. *colores*, Ib. 3, 20. See also SECRET, FURTIVE. Phr.: s. *goods, furta* (= *res furtivae*), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, 171: *alio praeda: a hiding-place for s. goods, receptaculum praedae*, Ib. 5, 23.

stolid: 1. *stolidus* (*dull, obtuse*): Ter.: Hor.: *brutus* (*dull, irrational*): rare. 2. Join: *brutus atque hebes*, Sen. Ben. 3, 37, 3. 3. *hōbes*: v. DULL, INSENSIBLE.

stolidity: *stoliditas*: v. STUPIDITY. Perh. more exactly, *animus stolidus* (*brutus*) *atque hebes*: v. STOLID.

stolidly: *stolidē*: v. STUPIDLY.

stomach (sub.): 1. Lit.: 1. *stomachus* (originally, *the oesophagus or gullet*: also, *the stomach proper*: in the anatomical description of Cels. 4, 1, *stomachus* is defined as *the passage* [iter] *leading to the stomach* [ventriculus]: so Cic. N. D. 2, 54. 135: but in the ordinary phraseology of Cels. *stomachus* is used where we should say *stomach: a weak s.*, *infirmus s.*, Cels. 1. 8: *to suffer in the s. (from indigestion)*, *stomacho laborare*, Ib. *things good or bad for the s.*, *stomacho apta, aliena*, Id. 2, 24 and 25: *to suit the s.*, *stomacho convenire*, Ib. 25: *a clamorous s.*, *latrans s.*, Hor. 2. *ventriculus* (not venter; which denotes the whole

lower part of the body): Cels. 8, 1 (v. *supr.*): Plin. 2. Fig.: *relish*: chiefly in phr. *to have no s. for*, *fastidire*, v. TO LOATHE; also, *TO RELISH*. 3. *Avorance, presumption*: *spiritus*, as: *esp. in pl.*: v. PRESUMPTION, HAUGHTINESS.

stomach (v.): *concoquo*, xl. *ctum*, 3 (*to digest*, hence *to put up with*): Cic.: Liv.

— **ache**: **stomachi dolores*. (Tor-

mina, um. n. n. *is dysentery*).

stomacher: *strophium*: Cat. 64. 65.

stomachio: **stomacho aptum* (*medicamentum*): cf. Cels. 2. 24: **quod stomachum firmat, reficit, corroborat*, Kr.

stone (sub.): 1. In ordinary sense: 1. *lapis*, *idia*, m. (most gen. term, denoting either s. as a material, or a s.): s. *suitable for grinding purposes*, l. *molaris*, Quint. 2, 19, 3: *Farian s. (i. e. marble)*, *Parian l.*, Virg.: *to sting s.*, l. e. of *Styrphus* (*toil in vain*), s. *volvere*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9. 55. *Exp. note phr.*, *saxum quadratum, s. squared or heven into quadrangular blocks*, Liv. 10, 23. 3. *sillex*, *icla*, n. (*flint s.*): v. FLINT. 4. *pimex*, *icla*, m. (*pumice s.*): also in gen. sense: *Prov.: to squeeze blood* (lit. *water*) *from a s.*, *aquam a p. postulare*, Pl. 5. *scriptus* (*a small sharp s.*): Petr. Phr.: *made of s.*, *lapideus*, *saxeus* (v. STONK, adj.): *there was a shower of s.*, *de coelo lapidavit*, Liv. 27, 37: *imbri lapidavit*, Id. 43, 13: *de coelo lapidatum est*, Id. 29, 14 (but also *lapidibus pluit*, 35, 9): *to clear* (ground) of s., *elapidare*, Plin.: *to leave no s. unturned*, *omnia experrit*, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11: cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15, *omnia perempto, omnia expior, saxa denique libo curio* (nihil) *inexpertum reliquo*, Curt. 3, 6 (nihil) *inexpertum linquere*, Hor. A. P. 285: *to leave no form of composition unattempted*: *to draw tears from s.*, *lapides flere ac lamentari cogere*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: *to kill two birds with one s.*, perh. *de eadem fidelia quos parietes dealbare* (lit. *to whitewash two walls from the same part*), Curtius in Cic. Ep. 7, 29: less figuratively, *una mercede duas res assequi*, Cic. R. Am. 29, 80 (R. and A.). 2. A precious s.: *gemma*: v. GEM. 3. A calcareous concretion in animal bodies: 1. *calculus*: *to remove a s.*, *extrahere*, Cic. 7, 26: *to reduce and remove s. (by medicine)*, *comminuere et ejicere*, Plin. 20, 4, 13: *to cut* (for the s.), *incidere* (*calculus extrahendi causa*), Cels. 1. c.: *alici calculus excidere* (*to remove by lithotomy*), Kr. (e. Plin.): *to divide a s.*, (*with the forceps*, previous to extracting it), c. *findere*, Cels. 1. c. 2. *lāpillus* (*gravel*: rare in this sense): Plin. *Suffering from s.*, *calculosus*: Plin. IV. The hard portion of fruit: 1. nucleus: the s. of *olives, peaches, cherries, olivorum, persicorum, cerasorum* n., Plin. 2, 68, *ossis*, n. (lit. *bone*): Suet. Cl. 8 (*olearum ac palmarum ossis*).

stone (v.): 1. e. to hurt s. at: 1. expr. by phr.: *lapides in aliquem conficere* (R. and A.): *to s. to death*, *aliquem lapidibus cooperire*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 48: *saxis obruere*, Curt. (Kr.): *lapidibus* (*saxis*) *conficere necare, interficere*.

2. *lāpido*, r. (a usage unknown to the best age): *they began to stone him*, l. eum *cooperunt*, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: Flor. Vulg. pass. (N.B.—To be avoided.)

— **blind**: *ita caecus ut nihil ultra esse possit*: *plane caecus*: oct-

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lorum sensu plane (omnino) privatus: v. **BLIND**.

stone-crop: a plant, *sædum: Webster.

—**outter**: 1. *lápida*, æ, m.: Varr. 2. *lápídarius* (C. opifex): Dig.

—**fruit**: **baccæ quibus nucleus inest*, quales sunt *oliva*, *palma*, etc.

—**pit**: 1. *lápídina*: 2. *quarry*: usu. pl.: Clc. Div. 1, 13, 23 (in Chlorum *lápídina*, in a. s. in *Chloro*): Plin. 2. *lápídariae latomiae*: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 69.

—**work**: usu. *lapis*: v. **STONE**.

stone-s-throw: *lápide jactus* (quantum jactus est *lápide*, Vulg. Luc. xxii. 41): in quantum spatii lapis manu proci possit.

stoniness: perh. *saxea natura*: v. **STONY**.

stony: I. Lit.: *abounding in s.s.*: 1. *lápideus*: s. *soli*, terra 1. Varr. R. R. 1, 9: Ov. By anal., s. *broad* (*gritty*), *pauis* 1. Hor. S. 1, 5, 91. (Not *lápideus*, which = made of stone.) 2. *saxosus* (*rocky and rugged*): v. **ROCKY**.

3. *acroposus* (*full of sharp s.s.*): a s. *path*, in a. Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 78.

Fig.: *hard and feelingless as stone*: *saxeus*: Join: *saxosus ferreusque*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 7. (The use of *ferreus* in this sense is more usu.: cf. Clc. Verr. 5, 46, 121, quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus?)

—**hearted**: v. **STONY**, fin.

stook: of corn, **frumentum manipulorum cumulus*.

stool: I. A low seat: 1. *scabellum* (strictly, for stepping on to a bed or couch, from *scando*): Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 168: Quint. 2. *sellia* (any small seat): v. **SKAT**.

II. A close-s: *sella* *perforata*: Cato R. R. 157: called also, a *familiarica*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, med.: and simply, *sella*, Scrib.

III. Euphemistically, *evacuation by the bowels*: 1. *alvus*, l. f.: *watery, pale-coloured*, *black s.s.*, a. *liquida*, *pallida*, *nigra*, Cels. 2, 6, med.: to *promote s.s.*, *alvos ellicere*, Plin.

2. *expr.* by circuml., *quod descendit*, *quod exemitur*: Cels. 2, 4, extr. Phr.: to go to a, ventrem exonerare, Suet. Vesp. 20: corpus ex., Sen. Ep. 70, 17: *alvum ex.*, Plin. 10, 44, 61 (de *alvibus*): ad *requisita naturæ discedere* (to go aside for the purpose), Spart. Carn. 6: more coarsely, *cacare*, Hor.: Mart.

stoop (v.): I. Lit.: to bend the body downwards: 1. *expr.* by *de-mitto*, *sub-mitto*, 3: to s. in order to go under an archway, caput ad fornem demittere, Clc. de Or. 2, 66, 267: they entered the doorway *sing.*, *sub-misso* intraverunt vertice [or, in prose, capite] postes, Ov. M. 8, 638. 2. by inclino, 1: *sing.* downwards he wrote upon the ground, inclinans se deorsum scribebat in terram, Vulg. Job. vii. 6 (inclinare caput or corpus, is simply to incline the head or person, in whatever direction): v. TO BEND, INCLINE, BOW.

II. Fig.: to condescend: descend, me submitto: v. TO CONDESCEND. Expr. not to be willing to s. to anything, by indignari: we must not be unwilling to s. to learn..., non indignandum est discere, Quint. 1, 11, 17.

stoop (subs.): Phr.: to have a s. about the shoulders, **corpore circa humeros curvato esse*.

stooping (adj.): perh. *pronus* (with head downwards): v. Sall. Cat. init. Or, inclinatus, curvatus, inflexus: v. **BENT**.

stop (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To close an aperture by filling or obstructing: 1. *obstruo*, 1 (as with a stopper), to s. one's throat up, gutturem (guttur) a. Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 25: to s. one's ears (refuse to listen), *aures o.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 103. Join: *obstruere et obturare*, Cels. 2, 6, 13 (fig.).

2. *occludo*, *si sum*, 3 (as by a bolt or lock): v. TO SHUT UP. Fig.: to s. one's tongue, o. linguam, Pl. 3. *ob-sideo*, *obseido*: v. TO BLOCK UP, OBSTRUCT.

II. To prevent from going on: 1. *sisto*, *stetui*, *statum*, 3: to s. the flow of water in rivers, s. fluvis aquam, Virg.

Aen. 4, 489: to s. horses, equos a. lb. 12, 355: Liv.: to s. the flow of blood, sanguinem a. Tac. A. 15, 54. 2. *tēno*, *ut num*, 2 (by holding with the hand): to s. a thief, furem 1. Pl. (Kr.): v. TO HOLD, DETAIN. So compe: (1.) *retineo*, 2: v. TO HOLD BACK, HOLD FAST. (2.) *sustineo*, 2 (esp. to pull up a horse): Cæc. B. G. 4, 33 (equos incitato a.): Clc. 3. *inhibeo*, 2 (to hold in as with reins, not necessarily to s. altogether): v. TO HOLD IN. To s. the flow of blood, sanguinem 1. Ov. M. 7, 849. 4. sometimes *mōror*, *dēmōror*, *rēmōror*, *tardo*, *retardo*, 1 (to delay, check the speed of) may serve: to s. the rapid flow of rivers, rapidos fluminum lapsus morari, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 9: s. d. the flight of winged fate, volucris fati tardavi alas, lb. 2, 17, 24: v. TO DELAY, CHECK. Phr.: to s. (hold) one's breath, animum comprimere, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: to s. any one's tongue (silence him), allicui linguam comprimere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 195: to s. a traveller on his way, viatorem consistere cogere, Cæc. B. G. 4, 5: to s. (catch, intercept), the enemy in his flight, hostes fugientes excipere: v. TO INTERCEPT (1, 3).

III. To put a s. to: comprimo, reprimo, compeco, etc.: v. STOP, SUBS. also TO CHECK, RESTRAIN.

B. Intrans.: 1. To come to a standstill, pause: 1. *sisto*, 3: both as v. intr. and with prom. ref.: uncertain where they may be allowed to s., incerti ubi a. detur, Virg. Aen. 3, 7: they s. not in their headlong career before..., non prius se ab effuso cursu sistunt, Liv. 6, 29. Freq. in sepulchral inscr. s. traveller: *siste viator*! Expr. in compe: (1.) *consisto*, *sistui*, *statum*, 3: now to go more quickly, now to s., ire modo oculus interdum c., Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: Cæc. B. G. 4, 5: Ter. (2.) *resisto*, 3: to s. at any one's call, ad verba revocantis r., Ov. M. 1, 503: (the stag) s. d. by the fountain, ad fontem restitit, Phaedr.: to s. (in fight) for the purpose of fighting, pugandi causa r., Cæc. B. G. 5, 51. (3.) *insisto*, 3: the motions of the stars s., (in contrast to acceleration or retardation), motus stellarum 1. Clc. N. D. 2, 40, 103: to s. for a moment (in speaking), 1. paulum, id. Pln. 5, 25, 75. (4.) *subsesto*, 3 (to pause a little before going on): v. TO HALT, PAUSE. (5.) *desisto*, 3: v. TO CEASE. 2. with ref. to persons riding or driving: *expr.* by equum (equos) *inhibere*, *sustinere*: v. SUPP. (A. 11).

II. To stay, remain: 1. *maneo*, *nao*, *neum*, 2: v. REMAIN. Expr. = to s. the night over, in travelling: to s. at any one's house, apud allicquem m., Clc. Att. 4, 18: Hor. S. 1, 5, 37, etc.

2. *commōror*, 1 (to make a stay at any place): to s. (for some time) at a person's house, apud allicquem c., Clc. Man. 5, extr.: he s. d. about 25 days in that place, dies circiter xxv. in eo loco commoratus, Cæc. B. G. 5, 7. 3. *sito*, *stetui*, *statum*, 1 (to stand waiting): Clc. Pls. 6, 13 (fig.).

III. To leave off doing anything: *desino*, *omitto*, *inter-mitto* (to leave off for a time): v. TO CEASE.

stop-up: v. TO STOP (A. 1), OBSTRUCT, BLOCKADE.

stop (subs.): I. Delay, hindrance: esp. in phr. to put a stop to: 1. *comprimo*, *premi*, *assum*, 3: to put a s. to sedition, seditionem c., Liv. 2, 23, med.: Clc. (In sim. sense, reprimo, to check, as for a time: the diff. between com-primo and reprimo is seen in the foll. passage: hanc pestem paullisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimere posse, Clc. Cat. 1, 12, fin.) 2. *compeco*, *ui*, 3: he put a s. to a mutiny by a single word, exercitus seditionem uno verbo compeculit, Tac. A. 1, 42: to put a s. to uproar, clamorem c., Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23: Lucr. (Not so in Clc.) 3. *ob-hibeo*, 2 (less strong): v. TO RESTRAIN.

4. *extinguo*, *extingui*, *extingui*, 3 (a very strong expr. to put an end to, annihilate): Clc.: v. TO DESTROY. 5. *dif-fimo*, *emi*, *emptum*, 3 (to break off, interrupt): to put a s. to a battle (before

it is finished), pugnam, proelium d., Cæc.: Liv.: so, to put a s. to mutiny, seditionem d., Front. Str. 1, 8, 6. 6. *omitto*, *mihi*, *missum*, 3 (to leave off doing something: whereas the preced. chiefly refer to stopping others): let us put a s. to mourning, omittamus lugere, Clc. Br. 67, fin.: Hor. 7. to put a temporary s. to, moram allicui rei facere, moram inferre: v. DELAY. II. Pause: intermissio, quies, pausa (a word best avoided, though used by Lucr., Pl. and revived by Gell., etc.): or expr. by verb: v. PAUSE, INTERMISSION; and to stop (B.). III. Mark of punctuation: interpunctum, interpunctio, distinctio: v. PUNCTUATION. IV. In an organ: perh. *epistomium* (R. and A.); or with reference to the handle pulled, perh. *capillus*: v. HANDLE. To open all the s.s. omnia sonorum itinera aperire, Bau. (R. and A.).

stop-cock: perh. *epistomium*: so turn a s. e. vertiere, Varr. R. 3, 5, ad fin.

—**gap**: *quod in tempus modo adhibetur.

stoppage: Phr.: there was a s. in the street, *concurrentibus vehiculis via obstructa erat: s. of the bowels, alvus obstructa, suppressa, obstructa, Cels. (Kr.): there was a s. of the air-passages, **spiritus itinera oclusa* (præclusa, at the end), erant: v. TO STOP, INIT.

stopper: obstruimentum, obstru-entia: v. TO STOP, INIT.

stopple: lum: v. LID.

storage: *expr.* by verb v. TO STORE.

store (subs.): *copia*: v. QUANTITY, SUPPLY, STOCK (IV.). Also, sometimes, *hærvus*: v. HEAP, HOARD. Phr.: to set great s. by, magni facere, aestimare, etc.: v. TO VALUE.

store (v.): 1. *condo*, *didit*, *dilum*, 3: to gather in and s. (house) the produce, fructus percipere, condere, Clc. Sen. 7, 24: to s. in a granary, horreo c., Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9. Join: *condere et repunere* [fructus], Clc. N. D. 2, 62, fin.: c. et *composere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12 (fig.). Also less freq. *recondo*, 3: Quint. Col. 2, *repono*, *pōno*, *itum*, 3 (to put away): Clc. (v. SUPP.): Virg. 3. *collo*, 3: v. TO COLLECT, ACCUMULATE.

4. *collocervo*, 1 (to heap together accumulate): Clc.

—**house**: 1. *horreum*: chiefly for preserving grain: v. GRANARY. Also for storing other things, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 4 (*argentum* quod in domo vel intra horreum fuit). 2. *thēaurus* (treasure-house): Plin.: Liv. Of the cells of bees, Virg. G. 4, 229. Expr. fig.: that universal s. memory, t. rerum omnium memoria, Clc. de Or. 1, 5, 18. 3. *apothēca* (s.-room, esp. for wine: a room devoted to this use in the upper part of the house): Clc.: Hor. Also in wider sense, Clc. Pt. 2, 26, 67: Hor. 4. *cella* (a s. room for keeping provisions, oil, wine, etc.): v. LARDEX, PANTRY. (Receptaculum = receiving-house: Clc. Verr. 5, 23, r. prædæ.)

—**keeper**: 1. in a domestic establishment, *cellarius*, *pronus*: v. STEWARD, BUTLER. 2. *horrearius* (superintendent of a granary, store-house, or magazine): Lab. Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9. 3. by circuml. qui rem frumentariam custodit ac dispensat: qui commensum dispensandorum curam habet, etc.

—**room**: *cella*, *apothēca*: v. A-NOUSE (3, 4).

storey: 1. *tābilātum*: a tower of four s.s., quatuor t. turris, Cæc. R. G. 6, 29: Virg. 2. *tābilātio*: Viir.

stork: *ciconia*: Clc.: Plin.

storm: I. Of the elements: also by anal. of any violent commotion or outbreak: 1. *tempesta* (gen. term): he encountered so terrible a storm as..., Liv. 21, 58: a violent thunderstorm suddenly burst forth, subito est cœcta cum magno frigore tonitribusque, id. 1, 16: Clc.: v. TEMPEST. Fig.: s. of unpopularity, t. invidiae, Clc. Cat. 1, 9, 22: a s. of complaints, t. querelarum,

id. Pis. 36, 89. Join: tempestates et procellas (rerum) id. Mil. 2, 5. 2. procella (of a sudden and violent kind): v. squall. Also used fig., esp. in pl.: ss of addition, seditio procellae, Liv. 28, 35. Cic. 3. hiems, hnis, f. (poet.) boisterous s. on the deep, aspera b. ponti, Virg. Aen. 2, 110. Hor. Fig. s. of war, h. rerum, Claud. Phr. a s. of rain, imber (maximus, densissimus) and more expressively, nimborum vis effusa, Sen. N. Q. 6, 1, 6 (v. RAIN): ss of thunder and rain suddenly break forth, imbres et lenitrus derепente exalstere, Gell. 10, 12. || Assault of a fortified place: esp. in phr. to take by s.: expugnatio, 1 more fully, per vim ex., Caes. B. C. 3, 55. armis ex., Sall. Jug. 23: also, vi capere, Liv. 10, 9: v. TO ATTACK, BESIEGE.

storm (v.): 1. To attack a fortified place, and usu. to capture it: oppugno, 1 (to assault, with or without effect): expugno, 1 vi capio, 3: v. preced. art. (1.). See also TO ATTACK, BESIEGE. || To rage violently: saevio, d. saevio, 4 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14, tragica saevit et ampullatur in arte, ss and mouths...): also perh. delitigare (cf. id. A. P. 94, iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore): v. TO RAGE. To s. at any one, aliquem vehementer insectari, Cic. Am. 16, 57: maledictis insectari, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80.

stormer: expugnator. Cic.: Plin. **stormily**: chiefly in fig. sense, turbulentē and -ter, turbidē, tumultuosē: v. RIOTOUSLY, TURBULENTLY. Hibernum occurs in this sense, Pl. Rud. prol. 69.

storming (subs.): of a city, expugnatio (Caes.). Suet.

—**party**: "militis ad urbem (oppidum) impetu oppugnandum delecti: delecti qui urbem aggrediuntur, qui urbis muros scalis aggrediuntur: qui per ruitas tormentis effectus urbem aggrediuntur, impetu oppugnant: v. TO ATTACK, STORM.

stormy: 1. Lit.: 1. turbidus: after so s. a day, ex tam t. die (opp. serena et tranquilla lux), Liv. 1, 16: encountering s. weather, nactus t. tempestatem, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: Lucr. 2. turbulentus: a violent s. tempest, magna t. que tempestas, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 26: Pl. 3. procellōsus (abounding in sudden storms): a s. spring, ver p., Liv. 40, 2, init.: s. state of the atmosphere, p. status coeli, Col. 9, 4, init.: Ov. 4. tumultuosus (in this sense, poet.) s. sea, t. mare, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26. 5. poet. hibernus: the s. sea, h. mare, Ov. Epod. 15, 8: Virg. 6. expr. by circuml.: tempestatis crebrum [coelum] creber procellis [Africa] Virg. Aen. 1, 85: the weath'r was fow and s., coelum crebris imbribus ac tempestatibus fœdum, cf. Tac. Agr. 12. || Fig. uproarious: turbulentus, tumultuosus, seditiohis vexatus (agitatus) v. RIOTOUS, TURBULENT, BOISTEROUS.

story: 1. A tale. 1. fābula (gen. term. but always carrying with it the notion of fiction): Cic. Liv. 1. lor v. FABLE, TALE. Dimin. fabella (a short s.): trifling fictitious s., commenticia fabellae, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80. 2. narratio, narratiuncula v. NARRATIVE. 3. often expr. by res (fact): so to tell one's s. that the narrative may be credible, rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80. Phr. to relate strange s.s., miracula, monstra, portenta narrare, nuntiare: v. MARVEL, WONDER. || History: historia v. HISTORY. || A falsehood: mendacium v. LIE. IV. A division of a building: tabulatum v. STOREY.

—**teller**: 1. Narrator: narrator Cic. A charming s., "in narrationibus dulcis || Liar: mendax v. LIAR.

stout: corpulentus v. CORPULENT, FAT. Phr. to become s., corpus facere, Cels. 7, 3, fin.: Phaedr. (opp. to corpus amittere, to lose flesh, grow thin). For s. in fig. sense, v. BRAVE, RESOLUTE.

stout-hearted: qui firmo pectore est, fidens animi, impavidus, intrépides, etc.: v. RESOLUTE, DARING.

stoutly: Phr.: to resist s., acriter (with spirit) resistere, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: fortiter resistere (v. BRAVELY): to deny s., pernegare, Cic. Coel. 17, 65: strengthened, pernegare atque obdurare, Pl. Aen. 2, 2, 56 v. FIRMLY, OBSTINATELY.

stoutness: expr. by corpus: v. STOUT, also CORPULENCE.

stove: fōcus, cāminus (nearest terms) v. FIRE-PLACE.

stow: rēpono, condo, rēcondo: v. TO STORR, PLACE. Also, ōnēro, 1 (poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 195 (o. vina cadia).

stowage: expr. in phr. s.-room, "locus ad res reponendas, ubi res reponantur: v. TO STOW.

strabism: "strabismus as med. & f. strabille: vāricus, 1 Quint. II, 3, 125. (Divarico, in Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86, is trans.: the pass., however, will serve: to s. right across the way, cruribus divaricatis super viam insistere, stare.)

straddling (adj.): vāricus: Ov. A. A. 3, 304: also, varicatus (gressus), Cassiod. and divaricatus v. preced. art.

straggle: pālor, 1 (to wander at large): they s. over the country, vagi per agros pulantur, Liv. 5, 44: and without vagus, id. 27, 47. Tac. Also vāgor, 1: and pass. refl. of spargo, dispergo, may sometimes serve: these latter esp. in p. part. sparsus, dispersus (sing.): v. TO WANDER, DISPERSE.

straggler: expr. by pres. or perf. p. of pālor, 1 (cf. L. G. § 638) 1. v. (who freq. uses p. part. palatus): Tac. to collect the s.s. after defeat, palatos ex fuga contrahere, Liv. 8, 24, med. See also preced. art. fin.

straight (adj.): 1. rectus: a s. line, r. linea, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: Lucr.: opp. curvus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. 2. directus: a simple and s. passage, iter simplex et d., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144 (opp. flexuosus): Ov. M. 1, 98 (opp. flexus): in a s. line, in directo (sc. itinere), Varr. To arrange in a s. line, dirigere (ad perpendicularum), Caes. B. G. 4, 17: also absol., to arrange ships in a s. line, naves d. (ante portum), Liv. 37, 31.

straight (adv.): 1. rectā: His course was s. for Rome, sibi r. iter esse Romam, Cic. Verr. 5, 61, extr.: Hor. (less freq. recta via Pl.). 2. recto itinere they march straight for the Iberus, recto ad Iberum i. contendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. (Recto, absol., v. late, and not to be imitated.)

straighten: 1. corrigo, rextum, 3: to s. crooked things (prov.), curva c., Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 6. Macr. S. 2, 4 (where it is used of s. a hump-backed person): Plin. alt. 2. expr. by circuml. with rectus, directus, and a verb: to s. a crooked path, semitam tortuosam rectam (directam) facere ad rectum cursum redigere. (Ergo, to set up straight, in an erect position.)

straightforward (adj.): 1. simplex, fclis (of persons without duplicity): more fully, apertus et simplex, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: Liv. v. FRANK, SIMPLE. 2. apertus (open, frank, candid): esp. in conjunction with simplex: v. sup. 3. directus (not using circuml., to the point): a s. question, d. percontatio, Liv. 21, 19: a strict and s. old man, tristis ac d. senex, Cic. Coel. 16, 38. Join (via) aperta et simplex et directa, id. Fin. 1, 18, init.

straightforward (adv.): 1. rectā recto itinere v. STRAIGHT (adv.). 2. prōtinus (right on ahead): whereas recta means simply in a straight line: to go s., pergere p., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49 (rare in this sense). See also FORWARD.

straightforwardness: simplicitas, ingēnium simplex atque apertum, etc.: v. FRANKNESS, SIMPLICITY, CANDOUR.

straightness: rectitudo. Aggen. in Front. p. 46, Goes.

straightway: statim etc. v. IMMEDIATELY.

strain (v.): A. Trans.: 1. To stretch: contendo, intendo, tendo, 3: v. TO STRETCH. Phr.: to s. every nerve, omnes nervos (aetatis industriaeque) contendere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: so, nervos intendere, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: manibus pedibusque omnibus facere omnia, id. Andr. 1, 1, 134: less fig., summa ope eniti, Sall. Cat. init.: toto pectore incumbere ad laudem, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: to s. the eyes, oculis quantum maximum potest fieri contendere, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: "aclem oculorum in aliquam rem summa contentione dirigere. || To injure by over-exertion: Phr.: to s. the voice, "vocis nimia contentione uti: vocem nimia virium contentione frangere, debilitare. || To overdo a thing: chiefly in p. part. v. STRAINED.

IV. To purify by means of a strainer: 1. cōlo, 1 to s. homey, mel c., Col. 12, 11 Plin. Comp. percolō, 1: Cato. Plin. 2. liquo, 1: to s. (clarify) wine, vina L. Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: a bag for s. ing wine, sacculus quo vinum liquatur, Col. Comp. dēlloquo, 1 (to s. off, into another vessel): Varr. Cels. Col. V. To injure a joint by a sudden wrench: Intorqueo, 2: v. TO SPRAIN. B. Intrans.: nitor, nixor: or expr. by intendendo, contendo, with pron. refl. or equiv. obj.: e. g. se intendere: vires (nervos suus) contendere, etc.: v. sup. (1.).

strain: { (subs.): { of 1. Act straining: { contentio (e. g. vocis, lateris, animi, etc.) v. EXERTION, EFFORT. || Injury done by over-exertion: expr. by verb: v. TO STRAIN (A. II.). || (f. music or poetry: 1. mōdus (esp. in pl.): plaintive s.s., flebiles m., Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: Ov. 2. cantus, ōis: inspire me with mournful s.s. praecipue lugubres c., Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: v. SONG. IV. Style, manner: Phr.: in this s., inijusmodi, ad hunc modum v. EFFRICT (III.).

strained (part. adj.): arcensatus, longe peltus v. FAR-FETCHED.

strainer: cōlum: Virg. Col. To pass through a s., percolare: v. TO STRAIN (A. IV.).

straining (subs.): v. STRAIN (subs.). Phr.: there must be no s. after effect, "cavendum est ne quid arcensatum affectumque adhibeatur.

strait (adj.): angustus, etc.: v. NARROW.

strait (subs.): 1. Difficulty: 1. angustiae, arum: to be put into great s.s. (perplexity), in summas a. adduci, Cic. Quint. 5: in three s.s., quum in his a. res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54. Also neut. angust, Anger may be used in angustum cogi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2. Caes. (not, however, as subject of sentence). 2. expr. by haerco, ōi, sum, 2 (to stick fast, be in s.s.): he is in s.s. (can't get on), haeret in salebra, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 and absol., id. Ph. 2, 29, 74. || A narrow part of the sea: 1. frētum the Sicilian s., (S. of Messina), f. Siciliense, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: the s.s. of Gibraltar, (in Roman phrase), f. nostri maris et Oceanū, Sall. Jug. 17. 2. angustiae, arum (any narrow place on land or sea): cf. angustiae Hellesponti, Suet. Caes. 63: and, a. fretorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19.

—**laced**: perhi. tetricus, cf. Mart. 12, 70, 4 (t. et asper censor uxorum) Liv. 1, 18: "et tristis disciplina Sabulorum).

—**waistcoat**: use vincula, mīnīcae, compēdes v. FETTER. To put any one in a s., constringere aliquem, Cic. Ph. 2, 38, 97 (R. and A.).

straiten: expr. by angustiae, and a verb e. g. (aliquem) in angustias adducere, cogere v. STRAIT, SUBE (1.).

straitly: v. CLOSELY, NARROWLY, PRECISELY.

strand (subs.): Neus, acta v. SHORE.

strand (v.): expr. by navem impingere, in litus ejicere v. TO RUN A-GROUND.

strange (adj.): 1. Foreign: ex-ternus, peregrinus v. FOREIGN. || Not related by family: 1. extrāneus

chiefly as *subs.*: v. STRANGER. 2. extrarius (rare and often represented by extraneus, as v. 1: but extrarius appears to be more vague than extraneus, and to denote simply what is from outside, not belonging to the house: qui ab extrast non domesticus: cf. Suet. Vesp. 5, canis extrarius e trivio, a s. dog from the street, where extraneus would be out of place): v. STRANGERE. III. Un-acquainted with any subject: rûdia, etc.: v. STRANGERE (IV). IV. Un-usual, extraordinary: 1. mirus, mirabilis: v. WONDERFUL. A s. incident or phenomenon: mirâclum Cæsar. Liv. 2. insolitum, inusitatum: v. UN-USUAL. 3. nôvus (nôvel and striking): s. and as it were diabolical appearance, n. ac velut infernus aspectus, Tac. Ger. 43: s. portentis, n. monstra, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6.

strange, as exclam.: mirabile dictu! Virg. In conversation, perh. pæpæ (Gr. πάρα): Pl.: Ter. (a general exclamation of surprise).

strangely: i. e. in an extraordinary manner: 1. mirabiliter: he is s. constituted (is a strange person), m. constitutus est, Cic. Att. 2, 25: Nep. 2, ex pr. by circuml. mirum in modum, Cæsar. B. G. 1, 41: miris modis, Virg. Aen. 6, 738. See also WONDERFULLY, REMARKABLY, UNUSUALLY.

strangeness: 1. insolentia (un-usualness): s. of diction, i. orationis, Cic. Br. 82, 284. 2. novitas: v. NOVELTY. More freq. ex pr. by adj.: there was a s. about his manners, as if he were not quite himself: *mores ejus inusitati aliquid habebant, tanquam qui mentis non bene sanæ esset: s. of scene, *nova inusitataque omnia: v. STRANGERE. When = distance of manner, frigus: Hor. S. 2, 1, 62: Sen.

stranger: i. Lit.: a person from another country or neighbourhood: 1. hospes, lit. m.: fem. hospita (Gr. ἑσπός): to take s. home, hospites deducere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 9: in addressing a foreigner, *stranger*: hospes: id. Br. 46, 172: v. FOREIGNER. 2. peregrinus: v. FOREIGNER. 3. externus, adj.: but used in pl. as *subs.* (not belonging to the household): hated of s., odium in externis, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 158. II. One not of the family: 1. extraneus (homo): as *subs.*, chiefly in pl.: s. and persons quite unknown, extranei ignotique, Tac. Agr. 43: Suet. 2. extrarius (for syn. v. STRANGERE, II.): like preceded, strictly adj.: to offer anything to a s., aliquid allici ferre extrario, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 11. III. A person quite unknown: Phr.: a perfect s., omnino ignotus: cf. *supr.* (II.). IV. Fig.: ignorant of, hospes, peregrinus: and without a figure, rûdia, ignarus, inexpertus: cf. Cic. Rab. 10, 28, adeo hospes hujusce urbis, adeo ignarus disciplinae...? and id. de Or. 1, 50, 218, nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo: see also UNACQUAINTED, IGNORANT.

strangle: 1. strangulo, i. (to suffocate in any way): Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: with a halter, laqueo s., Tac. A. 6, 25. 2. Eldo, al. sum, 3: to s. smokes, angues e., Virg. Aen. 8, 289: more precisely, fauces (aliqui) e., Ov. M. 12, 141. (Ango, in this sense, obsol. or poet.: v. TO THROTTLE.) 3. ex pr. by phr., gulam laqueo frangere, Sall. Cat. 55: cervicem frangere, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 6: laqueo aliquem interficere, id. S. 2, 3, 131: allici fauces Interprimere, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 41: laqueo insectare fauces, Ov. M. 4, 378.

strangling: } strangulatio, }
strangulation: } strangulatus, }
Plin. (Or ex pr. by verb v. TO STRANGLE.)

strangury. 1. strangûria: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, fin.: Cato written by Cels. (2, 1) as Gr. σπασσούρια, and translated, difficultas urinae. 2. dysûria (dys-copia = dysuria): Coel. Aur. Suffering from s., strangûrieus Marc. Emp. Suffering from the same, dysûrieus, Firm. Math.

strap (*subs.*): 1. Iorum (most gen. term): v. THONG. 2. Iumentum (attached to a spear-shaft for throwing the same): a letter fast-not to the s. of a spear, epistola ad a. deligata, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 48: for which also, hâbena: Lucan.

strap (v.): Ioris vincio, constringo, coercio: v. TO BIND.

strapping (adj.): v. TALL, ROBUST. **stratagem**: i. e. a device for deceiving: esp. with a view to military advantage: 1. consilium fallax: Liv. 22, 16, or by circuml., to have recourse to a s., *ad fallendos hostes consilium in-sultuere. (Consilium imperatorium [R. and A.] is too wide a term, including all kinds of strategical movements and plans.) 2. often insidiae, arum: strictly, an ambush: but used also in wider sense: cf. Front. Strat. 2, 5, 'De insidiis.' 3. dólus (craft, wile): to seek to gain advantage by s. (opp. to open valour, virtus), Cæsar. B. G. 1, 13: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 390 (dólus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat). 4. furtum (lit. theft; hence, any stealthy proceeding): it was an occasion for s. not (open) war, furto non bello opus esse, Curt. 4, 13: s. s. furta bellorum, Front. (Q.).

strategie: 1. imperâtorius (pertaining to a commander-in-chief): a art, ars i., Quint. 2, 17, 34 (in Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15, the true reading is evidently consilium imperatorium, not imperatorium: so Nobbe). 2. bellicus (relating to a war): v. WARLIKE. Phr.: not a retreat but a s. movement, *non fuga, sed ducis prudentis consilium.

strategically: *quod ad belli rationes attinet.

strategist: Phr.: an excellent s., *peritus aciei instruendae: artis belli (bellicae, imperatoriae) peritus, etc.: v. GENERAL.

strateg: ars imperatoria: Quint. 2, 17, 34.

stratification: ex pr. by *strâta, tabûla, orum: v. STRATUM. Or by anal. tabulatio.

stratified (part. adj.): v. foll. art. **stratify**: per tabulata (strata) disponere, conseruere: v. foll. art.

stratum: stratum, quod dicunt: hoc est quasi tabulatum quoddam: v. LAYER.

straw (*subs.*): i. Stalk of corn, etc., as part of the plant: culmus: v. STALK. II. Stalks of corn, etc., used for litter, etc.: 1. stramentum: collages thatched with s., casae stramento tectae, Cæsar. B. G. 5, 43: Varr. 2. poet. strâmen, inis, n.: Virg.: Ov. III. Fig.: for anything worthless: Phr.: not to care a s. for anything, aliquid plit, flocci aestimare, facere: v. TO VALUE.

straw (adj.): 1. stramenticius (made of s.): Auct. B. Hup. 16. 2. strâmineus (poet.): Ov. F. 5, 611. Also appy. = thatched with s., id. Am. 2, 9, 18.

straw (v.): sterno, spargo: v. TO SCATTER, STREW.

straw: frâgum, most freq. in pl.: Virg. E. 3, 92: Ov. Plin. S-tree, arbûtus: Hor. Virg. (A. unedo, Linn.) The fruit of this tree, arbûtum, Virg. Belonging to this tree, arbuteus: e. g. fetus arbuteus (fruit of s. tree): Ov. M. 1, 104.

straw: perh. color stramineus: qualis stramentorum est.

straw: falx stramentaria.

stray (v.): erro, âberro, i. v. TO WANDER.

stray (adj.): errans: also errâbunda, Virg. E. 6, 58 (errabundi vestigia bovis): v. WANDERING. Phr.: a few s. cottages, rara casa (or pl.). v. SCATTERED.

streak (*subs.*): linea diversicolor. nota s. macula in longitudinem ducta, tæniæ formam habens. (Virga is used by Sen. N. Q. 1, 3 and 10, of certain luminous s. in the sky: v. STRIFE.)

streak (v.): Phr.: clouds s. the

sky, *nubeculae extenuatae (longae praetenuaeque tanquam tæniæ quaedam) coelum variant.

streaked: virgatus: v. STRIPED.

streaky: perh. virgatus: v. STRIPED.

stream (*subs.*): i. Lit.: 1.

flûmen, inis, n. (with special ref. to the current): a running s., flûmen, Virg. Aen. 2, 719. (Coeytus) meandering with sluggish s., fl. languido errans, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: down or up the s., secundo fl. adverso fl., Cæsar. B. G. 7, 60: v. CURRENT.

2. fluentum (poet.): usu. pl.: the hoarse s. of Coeytus, rauca Coeyti f., Virg. Aen. 6, 327: Lucr. 3. rivus (a small s.): v. RIVULET. For flûvis, amnis, v. RIVER.

Fig.: of other things beside water: flûmen, a golden s. of speech, orationis aureum f., Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119. Phr.: the s. of time, *temporum s. saeculorum cursus (v. course), an uninterrupted s. of people, agmen perpetuum [hominum], Cic. Fla. 22, 51 (perh. we might say, tanquam flumen quoddam hominum: or ex pr. by multitudo quae se fluminis instar effundit).

stream (v.): ex pr. by se effundere, effundi, etc.: v. TO POUR, and foll. art.

streamer: i. A pennon flowing in the wind: *vexillum leve quod vento agitur.

II. Electric: perh. virga: cf. Sen. N. Q. 1, 9 and 10.

streamlet: rivus, rivûlus: v. RIVER-LET.

street: 1. via (any way or road): v. ROAD. 2. plâtea (with houses):

to live in a certain s., in aliqua p. habitare, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: clear s. (not stopped up by vehicles, etc.), purae p., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71: Ter.: Cæsar. 3. vicus (strictly, a quarter or district of a city: also used of certain s. in Rome): Wickel S., V. Sceleratus, Liv. 1, 48: Ov.

strength: i. In gen. sense:

1. vis, vim, vi, pl. vires (most gen. term): great s. and noisiness of horses, celeritas et vis eorum, Cic. Inv. 1, 70, 144: but where physical s. is meant, often pl. the s. (physical powers) of a youth, a bull, an elephant, vires adolescentis, tauri, elephanti, id. Sen. 9, 27: (but, vis corporis, bodily s., Sall. Cat. init.): to gather fresh s., sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85. Phr.: with all one's s., omniûs viribus: v. MIGHT. 2. firmitas (capacity of resistance: whereas vis, vires, denote esp. s. as active): s. of timber, f. materiae, Cæsar. B. C. 2, 11: s. of constitution, f. corporis, Cic. Ph. 2, 25, 63: s. (unshaken firmness) of mind, f. animi, Cic. Sext. 44, 95. Join: firmitas viresque (including all kinds of s. and force), id. Am. 13, 46: firmitas et vigor [vocis], Gell. 2, 3.

3. firmitudo (= firmitas): such was the s. of the work (a bridge), tanta erat f. pontis, Cæsar. B. G. 4, 17. 4. robor, oris, n. (great s., solidity: usu. fig.): greatness and s. of a lofty mind, animi, excelsi magnitudo ac r., Cic. Off. 1, 5: to add s. (weight) to a canvas, petitiûm r. afferre, id. Planc. 8, 21. 5. nervi, orum, f. (viewed by meton. = powers exerted): to put forth all one's s., omnes n. continere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: v. NERVE (more Phr.: to have s., valere: to have s. s., very much s., plus valere, plurimè valere (whether in lit. or fig. sense): to recover health and s., convalescere (to RECOVER): se confirmare, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: v. STRONG, TO BE.

II. Fig.: of various qualities having an analogy to signification (I.): Phr.: wine of (great) s. vinum ingentium virum, Cels. 3, 19: vinum validum, Plin. (v. STRONG): s. of medicine, medicamentum vis, virtus (v. EFFICACY): as an attribute of style and thought, nervi, Cic. Or. 19, 62: Hor. III. In milit. lang. ex pr. by quantae, tantae copiae: also by nûmerus, multitudo: v. FORCE, NÚMERS.

strengthen: i. Trans.: 1. firmo, i. (to give firmness and solidity to): to s. the body by food, corpus cibo f., Liv. 27, 13, extr.: Cic. to s. and in-cresce any one's resources, opes aliqujus f. atque augere, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. As

mil. term: to *s.* a place by fortifications, garrisons, locum munitionibus, praesidiis f. Caes.: Sall. (comp. confirmo, i. strengthened from simple verb): they think the *sineurs* are *s.d.* thereby, nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21. (For fig. sense, v. to corroborare.)

2. *rōbōr*, i. (implying rather more than firmo: less freq., and in Cic. only fig.): to *s.* the limbs, artus r., Lucr. 4, 1038: Plin.: fit education *s.d.* the heart, recti cultus pectora r., Hor. Od. 4, 14: Cic. Strengthened, corroborō, i. (more freq. than simple verb): to *s.* soldiers by constant toil, milites assiduo labore c., Suet. Galb. 6: to *s.* the stomach, stomachum c., Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 263: Join: corroborare et confirmare [ingenia], Cic. Am. 20, 74. 3. *stābīlīo*, i. (to render stable or secure): to *s.* the laws, leges s., Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62. 4. *expr.* by circuml.: to *s.* a conspiracy, v. vires, (opes) conjurationis augere: to *s.* a state, civitatem viribus opibusque augere: civitatem firmiore tutoreque contra hostes reddere: v. to INCREASE (I.). 5. *Int. rana*: to become strong: only in fig. sense: 1. *expr.* by pass. of verbs under (I.): e. g. when the character *s.s.* with (i. e. along with) years, corroboratis jam confirmatque et ingenis et aetastibus, Cic. Am. 20, 74. 2. or by inceptive verb: e. g. ingravesco, i. the evil *s.s.* daily, i. in dies malum, id. ad Brut. 1, 10, i. cf. ingravescentia morbus, id. Div. 2, 16, 16. Phr.: our affections *s.* by intercourse, voluntates nostras consuetudine coniugitnatur, cf. Cic. Fam. 11, 27, i. failings which *s.* with our strength (lit. along with us), vitia quae nobiscum creverunt, Sen. (Quich.): Fame *s.s.* by advancing, V. vires acquirit eundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 175: v. also to INCREASE (II.), STRONG TO BECOME OR GROW.

strengthen: 1. One who or that which strengthens: *expr.* by qui (quae, quod), with verb (v. to STRENGTHEN, I.). 2. In medicine: remedium corpori reficiendo *s.* recreanda viribus aptum (Georg.): to be a *s.*, corpori reficiendo aptum esse (id.): v. also TOXIC.

strenuous: 1. *Energetic, active, vigorous, q. v.*: acer, strenuus, impiger, vehemens. 2. *Brave, courageous, q. v.*: fortis, animosus.

strenuously: 1. *Energetically, actively, vigorously, q. v.*: scriber, strenue, impigre, vehementer. 2. *Bravely, courageously, q. v.*: fortiter, animose. Or *expr.* by adj. (v. STRENGTHEN).

strenuousness: 1. *Activity: gravitas (or nāv-), industria: v. ACTIVITAT (II.).* 2. *Earnestness, zeal, q. v.*: studium: v. also ENERGY, FIRE (VI.). Or *expr.* by adj. or adv. (v. STRENGTHEN, STRENGTHENING).

stress: 1. In mechanics, pressure: perh. impetus (pressure of a load), Vitr. 8, 3, med.: v. also PRESSURE (I.). Sometimes too, vis, pondus, may serve: v. also PULL (subs.), STRAIN (subs.), TENSION.

2. Fig. (a.) importance: In phr.: to lay stress upon: Phr.: not to lay much *s.* upon a matter, aliquid levī momento aestimare, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: to lay *s.* upon trifles, nugis addere pondus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 42: I shall not lay great *s.* upon these points, (haec) baud in re non discrimine ponam, Liv. pref. med. (b.) pressure (of trying circumstances or cases): v. PRESSURE (II., III.), STRAIN, TENSION.

3. *Emphasis, q. v.*: vis, as. 4. In naut. phr.: stress of wind: interperies ocell, based on 18. int.: vis tempestatis, based on B. C. 2, 14: status ocell prope, based on Col. 9, 4, int.: v. also STORM, WEATHER (subs.).

stretch out, or forth (v.): 1. *Trans.:* 1. In gen. sign.: tendo, tēndō, tēntum and ten- (in most senses): to *s.* a bow, Virg. Aen. 7, 164 (v. also now: to BRING, A. I.): the south (or swell) the sails, t. vela notā, a. 3, 268 (v. also to DISTEND, to *s.* out nets, t. vela, Ov. M.

4, 513: cf. t. plagas, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: Greece *s.s.* out her right hand to Italy (i. e. to render assistance), Graecia t. dextram Italiae, id. Phil. 10, 4, 9. Exp. In sense of *sing* out the hands in supplication: e. g. manns ad coelum t., Caes. B. C. 2, 5: cf. brachia ad coelum t., Ov. M. 6, 279 (v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. tendo, A. I.). 2. Intendo, di, tum and sum, 3: to *s.* or relax the siners, nervos i. aut remittere, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 96: to *s.* out the right hand towards a statue, dextram ad statuum i., Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3. 3. contendo, di, tum, 3: (stronger than preced.: to tighten what is already stretched, to strain): a. (or strain) the chains so as to gripe, c. tenacia vincula, Virg. G. 4, 412: to *s.* the sides with laughter, illa risu c., Ov. A. A. 3, 285. Join: the more forcibly war-engines are *s.d.* quo sunt contenta (tormenta) atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57. Fig.: we must concede something, not to *s.* every point, remittendum est aliquid, ne omnia contendamus, id. Verr. 2, 21, 52. 4. prōtēndō, xl, etum, 3: (to elongate): to *s.* skins with the teeth, pelles dentibus p., Mart. 9, 74: cf. ferrum incude p., Juv. 15, 165. 5. extendō, di, tum and sum, 3: (to stretch out to full length): with the arm *s.d.* out, e. brachio, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: cf. crura in longitudinem e., Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 181. Fig.: to *s.* out a letter, epistolam e., Plin. Ep. 3, 5: v. also to HOLD FORTH (A. I., 3), to EXTEND. 6. prōtēndō, di, sum and tum, 3: (to stretch forth): to *s.* forth spars, hastas p., Virg. Aen. 11, 606: to *s.* forth the arms towards the sea, brachia in mare p., Ov. M. 14, 191: mails sing forth their horns, cochleae cornua p. (opp. contrahentes), Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101.

7. porrigo, rexi, rectum, 3: (like preced.): to *s.* forth (or out) the limbs, membra p. (opp. contrahere), Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: to *s.* forth the arms to heaven, brachia coelo p., Ov. M. 1, 767. Also, in voting, to *s.* forth (or hold up) the hand, p. manum, Cic. Fl. 6, 15: v. also to HOLD FORTH (A. I., 1). 8. praetendo, di, tum, 3: (like preced.): he *s.s.* forth an olive branch, ramum p. olivae, Virg. Aen. 8, 116: cf. cornua p., Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126. 9. distendo, di, tum, 3: (to stretch out in opposite directions): to *s.* out the arms, brachia d., Ov. M. 4, 491: v. also to EXTEND, DISTEND. 10. intento, i. (to stretch out threateningly): Virgilius *s.s.* out his hands against Appianus, V. in Appium manus i., Liv. 3, 47, ad fin.: cf. haec (sca) intentata nobis e., Cic. Mil. 14, 37. Phr.: to *s.* one on the rack, alique in equuleo imponere, etc. (v. RACK, subs.). 11. seals *s.* themselves out on the shore, sternunt se litore phocae, Virg. G. 4, 432: to *s.* oneself out on the grass, abicere se in herba, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: v. also to STRETCH ONESELF.

12. To exaggerate: Phr.: to *s.* facts, excedere actae rei modum, Plin.: to *s.* the truth, egredi veritatem, id.: etc. (v. to EXAGGERATE, Phr.). 13. To stretch one's authority: v. to TRANSMIT.

Int. rana: *expr.* for the most part by pass. or reflect. of verbs under (A. I.): 1. portor, rectus, 3: Rhodope, sing to the midst of the polar region, (Rhodope) medium porrecta saxem, Virg. G. 3, 351: v. to EXTEND (B. I.). 2. extendō, di, tum and sum, 3: (in pass.): (fire) *s.s.* over the plains, extenditur per campos, Virg. Aen. 10, 407: cf. id. 6, 421: Or with reflect. prom. (v. to EXTEND, B. 2). 3. protendor, tus, 3: the nation of the Mardi *s.s.* right up to the Adriatic, protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 47. 4. tendo, tēndō, tēntum and tensum, 3: (as neutr. or with prom. refl.): Mount Taurus sing westward, (mons T.) ad occasum tendens, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: cf. mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop. 1, 6, 31: where the azure tract of ocean *s.s.* out, qua ne ponti plage caerulea t., Lucr. 5, 481 (482). 5. pātesco, ui, 3: the plain *s.s.* out a little wider, paulo latio p. campus, Liv. 22, 4, ad fin.: his strays *s.s.* more widely, latus

patescente imperio, id. 32, 27, fin.: v. also to EXTEND (B.), to REACH (A.) TO SPREAD.

stretch before or in front: A. Trans.: 1. obtendo, di, tum, 3: in defence of the hero to *s.* a mist in front (of him), pro viro nebula m., Virg. Aen. 10, 82: a membrane is *s.d.* before (or in front of) the eyes, oculis membrana obtenditur, Plin. 11, 57, 55, § 153. 2. praetendo, di, tum, 3: the fumes in front (of the hive) with the hand, fumos p. manu, Virg. G. 4, 230. B. Intrins.: 1. obtendo, di, tum, 3: Britain *s.s.* in front of Germany, Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, Tac. Agr. 10. 2. praetendo, di, tum, 3: a nation sing widely in front of our provinces, gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, id. A. 2, 56: cf. praetenta Syrtibus arva, Virg. Aen. 6, 60.

forth: v. to STRETCH. — on or over: intendo, di, tum and sum, 3: they *s.* kempen cables on (or over) the neck (of the wooden horse), stuppes vincula collo i., Virg. Aen. 2, 237.

— oneself (= to yawn): pandiculator, i. (= "to corpore occidentem extendi," Fest.): Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80.

— one's legs (colloq.): spatior, etc.: (v. to WALK).

— open or wide: pando, and compds.: v. to SPREAD, EXPAND.

OUT: v. to STRETCH.

stretch (subs.): 1. Effort: intentio, contentio: v. EFFORT, STRAINING (subs.). 2. Extent (cf. "grassy stretches of land," Blackwood): spatium, ambitus (v. EXTENT, SPACE, subs.): tractus (v. REACH, subs.). Phr.: at a *s.* he would extemporize a couple of hundred lines at a *s.* ducentos versus dicat stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10 (may also be *expr.* by, uno tempore, simul: v. ONCE, II.). [For to keep the mind or energies upon the *s.*, v. to TAX, to TASK.]

stretcher: 1. The person who or thing which stretches: *expr.* by qui (quae, quod), with verb (v. to STRETCH, A.). 2. A plank across a boat, furrowers to put their feet against: perib. transillum (a little cross-beam, Vitr. 5, 12, post init.) may serve: also, "serra transversa (Georg.). 3. A litter: no precise word: perh. lecticula, lectica: v. BIER, LITTER (subs.).

stretching, stretching out (subs.): 1. Intento: a *s.* out of the body, i. corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: a *s.* out of the sinews, i. nervorum, Col. 6, 6, fin.: v. TENSION. 2. Intendo (like preced.): Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 2: v. TENSION. 3. porrectio, prōtēndō, etc.: v. EXTENSION. 4. projectio (a throwing forwards): a *s.* out of the arm, p. (opp. contractio), Cic. Or. 18, 59.

strew (v.): 1. sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3: on strewn sand, strata arena, Ov. F. 3, 81: on strewn herbs, stratis in herbis, id. M. 7, 254: cf. strata poma passim, Virg. E. 7, 54: the storm will *s.* the shore with useless sea-weed, alga lili s. inuult tempestas e., Hor. Od. 3, 17, 8: v. also to SCATTER. 2. conserno, strāvi, strātum, 3: (to strew over): caves *s.d.* over with soft foliage, conserti specus molli fronde, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: cf. e. nidum molliibus plumi, id. 10, 33, 49, § 92 (v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.). Also of the thing strewn regarded as the subject: leaves *s.* the ground, c. terram frondes, Virg. Aen. 4, 444: corn had *s.d.* all the ways, frumentum via omnes c., Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69. 3. insterno: v. to CAPARNO. 4. spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3: a. *s.* the ground with leaves, a. humum folia, Virg. E. 5, 40: v. also to SCATTER, to SPRINKLE.

stricken: (more usu. struck (v. to STRIKE), but occurring in old Eng. in the foll. senses): 1. Wounded: maucus (poet.), vulneratus. 2. Advanced in age: 1. proventus: he died *s.* in age, proventus aetate mortuus est, based on Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, fin. 2. confectus

born out: c. aevo, Virg. Aen. 11, 85; cf. c. aetate, Sall. J. 9, fin.

strickle (an instrument used in leveling a measure of corn): *hostiorum*, Plin. p. 688 P.

strict: I. *Careful*: 1. *diligens*, *nitens*: *most s. in every duty*, omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic. Coel. 30, 73: *a s. observance of ancestral custom*, diligentior ritus patris custodia, Vell. 1, 4, med.

2. *Intentus*: *to guard one with a s. watch*, intentiore custodia allicum aservare, Liv. 39, 19, *ad init.*: v. also *STANCH*, *PUNCTILIOUS*, *SCRUPULOUS*, *PARTICULAR* (adj., III.). II. *Accurate*, q. v. Phr.: *a s. (or powerful) logician*, valens dialecticus, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: *the s. letter of the law*, summum jus: e. g., *I will not deal with you according to s. law*, non agam summo jure tecum, id. Verr. 5, 2, 4: *s. truth*, veritas ipsa, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77: *the s. meaning of a word*, verbi sensus proprius (opp. *translatum*), Cic. (v. LITERAL): cf. *proprietas* (verborum), Quint. 8, 2, *init.* III. *Absolute*, *real*, q. v. Phr.: *to tell a thing in s. confidence*, aliquid tutis aurius deponere, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 18: *a s. duty*, perh. officium necessitate quondam delegatum, Quint. (v. IMPERATIVE).

IV. *Rigorous*, *severe*: 1. *intensus*: *a. and in the case of great offences inexorable*, i. et magnis delictis inexorabilis, Tac. A. 12, 18, *extr.*: *s. discipline*, i. disciplina, id. 12, 42, *ad init.* 2. *durus*: *the s. oversight of mothers*, d. custodia matrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22. 3. *rigidus*: *a s. censor*, r. censor, Ov. A. 2, 664: *Cato of s. integrity*, (Cato) r. Innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40, *ad fin.* 4. *severus*: *the most s. sect* (of the Stoics), secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: *a s. disciplinary discipline*, disciplina maxime a., id. 1, 2, 5: *s. laws*, a. leges, Vell. 1, 6 (v. SEVERE): *very s. orders*, imperia severiora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: *very s. judges*, severissimii iudices, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30. 5. *per-severus* (very or over-strict): *a rule not rigorous nor over-*, imperium non restrictum nec p., Tac. A. 15, 48. 6. *strictus* (rare): *a. Cato's*, a. Catones, Manil. 5, 106: *a s. law*, a. lex, Stat. S. 3, 87: v. also *STERN*. Phr.: *to be a s. disciplinarian* (in the army), disciplinam militarem severe conservare, Liv. (v. DISCIPLINARIAN): *to exercise s. discipline in the conduct of a war*, severe imperio bellum administrare, id. (v. DISCIPLINE). [To be s. with] may be expr. by, *duritia*, etc. (v. STRICTNESS) adhibere (with *ad*, *in*, or *dat.*): or by, *tractare* allicum *dure*, etc. (v. STRICTLY). For *not s.*, v. *INDULGENT*, *MILD* (III.).

strictly: I. *Carefully*: 1. *diligenter*: *to observe an order very s.*, praecipuum diligentissime observare, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: v. also *PUNCTILIOUS*, *SCRUPULOUS*. 2. *restrictit*: *all other points I do not so s. determine*, cetera non tam r. praeficio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: cf. id. Am. 16, 58. Phr.: *to blockade a house s.* (or with strict guard), acribus custodiis sepiro domum, Tac. A. 1, 5.

II. *Accurately*: q. v. Phr.: *to be s. true*, habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23. Esp. s. (= in strict sense), of words: *proprie* (v. PROPERLY, I.). III. *Absolutely*: q. v. Phr.: *they took nothing beyond what was s. necessary*, nihil ultra usum necessarium sumebant, Liv. (Quich.).

IV. *Rigorously*, *rigidly*: 1. *durs* (on hard fare): v. *RIGOROUSLY*. 2. *duriter* (like *preced.*): *to live stingily* and s., paros ac d. se habere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 15. 3. *rigid* (rigorously): *to tighten more s. military discipline*, disciplinam militarem rigidius astringere, Val. Max. 9, 7, fin.: cf. *aliquid r. submovere*, Ov. T. 2, 251. 4. *severe*: *to write rather s. to some one*, ad allicum severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: v. also *SEVERELY*, *STERNLY*.

strictness: I. *Carefulness*: *diligentia*: v. *CAREFULNESS* (II.): v. also *PUNCTUALITY*, *PUNCTILIOUSNESS*. II. *Accuracy*: q. v. III. *Rigour*: 1. *duritia*: *your old-fashioned s.*, tua anti-

qua d., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: *s. of rule*, d. imperii, Tac. H. 1, 23: *s. of the laws*, d. legum (opp. *lenitas*), Suet. Claud. 14: v. *SEVERITY*. 2. *rigor*, *gravis*, m.: *s. of discipline*, r. disciplinae, Tac. H. 1, 81, *ad fin.*: v. also *SEVERITY*. 3. *severitas*, *atla*, f.: *without harshness, yet not without s.*, sine asperitate, nec sine s., Vell. 2, 89: *the censor's s.*, a. censoria, Cic. Clu. 46, 129. Or expr. by *str.* (v. STRICT): or by *adv.*: e. g., *with the greatest s.*, diligentissime (v. STRICTLY).

stricture: I. *Asceticism*: (now obsol.: cf. "a man of stricture and firm abstinence," Shakespeare): v. *ASCETICISM*. II. *Censure*, *blame*, q. v.: *vituperatio*, *reprehensio*. III. *In medic.*, a *morbid contraction*: *strictura*: Coel. Aur. v. also *STRANGURY*.

stride (subs.): perh. most exactly expr. by "lentos et proceros passus": *Incessus grandis*: or by, *gradus* with a qualifying *adj.* (v. *INFR.*): Phr.: *what great s. s. you take*, ut tu es gradibus grandibus, Pl. Epil. 1, 1, 11: *to take huge s.s.*, ingentes feras gradus, Ov. A. 3, 304. [N.B.—Not, pleno gradu incedere (R. and A.), which = to advance at full speed: nor, magnos facere gradus (ib.), since in Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249, facere gradum = to make a step with an effort (of a lame man)]: *advancing with great s.s.*, grandia ingrediens, Gell. 9, 11, *ad med.*: cf. *grandia incedens*, Am. 22, 14, *post init.* [For fig. sense, to make s. in (= to advance): v. TO ADVANCE, B. II.]: v. also *STEP* (subs.).

stride (v.): I. *To take long steps*: v. *STRIDE* (subs.). II. *To stride over*: *vario*: *to s. over a rampart*, (vallum) v., Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34: v. TO STRADDLE, *BESTRIDE*.

strife: I. *An intellectual contest* (a sense now almost obsol.: cf. "Doting about questions and strifes of words," 1 Tim. vi. 4): 1. *lis*, *litis*, f. (In plur. in this sense): (of philosophers) *to wear out their life in s.*, aetatem in litibus conterere, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 51. 2. *pugna*: *what a s. amongst the most learned men*, quanta p. est doctissimorum hominum, id. Div. 2, 51, 105: *the s. of forensic contests*, forensium certaminum p., Quint. 5, 12, *extr.*: v. also *CONTESTATION*, *CONTENTION*, *CONTEST*.

II. *An angry dispute*, a *quarrel*: *jurium* (v. QUARREL, subs.): *rix* (v. BRAWL, FRAY): *discordia* (v. DISCORD, II., DISAGREEMENT). Esp. Fig.: of the elements: 1. *pugna*: *the s. of the universe with itself*, rerum naturae p., secum, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102. 2. *discordia*: *the s. of the sea*, d. ponti, Lucan 5, 646: *the s. of primary elements*, d. principiorum, Lucr. 5, 441. 3. *proelia*: *s.s. of winds*, ventorum proelia, Virg. G. 1, 318. Phr.: *to cause s. among*, serere causam discordiarum inter (with acc.: v. DISCORD, II.): *injicere certamen* (with *dat.*), Liv. 34, 4, *post med.*: *rixam* eger, Vell. 1, 2, med.: *to be at s.*, certo, i. e. *so that expediency is at s. with moral rectitude*, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 89: *to ally s.*, discordias sedare s. componere, Cic. Tac. (v. TO ALLY): *to cease from s.* (may be expr. by) *desisto*, *abstineo*, *desino*, etc. (v. TO DESIST, CEASE), with *abl.* of subs. (with or without prep.): e. g., *desistere de contentione*, Nep. Tim. 2: or by such verbs foll. by *inf.* of verbs signifying *to dispute*, *contend*, *quarrel*, q. v.

strife (v.): v. *CONTENTIOUS*, *PUGNACIOUS*.

strigil (a scraper, of horn or metal, used by bathers for scraping the skin): *strigilis*, is, f.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. and Dict. Ant. p. 192.

strike (v.): A. Trans. I. *To hit forcibly*: 1. *ferio*, 4: *to s. a wall with battering-rams*, murum ardetibus f., Sall. J. 76: *boxers s. an opponent*, pugiles f. adversarium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: *the lightning s. the mountain-tops*, f. summos fulgura montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. Fig.: *it happened that I was struck with a similar blow*, accidit ut ictu similis

(i. e., morte propinqui) ferirer, Quint. 6, praef. § 3: *to s. the ear* (of sound), aurem f., id. 8, 5, 11. 2. *percutio*, *cumi*, *cussum*, 3 (stronger than *preced.*): *prop. to strike through and through*: *struck with a sword*, gladio percussus, Cic. Mil. 24, 65 (v. also *STAB*, *THREATEN*).

But also less strongly: *as if a stone should s. a stone*, ceu lapidem si p. lapia, Lucr. 6, 162 (160): *objects struck by lightning*, res de caelo percussae, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: *colour struck by the light glensens*, color percussus luce refulget, Lucr. 2, 799. Fig.: *struck by a wound from fortune*, percussus fortunae vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 11: cf. *percussus* (v. I., percussus) calamitate, id. Mur. 24: *ears struck by the voice*, auriculae vocis percussae, Prop. 1, 16 (17), 18.

3. *for*, *let*, *ictum*, 3: *struck with a stone*, lapide ictus, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: *struck by lightning*, e caelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: cf. *fulmine ictus*, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 114: *tactus de caelo*, Liv. 25, 7, med.: Cic. Virg. 4, caelo, cecidi, caesum, 3: *to s. a stone with iron*, lapidem ferro c., Lucr. 6, 314 (312): *to s. with blows*, *fists*, *verberibus*, *pugnis* c., Plaut. 6, pulso, 1: v. TO KNOCK, TO BEAT. Cf. *caedo*, *convoco*, *mulco*, *verbero*, *vāpilo*, *tundo*, *plango* (v. TO BEAT: *rist*): *offendo* (v. TO KNOCK AGAINST): v. also *TO HIT*, *TO SMACK* (A. II.), *TO SLAP*.

6. *percello*, *coll*, *culum*, 3: *Postumius struck the fetid's thigh with his knee*, fetid P. genu femur percult, Liv. 9, 10, *extr.*: cf. p. allicum cuspidem, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7. 7. *illido*, *si*, *sum*, 3: *he struck the cestus into the bones*, cestus illisit in ossa, Virg. Aen. 5, 480. 8. *bāto* (batt-), *ul*, 3 (rare and colloq.): *to s. one's face*, b. os alicui, Pl. Caes. 2, 4, 60. Phr.: *to s. blows*, *intendere ictus*, Tac. A. 16, 9: *without s.ing a blow*, esse certamine, sine ulla dimicatione, Liv. (Quich.).

II. *To play a musical instrument*: 1. *pulso*, 1: *to s. the strings with the fingers*, and an ivory plectrum, chordas digitis et pectine eburno p., Virg. Aen. 6, 647. 2. *percutio*, *cumi*, *cussum*, 3: *to s. the lyre*, p. lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40. 3. *impello*, *pūll*, *pūsum*, 3: *to s. the sounding chords with the thumb*, v. cales i. pollice chordas, Tib. 2, 5, 3. 4. *pello*, *pēpūll*, *pūsum*, 3: *the strings (of the lyre) struck*, (nervi) pulsati, Cic. Brut. 54, 199: cf. *lyra pulsa manu*, Ov. M. 10, 205. Fig.: *you have struck the chord of a long discussion*, longi sermonis initium pepulisti, Cic. Brut. 87, 297. 5. *tango*, *tēgiti*, *tactum*, 3: *to s. the chords*, t. chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336. 6. *quālo*, *no perfo*, *quassum*, 3: *to s. the cymbals*, cymbala q., Virg. G. 4, 4. 7. *tendo*, *tēndi*, *tensum* and *tenūm*, 3 (rare): (Polyhymnia) *refuses to let the lyre*, refugit q. barbiton, Hor. C. 1, 1, 14. 8. *incēpo*, *ul*, *itum*, 1: *to s. the lyre with the fingers*, i. digitis lyra, Ov. H. 3, 118. III. *To stamp*, *coin* (v. TO COIN): *so that he struck a silver coin with the impression of the consular Capricorn*, (ut) numum argenteum sideris Capricorni percussisset, Suet. 94, *extr.*: cf. *cūdo*, *signo*, *ferio*: v. COIN.

IV. *To besprinkle* (now obs. cf. "They shall take of the blood, strike it on the two side-posts," Ex. 7): *conspingo*, etc. (v. TO RESPIRIN).

V. *Of plants*: *to strike root*, *rā agere*, etc. (v. TO ROOT).

VI. *In gal.*: *to strike a ball*: perh. *pīlam remi*, Sen. Ben. 2, 32, *init.*: *pīlam expulsi*, Mart. 14, 46: *pīla expulsum*, Liv. Varr. in Non. 104, 29. VII. *To fire* (e. g., of a flint): v. TO SET ON FIRE.

VIII. *To strike a me*: *historio modum aequare* (G. IX). Of a clock: *to strike the clock* is *ring the hour* (or *to s. the hour*) (v. TO STRIKE, II.).

X. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XI. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XIII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XIV. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XV. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XVI. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XVII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XVIII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XIX. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XX. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXI. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXIII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXIV. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXV. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXVI. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXVII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXVIII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXIX. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXX. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXXI. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXXII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). XXXIII. *To let down*, *inducere* (Georg.). 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Anct. B. Alex. 45: to a flag, "demittere a deducere vexillum a vexillum navale. **Phr.** Fig.: to afflict suddenly. **Phr.** some are suddenly struck blind, quidam subito occaecati sunt. Cels. 6, 6, 37: cf. aspectum amittere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: struck blind and deaf, oculis et auribus captus, id. ib. 5, 40, 117: cf. captus luminibus, Liv. 9, 29: extr.: he was struck dumb, "defect ei linguae usus: "voci usus (repente) interemptus est: he was struck speechless (i. e. was silent), mutus illico (erat), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: suddenly the most talkative fellow was struck dumb, repente homo loquacissimus obmutuit (perf. of obmutescere), Cic. Flac. 20, 48: cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 279: grief s.s. dumb, dolor includit vocem, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: struck dead, correptus morte subita, Curt. (Quinch.). Remus was struck dead in a crowd, in turba letus R. cecidit, Liv. 1, 7, ad init.: s. (dead) by lightning (may be expr. by), iactus de coelo, percussus de coelo, e coelo ictus (v. supr. 1.). **XII.** Fig.: to affect (a) the senses: 1. ferio, 4: bodies such as s. the eyes and provoke vision, corpora quae feriant oculos visumque laceant, Lucr. 6, 924: cf. his spectris etiam oculi possent ferri, animus qui possit (ac ferit) non video, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2. 2. incurro, curri (curre), cursum, 3: to s. the eyes, in oculis 1, id. Att. 12, 21, 5: cf. id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5. 3. incurro, 1: those things which s. the eyes or ears, ea quae oculis vel auribus 1, Quint. 10, 3, 28. May also be expr. by, ante oculos s. in oculis esse, Cic. 4. accido, di, 3: the sound of the voice s. the ears, vocis sonitus aures a. Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 31: v. TO REACH, B. (II.). 5. impello, pelli, pulsum, 3: the lamentations of Aristaeus struck his mother's ears, maternas impellit aures lucius Aristaei, Virg. G. 4, 349: to s. the senses, sensus 1, Lucr. 404 (297). (b) the mind: to impress strongly: 1. ferio, 4: maximus s. (i. e. impress strongly) the mind, f. animus (sentientiae), Quint. 12, 10, 48.

2. percutio, cussu, cussum, 3: whatever has struck our minds with credibility, quodcumque nostris animos probabilitate percussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 31: it struck me (i. e. made me suspicious), percussit animum, id. Att. 4, 8 (b). 3: struck (or shocked) by the extreme harshness of the letter, percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam. 9, 25, 3. **Phr.**: struck with surprise, admiration obestupfacti, id. Delot. 12, 34 (v. also ASTONISHED TO BE, ASTONISHED TO BE, TO ROOT, II.). (Thunder-)struck (Fig.), attonitus (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.): the state struck with a kind of fear, timore quadam percussa civitas, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 3, 2. all are struck with terror, terror omnibus intentatur, Tac. A. 3, 18: to s. with terror, terrorem admovere, Liv. 6, 10, ad med.: beauty s.s. us, movet oculos pulchritudo, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: the beauty of expediency struck him, species utilitatis pepulit eum, id. ib. 3, 10, 41: cf. acriter mentem sensumque pellere, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: v. TO AFFECT (I.), TO IMPRESS (III.). I am struck at the man's negligence, boninis negligentiam miror, Cic. (v. TO WONDER). **NOTE.**—In a more modified sense, to strikes one = to occur to one, and may be expr. by, venit in mentem, etc. (v. TO OCCUR, III.). **XIII.** In accounts, to strike a balance, consilio, dispingo (cf. dispungere est conferre accepta et data, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 56): v. TO BALANCE (III.). **XIV.** To strike a bargain: pascor, etc.: v. BARGAIN (v. and sube.). **Phr.**: we have struck a bargain about the price, de pretio inter nos convenit (Quinch.): v. also TO COOKE (V.), TO CLOSE (A., II., Phr.). **B. Intrans.**: 1. Of a ship, to run aground: offendo, di, sum, 3: the ship s.s. on the rocks, puppis o. in scopulis, based on Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 22. **Phr.**: the ship struck with the rocks, (ad scopulis) afflicta est navis, based on Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: the stern struck

on the shallows, puppis inflicta est vadia, based on Virg. Aen. 10, 303: v. also AGROUND. **II.** Of a clock, to strike: the clock s.s. "horologium sonat (Georg.). **III.** To cease working: perh. "opere faciendo cessare et mercedem majorem flagitare.

strike again: repeto, 3: the watchword of all was "Strike again," signum erat omnium, Repete, Suet. Cal. 58: cf. Liv. 4, 19, med.: v. also TO REDOUBLE.

—against or on: **A. Trans.**: 1. incutio, cussi, cussum, 3: to s. a staff on one's head, scipionem in caput alicujus 1, based on Liv. 5, 41, fin.: to s. the foot on the ground, 1. pedem terrae, Quint. 2, 12, 10. 2. offendo, di, sum, 3: to s. the tooth against something hard, solido (dentem) o., Hor. S. 2, 1, 78. 3. illo, al, sum, 3: to s. one's head against the door, caput foribus 1, Suet. Aug. 23 (of an intentional act: cf. impingere se in columnas, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, post med.): v. also TO DASH AGAINST (I.), TO DRIVE AGAINST. 4. pulso, 1 (poet.): to strike against = to touch: he himself is lofty, and s.s. against the stars on high, ipse arduus altaque p. sidera, Virg. Aen. 1, 619: cf. qui vertice nubila pulset, Val. Fl. 4, 149. **B. Intrans.**: 1. expr. by pass. of verbs given under (A.): e. g. grows kept s.s.ing against sterns, incutiebantur puppibus prorse, Curt. 9, 9, ad med. 2. offendo: v. TO STRIKE (B.), TO STRUMBLE. 3. incurto: v. TO FALL FOUL OF: v. also TO DASH AGAINST (II.).

—at: v. TO ATTACK, AIM. **—at the root (Fig.):** subverto, evertio, perverto: v. TO OVERTHROW (II.). **—back:** 1. To return a blow: referio, 4: by s.s.ing back you will give cause for s.s.ing often, referendo occasionem saepius ferendi dabis, Sen. de Ira, 2, 34, fin.: v. also REVENGE, TO TAKE (ON), REVENGE (subs.). **II.** To reflect, q. v.: repercutio, etc. **—down or to the ground:** 1. affligo, lxi, ictum, 3: I will s. you to the ground, te ad terram a. Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 15. Join: an eagle struck to the ground two raven, aquila duos corvos afflxit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96, init. 2. preno, pressi, pressum, 3: three slaves he s.s. down, tres famulos p., Virg. Aen. 9, 329: cf. Tac. H. 4, 2, ad fin.: v. also TO BEAT DOWN, DASH DOWN, KNOCK DOWN, TO PROstrate, TO OVERTHROW. **—for (Fig.):** dimico, propugno, (with pro): v. TO FIGHT. **—home:** v. HOME (adv., II.): v. TO DRIVE HOME. **—in or into:** **A. Trans.**: figo, infigo, etc.: v. TO DRIVE IN, TO BEAT IN. **Phr.**: to s. great fear into many, multis magnum metum incutere, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: v. also TO DISMAY (II.). **B. Intrans.**: 1. To penetrate, q. v. **II.** To interfere, q. v.: intervengo, interpono.

—off: 1. To cut off, q. v.: praecido, abscido, etc.: v. also TO BEHEAD. **II.** To print off: v. TO PRINT. **III.** To erase: erado, si, sum, 3: he struck him off the roll of judges, alio judicium erasi, Suet. Claud. 16, ad med.: v. TO ERASE, CANCEL. **—out:** **A. Trans.**: 1. To strike out fire: 1. excido, di, sum, 3: he struck out a spark from flint, silici scintillam excudit, Virg. Aen. 1, 174: cf. e. ignem, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208. 2. elido, si, sum, 3: to s. out fire from flint, ignem e silice e., based on Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214: cf. e. ignes nubibus, Ov. M. 6, 696 (695). 3. elicio, licui and lexi, licitum, 3: to s. out fire by concussion and friction of stones, lapidum conflictu atque tritu e. ignem, Cic. N. D. 7, 9, 25. **II.** To erase, blot out, obliterate: q. v. **III.** To invent, contrive: q. v. **B. Intrans.**: to take a stroke, in swimming: perh. "brachia extendere s. pandere.

—through: v. TO PIERCE, STAB, TRANSFIX. **—together:** **A. Trans.**: 1.

collido, si, sum, 3: to s. the hands together, c. manus (v. also TO CLAP). Also with inter s. (the sea s.s. strikes together, mare inter se navigia collidit, based on Curt. 4, 3, post med. 2. concutio, cussi, cussum, 3 (pr-pr. to shake together): to s. arms together so as to clash, crepitantia c. arma (Ov. M. 1, 143. **Phr.**: symbols struck together, senna repulsa, Tib. 1, 3, 24. **B. Intrans.**: confingo, xi, ciunt, 3 (with inter s.): ships struck together (or one another), naves inter se conflixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, ad fin. Or may be expr. by pass. of verbs given under (A.), with or without inter s.

strike up: 1. Lit.: of music: to begin to sing: **Phr.**: to s. up a song, movere cantum, Virg. Aen. 10, 161: s. up (a song), incipe, id. E. 9, 32: the flute-players struck up, tiblicines canere incipiebant, Gell. 1, 11, post init.: cf. occipere cantionem, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19. Also, of instruments, to begin to play: the flute s.s. up, (tibia) praemonstrat modos, based on Gell. 1, 11, post med.: as soon as the trumpets struck up, simulac tubarum est auditus cantus (Georg.). **II.** Fig.: to strike up a friendship: **Phr.**: conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: ad amicitiam alicujus accedere, Nep. Eum. 1, med.: amicitiam comparare, based on Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: amicitiam et consuetudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. Delot. 9, 27: cf. amicitias facere, fingere, instituire, id. (v. Nizol. Lex. Cic. s. v. amicitia).

strike (subs.): a bushel (Prov. Eng.) q. v.

striker: 1. percussor, 8ris, m.: the wounded lion knows the s., leo vulneratus p. novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 51: cf. Suet. Cal. 58, extr. 2. pulsator, 8ris, m.: a s. of the lute, p. citharae, Val. Fl. 5, 694 (693). But best expr. by verb (v. TO STRIKE).

striking (subs.): v. BEATING (subs.). Or express by verb (v. TO STRIKE).

striking (adj.): 1. Remarkable, q. v.: 1. insignis, e: a s. resemblance, 1. similitudo, Liv. 39, 53, ad init.: a s. example (or warning), 1. documentum, Liv. (Quinch.). 2. v. REMARKABLE (II.). 3. insignis, v. REMARKABLE (3). 4. notabilis, an uncommon and s. event, rara et n. res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, init. 5. mirus: v. WONDERFUL. **Phr.**: a s. instance, exemplum grande, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39: cf. exemplum nobile (in bad sense), Liv. 2, 5, fin.: a punishment the more s. that, etc., supplicium conspectus eo quod, etc., ib. med.: a s. dress, discentis a ceteris habitus (Georg.). **II.** Exactly resembling: perh. verissimus: a s. likeness of Mars, verissima Martis imago, Ov. Tr. 5, 17, 17. **Phr.**: portraits to s., imagines adeo similitudinis indiscretae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 14, § 88: cf. indiscreta vori similitudo, id. 34, 7, 17, § 38. **III.** Of arguments, powerful: gravis: q. argumentum, Cic. pass.: v. also POWERFUL (III.). **IMPRESSIVE.** **Phr.**: s. thoughts, concinnae actusque sententiae, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: s. speeches, orationes nequaquam contentendae, based on id. ib. 273: very s. sayings, argutissima dicta, id. (v. ACUTE, SHREWF.).

strikingly: mirum in modum, mirabiliter: v. WONDERFULLY. Or expr. by adj. (v. STRIKING): e. g. a boy s. deformed, puer insignis ad deformitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 19: s. ugly features, notabilis foeditas vultus, Plin. 36, 5, 2, § 12: a s. handsome woman, longe ante alias specie insignis ac pulchritudine, Liv. 1, 9, post med.

strikingness: expr. by adj. (v. STRIKING).

string (subs.): 1. In general sense: 1. linea: a s. of pearls, 1. margaritarum, Scaev. Dig. 35, 2, 16: cf. Mart. 8, 78, 7, lines dives (of strings of pearls is thrown among the people at the public games): a hen is kept prisoner with its leg tied by a long s., ligato pede longa 1. gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15. 2. flum:

(of a letter) we cut the s. (or thread) 804

linum incidimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: cf. Pl. Har. 4, 64: v. also **THREAD**. 3. **resticula** (a small cord): v. to **STRUNG** (I.). Phr.: to break the s., vincula linea rumpere, Virg. Aen. 5, 510; they *they* *the purple* s., praebent exique sumptum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33. (For lit. sense, *crumenam astringere s. contrahere, may serve) to tie with s. (may be expr. by) ligare s. circumdate (v. to **BIND**, I.: to **TIE**) linea, etc. (v. **supr.**). || **A shoe-string**: 1. corrigia: v. **LATCHET**. 2. **hábena**: the other parts (of the foot) are bound with (shoe-)s., cetera habenis vincia sunt, Gell. 11, 21, med.

|| **A musical string**: 1. chorda: *Calliope tries beforehand with her finger the plaintive s.*, C. querulas praeficit pollicis c., Ov. M. 5, 339: cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: v. also to **STRIKE** (A., II.).

2. **nervus**: the lyre cuning in resounding with seven s., testudo resonare septem callida nervis, Hor. Ode. 3, 11, 1: Cic. Brut. 54, 199. 3. **flum**: to handle the harmonious s. of the lyre, tractare consona f. lyrae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60. 4. **lídea**, lum, f. (a stringed instrument): v. to **STRANG** (II., Phr.). Phr.: to harp on the same s., cantilenam eandem canere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10: incidunt eandem tundere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 106.

|| **A bow-string**: **nervus**: to lit arrows to the s., nervo aptare sagittas, Virg. Aen. 10, 131: Lucan. **PROV.**: to have two s. to one's bow, (I.) duplici sepe uter (i. e. ut), Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 11. (2.) duabus sellis sedere (to keep in both parties), Laber. in Sen. Contr. 3, 18, fin. **V.** in anatomy, a tendon: **nervus**: Cic. v. **TENDON**, **sinew**, **hamstring** (subs. and v.). Phr.: the s. of the tongue is cut by the surgeon's knife and loosened, lingua inhaerens scapello resecta liberatur, based on Cic. Inv. 2, 46, 96. **VI.** In botany, a fibre: q. v. **VII.** **Fig.**: a series or succession, q. v.: **series**.

string (v.): 1. To connect by a string: perh. *colligare linea, etc. (v. **STRANG**, subs., I.). Phr.: to s. ripe figs, resticulas (corde) per ficos maturas perserere (to pierce through), Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5: pearls string, (margaritae) perstruere in linea (opp. extricate, loose), Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, fin. (For to s. together, v. to **CONNECT**.)

|| To furnish a musical instrument with strings: Phr.: to s. a lyre, fides contendere nervis, based on Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: *lyram intendere nervis (Georg.). 2. **lyrae**, **citharae**, etc., **nervus** aptare (Alnaw.): a s. d. instrument, (I.) lídea, lum: to play on a s. d. instrument, **fulbus** canere, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122. (2.) **nervi**: Cic. Iosc. Am. 46, 134: Virg. Aen. 4, 773.

stringed: v. to **STRING** (II.).

stringency: v. **PARSEVER** (II.), **SEVERITY**.

stringent: **severus**, etc.: v. **STRICT**, **SEVERE**.

stringless (cf. *His tongue is now a stringless instrument," Shakep.): *nervis non intentus: v. **UNSTRUNG**.

stringy: 1. Of plants, fibrous: q. v. 2. Of liquids,ropy: q. v.

strip, **strip off** (v.): **A. Trans.**:

1. **Lit.**: to deprive of a covering: 1. **apólio**, i: the consul order the man to be s. d. (for punishment), consules apoliari hominem jubent, Liv. 2, 55, med.: to s. the body of a slain enemy, corpus caedi hostis e., Liv. 7, 26, ad med. Also with **abl.**: to s. the fallen of his clothes, laentem veste s., Nep. Thras. 2, fin.: to s. the pods of pulse, folliculos leguminum s., Petr. 2, 135, med. 2. **Fig.**: to s. the man to be s. d. (for punishment), hominem nudari jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 161. Also with **abl.**: a weapon s. d. of the sheath, telum nudatum vagina, Nep. Dat. 11, ad fin. 3. **déndo**: to s. matrons, matresfamilias d., Suet. Aug. 60. 4. **exuo**, ul, **ítum**, 3: the snake s. of his skin in the thorns, serpens e. in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: he s. (or bares) his arms, lacertos e., Virg. Aen. 9, 421: how many fingers does that goblin s., quot digitos e. late

calix, Mart. 14, 109. Also with **abl.**: to s. one of clothes, aliquem veste e., Suet. Ner. 32, ad fin. 5. **dérpio**, ripui, reptum, 3: a hide s. d. from a lion, pellis derpta leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: v. to **FLAY**. 6. **détráho**, xl, **cum**, 3: to s. off clothes, vitem d., based on Cic. Brut. 75, 262. **PROV.**: you bid me s. the naked, nudo detrahre vestimenta me jubeo, Pl. As. 1, 1, 79: v. also to **DRAW OFF** (I.). 7. **póno**, **dépóno**: v. to **PUT OFF** (I.). 8. **viduo**, i (poet.: lit. to bereave): the mountain-ashes are being s. d. of their leaves, viduantur orn folia, Hor. Od. 7, 9, 8: cf. viduata arva pruinis, Virg. G. 4, 518. **Cf. déchtio**: v. to **SHAKE OFF**. 9. **stringo**, **ínxi**, **ictum**, 3: to s. off leaves from trees, a. folia ex arboribus, based on Caes. B. C. 3, 58: cf. s. frondes, Virg. E. 9, 61: s. arbores, Col. 6, 2, 7. **Comp. déstringo**: to s. off the myrtle berry, d. hacram myrti, Col. 12, 38, 7: d. frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2: d. ramos, Lucan. 4, 317. 10. **déortio** (to s. the bark off): v. to **PEEL** (I.). 11. **velló**, **vulsi**, **vulsus**, 3 (to s. off the feathers of birds): v. to **PLUCK** (II.).

|| **Fig.**: to deprive of: 1. **apólio**, i (usu. with acc. of person or thing robbed and **abl.** of thing taken): v. to **ROB**. Also in poet. with acc. instead of **abl.**: winter s. d. of its locks, lítem spoliata capillis, Ov. M. 15, 241. **Comp. déspólio**, **exspólio** (v. to **DESPOLT**, **WOOL**). 2. **núdo**, i (like **preced.** in constr.): the little crow s. d. of its borrowed plumes, cornicula furtivis nudata coloribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 20: the tribunes official power having been s. d. of all, nudata omnibus rebus tribunalia potestate, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, ad med.: Cf. Suet. Caes. 41, **inil.**: to s. lands by laying waste, agros n. populando, Liv. 44, 27, ad med. (v. to **PLUNDER**, **VILLAGE**, **DEVASTATE**). **Cf. compound déndo**: Roman citizens having been s. d. of their property, civibus Romanis denudatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 1. 3. **exuo**, ul, **ítum**, 3 (same constr. as **preced.**): to s. on enemy of his arms, e. hostem armis, Liv. 44, 28, ad fin.: to s. one of his ancestral goods, aliquem avitis bonis e., Tac. A. 14, 31, med.: cf. se agro paterno avitque e., Liv. 2, 23, ad med. 4. **expelló**: v. to **EXPEL**. 5. **éverto**, il, **sum** (lit. to turn out): to s. a ward of his father's fortunes, e. pupillum fortunis patris, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, 135. **Miscell.**: s. d. of the disguises of hypocrisy, evolutus integumentis dissimulationis nudatusque, Id. de Or. 2, 86, 350: to s. off all the ornament of speech, omnem ornatum orationis detrahre, based on Id. Brut. 75, 262.

|| **Intrans.**: to **undress oneself**: may be expr. by, ponere s. deponere vestem, vestitum, vestimenta (v. to **PUT OFF**, I.): cf. de tenero velamina corpore ponit, Ov. M. 4, 345: perh. too *se exuere vestibus: vestes sibi detrahre (Georg.). (N.B.—Corpus nudare (R. and A.), Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70, is used in a bad sense of *allowing one's nakedness to be seen in public*.)

NOTE—Stripped may often be expr. lit. and fig. by, **nudus** (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.).

strip (subs.): 1. A strip of cloth: perh. *pannus oblongus (Georg.): to cut linen clothes into s., *indumenta lútea in oblongos pannulos discindere (Id.): v. also **BANDAGE** (subs.).

|| A strip of paper: 1. (chartae) **schédula** or **scécula**: cf. Cic. Fam. 15, 16, i (but v. I. syllabam). 2. (chartae) **schéda** or **scéda** (a s. of papyrus bark): Plin. 11, 12, 25, § 77: v. also **LEAF** (II.).

|| In surgery, a s. of (diseased) flesh: **hábens**: a thin s. must be cut out, tenus excí- denda b. e. c. Cels. 7, 17, i, fin. **Alit.** **dimin.** **hábens**, Id. 7, 28, post med.

|| **A strip of land**: **líciala** (lit. the lapped or flap of a garment): Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 148.

strips (subs.): 1. A streak of a different colour from the ground: 1. **línea**, líta, m.: a white s. marking a black ground, nígram materiam dí- tinguente lí. albo (of a line or vein in

stone), Plin. 37, 10, 69, § 184. 2. **virga** (a coloured strip in a garment): purple s., purpurea v., Ov. A. A. 3, 269. Also of a s. (or streak) in the heavens, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9 and 10. **Cf. fascia**: in Juv. 14, 294 (nil color bic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur). 3. **clávus** (a purple stripe on the tunica): the broad s. (for the senators), latus c.: the narrow s. (for the equites), angustus c. (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. **clavus**, and Ant. p. 293).

|| **The discoloured mark of a blow**: 1. **víbe**, ícia, f.: Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 118. 2. perh. **verberum** **val- nera**, líi. 3. **cíclatrix**, ícia, f.: v. **SCAM**.

|| **A blow** (of a whip or lash): **verber**, éris, m. (chiefly in plur.): he orders the young man to be stripped and s. to be given, adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferi, Liv. 8, 28, med.: to torture an enemy with bonds and s., legatum vinculis ac verberibus excrucí- are, Cic. Manil. 5, 11: to beat with a rod one who has deserved to suffer se- verer s., ferula cadere meritum majora subire verbera, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120: v. also **blow** (subs.): **strok** (subs.).

|| **Fig.**: the s. of fortune, fortunae v., Gell. 12, 27, fin. Phr.: one worthy of s., verberis, ónis, m.: Cic. Att. 14, 6, 7: Plaut. Ter.: cf. verberum caput, Pl. Pers. 2, 2: to inflict s., verberibus caedere, Id. Most. 5, 2, 45: virgis aliquem caedere, Liv. 2, 5, ad fin. **Al.** As milit. s. s.: a badge of honour, **vinculum** (Quíck): but perh. better expr. by, **insigne** (or **insignia**) s. ornamentum honoris (based on Cic. Sull. 31, 88, insignia atque ornamenta honoris).

striped (the verb to **STRIP** not being sufficiently in use): 1. **virgatus**: s. (military) cloaks, v. **sacra**, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: a s. tigris, v. **tigris**, Sen. Hippol. 344: cf. virgato corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148.

2. **virgíliatus**: a s. shell, v. **concha**, Plin. 9, 31, 52, § 103. 3. **tigrinus** (marked like a tiger): Id. 13, 15, 35, § 99.

stripling: 1. **Adolescentulus**: a beardless s., a. imberbis, Cic. Dom. 14, 17, med. 2. **péríádólescentulus**: Nep. Eam. 1, med. 3. **éphébus** (= **éphēbos**): Cic. Flac. 21, 51: Suet. v. **YOUTH**.

strive: 1. To make efforts: 1. **nitor**, **nissus** and **nixus**, 3: let each one s. his utmost, tantum, quantum potest, quique nítatur, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: to s. hard for (or in defence of) freedom, pro libertate summa opo n., Sall. J. 31, post med.: to s. that not, n. ne (with subj.), Id. Ib. 13, fin.: they s. to force their way through, **perrumpere** n., Caes. B. G. 6, 37, fin. Also with **ad** and **gerundive**: they s. to agitate the states, ad sollicitandas civitates n., Id. Ib. 7, 62, ad **inil.** 2. **énitor**, **nissus** or **nixus**, 3 (stronger than **preced.**): I will s. with all my strength and efforts, omni opo atque opo enitar, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 6: cf. summa opo niti, Sall. C. 1, **inil.**: ego, quod potero, e. sedulo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 15: e. in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295: fight and s. that not, pugna e. ne (with subj.), Id. Fam. 2, 10, 3. Join: he who runs on the race-course ought to s. to win, qui stadium currit, e. et contendere debet ut vincat, Id. Off. 3, 10, 42. Rarely with **inf.**: cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 17: **Cf. compo.** **annitox**, **onitox**, **conitox** (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. vv.).

2. **contendo**, di, **tum**, 3: to seek safety in flight, c. fuga saltem petere, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: to s. with one to gain that part of the island, c. remia ut eam partem insulae caperet, Id. Ib. 5, 8, med. Join: I do e. laborare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, **inil.**: to s. might and main, c. omnes nervos n. (with subj.), Cic. Fat. 10, 21: cf. Id. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35.

4. **téndo**, **téndi**, **téndum** and **téndum**, 3 (mostly poet. in this sense): (Laocoon) s. to wrench asunder with his hands the knots (of the serpent's coils), **manibus** n. divellere nodos, Virg. Aen. 2, 420: cf. fratres tendentes opaco Pelion, **imposu**itae Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 11: s. to impose laws on a captured state, captae civitati leges imponere t., Liv.

6, 38, *med* 5. *labbro*, 1: *I s. to be conciar*, *brevia esse* l. Hor. A. P. 24: *I strive to be loved by him*, *amari ab eo laboravi*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, *init.*: v. *to EXERT* (11.). 6. *stideo*, ul. 2 (to be eager or zealous): *he s. to appear pleasing to them*, *illis gratum se videri s.*, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 70. Also with *ut* and *subj.*: Auct. B. Alex. 1. 7. *operam do* (with *ut* or *ne*): v. *PAINE*. 8. *conor*: v. *to ENDEAVOUR*. 9. *mollor*, litus, 4 (rare in this sense): *ring to usurp the government*, *de occupando regno molliens*, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60. 10. *luctor*, obluor: v. *to STRUGGLE*. 11. *to strive in opposition to, to contend with*: *contendo, certo, decerto*, etc. (v. *to CONTEST*): v. *also* *to vie with, to rival, to dispute* (11.).

strive after or for: 1. *ultor*, *nixus* and *nixus*, 3 (with *ad* or *in*): *to s. after undying fame*, *ad immortalitatem gloriae* n., Cic. de Sen. 2, 21: *to s. after the forbidden*, n. in *velitum*, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17. 2. *conitor*, *nixus* or *nixus*, 3 (to strive for, i. e. to reach a place): *to s. for the highest ridge*, in *summu* *jugum*, c. Caes. B. C. 1, 46, *med*. 3. *ambitor*, *nixus* or *nixus*, 3 (with *de*): *unless Bibulus should s. for a triumph*, *nisi B. amitteretur de triumpho*, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5. 4. *immino*, 2 (with *in* or *ad*): *to s. for an opportunity*, 1. in *con*, alone, *id.* 25, 10, *post med*: *ring for that magistracy*, *imminens* of *postestati*, *id.* 51, *med*. 5. *sector*, 1: *to s. after beauty*, *praeclara*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, *ad fin.*: c. *et s. lites*, Ter. Ph. 2, 61, v. *also* *to VERSUE* (VI.). *to s. to GRAB at* (11.). 6. *contendo*, *id.* *ultum*, 3 (with *ad*): *to s. for the highest renown*, c. *ad summam laudem*, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32. Cf. *tendo*, *affecto*, *peto*, *stideo*, *to* *AIM* (11.).

against: 1. *obulor*, *nixus* and *nixus*, 3: *when, often s. against anit*, *he had shown opposition*, *quam saepe obtinens repugnasset*, Vell. 2, 89, *post med*: *we are not able to s. against it*, *ne nos obtinui contra suffragium*, Virg. Aen. 5, 12, 1. 2. *against adversity*, o. *adversis*, Tac. A. 15, 11. 3. *reulor*, 3: *when they, s. against it*, *kept saying they had made a covenant*, *quam illi renitentes pactos dicerent esse*, Liv. 49, *ad init.*: c. *renitentibus vobis*, Curt. 6, 3, *post init.*: v. *also* *to OPPOSE* (11.). *against*.

together: v. *to CONTEST*, *to STRUGGLE*, *to WRESTLE*.

striving (subs.): 1. *contentio*: a s. for public offices, *honorum c.*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: c. *libertatis dignitatisque*, Liv. 4, 6, *ad fin.* 2. *appetitio*: a s. for another's property, a. *alieni*, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: v. *also* *GRASPING* (subs.). 3. *certatio*: *there remains for virtue a s. with pleasure*, *relinquunt virtuti cum voluptate c.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44. 4. *nixus* or *nixus*, *ita*, m.: v. *EFFORT*. Often best expr. by verb (v. *to STRIVE*).

striving (adj.): *struens*, etc.: v. *EXERTING*, *POSHING* (adj.).

stroke (subs.): 1. *blow*: 1. *ictus*, *ita*, m.: a hand-to-hand s., 1. *comminus* (opp. *confectio* *telorum*), Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: *shields being pierced through with one s. of javelins*, *scutis uno i. pilorum transfixa*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, *ad med*: a. *gladiatoris s.*, i. *gladiatoris*, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: a. s. of *lightning*, i. *fulminis*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: c. i. *fulmineus*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11. 2. *plaga*: v. *blow*. 3. *verber*, *eria*, n.: v. *STRAP* (subs.). 11. *the strip is used on by the s. of six ears* (lit. *by six strokes*), *puppis v. sentis agitur*, Lucan. 9, 536: c. *remorum* in *verbere* *perant*, Ov. M. 3, 662 (660). Fig.: *the s. of fate*, *fortunae v.*, Gell. 13, 27, *fin.* 4. *pulsus*, *ita*, m.: the s. of the oars, p. *remorum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, *fin.*: cf. *Liv.* 22, 10, *med*. 11. *In mechanics, a s. of the piston*, perh. *emboli motus s. ictus*. 11. *Of lightning*: *fulmen* (v. *LIGHTNING*): *more freq. fulminis ictus* (v. *supr.* 1). Fig.: *fear of such a s.*

tanti fulminis (i. e. *mortis pueri*) *metus*, (Quint. 6 *brief*, *post init.* 11. *In writing or painting, a line*: 1. *lines*: *to make a s.*, *lineam ducere*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84: cf. *l. cinere ducere*, *id.* 18, 33, 76, § 127: *light s.*, *primae s. extremae* l. (v. *OUTLINE*, *subs.*). 2. *lineamentum*: s. of *chalk*, l. (*cretae*), Petr. 99, *post init.* 3. *nota*: v. *MARK* (subs.). 4. *ductus*, *ita*, m.: *boys imitate the s. (lit. forms) of letters*, *literarum ductus pueri sequuntur*, Quint. 10, 2, 2. Phr.: *by a single s. of his pen* (of one letter producing a great effect), *una literarum significatione*, Cic. Manil. 3, 1: *to have put the finishing-s. to words*, *supremam bellis impostulasse manum*, Ov. R. Am. 114 (metaphor from painting): cf. *perpolire aliquid*, Cic.: v. *also* *FINISHING-STROKE*: *to FINISH*, *ACCOMPLISH*.

V. A master-stroke, master-piece: q. v. For a violent and sudden force, v. *COUP-DE-MAIN*, *COUP-D'ETAT*. Miscell.: *the clock is upon the s. of twelve*, **instat meridies*: *to keep s.* (in rowing), perh. *s.* in *numerus* *remigare*: *to make a s.* (in swimming), perh. *dirigere brachia*, based on *Juv.* 4, 89 (directly *brachia* *torquentem*): cf. *jacare brachia mediis aquis*, Ov. ex P. 1, 6, 34: v. *also* *to STRIKE out* (B.): *to make a lucky s.* (in money *met*), *magnum pecuniam facere*, based on *Cic. Div.* 49, 111: *by a lucky s.*, *bene, beate, feliciter*: *he makes from time to time some brilliantly bold s.* (of an author), *nonnullis interdum iactis igniculis* *virile*, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 2: cf. *ingenii igniculus ostendere*, Quint. 6, praef. 7: a s. of *policy* (or a *clever s.*), *ars, artificium, docus, machina* (v. *ARTIFICE*, *CONTRIVANCE*).

stroke, stroke down (v.): 1. *mulceo*, *el*, *sum* (rarely *multum*), 2: *to s. the beard with the hand*, *manu m. barbam*, Ov. F. 1, 259: *to s. a calf*, *m. vitulum*, Ov. A. A. 2, 341: *to offer the neck to be s.*, *mulceuda colla praebere*, *id.* M. 10, 118. 2. *demulceo*, *mului*, *multum* and *multum*, 2 (to s. down): rare: *to s. one's head*, *alicut caput d.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 14: *to s. a horse's back*, *d. dorsum* (Quint. Liv. 9, 16, *ad fin.* 3. *permulceo*, *el*, *sum* and *ctum*, 2: *to s. one with the hand*, *aliquem manu p.*, Ov. F. 4, 351 (v. *to FONDLE*): *one's cheeks*, *alicut malas p.*, Suet. Ner. 1, *post init.*: *the beard*, *barbam p.*, Liv. 5, 41, *ad fin.*: *the hair*, *comas p.*, Ov. M. 2, 713. 4. *palpo* (and *palpor*), 1: *to offer the breast to be s.* with the hand, *pectora praebere palpas* (ad *plaudenda*) *manu*, Ov. M. 2, 866: c. *cum equum permulsi quis vel palpasit est*, Ulp. (v. *to FONDLE*).

stroking (subs.): expr. by verb (v. *to CARESS*, *subs.*, 4): *palpato*, *palpamentum*, being used only fig. for a *flattering*.

stroll, stroll about: 1. *deambulo*, 1: *to s. on the shore*, d. in *litore*, Suet. Aug. 96, *ad fin.* Also in *impers.* *constr.*: *when we shall have s.'d enough*, *we shall rest*, *quom satis erit deambulum*, *requiescimus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14. For *prodeambulo*, v. *STROLL* (subs.). 2. *deambulo*, when he s. alone, *cum solus o.*, Ov. Tr. 2, 459. 3. *perambulo*: *to s. through gardens*, p. *viridia*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14: cf. p. *rura*, Hor. Od. 5, 17. 4. *inambulo*, 1 (to walk up and down): *to s. on a green and shady bank*, in *viridi opacaeque ripa* l., Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15. 5. *spatio*, 1: v. *to PROMENADE*. 6. *vagor*, 1: *I s. out of bounds*, *ultra terminum v.*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11: cf. *id.* 8, 1, 6, 122.

stroll (subs.): 1. expr. by verb (v. *to STROLL*): *usu* in phr.: *to go for a s.*, *to take a s.*: (1) *prodeambulo*, 1: *to go out for a s.*, p. Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4. (2) *deambulo*, 1: *to go off for a s.*, *abi deambulum*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 26. (3) *ambulo*, 1: *to go off for a s.*, *abire ambulum*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96. (4) *deambulo*, 1: *when he takes a solitary s.*, *cum solus o.*, Ov. (v. *to STROLL*, 2). 2. expr. by *subs.*: (1) *ambulatio*: v. *WALK* (subs.), *PROMENADE* (subs.). (2) *ambulationcula* (rare): *a short walk*:

Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2. (3) *deambulatio* (a *promenading*): Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2: v. *also* *HAMBLE*, *WANDERING*.

stroller: expr. by verb (v. *to STROLL*): v. *also* *HAMBLER*, *HAWKER*, *QUACK* (subs.).

strolling-players: **histriones* *vagi*: a *company of s.*, **histrionum vagorum greg s. caterva*.

strong: 1. In general sense, of the body or mind: 1. *validus* (opp. *imbecillus*, chiefly poet.): *s. ozen*, v. *Lauri*, Ov. M. 7, 538: *s. arms*, v. *lacerat*, *Lucr.* 4, 830 (828): *s. in body*, *mind, resources*, v. *corpore*, *opibus*, *ingenio*, Tac. H. 1, 57: *an intellect s. in wisdom*, *ingenium sapientia v.*, Sall. C. 6, *post med*: *less s. in mind than in body*, *mentis minus validus quam corpore*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7: v. *also* *SOVEREIGN* (adj.). 2. *Very s.*, *praevalidus*: a *very s. youth*, p. *juvenis*, Liv. 7, 5, *med*. 3. *Alens*, *entis* (like *proced*): *when a weak man is torn to pieces by a very s. beast*, *quatin homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia lanatur*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: *s. in the limbs*, v. *membris*, Ov. M. 9, 108. Fig.: a. *loquacious*, v. *dialecticus*, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: *nor was craft s.er than my counsel*, *nece fraus violentior quam consilium meum*, *id.* Tim. 11, *post med*. *Very s.*, *praevalens*: *very s. in body*, p. *corpore*, Vell. 2, 108. 3. *robustus* (*sturdy*): *a man s.er by exercise*, (homo) *exercitatione robustior*, Cic. Cat. 2, 20: c. *s. body acetate r.*, *id.* Sull. 16, 47. 4. *Join*: *s. atque-guardia*, r. *et valentes astellus*, *id.* Agr. 2, 31, 84. Fig.: a. *mind*, v. *animus*, *id.* Off. 1, 20, 67. 5. *licetotus*, (*licetotus*) v. *MUSCULAR*. 6. *firmus* (opp. *ager*): *of a constitution not yet sufficiently s.*, *nondum satis f. corpore*, Cic. Fam. 11, 27. Fig.: *s. as valens*, *id.* ib. 16, 8. 7. Fig.: *to rear with a s. mind*, *ferre f. animo*, *id.* ib. 18, 1: *a man most s. for the truth*, *vir pro veritate firmissimus*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, *post med*: cf. *vir in suscepta causa firmissimus*, Cic. Mil. 13, 91: v. *also* *FIRM*, *RESOLUTE*, *STANDARD*. 8. *fortis*, e (*powerful*): a. s. *horae*, f. *equus*, *Lucr.* 3, 8: *s. ozen*, f. *tauri*, Virg. G. 1, 65: a. *head* (of a lion), f. *caput*, Plin. 8, 36, 5, § 130. Also *fortes* (= in s. health), Plin. Ep. 4, 1, *extr.* Phr.: a. *very s. man*, *vir maximis viribus*, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: *a rustic of a common sense*, *rusticus crassa Minerva*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 1. [For a s. constitution, v. *SOUND* (adj. 1, phr.).]

11. *S. in resources or numbers*: 1. *potens*, *praeptens*, *validus*, *valens*: v. *POWERFUL* (11.). 2. *polens*, *entis*: a. *fleet very s. at sea*, *classis plurimum p. mari*, Vell. 1, 2, *ad fin.* 3. *Join*: Fig.: *animus abunde p. potensque*, Sall. J. 1, *med*. *Very s. praepotens*: a. *nation very s. in wealth*, *gens divitiis p.*, Liv. 1, 57, *init.*: v. *also* *STRONG*, *to BE* (11.). 4. *firmus*: a. *state especially s.*, *civitas imprimis f.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, *ad init.*: cf. *Cic. Am.* 7, 23: *an army s. enough for so great a war*, *exercitus satis f. ad tantum bellum*, Liv. 23, 25, *med*: a. *s. band of veteran volunteers*, *f. manus evocatorum*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3: *very s. garrisons*, *praesidia firmissima*, *id.* Fin. 1, 10, 35: s. in *resources*, f. *opibus*, *Scip.* in *Cic. Att.* 8, 11 (v. *RICH*): s. in *cavalry*, *ad equitatu f.*, *Plane*, in *Cic. Fam.* 10, 15, 2. Phr.: a. *very s. army*, *maximus exercitus*, Cic. Mur. 15, 32: cf. *exercitus amplior*, Suet. Vesp. 4, *ad fin.*: *the s.er party prevailed over the better one*, *major pars meliorem vicit*, Liv. 21, 4, *init.*: a. *fleet too s.*, *classis centum navium*, Liv. (Quint.): *the army is too s. in foot*, *exercitus trium millium pedum est* (id.). v. *also* *NUMEROUS*, *STRONG*, *to BE*. 111. *Of things*, *firm*, *solid*: *firmus* for *lit.* sense, v. *FIRM* (adj.), *solid* (adj. V. Fig. *very s. foundations of a defence*, (fundamenta) *defensionis firmissima*, Cic. Coel. 2, 5: *to have a very s. hope*, *spem firmissimam habere*, *id.* Fam. 6, 5, 4: (in Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2. *firmior candidatus* = a candidate who has s.er hopes of being

electr. Join: s. principles of duty, official precepta f., stabilla, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: a. opinion, opinio f. et stabilla, id. Brut. 30, 114. IV. Of places, fortified, q. v.: munitus: a place too s. to be carried by a coup-de-main, locus munitior quam ut primo impetu capi posset, Curt.: a town s. both by nature and by art, oppidum et natura loci et manu m. Caes. B. G. 3, 23. Fig.: s. in the goodwill of men, hominum benevolentia m., Cic. Att. 2, 25, 2. V. Of speech, forcible, emphatic: 1. vāldus: v. FORCIBLE (II.). 2. vāhēns, entis: a very s. force in speech, vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13. 3. fortis, e: a s. style of speaking, f. (genus dicendi), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 32. 4. grāvis, v. IMPRESSIVE. 5. nervosus, v. NERVOUS (I.). [S. language (in bad sense), contumelia, maledictum, probrum: v. ABUSE, INSULT.] VI. Of arguments, conclusive, weighty, q. v.: firmus, grāvis. Join: argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 37: v. also POWERFUL (III.), CONVINCING, SOLID (adj., V.). VII. Of the memory, retentive: 1. firmus: a s. memory, f. memoria, Quint. (v. MEMORY, 1.). 2. tēnax, acis: v. RETENTIVE. 3. ācer, cris, cre: a s. memory, a memoria, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357. VIII. Of eyesight, unimpaired: incōlūnis, e: a s. eyesight, acies f., Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84. IX. Of the voice, loud and full: grandis et plenus: g. et p. vox, Cic. Br. 84, 289. X. Violent, vehement, ardent, q. v.: 1. grāvis, e: a s. opponent, g. adversarius, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: cf. gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18: v. also FORMIDABLE. 2. ācer, cris, cre: a s. opponent (in discussion), a. adversarius, Cic. Acad. 2, 4, 12: v. also RAGER (II.). 3. expr. by tantus: so s. a partisan of the aristocracy, t. optimationis fautor, Suet. Gr. 1. 4. stidōsus, v. ZEALOUS. Phr.: so s. a prejudice, tam penitus insula opinio, Cic. (v. INVERTEBRATE): a s. aversion, magnus odium, Plin.: to feel a very s. passion, incredibili cupiditate ardere, Cic.: v. DESIRE (subs.), PASSION. XI. Of remedies, effectual, potent: potēns, entis: Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94: v. also EFFECTUAL. Phr. (fig.): a s. consolation, magnus solatium, Cic. pass.: magna solatia, id.: multa solatia, id. XII. Of food, solid, substantial: firmus, plenus, robustus, vāldus: v. SOLID (adj., IV.), KOURISHING (adj.). XIII. Of favours: (a.) full-favoured: 1. vāldus: a s. wine, vinum v. (opp. imbecillum), Plin. 4, 21, 27, § 134. 2. plenus, firmus: v. FULL-BODIED. 3. mērus, mēricus (unmixed with water): v. PURE (I., 4.). (b.) sharp to the taste: 1. ācer, acris, acis: v. vinegar, a. acetum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117. 2. mordax, āctus: v. PUNGENT. 3. austērus: v. HARSH (II.). XIV. Of smell: grāvis, ācer, asper, etc.: v. SMELL (subs., III.). For bad sense, v. RANK (adj., II.). XV. Of colour, deep: satur, etc.: v. RICH (III., 9), DEEP (adj., IV.). XVI. Of light, dazzling, vivid: q. v. XVII. Of a wind or current, swift, rapid: 1. vāhēns, entis: a s. wind, v. ventus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131. 2. sacvus (very s.): by a very s. but not head-wind, vento a., non adverso, id. Att. 5, 12, 1: v. also VIOLENT, VEHEMENT. 3. rāpidus: to be caught in a s. current, r. in fredo deprehendi (of the current in a channel), Liv. Phr.: to resist a s. current, contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, med.: the s. current might be, quo major vis aquae se inclivisset, Caes. id. I. c.

strong, to be: 1. To have physical strength: 1. vālo, ul. itum, 2 (with a strengthening word, since alone it usually means to be well, opp. to be ill): to be s. for wrestling, viribus ad luctandum v., Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: cf. v. corpore, id. Brut. 19, 77: multum v., Pl. Am. 5, 1, 51: plus v., id. Truc. 4, 3, 18: to be as s. as a boxer, v. pugilice, id. Epid. 1, 1, 2. expr. by vires with verb:

Antipater was roughly s., A. habuit vires agrestes, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: *nur* are you as s. as the centurion, nec vos centurionis vires habetis, id. Sen. 10, 33: to be very s., excellere viribus, id. Off. 3, 25, 25. Fig.: you know not how s. virtue is, nescis quantas vires virtus habet, id. Par. 2, 17. II. To be well, healthy: vālo, ul. itum, 2: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. Phr.: since he was not yet s. enough, corpore nondum satis firmo quum esset, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: v. also WELL, TO BE. III. To have great influence or resources: 1. vālo, ul. itum, 2: those who are s. in resources, arms, power, qui plus opibus, armis, potentia v., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: because Caesar was very s. in cavalry, quod multum C. equitatu valebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 61, ad med. To prove the s.er, praevālo: v. TO PREVAIL (I.). 2. polleo, possum: they are very s. by land and sea, multum illi terra, plurimum mari p., Liv. 1, 21, ad fin.: v. INFLUENCE (subs., IV., phr.). Or expr. by sum with (adj., v. STRONG). [For to be s. enough, v. ABLE, TO BE.]

strong, to become or grow: 1. To gain strength, in gen. sense: expr. by fieri s. fieri coeplere with adj. (v. STRONG). Phr.: the vine becomes s. enough to bear the weight, vitis vires concipit et intra se pacit succuturas oneri, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 171. II. To recover strength after illness: vālesco, (rare), Lucr. 1, 941 (933). More usual words are, rēvālesco, convālesco, etc. (v. TO RECOVER, B.). [For fig. sense, v. TO STRENGTHEN (II.), TO INCREASE (B.).] —to make: firmo, confirmo, rōboro, cōrōboro: v. TO STRENGTHEN (I.). —bodied: vāldus: v. STRONG (I.), EFFECTIVE (III.). —box: arca: trust to my s. (i. e. to the money in it), arcae nostrae confidit, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 2: cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 67. —hold: 1. atx: v. CITADEL. 2. castellum: v. FORT.

strongly: 1. Firmly (lit. and fig.): firmē, firmiter, sōlidē (only lit.), tēnācter, etc. (v. FIRMLY, THROUGHOUT). II. Vehemently, powerfully: 1. vāhēmenter: 1 see that the sea is surging s., fluctuare video v. mare, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 12: v. also VEHEMENTLY, VIOLENTLY, EXCEEDINGLY. 2. vāldē: fluctuat v. mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: to favour one very s., vāldissime allicui favore, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: to oppose s., v. repugnare, id. Fam. 1, 22: to desire s., cupere v., Plin. Ep. 9, 35. 3. vāldē (contr. from preced.): v. MUCH (adv., 3), GREATLY. 4. acriter: to fight more s., acris pugnare, Cic. Fam. 10, 3: to oppose very s., acerrime resistere, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: to rate very s., a vituperare, id. Att. 7, 5, 4: v. also SHARPLY, VIGOROUSLY. 5. fortiter: v. BRAVELY.

6. grāviter, nervosē (of speaking or arguing): v. FORCIBLY (II.). Phr.: to recommend one very s., aliquem diligentissime commendare, id. Fam. 2, 17, 6: v. also PASSIONATELY. [N.B.—S. may also be expr. by a prep. in comp.: e. g. to desire s., expetere: very s. fortified, permunitus, Liv. (but cf. GREATLY, extr.): or by adj. (v. STRONG): or by abl. of subs.: e. g. to resist as s. as possible, omnibus viribus repugnare, Cic.]

strong-minded: v. MAGNANIMOUS, RESOLUTE.

—smelling: grāvēlens, grāvis: v. SMELLING (adj., III.).

strop: *lorum in quo novaculae exacuuntur.

strophe: strophē, ac. Macr.: M. I. strow: v. TO STREW.

structure: 1. Law or plan of arrangement and formation: 1. rāto, lex: v. PLAN. 2. conformāto: v. FORMATION (II.). (Structura = kind of building; and with ref. to words, arrangement.) Phr.: to explain the s. of a sentence, *docere quomodo [qua ratione, lege] verba inter se cohaerant (connectantur): metrical s., numeri, Ellis prof. Catul. (carmen hoc habet num.

meros). II. That which is constructed: 1. compāges, is, f.: v. FRAMEWORK. 2. structurā (an erection or building): Vitr. 5, 12, 2. 3. aedificium v. BUILDING. 4. an enormous s., moles, is, f.: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 2: cf. Cic. Mil. 31, insane substructionis moles. structural: Phr.: a s. defect, *conformationis vitium.

struggle (v.): 1. To contend closely or vigorously with any one or any thing: 1. luctor, i (lit. to wrestle): to s. with any one, cum aliquo l., Cic. Sull. 16: poet. with dat.: to s. with death, l. mortis, Sil.: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15. Comps. (1) collector, i (to s. with: rare): Col. Gell.: (2) obductor, i (to s. against): to s. against a current, flumini ob, Curt. 4, 8: Col. Fig.: to s. with difficulties, difficultibus ob, Curt. 6, 6. (3) bluctor, i (to s. out: make a way out by struggling): with acc.: to s. out of (the grasp of) strong hands, validas manus e., Liv. 24, 26. 2. pugno, i: v. TO FIGHT; also, STRUGGLE (subs.). Rarely with dat.: let us s. against love, pugnemus amoris, Ov. Her. 16 (17), 189: v. TO RESIST. 3. conflictor, i (to be brought into collision with): to s. with adversity, c. cum adversa fortuna, Nep. Pel. 5: to have to s. with so many disadvantages, tot incommodis c., Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Tac. 4. cōgrēddor, 3: Join: luctari et cōgrēddi cum aliquo, Cic. Sull. 16, fin. 5. obductor, sus and xus, 3: to s. with adversity, adversis ob, Tac. II. To exert oneself greatly: 1. nitor, sus and xus, 3: usu. foll. by ut and subj.: v. TO STRIVE. Strengthened, canitor: (infantis) s. to get upon their feet, connituntur ut sese erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: also foll. by ad and ger.: Tac.: Curt. 2. contendo, di, tum, 3: they s.d. (hard) to board the enemies' ships, summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 15. Join: eniti et contendere, Cic.; (id) contendere et laborare, Caes. 3. pugno, i: s. hard for that! illud pugna [et enitere], Cic. Fam. 3, 10: he s.s. to overcome sleep, p. evincere somnos, Ov. M. 1, 685 (poet. constr.). 4. luctor, i: to s. to restrain a laugh, risum compescere l., Ov. Her. 16 (17), 161. III. To strain oneself convulsively: perh. nitor, i: Virg. Aen. 5, 279 (al. nexantem). See also TO STRAIN.

struggle (subs.): 1. A severe contest: 1. acris, atrox, pugna, certamen, etc.: v. COMBAT, CONTENT. 2. expr. by impers. pass. of pugno: there was a sharp, an obstinate s., acriter, atrociter pugnamus est: Caes.: Liv.: to carry on a hand to hand s., commine (instare atque) pugnare, cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 58, and Sall. Cat. 60. 3. luctatio (lit. wrestling): Cic. Ac. 2, 14, init.: cf. Liv. 21, 36, med., where it is used of men struggling to get footing on a slippery incline (luctamen, poet.). II. A desperate effort: expr. by verb: v. TO STRUGGLE (II.).

strumous: strumōsus: v. SCORFULOUS. **strumpet:** scortum (coarse term), mēstrix: v. PROSTITUTE. **strut (v.):** 1. expr. by incēdo, ad, sum, 3 (with some qualifying word): see! yonder he s.s. along, ipse, en, ille magnifice incedit, Liv. 2, 6, ad fin.: cf. magnifici incedunt, Sall. Jug. 31: and, superbus incedit, Hor. Epod. 15, 18. Simply, Pl. has se infirre: are the rascal, how he s.s. along! vide ignavum, ut sese infirre, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 55. 2. perh. nitor, 3: (to denote the "tragic strut"): cf. Hor. A. P. 183, niti coturno. (Jactare sese, to make a display: to do anything ostentatiously.)

strut (subs.): perh. *incensus magnificus: incensus qualis esse jactantium [superbientium] solet esse. **stubble:** stipula: v. STRAW. A s. field, ager [demessus et] stipulis borrens (R. and A.). **stubbly:** *stipulis borrens. **stubborn:** 1. perivax (from

vinco: *determined on carrying one's point: to be of so s. a temper*.... adeo p. animo esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: (sem) of s. *daring, persistent hope*, pervicacia audacia, pertinacia spe, Apul.: Tac. 2, *peritiam*: v. OBSTINATE. 3. refractarius (rare): JOIN: contumax ac refractarius, Sen. Ep. 73, init. 4. contumax (stiff-necked; *defiant and unwilling*): arrogance and s. temper, arrogantia et c. animus, Tac. A. 5, 3. Facetis: a s. syllable (*not fitting into verse*), c. syllaba, Mart. 9, 11, 12.

stubbornly: 1. *pervicaciter*: Liv.: Tac. 2, obstinatis, pertinaciter: v. FIRMLY, OBSTINATELY. 3. contumaciter: Cic.: Liv. (For syn. v. STUBBORN).

stubbornness: pervicacia, pertinacia nimis s. prava, obstinatus animus: v. OBSTINATE. Also contumacia (strictly of stubborn resistance combined with insolence): persistent s. of ozen, c. pervicax boum, Col.

stud: nearest word tectorium (opus): v. PLASTER.

stud (subs.): 1. *A kind of fastening*: perh. clavus, clavulus: v. NAIL.

2. *Collection of horses*: 1. Equaria (herd of horses): Varr. R. R. 2, proem. fin. 2. equitium (= preced.): Tac. Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1. 3. *usu*, better expr. by phr.: to keep a s., equos pascere; genus equinum educare; equinum pecus alere: cf. Col. 6, 27: to have a s. of thoroughbreds, "magnum numerum generosorum equorum alere."

stud (v.): chiefly in p. part., *studded*: distinguo, nxl, nectum, 3: to adorn, set off: as with jewels, etc.: the sky s'd with stars, coelum astris distinctum (et ornatum) Cic. N. D. 2, 17, fin. In sim. sense, coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Virg. Aen. 11, 2-2. Studded may also be expr. by creber: robes s'd with jewels, "creber gemmis ornatus."

student: 1. In gen. sense, one who studies any subject regularly: Phr.: an ardent s., (homo) summe omnium doctrinarum studiosus, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, med. a s. of music, law, rhetoric, (homo) musices, juris, rhetorices studiosus (v. DEVOTED TO): to be a s. of medicine, medicinae studere, Quint. 7, 2, 17: Cic.: to be a s. of the laws of nature, omnium rerum vim naturam causasque nosse studere, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 212: to be a s. of literature, studium operamque in literas conferre, cf. Id. Off. 1, 6, 19: literis incumbere: v. TO DEVOTE (oneself). II. Technically, a student at the university: "scholasticus, scholasticus (late and bad): Stat. Acad. Cant. p. 61. Students in arts, law, medicine, "studiosi artem, juris, medicinae, ib. pp. 42, 43: Kr. gives also, "academiae civis (e. Ruhnke). Phr.: to be a s. at the university, "litteris in academia operam dare, navare; literarum causa in academia versari, Herm. (Kr.). [N.B.—The use of studiosus, without depend. gen., is late; but occurs in Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5, as the title of a work by the Elder Pliny, "THE STUDENT."]

studied (part. adj.): 1. meditata (opp. subitus, extemporaneous; also of actions, deliberate): s. injuries, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: s. speech, m. oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7. JOIN: meditatus et cogitatus; accuratus et meditatus, Cic. 2, commentarius: Cic. Iir. 88, 101.

3. exquisitus (carefully sought out): more (carefully) s. language, exquisitoria verba, Quint. 11, 1, 11. JOIN: accuratus et exquisitus dicendi genus, Cic. Phr.: s. insults, quae consulto et cogitate fiunt contumeliae, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27.

studio: *officina seminarium s. schola pictorum (Kr.).

studious: 1. Desirous: studiosus, capius: v. FOND, DESIROUS. II. Given to study: studiosus litterarum deditus; litterarum (summe) studiosus; qui magnopere (re)menter in literas incumbit: v. TO DEVOTE (oneself).

studiously: studiosè (with zeal and care): Cic. See also STUDIOSE.

study (subs.): 1. Close applica-

tion of the mind: 1. stúdium (defined by Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35, aa, a-vitia ac vehemens, ad aliquem rem applicata, magna cum voluptate occupatio, eager devotion of the mind): to devote one's s. to anything, alicui rei s. dare, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, ad fin.; studium (atque operam) ponere in aliqua re, Id. Fin. 1, init.: s. in aliqua re collocare, Ib. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10.

2. meditatio, study (combined with practice, or exercise; esp. by way of preparation): to overcome a natural defect by s. and practice, naturae vitium meditatione atque exercitatione tollere, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 95: s. of speaking, m. dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 2.

3. commentatio (careful application of the mind to anything): subjects prepared with much s. and practice, locos multa c. atque meditatione paratos, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118. Phr.: to give careful s. to anything, animum deligere et intendere in aliquam rem, Id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: animum (mentem) ad aliquam rem applicare, cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: animum in aliqua re occupare, cf. Ter. Hec. Pro. 1, 4. See also TO STUDY.

II. Literary: stúdium: with depend. gen.: very oft. pl.: learned and refined s., studium doctrinae atque humanitatis, Cic. Coel. 10, 24: cf. Id. Sen. 14, 49, pabulum studii atque doctrinae (benditudo): more fully, studia doctrinae, Ib. 6, 50: and by another benditudo, studia atque litterae, Id. Att. 8, 11: cultured by liberal s.s., bonis s. atque artibus expositus, Id. (Nisol.): to devote oneself to s. or repose, se studiis vel otio tradere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7: our city is now distinguished for liberal s.s., urbs nostra liberalibus s. a. floret, Ib. 1, 10, init.: I am glad that liberal s.s. thrive, juvat me quod viget s., Ib. 1, 13, init.: to have recourse to s. as one's only consolation, ad unicum doloris levamentum studia confugere, Ib. 8, 19, 1 (see also TO DEVOTE ONESELF). Phr.: to pass all one's time in s., omne tempus inter pugillares [note-books] ac libellos transigere, Id. 9, 6, init.: to be engaged in s., libris, litteris vacare (late), Ib. 3, 5, 15.

III. A room devoted to the purposes of study: 1. best word perh. bibliotheca: cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8, parietis ejus (cubiculi) in bibliothecae speciem (like a library or study) armarium insertum esse, quod non legendos libros sed lectitandos capit (a book-case holding a few books for repeated perusal). 2. In certain connexions, umbraculum (when the study of a man of letters is contrasted with the publicity of active life): cf. Cic. Br. 9, 37, processerat in solem et pulverem... e Theophrasti, doctissimi hominis umbraculis: no umbra, Tac. A. 14, 51, studia in umbra educata (in the privacy of the study). Hence, umbraculis, umbraticus (belonging to privacy, to one's private study): in-dona practice (of speaking) in the s., exercitatio domestica et umbratilis, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: letters composed in the s., litterae [ut ita dicam] umbraticae, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3. 3. Múseum, Gr. Μουσείον (place devoted to the Muses, i. e. to literature, art): Suet. Cl. 42: Plin. 4, for this Capit. has stúdium: M. Aur. 26 ("Studia appellat loca in quibus eruditio conveniant, communicandi de studiis," Casaub. a. 1). 5. perh. studiorum deversorium (as descriptive term; not a proper appellation): cf. Cic. Ph. 2, 41, 104. (Conclave literis, doctis studiis colenda destinatum: Kr.).

study (v.): 1. To apply the mind to anything, pursue it as an object:

1. stúdeo, ul, 2 (to devote oneself to anything: usu. with dat.): to s. any art, arti alicui s., Cic. Fam. 4, 3: to s. law, iuri et legibus cognoscendis s., Id. Rep. 5, 3: to s. pecuniary advantage, glory, etc., pecuniae, gloriae s., Id. Fin. 1, 18, 60. Also foll. by acc. and inf.: to s. to excel, s. sese praestare, Sall. Cat. init. and by in and acc. (Infreq.): to s. (aim at) one point only, in id solum s., Quint. 10, 2, 6. 2. incubo, cubul, itam, 3: v. TO DEVOTE (III.). 3. commentor, 1 (to think carefully over,

esp. in the way of systematic study): they (children) begin to s. and learn something, incipiunt c. aliquid et discere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: that we should together s. the method..., ut inter nos commentemur, quae ratione..., Cic. Fam. 4, 6, fin. 4. meditor, 1: I was s.ing something and taking notes, meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1. Phr.: he s'd rhetoric under Molo, *Molone rhetorices magistro usus est. II.

To inquire into carefully: 1. inquirō, quisvī, itum, 3: v. TO EXQUIRE INTO. 2. exquirō, 3: v. TO SEARCH OUT. 3. cognosco, nōvī, nitum, 3 (to make oneself acquainted with):

he sets out for Egypt, to s. its antiquities, Aegyptium proficiscitur, cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac. A. 2, 59: to s. and learn (find out by s.) the causes of things, rerum c. causas, Virg. 4, expr. by studere nosse (to seek to know): Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213 (qui studeat omnium rerum vim, naturam causasque nosse).

III. To think over and prepare (a speech, etc.) for delivery: 1. commentor, 1: to deliver what he had s'd, quae commentatus esset reddere, Cic. Br. 88, 3: 1. p. part. in pass. sense: v. STUDIO. 2. meditor, 1 (including the act of committing to memory and rehearsing): to s. one's brief, causam m., Cic. Att. 8, 11, extr.: to s. an accusation (speech for prosecution), accusationem m., Id. Mur. 21, 41: p. part. in pass. sense: v. STUDIO. See also TO MEDITATE. 3. pāro, 1: v. TO PREPARE. IV. Intrāns: to be engaged in literary pursuits:

1. stúdeo, 2 (not used, however, in the best authors without object expressed): v. SUPR. (1.). In later age, absol.: I replied, that I would rather s., respondi studere me malle, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 7: et pass. [N.B.—Studere litteris, as in Cic. = to devote oneself to literature: studere, absol. as in Plin. min., precisely = Eng. to s.] 2. by night (by candle-light), lucubro, 1: Cels. 1, 2, med. Cic. (but as incubo strictly denotes to burn candle-light, we have studendi causa lucubrare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8). 3. expr. by circuml., studia exercere; ad studia incumbere; artes studiaeque colere; doctrinae, studia se dedere; literis et optimis disciplinis studere: Kr. e Cic. (all which phrr. refer to continued and systematic s., not temporary occupation in such pursuits). Phr.: to s. incessantly, nunquam doctrinae studia intermittere, Cic. Or. 10, 34: to s. at a university, *litterarum studia in Academia operam dare, Herm. (Kr.): to s. under any one, *aliquo studiorum magistro uti: or, with ref. to philosophical lectures, audire aliquem [e.g. Platonem], Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67.

stuff (subs.): 1. Substance, material: mātēria: v. MATERIAL. Phr.: he is made of the right sort of s., inest in hoc amulatata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 37: whose hearts he moulded of better s., quibus meliore luto finxit praecordia, Juv. 14, 34. II. Household goods and chattels: sūpellex, lectilia, f.: v. FURNITURE. III. Baggage (rare): impedimenta, carinae: v. BAGGAGE. IV. Woven fabric: 1. textile, la, n.: Liv. 45, 35. 2. textum (poet.): a piece of coarse s., textum rude, Ov. Met. 6, 641. 3. tela: Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 59: Ov. Ter. V. Trash: nōgae, gerrae, Plaut. doctor's s., medicamenta, pl.: v. DRUGS: garden s., olus, ēria, n.: v. VEGETABLES.

stuff (v.): 1. farcio, si, tum, 4: a cushion s'd with rose-leaves, pulvinus rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 27: a weasel's pouch s'd with cortiander, mustelae ventriculus cortiandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16: s.ing themselves (with food) beyond their capacity, se ultra quam capiant farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108: he ordered rage to be s'd into his mouth, in os paunos farci imperavit, Sen. Ira 3, 19. 2. efforcio or effaricio, no perf. fartum, 4 (rare): s. yourselves, e. vos, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 62. 3. infercio or infarcio, si, sum, 809

4 (to s. in): *s. fills up chinks, as it were*, by *sing* in words, inferens verba quasi rinas explet, Cic. Or. 69, 231. 4. *re-fero*, s. tum, 4: *to s. books with childish stories*, l. libros puerilibus fabulis, Id. N. D. 1, 13, 34. 5. *s. agno*, 1: *v. to cram*. 6. *compleo*, *expleo*, *impleo*, *repleo*, *stupo*: *v. to fill*. 7. *farcino*, 1: *Mart. Cap.* 8. *suffarcino*, 1 (in *perf. part.*): *s. d. with books*, suffarcinat cum libris, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10: *Ter. To s. up*: obtulo, 1, oppilo: *v. to stop up*. *Phr.*: *s. d. with food*, tumidi, Hor. Epod. 6, 61: *s. d. full*, offarcinatus: *Ter.*: *s. d. with force meat*, insatiatus: *Apic.*

stuffing: 1. *The act*: 1. *s. agna* (a s. with food): *Plaut.*: *Cic.*: *Tac.* 2. *s. agnatio*: *Plin.* 11. *Anything s. d. in*: 1. *tomentum* (for cushions, etc.): *he kept himself alicui more than eight days by chewing the s. from his couch*, mandendo e cubili tomento nonum ad diem se detinuit, Tac. A. 6, 23. 2. *fartum* (in cookery): *Plin.*: *Impensa* (for sausages): *Arn.*: *s. inselia*, and *inselium*: *Apic.*: *v. vomeremur*. **stultify**: *v. to oneself*: *stultitia* se arguere: *stultum*, *absurdum*, *incon-stantium* prae se ferre.

stumble (subs.): 1. *Lit.*: 1. *pedis offensus*: *Cic. Div.* 2, 40, 84: *Plin.* 2, 8, 12. 2. *pes offensus*: *Tib.* 1, 3, 20: *Ov. Met.* 10, 452. 3. *lapsus*: *v. FALL*. 11. *Fig.*: 1. *offensus*: *that we may not be hindered by even a slight stagger or s.*, ut ne parvula quidem tibi-latione aut o. Impediremur, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12. 2. *offensatio*: *s. of memory*, memoriae o. Sen. Ben. 5, 25.

stumble (v.): 1. *Lit.*: 1. *offendo*, *di. sum*, 3 (lit. *to strike against*): *who is so lync-eyed as not to s. in such utter darkness?* quis est tam lync-us qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2: *your foot gave warning by s.ing on the threshold*, pes tuus offensus in line signa dedit, Ov. Her. 13, 88. 2. *labor*: *v. TO FALL*. 11. *Fig.*: 1. *s. upon*: *incido*, *cidit*, *casum*, 3: *s. d. on the man quite unexpectedly*, homini praeter opionem improvise incidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 182: *v. TO FALL IN WITH*.

stumbler: *offensor*: *used fig.* Quint. 10, 3, 20.

stumbling-block: 1. *offensus*: *no s.*, nihil offensus, Cic. Tim. 6. 2. *offendiculum*: *only found in Plin.* 9, 11. 3. *mora* (*hindrance*): *to be a s. in the way of his ending*, etc., esse in mora quominus . . . finiret, Liv. 30, 44. 4. *impedimentum*: *Caes. B. C.* 3, 17. *Join*: *mora* et l., Liv. 21, 9. 5. *scandalum* (*a temptation*): *Vulg.*: *I Cor.* 1, 23: *Ter.*: *or expr. by verbs labefacio, labefacto*: *v. OVERTHROW*.

stump: *no exact equiv.*: *expr. by adj. truncus*: e. g. *the s. of an arm*, tr. humeri: *stipes*, *litis*, *ma*: *a trunk or post* (cf. *Ov. Fast.* 2, 642), and (*sectus*) *caudex*, *leis*, *ma* (cf. *Virg. Georg.* 2, 30), are nearest to our *s. of a tree*. *Phr.*: *s. orator*, *oratorum*, *Cic. Cat.* 4, 5, 9.

stun: 1. *Lit.*: *no active verb*: *to be s. d.*: 1. *sopior*, 4: *he was so struck by a stone that he was s. d.*, impactus ita est a saxo ut sopiretur, Liv. 8, 6: *cf. id.* 42, 16. 2. *stopeo*, *ul*: *v. STURGE*.

11. *Fig.*: 1. *stipefactio*, *o-stipefactio*: *v. STURPEY* (II). 2. *attonio*, *ul*, 1 (rare): *Ov. Met.* 3, 532. 3. *consterno*, *perterritus*: *v. TO DREAM*.

4. *perturbo*, *confundo*: *v. TO BE-WILDER*: *stunned*, *attonitus*, *Liv.* 10, 29, *med.*: *afflictus*: *s. d. with grief*, a. luctu, Cic. Phil. 9, 3: *a. moerore*, Id. Cat. 1, 2: *s. d. with fear*, perterritus: *Cic.*: *concussus*: *s. d. by bitter hap*, casu c. acerbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 700: *s. d. by fear*, c. metu mentem, Id. 12, 468: *fulminat*, Petr. 8, 7: (*v. FRIGHTEN*). *Join*: *obstupescit* et p., Cic. Cat. 2, 7.

111. *To weary the ears by loud talk-ing*: 1. *obundo*, *idit*, *tuum*, 3: *with aures*, Cic. Or. 66, 221: *aboli*, *Ter. Andr.* 2, 2, 11. 2. *tundo*, *tutidit*, *tunsum* or *tuum*, 3: *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 3, 25: *is s. d. by incessant cries*, assiduis tunditur vocibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 448.

Etio

stunt: *no exact equiv.*: **natu-ram incrementum, allicuius impedire, opprimere*: *to be s. d.*, **male crevisse*: *s. d.*, *imminutus*, cf. *Cic. Fin.* 5, 17, 46.

stupefaction: 1. *stipor*: *s. over-whelms the eyes*, oculus s. urguet, Virg. Georg. 3, 521: *Fig.*: *s. and consequent silence kept the others in their seats*, a et silentium inde caeteros defixit, Liv. 6, 40. 2. *torpor*: *v. NUMBNESS*.

stupefy: *no active verb in lit. sense*:

1. *stipeo*, *ul*, 2 (*to be s. d.*): *lit.*, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 36, 95: *Plin.* 27, 2, 2: *fig.*, *Cic. Cin.* 2, 23, *fin.*: *Liv.* 6, 38: and poets. 2. *obstupesco*, *ul*, 3: *the body is s. d.*, corpus o., *Plin.* 36, 7, 11: *bees are s. d.*, apes o., *Varr. R. R.* 3, 16: *Fig.*: *to s.*, *obstupescio*, *scel.*, *factum*, 3: *he s. d. the foe by the very miracle of his boldness*, ipso miraculo audaciae o. hostes, Liv. 2, 10. 3. *stipefactio*: *esp.* in *part. perf.*: *you are s. d. at the sight of your own shape*, speciem tuam stupefacta figuram, Ov. Her. 14, 97. 4. *perturbo*: *v. TO BEWILDER*. 5. *consterno*: *v. TO DREAM*. 6. *exalimo*: *v. TO KILL*.

Stupefied: *torpens*: *s. by fear*, t. metu, Liv. 28, 29: *obstupidos*, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 3: *stupidos*: *Auct. Her.* 4, 52, 65: *v. STUN*, 11. **STUNNED**: *to be s. d.*: *obstupescit*, *stupeo*, *Cic.*: *torpor*: *I am utterly s. d.*, totus t., *Plaut. Am.* 1, 179: *they are all s. d. as it were both in mind and body by fear*, stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet, Liv. 9, 2.

stupendous: *permirus*, *Cic.*: *admirabilis*: *s. impudencia*, *a. impudentia*, *Cic. Phil.* 3, 7, 18: *mirissimus*, *immans*, *ingentissimus*: *v. WONDERFUL*, *MAJESTICUS*, *VAST*, *HUGE*.

stupendously: *admirabiliter*: *mi-randum in modum*, *Cic.*: *immans quantum*.

stupid: 1. *stolidus*: *no stone is more s. than this man*, nullum hoc stolidius est saxum, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 2, 33: *s. self-confidence*, *s. fiducia*, *Liv.* 34, 46.

2. *stupidus*: *a. absurdus*, *a. maritus*, *Mart.* 11, 7. 3. *barbus*: *Join*: *Zopyrus said that Socrates was a s.*, C. stupidum esse Socratem dixit et b., *Cic. Fat.* 5, 10. 4. *hebes*, *etis* (*dull*): *annoyances have made me s.*, nie h. molestiae reddiderunt, *Cic. Att.* 9, 17, 2: *s. as a beast*, aeque hebes ac pecus, poet. in *Cic. Div.* 1, 22, 45. *Join*: *obtus* et *hebetes*, *Cic. Frag.*

5. *stultus* (*gen. term.*): *v. FOOLISH*. 6. *stocors*, *dis*: *a s. disposition*, s. ingenium, *Liv.* A. 13, 47. *Join*: *stolidi* ac s., *Liv.* 9, 34, 7. *Amens*: *rare in this sense*: see *Cic. Verr. Act.* 1, 3, 7, and *ib.* 5, 3. 8. *stautus*: *v. SILLY*. 9. *brutius*: *v. IRRATIONAL*. 10. *obtus*: *v. DULL*.

11. *desipiens*, *insipiens*: *v. FOOLISH*, *UNWISE*. 12. *ineptus* (*in bad taste*), *inconscientus*, *imprudens* (*indiscreet*), may be used with reference to particular actions. 13. *insipidus* (*insipid*, of speeches, etc.): *Cic.* 14. *laevus*: *how s. I am!* O ego I., *Hor. A. P.* 301: *Phr.*: *s. as a post*, *stipes*, *Ter. Heaut.* 5, 1, 4: *asinus* may be similarly used.

stupidity: 1. *stipor*: *but mark the s. of the man, or, I should say, the beast*, sed s. hominis vel dicam pecudis attendite, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12, 30. 2. *stupiditas*: *astonishing s.*, *incredibilia*, *a.*, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 32, 80. 3. *stultitia*: *v. FOLLY*. 4. *tarditas* and *tarditas* *ingenii*: *v. SLOWNESS*. 5. *stordia*: *whenever she charged any one with s. she would say he was a greater fool than her son Claudius*, at quem socorriae augetur stultitorem aiebat filio suo Cl., *Suet. Claud.* 3. 6. *amentia*: *v. MADNESS*. 7. *fatuitas*. 8. *stoliditas* (*late*).

9. *insulatas*: *v. INSIPIDITY*. *To act with s.*, *stulte* facere, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 3, 20: *insule* f., *Cic. Att.* 15, 4.

stupidly: 1. *stolidus*: *Liv.* 2. *stultus*: *Plaut.*: *Liv.*: *Cic.* 3. *insipienter*: *Plaut.*: *Cic.* 4. *ineptus*: *Hor.*: *Cic.* 5. *insulsus*: *Cic.* For shades of meaning, *v. STUPID*.

stupor: *stupor*: *torpor*: *v. STURPE-FACTION*: *lithargia*: *v. LETHARGY*.

sturdily: 1. *constanter*: *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Suet.* 2. *firmus*: *Cic.*: *Suet.*: *Quint.* 3. *fortiter*: *Cic.*: *Caes.*: *Hor.* 4. *perthaciter*, *obstinat* (*stubbornly*): *Suet.* 5. *fidenter*, *confidenter*: *Cic.* 6. *audacter* (*boldly*): *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.*

sturdiness: 1. *Lit.*: 1. *firmitas*: *Cic. Phil.* 2, 25, 63. 2. *virtus*, *lum.* f.: *v. STRENGTH*. 11. *Fig.*: *robur*: *fortitudo*: *constantia*: *firmitas*: *confidentia*: *fidentia*: *audacia*: *v. STRENGTH*, *FIRMNESS*, *RESOLUTION*, *CONFIDENCE*.

sturdy: 1. *Lit.*: *strong*, *stout*, *hard*: 1. *validus*: *a s. old oak*, v. annoso robore quercus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 447. 2. *firmus*: *a s. tree*, f. arbor, *Ov. A. A.* 2, 652. 3. *robustus*: *a s. deer*, r. fossor, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 264: *a large and s. frame*, corpore amplo et r., *Suet. Tib.* 68. 4. *fortis*: *a s. oxen*, tauri f., *Virg. G.* 1, 65. 11. *Fig.*: *realitas*, *obstinata*: 1. *fortis*: *it is the characteristic of a s. and self-possessed man not to be bewildered in critical circumstances*, fortis et constantis est non perturbari in rebus asperis, *Cic. Off.* 1, 13, 80. 2. *robustus*: *characteristics of a more s. villany*, quae robustioris improbitatis sunt, *Id. Phil.* 2, 25, 63. *Join*: r. et stabilis: *s. courage*, r. et st. fortitudo, *Id. Tus.* 4, 23. 3. *obstinatus*, *pervicax*: *v. STUBBORN*. 4. *fidens*: *v. CONFIDENT*. 5. *impavidus*: *v. FEARLESS*.

sturgeon: *acipenser*, *eris* and *acipensia*, *Is. m.*, *Linn.*: *Cic. Tus.* 3, 18, 43.

stutter (subs.): *os balbus*: *cf. Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 126. *With a s.*, *balbe*: *Locr.* 5, 1022: *v. STAMMER* (subs.), *IMPEDIMENT*.

stutter (v.): *balbulo*, *a.*, *tutabo*, 1, *frigillo*, *a.*: *v. TO STAMMER*.

stutterer: *balbus* (adj.): *v. STAMMERER*.

sty: 1. *Pen for swine*: 1. *hara*: *brought from a s. not a school*, Epicurus noster ex h. productus non ex schola, *Cic. Pis.* 16, 37. 2. *suile*: *Col.* 7, 9, 14.

11. *A tumour in the eyelid*: 1. *hordeolus*: *Marc. Empir.* 8. 2. *cribr*, f.: *Cels.* 7, 7.

style (subs.): 1. *Lit.*: *Instrument for writing on waxen tablets*: *stilus*: *often use the upper end of the s. (i. e. erase)*, saepe stilum vertas, *Hor. Sat.* 1, 10, 73: *cf. Cic. Verr.* 2, 41, 101. 11. *Fig.*: *kind or manner*: 1. *genus*, *eris*, n. (*esp. of speaking or writing*): *Cic. Q. Fr.* 3, 4, 4: *id. Off.* 1, 1, 3, etc.: *Quint.* 10, 1, 94, etc.: *s. of food*, cibi g., *Caes. B. C.* 4, 1: *s. of fighting*, a pugnae, *Id.* 1, 48: *in the ancient s. of (mural) architecture*, antiquae structurae genere, *Liv.* 22, 11. 2. *stilus* (*only of writing, etc.*): *Plin.* *Ep.* 1, 8: *Suet. Tib.* 70. [N.B.—Used of individuals, *cor* of nations or communities.]

3. *oratio* (*a. of oratory*): *with qualifying adj.*: *Quint.* 10, 1, 81: *Cic. Orat.* 20, 66, etc. 4. *sermo*, *onis*, m. (*of language*): *Cic. Att.* 7, 3: *Quint.* 10, 1, 82: *Plin.* *Ep.* 1, 10. 5. *ratio*, f.: *new s. of warfare*, novae rationes bellandi, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 50: *v. METHOD*, *KIND*.

6. *filum* (*of speech*): *a subtle s. of argument*, tenue f. argumentandi, *Cic. Or.* 36, 124. 7. *mos*, *moris*, m.: *v. FASHION*. 8. *habitus*, *us*, m. (*of dress or appearance*): *s. of dress*, vestis h., *Liv.* 24, 5, *suil*: *s. of face*, h. oris, *Id.* *ad fin.* 9. *modus*: *v. WAY*, *MANNER*.

style (v.): *appello*, 1: *Cic.*: *Caes.*: *Liv.*: *nuncipio*, 1: *Cic.*: *Suet.*: *nominio*, 1: *Cic.*: *voco*, 1: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *disco*, 3: *poet.*, and *Quint.*: *v. TO CALL*, *TO NAME*.

stylish: *magnificus*, *speciosus*: *v. SHOWY*, *FASHIONABLE*.

styptic: 1. *medicamentum quod sanguinem sistit*, *cf. Plin.* 20, 7, 25: *or, quod sanguinem cohibet*, *cf. id.* 22, 25, 71. 2. *strictorius* (*constricting*): *Plin.* 24, 13, 71: *App. Barb. Herb.* 25, mentions a plant called "hemostasis" having the power of stopping hemorrhages through its astringent quality. 3. *stypticus*: *Plin.* 24, 13, 71.

suasion: suasio, Cic. : suassus, the (the latter chiefly in *abl.* or *acc.* after *prop.*) by force or by s., per vim vel per suasionem, Ulp. : see also PERSUASION.

suavity: suavitas, Atis, f. : s. of speech and manners, s. sermonum atque munerum, Cic. Am. 18, 66. Join: suavitates et dulcedo, Plin. : v. PLEASANTNESS, AGREEABLENESS.

subaltern (adj.): inferior, secundus : v. SUBORDINATE.

subaltern (subs.): I. Milit. t. f. : an officer below the rank of captain : optio : Varr. L. L. 5, 91 : (cf. is adiutor labatur centurioni a tribuno militum, Fest. s. v.). 2. succenturio : Liv. 8, 8. II. Gen. : one who acts under another : minister : cf. Tac. Agr. 8, 3 : v. SUBORDINATE.

subdivide: expr. by dividio, 3. partior, 4. partio, 4. distribuo, 3 : v. TO DIVIDE. (N.B.—Not subdivido, etc.)

subdivision: I. The process : *exactior partitio : *exactior, subtilior, divisio. II. The part : pars, rñs, f. : there is another division which again falls naturally into three s.s., altera est divisio, quae in tres p. et ipsa discedit, Quint. 12, 10, 58 : each emotion has several s.s. of the same kind, singulis perturbationibus p. ejusdem generis subduntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16.

subdue: I. To make subject : 1. subjicere, 3 : v. TO SUBJECT. 2. redigere, egi, actum, 3 : to s. Gaul to the power of the Roman people, Galliam sub P. R. Imperium rñ, Caes. B. G. 5, 79. 3. subjungo, xl, ctum, 3 : he s.d. many cities to the imperial sway of the R. P., multas urbes sub Imperium P. R. ditiosaque subjunxit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21. 4. subigo, egi, actum, 3 : to s. a third of the world, tertiam partem orbis terrarum s., Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103 : to s. cities and nations, urbes atque nationes s., Sall. C. 2 : Britain has been discovered and s.d., inventa Britannia et subacta, Tac. Agr. 33 : to s. the earth with iron, s. terram ferro, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45. II. To bring under oneself : 1. dñmo, ul, utum, 1 : to s. the soil with harrows, terram rastris d., Virg. Aen. 9, 608 : to keep one's passions s.d., Jonitias habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194. 2. debello, i (to s. by war : rare) : to s. the proud, d. superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 854. 3. opprimo, 3 : vinco, 3 : supèro, i : v. TO SUPPRESS, CONQUER, OVERCOME. Or expr. by suae ditionis facere, cf. Liv. 21, 53, ad fin. : in potestatem suam redigere : in ditionem suam rñ. v. TO REDUCE. 4. cõhibeo, 2 : coerceo, 2 : refræno, 1 : frango, 3 : v. TO RESTRAIN : to s. thoroughly, perdñmo, i, devinco, 3. Phr. : a s.d. style of oratory, rummilla oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183 : in a s.d. voice, suppressa voce, Cic. Sull. 10, 30 : s.d. synids, animus jacens, Cic. Am. 16, 59.

subsequent: 1. subjectus : Liv. 2, subjacens : Plin. : v. ADJACENT.

subject (adj.): I. Brought under : 1. subjectus : s. to you, s. tibi, Plin. Pan. 24 : s. to and dependent on you, s. atque obnoxii vobis, Liv. 7, 30, ad init. : to spare the s., parcere subjectis, Virg. Aen. 6, 854. 2. dicto audiens : Liv. 5, 3, ad fin. : v. OBEDIENT. 3. subditus (rare) : to s. Pluto's sway, Plutonis a. regno, Tib. 4, 1, 67. Or expr. by the verb, v. TO SUBJECT. Phr. : to become completely s. to the king, sub jus judiciumque regis venire, Liv. 39, 24, med.

II. Exposed or liable : 1. obnoxius : s. to disease, o. morbo, Plin. 17, 24 : s. to insults, o. contumellis, Suet. Tib. 63. 2. subjectus : daily and hourly more s. to envy, subjectior in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 47 : s. to (of a particular disease), is sometimes expr. by the termination -dens : e. g. s. to the gripes tormidus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27. Phr. : human affairs are s. to chance, habet mortalia casus, Lucan 2, 13 : to be s. to the will of another, alieni arbitrii esse, Suet. Claud. 2 : to be s. to punishment, poenâ

teneri, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5 : your mistress will be s. to your cognisance, notitiae suberit amica tuae, Ov. A. A. 1, 398 : the s.-matter of the discussion, materia ad argumentum subjecta, Cic. Part. 11, 38 : the s.-matter of philosophy, subjecta quasi materia sapientiae, Cic. de Fin. 3, 19. [N.B.—The quasi is important.] The s.-matter of a speech, materia orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145 : to furnish s.-matter for discussion, materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4 : v. MATTER.

subject (subs.): I. A person under dominion : 1. privatus : Plin. Pan. 10 : he seemed greater than a s. while in a s.'s rank, major privato visus dum p. fuit, Tac. H. 1, 49. As fem. privata (muller), Hor. Od. 1, 37, extr. 2. subjectus : valour and high spirit in s.s. are offensive to rulers, virtus ac ferocia subjectorum ingrata imperantibus, Tac. Agr. 31. 3. civis : as a king to his s.s., ut rex civibus suis, Cic. ap. Augustin. : a good s., civis bonus, Cic. : an excellent and most loyal s., civis optimus atque fidelissimus, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 6. 4. parentes (pl.) : Sall. J. 102 : what with disloyal s.s. and unjust rulers, inter male parentes et injuste imperantes, Tac. Agr. 32. Or expr. by adj. or verb : e. g., wishes to have foreign nations loyal allies rather than wretched s.s., malit exteras gentes fide et societate junctas habere quam tristi subjectas servio, Liv. 26, 49. II. A matter or theme : 1. res, rei (rñ, Lucr.), f. : an important s., r. magna, Cic. Rull. 2, 41 : a s. of dispute, r. controversa, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52 : or, id de quo agitur, disseritur, cf. id. Acad. 4, 6, 18 : the s. of our enquiry, id quod quaerimus, id. Off. 1, 4, 14 : if the speaker be not master of his s., si res non subest (orationi) ab oratore percepta et cognita, id. de Or. 1, 12, 50 : v. DISCUSSION, ARGUMENT, ENQUIRY. For s.-matter, v. adj. II. Phr. : they have led me from the s., alutulerunt me velut de spatio, Liv. 35, 40. 2. argumentum : the s. of a letter, a. epistolae, Cic. Att. 10, 13 : the s. (or plot) of a play, poem, etc., fabulae, carminis a., Plaut. Ter. Liv. 7, 2 : the s. (of a work of art), a., Cic. de Virg. : s. of a picture by Parrhasius, Parrhasii tabulae a., Suet. Tib. 44. 3. locus (pl. loci in this sense), (strictly a point or division of a subject) : an extensive s., l. longe lateque patens, Cic. Or. 21, 72 : the s. has been clearly stated, l. perpuratus est, Cic. de Div. 2, 1, 2. 4. quaestio : the nature of the gods is a very hard and obscure s., perdifficilis et perobscura est q. de natura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1. Phr. : to change the s., sermonem alio transferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133. 5. mñteria (of a book) : Plin. Ep. 1, 2. III. (Logic and grammar) : that of which any thing is predicated : 1. subjectum, Mart. Cap. 2. pars subjectiva, Appul. IV. Medic. t. f. : perh. *corpus or *corpus mortui incidendum, consecrandum. V. A bad fellow : a bad subject (Fr. mauvais sujet), homo perditus, nebulosus : Cic. Hor.

subject (v.): I. To place under : 1. subjicere, jeci, actum, 3 : men s. themselves to the authority of another, s. homines Imperio alterius et potestati, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22 : v. TO SUBMIT. 2. suppono, pñsi, pñitum, 3 : Ov. Fast. 1, 106 : Pers. 5, 36. 3. subdituo, ul, ditum, 3 : they were s.d. to the charge, a. criminali, Plin. Ep. 6, 31 : v. TO SUBDUCE, REDUCE. Phr. : (the human race) s.d. itself to laws and strict codes, sponte sua cecidit sub leges atque jura, Lucr. 5, 1147. II. To expose : obnoxium reddo, didi, ditum, 3 : subjicio, 3 : v. TO EXPOSE. Phr. : the body was s.d. to a thousand insults, corpus plurimis ludibris vexatum, Tac. Hist. 1, 49.

subjection: I. The act of bringing under : Expr. by verb. II. The state of a subject : patientia, Tac. Agr. 16 : servitius, f. : Liv. Phr. : to hold in s., in officio continere, Caes. B. G. 3, 11 : to hold men in forcible s., vi oppressos

Imperio coercere, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24 : to reduce to s., not slavery, jam domit ut parent non ut serviant, Tac. Agr. 13.

subjective: no equiv. word. Expr. by refl. pron. and ipse, sometimes by pass. pron. or proprius, or by Phr. : a writer of the s. school, *scriptor subjectivus, quem dicunt : *qui potius mentis statum habitumque quam res externas describere, ob oculos ponere, studet.

subjectively: I. (In gramm. and log.) subjectivus : Mart. Cap. II. (In metaphysics and gen.) : no equiv. : v. SUBJECTIVE.

subjectivity: *studium, ingenium, tractandi proprias res : or *st. ing. admittendi nihil extrinsecus.

subjoin: subjungo, 3, subjicio, 3, suppono, 3 : Cic. : subtexo, 3 : Liv. : subnecto, 3 : Quint. : v. TO ADD.

subjugate: subigo, 3, dñmo, i : v. TO SUBDUCE.

subjunctive (gramm. t. f.): the s. mood, subjunctivus modus, Diom. : ad-junctivus modus, Diom. : conjunctivus modus, or conjunctivus only, Mart. Cap. **sublimate, sublimation** (chem. t. f.) : *sublimatum.

sublime (adj.): I. Lit. : altus, celsus : v. HIGH. II. Fig. : 1. excelsum : these are the works of a great and s. spirit, haec sunt opera magni animi et e., Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81 : you have naturally s. tastes and aspirations, te natura excelsum quendam et altum et humana despicentem genuit, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11 : a lofty and s. orator, orator grandis et quodammodo c., id. Or. 34, 119. 2. sñltus : a s. spirit, animus magnus et e., id. Off. 1, 18, 61. 3. divinus : a s. orator, homo in dicendo d., id. de Or. 1, 10, 40 : he made a s. paenegyric on my conduct, ornavit res nostras d. laudibus, id. Fam. 2, 15 : s. skill, d. solertia, id. de Nat. 1, 20, 53. 4. grandis (of style) : id. Quint. : they were s. in diction, gr. erant verbis, Cic. Brut. 7, 29. 5. sublimis : a s. style, a. dicendi genus, Quint. 11, 18 : a s. character, s. et erectum ingenium, Tac. Agr. 4 : your s. mind, mens tua s., Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 103 : s. poems, s. carmina, Juv. 7, 28. Phr. : to entertain a s. contempt for, aliquid excelsio animo magno despicere, Cic. de Off. 2, 10, ad fin.

sublimely: exceleis, subliis, divinitus : Cic.

sublimity: 1. sñltio, f. (of mind and style) : s. of style, elatio atque altitudo orationis, Cic. Brut. 17, 66. 2. excelstitas, f. : s. of mind, excelstitas animi, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24. 3. sublimitas, f. (of style) : Quint. 1, 8, 5 : the s. of a steadfast mind, s. invicti animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26. Join : sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, Quint. 8, 3.

sublunary : 1. terrestria, o (earthly) : s. creatures have transient lives allotted to them, terrestria mortales animas vivunt sortita, Hor. S. 2, 6, 94. 2. mortalia, e (human) : or expr. by infra lunam : all s. things are perishable and fleeting, infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum, Cic. Som. Sc. 4.

submarine: submersus : s. creatures, s. belluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100.

submerge: I. To dip under water : submergo, si, sum, 3 : Cic. dñmergo, 3 : v. TO SINK (B.). II. To cover with water : esp. in pass. : inundo, i : v. TO DELUGE.

submersion: submersio : Arn. : submersus, si : Tert. : better expr. by verb : v. TO SUBMERGE.

submission: I. The act of submitting : expr. by verb or objectively by ditio, pñestas, etc. : to tender a voluntary s., voluntate concedere in ditionem Liv. 28, 7. Phr. : nothing was left for themselves but compulsory s., penes ipsos tantum servitii necessitas erat, Tac. Hist. 2, 6. II. The state : temperatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42 : obedientia, obsequium, pñtentia : v. SUBOROTION, II., OBEDIENCE, ALLEGIANCE.

submissive: 1. submissus : 3. stales, a. civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31 : 181

a. s. lone, s. voce, Ov. Met. 7, 90. 2. obnoxius, Liv. 7, 10: Sall. C. 14. 3. obsequens, obsequitiosus (in a disparaging sense), Plaut. 4. supplex, icis: to show mercy to the wretched and s. in miseros et a misericordia uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: cf. Tac. A. 1, 44. 5. obediens: dicto audiens: v. OBEDIENT.

submitively: patienter, submitas (no superl.), modest, Cic. obediēter: v. OBEDIENTLY.

submit: 1. To place oneself under: 1. submitto, si, sum, 3: with refl. pron. (of moral submission) to s. to the degradation of pleading as a criminal, a. ad humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 42: to s. to misfortunes, s. animos ad calamitates, Liv. 23, 25: to s. to love, animos amor, a. Virg. Aen. 4, 414.

2. subijco, jeci, jectum, 3: with refl. pron.: you have voluntarily s. to the laws, ipse te legibus subieci, Plin. Pan. 64: to s. to another's authority, a. se sub allicujus potestatem, Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50. 3. obis, esi, eum, 3: to s. to fortune, c. fortunae, Sall. C. 34. 4. conobdo: Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ib. 4, 7: Liv. 6, 6: v. TO YIELD, SURRENDER. 5. subeo, ii, itum, 4: to s. to the authority of a civilian, togati potentiam a, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 6: to s. to conditions, a. conditiones, Tac. H. 4, 65: that towns s. to the removal of your name, oppida sub titulo nominis isse tui, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 50.

6. pareo, ui, itum, 2: to s. to the laws, legibus p., Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. Join: to s. to another's will, obediēte p. allicujus voluntati, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: to s. to necessity, necessitati p., Cic. Or. 60, 202. 7. obtempero, 1: to s. to another's will, o. voluntati allicujus, Caes. B. C. 1, 35. 8. perfero, tūli, lātum, 3: to s. to all kinds of indignities and insults, omnes indignitates et contumelias p., Caes. B. G. 2, 14: v. TO ENDURE. Comp. in dittoem venire, Liv. 32, 31: in arbitrium ac pote tatem venire, Cic. Verr. 1, 47, 150: to s. themselves to his authority and protection, in fidem et potestatem venire, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: the Gauls s. to the sovereign sway of the Roman people, Galli sub P. Q. Imperium dittoemque ceciderunt, Cic. Font. 1, 2: that he should s. to the Senate and Roman people, ut sit in S. P. Q. R. potestate, Cic. Phil. 6, 2. II. To descend: 1. demitto, si, sum, 3: with refl. pron.: to s. to use flattery, d. se in adulatorem, Tac. A. 15, 73. 2. decendo, di, sum, 3: to s. to use all kinds of entreaties, preces d. in omnes, Virg. Aen. 5, 782. III. To lay before: refero, référi, rélatum, 3: with prep. ad v. TO REFUSE.

subordinate (adj. and subs.): 1. subjectus: who learns what to do or how to act from a s., qui quid aut qualiter faciendum ab s. discit, Col. 1, 2, 4. 2. minister: as a s., ut minister, Tac. Agr. 8: v. SUBALTERN, SUBJECT (adj.). 3. secundus: to play a s. part, partes tractare secundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: a s. actor, adjutor possit qui partes terre secundas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: actor qui est secundum aut tertium partium, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48. 4. inferior: s. ranks, l. ordines, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. Or expr. by subum: the particular is that which is s. to the general, pars est quae subest generali, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32: v. TO SUBORDINATE.

subordinate (v.): 1. subijco, jeci, jectum, 3: there is a certain number of forms which may be s. to each class, formarum certus est numerus quae culque generi subijciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33: sloth, shame, and dread are s. to fear, sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia pudor terror, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16. 2. suppono, pōui, pōitum, 3: to s. to class Hermagoras s. four divisions, huc generi Hermagoras quatuor partes a, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12. Phr.: to s. one's private requirements to public interests, reipublicae commodum privatis necessitatibus potiora habere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.

subordination: 1. Lit.: discrimination, inis, n. (in pl.), or gradus: e. g.,

a. of rank, d. or g. ordinum (Kr.): or expr. by adj. or v. II. Moral: 1. modestia: to look for s. in a soldier, in milite modestiam desiderare, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: s. of the soldier, m. militaris, Tac. A. 1, 35. 2. disciplina: to maintain strict s. among soldiers, severe regere d. militarem, Suet. Caes. 48. 3. obsequium (obedience), Tac. A. 3, 12. Join: obsequium et modestia, Tac. Agr. 42: or expr. objectively by Imperium, auctoritas, etc.: to administer a magistracy in s. to another, ex auctoritate allicujus gerere magistratum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, med.: want of s. among the soldiers, petulantia castrorum, Tac. Agr. 16, extr.: v. DISCIPLINE, SUBMISSION (II.).

suborn: 1. subijco, jeci, jectum, 3 (gen. in pass.): 1. Metellus is s. d. by Caesar's enemies to frustrate the business, subijciit L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris qui hanc rem distrabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: witnessers are s. d., testes a, Quint. 5, 7, 12. 2. suborno, 1: a false witness is usually s. d., fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 35, 71: he will s. a physician as informer, medicum induceni a, id. Delot. 6, 17: cf. Liv. 42, 15: s. d. to bring charges, subornati criminibus, Liv. 38, 41. 3. Immitto, si, sum, 3: he s. d. Sullius to accuse, Sullum accusandis utrisque i, Tac. A. 11, 1.

4. comparo, 1: they s. d. six tribunes to interpose their veto, sex tribunos ad intercessionem c. Liv. 4, 48, med.

subpoena (subs.): denuntiatio testimonii, Cic. Flacc. 6, 14.

subpoena (v.): denuntio testimonium allicui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: cf. me tuis familiarissimis in hanc rem testimonio denuntiaturum, id. Verr. 1, 19, 51: denuntio (abs.), id. Flacc. 15, 35: cf. Quint. 5, 7, 9, duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntarium, aut eorum, quibus in iudicis publicis lege denuntari solet: v. TO SUMMON.

subscribe: 1. To affix one's signature: 1. subcribo, pal, ptum, 3, usu. abs., without nomen: Cic. Suet. Ner. 10: with dat., Ulp. [N.B.—Cic. uses this verb in the sense of to write under, or as the legal t. t., to subscribe one's name to an accusation either as a principal or subordinate.] Transf.: to assent to s. to the hatred and charges against Hannibal, a. odilis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 33, 47: cf. id. 10, 12. 2. subnoto, 1: to s. one's name, nomen a, Suet. Cal. 41. 3. subigno, 1: Paul: v. TO SIGN. II. To undertake to give or buy: *nomine subscripto profiteri se datum, empturum: to s. to a book, *libri emptorem se profiteri (nominis subscriptione), G-or-g.: persons can s. till the end of June, *nomen profiteri poterunt empturi usque ad finem mensis Junii, Georg.

subscriber: subscriptor: Cic.: *qui nomen subnotat, subscriptat. Phr.: to s. to a book, *emptorem libri se profits or professus, Georg.

subscription: 1. The act: subscriptio, subignatio: Paul. in Dig. Phr.: the s. is open till the end of June, *nomen profiteri poterunt empturi usque ad finem mensis Junii, Georg. II. A sum promised or paid: collatio, Cic. collecta, id. de Or. 2, 57, 233: v. CONTRIBUTION.

subsequent: sequens, posterior, arior: v. FOLLOWING, LATE (comp.).

subsequently: postea, deinde: v. AFTER, AFTERWARDS, NEXT.

subserve: commodo, 1: obsequor, 3: inservio, 4: subvenio, 4: v. TO SERVE, AID, ASSIST.

subservient: obsequens, obsequiosus, obnoxius: servitio promptus, Tac. A. 1, 2: v. SUBMISSIVE: commodus, stultia, minister: v. CONDUCE.

subside: 1. résido, sédi, 3: after the panic s. d., postquam r. terror, Liv. 35, 38: when their passion had s. d., cum irae ressedissent, Liv. 2, 29: after the excitement s. d., cum tumor animi ressedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 36: the sea s. d., maria . . . in se ipse residunt, Virg. G. 2, 480: all the wind s. s., omnia(que) re-

pente resedit flatus, id. Aen. 7, 27. 2. consido, 3: madness s. s., furor c., Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 88: the high spirits induced by success s., ferocia ab re bene gesta c., Liv. 42, 62: the swelling waves s., tumidi considunt fluctus, Sil. 17, 291. 3. rémitto, si, sum, 3: if the wind has s. d., si forte ventus remisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: with refl. pron., that frenzy s. s., se furor ille r., Ovid. H. 4, 56: pain and inflammation s., dolor et inflammatio r., Cels. 4, 24, ad fin. (in pass.). ferens s., febres r., Cels. 3, 12. 4. subsidio, 3: animation of style s. s., impetus dicendi a, Quint. 3, 8, 60. 5. decreasco, crévi, créstum, 3 (of waters): Ov. M. 1, 345: Hor. Od. 4, 7: fever s. s., febris d., Cels. 3, 6. 6. cado, cecidi, cāsum: the violence of the gale quies s. d., venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 29. 7. deservesco, servi, 3: until their anger s., dum deservescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, fin.

subsidence: expr. by v. TO SUBSIDERE.

subsidiary: subsidiarius (milit. t.): s. cohorts, a. cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: Liv. 9, 27: Tac. A. 1, 63: to be s. (gen.), subsidio esse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: v. TO ASSIST.

subsidize: pecunias conferre, Suet. Caes. 19: pecunias suppeditare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: auxilium mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

subsidy: 1. collatio (money granted to a ruler): Liv. 4, 60: Plin. Pan. 41. 2. collecta: to ask a quest for a s., a conviva exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. 3. subsidium (aid): Caes.: Cic.: Liv.: Tac.: v. AID.

substat: 1. consto, stiti, stitum or statum, 1: if mind can s. independently of body, si mens constare potest vacans corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25. 2. constisto, stiti, stitum, 3: the right cannot a., nequit a. rectum, Hor. 8, 1, 107: not even a. quidem potest c., Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, fin. 3. sum (to be): passim.

4. subisto, stiti, 3 (to continue to exist): the name s. s., nomen a., Plin. 33, 1, 7: (to be valid) the verdict given against you s. on the principles of jurisprudence, sententia adversus te lata juris ratione a., Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14. 5. sustineo, 2 (to be maintained): on this we are nourished and a., hoc alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11: comp. sustento, 1: Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43.

sustenance: 1. Real and continued being: expr. by verb, to sustain. II. Means of living: victus, s. m.: v. LIVELIHOOD, MAINTENANCE, SUSTENANCE.

substance: 1. Being: res, rei, f. Or expr. by esse: v. BEING. II. Essential property: 1. natura: Cic. 2. substantia. III. Corporeal nature, body: 1. natura: s. and shape, n. et figura: Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20. 2. corpus, óris, n.: the s. of water, c. aquae, Lucr. 2, 232: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82, corpora et inane quaeque his accidunt: shapes and s. s., formae et c., id. de Or. 2, 57, 358. 3. sólūm (solid body): id. de Univ. 4, ad fin.: id. de Nat. 1, 27, 75. 4. substantia (of a man), Quint. 2, 5: or expr. by consto.

IV. The main part: 1. summa: the s. of the trial, s. iudicii, Cic. Quint. 9, 32. 2. (adverbially), ré: to agree in s., differ in words, concinere re, discrepare verbis, Cic. de Fin. 4, 22, 60. V. Reality: res, rei, f.: glory is as it were a s. distinct in outline, non shadowy, gloria solida quaedam r. et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. Join: res ad veritas: cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 14. Substantia rerum (opposed to veritas), Quint. 2, 21, 1: or expr. by ipse, e. g., you see the tokens of power, not ye' s. s., insignia videtis potestatis, nondum ipsam potestatem, Cic. Rull. 2, 13, 32.

VI. Property, goods: res, bona, ópēs, facultates, familiaris res: v. PROPERTY, GOODS.

substantial: 1. Having actual being, existence: expr. ly verb sum: v. SUBSTANCE, I. II. Real: verus: s. losses and troubles, damna verique dolores, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 57. Join: a. glory, vera, gravis, solida gloria, Cic.

Phil. 5, 18, 50. |||. Belonging to the nature, essence, substance of anything: expr. by *substantia*: e. g. the *s. part* (opposed to *accidentis*), *natura* (v. *SUBSTANCE*, II.); *substantialis*, Tert.: *s. elements*, *principia rerum*, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117. IV. Chief, important, valuable: 1. *præcipuus*: v. *PRINCIPAL* (adj.). 2. *gravis*, *magnus*: esp. *super*: a. *s. argument*, *grave argumentum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 11: *magnus argumentum*, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: or expr. by *aliquantum*, *aliquid*, with *gen*: e. g. *s. assistance*, *aliquid opis*, id. Fam. 4, 1. Phr.: *advice is of s. value*, *plurimum valet auctoritas*, id. Am. 13, 44: *a s. point*, *caput: freedom from care is a s. point with regard to a happy life*, *caput est ad beatæ vivendæ securitas*, id. Am. 13, 45. V. *Having material*, *body*: A. Lit.: 1. *solidus*: v. *SOLID*, *BULKY*. 2. *villidus*: v. *STROVO*, *STROUT*. 3. *plenus* (of food and drink): *more s. food*, *plentiores cibi*, Cels. 3, 20. B. Fig.: 1. *amplus*: a. *s. fortune*, a. *fortunæ*, Cic. Verr. 5, 8, 18. 2. *solidus*: no *s. advantage*, *nulla s. utilitas*, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: *s. happiness*, a. *felicitas*, Plin. 7, 44, extr. (v. *SOUND*, adj.): *you will lay me under a s. obligation*, *inhibis a me solidam et grandem gratiam*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 35: *a s. benefit*, *s. beneficium*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33: v. *MATERIAL*. VI. *Having ample means*: *lôcuples*, *divēs*, *opulentus*: v. *RICH*.

substantially: r8: Cic. (v. *SUBSTANCE*, IV.): *pénitus* (*thoroughly*): Cic.: *sôlids* (*stoutly*): Col.: or expr. by *adj.*: *substantiâliter*: Tert.

substantiate: 1. *arguments* *a rationibus* confirmare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80. 2. *prôbo*, 1: *to s. a charge*, *p. crimen*, Cic. Flacc. 37, 91. 3. *expr. by râtus*: v. *ESTABLISH*, *VALID*.

substantivo: I. *Gen*: *perh. totus et absolutus*: cf. Cic. Tim. 5, fin.: or expr. by *circum*, with *per* *se*: v. *SELF-EXISTENT*. II. *Gramm. t. t.*: *substantivus*: the *s. verb* (i. e. *sum*), a. *verbum*, Prisc.: *a noun s.*, a. *nomen s.*

substitute (*subs.*): 1. *vicarius*, of persons. (N.B.—there is no word or special phr. referring to things: *I will be your s.*, *succedam v. tuo muneri*, Cic. Verr. 5, 37, 81: *to procure a s. for any one* (milit.), *v. aliquid expedire*, Liv. 29, 1: *to allow a s.* (milit.), *v. accipere*, lb.: *to get a s. for oneself* (milit.), *v. mercede conducere*, Georg. 2. *procurator*: v. *AGENT*. 3. *suppositivus*: *hermes is his own s.*, H. s. *sibi ipse*, Mart. 5, 24, 8. 4. *succedaneus* (leg.): *Cod. Just. Phr.*: in vicem as a *subs.*: *fresh succeed as s. to the weary*, *defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt*, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 85: or *prep.* (esp. of officers): cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: *I will go as s. for you*, *ego ibo pro te*, Tac. Most. 5, 2, 10: *to act as s. for*, *rationes negotiaque allicijus procurare*, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: *allicijus vice fungi*, Quint. 4, 3, 11: *fungi officio*, *partibus allicijus*, Plin.

substitute (*c.*): 1. *substitutio*, ul. *atum*, 3: *you have s.d. another Verres for yourself*, *pro te substituitis alterum Verrem*, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: *Nero s.d. another picture for it*, *aliam tabulam pro ea s. Nero*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 91: *knights were s.d. for Sicilians*, *equites Siculis substituit*, Liv. 29, 1, fin. 2. *repono*, *pôui*, *pôitum*, 3: *to s. your own letters* (for erased writing), *ad reponas epistolas tuas*, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: *to s. Aristophanes for Eupolis*, A. pro E. r., Cic. Att. 12, 6 b: *to s. another word*, *r. aliud verbum*, Quint. 11, 2, 49. 3. *suppono*, 3: *I s. a better than myself to help you*, *mellorem quam ego sum t. tibi*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 6: *to s. a tin and brass for silver and gold*, *stannum et orichalcum pro argento et auro s.*, Suet. Vit. 5. *Join*: *to s. Roman citizens for them*, *in eorum locum substituere et supponere cives Romanos*, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72. 4. *substituto*, *jcci*, *jectum*, 3: *to s. another word for the proper one*, *pro verbo proprio s. aliud*, Cic. Or. 27,

92: *esp. to s. false for true*: *to s. false wills*, *testamenta s.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: v. *FORGE*, II., *FORGE*. 5. *subdo*, *didit*, *ditum*, 3: *s.d. for them*, *in eorum locum subdidi*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: and v. *FORGE*, *COUNTERFEIT*. 6. *sufficio*, *feci*, *fectum*, 3 (esp. to elect as a magistrate in place of, cf. Tac. Ann. 4, 16): v. *SUCCESSOR*. Of things: *that other teeth are s.d.*, *alios dentes suffici*, Plin. 7, 16, 15. 7. *subrôgo*, 1 (of magistrates): Cic. Rep. 2, 37: *liv.* 8. *sublêgo*, *lêgi*, *lectum*, 3: Liv. 23, 23: Tac. Ann. 11, 25. Phr.: *we must s. the word which has the nearest meaning*, *utendum proximâ derivatone verborum*, Quint. 3, 7, 15: *pillars were s.d. for forked gable props*, *furcas subire columnæ*, Ov. Met. 8, 701.

substitution: expr. by verb: **substitutio* (post-classical): *s. of a child*, *suppositio*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 25. [N.B.—*Subjectio* (testamentorum) corresponds to our *forgery*: v. *FORGE*.]

subterfuge: 1. *lâtebra*: *to have a s.*, *l. habere*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 107: *let them see that he find not a s. by perjury*, *videant ne quaeratur l. perjurio*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106. 2. *dêverficium*: *that no s. be offered to misdeeds*, *ne d. peccatis darentur*, Cic. Part. 39, 116. 3. *tergiversatio*: Cic. Mil. 20, 54. 4. *perfigium*: Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9. Phr.: *he evaded the question by a s.*, *allo responsonem suam derivavit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 51, 139: *to find a s.*, *aliquam reperire rimam*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24. Without *a.*, *simplificiter*: *candidè*: v. *STRAIGHTFORWARD*.

subterranean: 1. *subterrâneus*: *s. watercourses*, *a. specus*, Cic. Att. 15, 26: *they dig out a. caves*, *solent a. specus aperire*, Tac. Ger. 16. 2. *infernus*: v. *UNDERGROUND*, *INFERNAL*. *S. passage*, *or grotto*, *crypta*, Suet. Cal. 58: *Jul. s.*, 106: *to make a s. passage*, *cuniculum agere*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *to bury in a s. cave*, *aliquem sub terram demittere in locum saxo conceptum*, Liv. 22, 57.

subtle: I. Lit.: 1. *subtilis*: *a very s. juice*, *sucus subtilissimus*, Plin. 11, 5, 4: *s. beginnings of things*, *a. exordia rerum*, Lucr. 4, 115. 2. *tênuis*: *s. vapour*, *t. halitus*, Virg. Georg. 2, 349. 3. *vescus* (rare): *s. salt spray*, *v. sal*, Lucr. 1, 327. II. Fig.: A. *Refined*: 1. *subtilis*: *a s. definition*, *a. definitio*, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109: *a. observation*, *a. observatio*, Plin. 18, 13, 35. *Join*: the *s. distinction*, *tenuis et acuta distinctio*, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43. 2. *acutus*, *argutus*, *acer*: v. *ACUTE*. B. *Crafty*: 1. *astutus*: *a s. plan*, *a. ratio*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, fin. 2. *versutus*: id. N. D. 3, 30, 75. *Join*: *acutus*, *versutus*, *vet-rator*, id. Fin. 2, 16, 33. 3. *âfer*: *s. in argument*, *in disputando v.*, id. Rep. 3, 16, 26. 4. *callidus*: *a s. interpretation*, *c. interpretatio*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33. 5. *câtus*: Plaut.: *Hor.* 6. *argutus*, *vêtêrâtôrîus*: v. *CUNNING*. *Somewhat s.*: 1. *argutulus*: *a. books*, *argutuli libri*, Cic. Att. 13, 18. 2. *subdôlus*: Pl.: Tac.: v. *CRAFTY*.

subtlety: A. Lit.: 1. *tênuitas*: *whether the s. of the mind is such that it escapes our vision*, *an tanta sit animi t. ut fugiat aciem*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50. 2. *subtilitas*: v. *FINESS*. B. Fig.: 1. *Acuteness*: 1. *subtilitas*: *many think that the genius of soldiers wants a.*, *credunt plerique militariibus ingenilis s. dessee*, Tac. Agr. 9, init. 2. *âcles*, *el. f.*: *s. of human intellect*, *humani ingenilis âcles*, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 122. 3. *argûtiae*: id. Brut. 45, 167. 4. *âcumen*, *inis*, *n.*: Cic.: Plin.: v. *ACUTENESS*. II. *Cunning*: 1. *astûtia*: Cic. Clu. 65, 183. 2. *versûtia* (in pl.): Liv. 42, 47. 3. *calliditas* (*practised s.*): lb. and Cic. Off. 1, 19, 67.

subtly: *subtilliter*, Cic.: *tênuitèr*, Cic.: *âcutèr*, Cic.: *argûtèr*, Cic.: v. *ACUTELY*: *vâfrè*, Cic.: *astûtèr*, Cic.: Plaut.: *versûtèr*, Cic.: *vêtêrâtôrîèr*, Cic.: *subdôlèr*, Plaut.: Cic.: v. *CUNNINGLY*.

subtract: I. *To take away*: 1. *subtrahô*, *trahî*, *tractum*, 3: *nor can words have place if you s. the thing*, *non verba sedem habere possunt si rem subtraxeris*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19. 2. *dêtrahô*, 3: *dêducô*, 3: *auferô*, 3: v. *TO TAKE*: *fluor*, 1: v. *TO FURLOW*. II. *In computation*: *dêducô*, *xî*, *ctum*, 3: *s. the sum of the paid interest from the principal*, *de capite deducto quod usuris pernumeratam est*, Liv. 6, 15.

subtraction: I. *dêtractio*, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 10: v. *WITHDRAWAL*. II. *In computation*: expr. by *dêducô*: e. g. *to see by addition and s. what the result is*, *addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqui summa fiat*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59.

suburb: *sûrbûrbum*: Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

suburban: *sûrbûrbanus*: a. *s. farms*, *a. fundus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: a. *villa*, *estate*, *suburbanum*, Cic. Att. 16, 13 b.

subversion: v. *OVERTHROW* (*subs.*).

subvert: expr. by verb.

subvert: *ôvertô*, *subvertô*, *immi-nuô*: v. *OVERTHROW* (v. II.), *UPSET*.

succeed: A. Trans.: I. *To come after in order or time*: 1. *sêquor*, *sêctus*, 3: *children s. to the rank of their father*, *patrem liberi sequuntur*, Liv. 4, 4. 2. *subseqûor*, 3: **Speusippus s.ing his uncle Plato*, *Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens*, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 32: *in the s.ing year*, *subseqûenti anno*, Plin. 11, 20, 35. 3. *inseqûor*: *s. the s.ing year*, *inseqûens annus*, Liv. 6, 38. 4. *succedo*, *cessi*, *cessum*, 3: *he s.d. great orators*, *successit magnis oratoribus*, Cic. Or. 30, 105: *nothing blooms for ever*, *age s. to age*, *nilhil semper floruit*, *ætæ s. ætati*, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: *Op.* 5. *excipto*, *cepti*, *ceptum*, 3: *an unhealthy summer s.d. the severe winter*, *tristum hiemem pestilens ætas s.*, Liv. 5, 13: *abs. then a more unsettled year s.d. turbulent* *inde annus excepti*, Liv. 2, 61: v. *FOLLOW*.

II. *To follow in an office, post, or place*: 1. *succedo*, 1: *who s.d. Flaccus* (as *proconsul*), *qui Flaccus s.*, Cic. Flacc. 14, 33: cf. Suet. G. 6: *he had not yet s.d. to the heirship of Pompey*, *nondum in locum Cn. Pompeii heres succederat*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: *fresh soldiers s.d. to the weary*, *Integri fessis s.*, Liv. 9, 32: *one general has s.d. to the mismanagement of another*, *male rebus gestis aliter successum est*, Liv. 9, 18, ad fin.: *who is more fit to s. Achilles*, *quis melius s. Achilli*, Ov. Met. 13, 132. 2. *sufficior*, *fectus*, 1 (of officers elected in the comitia): *with dat.*, Liv. 6, 38, ad fin.: *in allicijus locum s.*, Liv. 25, 2: Cic. Fam. 5, 10. 3. *subrôgo*, 1: *to s.*, *by proposal and election*, *to a magistracy*: Liv. 3, 38, init.: *in locum allicijus s.*, Liv. 9, 34. 4. *sthebo*, *it*, *itum*, 4. *trr.* (poet.): *he himself s. me and performs my work*, *subit ipse meumque explet opus*, Ov. Met. 3, 648. Phr.: *alone worthy to s. to the empire*, *solum successione imperii dignus*, Suet. O. 4: *day s.s. day*, *traditur dies die*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 15.

B. *Intrans.*: I. *To prosper* (of persons): 1. *prosperè gëro*: Liv. 40, 57, fin.: 2. *procëdo*, *cessi*, *cessum*, 3: *you have s.d. to-day finely*, *processisti hodie pulcre*, Ter. Andr. 5, 9, 2. 3. *florëo*, 2 (to *s. in one's career*): v. *PROSPER*. 4. *efficio*, *feci*, *fectum*, 3: *with ut* (to *s. in doing*). 5. *succedât* *mihi* (*impers.*): Cic. Fam. 10, 4, extr. II. *To turn out well* (of things): 1. *succedo*, 1: *nothing had s.d.*, *res nulla successerat*, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 26: *the undertaking was not s.ing*, *inceptum non s.*, Liv. 42, 58, init.: *if the work s.s. to my wish*, *si ex sententia opus s.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: *impers.*: *if the undertakings had s.d.*, *si successisset coeptis*, Liv. 25, 37, extr.: cf. Liv. 38, 25, *meâ*: *hinc s.*, Ov. Her. 4, 33. 2. *prosperè procëdo*: Cic. Fam. 12, 9. 3. *prosperè sêvëno*: Sall. J. 63: Cic. 4. *bênê habëo*: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82.

success: 1. *successus*, *is*, *m.*: *clated by s.*, *successus rerum* *fortior*,

Tac. H. 4, 28: successu exultans, Virg. Aen. 2, 386. Join: prosperi s. Liv. praef. fin. 2. felicitas: Caes. v. LUCK. 3. prosperitas: s. in life, p. vitae, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 86. 4. res secundae, res prosperae: v. PROSPERITY. 5. bonus, secundus, felix exitus: v. ISSUE. (N.B.—Nor bonus eventus, etc.) Phr.: he who has had any s. cui bene quid processit, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1: high spirits induced by s., ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv. 42, 62: all claim the credit of s., prospera omnes sibi vindicant, Tac. Agr. 27.

successful: of persons: felix, fortunatus, beatus. of things: prosper, secundus, bonus v. PROSPEROUS, FORTUNATE.

successfully: felicitate, fortunatè, beatè, prosperè, bènè, pulchrè. v. PROSPEROUSLY, LUCKILY, WELL. Ex sententiâ (according to one's wishes).

succession: 1. Following in office, etc.: successio: sicut s. in certain, quoniam non dubia s. Tac. Ann. 4, 12: s. to the empire, s. principatus, Suet. Tib. 25: rights of s. (hereditary rights), jura successionum, Tac. Germ. 32, s. to any one, s. in locum allicuius, Auct. Ep. Brut. 1, 17: removal of pain brings on a s. of pleasure, doloris amotio s. efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: religious rights handed down by hereditary s., traditae per manus religiones, Liv. 5, 51: cf. Sall. J. 63: a war of s., bellum de clâre regni, imperii, principatus successionem confutum. II. Unbroken order:

1. continuatio: the unchangeable s. of eternal order, immutabilis c. ordinis sempiterni, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, fin.: s. of labours, c. laborum, Suet. Tib. 21, fin. 2. aëria, s. of countless years, innumerable, ænorum s., Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5: cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 4, fin. 3. gradus, s. in (in p. regular s.): s. of duties, q. officiorum, Cic. Off. 1, 45, 160. 4. vicissitudo (alternate s.): s. of days and nights, v. diurnum nocturnum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16. Adverbially: in s., ex ordine, Cic. Agr. 1, 24: Virg. Georg. 4, 509: continuâ aëria, Plin. 7, 41, 42: in orbem: v. ROTATION. Phr.: he got several magistracies in s., magistratum alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J. 63: three years in s., triennium continuum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61: three days in s., triduum c. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 145: v. SUCCESSIVELY, SUCCESSIVELY.

successive: continuus (of time): for five s. days, dies continuus quinque, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: (of events) s. wars, c. bella, Liv. 10, 31: two s. kingdoms, duo c. regna, Liv. 1, 47, med.: v. UNINTERMITTENTLY.

successively: 1. deinceps (of space, time, and order) Cic. 2. ordine, in ordinem (v. [IX] TURN), ex ordine (v. SUCCESSOR, II., adv.). 3. continenter: v. UNINTERMITTENTLY.

successor: successor: Liv. 32, 28: Ov. Cic. Tac.: s. of Alexander, s. Alexandri, Quint. 12, 30, 6: to appoint one's s. (of an emperor), s. sibi destinare, Suet. Cal. 4: to give any one a s., a sibi dare, Suet. Tib. 61: With gen. of office: your brother will be your s. in so high a dignity, successor tanti fratris honoris erit, Ov. Pon. 4, 9, 58: Certus got a s. (i. e. was removed), successorem Certus accepit, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, extr.: or exp. by verb (v. SUCCEED), to appoint as a s., substituere aliquem, Suet. Ner. 16: that you would depart before your s. arrived, to antea quam tibi succederetur decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: to appoint as a s., sufficere, feci, fecum, 3, Virg. Georg. 4, 202: subrogare, 1: v. SUBSTITUTE (v.).

succinct: 1. brevitas: Cic. Quint. 2. concisus: Cic. Quint. 3. succinctus: Mart. 4. pressus: Cic. Quint. Plin.: v. BRIEF, CONCISE.

succinctly: breviter: Cic. Liv.: pressè: Cic. Plin.: astricte: Cic. Sen.: v. BRIEFLY, CONCISELY.

succory: 1. ciciorium: Plin. 20, 8, 30: ciciorum: Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16, 2. intubus, 1. m. or f.: ciciorium

intubus, Linn.: m. pl., intubi, Plin. 20, 8, 29: n. pl., intuba, Virg. Georg. 1, 120: lb. 4, 120.

succor (subs.): 1. auxilium: Caes. Cic. Liv. 2. subsidium: Caes. Cic. Liv.: Tac. 3. suppetiae (acc. and nom. only): Plant. 4. opes, dñs, f. (no nom. found): Cic. Plaut.: Ov.: v. AID, HELP, ASSISTANCE. Expr. also by pass. impers. of succorro: e. g. if s. comes, si succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 83.

succor (v.): succorro, subvenio, auxilior, suppetior, optulor, subsidio venio, and many circumloc. with subs.: v. TO AID, HELP, ASSIST.

succulence: rucus, 1. m.: v. JUICE: lac, lactis, n., Ov. M. 11, 606: succellus: Coel. Aur. v. JUICINESS.

succulent: 1. succi plenus. 2. succus: Plin.: Col. 3. succulentus: App.: v. JUICY. 4. lactens, nris: s. lactuce, lactuca 1., Plin. 20, 7, 26: v. MILKY.

succumb: succumbo, submitto, ansumo, cedo, concedo: v. TO YIELD, SURRENDER.

suck: 1. tilla: with rel. qualis (suck as): that we may seem to be s. as we are, ut quales simus t. esse videamur, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44: with rel. qui: cf. Id. Fam. 10, 6: with acc. atque: cf. Id. Vatin. 4, 10: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39: with ut: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: abs. (similar): cf. Id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: Virg. Georg. 2, 224: any s. thing, tale quicquam (after a neg.) or quasi neg., Liv. 26, 31: emphatic (both in good and bad sense) judges rested with s. dignity, iudices t. dignitate praediti, Cic. Clu. 53, 147: such a crime, tale facinus, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. [N.B.—S. at the beginning of a sentence used emphatically may be exp. by *quanta, quam*, introducing an exclamatory sentence.] 2. ejusmodi (of that kind): s. iniquity, s. iniquitas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 65: the rest are s. that..., reliqua sunt e. ut... with subj. Cic. Fam. 4, 11. 3. ejusmodi, hujusmodi (of this kind): s. a charye, b. crimen, Cic. Verr. 5, 53, 136. 4. pron. is followed by qui or ut with subj.: nor are you s. a man as not to know what you are, nec tu es qui quid sis nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: with ut, lb. 9, 16. 5. pron. hic (pet. esp. Hor.): youth sprung from s. parents, hic juvenis orta parentibus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 31: s. a... followed by an intensive adj. often = tantus: e. g. a vast number, tanta multitudo, Cic. Att. 8, 19: s. a great quantity of robes, tantam Melliensem vestem, Id. Verr. 2, 74, 181. Or. expr. by adverb: e. g. s. as the case, ita res se habet, Id. Fat. 5, 9: I am s. as you see, sic sum ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57: I am not s. a traveller as I see, non tam sum peregrinator quam solebam, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, fin.: they want s. seconds, illos iactant miracula, Lucr. 4, 593: s. a little thing, tam parvula res, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 10. Phr.: more s. ejusdem generis complura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, fin.: other s. like prodigies, caetera de genere hoc monstra, Lucr. 4, 590: and s. like, et caetera genera ejusdem, Cic. Top. 11, 48: et si quid ejusmodi, lb. 12, 52. Two Lat. subs. in apposition will often render such as when two subs. are compared: and with proper names, esp. in plur., s. men, women, etc., may be exp. simply by the Lat. prop. noun. An ext. of s. magnitudo, magnitudo mali, Tac. Ann. 1, 3, 1, is an example of another difference of idiom. Of s. sort, character, kind, is often equiv. to s. simply. Adverbially: in a wise, till modo, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: also ita, sic (v. RO, THUS): to s. a degree, adeo: v. SO (MUCH).

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suck (v.): succorro, subvenio, auxilior, suppetior, subsidio venio, and many circumloc. with subs.: v. TO AID, HELP, ASSIST.

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Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. Fig.: to s. as error with one's mother's milk, cum lacte nutritur errorum suavia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.

2. sorbeo, ui. 2 (to s. in): Charybdis s. in the waves, Ch. s. fluctus, Virg. Aen. 1, 442. Phr.: to s. one's life-blood, sanguinem exsorbere, cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 125: v. TO SWALLOW, DRINK. 3. exsugo (to s. out): to s. a wound, s. vulnera, Cels. 5, 273: to s. out poison, s. venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27. Fig.: I will s. his blood, illi sanguinem e. Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 37. 4. exsorbeo: to s. eggs, e. ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4. 5. bibo, bibi, 3: to s. milk, b. lac, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22: carth s. in moisture, terra b. humorem, Virg. Georg. 2, 218: spongios s. up the white dew, spongiae candore b., Plin. 21, 47, 1: v. TO IMBIBE, DRINK (IN). 6. dico, xi, ctum, 3: to s. the juice, from flowers, s. eum e floribus d., Georg. 7, traho, traxi, tractum, 3: moisture is s. up, humor trahitur, Col. 3, 18: s. drybreasts, ubera sicca trahentes, Lucr. 3, 351. 8. bibbo, bibi, bibitum, 3: the sea s. in rivers, fretum e. amnes, Ov. Met. 8, 837: wool s. up the crimson dew, lana sanem e., Plin. 9, 38, 62. B. Intrans.: 1. sugo: some animals s. alla animalia s., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 112. 2. ubera dico, Juv. 12, 7. To let s. with acc. admittere (of animals with their young): the mare lets her foal s., equa partum ad s., Plin. 8, 42, ad fin.: ad mammam matris admovere (of men putting young animals to s.): Georg.: subtramo, 3 (of lambs, a peasant's word): Col.—Sucking, lactans: a s. child, puer 1., Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: s.ing cuba, 1. cattuli, Ov. A. A. 2, 775: a s.ing pig, porcus 1., Varr. R. R. 2, 4, fin.: lactans: a s.ing pig, 1. porcus, Mart. 3, 47.

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sua has a *s.* of everything which nature needs, cui nihil deest quod quidem natura desideret. Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28.

sufficient: 1. sātis (with gen.). *s. excuse for abusing, a. ad oburgandum causa.* Ter. And. 1, 1. III: *s. punishment, s. poenae.* Ov. Her. 14, 87: *s. steadfastness, s. firmitatis.* Cic. Am. 5, 19.

2. Idōneus: a *s. voucher, idoneus auctor.* Cic. Brut. 15, 57: cf. Liv. 8, 4. Join: *satis idoneus.* Cic. Ep. Brut. 2, 7.

3. Is... ut, is... qui, with *subj.*: *that man is s. to uphold, est is vir iste ut...* sustineat, Cic. Flacc. 15, 34: *Deiotarus had not forces s. for taking the offensive against the R. P.,* d. non eas copias habuit quibus bellum inferre P. R. posset, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22. Phr.: *that we may have s. means for necessary expenses, ut sit unde nobis suppedientur sumptus necessarii.* Cic. Att. 11, 13: *to have s. strength for the toil, labori suppedicare.* Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 17: *to have s. means, rem habere.* Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: *s. security, satis, with do, caveo, accipio:* v. *SECURITY, BAIL.* To be s.: v. *SUFFICIENT.*

sufficiently: sātis: idoneus (rare). Cic. Ulp.: sātis, Vitr.: *quite s., affatim.* Cic. Plin.: *more than s., satis superque, abunde: not s., non parum.* Expr. also by *satiare:* e. g. *to manure land s., solum stercore s.,* Col. 2, 10, 23: *after sleeping s., somno satiatum.* Liv.

suffocate: 1. suffoco, 1: to be placed in honey and s.d. in melle situm suffocari, Lucr. 3, 903: v. TO STRANGLE, CHOKER.

2. spiritum intercludi: Liv. 40, 23: being s.d. animā interclusā, Liv. 23, 7: v. *STRIFLE.*

suffocation: *suffocatio (used by Plin. of hysteria) or expr. by verb.

suffragan: chōrēplacōpus: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42: *episcopi vicarii.

suffrage: 1. A vote: suffragium: Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: Plaut. Liv. II. Right of voting: suffragium: Liv. 38, 36: Cic.

suffuse: suffundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3: with her eyes s.d. with tears, lacrimis oculos suffusa, Virg. Aen. 1, 228: her face becoming s.d. with blushes, suffundens ora rubore, Ov. Met. 1, 494: eyes are s.d. (with tears), oculi suffunduntur, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, med.: in act., she s.s. her eyes with warm dew (of tears), tepido a. luminis rore, Ov. Met. 10, 365: his face is s.d. with tears and blushes, lacrimis ac multo pudore suffunditur, Plin. Pan. 2, fin.: higher air s.d. with heat, aether calore suffusus, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54. Phr.: with his face s.d. with blushes, vultu ruboris pleno, Suet. Dom. 18.

suffusion: suffusio: s. of bile, a. fellis (of jaundice), Plin. 22, 21, 49: or expr. by verb.

sugar (subs.): 1. saccharon, or -um, 1, n. (for which v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.): s. is honey collected in reeds, (a) est mel in arundinibus collectum, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 12 (cf. apud Indos mel in arundinum foliis, Sen. Ep. 84, 3): brown or moist s., s. nondum a facibus satis purgatum (Ainsw.): powdered s., s. ad pulverem redactum (id.): loaf s., s. in metæa modum (Quitch.): to refine s., s. a. defacere (id.). 2. sūcus dulcis (in plur.): they who suck s. from the fragile reed, qui bibunt tenera dulces ab arundine s., Lucan 3, 237. Phr.: sweet as s., dulcissimus, mellitus (v. SWEET, HONEYED).

sugar (v.): *saccharo condire (Georg.). For fig. sense, v. TO FLATTER.

sugared: *saccharo conditus: v. SWEET, HONEYED.

-baker: dulciarius, pistor dulciarius. v. CONFECTIONER.

-basin: peri. *pātina (lit. a broad dish, pan).

-boiler: *coctor sacchari (Georg.).

-boiling: *coctura sacchari (Georg.).

-candy: *saccharum crystallinum (Georg.).

-cane: *Arundo sacchari (Georg.) o' simply Arundo (v. SUGAR, subs.).

sugar-house or manufactory: perh. *officina sacchari (based on o. armorum, Cies. B. C. 1, 34).

-loaf: *mēta sacchari (Georg.): or *in metam saccharum.

-plantation: perh. *locus sacchari arundinibus consitus s. oblitus.

-plum: perh. *amygdalum (an almond-kernel) saccharo conditum (Kr.): for plur., crustula may serve (cf. ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.): v. also CONFECTIONERY.

-refiner: v. SUGAR-BOILER.

-tongs: perh. *forceps, simply.

suggest: 1. subficio, fēcī, fectum, 3: sing what I should say, subficiens quid dicerem, Cic. Flac. 22, 53: I desire that anything, that I perchance pass over, should be s.d. to me by him, cupio mihi ab illo subfici, siquid forte praetereo, id. Verr. 5, 10, 25: cf. Liv. 3, 48, extr. 2. obficio, fēcī, fectum, 3: to s. one the intention of betraying his own country, aliquid eam mentem ut patriam prodāt o. Liv. 5, 15, post med. 3. insinuo, 1: the west wind favels s.s. that it is the time for sailing, Favonius ipse i. navigandi tempus esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 147. 4. inficio, fēcī, fectum, 3: to s. one's name to one, aliquid nomen alijus i. id. Dom. 6, 14: cf. Att. 16, 5, 3. 5. expr. by in s.d. aurem s. in aure docere, admonere, etc. (to whisper in the ear: v. TO WHISPER): Cic. Hor.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. auris. I. 6. suggero, gestā, gestum, 3 (only late): Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 26, fin. Phr.: to s. s. self to the thoughts, in cogitationem cadere, Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21: language such as anger and dissimulation s., sermo qualem ira et dissimulatio gignit, Tac. A. 2, 57, med.: unless the immortal gods had s.d. to him the idea of, etc., nisi eum Dii immortales in eam mentem impulsissent ut (with subj.), Cic. Mil. 33, 80: v. also TO HINT, ADMONISH, ADVISE.

suggestion: 1. A reminding: 1. admōnīto: by the s. of one word, they are restored to the memory, unius admōnitione verbi in memoriam repōnuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19. 2. admōnīto, tis: at the s. of the Allobroges I sent the praetor, admōnitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: at your s. I completed the books, admōnitu tuo perfecti libros, id. Att. 13, 18. II. Instigation, advice: consilium: v. ADVICE. Miscell. Phr.: at the s. of the senate, impulsu patrum (v. INSTIGATION): at my s., me impulsore, Ter. And. 4, 2, 21 (Join: me suasore et impulsore, I. Most. 3, 3, 13): cf. me auctore, Cic. pass.: to give a s. of, etc., auctorem esse (with gen. of subs. or gerund), or expr. by verb (v. TO SUGGEST): following the s. of the moment, quo fortuitus animi impetus tulit, Liv. (Quitch.): to follow one's good s., *aliquem sequi bene monentem, aliquid bene monenti obediē (Georg.): to despise one's s.s., aliquem monentem spernere, aliquem bene monentem sequi recusare (id.): to follow the s.s. of anger, parere irae, Nep. Alc. 4, ad fin.: to follow one's own s., gerere sibi morem, Ter. (v. TO GRATIFY).

suggestive: qui (quae, quod), potest (with inf. of verb: v. TO SUGGEST, REMIND): v. also PREMONITORY.

suicidal: v. FATAL, DESTRUCTIVE.

suicide: 1. Self-destruction: mors voluntaria: s. must be brought on oneself, mors voluntaria consciscenda (est), Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: to put an end to one's life by s., vitam voluntaria morte finire, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66: to drive to s., ad voluntariam mortem propellere, Tac. A. 11, 2. Phr.: s., finis sponte sumptus, Tac. (Quitch.): by s., morte quaesita, Tac. A. 1, 5, 3: being prevalent, passim consciscita nece, Plin. 16, 15, 24, § 107: to meditate s., agitare de supremis, Tac. H. 4, 59: to abstain from s., manus a se abstinere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79. To commit s., sibi mortem consciscere, Id. Cu. 61, 171 (cf. sibi letum consciscere, Liv. 3, 81: sibi necem consciscere, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8): se ipsum interficere, Sulpic. in

Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2 (cf. Crassus sumptus manu interfecit, id. Or. 3, 1, 10): se occidere, Cic. Opp. (Fragm. No. 160, Nobbe), quoted by Quint. 5, 12, 69: sibi manus afferre, Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4 (cf. vim vitae suae inferre, Vell. 2, 45, ad fin.): sibi manu vitam exaurire, Cic. Sen. 21, 48: vita se privare, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: mortem in se festinare, Tac. A. 4, 28 (cf. mortem anticipare, Suet. Tib. 61, ad fin.): sua manu cadere, Tac. A. 15, 71 (cf. ipsa sua [Mido] cecidit una manu, Ov. Her. 7, 196: qui sibi letum peperere manu, Virg. Aen. 6, 414).

II. One who destroys himself: interemptor sui: to become a s., i. suiheri, Sen. Ep. 70, ad med. But best expr. by periph. with verb: e. g. qui sibi letum peperere manu (poet.): qui sibi mortem consciscit, etc. (v. supr. 1).

suit (subs.): 1. A law-suit: 1. litis, f. : to enter on a s. by calling witnesses, i. contestari, Cic. Att. 16, 19, 2: to enter on a s. against some one, i. aliquid intendere s. in aliquem inferre, id. (v. LAW-SUIT, TO SUE): to conduct a s., i. orare, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: (v. also TO PLEAD, II.): to abandon a s. (of an advocate who neglects his client's cause and defends himself), i. suam facere, id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: to gain or lose a s., i. obtinere aut amittere, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10 (v. also TO LOSE, I. 2). 2. causa: to conduct a s., c. orare s. dicere s. agere (v. TO PLEAD, II.): to gain a s., c. obtinere, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: cf. c. vincere, Or. H. 16, 76: to lose a s. (through misconduct in the defence), c. perdere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: to be cast in a s., causa cadere (v. TO KNOWST, cf. formula cadere, Sen. Ep. 48, fin.: formula excludere, Suet. Claud. 14: also cadere, absol., Tac. H. 4, 6): to drop or abandon a s., causa desistere, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: cf. affligere c. suspectam, id. Sen. 41, 89: v. CAUSE (subs. II.). 3. rēa, rēi: v. CAUSE (subs. II., 2). [Cf. Cic. Mur. 17, fin., tot homines statueret non putarem, utrum rem an litem dici oportere.]

4. actio, ōnis, f.: the s.s. of money and the property in s. were lost, molis a. et res peribant, Liv. 39, 18, init.: v. also ACTION (V. 1.). 5. dica: v. ACTION (V. 2.). 6. iudicium: to gain a s., iudicio vincere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: v. TRIAL, CRIMINAL (adj. II.).

Phr.: to demand a s. against some one (from the praetor), in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64: to grant a s., (of the praetor), nomen recipere (with gen. of the person sued), id. Verr. 2, 38, 94 (for which Tac. A. 2, 74, has recipere reum: and ib. 3, 70, aliquem inter reos recipere): to bring a s. against (lit. propose a judge to) some one, iudicem ferre aliquid, Liv. 1, 57, ad med.: to bring a s. according to law in respect of an inheritance, lege agere in hereditatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173.

II. Petition: q. v. III. Courtship: q. v. Phr.: (of the man) to make a s. to, pēto (v. TO woo, SUITOR, Phr.): she has rejected my s., repulit conubia nostra, Virg. Aen. 4, 214. [Or may be expr. by sperno, contemno, etc. (v. TO DESPISE, REJECT) amantem, procum, etc. (v. LOVER, II., SUITOR, IV.).]

IV. A s. of clothes: synthēsis, is, f.: Mart. 2, 46, 4. Or expr. gen. by vestitus, vestimenta (v. CLOTHES). A s. of armour, arma, etc. (v. ARMOUR).

V. A s. of playing cards: perh. *chartarum lusarum familia s. genus. Phr.: to follow a s., perh. *charta concolore s. simili ludere, For to follow s. (fig.), v. TO IMITATE. See also SUITE.

suit (v.): A. Trans. To adapt: 1. accommodo, 1: v. TO FIT, ACCOMMODATE. 2. conpōno, 3: v. TO ADAPT, TO ARRANGE, REGULATE. Phr.: to s. the action to the word, may be expr. by dictum ac factum s. dictum factum (no sooner said than done: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. dico, I. 4.). B. Intrans.

1. To be adapted to: 1. convenio, vērū, ventum, 4: liquid food s.s. the fatigued, cibis humilis fatigatus convenit, Cris. which vices seem to s. any one you please

rather than *him you mention*, quae vita in quernvis videtur potius quam in istum c., Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 128: *the name does not a. nomen non a.*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 19. 2. congruo, *u.*, 3: *one kind of speech does not s. every case*, non omni causae c. orationis unum genus, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210. 3. consentio, sensi, sensum, 4: *v. TO AGREE (IV.)*, TO HARMONIZE. 4. haereo, haesi, haesum, 2 (rare in this sense): *and let not the chorus sing anything between the acts which does not lead on to the plot and s. well*, neu quid medios (chorus) intercinat actus quod non proposito conducatur et haereat apte, Hor. A. P. 195. Cf. comp., cohaereo (v. TO FIT TOGETHER, CORRESPOND). 5. respondeo, di, sum, 2: *v. TO CORRESPOND, TO ANSWER (II.)*.

6. cōdo, cōdidī, cōdum, 3 (with *fin* and *acc.*): *that suspicion of yours s. not (or is not suitable) to this man*, non in hunc hominem c. i. rā suspicio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75. 7. quadro, 1 (to square or agree with): *to s. in many respects*, ad multa q., id. Att. 4, 18, 3. Or expr. by *sum* and *adj.* (v. FIT, SUITABLE): *when it shall s. (or be convenient) for you*, quum erit tum commodum, ib. 12, 28, 3 (expr. by *commodo tuo*, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4). Phr.: *the man s. you perfectly*, magis ex usu tuo nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 47: *the other arts s. not every age*, ceterae artes non aetate omnium sunt, Cic. (Quinch.). II. To become, q. v.: *deceit, convertit*, Or expr. by *sum* with *adj.* (v. BECOMING, SUITABLE). III. To please, q. v.: Phr.: *they do not s. you*, non tui stomachi (sunt), Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2 (v. ALSO LIKING, Phr.): *the same things do not s. everybody*, non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58.

suitable, suited: 1. aptus: *a day s. for sacrifice*, a dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45, post med.: *a. a. rhythmic and s. speech*, numerosa et a. oratio, Cic. Or. 50, 168: *no character seemed more s. d. to talk about age*, nulla videbatur aptior persona quae de aetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4 (for constr. v. Zumpt, Gr. § 168). Join: a. et accommodatus, Cic.; a. et congruens, id.: a. consentaneusque, id.: v. FIT (adj.). ADAPTED. 2. idoneus (for a definite purpose = ad eam rem: usu. with *ad*, a relative, the *dat.*, or *absol.*): *counsels s. d. to this our business*, consilia i. ad hoc nostrum negotium, Cic. Att. 5, 6, 1: *the character of Laelius seemed to me s. d. for discussing the subject of friendship*, i. mihi Laelii persona visa est quae de amicitia discereret, id. Am. 1, 4: *he chooses a s. d. for a camp*, castris i. locum deligit, Caes. B. G. 10: *a. a. time*, tempus i., Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68. (For rarer constructions, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.) 3. accommodatus, accommodus (poet.: rare), appellatus: v. FIT (adj.). ADAPTED. 4. congruens, consentaneus, conveniens, consentiens: v. APPROPRIATE, AGREEING (adj.). APPLICABLE. 5. ingenuus (naturally adapted: poet.): v. ADAPTED (A.). 6. habilis, e (in active sense, possessing ability or capability): v. FIT (adj., 3). 7. commodus, opportunus: v. CONVENIENT (II.), OPPORTUNE. 8. decorus, decens: v. BECOMING (adj.). 9. dignus: v. WORTHY. 10. aequus, par: v. RIGHT, PROPER. Phr.: *classes of herbs s. for the bites of beasts*, genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: *not s.*, alienus (v. ALSO UNSUITABLE): hence s., non alienus, Sall. C. 40, ad fin. [N.B.—To be s., expr.: (1) by verb (v. TO SUIT, B. TO BECOME), (2) by *sum* with *adj.* (v. BECOMING, SUITABLE, FIT), (3) by *sum* with *prepp.*: *the other materials which are s. for conflagrations*, (reliquae res) quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101, post init.: *he orders things which are s. (or to the purpose)*, Imperat quae in rem sunt, Liv. 26, 44, ad fin.]

suitableness: 1. convenientia: v. FITNESS, HARMONY (II.). 2. congruentia (rare): s. of manners, c. morum, Suet. Oth. 2. 3. constantia, consen-

sus: v. AGREEMENT (I.). 4. decencia: s. of colours and shapes, d. colorum et figurarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 145: v. also ORACE (V.). 5. opportunitas, commoditas: v. CONVENIENCE. But often best expr. by *adj.* (v. SUITABLE).

suitably: 1. apte, idonee: v. FITLY. 2. appōditē (appropriately): *to speak s. for convincing*, dicere a. ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6. 3. accōmōdatē, congruenter, ad: v. AGREEABLY (II.). 4. convēlenter: *to speak s. to one's present condition*, c. ad praesentem fortunae statum alliculus loqui, Liv. 21, 5, post init. Join: *to live s. to nature*, congruenter naturae conveni-enterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: v. CONSISTENTLY. 5. dēcenter, dignē: v. BECOMINGLY, PROPERLY. 6. expr. by *prepp.*: ex, de, secundum, pro (v. ACCORDANCE WITH, IN).

suite: 1. The retinue of a distinguished personage: 1. cōmitatus, *ūs*, *ns*: *when the ambassadors were beginning to enter with a large s.*, quum magno c. legati ingredi inciperent, Cic. Cat. 7, 2, 6: *the imperial s.*, c. principis, Tac. H. 2, 65: also c., *absol.*, id. A. 13, 45: v. ALSO TRAIN, RETINUE, COUNTERIE (I.). 2. cōmites, *um*, *c.*: (a.) a. s. of friends, relatives, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic. Verr. 2, 10, 27. (b.) the attendants of distinguished private individuals: Suet. Caes. 4, med. 3. mīnistērīum (a. s. of attendants): *to enrol s. for the magistrates*, m. magistratibus conscribere (i. e. lictores, viatores, etc.), Tac. A. 13, 27: cf. Plin. 12, 1, § 11. 4. fāmīlia (a. s. of servants): Cic. pass.

5. expr. by qui with a verb, signifying to escort: e. g. qui comitantur, deducunt, etc. (v. TO ESCORT, ACCOMPANY): v. ALSO ATTENDANT (subs.). Phr.: *he had a s. of 100 youths*, trecentos juvenes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, init. cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 48: (also, without a verb, circa aliquem = of *sep. riva*: *all his s.*, omnes circa eum, Suet. Caes. 27): *with a numerous s.*, bene comitatus, Cic. Att. 9, 2 (a.): *with a scanty s.*, parum comitatus, id. Cat. 2, 2, 4: *without a s.*, solus, incomitatus (v. ALONE, UNACCOMPANIED).

II. A s. of rooms: perh. *conclavia continua s. inter se coheraerentia: *conclavium series s. ordo: v. also SET (subs.).

sutor: 1. A petitioner, q. v. II. A s. for an office, candidate: v. CANDIDATE. Phr.: *a s. for popularity*, aures popularis captator, Liv. 3, 33, ad med.

III. In law, a plaintiff: q. v. IV. A vicer, q. v.: 1. procius: *Penelope obstinate to her s.*, P. difficilis prociā, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11. 2. āmana, kāmōr: v. LOVER. Phr.: *she rejected the addresses of many s.*, multis potentibus aspernata nuptias est, Liv. 40, 4, init.: *many were her s.*, multi illam petiere, Ov. M. 1, 478: *why art thou s. for my daughter?* cur poscis meam gnatham filiam? Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 42.

sulkily: best expr. by *adj.* (v. SULKY): e. g. to be s. inclined, *morosa ac tacita natura esse: to behave s., *irae indulgere tacitae.

sulkiness: *natura morosa ac tacita: but best expr. by *adj.* (v. SULKY): v. ALSO SULKENNESS.

sulky: no exact equivalent: perh. most nearly expr. by, morosus ac reconditus (based on Cic. Quint. 18, 59, natura tristis ac recondita fuit): *morosus ac tacitus: irae indulgens tacitae (based on Liv. 3, 53, med.): v. ALSO SULLEN (II.). [To be s., may sometimes be expr. by, aegre s. graviter ferre.]

sullen: 1. Gloomy, dismal (cf. "Night with her sullen wings," Milton):

1. tristis: *the s. mariner*, navita t. (Charon), Virg. Aen. 6, 315: cf. t. sorores (i. e. the Fates), Tib. 3, 3, 35. 2. torvus: v. GRIM. See also GLOOMY, DISMAL, FORBIDDING. II. Morose, q. v.: tristis, tetricus, Phr.: *to look s.*, frontem s. supercilium contrahere (v. TO FROWN); s. Mars, Mars nubilus ira, Stat. Theb. 3, 230: to be s., pervercacia irae ease, Curt.

8, 6, init. III. Intractable, q. v. Join: *contumax ac refractarius*, Sen. Ep. 72, init.

sullenly: expr. best by *adj.* (v. SULLEN, II., III.): v. ALSO MOROSELY.

sullenness: 1. Moroseness, q. v.: tristitia, natura nimis tristis atque recondita (v. MOROSENESS). Phr.: *s. iratenax (obstinate anger)*, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 28: *away with s. (or assumed severity)*, deme supercilio nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94 (cf. triste supercilium, Mart. 11, 2, 1).

II. Intractableness, q. v. Or expr. by *adj.* (v. SULLEN, II., III.).

sully (obsolet. except in fig. sense: the literal sense being supplied by such verbs as to spot, soil, tarnish): 1. Inquinio, 1: *to s. another's reputation*, i. famam alterius, Liv. 29, 17, med. 2. contāmino, māculo, commāculo: v. TO POLLUTE (2, 4). TO STAIN. Phr.: *to s. a brilliant life*, vitae splendorem macula aspergere, Cic. Planc. 12, 30: cf. labem allicius dignitati aspergere, id. Vab. 6, 15: *fearing lest the glory of his victory should be sullied by a blot of cruelty*, verena ne victoria gloria aevitiae macula infusceretur, Just. 12, 5, post init. [For to s. one's character, v. TO BRAND, DEFAKE (4).]

sulphate: sulphas, *āda*, *m.*: M. L. — of iron: v. SORY.

sulphur: sulfur (sulphur and sulphur), *āra*, *n.* (but m. in Veg. Vet. 1, 38, med.): Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174: Lucr. 6, 221 (219). Also in plur.: *native or virgin s.*, sulfura viva, Virg. G. 3, 449: *containing or like s.*, sulfureus (v. SULPHUREOUS): *impregnated with s.*, sulfuratus (v. SULPHUREATED): *full of s.*, sulfureus (v. SULPHUREOUS): *a mine of s.*, sulfuraria, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8: *a vein of s.*, sulfuratio, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, med.: *veins of s.*, sulfurata (sc. loca), Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 48 s. (or brimstone-matches), sulfurata, Mart. 1, 41 (42), 4.

sulphurated (impregnated with sulphur), sulfuratus: s. sprinus, s. fontes, Vitr. 8, 3, post init.: s. uater, s. (aqua), Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59.

sulphureous: 1. Like sulphur: sulfureus: s. uater, s. aqua, Virg. Aen. 7, 517: cf. s. lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177: s. odor, id. 36, 19, 34, § 141.

II. Full of sulphur: sulfureus: s. springs, s. fontes, Vitr. 8, 3, med.: v. ALSO SULPHURATED.

sulphuric acid: *addum vitrioli (Georg.).

sulphurous, sulphury: v. SULPHUREOUS.

sulphur-wort (a plant: called also hog's fennel): peucedanum or -on, i. n., and peucedānos, i. m. (= πεucedανος or -ον). Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 117: Lucan 9, 919 (917): called also pinastellum, App. Herb. 94. (*Peucedanum officinale, Linn.)

sultan: 1. *Imperator Turcicus (Georg.). 2. sultan, anis, m. (a Chaldaic word: an Eastern ruler): Coripp.

sultana, sultanness: *Imperatoris Turci conjux (Georg.): *regina Turcica (Ainsw.).

sultriness: vis aestivis: *the excessive s. occasioned a general sickness in both castra*, intoleranda vis aestus per utraque castra omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26, med.: cf. fervidus aestus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38: v. ALSO HEAT (subs., I., 5): perh. too calores, fervores may serve (v. HEAT, sulx). Expr. also by *adj.* (v. SULTRY).

sultry: 1. aestuosus: *most s. days*, aestuosissimī dies, Plin. 34, 12, 28, § 116: *the s. Syrtis*, a. Syrtis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5: v. also HOT (4). 2. aestifer: *lands of s. Libya*, aestiferae Libyes arva, Lucan 1, 206: cf. Sil. 17, 447. 3. torridus (parching): a. s. summer, t. aestas, Virg. E. 7, 48: *the s. air gloves*, t. aestuat aer, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 23), 3: v. also HOT, FIERY.

sum (subs.): 1. The aggregate or amount: summa: by adding and subtracting to see what the s. of the remainder comes to, addendo deducendoque videre quae reliquā s. fiat, Cic. Off.

1, 18, 59: the *s.* of all *s.s.* (i.e. the universe), *summa summorum*, Lucr. 3, 817: v. also *ALL*, IN: *TOTAL* (*subs.*). *||* *A sum of money*: *pecunia*: a large *s.*, *magna s. grandis p.* Cic. (v. *LARGE*, 1, 2): a small or moderate *s.*, *parva s. mediocris s. tenuis p.* id. Also in pl.: to exact *s.s.* of money, *pecunias exigere*, id. Pis. 16, 38. 2. *summa pecuniae* (rare); Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64. [N.B.—*Summa* is only used *absol.*, when the context relates to money: cf. Liv. 32, 17, *init.*: *simly*, *summula*, Sen. Ep. 77, *ad med.*] Phr.: the whole *s.*, *soldum* (*neutr. absol.*), Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 65 (where the contr. form *soldum* occurs): for or at a small *s.*, *parvi s. parvo* (v. *SMALL*, *adj.*, 1, 1, c.): also, *parvi pretii*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 14: *parvo pretio*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, *ad init.*: for or at a large *s.*, *magni s. magno*, Cic. pass.: also, *magni pretii*, *magno pretio*, id. (v. *PRICE*): for a paltry *s.*, *nummuli acceptis*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: let the round *s.* of a thousand talents be made up, *mille talenta rotundentur*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

|| In writing, the sum and substance: *caput: the s. and substance of the letter*, c. *litterarum*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: v. also *POINT* (*subs.*, IV.), *GIST*.

|| In arithmetic, a problem: to do a *s.*, *numeros consummare*: *arithmetici se exercere*: *arithmetice rationem ducere s. inire* (based on Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 129: id. N. D. 3, 29, 71): to set a *s.*, *arithmetica proponere*. V. *PERFECTION*: v. *PERFECTION* (II.).

sum (v.), *sum up*: 1. To calculate, q. v.: 1. subducere: to *s. up* the total, a. *summam*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11: cf. a. *rationes*, id. (v. *INF*, II.): *calculus alijulus rei subducere*, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60.

2. *computo*, 1: v. TO CALCULATE, *COMPUTE*. 3. *consummo*, 1: to *s. up* by arithmetic the expenses of buildings, c. *sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticon*, Vitruv. 1, 1, *post init.*: cf. Sen. Ep. 58, *ad fin.* Other exprs. less precise are: *rationem inire*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: *rationem inire et subducere*, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: *rationem ducere*, id. Verr. 2, 52, 129: v. also TO RECKON, *COUNT*. Phr.: to *s. up* all (= in fine), expr. by, *ne multa s. multis* (sc. *dicam*), Cic. Terr.: *quid plura?* Cic.: *denique*, id.: *uno verbo*, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: *prorsus*, Sall. C. 15: v. also *ALL*, IN. *||* To comprise in few words: Phr.: *summam breviterque describere*, Cic. Or. 15, 50: *breviter paucis comprehendere multa*, Lucr. 6, 1082 (1083): to *s. up*, I am of opinion that, etc., *summa iudicii mei spectat huc ut*, Cic. Phil. 1, 20, 46: the accounts having been calculated, I have s'd up my deliberations, *rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10.

sumas, *sumach*: *rhiz. rhois*, c. (= *poas*): Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 91 called also, *frutex coriarius*, ib.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.: of the *s.*, *s.*, *rhoicus*: *s. laevis*, r. (folia), Plin. ib. § 92.

sumless (Pope): v. INCALCULABLE. *summary* (*adj.*): 1. *brief*, *concise*, q. v.: *brevis*, *angustus*, etc. *||* *Hasty*, *sudden*, q. v.: *subitus*, *repentinus*.

|| *Cursor*, q. v. [For to take a *s. view* of, v. TO GLANCE (III.), TO TOUCH UPON.]

summary (*subs.*): *ἐπιτομή*, *summārium*, *brēvīārium* (v. *EPITOME*). Phr.: a short *s.* (or outline) of the whole matter, *brevis totius negotii complexio*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26: cf. *collectio*, id. Brut. 88, 302: *brevis repetitio rerum*, Quint. 4, proem. 6 (v. also RECAPITULATION): the *s.* (or chief contents) of a letter, *caput litterarum*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. [For to make a *s. of*, v. TO COMPRESS (II.), *REMITIGATE*.]

summarily: 1. *briefly*, *concisely*, q. v.: *brevis*, *angustus*, etc. *||* *Cursorily*: 1. *summātin*: to treat something *s.*, *aliquid attingere*, Quint. 10, 1, 44. *Join*: to write *s.*, *s. breviterque componere*, Suet. Tib. 61, *ad init.* 2. *strictum*: v. *CURBILITY*, TO GLANCE (III.), TO COMPRESS (II.). 3. *captivitatē* (by heads: rare): Nep. Cat. 3, *med.* *Join*:

breviter atque c., Plin. 1, 12, 9, § 55. *||* *Without delay or preamble*: Phr.: *sine mora*, Cic. pass.: *missis ambagibus*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: v. also *HAND*, *OUT* OF: *PROMPTLY*.

summation: v. CALCULATION.

summer (*subs.*): *aestas*, *ἔαρος*, *f.*: *wandering in winter and s.*, *hieme et a. peragrantes*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94: at the beginning of *s.*, *a. ineunte*, id. Att. 4, 2, 6: cf. *inita aestate*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: a. *nova*, Virg. Aen. 1, 430: the middle of *s.*, *a. media s. summa* (v. *MIDSUMMER*): in the hottest part of *s.*, *flagrantissima s.*, Gell. 19, 5, *init.*: the *s.* being already far advanced, *a. jam adulta*, Tac. A. 2, 23, *init.*: at the very end of *s.*, *a. exacta*, based on Sall. J. 61, *init.*: the *s.* being now almost ended, *affectu jam prope a.*, Cic. Oecon. in Non. p. 161, 2: of *s.*, *s.*, *aestivus* (v. *SUMMER*, *adj.*): Phr.: to spend the *s.* at *aestivare* (with in and *abl.*, or *gen.*) Varr. R. R. 2, 2, *ad med.*: Suet. Galb. 4: *Ecbatana* is the place where they spend their *s.*, *Ecbatana aestiva agnibus sedes est*, Curt. 5, 8, *init.*: in the middle of *s.*, *medis calioribus*, Liv. 2, 5, *post init.*: cf. *solstitialis tempus*, id. 35, 49, *med.* (v. also *SOLSTICE*). Fig.: the *s.* of life, *matura aetas*, Virg. Aen. 12, 418.

summer (in architecture): v. *BEAM* (*subs.*, L.), *LINTEL*.

summer (v.): v. *SUMMER* (*subs.*, Phr.). Phr.: a place fit to *s.* in (= a suitable summer residence), *locus aestivus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

summer (*adj.*): *aestivus*: *s. breeze*, a. *aurea*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18: *s. camp* (or quarters), *a. castra s. aestiva* (*absol.*), v. Smith's Dict. Ant. p. 244: *s. clothing*, *a. vestimenta*, Sen. (Georg.), *s. days*, *a. dies*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 81: *a. dress*, *vestis a. levitate*, based on Plin. 11, 21, 27, § 78: *s. months*, *a. menses*, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 2: *s. pastures*, *aestiva* (*absol.*), Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28: cf. *a. saltus*, Liv. 22, 14, *med.*: *a. residence*, *locus a.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: *Præneate*, *a. delightful s. retreat*, P. *aestivæ deliciae*, Flor. 1, 11, *med.*: or may be expr. by, *suburbanum* (sc. *praedium*), Cic.: *s. shade*, *a. umbra*, Ov. M. 13, 702: *s. sun*, *a. sol*, Virg. G. 4, 28: *s. time*, *a. tempora*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 80 (v. also *SUMMER*, *subs.*). Phr.: *through the calm s. air*, *per aestatem liquidam*, Virg. G. 4, 59: cf. *aetate serena*, id. Aen. 6, 707: *I have been like a s. plant* (i.e. one that quickly withers), *quasi solstitialis herba* ful, Pl. Fa. 1, 36.

summer-duck (an American species): *anas sponsa* (Webster).

—house: *aedes aestivæ* (Kr.): *trichila*, *umbraculum* (v. *ARBOR*).

—like: *aestivæ*: we are provisioned in a very *s. manner* (i.e. scantily), *a. admodum vitiatili sumus*, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 30. May be expr. also by *adj.* (v. *SUMMER*, *adj.*).

summersault: v. *SOMERSAULT*. *summing up* (*subs.*): expr. by verb (v. TO SUM UP).

summit: 1. *cūmen*, *Inis*, n. (prop. that which ends in a point): the *s.s.* of a mountain, c. *montis*, Lucr. 6, 462: cf. *montana c.*, Ov. M. 1, 110: the *s.* of a pyramid, c. (*pyramidis*), Plin. 16, 12, 17, § 79. Also of trees: cf. Virg. E. 6, 28: id. G. 2, 307: v. also *TOP*.

2. *cūmen*, *Inis*, n. (prop. the top of a building): the *s.s.* of the Alps, c. *Alpium*, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, *extr.* Fig.: *Troy topples down from its lofty s.*, *mit alto a. c. Troja*, Virg. Aen. 2, 290. Also strengthened with *summus*: the highest *s.* of good fortune, *summus c. fortunæ*, Liv. 45, 9, *extr.* 3. *vertex* (prop. the crown of the head): *fires bursting from Aetna's s.*, *ignes qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt*, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 106: cf. Ov. M. 1, 316: Lucr. 6, 467 (468): the *s.* of an oak, v. *quercus*, Virg. Aen. 3, 699: the *s.* of the citadel, v. *arcis*, Lucr. 6, 751 (749). 4. *fastigium* (in this sense only fig.): to stand on the *s.* of eloquence, *stare in f. eloquentiae*, Quint. 12, 1, 20: v. *EMINENCE* (II. 1.). 5. expr. freq. by *summus a. supremus*: the *s.s.* of the

mountains, *montes supremi*, Virg. G. 4, 460: cf. Lucr. 1, 275 (268): *montes summi*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: *summum Jugum montis*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. Rarely as *subs.*: to ascend to the *s.* of the mountain, *ad summum montis egredi*, Sall. J. 93, *ad med.* Fig.: to reach the *s.*, not by a steady effort but by a *s.*, *ad summum pervenire non nixu* (al. *nixu*), *sed impetu*, Quint. 8, 4, 9: the *s.* of fame, *summa claritudo*, Sall. J. 2, *extr.* Phr.: *Parnassus with two s.s.*, P. *biceps*, Ov. M. 2, 221: cf. *anceps*, ib. 12, 337: v. also *HIGHT*.

summon: 1. In gen. *sensu*, to call: 1. *clito*, 1: he ordered the fathers to be s'd by herald to the senate-house, *patres in curiam per praecentum citari jussit*, Liv. 1, 47, *post med.*: to s. the senate, c. *senatum*, id. 9, 35, *post init.*: c. *senatores*, id. 3, 38. 2. *voco*, 1: as *s. Dumnorix* to his presence, *Dumnorix ad se vocat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: to s. one to a public meeting, *aliquem in coetione voco*, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144: to s. to arms, v. *arma*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: cf. v. in *arma*, Virg. Aen. 9, 22 (cf. *conclamare*: v. TO SOUND, A. 1, 4.). Also of inanimate objects, to invite: the softly rustling South *s. to the deep*, *lenis crepitans vocat Austem in altum*, Virg. Aen. 3, 70: cf. Ov. R. Am. 532: Liv. 28, 15, *ad fin.* 3. *advoco*, 1: v. TO CALL (II. 2.). 4. *advoco*, 1: to s. a great part of the townsmen to war, *magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum e.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: v. also TO CALL FORTH. 5. *convoco*, 1: to s. the chiefs of the Treviri to his (Caesar's) presence, *principes Trevirorum ad se c.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: the senate was s'd, *senatus convocatus est*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. 6. *provoco*: v. TO CHALLENGE. 7. *arcesso*, 1: *when men were being s'd from the plough to be made consuls*, *quum ab aratro arcescebantur qui consules fierent*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. Cf. *acicio*, *exclo*, (v. TO FITCH, 2, 4.), *adhuc* (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. II.): v. also TO INVITE.

|| To call to one's assistance: 1. *advoco*, 1: *Alcides s. (to his aid) all arms*, A. *omnia arma a. Virg. Aen. 8, 249*: cf. a. *secretas artes*, Ov. M. 7, 138. 2. *inclamo*, 1: v. TO CALL ON. 3. *invoco* (except in Tac. limited to invoking divine assistance: v. TO INVOKE): to s. (or appeal to) the Roman arms against the Cherusci, *arma Romana adversus Cheruscos i.*, Tac. A. 2, 46, *fin.* *||* In judicial sense, to order to appear in court (a.) the defendant: 1. *voco*, 1: you s. (him) to court: he follows, in *ius vocas*: *sequitur*, Cic. Quint. 13, 61: to s. some one before the judge, v. *aliquem in iudicium*, id. Balb. 28, 64: cf. *iudicio aliquem arcescere*, id. Flacc. 6, 14: v. also TO SUE. 2. *appello*, 1: *lest some be punished, others be not even s'd*, *ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 89. 3. *clito*, 1: to call upon a person in court, whether defendant or plaintiff, to make his appearance: said of the praeco: (the officer) s.s. the accused: he (the accused) answers not (to the summons), *clito reum non respondet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 49, 98. 4. *expr.* also by *diem dicere alicui*: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 67: and *pass.*: v. also TO ACCUSE (I.). (b.) the witness: 1. *denuntiare testimonium* (with dat. of pers.): *should the accuser have wanted to s. them as witnesses*, *ad accusator voluerit testimonium eis d.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: cf. id. Verr. 1, 19, 51. Also *denuntiare testimonium*, based on Quint. 5, 7, 9. (testes) *quibus in iudiciis publicis leges denuntiarum*.

2. *antestor*, 1: Hor. S. 1, 9, 75: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. 3. *clito*, 1: to s. as witness to some matter, c. *testem in aliquam rem*, Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 146: v. also TO CALL UP. (c.) the debtor: *appello*, 1 (v. *FORCELL*, a. v.): Cic. Quint. 12, 40 and 41 (where it occurs *absol.* four times): also, a. *de pecunia*, id. Phil. 2, 29, 71. [N.B.—*Admonere aliquem*,

Cic. Quint. 12, 40, as given in R. and A., simply means to *sum*, and is not strong enough.] IV. As a military term, to *s.* to surrender: *invito*, *i. to s.* the enemy to surrender, *i. hostes ad deditionem*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19. Phr.: *to s. a city to surrender*, *postulare ut urbs tradatur* (Georg.). **denuntiare hostibus ut se (s. se urbemque) dedant* (id.). **civibus imperare deditionem* (Ainsw.).

summon-up: I. To *s. up one's courage*: *animum (s. animos) sumere*, *animum erigere*, etc. (v. TO MUSTER, II., TO FLICK UP, II.). II. To *s. up one's energies or strength*: *omnes nervos contendere*, etc. (v. TO EXERT, II., TO STRAIN, TO STRIVE). III. To *call up the spirits of the dead*: *excito*, *elicio*, v. TO CALL UP (I., 3.), TO CALL FORTH (4.).

summoner: I. One who summons, in gen. sense: *expr. by verb (v. TO SUMMON)*. II. An officer attached to a court of justice: *i. vñtor, fñs, m. (an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates)*: Cic. de Sen. 16, 36; Liv. 2, 56, post med.; Varr. in Gell. 12, 12, med. 2. *præco*, *ñis, m.*: Suet. Tib. 11. 3. *ap̃p̃ator publicæ servanti*: Cic.

summons: I. A message or call: *i. vñctus, ñs, m. (only in abl. sing.)*; v. CALL (subs.). 2. *actus, ñs, m. (only in abl. sing.)*: the magistrates are called out at his *s.*, *magistratus actus istius evocatur*, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 68; at the *s.* of his dear sire, *oculū carī genitoris*, Virg. Aen. 1, 677. 3. *arceus, ñs, m. (only in abl. sing.)*: when I had come to him at his own request and *s.*, *quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arceusque venissem*, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; I come here at your *s.*, *tu o. venio hic*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 3. Phr.: *that he would take up arms at the first s.*, *ubi primum bellicum cant audisset, arma capturum*, Liv. 35, 18. v. also SIGNAL. [N.B.—To give or receive a *s.*, may be expr. by the act. or pass. of verb: v. TO SUMMON.] II. In law, a citation to appear in court: *vñctio*: Varr. in Gell. 11, 12, med. lb. 13, 13, fin. [N.B.—To serve a *s.*, may be expr. by *appello* a. *appello de pecunia* (v. TO SUMMON, III., c.); to receive a *s.*, by *appellari* a. *appellari de pecunia*.]

sumpter-horse: v. PACK-HORSE.

saddle: v. PACK-SADDLE.

sumptuary (regulating expense): *sumptuarius*: a. *lax*, *lex* a. Cic. Att. 13, 7, 1; Suet. Aug. 34, fin.; s. *lax*, relating to food, are called *leges cibarias*, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 13, post med.; v. also Smith's Dict. Ant. p. 1077, seq.

sumptuous: I. *sumptuosus*: a. *supper*, s. *coenae*, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; 2. *games*, s. *ludi*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6. 2. *dapsilis*, e. s. *expense*, d. *sumptus*, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 66; s. *donories*, d. *dotes*, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45. 3. *apparatus*: to entertain with a *s. banquet*, a. *accipere epulis*, Liv. 21, 4. Join: *most s. games*, *ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi*, Cic. Sen. 54, 116. 4. *op̃ip̃arus*: s. *Athena*, o. *Athenae*, Pl. Perra. 4, 1; s. *presentis*, o. *muneris*, App. M. 5, p. 165 (p. 106, Bipont. ed.). 5. *lautus*: a. *very s. banquet*, *lautiores epulae*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32; a *most s. supper*, *lautissima coena*, Plin. Ep. 9, 17; v. also SPLENDID, SUPERB, LUXURIOUS. 6. *conquātus*, *exquisitus* (v. CHOICE, adj., I.).

sumptuously: I. *sumptuosè*: Cat. 47 (45) s.; Cic. Cat. 7, 9, 20. 2. *dapsillè* (rare): *to feast s.*, d. (convivari), Suet. Vesp. 19. 3. *lautè*: to be more s. entertained, *lautius accipit*, id. Cal. 45; cf. I. vivere, Nep. Chabr. 3. 4. *op̃ip̃arè*: a *feast s. prepared*, o. *paratum convivium*, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 58; a *house richly and s. furnished*, *instructa domus optime atque o.*, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 6. Join: *to eat and drink s.*, o. et *apparate edere et bibere*, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1. Expr. also by *adj.* and *subs.*: e. *to entertain s.*, *apparatus accipere epulis* (v. SUMPTUOUS); v. also MAGNIFICENTLY, SPLENDIDLY, LUXURIOUSLY.

sumptuousness: *luxus*, *lautitia*,

apparatus: v. LUXURY, SPLENDOR. But often best expr. by *adj.* (v. SUMPTUOUS).

sun (*subs.*): I. The sun itself: *sōl, sōlis, m.*: the *s.*, leader and chief and governor of all other lights, a. *dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (4). 17: the *rising s.*, a. *oriens*, id.; also, a. *exortens*, Virg. G. 1, 416 (v. TO RISE); the *setting s.*, a. *occidens*, Cic.; cf. a. *cadens*, Virg.; a. *decedens*, id. E. 2, 67; a. *occiduus*, Or. Met. 1, 63; a. *pr̃cipitans*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209 (v. TO SET); the *s. enters Gemini*, a. in *Geminos introitum facit*, Col. 11, 2, post med.; the *sun's rays*, *radii solis*, Cic.; Virg.: cf. *luna solis*, Lucr. 2, 101; also, *soles* (plur. of sol), Lucr. 5, 253; Hor. Epod. 2, 41 (v. also RAY); the *brightness of the s.*, *solis candor*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 49; cf. *solis fulgor*, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 142; an *eclipse of the s.*, *solis defectio*, etc. (v. SOLAR, I., 2; ECLIPSE, subs.); the *s.'s course*, *solis cursum*, Lucr. 5, 77; the *sun's revolution*, *solis circuitus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; conversio (solis), lb.; *solis infractus*, id. Rep. 6, 17, 12; the *sun's disc*, *solis orbis* (v. DISC). [In poet., the sun is also called, *Phœbus*, *Titan*, *Phaëthon*; also *mundi oculus*, Or. M. 4, 128.]

II. The light of the sun, *sunshine*: *sōl, sōlis, m.*: to walk in the *s.* (or *sunshine*), *ambulare in sole*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60 (v. also TO SUN); *grapes ripen in the s.*, *uvæ a sole mitescunt*, id. Oecon. in Gell. 15, 5; to put apples in the *s.* to dry, *malis ponere in sole*, donec arveant, Col. 12, 14 (v. TO SUN); to be dried in a fierce *s.*, *sole acri siccari*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 77; to be dried in a gentle *s.*, *leni sole siccari*, id. 21, 17, 68, § III (v. also TO DRY); the *s. gaining power*, *sole incallescens*, Liv. 22, 6, post med.; the noon-day *s.*, a. *meridianus*, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86; a room is flooded with *s.* (or *sunshine*), *cubiculum sole perfunditur*, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, ad med.; a room gets the *s.* all day, **cubiculum toto die solem expit* (Georg.). Phr.: *exposed to the s.*, *ap̃ricari* (v. SUNNY); to bask in the *s.*, *ap̃ricari* (v. TO BASK); without *s.*, *opacus* (v. SHADY). Fig.: of an extraordinary person: he calls *Brutus* the *s. of Asia*, *solem Asiae Brutum appellat*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 24; *Africanus*, a second *s.*, A. *sol alter*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; to go forth into the *s.* and dust (i. e. into the contests of public life), *procedere in solem et pulverem*, id. Brut. 9, 37. Prov.: (1) the *s. has not set for ever* (i. e. the world is not at an end yet), *nondum omnium dierum sol occidit*, Liv. 39, 26, med. (II.) *clearer than the s. itself* (or as clear as noonday), of anything self-evident, *solis ipso est clarior*, Arn. 1, 28.

sun (*v.*): I. To expose to the sun, for warming, drying: 1. *insolā*, i. to *s. grapes*, *uvas* I. Col. 12, 39. (The same sense expr. lb. paulo *supr.*, by *in sole pandere*). 2. *ap̃ricō*, i. to warm (in the sun): *Pall. 1, 38*. Chiefly as pass. *refl.*, *ap̃ricari*, to bask in the *s.*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92. II. In pass. only, to be (well) sunned; i. e. to receive a large amount of the *s.'s* rays: Phr.: *fruit that has been well s.'d is sweeter*, **quæ poma bene ardoribus solis concoctata sunt, dulciora esse solent*.

sunbeam: *radius solis*: v. RAY. *Scorching s.*, *nimil solis ardore*, Cic. Sen. 15, 53. Also sometimes as *p. l.* *soles*: cf. Lucr. 5, 252, *pars terræ perusta solibus assidue*: Hor.

sunburn: usu. *pl.*, *ephēllis*, *idias*, *f.* (*rickle*): Cels. 6, 5.

sunburnt: *adustus*: the *s.* (sincerely) *Moor*, a. *corpora Maurus*, Sil.: of a somewhat *s.* hue from travelling, *adustioris coloris ex recenti via*, Liv. 27, 47; Plin. Sometimes fuscus may serve: v. SWARTHT, DARK.

Sunday: dies *sōlis*: M. L. (Dies Dominica, the Lord's day): Scr. Eccl. See also SABBATH. S-school, **schola* quæ diebus Dominicis habetur.

sun-dew: (a plant) **dr̃sēra*: Linn.

—*dial*: *sōlārium*: Cic.: v. DIAL.

—*dried*: *passus* (fr. *pando*): Col.

Virg. (esp. of dried grapes and the wine made from them).

sun-flower: **heliāthus*: Linn. —*rise*: *sōlis ortus*, ñs: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: at *s.*, *solis oriente*, *sole orto*: v. TO RISE).

—*set*: *sōlis occidus*, ñs: Cic. (Or expr. by verb: at *s.*, *solis occidente*, *ubi sol occidit*: v. TO SET).

sunder: *sēp̃aro*, *sējungo*, etc.: v. TO SEPARATE.

sunken: (part. and adj.): *dēpressus*: v. TO SINK (trans.). Sometimes, *civus* (forming a cavity): *s. eyes*, **oculi cavi*. A *s. rock*, *saxum summo mari* (aequor) *subiectum*. (But comp. Virg. Aen. 1, 110, *dorsum immane mari summo*.)

sunny: *ap̃ricus*: opp. to *opacus* (shady): Cic. Part. 10, 36; Liv.: Hor. S. spots or regions, *aprica*, Plin. 16, 16, 28.

sunshine: use *sol*: v. SUN (II.).

sun (*v.*): I. To take a little of a fluid: *sorbillo*, 4; v. TO SIP. II. To partake of an evening meal: *coeno*, *avi* and *stus sum*, i. (in Rom. sense, to partake of the coena: v. SUPPER); or expr. by circuml., the *s. before bed*, **quantum antequam cubitum discedunt*; *heavily*, **largius se cibo invitant*, *antequam*, etc.

sun (*subs.*): I. e. a little taste, *perh. gustus*, ñs: v. TASTE. Or expr. by verb: v. PRECED. art. (I.).

superabound: expr. by *superesse*, *superare*, with *dat.* of Eng. superlatif: cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 19, *qui tanta erat res et superaret (who abounded in wealth, may s. d.)* and Sall. Cat. 20, *illis divitiis superaret (that they should s. in wealth)*. [N.B.—Not *superabundo* (late).]

superabundance: *abundantia*: v. ABUNDANCE; or expr. by verb: v. PRECED. art. See also SUPERFLUITY.

superabundant: *quod superest*, *quod satis superque est*: v. ALSO ABUNDANT.

superabundantly: *abundè* (nearly as strong as Eng.: cf. Sall. C. 21, *quibus omnia mala abunde erant*): *satis superque*, Cic. Am. 13, 45; *quod superest*: v. TO SUPERABOUND. See also ABUNDANTLY.

superadd: usu. in pass., which expr. by *accēdo*, *mi*, *sum*, 3: to the old age of App. Claudius was *s. d. blindness*, ad App. Claudii senectutem accēdebat etiam ut caecus esset, Cic. Sen. 6, 16 to this was *s. d.* *huc (eo) accēdebat*, Caes. Liv. **superannuated**: Phr.: a *s. soldier*, **miles propter annos militia immunis*: to become *s.*, **propter annos lege numeribus exsolvit*: or if the sense is simply, *too old for active service*, *perh. prae annis militiae* (bello, muneribus, etc.) *inutilis*.

superb: 1. *magnificus*: v. MAGNIFICENT. 2. *spēciōsus* (*handsome and showy*), *pulcher*, *formōsus*: v. BRAUTIFUL. 3. *lautus* (esp. of furniture or entertainments): v. SPLENDID (I., 3). 4. *rēgālis*, e. (*worthy of a king*): *s. attire*, r. *ornatus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 69; so, *regius*: v. ROYAL. 5. expr. by circuml., a. *steed*, **extima pulchritudine ac viribus equus*.

superbly: *splendidè*, *magnificè*, *lautè*, etc.: v. SPLENDIDLY, etc.

supercargo: **qui navis oneri* (mercibus navi impositis) *praest.*

supercilious: *insolēns*, *arrogāns*, *superbus*, *fastidiosus*, etc.: v. HAUGHTY A. *s. spirit*, *contemptor animus*, Sall. Jug. 64.

superciliously: *insolēnter*, *superbè*, *arroganter*, etc.: v. HAUGHTILY.

superciliousness: *insolēntia*, *arrogantia*, *fastus*, *superbia*: v. HAUGHTINESS.

supererminent: use *superl.* of *prae-*stant, *eminens*, etc.: v. EMINENT, REMARKABLE.

supererogation: *perh. expr. by ultro* (of that which is done without one's being called upon to do it): *works of s.*, **quæ ultro et Deo non exigente fiunt bona opera*. (**Supererogationis opera* [quæ a Theologis scriptoribus 819

appellantur. Calv. 3, 14, 14: the term may be needed for theol. Lat.)

supererogatory: "quod ultra sit: cf. preced. art. (*Supererogatorius, perh. as theol. t. t.)

superexcellent: use *superl.* of praestans, excellens, etc. v. EXCELLENT.

superfétation: expr. by *superfétio*, i. Plin.

superficial: I. Existing on the surface merely: Phr.: a. a wound, vulnus quod in summa parte est, opp. to quod alte penetravit, Cels. 5, 26, 7: also, quod in cute est, lb. § 23: and more precisely, in summa cute, id. 5, 28, 1: cf. also, id. 5, 26, 35, ubi derasum atritumve est (s. injury by abrasion): a. a layer of soil on rock, terrae corium tenue saxo superjectum. II. Math. t. t., relating to a superficies: *superficialis*, e: Cassiod. III. Fig., shallow, not profound or thorough: Phr.: a. a not agreeable author, levis quidem sed non infundus tamen auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 124 (Kr.): possessing a s. acquaintance with literature, literis leviter imbutus, id. 1, 2, 16: qui (nonnulli) primis (ut dicitur) labris litteras gustavit, cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: no mere s. progress (in study), profectus non a summo petitus, Quint. 10, 3, 2 (where there is an analogy suggested between culture of the mind and of the soil): to get a s. acquaintance with studies, *studii perfundi quidem sed non imbuti (tingi), cf. Sen. Ep. 36, 4: to possess a shrewy but s. knowledge of a subject, alicujus rei scientiam vendibilem quidem sed parum accuratam habere: a. (tine) happiness, bracteata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115, 9: a s. opinion, vulgi s. vulgaris opinio (popular, as we say, opp. to more thorough treatment of a subject), cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: and id. 1, 23, 109: v. POPULAR (IV.).

superficiality: perh. *lævitas* (denoting generally, want of weight, authority, care, or accuracy): v. SUPERFICIAL.

superficially: used only fig.: 1. *læviter* (lightly): cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24 (l. eruditus): cf. id. R. Am. 32, fin., leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem. 2. *strictim* (cursorily, as in passing, not dwelling upon a thing): Cic. Quint. Phr.: to have studied a subject s. (nonnulli) primis labris aliquam rem attigisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87. See also preced. art. (III.).

superficies: math. t. t.: *superficies*, si: v. SURFACE.

superfine: I. Of exceedingly fine texture: praestans, subtilissimus: v. FINE, THIN. II. Very excellent: eximius, longe optimus, praestantissimus: v. EXCELLENT.

superfluity: 1. expr. by *superfluum*, irr.: I am afraid you will think I have a s. of words, veror ne superflue mihi verba putes [opp. deesse], Cic. Fam. 13, 63: those who possess every kind of s., quibus omnia [bona] supersunt, cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 19. 2. by *superfluo*, xl, xum, 3 (later = supersum): there should be no deficiency and no s. (redundancy), nihil neque desit neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22: Plin. 3, 3, expr. by *adj.* *superfluous*, *superflacineus*, *superfluo*: v. SUPERFLUOUS.

superfluous: 1. *superflacineus*: the enumeration of famous is s., commemoratio officiorum s. est, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: a. and useless, s. atque inutilis, Liv. 10, 24, med. 2. *superfluo* (= preceded, but later): s. honours of burial, s. honores sepulchri, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 24: Plin.: Col.: to be looked upon as s., pro superfluo haberi, Javol. Dig. 8, 4, 5.

3. *superfluo* (in language, having no force, needless): s. verbiage, o. sermo, Quint. 8, 2, 19. 4. *superfluo* (late): Sen. 5, *superfluo* (late and rare): *Sen.* 6, expr. by circuml., minime necessarius: quod minime opus est, quod nihil attinet: v. NECESSARY.

superfluously: expr. by phr., quod superfluum sit, etc.

superhuman: 1. sometimes *divinus*: s. origin (of Romulus), d. origo,

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Liv. 1, 15: and in fig. sense, of what exceeds the ordinary range of humanity: *astonishing* and *s. excellence*, incredibilis et d. virtus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: Quint. 2, oftener expr. by circuml.: s. genius, plus ingenti quam videtur natura humana ferre posse, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: to display s. genius, humani ingenti modum excedere, Quint. 10, 1, 50: s. stature and majesty, forma viri amplior augustiorque humana, Liv. 1, 7: or, simply, (forma) major humana, Juv. 13, 221: cf. Phaedr. 4, 34, 24, duo juvenes supra humanam formam: s. fortune, quod supra hominis fortunam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, fin.: (a task) of s. difficulty, quod supra vires hominis est, quod est supra hominem, Cic. (Kr.): s. strength, vires humanis majores, humanarum virium modum superantes (Kr.).

superimpose: *superimpō*, 3: v. TO PLACE UPON.

superinumbent: *superjectus*, *superinfectus*: v. LYING (II.). TO LIE ON.

superinduce: expr. by *ferre*, *efficere*, *parere*, with post: v. TO CAUSE, PRODUCE.

superintend: 1. *praesum*, *triv.*, with dat. (to be at the head of): to the erection of statues, statuas faciendis p. Cic. Verr. 2, 59, 144: to s. any business, negotio p. Caes. B. C. 3, 61.

2. *prōcurō*, i (to look after a thing for another): to s. any one's affairs, allicujus negotia p. Cic. Fam. 12, 24: later with dat. of object: to s. the distribution of food, alimentis dividendis p. Capit. Also *curo*, in sense of, to have charge or command: v. CARE, TO TAKE. See also SUPERINTENDENT (curator).

3. *administro*, i: v. TO MANAGE. 4. *praesideo*, 2: v. TO PRESIDE OVER. See also, TO COMMAND, BE AT THE HEAD OF.

superintendence: *cūra*, *cūrāto*, *administratio*, etc.: v. MANAGEMENT.

superintendent: 1. *praefectus* (any controlling officer): s. of the corn-market, rei frumentariae (annonae) pr. Tac. A. 11, 31: s. of the engineers, pr. fabrum, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: v. GOVERNOR.

2. *cūrātor* (one who has the charge of): s. (the aediles) of the city and the corn-market, c. urbis annonaeque, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: s. of the Aemilian Way, c. viae Aemiliae, id. Att. 1, 1: cf. id. Verr. 2, 59, 144, c. qui statuas faciendis praesent. 3. *prōcurātor* (for another person): v. MANAGER, AGENT.

4. expr. to be s., by *praesee*, *praepositus* esse, etc.: v. TO SUPERINTEND, MANAGE. [N.B.—By no means *superintendens*, which is a needless barbarism.]

superintending (*adj.*): expr. by *qui* (thine) *praesent*: *mōdōrātor* (trix): *cūram* allicujus rei gerens: v. TO SUPERINTEND, etc.

superior (*adj.*): I. More elevated: 1. *superior*, us: s. in rank, fortune, fame, loco, fortuna, fama s. Cic. Am. 25, 94: of s. rank, honoris gradu superior, id. Fam. 2, 18. 2. *amplior* (more distinguished): v. HIGH (II.). 3. *melior*, us: v. GOOD (I., 1., d.). II. Having the advantage: 1. *superior*: s. in cavalry, equitatu superiores (hostes), Caes. B. C. 7, 65. 2. *melior*, us: s. in cavalry, melior equitatu (Poenus), Liv. 21, 47. Phr.: to be s. in cavalry, plus valere equitatu, Nep. Eum. 3.

III. In gen. sense, of a better kind: use compar. of *bōnus*, *praestans*, *praestabilis*: v. EXCELLENT. IV. Taking precedence of other things: *antiquior*, *antiquissimus*: v. IMPORTANT.

—, to be *superior*, i (with acc.): v. TO SURPASS.

superior (*subs.*): expr. by *qui* *praesent*, *praepositus* est: v. HEAD (VII.). Sometimes *praefectus* may serve: v. GOVERNOR, OFFICER.

superiority: expr. by circuml.: v. SUPERIOR.

superlative: I. Of the highest excellence: *singularis*, *eximius*, *praestans*, *divinus*, etc.: v. EXCELLENT, UNPARALLELED. II. In gram.: *superlativus*: *Charis.* *Prisc.*

superlunar: expr. by *supra lunam*.

supernal: *supērus*, *supērma*, *coelestis*, *divinus*: v. UPPER, HEAVENLY.

supernatural: 1. *divinus*: a. s. cause, causa d. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: s. origin (of Romulus), origo d. Liv.: v. DIVINE. The adv. *divinitus* may often serve: to happen by a s. cause, d. accidere, Cic. Part. 13, ad fin.: a. s. foreboding, praesagittio [extrinsecus injecta] et inclusa d. (aumo), Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

2. expr. by *supra naturam*, etc.: not *praenatural* but s., *quod non contra sed *supra naturam* rerum est: quod naturae (naturalis) leges transcendit, *supra naturae* leges egreditur. [N.B.—No such word as *supernaturalis*.]

supernaturalism: Phr.: to believe in s., *non sine divina potentia res fieri existimare.

supernaturally: *divinitus*: v. SUPERNATURAL.

supernumerary: *ascripticius*, *ascriptivus*, *accensus*: all which terms occur in milit. sense, and denote a kind of reserve force (cf. Liv. 8, accensus, minime fiducia manum): these were later called *Supernumerarii*, cf. Veg. 2, 19, fin.: *accensi*, hoc est, postea additi, quos nunc *supernumerarios* vocant. (For non-milit. sense, perh. *ascripticius* is the best word.)

superposition: expr. by verb: v. TO PLACE UPON.

superscribe: *superficio*, 3: Suet.

supercription: *utulus*, *inscriptio*, *elogium*, etc.: v. INSCRIPTION.

supersede: I. To come into the place of and render unnecessary: Phr.: the papyrus was s.d. by parchment, *membranarum usus in papyri locum venit acce increbuit: the discovery of gunpowder soon caused bows and arrows to be s.d. *pulvis nitratu repertus sagittarum usum sustulit.

II. To take the place of another officer: expr. by *succedo*, *ass.*, *sum*, 3 (to succeed in office, correl. to *cedo* to retire): (angry) because you were s.d. (but) because *Gabinus* was not, quod tibi succederetur, quod *Gabinio* non succederetur, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: v. TO SUCCEED. Also expr. by in locum *alicujus* venire: v. ROOM. Phr.: after two years *Felix* was s.d. by *Portius Festus*, biennio expleto accepit successorum *Felix Portium Festum*, Vulg. Act. xxiv. 28. III. To depose: Phr.: *magistratum* alicui abolere: v. TO DEPOSE.

[N.B.—*Supersedeo* = to displace with.]

supersensual: expr. by *supra sensus* esse.

superstition: *superstitio*: to do away with s., s. tollere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: *childish* (old-wives') s., aniles s. id.: the pl. is often used for greater completeness of conception: v. FOLL. ART. (Religio only so in Lucr.).

superstitious: 1. *superstitiosus*: Cic. Liv. 2, expr. by *superstitio*: of persons only, *superstitio*ne imbutus, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60: *superstitio*ne plebeus, cf. Liv. 2, 6 (religionum plena civitas): *superstitio*ne obnoxius, Tac. H. 5, 13 (superstitio) gens dedita): *superstitio*ne infectus, id. (Forcell): of a turn of mind, capti quadam superstitione animi, Liv. 26, 19: to be carried away by s. notions, *superstitio*ne obligari, Cic. Div. 1, 4, exr.: s. practices, *superstitio*nes: v. *super*. [N.B.—Religions = religious, in good sense: rarely with a bad meaning, and best not as used.]

superstitiously: *superstitiosus*: Cic. Suet. s. inclined, animo superstitione infecto, etc.: v. PRECED. ART.

superstitiousness: v. SUPERSTITIOUS.

superstratum: *cōrum* *terrae* *supra impositum*: cf. Plin. 31, 3, 28: v. STRATUM, LAYER.

superstructure: "quod *supra* (adv.) [fundamentis] facta" edificatur.

supervene: *supervēno*, 4 (to come on, as it were, on the top of something else): Quint. 9, 4, 23. See also TO SUCCEED, FOLLOW.

supervision: cūra, cūrātio, etc.: v. SUPERINTENDENCE.

supine (adj.): 1. *Lying on the back:* supinus: *As mores s., stertit s.* Hor. S. 1, 5, 19: Cic. Virg. Also, *re-supinus* (mostly poet.): Att. in Cic.: Ov. 11. Fig.: *incident:* 1. supinus (rather late): Join: otiosus et supinus: supinus securusque, Quint. Rarely resupinus: Quint. 2. *lentus:* v. COOL, INDIFFERENT. 3. *stora,* rdis: v. INDOLENT, LAZY.

supine (sub.): supinum (sc. verbum): Charis: Prisc. (Included by Quint. in the Verba participialia: 1. 4. extr.).

supinely: 1. *stipns* (rare): Sen. 2. *lent,* negligent, accidit: v. COOLLY, INDIFFERENTLY, INDOLENTLY. **supineness:** *stora,* negligentia, supinus animus: v. SLOTHFULNESS, INDOLENT, INDIFFERENCE.

supper: 1. In common sense *perh. coena* (the principal Roman meal taken in the, or towards, evening): pass. But for precision it may be necessary to use circuml.: *those who dine late mostly do not take s.,* *qui sero (vespere, vespertino) coenant nihil fere aliud cibi capiant antequam dormiant: vespertinus cibus may sometimes serve (R. and A.): *they mostly dine about noon and partake of a hearty s.,* *perurumque meridiano tempore coenant, et se largiter vespertino cibo invitant. 2. *The Lord's Supper:* coena Domini, coena sacra, Calv. Inst. 4, 17: coena Domini, Vulg. 1 Cor. xi. 10: the term eucharistia is also used by eccl. writers. Phr.: *To go to the Lord's s.,* *ad mensam sacram accedere (Kr.).

supperless: sine coena: also use *supinus:* v. FASTING.

suppliant: 1. Lit.: *to trip up any one's heels:* supplantio, 1: Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. 11. Fig.: *to take the place of another, esp. by artifice:* *perh. sub-mover, 2* (lit., *to clear out of the way*): cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 48, *dispercam in sum-mosque omnes:* or *perh. praevorto, antevorto, 3* (*to anticipate, get beforehand with*): *to s. any one in the royal favour,* *aliquem principis favore praevorter, antevorter, private aliquem principis favore (Kr.): in allicuius locum (gradum) favoris apud principem venire. [N.B.—Not supplantio in this sense.]

supple: flexibilis, flexilis, mollis, etc.: v. FLEXIBLE, PLIANT.

supplement: 1. *supplementum* (that which is added to make up a deficiency): cf. *to FILL UP.* Freq. in mod. Lat. in literary sense: e. g. *Frein-sheimii supplementum (Q. Curt.), etc. 2. *perh. accessio* (addition): *to s. (mere) s. to the Punic war* (Syllas), a. Punic belli, Liv. 45, 39, med.

supplemental: *quod supplementi loco accedit: v. SUPPLEMENT.

suppleness: mollitia, mollis s. flexi-bilis natura: v. FLEXIBILITY.

suppliant (adj.): supplex, iels: s. *hands, a manus,* Cic. Font. 17, 38: Virg.

suppliant (sub.): supplex, iels, c.: *he is your s., judges, vester est a. iudices,* Cic. Mur. 40, 86: *a s. for your mercy, a. vestrae misericordiae,* id. Coel. 31, 70.

suppliantly: suppliciter: Cic.: Caes. Also, *supplex* may sometimes serve acc. to L. G. § 341: *a s. stretches forth her hand, manus supplex tendit,* Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: Virg. Join: *suppliciter demesseque,* Cic.

supplicate: 1. *supplicio,* 1 (with dat. or absol.): *Assembly to s. any one, allicui supplicare s.,* Cic. Pl. 5, 12: Ter. Join: *precari, supplicare,* Cic. 2. *obsecro, 1* (earnestly to entreat, conjure): v. *to ENTREAT.* 3. *precor, deprecor* (strengthened from simple verb): v. *to PRAY.*

supplication: 1. *An entreaty:* (prex), precia, em. e. f.: ENTREATY, ob-testatio: v. PRAYER, ENTREATY. *To make s., supplicare,* etc.: v. *to SUPPLI-CATE.* (The use of supplica = *suppli-cation* is rare [Sall. Cat. 52] and not

to be imitated.) 11. *A formal and general appeal to the gods, in Roman usage:* supplicatio: *to decrees a s. on account of anything, a. pro aliqua re deorsum,* Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: *to decrees a s. for two days, a. in biduum d.,* Liv. 10, 23: the pl. often occurs, *of s.s prolonged for several days:* Liv. 1. c.: Cic.

supplicatory: supplex: v. SUP-PLIANT (adj.). In a s. tone, suppliciter: v. SUPPLIANTLY.

supplied (part. and adj.): 1. *re-fertus* (well s., abounding in: with abt.): *well s. with all the gifts of fortune, omnibus donis fortunae r.,* Cic. Tus. 5, 7, fin.: Tac. 2. *copiosus:* a place well s. with provisions, locus a frumento copiosus, Cic. Alt. 5, 18: *a safe and well-supplied camp, castra tuta et c.,* Liv. 9, 44. Join: (rebus omnibus) copius et copiosus, Cic.: copiosus omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8.

3. *Instructus* (fitted out, equipped): *an army equipped and s. with every-thing, copiae omnibus rebus ornatae* equit. Insir. Cic. Man. 8, 20: *no, paratus:* v. *to FURNISH* (II.). Phr.: *he had set out for his province well s., in provinciam copiose profectus erat,* Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 91.

supply (v.): 1. *To fill up:* 1. *suppleo,* evi. etum, 2: *to s. the place of anything, vicem alicuius rei s.,* Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35: *of a parent, parentis locum s.,* Sen. trag.: v. *to FILL UP.* 2. *rearcio, 4* (*to make up what has been lost or repair damages*): v. COOD, *to MAKE.* Phr.: *to s. any one's place, allicuius vice fungi,* Liv. 1, 41, fin.: also, *vicem explere,* Tac. A. 4, 8: *obtineri,* Quint. 11, 3: 87: *muner alicuius succedere,* Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: *succedere in allicuius locum* (R. and A.). 11. *To furnish:* 1. *praebeo,* 2: v. *to FURNISH.* 2. *ministro,* 1 (usu. with acc. and dat.: *to s. as an attendant or inferior may do*): *to s. any one with men and arms* (said of a country), allicui viros et arma m., Tac. H. 4, 12: *to s. any one with firebrands, faces allicui m.,* Cic. Pis. 11: *absol. frenzy s.s arms, furor arma m.,* Virg. 3. *suppedito,* 1 (*to s. in abundance or sufficient quantity*): *to s. funds, sumptus s.,* Liv. 23, 48: (*pipes*) *by which the temples were s.d with water, quibus aqua suppeditabatur templis,* Cic. C. Rab. 11, 31: *to s. any one with corn, frumentum ex provinciis s.,* id. 4. *suggero,* 3: v. *to FURNISH* (I., 4).

111. In quasi-pass. use, *to be s.d with, i.e. to have s. of:* 1. *suppedito,* 1: (*things*) *with which we are well s.d, while he is destitute, quibus nos suppeditamus, ille eget,* Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: *whence the rivers are s.d, unde flumina s.,* Lucr. 1, 232. 2. *with dat. of person, suppedito, lvi* and *li. itum,* 3 (*to be at hand, in store*): *if any one is s.d with these things, si cui haec suppetant,* Cic. Off. 2, 9, extr.

supply (sub.): 1. In gen. sense, *sufficiency of things for use or want:* 1. *copia,* 1: *to furnish any one with a s. of corn, facere allicui frumenti c.,* Caes. B. G. 1, 28: *so, expr., having a (good) s. of, by copiosus:* v. SUPPLIED (2.). 2. *facultas* (means, command of things): *ample s. of the necessities of war, omnium rerum quae ad bellum usui sunt, i. summa,* Caes. B. G. 1, 38: *abundant s., copiosa f.,* Col. 3, a *sufficient s., satis: tantum quantum sat est:* v. *PROOPE.* 11. In pl. only: *supplies:* i. e. *means of carrying on* (esp. military) *operations:* 1. *commestus,* us: used both as *collect. sing.,* and in pl.: *to collect s.s, commestum [ex agris] convolvere,* Liv. 2, 14: *to be cut off from s.s, commestum prohiberi,* Cic. Man. 17: *large s.s of corn, magni c. frumenti,* Liv. As distinct from *mere provisions:* *to cut any one off from corn and s.s, allicquem frumento commestumque intercludere,* Caes. B. G. 1, 48. 2. *copiae, arm* (*provisions*): Caes. B. G. 4, 4 (partem hienia se eorum copiae aluerunt): Tac. 3. *facilitates* (means, resources): Caes. Cic. 4. *of corn and provi-*

sions, res frumentarii: v. PROVISIONS. See also STORAE. 111. *One who takes the place of another:* vicarius: *qui alienam vicem obtinet:* v. SUBSTITUTION.

support (v.): 1. *To bear up, as a weight:* 1. *sustineo, ul, tentum,* 2: *to s. as on one's shoulders, bovem humeris a.,* Cic. Sen. 10, 33: *an arch s.sing a bridge, fornix quo pons sustinetur,* Auct. B. Alex. 19: Hor. 2. *fulcio, suffulcio,* 4: v. *to PROP.* 3. *expr. pass. by inilitor, sus and xus,* 3 (lit. *to lean upon*): *s.d by two slaves, duobus servis innixus,* Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 19: v. *to PROP* (3.). 4. *sulveo, 1* (*to lift or bear up*): *s.sing themselves by the manes of their horses, iulis equorum sulvevat,* Caes. B. G. 1, 43: *he died in the arms of those s.sing him* (helping him up), Inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 24: *to be s.d by corks,* *cortice sulvevari. 11. *To bear without giving way, bear up under:* *sustineo, fero, perfero, ultero:* v. *to BEAR, ENDURE.* 11. *To keep (an- other) from giving way, help to bear:*

1. *sustineo,* 2: cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43, *amicum suum labentem excepit, fuleit, et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide:* *to s. the necessities of others, necessitates aliorum s.,* Liv. So exp. frequent, *sustento, 1:* *one consolation s.s me, una consolatio a.,* Cic. Mil. 36, 100. 2. *adjuvo, optulor,* etc.: v. *to ADJ. HELP.* 11. *To maintain, nourish:* 1. *alo, ul, itum* and *itum,* 3: v. *to MAINTAIN* (VI.). 2. *sustineo,* 2: *to be s.d by any one's liberality, allicuius munificentia sustineri,* Liv. 39, 9: Virg. Join: *all et sustineri,* Cic. So frequent, *sustento, 1:* v. *to MAINTAIN* (VI., 2.). 3. *exhibeo,* 2 (in legal sense, *to furnish with a maintenance, whence Eng. an exhibition:* *to be (legally) com-pelled to s. a children, liberos ex cogi,* Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5. V. *to aid:* 1. *adjuvo, ulvo,* 1: v. *to ASSIST.* 2. *adsum, utr.* (*to be present with:* hence *esp. of a superior who stands by another to uphold him by his presence and in-fluence:* *to s. as an advocate:* with dat.): *the Athenians s.d the petition of the Aetolians, aderant precibus Aetolorum Attici,* Flor. 2, 9, 3: *I as dictator will s. the veto, dictator institutus adero,* Liv. 6, 38, med.: *Dicaearchus s.s this view, cul sententiae adero,* D. Plin. 2, 65, 65.

3. *sulveo, 1* (*to lift up, as it were, and succour in need:* *to defend and s. people, homines defendere atque s.,* Cic. Inv. Verr. 2, 5: *to s. in a candidature, allicquem in petitione s.,* Caes. B. C. 1, 22: v. BELIEVE. VI. *To countenance and help by vote, interest, etc.:* 1. *suffragor, 1* (*vote for:* with dat.): Cic. Liv.: *in less exact sense, Hortensius s. s you, opposes me, tibi Hortensius s., me oppugnat,* Cic. Div. Varr. 7, 23: and of Fortune aiding, id. Fam. 10, 5.

2. *perh. adsum, utr.* cf. *supr.* Phr.: *to s. a particular proposal by vote (in the senate), in sententiam allicquem ire,* Sall. Cat. 50. VII. *To sustain a part:* *sustineo,* 2: v. *to SUSTAIN.*

support (sub.): 1. *It:* a prop. stay: 1. *fulcrumentum* (*for propping up*): *the whole body abandoned by its s.s collapses, totum corpus desertum f. suis labitur in ruinam,* Macr. S. 7, 9, ad fin.: Sol. 2. *fulcrumentum* (shortened from *proced.* from which it occurs as v. l.). Cels. (Fulcrum is regularly the *log of lag of a couch*). 3. *firmamentum* (*anything to add strength or stability*) (*cross-beams*) *to act as s., quae firmamento sint,* Caes. B. C. 2, 15: Gall. Less freq. *firmamen, inia,* s.: Or. 4. *admiriculum* (*of vines:* called also *peda- amen*): v. *PROP* (I.). 5. *stutamen* (*an upright, in wood-work*). 11. Fig.: *upholder, supporter:* *cliffmen, praesidium:* v. *PROP* (II.). Or exp. by verb: *to be the s. of, sustinere, sustentare, tneri:* v. *PROP* (II.); also, *to MAINTAIN* (I.), *DEFEND.*

11. *Nourishment, maintenance:* *alimentum* exhibitio, susten-tatio: v. *MAINTENANCE* (II.). Or exp. by verb: v. *to MAINTAIN* (VI.), *SUP-*

PORT (IV). IV. In milit. sense: subdila, orum: v. REARER.

supportable: tollerabilis: or expr. by tolerari, sustineri posse: v. TO BEAR, SUPPORT.

supporter: esp. in political sense: 1. suffragator: v. VOTER. The aggregate of a candidate's s.s may be expressed by copiae: cf. Cic. Mur. 21, 44. petitores... magnis copiis in campum deduci volo (by numerous s.s).

2. fautor, archaice fãvitor (in gen. sense, a promoter, partisan, approver of): a s. of the aristocracy, nobilium fautor, Cic. R. Am. 6, 16: cf. id. Pl. inii., where it is used of those who wish success to a candidate.

3. adiutor: v. HELPER. Join: [alicuius honor] favere, adiutorem esse, Caes. B. C. 1, 7. 4. cultor (one who devotes himself to): most faithful s. of the Roman empire, c. fidestimus imperii Romani, Liv. 5. expr. to be a s. of, by verb: v. TO SUPPORT (V. VI.).

supportable: expr. by putari, animo fingi posse: v. TO SUPPOSE.

suppose: 1. To lay down for the sake of argument or illustration: 1. pono, pōm, itum, 3 (to assume): s. that he is conquered, pone, victum esse eum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 25: Cic. Join: ponere atque concedere, Cic. 2. imperial mood only, fãcio, 3 (denoting a case put which is not really so: whereas ponu usu, assumes a thing as true): pray s. that you are I, fac, quæso, qui ego sum esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 21: Ov.: also with subj. fac veilit, Stat. Ach. 2, 242.

3. fingo, nxi, ctum, 3 (to fancy, imagine): s. that we have an Alexander given us (to teach), fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint. 1, 1, 24: Cic.: v. TO FANCY, IMAGINE. [N.B.—Not suppose, which in this sense has no authority.] 4. To be of opinion: 1. puto, existimo, 1: v. TO THINK. Puto, or ut puto, is often used parenthetically, like our I s.: I s., I am turning into a god, ut puto, deus fio, Suet. Vesp. 23: Mart. (Not so existimo, which implies more deliberate use of the judgment.)

2. opinor, i (denoting mere opinion, whether well-founded or not): also used with and without ut, parenth.: Cic. 3. arbitror, i: v. TO THINK.

4. credo, didi, ditum, 3 (oft. about = Eng. I dare say): cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: si te iam, Catilina, interfici iussero, credo erit verendum (I s., I shall have reason to fear, etc.): v. TO BELIEVE. See also foll. art.

supposing (part.): expr. by ut with subj.: but even s. that to be so, verum ut ita sit... Cic. Verr. 3, 64, 15. Also the subj. may be used alone: cf. L. G. 432.

supposition: 1. Something laid down as a basis of argument: expr. by pono, fãcio, fingo: on this s. (or assumption), quo posito, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29: v. TO SUPPOSE (1.). Also putare may sometimes serve: and if this is too improbable a s. to be entertained, quod si vel putari (animo fingi) absurdum est; quod si ne putare quidem possumus: v. TO SUPPOSE (11.). FANCY. 2. A (mere) notion or unfounded belief: opinio: mere s.s. opinionum commenta: Cic. N. D. 2, 5: v. OPINION, CONJECTURE.

supposititious: 1. e. dishonestly substituted, not genuine: 1. subditus (p. part.): he suspects that he is a s. child, s. esse suspicatur, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12: Liv.: Dig. 2. subditivus (a generally descriptive term, whereas subditus simply denotes a fact respecting a certain person): Pl.: Suet.: Cic. (in somewhat diff. sense, Verr. 5, 27, 69). 3. subditicius (= preced.) Pl.: Lamp. (I.e.s. good = preced.). suppositus, suppositicius: but the verb suppono may serve: she was my mistress's s. child, heras meae supposita est parva, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 5. See also AURICULOS.

suppress: 1. To put down, crush: 1. comprimo, pressal, sum, 3: to s. a sedition, seditionem c., Liv. 2, 23: to

s. applause by word and gesture, murmura voce manique c., Ov. M. 1, 206: Cic. 2. partially, for a time: reprimis, 3: v. TO REPRESS.

3. opprimo, 3 (to overwhelm, crush, usu. with ref. to open enemies): v. TO OVERWHELM. See also infr. (11.). 4. addo, 1 (to quiet, quell): to s. a mutiny (by restoring order): seditionem s., Cic. Rep. 1, 38: Caes. 5. coerceo, 2: v. TO RESTRAIN.

6. To keep quiet, prevent anything from becoming known: 1. opprimo, 3: to s. and conceal anything, aliquid o. atque abscondere, Cic. R. Am. 41, extr.: to s. infamy, infamiam o., Just. 2. reprimis, 3 (the recollection of a thing) not extincti but s.d. non extincta sed repressa, Cic. Coel. 30.

3. supprimo, 3: to s. a rumour, famam s., Liv. 5, 1. 4. also simple verb, premo, 3: to s. one's anger (hide it), Iram p., Tac. A. 6, 50: Virg. 5. extinguisco, nxi, ctum, 3 (to put an end to): to s. (silence) rumours, rumores ex., Caes. B. C. 1, 60. In same sense, rumorem abolere, Tac. Phr.: s.ing the name of her informant, sublato nomine auctoris, Sall. Cat. 21.

6. To restrain, prevent from rising or breaking out: 1. supprimo, 3: to s. one's vexation, aegritudinem s., Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: to s. tears, lacrimas s., Albin. 2. reprimis, 3: to s. a groan, gemitum r., Ov. M. 9, 163: to s. anger, iracundiam r., Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8.

suppression: chiefly in phr., s. of truth, suppressio veri: M. 1. (Suppressio in Cic. Cl. 25, 68 = keeping back of money, embezzlement.) Or expr. by verb: v. TO SUPPRESS.

suppurate: 1. suppuris, 1 (to form pus under the skin): Cels.: v. TO Fester. 2. expr. by pus, pãria, n., with a verb: (the wound) s.s below the joint, pus infra articulum nascitur, Cels. 5, 26, 28: the clotted blood s.s, sanguis concretus in pus vertitur, ib. § 23. By humor: if the wound s., si quid Intus [purulent] humoris concreverit, ib. paulo infr.: cf. ib. § 31, ex nigro ulcere h. pallidus fertur.

suppuration: 1. suppuratio: Cels.: 2, 8, inii.: Plin. 2. expr. by pus, with a verb: if s. have set in, s. pus nasci coeperit: v. TO SUPPURATE.

suppurative (subs.): i.e. a medicine promotive of suppuration, medicamentum suppuratorium: Plin.

supralapsarians: *supralapsari, quos theologici, appellat: qui supra Adami lapsum redemptionis hominum causas rationemque repetunt.

supremacy: 1. principatus, tis (like Gr. ὑπερνομία foremost position and control): to exercise s., p. tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: s. of rank, dignitatis pr., Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66. Join: principatus atque imperium, Caes.: dominatus et pr., Cic. 2. dominatus, tis (sovereignty: esp. of an absolute kind: whereas principatus strictly denotes only highest position amongst those more or less nearly equal): v. SOVEREIGNTY. See also supr. (1).

3. imperium (supreme power): to fight for s., de Im. decertare, Cic. Am. 8, 28 (of the wars with Pyrrhus and Hannibal): v. POWER, EMPIRE. To exercise s., dominari: v. TO RULE, REIGN.

supreme: 1. Most exalted: 1. supremus: oh! s. Jupiter: pro, supreme Jupiter, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: Pl. Also summus, in same sense: v. HIGH (11., 2), and v. infr. (phr.). 2. when the reference is to power rather than rank, dominus: the gods, s. rulers over all things, dii, o. omium rerum ac moderatora, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, inii.: cf. id. Planc. 4, ad fin., huius principis populi et omium gentium domini atque victoris.

3. or expr. by circuml.: a God, cui omnia parent: qui omnia regit ac moderatur: Deus omnium rerum regnator: v. RULER, TO RULE. Phr.: s. power, imperium: esp. with summum: (consul) with s. power and authority, cum summo imp. et potestate, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 17: also with omne: Cic.

Rep. 1, 48, omne imp. nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt (= s. power over us): s. concern (interest) of the state, summa respublica, Cic. R. Am. 51, 148. 11. Critical, of the utmost moment: summus: at this s. moment for the state, summo reip. tempore, Cic. Ph. 5, 17, 46.

12. Greatest, extreme: supremus: the s. penalty (death), s. supplicium, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22.

supremely: anteq. praedict., prae omnibus aliis, etc.: v. EXCEEDINGLY, INTENSELY. [N.B.—Not potissimum, which simply means, rather than any other.] Join: unice et eximie diligere, Gell. Sometimes = altogether: s. unconcerned, unice securus, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5.

surcharge (v.): 1. To overload q. v. 2. To charge something more make an addition to a tax: pergr. majus tributum exigere: plura exigere quam quae aestimata erant.

surcharge (subs.): v. preced. art.

sure: 1. Objectively, certain, not to be doubted: 1. certus: v. CERTAIN.

2. compertus (proved, satisfactorily made out): facts s. and certain, comperta et explorata, Liv. 42, 13, inii. (opp. incertis lactata rumoribus): Cic. 3. exploratus: v. CERTAIN.

4. To be trusted: 1. certus: a s. friend, c. amicus, Enn. in Cic.: a s. man, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. 2. fidus: v. FAITHFUL, TRUSTY.

5. Subjectively, entertaining no doubt: usu. best expr. by phr.: I am quite s., compertum habeo, Sall. Cat. 58, inii.: and with a certain diff. of meaning, mihi persuadeo, Cic. R. A. 2, extr.: also, mihi persuadetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: and persuasum habeo, ib. 3, 2, extr. [N.B.—Compertum habeo denotes the certainty resulting from external proof: the other phr. only subjective conviction.] Parenthetically, I am s., may be expr. by hercle, merhercle, etc.: v. SORELY.

6. —footed: *qui pedibus bene ac firmiter insidit.

surely: 1. Securely, safely: totis, firmiter: v. SAFELY, FIRMLY. 2. Without doubt: 1. certus, certis (of a certainty): v. CERTAINLY. 2. pro-fecto (an emphatic word, assuredly): it is not so, s. it is not, non est ita, non est p., Cic. Fl. 22, 51: you s. remember, meministi p., id. Am. 1, 2: Hor. 3. ultimum (no doubt: lit. strange if it were not so): v. UNDOUBTEDLY.

4. hercle, merhercle (rare): hercle, merhercule: hercules, merhercules (by Hercules: forms of asseveration common in dialogue): and s. (sure enough) so he did, et hercle ita fecit, Cic. Am. 11, 17: this I shall say with truth, s. vere merhercle hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64. 5. Immo (Imo), vero, enimvero (really, indeed): expr. in reply to something that has been said): v. REALLY, INDEED.

6. Implying a restriction: at least: certe, saltem: v. LEAST, AT.

sureness: expr. by adj.: also sometimes firmitas, stabilitas, may serve: v. FIRMNESS, STABILITY, CERTAINTY.

surety: 1. vas, vãdia, m. (gen. term: praes [v. infr.], denoting only a s. in a civil action): he became s. for his appearance, v. factus est ejus s. tendi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: to give s., vades dare: v. BAIL. 2. praes, dia, m.: to take s. for public moneys, praedes publicae pecuniae accipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: to give s.s. p. dare, id.: v. SECURITY (V.).

3. sponsor (one who pledges himself on behalf of another: the vas and praes being usu. mere passive instruments in a legal transaction): Pompeius s. to Caesar for my good-will, Pompeius s. illi de mea voluntate, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: s. for the fulfilment of any one's promises, a promissorum alicuius, id. Att. 15, 15. Esp. in eccl. sense, a s. in baptism: Tert. 4. obaes, idis, c.: v. HOSTAGE.

5. —to be or become: 1. expr. by vas, praes, etc. with a verb: v. SURETY. 2. spondeo, spõpõndi, sponsum, 2 (in gen. sense: comp. SURETY, 3):

to make oneself s. for any one, a. pro aliquo, Cic. Planc. 10, 47; and absol., Liv. 1. Hor. 3. intercedo, 3 (e.g. lull. pecuniam): v. TO GUARANTEE (2). 4. praesto, stitui, stitum, 1: fut. part., praestaturus (to answer for): v. RESPONSIBILITY (1, 2). 5. mado, 1: v. TO GUARANTEE.

suretyship: perh. vādmōnia, n. pl.: cf. L. G. § 591.

surf: 1. aestus, ūs, m.: the sea boils with s., fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157. 2. fluctus, ūs, m.: the s. rolled upon the shore, fl. volutus a. terras, Virg. G. 3, 237: to leap from their ships and stand in the s., de navibus desilire et in fluctibus consistere, Caes. B. G. 4, 24. 3. spūmans unda: cf. Virg. G. 4, 529: v. WAVE.

surface: 1. superficies, ēl, f. (post-August.): the s. of the water, a. aquae, Col. 8, 15, 3; Plin. 2. expr. by summus with sub.: to swim on the s. of the water, in aqua summa natat, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 33: the springs are on the s., fontes sunt in summo, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, An. Phr.: his envy was concealed, his flattery on the s., invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto erat, Tac. H. 4, 4: I know you thoroughly and below the s., te intus et in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30.

surfeit (sub.): 1. Too much food or drink: 1. satietas, tātis, f.: fatiētia with a continual s., assidua a. obesus, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96. 2. satietas, tātis, f.: drunk with a s. of wine, saturitate ebrius, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 41. 3. The feeling caused by too much food or drink: 1. satietas: he used to breakfast to a s., prandebat ad a., Suet. Dom. 21. 2. fastidium: honey creates a s., mel f. creat, Plin. 21, 24, 50, § 109. Join: satietas et f., Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25. 3. cruditas, tātis, f.: id. de Sen. 13, 44. 4. crāpula: to sleep off a s., c. edormire, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30. Phr.: his stomach being sick from yesterday's s., stomacho marone nē priādi cūbōnere, Suet. Cal. 58. 5. Meton.: 1. satietas: to take a s. of love, sumere a. amoris, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 6. 2. tedium: worn out with a s. of anxiety, t. curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 19. 3. fastidium: pleasure by constant repetition produces a s., voluptas assidue f. parit, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81. Join: satietas et fastidium, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98. 4. nausea: Mart. 4, 37, 9.

surfeit (v.): A. Trans.: 1. with food: 1. dōnare venirem: Sall. Or. de Rep. ord. 1: cf. id. J. 76, 37n. 2. Inguirto, 1: to s. oneself, se ing., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 21. 3. satūro, 1: lūm s.d. with slaughtered kine, armentis saturati caede leones, Ov. M. 10, 541. 2. Meton.: 1. satūro, 1: to be s.d. with pleasure, delectatione satari, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: to s. the mind, a. animum, id. Phil. 11, 3, 9. 2. satūro, 1: men s.d. with honors, homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20. 3. expio, ēvi, ētum, 2: to s. oneself with slaughter, se exp. caede, Liv. 31, 14. 4. refero, ēd, tam, 4: to s. one's ears with talk, aures ref. sermonibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40. B. Intrans.: to be over-filled, surfeit: v. SUP.

surge (sub.): fluctus, aestus: v. SURF, WAVE.

surge (v.): to swell, rise high: tūmescere, surgere, tolli: v. RISE, SWELL.

surgeon: 1. chirurgus, m.: Cels. 1, praef. 2, medicus: a s. for wounds, vulnerum m., Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22. Phr.: to lance an ulcer with the surgeon's knife, rescindere os ulceris ferro, Virg. G. 3, 453: v. PHYSICIAN.

surgery: 1. The art of surgery: 1. chirurgia: Cels. 1, praef. (used in fig. sense by Cic. Att. 4, 3, for violent measures). 2. chirurgica medicina: Hyg. Fab. 274. 3. pars medicinae quae manu curet, Cels. 1, praef. 1, Phr.: to employ surgery to sores, medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455.

the shop of a surgeon: medicina ca. taberna, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 3.

surgical: chirurgicus: Hyg. Fab.

274. Phr.: to employ s. operation to a disease, morbo curationem adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: perh. *manu curare morbum.

surly: mōrōs: durē: duriter: v. STERNALY, ILL-TEMPERED.

surlyness: 1. mōrōsitas, tātis, f.: useless and offensive s., m. inutilis et odiosa, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88. 2. aspēritas, tātis, f.: (a man) of such s. as to avoid intercourse with mankind, qui ea aspēritate est ut hominum congressus fugiat, id. Am. 23, 87. 3. difficultas, tātis, f.: to swallow (endure) a man's s., aspēritatem exsorbere, id. Mur. 9, 19: v. ILL-TEMPERED, CROSSNESS.

surly: Join: mōrōsus et difficilis: cf. Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: v. CROSS, ILL-TEMPERED.

surmise (sub.): conjectura, ae: v. CONJECTURE, SUPPOSITION.

surmise (v.): conjecturam capere, facere: suspicor, atus, 1: v. TO CONJECTURE, SUPPOSE.

surmount: 1. Lit.: to over-top, pass over: 1. supēro, 1: to s. mountains, montes a., Virg. G. 3, 270: s. fortifications, munitiones a., Liv. 5, 8: to have s.d. so long a journey, superasse tantum itineris, Tac. Agr. 31. 2. exsupēro, 1: he s.s. the hill, exa. Jugum, Virg. Aen. 11, 905. 3. vinco, vici, victum, 3: Virg. G. 2, 124: v. PASS OVER. 2. Fig.: to endure, overcome: 1. supēro, 1: we have s.d. all mischances, casus superavimus omnes, Virg. Aen. 11, 244: to s. difficulties, difficultates a., Veil. 2, 120. 2. exsupēro, 1: to s. the unevenness of the ground, exa. iniquitatem loci, Liv. 2, 65. 3. vinco, 3: Join: vinco and supergredior: virtus s.d. and rose superior to vice, virtus vicit ac supergressa est vitium, Tac. Agr. 1: to s. difficulties, difficultates v., Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: v. OVERCOME.

surmountable: 1. supērabilis, e: a wall that is s., murus a., Liv. 25, 23. 2. exsupērabilis, e: a rock whose weight is in-s., non exsuperabile saxum, Virg. G. 3, 39 (others explain non exsuperabile here = that cannot overtop the hill).

surname (sub.): 1. Family name: 1. cognōmen, Inis, n. (opp. to nōmen, the gentile name, and praenōmen, the individual name): Publius and Sextus Aelius were elected, the s. of both was Paetus, creati P. et Sex. Aelii, Paetis fuit ambobus cogn., Liv. 32, 2. 2. cognōmentum (rare): Cnaeus Lentulus, whose s. was Clodius, Cn. Lentulus, cui cogn. Clodianum fuit, Sall. fragm. in Gell. 18, 4. 3. A name or title given in addition to the family name: 1. cognōmen, n.: Ariadites received the s. of the Just, A. cognōmine Justus est appellatus, Nep. Arist. 1: to receive a s. from some circumstance, ex aliquo c. trahere, Cic. Phil. 3, 16. 2. cognōmentum (rare): Heracitus, who is known by the s. of the Obscure, H., cognōmento qui obscurus perhibetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15. (Agnomēn, the t. for this kind of surname, has no classical authority: it was read in Cic. de Inv. 2, 9, 28; but is now omitted in the best editions.)

surpass: 1. To excel: vinco: supēro: exsupēro: aliquid excello: v. EXCEL. 2. To exceed, go beyond: 1. excedo, cessi, cessum, 3: with foot-horridness s.-ing human belief, temeritate humanam fidem excedente, Veil. 2, 51. 2. transgredior, gressus, 3: s.-ing Marcellus (in the number of his battles), M. Marcellum transgressus, Plin. 7, 25, 92. 3. exsupēro, 1: he s.s. the Turquins in pride, Turquinos exa. superbia, Liv. 3, 11. 4. praesto, stitui, stitum and stitum, 1: they s. the rest of the world in valour, caeteros mortales virtute p., Liv. 5, 36. Phr.: to surpass belief, supra esse quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. Cat. 5: s.-ing one's powers, ultra vires, Virg. Aen. 6, 114: to dress in a manner s.-ing one's means, vestiri supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: its difficulty s.-ing belief, asperius est opinione, Sall. J. 85, init.: it s.s. imagination,

* majus est quam quis cogitatione comprehendat, complectatur.

surplice: perh., vestis lintea religiosaeque: cf. Suet. Oth. 12. * palla alba.

surplus: 1. reliquum, l. n.: the s. of which (sum), ex qua (pecunia) quod reliquum erat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. 2. residuum, l. n.: the s. of a sum of money, pecuniae r., id. Clu. 34, 94. Phr.: from a slender income such as mine there will even be some s., ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid etiam redundabit, id. Parad. 6, 3: there was a s. from the revenues to be paid into the treasury, ex vectigalibus supererat pecunia, quae in aerario poneretur, Nep. Hann. 7: to have a s., abundare, Cic. Att. 15, 15.

surprise (sub.): 1. The feeling of surprise: 1. miratio, ōnis, f.: to cause s., mirationem facere, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49. 2. admiratio, ōnis, f.: to excite s. in any one, aliquid animi movere, id. Phil. 10, 2, 3. Phr.: overwhelmed with s., obstupescat, id. Delot. 12, 14: it caused less s. that they should venture to do it, minus id eos audere miraculo fuit, Liv. 25, 8: to the s. of all he says, canctis Improvisus ait, Virg. Aen. 1, 595: 2. Jeet a., mirari, admirari: v. WONDER.

surprise (v.): 1. An unexpected event: Phr.: nothing can be a s. to a wise man, nihil Improvisum, nihil inopinatum sapienti accidere potest, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 37. 2. A sudden attack: 1. subita incursio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11. 2. repens adventus hostium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52. Phr.: to take a man by s., excipere aliquem incursu, Virg. Aen. 3, 332: v. TO SURPRISE.

surprise (v.): 1. To astonish: Phr.: the consul was s.d. that they did not begin the battle, consulem admiratio incesit quod non pugnam inirent, Liv. 7, 14: this s.s. me, hoc mihi admirationem movet, Cic. Phil. 10, 2, 3: to s. a person, aliquid infundere admirationem, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56: I am s.d. at your standing here, mira videntur te hic stare, Pl. Men. 2, 13, 15: I shall be s.d. if he is not at home, mirum mi domi est, Ter. And. 3, 4, 19: to be s.d. mirari, admirari: v. TO WONDER, ASTONISH. 2. To attack suddenly: 1. occipio, Phaedr. 5, 8, 3. 2. Incidere in aliquem incautum et imprudentem: Caes. B. G. 6, 30. 3. opprimo, cessi, cessum, 3: to s. a man when off his guard, imprudentem o., Ter. And. 1, 3, 22: Incantum o., Liv. 26, 12: they s.d. the Messapi, M. incesit Inopinantes o., Caes. B. G. 4, 4: Trebonius was s.d. by the enemy, f. oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5. 4. adōrō, ortus, 4: he s.d. the praetor on the march, praetorem ex improviso in itinere adortus est, Tac. A. 4, 45. Phr.: to s. a fort, aroem Improvisi capere, Liv. 3, 23: to s. an enemy, ex necopinato hostem invadere, Liv. 4, 27.

surprising (adj.): mirus, mirābilis. v. WONDERFUL. Phr.: to work a cure, mirabiliter mederi morbis, Plin. 27, 6, 38, § 131.

surprisingly: 1. mirum in modum: men's minds were s. changed, mirum in modum conversae sunt hominum mentes, Caes. B. G. 1, 41. 2. mirandum in modum: cf. Cic. Att. 9, 7.

3. mirabiliter: the feelings of the common people were s. changed, m. vulgi mutata est voluntas, id. Fam. 13, 16. Phr.: leaves s. curly, folia usque in admirationem crispata, Liv. 7, 34: v. WONDERFULLY.

surrender (sub.): 1. In military sense: 1. deditio, ōnis, f.: to negotiate a s., de d. agere, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: a s. to any one, d. ad aliquem, Liv. 28, 22: to receive a state on s., civitatem in deditiōnem accipere, ib.: to make a genuine s., veram d. facere, Sall. J. 46. 2. trāditio, ōnis, f.: the s. of a town, urbis t., Liv. 32, 14. 3. Generally, a giving up: 1. trāditio, f.: the s. of property, rei t., Cic. Top. 5, 36. 2. cessio, ōnis, f. (legal t.): a legal s., in Jure cessio, ib.: to make s. of a thing, v. TO SURRENDER.

surrender (v.): **I. Trans.** To give up: 1. *obdo, cessi, cessum*, 3: to *s. a kingdom to any one*, *allicui regnum c.*, Just. 10, 2: Liv. 45, 39. 2. *concedo*, 3: *Sicily was s.d. from a premature despair*, *S. nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessa est*, Liv. 21, 1. 3. *prōdo, didi, ditum*, 3: to *s. a standard to the enemy*, *pr. aequilam hostibus*, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. 4. *trādo* (transdo), *didi, ditum*, 3: to *s. a city, urbem tr.*, Liv. 14, 29: *they s.d. themselves to the enemy*, *se hostibus transiderunt*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: to *negotiate the terms on which to s. the city*, *de conditionibus urbis tradendae agere cum aliquo*, Liv. 37, 12. 5. *ēdo, didi, ditum*, 3: to *s. the promoters of the war* (milit. t.), *auctores belli d.*, Liv. 9, 1: hence generally, to *s. a man to the weapons of the soldier*, *aliquem telis militum dedere*, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: *Te, id. maled. ancillas d.*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7. Phr.: to *s. any one to the enemy*, *facere deditiōnem allicuius hosti*, Liv. 31, 18: v. **YIELD**, **ORVE** v.

II. Intrans. To capitulate: arma per pactiōnem tradere, Liv. 9, 11: se dedere, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: tradere se per conditiones, cf. Sall. J. 61, fin.: to *s. at discretion*, *in deditiōnem venire*, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: to *be forced to s.*, *necessariam deditiōnem subire*, Id. B. C. 1, 81: to *s. to the Carthaginians*, *facere deditiōnem ad Poenos*, Liv. 24, 1: to *s. unconditionally*, *sine ulla pactiōne esse in allicuius fidem tradere*, Sall. J. 62: also, *facere imperata*, Id. (v. *Merivale*, ad loc.): *one who has s.d.*, *dediticius*, Caes. B. G. 1, 27.

surreptitious: **I. Secret**: clandestinus: *furtivus*: v. **STEALTHY**, **SECRET**. **II. Fraudulent**: v. **FRAUDULENT**, **DISHONEST**.

surreptitiously: *furtivē*: *furtim*: *furto*: *clam*: *fraude*: *dōlo*: v. **SECRETLY**, **STEALTHILY**, **FRAUDULENTLY**.

surround: **I. To be round**: 1. *cingo, nxi, nctum*, 3: *the mountains which s. Thessaly*, *montes qui Thessaliam c.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 36: *the harbour is s.d. by the city*, *portus urbe cingitur et concluditur*, Cic. Verr. 5, 37, 96. 2. *circumsto, stēti*, 1: *when such terrors s.d. them on all sides*, *quum tantū terrorē terrores circumstant*, Liv. 6, 2. 3. *conclūdo, si, sum*, 3: *a sea s.d. with land*, *mare conclusum*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9. 4. *stīpo*, 1: *s.d. by hosts of friends*, *stīpatas gregibus amīcorum*, Cic. Att. 1, 18. **II. To surround with, put round**: 1. *circundo, dēdi, dātum*, 1: *s.d. the town with a trench*, *fossa oppidum circumdedit*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: to *s. the assembly with armed men*, *armatos conlioni cīro*, Liv. 34, 27. 2. *cingo*, 3: to *s.d. by the arms of the enemy*, *cingi ab armis hostium*, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 69. 3. *circumclūdo, si, sum*, 3: *they s. the horns with a silver rim*, *cornua ab labris argento c.*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. 4. *circumsēpio, septus*, 4: to *s. a lake with buildings*, *stagnum aedificis c.*, Suet. Ner. 31. 5. *ēpio, pxi, ptum*, 4: to *s. a wood with nets*, *saltum plagis c.*, Lucr. 5, 1251. 6. *circumfundo, fūdī, fūsum*, 3: *I saw Cato sitting s.d. by many Stoic treatises*, *M. Catonem sedentem vidi multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7: to *s. with cohorts*, *circumf. cohortes*, Tac. A. 12, 38. 7. *circumvēno, vēni, ventum*, 4: *a plain s.d. by somewhat higher ground*, *planities locis paulo superioribus circumventa*, Sall. J. 71. 8. *circumvallo*, 1: to *s. a place with two furrows*, *locum duobus sulcis c.*, Col. 11, 3, 4. **III. Military t. t.**: 1. to *invest*: *circumsēdo*: *cingo*: *circumvallo*: v. **INVEST**, **BESIEGE**. 2. to *out-flank*: to *s. men*, *aliquos circumvenire*, Tac. Agr. 37: to *s.d. by the enemy*, *circumiri ab hostibus*, Nep. Dat. 7.

surrounding (adj.): 1. *circumjectus*: the *s. tribes*, *c. nationes*, Tac. A. 6, 31. 2. *expr.* by *periph.*: *qui circa sunt*, Liv. 1, 4. Phr.: *the feelings of many s. states*, *multarum circa civitatum*

animi, Id. 1, 17: *corn having been collected from all the s. country*, *frumento unidique ex agris convecto*, Id. 42, 56.

surrounding (subs.): 1. *circumjectus*, *ūs, m.*: Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 170. 2. *expr.* by *verb. in finit.*: v. **TO SURROUND**. A man's s.s., *res in quibus versatur aliquis: v. **CIRCUMSTANT**.

surtout: 1. *paenula*: Cic. Mil. 20, 54: *with his s. on*, *paenulatus*, Id. 2. *āmiculum* (rarer): Nep. Dat. 3: v. **GREAT-COAT**.

survey (subs.): **I. Act of looking or inspecting**: 1. *inspectio*, *ōnis, f.*: *the land on the first s. does not show its defects*, *ager prima s. vitiis non ostendit*, Col. 1, 4, 1. 2. *contēplatio*, *ōnis, f.*: *the power of infinity is most worthy of a diligent s.*, *vis infinitatis diligentis c. dignissima est*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 50. 3. *observatio*, *ōnis, f.*: a *s. of the stars*, *obs. siderum*, Id. Div. 1, 2, 1: v. **INSPECTION**, **VIEW**. **II. A measuring of land**: *mensura*: to *take a s.*, *m. agere*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, fin.: *m. infra*, Col. 5, 3.

survey (v.): **I. To view, contemplate**: *contemplor*, 1: *inspecio*: *oculis perstruere*, Liv. 25, 9: *observo*, 1: *considero*, 1: v. **VIEW**, **CONTEMPLATE**. **II. To measure land**: *mētior*, *mensura*, 4: *mēto*, 1: *permettor*, *mensura*, 4: *mensuram agere*, *intrē*: v. **A SURVEY**.

surveying (subs.): **I. A looking at**: v. **SURVEY**. **II. The act of measuring land**: *expr.* by *ars finitorum: *mensurarum ratio*.

surveyor: 1. *finitor*, *ōris, m.*: Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34. 2. *ensor*, *ōris, m.*: the *s. marked out the ground*, *humum signavit ensor*, Ov. M. 1, 136. 3. *agrimensor*, *ōris, m.*: Amm. 19, 11. 4. *dēcampēdator*, *ōris, m.*: a *s. of public land*, *agri publici d.*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37. 5. *mētator*, *ōris, m.*: Id. Phil. 14, 4, 10.

survive: 1. *sūpersum*, *ful, esse*: *he s.d. his father*, *superfuit patri*, Liv. 1, 34: *while those who had seen it were still s.ing*, *quum superesset adhuc qui spectaverant*, Suet. Claud. 21. 2. *sūpero*, 1: *whichever of the two may s.*, *uter eorum vita superarit*, Caes. B. C. 6, 18: *does Acanisus s.?* *superatne Acanisus?* Virg. Aen. 3, 339. 3. *sūperstes* *sum*: *their own sons s.d. them*, *sui sibi liberi superstites erant*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 72. 4. *sūpervivo*, *xi*, 3: *he s.d. his own reputation thirty years*, *gloriae suae triginta annis s.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. 5. *in vita mēno*: Cic. Fam. 4, 1. Phr.: *if I s.*, *si vita suppetet*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: *I pray the gods your wife may s.*, *you, deos oro ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat uxor*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 19.

surviving: *qui superest*: *qui superat*: *superstes*: v. **TO SURVIVE**.

survivor: *sūperstes*, *stītia, m.* and *f.*: *Aeneas, the s. of his country*, *Aeneas patrius*, s. Hor. Carm. S. 42: *my s.*, *meae vitae s.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1.

survivorship: *status ejus qui alteri superest.

susceptibility: 1. *mollitia, f.* and *mollities, ēl, f.*: *such is my s. that I could never have resisted their tears and prayers*, *quia mollitia sum animi nunquam illius lacrimis et precibus resistissem*, Cic. Sull. 6, 18. **JOHN**: *Agilitas* and *mollitia*: *s. of disposition*, *agilitas*, ut ita dicam, *mollitiaeque naturae*, Id. Att. 1, 17. 2. *facilitas*, *lātis, f.*: *the s. of boyhood*, *aetatis (puerilis)*, Quint. 1, 12, 11. Phr.: *he has no s. whatever*, *sensu plane caret: *a blunted s.*, *hebes ingenium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17.

susceptible: 1. *mōbilitas, e*: *while his age is s. of training*, *dum mobilitas aetas est*, Virg. G. 3, 165. 2. *facilis, e*: *s. mind of youth*, *faciles animi juvenum*, Id. Phr.: *a s. heart*, *animus ad misericordiam pronus, *promptus (the tree) is s. of that disease*, (arbor) *obnoxia ei morbo est*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: *every body is s. of change*, *omne corpus mutabile est*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: *the nature of the gods is not s. of any sorrow*, *natura divom privata dolore*

omni est, Lucr. 2, 649: *nor is s. of anger*, *nec tangitur ira*, Id. 650: *the plan is still s. of improvement*, *ita se ratio habet in melior fieri posset.

suspect: 1. *suspīcor*, *atua, i*: *king no evil*, *nihil mali suspīcans*, Cic. Client. 9, 27: *I s.d. my maid s.icious*, *ancillas meas suspīcabar*, Pl. As. 5, 2, 18 (this use with personal object is rare).

2. *suspīcio*, *specti, ctum*, 3: Sall. J. 70: *those who were s.d. of capital crimes*, *suspīci capitalium criminum*, Tac. A. 3, 60. 3. *suspīcto*, 1: *king Agrippina more and more vehemently*, *Agrippinam magis magisque*, Id. 12, 65. 4. *suspīclōnis* *hābo*: Cic. Att. 8, 11. 5. *suspīctum* *hābo*: to *s. a man falsely*, *habere aliquem falso s.*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 41. Phr.: to *become s.d. by any one*, *in suspīctionem venire allicui*, Cic. Flacc. 33, 81: to *cause a man to s.*, *dare allicui suspīctionem*, Id. Fam. 3, 12: *I cause some to s. that I wish to sail*, *moveo suspīctionem nonnullis me velie navigare*, Id. 2, 16: to *be s.d.*, *suspīctionem habere*, Nep. Epam. 5, 9.

suspīcor: v. **SCRWISE**, **CONJECTURE**. **suspēnd**: **I. To hang up**: *suspēdo*, *di, sum*, 3: to *s. images on a lofty pine*, *oscilla ex alta pinu s.*, Virg. G. 3, 389. **To be s.d.**: 1. *pendeo*, *ppēndi*, 2: to *be s.d. on the gallows*, *p. ex arborē*, Cic. Verr. 3, 27, 66: *the earth was s.d. in mid air*, *circumfuso pendebat in aere tellus*, Ov. Met. 1, 12. 2. *depēndo*, *di, 2*: *lamps are s.d. from golden ceilings*, *l. lychni laquearibus aurea*, Virg. Aen. 1, 726: *they found him s.d. by a halter*, *laqueo dependente invenere*, Liv. 42, 28, fin.: v. **HANG**. **II. To interrupt and defer**: *intermitto*: *differo*: *suspēdo*: v. **DEFER**. Phr.: to *s. hostilities*, *indultas facere*, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: *indultas intrē*, Plin. Pan. 11: *indultas agitare*, Sall. J. 29: to *s. one's judgment*, *nihil pro rato habere: *incertus esse sententiae*, Liv. 4, 57: *incertae esse animi*, Tac. A. 6, 46: *I s. my judgment about a thing*, *nihil haud liquet de aliqua re*, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 7: *judgment is still s.d.*, *adhuc sub iudice lis est*, Hor. A. P. 78: to *s. a law*, *legem in tempus abrogare: *they s.d. proceedings*, *rem suspēduntur*, Liv. 39, 28: to *s. payment* (i. e. for becoming bankrupt), *conturbō*, *deobquo*, *deficō*: *bonam copiam glariae* (to declare oneself insolvent), Cic. Fam. 9, 16: v. **BANKRUPT**. **III. To remove from an office**: 1. *mōveo*, *mōvi*, *mōtus*, 2: to *s. a man from his rank as senator*, *senatorio loco aliquem m.*, Liv. 39, 42. 2. *submōveo*, 2: to *s. a man from a state office*, *aliquem a administratione reipublicae*, Suet. Caes. 16. 3. *dēmōveo*, 2: *he s. Pallas from his public office*, *Pallantem ex rebus d.*, Tac. A. 13, 14. 4. *abrōgare* *allicui magistratū*: Cic. Verr. 2, 57, 140. 5. *abrōgo*, 1: *a law for s.ing Lentulus from his office*, *lex de abrogando Lentuli imperio*, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 3.

suspense: 1. *dūbtatio*, *ōnis, f.*: Cic. Caes. Tac. 2. *solicita expectatio*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52. 3. *obscurā spes*: Id. Agr. 2, 25, 66. Phr.: to *keep a man in s.*, *suspensum aliquem tenere*, Id. Att. 10, 1: to *be in s.*, *pendere*, Id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: *animi pendere*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 18: *we passed a night of s. and doubt*, *suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: *the mind is in s.*, *in dubio est animus*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: *animus pendet*, Id. Ad. 2, 2, 18: *nor let me waver in s.*, *neā fluitem spe pendulus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10.

suspension: Phr.: a *s. of hostilities*, *indutiae*, *arm. f.*: *a day for a s. of hostilities had been asked for by the enemy*, *dies indutias erat ab hostibus petitus*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: *during a s. of hostilities*, *per indutias*, Liv. 30, 37: v. **STOPPAGE**, **INTERCEPTION**.

suspension-bridge: *perh.* *pons pendulus: *pons catenis ferreis suspensus.

suspicion: *suspīcio*, *ōnis, f.*: *passive* in all three senses of the English word

I. Mistrust: Phr.: to fall under s., in suspicionem cadere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: to excite the s. of the soldiers, suspiciones militum irritare, Tac. H. 1, 4: to free a man from s., aliquem suspiciones exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: to excite s. in any one, incitare s. alicui, Nep. Num. 4: their s. being roused by the neighing of horses, ex fremitu equorum illata s., Caes. B. C. 3, 38: to free oneself from s., a levare atque a se remove, Cic. Verr. 3, 59, 136: ab se s. propulsare, ib. 60, 140: when matters of the greatest certainty fall under such s. as these, quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: the s. attaches to one, ad aliquem pertinet s., Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: to be laid under the s. of unchastity, in suspicione stupri poni, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 27: to clear up s., diluere suspiciones, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22. **II. A slight notion:** Phr.: amongst those (nations) there is no s. of the existence of gods, apud eos (gentes) nulla suspicio deorum est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: v. IDIA, NOTION. **III. A slight appearance:** Phr.: a s. of a chin, suspicio rimae, Mart. 11, 45 (rare in this sense).

suspicious: **I. Apt to suspect:** 1. suspicious: did conscience make you timid and s. at an te conscientia timidum et s. faciebat? Cic. Verr. 5, 29, 74: to be s. of a man, a esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 10, 14. 2. suspicious, cicis (rare): Liv. 10, 14: Tac. A. 1, 13. 3. perh. **ad** suspiciandum pronus: *suspiciōne plenus. **II. Causing suspicion:** 1. suspicious: things that were s. before they made clear, quae ante erant s. haec aperta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: to be s. a person, s. esse, Cato in Gell. 9, 11: a most s. business, negotium suspiciōssimum, Cic. Fl. 3, 7. 2. suspicious, cicis: a s. silence, s. silentium, Tac. A. 3, 11: Sen. 12, 29.

suspiciously: **I. Like one who suspects:** Phr.: to look s. at any one, *aliquem cum suspiciōne intueri: to speak s., more suspiciōne dicere. **II. In a way to excite suspicion:** suspiciōse, -ius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55.

suspiciousness: *mōres suspiciōis: v. SUSPICIOUS.

suspire: spiro: respiro: v. BREATHE, RESPIRE.

sustain: **I. To bear, uphold:** 1. sustineo, tinul, tentum, 2: the air s. the flight of birds, aër u. volatus altum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101. 2. sustento, 1: Alconor s. his falling brother, Al. fratrem ruentem s., Virg. Aen. 10, 339. 3. sublevo, 1: bees s. their wearied king on their shoulders, apes fessum regem humeris a., Plin. 11, 17, 54: v. SUPPORT, PROP UP. Phr.: temples s. d by vast columns, templa vastis linxus columinis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49. **II. To support, maintain:** 1. sustineo, 2: we are nourished and s. d by corn, allmuri et a re frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11. 2. sustento, 1: Liv. 2, 34: Cic. Tac. 3, 10: Iro, 1 (with the notion of doing so barely): to just s. life by agriculture, vitam exercendo agros, Tac. A. 11, 7. 4. sio, sio, sio, 3: v. MAINTAIN, NOURISH. **III. To bear, bear up against:** 1. sustineo, 2: to s. labours, labores s., Cic. Rep. 1, 3. 2. fero, tūll, lātum, 3: Join: ferre et sustinere, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. 3. sustento, 1: to s. the extremity of famine, extremam famem s., Caes. B. G. 7, 17: the defence was with difficulty s. d, aeque sustentatum est, ib. 2, 6. Phr.: we have s. d a severe defeat, pugna magna victi sumus, Liv. 22, 7: to s. a loss, facere damnum, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 77: ferre damna, Ov. Her. 15, 64: jacturam facere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79: jacturam pati, Col. praef. 1, 1: v. SUFFER. **IV. To sustain a character or part:** to s. the principal character (in a play), primas partes agere, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: dicere partes (of an actor), id. Heaut. prol. 10. Fig.: to s. the part of friend, amicum agere, Tac. H. 1, 30: to s. the part of an emperor, principem gerere, Plin. Pan. 44.

sustenance: victus, ūa, m.: Cic. Hor. v. NOURISHMENT, SUPPORT.

sutler: illex, ae, m.: Sall. J. 44: Liv. suture: sūtra, mod. f. t., f.: s. of the skin, calvariae s., Cels. 8, 1: in gen. sense: Liv. 38, 29.

swab (sub.): pēniculus: v. SPOON, BROOM.

swab (v.): purgo, detergeo, si, sum, 2: v. CLEANSE, SCRUB.

swaddle: to sw. a baby, infantem incunabulis ligare, Pl. Amph. 5, 1, 55 (others read in cunabulis): *facile obvolvare aliquem.

swaddling-clothes: 1. incunabula, orum, n.: Plaut. Truc. 5, 12. 2. fasciae, arum, f.: ib. Fig.: from his sw. (i. e. childhood): ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36.

swagger: v. STRUT, BRAG.

swaggerer: v. BOASTER, BRAGGART.

swain: 1. A rustic: cōlonus: rōricola: rusticus: v. RUSTIC. **II. A lover:** Amator: v. LOVER.

swallow (sub.): 1. A bird: hirundo, Inis, f.: Virg. Hor. Phr.: a s.'s nest, nidus hirundinis, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6: the coming of the s., adventus hirundineus, Sid. Ep. 2, 14. **II. The throat:** gūla: gurgūlio, ōis, m.: v. THROAT, GULLER.

swallow (v.): 1. Lit.: 1. glūtio, Ivi or II, itum, 4: Juv. 4, 29.

2. haurio, haus, haustum, 4: to s. whole, cibos integros h., Col. 8, 17, 11.

3. sorbeo, ul, 2: to s. a raw egg, crudum ovum s., Plin. 29, 1, 11, § 42.

4. devoro, 1: lb.: what is s. d, id quod devoratur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 115.

5. absorbeo, ul, 2 (to s. greedily): to s. up the cakes, a. placentias, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. 6. vōro, 1: some animals s. down, others masticate their food, (animalium) alia vorant alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. **II. Fig.: to s. up, devour:** 1. absorbeo, 2: the Ocean seems scarcely able to have s. d up so much wealth, Oceanus vix videtur tot res abs. potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

2. devoro, 1: let Charybdis s. me up, the voice is s. d up and lost, vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270. 3.

4. haurio, 4: you have s. d up all your patrimony by your extravagance, hausit patris luxuriosus opes, Mart. 9, 81, 4: v. ENGULPH, EXHAUST. **III. To put up with:** sorbeo: exsorbeo: devoro: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: id. Brut. 67, 236: v. REAR, ENDURE.

swallow-wort: aedipias, ūia, f.: Plin. 27, 5, 18, § 15.

swamp (sub.): 1. palus, ūdis, f.: to drain a s., p. siccare, Cic. Ph. 5, 3, 7.

2. diligo, Inis, f.: Virg. G. 2, 184.

swamp (v.): 1. To cause to sink: 1. mergo, si, sum, 3: to s. a part of the fleet, partem classis m. Vell. 2, 42.

2. deprimo, easi, esum, 3: to s. a ship, navein d., Caes. B. G. 2, 7. 3.

4. demergo, esi, 3: Virg. Aen. 9, 119. 4. opprimo, easi, esum, 3: to s. a fleet, classem o., Cic. Manil. 12, 33: v. SINK.

II. To outnumber: Phr.: to s. the tribes by the votes of his own partisans, *tribus suffragis suorum opprimere, superare: v. OUT-NUMBER.

swampy: 1. paludosus: Ov. 2. aliginosus: Varr.: Plin.

swan: 1. cygnus, m.: Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72. 2. olor, ōis, m.: Ov. H. 7, 1: glaucinē white s., purpurei o., Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10. Phr.: s.'s down, plumae cygneae, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1: s.'s song (last dying speech), vox cygneae, Cic. Or. 3, 2, 6: s.-coloured, coloris olorini, Plin. 27, 10, 39, § 163 (others read orobini).

sway: 1. caespes, ūis, m.: Virg. Or. Hor.: (vivus c., Tac. H. 4, 51, an altar made of the green s.): a green s., c. gramineus, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9. 2. grāminis, Inis, n.: flower s., floreum g., Mart. 9, 91, 8. Phr.: a seat on the green s., gramineum sedile, Virg. Aen. 8, 176.

swarm (sub.): 1. exāmen, Inis, n.: s. of bees: Virg. G. 2, 452: Cic.: Juv. 2. pullities, ūi, f.: Col. 9, 11. 3.

s. of people: vis: turba: v. CROWD, THROG.

swarm (v.): A. Intrāns.: 1. Of bees: 1. exāmino, 1. the bees s., ex. alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5. 2. fetus educere: Virg. G. 4, 162. **II. To come together in crowds:** glomerari: stipare aliquem (to s. round any one): concurrere: v. TO THROG.

B. Trans.: to climb: to s. a wall, murum scandere, conscendere: v. CLIMB.

swarthy: 1. fuscus: s. comrades whom India embrowns, omites f. quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55. 2. cōlōricus: the s. Indians, c. Indi, Virg. G. 4, 292.

3. subniger, gra, grum: s. colour of the skin, s. color cutis, Cels. 5, 28, 4.

4. adustus (from the s. n.): the Moor with s. body, adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 267: Liv. 27, 47: v. DARK.

swath: striga: Col. 2, 18, 2.

swathe (sub.): fascia: Cic. Ov.: Nigmentum: Nigmen: v. BANDAGE.

swathe (v.): ligare: colligare: fascia colligare: v. TO BANDAGE.

sway (sub.): 1. RUL, dīlo, ōis, f.: imperium: v. RULE, DOMINION. **II. Motion to and fro:** vacillatio, ōis, f.: v. NOCKING.

sway (v.): 1. To rule: rego, xi, ctum, 3: dirigo, rexi, ctum, 3: v. RULE, GOVERN. **II. To move to and fro:** v. SWING.

sweat: A. Intrāns.: 1. To take an oath: 1. juro, 1: if he swore with his hand on the altar, no one would believe, aliam tenens juraret, nemo crederet, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: to s. that one will do something, j. se aliquid facturum esse, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: to s. by the stars, j. sidera, Virg. Aen. 12, 197: to s. by any one, per aliquem j., Cic. Acad. 4, 20, 65: to s. to having a sickness, j. morbum, id. Att. 1, 1: to s. an oath, j. jurandum, j. id. Fam. 5, 2. 2. jūro, dep., 1 (rare): have you not sworn to me? non in juratus mihi es? Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 16. 3.

dāre j. jurandum: Pl. Mos. 5, 1, 36.

4. j. jurandum accipere, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. 5. adjūro, 1: he swore solemnly to me that she was his own daughter, eam suam esse filiam sancte adjurabāt mihi, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 27. 6.

j. jurandum affirmare: Liv. 29, 23. Phr.: to s. allegiance to a man, j. nomen alicujus, Suet. Claud. 10: to compel the soldiers to s. allegiance to the Senate, adigere milites sacramento in nomen Senatus, Suet. Galb. 16: to s. by a man (believe in him, lit. swear after his formula), j. nomen in verba alicujus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: to s. that one is not guilty of anything, j. nomen aliquid, e. g. calumniam, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: to s. to observe a law, j. nomen in legem, Cic. Sen. 16, 37: to s. falsely, j. nomen falsum, id. Off. 3, 29, 108: to s. truly, vere j. nomen, id. Fam. 5, 2: to s. to the subject of a suit, j. nomen in litem, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4. **II. To utter curses, profane language:** *dixas exoraciones edere: *impla verba edere: dixas deprecationes edere, Plin.: v. CURSE.

B. Trans.: to s. a thing: v. SWEAT.

to s. a man (put him on his oath), aliquid obsecrationem praestare, Suet. Claud. 12: sacramentum praestare, Tac. H. 1, 36: aliquid deferre j. jurandum, Quint. 5, 6, 4: aliquid j. jurandum obstringere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: to s. a man into an office, *jurejurando accepto aliquid administrationi praestare: to s. in soldiers, milites sacramento rogare, Liv. 40, 26: to swear in, adigere aliquem j. jurandum, Liv. 22, 38: sworn to kill him, juratus se eum interitum, Liv. 32, 22.

sweating: 1. A taking an oath: expr. by periph. with verb. v. SUP. TO SWEAR.

swear: 1. A using of profane language: expr. by periph.: v. TO SWEAR (A. II.).

swearer: 1. One who takes an oath: is qui jurat: *jurator, ōis, m. s. Macr. S. 3, 19. **II. One who uses profane language:** is qui mala impraeatur: *qui verba impla vel dira edidit.

sweat (sub.): 1. Lit.: sudor, ōis, m.: there is no such thing as s.

except from a body, non sudor, nisi e corpore est, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: to drip with s., sudore manare, lb. 1, 34, 74: a cold s., s. frigidus, Ov. M. 6, 531: s. gellidus, Virg. Aen. 3, 175: the s. pours down in streams, sudor fluit undique rivis, lb. 5, 200: to catch a chill after being in a s., ex sudore cohorrescere, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6. 2. *humor ex corpore*: Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: v. *PERSPIRATION*: to be in a s., sudore maderet, Petr. 6: stidare. Phr. a garment saturated with s., vestis sudata, Quint. 11, 2, 23: v. TO SWEAT. II. Fig.: toil: sudor: labor: v. TOIL, LABOR.

sweat (v.). A. Intrans. I. To perspire: 1. *sūdo, i. to s. without a cause, sine causa*, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 273: to s. with blood sanguine s., Plin. 24, 1, 2. *sūdōrem emittere*, cf. Plin. 7, 18, 18, § 73. 2. *minore sūdōre*: Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 171. Phr.: some of the bravest exult (with fear), quibuscum etiam constantissimis sudor erumpit, Sen. Ep. 11: the useless moisture comes out by s'ing, exsudat inuoluit humor, Virg. G. 1, 85. II. Meton.: to labour, toil: 1. *sūdo, i. you will have a good thing if you begin with him, sudabilis satis cum illo incipias*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23: (such a horse as this) will s. to the goal, (his equus) sudabit ad metas, Virg. G. 3, 202. 2. *vāthmēter libōre: "magnū cum libōre laborator: v. TO LABOUR, TO TOIL. B. Trans. I. To caude: 1. *sūdo, i. to s. honey, balsam, mella, balsama s.*, Virg. Tac. 2, exsūdō, i. (the tree) s. s. out a juice, (arbor) exs. succum, Plin. 24, 9, 17, § 57. II. To sweat a person: sūdōres alioqui facere, excutere, evocare, clere, movere, Nep. Plin.: *Cela, to s. a person (work him hard): exsudere, sudore vexare aliquem: v. TO WORK.*

sweep (subs.). I. One who sweeps: qui verit: "qui scopis purgat aliquid: a cōtinēns," "qui fuliginem camini detegit." II. A circuit: 1. circuitus, ās, m.: the s. of a hill, collis circuitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 68. 2. flexus, ās, m.: Germany extends northward with a sweep s. Germaniam in septentrionem ingenti flexu redit, Tac. G. 15. 3. ambitus, ās, m.: the moon revolves with shorter s. than the sun, ambitu brevior currit luna quam sol, Plin. 2, 21, § 86. III. The sweep of a weapon (space commanded by it): telljactus, Virg. Aen. 11, 608.

sweep (v.). I. To brush, scour: 1. verro, verri, versum, 3: to s. the pavement, pavimentum v., Juv. 14, 60: to s. up the ashes, favillas v., Ov. F. 3, 523: 2. detergeo, si, sum, 2: to s. out the drains, cloacas d., Liv. 39, 40, 3. converro, verri, versum, 3: (to s. up): Plaut. St. 2, 3, 64. 4. sverro, 3: (to s. out): s. out dung from Vesta's temple, a sterces ex ade Vestae, Varr. I. 1, 6, 40. II. To pass over quickly: 1. verro, 3: (the N. wind) flies s'ing over fields and seas in its career, ille volat simul arva fugat simul aequora verrena, Virg. G. 3, 201. 2. perlustro, 1: (with the eyes): s'ing the whole scene with his eyes, oculis omnia p., Liv. 23, 9, v. *surveo*. 3. percurro, rri, 3: to s. with the eye, oculo p., Hor. S. 2, 5, 34: with the mind, animo p., Cic. de Or. 1, 10. III. To hurry along:

1. verro, 3: the winds s. along the clouds, verrunt nubila venti, Lucr. 1, 280. 2. rāpio, rūpi, raptum, 3: (the serpent) s. its immense coils along the ground, rāpit immensos orbes per humum, Virg. G. 2, 153. IV. Meton.: you s. off whatever is put on the table, quidquid ponitur verri, Mart. 2, 37, 1: *swif/ death has s. off the illustrious A.*, abstulit clarum cūta mors Achillem, Hor. Od. 12, 69: *the plague s. off whole herds at a blow*, morbi corripuit tota aestiva (pecudum) repente, Virg. G. 3, 472.

sweet: I. Lit.: 1. dulcis, e (prop. a. to the taste): (an animal) tastes things s. and bitter, (animal) sentit dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 32:

s. honey, d. mel, Pl. As. 1, 3, 14. 2. sūlvīs, e (prop. a. to the smell): a s. and pleasant smell, odor a. et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: a. to the taste, s. opp. to amarum, Lucr. 4, 660: s. to the ear, s. vox, Gell. 19, 9: s. smelling, suavis olens, Cat. 62, 7. II. Fig.: 1. dulcis, the name of peace is s., nomen pacis d. est, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 113: s. love, d. amoris, Hor. Od. 9, 15. 2. sūlvīs: 'tis a. from the land to view another's toil, suavis e terra alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1: s. friendship, s. amicitia, id. 1, 142. 3. mellitus: my s. spearrow, m. passer, Cat. 3, 6: s. eyes, m. oculi, id. 47, 1: *my s. / ml mellit!* M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ap. Caes. 415. 4. blandus, jucundus, grātus: v. *PLEASANT*, CHARMING. III. Fresh, not corrupted: integer, ara, grum: v. *SOUD*, *FRESH*.

sweet-bread: *glandūlas vitulinae: *glandum vitulinum. A. Lit.: dulcem facere, sweeten: II. Fig.: to make pleasant: p'riph. with adj.: v. *SWART*. See also TO ALLURATE.

sweethart: 1. āmōres, um, m.: clasping his s. to his bosom, suos amoris tenens in gremio, Cat. 45, 1. 2. delicias, ārum: (of Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 152, mea voluptas, mese delicias, mea vita, mea amicitias). 3. ānīmus: Plaut.

sweetly: 1. dulcis: Hor. Od. 1, 22, 23. 2. dulciter, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18. 3. suavis (poet.): s. a. blushing hyacinth, a. rubens hyacinthus, Virg. E. 1, 61. 4. sūlviter: I see how s. pleasure tickles our senses, video quam s. voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: v. *PLEASANTLY*, *DELIGHTFULLY*.

sweetness: I. Lit.: 1. dulcēdo, inis, f.: a bitter root with a certain s., radix amara cum quadam d., Plin. 26, 6, 30, § 66. 2. suavitās, tādis, f.: the s. of scents, s. odorum, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59. 3. dulcētudo, inis, f.: the palate, which is affected by s. more than the rest of the senses, gustatus qui dulcedine praeter caeteros sensus commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 9. II. Meton.: dulcēdo; suavitās; suavitudo (rare): Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 14: mel (poetica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 44): v. *PLEASANTNESS*, *CHARM*. S. of disposition, facilitās et lenitudo animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: facilitās et humanitas, id. Fam. 13, 24: v. *KINDNESS*, *GOOD TEMPER*.

swell (subs.): s. of the sea, aestus, ās, m.: fluctus, ās, m.: undae: v. *WAVE*, *BILLOW*.

swell (v.). A. Trans.: 1. To make to bulge out, enlarge: 1. tūmefacio, feci, factum, 3: Ov. M. 15, 101. 2. inflo, 1; to s. out the cheeks, inflare buccas, Hor. S. 1, 21: swollen rivers, inflati amnes, Liv. 40, 33: the sail is swollen by the S. wind, inflatur carbasus Austro, Virg. Aen. 3, 357. 3. distendo, di, tum, 3: to s. out the dogs by the cythrus, ubera cythra d., id. E. 9, 31: to s. with fatness, (equum) pingui d., id. G. 3, 124. 4. augeo, auxi, auctum, 2: to s. the treasury, a. aerarium, Tac. A. 3, 25. Phr.: swollen with food, tumidus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 61: a swollen sea, tumidum mare, Virg. Aen. 8, 671. II. Meton.: 1. tūmefacio, 3: swollen with joy, laetitia tūmefactus, Ov. M. 15, 101. 2. inflo, 1: to s. their minds to an intolerable pitch of pride, animos l. ad intolerabilem superbiām, Liv. 45, 31: v. *PUFF UP*, *INFLATE*. B. Intrans.: I. Lit.: 1. tūneo, 2: my eyes s. with weeping, lumina fleta t., Tib. 1, 8, 68: the feet s., pedes t., Virg. Aen. 2, 273: the wave is swollen from the wind, unda t. a vento, Ov. F. 2, 776. 2. tūmesco, mul, 3: the sea s., mare t., Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: the wounds s., vulnera t., Tac. H. 2, 77. 3. turgeo, tursi, 2: his face s. from the blow, ora t. ab ictu, Ov. F. 3, 757: the buds s., gemmae t., Virg. E. 7, 48. 4. turgesco, 3: the seed s. in the ground, t. semen in agris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11. 5. augeo, 3: when the river begins to s., augescere flumine, Tac. H. 2, 34. 6. cresco, crevi, crētum, 3: the number of

my friends has swollen, mihi crevere amici, Cic. Sect. 32, 69. II. Meton.: to s. with pride, coquer, etc.: 1. tūneo, 3: many of the brides s'ing with wrath, multae gentibus ira tumensibus, Liv. 31, 8: his fierce breast swells with fury, rabie fera corda t., Virg. Aen. 6, 49: you s. with pride at your long pedigree, alto stemmate s., Juv. 8, 40. 2. tūmesco, 3: Ov. H. 8, 57. 3. turgeo, 2: (my wife) swells with anger at me, (uxor) turget mihi, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 17. 4. turgesco, 3: a philosopher's mind never s., is never inflated, sapientis animus nunquam t., nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 19. Phr.: their hearts that had been s'ing with anger then grow calm, tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 407.

swelling (subs.): I. tumor, ās, m.: s. of the eyes, colorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 19: the s. of a spot of ground, tumor loci, Ov. M. 15, 105: it is certain that he had a s., cum tumore praeditum constat, Auct. Her. 2, 7, 44: inflamed s., ardentis tumores, Plin. 20, 31, 96, § 257. 2. plānus (s. of the feet): Plin. 24, 7, 23, § 39. 3. strūma (a scrofulous s.): lb. 4. tūmens, um, n. pl.: to apply poultice to bruises and s., rutam tritum imponere contusis tumensibusque, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30. 5. scirrhōna, ās, n. (a hard s.): Plin. 25, 8, 42, § 82 (others read steatomata, fatty s.), also, scirros, 1, m.: id. 7, 15, 13, § 63. Phr.: to reduce a s., sedare tumorem, id. sc. 16, 61, § 169: an inflamed s., rubicundus tumor, id. 20, 25, 59, § 126: what is this s. on your neck? quid hoc in collo tūa tumet? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: v. *TUMOR*.

swerve: I. declino, 1: to s. from a straight course, recta regione vici d., Lucr. 2, 249. 2. dēvertor, sus, 3: dēclino, ssi, 3: v. *DECLINE*, *DEPART*.

swift (subs.): a bird: āpsis, ōdis, m.: Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 114. (Cypselus apes, Linn.)

swift (adj.): celer, citus, vālox, parvus, rapidus: v. *QUICK*, *FAST*, *RAPID*, Phr.: s. in swimming, celer nandi, Sil. 4, 587: s. at catching the bear, celer excipere aprum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: s.-footed, celeripes (rare), Cic. Att. 9, 71: a s.-sailing ship, cēlox, ōclis, f.: Liv. 21, 17: cēlis, ēdis, m.: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.

swiftly: celeriter, vālociter, citissime, rapidē, festinanter, vālox (ille vālox desilit in latraces, he s. leaps, Ov. M. 412): v. *QUICKLY*, *RAPIDLY*.

swiftness: 1. vālocitās, tādis, f.: Cic. Caes. Quint. 2. celeritās, tādis, f.: Cic. Caes.: s. in speaking, celeritās dicendi, Cic. Phil. 2, 48. 3. pernicitās, tādis, f.: s. of foot, p. pedum, Liv. 9, 16: s. of pernicitās et velocitās, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. 4. rapiditās, tādis, f.: s. of a stream, r. fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 62: v. *QUICKNESS*, *RAPIDITY*.

swill (subs.): I. A greedy drinking: pōtus, ās, m.: nimis pōtus: v. *TIPPLING*. II. Sine's word: colluvies, ei (colluviū, ōlis), f.: Plin. 24, 39, 116, § 176.

swill (v.): to drink greedily: 1. pōto, 1: they were s'ing the whole day, totum diem potabatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 67. 2. ingurgitāre: cf. Gell. 15, 2: v. TO TIPPLE, DRINK.

swim (subs.): v. *SWIMMING*.

swim (v.). I. Lit.: 1. nāto, 1: very fond of s'ing, studiosissimus natandi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: the fish s. in the sea, n. aequore pisces, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 28: Virg.: Prop.: Caes., etc. 2. no, 1: Pl.: Cat.: Ov.: Tib.: a wicker boat is put upon boys who are learning to s., pueris qui nare discunt sculpae indutur ratia, Pl. Aut. 4, 1, 9: you will s. without your cork float, nabis sine cortice, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120. 3. fluito, 1: (not to sink): in the lake everything s. s. nothing sinks, in lacu omnia fl., nihil m'reitur, Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 22. II. Fig.: to be covered with liquid: 1. nāto, 1: the paved floors were s'ing with wine, natabant pavimenta vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105. 2. mēdo, 2: the earth s. in

symptom: 1. Med. t. t.: 1. *signum*: these are the fatal s., haec ante exitum dant signa, Virg. G. 3, 501. 2. *indiciu*: the s. of disease, indicia morbi, Cels. s. of poison, indicia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30. 3. *nōta*: in severe diseases the s. of recovery and death are deceptive, in acutis morbis n. salutis et mortis fallaces sunt, Cels. 2, 6, fin. 4. *significatio vāletudinis*: Cels. Phr.: if the alarming s. remain, si terrentia manent, Cels. 3, 2. || Gen. any mark or sign: *indiciu*, *nōta*, *signum* v. *sign*, *token*.

synagogue: *synāgōgē*, ae. f.: Eccles.

synchronism: *aequalitas temporum.

syncopate: *literam eximere de verbo (Gramm.).

syncope: 1. Med. t. t.: *syncope, es: v. SWOON, FAINT. || Gramm. t. t.: for omission of a letter or syllable from the middle of a word: *syncope.

syndic: 1. *syndicus*: Gal. Piz. 3, 4, 3. 2. *curator*, *oris*, m. (member of extraordinary commission): Cic.

syndicate: 1. *Body of syndics*: 1. *syndici*: Liv. 2, ex pr. viri, with number of members prefixed, as, a s. of ten, decemviri: Liv. || Office of s.: one's membership of a s. of ten: decemviratus: Dig.

synecdoche: *grammat. t. t.*: *synecdoche*, es: Quint. 8, 6, 13.

synod: *ecclesiastical assembly*: 1. **synodus*, i, f.: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23. 2. *conventus*, *ūs*, m.: v. ASSEMBLY.

synodical: **synōdalis*: Eccles.

synodals: *constitutions of a synod*:

**synōdalia*, lum, n.: Eccles.

synonym: 1. *vōcābūlum idem declarans*: a number of s.s., plura vocabula idem declarantia, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14: a collection of s.s., collecta vocabula quae idem declarant, Quint. 10, 1, 2. 2. *vocabulum quod idem valet*, significat: Quint.

synonymous: *idem declarans, significans, valens*: many s. terms, plura vocabula idem declarantia, Cic. v. sup. "I see" is often s. with "I know," video saepe idem valet quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 3: we are looking for a word s. with the Greek, quaerimus verbum quod Graeco idem valet, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13.

synopsis: 1. *synopsis*, is, f.: Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11. 2. *ēpītōma*, or *ēpītōmē*, es, f.: Cic. Att. 12, 5. 3. *brēviārium*, *Supr. Galb. 12*. 4. *summarium*: Sen. Ep. 39 v. SUMMARY.

synactical: *quod ad constructionem verborum pertinet.

synactically: v. GRAMMATICALLY.

synaxis: 1. *conscēlitio verborum*: Cic. Part. 6. 2. *constructio verborum*: Id. de Or. 1, 5, 17. 3. **synaxis*, is, f.: Prisc. 17, init. (uses *synaxis*).

synthesis: 1. *Grammat. t. t.*: **synthesis*. || Scientific t. t.: opp. to analysis: perh. *compositio*, *ōnis*, f.

synthetical: perh. *per compositionem, conjunctionem.

syringe (subs.): *alpheo*, *ōnis*, m.: *aliphunculus*: *clyster*, Suet. Claud. 44: *an ear s.*, *clyster oticularis*, Cels. 7, 27: v. SQUIRT.

syringe (v.): *aspergo*, *conspargo*: v. TO SPRINKLE.

system: 1. *A scheme which unites many things in order*: 1. *formūla*: a settled s. of philosophy, certa quaedam f. disciplinae, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17. 2. *descriptio*, *ōnis*, f.: a s. of government, d. reipublicae, Id. Rep. 1, 46. 3. *compositio*, *ōnis*, f.: a s. of philosophy, c. disciplinae, Id. Fin. 3, 22, 74. 4. *ars*, *is*, f.: a written treatise or rhetorical s., Id. Inv. 6, 8: Plin. 4, 3, 5. 5. *rātio*, *ōnis*, f.: the nature of governments often rises superior to the s., rerum publicarum natura saepe r. vincit, Id. Rep. 2, 31: the (philosophical) s. of Epicurus, Epicuri r., Id. Fin. 1, 5, 13: of the Academia, Academicarum r., Id. Acad. 4, 37: Join: artes et rationes, Id. de Or. 3, 50,

195. 6. *disciplina*: philosophical s., d. philosophiae, Id. Acad. 4, 3, 7. 7. *artificium*: eloquence does not spring from the s., but the s. from eloquence, non est eloquentia ex a., sed a. ex eloquentia nata, Id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: a s. of mnemonics, a. memoriae, Auct. Her. 4, 16. 8. *institutio artis*: Ib. 1, 9, 16. Phr.: to reduce to s., formulam exprimere, Cic.: *In artem redigere, revocare: the science of war had been reduced to a regular s., disciplina militaris in artis perpetuis praecipulis ordinatae modum venerat, Liv. 9, 17. || *Plan.*, *method*: via: a s. of teaching, docendi via, Cic. Or. 32, 114.

systematic: 1. *perpetuis praecipulis ordinatus*: Liv. v. sup.: see also, *METHODOICAL*.

2. *ad certam formulam, artem, disciplinam redactus*. 3. *ex certa ratione factus*. Phr.: all things that are taught in a regular and s. manner, omnia quae ratione docentur et via, Cic. Or. 33, 116.

systematically: *compositū*: via et arte dicere (to speak s.), Cic. Brut. 12, 46: *compositū*: to do a thing s., certa ratione aliquid facere.

systematize: Phr.: to s. philosophy: certam quandam formam disciplinae componere, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17: artem quandam philosophiae et rerum ordinem et descriptionem disciplinae facere, Id. Tim. 18: to s. anything, redigere aliquid in ordinem, Ib. 3: to s. the divisions of a speech, partes orationis ordinare, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: v. ARRANGE, REGULATE.

T.

TABARD (an ancient garment worn over the body: now only by heralds): **tabardum* (Ducange): **caducatoris vestis*, Kr.

tabby: the nearest words are *maculatus*, v. SPOTTED: *varius* (of several colours), v. DAPPLED: *discolor* (of different colours): the preced. are applied by poets to the lynx and tiger: sometimes *biolor* (of two colours), may be used.

tabernacle (subs.): 1. *Tent*: *tabernaculum*: v. TENT. || In a religious sense: *tabernaculum*, Vulg. Num. vii. 1: 2 Cor. v. 4: the feast of the festum tabernaculorum: *scenopegia*, Vulg. Joan. vii. 2.

tabernacle (v.): *habito*, i, v. DWELL. **tablature:** 1. *Painting on walls or ceilings*: *parietum pictura*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 116: *abacus* (*panel-painting*), Vitruv. 7, 3, 10. In Sen. Ep. 90, 15, *versatilla coenationum laquearia* seems to denote painted panels so arranged in the ceilings that they were shifted during the banquet. || In music: **tabulatura*, ut vocant (Kircher, Musurg. Univ. vol. 1, p. 495, Rome, 1650): **orbis*, *ambitus melicus* (Kr.).

table: 1. *A flat surface*: 1. *tabula*: Cic.: the XII. ts. of law, duodecim t., Id.: the two ts. of stone, duae t. lapideae, Vulg. Exod. xxxi. 18. *Dimin.*: *tabella*, Cic. 2. *Mensa*: of a monumental slab, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: the flat portion of a catapult, Vitruv. 10, 11, 6. 3. *aes*, *aeris*, n. (a t. of bronze): v. TABLET. || An article of furniture:

1. *Mensa*: a three-footed t., m. *tripes*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: a money t., m. *Cic. P. 30, 88*: a *toilette t.*, m. *Delpheia*, Id. Verr. 4, 59, 130: or simply *Delpheia*, Mart. 12, 66, 7 (i.e. a t. made after the pattern of the Delphic tripod): the Lord's t., m. *sancta* (Ducange): a t. sacred to the gods, m. *deorum*, Virg. Aen. 2, 764: a butcher's t., m. *lanionia*, Suet. Claud. 15: a t. for food, m. *escaria*, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34, fin. N.B.—The Roman usage was to bring in the table with the food set out upon it: hence the foll. expr.: to bring in the t., m. *ponere*, Ov. M. 11, 116: *apponere* (with dat.), Pl. Aain. 5, 1, 2: to bring in the second t. (= course), m. *se-*

cundam apponere, Cic. Att. 14, 21, ad fin. v. *convass* (VIII.): to lay the t., m. *struere*, Id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: to lay the t. carelessly, m. *negligentius ponere*, Sen. Ira. 2, 25, 1: to put anything on the t., aliquid mensis imponere, Ov. M. 1, 230: in mensis apponere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: *mensis*, in mensis ponere, Mart. 13, 65: Ov. Fast. 4, 367: to sit down at t. (acc. to the custom of earlier times), *considerare mensis*, Virg. Aen. 7, 176: *assidere*, Sall. J. 11: to recline at t. (acc. to the custom of later times), *mensis*, ad mensas accubare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: *accumbere*, Id. Verr. 5, 31, 81: *cubare*, Id. de Or. 2, 86, 353: *discumbere*, Id. Att. 5, 1, 4: *recumbere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: at t., apud mensam, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77: *super m.*, Curt. 7, 4, 7: at the t. of Caesar, ad mensas Caesaris, Juv. 5, 4: to send one anything from the t., mittere aliquid alicui de mensa, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4: to wait at t., ad m. ministrare, consistere, Id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: *adstare mensis*, Mart. 8, 56, 13: to wipe the t. with a cloth, *gausape m. pertergere*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: to rise from t., a mensa surgere, Pl. Pa. 1, 3, 77: *mensas liquere*, Catul. 62, 3: to clear away the t., m. *toltere*, Cic. Pia. 27, 67: *aufferre*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 189: *removere*, Ov. M. 13, 676. *Dimin.*: *mensula*: I wrenched off the leg from a little t., mensula pedem extorxi, Petr. S. 136, 5: Pl. 2, *nōnōpōdium* (a t. with one support, introduced from Asia): Liv. 39, 6, ad fin. 3. *orbis*, is, m. (prop. a round t.-top, as in Ov. Her. 17, 87: hence a round t.): *round ts.* of citron wood from Libya, Libyri o., Mart. 2, 43, 9. 4. *quadra* (a square t.): to live at another man's t., aliena vivere o., Juv. 5, 2. 5. *traba*, *trāba*, f. (a t. of wood): Mart. 14, 91, 2. 6. *abacus* (a side-t.): v. Dict. Ant. a. v.): he set out several side-ts. with silver plate, a. complures ornavit argento, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61. Phr.: a t. of white marble, lapis albus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116.

|| The meal itself, style of living:

1. *Mensa*: a frugal t., m. *brevis*, Hor. A. P. 198: a modest t., *verecunda m.*, Pers. 5, 44: the t. (= good cheer) of Syracuse, m. *Syracusae*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: the hospitable t. is a sacred thing, m. *hospitalis res est sacra*, Sen. Ben. 4, 38. 2. *vicus*, as (*fare viandas*): a plain t., *mundus v.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: a simple t., *tenuis v.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 89: the pleasures of the t., *jucunditas victus*, Id. Ib. 5, 34, 100. 3. *Expr.* very freq. by coena (dinner), *convivium* (*banquet*) *ēpulae*, pl. (*feast*), *dāpes*, pl. (most poet.: no gen. pl. seems to occur): a sumptuously furnished t., *opipare apparatus convivium*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: *lautissima coena*, Plin. Ep. 9, 17: a t. so spread with luxuries that you know not what to choose, *coena dubia*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: to keep a bountiful t., *liberales epulas struere*, Tac. A. 15, 55: an extravagant t., *profusae epulae*, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: the pleasures of the t., *epularum voluptates*, Id. Sen. 14, 50: *conviviorum delectatio*, Id. Ib. 13, 45: at t., *inter coenam*, Id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19 (while dinner was going on): *super c.*, Suet. Aug. 77: In convivio, Nep. Att. 14, 1: to be carried away from t., *de convivio auferri*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. Phr.: they called the sitting down of friends to t. a banquet, *accubationem epularum amicorum convivium nominant*, Cic. Sen. 13, 45 (q. v.): a vast company is sitting at t., *ingens coena sedes*, Juv. 2, 119: to sit at the head, bottom, of the t. (acc. to modern usage), *expr.* by *summo*, *imo loco*: acc. to Roman usage, *medium*, Virg. Aen. 1, 698: Cic. Rep. 1, 12: v. Dict. Ant. a. v. *TRICLINIUM*: to make any one roll under the t., *aliquem vino deponere*, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 39.

IV. A gaming board: v. BOARD (IV.). Phr.: suddenly the ts. were turned, *conversa subito fortuna est*, Nep. Att. 10, init.

V. A classified list, or scheme: 1. *Index*, *icla*, m. (a register for reference): take into your hands a t. of philosophers,

sume in manus indicem philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 39, 2: (cf. Cic. Att. 4, 4. Indico, quos vos Graeci συλλαβους appellatis). 2. stemma, stila, n. (prop. a garland joining the busts of ancestors, hence a genealogical t.; what profit is there in genealogical t.s? stemmata quid faciunt? Juv. 8, 1: Suet. Ner. 37. [N.B.—Tabula (ring and p.) is not classical in the sense of systematized tables, for which modern writers use it, and also *systema, stila, n.: e. g. t.s of chronology, history, etc., t. chronologicae, etc. In passages such as Caes. B. G. 1, 29, reference is made to lists written or engraved on tabulae: v. LIST, SYKOPSIS.

table-beer: *orevicia cibaria (Kr.). Isid. Orig. 10, 26. It was originally a towel or napkin, cf. Virg. G. 4, 377. To lay the t., mensam mantell operire, after Isid. l. c.: sternere, after Trebell. Gall. 16, 3.

-couch: 1. triclinium (one of a set of three couches): Cic. Att. 13, 2: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. 2. lectus: Cic. Verr. 2, 14, 183. 3. lectulus (dimin.): Cic. Met. 36, 15. 4. sigma, stila, n. (a semicircular t., called after the old shape of the Greek letter sigma, C): the t. holds seven, septem s. capit, Mart. 10, 48, 6.

-land: no exact word: Cic. thus describes the position of Enna: loco praecelso atque edito, quo in summo est aequata agri planities, Verr. 4, 48, 107: expr. by planities, campos editus.

-napkin: mappa, Hor. 8, 2, 8, 61: more precisely, m. triclinaria, Varr. L. L. 9, 33, 118.

-service: 1. ministrum: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34, 1. 2. expr. usu. by vasa, drum, pl.: t.s of silver and gold, convivalia ex auro et argento v., Curt. 8, 12, 16: t. of earthenware, v. fictilia, Sen. Ep. 95, 72: a service of gold for a single t., aurea mensae unius v., Liv. 41, 20: escarium aurum, Inscr.: a t. of silver, argentum mensale, Vopisc. Tac. 10, ad fin.: escarium argentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12: or simply argentum, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33. Phr.: t.s for daily or special use, v., quae ad mensam quotidianam atque epulationem pertinent, Cic. Fragm. Occ. 1.

-talk: expr. by fabulae, sermo: the freedom of t.s., convivialium sermonum simplicitas, Tac. A. 6, 5, ad fin.: the t.s grew bolder, epularis sermo percubuit, Apul. Met. 2, p. 123: friendly talk, which is most agreeable at table, sermo familiaris qui est in convivii dulcissimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

tablet: 1. tabula (a writing t.): a t. engraved with these letters, t. his literis incisae, Liv. 6, 29, ad fin.: a painted t., picta, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: a votive t., votiva, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: v. PICTURE: a writing-t. for children, l. literaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 10: a t. covered with wax, t. cerata, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18: to put down one's name on the t.s (i. e. list) of the proscribed, referre nomen in tabulas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21. 2. tabella (dimin. of preced.): to engrave letters on a t. as neatly as possible, literas t. quam optime insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: to write on t.s (previously smeared with wax, v. No. 4), perarare t., Ov. Am. 1, 11, 7: painted t.s, tabellae (sc. pictae), Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: three voting-t.s apiece, ternae t., Caes. B. C. 1, 83: a votive t., votiva t., Hor. S. 2, 1, 33: t.s wreathed with laurel (in token of victory), laureatae t. (= litterae), Liv. 45, 1. 3. aca, aeris, n. (bronze): to engrave on (bronze) t.s, in aes incidere, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16. 4. cera (a t. covered with wax): to write words on t.s, verba ceris incidere, Ov. Met. 9, 520: to bring back one's t.s full, plenas c. reportare, Plin. Ep. 1, 6: deserving to be entered on the t.s of Caere (i. e. to be disfranchised), Caerite cera dignus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62. 5. album (a white t., such as the Praetor and Pontifex Maximus used): to put down on the t.s, in album referre, Liv. 1, 32, ad init.: to sit at the t. (i. e. to study the praetor's

edicta), ad album sedere, Sen. Ep. 48, 10. 6. pugillaris, lumen, m. pl. (cf. libelli): writing t.s that can be easily held in the hand): a pen and t.s, stylus et p. Plin. Ep. 1, 6. Also in the form pugillaria, n. pl.: new t.s, not even yet covered with wax, p. nova, nondum etiam cera illita, Gell. 17, 9: Catul. 42, 5. 7. edicillii, m. pl. (small writing t.s): writing t.s, not letters, c. non epistolae, Plin. 13, 13, 27. Cic. uses the word for a short writing, or note. 8. tessera (of square shape, used as a token): he orders the t. to be given to every one, t. omnibus dari iubet, Liv. 7, 35, ad init.: the t. of mutual hospitality, t. hospitalis, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87: v. Dict. Ant. s. v. Dimin.: tessera, i. a small voting t., t. Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 18: also, of a small t. entitling the holder to receive a dose of corn, Pera s. 74. [N.B.—Tabula rasa is a modern phrase introduced prob. by the writers on metaphysics, and must therefore, if used, be qualified by, ut aiunt, quam vocant, etc. Its origin may be traced in such passages as Ov. A. A. 1, 417.]

table-wine: vinum cibarium, Varr. in Nativit. 93, 14: v. mensale, Auct. in Vopisc. Aurel. 9.

tabot, tabret: nearest word tympanum, cf. Phaeac. 4, 1, 7.

tabular: *per indices, tabulas, descriptas, postpositus (Kr.).

taet: taetus: t. exceptions, t. exceptiones, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: a t. agreement, t. conventio, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 3: as if by a t. truce, velut t. inducia, Liv. 2, 64: v. SILENT.

taetly: taetis: most wisely and in a measure, i. e. does the law itself grant the power of defence, perspicax et quodammodo t. dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic. Mil. 4, 11: v. SILENTLY.

taetur: taeturus (mostly poet.: once in Cic., no sup. or adv.): because they saw him always sombre and t., quia tristem semper, quia t. videbant, Cic. Sect. 9, 21: t. obstinacy, t. obstinatio, Nep. Att. 12, 2: a t. man, Harpocrates (prop. the god of silence), Catul. 102, 4. **taeturnity:** taeturnitas: Cic.: v. SILENTLY.

taet (v.): A. Trans. 1. assuo, i. to accustom to: only fig. and in the foll. pass.: one or two patches of cloth are t.d. on, unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 15: so desuo, i. to t. down, Cat. R. R. 2, 1, 3. 2. consueo, ul. erum, i. to join together: birds' feathers are t.d. together to make a garment, avium plumae in usum vestis conseruntur, Sen. Ep. 90, 16: a garment t.d. together with thorns, consertum tegumen spinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 594. 3. expr. by figo, xi, xum, i. to t. the gutter-tiles together, Imbrices clavulis figere, Cat. R. R. 2, 1, 3. Phr.: the charge of high treason was then t.d. on to every accusation, crimen maiestatis tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, Tac. A. 3, 38. B. Intrans. (a naut. t. t.): réclabor, i. feeling quite sure that the quinquereme could not t. about against the opposing current, quinqueremem satis credens in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, Liv. 28, 30, ad med.: cf. flectere navem, Auct. B. Alex. 64, extr. Phr.: other ships t.ing about to catch the chopping winds, aliae (naves) ad incertos ventos hinc atque illinc obliqua transferentes vela, Liv. 26, 39, ad fin.: and with one accord they t. first to starboard, and then to larboard, pariterque sinistros nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. Aen. 8, 830: to sail on the starboard t., obliquare laevo pede carbasas, Luc. 5, 428. Fig.: to sail on a different t., mutare velificationem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21.

taet (sub.): 1. A small nail: clavulus: t.s with large heads, c. capitati, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15. 2. A rope which secures the lower corner of a sail: pes, pedia, m.: Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 159. **tackle (v.):** (used only in common language): perh. obvium ire, obelistere (alculi), Pl. Most. 1, 1, 8: Amph. 1, 4, 2. **tackle, tackling (sub.):** 1. ar-

maimenta, drum, n. pl. (all the appliances and fittings necessary for a vessel): the names of the different parts of Cic. t., vocabula armamentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: to provide with t., armamenta instruire, ib. 1, 36: since all the hope of the Gallic vessels lay in their sails and t., cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque constaret, B. G. 3, 14: to lower the t., a demere (opp. to tollere), Liv. 21, 49: demittere, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 6: with the t. in disorder, fusa a., Suet. Aug. 17, ad med.: to dismantle a ship of her t., navem armamenta spoliare (said of a storm), Liv. 30, 39: to arrange and adjust the t., a compingere et componere, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 81. Phr.: ships equipped with t., armatae naues, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: instructae ornataeque naues, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 132. 2. arma, orum, m. pl. (rare): ships thoroughly provided with every kind of t., naues omni genere armorum ornatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. 3. ridentes, um, m. pl. (ropes, rigging): the creaking of the t., stridor ridentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: the south-east wind tears the t. to bits, v. differt Eurus, Hor. Epod. 10, 5. Phr.: fishing-t., linum et hami, Ov. Met. 3, 586: rete atque hami, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 56.

taet: 1. ingenuum (natural talent): a term of wide application: t. in fabricating falsehoods, t. ad fingendum, Cic. Font. 14, 30: v. SKILL (hence adj. ingenuus: giving requires t., res est ingeniosa dare, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 62).

2. dexteritas (natural cleverness in carrying out an undertaking: rare, and usu. joined to ingenuum): Scipio possessed such natural t. in all things, tanta inerat Scipioni ad omnia naturalis ingenii d., Liv. 28, 18. 3. also expr. by the adj. dexter, or adv. dextro: he managed the matter with so much t., rem ita dextro egit, Liv. 8, 36: by discharging his duties with t., dextro obundo officio, Id. 1, 34, ad fin.: nobody has used his success with greater t., nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45. Phr.: a man devoid of t., ineptus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17 (q. v.): there are some possessed of such t. in these very matters, sunt quidam ita in huiusmodi rebus habiles, Id. 1, 25, 115. [N.B.—Sollertia denotes quickness in realising new ideas; calliditas, skill and cunning, arising from experience. The phrase natural quodam bono occurs in Nep. Thras. 1, 3. In the sense of a certain natural t.; but in Cic. Caes. 5, 11, it means an innate principle of goodness.]

tactics: expr. by ordo, Inla, m. (military arrangement, discipline): or by res militaris (all that has to do with the art of war): he introduced many changes in t., some of which were novelties, some improvements, multa in res militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit, Nep. Iphic. 1, 2: as the principles and method of t. required, ut r. m. ratio atque ordo postulabat, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: cf. 2, 10. As the title of a work, "De Re Militari" (Vegetius) = "On t.s": he speaks of t.s as armorum disciplina, i. praef.: also belli, bellandi ratio: Caesar thought that he must wholly change his t., Caesar omnem sibi commutandum belli rationem existimavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73, init.: in a new kind of warfare new t. were invented, in novo genere belli novae bellandi rationes reperiebantur, ib. 3, 50: the whole science of t., omnes belli, militiae, artes, Liv. 25, 40, ad med.; Id. 25, 37, ad init.: t.s, ars bellica, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 14: military training had assumed the form of a science (i. e. t.) regulated by settled principles, disciplina militaris in artis perpetuas praecipis ordinatae modum venerat, Liv. 9, 17, ad med. Fig.: if these t. shall seem hazardous to you, si haec rei gerendae ratio periculosa tibi videbitur, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6.

tactician: a t., rei militaris peritus, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, init.: a consummate t. successful rather in battles than in cam. paigns, unicuique bellandi artifex, magisque in praello quam in bello bonus (said of

Pyrrhus), Liv. Fragg. in Fulda MS. of Servius. Aen. 1: Veget. Mil. 3, p. 167, says "magistris armorum, quos tacticos appellaverunt" (sc. the Greeks).

tadpole: 1. ranunculus, Cic. r. Ant. App. 2. gyrinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74. (The gyrinus of modern naturalists is a water beetle.)

taffeta: taffata (Ducange) · pannus sericus (Kr.).

tag (subs.): nearest word ācus, which is used for the pin of a buckle in Treb. Poll. Claud. 14, 5.

tag (v.): to put a tag to, perh. *acu aliquid praefigere: to tag after a person, subequor, cūsus, 3: Cic. Dryden's "tags every sentence with some fawning alter" Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

tag-rag: 1. quiliquillae, pl. (sweepings, refuse), the t-r. of the faction of Clodius, q. seditionis Clodiana, Cic. Sen. 43, 94: v. REFUSE. 2. faex, clis, f. (the dregs): among the lowest and vilest t-r., apud pessimissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 5. 3. colluvio (a motley gathering: later form, colluvies, Tac): in the t-r. that followed Drusus, in colluvione Drusi, Cic. Vatin. 9, 23. 4. sentina (bilge-water): the t-r. of the city, a. urbis, Liv. 24, 29: Cic.

tail: 1. Lit.: cauda: a horse's tail, c. equina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: a t. of hair, c. setosa, Plin. 11, 50, 111 (q. v.): a feathered t., pinata c., Attius in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: of the peacock, to unfold its jewelled t., gemmeam, pictam, c. explicare, Plin. 10, 18, 8; Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: the tip of the t., ultima c., Plin. 9, 5, 4: the t. shows the temper of lions, leonum animi index est c., Id. 8, 16, 19: to lash the sides with the t., caedere terga cauda, Catul. 61, 81: to wag the t. gently, leniter atterere c., Hor. Od. 2, 19, 30: clementer (kindly) et blande movere, Gell. 5, 14: c. jaculare (fig., to faun upon, c. adj. c.), Pers. 4, 15: to go with the t. between the legs, c. sub alvum reflectere, Plin. 11, 50, 111: to cut off the t., c. amputare, lb.: to crop puppies' t.s., c. catulorum castrare, Col. 12, 14. Phr.: neither head nor t., nec caput nec pedes, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2: nec pes nec caput, Hor. A. P. 8: nec caput nec pes, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 139: com., "to grow backwards, like a calf's t.", retroversus crescere, tanquam c. vituli, Petr. 44, 12. [N.B.—The older word was penis: cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2.] II. Fig.: of a plough: bursis, is, im, m. (būra, Varr.): Virg. G. 1, 170: of a comet, crines, m.; cōmae: also barba, Juba, Plin. 2, 24, 22 (q. v.). V. COMET: of a crowd: expr. by extrēmum, ultimum: desiring him who follows with the t., temens extremos inter euntum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: see END, LAST: of a garment, peniculum: v. TRAIIN.

tailless: *sine cauda: to be t., c. carere.

tailor: 1. vestitor (a maker of clothes): fullers, t.s. and painters, fullores, et v. et pictores, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 41, 3. 2. vestificus, f. a: Inscr.: also vestifex, Inscr. 3. vestiarius nēgōtiōlar (a dealer in clothes, merchant t.): Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45: so vestiarius alone, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5: vestiarius tenuarius, Inscr., seems to denote a maker of thin clothes. 4. expr. sometimes by textor (weaver), since garments were woven: and by the help of the t. apes the sooty garb of Cato, exiguaeque togae simulet textore Catone, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13. 5. sartor (prop. a mender of old clothes): Non. p. 28: a common word for t. in Mediaeval L.: v. Ducange. Phr.: to be a t., *vestificum exercere (Kr.): to keep a t.'s shop (for the sale of ready-made clothes), officium promercalium vestium exercere, Suet. Gram. 23: the t. makes the man, *vestis facit virum, Erasmus: (cf. subtilissimus est qui hominem aut ex veste, aut ex conditione quae vestis modo nobis circumdata est aestimat, Sen. Ep. 47, 26).

tailor-bird: *motsdilla sartorius, Linn.

tailoring: vestificina, Tert. Pall. 3, ad fin. (where some interpret it clothes-shop: the art of t., *ars vestes faciendi (Kr.).

taint (v.): 1. Inficio, fect, fectum, 3 (to t. by admixture): to t. the pasture with infection, 1. pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481: honey very little t.'d with the flavour of leaves, mel minime fronde infectum, Plin. 11, 13, 13. Fig.: the whole state is wont to be t.'d with the vices of its chief men, vitis principum inficit solet tota civitas, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30. 2. Imbuo, ul, itum, 3 (to t. by immersion: esp. common in pass. part.): a gift t.'d with poison, tabo munus imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65. Fig.: a mind t.'d by evil practices, animus imbutus malis artibus, Sall. Cat. 13, ad fin.: t.'d with superstition, superstitione imbutus, Cic. Flin. 1, 18, 60. Join: imbuti et infecti, Liv. 40, 11. 3. Vitio, 1 (to render impure or faulty): the bone is t.'d, os vitiatum, Cels. 8, 2, init.: the breeches are t.'d by the smell, vitiantur odoribus auras, Ov. M. 7, 548: to eat a t.'d boar, vitiatum (aprum) consumere, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 91: a stomach t.'d by disease, stomachus morbo vitiatum, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 6. 4. pra-vitio, 1 (to t. beforehand): this gulf the goddess t.s. beforehand, and pollutes with marvellous drugs, hunc (gurgitem) dea praevitiat, portentificisque venenis inquinat, Ov. M. 14, 55. 5. contāmino, 1 (to t. by contact): a t.'d breath, contaminatus spiritus, Cic. Pis. 9, 20. Fig.: the senate thought their blood was being t.'d, contaminari sanguinem suum patres reabant, Liv. 4, 1, ad init. 6. Inquinō, 1 (to pollute): a weaker word than infectio: water t.'d by corpses, aqua cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 97. Fig.: to t. a man's reputation, 1. famam, Liv. 29, 37: we are not slightly t.'d, but thoroughly impregnated (with vice), non inquinati sumus, sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59, 9. 7. corrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (to spoil, corrupt): the fish is t.'d, pisces corrumpuntur, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 67: a region of the air being t.'d, corrupto coeli tractu, Virg. Aen. 3, 138: Cic. Phr.: a tumid and swollen limb is t.'d, membrum tumidum et turgidum vitiosum se habet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: to t. us with vice unavocare, nobis vitium nescientibus allinere, Sen. Ep. 7, 2.

taint (subs.): 1. contagiō (prop. touch: hence, t. conveyed by touch): to bring the t. (of a disease) into a country, c. importare, Plin. 26, 2, 3: to weaken the rest by the t., contagione ceteros labefacere, Col. 6, 5, 1. Fig.: the t. of that guilt is more widely spread, latius patet illius sceleris c., Cic. Mur. 37, 78: the t. of superstition, c. superstitionis, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, ad fin.: to preserve their disposition pure and undefiled from the t. of the neighbouring people, ingenium sincerum integrumque a contagione acolarum servare, Liv. 37, 54. 2. Contactus, its (syn. of preced.): Liv.: Tac. 3. contagiū (mostly poet.: usu. in pl.): the evil t. of the neighbouring cattle, mala vicini pecoris contagia, Virg. E. 1, 50. Fig.: the t. of crime, scelorum c., Lucan 3, 122. 4. vitium (a blemish, fault): it is plain that the t. passed into the springs, constat in fontes v. venisse, Ov. M. 7, 513: the dying herbage thirsts by reason of the t. in the air, villo moriens stil aëris herba, Virg. E. 7, 57.

tainted (part. and adj.): v. TO TAINT: the t. air, aer non sanus, Lucan 7, 830. Of meat: rancidus: a t. boar, r. aper, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 89: slightly t. meat, caro subrancida, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: rancidula obsonia, Juv. 11, 134.

take: A. Trans.: 1. To lay hold of, get possession of: 1. capio, cepi, captum, 3 (in nearly all senses of the Eng. word): t. stones in your hand, cape saxa manu, Virg. G. 3, 420: to t. food, c. cibum, Sall. J. 91: to t. cups of strong drink, c. acria pocula, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 69: to t. a stag, cervum c., Phaedr.

1, 5, 5: nor have I t. a single ounce of fish to day, neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 8: to t. a town, oppidum c., Sall. J. 92: to t. tribute by right of war, c. stipendium jure belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: thence change the marks of the things they have t., furas earum rerum quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Flin. 5, 25, 74: to t. money illegally, contra leges pecunias c., Id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: to t. arms, c. arma, Caes. B. C. 3, 11. Fig.: to t. its name from the disaster of the Roman people, ex calamitate populi Romani nomen c., Id. B. G. 1, 13, ad fin.: a desire of ascending to the top of the mountains had t. n possession of him, cupido cum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, Liv. 40, 21, ad init.: the flower t.s. the shape which tilts t., Ros caput formam quae illis, Ov. M. 10, 212: captives Greece took prisoner her fierce conqueror, Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 156: t. n by the sweetness of her voice, captus dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: to be t. n captive by pleasure, voluptate capi, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105. [N.B.—The foll. phr. should be noted: to t. counsel, c. consilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: to t. a dislike to, c. odium (with gen.), Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 22: to t. flight, c. fugam, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: that the state may t. no harm, ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat, Formula in Cic.: Caes.: to t. the opportunity, c. occasionem, Pl. Pa. 4, 3, 6: to t. pattern by, c. exemplum (de aliquo), Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: to t. pity upon, c. misericordiam (with gen.), Cic. Quint. 31, 97: to t. pleasure, c. voluptatem (quod), Id. Planc. ad init.: laetitia (ex aliquo), Id. Att. 4, 18, ad fin.: c. gaudium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, ad fin.: to t. rest, c. quietem, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: to t. sleep, c. somnum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 114: to t. warning by, c. documentum (ex aliquo), Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.] 2. sumo, mpti, mptum, 3 (prop. to t. up, t. what lies before one, choose, assume): to t. a cudgel, fustem a., Pl. Am. 1, 1, 205: to t. into one's hands, in manus a., Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: to t. bread, a. panem, Suet. Aug. 77: to t. a light from a light, lumen de lumine a., Ov. A. A. 3, 93: to t. provisions for two days, alimenta in biduum a. Curt. 7, 11, 14: to t. money on loan, pecuniam mutuum a., Cic. Flac. 20, 46: to t. the toga virilis, a. togam virilem, Id. Am. 1, 1 (see Dict. Ant.): to t. the diadem, a. diadema, Suet. Cal. 22: to t. arms, a. arma, Quint. 5, 10, 77. Fig.: to t. courage, a. animum, Ov. Fast. 1, 147: to t. pleasure, a. gaudium, Id. E. Am. 421: to t. as a certainty, a. pro certo, pro non dubio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 50, 104: Liv. 39, 28: let us t. a man (as an instance), sumatur nobis vir, Cic. Tusc. 2, 68, 1: a theme equal to your powers, sumite materiam aequam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38: words t. n from common life, verba de medio sumpta, Cic. Or. 49, 163: v. TAKE UP, CHOOSE, ASSUME. 3. prehendo, (prendo), di, sum, 3 (to grasp): to t. by the ears, p. auriculas, Pl. As. 3, 3, 78: to t. one by the hand, p. aliquem manu, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: to t. in the act of theft, p. in furto, Pl. As. 3, 2, 17: manifesto furto, Gell. 11, 18: t. n by a storm on the Aegean sea, prenasus in Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2: also in freq. form, prehensio (preno): v. GRASP. 4. rapio, pul, ptum, 3 (to t. hurriedly): to t. a firebrand from the altars, r. torrem ab aris, Ov. M. 12, 171. Fig.: to t. camps and towns at the first onset, castra urbesque primo impetu r., Liv. 6, 23 (a very strong expr.): to t. the opportunity, r. occasionem, Juv. 15, 39: v. SEIZE, ENATCH. 5. capio, lvi (rarely li), itum, 3 (to lay hold of with eagerness and seal: stronger than capio): to t. food with the teeth, cibum dentibus c., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: to t. arms, c. arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 234. Fig.: to t. to flight, c. fugam, Liv. 1, 25, ad med.: to t. part in the war, c. partem belli, Id. 31, 28: to t. the supreme command, c. imperium, Tac. Ann. 14, 26. 6. occipio, 1 (to t. possession of).

to *t.* the supreme power, o. Imperium, Cic. Am. 12, 41: cities easy to be *t.* opportunae ad occupandum urbes, Liv. 33, 31. Fig.: "plague *t.* the hindmost," occupet extremum scabies, Hor. A. P. 417: he more justly *t.* the name of happy, rectius occupet nomen beati, id. Od. 4, 9, 46: so great superstition took hold of their minds, tanta superstitio mentes occupavit, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 113: least laughter *t.* the place of haired, ne odili locum risus occupet, id. Or. 26, 88.

7. comprehendo (comprendo), di, sum, 3 (to lay hold of, grasp): the force *t.* hold of the tooth, forceps deum comprehendit, Cels. 7, 12, 1: what is the use of hands, if nothing is to be *t.* hold of? quid opus est manibus, si nihil est comprehendendum? Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 92: he took the man and delivered him into safe custody, is hominem comprehendit, et in custodiam tradidit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, 14: hired vehicles being *t.* for conveyance, comprehensas ad deportandum meritoria, Suet. Cal. 39: the cottages took fire, came ignem comprehenderunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: to *t.* some one from the crowd of elders, ex seniorum turba c. aliquem, Sen. Bre. Vit. 1: to *t.* thieves, c. fures, Catul. 62, 35. 8. accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to *t.* to oneself, esp. what is offered): what he gives me *t.* quod dat accipimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: the stomach *t.* food, stomachus accipit cibos, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 6: to *t.* to one's bosom, a. gremio, Virg. Aen. 1, 685: to *t.* money, a. pecuniam, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: to *t.* a name, a. nomen, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, estr.: to *t.* another colour, colour alium a. Plin. 11, 38, 91. Fig.: to *t.* an excuse, a. excusationem, Cic. Fam. 2, 14: to *t.* as an omen, a. omen (with acc.), id. Div. 1, 46, 101: I *t.* you at your word, accipio, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 58: v. RECEIVe.

9. assūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (to *t.* in addition, adopt): to *t.* meat, apples, carmen, poma a. Cels. 1, 3, ad fin.: he *t.* to himself what he has *t.* from another, id. quod alteri detraxit, sibi assumit, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: to *t.* into one's counsels, a. in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: the rites of Ceres had been *t.* from Greece, sacra Cereis essent assumpta de Graecia, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: I *t.* even *t.* in addition some part of the night, aliquantum jam etiam noctis assumo, id. Fam. 7, 25, estr.

10. arripio, ripui, reptum, 3 (to *t.* to myself with eagerness or haste): having *t.* my hand, arripit manu, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 4: to *t.* one's hat, a. pileum, Suet. Ner. 26: to *t.* round the waist, medium a. Liv. 1, 48. Fig.: to *t.* an opportunity of injuring, a. facultatem laedendi, Cic. Flac. 8, 18: to *t.* advantage of an obstacle, impedimentum pro occasione a. Liv. 3, 35: voice and gesture cannot be suddenly adopted and *t.* from some other quarter, vox et gestus subito sumi, et aliunde arripri non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: whatever head of a family you might have *t.* he would have given the same answer, quemcunque patremfamilias arripuisseis, eadem respondisset, id. 1, 34, 159. 11. apprehendo (poet. appendo), di, sum, 3 (to seize): to *t.* hold of by the cloak, a. pallio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: vines *t.* hold of the props with their tendrils, ac with hands, vites alie claviculari adminicula tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 125. Fig.: whatever I had *t.* in hold of the accuser immediately wrested out of my hands, quidquid apprehenderam statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. Clu. 19, 52: v. SEIZE.

12. deprehendo (deprendo), di, sum, 3 (to catch, overtake, detect): to be *t.* in adultery, in adulterio deprehendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: to *t.* a quantity of shields and swords, acutorum, gladiatorum multitudinem d., Cic. Mil. 24, 64: those who are *t.* in unavaries exhibit their bashfulness by some absurd remark, deprehensi pudorem suum ridiculo aliquo explicant, Quint. 6, 3, 100: the south wind *t.* the rassel on the sea, auster deprehendit in aequare navim, Ov. M. 11, 661: v. OARCE.

(to capture, receive): to *t.* anything in wine, aliquid vino e., Cels. 5, 25, 5 (med. t. t.): the attendants *t.* him in their hands, ministri manu (eum) excipiunt, Curt. 3, 5, 4: to *t.* a buck in a mare, e. caprum insidiis, Virg. E. 3, 18: they *t.* many scattered fugitives, multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: v. CAPTIVE. 14. concipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to *t.* to oneself): the earth *t.* their falling tears, terra caducas concepit lacrimas, Ov. M. 6, 391: to *t.* the medicine into one's veins, medicamentum venis c., Curt. 3, 6, 11: to *t.* fire, c. flammam, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: ignem, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190. 15. recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (prop. to *t.* back): the horse took the bridle, equus frenum recepit, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36. Phr.: to *t.* their on a sunny terrace, aggere in aprico spatari, id. Sat. 1, 8, 15: cf. Sen. Tranq. 17, 8: to *t.* to breathe, colligere spiritum, Quint. 11, 3, 53: to *t.* poison intended for another, venenum intercipere, Cic. Clu. 60, 166: to *t.* (= drink) a cup, tangere calicem, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 10: to *t.* food with the fingers, carpere cibum digitis, Ov. A. 3, 755: to *t.* cold, frigus colligere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: to be *t.* with fever, febre corripit, Plin. 7, 51, 52: to *t.* a colour (in dyeing), colorem bibere, id. 8, 48, 73, ad fin.: to *t.* leave, jubere valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2, ad med.: to *t.* an oath, sacramentum dicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, ad fin.: to *t.* pains, operam et laborem consumere (in aliqua re), Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: to *t.* moveable towers to pieces, turres ambulatorias dissolvere, Vitruv. 10, 13, 3: to *t.* a proposition to pieces, rem quasi in membra discerpere, Cic. Top. 5, 28: to *t.* place, v. HAPPEN: to *t.* rest, sleep, carpere quietem, saporem, Virg. Aen. 7, 414: 4. 522: to *t.* root, radices agere, Ov. R. Am. 106: to *t.* a fort by storm, castellum expugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: to *t.* a snack, gustare, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: to *t.* a taste, tangere saporem, Ov. P. 3, 745: to *t.* a view over the sea, prospectum pelago (dat.) petere, Virg. Aen. 1, 181: to *t.* one's way, carpere viam, id. Aen. 6, 629: to *t.* one's last journey, carpere supremum iter, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 12. [N.B.—It may often be translated by the verb nearest in sense to the acc. that follows it: as, to *t.* care, curare: to *t.* refuge, refugere: to *t.* of fence, offendit, etc.] 11. To felch, conduct: dico, xi, ctum, 3: to *t.* the rest with him as hostages, reliquos obsidium loco secum d., Caes. B. G. 5, 5: you could have *t.* me to your home, in vestras potulisti ducere sedes, Catul. 64, 160: I will ask him about *t.*ing water through his estate, de aqua per fundum ejus ducentia rogabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 4. The foll. phr. should be noted: to *t.* in marriage, d., (said of the man), v. MARRY: to *t.* a name, d. nomen, id. Acad. 1, 11, 41: to *t.* a beginning from, d. principium, exordium (ab aliquo), id. N. D. 2, 21, 57: to *t.* breath (= live), d. spiritum, id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: to *t.* (= drink) cups of wine, d. pocula, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 22: to *t.* a form, d. formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: v. LEAD, CONDUCT: he *t.* no account of his own profit in any way, non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. 111. To regard, consider: 1. accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (with ad or in with acc.: also with an adv. or an abl.): to *t.* in good part, in bonam partem a., Cic. Att. 11, 7, ad fin.: to *t.* otherwise than is intended, in aliam partem ac dictum sit a., Auct. Her. 2, 26, 40: to *t.* a kindness as an insult, a. beneficium in contumeliam, Cic. Att. 15, 11, ad inik.: three things must be *t.* in a friendly spirit when they are done with a kind intention, haec accipienda amice cum benevolentia sunt, id. A. 24, 88: to *t.* a thing as a joke, per jocum a., id. Fam. 4, 4, 1: so that I care less how you *t.* it, ut quam in partem accipias minus laborem, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6: I am trying how you will *t.* it, tento te quo animo accipias, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: the word "adversus," is sometimes *t.* indifferently, adversus inter-

dum promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207 (gram. t. t.): v. CONSIDER, VIEW. 2. Interpretor, 1 (to put a construction upon): to *t.* in a bad sense what has said in a good one, bene dicta male i., Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 77: to *t.* in a milder point of view, in mitiorem partem i., id. Mur. 31, 64: consider whether I *t.* this opinion in the right light, animadvertite rectene hanc sententiam interpretor, id. Fin. 2, 7, 20. Phr.: to *t.* as a certainty, pro certo ponere, Liv. 10, 9, ad fin.: to *t.* as right and fair, aequi boni facere, Cic. Att. 7, 7: to *t.* in earnest what was said in joke, quod dictum est per jocum id serio praevertiere, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 39 (R. and A.). 1V. To put up with:

1. accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: to *t.* an insult, a. contumeliam, Cic. B. G. 7, 10: contumelliam in se a., Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1. 2. expr. by fero, tolli, latum, 3. with adv.: to *t.* easily, leviter i., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: to *t.* ill, moleste i., id. Mur. 31, 64: to *t.* misfortunes to heart, casus graviter i., id. Fam. 5, 16, 2: to *t.* with equanimity, aequo animo i., id. de Or. 2, 31, 144: v. PUT UP WITH, ENDURE.

V. postulo, 1: v. REQUIRE. VI. conduco, xi, ctum, 3: v. HIRE.

INTRANS. 1. To move in any direction: expr. by conferre se: v. DENTARE ONESELF to or, simply, to GO. Phr.: to *t.* to some quiet pursuit, in studium aliquod quietum se tradere, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: to *t.* wholly to pleasure, voluptatis se totum tradere, id. Am. 21, 86: (to *t.* to public life, ad rempublicam se conferre, id. ib.): to *t.* to the ships, naves petere, Nep. Mil. 5, 5: a misfortune has made you *t.* to your bed, causus lecto te affixit, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 81. 11. To produce a result: expr. by the context or by a phr.: a remedy that *t.* well, praevius auxilium, Virg. G. 2, 127: Plin.: to try on a slave whether the poison would *t.* him, vini veneni in servo experiri, Cic. Coel. 24, 58: v. OPERATE, WORK.

111. To be successful: v. SUCCEED, ATTRACT: of plays and actors, stare: when a new play took, cum stetit nova (fabula), Ter. Ph. prol. 9: of an actor or writer, id. Hec. prol. 2, 7: Hor. S. 1, 10, 17.

take across: transduco, xi, ctum, 3: LEAD ACROSS.

— after: similiter esse: v. RESEMBLE.

— again, up again, or back:

1. recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to get back, recover): I should never have *t.* Tarentum again, unless you had lost it, nunquam Tarentum recipissem, nisi ta perdissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: to *t.* the standards again, r. signa, Suet. Tib. 9: v. RECOVER. 2. resumo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (to *t.* up again): he *t.* up again the tablets he had laid down, poetas resumit tabellas, Ov. M. 9, 525: to *t.* up again quickly the staff he had let fall, elapsum baculum cito r., Suet. Ner. 24: to *t.* again the family name, nomen gentile r., id. ib. 41: to *t.* an oath again, r. sacramentum, Tac. H. 4, 37.

3. redhibeo, no perf., itum, 2 (mercantile t. of a seller, to *t.* back goods sold): he said that he would *t.* her back, dixit se redhibere (acc. ancillam), Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 83: the noun is redhibito, cf. Gell. 4, 2. 4. retracto, 1 (to *t.* hold of again): to *t.* up the sword again, ferrum r., Virg. Aen. 7, 694: to *t.* up again the dirge-like strains of Simoniades, Cae. r. munera naeniae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38. Phr.: to *t.* a wife again, uxorem rursus assumere, Tac. A. 12, 2: to *t.* back those expressions, retereque illa dicta, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 84.

— away, take from: 1. adimo, emi, emptum, 3 (to *t.* away wholly: usu. of good things: poet. also of persons removed by death: constr. with acc. or acc. and dat.): to *t.* away arms from the soldiers, arma militibus a., Liv. 22, 44: if fortune has *t.* away wealth from any man, or if the wrong dealing of some one has robbed him of it, pecuniam alii culpa fortuna ademisti, aut alii culpa eripuit injuria, Cic. Quint. 835

15, 49: to *t. away hope*, *spem a.*, Id. Manil. 12, 35: to *t. away freedom*, a. libertatem, Id. Caecin. 34, 99: to *t. away sleep*, *somnum a.*, Id. Att. 2, 16, ad init.: to *t. away life*, a. vitam, Id. Planc. 42, 101: to *t. away the firmest bulwark from the state*, a. firmissimum praesidium republicae, Id. Phil. 10, 4, 9: *alas, brother! t. away from me (by death)*, heu frater adempte mihi, Catul. 101, 6; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10. 2. *dēmo*, *mpsi*, *emptum*, 3 (to *t. down*: esp. to *t. away a part*): to *t. away the golden beard (of an image)*, auream barbam d., Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 81: *grease t. n. from a fleece*, *depmptus a. vellere suus*, Ov. A. 3, 214: to *t. away a part from the entire day*, partem solido d. de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20: to *t. away anxiety*, d. sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15, ad fin.; Virg. Aen. 8, 35: to *t. away all fear*, d. omnem metum, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18. 3. *aufēro*, *abstūll*, *abstulit*, 3 (to *carry away*: esp. freq. of violent acts): to *t. away money*, *nummos a.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: to *t. away the dung from the door*, *stercus ab janua a.*, Pl. As. 2, 4, 18: to *t. away the statues from the chapel*, *signa de sacro a.*, Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 7: *ye have t. n. away from me so pretty a sparrow*, tam bellum mihi passerem abstulisti, Catul. 3, 15: to *t. away the command*, a. imperium, Liv. 3, 67: *t. yourself away home*, *aute te domum*, Pl. As. 2, 4, 63: to *t. away sleep*, *somnos a.*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 16: to *t. away hope*, *spem a.*, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 10: *Jō! n. auferre et abducere*, Auct. in Cic. Quint. 27, 84: *it robs the action of its painfulness*, *t. away the human feelings of the actor*, and *utterly does away with truth and fidelity*, detrahit actionis dolorem, aufert humanum sensum auctoritatem, tollit funditus veritatem et fidem, Cic. Or. 62, 209. 4. *tollō*, *substūll*, *substulit*, 3 (to *t. up*): to *t. away these cobwebs*, *tolle haec araneas*, Phaedr. 2, 8, 23: to *t. away corn from the threshing-floor*, *frumentum de area t.*, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 37: to *t. away the steps of the temple*, *gradus templi t.*, Id. Sent. 15, 34: *t. me away*, *tollite me*, Virg. Aen. 3, 601: *they seem to t. away the sun from the universe who t. friendship away from life*, *solem e mundo t. videntur qui amicitiam e vita tollunt*, Cic. Am. 13, 47: to *t. away fear*, *t. metum*, Id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6 (joined to *delere suspicionem*): to *t. away hesitation*, *t. dubitationem*, Id. Att. 12, 6, ad fin. 5. *dētrāho*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (to *draw or strip off*): *he took away from him a small garment of gold*, *aureum ei detraxit amiculum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 81: to *t. away the covering from the mules*, *d. stramenta de mulis*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: to *t. away anything from another*, *aliquid alteri*, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21: to *t. away from one's capital*, *d. de vivo*, Id. Flac. 37, 91: to *t. away an honour due to one's rank*, *honorem debitum ordini d.*, Id. Verr. 4, 11, 25. 6. *exlmo*, *ēml*, *emptum*, 3 (prop. to *t. out*: freq. used of that which is troublesome): *after that hunger was t. n. away by the meal*, *postquam exempta fames epulla*, Virg. Aen. 1, 216: *they t. away some one day from the month*, *eximunt unum aliquem diem ex mense*, Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 129: *you do not t. away what was torturing me*, *illud quod me angebat non extimis*, Id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29: to *t. away cares*, *e. curas*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 14: to *t. away the burden from anxious minds*, *sollicitis animis onus e.*, Id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: to *t. away religious scruples*, *e. religionem*, Liv. 4, 31: to *t. away hesitation*, *e. dubitationem*, Quint. 1, 10, 28. 7. *ēripio*, *ripul*, *reptum*, 3 (to *t. out or away in haste or with violence*: constr. with *ex*, *ab*, *de*, or *aliq.*: pers. usu. in *dat.*): *t. ing away all the vice from his eyes*, *prospexit eripiens oculis*, Virg. Aen. 2, 254: to *t. away the tetrarchy*, *tetrarchiam e.*, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79: *t. away this plague from me*, *eripite hanc pestem mihi*, Catul. 76, 20: to *t. away all hope*, *e. spem omnem*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: to *t. away fear*, *e. metum*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: *virtue can neither be t. n. away by force nor fraud*, *virtus*

nec eripi nec surripit potest, Id. Par. 6, ad fin.: v. SNATCH AWAY, FILCH. 8. *subdūco*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (to *t. from under*: esp. to *t. away stealthily*): to *t. away stones from the tower*, *lapides ex turri a.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: to *t. away food for a single day from an athlete*, *subduc cibum unum diem athlete*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: *he laments for his travelling money which has been t. n. away from him*, *subducta viaticia plorat*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: to *t. Turnus away from the battle*, *pugnae s. Turnum*, Virg. Aen. 10, 615: *he t. s. himself off secretly*, *clam se subducit*, Auct. B. Afr. 93: v. WITHDRAW. 9. *abducō*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (to *lead or convey away*): to *t. away the key*, *clavem a.*, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 8: *he used to order them to be t. n. away to the quarries*, *in lautissimas abducit imperabat*, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: to *t. away to dinner*, *ad caenam a.*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: *the vision as it fled took away sleep with it*, *secum fugiens somnos abduxit* Imago, Ov. Fast. 5, 477: v. LEAD AWAY. 10. *ēmdēvo*, *ēvi*, *ctum*, 3 (to *remove*): to *t. away the statues from the libraries*, *imagines e bibliothecis a.*, Suet. Cal. 34: *cows t. n. away by stealth*, *boves per dolum amotas*, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: v. REMOVE. Ph r.: to *t. away old rubbish*, *rudera purgare*, Suet. Vesp. 8, ad fin.: to *t. away the body of Augustus to Rome*, *corpus Augusti Romam deportare*, Id. Claud. 6: to *t. away his own life*, *vitam sibi manu exaurire*, Cic. Sen. 21, 48: *fear took away his voice*, *consumpsit vocem metus*, Tac. H. 1, 42: to *t. away by force the right of voting*, *suffragium extorquere*, Liv. 25, 4: to *t. away the command*, *imperium abrogare*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: to *t. away grief*, *dolorem exaurire*, Id. Fam. 5, 16, 4: to *t. away uneasiness from the mind*, *scrupulum ex animo evelle*, Id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: to *t. away all doubt*, *expellere omnem dubitationem*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: to *t. away all ground of dispute*, *controversias minuere*, Id. B. G. 5, 26.

take beforehand: 1. *praestūmo*, *mpsi* and *msi*, *emptum* and *nitum*, 3 (to *t. one thing before another*): to *t. cold water before eating*, *p. cibis frigidum*, Plin. 28, 4, 14: to *t. a meal at home beforehand*, *domi p. dapes*, Ov. A. A. 3, 757: to *t. antidotes beforehand*, *p. remedia*, Tac. Ann. 14, 3. Fig.: the judges hear with impatience one who t. s. their functions on himself beforehand, *Inviti iudices audiant praesumentem partes suas*, Quint. 11, 1, 27. 2. *praecipio*, *cepī*, *ceptum*, 3 (to *t. in advance*): *unless we have t. n. water beforehand*, *nisi aquam praecipimus*, Lucr. 6, 803: to *t. possession of the shores beforehand*, *litora p.*, Virg. Aen. 10, 277: cf. Liv. 32, 16. 3. *praecōcipio*, 1 (to *scize beforehand*): to *t. possession of the pass before*, *loca opportuna p.*, Nep. Dat. 7, 2: to *t. the advantageous positions beforehand*, *loca opportuna p.*, Liv. 44, 3, ad init. Fig.: *fear had t. n. possession of their minds beforehand*, *timor praecōcipaverat mentes*, Caes. B. G. 6, 41. 4. *praeripio*, *ripul*, *reptum*, 3 (to *snatch first*): *it t. s. food before the other young birds*, *praeripit cibos reliquis pulis*, Plin. 10, 9, 11.

—down: 1. *Lit.*: 1. *dēmo*, *dempsi*, *demptum*, 3 (the *dart* being *t. n. down* is carried to *Cicero*, *tragula dempta ad Ciceronem deferitur*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: to *t. down the tackling*, *argumenta d.*, Liv. 21, 49: to *t. down the shields from the columns*, *clipea de columnis d.*, Id. 40, 51. 2. *dētrāho*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (to *drag down*): *she did not suffer her father to be t. n. down from his chariot*, *patrem de curru detrabi passa non est*, Cic. Cacl. 14, 34: to *t. down from the cross*, *d. ex cruce*, Id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. 3. *rēfīgo*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (to *unfasten*): to *t. down the tablets of laws*, *r. aera*, tabellas, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: Id. Fam. 12, 1, ad fin.: *a shield t. n. down from the door-post*, *clipeum de poste reflexum*, Virg. Aen. 5, 360. 4. *dēripio*, *ripul*, *reptum*, 3 (to *t. down in haste*):

to *t. down the wine-jar from the store*, *amphoram horreo d.*, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 4: to *t. down the wine-strainers from the roof*, *d. cola tectia*, Virg. G. 2, 242. || Fig.: *minuo*, *ui*, *ctum*, 3: v. LESSEN.

take for: expr. by *habeo*, 2: v. REGARD, CONSIDER, VIEW.

—from: v. TAKE AWAY. To *t. from one to give to another*, *transfēro*, *tāll*, *lātum*, 3: to *t. from the right hand and put in the left*, *in dexteram manum de sinistra transferre*, Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 1: *I have t. n. that passage from Dicaearchus*, *istum locum a Dicaearcho transull*, Cic. Att. 6, 2: v. ADAPT.

—in: into: 1. To receive, *em*, *certain*, *admit*: 1. *receptio*, *cepī*, *ceptum*, 3: *they took him into their own house*, *eum domum suam receperunt*, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: *so, tecto r.*, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 19: to *t. any one into one's territories*, *r. finibus suis*, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: the Peneus receives the river, *but does not t. in* (i. e. mingle with it), *Peneus accipit amnem, nec recipit*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, ad fin. 2. *acception*, *cepī*, *ceptum*, 3: to *t. in very great personages (as guests)*, *summos viros a.*, Pl. Pa. 1, 2, 35: Cic. so also *excipere*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 1 (said of a town, where some read *acception*): v. RECEIVE, ENTERTAIN.

|| To contain, hold, understand: 1. *cāpio*, *cepī*, *captum*, 3: *they are so numerous that the prison cannot t. them in*, *sunt ita multi ut eos c. carcer non possit*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: *your stomach will not t. more than mine*, *non tunc capiet venter plus quam meus*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46. Fig.: *your narrow soul does not t. in so great a personage*, *non capiant angustiae pectoris tuae tantam personam*, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: *a dream too joyful for their minds to t. in*, *somnium laetius quam quod mentes eorum capere possunt*, Liv. 9, 9, ad fin.: *rewards which that age can t. in*, *praemia quae capiti illa aetas*, Quint. 1, 1, 20.

2. *comprehēdo* (*comprendo*), *di*, *sum*, 3 (to *t. in as a whole*, mostly fig.): *all those very things are t. n. in by the senses*, *eadem omnia sensibus comprehenduntur*, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 30: to *t. in all things quickly in the mind*, *omnia celeriter animo c.*, Id. de Or. 2, 31, 176: *I cannot t. in what you mean*, *id quod tu via non possum mente c.*, Id. N. D. 3, 8, 21: v. COMPREHEND, INCLUDE. 3. *percipio*, *cepī*, *ceptum*, 3 (to *t. in entirely*): *smaller children more readily t. in smaller things*, *minora facilius minores percipiunt*, Quint. 1, 1, 22: to *t. in with the mind*, *p. animo*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127. *Jō! n. cognoscere et p.*, Id. Fin. 1, 19, 64: *p. ac comprehendere*, Id. Acad. 2, 11, 34. 4. *concepicio*, *cepī*, *ceptum*, 3 (mostly with *animo*, *mente*): to *t. in the principles of all things in the mind and soul*, *principia rerum omnium animo ac mente c.*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59. *weak minds t. in those superstitious ideas*, *imbecilli animi superstitionibus ista concipiunt*, Id. Div. 2, 39, 81. 5. *arripio*, *ripul*, *reptum*, 3 (to *t. in quickly*): *boys quickly t. in innumerable facts*, *pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt*, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: *a natural kind of divination which the mind might t. in, or receive from without*, *naturale genus divinandi quod animus arripere, aut excipere extrinsecus*, Id. Div. 2, 11, 26. 6. *acception*, *cepī*, *ceptum*, 3 (esp. of what is taught): *so that he quickly took in what was taught him*, *ut celeriter acciperet quae tradebantur*, Nep. Att. 1, 3: to *t. in things for the first time*, *res primum a.*, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: v. COMPREHEND, UNDERSTAND. [NB.—Apprehendo in this sense occurs only in late authors: *deprehendo* rather denotes observation and discernment.] ||] To deceive: 1. *dēcepicio*, *cepī*, *ceptum*, 3: *we are t. n. in by the semblance of what is right*, *decipimur specie recti*, Hor. A. P. 2: *it is a wretched thing to be t. n. in*, *miserrum est decipi*, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, extr.: v. CHEAT, DECEIVE. 2. *tango*, *tēgit*, *ctum*, 3 (in the com. poets): *I will t.*

as your father, tuum tangam patrem, Pl. Tr. 1, 1, 118. 3. emungo, nxi, nctum, 3 (lit. to wipe the nose; a low term): I will t. in the fellow finely to-day, emungam hominem probe hodie, Pl. Bacch. 4, 3, 65; Hor. A. P. 235. Phr.: to t. in sail, vela subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45.

take off: I. demo, dempsi, dempsi, 3: v. TAKE AWAY. II. To remove by cutting: amputatio, praecidere: v. CUT OFF. III. To reduce one's price: niluio, ul, utum, 3: v. ABATE. IV. To portray: adumbratio, 1: v. SKETCH.

V. To mimic: imitor, 1: v. IMITATE. Phr.: to t. off one's beard, barbam tondere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: to t. off a garment, vestem deponere, Curt. 3, 5, 2: to t. the burdens off the beasts, iumentis onera deponere, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: they never took their eyes off him, oculos de isto nunquam deiecerunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33: "to t. off the hat" (as a mark of respect), caput aperire, Id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

on: lamentor, 1: v. LAMENT. Phr.: we ought to shed tears, but not to t. on, lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen. Ep. 63, 1: let us not t. on too much, ponamus nimis gemitus, Juv. 11, 11.

out: I. eximo, exi, exiitum, 3: to t. out a tooth, dentem e., Cels. 7, 12, 1; the dart cannot be t. out because it is not visible, telum quod non apparet, eximi non potest, Quint. 9, 2, 75: small stones t. out of the stomach, ventre exempti lapilli, Plin. 28, 8, 38, ad init.: to t. out of the number of the proscribed, de proscriptionum numero e., Nep. Att. 10, 4. Fig.: to t. out a stain, e. labelem, Virg. Aen. 6, 746: to t. him out of the shackles of rhyme, e. vincula numerorum e., Cic. Or. 2, 77. 2. extraho, xi, ctum, 3 (to draw out): to t. the sword from the wound, gladium e. vulnere e., Quint. 4, 2, 13: a weapon t. out of the body, telum e corpore extractum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 10: thorns are t. out of the body, spinæ corpori extrahuntur, Plin. 28, 18, 76. 3. exipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: the tooth must be t. out with a forceps, dens forcipe excludendus est, Cels. 7, 12, 1: they had left those unbursed whom they could not t. out of the sea, insepultos reliquissent quos e mari e. non potuissent, Cic. Rep. 4, 8. 4. prono, mpsi or msi, mptum or mntum, 3 (to t. forth): to t. money out of the public treasury, ex aerario pecuniam p., Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: t. out wine from the cask, vina promens dolio, Hor. Epod. 2, 47. Fig.: to t. as it were medicines out of the medicine chest, medicamenta tanquam de nartheco p., Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22. 5. dēprono, mpsi, mptum, 3 (prop. to t. down out of): to t. down Cæcubum wine out of the store rooms, Cæcubum cellis d., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: to t. shafts out of the quivers, d. tela pharetris, Virg. Aen. 5, 501: to t. money out of the chest, d. pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52. Fig.: for your school has not even suspected from what places, as it were from treasure-houses, arguments might be t. in, nam e quibus locis quasi thesauris argumenta depromeretur vestri ne suscipiat quidem sunt, Id. Fin. 4, 10. Phr.: to t. out teeth, dentes refrigere, Cels. 6, 15, ad fin.: to t. out a shoot (from a lion's foot), stirpem revellere, Gell. 5, 14, ad fin.: to t. the sword out of its sheath, gladium e vagina educere, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: to t. out oxen (from the cart), disjungere boves, Juv. 5, 119; abjungere, Virg. G. 3, 518: I took him out of the midst of the enemy, medio ex hoste recepi, Id. Aen. 6, 111. Fig.: to t. out a stain, abolere labelem, Tac. H. 3, 24: to t. out the sting of your severity, aculeum severitatis vestrae evellere, Cic. Clu. 55, 151.

— round: circumducō, xi, ctum, 3. t. that man round this house and apartments, circumducere (old form for circumduc) hasce aedes et conclavia, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 159: the cohorts being t. round by a longer route, cohortibus longior

glore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: v. LEAD ROUND. Phr.: to t. round the waist, medium arripere, Liv. 1, 48: those who are accustomed to t. strangers round to see the sights, hi, qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt, ducere solent, Cic. Verr. 4, 59, 132 (R. and A.).

take to: conferre se: v. BETAKE ONESELF TO, LIKE.

— to oneself: suscipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: v. ASSUME. Phr.: to t. to yourselves minds worthy of your undertaking, dignos insumite mentes corpibus, Stat. Th. 12, 641.

— up: I. To lift up: 1. sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3: I t. up your letters again and again into my hands, epistolas identidem in manus sumo, Plin. Ep. 6, 7: to t. up the pruning-hook, s. falcem (opp. to ponere), Juv. 13, 39: to t. up arms, s. arma, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86. Fig.: every war is easy to t. up, omne bellum facile sumi, Sall. Jug. 83 (opp. to deponere): v. UNDERTAKE, COMMENCE. 2. suscipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: her maidens t. her up, suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Aen. 4, 391: to t. up a child (i. e. to adopt him at his birth), a. puerum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 27. Fig.: to t. up the cause of the senate, a. causam senatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51: to t. up the burden of duty, a. onus officii, Id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: v. TAKE UPON ONESELF. 3. tollo, sustuli, sublatum, 3: to t. up a man who is lying, jacentem t., Pl. Pa. 5, 1, 188: he wished to be t. up into the chariot of his father, optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: v. LIFT UP.

4. corripio, ripi, reptum, 3 (to smatch up: mostly poet.): to t. up a bow, arcum manu c., Virg. Aen. 1, 188. Phr.: to be t. up to heaven, sublimem abire, Liv. 1, 16: to t. up on one's shoulders, sublevare humeris, Plin. 11, 17, 17. II. To continue: suscipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: Anchises t. up the tale, suscipit Anchises, Virg. Aen. 6, 723: v. CONTINUE. III. To reply sharply: 1. corripio, ripi, reptum, 3: not to t. up but to admonish, non c. sed monere, Quint. 11, 1, 68: Caes. B. C. 1, 2. 2. objurgo, 1: he took him up as a parent would t. no one up, objurgavit, sicut neminem parens, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: now let me t. you up, nunc te objurgari petere, Id. Att. 4, 16, ad fin.: v. TO CHIDE.

IV. To occupy, fill: occipio, 1: as much space as a line-of-battle would t. up, quantum loci acies instructa o. poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: t. up with their own affairs, in re sua occupati, Catul. 15, 8: v. OCCUPY. Phr.: the contemplation of wisdom commonly t. up much of my time, mihi multum auferte temporis solet contemplatio sapientiae, Sen. Ep. 64, 6: to t. up a day, diem consumere, Juv. 1, 4: a journey which used to t. up a whole day, via quae solidum diem terebat, Stat. Silv. 4, 3, 36. V. To bind up a vein (med. t. i.): deligo, 1: the larger veins are to be t. up, majores (venae) deligandae sunt, Cels. 7, 19, ad init. VI. To arrest: comprehendo, di, sum, 3: v. ARREST.

— upon oneself: 1. suscipio, cepi, ceptum, 3: to t. upon oneself many heavy tasks, multos labores magisque a., Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60: you have t. in upon yourself a heavy burden, suscepisti onus grave, Id. Off. 3, 2, 6: I promise that I will t. the duties and functions upon myself, promitto me suscepturum officia et partes, Id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: v. ASSUME, UNDERTAKE. 2. recipio, cepi, ceptum, 3 (to guarantee: with pron. reflect., after ad or in): I promise and t. upon myself, spondeo in meque recipio, Cic. Fam. 13, 17, ad fin.: I t. upon myself to finish the business speedily, recipio celeriter me negotium confecturum, Id. 10, 17, ad init.: I t. it upon myself; he will do it, ad me recipio; faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12. 3. sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3 (with pron. reflect. in dat.): I have t. upon myself to write to you, sumpsi mihi ut ad te scriberem, Cic. Fam. 13, 50, init.: to t. upon himself the functions of a commander, s. sibi

partes imperatorias, Caes. B. C. 3, 51. Phr.: I have t. upon myself a burden heavier than I perceive I can bear, plus oneris sustuli quam ferre me posse intelligo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: will you have t. upon yourselves the infamy of the foulest baseness? vos sempiternae foedissimae turpitudinis notas subteritis? Id. Pl. 18, 41: not to refuse to t. upon oneself the danger of speaking, dicendi periculum non recusare, Id. Phil. 1, 6, 14.

take up with, to: adjungo, nxi, ctum, 3 (with pron. reflect.): there was no reason for you to t. up with him as a companion, quod contum tibi eum velles a. nihil erat, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: I t. up with their cause, ad eorum causam me a., Id. Fam. 1, 9, 11: youths t. up with some pursuit, adolescentuli animum ad aliquod studium adiungunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29: v. ADJOINT.

taker: v. RECEIVER: one who t. or captures a city (prop. by storm), expugnator, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: one who t. or catches animals, captor, Post. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 453. Burm.: one who t. away, abductor (bonorum), Aug.: adeptor (vitae), opp. to dator, Id.

taking (adv.): illicebrosus: v. ATTRACTIVE.

taking (subs.): 1. acceptio (the act of receiving): neither surrendering nor giving is intelligible without t., neque deditionem neque donationem sine acceptione intelligi posse, Cic. Top. 8, 37: v. RECEIVING. 2. comprehensio (the act of grasping): Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 64: the t. of the guilty, c. continentium, Id. Phil. 2, 8, 18. 3. captura (applied to hunting, etc.): the t. of fish and birds, c. piscium et altium, Plin. 10, 1, 2, ad med. 4. expugnatio (a t. of cities by storm): the t. of the city, e. urbis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, ad init. v. CAPTURE.

5. sumptio (rare): Cat. R. 145, 2. 6. susceptio: v. UNDERTAKING. 7. occupatio: v. SEIZURE. [N.B.—In Gell. 7, 10, mention is made of a possible form cāpio, as in usucapio: capto exists, but is used by Cic. for deception: Lact. has capto odoris.]

away (subs.): 1. ademptio: a t. away of citizenship, a. civitatis, Cic. Dom. 30, 78: Tac. 2, detractio: the t. away of blood, d. sanguinis, Quint. 2, 10, 6. Fig.: the t. away of pain, d. doloris, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118. 3. ereptio (a forcible t.): a t. away, not a buying, a. non emptio, Cic. Verr. 4, 5, 10. 4. exemptio (a t. out): applied to the removal of honeycombs (favorem), Col. 9, 14, 11: Varr. R. 3, 16, 34. 5. ablatio, Tert.: v. REMOVAL, WITHDRAWAL.

talc: = talcum, Linn.: lapis specularis, Plin. 36, 22, 45, which others consider to be selenite.

tale: 1. A narrative: 1. fabula (whether real or fictitious): a t. made up and invented, ficta et commentitia f., Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: a nursery t., f. puerilis, Id. N. D. 1, 13, 34; anilla, Quint. 1, 8, 19: poetical t., poeticae f., Liv. praef.: t. s. clumsily invented, fictae incondite f., Cic. Rep. 2, 10: to tell a t., f. narrare (de aliquo), Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: those t. are repeated over and over again in every school, decantantur in omnibus scholis istae sunt fabulae, Sen. Ep. 24, 6: upros of this a t. must be told, hic locus fabulam poscit, Id. Ben. 7, 20, 5. 2. fabella (a short t.): dimin. of preced.: a true t., vera f., Phaedr. 2, 5, 6: old wives' t. s., f. aniles, Hor. S. 2, 6, 77: a fictitious t., commentitia f., Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: to tell a t., f. referre, Tib. 1, 3, 85; narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240. 3. narratio (an account, oral or written): a short t., n. brevis, Phaedr. 4, 5, 2: to tell t. s. in common language, n. quotidianum sermone explicare, Cic. Or. 36, 124. 4. narratūcula (dimin. of preced.): t. s. told by the poets, n. a poetis celebratae, Quint. 1, 9, 6. 5. histōria. enough of t. s.: satis historiarum, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 50: a long t. about nothing, maxima de nihilo h., Prop. 2, 1, 16: the telling of

ta, enarratio historiarum, Quint. 1, 8, 18 *fit to make a t. of*, historia dignum, Cic. Att. 2, 8, *ad init.*: v. *story*. Phr.: *to tell a t. about my laughters*, de mea macie narrare, Cic. Att. 1, 15, *ad init.*: *as they tell the t.*, ut alunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49: *this is the old t.*, hoc tralatlutum est, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4, *id. ta*, inania faciae, Tac. A. 2, 76. II. *A number reckoned*: *numerus*. v. *NUMBER*: *the t. of the ships is complete*, naves sum numerum habent, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 131.

talébeárer: 1. *syophanta*, m. (= *syophant*): orig. one who informed against those who illegally exported figs from Attica; Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72: Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20. 2. *délatör* (a professional informer: esp. under the empire): *he said he did not listen to la*, negativus de delatoribus aures halere, Suet. Cal. 15, *extr.*: Tac. Juv. 3. *fámigérátor*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178. 4. *gestör*: Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 14. 5. *stúrrö* (a whisperer: late and rare): Vulg. Prov. xxvi. 20: Sid. v. *INFORMER*. Phr.: *to practise the trade of a t.*, delationes facitare, Tac. H. 2, 10.

talé: *bearing*: *delátio* (professional t.): Tac. *also* expr. by *stúrrus* (a whispering): *to cut men's throats by t.*, jugulos aperire stúrrus, Juv. 4, 110: *t.*, which lies in wait to catch none sooner than those who listen to it, nullis magis quam audientibus insidiantes stúrris, Plin. Pan. 62, *ad fin.*

talént: I. *a weight*: *tálenum*: *ta* of gold and ivory, auri eborisque t., Virg. Aen. 11, 313. II. *A sum of money*: *tálenum* (which never means a coin): *a thousand t.*, mille t., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34: Cic. III. *Natural ability*:

1. *ingénium* (a word of wide signification: *parts, endowments*: cf. Cic. Pin. 5, 11, 36): *small, ordinary t.*, parvum, mediocre t., Cic. Brut. 61, 217: de Or. 1, 27, 119: *eminent t.*, eximium t., id. Fam. 6, 5, 31: *eminens*, Quint. 6, praef. § 1: *spark of t.*, ingenii igniculi, id. 6, praef. § 7: *the t. of a bird*, l. avis, Plin. 10, 43, 60: *t.* for *inventor*, l. ad fingendum, Cic. Fontel. 14, 30: *a fertile vein of t.*, ingenii benigna vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 9: *not devoid of t.*, non absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62: *they were not altogether wanting in t.*, but only in oratorical t., his non omnino i, sed oratorum t. defuit, Cic. Brut. 29, 110: *if I have any t.*, si quid est in me ingenii, id. Arch. init.: *not to have very great t.*, maximi t. non esse, id. Brut. 29, 110: *to have t.*, ingenio valere, id. Or. 3, 2, 7: *to have plenty of t.*, ingenio abundare, id. Fam. 4, 8: *a man of very great t.*, vir acerrimo t., id. Or. 5, 18: *men of frigate t.*, praestantissimi l. homines, id. Pin. 2, 16, 51: *to possess very great and brilliant t.*, optimo et splendidissimo l. esse, id. Font. 1, 5, 25: *such a stock of t.*, tanta facultate ingenii, id. Att. 3, 10, *ad med.*: *nothing came amiss to his varied t.*, bulc versatile l. pariter ad omnia fuit, Liv. 39, 40: *not only to sharpen but also foster t.*, non solum acuer, sed etiam alere t., Cic. Brut. 33, 126: *to develop and show forth one's t.*, augere et declarare, id. Ib. 27, 104. [N.B.—The pl. of this word cannot be used of one person, as in Eng. hence *a man of great t.* is *vir magno ingenio*, never *m. ingentis*. The pl. is used sometimes for persons of t.: *the men of t. in our days*, temporum nostrorum ingenia, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, init.] 2. *Indoles*, *is*, f. (t. which may hereafter be developed: only in sup.). *youths endowed with good t.*, adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: *there was very great promise in his son and a decided germ of t.*, cupina in filio spes, summa ingenii t., id. Phil. 11, 13, 33: cf. Quint. 12, 6, 3.

3. *dös*, *dötis*, f. (usu. in pl.): *gifts, endowments*: *every t. in war and peace*, omnes d. belli et togae, Vell. 1, 12, 3: *it is my t. to celebrate maidens in songs*, est d. mea carminibus celebrare puellas, Ov. Am. 1, 70, 59: *natural t.*, dotes naturae, Plin. Ep. 1, 1, *ad med.*. 4. *expr* sometimes by *nátúra* (*disposition, bent,*

inclination), when the context shows what is implied: *he had no t. for it*, instrumenta naturae decrant, Cic. Brut. 77, 268: *those who have a natural t. for administration*, si qui habent a natura adiumenta rerum gerenduram, id. Off. 1, 21, 72.

talénted: *ingéniosus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: *very t.*, përingéniosus, id. Brut. 24, 92: *adn. ingéniosè*: *those points are handled in a t. way*, tractatur ista l., id. Acad. 2, 27, 87. It is usu. expr. by a phr. with *ingénium* (q. v.).

tállónis, in the phrase *læ t.*, is to be found in Gell. 20, 1, where he treats of the provision of *tállö*, or *like for like*, made in the XII. Tables.

talisman: 1. *ámlétum*: *to use a thing as a t.*, pro a. uti, Plin. 27, 1, 14: v. *AMULET*. 2. *praellésmen* (something bound in front): Marc. Emp. 8.

3. *ligátúra*: Aug. Phr.: *a thin sheet of metal covered with unknown characters* (i. e. a t.), lamina ignobiliter literata, App. M. 3, 117, *ad init.*: *the fat of the heart bound on to the arm as a t. is an aid to success in lawsuits*, cordis pingue adalligatum in laceris confert iudiciorum victoriae, Plin. 29, 4, 20.

talk (subs.): 1. *sermo*, *ónis*, m. (used both in sing. and pl. in nearly all senses of the Eng. word): *every-day t.*, quotidianus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: *stilly, childish t.*, a. stultus, puerilis, id. Fam. 1, 10, 5: *sprightly t.*, a. facetus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: *confidential talk*, sermonis communicatio (cum aliquo), id. Att. 1, 17, 6: *a very ungentlemanly kind of talk*, genus a. minime liberale, id. Fam. 1, 8, 5: *common t.*, vulgi a., id. Rep. 6, 23: *the t. of the town*, pervagatus civitatis a., id. Mil. 12, 31: *to try to get into t. with a quærerer*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10: *to introduce light t.*, delicatum a. inferre, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: *they spoke of many things in various t.*, multo inter sese vario sermone secebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160: *miscellaneous t.*, passing from one subject to another, s. varius, aliunde alio transiens, Sen. Ep. 64, 2: *to spend the day in t.*, diem sermone terere, Pl. Trin. 3, 68: *much t. till late in the day*, multus s. in molitum diem, Cic. Att. 13, 9, *ad init.*: *to prolong the t.*, a. producer, id. Rep. 6, 10: *to have a rather long t.*, longiorer a. instituire, Cæc. B. O. 5, 37: *the t. flags*, s. frigit, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11: *there is a t.*, marat a., Cic. Clu. 27, 73: *to be the common t.*, esse in ore, in sermone omnium, id. Phil. 10, 7, 14: *to become the t.*, in sermones hominum venire, id. Verr. 4, 7, 13: in sermonem incidere, id. Fam. 9, 3, 1: *he is now the sole subject of t. through the city*, nunc per urbem solus s. est omnibus, Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 4: *it is the universal t. of Asia*, s. est tota Asia dissipata, Cic. Flac. 6, 14: *to give a handle to t.*, dare sermonis ansas, id. Sest. 10, 22: *to give occasion to t.*, dare sermonem, id. Fam. 9, 3, 1: praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4: *to supply matter for t.*, dare materiam sermonum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 3: *to give rise to all kinds of t.*, varios a. excitare, id. Fam. 8, 10, 2: *I have never provoked this t.*, but I have not done much to check it, hos sermones lacessivi nunquam sed non valde repressi, id. Ib. 3, 8, 7: *to be well abused in common t.*, sermonibus omnium vapulare, id. Att. 2, 14, *ad init.*: *to escape common t.*, effugere a., id. Coel. 16, 38: *to silence common t.*, retundere a., id. Fam. 8, 6, 1: *the t. having died away*, refrigerato sermone, id. Ib. 3, 8, 1: *to stuff the ears of men with t.*, aures hominum sermonibus referre, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: *my chief t. is with books*, cum libellis mihi plurimus s. est, Sen. Ep. 67, 2: cf. Cic. Att. 12, 15: v. *CONVERSATION*.

2. *sermunculus* (*dimin.* of *sermo*), *petty t.* (rare): *the common town t. of mischievous people*, urbanum malevolorum s., Cic. Delot. 12, 31: *to stifle or silence all the petty t.*, s. omnem aut restringere aut sedare, id. Att. 13, 10, *ad med.*. 3. *colloquium*

(prop. a *ting* together: esp. a conference), *the soldiers had frequent t. with one another*, crebra inter se c. militum habebant, Cæc. B. C. 3, 19, *ad init.*: *t. with absent friends* (i. e. by letter): *colloquia amicorum absentium*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7: *the t. of birds*, c. altorum, Plin. 10, 49, 70: *t. with the gods*, deorum c., Virg. Aen. 7, 91. Join: *congressus* (a familiar or private conversation): rare: *very familiar t.*, c. familiarissimae, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: id. Att. 12, 1, *extr.*. Join: *sermones eque*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4. 5. *lôquela* (rare and poet.): *hardly t.*, verbosa l., Catul. 55, 20: *the soothing t. of a nurse*, blanda nutricis l., Lucr. 5, 230.

6. *garrulus*, *lis* (*chat*): Sid. Ep. 1, 6, *ad med.*: v. *CHAT*, *GOSSIP*. 7. *fábula* (a story, tale): *what a t. I went through the city*, per urbem f. quantula fui, Hor. Epod. 11, 8: *to avoid t.*, vitare f., Q. Cic. Pet. Consul. 14, 54: *to take down* (make notes of) t., f. excipere, Tac. Or. 2, 2: *to take part in the t.*, excipere partem fabulae, Petr. Sat. 42, init. 8. *fâma* (report, rumour): *there has arisen a t.*, f. surrexit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2: *common t.*, f. vulgi, Cic. Top. 20, 76: *there is a common t.*, f. percrebruit, id. Fam. 10, 10, 1: *scarcely has a t. of that suspicion reached my ears*, vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis f. pervenit, id. Sull. 4, 12: Join: *communis f.* atque *sermone*, id. Flac. 6, 13: v. *REPORT*, *RUMOUR*. 9. *verdictio* (a *ting*): *Cæcilius in Lucan. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4* (quid ubi v. est patrif) Phr.: *to be all the t.*, in ore esse, Cic. Am. 1, 2: *to become the common t.*, pervenire in ora vulgi, Catul. 40, 5: *everybody makes it their t.*, in ore est omni populo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13: *to become the t. of scandal-mongers*, incurrere in volucias malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: *to avoid common t.*, vitare linguas hominum, id. Fam. 9, 2, 1: *to silence common t.*, linguas retundere, Liv. 33, 11: *to court idle t.*, rumorescupari, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35: *you think better idle t.*, virtutem verba putas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 8: *idle t.*, nugae, 11. Pers. 4, 7, 8. [N.B.—Several compounds are found: *coaxing t.*, blandiloquentia, Poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 25, *extr.*: *foolish t.*, stultiloquentia, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 185: *empty t.*, vaniloquentia, Tac. Am. 3, 49: but the simple word *loquens* does not occur, except in the saying recorded in P. in Ep. 5, 20, *allud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam*, t. is one thing, eloquence another: see also Gell. 1, 15, *ad fin.*, for the story of Valerius Probus.]

talk (v.): 1. *loquor*, *cûti*, 3 (both *neut.* and *act.*): *to t. with some one*, l. cum aliquo, Cic. Att. 9, 17, *ad init.*: *to t. through the nose*, balba de nare l., Pers. 1, 31: *the parrot learns to t.*, psittacus l. dicit, Plin. 10, 42, 58: *to t. with the fingers*, digitis l., Ov. Trist. 2, 453: *to become able to t.*, loquendi facultatem consequi, Cels. 7, 12, 4: *let me t. with myself*, sine loquente mecum, Sen. Ben. 5, 7, 6: *to t. correctly*, recte l., Quint. 1, 4: *to t. indistinctly*, l. incerta voce, id. 1, 21: *to t. in another tongue*, alla lingua l., Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: *to t. Greek*, Latine, Latine l., id. Tusc. 1, 8, 13: *to t. sweetly*, dulce l., Hor. Od. 1, 22, 24: *what you and I had t'd in private about your sister*, quæ fueramus ego et tu inter nos de sorore locuti, Cic. Att. 5, 1, *ad init.*: *to t. of nothing but fleets and armies*, nihil nisi classes l. et exercitus, id. Ib. 9, 2, *ad fin.*: *to t. big*, magnum l., Hor. A. P. 280. *ting* very grandly, omnia magna loquens, id. Sat. 1, 2, 13: *to t. wildly*, l. deliramenta, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 64 (71). 2. *sermôncor*, 1 (to t. with, converse: rare): *to t. earnestly*, diligenter a., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, 118: *ting parrots*, psittaci sermôncantes, Plin. 10, 42, 58: *in ordinary writing or ting*, in consuetudine scribendi aut sermôncandi, Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 54: (Gell. 17, 2, remarks that Q. Claudius used *sermôncor*, and adds, "sermônari rusticus videtur sed rectius").

3. *fabulor*, 1: to *t. together*, *t. inter* se, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 55: to *t. plainly with* you, ut aperte tibi fabular, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 49: *whilst t.ing*, inter fabulandum, Gell. 15, 1, ad med.: they happened to stand *t.ing together*, stabant forte una fabulantes, id. 19, 11, init. 4. *confabulor*, 1 (to converse together): rare: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: Pl. 6. *colloquor*, cū, tus, 3 (constr. with cum, inter with prom. ref. or abs.): to hold a conversation or conference: they *t. much together*, multum inter se collocuti sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26: to *t. by means of letter-writing*, per litteras c., Id. Fam. 1, 7, 1: the *generals t. together*, imperatores colloquuntur simul, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69. 6. *garrio*, *lvi* or *li*, *lrum*, 4 (act.: to *prate, chatter*): 1. away, garri modo, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 11: to *t. anything you please*, quiddlibet, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 13: to *t. whatever comes uppermost*, garrire quidquid in buccam (sc. venit), Cic. Att. 12, 1, ad fin.: I wished to *t. more*, cupiebam plura g., Id. lb. 6, 2, ad fin.: to *t. nonsense*, g. nugas, Pl. Aul. 5, 21. 7. *blāterō*, 1 (to *t. idly or foolishly*: used as an act. verb): *soky do you t. nonsense?* quid blateras? Varr. in Non. 1, 886: Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 35: v. PRATE, CHATTER. Phr.: the child will try to *t.*, puer verba effingere conabitur, Quint. 1, 1, 5: to *teach a magpie to t.*, picam docere nostra verba conari, Pers. prol. 9: *birds taught to t.* Greek and Latin, aves Graeco et Latino sermone doctes, Plin. 10, 42, 59: the raven being soon accustomed to *t.*, curvus mature sermone assuefactus, Id. 10, 41, 60: to *t. without any meaning*, inanī voce sonare, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48: to *t. nonsense*, nugas blatri, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 82: *t. away*, da te in sermonem, Cic. Att. 13, 23, ad fin.: to *t.*, caedere sermones (an imitation of the Gr. *κόρρειν* v. *πνῆσαι*), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1: to *t. with him in private*, cum eo secreta colloquia serere, Liv. 34, 61: it is pleasant for me to *t. with you by letter*, jucundus est mihi sermo literarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, ad fin.: he was the first to begin *t.ing* about that, princeps ejus sermonis ordiendi fuit, Id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: to happen to *t. about*... incidere in illum sermonem qui... Id. Am. 1, 2: they happened to *t. of* their wives, incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv. 1, 57: to *t. about something else*, sermonem alio transferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: a thing much *t. d.* of, res multum agitata sermionibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, ad init.: res multum celebrata sermionibus, Liv. 34, 61: to *t. much with the men*, celebrare juvenes multo sermone, Tib. 1, 6, 17: the deed began to be *t. d.* in every place, per omnes locos de facto agitari, Sall. Jug. 30, 1: to *t. freely and often of it*, id libenter usurpare crebris sermionibus, Cic. Marcel. 2, 5: to be continually *t. d.* of, in ore vigere, Id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: to come to be *t. d.* of as a joke, in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, Liv. 2, 36: we will give them something to *t. of*, dabimus sermonem illa, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1: to *t. of murder when drunk*, eadem eructare sermionibus, Id. Cat. 2, 5, 10.

talk over: 1. *communior*, 1: a person with whom I can *t. over everything*, homo, quocum omnia communice, Cic. Att. 1, 18, ad init.: with whom he had been accustomed to *t. over the weightiest matters*, quibuscum c. de maximis rebus conseruaret, Caes. B. C. 3, 18. 2. *conféro*, *thll*, *lātum*, 3: if the matter shall in anywise require it we will *t. it over face to face*, si quid res feret coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20, ad init.: to *t. over matters confidentially*, familiares c. sermones, Id. Off. 2, 11, 39: *Jo in*: c. et fabulari, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 8: v. DISCUS, CONSIDER.

3. *verbigéro*, 1: how long and how often it has been *t. d.* over between us, quamdiu et quoties inter nos verbigera tum ait, App. Aul. 321, ad init.

— to: *admōnere*: v. ADMONISH.

talkative: 1. *loquax*, *acis*: old age is by nature rather *t.*, senectus est natura loquacior, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: a too

t. slave, servus nimium *t.*, Id. Clu. 63, 176: I prefer wisdom at a loss for words to *t. folly*, malim indisertam prudentiam quam stultitiam *t.*, Id. de Or. 1, 35, 142: of birds, Plin. 11, 51, 112. *Dimin.*, *loquāculus*, Lucr. 4, 1157 (rather *t.*). 2. *garrulus* (not in Cic.): a *t. tongue*, g. lingua, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44: a *t. crow*, g. corvix, Id. lb. 3, 5, 22: about an inquisitive person, for he is also *t.*, percontatore fugito, nam g. idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69. 3. *multiloquus*: a *t. old woman*, m. anus, Pl. Clat. 1, 3, 1: *multiloquus* is *dub.* in Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 5.

4. *argutus*: very *t. letters*, argutissimae litterae, Cic. Att. 6, 5, ad init.

5. *argutulus* (*dimin.* of *argutus*): a rather *t. maid-servant*, a. famula, App. Met. 2, p. 117. 6. *linguōsus*: Petr. Sat. 43.

7. *lingūlus*: said of Ajax, P. Oet. Lat. min. 2, p. 237, Wernsd.

8. *lingūllus*: Tert.

9. *locūtūleus*: Alcin.: Gell. (v. under TALKER).

talkatively: *loquaciter* (no sup.): to describe *t.*, scribere *t.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Cic.

talkativeness: 1. *loquāctas*, *acis*, *f.*: it is not my *t.* but my kindly feeling that makes my letters rather long, facit non mea l. sed benevolentia longiores epistolae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 4: to lapse into *t.*, in l. incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 91: of birds, Plin. 10, 42, 59. 2. *garrulitas*, *acis*, *f.* (not in Cic.): great *t.*, *ingens g.*, Plin. 29, 1, 3: that *t.* of which none will ever have enough, illa neminem satiatura g., Sen. Cons. Helv. 18, 5: Ov. M. 5, 678. 3. *multiloquium*: Pl. Merc. prol. 31 (opp. to pauciloquium).

talker: 1. *lōcūtōr*: light, empty, and troublesome *t.s.*, leves et fatiles et importuni *t.*, Gell. 1, 15, init. 2. *garror*: Amm. 3. *collocūtōr* (one who talks with another): Tert. 4. several words occur in Gell. 1, 15, *estr.*: homines in verba projectos locutulelos et blatterones et linguaculos (*ul. linguos*) dixerunt. 5. *sermōcīnātrix* (only the *f.* form occurs): App. M. 9, p. 224.

talkings: v. TALK: *blāterātus*, *ūs*, m. in Sid. Ep. 9, 11, *fin.*, is foolish *t.*

tall: 1. *procērus*: a *t. palm tree*, p. palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: very *t. poplars*, procerrimae populi, Id. lb. 1, 5, 15: a certain sort of *t. stature*, quidam p. staturae, Suet. Vesp. 23, init.: *t.* in appearance, p. habitu, Tac. H. 4, 1: *t. horns*, p. cornua, Col. 6, 1, 3: he wore rather high shoes to make him seem *t.* than he was, usus est calcamentis altiusculis ut procerior quam erat videretur, Suet. Aug. 73. 2. *altus* (rare: perhaps confined to poetry): under the boughs of a *t. tree*, sub ramis arboris a., Lucr. 2, 32: the goddess herself is *t.* than they, altior illis ipsa Dea est, Ov. M. 3, 181. 3. *excelsus* (elevated, high): *t. birds*, aves e., Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: one horn rises *t.*, unum cornu exstitit excelsius, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: *t. stature*, e. statura, Suet. Caes. 45: the top of a *t. mountain*, e. vertex montis, Virg. Aen. 5, 35: a *t. tower*, e. turris, Juv. 10, 106.

4. *celsus* (upright: with the notion of stateliness): a man of the Jewish nation *t.* than the best German, Judaeae gentis homo procerior celsissimo Germanorum, Col. 3, 8, 2: *t. towers*, c. turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: a *stag with t. horns*, c. in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538. 5. *longus*: he is a foot and a half *t.* than you, sesquipedale est quam tu longior, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 58: *t. spears*, l. hastae, Virg. Aen. 9, 229: *Galatea t.* than the *t. alder-tree*, Galatea longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 730: a very *t. pine trunk*, longissimus truncus (pinus), Plin. Ep. 6, 16: a *t. fellow*, l. homo, Catul. 67, 47 (said in contempt). 6. *pauciloquus* (very *t.*): a very *t. man*, homo p., Quint. 6, 3, 67: the very *t. slender shape* (of a tree), p. gracilitas, Plin. 13, 4, 9, 46. 7. *grandis* (of persons; grown up): already a *t. boy*, g. iam puer, Cic. Pis. 36, 87: a *t. pupil*, g. alumnus, Hor. Epod. 11, 11. The *dimin.* *grandiuculus* (*grandiculus*, *al.*), occurs

in Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 19. [N.B.—Sometimes, though rarely, the notion of height may be expr. by *magnus* (Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87, § 32), or *ingens* (Hor. Od. 2, 10, 9): hence in Mart. 9, 50, 4, *magnus homo*, by a play upon words is either a *t.* or a great man.] Phr.: she is *t.* than all by a head, collo tenuis supereminet omnes, Ov. M. 3, 181: animals that never grow very *t.*, parvi incrementi animalia, Col. 8, 15, 6.

tallness: 1. *procēritas*, *acis*, *f.*: his fair complexion and *t.*, candor et p., Cic. Cael. 15, 36: a becoming *t.*, decora p., Tac. Ann. 12, 44: the *t.* of various trees, proceritates arborum, Cic. Sen. 17, 59 (observe the *p.*). 2. *altitudo*, *inis*, *f.* (very rare): of the vine, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184: v. HEIGHT. 3. *celestudo*, *inis*, *f.* (*stat-ly t.*): *t.* of person, c. corporis, Vell. 2, 94. 4. *procēritudo*: Solin. 1.

tallow: *sēbum* (*sēvum*): Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 31: Plin.

— **candle**: *sēbaceus*: App. M. 4, p. 151: **candēla sēbāta*: to make *t.s.*, sēbare candēlas, Col. 2, 22, 3.

— **chandler**: **candelārius* (Ducange).

— **tree**: **Sullingia sebifera*.

tallowy: 1. *sēbosus* (*full of tallow*): Plin. 11, 37, 86. 2. *sēbālis*: a *t. torch*, s. fax, Amm. 18, 6, 15.

tally (*subs.*): *tesera*: esp. the *t.* of hospitality (Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87), for which see Dict. Ant.: *dimin.* *teserūla*, Pers. 5, 74.

tally (v.): *convēnio*, *vēni*, *ventum*, 4: v. IT, CONCIDE.

talmud: **Talmudum*, 1, *n.*: also *Talmud*, *is*.

talmudical: **Talmudicus*, *Talmudista*, *Talmudicus*, *Talmudis* interpretandi peritus (Kr.).

talon: 1. *a claw*: 1. *ungula*, *is*, *m.* (a *claw*, *to*, or *hoof* of animals: a nail of human beings): to fasten the *t.s.* into the neck, figere cervicibus u., Ov. M. 4, 717 (said of an eagle): hooked *t.s.*, u. unci, Plin. 11, 45, 101: to seize food with the firm grasp of the *t.s.*, cibum ungulam tenacitate arripere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. Com.: unloose these from your *t.s.* (haec) ab ungulibus regitula, Catul. 25, 9 (spoken to a thief). 2. *ungula* (only in Pl.): a cock with the *t.s.* of a kite or an eagle, coccyus milvinae aut aquiline u., Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 63: to stick your *t.s.* into it, huc inficere u., Id. lb. 2, 2, 47: of the claws of a hen, Id. Ib. 3, 4, 8. 3. *falcula* (*dimin.*): Plin. 8, 15, 17. II. A *t.* in architecture: *unda*, Vit. 5, 5 (6, 6): (? *cymatium*, Id. 4, 3, 6).

tamable: *dōmābilis*: Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41: Ov. M. 9, 253.

tamarind: **Tamarindus officinalis*, Linn.

tamarisk: 1. *tāmārix*, *icla*, *f.* (the *t. gallica*, Linn.): Lucan 9, 917: Col. It is also called *tāmārice* (Plin.), and *tāmāricus* (Pall.). 2. *myrce*, *as*, or *myrica*, cae (*suppin*): Virg. Ecl. 8, 54. 3. *brya silvestris*, Plin. 17, 21, 37: (some consider this the *t. Africana* or *orientalis*).

tambourine: 1. *tympanum* (*tympanum*, Catul. 65, 8): the *t.s.* sounded, *t. sonuerunt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: the *lightly stretched t.s.*, *t. tenta*, Lucr. 2, 618. Fig.: of a mean style of oratory, the *t.* of eloquence, *t. eloquentiae*, Quint. 5, 12, 21: To play the *t.*, *palmis impellere*, Ov. M. 4, 29: plangere, Catul. 64, 262: orbem digito temperare, Suet. Aug. 68: playing on the *t.*, *tympanizans*, Id. lb. A *t. player*, *tympanista*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49: *tympanotriba*, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 79 (60) (used in contempt): a *female t. player*, *tympanistria*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2, *fin.* 2. *tympanidium* (*dimin.*): Arn. 6, *fin.*

tame (*adj.*): I. Lit.: 1. *cleur*, *tris* (*naturally t.*): various kinds of beasts whether *t.* or wild, varia genera beatarum vel incurvum ferarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: opp. to *immanis*, Id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. 2. *mansuetus* (*t.d.* by art):

a *t. tiger*, tigris m., Plin. 8, 17, 25. 3. mansuetus (= preced.): a *t. boar*, sus m., Liv. 35, 49, ad med. Fig.: *gentle and t. (said of men)*, miles et m., Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2 (opp. to feri et immanes).

4. manus, uis et illa (= preced.): a *t. she-bear*, ursula m., App. M. 11, p. 261: Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 19. 5. dōmītus (t.d. by force): *t. trained beasts*, belluae d. et condofectae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161. Phr.: *wild beasts have grown t.*, mansuere feræ, Lucan 4, 238: *some beasts never become t.*, feræ quaedam nunquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45: *to make any body as t. as a sheep*, alique tam placidum quam ovem reddere, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18.

6. Fig.: *spiritedly*: 1. ignāvus (unenterprising, cowardly): *the t. and weak going way and yielding to the arrogance of the rich*, cedentibus 1. et imbecillis et arrogantibus divitum succumbentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: *t. and unwarlike amidst foes*, 1. et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2. 2. lentus (passive, indifferent): *I am considered too patient and t.*, nimium patiens et 1. exaltor, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305. 3. languidus (dull, listless): *an effeminate t.*, enervatus philosophus, philosophus mollis, 1. enervatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 226: *a t. speech*, languidior oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 67.

tame (v.): 1. mansuēficio, fēci, factum, 3 (very class.): *the wild ones cannot be t.d. even when caught young*, uri mansuēfieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. Fig.: *to t. his fierce disposition*, m. ferum ingenium, Suet. Calig. 11. 2. mansuēco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (to accustom to the hand): *to t. wild animals*, m. silvestria animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4. 3. dōmo, ul, itum, 1 (to t. forcibly): *to t. wild beasts*, d. belluas, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: *to t. horses*, d. equos, Virg. G. 3, 206. Fig.: *to t. one's ardent spirit*, d. avidum spiritum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 9: *to t. nations*, d. gentes, Cic. Marcel. 3, 8: *v. suavis*. 4. dōmīto, 1 (rare): *freq. from preced.*: *to t. ozen*, d. boves, Virg. G. 1, 285: *to t. a team*, d. currus, id. Aen. 7, 161: *for the sake of t.ing elephants*, elephantos domitandi gratia, Plin. 8, 8. 5. perdomō, 1 (to t. thoroughly): *to t. serpents thoroughly*, p. serpentes, Ov. H. 12, 164: Liv. It occurs mostly in the sense of subduing thoroughly, in which acceptance dōmō also is found in Cic., Hor., etc. 6. mīlto, 1 (to make gentle): *nor is any animal so savage that management cannot t. it*, nec ullum tam immansuetum animal est quod non cura mīlget, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 5: *to t. the fierceness of all animals*, m. feritatem omnium animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102, ad fin. 7. mīlifico, 1 (= preced.): *to t. elephants*, elephantos m., Plin. 8, 8, 8. 8. cīctro is quoted from Pacuvius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98 (§ 91, Müll.). Phr.: *to t.*, mansuetem reddere, Pl. As. 1, 2, 19.

tamely. 1. Lit.: *expr. by adj.* 2. Fig.: 1. ignāve: *to say many things t.*, ignave dicere multa, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67. 2. languide: Cic. Tus. 5, 9, 25. 3. *expr. by adj.*: *re t. behold Hannibal*, Hannibalem lentis spectamus, Liv. 22, 14.

tameness. 1. Lit.: *mansuetudo*: *the t. of the elephant*, m. elephantus, Just. 15, 4. 2. Fig.: *lentiūdo*: *not to get angry at all is a sign not only of dignity but sometimes even of t.*, omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis sed nonnumquam etiam lentiūdinis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38: *books of the same t. and coldness*, libri ejusdem l. et teporis, Tac. Or. 21, 4.

tamer. 1. mansuetārius: Lamp. Hellog. 21, 1. 2. dōmītor (the usual term): *a t. of horses*, d. equorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: *f. -trix*, Virg. G. 3, 44: *the club (of Hercules) that t.s wild beasts*, clava d. ferarum, Ov. H. 9, 117: *so fig. of iron as the strongest metal*, Plin. 36, 16, 25.

taming. 1. dōmītus, ūs: *we render conveyance on quadrupeds prac-*

ticable through t., efficiamus d. nostro quadrupedum vectores, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. 2. dōmītāra: *the t. of ozen takes place when they are three years old*, d. boum in trimatu, Plin. 8, 45, 70, ad med.

tamper. 1. Exp. by se immittere: v. MEDDLE. Phr.: *to t. with a wound*, contractare vulnus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 60. 2. To endeavour to corrupt:

1. aggrēdor, gressus, 3 (a strong expr.): *to t. with all by bribes*, omnes pecunia a., Sall. J. 28, ad init.: *to t. with the ambassadors severally*, legatos alium ab alio diversos a., id. ib. 46.

2. tento, 1 (with abl. of instrument): *to t. the minds of the slaves by hope and fear*, animos servorum spe et metu t., Cic. Clu. 61, 176: *to t. with the trial by bribes*, iudicium pecunia t., id. ib. 4, 9.

3. sollicito, 1 (with abl. of instrument, or abs.): *I have ascertained that the ambassadors were t.d. with by Lentulus*, compert legatos a Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4: v. CORRUP.

tampering: sollicitatio: *the t. with the Allobroges*, a. Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: *expr. also by the verb*.

tan (sube.): *cortex coriarius (Kr.).

tan (v.): 1. To prepare leather: *expr. by coria*, pelles perficere, Plin. 23, 1, 16: 24, 11, 56: subigere, Cic. R. R. 18, 7: depellere, id. 135, 3: conficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: v. DRESS, CURAT. Com.: *to t. one's hide*, alcul corium concidere, Pl. Am. prol. 85. 2. To discolor: cōlōro, 1: *when I walk in the sun it naturally happens that I become t.d.*, quum in sole ambulem natura fit ut colorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: *t.d. by the sun*, ādustus, pērustus: v. SUNBURN, SWARTHY.

tandem: nearest word perh. prōtūlum equorum, after Plin. 9, 15, 17: *to drive t.*, when there are many horses perh. ire curru multijugis equis: cf. Liv. 28, 9.

tangent: *linea tangens: more exactly, linea recta quae circulum tangit.

tangible. Lit.: 1. tractābīlis (that may be handled): *everything which has come into being must necessarily be t.*, omne necesse est esse quod natum est, Cic. Tim. 4, ad fin. 2. tactilis: Lucr. 5, 151 (q. v.). 3. tangibilis: Lact. 4. contractābīlis: id.

tangle (v.): implicō, 1: v. KNTANGLE.

tangle (sube.): 1. implicatio: *the t. of the nerves*, l. nervorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139. Fig.: *on account of the t. in which his affairs were*, propter l. rei familiaris, id. Sest. 46, 99. 2. *expr. by nodus or nexus*, ūs: *several knots tied in a t.*, and concealing their interlacings, complures nodi in semetipso implicati et celantes nexu, Curt. 3, 1, 15. Phr.: *hair in a t.*, capillus implexus atque impeditus, App. Apol. p. 276.

tank: 1. lūcus, ūs: *to clean out t.s*, l. detergere, Liv. 39, 44: Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 17. 2. castellum (a t. connected with an aqueduct): Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

3. piscina: *ts of wood*, p. ligneae, Plin. 34, 12, 32: *ts and cisterns*, p. cisternaeque, Tac. H. 5, 12. 4. cisterna (an underground t.): Plin. 36, 23, 52: hence *t.-water*, aqua cisternina, Sen. Ep. 86, 21: v. RESERVOIR. 5. In Vitr. 8, 7, ad init., the expr. receptaculum (aquae), and also immisarius, are found for *ts connected with aqueducts*.

tankard: nearest word cantharus, Virg. E. 6, 17: Hor. More exactly *cantharus operculatus.

tanner: cōriārius, Plin. 17, 9, 6: cōriorum confector, Firm. Math. 3, 9, 87: subactarius, Inscr. Grut.

tanning: *expr. by verb*: a shrub useful in t., frutex coriarius, Plin. 24, 11, 54.

tansy: Tanacetum vulgare, Linn. tantalize: perh. *Tantalus exemplo cruciari alique: v. TORMENT.

tantamount: v. EQUIVALENT.

tanvard: coriarii officina, Plin. 17, 9, 6.

tap (sube.): 1. A slight blow: *expr. by *ictus*, pilga levia. 2. A pipe with a cock attached: perh. *stula cum epistomio manubrio incluso, after Vitr. 10, 8, 3 (Schneider): epistomium is a mouth-piece or bung, and in the same passage to turn the t. is *expr. by manubrium torquere*.

tap (v.): 1. To hit lightly: *expr. by *lēviter ferrire*, or by pulso, 1 (to knock) or similar verbs, where the context shows the meaning: *he t.s his breast with his fingers*, pectus digitis pulsat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 49: v. KNOCK. 2. To bore a hole in a cask, etc. 1. rēfīno, lēvi, 3 (to remove the pitch with which, acc. to Roman custom the wine-jars were sealed): *I have t.d. all the casks*, relevi omnia dōlla, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51.

2. *expr. by various phrr.*: *vina dolo promere*, Hor. Epod. 2, 47: *wine from a cask not t.d. previously*, merum non ante vireo cado, id. Od. 3, 29, 2: *to drink wine newly t.d.*, de dolo haurire, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: v. SPOOLS. 3. If special ref. is made to the modern method, perh. *dolum forare, tēberrare.

3. To t. for dropy: hydropico aquam emittere, Cels. 7, 15, ad init.

tape: nearest word taenia (a ribbon): dīmīna, taeniolā, Col. 11, 3, 23 (applied to strips of sea-weed, used in tying up cabbages).

taper (sube.): 1. cōreus: Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80. 2. fānālis (a wax-torch): id. Sen. 13, 44: Virg.: Hor. 3. candēla: Juv. 3, 287. [N.B.—Though candēla does not occur in Cic., the derivative candelabrum does. Cēndēlārūm, or -lre, a stand for wax t.s, occurs in Inscr.]

taper (adj.): 1. fastīgātus (see under the verb). 2. turbīnātus (shaped like a top): *a more t. form*, turbīnator figura, Plin. 15, 15, 17: *the t. form of the pear*, turbīnatio piri, id. 15, 21, 23. 3. tēres, tēs (well-rounded; poet): *t. fingers*, t. digiti, Or. A. A. 1, 612: *a t. little arm*, brachiolum t., Catul. 61, 181: *with her t. neck thrown back*, t. cervice reposita, Lucr. 1, 35. Phr.: *the outline of the shield is more t. towards the bottom*, forma scuti ad imum cuneator, Liv. 9, 40, ad init.

taper (v.): 1. fastīgō, 1 (used esp. in the perf. part. = līng): *the leaves t. to a fine point*, folia in exilitatem fastīgantur, Plin. 24, 19, 118: *comets t.ing to a point*, cometæ in micrometrum t. id. 2, 25, 22. 2. *expr. by introducing a comparison with the mēiae or comes that marked the goal in the race-course*: *a hill t.ing to a sharp conical peak*, collis in modum mēiae in acutum cacumen fastīgata, Liv. 37, 27: *the t.ing cypress*, metas lītatae cupressus, Ov. M. 10, 106: *like an unbroken circumference t.ing like a cone from a broad base to narrow dimensions at the top*, continuus orbis latiore initio tenuem in ambitum mētae modum exurgens, Tac. H. 2, 3. 3. grālleco, 3 (very rare): *a t.ing obelisk*, g. obeliscus, Amm. 17, 4, 7.

tapering (sube.): contractūra: Vitr. 3, 1 (3), 12.

tapestry: no exact word: the nearest are: 1. aulæum (usu. in pl.: a curtain): *the hanging t.*, suspensa a. Hor. S. 2, 8, 54. Orell.: cf. Virg. G. 3, 15. 2. vēlūm (a curtain separating apartments): *he hid himself under the t. that hung across the doorway*, inter praetenta foribus v. se abdidit, Suet. Claud. 10: *hanging t.*, pendentia v. Juv. 6, 227. 3. tāpēte, ts, n. (the following irreg. forms occur by the side of the reg. ones, acc. sing. masc. tāpēte, Sil. 4, 270: abl. sing. tāpēte, Sil. 17, 64. acc. pl. masc. tāpētas, Virg. Arn. 9, 158: abl. pl. tāpētis, id. ib. 7, 277): *this word seems always to denote t. used as a carpet or covered, or to throw over thrones, etc.*: v. CARPET. 4. perh. pēripētasma, Cic. Verr. 4, 12, 27. Phr.: *a tent of wrought t.*, tabernaculum tex-

tilibus signis : xornatum, Val. Max. 9, 1, est. 4 : to hang walls with t., parietes aulæ (or poet. textibus picturis, Lucr. 2, 35) vestire, after Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 122.

tape-worm : taenia : *ts* of 30 feet and upwards in length, t. triconum pedum et plurium longitudine, Plin. 11, 23, 39 : *t. sollum et vulgaris, Linn.

tap-house, tap-room : tåberna : v. TAVERN.

tapir : *tapirus.
tapster : nearest word minister (vini) : cf. Catul. 27, 1.

tar : pix liquida, Plin. 24, 7, 24 : mineral t., maltha, Id. 2, 104, 108 : or naphtha, Id. 2, 105, 109 (a kind of petroleum) : to t., pice liquida illinere, after Id. 29, 6, 14 : *t. 110 : to give vessels a thick coat of t., vasa crasse plicare, Plin. 12, 43, 5 : t. from the pines of Ida, Idaeae picea, Virg. G. 3, 450 : the t. d. ship, uncta carina, Id. Aen. 4, 398 : a t.-pot, *v. piceis liquidae servandæ.

tarantula : *aranea tarantula (tarantula) : in Plin. 18, 17, 44, ad fin. : phalangium is an unidentified venomous spider.

tardily : tarde, Cic. : v. SLOWLY.

tardiness : tarditas, Cic. : v. SLOWNESS.

tardy : tardus : v. SLOW, LATE.

tare : 1. *A weed growing among corn* : 1. lolium : the unfruitful t., infelix l., Virg. E. 5, 37 : 1. temulentum, Linn. 2. *acra* (ακρα) : Plin. 18, 17, 44, ad fin. 3. *sizanium* (only in pl.) : a gen. term for various weeds : Vulg. Matt. xiii. 30 : Prud. 11, vicia : v. VETCH. 4. *A t. t. in commerce* : *quod mensuræ (ponderi) deest.

target : 1. parma : v. SHIELD.
2. *A mark to aim at* : scopus (σκῶπος) : to hold out the open hand as a t., præbere pro scopo dispensam manus palmam, Suet. Dom. 19. Phrm. : to hurt the dart beyond the t., trans fumen jaculum expedire, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12.

targeteer : expr. by clipeatus, pelastæ, Liv. : cetratus, Cæsar : v. SHIELD-BEARER.

targum : *targum, (n. indecl., with indecl. pl. targumim) : versio Judaica. *A targumist*, targumista.

tariff : *formula (portoria) exigendi (Kr.) : v. also RICK-LEST.

tarnish : 1. Lit. : A. Trans. : 1. decoloro : i. that of which the colour is spoiled, not altered, is t.d. decoloratur id colus color vitiluit non mutatur, Sen. N. Q. 2, 40, 6 : Hor. 2, hebeto, i. (to render dull) : the brightness of mirrors is t.d. speculorum fulgor hebetatur (joined to praestringitur), Plin. 7, 15, 13. B. Intrans. : 1. hebesco, 3. Tac. Ann. 1, 30 (applied to the stars losing their brightness). 2. pallasco, lul. 3. v. QUOW DIM.

Fig. : praefloro, i. to t. his glory, p. gloriam, Liv. 17, 58, ad fin. : v. SULLY, STAIN.

tarpaunist : *vslum plicatum.
tarry : commoror, i. : v. STOP, SOJOURN.

tart (subs.) : 1. scribita (scribilita) : while the ts are warm, dum s. aestuant, Pl. Poen. prol. 43 : Mart. : Petr. 2. crustulum (dimin. of crustum, a small piece of pastry) : Hor. S. 1, 1, 25 : Sen. 3. adipata, n. pl. (sc. edulia, pastry made with fat) : Mart. 14, 223, lemma. 4. expr. by various phrases : dulces figuræ, Mart. 14, 222 : dulciola mellita, Apul. M. 4, p. 155 : v. also CAKE. A t.-maker, crustularius, Sen. Ep. 56, 2 : scribularius, Afran. In Non. 111, 27 : perh. also pistor dulciarius, Mart. 14, 222, lemma : v. CONFECTIONER.

tart (adj.) : 1. Lit. : 1. acidus : v. ACID, SOUR. 2. mordax, acis : t. cinegar, m. acutum, Pers. 5, 86. 3. Fig. : asper : v. PUNGENT, BITING.

tartan : sagulum versicolor, Tac. H. 2, 20, cf. Liv. 9, 40 : virgatum sagulum, Virg. Aen. 8, 660 (said of the Gauls).

Tartar : Tartarus (cf. Smith's Gibbon, vol. 3, p. 294, note). Phr. : to

catch a T., perh. lupum auribus tenere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 21 : Suet.

Tartarean : tartareus : Virg. : Ov. : comic. In Phædr. 4, 6, 10, of the belly : tartariæus, Enn. In Festus.

tartish : subacidus, Cat. R. R. 108, 2 : acidulus, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

tartly : mordaciter : v. SHARPLY.

tartness : mordacitas, Æcor : also morsus, Æs : Mart. : Plin. : v. ACIDITY, PUNGENCY.

task (subs.) : 1. pensum (prop. the wool weighed out for a day's spinning : hence, work assigned) : to assign a t., p. imperare, Quint. 3, 7, 6 : to perform one's t., p. facere, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 62 : conficere, ib. Pers. 2, 4, 1 : peragere, Col. 3, 10, 7 : absolvere, Varr. R. 2, 2, 1 : to perform a t. scrupulously, p. accurare, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 36. Fig. : I will recall myself to my duty and t. me ad meum munus et p. revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119. 2. opus, Æra, n. (work to be done) : a great and difficult t., magnum o. et difficile, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 84 : to have a t. to perform, o. debere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21 : to appoint the ts for the whole day, o. in totum diem ordinare, Quint. 1, 3, 12 : their toil at their t., operum labores, Virg. Aen. 1, 455 : to perform one's t., opus efficere, Cic. Top. 10, 62 : conficere, Id. Fragm. In Col. 12, 1, 3 : Jo in : efficere et navare, Id. Att. 9, 11 : this is the t., this is the toil, hoc opus, hic labor est, Virg. Aen. 6, 129 : v. UNDERTAKING. 3. nēgōtium (business) : to undertake a t., n. suscipere, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5 : either to finish or relinquish the t., n. aut conficere, aut deponere, Id. Att. 7, 5, ad fin. : to assign any one the t. of..., dare alicui n. ut..., Cæsar. B. G. 2, 2 : v. BUSINESS. Phr. : strength equal to the t., vires quæ sufficiunt labori, Quint. 10, 3, 3 : to take to t., oburgare : v. CHIDE, REPROVE.

task (v.) : imponere pensum (alicui), Quint. 3, 7, 6 : she ts her maids, famulas exercet penso, Virg. Aen. 8, 412 : to t. the strength of the people so much, tantum oneris plebi imponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 138 : v. BURDEN.

—master : exactor (operis), Liv. 45, 37 : Col. : so, exactor studiorum, Quint. 1, 3, 14 : operum magister, præfectus, Vulg. Exod. 1, 11 : v. 13.

tassel : prob. cirrus : this word does not occur in the sing. in this sense : Veg. uses it of the tuft of hair on a horse's forehead or felloe : in pl. : with ts hanging down, cirris dependentibus, Phædr. 2, 5, 11 : v. FRINGE : perh. also it may be expr. by segmenta (trimmings).

taste (subs.) : A. Lit. : 1. gustatus, Æs : i. which is the most pleasurable sense of all, q. est sensus omnium maxime voluptuarius, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99 : the sense of t., sensus g., Plin. 10, 71, 91. 2. palātum (the organ of t., the palate) : rarely palātus, m.) : hot wines blunt a delicate t., servida subtile exsurdant vina p., Hor. S. 2, 8, 38 : to have no t., p. non habere, Favorinus in Gell. 15, 8 : there is no gratification of t., palati gratia nulla est, Plin. 15, 3, 4, ad fin. 3. sapor, Æra, m. : Lucr. 4, 492.

Phr. : the palate has not the sense of t., non sapit palatus (ad. -um), Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24. 4. Flavours : 1. sapor, Æra, m. : its own peculiar kind of t., suum proprium genus saporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34 : a sweet t., dulcis s., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19 : a honey-sweet t., s. mellens, Plin. 15, 14, 15 : the inimitable t. of honey, mellis s. inimitabilis, Quint. 1, 10, 7 : a pure t., s. incoaruptus, Vitr. 8, 3, 1 : a fragrant and pleasant t., s. odoratus et jucundus, Plin. 26, 8, 50 : an exquisite t., s. argutus, Pall. 3, 25, 4 : a sour t., s. asper, Virg. G. 4, 277 : acerbus, acidus, Plin. 15, 27, 32 : a sourish t., s. acidulus, Id. 15, 15, 16 : a brackish t., s. asper, Id. 2, 100, 104 : insipid, bitter, tart, pungent, sharp, salt, pinguis, amarus, austerus, acer, acutus, saluus s., Id. 15, 27, 32 (q. v.) : a hot t., s. fervidus, Id. 20, 11, 44 : apples of a disagreeable t., tristi poma sapore, Ov.

Tr. 4, 6, 12 : the perception of ts lies in the palate, intellectus asporum in palato, Plin. 11, 37, 65, extr. : to acquire a t. that does not properly belong to it, alieno s. infici, Id. 15, 3, 4 : to lose their perfect t., integrum perdere s., Hor. S. 2, 4, 54.

2. gustatus, Æs : the pleasant t. of apples, jucundus g. pomorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158 : a grape very sour to t., uva peracerba gustatu, Id. Sen. 15, 53 (where g. may be the sup. of gusto). 3. gustus, Æs (prop. a ting. not in Cic.) : a very sweet t., suavisimus g., Plin. 25, 9, 64 : an astringent t., g. strictus, Id. 27, 12, 96 : a sourer t., g. austerior, Col. 12, 12, 2 : the t. is spoiled, g. corruptur, Id. 3, 21, 6. 4. saliva : the t. of thrushes, s. turdorum, Pers. 6, 24 : Prop. : Plin. 5. expr. by abstract nouns formed from the adjs. denoting the flavour : as, a sweet t., dulcedo : a brackish t., asperitas : a bitter t., amaritudo, etc. : v. also the v. TASTE. Phr. : a bitter t. in the mouth, os amarum, Cels. 1, 3, No. 4 : honey that has a t. of leaves, mel fronde infectum, Plin. 11, 13, 13 : impure saltpetre has a pungent t., nitrum adulteratum pungit, Id. 31, 10, 46, § 114 : the water acquires a bitter t., aqua perficetur amara, Vitr. 8, 3, 11 : the duck has a vulgar t., anas pebelum aspit, Petr. 93 (poet.). 6. Fig. : Act of t.ing a little : a small quantity : 1. gustus, Æs : a t. of salt, g. salis, Plin. 31, 6, 32 : to test the feast by taking a t., epulas explorare gustu, Tac. A. 12, 66 : a draught from which a t. had been taken, libata gustu potio, Id. 1b. 13, 16 : of a light refreshment before a meal, Mart. 11, 31, 4. 2. gustulus (dimin. of preced.) : to get ready a t., g. præparare, App. M. 9, p. 232 : v. SNACK, WHET, RELISH. Phr. : to t. a t., tangere asporum, Ov. F. 3, 745. B. Fig. : 1. Critical judgment : 1. iudicium (a gen. term used specifically) : delicate ears and a critical t., teretes aures intelligensque t., Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 11 : it is perceived by the secret exercises of the t. as though by the palate, sentitur latente j. velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19 : a most refined person in every department of t., homo in omni j. elegantissimus, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1 : to have a fine t. for literature, exquisitus j. uti literarum, Id. Off. 1, 37, 133 : a fine t. for discriminating works of art, j. subtile videndis artibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242 : your somewhat refined and polished t., limatulum et politum j., Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2 : ts differ, varia sunt j., Id. Or. 11, 36.

2. Intelligentia (capacity for discrimination) : mind he does not surpass in point of t. those who wish to be called men of refinement, vnde ille l. istos, qui se elegantes dici volunt, vicerit, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 98. 3. sapor, Æra, m. (rare) : a certain innate t., nescio quis s. vernaculus, Cic. Brut. 46, 172 : a man void of t., homo sine sapore, Id. In Sen. p. red. 6, 14 : a conversation of no vulgar t., sermo non publici s., Petr. 3, 1.

4. elegantia (esp. as shown in the style of living, etc.) : a daughter imbued with the good t. of her father, patris e. tincta filia, Cic. Brut. 58, 211 : all else that seems worthy of your good t., cetera quæ tuæ e. (gen.) esse videntur, Id. Att. 1, 8, 2 : the delicacy and t. of your writings, scriptorum subtilitas et e., Id. Fam. 4, 4, ad fin. 5. Jo in : e. et munditia, Id. Or. 23, 79 : Fam. 9, 20 : v. REFINEMENT. 6. sal, Æra, n. (very rare) : the house distilled more t. than magnificence, tectum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Att. 13, 2 : v. STYLE. Phr. : men of t., homines venustiores, Catul. 3, 2 : a hypercritical t., fastidium delicatissimum, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5 : an age of life when sprightliness is in better t., lasciva decentius ætas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216 : plain in thy good t., simplex munditia, Id. Od. 1, 5, 5 : it is not granted to every man to have t., non culeunque datum est habere nasum Mart. 1, 41, 18. 7. Relish, liking.

1. gustatus, Æs : to have no t. for true praise, veras laudis g. non habere

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Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115. 2. *piliatus* (or -us, m.): *asking for widely different things with various t.s.*, *poscentes vario multum diversa p.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 62.

3. *stomachus*: *very gorgeous plays, but not to your t.*, *ludi apparatissimi, sed non tui s.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: *many things take his t.*, *multa a. sollicitant*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24.

4. *expr.* by *stidium*, *genius*: *V. INCLINATION, LIKING*. Phr.: *to have a t. for these things*, *haec sensu (nostro) gustare*, Cic. Arch. 7, 17: *it was long the t. at Rome*, *Romae dulce diu fuit*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: *having had a t. for music*, *instituit in illo, imbutus musica*, Suet. Ner. 20. *init.*: *every one has his own t.*, *suius culque mos est*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14: *as a prov.*, *"suam culque sponsam, mihi meum"*, Cic. Att. 14, 20: *"every one to his t."*: a quotation from Attilius: *a man with some t. for law*, *homo a juris studio non abhorrens*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179: *to have no t. for fighting*, *a pugnando abhorre*, id. Att. 7, 13.

III. *Foretaste, sample*: 1. *gustus*, *us*: *I wished to give you a t.*, *g. tibi dare volui*, Sen. Ep. 114, 18: *a t. of our verse-making*, *versificationis nostrae g.*, Col. 11, 1, 2. 2. *libamentum* (a small portion taken as a t.): *to give a little t. of dialectics*, *brevē ex dialectica l. dare*, Uell. 16, 8, *ad fin.*: the poet form libamentum, *inis, occidit in Ov. Her. 4, 27.*

taste (v.). I. Trans.: 1. *gusto*, *i* (constr. with acc. or de): *they think it unlawful to t. the hare*, *leporem q. fas non putant*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: *to t. water*, *aquam g.*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: *to t. a little of the draught*, *g. de potione*, Suet. Tll. 2: cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 82, Orell. Fig.: *to t. the sweetness of life*, *g. suavitatem vitae*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: *to t. liberty*, *g. libertatem*, id. Rep. 2, 28: *to t. the blood of the citizens*, *g. sanguinem civilem*, id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: *to t. slightly*, *g. primis, ut dicitur, labris*, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20. 2. *de gusto*, *i*: *to t. wine*, *d. vinum*, Cato R. R. 148: *nor was the lotos bitter to him who t.d it*, *non degustanti lotos amara fuit*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 18. Fig.: *to t. the same kind of life*, *eandem vitam d.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: *to t. the supreme power*, *d. imperium*, Tac. A. 6, 20. 3. *libo*, *i* (to take a little from): *bees t. the streams*, *apes flumina libant*, Virg. G. 4, 54: *to t. the liver*, *l. jecur*, Liv. 25, 16, *ad init.*: *to t. a little of the drink*, *l. potionem gustu*, Tac. A. 13, 16. 4. *de bibo*, *i*: *to t. a very little meal*, *d. paululum carnis*, Petr. 136, 1. Fig.: *to t. a new honour*, *d. novum honorem*, Liv. 5, 12, *ad fin.*: *Ov. Phr.*: *to try by t.ing*, *gustu explorare*, Tac. A. 12, 66: *to t. wine and spit it out again*, *pitissare*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: *a fountain that cannot be t.d*, *fons ingustabilis*, Plin. 2, 106, 110: *to t. the grass*, *herbam attingere*, Virg. E. 5, 26: *the inside of a dream as yet unt.d*, *ingustata illa rhombi*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: *not to t. death*, *Acheronta fugere*, id. Od. 3, 1, 16 (gustare mortem is only found in Eccl. and very late authors).

II. Intrans.: 1. *skipo*, *ivi* or *il*, *3* (with adv. or acc. that denotes the t.): *the oil will t. bad*, *oleum male sapit*, Cato R. R. 66, 1: *the fish t.s of the very sea*, *piscis s. ipsum mare*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 18: *he asked how the monkey would t.*, *quaesivit quidnam asperit simlus*, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3. 2. *respiro*, *3*: *to t. of iron*, *r. ferrum*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, *ad fin.*: *it is a fault to t. of anything at all*, *vittum est omnino quidquam r.*, Plin. 31, 3, 22. Fig.: *a man who by no means t.s of his country*, *homo minime respiciens (al. respiciens) patriam*, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46. Phr.: *to t. smell and t. like saffron*, *odore croci saporemque reddere*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, *extr.*: *discourse that t.s of the city*, *sermo praefers gustum quandam urbis*, Quint. 6, 3, 17: *t.ing of the peculiar flavour of Athens*, *reddens Athenarum proprium saporem*, id. 6, 3, 107: *v. SMACK OF.*

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taste again: *regusto*, *i*: *to t. one's bile over again*, *r. bilem*, Sen. Prov. 3, 13: *to t. the panegyric again* (i. e. read it anew), *laudationem r.*, Cic. Att. 13, 48.

— *beforehand*: 1. *praegusto*, *i*: *Ov.*: *Juv.* 2. *praefabo*, *1*: *Stat.*

tasteful: I. Lit.: *sapidus*, App. v. SAVOURY. II. Fig.: 1. *elégans*: *a t. letter*, e. *epistola*, Cic. Att. 16, 13: *l. v. d. gorgoeus*, e. *non magnificus*, Nep. Att. 13, 5: *a fine and t. writer*, *subtilis scriptor atque e.*, Cic. Brut. 9, 35: *a t. choice of words*, e. *verborum delectus*, id. Ib. 78, 272. 2. *perélégans* (very t.): *a most t. and polished speech*, *p. et persubtilis oratio*, Cic. Planc. 24, 58.

3. *concinuus* (neat in arrangement): *one or two rather t. verses*, *unus et alter concinnior versus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74. Join: c. et *elegans*, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 13. v. REFINED, ELEGANT.

tastefully: 1. *eléganter*: *to speak t.*, e. *dicere*, Cic. Brut. 22, 86: *very t.*, *pereléganter*, id. 52, 197. 2. *concinne* (neatly): *dressed elegantly and t.*, *vestita (fem.) lepide et c.*, Pl. Epid. 2, 48: Cic. 3. *scilte* (skillfully): *to arrange a banquet t.*, *convivium s. exornare*, Sall. Jug. 85: *a young she-goat t. sculptured*, *capella s. facta*, Cic. Verr. 2, 35, 87. Phr.: *to arrange anything t.*, *concinne aliquid*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 26: *a little table t. laid out*, *concinnae mensula*, App. M. 2, p. 119.

tastefully: *elégantia*: v. TASTE (subs.), B. 1.

tasteless: I. Lit.: 1. *insulsius* (without salt: hence insipid): *wore t. food*, *cibus insulsius*, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 40: *O throat that longs for t. things*, *O glum l.*, Cic. Att. 13, 31, *extr.* 2. *fátuus*: *t. beetroot*, f. *betae*, Mart. 13, 13, 1.

3. *vápídus* (having lost its flavour, flat): *t. wine*, v. *vinum*, Col. 12, 5, *init.* 4. *inspidus*: Firm. Math. 2, 12: v. INSPID.

5. *expr.* by a phr.: *as water is t.*, *sine sapore est aqua*, Plin. 15, 27, 32: *the venison is t.*, *nili dam sapit*, Juv. 11, 121. II. Fig.: 1. *inélégans*: *a physical meaning that is not t.*, *physica ratio non t.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 64. 2. *insulsius*: *a man that is sharp and not t.*, *acutus nec i. homo*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: *a very t. fellow*, *insulsiusmus homo*, Catul. 17, 12. 3. *inconcinuus* (devoid of neatness): *a boorish and t. roughness*, *asperitas agrestis et l.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6: *t. in some respect*, *In aliquo genere l.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: v. COARSE, INELEGANT, RUDE. Phr.: *O foolish and t. generation!* *O sectum insipiens et infacetum*, Catul. 4, 8.

tastelessly: 1. *inéléganter*: *to write t.*, *l. scribere*, Cic. Brut. 26, 101. 2. *insulsi*: *to do anything t.*, *l. aliquid facere*, Cic. Att. 15, 4, *ad init.*

tastelessness: 1. *insulsi*: *the t. of the speech*, *l. orationis*, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: *the t. of the villa*, *l. villae*, id. Att. 13, 29. 2. *inélégantia*: Gal. 1, 84.

taster: *praegustator* (a person who tastes a meal beforehand to ascertain its quality): Suet. Claud. 44.

tasting (subs.): *gustus*, *us*: v. TASTE (A., III).

tatter: *pannus*, *pannulus*: v. RAG. *tattered*: *pannósus*: v. MAGGED. Join: p. et *squalidus*, Just. 21, 5.

tattle: *garrilo*: v. PRATE, CHATTER. *tattler*: *garrulus*: v. TALKER, CHATTERBOX.

tattoo (subs.): **onus tympani vesperinus*: *to beat the t.*, *milites revocare signo vesperino* (Kr.).

tattoo (v.): *expr.* by phr.: *a savage t.d in the Thracian fashion*, *barbarus compunctus notis Threicis*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: *the men t. their bodies*, *mures corpora sua inscribunt*, Plin. 22, 1, 2: *to t. the whole body*, *corpus omne notis persignare*, Mel. 1, 19, *ad med.*

taunt (subs.): 1. *opprobrium* (not in Cic.): *to be stung by unfounded t.s*, *morderi o. falsis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: *to utter coarse t.s*, o. *rustica fundere*, id. Ib. 2, 1, 146: *it is shameful that these t.s could not be gainsaid*, *puudet haec o. non potuisse refelli*, Ov. M. 1, 758. 2.

convivium (abuse): *to be assailed with t.s*, c. *urgere*, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: *consectari*, id. Att. 2, 18, *ad init.*: *L. candor daily t.s*, c. *quotidianum sustinere*, id. Quint. 19, 62. 3. *convictium* (*dimin.* of *preced.*): *to assail with t.s*, c. *lacerare*, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 28, 7. 4. *scommia*, *átis*, n.: *Macr. Phr.*: *stinging t.s*, *aculei contumelliarum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 222: *to assail with foul-mouthed t.s*, *verborum contumellis incesto ore lacerare*, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: *the brothers bandy very bitter t.s in alternate verses*, *alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumelliae*, id. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: v. SARCASM, REPROACH.

taunt (v.): 1. *olificio*, *jécl*, *lectum*, *3* (to cast in one's teeth: constr. with dat. of the person, and acc. of the thing, or abt. with de): *to t. any one with his low birth*, *ignobilitatem alicui o.*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: *to t. us with the death of Caesar*, *de morte Caesaris nobis o.*, id. Fam. 11, 3, 2: *to t. him with having brought poets into the province*, o. *quod poetas in provinciam duxisset*, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3. 2. *figo*, *xi*, *xum*, *3* (to pierce): *to t. any one with insulting words*, *l. aliquem maledictis*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: *to t. one's opponents*, *f. adversarios*, id. Or. 26, 89. 3. *vellico*, *1* (to twist): *to t. one in society*, *in circulis v.*, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: Hor. 4. *convictor*, *1* (to revile): *to accuse in earnest rather than to t.*, *accusare vero potius quam c.*, Liv. 42, 41. 5. *súgillo*, *1* (prop. to beat black and blue): *liv.*, 4, 35. 6. *opprobrio*, *1* (no prep.): *do you t. me with clownishness*, *rus tu mihi opprobrias*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 15. 7. *exprobro*, *1*: v. UPBRAID, REPROACH. Phr.: *to t. any body*, *contumelliam in aliquem facere*, Cic. Sull. 7, 23 (where *olificere* also occurs): *to t. with bitter words*, *dictis amaris incensere*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: *to scold and t. (the enemy) from the walls*, *irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30.

taunting (adj.): *contuméliosus*: v. SARCASTIC, STINGING. *taunting* (subs.): *vellicatio* (the art of twitting): *to avoid t.*, *vellicaciones effugere*, Sen. Vit. Beal. 5, 3: v. ABU TAUNT.

tauntingly: *contuméliosé*: v. BITTERLY, SARCASTICALLY. *tautological, tautology*: no exact word. (Mart. Cap. 5, 175, has *tautologia*, which Quint. 8, 3, 50 writes as a Greek word, and defines to be ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio.) *Expr.* by congeries verborum ac sententiarum idem significantium, Quint. 8, 4, 26: *to be t.*, *perh. verba inaniter accumulare*, after Geil. 17, 10, *ad fin.*

tavern: 1. *caupōna*: Cic. Pis. 22, 53: Hor. 2. *caupōnia* (*dimin.* of *preced.*): *he lay hid in a certain little t.*, *and there in concealment he drank deeply till eventide*, *deultit in quadam c. atque ibi se occultans perpotavit ad vesperam*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. 3. *táberna* (a gen. term for a shop, hence usually joined to *adjs.*): *a common t.*, *cauponia t.*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43, § 1: *a wine t.*, *t. vinaria*, Varr. L. 1, 8, 30, 117: *an ale-house or t.*, ** t. cerevisiaria* (Kr.): *a t. t. (without any adj.)*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: *the Three T.s* (*a town of Latium on the Appian road*), Tres T., Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1. 4. *táberna* (*dimin.* of *preced.*): *App. M. 9, p. 237*: Varr. 5. *thermopólium* (*θερμopolion*, a shop where hot drinks are sold, a *gruy-shop*): Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 17. 6. *oenopólium* (*οινοπολιον*, a wine-shop): Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 48. 7. *caupōnium*: Pomp. Dig. 31, 7, 15. Phr.: *a t.-boy*, or *pub-boy*, *puer cauponiis*, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 19: *a female attendant in a t.*, *a bar-maid*, *ministra cauponiae*, Cod. Theodos. 4, 7, 1: *the sign of a t.*, *scutum signi gratia positum*, Quint. 6, 3, 38.

— *keeper*: *caupo*, Cic. Hor. Fem. *caupōna*, App. M. 1, p. 105 *cōpa*, Virg. Cup. 1: *to be a t.*, *exercere cauponiam*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43, § 9. *tawdrily*: *expr.* by a phr. with the adj.: v. TAWDRY.

taunt (v.): 1. *olificio*, *jécl*, *lectum*, *3* (to cast in one's teeth: constr. with dat. of the person, and acc. of the thing, or abt. with de): *to t. any one with his low birth*, *ignobilitatem alicui o.*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: *to t. us with the death of Caesar*, *de morte Caesaris nobis o.*, id. Fam. 11, 3, 2: *to t. him with having brought poets into the province*, o. *quod poetas in provinciam duxisset*, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3. 2. *figo*, *xi*, *xum*, *3* (to pierce): *to t. any one with insulting words*, *l. aliquem maledictis*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: *to t. one's opponents*, *f. adversarios*, id. Or. 26, 89. 3. *vellico*, *1* (to twist): *to t. one in society*, *in circulis v.*, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: Hor. 4. *convictor*, *1* (to revile): *to accuse in earnest rather than to t.*, *accusare vero potius quam c.*, Liv. 42, 41. 5. *súgillo*, *1* (prop. to beat black and blue): *liv.*, 4, 35. 6. *opprobrio*, *1* (no prep.): *do you t. me with clownishness*, *rus tu mihi opprobrias*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 15. 7. *exprobro*, *1*: v. UPBRAID, REPROACH. Phr.: *to t. any body*, *contumelliam in aliquem facere*, Cic. Sull. 7, 23 (where *olificere* also occurs): *to t. with bitter words*, *dictis amaris incensere*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: *to scold and t. (the enemy) from the walls*, *irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30.

taunting (adj.): *contuméliosus*: v. SARCASTIC, STINGING. *taunting* (subs.): *vellicatio* (the art of twitting): *to avoid t.*, *vellicaciones effugere*, Sen. Vit. Beal. 5, 3: v. ABU TAUNT.

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tawdriness: no exact word the nearest is perh. *fictus* (paint, dye: hence *decent*, *shum*): without exaggerated colouring and childish t., nine pigmentis fucoque puerili, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188, said of style

tawdry: no exact word expr. perh. by *fictus*, *fictus*, a natural, not t. brilliancy, naturalis non fuctus nitor, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: *t. vares*, merces fucoosa, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: a cloak of t. colour, lacerna improbi coloris, Sen. Ep. 114, 21: v. also *TISSELLED*.

tawny: 1. fulvus: the t. bodies of lions, corpora f. leonum, Lucr. 5, 898: the t. covering of a she-wolf, f. legmen lupae, Virg. Aen. 1, 275. 2. rufus (defined by Festus to be between yellow and bluish gray): a t. she-wolf, r. lupa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: Cic. 3. *æquillus*: v. *SWARTHY*.

tax (subs.): 1. vectigal, *alla*, n. (esp. t. as a source of revenue): a fixed t. in money, v. stipendiarius, Cic. Verr. 3, 6, 12: a t. on the market, v. macelli, Plin. 10, 4, 19, 950: a t. on animals, v. urinae, Suet. Vesp. 23: to impose a t., v. imponere, Cic. Font. 5, 10: Indicere, Suet. Calig. 47: to impose a fixed t. on estates, pro edibus v. certum statutuque exigere, id. Ib. 40: to impose a new t. on the year's produce of salt, v. novum ex salaria annona statuere, Liv. 29, 37: to superintend, to exact, to pay a t., v. exorcere, exigere, penitare, Cic. Manil. 6, 16: to pay a t. for water, v. pro aqua pendere, id. Agr. 3, 2, 9: to revise obsolete t.s., omnia v. revocare, Suet. Vesp. 16: to reduce of a t., vectigal levare, Cic. Brut. 36, 136: liberare, id. Q. Fr. 1, 9, 26: to lease out the t.s., v. locare, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7: to farm the t.s., v. redimere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: *adj.* vectigalis: money paid by way of t., pecunia v., Cic. Verr. 1, 35, 89. 2. stipendium (a fixed t. payable in money): to impose, receive a t.: to refuse to pay a t., s. imponere, capere; de a. recusare, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, ad init.: to free from t.s., a. liberare, id. B. G. 5, 27. 3. tributum (a stated payment): to impose a *poll-t.*, in capita singula t. imponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: they all pay t.s. yearly according to their rating, omnes quotannis ex censu t. conferunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 131: v. *TRIBUTUS*.

4. exactio: a very cruel poll and house-t., acerbissima e. caputum atque ostiorum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: public t.s., publice e., Asin. Follio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: *unlawful t.*, e. illicitae, Tac. A. 13, 51. 5. indictio (the imposition of a t.): a temporary t., l. temporaria, Paul. Dig. 11, 2, 28. 6. censatio: to lighten the t.s., c. levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7, *estr.* 7. *onus*, *onera*, n. (a burden): to lay such heavy t.s. on the people, tantum onera plebi imponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 118: a town subject to very heavy t.s., thulicupium maximo e. pressum, id. Fam. 13, 7, 2: free from all t.s., ab omni onere immunus, Suet. Claud. 25. 8. pensio: Aur. Vict. Phr.: (1) *Ts* named from particular objects: a. on backslows, uxorium (sc. aes), Fest.: a t. on doors (l. e. house-t.), ostiarium, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a t. on imports or exports, portorium, id. B. G. 1, 18: a *pedlar's t.*, portorium circumvectionis, Cic. Att. 2, 16, ad fin.: a t. on pillars, columnarium, id. Att. 13, 6, init.: a t. on public pastures, scriptura, id. Fam. 13, 65: a t. paid by Jews into the imperial treasury, fuscus Judicae, Suet. Dom. 12. (II) *Ts* expressed by the percentage levied: a t. of one-half per cent., ducentesima, Tac. A. 2, 42: a t. of 1 per cent. on things bought and sold, centesima rerum venalium, id. A. 13, 51: a t. of 5 per cent., vicesima, Cic. Att. 2, 16: a t. of 10 per cent., decima (decuma), v. *TRITUS*. 9. t. of 124 per cent., octava, Cod. Justin. 4, 61, 7: a t. of 2 denarii, dimidium, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2. (III) *Ts* free from t.s.: immunes civitates, Cic. Verr. 3, 40, 92. Join: immunes et liberi, id. Ib. 2, 69, 166: to appoint

some one to superintend the t.s., aliquem vectigalibus publicis praeposere, Tac. A. 15, 18: to farm the public t.s., conducere publica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: one who farms the t.s., publicanus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: v. *FARM*: a t. collected every 5 years, collatio lustralis, Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 1.

tax (v.): 1. To impose a t.: expr. by vectigal, stipendium imponere, Indicare, v. *TAX* (subs.): or by censere, v. *ASSESS*. Fig.: onus imponere, v. *MURDER*. Phr.: he t.s. himself to the utmost, contendit omnes nervos, Cic. Fat. 10, 21: to t. a bill of costs (leg. t. t.), perh. aestimare litem. ||. To upbraid, twist: taxo, 1: he t.s. him with his divorce, t. divorcium huius, Suet. Dom. 10, ad fin.: v. *REPROACH*, *CHARGE*.

taxable: vectigalis, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 79: stipendiarius, Caes. B. G. 1, 30. Phr.: are those farms t. s. sine ista praedia censui censendo? Cic. Flac. 32, 80.

tax-collector, tax-gatherer: 1. exactor: the province crammed with t.s., provincia diferta exactoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: *lrv.* 2. coactor: a t., c. exactio, Suet. Vita Hor.: or c. alone, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86. 3. procurator (an official under the Empire: 6 in Ov.): Tac. A. 12, 60. 4. *Alabarches*, ae, m. (ἀλαρχή, from ἀλαβή, *ink*): Cic. Att. 2, 17, ad fin.: Juv. 1, 130. 5. portitor (a collector of import and export dues): Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 61: id. Rep. 4, 7. 6. allector (a provincial t.): Inscr.: the office of a t., allectura, Inscr. 7. vectigilarius: Firm. Math. 3, 13. 8. *lithonarius* (collector of customs): Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, *estr.* 9. mittendarius (one sent into the provinces to collect): Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 2. 10. capitularius (a t.'s assistant): Cod. 12, 29, 2.

taxiarch: *taxiarchus in Cic. Att. 10, 11, ad med. the word is written *taxiarchys*.

tea: 1. The plant: **thea* Sinensis: black t., **thea* Bohea, green t., **thea* viridis, Linn. ||. The drink: **de*-octus, *pōtus* these: potus or calda Sinensis. Phr.: a t.-caddy, **pyxis* these: a t.-cup, **poticulum* anatum in scutella positum: a t.-kettle, **sternum* (abenum) operculatum: a t.-pot, **vasculum* these dequendae: a t.-cup, **sternum* abacus disponendis scutellis calidae Sinensis: a t.-spoon, cochlear, *aria*, n., v. *spoon*: a t.-urn, nearest word perh. autephe (Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 131: v. Smith's Dict. Ant. sub voc.): to drink a cup of t., **poticulum* these haurire: to invite a person to drink t., **invitare* aliquem ad these potum una sordendum: a t.-party, **circulus* eorum qui these potum una sordendum convenerunt (Chiefly from Kr.).

teach: 1. doceo, cul, cum, 2 (with double acc., or with one of them omitted: with one acc. in *pars*: with acc. and *infin.*: also ellipt. with *abl.*): to t. some one an art. d. aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 216: to t. boys the A B C d. pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17: to t. those desirous of learning, studiosos docendi d., Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: she delights to be taught the dances of Ionia, motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: I envy your teacher who for such high pay t.s. you to know nothing, invidio magistro tuo qui te tanta mercede nihil sapere doceat, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: he taught Socrates the lyre, Socratem fidibus (sc. canere) docuit, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: to t. the use of horse and arms, d. equo armisque (sc. uti), Liv. 29, 1: Tyrrannio t.s. in my house, Tyrrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2. 2. *triduo*, 4 (to render one polished by instruction, to instruct: constr. with acc. of the person and *abl.* of the thing, with or without the prep. in: sometimes, as in the poets, with double acc. or a clause): to t. youth by la'ours, laboribus e. juventutem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: gladiators taught under the same master, gladiatores sub eodem magistro

eruditi, Quint. 2, 17, 33: to t. any one the arts, e. aliquem artibus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11: to t. any one civil law, e. aliquem in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: prosperity, adversity has taught me, secundae, adversae res me erudierunt, Liv. 30, 30: philosophy has taught us to aspire to greatness of soul, philosophia nos ad magnitudinem animi erudit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: she has taught thee the laws, te leges erudit, Stat. Theb. 10, 507: she teaches by what means they may be caught, quae posuit erudit arte capi, Ov. F. 3, 294. Join: docere atque e., Cic. Div. 2, 2, 41: e. atque docere, id. Off. 1, 44, 156. 3. Instruo, xl, cum, 3: the arts by which we are taught, artes quibus instrumur, Cic. Or. 30, 72: it seems that he must be taught the knowledge of things, notitia rerum instruendus videtur, Quint. 4, 2, 24: v. *INSTRUCT*, *INFORM*. 4. Instuito, ul, utum, 3 (to t. by a course of training): Socrates when quite old was not ashamed to be taught the lyre, Socrates iam senex institui lyra (sc. canere) non erubescerebat, Quint. 1, 10, 13: to t. one to speak, i. aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: to t. one's mind to think, i. animum ad cogitandum, Phr. 2, 1, 10: is it thus you t. young men? sic tu i. adolescentes? Cic. Coel. 17, 39: he was the first to t. agriculture to speak Latin, agriculturalium primus Latine loqui instituit, Col. 1, 1, 12. Join: i. atque erudire, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: v. *TRAIN*. 5. edoceo, cul, cum, 2 (to t. thoroughly, inform: constr. with double acc.: in *pars*, with acc. of the thing, or a clause): those whom he had taught what he wished to be said, hi quos edoceat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: the king being at last taught that there were gods, rex edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18, ad init.: the system in which he had been taught, disciplina in qua erat edoctus, id. 24, 4 (where the latest odd. read eductus): v. *INFORM*. 6. perdoceo, cul, cum, 2 (to t. thoroughly: taught by experience itself, non ipso perdoctus, Cic. Balb. 17, 60: Quint. 1, 1, 12. Join: condocere, feli, factum, 3 (to t. or train together: rare): to t. brutes, c. belluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 167: to t. one's mind to be able to describe those things, c. animum ut ea possit contemnere, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 87. 7. addoceo, cul, cum, 2 (to t. in addition: very rare: dub. in Cic.): *tipines* t.s. the arts in addition, ebrietas addoceat artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18: v. *subdoceo*, cul, cum, 2 (to t. as an assistant): they should be taught by my labour as an assistant-teacher, meo labore subdoceat, Cic. Att. 8, 4: to be assistant-teacher to a grammarian, e. grammaticum, Aug. Conf. 8, 6, ad init. 10. dedoceo, cul, cum, 2 (to t. the contrary, unteach): she t.s. them not to use false terms, falsis d. vocibus uti, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20: they must be restrained rather than taught the contrary, coercenti magis quam dedocendi, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51. 11. tradō, didi, ditum, 3 (also trans): to t. by handing down, to deliver (by thing): to t. the rudiments of speaking, t. elementa dicendi, Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 92: to t. the rudiments of trades and crafts, operum atque artificiorum initia t., Caes. B. G. 6, 17: they t. many things concerning the heavenly bodies, multa de sideribus transdunt, id. B. G. 6, 14, *estr.*: to t. men virtue, t. virtutem hominibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 248. Join: t. et docere, id. Fin. 4, 9, 9.

12. praecipio, cepi, ceptum (to give precepts, to t. by rule): to t. the art of swimming, p. artem nandi, Or. 2, 486: justice t.s. us to spare all, iustitia praecipit parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: to t. young men, p. juvenibus, Suet. Gram. 10: t. me a mournful song, praecipue lugubres cantus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: to t. respecting eloquence, p. de eloquentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48. I readily grant that they lived as they t., ut praeceperint, ita vixisse, facile concesserim Quint. 1, proem. 15. Join: p. et docere

Cic. Rep. 1. 46. 13. profitor, fessus, 2. (to l. publicly, l. as an art): to l. philosophy, p. philosophiam, Cic. Pla. 20, 71: he was removed to Sicily, where he now l.s. translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitor. Plin. Ep. 4. 11, ad fin.

teachable. 1. docilis (no sup.): he is l. who is willing to listen attentively, d. est qui vult attentè audire, Auct. Her. 1. 4. 7. 2. docilis. 3. docibiles: Tert. teachableness docilitas, Cic. v. docilitas.

teacher: 1. doctor: l.s. of rhetoric, rhetorica d., Cic. de Or. 1. 19, 86: artium et l. of eloquence, dicendi artifices et d., id. ib. 1. 6, 23: to send for some one to be his son's t., accire aliquem filio d., id. ib. 3, 35, 141 (Apollo) l. of the melodious muse, d. argute Thaliae, Hor. Od. 4. 6, 25. 2. magister (a master): l.s. of the liberal arts, artium liberalium m., Cic. Inv. 1. 25, 35: very able l.s. from Greece, exquisiti e Graecia, id. Brut. 27, 104. 3. a dry t., m. aridus, Quint. 2. 4, 8: a school-t., literarius m., Vopisc. Tac. 6, 5: to discharge the office of t., magistris personam sustinere, Suet. Gram. 24: t.s. to whom we send our children, ad quos liberos mittimus, Cic. de Or. 2. 31, 133: boys are trained under t.s., pueri apud m. exercentur, id. ib. 1. 57, 244: stale repetitions weary

worried t.s. to death, occidit miseros crumbe repetta m., Juv. 7. 154: I wish you to be my t. in this matter, to uil in hac re magistro volo, Cic. Caelcin. 11, 32: experience is the best t., usus m. est optimus, id. Rab. Post. 4. 9: the pen, the best t. of eloquence, stilus, optimus dicendi m., id. de Or. 1. 33, 150: f. tra: philosophy, the t. of morals, philosophia m., morum, id. Tusc. 5. 2, 5. 3. praecceptor (one who teaches by rule or system): they willed that the t. should be in the stead of a revered parent, p. sancti volvere parentis esse loco, Juv. 7. 209: not merely a t., but, moreover, a guardian and tutor must be sought for, non modo p. sed etiam custos rectorque quaerendus est, Plin. Ep. 3. 3, ad med.: your t.s. and instructors in virtue, vestri p. et virtutis magistri, Cic. Mur. 11, 65: t.s. of the way of life, p. vivendi, id. Inv. 1. 25, 35: there is need of the most distinguished t.s., praestantissimis p., opus est, Quint. 1. 1, 10: f. -trix, Cic. Fin. 1. 3, 43. 4. auctor (com. gen.: one who originates anything: a leader or t.): with Cratippus for your t., Cratippo auctore, Cic. Off. 1. 2, 8: a most famous t. of divine and human law, divini humanique juris a. celebrimus, Vell. 2. 26, 2: Liv. 1. 59: Join: a. et magister, Cic. Or. 3. 10: a. et praecceptor, id. Phil. 2. 6, 14. 5. professor (to public l.): a somewhat noted t., non obscurus p., Quint. 2. 15, 36: a t. of eloquence, p. eloquentiae, Suet. Rhet. 3, ad fin.: professorius Tac. A. 13, 14, ad fin. 6. institutor: Lamp. Comm. 1. 7, 8. 7. eruditor: Tert. Pall. 4: f. -trix, Flor. 2. 6, 38. 8. tradens, nls (prop. a part, one who teaches): it is the fault of the t., culpa tradentis est, Quint. 3. 6, 59. 9. vates, is, comm. (an authority): a t. of medicine, medicinae v., Plin. 11, 37, 89. 10. expr. by special words to express the subjects taught: as, a t. of eloquence, rhetor, Cic. de Or. 1. 18, 84: a t. of grammar, grammaticus, Quint. 2. 4, 1: a t. of language, grammaticus, Suet. Gram. 4 (q. v.) grammaticodisculus, Mart. Cap. 11, 17, 17. 11. a t. of oratory, declamator, Cic. Or. 15, 47: a t. of reading and writing, litterator, App. Flor. p. 363: a school-t., ludimagister, Cic. V. D. 1. 26, 72 (ludi magister, al.). Pbr. professional (a t. who does not place himself under any t., nemini se ad docendum dabit, id. Brut. 89, 306: taught under Greek l.s. Graecis institutionibus eruditi, id. N. D. 1. 4, 8: are you a t. of declamation? declamare doces? Juv. 7. 150: an under-t., praescholus, Aug. v. subdoceo, 2, under

teaching: 1. doctrina: t. improves the innate strength, d. vim promovet inatam, Hor. Od. 4. 4, 33: things not handed down by t., non doctrina tradita, Cic. de Or. 1. 48, 208: to seek the help of t., quaerere adjumenta doctrinae, id. Mur. 30, 63: that course of t. which the Greeks call "the circle of arts and sciences," orbis ille doctrinae quam Graeci ἑρμηνείαν ταύτην vocant, Quint. 1. 10, 1. 2. disciplina: the t. of boys, d. puerilia, Cic. Rep. 4. 3: to be placed under some one's t., alicui in disciplinam tradi, id. Div. 1. 41, 92: there will be no t. superior to this, nulla erit hac praestantior d., id. Fam. 1. 7, 11: some systems of t. overthrow all moral obligation, nonnullae d. officium omne pervertunt, id. Off. 1. 2, 5. 3. traditio: bald and dry t., jejuna atque arida t., Quint. 3. 1, 3: Tac. 4. 8. 4. eruditio: that t. in school is preferable to t. at home, potius in scholis esse e. quam domi, Quint. 2. 3, 10: Cic. 5. institutio: v. INSTRUCTION, EDUCATION. 6. professio (the public t. of anything): the t. of grammar, p. grammaticae, Suet. Gram. 8. Pbr.: we are corrupted by various kinds of false t., varis imbuimur erroribus, Cic. Tusc. 3. 1, 2.

teak: *tectona grandia, Linn. (Indian t.).

teal: perh. querquedula, Varr. R. R. 3, 3: *anas creca, Linn.

team: 1. proutum (cattle harnessed together for draught): a t. of oxen, p. boum, Plin. 9. 15, 17: three oxen in a t. will draw a single plough, procelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cat. in Non. 363, 10. 2. jugales, pl. masc. (ac. equi, boves, etc.: animals yoked together): two t.s., gemini j., Virg. Aen. 7. 280: v. TOKE.

teamster: *qui protelum agit: v. DRIVE.

tear: 1. l. t.: 1. lacrima: bring t.s., saluae l., Lacr. 1. 125: Aot t.s., l. tepentes, Tib. 2. 5, 77: caduae, Oels. 6, 6, ad fin.: dropping, or fast-falling t.s., l. rorantes, Lucr. 2. 977: senseless and unseasonable t.s., absurdae atque abhorrentes l.s., ad: fruitless t.s., l. nihili proficentes, Sen. Cons. ad Poly. 4, 1: Inanes, Virg. Aen. 4. 449: "crocodile's t.s.", l. onefectae dulla, Ter. Andr. 3. 3, 26: cf. "uberibus lacrimis semperque paratis" Juv. 6. 273 (q. v.): to draw t.s., l. movere, Quint. 4. 2, 77: conditare, id. 11. 3, 8: clere, Virg. Aen. 6. 468: excire (allicui), Tac. A. 11, 23: commovere, Curt. 5. 5, 7: excutere, Ter. Heaut. 1. 1, 115: elocere, Pl. Trin. 2. 2, 13: a man most clever in drawing t.s., vir movendarum l. peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2. 11: natural relationship wrings t.s. from us, l.s. exprimit naturalis necessitas, Sen. Ep. 99, 18: to cause one many a t., multas alicui afferre, Cic. Att. 12, 13: with t.s. standing in her bright eyes, lacrimis oculis suffusa nitentes, Virg. Aen. 1. 228: the t.s. long repressed ran down her face, suspensaeque diu l. fluxere per ora, Ov. Am. 1. 7, 57: when t.s. long checked gained the mastery and broke forth, cum diu prohibita l. vineerent prorumpenteque, Plin. Ep. 3. 16, 5: t.s. start to my eyes for joy, praee lacrima l. prosilunt, Pl. Stich. 3. 2, 11 (praesilunt, al.): to melt into t.s., lacrimis exillare, Ter. Ph. 5. 8, 82: fallere in lacrimas, Val. Fl. 3. 395: t.s. flow of their own accord, l. eunt sua sponte, Sen. Ep. 99, 20: to burst into t.s., l. ire in lacrimas, Stat. Theb. 11, 191: effundi in lacrimas, Tac. A. 1. 11, 1: or, lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2. 651: or, ad l. Liv. 44, 31, extr.: on the arrival of her friends t.s. came into her eyes, adventu suorum l. obortae, id. 1. 58: to give way to t.s., lacrimis indulgere, Ov. M. 9. 142: se tradere, dare, Cic. Fam. 5. 14, 2: Tusc. 2. 21, 48: t.s. run down from my eyes, ex oculis l. descendant, Pl. Merc. 3, 10: his t.s. roll idly down, l. volvuntur inanes, Virg. Aen. 4. 449: t.s. flow down, l. fluunt, Ov. M. 2. 361: excurrent, id. ib. 53, 1: the man's tears flow like a child's for joy,

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Phoen. 441: offerings bathed with many *ts* for a brother's loss, munera fraterno multum manantia f. Catul. 100, 9: to repress one's *ts*, f. reprimere, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 46: comprime, Stat. Silv. 2, 6, 12: to wipe away one's *ts*, f. aliquid abstergere, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 14. 4. expr. metaph. in the poets by gutta (a drop), imber (a rain-shower), ros (dew), humor (moisture), fons (a fountain), flumen (a stream), aqua (water): the *ts* steals from my eyes, labitur ex oculis gutta meis, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 4: he bedews his face with large t-drops, guttis humectat grandibus ora, Virg. Aen. 11, 90 (said of a horse): *ts* for a wife, uxorius imber, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 12: the cheeks are wet with mournful *ts*, tristi imbre madent genae, Catul. 68, 56: to bedew her bosom with *ts*, spargere imbre sinu, Ov. A. 3, 6, 68: her eyes fill with hot *ts*, tepido suffundit lumina rore, id. M. 10, 360: to drop *ts* from one's eyes, stillare ex oculis rorem, Hor. A. P. 410: a *ts* stealthily trickles down my cheeks, humor in genas furtim labitur mea, id. Od. 1, 13, 6: my cheeks are ever wet with *ts*, hument fonte perenne genae, Ov. H. 8, 64: he waters his face with a flood of *ts*, largo humectat flumine vultum, Virg. Aen. 1, 405: honorabile *ts*, honoratae aquae, Prop. 4, 11, 102. Phr.: eyes without a *ts*, alaci oculi, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18: Prop.: myself with *ts* in my eyes, ipse madens oculis, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 58: he began to entreat with *ts*, ille lacrimans orare, Ball. Jug. 107: Liv. 3, 40: joy that finds vent in *ts*, uduum gaudium, Mart. 10, 78, 8: you cannot have drawn *ts* from stones, lapides fieri coegit, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 145: smoke that brings *ts* into the eyes, lacrimosus fumus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80: war that costs many *ts*, lacrimosum bellum, id. Od. 1, 21, 13: nothing worthy of *ts*, nil lacrimabile, Ov. M. 2, 796: he died worthy of the *ts* of many a good man, multis ille bonis fletibus occidit, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 9: Pluto, who cannot be moved by *ts*, Pluto illacrimabilis, id. Ib. 2, 14, 6: ghosts for whom no *ts* is shed, animae indolentiae, Ov. M. 7, 611. II. Fig.: (applied to inanimate objects): 1. lacrima: the *ts* of trees, l. arborum, Plin. 11, 6, 5: the *ts* of vines, l. vitium, id. 23, praef. 63: cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 283. 2. gutta: Lucr. 1, 349: Ov. M. 10, 500: v. DROP, WEEP.

tear (v.): scindo, scidi, scissum, 3 (a more gen. term than *ts*, including the notion of splitting or cleaving): to *ts* a garment, a. vestem, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27: to *ts* the sails, a. vela, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: to *ts* the hair, a. crines, Virg. Aen. 12, 870: the asses may *ts* me with their teeth, assini me mordicibus scindant, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 57. It is sometimes employed in several senses which are more usually expr. by compa., or by other words: as, to *ts* up a letter, a. epistolam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, estr.: to *ts* down a bridge, a. pontem, Tac. H. 5, 26: to *ts* open one's sorrow (like a wound), a. dolorem, Cic. Att. 3, 15, ad init.: to *ts* under the ties of kindred, a. necessitudinis, Plin. Pan. 37, ad fin.: v. REKD.

— along (v. intr.): v. HURRY. SCAMPER. Phr.: to *ts* along the road, vlam vorare, Catul. 35, 7.

— asunder, or to pieces: 1. lino, 1: to *ts* a man to pieces, l. hominem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: bodies torn to pieces by wild beasts, corpora a feris laniata, Id. Tus. 1, 45, 108: to *ts* a garment to tatters, l. vestem, Ov. M. 5, 398: to *ts* the universe to bits, l. mundum, id. Ib. 1, 60: to *ts* the hair, l. comas, id. M. 4, 139. Fig.: vices *ts* the heart to pieces, vitia cor laniant, Sen. Ep. 51, ad fin. 2. dilino, 1 (stronger than preced.): rare: to leave the corpse for dogs to *ts*, cadaver canibus dilanandum relinquere, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: to *ts* the hair, d. comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52. 3. lacerō, 1 (to mangle: perh. not in Cic. in the lit. sense): to *ts* the body, l. corpus, Lucr. 3, 878: to *ts* one's face, hair, dress, l. ora, comam, vestem, Ov. M. 11, 736: Fig.:

Cic. Quint. 14, 50: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1. 4. dilacerō, 1 (perh. not in Cic.; for in N. D. 1, 11, 27, lacerari is now read): the dogs *ts* their master to bits, canes d. dominum, Ov. M. 3, 250: to *ts* to pieces with engines of torture, d. tormenta, Tac. A. 15, 57: Fig.: to *ts* the republic to pieces, d. rempublicam, Sall. Jug. 41, ad med. 5. excarnifico, 1 (no pr.: to *ts* the flesh to pieces): Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82. 6. divello, velli, vulsum, 3 (to pull in pieces or asunder): to *ts* a she-lamb to pieces with the teeth, d. mordicus agnam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 27: to *ts* the body to bits, d. corpus, Virg. Aen. 4, 600: to *ts* one's cloak to bits with the thornbushes, d. paenulam sentibus, Suet. Ner. 48, ad fin.: to *ts* asunder a wound with one's own hand, d. vulnus suis manibus, Auct. B. Afr. 88: to *ts* children asunder from the embraces of their parents, d. liberos a parentum complexu, Sall. Cat. 51. Fig.: to *ts* asunder things which nature has joined, res a natura copulatas d., Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75: to cement a thing which has been broken and torn asunder, rem dissolutam divulsamque d., Id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: I am distracted and torn to pieces by sorrow, distineor et d. dolore, Id. Planc. 33, 79. 7. convello, velli, vulsum, 3 (to *ts* wholly to pieces): to *ts* the food to pieces with greedy tooth, c. dapes avido dente, Ov. M. 11, 123: the centurions torn to pieces and mangled, convulsu laniatique centuriones, Tac. A. 1, 32. Fig.: to *ts* one's heart to pieces with words, verbis c. pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111. 8. disclindo, acidi, scissum, 3: to *ts* one's tunic asunder, d. tunica, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: to *ts* any one to pieces with scourges, d. aliquem flagellis, Suet. Calig. 33: limbs torn asunder by the teeth, disclisi dentibus artus, Virg. G. 3, 514. Fig.: to *ts* asunder the ties of friendship, d. amicitias, Cic. Am. 21, 76. 9. conscindo, acidi, scissum, 3 (to *ts* wholly to pieces: rare): to *ts* a letter to pieces, c. epistolam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 4: to *ts* a garment to bits, c. vestem, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4.

10. discerpo, psi, ptum, 3 (to pluck in pieces): a young man torn to pieces, disceptus juvenis, Virg. G. 4, 522: to *ts* any one to pieces with the hands, d. aliquem manibus, Liv. 1, 16: Cic. Fragm.: the dogs tore the half-burnt corpse to pieces, semistatum cadaver disceptare canes, Suet. Dom. 15. Fig.: subjects which are pulled and as if were torn in pieces, divulsae et quasi disceptae, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24. 11. conserpo, psi, ptum, 3 (rare): to *ts* a letter to pieces, c. epistolam, Cic. Att. 10, 12, ad med.: small linen napkins torn into little bits, lintolea concepta, Plin. 11, 8, 44. 12. diripio, ripui, reptum, 3 (to snatch asunder): horses tore Hippolytus to pieces, diripuerunt Hippolytum equi, Ov. A. A. 1, 338: to *ts* asunder the limbs with their hands, d. membra manibus, Id. M. 3, 731: winds *ts* up the ocean, venti d. fretum, Stat. Theb. 5, 367. Fig.: to *ts* one's fatherland to pieces, d. patriam, Cic. Att. 8, 2, ad med. 13. distrāho, xi, ctum, 3 (to drag asunder): to *ts* the body asunder in all directions, d. corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28, ad fin.: it can neither be broken through nor torn asunder, neque per-rumpi neque distrāhi potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, estr. Join: divellere ac d., Cic. Sall. 20, 59. Fig.: whom death has matched or exile torn from us, quos aut mors eripuit nobis aut distraxit fuga, Id. Fam. 4, 13, 2. 14. differo, distilli, distillum, 3: voices will *ts* their limbs in pieces, membra different lupi, Hor. Epod. 5, 99: Virg. Aen. 8, 643. Fig.: I am utterly torn to pieces, differor, distrāhor, diripio, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5. 15. lanco, 1 (rare, and appy. late: the part. dilan-cina occurs in Amm. 22, 15, 19): to *ts* any one to bits, l. aliquem, Sen. Ira. 1, 2, 2: to *ts* by biting, l. mornu, Plin. 9, 6, 5. Phr.: to be torn to pieces by dogs, dilanatu canum interire, Tac. A. 15, 44: a garment torn to bits, vestis lacera, Id. H. 3, 10: v. TORN. Horses tore him to pieces, equi in diversum iter concitasti

lacerum corpus disceptare, after Liv. 1, 28, ad fin.: the couch *ts* the sick slave to pieces, quatit aegros tussis anbelas sues, Virg. G. 3, 496.

tear away or off: 1. avello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3: stones torn away from the mountains, saxa montibus avulsa, Lucr. 4, 138: to *ts* away the head from the shoulders, caput humeris a., Virg. Aen. 2, 558: to *ts* one away from the embraces of his mother, aliquem de matris complexu a. atque abstrahere, Cic. Fontel. 17, 36: also without de, Virg. Aen. 4, 616: v. TEAR ASUNDER.

2. abecindo, ecidi, scissum, 3: to *ts* the tunic from his breast, tunica m. pectore a., Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 3: having torn away her golden tresses, flaventes abscissa comas, Virg. Aen. 4, 590: to *ts* the robe from his shoulders, humeris a. vestem, id. Ib. 5, 685. 3. rāpio, psi, ptum, 3 (to snatch away): the wind *ts* away the leaves from the lofty tree, frondes alta rapit arbore ventus, Ov. M. 3, 730: to *ts* away the bars from the door-post, r. repagula de postis, id. 5, 120: Naso torn away from home (i. e. an exile), Naso raptus, Id. Pont. 4, 16, 1. 4. dēripio, ripui, reptum, 3 (to *ts* down, off, or away): to *ts* any one away from the altar, d. aliquem de ara, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 2: to *ts* away the garment from one's breast, d. vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: to *ts* the covering off one's shoulders, velamina ex humeris d., id. Ib. 6, 567.

5. praeripio, ripui, reptum, 3 (prop. to seize before another): to *ts* away thy father from thee, p. patrem tuum tibi, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 21. 6. praevellio, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3 (to *ts* away before): Laber: Tert.: v. SNATCH AWAY.

— down: 1. revello, velli, vulsum, 3: to *ts* down the shields with their hands, r. scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: to *ts* down a door, r. fores, Suet. Calig. 6: Cic. Mur. 15, 33. 2. rēscindo, acidi, scissum, 3 (to cut down): to *ts* down the rampart and breastwork with hooks, r. vallum et loricae falcibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 86, estr.: to *ts* down the heavens with their hands, r. caelum manibus, Virg. Aen. 6, 583. 3. dēripio, ripui, reptum, 3: to *ts* down the moon from the sky, d. lunam coelo, Hor. Epod. 5, 46: v. DRAG DOWN.

— open: 1. rēscindo, acidi, scissum, 3: to *ts* open a wound, r. vulnus, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, ad fin. Fig.: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12. 2. proscindo, acidi, scissum, 3 (to *ts* open in front): to *ts* a fish open, p. pisces, Apul. Apol. p. 300: to *ts* an oak open with an axe, ferro p. quercum, Lucan. 1, 434. 3. baurio, hausi, haustum, 4: the wild boar tore open his thigh, aper hausti fémur, Ov. M. 8, 371: Liv. 7, 10, Phr.: to *ts* open one's own wounds, manus suls vulneribus afferre, Cic. Att. 3, 15, ad init.: to *ts* the breast open, reserare pectus, Ov. M. 6, 663.

— out or up: 1. ēvello, velli, vulsum, 3 (the perf. ēvulsi once in Hor.): to *ts* out a tree, e. arborem, Liv. 33, 5. Fig.: to *ts* out evils by the root, e. radicibus mala, Lucr. 3, 310: consule vho deserve to be torn out of the list, consules ex fastis ēvellendi, Cic. Sest. 14, 33. 2. convello, velli, vulsum, 3 (to *ts* up entirely): soldiers *ts* up the lowest stones of the tower with crossbows, milites vectibus infima saxa turris convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: the bars being torn out, and the folding-doors broken in, convulsis repagulis effractisque valvis, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: to *ts* an image out from the shrine, c. simulacrum e sacratio, id. Ib. 5, 72, 187. Fig.: Rome, torn up almost from her foundations, Roma, prope convulsa sedibus suis, id. Pis. 22, 52. 3. rēvello, velli, vulsum, 3: to *ts* out a stone from the mountain, r. saxum e monte, Ov. M. 12, 347: to *ts* out herbs by the root, r. herbas radice, id. Ib. 7, 226. 4. vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3: v. PULL, PLUCK OUT. 5. baurio, hausi, haustum, 4: the wind *ts* up the trees from the very roots, ventus arbuta radicebus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: to *ts* out the eye, h. lumen, Ov. M. 13, 564. 6.

exsando, acidi, acissum, 3: v. EXTER-
PACT. UPBROOD. 7. Eripio, ripui, rep-
tum, 3: v. SNATCH OUT.

tear (sals): scissura, Sen.: Plin.:
v. REAT.

tearful: 1. scissilis: grief is *tear*.
sorrow, maior est acritudo f. Cic. Tusc.
4, 8, 18: a t. spouse, f. sponsa, Hor. Od.
4, 2, 21: t. elegy, f. elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 1.
2. lacrimosus: t. eyes, l. lumina,
Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111: Cic. Arat. 446. 3.
expr. by lacrimans: t. eyes, l. oculi, Cic.
De L. 69, 144: v. WEKPIDO. Phr.: t. eyes,
oculi humantes, Ov. M. 11, 464: udi,
id. H. 12, 55. [N.B. - Lacrimabilis means
worthy of tears.]

tearfully: expr. by multis cum lac-
rimis, multo cum fletu, or lacrimabun-
dus: v. phr. under TEAR. f. fletuiter usu.
denotes mournfully, plaintively. Gell.
10, 1, 3, ad init., has lacrimose dicere:
lacrimabiliter occurs in Hler.

tearless: expr. by sine lacrimis, or
lacrimis vacuus: t. eyes, nudi oculi, Hor.
Od. 1, 3, 18. Co. m.: punicus, Pl. Ps. 1,
1, 73: a t. race, genus scocculum, id. ib.
1, 1, 75.

tease: obtundo, tūdi, tūsum or tun-
sum, 3: (to annoy with importunity): to
t. any one with long letters, o. aliquem
longis epistolis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, extr.:
v. t. t. me any more about this matter,
ne me obtundas de hac re saepius, Ter.
Ad. 1, 2, 7. v. WORRY, HARASS.

teasel: dipacrus or dipacros (δῖπα-
ρος), f. Phn. 27, 9, 47: also spina ful-
lonia, id. 16, 44, 92: dipacrus fullonum,
Linn.: the hairy t., gauldraga, Plin. 27,
10, 62.

teat: 1. mamma: to give the t.,
dare m., Pl. Troc. 2, 5, 1: seeking after
the t., m. appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85:
whales nourish their young with their
t.s, balæna: mamma nutrit fetus,
Plin. 11, 40, 95. 2. mamilla (dimin.
of preced.): also in the form mammula,
Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2: a sow famed for
her thirty t.s, scrofa triginis clara m.,
12, 74: Vell. 2, 70, ad fin. 3.
papilla: said of the dolphin, Plin. 11, 47,
91: like the t. of the breast, velut p.
uberis, Col. 9, 11, 4. 4. rumis, is:
an old word found in Varr. R. R. 2, 1,
20: Plin. (N.B. - uber always denotes
the swelling breast or udder, whence
such expr. as ubera mammarum (the
breasts with their t.s), Lucr. 5, 882: v.
BREAST: to give the t. (or breast), ubera
offerre, praebere, Just. 44, 4, 1, 4.]

technical: t. terms, verba aritum
propria, Quint. 8, 2, 13: vocabula eorum
rerum quae in quaque arte versantur,
Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: geometricalia, musi-
ciana, grammaticana ex peculiarit. ex-
pressionis, geometrae, musici, gramma-
ticid more quodam loquuntur suo, id. ib.
3, 1, 4: systems of oratory employ t. and
special terms in teaching, rhetorum artes
verbis in docendo quasi privatis utuntur
ac suis, id. ib.: a t. term used by work-
men, vocabulum officibus usitatum, id.
Fin. 3, 2, 4 (see the whole context): a
t. term in painting, *vocabulum picto-
rum proprium (Kr.): t. argumenta-
tion, ratio, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: a mere t.
lawyer, formularius, Quint. 12, 3, 11
(Cic. has legitimus) v. PETTIFOGGING.

technicality: expr. by some phr.:
we ought to regard the subject-matter,
not the t. of the language, rem spectari
oportet non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32:
to agree substantially, but to differ
about t.s, re consentire, vocabulis diffe-
rre, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5.

technology: * officinarum artes
(Kr.): perh. also * operum atque arti-
ficiorum scientia.

technologist: technicus (τεχνικός),
Quint. 2, 13, 15.

To Deum: * hymnus qui vocatur
Ambrosianus. to sing a t., gratula-
tionem ad sacras Dei Optimi Maximi
aedes facere, after Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 3:
or laudibus gratibusque Deum O. M.
venerari, after Tac. A. 12, 37.

tedious: 1. lentus: a t. affair,
l. negotium, Cic. Att. 1, 12, init.: a t.
war, l. bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7. 2.

longus: the hours seemed t., horae l. vide-
bantur, Cic. Att. 12, 5, extr.: I do not
wish to be t., nolo esse l., id. N. D. 1, 36,
101: it would be t., longum est, id. Seat.
5, 12: it would be t. to enumerate every
particular, l. est omnia (sc. dicere), id.
N. D. 1, 8, 19: not to be t., ne longum
faciam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: ne l. sit, Cic.
Cat. 3, 5, 10: mind you are not t., ne l.
sit videte, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24. 3. lon-
ginquus (of long duration): a t. warfare,
l. militia, Liv. 4, 18: a t. disease, l. mor-
bus, id. 1, 31: v. SLOW, WEARISOME.

tediousness: Firm. Math. Phr.:
to be t., languorem afferre, languere, Cic.
Off. 3, 1, 1 and 3: the year seems t., piger
annus videtur, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21 (joined
to nox longa, dies lenta): if I were to
relate more it would be t., si alla me-
moretu, mora sit, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 6: there
is something t. in Cicero, * in Cicerone
est nescio quid pauidi ac molesti.

tediously: expr. by the adj.: or
cuni taedio, Quint. 4, 2, 44: or longius,
id. 10, 2, 17: v. SLOWLY. Tediōse is no
longer used in App. de Deo Socrat. p. 51,
extr.

tediousness: no exact word: it
may sometimes be expr. by taedium,
which primarily denotes the sense of
weariness in persons, or an object that
gives rise to it: the t. of a protracted
war, longi taedia belli, Ov. M. 12, 213:
the t. of a dead calm, tranquillitatis len-
tissimae t., Sen.-Ep. 70, 3: rhetorical
division relieves the sense of t., partitio
t. levat, Quint. 4, 2, 47: oscillations =
tedious writings in Stat. S. 4, 9, 20: and
perh. t. speaking in Quint. 11, 3, 3.
Phr.: the t. of old writers, antiquorum
scriptorum languor, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6:
the t. of very embarrassed orations, im-
pedimentum orationum: spatia, Tac.
Or. 19.

teem: ardeo, 2: v. AROUND.
teeth (v.): dentio, 4: children t.ing
very late, pueri tarde dentientes, Plin.
10, 3, 8, § 12.

teething (subs.): dentitio: during t.,
in dentitione, Plin. 28, 19, 78. The form
dentio occurs in Plin. Val. 1, 4, 2.

tegment: integrumentum: v. IN-
TEGUMENT, COVERING.

teel-tree: illia: v. LIME-TREE.

telegraph: * télégraphum (Kr.):
the old-fashioned t. may be expr. by * ma-
china rem gestam per signa lineae nuntia-
tians (Kr.): (see also Caes. B. G. 7, 3):
the electric t., * machina ad vim electri-
cam transmittendam ita instructa ut sine
intervallo litteras et verba e longi-
quo indicet: to send a message by
t., * telegrapho, quod dicitur, nuntium
mittere.

teleology: perh. *causarum finalium
doctrina, or ratio: in Cic. the same notion
is expr. by a periphrasis: cf. N. D. 2,
51, 133.

telescope: * telescopium (Kr.):
* tubus speculatorius: * perspicillum
(Bacon): to look through a t., * oculis
armatis prospicere aliquid (Kr.).

tell: 1. To communicate:

narro, 1 (with acc. of the thing, or abl.
with de, and dat. of the pers.: also with
acc. and inf., rarely with ut, and abs.):
I am t.ing you what you know better
than I who t. it, ego tibi ea narro quae
tu melius scis, quam ipse qui narro, Cic.
Fam. 9, 6, 6: to t. a roundabout story,
ambages n., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: the
tablets themselves will t. you, ipse (ta-
bellae) tibi narrabunt, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 29
(17): to t. a story to a deaf ass, surd fa-
bulam n. asello, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: to t. bad
news about any one, male n. de aliquo,
Cic. Att. 16, 14, ad fin.: the sailor t.s of
the winds, navita de ventis narrat, Prop.
2, 1, 43: he used to t. many things from
memory in a pleasant style, multa n.
memoriter et jucunde solebat, Cic. Am.
init.: to t. carefully and clearly, n. dili-
genter et enodate, id. Inv. 1, 21, 30: he
told (us) that you used to be anxious at
times, narravit te interdum sollicitum
solere esse, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: I will t.
you: I used preciously to be somewhat
angry at the shortness of your letters,

narro tibi: ante subtrahere brevitas
litterarum tuarum, id. ib. 11, 24, init.:
the scope of our work requires that his
history should be briefly told, opera
modus paucis cum narrari jubet, Vell.
2, 29, 32: Virg. Aen. 2, 549. 2. narro,
1 (to recount fully and in order): to t.
the whole affair from beginning to end,
omnem rem ordine e., Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 11:
let me first t. this which I have begun,
hoc quod coepi primum enarrare, id.
Heaut. 2, 3, 32: to t. one's dream to the
senate, somnium senatui e., Cic. Div. 1,
26, 55. 3. denarro, 1 (to t. fully): rare:
I will t. him this, haec ego illi denarrabo,
Ter. Ph. 5, 7 (8), 51: he t.s his mother,
matri denarrat, Hor. S. 2, 3, 315. 4.
rénarro, 1 (to t. over again): poet.: to
t. the decrees of the gods, fata divum r.,
Virg. Aen. 3, 717: Ov. 5. diou, xl,
ctum, 3: t. me whose cattle are these,
dice mihi cujum pecus, Virg. E. 3, 1: it
is tedious to t., longum est d., Cic. Sen.
5, 12: to t. the truth, d. verum, id. Fam.
9, 24, 2: to t. a lie, d. mendacium, Nep.
Att. 15, 1: I t. you this as a profound
secret, arcano (ado.) tibi ego hoc dico,
Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 117: I t. you again and
again it will be done at your risk,
etiam atque etiam d. tuo periculo fiet,
Cic. Att. 13, 25, ad fin.: v. SAY. 6.
loquor, cūctus, 3 (to talk, converse): t. me
your name, loquere mihi tuum nomen,
Pl. Men. 5, 9, 7: you were saying you
wished to t. me something in private,
nescio quid secreto velle l. te aiebas
mecum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: it is a horrible
thing of which they t., horrible est quod
loquuntur, Cic. Att. 14, 4: to t. of battles,
l. praelia, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1: as the annals
of the Roman people t., ut annales P. R.
loquuntur, Cic. Iam. 12, 86: the fact
itself t.s, res ipsa loquitur, id. Mil. 20,
54: eyes too expressive t. how we are
mentally affected, oculi nimis arguti
quemadmodum affecti simus loquuntur,
id. Leg. 1, 9, 27: you are in a city where
the very walls seem able to t. you this
more fully and amply, In ea urbe in
qua haec plura et oratoria parietes ipse
l. posse videntur, id. Fam. 6, 3, 3: v.
SPEAK. 7. mēmoro, 1 (to call to mind):
whether am I to t. his pride or his cruelty
first? utrum superbius prius memorem
an crudelitatem? Cic. Verr. 1, 47, 122: to
t. the praises of illustrious men, m. bono-
ratorum virorum laudes, Auct. in Cic.
Leg. 2, 24, 62: for ye remember, O god-
deses, and can t., et meministis enim,
divae, ej. m. potestas, Virg. Aen. 7, 645:
v. RELATE, DISCRIBE. 8. enēmoro, 1
(prop. to t. the number of: see, gen.
to recount): I will not t. all the miseries,
non faciam ut enumerem miseria omnes,
Cic. Att. 3, 7, ad med.: the advantages
of rivers cannot be told, enumerari non
possunt fluminum opportunitates, id.
N. D. 2, 53, 132: to t. of many on
instance in one's discourse, plurima fando
e., Virg. Aen. 4, 334: v. REMOXY. 9.
do, dēdi, dātum, 1 (to give): used in this
sense mostly by the com. poets: t. me
now, do you quite approve of it? da mihi
nunc, satiatione probas? Cic. Acad. 1, 3,
10: I will t. in few words, paucis (sc.
verbis), dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10: I will
t. this trick to my master's son, berili
filio hanc fabricam dabo, Pl. Bac. 2, 3,
132. 10. cēdo (an old imp. give or
tell thou: the 2nd pl. opt. is apply. used
in the first meaning only): t. me them
what I am to do, c. igitur quid faciam,
Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: I imagine t.ately said,
t. me if you have anything from Atticus,
ego statim c., inquam, si quid ab Attico,
Cic. Att. 16, 13, ad init.: t. me one
authority for your proceeding, unum c.
auctorem tui facti, id. Verr. 5, 26, 67.
Phr.: a story is told of a foul crime,
foedum tradit scelus, Liv. 1, 48: to t.
our friends' secrets, amicum secreta
eloqui, Sen. Ben. 5, 21, 1: t. it to safe
ears, deponere tuis auribus, Hor. Od. 1,
27, 18: they must be told of their danger,
de periculo erunt commonendi, Cic. Part.
Or. 27, 96: to t. one's secrets to a person,
occulta alicui credere, id. Cael. 1, 27, 57:
aliquid committere, Catul. 101, 1: t. of

the thief, furto silentia domo, Ov. M. 2, 700: "tell it to the marines," quaere peregrinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62. II. To order: Jūdo, Jūst, Jūsum, 2: V. ORDER, RID. III. To discern: Intellego, legi, lectum, 3: V. DISCERN, KNOW.

IV. To point out: Indico, 1: V. INDICATE, SHew. V. To count: nūmēro, 1: V. COUNT: didico, xi, ctum, 3 (to t. off): off upon one's fingers, id. in Jigitia, Quint. 4, 5, 24. VI. To have weight or influence: vāleo, 2: V. INFLUENCE.

teller: nūmērātor: V. COUNTER.

telling (adj.): vālidus: V. FORCIBLE,

WRIGHT.

temerity: tēmēritas, Cic.: V. RASH-

NESS.

temper (v.): 1. tempēro, 1 (in most senses, lit. and fig. of the Eng.): to t. iron, t. ferrum, Plin. 34, 14, 41: to t. colours, t. colores, id. 2, 18, 16: to t. wine, t. vinum, id. 29, 1, 11: to t. lime (for mortar), calcem t., Vit. 7, 2: excessive heat is t'd by the blowing of the Akenian winds, Etesiarum flatu nimis temperatur calores, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 111: chill evening t's the air, frigidus vesper aera temperat, Virg. G. 3, 317: to t. the baths, balnea t., Sen. Ep. 86, 10: when he had taken those three things he t'd them into one kind, ex quim tria simplicitat unam in speciem temperavit, Cic. Tim. 7, 9: ad t. to t. sharp and flat tones, acuta cum gravibus t., id. Rep. 6, 18: Fig.: freedom not t'd with moderation but too unmeasured, libertas non modice temperata sed nimis merca, id. ib. 1, 41: a form of government made by blending and t'ing together the three best kinds of states, genus aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. ib. 1, 45: to t. the bitters of life with a quiet smile, amara lento t. risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: as the air is t'd so the growing boys are t'd and moulded, utcumque temperatus est aer ita pueros orientes a. et formati, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89. 2. miscere, miscui, mistum or mixtum, 2 (to mix: v. infra): wit t'd by dignity, gravitate mixtus lēpos, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: t. your serious discussions with a brief folly, mixce conciliis stultitiam brevem, Hor. Od. 4, 17, 27: a spot where Greek lavishment and provincial thrift were t'd and happily blended, locus Graeca comitate et provinciali paromonia mistus et bene compositus, Tac. Agr. 4: Join: m. et temperare, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: V. BLEND, MIX. [N.B.—It is only in the fig. sense, and where the context sufficiently expresses the result of the mixing that this verb is used as a syn. of tempero, from which, in the stricter sense, it is distinguished in Cic. Rep. 2, 23, haec ita mixta fuerunt ut temperata nullo fuerint modo, these things were so mixed that they were in no wise t'd.] 3. condio, 4 (prop. to season: in a fig. sense, to t.): to t. anything naturally harsh by many pleasures, c. aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 15: dignity t'd with affability, comitate condita gravitas, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: these things indeed which are now most excellent will not become better, but it is pleasant when they are t'd, non ita quidem erunt meliora, quae nunc sunt optima, sed certe condita Jucundius, Cic. Mur. 31, 66. 4. diluo, ui, utum, 3: V. DILUTE. 5. corripo, rexi, rectum, 3 (to correct): to t. vices, c. vicia, Plin. 15, 10, 37, et pass. 6. lenio, 4: V. MORTIFY, MITIGATE. Phr.: if you t. your gravity with his affability, si illius comitatem tuae gravitati asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66: the river Salo in which weapons are t'd, temperator armorum Salo, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

temper (subs.): 1. Due mixture:

1. tempēritas the t. of bronze, t. aeris, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 98: Vit. 2. tempēritas the t. of bronze, t. aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20: the t. of vermilion, t. minii, Vit. 7, 9, 1. 3. tempēries, et, f.: an equal t. of all the ingredients,

aequalis t. omnium misturarum, Plin. 34, 2, 3, ad fin. Phr.: the different sorts and t's of bronze, differentiae aeris et misturae, id. 34, 8, 20. II. Disposition of mind: 1. animus the t. of the lion, leonum animi Index est cauda, Plin. 8, 16, 19: to be in a good t., comit, leni animo esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: having no control over one's t., imponi animi, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 3: to show one's bad t., animos violentos iramque expectare promere, id. Truc. 2, 7, 52 (43): to be of a wanton, bad t., protervo, iracundo animo esse, id. Bac. 4, 2, 1: an inflexible t., atrox a., Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24: a fickle t., a. mobilis (opp. to stabilis), Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: a good t., aequus a., id. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: an unruffled t., a. aequalis vultus, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: V. DISPOSITION. 2. Ingenium: a stern and inexorable t., durum et inexorable l., Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12: born with a bad t., malevolens l. natus, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 4: that too violent t. might not be joined in marriage, ne duo violenti l. in matrimonio jungerentur, Liv. 1, 46. 3. expr. by ira, or iracundia (rage, bad t.): to do anything in a fit of t., facere aliquid per iram, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: to keep one's t., iracundiam cobibere, id. Marc. 3, 8: iram comprimere, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 9: to lose one's t., iracundia effert, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: to be in a very bad t., iracundia summa esse, Caes. B. C. 3, 16. Phr.: an uncle of a very bad t., avunculus diffidillima natura, Nep. Att. 5, 1: but old men are peaceful, uneasy, testy, and ill-t'd, at sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et diffidiles senes, Cic. Sen. 18, 65: to be of such a t., talem diem induere, Tac. A. 6, 20.

temperament: 1. hābitus, the t's of their bodies are various, varii corporum h., Tac. Agr. 11: justice is a t. of the mind, justitia est h. animi, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: the nature and t. of clemency, natura clementiae h.que, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, ad fin.: V. CONSTITUTION, DISPOSITION. 2. tempēratio: the t. of the body when the various parts of which it is composed are in harmony with one another is health, corporis t. quum ex congruunt inter se e quibus constat sanitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: the discipline and t. of the state, disciplina ac t. civitatis, id. 4, 1, 1. 3. tempēramētum: the material is the same but the t. differs, eadem est materia sed distat t., Plin. 9, 36, 61: we ought to observe a mean, but a due t. is difficult, modum tenere debemus, sed difficile est t., Sen. Clem. 1, 2, ad fin.: V. DUK MEAN. 4. tempēritas, the t. of the body, t. corporis, Sen. Ep. 11, 6. Phr.: I am considered to have a phlegmatic t., lentus existimor, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: a sanguine t., alacer ac promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: v. preced. art.

temperance: 1. temperantia (the most gen. term, answering pretty closely to the Eng.): t. is the firm and moderate control of reason over the sensual desires and over the other non-virtuous desires of the soul, t. est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma ac moderata dominatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: t. brings peace to the mind, t. pacem animis affert, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: t. in food, t. in victu, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: Join: modestia et t., id. Off. 1, 5, 14: moderatio et t., id. de Or. 2, 60, 247. 2. continentia (t. which restrains one's lusts: a special term, as opp. to the preced., which is general): t. is that whereby desires are controlled by the guidance of reflection, c. est per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: t. in every branch of living and style, c. in victu omni atque cultu, id. Off. 2, 24, 86: Join: c. et temperantia, id. Off. 3, 25, 96: modestia et c., Caes. B. G. 7, 52. 3. frūgillitas (moderation in enjoyment, thriftiness): t. embraces every kind of abstinence and harmlessness, together with all other virtues, omnem abstinentiam, omnem innocentiam reliquas etiam virtutes f. continet, Cic.

Tusc. 3, 16, 16 (q. v.): he mentions temperantia, moderatio, and sometimes even modestia as equiv. for *enoughness*, and then proposes f. as the best equiv.: remarkable and admirable t., singularis et admiranda f., id. Deiot. 9, 26: good health, and that which chiefly produces it, t., bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat, f., Quint. 10, 3, 26. 4. modestia: V. MODERATION, SOBRIETY. 5. abstinentia: V. ABSTINENCE. Join: a. et continentia, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77. 6. tempēries, ei (poet. and late): peaceful t. of character, t. tranquilla morum, Stat. 8, 2, 6, 48. Claud. Phr.: a t.-society, perib. *siccum condalitas: V. WATER-DRINKER.

temperate: 1. (of climate: tempēritas: more t. pars, loca temperata, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, estr.: a fine and t. region: "gregia laque regio, Vit. 6, 1, 11: V. MILD: the t. zone, orbis medius et mitior plaga, Plin. 23, 1, 22 (R. and A.): *zona t., Milton: V. ZONE. II. (of character: 1. tempēritas: the just, t. and wise, just, t., sapientes, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 87: of t. and moderate character, t. moderatissime moribus, id. Fam. 12, 27: a moderate and t. speech, oratio modica et t., id. Or. 27, 95. 2. tempērans, ntis (prop. a part., and hence contrast with *abst.* or *gen.* of the thing, to denote in what respect temperance is observed): a moderate and t. man in all the relations of life, homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac t., Cic. Font. 14, 30: you will call him t. who has controlled himself in regard to some lust, temperantem dices qui se in aliqua libidine continuit, id. I. 1, 1, 1: princes more t. in reference to the desire of power, principes temperantiores imperii, Liv. 26, 22, ad fin.: more t. as to power, potentatiss temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46, estr.: 3. frūgi (orig. a dat. fem. of the unused frux, as shown by the last example below: then used as an indecl. adj. in the pos. for frīgilla, which only occurs in the comp. and sup., reg. formed from it): to be called a t. man is no great praise for a king, f. hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: t. Endeole so t. and so chaste, (Penelope) tam f. tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: luxurious, t., shabby living, victus luxuriosus, f., sordidus, Quint. 5, 10, 27: very modest and very t., permixtus et bonae f., Cic. Att. 4, 8, ad fin.: 4. continens, ntis (rare: our ancestors, most t. men, continentissimi homines majores nostri, Cic. Par. 1, 1: more t. in money matters, continentior in pecunia, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. 5. mēdius (moderate): a t. speech, m. oratio, Liv. 10, 26, ad fin.: pondering no t. scheme, but everything that was extravagant, nihil m. sed immensa omnia animo volentes, id. 2, 49: V. MODERATE. 6. sobrius (prop. unintoxicated): sparing and t., parcus ac s., Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 15: men quite frugal and t., homines plane frugi ac s., Cic. Verr. 3, 27, 67. 7. sicus (abstemious, sober): a sober and t. life, vita sobria et s., Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4: Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 88. Join: s., frugi, continens, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 7. 8. abstēmius (prop. refraining from strong drinks): t. in the midst of outspread luxuries, in medio positum a., Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: Ov. 9. abstētiens, ntis (refraining from what is unlawful): to le t., to restrain all desires, is noble, esse a., continere omnes cupiditates praecuram est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: 32: a man most t. in all that concerned others, homo alieni abstētiemissimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, ad med.: V. ABSTINENT, CONTINENT. Phr.: to t., temperare (with *abst.* either alone or with *in*, also with *dat.*): to be t. in love, in amore t., Pl. Epil. 1, 2, 8: to be t. with the tongue, linguas t., id. Rud. 4, 7, 78: to be t. with the hands, manibus t., Liv. 2, 23, ad med.

temperately: 1. tempērite when it shall be t. warm, ubi t. tepidit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: to act t., t. agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, ad med. 2. temperanter

he adds the remaining remarks *t.*, cetera *t.* adjungit, Tac. A. 15, 20: Cic. 3. frigidit: *t.* loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 25: Hor. 4. continenter (rare): *t.* have lived *t.* in Asia is worthy of praise, c. in Asia vixisse laudandum est, Cic. Mur. 5, 12. 5. sôbrie: *t.* live *t.*, a. vivere (joined to continenter), Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: v. MODERATLY.

temperateness: 1. *temperies*, cf. v. MILD TEMPERATURE, in foll. art. || *môderatio*: v. MODERATION.

temperature: no exact word: by changes of *t.* bodies are injured, mutationibus caloris ac frigoris corpora vitiantur, Vitr. 1, 4. 2. the causes which modify the *t.*, causae quae vim habeant caloris ac frigoris, after Cic. Tim. 14, ad med.: the *t.* of the atmosphere may be expr. by coelum: the changeableness of the *t.*, coeli varietas mutatioque, Col. 11, 2, 1: v. CLIMATE. A mild *t.*, arising from the due blending of heat and cold, is expr. by: 1. *temperatio*: the advantages which are derived from the mild *t.* of the atmosphere, commodae quae percipiuntur coeli temperatione, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 13. 2. *temperies*, cf. *f.*: he produced a mild *t.* by mixing fire and cold, *t.* dedit mixta cum frigore flamma, Ov. M. 1, 51: the mild *t.* of the year, *t.* anni, Plin. 18, 25, 60: Hor. 3. *temperatura*: a good and wholesome *t.*, *t.* utilis ac salubris, Sen. Ep. 86, 10 (of a bath). 4. *temperamentum*: the mild *t.* of the climate, coeli *t.*, Just. 2, 1 (q. v.). Phr.: the cypress growing in a mild *t.*, cypressus in tepore proveniens, Plin. 16, 33, 60, extr.

tempest: tempestas, intemperies: v. STORM. Phr.: to raise a *t.* in a teapot, fluctus in stipulo, ut dicitur, exaltare, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: sailors overtaken by a *t.*, deprensus nautae, Virg. G. 4, 421: *t.*-tossed, iactatus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 7: Cic.

tempestuous: *prœcellus*: v. STORMY.

tempestuously: *prœcellôs*: v. STORMILY.

tempestuousness: expr. by violentia tempestatis, Curt. 8, 4, 5, and similar phr.: v. STORMINESS, VIOLENCE.

Templar: *Templarius: the order of the *T.s.*, *commilitones templi Salomonis, ordo Templariorum: the confraternity of the *T.s.*, *sancta domus militiae Templi.

temple: 1. *a sacred building*: 1. aedes, *is*, *f.* (a simpler building than templum: usu. in sing.): to vow a *t.*, a. vovere, Liv. 10, 37, ad fin.: to dedicate a *t.*, a. dedicare, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58; consecrare, id. Dom. 49, 127: the *t.* of Minerva, a. Minervae, id. Verr. 4, 55, 122: the summit of the Capitol and the other *t.s.*, Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: whenever the context does not clearly show the sacred nature of the edifice *sacer* is added: so, a. sacrae, id. Dom. 49, 128: opp. to profane, id. N. D. 2, 27, 67: two *t.s.*, duae a. sacrae, id. Verr. 4, 53, 118 (biuae is used when a. signifies a house). Sometimes there is an ellipsis of a. after the prep. ad: we had come to the *t.* of Vesta, ventum erat ad Vestae (ac. aedium), Hor. S. 1, 9, 35. 2. *aedificia* (dimin. of preced.): when he had dedicated the altar and little *t.*, quum aram et a. dedicasset, Cic. Dom. 53, 136. 3. templum/prop. the whole of the sacred buildings: the *t.* of Juno, Junonis *t.* (also called fanum), Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: a *t.* of vast wealth, immensae opulentiae *t.*, Tac. H. 5, 8: the hidden and secret parts of the *t.*, which the Greeks call *adna*, occulta ac recondita templi quae Graeci *adna* appellant, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: to found a *t.*, *t.* condere, Virg. Aen. 1, 446: to build a *t.* of marble, *t.* de marmore ponere, id. G. 3, 13. Join: 1. aedesque, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 2. Fig.: the *t.* of mortality, sanctitatis, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: the *t.s.* of the mind, *t.* mentis, Lucr. 5, 103.

4. fanum (prop. a space set apart for a *t.*: cf. Liv. 10, 37, ad fin.): the *t.* of Diana at Ephesus, f. Dianae Ephesi, 844

Caes. B. C. 3, 33. Join: f. atque delubra, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 30: f. et templa, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24: f. sacellula, Liv. 1, 55. 5. delubrum (usu. in pl.: a place for purification): standards hung up in the *t.s.*, signa affixa delubris, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: to honour the *t.s.* of the Muses, d. Musarum colere, Cic. Arch. 11, 27. Join: templa atque d., Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 94. 6. sacellum, sacrum: v. CHAPEL, SHRINE. 7. sedes, *is*, *f.* (abode of a god): the *t.* of Terminus, Terminii, Liv. 1, 55: his *t.* and stronghold, a. atque arx, id. 5, 50. 8. tholus, *i*, *m.* (prop. the dome of a *t.*): hence in the later poets, a *t.* itself: thou shalt be worshipped in a larger *t.*, coleris majore *t.*, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 3. 9. atrium (a part of the *t.*: v. Diet. Ant.): the *t.* of Liberty, a. Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59.

10. donarium (prop. the place where gifts are kept: hence, a *t.*): loci *t.s.*, alta d., Virg. G. 3, 511: Apul. 1. capitollum (any heathen *t.*): Prud.

12. insula: Eccl. 13. expr. by the name of the deity to whom it is dedicated: when the *t.* of Vesta was burnt, quo tempore Vesta arsit, Ov. Fast. 6, 437: his weapons being hung on the doorpost of the *t.* of Hercules, armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: it had been better for thee to pass the night in the *t.* of Jupiter, incubare te satius fuerat Jovi, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 16. Phr.: having struck the holy *t.*, sacras iaculatus arces, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3 (of the Capitol): the *t.* of his step-mother hard by, iustae tecta novercae, Stat. S. 3, 1, 137: thy *t.* is at Lampsacus, domus tua Lampsaci est, Catul. 18, 2: a *t.* without a roof, hypaethra, Vitr. 3, 2, 1. || A part of the *t.*: 1. tempus, *oris*, *n.*: the spear passed through either *t.*, lit hasta per *t.* utrumque, Virg. Aen. 9, 418: he strikes Cracchus on the *t.*, Graccho percussit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: to bind the *t.s.* with a garland, *t.* vincire corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: adj. temporalls: the *t.* veins, venae *t.*, Verg. Vet. 2, 16, 8. 2. sôpor, *oris*: the left *t.*, laevus *s.*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29.

temple-keeper: 1. aedituus: the *t.*-s. and guardians, a. custodesque, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 96: Hor. *f.*-a. Tert. adj. aeditualis, *ib.* 2. aedituus, *id.*: Lucr. 6, 1273: v. Gell. 12, 10 (where he argues in favour of the form aedituus, and quotes the verb aeditum from Pompon.: Varr. also says the former is the older and better form, R. R. 1, 2, 1). 3. sacarius: Inscr. Orell. 4. hîrôphylax: Scaev. Dig. 5. insularis: Just. 32, 2.

temporal: 1. Pertaining to this world: expr. sometimes by humanis: ever contemplate these heavenly things, and despise those *t.* things, haec caelestia semper spectato, illa h. contemnit, Cic. Rep. 6, 19. In eccl. writers scilicet, temporalls: v. WORLDLY. || Non-ecclesiastical: expr. perhaps by profanus, as opp. to sacer: a *t.* post. *civile munus: the *t.* possessions of the church, *bona ecclesiae quae jure saeculi continentur (after Kr.): *bona clericorum: *temporalia, quae vocantur.

temporality: v. TEMPORAL II.

temporarity: 1. temporarius: *t.* generosity, *t.* liberalitas, Nep. Att. 11, 3: *t.* friendships, amicitiae *t.*, Sen. Ep. 9: a *t.* theatre, *t.* theatrum, Plin. 34, 7, 19. 2. temporalls: a *t.* cause, *t.* causa, Sen. N. Q. 7, 23, 2: some add that emotion is *t.*, adiunctum quidam nâgos temporale esse, Quint. 6, 2, 10. 3. expr. by ad or in tempus: an emotion of the mind which is usually brief and *t.*, perturbatio animi quae plerumque brevis est et ad *t.*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: steps hastily constructed and a *t.* theatre, subitanti gradus et scena in *t.* structa, Tac. A. 14, 20.

temporarily: 1. expr. by ad or in tempus: a leader *t.* chosen, dux ad *t.* lectus, Liv. 28, 47: ad init.: Cic. Am. 15, 51. 2. temporalliter: Tert. 3. temporarie: Salv.

temporize: 1. To be a time-server:

expr. by phr. with tempus: to *t.*, temporari, temporibus servire, Cic. Sect. 6, 14; id. Fam. 10, 3, 3; assentiri, id. *ib.* 3, 9, 21: in so doing nobody could think he was *t.*ing, quae cum faciebatur nemo eum temporis causa facere poterat existimare, Nep. Att. 9, 6: I have not *t.*ed in any degree, nihil est a me in servitium temporis causa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2: to be always *t.*ing, semper ex ancipiti mutatione temporum pendere, Curt. 4, 1, 27: to adopt a *t.*ing policy, fortunae applicare sua consilia, Liv. 32, 21, ad fin.

|| *môror*: to delay, put off: v. DILAY. **temporizer:** temporum homo, Curt. 5, 3, 4 (where the best edd. reject multorum): they think you are too much of a *t.*, existimant te nimis servare temporibus, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 3: v. TIME-SERVER.

tempt: 1. To allure, esp. to evil: 1. tento, *i*: to *t.* the minds of the slaves by hope and fear, *t.* animos servorum spe et metu, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: did the Sardinian sheep-skin *t.* him whom the royal purple did not move? quem purpura regalis non commovet eum Sardonum mactruca tentavit? id. Aem. Scaur. in Isid. Orig. 19, 3: to *t.* any one to a discussion, *t.* aliquem ad disputandum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13 (where some make ad *t.* depend upon the foll. elocere). 2. attempto, *i*: he industriously *t.*ed the enemies of every one, omnium inimicos diligenter attentavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135: test his fidelity should be *t.*ed, ne sua fides attentetur, id. Or. 61, 208. 3. sollicito, *i*: to *t.* her chaste fidelity by gifts, a. pudicam fidem donis, Ov. M. 7, 721: to *t.* the slaves to kill the guest, a. servos ad hospitem necandum, Cic. Coel. 21, 51: I am *t.*ed to think there are no gods, sollicitor nullo es putato deos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 36. 4. Induco, *xl*, cum, *j* (constr. with ad or in and acc.): to *t.* any one by bribes, by favour, by hope, by promises, pretio, gratia, spe, promissis *i* aliquem (ad pericidum), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76: to *t.* any one to tell a lie, *i* aliquem ut mententur, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46. 5. invito, *i*: all things *t.* to sin, invitant omnia culpam, Ov. H. 17, 183: to *t.* to sensuality, *i* in libidinem, Suet. Cal. 41. Join: 1. *t.* allcure, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 17: v. ALLURE, ENTICE. 6. scandalisio, *i*: Tert. Phr.: you will not *t.* any lady by the present of a costly robe, non illam raræ labellacae munere vestis, Catul. 69, 3. || tento, *i*: v. TRY, ATTEMPT.

temptation: 1. usu. expr. by a phr. with some verb: the hope of wealth has been a *t.* to many to sin, multis induxit in peccatum pecuniae spes, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29. 2. sollicitatio: she cannot be overcome by *t.*, sollicitationibus expugnari non potest, Sen. Controv. 2, 15, ad med. 3. tentatio (common in eccl. writers): the whole of life is called a *t.*, vita tota *t.* nominatur, Aug. Conf. 10, 32. 4. scandalum (a stumbling-block): Tert. v. ALLUREMENT, ENTICEMENT. Phr.: who does not know that the hope of impunity is the greatest *t.* to sin? quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 41: to yield to *t.*, succumbere culpae, Virg. Aen. 4, 19 (R. and A.).

tempter: 1. tentator: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 71: of the Devil, Vulg. Matt. 14, 2. 2. sollicitator: Sen. Contr. 2, 15, ad med.

tempting (adj.): illecebrôsus: v. ENTICING.

ten: decem: poet. also dñal: in twice *t.* ships, bis decem navibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 381: also expr. poet. by bis quinque, Hor. 2, 1, 24: bis quin, Virg. Aen. 2, 126: sometimes put for an indef. number: if you have *t.* tongues, si *t.* habebas linguas, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 20: Hor.: the *t.* commandments, *d. praecepta: d. verba, Vulg. Deut. x. 4: decalôgus, Tert. Anlm. 37: *t.* times, decies (deciens), Cic.: used of an indef. number, Hor. A. P. 365: v. TENFOLD: *t.* each, *t.* at a time, dñal (gen. pl. dñum, Cic.: denorum, Liv.): *t.* in measure, denarius, a pipe *t.* inches

in circumference, d. fistula, Plin. 31, 6, 11: the number 1, decussis, is, m. Vitr. 3, 1, 5: the number 1 counted on the fingers, denarius digitorum numerus, id. ib.: v. DECARE: a measure or weight of t. ounces, decuncia, is, m.: Rhem. Fann. de ponder. 46. decunx, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 134 P.: containing 1. modis, decemmodius, Col. 12, 50, 8: a t.-foot measuring rod, decempeda, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: Hor.: t. o'clock, hora quarta (diel, noctis acc. to Roman computation): a t.-months' child, decemmensis partus, Censorin. 11, 2; filius natus in decem mensibus, Cic. Top. 10, 44: a period of t. years, decennium, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52: t. years old, decennis, Plin. 8, 44, 69: lasting t. years, decennis, Quint. 8, 4, 22; decennalis, Amm. 15, 12, 6; per decem annos, Cic. a festival kept every t. years, decennia, decennalia, Trebell. Gallien. 7, ad fin.: id. ib. 21, ad fin.: a t.-horse chariot, decennugia, is, m.: Suet. Ner. 24: having t. banks of oars, decemremis, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208: having t. rivulets, decemscalmus, Cic. Att. 16, 3, ad fin.: having t. pillars, decastylus, Vitr. 3, 2, 8: a board of t. men, decemviri, Cic. Liv.: v. DECIMVIR: the t. chief men, decemprimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 67, 161: a set of t. decuria, Col. 1, 9, 7: to divide into sets of t. decuriare, Liv. 22, 38, ad init.: a dividing into sets of t., decuriatus, is, id. ib.: decuratio, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: by sets of t., decuratio, Charis.: a commander of t. men, decurio, Varr. L. 5, 16, 26: decanus, Veg. Mil. 2, 8, ad fin.: Hier.: t. per cent, dextantes usuras: v. Dict. Ant.

tenable: expr. by a phr.: quod tueri, defendi, teneri potest: *lest the works which had been finished should not be t.* ne opus effectum tueri non possit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34, ad fin.: cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 25.

tenacious: 1. *tēnax, ācis*: the t. pincers, t. iorceps, Virg. Aen. 12, 404: *dirty places t. with thick mud*, loca limosa, t. gravi coeno, Tac. A. 1, 61: a t. morous, t. vorago, Catul. 17, 26: t. woe, t. cerse, Virg. G. 4, 161. Fig.: a man t. of his purpose, t. propositi vir, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1: t. of falsehood and evil, fecti praviq. t., Virg. Aen. 4, 188: a memory most t. for doing good, memoria beneficii tenacissima, Plin. Ep. 10, 7.

2. *perlinax, ācis* (very t.): *is his father t. f. ay, very t.*, tēnaxque pater ejus est? Immo p., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39: a finger that pretends to be t., digitus male p., Hor. Od. 1, 9, 24: v. PERSTINACIOUS. 3. *retinens, ntis* (obstinate of: contr. with gen.): a man t. of his own rights and dignities, homo sui juris dignitatisque, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 11: t. of his ancestral nobility, avitae nobilitatis r., Tac. A. 2, 38, ad fin. 4. *firmus* (steadfast): a man t. of his purpose, vir proposito f., Vell. 2, 63, 3: a man most t. of the cause he has undertaken, vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, Cic. Mil. 33, 91. 5. *lentus* (pliant, adhesive): *glue, more tenacious than birdlime or pitch*, gluten visco et pice lentius, Virg. G. 4, 41: t. chains, l. vincula, Pl. Men. 1, 18: v. CLINGING.

tenaciously: 1. *tēnācter*: to grasp t., t. premere, Ov. H. 9, 21: to grasp more t. with the hand, manu tenacius apprehendere, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2. *perstinācter* (very t.): to cling more t., magis p. haerere, Quint. 1, 1, 5. Phr.: they cling t. to that system as to a rock, ad eam disciplinam tanquam ad saxum adhaerescunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 3, 8.

tenacity: 1. *tēnāctas*: to seize food by the t. of their talons, ctibus unguem tenacitate arripere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. 2. *lentor* (toughness, viscosity): the t. of pitch, l. piceis, Plin. 11, 16, 22.

tenancy: 1. *conductio* (a hiring): the tenant being dead within the time of his t., mortuo conductore intra tempora conductionis, Just. Inst. 3, 24, 6: the law of t., lex conductionis, Gal. Dig. 19, 2, 25, § 3. 2. *inquillitas, ās* (a gen. term: residing, inhabiting a particular locality): Modest. Dig. 50, 1, 34.

tenant (subs.): 1. *conductor* (one who hires or rents): he remitted the t. yearly rent for their dwellings, mercedis habitationum annuus conductoribus donavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: f. -trix, Diocl. et Maxim. Ood. 4, 65, 24. 2. *cōlōnus* (a t. who holds land): you have not come into it as a landlord but as a t., non dominus isto sed c. intrasti, Sen. Ep. 88, 12: the sturdy, rent-paying t., fortis mercede c., Hor. S. 2, 2, 115: cf. Col. 1, 7, pass.: a t. who pays the rent with part of his produce, c. partarius, Gal. Dig. 19, 2, 25, § 6: f. -a, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54, extr. 3. *inquillus* (a t.-ad- with who occupies a house): the t. of private houses and lodging-houses, l. privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44: opp. to dominus, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105. 4. *insulārius* (one who lives in a subdivided house or insula: v. Dict. Ant.): Petr. 95, 8. 5. *expr. more indec.* by *hābitātor* or *incolā*: decent t. have rented your house, domum tuam mundi habitatores conduxerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: a new t., novus incolā, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128: v. INHABITANT. Phr.: three brothers, t. in common, consortes tres fratres, Cic. Verr. 2, 23, 57: who was the t. of that estate before your grandfather? ante avum tuum quis agrum istum tenuit? Sen. Ep. 88, 12: an hereditary t., perpetuus, Cod. Just. 11, 70, 5.

tenant (v.): *hābitō*: v. INHABIT. **tenantable:** expr. by the phr. *sartus tectus* (usu. in pl. as a subs. *sarta tecta*): to require places to be in t. repair, *sarta tecta exigere*, Liv. 29, 37: Cic.: cf. Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 17: or by *hābitābilis*, Plin. 9, 10, 12: v. HABITABLE. **tenantless:** *vācuus*: v. UNINHABITED.

tenantry: perh. expr. by *cōlōni*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: v. TENANT. **tench:** *tinca*: the greenish t. s, virides t., Aus. Idyl. 10, 125: Tinca vulgaris, Cuv.: cyprinus T., Linn. **tend:** 1. *Trans.*: To take care of: 1. *colō, cōlū, cultum*, 3: to t. the vine, vitem c., Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: to t. trees, c. arbores, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 22: to t. one's tresses, c. capillos, Tib. 1, 8, 9. 2. *cūvo, i*: to t. the vineyard, v. vineam, Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 191: to t. bees, c. apes, Col. 9, 14, 1. 3. *prōcedō*: to t. trees, p. arbores, Cato R. 41, extr.: to t. children, p. pueros, Pl. Poen. prolog. 29: v. CARE FOR. 4. *assidēdo, sēdēdo, sessum*, 2 med. t. t.: to sit at a bed-side: have you any one to t. you? habes qui assideat? Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: Celis. 3, 4, ad med. Phr.: what care is needed in t.ing cattle, qui cultus habendo sit p. cori, Virg. G. 1, 5. 5. *Intrans.*: To go in a given direction: 1. *tendo, tēndi, tensum* and *tentum*, 3: *hither we all t.*, huc tendimus omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34: the palm-tree t. upwards, sursum tendit palme, Col. 5, 6, 28: *whither art thou tending*, my Muse? quo Musa tendis? Hor. Od. 1, 3, 70: do you understand to what these things I am saying t.? tenece quorsum haecce tendant quae loquor? Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 81 (86). 2. *specto, i* (to look): to what does the whole of this speech t.? quorsum haec omnis spectatio? Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26: things t. to war, ad arma res spectat, Id. Fam. 14, 5, ad med.: Liv. 3. *perlineo, tēnuī, tentum*, 2: *see to what that t.*, illud quo perlineat v. lēte, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 20: matters seemed in no wise to t. to alleviate their wrongs, res nihil ad levandas iniurias p. tendebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, Phr.: all things t. downwards, deorsum cuncta feruntur, Lucr. 2, 202: *whither am I tending?* quo feror? Ov. M. 9, 509: thither (i. e. to Tiberius) everything t. d, illuc cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3, ad med.

tendency: 1. *inclinatio*: the t. of affairs in the state, inclinationes rerum in republica, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11:

cruelty is a t. of the mind to undus severity, crudelitas est i. animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 3: v. INCLINATION. 2. *rātio*: he never offered any one of the opposite t. and faction, neminem unquam alterius rationis ac partis offendi, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: but to this there is added that diverse t. of the speech, huc autem est illa dispar adjuncta r. orationis, Id. de Or. 2, 44, 185. Join: r. atque inclinatio, Id. Verr. 5, 69, 177. 3. *propensio* (very rare): Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47. 4. *prōclivitas* (rare): in good things this may be termed readiness, in bad things t., haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis p., Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28. 5. *libramētum* (downward t.): Plin. Ep. 4, 30: Plin. Phr.: *lev-ristical objects are borne towards the earth by their own downward t. and weight*, terrena suapte nutu et suo pondere in terram feruntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: the t. and impulse of men's minds to true glory and honour, cursus atque impetus animorum ad verum laudem atque honestatem, Id. ib. 2, 24, 58: the t. of eloquence is the applause of the hearers, effectus eloquentiae est auditum approbatio, Id. ib. 2, 1, 3 (Nigelsb.): *having rather too strong a t. to pleasure*, paulo ad voluptates propensor, Id. Off. 1, 30, 105: these things seemed to have no t. to lighten his wrongs, quae res nihil ad levandas iniurias pertinere videbantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9.

tender (v.): *dēffero, detēlli, dēlatum*, 3: to t. an oath, d. jurjurandum, Quint. 5, 6, 6: v. OFFER.

tender (subs.): 1. *Expr. by phr.*: v. OFFER. 2. *vessel attending upon a larger one*: no exact word: in Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154, scapha is a small boat attached to a merchant vessel: v. SHIP.

tender (adj.): 1. *tēner, ēra, ērum* (soft, gentle, sensitive): a tall and t. palm-tree, procera et t. palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: the t. roots of reeds, t. radices arundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: the t. soles of the feet, t. plantae, Virg. E. 10, 49: apples with t. bloom, t. lanugine mala, Id. ib. 2, 51: a t. fowl, t. gallina, Hor. Id. 2, 4, 20: a t. calf, t. vitulus, Id. Od. 4, 2, 54: a t. boy, t. puer, Prop. 2, 5, 10: tender years, teneriores anni, Quint. 2, 7, 3: from the tenderest years, a tenero, Id. 1, 2, 18: in t. youth, in teneris, Virg. G. 2, 272: very t., praetener, Plin. 25, 13, 99. Fig.: *virtus is t. and tractable in friendship*, virtus est in amicitia t. et tractabilis, Cic. Am. 13, 48: a t. heart, t. cor, Tib. 1, 1, 64: a t. poet, t. poeta, Ov. R. Am. 757: a t. poem, t. poema, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: v. AMATORY. (N.B.—The phr. a t. unguiculis, de t. unguis, usu. trans. "from the tenderest years" more prob. mean "entirely, utterly" cf. Orelli on Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. Also "t. passion" is perh. most nearly expr. by dulcis amor, Id. Od. 1, 9, 15, since t. Amor is always the t. God of love, Ov. A. A. 1, 7: Tib. 2, 6, 1.) 2. *tēnellus* (dimin. of preced. rare): *pretty, t. little Casina*, bella t. Casina, Pl. Cas. 1, 20: Stat. 3. *tēnellulus* (dimin. of preced., hence doubly dimin.): *very rare*: a maid tenderer than the tenderest little kid, puella t. delicatior haedo, Catul. 17, 15.

4. *mollis* (soft, mild: esp. freq. in poet.): t. cheeks, m. genae, Ov. M. 10, 44: t. doves, m. columbae, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: t. age, mollis aetas, Ov. A. A. 1, 10: m. anni, Id. H. 1, 111: a t. gaze, m. vultus, Id. M. 10, 609. Fig.: t. verses, m. versus, Id. Trist. 2, 307: a very t. poem, carmen mollesimum, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: *hard hearts are conquered by t. entreaties*, vincuntur m. pectora dura prece, Tib. 3, 4, 76: t. laments, m. querelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 18: v. PATHETIC. Join: m. tenerque, Cic. Brut. 9, 38: t. ac m., Id. Div. 1, 31, 66. Catul. uses the dimin. molliculus (16, 4) and molliculus (25, 10): v. SOFT. 5. *delicatus* (rare): a t. little she-goat, d. capella, Catul. 20, 10: t. sheep, d. oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, extr. Join: d. tenerque, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137. Fig.: a tenderer and softer view of life, delicatior molliorque vitae ratio, Cic. Fin. 845

5, 5, 12. 6. indulgentia, ntis (fem. kind, disposed to make allowances): a state by no means t. towards its prisoners, civitas minime in captivos l., Liv. 22, 61, ad init.; the more loving and t. the very name of a mother is, quo ipsum nomen amantiss Indulgentiusque maternum, Cic. Clu. 5, 12. 7. pius: v. AFFECTIONATE. 8. sometimes expr. by dimin.: a t. age, aetulus, Cic. Plin. 5, 20, 55: a t. flower, flosculus, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: a t. maiden, virguncula, Juv. 13, 40: a t. babe, infantulus, App. M. 8, p. 207, ad fin.: also by way of endearment: my t. little heart, corculum, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 14 (q. v.): "t. chickens" (iron.), turturillae, Sen. Ep. 96, 5: the expr. is made more intense by joining a dimin. adj. and sub.: her t. eyes are swollen with weeping, flendo turgiduli sunt ocelli, Catul. 3, 18: or by two dimin.: Tullia, our t. little darling, Tulliola, delictolae nostrae, Cic. Att. 1, 8, extr. Phr.: to make food t. (by cooking), cibum mitigare, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: the part is slightly t. to the touch, tactu locus leviter indolescit, Cels. 8, q. ad init.: t. looks, oculi fatentes ignem (of lovers), Ov. A. 1, 573.

tender, become: 1. tēnēresco, 3: of grapes, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: Cels. 2, tēnēscas, 3: Lucr. 3, 763: 3. mollesco, v. REFORME SOFT.

—hearted: misericors: v. PITIFUL.

—heartedness: misericordia: v. PITY, COMPASSION.

tenderly: 1. tēnere: to recite t., t. recitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: Tac. 2. indulgenter (kindly, forbearingly): to treat too t., indulgentius tractare, Sen. Ben. 4, 32, 1: Cic. Phr.: to gaze t. upon, mollit vultu aspicere, Ov. M. 10, 609.

tenderness: 1. tēneritas: the t. of grapes, t. uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29: the t. of eye, t. aetulis, Vit. 4, 1, 8. Join: t. et mollities, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58. 2. tēneritudo: Suet.: Varr. 3. mollitia or mollities, ei (softness: only used fig.): t. and gentleness of disposition, mollitia animi et lenitas, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: v. SUSCEPTIBILITY. 4. indulgentia (kindness: esp. such as arises from relationship): brought up with her fostering care and t., in huius sinu lūce educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: what t. ought we to show towards our children! qua nos in liberos nostros l. esse debemus! Cic. De Or. 2, 40, 168. 5. plēnas: v. AFFECTION.

tending: cultus, cultura: v. CULTIVATION.

tendon: 1. nervon: Cels. 8, 1, ad med. 2. tēnon, ontis, m. (tendon): Coel. Anr. Acut. 3: 3 also in med. Latin, tendup, dūris or dōnis: v. ANKLE.

tendrill: 1. pampinus (usu. of a vine): the t. sprout from the eyes, ex gemmis p. pullulant, Col. 3, 18, 4: to remove the t.s, p. detergere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175. Of climbing plants: to put forth t.s, p. emittere, id. 16, 35, 65. Of t.-like filaments: eggs quivering on a curling t.-like filament, ova tortilli vibrata pampino, id. 9, 51, 74. 2. clavēcula: Cic. Sen. 15, 52. 3. viticula: the t.s of a cucumber, v. cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8: of creeping plants, Plin. 24, 11, 58. 4. capreolus (of the vine): Plin. 17, 23, 38, § 208: v. VINE-LEAF. 5. cautila, is, m.: Cat. R. 8, 33, 4. 6. artus, ds: Plin. 14, 1, 3 (al. arcus). 7. custos, ds: Col. 4, 21, 3.

tenement: nearest word perh. conductum (that which is rented): nor shall you enter my t. although you may be the landlord, nec c. meum quanquam sis dominus intrabis, Sen. Ben. 7, 5, 3: to rent some t. out of town, extra portam siliquid habere conducti, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: for the more hufel. usage see ROSSIGNON, ABOVE.

tenesmus: tēnesmos, 1, m.: Plin. 28, 14, 59: in Cels. 4, 18, the Gr. tēnesmos is used.

tēnet: expr. by dēcretum, which is Cic.'s trans. of δέγμα (decreta quān-

philosophi vocant δέγμα, Acad. 2, 9, 27): but he also uses δέγμα, itis, n. as a lat. word: it is a t. common to you and me, mihi tecum est d. commune, id. 2, 41, 131. Sen. says, quae Graeci vocant dogmata nobis vel "decreta" licet appellare, vel "scita" vel "placita." Ep. 95, 10: he further distinguishes (Ep. 94, 31) decreta (general t.s) from praeccepta (special rules or maxims). It may be trans. by institutum: let each man defend his opinions: we shall hold our t.s, defendat quod quisque sentit: nos l. tenebimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 7: or by ratio: the t.s and system of the Stoics, Stoicorum r. disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: v. OPINION.

tenfold: dēcomplex, icls: a t. force of the enemy, d. numerus hostium, Nep. Milt. 5, 5: dēcomplexus (ten times repeated) occurs in Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62, d. verba: t. their value, decies tanto pluri quam quanti essent, Liv. 39, 44: of the soil, to bring forth t., efflicere, efferre cum decimo, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 112 and 113: a t. quantity, dēcuplum (sube.), Hier.

tennis: no exact word: perh. a t.-ball may be expr. by pāganica (sc. pila, a ball stuffed with feathers), Mart. 14, 45: hence, a game at t., "pāganica lusus: to play at t., "paganica ludere: v. BALL. a t. player, pilicēpus (p. Sen. Ep. 56, 1, where occurs the phr. numerare pilas (to count the hits)). In some unknown game of ball: also expr. by lūsor (player) or collisor (partner), Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 3: a t.-court, sphaeristērion, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12: Suet.

tenon: 1. cardo masculus, Vit. 9, 8, 11 (opp. to cardo femina, mortise). 2. subscus, cūdis, f. (pl. subscudines, Aug.): joined by t.s and mortises, compactus subscudibus et securiculis, Vit. 4, 7, 4: v. DOVETAILED.

tenor: "vox tertia (Kr.): to have a t. voice, "voce tertia canere (Kr.).

tenour: 1. tēnor (unbroken course): the t. of life, t. vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14: to preserve the t. of the discourse, t. in narrationibus servare, Quint. 10, 7, 6: in an even and unbroken t. of right which was always preferred and never interrupted, uno et perpetuo t. juris semper usurpato nunquam intermisso, Liv. 35, 16: it was by no means convenient that the t. of affairs should be interrupted in the transaction of which continuity was of itself of the highest importance, Interrumpi t. rerum, in quibus peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, minime convenire, id. 41, 15: esp. as a leg. t.: according to the t. of the lex Aquilia, pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 56. 2. exemplum (purport): a letter is brought of the following t., litterae sunt allatae hoc exemplo, Cic. Att. 9, 6: to write twice in the same t., bis eodem e. scribere, id. Fam. 9, 16, init.: v. PUNTORE, DIACT. Phr.: to be drawn into a certain way and t. of living, implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 177.

tense (adj.): tentus: v. RIGID, STRETCHED.

tense (sube.): tempus, ds, n.: the past t., praeteritum (sc. t.), Quint. 1, 4, 29: the present, the future t., t. praesens, futurum, Prisc. 813, 814, P. The past t.s were distinguished as praeteritum imperfectum, praeteritum perfectum, and plusquamperfectum, id. ib.: to blunder in one's t.s, per tempora peccare, Quint. 1, 5, 47.

tension: 1. intentio: t. of the body, l. corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: t. of the nerves, l. nervorum, Col. 6, 6, 1: opp. to remissio, Gell. 18, 10, ad fin. 2. tensio: t. of the nerves and reins, t. nervorum venarumque, Veg. Vet. 1, 21, 3. 3. tensura: id. ib.: qualified by "ut ita dixerim." 4. tendor: a t. of the throat, t. faucium, App. M. 4, p. 153: v. STRAIDING, DISTENTION.

tent: 1. a portable lodging of canvas, etc.: 1. tabernaculum (a

more gen. term than tentorium, including even huts and booths): a military t., t. militare, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: the royal t., t. regium, Liv. 24, 40: t.s adorned with women figures, t. textilibus aegillis adornata, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 4: t. formed of linen cloth, t. carthaginiensis tentoria, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: to pitch a t., t. collocare, id. ib.: ponere, id. ib. 5, 33, 87: statumere constitere, Caes. B. C. 1, 81 and 80: to pitch t.s of goat's-hair cloth, t. metari ciliicia, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143: to strike t.s, t. detendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 85. Fig.: those who have, as it were, pitched their t. for life in philosophy alone, isti qui in una philosophia quasi t. vitae suae collocant, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77. 2. tentorium: to pitch t.s, t. ponere, Ov. F. 3, 527: figere, Lucan. 1, 396: t. with snow-white cloth, niveis t. velis, Virg. Aen. 1, 469. Hirt.: adj., of or belonging to a t., tentorius: t. pelles, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14, 3.

3. tentorium (dimin. of praeced.): little t.s being made of garments, ex vestimentis t. factis, Auct. B. Afr. 47.

4. contubernium (a common word): to see the enemy from one's t.s, e. c. hostem aspicere, Tac. A. 1, 17, extr.: Caes. B. C. 3, 76. 5. praetorium (the general's t.): to pitch the general's t., p. tendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82. 6. regia (the king's t.): Curt. 9, 5, 30: Liv. 7, pellicia, is, f. (prop. a skin: hardly used except in the phr. sub pellibus): to pass the winter in t.s, sub p. hibernare, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, ad fin. 8. pāpilio (a pavilion: named from the butterfly): in open t.s, apertis p., Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51, 5. Phr.: to pitch a t., tendere (sc. tabernaculum): here Achilles used to pitch his t., hic tendebat Achilles, Virg. Aen. 2, 29: Caes.: a child brought up in the t.s and companionship of the legions, infans in contubernio l. legionum educatus, Tac. A. 1, 41: a t.-companion, contubernalis, Cic. Ligar. 7, 21: a t.-maker, tabernaculārius, Inscr. Grut.: the art of t.-making, scenofactoria ars, Vulg. Act. xviii: dwellers in t.s, Scēnīlūs (geogr. t. t.), Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151. ||. A roll of linen for a sore: 1. collyrium: Cels. 5, 28, 12, pass.: Plin. 2, collyrium (dimin. of praeced.): Pa. Macer 314 (No. 12), ed. Choulant. 3. pēnecillus or pēnecillus: Cels. 2, 10, ad fin.: Plin. 4, turunda: Cato R. R. 157, 14.

tentacle: 1. cornicūlum (a little horn: hence a long filament): others, as for instance butterflies, have t.s before their eyes, aliis c. ante oculos praetenduntur ut papilionibus, Plin. 11, 28, 24. 2. brāchium (an arm: applied to the t.s of polyp, etc.): Plin. 9, 29, 46. 3. crinīs, is, m. or f. (in pl. only, of the polypus): Plin. 9, 29, 46. 4. cirrus (in pl. like praeced.): Plin. 26, 8, 37: 9, 28, 44: v. FEELER. 5. flagellum (prop. a whip): to put out the t.s, l. dimittere, Ov. M. 4, 367. 6. barba: Treb. in Plin. 9, 30, 48, ad fin. 7. in M. Lat. "antenna (a sail-yard)," tentaculum.

tentative: } expr. by a phr. with tentatively: } experior or tento: v. TRY, ATTEMPT: friendship outruns judgment and deprives us of the power of proceeding lly, amicitia praecurrit iudicium, tollitque experiendi potestatem, Cic. Am. 17, 62.

tented: the t. field, *campus tentorilis constratus: cf. Liv. 35, 49.

tenter-hook: no exact word: expr. by hāmus: v. HOOK: tentipellium is a leather-strecher, see Fest. a. v.

tenth: decimus or decimulus: the t. month, d. legio, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: the t. legion, d. mensis, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 19: the t. ware, (supposed to be larger than the rest), d. undae, Ov. M. 11, 530 (fluctus decumanus, Fest.): for the t. time, decimum, Liv. 6, 42: of or belonging to the t., decimanus or decimianus: men of the t. legion, decimāni, Tac. H. 5, 20: to put every t. man to death, decimare: v. DECIMATE. Phr.: the rest were punished by choosing every t. man by lot for punishment, cetera multitudine

sorte decimus quique ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59, extr.

tenuity: raritas: v. THINNESS.

tenuis: no exact word: Cic. speaking of certain land-owners in Sicily says, vetustate possessionis se, non jure, misericordia senatus, non agri conditio defendunt, Agr. 2, 21, 57: perh. "pauca dendi conditio" ("manner of possession," Blackstone).

tepid: 1. tepidus (not in Cic.): t. vapour, t. vapor, Lucr. 2, 858: t. milk, t. lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: the t. sunshine, t. sol, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19: adj. of or belonging to that which is t., tepidarius: a brazen vessel for t. water, ahenum t., Vitr. 5, 10, 1: a t. bath, tepidarium (subs.), Cels. 1, 3, ad init. 2. tepens, ntis (prop. a part.: poet.): t. alive, t. aurae, Virg. G. 2, 330: t. tears, t. lacrimae, Tib. 2, 5, 77. 3. Agellus (prop. with the chill off: poet.): t. spring, t. ver, Col. 10, 282 (poet.): t. mildness, e. tepores, Catul. 46, 1: v. LUKWARM.

tepe: tepeo, 2: is there any place where the winters are more t.? est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15.

become: tepeco, 3: to become t. in the sunshine, sole t., Ov. M. 3, 412: the seas when agitated by the winds grow t., maria ventis agitata t., Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26.

make: tepfacio, fci, factum, 3 (second & long in Catul. 64, 361): the sun makes the ground t., sol t. solum, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: to make his sword t. in the throat of his mother, ferrum t. matris in Jugulo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136: Virg.

tepidity: tepor: a moderate t., modicus t., Cic. Sen. 15, 53: the t. of the sun, t. solis, Liv. 41, 2.

tepidly: tepide: Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 25: Col.

terebinth: terebinthus, 1, f.: the t. of Orontes, Oront. t., Virg. Aen. 10, 136: Plin.: "Pistacia t., Linn.

teredo: terebo (the borer): Plin. 16, 41, 80: "t. navalis, Linn.

tergiversate: tergiversor, 1 (to turn one's back): when death is near he t.s., tremores, weeps, cum mors prope accessit, tergiversatur, tremis, plorat, Sen. Ep. 77, 11: am I to delay and t.? an cuncter et tergiversor? Cic. Att. 7, 12, ad med.: v. SHUFFLE, DRAW BACK.

tergiversation: tergiversatio: I approve of that t., t. istam probo, Cic. Att. 10, 7, init.: what then was the reason? delays and t., quid ergo erat? morae et tergiversationes, id. Mil. 10, 54 (Halm): v. SHUFFLE, SUBTERFUGE.

term (subs.): 1. limit: terminus: there is no fixed t. for old age, senectutis nullus est certus t., Cic. Sen. 20, 72: the t. of life, vitae termini, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: v. BOUND, LIMIT.

II. A stated period of time: 1. spatium (a length of time): a t. of about 30 days, dierum fere triginta e., Cic. Verr. 2, 19, 96: a set and appointed t., comparatum et constitutum e., id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: to hold for a long t., longo a. tenere, id. Off. 2, 11, 81: Hor.: v. PERIOD. 2. dies, ei (an appointed time: most freq. f. in this sense): the t. of the truce had expired, d. induciarum exierat, Liv. 4, 30, ad fin.: a fixed t., expr. by d. stata, id. 27, 23: extr.: praetextura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 91: I fix a tolerably long t., d. statuo statim laxam, id. Att. 6, 1, 16 (for payment): v. TIME.

3. terminus. In M. I. it is used for a law or university t.: Easter t., t. Paschalis.

III. A word, expression: 1. verbum: in set t.s., verbis conceptis, Cic. Clu. 48, 134: v. WORD. 2. terminus: used as a t. in arithmetic, Boeth. Inst. Arithm. 2, 47, et pass.: by writers on logic to denote the subject or predicate of a proposition. Phr.: the decree of the senate is couched in such t.s. that... senatus consultum ea perscriptio est ut..., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4.

IV. In the pl., Conditions: 1. conditio: the fairness of the t.s., aequitas conditionum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, ad init.:

when peace was made on those t.s., quum in eas c. pax conveniret, Liv. 29, 12, ad fin.: the t.s. were not accorded to, c. non convenerunt, Nep. Han. 6, 2: on any t.s., illa conditione, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55.

2. lex, legis, f.: to debate about the t.s. (of surrender), discipulare de legibus, Liv. 26, 17: we are born on these t.s., ea lege..., ea conditione, nati sumus, ut..., Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2. Phr.: to come to t.s., comparare inter se, Liv. 24, 10: v. AGREE: if they could come to t.s., si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: I will not drink on any other t.s., non alia bibam mercede, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13. V. In certain phrr., relation of friendship or enmity: expr. by various phrr.: I am on good t.s. with him, mihi cum illo magna gratia est, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: if the Romans wish to be on good t.s. with them, si suam gratiam Romani velint, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: relatives on good t.s. with one another, bene convenientes propinquus, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: to be on bad t.s. with his sister, esse in similitate cum sorore, Nep. Att. 17, 1: on what terms is Maccenas with you? Maccenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 41.

term (v.): nuncupo, 1: v. CALL, NAME.

termagant: perh. best expr. by several words: "mulier litium et rixae cupida (Kr.): Gell. 1, 17, calls Xanthippe morosa, jurgiosa, acerbis: v. SCOLD, VIXEN.

terminal: 1. Forming a boundary: terminalia: a t. stone, t. lapid, Amm. 18, 2, 15. II. Performed at the expiration of certain periods: expr. by a phr.: money due in t. payments: "pecunia certis, statis, diebus numeranda.

terminate: 1. Trans: termino, 1 (to set bounds to): to t. a sentence, t. sententiam, Cic. Or. 59, 199: Dig.: usu. expr. by finio, 4: v. END, CLOSE. Phr.: to t. a friendship abruptly: amicitiam opprimere, Cic. Am. 21, 78. II. Intrans: usu. expr. by a pass. verb. or a phr.: my command for the year having t.d., imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: sentences t. with verbs, sententiae verbis finuntur, id. de Or. 3, 49, 191: nor did the matter t. the next day, nec postero die res finem invenit, Liv. 26, 17: v. END, CRASH.

In speaking of words or sentences the foll. rhet. t. are used: 1. cado, cecidi, cecidit, cecidit, cecidit: t. words t. better in longer syllables, verba melius in syllabis longioribus cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194: a speech t.ing suitably, apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 12: to t. in the same inflexions, similiter c., Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (whereas similiter destinare is merely to t. in the same letters). 2. excido, cidi, 3. to t. in short syllables, in breves e., Quint. 9, 4, 105. 3. Innot, nixus or nixus, 3: our syllables t. harshly in B or D, syllabae nostrae in B litteram et D innituntur asperae, Quint. 12, 10, 32.

termination: 1. finis, is, m.: v. END, CONCLUSION. 2. exitus, us: cases that are alive in their t., casus in exitu similes, Cic. Or. 49, 164. 3. clausula (close): let us come to the t. (of the letter), veniamus ad c., Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 47: to make a good t., bonam c. imponere (vitae), Sen. Ep. 77, extr.: so of the t. of a clause, Cic. Or. 64, 216. 4. missio (cessation): before the t. of the games, ante ludorum missionem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8. 5. postitio (as gram. t. only): "lepus" and "lupus" have the same t., lepus et lupus similia positione, Quint. 1, 6, 12.

terminology: expr. by vocabula artis, v. TECHNICAL: a new t., novitas nominum, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: not so much a discoverer of facts as the inventor of a new t., non tam rerum inventor quam novorum verborum, id. ib. 3, 2, 5: cf. Tusc. 5, 11, 12 (R. and A.): dialecticians employ their own t., dialectici suis verbis utuntur, id. Acad. 1, 7, 25.

tern: "sterna: v. GULL.

ternary: ternarius: Boeth. Inst. Arithm. 1, 11, et pass.: Col.

terrae: no precise equiv.: the nearest are: 1. agger, eris, m. (a heap or mound of earth): to walk on a sunny t., aggere in aprico spatium, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15 (said of the embankment connecting the Esquiline and Collatine hills). 2. solum (prop. a part of the house exposed to the sun: a flat house-top, balcony, or t.): Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 24: Suet. Ner. 16. 3. subdalla, n. pl. (vralupa: open galleries or t.): Plin. 36, 25, 62. Phr.: a garden t. supported on arches, pendulis ambulatione, id. 36, 12, 18.

terraqueous: this t. globe, globus terrae emittens e mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68. [N.B.—Avoid the combination terra et aqua, which is not Lat. in the sense of sea and land.]

terrene: } 1. Pertaining to terrestrial: } the earth: 1. terrestis (terrestrial, as an adj. of three terms only in Flor.): celestial and t. things, res caelestes atque terrestres, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: the t. abode of Jupiter, Jovis domicilium t., id. Verr. 4, 58, 129. 2. terrenus, t. bodies, t. corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: a t. (i. e. mortal) horseman, t. eques, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27. 3. expr. by humanus (belonging to men): ever contemplate these celestial objects, despice thos t. ones, haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnit, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: v. HUMAN. II. Relating to this life only: v. EARTHLY: it may also be appropriately expr. by humanus: t. things are frail and fleeting, res humanae fragiles caducaeque sunt, Cic. Am. 27, 102: so, mortale et caducum is opp. to divinum ac ternumque, id. Leg. 1, 23, 61: cf. Rep. 6, 17.

terrible: terribilis: v. FEARFUL, FRIGHTFUL, DREADFUL, HORRIBLE.

terribly: formidolose: horrendum in modum: v. FEARFULLY, etc.

terrific: canis terrarius, Linn.

terrific: terrificus (in poet.): formidolose: v. TERRIBLE.

terrify: terreo, 2: perterreo, 2: v. FRIGHTEN, SCARE.

territorial: best expr. by a phr.: he acquired t. rights over all that lay between the Apennines and the Alps, quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae dititionis fecisse, Liv. 21, 53: the adj. territorialis occurs in Front.: agrarius may be sometimes employed, but only as a t. of Roman law.

territory: 1. ager, gri (a district): the t. of Picenum, a. Picenum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: the Roman t.s., a. Romani, Liv. 5, 31: There is often an ellipsis of ager: thus, in the t. of Picenum = in Piceno, Caes. B. C. 1, 15. 2. fines, pl. m. (boundaries: hence t.): the t. of the Trevir, f. Trevirorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: to enlarge the t.s., propagare, Cic. Rep. 3, 13. 3. territorium (the t. round a town): the t. of a flourishing colony, t. florentis coloniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Dig. 4, tractus, tis (a district): the t. of Venafrum, t. Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9, 21: Caes.

5. regio: in the t. of Padum, in regione Padana, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2: Caes. Fig.: Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: v. SPHERIC PROVINCE. 6. terra (in a wider sense land, country): the t. of Gaul, t. Galliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: to seek after other t.s., alias t. petere, id. 7, 77, ad fin. 7. expr. by the name of the nation, in the t. of the Volsci, in Volscis, Liv. 2, 34: Caes.

terror: 1. Great fear: terror (esp. fear accompanied by paleness and trembling): to be a t. to the foe, hostibus terrori esse, Liv. 26, 2: to strike t., t. injicere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15, 2: praebere, Liv. 26, 5: afferre, id. 26, 9. 2. pavor (overpowering, bewildering fright): t. seized all, terror pae omnes occupavit, Liv. 24, 40, ad med. (the sing. verb is used because the two nouns express a single notion): to strike t., p. incutere,

Id. 27, 42: inficere, id. 26, 4: v. PANIC.
3, formido, inis (a *lasting t.*): in order that *t. might be more widely spread*, quo latius f. cresceret, Sall. J. 55: to strike *t.*, f. inficere, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 68; inferre, Tac. H. 2, 5; intendere, id. ib. 2, 54; facere, id. ib. 3, 10. [N.B. — For other expr. v. FEAR, FRIGHT: sometimes even metus may be used: a sudden t., repentinus m., Sall. J. 58: examinatio is def. by Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19 (q. v.) to be "metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris": tripidiatio is ALARM.]

II. An object of dread: 1. terror: the two t. of this city, duo terrores hujus urbis, Cic. Rep. 1, 47. 2. terribilium (that which affrights): terribilia, ac, occurs in Sen. Fragm.; moved by no threats, by no t.s, nullis minis, nullis t. motus, Liv. 34, 11 (terribilimenta occurs in App. Apol. 315). 3. formido: v. WARECROW, DUBIOUS. 4. metus, ud (only poet. and rare): Stat. Th. 12, 606.

terse: 1. pressus (free from superfluous ornament): less t. than the dignity of history demands, minus p. quam historiae auctoritas postulat, Quint. 10, 1, 102: forcible and t. in style, verba aptus et p., Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. 2. tersus (pure, neat): t. and polished, t. ac limatus, Quint. 12, 10, 50: so of Horace, id. 1, 94: Plin. 3, 8, 3. strictus (compressed): opp. to remissus: concise and t. eloquence, contracta et a. eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 90, 309. 4. strictus: Quint. 12, 10, 52: so too contractus, v. CONCISE, COMPRESSED. 5. densus: t. and brief, d. et brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 73: v. BRIEF. 6. angustus (simple, short): Cic. Or. 56, 187 (a. atque concisus, opp. to collatus) (7) ac diffusus). Phr.: to be t., plura paucis complecti, Quint. 8, 3, 82.

tersely: oft. expr. by two advs.: presse et anguste, Cic. Or. 33, 117: pressius et strictius, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, ad fin.: also circumcisa, Quint. 8, 3, 81: v. CONCISE.

terseness: perh. integra brevitatis, Quint. 8, 3, 82: or simply brevitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326 (cf. distincte concisa brevitatis, id. de Or. 3, 51, 202).

tertian: tertiana febris, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: or simply tertiana, Cels. 3, 10, 24: or simply tertiana, Cels. 3, 10, 24: tessellated: tessellatus: Suet. v. MOSAIC.

test (subs.): 1. obrussa (assay, trial of metals): Plin. 33, 3, 19. Fig.: to employ reason as a t., adhibere rationem tanquam o., Cic. Brut. 74, 258: to bring all arguments to the t., omnia argumenta ad o. exigere, Sen. N. Q. 4, 5, 1. 2. experimentum: fire is the t. of gold, auris ignis est, Plin. 33, 3, 19. Fig.: it is the clearest t. when it is plain that grief is removed by length of time, maximum est e. quum constet aegritudinem vetustate tolli, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: v. PROOF, TRIAL, EXPERIMENT. 3. cōficta: v. TOUCHSTONE.

test (v.): 1. spectro, i: he who is not moved by money they consider as t'd in the fire, qui pecunia non movetur hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: v. also TRY, PROVE, EXAMINE, under which also the foll. verbs may be found. 2. tento, i: to t. his skill: as an augur, scientiam ejus auguratus tentare, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32.

3. expōrō, pertus, 4 (to t. by experience): sometimes t. by law, go to law: to t. friends, amicos e., Cic. Am. 2, 11, 38: v. also TRY, PROVE, EXAMINE, under which also the foll. verbs may be found. 2. tento, i: to t. his skill: as an augur, scientiam ejus auguratus tentare, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32.

testaceous: testaceus: all t. creatures, t. omnia, Plin. 35, 2, 20.

testament: I. a will: testamentum: v. WILL. II. One of the two parts of the Bible: testamentum (vetus, novum), Eccl. Also expr. by fœdus, cōs, v. COVENANT.

testamentary: testamentarius: a t. law, t. ius, Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 108. Or expr. by plur. with preced. t. a t. dispositio.

tion, tabulae testimonii, Gal. 2, 104 (= will): expr. also by scriptura, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117.

testator: testator, Just. Inst. 2, 10, 3: Suet. Dig. or. is qui testamentum facit, Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 46 (R. and A.).

testatrix: testatrix, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30.

tester: perh. cōnceptum (cōnceptum), prop. a mosquito-*test*: but we find in Juv. 6, 80, testndineum c., which was prob. a bed-t. inlaid with tortoise-shell.

testiale: testis, Hor. Cic. testitulus, Juv. Cic. pōlimen, Arin. pōlimenium, Pl.

testify: 1. testiflor, i (constr. with uoc., acc. and inf. or relat. clause; also with dep. pass. part.: Cic. Ov.): your client is that he appeared, testificatur iste se stetit, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: to t. one's love, t. amorem, id. Fam. 2, 4, 4. extr.: to t. its ancient wealth, t. antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 302: v. WITNESS, SHOW, EVIDENCE. 2. testor, i (constr. like preced.): thou mayest t., testere licet, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 11: I loudly assert and t., clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: v. ATTEST.

testifying: 1. testificatio: Cic. Mur. 24, 49: v. WITNESSING, EVIDENCE.

2. testatio: Quint. 5, 7, 32: Dig. 3, 3. expr. by phr.: as, testimonii dictio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 61.

testily: stōmāchōs: v. PEVILLY, IRRITABLE.

testimonial: perh. best expr. by probatoria (a certificate of qualification: so, epistola), Cod. Justin. 12, 58, 2: or testimoniales (ac. literae), Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 12. (The phr. literae commendatiae denotes letters of recommendation.) Laudatio is a favourable testimony to one's character in a court of justice: Cic. Flac. 15, 36: v. CERTIFICATE.

testimony: testimōnium: false t.s, falsa t., Quint. 5, 7, 4: to give an irrefragable and weighty t., firmum ac grave t. dare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: to bear t., t. dicere, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 102, et pass. (in, contra, against: de, about): t. tribuere, id. Phil. 5, 19, 52; impertire, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; perhibere, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: to disparage t., elevare t., Quint. 5, 7, 5: the poets are t., testimonio sunt poetae, id. 1, 10, 10: v. EVIDENCE, WITNESS (testatio is a legal proving by witness, Dig.).

testy: perh. best expr. by two adjs.: the nearest single equiv. is stōmāchōs: v. PEVILLY, ILL-TEMPERED, ANGRY: so old men are "iracundi, difficles," Cic. Sen. 18, 95: "difficles, queruli," Hor. A. P. 173: and the catalogue of the various kinds of anger, Sen. Ira 1, 4, 1, closes with difficles, asper (cf. for the union of these two, Tib. 1, 9, 20): other more gen. expr. may be sought under ANGRY, IRRITABLE, IRASCIBLE.

tetanus: tētānus, Plin. 25, 1, 24, ad fin.

tether (subs.): retinaculum (usu. in pl.): to fasten the t. of the mule to a stone, retinacula mulae saxo religare, Hor. S. 1, 5, 18: or vinculum: the flight of the beasts of burden as they break their t.s, fuga abruptum vincula jumentorum, Liv. 26, 6: for the fig. and prov. sense see LITTE.

tether (v.): v. preced. art. and cf. "ad stipites ita religare ut exiguum laxamentum habeant," Col. 6, 2, 4.

tetrachord: tētrāchordōn, i: Vitruv.

tetragon: tētrāgōnūm, Aus. tetragonus, Pa. Boeth. Ars Geom. p. 415 (ed. Friedlein): v. SQUARE.

tetragonal: tētrāgōnālis, Pa. Boeth. Ars Geom. p. 412: tetragonus, id. 411.

tetrameter: tētrāmētrus, qui latine quadratus vocatur, Censorin. Fragu. 14: tetrametrus, Gramin.

tetrarch: tētrarchēs, ac, Cacs. R. C. 3, 3: Cic.

tetrarchy: tētrarchia, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42.

tetrastich: tētrastichōn, i. Mart. 7, 85, i: Quint.

tetrastyle: tētrastylōn, i: Capitol. Gord. 32, 2 (in Vitruv. ac. ad.).

tetter: the gen. term is impetigo, Inis, f. (as eruption, scab), of which four kinds are distinguished, Cels. 5, 28, 17: v. ERYTHRO: more precisely, mentagra, lichen, Inis (Aetyp): Plin. 26, 1, 2, 3, 4, lichenas appellare Graeco nomine, Latine, quoniam a mento (chin) fere oriebatur mentagra: it is also termed vitiligo, Inis, f.: Cels. 5, 28, 19.

Teutons: Teutoni, Cic. Manil. 20, 60 (Teutones, Vell.). Adj., Teutonicus, Vell. 2, 120, 1: Prop.

text: I. Words of a writer: best expr. by oratio, verba scriptoris: the t. of Varro, verba Varronia, Gell. 10, 1: the t. oratio contexta, Momms. 456, 24, 1: that the t. of Cicero may be revised after the Codex Palatinus, * ut oratio Ciceronis exigitur ad codicem Palatinum (Madvig): sometimes scriptum may be used: the t. (of the will) means two or more things, duas plures res significat scriptum, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116, or scriptura: v. WRITING: lectio is also found in late writers, Amm. 30, 4, 18: Macr. Modern expr. are:—(1.) * contextus, us: to mark what is remembered in the t. by italics, * in ipso contextu quae incerta sunt currentibus litteris distinguere: acupulcrum in dealing with the t., * in tractando contextu religio. (2.) * textus, us: the t. after my revision, * t. ex recensione nostra (Ernesti): the t. of the Bible, * t. sacer: the present condition of the Hebrew t., status hodiernus textus Hebraici. (3.) * exemplum, annotationes which we have added after the Greek t., * animadversiones quas post Graecum e. exhibemus (Wyttien. in Kr.). [N.B.—The two latter expr. are best avoided.] II. A passage of Scripture: * locus sacrae Scripturae: v. PASSAGE: perh. sententia, Aug. Conf. 8, 12: to preach from a t., * de argumento proposito coram coets Christiano dicere (Kr.).

textile: 1. textilis: Cic. Virg.: v. WOVEN. 2. textinus (pertaining to weaving): t. art, ars t., Firm. de Error. prof. relig. 16, 1.

textual: expr. by a phr.: v. TEXT.

texture: 1. textum (that which is woven or plaited): the hollow t. of the vessel, cava t. carinae, Ov. M. 11, 524: v. FABRIC, STRUCTURE. Fig.: a thin t. of oratory, dicendi t. tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17. 2. textus, us: of thin t., rarus textu, Plin. 9, 37, 61: Lucr. 3. textūra (poet.): Prop. 4, 5, 23: Pl.

than: 1. quam (for the constr. of the clauses which it unites, see Lat. Gr. §§ 346, 347, and Obs. 350): you accuse him, a better man t. you, accusas cum meliorem q. tu, Cic. Lig. 4, 10: he had slain more of their men t. there were survivors, plures eorum q. quot superessent occidisset, Liv. 35, 12, ad fin.: with more willingness t. truth, libentius q. verius, Cic. Mil. 29, 78. Also with the comp. omitted. I was allocating peace rather t. war, pacem (sc. magis) q. bellum probabam, Tac. A. 1, 58. 2. atque, ac (poet.): the latter form usu only before consonants: you will not hold more t. mine, non tuus capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46: the oracle of Apollo is not more true t. this, non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15. 3. expr. by the abl. case without quam: this constr. is usu. found only after comp. adjs. in the nom. or acc. case, see Lat. Gr. § 319: silver is commoner t. gold, villius argentum est auro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 52: I need bread now more desirable t. honied cake, pane ego mellitis jam potiore placidius, id. ib. 1, 10, 11: he came quicker t. was expected, opitidine celerius venit, Caes. B. G. 2, 1 (i.e. quum opinio erat, Lat. Gr. § 319, Obs. 4): allus is also joined with an abl.: nor think any other t. a rare and good man to be happy, neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 20: see allud, No. VI. (Lat.-Eng. Mct.). 4. peculiar constr.: (1.) plus, amplius, and

minus are used with numerals and words of quantity, with or without quam, as *indeed*, words, and without influence upon the constr.: *it is more t. six months*, *amplius sunt sex menses*, Cic. *Rosc. Com.* 3, 8: *more t. 8000 men were slain, and not much less t. 1000 taken prisoners*, plus viii. milia hominum caesa et haud multo minus quam m. captum, Liv. 24, 42 (Weissenborn): v. Lat. Gr. § 349. (ii.) *more t. 40 years old*, annos natus major xl., Cic. *Rosc. Am.* 14, 39: *with those more t. 15 years of age*, cum maioribus xv. annos natis, Liv. 45, 32: *more t. 20 years old*, major annis xx., Suet. *Caes.* 45. [N.B.—Such constr. as *major quam xxv. annorum*, Ulp. *Dig.* 4, 4, 1, are post-classical.] (iii.)—*nothing else t.*, nihil aliud nisi, or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.) for the former, see Cic. *de Or.* 2, 12, 52: *so, quid aliud nisi?* id. *Sen.* 2, 5.

thane: *thanus: sometimes perh. dominus.

thank: 1. expr. by gratias agere or habere: v. **THANKS**. 2. grātior, i: *to weary the gods by t.ing them*, deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. *Heaut.* 5, 1, 6: Quint. *Phr.* (i.) *t. you*, benigne dicis, Ter. *Ph.* 5, q. 62: also in declining an offer, benigne, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 7, 62: recte, Ter. *Eun.* 2, 3, 51: in older Lat., tam gratia est (i. e. ac al accepsem), Pl. *Stich.* 3, 2, 18: *t. you*, you are very kind, benigne ac liberaliter, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 85, 196. (ii.) *t. God, t. heaven!* est di gratia, Ter. *Ad.* 1, 2, 58: 'gratiae agitur deo optimo maximo: satis recte, quae est dei benignitas (Kr.).' (iii.) *to have to t. any one for*, acceptum referre alicui, Cic. *Phil.* 2, 22, 55.

thankful: 1. grātus: *to be t. to anybody*, g. in aliquem, Cic. *Att.* 9, 11 (No. 2). *extr.*: *to oblige a very t. man*, homini gratissimo commodare, id. *Fam.* 13, 41: *to show oneself t.*, g. se praebere, id. *Planc.* 38, 91: v. **GRATEFUL**. 2. mēmōr, ōris (mīndful): v. **MINDFUL**. Join: m.que plusque, Ov. *Trist.* 5, 4, 43: m. et gratus, Cic. *Fam.* 17, 25. 3. pius (pius): hence, *t. from a sense of moral obligation*: cease to think that any can be t., desiste alitem fieri posse piūm, Cat. 73, 2.

thankfully: grātē: *to count up one's birthdays t.*, natales g. numerare, Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 210: often connected with pie, Cic. *Planc.* 41, 98: or expr. by grato animo, id. *Phil.* 4, 1, 3.

thankfulness: best expr. by gratus animus: *to mention the name of the boy with the deepest t.*, gratissimis animis nomen pueri prosequi, Cic. *Phil.* 4, 1, 3: so, memor animus, id. *Fam.* 1, 9, 10: sometimes gratia, id. *Inv.* 2, 53, 161, "g. in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur:" more rarely pietas, as in *Plin.* *Pan.* 21.

thankless: 1. *Giving no thanks:* ingrātus: *to be t. towards any one*, i. esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50: *the t. soul*, i. ager, Mart. 10, 47, 40: Cic. v. **UNGRATEFUL**: *O ye t. ones!* O ingratiſſimi, immemores beneficii! Attius in Cic. *Sest.* 57, 122. 2. *Receiving no thanks:* ingrātus: *it will be a t. task for you*, id. *Att.* 1, 1, 1: Ter. *Heaut.* 5, 1, 61: *t. love*, i. amor, Catul. 76, 6: v. **UNREQUITED**.

thanklessly: 1. *Giving no thanks:* ingrātē: Cic. *Fam.* 12, 1, 2. 2. *Receiving no thanks:* ingrātē: *Pal.* 7, 5, 1.

thanklessness: animus ingratus, Cic. *Att.* 9, 2: ingratiā, Tert.: ingratiſſimo, Firm. *Math.*

thanks: 1. grātia (with agere, almost always pl.: otherwise sing.): *great t.*, vast t., magnae, ingentes g., Ter. *Eun.* 3, 1, 1: *to give one a thousand t.*, incredibiles g. agere, Cic. *Fam.* 13, 27, 2: *extraordinary t.*, singulares g., id. *ib.* 13, 41: *everlasting t.*, immortales g., Planc. in Cic. *Fam.* 10, 11, *init.*: *to give exceeding t.*, mirificas g. agere, Cic. *Att.* 14, 13, *ad fin.*: *to give t. to any one in most flattering terms*, amplissimis, singularibus verbis g. agere,

id. *Cat.* 3, 6, 14; *Sull.* 30, 85: *to pass a formal vote of t.*, g. agendas censere, id. *ib.* 32, 85: *our t. are due to the gods*, g. dis debetur, id. *Fin.* 3, 22, 73: *we give thee the warmest t.*, we feel yet greater thankfulness, maximas tibi g. agimus, maiores etiam habemus, id. *Marcell.* 11, 31. [N.B.—Habere gratiam is prop. to feel t., whilst agere gratias refers to the expr. of them in words: cf. id. *Cat.* 1, 5, 11: *Tusc.* 1, 42, 100 with the preced.: *referre gratiam is to make a due return, requite, repay*, as in id. *Fam.* 5, 11, 1: *Phil.* 3, 2, 4: *exsolvere, persolvere g.*, is to thank by acts as well as words: so, meritum diis g. iustis honoribus et mente memori persolvere, id. *Planc.* 33, 80: *suis recte factis*, exsolvere, Liv. 28, 25.]

2. grātes, f. (only in nom. and acc.: *abl.* once in Tac.: the word is somewhat poet., and is only once in Cic.): *to utter one's t.*, dicere g., Virg. *Aen.* 11, 508: *to give praises and t. to the gods*, dis laudes g.que agere, Liv. 7, 36: agere habereque, id. 23, 11: (deos) laudibus gratibusque venerari, Tac. *A.* 12, 37. *Phr.*: *t. to the gods*, beneficio (*abl.*) Deorum, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 52: *I owe you more t. than I owe Nilo*, ego plus tibi quam Niloni debeo, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 6, 5: *to have to thank the Nile (for it)*, Nilu beneficium debere (joined to fluminibus gratias agere), *Sen.* *Ben.* 6, 7, 3: *one bound to give t.*, debitor, *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 2, *ad fin.*: Ov.

thanksgiving: 1. grātia, grātes: v. *preced. art.*: more exactly, gratiarum actio, Cic. *Fam.* 10, 19, 1. 2. grātulatio (a religious festival of joy and t.): Cic. *Phil.* 14, 3, 7. 3. supplicatio (a day set apart for a solemn t.): *to appoint a day of t.*, s. decernere, Cic. *Cat.* 3, 6, 15. 4. supplicium (syn. of *preced.*): *Sall. C. 9*. 5. eucharisticon (eὐχαριστήριον): Tert. *Praescr. Haer.* 47.

thankworthy: 1. grātus: *it is t. to kill a tyrant*, (beneficio) gratum occidere tyrannum, Cic. *Phil.* 2, 46, 117: *I was unwilling to do it when it might have been t. on my part*, tum, quum g. esse mihi potuit nolui (facere), Ter. *Heaut.* 2, 3, 21. 2. laudābilis: v. **PRaiseworthy**. *Phr.*: *for this is t.*, haec enim est gratia, *Vulg.* 1 Pet. 11, 19.

that: 1. Demonstrative pronoun: to be expr. by iste (yon, t. of yours: t. near you, dem. of the 2nd pers.): ille (t. other, t. one at a distance, dem. of the 3rd pers.): both of which may be strengthened by the dem. particle -ce, v. Lat. Gr. § 78, *Obe.* 1: or by is, which is the logical and determinative pron., and weaker than either of the *preced.*; hence it is often omitted: it is the proper antecedent to qui. For the use of these pron. see Lat. Gr. §§ 365, 368, 370-374, 616, 619. Remarks:—(i.) since is not a proper demonst. it should not be used in such sentences as the foll., epistolae Ciceronis placent non eae Plinii; hae or illae must be used (Nägelsb. *Styl.* p. 243): with a *rel. clause*, however, we find Cic. *Off.* 3, begin thus: P. Scipionem, Marce fili, eum, qui primus Africanus appellatus sit, dicere solitum scripsit Cato... (ii.) ille is often emph.: Xenophon, t. famous follower of Socrates, Xenophon Socraticus ille, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 14, 58. (iii.) iste is sometimes contemptuous: Lat. Gr. § 369. (iv.) the Eng. and Lat. idioms do not correspond in the use of the demons.: hic is not unfreq. used in pref. to is or even ille: sometimes the converse is the case. This is a mere point of style. In historians, esp. Caesar, hic is used to put a thing before the eyes of the reader: hule rei (for that purpose) quod satis est visum militum reliquit, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 2: and almost always in explanations, "t. is to say" = hoc est. cf. Cic. *Mill.* 9, 24: for id est, see id. *Fin.* 2, 1, 1: (it may also be rendered videlicet, v. NAMELY): the mere unemphatic this is "is": idque ejus rei causa (for this reason) antiquitus institutum videtur ne...: *Caes. B. G.* 6, 11: cf. 7, 1, id esse facile. (v.) and t. (emphatic) = et is,

isque, atque is, et is quidem: Lat. Gr. §§ 374, 619, 618, *Obe.* 2: devoted to the noblest pursuits, and t. from a boy, studiis optimis deditus idque a puero, Cic. *Fam.* 13, 16, 4: t. very thing = id adeo, Lat. Gr. § 614: so, id demum, maxime, quidem: I had t. moment come into the Appian road when he met me, emerentem commode in Appiam (ex Antiat) quum in me incurrit, Cic. *Att.* 2, 12, *ad init.* (so, tantum quod, v. JUST). (vi.) this... t.: v. under THIS. 2. Relutive pronoun: qui, quae, quod: v. WHO.

III. Conjunction: A. Introducing noun clauses: 1. expr. by acc. and inf.: this is the case after verbs of thinking, knowing, perceiving, saying, hearing, or equiv. *phr.*: Lat. Gr. §§ 507, 508: *news was brought t.*, the ambassadors had arrived, from Rome, ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiavit, id. *Liv.* 21, 9. 2. Expr. by quod (as to the fact t.): esp. freq. after verbs or *phr.* of mental emotion: rejoice t. a thousand eyes behold thee speaking, gaude quod mille oculi spectant te loquentem, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 6, 19: cf. BECAUSE. 3. Expr. by ut (negatively by ne): esp. after verbs of entreating, commanding, effecting, resolve, fear, v. Lat. Gr. §§ 451, 452, 460. It must be remembered that after any verb of fearing ut expr. t. not, ne, t.: I fear he will not come, vereor ut veniat: I fear he will come, vereor ne veniat. [N.B.—All such clauses are properly final clauses, denoting either purpose or result: a large number of verbs take either the acc. and inf. or ut with the subj., according as the clause is viewed simply as the object of the verb, or as depending upon it as purpose or result: thus impero admittit either constr.: the admissible constr. must therefore be sought under each verb or *phr.* The constr. with ut after many *adjs.* goes to support the view that it is in origin a *rel. pron.*: thus, non est verisimile ut literas adamarti, Cic. *Rosc. Am.* 41, 121: sometimes the sentence gives exactly the Eng. idiom (t. being orig. a dem.): nec minus id contendunt et laborant ne ea quae dixerint enuntientur, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31: id egi ne interesse rebus gerendis = I took care t. I was not mixed up with public transactions, Cic. *Fam.* 4, 7, 2. 4. Granting t. = ut (ellipt. for fac ut): ut ita sit, Cic. *Verr.* 3, 64, 151: to think t. is expr. ellipt. by the inf.: as, mense incepto desistere victam, Virg. *Aen.* 1, 37: v. Lat. Gr. § 516.

B. Introducing final clauses: in order t., so t., 1. when purpose is denoted, ut (ut), quo, negatively ne (less freq. ut ne): hence instead of ut nemo, ne quis, etc., must be used. 2. When result is denoted, ut (ut): negatively, ut non: after verbs of prevention, quominus, quin, the latter also after verbs of doubting. See Lat. Gr. §§ 450-463. The *rel. qui* may be subst. for ut: Lat. Gr. §§ 478-481. C. Oh t. (in wishes): 1. ulnam: Lat. Gr. §§ 444, 446. O utnam occurs in Ov. *H.* 1, 5. 2. O si: O si fortune would show me a jar of money! O si urnam argenti fors mihi monstret, Hor. *S.* 2, 6, 10.

thatch (subs.): 1. stramentum: dry t., s. aridum, Liv. 25, 39: cottages covered with t., casae stramento tectae, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 43: to cover with reeds and t., arundinibus et stramentis tegere, *Vitr.* 2, 1, 5 (q. v.). 2. strāmen, inis, n.: Ov. *M.* 5, 447. 3. culmus: Virg. *Aen.* 8, 654.

thatch (v.): expr. by stramento tegere, v. *preced. art.*: to t. a house with reeds, tegulo arundinum domum operire, *Plin.* 16, 36, 64: sometimes also integere, v. *ROOF*.

thatched (part. and adj.): t. cottages, casae stramineae, Ov. *Am.* 2, 9, 18: stramenticiae, Auct. *B. Hisp.* 16.

thaw (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3: to t. the snow, a. nivem, Ov. *M.* 2, 853: v. MELT. 2. dissolvo, vi, solūtum, 3: to t. the ice, d. glaciem, Lucr. 6, 963: to t. the cold, d.

frigus, Hor. Od. i, 9, 5.

[N.B.—The first four verbs under II. are prop. trans., but are less freq. so used: also egeliko, Sid.; egelo, Cael. Aur., occur in the sense of "to make lukewarm." Phr.: warmth t'd their motionless limbs, calor stupentia membra commovit, Curt. 8, 4, 12.] II. Intrans.:

1. regelo, i (in pass. voice, see above). Lit.: Col. i, 5, 8. Fig.: my age scarce is at midsummer, aetas mea vix regatur media aestate, Sen. Ep. 67, 1.

2. remitto, mislo, missum, 3 (with prom. reflect. or pass.: to unloose): the ground t.s. humus se remittit, Tib. 3, 5, 4. Ov. F. 4, 126: so, relaxo, i: Sen. N. Q. 4, 5, 2. 3. resolvo, vi, solutum, 3 (syn. of, and constr. like preced.): the Rhine suddenly t'd, resolutus repente Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6. 4. liquefacio, feci, factum, 3 (to liquefy: pass.: to t.): Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. 5. liquesco, licui, 3 (to melt): the slush of the t.sing snow, fluens tabes liquescentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36: Lucr. i, 491. 6. tibeo, tibi, 3 (to melt away): Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26 (humor mollitur t'pfectus et t'abescit calore... aqua admixto calore liquefacta: said of the melting of ice).

thaw (subst.): regêlâtio, Aggen. in Frontin. 57, Goes. (= the act of t.sing): usu. expr. by a phr.: when a t. comes, disturbata nive et glacie se frangente, Sen. N. Q. 4, 5, 4.

thawing (part and adj.): t. mox, nix tabida, Liv. 21, 36; tenera et labefacta, Sen. N. Q. 4, 5, 1.

the: I. The article: no equiv.: the foll. sentences should be observed, in which the constr. partly expr. the art., or an equiv. dem. pron. is used: t. people of Achaia and also t. people of Asia, Achaia itemque in Asia (oi oi t'p' Achaia), Cic. Att. 11, 15, 1: t. last two letters of t. word optimus, postremae duae litterae quae sunt in "optimus" id. Orat. 48, 167: they pretend that it is a voice offering for their return: t. report spreads, votum pro redditu simulat: ea fama vagatur, Virg. Aen. 2, 17: t. Hercules of Xenophon, Hercules Xenophontis ille, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 (here we have the ille of celebrity, Lat. Gr. § 365): I wish we could say t. same with truth, vellem nobis hoc idem vere dicere liceret, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: I am in the enjoyment of repose, but not t. repose which he ought to enjoy who formerly gave repose to the state, otio fruor, non illo quidem quo debebat, id. qui quondam peperisset otium civitati, id. ib. 3, 1, 3. [N.B.—The practice of some modern Latinists, who use the Greek article on emergency, is always to be avoided: see Nigelsb. Styl. p. 21, sq.] II. The abl. of the demonstrative: expr. by the abl. of manner (Lat. Gr. § 321), eo, hoc, etc.: he persuades them t. more easily to this, id. hoc facilius t's persuasit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: for quo = ut eo, see Lat. Gr. § 451. Usu. it has a correl., t... t.: it is then expr. by (1.) eo... quo; hoc... quo; tanto... quanto; the rel. clause usu. preced.: t. less he sought glory t. more it followed him, quo minus gloriam petebat illo magis eum sequebatur, Sall. C. 54: t. more clever and gifted a man is t. more laboriously does he teach, quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior eo docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: t. longer he is away t. more I wish for him, quanto diutius abest magis cupio tanto, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15 (quantum magis... eo acrius occurs in Liv. 3, 15). (II.) It may also be expr. by ut... ita (Lat. Gr. § 356), ut being mostly foll. by quisque, and both clauses usu. having a superl.: but the comp. and even the pos. are used sometimes: at times the force of the superl. is expr. by the verb or subs.: also ita is sometimes omitted. T. better a man is t. less inclined is he to suspect others to be wicked, ut quisque est vir optimus ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 12: we are so framed by nature that there is a bond of union

amongst all, but it is t. stronger t. more newly we are related, ita natos esse nos ut inter omnes esset societas quaedam, maior autem ut quisque proxime accederet, N. Am. 4, 19: see Lat.-Eng. Dict. under ut, A. 11, 111. Sometimes both correlatives are omitted, and only quisque retained with the superl. in both clauses: t. wiser a man is t. more calmly he dies, sapientissimus quisque acquiescens animo moritur, Cic. Sen. 22, 83. (III.) It is much less freq. expr. by quam... tam: t. more... t. more, quam nagle... tam nagle, Virg. Aen. 7, 787 (without tam, id. G. 3, 300): quam magis... tanto (artius), Pl. Men. 1, 1, 19: t. worse a man acts t. safer is he, quam quisque pessime fecit tam maxime tutus est, Sall. J. 31. [N.B.—quantocius, t. sooner t. better, occurs only in Sulp. Sev.]

theatre: I. Playhouse: 1. theatrum: a marble t., t. marmoreum, Ov. A. A. 1, 103: having entered t. of the people of Antioch, where it is their wont to hold deliberative assemblies, Antiocheniensium ingressus t. ubi illis consultare mos est, Tac. H. 2, 80 (v. Dict. Ant.): Rome, crammal into a closely-packed t., Roma arto stipata t., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60. (The dimin. theatricus occurs in Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.)

2. scena (prop. the scene): a temporary t., s. in tempus structa, Tac. A. 14, 20. 3. spectaculum (any show): applause in all t.s. plausus ex omnibus s., Cic. Sest. 58, 124. 4. amphitheatrum: v. AMPHITHEATRE.

5. cava (prop. the part where the audience sat): public games are twofold, those of the t. and those of the circus, ludu publici sunt c. circosque divisi, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38. [N.B.—Hence the most appropriate expressions for the parts of a modern t.: the pit = c. prima, ima; the boxes, c. media; the gallery, c. ultima, summa. For the arrangements of the Roman t., v. Dict. Ant.] II. The audience: theatrum: we know that while t.s. should out, tota t. exclamasse acimus, Quint. 1, 6, 45: it may be more fully expr. by consensus theatri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37. Phr.: when the affair became known to the whole t., ut vero cunctis res notuit omnibus, Phaedr. 5, 7, 35.

III. The scene of action: 1. theatrum: the forum was the t. of that genius, forum fuit quasi t. illius ingenii, Cic. Brut. 2, 6: there is no wider t. for virtue than the conscience, nullum t. virtuti conscientia majus est, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 64. 2. scena: ambition, luxury, violence are in want of a t. (of action), ambitio et luxuria et impotentia a desiderant, Sen. Ep. 94, 71: v. STAGE. 3. campus: v. FIELD. 4. arena: the t. of civil war, a civilis belli, Flor. 4, 2, 18: this is more correctly expr. by aedes belli, Liv. 4, 31. 5. pulvis, arena, m. (place of contest, scene of action): Quint. Cic.: v. ARENA.

theatrical: 1. theatralis: t. arts, t. artes, Tac. A. 14, 21: t. politeness, t. humanitas, Quint. 2, 2, 10 (al. incorrectly, humilitas): t. and gladiatorial assemblies, t. gladiatorialque consensus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115. (Aug. has theatrica.) 2. scenicus: t. games, ludu s., Liv. 7, 2: t. gestures, s. gestus, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220: a t. company, plebs a, Stat. 1, 6, 71: a mock, t. king, imaginarius s. rex, Flor. 2, 14, 4: t. costume, *habitus, amictus s. [N.B.—The distinction between the two preced. adjs. is that the former refers to everything connected with the actual building; the latter to the character and style of the performance.] 3. scenalis: Lucr. 4, 77 (dub.). 4. scenalis: Varr. 5, scenarius: Amm. 6, histricus (pertaining to actors): a t. manager, imperator h., Pl. Poen. prol. 4. 7. histrionalis: t. rhythms, h. modi, Tac. Or. 26, 2. Phr.: the silly t. gestures of stage-players, histrionum gestus ineptis non vacantes, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130.

theatrically: scenice: Quint. 6, 1, 38.

theft: furtum: manifest t., f. apertum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26: a sportive t., f. jocosum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 8: to be guilty of t., furti se alligare, astringere, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 34; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: to be taken in the act of t., in furto comprehendi, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: v. also PLAGIARIUM.

theme: 1. propositio or propositum (the principal subject): also expr. by res simply: thus in Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203 (q. v.): a digression from one's t. is ad re digressio; a return to the t., reditus ad propositum, ad rem; a t., propositio quid ait dicturus, id. ib. 2. quaestio: Cic. Top. 21, 79, says there are two classes of quaestiones; the definite or special "quod vobiscum Graeci, nos canamus;" and the indefinite or general, "quod deus illi appellat, nos propositum possumus nominare:" so Quint. 3, 5, 5 to 18, who adds that the latter class is also called quaestiones universales, civiles, or philosopho convenientes. 3. argumentum (a word of wide import; subject): "omnis ad scribendum materia a. appellatur," Quint. 5, 10, 9: Cic.: v. SCENAE. 4. thema, âtis, n. (thema): certain topics are proposed which we call t.s., certa quaedam ponuntur quae themata dicimus, Quint. 4, 2, 28. 5. postulo: Quint. 2, 10, 15.

6. lemma, âtis, n. (lemma): he chose a t. on which I sometimes write fugitive verses, l. silbi sumpsit quod ex interdum versibus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. Phr.: to propose a t. to any one, ponere aliquid alicui de quo disputetur, Cic. Am. 5, 17.

then: I. At that time, denoting coincidence: 1. tum (used also, or as correl. to quam, postquam, ubi, si, or abl. abs.): it may be strengthened by comitum, denique, vero, maxime: Curio was t. tribune of the plebs, erat tribunus plebis t. Curio, Cic. Brut. 89, 305: praes is most honourable when it follows our endeavours, not when it is sought, lant t. est pulcherrima cum sequitur non cum arcescit, Quint. 10, 2, 27: here t. is better omitted in Engl.: in Lat. it gives more force and precision to the sentence. It may be, and often is omitted: so in Liv. 26, 11, ubi recipiens se in castra mira serenitas oritur. This is a mere point of style. 2. tunc (emph. form of preced.: prop. opp. to nunc or hodie; at that particular moment or conjuncture of circumstances: rarely as correl. of quum or si: it may be strengthened by demum): t. (seeing that the camp of Hannibal was pitched just outside Rome) they took refuge in their houses, t. in domos refulgent, Liv. 26, 10, 12: when all has been said, t. cum omnia dicta sunt, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18, 55. 3. expr. by eo tempore, Cic. Brut. 91, 311, or phr. of similar import. [N.B.—Tum... tum, means now... t.: he did not say first this t. that, but always the same thing, not t. hoc t. illud sed idem semper dicebat, Cic. Am. 4, 13: v. NOW (II.): t. is repeated 9 times in Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: now and t. is expr. by aliquando, v. SOMETIMES, OCCASIONALLY. Avoid such combinations as t. temporis, Just. 11. Therupon, denoting succession: 1. tum (strengthened by vero, deinde, postea, demum): t. Crassus says, t. Crassus... inquit, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: what t. ? quid t. ? id. Mur. 12, 26: Ter. t. he sent a part of his forces, t. demum partem copiarum misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50.

2. deinde, dein (constantly scanned in the poets): they slew many of them; t. they returned into the camp, complures ex iis occiderunt; d. se in castra reperiunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: deinde tum, Quint. 6, deinde tunc, Sen. tunc deinde, Liv. v. deinde II. in Lat. Eng. Dict.

3. exinde, exin: t. the camp was removed to Munda, ad Mundam exinde castra mota, Liv. 24, 42. 4. inde: t. a line of infantry charges the horse, pedestris l. aces in equites incurrit, Liv. 26, 4: Cic. l. deinceps, Liv. l. deinceps l. Cic. 5. deinceps, v. NEXTLY. 6. II

(prop. there: trans. to time): *t. I thrice endeavoured to cast my arms round her neck*, ter conatus i. collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 2, 792; Liv. 3, 14; also with tum, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27. *7. dēnique (and then): and t. what did you do?* quid d. agitis? Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 60; Caes. B. G. 7, 64. *8. hic (upon this): used to bring a past occurrence vividly forward:* v. HERRUPON. *9. postea (afterwards): what t.?* quid postea? Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; v. AFTERWARDS. *10. mox (soon after):* Plin. 18, 7, 17. *11. igitur:* Pl. Lucr. [N.B.—The “and” in “and then” is very rarely expr. in Lat.: the prop. equiv. is denique (v. No. 7): it is however found in some pass.: major pars in Achilaeum ac deinde post in Asiam pergit, Vell. 2, 23, 3.] *III. The chief combinations used in enumerations are:* primum ... deinde ... postremo, Cic. primum ... deinde ... deinde ... deinde, id. primum ... tum etiam, Caes. Without primum or tum, phr.: ... deinde ... inde ... deinde, Cic. deinde ... deinde ... postremo, Cic. deinde ... post autem ... tum vero, Cic. Also, in enumerations deinde becomes a syn. of deinde: primum ... deinde, Virg. Sall.: without primum: deinde ... tum ... inde, Sen. *IV. Now, in introducing a new argument:* Jam, v. NOW (III., 2), AGAIN, MOREOVER.

V. Therefore, denoting logical consequence: *1. Igitur (rarely first, unless emph.: however this position is freq. given to it in Sall., Tac., Liv., and the com. poets: it draws an inference, introduces consecutive interrogations, or resumes after a digression):* I am not so dull as to say that. *M. What do you say t.?* Non sum ita hebes ut istud dicam. *M. Quid dicis t.?* Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12. (For the ordinary use, v. id. Acad. 2, 30, 96.) *Let us return to the point whence we have digressed:* Hortensius t. *whilst quite a youth ... ad id unde digressi sumus revertamur:* Hortensius i. cum admodum adolescens ... id. Brut. 88, 301. *2. ergo (in Ov. and later poets ergo: stronger than preced.: it is usu. put first: it often occurs in inter. phr.: sometimes with an imper., or as a resumptive word): to-morrow, punctually by the clock, cras, &c. elapsydrum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67: so t. eternal sleep overpowers Quintilius, &c. Quintilianus perpetuus sopor urget, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 5: cease t., desinite &c., Caes. B. C. 3, 19, ad fin.: why t., do we hesitate ...?* quid e. dubitamus ...? Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36 (cf. quid dubitas igitur? id. ib. 4, 13, 34): *there are t. three roads, as I said, tres e., ut dixi, vias, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22: v. THEREFORE.*

thence: *1. Of place:* *1. inde:* to go into the province, and t. into Italy, in provinciam exire atque i. in Italiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; Cic. *2. illic:* or illim (from that place): *I think that he has set out t., i. profectum pnto, Cic. Att. 2, 14, ad fin.: for the second form, see Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77 (Halm).* *3. istinc or istim (from yonder, from where you are): they who come t. say that you are proud, qui i. veniunt te superbum esse dicunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 10, 1: for the second form, see id. Att. 1, 14. *4. exinde, exin:* he proceeded to Commagene, t. to Cappadocia, t. to the Armenians, Commagene, exin Cappadocia, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12. *5. more usu. expr. by phr.: the enemy forthwith marched t., to the river, hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen contendunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9. *II. Of source or cause:* *1. inde:* t. you may take somewhat to imitate, t. ubi quod imitare capias, Liv. praef.: id. 26, 4. *2. hinc (hence):* in lively narrative it may be used of a source not present, from that person or thing, etc.: v. HENCK. *3. exinde, exin:* App. M. 6, p. 184. *4. usu. expr. by a phr., such as ex eo, ex ea re, ex quo fit, Cic. Rep. 1, 43.***

—forth: *1. usu. expr. by*

a phr.: ex eo tempore, Cic. Quint. 5, 22; ex quo, ex illo, Virg. Aen. 2, 163, 169. *2. dehinc (sometimes in poets a monosyllable): t. there exists a twofold rumour, duplex d. fama est, Suet. Cal. 58. *3. inde (from that time forth, ever since):* Cic. Arch. init.*

theologian: theōlogus, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 54; Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 10, 17: v. THEOLOGO.

theological: theōlogicus, Amm. 16, 5, 5: v. THEOLOGO.

theologically: “theōlogice: v. foll. art.

theology: theōlogia, Aug. As this, as well as the preced., applied orig. to the study of heathen t., or of mythology, it is usu. qual. in M. L. by some adj.: professor of t., sacrae t. professor: other mod. equiv. are “litterae sacrae, rerum divinarum scientia (Kr.).

theorem: theōrēma, Attis, n. (dat. pl. theōrēmatis), Gell. 1, 2. *Dimin.* theōrēmatium, id. 1, 13. *Cic. Fat. 6, 11 says, “percepta, quae dicuntur Graeco theōrēmatia.”* It may also be rendered more widely by ratio, as in Cic. Off. 2, 3, 9 (cf. Nāgelsb. Styl. 171): v. PROPOSITION.

theoretical: *1. rationalis:* t. science, r. disciplina, Cels. praef. (opp. to usum, experimenta). *2. contemplativus:* t. philosophia, c. philosophia, Sen. Ep. 95, 10 (opp. to activa): v. SPECULATIVE. *3. canonicus:* Plin.: Vitruv.

4. more usu. expr. by phr.: cf. THEORY, and the foll.: ars... posita in inspectione id est cognitione et aestimatione rerum.... ipso rei cuius studium habet intellectu contenta, quae θεωρητικὴ vocatur, Quint. 2, 18, 1: neque est res ulla quae non ad cognoscendum (t.) aut ad agendum (practical) vim referat, Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 111.

theoretically: expr. by phr.: it cannot be t. maintained, scientia teneri non potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 2.

theorising: somehow or another my discourse has fallen into t., nescio quo pacto ad praecipendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 6, § 18.

theorist: canonicus: Plin. 2, 17, 14: medical t.s., rationales medici, Cels. praef.

theory: *1. ratio (prob. the best and most freq. equiv.): either t., or practice without t., vel r., vel sine ratione ipsa exercitatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93: the t. and practice of war, r. atque usus belli, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. *2. ars, t. s. f. (In its proper sense it includes both t. and practice, but it may be used to expr. the former only: the context or the antithesis determines the sense): it seems to me a splendid thing in practice but a poor one in t., res mihi videtur facultate praeclara, arte mediocri, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: nor is it enough to possess virtue as a t. without putting it into practice, nec habere virtutem satis, quasi a. aliquam, nisi utare, id. Rep. 1, 2. *3. scientia (knowledge): t. and practice, a. atque usus, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 112. [N.B.—There is a freq. contrast between ratio, ars, scientia, or even doctrina (Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208), in the sense of t., and exercitatio, facultas, usus, prudentia, which denote practice. If ars is opp. to ratio it means practice: as, sine ulla arte aut ratione, without any practice or t., Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 195: hence the expr. ars rationalis (= t.) in Cels. praef.] *4. artificium (system):* Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 146. *5. ratiōciatio:* Vitruv. 1, 1, 15 (opp. to fabrica). *6. theoria, theorēce, ēa, f.: Hier. Phr.: in t. perhaps less acquainted with it than I could wish, in experience and practice even more than I could desire, in studio minus fortasse quam vellem, in rebus atque usu plus etiam quam vellem versatus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: a general t. of all moral duty, conformatio omnium officiorum, id. Fin. 5, 6, 15.****

therapeutic: medicus. v. HEALING. *therapeutics:* medendi scientia, ratio, Cels. praef.: medicina: v. MEDICINE.

there: *1. In that place, at that point:* *1. ibi:* t. he enrolls two legions, duas legiones i. conscribit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10. *Fig. if t. is anything which he reserves for the witnesses t. he will find us better prepared, at quid est quod ad testes reservet i. nos paratiores reperiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82. Its strengthened form is ibidem (= just t.), Cic. v. BAMM.*

*2. istuc (yonder t., where you are): you prefer to be t., where you are of some account, than t., where you alone seem to be wise, ibi malis esse ubi alioquo numero sis quam i. ubi solus aspere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. *3. illic (rare): Roman citizens who trafficked t., cives Romani qui i. negotiantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 102. *4. expr. by in eo loco, Caes. B. C. 2, 35, or a similar phr.: (eo loci occurs in Tac. A. 15, 74: eo in the spurious Ep. ad Brutum, ascribed to Cic.). *II. Used pleonastically with verbs: no equiv.: it must never be expr. in Latin: thus, t. lay between our army and the enemy's a marsh of no great extent, palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9. *III. Used incorrectly for thither: eo, v. THITHER. (In the Dig. ibi is found with verbs of motion.)*****

—about: circa: v. ABOUT, B. II.

—after: exinde, deinde: v. THERE, AFTERWARDS: in Lucr. 5, 788, inde loci.

—by: expr. by “by it,” eo, ea re, etc.

—fore: *1. ergo (usu. but not always, placed first: it may be employed in argumentative questions and resumptions): t. also promises are sometimes not to be kept, &c. et promissa non facienda nonnunquam, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: let it be fixed t. that what is dishonourable is never useful, maneat e. quod turpe sit id nunquam utile esse, id. ib. 3, 12, 49: the foll. pleon. expr. are found: itaque e. Liv.; e. igitur, Pl.; e. propterea, Ter. *2. Igitur (weaker than preced.: not usu. first: if so placed, as often in Sall. it is emph.): t. the highest and most perfect glory consists of these three things, summa i. et perfecta gloria constat ex tribus his, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 31: t. at home and abroad morality was cultivated, i. domi militiaeque boni mores colebantur, Sall. C. q. do you see t....? videane i....? Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14. [N.B. video is seldom joined to ergo: also avoid et igitur, igiturque.] *3. Itaque (and so: in Cic. and Caes. it takes the first place: in Liv. and later writers often after one or two words): t. such a man will not venture to do nor even to think anything which he dares not utter, i. talis vir non modo facere sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit quod non audeat praedicare, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77. *4. Idcirco, idcirco (for that reason: the clause stating the cause or reason is introduced by quod, quia, quoniam or si, with indic. in direct, subj. in indirect clauses: if the foll. clause denotes a purpose, the subj. is always used: it may also be used abs.: because nature cannot be changed, t. true friendships are eternal, quia natura mutari non potest i. veras amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: did none of the former (rulers) t. touch it that he himself might carry it off? i. nemo superiorum attigit ut ipse tolleretur? id. Verr. 4, 4, 7: shall I t. write with the greatest licence? i. ne scribam licenter? Hor. A. P. 265. The combination neque i. minus, occurs in Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8. *5. Ideo (syn. of preced.: constr. exactly like it): because I have had the letter many days in hand t. many additions have been made at odd times, quod multos dies epistolam in manibus habui i. multa coniecta sunt alio alio tempore, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: he thought it necessary that Pompey should be informed and t. went to him, necessarium existimavi ferti certiorum Pompeium, atque i. ad Pompeium contulidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 11 (et ideo, ideoque also occur). *6. propterea (for******

App. M. 4, p. 147, extr. 2. sarcina (sackage: used in pl.): with a great part of her t.s. cum magna sarcinarum parte. Petr. 114, 7. Dimin.: sarcinilla: pack up your t.s. collige sarcinulas. Juv. 6, 146. 3. expr. by the neut. pl.: he removes his trumpety t.s. frivola transfert. Juv. 3, 198.

think: 1. To have ideas in the mind: cogito, 1: to a learned and educated man to live is to t., docto homini et erudito vivere est c., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111. Phr.: man, born to t. and act, homo ad intelligendum et ad agendum natus, id. Fin. 2, 11, 40: to t. aright, mente recte uti, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100. if any one t.s. whilst journeying or walking, si quis in itinere aut in ambulatione secum ipse meditetur, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: v. THOUGHT: in exclamations it is expr. by an infin.: to t. that this man has risen so unpropitiously for me! huncce solem tam nigrum sursum exiit mibi, Hor. S. 1, g. 72: Lat. Gr. § 516.

2. To entertain an opinion: 1. arbitror, 1 (in Cic. sometimes as pass.: see Verr. 5, 41, 106. Zumpt: prop. a leg. t. of giving evidence: to believe): I t. so, we do not know for certain, a. certum uim non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: to t. that the year could be quickly finished, a. id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28. 2. existimo, 1: (prop. to judge of the value of any thing): I judge t. so, ita prorsus e., Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: the system is thought to have been brought over into Gaul, disciplina in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: to t. badly of any one, male de aliquo e., Cic. Off. 2, 10, 35: to t. kindly of, amabiliter in aliquem e., Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13. 3. puto, 1: (prop. to form an opinion after due examination: in Ov. and the later poets often puto, e. g. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 2): do you t. that I say these things in jest? jocari me putas? Cic. Att. 16, 5, ad fin.: you used to t. that my trifles were something, tu saepebas meas esse aliquid p. nugas, Catul. 1, 3. 4. reor, ratus, 2: (the word belongs to poet. and the high style, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153): do you t. that he became mad after killing his mother? an tu reris uim ocellas insanisse parente? Hor. S. 2, 3, 134: I find them to be more numerous than I thought, plures quam rebar esse cognovi, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5.

5. opinor, 1 (Cic. makes the same remark as on the preced., i. e.): from the first rise of living creatures, as I t., a primo, ut o., animantium ortu, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31: to t. ill of Caesar, male o. de Caesare, Suet. Aug. 51. 6. censeo, 2: (prop. of a formal expr. of opinion): I, we must rise and retire to rest, sursum eundem c. et requiescendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 367: v. JUDGE. 7. dico, xi, dum, 3: (account, consider): to t. anything of little moment, parvi d. aliquid, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: they t. nothing right but what seems good in their eyes, nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83: v. REGARD, HOLD, CONSIDER. 8. credo, didi, ditum, 1: v. BELIEVE: it is often used ironically.

9. sentio, si, sum, 4: (to feel): to t. one thing and speak another, aliud a., aliud loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21: if you were in my place you would t. differently, tu ad hic sis aliter sentias, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 10: to t. wonderfully well of any one, mirabiliter de aliquo a., Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 5: v. FEEL, AS OR OPINION.

10. suspicio, 1: (surmise): I thought my book would please you, placitum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 7, 1 (2, 9, 1). 11. The oral. obliq. may sometimes expr. the verb to t., esp. in histor. style: cf. Lat. Gr. § 466, Obs. Phr.: as I t. mea sententia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 95: v. OPINION: I t. quite differently, longe mibi alia mens est, Sall. Cat. 52, ad init.: the multitude being in confusion through not knowing what to t. of the deed, tumultuans multitudo incerta existimatione facti, Liv. 4, 15, ad init.: quicker than was thought, opinione celerius,

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Cic. Fam. 14, 21: I t. that I have often heard, saepe mibi videri audisse, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: I would not venture to write it unless Panactius thought so too, scribere id non audeam nisi idem placeret Panactio, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: to t. more highly of, pluris facere, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: v. VALUE, ESTEEM: they thought that the last night was come upon the universe, novissimam illam noctem mundo interpretabantur, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

think about, of, over: 1. To dwell upon in thought: 1. cogito, 1: (constr. with acc. or abl. with de): whether I t. over any matter, or write or read anything, sive quid mecum ipse d. sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: to t. of nothing but rocks and mountains, nil nisi saxa et montes c., id. ib. 2, 1, 2: to t. very often of our common miseries, persaepe c. de communibus miseriis, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1: v. CONSIDER, REFLECT: to t. over earnestly, toto pectore, animo c., id. Att. 11, 12, extr.: Fam. 1, 7, 1: ex cogito, 1, is to find out some expedient by long, id. Att. 9, 6: v. DEVISE. 2. repito, 1: to t. over again and again, etiam atque etiam r., Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 48. Join: r. cogitare, Cic. Delat. 13, 38. 3. pito, 1: (less freq. than preced.): whilst t. ing of these things I passed by the house unawares, dum haec puto praeterit impudens villam, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4: Cic. 4. meditor, 1: (constr. with acc.: rarely de): v. MEDITATE. 5. commentor, 1: (to t. over thoroughly: constr. with acc. or de): to t. over one's coming miseries, futuras secum c. miseriis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29 (poet.): Brut. 88, 301. 6. verso, 1: also volvo, 3, voluto, 1: v. TURN OVER, POWDER. 7. agito, 1: (usu. with mente, animo: also with acc. or abl. with de): to t. of war, a. in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2; de bello a., Tac. H. 2, 1: he has nothing else to t. of, habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114. Join: a. et cogitare, id. Fontel. 6, 12. 8. pensatio, 1: (constr. with acc. or abl. with de): to t. gloomily over anything, aliquid morosissime p., Suet. Aug. 66: Liv. 1, 1, 1: v. REMEMBER. 9. recordor, 1: v. REMEMBER. 10. prospicio, -p-xi, spectrum, 1: v. TAKE CARE OF. Phr.: to t. of anything, cogitationem suscipere de aliqua re, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C: I perceive what he is t. ing of, quo animum intendat perspicio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3: to t. of the calamities of states, civitatum calamitates animo colligo, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: can what I am t. ing of be accomplished? ferine potest quod ego mente concipio? Liv. 1, 36: 1, in your mind of that which you cannot see with your eyes, animo contemplare quod oculis non potes, Cic. Delat. 14, 40: I am wont to t. of that time, solet mibi in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1: cf. Lat. Gr. § 278, Obs. 5: I have never thought of you as other than you are, nunquam te aliter atque es induxi in animum meum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6: he thought of a plan which appeared rash at first sight, ad consilium prima specie temerarium animum adiecit, Liv. 25, 37, ad fin.: v. BETHINK ONESELF: he thought of his own advancement rather than the welfare of the state, ad eum magis ille commodum quam ad salutem rei publicae spectabat, Cic. Sest. 16, 37.

To be bent upon: 1. cogito, 1: (with foll. inf.): he who t.s. of harming another, is qui nocere alteri cogitat, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 24: v. INTEND, DESIGN, PURSUE. 2. meditor, 1: v. MEDITATE, II. Phr.: as I am t. ing of doing, ut mibi est in animo facere, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 20: he thought of disinheriting him, tunc exheredare in animo habuit, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52.

thinker: no exact equiv. in Cic. the word philosophus is freq. used in a sense not far from that of the Eng.: also, intellīgendi gravissimus auctor, Cic. Or. 3, 10: a severe t., * cogitandi severitatis assuetus (Kr.): expr. therefore by a verb or phr.: v. SPECULATOR, PHILOSOPHER.

thinking (part. and adj.): cogitā-

bundus (wapt in thought): v. MEDITATION: the t. powers, mens, Sall. C. 15: a t. being, mens, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: nothing is so foreign to a t. man, nihil a sapiente tam alienum est, id. Acad. 1, 43, 132: it is the characteristic of a learned and t. man, docti et intelligentis viri est, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19.

thinking (subs.): expr. by verb: v. also THOUGHT: manner of t. = cogitatio in Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: cogitamen occurs in Tert.

thinly: 1. Not densely: rare: to sow t., r. conserere, Col. 2, 9, 6. Phr.: I am rather t. clad, levius vestio, App. Apol. p. 287: cities very t. inhabited, urbes pene deserta, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25. 2. Not thickly, in respect of dimension: 1. tenniter: leather t. prepared, alutae t. confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tennitius occurs in Apic. 2. gracilliter: v. SLENDERLY. (Exilliter is only found fig. in Cic.: poorly, meagrely.)

thinness: 1. Want of density: 1. tennulus: it is such that it erodes the night, tanta est ejus t. ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50. 2. raritas: t. of the hair, r. capillorum, Suet. Oth. 12. Phr.: the t. of the legion, paucitas legionis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: so, infrequentia senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2. 3. Want of thickness, in dimension: 1. tennulus: if only the health be good, t. itself is pleasing, valetudo modo bona sit, ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: the t. of paper, t. chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 24: (where it is opp. to densitas, and expr. primarily the thin texture of the paper). 2. gracillitas: (thinness): exceeding t. and weakness of body, summa g. et infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: Suet. Cal. 50: v. SLENDERLY.

3. exillitas: the t. of the string of bees, e. aculei apum, Plin. 11, 2, 1. Fig.: of the soil, Col. 4, machies. Fig.: v. LEANNESS: also of the soil, Col. v. POORNESS. 5. subtilitas: (tenuity): the t. of lines, a. linearum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82. 6. tennulus: t. of liquids: tennulus: the t. of wine, t. vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64: the t. of the blood, t. sanguinis, id. ib. 11, 39, 92. 7. IV. Of the voice: exillitas: the t. of the female voice, e. femininae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

thinning (subs.): of vines, extenuatio, Plin. 17, 26, 39: pampinatio, id. 17, 1, 1: more gen. of trees, etc., interuatio, id. 17, 27, 43: attenuatio (used fig. in Cic.): is used in M. L. for the t. of a fluid: v. DILUTION.

thinness: 1. subtennis: t. bristles, a. setae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5. 2. macellus (rather lean): Lucil.

thin-skinned: in fig. sense, v. SENSITIVE: the t. race of poets, genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102.

third (adj.): tertius: there is no t. course, nihil est t., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: on the t. day of the Saturnalia, i. Saturnalibus, id. Att. 5, 20, 5: of descent: Ajax, t. from Jove, ab Jove t., Ajax. Or. M. 13, 28: the t. (i. e. lowest, infernal) realm, t. regna, id. Fast. 4, 584: the t. story, t. tabulata, Juv. 3, 199: t. stories, triestiga, Vulg. Gen. vi. 16: to play the t. part, tertiarum partium esse, Cic. Inv. in Caecil. 15, 48: for the t. time, tertium: in the t. place, tertio: but the distinction between these forms was not kept up (v. Gell. 10, 1): so tertio = a t. time, Cic. Delat. 5, 14: belonging to the t. legion, tertianus, Tac. A. 13, 38: v. TERTIAN: to plough fields the t. time, tertiare agros, Col. 2, 4, 8: functionaries of the t. class, terticorici, Claud. Just.

third (subs.): 1. Mathematical: 1. tertius, part, Catul. 62, 63: also tertius (pl.), without part, Plin. 33, 9, 46. 2. tricus, ntis, m. (strictly a division of the as): used in such phr. as, heir to a t., heres ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101 (where also is ex parte tertiae). joint-heir to a t., cuberdes ex t., Cic. Att. 7, 8. 3. leavis one-t. of a foot long, tridentalis, Plin. 27, 5, 17: tin alloyed with two-t. of lead, tertiarium stannum, id. 34, 17, 48. 4. In music: tritētrōria, Mart. Cap. 9, 315:

more exactly: 1. a major t., *dithona (δύονα); tertia perfecta, major (Kircher, Musurg. Univ. vol. 1, p. 97).

2. a minor t., trithmblōnion (τρίθμβλον), Hygin. de Limit. p. 177, ed. Goes. 3. imperfecta, minor.

third estate: *plebeius ordo (Mill-ton); plebs v. COMMONALTY.

thirdly: tertio: Caes. B. C. 3, 43: cf. FOURTHLY.

thirst (subs.): stitio, is, f. (acc.-im, abl.-i). 1. it. great t., magna s. Cels. 3, 6: prolonged t., diuturna s. Cic. Sen. 8, 26: parching t., arida s. Lucr. 3, 915 (ak. arida torrens): fiery t., ignea s. Virg. G. 3, 483: furious t., irata s. Prop. 4, 9, 62: to cause t., a facere, Plin. 20, 5, 20; gignere, id. 20, 6, 23, extr.: afferre, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 13; colligere, Virg. G. 3, 327: to keep off t., a arceri, Plin. 20, 20, 81: t. seizes any one, a urget (aliquem), Cels. 3, 6: camels support t. for four days, a tolerant quadriduo camel, Plin. 8, 18, 26: t. parches the throat, a. urit fauces, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114; torret ora, Prop. 4, 9, 21: the throat is dry with t., ardens sili fauces, Liv. 44, 38: t. burns up the writhed men, t. exurit miseris, Lucr. 3, 915: beside themselves with t., ob stitum impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7, 14: to remove t., a tollere, Cels. 1, 3; depellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; pellere, Hor. Od. 2, 14: to quench t., a extinguere, Ov. M. 7, 569; restinguere, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9; compescere, Ov. M. 4, 102; sedare, Lucr. 2, 664; abluere, id. 4, 874; explore, satiare, Cic. Parad. 1, 1; reprimere, Curt. 7, 5, 7: to slake one's t. at a fountain, a. de fonte levare, Ov. M. 15, 122: to appease one's t., a placare, Mart. 1, 40, 17: to die of t., stit. mori, Liv. 4, 30; enecari, poet. in Cic. Tus. 1, 5, 15.

Fig.: a t. for liberty, a libertatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: a t. for hearing, a audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19: a tormenting t. for wealth, argenti s. Importuna, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: so great is the t. for our blood, tanta sanguinis nostri hauriendi est s. Liv. 26, 13. The same gen. sense may be expr. by cupiditas, libido (stronger than preced.), or by tames (poet.), v. DESIRE, PASSION, LONGING. Phr.: hunger and t., laticum frugumque cupido, Lucr. 4, 1085: to produce t., desiderium humoris accendere, Curt. 7, 5, 7.

thirst (v.): 1. stitio, 1st or 4th (both lit. and fig.) test men should t. ne homines stitirent, Suet. Aug. 42: the fields t., stitunt agri, Cic. Or. 24, 81: a rustic expr. acc. to him: also freq. in poet., as Ov. F. 4, 940. 2. areo, 2 (to be parched with t.): Tantalus is in the mid of water, Tantalus in media aret aqua, A. A. 2, 606: the field t., aret agri, Virg. E. 7, 57: v. TO BE DRY, 1 ARCHID.

— after, for: stitio, 1st or 4th (both lit. and fig.) test men should t. ne homines stitirent, Suet. Aug. 42: the fields t., stitunt agri, Cic. Or. 24, 81: a rustic expr. acc. to him: also freq. in poet., as Ov. F. 4, 940. 2. areo, 2 (to be parched with t.): Tantalus is in the mid of water, Tantalus in media aret aqua, A. A. 2, 606: the field t., aret agri, Virg. E. 7, 57: v. TO BE DRY, 1 ARCHID.

thirstily: stitenter: to long t. after something, a. expetere aliquid, Cic. Tus. 4, 17, 37: or expr. by stitens, Lat. Gr. § 343: sometimes by ardentior: v. RAGRELY.

thirsty: 1. Suffering from thirst: 1. expr. by t., by stitio, 4: v. TO THIRST.

The imperf. part. stitens is used adj. of the traveller, a. viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97. 2. stiticholus (of soils habitually parched: in very late authors, of persons): t. Apulia, a. Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16. Join t. et per-aridum [solum] Col. 3, 11, 9. 3. siccus (of persons only): Hor. S. 2, 2, 14. 4. bibulus (quickly absorbing): t. topers, b. potores, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9: t. sand, b. arena, Lucr. 2, 176: Ov. Virg.: v. DRY, 1 ARCHID. 5. applied to drunkards, multibibus, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 1: bibax, bibosus, Auct. apud Gell. 3, 12: vinosus (fond of wine), Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: v.

TIPLING. II. Producing thirst: stiticholus: Plin. 23, 6, 55: or by a par., quod stitum affert, gignit, facit: v. THIRST.

thirteen: 1. decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: tres et decem, ib. id. 35, 99. Liv. (the only form given in Prisc. Fig. Num. 4). 2. tridēsim: Liv.: Tac. (in Front. Aquaed. 11, tresdecim). 3. t. tina, terdecima, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 184: t. apiece, terni deni, Prisc. Fig. Num. 6.

thirteenth: tertius decimus (not decimus tertius), Prisc. Fig. Num. 5: Tac. The men of the t. legion, tertiadecimani, id. H. 3, 27.

thirtieth: trigēsimus (tricesimus): Cic. Hor. The men of the t. legion, tricesimani, Amm. 18, 9, 3.

thirty: triginta: t. feet, t. pedes, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: Liv.: t. at a time, tricesim, Auct. B. Afr. 75 (used in Plin. and Auct. Her. for t.): t. days having been completed, ter dena luce peracta, Stat. S. 5, 24: Virg.: a space of t. years, tricennium, Cod. Justin. 7, 31, 1: a festival held once in t. years, tricennialia, Oros. 7, 18, ad fin.: t. asses, tricesima, m.: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: t. times, trices or -ena, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, ad fin.: of containing t., tricenarius: a son t. years old, t. filius, Sen. Excerpt. Controv. 3, 3, ad fin.: Front.

this: 1. hic, haec, hoc (sometimes strengthened by oe: hicce, haecce, hocce: gen. sing. huiusce or huiusque: nom. pl. fem. haec: gen. horum, harum, with interrog. part. hicne, haecne, etc., this, where I am: the dem. pron. of the first pers.): I will venture to call you from t. new academy to that old one, audebo te ab hac acadēmia nova ad veterem illam vocare, Cic. Fin. 5, 7: shall t. man die anywhere but in his own country? hicne vir usquam nisi in patria morietur? id. Mil. 38, 104: before t. time, ante hoc tempus, id. Acad. 1, 1, 3: t. is that answer which was given by Solon, hoc illud est quod a Solone responsum est, id. Sen. 20, 72: was it for t. that ...? hoc erat quid? ...? Virg. Aen. 2, 664: t. right hand (of mine), haec dextra, id. ib. 2, 292: so hic homo = ego, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47.

2. iste, a, ud, or strengthened istae, acc. oc, or uc (that near here, pron. of the second pers., hence sometimes t., esp. in the stronger form): Pl. Ter.: Cic. v. THAT. 3. this ... that: hic is used to denote the nearer object; but as this may be the nearer to the speaker's mind, it is not always used of the nearer noun in the sentence, though this is usu. the case: v. I. Gr. § 366, and Obs. The combinations are the foll.—(1.) hic ille, ille ... hic: if these remedies fail we must have recourse to those, si deerint haec remedia ad illa declinandum s. Quint. 7, 2, 30: according to the opportunity of this side or that, ex occasione huius aut illius partis, Liv. 24, 3, ad fin.: in Cic. Sen. 19, 68, ille (= the latter) ... hic (= the former): cf. Virg. Aen. 8, 357: (II.) hic ... iste; iste ... hic: Cic. Rep. 1, 19. (III.) hic ... hic (esp. in poet.): t. man skilled in the use of the dart, that one in the use of the bow, hic Jaculo bonus, hic sagitta, Virg. Aen. 9, 572. (IV.) hic ... alter; alter ... hic: Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: Ov. M. 1, 293: v. ONE, NO. 14; also LATTER, FORMER: in Tac. A. 14, 8, we have hi ... hi ... illi ... quidam. 4. t. way ... that way: on t. side ... on that side: hic atque illic, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184; hinc et hinc, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: hac ... hac, Virg. Aen. 1, 467: v. HITHER, THITHER.

Phr.: to t. was added that, hic accedebat quod, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 6: from t. hinc, v. HENCE: in Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75, inde has the same force: for t. reason, inde, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 8: neither in t. affair nor elsewhere, neque istic neque alibi, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9: v. HERE.

thistle: carduus: the barren t., segetis c. Virg. G. 3, 152: a spot overgrown with t., carduētum, Pall. 4, 9, 4: in Plin. and Col. carduus denotes an

esculent t., v. CARDBUS in Lat. Eng. Dict. another edible kind was scolyoma, 1. m. (in some edd. as a s. k. word), Plin. 20, 33, 99: the sow-t., sonchus, id. 22, 22, 44: *a. oleraceus, Linn.: onopordon in Plin. 27, 12, 87, is prob. St. Mary's t. (ak. onopordon): other varieties are sonchus, id. 22, 9, 10; acanthion, 24, 12, 66. thistle-finch: scanthia, idis, f.: Plin. 10, 63, 83; § 175: acanthia, idis, f.: Virg. G. 3, 338: carduelis, Plin. 10, 42, 57: *Fringilla carduelis, Linn.: cf. GOLDFINCH.

thither: 1. illic (to that place afar off): I must return t., illic redeundum est mihi, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 29; Cic.: other forms are illo: Caes. B. C. 4, 20: Cic. illoc, Pl. Ter.: Fig.: I return t. whence I have digressed, illic unde abii redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108. 2. istuc (to that place where you are: in Pl. s. v. with preced.): Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1. other forms are istu, id. ib. 9, 16, 9; istoc, Pl. Ter.: 3. eo, when he had come t., eo quum venisset, Caes. B. C. 7, 6. 4. ex, by ad eum locum, ad eam rem, etc.

5. hither and t.: hic et illic, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 9: huc illuc, Sall. Ter. Quint.: huc atque illic, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: v. THUS: hac atque illic (ak. illa), Tac. Agr. 28: hac illic, Ter.: v. HITHER: also expr. by vba. comp. with con: to run hurriedly hither and t., trepide concurre, Thaedr. 2, 5, 2.

thitherwards: istorsum, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 14.

thole: scalmus: Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

thong: 1. lorum (lorns in late writers): Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 18: Liv. The form loramentum occurs in Just. 11, 7, extr.: the ends of the t., capita loramentorum. 2. corium (leather): bound by a t., obligatus corio, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23. 3. amēnum (a t. attached to a spear by which it is hurled): to twist the t., a. a torque, Virg. Aen. 9, 665: hence the v. amēno, 1. to hurt by the t., Luc. 4. verber, eria, m. (the t. of a sling): Virg. G. 1, 309. 6. flagellum (the t. of a javelin): Virg. Aen. 7, 721. 6. hiberna v. REM. 7. ligula, corrigia v. SHOESTRING, LATCHET. 8. cōpula (a band, rope): bound with a t., vinculus copula, Nep. Dat. 3, 2. 9. spīrēdium (a t. to fasten a horse to a carriage): Juv. 8, 66. Phr.: a spear fitted with a t., hasta amēnata, Cic. Brut. 78, 271 (in a fig. pass.): yokes bound with t., lorata iuga, Virg. Mor. 122: ropes made of t., lora funes, Cat. R. it. 3, 5: I will lash your sides with t., ego faciam vestra latera lora, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 2.

thorn: 1. spina: may the earth cover the tomb with t., terra obducet spinis sepulcrum, Prop. 4, 5, 1: to plant t. to make a hedge, a. sepiis causa sereno, Plin. 17, 10, 11: Tac. Virg.: the Hawthorn, s. Gallica, after Plin. 16, 18, 30: dimin., spinilla, Arn. Fig.: to pluck out t. from the mind, a. animo evelere, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: v. CARDS: cf. also Sen. Ep. 4, 5, "a. et aspera": in Cic. it denotes rather difficulties or subtleties. 2. sentia, is, m. (once f. in Ov.: a t., brier, bramble): Caes. B. G. 2, 17. 3. aculeus (a point: hence of a single t.): v. PRICKLE: all the t. and stings of domestic anxiety, domesticarum sollicitudinum omnes et scrupuli, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4. hānus (a hook): Ov. de Nuce, 115. 6. special varieties of t.: spinus, prunus silvestris: v. BLACKTHORN: pallurus, v. CHRIST-THORN; rhamnus, v. BUCKTHORN, etc. Phr.: I am a t. to your side, stimulus ego sum tibi, Pl. Caes. 2, 6, 8: he begs you to pluck out the t. from him which pricks and torments him, scrupulum qui se stimulat ac pungit ut evelatis postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: a rose without t., hereditas sine sacris, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8.

— back: *raia clavata: Linn. — brake, bush, hedge: 1. vepres, is, m. (usu. in pl.: once f. in Lucr.): a tomb overgrown with t.-brakes and bushes, vestitum vepribus et dumetis sepulcrum, Cic. Tus. 5, 23, 64.

Dimin. veprecūla, id. *Seal.* 33, 72: (hence prov. *viperā est in v.* Pompon.). The *adj.* veprecūlus, in Col. 7, 1, 1, is *dub.*; vel *pericula*, *al.* 2. veprecūm (a *thicket of thorns*): of a *t. hedge*, Col. 4, 32, 1: of a *t. bush*, Pall. 1, 43, 3. 3. spinētum: Virg. E. 2, 9: (either a *t. hedge* or *brake*). 4. senticetum: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 81.

thorny: 1. spinosus: *t. places*, loca s., Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: Plin.: Ov.: Fig.: *t. cares, a curae*, Cat. 64, 72: when used fig. in Cic. it means *harsh, obscure*, or, as in Sen. Ep. 108, 39, *difficult to solve*: somewhat *t.* spinosulus, Hier. 2. spinosus (*made of thorns*): *t. banda*, a vincula, Ov. M. 2, 789. 3. spiniger, ēra, erum or spinifer, ēra, erum (*thorn-bearing*): the former in Prud., the latter also in Pall.: the reading in Cic. Arat. 178. fluctuates between the two. 4. sentus (*rough, rugged*): *rough, t. places*, loca s., Ov. M. 4, 436: Virg. 5. senticōsus, App., or sentuosus, Paul. Nol. Ph. r.: to grow *t.* spinosēre, Mart. Cap.

thorough: germanus v. p. p. r. r. r. r. No. V.: this is the best *gen. equiv.*: other *ads.* may sometimes expr. the idea, as, subillus: v. EXACT, PERCISE; adillus, v. SORD, GENUINE: the latter is used for *t.* by many modern writers, but often incorrectly: the *superl.* of an *adj.*, or a *compd.* with *per* expr. the notion in many passages: a *t. scholar*, vir doctissimus or perdoctus: in *com.* or *collog.* language tri- has a like force: a *t. paced knave*, trifurcifer: see also THOROUGHLY. Ph. r.: *t. friendship*, vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am. 6, 22: *nothing worthy of t. knowledge*, nihil magna cognitione dignum, id. Fin. 5, 19, 50.

—**bred:** gēnerosus: a *t. horse*, g. equus, Quint. 5, 11, 4: Virg.

—**fare:** 1. *a road through*: pervium: a *t. for armies*, p. exercitibus, Tac. H. 3, 8: more *usu.* expr. by means of the *adj.* pervius, of which the preced. is the *neut.* used *subst.*: *ts.* perviae transiōnes, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: v. PASSEGE, No. V.: *a house through which there is a t.*, transitoria domus, Suet. Ner. 35 (as a name orig. given to the Golden Palace). Arcades, leading out from the forum as passages, are called Jani, in Cic. L. c.: cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 18: "no *t.*", fundula (defined in Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 40, § 145, as "a fundo, quod exitum non habet ac pervium non est iter"). 2. *A right of way*: there were three legal *t.*, iter, actus, via, Ulp. Dig. 8, 1, 1: the first was the mere *right of passing through*; the second implied the *right of driving cattle, vehicles, etc.*; the third implied the existence of a *road through a man's property*: cf. Cic. Caecln. 26, 74: v. Dict. Ant. 1030, "servitutis praediorum rusticorum." It may also be expr. by *jus eundi et agendi*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 21: (or without et, Just. Inst. 4, 6, 2).

thoroughly: 1. pēnitus (once with *sup.* in Vell.): *to shave the head t.*, caput p. abraderē, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: *to make oneself t. acquainted with the case*, p. in causam insinuarē, id. de Or. 2, 35, 149: *to give himself up t. to the society of that fellow*, bene p. in istius familiaritatem se dare, id. Verr. 2, 70, 169 (R. and A.): *to understand anything t.*, p. intelligere aliquid, id. Att. 8, 12, 2.

2. planē (entirely, without any reservation): *to be t. devoid of common sense*, communis sensu p. carere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: v. EXTRELY, QUITE. 3. omnino (in all points, completely): *to be t. ignorant*, o. omnia eruditiois expertem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1: v. ALTOGETHER.

4. plēne (fully): *to wise men*, p. sapientes homines, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: v. COMPLETELY. 5. proutus: v. WHOLLY, ABSOLUTELY. 6. funditus: v. UTTERLY. Ph. r.: a *t. praiseworthy man*, vir per omnia laudabilis, Vell. 2, 33, 1: Quint.: *Octavianus is t. devoted to me*, Octavius mihi totus deditus est, Cic. Att. 14, 11, extr.: *nothing is t. happy*, nihil est ad omni parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: *to stick at Brundisium is t. irksome*, jacere

Brundisium in omnes partes est molestum, Cic. Att. 11, 6: *to scrutinize t. every man's countenance*, perspicere omnes vultus, id. de Or. 2, 35, 148.

thou: tu: the *pron.* is not expr. except for *emph.*: L. Gr. § 357, 615: the *emph. forms* are tute (tute ipse, Cic.), tete, tutemet, tibimet, the suffix -met being more freq. employed with the *pl.*: sometimes, though rarely, the *pron.* vos is used with a *sing. subst.*: Cic. Deiot. 10, 29: Virg. Aen. 9, 525: also, by a singular idiom, the *voc. adj.* agrees with the *nom.* tu in Pers. 3, 28. Occasionally tu is replaced by other *pron.* in the poets: exorare aliquis nostris ex oculis vultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625 (= thou, my particular, yet unknown avenger): at nunc aeterna silentia letheae ille canorus habes, Stat. S. 2, 4, 9 (= t., the famous bird of song): cf. Tib. 4, 3, 1 and 2: but the supposed use of is for tu in Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76, rests on a false reading. Tu, not vos, is the ordinary *pron.* of address in Latin: hence there is no *phr.* corresponding to "thou and thee" any one: Erasmus coined the *v. tulso*, 1: the Romans in similar circumstances used pater, frater, filius, as terms of familiarity: see Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54, and Orell. ad loc.: after thy fashion, tuatim, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4.

though: etai, etiam: v. ALTHOUGH.

thought: 1. Act of thinking: 1. cogitatio: silent t., c. tacita, Quint. 5, 7, 2: very acute and close t., acerrima atque attentissima c., Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: frank t.s., c. simplices, Tac. G. 22: great t.s., c. magnae, id. ib.: t. is occupied in the discovery of truth, c. In vero exquirendo versatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 132: to grasp in t., cogitatione aliquid percipere, id. N. D. 1, 37, 105: comprehendere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: complecti, Quint. 12, 2, 19: exercise of the mind and t., that is, reason, animi motus et c., id. est, ratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 71 (q. v.). 2. cogitatus: see Sen. Ep. 11, 9: Tert. 3. mens, ntis, f.: t. than which nothing is quicker, m. qua nihil est celerius, Cic. Or. 39, 200: to grasp anything in t., mente complecti aliquid, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: their t.s. are reconsidered next day, m. postera die retractantur, Tac. G. 22: v. MEDITATION, REFLECTION. Ph. r.: power of t., cogitandi vis, Quint. 10, 6, 2: a peculiar turn of t., color proprius, Phaedr. 4, prolog., 8: t. entered into their t.s. that ... penetravit eos posse haec ..., Lucr. 5, 1261: v. also THINK. 4. Opinion, notion, design: 1. cogitatio: many weighty t.s. are passing in my mind, versantur in animo multae et graves c., Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: second t.s., as they say, are best, posteriores, ut aiunt, sapientiores sunt, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5: all his t.s. tended to the deliverance of his native land, ad patriam liberandam omni ferebatur cogitatione, Nep. Alc. 9, 4: the minds of men and their t.s., mentes hominum et c., Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 35. 2. cogitatum (usu. in *pl.*): to utter one's t.s., c. eloqui, Cic. Brut. 72, 253: cogitamentum occurs in the Vulg.: cogitamen in Tert. 3. cōgnus, *ts.* v. MIND (III.), OPINION. 4. nōtio: v. NOTION, IDEA. 5. mēmorīa (very rarely used of coming events): t. of using war, bellū inferendi m., Liv. 4, 21: *usu.* consilium: v. DESIGN, INTENTION. Ph. r.: freedom of t., s. sentiendi libertas: cf. Tac. H. 1, 1, extr. 6. Faculty of thinking: 1. cogitatio: man is endowed with reason and t., homo (est) particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: also ratio may expr. it: cf. id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: Fin. 5, 21, 58: and REASON. 2. sensus, *ts.* (understanding: rare): Catul. 51, 6. 3. mens, ntis, f.: v. MIND.

—**be:** sometimes expr. by placet, 2: it is t. by Carneades that ... placet Carneadi ..., Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 99: v. OPINION (II.), and THINK.

thoughtful: 1. Reflecting: cogitabundus: v. MEDITATIVE. 2. cogitatio: 1. cogitatio: silent t., c. tacita, Quint. 5, 7, 2: very acute and close t., acerrima atque attentissima c., Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: frank t.s., c. simplices, Tac. G. 22: great t.s., c. magnae, id. ib.: t. is occupied in the discovery of truth, c. In vero exquirendo versatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 132: to grasp in t., cogitatione aliquid percipere, id. N. D. 1, 37, 105: comprehendere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: complecti, Quint. 12, 2, 19: exercise of the mind and t., that is, reason, animi motus et c., id. est, ratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 71 (q. v.). 2. cogitatus: see Sen. Ep. 11, 9: Tert. 3. mens, ntis, f.: t. than which nothing is quicker, m. qua nihil est celerius, Cic. Or. 39, 200: to grasp anything in t., mente complecti aliquid, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: their t.s. are reconsidered next day, m. postera die retractantur, Tac. G. 22: v. MEDITATION, REFLECTION. Ph. r.: power of t., cogitandi vis, Quint. 10, 6, 2: a peculiar turn of t., color proprius, Phaedr. 4, prolog., 8: t. entered into their t.s. that ... penetravit eos posse haec ..., Lucr. 5, 1261: v. also THINK. 4. Opinion, notion, design: 1. cogitatio: many weighty t.s. are passing in my mind, versantur in animo multae et graves c., Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: second t.s., as they say, are best, posteriores, ut aiunt, sapientiores sunt, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5: all his t.s. tended to the deliverance of his native land, ad patriam liberandam omni ferebatur cogitatione, Nep. Alc. 9, 4: the minds of men and their t.s., mentes hominum et c., Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 35. 2. cogitatum (usu. in *pl.*): to utter one's t.s., c. eloqui, Cic. Brut. 72, 253: cogitamentum occurs in the Vulg.: cogitamen in Tert. 3. cōgnus, *ts.* v. MIND (III.), OPINION. 4. nōtio: v. NOTION, IDEA. 5. mēmorīa (very rarely used of coming events): t. of using war, bellū inferendi m., Liv. 4, 21: *usu.* consilium: v. DESIGN, INTENTION. Ph. r.: freedom of t., s. sentiendi libertas: cf. Tac. H. 1, 1, extr. 6. Faculty of thinking: 1. cogitatio: man is endowed with reason and t., homo (est) particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: also ratio may expr. it: cf. id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: Fin. 5, 21, 58: and REASON. 2. sensus, *ts.* (understanding: rare): Catul. 51, 6. 3. mens, ntis, f.: v. MIND.

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ful: prōvidus: the leader's t. care, p. cura ducia, Ov. F. 2, 60: t. and skilful nature, p. sollertius natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: v. CAREFUL.

thoughtfully: 1. v. MEDITATIVELY. 2. prōvidenter: v. CAREFULLY.

thoughtfulness: 1. mēditatio: v. MEDITATION. 2. cura: v. CARE FORETHOUGHT.

thoughtless: 1. incōgitans: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 3. 2. incōgitabilis: Pl. M. 2, 6, 63. 3. incōgitatus: Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 1. 4. tēmēritus: v. RASH, HEADLESS. 5. incōsultus: v. INCONSIDERATE, INDESTRUCT.

thoughtlessly: tēmēre: v. HEADLESSLY, RASHLY: incōsultus: v. INCONSIDERATELY.

thoughtlessness: 1. incōgitantia: Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 27. 2. tēmēritas: v. HEADLESSNESS, RASHNESS.

thousand: 1. In arithmetic: mille (usu. *indecl. adj.* in *sing.*: rarely *subst.* in the *pl.* used as a *decl. subst.*): a *t. horsemen*, mille equites, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: a *t. men*, mille hominum, Cic. Mil. 20, 53 (where anciently there were two readings, versabatur and versabantur: the former is supported by Gell. 1, 16, and Macr. S. 1, 5, 5, in which *pass.* the constr. of m. is discussed): 143,704 persons, centum quadraginta tria milia septinginta quatuor capita (civium), Liv. 35, 9: v. Lat. Gr. § 69. Obs.: 1. a *t. paces*, mille passuum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, et *pass.*: v. MILE: on the ellipse of m. in counting aeterea, see Lat. Gr. § 931, 932, and Dict. Ant. 1043: a *t. times*, millies (milliens), Plin.: Vitruv.: containing a *t. milliaris*; hence, a wing of a *t. men*, m. ala, Plin. Ep. 7, 31 (al. militari): a portus a *t. paces long*, m. porticus, Suet. Ner. 31: also millenarius, Aug.: milliaris, Vopisc.: a *t. each*, milleni, Pl.: the space of a *t. years*, milliarium annorum, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7: the number one t., millenarius numerus, id. ib.: there seems no good authority for χιλιά except as a Greek word: Macr. S. 1, 5, 9: Gell.: a commander of a *t. chiliarchus*, Tac. A. 15, 51: chiliarchus, Curt. 5, 2, 3 (def. as "singulis millibus militum praefecturus"): of a *t. forum*, milliformis, Prudent. 7. Fig.: any large number: 1. mille: a *t. hues*, m. colores, Virg. Aen. 4, 701: many t., milia multa, Catul. 5, 10 (q. v.): a *t. times*, millies, or -iens, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113. 2. sexcenti, drum (six hundred): the favourite term for a large number: Lat. Gr. § 613: I have received t.s. of your letters, epistolae tuas a. accepit, Cic. Att. 7, 2: Annusdrus of t.s. of words, a millia mundaorum, id. N. D. 1, 34, 96: a *t. times*, sexcenties (-iens), Pl. Men. 5, 4, 8.

—**fold:** millimodius: Venant.: v. COUNTLESS.

thousandth (adj.): milliesimes: Cic. Off. 1, 1, in decent, Pers. 3, 28.

thousandth (sub.): milliesima, Petr. 67, 7: more fully, m. pars, Cic. Att. 2, 4.

thrall: servus: v. SLAVE.

thralldom: servitus: v. SLAVERY.

thraconical: gloriosus: v. BRAGGART, VAINT-GLOIOUS.

thrash: 1. To beat out corn: 1. tēro, trivi, tritum, 3 (to rub out by treading or by a machine): to t. corn, t. frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: Hor. S. 1, 1, 45. Also expr. by the *compa.* extēro, dētēro (which are *conj.* like it), when the corn is trodden out. the three ancient modes were treading out the grain under the feet of oxen (jumentorum ungulis e spica extantur grana, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2), t.ing it out by flails, or lastly by thrashing-machines: to t. out corn, deterere frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 23. [N. B.—The three processes are mentioned in Plin. 18, 30, 72: "m-mis alibi tribalis in area, alibi equarum gravisbus extertur, alibi periculis flagellatur."] 2. tundo, tūtdi, tūsum or tūsum, 3 (to beat: applied to the second

of the preced. modes): *to t. out the ears with flails*, *fustibus spicas t.*, Col. 2, 21, 4. 3. *excitatio, cussal, cussum*, 3; or *décitio, cussal, cussum*, 3 (applied to the action of the flail): *to t. out the grains from the ears*, *e spicis grana c.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2; Col. 2. 4. *flagello*, 1 (to whip): *to t. out the crop with poles*, *menem peticis l.*: Plin. 18, 30, 72 (R. and A.). 5. *tritatio*, 1: Sid.; or *retritatio*, 1: Aug. 11. *To beat*: *caedo*, *cecidi*, *caesum*, 3: v. *cazar*.

thrasher, *expr.* by v. **tritator*, *Popina de Instit. Fundi*, 3.

thrashing: 1. *tritatio*, Col. 2, 20 (q. v.): *Virg.* 2. *tritatio*, 1: Aug. Also an *adj.* *tritatorius* (*pertaining to t.*) occurs in Public. ad Aug.

-flail: *expr.* variously by *fustia*, *baculus* (Col. 2, 21, 4); *flagellum*, Hier.; *peticus*, Plin.: v. *FLAIL*.

floor: *area*: *Virg. G.* 1, 178: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Col.*: *alfis*, *arealis*, *Serv.* ad *Virg. G.* 1, 166.

-machine: 1. *tribulum* (also *-a*, *f.*): *Col.*: It was a wooden platform studded with sharp stones or iron teeth: *Virg. G.* 1, 164; *Plin.*: v. *Dick Ant.*: another kind, consisting of bars of wood, set with teeth, and running on small wheels, was called "piostellum l'unicum" Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: it is joined with *traba* (a kind of drag), *Col.* 2, 21, 4.

2. *serra* (prop. *a saw*: *a t. with serrated wheels*): Hier.: in *Amos* 1.

3. a modern t. would prob. be better *expr.* by *machina*, *qz grana e spicis extrahunt*, or similar phr.

thread (*subst.*): 1. *For sewing*, etc.: 1. *filum*: *to guide one's steps by a t.*, *regere filo vestigia*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 30: *Hor.*: hence prov.: *the safety of the republic hung on a slender t.*, *tenui filo suspense reipublicae salus*, *Val. Max.* 6, 4, 1: *Rey. Punt.* 3, 35: *the fig. sense* f. denotes the style or texture of a discourse, hence such modernisms as *a t. atmosphere* (Wolf in Kr.) should be avoided: v. Phr. 2.

2. *linum* (a t. of flax: *cap. of it that secured letters*): *a needle with two ts*, *acus duo l. duces*, *Cels.* 7, 14: *to cut the t.*, *incidere linum*, *Col.* 3, 5, 10 (of a letter).

3. *ileum* (t. of any thing women): *to tie anything on a t.*, *and hang it around the neck*, *aliquid illigatum licio e collo suspendere*, *Plin.* 21, 7, 63, ad fin.: *ov.*: *of the t. of the web*, *Auson.* 4. *stamen*, *linu*, *n.* (prop. the t. of the distaff, *ov.* *Col.* 3, 5, 10: *to follow the clue afforded by a t.*, *legere n.*, *Prop.* 4, 4, 42. 5. *subiemen*, *linu*, *n.*: *to spin a t.*, *v. nere*, *Ter.* *Heaut.* 3, 3, 52: *of the t. of the cat*, *Catul.* 64, 328 *Hor.*.

6. *leia* (t. for a needle): *soft t.*, *a mollis*, *Cels.* 5, 26, 21. 7. *linea* (a thin line of string or l.): *a row of pearls on a t.*, *l. dives*, *Mart.* 8, 98, 7: *of the t. of a spider's web*, in *Plin.* 11, 24, 28.

8. *nema*, *linu*, *n.*: *Dig.*: *or nēmen*, *linu*, *n.*, *Inscr.*: v. *YARN*. 9. *aranea* (a cobwebby t.): *Plin.* 24, 9, 37. 10. *pānus* (l. wound on a bobbin, *wpōs*): *Lucil.*: so *panacula*, *Not. Tir.* 11. *thōmis*, *leia*, *f.*: *Plin.*: v. *CORD*, *LINE*.

12. *capillus*, *capillamentum* (the t-like fibres of plants): *Plin.*: v. *FIBRE*, *Phr.*: the t. of a discourse, complexus loquendi seriesque, *Quint.* 1, 5, 3: *to keep to the t. of the narrative*, *tenorem in narrationibus servare*, *Id.* 10, 7, 6: v. *CONNECTION*, *tenor*: *to break off the t. of one's speech*, *contextum dicendi intermittere*, *Id.* 10, 7, 26. 11. *The t. of a screw*, *rūga* (wrinkle): *the ts of a screw*, *rugae per cochleam bulantes*, *Plin.* 18, 31, 74, § 317: the grooves between the ts are called *involuti canales*, *Vitr.* 10, 6 (11), 2.

thread (v.): 1. *To t. a needle*: *expr.* by *filum in acum conligere*, *Cels.* 7, 16 (Kr. gives also *per acum immittere*, *traficere*). 11. *To put a t. or string through*: *expr.* by *perferere filum per aliquid*: cf. *Varr. R. R.* 1, 41, 5: *lucio inserere aliquid*, *Ter. (R. and A.)*.

11. *To t. one's way*: *insinuo*, 1

(*constr.* with *se* or *aba.*): *the river ts its way among the vales*, *inter vallis se flumen insinuat*, *Liv.* 32, 13: *Cic.*: *Caes.*: v. *WIND*.

thready: *stāminous*: *the t. wheel*, *a rota*, *Prop.* 3, 4, 26: *stāminatus* in *Petr.*: *is dūb.*: *araneosus* (*consisting of t. fibres*): *a t. stalk*, *a caula*, *Plin.* 21, 15, 51; *so*, *capillatus*, *Id.* 19, 6, 31.

threadbare: 1. *obscūsus*: *a t. garment*, *o vestis*, *Liv.* 27, 34: *a t. man*, *homo o.*, *Cic. Pla.* 36, 89: v. *SHABBY*. 2. *tritatus*: *a t. shirt*, *t. subucula*, *Hor.* *Ep.* 1, 1, 96: also *fig.*: *worn*, *rarris*.

threat: 1. *minae*, *krum. f. pl.*: *empty ts*, *inares m.*, *Auct. Har. Resp.* 1, 2: *most violent ts*, *incitissime m.*, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, *extr.* 3: *to be wooed by ts*, *minis moveri*, *Cic. Fontel.* 12, 26: *his ts move me little*, *m. ejus modice me tangunt*, *Id.* *Att.* 2, 19, 1: *a day mad without ts of the approaching storm*, *dies non sine minis crescentis mali*, *Curt.* 8, 4, 1. 2. *minatio* (the act of threatening): *Cic. de Or.* 2, 71, 288 (in pl.). 3. *comminatio*: *the ts of Hannibal*, *c. Hannibalis*, *Liv.* 26, 8: *Cic.* 4. *dēnūtiatio*: *to move by a t. of danger*, *denuntiatione periculi permovere*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 9. Phr.: *the confused outcries of ts and terror*, *variae terrentium paventiumque voces*, *Liv.* 5, 21: *to forbid with ts*, *intermino*, *Liv.* *Epod.* 5, 39 (Pl. Ter., use it as *dep.*): *to drive with ts*, *minare*, *App.*

threaten: 1. *minor*, 1 (*constr.* with *dat.* of person and *acc.* of the thing: also with *acc.* and *infin.*): *to t. any one with the cross*, *crucem allicui m.*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 43, 102: *they were t.ing that they would do this*, *hoc se facturos minabantur*, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 13. 2. *minor*, 1 (freq. of preced. and *constr.* like it: in Pl. as an *act. verb.*): *to t. his brother with death*, *mortem fratri m.*, *Cic. Phil.* 6, 4, 10: *to t. to do anything*, *m. facere aliquid*, *Ter.* *Heaut.* 3, 4, 43. 3. *comminor*, 1 (*constr.* like preced.): *to t. battle rather than to fight*, *c. magis quam inferre pugnam*, *Liv.* 10, 39. 4. *intendo*, *di*, *tum* or *sum*, 3 (*to seek to bring upon*: *constr.* with *acc.* after *in*, or *dat.*): *to t. all with danger*, *l. periculum in omnes*, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 3, 7; *so*, *minas intendere alicui*, *Tac. A.* 3, 36. 5. *intento*, 1 (freq. of preced.): *to t. any one with war*, *arma l. alicui*, *Liv.* 6, 27: *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 27, 76. 6. *dēnūtiō*, 1 (*to denounce*, *to announce something bad*): *to t. the people with slavery*, *d. populo servitutum*, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 8, 21. 7. *prōpōnō*, *pōnū*, *pōstūm*, 3 (*to set before*): *to t. with smile and death*, *exsilium, mortem p.*, *Cic. Planc.* 41, 97: *Id.* *Att.* 2, 19, 1. Phr.: *to t. anybody*, *minis insequi alique*, *Cic. Clu.* 8, 24; *minas jactare* (alicui), *Id.* *Quint.* 14, 47. 11. *Intrans.*: 1. *minor*, 1: *the ash ts (to fall)*, *ornus minor*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 626: *Hor.* *A. P.* 350. [N.B.—The lit. sense of the verb is to project: *he t.ing rock is minans*—*scopulus*, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 162.] 2. *impēndeo* (2 *to impend*): *a great Parthian war is t.ing*, *magnum bellum impendet a Parthis*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 2, ad med.: *when wind is t.ing*, *vento impendente*, *Virg. G.* 1, 365. 3. *imminēo* (2 *to by proximity*): *the greatest danger t.ing*, *summo discrimine imminet*, *Quint.* 8, 4, 22: v. *BE IMMINENT*, *IMPEND*. 4. *insto*, *stīdī*, 1 (stronger than preced.: cf. *Cic. Cat.* 2, 5, 11, "impendere jamdiu, ad instare jam plane, aut certe appropinquare"): *to t. more savagely*, *truculenter*, *Val. Max.* 3, 8, 5. Phr.: *the rest of the lower hung t.ing to fall*, *pars reliqua turris consequens procumbebat*, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 11, ad fin.

threatener: *comminator*: *Tert.*: *no t. has any influence over free men*, *nulla minantis auctoritas apud liberos est*, *Brut.* et *Cass.* in *Cic. Fam.* 11, 3, 3.

threatening (*subst.*): *minatio*: v. *THREAT*, *MINACE*.

threatening (*adj. and part.*): 1. *minax*, *leia*: *a t. rock*, *m. scopulus*,

Virg. Aen. 8, 668 (cf. *THREATEN*, II.) *the t. Adriatic*, *m. Adriaticum*, *Catul.* 4, 6: *t. and arrogant*, *m. atque arrogans*, *Cic. Font.* 12, 26: *t. letters*, *m. litterae*, *Id.* *Fam.* 16, 11, 2: *a more t. pestilence*, *p. minaciō*, *Liv.* 4, 52. 2. *minitabundus*: *Liv.* 39, 41. 3. *comminativus*, *comminabundus*, *Tert.*: *minitatorius*, *Amm. (dub.)*. 4. *imminens*, *ntis*: *t. shooers*, *imbres l.*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 27, 10: or *instans*, *ntis*: *a t. danger*, *periculum*, *Nep. Paus.* 3, 5: v. *IMMINAX*. Phr.: *to raise his t. crest*, *tolle minas*, *Virg. G.* 3, 421: *the t. cold*, *minae frigoris*, *ov. F.* 4, 700.

threateningly: 1. *minaciter*: *Cic. Phil.* 5, 8, 21. 2. *minanter*: *ov. A. A.* 3, 581. 3. *minitabiliter*, *Pac.*: *minabiliter* is late. Phr.: *to utter anything t.*, *jacere aliquid per minas*, *Tac. A.* 6, 31.

three: *tres*, *tria*, *L. Gr.* § 68: *in t. words*, in *tribus verbis*, *Quint.* 9, 4, 78: *Cic.* (l. e. in a word or two): *t. times*, *ter*, *v. THREE*: *t. each t. at a time*, *trial* or *ternal* (the latter esp. freq. in poet., by whom it is often used for *t.*, as in *Virg. Aen.* 5, 500): *t. in measure*, *ternarius*: *a pit t. feet every way*, *t. scrobes*, *Col.* 11, 2, 28: *t. feet long*, *tripedalis*, *Varr. R. R.* 3, 9, 6: *tripedane*, *Cato R. R.* 45, 1: *the number t.*, *trias*, *Idos*, *J. Mart. Cap.*: *ternio*, *Gell.* 1, 20, *ternio*, *Idos*: *trinitas*, *Tert.*: *trigarium*, *Mart. Cap.*: *a set of t. trigas*, *Arm.* in *t. parte*, *tripartito*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 6: *adj.* *triplex*, *Idos*, v. *THREEFOLD*: poet. for *three*, *Virg. Aen.* 10, 202: *in t. places*, *tripliciter*, *Liv.* 3, 22: *in t. ways*, *tripliciter*, *Auct. Her.* 4, 42, 54: *weighing or holding t. ounces*, *trunciis*, *Gall.* ap. *Treb.* *Claud.* 17, 6: *t. ounces*, *quadrans* (antea *ternunciis*), *Plin.* 31, 3, 13: *weighing t. pounds*, *trilibris*, *Hor.* S. 2, 2, 33: *trepondo*, *indeed*, *sub.*, *Scrib.*: *a period of t. hours*, *triborium*, *Auson.*: *a space of t. days*, *triduum*: *a t. days' journey*, *tridui via*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 38: *lasting t. days*, *triduum*, *App. M.* 10, p. 247: *a period of t. nights*, *trinoctium*, *Val. Max.* 3, 4, 5, *extr.*: *lasting t. nights*, *trinoctialia*, *Mart.*: *lasting t. months*, *trimestris*: *a period of t. months*, *t. spatium*, *Plin.* 37, 10, 39: *a period of t. years*, *triennum*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 4: *tristertia*, *Idos*, *J.*, *Stat.* S. 2, 6, 72: v. *TRIMESTRAL*: *t. years old*, *trimus*: *a t.-year old mare*, *t. equa*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 11, 9. *Dimin.*: *trimestris*, *Suet.*: also *trimestris*, *Val. Gen.* xv. q. v.: *the age of t. years*, *trimestris*, *Idos*, *Plin.*: *Col.*: *a t.-horse chariot*, *triga*, *Ulp. Dig.*: *adj.*, *triginta*, *Auson.* (drawn by t. horses): *the driver was trigarius*, *Plin.*: *a board of t. men*, *triumviri*, *Cic. Liv.*: v. *TRIVIR*: *a room of t. apartments*, *trichorium*, *Stat.* S. 1, 58: *interest at t. per cent.*, *quadrantes usurae*, *Scaev.* *Fig.* 31, 1, 21, § 4: *t. o'clock* (hora) *nona*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 71 (acc. to Roman notation): **hora tertia*: *t. o'clock has struck*, **hora tertia audita est* (Kr.): *t. fourths*, *drachmas*, *ntis*, *m.*: *hair to t. fourths*, *heres ex drachante*, *Nep. Att.* 5, 2: *in the ratio of four to t.*, *sesquiquartus*, *Cic. Tim.* 7, ad med.

three-banked: 1. *trifidus*: *Caes. B. C.* 2, 6: v. *THREE*. 2. *trifidus*: *Auct. B. Afr.* 44.

-bodied: *tricornis*, *tris*: *Virg. Aen.* 6, 289.

-breasted: *tripectus*: *Lucr.* 5, 28.

-cornered: 1. *triquetrus*: *Caes. B. G.* 5, 13. 2. *trigonus*: *Manil.*: v. *TRIANGULAR*.

-eyed: *trigemmis* (*having t. buds*): *Col.*: *Plin.*.

-forked: 1. *trifidus*: *t. lightening*, *t. flamma*, *ov. M.* 2, 325: *t. tongue of the serpent*, *t. lingua serpentis*, *Sen. Med.* 687: *Auson.* has *trifidus*.

2. *trifurcus*: *t. slips*, *t. surculi*, *Col.* 5, 11, 3: *so any thing of a t. shape is trifurcatus*, *App. Herb.* 3, *tricuspa*, *Idos*: v. *THREE-POINTED*.

-fold: 1. *triplex*, *leia*: *a t. line of battle*, *t. acies*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 24: *a t. method of philosophizing*, *t. philo-*

sophandi ratio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: *so sube*, a *t. portion*, t. Hor. S. 2, 3, 217. Hence, in a *t. manner*, tripliciter (*adv.*), Auct. Hor. 2. *triplicis* (*numeral*, *adj.*): a *t. portion*, t. para. Cic. Tim. 7, *ad mod.* Also *tripliciter*, Macr. Somn. Sc. 2, 1, 18: *tripliciter*, Mart. Cap.: *Sedul.* has *triplicabilis*. 3. *tripli*, or more rarely *terni* (the *sing.* of each occurs): a *t. chain*, *trinae catenae*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: *oars* in a *t. row*, *terno ordine remi*, Virg. Aen. 5, 120. 4. *tripartitus* or *tripertitus* (*divided into three*): a *t. division*, *divisio*, t. Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: in a *t. division*, *tripartito* (*adv.*), Cic. C. 2, 5. 5. *trigeminus* or *tergeminus* (mostly poet.): a *t. head*, *t. caput*, Tib. 3, 4, 88: Virg. Plin.: of an *indef. number*: *t. honours*, *t. honores*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8. 6. *triformis*: v. *triplex*, *triformis*. 7. *trifarius*: App. in a *t. division*, *trifarum* (*adv.*), Liv. 26, 41, *ad fin.* 8. *triceps*, *ciplis* (very rare), Varr. 9. *trijugus*: App. *tergius*, *indact.*: *Angon*.

three-footed: v. **THREE-LEGGED**.

—**formed**: *triformis*: the *t. Chimera*, *t. chimera*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 21.

—**headed**: *triceps*, *ciplis*: Cic. Tus. 1, 5, 10: *ov.*

—**horned**: 1. *tricorniger*, *tra*, *trum*: Auson. 2. *tricornis*: Plin.

—**hundred**: *tricent* (*tricenti*, *Col.*): *Leonidas* and the *t.*, *Leonidas* t. que. Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: of an *indef. number*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 79: *t. each*, *tricent*, Liv. of an *indef. number*, Hor. also in Plin. for *t.*: *tracenten*, *Col.*: *t. times*, *tre* or *tricentes*, Mart.: *Catull.*: containing *t.* in *measure*, *trecentarius*, Varr. [N.B.—The poets often expr. it by multiples: *t. shrines*, *trecentum delubra*, Virg. Aen. 8, 716.]

—**hundredth**: *tricentessimus*: Liv. 4, 7: *Cic.*

—**knotted**: *trifidus*: a *t. club*, *clava* t. Ov. F. 1, 575.

—**leaved**: *t. grass*, *trifolium*, Plin.: v. **TRIFOIL**: a *t. writing-tablet*, *triplices*, *lum*, m. *pl.*, Cic. Att. 13, 8: Mart.

—**legged**: *tripes*, *Edis* (*having three feet*): a *t. table*, *mensa* t. Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: a *t. male*, *mulus* t. Liv. 40, 2: a *t. seat*, *tripes*, *Edis*, m.: v. **TRIPED**: a *t. stool*, *tripetia*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1, 4 (*tripeccia*, *Halm.*).

—**pointed**, **pronged**: 1. *tridens*, *ntis* (*with three teeth*): *t. prongs*, *t. rostra*, Virg. Aen. 5, 143. 2. *tricuspidis*, *Idis*: Ov. M. 1, 330. 3. *trifurcus*: *Col.*

—**score**: *sexaginta*: v. **SIXTY**.

—**throated**: *trifaux*: Virg. Aen. 6, 417.

—**tongued**: *trilingua*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 20. Often applied to those who speak three languages: Varr. Apol.

—**twin-brothers**: *tergemini*

(*adj.*): Liv. 1, 24: the *spoils of the t.s.*, *t. spolia*, id. 1, 20.

threshold: *limen*, *Intis*, n. (prop. either the *lintel* or *t.*): in full *L. inferum*: *hail! lintel* and *t.*, *L. superum* *inferumque* *salve!* Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: hence the *pl.* is often used for the *whole of the lintel*, *t.*, etc.: e. g. *limina floribus operire*, Lucr. 4, 1169: *At the very t.*, *primo in limine*, Virg. Aen. 2, 469: *to put one's foot outside the t.*, *pedem limine efferre*, Cic. Cael. 14, 34: *the door is close shut upon the t.*, *anct janua* t. Hor. Od. 1, 25, 4: *Juv.* 14, 44: Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 1: *adj.*: *liminarius* (*of or belonging to the lintel or t.*), Vitr. 6, 3, 4 (6, 4). *Fig.*: *the t. of life*, *vitae*, Sen. Her. Fur. 1133: *the t. of war*, *belli*, Tac. A. 3, 74: it may also be expr. by *vestibulum*: *to cross the t. of any art*, *v. artis aliquid ingredi*, Quint. 1, 5, 7. *Jovin*: v. **ADITUS**: *que*, Cic. Or. 15, 50: v. **ENTRANCE**: in Sen. Ep. 49, 6: *a limine salutare* = *to tread only on the t. of any subject, without going farther*.

thrice: *ter*: *t. in a year*, *t. in anno*, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 9: *twice or t.*, *bis* *que*, Cic.: v. **TRICE**: of an *indef. number*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65: *t. and four times*,

l.que quaterque, Virg. Aen. 12, 155: *t. et quater*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11: *t. quater*, Ov. F. 1, 576: of an *indef. high degree*: *t. and four times happy*, *l.que quaterque beati*, Virg. Aen. 1, 94: *t.* is expr. by *tertiatio* in Cato apud Serv.: *vinet which bear t. a year*, *triferae vitae*, Plin. 16, 27, 50.

thrift: 1. *Thriving state*: *prosperitas*: v. **PROSPERITY**, **FORTUNE**. 2. *Thriftiness, frugality*: 1. *frugalitas*: *what is deficient in the revenue will be supplied by t.*, *quod cessat ex redditu frugalitate suppletur*, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: Cic.: v. **FRUGALITY**, **ECONOMY**. 2. *parsimonia*: *t. is a great income*, *magnum vectigal eet p.*, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: *t. is too late when all is spent*, *sera p. in fundo est*, Sen. Ep. 1, 5. 3. *A plant*: *perh. stictice*, Plin. 26, 8, 33: *Armeria maritima*, Lindley.

thrifly: *frugaliter*: *so parce*, f. Hor. S. 1, 4, 107: v. **ECONOMICALLY**, **SPARINGLY**.

thriftiness: v. **THRIFT**.

thrifty: 1. *Thriving, prosperous*: *prosper*, or more freq. *prosperus*: v. **PROSPEROUS**, **SUCCESSFUL**. 2. *Economical*: 1. *frugi* (prop. a *dat.*: often strengthened by *bonae*: used as an *indef. adj.*: *comp. frugalior*, *sup. frugalissimus*): *he lives rather sparingly*: *let him be called t.*, *parcius hic vivit*, *frugi dicatur*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: v. **ECONOMICAL**. 2. *parcus* (often in a bad sense, *niggard*): v. **SPARING**.

thrill (v.): A. *Trans.*: nearest expr. *perh. perstringo*, *ext.*, *clum*, 3: *an intense horror t.s. the beholders*, *Ingens horror perstringit spectantes*, Liv. 1, 25: so also it may be expr. by *to wound*, *PERCE*. B. *Intrans.*: *Phr.*: *a chilling dread t.d. through them*, *gelidus per ima currit ossa tremor*, Virg. Aen. 2, 121: *her breast t.s. with joy*, *gaudia pertentant pectus*, id. lb. 1, 502: *the fire of love t.s. through my members*, *sub artus flamma dimanat*, Catul. 51, 10: *t. with sorrow*, *medullitis dolore commoveri*, App. M. 10, 250, *ext.*: *my mind t.s. with fresh fear*, *recenti mens terreat metu*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5.

thrill (sub.): *stringor* (*shock*): *the t. caused by cold water*, *a gelidae aquae*, Lucr. 3, 687: or *horror* (*shudder*): *so, tremulus h.*, Prop. 1, 5, 15: Liv. 1, 25: *what a t. went through me!* *qui me horror perfrudit*, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3.

thrilling: *vibrans*: *the t. notes of the nightingale*, v. *sonus lucinae*, Plin. 10, 29, 43: *t. periods*, v. *sententiae*, Quint. 10, 1, 60: a *t. sound*, *horribisonus fructibus*, Virg. Aen. 9, 55: *t. cold*, *tremulum frigus*, Cic. Arat. 68: v. **KEEN**, **SHRILL**, **PIERCING**.

thrive: 1. *vigeo*, 2 (*to be strong*): *to live and t.*, *vivere et v.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 83: (*said of plants*): *I hear that he t.s. excellently in the Academy*, *eum in Academia maxime v. audio*, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110: so, *vigesco*, *gulo*, 3 (*to begin to t.*): *Lucr.*: Cic.: Tac. 2. *vireo*, 2: a *ling. field*, *virens agellus*, Hor. A. P. 117: Cic.: Virg.: *Lucr.*: *Virg.*: Plin. [N.B.—These two verbs occur in a remarkable passage: *his vigorous spirit was strong within his lively breast, and his faculties still thrived and flourished*, *vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vigebat*, *virebatque integris sensibus*, Liv. 6, 22, *ad fin.*] 3. *provenio*, *veni*, *ventum*, 4: *the corn had thriven but poorly*, *frumentum angustius provenerat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: Plin. 4. *convalesco*, *lul*, 3 (*to grow strong*): *the infant t.s.*, *infans convalescit*, Just. 3, 2: *the trees t.*, *arbores convalescunt*, Varr. R. R. 1, 21, 6. 5. *vivesco*, *vixi*, 3: *the tree t.s.*, *arbor vivescit*, Col. Arb. 16, 2: *Lucr.*: 6. *creasco*, *crevi*, *cretum*, 3: v. **GNOW**. 7. *florere*, 2: v. **FLORISH**. 8. *nitro*, 2 (*to bloom*, *t.*): *exp. of outward appearance*: *usu* (*in part.*): *ling. fields*, *campi nitescent*, Virg. Aen. 6, 677: v. **BLOOM**: also as *incomp.*, *nitescit*, *nitul*: Plin. 12, 25, 54: *Phr.*: *to t.*, *prosperitate uti*, Nep. Att. 21, 1 (where he has also *gratia* for

tunaque crecere): v. **PROSPER**, (be) **FORTUNATE**: *ill gains seldom t.*, *male parva male dilabuntur*, prov. in Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 65 (R. and A.).

thriving (*part. and adj.*): 1. *expr. by part. of some of the preced. verbs*: e. g. *nitens*. 2. *vegetus*: Cic.: Liv.: v. **SPRIGHTLY**, **VIGOROUS**. 3. *nitidus* (*esp. of plants and animals*, with ref. to outward appearance): *t. crops*, *n. fruges*, Lucr. 2, 594: Cic. 4. *laetus* (*lit. joyful*): *t. shrubberies*, *l. viridia*, Plac. 2, 5, 14: Virg.: Hor.: v. **FERTILE**, **LUXURIANT**. 5. *prosper*, or more freq. *prosperus*: v. **PROSPEROUS**, **FORTUNATE**.

throat: 1. *fauces*, *lum*, *f. pl.* (sometimes in *abl. sing.* in the poets: the *t.*, *esp. its upper portion*) *throat parches the t.*, *stilla urit f.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: *an ulcer in the t.*, *ulcus in faucibus*, Cels. 2, 7 (hence *exulceratio faucium*, etc., id.). *Fig.*: *to grasp by the t.*, *faucibus tenere*, Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 4: *t. premiere*, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 176 (of quashing an argument): v. **JAW**. 2. *guttur*, *bris*, n. (*usu*, both *sing.* and *pl.*: the upper part of the *gullet*, *esp. as the outlet of the voice*): *the windpipe rises in the t.*, *arteria in gutture assurgit*, Cels. 4, 1, *ad init.*: *the slender t. of the bird*, *tenuis g. avis*, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 8: Hor.: *to pierce the t. with a knife*, *foedere guttura cultro*, Ov. M. 7, 314. 3. *gula* (*the gullet from the mouth to the stomach*): *how many things pass through one t.*, *quantum rerum transpat per unum gulam*, Sen. Ep. 95, 19: for its exact sense, cf. Plin. 11, 17, 68: "sun-moon gulae fauces vocatur." 4. *jugulum* or *-us* (prop. *the hollow part of the neck round about the collar-bone*): *to put the sword into the t.*, *gladium demittit in jugulum*, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 28: *to pierce the t.*, *g. fodere*, Tac. A. 3, 15: *resolvare* (*gladio*, *cultro*, etc.), Ov. M. 1, 227: Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2. *Fig.*: *to aim at the t.*, *t. petere*, Quint. 8, 6, 51 (of argument). 5. *gurgulio* (*of animals*): v. **GULLET**, **WINDPIPE**. 6. *os*, *bris*, n. (prop. *the mouth*): *the things stick in the t.*, *in primo destitit ore nonus*, Ov. H. 4, 8: *he roars ghastly from his t. of blood*, *fremit horridus ore cruento*, Virg. Aen. 1, 206. [N.B.—The *phr.* *collum torquere*, *obstringere*, *obtorquere* (*aliqui*) denote to seize by the t. and drag to prison.]

—**to cut the**: 1. *jagulo*, 1: *footpads rise by night to cut men's t.s.*, *ut jugulent homines surgunt de nocte latrones*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32: Cic. 2. *expr. by a phr.*: *to cut the t. with a razor*, *secare fauces novacula*, Tac. H. 1, 72: Suet.: *to cut one's t.*, *gulum praescare*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 1: of an informer, *to cut men's t.s. by a whisper*, *jugulos aperire sussurro*, Juv. 4, 110: *t. cutting*, *jugulatio*, Auct. B. Hisp. 16.

throatwort: *digitalis purpurea*: v. **FOXGLOVE**.

throat (v.): 1. *pulpo*, 1. *nico*, 1. *saillo*, 4: v. **PALPITATE**. 2. *singultio*, 4: *Peru*, 6, 72: *Phr.*: *to cause to t.*, *pulso*, 1: hence *ling. fear*, *pavor palans*, Virg. G. 3, 106.

throat (sub.): 1. *pulsus*, *us*: the *t. throbbing*: 1. *of the veins*, *p. venarum*, Plin. 29, 1, 5: v. **PULSATIO**.

throbbing (*adj.*): *expr. by a part.*: v. **THROB**: *pulsans*, *Coel.* Aur.

three: *dolor* (*esp. of the t.s. of child-birth*): v. **PAIN**, **PAIN**.

throne: 1. *l. it.*: 1. *sedium*: a *golden t.*, *aureum*, Virg. Aen. 10, 116: *to sit on the royal t.*, *regali in solio sedere*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69. 2. *expr. by sedes*, *sella regia*: v. **SEAT**: *to see the royal t. vacant*, *sedem regiam vacuum videre*, Liv. 1, 16: the *t.*, *sella* (*regis*). Curt. 8, 4, 15. 3. *thrōnos* (*apocry.*): Plin. 11, 1. *Fig.*: 1. *best expr. by a phr. with regnum* (*regal power*): *imperium* (*imperial power*): *principatus* (*supreme power*): *to call to the t.*, *ad regnum accire*, Liv. 1, 35: *ad regnandum accire*, Cic. Rep. 2, 13: *to be driven from the t.*, *regno pellit*, Liv. 1, 40: *to restore to the t.*, *restituere in regnum*

Dep. Iphicr. 2, 1: the foll. phr. are used of the emperors: *to succeed to the t.*, *recipere Imperium*, Suet. Tib. 24: *to ascend the t.*, *Imperium capere*, id. Claud. 10: *adipisci*, id. Ner. 6; *potiri Imperio*, id. Cal. 12: the imperial government was even called *res publica*, hence, *to sit on the t.*, *tenere rem publicam*, id. Tit. 5: *to abdicate the t.*, *rem publicam reddere*, id. Aug. 78: other expr. are: *to ascend the t.*, *verum potiri*, Tac. A. 1, 5; *purpuram sumere*, Estr. 9, 8; *v. PURPLE*: *regem creari*, etc.: *v. KING*. 2. *adsum* (both sing. and pl.: poet.): *to sit on the t.* and *sway the sceptre*, *solio sceptroque potiri*, Ov. M. 14, 115: Hor.: *Lucr.*

through (subs.): 1. *fréquenta*: a *t. of friends*, *f. amicorum*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cona. 1, 1: *Join*: *f. et multitudinem*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18. 2. *oblitus*: *I hate the t.*, *odit*, Cic. Att. 3, 7, *ad init.* *Join*: *multitudo et c.*, id. Fam. 7, 2, 4. 3. *multitudo*, *inf.*, *f.*, *v. MULTITUDE*. 4. *obhosa*, *ritu*, *f.* (a band: mostly poet.): a *t. of friends*, *c. amicorum*, Suet. Cal. 19: Hor.: *Virg.* 6, *exanim*, *inf.*, n.: a *t. of poets*, *c. vatum*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 284: *v. SWARM*. 5. *turba* (a confused mob): *v. CROWD*: a *t. of people* is described in Gell. 10, 6 as "a unique confluentis fluctuantisque populi".

through (v.): 1. *strābro*, i: *to t. the house*, *c. domum*, Cic. M. 14, 70: *the vestibule is t'd with citizens*, *frequentia civium celebrat vestibulum*, id. de Or. 1, 45, 200. 2. *fréquente*, 1 (most usu. in poet.): *to t. the temple*, *t. templi*, Ov. F. 4, 871. 3. *supio*, 1 (to press closely together, most freq. in part. perf.): *with a great company lying around*, *magna stipante cetera*, Virg. Aen. 4, 136: Cic.: *v. ENVIROW*. 4. *expr.* by *affluo*, *xi*, *xum*, 3 (to flow, *t. towards*): Tac. A. 4, 41: *conflo*, *xi*, *xum*, 3 (to flow, *t. together*), Cic. Brut. 74, 258: or *inflo*, *xi*, *xum*, 3 (to t. into), Cic.

throistle: *turdus*: *v. THRUSH*.
throatle (subs.): *gurgullo*: *v. THROAT*.

throatle (v.): 1. *strangulo*: *to t. (any one) by difficulty of breathing*, *fauces spiritus difficultate*, A. Cels. 2, 1: *to a sudden throat t.s the ulcerance*, *fauces tumentes strangulanti vocem*, Quint. 11, 3, 20: *v. CHOKER*, *STRANGLE*. 2. *suffoco*, i: *to t. his father*, *a. patrem*, Cic. Mar. 20, 61. 3. *praeffoco*, i: *to t. the passage of the breath*, *p. animae viam*, Ov. Ib. 556. 4. *expr.* by a phr.: *oblidere fauces*, Tac. A. 5, 9: Cic.: *intrepere*, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 41: *elidere*, Ov. M. 12, 142: *to t. two snakes*, *elidere geminos angues*, Virg. Aen. 8, 289.

through (prep.): 1. *Motion*, *extensum t.*: *per* (with acc.): *to t. the membrane of the eyes*, *p. membranas oculorum cernere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: *to t. the forum*, *p. forum*, id. Att. 14, 10: *a hundred affairs flash t.*, *my brain and start up at my side*, *negotia centum p. caput et circa salient latius*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 11. 2. *expr.* by compd. verbs: *the moon shining t. the windows*, *percurrunt luna fenestras*, Prop. 1, 3, 31: the prep. may be elegantly repeated: *to break t. the midst of the foe*, *percurrere per medios hostes*, Caes. B. G. 6, 40.

II. *During, throughout, (of time)*: *v. THROUGHOUT*. III. *By means of*: 1. *usu.* *expr.* by *ab*, of cause, manner, instrument: *v. Lat. Gr. §§ 111-112*. 2. *per* (mostly with acc. of person): *to learn t. scouts*, *p. exploratores cognoscere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: *to learn warfare by toil and experience*, *millitiam discere p. laborem usu*, Sall. C. 7 (ol. laboris usu). 3. *propter* (with acc.: rare): *those t. whom he lives*, *fi p. quos vivit*, Cic. Mil. 22, 58 (i. e. those whom he has to thank for his life). 4. *ab*: *v. FROM*, *BY*. Phr.: *t. me thou hast recovered Tarrentum*, *mea opera Tarrentum recipisti*, Cic. Sen. 4, 11: *t. the ring he rose to be king*, *annuli beneficio rex exortus est*, id. Off. 3, 9, 38. [N.B.—The gerund is never used in the *abl.* with a prep.] IV. *On*

account of: 1. *ob*, *propter*: *v. ACCOUNT* (III. *on account of*). 2. *per* (rare: cf. *Lat. Gr. § 555*, 17, *Obs.* 1): *t. age*, *p. aetatem*, Cic. Manil. 1, 1: *t. fear*, *p. metum*, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12. 3. *ex*: *v. FROM*.

through (adv.): *usu.* *expr.* by compd. verbs: *I have read the third book t.*, *tertium librum perlegi*, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: *to run any one t. and t. with a sword*, *transigere aliquem gladio*, Tac. A. 2, 68.

throughout (prep.): 1. *per* (of space or time: with *expr.* of time it is emphatic, *Lat. Gr. § 249*, *Obs.* 1): *t. the whole city*, *p. totam urbem*, Sall. C. 30: *t. the winter*, *p. hiemem*, Cat. R. R. 15. 2. *expr.* by the acc. of time, without a prep., *Lat. Gr. i. c.*: often strengthened by *totus*. 3. *expr.* by the *abl.* of time, *Lat. Gr. § 322*: *they marched incessantly t. the night*, *tota nocte continenter levari*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.

throughout (adv.): *pénitus*, *prorsus*: *v. ENTIRELY*, *WHOLLY*, *THOROUGHLY*.

throw (v.): 1. *iacio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3 (constr. with *in* and acc.: poet with *dat*): *to t. stones*, *j. lapides*, Cic. Mil. 15, 41: *to t. a cup at somebody from one's hand*, *j. scyphum in aliquem de manu*, id. Verr. 4, 10, 24. Fig.: *to t. aspersions upon illustrious women*, *i. proba in feminas illustres*, Tac. A. 11, 13: *to t. ridicule (upon)*, *j. mittere ridiculum*, Cic. Or. 26, 87. 2. *jecto*, 1 (freq. of preced.): *to t. clothes and money from the wall*, *j. vestem argentumque de muro*, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: *to t. themselves headlong from the walls*, *j. se muris in praecipit*, Curt. 5, 6, 7: *to t. kisses*, *i. a facie manna*, Juv. 3, 106: of dice, *ov.*: see phr. 3. *conficio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3 (stronger than *iacio*): *to t. hunting spears from their hands*, *c. venabula manibus*, Ov. M. 12, 454: *to t. any one into chains*, *c. aliquem in vincula*, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: *to t. oneself into a marsh*, *c. se in paludem*, Liv. 1, 12: *to t. cannon-balls (shells) into a town*, *c. globos tormentarios in urbem*, Kr. (cf. Liv. 23, 37): Fig.: *to t. reinforcements into the middle of the line of battle*, *c. auxilia in medium aciem*, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: *to t. one's eyes upon any one*, *c. oculos in aliquem*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44: *to t. the enemy into conversation*, *c. hostes in turrem*, Liv. 14, 28: *v. CAST*. 4. *mitto*, *mis*, *missum*, 3 (to send: esp. of missiles): *to t. their javelins*, *m. pila*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: *to t. bread to a dog*, *m. panem cani*, Phaedr. 2, 3, 3: *to t. full in one's face*, *m. in adversa ora*, Ov. M. 12, 237: *to t. oneself from a lofty rock*, *m. se saxo ab alto*, id. Ib. 11, 340: of dice, *Aug.*: see phr.: *v. FLING*. 5. *faciō*, *i* (prop. to hurl the javelin: thence used *absol.*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45): *to t. firebrands on to the vessel*, *j. puppibus ignem*, Virg. Aen. 2, 276: *v. THROW INTO*. 6. *torqueo*, *tortum*, 2: *v. HURL*. [N.B.—The precise equiv. for *t.* is to be sought for under the various preps.] Phr.: (1) *to t. a stone at one*, *impingere lapidem aliquid*, Phaedr. 3, 5, 2: *to t. an apple at one*, *petere aliquem malo*, Virg. E. 3, 64: *to t. money among the crowd*, *spargere nummos populo*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: whence a weapon may be thrown on to the shore, *unde adigi (adject. al.) telum in litus posset*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: a wrestler thrice thrown, *luctor ter abjectus*, Sen. Ben. 5, 3, 1: a horse that t.s his rider, *equus sternax*, Virg.: *v. THROW OFF*: *to t. troops into the towns*, *perh. occupare urbes*, Liv. 3, 31: *to t. overboard in mari*, *jecturam facere*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 8 (often fig.): *it is madness to t. good money after bad*, *perh. furor est potius omnia perdere nautium (passage-money)*, Juv. 8, 97. (II) of dice: *expr.* by *iacere*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78: *jectare*, Ov. A. A. 2, 203: *mittere*, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: *to t. for the office of king of the feast*, *sortiri regna vini talis*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: *v. THROW (subs.)*, *DICK*.

— **about**: *jecto*, i: *to t. one's arms about*, *j. brachia*, Lucr. 4, 767: Cic.: *v. ROSA*.

throw across, over: 1. *tra-* or *transicio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3 (for the constr. see L. G. § 292, *Obs.* 4): *to t. a standard across the rampart*, *t. vexillum trans vallum*, Liv. 25, 14: *to t. a dart over the wall*, *murum jeculo t.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: *bridges having been thrown across*, *positibus transiectis*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: *to t. troops across a river*, *t. milites trans flumen*, Liv. 2, 11: so without *trans*, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: *v. TRANSPORT*. 2. *trans-* or *trimitto*, *mis*, *missum*, 3: *bridge having been thrown across*, *ponte transmissio*, Suet. Cal. 22: Liv. 3. *inficio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3: *to t. a bridge over*, *i. pontem*, Liv. 26, 6: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: *v. BRIDGE*.

— **around**: *circumficio*, or *circuminficio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3: Liv. 35, 43 25, 36: for the constr. *v. L. G. § 292*, *Obs.* 4. Phr.: *to t. one's arms around some one's neck*, *brachia inficere collo*, Ov. M. 3, 389: *collo dare brachia circum*, Virg. Aen. 2, 792.

— **aside**: *abicio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3: *to t. aside trifles*, *a. nugae*, Hor. Ep. 2, 141: *v. THROW AWAY*, *LAY ASIDE*, *RENOUCE*.

— **at**: *faciō*, i: *to t. a sharp weapon at*, *j. (aliquem) ferro acuto*, Ov. Ib. 49: *v. also THROW, THROW IN, INTO, AIM AT*.

— **away**: 1. *abicio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3 (scanned sometimes *abict* in *Ov.*): *to t. away one's shield*, *a. scutum*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 54. Fig.: *to t. away one's life*, *a. vitam*, id. Att. 3, 19: *to t. a house away* (i. e. sell too cheap), *a. aedes*, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 3. 2. *projicio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3 (t. *forwards, on the ground*): *to t. their arms away*, *p. arma*, Sen. Ben. 5, 2, 1. Fig.: *to t. away their lives*, *p. animas*, Virg. Aen. 6, 430: *to t. away hope*, *p. spem*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: *v. FLING AWAY, GIVE UP, RENOUNCE*.

3. *iacio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3: *to t. their shields away*, *scuta jacere*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 27. 4. *facto*, i: *to t. their arms away*, *j. arma*, Liv. 1, 27, *ad fin.*: Pl. (mittere, omittere arma is rather to let fall). Phr.: *to t. money away*, *pecuniam disjicere*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2: *conjicere* (in *aliquid*), Cic. Off. 2, 77, 60: *v. SQUANDER*: *to t. away a book from one's bosom*, *rejicere librum e gremio*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 66: *to t. away one's labour*, *ligna in silvam ferre*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34 (prov.).

— **back**: 1. *reficio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3 (sometimes contracted in scanning: *rice* = *refice*, Virg.): *to t. back the weapon amidst the foe*, *r. telum in hostes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: *to t. back the toga from the shoulder*, *r. togam ab humeris*, Liv. 23, 8, extr.: *to t. open a door*, *januam r.*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: *v. OPEN*. 2. *rejection*, i: *Lucr.* 3. *regresso*, *gestum*, 3: *to t. back taunts*, *r. convicia*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29. 4. *sūpino*, i, or *resūpino*, i (to t. on the back, *t. back*): *v. BACK*. Phr.: *the head thrown back*, *supinum caput*, Quint. 11, 3, 69.

— **before, in the way of**: 1. *obicio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3 (scanned sometimes *obict*, etc.): *to t. food before dogs*, *cibum canibus*, Plin. 8, 40, 61, *ad med.*: *to t. oneself before the chariot*, *o. sese ad currum*, Virg. Aen. 12, 372. Cic. Fig.: *the lot which fortune has thrown in your way*, *quam sortem foris obiceret*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2. 2. *obecto*, i (freq. of preced.): very rarely in lit. sense. *v. EXPOSE*.

3. *oppōno*, *pōsi*, *pōsitum*, 3: *nature t. the snowy Alps in his way*, *opposita natura Alpemque vivemus*, Juv. 10, 152: *v. PUT BEFORE, INTERPOSE, OPPOSE*. 4. *projicio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3: *to t. miss at the food thrown in your way*, *projicere odorati cibum*, Hor. Epod. 6, 10. Fig.: *to t. myself in the way of danger*, *p. me*, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 6 (R. and A.: *here about*). Phr.: *to t. one's shield before one*, *dare obiectum parmae*, Lucr. 4, 644.

— **down**: 1. *deicio*, *ject*, *jectum*, 3: *to t. any one down from a rock*, *d. aliquem de saxo*, Liv. 5, 47: *to t. a statue down*, *d. statuam*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19. 2. *praecipio*, i (to t. down headlong: constr. with *de*, or *ab*, and

abicit. to t. oneself down from a tower, p. se de turri, Liv. 23, 37: Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. 3. **déturbo**, i (to t. down with violence): the wind has thrown down the tiles from the roof, ventus deturbavit tegulas de tecto, Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 6: Cic. v. **HURD** DOWN, FLING DOWN. 4. **proruo**, rui, ruitum, 3 (to t. down flat): to t. down a pillar, columnam p., Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14: houses thrown down by an earthquake, terrae motibus proruere domus, Tac. A. 12, 43. 5. **sternere**, strāvi, strātum, 3 (to level with the ground: freq. in poet.): the elephant t.s down his stall with his tusks, elephantus stabula dentibus sternit, Plin. 8, 9, 9: Virg.: Liv.: the compds. are: (i.) **prostrato**: v. **PROSTRATE**: (ii.) **consterno** (very rare): Liv. 40, 45. 6. **affligo**, xli, ctum, 3: profligo, i. v. **DASH** DOWN. 7. **averto**, ti, sum, 3: v. **OVER-THROW**, **OVERTURN**, **UPSET**.

throw (oneself) down: (i.) to cast oneself down from a height: deiecere se, Caes. B. C. 1, 18; praecipitare se, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; praecipitem dare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41; jactare se in praecipia, Curt. 5, 6, 7; v. **HEADLONG**; abicere se, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84. (ii.) to fling oneself on the floor, etc.: abicere se (in herbam), Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; rejicere se (in grabatum, on to a bed), Petr. 92, 3. (iii.) to t. oneself at some one's feet: ad pedes alcuius se projicere, Cic. Sen. 11, 26; abicere, id. ib. 14, 74; prosternere, v. **PROSTRATE**.

— in, into: 1. **inlicio**, jēci, jectum, 3 (inlicio, Sili.): to t. fire into the camp, i. ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31: to t. oneself into the midst of the foe, i. se in medios hostes, Cic. Dom. 24, 64. Fig.: to t. the state into confusion, i. tumultum civitati, id. Cat. 3, 3, 7. 2. **immitto**, mist, missum, 3: to t. javelins into the enemy, i. pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116. 3. **ingero**, gessi, gestum, 3: to t. wood into the fire, i. ligna foci, Tib. 2, 1, 22. [N.B.—For other varieties of expr. see **THROW** and the foll. —Phr.: to t. into the fire, projicere in ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: to t. oneself into any body's lap, rejicere se in gremium alcuius, Lucr. 1, 34: Ter.: to t. any one into prison, in carcerem aliquem praecipitem dare, after id. Andr. 1, 3, 9: he ordered him to be thrown into a dark dungeon, in vincula atque in tenebras abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24: to t. legions into a town, praesidium oppidi tuendi causa mittere, after Caes. B. G. 7, 11 (where the add. of subito, rapitum, would help to expr. the verb): to t. oneself heart and soul into verse-making, c. se niente ac volutate in versum, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 104: the poem having thrown itself into the heart, dolore in cor traiecit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29.]

— off: 1. **excutio**, cussit, cussum, 3 (to shake off): the horse threw his rider off, equus excussit equitem, Liv. 8, 7. Fig.: to t. off fear, e. metu, Ov. M. 3, 689: Cic. Hor. 2. **deleicio**, jēci, jectum, 3 (to t. down): thrown off his horse, dejectus equo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12. Fig.: to t. off the yoke of slavery, d. servile jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: v. **ROKE**. 3. **exuo**, uti, utum, 3 (strip off): to t. off one's bonds, e. vincula, Ov. M. 7, 773: to t. off the yoke, e. se jugo, Liv. 34, 13. Fig.: to t. off one's disguise, perh. "alienam personam e. cf. Quint. 12, 10, 76; Liv. 3, 36: to t. off one's allegiance, e. sacramentum, Tac. H. 1, 5, 53. Fig.: to t. off the restraints of law, e. (legis) vincula, Tac. A. 3, 33: v. **LAY ASIDE**, **PUT OFF**. Phr.: a horse that t.s his rider off, sternax equus, Virg. Aen. 12, 364: to t. his rider, ejicere equitem, id. ib. 10, 804: to t. him over his head, lapsus super caput efferre, Liv. 22, 3: to t. off the dogs immittit: canes: v. **LET SLIP**.

— on, on to: v. **THROW UPON**. **— open:** patēficio, fēci, factum, 3 v. **OPEN**. Phr.: to t. open the door, januam rejicere, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112.

throw out: 1. To cast out: 1. **ejicio**, jēci, jectum, 3: to t. oneself out of the ship on to the shore, e. se in terram e navi, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91. Fig.: to t. out the scheme of the Cynics, e. rationem Cynicorum, id. Off. 1, 41, 148: v. **CAST OUT**, **REJECT**. 2. **ejicior**, i: v. **SHOOT OUT**. 3. **jācior**, i: Plin.: v. **EMIT**. 4. **jacto**, i: to t. out light from its body, i. de corpore lucem, Lucr. 5, 575: subjecto, i (to t. out from below): v. **THROW UP**. 5. **projicio**, jēci, jectum, 3 (to t. forward): to t. oneself out of the ship, p. se ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: to t. them out unburied, p. insepultos, Liv. 20, 9: to t. a roof out, p. tectum, Cic. Top. 4, 24 (architects' t. t.). 6. **ago**, ēgi, actum, 3 (mostly poet.): to t. out sparks, scintillas a, Lucr. 2, 675: Virg.: Plin.

||. To utter: 1. **jācio**, jēci, jectum, 3: to t. out hints, i. significaciones, Suet. Ner. 37: to t. out suspicions, i. suspicionem, Cic. Flac. 3, 6: Tac. 2. **jacio**, i (freq. of precat.): to t. out threats, i. minas, Cic. Quint. 14, 47. 3. **inlicio**, jēci, jectum, 3: Cic. Quint. 21, 68. 4. **ingero**, gessi, gestum, 3: to t. out opprobrious remarks, i. probra, Liv. 2, 45, ad fin.: Tac. 5. **objecto**, i: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 123. 6. expr. by mentionem facere, v. **MENTION**, **HINT**. Phr.: an assertion casually thrown out, fortitius jactus vocis, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

— over: 1. **inlicio**, jēci, jectum, 3: to t. a cloak over anybody, i. pallium allicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 83: v. **THROW UPON**. 2. **objicio**, jēci, jectum, 3 (only in fig. sense): to t. a veil over decessis, o. nubem fraudibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62. Phr.: to t. the shield over the back, rejicere scuta, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294.

— to: **objicio**, jēci, jectum, 3: v. **THROW BEFORE**, **IN THE WAY OF**.

— together: 1. **conjicio**, jēci, jectum, 3: to t. their knapsacks t. into a heap, c. sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27. 2. **conjuncto**, i: Gell.

— under: 1. **subjicio**, jēci, jectum, 3: to t. torches under, a. faces, Cic. Mil. 35, 98 (in a fig. pass.): v. **PUT**, **PLACE UNDER**. 2. **subterjacio**, 3: Pall.

— up: 1. **subjicio**, jēci, jectum, 3: (to t. up from below): to t. up their darts, tragulas a., Caes. B. G. 1, 26: to t. (al. subigere) up the earth with a ploughshare, a. terram ferro, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45. Fig.: subjecto, i: to t. up rocks, a. saxa, Lucr. 6, 700. 2. **electo**, i (to t. out): to t. up ashes, e. favillam, Ov. M. 2, 231: to t. up his bloody meal from his mouth, e. dapes cruentas ore, id. ib. 14, 211. 3. **eructo**, i (to belch forth): to t. up blood, e. saniem, Virg. Aen. 3, 632: to t. up flames, vapour, and smoke, c. flammis, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1: v. **VOMIT**. 4. **ruo**, rui, ruitum, 3 (poet.): to t. up a dark cloud to the sky, r. atram nubem ad coelum, Virg. G. 2, 308. 5. **superjacio**, i: Val. Max. 9, 2, 4: v. **ROSE UP**. 6. **exstruo**, xi, ctum, 3 (to heap up): to t. up an earthwork, e. aggerem, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: v. **HEAR UP**. 7. **praejacio**, jēci, jectum, 3 (to t. up in front): Col. 8, 17, 10. Phr.: earth thrown up, regestum, Col. 11, 3, 10: speaking of Aetna, Virg. Aen. 3, 572, foll. has "prorumpere nubem" "attollere globos" "erigere eructantem scopulos" cf. Lucr. 6, 699: of a whirlwind tearing up crops, sublime expulsum aegetem erueri, id. G. 1, 320 (= to tear up by the roots and t. up into the air).

— upon: 1. **superjicio**, jēci, jectum, 3: to t. oneself upon the funeral pile, a. se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, extr.: 10: limbs upon which a garment has been thrown, membra superjecta cum veste, Ov. H. 16, 222: Suet. 2. **superjicio**, no p., jectum, 3: to t. manure upon anything, a. fimum, Plin. 17, 9, 6: Ov.: Virg. 3. **ingero**, gessi, gestum, 3: to t. stones upon those who are coming up, i. saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2, 65: Virg. Phr.: I have welcomed thee, thrown upon my shores, ejection littore excepti, Virg.

Aen. 4, 773: the moon t.s its light upon the earth, lumen mittit luna in terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: to t. one's eyes upon anything, oculos adicere altitui rei, id. Verr. 2, 15, 37: to t. light upon a subject, adhibere lumen, id. de Or. 3, 13, 50: (so, afferre: in these expr. clearness is opp. to obscurity): to t. the blame upon, culpam relegere in aliquem, Quint. 7, 4, 13; regere, Plin. Ep. 10, 30: v. **BLAME**: to t. the odium of it upon the senate, invidiam ad senatum rejicere, Liv. 2, 28: I t. myself upon your good faith, ego me tuae fidei commendando et committo, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47: Cic. Mil. 23, 61: when cold water was thrown upon every plan, quum omnia consilia frigerent, id. Verr. 2, 25, 60.

throw (subs.): 1. **jactus**, ūs: within a weapon's t., intra tell. jactum, Virg. Aen. 11, 608: a lucky t., 47: Cic. Mil. 23, 61: when cold water was thrown upon every plan, quum omnia consilia frigerent, id. Verr. 2, 25, 60. 2. **conjunctus**, ūs: to come as near as a weapon's t., venire ad c. tell. Liv. 2, 31: v. **THROWING**. 3. **obitus** (obitus): Pl. Aus. 4. **alea** (only fig.): to stake all upon a t., dare summum rerum in a., Liv. 42, 59: v. **VENTURE**, **RISK**. Phr.: the highest t., basilicus (sc. jactus), Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 80; Venus, Prop. 4, 8, 45: the lowest t., canis, id. 4, 8, 46: an unlucky t., vultus, Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 78: to make a t., tesseram mittere, Ov. A. 3, 154: for the various t.s see Dict. Antiq. voce talus.

throwing (subs.): 1. **jactus**, ūs: the t. of thunderbolts, i. fulminum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 18: v. **CASTING**, **HURLING**: (in Dig. = jactura, a t. overboard). 2. **missus**, ūs: the t. of a javelin, m. pili, Liv. 9, 19: (missio, Viur.). 3. **conjunctio**, the t. of weapons, a. telorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: so conjunctus, ūs, Liv. 4. **ichlādo** (a hurling): Sen.: Plin.: Quint. (fig.): jaculatus in Tert. (N.B.—The compounds are numerous: —A t. away, abjectio, Quint. (fig.): —A t. back, rejectio (= t. up, e. g. of blood), Plin.: a t. between, interjectio, Auct. Heren. (fig.): a t. down, dejectus, ūs, Liv.: a t. forward, projectio, Cic.: a t. on, injectus, ūs: Tac.: Plin.: a t. round, circumjectio, Ara.: a t. to and fro, jactatio, v. **RUSSING**: a t. together, conjunctus, ūs, Cic.: a t. in the way of, obiectus, ūs, Lucr.).

thrower: 1. **jācitor**, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 56; j. triz, Ov. M. 5, 775. 2. **dejector** (a t. down), Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 4.

thrum (subs.): **licium**: to add t.s to the web, i. telae addere, Virg. G. 1, 285: Ov.: Plin.

thrum (v.): to t. the plectrum, *clavichordium misere obtundere: to t. the guitar, *citharam (impertite) radere.

thrush: 1. **turdus**: the bird: turdus: Hor.: Varr.: Plin.: *t. muscus, Linna.: a place to keep t.s in, turdarius, Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51. (The f. turda, which occurs in Pers. 6, 24, is denied by Schol. ad loc. and Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6.) ||. A disease: apthae, Mar. Emp. 11 (as Gk. ἀπθῆ, Cels. 6, 11, where he speaks of them as "ulcers").

thrust (v.): 1. **trūdo**, si, sum, 3: to be dragged and t. at the same time, trahi et t. simul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92: to t. a sluggish into the fray, t. inertem in pugnam, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17: to t. any one forward into the omicula (i.e. bring into office), t. aliquem in omicula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 12. Fig., trāsto, i, Phaedr.: trāso, i, Catul. 2. **pello**, pepī, pulsum, 3: v. **DRIVE**, **PUSH**.

— against: 1. **obtrūdo**, si, sum, 3: App. M. 7, p. 200. 2. **impingo**, pepī, pactum, 3: v. **DASH**, **STRIKE AGAINST**.

— at: **pēto**, pepī, pētum, 3: to t. at the breast with a sword, pectora gladio p., Ov. M. 5, 185: to t. at the enemy, punctum p. hostem, Liv. 22, 46: so, punctum ferire, Veg. Mil. 1, 12, insid.: v. **AIM** (III.).

— away: 1. **abtrūdo**, si, sum, 3: to t. the gold away, a. aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 3 (= conceal, q. v.). 2. **depello**, pūli, pulsum, 3: v. **DRIVE AWAY**.

Jungeri," as in Hec. 4. 4. 61: cf. Nügelsh. Styl. p. 242.

thymus: thymum: Hor.: Virg.: *thymus vulgaris, Linn.: *fond of t.* thymifolius, Pl. Buc. 5, 2, 11: *made of t.* thymicus, Col. 6, 33, 2: *t.-wine*, thymicus, ae. m. id. 12, 35, 1: *wild t.*, serpyllum, Virg.: Plin.: *thymus a., Linn.: another kind was *cunila gallinacea*, Plin. 20, 16, 62: *creeping t.*, berpyllum or -us, App. Herb. [N.B.—Epithymum is not the bloom, but *dodder* parasitical on t.]

thyrsus: thyrsus: Hor.: Ov. (v. Met. Ant.): *bearing the t.* thyrsiger, Sen.: *the wreathed t.*, redimitum missile, Stat. Ach. 1, 612.

tiara: tiara or tilaras, ae: *the sacred t.*, sacer tiaras, Virg. Aen. 7, 247.

tibia: tibia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 8: Cels.: *adj.*: tibialis.

tick (subs.): I. *An insect:* ricinus, Cat.: Plin.: *Ixodes r., Latreille. II. *Covering of a bed, bolster, etc.*: *Involucrum toment. III. *Click, beat:* (?) crepitus, da. IV. *Credit:* fides, el. f.: v. CREDIT.

tick (v.): the clock *t.s.*, *horologium in numerum crepitat (?) to t. off names, perh.: puncto nomina notare.

tiocet (subs.): I. *tesera (lozen, billet): t. for corn, t. frumentaria*, Suet. Ner. 11; frumentit, Juv. 7, 174. Dimin.: teserula, Pers. 5, 74. 2. *piticium (a slip of parchment):* v. LARUL. 3. *titulus* = a t. (of a house to let), Plin. Ep. 7, 27: *to affix a t. to an offering*, addere t. munerit, Ov. M. 9, 793. Phr.: *the house had a t. on it*, domus proscribatur, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

tiocle: titillo, 1: *pleasure which t.s. the senses*, voluptas quae quasi titillat sensus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39 (always fig. in Cic. and qual. by tanquam, fig.): Hor. S. 2, 3, 179. Phr.: *to t.*, titillationem adhibere, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 103: *to t. the palate*, tergere palatum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24: v. EXCER.

tiocling: 1. titillatio: Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113. 2. titillatus, da, Plin. 17, 37, 77. (The other forms are titillus, Oud. Theod.: titillamentum, Fulg. Myth.) 3. conficitio: Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

tioclight: I. Lit.: *expr. by verb.* II. Fig.: *lubricus: boyhood is a t. age*, (puerilis) aetas maxime l., Cic. Verr. 5, 52, 137: v. SLIPPRY, DANGEROUS. Phr.: *a t. situation*, res trepidae, Sall. J. 91: *salutis damni (com.)*, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 30.

tide (subs.): I. *Motion of the sea:* Lit.: aestus, da (more fully with qual. *adj.*): *the ebb and flow of the t.s. are controlled by the motion of the moon*, marinarum aestuum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: *the flooding and ebbing t.s. a maritimi accedentes aut recedentes*, Id. N. D. 2, 53, 132: *the t.s. ebb and flow*, a maris accedunt et reciprocant, Plin. 2, 97, 99: *springs ebb and flow with the t.*, fontes cum aestu maris crescent minuunturque, Id. 2, 102, 105, § 229: *the t.s. ebb and flow twice in the 24 hours*, a. his affluunt bisque remeant vicenis quaternis horis, Id. 2, 97, 99: *the rising of the t.*, exortus aestus, Id. Ib., cetr.: *the t. rises*, a. Intumesceit, Id. Ib.; *allabatur*, Tac. A. 1, 70: *when the t. had ebbt in*, cum ex alto a. se inclavisset, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: *the turn of the t.*, commutatio aestus, Id. Ib. 5, 8: *as the t. went down*, minuetur aestus, Id. Ib. 3, 12: *news was brought that the t. was going down*, nuntiatum est a. decedere, Liv. 26, 45: a. maris se resorbet, refult, residit, Plin. 2, 97, 99 (q. v.): *with the t., against the t.*, aestu secundo, adverso, Sall. Fragm.: *with wind and t.*, ventum et a. secundum nactus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *they are driven back by the t.*, cursus aestu reverberatur, Curt. 9, 9, 8: *spring-t.s.*, a. maxime tumentes, maximi, Plin. 2, 97, 99; Caes. B. G. 4, 29: *neap-t.s.*, a. inanes, Plin. l. c.: *to sail with the t.*, a. occupare, Curt. 9, 9, 27. Phr.: *the t. ebbs and flows*, mare accrescit et resorbetur, Tac. Agr. 10:

the ebb and flow of the t., receptus et recessus maris, Eumen. Pan. Const. 6, fin.: *the t. came in*, mare subibat, Curt. 9, 9, 7; *aqueae (leni tractu) subulanti*, Id. 9, 9, 25: *a spring which is covered at flood-t.*, fons qui fluctu operitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118: *the t. began to ebb*, coepit reciprocari mare, Curt. 9, 9, 10: Just. 44, 4: v. EBB. Fig.: 1. *aestus, da* = a t. of genius has except thee far from shore, to quasi quikam a. Ingenii procul a terra abripuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 145: *lest the tide of custom carry us away*, ne nos a. consuetudinis absorbeat, Id. Leg. 2, 4, 9. 2. *cursus, da* = the full t. of eloquence, eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97: v. COURSE, STREAM. Phr.: *he began to swim with the t.*, se ad motus fortunae coepit movere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: *to go with the t.*, prospero flatu fortunae uti, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 16: *the t. of the prosperity of states ebbs and flows*, a. opes civitatum crescent ac decrescunt. II. Time: tempus, da, n.: v. TIME.

tide (v.): to t. over a difficulty, ea quae premanet facile transire, Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2.

tidal: *quod aestu movetur: a t. estuary is thus described in Plin. Ep. 9, 33: "flumina aestuarium vice alterna prout aestus aut repressit aut impulit, nunc inferitur mari, nunc redditur stagnum."

tidily: munde: v. NEATLY.

tidiness: munditia: v. NEATNESS.

tidings: nuntius: v. NEWS. Phr.: *at the t. that Marcus was advancing into Cilicia*, audito Marcum in Ciliciam tendere, Sall. Ep. 7, 27.

tie (v.): 1. ligo, 1; alligo, 1: v. BIND (and compds.), FASTEN: also fig.: v. RESTRAIN. 2. nodo, 1: v. KNOT.

3. copulo, 1: *to t. an animal's head to his foot*, animalis caput c. ad pedes, Veg. Vet. 3, 49: *t.d. in marriage*, copulati matrimonio, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: v. JOIN. Phr.: *to t. one's hair in a knot*, colligere capillum in nodum, Ov. M. 3, 170: *to t. a knot*, nodum necere, Sen. Ep. 117, 31; *astringere*, Curt. 3, 1, 15: v. KNOT.

tie (subs.): 1. copula: the t. of marriage, c. nuptialis, App. M. 2, p. 120: *an unbroken t.*, irrupta c., Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18. 2. vinculum: v. BOND. 3. nodus: v. KNOT. 4. necessitudo, Inls. f. (t. of blood or friendship): *that t. is thought tight of*, a. n. levis ducitur, Sall. J. 80: *the t. of brotherhood*, fraterna n., Cic. Quint. 4, 16: *association in the quæstorship stands next to the t. of children*, hanc quæstoræ conjunctio liberorum necessitudinis proxima est, Id. Fam. 13, 10, 1. 5. conjunctio: t.s. of blood bind men, sanguinis c. devinct homines, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 55. Phr.: *family t.s. are closer*, artior est colligatio societatis propinquorum, Id. Ib. 1, 17, 53.

tier: ordo, Inls. m.: v. ROW.

tierce: tertia manus (t. t. in fencing): v. THRUST: for its other applications v. THIRD.

tiger, tigress: tigris, is or Idia, com. (in prose, masc.: in poet. usu, fem.: cf. L. G. § 141, 2, Obs.): Plin.: Virg.: Hor.: *marked like a t.*, tigrinus, Plin. 13, 15, 30: *t.-rearing*, tigrifer, Sid. a. t.-skin, tigris (discolor), Stat. Th. 9, 686.

tight: 1. strictus: a t. knot, a. nodus, Liv. 24, 7: a t. garment which shows the limbs, vestis a. et singulos artus exprimens, Tac. G. 17. 2. astrictus: a shoe that is not l., soccus non a., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: (l. e. loose): a shoe that galls (= l.) is calceus urens, Id. Ep. 1, 10, 43. 3. restrictus: with gown neither t. nor flowing, toga neque restricta neque fusa, Suet. Aug. 73. 4. substrictus: a t. tunic, a. tunica, Gell. 7, 12. 5. artus (arctus): a t. bridle, a. frenum, Tib. 4, 1, 91: t. fastenings, a. compages, Virg. Aen. 1, 2916 Cic. v. CLOSE. 6. contentus (tense): a t. rope, c. funis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20 (opp. to laxus). Phr.: *to tie t.*, stringere, re-

stringere (Hor. Od. 3, 5, 35): v. FOLI. art. and BIND.

tighten: 1. stringo, nxi, lctum, 3: *to t. the reins*, a. habenas, Stat. Th. 11, 513: v. BIND TIGHTLY. 2. astringo, nxi, lctum, 3: *to t. his bonds by swearment*, a. vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: *to t. a moose*, laqueum a., Sen. Ira 3, 16, 2. 3. contendo, di, sum, 3: *to draw together*: *to t. the bands*, c. vincula, Virg. G. 4, 412. Join: c. atque adducere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57. Phr.: *to t. the reins*, inhibere frenos, Liv. 1, 48.

tightly: 1. stricto: Pall. 4, 2; strictim, Id. 1, 13, 2. 2. arte: v. CLOSELY. 3. expr. usu. by *adj.* or *vb.*

tightness: expr. by *adj.* or *vb.*

tile (subs.): 1. tegula (t. for a roof, etc.): *not to leave a t.*, t. relinquere nullam, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5: *to let down through the t.s.*, per tegulas demittere, Id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: *to live under the t.s.*, sub tegulis habitare, Suet. Gram. 9 (l. e. on the top story): a roof-t., t. collicaria, Cato R. R. 14, 4: a t. that measures two feet, t. bipedalis, Vitr. 7, 1, 6. 2. imbrex, Ids. f. (once m. in Plin.: a pan-or gutter-t.): *a storm has shattered the t.s.*, tempestas confringit tegulas Ique, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 28: Virg.: *shaped like a t.*, imbricatum (adv.), Plin. 3, 16, 3. 3. testa: *to floor with stones or t.s.*, lapide aut t. subternere, Varr. R. 2, 3, 6: Vitr. 2, 8, 19: *adj.*, testaceus, t. work, t. opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46. 4. tesera (a checker for pavements): a large t., t. grandis, Vitr. 7, 1, 5. Dimin.: tessella: so also abactulus, Plin.: v. CHECKER, MOSAIC. 5. pavementum: houses covered with t.s., aedificia tecta pavementis, Auct. B. Alex. 1. 8, later, Ids. m.: dimin., laterculus: v. MARCK.

tile (v.): expr. by tegulis tegere, subternere, etc. v. preceed. art.: a t.d. roof, tegulica atregia, Inscr.

tiler: no class. expr.: Kr. gives o-m-tugulator (Jurist.): tegulatorius (Gloss.): Quilch. has figulus ab imbricibus (Inscr.) = tile-maker.

tiling: expr. by tegulae (pl.): v. TILE.

tilt (prep.): usque ad: v. UNTIL.

tilt (v.): colio, colui, cultum, 3: v. CULTIVATE.

tillage: cultus, da: cultura: v. CULTIVATION, AGRICULTURE.

tiller: I. A cultivator: cultor: v. CULTIVATOR. II. *Handle of a ruler:* aua gubernaculi, Vitr. 10, 3 (8), 5: or clavus (lit. the handle which is prob. always employed for the whole ruler), Virg. Aen. 5, 177: v. BUDDER.

tilt (subs.): I. A covering: perh. velum: v. AWNING: arctura was a covered wagon for the sick: Varr.: Non. II. *Military combat:* v. TOURNAMENT. Phr.: *he urges his horse full-t. against the consul himself*, equum in ipsum infestus consulem dirigit, Liv. 2, 6.

tilt (v.): I. To raise up one end of: proclino, 1 (?) to t. a cast, * p. doliu. II. To combat with lances: perh. celebrare certamen equitum hastis concurrentium, Politian. Ep. 12, 6 (quoted by R. and A.). [N.B.—Avoid "hastiludium": v. TOURNAMENT.]

timber: 1. materia or materies, el. f.: *to cut down t.*, cedere m., Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Vitr. 2, 9 (q. v.): hence materiari, to procure t., Caes. R. G. 7, 71: *adj.*, materiarius: a t. merchant, m. negotiator, Inscr.: or simply m., Pl. Mill. 1, 2, 46. 2. tignum: defined in Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 62, as "omne genus materiae" usu, a LOG, BEAM. 3. lignum (usu. as opp. to materia, firewood: a piece of t.): v. WOOD. Phr.: *the t. trade*, lignaria negotiatio, Capit. Pert. 1, 1: *the t. market*, inter lignaria, Liv. 35, 41, cetr. (?)

timbral: tympanum: v. TAMBOURINE.

time (subs.): I. Time generally: aram, opportunity: 1. tempus, da, n. (answering to most cases of Eng. time). t. is a part of eternity, tempus cert pars

quædam æternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: all my *t.* is open for my reading, omne t. mihi est ad meos libros vacuum, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: I had foretold that they would come at that t., prædixeram ad id temporis venturos, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: de-rounting t., edax rerum, Ov. M. 15, 234: now is the opportunity and t., nunc occasio est et t., Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 3: it is quite t. for him to go home, t. maxime est ut eat domum, id. Mil. 4, 3, 8: it is t. for you to depart, t. abire tibi est, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: I have no t., non est mihi t., id. Sat. 2, 4, 1: at a most dangerous t. for the republic, in periculosissimo reipublicæ tempore, Cic. Flacc. 3, 6: doubtful and dangerous t., dubia formidolosæ tempora, id. Verr. 5, 1, 1: I wrote three books about my (critical) t., scripsi tres libros de t. meis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: with a gerundive: the t. for joining battle, t. committendi proelii, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19: to spend t., t. sumere, consumere, degere: Cic. to waste t., t. perdere: Cic. There are several adverbial uses: (1.) tempore (tempor, tempore): to perform one's duties in t., conficere officia temperi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 16: I will renew my recommendation, but at a convenient t., ego renovabo commendationem sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: in t. the oxen come to the plough, tempore veniunt ad aratra iuveni, Ov. (II.) in tempore: unless the infantry had come up to help just in t., nisi pedites in t. subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5. (III.) ad tempus: to return at the right t., ad t. redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2: which is generally short and for a t., quæ puerumque brevis est et ad t., id. Off. 1, 18, 27. (IV.) in tempus: a stage built for the t., scena in t. structa, Tac. A. 14, 20. (V.) per tempus: you could not have come more at the right t., non potuisti magis per t. advenire, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 30. 2. tempestas, Ætia, f. (a limited portion of a season): at the t. when the Carthaginians came into Italy, quæ tempestas Pœnus in Italiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: there was a t. when t. suit quum, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 29: (the prevailing use of tempestas for time is in the ablat.). 3. dies, ei (space, length of t.): generally fem. in this use: that the dishonesty of the men may be weakened even by t., ut improbitas hominum infirmitur ipsa die, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 1. 4. ætas, Ætia, f. (age, period, generation): the heroic Æ., heroeica ætates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 7: in poetry of time generally: t. brings all things, omnia fert æ., Virg. G. 9, 51. 5. ævum (mostly poetical): they passed their t., degebat æ., Lucr. 5, 1439: to all t., in æ., Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3. 6. sæculum (an age): the licence of this t., licentia huius sæculi, Cic. Cael. 20, 48: to hand down to all t., in sæcula mittere, Luc. 10, 533. 7. spatium (space, period): in a short t., in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: you have forced me from my appointed t. for the defence into the limits of one half hour, me ex constituto spatio defensionis in curriculum senilioris coegisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 6. 8. intervallum (interval): that I might see you after so long a t., ut te tanto intervallo viderem, Cic. Fam. 14, 15, 2. 9. occasio, Ætia, f. (suitable t.): to seize the t., occasionem capere, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 2: V. OPPORTUNITY. 10. otium (leisure): that I may have t. for drinking, o. ad potandum ut habeam, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 3: I have not t. to listen, non otium est mihi auscultandi, id. Ad. 3, 3, 65. 11. mora (waiting, respite): grief is ended by t., dolor finitus est m., Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 14: I had a little t., habui paululum moræ, Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 2. Phr.: a little t. before, after: paullo ante, post: in the mean t., interim, interea: at another t., alias: at the right, wrong t., tempestive (opportune), in tempestive (inopportune): at t., inter dum, nonnunquam: many t.s., sæpius: t.s. out of number, sexcenties: three, four t.s., etc., ter, quater, etc.: from t. to t., identidem: for the first t., primum: (in these adverbial

phrases, to which some more might be added, time or times is not emphatic in English): a leading philosopher of our t., princeps huius memoriæ philosophorum, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: in former t.s., superiore memoria, id. Balb. 15, 27: at an excellent t., optima opportunitate, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 19: too fast: S. Noy, I'll take my t., ambula cito; S. Immo otiose volo, Pl. Pa. 4, 1, 14: you come before your t., numero buc advenia, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 14: to tell the rest would take t., si alia memorem mora est, id. Capt. 4, 2, 126: there is no t. to lose, maturato opus est, Liv.: I have always t. for philosophy, philosophiæ semper vaco, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: to ask for t. (delay), *petere moras, ut res differatur: not to waste t. no morer, Cic.: to waste t., trahere moras, Virg. Aen. 10, 888: while Cato was speaking against t., Catone dicendi moras dies extrahente, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32. II. Time of the day: hōra, what is it? h. quota est? Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: to ask the t., quaerere horas, Plin. III. Musical measure: 1. tempus, Ætia, n. the trochee, which in t. and intervals is equal to the iambus, trocheus qui temporibus et intervallis par estambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194. 2. nūctus (regularity, t. in music): they raise their arms in t., brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg. G. 4, 175: as in music t., time, and lory, ut in musicis numeri et voces et modi, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187. Phr.: the maidens advanced beating t. with their feet to what they sang, virginæ sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37: to beat t. with the fingers, digitorum ictu intervallo signare, Quint. 9, 4, 51: to keep t., servare ictum, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 36: to step in t., numerosos ponere gressus, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 33. time (v.): Phr.: to t. a speaker, *orationem clepsydra metiri: having been t.d. to speak during twelve runnings of the glass, I had four more allowed me, duodecim clepsydri quas acciperam additæ sunt quatuor, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 14. timeliness: tempestivitas, Ætia, f.: each age has its t., sua cuique parti ætatis t. est data, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: V. SEASONABLENESS. timely (adj.): 1. tempestivus: to allow boys their t. sport, tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142. 2. opportunus: I have never seen anything more t., nihil opportunius vidi, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1. 3. maturus (in good time, early): a t. sowing, matura satio, Col.: the father will behold the t. honours of his son, maturos pater natū spectabit honores, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 59. Phr.: you were happy, Agricola, not only in a glorious life, but also in a t. death, tu felix, Agricola, non vitæ tantum claritate sed etiam opportunitate mortis, Tac. Agr. 44. timely (ade.): 1. tempestive: Cic. 2. opportune: Cic. 3. mature: Cic. timepieces: hōrarium, hōrōlogium, clepsydra: v. CLOCK. — server: lævis, inconstans, mutabilis: v. FICKLE, CHANGEABLE: also, homo temporem: Curt. (Kr.): Phr.: I have in no wise been a t., nihil est a me inervitum temporis causa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2: to be a t., tempori turpiter servire (after Cic. Sen. 6, 14, where tempore servire occurr, but in a good sense): *inter utramque partem studium alternare (of a wavering ally): you were a clever t., scisti uti foro, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 29: if my hearers are inclined one way, I turn t., and go with the breeze, si auditores propendunt, ad id unde aliquis fasces ostenditur vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187. — serving (subs.): lævitas, inconstantia, mobilitas: v. CHANGEABLENESS, FICKLENESS: *animus temporibus serviens (Kr.): what is more disgraceful than fickleness and t.? quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9. Phr.: for nearly a hun-

dred years they had been faithful friends of the Roman people without any t., per annos prope centum nunquam ambigua fide in amicitiam populi Romani fuerant, Liv. 6, 2.

timid: 1. timulus: unwelcome and t. men, timbulæ timidique, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 81. 2. tripudius, anxius (in actual fear), ignivus, (spirited): v. FEARFUL, FORWARD.

timidity: 1. timidity, Ætia, f.: alarm, t. fear, cowardice, formido, t., pavor, ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 22. 2. dubitatio, Ætia, f.: the t. and delays of the senate, d. et moræ senati, Sall. J. 30. V. FEAR.

timorous: 1. pavidus: the t. hare, p. lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35. 2. fugax, Ætia, (apt to flee: esp. of animals): a t. goat, t. caprea, Virg. Aen. 10, 724: V. TIMID, FEARFUL.

tin: 1. stannum: Plin. 2. plumbum album: t. is produced there (in Britain), nascitur ibi plumbum album, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12. Phr.: a t.-mine *fodina stanni or plumbi albi, t.-ware, *vasa ex stanno or plumbo albo efficta (Kr.): a t.-box, pyxis stannina, Plin.: made of t., *stanneus, ex plumbo albo factus (Kr.).

tinctoræ (subs.): 1. colour: v. COLOUR. II. Extract of the finer parts, liquid essence of anything: *tinctura: perh. decoctio, liquor medicatus: a t. of worm-wood, *liquor absinthii medicatus. III. A slight taste: v. TASTE. Fig.: let him have a t. of learning, at litteris tinctus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: with a slight t. of Greek learning, litteris Græcis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7.

tinctoræ (v.): leviter colore, tingo, imbuo: v. TO DYE, TO COLOUR.

tinder: fomes, litis, n.: he caught the flame in the t., rapuit in fomite flammam, Virg. Aen. 1, 176: he rouses the weak flames by applying t., excitat invalidas admoit fomite flammis, Luc. 8, 776. Phr.: a t. box, igniarius, Plin.

tinge: 1. tingo, nxi, ctum, 3: he led the knives with blood, tinxit sanguine cultros, Ov. M. 7, 599. 2. imbuo, ul, ctum, 3: substances t.d. with colour, corpora tincta colore, Lucr. 2, 734: v. TO COLOUR.

tingle: 1. formico, 1 (to feel a creeping, ant-like tickling): tili the skin t., donec formicet cutis, Plin. 10, 13, 41. 2. vermilo, 1: the ear itches and ts, prurigne verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23, 1. 3. prurio: v. TO ITCH. 4. *serveo (to glow with pain).

tingling: 1. formicatio: Plin. 2. pruritus, Æs: v. ITCHING. 3. *servor (painful t., as after a blow).

tinker: *aeneorum faber, rector, sartor (maker or mender of pots).

tinkle: 1. timio, 1vi or 1i, itum 4: the bell ts, tinnit tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162. 2. crepto, 1 (the context determining the sound): the metal leaf t.s. in the gentle breeze, leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. Aen. 6, 209: they had not yet heard the swords t. (ring) on the hard anvils, necdum audierant duris crepitare incudibus enes, id. G. 2, 540.

tinkling: 1. tinnitus, Æs: makes a t., tinnitus cie, Virg. G. 4, 64. 2. creptio, Æs: a t. (clinking) from the motion of the bit, e motu frenorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12.

tinman: aritex plumbarius: Vitr.: plumbarius, simply: Dig.

tinse: 1. Lit.: 1. bractea (metal leaf): Virg. 2. bractea: to scrape off a bit of t. from Castor's image, b. de Castore ducere, Juv. 13, 152. Phr.: t.d. robes, cloth with t., *vestes auro (argento) intextæ, pannus auro (arg.) micans, speciosus. II. Fig.: gaudy show: 1. bractes: the t. of eloquence, b. eloquentiæ, Sol. praef. 2. species: to employ t. and ornament in speaking, adhibere in dicendo speciem atque pompam, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294. 3. siccus (lit. paint): without t. or trickery, sine fucco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1. Phr.: a t. Asp-

piness, bracteata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 117: *to distinguish t. from true metal*, fucata a veris internosci, Cic. Am. 25, 95.

tip (subs.): 1. *clāctimen*, Inis, n.: *t. of boughs, cacumina ramorum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. 2. *clāctimen*, Inis, n. (a sharp point): *t. of a cone, a conl*, Lucr. 4, 432. 3. *Apex*, Icīs, m.: *the t. (point) of a reaping-hook, a falcis*, Col. 4. **extremum**: *a missile with shaft of fir-wood, round throughout, except at the tip, which was shod with iron, missile telum hastili ablegno et cetera tereti praeterquam ad extremum unde ferrum exstabat*, Liv. 21, 8. **Phr.**: *t. the t. of the fingers, extremi digiti*, Cic. Coel. 12, 28: *t. the t. of the tail, e. cauda*, Virg.: *t. the t. of the fingers, digituli primores*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4. 24: *the sharp t. of the nose, nasi primoris acumen*, Lucr. 6, 1192: *t. of the tongue, prima lingua*, Plin.: *the deer show scarce the t. of their horns above (the snout), cervi summis vix cornibus exstant*, Virg. G. 3, 370: (of these adjectives prefer summus if the tip be also the top, extremus for hindmost, as with cauda).

tip (v.): 1. *To give a head to*: praefigo, xi, xum, 3 (to fix at the end): *darts t. d. with iron, jacula praefixa ferro*, Liv. 26, 4: *a lance t. d. with pointed iron, ferro p. robur acuto*, Virg. Aen. 10, 479. **Phr.**: *to t. with a point, acuere, excuere, praescuere*: v. TO SHARPEN.

|| *To elige with light or colour*: praetexo, tingo, incingo: *the sun t. the hills with gold, sol auricomis praetexit lumine colles; tingit summa montium lumine: a flower t. d. with crimson, flos purpurea incinctus ora* (cf. Cat. 64, 309).

|| *To t. up, over, to incline*: v. verto, inverte, inclino; vergo (both trans. and intrans.): *the foaming goblets are t. d. over, spumantes patrae verguntur*, Stat. Th. 6, 211: *vessels horizontally placed or t. d. right over, vasa prona et vergentia*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6.

tipset: perh. *collare (collar): **Phr.**: *hearing a t. that reaches to the elbows, curto quodam pallio cubitis tenus involutus*.

tipple: 1. pōto, i: *he t. and perfumes himself at my cost, potat, eling uingenta de meo*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37. 2. pēpōto, i: *he was t.ing whole days, totos dies perpotabat*, Cic. Verr. 5, 33, 87.

tippler: 1. pōtātor, great t., potatores maximi, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 34. 2. pōtor: *soaking t., potores bibuli*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91. 3. bibulus (drinking freely): *a t. of Palernian wine from noon, b. media de luce Palerni*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34. 4. ēbriōsus: v. DRUNKARD.

tippling: 1. pōtātio, ōnis, f.: *a feasting or t., prandium aut p.*, Pl. Buc. 1, 1, 46. 2. pēpōtatio: *drunken t., immoderantissimae perpotationes*, Cic. Pis. 10, 22.

tipplery: tēmūlenter: Col.

tipsy: 1. ēbriōsus: *the they depart sad and t., tristes atque e. abscedunt*, Pl. Curc. 2, 15. 2. tēmūlenter: *a t. woman*, T. mulier, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2.

3. vinōsus: *as t. Pyrrhia carries the ball of stolen wood, ut vinosa glomies furtivae Pyrrhia lanae*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: v. DRUNKEN.

tipstoe: 1. Lit.: **Phr.**: *short persons stand on t., statura breves in digitos eriguntur*, Quint. 2, 3, 8: *to walk on t., summis digitis ambulare*, Sen. Ep. 111, 3: *to walk softly on t., suspensio gradu placide ire*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: v. TOE. || **Fig.**: **Phr.**: *when the commons were standing on the t. of expectation, quum plebs erecta expectatione staret*, Liv. 2, 54: *they are on the t. of expectation and anxiety, erecti suspensique animo intenduntur*, Liv. 1, 25.

tirade: clāmātio, ōnis, f.: *a t. in common and well-known style, vulgaris et pervagata d.*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47. **Phr.**: *that madman who had uttered a violent t. against me, ille insanus qui contra me vehementissime declamasset*, Id. Verr. 4, 66, 149: *he had chosen me for the*

object of his t., hic me in quem inveteretur delegerat, Id. Fam. 7, 2, 3: *oratorical t., rhetorum pompa*, Id. Tusc. 4, 21, 48: *the showy style of speaking, rather t. than argument, epideicticum genus orationis, pompae quam pugnae aptius*, Id. Or. 13, 42.

tire (subs.): 1. *For the head*: vitula, tīra: v. HAKAD-DESS. || *For a wheel*: *circulus. **Phr.**: *wheels with iron t., ferrati rotarum orbes*, Lucr. 6, 551: *Virg. G. 3, 361: to put a t. on a wheel, lamina rotam circumligare* (cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 10).

tire (v.): A. Trans.: 1. fātigo, i: *when they had t. d. themselves with fighting, cum pugna semet ipsi fatigassent*, Liv. 8, 10: *prosperity t. s the vices, prosperae res sapientium animos f.*, Sall. C. 11. 2. dēfātigo, i (to t. out): *when fresh relays came up and t. d. out our men with the unremitting labour, cum integri succederent nostroque assiduo labore defatigarent*, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: *I will work til I am dead t. d.*, opus faciam ut defatiger usque, Ter. Eim. 2, 1, 14. 3. lasso, i: *to t. the arms, l. brachia*, Prop. 4, 8, 67. 4. dēlasso, i: *t. d. with toil, labore delassatus*, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 22: *the rest is enough to t. out the chattering Fabius, cetera d. valent loquacem Fabium*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14. B. Intrans.: 1. dēfātissor, s: *nor will I t. of trying, neque defatiscar experiri*, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23. 2. dēfātigo, i: *I will never rest or t. before I have learnt, nunquam conquelescam neque defatigabor ante quam percipero*, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: v. TO WEARY.

Phr.: *so t. d. I of the company and the talk, ita me convivii sermonisque taesum est*, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 4: *I am t. d. of hearing the same thing a thousand times, taedet jam audire eadem millena*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 2: *to t. any one, esse taedio alteri*, Plin.: *so that our hearers be not t. d. by a wearying sameness, ne si satietur qui audient fastidio similitudinis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: *even this turn has t. d. me, vel me haec deambulatio ad languorem dedit*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: *he t. s you with constantly wanting praise, importunus amat laudari*, Hor. Sat. 2, 5, 96.

tire (v.): *to dress the head*: ornare caput, Vulg. in Reg. ii. 9, 30: v. TO DRESS, TO ADORN.

tired: 1. fātīgatus (by active exertion): *t. oxen, boves fatigati*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43. 2. fessus (also by suffering or enduring): *t. by trouble and travel, f. curaque viaque*, Ov. M. 11, 274: *to come t. d. off a journey, de via f. esse*, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 1. 3. dēfessus: *we are both t., I of being beaten, he of beating, ego vapulando ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5. 4. lassus: *I came t. off my journey, l. veni de via*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 66: *t. of sea and travel and soldiering, l. maris et viarum militaeque*, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 7: v. WEARY. **Phr.**: *it resulted from the enemy's being t., defatigatione hostium factum est*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19.

tiresome: 1. lābōriōsus (toil-some): *a most t. task, opus laboriosissimum*, Liv. 5, 19. 2. difficilis (difficult, hard to deal with): *nothing is so easy but that it is t. when you do it against your will, nulla est res tam facilis quin difficilis siet quam invitum facias*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1: *a t. old man, d. senex*, Ib. 3, 24. 3. molestus (trying to the patience): *don't be t. sive, molestus ne sies*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 63: *a laborious and t. task, labor operosus ac molestus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 23, 59. 4. importūnus (t. by being mal-a-propos): *I own she is t. and troublesome, fateor eam esse importunam atque incommodam*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 47. **Phr.**: *a t. business, lentum negotium*, Cic.: *to be t. to any one, alicui negotium facessere*, Cic.: *molestiam afferre*, Ter.: *see what a tiresome old crone she is, importunitatem spectate anculae*, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4.

tire-woman: 1. ornatrix, ōis, f.: *let not your t. suffer, tuta sit o.*, Ov. A. A.

3, 239. 2. ancilla, ministra (the contort showing that the maid is a t.): *her t. as she combs her hair in the morning, matutinis pectus ancilla capillis*, Ov. A. A. 1, 367: Ib. 375.

tiring: 1. lābōriōsus: *nothing is more t. and troublesome than a province, nihil laboriosius molestiusque provincia*, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19. 2. dēpōsus: *such t. work should have its own proper officer, rem operosam suo proprio magistratu egere*, Liv. 4, 8. 3. difficilis: *a t. and steep ascent, d. et arduus ascensus*, Caes. B. C. 2, 34. 4. lentus (slow): *t. service, lentae militiae*, Tib. 1, 3, 82. **Phr.**: *a siege is often more t. to the besiegers than to the besieged, oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium affert*, Liv. 34, 34: *he is an intolerably t. speaker, est quem nec patienter nec sine taedio audias*.

tiro: 1. tiro, ōnis, m.: Cic. 2. rīdīs (freq. joined with tiro): *he was no mere t. in provincial government, non provinciae rudis erat et tiro*, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: *I own that he must be experienced and in no respect a mere t., or unaccustomed and strange to pleading, fateor callidum quendam hunc et nulla in re thronem ac ridem nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere*, Id. de Or. 1, 50, 218. 3. elementum, n. (beginners): *t. s will hardly venture to raise their hopes to the attainment of the highest perfection in eloquence, vix se prima el. ad spern tollere effingendae quam summam putant eloquentiae audebunt*, Quint. 1, 2, 26. 4. trunculus: *this induced me, though quite a t. (in art criticism), to buy the statue, quod me quanquam trunculum sollicitavit ad emendum signum*, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4.

tissue: 1. textus, ōis: *things fine in t., tenuia textu*, Lucr. 4, 730. 2. tēla: *Dido had woven into the t. threads of gold, Dido tenui telas discreteverat auro*, Virg. Aen. 4, 264: v. TEXTURE. **Phr.**: *a t. of falsehoods, continuata mendaciorum series, narratio ex mendaciis contexta: he had told a t. of improbabilities, mera monstra nuntiavit*, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1.

tit-bit: 1. cuppēdia, ōrum, n. pl. (no sing.): *I do not care for t. s, nil moror cuppēdia*, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 32. 2. mattae (a dainty dish): Suet. 3. scāmēnta, ōrum, n. pl. (no sing.): *to buy some t. from the market, aliquid scāmēntorum de foro obsonarii*, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 26. **Phr.**: *delicate t. s, molliculae escae*, Pl.: *I will pick out all the t. s, unum quicquid quod erit bellissimum carnam*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51.

tithe (subs.): 1. dēcima, ōis: *as much t. as the t.-farmer declared due, so much must the tiller of the land pay, quantum decumanus edidisset aratorem sibi dare oportere, ut tantum arator decumano dare cogere, Cic. Verr. 3, 10, 25: t. s being imposed, imposuit d.*, Ib. 39, 88. 2. dēcima pars: *I owe to thee, Apollo, a t. of the spoil, tibi, Apollo, decimam partem praedae roveo*, Liv. 5, 21. **Phr.**: *farmers of t. s, decumani*, Cic.: *corn liable to t., decumantum frumentum*, Cic.: *land that pays t., decumanus ager*, Cic.: *decumates agri*, Tac. Germ. 29.

tithe (v.): *dēcimas impoco*: Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 88. [NOTE.—decimo, i: only occurs of decimation.]

titheable: dēcimanus: *ex parte decuma vectigalis*: Cic.

titillate: v. TO TICKLE.

tit-lark: *alauda pratensis: Linn.

title: 1. An inscription: 1. utillus (inscription, t. of book, name, pretext): *he built an altar, with a long t. recording his achievements, aram condidit cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo*, Liv. 28, 46: *the t. and name of a book, t. nomenque libelli*, Ov. R. Am. 1: *whom if this t. pleases, quos si hic titulus delectat*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 30. **Fig.**: *under an honourable t., sub honorificentissimo titulo*, Vell. 2, 45. 2. index, ōis, m. (label

attached to a book, inscription under *statue*: deceived by the *ts* of the books, deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: a tablet was put up with the following *t*, tabula cum indice hoc posita est, Liv. 41, 28. 3. inscription, *ōla*, *f*: for your question about the *t*, I do not doubt that καθήκον means "duty," but "On duties" is a fuller *t*, quod de *il*l. quaerens non dubito quin καθήκον officium est, vel *l*. plenior de officis, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 4. 4. praescriptio, *ōla*, *f*. (heading of a law): the *t* of a law, p. legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22: that they might cloak a most disgraceful deed by a fair *t*, ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. Phr.: they give the books the *t* of rhetorical, libellos rhetoricos inscribit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122.

II. A name, an appellation: 1. nomen, *īns*, *n*. (name, ground): the youths have given me the *t* of Bruch, juvenus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1: under another *t*, and from another cause, alio nomine et alia de causa, Cic. Rom. Com. 14, 40. 2. appellatio, *ōla*, *f*: he wished by this empty *t* to be equal to *us*, voluit appellationem hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

III. An appellation of honour. 1. dignitas, *āla*, *f*. (rank): I congratulate you on the *t* you now have, gratulor tibi praesenti tua dignitate, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 4. 2. ornamenta, *crum*, *n*. (externals): distinctions and *ts* of honour, honoris insignia atque o., Cic. Sull. 31, 88. IV. A claim of right: vindictiae, *Cic. Phr.*: to assert a *t*, to freedom, postulare vindictas secundum libertatem, Liv. 3, 44: to assert one's *t*, to a thing, vindicare aliquid pro suo, Cic.: the senate allowed your *t*, concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. Mur. 23, 47: to resist a person's *t*, p. resistere, Cic.: you have no *t* to what you claim, *haec contra jus (sine iure, injuste) vindicas.

titled: nobilis (high-born): born of a *t* family, nobili genere natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180.

title-deed: instrumentum auctoritatis: Scaev. or perh. *auctoritas (document warranting possession): or, if the context make it plain, *membranae (parchments).

— page: *index membranae v. TITLE.

tit-mouse: *pārus: Auct. Carm. de Phil. 1, Linn.

titter: no exact word: v. LAUGH: the context may sometimes make risus an equivalent: the *t* that betrays the hiding-place of the girl, latens proditor risus puellae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 21: the girl's company *t*'d, *virginis coetus presso tremere cachinno labra.

title: *punctum, minima para. Phr.: nor is a *t* of the weight lost, nec deest ponderis hiliu, Lucr. 3, 221.

title-tattle: sermunculus (mostly in pl.): the *t* of the town, urban sermunculus, Cic. Delat. 12, 33: to be led away by *t*, and nonsense, sermunculis fabellisque ducti, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 4: v. CHATTER.

titular: *nomen sine honore habens, nomine non re (Kr.): Phr.: *t*. king, *nomine non re rex, inane regis nominis titulum gerens.

to: A. In space: 1. Direction towards without motion: *l*. ad (antith. to ab): (part of Gaul) lies to the north, vergit ad septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: the part which looked to the strait, pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 160: sometimes specto is used with acc. without the prep.: Acaonia lies to the west, Acaonia solem occidentem spectat, Liv. 33, 17. Fig.: he looks to his own glory rather than the safety of the state, ad suam magis gloriam spectat quam ad salutem rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: v. TO REGARD. Joined with versus: that part of the Esquiliae which looks to the ricus patricius, ea pars Esquiliarum quae facit ad vicum patricium v., Fest.: Varr. 2. In (with acc. antith. to ex): the Belgae lie to the north west, Belgae spectant in septen-

triones et occidentem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. versus (looking towards): looking to the temple of Quirinus, v. aedem Quirini, Liv. 8, 20. 4. sometimes adversus (-versus, or -sum): v. OPPOSITE TO. 5. ergā (looking towards, rare): Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52. 6. expr. by adv. of direction, huc, illuc, eo, etc.: looking this way and that, huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184. Fig.: to what do all these words tend? quorum haec omnis spectat oratio? id. Phil. 7, 9, 36. II. Direction towards with motion (with or without the idea of arrival): 1. ad: (1.) without the idea of arrival: the hills and plains seem flying to the ships, fugere ad puppes colles claque videntur, Lucr. 4, 390: with versus: he bids Labienus direct his march to the ocean, Labienum ad oceanum v. proficisci iubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: v. TOWARDS. (II.) with the idea of arrival: since the time I came to Rome, ut veni ad urbem, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2: with usque (all the way): he came up to the enemy's camp, u. ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. Fig.: to be scourged to death, virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 3, 29, 70: usque ad necem deberasse, Ter. Ph. 2, 13: he unroofed the temple to the half, aedem ad dimidiam partem detexit, Liv. 42, 3. The whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on ab and ad: they sailed from Dianium to Sinope, usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 34, 87. To my, thy, etc., house: ad me, te, etc.: let us go to my house, eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: sometimes domum is expr.: domum ad me (al. lect. meos) literas mittam, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10: so with a proper name: crowds thronged to the house of Afranius, magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. The repetition of ad to denote motion to a place, and to a person there present, is occasionally found: the soldiers being summoned to the meeting before the tribunes, vocatis militibus ad concilium ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47: ab ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100. Ad, with the name of a deity in the gen., is elliptical for ad templum, aedem: we had reached Vesta's (temple), ventum erat ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35: ad Oplis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17. In answer to the question Whither? names of towns and small islands (rarely of large ones), domus in the sense of home, and rus in the sense of the country, are put in the acc. without a prep.: I am in doubt whether to go to Venusia, dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: the poets use this constr. with names of countries and subs. generally: he came to Italy, Italiam venit, Virg. Aen. 1, 2. The poets use both constr. with names of towns: ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov. H. 2, 83. Ad is sometimes used with the name of a town in prose: I went to Capua, profectus sum ad Capuam, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. The prep. is also expr. (1.) when there is an antithesis: they sailed from Dianium to Sinope, usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigarunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 34, 87: this rule is however not always observed: they came from Ardea to Rome, ab Ardea Romam venerunt, Liv. 4, 7. (II.) If urbs, oppidum, etc., is added in apposition: the consul arrived in the town of Ciria, consul pervenit ad Ciriam oppidum, Sall. J. 81. (III.) when the neighbourhood of a town or part of it is meant: all the Gauls march to (the neighbourhood of) Alesia, omnes Galli ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: v. Lat. Gram. § 259. With words compounded with ad, which denote going, bringing, etc., near, instead of repeating the prep., the noun is put in the dat. or acc., though chiefly in the post-Aug. period, and in the poets: to approach the rocks, accedere scopulos, Virg. Aen. 1, 201: v. TO APPROACH, ACCOST, etc.: v. the constr. of such verbs as adeo, in

Lat.-Eng. Dict. 2. In (with acc., to or into), (1.) without the idea of arrival: with versus: he moves his camp to the district of the Arvernii, castra movet in Arvernos v., Caes. B. G. 7, 8, fin.: v. TOWARDS. (II.) with the idea of arrival: I will go to the Piraeus, Iho in Piraeum, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 1: to send ambassadors to the Urbis, legatos in Urbis mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11. Joined with ad: you fly for refuge to God as to an altar, tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 15: when we had gone to law before the praetor, quum ad praetorem in jus accessimus, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147. For constr. with names of towns, in answer to the question Whither? v. under ad (8): to have gone to Tarquinii, the most flourishing town in Etruria, se contulisse Tarquinios in urbem Etruriae florentissimam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34. For constr. of words compounded with in, v. such words as infero in Lat.-Eng. Dict.: to set fire to the temples, templis ignes inferre, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22. Fig.: to boil down to one-half, decoquere in dimidiam partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: with usque: u. in quartam partem, id. 12, 12, 3: hence, denoting a change: rivers change to leaves, virtutis se fluvii in frondes, Lucr. 2, 880. 3. versus (as prep., towards): to march to Massilia, Massiliam v. iter facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: for constr. as adv. with ad, etc., v. sup. 4. adversus (-versus, or -suro) (as prep.): who is this coming to me? quis est haec quae me adversum tuocedit? Plaut. Pers. 2, 18: v. TOWARDS, AGAINST: for adv. constr. v. sup. 5. usque (adv., all the way, with prep., or acc. of motion): to go from the upper sea to Rome, a mari supero u. Romam proficisci, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: v. under ad, sup. 6. usque (adv., to, always placed after its case, constr. with gen., or more usu. abl.): its dawlaps hangs down to its legs, crurum t. laquearia pendent, Virg. G. 3, 53: his kingdom extends to Taurus, Taurus t. regnat, Cic. Deiot. 13, 36: he plunged his sword to the hilt in his side, lateri capulo t. abdidit enssem, Virg. Aen. 2, 511: haec tenus as adv.: to this point, haec Trojana fenuis fuerit fortuna secuta, ib. 6, 62. 7. fine (or -i, abl. used as adv., rare): projecting from the wall up to the breast, de muro pectoris f. prominentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. 8. The question Whither? is answered by adv. of motion, huc, illuc, eo, etc.: they hastened to the point with all speed, huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: with ad: to come to you here, huc ad vos venire, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: with in: to this city, huc in urbem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: with gen.: she removed to this neighbourhood, huc viciniae commigravit, id. Andr. 1, 1, 41: to and fro, huc illuc, huc atque illuc, etc.: also, huc et illo, Sen.: huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9. Fig.: I have brought affairs to this point, rem huc deduxi, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4: to this must be added a certain sweetness, huc accedat oportet suavitatis quaedam, id. Am. 18, 66: sometimes accedit, etc., is used without the adv.: add to this death, acc. mors, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: to proceed to such a pitch, huc usque proficisci, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20: they came to such extremity of want, eo inopiae venere, Tac. Agr. 28: to this point (thus far) I could write with prudence, hactenus fult quod caute a me scribi posset, Cic. Att. 11, 4, 2: his wishes had extended to this, hactenus voluerat, Tac. A. 12, 42, fin.: v. SO FAR. B. In time: 1. ad: with or without usque: to that time I was honest and virtuous, ad id frugi usque et probus fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 50: Sophocles wrote tragedies to the end of his life, Sophocles ad summam aetatem tragoedias fecit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: (the employment of a past tense shows that the action has ceased, otherwise the present would be used): to this time, ad id, Liv. 3, 22: ad id locorum, id. 9, 45. 2. In (with acc., still): they stood in battle array to a late

hour, in multum diei in acie con-tituerunt, Liv. 27, 2: *they learned their things to old age, usque in senectutem didicerunt haec*, Quint. 12, 11, 20: *to live from day to day (regardless of the future)*, in diem vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: *so = daily*, Liv. 27, 39. 3. *Expr.* by *adus*, *quoad*, *quousque*, etc.: v. *UN-til*, etc.: *up to this time the outposts were quiet, hactenus quietae stationes fuere*, Liv. 7, 26. **G.** In other relations: 1. *Of number*: *ad* (1.) denoting an approximation: *men to the number of (l. e. about) 2300 were slain*, *ad duo milia et trecenti occisi*, Liv. 10, 17. (II.) denoting the limit reached: *to the last farthing*, *ad assem*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: *they all agree to a man (all together)*, *omnes ad unum idem sentiant*, Cic. Am. 23, 86: *so, ad unum*, Cic. Caes. (III.) denoting addition: *in addition to the traitors of Falerni and Pyrrhus a third example should be added*, *ad Falernorum Pyrrhivae proditores tertium exemplum esset*, Liv. 24, 45: *to crown all*, *ad omnia*, Id. 35, 32. II. *Of conduct*, etc., towards: 1. In (with acc.): *dutiful to his parents*, *pius in parentes*, Cic. Off. 3, 23: *indulgence to our children*, *in liberos nostros indulgentia*, Id. Or. 2, 40, 168: *sometimes with abl.* (in the case of): *such was he to Priam his foe*, *talis in hoste fuit Priamo*, Virg. Aen. 2, 541. 2. *adversus* (-um): *the greater justice to others*, *summa adversus alios iustitia*, Liv. 3, 33: *pleasing to you*, *gratum adversum te*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 15.

3. *erga*: *the divine goodness to mankind*, *divina bonitas e. homines*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: *unbroken fidelity to the Roman people*, *perpetua e. populum Romanum fides*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54. III. *Generally of relation*: 1. *ad* (1.) of letters, books, etc., addressed or dedicated to any one: *he wrote to me from Egypt*, *ad me ex Aegypto literas misit*, Cic. Lig. 3, 7: (literas dare alicui = to intrust a letter to any one's hands as messenger: v. *infr.*) M. Tullii Cicero's *ad M. Brutum Orator*. (II.) of adaptation or intention for: *a place suitable to land at*, *locus ad egrediendum idoneus*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *a thing difficult to believe*, *difficilis res ad credendum*, Lucr. 2, 1027: *man is born to reason*, *homo ad intelligendum natus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 40: *an opportunity to act*, *occasio ad rem gerendam*, Liv. 37, 26. (III.) of a standard, according to: *they adapt themselves to their will and pleasure*, *ad eorum arbitrium et nutum iotos se fingunt*, Cic. Or. 8, 24. (IV.) concerning, affecting: *I found it was nothing to Pamphilus*, *comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quoloquam attinere*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 64: *as to the provinces*, *quod ad provincias attinet*, Liv. 42, 10: *your feelings in regard to the marriage*, *animus tuus ad nuptias*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4. 2. In (with acc.): (1.) of adaptation or intention. *aim, etc., for*: *a Greek verse to this effect*, *Graecus in eam sententiam versus*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: *what is useful to the purpose*, *quae in rem sunt*, Liv. 26, 44. (II.) in adverbial expr.: *to a greater extent*, *in majus*, Sall. J. 73: *changed to barbarism*, *in barbarum corruptum*, Tac. A. 6, 42: v. *Lat.-Eng. Dict.* in (B., III.). Instead of prep. the idea of *to*, denoting aim, purpose, etc., is expr. in various ways. (1.) after verbs of giving and the like, by *dat.*: *he gives to him his daughter in marriage*, *ei filiam in matrimonium dat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. (II.) after verbs compounded with *ad*, by *dat.* or *acc.*: *his mind was constant to no fortune*, *nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus*, Liv. 41, 20: *to speak kindly to the man*, *hominem blande alioqui*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22. (III.) with idea of advantage, etc., by *dat.*: *usul esse*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1 (so, ex usu, lb. 1, 50): *est utilis, elemolumento, detrimento, etc.* (iv.) by *subj.* in final or consecutive sense: *I came to greet you*, *veni ut te salutarem*; *they sent men to carry the news*, *miserrunt qui nuntiarent*: *here is something to see*, *hic est quod spectetur*: *worthy to com-*

mand, *dignus qui imperet*: v. *Lat. Gram.*, § 449, seqq. (v.) as the sign of *inf.* by *inf.*: *to love*, *amare*: *to err* is *human*, *humanum est errare*: *so*, after verbs of beginning, ceasing, desiring, ordering, forbidding, etc.: *he ceased to sing*, *canere desit*: *he bade him to approach*, *accedere iussit* (in such cases it is necessary to refer to *Lat.-Eng. Dict.* to ascertain what verbs take the *inf.*, *subj.* with *ut*, etc.): *it is time to attempt*, *tempus est conari*, Liv. 6, 18 (constr. also with *ut*, etc.). (vi.) with *gerund*, *supine*, *fut. partic.*, etc.: *a desire to contend*, *certandi cupiditas*: *he gave me books to read*, *dedit mihi libros legendos*: *born to endure sorrow*, *misertis natus ferendis*: *what are we to do?* *quid facendum est?* *I came to greet you*, *veni te salutatum*, or *te salutaturus*, or *salutandi causa*: *he said that he should vote for his condemnation*, *dixit sua illum sententia condemnatum iri*: *nothing is easier to say*, *nihil est dictu facilius*: *I am ashamed to say it*, *puDET dictu*. (vii.) by *adv.*, *expr.*, *eo*, *adeo*, etc.: *I speak to the end that*, *eo dico ne*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 62 (so, eo consilio, etc.): *to that end was I born*, *eo natus sum*, Sall. J. 24: *to such an extent did these words fail of effect*, *adeo haec dicta nihil moverunt quemquam*, Liv. 3, 2. (viii.) the idea is contained in a word employed: *let him see to that himself*, *viderit ipse*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1. **IV.** *Esp. in comparison*: 1. *ad*: *Thales was a very trifler to this man in wisdom*, *ad sapientiam huius Thales nimis nugator fuit*, Plaut. Cap. 2, 2, 25: *nothing to Perseus*, *nihil ad Persium*, Cic. Or. 2, 6. 2. *prae*: *all perfumes are bilge water to yours*, *omnium odor unguentum p. tuo nautea est*, Plaut. Cur. 1, 2, 5. 3. after verbs of comparison *cum* is used or *dat.*: v. *TO COM-PARE*. Similis takes *gen.* or *dat.*: other words denoting likeness, equality, etc., usually take *dat.*: v. *LIKE*, *EQUAL*, etc.

toad: *bufo*, *onis* and *the t.* is found in *holes*, *inventusque cavis b.*, Virg. G. 1, 184. —**stool**: *perh. fungus*: v. *FUN-GUS*.

toady (subs.): 1. *assentator*, *oris* (fem. -trix, Plaut.): *a t. always magnifies what his patron, whom he courts, wishes to be great*, *semper augeat a. quod la.*, *cujus ad voluntatem loquitur*, *vult esse magnus*, Cic. Am. 26, 98: v. *FLAT-TERER*. 2. *parlatus*: Plaut.: Cic. 3. *adulator*, *oris*: Auct. Her.: v. *PARASITE*, *STOOPHANT*.

toady (v.): 1. *assessor*, 1. *to* *to* *any one*, *a. alicui*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70: Cic.: v. *TO FLATTER*. 2. *adulator*, *dep.* (sometimes *adillo*), 1. *to* *favor like a dog*: constr. with *acc.* or *dat.*: Cic.: Liv.: Tac.: v. *TO FAWN*, *CRINGE*.

toadism: 1. *assentatio*, *onis*, f.: *that t. ruined him*, *istae illi perdidit a.*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 3, 7: Cic. 2. *assentatili-um-cula*: Cic.: Plaut.: v. *FLATTERY*. 3. *adulatio*: Cic.: Liv.: v. *FAWING*.

toast (subs.): 1. *Bread dried by the fire*: *pānis tostus*. II. *A health drunk*: Phr.: *I give a toast in a bumper*, *propino poculum magnum*, Plaut. Cur. 2, 3, 8: v. *fell art*.

toast (v.): 1. *torreo*, 2. *they prepare to t. the corn by the fire*, *torrere parant flammis fruges*, Virg. Aen. 1, 179: v. *TO FARCH*, *ROAST*. 2. *frigo*, *xi*, *cum* or *xum*, 3: Hor.: Plin. II. *To drink any one's health*: *propino*, 1. (lit. *to taste a goblet first*, and hand it to another): *I t. him in a bumper*, *p. poculum magnum*, Plaut. Cur. 2, 3, 8: p. tibi salutem, Id. Stich. 3, 2, 15. Phr.: *I t. you*, etc., *bene vos*, *bene nos*, *bene te*, *bene me*, *bene vestram ciuam* Stephanum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27: *bene mihi*, *bene vobis*, Id. Pers. 5, 1, 20.

tobacco: **tabacum*. *The t. plant*, **nicotiana*: Linn. *To smoke t.*, **tabaco*, *quod dicitur*, uti (Wyttenb.). **fumum Nicotianae haurire* (Kr.): v. *TO SMOKE*. *SMOKE*: *a t.-pipe* **stula tabaci* (Geaener): **fumsugium* (Kr.): *a t.-box*

**pyxis*, *arcula tabaci* (Kr.): *the smoke of t.*, **fumus tabaci* (Kr.).

to-day (subs.): *hodiernus dies*: *t.-d.*, *h. die*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21: *before t.-d.*, *ante h. diem*, lb. 3, 8, 20.

to-day (adv.): *hodiē*: *t.-d. are the names of August*, *h. nomen Sextilis*, Cic. Ver. Act. 1, 10, 31.

toe: 1. *digitus*: *both stood at once upright on tipt.*, *constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque*, Virg. Aen. 5, 426: *short persons stand on tipt.*, *statura breves in d. eriguntur*, Quint. 2, 3, 8: *to walk on tipt.*, *summis d. ambulare*, Sen. Ep. 111, 3: *he walks stealthily and silently on tipt.*, *vestigia furtim suspensus digitis fert tactura gradum*, Ov. F. 1, 426: *suspensus levans d. vestigia primis*, Virg. Cir. 212. 2. *digitulus*: *of a porrus's t.*, *App. Flor. 2, p. 349*. *The great t.*: *pollex*: Plin. 7, 2, 2: *Suet. Cal. 57*. *Having t.*, *digitatus*: *birds with t.*, *aves*, Plin. 11, 47, 107. Phr.: *to stand on tipt.*, *erigi in ungues*, Quint.: *I started off quickly on tipt.*, *suspensus gradum placide ire perrexi*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: *he walks on tipt. with beating heart*, *fert suspensus corde micante gradum*, Ov. 6, 338 (v. *supr.* 1). **Fig.**: *when the commons were standing on the tipt. of expectation*, *quum plebs erecta expectatione staret*, Liv. 2, 54: *arrecta civitas* (excited), Tac. 3, 11. *From top to t.*, *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: *usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 17: *a vertice talos ad imos*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4.

toes: *toes* (v. Smith's Ant. 1134, seqq.): *the t. is the sign of peace and tranquillity*, *pacis est insigne et otii t.*, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: *wearing the t.*, *togatus*, Id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: *a t.-wearing race*, *gens t.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 282: *the purple-bordered t.* (of free-born children and magistrates), *t. praetexta*, Cic. Ver. 5, 14, 36: *praetexta* (as *suble*), Id. Cat. 2, 2, 4: *wearing the t. praetexta*, *praetextatus*, Id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1: *praetextus*, Prop.: *the plain t.* (assumed on reaching manhood), *toga pura*, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1: *more freq.* *t. virilis*, Id. Sest. 69, 144: *the whitened t.* (worn by candidates for office), *t. candida*, Liv. 4, 25: *wearing the white t.*, *as a candidate*, *candidatus*, Cic. Mur. 27, 57: *the dark (mourning) t.*, *t. pulla*, Id. Att. 12, 30.

together: 1. *simul* (at the same place or time): *when we were t. for several days*, *quum a. esemus complures dies*, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: *victorious in three wars t.*, *trium a. bellorum victor*, Liv. 6, 4: *with cum*: *which things I learned t. with you*, *quas res tecum a. didici*, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: *go in t. with her*, *intro abi cum istac a.*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 104: *with et*: *the enemy's carelessness and boldness increased t.*, *crecebat a. et negligentia cum audacia hosti*, Liv. 31, 36 (v. *Lat.-Engl. Dict.*): *with ab*: *t. with the people of Laodicea*, *Laodicenis a.*, Tac. A. 4, 55 (poet. use): *Hor. S. 1, 10, 86*. 2. *una* (at the same place or time): *many were journeying t.*, *complures u. iter faciebant*, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: *with cum*: *they persuade their neighbors to go t. with them*, *suadentis persuadent ut u. cum his proficiscantur*, lb. 1, 5: *to give up t. with the dress of youth*, *ponere (amores) u. cum praetexta*, Cic. Am. 10, 33: *with dat.* (poet.): *Virg. Aen. 8, 104*. *Jo in*: *una and simul*: *come, pray, t. with me*, *i mecum obsecro u. simul*, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 43. *T. with* is freq. expr. by *cum* alone: v. *WITH*.

3. *conjuncti*: *to relate my achievements t. with the other events*, *cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2. 4. *conjunctim* (jointly): *t. take account of all the money t.*, *c. rationem omnium pecuniae habere*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19. 5. *sometimes communitur* (in common): *from the letter which you wrote t. with others*, *ex illis quas c. cum aliis scripsisti*, Cic. Att. 11, 5, 1. Phr.: *the Fibrenus after separating joins t.*, *Fibrenus divisus in unum confluit*, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: *to collect his forces t.*, *cogere copias in unum lo-*

cum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: *born t.*, uno et eodem temporis puncto nati, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95: *for five days t.*, ex eo die dies continuos quinque, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: *for three days t.*, triduum continuum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 145: *the whole province t.*, universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: *all t. agree*, omnes ad unum idem sentiant, Cic. Am. 23, 86: omnes uno ore consentiant, ib.: *v. ALL, WHOLE*. May be expr. also in various ways by words compounded with *com*.

toil (*sub*): 1. *Labour*: 1. *labor*, *oris* (*t. of mind or body*): *incessant t.*, *conquers everything*, *l. omnia vincit improbus*, Virg. G. 1, 145: *to wear out oneself with t.*, se l. frangere, Cic. Arch. 11, 19: *v. LABOUR*. 2. *Opera* (*pains, work*): *without men's manual t.*, sine hominum manu atque a, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14. Join in: *opera et labor*, o. atque studium, o. curaque, Cic. v. *WORK, PAIN*. 3. *slitor, oris* (*severe labour*): *with great labour and t.*, multo a. et labore, Cic. Font. 1, 2. 4. *a snare*: *rete*: *v. NET, SNARE*.

toil (*v*): 1. *labōro*, *i*: *to t. for oneself*, *stibi l.*, Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 122: *to t. at anything*, *l. circa rem*, Quint. 6, 4, 1: in aliquid, Sen. with *inf*, Hor. A. P. 25: with *acc.*: *to t. at*, Prop. 4, 3, 33: Hor. Epod. 5, 60: *v. TO LABOUR*. 2. *elabōro*, *i*: *I am used to t. to do good to causes*, *e. soleo ut prosum causis*, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295: *to t. at a thing*, *e. in re*, lb. 1, 3, 9: *as with acc.*, *in pass.*: Cic. Quint. 1, 3. *dēdō*, *i* (*to fatigue oneself*): *ling and labouring at this*, in his d. atque laborans, Cic. Sen. 11, 38.

toilette: *cultus*, *as*: *cultus et ornatus*, *as*: *women are known for elegance of t.*, *munditie et o. et a. haec feminarum insignia sunt*, Liv. 34, 7: *v. DRESS*. Phr.: *a lady's t. belongs*, *animi mulieris apparatus*, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1: *her t. is her charm*, *speculo placeo*, Or. A. A. 3, 68: *to spend time at the t.*, *occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque*, Sen. (Kr.): *too much engaged at the t.*, in eute curanda plus aequo operata, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29: *a t.-lady*, *habemus mundo muliebri instructus, ad ornatum factus* (Kr.): *to make one's t.*, *ornari*; *comi se vestiri* (Kr.).

toilsome: 1. *lāboriosus*: *nothing is more t.*, *nihil laboriosius*, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: Liv. 4, 2, 8: *operosus*: *a t. task*, o. res, Liv. 4, 8: *v. TROUBLESOME, DIFFICULT*.

token: *signum*: *v. SIGN*. **tolerable**: 1. *līt.*: *capable of being endured*: 1. *tōlerābilis*: *slavery*, *t. conditio servitutis*, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16. 2. *tōlerāndus*: *scarcely t. poverty*, *inopia vix t.*, Tac. H. 1, 21. 3. *pātibilis*: *pains must be regarded as t.*, *p. dolores putandi sunt*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 51. Phr.: *to render labour t.*, *laborem levare alicui*, Id. Or. 34, 120: *mitigare labores*: *Id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: v. TO ALLIGATE, LIGHTEN*. 4. *Transf.*: 1. *tōlerābilis*: *moderately good*: 1. *tōlerābilis*: *speakers*, *t. oratores*, *Id. de Or. 1, 2, 8*. 2. *modicus*: *often in bad sense, ordinary*: *t. of ease*, *modicus quoddam corpus* (Historiae), Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: *you have a t. competence*, *est tibi far m.*, Pers. 3, 25. 4. *aliquantus* (*considerable*): *a t. number of arms*, *a. numerus armorum*, Sall. J. 74: *naut.* used as *sub.*, *a t. amount of land*, *aliquantum agri*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33. 5. *freq. expr.* by *alite* with *adj.*: *a t. singer*, *a. bonus cantor*, Cic. v. *EXPR.* by *neg.* with *adj.*, etc.: *very t. speeches*, *orationes non contentendae saneque tolerabiles*, Cic. Brut. 70, 272. Phr.: *who does not know how few t. actors there are?* *quis ignorat quam pauci sint quos aequo animo spectare possimus?* Id. de Or. 1, 5, 18.

tolerable: 1. *tōlerābiliter*: *to speak t.*, *t. dicere*, Col. 2. *tōlerant*: *Plin.*, *modiciter*: *not even t. eloquent*, *ne m. quidem disertus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91. 4. *modicē* (*slightly*):

t. rich, *m. locuples*, Liv. 38, 14. 5. *aliquantum* (*-to*): *he who has approached t. near to virtue*, *qui processit a. ad virtutis aditum*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48. 6. *alite*: *I know that t. well*, *ego istuc a. scio*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37: *a t. large mound*, *amulus a. grandis*, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: *t. good grazing*, *a. bene pascere*, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89. 7. *often expr. by neg.* with *adv.*, etc.: *t. soon after*, *non ita multo post*, Liv. 10, 12: *t. new images*, *non ita antiqua simulacra*, Cic. Verr. 4, 49, 109.

tolerance: 1. *līt.*: *endurance*: *toleratio*, *tōlerantia*: both in Cic. v. *ENDURANCE*. 2. *Transf.*: *perh.*: 1. *indulgentia*: *v. INDULGENCE, KINDNESS*. 2. *facilitas* (*opp. harshness*). 3. *lenitas*: *v. GENTLENESS, MERCY*.

tolerant: 1. *līt.*: *enduring*: 1. *tōlerans*: *t. of labour*, *laborum t.*, Tac. A. 4, 1, 17. 2. *pātens* (*with gen.*): *v. ENDURING*. 3. *Transf.*: *perh.*: 1. *indulgentia*: *v. INDULGENT, KIND*. 2. *facilitas*. 3. *lenis*: *v. GENTLE, MERCIFUL*.

tolerate: 1. *tōléro*, *i*, *téro*, etc.: *v. TO BARE*. 2. *perh. indulgeo*: 2. *may be expr. by words meaning to grant, allow*: *he t. liberty in Germany*, *Germanis libertatem concessit*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15, 51: *if you will not t. this fault*, *cui (vitio) si concedere nollis*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 140: *v. TO GRANT, CONCEDE*.

toleration: *perh. libertas*: *v. LIBERTY*. Phr.: *may be expr. by words meaning free, freedom, etc.*: *t. is necessary in a free state*, *in civitate libera lingua mensque libera esse debet*, Suet. Tib. 28: *t. of difference in religion*, *facilitas erga dissidentes in sacris* (Kr.).

toil (*v*): 1. *to sound or ring a bell slowly as at a funeral*: *campanam funebrem or falem tractare, movere*.

toil (*sub*): 1. *vestigal*, *alis*, *n.* (*gen. any t. or duty paid to the state*). 2. *portorium* (*t. or duty on things exported or imported, etc.*): *v. TAX*.

-booth: 1. *the place where things were weighed to ascertain the toll*: *taberna portorii*. 2. *a prison*: *carcer*: *v. PRISON*.

-collector: 1. *portitor*, *oris* (*a customs collector*): *Cic.* 2. *exactor*, *oris* (*gen. term*): *Liv.* 28, 25.

tomb: 1. *tūmulus* (*lit. a barrow*): *after standing by the t. of Achilles*, *quum ad Achillis t. astisset*, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: *I raised an empty t. (cenotaph)*, *t. inane constitui*, Virg. Aen. 6, 405: *called also t. honoratus*, Suet. Claud. 1: *a family t.*, *t. gentilicium*, Vell. 2, 119, 5. 2. *sépulcrum*: *a sphere and cylinder were placed on his t.*, in summo a. (Archimedei) *phaera esse posita cum cylindro*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: *the t. of his fathers*, *a. patrum*, Id. Rosc. Am. 9, 24. 3. *mōnumentum* (*lit. any memorial erection*): *they buried his remains in the family t. of the Domitii*, *reliquas gentili Domitiorum in condiderunt*, Suet. Ner. 50: *m. sepulcr*, Nep. Dion. 10. 4. *conditōrium*: *Plin.* Ep. 6, 10, 5.

-stone: *lāpis*, *idis*, *m.*: *let a t. be placed over me with this inscription*, *lapis his scriptus est super ossa nostra*, Tib. 3, 3, 54: *so*, *l. ultimus*, Prop. 1, 17, 20.

to-morrow (*sub*): *crastinus dies*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 55: *to-m.*, *die crastini* (*old* *abst.*), Id. Most. 4, 1, 25: *without dies*: *to put off till to-m.*, in crastinum differre, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367: *to-m. morning*, *crastina Aurora*, Virg. Aen. 12, 76: *the day after to-m.*, *pēndens dies*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: *without dies*: *be ready for the day after to-m.*, in p. paratus s. Plaut. Trin. 2, 65. **to-morrow** (*adv.*): *cris*: *to-m. thou shalt be presented with a kid*, *c. donaberis haedo*, Hor. Od. 3, 13: *used as sub.*: *when does that to-m. come?* *c. istud quando venit?* Mart. 5, 58, 2: *the day after to-m.*, *pēndēdi*: *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 41.

tone: 1. *līt.*: 1. *tōnus*: *Vitr.*: *Maec.* 2. *expr. by vox*: *to speak in a loud t.*, *magna v. dicere*, Caes. B. G.

4, 25: *a sharp t.*, *v. acuta*, Cic. Or. 18, 58: *v. VOICE*. 3. *tōnus*: *from the highest t. to the lowest*, *ab acutissimo a. usque ad gravissimum a.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 251: *v. SOUND*. Phr.: *to speak in a low t.*, *sublimis dicere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215.

Fig.: *manner of speaking or behaviour*: Phr.: *he changes his t.*, *mutat personam*, *veritit allocutionem*, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8: *to adopt a lofty t.*, *magnifice, superbe, loqui*: *Cic.*

Of colour: 1. *tōnus*: *Plin.* 35, 5, 11. 2. *Fig.*: *color, oris*: *whatever may be the t. of my life*, *quisquis erit vitae c.*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 65: *v. CHARACTER*.

tongs: *forceps*, *clipsa*, *m.* and *f.*: *the Cyclops turn the iron with t.*, *Cyclopes versant f. ferrum*, Virg. G. 4, 175.

tongue: 1. *līt.*: *lingua*: *the t. is set free by being cut with a lance*, *l. scalpello resecta liberantur*, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: *to put out the t.* (*in derision*), *l. exerebrare*, Liv. 7, 10: *so l. ejecta*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266. Phr.: *his name was at the tip of my t.*, *versabatur mihi nomen in primoribus labris*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 65: *inter labra atque dentes latet*, Id. 2. *Meton.*: *speech*: 1. *lingua*: *to restrain one's t.*, *linguam continere*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: *persons of fluent and practiced t.*, *quidam l. celeriter et exercitata*, Id. de Or. 1, 18, 83. 2. *os, oris*, *n.*: *it was demanded by the general*, *l. posebatur o. vulgi*, Tac. Agr. 41: *v. MOUTH, VOICE*. 3. *sermo, oris*, *m.*: *v. TALK*.

III. The language of a people: 1. *lingua*: *the knowledge of the Gaulish t.*, *Gallicae l. scientia*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: *Cic.* *both t.* (*Greek and Lat.*), *utraque l.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 23. 2. *os, oris*: *Mela*, 3, 3. 3. *sermo*: *we ought to use that t. which is known to us*, *eo a. debemus ut quod notus est nobis*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: *the poverty of our native t.*, *patri a. egestas*, Lucr. 1, 812: *v. LANGUAGE*.

IV. Of things shaped like a t.: 1. *lingua*: *a t. of land projects into the sea*, *eminet l. in altum*, Liv. 44, 11.

2. *ligula* (*ling.*): *on the end of the t. of land*, in extremis l., Caes. B. G. 3, 12: *the t. of a shoe-strip*, *Juv.* 3, 20: *the t. of a flute*, *Plin.* 16, 36, 66: § 171. 3. *examen* (*the t. of a balance*): *Virg. Aen.* 12, 725.

tonnage: *the t. of a Roman vessel was calculated by the number of amphorae* (Roman cubic feet) which it contained: *a ship of large t.*, *navis quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset*, Liv. 21, 63: *naves quarum minor nulla esset quam milleum amphorarum*, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2.

tonsils: 1. *tonsillae* (*pl.*): *Cic.* N. D. 2, 54, 135: *Plin.*: *Cela*. 2. *glandulae* (*pl.*): *Cela*.

too: 1. *also*: *Etiam, praeterea, insuper*: *v. ALSO, ASSUMES*. 2. *In an excessive degree*: 1. *nimis* (*l.*) *as adv.*, *proper*: *t. severely and unkindly*, *n. graviter t.que inhumane*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 5, 7: *Cic.* (*ii*) *as sub.*, *foli. by part*, *gen.*: *t. much contrivance*, *n. invidiarum*, Cic. Or. 51, 170: *Or.* 2. *nimum*: (*l.*) *as adv.*, *proper*: *to be t. negligently*, *n. parce facere somnium*, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 19: *t. long*, *n. diu*, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 16: (*ii*) *as sub.*: *the mean between t. much and t. little*, *mediocritas quae est inter n. et parum*, Id. Off. 1, 25, 51: *he has t. much good w.*, *has no ill*, *n. boni est cui nihil est mali*, Enn. in Cic. Fin. 2, 12.

3. *us comp. of adj.* and *adv.*: *the t. powerful tide*, *imperiolus aequor*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8: *to articulate the letters t. nicely* (*affectedly*), *litteras exprimeere putidula*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41. 4. *ultra modum* (*to excess*), *Plin.* Ep. 7, 31, 111: *so, extra modum* (*immoderately*), *Cic. de Or.* 3, 11, 41. 5. *sometimes expr. by adj.* compounded with *prae*: *v. INF.* Phr.: *to go t. far in anything*, *modum egredi* (*excedere*), Quint. 7, 6, 16: *to agitate oneself t. much*, *ultra fas trepidare*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 33: *to feed injuries t. deeply*, *injurias gravius aequo habere*, Sall. Cat. 51: *so, largius aequo* (*potius*), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 115: *t. eager haste*, *praepropere festinatio*, Cic. Fam. 867

7, 8: *t. heavy a burden, praegrave onus*, Ov. H. 9, 98: *t. early, praematurus* (v. *PRÆMATURE*). [N.B.—Sometimes the word itself implies excess: e. g. *longus*, *long* or *tedious* (l. in narrationibus, Tac. Or. 21); *artus* or *arctus*, *t. narrow* or *limited* (a. stipato theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: but also, *nimis arcta convivia*, ib. 1, 6, 29): *brevis*, *t. short* (vitae summa brevis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15): *sero*, *t. late*: v. *LATE*.]

tool: *l. i. l.*: 1. in collect. sense, the tools and apparatus (stock) of any craft or trade, instrumentum: thus, *l. rusticum* (Phaedr. 4, 5, 24) denotes farm stock of all kinds: *l. venatorium* (Plin. Ep. 3, 19), hunting implements, etc.: in later Latin (esp. in pl.), used also as Eng.: thus *laid*, Or. 19, 7, we have the heading, de instrumentis fabrorum (concerning the tools used by smiths): and Nizol. quotes from pseudo-Cic. de Dom. instrumenta lanificia, tools or implements used in woollen manufacture. [N.B.—Oftr. expr. without the use of a special word: e. g. the axe, a *t.* used in felling trees, securis qua arbores succiduntur: the saw, a carpenter's *t.*, serra qua fabri lignarii utuntur.] 2. ferramentum (an iron *t.*): *l. s. of agricultural labourers*, f. *agrestia*, Liv. 1, 40: esp. cutting implements: cf. Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: Mart. (Utensilia, any articles of common use: Liv.: Col.). || *Fig.* of a person used as an instrument: minister, tri: using Calchas as his *t.*, Calchante m., Virg. Aen. 2, 100: Cic. Clu. 22, 60 (minister in maleficio). Phr.: he would easily be able to make a *t.* of Antony, facile se ex voluntate Antonio usurum, Sall. Cat. 26.

tooling: *opus*: v. *WORKMANSHIP*.
tooth: 1. of man or other animals: dens, nris, m.: for the diff. kinds of teeth, as dentes primores, adversi, praeciores (Front-t.), d. maxillares, canini, molares (back-t., grinders), and canini (eye-t.): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.: an upper, lower *t.*, d. superior, inferior, Cels. 6, 9, med. 2. To extract a *t.*, d. exinere, Cels. 1b.: extrahere, Plin. 32, 7, 26 (in sense of, to cause it to come out): to knock the *t.* out of any one's head, d. allicui excutere, Juv. 16, 10: loose *t.*, d. mobiles, Plin. 32, 7, 26: decayed *t.*, d. cariosi, ib.: hollow *t.*, d. exesi, id. 30, 3, 8: to put anything in hollow *t.*, aliquid cavis dentium indere, ib.: to scrape a fowl *t.*, scabrum d. scalpere, Cels. 7, 12, 1: any one's *t.* have been loosened by a blow, allicui labant ex lectu d. ib.: a *t.* comes out, cadit s. excidit d. ib.: to press a *t.* into its place, d. in locum [sum] digito adurgere, ib.: to clean the *t.*, d. purgare: also, levare, Mart. 14, 22: to gnash the *t.*, dentibus frondere, v. *ONASH*. Phr.: to cut the *t.*, dentire, Plin. 30, 3, 8: to do so with difficulty, tarde dentire, ib.: having badly formed *t.*, male dentatus, Ov. R. Am. 139: to cast a thing in a person's *t.*, aliquid obloere, exprobrare allicui (v. *TO REPROACH*): *t.* and nail (by every possible means), manibus pedibus (obnixae omnia facere), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: a small *t.*, denticulus, Pall. 1, 28, extr.

|| By analogy, tooth or prong of an instrument: dens: e. g. of a comb, d. pectinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 113: of a saw, d. serrae, Plin.: a small *t.* of the kind, denticulus, Pall.: furnished with such *t.*, dentatus, denticulatus: v. *TOOTHED*.

|| *Fig.* of anything that consumes and devours: Phr.: to be assailed by the *t.* of envy, invito dente morderi, Ilor. Od. 4, 3, 16: so, the *t.* of calumny, dens maledicus, Cic. Balb. 26, init.: called also ater dens, Hor. Epod. 6, 15: the *t.* of time, vetustas (cf. Curt. 3, 4, med.), multa monumenta vetustas exciderat: never, dens temporis or aevi.

—**ache**: dolor dentium: Cels. 6, 9, Phr.: in case of *t.*, quum dens dolet, ib. fin.: si dens condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: to suffer from acute *t.*, dentium dolore cruciari.

—**brush**: *peniculus dentibus purgandis (Kr.).

toothed: 1. dentatus: *t. rakes* (or harrows), d. rasuri, Varr.: Plin. 2, denticulatus (furnished with small or fine teeth): a *t.-riddle*, falx d. Col. 2, 21: Plin.

toothless: edentulus: women *t.* and old *e.* venulae, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: Arn. Phr.: *t. gums*, inermis gingiva, Juv. 10, 200: so perh. nuda gingiva: or by circuml., dentibus carens, Plin.: dentibus vacua, Tac. (Kr.).

—**pick**: denticulatum: Mart. 14, 24, lew.: where are mentioned lentiscus (a *t.* of wood): and pinna (a quill): besides these, thorns or prickles (spinae) were used for the purpose: whence Petr. 32, fin., spina argentea, a silver [thorn-like] *t.*: to use *t.*, dentes spina, pinna, etc., levare: Mart. l. c.

—**powder**: denticulicium (medical): Plin. 28, 11, 49.

toothsome: boni sucti; salvis, palato jucundus: v. *PALATABLE*.

top (subs.): 1. Highest point: *l.* use summus, in agreement with subs.: e. g. the Exchange from *t.* to bottom, Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: at the *t.* of his voice, summus voce, id. S. 1, 3, 7: et pass.: (L. G. 5, 342).

2. fastigium (esp. of a building): cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 458, evado ad summi fastigia culminis: v. *PINNACLE*. 3. cithimen, Inis, n. (extreme point of anything): the *t.s* (summits) of mountains, montis cacumina, Lucr.: used of tree-*t.s*, Virg. E. 6, 28. 4. culmen, Inis, n. (an elevated kind of word, more = Eng. summit): the *t.s* of the Alps, c. Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Troy falls from her lofty *t.*, ruit alto a c. Troja, Virg. 2, 290. See also *HEIGHT*, *ELEVATION*, *TP*. Phr.: from *t.* to toe, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. R. Rom. 7, 20: you are all wisdom from *t.* to bottom, tu quantus quantus es nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: to overthrow a state from *t.* to bottom, civitatem funditus evertire, Cic. Am. 7, 21: v. *UTTERLY*. || A toy so called: turbo, Inis, m.: Virg. Aen. 7, 378: Tib.: to spin a *t.*, *t.* versare: v. *SPIN* (III.). [Trochus, Gr. τροχός, is a hoop.]

top: superior, summus: v. *UPPER*, and preced. art.

top (v.): i. e. to rise above: supéro, exaspéro, i: v. *OVERTOP*.

topaz: topasion or op(?): Plin. 37, 8, 32. Adj., topaziacus: Venant.

top-heavy: *gravior (praegravis) a superiore parte.

—**knot**: nodus crinium in vertice summo substrictus, religatus: cf. Tac. G. 387. On the head of a bird, apex, icis, m.: Plin. 11, 37, 44.

—**mast**: perh. malus superior, summus: v. *MAST*.

—**sail**: 1. supparum: to hoist a *t.*, s. intendere, Sen. Ep. 77, init. (see the place): Lucan. 2. called also appr. dolo, Onis, m.: to hoist the *t.*, d. erigere, Liv. 36, 44. (In either case is meant a kind of *t.* used for greater speed.)

tope: poto, i: v. *TO TIPPLE*.

topter: potator: v. *TIPPLER*.

topic: res: v. *SUBJECT*.

topmost: summus: the *t.* ridge of a mountain, s. jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: cf. *TOP*, subs. (I).

topographer: chorographus: Vit. 8, 2, 6 (al. chorographis). Or expr. by verb: a good *t.*, *qui regionum situm bene (diligenter, accurate) describit.

topographical: Phr.: *t. details*, descriptio locorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 61: Quint.: to give *t. details*, de forma situque (oppidi, agri, etc.) scribere, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: also, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3, accipe temperiem coeli, regionis situm, villae amenitatem.

topography: locorum s. regionum descriptio: Cic. Quint. Also as *t.*, chorographia: Vit. 8, 2, 6 (al. chorographis).

topsy-turvy: Phr.: to turn things *t.*, omnia sursum deorsum versare, Sen. Ep. 44, 3: quod sursum est deorsum facere, Petr. 63, fin.: less literally,

omnia infima summis paria sacro, turbare, miscere, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, init.: summa imis miscere, Vell. 2, 3: and more generally still, omnia permiscere, confundere, perturbare: v. *TO CONFUSE*.

torch: 1. fax, facis, f. (a piece of dry wood, covered with inflammable material, for lighting fire, etc.): to point *t.s* (making them of tapering pieces of wood), f. inspicere, Virg. G. 1, 292: nuptial *t.s*, f. nuptiales, Cic. Clu. 6, 15: Hor.: Virg. See also *FIRE-BRAND*.

2. taeda (a *t.* of pine-wood): to fire anything by means of *t.s*, taeda [collect.] aliquid incendere, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: the blazing *t.s* of the Furies, t. ardentis Furium, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: also nuptial *t.s*, Ov. M. 4, 758. 3. funale, fa, n. (a kind of *t.* made of tow or cord covered with fat or wax): Cic. Sen. 13, 44: (in relating the same story, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4, has ceruus funalis m.): Virg. Aen. 1, 327 (from which passage and the similar use of ceruus [funalis], this kind of torch would appear to have been esp. used at banquets, cf. Sen. Ep. 122, 11, ad faces et ceruus vivere): Hor. 4, lampas, adis, f. (Gk. λαμπάς: esp. used in poet. and in speaking of Gr. affairs): Turnus hurled a blazing *t.* (as firebrand), ardentem coniecit lampada Turni, Virg. Aen. 9, 533: Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 115 (in speaking of a Greek statue of Cupid): of the wedding-*t.*, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9. Fig.: they hand on the *t.* of life, vitalis lampada tradunt, Lucr. 2, 78. 5. ceruus (like funale): Sen.: v. *supr.* (3).

—**bearer**: 1. poet, taedifer, eri, f. -fera: Ov. H. 2, 42 (t. Dea). 2. lampadarius (v. late): Imp. Cod. (Called also, lampadifer, Not. Tir.) [N.B.—In prose best expr. by meton., using funale, as Cic. Sen. 13, 44, crebro funali et tubidine, with a number of torch-bearers (lit. torches) and pipers: the torch implying the bearer. Servum praesulentem, Suet. Aug. 29, is an expr. hardly to be imitated: Cic. would perh. rather have said, servum cum funali praecedentem; or servum funale [taedam] praefereentem, cf. id. Cat. 1, 6, 12, cui non ad libidinem facem praestituli.]

—**light**: Phr.: by *t.*, ad faciem et ceruus, Sen. Ep. 122, 11: to be escorted home by *t.*, cum funallibus [crebro funali, cf. preced. art.] deducti: *t.* is better for the purpose than daylight, *melius tibi rel convenit lux taedarum quam solis.

torment (subs.): cruciatus: v. *ROASTURE*.

torment (v.): i. e. to distress greatly: 1. crucio, i: do not *t.* yourself, my love! non crucia te anime mi! Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15: how poor mothers *t.* themselves, ut miserae matres cruciantur, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 3: to be *t.* with grief, dolore cruciari, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14. Strengthened, exerceo, i: lust and covardice *t.* and disquiet the mind, libido et ignavia animum ex. et sollicitant, ib. 1, 16, 50. Note also phr. exerceare aliquem animi, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9. 2. exanimo, i (lit. to take away life; hence, to distress greatly with fear, etc.): why do you *t.* me with your complainings? cur me querelis ex. tuis? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1: cf. Cic. Mil. 34, 93: me ex. et interitum hae voces Milionis.... Ter.: Virg. 3, angos, xi, etum, 3 (lit. to throttle: hence, to put to extreme distress): to be *t.* with fear, cruciati timoris ang, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: to be *t.* in mind, ang, animo, Cic. Br. 2, 6 (also, ang, animi, Pl.). Join: sollicitare atque angere, Cic.: ang, et cruciari, id. 4. sollicito, i (to disquiet: a less strong word): Cic.

5. verso, i (to keep in a state of agitation): I'll *t.* him nicely to-day, as I'm alive! verso ego illuc hodie, si vivo, probe! Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 6: cf. Enn. in Cic. Sen. init., [cura] quae nunc te coquit et versat, in pectore fixa: Liv.

6. vexo, i (to handle roughly: hence, to put to suffering, trouble greatly): anxiety *t.s* the guilty, sollicitudo v. impia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: in atm. sense, Sall. Cat. 15, ita conscientia

mentem excitat vexabat. 7. *Boleo*, ul, etum, i (as we say, to *be* sorry to death): you & me: *enecas* (also, *enicas*) me! Ter.: v. to worry.

tormentor (adv.): *per* verb: *his t.s.* were *inde/afabile*, * *illi* autem *hanc* quaquam *cessare*, quin *meis* omnibus *modis* *vexarent*, *cruciant*, *segritudine* *conferrent*. Sometimes *carnefex* may serve: cf. Ter. Andr. 4. 1. 26, *quantas*... *mihi* confer *solicitudines* *meas* *carnefex* (*my t.*). (Not *tortor* in this sense: v. *TORTURER*.)

tormentum (adv.): *per*h. *crūdēle*; *acerbus*, *acerbissimus* (*afflictive*, very *painful*, *cruel*): v. *FAINFUL*, *CRUEL*. Or *ex*pr. by *plur.*: *t. feras*, *metus* *cruciat*; *metus* *quo* *tormetur* *animus*: v. *TORMENT*. 7. *pains*, *faces* *dolorum*, Cic. Off. 2. 10, 37.

tornado: *tempestas*: or *per*h. *turbo*: v. *WHIRLWIND*.

torpedo: *torpedo*. 1. *The fish*: *torpedo*, *Int. f.*: Cic. N. D. 2. 50, *fin.* (*Rala torpedo*, *Linn.*). II. *An explosive engine*: * *tormentorum* *genus* *quae* *torpedines* *appellatur*.

torpid: 1. *Lit.*: *torpens*: *strictly* *part* *of* *torpor*: v. *SOMA*. II. *Fig.*: *wanting* *in* *energy*: *piger*, *inert*, *ignavia*: v. *SLUGGISH*. *INACTIVUS*. To *grow* *t.*, *torpescere*, *Sall. Jug.* 2.

torpor: *torpor* (both *lit.* and *numbness* or *want* *of* *sensation*, and *fig.* of *listless inactivity*): *t. of* *ulers*, *t. principum*, Tac. G. 46. *Usa* *better*, *pigritia*, *inertia*, *ignavia*: v. *INACTIVITY*, *SLUGGISHNESS*.

torpidly: *per*h. *languidē*: v. *LANGUIDLY*.

torrent: 1. *A rapid stream*: 1. *torrens*, *nis*, *m.* (*strictly* *part* with *fluvius* understood: whence we find such *ex*pr. as *torrenes* *fluvii*, Varr. R. B. 1. 12, *fin.*; *torrentia* *flumina*, Virg. Aen. 7. 52); *the* *discourse* *rushes* *on* *like* *a*, *ter* *quasi* *t. oratio*, Cic. Fin. 2. 1, 3. Virg. *Pro* v.: *to* *stem* *t.* (*in* *rowing*): *dirigere* *brachia* *contra* *t.* (*in* *rowing*), 40. 2. *by* *circum*: * *flumen* *rapidum*; *rapidus* *decrens* *fluminis* *rivus*, *amnis*. II. *Heavy fall* *of* *rain*, *et*. Phr.: *t.s.* *rain* *fall*, *imber* *torrentis* *modo* *effunditur* *Curt.* 8. 4, *ad* *init.*: *I* *came* *to* *Capua* *amid* *t.s.* *of* *rain*, *maximo* *imbr* *capium* *venit*, Cic. Fam. 7. 20, cf. Virg. G. 1. 333, *densissimus* *imber*: *t.s.* *of* *mood*, *multis*, *plurimus* *sanguis*, Liv. 2. 64, *med.* (*pugnatum* *ingenti* *caede* *utrinque*, *plurimo*, *sanguine*, *t.s.* *of* *tears*, *multae*, *lacrimae*, Cic. B. G. 1. 20.

III. *Fig.*: *of* *that* *which* *rushes* *on* *vehemently*: *torrens*: *e. g.* *verborum*: Quint. 10. 7, 23. Nearly in same sense, *flumen*: v. *FIUD*.

torrid: *torridus*: *the* *t. zone*, *zona* *t.*: *grog. t.* (*described* *by* *Virg.* *G.* 1. 134, as *zona*... *torrida* *semper* *ab* *igni*: *by* *Plin.* 2. 68, thus: *media* *torrarum*... *exusta* *flamma* *et* *crenata* *cominus* *vapore* *torrentur*: Kr. quotes *torrida* *zona* *from* *Plin.*, but without *ref.* Phr.: *the* *t. zone*, *pars* *(terrae)* *fervills* *inclusa*, *caloribus*, Hor. Od. 3. 24, 37; also, *qua* *parte* *debacchantur* *ignes*, *ib.* 3. 3, 55; *not* *far* *from* *t. zone*, *hand* *procul* *ab* *ardoribus*, *Sall. Jug.* 18.

torro: *per*h. * *truncum* *signum*.

torrore: *testidino*, *Int. f.*: Cic. Plin. Off. to denote a kind of *military shield-work* or *shed*: *to* *advance* *a* *t. against* *a* *place*, *t. agere*, *Cae. B. G.* 5. 43; *to* *form* *a* *t.*, *facere*, *Id.* *of* *a* *t.*, *testudinum* *g. t. pace* ("small's pace" *t. gradus*, Pl. Aut. 1. 1, 10. (Chelley, Gl. xlviii, only in Petr. fr. p. 682, Burn.).

— *shell*: *testudinis* *putamen*: *to* *cut*: *t. into* *thin* *plates*, *testudinum* *putamina* *in* *laminas* *secare*, *Plin.* 9. 11, 13. Also *meton.* *testudo*: *Virg.* *G.* 2. 463, *of* *t.*, *testudines*: *Tib.* *Prop.* Hence, *testudinea*, *orum*, *articles* *made* *of* *t.*, *Javol.* *Dig.* 32, 100, § 4.

torture (subs.): 1. *Pain inflicted with a view to obtain confession or evidence*: 1. *tortumentum* (almost always *pl.*: used also *for* *the* *instrument* *of* *t.*): *to* *make* *inquiry* *by* *t.*, *tortoris* *quae*

re, Cic. Delot. 1, *fin.*: *per* *t.* *querere* [*quid* *sit* *ver.*], *Plin.* *Ep.* 10, 97 (96), 8: *to* *do* *so* *with* *the* *secret* *t.s.*, *omnibus* *t.* *vehementissimis* *querere*, Cic. Clu. 63, 176; cf. *verberibus* *ac* *t.* *questionem* *habere*, *Id.* *Pl.* 11, 2, 5: *to* *wring* *out* *a* *confession* *by* *t.*, *tortoris* *confessionem* *expirare*, *Suet.* *Tib.* 19: *to* *apply* *t.*, *adhibere*, Cic. Off. 1. 9, 39.

2. *questio* (*of* *slaves*: *lit.* *examination*, *which* *in* *their* *case* *was* *made* *under* *t.*): *to* *reveal* *anything* *under* *t.* (*of* *a* *slave*), *in* *questione* *aliquid* *dicere*, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: *to* *demand* *a* *slave* *to* *be* *examined* *under* *t.*, *verum* *in* *questionem* *postulare*, *ib.* 64, *extr.* II. *Pain inflicted by way of punishment or cruelty*: 1. *cruciatu*, *is* (*cruel* and *inhuman* *treat-* *ment*): *to* *be* *put* *to* *death* *with* *cruciat*, *t.*, *cru.* *cruciatu* *nece*, *Cae. B. G.* 4. 41; *cf.* *ib.* 56, *omnibus* *cruciatibus* *affectus* *nece*, *to* *be* *mangled* *with* *extreme* *t.s.*, *per* *ullimos* *c.* *lacerari*, *Curt.* 6. 11: *to* *be* *hurried* *away* *to* *t.*, *in* *cruciatu*; *abrupt*, *Ter. Andr.* 4. 4, 41: *to* *submit* *to* (*any*) *to* *die* *as* *in* *c.*, *Cic. R. Am.* 41, 119. 2. *supplicium*: (*any* *very* *severe* *penalty*, esp. *capital* *punish-* *ment* *of* *a* *cruel* *kind*): *to* *kill* *a* *person* *with* *the* *most* *cruel* *t.s.*, *aliquem* *omni* *cruciatum* *nece*, *Cic. Mact.* 3, *init.*: *cf.* *a* *miserrime* *et* *crudelissima* *perfer* [*fig.*], *Id.* *ad* *Pomp.* [*Att.* 8. 11]. 3. *tortura*, *orum* (*cf.* *supr.* 1): *to* *put* *a* *person* *to* *death* *by* *supr.* 1: *to* *put* *a* *person* *to* *death* *by* *every* *con-* *ceivable* *t.*, *aliquem* *igne* *atque* *omnibus* *t.*, *excruciatum* *interficere*, *Cae. B. G.* 6. 18 (19): *the* *ring*, *occurs* *in* *this* *sense*; *Sue* *Tib.* 62 (*fiducularum* *simul* *urinae* *quo* *tortor*). See also *verb.* (*coll. art.*).

4. *carneficia* (*executioner's* *work*): *to* *undergo* *t.*, *c.* *subire*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5. 27, 78. *Liv.* *Instruments* *of* *t.*: *torturae*; (*gen. term.*): *Plin.* 14. 8, 19, § 89 [also *per*h. so to be understood in the passages given under I.]: *specially* *equiliv* (*v. lacer*); *fiduciae*, *arum* (*corde* *for* *dis-* *tending* *the* *limbs*): *Suet.* *L. c.* *Sen.*: also, *verbera*, *ignis*; *enumerated* *among* *the* *instrumenta* *crudelitatis*, *Curt.* 6. 11.

III. *Any extreme suffering*: 1. *cruci-* *atus*: *to* *undergo* *incredible* *t.s.* (*from* *gout*), *incredibilis* *c.* [*et* *indignissimae* *torturae*], *plut.*, *Plin.* *Ep.* 1. 12, 6: *to* *cause* *dreadful* *t.s.*, *tactos* *c.* *clere*, *Cic.* *post.* *Fin.* 2. 29, 94: *used* *of* *mental* *agony*, *Id.* *Att.* 11, 11 (*confectus* *jam* *cruciatu* *maximorum* *dolorum*). 2. *tortumentum*: *no* *acute* *t.* *than* *any*, *invidia* *non* *maius* *t.*, *Hor.* *Ep.* 1. 2, 59: *the* *t.s.* *of* *Fortune*, *Fortunae* *t.*, *Cic. Tusc.* 5. 1, 1: *cf.* *supr.* (1). 3. *ex*pr. by *dolores*, with *some* *intensive* *word*, *v. PAIN*, *TORMENT*.

4. *carneficia*: *Cic.* *Tusc.* 3. 13, *init.* (*used* *as* *a* *very* *strong* *ex*pr., *downright* *torture*: *quum* *omnis* *segritudine* *miseria* *est*, *tam* *carneficia* *est* *segritudine*).

torture (v.): 1. *torqueo*, *et*, *tum*, 2 (both *lit.* and *fig.*): *to* *t.* *any* *one* *like* *a* *slave*, *aliquem* *servilem* *in* *modum* *t.*, *Suet.* *Aug.* 27: *Fig.*: *to* *be* *led* *by* *envy* *or* *jeal.*, *invidia*, *metu* *torqueri*, *Hor.* *Ep.* 1. 2, 37: *Cic.* *Comp.* (1): *extorqueo*, 2 (*strengthened* *from* *simple* *verb.*): *t. me*: (*and* *acc*) (*if* *such* *is* *not* *the* *fact*, *extorque* *nisi* *ita* *factum* *est*, *Ter.* *Ad.* 1. 4, 37. *Liv.*: *more* *freg.* = *to* *ex-* *ort*, *verbo* *pro* *quo* (*q. v.*). (2) *distor-* *quo*, 2 (*fig.*): *he* *led* *(them)* *in* *a* *novel* *way*, *novo* *questionis* *genere* *distor* *it*, *Suet.* *Dom.* 10: *also* *fig.*, *Sen.* 2. *crucio*, *excrucio*, 1: *v.* *TORMENT*. 3. *lacro*, 1 (*lit* *to* *tear* and *mangle*: hence: *to* *use* *with* *great* *crudelity*): *grief* *to* *the* *heart*, *segritudo* *l.* *animum*, *Cic.* *post.* *Tusc.* 3. 1, 3: *more* *fully*, *animum* *doloribus* *l.* *Velit* 2. 130: *cf.* *Auct.* *Dom.* 27, *init.*, *omni* *crudelitatis* *l.* *ov.* 4, *other* *phr.* may be *derived* *from* *preced.* *art.* and *art.* *BACK* (*subs.* and *verb.*): *e. g.* *tortmenta* *adhibere*, *tortmenta* *admove* (*Curt.* 6. 11), *in* *equileum* *inlicere*, *etc.*

torturor: 1. *tortor* (*a* *person* *who* *inflicts* *torture*, *in* *senses* *I.*, *II.*: *v. subs.*): *Cic.* *Clu.* 63, 177: *Hor.* *Curt.* *Fig.* *of* *conscience*: *Juv.* 13, 195. 2. *carnefex*, *ica* (*executioner*): *Pl.*: *Cic.*

torturing (adv.): v. *TORMENTING*. 7. *pain*, *cruciatu* (*dolorum*): v. *TORMENT*. 7. *suspense*, *anxietas* (*dubitatio*) *quae* *animum* *versat* *atque* *solicitat*.

toss (v.): 1. *Lit.*: *facto*, 1: *to* *be* *tossed* *at* *sea*, (*tempestate*) *in* *alto* *iacari*, *Cic.* *Inv.* 2, 31: *Virg.* *To* *t.* *about* (*e. g.* *the* *head*), *quillo*, *quasso*: v. *TO SHAKE*. II. *Fig.*: *of* *the* *mind*: *agit*, *verna*, *solicito*, *t.*: v. *TO AGITATE*, *DISQUIET*.

toss (subs.): *factus*, *us*: v. *THROW*.

total (adv.): *totus*, *universus*, *cunctus*: v. *ALL*, *WHOLE*.

totality (subs.): *summa*: v. *SUM*.

totality: 1. *summa*: v. *SUM*. 2. *universitas* (*the* *whole* *taken* *to-* *gether*): *in* *the* *t.* *of* *things* (*the* *universe*), *in* *u.* *rerum*, *Cic.* *N. D.* 1, 43, 120: *Plin.* See also *WHOLE*.

totally: *omnino*, *plane*, *prosum*, *etc.*: v. *WHOLLY*, *ALSOGETHER*.

totter: 1. *lido*, 1 (*to* *be* *on* *the* *point* *of* *falling*): *the* *image* *t.s.*, *signum* 1. *Cic.* *Verr.* 4. 41, 97. 2. *lido*, 1: *the* *ask* *t.s.*, *ornis* *n.*, *Virg.* *Aen.* 2, 690: *to* *steady* *the* *t.s.* *scale*, *rem* *publicam* *nutantem* *stabilire*, *Suet.* *Vesp.* 8. 3. *vidillo*, 1: v. *WAVE*, *SWAY*, *STAGGER*. 4. *titillo*, 1: v. *REEL*, *STAGGER*. *Ting* *steps*, *utubata* *vestigia*, *Virg.* *Aen.* 5, 332.

tottering: *vidillio*: v. *RESLING*. Or *ex*pr. by *circum*, *with* *verb.*

touch (subs.): 1. *The act*: 1. *touching*: 1. *tactis*, *as*: *lute* *strings* *answer* *to* *every* *t.*, *chordae* *ad* *quem* *t.* *respondit*, *Cic.* *de* *Or.* 3. 57, 216: *a* *slight* *t.*, *levit* *t.*, *Or.* *Met.* 4, 180. *The* *sense* *of* *t.*, *Cic.* *N. D.* 2. 56, 141. 2. *tactio* (*as* *verbal* *sub.* *with* *acc.*): *quid* *tibi* *hanc* *digito* *tactio* *est*, *Plaut.* *Poen.* 5. 29. *The* *sense* *of* *t.*, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 4. 9, 20. II. *Contact*: 1. *contagio*: *Cic.* *Div.* 1, 20, 61. 2. *contactus*, *us*: *Virg.*: *Plin.* 3. *contage*, *is*, *f.*: *Lucr.* 4. *contagium*: *Lucr.*: *Plin.* 5. *attactus*: *us* (*only* *in* *abl.* *sing.*): *Or.* *Met.* 14, 414: *Virg.* 8. *stringer*: *the* *t.* *of* *cold* *water*, *e* *gelidae* *aqual*, *Lucr.* 3, 693. III. *T. t. in art.*: *per*h. *penicillus*, *cf.* *Cic.* *Q. Fr.* 2, 19. [N.B.—*T.* used *metaph.* *for* *delicate* *or* *subtle* *marks* *of* *character* *or* *quality* *must* *generally* *be* *ex*pr. *by* *subtills* *or* *some* *other* *adj.* *according* *to* *the* *context*.] Phr.: *the* *finishing* *t.*, *manus* *extrema*, *Cic.* *Brut.* 33, 126: v. *SYNOK*.

touch (v.): 1. *Lit.*: 1. *tango*, 1 (*to* *touch*, *to* *be* *in* *contact* *with* *the* *knec*, *t.* *genu* *terram*, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 2, 23, 57: *he* *t.* *his* *face* *with* *a* *wound*, *ora* *virga* *t.*, *Or.* *Met.* 14, 413. *Off* *food*: *scotes* *did* *not* *t.* *the* *bodies*, *corpora* *non* *t.* *lupl*, *Or.* *Met.* 7, 550: *Plaut.* [*v. taster*]. 2. *attingo*, *attingo*, *attingo*, 3: *before* *the* *battering* *rain*, *had* *t.* *the* *wall*, *prisu* *quam* *aries* *murum* *attinget*, *Cae. B. G.* 2, 32: (*no* *one*) *has* *t.* *a* *fraction* *of* *my* *body*, *de* *praeda* *mea* (*nemo*) *teruncum* *a*, *Cic.* *Fam.* 2, 17, 4. 3. *contingo*, 3: *the* *moon* *almost* *t.* *the* *earth*, *luna* *terram* *paene* *c.*, *Id.* *Div.* 2, 41, 91: v. *REACH*, *SEIZ*. 4. *attracto*, 1, *contracto*, 1: v. *HANDLE*. 5. *afficio*, 3: v. *AFFECT*. *Not* *to* *t.* *abstineo* (*with* *ref.* *prom.* and *abl.*), *Cic.*: v. *ABSTAIN*. *To* *t.* *lightly*, *libo*, 1 (*poet.*), *Or.* *A. A.* 1, 577. II. *Fig.*: *to* *affect* *mentally*: 1. *tango*, 3: *to* *t.* *the* *heart* *by* *a* *complaint*, *cor* *t.* *querela*, *Hor.* *A. P.* 98: *Cic.* *Liv.* 2. *attingo*, 3: *Lucr.*: *Cic.* *Liv.*: v. *AFFECT*. 3. *afficio*, *fecit*, *factum*: *Cic.*: v. *AFFECT*. 4. *moveo*, *movi*, *motum*, 3: v. *MOVE*. 5. *flecto*, *xi*, *xum*, 3: v. *BEND*, *SOFTEN*. 6. *stringo*, *nxl*, *cium*,

NEIGHBOURING. ||. Fig.: 1. attingo, 3. I t. upon those subjects unwillingly, invitatus ea a. Liv. 28, 27: Plaut. C. C. Sall. 2. tangi, 3. that third point which has been t.d upon by Crassus, illud tertium quod a Crasso tactum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 43: I will t. upon each point slightly, leviter unum quodque t., Id. Rosc. Am. 30, 81. 3. perstringo, nxl. ctum, 3. to merely t. upon each subject, tantummodo p. unamquamque rem, ib. 32, 91. Join: perquam breviter p. atque attingere, Id. de Or. 2, 49, 201. 4. dēlto, 1 (rare in this sense), to t. upon everything in telling a story, omnia narratione d., Quint. 2, 2, 55. 5. percurro, 3: v. RUN OVER, CURSORY. Or expr. by adv. summatim, strictim, with verbs meaning to speak, etc. Phr.: which topics your five rhetoricians have not so much as t.d upon, quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, Id. 1, 19, 87: to t. upon the principal points, rerum summas attingere, Nep. Pelop. 1.

touch-hole = foramen tormenti cui scindilla apponitur.

touching (prep.): quod attinet ad: t. our dealings with the people we seem, etc., quod ad popularem rationem a. videmus..., Cic. Fam. 1, 2. 2. do: t. Otho I have misgivings, de Othone diffido, Id. Att. 12, 43: v. CONCERNING. 3. ad, quod ad: v. AS (Phr.): C. As to or for. Or, in some cases, expr. by simple acc.: e. g. t. that which you said, namely, that, etc., I quite agree with you, illud quod a te dictum est esse, etc., valde tibi assentior, Id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: v. (WITH) REGARD (TO).

touching (adj.): 1. mollis (poet.): t. plaints, m. querelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17. 2. flexilimus: Cic. Cat. v. AFFECTING. Expr. by verb: v. TOUCH, II. AFFECT.

touch-stone: 1. Lit.: 1. coticalis: Plin. 33, 8, 43. 2. lapis Heraclius Lydius: ib. 3. Index. Id. m.: Ov. Met. 2, 706. 4. schistus Lydius: Linn. Phr.: after applying the t. postquam indulum est factum, Vitr. 9, 3. ||. Fig.: obtrussa (a testing of gold): reason must be used as a t., alibhenda tanquam obtrussa ratio, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: to apply the t. to arguments, argumenta ad obtrusam exagere, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5.

—wood: = lignum putre. **touchy**: 1. offensivus pronior, cf. Tac. Ann. 4, 29. 2. stomachosus: a somewhat t. letter: stomachosiores litterae, Cic. Att. 3, 11, fin. 3. mollis ad accipiendum offensum (of disposition, animus), Cic. Att. 1, 17: v. INMEDIATE, CHOLERIC.

tough: 1. Not brittle: 1. lentus: t. boughs, l. rami, Virg. Georg. 4, 558. 2. dārus: a t. fowl, d. gallina, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 18: Plin. 3. tēnax: v. TENACIOUS. ||. Not easy: difficultis, arduus: v. DIFFICULT, HARD.

toughness: dūritia: d. of the skin (of a serpent), d. pellis, Ov. Met. 3, 63. [N.B.—Lentitia = either flexibility or viscosity.]

tour: 1. Iter, itinēria, n. (gen. term): v. JOURNEY. 2. peregrinatio (in foreign countries): Cic. In pl., Id. Ann. 27, 101. 3. lustratio (rare): a t. through the municipal towns, l. municipiorum, Id. Phil. 2, 21, 57. 4. circuitus, ūs, m.: after a t. through Asia and Syria he came to Egypt, Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum peti, Suet. Aug. 17. [N.B.—Not excursio.] Phr.: to make a t. through or round, circumeo, lustrō, peragro: v. TRAVEL, GO (ROUND): after making a t. round the nearest islands, proximis insulis circuita, Suet. Aug. 98. To take a walking t., perambulo: v. WALK.

tourist: 1. viator (gen. term): v. TRAVELLER. 2. peregrinator (a t. in a foreign country): C. C. Fam. 6, 18.

tournaient: = decursio equestria, cf. Suet. Cal. 18: = ludus equester: = ludicrum equitum certamen: = equestria pugnae spectaculum.

tow (sub.): stappa: Liv. 21, 8: Caes. 3. Plin. Burning t., stappa flamma, Virg. Aen. 8, 694. Made of t., stappeus, Virg.: Ov. Pertaining to t., stupparius, Plin.

tow (v.): naut. t. t.: expr. by verb meaning draw, with abl. of remulcum (a t.-line, t.-rope): e. g. he t.s away the vessel, navem remulco abstrahit, Caes. B. C. 2, 23, fin.: to t. a ship, navem remulco trahere, Liv. 25, 30: he t.s the merchantmen as prizes into Alexandria, navem onerarias remulco victricibus suis navibus Alexandriam deducit, Auct. B. Alex. 11, fin. Or expr. by ādigo (v. CONVEY): cf. Tac. Ann. 11, 18: or by trāho simply, cf. ib. 2, 24. Men who t. vessels, equidones nautici, Varr. in Non. 116, 1: helidāri, Mart. 4, 64, 22.

toward: 1. Denoting **towards** (prep.): motion in the direction of any object: 1. adversus (with acc.): they charge t. the hill, impetum a. montem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: who is coming t. me? quis me a. incedit? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 18. 2. versus (following its case, used chiefly with names of towns; with other subs. in or ad are used, and versus is added adverbially): I turned from Minturnae t. Arpinum, verti me a. Minturnae Arpinum v., Cic. Att. 16, 10: to shift his quarters at one time t. the city at another t. Gaul, modo ad urbem modo in Galliam versus castra movere, Sall. Cat. 56. 3. ad (rare in this sense): hills and fields seem to fly t. the ship, fugere ad populi colles campiue videntur, Lucr. 4, 390 (v. TO). T. is often expr. in Latin by ad or ob in comp. with a verb: v. L. G. § 556. 4. obviam: v. TO MEET. T. some place, aliquo vorum, Plaut.: t. the right, dextrorsum or -sus (v. RIGHT): t. the left, sinistrorsum or -sus (v. LEFT). ||. Of direction without any idea of motion, often of geogr. position: 1. ad: Gaul turns t. the north, Gallia vergit ad septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: freq. in Plin. 2. In: the Belgians lie t. the north and east, Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Tac.: sinistrorsum turned t. the road, fenestrae in viam versus, Liv. 1, 41. 3. adversus: v. OPPOSITE TO. ||. Of time, denoting approximation: 1. sabb. t. night, sub noctem, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: t. early dawn, sub lumina prima, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 33. 2. In: if the fever increases t. night, si febris in noctem augetur, Cels. 7, 27. IV. Fig.: of inclination or action directed to a person or personified object: 1. erga (generally of friendly feelings and after subs.): the kindness of our friends t. us, benevolentia amicorum e. nos, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60. 2. adversus: the greatest fairness t. others, summa a. alios aequitas, Liv. 3, 33: Tac. 3. In (with acc.): faithful and kind t. her, fidelis et benignus in illam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: most generous t. every class of men, in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vesp. 7: a fatherly feeling t. his brothers, in fratres animus paternus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: brotherly love t. me, amor in nos fraternus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1 (v. FOR): forbearance t. suppliants, clementia in supplices, Plin. 8, 16, 19. 4. contra (rare): the elephant's forbearance t. weaker creatures, clementia elephantū contra minus validos, ib. 7, 7. 5. In (with abl., usu. after expressions signifying hatred, rage, cruelty, etc.): he was cruel t. a foe, saevus in hoste fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 34: also gen. when the disposition is represented in connection with the object, but not in reference to any particular manifestation: e. g. to show pity t. human misfortunes, adhibere in hominum fortunis misericordiam, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5. 6. adversus: his old hatred t. the Armenians, vetus a. Armenios odium, Tac. Ann. 21, 37 (v. FOR, AGAINST). T. may freq. be rendered in Latin after a sub. by the objective gen., when there is no danger of

ambiguity: e. g. love t. one's country, caritas patriae, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 100: compassion t. the masses, misericordia vulgi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: v. FOR, and L. G. § 268. Also to entertain any feeling t. any one may be expr. by the corresponding Latin verb governing the case of the object: e. g. to feel affection t. any one, aliquem amare.

toward (adj.): 1. dōcilis: v. tractabilis: v. TRACTABLE. 2. tractabilis: v. TRACTABLE. 3. facilis: v. COMPLIANT. 4. hābilis: v. MANAGEABLE. 5. officiosus: v. OBLIGING, DUTIFUL. 6. secundus: v. FAVOURABLE. 7. promptus, paratus: v. READY. 8. obsequens: v. COMPLIANT. 9. prōpensus, inclinatus ad: v. INCLINED. 10. aptus: v. FIT.

towardness: 1. dōcilitas **towardness**: 1. tractabilitas: Cic. Plin.: Suet. 2. facilitas (readiness), Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28. 3. propensus animus, Id. Att. 13, 21. 4. propensus voluntas: cf. Auct. B. Alex. 26. 5. obsequens: v. COMPLIANCE. **towel**: 1. mantellē, k. m., and mantellum: they bring t.s with them, nōp, tonsa ferunt m. villia, Virg. Aen. 1, 702: Varr. 2, perh. sūdārium: cf. Mart. 11, 39, 3.

tower (sub): 1. turris, f.: Cic. Caes. Liv.: Hor. 2. arx, arcis, f. (a keep on a height): v. CITADEL. 3. castellum: v. FORT. A little t., turricula, Vitr.

tower (v.): tūneo: v. STAND (OUT), RISE. T.ing rocks, turriti scopuli, Virg. Aen. 3, 536. Phr.: to be in a t.ing passion, exardescere iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48.

tow-line: 1. remulcum: v. TO ROW. 2. funis, m. (gen. term): Prop. 1, 14, 4: v. ROPE.

town: 1. urbs, bia, f.: to fly from t. to the country, rus ex urbe evolare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22. Phr.: alas! how often I have been the talk of the t., heu me, per urbem fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod. 11, 13: v. CITY. 2. oppidum (other than the metropolis, which is urbs, though o. was occasionally applied to Rome): in the metropolis or any t., urbe oppidove ullo, Suet. Oth. 1. 3. municipium (in Italy, a t. subject to Rome but self-governed): men from country t.s, homines ex municipiis rusticanae, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: Caes. A small t., oppidulum: Cic. Att. 10, 7: Hor. A t. councillor, decurio, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: Caes. In every t., oppidatum: Suet. Adj.: urbanus: t. life, v. vita, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 1: urbanitas, Cic. Fam. 7, 6. A man about t., urbanus acutus, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14.

—crier: praeco, ōnis, m.: Cic. Hor.: v. CHIEF.

—hall: cāria: Cic. Att. 6, 1.

townsman: 1. oppidanus: Caes. 2. municipalis homo, Cic. Att. 8, 13. 3. civis: v. CITIZEN.

toy (sub.): 1. A plaything: 1. crepundia, orum, n. pl. (a child's rattle): Plaut.: Cic. 2. oblectamenta puerorum, Id. Parad. 5, 2. Phr.: to give up t.s, nuces relinquere, Pers. 1, 10. ||. A trifle: v. TRIFLE.

toy (v.): v. TO PLAY. **—man**: = qui crepundia vendit. **—shop**: = taberna qua crepundia venduntur.

trace: 1. Foot-print, or any mark or indication: 1. vestigium: obscure t.s of a flying foe, incerta fugae v., Tac. Agr. 38: t. of a deer, v. cervae, Ov. Trist. 5, 9, 27: Caes. Cic.: Liv. Fig.: there is not even a t. of dignity left about me, ne v. quidem ullum est reliquum nobis dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14. 2. Indictum (sign, token): t. and proofs of crime, l. aique argumenta sceleris, Id. Cat. 3, 5, 13. Join: t. of poison, l. et vestigia veneni, Id. Ctu. 10, 30. 3. signum: t. of fear, a. pedum, Ov. Met. 4, 544. Join: a. notaque p-dum, Id. Fast. 3, 650: v. SIGN. 4. significatio: some t. of merit, aliqua a. virtutis, Cic. Off. 1, 40: v. SIGN, MARK, TOKEN, VMD.

TRAC. Phr.: not the slightest *t.* appears, nec nota nec vestigium apparet or exult, Varr. in Non. 416, 10 and 22.

|| A strap that fastens a horse to the shafts of a carriage, perh. belgium, App. M. 8, p. 212: v. HARNESS.

track (sub.): I. A trace: vestigium: v. TRACE. A wheel-t.: orbita: Cic. v. RUT. II. A path: callis, is, m. (f. in Liv.): unfrequented *t.*, devine c. Liv. 22, 14: hidden *t.*, secreti c., Virg. Aen. 6, 443: v. PATH.

trace: I. vestigio, I. -out: (v.): (rare): to *t.* by scent, v. odore.

track: Fig.: to *t.* causes, causas rerum v. Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166. 2. investigo, I. the keenness of dogs' scent for thing, canum ad investigandum sagacitas narum, id. N. D. 2, 63. 3. pervestigio, I. you would call them hounds, so keenly did they scent and *t.* out everything, canes venaticos diceret, ita omnia odorabantur et p. id. Verr. 4, 13, 11. 4. indago, I. the dog born to *t.*, canis natus ad *t.*, id. Fin. 2, 13, 39. 5. odoror, I. v. TO SCENT. 6. vestigis sequor: cf. Liv. 9, 45: v. FOLLOW UP, PURSUE. 7. exploro, I. v. SEARCH. Post.: vestigia retro observata lego, Virg. Aen. 9, 392.

trackless: I. avius: *t.* mountainous, a. montes, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: Sall.: Virg. 2. inivus: v. IMPASSABLE.

tract: I. A region: I. tractus, is: the vast *t.* of the Alps lie between, mediae jacent immensas t. Alpes, Lucan. 2, 630: Cic. v. Hor. 2. regio: v. REGION. Phr.: unlimited *t.* of space, immensa et interminata in omnes partes regionum magnitudo, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. II. A small treatise, gen. religious: I. libellus: v. PAMPHLET. 2. tractatus, is: Plin. 14, 4, 5. 3. perh. chartula: cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 18. 4. commentatio: v. TREATISE.

tractable: I. tractabilis: a courageous disposition is gentle and *t.* in friendship, virtus est in amicitia tenera et *t.*, Cic. Am. 13, 48: Ov.: Virg.: Quint. 2. of things: *t.* material, *t.* materies, Vitruv. 2, 9, fin. 3. flexibilis: Cic. Att. 10, 11. 3. docilis: v. TEACHABLE. 4. mollis (in bad sense): v. YIELDING. 5. facilis: v. COMPLIANT. 6. obsequens, obsequiosus: v. COMPLAISANT.

tractableness: docilitas: v. DOCLITT: expr. by the adj.

trade: I. mercatura: wholesale *t.*, m. magna et copiosa, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: retail *t.*, m. tenuis, ib. 2. commercium (commercial intercourse): Sall. Jug. 18, 6: they first carried on *t.* in frankincense, c. thuris primi fecere, Plin. 12, 14, 30. 3. mercatus, is: Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: v. TRAFFIC. 4. negotium, negotia, pl. (of money-lenders): v. BUSINESS. Phr.: I am in business and driving a thriving *t.*, rem gero et lucrui facio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34: to carry on a *t.* in anything, vendo, vendito (v. SELL): free *t.*, * liberum commercium: whether all used to resort for purposes of *t.*, quo omnes cum mercibus comminebant, Cic. Manil. 18, fin.: merchants carry on *t.* with them, ad eos mercatores commineant, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: v. TRAFFIC. T. (up to a profession), sordida ars, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150. T-mark: * nota mercibus impressa.

trade (v.): I. mercatus facio (of many): Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72. 2. mercor, I.: Plaut. Merc. prol. 82. 3. commoror, I.: to *t.* in weapons, tela c. Sall. Jug. 66: Plaut. 4. negotiorum c. carry on a banking business in the provinces: also gen.: for the purpose of thing, negotiandi causa, Liv. 32, 29: v. TRADE (SUBS.). T.ing vessel: navis oneraria, Caes.: Liv.

trader: I. mercator (esp. wholesale dealers): Caes.: Cic. 2. negotiator (a money-lender): also gen.: Suet. Ner. 32. 3. negotians, ntis: Cic. Att. 5, 20.

tradesman: I. negotiator: a

small *t.*, mercis sordidae n., Quint. 1, 12, 17. 2. canpo, onis: v. HUCKSTER.

trade-wind: *ventus qui certo tempore ex (eodem) parte caeli perpetuo spirat, cf. Geill. 2, 2 (the description of the Kitesale).

tradition: I. fama: as the old *t.* goes, vetus est ut f., Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 36.

2. traditio: Geill. Phr.: to hand down by *t.*, memoriae posteris tradere, Liv. 3, 67: memoriae prodere, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: the *t.* is not warranted, non traditur certum, ib. 2, 8: to hand down a *t.* of the battle, *t.* memoriam pugnae posteris, id. 8, 10: according to *t.*, ut quod memoria proditum, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54. Phr.: there is an old *t.*, ab antiqua traditur, Plin. 7, 54. A mere *t.*, fabula: most ancient *t.*, fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: there is a fabulous *t.*, antiquitas fabulose narravit, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

traditional: I. ab majoribus traditus: v. HAND DOWN. 2. translativus: v. TRANSMITTED, HEREDITARY.

3. patrius (rare in this sense): a *t.* custom, p. mos, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, fin.

traduce: expr. by Phr.: de absentem detrahendi causa maledice contumeliosaeque dico, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: probrum, infamiam alicui infero, id. Caes. 18, 42: absent male loquor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25: aliquem varis rumoribus differo, Tac. A. 1, 4: v. TO CALUMNIATE, DEFAME, ASPERSE, SLANDER.

traducer: I. obtricator: Cic.: Quint. 2. criminosus: Cic. Clu. 34, 94. 3. calumniator: v. (FALSE) ACCUSER.

traffic (subs.): I. Of passengers: expr. by comneo, I (to pass to and fro), or by concursus: v. CONCOURSE, CROWD. II. Baiting, trade: commercium: v. TRADE.

traffic (v.): mutare res inter se, Sall. J. 18: v. TO TRADE, BARTER. Phr.: to *t.* in our lives, anima statim doctra negotiari, Plin. 29, 2, 5.

tragedian: I. tragoedus: Cic.: Plaut.: Hor. 2. actor tragicus: Liv. 24, 24.

tragedy: I. tragoedia: to write *t.*, *t.* facere, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: *t.* scribere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 6: to act *t.*, *t.* agere, id. Att. 11, 13. 2. tragicum carmen: Hor. A. P. 220. A writer of *t.*, tragicus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4: Cic.: Quint. The Grates of *t.*, tragicus O. Cic. Pis. 20, 47.

tragic: I. tragicus (Lit. and tragical): Fig.: Cic.: Hor.: Liv. 2. cothurnatus: a *t.* poet, c. vates, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18. Fig.: I. tristis: v. MELANCHOLY. 2. horribilis: v. DREADFUL. 3. miser, miserabilis: v. PITIFUL. Join: the *t.* fate (of the youths), horribiles miserieque casus (juvenum), Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 11: v. AWFUL. T. style (in poet), cothurnus, Virg. Ecl. 8, 10: Hor.: Ov.

tragically: I. Lit.: tragicus: Cic. II. Fig.: miserabiliter (pitifully): Cic.: or expr. by adj.: also v. AWFULLY, WRETCHEDLY.

tragicomedy: tragoedomoedia: Plaut. Am. prol. 59.

trail (subs.): vestigia, orum, n. pl.: v. TRACE.

trail (v.): traho: v. DRAG.

train (subs.): I. Gen.: I. ordo: v. ORDER. 2. series: v. SUCCESSION.

II. Anything drawn along after anything in motion: tractus, is, m.: to draw long *t.* of flame, longos flammamur ducere *t.*, Lucr. 2, 207. III. Of a dress: pēliculamentum, Enn. Ann. 11, 13: a robe, with a *t.*, syrma ae, Liv. 8, 229: Sen.: a *t.*-beaver, * puer a syrma. IV. Of an army: impeditum, orum, n.: v. BAGGAGE: also v. ARTILLERY, SIEGE, GUNPOWDER. V. Of railways: *ordo vehiculorum vaporibus motorum. VI. Of merchandise: commercium: v. CARAVAN. VII. Of attendants: pompa, turba sequentium: v. RETinue.

train (v.): I. To educate: I. instituo, ut, Num. 3: to *t.* any one in

speaking, *t.* aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: to *t.* a hound to follow scort, *t.* canem vestigia sequi, Sen. Clement. 1, 166. 2. fingi, finxi, factum, *t.* he *t.* the horse to go, fingi equum in viam, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 64: Ter. 3. conducōfacio, feci, factum, *t.* (to *t.* together): to *t.* beasts, c. belluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: to *t.* the mind, c. animum, id. Tus. 5, 31, 87. 4. conducō, 2 (rare): Hirt.: Plaut. II. To exercise, drill, prepare for a race or struggle, exerceo, 2: to *t.* youth, juventutem e, Caes. B. G. 6, 213: they *t.* themselves to run, e. se ad cursum, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 5: ref.: athletes are *t.*ing, exerceantur athletae, Cic. Tus. 2, 31, 56. Fig.: to *t.* the memory, exerceudas memorias causa, id. de Sen. 11, 38. Trained: exercitatus: Lit., Caes.: Fig., Cic.: Quint. III. To habituate: assuefacio, feci, factum, *t.* (with abl.): to *t.* to arms, a. armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 7: Caes. (with dat.): Liv.: Tac. Plin.: they *t.* horses to stand quiet still, equos eodem remanere vestigio a, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: v. ACCTOM.

trainer: exercitor: Ciceronius is his *t.*, he teaches him running, hunc Ciceronius at e, istum hominem cursuram docet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9.

training: I. disciplina: v. DISCIPLINE, INSTRUCTION. 2. exercitatio: v. EXERCISE, PRACTICE.

trait: nota: v. FEATURE.

traitor: I. perduellus, is, m. (against one's country, against the government): Cic.: Plaut. 2. perditionis reus: majestatis reus: v. TREASON. 3. parricida, ae: *t.* to the state, p. republicae, Sall. Cat. 51: Tac. 4. proditor: a *t.* to his country, patriae, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64: v. BETRAYER.

traitorous: perfidus: v. TREACHEROUS. Or expr. by subs. or verb: v. TRAITOR, BETRAY.

traitorously: v. TREACHEROUSLY.

trammel (subs.): vinculum, catēna, impeditum: v. FETTER, HINDERANCE.

trammel (v.): vinculis astringo, impēdo: v. FETTER, HINDER.

trample: I. Lit.: calco, I. -on: obtero, 3, proculco, I. -upon: protero, 3: v. TREAD (DOWN), CRUSH. Phr.: a plain *t.* d continually by horses, campus assidue pulsaturs equis, Ov. Met. 6, 219. II. Fig.: I. calco, I. to *t.* on love, pedibus c. amorem, id. Am. 3, 11, 5. Join: obtero et, Cic. Liv. 34, 2. 2. conculco, I. to *t.* on wreathed Italy, a miseram Italiam, Cic. Att. 8, 11. Join: protero et, id. Flacc. 22, fin. 3. obtero, iri, tritum, 3: to *t.* on the rights of the people, o. jura populi, Liv. 3, 56: Cic. 4. proculco, I. the senate being *t.* d upon, proculcato senatu, Tac. Hist. 1, 40. 5. opprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: v. OVERWHELM.

trance: expr. by Phr.: accessus mentis et animi factus a corpore, Geill. 2, 1, 2: animus a corpore abstractus, Cic. de Div. 1, 31, 66: evocatus a societate corporis animus, ib. 63: *vis animi a corporis sensibus sejuncta, Georg.: he fell into a trance, cecidit super eum mentis excessus, Vulg. Acts 9, 10: in a *t.* I saw a vision, vidi in excessu mentis visionem, ib. xl. 5. [N.B.—ecstasis is Eccl.]

tranquil: tranquillus, placidus, placatus, aequus, lenis: v. CALM.

tranquillity: I. Physical: tranquillitas, quies: v. STILLNESS, CALMNESS. II. Mental: I. tranquillitas, tranquillitas animi, Cic. Tus. 4, 5, 10. 2. tranquillus animus: cf. id. de Sen. 20, 74. 3. aequus animus: v. CALMNESS, EQUANIMITY. Phr.: to disturb any one's *t.* of mind, animum loco et certo de statu demovere, id. Caecin. 15, 42: animum perturbare (v. DISCONCERT): to lose one's *t.*, tumultuans de gradu defici, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: de suo statu se migrare, id. Att. 4, 16: a constantia atque a mente discedere, id. Div. 2, 55, 114: pleasure disturbs the *t.* of the mind, voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu demovet, id. Parad. 1, 3, 15: to

maintain *t.*, aequam mentem servare, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2.

tranquillize: placare, 1; paco, 1; sedo, 1; tranquillo, 1; v. TO CALM.

tranquilly: 1. Lit.: placide, quiete; v. CALMLY, QUIETLY. || Fig.: 1. tranquillo animo, Cic. 2. tranquille: Cic. Suet. 3. placide. Join: tranquille p.que, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25.

4. sedare: Cic. Plaut. Join: placide a.que, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58. 5. placare: Cic. 6. sedato animo: Cic. v. COMPOSEDLY, CALMLY. 7. aequo animo: v. EQUANIMITY. 8. quiete: Cic. Join: q. tranquilleque, Liv. 27, 12.

transact: 1. transigo, egi, actum, 3; to *t.* business, t. negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14; after *ling my business*, I go home, transacta re convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22. 2. conficere, feci, factum, 3; to *t.* business, c. negotium, Caes. B. C. 1, 29. 3. ago, egi, actum, 3; to *t.* one's own business, suum negotium a. Cic. Off. 1, 9, 24. 4. gero, gessi, gestum, 3 (with rem): v. DO, PERFORM.

transaction: 1. res, rei, f. (gen. term, anything done or managed). 2. negotium: v. BUSINESS.

transact: antecello, 3; antecedo, 3; supero, 1; vinco, 3; v. EXCEL, SURPASS.

transcendence: praestantia: v. EXCELLENCE.

transcendent: exlimis, emlinens, egregius, praestans, praestantissimus, singularis: v. EXCELLENT, SURPASSING.

transcend: no quiv: expr. by summus, sublimis, subdilis: also perh. "qui res sensibus percipit et comprehensum transcendit: t. knowledge, scientia quae non perinde in rebus atque in rerum cognoscendarum rationibus versatur.

transcribe: 1. transcribo (transcr.), psi, ptum, 3; (the most exact equiv. of Eng.): to *t.* with one's own hand, sua manu tr., Auct. Her. 4, 4, 6; to *t.* a will, testamentum in alias tabulas tr., Cic. Clu. 14, 41; to *t.* verbatim, ad verbum tr., Plin. pref. § 22. 2. describo, 3; (to make a copy of a work or document): I have sent (the book) to Rome to be *t.* (have copies made by the librarij), Romam (librum) misal describendum, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 6. (transcribo would rather refer to a single transcription): I allowed many persons to *t.* (make copies of) the letter, epistolam multis describendam dedit, Ib. 8, 9, 1. 3. exscribo, 3 (usu. of copying a part from an author): in Cic. Verr. 2, 67, 189, appy. = to copy with scrupulous exactness. (Rescribo, to re-write.) 4. transcribo, 3, irr.: to *t.* a letter, litteras de tabulis in tabulas tr., cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189.

transcriber: librarius (one whose occupation is to transcribe books): Cic. Att. 13, 21, 6. Dimin. librariolus (an inferior or paltry librarius: id. Att. 4, 4, and Bal. 6, 14). [N.B.—The librarij not merely transcribed books, but bound and sold them: cf. Cic. Att. II. cc.] When the word transcriber is simply a verbal noun, expr. by is qui transcripsit, etc.

transcript: exemplum (eodem exemplo tabulae, Caes. B. C. 108), exemplar: v. COPY. Phr.: an exact *t.* tabulae litteris liturisque omnibus assimilatae expressaeque exscriptae, cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189.

transcription: expr. by verb: the multiplication of books by *t.* was a slow process, tardius multiplicabantur libri qui a librariis (singuli) describendi essent.

transfer (v.): [N.B.—The phrr. eleven may serve as the best guide in representing the different shades of meaning of the Eng.] 1. transfero, 3, irr.: he *ts* the meeting to Paris, condilium Latinitum Parisiorum transferat, Caes. B. G. 6, 3; to *t.* the seat of war, bellum in... tr., id. B. C. 1, 61. Fig.: to *t.* the blame of an action, culpam in alios tr., Cic. Font. 4, 8; Tac. [N.B.—Transducere would be out of place in the

above phrr.] 2. transduco or traduco, xl, ctum, 3 (in present sense, chiefly of local transference, and by anal. of change of state): he should *t.* the army from Gaul into Liguria, exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures tr., Liv. 40, 25; to *t.* (a patrician) to the plebeian order, ad plebem [P. Clodium] tr., Cic. Att. 1, 18; to *t.* centurions from lower to higher ranks, centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores tr., Caes. B. G. 6, 40. [N.B.—Not culpam transducere: v. SUPR. 1.] 3. transporto, 1 (in lit. sense): v. TO TRANSPORT. 4. transpono, psi, ptum, 3; to *t.* a statue to another situation, statuum in alium locum tr., Gell. 4, 5; to *t.* a victorious army into Italy, exercitum victorem in Italiam tr., Just. 23, 3. 5. transvexo, 3 (of an army conveyed by sea): Caes. Suet. [N.B.—Bellum transmittere, Liv. 21, 20, is to allow the war to pass through a country: in the same connexion, bellum avertere in se = to *t.* the brunt of it upon themselves.] 6. transicio, i, ctum, 3; to *t.* cattle to summer or winter pastures, pecora in aestivos, hibernos, saltus tr., Just. 8, 5; he *t.* d his ring to his right hand, anulum in dextram manum trajecit, Petr. Sat. 74; to *t.* blame upon another, (culpam) in alium t., Quint. 9, 2, 4. See also TO TRANSPORT. 7. transfundo, fudi, sum, 3 (freely, fully): to *t.* all one's praise to another, omnes suas laudes ad alium tr., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, med.: id. Ph. 2, 37, 37 (amorem t.). Phr.: to *t.* the blame upon some one else, culpam in alium derivare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, fin. (cf. SUPR. 1.). See also foll. art.

transfer (subs.): 1. In gen. sense: translatio: Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43 (in pecuniarum a iustis dominis ad alienos). More freq. expr. by verb: v. PRECED. art. || Specially, in legal sense: *t.* of property: mancipium gen. mancipi (formal contract of sale): esp. in phrr. mancipio dare, to effect a *t.* (of the seller); and mancipio accipere, to become the owner of property by such process: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.

transference: expr. by verb: v. TO TRANSFER.

transfiguration: transfiguratio: Scrr. Eccl. See also TRANSFORMATION.

transfigure: transfiguro, 1: Vulg. Matt. xvii. 2; v. TO TRANSFORM.

transfix: 1. Lit.: to pierce through: 1. transfigo, xl, sum, 3; *t.* d with a spear, hasta transfixus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Caes. Liv. 2. traficio, i, ctum, 3; to *t.* any one with a javelin, pilo alium tr., Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Liv. Ov. 3. fodio, confodio, 3; v. TO STAR. 4. perforo, i, ctum, 3; perfero, 1; v. TO PIERCE (I.). 5. confingo, 3 (which, however, does not necessarily imply as transfigo does, that the weapon goes right through any one): to *t.* (pierce) any one with an arrow, alium sagitta c., Cic. Ac. 2, 28; Virg. 6. transverbero, 1 (to run through): infreq.: Cic. Fam. 7, 1, med. (praecleara bestia venabulo transverberatur): Virg. || Fig.: to render motionless with astonishment: 1. delingo, xl, sum, 3; the sight *t.* d them with wonder, res obiecta immobilis eos delinxit, Liv. 21, 33, init.: Virg. 2. In pass.: expr. by stupeo, 2 (to be mute and motionless with admiration or wonder): some are *t.* d with astonishment at the offering, pars stupeo donum... Virg. Aen. 2, 31; and with abl., Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33 (carmilibus stupens). So stupeo, 3 (to be struck dumb with wonder): Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; and obstupesco, id. Div. 2, 23, 50 (with abl.). See also TO STUNNY.

transform: 1. expr. by muto, 1; e. g. formam mutare, Ov. Met. init.: so figuram m., Ib. 1, 547; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 2, 41 (sive mutata juvenem figura ales in terris imitatur); and simply muto, Ib. 2, 20, 10; Ov. M. 1, 7, 4, et pass. 2. verto, ti, sum, 3; he *ts* *t.* d into a bird, vertitur in volucrum, Ov. M. 6, 672; nature *ts* food into living bodies, natura cibos in corpora viva v., Lucr. 2, 880;

earth *ts* itself into water, terra in aquam se v., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31; Liv. 21, 1, med. So converta, 3; into. 3. transformo, 1; (Scylla) *t.* d into a rock, in scopulum transformata, Ov. M. 14, 74; Virg. 4. transfiguro, 1; to *t.* a boy into a girl, puerum in muliebrum naturam tr., Suet. Ner. 28; Stat.: Plin.

transformation: 1. expr. by verb: v. Ov. Met. init.; and comp. preced. art. 2. transformatio, transfiguratio: both late and rare.

transfuse: 1. Lit.: to pour off: transfundo, 3; v. TO POUR OFF. || Fig.: to cause to pervade: Phr.: mind *t.* d throughout the members, infusus per artus mens, Virg. Aen. 6, 726; intelligence is *t.* d through all things, intelligentia per omnia permanet et transit, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, extr.: v. TO PERVADE. [N.B.—Hardly transfundo in this sense, which = to pour off or transfer from one place to another.]

transfusion: of blood: sanguinis de alterius venis transfusio.

transgress: A. Trans.: 1. expr. by contra (leges) facio, 3; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: I have unintentionally *t.* d the law, imprudens contra legem feci; or, contra ac licet feci: v. CONTRAST TO, 2, vicio, 1; v. TO VIOLATE, BREAK. 2. transgredior, ti, sum, 3 (to overstep): to *t.* the order of age and nature, ordinem aetatis naturae tr., Liv. 40, 11, med.: Tac. [N.B.—Not transgredior, in this sense.] B. Intrans.: delinquo, i, ctum, 3; both absol. and with acc. of neut. prom.: to *t.* through ambition, per ambitionem d., Sall. Cat. 52; Cic. Liv.: if in aught I *ts*, aliquid delinquo, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, extr.: more fully, praeter aequum aliquid delinquere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 14.

transgression: 1. Act of transgressing: expr. by contra and verb: that is a *t.* of duty, contra officium est, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19; so by contra leges facere, contra ac licet facere: v. TO TRANSGRESS. || The deed itself: 1. delictum: to be guilty of a *t.* d. in so admitting, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48; d. committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 4. Also the verb delinquo often serves: to be guilty of many *ts*, multa d.: v. TO TRANSGRESS (II.). 2. peccatum: v. FAULT, OFFENCE.

transgressor: 1. One who has committed a breach of law: qui in se delictum (facinus, scelus) admittit; qui contra leges (contra ac licet) fecit, etc.: v. CRIME, and TO TRANSGRESS. || An habitual offender: (homo) malefactor: v. CRIMINAL, EVIL-DOER.

transient: 1. fluxus: Join: fluxa aequat fragilis [gloria] Sall. Cat. init.; fluxae et mobiles [res] id. Jug. 104; instabiles et f., Tac. Cic. 2. caducus (fading): Cic. Join: fragiles caducaequae [res humanae] id. Am. 27, 102; incerta, mobilia, caduca [omnia] id. Ph. 4, 5, fin.: Ov. See also CHANGEABLE. Phr.: a *t.* emotion, animi motus qui cito perit aequat exstinguitur. See also TRANSITORY.

transit: transitus, ds: v. PASSAGE.

transition: 1. e. the act of passing from one state to another: Phr.: a period of *t.*, tempus in quo fluxus omnia aequat immutantur; nihil stabile fixumve manet.

transitive: in Gram., transitivus: Prisc.

transitively: *transitive: Gr. & t. transitoriness: fluxa aequat fragilis natura: v. TRANSIENT.

transitory: v. TRANSIENT.

translate: 1. To render into another language: 1. verio or convertio, ti, sum, 3 (most usu. expr.): to *t.* a book out of Greek into Latin, librum e Graeco in Latium tr., Cic. Off. 2, 24, extr.: so, Graeca in Latium vertere, Quint. 10, 5, 2; Liv.: also, in Latium sermonem convertere, Col. 1, 1, med.: (works) *t.* d from the Greek, de Graeca conversa, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 6. [N.B.—Vertere alone may mean simply to paraphrase: Quint. 10, 5, 5, vertere orationes

Latinae. 2. *transféro*, 3. *tr.* (not so in Cic.): *to t. anything from the Greek*, aliquid ex Græco tr., Quint. 2, 15, 21: *to t. literally*, ad verbum tr., id. 7, 4, 7: *to t. works of Plato*, libri Platonis translata, id. 10, 5, 2: Plin. (In Cic. Att. 6, 2, 1, istum locum totidem verbis a Dionæarcho transtulit, the sense is copied, transferred, not t.d.) 3. *reddo*, didi, ditum, 3 (esp. of *literal rendering*): *to t. word for word*, verbum pro verbo tr., Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14 (where this literal rendering is distinguished from the higher style of translation, nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator... non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, sed genus omnium verborum viasque servavi): Hor. In same sense, verbum e verbo exprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 31.

Interpretor, i. v. to INTERPRET. [N.B.—Not traduco: Kr.] Phr.: *Cicero t.d. the words for the use of people speaking Latin*, Cicero eum librum Latinæ consuetudinis tradidit, Col. 12, pref.

translatio, 3. *tr.* (in oecum): *to t. up to heaven*, solio, 3 (in oecum): and in Vulg. *transféro*, 3. *tr.*: Heb. xl. 5. **translatio**, 3. *tr.*: Heb. xl. 5. **translatio**, 3. *tr.*: Heb. xl. 5. **translatio**, 3. *tr.*: Heb. xl. 5.

translation, 1. *The act*: expr. by verb: *to do a great deal of t.*, multa ex [Græco, etc.] in patrum sermonem convertere v. to TRANSLATE. **translatio**, 3. *tr.*: Heb. xl. 5. **translatio**, 3. *tr.*: Heb. xl. 5. **translatio**, 3. *tr.*: Heb. xl. 5.

translucens, pelliculus, translucidus: v. TRANSPARENT.

transmarinus, transmarinus: t. commoditatis, t. res, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 45. Or expr. by trans mare and a verb.

transmigrare, transmigrare, i. Liv. 5, 53 (but just above occurs the simple verb migrare, which is more usual): v. to MIGRATE.

transmigration, esp. of souls, *metempsychosis, *metempsychosis (both Gr. words): expr. by circuml. (they teach) the t. of souls, *animas ex corporibus in corpora migrare.

transmission, expr. by verb: v. to TRANSMIT.

transmittere, 3 (to allow to pass through): Tac. Plin.: the electric cable t. messages, *funis electricus nuntia transmittit. Or by circuml., wood readily t. sounds, *ligna facile sonos transire (per-sonare, permittantur: cf. Lucr. 1, 348, seq.).

transposition, transpositio: Quint. 1, 5, 39 (transposition of words: rhet. t.). Us. better expr. by mutatio: v. to CHANGE.

transmutare, transmutare, i (rare): Hor.: Lucr. Us. better, mutare: v. to CHANGE, TRANSFORM.

transparent, 1. *The quality*: natura pellucida, etc.: v. TRANSPARENT. **transparens**, 1. *The quality*: natura pellucida, etc.: v. TRANSPARENT.

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lumen transmittere: v. to TRANSMIT. (Hardly transuocare in this sense: see exx. in Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.)

transpire, 1. *To escape, as air or gas*: exire, emanare: v. to ESCAPE. **transpire**, 1. *To escape, as air or gas*: exire, emanare: v. to ESCAPE.

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peregrinationes; or expr. by verb: v. preced. art.

travelling (*adj.*): v. **ITINERANT**.
traverse: 1. *obsc.* 4. *irr.*: v. TO TRAVEL (3). 2. *lustrum*, 1 (esp. poet.): to t. the main in ships, *aequor navius* l. Virg. Aen. 3, 385: Hor.: Cic.: v. TO TRAVEL (4). Strengthened, per-lustrum, 1 (to t. completely): to t. a country with an armed force, (*regioem*) armis p. Vell. 2, 106: Liv.
travesty (v.): by circuml.: v. **PARODY**.

tray: *fericulum* (of wider meaning than Eng., and including any kind of means for carrying things): v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.

treacherous: 1. *perfidus* (*breaking through faith obligations*): Cic. Off. 3, 14, *ext.* (but the word is rare in the best prose): t. arms (*water*), p. bella, Ov. F. 4, 380. Fig.: t. waters, p. freta, Sen. trag. 2. *perfidiosus* (*habitually*): Cic. Jo. in: fallax, perfidiosus, perfidiosus et insidiosus et fallax, Cic.: perfidiosus et subdolis animo, Tac.

3. *infidus*, *infidelis* (more free in good prose than preced.): v. **UNFAITHFUL**, **FAITHLESS**. 4. *malefidus* (poet.): Virg. Aen. 2, 27 (statu m. carinis).

5. *subdolis* (*that hides secret designs*): sly, cunning): Sall. Tac. 6. *dolus* (*full of deceptions and wiles*): Hor.: Ov. Fig.: t. embers, cinis d. Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7. Phr.: to be on t. (*slippery, unsteady*) ground, in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28, 98: v. **SLIPPERY**.

treacherously: 1. *perfidiosus*: Cic. Suet. 2. *perfidus* (rare): Gell. 3. sometimes *malefidus* (*with sly, knavish cunning*): cf. Cic. R. Am. 38, rem mandatum multoties gerere. 4. expr. by modal *abl.*: most t., summa (*surpassing*) perfidia, dolo malo: v. **TREACHERY**, **DISHONESTY**.

treacherousness: 1. *Ch.* **treachery**: 1. *perfidia*: he was characterized by such t., tantae p. fuit, Suet. Ner. 5: in the midst of the general t. and unfairness of men, in tanta hominum p. et iniquitate, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, fin. 2. *infidelitas* (*faithlessness*): Coes.: Cic. 3. *treacherous conduct*: 1. *perfidia*: to be guilty of t., p. admittere (in aliquem), Suet. Coes. 75: what t. you both showed towards Dolabella, quanta atrocitas vestrum p. in Dolabellam, Cic. Ph. 2, 32, 79. 2. *Jo. in*: fraud et perfidia, Cic. 3. *proditio* (*act of betraying*): to get intelligence of anything by t., aliquid proditiōe excipere, Liv. 4, 30: acts of t. in friendship, amicitiarum proditiōes, Cic. Ac. 2, 9. 4. *Jo. in*: perfidia, insidiae, proditiō, Cic.

3. *fraus*, *dolus* malus, etc.: v. **DISHONESTY**.

treacle: *sacchari spuma* (R. and A.).
tread (v.): 1. *intr.*: to plant the feet upon the ground: 1. *insisto*, *stilo*, *stittum*, 3: to t. firmly, firmiter l. Coes. B. G. 4, 26: firme insisto, Suet. Cal. 26: with *dat.*: to t. upon (the bodies of) the fallen, iacentibus l. Coes. B. G. 2, 27: Liv. 2. *ingredere*, *assu*, 3: to t. upon the ground, solo l. Virg. Aen. 4, 171: v. TO WALK. Fig.: to t. in any one's steps, vestigia allicuius l. Cic. Rep. 6, 24: Liv. (with *acc.*). 3. *incedo*, *asi*, *sum*, 3: to t. on concealed fires, inc. per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7: v. TO WALK. Phr.: to t. offensively, tenero et molli ingressu suspendere gradum, Sen. N. 4, 7, 32: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131, tarditibus uti in lugescenti mollioribus: to t. lightly (on tiptoe), suspensus gradu ire, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: cf. Phaedr. 2, 4, 18, evagata (feles) suspensus pede. 4. *trans.*: to t. upon, to press by t. ing, trample upon: 1. *calco*, 1: to t. on heaps of the dying, acervos morientum c., Ov. M. 5, 88: to be trodden upon by any one, pede ac vestigio allicuius calcari, Tac. H. 4, 81: to t. the path of death, viam leti c., Hor. Od. 1, 28, 16: to t. grapes, uvam c. Cato. 2. *primo*, *asi*, *sum*, 3 (with *pede*, *pedibus*, etc.): the

grape trodden by bare feet, nudo pressa uva pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: see t. on the untouched moss, in t. to premium vestigia musco, Neme.: and without pes or vestigium directly expr.: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 379, qui anguem premit humi nitens (*has trodden on a serpent*). 3. *occulco*, 1 (comp. of *calco*, to t. down: *infreq.*): to t. down thoroughly, bene o., Cato R. R. 49: Liv. 27, 14 (of elephants crushing men in battle). Phr.: to t. clay and soften it, "cretam (terram cretaceam) calcando subigere: cf. TO KNEAD. 4. *Of the male bird: calco*, 1 (very rare use): Col. 8, 5, fin.: usu. better, Inco, 4, *irr.*: ib. c. 2, fin. (the sense of *calco* in former passage is not quite certain).

tread (*sub.*): *ingressus*, *gressus*, *gradus*, *vestigium*, pes: v. **STEP**, **FOOTSTEP**. To tremble at the t. (of persons walking over), ad ingressus tremere, Plin. 2, 94, 96: with *impairment* l., aequo pede, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13. Also expr. by verb: v. TO TREAD.

treadle: perh. *pedale*, is, n.

treason: 1. expr. by *majestas* (*the supreme greatness or dignity of the state*): to be guilty of the crime of high t. [lit. of impairing the majesty of the state] *majestatem minuire, laedere*, Cic. Liv. 2, 17: hence, charge or crime of high t., *majestatis crimen*, t. *luciae* s. minutae [imminutae] *majestatis crimen*, Cic. Verr. 4, 41, 88: the law concerning t., *lex majestatis*, Cic. Clu. 35, 97 (lex Julia *majestatis*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 10): to be brought in guilty of t., *majestatis condemnari*, ib.: trial for t., *luciae majestatis questio*, Papin. Dig. 48, 4, 8. 2. *perduellio* (*hostile conduct towards the state*: such offences being more usually dealt with under the *lex majestatis*): trial for t., *perduellionis iudicium*, Cic. C. Rab. 3, 10: to accuse of t., *actionem perduellionis allici* intendere, Id. Mil. 14, 36: to charge with t., *perduellionem allici* iudicare, Liv. 26, 3. [N.B.—*Perduellio* denotes the nature of the illegal act more explicitly than *majestas*, which might indicate a lighter shade of guilt: cf. Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 11, from which it appears that *perduellio* was always a capital charge, *majestas* not necessarily so.] 3. *proditio* (*act of betraying*): v. **TREACHERY**.

4. *rebetor*, expr.: *patriae perditionem*, Cic. Ph. 2, 7, 17. Phr.: to be guilty of t., *contra rempublicam facere*, Sall. Cat. 50.

treasonable: i. e. *having the nature and guilt of treason*: expr. by *majestas*, *perduellio*: to be guilty of t. practices, *majestatem* [P. R.] *minuire*; quae minuendae *majestatis* sunt in se admittit: *perduellionis* (*majestatis*) *crimine* se obstringere, to entertain t. designs, contra rempublicam sentire, Sall. Cat. 26: cf. preced. art. fin.

treasonably: expr. by circuml.: v. preced. art.

treasure (*sub.*): 1. *Stor.* of wealth, etc.: 1. *thesaurus* (*anything stored up, a hoard, treasure*): to bury a t. (to hide it), th. obstruere, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: to dig up (find) a t., th. effodere, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 54. See also **STORE-HOUSE**, **TREASURY**. 2. *gaza* (*royal treasure, esp. of eastern kings*): said to be a Persian word: gold and royal t., aurum g.ue regia, Cic. Man. 23, 66: Suet. Virg. Rarely pl., gaze, aurum: Lucr.: Hor. 3. *opes*, um, f. v. **RICHES**. 4. *An abundant supply of anything*: *copia*: v. **SUPPLY**, **STORE**.

5. *Fig.*: *something very precious*: *amores*, *dolice*: cf. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 (amores ac delicias tuas Roscius): v. **DELIGHT**, **DARLING**.

treasure (v.): 1. *To collect*: colligo, coactervo: v. TO COLLECT, ACCUMULATE. 2. *To store up against the future*: *recondo*, *dididi*, *ditum*, 3: v. TO STORE UP, (*Thesaurizo*, 1. late.)

—house: *thesaurus*: v. **STORE-HOUSE**. Or. fig.: *that universal t., memory*, th. rerum omnium, memoria, Cic. Or. 1, 5, 18.

treasurer: as public officer: 1. *aerarii* (*aerario*) *praefectus*: Plin. 3, 4, 2. 2. *under eastern kings*, *custos regiae gase*: Nep. Dat. 5. (Thesaurarius, thesaurarius: late, and to be avoided.)

treasurership: *praefectura aerarii*: Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5.

treasury: 1. *aerarium* (*esp. the national t. of the Roman people*): to pay into the t., *pecuniam* in se referre, Cic. Agr. 2, 27; also, *deferre*, Liv. 5, 25: to draw money from the t., *pecuniam* ex se promere, ib.: see also **TREASURY**.

2. *fiscus* (*originally, a bag or wicker-basket for holding money, esp. the money of the state*: under the empire the imperial chest went by this name, as distinguished from that of the aeneas, *aerarium*: see **LONG**, and Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8): the money which the aeneas has given me from the t. I will keep, and transfer from the t. [national chest] into my own private chest, *quae* [nunc] *mihi senatus decrevit, et ex aerario dedit, ego habeo*, et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. Verr. 3, 81, 197: to denote the imperial t., the pl. *fisci* was often used, Suet. Aug. 101. [N.B.—At a later period the *fiscus* is again identical with *aerarium*.] 3. *thesaurus* (*treasure-house*): Liv. 39, 50 (th. publicus, sub terra, saxo quadrato sepultus).

treat (v.): 1. *To deal with or use in a certain manner*: 1. *habere*, 2: to t. with particular respect, *praeconio* honore h. Coes. B. G. 5, 54: to t. with consideration and handsomely, accurate et liberaliter h. Sall. Jug. 103: to t. any one with contempt, *aliquem* contemptu h. Suet. Aug. 93. 2. *tracto*, 1: I will not t. (you) as counsel, non tractabo ut consulem, Cic. Ph. 2, 5, 10: to t. handsomely, liberaliter tr. Id. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: to t. dutifully, honourably, with outrage, etc. pie, honorifice, injuriose, etc., tr.: Cic. Hor. 3. *accipio*, *cepi*, *cepum*, 3 (esp. with *ref.* to a person who is put at another's disposal to punish or to spare): to t. any one gently and mercifully, *aliquem* leniter clementerque a. Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: when I have been shamefully t. d. indignis quum egomet sim acceptus modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. 4. *stor.* *traho*, 3 (to behave towards in daily intercourse: with *abl.*): not to t. her as his mother, ut illa matre ne uteretur, Cic. Clu. 6, 16: v. TO ASSOCIATE. 5. *expr.* by *afficio*, *feci*, *cum*, 3 (to affect or visit with something: with *acc.* and *abl.*): to t. illustrious men with insult, *viros clarissimos* contumelia af. Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: so, to t. with injury, *injuria* af. (but *honore* afflicere is to bestow an honour upon, and is quite different from *honorifice* tractare, to t. with respect). Phr.: to t. with insult, contumeliam allici facere, imponere (v. *INSULT*): to t. with injustice, *injuriam allici* facere, imponere, inferre, etc. (v. *INJURY*, *INJUSTICE*): to t. any one with contempt (*and mockery*), *indubio* aliquem habere, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 26: to t. with special indignity or kindness, *allicui* indulgere *praecepto*, Coes. B. G. 1, 40: so, to t. with the greatest confidence, *allicui* maxime confidere, ib. 6. *Medically* to t. a patient or a complaint: *curo*, 1 (to cure): to t. patients mildly, *aegetantes* leniter c., Cic. Off. 1, 24, 81: Coes. So also *medeor*, 2 (with *dat.*) may serve: v. TO HEAL. Often not to be expr. by any single word: some t. this complaint in one way, others in another, "hoc morbo aegrotanti alius alium medicamentum adhibet; alius alium medicamentum genus adhibet: v. **MEDICINE**.

7. *discuss*: 1. *tracto*, 1: to t. a subject carefully, *questionem* diligenter t. Cic. Rep. 2, 43: I shall t. of the winds with greater nicety, ventos scrupulosius tractabo, Plin. 2, 46, 45. Rarely *traho* by de and *abl.* (to t. of): Sen. A. Aug. 35, fin. Comp. *pertracto*, 1 (to t. thoroughly, study carefully): Cic.: Plin. mib. 2. *disputo*, *disastro*, *foli.* by de and *abl.*: v.

TO DISCUSS. 3. absolvo, vi. litem, 3. (to finish off and dispose of a subject): I will briefly t. of the conspiracy of Catiline, de Catilinæ conjuratione paucis absolvam, Sall. Cat. 4. 4. to denote the matter discussed in a book, when the subject is not a personal one: use scribi (conscripti): three books which t. of his own past life, tres libri scripti de ipsius vita acta, Cic. Br. 29, 112: so, liber conceptus de... ib. 35, 132: and in speaking of a work presumed to be well known, esse: the dialogue of Plato which t. of the soul, Platonis liber qui est de animo, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24. Phr.: to be t.ing of a certain subject, aliquam rem in manibus habere, ib. 5, 18: to have to t. of a difficult subject, in re difficili versari, id. Leg. 3, 15, init. [V. TO ENTERTAIN (sumptuously): invito, 1: TO INVITE. To t. oneself, invito, 1: with prom. refl.: v. TO INDULGE. V. TO CARRY ON negotiations: ago, 3: v. TO NEGOTIATE, NEGOTIATION.]

treat (subs.): Phr.: we have had a great t.: *magnopere delectati sumus; quantum voluptatis ex... accepimus! v. TO DELIGHT, ENJOY.

treatise: 1. liber, libellus (Kr.). 2. *dissertatio, disputatio (both strictly denoting verbal discussion, but used freely by modern Latinists to denote written compositions).

treatment: 1. tractatio, and in abl. sing. tractatus, (in most senses of Eng.): t. (taming and management) of brutes, beluorum tractatio, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; ill t. (bad usage), mala t., Quint. 7, 4, 10: t. of questions, t. questionum, id. 4, 5, 6: the greatest part of oratory lies in the t. of the just and good, maxima pars orationis in tractatu aequi bonique consistit, id. 12, 1, 8: to judge of a person's opinion by his entire t. (of the subject), toto tractatu sententiam allicuius judicare, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 45. 2. citatio: to have recourse to a dangerous t. (or cure), periculosam c. adhibere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83 (in same sense, periculosa medicina, Phaedr. 1, 8, 9): v. MANAGEMENT. 3. very oft. expr. by verb: v. TO TREAT (throughout). 4. expr. kind t., severe t., merciful t., insulting t., etc., by single word: benignitas, indulgentia, inclementia, etc.: v. KINDNESS, etc.

treaty: 1. Of peace: 1. foedus, eris, m.: to conclude a t. with any one, f. cum aliquo facere, Cic. Sen. 6, 10: also f. ferre, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6; f. ierere (less freq.), id. Pis. 12, 28 [the perf. pass. senses of f. are common]; thus foedus lotum est rather than f. percussum est; f. pangere, cf. Liv. 27, 30 (inducias p.): to break a t., f. negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. Bal. 5, 13; contra f. facere, ib. 4, 10. 2. Join: pacem foedusque [facere], Cic. Sen. 6, 10; amicitiam et foedus [petere], Sall. Jug. 104; [aliquem sibi] societate et foedere adungere, Caes. B. G. 6, 2. 3. t. of peace: pax: cf. Sall. Jug. 31, bella atque paces (t. of peace): v. PEACE. [Negotiation: Phr.: to be in t. for the purchase of anything, *de emenda aliqua re agere: v. TO NEGOTIATE. [T. of marriage: perh. conditio: v. MARRIAGE, MATCH.]

treble (adj. and subs.): three times as much: 1. triplus, the third portion the t. of the first, tertio (pars) primae tripla, Cic. Tim. 7: to be condemned to pay t., *tripli damni (cf. DOUBLE). 2. triplex, icis: t. (or triple) form (of Cerberus), t. forma, Ov. Met. 9, 185: t. (or triple) t. as, aes t., Hor. N. u. used as subs.: t. 2, 3, 237. 3. tergeminus; also trigeminus (only poet.): t. head (of a monster): t. caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: Virg. Ov.

treble (adj. and subs.): acuta (vox): lectus sonus: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, § 9, 251, ab acutissimo sono uque ad gravissimum.

treble (c.): triplico, 1: Gell.: Macr. (Or by circuml.): to t. a number, numerum triplicem facere: see adj.]

trebly: sometimes, ter: t. blest, ter felix, Ov. Met. 8, 51: Virg.: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 14, 7, ter amplius Geryon. Sometimes

tripliciter (triplici ratione): Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 (= in three different ways).

tree (subs.): arbor, oris, f.: to plant t.s in rows, a. in ordinem serere, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: to set t.s in trenches, a. deponere, Col. 5, 9, med.: to graft t.s, a. inserere, ib. c. 11: a t. that bears well, a. fructuosa, fertilis, ib. c. 10: a. laeta, ib. c. 9. Dimin., arbuscula (a small or young t.): lb.: with dep. gen., arbuscula fici (a young fig-t.), ib. c. 11. Belonging to a t. or trees, arboreus: the foliage of t.s, arboreae frondes, Ov. M. 1, 632: to grow large like a t., arborescere, Plin. 19, 4, 22: planted with t.s, arbutus (adj.): e. g. arbutus ager, Col. 3, 13 (ad. arbutivus): but the neut. arbutum denotes not a plantation of t.s in gen. sense, but one used for a vineyard; the vines being trained over the trees: (arbutum, v. rare, and to be avoided). For special trees, see the several names.

tree (adj.): 1. arborarius (having to do with trees): a t. pruning-knife, falx a., Cato R. R. 10: cf. picus arborarius (the woodpecker), Plin. 30, 16, 53. 2. arboreus (of or belonging to trees): v. TREE (fm.). 3. growing to the size of a t., *arborescens: cf. TREE, (fm.).

trefoil: trifolium: Plin.: Linn.

trefoil: v. LATTICE.

tremble: 1. tremo, ul, 3: to t. and turn pale, t. et exalbescere, Cic. A. C. 2, 15, 48: I t. and shudder all over, totus tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 4, 2: poet. often with acc. of closer definition: to t. in every limb, t. artus, Virg. G. 3, 84. With direct acc.: to t. at the dictator's axes, dictatoris axes t., Liv. 22, 27: Ov.: Virg. Inceptive, tremasco, 3 (to begin to t.): Virg. Ov. Comps.: (1) contrémō, 3 (strengthened from simple verb: rare): Lucr. Offener, contrémisco, tremul, 3: to (begin to) t. in every limb, omnibus artibus c., Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: Virg. With direct acc., to t. at danger, periculum c., Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8. (2) Intrémō, 3: (same constr.): Cels.: Virg. Also intrémisco, 3: Plin. 2. vacillo, 1 (to rock to and fro): the whole earth t.s (rocks) under foot, sub pedibus terra v., Lucr. 5, 1235: ting (unusually) characters, vacillantes litterulae, Cic. Fam. 16, 15. 3. expr. by móveo, treméscio (to cause to t.): he caused earth, sea, and heaven to t., terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180 (so, the earth t.s, terra mota est): he made all Olympus t. with his nod, totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 10, 115. (Horreo, to shudder [q. v.]: trepidare, to be agitated; esp. with fear.)

trembling (subs.): tremor: Cic.: Virg. Ov.

trembling (adj.): 1. tremens, ntis: v. TO TREMBLE. Strengthened, tremébandus (all trembling, t. greatly): Lucr. 1, 96: the word is rare in prose: in Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25, it loses its intensive signification, leniter t. vocem. 2. tremulus (given to tremble, tremulous: whereas tremens, tremebundus = trembling at the time): t. flame, t. flamma, poet. in Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: t. hands with years and fear, t. manus annisque metuque, Ov. M. 10, 414: Virg. 3. tremefactus (caused to tremble): Virg. Aen. 2, 228 (tr. pectora). 4. vacillans (swaying, rocking): v. TO TREMBLE (cf. 2). (Trepilus = agitated; esp. with fear.)

tremendous: 1. immānis, e (enormous, monstrous): a serpent of t. size, i. corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 34: Caes.: Cic. So ingens: v. IMMENSE, HUGE. 2. formidolōsus (of a nature to inspire dread; frightful): v. FORMIDABLE. 3. horribilis, terribilis: v. HORRIBLE, TERRIBLE. (Tremendus = worthy to be trembled at: Virg. Aen. 2, 109.) [N.B.—Sometimes a superlative adj. will best serve: a t. war, bellum maximum, gravissimum, atrocissimum, formidolōsissimum: or some intensive word may give the requisite force: so t. a tempest, adeo foeda tempestas, ut..., Liv. 21, 58, init.: so

t. was the fury of the conflict, tantus fuit ardor armorum, ib. 22, 5.]

tremendously: horrendum (poet.): Virg. Aen. 6, 288: or by circuml., horrendum (terribiliter) in modum (R. and A.), [Immaniter, Amm.] Sometimes = very much indeed: I am t. glad, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: in this sense, immane quantum (Gr. θαυμαστόν ὄρον), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6, vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat (jars tremendously with ...). See also DIMENSELY.

tremendousness: oft. (Ingens) magnitudo will serve (v. GREATNESS): at other times, atrocitas: cf. Sall. Cat. 22. Tremulous: tremulus: v. TREMBLING.

trench (subs.): 1. fossa (esp. a military fossa): to surround walls with a rampart and t., circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall. Jug. 23: so, vallo fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: to carry a t. (to a certain length), f. ducere, ib. 7, 22: to sink a t., f. depingere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. Also in non-milit. sense: to be digging a t., f. fodere, Liv. 3, 26: Hor. Dimin., fossula: Cato: Col. 2. sulcus (a long t.; esp. in farming: for drawing off water or for planting in): a water t., s. aquarius, Pall. 10, 3: to plant rose-trees in t.s a foot deep, rosam per s. pedales disponere, Col. Arb. 30: cf. ib. 3, 13, pass. 3. scroba, obis, f. (for planting): to set the vine in t.s, vitem scrobibus deponere, Col. 1, c.

trench (v.): pastino, 1 (to clear soil and dig it deep): Col. 3, 13: or expr. by circuml., sulcos ducere (in agro): v. subs. trench upon: perh. praestumo, 3: v. TO KNOCK ACH.

trencher: 1. A wooden platter: cistilus ligneus: Val. Max.: v. PLATE (III.). [One who digs trenches:] pastinator, Col. 3, 13. Or use fossor, ib.

trepan (subs.): modiolus (a surgical instrument for removing small portions of bone): Cels. 8, 3. (For the same purpose was used the trebra, when the portion of bone to be removed was larger, but the description of the modiolus answers better to the modern instrument.) (Serra versatilis, R. and A.)

trepan (v.): 1. Surgical: *calvariam modio perforare (K.R.). Or perh. calvariae particulam modio excidere.

2. To impose upon: circumvenio, 4: v. TO CIRCUMVENT, CHEAT.

trepidation: tripēditio (agitation, excitement, alarm): Cic.: Liv. Expr. to be in a state of t., by trepidare: Cic.: Sall.

trespass (v.): 1. To enter the grounds of another illegally: Phr.: In alienum fundum (sine domini permissione) ingredi: cf. Gal. Dig. 41, 1, 3. [Fig.: to be guilty of an offence:] delinquo, pecco: v. TO OFFEND. [To trespass upon:] i. e. to intrude on the province of another: praestumo, 3: v. TO KNOCK ACH.

trespass (subs.): 1. On land: expr. by verb: v. TO TRESPASS. [Wrong-doing:] delictum, peccatum: v. OFFENCE.

trespasser: see verb.

trees: of hair, crinis, is, m.: and collect. coma, comae: v. HAIR.

tressel: *mensae fulcrimentum, fulcrimentum: v. SUPPORT.

trial: 1. The act of trying or making experiment: 1. experientia: to make t. of certain things, experientia quadam tentare, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: Cic.: v. EXPERIMENT. 2. periclitatio: Cic. N. D. 2, 64 (aliquid usu et p. percipere). 3. expr. to make t. of, by experiri, periclitari: v. TO TRY. [Act of putting to proof:] 1. periculum: to make t. of any one's fidelity, fidei alioqui s. facere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, init. 2. tentatio: t. of perseverance, t. perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42. 3. probatio (proof, examination): t. of athletes, p. athletarum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: see also EXAMINATION. (Or expr. by verb: v. TO TRY.) [Attempt:] conatus,

lis; and pl. cōnata, orum: v. ATTEMPT.

IV. In religious sense, suffering or affliction sent to try men; usu. pl.: *tribulationes, afflictiones: SCR. Eocl. (Calamitates virtutis spectandae causa divinitus allatae, H. and A.)

V. Judicial: 1. Judicium: to bring a person to t., aliquem in j. adducere, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 20: to bring a case to t., causam in j. deducere, Id. § 19: this is the first t. for assassination that has taken place for a long time, longo intervallo j. Inter scarios hoc primum committitur, Id. R. Am. 5, init.: this t. is concerning . . . in hac causa j. fit . . . Id. Caec. 2, 4: to undergo t. before the people, populi j. subire, Acon. in Cic. Scaur. 2. questio (course of legal investigation; esp. in a case affecting the caput of a citizen: a public trial): to move for the t. of any one, q. in aliquem ferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: to have the conducting of the t. for assassination, questionem Inter scarios exercere, Id. Fin. 2, 16: to hold a t. [judicial investigation] concerning the death of a man, de viri morte q. habere, Id. Clu. 65, init. (So expr. by quæro: e. g. quærere de rebus repetundis, Id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, extr.: a trial was held, quæstum est) Phr.: to put any one on his t., interrogare aliquem; also postulare, accusare: v. TO ACCUSE.

triangle: 1. triangulum: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125. Quint. 2. trigonum: Varr.: Gell.: Col.

triangular: 1. triangulus: Cic. Cels. 2. triquetrus: an island of t. shape, insula natura t., Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Col. 3. triebnus: Manil.

tribe: tribus, ita, f.: to assemble the people in t.s without classification, populum fuisse in tribus convocare, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: to expel a man from his t., aliquem tribu movere, Id. de Or. 2, 67, 272. In speaking of particular tribes, the noun is often understood: e. g. Q. Verres of the Romilian t., Q. Verres Romillā (sc. tribu), Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 21: so, praetorius (sc. tribus) the t. which voted first: Cic. Div. 1, 45, extr.: Liv. By t.s, tribuita: Cic. Fl. 7, 15: also in the comitia of the t.s, Liv. 3, 55 (quod tributum plebs jussit). Relating to the t.s, tribuarius: Cic. Planc. 15, 36.

tribulation: *tribulationes: SCR. Eocl.: v. TROUBLE, CALAMITY.

tribunal: 1. Seat of judgment: tribunal, alia, n. (a raised platform on which the seat of magistrates were placed): to sit on the t., in t. sedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 168: to carry on proceedings in the t., pro t. agere, Id. Fam. 3, 8. Join: de sella ac tribunali pronuntiare, Id. Verr. 2, 3, 38. II. Court: Judicium: v. COURT (V.).

tribunate: tribunatus, ūs: with plebs, Cic. de Or. 1, 25: oftener without, Id. Am. 12, 41. In the t. of T. Gracchus, T. Gracchus tribuno plebis: cf. L. G. § 589, 2.

tribune: 1. An officer so called: esp. a tribune of the commons: tribunus plebis (Tr. Pl.) or simply, tribunus p. 2. A kind of pulp to speak from: contio: to mount the t., ascendere in c., Cic. Fin. 2, 22, fin.: see also PULPIT.

tribunitial: tribunitius -or tuis: Cic.: Caes.

tributary (adj.): 1. vectigalia: a: a t. state, civitas v., Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 79: the Suevi make these t., hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Ball. Join: vectigalia, stipendiaria, Liv. 2, stipendiarius (strictly, paying tribute in a sum of money; whereas vectigales may denote those who pay in kind): Cic.: Liv. 3. tributarius (late): Plin.: Just.

tributary (subs.): of a river: expr. by infuso: 2. Alia is a t. of the Tiber, Alia Tiberim infuit: v. TO FLOW INTO.

tribute: 1. Lit. revenue paid by subject states: 1. tributum: to impose a t., imponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: to exact oppressive t., intolerabilia t. exigere, 186

Cic. Fam. 3, 7: to pay t., t. conferre, pendere: v. TO PAY. 2. vectigal, alia, n.: v. REVENUE, TAX. II. Fig.: Phr.: to pay the t. of praise to any one, *aliquem laudibus debitis efferre, ornare, celebrare: the last t. (of affection), i. e. funeral honours, suprema, orum: Tac.: v. FUNERAL.

tribute-money: *pecunia quae pro tributo pendit solet. (Numisma census: Vulg. Mat. xxii. 19.)

trio: Phr.: in a t., momento temporis: v. MOMENT.

trick (subs.): 1. dōlus (craft, stratagem: opp. to straightforward honest conduct): to contrive a t., d. nectere, Liv. 27, 28: Virg.: v. STRATAGEM. 2. strophā (rare): canting t.s, verborum a., Phaedr. 1, 14, 4: Plin. min.: Sen. 3. ars, artificium: v. ARTIFICE. 4. praestigiae, arum (lit., sleight of hand, jugglery: hence, any decterous, cunning imposition): your t.s are exposed / patent pr., Pl.: Cap. 3, 9: Cic. Join: dolos, fallacias, praestigias: poet. Cic. N. D. 3, 29. 5. furtum (lit. theft; hence, any sly artifice): Hor. Od. 1, 10, 8 (Jocoso condere f.): t.s of war (stratagem), furta belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 515.

trick (e.): dolis capere; ludificari, illudere, etc.: v. TO DECEIVE, CHEAT.

trickery: dōlus, praestigiae, etc.: v. TRICK.

trickish: dōlens, subdōlus, praetrixay: stigibens [of a person, praestigiorum, f. -trix: Pl.] vēstōtor: v. DECEITFUL, KNAVISH, CRAFTY.

trickle: 1. stillo, i (to fall in drops): the honey t.s from the oak, de viridi a litce mella, Ov. M. 1, 112: to t. gently, lente s., Varr. R. R. 1, 41. Comp. destillō, i (to t. down): Virg. G. 3, 281: Aus. 2. liquor, no perf., 3 (to melt and flow away: flow as things melting do: chiefly poet.): drops of black blood t. from the tree, hule (arbori) atro liquantur sanguine guttae, Virg. Aen. 3, 28: t.ing honey, liquētia mella, Ib. 1, 432. 3. māno, i (to come out, t. or stream down; as i eat does): axum drops t. from the tree, tepidae m. ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: sweat t.s (stoma) from the whole body, manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn.: Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38. 4. fides a. et diu cognita, Id. Div. Verr. 4. 2. probatus: Cic. (v. sup.): Col. 3. expertus: a man of t. valour in the cause of the plebs, vir pro causa plebis ex virtutis, Liv. 3, 44: Join: [virtus] praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. Bal. 6, 16. (Comp. and sup. of sp-ciatius and probatus are of frequent occurrence: expertus appears to be used only in positive.) 4. cognitus (known): learnt by experience: cf. sup. (1).

triennial: 1. triennis, a: a word occurring only in n. pl. triennis ac sacra, a t. festival, Ov. M. 9, 642. 2. triēsticus (Gr. τριετής): Ov.: Virg. N. pl. trieterica: triennis: Ov. R. Am. 593. A t. period, triennium: Cic.: Caes.

triennially: tertio quoque anno.

trifle (subs.): 1. res parva, lēvis, minūta: parvi (exigui) momenti: v. TRIFLING. 2. only pl. nūgae, arum (nomense): thinking over some t. (verses) nescio quid meditant nugarum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: v. NONSENSE. 3. spinæ, triceae, arum (something without value: v. rare): Mart. 14, 1, 7 (sunt spinæ

triceae et aliquid villus istis). Phr.: to regard anything as a mere t., aliquid in levī habere, Tac. H. 2, 21: to waste the day over senseless t.s, diem frigidis [frigidissimis] rebus absumere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3. (The use of minutiae, arum, in this sense, is without classical authority.)

trifle (e.): lūdo, al, sum, 3: v. TO ROOT (1.). So illūdo, i (to t. away): cf. lb. (11.). (Nugari denotes something more than trifling: = to talk nonsense.) Sometimes opp. to being in earnest: jōcor, i: v. TO JOKE. Sometimes used of poetical composition: lūdo: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9.

trifler: nugator (term of contempt; silly person): Cic. Sen. 9, 27: Gell. In same sense (homo) nugax: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15. Phr.: to be a mere t., multa agendo nihil agere, Phaedr. 2, 5, 3 (de ardelione): tempus in rebus minimis (minimi momenti) consumere; temporis rebus nugatoris illudere: v. TO TRIFLE.

trifling (subs.): lūdus, jōcus, ineptiae, etc.: v. SPORT, NONSENSE.

trifling (adj.): 1. levīs (inconsiderable, unimportant): for a t. reason, l. de causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: money was always a very t. consideration in his eyes, cui pecunia semper fuit levissima, Cic. R. Com. 5, 15. Very t., perlevis: Cic. 2. parvus, exiguus, minūtus: the most t. causes, minima momenta, Cl. Ph. 5, 10, init.: t. things have great influences, parvae res magnam in utramque partem momentum habent, Caes. B. C. 3, 70: some very t. legacies, exiguissima legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7: t. articles, i. e. of t. value, res minutae, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: v. SMALL. 3. parvi s. levīs momenti: parvo a levī momento: v. IMPORTANCE (1.). 4. expr. so t. by tantulus: such t. business, tantularum rerum occupationes, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: so t. a delay, tantulum morae, Cic. Verr. 2, 38, 9. See also INCONSIDERABLE (throughout).

triggar: ligula (scopeti): R. and A.

trigonometrical: *trigōnōmetrīcus: f. t.

trigonometry: trigōnōmetria; trigōnōmetrīcus: a. orum: cf. GEOMETRY.

trilateral: trilāterus: Front.

trill (e.): vibrāso, i: f. FOST. (vibrare est vocem in cantando crispāre, Fest. a. v.). Or by circum, *arguta tremulaque voce cantare.

trim (adj.): nitidus: v. NEAT.

trim (e.): 1. To prune, dress: trim (e.), i: v. TO PRUNE. 2. tondo, 2: v. TO CLIP. II. To straighten: arrange: set the hair: cōmo, 3: v. TO DRESS (11.). Also, to trim sails; i. e. to adjust them, tightening the ropes: *vela contentis fimbriis pandere. III. Intrāns and Fig.: to adapt one's policy to the course of events: perh. Ad incertos fortunae cursus spectare; ad fortunae eventum se integrum servare; neutri parti satis fidum se praebere.

trimmer: perh. qui temporibus sensit: see also TO TRIM (11.).

trinity: trinitas: Tert.: SCR. Eocl.

trinket: 1. mundus (collect. subs., including all a woman's toilet articles): Liv. 34, 7: Dig. 2. crēpundia, orum (used of amulet, rings, etc.): Cic. Re. 91, init.: Pl. 3. munditia, munditiae: v. FIMBRY. See also ORNAMENT.

trip: in music, *cantus ternarius (cantus musicorum t., Kr.): three persons together, perh. trinito, ōnis, m.: lūd.

trip (subs.): 1. A short excursion: *iter animi causa susceptum. II. A stumble: expr. by pedem offendere: v. TO STUMBLE.

trip (e.): 1. Trans. to trip up: supplantio, i: Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. (R. and A. give pedes alicui subducere, with ref. to Curt. 9, 7, ad fin.: but the sense there is pulling a man's feet from under him with the hands.) II. Intrans. to stumble: p-dm offendō. 3. v. FORTUNELESS. Fig. to make a mistake: erro, labor, etc.: v. MISTAKE. Phr.: to catch any one t.ing, imprudentem (neoplinum) aliquem in delicto (in errore)

ost, exsurgere, Cic. Clu. 60, *fin.*: or in declining a kindness, perh. benigne (*I thank you kindly; but don't t. yourself*): cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16: *I shall not t. myself about it*, non ego laborem operante meam in ea re ponam, consumam: v. *proced.* art. (1, 3). **III.** To disturb; disquiet: 1. sollicito, i. (to disquiet): to t. the state, statum quietae civitatis a. Liv. 21, 10, *fin.*: so, a pacem, id. 14, 16, *extr.*: oft. of the mind: to t. and distress any one, aliquem s. atque angere, Cic. Att. 1, 18. 2. turbo, perturbare, i. v. TO DISTURB. 3. vexo, i. (a strong term: to treat with violence, as is done in war): cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 10, *extr.*, quum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes: v. TO HARASS. **IV.** In pass., to be t. with something (esp. a complaint): labōro, i. (esp. of maladies): to be t. with gout in the feet, ex pedibus l. Cic. Fam. 9, 23: so, ex intestinali l. ib. 7, 26. May often be expr. by special verb or adj.: e.g. to b. t. with sickness, nauseare, Hor.: Cels.: to be t. with fever, febricitare, Cels.: Cic.: t. d. with dropsy, hydropticus, Hor.: with asthma, asthmaticus, Plin.: with stone, calculosis, Cels.: etc.: v. DROPSY, FEVER, STONE, etc. Also pass., to be t. about anything, i. e. to be distressed or grieved: dolēo; dolorem ex aliqua re capio: v. TO GRIEVE, VEX. Phr.: he was not at all t. (concerned) about that, nihil se ea re commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

troubler: turbator; f. -trix: Liv.: Tac. Sometimes (as a strong expr.), fax, ficia, f. (Arebrand) may serve: Cic.: Plin. (Or expr. by rel. clause: v. TO TROUBLE, III.). **troublesome**: 1. molestus (annoying): begone! don't be t.! abcede hinc: ne sis m. Pl. As. 2, 4, 63: Cic. Jo in: operosus ac molestus [labor]: Cic. N. D. 2, 23, *init.*: laboriosus molestusque, id. L. g. 3, 8, 19. Per molestus (very t.): Cic. See also TO TROUBLE (II.). 2. gravis (burdensome): I should be glad, if it will not be t. to you, velim, si tibi grave non erit... Cic. Fam. 13, 74: I am afraid of being t. to you, vereor ne tibi g. sim, cf. id. Top. 1, 4: neither t. nor difficult, non g. nec difficile, id. Inv. 2, 45, *init.*. Hence, to be t. (or burdensome) to any one, gravare aliquem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264. 3. incommōdus (inconvenient, disadvantageous): a t. (disagreeable) voyage, l. iter, Ter. Hec. 1, 4, 1: Pl.: v. DEADVANTAGEOUS, INCONVENIENT. 4. oporōsus (involving much work and pains): Cic.: cf. *supr.* (1).

troublesome: aerumōsus: Cic. Or by circuml., aerumōs a. laboribus plenus, etc.: v. TROUBLE.

trough: alveus (any hollow scooped vessel): Cato B. R. 81. Dimin., alveolus (a small t.): Liv.: Juv.

trousers: femīnāla, lum (coverings enclosing the thighs, short drawers: they corresponded to the braccæ of the Gauls, which however reached to the knees): Suet. 82. Braccæ (braces) may also be used; the article of dress being a foreign one. (Femīnāla is the word used in Vulg. Ex. xxvii, 42.)

trout: trutta (Gr. *trout*): Isid. Or. 12, 6, 6 (variā a variatē, quos vulgo trucas vocant): also, tructus: Plin. Vulg. Salmon t.: s. salmo fario, Linn. (prob. the fish called fario, Aus. Mos. 130).

trow: v. THINK.

trowal: trulla: Pall. 1, 15. To lay on with a t.: plaster, trullare, i. Vir.

truant: perh. vāgus, errabundus: v. STRAY, WANDERING. To play t., locum deserere; solita ludi (litterari) munia negligere.

truce: indūtiæ, arm (clae): to agree upon a t. for 30 days, xxx. dierum l. cum bove pacis, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: also, l. facere, id. Ph. 8, 7, 20: during t., per l. Liv. 30, 37: the t. had expired, indūtiarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30, *med.* (but we can also say, simply, excent indūtiæ, acc. to Forell. s. v.): to break off a t. l. tollere, Liv. 30, 4. Phr.: a t. to that nonsense! aufer istas nugas!

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truck (subs.): perh. carrus (gen. term).

truokle: adfllor, assessor, i. v. TO FLATTER.

trudge: perh. aegre, fesso pede ire.

true (adj.): 1. Opp. to falsehood.

1. verus: opp. falsus, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 19: et pass. Less freq. = speaking the truth; veracious (verax: v. *infr.*): a t. prophetess, v. vates, Ov. Her. 16, 123. 2. verax (that speaks the truth): a t. oracle, v. oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: Hor.: v. VERACIOUS. Phr.: (1) in asseveration: so t. as I'm alive, ita vivam, ut (with indic.), Cic. Att. 5, 15: for which may be used, ita me dilament (juvent), Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1 (like our, so help me God); and, ita sim felix, Prop. 1, 7, 3: *ita deos mihi velim propitiōs (lt. and A.) (ii) in replies: when it may be expr. by, ita (prorsus) existimo, mihi ita videtur, certe: v. CERTAINLY, YES. True; but..., atqui: Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: v. YET. (iii) Not spurious; real, genuine: 1. veritas: t. and perfect friendship, v. et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am. 6, 23: cf. id. 25, 95: v. GENUINE, REAL. 2. sincerus (not adulterated or tampered with): opp. simulatus, fucatus, Cic. l. c. 3. germanus: v. GENUINE, THOROUGH. **III.** Keeping faith: fidus, fidells: v. FAITHFUL. **IV.** Exact: esp. of lines: Phr.: t. to the perpendicular, square, etc.: *quod subtiliter ad perpendiculari normam, etc.) respondet: a t. line, (perh. linea justa: or simply, linea recta: v. STRAIGHT.

truffle: tuber, ēria, n.: Plin. 19, 2, 11, Juv. (T. cibarium, Linn.).

truly: 1. verē (with truth; not falsely: also, genuinely, really): Cic. Liv.: 2. profecto (assuredly): Cic. Hor.: v. REALLY.

trump (subs.): in cards: t. cards, perh. primi ordinis (primas classes) chartae; chartae principales, victorias.

trump (v.): *primi ordinis charta supere.

— up: i. e. to fabricate: comminiscor, confingo: v. TO INVENT, FABRICATE.

trumpety: scrtā, orum (cheap, trashy goods): v. TRASH. T. stories, nūgae, gerrae, ineptiae: v. NONSENSE.

trumpet (subs.): 1. tūba (a straight-tubed instrument, used for the Roman infantry): Cic. Ov. 2, meton., aea, aeris, n.: to rouse men by the t., aere clere viros, Virg. Aen. 6, 165.

3. buccina (orig. a cow's-horn trumpet, of curved shape): used to sound the watches, summon the people, etc.: Cic. Mur. 9, 22: Liv. Phr.: signal given by t., classicum: used with canere: the signal was given by t., classicum oecinit, Liv. The verb cano is also used without classicum: v. SIGNAL (2, 3). So also is used buccino, i. (to blow the buccina, sound the t.): Varr.: Sen. Controv. See also CLARION (lituus), HORN.

trumpet (v.): usu. to t. abroad: praedicō, celebrō, i. v. TO PROCLAIM, PUBLISH, CELEBRATE. Glory t'd abroad by fame, inclyta fama gloria, Virg.

trumpeter: 1. tūbicen, inis: Liv.: Ov. 2, buccinātor (cf. TRUMPET, 2): Caes. Esp. fig.: the t. of any one's credit, b. exultationis alliculus, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21. 3. only fig. praedicator: Cic.: v. PROCLAIMER. 4. praeco, onis: v. HERALD, JRN. Phr.: he was his own t., suas ipsius laudes celebravit: de se ipse magnifice praedicare solebat: v. TO PROCLAIM, PRAISE.

truncheon: perh. scipio (mark of dignity): v. STAFF.

trundle: volvo, 3: v. TO ROLL.

trunk (subs.): 1. Of a tree: 1. truncus: Cic.: Caes. 2. stirps, pls. f. (the animating and supporting principal part of a tree: whereas truncus is just the body of the tree apart from the boughs and leaves: R. and A.) they (trees) exerce nourishment through their ls, aluntur per a. suas, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81: Virg. (Stipes, caudex, denote a dry

stamp: v. STOCK, STUMP.) **II.** (Of the human body: truncus corporis: Cic. R. Com. 10, 28: and without corporis: id.: Virg. **III.** Of an elephant: proboscis; manū: v. PROBOSCEA. **IV.** A chest; arca, cista: v. CHEST.

trunk (adj.): Phr.: t. line, perh. via (ferrata) principalis unde ceterae proficiuntur, initium habent.

truss: 1. For hernia: fascia (bandage): for description, see Cels. 7, 27, *init.* **II.** Of hay or straw: fascis: v. BUNDLE.

trust (subs.): 1. Confidence: fides, fiduciā (assurance), fidentia: v. CONFIDENCE. To put t. in, fidere, confidere: v. TO TRUST. **II.** Something entrusted: 1. crēditum: to deny a t. on oath, e. abjurare, Sall. Cat. 25: to receive anything as a t. (or loan), aliquid tanquam c. accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 21. 2. depōsitum (money deposited with any one for security): to return a t. d. reddere, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: to deny a t. d. initiari, Juv. 13, 60: cf. Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 1 (throughout). 3. In wider sense, mandatū, oft. pl. (anything entrusted to any one to do): v. COMMISSION, CHARGE. **III.** Credit: fides (III.).

trust (as adj.): depōsitivus: Causid. (d. pecuniae).

trust (v.): 1. To place confidence in: 1. fido, confido, fūsus, 3 (with dat. of person, dat. or obj. of thing, in which trust is placed): to t. in oneself, sibi f., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 22: Cic. (cramer) t'd this legion most of all, huc legionē confidat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: to t. in the stability of fortune, stabilitate fortunae c., Cic. Tusc. 5, 14. The obj. may also be used of a person when there is an attributive: e. g. also duce c., Liv. 21, 4, *med.* (see the place): Ov. 2, crēdo, didi, ditum, 3 (esp. with ref. to words spoken: whereas fido refers rather to persons or acts): also, crēdo, when it signifies to put trust in, denotes less than fido does; often referring only to one particular act or kind of trust: (cf. Liv. 2, 45, consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, i. e. they had not distrust their fidelity, but they had not thorough confidence in them): t. not the horse! equo ne credite! Virg. Aen. 2, 48: Cic. (Concredo always trans.: v. *infr.*) Phr.: t'ing to, frētus (with obj.): v. BELIEVE ON. **II.** To entrust: crēdo, concredo; committo, commendo: v. TO CONFIDE.

trustee: 1. fiduciārius (factor): Just. Inst. 1, 19 (where the term denotes a fiduciary guardian). 2. depōsitārius (one who receives a deposit): Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 1, § 36. (Or by circuml., qui tutelam fiduciāriam exercet, t. for a word: v. Just. Inst. l. c.)

trusteeship: tūtelā fiduciāria: Just. Inst. l. c.

trustful: perh. bene crēditus (the adj. alone used, implying a fault of character: v. CREDULOUS): qui alteri facile confidit, v. TO TRUST.

trustworthy: 1. incupies, etc (strictly, that can't fulfil his engagements; hence of witnesses, etc., worthy of credence): most t. authorities, locupletissimi auctores, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: so, testis l. id. Off. 3, 2, 10. 2. fidus (that may be depended on): a t. interpreter, f. interpres, Hor. A. P. 133: t. physicians, f. medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: v. FAITHFUL.

3. gravis (weighty, of worth): opp. levis, without weight, not t.: esp. in phr. gravis auctor, i. e. a voucher whose statement carries weight, Liv. 1, 16: for which also, auctor certus, bonus, tuculentus, Cic. 4. certus: v. SURE, CERTAIN.

trusty: fidus: t. ears, f. aures, Ov. M. 10, 32: t. sword, f. ensis, Virg. Aen. 6, 524. See also FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORTHY.

truth: 1. veritas (in abstr. sense: as a principle or quality): t. begets hatred, v. odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: opp. frus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: in accordance with t., ex veritate, id. R. Com. 10, 29: ad veritatem (as a standard to which things may be referred), id. Am.

25, 91: such a lover of truth, adeo diligens veritatis, Nep. Epam. 3: to depart from the t. (ever so little), a. v. defecere, Cic. R. Com. 16, 46: egredi veritatem, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 10 (of historical narrative, which overstates things): plain, homely t., rustica v., Mart. 10, 72, 11.

2. neut. of verus (concrete, that which is true; esp. in phr.): if you wish to know the t., si verum [not veritatem] scire vis, Cic. Att. 12, 41: to distinguish t. and falsehood, vera ac falsa diiudicare, id.: I may speak the t. (without reserve), licet verum dicere, id. Fam. 9, 24; also, quod verum est (dicere), id. Att. 3, 9: and if more than one fact be referred to, or if the practice of speaking the truth be meant, vera dicere or loqui: Pl. Cap. 5, 2, 7. [N.B.—Never veritatem dicere or loqui: which would have no meaning.]

3. sometimes, fides (that which may be believed): not to aim at producing a charming narrative but t., non speciem expositionis sed f. querere, Quint. 10, 1, 32: mere words without any t., verba sine f. rerum, Liv. 33, 34, init.

truth.in: adv. phr.: vëro, enimvëro: v. INDEED, SURELY.

truthful: 1. vërax: Herodotus more t. than Ennius, H. veracior Ennio, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116: t. Bacchus, v. Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: Pl. 2. vërus (rare in this sense): the t. lips of Apollo, v. os Apollinis, Ov. M. 10, 209: Ter. 3. fidus: v. TRUSTWORTHY.

truthfully: veraciter: Pl. in Prisc. See also TRULY.

truthfulness: animus veritatis studiosus: veritatis studium: v. TRUTH. If the ref. be to t. in giving evidence (on oath), religio: v. SCRUPULOUSNESS.

try: 1. To put to the test, make trial of: 1. expëtor, pertus, 4: to the strength of a poison, veneni vim ex, Cic. Coel. 24, 58: to t. gold, aurum ex, cf. Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 5, experimentum auri (see also infr. 7): foll. by subj. clause: I should like to t. what danger you can display, ex. libet quantum audeatis ..., Liv. 25, 38, med.: to t. all means (turn every stone), omnia ex, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11. 2. perititor, i. (to put to the test by actual use; whereas expëtor may refer to a mere trial): to t. one's powers, vires ingenti p., Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: also, like preced., foll. by subj. clause: quid nostri auderent periclitabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. 3. tento, i. (to test): to t. a person's skill, scientiam allicuius t., Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: I tried what I could do in that line, tentavi quid in eo genere facere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7. 4. pëticulum (allicuius rei) fucio: v. TRIAL. 5. explôro, i. v. TO TEST. 6. përo, i. to t. the edge of a knife, mucronem cultri p.: Per. 70: also, aciem, acumen tentare, Burm. ad l. 7. spectro, i. (esp. to t. gold or silver: sitting and watching the process): t.'d by fire, igne spectatus (fig.), Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25 (spectare in ignibus aurum). Phr.: gold t.'d in the fire, aurum ad obrussam, Suet. Ner. 34. See also TRIED. || To attempt: 1. cōnor, i. v. TO ATTEMPT, ENDEAVOUR. 2. tento; also, tempto, i. (esp. when repeated efforts are spoken off): they t.'d to dip in the ocean, tentant aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172: I will t. to speak on this (difficult) subject, tentabo de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29: Cic. In this sense less freq. foll. by ut and subj.: the senate was t.ing to carry on the government without a king, senatus tentabat, ut ipse gereret sine rege rempublicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12. 3. perh. expëtor, 4 (though always with a different shade of meaning from Eng.): cf. Smith's L. Dict. a. v. (11.). || To examine judicially: 1. iudico, i. (to exercise the function of a judge, i. e. either a sitting or presiding judge): a man experienced in t.ing matters, homo in rebus iudicandis spectatus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 29: v. TO JUDGE. 2. cognosco, nōvī, nītum, 3 (to hold a judicial inquiry: said of the presiding judge): to t. a case, causam c., Quint. 4, 1, 3: abso-

Verres t.'d the case, Verres acted as judge, Verres cognoscebat, Verres iudicabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 10, 26: oft. with de and abl.: id. Ph. 5, 19, 53, etc. [N.B.—Not to be used with personal object.] 3. phr. iudicium exercere (said of the presiding judge): Cic. Arch. extr. Note also the phr., quaestionem exercere (to have the t.ing of all cases under a particular statute): to have the duty of t.ing cases of murder, quaestionem inter sicarios ex., Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54. See also TRIAL.

trying (adj.): use, mōlestus (annoying), gravis (burdensome), incommōdus (inconvenient, disadvantageous), asper (attended with danger and difficulty), etc.

tryst: *locus ad conveniendum constitutus.

tub: 1. lābrum: a rinsing t., l. eluacrum, Cato R. R. 10: t.s for holding water, l. aquaria, lb.: used in baths, Cic. Fam. 14, 20. 2. lācus, ūs (esp. a wine-rat): Cato R. R. 25: Col. (Alvea, rather a trough; q. v.)

tube: tūbūlus (dimin. of tūbus, a pipe for water, etc.): Col. Vitr. Or. perh. fistula: v. PIPE.

tuber: tūber, ōris, n.: round t.s, t. rotunda, Plin. 25, 8, 54.

tuberole: tūberculum (small swelling, pimple): Cels.

tuberous: tūbērosus (having lumps or protuberances): Varr.: Petr. Phr.: a plant with t. root, herba tuberibus radicis rotundis, Plin. 25, 8, 54 (also, radice tuberosa).

tubular: tūbilātus: Plin.

tuck (n): esp. to t. up, succingo, nxl, nctum, 3: with the dress t.'d up like Diana, vestem ritu Dianae succinia, Ov. M. 10, 516.

tuck (subs.): in a dress, perh. plica, ruga: v. FOLD.

Tuesday: *dies Martis: M. L.

tuff: a kind of sandstone: tōfus or tōphus: Virg.: Plin. Of the nature of t. stone, tofaceus (tius), Plin.: made of t., toffinus: Suet. Cl. 21.

tuff (subs.): 1. A lock of wool, etc.: floccus, crinis: v. LOCK (111.). || A kind of crest: cristata: v. CREST.

tuffed: cristatus: v. CRESTED.

tuff-hunter: *qui familiaritates nobilium (adolescentium) sectatur.

tug (v): TO PULL.

tug (subs.): a kind of vessel: *navis tractoria.

tuition: v. INSTRUCTION, EDUCATION.

tumble (v): cādo, concido; collābro, corruo (to fall in ruins): v. TO FALL. See also RUIN (1, throughout).

tumble (subs.): cāsus, ruina: v. FALL.

tumbler: 1. acrobat: pëtaurista, æ, m.: Fest. a. v. [p. 183, P.]: Varr. in Non. Also, pëtauristarius: Plin. 53. || A kind of pigeon: variety of Columba Livia (we may perh. say, Columba pëtaurista). || A kind of vessel: *poculum vitreum.

tumbrel: v. WAGON.

tumid: inflātus, tūmidus, etc.: v. INFLATED. 7. language, ampullae: Hor. A. P. 97: to use t. language, ampullari, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

tumour: tūmor, tūber: v. SWELLING.

tumult: 1. tūmultus, ūs (Roman t. t. for an irruption of barbarians, or sudden outbreak amongst subjects or slaves: cf. Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2: also gen.: issuing from the camp with much noise and t., magno cum strepitu ac t. castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: Liv.: Cic.: Hor.: Ov. Join: an exciter of t., turbac ac t. concitator, Liv. 25, 4, fin.: the horses causing a t., equis t. edentibus, id. 36, 19: to arouse a t., t. facere, Liv. 9, 43: for the sake of making a t., tumultuandi causā, id. 34, 61: they kept allying t.s, sometimes exciting fresh ones in the effort, sedantibus t., sedando interitum movebant, id. 3, 19: that caused c. and rout, ea res t. et fugam praebuit, id. 26, 10: to cause t. in the state, t. injicere civitati, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 7: to quell a t., t. comprimere, Tac. Hist. 4, 16: a t. in sea and sky,

pelagi coellique t., Luc. 5, 592: a t. in the mind, mentis t., Hor. Orl. 2, 16, 10.

2. mōtus, ūs: to stir a t. in the commonwealth, m. afferre reipublicae, Cic. Cat. 2, 2. 3. turba: t. and disorder, t. et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: to stir up a violent t. in the camp, maximas in castris turbas effecere, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: Caes.: Plaut.: to make a t., turbam facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2; turbas dare, ib. 4, 3, 11: turbas concire, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 17. 4. seditio, (mutiny, insurrection): t.s of the citizens, a. domesticae, id. Rull. 2, 33, 90: a t. arose, a. orta, Liv. 2, 16; s. coorta est, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: to excite a t., s. concitare, Cic. Mur. 39, 83; a commovere, id. Att. 2, 1; a concire, Tac. Ann. 14, 17; s. miscere, id. Hist. 4, 68: to quell a t., s. comprimere, Liv. 2, 23; s. coercere, Tac. Hist. 3, 60. 5. vis, rēpentina, Cic. Sest. 67, 140: v. RIOT, UPROR, DISORDER. 6. tūmultuātio (rare). 7. lācus, ūs (esp. a wine-rat): Cato R. R. 25: Col. (Alvea, rather a trough; q. v.)

8. perturbatio: v. DISTURBANCE.

9. permotio (of the mind). 10. fluctus, num. pl. (lit. waves): t. of assemblies, f. conitium, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: Hor.: Luct.: v. EXCITEMENT, EMOTION, AGITATION.

tumultuous: 1. tūmultuosus: t. assemblies, t. contiones, Cic. Fam. 2, 12: a t. crowd, t. turba, Liv. 6, 13. 2. concitatus: a t. meeting, c. conitio, Cic. Flacc. 7, 17. 3. turbidus: v. DISORDERED. Join: t. et concitatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. 4. turbulētus: v. DISTURBED, FACTIOUS.

tumultuously: 1. turbulētus: Cic. 2. tūmultuosē: Liv.: comp. Caes.: Liv. sup.: Cic.: Suet.

tun (subs.): 1. A large cask: 1. dōllum (a very large jar): to draw wine from the t., de dōllo haurire, Cic. Brut. 83, 288. 2. sēria (a cylindrical earthen vessel): Liv.: Ter. || The largest English wine-measure, equivalent to about 74½ congii, or rather less than 2½ cōle, the largest Roman liquid measure, which contained 20 amphorae: *quadraginta quinque amphorae, or more roughly, *centum urnae. T-bellied: ventriōsus, Plaut.

tun (v): rare: *in dōllum infundere, ingerere.

tune (subs.): 1. Harmony (only used in phr., in t., out of t.), consonus (rare): Ov.: to keep in t., concentum servare, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: the song is in t. with the accompaniment, concordant carmina nervi, Ov. Met. 1, 518: pipes in good tune, modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 12: v. HARMONY: out of t., dīss, absonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115; incontinentus: lyres out of t., fides incontinentae, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: dissonus, Col. 12, 2, 4: Liv.: to be out of t., discrepare, Cic. Off. 1, 40, fin. (v. DISCORDANT, INHARMONIOUS). || An air, melody: cantus, carmen, mōdi, mōdūli: v. AIR, MELODY, STRAIN, MEASURE. [N.B.—Mōdūlāmen is not class., but is frequently used by modern scholars.] Phr.: I remember the t. if I could but think of the words, numeros memini al verba tenerem, Virg. Ecl. 9, 45.

tune (v): of stringed instruments: fides ita contendere numeris (or nervis) ut concentum servare possint, cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: to t. a lute, tendere barbiton, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34: to t. one instrument by another, *instrumentum musicum ad aliud accommodare, Georg., or expr. by circuml.: v. TUNE (subs.), HARMONY: a t.ing-fork, *furcula musica.

tuneful: 1. cānōrus: t. verses, c. versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: the t. bird, c. ales, id. Od. 2, 20, 15. 2. mōdiātus: v. MELODIOUS. 3. mūsicus: v. MUSICAL.

tuner: *mōdiātōr.

tunio: tūnicā: Cic.: Plaut.: Hor.: a t. with long sleeves, t. manicata, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: a t. reaching down to the ankles, t. talaris, lb. Clothed in a t., tūnicatus: Cic. A little t., tūnicula:

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Plant. Rud. 2, 6, 65: Varr. *An under t., subcūla: v. SHIRT.*

tunicle (*a natural covering or membrane*): 1. tūnica: the t. of the eyes, oculorum t., Cels. 7, 7, 14: Plin. 2. tūncūla: the t. of the eyes, oculorum t., Plin. 26, 12, 96: v. COVERING, DREGGMENT.

tunnel: 1. cānalis (*a channel in a mine*): Plin. 33, 4, 21. 2. spēcus, ūs, m., and poet. n.: v. SUTTERANKAN.

tunny: 1. thunnus or thynnus: Plin.: Linn. 2. scomber, bri, m.: *a. thynnus, Linn.

turban: 1. mitra: Auct. Har. Resp. 21: Virg. Aen. 9, 616. 2. tiāra: Sen., and poet. T. d. throngs, mitrat chori, Prop. 4, 7, 42: Plin.

turbid: 1. turbidus: t. water, t. aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97. 2. oeuōsus: v. MUDDY. 3. aestuōsus: t. shalows, ae. freta, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15. 4. turbulēns: t. water, t. aqua, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5.

turbot: 1. rhombus: Plin.: Hor.: Juv. 2. *pleuronēstes maximus: Linn.

turbulence: 1. Tumult: tumultus, turbae, fluctus (pl.): v. TURMOL. II. *Of disposition*: expr. by adj., turbulēns, turbidus, seditiōsus, inquietus; e. g. turbidum ingenium, cf. Tac. Ann. 14, 59: there is a sort of it in all individuals, est quiddam turbulēntum in singulis hominibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 36: v. RESTLESSNESS, UNBURLINESS.

turbulent: 1. turbulēns: as t. in speech as in life, ut vita sc oratione etiam t., Cic. Brut. 28, 108. Join: seditiōsus et t., Id. de Or. 2, 11, 48. 2. seditiōsus: all the most t., seditiōsissimus quisque, Tac. Ann. 1, 44. Join: a t. life, a. et tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: v. FACTIOUS. 3. turbidus: a t. state, t. civitas, Tac. Hist. 4, 11: all the most t., turbidissimus quisque, Id. 3, 40. 4. inquietus: v. RESTLESS. 5. rerum novarum cupidus: to be t., novis rebus studere, novas res quaerere: v. REVOLUTIONARY. 6. ferox: v. SPRITFUL.

turbulently: turbulēns, turbulēnter: Cic. turbidus: Cic. Tac. seditiōsus: Cic. Liv.: Tac.

turf (*subs.*): 1. caespes, litis, m. (both a sod and green sward): tents spread with fresh t., recentibus a. tabernacula constricta, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: let there be made an altar green with t., ara gramineo viridis de caespite fiat, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 9: he plucks his spear from the t., hastam de caespite vellit, Virg. Aen. 11, 665: Plin.: to cut t., caespitem circumcidere, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: fresh t., c. vivus, Ov. Met. 4, 300. 2. herba (tender grass): to lie on the t., se abjicere in h., Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28. 3. grāmen, litis, n.: flowery t., florem g. t., caespōsus: Col. 10, 130: gramineus: Virg. 8, 176: v. GRASS. Phr.: the t. (colloq. for horse-racing), perh. curricularum, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3: v. RACE.

turf (v.): consternare caespitibus, cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 96: *caespite tegere, vestire, aliquid (Kr.).

turrid: 1. tūmidus: what is sublime in one place is t. in another, quod alibi magnificentum, t. alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18: Plin. 2. turgidus: Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 36: a t. style, t. oratio, Petr. 2. 3. inflātus: v. INFLATED. Join: t. et tūmidus, Tac. Or. 18. To be t. (of style), turgēo, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 45: Hor. *An excessively t. style, genus dicendi quod immodico tumore turgescit*, Quint. 12, 10, 73. To employ a t. style, ampullor, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14: v. BOMBASTIC.

turgidly: 1. tūmor: Quint.: Sen. 2. ampullae, Hor. A. P. 97. 3. turgor: Mart. Cap. Or. expr. by adj.: v. TURGID [STYLE]. To display t., adhibere in dicendo quandam speciem atque pompam, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 204: v. INFLATION.

turkey: *meleagris Gallopano: Linn.: [N.B.—The meleagris of the ancients

was the guinea-fowl: turkeys were only known to Europeans after the discovery of America.]

turmoil: 1. turba: t. and broil, t. aique rixa, Mo. Verr. 4, 66, 149: Plant. Ter.: in pl. Plant. 2. turbatio rerum, Liv. 24, 28. 3. perturbatio: v. DISTURBANCE. 4. tumultus, ūs: v. TUMULT. T. of the mind: animi commotio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: vehementior concitatio animi, Id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 31: turbidi concitatisque motus animorum, Id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: v. also TROUBLE, MOLESTATION.

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TURN ABOUT

FORM, CONVERT. *V. to into money:* v. TO SELL. *V. to translate:* exprimo, *verbo:* v. TRANSLATE. *VI. To fashion, form:* conformo, *i (of speech):* Cic. de Or. I, 5, 17: v. VIII. *TURN (subs.) V. Well-t.* *to:* rēstundus (of phrases, etc.): tāres, expressus (gen.). Hor. A. P. 382: v. COMPOSE. *VI. To make (a scale) incline:* 1. inclino, 1: v. TURN (subs.) VIII. 2. deprimo, 1: v. WEIGH [down]. 3. praepondero, 1: Fig. *to t. the scale in neither direction,* neutro P. Quint. 7, 2, 39. *VIII. To form on a lathe:* 1. torno, 1: Cic. Phil. Fig. *badly t.d. verses, male tornata* versus, Hor. A. P. 441. 2. dōtorno, (to t. completely): Plin. Fig. *to t. a sentence, d. sententiam,* Gell. 9, 8, ad fin. Or expr. by subs. *turnus:* e.g. *facere torno,* Plin.: *to t. the stomach, nauseam facere* Plin. 26, 11, 69: *to t. the head, mentem exturbare,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: *As brain is t.d., mente caput est* id. Off. 1, 27, 94: *to turn the laugh against any one, risum in aliquem convertere,* id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: *to t. the edge of,* rēstundo, Cic. Plin.: v. TO BLUNT. *B. Intrants:* 1. *To change one's position or direction:* 1. converto, 3 (with refl. pron.): *he is thrice, ter* so c. Ov. Met. 7, 180. 2. *converter (reflect):* *then I will t. to myself, deinde ad me converter,* Cic. Fam. 3, 12. *To make to t.,* converto: Liv. 1, 7. 3. *verto (with refl. pron.):* Cic. 4. *intendo, di, tum, and sum, 3:* Cic. Ter.: *intendo iter:* Liv. 6. *flector (reflect):* Plin.: *flecto (neutr.):* Liv.: Tac. Virg. Fig. *to t. to prudens and videra, ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere,* Tac. Ann. 13, 17. v. AKRD. 6. *torqueo:* Plin.: v. AKRD. 7. *Inclino, i (with refl. pron.):* *fig. meton. from scales:* *fortune t.a.* *fortune* so L. Caes. B. C. 1, 52. *Phr.: whether shall I t. (i. e. betake myself for help or refuse), quae me vertam?* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1; *quo intendam?* Id. And. 2, 2, 6: *he had no place to t. to, quo se verteret, non habebat,* Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: *let it. with every wind, pluma ac folio facilius moveretur,* id. Att. 8, 15. II. *To move round:* 1. circumagor, 3: *t. a in a circle, c. orbe,* Liv. 1, 19. 2. *vertor, 3 (reflect):* Lucr.: *Fig. V. verso, i (with refl. pron.):* Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 74: *and t. (reflect):* *that the earth is about the axis of heaven, mundum versari circum axem caeli,* Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 32. 4. *torqueo, 2 (with refl. pron.):* J. O. 1. *the earth t.s on its axis, terra circum axem se convertit et torquet,* Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123. 5. *volvero, 3:* v. ROLL, REVOLVE. *Phr.: while the wheel t.s,* *currente rota,* Hor. A. P. 22. III. *To change, become:* *verto (with refl. pron. or neutr.),* *multo, convert (with refl. pron.):* v. CHANGE. *To t. . . (with ad., esp. of colour, or the title of a profession or trade):* v. TO BECOME. *Phr.: to t. king's evidence, Indictum proferi, Sall. Jug. 3, 1; offerre,* Tac. Ann. 11, 15. *Abstr. of fruit, leaves, etc., to change colour:* *varior, i:* *grapes t.,* uva v. Col. Arb. 12, 1: *vario (with refl. pron.):* *grapes t.,* uva so v. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189: *filivescio, 3 (of leaves):* Plin. 16, 6, 7. *Phr.: to t. colour (i. e. blush or grow pale):* *colorem mutare, perdere,* Cic. IV. *To go bad:* 1. vitior (of fruit, meat, etc.): v. SPOIL, CORRUPT. 2. putresco, 3: v. TO DECAY. 3. mūtor, i (of wine): Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 58. T. d. rancidulus, Juv.

turn about: **A.** Trans: verso, 1 (to t. sometimes to one side, sometimes to the other): to t. about thrushes on the fire, turdos in igne v., Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 72. **B.** Intrana: verito, 3, with refl. pron., cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 51, or neutr. cf. Liv. 38, 26.

— against: **A.** Trans.: 1. obverto; Plaut.: Ov. 2. alieno, 1 (of persons): v. ALIENATE. **B.** Intrans.: desclisco, Ivi or il, itum, 3 (with prep. a

TURN OUT

or ab): *to t. against any one*, ab aliquo
d., Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21.

turn aside: A. Trans. : 1. deflecto, 3: to t. aside weapons, d. tela. Virg. Aen. 10, 331. Join: to t. aside rivers into another course, in allum cursum amnes contorqueo et d. Cic. Div. 19, fin. 2. détordre, 2: to t. aside his eye from her, lumen d. ab illa. Virg. Met. 6, 515. Fig.: pleasures t. aside the mind from virtue, voluptates animos a virtute d. Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37. 3. détordre, 3: to t. aside his comrades by his advice, suos comites d. hortatu. Lucan 6, 317. 4. déclino, 1: to t. aside the line, agmen d. Liv. 1, 28: Cak. B. Intrans. : 1. deflecto, 3: Tac. Plin. Fig.: to t. aside from truth, a veritate d. Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46. 2. déclino, 1 (with refl. pron.): I t. d. aside a little from the way, ego d. paulum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 11: Cic. Liv. 3. détordre, 3: he t. aside from the road, via d. Liv. 44, 43. 4. figito, 2: I beg you to t. aside from it, ut eam (viam) sectas terogo, Cic. Att. II, 18: V. AVOID, TURN AWAY.

—away: A. Trans.: 1. *averto*, 3: *to t. any one away from error*, aliquem ab errore a., Clc. Off. 3, 21, 83: *to t. one's prayers from men to the gods*, ab hominibus ad deos preces a. Liv. 6, 20. 2. *amoveo*, 2: *v. to REMOVE, AVERT. To t. away, of servants, etc.*: *v. DISMISS. B. Intrans.*: 1. *averto*, *neutr.*: Virg.: Plant. 2. *aversor*, 1: Clc. Clu. 63, 177. 3. *despecto*: *v. TURN ASIDE.*

necto: v. TURN ASIDE.
 --- back: A. Trans.: 1. reflect; 3. to t. back the eyes, oculus r., Ov. Met. 7, 341. 2. rétroquer; 3. récurvo, v. v. BEND BACK. B. Intrans.: 1. convertere (with *refl.* prep.). Cæs. B. C. 1, 48: convertere las. Virg. Aen. 5, 582; v. altero retro, Liv. 23, 3; postea, Cic. Catil. 64, 12; gressibus reflecto, Sen. Thyest. 428, 12; revertor, v. (v. RETURN). 2. tinger back: réverso: Cic. T. 7: d. back: retróversus, retrorsus: Ov.: Plin.
 --- down: inverto; 3. the hand t. down, inversa manus, Plin. 12, 25, 54.
 --- to fold: A. Trans.: 1. plico, 1. v. TO FOLD. 2. inflecto; 3. v. TO CURVE. B. Intrans.: 1. inflector: v. BEND IN. 2. dévertero (of travellers, t. out of the road): v. LODGROG.

—into: Phr.: *her blood is into sap, sanguis it in succo*, Ov. Met. 110, 493: V. TO CONVERT, TRANSFORM, BECOME.

— off: A. Trans: I. Of
servants, trespassers, etc.: v. DIS-
CHARGE, DISMISS, SEND OFF, DRIVE OFF.

¶. To give a definite direction to:
I. averis, 3. *ve t. off rivas*, not
fumina a. Cic. N. D. 2, 60, *fn.* 2.
derivo, 1. to: *t. off water from the river*
de fluvio aquam d. Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12
to: *t. off a river*, *fumen d.* Hirt. B. G.
8, 40. Fig.: *he t.d off his anger to*
something else, *alio responsum suum*
d. Cic. Verr. 1, 53, 139. 3. *deduco*,
xi, etum, 3 (to draw from a place to an-
other, or to draw down): to: *t. off water*
into the fields, *rivos d.* Virg. Georg. 1,
265. ¶¶. 2. *t. water off* (*strip it*
flow), *rivos claudere*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 111.
B. Intrana: 1. *dēfecto*, 3.
V. TURN ASIDE. 2. *defecto*, 3 (with
ref. pron.): *from this point the water*
t.s off to the left, *inde silva se f. sinis-*
troriam. Caes. B. G. 6, 25.

— out: A. Trans: 1.
Efficio, feci, jectum, s. to t. out of the
house, domo e. Plant. Asin. 1, 3, 9: to
out of doors, aedibus foras e. Ib. 1, 2, 1:
to t. out of the senate, e senatu e. Cic
de Sen. 12. ad fin.: de senatu e. Liv
40, 51. 2. moveo, movi, motum, t. to
t. any one out of the senate, aliquem
senatu m. Cic. Client. 4, 122: to be t'd
out of an estate, ex agro moveri, id. Fam
13, 5. 3. exigo, egli, actum, s. to
any out of the house, aliquem domo e.
Liv. 39, 11: to t. out of doors, foras e.

TURN ON

Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7. 4. extrudo, *sl*
sum, 3: v. THRUST out. Join: e. e.
ejicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 234. 5. ex-
turbo, 1 (with violence): to t. out of
doors, foras e., Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77: Cic.:
v. DRIVE out, EXPEL. Phr.: to t. out
of office, potestate privo. Suet. Caes. 7.

B. Intrans. 1. *To have an issue, end, result:* *evenio, cido, accedo, con-tingo, exitum habeo: V. HAPPEN, FALL OUT.* Phr.: *to t. out well, prosper, felicitate, evenio, bene cedo, prospere procedo: V. SUCCEEDED. The business is t.-ing out better than I expected, incipit remelius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15. To t. out badly, male cedo, Hor. Sat.*

2, 1, 31: *what he does to us bodily, male*
res vortunt quas agit, Plant. Pers. 4, 4,
5: *it's d out as I wished, his cadence*
ut vellem, Cic. Att. 3, 7: *everything I*
out according to my wishes, omnia ex
sententia succedunt, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 9:
I feared how it would t. out, verbera
quorum id casurum esset, Cic. Att. 3,
24: that the advice appeared at first
view better than it would t. out upon
experience, consilium specie prima
melius fuisse quam usu apparuitur, Liv.
4, 60. || To prove to be, become:
evādo, si, sum, to t. out orators, oratores
e., Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126. To cause to t.
out: vero, 3: may the gods cause to t.
out well what you are doing, di vortant
bene quid agas, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121.

turn over: I. To upset: sverto, perverto: v. OVERTURN, UPSET. II. To move about: 1. volvo, pervolvo, volũto: v. TO ROLL. 2. verso, i: to t. over eggs. v. ova. Ov. Met. 8. 668.

III. Fig.: volvo, vólūto, verso: v.
CONSIDER, REFLECT UPON. IV. Of a
book: to t. over pages: 1. švolvo
librum: v. TO READ. 2. pervólūto,
1: p. libros, Cic. Att. 5, 12. 3. verso.

1: *t. over Greek models by night*, exemplaria Graeca nocturna v. manu, Hor. A. P. 269. Phr.: *to t. over a new leaf*, ad bonam frugem se recipere, Cic. Coel. 12, 28. **V.** *To make over to another*: transfere. v. PARC OF TRANSFER.

transfere: v. PASS ON, TRANSFER.

— round: A. Trans. 1. verso, i. (to move round in a circle, or to move about): v. TURN (A. III.), TURN ABOUT. 2. v. TURN (A. III.), TURN ABOUT. 3. v. TURN (A. III.), TURN ABOUT. 4. (to t. through an angle) v. TURN (A. III.), TURN ABOUT. 5. t. round a horse with reins, c. equum frenis, Liv. i. 14, Jun. v. TURN (A. III.).

F. He t. round to his side almost all the world, universum prope humanum genus c. in se, Plin. 26, 3. 7. Join: c. et flecto, Suet. Caes. 70. 3. con- verso, 3: v. TURN (A. III.). 4. inter- quoque, torsti, tortum, 3: to t. round the eyes, l. oculos, Virg. Georg. 4. 451. 5. con- tortoque, 2: to t. round a globe, c. globum, Cic. N. D. i, 10, 24. B. In- tra- a. con- verso (with refl. pron.), ver- tra- a. refl. pron. con- verso, circum- gressu, circum- versu (of things): v. TURN (A. III.). REVOLVE. A t.ing round: circum- cuspae: PUD.: SEN.

— towards: obverso, 3: Plin.
v. TURN. T'd towards: 1. versus
(with prep. in or ad): Sall.: Liv.: Cic.
2. obversus: t. t. his mother, o. ad
matrem, Tac. Ann. 4, 54: Ov.: to t. the
bows towards the open sea, o. proras pe-
lago. Virg. Aen. 6, 3: Plant.: Ov.

— up: **A. Trans:** **I. To**
bend: reflecto, rétorqueo, récurvo: v.
TURN BACK, BEND. || **To move over:**

1. *inverso*, 3: *ozen* t. *up* the
soil, solum i. tauri, Virg. Georg. 1, 60.
2. *verso*, 1: to t. *up* clods with
hoes, v. glebas lignonibus, Hor. Od. 3, 6.
39: v. *hok*. Phr.: to t. *up* the nose
(sneer), nares corrugare, Quint. 11, 3, 80.
naribus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 45: v. *kosm*.
T'd *up*, repandus, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, fn.
rēstmus. Ory. Met. 14, 15: Plin.

B. Intrans. 1. To happen:
v. TURN OUT. || *Of numbers on dice: cado, cecidi, casum, 3: that which has t'd up, illud quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4. 7. 22: excido: the dog throw t.s.*

— upon: } Lit.: expr. by
— on: } circum or in with sim.

Met. 3, 679. 3. contorqueo, 2: esp. in pass. part.: Plin. 4. obtorqueo, 2 (to t. violently): esp. in pass. part.: with his neck t'd, obtorco collo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45. B. Intrans.: torqueo, flecto (with refl. pron.). flector (reflect.): v. TURN, WRITH, TWINE.

twit: 1. vellico, 1: Plaut. 2. oblico, ject, jectum, 3: *he lies me with having been at Batiae*, oblicit mihi me ad Balas fuisse, Cic. Att. 1, 16. 3. expubro, 1: v. UPBRAID. 4. ob-jurgo, 1: v. CHIDE, REPROACH.

twitach: vellico, 1: Fig.: Sen. Ep. 20, fin.: v. FLUCK, JERK.

twitter: minidrio, 4: Spart.: Sid.: v. CHIRP.

twittering: minidritiones: Fest.

twittering: vellicatio: Sen.

two: duo: with subs. only found in pl. bini: t. camps, bina castra, Caes. B. C.

3, 19: t. each, t. at a time, bini: t. days

(a period), bīdum, Cic.: Caes.: t. years,

biennium, Ter.: Cic.: t. years old, bim-

atus, Cic.: Hor.: bimulus (of man),

Cat. Suet.: the age of t. years, bimatus,

his, Plin.: Col.: of t. months, bimem-

tris, Cic.: Liv.: a pig t. months old, porcus

b. Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15: t. pounds

weight, "duas libras pondo (valens),

Georg.; duapondo, Vitr.: of t. pounds

weight, bilibris, Plin.: Mart.: a t. foot

measure, dipondium, Col.: t. feet in

measurement (any way), bipedalis, Cic.:

Caes.: t. and a half, duo semis, Pall.: t. asses and a half, sestertius: in, into

t. parts, in trocin, bifariam, Plaut.: Cic.: Liv.; or prefix dis: in t. parts,

ways, bipartito, Caes.: Cic.: to divide

into t. parts, bipartito, 4: Cic. Prov.: to kill t. birds with one stone, duo

parietes de eadem fidele dealbare (to whitewash t. walls from one pot), Cur.

in Cic. Fam. 7, 29, fin.

—footed: bipes, 8dis: Virg.:

Mart.

—headed: 1. biceps, ciptis: Cic.: Liv.: Ov. 2. aniceps: Ov. Met.

14, 334.

—hundred: ducenti: t. each, at

a time, ducenti, Liv.: t. times, ducenties,

Cic.

—fold: 1. duplex, plicis

(having two folds or layers, also opp. to

single). 2. duplus (twice as much): to

condemn a thief to restore t., furem

dupli condemnare, Cat. R. R. pref.

3. geminus: v. DOUBLE.

type: 1. Original model: 1.

exemplar, 8ris, n.: Cic. 2. exem-

plum: v. MODEL. 3. forma: v. PAT-

TERN. II. Embodied or acted pro-

phesy: 1. imago rerum futur-

arum, Tacit.: 2. significatio: id.

3. figura: id. III. Metal print-

ing letters: 1. *typi (t. t.). 2.

literarum formae, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93.

IV. Printed letters: 1. litterae,

pl.: in large t., *maximis litteris.

2. characteres, pl.: v. CHARACTERS.

typical: typicus (eccl. t. t.): Sedul.

typically: expr. by subs. per typum:

v. TYPE.

typify: *imaginem (rei futurae)

figo.

typographer: v. PRINTER.

typographically: expr. by verb or

subs.: v. PRINT.

typography: v. PRINTING.

tyrannical: 1. tyrannicus: t.

latus, t. leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42. 2.

superbus: Plaut.: Cic. Join: super-

bus et regius (in the Class. sense): cf.

Plin. Pan. 7, fin. 3. acerbe severus,

Cic. Off. 3, 31, fin.: v. HARSH, DOMINEER.

P. R.: a t. disposition, t. conduct, super-

bia regia, Liv. 1, 54: v. HAUGHTINESS.

Join: superbia et inhumanitas, Cic. de

Or. 1, 22, 99: crudelitas: v. CRUELTY.

T. government, crudelis superbaque

dominatio, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34. The mob

is either slavish or t., multitudo aut ser-

vit humiliter, aut superbe dominatur,

Liv. 24, 25.

tyrannically: 1. tyrannice (stronger

than regie): Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 115. 2.

superbe: v. HAUGHTILY. 3. regie:

Join: crudeliter et r., Cic. Cat. 1, 12,

30. 4. tyrannica crudelitate: Just.:

or expr. by adj. or subs.

tyrannicide: 1. The act: tyrann-

cidium: Plin.: Sen. II. The killer:

1. tyranni interfector: Liv. 2.

tyrannicida: Suet.: Plin.: Quint. 3.

tyrannocidus: Cic. Att. 14, 15.

tyrannize: 1. To govern as des-

pot: 1. dominor, t.: Cic.: Caes. 2.

tyrannus sum (with gen.): Cic. Or

expr. by subs.: v. TYRANT, TYRANT.

II. To act cruelly or imperiously:

crudeliter et regie facio, Cic.: to t. over

any one, tyrannice in aliquem statuere,

Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 115: superbe crudeliter-

que aliquem tractare, Justin. 42, 1, 3:

tyrannum esse in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 11,

8, 17: tyrannica crudelitate aliquem

vexare, Justin. 42, 1, 3: to t. over a city

or state, urbem crudeli dominatu pre-

mere, Cic. de Div. 1, 25, 53: civitatem

servitute oppressam tenere, id. Tusc. 5,

20, 57.

tyranny: 1. Despotie govern-

ment: 1. tyrannia, idis, f.: Cic. Tusc.

2, 22, 52: Quint. 2. dominatio: Liv. 3,

39: Cic. 3. dominatus, tis: Cic.: Caes.:

v. SOVEREIGNTY. II. Oppressive rule:

1. impotens regnum, Liv. 2. impotens, crudelis,

dominatus, Cic. Or expr. by servitus,

Cic. e. g., the t. of the kings, servitus

regia, Liv. 41, 6: v. OPPRESSION,

CRUELTY.

tyrant: 1. In the ancient sense

an absolute ruler: esp. one who has

made himself sole master of a govern-

ment hitherto aristocratic or democratic.

The word did not necessarily convey

the idea of oppression or injustice to

individuals: 1. tyrannus: Cic.: Cic.:

Hor. 2. dominus: Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48.

[N.B.—In reference to Rome

dominus and tyrannus have a bad

sense.] II. Gen.: a domineering or

cruel person: Expr. by adj. superbus,

gravis, saevus, crudelis: v. CRUEL,

OPPRESSIVE: or by verb: v. DOMINEER,

OPPRESS. To play the t., v. TYRANNIZE.

tyro: v. TYRO.

U.

UBIQUITY: 1. Infinita prae-

sentia: v. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6, and

1, 11, 26. 2. *omnipraesentia: not

class. but formed on anal. of omni-

potentia: v. Macro. Sat. 5, 16, 8. 3.

In universa praesentia: v. Cic. N. D. 1,

43, 120.

ubiquitous: 1. praesens: Col. 3,

21, 4: Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28. 2. un-

quique circumfusus: id. N. D. 1, 14, 37.

3. *ubique praesens.

—, to be: *ubique eodem tempore

adsum: praesens sum.

udder: 1. uber, 8ris, n.: Virg. Ecl.

2, 42: id. Aen. 6, 367: a distended

u., distentum uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: pl.

distenta ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: u. full

of milk, ubera lactea, Virg. G. 2, 524:

ubera lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46. 2. sūmen,

Ins (esp. of a sow): Pers. 1, 53: Pl.

Curc. 2, 3, 44.

ugliness: 1. deformitas: Cic. de

Or. 2, 59, 238. 2. foeditas: id. Fin.

3, 11, 38. 3. prāvis membro-

rum: id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. 4. Informis

(late): Solin. Adv. 20: Tertull.

Hermog. 42. 5. turpitudine corporis:

Apul. Mag. 15, p. 283; Elm.

ugly: 1. incondite: Join: in-

condite monstruose: Cic. Div. 2, 71,

146. 2. turpiter: Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20.

3. Informiter: sounds u., 1. sonat,

Aug. Conf. 12, 29.

ugly: 1. Gen. term: 1. dē-

formis: what more foul and u. f. quid

foeditis et deformis? Cic. Tusc. 4, 16,

31. 2. Informis: an u. monster, mon-

strum.... Informis, Virg. Aen. 3, 658:

an u. colour, informis color, Tibull. 4, 4,

6. 3. foedus (disgusting): now he

seems to you u., nunc tibi videtur foedus,

Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17. 4. tēter, ra, rum

(coarse, revolting): most u. of counten-

ance, tēterrima vultu, Juv. 6, 418.

Join: vultus horridus ac tēter, Suet.

Cal. 50. 5. obscenus (filthy): an

u. face, fronte obscena, Virg. Aen. 7,

417: filthy hags! obscenas anus! Hor.

Epod. 5, 98. 6. squalidus: Cic. Or.

32, 115. 7. Met.: āter, ra, rum:

opp. to formosus: an u. fak, ater phis,

Hor. A. P. 3. II. Meton.: of moral

qualities applied to physical: 1. tur-

pis, e: if you became uglier.... si fieres

turpior, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 4. Join: as-

pectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1,

35, 126. 2. thālus: not an u. wo-

man, non mala mulier, Pl. Bacch. 5, 2,

46: an u. face, mala facies, Quint. 6,

3, 32. 3. prāvis: if any u. parts

in the limbs, si qua in membris prava,

Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46. 4. inhonestus

(disgusting): an u. wound, inhonestum

vulnus, Virg. Aen. 6, 497. 5.

indēcorus: v. UNBECOMING. III.

Metaph. (serious): 1. grāvia, e:

an u. wound, grave vulnus, Liv. 2, 17,

1b, 47. 2. pericūlosus: Cic. Phil. 14,

9, 26.

ugly, to make: 1. dēformo, 1:

Hirt. Alex. 24. 2. turpo, 1: wrinkles

make thee u., rugae turpant, Hor. Od.

4, 13, 12. 3. dēturpo, 1: Plin.

15, 16, 18. 4. dēdēcoro, 1 (poet):

Prop. 3, 21, 36. 5. indēcoro, 1: Hor.

Od. 4, 4, 36: v. TO SPOIL, DEFACE, DE-

FILE.

ulcer: 1. Gen. term: 1. ul-

cus, or hūcus, 8ris, n.: the opening at

the top of the u., summum ulceris os,

Virg. Georg. 3, 454: u. cicatrice with

difficulty, ulcera cicatrice vix recipi-

unt, Cels. 4, 9. 2. abcessus, tis:

Cels. 5, 18, 2. 3. suppuratio: id. 3,

27, 4. 4. vōmice: id. 2, 8: Cic. N. D.

3, 28, 70. 5. carbunculus: Plin. 26,

1, 4: Cels. 5, 28, 1. 6. āpostēma,

n., n.: Plin. 25, 13, 105. 7. cancrō-

ma, 8ris, n.: in an animal: Veget. Veter.

4, 19, 2: but the reading doubtful. 8.

cancer, 8ris, m.: Cels. 5, 26, 31. A

small u., *ulcusculum: Med. II.

Chiefly local: 1. fistula (in the re-

ctum): f. putria, Nep. Att. 21: Cels. 5,

28, 12: but used also of the eye, id.

7, 7, 7. 2. cancrōma (καρκίνωμα)

chiefly on the face and upper parts:

Cels. 5, 28, 2: Suet. Aug. 65. 3. can-

chrēma (in the eyes of a horse): Veget.

Veter. 2, 22, 15. 4. epinictis, f., or

ayce, f. (in the eye): Plin. 20, 6, 21.

5. αἰγίληψ, omos (in the eye):

Cels. 7, 7: αἰγίληψ, acc., Plin. 35, 6,

14. 6. κρηθ (in the eyelid): Cels. 7,

4, 10, 125: 2. ἀπὸ τοῦ παριούσαντος, id. Att. 2, 15: an u. liberal, homo maxime popularis, id. Client. 28, 77: comp. id. Sect. 45, 90.

ultramarine: 1. caeruleus, or caeruleus: Virg.: Caes. 2. cyaneus (of kingfishers): colore cyaneo, Plin. 10, 32, 47.

ultramontane: 1. transmontanus: Liv. 39, 2. 2. transalpinus: Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: u. doctrine. *Pontificorum doctrina: Mosheim.

ultramontanist: *Romanæ sedis et potentiae vindex: Mosheim.

ultra-protestant: *protestantium, ut vocantur, doctrinæ vehementissimus assertor.

umbel, umbella (of plants): *umbella: Bot. *Umbra*, *umbellula: Bot.

umber: 1. A *flak*: *salmo thymallus: Cycl. 11. A kind of earth: *terra fusca coloris.

umbered (of the colour of umber): fuscus: v. *DUCKY*, *SHADED*.

umbilical: 1. umbilicatus: Plin. 15, 4, 7: the u. cord. 2. ductus u.: Med.

umbilicarius: Tertull. Carm. Chr. 20.

umbrage: 1. *Poliage*: 1. umbras, *pl.*: nor had Pelion u., nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. Met. 12, 513. 2. umbraculum: Apul. Met. 9, 34, p. 533, Elm. 11. *Offence*: v. *OFFENCE*. To take u. at: v. *OFFEND*, I, 1, 2.

umbrageous: umbræus, *opacus*: v. *SHADY*.

umbrella: umbella: Mart. 14, 28, in *lamm.*: Juv. 9, 50.

tree (a kind of magnolia): *magnolia tripetala: Bot.

umpire: 1. arbiter, *ri*: did you take the same man as u. and judge? eundem ad arbitrum et iudicem sumebas? Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 12. 2. disceptor, *ma*: Cic. Part. 1, 30: an u. between father and son, disceptor inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50. 3. disceptatrix, *f*: Cic. Acad. 4, 28, 91. For phr. to appoint an u., etc., v. *ARBITRATOR*. For difference between arbiter and disceptor, v. also *ARBITRATOR*.

un— This prefix gives a negative signification to the word before which it stands, and may be prefixed at pleasure to almost any Eng. *subst.*, *adj.*, or *verb.* In many cases there is no single Lat. equivalent to the neg. word thus formed, but the neg. force may be given by prefixing a Lat. neg. *part.*, as non, haud, minus, minime, parum, nequam, sine, nondum, etc., or some word denoting defect, as careo, desum, etc., to the word of positive signification, to which word the reader will in many of the foll. arts be referred.

unabashed: A. In good sense: 1. intrepidus: u. *vincennes*, firmi et intelli, Quint. 5, 7, 11. 2. intrépido: Ov. Met. 13, 478: Tac. H. 1, 35: v. *DAUNTLESS*. Phr.: u. by defeat: repulse necatus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17. B. In bad sense: 1. impudens: Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 2. invêrecundus: an u. *bravo*, invêrecunda frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16. 3. atirritus: Juv. 13, 242. 4. impliger, *ra*, *rum* (poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 778: v. *SHAMELESS*.

unabated: v. UNDEMINISHED, INCREASED.

unable: usu. in Eng. joined with a verb, to do or to be... 1. impotens: u. to control (their horses), impotentes regendi, Liv. 35, 11: u. to control his anger, impotens irae, id. 29, 9. 2. invalidus: u. to walk, invalidus ad ingrediendum, Gell. 20, 1, 11. 3. a neg. *adv.*, pref. to potens: *I was u. to restrain myself*, potens mei non eram, Curt. 4, 13, 21: u. to refuse to give, non potui non dare, Cic. Att. 8, 2, post in. 4. nequeo, ire, itum, 4: *I was u. to behold thee*,... te... nequivi conspiciere, Virg. Aen. 6, 507: nequens, part. of nequeo, but not freq. in use: u. to hold up your bodies, sustinere corpora nequentes, Sall. Frag. 3: u. to make a suitable end, nequens idoneum exi-

tum reddere, Apul. Met. 8, 14, p. 207, Elm.

unabolished: v. TO ABOLISH, UNALTERED, UNCHANGED. Phr.: that customs... remained u., ille mos... permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 61.

unabsolved: 1. nondum solutus, absolūtus: v. TO ABSOLVE, TO ACQUIT, UNACQUITTED. 2. reus: Ov. Her. 16, 324.

unaccounted: 1. gravis: Quint. 1, 5, 22: Prisc. 14, 1, 6: de Acc. 2. 2. encliticus: Prisc. 14, 1. 3. accentu carens: v. *ACCENT*.

unacceptable: 1. ingrātus: u. *jeita*, ingrātū *joc*, Ov. Fast. 3, 738. 2. gravis: an u. messenger, gravis nuntius, Virg. Aen. 5, 582. 3. inivsus: a speech u. to the gods, inivsa diū oratio, Cic. Manil. 16, 47. 4. injacundus: id. Q. F. 3, 8, 2. 5. importūnus: u. poverty, im. pauperis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37: v. UNWELCOME.

unaccompanied: 1. Gen. term: 1. incompātus: virtus u. by outward advantages, externis virtus incompātis bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 36. 2. non compātus: id. Am. 1, 6, 33. 3. solus: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 42. 4. simplex: 1. C. N. D. 2, 11, 29. 2. ex pte by sine sine arbitrio: Liv. 1, 21: sine uxore, Cic. Mil. 10, 28. 3. remotis arbitrio, Liv. 2, 4. Phr.: u. by any Greek attendant, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic. Mil. 10, 28. 11. Voice without a mass, instr.: 1. assa vox: Non. Marc. p. 737. 2. sine symphonia, Plin. 10, 79, 43: v. TO ACCOMPANY, ALONE, WHOLE.

unaccomplished: 1. infectus: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 47: the object being u., infecta *res*, Liv. 9, 32. 2. imperfectus: an u. work, imperfectum opus, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 15. Phr.: u. answers of sophists, responsa... quae nullos habent exitus, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: to be u., superesse: Enn. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 16: to leave u., sine effectu relinquere, Liv. 4, 7: v. INCOMPLETE, UNFINISHED.

unaccountable: 1. inexplicabilis: Liv. 37, 52. 2. inenarrabilis: Cic. Fat. 9, 18. Join: improvisus ac repentinus amor, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60. Phr.: crime is u., nullum scelus rationem habet, Liv. 28, 28: a thing which he thinks u., cuius rei putat iste rationem reddi non posse, Cic. Cæcin. 6, 17: v. INEXPLICABLE, ACCOUNTABLE.

unaccountably: 1. praeter opinionem, Nep. Milt. 2. 2. praeter spem, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 69. 3. sine causa: the horse fell u., sine causa repente cecidit, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77. 4. repente: Cic. Att. 2, 21, 1. Phr.: the Samaeans revolted quite u., incertum quam ob causam Samaei deciverunt, Liv. 38, 28: tempestas are excited u., nulla ex certa ratione tempestates excitantur, Cic. Mur. 17, 36: v. UNUSUALLY.

unaccustomed: 1. insolitus: an army u. to toil, insolitus ad laborem exercitūs, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: with no obj. expr. you compel women to come forward (who are) u. (to do so), feminas insolitas prodire cogis, Cic. Verr. 1, 38, 94. 2. insuetus: (i. with obj. expr.): u. to reproach, insuetus contumelias (gen. or dat.), Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: men u. to labour, homines insueti laboris (gen.), Caes. B. G. 7, 30: to Roman customs, moribus Romanis (dat. or abl.), Liv. 28, 18: to bear burthens, ad onera portanda, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: to such a sight, ad tale spectaculum, Liv. 47, 20: to sailing, navigandi, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: to hear truth, vera audire, Liv. 31, 18: to be conquered, vinci, id. 4, 31. (ii. with no obj. expr.): an u. solitude, insueti solitudo, id. 3, 52: by an u. road, insuetum per iter, Virg. Aen. 6, 16. 3. insolens: (i. with no obj. expr.): Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8. (ii. with obj. mostly in gen.): u. to war, insolens belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: u. to hear what he was doing, audiendi quae faceret, Tac. A. 15, 67. 4. inexpertus: u. to reproach, ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. 6, 18: to wars, bellis inexpertus (dat. or abl.), Tac. H. 1, 8: to insolence, lasciviae (gen.), id. A. 16, 5. 5. inentatus: a

woman u. to the yoke, intentata iugo (abl.), Sen. Med. 62. 6. indoctus: u. to bear the yoke, iuga ferre, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 2. 7. indomitus: a bullock u. to the yoke, bos indomitus, Vulg. Jerem. xxxi. 18. 8. rudis: u. to war, rudis belli, Hor. Od. 2, 47: also without obj., rudis puer, id. Od. 3, 24, 54.

unacknowledged: 1. tectus: u. love, amor t. Ov. Rem. 619. 2. innotatus (poet.): Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31. 3. sepultus: id. Ep. 2, 1, 88: v. TO ACKNOWLEDGE, TO HIDE, TO CONCEAL.

unacquainted: 1. ignarus: (i. with no object expr.): me ignaro, Cic. Planc. 16, 40. (ii. with object in gen.): u. with the facts, ignarus rerum, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: u. both with the people and the place, ignari hominumque locorumque, Virg. Aen. 1, 312: u. with the way to make and to pick a speech, facundiae ac polleudae orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 61. 2. inascius: u. with everything and inexperienced, omnium rerum inascius et rudis, id. Brut. 82, 302. 3. necitus: a mind u. with the future, necita mens futuri sortisque futurae, Virg. Aen. 10, 501: v. UNWARNED. 4. expertus (denot. of): u. with Greek literature, expertus Graecorum litterarum, Nep. praef. with love, amoris, Pl. Pseud. 1, 5, 82. Join: vestri sensus ignarus atque expertus, Cic. Mil. 27, 72. 5. imperitus: u. with the facts, imperiti rerum, Ter. Andr. 5, 8. 6. v. UNREKILLED. 7. dōvus (stranger): u. with the delinquencies of the enemy, delictis hostium dōvus, Tac. Agr. 16: v. STRANGER, STRANGER. 7. also, alienus: u. with literature, alienus a litteris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46. 8. ignotus (unknown): those who were u. with him (i. e. persons unknown to him) despised his appearance, ignoti faciem ejus contemnebant, Nep. Ages. 8: since we are not praising before people u. with the case, quoniam non apud ignotos laudemus, Auct. ad Her. 3, 6, 12.

unadapted: inutiles: Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12. Phr.: u. for war, non apti idoneis pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26.

unadmired: innotatus: Sil. 12, 527.

unadmonished: sine monitione: sine monitu. sine admonitione: Sen. Ep. 94, 90. Phr.: forgetful if u., inmemor, nisi admonitus, Pl. Pseud. 4, 7, 2: v. TO ADMONISH.

unadorned: 1. inornatus: hair u., comae inornatae, Ov. Her. 8, 10: *Lydia*, an u. (writer), inornatus scriptor, Cic. Or. 9, 29. 2. inornatus: an u. speech, inornata oratio, Cic. Or. 23, 78: inornatum caput, Hor. Epod. 5, 16. Join: ars indotata et inornata, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234. 3. nudus: the u. commentaries of Caesar, commentarii... nudi, omni ornata detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262. 4. simplex: u. in neatness, simplex munditia, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 5. 5. mērus: u. prore, sermo mērus, id. S. 1, 4, 48. 6. pūrus: toga pura (without the stripe), Phaedr. 3, 15, 10: argentum purum (not chased or embossed), Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 49: pura oratio, Ter. Heaut. prol. 46. 7. sincerus: sinceræ genae, Ov. A. A. 1, 102: v. TO ADORN, ORNAMENT, ORNAMENTED.

unadornedly: inornatū: to speak u., inornate dicere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 31, 43: *sine ornamentis.

unadulterated: 1. sincerus (opp. to fucatus): Cic. Am. 25, 91: u. wine, vinum sincerum, Cato 12, 45, 6. Join: sincerus atque verus: Cic. sincerus et integer, Tac. 2. mērus: ib. 3, 21, 10. 3. intiger: u. taste, integer sapor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54. 4. sine fūco et fallacis: Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: v. GENUINE.

unadventurous: inaudax: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3: v. TIMID, RETICENT.

unadvisable: 1. intūtile: not promising success: Caes. B. G. 7, 27. 2. imprudens: Petron. S. 102, 3. Phr.: he thought it u., negativit esse utile, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: v. FOOLISH, UNWISD, IMPUDENT.

unadvised: 1. inconsultus: an u. plan, inconsulta ratio, Cic. Rab. Post.

1, 2. **inconsideratus**: id. Quint. 25, 80. **Phr.**: the *u. speculations of Epicurus*, quae Epicurus ceticans hallucinatus est, id. N. D. 1, 26, 72: v. **INCONSIDERATE**, **RECKLESS**.

unadvisedly: 1. imprudenter: Cic. Att. 10, 8. 2. temere: Join: temere et nullo consilio, id. Inv. 1, 24, 58. 3. inconsulte: Join: inconsulte ac temere, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43. 4. sine consilio: Caes. B. G. 7, 20.

unaffected: 1. simplex (natural): the *u. Nymphs*, simplices Nymphae, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 14. Join: simplices minimeque fallaces, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: aperti et simplices, ib. 1, 30, 109. 2. candidus: *an u. style of speaking*, candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16, 53: candidus Herodotus, Quint. 10, 1, 73. 3. inaffectatus: the *u. sweetness of Xenophon*, jucunditas Xenophonis inaffectata, ib. 82.

4. sincerus (opp. to simulatus): Cic. Am. 25, 95. 5. nudus: nuda veritas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 7. 6. facillius (opp. to artificial): Join: convitiis facillius, sine arte mensa, Mart. 10, 47, 8. 7. sine arte: v. 6. 8. sine molestia: *careful but u. elegance*, sine molestia diligens elegantia, Cic. Brut. 38, 143. 9. non fuco illitus: Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199.

unaffectedly: 1. simpliciter: Join: simpliciter sine ulla exornatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 11. 2. sine fuco et fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1.

unafrighted: v. **UNDAUNTED**.

unaligned: 1. non adjuvus: Nep. Milt. 2, Phoc. 2. 2. nudus: *you see him left u. in the cause*, nudum in causa destitutum videtis, Cic. Cael. 32, 93. Join: vacuus et nudus, Quint. 11, 2, 42.

3. auxilio spoliis: Cic. Red. 4, 10. 4. inops: Cic. Att. 13, 3, 7. **Phr.**: u. by friends, inops amicorum, Cic. Am. 15, 51: inops ab amicis, Auct. Dom. 22, 58. u. by relatives, nulla cognatione munitis, Cic. Quir. Red. 6, 16: *wholly u.*, orbus auxilium opumque, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 19: *by my own u. effort*, nullus (at. nullus) adminiculis, sed ut dicitur, Mart. nostro, Cic. Off. 1, 14: *by his own u. effort*, Mart. suo, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95: *I am here wholly u.*, habeo hic neminem neque auxilium, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 69: *that he might not be wholly u.*, me omnino desertus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: *force u. by counsel*, vel consili expers, Hor. O. 3, 4, 65: v. **ALONE**, **SOLITARY**.

unalienable: to be: alienari non debet, v. Cic. Verr. 4, 60, 134. **Phr.**: vitus u. u., nec eripi nec surripit potest unquam, Cic. Par. 6, 3: v. **INALIENABLE**.

unalienated: proprius: Join: proprius ac perpetuus, Cic. Manil. 16, 48. **Phr.**: *while his property was still u.*, in possessione bonorum cuni esset, id. Cael. 7, 19: v. **TO ALIENATE**.

unalleviated: v. **TO ALLEVIATE**, **TO RELIEVE**.

unallied (esp. in family): 1. alienus: *not u. in blood to kings*, non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 20. 2. dissociatus: Ov. Met. 1, 25. 3. nulla societate junctus: Liv. 5, 4. 4. non affinitate conjunctus: Nep. Paus. 2: v. **ALLIED**.

unallotted: non sorte datus, Virg. Aen. 6, 411: non sorte assignatus, Brut. sp. Cic. Fam. 11, 20.

unallowable: 1. illicitus: Cic. Client. 47, 132. 2. inconcessus: u. nuptiales, inconcessi hynuesae, Virg. Aen. 1, 651. 3. vitius: vitii hynuesae, ib. 6, 623: v. **UNLAWFUL**.

unallowed: impermissus, Hor. Od. 16, 27: v. **TO DISALLOW**, **UNLAWFUL**.

unallayed: 1. of metals: 1. purus: Join: purum et incorruptum (aurum), Plin. 33, 4, 26. 2. mürus: u. gold and silver, mürum aurum atque argentum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3. **Phr.**: 1. nudus: u. virtue, nuda virtus, Iotr. 88. 2. nudus: u. and free pleasure, liquida voluptas et libera, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 58. **Phr.**: *to enjoy u. pleasures*, perfrui maximis et animi

et corporis voluptatibus, ib. 57: v. **UNMIXED**.

unalterable: v. **UNCHANGABLE**, **unaltered**: v. **UNCHANGED**.

unambiguously: certus, Ov. Met. 5, 296: v. **AMBIGUOUS**, **CLEAR**, **PLAIN**, **PRECISE**.

unambiguously: cläre: Join: cläre certumque locutus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 27: v. **CLEARLY**, **PLAINLY**, **PRECISELY**.

unambitious: 1. usu. expr. by neg. as, minime ambitiosus: Cic. Fam. 13, 1: non ambitione adductus: ib. 1: v. **AMBITIOUS**. 2. inambitiosus (rare): Ov. Met. 11, 765. 3. inglorius: Virg. Georg. 2, 486. 4. humilis: an u. speech, h. oratio, Cic. Or. 57, 192: homo h. id. Att. 9, 7, A. 5. quietus: to pass an u. life, quietam vitam traducere, id. Sen. 23, 82. 6. sobrius: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8. 7. obscurus: id. Ep. 1, 18, 94. 8. modestus: Cic. Att. 13, 29. **Phr.**: to be u., gloriam non sequi: v. Cic. Fam. 10, 26: haud ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, id. Sen. 23, 82: vitam silentio transire, Sall. Cat. 1: honores non petere, Nep. Att. 6: v. **UNASSUMING**.

unamenable: inobsequens (late): *horses u. to the reins*, inobsequentes frenis equi, Sen. Hipp. 1668: v. **AMENABLE**.

unamiable: 1. inimicilis: Virg. Georg. 4, 479. 2. difficilis: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4. 3. morosus: Join: morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes: Cic. Sen. 18, 65. 4. tristis: the *u. sisters* (Fates), tristes sorores, Tib. 3, 3, 35. 5. tetricus: Join: tetricus censor et asper, Mart. 12, 70, 4: v. **AMABLE**, **ROUGH**.

unamiableness: difficilis natura, Nep. Att. 5: v. **ROUGHNESS**, **SEVERITY**.

unamiablely: 1. trucidante: Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13. 2. morose: id. Brut. 67, 236: v. **ROUGHLY**.

unanimity: 1. unanimitas: brotherly u., fraterna unanimitas, Liv. 40, 8. 2. consensio: entire u. of inclination, etc., voluntatum summa consensio, Cic. Am. 4, 15: u. among all good men, in omnibus bonis consensio, id. Cat. 1, 13, 12. 3. consensus: de u. among all is the voice of nature, omnium consensus naturae vox est, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35. Join: omnium consensus doctrinarum consensusque, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21. 4. concordia: the senate broke up the u. of the ranks, senatus ordinum concordiam diglunxit, id. Att. 1, 18, 4. 5. conspiratio: the u. of all good men, conspiratio bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 10, 22. 6. fñitas (late): Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3. **Phr.**: in which there is complete u., de quo omnes uno ore consentiunt, id. Am. 23, 86: *considering our u.*, pro mutuo inter nos animo, id. Fam. 5, 2: v. **AGREEMENT**, **UNION**.

unanimous: 1. ñnanimus (not in Cic.): Liv. 7, 21: Catull. 77, 1. 2. ñnanimis, et Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 211: id. Epigr. 32 (17), 3. 3. concors, dis: Virg. Aen. 6, 828. 4. expr. by ñnversus: against the u. of nature, contra universam naturam, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110. **Phr.**: all men are u., omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Am. 23, 86: omnes sentiunt unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: authors are tolerably u. in reporting, satia constans inter omnes auctores fama est, Just. 25, 5: a u. wish of the younger men, concursus omnium ferme iuniorum, Liv. 10, 25: v. **UNIVERSAL**, **TO AGREE**, **AND NEXT ART**.

unanimously: 1. concorditer: Ov. Met. 7, 753: to carry on war more u., concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45. 2. ex communi consensu, Caes. B. G. 1, 32. 3. consensus omnium: u. approved, omnium consensu comprobatum, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11. 4. consensus: which is u. commended, quae consensu laudatur, Plin. 17, 5, 6, 39. 5. una voce: almost u., a pene voce, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46. 6. uno ore: all u. recommended, omnes uno ore auctores fuere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20. 7. una mente: all men u. agree, una mento

consentiant, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7. Join: uno animo, una mente, Liv. 10, 22. 8. Expr. also by omnes, universi, cuncti, etc.: the Trojans u. assented, cuncti simul ore fremebant, Virg. Aen. 1, 559: *use u. ask for peace*, pacem te poscimus omnes, ib. 11, 362. **Phr.**: the people u. made him king, populus universus eundem regem constituit, Just. 1, 10: he is appointed leader u., constituitur dux omnium suffragio, ib.: there was never any doubt that the Roman people would u. make you consul, nunquam fuit dubium, quin te populus Romanus cunctis suffragis consulem facturus esset, Cic. Fam. 15, 12: the state is u. acquiesced, omnibus sententis absolvitur, id. Verr. 4, 45, 100: when all voted u. on his side, quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8: all u. approve of Vercingetorix, ad unum omnes probant, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: whatever we have u. determined, quicquid de communi sententia statuerimus, Cic. Fam. 4, 1.

unanswerable: 1. non (argumentis) revincendus: v. Cic. Arch. 5, 11. 2. non refutandus: v. id. de Or. 2, 19, 80. 3. non infirmandus: v. ib. 1, 31, 143. 4. non frangendus: ib. 6. non refellendus: v. Ov. Met. 1, 758. 6. irrefragabilis (late only): Ar. nob. 4, p. 390, Gauthier [p. 174 Herald]. 7. necessarius: an u. conclusion, necessaria conclusio, Cic. Top. 16, 60. **Phr.**: arguments which seem to me u., quas mihi non videtur posse convelli, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: u. arguments, firma ad probandum, id. Brut. 15, 272: seeing that these arguments are u., quum tu horum nihil refelles, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 80: we are ashamed that these reproaches are u., pudet haec opprobria non potiusse refelli, Ov. Met. 1, 758: are my arguments u. / vincon' arguments? Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 280.

unanswerably: plane: he proceed u., in plane probat, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: v. **COMPLETELY**, **FULLY**, **ENTIRELY**.

unanswered: **Phr.**: to leave letters u., ad litteras non respondere: non respondere: litteras non reddere: responsum non ferre: v. Cic. Att. 5, 12: ib. 9, 9: ib. 10: v. **ANSWER**.

unappalled: v. **UNDAUNTED**.

unappressed: 1. implicatus: an appetite u., gula implicata, Ov. Met. 8, 845. 2. insatiatus (late and poet.): Stat. Theb. 6, 208. 3. nondum satius: whose cruelty was still u., quorum crudelitatis nondum esset satia, Cic. Qu. Fr. 1, 3, 1: v. **TO APPRESS**, **TO SATISFY**.

unapproachable: 1. In reference to a place: v. **INACCESSIBLE**. **Fig.**: Of persons or characters: 1. singularis: Aristotle, in philosophy almost u., Aristoteles in philosophia prope singularis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43. Join: singularare et vere unum naturae opus, Plin. 9, 39, 58: we must speak of the u. and pre-eminent excellence of Pompey, dicendum de Pompeii singulari eximique virtute, Cic. Manil. 1, 2. 2. perfectissimus (late): Lactant. Div. Inst. 5, 15: v. **CONSUMMATE**, **UNRIVALLED**, **UNIQUE**, **AND NEXT ART**.

unapproached: 1. inaccessus (which includes sense of preceding): u. groves (i.e. unapproached and unapproachable), lud inaccessus, Virg. Aen. 7, 11. 2. avius: u. places, avia loca, Lucr. 1, 925. 3. intactus: the u. Britons, intactus Britannus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7: v. **INACCESSIBLE**, **DISTANT**, **TO APPROACH**.

unapt: 1. non aptus: Epicurus, rather u. at jesting, non aptissimus ad jocandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46. 2. rudis, e (inexperienced): u. for contests on foot, rudis ad pedestria bella, Liv. 24, 48. 3. piger: very u. at writing letters, ad litteras scribendas pigerimus, Cic. Fam. 8, 1: a race very u. for war, gens pigrissima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25. 4. stultus (stupid): Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 99: v. **APT**, **AWKWARD**, **UNSKILLED**, **DULL**.

unaptly: 1. inepte: Hor. A. P. 140. 2. illeptide: id. Ep. 2, 1, 77. 3. male: Quint. 1, 8. 2. V. UNUSUALLY.

unaptness: 1. ineptia: Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18. 2. inscitia: Surt. Ner. 41.

unarmed: 1. inermis or inermus: u. and *unprepared*, inermis atque imparatus, Cic. Best. 37, 79: *an u. mod. vulgus inermum*, Virg. Aen. 12, 131. 2. depositis armis: v. Ov. Fast. 3, 1. 3. positis armis: Cic. Fam. 6, 2. 4. exutus armis: the *Aradians u.*, exuti Arcades armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 395. 5. sine armis: v. id. Georg. 1, 161. 6. nudus: *showing their u. hands*, dextris nudas ostentantes, Liv. 28, 3. Phr.: *the edicts of the praetors commanded the slaves to be u.*, ... ut ne quis servorum cum telo esset, Cic. Verr. 5, 3, 7: V. ARMED.

unasked: 1. non rogatus: non r. testis, Pomp. ap. Dig. 22, 5, 11. 2. non vocatus: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40. 3. inusatus: id. S. 1, 3, 3. 4. sponte, willingly (in ref. to mind of agent: v. Diderlein, a. v.): (freq. with *possessive pron.* in abd.): sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: mea sponte, Cic. Att. 15, 27. Join: sua sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part. 17, fin. 5. voluntate (in ref. to will, Ddd.): *they submitted u.*, voluntate in dilectione venerunt, Liv. 29, 38. 6. ultro (in ref. to thing itself, with sense of obtrusion, Ddd.): *offering themselves u.*, ultro ne mihi offentes: *promising u.*, ultro pollicentes, Cic. Planc. 10, 24: *that Asia would come u.*, ultro Asiam... venturam, Virg. Aen. 2, 193: v. UNINVITED.

unassaying: v. UNAMBITION.

unassailable: 1. inexpugnabilis: *a heart soft and not u. by darts of Cupid*, Cupidinelis nec inexpugnabilis tellis cor, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 65. 2. inviolabilis: *that you may not believe that these things are u.*, inviolabilla haec ne credas vigere, Lucr. 5, 305. 3. titulus. Join: tuta et sancta, Auct. Dom. 42, 109. 4. invictus: *a soul u. by favour*, invictus ad gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: v. INACCESSIBLE, UNAPPROACHABLE, DIVINABLE.

unassailed: 1. intactus: in. Britannis, Hor. Epod. 7, 7: *with leaves u.*, frondibus intactis, Ov. Nux. 46. 2. inviolatus: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 36. 3. titulus: ib. 17. 4. integer: *u. places beyond the river, loca trans flumen integra*, Caes. B. C. 1, 49. 5. incolumis (opp. to victus): Cic. Manil. 9, 25. Join: salvus incolumisque, id. Fin. 4, 8, 19: v. SAFE.

unassigned: individus: *let all the rest be treated as u.*, caetera omnia pro indiviso, Cato R. R. 137: Stat. Theb. 8, 312: v. TO ASSIGN.

unassisted: v. UNAIDED.

unassuaged: importunus (poet.): *the u. thirst for money*, argenti sitis importuna, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: v. UNAPPEASING, CHAVING. Phr.: *to be u.*, negro (to increase in violence), Virg. Aen. 12, 46.

unassuaging: 1. modestus: Cic. Planc. 11, 27. Join: modestus et frugi, Cic. Att. 13, 29. 2. modicus: *a soul grasping in war, u. at home*, belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall. Jug. 63: u. in dress, sparing in retinue, modica cultu, parca comitatu, Plin. Pan. 83. 3. moderatus: Cic. Font. 14, 30. 4. mediocriter: *the not u. soul of Jugurtha*, Jugurthae non mediocriter animus, Sall. Jug. 8: *an u. wedding feast*, mediocrum spon-sallium coena, Plin. 9, 35, 58. 5. demissus: Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182. 6. humilis: *u. dwellings*, humiles case, Virg. Ecl. 2, 29: v. HUMBLE, UNAMBITIOUS, UNPRETENDING.

unassuagingly: 1. modice: *timidly and u.*, timide modicoque, Cic. Sull. 29, 80. 2. simpliciter: id. Arch. 12, 32: v. MODESTLY.

unassured: v. ASSURED, CERTAIN, UNCERTAIN.

unattached: 1. liber, era, erum: Join: liberi solutique, Cic. Verr. 2, 78,

192. 2. vacuus (*disengaged*): *a heart u.*, vacuum pectus, Ov. Am. 1, 26: Hor. Od. 1, 5, 10: v. TO ATTACH, TO BIND.

unattacked: v. UNASSAILED.

unattainable: 1. arduus: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 37. 2. expr. by periclio, attingo, consequor, etc. with *neg.*: *nothing is u. for the Claudii*, nil Claudiae non periclitant manus, ib. 4, 73: *to pursue what is u.*, sequi quod assequi nequeas, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110: *if these things were u.*, si haec neque attingere... possemus, id. Arch. 7, 17: v. TO ATTAIN, SURMOUNT, SURPASS.

unattained: v. UNACCOMPLISHED.

unattempted: 1. intentatus: Hor. A. P. 285. 2. inexpertus: Virg. Aen. 4, 415. 3. inausus: Join: inausus, intractatus, Virg. Aen. 8, 205. 4. negatus (poet.): *a way u.*, negata via, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 22. Phr.: *to leave u.*, expr. by praetermitto, omitto, etc.: *I have left nothing u.*, to draw away Pompey..., nihil praetermisit... quia Pompeium... avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23: praetereo, Virg. Georg. 4, 148: omnia experiri, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13: experiri nolo, Cic. Or. 1, 3: v. TO ATTEMPT, UNTRIED.

unattended: 1. nudus: u. by relatives, nudus a propinquis, Cic. Red. Quir. 6, 16. 2. solus: *walks u.* on the sand, sola in alca spatulata arena, Virg. Georg. 1, 389. 3. incolumitatus, sine comitibus: v. UNACCOMPANIED.

4. expr. by a neg. phr.: u. by any danger, sine omni periculo, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 17: u. by pain, privata dolore, Lucr. 1, 60. Phr.: *even if u.* by disgrace, etiam si nulla comiteret infamia, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60: v. TO ATTACK.

unattested: 1. deficient in witness: sine teste, Mart. 1, 34, 4. 2. Not founded on fact: v. UNAUTHENTICATED. TO ATTEST, TO WITNESS, WITNESS, SUBE.

unattired: 1. incomtus: Ov. Met. 4, 261. 2. nudus: Virg. Georg. 1, 299: v. UNADORNED, UNDRESSED.

unauthenticated: 1. incertus: u. reports, incerti rumores, Caes. B. G. 4, 5. 2. sine auctore: u. reports, rumores sine auctore, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. 3. ambiguus (*doubtful*): prives ambigua, Virg. Aen. 3, 180. 4. commenticius: *to add authority to things u.*, auctoritatem commenticulis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113. Phr.: *our story was u.*, certos auctores non habebamus, id. Fam. 12, 8: fama nuntiabat... auctor erat nemo, ib. 4: *lest the story should be u.*, ne parum esset auctoritatis in fabula, id. Sen. 1, 3: *that report was u.*, fabula rumor ille fuit, Ov. Met. 10, 561: *to receive an u. story as an ascertained fact*, ut levem auditionem habeant pro re comperta, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: v. AUTHENTIC.

unauthorised: 1. illicitus: illicitae exactiones, Tac. A. 13, 51. 2. incoactus: u. nuptiales, incoactus Hymenaei, Virg. Aen. 1, 651. 3. extra ordinem: Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25. Phr.: *that style of oratory was u.*, id genus dicendi auctoritatis habebat parum, id. Brut. 95, 327: *in a manner u.*, by the supreme being, in jussu imperatoris, id. est, del. id. Sen. 20, 73: v. TO AUTHORISE.

unavailable: v. AVAILABLE. Phr.: *these things are u.*, haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2.

unavailing: 1. inanis: u. tears, inanes lacrimae, Virg. Aen. 4, 449: *an u. service*, inane munus, ib. 6, 880. 2. irritus: u. darts, tela ir., ib. 2, 450. 3. futilis: Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36. 4. vaneus: ib. 37. Phr.: *as u. darts*, telum sine ictu, Virg. Aen. 2, 544: *the remedy is u.* against the dreaded dropsy, nec formidatis auxiliatur (medicinis) aequi. For. Pont. 1, 3, 24: *Greek literature was u.* to produce virtuous behaviour, ad virtutem nihil profuerunt, Sall. Jug. 85: v. USELESS.

unavenged: inultus: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 33. Join: impunitus atque inultus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 53.

unaverted: 1. irretitorius: *to behold with u. eye*, oculo irretito spectare, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23. 2. inconversus: *with u. eyes*, inconversis (ad inconversum) oculis, Apul. Met. 2, 22, p. 124. Etm. v. TO AVERT.

unavoidable: v. INEVITABLE.

unavoided: indeviatus: Ov. Met. 2, 605: v. TO AVOID.

unavowed: 1. caecus: c. ignis, Virg. Aen. 4, 2. 2. furtivus: f. amor, ib. 171. 3. obscurus: Cic. Fam. 13, 70: v. TO AVOW, TO CONCEAL, TO HIDE.

unavowedly: 1. clam: Liv. 31, 47. 2. obscure: Cic. Clu. 19, 54. 3. expr. by *adj. or part.*: *there were some who u. mocked...*, qui preces occultis illuderent, Tac. A. 3, 29: u. they were glad, occultis laetabantur, ib. 4, 12: v. SECRETLY.

unawakened: oppressus somno, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. Phr.: *memory lies prostrate and u. in sleep*, memoriae Jacet, languetque sopore, Lucr. 4, 609: v. TO SLEEP.

unaware: 1. inscius: inscia Dido, Virg. Aen. 1, 718. 2. ne-cias: *nor was I u.*, neque eram u., Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 3. ignarus: *the people being u.*, what was going on, ignaro populo quid ageretur, id. Red. Sen. 7, 18.

unawares: 1. In reference to the act itself: 1. improvise: *that they had broken into the camp u.*, improvise eos in castra irrumpisse, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50. 2. de improvise: *on whom they may fall u.*, in quos de l. incident, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151. 3. inopinatio: *when the Numidians had broken u.* into the camp, quum i. in castra... Numidae irrumpissent, Liv. 26, 6. 4. inperato: Pl. Stich. 2, 31. 5. In reference to a person or thing that is not aware: 1. imprudens: *that no attack might be made on the soldiers u.* (i. e. not expecting it): ne quis imprudentibus militibus impetus fieri posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: *lest his ships might fall u.* upon the fleet of the enemy, ne casu imprudentes suae naves in classem... incident, Hirt. B. Afr. 11. 2. inopinans: *having attacked them u.*, eos inopinantes aggressus, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. 3. incautus: *overcomes him secretly u.* (i. e. unprepared): clam ferro incautus superat, Virg. Aen. 1, 350. Join: incautus atque imparatus, Caes. B. G. 6, 30.

unawed: v. UNABASHED, UNDAUNTED, UNMOVED.

unbacked (by friends): v. UNSUPPORTED.

unbaffled: 1. indiectus: v. Ov. Met. 1, 289. 2. invictus: Liv. 22, 26. Phr.: u. by repulse, repulse necius, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17.

unbaked: 1. crudos (of bricks): u. brick, c. later, Col. 9, 1, 2. 2. non coctus (of food): v. VITRUV. 2, 5.

unbaptised: 1. non baptizatus: Aug. de An. 1, 9 (11). 2. sine baptismo, ib. 10 (12). Phr.: *as yet u.*, necdum regeneratus in Christo, Sulp. Sev. 2, 8: v. TO BAPTIZE.

unbar: 1. rebero, i. we have u'd the gates to the enemy, portas reseravimus hosti, Ov. A. A. 3, 577: *a gate u'd*, reserata porta, id. Fast. 2, 455. 2. laxo, i. *Nixon us the fastenings*, laxat claustra, Virg. Aen. 2, 259: *repugula laxo*, Locan. Thars. 1, 295. 3. relaxo: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17. 4. pessulis redico: Apul. Met. 1, 14, p. 108. Etm. 5. remitto, misal, misum, 3. the doors u'd, fores remissae, Petron. 16. Phr.: *the doors u'd themselves*, fores clausae repagulis se ipse aperuerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74.

unbearable: v. INTOLERABLE.

unbearably: v. INTOLERABLY.

unbecoming: 1. indecorus: (1) externally: *not u. dust*, non indecorus pulvis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 22. (2) morally: *what is disgraceful is u.*, quod turpe, indecorum est, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94. 2. indecor or indecoris: (1) socially: u. as to race, genus indecorae, Virg. Aen. 12, 25,

(II.) morally: whose life is u. *cujus sit vita indecora*, Acc. ap. Non. Marc. p. 488. 3. *indecorus*: as u. nose, i. *nasus*, Mart. 2, 11, 4. 4. *inhonestus* (meton. of moral qualities, applied to physical): as u. wound, *inhonestum vulnus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 497. 5. *turpis*, e. more u. (i. e. less becoming), *turpior*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 4. 6. *dēformis*: u. movement, *motus deformis*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35. 7. Join: *dēformis atque turpis*, id. Off. 1, 35, 126. 7. *indignus* (unsuitable to purpose, or to condition of life): *it seems not u. to relate, non indignum videtur* memorare, Sall. Jug. 79: *in an u. manner*, indignum in modum, Liv. 29, 9. 8. *hūberrīlis* (mean, low): opp. to ingenuus: *facilis est distinctio ingenui et hūberrīlis* Joci, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104. 9. *parum vērecondus*: u. words, *verba parum verecunda*, Quint. 10, 1, 9. 10. *allēnus*, with object expr.: *non do they think it u. their high condition, neque hoc allēnu ducunt majestate sua*, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: *u. one's dignity*, *allēnu dignitatis*, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: *Phr.*: *it is not u. an orator to pretend, oratorem simulare non decet*, id. Tac. 4, 25, 54: *if any thing be u. in others*, *si quid deceat in aliis*, id. Off. 1, 41, 146: v. TO BECOME, TO SUIT, UNWORTHY, UNSUITABLE, UNCOUTH.

unbecomingly: 1. *indēcōre*: Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14. 2. *indēcenter*: Mart. 12, 22, 1. 3. *turpiter* (externally): Hor. A. P. 3. 4. *inhoneste* (al. *moleste*): Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7. Expr. also by *adj.* within in modum, as in UNBECOMING, 7: v. DISCREDITABLY, DISGRACEFULLY.

unbecomingness: 1. *indignitas*: to surpass slaves in u., *indignitate servos vincere*, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 112. 2. *turpitudō*: *lest dated by pleasure we fall into any u.*, ne elati voluptate in aliquam turpitudinem delabamur, id. Off. 1, 29, 104. 3. *inverecundia*: Tertull. Poen. 6, extr.: v. UNBECOMING.

unbefitting: v. UNBECOMING, UNSUITABLE.

unbefriended: 1. *desertus* suis, Tac. A. 3, 20. 2. *nudus* a propinquo, Cic. Quir. Red. 6, 16. 3. *inops* ab amicis, Auct. Dom. 22, 58. 4. *orbus*: *they will not be u.*, *orbi non erunt*, Cic. Q. F. 1, 3, extr. *Phr.*: *not u. by the gods*, *non sine diis*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 20: v. DESTITUTE, FRIENDLESS.

unbegotten: *nullo generatus ortu*, Cic. Unv. 2: v. UNBORN.

unbelief: 1. *incrēdūlitas*: Apul. Met. 1, 20, p. 111, Elm.: *Vulg.* Hebr. III. 19. 2. *infidēlitas*: Aug. Serm. 44, 1. *Phr.*: *heathens believe by u.*, *non credendo credunt*, Tertull. Carn. Christ. 15: v. DISTRUST, DOUBTFULNESS.

unbeliever: 1. *infidēlis*: Prosp. Ep. ad Ruf. c. 7: ap. Ang. vol. 10, p. 1790. 2. *ethnīcus*: Tertull. Carn. Christ. 15. 3. *aeopīcus*, Quint. 10, 1, 124: *u.s.*, *σκηνοκοί*, Gell. 11, 5. *Phr.*: *I was always as u.*, *nunquam sum adductus ut crederem*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100.

unbelieving: 1. *incrēdūlus*: Hor. A. P. 188. 2. *infidēlis*: *Vulg.* i Cor. vii. 14. *Phr.*: *obstinately u.*, *contra veritatem obstinatus*, Quint. 12, 1, 10.

unbeloved: 1. *ināmātus* (late): Sill. 12, 527. 2. *illaudātus*: Virg. Georg. 3, 5. 3. *exōsus* (late in pass. use): Gell. 2, 18, 10. 4. *haud in-vitus*, Virg. Aen. 1, 387: v. UNAMABLE.

unbend (both in lit. and fig. sense): 1. *remitto*, *misit*, *missum*, 3: (*of a twy*): Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: *having unbent his bow*, *remisso arcu*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 67. 2. *laxo*, 1: *if you have unbent (your bow)*, *si laxaris (arcum)*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: *to u. the minds of the judges*, *l. iudicum animos*, Cic. Brut. 63, 322. 3. *relaxo*, 1: *u. your bow*, *relaxa arcum*, Sen. Ag. 322: *u. your mind*, *animos*, Cic. Brut. 5, 21. 4. *retēndo*, id. *enū* *enū* *enū*, 3: *an unbent bow*, *arcus retensus*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5: *arcus retenti*, Ov. Met. 3, 166. 5. *corripo*, *rexi*, *rectum*, 3: *no one could u.*

Miles's grasp, *nemo digitum corrigebat* (Milon), Plin. 7, 20, 19.

unbending (*stiff, stubborn*): 1. *rigidus*: *with u. mind*, *rigida mente*, Ov. Her. 3, 96. 2. *rectus*: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 15. 3. *inflexibīlis*: u. obstinacy, 1. *obstinatio*, Plin. Ep. 10, 57. 4. *atrox, ōcis* (poet.): *the u. soul of Cato*, *atrox animus Catonis*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24: v. INFLEXIBLE, STUBBORN.

unbent: v. UPRIGHT, STRAIGHT.

unbeneficed: *non beneficiarius*: v. Veget. Mil. 2, 7.

unbestowed: v. TO BESTOW.

unbetrothed: v. TO BETROTH.

unbewailed: v. UNLAMENTED.

unbewitch: *effascinatione libero*, solvo, levu: v. Plin. 19, 4, 19: v. TO DE-ENCHANT.

unbiased: 1. *simplex*, *icis*: Cic. Fam. 1, 9. 2. *liber* (as lawyers): *Join in liberi solutique ad causas veniebant*, id. Verr. 2, 78, 192. 3. *incorruptus* (as witnesses): *Join in incorrupti atque integri testes*, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71. 4. *vācuus*, with *abl.* of passion: *u. by friendship, etc.*, odio, amicitia, ira, atque misericordia vacui, Sall. Cat. 51. 5. *sine ira et studio*: Tac. A. 1, 1. *Phr.*: *the more u. the speech seemed to be*, *quo minus cupiditatis ac studii vim est oratio habere*, Liv. 24, 28: *to be u.*, *nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate tenor*, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: *neque ira neque gratia tenor*, ib. 1, 17, 44: v. IMPARTIAL, BIAS (subs.), TO BIAS.

unbidden: 1. *injustus*: *the goats come u. to the pasture*, *injustae veniunt ad mulctra capellae*, Hor. Epod. 16, 49. 2. *invocātus*: *notions come u.*, *invocatus veniunt imagines*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108. 3. *expr.* by *injustus* (with-out orders): *he desired him not to begin the battle u.*, *ne injustus pugnam incipiat*, Liv. 4, 32. 4. *sponte*: v. UNASKED, ACCORD.

unbigoted: *liber religione*, Liv. 2, 36: v. BIGOT, BIGOTED.

unbind: 1. *solvo*, vi. *ātum*, 3: *u. me, boys*, *solvite me pueri*, Virg. Ecl. 6, 24. 2. *dissolvo*, 3: *threads not to be unbound*, *stamina non dissoluenda*, Tibull. 1, 8, 2. 3. *resolvo*, 3: *Ov.* A. A. 3, 272. 4. *relinco*, xi. *ctum*, 4: (*usu.* to bind or tie behind): *Col.* 1, 10, 16. 5. *relinco*, 1: (*to loosen a rope*): *funem*, r. Catull. Epith. Pel. 174: *to unharness*: *Cybele was the yoke*, *reliat juga*, id. Atys. 83. 6. *laxo*, 1: *the folds u. their folds*, *laxant arva sinus*, Virg. Georg. 2, 331. 7. *relaxo*, 1: *u. the ruthless bonds*, *inimicitia claustra relaxa*, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17. 8. *dis-jungo*, xi. *ctum*, 3: *to unharness cattle*, *Col.* 6, 14, 5: v. TO UNYOK, TO UNDO, TO UNTIE, UNBOUND, TO BIND.

unbitten: v. UNBROKEN.

unblameable: v. BLAMELESS, IRREPROACHABLE.

unblameably: v. IRREPROACHABLY.

unblamed: *inculpatus*: Ov. Met. 9, 671: v. BLAMELESS, UNCENSURED.

unbleached: *perh. crūdus*: v. TO BLEACH.

unblemished: chiefly in morals, but also in reference to bodily defect:

1. *pūrus*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 213. 2. *insons*: Pl. Amph. 3, 1, 9. *Join*: *pūrus et insons*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 69. 3. *intēger*: 1. *vītae*, id. Od. 1, 22, 1: *Intēgra Diana*, ib. 3, 4, 70. *Join*: *intēger et sanctus*, Cic. *homines intēgi, innocentes, religiosi*, id. 4. *intāmīnātus*: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18. 5. *incontāmīnātus*: Liv. 4, 2. 6. *incorruptus*: Hor. Od. 1, 24, 7. 7. *intactus*: *u. by infamy*, *infamia intactus*, Liv. 38, 51. 8. *in-pollūtus*: Sill. 13, 679. 9. *immaculātus*: Lucan 2, 776. 10. *castus*: u. in morals, c. *moribus*, Mart. 6, 28. 6. *Join*: *purissima et castissima vita*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17. 11. *tātus*: u. modesty, *pudicitia tuta*, Tac. A. 2, 9. 12. *illibātus*: (1). *Morally*: *to have preserved the glory of the Germans u.*, *illibatum Germanorum gloriam servavisse*, ib. 46. (II.). *Physically*: *eggs preserve their soundness u.*, *illibatum*

servant integritatem, Col. 8, 11, 9. 13. *innocens*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55. 14. *sine vitia*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68. 15. *vitae remotus*, id. A. P. 384. 16. *sine labe* (in morals): Ov. Her. 17, 14.

unblemished, to be: 1. *labe careo* (in personal application): id. Met. 15, 130. 2. *menda*, or *mendo careo*: *the face is u.*, *mendo facies caret*, Ov. A. A. 3, 261. *Phr.*: *the whole body was u.*, *in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit*, id. Am. 1, 5, 18: *we ought to be u.*, *hanc maculam nos decet effugere*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: v. BLEMISHED, UNSTAINED, UNSPOTTED.

unblended: v. UNMIXED.

unblest: UNFORTUNATE, UNHAPPY.

unbloody: 1. *incruentus*: Sall. Jug. 92. 2. *incruentus*: Ov. Met. 12, 497: v. BLOODLESS.

unblushing: 1. *In gen.*: v. TO BUSH. 2. *In adv. sense*: 1. *impudicus*: *the u. impudence of Clodius*, *Clodii impudica impudentia*, Cic. Harusp. 1, 1. 2. *exsangui*: *Join*: *exsangui et terrea formos*, Plin. Paneg. 35. 3. *atritus*: *an u. brow*, *atritus*, from, Juv. 13, 242. *Phr.*: *with u. impudence* (i. e. with hardened countenance), *quum perficitur frontem positique pndorem*, Mart. 11, 28, 7: v. TO HARDEN, SHAMELESS.

unbolt: v. TO UNBAR.

unborn: *nondum natus*: v. TO BEAR, BORN, TO BE. *Phr.*: *the joy of the child yet u.*, *suturi pigoris gloria*, Apul. Met. 5, 11, p. 164, Elm.

unborrowed: *indēbītus* (not owed): *Pomp. ap. Dig.* 12, 6, 7. *Phr.*: *(to gain a thing) with u. means*, *i. e. by one's own power*, *Marte nostro*, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 34: *since with u. means you abound in these things*, *quum vestro Marte his rebus abundetis*, id. Verr. 3, 4, 9: v. TO BORROW, TO LEND, UNDAID.

unbosom: 1. *pātēfacio*, *scēci*, *factum*, 3: *I u. d myself entirely to Theudas*, *Theudas... totum me patefecit*, Cic. Fam. 6, 10. 2. *aperio*, ui. *tum*, 4: *he u. the secrets of his heart*, *aperit secreta pectoris*, Tac. Germ. 22: *they u. themselves under compulsion*, *coacti se aperunt*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8. 3. *effundo*, *fudi*, *fusum*, 3: *I have u. d to you all my feelings*, *effudi vobis omnia quae sentiebam*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159. 4. *dētego*, xi. *ctum*, 3: *I u. to you my in-most feelings*, *intimos affectus detego*, Sen. Ep. 96, 1. *Phr.*: *no one attempts to u. himself*, *nemo in sese tentat descendere*, Pers. 4, 23: v. TO OPEN, TO REVEAL.

unbought: 1. *inemptus*: u. *dishes*, *dapes inemptae*, Virg. Georg. 4, 133. 2. *gratuitus*: u. *votes*, *gratuita suffragia*, Cic. Planc. 22, 54. 3. *sine mercede*: Phaedr. 4, prol. 9.

unbound: 1. *In gen.*: v. TO BIND, TO UNBIND. 2. *As hair*: 1. *sōlūtus*: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 62. 2. *pan-sus* or *passus*, part. of *pando*: Caes. B. G. 7, 48. 3. *dēmīsus*: Prop. 2, 19, 36: v. DISHVELLED, LOOSE. 4. *As a book*: *in fasciculos non colligatus*: v. Plin. 19, 1, 3.

unbounded: 1. *immensus*: u. *desire of praise*, *laudem immensa cupido*, Virg. Aen. 6, 824. 2. *infinitus*: u. *authority*, *infinitum imperium*, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 213. 3. *effusus*: u. *joy*, *effusa laetitia*, Liv. 35, 43: v. BOUNDLESS.

unbridled: 1. *In gen.* and *fig. sense*: 1. *infrensus*, e. *an u. horse*, *infrensus equus*, Virg. Aen. 10, 750: *as u. tongue*, l. *lingua*, Gell. 1, 15, 17. 2. *infrenus*: *the u. Numidians* (i. e. not using bridle), *infreni Numidae*, Virg. Aen. 4, 41. 3. *infrenatus*: *horsesmen bridled and u.*, *equites frenati et infrenati*, Liv. 21, 44: see above (2). 4. *effrenus*: Virg. Georg. 3, 382. 5. *effrenatus*: u. *horses*, *effrenati equi*, Liv. 40, 40: *u. lust*, *libido effrenata*, Cic. Quat. 6, 15. 6. *liber habcus* (poet.). *Stent. Theb.* 6, 312. 7. *Fig.* (only) 1. *effusus*: u. *license*, *effusa licentia*, Liv. 44, 1. 2. *immodēctus*: u. *de-*

stre, immoderata cupidō, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 37. 3. incontinentes: u. hands, incontinentes manus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 26. 4. interpres: l. lingua, Apul. Met. 1, 3, p. 105, Elm.: v. LAWLESS, IMMODERATE.

unbroken: 1. *In gen. sensu.* 1. irruptus: an u. bond, irrupta copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18. 2. *Integre: the u. skin, integra pellis, Virg. Georg. 4, 302.* 3. *Continuus (continuus): an u. series, continua series, Plin. 7, 41, 42.* 4. *Perpetuus: an u. history, perpetua historia, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, med.: v. ENTIRE, SOUND, WHOLE.* II. *Of a horse:* 1. indomitus: l. equus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 45, 59. 2. intractatus: Join: equus intractatus et novus, Cic. Am. 19, 68. 3. nondum subactus: Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1: v. UNTAMEN, TO BREAK. 4. non frater: non fraternus: v. BROTHERLY. Phr.: *Letters written in an u. style, epistolae non fraterne scriptae, Cic. Q. F. 1, 2, 7.*

unbroken: v. SOUND (adj.), UNHURT. **unbroken:** 1. diffidulo: i. Stat. Theb. 6, 563. 2. rōfidulo: i. Mart. 9, 28, 12. 3. fūbulam laxo: i. Ter. tull. Cor. 11: v. TO UNFASTEN, TO UNDO, TO UNTIE.

unbuilt: v. TO BUILD. **unburden:** 1. (onus) solvo, vi. dūm, 3: Mart. 11, 29, 2. 2. (onus) dēlō, i. Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10. 3. (onus) explico, avi et ul. dūm or itum, i. Suet. Dom. 12. 4. exōndō, i. to u. a ship, e. navem, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 26: to u. one's conscience, e. conscientiam, Curt. 6, 8, 12. Phr.: *u. yourself to me, committe carus auribus meis, Sen. Hippol. 605: (I have many troubles of which I think I could u. myself, ... quae mihi videor, unus ambulationis sermone exaurire posse, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: v. TO BELIEVE, TO UNLOAD, TO UNDOSSOM.*

unburied: 1. inhumatus: Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: Virg. Aen. 6, 325. 2. insepultus: Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11. 3. nūdus (poet): Virg. Aen. 5, 871. Phr.: *the u. body of Galba, neglectum Galbae corpus, Tac. H. 1, 49: v. BURIED.* **unburnt:** 1. incombustus: Ov. Met. 7, 592. 2. inustus (late in this sense): Lucan. 8, 786. 3. crūdus (unburnt brick): Col. 9, 1, 2. Phr.: *verres are u. (escape the flames), diffugiunt avidos carmina rogos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28: v. TO BURN.*

unbutton: dīfōrco, i. u. a shirt, tunicae d. Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: u. a coat, vestem d., App. Met. 6, p. 177.

uncalled: non vōcātus, invōcātus: Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108: v. UNBIDDEN, TO CALL.

uncancelled: non delētus, non inductus: v. TO CANCEL.

uncandid: pārum sincērus: pārum candidus: v. CANDID, SINCERE.

uncanonical: non cānōnicus: M. L. **uncared for:** 1. neglectus: Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66. 2. vastus: *vastus by nature and u. for by man, vastus ab natura et humano cultu, Sall. Jug. 48.*

uncarpeted: instrātus: Virg. Georg. 3, 230: v. lb. 298.

uncase: v. TO UNCOVER.

uncaught: non captus: v. TO CATCH.

uncaused: Phr.: *that nothing can happen u., nihil posse evenire, nihil causa antecedente, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: v. TO CAUSE.*

unceasing: } v. INCESANT, INCE-
UNCEASINGLY: } SANTLY.

uncelled: v. CHIELED, CEILING.

uncensured: 1. citra reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64. 2. notae exemptus: *he was allowed to pass u., notae destinatae exemptus est, Gell. 4, 20, 9: v. TO BLAME, TO CENSURE.*

unceremonious: v. CEREMONIOUS, RUDE.

uncertain: 1. incertus: *when I was u. where you were, quum incertus essem, ubi eses, Cic. Att. 1, 9: u. in mind, l. animi, Ter. Heec. 1, 2, 46.* 2. dubius: *I am u. what to do, d. sum quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: u. in mind, animi dubius, Virg. Georg. 3, 289.* 3.

anceps, cipitis: u. whether Lucanian or Apulian, Lucanus an Appulian, anceps, Hor. S. 2, 1, 34: *elephants are an u. race (fickle in temper), est genus anceps, Liv. 27, 14.* Join: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, Cic. Marc. 5, 15, 4. ambigus: *fortune wanders with u. steps, passibus ambigus errat, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 16: a boy of u. disposition (not developed), ambigui ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 2.* 5. lēvis, e: *it is seen how u. they are, perspicitur quam sinit levis, Cic. Am. 17, 63: women are of u. mind, mulieres sunt... levi sententia, Ter. Heec. 1, 1, 32.* 6. mōbilis, e: *the wills of kings are u., regiae voluntates... mobiles, Sall. Jug. 113.* 7. inconstans: *the u. winds, inconstantes venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80.* 8. districtus (perplexed): *you seem to me to be u., districtus mihi videtur esse, Cic. Fam. 2, 15.* Phr.: *u. in meaning, suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 2, 11.*

uncertain, to be: 1. pendeo, pēndi, sum, 2: *your mind is u., animus tibi pendet, Ter. Ad. 2, 19: I am very u., vehementer animi pendo, Cic. Fam. 8, 3: we are u., pendemus animi, id. Tusc. 3, 40, 96.* 2. haereo, haesi, sum, 2: *the second was u., haerebat nebula, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74.* 3. aestuo, i: *as-tuabat dubitatione, id. Verr. 2, 30, 74.* 4. vacillo, i: *the whole affair is u., tota res vacillat, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107.* 5. dubito, i: *about which you may be u., quod dubites, sequum sit an iniquum, id. Off. 1, 9, 30.* Phr.: *he was of u. health both in mind and body, valetudo neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet. Calig. 50: the fortune of war is u. (may incline to either side), omnis belli Mars communis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: so that it might be regarded as u., uti, in incerto haberetur, Sall. Jug. 46: very u., perincertus, Sall. Frag. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4: v. CERTAIN, FICKLE, INCONSTANT, UNSTEADY.*

uncertainly: 1. incerte: *our mind wanders u., incerte errat animus, Evn. ap. Gell. 19, 20, 12.* 2. incerto: Pl. Pseud. 4, 2, 7. Join: insolenter et raro, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: v. RANDOM, AT.

uncertainly: 1. dubitatio: *if that compact admits of any u., si foedus illud habet aliquam dubitationem, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 11.* 2. lēvitas: *constant in its own u., constans in levitate sua, Ov. Trist. 5, 8, 18.* 3. inconstantia: Join: inconstantia et temeritas, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 59. 4. tēmēritas: lb. 37, 82. 5. expr. by incertum: *will be recalled to doubt and u., in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, id. Caecin. 27, 76: it was a matter of u., in incerto erat, Sall. Jug. 113.* 6. so by dubium: *while the mind is in u., dum in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 32.*

—, to be in: v. UNCERTAIN, TO BE. **unchain:** A. With direct obj. of person or thing: v. TO RELEASE, TO UNBIND. B. Expr. by solvo, etc., with catenam, vinculum, etc. 1. exsolvo, vi, sōlūtum, 3: *they u. Caecina, catenas Caecinae exsolvunt, Tac. H. 3, 31.* 2. addimo, emi, emptum, 3: *they u. the dogs, vincula adimunt canibus, Ov. Met. 8, 332.* 3. dēmo, empel, emptum, 3: u. him, catenas demito, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 3. 4. dētrāho, xi, ctum, 3: *she will herself u. her smoky foot, vincula de niveo detrahet ipsa pedem, Tibull. 1, 6, 30.* Phr.: *Prism orders him to be u. d. levati vincula jubet Primum, Virg. Aen. 2, 146: they u. themselves, so ex catenis eximunt, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 8: v. TO LOOSE, TO REMOVE.*

unchangeable: 1. immutabilis, e: u. causes, cause immutabiles, Cic. Fat. 12, 28. 2. immutatus: id. Inv. 2, 53, 162. 3. certus: Join: *stabilis certum sententia, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: id certum atque obstinatum est, Liv. 2, 15.* 4. stābilis, e: Join: *stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic. Acad. 4, 9, 27: stabile et firmum, id. Fin. 2, 27, 86.* 5. immōtus: *fixed and u., fixum immotumque, Virg. Aen. 4, 15.* 6. constans: u. fidelity, constans fides, Hor. Od. 3, 7,

4. Join: *firmi, et stabiles, et constantes (amici), Cic. Am. 17, 62.* 7. immōbilis, e: u. loyalty, l. pietas erga principem, Suet. Vitell. 3. 8. rāsus, part. of reor: *the u. order of the stars, rati astrorum ordines, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97.* 9. pēpetuus: Join: *perennes atque perpetui cursus stellarum, lb. 2, 23, 55.* 10. indecibilis, e (late): an u. spirit, animus l. Sen. Ep. 66, 12. Phr.: *the man of u. purpose, vir tenax proposito, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: nothing is u., nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: v. ONE, SAME, CONSTANT, ETERNAL.*

unchangeableness: immutabilitas: v. IMMUTABILITY.

unchangeably: 1. constantissime (most regularly): Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97. 2. pēpetuo: *O fortune, how art thou never u. favourable, ut nunquam perpetuo es bona, Ter. Heec. 3, 46: v. ALWAYS, CONTINUALLY.*

unchanged: 1. immutatus: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 8. 2. pēpetuus: u. good fortune, perpetua felicitas, Cic. Brut. 1, 4. 3. indēxus: u. ripeness of age (i. e. not altered by time), indecexa maturitas aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4. Join: indecexus et certus et status, Apul. Da. Socr. 2, p. 41, Elm. 4. certus: an u. position, certa sedes, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6. 5. intēger: *whole opinion is u., dum existimatio est integra, Cic. Quint. 15, 49.*

—, to be, to remain: 1. māneo, maneo, mansum, 2: *my opinion is u., maneo in sententia, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 43.* 2. permāneo: *not even the cultivation of the soil will remain u., ne agri quidem cultus permanebit, id. Am. 7, 23: I shall remain u. in my original opinion, in mea pristina sententia permanebo, id. Att. 1, 20.* 3. sēdco, addi, sessum, 2: *the old love has remained u., vetus in pectore sedet amor, Ov. Rem. 108.* 4. consto, stiti, stidum or stitum, i: *so that his countenance did not remain u., ut non vultus ei constaret, Liv. 39, 34.* 5. pēsto: *there is nothing in the whole world which can remain u., nihil est quod toto periet in orbe, Ov. Met. 15, 177.* 6. dūro, i: *the taste remains u., sapor durat, Quint. 1, 1, 5.* Phr.: *the price of corn remained u., annonae nihil mutavit, Liv. 5, 13: she remains u., either in dress or place, illa se non habuit mutative loco, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64: the state of morals being u., uniform, the laws u., unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus, Cic. Flacc. 20, 61: v. CHANGELESS, UNVARYING, TO CHANGE.*

unchanging: v. UNCHANGED.

uncharitable: 1. malignus: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 40. 2. malus: an u. opinion, male opinio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24. 3. acerbus: id. N. D. 3, 31, 77. 4. iniquus: id. Planc. 16, 40. 5. inhumānitas: id. Inv. 2, 36, 108. 6. Phr.: *to put an u. construction upon anything, aliquid deteriorum in partem interpretari, after Cic. Mur. 31, 64: aliquid male interpretari, id. N. D. 3, 31, 77: v. CHARITABLE, UNKIND, HARSH, SEVERE.*

uncharitableness: discordia: inhumānitas: v. MALICE, UNKINDNESS, ILL-WILL.

uncharitably: 1. inhumāne: Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30. 2. malē: *to interpret u., male interpretor: v. UNCHARITABLE.* 3. inhumānicorditer: Join: *im, inliberaliter, Ter. Heec. 4, 5, 20.* 4. expr. by adj. as malignus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: v. UNCHARITABLE, ALSO CHARITABLY, KINDLY, UNKINDLY.

unchaste: 1. impudicus: u. women, mulieres impudicae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. 2. incestus: id. Harusp. 3, 4: *not u., but unguarded love, non incestus, sed incestuosus amor, Tac. A. 11, 4.* 3. libidinōsus (lustful): u. affections, libidinōsi amores, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 71. 4. lascivus (licentious, in bad sense): u. books, lascivi libelli, Mart. 5, 2, 5: u. jests, l. joci, Macrobr. Sat. 2, 6, 1. 5. impūrus: *(of bad character in general): Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15.* Join:

impuri impudicique, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23.
 6. obscenus: u. pleasures, obscene voluptates, id. N. D. 1, 40, 111. v. protervus (caution: in bad sense): u. eyes, oculis protervis, Ov. Her. 17, 77.
 Tac. A. 12, 59. nudus (unveiled, indecent): u. jokes, sales nudi, Mart. 5, 2, 4.
 10. adulter: adultera virgo, Ov. Her. 6, 133.
 11. stupri plenus: Cic. Red. Sen. 6, 13.
 12. parum castus, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 59: v. CHASTE, ADULTEOUS, UNCLEAN, IMPURE.
 unchastely: 1. incesta: Lucr. 1, 59. 2. impudice: Join: impudicissime et obscenissime, Eutrop. 8, 22.
 3. impure: Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. Phr.: to live u., vitam impuram agere: v. UNCHASTE.
 unchastity: 1. impudicitia: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 11. Suet. Aug. 71. 2. stuprum: Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21. 3. obscenitas (impurity): Cic. Fam. 9, 22. 4. lascivia (lasciv, wantonness): Suet. Cal. 36. 5. libido (lust): Cic. Verr. 3, 7, 2. 6. incestum: id. Tusc. 4, 35, 75. 7. incestus, ūs: id. Brut. 12, 122: v. ADULTERY, FORNICATION, IMPURITY.
 unchecked: liber: an u. custom of staining, consuetudo peccandi libera, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 177: v. TO CHECK, FREE, UNREIDED, UNRESTRAINED.
 unchewed: non manducatus: v. TO CHEW. Phr.: to swallow u. cakes, totas absorbere placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24: v. ENTIRE, RAW.
 unchristian: impius (gen. term): "quod non deceat Christianum (Kr.): v. UNBELIEVER, INFIDEL, UNKIND.
 unchurch: *Christianorum grege expulso: repulso: Christianum esse nego: v. TO EXCOMMUNICATE.
 uncircumcised: 1. incircumcissus: Vulg. Act. Apost. vii 51: Tertull. Jud. 2, extr.: Prud. Psych. 390. 2. praeputium habens: Vulg. Act. Apost. xi. 3. 3. praeputiatus: Tertull. Marc. 5, 9. 4. impraeputatus: id. Monog. 11, extr.: v. CIRCUMCISED.
 uncircumcision: 1. praeputium: Vulg. Rom. iv. 9. 2. praeputiatio: Tertull. Marc. 5, 4, med.
 uncircumscribed: v. UNBOUNDED, UNLIMITED.
 uncircumspect: v. INCAUTION, UNWILLY.
 uncivil: inhābans, rusticus: v. RUDE, UNCOURTEOUS.
 uncivilly: inhābans, rusticus: v. RUDELY, UNCOURTEOUSLY.
 uncivilized: 1. incultas: Cic. Rep. 2, 10: the u. Laestrygonians, incultū Laestrygonēs, Tibull. 4, 1, 59. 2. barbārus: an u. country, barbāra patria, Virg. Aen. 1, 539. 3. fērus: no one is so u., nemo tam fērus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. Join: immanis, ferus... ferus, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: fera agrestique vita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33. 4. intonsus (poet.): the u. Getae, intonsi Getae, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 2. 5. non politus humanitatis artibus, after Cic. Rep. 1, 17. Phr.: the u. ages, minus erudita secula hominum, ib. 2, 10: v. CIVILIZED, RUDE.
 unclad: v. UNCOVERED.
 unclasp: v. TO UNSUCKLE, UNDO, UNTIE.
 unclassical: 1. non classicus: v. CLASSICAL. 2. (second-rate): secundae notae, Col. 9, 15, 13. Phr.: an u. author, malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7.
 uncle: 1. On father's side: patrui, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 14, where the degrees are given: great u. p. magnus, ib. 15: great, great u. p. major, ib. 16: Tac. A. 12, 22: great, great, great u. p. maximus, Paul. ib. 17. 2. On mother's side: avunculus: Paul. ib. 14. Great u.: 1. a. magnus: ib. Cic. Brut. 62, 222. 2. avunculus: Tac. A. 4, 75. 3. a. major: Suet. Aug. 7: Claud. 3: Veil. Pat. 2, 59. Great, great u., a. major, Paul. ib. 16: great, great, great u., a. maximus, ib. 17.
 unclean: 1. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 2. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 3. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 4. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 5. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 6. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 7. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 8. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 9. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 10. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 11. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 12. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 13. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 14. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 15. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 16. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 17. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 18. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 19. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 20. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 21. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 22. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 23. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 24. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 25. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 26. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 27. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 28. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 29. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 30. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 31. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 32. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 33. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 34. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 35. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 36. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 37. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 38. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 39. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 40. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 41. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 42. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 43. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 44. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 45. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 46. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 47. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 48. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 49. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 50. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 51. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 52. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 53. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 54. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 55. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 56. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 57. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 58. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 59. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 60. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 61. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 62. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 63. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 64. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 65. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 66. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 67. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 68. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 69. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 70. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 71. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 72. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 73. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 74. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 75. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 76. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 77. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 78. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 79. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 80. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 81. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 82. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 83. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 84. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 85. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 86. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 87. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 88. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 89. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 90. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 91. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 92. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 93. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 94. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 95. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 96. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 97. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 98. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 99. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY. 100. In gen.: v. DIRTY, POUL, FILTHY.

2. contaminatus: Join: c. ac sordidus, ib. 45. 3. pollutus: id. xiii. 51. 4. Morally: 1. inquinatus: most talk, sermo inquinatissimus, Cic. Verr. 3, 26, 65. 2. impurus: the most u. (of creatures), impurissimus, Auct. Dom. 18, 48: a youth u. with all manner of lust, omni libidine impurus, Petron. 8, 81. 3. spurcus: u. karols, spurcae lupae, Mart. 1, 35, 8. 4. spurcificus: Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 7. 5. obscenus: u. words, obscena verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: v. OBSCENE. 6. turpia: e. Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 113. 7. turpiter (adv.): 1. impare: to live u., i. vivere, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 38. 2. parum munde: Sen. Ep. 70, 17: v. FOULLY, DIRTYLY.
 uncleanliness: 1. In gen. sense: immunditia: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 6. 2. spurcilia: Col. 1, 5, 8. 3. sordes, i. f., most common in plur.: the u. of a rusty house, sordes obsoleti tecti, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7. 4. In moral or ceremonial sense: 1. sordes, tum, f.: will wash out his u., sordes suas eluet, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: in eccles. sense: Cypr. Ep. 74 (75). 2. impuritas: Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6. 3. turpido, obscenitas (nearly in same sense): if to u. of subjects there is added u. of language, si rerum turpitudinis adhibetur verborum obscenitas, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 104: v. FILTH, IMPURITY.
 uncleaned: 1. In gen. sense: non purgatus: v. TO CLEANSE, UNWASHED. 2. In ceremonial sense: Phr.: a place u., after slaughter, recens caede locus, Virg. Aen. 9, 455: u. after war and slaughter, bello digressus et caede recent, ib. 2, 718.
 unclenoh: u. the fingers, digitos extendo, opp. to comprimio: v. Cic. Acad. 4, 47, 145.
 unclose: aperto: v. TO OPEN, TO DISCLOSE.
 unclothe: exdo: v. TO UNDESS, STRIP.
 unclothed: nudus: v. NAKED, UNCOVERED.
 unclouded: 1. Free from cloud: serenus: v. CLOUDLESS. 2. Fig.: calm, tranquil: 1. serenus: an u. brow, frons serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: u. after cloud of cares has been removed, pulvis curarum nube serenus, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 5. 2. tranquillitas: Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71. Phr.: may the rest of life be u., pars vitae caetera nube vacet, Ov. Trist. 5, 5, 21: having an u. bosom, omni deterius pectora nube, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 109: v. CALM, TRANQUIL.
 uncloil: evolvo, explicio: v. TO UNWIND, TO UNWIRE.
 uncloiling (sub): explicatio: Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.
 uncloined: infectus: u. silver, infectum argentum, Liv. 34, 10: v. TO CORRUPT.
 uncollected: 1. In gen. sense: non collectus: v. TO COLLECT. 2. (Applied to money) outstanding, unpaid: residuus: p. pecunia, Liv. 33, 47: the u. taxes, vectigalium (for vectigalium) residua, Suet. Aug. 101.
 uncoloured: 1. Lit.: without colour: 1. pūrus: p. toga, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10. 2. albus: u. work, album opus, Vitruv. 7, 3. 3. sincerus: things which are u. are spoiled by colour, quae sincera sunt, polluantur colorum adulteris, Cypr. Hab. Virg. 16. 4. nullo colore fucatus: ib. 21: v. TO COLOR. 5. Fig.: plain, without embellishment: infucatus (late in this sense): Arnob. 2, p. 360, Gauth. [p. 75, Herald.]: v. PLAIN, SIMPLE.
 uncombed: 1. Impexus: Virg. Georg. 3, 366. 2. Incomtus: Hor. Epod. 5, 16. 3. horridus: Cic. Sect. 8, 19: v. LOOSE, ROUGH.
 uncomeliness: deformitas: u. in action, d. agendi, Cic. Or. 17, 56: v. INELEGANCE, UGLINESS, UNBROOMINGNESS.
 uncomely (adv.): 1. illepidus: Join: non illepidum neque invenustum, Catull. 10, 4. 2. inconcinuus: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29. 3. turpia: e. more u. (i. e. less comely), turpior, Hor. Od. 2,

8, 4. 4. Meton.: inhonestus, an u. sword, inhonestum vulnus, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: v. INELEGANT, DOLT, UNGRACEFUL, UNBECOMING.
 uncomforable: 1. molestus: tunica molesta, Mart. 10, 25, 9: Juv. 8, 235. 2. gravis: e. the Apian way is less u., minus est gravis Appia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 6. 3. arctus (artus): u. circumstances, res arctae, Ov. ex Tr. 3, 2, 25. Phr.: our journey was made more u. by the rain, factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: to have an u. voyage, incommode navigare, Cic. Att. 5, 9: I am somehow u. in mind, necdo quid meo animo est segrē, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 34: v. UNCOMFORTABLE, ANXIOUS, NARROW, UNWELL.
 uncomforableness: molestiae: v. DISCOMFORT.
 uncomforably: incommode: v. UNCOMFORTABLE.
 uncommanded: 1. Without orders: sponte: the soldiers embarked u. sua sponte naves conscenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: v. UNBIDDEN, TO COMMAND. 2. Without a commander: sine imperio: id. B. C. 7, 20: v. COMMANDER.
 uncommenced: 1. illaudatus: Virg. Georg. 3, 6. 2. inornatus: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31. Phr.: quite u., sine ulla commendatione, Cic. Brut. 35, 96: no age will pass you by u., nulla aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet, id. Marc. 3, 9: v. TO COMMEND, TO RECOMMEND, TO PRAISE.
 uncommissioned: sine mandatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 18: v. TO COMMISSION, UNBIDDEN, UNCOMMANDED.
 uncommon: 1. rārus: all excellent things are u., omnia praeclara rara, Cic. Am. 11, 79. 2. inlūstātus: u. clemency, inusitata clementia, id. Marc. 1, 2. 3. insolitus: an antiquated or u. word, priscum aut insolitum verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36. 4. insolens: an u. word, i. verbum, id. Or. 2, 25: proles and u., multus et insolens, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358. 5. extraordinarius: u. sorts of fruits, extraordinariae fructuum species, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28. 6. eximius (always in good sense): u. virtues, eximiae virtutes, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42: the u. height of mountains (late in this sense), eximia altitudo, Sen. N. Q. 4, 11, 1. 7. egregius (usu. in good sense): an u. disposition, egregia indoles, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 131. 8. insignis, e. (in good and bad sense): Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 31: v. UNCOMMONLY. 9. singularis, e. incredible and u. affection, incredibilis et singularis amor, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 13. 10. mirus (marvellous): mira alacritas, id. Att. 2, 7. 11. mirificus: u. experience in war, m. usus in re militari, id. Sect. 5, 12. 12. Enormis, e. (out of proportion): u. height, enormis proceritas, Suet. Vitell. 17. 13. inauditus (unheard of): Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 117. 14. reconditus (far-fetched): Join: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 79, 274. Phr.: a storm of u. violence, major solito tempestate, Sen. N. Q. 6, 7, 6: of u. size and beauty, pulcher et humano major, Ov. Fast. 2, 503: an u. speech, beyond the public taste, sermo non publici saporis, Petron. 3.
 uncommonly: 1. Not often: raro: v. RARELY, SELDOM. 2. In unusual degree: 1. egregius (i. see) that Dolabella pleases me u., Dolabellam ... placere... mihi egregie, Cic. Att. 14, 20. 2. eximie: id. Arch. 9, 20. 3. plus solito: Ov. Her. 15, 47. 4. magis solito, Liv. 25, 7, 6. praeter solito: Hor. Od. 1, 6, 20. Phr.: with eyes u. cheerful, hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, Cic. Pla. 5, 11: v. EXTREMELY, USUALLY.
 uncommunicative: v. SELEKT.
 uncompelled: v. UNFORCED, WILLING, WILLINGLY.
 uncomplaining: sine gemitu: Sen. Helv. 3, 1: v. PATIENT, PATIENTLY.
 uncompleted: v. IMPERFECT, UNFINISHED.
 uncomounded: 1. Gen. term: 889

not mixed: v. PURE, SIMPLE, UNMIXED.

||. *Gram. term:* simplex, opp. to composuit: Priscian. 8, 15, 81: where the subj. is discussed.

unconcern: 1. Want of care: v. INDIFFERENCE, CARELESSNESS. ||. *Independence:* viciatio: u. with any office, vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 53: v. FREEDOM, INDEPENDENCE.

unconcerned: 1. Careless: 1. scélus: Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5. 2. sôlus: an u. spectator, o. spectator, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26. 3. iucundus: u. about fame, famae 1, Tac. H. 1, 49: v. CARELESS, INDIFFERENT. ||. *Independent of:* v. FREE, CONCERNED. Phr.: u. with any engagements, nullis obligationibus implicatus, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 51.

uncondemned: indemnatus: Cic. Verr. 5, 6, 12: v. INNOCENT.

unconditional: 1. simplex: u. necessity, s. necessitudo, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 171. Join: simplex et absolutus, opp. to cum adjectione, ib. 2. pârus: p. iudicium, ib. 2, 20, 60: an u. gift, pura datio, Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9. Phr.: u. surrender, deditio in dittonem, v. Liv. 1, 38: ib. 7, 37.

unconditionally: 1. simpliciter: Join: simpliciter et candide, Cic. Fam. 8, 6. 2. pure: what has been deatched u., quod pure relictum est, Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9. 3. absolute: Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 13. Phr.: u. to surrender u., manus dare, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: dedere manus, Lucr. 2, 1041.

unconfined: v. FREE, TO CONFIN.

unconfirmed: irritus: Join: irritus infectusque, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: v. TO CONFIRM.

unconformable: 1. Gen. term: v. INCONSISTENT, DISCREPANT. ||. *In geology:* perh. *inaequalis, impar.

uncongenial: ingratus: an u. task, l. labor, Virg. Georg. 3, 8: v. UNPLEASANT, UNSUITABLE, DISAGREEABLE. Phr.: I pleaded your cause, a not u. task, tuam egi causam, non invita Minerva, Cic. Fam. 12, 25.

unconnected: 1. disjunctus: Cic. Part. 6, 21. 2. disiectus: Aed and u. buildings, rara disiectaque aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10. 3. inconditus: an u. style of speaking, incondita dicendi consuetudo, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173. 4. dissipatus: an u. speech, dissipata oratio, Id. Or. 65, 220. 5. dissolutus: an u. style of speaking, dissolutum genus orationis, ib. 57, 195. 6. interruptus: Id. Somn. Scip. 6. 7. inconnexus (late): Auson. Idyll. 12: v. APART, FEW, SCATTER, TO RAMBLE.

unconnectedly: 1. disperse: Join: disperse et diffuse, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98. 2. dispersum: Suet. Jul. 80, 3. interrupte: Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 320. 4. singillum (interrupted by sobs): Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.

unconquerable: invictus: v. INVINCIBLE.

unconquered: 1. invictus: Hannibal u. in the field, H. armis invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95. 2. insuperatus: Corn. Gall. 1, 34. 3. indomitus: v. UNTAMED. 4. integer: Join: integer et intactus: Liv. 10, 27: Hor. Epod. 7, 7.

unconscionable: v. UNREASONABLE.

unconscionably: v. UNREASONABLY, UNDUPLY.

unconscious: 1. inscius: the u. sheep, inscia ovis, Ov. Fast. 4, 750. 2. inscens: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19. 3. necius: u. of impending evil, impendens mali n., Plin. Ep. 8, 23. 4. imprudens: Join: imprudens ignarusque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56: v. CONSCIOUS, IGNORANT, UNAWARE, DENSE.

unconsciously: 1. Without knowing: expr. by adj.: v. UNCONSCIOUS. ||. Without study: nâstira: Cic. Brut. 6, 25.

unconsciousness: 1. oblitio: Hor. Epod. 14, 2. 2. oblivium: Virg. Aen. 6, 714. 3. sopor, ôris: a drowsy u., semisomnus u., Coel. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124. 4. stîpor, ôris: Auct. Dom. 36, 97: v. INSENSIBILITY.

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unconsecrated: 1. prôflanus: (a.) opp. to consecratus, Cic. Part. 10, 36. (b.) opp. to pius, Ov. Fast. 6, 440. 2. nefastus: Stat. Theb. 1, 273: v. UNHOLY, PROFANE.

unconstant: v. INCONSTANT, PICKLE. **unconstitutional:** 1. tyrannicus: u. laws, tyrannicae leges, Id. Leg. 1, 15, 42. 2. illicitus: Cic. Client. 47, 130: an u. act, illicitum facinus, Id. Verr. 5, 66, 170. 3. non ligitimus: v. ILLEGAL, UNLAWFUL.

unconstitutionally: 1. contra legem: Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70. 2. contra rempublicam, Id. Q. F. 2, 1, med. Join: praeter civium morem atque legem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 9: v. ILLEGALLY, UNLAWFULLY.

unconstrained: 1. lîge sôlitus: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 12. 2. liber: Pl. Clat. 1, 2, 9. 3. incoctus (late): Val. Max. 4, 7: Sen. Ep. 66, 17: v. TO CONSTRAIN, FREE, VOLUNTARY.

unconstrainedly: v. FREELY.

unconsumed: 1. inconsumtus: Ov. Met. 7, 592. 2. instutus (rare in this sense): Luc. 8, 786. 3. semitustus (partly consumed): semitustus cadaver: Suet. Dom. 15. 4. semitustilatus (a little burnt): Cic. Mil. 13, 33. 5. semisus (half-eaten): Suet. Tib. 34: v. ENTIRE, SOUND, TO CONSUME.

uncontaminated: 1. intaminatus: u. honours, intamati honores, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18. 2. incontaminatus: Liv. 4, 2. 3. impollutus: Tac. A. 16, 26: v. PURE, UNDEFILED, UNSPOTTED. **uncontested:** v. TO CONTEST, UNANIMOUS.

uncontradicted: v. TO CONTRADICT.

uncontrollable: 1. impôtens: Join: ferociiores impotentioresque, Cic. Fam. 4, 9. 2. intractabilis, e: Arnob. 5, p. 399, Gauth.

uncontrollably: 1. effuse (profusely): to weep u., effusissime flere, Sen. Ep. 99, 21: the mind exults u., effuse animus exultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13. 2. effrenate: Cic. Sen. 12, 39.

uncontrolled: 1. liber: liberima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: liberum fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67, 236. 2. incoctus (late): Sen. Ep. 66, 17: Val. Max. 7, pr. 3. sôlitus: Join: solutus et liber, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4. 4. sine lîge: Ov. Met. 2, 204. 5. sine mîre: Virg. Aen. 5, 694. Phr.: u. sovereignty, omnis dominatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 192: the Danaei reign u., D. dominantur, Virg. Aen. 2, 327: Romulus, having obtained u. power, solus potitus Imperio, Liv. 1, 7: Vulcan (fire) rages u., furit immisiss Vulcanus habens, Virg. Aen. 5, 662: the ship now u., (navis) excussa magistro, Virg. Aen. 6, 353: v. FREE, UNBRIDLED, UNRESTRAINED, CONTROL (subs.), TO CONTROL.

unconverted: religiosus negligens, contemptor: v. IRRELIGIOUS, HEATHEN.

unconvinced: v. TO CONVINCE. Phr.: I am as yet u., non adductus sum ut credam, v. Liv. 4, 49.

uncooked: 1. incoctus: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55. 2. crûdus (opp. to coctus): Id. Aul. 3, 2, 16. Join: semicoctus et semicrudus, Arnob. 7, p. 434, Gauth.

uncord: v. TO UNBIND, TO LOOSE.

uncork: *cordicem extraho: v. TO CORK.

uncorrected: non emendatus, non correctus: v. FAULTY, TO CORRECT. Phr.: u. verses, carmina quae non... litura coercuit atque castigavit, Hor. A. P. 293.

uncorrupt: incorruptus: immâclâtus: Vulg. Pa. xvii. (xviii.) 26: v. INCORRUPT, PURE, UNDEFILED.

uncorrupted: indêspratus: Sen. Ep. 76, 15.

uncorruptness: integritas: Vulg. Tit. li. 7: v. SOUNDNESS, PURITY.

uncouple (animals): to dijungo, xl, cum, 3: Juv. 5, 119: v. TO UNMIX, TO UNTIE.

uncourteous: 1. inconcinuus: u. roughness, inconcinna asperitas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6. 2. horridus: Id. Od. 3,

21, 10. 3. moribus incompotus Quint. 4, 5, 10. 4. tûrcus: the u. Sabine women, tetricae Sabinae, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61: v. ROUGH, RUDE, UNPOLISHED.

uncourteously: v. ROUGHLY, RUDELY.

uncourteousness: inhûmânitas: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99: v. DISCOURTESY, ROUGHNESS, RUDENESS.

uncouth: 1. incultus: incultum corpus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14: i. mores, Sall. Jug. 85. 2. incontinus: u. verses, versus incontinui, Virg. Georg. 2, 386. 3. incompositus: u. motions, motus incompositi, ib. 1, 350. 4. inconditus: i. carmina, Liv. 4, 20: i. versus, ib. 53.

5. inhûmânus: Join: agrestis et inhûmânus, Cic. Red. 6, 13. 6. vastus: Join: vasti atque agrestis, Id. de Or. 1, 25, 115. 7. minus comtus: Lactant. Div. Inst. 5, 1: v. ROUGH, RUDE, UNPOLISHED.

uncouthness: v. ROUGHNESS, RUDENESS.

uncover: 1. dêlîgo, texti, tectum, 3: Pl. Rad. 1, 1, 3. 2. recitâto, xl, sum, 3: Cic. Att. 4, 7. 3. nûdo, 1: u.ing her breasts, nudans ubera, Ov. Met. 10, 391. 4. âpêrio, ul, ertum, 4: he u'd his head, caput aperuit, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. 5. rêvêlo, 1: Tac. Germ. 2, 37.

6. dêvêlo, 1: Ov. Met. 6, 604. 7. discopêrio, ul, pertum, 4: Vulg. 2 Sam. vi. 20. 8. ostendo, xl, sum, and tum, 3: Virg. Georg. 4, 232. 9. pandô, dl, pansum and passum, 3: to u. matere, pandere naturam, Lucr. 5, 55.

10. u. the body, exero, ul, ssertum, 3: u. the shoulder, exsertit humerum, Ov. Fast. 1, 409. 11. dêtrîbo, xl, cum, 3: foll. by a word sig. cover: e.g. (1.) ôpêritum, Pl. 8, 42, 64. (2.) tégumentum, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. Phr.: the whole will be u'd, removebitur omne tegmina officium, Ov. Met. 12, 92: you will u. your side, dabis nudum latus Tib. 1, 4, 46: v. TO DISCOVER, TO OPEN, TO REVEAL, TO SHOW, UNFOLD.

uncovered: 1. nûdus: Virg. Georg. 1, 299. 2. indôperts: Sen. Vit. Beat. 11, 2. 3. inectus: Arnob. 3, p. 374 (Gauth.): v. TO UNCOVER.

uncreated: non creatus: v. TO CREATE.

unction: 1. Lit.: unctio: Cic. extreme u. (in the Rom. Catholic Church). 2. unctio extrema, Kr. Phr.: to receive extreme u., *sacro oleo inungi, Muret. Vol. 2, Or. 25. ||. Fig.: manner of speaking: to speak with u., perh. expr. by, sôot, ut dicunt, dicendo exprimo, v. Quint. 6, 2, 13.

unctuous: v. OILY.

uncultivated: 1. Lit.: 1. incultus: u. regions, incultae regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. 2. vastus (waste): Join: vastus, incultus, Sall. Jug. 89.

3. rûdis, e: an u. field, rudis ager, Col. 3, 11, 1: r. campus, Virg. Georg. 2, 211. 4. nêglectus: u. fields, neglecti agri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37. 5. dêformis, e: u. plains, deformes campi, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 15. Phr.: to be u. (of land): vâco: 1. Caes. B. G. 4, 30: v. FALLOW (TO LIE).

||. Fig.: indoctus: Cic. Tusc. 1, 2. 4. agrestis, rudis, etc.: v. RUDE, UNEDUCATED, UNCOUTH.

uncumbered: v. UNENCUMBERED.

uncurbed: v. UNBRIDLED.

uncured: crûdus: (a.) not healed: u. wounds, cruda vulnera, Ov. Trist. 1, 11, 19. (b.) not pickled: u. lamb or kid, crûdus agnus sive hoedus, Apic. 8, 366: v. TO SALT, TO PICKLE.

uncurl: *cirros or cincinnos (or cincinnorum) fimbrias, cf. Cic. Pla. II, 35): laxo, 1: v. TO CURL, LOOSELY.

uncurled: *sôlitus.

uncut: 1. intonsus (not shaved): u. hair, 1. crinis, Tiball. 1, 4, 24: v. LOW, UNSHORN. 2. incedus: an u. wood, incedua silva, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 1.

3. intîger, ra, rum pîles, sciss lower part remained u., quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: v. ENTIRE.

undamaged: inoffensus, Arnob. 4, p. 386 (Gauth.): v. UNHARMED, UNHURT.

undaunted: 1. *impavidus*: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 8. 2. *intrepidus*: Ov. Met. 1, 478. 3. *interritus*: Ib. 5, 506. 4. *imperturbatus*: Virg. Aen. 10, 770. 5. *immotus*: 1. *animus*, Tac. A. 15, 23. 6. *fortis*, e: *go on with u. soul* (*Lacedaemonians*), pergit animo fortis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 107. Join: *animosus* atque fortis, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21; *magnus* fortisque, Cic. Fam. 6, 14. 7. *firmus*: Virg. Aen. 6, 301: v. **BRAVE, FEARLESS, FIRM.**

undauntedly: 1. *impavide*: Liv. 39, 50. 2. *intrepide*: Ib. 26, 4. 3. *impigre* (*incessantly*): Flor. 3, 1, 12. 4. *fortiter*: Join: *fortiter* et patienter, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7. Phr.: *stocis oculis*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18: v. **HEAVILY, STOUTLY.**

undazzled: Phr.: *with u. eye*, lumine recto, Luc. 9, 904: v. **TO DAZZLE, UNDAZZLED.**

undecayed: 1. *in corruptus*: u. *spirit and blood*, 1. *sucus et sanguis*, Cic. Brut. 9, 30. 2. *illibescens*: u. *harmony*, illi concordia, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 30. 3. *solidus*: u. *strength*, solidas vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 639. 4. *crudus*: u. *old age*, cruda senectus, Ib. 6, 304. 5. *induritus*: Join: *induritus* et insolens: Tertull. Res. Carn. 58: v. **ENTIRE, SOUND.**

undecaying: 1. *immortalis*, e: Lacr. 1, 58. 2. *imperpetuus*: u. *fama*, fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 8. 3. *in corruptus*: v. **IMPERISHABLE, LASTING.**

undecisive: expr. by error, with a verb signifying to take away: *errorem eripio*: Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: *solvio*, Phaedr. 4, 4, 33: *demo*, Hor. Ep. 7, 2, 140: *tollo*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 77: *coarguo*, Id. Acad. 1, 4, 13: *depello*, Id. Div. 2, 28, 60: *extorqueo*: Id. Sen. 21, 86. Phr.: *I am now u. and*, *animi resanant error*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9: *I will u. you*, *nubem...* *eripiam*, Virg. Aen. 2, 606: *non patiar te in errore versari*, Cic. Marc. 10, 21.

undecided: 1. *Uncertain in widest sense*: v. **UNCERTAIN.** 2. *Nearly evenly balanced*: (1.) as to the result of a battle: 1. *incepta*, *clipsis*: a. *fortuna belli*, Cic. Marc. 5, 15: a. *proelium*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: a. *pugna*, Id. 2, 14. 2. *aequus*: *aequis pugna*, Id. 9, 12: *Mars aequus*, Id. 2, 6: *to leave a battle u.*, *aequis manu decedere*, Sall. Cat. 39. 3. *pari*: *proelium*, Nep. Them. 3. Phr.: *it is u. which side the conqueror*, *non dijudicari potuit*, *uter ubi anteferendus videretur*, Caes. B. G. 3, 44. (2.) as to an argument or dispute: *integer*, *rum*: *integrum certamen*, Liv. 3, 61. Phr.: *to be u.* in pendenti *causa*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 25: *to leave u.* in suspensio *relinquere*, Plin. Ep. 10, 40: *to keep u.* in ambiguo *servare*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 18: *the question is still u.*, *adhuc sub iudice lites est*, Id. A. P. 78.

undecided, undecided: 1. *Intiger*: *he ordered the whole matter to be left u.* *till his return*, *rem integram ad reddendum suum iussit esse*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82. 2. *sine exitu*: *an u. dispute*, *disceptatio sine exitu*, Liv. 3, 40. Phr.: *to be u.* *haesitare*, Plin. Ep. 10, 40: *my mind is u.*, *animus pendet*, Ter. Ad. 2, 19: v. **UNCERTAIN, UNSETTLED, TO WAVE, TO DOUBT.**

undecisive: *not tending to settle doubt*: *ambiguus*: u. *answers*, *ambigua responsa*, Suet. Tib. 24: v. **UNDECIDED.**

undeked: 1. *Without a deck*: 1. *apertus*: *an u. vessel*, *aperta navis*: opp. *to tecta* or *constrata*: Cic. Verr. 5, 40, 104: Liv. 32, 21. 2. *ritarius*: *r. navis*, Gell. 10, 25, 5. *An u. vessel*: 1. *inter*, *tria*, f. 2. *aphratus*, 1. f., Cic. Att. 6, 8. 2. *Without ornament*: v. **UNADORNED.**

undefaced: v. **ENTIRE, SOUND, UNINJURED, TO DEFACE.**

undefended: 1. In gen., *without protection*: 1. *nudus*: *you will present your side u.*, *dabis nudum latus*, Tib. 1, 4, 46: *a city u.*, *urbs nuda praesidio*, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1: u. *by relatives*, *nudum a propinquo*, Id. Red. Quir. 6, 16.

2. *Apertus*: Caes. B. G. 1, 25. 3. *desertus*: *a fortress u. on that side*, *castrum desertum ab ea parte*, Sall. Jug. 94. 4. *indefensus*: Liv. 4, 28. 5. *immunitus*: *an u. road*, *via immunita*, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54. 6. *In legal sense*: *indefensus*: *unheard and u.*, *inauditus et ind.*, Tac. A. 2, 77. Phr.: *to leave one's post u.*, *praesidium relinquere*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17. v. **UNPROTECTED, TO DEFEND, TO PROTECT.**

undefiled: 1. *In moral or ceremonial sense*: 1. *impollutus*: u. *virginity*, *virginitas impolluta*, Tac. A. 14, 35. 2. *purus*: *a place u.*, *locus purus*, Liv. 25, 17. 3. *in corruptus*: *virgo in corrupta*, Cic. Orat. 19, 64. 4. *Fig.*: *in corruptus*: *the u. purity of Latin speech* (comp. "well of English undefiled"), *in corrupta Latini sermonis integritas*, Id. Brut. 35, 132: v. **PURE, UNSPOTTED, TO DEFILE.**

undefined: v. **INDEFINITE, UNBOUNDED.**

undeniable: v. **CERTAIN, TO DENT.**

undeniably: v. **CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEDLY.**

under (prep.): both in local and fig. sense. A. expr. by a prep.: 1. sub: (a) with *acc.* of obj.: u. *the earth*, a. *terra*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: u. *the shade*, a. *umbra*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 22: u. *the sky* (in the open air), a. *divo*, Ib. 2, 3, 23: a. *Jove*, Ib. 1, 1, 25: u. *command*, a. *Imperio*, Nep. Eum. 7: u. *Hannibal*, a. *Hannibale*, Liv. 25, 40: u. *arms*, Ib. 9, 37: u. *penalty of death*, a. *poena mortis*, Suet. Cal. 48: u. *the semblance*, a. *imagine*, Virg. Aen. 6, 293: u. *the eyes of a master*, a. *oculis domini*, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: u. *that condition*, a. *ea conditio*, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: u. *presence*, a. *specie*, Just. 1, 5. (b) with *acc.* of obj. *implying motion towards*: *to drive u. the earth*, a. *terras ago*, Virg. Georg. 4, 52: *sent u. the yoke*, a. *jugum miserae*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: *to hurry u. (into) the open air*, a. *divum raptu*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13: *go u. their authority and title*, *ite sub imperium sub titulumque*, Tib. 2, 4, 34: *to fall u. the eyes (one's notice)*, a. *oculos cado*, Cic. Or. 1, 9: *to reduce u. the power of the Athenians*, a. *potestatem Atheniensium redigo*, Nep. Milt. 1: *to come close u. (up to) the mountains*, a. *montem succedo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 45. For *suu*, in sense of approximate time or place, see Smith's Lat. Dict. (sua, B.).

2. *subter*: (a) with *acc.*: u. *cover of the shade*, a. *testudine*, Virg. Aen. 9, 514. (b) with *acc.*: u. *the bosom*, a. *praecordia*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: u. (towards) *the caverns*, a. *cavernas*, Or. Met. 5, 502. 3. *intra*: (c) with *abl.* *nearly in same sense as in or within*: u. (or in) *the shade*, in *umbra*, Virg. Ecl. 1, 4. (d) *Hor.* Ep. 1, 7, 50: *I place u. the same class*, in *eodem genere pono*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 30: u. *arms*, in *armis*, Caes. B. G. 1, 49 (see also above, 1. and below). (e) with *acc.* *nearly in same sense as into or among*: *to come u. a class*, in *numerum venio*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. So also with *refero*, Id. Phil. 2, 14, 34. 4. *intra* (within): *with a weapon hidden u.*, *his praesidio*, abditio *intra vestem ferro*, Liv. 2, 12. 5. *per* (by means of): u. *a pretence of friendship*, *per simulationem amicitiae*, Cic. Quir. Red. 8, 21: u. *a show of making peace*, *per speciem reconciliandae pacis*, Liv. 42, 52: u. *cover of darkness* (absence of moonlight), *per amica silentia lunae*, Virg. Aen. 2, 253. B. expr. by *abl.* without *prep.* or by *abl. abs.*: u. *the central dome of the temple*, *media testudine templi*, Virg. Aen. 1, 505: u. *thy guide-rope*, *tu duce*, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 4: *dis quidvis*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: u. *an appearance of favour*, *specie beneficii*, Liv. 41, 23: u. *that condition*, *ea conditio*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 1: u. *the disguise of shepherd*, *pastorum habitu*, Liv. 9, 2: (a letter) u. *his own hand*, *suo chirographo*, Cic. Fam. 10, 21: see below.

Phr.: *u. arms*, *armatus*, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: Liv. 27, 13: see above, A. 1 and 3: *a document u. your own hand and seal*,

signatus a te libellus, Cic. Att. 11, 1: see above, H. 1: *u. sail*, *passis velis*, Id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: *to come u. name of*, *nomen occupo*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 46: *to be u. an idea*, v. *TO SUPPOSE*: u. *these circumstances*, *quae quum ita sint*, Cic. Rab. 2, 5: *quod quum ita sit*, Id. Att. 14, 17: *to labour u. a load of debt*, *premor esse alieno*, Id. Cat. 2, 9, 19: v. *TO PRESS*, *TO OPPRESS*: *to hide good u. evils*, *bonum malis abdo*, Tib. 2, 4, 36: v. *TO HIDE, TO COVER*.—For *under* in combination with verbs signifying to *PLACK*, to *SEET*, to *TRAMPLE*, to *LIE*, etc., v. *TO PLACK, TO SET, ETC.*

under, in age, number, size, etc.: 1. minor, v. **LESS.** 2. *Intra*: *from u. 100 up to ...*, *intra centum usque ad ...*, Liv. 1, 43. 3. *Intra*: *not u. 9 eggs at a time*, *non l. novena (ova)*, Plin. 18, 26, 62. Phr.: *it is u. 100 years since ...*, *non dum centum et decem anni sunt*, quum ..., Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75.

under age: *impubes*, *la*, and *eris*: *a boy u. a*, *puer l.*, Ov. Fast. 2, 339: *a daughter u. a*, *filia impubes*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: v. **MINOR.**

underbid (-): (*offer to make or do a thing at a lower price*): *minoris facendum conducio*: v. Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47.

under-butler: *suppronus*, 1: Pl. Mil. 3, 12.

—oock: 1. **cicous inferior*. 2. *perh.* **coquo vicarius*, or *vicaria*.

—current: 1. *Of water*: 1. *torrens subterranea*, Plin. 8, 50, 70. 2. *fluentum subterranea*: v. **Virg. Ecl. 10, 4: Anon. Idyll. 10, 22. 3. *Fig.*: (a) *of thought*: *intimate cogitationes*, Cic. Sall. 22, 64. (b) *of feeling*: *intimus animi sensus*, Id. Inv. 2, 8, 25.**

—done: 1. *minus perocutus*: Plin. 22, 75, 70. 2. *admiratus*: Suet. Aug. 2. 3. *semiculus*: Plin. 18, 11, 29, 116. 4. *subcradus*: Cato R. R. 156.

—sargent: 1. *thénica*: Gell. 7, 12, 3. 2. *subicula*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95. 3. *vestis subasta*: Id. 3, 1, 2, 29. 4. *suppronus* (chiefly worn by women): Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 50: Lucan. 2, 264. In gen.: v. **TO BIND, TO GIRD**. 5. *U. a ship*: *navem sociog*, Vulg. Acts xxvii 17.

undergo: 1. In gen.: 1. *subire*, 11. *Itum*, 4: *I will u. the same penalty*, *eamdem poenam subibo*, Auct. Bom. 38, 101. 2. *tero*, *tollo*, *la-* *tum*: 3. *born to u. miseries*, *natus fer-* *undis miseria*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6. 3. *per-* *fero*: Virg. Aen. 6, 437. 4. *U. push-* *ment*: 1. *do poenas*: Cic. Att. 9, 10, 30: *post mit.* 2. *poenas pendo*: Ib. 11, 8, 28. 3. *poenas pendit* (u. in full): Id. Sest. 67, 140: v. **TO SUFFER**.

—a change: v. **TO CHANGE, TO ALTER.**

under-ground (adv.): v. UNDER, A. (adv.): 1. *subterraneus*: u. *caverna*, *subterranea specus*, Cic. Att. 15, 26. 2. *subterraneus*: Apul. Met. 9, 22, p. 277. Elm. 3. *subterraneus*: Arnob. 7.

—building: 1. *sub-* *structo*, Vitruv. 6, 11. 2. *hypogaeum*: *th.* **—passage:** *cuniculus*: Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90.

—railway: *perh.* **via ferrea subterranea*.

—stove: *hypocausta*, *la*, f.: Vitruv. 5, 10.

undergrowth: v. **UNDERWOOD, BRUSHWOOD.**

—hand (adv.): *clandestinus*: Cic. Sen. 12, 40: v. **SECRET, TREACHEROUS**: in *an u. manner*: v. **DEXT. ART.**

—hand (adv.): v. **SECRETLY, DE-** **HONESTLY, TREACHEROUSLY.**

underived (original): 1. *priscus*: *priscum nomen Latinum*: Varr. L. L. 5, 30. 2. *pricipalis*: Gell. 11, 15, 5. 3. *Originalis*: Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 2, 14: p. 9. Bip.

under-jaw: maxilla inferior, Plin. 11, 30, 60.

— **keeper:** *custos inferior: satellites inferior.

— **leather:** *corium inferius.

— **librarian:** bibliothecae curator vicarius: v. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; Hor. S. 2, 7, 79.

— **lieutenant:** perh. subcenturio secundus: v. Liv. 8, 8.

underline: v. TO LIE, UNDER.

— **underline:** 1. nōto, i: *I ud that passage*, id caput notavi, Cic. Fam. 7, 12; Ov. Met. 9, 521. 2. signo, i: Alurt. 9, 53, 5. 3. subscribo, scripsit, scriptum, 3: Cic. Client. 42, 119. 4. subnōto, i: Suet. Cal. 41: Apul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31: Elm.

— **underling:** 1. administer, tri. Join: administri et satellites, Cic. Quint. 25, 80. 2. inferior, an inferior person: *crucel towards u.* in inferiores crudelia, Auct. ad Herein. 4, 40, 52.

3. accensus: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. 4. adscēla: humilis a. Juv. 9, 48: asseccla: Cic. Verr. 3, 12, 30.

5. servulus: Cic. Caecin. 20, 58. 6. qui partes tractat secundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: *Arrius, who was a sort of u. to Crassus*, A. qui fuit Crassi quid secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69, 242: v. FOLLOWER, CREATURE.

— **under-master:** 1. hypodidascalus: Cic. Fam. 9, 18. 2. subdoctor: Aus. Pref. 22. 3. sub-instructor vel hostiliarius: Lowth, W. of Wykeham, App. p. 38.

— **undermine (v.):** 1. To dig under ground: 1. suffodio, fodi, fossam, 3: Cic. Harusp. 15, 12. 2. sub terra fodio: Liv. 38, 7. 3. cuniculum ago: he began to u., cuniculum occultum agere instituit, lb. 4. subruo, ui, itum, 3: *to overthrow by a mine: the walls being u.* subruis cuniculo moenibus, id. 5, 21. 5. clavo, i: *to uns u. in many places*, oppida crebris cuniculis cavata, Plin. 2, 82, 83. 6. fundamenta subduco: Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42. II. Fig.:

1. detrāho, traxi, tractum, 3: *to u. one's reputation*, de fama detrāho, id. Fam. 3, 8. 2. laedo, si, sum, 3: *And u. d. his own reputation*, lacerat famam suam, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. 3. labefacio, feci, factum, 3: *u. u. truth*, labefactum veritatem, Arnob. 2, p. 443, Gauth. 4. labefacio, i: *to u. fidelity with a bribe*, fidem pretio labefactare, Cic. Client. 68, 194. 5. subrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3: Arnob. 1, c. 6. 6. ēvero, ti, sum, 3: *to u. an estate*, e. patrimonium, Ulp. Dig. 47, 6, 1.

— **miner (subs.):** subseccor, oris: Arnob. 4, p. 391, G.

— **most:** v. LOWEST.

— **neath:** 1. infra: *a copy is written u.* exemplum infra scriptum est, Cic. Fam. 6, 8. 2. subius: Liv. 30, 25: v. BELOW, BENEATH.

— **officer:** v. SUBALTERN.

— **underoratory:** v. DEBATOR, ORATORY.

— **underpin (v.):** 1. fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4: Plin. 36, 17, 19. 2. suffulcio: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 86. 3. substruo, struxi, structum, 3: see Vitruv. 6, 11.

— **plot (subs.):** *epistodum: App. Fac. Lex.

— **prop (subs.):** 1. stātimen: Col. 4, 2, 1. 2. pēdamentum: Plin. 17, 22, 35, 194: v. PROP (subs.).

— **prop (v.):** 1. adminiculi, i: Col. Fin. 5, 14, 39. 2. adminiculi, i: Col. Arb. 16, 4. 3. stātimen: Vitr. 7, 1: v. TO PROP.

— **rate:** extēnuo, i: *to u. a charge*, extēnuo crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, 103: *u.ing the report of the war*, extenuantes famam belli, Liv. 5, 37.

2. detractio, i: Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 103. 3. villipendo, di, 3: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 58. 4. tēnuiter aestimo: *gracilly to u.* tenuissime aestimo, Cic. Verr. 4, 16, 35. 5. tenui (at a low price) aestimo: Ter. Heu. 3, 1. 6. tēniter (at a low price) laudo: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 40.

— **secretary:** 1. amānuensis secundus: Suet. Ner. 44: Tit. 3. 2.

scribe librarius: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14. 3. librarius: Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32. 4. epistolarius formae secundae: Cod. 12, 24, 7. (Not secretarius secundus, as secretarius is a word without any classic authority.)

— **under-secretary of state:** v. SECRETARY (II).

— **sell:** vendo minoris quam ceteri: Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51.

— **servant:** 1. servo vicarius: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 27. 2. vicarius: Mart. 2, 18, 7. 3. ancillula (a female s.): Join: ancillula pedesque, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236. 4. *famulus or famula inferioris ordinis: v. UNDERLING.

— **setter (in carpentry):** 1. hūmēritus: Vulg. 1 K. vii. 30. 2. sustentaculum: v. Tac. H. 2, 28.

— **sheriff:** *gersafa inferior or inferioris ordinis: v. SHERIFF.

— **shot (a mill-wheel):** (rōta) aqua subius versa: v. Plin. 18, 10, 21.

— **song:** 1. sonus carmini subtextus: v. Auson. Prof. 5, 3. 2. submissum murmur: Quint. 11, 3, 45. Phr.: *the nightingale sings her u.* luscinae sonus secum ipse murmurat, Plin. 10, 29, 43.

— **understand:** 1. Comprehend, take in with mind: 1. intelligo, lexi, lectum, 3: *I wish your plan to be developed*, that I may u. it thoroughly, explicari consilium volo, ut penitus intelligam, Cic. Att. 8, 12: *to u. great things from small*, magna ex parvis intelligere, id. Off. 1, 41, 146. 2. comprehendo, di, sum, 3: *to u. with mind*, comprehendere animo, id. N. D. 3, 25, 64. 3. cēpio, cēpi, captum, 3: *to u. what a happy and immortal nature is*, capere quae sit et beata natura et aeterna, lb. 1, 19, 49.

4. complector, plexus, 3: *that you may u. the whole system*, ut totum genus complectamini, id. Verr. 2, 12, 32. 5. ampletor, 3: *if the judge shall fail to u.* si iudex non amplector, Cic. Acad. 4, 8, 26. 6. perspicio, spexi, spectrum, 3 (see thoroughly, make oneself master of the subject): I charge you to u. the whole, totum ... mando tibi ut perspicias, lb. Att. 1, 12, 2: *argument from things understood to what was not understood*, ratio ex rebus perceptis ad id quod non percipiebatur, id. Acad. 1, c. 7. 7. tēno, ui, tentum, 2: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 57: Cic. Fam. 6, 7. 8. scio, lvi, 4: *that the Athenians understood what was right*, scire quae recta essent, id. Sen. 18, 64: *that all are able to speak on that which they u.*, omnes in eo quod scirent esse eloquentes, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63. In respect of a language or an art: to u. Latin, scire Latine, id. Brut. 37, 140: *u.ing skillful in using* the harp, citharae scienā, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 10. 9. nōvi, perf. of nosco: *to know superficially: he u.s everything*, omnia novit, Juv. 3, 77. 10. scāpio, lvi, and II, 3: *to have taste or perception*. Join: intelligere et sapere, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: *when he first began to u.*, quum primum sapere coepit, id. Fam. 14, 1. 11. accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (to receive as true): *things which I scarcely u. stood*, quae parum accepti, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4. 12. cāpesco, lvi, itum, 3: Geil. 12, 1, 11. 13. sentio, si, sum, 4 (u. by senses): *this animal alone u. what order is*, unum hoc animal sentit quid sit ordo, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14. 14. ērdior, 4, pass. (to be instructed): *he u.stood the Persian language so well*, sermone Persarum adeo eruditus est, Nep. Them. 10. 15. interpretor, i: *a letter, which I could scarcely u.*, quam interpretari ipse vix poteram, Cic. Att. 15, 28. II. To receive information: 1. intelligo, lexi, lectum, 3: Cic. Att. 6, 9, 3. 2. cēperio, ēri, certum, 4: *these things were u.stood from the prisoners*, ex captivis hanc comperta, Liv. 27, 5: *to have u.stood*, compertum habeo, Cic. Client. 45, 127. 3. accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *if they had u.stood by common report*, si ... acceperant fama et auditione, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95. 4. audio, 4: *I have u.stood from older persons*, audivi de

majoribus natu, id. Brut. 26, 100. 5. certior fio: *Caesar having u.stood by scouts*, C. per exploratores c. factus, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. III. In gram.: 1. intelligo: *a word is u.stood from another word*, verbum ex verbo intelligitur (ēkleptis), Quint. 8, 6, 21. 2. subaudio: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1: Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 4.

— **understand thoroughly:** 1. calleo, ui, 2: Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 8. 2. pernosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3: *the movements of men's minds must be u.stood thoroughly*, animorum motus penitus pernosendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17. 3. certum habeo: *nor do I u.* *that very thing thoroughly*, neque id ipsum certum habeo, id. Att. 1, 13, 1.

— **to make or let a person:** A. To acquaint: certior fieri: Cic. Att. 9, 26: v. TO ACQUAINT. B. To convey a meaning: significo, i: *they began to make it understood by the voice*, voce significare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 13. Phr.: *what is to be u.stood by that speech* quid vult sibi haec oratio? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 2: *what is u.stood by those statues (what do they mean)?* quid sibi volunt illae statuae? Cic. Verr. 2, 61, 150: *it is a question what thing is to be u.stood by that name*, quae res ei (nominis) subiicienda sit, Quint. 7, 3, 4.

— **privately:** subintelligo: Hieron. Ep. 145.

— **understanding (adj.):** peritus: *u. well how to move tears*, lacrimarum movendarum peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 114: v. TO TEACH, TO KNOW, INTELLIGENT.

— **understanding (subs.):** 1. intellectus: mens, ingenium: v. INTELLECT. 2. Agreement, condition, bargain: q. v.

— **undertake:** 1. In gen. sense: 1. suscipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3: *to u. a business*, negotium a. Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5: *u. the cause of the senate*, suscipe causam senatus, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51. 2. sūmo, sūmpsi, sumptum, 3: *sometimes with dat. of person: I u. the study of philosophy*, mihi ipse s. studium philosophiae, id. Acad. 1, 2, 7: *who u.s to write the deeds of Augustus?* quis res gestas Augusti scribere auiit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 7: *the war which the people ordered to be u. with Antiochus*, duellum quod cum Antiocho populus nisi Jussit, Liv. 36, 2. 3. aggredior, gressus, 3, dep.: *let us u. some great thing*, magnum quid aggrediamur, Cic. Att. 2, 14: *with prep. ad: when I u.stook the case*, quum ad causam sum aggressus, id. de Or. 2, 72, 291. 4. rēpio, 3 (make a bargain to do a thing): *the man who had u.s to do it*, illum, qui se facturum rēpissus, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: *which thing induced me to u. the case*, quae res me impulit, ut ... causam reciperem, lb. 1, 2: see below. 5. incipio, i (to begin): *they u.stook it with this hope*, hac illi spe hoc inciperunt, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 20: *to think that Aeschines should u. such a thing*: hocine incipere Aeschinum? lb. 30. 6. cāpio, cēpi, capere, 3: *to form or u. a plan*, consilium cāpio, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: In old legal phrase, id. to u. an office, magistratum cāpio, id. Leg. 3, 8: v. TO TAKE. 7. mōtor, itus, 4 (to plan): *you have nothing here to u.* hic, quod moliare, nihil habes, Cic. Verr. 1, 51, 131. 8. inen, lvi and II, itum (enter upon): *to u. a plan*, rationem ineo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 30: *consultum ineo*, Ov. Fast. 3, 380: *I will u. your duties*, tua munera inibo, Virg. Aen. 5, 846. 9. cōnor, i (to attempt): *to think before u.* i. rēpio, 3: *pruē cogitare* quam cōnor, Nep. Dat. 7. 10. coepi, def. (to begin): *let me first relate what I u.stook*, huc, quod coepi, primum enarrem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 32. II. To u. a work for pay: 1. rēpio, 3: see also above, 1. 4. 2. cōndico, duxi, ductum, 3: *the contractor who had u.taken to make the column*, qui columnam... cōduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47. 3. rēdimo, ēmi, emptum, 3: *he u. took the quarrels of the society*, noluit

own, societatis, non suas lites redemit, Id. Rosc. Com. 12, 15. |||. 7b u. a legal case: 1. causam ago: Liv. 17, 54. 2. c. defendo: Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 198: v. TO DARE, ATTEMPT.

undertaker: 1. In gen.: 1. expr. by qui suscipit, incipit, etc. 2. susceptor: Just. 8, 3. ||. A contractor: conductor: the u. of that work, ejus operis conductor, Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 1: v. CONTRACTOR. |||. An u. of funerals: 1. locator funeria, Plin. 7, 52, 55. 2. libitinarius: Sen. Benef. 6, 38, 3. 3. pollinctor: Mart. 10, 97, 3. To discharge the duty of an u.: libitinam exerceo, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10.

undertaker: 1. The act of: 1. incipio: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 13. 2. incipio, us (rare): Nep. Iphic. 2 (al. impetus): Val. Fl. 6, 124. ||. The thing undertaken: 1. incceptum: Liv. 11, 26. 2. coeptum: Virg. Georg. 1, 40. 3. factus, oris, n.: a node u., egregium, Liv. 1, 26. 4. factum: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40. 5. res suscepta: to break off an u.: rem susceptam dirimo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: v. PLAN, ATTEMPT, ENTERPRISE.

undertreasurer: 1. officialis comitis thesaurorum, Cod. 12, 24, 2. 2. perh. aearii custos secundus: v. Suet. Aug. 30: v. TREASURER.

undervalue: v. UNDERRATE. — **wood**: 1. silva caedua, Cato, R. R. 7: Gaius, Dig. 50, 16, 30. 2. virgulta, pl.: Virg. Ecl. 10, 7. 3. arbusta, pl.: Id. Georg. 2, 416. 4. dumeta, pl.: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 23: v. BUSHWOOD.

— **write**: v. TO SUBSCRIBE. — **writer**: one who joins in a written undertaking: consponsor, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: v. SUBSCRIBER.

undeserved: 1. immeritus: praises not u., laudes non immeritae, Liv. 4, 13, extr.: with u. help, immerita ope, Ov. Fast. 2, 42. 2. indignus: to suffer u. treatment, indigna pati, Virg. Aen. 12, 811: an u. wrong, indigna injuria, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3. 3. injustus: most u. inconveniences, injustissima incommoda, Cic. Fam. 5, 17. 4. indebitus: rewards not u., praemia non indebita, Ov. Her. 16, 19. 6. falsus: u. distinction, f. honor, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39: v. DEERVED.

undeservedly: 1. immerito: Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 59: most u., immeritissimo, lb.: also as sub., -um: they put me to death u., immerto meo me morti dedere, Pl. Aul. 3, 18. 2. indignè: Ter. Hec. 3, 41: indignissime, Caes. B. G. 7, 38. 3. immerenter: Val. Max. 6, 2, extr. 1. 4. expr. also by immerens: having complained that his life was being taken from him u., conquestus eripi sibi vitam immerenti, Suet. Tit. 10.

undeserving: A. In good sense: 1. immerens: they kill u. (innocent) persons as criminals, immerentes, ut sceleratos occidunt, Nep. Dion 10: dominus immerens, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 12. 2. immeritus: lb. 1, 28, 30: the guilty and the u. (innocent), sotes immeritque, Ov. Trist. 2, 274. B. In bad sense: indignus: the calamities of u. men, hominum indignorum calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46: v. WORTHLESS, UNWORTHY.

undesigned: fortuitus (long, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17): an u. shipwreck, fortuitum naufragium, Tac. A. 14, 11: v. DESIGNED.

undesignedly: temere: Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15.

undesigning: v. ARTLESS, SIMPLE.

undesirable: non expeditus: a station u. on account of the pirates, emporium.... non expeditum propter piratas, Plin. 6, 13, 26, 104: v. DESIRABLE, TO DESIRE.

undespoiled: inopiliatus, Virg. Aen. 11, 594: v. UNPOUNDED.

undetected: 1. indensus: an u. mistake, l. error, Virg. Aen. 5, 597.

2. obsecrus: lb. 2, 135. 3. secretus: an u. fault, secreta culpa, Sen.

Hipp. 721: v. TO HIDE, TO DETECT, SECRET.

undetermined: v. UNDECIDED, INDETERMINATE.

undevolved: 1. Not made known: 1. celatus: u. virtus, celata virtus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 30. 2. non vulgaris: methode u. before, non ante vulgaris aries, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 3: v. TO HIDE, TO CONCEAL, KNOWN, TO MAKE. 3. ambiguus: a boy of u. disposition, ambiguus ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: v. DOUBTFUL. ||. Unripe, not matured or grown up: 1. immaturus: u. planis, immatura consilia, Liv. 22, 38: immatura virgo, Ulp. Dig. 50, 10, 28. 2. rudis, e: not full-grown, r. agna, Mart. 9, 72, 6. 3. crudus: cruda puella, Mart. 8, 64, 11: v. UNRIPE, GROWN UP, TO DEVELOP.

undigested: 1. Of food: 1. crudus: crudus pavo, Juv. 1, 143. 2. imperfectus: 1. cibis, Id. 3, 233. 3. ræca, Idia, not used in nom. sing.: u. pieces of cheese, residues ræci, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3. ||. Imperfectly considered: Inordinatus: Join: inordinatus aut indistinctus, Quint. 8, 2, 23: v. CONFUSED, DISORDERLY.

undiminished: 1. immittus: Dig. 24, 2, 6. 2. inatenuatus: u. Ausper, inatt. fames, Ov. Met. 8, 844. 3. indelibatus (untasted): u. wealth, indelibatas opes, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 28. 4. illibatus: u. empire, illibatum imperium, Liv. 3, 62. 5. indomitus: F. lig.: u. contest, Mars indomitus, Virg. Aen. 2, 440. 6. solidus: solidae vires, lb. 639: v. ENTIRE, TO DIMINISH.

undiscovered: imperceptus: u. falsehoods, impercepta mendacia, Ov. Met. 9, 710: v. UNSEEN.

undiscernible: v. INVISIBLE, INDISCRIMINATE.

undiscerning: v. DULL. **undisciplined**: inexercitatus: Join: rudis et inexercitatus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38. Phr.: an u. soldier, tiro, lb.: quis u., nulla disciplina assuefactus, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: a man previously u., qui non ante majorem disciplinam percepit, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91: v. UNTRAINED, UNTAUGHT.

undiscoverable: indeprehensibilis: Pseud. Quint. 4, 15: v. DISCOVERABLE, TO DISCOVER.

undiscovered: 1. irrepertus: u. gold, aurum irrepertum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 40. 2. indeprehensus (or indeprehensus): v. UNDETECTED. Phr.: things u., res caligine meras, Virg. Aen. 6, 207.

undisguised: v. OPEN, TO DISGUISE.

undisguisedly: 1. palam: Join: palam et libere: Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 157. 2. coram: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29.

3. propalam: Tac. A. 6, 7: v. OPENLY.

undismayed: v. UNDAUNTED. **undisputed**: certus: an u. possession, certa possessio, Cic. Fam. 12, 25. Phr.: the matter was u., controversia non erat, Id. Caecin. 11, 31: a matter which is u., res quae ab adversario non negatur, lb. 32: since this is u., quum hoc constet, lb.: v. TO DISPUTE, UNDOUBTED.

undissembled: v. UNDISGUISED, TO DISSEMBLE.

undistinguishable: indicretus: offering (things) u. by their own parents, proles indiscretis suis parentibus, Virg. Aen. 10, 392. Phr.: things u., by the sight, quae cernere et videre non possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: things which are u. from the false, qualla (or quae) a falsis discerni (or internosci) non possunt, Cic. Acad. 4, 7, 22: v. INDISTINCT, UNDISTINGUISHED.

undistinguished: 1. Not separate: indicretus: some persons use these names u. (without distinction), quidam indicretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels. 4, 3. ||. Not remarkable, means: 1. ignobilis, e: Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 28. 2. ignotus: an u. life, vita ingloria, Id. Tusc. 3, 24, 81: v. REMARKABLE, MEAN, UNKNOWN. Phr.: to pass

an u. life, vitam silentio transire, Sall. Cat. 1.

undisturbed: 1. Imperturbatus: Ov. Ibis 560. 2. immotus: u. peace, immota pax, Tac. A. 4, 32. 3. stabilis, e: an u. and sure continuance, stabilis et certa permanio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164. 4. immutis, e: u. by war, l. belli, Virg. Aen. 12, 558. Phr.: I will leave you u. (by enquiries), nihil te interpellabo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16: u. by enquiry, sine ulla interpellatione, Id. Fam. 6, 18: u. peace, summa pax, Lucr. 1, 58: v. CALM, QUIET, FREE, TRANQUIL.

undisturbedly: v. CALMLY, QUIETLY.

undivided: 1. Individus: u. Aog's, ungulae i. as, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: v. UNBROKEN, ENTIRE, WHOLE. 2. unicus (in moral sense): u. agreement, unica concordia, Liv. 3, 33. Phr.: with u. attention, tota mente atque omni animo, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89: He gives his u. attention to the war, totus et mento et animo in bellum.... insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: the river Rhodanus flows u., ... in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: u. by complaints, non divulsus querimonis, v. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19: v. ONE, UNANIMOUS, TO AGREE, TO DIVIDE.

undivulged: v. TO DIVULGE, UNKNOWN, SECRET.

undo: 1. To untie (a knot): 1. solvo, vi, solutum: 3. nodum solvo, Hor. 3, 21, 22. 2. dissolvo: 3. to u. a broom (prov.), scopas dissolvo, Cic. Orat. 71, 233. 3. exsolvo: 3. hastening to get the cord undone, properas exsolvi restim, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 7. 4. resolvo: 3. (to open): to u. a letter, resolvo litteras, Liv. 26, 15. 5. dissipo, i: to join things undone, dissipata connecto, Cic. Or. 71, 235. 6. expello, 4: until this knot be undone, dum hic nodus expeditur, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3. 7. dissuo (un-), utum, 3: to u. friendships, amicitias d., Id. Off. 1, 33, 120: v. TO UNKID, TO LOOSE, TO UNKID. ||. To destroy, to ruin: 1. irritum facio, or efficio: you u. everything, omnia irrita facis, Liv. 9, 11: he will not u., non irritum efficit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 45. 2. infectum reddo: lb. 47. 3. pessum do, or in one word, pessumdo, dedi, datum, i: they will u. me or my master, me aut herum pessum dabunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 3: v. TO RUIN, TO DESTROY.

undone, to be: perco, II (vi), Itum, 4: we are u., perimus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26. Join: interi, perit, Pl. Most. 4, 4, 36.

undoer: perditur: u. of the state, p. republicae, Cic. Planc. 36, 89: v. DESTROYER.

undoing: dissolutio: the u. of all laws, legum omnium d., Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 21: v. RUIN, DESTRUCTION.

undone: v. UNFINISHED, RUINED. **undoubted**: 1. indubitatus: u. hope, l. spes, Plin. 31, 3, 27. 2. haud dubitandus: Virg. Aen. 3, 170. 3. non dubius: u. friends, non dubii sodales, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 1: and it is u., neque est dubium, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 117.

4. justus (well-ascertained): an u. enemy: Join: justus et legitimus hostis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108. 5. verus (genuine): u. children, veri natl, Prop. 2, 7, 55. 6. certus: u. signs, certa signa, Virg. Georg. 1, 351. Join: planus et certus, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1: v. CERTAIN, GENUINE, REAL.

undoubtedly: 1. praeclardio: Liv. 39, 40. 2. aperte: u. bad, a. malus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9. 3. plane: Join: plane atque omnino, Cic. Brut. 59, 215. 4. sine: u. I may be countried, rustica sim sane, Ov. Her. 17, 13: v. CERTAINLY, TRULY.

undoubtedly: v. UNHESITATINGLY.

undowered: v. UNWEDDED.

undrained: v. TO DRAIN, TO EXHAUST.

undraw: (a curtain): 1. auleum premo: v. Smith, Dict. of Antiq. p. 1046. 2. auleum mitto: the curtains are u., aulea premuntur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: the curtain being u., auleum missa, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23. Phr.: the sun leaves no name u.,

omne... movet urna nomen, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 16.

undress (u.) 1. exue, ul. átum, 3: (i. about, and with vestem understood) u. therefore, exue igitur, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 16. (ii. with acc. and abl. undress a person) aliqueum veste exue, Suet. Ner. 32; pellibus exue, Hor. Epod. 17, 15. 2. vestem detráho: Cic. Brut. 75, 262. 3. nádo, 1: he ordered the tribunes to be u'd, nudari tribunos iussit, Liv. 29, 9: v. TO STRIP.

undress (sub): in a state of u., Phr.: in veste recincta (slightly fastened), Virg. Aen. 4, 518; tunica recincta, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 51; disincta tunica, lb. 3, 2, 31; disinctus Hor. S. 2, 1, 73; sine toga candida (not in full dress), Liv. 39, 39; quilibet indutus, opp. to purpureus amictus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 28; cultus non speciosus, Petron. 88: v. UNADORNED, TO DRESS.

undressed: 1. Without clothes: nádos: Virg. Georg. 1, 299: v. BARE, TO STRIP. 2. Unprepared: 1. crudus: u. áides, coria cruda, Vitr. 10, 21: v. Plin. 13, 9, 10. 2. rúdis, e: u. wood, rudis lana, Ov. Met. 6, 19. 3. surdus: u. material, surda materia, Plin. 13, 15, 10. 4. indóllatus: Armob. p. 444. Gauth.: v. UNCOOKED, TO DRESS, UNFASHIONED.

undressing-room: apódytérion: Cic. Q. F. 3, 1, 1: v. ROBSNG-ROOM, DRESSING-ROOM.

undue: 1. indóbitus (not due): recorda u. praemia non indebita, Ov. Her. 16, 19: v. DUE. 2. Iniquus (excessive): u. weight, iniquum pondus, Virg. Georg. 1, 164: v. EXCESSIVE, INSUFFICIENT.

undulate: 1. undó, 1: u.ing smoke, undans fumus, Virg. Aen. 2, 609: an u.ing cloak (floating in waves), undans chlamys, Pl. Epid. 1, 3, 51. 2. fluctuo, 1: an u.ing crowd, turba fluctuans, Tac. H. 1, 40: the corn u. with the wind, fluctuat Zephyro seges, Sen. H. Fur. 693. 3. vacillo, 1: the earth u., terra vacillat, Lucr. 5, 1233.

4. vibro, 1: the earth shakes and u., tremit terra vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82. 5. náto, 1: the buildings u., tecta nutant, id. Ep. 6, 16: v. TO ROCK, TO FLUCTUATE, TO WAVE.

undulating: 1. undulábandus: Gell. 2, 10, 3, with an u. motion: 2. undibundus: Amm. Marc. 17, 7, med. pattern: und. toge, Varr. ap. Non. Marc. p. 189. 3. undátus: a shell of an u. form, imbricatum undata concha, Plin. 9, 33, 32. 4. undátim: id. 13, 15, 30. 5. fluctuátim: Afran. ap. Non. p. 111. 7. undanter: Mart. Cap. 2, 33: v. TO WAVE, TO ROCK.

undulation: 1. mótus, ús: when the reas lay aside their u., quum ponunt aequors motus, Prop. 3, 13, 31. 2. tremor, úris: u. of the earth: t. terrae, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.

undulatory: v. UNDECLATING, WAVY.

unduly: (usu. on side of excess): 1. égrégie, he fúdis ed none of these parvulus u., horum nihil égrégie atodebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31. 2. nimis: lb. 34: u. lux, nimis remissus, Nep. Iphic. 3. nimium: u. loyal, n. pil, Hor. Od. 3, 158. 4. mihi: a shoe u. loose, m. laxus calceus: id. S. 1, 3, 31. u. rich, m. plingula, Virg. Georg. 1, 105.

5. plus justo: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24. 6. expr. by comp. u. disturbed in mind, animo commotior: Tac. A. 4, 3: u. angry, iracundior: Just. 7, 6: his death disturbed me u., plus quam (servi) mors debere videbatur, commoverat, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 5: v. INADEQUATELY, EXCESSIVELY, OVERMUCH.

undutiful: implus: impla manus, Hor. Epod. 3, 1: v. DISOBEDIENT, UNKIND.

undutifulness: implétas: Ov. Met. 4, 4: lb. 8, 477.

undring: v. DEATHLESS, UNFADING.

unearth: 1. tellure (or terra) récludo: v. Virg. Aen. 1, 358. 2. détego, text, tectum, 3: when the bones

of Capys had been u'd, quando ossa Capys detecta essent, Suet. Jul. 81: v. TO DIG UP.

uneasily: 1. laud (or non) mortallis Virg. Aen. 1, 328. 2. monstruósus: a most u. monster, monstruosissima bestia, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69.

3. humano maior: Ov. Fast. 2, 503. 4. pródigiosus: id. Am. 3, 6, 17. 5. inhúmánuis: an u. banquet, inh. mensa, Apul. Met. 5, 7, p. 162, Elm. 6. non ténuis: v. Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1. 7. mirus: Virg. Aen. 6, 328.

8. terribilis: lb. 299: v. HEAVENLY, SUPERNATURAL, STRANGE, MONSTROUS.

uneasily: 1. móleste: to bear u. m. ferro, Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 1. 2. grávitur: lb. 3. aegre: ac. pator, Liv. 7, 13, 4. 4. mále: to sleep u., m. dormio, Petron. 86. 5. inconstanter: Joins: 1. et turbide, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24. 2. turbide: Caes. B. C. 1, 3. 7. trépide: Suet. Ner. 23.

uneasiness: 1. perturbátio: (in sleep), Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: u. of temper, p. animorum, id. Agr. 1, 8, 24. 2. turba: id. Fam. 6, 6, estr. 3. trépídité: id. Deiot. 7, 22. 4. commotio: id. Tusc. 4, 6, 11. 5. sollicitudo, inis: Pomp. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, A. 6. aegritudo, a gen. term applied to various passions by Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 21, and elsewhere: v. ANXIETY, FEAR, DISQUIET.

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3. sóditus: u. by any loan, a. omni foenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4; soluta praecna (opp. to obligata), Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 9. 4. u. by debt, aere alieno liberatus, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: v. FREE, TO RELIEVE, TO BURDEN, TO EXCUMBER.

unendowed: indóllatus: an u. art, ars indolita, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: v. TO ENDOW.

unenglish: perh. *contra mores et consuetudinem Anglorum. To be unenglish: *consuetudini et moribus A. repugno.

unenlightened: 1. rúdis, e: Joins: rudis et imperita, Lactant. Div. Inst. 1, 21: hebes atque impollitus, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 133. 2. minus erúditus: de u. ages of mankind, m. eruditia buntum secula, id. Rep. 2, 10: v. UNEDUCATED.

unenterprising: 1. inodax: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 3. 2. pusillánimis (late): Sidon. Ep. 7, 17.

unenvious: v. ENVIABLE, AAD, TO ENVY.

unenvious: 1. intactus invidia: Liv. 45, 35. 2. non aemulatio obnoxius, Tac. A. 3, 58. Phr.: an u. life (free from envy), vita remota a procelis invidiarum, Cic. Ciceron. 55, 151.

unequal: 1. Simple disparity: 1. impar, paria: u. forms and temper, impares forme atque animi, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 10. 2. dispar: u. periods, disparia tempora, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: formed of 7 u. reads, septem disparibus clausis compacta, Virg. Ecl. 2, 36: brothers u. neither in age nor strength, fratres, neque aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. 1, 24, 1. 3. disparity, e (rare): the u. atmosphere of the world, d. aspiratio terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. 4. inaequitas: u. nothing is more u. than equality itself, nihil est inaequius aequalitate inaequalitas, Plin. Ep. 9, 5. 5. vtrius, alternating: they fought with u. result, vario certamine pugnant, Cic. B. C. 1, 46: v. EQUAL, EVEN (adj.), UNEVEN.

6. Superior: impar: u. kindness, benevolentia: id. Fam. 5, 8: v. SUPERIOR. 7. Inferior: 1. impar: u. to these as a soldier, tibi miles impar: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 5: u. in valour, virate impares, Phaedr. 4, 15, 8: u. to bear pain, l. dolor, Tac. A. 15, 57: u. to the expense, l. sumptus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 10. 2. dispar: not u. either in age or strength, nec aetate nec viribus disparis, Liv. 1, 24, 1. 3. iniquus: an u. contest, pugna iniqua, Virg. Aen. 10, 889. Phr.: he was u. to (the task of) payment, solvendo non erat, Cic. Att. 13, 10: to be u. to bear the fatigue of war, laborem belli ferre non possum, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: gentle u. in point of valour, nequaquam par ad virtutem, Liv. 26, 16: v. EQUAL, INFERIOR.

unequally: 1. perfectus: p. orator: Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71. Joins: absolutus et perfectus, id. Div. 2, 72, 150. 2. singularis, e: Aristotele, in philosophia prope singularis, id. Acad. 4, 43, 112. Joins: summus et singularis, id. Brut. 85, 293: v. INCOMPARABLE, UNRIVALLED.

unequally: 1. impariter: verus u. joined, verus l. iuncti, Hor. A. P. 75. 2. inaequaliter: Liv. 37, 53. 3. dispariter: Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6. 4. inique: Aur. Vind. 2, 4. Phr.: u. matched in marriage, iuncta impari (i. e. to a person of lower birth), Liv. 6, 34.

unequivocal: indóbitus: u. innocence, la innocentia, Tac. A. 14, 45: v. UNDOUBTED, CERTAIN.

unequivocally: 1. firmiter: to have promised u., promissis l. Pl. Pseud. 2, 2, 111. 2. relictis ambiguitatibus, Sen. Ep. 108, 12 (amb. not used in plur. by Cicero). 3. plane: Joins: plane et perspicue, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 19: v. PLAINLY, CERTAINLY.

unerring: certus: a. Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28: certa sagitta, lb. 12, 23: v. INFALLIBLE, TO MARK.

unessential: 1. adventitius (claus). u. adis, a. adjuncta, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 59. 2. assumptus: id. Inv. 1, 11, 15: v. ESSENTIAL, NECESSARY.

uneven: 1. inaequitas, e: u. places,

inequales loci, Tac. Agr. 36. 2. inaequalitas: Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6. 3. asper (rough): even or u. places, loci, lere asper, Cic. Part. 10, 36. 4. iniquus: the u. ridge, dorsum iniquum, Virg. Aen. 10, 302. 5. confragosus: c. loca, Liv. 28, 2. 6. confragus: Lucan. 6, 126. 7. BOUGH, BUGH, UNEQUAL. Phr.: to play at even and u. (odd and even), ludo par impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.

unevenness: 1. Inaequalitas: Col. 3, 12, 3. 2. Iniquitas: 1. loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. 3. asperitas: a. locorum, Sall. Jug. 75: v. ROUGHNESS, INEQUALITY.

unevicted: v. TO REACT.

unevicted: v. TO EXAGGERATE.

unevicted: v. TO UNEXPLORED, TO EXAMINE.

unevicted: 1. Inauditus (unheard of): u. within all memory, In omni memoria l. Cic. Vat. 14, 33. 2. Infidatus: id. Coecin. 13, 26. 3. novus: id. Vat. l. c. 4. Anticus: am u. eulogy (without parallel), eulogium unicum, id. Sen. 17, 61. Phr.: it is u. in our time, non nostri saeculi est, Plin. Ep. 10, 98: v. UNCOMMON, UNEQUALLED.

unevicted: 1. Incomplectissimus (amply sufficient): u. witness, l. testes, Cic. Brut. 97, 322. 2. Probabilissimus: p. vir, Plin. Ep. 10, 95. 3. Ictissimus: l. foemina, Ant. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8. 4. Probabilissimus: p. foemina, Cic. Coecin. 4, 10. 5. Incomplectissimus: am u. witness, incorrupta (fem.) testis, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 50. 6. Gravis: the u. evidence of an eminent man, grave testimonium clari hominis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 7. Satis idoneus: am u. witness, a. idoneus testis, id. Font. 3, 6. Phr.: am u. authority..., non sordidus auctor..., Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14: v. WORTHY, TRUSTWORTHY, RESPECTABLE.

unevicted: v. UNFINISHED, TO EXECUTE.

unevicted: v. TO EXEMPT.

unevicted: v. UNPRACTISED, RAW, INEXPERIENCED.

unevicted: 1. Inexhaustus: am u. eagerness for reading, l. aviditas legendi, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 7. 2. plenus: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100: v. ABUNDANT, FRESH, VIGOROUS, INEXHAUSTIBLE. To be unevicted: id. iro, in the patience of the Jews vocis u., duravit patientia Judaea, Tac. H. 5, 10: v. TO ENDURE, TO LAST.

unevicted: 1. Inexpectatus: Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225. 2. Inopinatus: J. Join: l. ac recens, Auct. Dum. 4, 10. 3. Inopinatus, or nec o. separately. u. adventages: n. bona, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36. 4. Inopinatus: u. death, n. mors, Ov. Met. 1, 224. 5. Inesperatus: J. Join: inspiratum et nec optatum malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: l. bonum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 31. 6. Repentinus (sudden): J. Join: r. et nec optata, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: am u. accident, casus repentinus, id. Sen. 24, 51. 7. Improvius (unforeseen): u. evils, mala improvisa, ib. 14, 30. 8. praeter expectationem: what is u., quod est p. exp., id. de Or. 2, 70, 284: v. UNFORESEEN.

unevicted: 1. Inesperato: Pl. Aut. Arg. 14. 2. ex insperato, Liv. 2, 35. 3. Improvius: Caes. B. G. 1, 13. J. Join: praeter opinionem improvius, Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 182. 4. ex improvius: ib. 1, 43, 112. 5. de improvius: id. Roso. Am. 52, 151. 6. contra expectationem: u. to all, c. e. omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40. 7. praeter opinionem: Cic. Planc. 20, 49. 8. Repentinus (suddenly): Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 26. 9. Repente: Cic. Lig. 5, 14. 10. Inopinanter, Suet. Tib. 60. 11. Inopinante (late): Sen. Helv. 5, 3. 12. Inopinanter: Gloes. Philox. 13. expr. by imprudens or inopinus, agr. with person not expecting: they attack the enemy u., imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggredduntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. 14. so also by neopinus

(or in two words): I released Ariobarhanes u., Ariobarhanem nec optatum liberavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: v. UNAWARES, SUDDENLY.

unevicted: Inexploratus: u. waters, l. vada, Liv. 26, 48: am u. (untested) invention, l. inventio, Plin. 35, 6, 25: v. UNATTEMPTED, UNTRIED.

unevicted: v. TO EXPOSE, EXEMPT.

unevicted: v. INEXPRESSIVE.

unevicted: v. INEXTINGUISHABLE.

unevicted: 1. Inextinctus: am u. fire, l. ignis, Ov. Fast. 6, 297: u. appetite, l. libido, ib. 1, 413. Met.: am u. name (not forgotten), l. nomen, lb. Trist. 5, 14, 36. 2. nondum extitatus: Fig.: u. crudely, nondum crudelitas, Cic. Q. F. 1, 3, 1. 3. viduus: u. emittis, v. odia, Tac. A. 15, 49. 4. viciu: u. warmth, v. calor, Ov. Met. 4, 248. Phr.: the fires are still u., vivunt calores, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11: v. TO EXTINGUISH.

unevicted: 1. Inextinctus: u. cheeks, l. genae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 8. 2. perh. vegetus: am u. intellect, vegetum ingenium, Liv. 6, 22. 3. viciu: whose deeds still flourish u., cultus facta viva nunc vigent, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5. 4. Immarcescibilis (late): J. Join: incorruptus, immarcescibilis, sempiternus, Tertull. Cor. Mil. 15: Valg. 1 Pet. 1, 4: lb. v. 4: v. UNDECAYING, DEATHLESS, LASTING, TO FADE. The u. plant: amaranthus: Ov. Fast. 4, 439.

unevicted: 1. Continual: perennis: u. waters, aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107: fons p. aquae, Tac. H. 5, 12: v. ABUNDANT, PERPETUAL. 2. Transcortus: 1. certus: c. Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28: c. amicus, Enn. ap. Cic. Am. 17, 64. 2. aboliuorius (rare): am u. remedy, a. remedium, Plin. 28, 6, 17. 3. expr. by praesentissimus: among the most u. remedies, in p. remedia, ib. 4, 13: v. CERTAIN, SAFE.

unevicted: 1. Iniquus: am u. condition, l. conditio, Cic. Cluent. 34, 90: it is a very u. thing, valde est iniquum, Auct. Har. resp. 3, 6. 2. Injustus: nothing is more u. than an ignorant man, homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: am u. (excessive) burden, l. onus, Cic. Or. 10, 35. 3. gravis: e. it is u. towards the Roman people, in populum Romanum grave est, id. Balb. 9, 24. 4. malus: a weight not u., non malum pondus, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 159. 5. Illiberalis: e. am u. addition, l. adjectio, Liv. 38, 14. Phr.: to be an u. conclusion, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215: v. ILLOGICAL, UNJUST, UNDESERVED.

unevicted: 1. Inique: the comparison has been drawn most u., iniquissime comparatum est, Cic. Cluent. 21, 57. 2. Injuste: most u., injustissime, Sall. Jug. 85. J. Join: male et injuste, Nep. Them. 7. 3. Injuria (abl.): u. suspected, l. suspectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: I believe it, and not u., credo, neque id l. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20.

unevicted: 1. Iniquitas: Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208. 2. Injuria: extreme right is extreme u., summum jus, summa injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: v. INJUSTICE, PARTIALITY.

unevicted: 1. Infidus: u. friends, l. amici, Cic. Am. 15, 53: the u. state of the Rhodians, l. civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. Cat. 51. 2. Infidels: l. Allobrox, Hor. Epod. 16, 6. 3. perfidus: u. friends, p. amici, Cic. Red. Quir. 9, 21. 4. perfidius (u. by habit): p. in amicitia, id. Fam. 3, 10, 46. 5. mendax, l. c. am u. mirror, speculum m., Ov. Trist. 3, 7, 38: v. FAITHLESS, FALSE, UNTRUE. 6. infidus (inaccurate, wanting in research): l. historia, Suet. Galb. 3.

unevicted: to be: 1. fide creto: Ov. Her. 17, 42. 2. fidem fallo: Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39. 3. fidem mitto: Sall. Jug. 42. 4. fidem amitto: Nep. Kum. 10.

5. deficio: u. TO REVOLT. Phr.: you have been u. enough already, sat adhuc tua res frustrata est fides, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: my memory is becoming u., memoria labat, Liv. 5, 18.

unevicted: to be: commissa fide prodo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 95.

unevicted: to be: 1. officio desum: Cic. Fam. 7, 3. 2. officio discedo: id. Off. 1, 10, 32. 3. ab officio recedo: ib. 3, 10, 19.

unevicted: 1. Infideltiter: Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1: v. DECEITFULLY, FAULTY, TREACHEROUSLY.

unevicted: 1. Infideltis: Caes. B. C. 2, 33. 2. perfidia: opp. to fides, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110. 3. mala fides (bad faith, breach of trust): trials about u., iudicia de fide mala, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74. 4. dolus malus, opp. to bona fides: id. Off. 3, 15, 61. 5. fraus: u. towards a client, trans innoxia clienti, Virg. Aen. 6, 609. 6. negligentia (want of care): the u. or positive breach of a guardian, in toris negligentia seu prodo, Cod. Theod. 3, 20, 5.

unevicted: 1. Alienus: u. with literature, a. literis alienus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: u. with natural philosophy, in physica a., id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: v. IGNORANT. 2. J. Join: peregrinus atque hospes, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: v. STRANGER, IGNORANT, KNOW, NOT TO.

unevicted: expr. by contra ea quae in consuetudine probantur, Cic. Acad. 4, 24, 75: contra morem consuetudinemque, id. Off. 1, 41, 148: v. UNCOMMON, HOMELY.

unevicted: to be: 1. obsoleo, ul. or svi, etum, 2. To become: obsolesco: Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39. 3. a politure elegantia abhorreo: id. Fin. 1, 2, 4. Phr.: am u. art, ara, cuius usus vulgaris communis non sit, ib. 3, 1, 3.

unevicted: 1. Infabrilis (poet): u. timber, robora silvis infabrilis, Virg. Aen. 4, 400. 2. Infectus: raw and u. material, rudis atque infecta materies, Petron. 8, 114, 13: aurum factum infectumque (unworked, unwrought), Virg. Aen. 10, 527: v. UNFORMED.

unevicted: 1. refigo, fixi, fluxum: 3. to u. a shield, clipeum refigere, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 11: Virg. Aen. 5, 360. 2. laxo: 1. Since u. the enclosure, laxa claustra, Virg. Aen. 2, 359. 3. lavo, 1. Priam orders the chains to be u., vincula levare iubet P., ib. 146: v. RELEASE, LOOSE.

unevicted: v. BOTTOMLESS.

unevicted: v. UNEXPLORED.

unevicted: v. UNTRIED.

unevicted: 1. Iniquus: a most u. place, iniquissimus locus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. 2. Inimicus: u. fortune, fortuna inimica, Virg. Aen. 5, 356: u. for nourishment, ad corpus alendum l. Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19. 3. alienus: a most u. time, alienissimum tempus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: a. locus, Nep. Them. 4. 4. adversus: u. circumstances, adversae res, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90. 5. u. winds, adversissimi venti, Caes. B. C. 3, 107. 6. foedus (disgraceful): to fight with most u. result, foedissimo cum eventu pugno, Liv. 8, 33. 6. Inopportunity: a seat not u. for discourse, sedes non i. sermoni, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17. 7. Inofensio (in strict sense, hostile): u. health (u. to exertion), l. valetudo, Tac. A. 14, 56. 8. sinister: the S. wind u. to trees, Notus arboribus a, Virg. Georg. 1, 444: the u. battle of Cannae, pugna sinistra Cannensis, Prop. 3, 2, 9. 9. Infaustus (unlucky): am u. omen, auspiciu l., Virg. Aen. 11, 347. 10. laevis: the u. daily, novum laevum, Mart. 6, 85, 3. 11. finestus: am u. omen, f. omen, Cic. Cluent. 5, 14. 12. gravis: a. an u. season, grave tempus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8. 13. Aversus: the mind of the goddess became u., aversa deae mens, Virg. Aen. 2, 170: gods u. to the safety of the R. people, dii averti a salute populi Romani, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 16. 14. infidus (foreboding evil): u. prophet, l.

vates, Virg. Aen. 3, 246. 15. malignus (*spiteful*): u. laeus, m. leges, Ov. Met. 10, 329. 16. Inhabilis, e (*unsuited*): u. for crops, l. frugibus, Col. 3, 10, 15. 17. Join: nec opportunus, nec commodus: Virg. Georg. 4, 129. 18. infavorabilis (late): an u. opinionem, i. sententia, Dig. 37, 6, 6. Phr.: a battle with an u. result, proelium male pugnatum, Sall. Jug. 54: if the disease take an u. turn, al morbus amplior slet, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50: v. UNFAVOURABLY: to form an u. judgment, prave aestimare, Tac. H. 2, 23: to write an u. report of a colleague, de collega secus scribere, Liv. 8, 33: v. UNFAVOURABLE, UNFORTUNATE, UNSUITABLE.

unfavourably: 1. Inlique: to interpret u., inlique interpretari, Gell. 4, 15, 4. 2. male: to turn out u., male evenire, Pl. Cur. 1, 1, 39: to take u. of a teacher, m. sentire de praepatore, Quint. 2, 2, 12. 3. impersore: to turn out u., i. cedere, Col. 1, 1, 16. 4. minus prospere: Nep. Alc. 7. 5. infavorabiliter (late): Dig. 50, 2, 2. Phr.: the disease goes on u., morbus aggravescit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

— disposed, to be: 1. male volo: Pl. As. 5, 1, 13. 2. averso animo sum: Cic. Att. 11, 5: v. UNFAVOURABLE, NO. 14.

unfeathered: v. UNFLEDGED.
unfed: impastus: Virg. Aen. 9, 339: v. HUNGRY.

unfed: v. UNPAID.
unfeeling: 1. dūrus: d. arator, Virg. Georg. 4, 511. Join: durus et ferreus... inhumanus, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121. 2. inhumanus: Join: inhumanus aut ferus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 43.

3. ſeruus: Nep. Alc. 6. 4. crudelis: Cic. Lig. 5, 15. 5. obtusus (*dull*): obtusa pectora, Virg. Aen. 1, 567. 6. atrox: an u. sentiment, Join: horrida et atrox sententia, Liv. 2, 30. 7. immitis, e: i. tyrannus, Virg. Georg. 4, 492. 8. illacrymabilis, e (poet): i. Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6. 9. iuipius (*void of parental feeling*): impla Thracum pectora, id. Epod. 5, 13. 10. acerbus (poet): a mother u. towards her offspring, in partus mater acerba suos, Ov. Fast. 2, 624. 11. immissioris, cordis: Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108. 12. immansuetus: most u., immansuetissimus, Ov. Her. 18, 37. Phr.: poet, u. hearts, necis precibus manescere corda, Virg. Georg. 4, 492.

—, to become: 1. calleo, ul. 2. Join: obduresco et humanitate omnem exuo, id. Att. 13, 2, 1. 3. sensum omnem humanitatis amitto, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154, extr.: v. UNKIND.

unfeelingly: v. UNKINDLY.
unfeigned: 1. sincerus: Join: sincerus atque verus, opp. to fucatus et simulatus, Cic. Am. 25, 95. 2. simplex: Join: simplex et apertus, id. Off. 1, 30, 108. 3. ingenuus: u. disgust, ingenium fastidium, id. Brut. 67, 236: v. TRUE, SINCERE.

unfeignedly: 1. simpliciter: Join: s. et libere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: a. et candido, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6. 2. sincere: Cic. Att. 9, 10, extr. 3. aperte: Join: a. atque ingenuae, id. Fam. 5, 2. 4. sine luo et fallacia, id. Att. 1, 1, 1. 5. bona fide: i. promise this u., polliceor hoc b. f., id. Agr. 2, 37, 100. 6. ex animo: id. Fam. 11, 22: opp. to simulate, id. N. D. 3, 67, 108: ex animo ac vere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95: v. TRULY, HEARTILY, SINCERELY.

unfelt: v. TO FEEL. Phr.: the partial sensation being u. by the whole partium sensu non pertinente in omnia, Liv. 25, 24. Expr. by act. verb.: a cause which is u. by you, causa, quae te non attingit, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3.

unfeminine: 1. masculus: u. Sappho, muscula Sappho, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 28. 2. virilis: an u. matron, matrona virilis, Ov. Fast. 2, 847. 3. asper: an u. maiden, aspera virgo, Virg. Aen. 11, 664: an u. person, Amazon, ib. 648: v. MASCULINE.

unfenced: v. UNDEFENDED.
unfermented: sine fermento: u. bread, panis a. f., Cels. 2, 24: v. UNLEAVENED.

unfetter: v. TO UNCHAIN.
unfettered: 1. expeditus: to go into Gaul u. (by legal difficulties), e. in Galliam profectus, Cic. Quint. 6, 23.

2. solutus: u. by absurd laus, legibus insanis a, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68. 3. non deinctus: Cic. Cluent. 58, 160.

—, to be: vincula nulla habeo, Ov. Fast. 5, 432: v. FREE, LOOSE, RELEASE.

unfilial: 1. impius: Hor. Epod. 3, 1. 2. reverentiae, quae parentibus debetur (adversus, erga parentes), oblitus, Quint. 11, 1, 62: v. Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: v. UNDUTIFUL, UNKIND.

unfilled: v. EMPTY, TO FILL.
unfinished: 1. Not concluded: v. IMPERFECT, INCOMPLETE. 2. Wanting in polish: 1. rudis, e: an u. poem, rude carmen, Ov. Trist. 1, 6, 39: u. statues, rudia signa, id. Met. 1, 406.

2. non exactus: id. 3. non expressus (not fully made out): u. outlines of virtues, and only sketched, non expressa signa sed adumbrata, Cic. Cael. 5, 12. 4. impolitus: u. and coarse performances, impolitus res et acerbae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 14. Phr.: my writings: i. e. u. default scriptis ultima illa mels, Ov. Trist. 6, 30. 5. crudus: u. verses, numeri crud, Pers. 1, 92. Phr.: I have an u. work in hand, habeo opus in manibus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3. 6. Not consumed: v. UNCONSUMED.

unfit: 1. Ineptus = non aptus: v. Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17. 2. Inutilis, e: u. for war, inutilis bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 78: a time not u. for taking counsel, non inutilis ad capendum consilium tempestas, ib. 27. 3. Inhabilis, e: ozen not u. for cultivation, boves culturae non inhabiles, Col. 6, 1, 1. 4. Incommodus: a conversation not u. for the occasion, colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, Cic. Att. 14, 6. 5. Inopportunus (for a special purpose): v. UNFAVOURABLE. 6. Importunus: a place u. for using warlike machines, locus i. machinationibus, Sall. Jug. 92.

7. Impar (unequal): u. for such honours, i. tantis honoribus, Suet. Tib. 67. 8. Indignus (unworthy): things fit and u. to be expressed, digna, indigna relatu, Virg. Aen. 9, 595. 9. foedus (foul): u. to be spoken or seen, foedum dictu visu, Juv. 14, 44. 10. Alienus: a most u. time, alienissimum tempus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14. Phr.: unfit for war: imbellis: Ov. Her. 1, 97: u. to resist an attack: invalidus: walls u. to resist a storming party, moenia adversus irumpentes invalida, Tac. A. 12, 16: u. to govern: impotens: a race u. to manage their own affairs, gens suarum rerum impotens, Liv. 9, 14. Very unfit: 1. minime aptus: a kind of encounter for which they are very u., genus pugnae in quod minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21.

2. minime accommodatus: i. am most u. to comfort you, minime sum ad te consolandum accommodatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: v. FIT, UNEQUAL, WEAK, UNSUITABLE.
unfitly: 1. Inepte: to speak u., i. dila, Cic. Brut. 82, 284. 2. Incommodate: to behave u., i. se gero, Col. 1, 8, 15: v. FITLY, IMPROPERLY.

unfitness: inutilitas: (of gold, to make swords) Lucr. 5, 1273: Cic. Inv. 2, 52, 158.

unfitting: v. UNBECOMING, INDECOUROUS.

unfix: 1. refigo, fixi, fluxum, 3: Virg. Aen. 6, 622. 2. moveo, movi, motum, 2: to u. the standard from its place, signum movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77. 3. revello, velli, vulsum, 3 (tear up): you u. the boundaries of land, revelli agri terminos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 24: v. UNFASTEN, UNSITTLE.

unfixed: v. UNSETTLED.
unfledged: 1. implumis, e: Join: Georg. 4, 513. 2. depilum, e: Join:

nudus atque d., Plin. 10, 24, 14. 3. Impubes (*beardless*): an u. boy, i. puer, Ov. Fast. 2, 219. 3. tener, a, um: u. boys, teneri mares, id. Met. 10, 84. Phr.: my wings are still u., meae alae penhas non habent, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 29: v. YOUTHFUL, BEARLESS.

unfleshed (unused to blood): *anguis expertus: v. UNACUSTOMED.

unflood: v. UNOCCURRED.

unflood: A. Trans. both in lit. and met. sense: 1. explicio, avi and ui, atum and itum, 1: to u. a roll, e. volumen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: to u. (explain) an obscure subject, rem latenter explicare definiendo, id. Brut. 41, 152. 2. pando, di, pansom and passum, 3: to u. the subject, rem pandere, Virg. Aen. 3, 179. 3. expando, 3: to u. nature in words, naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127: cranes u. their wings, grues expandunt alas, Plin. 10, 38, 54.

4. Aprio, ui, pertum, 4: the trees u. its flower, florem aperit, Plin. 12, 11, 23: they u. d their sentiments, quid sentientes aperuerunt, Nep. Eum. 13. 5. Adpello, to u. seed-vessels, folliculos a, Sen. N. Q. 5, 18, 2. 6. Evolve, vi, volutum, 3: to u. a consultation, deliberationem evolvere, Cic. Att. 9, 10, post med. 7. exero, ui, sertum, 3: when the blade u. itself from the seed-vessel, quom folliculo se exerit apice, Sen. Ep. 124, 11. 8. Recludo, si, sum, 3: to u. treasures, thesaurus r., Virg. Aen. 1, 358. 9. expello, 4: to u. a story, famam e. Virg. Georg. 4, 286. 10. edo, didi, itum, 4: u. your own name and that of your parents, ede tuum nomen, nomenque parentum, Ov. Met. 3, 580: v. TO EXPAND, DEVELOP, EXPLAIN, DISPLAY, OPEN.

B. Intrans: 1. debilisco, 3: Virg. Aen. 6, 52: the rose u., rosa debescit, Plin. 21, 4, 10. 2. hio, 1: a flower u., flos hiat, Prop. 4, 2, 45: v. TO OPEN, TO APPEAR.

unfolding (subs.): v. EXPLANATION, DEVELOPMENT.

unforbidden: v. FORBIDDEN, LAWFUL.

unforced: 1. Incoactus (late) Join: Injussum incoactum, Sen. Ep. 66, 17. 2. sponte: trees come u., sponte sua veniunt, Virg. Georg. 2, 11: the verse come u., sponte sua carmen veniebat, Ov. Trist. 5, 10, 25. 3. vi non adhibita: v. Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 18: id. Caecin. 15, 44. 4. voluntate: forced or u., aut vi aut voluntate, Liv. 29, 3: v. WILLINGLY, VOLUNTARY.

unforeknown: v. TO FORERKNOW.

unforeseeing: 1. imprudens: Virg. Georg. 1, 373. 2. improvidus: Join: Improvidi et negligentes, Cic. Att. 7, 20: v. IMPUDENT.

unforeseen: v. UNEXPECTED.

unforetold: salvus: Join: incolumis et salvus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: v. TO FORETELL.

unforgiving: v. IMPLACABLE, UNMERCIFUL.

unforgotten: nondum oblivioni traditus; quod immortalis memoria aliquis retinet (Kr. after Cic. and Nep.). Phr.: to preserve the recollection u., vivam memoriam tenere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 8: u. hatred, immortale odium, Juv. 15, 34. To be forgotten: 1. vivo, vixi, victum, 3: the warm feelings are u., vivunt calores, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11. 2. dūro, 1: hatred remained u. so long, in tantum duravit odium, Vell. 2, 79. Phr.: deeds which were intended to remain u., quae ad posteritatis memoriam pertinerent, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: a large portion of me will be u. (met.), multa pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 7. To keep unforgotten: 1. memoria tenere, Cic. Sen. 4, 12.

2. immortalis memoria retinere: Nep. Att. 11. 3. ab oblivione vindicare: Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 7. Phr.: the recollection of oneself ought to be kept u. for ever, commemoratio nostri... cum omni posteritate aequanda, id. Arch. 11, 29: v. REMEMBER, LASTING.

unformed: 1. indigestus: Join:

radis indigesta (moles), Ov. Met. 1, 7. 2. **informis**, e: *a thing dumb and* u. res muta et i. (opp. to conformat), Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 66. 3. **infectus**: Join: *radix atque infectus*, Petron. 8, 114, 13. 4. **crūdus**: u. *verres*, crudi numeri, Pers. 1, 92. 5. **tēner** (not full grown): *the u. world*, tener mundi orbis, Virg. Ecl. 6, 34. Join: teneri et rudes (animi), Auct. dial. Orat. 29. 6. **incoctus**: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55. 7. **informābīlis**, e. (*incapable of formation*) (late): Tertull. Prax. 27. Phr.: u. *buds*: flosculi, opp. to certi et deformati fructus, Quint. 6, proem. 9: v. UNRIPE, UNFASHIONED.

unforsaken: v. TO FORSAKE.

unfortified: 1. **immūnitus**: u. towns, immunita oppida, Liv. 22, 11. 2. **muro non circumdatus**: v. CAES. B. G. 1, 38: v. TO FORTIFY, UNDEFENDED.

unfortunate: 1. **infelix**: u. boy, l. puer, Virg. Aen. 1, 475: l. patria, id. 9, 786. 2. **infaustus** (of things): u. step, l. gradus, Ov. Met. 3, 36: u. ships, l. puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 635. 3. **infortūātus**: O: *u. old man*, O: infortūatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7. 4. **improper** (*unsuccessful*): J. C. A. 4, 44. 5. **nēstus**: *an u. day*, dies nēstus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1: v. Smith, Dict. of Antiq. p. 409 (DREB). v. UNHAPPY, UNLUCKY, UNFAVOURABLE.

unfortunately: **infelicitate**: *inconveniently*, nay u. incommode, imo infelicitate, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37: v. UNFAVOURABLY, UNLUCKILY.

unfounded: v. GROUNDLESS.

unframed: v. FRAME (*subs.*), TO FRAME (v.).

unfrequency: **rāritas**: Plin. 7, 13, 11: v. RARITY.

unfrequented: 1. **incolēber**, *bris*, bre: *in an u. valley*, incolēber valle, Sil. 8, 376. 2. **āvis**: *the u. habitations of the Muses*, avia Pleridum loca, Lucr. 1, 925: v. LONELY, SOLITARY, REMOTE.

unfrequently: v. SELDOM, RARELY.

unfriendlyness: v. UNKINDNESS, ENMITY.

unfriendly: 1. **inimicus**: Join: infestus inimicusque, Cic. Phil. 10, 20, 21. 2. **iniquus**: *the u. Falce*, Parcae iniquae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 9. 3. **mālignus**: *the u. mod*, vulgus mālignum, lb. 2, 16, 39. 4. **mālevōlus**: u. *speeches*, malevoli sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, *estr*. 5. *in an unfriendly manner*: inimice: Join: inimicissime atque infestissime, Cic. Quint. 12, 66: v. HOSTILE, UNKIND, BITTER.

unfrock: v. TO STRIP.

unfrozen: **sōlitus**: *the u. lands*, terrae solutae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 10 (cf. Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, Virg. G. 1, 44): v. TO THAW.

unfruitful: 1. **infecundus**: Virg. Georg. 2, 48. 2. **stérilis**, e: u. *plane-trees*, steriles platani, lb. 70. 3. **infelix** frugibus: lb. 239: u. *darnel*, l. lolium, lb. 1, 154. 4. **āmārus**: lb. 5, mālus: lb. 243. 5. **difficilis**, e: lb. 179. 7. **mālignus**: lb. 8, *ināvus*: u. *groves*, nemora l. lb. 208. 9. **jeftānus**: lb. 212. 10. **segnis**, e: *the u. thistle*, a. carduus, lb. 1, 152. 11. **inātilis**, e: *lopping the u. boughs*, inutilis ramos amputans, Hor. Epod. 2, 11, 12. 12. **inērs** (*from want of employment*): u. *winter*, bruma l. id. Od. 4, 7, 12.

13. **vācūus** frugum: Sall. Jug. 90. 14. **nūdus** gignentum: lb. 79: v. BARREN, FRUITLESS, UNPROFITABLE.

unfruitfulness: 1. **infecunditas**: Col. 1, proem. 2. **jeftānium**: of land: id. 3, 12, 3: of animals: Virg. Georg. 3, 138. 3. **inōpia** frugum: Liv. 40, 29: v. BARRENNESS, STERILITY.

unfulfilled: 1. **inānis**, e: *an u. promise*, promissum inane, Ov. Fast. 3, 685. 2. **vānus**: Tac. A. 3, 16. 3. **irritus**: Cūtil. Epith. Pel. 50. 4. **infectus**: *to make offers u. (not to fulfil them)*: dona infecta facere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 27. 5. **fallax**: *an u. hopes*, spes fallaces, Cic. Mil. 34, 94. Phr.: *bound by*

an u. promise or vow, voti reus, Virg. Aen. 5, 276: v. MACROB. Sat. 3, 2, 6. 70 *be unfulfilled*. 1. **exitum nullum habeo**: *auguries, which were either u. or turned out in contrary way*, quae aut nullo habuerint exitu, aut contrarios, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52. 2. **minus evenio**: *prophecies are u.*, ea quae praedicta sunt, minus eveniunt, lb. 1, 14, 24. 3. **ad exitum non pervenio**: id. Fam. 10, 22. 4. **effectu careo**: Ov. Am. 2, 16: v. UNACCOMPLISHED.

unfuri: 1. **solvō**, vi. **sōlutum**, 3: u. *the sails*, solvite vela, Virg. Aen. 4, 574. 2. **do, dēdi, dātum**, 1 (vela): lb. 594. 3. **pando**, di. **pansum**, and **passum**, 3: *velorum pandimus alas*, lb. 3, 520: Fig.: p. vela orationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9. 4. **intendo**, di. **tum**, and **sum**, 3: *to u. the sails to the winds*, ventis intendere vela, Virg. Aen. 3, 683. 5. **ficio** (vela): Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9. 6. **dēduco** (vela): Ov. Met. 3, 663. 7. **explico** velum: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 7: v. UNFOLD, SPREAD.

unfurnished: 1. **nūdus** (person or thing): *an u. house*, domus nuda atque inania, opp. to exornata atque instructa, Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 84: *mens u. (but) with good will*, nudi cum bona voluntate, opp. to cum facultatibus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8. 2. **impārātus** (person): *scandalously u. both as to men and money*, flagitiose imparati, tum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15: *quite u. in all respects*, omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes. B. C. 1, 30. 3. **expers**, itis: u. *both in reputation and fortunes*, fama atque fortunis expertes, Sall. Cat. 33: v. DESTITUTE, EMPTY, UNPROVIDED.

ungainly: v. AWKWARD, CLUMSY.

ungartered: **disinctus**: v. HOR. Epod. 1, 24.

ungathered: v. TO GATHER.

ungenerous: 1. **illiberalis**, e: *an u. deed*, illiberalis facinus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3. 2. **turpis**, e: *not only u. but wicked*, non modo turpe sed sceleratum, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77. 3. Join: *humilis et minime generosa*, id. Am. 9, 29. 4. **sordidus**: id. Flacc. 22, 52. 5. **mālignus**: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 39: S. 1, 5, 4: v. BASK, MEAN, STINGY, COVETOUS. **Un-generous conduct**: illiberalitas, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: v. STINGINESS, MEANNESS.

ungenerously: **illiberaliter**: Ter. Phorm. 2, 24: v. UNKINDLY.

ungenial: 1. **incommōdus**: Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71. 2. **illēpidus**: *misery*, u. *avarus*, illepidus, lb. 72. 3. **difficilis**, e: *a most u. nature*, difficillima natura, Nep. Att. 5: v. MOROSE.

ungentle: 1. **ignōbīlis**, e: *a not u. family*, familia non l., Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 28. 2. **inhonestus**: (*women*) u. in behaviour at home, inhonestae domi, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: v. GENTLE, UN-GENTLEMANLY, MEAN, LOW.

ungentle: v. UNGENTLE, UNKIND, ROUGH.

ungentlemanly: 1. **illiberalis**, e: opp. to ingenuus, id. Off. 1, 29, 104: v. GENTLEMANLY, UNGENTLE, MEAN. 2. **sordidus**: opp. to liberalis and ingenuus: id. Off. 1, 42, 150. 3. **inhonestus**: Join: turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50.

ungenly: v. ROUGHLY.

ungird: 1. **discingo**, xl. **etum**, 3: *Junv. 8, 120*. 2. **recingo**, 3: *to u. a robe*, tunicam r., Ov. Met. 1, 398. 3. **solvō**, vi. **sōlutum**, 3: *zonam solvo*, Catull. 2, 13. 4. **dēsternō**, strāvī, strātum, 3: (*late and infreq.*) *he u'd his camel*, destravit camelos, Vulg. Gen. xiv. 32.

ungirg: 1. **disinctus**: Hor. S. 2, 1, 73. 2. **laxus**: *an u. robe*, toga laxa, lb. 1, 7, 46: v. LOOSE (adj.), SLACK.

ungloved: v. GLOVES, GLOVED.

ungodliness: v. IMPERTY.

ungodly: 1. **incestus**: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 30. 2. **contemptor divum**, Virg. Aen. 7, 648. Phr.: *to behave in an u. manner*, religionem negligere, aut prave colere: v. Liv. 1, 32: v. IMPIOUS, WICKED.

ungovernable: 1. **impōtēns**: u. *horses*, (equi) impotentes regendi, Liv. 35, 11: *victory makes men more fierce and u.*, ferociore impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: *a fierce and u. woman*, ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28. 2. **indomītus**: u. *onger*, indomita ira, Virg. Aen. 2, 594. 3. **importūnus**: u. *lusts*, importunissimae libidines, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 111. 4. **intractābīlis**, e. (*late in this sense*): *an u. temper*, animus l., Sen. Hipp. 279. 5. *non tractābīlis*: Join: *impetuous neque adhuc tractabilis*, Ov. Rem. 123. 6. **indolēs** teneri (*late and poet.*): Stat. 6, 306. Phr.: *to become u.*, 1. obediētiām abijcio: Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102. 2. **hābens** effundō: Virg. Aen. 12, 499. *The team becomes u.*, non audit curtus habenas, v. Virg. Georg. 1, 514: v. UNBRIDLED, UNRESTRAINED, WILD, IMMEDIATE.

ungovernably: 1. **sine more**: Virg. Aen. 5, 694. Phr.: *Immissa habenas*, lb. 662. Phr.: *she rages u.*, saevit inope animi, Virg. Aen. 4, 301: v. WILDLY, FURIOUSLY.

ungraceful: **invenustus**, **inellē-gans**: v. AWKWARD, INELEGANT, UNBECOMING.

ungracefully: v. AWKWARDLY, UNBECOMINGLY.

ungracefulness: v. AWKWARDNESS, INELEGANCE.

ungracious: 1. **inhāmānus**: *who more u. than he?* quis inhumanior? Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192. 2. **iniquus**: u. *to all*, omnibus l. id. Plane. 16, 40.

3. **acerbus**: *u. men*, from the school of Zeno, a. e. Zeonion school, id. N. D. 3, 31, 77. 4. **pētūlus**: opp. to urbanus, id. Off. 1, 29, 104. 5. **reclūans**: Join: *invitus et recusans*: id. de Or. 2, 4, 18. Phr.: *he appears to be at first*, difficilis aditus primos habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: v. GRACIOUS, UNCOURTEOUS.

ungraciously: **grāvitate**: Cic. Balb. 16, 36.

ungraciousness: v. UNCOURTEOUSNESS, ROUGHNESS.

ungrammatical: **barbārus**: u. *cases*, barbari casus, Cic. Or. 48, 160. *An u. usage*: solecismus: Quint. 1, 5, 34, foll.: Geil. 5, 20: v. GRAMMATICAL.

ungrammatically: **barbāre**: Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: v. GRAMMATICALLY.

ungrateful: 1. **Forpēful** of kindness: 1. **ingrātus**: *an u. mind*, l. animus, Cic. Att. 9, 26. 2. **māle grātus**: Ov. Her. 7, 27. 3. **bēnefici immemor**: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 17. 4. **immemor**: u. *Alphens*: Alphene l. l. Catull. 27: 1. 5. *non obligatus beneficio*: v. Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69. Phr.: *to be utterly u.*, nulla gratia teneri: id. N. D. 1, 44, 124: v. GRATEFUL, THANKLESS.

|| **Unpleasant**: v. UNPLEASANT, DISAGREEABLE.

ungrounded: v. GROUNDLESS.

ungrudgingly: 1. **laetus**, libens: Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 2. 2. *non invitus*: Cic. Am. 1, 4: v. WILLINGLY, CHEERFULLY.

unguarded: 1. **Not watched**: 1. **incautidus**: *the u. fold*, incautidum ovile, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 10. 2. *in liberis custodias*, Sall. Cat. 47. 3. **ab-lūtus**: Join: *neglectus ac solutus*, Liv. 25, 39. Phr.: *he save the walls u.*, incautus custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: *the gates and ramparts being quite u.*, quatenus statio nulla pro portis neque in vallo custodias essent, Liv. 25, 39. || **Not watching**: 1. **incautus**: Virg. Aen. 1, 350: *to attack men u. (off guard)*, incautos aggredi, Liv. 25, 38. 2. **sedūsus**: Join: *securus ac solutus*, lb. 39.

3. **animō remissus**: Caes. B. C. 2, 14. 4. **imprūdēns**: Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94: v. UNPREPARED, CARELESS, UNPROTECTED.

unguardedly: **ēmēre**: Join: *temere ac fortitū*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: v. RASHLY, HASTILY.

unguent: v. TO OINTMENT.

unguided: v. TO GUIDE.

unhabitable: v. UNINHABITABLE.

unhallowed: 1. **sacrilegus**: u. *area*, a. ignes, Tib. 3, 5, 11. 2. *in-*

ceatus: *to profane rites by an u. crime*, *inesto flagitio pollute ceremonias*, Auct. Dom. 40, 105. 3. *sacer*: *u. list of gold, auri sacra fames*, Virg. Aen. 3, 57: *v. UNHOLY*.

unhand: *v. TO LOOSE, TO RELAXE*.
unhandsome: *v. UGLY, UNGENEROUS, FOUL*.

unhandy: *v. UNWILLY, CLUMSY*.
unhappily: 1. *With bad result*: 1. *calamitose*: Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105. 2. *impropre*: Col. 1, 1, 16: *v. UNFORTUNATELY, UNLUCKILY*. || *Sadly*:

1. *misérabiliter*: *the illustrious man dies not u.*, non m. vir clarus emoritur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 96. 2. *misère*: *to live happily or u.*, beate misere vivere, id. Fin. 3, 15, 50: *v. SADLY, MISERABLY*.
unhappiness: *v. MISFORTUNE, MISERY*.

unhappy: *v. HAPPY, LUCKLESS, UNFORTUNATE, UNLUCKY, MISERABLE*.

unhardened: *v. TENDER, SOFT*.

unharm: *v. UNHURT*.

unharmonious: *v. INHARMONIOUS, DISCORDANT*.

unharness: 1. *U. animals*: 1. *solvere, v. solum*, 3. Virg. Georg. 2, 542. 2. *resolvere*: *to u. horses*, r. equos, Ov. Fast. 4, 180. 3. *disjungo, xl. cum*, 3. (*unyo*): *to u. the beasts*, iumenta u., Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77. 4. *relinquo*, 1. *Cybele u. (the lions)*, C. religat juga manu, Catull. Atys, 81. 5. *remitto, mlt. mltum*, 3. *the beast u'd* (*un-yoked*), nodo jugi remissus quadrupes, Petron. Sat. 89, 59. 6. *dimittio, dixi*, ductum, 3. *poet.*, Hor. Od. 3, q. 18. 7. *heliom dimoveo*: Apul. Met. q. p. 212, Elm.: *u'd, helio absolutus*, ib. p. 217. || *Take off armour*: *v. TO DISARM, TO UNDRESS, UNGIRD*.

unhatched: *v. TO HATCH*.

unhealed: *Phr.*: *the wound is still u.*, vivit tactum an pectore vulnus, Virg. Aen. 4, 67: *Dido, with u. wound*, recens a vulnere Dido, ib. 6, 450: *v. UNCURED, FRESH, TO HEAL*.

unhealthily: *insalubriter*: and *expr. by adj.*: *v. UNHEALTHY*.

unhealthiness: 1. *Unhealthy condition*: 1. *vältudo*: *the reason had tried the army with u.*, exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. *Phr.*: *extreme u.*, tenuis aut nulla potius valetudo, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: *infirma atque aegra valetudo*, id. Brut. 48, 180: *totius valetudinis conquantatio et perturbatio*, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. 2. *mala valetudo*: *u. of mind*, m. v. animi, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. 3. *invaletudo*: id. Att. 7, 2. 4. *aegritudo*: id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28. 5. *aegritudo*: id. 4, 13, 29. 6. *ad aegrotandum proclivitas*: ib. 12, 28. 7. *imbécillitas corporis*: id. Att. 11, 6, 2. 8. *infirmittas valetudinis*: id. Fam. 7, 1. 9. *pestilentia*: *u. of entrails* (in sacrifice), p. extorum, opp. *salubritas*, id. Div. 1, 57, 131.

|| *Condition causing ill-health*: 1. *Intemperies*, el. f.: *u. of atmosphere*, i. coeli, Liv. 8, 18. 2. *gravis*: *u. of this climate*, huius coeli g., Cic. Att. 11, 22. 3. *pestilentia*: *land deserted on account of u.*, propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70.

unhealthy: 1. *Disposed to ill-health*: 1. *ad aegrotandum proclivis*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28. 2. *invaldus*: *u. offspring* (of horses), i. natl, Virg. Georg. 3, 128. 3. *infirmus atque aeger*, Suet. Aug. 13. 4. *infirmus vältudinis*, or *tenuis vältudinis*: Cic. Brut. 48, 180: id. Sen. 11, 35. 4. *vältudine affectus*: Cic. B. C. 1, 31. 5. *mala vältudo*: an u. son, filius m. v., Hor. S. 2, 5, 45. 6. *mala vivus* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 2, 660. 7. *morbosus*: an u. slave, servus morbosus, Cato R. R. 2, 7. 8. *Join*: *morbosus et vitiosus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21. 9. *vältudinarius*: an u. flock, v. pecus, ib. 2, 1, 15: *to send remedies to an u. man*, valetudinário medicamenta mltto, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 6. 9. *morbidus*: *the u. part*, pars m., Lucr. 6, 1259: *u. bees*, apes m., Varr. It. 1, 16, 22. 10. *causarius* (an *invalided soldier*): a

milis, Liv. 6, 6: *the u. parts*, causarius partes, Sen. Ep. 68, 6. 11. *linguans*: an u. multitude of countryfolk, l. copia agricolarum, Lucr. 6, 1258. 12. *languidus*: an u. tree, l. arbor, Pallad. 1, 25, 4: *v. SICK, ILL*.

|| *Causing ill-health*; *unwholesome*: 1. *insalubris*: Col. 1, 4, 2. 2. *pestilens*: p. ager, ib. p. annus, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130. 3. *vitiosus*: *u. districts*, vitiosae regiones, Vitruv. 5, 3. 4. *gravis*: e. u. autumn, g. autumnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 19. 5. *Join*: *gravis et pestilens*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130; Fam. 5, 16. 6. *noxius* (*injurious*): *u. blasts from the sea*, afflatus maris noxii, Plin. 17, 4, 24. 7. *noctivus* (*injurious to*): *u. for cattle*, pecori n., id. 20, 2, 6. 8. *noctivus* (*injurious to*): *u. for men's bodies*, nocens corporibus Austro, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13: *u. blasts*, nocentes spiritus, Vitruv. 5, 3: *v. UNWHOLESOME, HURTFUL*.

unheard: 1. *inauditus*: *u. and undefended*, l. et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: *the other side being u.*, parte inaudita altera, Sen. Med. 199. 2. *non auditus*: *strains u. before*, carmina non prius audita, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2. *Phr.*: *to condemn a man u.*, absentem condemnare, Cic. Verr. 2, 17, 41: *causa indicta damnare*, ib. 5, 42, 109: *whatever is said to me about you, I pass by u.*, ad surdas mihi dicitur aures, Prop. 2, 16, 13: *v. UNDEFENDED*.

— *of*: *inauditus*: 1. *Join*: *inauditus aut novus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137. *Phr.*: *such a thing was u. of before*, hoc potest hominum memoriam contigit nemini, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16: *he behaved with u. of cruelty after the victory*, post victoriam audito crudelior, Vell. 2, 25: *v. UNKNOWN, TO HEAR, NEW, STRANGE*.

unheated: 1. *nondum calefactus*, or *calfactus*: Ov. Ib. 47. 2. *tepida* (*lukewarm*): Ov. Rem. 629: *v. COOL*.

unheeded (*part. adj.*): *neglectus*, *incuria praetermissus*: *to leave u.*, negligere, incuria praetermittere: *v. TO NEGLECT*.

unheedful: 1. *incuriosus*, *inmemor*: *unheeding*: see also *UNMINDFUL*.

unhelmeted: *galea expers*, nudato capite (Virg. Aen. 12, 312).

unheroic: *mollis*, *ignavus*, etc.: *v. EFFEMINATE, COWARDLY*.

unhesitating: 1. *fidens animo*: *unhesitatingly*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: cf. *fidens animi*, Virg. Aen. 2, 61. Also *audacter*: *v. BOLDLY, FEARLESSLY*.

unhinged: *u. without raising difficulties*, non haesitans respondebo, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 4.

unhewn: *rūdis*, e. (*unmrough*): *u. marble*, r. marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3. (*Cementum*, usu. *pl.*, and *saxum* *caementicium*, denote *rough stone and chips of stone from the quarry*, used both for building walls, and oftener, for filling up the interior of a structure, while the exterior was finished off with *dressed stone*, *saxum quadratum*). (*Infabricatus* occurs only Virg. Aen. 4, 400, and should not be used in prose.)

unhinge: only fig.: *to u. the mind*, perh. *animum resolve*; *anlim nervos elidere* (which phrases, however, correspond more closely to Eng. *unmure*): perh. *labefactare animum* (*to shake, weaken, impair*): R. and A. give *animum* de statu deficere, certo de statu demovere (e. Cic.); the sense of which is rather *to disconcert, deprive of self-possession*.

unhistorical: *parum compertus* (cf. Sall. Cat. 27): **historia* *parum comprobatus*; *fabulae commenticiae potius quam historiae naturam habens*.

unholiness: *impītas*. *v. IMPITY, WICKEDNESS*.

unholy: *impīus*, *v. IMPIOUS, WICKED*.

unhoped for: *insperatus* (*unexpected*): Cic. Join: *insperatus et necopinus* (*necopinatus*): Cic.

unhorse: *Phr.*: *equo deficere*, Liv. 4, 19, Caes.

unhurt: *incollūis*, e. *v. SAFE* (II.).

unhurtful: *innoxius*: *v. HARMLESS*.
unicorn: *mōnōcēros*, *ōtis*, m.: *Plin.* 8, 21, 31 (*fabulous animal*): later, called also, *unicornus*: Tert. (*Unicornis*, e. occurs as *adj.* in Plin.).

uniform (*adj.*): 1. *aquabilis*, e. (*even*): *a sure and u. motion*, motus certus et aeq., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23: (*animals have*) *greater and more u. health*, virtus major et aequabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep. 74, 15. 2. *expr. by tenor, oris* (*uninterrupted course*): *u. and unbroken course of law*, unus et perpetuus t. iura, Liv. 35, 16: *to keep on a u. (unending) course*, tenorem servare, Virg. Aen. 10, 340: see also *UNIFORMLY*. (*Uniformis* occurs, Tac. Or. 32, simplex et uniformis, but not in present sense.)

3. *sometimes trāditicius or translaticius* (*usual, customary*): *v. MOOTED* (*adj.*). See also *MOXONOTUS*.

uniform (*sub.*): *perh.* *ornatus (*vestitus*, *habitus*) *militaris*.

uniformity: 1. *aquabilitas*: *u. of motion*, aeq. motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 15: *u. of style*, aeq. dicendi, id. Or. 53. 2. *sometimes tenor* (*uninterrupted course*): Cic. v. UNIFORM, *adj.* See also *MOXONOTUS*. *Phr.*: *the act of U.*, lex de una eademque religionum norma regulae constitutenda.

uniformly: 1. *aquabiliter*: Sall. C. 2: Tac. 2. *uno tenore*: Cic. Or. 6, 21 (*of style*).

unilateral: **unilāteris* (*perh. as f.*), or, *unum latus habens*.

unimaginable: *quod animo fingi non potest*: *v. TO IMAGINE*.

unimpaired: 1. *integer* (*lit. not touched*: hence, *not broken in upon or wasted*): Caes. Cic. 2. *intactus* (*alm.* in meaning but less freq.): *with strength u.*, l. virtus, Curt. q. 7, med. Join: *integer intactusque*, Liv. 3. *incollūis*, e. (*uninjured*): *v. SAFE* (II.).

—, *to be*: *vigore*, ul. *to be in full vigour*: *my mind at all events is u.*, animo dumtaxat vigemus, Cic. Att. 4, 3: *so, animus valet*, Sall. Cat. 20.

unimpassioned: *lentos*: *the u. Menelaus*, l. Menelaus, Ov. Her. 16 (17), 249: *an u. girl*, l. puella, Tib. See also *QUIET, SEDATE, INDIFFERENT*.

unimpeachable: 1. *sanctus*, *sanctissimus* (*free from blemish or fault*): *v. IRREPROACHABLE*. 2. *is-cupis* (*of a witness*: *of good authority*): *v. TRUSTWORTHY*. See also *SPOTLESS*.

unimportant: *lēvis*, *parvi* (*nullus*) *momenti*: *v. TRIFLING, INSIGNIFICANT*.

unimposing: *specie parum magnifica*; *quod oculos specie non capit*: *v. IMPOSING*.

uninfluenced: *ultra*: *v. SPONTANEOUSLY*.

uninformed: *v. IGNORANT*.

uninhabitable: *inhābitābilis*, e.: Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. (*Later used* = *habitable*, from *inhabito*). Also, *non habitabilis*: *non habitabile frigus*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51. *Phr.*: *to be altogether u.*, omni cultu vacare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45.

uninhabited: 1. *desertus* (*not inhabited or frequented by men*): *opp. frequens*, Quint. 5, 10, 37: *Cic. v. SOLITARY* (II., 2). 2. *usu. better expr. by circuml.*, e. g., *cultorum egeus*, Liv. (Q.); *cultoribus inanis*, Sall. (Q.); *omni cultu vacans*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 45. *Phr.*: *u. regions*, *solitudines*: *v. DESERT, SUB.*

uninitiated: *prōfānus* (*not consecrated*): Virg. Aen. 6, 258. *Used fig.*: *u. in learning*, *litterarum p.*, *opp. doctrinā initiāt*, Minor. S. S. 1, 18, 18. Or without a figure, *rudis*, *ignarus*; and by change of fig., *peregrinus*, *hospes*: *v. IGNORANT, UNACQUAINTED WITH, etc.*

uninjured: *incollūis*, *salvus*. *v. SAFE* (II.).

uninspired: *nullo divino afflatu instinctus*; **non inspiratus* (*very late*) *v. TO INSPIRE*. Sometimes *humanus*, *opp. divinus*, may be precise enough.

uninstructed: *rudis*, e. (*with gen.*): *v. UNACQUAINTED*. See also *IGNORANT*.

unintelligent: tardus; ingenio parum acuto. *v.* INTELLIGENT.

unintelligible: obscurus. *u.* *langue*, o. lingua, Lucr. 1, 640. strengthened, obscurus et caecus, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: *v.* OBSCURE. Or expr. by circuml.: non apertus ad intelligendum; quod mens humana capere non potest, Kr. (e Cic.): *to say what is u.*, quod nemo intelligat dicere, Cic. Ph. 3, 9, 22.

unintelligibly: obscurè; ita ut nemo intelligat: *v.* preced. art.

unintentional: non (haud) cogitatus s. meditatus: *v.* PREMEDITATED. *Phr.:* *to be guilty of an u. omission*, aliquem (aliquid) imprudenter praeterire, Cic.: *v.* foll. art.

unintentionally: 1. expr. by imprudens: *I did (it) u.*, imprudens feci, Ter. Hec. 5, 40: Cic. (Imprudenter in this sense is doubtful: in Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 46, Nobbe reads qui imprudenter [not -ter] laeserunt). 2. by inactus, *v.* IGNORANTLY (1). 3. per imprudendum: Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, 57. See also ACCIDENTALLY.

uninterested: *v.* DISINTERESTED. **uninteresting:** frigidus (*flat and lifeless*), aridus, jejūnus (*dry, pitiless*), infucundus, etc. Or by *phr.:* quod legentis (audientis) animum non tenet: *v.* INTERESTING.

uninterrupting: assiduus; quod nulla intermissione fit: *v.* INCENSANT.

uninterruptedly: sine (ulla) intermissione: *v.* INCENSANTLY.

uninterrupted: 1. peripetuis (running on without a break): *u.* *ranges of mountains*, p. juga, Plin. 3, 5, 7: *u.* *lines of fortification*, p. munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: Cic. 2. continuous (of things following close upon one another, without an interval): *u.* *years*, c. bella, Liv. 10, 31: *u.* *toil*, c. labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8: also quite like perpetual: (one) *u.* *bone* (instead of teeth), c. os, Plin. 7, 16, 15. 3. continuous, nris (like preced.): *u.* *toil*, c. *omnium dierum* labor, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: Liv. 4, assiduus: *v.* INCENSANT.

uninterruptedly: continenter: Caes. B. G. 3, 5. See also INCENSANTLY. Also continuous (adj.) may serve, acc. to L. G. § 341: cf. Liv. 10, 31.

uninured: insuetus (with gen.): Caes. B. G. 7, 30. also less freq. foll. by *abl.* or *ad* and *acc.*: *v.* UNACCOMMODATED.

uninvited: invocatus: Nep. Cim. 4.

uninviting: insuavis, infucundus: *v.* UNPLEASANT.

union: 1. Act of joining: 1. consociatio: *u.* of family (by marriage), e. gentis, Liv. 40, 5: Cic. So expr. by part. of consocio: a constitution formed by the *u.* of these (forms), delecta ex his et consociata reipublicae forma, Tac. A. 4, 33: by the *u.* of these, quibus consociatis: *v.* TO UNITE. 2. junctio, conjunctio (expressing less than preced. and denoting contact): Cic. 3. In Lucr. conciliū: Lucr. 1, 485. Also, *abl.* only, conciliāsus, tis: id. *Phr.:* formed by the *u.* of a number of things, concretus ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. II. Agreement: consensus, tis; consensio: Cic. *v.* UNANIMITY. III. States united: conciliū, civitates foederatae (foedere junctae): *v.* LEAGUE. See also SOCIETY. IV. Marriage: matriūmōnium: *v.* MARRIAGE.

unionist: qui civitatem (civitates) sejungit s. dirumpi prohibet.

unique: ānīcus, ānglārīs: *v.* SINGULAR, UNPARALLELED.

unisexal: *omni sexu praeditus.

unison: *Phr.:* *to sing in u.*, una voce concinere.

unit: 1. mōnas, ādis, f.: cf. Macr. S. S. 1, 6, ad inīl. unum autem quod moras, id est, unitus dicitur.... and a little further on, haec monas.... (in Latin letters). 2. ānīo, ānīs, m.: Tert.

unitarian: *antīrīus: as theol. f. s.

unitarianism: *unitariorum (qui dicuntur) ratio.

unite: 1. Trans. 1. con-

socio, i: *to u.* their shade (of trees), c.

umbrau, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: you were never so heartily u.d. with the senate,

nunquam tam vehementer consociatū cum senatu fuisse, Cic. Ph. 4, 5, 12: Liv. Less

strong, sociō, i: *to u.* oneself to any one

by the nuptial tie, se allicui vinclo jugali s. Virg. 2. Jungo, conjungo, 3: *v.*

TO JOIN. 3. concilio, i (rare in this sense): Lucr.: Plin. 4. connecto,

xul, xum, 3: *to u.* (rivers) by a trench,

facta inter utrumque fossa c. Tac.: *v.*

TO CONNECT. II. Intrans.: *to grow*

together, form into one: 1. cōeo, 4. irr.: an artery when cut does not u.

arteria incisa non c., Cels. 2, 10: strengthened,

in unum coire, Liv. 6, 3, med.: coire in unum globum, and, in unitatem

c., Cels. 4, 19, ad fin. 2. cōalesco, ālū, i: (gradually): the eyelid when

severed by a wound does not unite,

(cilium) vulnere diductum non c., Plin. 11, 37, 57. Esp. in fig. sense: *to u.*

easily (of nations), facile c., Sall. Cat. 6:

more fully, in populi unius corpus c., Liv. 1, 8, init.: and where union of purpose

is meant, in hunc consensum c., Tac. H. 2, 37. 3. expr. by pass. refl. of con-

sociō, i: *v.* supr. (1). 4. consensio, conjōdo: *v.* TO AGREE, CONSPIRE.

united (part. adj.): consociāsus, soci-

cius: *v.* TO UNITE, and ALLIED.

uniter: expr. by verb: *v.* TO UNITE.

unity: 1. Oneness: ānītās: Gell.: Scrt. eccl. Or expr. by unus: they teach

the *u.* of God, *Deum unum esse, Dei

naturam unam simplicemque esse docent.

II. Agreement: 1. consensu,

consensio: *v.* AGREEMENT, UNANIMITY. 2. concordia: *v.* CONCORD.

(Unitas only in connection with consensu: Sen. V. B. 8, extr.) III. In a

work of art: expr. by ānus: let your

theme be what you please, only let there

be a *u.* about it, sit quodvis simplex

duntaxat et unum, Hor. A. P. 23: there is

a wonderful *u.* about the Iliad, *mira-

biliter Iliadae membra quasi unum corpus

effluunt: both poems bear the stamp of

a *u.*, *unius continuasque poesis speciem

utrumque carmen prae se fert, Batiml.

pref. Hom. p. xix.

universal: 1. ānīversus: hatred

so intense and so *u.*, odium tantum ac

tam *u.*, Cic. Pis. 27, 65 (a rare use):

more freq. expr. by gen. pl.: e. g. the

individual and the *u.* good (good of all),

ānīversusque et ānīversorum utilitas,

id. Off. 3, 6, init. So may be used cun-

ctorum, omnium: *v.* ALL. 2. com-

mūnis, e (shared by all): the *u.* good, c.

[omnium] utilitas, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52.

3. only in tech. lang., ānīversālīs: e.

u. precepta, *u.* praecepta, Quint. 2, 13,

14 (where the word is introduced with an

apology to represent Gr. καθόλου):

M. L. See also GENERAL.

universalist: *qui docet fore ut

universum hominum genus salventur.

universality: perh. commūnitas:

or expr. by *phr.:* they teach the *u.* of

the Gospel, *Evangelium universi hominum

generis commune ac proprium esse

docent.

universally: 1. With extension

to the whole, not individually: in uni-

versum, universe, generatim: *v.* GENER-

ALLY. II. Without exception: expr.

by ānīversus, cunctus, omnis: to believe

that men are *u.* depraved, *universum

hominum genus corruptum ac deprava-

tum esse: *u.* celebrated, *omnibus nota-

simus; per totum orbem terrarum cele-

berrimus: to be *u.* detested, *omnibus

odio esse.

universe: 1. mundus (Gk. κόσ-

μος: the *u.* as exhibiting order and sys-

tem): Cic. pass.: Plin. 2. ānīver-

sum: but best not used in nom.: the

creator of the *u.*, ānīversal genitor, Col.

3, 10, med.: Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120 (in

eadem universo). 3. ānīversālīs (the

totality): more fully, *u.* rerum, Cic. N. D.

1, 41, 120: but simply ānīversālīs, id.

Tim. 2: but immediately afterwards the

word mundus is used, and continues to

be so used.)

university: ācādemīa. Stat. Can-

tab.: Kr. (Kr. also allows universitas,

but this is questionable.) To be at the

u., *venari inter cives academiae, Kr.

univocal: ānīvocus: Mart. Cap.

unjust: 1. īnīustus: Cic. Liv.

To enter on an *u.* war with.... arma

īnīusta inferre, Liv. 7, 29. 2. īnīquus

(unfair, on grounds of common equity: a

meaning which often passes into that of

unfavourable, hostile): *v.* UNFAIR. 3.

īnīrīdus (actively working harm and

wrong to any one): also, in same sense,

īnīustus: they are *u.* (guilty of a wrong)

towards their own kindred, īnīustus

sunt in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44.

Phr.: to make an *u.* decree, īnīustus,

īnīque decernere (v. UNJUSTLY): to do

what is *u.* (or unkindly), contra jus

facere aliquid, Cic. Caec. 1, 2.

unjustifiable: quod contra jus fit;

quod nihil excusationis habet: *v.* INEX-

CUSABLE.

unjustly: 1. īnīustus: Cic.

Join: male et īnīustus [facere], Nep.

2. īnīquus (unfairly): opp. iure,

Liv. 39, 48: Cic. 3. per īnīuriam (in

an unjust manner): Cic. Verr. 3, 97,

226: and, with somewhat diff. sense, īnī-

urīus (without good reason or justifica-

tion), id. Cat. 1, 7, 17. 4. īnīrīdus

(wrongfully): Cic. 5. contra jus

(esp. with ref. to the law): Cic. Caec.,

init.

unkempt: īncomtus: Hor.

unkind: 1. īnīhūmānus (stronger

than Eng.: wanting in refinement and

courtesy, churlish): a most *u.* (brutal)

man, homo īnīhūmānissimus, Ter. Ph. 3,

2, 25: Cic. 2. īncommodus (disagree-

able): with not even an *u.* word, ne voce

quidem 1, Liv. 3, 14, fin. 3. diffi-

cilis, e (hard to please or prevail upon):

a parent *u.* to his children, parens in

liberos d., Att. In Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 7:)

(Penelope) *u.* to suitors, d. proci, Hor.

Od. 3, 10, 11. 4. īlībērālīs, e (un-

kindness): Cic. Fam. 13, 1, fin. 5. expr.

by cōnis, dēīgnus, officiōsus, with

haud, parum, non: *v.* KIND. (Inoffi-

cius, disobliging occurs, Cic. Att. 13, 27.)

For *u.* soil, *v.* UNKINDLY, adj.

unkindly (adv.): īnīhūmānūs (rather

stronger than Eng.): Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30

also, parum cōmīter (with lack of

courtesy: *v.* KINDLY); īlībērālīter (un-

kindness): Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30; dūrus,

ferreus (*v.* HARD-HEARTED). *Phr.:*

nature has dealt *u.* with one, natura cum

aliquo maligne egit, Sen. Ep. 44, init.

unkindly (adj.): esp. of soil: mī-

līgūus: Virg. G. 2, 179: Plin. mīn.

The *u.* Jales, Parcae īnīquae, Hor. Od. 2,

6, 9.

unkindness: īnīhūmānītās (incivili-

ty, churlishness): oft. in much stronger

sense than Eng.: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99.

Phr.: to act with great *u.* towards any

one, *parum cōmītem (benignum) se in

aliquem praebere; admodum īnīhūmāne

se gerere: *v.* UNKIND, UNKINDLY.

unkingly: *quod regem parum

(haud) decet.

unknowingly: īmprīdus: *v.* re-

NOBANTLY.

unknown (part. adj.): 1. īgnō-

tus: generous wine of *u.* date, nobilis

ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, Lucan

4, 379. altogether *u.*, īgnōtissimus, Cic.

Fl. 17, 40. 2. īgnārus (usu. in act.

sense, but found also pass.; not in Cic.):

an *u.* tongue, īgnāra lingua, Sall. J. 18:

Tac. Ov. 3. īncognitus (not ascer-

tained: on which one has no informa-

tion): to take things *u.* (unproved) for

known (ascertained), īncognita pro

cognitis habere, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18: all which

particulars (concerning the geography

of Britain) were *u.* to the Gauls, quae

omnia Gallis ī. erant, Caes. B. G. 4, 20

(i. e. the Gauls had not informed them-

selves about them): Suet. 4. nescius

(rare in pass. sense): Pl.: Tac. 5.

parum cōmptus (not authenticated):

cf. Sall. Cat. 22. *Phr.:* it is *u.* parum

constat, haud satis constat: cf. Cic. Fam.

17, 1, init. *u.* to his wife, clam uxorem,

uxore, Pl.: Caes. (v. KNOWLEDGE, *Phr.*):

unlaboured: Phr.: a plain and a style, purus sermo et dissimilis curae, Quint. 8, 3, 14 (It. and A.). also, minime arcessitus a. elaboratus: cf. Quint. 12, 10, 40.

unlace: perh. solvo, 3: v. TO LOOSEN.

unlade: v. UNLOAD.

unladylike: illiberalis; *quod liberam mulierem haud deceat.

unlamented: *nemini ploratus; quem nemo luget: v. TO MOURN. Also poet., illacrimabilis: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 26.

unlawful: 1. with verb to be, fas, with some negative word; nefas: with ref. to divine or natural law: they think it to be to taste... gustare... fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: so, neque fas existimant, ib. 6, 14: in an u. manner, contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12. So, it is u. nefas est: Cic. Caes. And after a prep., per [omne] fas o nefas (by law or u. means), Liv. 6, 14, med.

2. expr. by contra jura, contra legem (with ref. to state law): to act in an u. manner, contra jura facere, Cic. Caes. init.

3. expr. it is u., by licet, with negative foll. by dat. or absol.: it is u. for any one to lead an army against his country, nemini licet exercitum contra patriam ducere, Cic. Ph. 13, 6, 14: v. LAWFUL, TO BE.

4. vultus (forbidden): v. TO FORBID.

5. inconcessus (rare): Virg. Aen. 1, 651 (I. hymenae).

6. illicitus (cf. sup. 3: rare): u. love, I. amor, Tac. A. 12, 5: Val. Fl. 7, with ref. to legal business: u. days, dies nefasti, Liv. 1, 19, extr. (Non legitimus = not prescribed by law, not in such form as the law specifies and directs). See also UNJUST, WICKED.

unlawfully: contra legem (leges), opp. ex lege (legibus): Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70. So, contra fas, jura; contra fas jusque, etc.: v. preceed. art.

unlawfulness: expr. by contra legem, etc.: v. UNLAWFUL.

unlearn: dedico, dilicet, 3: foll. by direct acc. and by inf.: Cic. cf. TO LEARN.

unlearned (adj.): 1. indoctus (uneducated and ill informed): Join: indocti imperitque, Cic. Part. 26, 92; opp. (homines) bene instituti (the well-educated): u. and boorish, I. et agreste (hominum genus), ib. 25, 90.

2. imperitus (without experience or training): (the public assembly) which consists of the most u., quae ex imperitiis constat, Cic. Am. 25, 95. Join: imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudis ignarique, ib. Fl. 7, 16.

3. inderidus (rare): Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

4. illiteratus (acc. to Sen. denoting one not completely uneducated but with little learning, ad litteras altiores non perductus, de Ben. 5, 13, 4): not u. (not unacquainted with letters), non I. Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25.

5. rudis, e (unacquainted with: with gen. or abl. often with prep.): u. in Greek literature, Graecarum litterarum r. Cic. Off. init.

6. in civil law, r. in jure civili, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 40: cf. sup. 2).

7. expr. by litterae, with some negative: altogether u., litterarum omnino rudis, imperitus, peregrinus atque hospes (v. UNACQUAINTED, IGNORANT, also STRANGER): quite u., *ne minimum quidem litteris imbutus; qui ne primoribus quidem labris litteras gustavit: v. LEARNED.

unlearnedly: 1. indoctus, Cic. Vell. 2, 16.

2. imperitus v. UNSKILFULLY.

unleavened: sine fermento, Cels. 2: infermentatus (late): Paul. Nol. 1. v. abl. in Lex., *non fermentatus, nullo fermento factus (panis). (Vulg. Lev. 11, 4, has panes abque fermento; and Marc. xiv. 1, in speaking of the festival, Azyma, orum = Grk. ἀζυμα, uv.)

unless: nisi, contr. nl: constr. same as al, being used with indic. where a thing is assumed to be so, and with subj. where probability or possibility are concerned (v. IF): (I report to you good news and true), u. my parents in vain instructed me in the art of augury, nl

gao

frustra augurium docuere parentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 392: Cic. u. it were so, she would have left the house, quod nisi caset, domum reliquisset, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: u. the Etesian winds delay me, I shall speedily see you, nisi quid me Etesiae morabuntur, celeriter vos videbo, Id. Fam. 2, 15, extr. [N.B.—(1.) when the apodosis is expr. by fut. indic., as in last ex., the protasis is also in fut. indic. (2.) when si non occurs, the word si is alone the hypothetical conjunction, the non attaching itself to a single word in the sentence: cf. Cic. Ph. 12, 8, 21, doctorem si non potero frangere [if I am unable to crush it], occultabo. (3.) si is sometimes repeated after nisi: this is esp. the case where si quis occurs: cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 2, noli putare me ad quinquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripserit: here is perhaps an ellipsis: u. I do so, if or when some one, etc.: Sall. (iv.) note the ironical use of nisi forte, u. perchance; with indic.: u. perchance I am mistaken, nisi forte animus me fallit, Sall. 20, fin.: Cic. Also, nisi vero, u. indeed: Cic. Mil. 3, 8.]

unlettered: illiteratus: v. UNLEARNED.

unlicensed: 1. Not under state permission, free (Milit.): liber: v. FREE.

2. Not having a regular license: *nulla per litteras potestate data: v. LICENSE.

unlike: 1. dissimilis, e (foll. by gen. or dat. of noun or pron.; by atque or ac before inf. or clause; and by inter to express mutual u.ness): very u. Q. Crassus (in life), Q. Crassus dissimilissimus, Cic. Br. 81, fin.: nothing so u. as Colla to Sulpicius, nihil tam d. quam Colla Sulpicio, ib. 56, init.: u. one another, d. inter se, ib.: it is not u. going to... quod est non d. atque ire... Id. Alt. 2, 3. Rather different is the use of et: cf. Id. Ph. 2, 24, 59, d. est militum causa et tua (= this and that are u. each other). 2. dispar, paria (not matching: with dat. or gen.): v. DIFFERENT.

3. diversus: opp. par, Tac. A. 14, 19; opp. similis, Quint. Join: diversus ac dissimilis, Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 33.

4. Alius: v. DIFFERENT.

See also TO DIFFER.

unlikelyhood: v. IMPROBABILITY.

unlikely: parum veri similis: v. IMPROBABLE.

unlimber: perh. expello, 4 (to extricate, disengage).

unlimited: infinitus, immensus: v. INFINITE. Phr.: u. capital, *copiarum (facultatum) quantumvis: u. power, *imperium cuius modus constitutus est nullus: or simply, infinitum imperium, Cic. Verr. 3, 91, 213; infinita potestas, Id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: u. (insatiable) lusts, profundae libidines, Id. Pis. 21, init.

unload: 1. exōnēro, 1: to u. a ship, navim ex. Pl. St. 4, 1, 26: Plin. (In this sense, deōnēro, 1, occurs in Amm., and is used fig. by Cic. Div. Verr. 14, 46.) 2. expōno, pōsui, itum, 3 (to set goods ashore): to u. grain, frumentum ex., Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51. Phr.: to u. baggage cattle, deponere onera jumentis, Caes. B. C. 1, 80. (Exinanire navem, Cic. Verr. 5, 25, fin., is robbery, not mere u.ing.)

unloading: exōnēratio (mercis): Ulp. Usu. better expr. by verb: to put into port for the purpose of u., *expōnendarum mercium appell: v. TO UNLOAD.

unlock: 1. rēōro, 1 (to draw a bolt or bar): to u. a gate, januum r., Ov. F. 2, 455: Virg. Plin. Fig.: the breeze of Favonius u.'d, resecrata aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11: Cic. 2. recitudo, si, sum, 3 (to throw open what has been closed): Virg. Ov. Fig.: to u. secrets, operta r., Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16.

unlooked for: insperatus, inexpectatus: v. UNEXPECTED.

unloose: solvo, exsolvo, 3: v. TO LOOSEN.

unlovely: 1. inamabilis, e:

Virg. Aen. 6, 438. Ov.: Sen. 2. inamoenus (to the eye): Ov.: Stat. See also DISAGREEABLE.

unluckily: 1. infelicitus: Ter.: Liv. 2. mīla avi (poet.): Hor. Od. 1, 15, 3 (with ill omen). 3. secus (otherwise than could have been wished: badly): to turn out u., a. cedere, precedere, Sall.

unluckiness: infelicitas (rare): Ter. Oh, my u. (heu) me infelitem: v. UNLUCKY.

unlucky: 1. infelix: v. UNFORTUNATE.

2. infastus: v. INAUSPICIOUS.

3. laevus (left-handed, unfavorable, bad): at an u. time, I. tempore, Hor. S. 2, 4, 4: Virg. (Bat also used in good sense, with ref. to sunrise; as the augurs looked South: Liv.: Virg.) 4. sinister (which like laevus has two senses): with u. omen, a. avibus (auspicious), Ov. H. 2, 115: Val. Max. Phr.: an u. day, dies atur, Liv. 22, 10: also, dies nefastus (strictly, a day on which legal business could not lawfully be done): also in gen. sense, unlucky: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1: Suet. See also ILL-OMENED.

unmaidenly: *quod puellam (virginem) haud deceat.

unmaimed: incolumis, integer: v. UNHURT.

unmalleable: expr. by malleis tenuari non posse, malleis non obsequi: v. MALLEABLE.

unman: 1. To deprive of the organs of virility: 1. evisco, 1 (rare): Cat. 63, 17: Varr. In Non. 2. excido, ex-seco, castrō: v. TO CASTRATE, GELD. Phr.: virilitatem aliquid adimere, Tac. A. 6, 31 (ademptae virilitatis homo). 3. To weaken or paralyze with fear or other emotion: 1. debilito, 3: pauci threaten to u. us, (dolor) fortitudinem se debilitaturum minatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: do not u. me by grief and fear, nolite animum d. luctu (ac) metu, Cic. Planc. fin.: grief u.s me and stops my utterance, me dolor d. includitque vocem, Id. Mil. fin. 2. nervo, 1 (as it were, to take away the sinews or rob them of strength): more precisely, enervare vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: Cic. Fig.: the lute u.s the mind, e. animos citharae, Ov. R. Am. 753. 3. percolo, cāli, culsum, 3 (to strike with a sudden shock; esp. of fear): Cic. Verr. 3, 57, fin.: Val. Fl. 4. infringo, frāgi, fractum, 3 (to break, impair): Liv. 38, 16 (I. animos).

unmanageable: 1. intractabilis, e (difficult to deal with): (a man) of an u. and surly disposition, natura intractabilior et morosior, Geil. 18, 7, init.: Sen. (who has it that is intractable).

2. asper, ēra, ērum (wild, fierce): (a horse) u. to the bridle, a. frenas pati, Sil.: Col. 3. contumax (esp. of animals, stubborn): Col. 6, 2, med.: an u. syllable (in verse), c. syllaba, Mart. 9, 12. 4. inābilis, e (of things without life; unyielding): a ship of almost u. size, navis l. prope magnitudinis, Liv. 33, 30, med.: v. UNWIELDY. 5. expr. by impatiens (not submitting to: with gen.): (a person) of u. temper, impatiens irae, Liv. 5, 37: a ship that has become u., navis l. gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4, med.: an u. horse, *frenorum l. equus. 6. impotens (unmanageable: esp. with ref. to the passions): v. UNGOVERNABLE. (N.B.—[Impotens regendi [R. and A.] in Liv. 35, 11, refers to the rider, not his steed: unable to manage a horse.) 7. by circuml., qui regi [tractari] non potest: v. TO MANAGE.

unmanageably: *ita ut [equus, etc.], regi nequeat.

unmanly: 1. mollis, e (soft, effeminate): u. plains, m. querculae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17. Cic. Join: [philosophus] tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, fin. 2. non viri dignus, Cic. Or. 36, 130 (ornatus). See also EFFEMINATE.

unmannerly: agrestis, inurbanus: v. RUDE. Also inhumanus, which however usu. expresses more than Eng.

unmanufactured: rûdis, e: v. UNWROUGHT.

unmarriageable: haud nubilis, haud matura viro: v. MARRIAGEABLE.

unmarried: caelebs, hîlis (used of both sexes): (the censors) are to prevent people remaining u., caelibes esse prohibito, Vet. Lex in Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: u. life, a vita, Hor. [rare constr.]: u. state, caelibatus, de: Sen.: Suet.: u. women, virgines: v. MAIDEN.

unmask: I. Lit., Phr.: to u. a person, personam alicui detrabere, Mart. 3, 43, 4: to u. oneself, personam ponere (v. TO LAY ASIDE): In war, to u. a battery, perh. "tormenta aperire." II. Fig.: to reveal any one's real character: perh. nudare, detegere, aperire (alicuius mentem, ingenium, voluntatem, consilia, mores): v. TO DISCLOSE, REVEAL. Also, [quasi, tanquam] personam detrabere, cf. *supr.* (1): the example from Mart. being not exactly lit. Phr.: now I have you perfectly u., d. jam, aliquando evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, *init.* (Kr.).

unmatched: ânicus, singulâris: v. UNPARALLELED.

unmeaning: Phr.: u. words, *voces quibus nullus subest sensus, quae sensu carent, aed, nugae (v. NONSENSE); or, voces absurdae, inane, nugatoriae: v. ABSURD, EMPTY.

unmeaningly: perh. absurd: v. ABSURDLY.

unmeasurable: immensus: v. IMMEASURABLE.

unmeet: v. UNFIT.

unmelodious: stridulus: parum clonius: v. HAIR, MISODIOUS.

unmerchable: Phr.: u. goods, *merces nequam, nullius pretii, quales nemo mercari velit.

unmerciful: I. Immisericors, rûlis (without compassion): rare: Cic. Joia: Immisericors atque inexorabilis, Gell. 2. Inclémentia, nîs (worse): most u. (tyrant), inclémentissimus, Macr. S. S. 1, 10, *fin.*: Liv. 3. Immitia, e (harsh, cruel, inexorable): the u. Achilles, i. Achilles, Virg. Aen. 1, 29: u. slaughter (inadvertent), i. caedes, Liv. 4, 59: Suet. 4. dîrus, ferreus: v. HARSH, HEAVY. 5. Inexorâbilis, e: v. INEXORABLE.

unmercifully: I. Immisericorditer (rare): perh. 2. Inclémenter: Liv. 1, 1, 2, 3. dîrè (harshly, sternly): Caes.: Cic. (For syn., v. *adj.*)

unmercifulness: Inclémentia: v. SEVERITY. (Or expr. by *adj.*: v. UNMERCFUL.)

unmerited: Imméritus: Liv.: Ov. **unmindful**: I. Immémor, ôris (not thinking of, with gen.): Cic.: Hor. 2. Incurâus (indifferent to: with gen.): u. of fame, i. famae, Tac. H. 1, 49: Suet. 3. âcûrus: v. HEEDLESS. To be u. (1) negligi, extl, eorum, 3: foll. by acc. of direct obj.: to be u. of danger, periculum n., Cic. Fam. 14, 4: Caes.: rarely by *inf.*: to be u. of committing a crime, n. fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 30. (2) dîsum, irr. (to be wanting in regard for: with dat.): do not be u. of your own interest, ne tibi desia, Cic. R. Am. 16, 104: he would not be u. of his duty to the state, se resp. non defuturum, Caes. B. C. *init.*

unmindfulness: Incurâia: v. SELECT.

unmistakable: certissimus: v. CERTAIN. Also dubius, with negative: cf. Virg. Aen. 2, 171, nec dubia monstra. Phr.: most u. omnia, vel argutissima exta, Cic. Div. 1, 12, *fin.*

unmistakably: âperè, perspicuè, certissimè indicia, etc.: v. EVIDENTLY. See also UNDOUBTEDLY.

unmitigated: perh. mîrus (lit. undiluted): u. atrocities, m. scelera, Cic. Att. 9, 12, *extr.*: so, lb. 9, 11, *extr.*, merum bellum: u. lies, "m. mendacia. Phr.: the war was being waged with u. cruelty on both sides, *utrimque bellum tanta quanta maxima potest esse

crudelitate gerebatur: *ab utriusque bellum atrociter gerebatur, nulla earum rerum quas victorum saevitia fert omnes.

unmixed: I. mîrus (of wine): Varr.: Ov. Exp. as neut. subs. merum (u. wine): Virg.: Ov.: v. WINE. 2. sincêrus: v. GENUINE, UNADULTERATED. 3. simplex (not compounded): v. SIMPLE.

unmodified: immutâtes: Cic.

unmoor: Phr.: to u. a vessel, navem solvere: v. TO WEIGH (anchor).

unmourned: v. UNLAMENTED.

unmoved: I. immotus (both lit. and fig.): (the trees) remain u., immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 293: Ov.: so to denote steadiness of purpose, mens i. manet, id. Aen. 4, 449. (But not of mere freedom from emotion.) In same sense, immobîlis: v. IMMOVABLE. 2. expr. by verb: to be u. (by tears, etc.), non moveri, commoveri, ad misericordiam adduci nullis precibus feci: v. TO MOVE (II), FRET, AIL, PLORE. Phr.: to behold anything) u., alicui oculis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18: *sine lacrimis.

unmusical: stridulus (harsh, grating, scratchy): Ov.: Sen.: Or by negative: haud (parum) canorus: v. MUSICAL.

unmutilated: întêger: v. ENTIRE.

unmusical: perh. *facellum [de causa ore ridere]: v. MUZZLE.

unnatural: I. Out of the course of nature, monstruosa, monstruosa: u. lusts, m. libidines, Suet. Cal. 16 (characterized by Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 93, more delicately as voluptates quae ne naturam quidem attingunt): v. MONSTROUS. Or expr. by phr.: what is u., quod contra [præter] naturam est; quod naturae [legibus] repugnat: u. phenomena, prodigia, portentia: v. PRODIGY. II. Wanting in natural affection: nearest word, Implius: u. spouse, impliae [sponse], Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31 (Of the Danaides who slew their husbands): cf. Quint. 8, 6, 30, Implium dixerunt pro paricida: the exp. occurs Mart. Dig. 18, 5, 48, implisissimæ filius. III. Affected: affectus, affectus, affectus (rare), affectus: v. AFFECTED, FORCED, FALSIFIED.

unnaturally: contra or præter naturam: CONTRARY TO; non convenienter naturae (v. NATURALLY); ita ut natura repugnet (v. UNNATURAL);

unnavigable: innavigâbilis: Liv.: Or by phr., navium haud capax s. patens: v. NAVIGABLE.

unnecessarily: Phr.: u. large, major quam opus est, quam necesse est (v. NECESSARY); sometimes the compar. alone may suffice: to be u. long in telling a story, aliquid longius circumducere, Quint. 10, 2, 17: as they carried u. long on the way, quum diutius in itinere morarentur. Also nimis will often serve: v. TOO.

unnecessary: I. non (haud, minime) necessarius: Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 91.

2. superflûus: v. SUPERFLUOUS. Phr.: u. pleasures, voluptates quae necessitatem non attingunt, Cic. L. c.: what was quite u. for you to do, id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: so, to deem anything u., aliquid non necesse habere (e.g. scribere), id. Att. 16, 2: it is u. for any name to be mentioned, nihil attinet quenquam nominari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43: also, non opus est (v. NECESSARY).

unnerved: i. e. to deprive of self-possession and power of action: nearest word: I. frango, frêgi, fractum, 3: esp. in pass.: to be u. by pain, dolore frangi, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, *extr.*: u. by fear, fractus [et debilitatus] metu, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121. 2. debîlitus, i (to deprive of all strength, completely to unnerve): Cic. l. c. Joia: afflictus, debilitatus, maerens, lb. 2, 47, 195. (Enervo signifies to deprive of vigour permanently: to weaken, render effeminate: so, nervos elidere, e.g. virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27.)

unnoticed: Phrr.: (1) to escape u., (11) fallo, fêllî, falsum, 3 (esp. poet.). cf. Hor. Od. 1, 10, 16, Thesmos ignes fêllit (passed u. through them): so

absol. id. Ep. 1, 17, 10, qui natus moriensque fêllit (has lived and died u.: cf. Sall. Cat. 1, vitam silentio transire): nothing escaped them u., nec quicquam eos fêllit, Liv. 41, 2, *init.* (2) lîtro, 2: the crime passes u. among so many scandals, scelus latet inter tot flagitia, Cic. R. Am. 40, 118: with direct acc. (esp. poet.): the will of Jumo vers not u. of her brother, nec latere doli fratrem Jûnonia, Virg. Aen. 1, 110: Ov.: Just. (11) to pass by u., prætereo, prætermitto: v. TO PASS OVER (II). (11) u. by: clam, with acc. or abl.: v. KNOWLEDGE (III). [N.B.—Also to be unnoticed may be expressed by most of the verbs under TO NOTICE: cf. also NOTICE, *subj.*]

unnumbered: innûmerus: v. INNUMERABLE.

unobjectionable: *cui nihil objici (expobari) potest: see also HARMLESS, HARMLESS.

unobserved: v. UNOBTAINED.

unobscuring: incôfusus, parum curiosus: v. UNHIDING, CARLUS.

unobstructed: of ground, âperus, expeditus, pûrus, etc.: v. OPEN (II).

unoccupied: I. Having no employment: I. ôtiûs (having nothing to do): when u. was u. at home, quom essem domi, Cic. Br. 3, *init.*: not even leisure u., ne otium quidem otio-um, id. Planc. 27, 66. So, u. money, o. pecunie, Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (34). 2. vâcus: since we are u. (at leisure), I will speak, quoniam u. sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: Hor. (More fully, vacuus operum [poet. constr. = operibus] Hor. S. 2, 2, 119.) Joia: [animus] v. et solutus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 26: so to be u. vacare: opp. occupatum esse, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16. See also IDLE. To be u., cessare: v. JOIA: nihil agere et cessare, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, *fin.*: also sometimes sedere: v. TO SIT (A. III). II. Of land, not built upon: âperus, pûrus: v. OPEN (II).

unoffending (*adj.*): immîratus: the u. wall (abused by the unsuccessful poet) i. paries, Hor. S. 2, 3, 7: so, i. vestia, id. Od. 1, 17, 28: Virg. 80, immîrens: Hor. Od. 2, 53, 11. See also HARMLESS, INNOCENT.

unopened: Phr.: to return a letter u., litteras non resignatas reddere, remittere: v. TO OPEN.

unorthodox: rectae doctrinae discrepans: v. HETERODOX.

unostentatious: haud ambitiosus, nulla ostentatione s. ambitione: v. CELESTATION.

unostentatiously: nulla ostentatione: v. OSTENTATION.

unpack: Phr.: to u. a chest, quae clausa inunt eximere: clisam vacuum facere. See also TO UNLOAD.

unpaid: Phr.: u. soldiers, "militas quibus stipendium debetur (v. PAY, TO PAY): u. services, *opera quae gratuito confertur (v. GRATUITOUS): an u. letter, *epistola cujus pro vectura merces non est soluta.

unpalatable: inâvis, e: Plin. 24, 16, 97 (herba cibo non inâvis): see also UNPLEASANT, NAUSEOUS, INSIPID.

unparalleled: I. ânicus (used both of things good and (less freq.) bad): u. liberality, u. liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, 41: u. wickedness, u. nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: Vell. 2, singulâris, Auct. Joia: Incredibilis et prope singularis et divinus, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: a. eximigale [virtus] id. Man. 1, *fin.* 3. eximius, âgrégus: v. EXTRAORDINARY, REMARKABLE.

unpardonable: cui ignoscere non potest: cuius nulla venia est; quod extra veniam est: v. PARDON, TO PARDON. (Inexpiable, not to be atoned for.)

unparliamentarily: *quod contra parlamenti consuetudinem legebat.

unpatriotic: Phr.: to entertain u. sentiments, male de republica sentire (cf. PATRIOTIC); mente alienata a republica esse, cf. Sall. Cat. 27; in (erga) patriam

(rem.) male animatum esse: cf. Suet. Vit. 7 (male a. erga principem exercitus): v. DISAFFECTIONED, TREASONABLE.

unpatriotically: *animo a republica alienato: cf. preced. art.

unpaved: (via) saxo non strata: v. **TO PAVE**. Or perh. (via) immunita: Cic. Caes. 19, 54 (but the phr. is differently understood).

unpeopled: v. UNINHABITED.

unperceived: v. UNNOTICED.

unperformed: infectus: v. INCOMPLETE, IMPERFECT.

unphilosophical: *quod rationi (philosophiae) non convenit, repugnat; a recta ratione abhorret, alienum est: *that is very u.*, *id philosophum nimis deest, omnino dedecet.

unpitied: immiserabilis, e. (rare and poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17: in sim. sense, miserrabilis, lib. 4, 9, 26. (In prose expr. by circuml.: *they perished u.* by their fellow-countrymen, 'nulla misericordia civium suorum perire; civibus suis nihil miserantibus [misericordiae] perire, or, quum cives sui nihil eos miserarentur': v. foll. art.)

unpitying (adj.): immisericors, inexorabilis (as permanent feature of character): v. UNMERCIFUL. Still more precisely, nil miserans, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 24. Also durus, ferreus, inhumanus, saevus (cf. Tac. Agr. 45, saevus ille vultus), may often serve: v. HARD-HEARTED, CRUEL.

unpittingly: nulla misericordia motus: cf. preced. art.

unpleasant: 1. **injucundus:** a labour by no means u., minime l. labor, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3: an u. smell, l. odor, Plin. 2. **insulvia:** e. *what more u. than bawling?* quid insulvius clamore? Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22: of persons (= ungrateful), Hor. S. 1, 3, 85: Cic. 3. **incommodius:** to put up with an u. affair, l. rem pati, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: without an u. word, ne voce quidem l., Liv. 3, 14: some u. feeling, nescio quid l. opinionis, Cic. Att. 1, 17, *init.* 4. **ingratus (unacceptable):** with ref. to the feelings: Caes. J. Hor. Od. 3, 10, 9 (lugratam Veneri pone superbiam). 5. **noctuosus, odiosus:** v. TROUBLESOME, DISAGREEABLE. Phr.: to have a very u. voyage, incommodesime navigare, Cic. Att. 5, 9.

unpleasantly: 1. **injucondè:** Cic. 2. **odiosè (offensively):** Cic. 3. **incommodè (inconveniently, unseasonably):** Cic. cf. preced. art., *fin.*

unpleasantness: 1. **incommoditas:** as the Eng. used with ref. to ill-feeling, l. alienat animi, Cic. Att. 1, 17, *med.* 2. **molestia (trouble, annoyance):** to do away with the u. (of feeling), m. levare, Cic. l. c.: the pl. may be used to give a general and abstract sense: such is the u. of being a candidate, *tantae sunt candidatorum molestiae: cf. Nigels. Stil. p. 47.

unpleasing (adj.): ingratus: *this speech was not u. to the Gauls*, fult haec oratio non l. Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: Hor.

unpliant: v. INFLEXIBLE.

unploughed (part. and adj.): 1. **infractus (poet.):** Hor. Epod. 16, 47: Virg. 2. **rûdis, e. (that has not been planted):** Col. 3, 11, *init.*: Varr.

unpoetical: invenustus (v. INELLEGANT); *a ratione poetica abhorrens, alienus.

unpolished: 1. **impollitus (both lit. and fig.):** u. stones, lapides l., Quint. 8, 6, 63: an u. kind of genius, forma ingenui l. (et plane rudis), Cic. Br. 85, 294. 2. **rûdis:** v. RUDE (l.). 3. **inconductus u. stratus, l. carmina, Liv. 4, 20 Cic. v. RUDE (l.).** See also BOORISH, CLOWNISH.

unpolluted: 1. **intemeratus u. fatis, l. fides, Virg. Aen. 2, 143: to keep bodies u., corpora l. retinere, Tac. A. 12, 34. 2. impollutus Tac. Sall. 3. integer, gra. grum (lit. untouched; hence, without stain): opp. contaminatus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: u. fountains, l. fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6. So intactus: u. Pallas,**

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l. Pallas, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 5. 4. esp. in moral sense, sanctus: v. PURE, IRREPROACHABLE, SPOTLESS.

unpopular: 1. **Not acceptable to the people:** 1. **invidiosus (exposed to odium and ill-feeling: the object of such):** u. with respectable citizens, l. apud bonos, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: also foll. by ad. in. id. Join: invidiosus aut multis offensus, Cic. Clu. 58, *init.*: so, miser atque invidiosus offensusque, id. Verr. 3, 62, 145. 2. **offensus:** so universally u., tam peraeque omnibus generibus, ordinibus, aetatibus o., Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1; esp. with invidiosus: v. *supr.* (cf. also UNPOPULARITY). 3. **invisus (detested):** more despised every day and more u., contemptor in dies et invisior, Suet. Tib. 13: Quint. 4. **populo (plebi, multitudini) ingratus, injucundus:** cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 30 (fult haec oratio non ingrata Gallia); and Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8 (rumor Dictatoris injucundus bonis): v. UNPLEASING. 5. **expr. by invidia, offensio, odium, with a verb: to be in any degree u., in ulla invidia esse, Cic. Att. 2, 9: to be somewhat u., nonnullum l. habere, id. de Or. 2, 70, 283: to become u., invidia onerari, Suet. Oth. 6; apud populum invidiam atque offensum ascendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 137: so, in odium offque incurrere, cadere, id. to be so universally u., tanto in odio esse omnibus, id. Att. 2, 21, 1. Phr.: that step is apt to be u., ea res solet populi voluntatem offendere, Cic. l. c. § 1. || *Ill-adapted for general acceptance:* expr. by negative with expr. under POPULAR (IV.).**

unpopularity: 1. **invidia:** to bring upon oneself u., l. suscipere, Cic. (cf. preced. art., l. 6): to keep one's u., l. retinere, id. Att. 2, 19, 3: to diminish a person's u., alienari l. lenire, Sall. Cat. 22, *fin.* 2. **offensio, odium (humum):** v. preced. art. (l. 6). 3. **aliena et offensiva populi voluntas:** Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 106.

unpopularly: Phr.: to act u., id sacre quod populi voluntatem offendat: v. UNPOPULAR.

unpractised: rûdis, inexpertus: v. RAW, INEXPERIENCED.

unraised: illaudatus: Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4: in Virg. G. 3, 5 = odious, detestable.

unprecedented: novus, inauditus: v. NOVEL, UNHEARD OF. See also EXTRAORDINARY.

unprejudiced: candidus: an u. judge, c. judex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1. Phr.: to be quite u., *nullam praepudicam opinionem secum afferre; praepudicam opinionibus omnino liberum esse.

unpremeditated: sùbitus: v. EXTEMPORARY. (Or expr. by meditatus, cogitatus, with a negative: v. PREMEDITATED.)

unprepared: imprâritus: both absol. and foll. by a, ab, of the thing with ref. to which a person is unprepared: e. g. imparatus a militibus, a pecunia: Cic. Att. 7, 15.

unprepossessed: v. UNPREJUDICED.

unprepossessing: perh. **injucondus, odiosus:** v. UNPLEASANT, OFFENSIVE. Phr.: an u. appearance, aspectus deformis (atque turpis), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126 (rather stronger than Eng.). *aspectus parum ad conciliandam hominum benevolentiam aptus, accommodatus.

unpretending: minime ambitiosus: v. PRETENTIOUS, OSTENTATIOUS. An u. monument, *monumentum omni ostentatione vacuum.

unprincipled: malis s. corruptis moribus: Sall. Cat. 37, *ad fin.* Sometimes improbus, nequam, injustus, may be precise enough: v. UNJUST, WICKED.

unproductive: infecundus, infructuosus: v. UNFRUITFUL.

unprofitable: expr. by nullum fructum (or pl.) afferre; nil prodesset: v. PROFIT, PROFITABLE. Also inutilis may serve: v. USELESS. (Infructuosus, late.)

unprofitably: nullis fructibus: v. PROFIT.

unpromising: nulla spe praeditus; qui nihil spei dat: v. PROMISING.

unpronounceable: ineffabilis, e. Plin. 28, 2, 4 (l. nomen). Or by circuml. (*nomen) quod enumerari non potest; quod frustra enumerare coneris.

unpropitious: 1. **iniquus (unfavourable, malign):** u. gods, l. coelestes, Ov. Her. 8, 87: u. fates, l. fata, Virg. Aen. 10, 380. 2. **iratus (angry, offended):** born under u. gods, dis l. natus, Phaedr. 4, 19, 15: Hor. 3 adversus (unfavourable): very u. auspices, adversissima auspicia, Suet. Oth. 8: a year u. to the crops, annus frugibus a., Liv. 4, 12: v. UNFAVOURABLE.

4. **infustus (esp. of omens):** v. UNFAVOURABLE.

unpropitiously: infastus auspiciis, etc.: v. UNFAVOURABLY.

unprotected: indefensus: Join: [urb] deserta indefensaeque, Liv. 25, 15. Also, solus; nulla defensoribus.

unproved: *quod non probatum est; nullis argumentis confirmatum.

unprovided: imprâritus (ab aliqua re): v. UNPREPARED. See also TO PROVIDE, PROVIDE FOR.

unprovoked: illâcinitus (not attacked): Tac. Ger. 36. Use, better expr. by ultro: to make war u., bellum, ultro [nec ulla injuria accepta] inferre; ultro aliquem bello lacessere, Liv. 31, 18.

unpruned: impâtus: Hor. Epod. 16, 44.

unpublished: *liber qui non (nom.) exit; nondum editus; ineditus (Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 19, in diff. sense, not made known).

unpunctual: *temporibus suis parum dispositus, circa tempora rerum gerendarum negligenter.

unpunished: impânitus: Join: [injuria] multa impuniteque, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 149: l. aique libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18. Compar. impânitus: Hor. Liv. See also UNAVENGED. (A form impunis, e. also occurs: Apul. Solia.) Phr.: to escape (get off) u., aliquid [sceleris] impune ferre, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: to allow a crime to remain u., malefictum impune habere, Tac. A. 3, 70 (the adv. impunitè also occurs but is rare: Cic.): to lay down arms u., sine fraude discedere ab armis, S. G. in Sall. Cat. 36.

unpurified: perh. crûdis, rûdis (in its natural state): v. RAW (III.).

unqualified: 1. **Not possessing proper qualifications:** haud idoneus, aptus, habilis, etc.: v. QUALIFIED. || *Not limited in any way:* Phr.: to praise any one in the most u. manner, perh. *cumulatissime laudare; cumulatis laudibus aliquem operare: to speak in too u. a manner, *nimis simpliciter absoluteque rem ponere (for this use of absolute, cf. Scaev. Ing. 33, 1, 13. Respondi non posse absolute responderi, i. e. not without qualifications). || *Without legal authorisation:* *nullis litteris; nullo diplomate instructus.

unquenchable: inexstinctus: Ov. F. 6, 297 (ignis). See also INEXTINGUISHABLE.

unquestionable: *certus, certissimus; de quo dubitari non potest.

unquestionably: facili: u. the foremost man, facile princeps, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: so, l. praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68: and with verbs: (Thucydides) is u. superior to all... omnes facile vici, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. See also UNDOUBTED, CERTAINLY.

unquestioned: certus, certissimus, a bullo in dubium vocatus, adductus: v. CERTAIN, and TO QUESTION (II.).

unquestioning: Phr.: u. confidence, fides (fiducia) omni dubitatione vacua, libera.

unquiet: inquietus, sollicitus, etc.: v. RESTLESS.

unquietly: inquietè: v. RESTLESSLY.

unransomed: non redemptus: v. TO RANSOM.

unravel: l. Lit.: rôtina, u. xrum, 3 (to undo what has been woven):

Cic. Acad. 2, 29, *fin.* (Penelope telam relexens.) || In fig. sense, to explain and track out what is intricate: 1. *evolvere*, *volvi*, *volutum*, 3: to *u.* (clear up) a confused notion; animi complicationem notionem e., Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: to *u.* the end (of a mysterious crime), exitum e., id. Coel. 23, 56. 2. *explico*, 1: *v.* TO EXPLAIN. 3. *endo*, 1 (lit. to free from knots and tangle): to *u.* the intricacies of the law, laqueos juris e., Gell. 13, 10: Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62 (nomina e., to explain them).

unread: illectus (rare): Ov. A. A. 1, 469 (scriptum l. remittere). In prose, perh. better, non lectus: or by verb, epistolam remittere nec eam legere.

unreadly: *impāratus* (not prepared): in more gen. sense, tardus, lentus, siccus, ignavus: *v.* SLOW, SLUGGISH.

unreasonable: 1. In strict sense: expr. by contra rationem rationem esse; (recise) rationi repugnare, non convertere: *v.* CONTRARY, OPPOSED. Also sometimes absurdus: *v.* ABSURD. 2. Of persons who expect too much: Iniquus (unfair): *am* 1 *u.* in my expectations; dum iniquum (Iniqua) postulo? Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 64: *so*, of unreasonable and capricious critics: id. Hec. prol. alt. 46.

unreasonably: absurdus (*v.* ABSURDLY); parum (notas) rationi convenienter (*v.* REASONABLY); Iniquus (*v.* UNFAIRLY): cf. preced. art.

unreasoning (*adj.*): rationalis expert (*v.* IRRATIONAL); and where the ref. is to thoughtlessness, inconsideratus, temerarius, consilii expert (Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65, vis consilii experta, *u.* force): *v.* THOUGHTLESS, RECKLESS.

unrebuked: incastigatus (Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: Ireprehensus, inculpatus = blameless).

unreclaimable: "quem nequidquam corrigere coneris; qui ad bonos mores revocari recusat, non potest.

unrecompensed: grātuitus: *v.* GRATUITOUSLY.

unreconciled: *v.* TO RECONCILE.

unrecovered: *v.* TO RECOVER.

unredressed: Phr.: to leave the grievances of the people *u.*, "querelas populi negligere; injurias populi non levatas relinquere; nullam injuriis medelam adhibere.

unrefined: 1. Lit.: rōdū, crūdus: *v.* RAW (lit.). || Of manners: impolitus, agrestis, inurbānus, incultus: in style harsh, *u.* and rude, oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Br. 3, 17: *gesture* not *u.*, gestus non inurbānus, Quint. 6, 3, 20: *an* *u.* style of jesting, illiberale genus jocandi, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 104: *v.* UNPOLISHED, RUDE, BOORISH, (inhumanus is too strong; though humanitas experta may sometimes serve: *v.* REFINED, REFINEMENT).

unreformed: of persons, "morbis non correctis s. emendatis: as epith. of the eccles. body, "ecclesiam non reformata.

unregarded: neglectus: *v.* UNHEEDED, UNNOTICED.

unregenerate: "non rēgēnārātus: *v.* REGENERATE.

unregistered: in tabulas, album non relatus: *v.* REGISTER.

unrelenting: 1. atrox (dark, stern, inflexible): the *u.* soul of Cato, a. animus Catonis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24: *u.* in hatred, odio atrox, Tac. A. 14, 61: *ov.*

2. immitis, e. (savage, unmerciful; chiefly poet.): the *u.* Achilles, i. Achilles, Virg. Aen. 1, 30: Ov.: Liv. 3. saevus: *v.* CRUEL (cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 25, saevi dolores). 4. inexorabilis, e. *v.* INEXORABLE. 5. sometimes pertinax: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50 (Fortuna ludum insolentem ludere p.). 6. implacabilis, implacabilis: *v.* IMPLACABLE. The *u.* anger of cruel Juno, saevae memorem Junonis (ob) iram, Virg. Aen. 1, 4.

unrelentingly: atrociter; saevo (atroci) animo: implacabilis (implacato) animo: *v.* PRECED. ART.

unremarked: *v.* UNNOTICED.

unremedied: incastatus. cf. Hor.

Ep. 1, 16, 24. (Or expr. by phr.: nulla adhibita medela; omni cura experta).

unremitting: assiduus: *v.* INCESANT. See also UNRELENTING.

unremittingly: assiduus: *v.* INCESANTLY.

unrevealed: non abrogata (lex): *v.* TO REVEAL.

unrepentant: *v.* IMPENITENT.

unrepented: *v.* TO REPENT.

unrepining: sine querela, nil querens: *v.* COMPLAINT, TO COMPLAINT.

unrequited: inultus (unavenged); grātuitus (gratuitous); nulla mercede accepta, Cic.

unreproved: incastigatus. Hor.

unreserved: liber, apertus, simplex: *v.* FRANK, OPEN.

unreservedly: 1. Without reticence: apertus, simpliciter: *v.* FRANKLY. Or by circuml., "posita omnibus dissimulationibus integritas; omni dissimulatione posita (sublata): to declare one's sentiments *u.*, patefacere se totum alieni (R. and A.). || Without reservation: "nulla re excepta; abolutus (*v.* UNQUALIFIED).

unresolved: *v.* IRRESOLUTE.

unrested: inquietus, inquisitio, agitatio: *v.* RESTLESSNESS.

unresting: inquietus; non cessans: *v.* RESTLESS.

unrestrained: 1. effrētus (unrestrained); insolentia, e. insolentia, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: *u.* freedom, e. libertas, Liv. 34, 49. Join: (libido) effrenata et indomita, Cic. Clu. 6, int.; (cupiditas) e. et furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10, int. 2. indomitus (unconquerable): Cic.: 3. impetens (having no self-control): *v.* UNGOVERNABLE. 4. effusus (of that which has free vent given to it, extravagant): *u.* licentia, e. licentia, Liv. 44, 1, med.; cf. effusa laetitia, id. 35, 41, fin. 80, with *u.* demonstrationes of joy, etc., effusa, effusissime: cf. Suet. Ner. 22 (e. aliquem excipere): Cic. See also EXTRAVAGANT, EXCESSIVE.

unrestricted: liber: *v.* FREE.

unrevealed: *v.* TO REVEAL.

unrevengeed: inultus: Cic.: Liv.

unrewarded: inbōnōrātus: Liv. 37, 54: *ad* *laud* (where the reward is viewed as a mark of honour). Or by circuml., nullo merito affectus, sine premio a mercede: *v.* REWARD.

unrig: Phr.: to *u.* a ship, navem exarctare; Sen.; navem armamentis spoliare, Liv. 6, Kr.).

unrighteous: 1. injustus: a man of a vicious and *u.* disposition, vir maleficus natura et i. Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. 2. Iniquus: *v.* UNJUST. 3. nefastus: Hor. Od. 1, 35, 35: *v.* WICKED. 4. Impius: *v.* UNDUTIFUL. 5. scelerātus: *v.* SINFUL. 6. injuriōsus: *v.* WRONGFUL.

unrighteously: 1. injustus: Cic.: Pl.: *super*: Sall. 2. Iniquus: Cic.: Liv. 3. Impis: Cic.: Suet.: Quint.

4. injuriōsus: Cic.

unrighteousness: impietas: *v.* IMPIETY.

unrip: discindo, acido, acissum, 3: friendships should not be unripped but unripped, amicitiae dissuendae non discindendae, Cic. Am. 21, 76.

unripe: 1. crūdus: *u.* apples, poma e., Cic. de Sen. 19 fin. Col. 2. immātūritas (of fruit, etc., and fig.): *u.* pears, i. pira, Cels. 2, 30: *u.* maids, i. puellae, Suet. Tib. 61. 3. immittis, e. (sour): *u.* grapes, i. uva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10. 4. acerbus: *u.* pears, a. pira, Var. R. 1, 44. Half-*u.*: succrūdus: Cic. 6, 13.

unripeness: immātūritas: fig. Suet. Aug. 34.

unrivalled: praestantissimus: Cic.: incomparabilis: Plin.: Quint.: or phr.: cui nil viget simile aut secundum, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 18: *v.* PERLESS.

unroasted: crūdus (raw): *u.* flesh, c. caro, Suet. Ner. 37, or expr. by circuml. with torreo, frigo.

unroll: 1. *evolvere*, *volvi*, *volutum*, 3 (esp. of MSS.): Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24. 2. *explico*, *avi*, *atum* (post-Aug.

ul. Itum), 1: to *u.* a volume, e. volumen id. Rose. Am. 35, 101.

unroof: 1. dētēgo, xi, ctum, 3: *he* *u.* a shrine, nemem d., Liv. 42, 3.

2. nūdo tectum (with gen.): id.

3. dēmo tegulas (to remove the tiles): Cic. Verr. 3, 50, 119.

4. "nūdo tēdilis, tecto (with acc.): Georg. 5.

"dēmōllor tectum (with gen.): id. Phr.: The wind *u.* d. the villa, villas deturbavit tectum ac tegulas, Pl. Rud. prol. 78: the storm *u.* d. some of the temples (i. e. carried away the pediments), fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupti, Liv. 40, 2.

unruffled: 1. immōtus: *v.* UNMOVED. 2. tranquillus: *v.* CALM.

3. aequus (esp. in superl. with animus): with *u.* temper, aequilimo animo, Suet. Aug. 56. Phr.: the *u.* sea, stratum aequor, Virg. Ecl. 11, 57; pacatum mare, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19: *an* *u.* brow, expr. by frontem remittere, cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 5; f. exporrige, cf. Ter. And. 5, 3, 5; f. explicare, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16; f. solvere, cf. Mart. 14, 183.

unrullness: 1. impōtentia: Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: Plin. 2. sēcētās: Cic. Val. 1, 2: Suet. 3. effrētatio: utter *u.* e. impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 27. 4. licentia: *v.* LICENTIOUS.

5. pētilantia: *v.* INSUBORDINATION.

unruly: 1. impōtens: *u.* emotions, i. animi motus, id. Part. 35, 119.

2. sērox, oēs: indulgentia makes one unruly, indulgentia ferocem reddit, id. Att. 11, 10. Join: ferox impotensque, Cic. Fam. 4, 9.

3. sērus, Tib. 1, 5, 5. 4. effrētātus: *an* *u.* and rash mind, mens e. et praecipue, Cic. Coel. 15, 35: Plin.: Liv. 5, turbulētus: Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: superl. Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 6. immōdērātus: *v.* UNBRIDLED. Phr.: *u.* spiritus, ingenia inquieta et in novas res avida, Liv. 22, 21: *v.* UNGOVERNABLE, UNBRIDLED.

unsaddle: 1. solvo stratum: cf. before buying a horse you order it to be unsaddled, equum empturus solvi jubes stratum, Sen. Ep. 80, 10. 2. dētābro stratum: cf. he orders the mules to be unsaddled (of pack-saddles), mulis strata detrahi jubet, Liv. 7, 14. Phr.: they had their horses unsaddled, non stratos habebant equos, Liv. 37, 20.

unsafe: 1. infidus: *an* *u.* friendship, i. amicitia, Tac. A. 2, 44: *u.* retracts, i. latebrae, ib. 1, 38: Plin.: also *v.* DIFERENTIAL, UNGUARDED.

2. non tātus, pārum tātus: Quint. 9, 2, 66.

3. pēriculōsus: *v.* DANGEROUS.

4. infestus (for travellers or voyagers): to make the country *u.*, i. agrum reddere, Liv. 2, 11: a road made *u.* by raids, via excurionibus infesta, Cic. Prov. Cona. 2, 4.

5. labricus: *v.* SLIPPERY.

6. incertus: *v.* INSECURE.

7. infidus: *v.* TREACHEROUS. To be made *u.*, infestor: i. that those islands are made *u.* by wild beasts, eas insulas i. bellulis, Plin. 8, 32, 37: the sea being made *u.* by piracy, mari infestato latrocinilis, Veil. 2, 73.

unsaleable: invendibilis: *u.* merchandise, i. merx, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

unsalted: insalsus: Col. 2, 9: "non sale conditus, asperus.

unsaluted: insalūtātus: Virg. Aen. 9, 288.

unsatisfactorily: 1. minus bēns: Cic. 2. Aliter (with verbs meaning to happen, turn out): Ter.: Sall.

unsatisfactory: 1. expr. by circuml. with ex sententia. 2. nōn idōneus: Georg.: minū idōneus: Cic. Balb. 3, 7: non sātis idōneus: id. Att. 8, 22; imprōbābilis: *an* *u.* argument, i. argumentum, Plin. 4, 13, 27. Phr.: we find everything else *u.*, habemus nihil aliud in quo acquiescamus, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: *v.* SATISFACTORY.

unsated: 1. "cui non sātis."

unsatisfied: 1. factum est (of persons with reference to claims or demands): Georg.: *v.* DISSATISFIED. 2. inexplētus: with *u.* eye, i. lumine, Ov. Met.

3. 439: u. love, i. amor, Stat. Theb. 7, 703. 3. inuātūsus: an u. desire for going, i. ardor eundi, Stat. Theb. 6, 109, or expr. by circuml. with expleo, satio: v. SATISFY.

unsavoury: 1. foedus: v. FOUL. 2. ieter, ira, trum: v. LOATHSOME. 3. foedus: v. STINKING. 4. expr. by circuml. with condico, sapio: v. UNFALATABLE.

unsay: 1. expr. by circuml. with indicatus e.g. that they could not unsay what they then recited, quae tum ceperint, ea se nec ut indicata sint revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15. 2. rēto, xui, xturn, 3: u. cannot, unless you u. what you said before, non potest, nisi rētoxeris illa, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84. 3. rēto, i. Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27: v. RE-CANT, EXTRACT.

unscrew: *cochleas retorqueo, rēto, i. (v. TO SCREW): u. expr. simply by solvo, laxo, retorqueo.

unscriptural: *libris divinis repugnans, pernici conveniens: *a sacra-mentum scripturam doctrinis abhorrens.

unseal: 1. rēto, i. to u. a letter, literas r. Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65: to u. wills, testamenta r., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9. 2. rēto, i. (of wine jars): Plaut. Ter. 3. apēro, rui, rui, and: v. OPEN (v.). 4. exsolvo, rui, sōlūtum, 3. Plaut.: v. UNDO. The letters of classical times were tied with strings: hence to unseal, vincula epistolae laxare, Nep. Pan. 4: linum incipit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: unsealed (not sealed), *non obsignatus: v. TO SEAL.

unsealed: v. UNSEAL.

unsearchable: expr. by negative participle and gerundive of verbs meaning to search: v. SEEK, SEARCH, TRACE, FIND, or by circuml. with possum: in-scrutabīlis: the heart of kings is u., cor regum i. Vulg. Prov. xxv. 3: Aug.

unseasonable: 1. intempestivus: a letter from you never seemed to me u., nunquam mihi tua epistola i. visa est, Cic. Att. 4, 13: u. industry, i. Minerva, Ov. Met. 4, 33: u. shovels, i. imbres, Liv. 2, 873. 2. immatūrus (unripe, untimely): u. counsils, i. consilia, Liv. 2, 38. 3. praematurus: v. PREMATURE, UNTIMELY. 4. incommōdus: it seems not u. to explain, non i. videtur exponere, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59.

5. praecox, cōcis: u. laughter (of infants), p. risus, Plin. 7, proem. 6. ineptus: u. laughter, risus i. Cat. 3, 16: Cic.: v. PLACE (P.H.): out of place, 7. intemporalis: Coel. Aur.: Aug. 8. intempestivitas: Gell. 9. intemporalitas: Coel. Aur.

unseasonably: 1. intempestive, Cic.: Liv.: Tac.: Ov. 2. importune: Cic.: Gell. 3. incommōde: Caes.: Cic.: Plaut. 4. non apio tempore: Ov. Rem. 131. 5. inepte: Cic.: Hor. 6. intempestiviter: Gell.: intempestivus: Coel. Aur. Acting u.: intempestivus: cease u. making their incessant cackling, aenæres continuo clamore i. Plin. 18, 35, 87.

unseasoned: 1. (of food): non conditus: v. TO SEASON. 2. (of timber): 1. hūmidus: ships hastily made of unseasoned timber, (naves) factae subito ex h. materia, Caes. B. C. 1, 58. 2. viridis, e: of u. timber, ex v. materia, Liv. 20, 1, mal.

unseemly: indecorus, indecens, ineptus: v. UNBECOMING.

unseen: 1. invisus: unseen rites, sacra i., Auct. Har. Resp. 27: Cara. 2. invisitatus: omnia visitata et invisitata: Vitruv. 9, 4.

unselfish: 1. omni carens cupiditate (of persons): Cic. Att. 3, 25. 2. grātuitus (of actions): men's affection and friendship is u., hominum caritas et amicitia g. est, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: u. integrity, probitas g., id. Div. 2, 31, 99: u. virtue, virtus g., id. Div. 1, 35, 87. 3. innocens, nūis: Sall.: Suet.: Plin.: v. DISINTERESTED: or expr. by pbr.: to be u., suae utilitatis immemorem esse, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: to be

quite u., mirifico abstinentem esse, ab omni cupiditate remotum esse, Cic. (from Kr.): u. acts, facta quae suscepta videntur sine emolumento ac praemio, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 146.

unselfishly: 1. innocenter: Tac. 2. grātuito, Cic. 3. libālliter: Cic.: Ter.: To act u., nullo emolumento incitatus facere aliquid, Cic.: sine emolumento aliquid suscipere, Cic. (from Kr.).

unselfishness: innocentia, continentia: v. DISINTERESTEDNESS.

unsentenced: indēmnatus: v. UN-COndemned.

unserviceable: 1. inūtilis: v. USELESS. 2. emēritus: v. WORN (OUT). 3. non satis atilis: (of a soldier), Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 11. 4. inūtilis: id. u. i. est, Plin. 17, 2, 2.

unsettle: 1. To make uncertain (that which has been fixed, determined): 1. dubium facio, feci, factum, 3: you u. a matter by no means doubtful by arguing upon it, rem minime dubiam argumentando dubiam facis, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 10. 2. expr. by P.H.: the rights of citizenship, the title of property of all kinds will be u. ad civitatis jus bona, fortunae possessionesque in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, id. Caecin. 17, 76: To be u. ad incertum revocari, ib. 13, 38: in dubium vocari (to be called in question): cf. Cic. de Inv. 2, 28, 84. To leave u. in medio relinquere, Cic. Coel. 20, 48: incertum relinquere, id. Mur. 32, 68. To u. any one's opinion, movere aliquid sententiam, id. Tusc. 2, 35, 60. To go away with the affair u. id. 15, 35: infecta abire, Liv. 9, 37. 2. Of the mind (to instil doubts, scruples, etc.): 1. dubium facio: to u. the mind, d. f. animum, Cic. Leg. Man. 10, 27. 2. dubitationem afferre, injicere: v. DOUBT. To become u. ad sententia desistere, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 61. To be u. fluctuo, i. v. WAVE, RESTLESS. 3. Of the mind (to disturb, agitate): to u. the mind, animum loco et certo de statu demovere, id. Caecin. 15, 42. To u. thoroughly, perturbare, i. id. Or. 37, 128: commovere: 2. agito, i. v. TO DISQUIET.

unsettled: 1. turbus: i. take care that he does not u. anything, ne quid ille turbet vide, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. 2. perturbare: i. to u. the provinces, p. provinciam, id. Sull. 20, 56. 3. miscuo, ut, mistum or mixtum: 2. to u. the state, rem publicam m., id. Agr. 2, 33, 91.

unsettling: dubius, inūtilis, inconstans: v. DOUBTFUL, HESITANT, UNSTeady: vāgus (of habits): Cic. Clu. 62, 175: v. MOVING, TO UNSETTLE.

unsew: disseo, titum, 3: Ov. Fast. 1, 408.

unshackle: solvo, ex vinculis eximo: v. UNCHAIK.

unshackled: solūtus: Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 31: v. UNFETTERED, UNTRAMMELED, FREE.

unshaded: apricus: u. Arils, u. coles, Liv. 21, 37: Cic.: Plin.: poet.

unshaken: 1. inconcussus: u. by struggles, certaminibus i., Tac. Ann. 2, 44. 2. illābfectus: u. harmony, i. concordia, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 30. 3. immōtus: v. UNMOVED.

unshapen: v. MISHAPEK.

unshaven: intonsus (v. UNSHORN): irritus: an u. cudgel, i. clava, Sil. 8, 584.

unseath: 1. e vāginā edūco (gladium): cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14. 2. nūdo (gladium): Ov. Fast. 2, 691. 3. (gladium) stringo, destringo, 3: v. DRAW (IV.).

unsheltered: detectus, apertus: v. UNCOVERED, EXPOSED.

unship: expōno, pōno, pōsum, 3: Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51.

unshod: 1. Of human beings: pēdibus nudis, excalceatus, discalceatus: v. BAREFOOT. 2. Of horses: expr. by *non calceatus.

unshorn: 1. intonsus: u. hair,

i. capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: u. faces, i. ora, Virg. Aen. 9, 181: u. accostors, i. avi, Ov. Fast. 2, 30: u. hair, i. coma. 2. Ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 63. 3. immisus (allowed to grow): u. beard, i. barba, Virg. Aen. 3, 391: Quint.: u. hair, i. capilli, Ov. Fast. 1, 503. To keep (hair and beard) unshorn, prōmitto, mīd, mīsum, 3: Liv. 6, 16.

unsnift: incertus: u. bras, i. fur-fures, Apul. Met. 7, p. 104: v. arr.

unsnightliness: detortus, turpī-tudo, foedus: v. UGLINESS.

unsnightly: 1. incōdus vīsa: Plin. 13, 12, 24. 2. incōdus: Mart. 3. turpis: v. UGLY.

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raptus, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52; male sanus, Cic. Att. 9, 15. **IV. Of religious opinions:** sectarian *i. e.*: haereticus: v. UNORTHODOX. To hold *u.* views on, prava sentio, etc., cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30. To make *u.*, infirmo, immūno: v. TO IMPAIR.

unsoundness: 1. infirmitas: to afford a suspicion of *u.*, suspicionem i. dare, Suet. Tib. 72. 2. insanitia: folly is a sort of *u.* of mind, insanitia est quasi i. quaedam animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Varr. 3. prāvitas: *u.* of opinions, p. opinio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2. **unsown:** 1. non sātus: v. TO SOW. 2. inconstitutus: Varr.

unsparred: expr. by neg. with partic. v. SPARE. Phr.: to leave no pains *u.*, operae plurimum studiūque conuimere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42.

unsparing: 1. Severe, merciless: 1. inclementia, nris: Liv.: v. UNMERCIFUL. 2. acer, crās, cre: more *u.* punishmentis, acrota supplicia, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3. 3. acerbus: a most *u.* punishmentis, acerbissimum supplicium, ib. 4, 6, 12. 4. crudēllis: v. CRUEL. 5. severus: v. SEVERE. **II. Lavial, liberal:** profusus, prodigus, largus, liberalis: v. LIBERAL, UNGRUDGING.

unsparingly: 1. Severely: inclementer: Plin.: Liv.: Plin.: crudēlliter: Cic.: acerbe: id. **II. Liberally:** profuse: Suet.: Liv.: largus: Cic.: Tac.: v. LAVISHLY.

unspearable: infandus, inenarrabilis, ineffabilis: v. UNUTTERABLE: inenarrabilis: Censorin.

unspine: rēpo, 2: Ov. F. 6, 757.

unspotted: v. UNSTAINED.

unstable: 1. Lit. (rare): 1. instabilis, *e.* *u.* gait, i. inconstans, Liv. 24, 34. 2. mobilis, *e.* v. UNSTEADY. 3. incertus: v. UNSURE. **II. Fig.:** 1. instabilis: *u.* fortune, i. fortuna, Tac. Hist. 4, 47. 2. fluxus: remous: *u.* ad frast, gloria fluxa et fragilis est, Sall. Cat. 1, 30: in: instabilis et fluxus, Tac. Ann. 13, 19: f. et mobilis, Sall. Jug. 104: v. CHANGEABLE, INCONSTANT, UNSTEADY.

unstained: 1. pūrus: *u.* by crime, sceleris p., Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. Lit.: an *u.* spear, p. hasta, Stat. Theb. 11, 450. 2. castus: an estate *u.* by the blood of citizens, res familiaris casta a cruce civili, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: Poet. 3. integer: v. SPOTLESS. 4. incontaminatus: that there may be nothing *u.*, ne quid i. sit, Liv. 4, 2. 5. intamatus: virtus is bright with *u.* honours, virtus i. fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18. 6. impollutus: *u.* virginity, i. virginitas, Tac. Ann. 14, 35. 7. intemeratus: *u.* honour, i. bōs, Virg. Aen. 2, 143: Tac. 8. intactus: *u.* honour, i. bōs, Stat. S. 5, 1, 57: v. UNDEFILED, STAINLESS.

unstamped: of metals, coins, etc.: non signatus (v. STAMP): of measures, etc.: * nullo signo, nulla nota impressus: v. UNAUTHORIZED.

unsteadily: instabiliter: Aug.: mutabiliter (changeable): Varr.: or expr. by adj. **unsteadiness:** 1. instabilitas: *u.* of mind, i. mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102. 2. mobilitas, levitas, inconstancia: v. INCONSTANT, FICKLENESS.

unsteady: 1. instabilis, *e.* *u.* gait, i. gradus, Curt. 8, 11: an *u.* footing, i. vestigium, Plin. Pan. 22. Fig.: an *u.* and waverling line (of soldiers), i. et fluctans acies, Liv. 9, 35: v. UNSTABLE. 2. tremēbundus: *u.* voice, i. vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25. 3. tremulus: an *u.* light, i. lumen, Virg. Aen. 8, 22: v. SHAKE, QUIVER, TREMBLE. 4. vārius: *u.* a mind, animus v., Sall. Cat. 5. 5. vāguus: v. UNCONFIDENT, VAGUE. To be *u.* (lit. and fig.): fluctus, i. vācillo, 1. Cic.: v. TO SWAY, WAVER.

unstretch: discedo, 3: v. UNBID.

unstop: v. OPEN.

unstrung: of a bow: 1. rēndo, di, tun or sum, i. he *u.* his bow, arcus retendit, Ov. Met. 2, 419. 2. * nervum laxo.

unstrung: 1. Lit.: v. UNSTRUNG. Phr.: an *u.* bow, mollis arcus, Ov. Her. 4, 92. **II. Fig.:** of the nerves. Phr.: my nerves are utterly *u.*, tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremisco, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 50.

unsubdued: indomitus: v. UNTAMED.

unsubstantial: inānis, lēvis: v. EMPTY, LIGHT.

unsuccessful: 1. infelix: v. UNFORTUNATE. 2. infaustus: *u.* in war, i. bellis, Tac. Ann. 12, 10: v. UNLUCKY. 3. improper: v. UNPROPEROUS. 4. adversus (objective): an *u.* engagement, a proellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Liv. 5. inānis, cassus: v. UNPROFITABLE. 6. irritus (utterly *u.*): *u.* attempts, i. incepta, Liv. 29, 35: *u.* in the embassy, i. legationis, Tac. Hist. 4, 32: v. INFECTUAL. Phr.: and when it (the plan) was *u.*, quod ubi secus procedit, Sall. Jug. 25: even the greatest orators are sometimes *u.* in their attempts, nonnunquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventus dicendi procedit, Cic. de Or. 1, 27: to be *u.* in a business, rem, negotium male gerere, Cic.: * successu carere, Georg.: male cedere (impers.), Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 31: to be utterly *u.* (in attempts), oleum et operam perdere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

unsuccessfully: infelicitur: Liv.: improspere, Tac.: parum feliciter, Hirt.: frustra, incozum (v. [IN] VAIN). **unsubtle:** 1. incommōdus: *u.* not *u.* under the present circumstances, non incommōdum pro re nata, Cic. Att. 14, 16: Liv. 2. alienus: a house not *u.* for their purpose, domus neque a. consili, Sall. Cat. 40: *u.* to the place and time, a. loco, tempore, Quint. proem. 5: *u.* for an engagement, ad committendum proellum a. Caes. B. G. 4, 14: v. UNSUIT, UNACCOMMOD.

unsubtlely: 1. ineptus: nothing *u.*, nihil i. Cic. Or. 9, 29: v. IMPROPER. 2. incongruus: Plin. Ep. 4, 9.

unsuitableness: incommōditas: Cic.: incongruentia: Tert.: v. UNSUITABLE.

unsuitably: incommōde: Cic.: Plaut.: Ter.: inepte: Cic.: Hor.: incongruenter: Tert.

unsuited: incorruptus: v. UNSTAINED, UNBLENISHED.

unsuspected: non suspectus: v. SUSPECT. Phr.: to be quite *u.*, fugere suspicionem, Cic. Att. 8, 16: anything is *u.*, nulla subest de aliqua re suspicio, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: any one is *u.*, non cadit in aliquem suspicio, cf. id. Sull. 27, 75: to pass *u.*, among.... inter.... sine ulla suspitione verari, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: v. UNDOUBTED, TRUSTED.

unsuspecting: 1. minime suspensio: *u.* pīcas (of character): cf. Liv. 40, 14. 2. nihil mali suspicans, cf. Client. 9, 27. 3. incautus: v. GUARD (Phr. off one's g.).

untainted: 1. integer: *u.* streams, i. fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6: Cic. 2. non infectus: v. TO TAIN.

untamed: 1. indomitus: *u.* dispositions, i. ingenia, Liv. 21, 20: the *u.* sea, i. mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45: *u.* desires, i. animi cupiditates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39. 2. immanis: Ov.: Sen.: v. SAVAGE. 3. ferus, effrēus: v. WILD.

untasted: ingratissimus (not having been tasted before): Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 30. Phr.: leave the food *u.*, rejice cibos, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 34.

untaught: 1. indoctus: v. UNLEARNED. 2. indōcilia, *e.* *u.* ways (of water), i. vias, Prop. 1, 2, 12: an *u.* strain, i. numerus, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 6.

untold: 1. rēdis: v. IGNORANT.

unteachable: indōcilia, *e.* (of persons): Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: Plin.: Hor.: an *u.* system, i. disciplina, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 1.

untenable: * quod defendi non potest: * in qua (sententia) manere non potest.

untenanted: vācuus: v. UNLET, UNINHABITED.

unterrified: intērritus: Tac.:

Virg.: impāvidus: Liv.: Poet.: v. UNDAUNTED.

unthankful: ingrātus: v. UNGRATEFUL, THANKLESS.

unthankfully: ingrāte: v. UNGRATEFULLY, THANKLESSLY.

unthankfulness: animus ingrātus: v. INGRATITUDE, THANKLESSNESS.

unthinking: inconsiderātus: v. INCONSIDERATE, THOUGHTLESS.

unthrifty: prōflūsus, prodīgus: v. EXTRAVAGANT, WASTEFUL.

untie: 1. solvo, solvō, solūtum, 3: to *u.* a knot, nodum a., Hor. Od. 3, 21, 21: the husband *u.* the girl fastened with the Hercules knot, cingulum nodo Herculeo victum vir a., Sen. Ep. 87, ad fin.: v. UNBIND, UNLOOSE.

untie: 2. dissolvo, 3: to *u.* knots, nodos d., Lucr. 6, 356. 3. laxo, 1: v. TO UNLOOSE. Phr.: to *u.* knots, nodos manu diducere, Ov. Met. 2, 560.

until (conj.): 1. dum: with indic. If mere succession in time is indicated: e. g. that bargain remained in force *u.* the judges were rejected, ea redemptio mansit dum iudices reiecti sunt, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: *u.* I return, dum redeo, Virg. Ecl. 9, 23: with subj. when there is an idea of purpose: e. g. let them put it off to another time, *u.* their anger has subsided, differant in aliud tempus dum defervescat ira, id. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: Caesar, however, always uses the subj. 2. donec (rare in Cic.: not in Caes. or Sall.): same construction as dum: Livy, however, and Tacitus occasionally use the subj. when speaking of facts. 3. quōdā: with ind. or subj. according as it refers to actual fact or not: cf. (with subj.) Caes. B. G. 5, 24: Cic. Fam. 4, 3: (with indic.) *u.* the citadel was given up, quoad dedita arx est, Liv. 26, 46: usque eo-*q.* Cic. Deiot. 4, 11. 4. quōdāquā: with indic. Suet. Caes. 14. 5. usque dum: Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: Plaut. 6. adeo usque dum: Plaut. Ann. 1, 2, 10. The idea of the continuance of action up to the specified limit is enforced by adding to the principal clause usque ad eum finem before dum, cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 51, fin.: usque eo, usque adeo before quoad: Cic.; before donec: Plaut.: *u.* now, usque adhuc, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21: *u.* what time? quousque? v. HOW LONG. For construction, v. L. G. §§ 496-499.

until (prep.): 1. ad (with or without usque): *u.* his return, ad reditum suum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 82: from about ten o'clock *u.* sunset, ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: *u.* late at night, ad multam noctem, ib. 1, 26: from morning *u.* evening, a mane usque ad vespem, Suet. Cal. 18: *u.* dawn, ad lucem, Liv. 3, 28. 2. In: he will sleep *u.* broad day, dormiet in lucem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: he spoke *u.* night, dixit in noctem, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. 3. Exp. to put off *u.*, differre in.... e. g. to put off *u.* to-morrow, in crastinum d., Cic. de Or. 2, 90, fin.: v. PUT (OFF).

untile: dēmo tēgulas, nūdo tēgula, dētego: v. TO UNROOF.

untilled: incultus, rēdis: v. UNCULTIVATED.

untimely: 1. immātūrus: *u.* death, i. mors, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119: Plin.: Suet. 2. praemātūrus: *u.* death, p. mors, Plin. 7, 51, 52. 3. importūnus: *u.* death, i. mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19. 4. acerbus: *u.* death, finis a., Virg. Aen. 6, 419: to bring forth *u.* offspring, ante diem edere partus acerbus, Ov. Fast. 4, 647: v. UNREASONABLE. An *u.* birth, abortus, abortio: v. MISCARRIAGE.

untinted: non tinctus, non imbutus: v. TINGED.

untired: indēfessus: integer: v. UNWEARIED.

untiring: assiduus: v. UNFLAGGING, UNREMITTING.

unto: v. TO.

untold: 1. Not related, mentioned: i. immēmōrātus (new): Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33. 2. inēditus: *u.* care, i. cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39 (v. UNKNOW).

untouched. Or expr. by *neg.* and *narro*, dico, memoro (v. *TRIL*). Phr.: to leave u., omitto, praetermitto [v. *PASS* (OVER)], alio de (v. *SILENT*): brave deeds remain u., fortis facta silent, Ov. Met. 12, 575. || *Not counted*: non numeratus: v. TO COUNT. Phr.: to trust any one with u. gold, marsumplum cum argento alticu concedere, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 1.

untouched: 1. intactus: to send anybody away u. and unhurt, i. aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, Liv. 2, 12: his body u. by a weapon, i. ferro corpus, id. 1, 25: Sall.: Virg.: Hor. Fig.: a mind u. by religious influences, i. religione animus, Liv. 5, 15. 2. integer: u. treasure, i. thesaurus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 12, 13: v. UNINJURED, UNDISTURBED. 3. indelictatus: u. wealth, i. opes, Ov. Trist. 1, 5, 28. 4. innotatus (of the feelings): v. UNMOVED. To leave u. (of subjects in speaking): v. *PASS* (OVER).

untoward: adversus: v. UNLOCKY: contumax, acis: v. STUBBORN.

untractable: intractabilis: v. FORWARD, INTRACTABLE.

untrained: inexercitatus: v. UNPRACTISED, UNPREPARED.

untranslatable: *quod totidem verbis transferri non potest: *non exprimendum.

untried: 1. Unattempted, untested. 1. inexpertus: a new and u. power, nova et i. potestas, Liv. 3, 52: legions u. by civil war, legiones civilis bello i. Tac. Hist. 2, 75. Phr.: to leave nothing u., omnia experiri, Ter. And. 1, 11: Caes. 2. intentatus: our ports have left nothing u., nil intentatum nostri liquere poetae, Hor. A. P. 285: Virg.: Tac. 3. intactus: a new and u. method, nova i.que ratio, Plin. 34, 8, 19, No. 6: Sall.: Hor.: Virg. 4. intractatus: that no crime or fraud might be u., no quid intractatum scelerisve dolive esset, Virg. Aen. 8, 295. || *Not tried judicially*: 1. indictus causis, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42. 2. incognita causis, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73. 3. inauditus: Tac. Ann. 2, 77: Suet.: v. UNHEARD.

untrimmed: horridus: v. SHAGGY, ROUGH. To be left u., immiti, misius, j: that vine is left u., ea vitis immititur, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: of beard and hair: v. UNSHORN, UNCUT, UNDERESSED.

untrodden: 1. non tritus: u. places, loca nullius ante trita solo, Lucr. 1, 926. 2. avius: v. LONGSOME, PATHLESS. Fig.: to pursue u. paths, to leave the trodden, vias indagare inusitatas, tritas relinquere, Cic. Or. 11.

untroubled: 1. securus: sereneus: v. TRANQUIL. 2. placidus, quietus: v. CALM, QUIET. 3. acquies: v. UNTRUBBLED. 4. vacuus: v. CARELESS: or expr. by *neg. part.* and verb: v. TO TROUBLE.

untrue: falsus, mendax: v. FALSE. **untruth**: falso: v. FALSELY. **untruth**: mendacium: v. LIE, FALSEHOOD.

unturmed: Phr.: to leave no stone u. (to find out anything), investigo et perscrutor omnia, cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 47. **untutored**: v. UNPROMPTED, UNTAUGHT.

untwine: 1. rēneo, 2. v. TO UNTWIST: UNSPIN. 2. rētexo, xul, xum, 3: v. TO UNWEAVE. 3. solvo, solvi, solutum, 3 (gen. term): v. LOOSEN, UNRAVEL.

unused: 1. of persons: insuetus, insolens, insolitus, inexpertus: v. UNACCOMMODATED. || Of things: 1. integer (not yet used): v. FRESH, NEW. 2. insitatus: an u. word, i. verbum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 152: v. OBSOLETE. 3. non tritus (not worn by use): v. USED, USE. 4. vacuus: v. UNOCCUPIED. 5. non testatus: am u. wing, non u. penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1. To let no day go u., nullum diem praetermitti, id. Att. 9, 14: v. TO LET PASS, TO LOSE.

unusual: 1. insolitus (gen. term): e. talitudo u. to me, i. mihi loquens.

citas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: an u. word, i. verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36: with subj.: Join: it is quite u. to consider, rarum ac prope insolitum est ut putet, Plin. Pan. 60: u. toil, i. labor, Ov. Met. 10, 554: to venture on an u. thing, insolitum sibi audere, Tac. Hist. 4, 23: v. STRANGE, UNWONTED. 2. insolens, nris: an u. word, i. verbum, Cic. Or. 8, 25. 3. insuetus: u. desertedness, i. solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: an u. journey, i. iter, Virg. Aen. 6, 16. 4. insitatus: u. size, i. magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: Join: novus et inusitatus, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: or expr. by *neg.* with usitatus (meaning not in use). 5. Inauditus (of speech, etc.): I will say nothing u., nihil i. dicam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137: also of things (strong term): v. UNHEARD [OF]. 6. novus: v. NEW. 7. rarus: v. SCARCEN. 8. egrégus: v. UNCOMMON, DISTINGUISHED. 9. singularis: v. UNIQUE, SINGULAR. 10. enormis (of shape and size): v. ENORMOUS. 11. extraordinarius: v. EXTRAORDINARY. Phr.: anything u. happens, praeter consuetudinem accidit aliquid, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: it is u. for me to render..., non est meae consuetudinis... reddere..., id. Rab. 1, 1. They had attracted u. attention, plus solito converterant in se animos, Liv. 24, 9.

unusually: 1. insolenter: Cic.: Caes. 2. egrégie (with *adj.*, in a good sense): an u. brave general, e. fortis imperator, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268. 3. insolite: Cic.: v. STRANGELY. 4. praeter solitum: u. blithe, p. s. laeti, Virg. Georg. 1, 412. 5. raro: v. SELDOM. 6. expr. by solito with a comp. *adj.*: e. g. u. handsome, solito formosior, Ov. Met. 7, 84. Phr.: belov'ing u., insueta rudentem, Virg. Aen. 8, 248: earth u. close, terra supra morem densa, id. Georg. 2, 227.

unusually: 1. insolentia: u. of words, i. verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50. 2. novitas: v. NOVELTY. 3. raritas: v. FEWNESS, RARITY, or expr. by *adj.* or *adv.*: v. UNUSUAL, UNUSUALLY. **unutterable**: 1. ineffabilis: v. UNPRONOUNCEABLE. 2. infansus: an u. affair, res i., Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: u. toils, i. labores, Virg. Aen. 1, 597. 3. inenarrabilis: v. INDESCRIBABLE. 4. incredibilis: v. INCREDIBLE. Unutterable is often used as a mere superl., and to be translated by immensus, maximus, etc. [N.B.—inlōquax, ineloquibilis, are Eccl.]

unutterably: 1. *supra quam enarrari potest (beyond all description): Georg. 2. incredibiliter: v. INCREDIBLY. 3. intoleranter: v. INTOLERABLY, EXCESSIVELY. Phr.: I am u. rejoiced, non dici potest quam valde gaudeam, Cic. Fam. 7, 15.

unvarnished: 1. lit.: non fictus, fucio non illitus, Cic.: v. TO VARNISH. || Fig.: 1. sine fucio: in these there is an appearance of u. truth, in his inest quidam sine f. veritatis color, Cic. Brut. 44, 162. 2. sincerus: opp. to fucatus: Join: sincera atque vera, id. Am. 25, 95. 3. simplex, plicis: Join: nihil simpliciter, nihil sincerum, id. Att. 10, 6: v. SIMPLE. 4. nudus: v. NAKED, PLAIN. To tell an u. tale, simpliciter et libere verum dicere, loqui, Cic. (from Kr.).

unveil: 1. lit.: 1. dēficio, xl, xum, 3: to u. the face, d. faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: v. UNCOVER, EXPOSE. 2. velamen alicuius capiti detraho. Kr. after Mart. 3, 43, 1. To u. oneself, caput aperire, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. || Fig.: To make manifest: 1. nūdo, i.: Cic.: v. EXPOSE. 2. dēnūdo, i.: v. LAY BARE, DISCLOSE. 3. pātēficio, fēci, factum, 3: trūth u. d. veritas p., id. Sull. 16, 45. 4. āpērio, ēri, erum, 4: id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: v. REVEAL. U. d. nūdo: u. d. words, verba n., Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

unwalled: *muro, moenibus non cinctus, septus, circumdatus, etc.; im-munitus (unfortified): Liv. To be u.

(of a city), esse sine muris, Liv. 39, 37.

unwarily: imprudenter, incaute, inconsulte, tēmere: Caes.: Cic.: Liv.

unwariness: imprudentia: Caes.: Cic.

unwarlike: imbellis: Cic.: Liv.: Sall.: v. PEACEFUL.

unwarrantable: iniquus, injustus: v. UNJUSTIFIABLE.

unwarrantably: prēcario: to gain possession u., p. possidere, Cic. Caec. 12, 92.

unwarranted: 1. Not warranted (of a purchase): non satisfactum: Cic.: Dig.: v. GUARANTEE, WARRANTY. || Not ascertained, uncertain: incertus, sine auctore editus, sine fide iactatus, nullo certo auctore alatus: v. UNCERTAIN, UNFOUNDED.

unwary: imprudens, incautus, inconsultus, tēmerarius: v. INCAUTIOUS.

unwashed: illotus: u. servans, i. ministr, Mart. 8, 67, 5: to touch with u. hands, i. manibus tractare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103: v. DIRTY.

unwearied: 1. indefessus: an u. right hand, i. dextra, Virg. Aen. 11, 151: Ov.: Join: i. et assiduus, Tac. Ann. 16, 22. 2. impiger (of character): u. in action, i. manu, Tac. Ann. 3, 20: v. UNDEFATIGABLE. 3. sēdulus: v. INDUSTRIOUS. 4. assiduus: u. and careful writing, a. et diligens scriptura, Cic. Or. 1, 33, 150: v. UNREMITTING. 5. strenuus: v. VIGOROUS, ACTIVE.

unweave: rētexo, xul, xum, 3: to u. her web, telam r., Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 34.

unwelcome: non acceptus, ingrātus, inlicitus: v. UNACCEPTABLE, DISAGREEABLE.

unwell: aeger, invalidus, infirmus: v. ILL, SICK. Phr.: I am very u., sum admodum infirmus, Cic. Ac. 1, 4. I feel u., male est animo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: I am getting u., male fit animo, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26.

unwep: 1. infestus: a crowd unwep and u., inhumata infestaque turba, Virg. Aen. 11, 372. 2. infestus: u. spiritus, i. animae, Ov. Met. 7, 611. 3. indelictatus: this head u., caput hoc i., id. Trist. 3, 3, 46: To be u. (of a death), lacrimis vacare (mortem), Cic. Sen. 20, 73.

unwholesome: 1. gravis, e: u. food, g. cibis, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24. 2. nocuus: an u. sea breeze, n. afflatus maris, Plin. 17, 4, 3. Inalibris: a most u. wine, insaluberrimum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 12: v. UNHEALTHY, INDIGESTIBLE.

unwieldiness: inhabilis corporis vasti moles, cf. Curt. q. 2: v. CLUMBENESS.

unwieldy: inhabilis, gravis, immobilis: v. CLUMBY.

unwilling: invitus: u. judges, i. iudices, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: v. INVOLUNTARY. To be u., nōlo, nōlui, nolite: women are u. when you are willing, when you are u. they desire, mulieres nōlunt ubi velle, ubi nolis cupiunt ultra, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: v. TO WISH (NOT). To be utterly u., abhorreo (with prep. ab and gerund): v. AVERSE.

unwillingly: 1. invite (rare): Cic. 2. non libenter: v. AGAINST ONE'S WILL. 3. grāvitate, Cic. 4. grāvitate (rare): Liv.: Lucr. Most freq. expr. by *adj.* invitus, non libens, agreeing with subject. To write letters u., gravari literas dare, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. Very u. perinvitus, Cic.: Liv.

unwillingness: In class prose expr. by *adj.*, *adv.*, or u. Tert. uses nōlentia.

unwind: 1. rēvolvō, volvi, rōlūtum, 3: they u. their threads, retro sua fila r., Sen. Herc. Fur. 182. 2. rētexo, 3: v. UNWEAVE. 3. explicō, avi (post-Aug. uf), itum, or itum, 1: to u. spinules, e. fusos, Mart. 4, 54, 10. For rēx, u. UNCOIL.

unwise: 1. insapiens: Cic.: Sen. 2. stultus: v. FOOLISH. 3. im-

prudens: v. RASH. 4. Inconsultus: v. UNDECKERT.

unwisely: 1. insipienter: Plant.: Cic. 2. stulte: v. FOOLISHLY. 3. male: *if he leave Italy he will act altogether u.* s. late Italian relinquet faciet omnino male, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10.

unwittingly: expr. by adj., im-produs: v. UNCONSCIOUSLY, UNADVISEDLY.

unwished for: non optatus: v. WISHED FOR.

unwithered: vëgëtus, intëger: v. FRESH.

unwittily: 1. infacëte: Vell.: Plin. 2. insulse: Cic.: v. TASTELESSLY. 3. ineptie: Cic.: v. IMPROPERLY, FOOLISHLY.

unwitty: 1. infacëtus: a not u. *non l. mendacium*, Cic. Coel. 39, 69. 2. insulatus: v. TASTELESS, INSIPID. 3. ineptus: v. SILLY, ABBEY.

unwomanly: not muliebris: v. WOMANLY: or expr. by circuml.: v. WOMAN. *It is u. from mulieris est.*

unworthy: inëolitus, inëuëctus, inëolitus: v. USUAL.

unworthily: 1. indigne: Plant.: Ter.: Cæc.: Cic. 2. indignter: Anthol. Lat. 3. indignum in modum, Anthol. Lat. 4. indignis modis, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 12.

unworthiness: 1. indigntas: *no one was selected for u.* nemo propter i. reiectus est, Cic. Cæc. 19, 61. 2. villus: v. RASHNESS, MEANNESS.

unworthy: 1. indignus (in good and bad sense, unbecoming, undeserved): constr. abs. with abl., or qui with subj.; Livy only uses it with subj.; the poets use the inf.: cf. L. G. § 120 and 480: any one, however u. may have riches, divitias quis, quamvis i. habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16. 46: *vere u. to gain their request*, i. erant qui impetrarent, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119: *deeds u. of our race*, indigna genere nostro, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: *we were u. of being redeemed by you*, i. ut a vobis redimeretur, Liv. 29, 39: *thinks u. of being hurt*, i. laedi crura, Ov. Met. 1, 508.

2. immëritus: u. to die, mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 21 (v. UNDESERVED). 3. praeiis laudes i., Liv. 4, 11, 34. (v. UNDESERVED): *why does my punishment drag down the u.?* Immëritus cor mea poena trahit? Ov. Trist. 1, 2, 58: v. UNWORTHY.

3. illënus: u. of a wise man, a sapiente, Cic. Acad. 1, 43, 112: Ter.: u. of that high character, quicquid enim puer me, a. ejus dignitate quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. Plin. 1, 4, 11 u. of my character, a. existimatione mea, id. Att. 6, 1. 4. villis: e: v. WORTHLESS: u. treatment or behaviour, indignitas: Cæc. B. G. 2, 4. 1. Phr.: *to do nothing u.* of a philosopher, nihil a dignitate sapientis discedere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67.

unwrap: 1. explico, i. v. UNFOLD. 2. solvo, i. v. UNROLL. 3. solvo involacrum (to loosen the wrapper): Dig. 47, 2, 21.

unwritten: 1. non scriptus: Cic. 2. inscriptus, i. v. UNWRITTEN. 3. solvo involacrum (to loosen the wrapper): Dig. 47, 2, 21.

unwrought: 1. rüdis, e: u. bronze, v. aes: Plin. 33, 3, 13. 2. infectus: u. silver (uncoined), i. argenteum, Liv. 34, 10. Join: rudis et i., Petr. 114. Phr.: *stone, vivum saxum*, Virg. Aen. 1, 167.

unyielding: obstinatus, firmus, inflexibilis: v. INFLEXIBLE, UNCONQUERABLE.

unyoke: 1. abjugo, nxi, nectum, i. to u. a bullock, juvenecum, Virg. Georg. 3, 518. 2. disjugo, i. v. UNYoke: Col.: Cic.: Hor.: 3. solvo, i. v. UNYAKE. Or expr. by circuml., demere juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43.

up: Phr.: *up the stream*, adverso flumine, Virg. Georg. 1, 201: in adversum flumen, Cæc. B. G. 7, 60: *to bring corn up the river Arar in vessels*, frumentum flumine Arari subvehere navibus, Cæc. B. G.

1, 45: *conveyed up the stream*, flumine adverso subvectus, Liv. 24, 40: *up the stairs*, contra scalas, Plin. 7, 20, 19: *I live up three pair of stairs*, scallis habito tribus, Mart. 1, 118: *up the hill*, v. UPHILL: *they charge up the hill*, erigunt aciem per adversum collem, Tac. Hist. 3, 71: *he will go up mountains*, ibi in adversos montes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 11: *part of the camp rising gently up the hill*, pars castrorum leniter in collem exurgens, Tac. Hist. 4, 23: *up the country*, in interiora (regni), Liv. 42, 39: *tribes who live up the country*, interiores nationes, Cic. Manil. 22, 64: *to rise up against u.*, cooriri in nos, Tac. Hist. 1, 2: *exsurge adversus*, contra, ib. 2, 76: v. TO ARISE, INSURRECTION. *Up and down*, sursum deorsum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 84: *Ter.: to walk up and down*, inambulo, i. Liv. 40, 8: v. BACKWARD, FORWARDS. *High up*, sursum, Varr.: Ter.: v. HIGH, ABOVE. *Up* is generally expr. in Latin by sub-, or e-, ex-, con-, in comp. with a verb: e. g. to get rise, stand up,urgo, ergo, v. GET, RISE, STAND: to lift up, sublevo, v. LIFT: to hold up, sustento, sustineo, v. UPHOLD, SUPPORT: to look up, suspicio, v. LOOK: to lead up, subdo, ergo, v. LEAD: to bring up (to rear), educo, v. NURSE, REAR, EDUCATE: to bring up (to commit), emolior, v. SPIT, VOMIT: to act, raise up, ergo, v. SET, RAISE, RECT: to climb up, ascendo, enilor, v. CLIMB MOUNT: to eat up, comëdo, v. EAT: to drink up, comibo, ebilo, v. DRINK: to burn up, comburo, v. BURN: to use, take up, consumo, conficio, v. USE: to snatch up, corripio, v. SNATCH: etc. To take up (position, space, room), occipio, v. OCCUPY, TAKE: to take up with, consequor, assequor, v. OVERTAKE. To keep up with: v. KEEP. From my childhood, youth, up, a parvulo, puero, juvene: v. CHILDHOOD, YOUTH. To sit up, vigilo: v. AWAKE, TO WATCH.

up to: ténus (with abl., more rarely gen., always placed after its case): *in some places the water was up to the waist (navel)*, alibi umbilico tenuis aqua erat, Liv. 26, 45, *entr.: he plunged his sword up to the hilt in his side*, lateri capulo tenuis abdidiit ensom, Virg. Aen. 2, 553. To come up to (lit. and fig.), aequo, i. the river was so high that it came up to the top of the horses' heads, fluminis altitudo summa equorum pectora ac., Curt. 4, 9, 15: *books which already almost come up to those (i. e. equal in merit)*, libri qui jam illos fere æ., Cic. Off. 1, 3, 3: v. TO EQUAL. To trace up to, repeto a: nostrum hunc populum besterno sermone a stirpe repetivi, id. Rep. 3, 12, 34. Up to (of time), usque ad: v. UNTIL.

upbraid: 1. To reprove justly: 1. castigo verbis, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: castigo, id. de Or. 1, 41, 185. 2. ob-jurgo, i. id. Am. 24, 88: v. TO REPROVE, REPROACH, CHIDE. 11. To abuse, rail at: 1. objurgo, i. they u. as if they hated, sile o. quasi oderint, Quint. 2, 2, 0: Plaut. 2. exprobro, i. those very letters seem as if were to u. me, illas ipse litteras quas e. mihi videntur, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: to u. you with your misfortunes in war, sibi casus bellicos e., id. Verr. 5, 10, 13: 3. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 4. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 5. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 6. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 7. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 8. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 9. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 10. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 11. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 12. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 13. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 14. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 15. increpo, ut, itum, i. 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Plaut. 10, 13: 342. increpo, ut, itum, i. Plaut. 10, 13: 343.

uppish: *sūperbus, arrogāns*: v. **CONCRITO**.

upright (*sube.*): architect. t. 2: *tignum statutum*: u. s. and cross-beams, t. s. et transversaria, *Vitr.* 8, 6.

upright (*adj.*): 1. *lit.*: 1. rectus: u. *pillars*, r. *columnae*, *Cic.* 0. Fr. 3, 1. Ov.: *Quint.* 2. *erectus*: *Cic.*: an u. carriage, e. *Incessus*, *Tac. Hist.* 1, 51. To place (*apers*) u., *erigere* (*hastis*), *Liv.* 1, 27. II. *Fig.*: 1. *prōbus* (of persons): *Plaut.*: Ter.: *Cic.* 2. *rectus*: *men of a character*, r. *ingenia*, *Plin.* Ep. 4, 7. 3. *intēger*: *Cic.*: Hor. 4. *bōnus*: v. *coon*. 5. *justus*: v. *JUST*. Join: *justus et bonus*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 12, 41.

6. *honestus*: v. **HONORABLE**. 7. *incorruptus*: an u. *decision*, i. *judicium*, *Liv.* 4, 6. 8. *imbecens*, nts: an u. and *hard-working* man, vir i. et *industrius*, *Suet. Vit.* 2. *Cic.*: *Sall.*: *Plin.*

uprightly: 1. *lit.*: recte: v. **RIGHTLY**. II. *Fig.*: 1. recte: v. **RIGHTLY**. 2. *integre*: *Cic.*: v. **HONESTLY**. 3. *incorrupte*: *Cic.*

uprightness: 1. *prōbitas*: *Cic.* de Or. 1, 26, *fin.* 2. *indocētia*: *Cic.* *Manil.* 11, 36: *Caes.* 3. *integritas*: v. **INTEGRITY**, **INNOCECE**. 4. *honestas*: v. **NOBLENESS**.

uproar: *cāmor*, *tūmultus*, *turbas*: v. **NOISE**, **TUMULT**, **DISTURBANCE**.

uproot: *ēvelo*, *radicibus tollo*, *radicibus effodio*, *radicibus extrahō*, *radicibus excuto*, *funditus ēvelo*, *funditus tollo*: v. TO ERADICATE, TO EXTERPATE.

upset: 1. *ēverto*, ti. *sum*, 3: the *maximus thoroughly friendships*, *praecepta funditus e. amicitias*, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 25, 80. 2. *subverto*, 3: to u. the *table*, s. *mensam*, *Suet. Ner.* 47. 3. *inverto*, 3: to u. *wine flask*, i. *vinaria*, *Hor. Sat.* 2, 8, 39. 4. *sterno*: v. **THROW [DOWN]**, **OVERTHROW**, **SUBVERT**, **OVERTURN**.

upshot: *exultus*, *eventus*: v. **ISSUE**, **RESULT**, **EVENT**.

upside: *Phr.*: to turn u. down, *ima summis miscere*, *summa imis confundere*, *omnia turbare et miscere*, *coelum et terras miscere*, *immixto, sursum deorsum versare*, *quod sursum est deorsum facere*: v. TO TURN UPSIDE DOWN, **TOPIST-TRAY**.

upstart: 1. *bōmo nōvus*: *Cic.* *Join*: *homo ignotus et novus*, *Cic. Rep.* 1, 1. 2. *terras filius*: cf. *Cic. Fam.* 9, 7, *estr.*

upwards: 1. *Of direction*: 1. *sursum*: *Plaut.*: *Cat.* 2. *sursum versus*: *Cic.* 3. *sublimis*: to be borne u., s. *ferri*, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 17, 40: *Liv.*: *Altor.* *Phr.*: a *fact*, *turned u.*, *sublime* on, *Ov. Met.* 1, 85. The *palm* turned u., *manus supinae*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 170. Turned u. (of snouts, horns): *resimus*, *Col.*: *Ov.*: *Plin.*: *repandus*. *Sloping u.*, *acclivis* or *us*: *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *Ov.* II. *Of number*: *amplius*, plus: v. **ABOVE**, **MORE**.

urbanity: *urbānitās*, *cōmitās*: v. **POLITENESS**.

urohin: 1. A *halp-boy*: *Strabon.*: *Plin.* 8, 17, 55. II. A boy (in a diminutive sense): 1. *puérulus*: *Cic.* 2. *pūpulus*: *Cat.* 56, 5. 3. *pūpus*: *Varr.* 4. *pūso*, *ōils*, m.: *Cic.*: *Juv.* 5. *frustrum pueri* (a bit of a boy), *Plaut. Pers.* 5, 2, 67. *urges*: 1. To press upon in a hostile manner: 1. *insto*, *stili*, i. they were using the *foe* more vehemently, *hostes* i. *instabant*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 45. 2. *urgeo*, *ursi*, 2: *Cic.*: *Sall.* *Join*: *insto* et u., *Virg. Aen.* 10, 431: v. TO PRESS UPON.

II. To drive, hasten, impel: 1. *argo*: to u. the *causality* against the *town*, *equites in oppidum u.*, *Auct. B. Afr.* 92.

2. *impello*, *puli*, *pulsu*, 3: to u. forward a ship, i. *navem*, *Virg. Aen.* 5, 119. Also fig. he u. the *men* to *dis-honesty*, in *fraudem homines* i. *Cic. Mts.* 1, 1.

III. To insist on a point or argument: 1. *urgeo*: *Cic.* 0. Fr. 1, 9. 2. *sūado*, 2, *hortor*, i. to u. the necessity of peace, *pacem* s. *Cic. Fam.* 7, 31: *pacem* h. id. Att. 7, 17, *fin.* IV. To advise strongly, entreat or bid earnestly: to u. any one to....., *summe con-*

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tendo ab aliquo ut....., or de with *persuadeo*: *Cic.*: *accerrime suado* cui ut..... or ne..... *Vell.*: v. **SOLICIT**, **EXTERAT**, **PRESS**. *Phr.*: to u. the *poss* of bad health, *excusare valetudinem*, *Liv.* 6, 22: *Cic.*: *Suet.*: *Tac.*: *Hor.*: to u. the *plea* (or *excuse*) of business, *negotia causari*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 47, *fin.*: v. TO PLEAD.

urges on: *stūmulo*, i. *incito*, i. *impello*, 3, *instigo*, i. v. TO INCITE, **STIMULATE**. *Of horses*: *admitto*, 3: v. **GALLOP**.

urgent: 1. *grāvis*: v. **WEIGHTY**, **IMPORTANT**. 2. *instans*, nts: u. argument, i. argumentatio, *Quint.* 11, 3, *mod.*: *Tac.* 3. *praesens*, nts: an u. matter, p. res. *Liv.* 2, 36: u. danger, p. periculum, *Cic.*: v. **PRESSING**. *Phr.*: *most u. prayers*, *curatissimae preces*, *Tac. Ann.* 1, 13: *whom need was most u.*, quibus *summa necessitudo*, *Sall. Cat.* 17: to play with u. *entreaty*, multa *prosequi*, *Hor. Od.* 4, 5, 31.

urgently: 1. *vēhementer*: *Cic.* 2. *ēctiter*: *Cic.* 3. *omni modo*: *Cic.* 4. Often with verbs of *entreating*, *ex*, *ex* by joining two Lat. verbs: e. g. to *entreat* u., *orare* et *obsecrare*, id. *Verr.* 2, 17, 42: v. **EARNESTLY**.

urnal: *mātella* (a chamber-pot): *Mar.* 12, 32.

urnary: *artilla*: *Coel. Aur.*: *Veg.*

urne: 1. *artilla*: *Cic.*: *Plin.*: *Cela.* 2. *stūmulo*: *Cat.*: *Suet.*

urn: 1. *urna* (any kind of u.): *Cic.*: 2. *hydria* (a water-pot and gen.): *Cic.*: *Inscr.* 3. *testa*: v. **JUG**, **CRATER**, *crinaria* u., *olla ossaria*, *Inscr.* *Orell.* 1896.

usage: *mos*, *consuetudo*, *usus*: v. **CUSTOM**.

use (*subs.*): 1. *usus*, *ūs*: *cattle* were *crated* for the u. of mankind, *pecudes ad hominum usum procreatae*, *Cic. Leg.* 1, 8, 25: the necessary u. of parts of the body, *partium corporis necessarii u.*, id. *Off.* 1, 35, 127: v. **PURPOSE**, **EXPERIENCE**. 2. *utilitas*: *even if there is no u. in friendship*, *etiamsi nulla est u. ex amicitia*, id. *Fin.* 1, 20, 69: *hanc i. the right u. of my eyes or not?* *satis ego oculis u. obtineo* *sincere* an *parum?* *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 1, 28. 3. *fructus*, *ūs*: *Plaut.*: v. **ENJOYMENT**. 4. *commodum*: v. **PROFIT**, **ADVANTAGE**. 5. *utroque*: v. **USING**, **ENJOYMENT**.

Miscell. *Phr.*: To be of u. *utilis esse* (v. **USEFUL**): *utilis esse*, *Cic. Rep.* 1, 20, 33: *Liv.*: *ex usu esse*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 50: *Cic.*: *Ter.*: *praebere usum*, *Util.* *Sat.* 1, 1, 77: *praebere* (mirabilis) *utilitates*: *Cic. Att.* 7, 5: *conducere* (v. TO SERVE, **PROFIT**): *prodere* (v. TO BENEFIT); *extre esse* (aliqui ut), *Plaut. Pseud.* 1, 3, 103: *juvare*, *adesse* (v. TO ASSIST); *valere* (v. **EFFICACIOUS**); *esse u. utilitati*, *Cic.* (v. **ADVANTAGE**, **SERVICE**); *facere* (with *prep.*, *ad*, or *dat.* or *ab.*), *Plin.* 22, 18, 21: *lib.* 19, 23: *Quint.* *Solitude* is of u., *solitudo adjuvat*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 14: *Hor.* *It is of u. to plant*, *juvat cōserere*, *Virg. Georg.* 2, 37. To be of great, much, u., *magno usui esse* (aliqui), *Cic. Att.* 1, 15: *bono usui esse*, *Plaut. Curc.* 4, 2, 15: *magno usui afferre*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 66, 152. *It is of the greatest u. to..... plurimum facit* (with *acc.* and *inf.*), *Quint.* 6, 4, 8. To be of no less u., *non minore utilitatem afferre*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 21, 79. For this purpose *loquens* is of great u., *quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 1. To be of no u., *inutilis esse* (v. **USELESS**); *usum nullum habere*, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 2, 1: or *ex* by *valere* *attinere*, *prodere*, *proficere*, with *neg.*: v. (OF NO) **AVAIL**. To make u. of u. *usum, EMPLOY*, *APPLY*. To grow out of u., *excolere*, *evl.*, *etum*, 3: *Liv.*: *Phr.*: *Suet.* *Out of u.*: *desertus*, *Liv.*: *Quint.*: *Ov.*: *excolutus*: v. **UNOCCUPY**.

In common u., *usualitas*, *words* *in common u.*, u. *vocabula*, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 2, 4. To come into u., *invalesco*, *Quint.* 10, 2, 11: *In morem venio*, *Liv.* 42, 21: v. **USUARY**, **CUSTOMARY**. A *fact* u. (of words), *abusio*, *Auct. Her.* 4, 33, 45: A *making* u., *usurpatio*, *Cic. Brut.* 71, 250: *Liv.*

use (u.): 1. To make u. of, *employ*: 1. *stor.*, *usus*, 3: *constr.* with *abl.*: to u. the *eyes*, *oculis* u., *Plaut. Epist.* 1, 1, 4: to u. *diligence* and *zeal*, *alacritate et studio* u., *Caes. B. G.* 4, 24: u. *your opportunities*, *utere temporibus*, *Ov. Trist.* 4, 2, 8: we can u. the name *metaphorically*, in *alitis rebus possumus u.* *vocabulo* et *nomine*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 40, 161: to u. *earnest entreaty*, *proce et obsecratione* u., id. *Inv.* 1, 16, 22. 2. *abutor*, 3 (to u. *thoroughly*, or u. with a notion of impropriety or wrong): we u. the *loven scent* of *hounds* for our own advantage, *negatitate canum ad nostram utilitatem* u., *Cic. N. D.* 2, 60, 151: he uses all his *wickedness* and *treachery* for my ruin, *omni suo scelere et perfidia* a. ad *meum exitium*, id. *Att.* 3, 14. 3. *uturpo*, 1: I will u. an old word to express a new matter, *inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetas*, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 1, 29: to u. a saying of *Solon's*, ut *Solonia dictum* *usurpam*, *Cic. Ep.* ad *Brut.* 15. 4. *adhibeo*, 2 (to apply to a purpose): to u. all *diligence* for recovery, a. *omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum*, id. *Fam.* 16, 9: *Caes.*

5. *confiro*, 3 (with *ad*): v. **APPLY**, **DEVOTE**. 6. *in usum verto* (to make anything serve a purpose for which it was not originally designed): v. **CONVERT**. 7. *habeo*, 2 (rare in this sense): *riches u. with moderation*, *divitias modeste habites*, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 44: *Ov.* *II. To treat*: 1. *tracto*, 1: *father badly u. by his son*, *pater parum pie tractatus a filio*, *Cic. Oel.* 2, 3: to u. you as you *deserve*, *te ut merita es de me*, *tractare*, *Plaut. Asia.* 1, 3, 8. 2. *habeo*, 2: v. **TREAT**.

— for: 1. *adhibeo*: v. **USE**. 2. *consimo*: v. **SPEND** (**CPUS**).

— up: *conficio*, *consimo*: v. **CONSUME**.

used: u. to, with verb: *suetus*, *assuetus*, *assuefactus*: v. **ACCOMMOD**, *I am u.*, *soleo*. U. *sp.*, *abusus*, *Plaut. Asin.* 1, 3, 44.

useful: 1. *utilis* e. (gen. term): a man u. for making, *homo ad nullam rem u.*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 6, 29: he seized the u. with the *pleasant*, *miscuit utile dolid*, *Hor. A. P.* 143. 2. *utilitatis*, *salubris*: v. **WHOLESOME**, **BENEFICIAL**. Join: *utilis* a. u., *Cic. N. D.* 1, 15. 3. *efficax*: *Hor.*: *Plin.*: v. **EFFICACIOUS**. 4. *commodus*, *aptus*, *accommodatus*, *hōneus*: v. **FIT**, **SERVICEABLE**, **CONVENIENT**, **SUITABLE**. *Phr.*: to be u., *usui esse*, *to be u. to the state*, *usui esse civitati*, *Cic. Rep.* 1, 20, 33: to be very u., *magno usui esse*, id. *Att.* 1, 1: *no one is more u. to you*, *magis ex usu tuum ego*, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 9, 47: *proficere*, *Cic. Liv.*: v. *Pro he orl*, *use*, *I will make you as* *hoo u.*, *I can be*, *utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas* *meum*, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 1, 17: to keep what is u. in *war* and *honorable* in *peace*, *utilitatem belli et pacis dignitatem retinere*, *Cic. Manil.* 6, 14: *Very u. works*, *perutilia opera*, *Cic. Ad.* 9, 17, *fin.*

usefully: 1. *utiliter*: *Cic.*: *Quint.*: *Hor.*: *Ov.* 2. *commode*, *apte*: v. **FITLY**. To employ u.: *recte uti*: *Cic.*

usefulness: 1. *utilitas*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: 2. *usus*, *ūs*: on account of his u. to me, *propter meum usum* (*ejus*), *Cic. Att.* 7, 5: v. **USE**, **UTILITY**. 3. *commoditas*: v. **FITNESS**, **BENEFIT**.

useless: 1. *inutilis* e.: *Caes.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.* 2. *canens* (*empty*): u. *tella*, c. *laboris*, *Plin.* Ep. 8, 21: u. *prayers*, c. *vota*, *Virg. Aen.* 12, 780. 3. *inanis*, *vānus*: v. **VAIN**, **EMPTY**. 4. *inutilis* (*ineffectual*): a u. *undertaking*, i. *inopem*, *Liv.* 29, 35. 5. *incommodus*, *inhabilis*: v. **UNFIT**. To be u.: *nihil valere*, *nihil proficere*, *usum nullum habere*, v. TO **USE**. A u. *follow*, *homo ad nullam rem utilis*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 6, 29. U. may be *expr.* by *circuml.* with *adv.* *frustra*, *inane*, *u.* *frustra*: *Col.*: v. **FRUSTRATE**.

uselessly: 1. *frustrā*: *Cic.*: *Plaut.* 2. *nēquiquam* or *nēquid-*

quam: Caes. Cic. Virg. 3. incassum: Plaut. Liv. Tac. 4. inutiliter (only after non): Liv. 3, 51: Quint. 5. futile: Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 73. 6. inane: Cic. Hor. Ov.: v. VAILET, WORTHLESSLY.

uselessness: 1. inutilitas: gold would lie neglected on account of its u. aurum jacebat propter l. Lucr. 5, 1274. 2. futilitas (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70. 3. inanitas (rare): v. EMPTINESS.

usher: 1. Of a court: *qui officio admissionis fungitur: cf. Suet. Vesp. 14: or, magister admissionum. Amm. v. CHAMBERLAIN. Or expr. by verb introducto: cf. Curt. 6, 7. Admissionalis, introductor, are late. II. Assistant master: 1. adiutor: Quint. 2, 5, 3. 2. hypodidascalus: Cic. Fam. 9, 18. 3. subdoctor: Aus. To teach any one as an u., subdocere aliquem, Cic. Att. 8, 4. [N.B.—Ostilius (a porter) from whom u. is derived must not be used in this sense.]

usher in: 1. Lit.: 1. introducto, xl, cum, 3 (with prep. ad): to u. in to the king, i. ad regem, Curt. 6, 7. 2. deduco in conspectum allicuius: Caes. B. C. 1, 22. II. Fig.: infero: v. BRING ON, INTRODUCE.

usual: 1. solitudo: to transgress in the u. way, u. more peccare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: it is u., u. est, lb. 5, 44, 117. 2. solitus: a u. custom, a mos, Ov. Her. 21, 127: more than u., plus solito, lb. 15, 47: Liv.: u. honores, a honores, Tac. Ann. 1, 5. 3. consuetudo: he restrained his passions from their u. excess, animum a consuetudine lubrico continuit, Sall. Jug. 15, extr.: poet. 4. assuetudo: farther than u., longius assuetu, Ov. Her. 6, 72. 5. tritus (of language): Cic. Joîn. t. et celebratum, id. Flacc. 27, 65. 6. solennis, e (made customary by regular repetition): Hor.: Suet.: subs.: let us keep to our u. custom, nostrum illud a. servemus, Cic. Att. 7, 6. 7. vulgaria, e: v. COMMON.

8. quotidianus (of daily occurrence): u. chapes, q. formae, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: Cic. 9. communis, e: Quint. 9, 26: v. COMMON. Usual is often to be rendered by verb soleo or suesco, or subs. consueo: e. g. which are the u. indications of poison, quae indicia et vestigia esse solent veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: as is u. in such cases, quod in tali re fieri solet, Sall. Jug. 15, extr.: as is u., ut assolet, Bell. Jug. 14, 37: Cic.: ut solet, id. Clu. 99, 161: as is u. in regularly established sacred rites, sicut in solennibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. Cat. 22: as was u. with him (according to his custom), consuetudine sua, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ex consuetudine sua, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: according to my u. practice, pro mea consuetudine, Cic. Arch. 12, fin.: as is u., ut est consuetudo, Cic. Caecin. 8, 23: they reported that there seemed to be more dust than u., renuntiaverunt majorem pulverem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32. In prose, than u. should gen. be expr. by quam soleo: v. ORDINARY, CUSTOMARY, GENERAL: in the u. way, utiste, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72: solenniter, Plin. 8, 1, 1: very u., pervulgatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. [N.B.—Usualis is late.]

usually: 1. fere: he u. stays in the country, ruri fere se continet, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16: as u. happens, ut f. fit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: this is u. the case, hoc ac fieri solet, id. Manil. 9, 24. Joîn. f. plerumque, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 39. 2. plerumque: v. MOSTLY. 3. vulgo: Quint. 19, 2, 8: v. GENERALLY. Often to be rendered by circuml. with verb soleo, suesco, etc.: e. g. as u. happens, ut fieri solet, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 65: since truth u. affords evidence of itself, quum multa assolet veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54, fin.: v. COMMONLY, GENERALLY, ORDINARILY.

usucaption: Legal f. t.: 1. usucapio: Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: v. Dict. Ant. 1217, seqq. 2. usus et auctoritas: Cic. Caecin. 19, 54: usus auctoritas, id. Top.

4, 23: to obtain possession by u., usucapere, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: Cic.

usufruct: usus et fructus, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: usus fructusque, Sen. Ep. 73, fin.: and more freq. usufructus, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: v. Dict. Ant. 1221, seqq.: one who enjoys the u.: v. USU-FRUCTUARY.

usufructuary: usufructuarius: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 7.

usurer: 1. fenerator (one who lends on interest): Cic. Off. 1, 47, 150: f. acerbissimus, id. Att. 6, 1. 2. tó-chillo (in very bad sense): Cic. Att. 2, 1, extr. Fenerator is late. To be a u., feneratori: v. TO LEND.

usurious: feneratorius: Fig.: avarus et feneratorius: Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

usurp: 1. invado, si, sum, 3: constr. with in and acc., or simple acc.: to u. the title of Marius, i. in nomen Marii, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: to u. the dictatorship, i. dictatorem, Suet. Caes. 9. 2. vindico, i (with dat. of refl. pron.): v. ASSUME, APPROPRIATE. 3. assumo, 3: v. ASSUME, ARROGATE. 4. usurpo, 3: using the citizenship of Rome, civitatem Romanam usurpantes, Suet. Claud. 25: Cod. Justin.: Ulp. Phr.: to u. the sovereignty, occupare regnum, Cic. Am. 12, 40: to u. the government, occupare tyrannidem, id. Off. 3, 23, 90. To u. forcibly, per vim et usurpationem vindicare, Cod. Justin. 1, 4, 6.

usurpation: usurpatio: Cod. Justin.

usurper: usurpator: Amm. Better expr. by circuml. with verb: v. USURP.

usury: 1. usura (what is paid for use of money by the debtor): v. INTEREST. 2. feneratorio (a lending on interest): Cic. Flac. 23, 56. 3. fenus, oris, n. (interest received on money lent): to keep increasing your capital by u., pecunias fenore accitare, Tac. Ann. 6, 16. To lend money to any one at u., pecunias alicui fenori dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 170. To practise u., fenus agitare, Tac. Germ. 26: feneratori (v. TO LEND): fenus exercere, id. Ann. 6, 16.

utensils: 1. utensilia, lum, n. pl. (things for use, gen.): Col. 12, praef. 3: Liv.: u. vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22. 2. stipellæ, lectilla, f. (things for household use): Cic. Ter.: Hor.: v. CHATELAIN FURNITURE. 3. vasa, orum, n. (vessels): Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20: kitchen u., coquinatoria v., Plin. 33, 11, 49: esp. of soldiers' necessities: Liv. 21, 47: Cic.: Sen. 4. instrumentum: household u. and furniture, i. et stipellæ, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 97: kitchen u., i. coquinatorium, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19. A chamber u., matella, Mart. 12, 32.

uterine: uterinus: u. brothers, u. fratres: Cod. Justin. 5, 61, 21.

utilitarian: *qui summum et ultimum bonum in utilitate ponunt.

utility: utilitas, commoditas: v. USEFULNESS.

utmost: 1. extremus: to endure the u. hunger, e. famem sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. 2. summus: the u. baseness, a. turpitude, Cic. Am. 17, 61.

3. ultimus: u. despair, u. desperatio, Tac. Hist. 2, 48. Phr.: it was with the u. difficulty that.... nihil aegrius factum est multo labore quam ut, Cic. Verr. 4, 65, 146. To do one's u., use one's u. endeavours, omnibus viribus contendere: omni opæ atque opere entli, id. Att. 14, 14: summa opæ niti, Sall. Cat. 1, 5: v. EXTREME.

utter (adj.): expr. by totus: e. g. it is an u. falsehood, falsum est id totum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: or by superl. of characteristic adj.: v. ENTIRE, TOTAL.

utter (v.): 1. emitto, mis, misum, 3: to u. a curse, e. maledictum, Cic. Planc. 23, ad fin. 2. dico, xi, ctum, 3 (most gen. term): v. SAY. 3. loquor, locutus, 3. dep. (rare in this sense): to u. absurdities, i. deliramenta, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 64. 4. eloquor (to express fully [hence rhetorically] what is conceived in the mind): not to be able to u. his sentiments, id quod sentit non e. posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6. 5. proloquor (to give utterance to what is secret): to u. one's

thoughts, p. cogitata, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 51. 6. enuntio, i (to communicate the substance of a thought without reference to the form): to u. one's opinions in brief, sententias breviter e., Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20. 7. pronuntio, i (to deliver so as to be heard): to u. many verses in one breath, multos versus uno spiritu p., id. de Or. 1, 61, fin. 8. effero, extulî, stulium, 3, irr.: if weighty sentiments are u. d in confused terms, si graves sententiae inconditis verbis e., id. Or. 44, 150: Ter.: Quint. 9. effor, i, dep.: to u. what should be kept secret, e. celanda, Liv. 5, 15, fin.: Virg.: Hor.: Suet. 10. fundo, fudi, fustum, 3: to u. meaningless sounds, inanes f. sonos, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73: Plaut.: Virg.: Hor.: Ov. 11. edo, didi, ditum, 3: to u. words, e. verba, Ov. Met. 8, 754: to u. a hoarse murmur, e. raucum murmur, lb. 14, 280. 12. profero (to pronounce): to u. the last syllables, p. extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 33. Phr.: to be unable to u. a word, non posse loqui, Ov. Met. 14, 280: who never u. d a word in public, qui verbum nunquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut. 78, 270: he did not u. a word, verbum nullum fecit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 58: mind not to u. a word about the marriage, verbum unum de nuptis cave, Ter. And. 1, 5, 65: if you u. another word, verbum si addideris, lb. 5, 2, 19: he dared not u. a word about Caesar, ne verbum quidem ausus est facere de Caesare, Cic. Att. 3, 20: v. EXPRESS.

utterance: 1. dictum: v. SAYING. 2. effatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20. 3. explanatio (distinct u.): Quint. 11, 3, 33: without teeth there is no possibility of distinct u. (dentes) quum desunt explanationem omnem adiunt, Plin. 7, 16, 18, § 70. 4. pronuntiatio: v. PRONUNTIATION. 5. expositio: an u. of one's own opinion, e. sententiae suae, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203. Phr.: to give u. to one's feelings, exprimere dicendo sensus, lb. 1, 8, 32: sensus mentis et consilia verbis explicare, lb. 3, 14, 55: to give u. to one's thoughts, (v. TO UTTER): also v. EXPRESSION.

utterly: funditus, omnino, pēntus: v. THOROUGHLY, WHOLLY, TOTALLY, ENTIRELY. Phr.: not u. mad, non ad ultimum demens, Liv. 28, 28: an u. worthless fellow, nebulo, Hor.: vappa ac nebulo, id. S. 1, 1, 104.

utmost: extremus, ultimus: v. UTMOET.

uxorious: 1. uxorius: Virg. Aen. 4, 266. 2. amans uxoris amem: Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7.

V.

VACANCY: 1. Emptiness, empty space: 1. inanitas: to move through vacancy, per inanitatem ferri, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: cf. inanitate intestina murmurant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 8. 2. vācūtas (very rare): the v. (empty spaces) between the reins (of minerals), intervenlorum vacuitates, Vitr. 2, 7, ad med. 3. ināne (adj. used as subs., the most common expression): in the infinite v., in infinito inani, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: nullum inane, lb. 1, 6, 21: id. N. D. 1, 23, 65, ad fin. 4. vācuū (adj. used as subs.): the publicani burst in through the v., publicani per vacuum irruerunt, Liv. 25, 3, ad fin. Joîn.: vacuum with inane: vacuum quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 439. II. Unemployed time, intermission of work: otium: v. LEISURE, IDLENESS. III. Of a post office: 1. vācūtas (very rare): you know what emulation is excited by the v. in the office of consul, quantum cupiditatem hominibus incipiat vacuitas te non fugit, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 2. 2. locus vācuus (vacuum with subs.): hoping for the v. in the kingdom, vacuum possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 9, extr. Phr.: there is a v., locus vacat, Plin.

Ep. 10, 7 (al. 9): ib. 8 (al. 15): cf. *no school of philosophy would be unrepresented*, nullius philosophiae vacaret locus, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: *the one filled the v. caused by his father's death*, filius patri affectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: cf. *illusus in Lucrili locum*, Liv. 2, 8: *ne consul suffragetur*, Cic. Mur. 39, 82: *A choosing of new judges to fill up v.s.*, subortitio, Cic. Verr. 1, 61, 157, *init.* To choose a Juxta to fill a v., subortiri iudicem, id. Clu. 35, 96. Phr.: *when he had been chosen (as Juxta) to fill a v.*, quum ex subortitione sedisset, ib. 37, 103: v. SUBSTITUTE.

vacant: 1. *Of space:* 1. *vācūus* (of space which has been filled or is intended to be filled): Cic. 2. *inānis*, *o* (empty): v. *ENITIT*. To be v., *vāco*, 1: *the whole upper part of the house is v.*, tota domus superior vacat, Cic. Att. 12, 10. II. *Of an office:* *vācūus*: *he conferred the v. priests' offices on others*, sacerdotia v. contulit in alios, Tac. A. 12, 40. Phr.: *a post is v.*, locus vacat: v. *VACANCY*. III. *Legal term of property without a master:* *vācūus*: Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122. To be v., *vāco*, 1: Paul. i. Ulp. IV. *Unoccupied, idle:* *vācūus*: *quoniam v. sumus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: v. *LEISURE*. (Phr.: *at leisure*.) V. *VOID of thought or knowledge:* *per mentis aie consilii vacuus*: v. *THOUGHTLESS, STUPID*.

vacate: 1. *To make or leave empty:* 1. *vācūficio*, *feci*, *factum*, 3: *quum domum novis nuptiis vacuefices*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: *you v.d. a seat for me at supper*, mihi in coena vacuefecisti locum, Macr. Sat. 1, 2, 10: *the benches are v.d.*, subseilia vacuefacta sunt (al. vacua facta), Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16. 2. *perh. vacuum praebet*, 2 (c. g. locum alieni): *vacuum facio*, *feci*, *factum*, 3. II. *Of an office:* *perh. effro*, 1: *to v. a magistracy*, ejurare magistratum, Tac. A. 12, 4, 17: v. *RESIGN*. III. *To annul, make void:* *convellō*, *dēfco*, *infirō*, etc.: v. *ANNUL, RESCIND*.

vacation: *holidays, intermission of work:* 1. *feriae*, 2. *dies feriatus*. For examples and phrases, v. *HOLIDAY*. 3. *justitium* (a cessation from business in the courts of justice, legal v., sometimes equivalent to public mourning, Tac. A. 2, 82): *the Senate directed a v. to be proclaimed*, Senatus j. indicij iussit, Liv. 10, 21, 3: *so edictum j.*, id. 4, 26, *fin.* *to end the v.*, *allone business to be resumed*, j. remittitur, id. 10, 21, 3. **vacinate:** **vacinnus* (no insereere).

vacination: **vacinnatio* (not class.). Med.: v. *VACCINE*. **vacine:** *vacinus* (pertaining to cows): v. *caro*, Plin. 28, 12, 50: v. *lac*, id. 25, 8, 53. **vacine matter:** **vacinnus* pus. The medical term for the cow-pox is **variola vaccina*, or **vaccina* simply.

vacillate: 1. *Lit.*: *To waver and fro:* *vācillo*, 1 (vācillo or vācillo, Lucr. 3, 505): v. *STAGGER, TOTTER*. II. *Fig.*: *to waver, fall:* *vācillo*: *with one legion, and that wing in its faith*, cum una legione et ea vacillante, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: *reporatorem est memoriola v.* (i. e. to fail), id. Att. 12, 1, 2. Phr.: *will ye v. between your new and old allegiance?* Inter recens et veteris sacramentum errabitis? Tac. H. 4, 38, ad *fin.*

vacillating: *ambiguus*: a. *idea*, Liv. 6, 2, ad *init.*: v. *DOUBTFUL, HESITATING, WAVERING*: v. also *preced*, art. **vacillation:** 1. *Lit.*: *swaying to and fro:* *vācillatio*: Quint. 11, 3, 128: Suet. Claud. 21, ad *fin.* II. *Fig.*: *sometimes dubitatio*: v. *WAVERING, HESITATION*. May be expr. by *adj.*: *the v. of the legion*, legio vacillans: Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31.

vacuity: *vācūtas*: v. *VACANCY, EMPTINESS*.

vacuous: *vācūus*: v. *VACANT, EMPTY*.

vacuum: *ināne*: v. *VACANCY*.

vade-mecum: *enchriridion* (ἐνχρηρίδιον) (a manual): Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. **vagabond (subs.): 1. *erro*, *ōnis*: Thib. 2, 6, 6: *a runaway and v.*, fugi-**

trus et erro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 112. 2. *grassator* (a street robber): Cic. Fat. 15, 24: Suet. Aug. *init.* 3. *subrostrān*, *id.* (loiterer): Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4. To be a v., *vāgor*, 1: *you who lead a v. life*, quae circum vicinos vagas (i. e. vagaris), Plant. Mil. 2, 5, 14: *if any far has escaped that v.*, Spartacus, Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem fallere testa, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 19: v. *WANDERER*. 4. *scellustus* (rascal): v. *RASCAL*.

vagabond (adj.): 1. *vāgus*: *while he led a v. and banished life*, quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175. 2. *vāgabundus* (late): Aug. Phr.: *a v. quack*, pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: v. *WANDERING*; and *preced*, art.

vagary: 1. *libido* (libido), *Ints.* f. (caprice, whim): *ad libidinem suam vexare fortunam*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: Liv. 25, 21, ad *med.*: v. *CAPRICE*. 2. *dēliciae* (piece of affection): *to another v. on the part of the equites*, ecce aliae d. equitum, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9. 3. *ineptiae* (absurdity): *why indulge in these v.s?* quid ad istas ineptias abis? id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47. 4. *nūgae* (trifling, nonsense): *this is an absurd v.*, maximas nugae agis, Plant. Asin. 1, 1, 77.

vagina (botan.): a. *sheath, husk*: *vāgina*: Plin.: Varr.

vagraney: *vāgilio* (late): App. Better expr. by *adj.*, *vagus*, and verb.

vagrant (subs.): *erro* 1 v. *VAGABOND*.

vagrant (adj.): *vāgus* 1. *MOND*.

vagus: 1. *vāgus*: *to have no v. and doubtful opinion*, habere non errantem et v. opinionem, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: *giving very v. reasons for his absence*, redditus causis absentiae admodum v., Tac. A. 6, 15. 2. *incertus* (not fixed): *a very v. hope*, spes incertissima, Cic. Sest. 22, 50. 3. *dūbius* (uncertain, undetermined): *v. things*, quae d. sunt, opp. certa atque concessa, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 105: v. *words*, d. *verba*, opp. aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48: d. *ius*, opp. certum, ib. 12, 3, 6. 4. *anceps*, *capitis* (which may turn out in one of two ways, doubtful): *a v. oracle*, a. *oraculum*, Liv. 9, 3, ad *med.*

5. *ambiguus* (capable of two interpretations): v. *words*, *verba* a., Cic. Or. 29, 102: a. *scriptum*, id. Top. 25, 96: a. *oracula*, id. Div. 2, 56, 115. 6. *caecus*: *a v. surmise*, c. *suspicio*, id. Fam. 6, 7, 4. 7. *obscūrus* (indistinct): *Heraclytus is very v.*, valde Heraclytus o. (Gr. 6 *oxo-rucis*), id. Div. 2, 64, 133: o. *poeta*, ib. 112: o. *res*, Lucr. 1, 922. 8. *involutus* (intricate): *res* i., Cic. Or. 29, 102. Join: *obscurus* and *caecus*, *obscurus* and *ignotus*, *obscurus* and *suspensus*, *flexilocus* and *obscurus*, id. Div. 2, 56, 115 (q. v. for. diff. between *obscurus* and *ambiguus*). Phr.: *he gave v. explanations*, nullas probabiles causas afferbat, Tac. A. 6, 14: *I begin to have some v. recollection*, in memoriam redigior quasi per nebulam, Plant. Capt. 5, 4, 25: v. *suspensions*, *suspiciones* imbecillae, Tac. A. 2, 76.

vaguely: 1. *incertē*, 2. *obscurē*. Phr.: *expr. with adj.*: *he could not prevent his answering v.*, non pervicit quia suspensa et quo duceretur inclinatura responderet, Tac. A. 11, 34: *v. know v.*, per nebulam scimus, Plant. Pseud. 1, 5, 48: v. *preced*, art.

vagueness: *obscuritas*: *Pythagoras'* v., o. *Pythagorae*, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16, *fin.*

vain: 1. *Without substance:* 1. *vānus*: *blood would not return to the v. shade*, non v. redeat sanguis imagini, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15. 2. *inānis*: *why trample on a v. shadow?* quid i. proteris umbram? Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: i. *imago*, ib. Fast. 5, 461. II. *Fig.*: *without substance, worthless, empty:* 1. *vānus* (not to be depended on, false): *they believed a v. speech*, orationi v. crediderunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: id. Quint. 6, 26: *the v. soul of the dictator*, v. *ingenium* dictatoris, Liv. 1, 27, *init.* 2. *inānis*, *e* (unmeaning, worthless, the most common word): *the v. themselves judge what is v. and what solid*, aures ipsae quid plenum quid i. sit iudicant, Cic.

Brut. 8, 34: *to utter v. sounds*, voces i. fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: i. *voce* sonare, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: v. *struggles* i. o. i. nostras contentiones, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: v. *hopes*, spes i., Virg. Aen. 10, 627: v. *reports*, *inania fama*, Tac. A. 2, 76. 3. *fillicia*, *e* (not to be depended on): *a v. slave*, f. *servus*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 3: v. *soothsayers*, f. *haruspices*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: v. *and fictitious opinions*, f. *commenticiae sententiae*, id. N. D. 1, 8, 18.

4. *lēvis*, *e* (trivial): *a v. report*, i. *audito*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: i. *spea*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8. Join: 1. and *inanis*: Cic. Planc. 26, 63: i. *vanus*, and *fatilla*: id. Fin. 3, 11, 38. 5. *cāddicus* (frail, perishable): Cic. Rep. 6, (4), 17: v. *hopes*, c. *spea*, Ov. M. 9, 596: v. *time*, *futile et c. tempus*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14. 6. *frāgillae*, *e* (perishable): Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51. Am. Join: f. and *caducua*, id. Am. 27, 102. 7. *flurax* (flecting): id. Att. 4, 2, 10. Join: 1. and *instabilla*, Tac. A. 13, 10, *init.*: f. and *fragilla*, Sall. C. 1, f. and *mobilia*, id. J. 104. 8. *vācūus*: v. *nomen*, v. *nominia*, Tac. H. 1, 20, *med*.

III. *Useless, without effect:* 1. *vānus* (uncommon): *the javelins fall in v.*, pila v. cadunt, Liv. 2, 37, ad *fin.*: *to make v. promises*, v. *polliceri*, Cic. Planc. 42, 101. 2. *lritus*: *a v. attempt*, i. *inceptum*, Liv. 29, 35, ad *fin.*: *a v. remedy*, i. *remedium*, Tac. A. 1, 8, 3. *casuus*: v. *toils*, c. *labores*, Plin. Ep. 2, 23, *med.*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 110: v. *desires*, *groundless*. IV. *Attached to v. things, foolish:* 1. *perh. vānus* (empty vaunting): Virg. Aen. 11, 715: *such was the pleasure of v.*, *Obba*, sic libitum v. Othoni, Juv. 3, 159. 2. *inānis*: *e*, *there is nothing v. about me*, nihil est in me i., Cic. Ep. Brut. 1, 3, 2: *the v. man*, homo i., Sall. J. 6, *fin.* 3. *perh. vācūus*: *glory exalts her*, v. *haud*, tollens v. gloria verticem, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15. V. *Contentious:* *glōriōsus*: v. *OSTENTATIOUS*.

vainglorious: 1. *glōriōsus*: v. *philosophy*, 5. *philosophia*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 197: Plin. 2. *vāniglōrius*: Liv. 35, 48, *init.* To be v., *glōriōs*, 1: v. *TO BOAST*.

vaingloriously: *glōriōse*: Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 31.

vainglory: 1. *glōria*: *such is your v.*, quae tua g. est, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15. 2. *ostentatio* (parade): *inanis o.*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: id. de Or. 2, 8, 31. Join: *ostentatio* et *glōria*, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38: *glōria* o. id. Flacc. 22, 52.

vainly: 1. *In vain, to no purpose:* 1. *frustrā* (without effect, sometimes without cause): *to labour in v.*, f. *laborem sumere*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1: *that attempt was v. made*, f. id. inceptum fuit. Liv. 2, 35, *init.*: v. and *groundlessly*, f. *ac sine causa*, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125. 2. *nequiquam* (nequiquam and nequiquam), (to no purpose): id. Quint. 25, 79: Virg. Aen. 9, 219. 3. *incassum* (in cassum): *caesē*, Liv. 24, 26, 6: *caesum*, Sen.): *to hurt their javelins v.*, i. *inocare tela*, Liv. 10, 29, 1: [Frustra refers to the person disappointed, nequiquam to the failure of result, incassum implies a want of consideration by which failure might have been foreseen. Döderl.] Phr.: *to labour in v.*, oleum et opusam perdere, Plant. Poen. 1, 2, 122: Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1. II. *Idly, foolishly, without reason:* *inānter*: *the mind exalts v.*, i. *animus exultat*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: id. Ac. 2, 15, 47. III. *Ostentatiously*, *perh. glōriōse*: v. *OSTENTATIONE*.

vainly: *perh. glōriōse*: v. *OSTENTATIONE*.

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vainly: *perh. glōriōse*: v. *OSTENTATIONE*.

utetur, Caes. B. C. 3, 62, *extr.*: v. SICKLY, WEAK.

valetudinarian (adj.): valetudinarius Varr.

valetudinarianism: perh. grāvitās valetudinis: Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: v. SICKNESS, WEAKNESS.

valiant: fortis: v. BRAVE.

valiantly: fortiter: v. BRAVELY.

valid: 1. *Strong*: v. VALENT: v. STRONG. 2. *Fig.*: sound, capable of being supported: 1. firmus: v. arguments, argumenta f. ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: a most weighty and v. argument, argumentum gravissimum et firmissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 37. 2. justus (sufficient): a v. excuse, satis j. excusatio, id. Pis. 15, 36. 3. certus (to be trusted): very v. proof, certissima argumenta, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11. 4. legitimus (allowed by law): a v. excuse, excusatio l., id. Phil. 5, 5, 14. 3. Of a law or principle, of legal efficacy, in force: 1. rātus (established): things which cannot be v., quae r. esse non possunt, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 21: r. tribuatus, opp. irritus, id. Prov. Cona. 19, 45: v. wills, testamenta r., opp. rupta, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173. 2. stābilis, e. a v. right of possession, s. et certa possessio, id. Am. 15, 55. 3. Join: a., fluxus, rātus, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: jussus, rātus, firmus, id. Caec. 33, 96. To be v.: 1. vāleo, 2: the announcement of an adverse omen was not v., nihil v. obnuntiatio, id. Div. 1, 16, 30: your excuses are v. in my eyes, v. apud me excusationes tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47. 2. rātus sum: it will be v. in my eyes, I shall approve, r. mihi erunt, id. Fam. 7, 23, 1. 3. perh. vigeo, 2 (to flourish): whose authority *theat* is still v., quem maxime vigere audio, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110. To establish as v., pūbo, 1: to show that one's case is v., causam p., id. Balb. 11, 49. To regard as v., ratum habeo, opp. rescindo, id. Part. Or. 36, 125: r. duco, Liv. 27, 17, fin.: r. efficio, id. 1, 6, 2: v. TO APPROVE, CONFIRM, RATIFY.

validity: 1. Soundness, of arguments, etc.: 1. perh. auctoritas (importance): Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: id. Flacc. 4, 9. 2. perh. grāvitās (weight): id. de Or. 2, 17, 72, fin. Both auctoritas and gravitas are rather used of persons in the sense of influence. 3. pondus (importance): id. Fam. 13, 25. 3. Join: p. and vis, id. de Or. 2, 74, 302: maximī momenti et p., id. Vat. 4, 9, fin.: vis, p., auctoritas, id. Flacc. 4, 9. 4. Of a law, etc.: perh. auctoritas. Phr.: questions of the v. of wills, testamentorum rupitum aut ratorum jura, id. de Or. 1, 18, 173: he destroys the v. of all laws, leges et jura labefactat, id. Caec. 25, 70: shall he maintain the v. of his case before you? sane apud vos obtinebit causam? ib. 14, 38: v. preceded. art. (III.).

valise: 1. vīdulus: Plaut. Prud. 4, 3, 60. 2. mantica (a wallet): Hor. S. 1, 6, 106: v. BOX, WALLER.

valley: 1. vallis (valley): Caes. B. G. 7, 47, init. 2. convallis (a v. enclosed on all sides): Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96. 3. Tempe (a vale in Thessaly, hence used poet. for a v.), pl. n. indecl.: Virg. G. 2, 469: Ov. Fast. 4, 477. 4. sometimes angustiae (a defile): Liv. 28, 1. 5. fauces, pl. (a narrow pass): id. 29, 32: joined with angustiae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: v. DEFILÉ, PASS.

valour: virtus: v. COURAGE, BRAVERY.

valorous: fortis: v. BRAVE.

valuable (subs.): perh. res pretiosa: v. VALUE.

valuable (adj.): 1. Possessing value: pretiosus: a v. horse, p. equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: most v. things, res pretiosissimae, opp. vilissimae, ib. Fin. 2, 28, 91. 2. Fig.: magni pretii: v. VALUE.

valuation: 1. Lit.: aestimatio: Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: the power of making a v. is entrusted to the censor, potestas a habendae censori permittitur, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131: at a fair v., aequa facta a Caes. B. C. 1, 87: he took an estate at a

fair v., praedia in a. accepti, Cic. Fam. 13, 8, 2. 2. Fig.: aestimatio: id. Fin. 3, 10, 34.

value (subs.): 1. Price, worth:

1. pretium: to settle the v. p. constituitur, Cic. Att. 12, 33, 1: p. pacisci, id. Off. 3, 29, 107: what is the v. of pigs here? quibus hic p. porci vement? Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 15: the v. of estates is low, jacent p. praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: a field of greater v., ager majoris pretii, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: it has v., p. habet, Cic. Verr. 3, 98, 227: to be of v., in p. esse, Plin. 33, 1, 6. 2. aestimatio (v. as fixed by another, valuation): v. VALUATION. 3. dignitas: Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 23: Plin. Phr.: provided you do not sell it for less v. than I paid, dum ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 88: Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: v. Lat. Gram. § 281, § 216. 4. Fig.: 1. pretium (rare): to estimate the v. of their services, operae p. facere, Liv. 27, 17, ad fin. 2. dignitas: a house of great v., plena d. domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138. 3. laus: Coan jars are of most v., Cola amphoras maxima l. est, Plin. 35, 12, 46. 4. honor (hōno): we hold natural science in the same v., physicae idem tributus est h., Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73. 5. virtus: the v. of a tree, arboris v., id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 131. 6. vis: the whole v. of friendship, omnis v. amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15. Phr.: a man of no v., homo non nauci, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61: he is of no v., nihil est, ib. Pseud. 4, 7, 2: to be held of no v. by his friends, suls sordere, Liv. 4, 25: v. foll. art. 3. Import of a word, etc.: vis: v. FORCE, MEANING. Phr.: we want a word of the same v., quacrimus verbum quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13.

value (v.): 1. To set a price on: 1. aestimo, 1: the consuls v.d. the buildings of my house at two million sesterces, consules a. superfluum aestimum h. v. vices, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: so abs. ib. 4, 1, 7: to v. at a very low rate, tenuissime a., ib. Verr. 4, 16, 35. 2. aestimātionem facio, feci, factum, 3: a. habeo, 2: v. VALUATION. 3. pretium constituo, ul. titum, 3: p. statuo, ul. titum, 3: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 131: v. VALUE. 4. pūto, 1: to value at 400 denarii, p. denariis quadringentis, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 13. 5. Fig.: 1. aestimo, 1: id. Post. Red. 6, 15: they v. things by opinion, ex opinione a., id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: to v. his authority highly, magni a., id. Att. 7, 15, 2: to v. not at all, nihil a. (poet.), transl. of Epicharmus in id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: to v. equally, juxta a., Sall. C. 2, ad fin. (cf. for constr. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. aestimo, II.). 2. expendo, di. sum, 3 (to weigh): I do not reckon them so much by number as by v., non ea tam numerare soleo quam e., Cic. de Or. 2, 76, 309: with aestimo, they weigh and r. pleasures, ille e. aestimant voluptates, id. Post. Red. 6, 15. 3. pendo, pēndi, pensum, 3 (not used abs.): to v. the case according to its truth, p. causam ex veritate, id. Quint. 1, 5: you do not v. highly, non magni p., Hor. S. 2, 4, 93: I v. little the favour of a wicked man, nequam hominis ego parvi p. gratiam, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 29: not to v. at all, non flocci p., Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21. 4. ficio, feci, factum, 3 (with gen. of price or adv.): Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: I v. it not at all, nec flocci f., id. Att. 13, 50, 3: non f. pilli cohortem, Cat. 10, 13: I v. it little, parum id. f. Sall. J. 85. 5. dīco, xi. ctum, 3: he v.d. it little, parvi di. d., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: to v. anything not at all, pro nihilo aliquid d., id. Verr. 2, 16, 40: to v. as good, in bonis d., id. Fin. 3, 3, 10. 6. pūto, 1: to v. honours highly, magni p. honores, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: p. aliquem nihilo, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24. 7. habeo, 2: to v. nothing, nihil pensi b., Quint. 11, 1, 29: you v. not your benefactor, bene merentem h. despiciat, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: I v. not, non nauci b., Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132. 8. To esteem: diligo, ext. ectum, 3: v. TO LOVE. Phr.: I v.

you as much as myself, tantum tibi tribuo quantum mihi arrogo, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2, fin.: they are v.d. and esteemed by him, apud eum in honore sunt et pretio, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: to be v.d. by the Roman people, esse in laude et in gratia cum populo Rom., id. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 51: to v. friendship more than country, amicitiam patriae praepone, id. Rosc. Perd. 8, 23: to v. friendship above everything, amicitiam rebus omnibus anteponere, id. Am. 5, 17: to v. you less than her children, vos postponere natis suis, Ov. M. 6, 211: v.ing Samos less, posthabita Samo, Virg. Aen. 1, 16.

valuer: aestimator: Cic. Pis. 35, 86, ad fin.: Fig.: injustus rerum a., id. Marc. 5, 15.

valueless: parvi pretii: v. VALUE and WORTHLESS.

valve: 1. Leaves of a folding-door: valvae: Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74. 2. A safety v., etc.: perh. sphinctum (a tap): Sen. Ep. 86, 5.

vamp (subs.): the upper leather of a shoe: perh. pellis: rupta p., Juv. 3, 150.

vamp (v.): 1. Lit.: to patch: sarcio, 4: v. TO REPAIR. 2. Fig.: to patch up: Phr.: a v.d. up story, perh. commenticia: Cic. Flin. 1, 6, 19: v. FICTION.

vampire: 1. Lit.: perh. lāmia: Hor. A. P. 340. 2. Fig.: perh. lūrido (a leech): h. aeari, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11. Hor. A. P. 476. 3. The bat so called: vespertilio: Plin.: Linn.

van: 1. Of an army: 1. primum agmen (prop. of a column on the march): the regiments forming the v., p. a. cohortes, Liv. 34, 28, med. 2. prima acies (in battle): the hastati formed the v., p. a. hastati erant, ib. 8, 2, 3, frons: Tac. H. 2, 89: the v. consisted of the flower of the youth, prima f. in acie florem juvenum habebat, Liv. 8, 8. Phr.: the legions cohorts formed the v., primae legionariae cohortes ibant, id. 34, 28, med. 3. A winnowing fan: 1. vannus: Col.: Virg. G. 1, 166. 2. ventillabrum: Col. 3. A wing: ala: v. vīno.

IV. A vehicle: perh. rhēda (a roomy 4-wheeled conveyance): Juv. 3, 10: v. CARRIAGE.

vandal: perh. opicus (adj.) (rude, clownish): Juv. 6, 454: v. mice, o. mures, id. 3, 207: or use Vandalicus.

vane: v. WEATHERCOCK.

vanish: 1. Lit.: to disappear: 1. vānesco, nui, 3: everything v. into ashes, cuncta in cinerem v., Tac. H. 5, 7. 2. evānesco, 3: to v. into air, in tenuem e. auram, Virg. Aen. 9, 618. 3. dilābor, lapsus, 3: id. G. 4, 410. 4. diffugio, fugi, 3: the snow is v.d., d. nives, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: v. TO DISAPPEAR. Phr.: land soon v.d., celeriter e conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27, ad med.: to v. from sight, evolare e conspectu, Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 88: the stars v., stellae occultantur, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51. 2. Fig.: 1. vānesco, 3: Tac. A. 2, 40: v. amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358. 2. evānesco, nui, 3: Liv. 28, 25: all recollection of them has v.d., omnis eorum memoria obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94: I saw our hopes v., extenuari spem nostram e. vidi, id. Att. 1, 11, 1. 3. dilābor, lapsus, 3: to let one's property v., rem familiarem d. snuere, id. Off. 2, 18, 64. Phr.: friendship v.s. with kindness, sublata benevolentia amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Am. 5, 19: the custom has v.d., sublata jam consuetudo est, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3, fin.

vanity: 1. Emptiness, unreality: 1. vāntas (falseness): the v. of opinions, opinio v., Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 29. 2. fūtilitas: this is all v., haec plena sunt f., id. N. D. 2, 28, 70. 3. lēvitas: the v. of opinion, l. opinio, ib. 2, 17, 45: joined with fūtilitas, ib. 2, 28, 70. 4. fragilitas: the weakness and v. of human kind, imbecillitas f.que humani generis, id. A. 1, 3, fin.

Tusc. 5, 1, 3. 5. perh. infinitas: joined with error, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44. Phr.: *O the v. of the world!* O quantum est in rebus inane, Pers. 1, 1: v. VAIN. ||| Concr. a rain thing: 1. perh. vānitas, in pl.: the v.s of the *Magi*, magorum v. (al. lec. sing. = I. 1.), Plin. 22, 8, 9. 2. lēvitas, in pl.: given to the v.s of love, amatoris l. dedit, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61. 3. perh. infinitas, in pl.: v.s of words, l. verborum, Gell. 13, 8. 4. nūgare v. TRIFLE. 5. res vāna v. VAIN. ||| Pride, conceit: 1. vānitas: conspicuous by his own v., suamet v. monstratus, Tac. H. 3, 73: joined with jactatio, Quint. 11, 2, 22. 2. jactatio: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20, fin. 3. timor: v. and conceit, l. et vana de persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12. 4. glōria: v. VAIN-GLORY, VAUNT. Phr.: *I have no v. in nobil est in me inane*, Cic. Ep. Brut. 3, 2: to swell with v., pulmone rumpere ventis, Pers. 1, 27.

vanquish: vinco v. TO CONQUER. vanquisher: victor v. CONQUEROR. vantage-ground: locus superior: they fought on v., ex l. s. proliantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: to leave their v., ex a. l. descendere, ib. B. C. 3, 98. vapid: 1. Lit.: vāpidus (of wine which has lost its flavour): Col. 12, 5, 1. v. wine, vappa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 144. ||| Fig.: spoiled, tasteless: 1. vāpidus: in your v. mind, v. sub pectore, Pers. 5, 117. 2. v. fellow, vappa, Hor. S. 1, 104. 3. insulens (insipid): a v. style of joke, l. genus ridiculi, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259: the view of a v. fellow, l. hominis sententia, ib. Tusc. 1, 18, 15: many are the v. sayings, multa insule dicuntur, ib. Att. 5, 10, 3. 3. perh. jejūnus (poor, meagre): a vain and v. mind, animus j. atque inanis, ib. Fam. 2, 17, 7: a v. quibble, j. calumnia, ib. Caec. 21, 61.

vapidly: Fig.: insulens. Cic. Att. 15, 4, 1.

vapidity: Fig.: insulens. Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36.

vaporization: vāporātio: Sen.: v. VAPOUR.

vaporous: 1. nebūlōsus: Plin. 21, 7, 18: Prop. 5, 12. 2. vāporosus: App. M. 3. vāporifer: Stat. S. 1, 3, 45. 4. vāporus: Nemes. 5. vāporālis: Aug.

vapour (subs.): 1. Lit.: 1. vāpor, ōris (v. from land or water): Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118. 2. hālitus v. from land or water: Plin. 11, 12, 12. 3. nebūla (a cloud-like mist): exhalat v. and floating mist, tenuem exhalat n. fumose volucres, Virg. G. 2, 217: we see v. and steam rise, surgere n. aestumque videmus, Lucr. 6, 475. 4. mēphitis (a pestilential exhalation): Virg. Aen. 7, 84. Phr.: the v. given out by the earth, exhalationes terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 41: terrae expirationes, id. N. D. 2, 33, 81: aspiratio terrarum, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: the v. given out by water, respiratio aquarum, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: vaporatio aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: water emits v., aquae vaporant, Plin. 31, 2, 2: the sun fills the side of the valley with v., sol latus vallis vaporat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7: the land emits v., terra humorem ex se remittit, Virg. G. 2, 218: the stars are fed on the v. rising from the earth and the sea, sidera marinis terrenisque humoribus extenuatis aluntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43. 5. Like v. (adv.), vāporālliter: Aug. ||| Fig.: v.s, hypochondriacal melancholy: perh. lien, ōnis (splen): Plant. Curc. 2, 1, 5. Afflicted with v.s, lēnōsus: Plin. 7, 2, 2: v. MELANCHOLY.

vapour (v.): 1. Lit.: to emit v.: vāporō, i. v. preceded. art. ||| Fig.: to brag, vaunt: glōrior, i. v. TO BOAST, VAUNT.

—bath: perh. assa sūdātio (a sweating bath): Cels. The chamber for a v.-bath: 1. sūdātio: Vitr. 2. sūdātōrium: Sen. The process of a v., sūdatio balnearum, Plin. 28, 4, 14.

variable: 1. varius (prop. of

colour, thence transf., cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: v. lar, v. jus, id. Verr. 5, 19, 49. 2. varians (of seasons, fortune, etc.): not capable of standing a v. climate, impatiens v. coeli, Plin. 14, 2, 4: instances of v. fortune, exempla v. fortunae, id. 7, 42, 43. 3. variabilis, (no good authority): v. aer, App. 4. mutābilis, e: Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: joined with varius: woman is ever v. and changing, varium et m. semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 569. 5. commutābilis, e: Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: joined with varius: see how v. is life, vide quam sit varia vitae c.que ratio, id. Mil. 26, 69: a v. mind, varius, c., multiplex animus, id. Am. 25, 92. 6. vāgus, id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: stars of v. motion, sidera quae v. et mutabili ratione labuntur, id. Tim. 10, 3: see how v. is fortune, vide quam v. volubilis fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69. 7. mobilis, e (of things and persons): the v. moisture of the season, coeli m. humor, Virg. G. 1, 417: my feelings to you have not been v., nec in te animo fui m., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: human life is v. m. et fluxae res humanae, Sall. J. 104, ad med. 8. inconstans (of things and persons): v. winds, l. venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80: no science is more v., nulla ars inconstantior, id. 29, 1, 1. 9. lēvis, e (light-minded): Cic. Am. 25, 91. 10. vōlbilis, e: Plin. Ep. 4, 24: ad fin. cf. 6: v. CHANGEABLE, FICKLE.

variableness: 1. variētia (rare in this sense): fearing v. and treachery in the army, extimescens v. atque infidelitatem exercitus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2. 2. mutābilis: v. of mind, m. mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76. 3. mobilis: Tac. H. 5, 8. 4. Inconstantia (of things and persons): i. fulgoria, Plin. 37, 13, 76: all know the v. of fortune, fortunam nemo ab l. rejunget, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61: joined with mutābilis, id. Tusc. 4, 35, 76: with varietas, id. Prop. Dom. 2, 3. 5. lēvitas: joined with mobilitas, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: with inconstantia and mobilitas, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: v. CHANGEABLENESS, FICKLENESS.

variably: inconstanter: v. CHANGEABLY.

variance: 1. The state of varying: perh. inconstantia: v. VARIATION.

||| Dissension: 1. discordia: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: in pl., id. Fin. 1, 13, 44: to set the state at v., serere civiles d. Liv. 3, 40, ad med. 2. dissensio: Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 14. 3. dissensus, s. (poet. in good Lat.): Virg. Aen. 11, 415. 4. dissidium (separation, consequent on discordia, dissensio): Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7. 5. simultas (esp. in pl.): to be at v. with some one, s. exercere cum aliquo, id. Flacc. 35, 88: he was at v. with Curio, s. hunc cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: v. ENMITY, QUARREL. Phr.: the state at v. with itself, civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23, init.: they are at v. inter se dissident atque discordant, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: they are slightly at v., leviter inter se dissident, id. Att. 1, 13, 2, fin.: a nation at v. with the Roman people, gens dissidens a pop. Rom., id. Balb. 12, 30 (for examples of constr. of discordio and dissidēo, a very common word, v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.): the Marsi begin to be at v. with them, ab his Marsi dissentire incipiunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20 (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. for constr.): the Aedui are at v., Aedui pugnant, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2. ||| Disagreement, inconsistency: 1. dissensio: the most learned men were at v. concerning the law, inter peritissimos homines summa fuit de jure d., Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238: they are so much at v., tanta sunt in varietate d., id. N. D. 1, 1, 2. 2. discrepantia: v. between the letter and the intention, d. scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25, 96. 3. discrepāto: Liv. 10, 18. 4. repugnantia. expediency being at v., utilitatis r., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17. 5. diversitas: authorities being at v., d. auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30: v. DIFFERENCE. Phr.: you will find the wisest men at v., sapientissimos diversos

reperies, Tac. A. 6, 22: our doctrines, but slightly at v. with those of the Peripatetics, nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2 (cf. 11): they are greatly at v., longe dissident, id. Am. 9, 32: his deeds are at v. with his words, facta ejus cum dictis discrepant, id. Fin. 2, 30, 96 (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict. for constr.): to be at v. in words but agree in facts, verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, id. Off. 3, 21, 83: you are at v. with yourself, tecum ipse pugnas, id. Phil. 2, 8, 18: do you not see that your statements are at v. with the pugnantia loqui non vides? id. Tusc. 1, 17, 13: these things are at v., haec inter se repugnant, ib. 3, 29, 72: to state the points about which authors are at v., ambigua promere, Tac. A. 6, 28.

variation: 1. variētia: a user which had exhibited many v.s, bellum in multa v. versatum, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: a v. in the measurement, mensura v., Plin. 6, 26, 30. 2. variātio: Liv. 24, 9. 3. commutatio: the v.s of the seasons, c. tempestatum coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89. 4. conversio: in pl., joined with commutatio: ib. 5. viciis (esp. in pl.): the earth renews her v.s, mutat terra v., Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3. 6. vicissitudo: the v.s of day and night, diurnum nocturnumq. v., Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: v. CHANGE. Phr.: from his infancy he experienced v.s of fortune, casus prima ab infantia anticipat, Tac. A. 6, 51.

varicose: varicosus: Pers. 5, 189. A v. vein: 1. vārix, icis (ā, fācio-lati): Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35. 2. varicella: Cels.

varied: variatus v. VARY.

variegate: 1. vārio, i. (chiefly poet.): Virg. G. 1, 441. 2. variēgo, i. Auson.: v. TO COLOUR, PAINT. To be v.d. vārio, i. Prop. 4 (5), 2, 11.

variegated: 1. varius: Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 10: v. lynces, Virg. G. 3, 264. 2. variatus: Cat. 64, 50. 3. variēgatus: App. Flor. p. 246. 4. maculōsus: v. marble, m. marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, init. 5. versicolor (changing its colour, many coloured): a v. dress, v. vestis, Liv. 7, 10. 6. multicolor: Plin. 37, 10, 60. 7. multicolōrus: Gell. 8. discolor (lit. of inharmonious colour): v. birds, d. aves, Plin. 10, 2, 2, init. 9. bicolor (of two colours): a horse v. with white spots, albis equus b. maculis, Virg. Aen. 5, 566: v. COLOUR.

variegation: variētia: Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10.

variety: 1. variētia: Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: Asia exceeds all lands in the v. of its productions, Asia varietatibus fructuum omnibus terris antecedit, id. Manil. 6, 14: still greater v. is found in men's minds, in animis existunt majores etiam v., id. Off. 1, 30, 107. 2. vārietas: Lucr. 1, 654. 3. diversitas (of different, contradictory things): v. of plans, consiliorum d., Tac. H. 4, 76: v. DIFFERENCE. 4. multitudo: the v. of things exported, m. eorum rerum quae exportentur, Cic. Manil. 6, 14. 5. vicissitudo: v. of seasons, anni-versariae (coeli) v., id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: v. VARIATION, CHANGE. Phr.: a v. of things, res variae, diversae: v. VARIOUS.

various: 1. varius: Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: v. and manifold qualities, qualitates v. et quasi multiformes, id. Acad. 1, 7, 26: a v. reading, v. lectio. 2. diversus (different, implying contrariety): they adopt v. plans, d. consilia capiant, Caes. B. C. 3, 30. 3. multiplex, icis: Cic. 4. multimodus: Liv. 21, 8 (var. lect.). 5. multijāgus (jāgus): Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1. 6. multifarius: Gell. 7. multigēnus: Lucr. 2, 335. Phr.: v. persons, compures, nonnulli: v. opinions were expressed, variatis hominum sententiis, Cic. Mil. 3, 8: the v. accounts given of Marcellus' death, quae de morte Marcelli variant auctores, Liv. 27, 27, ad fin.: v. TO VARY. A v. reading, v. lectio: varieta, v. scripturae discrepantia: v. READING (iv). In a

pluces, multifariam (adv.): Cic. Liv.: in v. ways, omni modo, Cic.

variatio: 1. *variis*: Cic. Sall.: Liv. 2. *variatio*: Gell. 3. *multiplifier*: Quint.: also joined with *varie*, id. 4. *multimodis*: Plaut. Mil. 4. 4. 53. Phr.: to be handled v., non uno modo tractari, Cic. Or. 35, 122.

varlet: 1. *a servant*: perh. *cilio*, *onis* (*a soldier's servant, horse-boy*). II. *a rascal*: furdler, verbero, *onis*, *scelus*, *eris*: v. RASCAL, VILLAIN.

varnish (subs.): 1. Lit.: perh. *stramentum*: Plin. (35, 10, 36, no. 18) says of Apelles, absoluta opera atramento tenui illinebat, i. e. a varnish which preserved the pictures and softened the colours. II. Fig.: *gloss, deceitful show*: *fictus*: without colouring and v., sine pigmentis l'que, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: without v. and deceit, sine l. et fallacia, id. Att. 1, 1, 1.

varnish (v.): 1. Lit.: *stramento* illino, levit, litum, 3: Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 18: v. proceed art. II. Fig.: to give a fair colouring to: 1. *colore*, i. Val. Max. 8, 2, 2. 2. *velo*, i. Tac. A. 14, 96: v. to colour, *concolor*. V. d. (1) *fictus*: what is v. d. and pretended, f. et simulata, Cic. Am. 25, 95: Plin. (2) *coloratus*: joined with *fictus*, Sen. Ep. 16.

var: A. Trans. 1. *vario*, i. of colour, Virg. 1, 441: v. to variegate: *he will v. his voice*, vocem v., Cic. Or. 18, 59: to v. *lost with rest*, v. laborem otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 4: in pass.: when opinions v. d. variatis hominum sententiis, Cic. Mil. 3, 8: pass. *impers*: quum sententiis variaretur, Liv. 22, 60.

2. *multo*, i. to v. one's style of speaking, m. orationem, Cic. Or. 31, 109. Join: m. and vario, lb. 18, 59: m. and verto, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177, fin.: in pass.: fortune v.s., fortuna m., *Cæs. B. C. 1, 59*.

3. *distinguo*, nxi, nctum, 3: joined with vario: orationem v. et d. quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: to v. and set off one's style, d. et illustrare orationem, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49: v. to change. B. Intrans.

1. *vario*, i. of colour, uva v. (changes), Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13: report v.s., fama v., Liv. 27, 27, fin.: in pass.: v. l. 1. 2. *multo*, i. (to change): Liv. 39, 51: in pass., v. l. 2: v. to turn, change. Phr.: to v. in his opinion, decedere de sententia, Cic. Balb. 5, 11: d. sententia, Tac. A. 14, 47: *not to v.*, constare, sibi constare, Cic.

vase: 1. *vas, vasis, n.* (*a vessel, receptacle*): *murrhina vasa*, or *murrhina, vases of stucco spar*, Plin.: v. Smith's Ant. 769. 2. *vasculum*: Juv. 9, 141: Plaut. 3. *ampbora* (*a jar, for wine, etc.*): Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 90. 4. *ureus* (*a pitcher*): Hor. 5. *urceolus*: mentioned as a humble ornament of the abacus, Juv. 3, 203: v. COP, BOWL.

vassal: 1. *a feudatory holder*: 1. **vassallus*: Du Cange. 2. In Roman sense = *clien*: v. Smith's Ant. 294. 3. *clientela* (mostly plur.): *he knew that Pompey had many v.s.*, magnas esse Pompeio clientulas sciebat, *Cæs. B. C. 2, 18*, fin. Phr.: they became *Chrysogonus' v.s.*, se in Chrysogoni fidem et c. contulerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 106.

4. *dependant*: 1. *clien*: *Cæs. B. G. 1, 4*: of whole nations, *vassals*, lb. 1, 31. 2. *associator*, *oris* (*an attendant, follower*): Cic. Verr. 2, 11, 29. Phr.: *lest we be the v.s. of fortune*, ne fortuna in nos magnam habeat dominationem, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: v. DEPENDENT, SUBJECT.

vassalage: 1. *Feudatory dependence*: 1. **vassallagium*. Du Cange. 2. In Roman sense, *clientela*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 106. II. *dependence*, generally: perh. *servitus*, *utis*: v. DEPENDENT, SUBJECTION. Phr.: *a life of v.*, sub dominatione vita, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3.

vast (adj.): 1. *Waste, deserted*: *vastus*: v. et deserta urbs, Liv. 24, 3, ad med.: v. WASTE, DESOLATE. II. *of great size or extent*: 1. *vastus* (*of excessive, shapeless size*): a v. *beast*, v. *beius*, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67: a v. *sea*,

v. *mare*, *Cæs. B. G. 3, 12*, ad fin.: frequent in superl. 2. *ingens* (*of excessive size*, Aug.): a v. *plain*, l. *campus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: v. HUGR. 3. *immensus* (*boundless*): joined with *ingens*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: a v. *sea*, *mare* l., id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: to v. *extent*, per (ad, or in) *immensum*: at a v. *price*, *immensus*, Plin. 4. *immānis*, e (*monstrous*): joined with *vastus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67: with *ingens*, id. Verr. 3, 46, 110.

5. *magnus*, esp. *superl.*: a v. *amount of honey*, vis mellis maxima, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 176. 6. *amplus*, esp. *superl.*: id. 7. *spātiosus*: a v. *body of water*, a *aequor*, Plin. 4, 1, 1: v. GREAT, LARGE.

III. *Of abstract or mental qualities and things*: 1. *ingens*: v. *glory*, l. *gloria*, Liv. 2, 22: *of v. strength and resources*, l. *viribus opibusque*, Tac. H. 1, 61. 2. *immensus*: v. *passions*, l. *infinitas cupiditates*, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34. 3. *magnus*: a v. *task*, opus m. et arduum, Cic. Or. 10, 33: *considering of v. importance*, magni existimans interesse, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7. 4. *amplus*: esp. *superl.*: v. *effects are felt*, amplissimi effectus sentiuntur, Plin. 2, 40, 40: v. GREAT.

vast (subs.): *immensus*: the whole v., omne l., Lucr. 1, 75.

vastly: perh. *maximè*: v. GREATLY. Phr.: *being v. inferior in number*, quoniam numero multis paribus esset inferior, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 84*: v. *more*, omnibus paribus majores (out of all comparison), Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108: v. VERY.

vastness: 1. *immensitas* (*of space*): Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. 2. *immānitas* (*monstrousness*): l. *vitiorum*, id. Coel. 6, 14. Phr.: *expr. by adj.*: the v. of their bodies, *ingens magnitudo corporum*, *Cæs. B. G. 1, 39*, init.: v. GREATNESS, SIZE.

vat: 1. *clipa* (*a wooden vat*): *Cæs. B. C. 2, 11*. 2. *dōllum* (*a very large earthen jar*): Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: Cat.: v. CASE.

vaticinate: *vaticinor*, i. v. to PROPHET, PREDICT.

vaticination: *vaticinatio*: v. PROPHET, PREDICTION.

vault (subs.): 1. *An arched roof*: 1. *fornix*, *icls* (*a stone vault*): Sen. Ep. 90, 32, med.: Cic. Top. 4, 22. 2. *fornicatio*: Sen.: Vitruv. 3. *cāmēra* (*also cāmēra*) (strictly, an arched roof of wood or plaster): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, fin.: Vitruv. 3, 3: the interior of a v., c. coelum, lb. 4. *cāmēratō*: Spart. 5. *concāmēratō*: Plin.: Vitruv. II. *A vaulted apartment*: 1. *fornix*, *icls* (*a v. d. opening, an arch, archway*): Liv. 33, 27.

2. *cāmēra* (*a v. d. chamber*): Sall. C. 55. 3. *hypōgēum* (*a v. or cellar under ground*): Vitruv.: used for burial, Petr. 4. sometimes perh. *cella* (*a store-room, closet*): used for storing wine, oil, etc.: Varr.: Col. Phr.: *an underground v.*, locus sub terra saxo conceptus: Liv. 22, 57, med. In the form of a v., *fornicatūm* (adv.): Plin. III. A leap: saltus: v. LEAP.

vault (v.): A. Trans. 1. *confornicō*, i. Vitruv. 2. *camēro* (aro), i. Plin. 10, 33, 50. 3. *concāmēro*: Plin. 34, 14, 42: a v. d. apartment, locus c. Suet. Aug. 90. B. Intrans.: to leap: saltō, 4: v. TO LEAP. Phr.: they v. on to their steeds, corpora saltu subleant in equos, Virg. Aen. 12, 288: he v.s. into his chariot, saltu emicat in currum, lb. 12, 326.

vaulted: *fornicatus*: Cic. Top. 4, 22: v. proceed art.

vaulter: perh. *pētaurista*: Varr. in Non.: *pētauristarius*: Petr.: v. Smith's Ant.

vaulting: *concāmēratō*: v. VAULT. —board: perh. *pētaurum*: Juv. 14, 265: v. Smith's Ant.

vaunt (subs.): 1. *jactantia*: Tac. Agr. 25: J. sul. id. A. 2, 46. 2. *jactatio* (*parade*): Coel. ad Cic. Att. 10, 9, 5. 3. *ostentatio*: Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 333: in plur., id. Att. 5, 13, 1. 4.

venditatio: id. Tusc. 2, 26, 64. Join: v. et ostentatio: Cic. 5. *vānllōquentia*: *with v.s. and threats*, per v. ac minas, Tac. A. 6, 31: v. BOASTING.

vaunt (v.): A. Trans. 1. *jactō*, i. of something belonging or relating to oneself: cf. *Madrig* in Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 24: to v. one's influence and position, j. gratiam et dignitatem, *Cæs. B. C. 3, 83*: esp. with *pron. reflect.*: he v.s. himself concerning *Callidius*, j. se de *Callidio*, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 46: after v.ing about that, quum in eo se jactavisset, id. Att. 2, 1, 5. 2. *ostento*, i. (to display, parade): o. prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 4: *Cæs. B. C. 3, 83*: o. et prae se ferre, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3. 3. *venditō*, i. (to cry up what is your own or another's): v. suam operam, Liv. 44, 25, ad med.: Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135. 4. *glōrior*, i. with cogn. neut., *I wish I could make the same v. as Cyrus*, vellem idem posse g. quod Cyrus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: ger., a happy life is a thing to v., beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, id. Tusc. 5, 17, 50: cf. est aliquid praedicabile et gloriandum ac prae se ferendum, lb. § 49. 5. *praedico*, i. (to praise): v. 4. B. Intrans.

1. *glōrior*, i. (very common, esp. in Cic.): I may v. before you, licet apud te g., Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: you v. about your riches, de tuis divitiis g., id. Vat. 12, 29: for other examples of constr., v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.: v. also II. 4. 2. *effero*, extūllī, *ēllātum*, 3, with *pron. reflect.*: you v., effers to insolentia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: e. sces audacia scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14: v. to boast.

vaunter: 1. *jactator*, *eris*: a v. of his own exploits, j. rerum a se gestarum, Quint. 11, 1, 17. 2. *ostentator*, *eris*: a v. of his achievements, factorum o., Liv. 1, 10. 3. *venditator*: Tac. H. 1, 49, med. May freq. be expr. by adj.

vaunting (subs.): *jactantia*: v. VAUNT.

vaunting (adj.): 1. *jactans* joined with *arrogans*, insolens, Cic. fragm.: Plin. Ep. 2. *glōriosus*: Cic.: Plin. Ep. v. VAINGLORIOUS. 3. *varius* (*of empty ostentation*): v. v. am. 4. *vānllōquus*: Liv. 35, 48. 5. *jactābundus*: Gall. 6. *jactātibundus*: Sid.

vauntingly: 1. *jactanter*: Amm. comp. Tac. 2. *glōriōsē*: Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 31.

veal: *vitiūla* (sc. caro): Plaut.: also *vitulina*, n. plur., Nep.: a piece of v., *vitulina caruncula*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: roast v., assum vitulinum, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1.

vedette or *vidette*: perh. *exorbitor*: v. SENTINEL.

veer: A. Trans. to turn: 1. *verto*, l. sum, 3: v. TO TURN. 2. *obliquo*, i. (to turn obliquely): Virg. Aen. 5, 16 (*of trimming sails*): to v. out a rope, perh. *laxare funem*: v. TO SLACKEN, LET GO. B. Intrans.: *verto*, l. sum, 3: abs. with *pron. reflect.* or *pass.*: the wind v.s. round from the South to the S.-west, Auster in Africum se v., *Cæs. B. C. 3, 26*, fin.: v. TO TURN, CHANGE.

vegetable (subs.): 1. *Of things belonging to the vegetable kingdom*: most gen. word perh. *planta*: Juv.: Col. Phr.: ea quae a terra stirpibus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: quod ita ortum est e terra ut stirpibus suis natarum, opp. animal, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: *res quae e terra gignuntur. II. *Vegetables for the table*: 1. *olus*, *eris*: to dine on v.s., prandere olus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 13. 2. *olusculum*: pl.: Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13.

vegetable (adj.): perh. **pertinens ad plantas*: the v. world, **plantarum genus*: v. proceed art.

vegetate: 1. Lit.: to grow, of plants: *vilgeo*, 2: Join: vivere et v., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: v. TO GROW. II. Fig.: **plantae quasi vitam agere*.

vegetative: 1. *vegetabilis*, e (act., *causing to grow*): Mart. Cap. 2. *gēnālis*, e v. PRODUCTIVE.

vehemence: 1. *vihēmētia* (not Aug.): of personal character, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33. 2. *vis* (*strength, or force*):

(L) the *v.* of the storm, *v.* tempestatis, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. (II) of a speech, Cic. Or. 68, 129. 3. contentio (*assertion*): great *v.* of speech, summa vis et c. sermonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255. 4. impetus, *us* (lit., onset). (I) the *v.* of the wind, ventorum l., Caes. B. G. 3, 13, med. (II) otherwise there can be no force or *v.* in speaking, aliter in oratione nec illius nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 129. 6. incitatio: (I) of the rapid motion of the sun, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82. (II) transf.: mendis l. atque alacritas, Caes. B. C. 1, 92: of an orator, vis atque l., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161. Join any of the preceding words with *vis*. 6. studium (*eagerness, assiduity*): to fight with *v.* alacritate et a. niti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, fin. 7. ardor, *oris* (*heat*): when the *v.* of the passions is lessened, a cupiditatum restinctio, Cic. Flin. 1, 13, 45. 8. calor, *oris* (*heat*): Quint.: Plin. Ep. 9, aestus, *us* (*violent commotion*): used met., the *v.* (lit. side) of your genius has carried you off from land, repente te quasi quidam a Ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145. 10. sometimes, violentia (*strong expr., ferocity, violence*): Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 26: opp. vis, Quint. 2, 12, 17. 11. sometimes, iracundia (*v. of character, proneness to anger*): Cic. Tus. 4, 12, 27. 12. animus: of oratorical fire: Quint. vehement: 1. vēhēmentis (*very eager, impetuous*): (L) Galba was *v.* and fiery, Galba *v.* atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: *v.* and headstrong, *v.* ferocique, id. Vat. 2, 4. (II) transf.: of a style of speaking, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200: of the course of a river, Quint. 2, 40, 169: *keen, active*: (I) a *v.* patriot, civis acerrimus, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1: *v.* in action, a. in gerendis rebus, ib. 8, 15, 2. Join: a. et vehemens, id. Caec. 10, 28. (II) transf., of a war, id. Balb. 6, 14. 3. contentus (*strained, intent*): with *v.* arde, c. studio, Cic. Sect. 6, 11: of the voice, id. Or. 17, 56. 4. contentus: of a style of speaking, Quint. 5. incitatus: (I) of rapid motion, Caes. C. (II) transf., a more *v.* style of speaking, cursus in oratione incitatio, Cic. Or. 59, 201. 6. ardens (*glowing*): to seek death with *v.* desire, a. studio petere mortem, id. Pin. 2, 19, 61: of a style of speaking, id. Or. 38, 132. 7. flagrans (*glowing, blaring*): fired with the love of studies, oratoris stidulis flagrantissimus, id. Fat. 2, 3: *v.* passion, f. cupiditas, id. Tus. 4, 19, 44. 8. violentus (*strong expr., very v.*): (I) a *v.* and violent man, homo vehemens et *v.*, id. Phil. 5, 7, 19. (II) of storms, id. Clu. 49, 138. 9. fervidus (*fiery*): (I) of character, chiefly poet., Liv. 27, 33. (II) of speaking, Cic. Brut. 68, 241. 10. fervens: id. Off. 1, 15, 46: Hor. 11. calidus (*hot*): of persons, poet.: of a course of policy, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82. vehemently: 1. vēhēmenter: (I) to behave *v.*, *v.* se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16: I implore you *v.*, *v.* te etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16, 16, D. fin. (II) of the rough seas: Plaut. 2. acriter: to fight *v.*, a. pugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, ad init.: Silius *v.* urged the measure, Silius a. incubuit, Tac. A. 11, 6, init. 3. animosē (*with spirit*): Join: acriter, vehementer, animosē, Cic. Tus. 2, 23, 51. 4. contentē: to speak *v.*, c. dicere, ib. 2, 24, 57. 5. concitātē: of speaking, Quint. 6. incitātē: of style, Cic. Or. 61, 212. 7. ardentē: to desire *v.*, a. cupere, id. Tus. 4, 17, 39. 8. flagrantē: superl. of passion, Tac. A. 1, 3. 9. ferventē: of speaking, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2. 10. valdē: to praise any one too *v.*, aliquem nimis *v.* laudare, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: with vehementer, very *v.*, vehementer, id. Att. 14, 1, 2. 11. obnixē (*strenuously*): Ter.: Sen. Ep. 12, impensē (*earnestly*): of requests, etc.: Ter.: Quint.: comp. the Rhodians returned thanks more *v.*, impensius Rhodii gratias egerunt, Liv.

37, 56, ad fin. 13. sistentē: of desisting, Cic. Tus. 4, 17, 37. Phr.: may freq. be expr. by *adj.* and *subs.*: to fight *v.*, "magno studio contendere: to cry *v.*, "magna voce clamare: *v.* two proceed, aris. vehicle: vēhiculum (gen. term): Cic.: Liv.: *v.* CARRIAGE. veil (*sub.*): 1. A cover for the face: 1. rica (a veil of cloth, worn by women, esp. at sacrifices): Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 17: also on ordinary occasions, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 50. 2. ricinium (worn esp. by mourners): Varr. L. L. 29, 37: Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 59: v. Smith's Ant. 995. 3. ricula (a *v.* worn by young women): Turp. in Non. 4. flammeum (a flame-coloured bridal *v.*): Plin. 21, 8, 22: Juv. 5. flammeolum (a small or fine bridal *v.*): Juv. A maker of *v.*, flammearius, Plaut. 11. Any covering: 1. vēlum (a curtain, hanging): of tent hangings, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: a curtain hung before a door: Juv. 6, 228. 2. vēlāmen (of clothes generally): Virg. Aen. 1, 649. 3. vēlimentum (a curtain): Sen. 111. Fig.: a cover, a disguise: 1. invēlimentum: pl.: Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 350. 2. invēlucrum: pl.: joined with integumenta, ib. 1, 35, 161. 3. perib. vēlum: each man's real character is concealed by *vs* and coverings, invēlucris tegitur et quasi *v.* quibusdam obtenditur unius cuiusque natura, Cic. Q. F. 1, 1, 5, 15. 4. obtentus, *us*: her arare was veiled, cupido auri o. habebat, Tac. A. 12, 7, fin.: *v.* FRASTER, TEXT, COVER. veil (*v.*): 1. Lit.: 1. vēlo, *i*: with *v.* head, capite *v.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10. 2. tēgo, *xi*, clum, *3*: *v.* to cover. II. Fig.: 1. vēlo, *i*: to *v.* hatred under carresses, *v.* odium fallacia, Tac. A. 14, 56. 2. tēgo, *xi*, clum, *3*: joined with velo, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: *v.* to COVER, CONCEAL. vein: 1. Propri.: 1. vēna: *vs* and arteries, *v.* et arteriae, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 139: to open a *v.* (of a physician), incidere *v.*, Cic. ferre *v.*, Virg. G. 3, 460: sanguinem mittere, Cic.: *v.* to ALLED: to open a man's *vs* (of an executioner or suicide), *v.* incidere, Cic.: *v.* to INTERCINDERE, abrumper, abscindere, exsolvere, aperire, Tac.: *v.* pertunderē, Juv.: *v.* secare, Suet.: *v.* solvere, Col. 2. vēnula (a small *v.*): Cola. II. Transf.: vēna: a *v.* of metal, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: a veining of a stone, Plin. 37, 6, 24: of wood, id. 16, 38, 73. The spaces between *vs* (of minerals), intervenia, Vitruv. Full of *vs*, venosus: (Cels.) Transf.: marked with *vs* (of plants or stones), Plin. 111. Fig.: a *v.* of talent, vena ingeni, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: Juv.: Quint. veined: vēnēus: *v.* prec. art. vellum: 1. pergāmēna (charta), parchment (invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum): Isid. Hler. 2. membrāna (skin, parchment): Plin.: Hor. velocity: 1. vēlocitas (*swift motion in men or animals*): Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107. 2. celeritas (*quickness of motion, agility*): id. Tus. 4, 13, 32: cf. 3, used of *v.* in speaking, Cic. 3. incitatio (prop. word for *v.* in physical philosophy: the sun moves with such *v.* that its speed cannot even be imagined, sol tanta l. fertur ut celeritas ejus ne cogitari quidem possit, id. Acad. 2, 26, 82. 4. pernicietas (strictly continued endurance, thence speed generally in men or animals): id. Tus. 5, 15, 45: Liv.: Tac. 5. rapiditas (a rare word): the *v.* of the river, fluminis *v.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 62. With *v.*, celeriter, Cic.: perniciet, Liv.: rapitum, Cic.: Liv.: Caes.: *v.* QUICKLY. venal: 1. Relating to the reins: *v.* blood, *venarum sanguis. II. Open to corruption, mercenary: 1. venāilis, *e*: Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 144: the *v.* mob, multitudo *v.* pretio, Liv. 35, 50. 2. nāmābilis: *v.* judges, n. judices, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8. a *v.* judgment, n. iudicium, id. Verr. 3, 57, 131: Sen. Phr.: the authority of the senate was destroyed by a *v.* tribune's veto, senatus auctoritas emptia intercessione sublatā est, Cic. Mil. 6, 14, fin.: *v.* natus. venality: vēnālitas: Cod. Justin. Use peritida, turpitudine *v.* concurrebat: may be expr. by *adj.*: the *v.* of the mob, venale pretio multitudo, Liv. 35, 50. vend: vendo, didi, ditum, *3*: *v.* to SELL. vender: venditor, *oris*: *v.* SELLER. vendible: vendibilis: Cic.: *v.* SALEABLE. vender (*sub.*): ligni bractes, cortex, fide: Plin. 16, 7, 11. art. (b. is a thin plate, e. g. of gold, Lucr. 4, 729). vender (*v.*): arborem aliā intego: vilis ligno pretiosior cortice facio (vil. lignis ligni et pretiosior corticem facio): lignum pretiosioris ligni bractes tego, intego: these are derived from the following passage, describing *vendering*, "haec prima origo luxuriae arborem, alia integri ex villorū ligni pretiosioris cortice fieri. Ut una arbor ascriptum veniret, excoctatae sunt et ligni bractes," Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 84, Siliig. vendering: perh. luxuria arborem aliā integendi: *v.* sensu inventi, bractes ligni excoctatae sunt, Plin.: *v.* proceed. art. venerable: 1. vēnērābīlis, *e*: vitr. v. Liv. 1, 7. 2. vēnērāndus (as *adj.*, poet. and late Lat.): *v.* Pales, Virg. G. 3, 299. 3. vēnērāndus (as *adj.*, poet. and late Lat.): *v.* vox, Ov. Ib. 75. 4. augustus (lit. consecrated, hence *v.*, august): Or. F. 1, 609: a *v.* temple, templum augustissimum, Liv. 42, 12: a *v.* man, a *v.* id. 8, 6. 5. sometimes sanctus (sacred), when applied to persons, holy, pious): a *v.* foundation, a. augustus fons, Cic. Tus. 5, 12, 56, fin. 6. sacer (consecrated, rare): *v.* groves, a. vetustate luct, Quint. 10, 1, 88. 7. pricus (a *v.* from antiquity): *v.* Inachus, p. Inachus, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21: a virgin of *v.* purity, p. sanctissime virgo, Tac. A. 3, 60. 8. sometimes gravis (influential, from *v.* weight of character, etc.): *v.* HONORABLE. venerable: 1. vēnērōr, *i* (vēnērōr, Plaut.) (to worship, revere): Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53: when transf. to a person use a qualifying expr.: to *v.* Epicurus, Epicurum ut decum *v.*, id. Tus. 1, 21, 48. 2. ādōrō, *i* (to worship, adore, more emphatic than veneror): when transf. to a person use a qualifying expr.: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate luctos a. Quint. 10, 1, 88. 3. cōlo, ut, cultum (to worship, honor): Cic. N. D. 1, 47, 115: to *v.* Africa, Africannum ut decum *v.*, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: Join: c. and veneror, id. N. D. 2, 28, 7. Phr.: the Druids are *v.* by them, Druidae magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *v.* to HONOUR. veneration: 1. vēnērōr (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45. 2. ādōrō: Plin. 3. cultus, *us*: Cic. Tus. 1, 26, 64, all these words express worship paid to the gods, and would not be applied to a person without qualification: *v.* HONOUR. With *v.*, *adj.*, vēnērābundus: Liv. 5, 22. venerator: 1. vēnērōr, *oris*: Ov. 2. ādōrōr, *oris*: Ter. 3. cultor, *oris*: Liv.: Hor.: Ort. Phr.: a *v.* of the gods, "qui deos colit et veneratur, of Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 71. venerat: vēnērēns: Cic. vengeance: 1. ultio (gen. expr. esp. *v.* taken by a private person): to sacrifices to their *v.*, ultioni mactare, Tac. A. 2, 13: Sen. Quint.: to take *v.* on Piso, petere e. Pisonē *v.*, Tac. A. 3, 7: to glad their *v.*, explere se ultione, id. 4, 35, ad fin. 2. vindicta (punishment, revenge): to glow with the hope of *v.*, cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 12: Plin.: Juv.: vindicta and ultio used as equivalent, Juv. 13, 190. 3. poena (gen. term for punishment or penalty for any offence): exp. plur.: to suffer just *v.*, p. iustas et debitas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: to seek *v.* for his wrong, p. doloris sui petere, id. Att. 1, 10, 7: let he exact *v.*, n. p. exigit, Juv. 10, 84: *v.* PENALTY.

The taking of v. vindictio: Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66. To take v. (1) ultor, ultus, 3. (2) vindico, 1: v. TO AVENGE.

venial: Phr.: expr. by *ad. venia digna*, cui venia dari possit: what they do is v., habent excusationem, Cic.: *this is v.*, fieri id videtur excusari, Quint.: *my fault is v.*, peccavi citra scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: v. culpa, culpa ea quae sit ignoscenda, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 26: *am subject to slight and v. defects*, medicoribus et quis ignoscere vitia teneor, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131. [Note: veniabilia, is only used by later writers, such as Suet.]

venison: 1. *ferina caro:* Sall. J. 18: *ferina* (sc. caro). Virg. Aen. 1, 215.

2. *cervina:* Dioctet. Edict.

venom: 1. Lit.: 1. *vēnenum* (a substance producing physical effects, esp. poison): Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 81: of serpent's v., Virg. Aen. 2, 211: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 38: v. malum, old legal formula in Cic. Clu. 54, 145. 2. *virus* (poisonous liquid): of serpent's v., Virg. G. 1, 129.

3. *serpens* (poisonous slayer) of a serpent joined with *venenum*, Virg. Aen. 2, 221: a. veneni, Lucan 6, 457. 4. *toxicum* (prop. poison for arrows): Hor. Epod. 17, 61: Plin. 5, perh. tūm (corrupt matter): joined with *sanies*, Enn. in Cic. Pla. 19, 43: Virg. Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16: v. POMON. || Fig.: 1. *vēnenum*: the v. of his nature and country, naturae patriaeque v., Juv. 3, 123: virulence and v., pus atque v., Hor. S. 1, 7, 1. 2. *virus*: to vent the v. of his bitterness, evomere v. acerbissimae suae, Cic. Am. 23, 87. 3. *fel*: v. BITTERNESS.

venomous: 1. Lit.: 1. *vēnēnus*: v. snakes, v. colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27. 2. *vēnēficus*: Ov. M. 3, 85. 3. *vēnēdōsus*: Aug. 4, virulentus of serpents. Geil. 5, perh. āter (a common epith. of serpents, etc.): a venenum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 38. 6, perh. mātus (noxious): m. virus, Virg. G. 1, 129. Phr.: of the v. fury *Alecto*, Gorgoneis *Alecto* infecta venena, Virg. Aen. 7, 341: *their bite is v.*, venenum morosibus inspirant, Id. G. 4, 236: v. POMONICUS.

|| Fig.: 1. *vēnēnātus*: as a *vest*, v. iocis, Ov. Tr. 2, 566. 2. *āter*: if any has assailed me with the v. tooth of calumny, al quis a. dente me petiverit, Hor. Epod. 6, 15: v. verus, a. verus, Id. Ep. 1, 19, 30. 3. perh. mordax (biting, of persons and things): v. BITTER. Phr.: no one makes a secret v. attack on my prosperity, non mea commoda quisquam odio obscuro morsuque venenat, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: when assailed by the v. fangs of satire, dente Theonino quum circumodit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

vent (subs.): 1. *An aperture, passage:* 1. *sprīchillum* (a breathing-hole): Virg. Aen. 7, 568: Lucr. Plin. 2, spirāmen (rare and poet.): Enn.: Lucan. 3, spirāmentum (a breathing-hole, pore): heat opens a. (in the ground): calor a. relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 90.

4. *via*: in plur. joined with spirāmentā, Virg. G. 1, 90. 5. *forāmen* (an aperture): Cic. Plin. 6, exitus, a. (a passage out): Plin. 7, sometimes perh. *emissārium* (an outlet of a pond, lake, etc.): Cic. Suet. || Fig.: 1. *escape, passage into notice or expression*: Phr.: the matter took v. res percrebuit: in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 23, 56: *their madness found v.*, furor erupit, Id. Sull. 24, 67: *their grief found v.*, in tears, dolore erumpunt lacrimae, Quint.: when his tears found v., quum lacrimae prorumperent, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: v. TO BURST FORTH, BREAK OUT: to give v. to: erumpo: v. foll. art. || Sale, market: venditio: v. SALE, MARKET.

vent (v.): 1. To let out by an aperture: perh. per foramen *ēmitto*, mist, missum, 3: v. TO LET OUT. || Fig.: To give v. or expression: 1. *erumpo*, *ūpi*, *uptum*, 3: test they v. their wrath on me, ne in me stomachum e., Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: Liv. Ter. Tac.

2. *effundō*, *ūdi*, *ūsum*, 3: Ae v. his

anger on the Maronitae, in Maronitas iram e., Liv. 39, 14, init. 3. *ēvōmo*, *ūi*, *ūsum*, 3: to v. his renos and bitterness, e. virus acerbissimae suae, Cic. Am. 23, 87. 4. *ēxpūmo*, *psl*, *ptum*, 3: then he v'd his hatred, deinde suum e. odium, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: Id. Mil. 13, 33: v. TO DISPLAY, EXPRESS, POUR FORTH.

vent-hole: perh. *forāmen*: v. VENT.

ventilate: 1. Lit.: sometimes *ventilo*, 1 (to fan, hence to expose to the air): of wine, corn, and the like: Plin.: Col. Varr. Phr.: they prefer granaries to be thoroughly v'd, perlati undique granaria malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73: they v. the room, perlatius admittunt, Id. 17, 19, 31: a well-v'd house, sedifictum habens perlatum, Cels. 1, 2: Plin. 18, 17, 44, no. 2. || Fig.: to discuss, publish: 1. medium profuro, tolli, latum, irreg.: v. TO DISCUSS, EXAMINE, PUBLISH.

ventilation: 1. Lit.: 1. *ventilatio* (exposing to the air): of grapes: Plin. 2, 1, 6. 2. *perlatūs* (as let v. be secured by opening the windows, fenestris patentibus sic ut p. aliquis accedat, Cels. 1, 19: a place with good v., locus perlatiblis, Pall.: v. proceed, arc. || Fig.: discussion, publication: perlatifacio: would usually be expr. by part. or verb: v. DISCUSS, etc.

ventilator: perh. *forāmen*: v. VENT.

ventral: 1. *ventrālis*: Macr.

2. *ventriculōsus*: Coel. Aurel.: may be expr. by gen., etc., of *venter*.

ventricle: *ventriculus*: a v. of the heart, v. cordis, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Col. 4, 1, nase v. of the stomach: the right v. of the heart: v. pulmonaris: Anat.

ventriloquist: *ventriloquus*: Tert. Hier. [Gk. *trichos*, fem. *trichosura*: Plut. (Kr.).]

venture (subs.): 1. Risk: 1. *periculum* (danger, risk): to risk a v. p. subire, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: v. RISK, and foll. art. 2. *discrimen* (crisis, risk): freq. joined with *periculum*: Cic. 3. *alea* (hazard): we hazard a perilous v. in dubium a. tūm, Liv. 1, 23, ad fin.: v. foll. art. 4. *cāsus* (chance, accident): v. foll. art. 5. *dimicatio* (struggle): a v. of life, vitae d., Cic. Planc. 32, 77. Phr.: audax facinus, conatus, coemptum, inceptum: a bold v. is dangerous, non fit sine periculo facinus magnum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: aid my bold venture, audacibus annue coeptis, Virg. G. 1, 40: *living risks*: perh. fortunae, res, bona: a. *fortunes*. At a v.: tēmere, temere ac fortune, imprudenter, cāsus: v. RANDOM (VENT).

venture (v.): A. Trans. 1. To expose to risk: *periclitari*, 1 (rare in this sense): we must not v. the safety of the state, non eat salus periclitanda rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: v. TO RISK, ENDANGER. Phr.: with the words given in preced. art.: to v. one's safety, in periculum se committere, Id. Inv. 2, 8, 27, fin.: to v. one's life, periculum adire capitis, Id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: to v. all, dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59, ad fin.: to v. one's safety, se in aleam tanti casus dare, Id. 42, 50: to v. the issue, rem in casum dare, Tac. A. 12, 14: v. ing a stake, positio pignore, Ov. A. A. 1, 168: they are ready to v. any wager, quovis pignore contendunt, Cat. 44, 4: v. TO HAZARD, RISK: to v. one's head, periclitari capite, Mart. 6, 26, 1: v. III.: to v. one's fortunes, de fortuna dimicare, Cic. Sen. 1, 1. || To undertake what is attended with risk: 1. *audeo*, *ausus*, 2 (to dare): what emboldens him to v. this? quā audaciā tantum facinus a. ? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37: to v. a battle, a. aciem, Tac. A. 12, 18: Liv.: Caes.: with inf., he never v'd to hope, nunquam est ausus optare, Cic. Manil. 9, 25, init. 2. *cōnor*, 1 (to attempt): to v. so great an undertaking, c. tantum rem, Liv. 42, 59: v. TO ATTEMPT. 3. *tento*, 1 (to put to the test): to v. the fortune of war, t. fortunam belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: for other examples of constr. v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.

4. *periclitari*, 1 (to make trial of) joined with tentare: to v. the fortune of war, belli fortunam tentare ac p. Cic. Verr. 5, 50, 152. 5. *expērior*, 4 (to try, prove): to v. everything, a. omnia, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11. B. Intrans.: to encounter risk: 1. *audeo*, *ausus*, 2: it is more dangerous to be detected than to v., periculosius est deprehendi quam a. Tac. Agr. 15, fin. 2. *cōnor*, 1: bold in v. ing, audax ad conandum, Liv. 43, 25. 3. *periclitari* (to be in peril, will often expr. phrases coming in English under I.): that the lives of the Gauls might be v'd rather than those of the legionaries, ut polius Gallorum vitae quam legionarium p., Caes. B. G. 6, 24, fin.: v. I. Phr.: v. also to DARE, TO ENCOUNTER (I.).

venturesome: 1. Of persons: ready to encounter risk: 1. *audax*, *ācis* (bold, more freq. in bad sense) with gen. of v. soul, a. ingenui, Stat. B. 1, 2, 64: with inf., a. omnia peristi, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25. 2. *audens* (bold, mostly in good sense): Tac.: Virg. 3. *tēmēritus* (rash, freq. in bad sense): v. and ignorant persons, homines t. et imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. Join: temerarius and audax, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. || Of things: involving risk: 1. *audax*, *ācis*: a v. plan, a. consilium, Liv. 25, 38, ad mod. 2. *tēmēritus*: a v. plan, t. consilium, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: 2. *tis* is v. conduct, ea sunt t., Cic. Caecin. 12, 24. 3. *pāriculōsus* (dangerous). 4. *dūbilus* (difficult, dangerous). 5. *scōpēs* (critical, dangerous): v. DANGEROUS.

venturesomely: 1. *audaciter* (older form): Liv. 2, audacter: Cic. Liv.: v. BOLDLY. 2. *tēmēre*: Cic. Liv.: Caes.: v. RASHLY.

venturesomeness: 1. *audacia*: v. BOLDNESS. 2. *tēmēritas*: v. RASHNESS.

venturous: audax: v. VENTURESOME.

venturously: audacter: v. VENTURESOMELY.

venturousness: audacia: v. VENTURESOMENESS.

venue: In law, a place where an action is laid: 1. In Engl. law: "vicinitatem, vicinietum, vicinitas: Du Cange. || In class. Lat.: 1. perh. *forum* (a court-district): the states who belonged to that v., civitates quae in Id. f. conveniunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 38: beyond his own v., extra suum f., Ib. 3, 15, 38. 2. *conventus* (an assize-circuit or district, v. Smith's Ant. 357): Plin. 3, 1, 3, etc.

veracious: 1. *vērus* (true, in the sense of truth-speaking: rare): am I v. ? sum v. ? Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: of an oral response, v. oraculum, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116: v. TRUTH. 2. *vērax*, *ācis*: a v. oracle, v. oraculum, Ib. 1, 19, 38: Plaut.: Hor.: why should I consider Herodotus more v. than Ennius? Herodotum cur veraciorum dicam Ennio? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116. 3. *vēridicus* (rare): v. words, v. voces, Ib. 1, 45, 101: Lucr.: Mart. 4. perh. *lōcūples*, *ēlis* (trustworthy, of witnesses). 5. *sanctus* (of witnesses, evidence, etc.): v. TRUSTWORTHY, CREDIBLE.

veraciously: 1. *vērē* (truly): Cic.: I speak most v., verissime loquor, Id. Att. 5, 21, 7. 2. *vērācter*: Plaut. acc. to Prisc.: Aug. 3. *vēridicē*: Amm.: Aug.

veracity: 1. *vērītās* (truth): v. of oracles, oraculorum v., Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: of witnesses, Id. leg. 1, 1, 4: v. TRUTH. 2. *fides* (good faith, conscientiousness: defined as dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, Id. Off. 1, 7, 23): of witnesses: Id. Font. 6, 23. 3. *religio* (religio) (scrupulousness, conscientiousness): you will see with what v. the witnesses give evidence, intelligetis quā r. dicant, Id. Flacc. 4, 10. Join: fides et religio, Id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: Id. Font. 6, 23.

verandah: 1. *subdile* (in 34,

open galleries or terraces): Plin. 36, 15, 61: Tert. 2. pōdium (a balcony): Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 22: Vitr.

verb: verbum: Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: active v.s. verba agentia, Gell. i. v. activa, Charis: Prisc: neuter v.s. v. neutra, id: passive v.s. v. patiendi, Quint: v. passiva, Charis: Diomed: Prisc.

verbal: 1. By word of mouth, oral: Phr.: I have given him more v. than written instructions, plura illi mandata verbo quam scriptura dedimus, Planc. ad Coss. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: you gave v. testimony to your feelings, vocem vivam prae vobis indicem voluntatum tulistis, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4 (so viva vox is used by Quint. and Sen.): all disputes will be settled by a v. interview, foro, ut per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, Caea. B. C. i, 9, fin.: let everything else be kept for v. communication, caetera praesentem sermonem reserventur, Cic. Q. F. 2, 8, 1.

|| Dealing with words rather than things: Phr.: with verbum (in pl.): the straits of v. subtleties, istae verborum angustiae, Cic. Caec. 20, 84; a dispute of v. distinctions, disceptationis res, Liv. 21, 19, init.: if we are to make the facts depend on v. distinctions, si ad v. rem dedecere velimus, Cic. Caec. 18, 51: he judges by a v. standard, omnia v. momentis examinat, id. Rep. 3, 12: a mere v. critic, aucupis syllabarum ("verborum"), id. de Or. i, 55, 216.

|| Word for word, literal: Phr.: with verbum: Latin plays which are a v. translation from the Greek, fabellae Latinae ad v. de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. i, 2, 4: that would be a v. translation, id. v. emet e v., id. Tusc. 3, 4, 7: he has given a v. translation, v. de v. expressum extulit, Ter. ad pro. 11: to give a v. translation, v. pro v. reddere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: v. v. reddere, Hor. A. P. 133: I have given a v. translation from Dicaearchus, totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

verbally: 1. By word of mouth: per colloquia: to treat v. concerning peace, per c. de pace agere, Caea. B. C. 3, 18, fin.: v. VERBAL [I.]. || Word for word: ad verbum, e verbo, etc.: v. VERBAL [III.].

verbatim: totidem verbis: Cic. Att. 2, 6, 3: v. VERBAL [III.].

verbera: 1. verberācia (vervain): Plin. 2. * verbera officinalis: Linn.

verbiage: verba (pl.): this is mere v. and nonsense, v. sunt atque ineptiae, Cic. Pis. 27, 65: v. VERBOSTY.

verbose: 1. verbosus: a v. pretence of foresight, v. simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: a v. letter, v. epistola, Juv. 10, 71: in comp. Cic. sup. Quint: v. GABRULOUS. 2. copiosus (in good sense): v. COPIOUS, FERTILE, ELOQUENT.

verbosely: 1. verbosus: Cic. Mur. 12, 26: verbosus, id. Fam. 7, 3, 5: v. GABRULOUSLY. 2. copiosus (in good sense): c. et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35, 151: v. FULLY, ELOQUENTLY.

verboseness: v. foll. art.

verbosity: 1. verbositas: Prud. Symm. 2. loquacitas: v. TALKATIVENESS, LOQUACITY. Phr.: with verbum (in pl.): what is so insane as mere v. meaning v. quid est tam furiosum quam verborum sonitus inanis nulla subiecta sententia? Cic. de Or. i, 12, 51: such v., tanta turba v., ib. 3, 13, 50: unmeaning v., inanis v. volubilitas, ib. 1, 5, 17: inani v. flumen, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: inani v. torrens, Quint. 10, 7, 23: deterrima v. colluvio, Gell.: inanis quaedam profusa loquendi, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

verdancy: viriditas: v. VERDURE.

verdant: 1. viridis (green, fresh): walking on a v. bank, in v. ripa inambulant, Cic. Leg. i, 5, 15: land is clothed with v. grass, v. se gramino vestit, Virg. G. 2, 219. 2. virens: v. ivy, hedera v., Hor. Od. i, 25, 17: Virg. 3. viridans: on a v. bed of grass, v. toro herbae, Virg. Aen. 5, 388. 4. herbosus (grassy): v. pastures, h. pas-

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cus, Ov. M. 2, 689: Virg.: Hor.: v. GREASY. 5. frondens (leafy): v. groves, f. nemora, Virg. Aen. i, 191: v. LEAFY.

6. flores: v. BLOOMING. Somewhat v., subviridis (of leaves), Plin. To be v., vireo, 2: verno, 1: to become v., vireasco, 3: to become v. again, reviresco, 1, 3, Tac.: Ov.

verdict: 1. The decision of a jury or court: 1. sententia (the v. of an individual judge, also the decision of a court): (he said) that he should give a v. of guilty, sua illum a. condemnatum iri, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: that slave is acquitted by an unanimous v., servus ille omnibus a. absolvitur, id. Verr. 4, 45, 100: Cato pronounced the v. of the court, Cato a. dixit, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: you will give your v., a. vos feretis, id. Verr. 4, 47, 104. 2. iudicium (the decision of a court): Cic. Clu. 28, 76: ib. 37, 107: v. JUDGMENT. 3. res iudicata: you whose case rested on the v.s of the courts, tu cuius accusatio rebus iudicatis nili videbatur, Cic. Clu. 41, 114: v. DECISION.

Phr.: to pronounce a v., pronuntio, 1 (with or without sententiam): Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: id. Off. 3, 16, 66: iudico, 1: v. TO JUDGE, DECIDE: to give a v. of acquittal, absolvo, vi, iudum, 3: v. TO ACQUIT: to give a v. of guilty, condemno, 1: v. TO CONDEMN: they gave a v. of not proven, sibi non liquere dixerunt, id. Clu. 28, 76: the consuls gave their v. in favour of the Buthrotians, consules secundum Buthrotios decreverunt, id. Capit. post Att. 16, 16, 2: he who is to give a v. in our favour, is qui nobis causam adiudicaturus sit, id. de Or. 2, 29, 129: v. TO AWARD: his v. will be that Alexandria does not belong to the Roman people, Alexandriam a populo Rom. adiudicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 43: v. art. Index, Smith's Ant.

|| Transf: opinion, judgment: 1. sententia: v. OPINION. 2. iudicium: v. DECISION, JUDGMENT.

verdigris: 1. aerugo: Plin. 34, 11, 26. 2. aërica: Vitr. 3. * aerugo aëris: Chem.

verdure: 1. viriditas: the sprouting v., herbescens v., Cic. Sen. 15, 51: pratorum v., ib. 16, 57. 2. viridia (pl., green shrubs, etc.): Plin.: Vitr. Phr.: the v. with which the banks are clothed, viridissimi riparum vestitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 78: to be clothed with v., vireo, 2: v. VERDANT.

verge (sub): 1. Lit.: 1. margo, insula of a fountain, Ov. M. 3, 162: Juv. 3, 10: at the empire's extremest v., in imperii m., Ov. Tr. 2, 200: v. EDGE, BRINK.

2. ora (border, edge): of a shield, Virg. Aen. 10, 243: Lucr.: the v. of the universe, extrema o. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101. 3. finis: v. BOUNDARY, LIMIT.

|| Fig. Phr.: he is on the v. of madness, assidet insano, Hor. Ep. i, 5, 14: he had brought the state to the v. of ruin, prope totam rem publicam in praecipites dederat, Liv. 27, 27, ad fin.: to restore a sick person from the v. of death, aegrum ex praecipiti levare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292: to be on the v. of ruin, extrema tegula (Lipa. regula) stare, Sen. Ep. 12, 4: on the v. of despair, in extrema spe salutis, Caea. B. G. 2, 27: so much on the v. of death, tam capularis, Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 33. |||. A rod of office: may be expr. by fasces, pl.: or vindicta, festuca (the rod of manumission): v. ROD.

verge (v): 1. To incline, slope: 1. vergo, 3: the hill v.d. towards the river, collis ad flumen v., Caea. B. G. 2, 18, init.: Cic. 2. inclino, 1 (with prom. reflect., pass. or neut.): when day was v.ing towards afternoon, inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 7: the sun v.d. downwards, sol se v. Liv. 9, 32: sol, Juv. 3, 316: v. TO SLOPE.

|| Fig.: to incline, tend: vergo, 3: now that his life was v.ing to its close, vergente jam senectia, Tac. A. 4, 41: suam aetatem vergere, ib. 2, 43: v. TO TEND. Phr.: the science of dialectic v.s upon eloquence, dialectorum scientia vicinis et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113: v.ing closely upon truth, prox-

ima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: to v. upon, may be expr. by non multum distare, differre, diversum esse, etc.: v. TO BORDER UPON.

verger: perh. lictor (the magistrate's attendant): or apparitor (a public servant, gen. term).

verification: 1. Confirmation by argument or evidence: Phr.: in v. of this, ad hoc demonstrandum, probandum: v. CONFIRMATION, PROOF. ||. Testing and approval: perh. probatio: v. EXAMINATION.

verify: 1. To confirm as true: probro, 1: v. TO CONFIRM, PROVE. Phr.: would I could v. his expectations, utinam spem impleverim, Plin. Ep. i, 10, 3: so, explore spem, Just.: do we wonder that our dreams are sometimes v.d.? miramur aliquando id quod somnialibus evadere? Cic. Div. 2, 50, 121: so, verum evadere, ib. 2, 53, 108: the predictions of the soothsayers were not v.d. respond., haruspicum exitus habuerunt contrarios, ib. 2, 24, 52: how seldom are their predictions v.d., quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? ib. 2, 24, 52.

|| To examine and approve: probro, 1: v. TO EXAMINE.

verily: 1. certis: v. ASSUREDLY, TRULY. 2. profecto: v. SURELY, CERTAINLY. 3. nō (nāl. = rei, vā), (by Cic. used only before prom., ego, tu, illi, etc.: esp. in oaths): verily you have bought a fine place, medius fidius ne tu emisti locum praecarium, Cic. Att. 4, 46, 2: Plant.

verisimilar: veri similis (also written as one word): v. PROBABLE.

verisimilitude: veri similitudo (also written as one word): v. PROBABILITY.

veritable: verus: v. TRUE.

veritably: vero: v. TRULY.

verity: veritas: v. TRUTH.

vermicated: vermiculatus (arch. of work imbed so as to resemble the tracks of worms): Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149: Plin.

vermilion (sub): 1. minium (native cinnabar): Prop. 2, 3, 11. 2. perh. cinnabaris (more prob. d'aurum's blood, a resinous substance of a red-brown colour): Plin. A v. mine, miniarla (or, -um), miniarium metallum, Plin.

vermillion (adj): 1. minianus (coloured with v.): Prop. 2, 3, 11. 2. miniatilis: a v. pencil mark, m. cerula, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1. 3. miniatius: m. cerula, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4: of a parrot, Plin. 10, 42, 58. 4. miniceus: Vitr.: v. RED.

vermillion (v): minio, 1: Plin.: v. TO PAINT, COLOUR.

vermin: perh. bestialia mīlestae (molestus is used of mice infesting a house, Phaedr. i, 22, 3): different sorts of v., variae pestes, Virg. G. i, 181: quae plurima terrae monstra ferunt, ib. 185: cf. the passage, for particular kinds of vermin.

vernacular (sub): sermo patris: v. foll. art.

vernacular (adj): 1. vernaculus (home-born: no good authority for applying it to language): our v. pleasantries, v. festivia (i.e. native): Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2: a v. words, v. vocabula, Varr. 2. patris: our v. tongue, p. sermo, Cic. Fin. i, 2, 4: the poverty of our v. tongue, p. sermone agestas, Lucr. i, 812. 3. nostras, istis: our v. words, n. verba, Cic. Brut. 2, 11, 1. 4. may be expr. by noster, vester, etc.: v. OUR, YOUR, etc.

vernal: verus: the v. season, v. tempus, Cic. Sen. 10, 70: the v. equinox, v. aequinoctium, Liv. 33, 3.

veronica: veronica: Linn.

verruose (having warts): verrucosus: Aur. Vict.: Cic. Brut. 14, 57 (a name given to Q. Fabius Maximus).

versatile: 1. Lit.: versatilis, e: Plin.: Lucr.: Sen.: v. CHANGEABLE, MOVABLE, VARIABLE. ||. Fig.

variable, unsteady: 1. versatilis: a fortune, v. fortuna, Curt. 5, 3, fin.: Sen.

2. vārius: v. **CHANGABLE**, **VARIABLE**.
 III. Of the mind: *changing with ease from one thing to another*:

1. versatilis: *his v. genius*, v. **ingenium**, Liv. 39, 40. **2. vārius**: *Plato was v.*, Plato v. et multiplex fuit, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17. **3. mobilis**, e. *of quick and v. mind*, ingenio veloci ac m., Quint. 6, 4, 8. **4. perh. āgilis**, e. *v. QUICK, ACTIVE*. **5. perh. promptus**: v. **READY**.

versatilitas: **1. Lit.**: **1. mō-bilitas**. **2. āgilitas**: Liv.: v. **VARI-ABleness**, **QUICKNESS**. **II. Fig.**: **mō-bilitas**: v. **CHANGABLENESS**, **VARIABLE-NESS**. **III. Of the mind**: **perh.**: **1. āgilitas**: v. *of character*, a. *nature*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4 (l. e. *quickness*, *susceptibility*). **2. celeritas**: v. *of genius*, c. *animorum*, Cic. Sen. 21, 78 (l. e. *quickness of apprehension*). **Phr.**: *may be expr. by adj.*: v. *of genius*, *ingenium versatilis*, Liv.: v. *preced. art.*

versus: **1. A metrical line**: **1. versus**, *us* (prop. *any line*): *all his vs. are beautiful and polished*, omnes apud hunc ornati elaboratique sunt v., Cic. Or. 11, 36: *more than four heroic vs.*, plus quatuor herois v., id. Leg. 2, 27, 68: *I said that his vs. ran rudely*, incomposito dixi pede currere versus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1. **2. versutus**: *more polished and smoother vs.*, v. *magis facit et mollius euntes*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 58: *Cic. a set of two, four, verses*, distichon, tetrastichon: Mart.: *Quint. Phr.*: *contented with merely writing vs. which can be scanned, pedibus quod claudere senis, hoc tantum contentus*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 59: v. *TO VERSIFY*. **II. Poetry**: **1. versus**: *when he had taken himself to v.*, quum se mente ac voluntate con-jecisset in v., Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: *in pl.*, *from Greek v.*, ex v. Graecis, id. Arch. 10, 33. **2. nūmērus** (in pl.): *I delight in writing v.*, numeris nec-tore verba juvat, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30. **3. carmen** (esp. *lyric or epic verse*): *you delight in v.*, c. *tu gaudes*, Hor. Ep. 2, 59: *to write v.*, c. *condere*, id. S. 2, 1, 82. **III. A short section**: *perh. membrum*: v. **CLAUSE**, **SECTION**.

versed: **1. versutus** (concerned): *men v.d. in the vicissitudes of state affairs*, viri in rerum publicarum variatate v., Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 4. *To be v.d.*, versor, i. *TO OCCUPY*. **2. exercitū** (rare): *v.d. in military matters*, e. *mil-litia*, Tac. A. 3, 20. *To be v.d.*, exerceor, 2. **3. exercitū** (freq.): *in which he is v.d.*, in quibus versutus eque sit, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 110: *Caes. who is better v.d. (in state matters)?* quis exercitator? Cic. Phil. 6, 6, 17: *thoroughly v.d. in naval matters*, in maritinis rebus exercitatus, id. Manil. 18, 55: *Caes.* **4. volūtātis** (in rhore): *in rhore* (writers) *I see that you are well v.d.*, in quibus te video v., Cic. Q. F. 2, 13, 4. **5. pēritus**, non impēritus: v. **FRAC-TISED**, **SKILLED**, **EXPERIENCED**. **6. doctus**, instructus, eruditus: v. **LEARNED**. **7. perfectus** (thoroughly v.d.): *were v.d. in Stoic lore*, p. in litteris Stolicis, Cic. Brut. 30, 114. **8. contritus** (in bad sense: rare): *v.d. in the law courts*, c. ad regiam (al. concitus ad rixam), Cic. Caec. 5, 14.

versicle: versiculus: v. **VERSE**.

versification: versificatio: Quint. 9, 4, 116. *The art of v.*: *perh. poetica (-ce)*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: **ars versus faciendi*, scribendi. *Acquainted with the laws of v.*, metricus, Gell.

versifier: versificator: Quint. 10, 1, 89.

versify: **A. Trans.**: **1. versifi-co**, (to express in v.): *Apul.*: v.d. *versificatus*: Lucil. in Non. **2. perh.** *versus incido*, al. *sum*, 3: Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184. **3. Intrans.**: **1. versifi-co**, i. *Quint.*: **2. versus facio**, scribo, condo, dico, pango, etc.: v. *TO COMPOSE*. **Phr.**: *to v.*, verba includere versus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184: *I like to v.*, me peditibus claudere versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: *to v. extempore*, versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194.

version: **1. A str.**: *translatio*:

Quint. Phr.: *may be expr. by verb.*: *if I were to give a literal v.*, al. *plane verterem*, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: v. *TO TRANS-LATE*. **II. Concr.**: **Phr.**: *a v. of Aratus' poems*, Arati carmina conversa, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104: *a literal Latin v. of Greek plays*, fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4: *I cannot find a literal Latin v.*, ad verbum (quid) Latinae translatum non invenio, Quint. 7, 4, 4: v. *TO TRANSLATE*.

vertebra: **1. vertebra** (gen. a joint, Plin.: Sen.): *the spine is composed of four and twenty v.s.*, spina constat ex v. quatuor et viginti, Cels. 8, 1. **2. spondyli** (spond.) (= σπονδυ-λοι): Plin. 29, 4, 20.

vertebral: *perh. vertebraus* (with joints): *of bones*, Plin. 11, 37, 67. *The v. column*, spina, Virg.: Cels.

vertebrated: *perh. vertebraus* (jointed): Plin.: v. *preced. art.*

vertex: vertex (vor.): v. **SUMMIT**, **TOP**.

vertical: **1. rectus** (straight): *v. cliffs*, r. saxa, Liv. 21, 36. **2. directus** (straight, perpendicular): *he constructed a trench with v. sides*, fos-sam d. lateribus duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72. **Phr.**: *A v. line*, perpendicularium: Cic. lineae: Cic. cathetus (caeteros): Vitruv.: v. **PLUMB**: v. *fall. art.*

vertically: **1. rectis** (straight): *if atoms shall move v. by their own weight*, si atomi suo nutu r. ferentur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20. **2. directo** (straight): *(the atom) moves v. downwards*, d. deorsum fertur, id. N. D. 1, 25, 69. **3. e regione** (from straight opposite): *if all things moved v. downwards*, sit omnia deorsum e r. ferrentur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: *Lucr.* **4. ad lineam**, rectis lineis (according to plumb-line): *his view is that they move v. downwards*, cen-set deorsum ferri ad l., id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: *these elements fly v. upwards*, hae partes rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolant, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: *this region is v. under the lion*, linea rectum mundi ferit illa leonem, Lucan 10, 306.

5. ad perpendicularium: *beams stand-ing v.*,igna directa ad p., Caes. B. G. 4, 17.

vertiginous: vertiginosus: Plin. 23, 2, 28.

vertigo: vertigo: Liv. 44, 6 (swim-ming of the head on a precipice): *to suffer from v.*, v. laborare, Plin. 21, 1.

vervain: **1. verbēna**: Plin. 25, 9, 59. **2. *verbēna officinalis**: Linn. **very** (adj.): **1. vērū** (true): v. **TRUE**, **REAL**. **2. gērmanūs** (ge-nuine): *I know that I have been a v. donkey*, scio me g. asinum fuisse, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3. **3. ipse** (ipse) (self, same): *at that v. hour*, ea l. hora, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 4: *super!*, are you the man himself? *His v. self*, ergo ipse est? Ipseissimus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146. **Phr.**: *expr. by super!*, etc.: *I speak in v. truth*, verissime loquor, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: *unless you were the west foot*, nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 26: v. **UTTER**. *At this v. moment*, nunc quum maxime, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: *Tac. H.* 4, 58: *Ter. Andr.* 5, 1, 4: *at the v. moment when he was speaking*, quum maxime loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142.

very (adv.): **A. Expr. by adv.** **1. With adj.**, etc.: **1. maximē** (in the highest degree): (l.) *with adj.*: *dis-tricts v. rich in corn*, loca m. frumen-taria, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: v. *eager for war*, m. omnium belli avida, Liv. 21, 49: *for other forms of expr.* v. *Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.* (II) *With verbs*: *in this legion he placed v. great trust*, huius legionis confidebat m., Caes. B. G. 1, 40: v. **GREATLY**. **2. summē** (in the highest degree): (l.) *with adj.*: v. *pleasant*, a. *lucundum*, Cic. Fam. 13, 18, 2: (II) *with verbs*: *which always causes me v. great anxiety*, quod me sollicitare a solet, id. de Or. 2, 72, 295: v. **GREATLY**. **3. valdē** (strongly): (l.) *with adj.*: v. *lamented* magistratus, magistratus v. leneo, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 60.

(II) *with adv.*: *to speak v. strongly and freely*, v. vehementer et libere dicere, id. Att. 14, 1, 2. (III) *with verbs*: v. **STRONGLY**, **GREATLY**. **4. admodū** (in proper measure): (l.) *with adj.*: v. *unpolished*, a. *impolita*, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: esp. *with words denoting age*: *when Crassus was v. young*, Crassus quum esset a. adolescens, id. Off. 2, 13, 47. (II) *with verbs*: *your letter gave me v. great pleasure*, me litterae tuae a. delectarunt, id. Fam. 5, 59, 2. **5. sātis** (sāt) (sufficiently): (l.) *with adj.*: v. *much* remains, a. *multa* restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71. (II) *with adverbs*: *not v. honourably*, non a. honeste, id. Am. 16, 57. (III) *with verbs*: *I know v. well*, a. *satis*, Ter. Hec. 4, 37: v. **KNOUGH**, **WELL**.

6. bōne (right): (l.) *with adj.*: *a v. strong band*, b. magna caterva, Cic. Mur. 33, 69. (II) *with adv.*: *he got v. deep in his confidence*, b. penitus se in latius familiaritatem dedit, id. Verr. 2, 70, 160: v. *easily*, b. mane, id. Att. 4, 9, 2, fin. **7. probē** (well) in the conversational style of comedy: (l.) *with adj.*: *he is r. like you*, tui similis est p., Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18. (II) *with verbs*: *to deceive v. thoroughly*, p. decipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 268: *they are v. wrong*, errant p., ib. 3, 3, 20. **8. perquam**: (l.) *with adj.* or *adv.*: *I touched on v. briefly*, p. breviter perstrinxit, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201. (II) *with verbs*: *I should v. much like to know*, p. scire velim, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 1. **9. sātis** (well, truly): (l.) *with adj.*: *he sets forth a v. long speech*, explicat orationem a. longam, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13. (II) *with adv.*: v. *well cultivated*, a. bene culta, id. Quint. 3, 12. (III) *strengthened with quam* v. *much ex-ceedingly*: *with adj.*, *adv.*, and *verbs*: *in a v. short time*, a. quam brevi, id. Leg. 2, 10, 33. **10. impensē** (earnestly, greatly): (l.) *with adj.* (rare): v. *wicked*, l. improbus, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 39. (II) *with verbs*: v. **VEHEMENTLY**. **11. mirē**, mirifice, mirum quantum: v. **MARVELLOUSLY**. **12. apprime**, in primi-mis, etc.: v. **SPECIALLY**. **13. perfecē** (completely): v. *learned*, p. pla-neque eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: v. **FULLY**, **COMPLETELY**. **14. egregiē** (eminently): *a v. brave and good general*, e. fortis et bonus imperator, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268. **15. oppido**: (l.) *with adj.* or *adv.*: v. *conveniently*, o. opportune Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24: *Cic.*: *oppido quum Liv.* (II) *with verbs*: *they are v. different*, o. inter se different, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 33. **16. plarē**: v. **QUITE**. **17. vebementer** (ardently): (l.) *with adj.*: *which are v. important*, quae sunt gravia v., Cic. Clu. 24, 64. (II) *with verbs*: *etc.*: v. *angry*, v. irata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: *I ask v. earnestly*, v. rogo, Cic. Att. 10, 16 D. **II. With comp.**, etc., and words implying superiority or difference: v. *far*, etc. **1. multo**: v. *much fewer*, m. pauciores, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 11: *placing virtus v. much before everything*, virtutem omnibus rebus m. antepones, id. Fin. 4, 18, 51: v. *differently*: m. secus, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2. **2. multum**: *he will v. far surpass all*, m. omnes superabit, id. Verr. 5, 44, 115: *with comp.* post. Plaut.: *Juv.* **3. longē** v. *superior*, l. melior, Virg. Aen. 9, 556: v. *much the first*, l. princeps, Cic. Fam. 13, 13: *my principle was v. different*, mea longissime ratio abhorrebat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10: *Join*: l. and multum, ib. 5, 44, 115: v. **FAR**. **III. With negatives**: **1. non ita**, haud ita: *not v. long afterwards*, non l. multo post, Cic. Caes. 6, 17: *not v. much corn*, haud l. multum frumenti, Liv. 4, 12. **2. haud sātis**, non sane: *not v. long since*, haud a. diu, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 44: *Join* l. and 2: *not v. old*, non ita sane vetus, Cic. Brut. 10, 41. **IV. With verbs** or *part.*: v. *much*: (besides the words of which instances are given under I.) **1. magnopē** (old age) is *not v. desirous of pleasures*, voluptates nullas m. desi-

vicious: 1. *Addicted to vice:* 1. flagitiosus: they are v. who with insatiable mind covet the pleasures of sensual love, t. sunt qui veneres voluptates inflammant animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68. Also, opp. modestus, id. Am. 13, 47: v. also profligate. 2. vitiosus (not so strong as preced.: prop. faulty, defective): if those who attended the lectures of philosophers were likely to leave them v., si qui audierant (philosophos), v. essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 6, 48. Join: v. et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93. 3. perditus, profligatus: v. profligate (adj.), UNREPENTED. 4. pravus, corruptus: v. DEPRAVED. 5. nequam (indeck): Hor. Od. 3, 6, 47: v. GOOD-FOR-NOTHING. 6. sceleratus, sceleratus: v. WICKED. 7. turpis, e: v. DISGRACEFUL, SHAMEFUL. Phr.: a very v. life, vita vitilis flagitiosa omnibus dedita, Cic. Rose. Am. 13, 38: cf. vitilis, flagitiosa, sceleribus obruta (Georg.): to lead a v. life, impure ac flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: a v. disposition, animus libidini deditus, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: v. expressions, turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1, 33, 127. [For a v. act, v. vict (II.).]

II. Faulty: q. v. III. Of a horse, refractory: q. v.: continuam.

viciously: 1. flagitiose: Cic. pass.: v. also VICIOUS (I., Phr.), PROFLIGATE. 2. turpiter: v. BASELY.

3. scelerate, scelerate: v. WICKEDLY. [For v. inclined, v. vicious.]

viciousness: v. vice (I.).

viciisitudine: 1. vicia (gen.: nom. sing. not found), vicem, vice: pl. vicia (nom. and acc.), vicibus, f.: such v.s. has the state of mortals, habet has v. conditio mortalium, Plin. Pan. 5, fin.: v. also MUTABILITY. 2. vicissitudo (like preced.): v.s. of fortune, fortunae vicissitudines, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 4: cf. omanum rerum est v., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45.

3. vicietas (rare in this sense): a war involved by sea and land in many a v., bellum in multa v. terra marique versatum, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: v.s. of the times, varietates temporum, id. Fam. 5, 11, 4: cf. Tac. A. 2, 37, med.: quom videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagat, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, fin.: v. also FICKLENESS, CHANGE (side).

4. incertum: the v.s. of war, incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2, med.: cf. incerta fortuna, Plin. 3, 19, ad med. Phr.: the v.s. (lit. revolutions) of the lot of man, sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46: § 147: I am myself an example of the v.s. of fortune, equidem quam verisili fortuna sit, documentum ipse sum, Curt. 5, 8, ad fin.: the v.s. of human affairs, res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104: the v.s. of fortune, eventus varii fortunae, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: cf. vaga volubillique fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: the v.s. of life, varia vitae commutabilisque ratio, ib.

vicissitudinous: e.g. a fortune, v. VICISSITUDE.

victim: 1. victima: to slay v.s., caedere v., Liv. 45, 7, init.: Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 12: the v. slain gave a favourable omen, v. caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8, fin.: cf. Mart. 10, 73, 6: to sacrifice human v.s. pro victimis homines immolare, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, post init. Fig.: to offer oneself as a v. to the state, se v. reipublicae praebere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: shall I be the decreed v. of a deciver? v. deceptus decipientis ero? Ov. Am. 3, 1, 22. 2. hostia: with what v.s. sacrifice should be offered, and to what god, to whom with larger v., to whom with smaller (lit. suckling), quibus hostia immolandum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lacticinibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: often a very favourable omen is given by the next v., proxima hostia (abl.) litatur saepe pulcherrime, id. Liv. 2, 15, 36: the Gauls pollute the altars with human v.s. (Galli) humanis b. aras suavent, id. Font. 10, 11: cf. Tac. G. 9.

3. plachium (an expiatory v.): bring black cattle, let those be the first

v.s., duc nigras pecudes, ea prima p. muto, Virg. Aen. 6, 153. Fig.: p. rupti foederis (v. Iulianus), Liv. 21, 10, ad fin. Phr.: to be a v. to the flames of envy, invidiae incendio conflagrare, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29: to fall a v. to disease, morbo mori, Nep.: cf. morbo obire, Plin.: Liv.: to be a v. to a legal decision, iudicio circumveniri, Cic. Brut. 12, 48: must I be made a v. to your folly? meum placularem oportet fieri ob stultitiam tuam? Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 36: we were the first v.s., hoc nobis primis accidit, Cic. [To be a v. to, may also be expr. by pati (with acc.): opprimi, cadere, perire (all with acc.). For to make a v. of, v. TO CHEAT: to offer up as a v., v. TO SACRIFICE.]

victimise (colloq.): v. TO CHEAT.

victor (sub.): 1. victor, f. victrix: a law which v.s. upon vanquished are accustomed to impose, stipendium quod v. victis imponere consueverunt, cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 44, ad init.: Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 33: to leave the field as v., v. discedere, Caes. B. C. 3, 47, fin.: cf. v. ab hoste discedere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37: palm-branches given to v.s. (in the games), palmae v. datae, Liv. 10, 47, med.: as Olympian v., Olympiae v. (= Ὀλυμπιονίκης), Nep. praef. 5 (v. also infra): v. also CONQUEROR. 2. palma (rare in this sense: only poet.): Dioces, laird v., tertia palma D. Virg. Aen. 5, 339: cf. Sil. 16, 503. Phr.: to be v. over, vincere, devincere, superare, etc. (v. TO CONQUER): the Pompeians considered themselves already v.s., Pompeiani vicisse iam sibi videbantur (Georg.): to return to Rome as v. over the Volsci, victoriam ex Volscis Romanam referre, Liv. 4, 10, post init.: Love is my v., de me triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 9, 24 (8, 40): should Turnus have proved v., si victoria Turno cesserit, Virg. A. 12, 183: a gladiator who has been often v., plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rose. Am. 6, 17: to be an Olympian v., vincere Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14: cf. magna coronari Olympia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50.

victor (adj.): Pope: *the victor Greeks*: v. VICTORIOUS.

victorious: v. TIPPET.

victoriosa: 1. victor, f. victrix (as adj.): a v. army, v. exercitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, fin.: v. Greeks, v. Graeci, Ov. M. 11, 413: v. Athens, victoriosa Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: v. arma, victorica arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 54: v. ships, victorices rates, Ov. M. 15, 754. 2. sub. prior: so that our men were v. in all quarters, ita ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: to come off v., a. discedere, id. B. C. 1, 47. May also be expr. by verb (v. TO CONQUER, VARIQUISH, MOUR).

victoriously: usu. in phr.: to fight v. (= to gain a victory). Phr.: victoriam consequi a. adipisci (v. VICTORY: TO CONQUER): to traverse the world v., omnes gentes cum victoria peragere, Cic. Balb. 6, 16: he will drive his chariot v., victor aget currum, Virg. A. 6, 838.

victory: 1. in war: 1. victoria: a bloodless v., v. incruenta, Sall. Cat. 61, ad med.: a bloody v., v. non incruenta, Liv. 7, 8, fin.: a brilliant v., v. praecleara, Nep. Timol. 2, med.: cf. v. gloriosa, Cic. Coel. 7, 18: a civil v. (or a v. in civil war), v. civilis, Sall. J. or. fin.: Cic. Delot. 33: (cf. v. civilibus bellis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2): a complete v., justa v., ib. 2, 10, 1: a cruel v., v. crudelis, ib. 4, 9, 3: a decisive v., v. explorata, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, med.: a double v., geminata v., Liv. 1, 35, post med.: a doubtful v., v. dubia, ib. 7, 80, ad fin.: to come off with a doubtful v. (or with the v. undecided) pari proello discedere, Nep. Them. 3, post med. (cf. aequo proello discederetur, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, med.: aequo Marte discessum est, Liv. 2, 40, extr.: bellum amplius Marte gestum, Liv. 7, 29): an easy v., v. expedita, Caes. B. C. 3, 70, fin.: cf. v. incruenta, Sall. Cat. 61, ad med.: v. facilia, Liv. 7, 29: a very melancholy v., v. acerbissima, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1: a naval v., v. navalis, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 75:

a noble v., egregia v., Liv. 2, 47, post med.: to gain a v., v. VICTORY, TO GAIN: to have the v. in one's hands, v. in manibus habere, Liv. 30, 30, post init.: the v. as it were slipped out of his hands, quodammodo v. excidit e manibus, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2: to forego certain v., v. exploratam dimittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, med.: to follow up a v., a v. nihil cessare, cf. Liv. 34, 16, post init.: to make use of a v. (i.e. to turn it to account), v. exercere, Liv. 2, 53, ad fin. (cf. utrique victoriam crudeliter exercebant, Sall. C. 38, extr.: id. J. 16, ad med.: Liv. 6, 22, med.): to wrest the v. out of one's hands, v. e manibus eripere, based on Sall. J. 82, ad fin.: to raise a shout of v., v. conclamare, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, med.: to proclaim v. by rumour and despatches, fama ac literis v. concelebrare, Caes. B. C. 3, 72, extr.: the v. cost the Carthaginians much blood, multo sanguine Poenis v. stetit, Liv. 23, 30, ad init.: (of the gods) to grant v., v. dare, Liv. 30, 30 (cf. belli secundus exitus reddere, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 38). [Also expr. by vicus: e.g. in consequence of the v. over them, ex victis illis (Georg.): to boast of a v. over some one, aliquo victo gloriari (id.: after the v. over Darius, post Darium victum (id.).]

2. triumphus: he left to his colleague the prospects of a v. over the Boii, Bolorum triumphi spem collegae reliquit, Liv. 33, 37, ad fin.: to gain a v. over the fleet of the Roman people, de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, Cic. Verr. 5, 39, 100: cf. t. ex Etruria agere, Liv. 6, 7, post med. 3. trōpaeum: a v. which may vie with the v. at Marathon, victoria quae cum Marathonio possit comparari trophaeo, Nep. Them. 3: cf. Hor. Od. 2, 9, 19. 4. successus, us, m. (poet.: rare): the dread prodigious v.s., successus dade dira negat, Virg. Aen. 12, 912: v. successus. Phr.: to yield the v., manus dare, Nep. Hamilc. 1, post med.: cf. dede manus, Lucr. 2, 1041.

II. In rivalry or contest: 1. victoria: v. in suis, v. litium, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 54: the v. was in the hands of the senate, v. penes patres fuit, Liv. 4, 50, post med. 2. triumphus: so that they considered your rejection (as a candidate) their v., ut repulsum tuum triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vat. 16, 39.

3. palma: the reward of the Olympian v., Olympicae praemia palmae, Virg. G. 3, 49: so great was our striving for the v. (in our studies), ea nobis ingens palmae contentio, Quint. 1, 2, 24. Phr.: to yield the v. (i.e. to own oneself conquered), herbam dare a. porrigere, v. Forcell. s. v. herba, and Plin. 22, 4, 4, § 8: non vixisse I for v., neque vincere certo, Virg. Aen. 5, 194.

victory, to gain a: 1. expr. over: } by victoria with verb: e.g. victoria potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: victoriam consequi, Cic. Coel. 7, 18: victoriam adipisci, Suet. Aug. 16, med.: victoriam patrare, cf. Tac. A. 13, 41: to gain a v. over one, ab aliquo victoriam reportare, Cic. Manil. 3, 8 (cf. triumphum deportare, id. Off. 1, 22, 28): ex aliquo victoriam ferre, Liv. 8, 8, extr.: v. ex aliquo referre, id. 4, 10, post init. 2. vinco, vici, victum: 3: to gain a splendid v. over one, aliquem egregie vincere, Liv. 11, 40, init. Fig.: the opinion which, etc., gained the v., vici sententia quae, etc., cf. Liv. 2, 4: v. TO CONQUER. 3. supero, i: v. TO OVERCOME. Phr.: he who has gained the v., victorae compos, Vell. 1, 10, ad med. (v. also VICTORY): to gain the v., rem obtinere, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: cf. superiorem esse s. discedere (v. VICTORIOUS). 2: he had gained an easy v., rem levis sine cruce generat, Plin. (Quem.). Fig.: to gain a v. over one's passions, domitas habebit, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194, fin.: cf. coercere omnes cupiditates, ib.: cupiditatibus imperare, id. Am. 2, 82 (v. also TO CONQUER).

victory, memorial of: trōpaeum: v. TROPHY.

— news of: litterae victorices, Cic. Att. 5, 31, 2: tabellae victorices, Ov. Am.

1, 11, 25: laureatae litterae (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv. 5, 28, *extr.*: also, laureata, *absol.*, Tac. Agr. 18, *fin.*

victory, ornaments of: ornamenta triumphalia, Suet. Aug. 38, *init.*: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. triumphalia, and art. TRIUMPHAL.

—, songs of: epinicia (= ἐπινίκια), Suet. Ner. 43, *extr.*

victress (rare): Shakesp.: victrix, Iola, f.: v. victor.

victual (v.): Phr.: to v. an army, exercitus rem frumentarium providere, based on Caes. B. G. 5, 8: to v. some one, rem frumentarium alicui suppeditare, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2 (cf. cibos suppeditare, Id. Leg. 2, 27, 67): to v. a town, commensus in oppidum importare, based on Caes. B. C. 1, 40, post med.: cf. frumentum in oppidum suppeditare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: to v. well, sustinere commensus (to keep up the supply of provisions), Caes.

victualer: campo, onis: Cic.: Hor.: v. *inv.*

victualling-house: 1. caupōna: v. *inv.* 2. pōpina: v. EATING-HOUSE.

—officer: 1. perh. rei frumentariae praefectus (a superintendent of corn) Tac. A. 11, 31. 2. frumentarius (a purveyor of corn): Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: v. also COMMUNARIAT (1.).

victuals: 1. cibaria, orum: cooked v., cocta c., Liv. 3, 27, ad med.: v. also PROVISIONS. 2. cibus: v. food. 3. esca (in pl.): the gods feed on neither v. nor drink, nil nec esca aut potulionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. 4. pēnus, ūs and i, m., and f.: also penum, i, and penus, ūs, n.: that v. are wine and wheat, etc., penum esse vinum et triticum, etc., Gell. 4, 1, post *init.*: but v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. 5. edalla, ūm and iorum: v. EATING-HOUSE. 6. victua, commensūs: v. PROVISIONS. Phr.: broken v., reliquiae (v. LEAVINGS). [For to supply with v., v. TO VICTUAL.]

vie with: 1. certo, i: it remains that we v. with one another (in doing) kind services, reliquum est ut officii certamen inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 1: citizens were v.ing with citizens in virtue, cives cum civibus de virtute c., Sall. C. 9. Also in poet. with dat. (instead of cum): Amyntas alone v.s with you, solus ubi certat A., Virg. E. 5, 8 (cf. certent et cunctis ululab, lb. 8, 55): v. also TO CONTENT (1.). Also of things: the (olive-) berry (of Hymettus) v.s with the green (one) of Venafrum, viridi c. bacca Venafr., Hor. Od. 2, 6, 15. 2. contendō, dī, tum, 3: (that) obscurity was v.ing with rank in respect of greatness, humilitatem cum dignitate de amplitudine contendere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 176: v. also TO CONTENT (1., 1.). 3. aemulor, i (for const. v. TO RIVAL): to v. with Pindar, Pindarus aemulari, Hor. (v. TO RIVAL): to v. with the virtue of ancestors, virtutem majorum a., Tac. Agr. 15. Also of things: the Basilican grapes v. with the Alban wine, (Basilicæ uvae) Albanum vinum a., Plin. 14, 2, 4, 6, 30. 4. pŕovōco, i (prop. to challenge): to v. with old men in virtue, senes p. virtute, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, med.: that painting v.d with nature itself, ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 16, 94. Of things: the vast side of the circus v.s with the magnificence of temples, immensum latus circi templorum pulchritudinem p., Plin. Pan. 51, med. Phr.: one who v.s with another, aemulus (v. RIVAL, sub.). all v. (with one another) in loving me, omnes certatim me amant, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, ad med.: the comarals v. (with one another) in striking the sea (i. e. in roving), certatim soli feriunt mare, Virg. Aen. 5, 778 (cf. ingenti certamine concitant remora, Curt. 9, 4: Virg. Aen. 5, 197): where the honey v.s with (that of) Hymettus, ubi non Hymetto mellis decedunt, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 15: v. also TO EQUAL. view (sub.): 1. The power or act of seeing: 1. aspectus, ūs:

nature has made the eyes moveable so that they might with ease turn their v. whither they would, oculos fecit (nature) mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellet, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: at the first v., primo aspectu, lb. 2, 55, 90. Also in pl. (poet.): sic urus Apollo mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg. Aen. 9, 657 (654). 2. conspectus, ūs: almost in v. of our army, paene in c. exercitus nostri, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: to enjoy a v. of the city, conspectu urbis frui, Cic. Sall. 9, 26: he decries no ship in v., navem in c. nullam prospicit, Virg. Aen. 1, 184. Fig.: to place in the mind's v., ponere in c. animi, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161. Join: conspectus et cognitio naturae, Id. Leg. 1, 21, 61 (v. SURVEY). Also in sense of a short v. (or sketch, like Gr. σκίσις) Gell. 17, 21, *init.* 3. prospectus, ūs (to be used cautiously): v. PROSPECT.

4. transpectus, ūs (rare): since the door affords an open v. through it, janua quum per se t. praebet apertum, Lucr. 4, 277 (271). 5. ōculus: he ransacked from their v., ex oculis evanuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 655. 6. ōcles, ei, f.: such subtlety as to elude the v., tanta tenuitas ut aciem fugiat, Cic. v. *EXE* (sub.), 3: v. also LOOK (sub.), GAZE (sub.): and for fig. sense, v. CONSIDERATION (1.).

Special Phr.: (1.) field or range of v.: as far as the field of v. extended, quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18: cf. qua longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1: v. PROSPECT (1.), RANGE (sub.), 10: SCOPES, SCENERY. (2.) point of v.: locus late prospectans, Tac. H. 3, 60, ad *init.*: perh., too, "locus unde prospectus s. despectus est (based on Caes. B. G. 7, 79, erat ex oppido Alisia despectus in campum), Georg. Fig.: this is my point of v., sic hoc mihi videtur, Cic.: to regard a thing from a right point of v., vere s. recte judicare de aliqua re, id.: to regard a thing from a wrong (or mistaken) point of v., aliquid fallacibus iudiciis videre, Id. (III.) a bird's-eye v.: to take a bird's-eye v. of a city, "omnem urbem sub uno aspectu deplere: he takes possession of a mountain's lofty summit to get a bird's-eye v. sitting, montis sublimis cacumen occupat, unde sedens partes speculatur in omnia, Or. M. 1, 667. Fig.: so that by chronology I get a bird's-eye v. of all ut, explicatis ordinibus temporum, uno in conspectu omnia videam, cf. Cic. Brut. 4, 15: cf. brevi in conspectu ponti, Id. Leg. 3, 5, 12 (v. also TO GLANCE, III.). (4.) to be in v.: the enemy was in v., hostis in conspectu erat, cf. Gell. 1, 11, med.: cf. culpas prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: esse in prospectu, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: v. also VISIBLE (to BE). (v.) to expose to v.: (1.) pŕovōco, pŕevō, pŕostum, 3: p. vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: p. argentum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: p. in medio, Id. Verr. 1, 11, 29. (2.) pŕopālam collocō: tabulas et signa pŕopalam c., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: v. also TO DISPLAY, TO SHOW. (vi.) to be exposed to v.: spectaculo esse, Cic. Att. 10, 2, 2: she herself sitting exposed to (public) v., spectaculum ipse sedens, Prop. 5 (4), 8, 21: the tabulae are exposed to v., tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 42, 104. (vii.) to come into v.: cadere in conspectum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub oculos cadere, Id. Or. 3, 9: cf. dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 31: alicui in conspectum prodire, lb. 2, 4, 3: venire in conspectum alicuius, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: v. also TO APPEAR. (viii.) to disappear from v.: v. TO DISAPPEAR, VANISH. (ix.) to obstruct a v.: prospectum prohibere, Sall. J. 51, *init.*: prospectum impdire, based on Caes. B. G. 2, 22. (x.) to command a v.: the town Alisia commanded a v. into the plain, erat ex oppido Alisia despectus in campum, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: v. also TO COMMAND (III.). Expr. also by prospectio, prospecto (v. PROSPECT, I, med., ASPECT, III.): specto, aspecto (v. TO LOOK TOWARDS). (xi.) in v.: v.

VISIBLE: in one's v., in ore alicuius in oculis alicuius, Cic. Verr. 2, 33, 82: riches, honour, glory, are placed: in v. divitiæ, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt, Sall. C. 20, *fin.*: in v. of their own men, praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: cf. ante ora parentum (Virg.): (v. also SIGHT, PRESENCE): in public v., pŕiam, āpŕtā, pŕopālam (v. OPENLY): cf. in luce (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. *lux*). (xii.) to take a v. of, expr. by verbs given under TO VIEW, q. v. (xiii.) to keep in v., custodio, tueor (v. TO GUARD, WATCH): spector, etc. (v. TO OBSERVE): subēquor, pŕosēquor (v. TO FOLLOW UP): to keep silver-plate in v., nusquam ab argento dignum decedere, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33 (also ellipt. without decedere, in fig. sense: ab honestissima sententia dignum nusquam, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 1): (Caesar) wanted to keep the Helvetii in v., decedere nolēbat (ab Helvetiis), Caes. B. G. 1, 10: (of a speaker), to keep the argument constantly in v., "argumentum orationis summa constantia persequi (Georg.), opp. aberrare a proposito, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83. II. The v. presented or general aspect: spēs, ūs, ūs, aspectus: v. APPAREANCE (III.), ASPECT (1.): spectaculum (v. SIGHT, SPECTACLE). III. A picture of scenery: v. LANDSCAPE (1.). Phr. (8g.): as we design to give a v. of Epaminondas's way and manner of life, quum exprimerem imaginem consuetudinis atque vitae velleius Epaminodae, Nep. Epam. 1.

IV. Mental survey, opinion, judgment: sententia, etc. (v. OPINION, JUDGMENT, III.). 1. A picture of scenery: v. LANDSCAPE (1.). Phr. (8g.): as we design to give a v. of Epaminondas's way and manner of life, quum exprimerem imaginem consuetudinis atque vitae velleius Epaminodae, Nep. Epam. 1. IV. Mental survey, opinion, judgment: sententia, etc. (v. OPINION, JUDGMENT, III.). 2. A speculative v., ratio (v. THEORY): a superficial v., disputaculosa inanitas, Sen. Ep. 117, post med.: v. also DOCTRINE. Special Phr.: (1.) to or in one's v., expr. (1.) by iudicium: e. g. to say v. at least: meo quidem iudicio, Cic. (2.) by a simple dat.: e. g. if they wanted to be cleared from blame in his (Caesar's) v. (or eyes), si alibi purgati esse vellet, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, *init.* (2.) to take or entertain a v.: often expr. by sentire (with an explanatory word): to entertain one and the same v., unum atque idem sentire, Cic.: who entertained most noble and generous v.s respecting the state, qui de republica praeciara atque egregia sentirent, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5: to entertain v.s hostile to the state, contra rempublicam sentire, Cic.: but v. also ORROROR. (1, phr.). Also expr. by videtur with dat.: e. g. this is the v. I take, hoc mihi videtur (with acc. and inf.). Cic.: different people entertain different v.s of the honourable and the base, non eadem omnibus sunt honesta atque turpia (Quinch.). v. also TO THINK, TO JUDGE.

V. End in v., design: pŕopālam, consilium, etc. (v. PURPOSE, sub.). Expr. also by periphrasis of such verbs as volo, specto, peto, sequor, valeo, with id, quod, quid, and other pronouns: v. PURPOSE (sub., 11.). Phr.: with volēs v. quo consilio? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1: quorum v. v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. 1: and art. WHEREFORE: with a good v., bono consilio, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 78: with this v. that, or with a v. to eo consilio ut, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, *init.*: ea mente... ut, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: ad eam rem... ut, Id. Verr. 4, 15, 31: idcirco s. Ideo... ut, Id. v. also so (v., throughout). Also expr. by ad or in, foll. by prom. or gerund: or by ad simply. e. g. confingit falsas causas ad discordiam, Ter. Hea. 4, 4, 71: v. also ROS (prep. V.). Also expr. by causa, grātia (in adv.): v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. Sp. cial Phr.: to have in v.: spectare (v. KNOW, sub., 1V., 3, 4): also expr. by in animo est, cogito, etc. (v. TO INTEND, TO RETURN): to have in v. one's interests, alicui servire, consilire, prospicere (v. TO CONSULT, III.).

view (v.): to take a v. of: 1. viso, si, sum, 3: from the walls v. your fields laid waste, ex muris visite agros vastatos, Liv. 3, 68, *init.* 2. inspicio, aspicio, introspecto, 3: v. TO INSPECT. 3. specto, i: v. TO LOOK AT (2.).

4. *teor, intueor, contueor*: v. to GAZE. 5. *conspicio, spezi, spectum*, 31: v. to BEHOLD. Fig.: so that you may *v. with your minds* him whom you cannot *v. with your eyes*, cf. *conspiciatis eum mentibus vestris quoniam oculis non potestis*, Cic. Balb. 20, 47. 6. *conspicor*, 1: v. to DISCOVER. 7. *contempnor*, 1: v. to CONTEMPLATE, OBSERVE. Join: *contemplari et considerare aliquid*, Cic. Vert. 4, 15, 33. 8. *oculis perlustro* (to *v. carefully*): to *v. curiously*, *omnia oculis*, p. Liv. 25, 9. *int.*: (cf. *collustrare omnia oculis*, Cic. Tusc. 7, 23, 69). Fig.: p. *aliquid animo*, Cic. Part. Or. 11, 38: v. also to OBSERVE, SURVEY, CONSIDER, REGARD (lit. and fig.).

viewless: v. INVISIBLE.

vigil: 1. *Devotional watching*: *vigilare*, arum: on the *v.s* of *Ceres*, *Cereri vigilis*, Plin. Aul. prol. 30: lib. 4, 10, 65. [Also in bad sense: *enervated by sleep or wanton v.* *sonno* and *libidinosus*, v. *marcius*, Tac. A. 6, 10 (4).] 2. *pervigillum* (lasting all night): the camp neglected in a *v.* castra *pervigilio* neglecta, Liv. 23, 35, *fin.*: to use a thing for *v.* *aliquid per vigilias adhibere*, Plin. 18, 12, § 124: to *conjoin a v.* p. *indocere*, Suet. Cal. 54, *med.*: to keep *v.s.* p. *celebrare*, Tac. A. 15, 44, *post init.*: to worship an image by a yearly *v.* (*simulacrum*) p. *anniversario colore*, Suet. Galb. 4, *ad fin.* 3. *pervigiliatio*: *nightly v.* *nocturnum*, p. Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37. Phr.: to keep a *v.* all night in honour of *Venus*, *Veneri pervigilare*, Pl. Cure. 1, 3, 25. II. The evening preceding a festival: v. EVE (II.). Phr.: *v.s* (i. e. the practice of sitting up all night) *impair the strength of the young*, *attenuant juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes*, cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 735.

vigilance: 1. *vigilantia*: by valour and remarkable *v.* *virtute et v. singulari*, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 1: and *pass.* 2. *vigilia*: by *v.* and *foresight*, *v. et prospectia*, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19: cf. id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: v. also *VIGILANT* (4). 3. *custodia*: to guard one with *greater v.* *intendens c. aliquem asservare*, Liv. 39, 19, *post init.*: the shepherd's *v.* c. *pastoris*, Col. 8, 4, 3: the *v.* of dogs, c. *canum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: v. also *GUARDIANSHIP*. 4. *prospicientia*: v. *FORESIGHT*: also *CARE* (*suba*, II.), *CAREFULNESS* (II.), *CAUTION* (I.). Phr.: to exercise *v.* *vigilare*: one must always exercise *v.* *vigilandum est semper*, Poet. ap. Cic. Planc. 24, 59: to *re-define* *v.* (in guarding) the *prisons*, *lautumiarum intendorem curam habere*, Liv. 32, 26, *ad fin.*: our men had *re-leased* all their old *v.* *superioris temporis contentione nostri omnem remiserant*, Cæsar. B. C. 2, 14, *fin.* [For *with v.* *v. VIGILANTLY*]: v. also *WATCHFULNESS*.

vigilant: 1. *vigilans*, *antis*: a *v.* and *shrewd tribune*, v. et *acutus tribunus*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: a *v. general* (*Hannibal*), v. *dux*, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1, *ad fin.* 2. *vigil*, *ilis* (poet.): v. *AWAKE*, and Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. Fig.: *v. cares*, v. *curae*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96. Very *v.* *pervigil*: *sleepless rather than very v.* *innoemes magis quam p.*, Tac. A. 1, 65, *ad init.*: cf. Plin. Pan. 63, *ad med.*

3. *vigilax*, *æcis*: v. *WATCHFUL*. 4. *exsomnia*, e (*prop.* *sleepless*, *wakeful*): v. in mind, *animo a.*, Vell. 2, 127, *extr.* Join: a *man truly v.* whenever a matter demanded *vigilance*, *vir ubi res vigilam exegerit, sane a.* *providens, atque agendi sciens*, id. 2, 88, *med.* 5. *intuentia*: the *senate* by no means *v.* *senatus nihil sane i.*, Sall. C. 16, *fin.* 6. *prôvidus*, *antis*: v. *PRUDENT*, *CADUOUS*, *CAREFUL* (II.), *CIRCUMSPECT*. 7. *promptus*: v. *READY*, *PROMPT*. Phr.: to keep a *more v. eye* upon one, *intendens custodia aliquem asservare*, Liv. v. *VIGILANCE* (3). cf. *aliquid quam maxime intuentia oculis contemplari*, Cic. Fl. 11, 26: *intuentia oculis aliquid intueri* (*opp.* *paulisper connivere*), id. Agr. 2, 28, 77. Phr.: to be *v.* *vigilare* (*v. VIGILANCE*, Phr.):

Join: *I shall be v. in your service*, *excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis*, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18.

vigilantly: 1. *vigilanter*: Cic. *pass.* 2. *diligenter*: v. *DILIGENTLY*: also *CIRCUMSPECTLY*. But often best *expr.* by *adj.* and *subst.*: e. g. to guard *v.* *intenta custodia asservare*, etc. (*v. proceed. art.*)

vignette: *perh.* *ornamentum, emblema*.

vigorous: 1. *vigētus*: the *fresh fought with the fresh and v.* *festi cum recentibus ac v. pugnabant*, Liv. 22, 47, *extr.*: cf. Cic. Att. 10, 16, 6. Fig.: a *v. intellect*, v. *mens*, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: cf. *v. ingenium*, Liv. 6, 22: v. *ACTIVE* (II.), 4.

2. *vigens*, *entis*: *fresh and v.* (in body), *Integri ac v.*, Liv. 21, 43. Fig.: a *mind keen and v.* *mens acris et v.*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: v. also *INFR.* (4).

3. *viduus* (*full of life*): a *v. constitution*, v. *corpus*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 1, *ad fin.*: a *v. old age*, v. *senectus*, Tac. A. 6, 33 (27). Fig.: the *v. force* of the *mind*, v. *vis animi*, Lucr. 1, 73 (66): v. *eloquence*, v. *eloquentia*, Tac. A. 13, 42, *med.*

4. *viridis*, e (*poet.*): *Barbalus of v. youth*, E. *viridi juvenis*, Virg. Aen. 3, 295: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17. Join: a *v. old age*, *cruda v.que senectus*, Virg. Aen. 6, 304 (cf. Tac. Agr. 29, *quibus cruda v. senectus*). Fig.: v. in *commas*, v. *consilio*, Sil. 3, 255. Join: v. *animo ac vigens*, Sen. Ep. 66, *init.*

5. *vihēmēna*, *entis* (of growth): very rare in this sense: a *vine v. and flourishing in much wood*, *vidis v. multaque materia frondens*, Col. 3, 1, 5. For *fig. sense*, v. *ANIMATED* (II. 3): v. also *VEHEMENT*.

6. *licet*, *impiger*, etc.: v. *ENERGETIC*, *SMART* (*adj.* II.), *ACTIVE*.

7. *licet*, *cris*, *cre*: a *mind v. and ready for undertaking wars*, *ad bella suscipienda a. et promptus animus*, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 19, *extr.*: v. also *BRISK*. 8. *strēnuus*: he has proved himself a *v. fellow*, a *hominem præbuit* (*without ref. prom.*), Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12: v. also *ENERGETIC*. 9. *reōens*, *entis* (not exhausted by fatigue): *nav. joined with integer*: when the *v.* had taken the places of the tired-out, *quum r. atque integri defessis succubissent*, Cæsar. B. G. 3, 94, *init.*: cf. id. B. G. 5, 16, *extr.*: v. also *supr.* (1). Fig.: the other consul of *v. mind*, *recentis animi* (*consul*) *alter*, Liv. 21, 52, *ad init.*

10. *integer*: v. *supr.* (9), and Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. *supr.*

11. *nervōus* (lit., *sinewy*: of style): *who more n. than Aristotle?* *quis Aristotele nervosior?* Cic. Brut. 31, 121.

12. *vāldus*, *vālena*, *robustus*, etc.: v. *STRONG* (I.). 13. *pōtens* (of remedies): Plin. 25, 10, 81, § 130: v. also *EFFECTUAL*, *GOOD* (*adj.* II.). Phr.: to attack a town with a *v. assault*, *oppidum magno impetu oppugnare*, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 6: the *v. appearance* (of a tree), *hilaritas*, Plin. 17, 15, 26, § 118. To be *v.* *vigere*, *virere* (v. to FLOURISH): to become *v.* *vigescere* (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.): v. also *SPRINTED*.

vigorously: 1. *fortiter*: the hands being *uplifted very v.* *sublati fortius manibus*, Petr. 9, *post med.*: to draw in the reins *more v.* *fortius attrahere lora*, Ov. R. Am. 398: to fight *more v.* *fortius pugnare*, Cæsar. B. G. 2, 26: to resist *most v.* *fortissime realtere*, ib. 4, 12.

2. *acriter*: v. *STRONGLY* (II., 4). Join: a *conte* *contente propugnare*, Gell. 18, 1, *init.* Fig.: *I fought my battle v.* (in the Senate), a. et *vehementer proliatius sum*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1: v. also *ENERGISTICALLY*.

3. *strēnuus*: to do a thing *v.* *aliquid facere*, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 48: to take up arms *v.* *s. capere* (arma), Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: v. also *INFR.* (4).

4. *impiger*: v. *ACTIVELY*. Join: *aliquid i. et strenue facere*, Gell. 15, 4, *med.*

5. *grāviter*, *nervōs* (both of style of speaking): v. *FORCIBLY* (II.), 4.

6. *intēns*: to press the besieged *more v.* *intēntius premere obsessos*, Tac. A. 15, 13: to assist a thing *very v.* *intēntius adesse aliquid rei*, ib. 11, 11. Cf. *contente* (v. *supr.*, 2).

assist one most v. (*aliquem*) *entēntissime juvare*, Suet. Cæsar. 5: cf. Liv. 23, 7: and *pass.* (v. *FORCIBLY*, a. v. *entēnt*). 8. *ideo*: they followed up the pursuit *to v.* *adeo effusis institerunt*, Liv. 20, 44, *ad med.* 9. *laetē* (of crops, *fruitfully*, q. v.): a crop *flourishing v.* *seges i. virens*, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 83: v. also *STRONGLY* (II.).

vigorousness: v. *VIGOUR*.

vigour: 1. Of physical or intellectual force: 1. *vigor*, *ōris* (rare in lit. sense): a *v.* as of *Arē*, *ignis v.* Virg. Aen. 6, 730: v. also *LIFE* (IV.). Fig.: *v. of mind*, v. *animi*, Ov. H. 10, 51.

2. *vis*, *vim*, *vi*; *pl. vires*: v. *STRENGTH*, *POWER*. Join: the *v. of the mind*, *vires animi* *vigore*, Virg. Aen. 9, 610 (608) (*the highest v. of intellect*, v. *summa ingenii*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49: that great *v.* and *excellence* of an orator, v. *illa divina et virtus oratoria*, id. de Or. 2, 7, 120: the *lively v. of the mind*, *oldia v. animi*, Lucr. 1, 73 (66)).

3. *viriditas*, *itis*: *old age takes away v.* *senectus auferit v.*, Cic. Am. 3, 11: v. also *FRESHNESS*.

4. *virilitas* (*manly vigour*): v. *MANHOOD* (I.). 5. *robūr*, *ōris*, *a.*: v. *STRENGTH* (II., 4).

6. *nervi*, *orum*: to exert all the *v. of one's age* on something, in *aliquo omnes n. actatis contendere*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: poets strike out the *v. of every virtue*, (*poetæ*) *n. omnis virtutis elidunt*, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27.

7. *stūs* (*succus*): *prop. juice, sap*: v. is taken away from the cattle, a *pecori subducitur*, Virg. E. 3, 6. Fig.: v. of *intellect*, a *ingenii*, Quint. lib. 1, *proem.*, § 24: v. also *LIFE* (IV.).

8. *sanguis*, *inis*, *a.*: O ye, whose *v. of life* stands entire, *vos o quibus integer ævis a.* (*stat*), Virg. Aen. 2, 639. Join: whose *v. fails*, *quem a. viresque deficiunt*, Cæsar. B. G. 7, 50, *fin.*

9. *facultates*, *um*, *f.*: v. *RESOURCE* (6): v. also *ENERGY*, *ACTIVITY* (III.).

10. *virtus*, *itis*, *f.*: v. *EXCELLENCE* (II.). Phr.: *youthful mental v.* *primus flos animi*, Stat. Ach. 1, 615: to be in *full v.* *vigere, florere*, v. *PRIME* (*suba*, II.).

11. *in the full v. of life*, *integerrima ætate*, Cic. v. *v. of life*, *bona ætas*, etc.: v. *PRIME* (*suba*, II.). Phr.: endowed with *v.* *v. vigorous*:

to gain *v.* *vigescere*, Cic. (v. to *STRENGTHEN*, II.): to INCREASE, II.): to regain *v.* *vires recuperare*, Tac. H. 3, 22, *init.*: of *vires* *revocare*, Virg. Aen. 1, 214 (v. to RECRUIT, REFRESH: also to RECOVER, B.): without *v.* *debilis, infirmus*, etc. (v. *FREEBLE*, *LANGUISH*, *WEAK*, *ENERVATED*: loss (or want) of *v.* *infirmitas, debilitas*, etc. (v. *FREEBLENESS*, *LANGUOR*, *WEAKNESS*)).

to impair *v.* *vires capere*, Virg. G. 3, 215 (v. also to ENFEBLE, ENWEAKEN, WEAKEN): to lose *v.* *linguere*, etc. [v. to LANGUISH, to FAIL (A.) TO PINE, TO FLAG].

Miscell.: with *v.* *armis et castris*, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 184 (cf. *remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque, ventis remis*: also *equale virisque*: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. *remus, equus*): nor are the preparations for war conducted with less *v.* amongst the enemy, *neque senius ad hostes bellum apparatur*, Liv. 7, 7, *ad med.*: I exerted all my *v.* *tentavi quid possem*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: to press the step with the greatest *v.* *summo labore oppugnare*, Liv. (Quinch.).

cf. *Intento obsessos promere*, Tac. A. 15, 13: if we relax not *v.* by delaying, *si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur*, Liv. 37, 19, *med.*: to pursue with *v.* *mature, præcepto, insto, festino*, v. to HURRY ON (II.), to HURRY (III.).

II. Of plants, *luminaria*, q. v.: *luxuria, lætitia*.

III. Fig.: of style in oratory, etc.: 1. *vis*, *vim*, *vi*: *pl. vires*: my poems have no great *v.* *non magnas habent mea carmina vires*, Ov. (Quinch.): v. also *supr.* (I., 2).

2. *robūr*, *ōris*, *a.*: (*men*) who have produced some *v.* in writing, *qui r. aliquid in stilo fecerint*, Quint. 10, 3, 10.

3. *vigor*, *ōris*, *a.*: how much *v.* is there in that book, *quantum in illo libro vigoris est*, Sen. Ep. 64, *post init.*

4. *nervi*, *orum*: the

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speech of these men has neither v. nor oratorical point, horum oratio neque n. neque aculeos oratorios habet. Cic. Or. 19, 62: cf. Hor. A. P. 26. 5. *laetitia*, *oritur in Lysias there is often v. to such an extent that nothing can be produced more powerful*, in Lysia saepe sunt laetitia sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius. Cic. Brut. 16, 64. Join: to hurt the orator's spears with v., (has-tas) oratoris laetitia viribusque torquere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242. 6. *sanguis*, *inla*, m.: *expressions full of v.* (dicta) plena sanguinis. Quilut. 11, 1, 34. Join: to shine in v., sanguine et viribus nitere, id. 8, 1, 6. 7. *sucus* (succus) *a speech is adorned by its own v.* ornatus oratio a suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96. Join: that v. of orators, a ille et sanguis (oratorum), id. Brut. 9, 36. 8. *impetūs*, *dis*: *pleadings which are read aloud lose all their v. and warmth*, actiones quae recitantur l. omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, init.: v. also ENRAGE (4). 9. *contentio*: v. KNEGGY (5). 10. *gratitas*: v. WEIGHT. Phr: *purity and manly v.*, sanctitas et virilitas, Quint. 1, 8, 9. Join: *without v.* (of an orator), fractus atque elumbis, Tac. Or. 18, fin. (v. also KNEZVEDAT).

vile: v. PIRATE.

vile: 1. *Worthless, mean, contemptible*: 1. *villa*, e. v. FALTY. 2. *contemptendus*, *contemptus*, *despicit*: v. CONTEMPTIBLE. 3. *abjectus*, *projectus*, *humilis*. v. ABJECT. Join: (*heli*) *v. by all the rest*, a., contemptus, despectus a ceteris, Cic. Pis. 41, 99: a v. fellow, contemptus et abjectus homo, id. Agr. 2, 34, 91 (also expr. by nebulo, an idle rascal, Cic. Hor.). 4. *humilis*, *sordidus*: v. GROVELLING, SORDID (II), MEAN (adj. II).

5. *nequam*. v. GOOD-FOR-NOTHING. Phr.: *to make one appear v.* in contemptum alium adducere, Cic. Inv. 1, 16: *to account one v.*, alium habere despicit, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19: *to be accounted v.*, esse contempti, Caes. B. G. 2, 30. [May also be expr. by act. and pass. respectively of contemno.] *To become v.* in contemptum venire, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, post med. 11. *Morally base, depraved*: 1. *turpis*, e. v. BASE (adj. IV). 2. *disgraceful*, *immoral*. Join: *the vest (fellow) of all*, omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3. 2. *maculiosus*, *the law has subdued the v. abomination*, lex m. edomuit nefas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: v. senators, m. senatores, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3.

3. *inquilius*: v. LOW (adj. VII). 4. *foedus*, *liver*, *spurcus*, *littulentus* (rare), *obscenus*: v. FOUL, FILTHY, OBSCENE. 5. *impudicus*, *incostus*: v. IMPURE, UNCHASTE. 6. *perditus*: *flagitiosus*, *ec. pravus*, *corruptus*: nefarius, nefandus: v. PROFUGATE, DEPRAVED, WICKED. 7. *immanis*, *atrox*: v. ATROCIOUS, HEINOUS.

8. *detestabilis*, *e. a v. crime*, d. scelus, Cic. Am. 8, 27: cf. d. exemplum, Liv. 26, 48, ad fin. Cf. odiosus (v. HATRED). Phr.: *a v. fellow*, scelus (abstract for concrete), Plaut.: v. also RASCAL, VILLAIN (II). 9. *a. act* (may sometimes be expr. by) facinus, scelus, flagitium, without an adj.: cf. Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170: Tac. Ger. 12, (v. also CRIME): v. acts, impunitates, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6 (cf. impunitas, Pl. Pers. 1, 1): v. expressions, sordes verborum, Tac. Or. 21, med. (v. also LOW, adj. VII, Phr.).

vilely: 1. *Meanly*: sordide, illiberaliter, etc. v. MEANLY (II, III), CONTEMPTIBLY. 2. *Basely*: 1. *turpiter* v. BASELY. 2. *flagitiose*, *foede*, etc. v. DISGRACEFULLY. 3. *nefarie*: v. ABOMINABLY. 4. *impure*, *inceste*, *obscene*: v. IMPURELY, DISGUSTINGLY. 5. *prava*, *scelerata*, *scelerata*: v. WICKEDLY, BADLY, VILLANOUSLY.

villeness: 1. *turpitude*, *inla*, f.: *the v. of flight*, t. fugae, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, post med.: cf. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 49. 2. *pravitas*, etc.: *improbities* v. DEPRAVITY, WICKEDNESS. 3. *foeditas*

obscenitas: v. FOULNESS, OBSCENITY. Join: *depravity* et f. turpitudine animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105. 4. *nequitia*: v. VILLAINY (II, 2). 5. *indignitas*: v. UNWORTHINESS. (Or expr. by adj. with animus.)

villification: obrectatio, etc.: v. DISPARAGEMENT.

villifier: obrectator, etc.: v. CALUMNIATOR, REVILER.

villify: 1. *To debase, disgrace*, q. v. (cf. Milton: "Their Maker's image they villified"). 2. *To defame*: 1. diffamio, infamio: v. TO DEFAME (1, 2, and 4). 2. crimino: v. TO CALUMNIATE. 3. detraho, detractio, obrecto: v. TO DETRACT FROM, DISPARAGE, SLANDER. 4. maledico, etc.: v. TO REVILE. Phr.: *to v.*, existimationem oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8 (cf. existimationem lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75, extr.): *to be v'd by all*, omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.

villa: villa v. COUNTRY-HOUSE.

village: 1. *pagus*: in us and *market-places*, in p. forisq., Liv. 25, 5, med.: *about the v.s and cross-roads*, pagos et compita circum, Virg. G. 3, 382: *leaving out the large v.s and the small ones (or hamlets)*, omisso p. viclaque, Tac. A. 1, 56, post med. 2. *vicius* (*a smaller v. than pagus*, prop. a *quarter of a city, a street*): Cic. Fontei. 5, 19: Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Tac. Hor. Divin. viculus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: Liv. 21, 31, ad fin. Miscell.: of a v., v., pagus. v. *hearties*, pagani foci, Ov. F. 1, 670: Plin.: cf. paganicus: a v.-fair, paganicae feriae, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 26 (called also, paganalia, Macr. Sat. 1, 16): *a v.-school*, ludus literarum paganus, based on Liv. 3, 44: *a v.-school-master*, ludii literarum pagani magister: by v.s (or in every v.), pagatum: *temples consecrated in every v.*, templa pagatum sacra, Liv. 31, 26, ad fin.: v.-wise (or from v. to v., in hamlets), vicatum: *to dwell v.-wise*, v. habitare, Liv. 9, 13, med.: cf. Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 17: *soothsayers who travelled from v. to v.*, haruspices vicani, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: *a bailiff of a v. (or burgomaster)*, comarchus (= κομάρχος), Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 7: in pure Latin, magister vic, Suet. Aug. 30, ad init. (For an inhabitant of a v., v. VILLAGER): v. also COUNTRY (sube. and adj.), RUSTIC (adj.).

villager: 1. *paganus*: *v.s and townsfolk*, p. et oppidani, Auct. B. Alex. 30, 2. 2. *pagus* (abstract for concrete): *the festive v.s are keeping holiday in the meadows*, festus in pratis vacat p., Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: cf. pagus agat festum, Ov. F. 1, 669. 3. *vicani*, *orum*: Liv. 38, 30, ad fin. Seldom in sing.: e. g. *Troikes the v.*, T. ille vicanus, Cic. Fl. 3, 8.

4. *rusticus*, *agrestis*: v. PEASANT.

villain: 1. *In feudal law, one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, a bondman*: in this sense also spelt VILLENIN, VILLAN. 2. *ascriptitius* (-cius) *servus* (*a slave attached to the soil and transferred with it*): Cod. Just. 11, 47, 6. [Ascriptitii glebae, villains regardant (Blackstone), opp. villains in gross who were transferable from one owner to another, and may be expr. by mancipia (v. in fr., 3), or perh. servi.]

2. *ascriptus glebae*, villanus M. L. 3. *mancipium* (*a slave by purchase, regarded as property*): Cic. pass. 4. *colonus* (of the later Imperial period): Cod. Just. 11, 47, 2 and 7: v. Smith's Dict. Ant. pp. 311, 312 v. also SERV. Phr.: *v.-soilage* (or *socage*), socagium villanum, Du Cange. 11. *A deliberate scoundrel* (in this sense only written VILLAIN): 1. *expr. by adj.*, with or without homo: (homo) sceleratus, Pl. Ter.: homo nequam, flagitiosus, Cic. (v. RASCAL, ROGUE): *the greatest v.s*, homines sceleratissimi, Sall. Jug. 31, med.: *a most ingenious v.*, homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell. 2, 48, post med. Join: *thou wouldst have been a v.*, sceleratus et nefarius fueris, Cic. Mur. 30, 62: cf. id. Rep. 1, 17, 27, 12: cf. homines malefici sceleratique, Cic.

Verr. 5, 55, 144: *consecrati contumeliatique homines*, Liv. 2, 37, extr.: *improbos et sceleratos*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 135: *malus et nequam homo*, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 18: *improbos homo et perditiosus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 73, 297: *homo nefarius impiusque*, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: *homo nequam et improbus*, id. Deiot. 7, 21: *the greatest v. on earth*, profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus, id. Verr. 3, 26, 65: cf. longe post natos homines improbius, id. Brut. 62, 224. 2. *scelus*, *flagitium* (abstract for concrete), *furcell*, *verber* (v. RASCAL): *veterator* (v. ROGUE). Phr.: *to play the v.* (expr. by) *scelus* (and *adj.*) with verb: e. g. *scelus nefarium facere*, *perficere*, *moliri*, *suscipere* (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. scelus): *the greatest v.s*, maximorum molituros scelerum, Sen. Tranq. 7, post med. Join: *that v.*, labe illud atque coenum, Cic. Sen. 8, 20: cf. coenum illud ac labe, ib. 11, 26.

villainous: 1. *Of persons*: 1. *sceleratus*, *sceleratus*, *nequam*, etc. (v. VILLAIN, II). 2. *facinorosus*: *most v. cut-throats*, facinorosissimi scarii, Cic. Sen. 38, 81: cf. id. Cat. 2, 10, 27. 11. *Of things*: 1. *sceleratus*: *to a v. act he added more v. language*, a. facinorosi scelerotum sermonem addidit, Liv. 5, 27, post init. Join: *a ac nefarium facinus*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: *res a.*, atrox, nefaria, ib. 22, 62. 2. *sceleratus*, *nefarius*, *nefandus*: v. WICKED, ACCURSED. 3. *infamia*, *flagitiosus*. v. INFAMOUS. 4. *foedus*, *teter*, *atrox*. v. FOUL (adj. II), HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS. v. ALSO VILE.

villainously: 1. *scelerate*: *property v. acquired*, pars bona a. Pl. Rod. 2, 6, 22. Join: *to act v.*, a. atque temple facere, Liv. 24, 25, init. 2. *scelerate*: *to do nothing v.*, nihil a. facere, Cic. Sull. 24, 67: *planning most v. all plots*, omnes insidias sceleratissime machinatus, id. Scand. 64, 132. 3. *flagitiose*: v. SCANDALOUSLY, SHAMEFULLY.

4. *nefarie*: v. ABOMINABLY, ATROCIOUSLY. 5. *spure* (lit. *filially*): *v. done*, a. factum, Auct. ad Her. 1, 5, 8: v. ALSO VILELY.

villainousness: v. VILLAINY.

villainy: 1. *The disposition*: 1. *best expr. by mens s. animus* with adj. (v. VILLANOUS): e. g. *what they have lusted after in their v.*, quomente consueverat et nefaria concupierunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19. 2. *pravitas*, etc.: v. DEPRAVITY. 3. *immanitas*, *atrocitas*: v. ENORMITY, HEINOUSNESS. 4. *scelus*, *improbitas*: v. WICKEDNESS. 5. *maledia*: v. DISOBEDIENCE.

11. *The act*: 1. *scelus*, *eria*, m. (usu. joined with nefarius): *steeped in v.s*, nefarius a. cooperatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 9: *to conceive a v.*, in se a. concipere, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: v. also Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. scelus. 2. *nequitia*: *remarkable v.*, insignis n., Cic. Pis. 6, 12: *a workshop of v.*, officina nequitiae (fig. of a villain's house), id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134. 3. *flagitium*: v. VICE (II).

4. *facinus*, *eria*, m. (men) *chosen for violence, v. and murder*, ad vim l. caedemque delicti, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: Join: *scelus et f.*, id. Mil. 16, 43: *to omit no v.*, nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 12, post med.: v. ALSO CRIME.

villan: v. VILLAIN (I).

villanage (written also VILLENAGE or VILLENAGE: *a tenure of lands and tenements by base services*): 1. *angaria* (a Persian word, but occurring, according to Forcell., as early as Cicero's time: cf. Frugm. Nigidii [a contemporary of Cic.] ap. Gell. 19, 14, ad fin.): *Arcaid. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29*. 2. *opera serva* (*the service rendered*), based on Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 9. 3. *villanagium*: Du Cange. Phr.: *to exact v.*, angariare. Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4: *to perform v.*, angariam a. operam servam praestare (based on angarium praestatio, Paul. Dig.), Georg.: *Lycurgus gave the lands of the wealthy to the plots to be tilled as in v.*, Lycur-

gus agros locupletium plebi ut servitio colentes dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, § 16.

villanous, villanously, villanousness, villany: v. VILLAINOUSLY, VILLAINOUSNESS, VILLAINITY.

villain: v. VILLAIN (I.).

villainage, villanage: v. VILLAINAGE.

villous: villōsus. Plin.

vinaigrette: *acetabulum*: v. CRUST. vindicate: 1. To maintain as a right, to hold successfully against:

1. *tēno*, 2, and *compda*: to v. *one's* rights, *ius suum tenere*, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48; cf. *ius retinere, obtinere*. v. TO MAINTAIN (II.).

2. *Just persequor*: id. Div. in Cæd. 6, 21; cf. *armis ius suum exsequi*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4. 3. *vindico*, 1: *so great was the universal feeling throughout the whole of Gaul that liberty should be v. d. tanta universæ Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandæ*, id. 7, 76; cf. *se in libertatem vindicare*, Cic. pass.; *aliquem in libertatem asserere* (to v. or assert the liberty of an actual slave), Suet. Vitell. 10, ad med. || To support by argument: 1. *obtinere*: v. TO MAINTAIN (VII.). 2. *probo*, etc.: to v. my conduct to you, ut *vobis rationem mei facti probem*, Cic. Mur. 2, 3; v. TO PROVE, SUBSTANTIATE. || To justify: *purgare*: v. TO JUSTIFY. Phr.: culpa aliquem liberare, etc. (v. TO EXCULPATE): v. also TO CLEAR (II., Phr.), INNOCENCE (Phr.). Miscell.: 1. *off. iustice*, pro æquitate propagare, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62; to v. *one's* reputation, pro fama aliquis propagare, id. Rab. Iud. 10, 30; to v. *one's* own innocence, expedit se crimine, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 29; to do so by accusing another, alieno crimine protegere innocentiam suam, Liv. (Quinch.).

vindication: 1. A maintaining one's rights: 1. *propugnatio*: our v. and defence of your position, nostra p. ad defensionem dignitatis tue, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2. 2. *patrocinium*: the v. of justice, p. acquittata, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242. 3. *vindicatio* (rare in this sense): vindication pro quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsumus a nobis et a nostra, qui nobis esse carum debent: et per quam peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; cf. ib. 2, 51, 161. 4. or expr. by verb (v. TO VINDICATE): e. g. the unanimous feeling for a v. of liberty, consensio libertatis vindicandæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 76. || Exculpation: *purgatio*, satisfactio: v. JUSTIFICATION, DEFENCE (III.). Phr.: in his v. of himself, quam se purgat, Cic. to v. themselves, ut non deliquisse videantur, id. he says a few words in v. of himself, pauca pro delicto suo verba facit, Sall.: I have only one thing to say in v. that, etc., una defensio occurrit, quod, etc., Tac. || Of an argument, support, q. v.

vindicator: 1. *propugnator*: v. CHAMPION. 2. *defensor*: v. DEFENDER. 3. *assertor*: the sword the v. of freedom, gladius a. libertatis, Sen. Ep. 13, ad fin.: v. also MAINTAINER. 4. *vindex*: v. MAINTAINER. (Except in the above senses, expr. by verb.)

vindicatory: v. APOLOGISTIC.

vindictive: 1. *avidus poenæ* (ac. sumendae): Liv. 8, 30, estr. 2. *inimicitiarum persequens* (i. e. ulciscens inimicitias, Forcell.). Auct. ad Her. 2, 19, 29. Phr.: a v. man, qui nullam injuriam inultum impunitamque dimittit, based on Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 149; *no one is more v. than a woman*, vindicta (abl.: *revenge*) nemo magis gaudet quam femina, Juv. 13, 191. *all fell v.*, omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34, ad fin. (cf. *acrius ad ultionem exarsere*, Tac. A. 12, 38; in ultionem exauduit [perf. of exaudesco], Flor. 2, 18, med.); v. also REVENGEFUL.

vindictively: expr. by adj. (v. VINDICTIVE).

vindictiveness: ulciscendi libido: Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44. Phr.: to glut

one's v. explore se ultione, Tac. A. 4, 25; to show v., irae indulgere, Liv. 23, 3, post init. (Or expr. by adj. with animus).

vine (substantive): 1. *vitis*, i. e. *f. (the grape-bearing vine)*: * *Vitis vinifera*, Linn. *Dimin.* *viticula*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 86. *Vs. lay hold of props with their tendrils*, *vites claviculis adminicula apprehendunt*, ib. 2, 47, 120; cf. id. Sen. 15, 52; *the v. abounding in useless boughs runs to wood*, v. *supervacuis frondibus luxurians viscetit*, based on Col. 4, 11, med.: a v. *vigorous and flourishing in much wood*, v. *vehemens multaque materia frondens*, id. 3, 1, 5; *young v.s.*, *novellæ v.*, Virg. K. 3, 11; *late-bearing v.s.*, *tardeæ v.*, Mart. 1, 43, 3; *a good sort of v.*, *v. generosa*, Col. 3, 2, ad fin.: to plant the v., v. *serere*, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16 (cf. *pone ordine vites*, Virg. E. 1, 73); to cultivate the v., v. *colere*, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38; to propagate the v., v. *propagare*, cf. Cato in Plin. 17, 21, 97; to graft the v., v. *inserere*, Col. Arb. 8, 2; to prune the v., v. *putare*, Virg. G. 2, 407 (cf. v. *amputare*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52); to support v.s., v. *alligare*, based on Col. 4, 20; (cf. [vitibus] *furcas subdere*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32). Join: v. *adminiculari* arborique *jungere*, Col. Arb. 16; *clms are wedded* (i. e. attached to) v.s., *ulmi vitibus maritantur*, Col. 11, 2, 79 (cf. *ulmis adjungere vites*, Virg. G. 1, 2; *intexere vitibus ulmos*, ib. 2, 221). 2. *vines* (prop. a plantation of vines; but often used for vines by the Scriptorum Rei Rusticæ): to trim v.s., *pampinare vinas*, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; to prepare the ground for planting v.s., *pampinare vinas*, id. 18, 26, 65, § 240; to prop v.s., v. *pallare*, Col. 11, 2, 16 (cf. v. *pedare*, id. 12, init.: *statuminibus v. impedire*, id. 4, 16, 2. Join: v. *adminiculari* arborique *jungere*, id. 4, 26, init.).

3. *librusca* (or *librusca vitis*, the wild v.; v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.). Phr.: to set out new v.s., *novellare*, Suet. Dom. 7; to trim v.s., *pampinare*, Varr. R. 1, 31, 2; a trimming of v.s., *pampinato*, Col. 4, 6, 1; Plin.: to prepare the ground for planting v.s., *pampinare agrum*, Col. 3, 13, med.: *land suitable for planting v.s.*, *terra vinealis*, id. 3, 12, 1; v. *bearing hills*, *vitiferi colles*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60 (cf. *vitifer mons*, Sil. 4, 149).

vine (adjective): 1. *vitigenus* (*vine-born*): v. liquor, Lucr. 5, 15; v. latices, id. 6, 1071 (1069). 2. *vitigenus* (like preceded): v. *slips*, v. *surculi*, Cato R. 41, 3; v. *leaves*, v. *folia*, Col. 12, 16, 3; cf. v. *ligna*, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 50. 3. *vinearius* (pertaining to vines): v. *hills*, v. *colles*, Col. 5, 6, 36. 4. *vineaticus* (like preceded.): v. *semina*, id. 4, 1, 1; v. *cultus*, id. 4, 33, 6. Phr.: v. *clad mount-tains*, *amicti vitibus montes*, Flor. 1, 16, 5; v. also *fol. art.*

vine-arbour: 1. *pergula*: Col. 4, 21, med.: Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11. (Hence, *pergula vitis*, a vine trained over an arbour, Col. 3, 2, 28; called also, *litiola*, ib.) 2. *trichilla*: v. Forcell. a. v.

— **branch or shoot**: 1. *palmeæ*, *Itla*, m. (a vine-sprout): Plin.: Virg.: Ov. 2. *pampinus* (like preceded): for gender, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.): to clear away v.s., p. *detergere*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175; Virg.: Ov. 3. *clavicula* (a vine-tendr): v. *Virg.*: 4. *capredius* (like preceded.): Col. 1, 31, 4; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 208. 5. *viviradix*, *surculi*, *propago*: v. QUICKSET. Col. pass. 6. *tridux*, *tridux*, m. (a vine-layer trained for propagation): Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4. Called also, *rumpus*, ib. 7. *mailettus* (like preceded.): Col. pass. 8. *flagellum* (rare: one of the highest tapering branches): Virg. G. 2, 209; Varr. 9. *vitis* (a vine-sapling): Ov. M. 6, 591; Cato R. 41.

— **dresser**: 1. *vinitor*: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40; Virg. E. 10, 36. 2. (vitis) *cultor*: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40. 3. *viticola*: Sil. 7, 193. (N.B.—Not *vinemitor* [vinemitor], as in R. and A., which = *vinager*, q. v.) Phr.: a v.'s knife, *vinitoria falx*, Col. 4, 25, init.;

cf. *vineatica falcula*, Cato R. R. 11, 4, med.

vine-fretter or grub: *convolvulus* Cato R. R. 35, 1; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 264. (* *Pyralis vitis*, Boac.: *Sphinx elipnor*, Linn.).

— **grower or planter**: 1. *vitistor*: a *Sabinus* v., v. *Sabinus*, Virg. Aen. 7, 179. 2. *conitor* *uvæ*: of *Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 14 (cf. *vitis repertor*, also of *Bacchus*, Varr. R. 1, 2, 19). 3. *perh. vitis cultor*, Cic.: *viticola*, Sil.: v. VINE-DRESSER.

— **grub**: v. VINE-FRETTOR.

— **knife**: v. VINE-DRESSER.

— **leaf**: *pampinus*, m. (for gender, v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.): the *grape clad in v.s.*, *uva vestita pampinis*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; cf. *ornatus viridi tempore pampino*, Hor. Od. 4, 32. Hence the foll. add.: (1.) *pampineus*: *spear wrapped round with v.s.*, p. *hastæ*, Virg. Aen. 7, 395; a *chaplet of v.s.*, p. *corona*, Tac. A. 11, 4. (2.) *pampineus*: a *wine full of leaves*, p. *vitis*, Col. 5, 5; Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21; v. also *VINE* (adj.). 2.

— **planter**: v. VINE-GROWER.

— **prop**: 1. *pedāmen*, *adminiculum*, *pedamentum*, *stātimen*: v. PROP (substantive). 2. *ridica*: Cato R. R. 17, init.; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, init. 3. *furca*: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32.

vinery: v. HOT-HOUSE.

vine-shoot: v. VINE-BRANCH.

— **stock**: *perh. vitis stirps* & materia: or, *vitis simply*.

vinegar: *acetum*: *very sour* (or strong) v., *acidissimum* a., Pl. Pa. 2, 4, 49; cf. a. *acerrimum*, Col. 4, 4, 3, med.: a. *aspermum*, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 97; to pickle in v., in *aceto condire*, id. 14, 19, 23, § 119; to soak by v., *ex aceto macerare*, id. 33, 5, 26, § 88; to infuse olives with v. (i. e. pour v. on them), (olivas) *aceto infundere*, Col. 12, 47, ad med.: v. *mead* (or *honey-mead*): a Roman drink), *mulsum acetum*, Cato R. R. 157, ad med.: Pl. (cf. *posca*, a drink made of vinegar and water), Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 23; Plin. 27, 4, 12, § 29. Phr.: *chalk steeped in v.*, *acida creta*, Mart. 6, 93, 9; a *pickles of v. and brine*, *oxalme* (= *decalme*), Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61; to turn to (or become) v., (of wine, etc.), *acresco*, *coacresco*, *inacresco* (v. SOUR, Adj., Phr.): as a. v., *acidissimus*. Fig.: to look v., *vultus acerbus sumere*, Ov. (v. SOUR, adj., II., 1).

— **cruet**: *acetabulum*: v. CRUST.

— **manufactory**: *perh. officina aceti*, based on Cæs. B. C. 1, 34, *officina armorum* (a manufactory of arms).

— **plant**: * *Ulvina aceti* s. *Myco-*

derma aceti (Bot.).

vineyard: 1. *vineæ*: to plant v.s., v. *instituire*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67 (cf. *agrum vineis vestire*, Col. 3, 4); to plant v.s. closely, v. *frequentare*, cf. Col. 4, 15, init.: to plant a v. *afresh*, v. *renovellare*, Col. Arb. 6, ad init.: Virg. G. 2, 390. 2. *vinetum*: to make v.s., v. *facere*, Col. 3, 4; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167; Virg. G. 2, 319. Prov.: to cut down one's own v. (i. e. to be severe towards oneself), v. *sua cadere*, cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220. 3. *vinearius hortus*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 108. 4. *vitārium* (a nursery for vines): Cato R. R. 40, init.; Varr.: Col. 5. *arbutum* (a v. planted with trees: whereas the vinea was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): Cic. Sen. 15, 54. Fig.: *abusive language that smacked of the v.*, *expressa arbutio convicia*, Hor. 8, 1, 7, 29 (cf. *ballitus cadi*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142).

vinous: 1. *vinosus*: *juice of a v. flavour*, *sucus v.*, Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 66; cf. v. *sapor*, id. 12, 13, 27, § 47; odor v., id. 27, 4, 11, § 28. 2. *expr.* by *vin* with *substantive*: e. g., v. *fumes*, *vin* *anellitus*, Cic. Post. Red. 7, 16; cf. *vin* *odor* s. *sapor* (Georg.). Phr.: to have a v. *smack*, *vinum redolere*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63.

vintage: 1. *The operat on*: 1. *vindemia*: when the grape *v. will be ripe*, the *vintage must take place* (or be

gathered in), uva cum erit matura, vindemialm fieri oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 1: Plaut. 2. *avarum* perceptio, based on Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12. || *The time*: feriae vindemiarum (opp. feriae messium), Suet. Caes. 40. Also, *vindemiae* simply, M. Aurel. 111. *The produce*: 1. *vindemia*: not the same v. hangs on our trees, non eadem arboribus pendet v. nostris, Virg. G. 2, 89: cf. lib. 2, 522: to gather the v., *metere*, Plin. 17, 22, 35. 185: cf. v. cogere, Col. 2, 22, med.: to manage the v., *celebrare*, Pallad. Sept. 11 (cf. v. administrare, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, post init.): I have but a poor v., yet a better one than I had expected, v. graciles quidem, uberores tamen quam expectaveram colligo, Plin. Ep. 9, 20: to cause full v., v. exuberare, Col. 2, 10, med. *Dimin.* (fig.), *vindemiola* (of income), Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4. 2. *vindemiasticus* fructus: Col. 3, 7, 11. 3. *vindemiialis* fructus: Macr. S. 7, 7, med. *Phr.*: of the v., *vindemiatorius*: v. cesses, *vindemiatoria* uvas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: to gather the v., *vindemiare*, Plin. 18, 31, 74: cf. 316: also, *vindemiare* (uvas), Plin. 14, 2, 4, 30: v. vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1 (cf. uvas demetere, Plin. 17, 26, 40: cf. 249; [uvas] carpere, Virg. G. 2, 90). *vintager*: *vindemiator* (*vindemitor*, Sen. Apocol. init.): Hor. S. 1, 7, 30: Varr.

viol (Milton): *fdes, ium*: now chiefly used as a gen. term: e.g. *bass-v.*, *fdes gravioris soni* (Kr.).

violable: *violābilis* (poet.): *Ov.*: *Virg.*: *Stat.* in prose expr. by verb (V. TO VIOLATE). For *not v.*, *v. INVOLABLE*.

violare: I. To outrage, injure: q. v. II. To profane: violō, etc.: v. TO PROFANE. III. To break, infringe: I. violō: to v. a truce, indulgentia: Cae. B. C. 2, 13: to v. a treaty, foedus: v. Liv. 38, 44; and met.: to v. an oath, iuramentum violare, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: to v. friendship, amicitiam, id. Phil. 2, 101: 3 (v. also TO BREAK, v. v. 101): to v. right, jus et immunitatem, Cic. Rose. Am. 38, 109 Cf. rumpo, frango (v. TO BREAK, III.). 2. nigro (opp. conservo): to v. civil law, jus civile m. Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67. Join: m. et non servare, id. Off. 1, 10, 31. Miscellaneous: to v. every right (or obligation), fas omne abrumper, Virg. Aen. 3, 55: to v. one's word given to an enemy, necdum hosti datum fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: to v. the right of embassy, jus legationis immingere, id. Verr. 1, 33, 84: without using one's word, salva fide, id. Rose. Am. 3, 4, 95 (cf. salvis legibus, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4): to v. a law (lit. to offend against), committere (with in, or contra legem, or abt.: Cic. v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. IV. 2): to v. an oath, pefjero s. perfidiro (v. TO PERJURE) cf. falsum jurare, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108. IV. To debauch a woman: violō: to v. virginity, virginatatem v., Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 59: v. also TO RAVISH.

violation: *I. Breach* (in fig. sense): *expr. by verb: v. BREACH* (II.).
INFRACTION. *Phr.: without v. of duty, right, etc., salvo officio, jure, etc.: Cloc. pass.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. salvisus* (1., 2.). [For to act in v. of, v. TO DEVIATE (II.).]
II. Profanation, q. v.: violation, etc. [For a v. of decency, v. OUTRAGE.]
III. Rape: *v. RAPE* (II.).

violator: *III. A breaker (of a treaty, etc.): I. violator: a v. of the law of nations, juris gentium v., Liv. 4, 19, post init.: a v. of a treaty, foederis v., Tac. A. 1, 58, post init. II. raptor: a v. of a treaty, foederis r., Liv. 4, 19, a v. of a truce, Indulturum r., Id. 8, 39, post med. III. evensor: a r. of the rights of man, juris humani c., Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 6. Or expr. by verb: v. to violate (III.). Or *II. A profaner: violator: v. templei, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 27. Or expr. by verb (v. to PROFANE). III. A ravisher, q. v. Phr.: a v. of chastity, pudicitiae expurgator Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 9.**

violence: 1. *Inherent overpowering force, whether physical or mental:*

1. *violenta*: the continued *v.* of the storm, *v. assidua* biemls. Col. 1, 1, 5: the *v.* of the sun's ray, *v. radli* (solis), Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70. Fig.: the uncurbed *v.* of the upstart, novi (hominis) effrenata *v.*, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: *Frightened by his threats and v.*, nihil ejus ac *v.* terribus, Suet. Ner. 34, 20: *pass. in.* 2. *v.* vim, *vi*: plur. *vires*, *f.*: the *v.* of the storm, *v. tempestata*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76 (cf. *v. venientis* aqual, Lucr. 1, 280): Also strengthened by *violentus*: *violenta* *vis* viri, Lucr. 5, 963: *cf. vis* violenti venti, ib. 1225 (1222): *v. also* FORCE (sub.). 3. *grāvitas*, *Atia*, *f.*: (rare in this sense): the *v.* of the weather and rains, *g. coeli* aquarumque, Liv. 23, 14, 20: *med.*: the *v.* of disease, morbi *v.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76. 4. *intemperies*, *ei*, *f.* (necessity): *v.* of the weather, *i. coeli*, Liv. 8, 18, 18, 18. Fig.: the *v.* (or outrageous conduct) of a friend, *i. amici*, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 3: *cf. a.* cohortulum, Tac. H. 1, 64: 1. *mullerum*, Gell. 1, 23, ad fin. 5. *aesivita*, *v.* of the sea, a maris, Vell. 1, 2, 2: *entr.*: *cf. i.* (undae), Ov. H. 9, 23: *v.* of the season, a temporis, Sall. J. 37: *v.* of storms

a. tempestuatus, Plin. 2. 47. 47. § 135.
 6. Impētūs, ūs. m.: to assuage
 the v. of disease, morbi l. lenire, Petrus.
 S. 17. post med.: v. also IMPETUOSUS.
 7. ardor, fervor: v. ARDOR (II.).
 8. impotentia (want of moderation
 or self-restraint): no star's fiery
 scorches the flock, nullius astri flogem
 aestuosa torret il., Hor. Epod. 16, 57.
 Fig.: a woman's v., mulieris l., Tac.
 A. 1, 4. fin.: the v. of the veterans
 veteranorum l. ib. 14. 31. med.: the v.

vēdānā v. s. d. P. III; 3, 6, 9.
v. libidinis, v. P. III; 3, 6, 9.
v. trācūda : v. trācūda ||
Hostile or unjust force (viewed objectively)
tively) : I. via, vim; pl. plur. virescent
f. : v. infectis is repelled by v., vi vim
illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4. 9 (cf. vi vim
vi repellere, id. Sect. 17, 39); to offer v.
to life, v. afferre vitam, id. Caecin. 21, 61
cf. v. allicui adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110
with v., vi a per vim, id. pass. v. (violence)
VIOLENTLY) : to proceed with v., vi gras
sari, Liv. 3, 44 post med. (or grassari)
Abol.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v.)
Join : to infect v. on one, vim manu
manus inferre allici, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21
to fight together with the greatest v.
summa vi impetue contendere, id.
Fin. 3, 20, 66. 2. mānus, da, f. : to
obtain from v., manibus abstinere, Tacit.
H. 2, 44, ad med. (cf. manibus tene
perare, Liv. 2, 23, ad med.). v. also
force (subst. II). 3. Impetus, uis
m. : in the great v. of the sea, in magnam
undam v. mare, Plin. Nat. 2, 8, vias : tantum
ut non gravat v. maris, Plin. ibid. 2, 8
venturum sustinere, ibid. 3, 3.
4. veritas, intima, indolenia, f. : p.

VEXARE, INJURIA, INGLORIA, TACINUS: V.
OUTRAGE. 6. mælicidium: v. MISER-
CHIEF (II). 8. sævilitas: v. CRUELTY
P.H.: to take by v., rapere, etc. (v. TO
SNATCH); do v. to: or treat against v.;
violare: the do v. to: or treat against v.;
viola: the do v. to: or treat against v.;
guests, hospites violare has non potest;
v. 6, 63, III. q. also (v. TO IN-
JURE): cf. vexare, maculare, etc. (v. TO
MALTREAT); when I did v. to my feel-
ings to bear those (thoughts) patiently
quoniam frangere ipse me cogeretur;
illa ferre toleranter, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: to
do v. to one's feelings so as not, etc.
tormentum sibi injungere, ne, etc. l'In-
Pan. 86, init.: the v. of animositatis
vidida odii, Tac. A. 15, 49. III. Vo-
lence offered to chastity: vis: v. offerre
to a sister, v. allata sorori, O. A. R.
6-9; cf. Cic. Mil. 4, 9: to suffer v.,
pati, Ov. M. 4, 231: to offer v. to one
v. offerre aliquid, Liv. 38, 24, post init.
(v. ALSO RAPE, II.): TO RAVISH, II.

violent: 1. vēhēmens, entis (*app*)
lenis, placidus: of persons and things)
a v. rain, v. imber, Lucr. 6, 516 (v. also
HEAVY, VIII.): a v. blow, v. ictus, ibid.
310. Join: Fig.: v. acerque, Cicero
Caecin. 10, 28: homo v. et violentus, id.
Phil. 5, 7, 10 (v. also FIERY, II.): a v.

kind of speech, genus orationis v. atque atrox, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200: a v. decreas of the senate, v. et grave senatus consultum, id. Cat. I. I. 3: v. also venge-

3. *violentus* (stronger than
preced.): *moet v. storme, violentissimam*
tempestatem, id. Clu. 49, 138 (cf. *violenter*
Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 107). Fig.: *a v.*
nature, v. ingenium, Liv. 1, 46, *med. v.*
rule, v. imperium, id. 45, 12, *med. v. re-*
medies, v. medicamina, Cic. Pis. 6, 13 (but
al. violentia, Nobbe) [cf. *iratae medi-*
camina fortia praebere, Ov. A. 2, 480].

3. *violēns*, *entis* (poet. for preced. : but *violentus* much more usual) : Hor. : Pers. 4. *sūrlōgus* *sūrlūpūns*, etc. :

v. rufus. v. rufus. impotens, est (in-
capable of self-control); a man v. fello.
homo impotissimus, Cic. Phil. 5, 16,
42. Join: victory makes them more v.
victoria ois ferociores impotentioresque
reddit, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3. cf. ferax atque
l. mulier, Suet. Ner. 28): most v. rule,
impotissimus dominatus, Cic. Fam.
10, 27, 1: fired to a much more v.
frenzy, in multo impotentiores rabiens
accens, Liv. 29, 9, med. Also with gen.:
v. in anger, l. irae, ib. post med.: cf. l.
amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44. Rarely of
things: e.g. l. Aquilo, Her. Od. 3, 30, 3.

6. ācer, cris, cre: a v. *engagement*,
a. proellum (v. *SMART*, *adj.*, II.): v. *grief*,
a. luctus, Lucr. (v. also *POUKANT*): cf. a.
dolor, Virg. Aen. 7, 291: a very v. *wife*,
uxor acerrima, Pl. Mer. 4, 4, 50: v. *mas-*
ters, domini a., Lucr. 6, 63 (61). 7.
effrenātus: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a v.,
and art. *UNREBID*. 8. atrox, saevum,
etc.: v. *FIERCK*, *CRUEL*, and Smith's Lat.
Dict. a v. *atroc* and *saevus*.

Dict. s. vv. 9, gravis: v. FORMIDABLE.
10, Iracundus, etc.: v. PASSIONATE
(II.). NASTY. 11, rapidus, etc.: v. RA-

(*fid.*, *basil.*) 18. *impetūs*, *v. RICHINO*
(*adj.*). = *isacilis* v. to become v. (= to
push force), crebrecescens, increbrescescens,
glicescere (v. Smith's Lat. Dict., a. vv.):
to be v. (*lit.* and *fig.*), furere, mervire,
v. ex *RAGR*, i. 11.) to use *morsus*,
v. ex *VITR*, i. 11. verb (v. *VIOLESC*,
11.), *pāssions*, libidine impotentialis-
sime, Cic. Verr., 4. 50. III. v. *animatiss-*
simae, viridia odia, Tac. A. 15. 49 (cf.
odium magnūm a sceleribus, Cic. pass.:
his *mōt v. actis* quae impotentissime
fecit, Sen. Ben. 4. 17. mod. : to have a
v. longing, flagrant cupiditate, Cic. pass.:
to have a v. hatred, odio flagrare, Id. de
Or. 2. 45. 190: to fly into v. passion,
exardescere frandente et stomacho, Id.
Verr. 2. 20. 48 (v. *PANSON*, IV.); the
more v. storms are, the shorter they last,
procellae quanto plus habent virium,
tanto minus temporis, Sen. (Quich.):
a v. death, nex (v. DEATH, 3: cf. funus
[poet.] letum; v. Smith's Lat. Dict.,
a. vv.): to die a v. death, neci occumbere,
Ov. M. 15. 499: (also exp. by *pass.*
of verbs under TULLI) : to lay v. hands
on oneself, vim suae vitae inferre, Veil.
2. 45. ad fin. (cf. sibi manus afferre,
Plaut. in Cic. Pam. 10. 23, a. v. also
SUICIDE [to commit]): a v. attack, vis (v.
ASSAULT, subd. 1, II.), impetus (v. AT-
TACK, subd.): a v. pain, morsus doloris,
Cic. Tusc. 4. 7. 15, v. attacks of pain,
foces doloris, Id. Off. 2. 10. 37: he suffers
from v. pains in the limbs, vehementer
ejus artus laborant, based on Cic. Tusc.
2. 25. 61 (cf. magnus articulus [joint]
dolores habere, Id. Att. 1. 5. 9): a
v. attack of good, impetus iudiciorum, Plin.
28. 4. 9. q. 41: the pains become v. do-
lors accrescent, cf. Nep. Att. 21. mod.:
the disease becoming v. ingravescentem
morbus, Cic. Div. 2. 6, 16: to make a
cough v., exacerbare tussim, Plin. 23. 4.
51. q. 97 (cf. exulcerare morbum, Plin.
Ep. 1. 12. init.): to have a very v. fever,
febre ardentissima peruri, Id. 7. 1. mod.:
a v. construction on words (or inter-
pretation), perh.*interpretatio dura:
3. contorta : to put a v. construction on
words,*verba dure interpretari (Georg.)
violently 1. violentē : written
voares v. driven back on the shore,
retortis litore v. undis, Hor. Od. 1. 2. 14:
dogs attack v. one who comes near, canes
viadunt appropinquantes (caena). Cf. *lat.*

7. 12. 7. the trial conducted roughly and v., quaestio exercita asperè v.que, Sall. J. 40, ad fin. 2. vñdñnter: to behave v., v. gressari, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16. v. angry, v. irata, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 64. to harass one very v., insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Am. 16, 57. to fight very v., vehementissime contendere. Chas. B. C. 3, 17, fin. v. also FURIOUSLY. 3. vi s. per vim: to proceed v., v. gressari, Liv. to wrest v., per vim extorquere, id. Cf. impetu: to rush v., l. ferri, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 52: to strike one v., aliquem percellere, Cic. Dom. 40, 106. 4. scriber v. STRONGLY (II, 4). 5. gräviter: v. GRIEVOUSLY, SERIOUSLY. 6. content: v. VEHEMENTLY. 7. ferociter: after many v. expressed opinions, multa f. dicta sententia, Liv. 2, 55, fin. v. also FEROCELY. 8. ardentier, avidè, chiphè, etc.: v. ARDENTLY, EAGERLY. Phr.: to pursue v. (may sometimes be expr. by), compa. of sector (v. to pursue, II, 2): v. to outrage a girl, (puellae) indigne per vim vitium offerre, cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10: to be v. in love, v. to SMITH (II), PASSIONATELY.

violet (subst.): 1. the flower: 1. viola (under which term the Romans designated other flowers: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v.): 2. Viola odorata, Linn.: dark v. a. nigrae (i. e. purpureae) v., Virg. E. 10, 19: pale-coloured v., pallentes v., lb. 2, 47, cf. Plin. 21, 6, 14, § 27: to smell of the v., v. violam olere (Georg.). 2. ion, II, n. (= lov). cf. Plin. 16, (solusque) purpureae v. cl. Graeco nomine a ceteris discernuntur appellatae ia.). Phr.: a bad (or bank) of v. violarium, Varr. R. 1, 35, 1: Virg. G. 4, 32: Hor. Ov. (And even viola, simply, in this sense: to make a v.-bed, v. facere, Col. Arb. 30.) II. The colour: viola: the paleness of lovers tinged with v., tinctus viola pallor amantium, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14: cf. Ov. M. 10, 190: a dyer of v. violarius, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 76.

violet (adj.): 1. violaceus (violet-coloured): v. a. purpure, v. purpurea, Nep. in Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 130: a v.-gem, v. (gemma), id. 37, 10, 61, § 170. 2. ianthinus (= ianthos: like preced.). v.-colour, i. color, id. 21, 8, 22, § 47: a v.-dress, i. vestis, id. 21, 6, 14, § 25. Also as subs.: v.-garments, ianthina, orum, Mart. 2, 39. 3. violäria, e. (pertaining to violets): v.-day, v. dies (the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses, etc.), Inacr.

violin: no exact equivalent: for the sake of distinctness, v. violina (quae dicitur, must be used (Georg.): v. giga, M. L.: to play (well) on the v., v. violina (scilicet) canere (Georg.).

violinist: v. violinista (on the analogy of citharista, κιθαριστής, Georg.).

violinello: v. violina ampla (Georg.): v. also BASS-VIOLO.

viper: 1. vipera ("Coluber Bernus, and Coluber aspis, Linn.). a small v. kills a huge bull with its bite, parva necat morasu spatiosum v. taurum, Ov. R. Am. 421: v.'s young, (viperae) catull, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 170. Prov. (1): to nourish a v. in one's bosom, v. nutricare sub ala, Petr. 77 ad init. (II) there's a v. in the bush (of a hidden danger), v. est in veprecula, Pompon. in Non. 231 13 (cf. "latet anguis in herba," Virg. E. 3, 93). Fig. as a term of reproach for a dangerous person v., vipera! Juv. 6, 64 (cf. Flor. 4, 12, 37) those poisonous and deadly v., v. illae venenatae ac pestiferae, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 24, 50 (cf. homines qui omne serpentium genus dolo superant, based on Pl. Max. 7, 6, extr.), or may be expr. by, aculeati homines. 2. aspis, idia, f. (= aspis, the asp), Cic. Plin.: Coluber, Linn. 3. ex-ostra (perh. corrupted from oxyda only used fig. as a reproach): Liv. 39, 11, init.: Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 22: id. Pa. 1, 2, 82. Phr.: v.'s flesh, viperae carnes, Ov. M. 2, 760 (cf. viperae carnes, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27): v.'s bite, viperinus morsus, poet. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: a herb good

against a r.'s bite, herba viperale, App. Herb. 89 v.'s fangs, viperale dentes, cf. Ov. M. 4, 573: v.'s poison (or venom), viperum venenum, Lucan 9, 615 (cf. fel viperum, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 16) v.'s (i. e. poisonous) breath, viperae anima, Virg. Aen. 7, 351: v.'s blood, viperina sanguis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 9.

viperous (Only used fig. venomous, malignant: cf. "This viperous slander," Shakspeare). Phr.: a v. tongue, virus linguae, Sil. 11, 560 (§57) cf. lingua suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777.

virago: 1. A female warrior (cf. Pope: "To arms! to arms! the fierce virago cries"): virago, inia, f.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. II. A vices: q. v.

Virgilian: Virgiliānus: Plin. Quint. **virgin** (subst.): 1. virgo, inia, f.: he ordered Sabine v.s to be carried off, Sabinae v. rapi iussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 11: a Vestal v., Vestalis v., lb. 2, 14, 26: grown up v.s, grandes v., Mart. 3, 58, 40 (cf. adulta v., Hor. Od. 3, 2, 8). The **Virgin Mary**, *Virgo, Hier. Also (of the constellation), Virgo, Arat. in Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 110. 2. Innupta puella: cf. Virg. G. 4, 476. Also Innupta absoi., Cat. 61 (64), 78. Phr.: to be a v., virum non habere, cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 25, 64: as far as I am concerned, she is a v., a me pudica est, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51: to remain a v., thalami expertem vitam degere, Virg. Aen. 4, 590: I remain a v., innuba permaneo (v. M. 14, 141: to act (or play) the v., virginari, Tert.: a v.'s funeral pile, virgineae favilla, Ov. M. 13, 697: cf. virgineum gymnasium [i. e. of the Spartan virgins], Prop. 3, 14 (4, 11), 2. The foll. epithets occur: intacta, Virg.: intermatra, id. Integra, Cic.: innupta, Virg.: innuba, Ov.: nuptiarum experta, Hor.

virgin (adj.): 1. virgo (used in apposition): a v.-daughter, v. illa, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63, the v.-goddess (i. e. Diana), v. dea, Ov. M. 12, 28: v.-soil, terra v., Plin. 31, 3, 15, § 52. 2. virginialis, e. v.-modesty, v. verecundia, Cic.: v. MAIDENLY (1): a v.-cat (i. e. v.-stealer), v. feles, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 43. 3. virgineus (poet.): Ov.: Hor.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. 4. virginarius (only in Plaut): a v.-cat (i. e. v.-stealer), v. feles, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 14: Cf. virginis vendonides (a v.-seller), id. 4, 6, 20. See also foll. art.

—copper: aes rude, cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43. Simly, rudis may be used with other metals.

—earth or soil: terra virgo, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52 (cf. rudis campus, Virg. G. 2, 211: rudis terra, Varr. R. 4, 44, ad med.: rastro intacta tellus, Ov. M. 1, 101).

—forest: Phr.: v.s, silvae salu-tuque intacti, Virg. G. 3, 40: cf. Hercu-lusque silvae roborem vastitas intacta aevi, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6.

—gold: aurum apyron (= ævropov, without fire), cf. Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66 (who also uses aurum absol., in this sense, cf. id. 33, 3, 19, § 58).

—honey: perh. *flos mellis (on the analogy of flos olei: v. VIRGIN-OLEI): mel optimi saporis, Col. 9, 14.

—oil (the first oil expressed from the olives): flos olei: cf. quod poet molam primum est, flos (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21.

—soil: v. VIRGIN-EARTH.

—sulphur: 1. vivum sulphur (sulph): Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19. 2. apyron (= ævropov) sulphur (prepared without fire): vivum, quod Graeci apyron vocant, id. 35, 15, 50, § 175.

virginity: 1. virginitas: v. to violate one's v., v. violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59 (v. also to RAVIDH) in return for ravishing her v., erepta pro v., Virg. Aen. 12, 140: chaste v., impolluta v., Tac. A. 14, 35 (cf. illibata v., Val. Max. 6, 1, 4): perpetual v., perpetua v., Liv. 1, 3, 4, extr.: Camilla chaste preserves a love of v., C. virgininitas amorem intermatra colit, Virg. Aen. 11, 583. 2. flos castus: when a virgin has lost her v. by defilement of body, (virgo) quum

castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 60 (62), 46.

virilis: v. MASCULINE.

virility: v. MANHOOD (II).

virtual: no exact equivalent: expr. by periph.: e. g., quod re vera s. reipsa est, etc. (v. REALITY): quod idem valet (R. and A.).

virtually: re vera, reipsa (v. REALITY): this is v. the same case as the other, hoc re vera nihil omnino differt ab illo. Phr.: he nowhere actually says this, it is true, but v. so, non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valet (R. and A.).

virtue: 1. As a gen. term, moral perfection (as a disposition, principle, or practice): 1. virtus, inia, f.: v. is a consistent and harmonious frame of mind, making those practices by which it exists, v. est affectus animi constans conveniens laudabiles efficiens eos in quibus est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: v. itself may be defined most concisely as right reason, ipsa v. brevissime recta ratio dicit potest, lb. cf. id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: good men hate to sin, from love of v., boni odervunt peccare virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52: a religious regard for v., superstitio (virtutis), Sen. Ep. 95, 35: all who possess v. are happy, omnes virtutis composites beati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: v. is very active, v. actus est, id. N. D. 1, 40, 110: the special quality (or force) of v., via virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16, 5: the perfection of v. (Jo in), perfecta cumulatque v., id. Sest. 40, 86: (modest) with these qualities of v. and of vice, cum hac indole virtutum atque vitiolorum, Liv. 21, 4, extr. (cf. bonae animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12, ad med.): a pattern of v., documentum virtutis, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: v. overthrown (Jo in), afflictis et prostrata v., id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: a man of extraordinary v., vir singulari v. praeditus, id. Dom. 39, 15 (cf. v. eximia, egregia, excellens, etc.: v. Nizol. Lex in Cic. s. v. virtus): to have v., virtutem habere, Cic. pass. (cf. virtute praeditum esse, based on id., v. sup.): to practice v., v. colere, id. Arch. 7, 16: to strive after v., virtuti studere, id. G. 4, 24, 65: teachers of v., virtutis magistri, id. Mur. 31, 65 (but aretologos = ἀρετολόγος, is a babbler about v., a boaster, gen. of a Cynic or Stote: Suet. Juv.): to abandon the path of v., viam virtutis deserere, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: perh. too, for prose, via virtutis may serve, based on Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18 (justitia vias).

2. honestas, Ætia, f. (honourableness of character): one pair is left to fight it out, pleasure and v. (metaph. from gladiators), unum par quod depugnet reliquum est, voluptas cum h., Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140: to covet v. for its own sake, h. propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: v. also HONOUR (subs., V.). 3. honestum, rectum (neut. adj. used as subs.: in sense like preced.): v., that which is cultivated by those who would be esteemed good men, h., quod colitur ab illis qui bonos se viros haberi volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 17: cf. honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66 (cf. rectum est quod cum virtute et officio fit, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3). Jo in: r. honestumque, Cic. Acad. 1, 6, 23.

4. probitas, Ætia, f.: tried v., p. spectata, Tac. A. 13, 12. Jo in: a light of v. (of a man), lumen p. et virtutis, Cic. Am. 8, 27: v. INTEGRITY. 5. inod-centia, integritas: v. INTEGRITY, CORRECTNESS. 6. sanctimonia, sanctitas: v. PURITY (6). Phr.: to allure one to v., aliquem ad recte faciendum allicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: in the whole of life not to swerve from v., (lit. an upright conscience) a hair's breadth (lit. finger's breadth), in omni vita a recta conscientia transversum unguem non deoedere, id. Att. 13, 20, 4: to turn oneself to v. (i. e. to reform oneself), ad bonam frugem se recipere, id. Coel. 12, 28 (v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. frux, II, 3): the language of v., proba oratio (i. e. sermo probitatis et honestatis plenus, Forcell.), but ad probi

oratio (Nobbe), Cic. Or. 22, 74. || **||** A particular moral excellence: virtus, utis, f.: all *us ars equal*, omnes *v. sunt inter se aequales et pares*, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: *to have all the v.s. omnes habere v.*, id. Off. 2, 10, 35: *the cardinal v.s. virtutes esse quas fuit omnes universae honestatis sunt* (V. CARDINAL, adj.): *adorned with these v.s. self-control, temperance, justice, virtutibus his ornatus, modestia, temperantia, iustitia*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: *cf. virtutes continentiae, iustitiae, fidelis*, id. Mur. 10, 23: *a portrait of the v.s. virtutum effigies*, id. Arch. 12, 30: *he shone out in v.s. virtutibus eluxit*, Nep. Pausan. 1, 101. || **||** *Prov. to make a v. of necessity*, facere de necessitate virtutem, Hier. in Ruf. 3, n. 2: *cf. quae casus obulerat in sapientiam vertere*, Tac. A. 1, 28, med. || **||** *laudem virtutis necessitati dare* (K. and A.). || **||** *Chastity*, v. d.: *pudicitia*. [For *to rob a woman of her v.*, v. TO DISHONOUR, RAVISH.] || **||** *Of animals and things, excellence, worth*: 1. virtus, utis, f.: *the v. (or excellence) of a tree, a horse, v. arboris, equi*, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: *the v. (or strength) of wine*, v. Bacchi, Prop. 3, 17 (4 16), 20. 2. bonitas, v. GOODNESS. 3. laus, laudis, f.: *fidelity is the v. of a dog*, Summa laus canis in fide cernitur (K. and A.). || **||** *Power, efficacy, esp. in medicine*: 1. vis, virtus: v. EFFICACY. Join: (herbarum) vis et effectus, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 47. 2. potestas (in plur.): Join: (herbarum) potestates visque, Plin. 25, 2, 5, 9: *cf. p. herbarum*, Virg. Aen. 12, 390. 3. facultas (in plur.): *rare in this sense*: *since all medicines have their special v.s.*, cum omnia medicamenta proprias facultates habent, Cels. 5, praef. ad fin. 4. potentia: p. herbarum, Ov. M. 1, 522: Plin.: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. a. v. 5. expr. by adj.: salutaria, efficax: e. g., *the decoction has v. for tooth-ache*, ad dentium dolorem decoctum opium salutare est, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 71: v. GOOD (adj., II.). 6. expr. by verb.: facere, prodesse: e. g., *to have v. for dysuria*, facere ad difficultatem urinae, id. 22, 18, 21, § 46. Cf. also posse, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: pollere, Plin. 24, 10, 110, § 171 (v. also Forcell. a. v.): valere, Plin.: Cels. (v. Forcell. a. v.). Fig.: expr. by posse, valere: e. g., *philosophy has not the same v. with all minds*, (philosophia) non idem potest apud omnes, Cic. (v. also INFLUENCE, sub. I.). Special Phr.: by (or in) v. of: expr. by (1.) an abl. simply: *to prevail by v. of authority*, auctoritate praevalere, Suet. Galb. 19: *by v. of which command*, quo Imperio, Nep. Mil. 7, 101: *cf. foederibus vetustis juncta Punica res Romanae*, Liv. 9, 19, post med. (2.) ex or e (with abl.: in accordance with): by v. of the law, ex lege, Cic.: cf. ex foedere, Liv. (3.) per: *by v. of the stipulations*, per conditiones, Sall. J. 61, extr. (4.) pro: *by v. of your practical wisdom*, pro tua prudentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 2: *cf. pro iure amicitiae nostrae a peto*, id. Att. 10, 8 (b): v. also ACCORD (sub. III.). || **||** **VIRTUOSO**: *recum antiquarum studiosus*, based on Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 13: *cf. rerum artificiosarum (works of art) studiosus* (Georg.). *artium amator (id.): *artium elegantiarum studiosus: v. also ANTIQVARIAN, CONNOISSEUR. || **||** **VIRTUOUS**: 1. *Showing moral excellence*: 1. virtute praeditus, Cic. Dom. 13, 39 (cf. modestia praeditus, id. Off. 2, 110). Also, virtutibus ornatus, id. Off. 1, 15, 46 (cf. Verr. 1, 48, 127). Also, virtutis compotes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 59. Phr.: *to be v., virtutem habere*, Cic. pass.: *virtute praeditus esse*, cf. *supra*: *to be very v., virtute plurimum praestare*, Cic. Planc. 25, 60: *to be so v. that, etc.*, tanta virtute esse ut, etc., id. Font. 13, 39. 2. honestus a most v. life, virtutissima, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: v. HONOURABLE (III.). 3. rectus: v. dispositiones, l. ingenua, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, med. (cf. r. consilium, Liv. 1, 27, 101: r. conscientia, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4).

Join: *that which is v., quod r., honestum*, et cum virtute est, id. Parad. 1, 1, 9. 4. bonus: *the mark of the v. man is to act virtuously*, boni est honeste facere, Quint. 5, 10, 64: v. GOOD (adj., I., 1, f.). 5. probus: a v. son, p. filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: v. UPRIGHT. 6. frugi (strictly dat. of frux, but used as adj.): a v. life, frugi severaque vita, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4: v. also HONEST. 7. sanctus, plus: v. MORAL (adj., II.), PROBS. 8. integer: v. BLAMELESS. Join: *of a v. life*, integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. Phr.: v. actions, actiones virtutibus congruentes, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 58: *any v. action*, siquid recte sit, id. Parad. 1, 9: *to have led a thoroughly v. life*, virtutis perfectae perfectio quoniam esse munere, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109. || **||** **CHASTE**: 1. castus, pudicus: v. CHASTE. 2. probus: *who is reported by the citizens to be v.*, quam civis ruminant probam, Pl. Amph. 2, 2, 46. Join: a v. woman, p. et modesta mulier, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7: *cf. p. et venerandus*, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14. 3. honestus: a v. sister, h. soror, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58. 4. integer: *to preserve children and wives v. from one's wantonness*, liberos conjugesque integras ab alieque petulantia conservare, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 14. Cf. bona mulier, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 16. || **||** **VIRTUOUSLY**: 1. cum virtute: *to live v., cum v. vivere*, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29. 2. honeste: *to live happily and v.*, beate et h. vivere, id. Rep. 4, 3, 3: v. also VIRTUOUS (I., 4). 3. sancte: *to behave most v.*, se sanctissime gerere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, 13: v. PROBSLY: v. also CONSCIENTIOUSLY, CHASTELY. Or expr. by adj.: e. g., *to have lived v.*, vixisse probos, Hor. (Quich.). || **||** **VIOLENCE**: 1. Lit.: 1. vis (strength), with some qualifying word: *the v. of poison*, v. veneni, Cic. Coel. 24, 53: *they are compelled by the v. of disease*, v. morbi coguntur, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2: v. VIOLENT. 2. vius, n.: v. VENOM. || **||** **Fig.**: 1. virus, n.: Cic. Am. 21, 87. 2. venenum: pus atque v., Hor. S. 1, 7, 1: v. VENOM. 3. acerbitas: v. BITTERNESS. || **||** **VIROLENT**: 1. Lit.: 1. virulentus: Gell.: v. VENOMOUS. 2. gravis, e (of disease, severe): *suffering from v. disease*, morbo gravi aeger, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: v. SEVERE, DANGEROUS. || **||** **Fig.**: acerbus: v. VENOMOUS, BITTER. || **||** **VIROLENTLY**: Fig.: acerbe, asperè v. BITTERLY, MALICIOUSLY. || **||** **VIRUS**: virus, n.: v. POISON, VENOM. || **||** **VISAGE**: os, oris, n.: v. FACE, COUNTENANCE. || **||** **VISCERA**: 1. viscus, eris, n. (usu. in plur.: prop. the upper internal organs, heart, liver, etc., but often used gen.). Cels. praef. med.: id. 4, 11: Lucr.: Quint. 2, exta, n. plur. (the upper organs): *the upper v. are divided from the lower*, e. ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur, Plin. 11, 37, 77: v. EXTERNALS. 3. intestinum (usu. in plur.: the lower intestines, bowels): Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. 4. Intestineum (a lower intestine): Plin. 32, 9, 33: in plur., id. 30, 7, 20: v. BOWELS. 5. Ila (n. plur.): Hor.: Juv. || **||** **VISCID**: 1. viscidus: Theod. Prisc. 2. viscosus: Pall.: Prud. 3. lentus: *more v. than birdlime or pitch*, visco et pice lentius, Virg. G. 4, 41. 4. ténax, ácis: *they hang their v. combs*, l. suspendunt ceras, Virg. G. 4, 161: v. STICKY, TENACIOUS. || **||** **VISCIDITY**: lentor, oris: *the v. of pitch*, l. pice, Plin. 6, 11, 22. || **||** **VISCOSE**: viscosus: v. VISCID. || **||** **VISCOSITY**: lentor, oris: v. VISCIDITY. || **||** **VISIBILITY**: visibilitas (late): Tert.: Fulg.: *Better expr. by v.*, v. foll. art. || **||** **VISIBLE**: 1. Perceivable by the eye: 1. visibilis, e (late): App.: Prud. 2. spectabilis, e corporeal and v., corporeum et a. (Cic. Tim. 4). 3. conspicuus (strikingly v.): *the v. line of the barbarian army*, c. barbarorum

acies, Tac. H. 4, 29: Or.: Hor. Phr. *this v. world*, haec omnia quae videntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21: hic quae certum mundus, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: *the first beginnings of things are not v.*, nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, Lucr. 1, 269: *the heaven is v.*, coelum ita aptum est ut sub aspectum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: *to become v.*, cadere in conspectum, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: *when only the rear was v.*, quum jam extremi essent in prospectu, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: v. SIGHT: *the star becomes v. in the morning*, stella matutinis temporibus se aperit, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52. Cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 206: *Metellus is v. with his army*, Metellus cum exercitu conspiciat, Sall. 7, 49: v. TO APPEAR, ARISE, CONSPICUOUS: *To render v.*, sublevere oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139: v. TO SHOW, DISCOVER. || **||** **Noticeable**, striking: manifestus: v. CLEAR, EVIDENT, etc. || **||** **visibly**: 1. Perceivable by the eye: Phr.: with adj. oculi, etc.: v. preed. art. || **||** **Noticeably**: manifeste, evident: v. CLEARLY, EVIDENTLY, etc. || **||** **vision**: 1. The faculty or act of seeing: 1. visus, as: Cic. ap. Plin. 7, 2: Ov.: Quint.: v. SIGHT. 2. visio: App.: 3. aspectus, us (looking, also the sense of sight): *they lose all power of v.*, a. omnia amittunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: v. SIGHT. 4. conspectus, us (looking, view): *as far as v. extended*, quo longissime a oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18: v. SIGHT, VIEW. 5. prospectus, us (poet.): *my v. seems the sea*, aequora prospectu metior, Ov. M. 10, 38. 6. obitus, us: v. SIGHT. Phr.: with oculi: v. GAZE, EYE. || **||** **A thing seen, apparition**: 1. visum, us: *nightly v.s.*, nocturni v., Liv. 8, 6: *terrified by the unexpected v.*, inopino terribita visu, Ov. M. 4, 212. 2. visum: v. in dreams, v. somnium, Cic. Tusc. 41, 97: *tell me what the v. portends*, a. age, visa quid ista ferant, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 32. 3. visio: *an external v.*, externa et adventicia v., Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120. 4. species (appearance): *the same v. of a man is said to have appeared to both consuls*, utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa a. viri, Liv. 8, 6: nocturnae a. id. 26, 19. 5. imago, huius (a shade, phantom): *why dost thou delude thy son with empty v.s?* quid natum laevis latib. 1. Virg. Aen. 1, 408: Tib. 3, 4, 50. 6. simulacrum (a shade, phantom): *empty v.s. of sleep*, a. inania somni, Ov. H. 9, 39: v. SHADE. 7. somnium: v. DREAM. || **||** **Fig.**: 1. A creation of the imagination: 1. somnium: v. s. of madmen, delirantium v., Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42: v. DREAM. 2. imago (semblance, as opp. to substance): *a mere outline and v. of glory*, adumbrata l. glorie, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: v. SHADOW, SEMBLANCE. || **||** **visionary** (subs.): perh. somnians: *extravagances of v.s.*, portentosa somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: v. ESTHUSIAZ. || **||** **visionary** (adj.): 1. Act.: 1. perh. somnians: v. prec. art. 2. stulticus: v. ENTHUSIASTIC, MAD. || **||** **Pass.**: *existing only in the imagination*: 1. vanus: v. VAIN, EMPTY. 2. fictus: v. IMAGINARY. || **||** **visit** (subs.): 1. perh. salutatio (paying a ceremonial call): *when their v. is over*, ubi a. defuit, Cic. Fam. 4, 20, 3: v. CALL. 2. a longer visit may be expr. by mansio, commoratio (stay, staying): *that lovely scenery deserves a long v.*, amoenitas illa commorations est, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 1: v. STAY. Phr.: *those to whom he pays the longest v.* apud quos ille diutissime commoratur, Cic. Man. 5, 13, fin.: *to beg him to pass off his v.*, orare ut visendi curam differret, Tac. A. 14, 6: *I spend a pleasant v. to your suburban villa*, fui libenter in tua suburbana villa, Cat. 44, 6: *we all look forward to your v. with pleasure*, carus omnibus expectatusque venis, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: v. foll. art. || **||** **visit** (v.): 1. To go to see: 1.

viso, si, sum, 3: *I settled to come and v. you, constitui ad te venire ut te viserem*, Cic. Fam. 9, 23. 2. *visitio*, i (rare): *when Carneades had v'd him, quum visitasset eum Carneades*, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94. 3. *inviso*, si, sum, 3: *that you may v. us, ut nos i*, id. Att. 1, 20, 7, fin.

4. *interviso*, si, sum, 3: *(to v. from time to time) you seldom v. me, nos minus i*, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5. 5. *saldito*, i (to pay a ceremonial call): *Curtius came to v. me, Curtius venit salutandi causa*, id. Att. 13, 9, i: v. TO CALL. 6. *convenio*, 4: *Balbus suffers such pain in his feet that he does not wish to be v'd*, Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur ut se conveniri nolit, id. Fam. 6, 19, 2.

7. *adeo*, 4 (to approach, of persons and things): *many have v'd me, aliquot me a*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2: *to v. the towns, a municipia*, Tac. A. 2, 39: *Caes. v. TO APPROACH, ADDRESS*. 8. *obeo*, 4 (to go over, of places): *that you may v. my villas, ut nostras villas o. possis*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5, fin. 9. *circumveo*, 4: *when Caccina v'd his estates, quum Caccina c. praedia*, id. Caecin. 32, 94.

10. *frequento*, i (to resort to frequently): *the talk of those who v. my house, sermones eorum qui l. domum meam*, id. Fam. 5, 21, i, fin.: *less v'd districts, loca minus f.*, Sall. J. 17. 11. *celebro*, i (to crowd, frequent): *if they v. our house, a quibus al. domus nostra celebratur*, Cic. Mur. 34, 70.

12. *ventito*, i (to keep coming): *many merchants v. them, multi ad eos mercatores v.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: *she v'd his house with a large retinue, illa multo comitata v. domum*, Tac. A. 11, 12. 13. *perambulo*, i (to walk through): *Hor. esp. of a physician v'ing his patients*, Sen. Ben. 6, 16. 14. *colo*, ul, ultum, 3 (poet.): v. TO HAUNT. *Much v'd (of places)*, frequens, celeberr: v. CROWDED, FREQUENTED. 15. *Esp. to visit for inspection, etc.*: 1. *inviso*, si, sum, 3 (of divine supervision = *oversee*): *to v. cities, urbes i*, Virg. G. 1, 25. 2. *circumveo*, 4 (more gen. to visit for purposes of canvassing, etc.): *v'ing all their winter quarters, circumlit omnis hibernis*, Caes. B. G. 5, 2. 3. *scrutor*, i, recenseo, 2: v. TO INSPECT, EXAMINE.

16. *Esp. to visit judicially*: 1. *animadverto*, ti, sum, 3: Cic. 2. *vindico*, i: v. TO PUNISH. Phr: *he besought Caesar not to v. his brother's fault with heavy punishment, Caesarem obsecrare coepit ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, fin.: *my rashness is v'd on my head, maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae*, Cic. Att. 11, 8, i.

visitant: perh. hospes, itis v. VISITOR.

visitation: i. *Visit for inspection, etc.*: 1. perh. *scrutatio* (examination): Sen. 2. perh. *recensio* (reviewing, registering): Cic. Mil. 27, 73. 3. may be expr. by census, us (the registering and ruling of Roman citizens: v. Smith's Ant.): *in holding a v.*, in c. habendo, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 131: *a v. was held*, c. actus, Liv. 3, 12: v. EXAMINATION, INSPECTION. 11. *Judicial visitation, punishment*: *animadversio*: v. PUNISHMENT.

visitor: i. *A caller, guest*: 1. *salditor* m., atrix, f.: *(one who pays a ceremonial call)*: Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 34: *the crowd of v.s. turba saluatorum*, Juv. 5, 21. 2. *saldians*: *they rival one another in their crowds of v.s. immensis salutantum agminibus contendunt*, Tac. H. 2, 92: *a tide of morning v.s. mane salutantum unda*, Virg. G. 2, 461.

3. *hospes*, itis (a v. staying in the house, guest): v. GUEST. 4. *advena*: v. STRANGER. *To receive v.s. saluto*, i (rare): Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3. Phr: *where he could amuse himself without troublesome v.s. ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58.

11. *An inspector, etc.*: may perh. be expr. by censor, oris: v. INSPECTOR, COMMISSIONER.

visitorial: perh. censorius: v. POWER.

c. anctoritas, Cic. Clu. 42, 117 (of the censor).

visor: i. *buccula* (the cheek-piece of a helmet = *maxillary*): *others polish their v.s. alli b. tergere*, Liv. 44, 34: Juv. 10, 133. 11. Fig.: perh. species: v. MASK.

vista: perh. prospectus, us: v. VIEW. *visual*: Phr.: with visus, us, oculi, etc.: v. EYE, SIGHT.

vital: i. *Pertaining to life*: *vitalis, e: heat contains v. force, natura caloris in se habet vim v.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: *thou breathest the v. air, auras v. carpi*, Virg. Aen. 1, 387. *The v. principle, anima*: v. LIFE. 11. Fig.: *essential*: Phr.: *this is a v. point*, id est maximi momenti et ponderis, Cic. Vatin. 4, 9: v. IMPORTANT, ESSENTIAL.

vitality: i. *vitalitas*: v. remains in the heart, v. durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69. 2. *vis vitalis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: *spiritus v.*, lb. 2, 45, 117. 3. *vi-vacitas*: Plin.: Quint.: Col.

vitally: i. *With life*: *vitaliter*: v. animated, v. animata, Lucr. 5, 146. 11. Fig.: *essentially*: *imprimis*: v. ESSENTIALLY, VERY. Phr.: *this is v. important*, id est maximi momenti, Cic. Vatin. 4, 9.

vitalis: 1. *vitalla*, tum, a. pl.: Plin.: Sen. 2. *viscra*, um, a. pl.: v. ENTRAILS, VISCERA.

vitalize: i. *To spoil, impair*: 1. *vitio*, i (to spoil, pollute; also, of documents, to falsify): *a dreadful plague had v'd the air of Latium, dira lues Latias v. auras*, Ov. M. 15, 626.

2. *corruptio*, tpi, ptum, 3: *they can v. the morals of the community, c. mores civitatis possunt*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: v. TO CORRUPT. 3. *depravo*, i: *nature is v'd by bad training, natura depravata est mala disciplina*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. 4. *adultero*, i: *deceit v.s. one's judgment of what is true, simulatio a. iudicium veri*, Cic. Am. 25, 92. 5. sometimes *interpolo*, i: v. TO FALSIFY. Phr.: *I begin my dinner with no v'd appetite, integrum famem ad ovum affero*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, i. 11. *To render defective, invalidate*: 1. *rescindo*, scidi, scissum, 3. 2. *irritum reddo*, didi, ditum, 3: v. TO IMPAIR, INVALIDATE.

vitiation: i. *Act or state of corruption*: *depravatio*: v. CORRUPTION. 11. *Invalidation*: Phr.: with rescindendo, irritum reddo, etc.: v. TO INVALIDATE.

vitreous: *vitreus* (of glass): Juv.: Mart.: v. GLASS, GLASSY: v. HUMOUR, perh. vitreous humor, after v. ros (i.e. transparent), Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55.

vitri-faction: Phr.: with in vitrum excoquo, converto: v. foll. art. *vitri-fy*: i. Trans.: in vitrum converto, ti, sum, 3, excoquo, xl, ctum, 3: *sand is v'd by an admixture of natron, arenae admixto nitro in vitrum cct*, Tac. Hist. 5, 7, fin. 11. Intrans.: in vitrum converter, excoquo, etc.

vitriol: **vitriolum*: blue v., *v. caeruleum: green v., *v. viride: oil of v., **acidum vitrioli*.

vitriolic: **vitriolicus*.

vituperate: i. *vitupero*, i: *if any one were to wish to v. philosophy in general, si quis universam philosophiam v. velit*, Cic. Tusc. 2, i, 4. 2. *reprehendo*, di, sum, 3: v. TO BLAME, CENSURE, REPROACH.

vituperation: 1. *vituperatio*: to visit with general v., commun v. reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 46: to incur v., in v. venire, lb. 4, 7, 13. 2. *reprehensio*: v. CENSURE, REPROACH.

vituperative: sometimes *maledicus* (abusive): v. REPROACHFUL.

vituperatively: sometimes *maledice* (abusively): v. REPROACHFULLY.

vituperator: 1. *vituperator*, oris: *to put to silence envious v.s. invidos v. confutare*, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5. 2. *reprehensor*, oris: v. CENSURER.

vivacious: i. *Long-lived*: *vivax*, acis (of persons and things): *the v. olive*,

v. oliva, Virg. G. 2, 181: v. excellence, virtus v. expersque sepulcri, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 47. 11. Fig.: *lively, active*: 1. perh. *vivax*: *somewhat more v. paulo vivaciore* (high-spirited, quick), Quint. 2, 6, 3. 2. *vividus* (animal, vigorous): *the v. power of his mind, v. vis animi*, Lucr. 1, 73: v. VIGOROUS.

3. *vivatus*: v. powers of mind, animi v. potestas, Lucr. 3, 557. 4. *vegetus*: a v. mind, v. mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41. 5. *vigens* (of the mind): Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: v. VIGOROUS. 6. *alacer*: v. BRISK, ACTIVE. 7. *acer*: v. KEEN, ARDENT.

8. *promptus* (ready): *I am glad you are v.*, to ease animo prompto ad jocandum valde me juvat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, i: v. READY. 9. *hilaris*, e (us): v. CHEERFUL.

vivaciously: 1. *vivaciter* (late): Fulg.: in comp. Prud. 2. *acriter*: v. BRISKLY, VIGOROUSLY.

vivaciousness: *vivacitas*: v. foll. art.

vivacity: i. *Tenaciousness of life*: *vivacitas*: Plin.: Quint.: Col. 11. Fig.: *liveliness*: *vigour*: 1. *vivacitas*: v. of mind, v. cordis, Arnob. 5, 157. 2. *alacritas* (cheerfulness, briskness): v. BRISKNESS. 3. *vigor*, oris: v. VIGOUR, ENERGY. 4. *hilaritas*: v. CHEERFULNESS.

vivarium: *vivarium* (an enclosure for game, fish, etc.): Plin.: Sen.: Juv.

vivid: 1. *vividus*: a v. representation of Mars, v. Martis imago, Claud. B. Get. 468: v. signa (life-like), Prop. 2, 31, 8: v. oratory, v. eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 42. 2. perh. *virus*: of life-like representations, v. vultus, Virg. Aen. 6, 849. 3. *acer*: v. LIVELY, STRONG. Phr.: *what we see makes a v. impression on our mind, visa mentem acriter impellunt*, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 66: *to regard the case with most v. interest, causam quam maxime intentis oculis, ut alunt, acerrime contemplant*, id. Flacc. 11, 26: *to give one's hearers a v. representation, in rem presentem duocere audientes*, Quint. 4, 2, 123: *most v. likenesses, imagines similitudinis indiscretas*, Plin. 35, 10, 36: v. STRIKING.

vividly: 1. *vividus*: in comp. Gell.: Amm. 2. *acriter*: v. KEENLY, STRONGLY.

vivification: 1. *vivificatio*: Tert. 2. *animatio*: Tert.

vivifier: 1. *vivificator*: Tert. Aug. 2. *animator*, atrix, f.: Tert.

vivify: 1. *animio*, i: *whatever this is it v.s. all things, quidquid est hoc omnia a*, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: *they could not v. themselves, se ipse a. non possent*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110. 2. *vivifico*, i (late): Tert.: Prud.: v. TO ANIMATE, ENDOW WITH LIFE, CREATE.

vivifying: 1. *vivificus*: App.: Amm. 2. *gentilis*, e: v. ELEMENT, g. corpora material, Lucr. 2, 61: Plin. 3. *gentilialis*, e: Lucr. 1, 11. 4. *gentilis*, e: v. PRODUCTIVE, LIFE-GIVING, CREATIVE.

viviparous: *viviparus*: v. fish, v. pieces, App. Apol. p. 298.

vixen: i. *A she fox*: *vulpes, f.*: a v. with young, feta v., Hor. Od. 3, 27, 4. 11. *A quarrelsome woman*: 1. *muller jurgiosa*, Gell. 2. may perh. be expr. by *canis* (cf. Plant. Men. 5, 1, 14: *non tu scis, muller, Hecebum quapropter canem Grail esse praedicant?* quia omnia mala ingerebat quemquam adspexerat): v. QUARRELLOUSE.

vixenish: 1. *jurgiosus*: Gell.: v. QUARRELLOUSE. 2. *morsus*: v. ILL-TEMPERED.

vocabulary: *vocabulum*: v. WORD.

vocabulary: i. *A dictionary*: 1. perh. **vocabulorum*, verborum index (index is a summary, list, syllabus, or index, Cic. Att. 4, 46, i): v. DICTIONARY.

2. *onomasticon* (*ὀνομαστικόν*), prop. a vocabulary arranged according to subjects. 11. *Stock of words*: *copia verborum, dicendi*: *our v. is not sufficiently copious for everything to be called by a name of its own, non ver-*

borum tanta copia est res ut omnes propriis vocabulis nominentur, Cic. Caecin. 18, 51: v. COPSIOUSNESS, FLUENT.

vocal: *1. Possessing voice:* 1. vōcālis, *e*: v. strings, v. chords, Tib. 2, 5, 1: (Echo) v. nymph, v. nymph, Ov. M. 3, 357: Plin. 2. sōnōrus: v. SOUNDING, ECHOING. *||. Uttered by the voice:* Phr.: with vox, os, etc.: the whole neighbourhood resounds with v. and instrumental music, cantu vocum et nervorum et tibarum tota vicinitas personat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.

vocally: voce, ore, verbis: v. VOICE: vōcāliter (late): Tert.

vocation: *1. Call:* 1. vōcātio (a citing, summons): Varr. 2. vōcātus, ūs: Cic. v. CALL. *||. Calling:* officium, mīnus: v. CALLING.

vocative: vōcātīvus: the v. case, v. casus, Geil. 14, 5.

vociferate: 1. vōcīfērōr, ī: to v. openly, v. palam, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: *if I now chose to v. this, si hoc nunc v. velim*, H. 2, 21, 52. 2. vōcīfō, ī: Tac. H. 2, 41. 3. clāmō, ī: v. TO CRY, CALL.

vociferation: 1. vōcīfērātīo: the v. of Flavius, Flavil v., Cic. Verr. 5, 60, 156: id. Clu. 10, 30. 2. vōcīfērātus, ūs: Plin. 10, 60, 79. 3. clāmōr, ōris: v. CLAMOUR, SHOUT.

vociferator: 1. vōcīfērātōr, ōris: Tert. 2. clāmātōr: v. CRYER, CALLER.

vociferous: Phr.: they assailed the judges with v. shouts, clamoribus maximis Iudices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: the v. applause of the mob, acclamationes multitudinis, Liv. 31, 15: (in Cic. acclamatio gives the idea of disapprobation): v. LOUD, CLAMOROUS.

vociferously: magno clamore: maximis clamoribus: v. LOUDLY, CLAMOROUSLY.

vogue: mos, mōris: he said that it was not in v. with the Greeks, negavit moris esse Graecorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 66: v. FASHION, CUSTOM.

voice (subs.): *1. Faculty or mode of utterance:* vox, vōcis, f.: nor does thy v. sound human, nec v. hominem sonat, Virg. Aen. 1, 328: I advocated the Voconian law with a loud v., legem Voconian magna voce suasi, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: the quality of the v., vocis figura, Auct. Hor. 3, 11, 19 (v. the passage for expr. for strength, etc., of v.): tone of v., vocis genus, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 117 (v. the whole passage: v. also id. Or. 17, 57, seq.). *||. Sound uttered:* 1. vox: a stag terrified by the v. of the hunters, cervus venantum vocibus contritus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: also of inanimate things: the horn fills the shores with its v., buccina litore v. replet: Virg. Aen. 7, 519. 2. sōnus: v. SOUND. 3. sōnitus, ūs: v. SOUND. 4. sometimes cantus, ūs (of the v. of birds or musical instruments): the v. of birds, c. avium, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94: v. SONG: as soon as the v. of the trumpets was heard, simul ac tubarum est auditus c., Liv. 25, 24: v. SOUND. *||. Opinion expressed, suffrage:* 1. vox: universal agreement is the v. of nature, omnium consensus naturae v. est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 35. 2. sententia: Caecina determined in accordance with the v. of his friends, placuit Caecinae de amicitia a., id. Caecin. 7, 20: v. OPINION, VOTE. Phr.: Agricola was demanded as general with one v., Agricola uno ore dux poscebatur, Tac. Agr. 41: the general v. was for peace, omnium consensus pax facta, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, extr.: he wins every v., omne tulit punctum (vote, token of approbation), Hor. A. P. 343.

voice (v.): *1. Trans:* praedico, ī: v. TO PROCLAIM, UTTER, PUBLISH. *||. Intrans:* clāmō, ī: v. TO CRY. **voiceful:** vōcālis, e: v. VOCAL. **voiceless:** sine vōce, mūtus, sīlīgulus: v. SPEECHLESS, DUMB.

void (subs.): *1. Inane (empty space):* (also inānitas, vācūm): v. VACANT (1.). *||. Fig:* lacūna (a

gap, defect): they devoted themselves to filling up the v. thus caused in their property, dederunt operam ut illam l. rei familiaris explerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 138: v. DEFICIENCY, WANT.

void (adj.): *1. Empty:* vācūus, inānis: v. EMPTY. *||. Vacant, of an office, etc.:* vācūus: v. VACANT. *||. Fig:* Empty of, wanting: 1. vācūus: with abl., the mind in sleep is v. of sensations and anxieties, animus per somnum sensibus et curis v., Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: with gen. poet.: with prep. ab: v. of hatred, affection, anger, and pity, v. ab odio, amicitia, ira atque misericordia, Sall. C. 51. 2. inānis, e: most v. of counsel, inanissima prudentia, Cic. Mur. 12, 26. 3. expers, pertus: with gen.: animals are v. of reason and speech, ferae sunt rationis atque orationis e., id. Off. 1, 16, 50, fin.: strength v. of counsel, vis consilii e., Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: with abl.: v. of fear, e. metu, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 31: Sall. 4. impa, ōpis (needy, destitute): with gen.: you had described a man v. of refinement, descriperas i. quendam humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: with prep.: was I so v. of friends? tam l. ego eram ab amicis? id. Dom. 22, 58: v. DESTITUTE. 5. ēgens (needing): v. of all hope, e. omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: Virg.: with abl. Tac. 6. ēgens: v. WANTING. 7. stīllis, e (barren, unproductive): the age is not so v. of virtue, non adeo virtutum a. seculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: Pers.: v. RABBIT. 8. privātus: the nature of the gods is v. of all pain, divom natura est p. dolore omni, Lucr. 1, 50. 9. liber (free): v. of all fear, omni l. metu, Liv. 7, 34: v. FREE, EXEMPT. 10. pūrus (undefiled): v. of guilt, sceleris p., Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1. Phr.: that you may be v. of all suffering, ut omni dolore careas, Cic. Am. 6, 22: to be v. of anxiety and trouble, cura vacare et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: that we may call him v. of prudence, ut illum nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: I should be v. of feeling if I did not love you, ferreus essem si te non amarem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 3. *||. Wanting in effect, invalid:* 1. irritus (invalid): he made the will v., testamentum l. facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 102: let them be null and v., irrita infestaque sunt, id. Leg. 2, 8, 21, fin. 2. sometimes vānus (hollow, fruitless): wills which were null and v., v. et irrita testamenta, Suet. Cal. 38: v. VAIN. 3. nullus (of no account): so you think the laws null and v., igitur tu leges n. putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 14. Phr.: may be expr. by gen., etc., of price: to treat as null and v., nihil pendere: v. VALUE: you have made the acts of M. Antonius and annulled his laws, acta M. Antonii rescidisti, leges rescidisti, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5: to make v. the existing laws by enacting new ones, tollere veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: v. TO ABROGATE, ANNUL, CANCEL.

void (v.): *1. To make or leave empty:* vācūfācio, fēcī, factum, 3; vācūo, ī: v. TO EMPTY, VACATE. Phr.: to v. the field, discedere victus, Sall. C. 49. *||. To annul, cancel:* rescindo, rescidi, acscissum, 3; irritum fācio, fēcī, factum, 3; v. TO ANNUL, CANCEL. *||. To emit, discharge:* 1. sōvōmo, uti, tum, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124: Fig.: to v. his venom and spite, e. virus acerbitalis suae, id. Am. 23, 87: id. Phil. 5, 7, 20. 2. exnūnāo, ā: to v. bile, e. bilem, Plin. 28, 8, 36. 3. reddo, idi, tum, 3; r. sanguinem, excrementa, etc., Plin. 4. ērumpo, ūpi, ptum, 3; v. TO DISCHARGE, VENT. **voidable:** *quod rescindi (tollī) potest: v. TO ANNUL, CANCEL. **volatile:** *1. Lit:* perh. *quod caelo subiectum tenuatur, dissipatur, vim integrum perdit. *Volatile salt:* sal volatilis. *||. Fig:* 1. vōlatīlūs: hōv v. is the academy, O v. academiam, et sui stillem, modo huc

modo illuc, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: v. and frivolous, v. et leviss, Sen. Ep. 42, mod. 2, 18vīs, e: v. LIGHT. 3. vārius: v. CHANGEBLE, VESGATIL.

volatility: Fig.: perh. levitas: v. LIGHTNESS (OF MIND), LEVITY.

volcanic: 1. vulcānūs: Virg.: v. stones, *saxa vulcania (Kr.). 2. flammās eructans, Just. 4, 1, 4: ignes evomens, Sil. It. 17, 594 (e Kr.). Phr.: Ceres is said to have lighted her torch at the v. fires of Etna, dicitur Ceres inflammasse laedas si ignibus qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 106: v. foll. art.

volcano: mons vulcanus (no classical authority). Phr.: mons cuius ex vertice ignes erumpunt: v. preced. art.: mons eructans flammās, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1, 4: mons ardens flammārum globo eructans, Plin. 2, 103, 106 (e Kr.): mons evomens ignes, Sil. It. 17, 594.

volition: vōlūtās: v. WILL, CHOICE.

volley: *1. Lit:* Phr.: the line of the Gauls was overwhelmed with v. of missiles, nubes levium telorum coniecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26: v. of darts fall on them, tempestus telorum et ferrens ingruit limber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284: v. of stones, jaculationes saxorum, App.: v. STORM, SHOWER. *||. Fig:* Phr.: a v. of complaints, tempestas querelarum, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: amid this v. of words, in hac velut jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 47: before he could pour out this v. of words, priusquam illam eloquentiae procellam effunderet, id. 11, 3, 158: they casual Puffus with v. of abuse, Fufium clamoribus et conviciis consecretantur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: v. STORM, SHOWER.

volubility: *1. Lit:* vōlūbilitās (whirling motion): v. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49. *||. Fig:* of speech: vōlūbilitās: v. of speech, v. linguae, Cic. Plane. 35, 62: others like fluency and v. flumen alibi verborum v. quae cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53: v. FLUENT.

voluble: *1. Lit:* vōlūbilitās, e (whirling): v. caelum, Cic. Tim. 6, 5a: v. WHIRLING. *||. Fig:* of speech: vōlūbilitās: v. speech, v. oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: a very v. speaker, homo volubilis quodam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, id. Flac. 20, 48: v. FLUENT.

volubly: Fig.: vōlūbilitē: his speech is delivered v., funditur oratio v., Cic. Or. 62, 210: v. FLUENTLY. **volume:** *1. Gen:* a roll, whirr: 1. vōlūmen, īnis, n. (the snake) trails his v. (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: v. of smoke, v. fumi, Ov. M. 13, 601. 2. spirā (a coil): of a serpent, Virg. G. 2, 154: v. COIL. 3. sinus, ūs (a curve, fold): v. FOLD. *||. Esp. of a book, a roll:* vōlūmen: to unfold a v., v. explicare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: to turn over a v., evolvere v. (to unroll in the process of reading), Quint. 2, 15, 24: Cic. *||. A division of a work, a part:* 1. vōlūmen: the third day's discussion will make up the third v., tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium v. efficit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: Plin. 6, 29, 34. 2. liber: I have finished three v., tres l. perfecti sunt, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: Quint. With liber omitted: in Livius' first v., in T. Livii primo, Quint. 9, 2, 37: Cic.: v. BOOK. 3. tōmus (= rōmus, a slice): M. Aur. in Front.: v. PART. *||. Of the voice:* magnitudo (strength): v. VOICE.

voluminous: *1. Lit:* 1. vōlūminōsus (late): of the coils of a serpent, Sld. Carm. 9, 76. 2. sinuosus (winding): the v. coils (of a serpent), a. volumina (serpents), Virg. Aen. 11, 751. *||. Fig:* 1. perh. copiosus: the one is more condensed, the other more v. in his style of speaking, densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquio, Quint. 1, 1, 106: v. FULL, COPSIOUS. 2. diffusus: a v. work, diffusum opus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 6: a v. writer, (scriptor), per multa diffusus volumina Col. 1, 1, 10: v. DIFFUSE.

voluminously: 1. cōpīose: c. et abundanter, Cic. v. copiosius, fully. 2. diffuse: Cic. v. diffusely.

voluminosus: 1. cōpia (fulness of expression): Cic. v. copiosus, fulness. 2. amplitudo (copiousness and dignity): a. Platonis, Cic. Or. 1, 5. 3. longitudo (length): v. of speech, l. orationis, Cic. Part. 17, 59.

voluntarily: 1. vōlūtātē, mēd (sua) voluntate (of one's own will or determination, opp. vi or invit et coactus): when (Regulus) had v. returned to Carthage, quum sua v. nulla vi coactus, Carthaginem revertisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: the other states v. submitted, aliae civitates v. in dittonem venerunt, Liv. 29, 38, ad init. 2. sponte, mēd (sua) sponte (of one's own motion or impulse, not prompted by external compulsion, inducement, or assistance): whether v. or summoned by decree of the senate, sive ipse a sua, sive senatus consulto accitus, id. 10, 25: he replied that he had spoken v., a. dixisse respondit, Tac. A. 1, 8. Join: sua sponte et voluntate, Cic. Part. 37, 131.

3. ultro connected with ille (il, ul), opp. citro (v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.), implying doing, over and above, something not asked or expected, may often be rendered even, actually, nay more: good men came forward v. to support Plancius, viri boni Plancio se u. offerebant, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: I could wish for nothing which Caesar has not bestowed on me v., nec mihi quidquam in mentem venit optare quod non u. mihi Caesar detulerit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2. Join: ultro et sponte, Suet. 4. libenter (libb.): v. WILLINGLY, READILY. [NOTE.—Vōlūtātē is late: Arn.: Hyg.] Phr.: may be expr. by ipse: there is nothing which I think Caesar will not v. grant, nihil est quod non ipsum Caesarem tributum existimem (of himself), lb. 6, 13, 2: v. VOLUNTARY. I went v. to destruction, prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positum sum profectus (with my eyes open), Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6.

voluntariness: Phr.: may be expr. by adj. or adv.: v. VOLUNTARILY, VOLUNTARY.

voluntary: 1. vōlūtārius (of persons and things): (l. of persons) After procuring v. auxiliaries, quum v. auxilia comparavissent, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3: a v. agent, v. procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17. (ll. of things) I must die a v. death, conscienda mors v., id. Fam. 7, 3, 3: Liv. 6, 1, med.: they hoped for a v. surrender, v. deditio sperabatur, Tac. Hist. 2, 45, init. 2. vōlens: I, Turnus, am a v. suppliant, v. vos Turnus adoro, Virg. Aen. 10, 677. 3. spontāneus: v. motion, a. motus, Sen. Ep. 121, 7. 4. ultroneus: opp. iussu, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 7. Instead of these two words we should find the idea expr. in good Latin by the adv. sponte and ultro. Phr.: (He said) that his death was not v., nec illam sponte extinxitum, Tac. A. 3, 16: he died a v. death, mortem sibi concipit, Liv. 3, 58: sua manu cecidit, Tac. A. 3, 43: vim vitae suae attulit, lb. 6, 38: v. suicide: that we should go into v. exile, ut exsilium ac fugam nobis concideremus, Liv. 5, 53, med.: the wise man alone is always a v. agent, soli hoc contingit sapienti, ut nihil facia invit, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34: v. VOLUNTARILY.

volunteer (sube): vōlūtārius, miles voluntarius: he knew that v. would not be lacking, neque sibi voluntarium copias defore intellexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56, ad init.: v. v. milites, id. B. C. 1, 91, fin.

volunteer (adj.): v. VOLUNTARY.

volunteer (v.): 1. Gen.: sponte, ultro facio: they v. to aid Plancius, Plancio se ultro offerebant, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: v. VOLUNTARILY. || Esp. of soldiers: *sponte nomen dare, proferri.

***voluptary (sube):** 1. vōlūptārius (one whose theory is that pleasure is the chief good): Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 47.

2. luxuriōsus: the things which give pleasure to v., ea quae sunt l. efficientia voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21.

3. libidinōsus (licentious): Join with lux.: he is a most thorough v., nihil luxuriōsius nihil l., id. Pla. 27, 66. Phr.: if a man is somewhat of a v., si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, id. Off. 1, 30, 105: a mere v., *voluptatibus (corporis) deditus: v. sensual, licentious.

voluptuary (adj.): vōlūptārius: a v. excitement of mind, animi elatio v., Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35: v. foll. art.

voluptuous: 1. vōlūptārius: a v. soft and effeminate school of thought, v. delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37. 2. vōlūptōsus (pleasant): Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2. 3. luxuriōsus: the furniture of a v. man, l. hominis suppellex, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66. 4. libidinōsus: v. pleasures, l. voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59. Phr.: a v. life, *vita voluptatibus dedita: v. sensual, licentious.

voluptuously: 1. luxuriōse: to live v., l. vivere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13. Phr.: to live v., diffundere luxuria, et delicate ac molliiter vivere, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: v. sensually, licentious. 2. vōlūptōse: Sid. Ep. 5, 20. 3. vōlūptārie: App. M. 3, p. 138.

voluptuousness: 1. perh. luxuria (luxuries) (extravagant living): v. is produced in a capital, in urbe l. creatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: v. LUXURY, EXTRAVAGANCE. 2. vōlūptas, libido, lascivia: v. PLEASURE, LICENTIOUSNESS.

volute: vōlūta (a spiral ornament on the capitals of columns): Vitruv. 4, 1: id. 3, 3.

vomit (sube): 1. Matter vomited: l. vōmitio: various colours of v., varii colores v., Plin. 25, 5, 21. 2. vōmitus, ūs: Plin. 23, 8, 30. || An emetic: medicamentum vōmiticum: Coel. Aurel. v. EMETIC.

vomit (v.): 1. Trans.: l. vōmo, ul, itum, 3: to v. blood, v. sanguinem, Plin. 26, 13, 84. Transf. in gen.: Charybdis v. forth the waves, Charybdis v. fluctus, Ov. H. 12, 125: Virg. G. 2, 462. 2. vōmo, ul, itum, 3: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124. Transf. in gen.: to v. forth flames, flammās e., Plin. Fig.: he v. forth a speech upon me, in me orationem e., Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20. 3. ūctio, 1: v.ing venom, saniem e., Virg. Aen. 3, 362: in gen. Tartarus v.ing horrid steam, Tartarus horricos e. faucibus aestus, Lucr. 3, 1025: Virg. || Intrans.: vōmo, ul, itum, 3: Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

vomiting: 1. vōmitio: dogs cure themselves by v., v. caues alvos curant, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126. 2. vōmitus, ūs: Plin. 8, 48, 72: to discharge by v., v. reddere, id.: the asper produces v., caparis v. facit, id. 13, 23, 44.

vomitivē: 1. vōmitificus, Coel. Aurel. 2. vōmitōrius: a v. root, bulbos quem v. vocant, Plin. 20, 9, 41.

vomitory: vōmitōrium (in n. plur., the outlets from the theatres or amphitheatres): Macr. S. 6, 4.

voracious: 1. ēdax, ācis: you have lost your v. friend, e. hospitem amisisti, Cic. Flac. 17, 41. Fig.: of fire, Virg. Aen. 2, 758. 2. vōrax, ācis (chiefly fig.: devouring): what Charybdis is so v. quae Charybdis tam v.? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: of fire, Sil. 4, 687.

3. avidus (greedy): v. guests, concivae a. Hor. S. 1, 5, 75. Fig.: of flames, Ov. M. 9, 172: v. GREEDY.

voraciously: 1. avidē: Suet. fig., Cic. (in comp.) they eat and drink too v., avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, Liv. 41, 2: v. GREEDILY. 2. vorācter: Macr. S. 7, 5, med.

voraciousness: 1. ēdāctas: I fear the boy's v., e. pueri pertimesco, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: Plaut. 2. vōrāctas: Eutr.: App. fig. of fire, Plin. 2, 107, 111. 3. aviditas: lettuce causes v., lactuca in cibis a. incitat, Plin. 20, 7, 26: v. GREEDINESS.

voracity: ēdāctas: v. preceded. art. vortex. 1. vertex, icis (vor.): v. WHIRL, WHIRLPOOL, EDDY. 2. turbo: inis: v. WHIRL, WHIRLWIND.

votaress: perh. cultrix: Lact.: v. foll. art.

votary: perh. cultor a niggard and unfrequent v. of the gods, parvus deorum c. et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1. Phr.: a v. of pleasure, deditus voluptatibus; propensus ad voluptates: Cic. v. DEVOTED: WORSHIPPER.

vote (sube): 1. Propr.: 1. suffrāgium (a ballot, vote): the centuries of the equites with six v., equitum centuriae cum sex v., Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: the v. of the multitude, a. multitudo, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: to take the v. of the centuries, centurias in s. mittere, Liv. 31, 7. 2. sententia (the expressed opinion, vote, of a senator, judge, etc.): Scamander was condemned by the v. of all (the judges), omnibus a. Scamander condemnatus est, Cic. Clu. 20, 55: he asked the accused whether he preferred the v. to be given secretly or openly, quæsit ut ab eo clam an palam de se sententiam ferri vellet, lb. 3. punctum (lit. a mark made in a wax tablet as a sign of a vote): to obtain v. p. ferre, id. Planc. 22, 54. Fig.: he gains every v., omne tulit p., Hor. A. P. 141. || The possessing a v., suffrāgium: it is the people's right to give v., populi esse a. quibus velit imperiri, Liv. 38, 36. Support by v., suffrāgiū: the support of the soldiers has great effect in the consular election, in consule declarando multum auctoritatis habet a. militaria, Cic. Mur. 18, 38. || Transf. in gen., judgment: 1. suffrāgium: a rhetorician according to your v. rhetor a. tuo, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42. 2. sententia: v. OPINION. 3. consensus, ūs: the general v. was in favour of peace, omnium c. pax facta, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, cetr.: v. CONSENT, DISSENT.

vote (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. censere, 2: (the senate) v. d. an altar to Clemency, aram Clementiae censere, Tac. A. 2, 74: what the senate has v. d., quae patres censuere, Liv. 31, 7, fin. 2. decernere, crēvi, crētum, 3: when the senate v. d. Africanus a triumph, quum senatus triumphum Africanō d., Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: provinces are v. d. to private individuals, provinciae privatīs d., Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 4. 3. jūbere, 2: v. to ORDER, DISCRETE. || Intrans.: 1. suffrāgium fero, tūll, lātum, ferre, ūrey: what is more disgraceful than for needy and abandoned persons to v. concerning a man's life and status? quid est indignius quam de ejus capite egentes et perditos a. ferre? Cic. Dom. 18, 46. 2. suffrāgium inco, 4: (to record one's v.): others v., alii v. inco, Liv. 3, 17. 3. sententiam fero: of a judge: Cic. Clu. 20, 55: lb. 26, 72, fin. To v. for, support a candidate: suffragor, 1: they had come together, not only to vote for, but also to see P. Scipio, conveniunt undique non s. modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38: Cic. Mur. 34, 71. To v. for a candidate, suffragio suo ornare, adjuvare, aliquem, Plin. Ep. 2: v. in favour of any one's motion in the senate, in sententiam decedere, Liv. 3, 41: when all v. d. in favour of his motion, quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus trent, Liv. 9, 8, ad fin.: most v. d. the same way, pars major in eandem sententiam ibat, id. 1, 32, ad fin. Phr.: he v. d. against the return of the prisoners, captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 19: when the many asked me to v. for this decree, quum multitudo a me ut id decernerem (= decernendum censum) postularet, id. Att. 4, 1, 6 (propose and support): I not only v. d. but also tried to induce you, non solum decrevi (= decernendum censui) sed etiam ut decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: they v. d. for Curio's proposition, Curionem assensum, id. 1, 14, 5.

voter: 1. One who votes: qui suffragium fert: v. preceded. art. || One who possesses the right of voting: 929

qui suffragium, jus ferendi suffragii, habet: v. preced. art. |||. A voter in favour of any one: suffragator: the comparison of v.s. suffragatorum comparatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: v. SUPPORTER.

voting-tablet: tabella: used in the comitia: am I to wait till 75 v.s. are sorted concerning you? an ego expectem dum te to quinque et septuaginta dirimantur (at. loc. diribuntur)? Cic. Pis. 40, 96, init. A sorting of v.s., diribitio; Cic. Planc. 6, 14. A sorter of v.s., diribitor, oris, id. Pis. 15, 36. The place where v.s. are sorted, diribitorium, Suet. Claud. 18: Plin. 6, 40, 76: [others take diribere and its derivatives to refer to the distribution of v.s. for voting: v. Smith's Ant. 414].

—**urna:** 1. urna: he draws (the names of) three (judices) from the u., educti ex u. tres, Cic. Verr. 2, 17, 42.

2. clista (the box for depositing votes at the comitia): he upsets the v.-urna, c. delecti, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21 (v. Smith's Ant. 288). 3. called also cellista: Auct. Her. 1, 12, 11. 4. stilla (an urn from which the centuries, etc. were drawn by lot): a v.-urn was brought, a. allata est, Liv. 25, 3, ad fin.: Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 17. 5. called also stilla: lb. 2, 6, 7.

votive: vōtīvus: a v.-tablet, v. tabula, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: v. games, v. ludi, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 31.

vouch: A. Trans.: 1. To call to witness: 1. testor, i: I v. all gods and men, ego omnes homines deosque t., Cic. Caelin. 29, 83. 2. obtestor, i: v. TO WITNESS. ||. To attest, warrant, confirm: 1. testor, i: what plain does not v. our impious conflict? quis non campus impia proelia t.? Hor. Od. 2, 1, 31. 2. testiflor, i: you v. what I said or wrote, l. quid dixerim aut scriperim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: v. TO ATTEST. 3. confirmo, i: all of whom v. the truth of this circumstance of Dion's money, quorum omnium testimonio de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 23. 4. affirmo, i (to corroborate): v.ing the truth of the deserters' reports, transugarum dicta a., Liv. 28, 2, ad init. 5. fidem facio, feci, factum: 3. (these things) v. the fact of the Iberi having migrated, f. faciunt Iberos trajecisse, Tac. Agr. 11: v. TO PROVE.

6. may be expr. by spondeo, 2: v. TO PLEDGE, ENGAGE, PROMISE. 7. praesto, i (to warrant, be responsible for): v. TO WARRANT. B. Intrans.: to bear witness: testiflor, i: v. TO TESTIFY, WITNESS.

—**for: v. TO VOUCH (II).**

voucher: 1. One who vouches or attests: 1. auctor, oris: the fathers thinking him an insufficient and untrustworthy v. in so great a matter, a. levem, nec satis fidum super tanta re patres rati, Liv. 5, 15, fin.: v. are v.s. that the majesty of the Roman name shall there be safe, a. suavis tutam ibi maiestatem Romani nominis fore, id. 2, 48. 2. testis: most trust-worthy v.s. t. locupletissimi, Cic. Brut. 91, 322: v. WITNESS. 3. confirmator, oris: a v. for the money, c. pecuniae, id. Clu. 26, 72: v. SURETY. ||. An attesting document, etc., warrant: 1. auctoritas: you think the v.s. and papers of the state are of no value in court, nihil putas valere in iudiciis civitatum a. ac litteras, id. Verr. 3, 62, 146: v. WARRANT. 2. may be expr. by testimonium: v. EVIDENCE.

vouchsafe: 1. Trans.: concede, cessi, cessum, 3: v. TO GRANT: (the idea of condescension, etc., may perh. be expr. by ultro with the verb used). ||. Intrans.: dignor, i: v. TO DESIGN.

vow (v.): 1. In religious sense: 1. vōtum: to make a v., v. suscipere, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93: v. huncupere (to pronounce before witnesses), id. Verr. 5, 13, 14: v. are bound to God by the obligation of a v., v. sponsione obligamur deo, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: to pay a v., v. solvere, id. Phil. 3, 4, 11: v. reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22 (for other expr. v. Dr.

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Smith's Lat. Dict.). 2. sometimes devōtio (devoting): devoting oneself to God by a v., deorum d., Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 55.

3. religio (rell.): (the obligation of a v.): because he said he was hindered by v.s., quod se r. impediri diceret, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, med.: v. OATH. ||. Gen.: a solemn promise, pledge: perh. fides, sponsio: is this your marriage v.? haecne marita fides? Prop. 5, 1, 11: v. PROMISE, OBLIGATION.

vow (v.): 1. Trans.: In religious sense: 1. vōveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2: Tullus v'd ten Salii and temples to l'allor and Pear, Tullus decem v. Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27.

2. devōveo, 2: they v. their spoils to Mars, Marti ea quae bello ceperint d., Caes. B. G. 6, 17: Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95.

||. Intrans.: to assent or promise solemnly: 1. spondeo, spondendi, sponsum, 2: I promise, undertake, v., promitto, recipio, a. (foll. by inf.), id. Phil. 5, 18, 51. 2. despondeo, 2: 3. prōmittō, id. Issum, 3: v. TO PROMISE.

4. confirmo, i: to v. with an oath, jurejurando c. (foll. by inf.), Caes. B. G. 5, 27: v. TO DECLARE.

vowel: vōcālis (ac. littera): a hiatus caused by v.s. coming together, quasi hiatus concursu vocalium, Cic. Or. 23, 77.

voyage (sub.): 1. nāvīgatio: I learned from your letter the course of your v.s., ex tuis litteris cognovi cursum n. tuarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 68, 1: the island is a day's voyage from the mainland, insula a continente diei navigatione abest, Plin. 37, 8, 12. 2. cursus, tis (the course of a ship at sea): such a storm suddenly arose that none (of the ships) could continue its v., tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut nulla earum (navium) c. tenere posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: if he has seen ships on the direct v. to Rhodes, si naves in c. Rhodum petentes viderit, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: the island is one day's v. off, insula abest diei cursu, Plin. 4, 13, 27. Phry.: as yet my voyage has been pleasant, though slow, ego adhuc magis comode quam strenue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: two persons who had commenced their v., quidam quum jam in alto navigarent, (were in the open sea), id. Inv. 2, 51, 151: persons starting on a v., portu solventes, id. Mur. 2, 4: they began their v., a. terra solverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: v. TO SAIL.

voyage (v.): nāvigo, i: Dionysius was v.ing to Syracuse, Dionysius v. Syracusas, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 83: v. TO SAIL, and gen. TO TRAVEL: v. preced. art.

voyager: 1. vector, oris (a passenger): Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23. 2. pēgrinātor, oris: v. TRAVELLER.

vulgar (sub.): 1. vulgus (volg. n.): the judgment of the wise man is at variance with that of the v., sapientis iudicium a iudicio v. discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: the profane v., profanum v., Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1. 2. multitudo (the many): he who depends on the false opinions of the ignorant v., qui ex errore pendet imperitiae m., Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65.

3. plēbes (plebs): a crowd of the v., multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39.

vulgar (adj.): 1. Pertaining to the multitude, general: 1. vulgaris, c: in all arts not in v. and general use, in omni arte cuius usus v. communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3. 2. communis, id. v. GENERAL, COMMON: 1. oīn: c. et vulgaris, Cic. 3. ūstātus: v. ORDINARY, USUAL. ||. In bad sense: lacking refinement, low, in bad taste: 1. perh. plebeius: though we seem to you v. and beggars, quanquam nos videmur tibi pleb. et pauperes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 49.

2. sometimes may be expr. by ineptus (wanting in tact, vulgarly ostentatious, etc.): ineptus, quod non sit aptus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: one man is somewhat v. and loud-tongued, l. et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49.

3. inconcinuus (wanting in grace, awkward): boorish and vulgar graces, asperitas agrestis et l., Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6. 4. sometimes agrestis, a (clown-

ish): one class of men is ignorant and v., alterum hominum genus indoctum et a., Cic. Part. 25, 90. 1. oīn: agrestis et incondinnus. 6. sometimes insolens (without taste): Cic. 6. Inurbānus (boorish): Cic.: v. RUDE, BOORISH. 7. sordidus: v. LOW, MEAN, BASE.

vulgarity: best gen. word perh. ineptia (usually in pl.: senseless want of taste): Cic.: v. REDDENESS, BOORINESS. Phr.: expr. with adj.: v. preced. art.

vulgarly: 1. Commonly: vulgo: v. COMMONLY, GENERALLY. ||. In bad sense: 1. ineptus (tastelessly): v. TASTELESS. 2. rusticus: Cic. 3. per-vulgātē (after the manner of the people): p. dicere, Geil.

vulgarize: 1. vulgo, i: let them not v. the honours of the magistrates, honores patrum ne v., Tac. A. 11, 23, fin. 2. pervulgo, i: to v. the rewards of merit by bestowing them on ordinary persons, praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus p., Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 114.

vulnerable: quod vulnerari, quod vulnus accipere potest, after Cic. and Liv. (a Kr.): Phr.: elephants are most v. under the tail, elephant sub caudis maxime vulnera accipiunt, Liv. 21, 55 (e Kr.): v. TO WOUND.

vulnerary: vulnerārius: a v. plaster, v. emplastrum, Plin. 23, 4, 40.

vulnegation: vulneratio: Cic. Chalcid. 16, 47.

vulpine: 1. vulpinus: Plin. 28, 11, 47. ||. Fig.: astutus, callidus, versutus: v. CRAFTY.

vulture: 1. Propri.: 1. vultur (volt), ūris: carcasses which v.s. did not touch, cadavera intacta a v., Liv. 41, 21, med.: Virg. Aen. 6, 597. 2. vultūrius (volt): ūlis v.s., they scent their prey before, quasi v. prius praedivinant quo die esuri sit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 16: Lucr.

||. Fig.: a rapacious person: 1. vultur: to what v. will this be a prey? cuius v. hoc erit cadaver? Mart. 6, 62, 4: Sen. 2. vultūrius: the v. in command of their province, v. illius provinciae, Cic. Pis. 16, 38: id. Sext. 33, 71.

3. harpyia (a harpy): Sid. Ep. 5, 7. 4. harpago (lit. a grappling-hook): Plaut. Trin. 2, 5, 13: v. RAPACIOUS.

vulturine: vultūrinus (volt): Plin.: Mart.

W.

WAD (sub.): for a gun: perh. *fartira: or use *stappa, xylilum, lana, according to the material employed.

wad (v.): 1. To line with a soft material: Phr.: to w. a cloak, *palilum lana (xylino, etc.), inferre, densare, introrsus obducere: v. TO LINE. ||. To stuff: farcio, infercio: v. TO STUFF.

wadding: 1. For a gun: v. WAD. ||. A soft material for lining, etc.: *lanugo xylina condensata ad vestes inferendas, obducendas.

waddle: Phr.: to w. like a duck, *anatis in modum incedere. (Kr.). (No known single word: vacillare is simply to reel, stagger, as a drunken man).

wade: no single word: expr. by per aquam, per vada ire, incedere, etc. Phr.: to w. through the sea, pedibus pontum per vada transire, Lucr. 1, 301: to w. across a river, flumen vado transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: to w. about a lagune, stagnum vada pervagari, Liv. 26, 45, ad fin.: to w. right through the lagune to the city, medio stagno evadere ad moenia, lb. extr.: for one day's march they had to w. through water of uncertain depth, unius diei itinere per incerta vada emergendum fuit, Freinsh. Curt. 2, 11, med. Fig.: to w. through slaughter to a throne (Gray): per cademi ac funera ad regnum grassari, per-

venire.

waders: an order of birds: "glalatores (lit. still-walkers): Cyci.

wader: 1. Ordinary perh. "pastillus signatorius, or crustulum signatorium (Kr.). Phr.: as this as a w., admirabilis tenuitate; or simply, praetenuis: v. THIR. II. Sacramental: "oblata (sc. hostia): Scr. Eocl. (Kr.): "panis eucharisticus (this last term being suited to indicate the non-sacramental doctrine of the Sacrament): Scr. Eocl. (Kr.).

waft: féro, porto, transporto (to w. across): vbo, tranvêho (to w. across): subvêho (to w. upwards), etc.: v. TO BEAR, CARRY, CONVEY.

wag (sub): 1. Jactilator: Cic. Att. 4, 16, ad init. 2. derisor (one given to mock and banter): wotat a w. you always will be, ut tu semper eris derisor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54. 3. homo festivus (a merry person): a. waulky old man and merry w., locupletis et festivus senex, Cic. Att. 4, 16, ad init. 4. ridiculus: our young men now make penitence w. keep their distance, juvenis jam r. inopes ab se segregat, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 10: they don't value us at three unciae, neque r. turunc faciant, Ib. 17. Also, homo ridiculus: if any man wants a w., si r. hominem quaerat quispian, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 17.

wag (v): 1. Trans: môtô, quasso: môteo: v. TO MOVE, SHAKE. Phr.: to w. the tail, kniter atterere caudam, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 31. II. Intrans: môteor, agitur, etc.: v. TO SHAKE, INTRUDE.

wage (v): Phr.: to w. war, bellum gerere (the most gen. term): he wd many wars most success/wily, bella multa felicissime gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: they w. war unceasingly, continenter bellum gerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: of the aggressor, to w. war against, inferre alicui bellum, arma, etc.: v. WAR. Fig.: to w. perpetual war against, "immortalis odio, ira, etc., persequi.

wager (sub): 1. sponsio: a bold w. (as to the issue of a combat), sudax sponsio, Juv. 11, 200: to win a w., sponsione vincere, Marc. Sat. 2, 13, ad fin.: to offer a w. that the green will not win, sponsione provocare al. prasinus palmam (habet), Petr. 70, enir. (ed. Burm.). Sponsio is often used of a kind of w. in Roman law-courts: to challenge to a w., sponsione laccessere, Cic. Verr. 3, 57, 132: to win, lose a w., sponsionem vincere, sponsionis condemnari, Cic. Caec. 31, 98. 2. pignus, ôris, w. (strictly the stake): they lay any w. that it is S., quovis Sabini pignore esse contentum, Cat. 44, 4. Phr.: to offer w. of battle, "provocare ad pugnam: v. TO CHALLENGE.

wager (v): 1. spondeo, apopondi, sponsum, 2: I w. that the green wine, spondeo (or, sponsione provo) ni prasinus palmam habet: I w. that the green does not win, sp. si prasinus, etc.: cf. Burm. ad Petr. 70. 2. sponsione provo, laccesso: v. WAGER (sub).

wages: 1. (if a labourer, soldier, etc.): 1. merces, Edis. f.: workmen's w., fabrorum m., Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147: to support poverty by the w. of manual labour, manum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 37: good, fair w., merces magna, digna, aequa, Cic. 100, poor w., m. parva, iniqua, Cic. to pay w., mercedem tribuere, Cic. Fam. 3, 17, 43; dare, Id. Phil. 2, 17, 43; persolvere, Id. Dom. 9, 23: to receive w., m. accipere, Id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: high w. are offered to us by you, magna m. proposita est nobis a te, I. Q. Fr. 3, 3, ad fin.: Laomedon deprived the gods of their promised w., Laomed n destituit deos mercede pacta, Hor. Od. 3, 21: to raise, lower w., "mercedem augere, minuire: having lowered the players' wages, mercedibus sceniorum recisis, Suet. Tib. 34. 2. manupretium (price of handiwork), as distinguished from value of material): give me the gold, I will pay the workmen's w., cedo mi aurum, ego m. dabo,

Pl. Men. 3, 3, 20. (This word is also written separately manda pretium, Liv. 34, 7.) 3. stipendium (commonly of soldiers' w.): v. PAY. II. Fig.: any reward, recompense, etc.: merces, pretium, praecium: v. REWARD. III. Fig.: in a bad sense, punishment: (rarely) merces: w. of folly, temeritatis m., Liv. 39, 55. 2. stipendium: the w. of sin is death, a peccati mors, Vulg. Rom. vi. 23. 3. poena, supplicium: v. PUNISHMENT.

waggery: Witty sayings: 1. ficticia: I have often seen wit and so do much in court, multum in causis saepe lepore et facetiis profici vidi, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219. 2. festivitas: a pattern of our old native w., imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, mad. 3. ludus, jocus, etc.: v. FUN, RAFTER. 4. "verba, dicta jocosa (Georg.).

waggish: dicax, jocosus, festivus, ridiculus, etc.: v. WAG.

waggishness: 1. The quality of being waggish: 1. dicticia (implies banter, smart attack: significant sermonem cum risu aliquos incoassentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21): a sharp and short style of wit (epitaph) is called w., percutum et breve genus facietiarum dicacibus nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218. 2. festivitas (implies less raillery, more playfulness): Cic. II. Waggish sayings: v. WAGGERY.

waggon: 1. carrus (four-wheeled for soldiers' baggage): they required to buy a number of beasts of draught and w.s. constituerunt jumentorum et carrorum numerum coemere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. 2. plaustrum (most gen. term for a w. or cart for agricultural purposes): thrown into a w., in plaustrum conjectus, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: the Eleusinae mother's slow rolling w., tanta Eleusinae matris volventis plaustra, Virg. G. 1, 163. 3. sarraçum: the fir tree strays as the w. comes, coruscant sarraço veniente abies, Juv. 3, 255.

4. vehiculum (gen. term for a conveyance, but used of military baggage-w.): w.s. and camp-followers mixed, mixta vehicula et lixae, Tac. H. 2, 41, ad fin. 5. piostellum (a little w., toy-w.): to harness mice to a w., piostello adungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.

waggoner: 1. "carri, plaustriductor, agitator (this last poet, cf. Virg. G. 1, 273). 2. plaustrarius: Ulp. G. 1, 273. 3. bubulcus (if waggon be in the context): he met the w. of the gate and asked him what was in the waggon, bubulco praesto fuit ad portam: quaevisit eo quid esset in plastro, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57. 4. vectrarius (a public carrier): to supply oxen to the w.s. dare boves vecturarius, Cod. Theod. 5. "qui pro mercede vecturas facit (Kr.).

wagtail: a bird: motacilla (quia caudam motat): Varr.: Plin.: Linn.

waif: 1. (if things) w.s. and strays: "res abjectae, res quas nemo vindicat: of persons: a w. and stray, "ignotus et erro. II. In a legal sense, goods thrown away by a thief to secure escape: "jactura (cargo thrown overboard to save a ship).

waif (sub): v. WAITING.

waif (v): 1. plôro, 1: they w. when and how they please, quo volunt plorant tempore quoque modo, Ov. A. 1, 3, 292. 2. plango, nxi, ctum, 3. 3. fleo, vi, tum, 2: v. TO LAMENT, TO WEEP.

waiting: 1. plôratus, ßs. 2. planctus, ßs. 3. flatus, ßs: v. LAMENTATION.

win: 1. v. WAGGON. II. The constellation Charles' w.: 1. plaustrum: Bootes had turned his w. with pole aslant, flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10, 447. 2. sarraçum, orum: the w. of slow Bootes, pigri sarraço Bootae, Juv. 5, 23.

waive: no exact equivalent: 1. perh. tabillamentum, Front., or tabillatio, Caes.: Vitr. (these, however, are rather used of flooring). 2. pãries, ãtis, m., (partition wall). 3. abaci

(panels). The Roman rooms were usually adorned with paintings or mosaic work, or slabs of marble or mirrors: cf. Min. 35, 12, 45. See Smith's Ant. p. 719.

wait: no single word: expr. by "media pars corporis, medium corpus: the w. of a ship, "media pars navis: media navis. I Phr.: with a girl round the w., zona cincta, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 5: plunged up to the w., "medio tenus corpore immersus.

waitcoat: 1. cõstium (a sleeveless tunic): Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 9, 616.

2. strabula (worn under the tunic): there is a thracian w. beneath a glossy coat, trita subucula subest pexae tunicae, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95. (The Roman articles of dress do not correspond to the modern, v. Smith's Ant. p. 1015.) Phr.: a flannel w., thorax lanena, Suet. Aug. 82: a strait-w., perh. tunica molesta, Mart. 10, 25: to punish with a strait-w., tunica punire molesta, Juv. 8, 235: v. STRAIT-WAITCOAT.

wait (sub): Phr.: to lay w., to lie in w. for, alicui insidias facere, ponere, struere, insidiari: v. AMBUS.

wait (v): 1. To stay, not to depart from: 1. maneo, neli, usum, 2 (the most gen. word): I w.: meanwhile I see no one, maneo, interea neminem video, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 26: w. you don't know yet, mane! nondum etiam scis, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 34: w. achille, paullisper mane, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 45: to w. three days, manere triduum, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 4: to w. for any one, to w. till he comes: he will w. for the uncle to come, mansurus est patrum dum adventat, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16. 2. opporêre, rita, 4 (generally, to w. till something happens which there is reason to expect: to w. by appointment): I am w.ing in Arcanum till I hear from you on this, ego in Arcano opporêre dum ista cognosco, Cic.: go in, w. for me there, abi intro: ibi me opporêre, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 43: I w. for no laggard, nec tardum opporêre, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 71: to w. (hille) one's time, opporêre tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56, ad fin. 3. expecto, i (implies a mental feeling, hope or wish to see): like the countryman he w. for the river to run dry, rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: to w. till the storm passes, expectare transitum tempestatis, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: to w. the issue of the fight, expectare eventum pugnae, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: with a part: w.ing impatiently while my companions were dining, expectantes hand animo aequo cenantes comites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 8: with a rel. clause: he was w.ing (to see) what plan the enemy would take, expectabat quid hostes consili caperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: I am w.ing (to see) if you say anything, expecto si quid dicas, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 61. 4. praesolito, i (to w. in readiness, used esp. of servants): who should w. for you armed at the forum, qui tibi ad forum praestolarentur armati, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: with acc. in other writers: for whom w. you, I ameno? quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5. 5. aucupor, i (to w. and watch): we meant to w. for calm seas, nos tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: to w. (hille) one's time, tempus aucupari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 24.

II. To wait on or upon: 1. fãmulo, i (as a domestic servant): I would w. upon you as handmaid, famularer tibi serva, Cat. 64, 161. 2. ministro, i (to w. at table): the slaves w., servi ministrant, Cic. Pia. 27, 67: Ganymede w.ing upon (the gods) with cups, Ganymedes pocula ministrans, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 112. 3. apparêre, 2 (to w. on a magistrate as lictor, clerk, etc.): to w. on the consule, apparere consulis, Liv. 2, 55, ad init.: these w. near the throne of Jove, haec apparent ad solum Jovis, Virg. Aen. 12, 850. 4. con-vênio, vênit, venium, 4 (simply, to visit): Postumia w.'d upon me, Postumia mo convenit, Cic. Div. 4, 2, 1. 5. salûto, i (as client on patron): Curtius came to w. upon me, Curtius venit salutandi

causa, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: v. TO SALUTE, ATTEND. Phr.: to w. upon any one with anything, aliquid alicui offerre, deferre, v. TO OFFER: to keep any one waiting, moram facere alicui, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: in mora esse a., Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9: v. TO DELAY.

waiter: 1. One who waits, an attendant, servant: 1. minister: Jove's / Phrygian w. (cup-bearer) Jovis Phrygius minister, Mart. 12, 15, 7. 2. puer: bring water for my hands, w., cedo aquam manibus pueri, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: we have three w. at table, cena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116. 3. servus, famulus: v. SERVANT, ATTENDANT. A female w., waitress: ministra, familia, ancilla, v. MAID-SERVANT. (The waiting at table was not assigned to women, but to men or boys.) II. A tray: ferculum: v. TRAY.

waiting: 1. A staying, remaining: 1. mansio: w. is the safer course, cautior esse mansio, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2. 2. expectatio (waiting for): hope is a w. for good, spes est expectatio boni, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. 3. mora (delay): a tedious w., longa mora, Ov. M. 9, 134: v. DELAY. II. A w. upon: 1. ministerium: v. ATTENDANCE. 2. ministerium, officium (of a client): v. SALUTATION. Phr.: to be in w., appere: v. TO WAIT (II).

waive: 1. remitto, mittere, mittere, 3: to w. private enmity in favour of public good, remittere privata odia publicis utilitatibus, Tac. A. 1, 10, med.: used absolutely: the tribunes using the right, remittentibus tribunibus, Liv. 36, 7, 2. concedo, si, sum, 3: to w. candidate, ship in favour of any one, concedere petitionem alicui, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4. 3. decedo (de depart from): to w. a right, decedere de jure, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 73.

wake (sub.): I. A watch, esp. on solemn occasions: pervigilium, vigilia: v. WATCH. II. A watch by a corpse (in Ireland): *finesse pervigilium, f. vigilia. III. The wake of a ship: *tractus aquarum a tergo navis: you will see a long line of flame glisten white in the (falling) star's w., *videbis stellae flammarum longos a tergo albescentes tractus. Phr.: to follow in the wake, *sequi pone, a tergo; subsequi: v. TO FOLLOW.

wake (v.): A. Trans. 1. excitare, 1: to w. any one from sleep, e somno aliquem excitare, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: to w. from the dead, a mortuis e., id. de Or. 1, 57, 245. 2. suscitare, 1: to w. any one from sleep, e somno aliquem e., Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: he w. the silent Muse, suscitavit tacentem Musam, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19. 3. exsuscitare, 1: the crowing of the cocks was you, te gallorum cantus ex., Cic. Mur. 9, 22. 4. expurgare, feci, factus, 1: w. d. from sleep, expurgatus e somno, Suet. Cal. 6: Fig.: if you could w. yourself, si te expurgare posses, Cic. Verr. 5, 15, 38. B. Intrans. 1. experscor, perfectus, 3: if you sleep, w. si dormis, experscor, Cic. Att. 2, 23, ad fin.: Fig.: why then w. ye not? quin igitur experscimini? Sall. C. 20, ad fin. 2. expersgo, factus: see above. 3. somno solvor (to be loosed from sleep): he departed, I woke, ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29. Phr.: between sleeping and waking, semisomnus, semisomnia, Cic. Liv.: Tac.: v. TO AWAKE.

wakeful: 1. vigil: w. before sunrise, prius orto sole vigili, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: w. candles, vigiles lucernae, id. Od. 3, 8, 14. 2. exsomnis, e (sleepless): Trisphone guards the vestibule w. night and day, Trisphone vestibulum inasomnis servat nocteque desique, Virg. Aen. 6, 556. 3. insomnis, e: apples ill-guarded by the w. dragon, poma ab insomni male custodita dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190.

wakefulness: 1. vigilantia (power of keeping awake): he possessed extreme w., erat summa vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 932

5, 8. 2. insomnia (inability to sleep): he was made restless by w., incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50: uia. in pl.: cf. neque insomnia neque labore fatigari, Sall. C. 27: insomnia carere, Cic. Sen. 13, 44.

walk (sub.): I. The act of walking: 1. ambulatio: to finish the afternoon's w., ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1. 2. deambulatio: this w. has tired me, haec d. me ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2: (for distinctions between compa. of amb., v. TO WALK). 2. ambulatione (a short w.): our little w. and talk together, ambulatione et sermo nostro, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1. 3. per: to go out for a w., abire ambulatum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: let us take a w., eamus deambulatum, Cato ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256. II. The place of walking: 1. ambulatio: Cic. 2. ambulatorium: Pl. 3. ambulatione: Cic. 4. ambulatione: Cic. 5. ambulatione: Cic. 6. ambulatione: Cic. 7. ambulatione: Cic. 8. ambulatione: Cic. 9. ambulatione: Cic. 10. ambulatione: Cic. 11. ambulatione: Cic. 12. ambulatione: Cic. 13. ambulatione: Cic. 14. ambulatione: Cic. 15. ambulatione: Cic. 16. ambulatione: Cic. 17. ambulatione: Cic. 18. ambulatione: Cic. 19. ambulatione: Cic. 20. ambulatione: Cic. 21. ambulatione: Cic. 22. ambulatione: Cic. 23. ambulatione: Cic. 24. ambulatione: Cic. 25. ambulatione: Cic. 26. ambulatione: Cic. 27. ambulatione: Cic. 28. ambulatione: Cic. 29. ambulatione: Cic. 30. ambulatione: Cic. 31. ambulatione: Cic. 32. ambulatione: Cic. 33. ambulatione: Cic. 34. ambulatione: Cic. 35. ambulatione: Cic. 36. ambulatione: Cic. 37. ambulatione: Cic. 38. ambulatione: Cic. 39. ambulatione: Cic. 40. ambulatione: Cic. 41. ambulatione: Cic. 42. ambulatione: Cic. 43. ambulatione: Cic. 44. ambulatione: Cic. 45. ambulatione: Cic. 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volucritudo, v. in omni genere scelerum, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, meum. 2. volūtio me: Plin.

walnut: 1. *jūgiana*, dis. f.: of the fruit: *w-shells*, *juglandium putamina*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: of the tree: the shade of *w-trees*, *juglandium umbra*, Plin. 17, 12, 18. 2. *nux jūgiana*: Plin. (both of fruit and tree). 3. *jūgiana* regia (of the tree): Linn.

walrus: **phoca* (a seal), *equus marinus*, *vacca marina*: (Georges gives *orca, which is more prob. *grampus*). [Norw.—The modern scientific name is *Trichechus Rosmarus*.]

walts (subs.): 1. **saltatio* in *gyrum* (the dance itself). 2. **numeri* ad quos saltatur (the music).

walts (v.): **saltare* in *gyrum*: **lente* variare *gyros* (Kr.).

wan: 1. *pallidus*: a *w. crew* (of ghosts), *pallida turba*, Tib. 1, 10, 38. 2. *exanguis*, e. (bloodless): the *w. shades*, *exsangues umbræ*, Virg. Aen. 6, 401: v. *FALE*.

wand: 1. *virga*: struck with a golden *w.*, *anrea percussus virga*, Virg. Aen. 7, 190. 2. *virgula*: to draw a line round any one with a *w.*, *virgula alliquem circumscribere*, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23. 3. *vimen*, *līna*, *w.*: soothing with *Leithæacæ w.*, *Leithæo vimine mulcens*, Stat. Th. 2, 30. 4. *caduceus* (*Mercurii* or any herald's *w. or staff*): furnished with a herald's *w.*, *caduceo ornatus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202.

wander: 1. *erro*, 1 (to *w.* as one who has lost his way, to *w. forth*): *we w. ignorant of the men and place*, *ignari hominumque locorumque erramus*, Virg. Aen. 1, 333: to *w. on errile*, *errare exsul*, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: *it is ill to w. then in Libya's lonely wilds*, *male tum Libyæ solis erratur in agris*, Virg. G. 3, 249: *w.ing stars*, *errantes stellæ*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22. Fig.: the mind *w.*, *errat animus*, Lucr. 3, 464. 2. *vāgor*, 1 (to *w.* at your own will, to ramble, roam): *birds w.ing hither and thither*, *volucres huc illuc vagantes*, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: *no w.'d I through the earth*, *Ino terras vagata est*, Prop. 2, 28, 19. Fig.: the mind *w.* in error, *vagatur errore animus*, Cic. Off. 2, 7: to *w. from the subject in writing*: *am I therefore to w.?* *Idcirco vagor?* Hor. A. P. 265. 3. *pīlor*, 1 (to *w. dispersed*): *we seek our w.ing comrades*, *querimus palantes comites*, Lucr. 4, 577: the troops *w. through the fields*, *agmen palatur per agros*, Liv. 27, 47, *ad fin.*: *w.ing stars*, *palantia sidera*, Lucr. 2, 1031. Fig.: *w.ing and lacking reason*, *palantes ac rationis egentes*, Ov. M. 15, 150. *Errō*, *vāgor*, *pālōr*, may be thus distinguished: *errare* is involuntary, of one who mistakes, or is at a loss; *vagari* is voluntary, of one who strays unrestrained, or roves; *pālari* is of numbers, who struggle, scattered by fear, or some cause: but they are often coupled: *vagari et errare*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209: *Hor. Ep.* 1, 12, 17: *errare et palantes viam querere*, Lucr. 2, 10: *vagi palantur*, Liv. 5, 44.

—**about:** *ōberro*, 1: to *w. about the tents*, *tentorilis oberrare*, Tac. A. 1, 65, *init.*

—**around:** 1. *circumerro*, 1: *Sen.* 2. *circumvāgor*, 1 *dep.*: Vitruv.

—**away from:** 1. *āberro*, 1: the boy *w.'d away from his father*, *puer aberravit a patre*, Pl. Men. prol. 31: the speech *w.'s from the point*, *ab eo quo propositum est aberrat oratio*, Cic. Cæc. 19, 55. 2. *deerro*: to *w. a. f.* his father, a patre d., Pl. Men. 5, 94: to *w. a. f.* the truth, a vero d.

—**in:** *inerro*, 1: to *w. in the mountains*, *inerrare montibus*, Plin. Ep. 1, 6.

—**over, through:** 1. *pērrero*, 1: Virg. Ov. Hor. 2. *pervāgor*, 1 *dep.*: to *w. over the whole world*, *pervagari orbem terrarum*, Liv. 38, 17. 3. *pēragro*, 1 (of willing wandering): *bees w. through woods*, *apes peragant silvas*, Virg. G. 4, 53. Phr.: to let the eyes wander: *oculos negligenter circum-*

ferre, *incertas huc atque huc acies circumferre*: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 558.

wanderer: *erro*, *ōnis*, *w.*: *send our w. home*, *errum remittite nostrum*, Ov. H. 15, 53.

wandering (adj.): 1. *errābundus*: to go *w. through a house*, *domum errābundus pervagari*, Liv. 1, 29: *w. footsteps*, *errābunda vestigia*, Virg. E. 6, 58.

2. *vāgus*: a scattered and *w. multitude*, *dispersa et vaga multitudo*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, *fin.*: *w. in mind*, *vagus animi*, Cat. 63, 4.

wandering (subs.): 1. *error*, *ōris*: a *w. of citizens*, *error civium*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: *w.s on the sea*, *pelagi errores*, Virg. Aen. 6, 531: a *w. of mind*, *e. mentis*, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2. 2. *errātus*, *ūs*: driven about in long *w.s*, *longis erratibus actus*, Ov. M. 4, 566. 3. *errātio*: there is no chance or *w.*, *all is order*, *nec fortuna nec erratio laesit*, *omnis ordo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56.

wane (subs.): Phr.: to be on the wane, *decrescere*: v. TO WANE.

wane (v.): 1. *dēresco*, *ēvi*, *tum*, 3: *oysters w.* and *w. with the moon*, *ostreae cum luna pariter crescent pariterque decrescunt*, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: the w.ing day, *decrescens dies*, Plin. 2, 59, 60. 2. *dēscō*, *nui*, 3: when the moon is *w.ing*, *senescente luna*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1: to *w. in repute and strength*, *senescere fama et viribus*, Liv. 27, 3. 3. *tādescō*, *bul*, 3: the days *may w.* and the nights *w.*, *crescere licet dies et talescere noctes*, Lucr. 5, 680. 4. *minuor*, *tum*, 3: the lights *w.*, *lucæ minuuntur*, Lucr. 5, 681.

waning (subs.): 1. *dēminūto*: a *w.ing* and *v. of the moon's light*, *accretio et deminutio luminis* (lunæ), Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68. 2. *dēcrecentia*: *w. of the moon*, *lunæ d. Vitr.*

wanness: *pallor*, *ōris*: *w. and winter possess the place*, *pallor hiemæque tenent loca*, Ov. M. 4, 436: the *w. of lovers*, *pallor amantium*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14.

want (subs.): 1. *pēnuria* (a being without, a scarcity), mostly followed by a gen. of the thing needed: *w. of food*, *pēnuria cibi*, Lucr. 5, 1005: *of water*, *aquarum*, Sall. J. 17: *of good citizens*, *civium bonorum*, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: whether there be abundance or *w. of money*, *copiæ sit pecuniæ an pēnuria*, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 115: absolutely, *of want*, *scarcity*: to support temporary *w.*, *p. temporum sustinere*, Col. 9, 14, 17. 2. *inopia* (resourcelessness, the opposite to opes or copia): *w. of money*, *argenti inopia*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 55: *of corn*, *frumenti*, Sall. J. 91: *of remedy*, *remedii*, Tac. A. 13, 57: to compare plenty with *w.*, *copias cum inopia conferre*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: to supply *w.*, *ferre opem inopias*, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 3: to lessen *w.*, *inopiam lenire*, Sall. J. 91: a time of *w.* and famine, *inopia et fames*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: to support *w.*, *i. tolerare*, Sall. C. 37. 3. *egestas* (extreme *w.*): poverty or rather extreme *w.* and beggary, *pauerties vel potius egestas ac mendicitas*, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 45: pressing *w.*, *urgens egestas*, Virg. G. 1, 146: *w. of food* (starvation), *e. cibi*, Tac. A. 6, 23, *init.*: *of pasture*, *pastoris*, Sall. J. 44. 4. *dēfectus*, *ūs* (want of what has been and is now gone, failure): *w. of milk*, *d. lactis*, Plin. 20, 21, 96. 5. *dēfectio*: *w. of strength*, *virium*, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29.

6. *difficultas* (distressing, perplexing *w.*): *w. of money*, *difficultas nummaria*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 69: *of corn*, *rei frumentariae*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. 7. *angustia*, *arum* (straitened circumstances): *w. of public money*, *angustia pecuniæ publicæ*, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 4: *w. of breath*, *a. spiritus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: to fall into *w.*, *decidere in angustias*, Suet. Claud. 9. 8. *dēdērium* (a feeling of the *w.*, generally of things lost, longing for): the natural *w. of food* and drink, *cibi potationisque desiderium naturale*, Liv. 21, 4, *med.*: v. *DEBIRE*. Phr.: to be in *w.*, *egere*: v. TO WANT: to be oppressed by *w.*, *inopia affici*, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2: **inopia*

laborare, *premi*: to fall into *w.*, *inopiam*, *difficultates*, *incidere*, *delabi*, Cic. in *w.*: *inopia*, *egestas*, etc. v. *POOR*. The want of qualities may be expr. by neg. compds. *w. of habit*, *insolentia*: *w. of experience*, *imperia*.

want (v.): 1. *cireo*, 2 (to be without, of something desirable): to *w.*, a gift, *carere munere*, Virg. Aen. 5, 651: they *w.* a poet, *carere vate*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 28: to *w.* the companionship of friends, *carere consuetudine amicorum*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63. 2. *ēgeo*, 2 (to feel the *w. of, to need for a given purpose*): with *abl.* usually: *importation of things which we w.*, *invecto rerum quibus egemus*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13: to *w.* eyes in order to see, *oculis ad cernendum egere*, Id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: with *gen.*: you *w.* (have not) shame, *pudoris egēs*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 187: to *w. help*, *e. auxilii*, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: used absolutely: that I should be in wealth, *she should w.*, *me in divitiis esse*, *illam egere*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 57. 3. *indigeo*, 2 (to be in sore *w.*, generally stronger than *ēgeo*): I *w.* your advice, *indigeo tui consilii*, Cic. Att. 12, 15, *fin.*: my youth *w.* their good opinion, *mea adolescentia indiget illorum bona existimatione*, Id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: to *w.* gold and silver, *auri, argenti, indigere*, Id. Sull. 8, 25. 4. *dēdērio*, 1 (to regret the absence of, to long for): I *w.* you, *desideramus te*, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, *fin.*: to *w.* (only) a sufficiency, *desiderare quod satis est*, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: v. TO DESIRE, TO MISS. 5. *reūquo*, *salvi*, *tum*, 3 (to think necessary to an end): I see not what the happy man *w.* to make him happier, *qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirit ut sit beator*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: great mental endowments *are w.*, *magnæ animi virtutes requiruntur*, Id. Manil. 22, 64. 6. *vōlo*, *lul*, *velle*, 3 *irr.* (to wish for): come out; I *w.* you, *exi te volo*, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 24: what does he *w.*, *quid vult?* Ter. And. 1, 2, 13: what do you *w.* me to do? *quid vis faciam*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 24: you *w.* me to weep, *vis me flere*, Hor. A. P. 102: I *w.* you to defend me, *tu velim nos defendas*, Cic. Fam. 15, 3, *extr.*: v. TO WISH. 7. *āveo*, 2 (to *w.* eagerly): I *w.* extremely to know, *valde aveo scire*, Cic. Att. 1, 15. Phr.: there *w.* but little, *paulum deest*, *abest*, *constr.* with *quin* and *conj.*, or with *ad*: there *w.* little to complete success, *paulum deficit ad summam felicitatem*, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: v. WANTING: *it w.* but an hour of noon, **meridies una tantum hora abest: things wanted, res necessariae*: Cic. Liv.

wanting: 1. *Defective*: *vitiōsus*, *parum idoneus*: v. DEFECTIVE, FAULTY: *w.* in prudence, power, etc.: *imprudens, impotens*, etc. || To be *w.*: 1. *dēsum*: of persons: that he might not be *w.* to the occasion, *ne tempori deesset*, Liv. 21, 27, *ad fin.*: of things: *money was w.*, *argentum deerat*, Ter. 2, 1, 69: one to whom nothing is *w.*, *is cui nihil deest*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28. 2. *āsum*: I *w.* to (to failed) *Autronius*, *abful Autronio*, Cic. Planc. 5, 14: *history is yet w.* to our literature, *abest historia litteris nostris*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5. 3. *dēficio*, *ēci*, *cum*, 3 (to fail): to be *w.* in the fight, *pugnando deficere*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: to whom strength is *w.*, *quem vires deficient*, Caes. B. G. 7, 50. 4. *dēfio*, *ēri*: *milk is not w.* to me, *lac mihi non deest*, Virg. E. 2, 22. Phr.: to be found *w.*, **improbari*, *probatum parum satisfacere*, in *tristitia* levior evadere: *he is weighed in the balance and found w.*, *appensus est in statera et inventus est deficiens*, Vulg. Dan. v. 27. *Wanting* may also be expr. by the foll.: (1) *ōpus est*: personally: *we w.*, a leader, *dux nobis opus est*, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4: *impers*: *are w.* your authority, *o. e. nobis auctoritate tua*, Id. Fam. 9, 25, *fin.*: with *part.*: *haste is w.*, *maturnato o. e.*, Liv. 8, 13, *ad fin.*: with *gen.*: *money was w.*, *d. argenti o. fuit*, Id. 23, 21. (2) *ūstus est*: *my son w.* twenty minas, *ūstus est filio viginti minas*.

PL. Asin. 1, 1, 76. (3) *necesse est* (of *serpent* w.): a thing which you do by no means w. d. quod tibi minime necesse fuit, Cic. *Jull.* 7, 2: v. *NECESSARY*.

wanton (adj.): 1. libidinōsus (sexual, of strong passion): a most w. man, homo libidinōsissimus, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 78, 192: a w. youth, l. adolescentia, id. *Sen.* 9, 29. 2. impudicus (unchast): w. women, impudicae mulieres, id. *Cast.* 2, 5, 10. 3. lascivus (sometimes in a bad sense, but more often playful, giving the reins to sportiveness, and used fig.): w. damsels, l. puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 523: w. young lambs (or calves), nova proles lasciva, Lucr. 1, 261: w. (lucuriant) ivy, l. hederæ, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20. 4. prōtervus (forward): w. Satyrus, prōtervi Satyri, Hor. A. P. 233: w. winds, p. venti, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2. 5. pētilianus (pert, saucy, mischievous): a w. strumpet, petulanā nonaria, Pers. 1, 133. *Pert.*: a w. life, *vita in libidine effusa, libidinibus delita: to be or w. w., lascivire: Cic. *Liv.* and in Quint. freq. of language fig.: luxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: that their minds might not w. w. through ease, ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv. 1, 19, mod.: to inflict w. injury, *injuriam ultro, de industria, inferre: a w. (unprovoked) outrage, *contumelia ultro in aliquem jacta.

wanton (subs.): meretrix, scortum: v. *PROSTITUTE*.

WANTON (v.): 1. lascivio, 11. Itum, 4: the lamb w., agnus lascivio, Ov. M. 7, 321. 2. luxurio, 1: v. *WANTON* (adj.).

wantonly: 1. libidinōse: Cic. 2. lascive: Mart. 3. prōterve: 4. pētilianter: Cic. 5. ultro. For distinctions of sense v. *WANTON*.

wantonness: 1. libido, 11s. f.: the w. of animals, libido animantium, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: of fortune, Sall. C. 8. 2. lascivia: in sport and w., per lūm atque lasciviam, Liv. 1, 5, init. 3. prōtervitas: pleasing w., grata p. Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7. 4. pētiliantia: w. of young men, p. adolescentium, Cic. *Sen.* 11, 36.

war (subs.): 1. bellum: discord at home and w. abroad, discordia domi et bellum foris, Liv. 2, 41, init.: an army is levied for two w.s. at once, ad duo simul bella exercitus scribitur, id. 2, 43, mod. Uses with adj.: foreign w., bellum externum, Liv.: Tac.: civil, intestine w., b. civile, intestinum, domesticum, Cic.: Tac.: Caes.: w. by land, *b. terrestris, pedestre (cf. Cic. *Sen.* 5, 13): w. by sea, b. navale: Cic.: b. maritimum (Georg.): offensive w., *b. ultro inferendum (of w. yet to be begun), b. ultro illatum (of w. already begun): w. of extermination, in the knife, b. internecinum, Liv. 9, 25, extr.: Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: regular w. (as opposed to guerrilla warfare, etc.), justum b., id. *Cat.* 2, 1, 1: w. with or against any one, is expressed either by *preps.*, cum, in, contra, adversus, according to the verb used, or by an adj., as: w. with the Gauls, servile b., Cic.: with the Gauls, Gallicum, Caes.: with pirates, piraticum, Plin.: w. (contest) with the tribesmen, b. tribunicum, Liv. 3, 24. The place of the war is expressed by *preps.*; in (of countries), apud (near, of lakes, towns), circa (round, esp. if a town be beleaguered): thus, b. in Italia, apud Mutinam, Regillam, circa Numantiam gestum. Or an adj. is used: the w. in Illyria, b. Illyricum. W. for one's country, b. pro patria: w. for religion, sacred w., *b. pro religionibus pro sacris gestum. Common uses with verb: to intend w., bellum meditari, cogitare: to seek occasion of w., *bellum querere (Georg.): to prepare w., b. parare, compare (of the gathering of the forces), Cic.: Liv.: apparare, Nep.: adornare, instruere (of the arrangement and provisioning, etc.), Cic.: to threaten w., b. minari, militari, denuntiari (this last not to declare, comp. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36, denudatum ante et indictum, first

threatened and duly declared, with Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4): to declare w., b. indicere (of a formal declaration that the w. is begun): I and the Roman people do therefore declare and begin w. against the Latins, ob eam rem ego populusque Romanus Latinis b. indicio facioque, Liv. 1, 32, fin.: used also fig.: I declare w. against my stomach, ventri indicio b., Hor. S. 1, 5, 7: to decree w., decernere (of the senate), jubere (of the people), Liv. 41, 7: to stir up w., b. movere, commovere, concitare, excitare: to begin w., b. inchoare, incipere, suscipere (to take up): Cic.: Liv.: Tac.: to take part in w., b. capessere: to induce others to take part with himself in a w., ad bellum secum capessendum incitare, Liv. 26, 25: also c. partem b. id. 31, 28: to take in hand w., sumere (rare, and implies some choice or willful taking: cf. Tac. Hist. 4, 69): roused by this they all chose w., his instincti sumpere universi bellum, Tac. Agr. 16: to go forth to w., take the field, in b. proficisci, Liv.: Caes.: to wage w., b. gerere (commonest word, both of general and soldiers), facere, agere, Cic.: Liv.: Caes.: to conduct w., administrare (of the general): Cic.: to wage w. against, b. inferre alicui, bello persequi, lacessere (of the aggressor): Cic.: Liv.: to maintain a w., b. sustinere: Cic.: to protract a w., b. trahere, duocere: Cic.: Liv.: Caes.: to end a w., conficere, perficere, Cic.: Caes.: to compose (by mutual arrangement): Tac.: Nep.: ponere, deponere (to lay aside): Liv.: Tac.: patrare: Tac.: Sall. (an emphatic word, not thought refined by Quintilian, Inst. 8, 3, 4): to nearly end a w. by a masterly stroke, profligare b.: the w. being virtually ended and well-nigh out of our sight, bello profligato ac pæne subato, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 2 (cf. Flor. 2, 15, 2, who says of the three Punic wars considered as one struggle, primo tempore commissum est bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum). In w., bello, belli tempore: in w. and peace, pace belloque, domi belloque, domi bellique, or, in reverse order, belli domique, etc. 2. arma, orum (arms): in peace rather than in w., pace potius quam armis, Liv. 5, 35, extr.: civil w., civilia arma, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: let w. yield to peace, cedant arma togæ, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: and in many phrr. arma may take the place of bellum, esp. in poetry or oratory. 3. militia (military service): great knowledge of w., militia magna scientia, Sall. J. 63: at home and in w., domi militiaeque, Cic.: Liv. 4. tumultus, 11s (a disturbance, w. suddenly breaking out, esp. near Rome): beyond the troublesome w. of Gaul and Italy, extra tumultum Gallicum Italicumque, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: cf. ib. 8, 1, 2. Phr.: the art of w., res militaris, disciplina militaris, bellica, Cic.: arts, manœuvres, of w., artes belli, Liv.: man-of-w. (a w.-ship), navis longa: v. *SHIP*: to put the army on a w.-footing, *exercitum instruere omnibus rebus ad belli usum necessariis (Kr.): to put the navy on a w.-footing, classem expedire atque instruere, Hirt. B. Al. 25: the w. was ended by a single battle, uno proelio debellatum est, Liv. 2, 26, extr.: a wordy w., rixa, jurgium: v. *QUARREL*.

war (v.): 1. bello, 1: to w. against the Romans, adversus Romanos bellare, Liv. 9, 42, fin. 2. belligero, 1: to w. against neighbouring tribes, adversum accolos belligero, Tac. A. 4, 45: I had to w. with fortune, cum fortuna beligerandum fuit, Cic. ad Quir. post Redd. 8, 19: v. *WAR*.

war-cry: 1. clamor, 11s (with some epithet, or where the context shews a cry of war to be meant): to raise a w., clamorem tollere, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: the Romans w. was of one tone, the others a discordant din, congruens clamor Romanis, dissonæ illis voces, Liv. 30, 34, init. 2. alitulus, 11s (a wild w. or war whoop of the Gauls): to raise a w., 11. tollere, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 3. baritus, 11s (the w. of the Ger-

mans, a kind of war-song): by the repeating of their song which they call baritus, they fire their jury, carminum relatu, quem baritum vocant, animos accendunt, Tac. Germ. 3.

war-horse: 1. equus militaris: Nep. Em. 5, 4. 2. equus bellator (more poet.): Tac. Germ. 14 (e Kr.).

—office or department: *consilium res bellicas curans, administrans: *curia, tribunal, consilium rerum bellicarum (Kr.). Phr.: the administration of the war-office, *rerum bellicarum administratio (Kr.).

warble: 1. mōdūlor, cāno, etc.: v. to sing. The idea of w. may be nearly given by liquidus: the birds fill the place with w.ing voices, volucres liquidis loca vocibus opplent, Lucr. 2, 145: tremulus: cf. tremulum guttur, of a bird's throat in Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14.

2. perh. vibrisio, 3 (explained by Fest. "voce in cantando crispare"). 3. fritinlio, 4 (to twitter, of small birds): w.ing young, pulli fritinnantes, Varr. in Non. 7, 15.

warbler: mōdūllator, cantor, etc.: v. *SINGER*, *SONGSTER*.

warbling (subs.): cantus, 11s, mōdū, nāmēri: v. *SONG*. Phr.: clear w.s. liquidæ voces, Lucr.: thrilling w.s. *tremulæ voces.

ward (subs.): I. In fencing: *ictus propulsio. II. Safe-keeping: custodia: v. *CUSTODY*. III. One under a guardian: pūpillus, pūpilla: he said that w.s. of either sex were a very safe prey, pūpillus et pūpillas certissimam prædæ esse dictabat, Cic. Verr. 1, 50, 131. IV. A division of a town: 1. régio: Rome is divided into fourteen w.s., in quattuordecim regiones Roma dividitur, Tac. A. 15, 40: he divided the whole city into w.s. and streets, spatium urbis in regiones vicoque divisi, Suet. Aug. 30: (the vicus was a definite subdivision, smaller than our ward, as, perhaps, the regio was larger).

2. parocia (a parish): SCR. Eccl. **ward** (v.): To w. or keep off: 1. arceo, 2: you will w. him off from your allars, hunc a tuis aris arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 33: he w.'d off the foe from Gaul, hostem arcuit Gallia, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37: to w. off the gad-fly from cattle, arcere oestrum pecori, Virg. G. 3, 155: to w. off a blow, plagam arcere, Ov. M. 3, 89. 2. defendere, ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: to w. off wrong, d. injuriam, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: fire is w.'d off from the roofs, ignis defenditur a tectis, Ov. K. Am. 625: to w. off summer heat from goats, d. æstatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3. 3. propulso, 1: to w. off an enemy, propulsa hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: to w. off danger, p. periculum, Cic. Clu. 52, 144.

4. avertō, 11, sum, 3 (to avert): which my friends could not w. off from me, quod non poterant avertere amici, Prop. 3, 24, 9. 5. amoveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (to keep far away, remove): the Porcian law w.s. off blows from citizens, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12. 6. caveo, cavi, cautum, 2 (to beware of, guard against): to w. off a blow, ictum c., Lucr. 6, 406: c. vim, Tac. A. 11, 1.

warden: custos, 11s: v. *KEEPER*, *GUARDIAN*. Phr.: w. of the Cinqus Ports, *quinque portuum custos, procurator: w. of a college, *collegi præpositus, magister, præses.

warder: 1. A sentinel, guard: 1. excubitor: the forts were secured by w.s., castella excubitoribus tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69. 2. vigil: v. *WATCHMAN*. II. A keeper of prisoners: custos, 11s: I will keep you under a cruel w., saevo te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77.

wardrobe: 1. The place to keep clothes: arca vestiaria (clothes chest): Cato R. R. 11, 3: vestiārium: Plin. II. The clothes themselves: vestiārium, Col. 1, 3, 17: or use vestimenta, orum, vestes, etc. v. *CLOTHES*. The w. (dresses) of a theatre, vestis scenica, choregium (Georg.).

wardship: 1. *Guardianship:* 1. tutela: to come under w., in tutelam pervenire, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16. 2. *curatio:* cf. use of curator in Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; and v. Smith's Ant. 375. II. *State of pupillage:* **pupillaria aetas, status, or, perh., tutela:* v. GUARDIANSHIP.

ware or wares: 1. *merx, cis, f.:* good w. easily find a purchaser, proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128; w. for sale, venales merces, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11. 2. *mercimōnium:* in buying and selling w., in mercimōnibus emundis vendendisque, Pl. Ann. prol. 1: w. in shops, mercimōnium in tabernis, Tac. A. 15, 38.

warehouse: 1. *mercium receptaculum, horreum, cella.* Fig.: that town was a w. for your plunder, illud oppidum receptaculum tibi praedae fuit, Cic. Verr. 5, 23, 59. 2. *taberna (a shop):* Cic. Liv.: Tac.

warfare: militia, bellum, res bellica: v. WAR.

warily: provide, caute, circumspice, considerate, diligenter: v. WARY. Phr.: to go w. to work, **circumspectus agere, rem tractare.*

wariness: 1. *cautio:* w. and timidity, cautio et timiditas, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300. 2. *circumspectio (a careful looking around, to avoid possible danger):* w. and thoughtfulness, a et diligenter, id. Acad. 1, 11, 35. 3. *misericordia (a kindness that makes one alive to danger):* v. SAGACITY, ADVERTENCE. Phr.: to proceed with w., cautionem adhibere, omnia circumspicere, Cic.

warlike: 1. *militaria, e:* w. matters, res militaria, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: a warily and w. men, habitus corporis virilis ac militaria, Liv. 28, 35. 2. *bellicōsus (of w. disposition):* w. tribes, gentes b., Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: more w. year, more abounding in wars, bellicōsus annus, Liv. 10, 9, ad fin. 3. *belligena:* w. matters, res b., Cic. 3. *belliger:* w. nations, belligerae gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13. Phr.: things have a w. appearance, omnia belli speciem tenent (after Liv. 5, 41): the political horizon wears a w. aspect, res ad arma spectant (Georg.). In the gen. sense of bold, courageous, fierce, etc., ferox, acor, strenuus, etc., may be equivalent of warlike, esp. in poetry.

warm (adj.): 1. Lit.: 1. *calidus (implies consociate heat):* a w. day, dies c., Virg. v. water, aqua c., Cic. or simply calida or calda, Plin.: a w. bath, balneum calidum, Plin.: or if many bathe together, thermas, Plin.: to bathe in w. water, calida lavari, Plin.: w. springs, aquae calidae, Liv. 4, 27, w. fountain, calidus fons, w. by night, fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850. 2. *tēpidus (just w., defined by Seneca, Ep. 92, 19, as inter frigidum et calidum):* w. water, aqua t., Plin.: a w. breeze, aura t., Ov.: a w. winter, hiems t., Plin.: w. milk, tepidum lac, Ov. M. 7, 247. 3. *fervidus (extremely w., hot):* the w. beams of the sun, fervidus ictus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9. II. Fig.: Phr.: w. in my youth, calidus juvenis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 27, w. language, fervida oratio, Cic. Brut. 73, 288: w. friendship, love, amicitia intima, amor intimus, Nep.: a w. imagination, **calidior, acrior quaedam vis imaginandi:* he is my warmest friend, illum habeo amicorum principem, Cic. (e Kr.): a w. patriot, **studiosissimus patriae defensor, propagator (Kr.): there was w. work (in fighting) there, acriter in eo loco pugnavit, acies, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. To be w.: tēpere, calēre, fervēre (acc. to the degree of warmth): to become w., tepescere, caleescere, fervescere.*

warm (v.): I. Trans.: to make warm. 1. *tēpescere, fēd, factum, 3 (to bring from coldness to moderate warmth):* the sun not only warms the earth but often burns it, sol non modo tepescit solum, sed etiam saepe comburit,

Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40. 2. *calēfactio (of a greater degree of heat):* to w. the body, ut calefaciendum corpus, id. N. D. 2, 10, 151: *heavis w'd (to fury) by the mēlce, calefacta coria tumultu*, Virg. Aen. 12, 269. 3. *fovere, 18vi, fōtum, 3 (to w. by promoting internal or animal heat):* birds w. their young with their wings, aves pullos pennis fovēt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: to w. viands in a hot brazier, epulas fovere foculis in ferventibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67. Phr.: to w. oneself at the fire, ardens admocto igne refuere, Curt.: to w. up (dress again, food), **epulas recingere (Georg.): yesterday's soup w'd up*, jus hesternum, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 17: *Alexander came in Diogenes' way while w'ing himself in the sun*, Alexander officerat Diogeni apertum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92. II. Intrans.: to become warm: v. WARM (adj.).

warming (subs.): calēfactio (late): Dig. 1. Better expr. by verb: we use wood for w., materia ad corpus calefaciendum utimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: v. TO WARM.

warming-apparatus: impressi parietibus tibi, per quos circumfunditur calor, qui in pariter et summa aequaliter foveat: Sen. Ep. 90, 25 (e Kr.).

warming-pan: **vas ad lectum calefaciendum.*

warmly: 1. Lit.: expr. generally by a periphrasis: warmly clad, **spads vestibus involutus* or for fig. senses, use vehementer, acriter, etc. II. Fig.: 1. *calide (fig. only):* to act, (eagerly), c. agere, Pl. 2. *ferventer:* to speak w., loqui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2.

warmth: 1. *calor, 5ris, vital w., c. vitalis, Lucr. 3, 129: youthful w., juvenilis calor, Quint. 2. 28por, 5ris: external w., externus tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26. 3. fervor, 5ris: w. of the sun, fervores solis, Lucr. 5, 216: w. of feeling, fervor pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 24. Phr.: to act with w., **cum animi fervore agere: vehementer, acriter agere: vehementius, acrius (with considerable w.): vehementissime, acerrime (with extreme w.).**

warm: 1. *mōneo, 2: Fabius w'd me*, Fabius, Fabius ea me monuit, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1: *Caecina w'd his soldiers of the emergency*, Caecina milites deocastis monuit, Tac. A. 1, 67: to w. of a thing, monere de aliquo, Cic. to w. do, monere ut faciat, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: I w. them to keep off their hands, moneo abstineant manus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 36: the year w's you not to hope, moneo annus ne speres, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7: the sun w's us that tumults are at hand, sol m. tumultus instare, Virg. G. 1, 464. 2. *admōneo, 2 (rather more of friendly warning or advice on things past or present, less of things future):* constr. as moneo: also with inf. in poets and later prose: evening has w'd them to leave the fields, vespere admonuit decedere campis, Virg. G. 4, 186. 3. *praemōneo, 2 (to forewarn):* constr. with ut ne, and subj. or with de; or with independent clause: that future princes might be w'd how they might gain glory, ut futuri principes praemonerentur qua via possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 2. Phr.: to suffer oneself to be w'd, **audire monentem, monenti obsequi (Georg.): to refuse to be w'd, **rejicere, spernere monentem (Georg.).**

warning: 1. *monitio (the act of w.):* let w. be without bitterness, m. careat acerbitate, Cic. Am. 24, 89. 2. *monitū, 5a, (poet., and of w. from heaven):* he had finished his w., finierat monitum, Ov. M. 2, 103: by the w. of fortune, fortunae monitu, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86. 3. *monitum (w. taken given):* advice and w.s. consilia, monita, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: w.s. of the gods, deorum m., id. Har. resp. 25, 54. 4. *admōnitio:* w. is a mild reproof, admōnitio lenior objurgatio est, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339. 5. *admōnitus, 5a (only found*

in the abl.): at the w. he is more furious, acrior admonitus est, Ov. M. 3, 566.

6. *admōnitum:* precepts, w.s. praecpta, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64.

7. *documentum (a w. to instruct, a lesson, proof):* a w. was given them that they might guard against a similar wrong, documentum datum illis cavendae similitis injuria, Liv. 3, 50, med.: to take w. what the vanquished have to fear, d. capere quid videri sit extimendū, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: if was a w. not to hold the comitia, documento fuit ne comitia haberetur, Liv. 7, 6, estr. 8. *exemplum (a w. by example to deter):* make me a w., exemplum statute in me, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51: establish a w., what great punishments are ready for such men, e. statute quantae poenae sint istiusmodi hominibus comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47. Phr.: to take w. by anything, **exemplo monitus cavere: by this w. learn justice, discite justitiam monitu*, Virg. Aen. 6, 620: *evildoers are punished as a w. to others*, malefici puniantur in terrorem ceteris: to give w., for ordinary senses v. TO WARN: to give w. of (appoint publicly) a day, praedecere diem, Tac. A. 2, 79: of a master or servant: perh. renuntiare, or nuntium mittere (lit. to send a letter of divorce, cf. Cic. Fam. 16, 16).

warp (subs.): slāmen, fīlis, n. (opp. to the roof, submen or trama): she draws down the long w. (birds of the w.) from full distaff, deducta plena stamina longa colo, Tib. 1, 3, 86: a reed-com separates the w., slāmen seorsum arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: cf. Smith's Ant. 941.

warp (v.): I. Trans.: to bend, distort: torqueo, flecto, depravo: v. TO DISTORT, REWD, DEPRAVE: to w. and bend his nature every way, natura hinc et illic torquere et flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: to w. every thing to suit his own advantage, omnia ad suum commodum torquere, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 46. Phr.: to have one's judgment w'd, **pravo esse iudicio, prave iudicare. II. Intrans.: of wood, c. pando, 1: elm and ash soon w., ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr. 2, 9. 2. pandus esse: cypress and pine are wont to w., cupressus et pinus solent esse pandae, Vitr. 2, 9.*

warping (of wood): pandatio: Vitr. 7, 1.

warrant (subs.): I. Authority, auctoritas (most gen. term): justice can without witness give one's (of veracity), iustitia sine prudentia satis habet auctoritatem, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 14: the w. of evidence, a testimonium, id. Flacc. 22, 53: the w. of senate and people, a. senatus populi, Suet. Caes. 28. 2. *pōtestas (official right):* right and w., jus potestaque, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30. 3. *licentia (liberty to act):* they had also warrant to acquit, data et absolventi licentia, Tac. A. 14, 49. II. A commission that gives authority.

1. *mandatum (a written w. or commission):* on my w., mandato meo, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: an imperial w., m. principum, Frontin. 2. *mandata, 5a (only in abl.):* on the w. of the praetor, mandata praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7. 3. *diplōn, 5a, n. (w. for safe conduct, passport):* that Otho's w.s. might regain their validity, ut diplomata Othonis revalescerent, Tac. H. 2, 54. Phr.: under the warrant of the gods, diis auctoribus, Liv. 28, 28, med.: they cried that they had a w. for what they did, vociferabantur esse sibi auctorem, Tac. A. 15, 38, estr.: to issue a w. for a criminal's apprehension, **dare auctoritatem (mandatum) ad sentem comprehendendum: praemandare ut iugitivus conquiratur*, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2.

warrant (v.): 1. *fīrmo, 1 (to establish, prove):* many things are w'd by an oath, multa iurejurando firmanur, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16. 2. *confīrmo, 1: for myself I promise and w. you, de mo tibi promitto et confīrmo*, Cic. Fam. 3, 938

10. 1. 3. *pröbo*, 1: *difficult to w.*, difficile probatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1. 4. *praesto*, still, stitum and stätum, 1 (to be responsible for): *to w. not yourself only but all your subalterns*, non te unum sed omnes ministros praestare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: *who could w. that there would be no pirates?* praedones nullo fore quis praestare poterat? Id. Flacc. 12, 28: *I cannot warrant you (safe) from violence*, ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 3. 5. *promitto*, misl, missum, 3 (to w. in the future): *I warrant that Caesar will be such*, promitto Caesarem talem fore, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51. 6. *spondeo*, spondi, sponsum, 1 (to give solemn pledge): *were Jupiter as voucher to warrant it*, I would not hope, non si mihi Jupiter auctor spondet, sperem, Virg. Aen. 5, 18. 7. *sancio*, xl, cium, 4 (to fix, authorize, as by law): *a law to establish and w. his*, lex de his confirmandis et sancendis, Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 17. 8. *auctor sum* (to w. a fact as true, or to authorize the doing, used of persons): *rumour said you were in Syria*, no one w.d. it, fama nuntiabat te esse in Syria, auctor erat nemo, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: *they w.d. Bibulus promising the same*, auctores fuere Bibulo tantumdem pollicendi, Suet. Caes. 19. Phr.: *to w. an omission, fault*, in excusatione esse cor omiseris, deliqueris: *nothing can w. your conduct*, excusare te prorsus non potes: *I gave many excuses to w. my getting off*, multa dixi cor excusatus aotrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7: *I'll warrant you*: nimirum, profecto, mehercule (undoubtedly, faithfully): Ter.

WARRANTY: *sälsädlö*: v. **QUANTER**.

WARREN: *a preserve for game or fish*: 1. *vivarium*: Plin.: Juv. 2. *septum* (enclosure): *a w. for beasts of chase*, venationis septum, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. 3. *leporarium* (a place where hares, etc. are kept): Varr. R. R. 3, 3. 4. *rabbit w.*, *cunicularium leporarium*. Phr.: *free w.*, *libertas venandi*, aucupandi, piscandi.

WARRENER: *a vivari custos* (Kr.).

WARRIOR: 1. *bellator*: *a w. and general*, bellator duque, Liv. 9, 1. Fig.: *a w. with the tankard*, q. cantharo, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 5. 2. *proliator*: *no less a w.*, non minus proliator, Tac. A. 2, 73. 3. *pugnator* (gen., an actual combatant): *a renowned w.*, clarus p. Sil. 15, 595. (These three words are mostly in poets or poetic prose.) 4. *miles*, its (qualified by some epithet): *a skilful, energetic, gallant w.*, m. peritus, strenuus, fortis. 5. *homo militaris* (an experienced w.): *they being w.s.*, illi homines m., Sall. C. 45: *the rough tongue of a w.*, rudis in militari homine lingua, Liv. 2, 56, med. Phr.: *a brilliant w.*, in bellica laude egregius, Liv. *a skilful w.*, militiae, belli, etc. peritus, Liv.: *Caes. to be a great, distinguished w.* (with reference to actual wars waged), maximas res in bello gessisse, Liv.: *a great w. and statesman*, magnus bello nec minor pace: quum in armis tum in toga praestantissimus.

WART: *verruca*: *basil removes w.s.*, scinum tollit verrucas, Plin. Fig.: *let him parum his friend's w.s. (small failings)*, ignoscat verrucas amici, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74. Phr.: *covered with w.s.*, varicos, verrucosus (an appellation of Q. Fabius in Cic. Brut. 14, 57). Fig.: *warty (rugged) Antiope*, v. Antiope, Pers. 1, 77.

WARY: 1. *prövidus* (foreseeing): *cautious and w. men*, homines cauti providi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117. 2. *prudent*: *acute and w.*, peracutus et prudens, Cic. Or. 5, 18. 3. *cautus* (cautious): *how w. he is where there's no need*, ut cautus est ubi nil opus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 3. 4. *circumspectus* (keeping the eyes open to surrounding dangers): *w. and sagacious*, c. et sagax, Suet. Claud. 15. 5. *säxag* (keen of perception): *a w. animal*, animal sagax, 996

Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22. 6. *consideratus* (judiciously weighing everything): *a w. man*, homo c., Cic. Caec. 1, 1.

WASH (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. *lavio*, 1, and *lavi*, lautum, 3 (the most gen. term): *to w. hands*, manus lavare, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246: *to w. hair*, crines l., Hor. Od. 4, 26: *he w.d. the sacred vessels in the water*, sacra lavit aqua, Ov. Fast. 4, 340: *to w. with tears*, lacrimis l., Pl. Pa. 1, 1, 8: *the sea w.d. the sands*, mare lavit arenas, Ov. M. 7, 267. Fig.: *to w. away evils with wine*, mala vino lavare, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 2: *you come to w. out your fault by prayers*, venis precibus lautum peccatum tuum, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 80.

2. *luo*, lul, 3 (rare, and poet.): *Greece is w.d. by the Ionian sea*, Graecia luitur Ionio, Sil. 11, 22. 3. *abluo*, ul, ätüm, 3 (to w. away): *he seals the bath to w. away the blood*, petit balneum abluendo cruenti, Tac. H. 3, 32: *to w. away the perjury*, ablue perjuriam, Ov. F. 5, 681. 4. *luo* (to rinse, w. out): *to w. out dishes*, patinas e., Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 66: *to w. out colour*, colore e., Lucr. 6, 1076. Fig.: *crime is w.d. out*, scelus eluitur, Virg. Aen. 6, 742. 5. *perluo* (to w. thoroughly): *he w.s. his hands*, perluit manus, Ov. F. 5, 435. 6. *alluo* (to w. against): *the river w.s. the sides of the island*, fluvius alluit latera insulae, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. Intrans.: *to w.*, to bathe: 1. *lavor*, 1: *they w. in the rivers*, lavantur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. 2. *lavio*, 1, and 3: *fish are w.ing all their life long*, pisces usque dum vivunt lavant, Pl. 2, 3, 1. 3. *perluor*, 3: *I w. in cold water*, gelida perluor unda, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 4. Phr.: *this dress will (will not) w.*, huic vesti post lavationem stat (evanescent) color.

WASH (subs.): 1. *v. WASHING*: Phr.: *to send to the w.*, ad lavandum dare.

2. *Cosmetic lotion*: 1. *ficus*: *to dye with a blue w.*, tingere caeruleo fisco, Prop. 2, 18, 27. 2. *medicamentum*: Sen. 3. *marsh*, esp. at a river's mouth, *estuary*: palus, flüß, f. aestuarium: *w.s. and marshes*, aestuaria et paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: v. **MARSH**, FEN.

—hand basin: 1. *äquälis* (ex. urceus): *won't you give him a w.?* datin' istl aequalem? Pl. Curr. 2, 3, 33. 2. *äquamanälis*: Varr. in Non. 3. *äquimänarium*: Ulp. Dig.

—hand stand: **abacus lavandi supellectilem continens* (Kr.).

—house: **aedificium lintea lavandis* (Kr.).

—tub: **alveus ad lintea lavanda*.

WASHERWOMAN: **muller lintea lavans* (Kr.).

WASHING: 1. *lavatio*: *what matters it to my w.?* quid attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 4. 2. *ablutio*: Plin. 3. *lötura*: Plin. 4. *lötio*: Vitr. Phr.: *a w. bill*, schedula (scidula) linteorum lavandorum index (Kr.).

WASP: *veepa*: *w.s. make their nests of mud*, vespae e luto nidos faciunt, Plin. 11, 21, 24. Phr.: *to stir a w.s. nest* (prov.), crabrones irritare, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 75.

WASPISH: *asper, äcerbus, stömächus*, Iracundus: v. **IRAITABLE**, **PÄSSIONATE**.

WASPINENESS: *äcerbitas, stömächus*, Iracundia, mörösitas: v. **IRAITABILITY**.

WASTE (sub.): 1. *Destruction*: vastatio, poplätio, etc.: v. **DESTRUCTION**, **WAVAGE**. 2. *Loss, diminution*:

1. *damnum*: *the swift moons repair the w.*, celeres lunae reparant damna, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13. 2. *detrimmentum*: *to make up for w.*, reconcinare detrimmentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

3. *dispendium*: *without loss and w.*, sine damno et dispendio, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 35. 4. *lactura*: *w. of property*, lactura rei familiaria, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79.

5. *interrimentum* (w. by attrition): *in gold there is no w.*, in auro nihil fit interrimentum, Liv. 34, 7, ad init.

6. *retrimentum* (refuse): *the w. of olive*, r. oleae, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. 7. *reclamentum* (chips): Plin. 8. *rämentum* (shavings): *w. of iron*, ferri r., Lucr. 6, 1044: *of wood*, ligni, Plin. 9. *Act of w.ing, throwing away carelessly*: 1. *effusio*: *w. apes liberality*, effusio imitatur liberalitatem, Cic. Part. 23, 81. 2. *proflusio*: *excessive w.*, nimia p., Plin. Ep. 2, 4. Or expr. bv sumptus effusi, luxuria profusa: v. **DISTRIBUTION**. 3. *desertio*: *they had hidden themselves in w.s. and woods*, in a. et in silvas abdidierant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18.

WASTE (adj.): 1. *vastus* (empty, desolate, without trees or buildings): *a kind of land w. and desert*, genus agrorum vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70. 2. *desertus* (lonely, desert): *w. places*, loca desertia, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. 3. *incultus* (uncultivated): *w. regions*, incultae regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. Phr.: *to lay w.*: 1. *vastäre*: *fields laid w.*, agri vastati, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. 2. *pöpläri*: *to lay w. fields*, agros p., Caes. B. G. 1, 11: v. **DEVASTATE**: *Troy is laid w.*, fit vasta Troja, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130. Phr.: *there is w. (empty) space*, vacat spatium, Lucr. 1, 508: *lands lie w.*, agri vacanti, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: *w. paper*, chartae ineptae (silly, useless writings, as we use thus): *whatever is wrapped up in w. paper*, quaevis chartis amictur ineptia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270.

WASTE (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. *consumo*, mpti, mptum, 3: *to lavish and w. in luxury*, per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: *w.d. by fire*, incendio consumptus, Liv. 25, 7: *w.d. by grief*, moerore c., Liv. 40, 54. 2. *conficio*, facti, factum, 3: *fires would w. the woods*, ignes conficerent silvas, Lucr. 1, 905: *w.d. by age*, confectus senectute, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21. 3. *conrumpo*, räpi, ruptum, 3 (to destroy, spoil): *to w. by fire*, incendio c., Caes. B. G. 7, 55: *to w. opportunities*, c. opportunitates, Sall. C. 43. 4. *perdo*, didi, ditum, 3 (to squander, lose): *let him use up, w.*, consumat, perdat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56: *to w. time*, p. tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146: *to w. pains*, p. operam, id. Mur. 10, 23. 5. *disallo*, 1 (to w. by scattering): *to w. property*, d. rem familiarem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 5. 6. *profludo*, fudi, fusum, 3 (to w. by pouring out): *they have w.d. their patrimonies*, patrimonialia profuderunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. 7. *vasto*, 1 (to lay w.): v. phrases under **WASTE** (adj.). 8. *Intrans.*: *to waste away*: 1. *tabesco*, bul, 3: *moisture w.s. through heat*, humor tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: *to w. away with grief*, t. luctu, Lucr. 3, 924. 2. *contabesco* (of gradual w.ing): *Artemisia w.d. away worn out by grief*, Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75. 3. *consumor*, conficior: v. **supr.**

WASTEFUL: 1. *Destructive*: perniciosus, edax, etc.: v. **DESTRUCTIVE**. 2. *Ruinously lavish*: 1. *prodigus*: *they are w.*, who lavish their money on things of which they will leave a short-lived memory, prodigi sunt qui pecunias profundunt in eas res quarum memoriam brevi sint relictae, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55. 2. *proflusus*: *an abandoned and w. spendthrift*, perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12, 40: *w. expense*, profusi sumptus, lb. 70, 91: *w. with his own wealth*, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5. 3. *effusus* (unrestrainedly w.), but not quite so much in dispraise as profusus): *who more w. in giving?* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Caec. 6, 13: v. **EXTRAVAGANT**.

WASTEFULLY: 1. *prodige*: Cic. 2. *profluse*: Liv. 3. *effuse*: Cic.

WASTEFULNESS: *luxuria, proflusio*, etc.: v. **WASTE**, **EXTRAVAGANCE**.

WATCH (subs.): 1. *A keeping awake*: *vigilia*: *who has not heard of*

Demoethenes' watches? cui non auditas sunt Demoethenis vigilae? Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: **V. WAKEFULNESS.** ||. *A keeping awake for security, a guard:*

1. *vigilia* (by night): *that they might keep w. by night*, ut noctu vigilas agerent, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 93: *wearied with sentries and w.s.*, stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv. 5, 48: *hence of the time of a w.*, a fourth part of the night: *in the first w.*, prima vigilia, Liv. 5, 44: *of the persons: to arrange the w. through the city*, disponere vigilas per urbem, Liv. 39, 14, fin.

2. *excubiae*, armum (by day or night): *arms, cohorts, w.s.*, arma, cohortes, excubiae, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: *of the persons: he orders the military w. to depart*, excubias militares degredi jubet, Tac. A. 13, 18. 3. *statio* (the post): *hence, esp. in plur., the sentry, the w.*: *the w. duly arranged, disposes the stations*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16. 4. *custodia* (*safe keeping*): *keep w. here*, agitato hic custodiam, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 20: *a colony secured by w.s.*, colonia custoditis munita, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8. Phr.: *to set a w.*, vigilas, etc., ponere, disponere: *to keep w.*, v. agere, obire: *to keep w. over*: custodire alioque: **V. TO WATER: to visit, inspect the w.**, vigilas circumire, Tac.: *to set a strong w. about the house*, domum magnis praesidiis firmare, Cic. ||||. *A watch to tell the time: no exact word; the Romans had no portable timepiece: use horologium* (time-marker generally); *stilarium* (sum-dial): *clepsydra* (water-clock): **V. CLOCK.** With horologium for a watch, the foll. phrases may serve:

the hand of a w., *horologi virgula, gnomon (the pointer of a sum-dial): *a w. goes*, *h. movetur: *stops*, *stat: *is too fast, slow*, *celerius, tardius movetur: *to wind up a w.*, *h. intendere: *w. chain*, *case, *horologi catella, theca: *w. -aker*, *horologiorum artifex.

WATCH (v.): I. Trans. 1. *instiduo*, *to guard*: *the youth who w. your person and your house*, juvenis quae tuum corpus domumque custodit, Cic. Mil. 25, 67. 2. *obervo*, *to w.* (to w. narrowly): *he w.'d for the dog to be asleep*, observavit dum dormitaret canis, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 133: *they w. how he is engaged*, occupationem ejus observant, Cic. Roec. Am. 8, 23: *to lie in wait and w. for*, insidiari et observare, Id. Or. 62, 210: *I bade him w. his opportunity for delivering the letter*, praecipit ut tempus observaret epistolae reddendae, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1: *to w. the door*, Januam o., Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 7. 3. *servo*, *to w.*: *my wife w. me*, uxor me servat, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 4: *Tisiphone w.s. the vestibule*, Tisiphone servat vestibulum, Virg. Aen. 6, 556. 4. *spectolur*, *to look out for*: *to w. and examine everything*, omnia speculari et perscrutari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: *the eyes and ears of many w. and observe you*, multorum te oculi et aures speculantur et custodiunt, Id. Cat. 1, 2, 6. 5. *expecto*, *to w. with hope, desire*: *I w. for your return with hope*, reditum spe expecto, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 5: *the state is w.ing most eagerly for that*, eam rem avidissime civitas expectat, Id. Phil. 14, 1, 1. 6. *insidiur*, *to w. with treacherous intent*: *Gracchus, thinking that they must w. for this opportunity*, hunc Gracchus insidiandum tempori ratus, Liv. 23, 35, ad fin. Phr.: *to have any one w.'d*, custodem (custodes) allicui dare, ponere, imponere: Cic.: *Caes. to have a place w.'d*, locum custoditis munit, Cic.: *he w.'d for a chance to overwhelm the other general and army*, in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminere, Liv. 25, 20. ||. Intrans. 1. *vigilio*, *to w. till late at night*, ad multum noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: *we must always w.*, vigilandum est semper, Att. In Cic. Planc. 24, 59: *I will be sentinel and w. for you*, excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18. 2. *excubo*, *to lie out on guard*: *two legions were w.ing before the camp*, duae legiones pro castris excubabant,

Caes. B. G. 7, 24: *Cerberus w.s. before the door*, Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib. 1, 3, 72. 3. *animus adverto* (to w. with mind as well as eye): *let them w. that no tumult arise*, animadvertent ne quid tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45: **V. TO ATTEND, ATTENTIVE.**

WATCHFUL: 1. *vigilans*: *a w. and keen-eyed tribune of the commons*, vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3. 2. *vigil* (poet.): *w. eyes*, vigiles oculi, Virg. Aen. 4, 182: **V. WAKEFUL.** Phr.: *to be w.*, vigilare, advigilare, vigilem easse: *to keep a w. eye on anything*, diligenter servare, observare, aliquid: **V. TO WATCH: to be w. against anything, cavere ab aliquo: **V. TO BEWARE.****

WATCHFULLY: *vigilanter: to manage a province w.*, v. administrare provinciam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 144. Comp. and sup., vigilantissimè, vigilantissime, Cic.

WATCHFULNESS: 1. *vigilantia*: *Sticily was preserved by his w.*, Sicilia istius vigilantia servata est, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 1. 2. *vigilia*: *w. and foresight*, vigilia et prospectio, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19. 3. *cûra*, diligentia, cautio, etc.: **V. CARE, PRUDENCE.**

WATCH-HOUSE: 1. *custodia*: *we are placed in this w.*, and as it were watch-tower, in hac custodia et tanquam in specula collocati sumus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19. 2. *statio (a post, station).

3. *vigilantium*: Sen. Ep. 57, med. **WATCHMAN:** 1. *custos*, *ôdis*, *m. (keeper)*: *the watchmen of the temple*, fani custodes, Cic. Verr. 4, 41, 94. 2. *vigil*: *watchmen by night*, nocturni vigiles, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 195. 3. *excubitor*: *by night they were secured by watchmen*, noctu excubitoribus tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: *what w. can be found more vigilant (than a dog)?* quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1.

WATCH-TOWER: *specula*: *fire raised from a w. signalled the approach of the pirates*, praedonum adventum significabat ignis e s. sublatius, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 93: *Misenus gives the signal from a high w.*, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta, Virg. Aen. 3, 239.

WATCHWORD: 1. *tessera* (the tablet on which the word was written): *the w. was given through the camp by the consul*, tessera per castra a consule data erat, Liv. 27, 46, init.: *the w., the signal for war*, is passed, it bello tessera signum, Virg. Aen. 7, 637. 2. *signum* (signal, whether given by tessera or otherwise): *having given the w. "Success"*, signo Felicitatis dato, Auct. B. Afr. 83: *the tessera gives in silence the w.*, tacitum dat tessera signum, Sil. 15, 475.

WATER (subs.): 1. *âqua* (usual word): *out of earth comes w.*, out of w. air, ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; *sea w.*, a. marina, Cic. salt w., fresh w., a. salsa, dulcis, Lucr. 6, 891: *river w.*, a. fluvialis, Virg. Col.: *rain w.*, a. pluvia, pluvialis, caelestis, Cic. Virg. Hor.: *running w.*, a. viva, Varr.: *a spring of flowing w.*, jugis aquae fons, Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 2: *standing w.*, a. stagnans, Plin.: *âquae in plur. of a collection of w.*: *a vast body of w. comes from heaven*, immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum, Virg. G. 1, 322: *there were floods of w. twice in that year*, aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, Liv. 24, 9: *unfading streams of w.*, perennae aquae, Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107: *also of the w.s. of a seaside place, medicinal springs, etc.*: *to come for the w.s.*, venire ad aquas, Cic. Planc. 27, 65 (hence names of places, Aquae Sextiae, etc.). 2. *liquor* (any liquid): *the intervening w.*, medius liquor, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 46. 3. *lâtex*, *lâci*, *any (any liquid): sea w.*, l. marinus, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 17: *the w.s. of Avernus*, lâtes Avernî, Virg. Aen. 4, 512. 4. *lympa* (esp. pure spring w.): *the w. of the wells*, lympae puteales, Lucr. 6, 1172: *a w. of a river*, l. fluvialis, Virg. Aen. 4, 635. 5. *unda* (a wave): *snow w.*, undae nivales, Mart. 14, 118, 1: *a*

spring transparent with w., fons pellucidus unda, Ov. M. 3, 161. These last four words are poetic; and in poetry other equivalents for water may stand: e.g. *ammis*, lacus, mare, aequor, fluctus, etc., according to the requirements of the passage. Phr.: *bubbling, gushing w.*, scatebra, scatebrae, Plin.: *Virg.*: *scaturigo*, *lîna*, f.: Plin.: and in plur., Liv. 44, 33: *a flood of w.s.*, *superfluae aquae, undae: *the Circus was laid under w. by the overflowing of the Tiber*, Circus superfluo Tiberi irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3: *river-banks under w.*, stagnantes ripae, Sil. 10, 89: *by land and w.*, terra marique, terra et mari; et terra et mari, et mari et terra, mari atque terra (terra marique is most usual, the others in cases where a peculiar stress is placed on the words): *to go by w.*, navigare: *a journey by w.*, navigatio (opp. to pedestre iter, p. via): *to convey goods by w.*, *merces in nave vehere, trans mare portare, exportare: *he lives over (the other side of) the w.*, *trans mare (anem) habitat; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 18, trans Tiberim cubat: *to fetch w.*, a. petere, aequum ire, aequari (a military term, Sall. J. 93): *we see w. drawn from wells*, ex puteis aquam trahi videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: *to turn off w. from a stream*, aquam e flumine derivare, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: *the w. of the Alban lake was drawn off*, aqua Albana deducta est, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: *to back w.*, remos inhibere, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3. Fig.: *this will not hold w.*, *hoc non stat, haec ratio cadit: quod ais sonat vitium, effluit (after Pers. 3, 20): *a gem of the first w.*, *primi (extimi) splendoris gemma. For water in the sense of urine, v. URINE.

WATER (v.): I. To bedew, wet:

1. *rigo*, *to w. the Nile w.s. Egypt*, Nilus rigat Aegyptum, Lucr. 6, 714: *she w.'d her face with her tears*, flebitus ora rigavit, Ov. M. 11, 419. 2. *irigo*, *to w. from whose springs Epicurus w.'d his gardens*, cujus fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 123. 3. *conspingo*, *ad, sum*, *to (to sprinkle): he required the streets to be w.'d because of the dust*, vias conspengi propter pulverem exegit, Suet. Cal. 43, fin. 4. *diluo*, *ad, sum*, *to (to dilute with w.)*: *w.'d Palernian*, Mart. 1, 107, 3. 5. *miscio*, *miscui*, *mistum*, *to (to mix)*: *you w. Valentian wine for me*, Valentiana mihi misces, Mart. 3, 49, 1. ||. To give drink to: *âdâquo*, *to w. the beast was wont to be w.'d*, ubi jumentum adâquari solebat, Suet. Galb. 7: or expr. by ad aquam, aquationem ducere, agere; potationem (pecori) dare, Phr.: *Aetna makes your mouth w.*, Aetna salivam tibi movet, Sen. Ep. 79, med.: *smoke that makes the eyes w.*, lacrimosus fumus, Ov. M. 10, 6.

—**bottle:** *lâgena âquaria (Kr.). —**carrier:** 1. *âquarius*: *a hired w. will come*, veniet conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 332: *the W. (one of the signs of the Zodiac) saddens the waning year*, inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36. 2. *âquator* (in an army): *news is brought that the w.s. are hard pressed*, nuntiatûr aquatores premi, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: *if Jew*, *muller aquam ferens (Kr.).

—**oak:** *dôllum âquarium.

—**clock:** *clepsydra*: **V. CLOCK**, and Smith's Ant. 486.

—**closet:** 1. *sella*, *sella familiarica*: Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4. 2. *lâurina*: *the servant who cleans the w.*, andlîa quae latrinam lavat, Pl. Cure. 44, 24. 3. *lôrca* (a public w.): Juv. 3, 38. 4. *lâsanum* (a close-stool): Petr.

—**colour:** *pigmentum aqua dilutum.

—**coloured:** *caerulea*, *cyânea* (sea-blue, dark-blue): *câmâtîlis*: Titin. in Non.: **V. BLUE.**

—**cress:** 1. *Isymbrium*: Bot. 2. *nasturtium* (prob. garden-cress): *Xenophon says the Persians take nothing but w. with their bread*, Pernas

negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere
quicquam praeter n. Cic. Tusc. 5, 34,
99.

water-dog: *cānis aquāticus.

—**drinker:** aquae pōtor: poems
cannot live that are written by w.s.,
carmina non vivere possunt quae scri-
buntur aquae potioribus, Hor. Ep. 1,
19, 1.

—**drinking:** *aquae pōtus, pō-
tatio.

watered: 1. Moist with water,
cell w.: 1. aquosus (whether by
rivers or rains): a well w. place,
aquosissimus locus, Cato, R. R. 34, 2.
Irrigues (by streams or springs): a
tract w. by springs, regio irrigua fon-
tibus, Plin. 5, 14, 15: a w. garden,
hortus irriguus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 10. II.
Marked with wavy lines: perh. *und-
ditus: cf. Plin. 9, 33, 52, who uses it of
the markings of shells: or undulatus, an
epithet of togae in Varr. in Non., cited
also in Plin. 5, 48, 74.

waterfall: 1. dejectus aquae
(the falling of water): Sen. Ep. 54, 3.
2. desiliens aqua: a place w. with
much spray from a lofty w., locus as-
pergine multa viduus ex alto desiliens
aquae, Ov. F. 4, 427: of a description
of an artificial cascade in Plin. Ep. 5, 6,
24, 3. 3. cāctraeta (in class. Lat. only
of the Falls of the Nile, but used once
in Plin. Ep. 10, 69, of a sluice, flood-
gate).

—**flood:** v. FLOOD.

—**fowl:** avis aquātica: Plin.: if
of the sea, pelagi volucres, cf. Virg. G.
1, 383: if of rivers or marshes, *aves
fluviatiles, palustres.

—**hen:** fūlica: Plin.: the w.s.
sport on the dry land, in sicco ludunt
fulcae, Virg. G. 1, 363.

watering: aquatio (a fetching of
water): Caez.: a w. of animals and
plants: Col. Pall.

—**place:** 1. For cattle: 1.
aquarium: lat. there be a w. near, a-
quarium prope sit, Cato, R. R. 1, 3. 2.
aquatio: here is the w., hic aquatio,
Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. II. Fashionable
resort, for bathing, or medicinal waters:
aquae, arum: the w. of Sinuessa, Sinues-
sanae aquae, Tac. H. 1, 72: a much-
valued, pleasant, and healthy w., locus
amoenus salubrium aquarum us fre-
quens, Tac. H. 1, 67: if simply the
sea-side, mare, locus maritimus, mari-
tima ora, mare, suffice.

water-lily: *iris pseudocrocos:
Linn.: or perh. iris (noord-lily): Plin.:
or crocos (flag): Plin.

waterman: 1. nauta (boatman):
Appi. Forum crowded with w., Forum
Appi differtum nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3.
2. portitor (a ferryman): the w. of
Orcus, portitor Orci, Virg. G. 4, 502.
Phr.: to ply as a w., navicularium
(rem) facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 46.

—**melon:** *cucurbita citrullus:
Linn.

—**mill:** mōla aquāria: Pall. 1,
42.

—**mint:** *mentha aquatica:
Linn.

—**pipe:** 1. tūbus: water is
conveyed by w.s. into a covered cistern,
aqua tubis in contactam cisternam de-
ductur, Col. 1, 5, 2. 2. fistula: the
w.s. by which water was supplied, fistulae
quibus aqua suppediabat, Cic. Rab.
perd. 11, 31.

—**pot:** 1. vas aquarium (gen.
term for any vessel). 2. hydria (jug,
ewer): Cic. Verr. 19, 47. 3. urceus:
an amphora began to be designed, why
does a mere w. come out? amphora co-
pit institui, cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P.
22, 4. urna: you who have a w., pui
in water, tu qui urnam habes, aquam
ingere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 24.

—**proof:** *aquam, humores non
transmittens: quod non recipit in se
nec combibit liquorem; quod humidum
potestatem in corpus penetrare non
patitur, Vitr. 2, 3, 4 (*Kr.). Imbribus
impervius (after Tac. A. 15, 41, igni-
bus impervius, fire-proof): possessing

ability to resist rain: *tutum mun-
imen ad imbres (poet.). (R. and A.)

water-side: v. SHORE, BANK.
Phr.: make the Hennessees measure
out corn for you down by the w., coage ut
ad aquam tibi frumentum Hennesse
metiantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 83, 192: I will
erect a temple by the w., templum ponam
propter aquam, Virg. G. 3, 14.

—**snake:** 1. hydrys: a w.
lying close to the bank, hydrys servans
ripas, Virg. G. 4, 458. 2. lydra (esp.
of the constellation of the W.): here the
W. raises itself from the lower parts, hic
sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra,
Cic. Arat. 214.

—**spout:** 1. The end of a
water-pipe: *tubi (fistulae) extrema
para. II. In meteorology: 1. pres-
ter, ēris, m. (a fiery whirlwind, the
effect of which, as described in Lucr. 6,
424, etc., and Plin. II. 131-134, is a w.).
2. typhon, oia, m. (similar to the
prester): Plin.

—**trough:** *alveus (alvōlus)
aquārinus.

—**tub:** *orca aquaria.

—**wheel:** rōta aquāria: Cato
R. R. 11, 3. Phr.: an under-shot (over-
shot) w. wheel, *rota subterfuerite (super-
fuerite) aqua circumacta.

—**willow:** *salix viminalis:
Linn.: v. WILLOW.

—**works:** 1. aquarum ductus:
add w., channels drawn from rivers,
adductus aquarum, derivationes
fluminum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14. 2. aquae-
ductus, ūs, m. (a conduit): you have
managed the w. nicely, de aquaeductu
probe fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 1. 3.
Aqua (when qualified by the context, as
in aqua Claudia in Suet. Claud. 20, where
extensive w. are described). Phr.: to
establish w. in a town, *aquam in urbem
ducere, aquarum ductu per tubos et
canales urbem instruere.

watery: 1. aquāticus (wet, rainy):
w. Auster, aquaticus Auster, Ov. M. 2,
853. 2. aquātilis (in taste): cucum-
bers, gourds, and lettuces are w., sunt
aquatiles cucumeres, cucurbitae, lectu-
cae, Plin. 19, 12, 61. 3. aquosus
(abounding in water): w. winter, aquosa
bima, Virg. E. 10, 66: a w. cloud, nubes
aquosa, Ov. M. 4, 621.

wattle (sub.): 1. A hurdle:
crates, la, f.: v. HURDLE. II. The w.s.
of a cock: pālea: a cock with red w.s.,
gallus rubra palea, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

wattle (v.): 1. Intexo, ut, xum,
(to weave): that (land) will w. a fence
of fruitful vines round your elms, illos
(terra) tibi laetis intextet vitibus ulmos,
Virg. G. 2, 221. 2. contexto, ut, xum,
(to plait): all these mostly used in the part. pass.,
as is our w.d.: v. WATTLED.

wattled: 1. crātillus: w. parti-
tions, c. parietes, Vitr. 2, 8, 38. 2.
contextus: the remaining part of the
boats, made of w. oar-twigs, was covered
with hides, reliquum corpus navium vi-
minibus contextum coris integebatur,
Caez. B. C. 1, 54. 3. intextus: shields
of w. oar-twigs, scuta viminibus in-
textis, Caez. B. G. 2, 33. Phr.: w. work,
crates: penning in his flock with w.
fence, claudens textis cratibus pecus,
Hor. Ep. 2, 45: they weave a soft bier
of w. work with twigs of orbusts, crates
et molle feretrum arbuteis texit virgis,
Virg. Aen. 11, 64.

wave (sub.): 1. unda (a moving
swell, of the sea in gentle motion, or in
storm, and of other things, and fig.): the
sea is full of w.s., plenum 's undarum
mare, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 33: w. follows after
w., unda supervenit undam, Hor. Ep. 2,
176: w.s. of air, aëriae undae, Lucr.
2, 151: The Campus and those w.s. of
the assembled doctors, Campus atque illae
undae comitorum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: the
house pours forth a vast w. of saluters,
domus vomit ingentem salutantium v.,
Virg. G. 2, 462: I plunge in the w.s. of
public life, mensor civitibus a. Hor.
Ep. 1, 1, 16. 2. fluctus, ūs, m. (a
billow, surge, implying more of tide or

stream than unda; hence of the sea in
storm, and fig. of violent troubles): to
raise the w.s. by wind, fluctus tollere
vento, Virg. Aen. 1, 66: when the w.s. were
calmed, sedatis fluctibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51,
154: to quiet the troubled w.s., motus
composuere fluctus, Virg. Aen. 1, 155:
the w.s. of the sea break at the mountain's
base, mare frangit fluctus ad radices
montis, Lucr. 6, 695: w.s. break on a
rocky shore, fluctus franguntur a saxo,
Cic. Fam. 9, 16: we are tossed in this
popular storm, cum these w.s., in hac
tempestate populi luctamur et fluctibus,
Cic. Planc. 4, 11: Maestria is washed by
the w.s. of barbarism, Maestria barbariae
fluctibus altitur, id. Flacc. 26, 63: w.s.
of anger, irarum fl., Lucr. 3, 299. Phr.:
in w.s. undatum: Plin. the sea 's full of
w.s., aequor undosum, Virg. Aen. 4, 313:
the sea rough with w.s., mare fluctuosum,
Pl. Rod. 4, 2, 5.

wave (v.): 1. Intrare: to wan-
dulate: 1. unda, 1. 'Cytorus w.s.ing
with box-trees, Cytorus buxo undans
Virg. G. 2, 437: w.s.ing flames, undantes
flammae, Sall. 9, 446. 2. fluctuo, 1
(to w. violently): in fierce rage (the air
is w.), furibundus fluctuat aer, Lucr. 6,
367: the whole field w.s. with gleaming
brass, fluctuat omnis aere resplendent tel-
lus, Virg. G. 2, 281. 3. fluito, 1 (to
w. or stream as hair, flame, etc.): the
awning w.s.ing over a full theatre, pleno
sultantia vela teatro, Prop. 3, 18, 13.

II. Trans.: 1. Agito, 1. he w.s.
a lance, agitat a hastam, Ov. M. 3, 667.
2. Jacio, 1. to w. the arms in regu-
lar measure, brachia luctare in nume-
rum, Lucr. 4, 669: to w. the hands, man-
u, Juv. 3, 106. 3. Roto, 1 (to w.
round): to shake out and w. round the
hair bespeaks a madman, comas excu-
tientem rotare fastidium est, Quint. 11,
3, 71: he w.s. round his flashing sword,
rotat enssem fulmineum, Virg. Aen. 9,
441.

waver: 1. fluctuo, 1. to w. in a
decision, in decreto fluctare, Cic. Acad.
2, 9, 29. 2. fluito, 1. that I may w.
w. in suspense, ne fluitem pendulus, Hor.
Ep. 1, 18, 110: the allegiance of Caecina
is belated to have w'd, creditur Caecinae
fides fluctare, Tac. H. 2, 93. 3. dūbito,
1 (between two courses): that he w.s.
either w'd or feared, ne neque undam
dubitasse neque timuisse, C. B. G. 1,
41. 4. vacillo, 1 (to be undecided): a
w.s.ing legion, legio vacillans, Cic. Phil. 3,
12, 31. 5. ūdo, 1 (to incline to fall,
to waver forward): the cavalry attacks
the w.s.ing line, nuntantem sciem equitatus
incursat, Tac. H. 3, 18: Democritus
seems to w. about the nature of the gods,
Democritus naturae videtur in natura
deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120. 6. labo,
1 (to totter): know that my mind, which
seemed fixed before, w.s., scito meum
consilium labare, quod satis jam fixum
videbatur, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 2: the allies
begin to w., socii coeperunt l., Liv. 22,
61, ad fin. Phr.: to begin to w., labas-
cere, Pl. Ter.: to cause to w., labefacere,
Cic. Tac.: in swift thought he w.s. now
(his way now that, animus celerem
nunc huc nunc dividit illic, Virg. Aen.
4, 285).

wavering (adj.): 1. suspensus:
the w. and fickle commons, suspensus et
incerta plebs, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66. 2.
Incertus: changing and w., varius incerti-
uusque, Sall. J. 74. 3. dūbitus: the w.
are determined, dubit confirmantur, Caez.
B. C. 1, 3. 4. ambiguus: w. between
shame and fear, ambiguus pudoris et
metus, Tac. A. 2, 47. 5. the partici-
ples of the verbs above may be used:
v. TO WAVE.

wavering (sub.): 1. fluctuatio:
during this w. of their minds they might
be surprised, in ea fluctuatione animorum
opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25.
2. dūbitatio, haesitatio, etc.: v.
DOUBT, HESITATIONS.

wavy: 1. undatus: w. (wavy-
marked) kinds of shells, concharum
genera undata, Plin. 9, 31, 52. 2.
undans: w. corn crops, undantes segetes.

3. crispus (curling): *v. locks, crisp cincinni*, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 32.

wax (v.): 1. *Trans.:* to cover with waxing. 1. *cero*, 1: wings *wax'd by Daedalus*; *aita ceratae* ops Daedaliae pennae, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 2. 2. *incero*, 1: to the knees, the gods, genera incerate decorum, Juv. 10, 55. 3. *cera illino, circumlino*. 11. *Intrans.:* to grow: opp. to *scare*: *creco, crēvi, crētum*, 3: to *so*, and *wane* by the moon, *crescere et decrecere cum luna*, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: *v. to grow, INCREASE*. Phr.: to *wax great*, **feri magnus*.

wax (sub.): *cera*: *ve shape and mould the softest w.* at our will, mollissimum ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: *bees skilfully shape the fresh w.*, apper arte recentes excidunt *cera*, Virg. G. 4, 57: upon that document of evidence, in lilo testimonio *cera* esse vidimus, Cic. Placc. 16, 37. Phr.: *images of w. arranged through the hall*, dispositae per astra *cera*, Ov. F. 1, 591: *easy as w. to turn towards vice*, *ceres in vitium flecti*, Hor. A. P. 163: *sealing-w.* **cera signatoria* a *v. seal*, **signum annuli cera expressum*.

candle: *candēla* *cera*: *cerēus* *fūnālī*, Val. Max.: *cerēus* (simply): *Cic. v. w.-light*.

chandler: **qui ceram venum dat* (Kr.): **cerarius* (Gloss.).

coloured: **cerinus*: *cerinus*: *Pin.*

doll: **pūpila* *cerā* (Kr.).

light: *cerēs*, **frāncincens* and *ay* by *images*, ad status thus et *cerē*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80.

waxen: 1. *cerēs*: a *w. image*, *cera effigies*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30. 2. *cerēs*: *cerata* *tabula*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18.

waxy: *cerōsus*: *v. honey*, *cerosum* *mel*, Plin.

way: 1. *via* (the most gen. Latin word; *road, journey, manner*; corresponding widely to the English uses of *way*): *I was going along the sacred w.*, *ibam via sacra*, Hor. Sat. 1, 9, 1: *Appius made a paved w.* (a *railed Roman road*), *Appius viam muniivit*, Liv. 9, 29: *a duty w.*, *pulverulenta via*, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: *I turned out of the w. to the right*, ad dextram de via declinavi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 5: *to show the w.*, *monstrare v.*, Juv. 14, 103: *two w.s led to Luceria*, *dixit ad Luceriam ferebant v.*, Liv. 9, 2: *he takes his w.*, *it v.*, Virg. Aen. 6, 122: *take your w.*, *carpe v.*, ib. 629: *to enter on a w.*, *insistere v.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: *I have a certain w. (manner) and plan*, *habeo certam v. ac rationem*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 48: *was not so much of justice as of litigation*, *nou tam iustitiae quam litigandi via*, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18. 2. *iter*, *itineris*, *n.* (*Journey, road, manner*, this last use rare in prose): *I will tell you on the w.*, *dicam in itinere*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 33: *whether does your w. lie?* *quo iter est tibi?* Hor. S. 1, 9, 16: *they thought they must hasten their w.*, *maturandum iter existimabant*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: *there were two w.s by which they could leave home*, *erant duo itinera quibus domo exire possent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: *we must open a w. by our sword*, *ferro l'aperiemus est*, Sall. C. 58: *the w. (path) of my duty*, *l'officij mei*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 1: *fortune points out the w. of safety*, *fortuna salutis monstrat l.*, Virg. Aen. 2, 387.

3. *cursum*, *is* (*course*): *to hold on one's w. with a most favourable wind*, *secundissimo vento cursum tenere*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83. 4. *mōdus* (*manner*): *they are not always treated in the same w.*, *non semper tractantur uno modi*, Cic. Or. 35: *in every w.*, *omnibus modis*, Ter. Heu. 4, 4, 79: *in this w.*, *ad hunc modum*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: *in a wonderful w.*, *mirum in m.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41. 5. *rāto* (*plan, system, method*): the most extensive equivalent for the English *way* in significations of this kind): *the same w. and line of de-*

fence, eadem ratio vique defensionis, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 4: *there is no w. of resisting*, *ratio nulla est restandi*, Lucr. 1, 111: *new w.s of securing*, *novae beliond rationes*, Caes. B. G. 3, 50, 1. 6. *mōs*, *mōris*, *m.* (*use, wont*): *as is my w.*, *ut meus est mos*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1: *the w. and custom of the state*, *mos consuetudineque civilla*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148. Phr.: *by the w.*, *obliter*: *he will read by the w.*, *obliter leges*, Juv. 3, 241: *used of Pliny for incidentally*, not by Cicero who uses *quasi praeteritum* (Div. in Caecil. 15, 50), or *strictum*: *I began to reflect by the w.*, *coepi mecum inter vias cogitare*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1: *in the w.*, *oblivis*: *he put himself in my w.*, *se mihi obvivum dedit*: *who puts himself in my w.*, *qui obvium obstatit mihi*, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 2: *to be in the w. (hinder)*, *obesse, obstarē*, *impedire*, *impedimento esse*: *to be in the w. dēvius (off the high-road)*: *an out of the w. path*, *devium iter*, Cic. Aulus (*longeomo*, *pathless*), Lucr. 1, 14: *Virg.*: *longinquis*, *remotus*: *v. distans*: *out of the w.*, *and abstruse matters*, *reconditas abstrusaeque res*, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: *out of the common w.*, *extra ordinem*, Cic.: *to be out of the w. (absent, not at hand)*: *absens*, *non praesto esse*: *longe abesse (far away)*: *get out of the way*, *abi, apage*, Pl.: *go your w.*, *abi*: *Pl. Ter.*: *come this w.*, *concedo*, *huc*: *Pl. Ter.*: *a long w. off*, *distans*, *longinquis*: *to be a long w. off*, *longe abesse*: *distare*: *he met him half-way*, *ad medium viae obvius fuit*, Liv. 33, 1: *to make w.*, *progrederi (to progress)*: *proficere (to prosper)*: *to make w.*, *cedere*, *decedere*: *to give w.*, *cedere (yield)*: *labare*, *nutare (to give w. from weakness)*: *to have one's own w.*, *pro arbitrio gerere*, *vincere*: *'tis hard fighting with one who will have his w.*, *contendere durum est cum victore*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 42: *have it your own w.*, *esto ut lubet*: *vincas sine*: *to go out of one's w.*, *to do*, *sine causa (ultra) facere*: *a right of w.*, *iter*, *actus*, Cic. Caec. 26, 74: *was and means*, *reditus*, *opus*, *pecuniae*: *v. REVENUE*, *REVENUES*: *w. of a ship*, *impetus*: *one hand steers a ship however much w. she may have on*, *navem manus una regit quovis impetu euntem*, Lucr. 4, 904: *to get under w.*, *ab ancora solvi*, *ancoram solvere*, *toltere (to weigh anchor)*.

wayfarer: *viātor*: *the penniless w. will sing before the robber*, *cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator*, Juv. 10, 23: *a weary w.*, *lassus viator*, Mart. 2, 6, 14.

wayfaring-tree: *viburnum*: *the plant w.s. lenta viburna*, Virg. E. 1, 26.

waylay: *insidior*, 1: *let us w. Tuscan boars*, *Tusci insidemur apris*, Mart. 12, 14, 10: *v. WAIT, AMBUSH*.

waymark: **columna*, *pila itineris* *index* (Kr.).

wayside: Phr.: *by the w.*: *ad viam*: *a nut-tree by the w.*, *nux juncta via*, Ov. Nux Eleg. 1: *a w. inn*: (1.) *dēvērōdium*, Cic. (2.) *dēvērōdium*: *Ter.*: *Tac.*

wayward: 1. *pertinax* (*persistent in one's own way, wilful*): *fortune wayward in her tyrannous sport*, *fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. 2. *inconstans* (*changeable*): *the w. winds*, *inconstantes venti*, Plin. 18, 35, 80. 3. *lēvis*, *mōbilis*, *mātibilis*, etc.: *v. CHANGEABLE*.

waywardness: 1. *libido*, *inis. f.*: *fortune glorifies and obscures action rather from w. than according to truth*, *fortuna res ex libidine magis quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque*, Sall. C. 8: *which rests with another's will*, *not to say so*, *quod posuit in alterius voluntate*, *ne dicam libidine*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 3. 2. *impētūs*, *is* (*wayward impulse in particular cases*): *to act from w. rather than from reflection*, **impetu potius quam cogitatione agere*. 3. *lēvis*, *inconstans*, etc.: *v. PICKLE-NESS, CAPRICIOUS*.

wē: *nos*, *nosmet* (*emphatic*), *nosmet ipsi* (*we ourselves*). Like the other

personal pronouns, *nos* need not be expr. before the first pers. plur. of verb, unless for emphasis or distinction. Thus: *we all must needs go the same way*, *omnes eodem cogimur*, Hor.: *but: we (it is we that) make you a godless Fortune*, *nos te facimus, Fortuna deam*, Juv.

weak: 1. *Infirma* (Opp. to *firmus*, *validus*, *fortis*; *v. in body, mind, or resources*; used both of persons and of things): *I am very w.*, *sum admodum infirma*, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 14: *w. health*, *infirma valetudo*, id. Brut. 48, 180: *Feeble and w. mind*, *tenuis atque l. anima*, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: *a w. state*, *l. civitas*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: *w. securities*, *l. cautiones*, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1.

2. *dēbilis*, *e* (*unready, useless, one for defects*): *were you to give a sword to a helpless or w. old man*, *si gladium imbecille seni aut debili dedisses*, Cic. Sect. 10, 24: *one is w. in the shoulder*, *one in the loins*, *one in the hip*, *ille humero, ille lumbis, hic coxa debilis*, Juv. 10, 227: *who would be so w. in this part of his mind?* *qui hac parte animi tam debilis esset?* Cic. Brut. 61, 219: *a praetorship disabled and w.*, *manus et debilis praetura*, id. Mil. 9, 25. 3. *imbecillus* (*inwardly and essentially w.*): *a w. man is torn to pieces by a strong beast*, *homō imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: *the medicine is weaker than the disease*, *imbecillior est medicina quam morbus*, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2: *a w. mind*, *l. animus*, id. Div. 2, 60, 125. 4. *invalidus* (*having but little strength*; opp. to *validus*, *robustus*): *Camillus now through old age w. for bodily service*, *Camillus jam ad munera corpora senectia invalidus*, Liv. 6, 8: *valde w. against assailants*, *moonla adversus irrumpentes invalidus*, Tac. A. 12, 16. 5. *languidus* (*lasi*, *sluggish*): *it describes the effect of weakness*: *w. with wine and weak-ness*, *ad orgies*, *vino vigillique languidus*, Cic. Verr. 3, 12, 31: *a w. stream*, *l. aqua*, Liv. 1, 4: *a w. and enervated philosopher*, *l. et enervatus philosophus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226. 6. *confectus* (*made w.*, *by weariness, etc.*): *wearied and w.*, *fecit confectusque*, Liv. 1, 23, 31.

7. *fractus* (*broken*): *our age now is so w.*, *Jamque adeo fracta est aetas*, Lucr. 2, 1151: *sokai is so w.*, *so petty?* *quid est tam fractum, tam minutum?* Cic. Brut. 83, 287. 8. *enervatus* (*enervated, utterly w.*): *w. men*, *homines enervati*, Cic. Sect. 10, 24: *a w. and womanish opinion*, *enervata mulieribusque sententia*, id. Tus. 2, 6, 15: *a soft and w. philosophy*, *mollis et w. poesis*, id. 4, 17, 38. 9. *negr*, *rs*, *rum*, *poetic*, *l.*: *Feeble as with disease*: *w. morals*, *mores aegri*, Virg. Aen. 2, 268: *you pro-long w. hopes (hopes that have no healthy strength and must fall)*, *spes extenditis aegras*, Sil. 9, 442. 10. *lēvis*, *e* (*you whose weight implies strength*): *we seek other (arguments) worthless and w.*, *alia quaedam inanitas et levia conquiris*, Cic. Planc. 26, 61: *a thing that is w. and of no validity*, *quod leve et infirmum est*, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6.

11. *tēnūis*, *e* (*thin, and so fig. slender*, *w.*): *a w. constitution*, *tenuis valetudo*, id. de Sen. 11, 35: *a w. aim*, *id. w. hope*, *inanis est tenuis spes*, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41. 12. *exilis*, *e* (*thin*): *a w. voice*, *exilis vox*, Quint. 11, 3, 15. 13. *exiguus* (*scanty*, *w.*, *where number or fulness makes strength*): *w. forces*, *exiguae copiae*, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: *a strong w. voice*, *vox grandis aut exigua*, Quint. 1, 3, 15. 14. *hēbes*, *ētis* (*we where keenness is strength*): *both eyes being naturally w.*, *utroque oculo natura bebet*, Plin. 9, 15, 20: *the senses they thought w. and slow*, *sensus bobetes et tardos arbitrabantur*, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 31. Phr.: *weaker in ships*, *inferior navibus*, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: *the weaker in the long contest*, *minor in certamine longo*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 35: *to be w.*, *languere*, *parum valere*: *to grow w.*, *deficere (to fail)*: *to attack any one's*

w. side, "nudum latus invadere: in his letters he attacks his sister and his mother on their *w. side*, epistolæ et sororis et matris imbecillitatem aucupatur, Cic. Flacc. 37, 92.

weaken: 1. infirmo, 1: he had *w. d* the other legions by indiscriminate granting of leave, reliquis legiones promiscuis commeatibus infirmaverat, Tac. A. 15, 10: *w. d* the credit of a witness, testis fidem infirmare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45. 2. debilito, 1: the tongue *w. d* by suffering, lingua debilitata malis, Lucr. 6, 1149: old age *w. s* the strength of the mind, senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg. Aen. 9, 611. 3. enervo, 1 (a strong word): sleep, banquets, and ease have *w. d* body and spirit, somnus et vinum et epulae enervaverunt corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18, ad fin. 4. frango, frigi, fractum, 3 (because coherence of parts constitutes strength): *w. s* and subdue tribes, nationes frangere domareque, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: *w. d* by pain, dolore frangi, Id. Plin. 2, 29, 95. 5. comminuo, ul. tum, 3: Laelius broke and *w. d* Viriathus, Laellius fregit et comminuit Viriathum, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: *w. d* and impair a sense of duty, comminueret et violare officium, Id. Quint. 6, 26. 6. immينو, 1: they *w. d* their bodies by ease, their minds by passion, corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminebant, Tac. H. 2, 93. 7. efflo, 1 (to lessen, disparage): *w. s* suspicions, elevare suspiciones, Cic. Am. 24, 88: that which *w. s* an adversary (his arguments), quod elevat adversarium, Id. de Or. 2, 58, 216. 8. attenuo, 1: a legion *w. d* (thinned) by battles, legio proclis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89. 9. extenuo, 1: I saw my hope *w. d* and vanishing, vidi spem nostram extenuari et evanescere, Cic. Att. 3, 11, 1. 10. imbecillo, 1 (to make to *w. d*): the year before had *w. d* the farmers, superior annus labefactur aratores, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 47: with hope of *w. d* (shaking) their allegiance, spe labefactandae fidei, Liv. 24, 20, fin. 11. hebeto, 1 (to blunt, dull): with mind and body *w. d*, animo et corpore hebeto, Suet. Claud. 2. 12. obtundo, tñdli, tñsum, 3 (to blunt by blows): I would not have the abilities of young men *w. d*, their shamelessness strengthened, adolescentem ingenta obtundi notui, corroborari impudentiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93. [N.B.—The English to *w. d* is a general and extensive word: the Latin uses special verbs, which negative particular elements of strength, or express elements of weakness. The proper verb must be selected with due regard to the context: probably some few might be added to the above, as possible to use in composition, though not of themselves equivalents of to *w. d*.]

weakening: 1. debilitatio: a *w. of* your spirit, d. animi tui, Cic. Pis. 36. 2. Infractio: a certain *w. and* dejection of the mind, infractio quaedam animi et dejectio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14. 3. deminutio: interpreting the exaltation of the woman as a *w. (lowering) of* himself, muliere fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens, Tac. A. 1, 14. *Weakening* is more often expr. by the verbs: e. g. *luxury cannot be indulged without a w. of the constitution*, "luxuria non indulgetur nisi ut enervetur (debilitetur, frangatur) corporis valetudo.

weakly (adv.): 1. infirme: Cic. 2. imbecille (only imbecillus found in Cic.). 3. pærum vâlde (invalid only in Arnob.). More commonly expressed by circumlocution with *ad*.

weakly (adj.): invâldus, aeger: v. WEAK.

weakness: 1. infirmitas: *w. of* body, i. corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: *w. of* mental power, i. animi, Id. Rosc. Am. 4, 10. 2. debilitas: *w. of* limbs, membrorum d., Liv. 33, 2: *w. of* mind,

animi d., Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49. 3. imbecillitas: disease and *w. of* body, morbus et i. corporis, Id. Att. 11, 6, 4: on account of *w. and* helplessness we require friendship, propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata est amicitia, Id. Am. 8, 26: *w. of* judgment, i. consilii, Id. Fin. 1, 32, 117. 4. languor (so vividly evidenced by languor): the mind owing to the body's *w. cannot use* limbs or senses, animus languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, Id. Div. 2, 62, 128. 5. levitas (of arguments, etc.): the *w. of* which opinion wants no words (to refute it) from me, culpus opiniois levitas non desiderat orationem meam, Id. N. D. 2, 17, 45. 6. tenuitas: the *w. of* the treasury, t. aerarii, Id. Off. 2, 21, 74. 7. exilitas: the *w. of* a woman's voice, i. femineae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1. 8. mollities, ei; or, -la, ae, f. (softness, irresolution): you know our Nicias' feebleness and *w.*, nosti Nicias nostri imbecillitatem, mollitiam, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2: it is *w. of* mind not to be able to endure want for a time, animi est non posse inopiam paullisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: of such *w. (tenderness) and* gentleness am I, qua mollitia sum ac lenitate, Cic. Sull. 6, 18. 9. vitium, culpa, error: v. FAULT, FAILING. Phr.: *w. of* a kingdom, state: "regni, reipublicae opes attritae, fractae, senescentes: *w. of* the eyes, oculi hebetes: and often *w. of* a thing, would be expr. in Latin by the *ad*.

weal: 1. Welfare: prosperitas, utilitas, etc.: v. WELFARE. Phr.: the common *w.*, public *w.*, res publica, bonum publicum, publica (communis omnium) utilitas: the *w. or* *w. of* the Roman people, populi Romani prospera vel adversa, Tac. A. 1, 1: faithful in *w.* and *w. or*, "per prosperas idem adversasque res fidus. II. A mark of a blow: vibex, ica, f.: the marks and *w. of* stripes, verberum vulnera atque vibices, Plin. 30, 13, 39.

wealth: 1. Riches, plenty: 1. divitiae, arum (gen. term, applied to *w. of* many kinds): some set before them *w.*, others power, divitias alii praepotant, alii potentiam, Cic. Am. 6, 20: your heir will possess your piled up heaps of *w.*, exstructa in altum divitiis potietur heres, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 20: in the language of Crassus I saw the *w. and* the beauties of his mind, in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161. 2. opes, opum (resources): affluent in *w. and* plenty, opibus et copiis affluens, Id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: another hoards up his *w.*, condit opes allus, Virg. G. 2, 507. 3. opulentia (great *w.*): as a state we are in poverty, as individuals in *w.*, publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam habemus, Sall. C. 52, med.: the *w. of* the Lydians, Lydorum opulentia, Tac. A. 4, 55. 4. copia (plenty, store): usually qualified by a genitive: the *lux-farmers* brought their *w.* into that province, publicani suas copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, Cic. Manil. 7, 17: *w. of* matter begets *w. of* words, rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Id. de Or. 3, 31, 125. 5. Abundantia (overflowing *w.*): *w. and* plenty of everything, omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Am. 23, 87. II. Prosperity: v. PROSPERITY. Phr.: may you live in health and *w.*, "valens beatusque (et felix) vitam agas.

wealthy: 1. dives, Itis (rich; used *ad.*, or with qualification): the *w. man* courts me though poor, pauperem dives me petit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: *w. in* lands, dives agris, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: *w. in* cattle, d. pecoris, Virg. E. 2, 20. 2. locuples, Itis (stronger than dives): moneyed and *w. men*, pecuniosos et locupletes, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: a *w. and* well-filled house, i. et referta domus, Id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: *w. in* words, rather meagre in matter, oratione l., rebus ipais jejuni, Id. Plin. 5, 5, 13. 3. opulens, opulentus (rich in means and resources):

opp. to inops): *w. and* prosperous, opulentus fortunatusque, Id. Off. 2, 20, 70: a part of Nuisidia more *w. in* men, pars Nuisidia viris opulenter, Sall. J. 16: provinces *w. in* money, provinciae pecuniae opulente, Tac. H. 2, 6. 4. Abundans (overflowing): a man not indeed of extravagant splendour, but yet wealthy, non luxuriosus quidem homo, sed abundans, Cic. Phil. 2, 77, 66: his language was not *w. (luxurious)*, yet not poor, non erat ab., non inops tamen oratio, Id. Brut. 67, 238. 5. copiosus: furnished and *w. in* everything, rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus, Id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: a full, varied, and *w. style*, multa et varia, et c. oratio, Id. de Or. 2, 51, 214. 6. beatus (prospered with good things): a most rich and *w. state*, opulentissima et beatissima civitas, Id. N. D. 3, 31, 81: *w. enough* with me Sabine farm, satis beatus unicus Sabinus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 14. 7. fortunatus (well off): *w. and* powerful man, i. et potens, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69. 8. pecuniosus (w. in money) homo pecuniosissimus, a most *w. man*, Cic. Verr. 5, 9, 24. Phr.: to be *w. in* anything, aliquid re florere, abundare, affluere, circumfluere: Cic.: to become *w.*, locupletari: Cic.: to make *w.*, divitias, fortuna, etc. augere, amplificare: Cic.: very *w.*, perdives: Cic.: praedives: Liv.: Tac.

wear: 1. Lit.: Phr.: to *w. an* infant, infantem lacte depellere, ab ubere depellere: a lion just *w. d* from the teat of his tawny mother, fulvae matris ab ubere jam lacte depulsus leo, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 14: prohibere a matre (cf. Virg. G. 3, 398): "auferre uberibus, a mamma disjungere (Georg.): the young gradually become *w. d* from the mother, catula (a matre) minutatim desueunt, Varr. l. 2, 9, 12. II. Fig.: to *w. any one's* *frd* as habit: desuefacere (only found in pass. voice): deducere (to unteach): *vix* *se* *us* the people from the use of false terms, virtus populum falsis deducit nti vocibus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20: to be *w. d* from: desuehri: the multitude now *w. d* from (their love of) harangues, multitudo jam desuefacta contumacia, Cic. Cin. 40, 110: a beast *w. d* from its fury, fera beluae desueta, Stat. Theb. 5, 231: you must *w. yourself* from your fruit-baskets, deducendae ubi sunt sporellae, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2.

weapon: 1. tñlum (esp. of missile *w.*; but also used of any offensive weapon): they were hurling *w.*, tela conficiabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Ajax fell on his sword, Ulysses drew the *w. out* of his body, Ajax ferro incubuit, Ulysses e corpore telum eduxit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18. Fig.: the goodwill of the citizens is no unimportant *w. for* achieving success, non mediocre telum ad res gerendas benevolentia civium, Cic. Am. 17, 81. 2. arma, orum (implements of war): v. ARMS. Phr.: furnished with *w.* against wrongs, armatus contra injurias, Sall. J. 31.

wear (subs.): tritus, ñs (rubbing): Cic. Phr.: *w. and* tear, detrimētum: Intertrimentum: Scaevola Dig.: v. WASTE.

wear (v.): A. Trans: 1. To impair by rubbing: 1. tñro, trivi, tritum, 3: time *w. s* hard *ñt*, tempus terit rigidas allicos, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 14: a worn (threadbare) garment, trita vestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38. 2. attñro: Hannibal had greatly worn down the strength of Italy, Hannibal Italiam opes maxime attriverat, Sall. J. 5. 3. gñtñro: stone pavements worn by the feet of multitudes, strata viæ pedibus detrita viarum sacra, Lucr. 1, 106. 4. contñro (the strongest compound of tñro): we *w. out* our own, conterimus boves, Lucr. 2, 1160: to *w. out* a book by constant reading, contereere librum legendo, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1. 5. tñno, 1 (to make thin): a worn body, teatuum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84. 6. exñro, ñdli, ñsum, 3 (to eat away): sorrow *w. s* the mind, ægritudo exeat animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: v. TO CONSUME, TO WASTE. II. To wear, carry

on the body, as clothes: 1. gēro, gēss, gēstum, 3: to w. a garment, vestem gerere, Lucr. 5, 1419: to w. ornaments, ornamenta gē, Suet. Caes. 84. 2. gēssō, 1: he wore a laurel chaplet, coronam auream gēssavit, Suet. Tib. 69: to w. a ring on the finger, gēssam digito, Plin. 2, 61, 63. The part-wearing may be expressed by: (1.) indūtus (of any garment): wearing anything you like, quilibet indutus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 28: wearing slippers, indutus soccis, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127. (2.) amictus (of upper garments): wearing a toga, amictus toga, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85. Or single Latin words may be used, acc. to the special article: wearing shoes, calceatus: wearing a toga, togatus: wearing a cloak, palliatus (palliolatum amictus, Pl.): wearing the praetexta, praetextatus.

B. Intrāns: To stand wear: Phr.: to w. (last) through all time, omnem durare per aevum, Lucr. 3, 604: they will w. well and improve by age, annos ferent et vetustate prodecunt, Quint. 2, 4, ad init.

wearied: 1. fātīgātus: w. with labour and battle, labore proelique fātīgāt, Sall. J. 76. 2. dēfātīgātus (utterly w.): that the fresh and new troops might relieve the w., ut integri et recentes defatigati succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 17. 3. fessus: w. with war, militia fessus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38. 4. dēfessus: w. with the business of the forum, forensibus negotiis dēfessus, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23. Phr.: thoroughly w., lassitudine confectus, oppressus: Caes.: w. and breathless with running, cursu ac lassitudine exanhiatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: v. TIRED.

weariness: 1. lassitudo, infia, f.: to sleep more soundly from w., artius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14. 2. fātīgatio (a being tired out): implying great previous exertion; and stronger than lassitudo: w. of horses and men, f. eorum atque hominum, Liv. 22, 15. 3. dēfātīgatio: w. and satiety, d. et satietas, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20. 4. languor (faintness, languor): this walking has brought on me a w., haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1. 5. taedium (a feeling of disgust at what has lasted too long): a w. of the war, taedium belli, Liv. 8, 2, init.

wearisome: 1. dīpērose (costing trouble): a w. and troublesome task, labor operosus et molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59. 2. lābōrōsus: nothing will be more w. and troublesome than a province, nihil erit laboriosius molestiusque provincia, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 19. 3. mōlestus (annoying, entailing trouble which is grudging all the while): a troublesome and w. province, provincia negotiosa et molestia, Cic. Mur. 8, 18. 4. longus (tedious, long): not to make a w. tale, ne longum faciam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137. Phr.: I find this w., taedet me (taedium me caput) huius rei: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.

wearisomely: 1. dīpērose: Cic. 2. lābōrōse: Pl.: Cic.

weary (adj.): 1. lassus: I have come w. from a journey, lassus veni de via, Pl. Ps. 2, 66: poppies with w. (drooping) neck, lasso papavera collo, Virg. Aen. 9, 476. 2. languidus (faint from weariness): the oxen drawing the plough with w. neck, vomerem boves collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 64. 3. fessus, fātīgātus, etc. (these words expressing fatigue from actual exertion, which weary in English does not always imply): v. WEARIED. Phr.: to grow weary (tired): fātīgari, lassari: I am w. of this: taedet me huius rei, satietas me tenet (where dislike is more predominant than fatigue): v. WEARISOME.

weary (v.) A. Trans: 1. fātīgo, 1: when they had w. d themselves with fighting, quum pugna semet ipsi fātīgati, Liv. 8, 10, init. 2. dēfātīgo, 1 (to w. out): when they w. d out our men with constant labours, quum nostros assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes.

B. G. 7, 41. 3. lassō, 1 (poet.): that a longer letter w. not your weak body, longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov. Her. 20, 241. 4. obtundō, tūdī, tūdum, 3 (to w. by importunity): do not w. me over and over again on this matter, ne me obtundas de hac re saepe, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33: that lengthiness may not be thought to have w. d your hearers, ne longitudo obtundat aures videatur, Cic. Or. 66, 221. **B. Intrāns:** to weary of a thing: 1. dēfātīgor, 1 dep.: I will never rest nor w., nunquam conquescam neque defatigabor, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145. 2. dēfētīscor, fētīscor, 3: I will not w. of trying, non defetiscar experiri, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23: v. TIRE.

weasand: v. WINDPIPE, THROAT. **weasel:** mustēla: Plin.: Fig.: I am resolved never to trust a w. again, certum est mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 43.

weather (sub.): 1. caelum (the state of the atmosphere): the varying character of the w., varius caeli mos, Virg. G. 1, 51: fine w., c. serenum, Virg. G. 1, 260: stormy w. with much rain and clouds, c. crebris imbribus ac nebulis foedum, Tac. Agr. 12: inclemency of w., caeli intemperies, Liv. 8, 18. 2. tempestas (the w. of a particular time, good or bad): having got w. favourable for the voyage, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: clear w., clara t., Virg. Aen. 9, 20: beautiful w., egregia t., Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2: rough w., turbida t., Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 3: foeda t., Liv. 2, 62: very cold w., t. perfrigida, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86. Phr.: clear cloudless w., liquidissima caeli tempestas, Lucr. 4, 170: dry w., siccitas, Liv. 40, 29, init.: fine w., serenitas, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: tranquilla serenitas, Liv. 2, 61: rainy w., imbres, Col.: stormy w., tempestas, Virg.: Lucr., etc. (and all varieties of weather may be expressed by the special words for winds, thunder, etc.): the w. side, * pars opposita vento.

weather (v.): 1. A nautical phrase: to w. a cape (to get round it in spite of adverse winds): * per adversos (obliquos) ventos promontorium circumvehī: (circumvehī, used in Liv. 8, 2, is not enough by itself, as it does not imply the difficulty). 2. to w. (or w. out) a storm: * procellam durare: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 14, 7, vix durare carinae possint imperiosius aequor. Or use perferre, superare, vincere (to endure, overcome). Fig. (from either sense of weather): to work your way round and out of a difficulty, or to last out, endure to the end and overcome: * diffucultates, res adversas, etc. elucari, superare, vincere; durare, perferre: to w. any trouble, quemvis durare laborem, Virg. Aen. 8, 577: he w. d many storms, nerer to be sunk in the adverse waves of trouble, aspera multa pertulit, adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22.

weather-beaten: * Imbribus, tempestate, etc. affictus, laciatus (of the actual hardships) (Kr.); duratus, asper (of the personal appearance that results).

weather-cock: * vexillum ventorum index (Kr.): a brassen w. upon a tower, * aeneus in turri venti variabilis index. Fig.: of a shifty, fickle person: * ventis mobilior, levior.

weather-glass: * barometrum, flautula Torricelliana: (of no Latin authority, as the thing did not exist).

weatherwise: * mutationum caeli peritus (Georg.): caeli interpres. Phr.: see that you be w., caeli varium praedicere morem cura sit, Virg. G. 1, 51.

weave: 1. texo, xui, xtum, 3: we find her w. ing at the loom, textentem telam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: coverings for the body either woven or sewn, tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: let a basket be woven of twigs, textatur fascina virga, Virg. G. 1, 266. Fig.: love unweaves the work which your writings have

woven, amor quod tua texerunt scripta retextit opus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 30. 2. intexo (to w. in, among): to w. purple marks among white threads, purpureas notas intextere albis filis, Ov. M. 6, 577.

3. contexo (to w. together): the woven wool of sheep, villas ovium contextas, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158. 4. netto, xui and xi, xum, 3 (of any fastening): parsley for w. ing chaplets, nectendis apium coronis, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 3. 5. plecto, xui and xi, xum (to plait, mostly used in pass. part., and by poets): woven chaplets, plexae coronae, Lucr. 5, 1398.

Weaver: textor: mantles struck by the reed of the w., lacernae percussae textoris pectine, Juv. 9, 30: a woman w., textrix, Mart. 4, 19, 1. Phr.: w. s read or sleay, pecten = w. s yarn-beam, scapus = v. Smith's Ant. p. 940.

web: 1. tela (the w. while yet on the loom): Penelope unweaving her w., Penelope telam retegens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95: spiders' w. s, araneorum tela, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 25. 2. textūra (the woven thing when complete, with reference to the texture): the w. of Coan Minerva, Coae textura Minervae, Prop. 4, 5, 23. 3. textum (a woven piece): costly w. s, pretiosa texta, Ov. H. 17, 223. Phr.: the w. s (of the feet of swimming birds), * membranae, membranulae: the spiders' w. that hangs from the roof, summo quoque pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179.

—footed: Phr.: w. birds, * natatores (swimmers): water-birds have webbed feet, * avium natantium digiti membranulis inter se continuantur.

wed: v. TO MARRY.

wedded: 1. lit. v. TO MARRY. 2. Fig.: devoted, attached to: deditus, adductus, dēvōtus (all constr. with dat.): amans, amantissimus (with gen.): to be w. to a thing, multus esse in re, totus esse in re; servire, adherescere alicui rei; amplecti aliquid: he is w. to his opinion, * in sententia obstinatus est (he is firmly fixed): v. DEVOTED, ATTACHED.

wedding-day: dies nuptiarum: to fix the w., * diem nuptias dicere, eligere; nuptias in diem constituere: to be at a wedding feast, in nuptiis cenare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7.

wedge (sub.): cuneus: they used to split the cleavable wood with w. s, cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, Virg. G. 1, 144: their lines are arranged in w. s, acies per cuneos componitur, Tac. Germ. 6. Phr.: the land narrows as it were to a w., terra velut in cuneum tenuatur, Tac. Agr. 10.

wedge (v.): cuneo, 1: if anything needs w. ing in wood, si quid cuneandum sit in ligno, Plin. 16, 40, 76: the mountain pass w. d in so as to leave but a narrow ridge, jugum montis in angustum cuneatum, Liv. 44, 4.

wedlock: mātrimonium: v. MARRIAGE. Phr.: born in lawful w., * ex iusto matrimonio susceptus; iusta uxore natus; matre familias ortus; legitimus (legitimate, opp. to pellice ortus, nothus): born out of w., nullo (incerto) patre natus, spurius (Gaius defines "spuril filii" as "sine patre filii," offspring, that is, of an unknown father and a prostitute); pellice ortus, nothus (of a known father and a concubine): adulterino sanguine ortus (born to one man from another's wife): Plin.

Wednesday: * dies Mercurii.

weed (sub.): 1. A noxious or useless plant: herba infūtilis, infelix, stērilis: by incantation corn is marred and fades to a barren w., carmine laesa Ceres sterilem vaneat in herbam, Ov. Ain. 3, 7, 31: the w. darnel, infelix lolium, Virg. G. 1, 154. Phr.: a serpent fed on poisonous w. s, coluber mala graminia pastus, Virg. Aen. 2, 471. 2. Widow's w. s, i. e. mourning dress: * vestes lugubres viduarum.

weed (v.): 1. runco, 1: to w. out thorns, r. spinas, Cat.: to w. crops, r. segetes, Varr. 2. ērunco, 1: Col.: or expr. by * steriles herbas evellere, effodere, sarrire (to hoe). Phr.: he w. s a garden, * hortum steriles herbas

elgens purgat, Curt. 4, 1, 21: *let us try whether I more vigorously w. my mind, or you my field of brambles*, certumque splius animum ego fortius an te evellās agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.

weeder: 1. runcator: Col. 2. saritor (hoer): Varr. Col.

week: 1. hebdomas, *idia*, f. (Cic. uses it of the critical seventh day in diseases, Fam. 16, 9; Gellius speaks of the "hebdomades lunae," the moon's quarters: the Romans did not reckon time by weeks). 2. septimana: Cod. Theod. Or expr. by septem dies, septem dierum spatium. Phr.: *w. days and holidays*, dies profesti fastique (cf. Liv. 34, 3): *on w. days and holidays* (common and sacred days), profesti lucibus et sacris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 23: cf. sacri et negotii dies, Tac. A. 14, 41: *w. day dress*, "vestis quotidiana" (Kr.).

weekly: "hebdomadalis: Sid. Phr.: *w. wages*, wages paid w., "merces septimo quoque die (per singulas hebdomadas) soluta.

weep: v. TO THINE.

weep: 1. lacrimo, 1 (to shed tears, as the consequence of emotion, whether it be joy or sorrow): *I was distressed at your w.ing*, te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2: *I w. for joy*, lacrimo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: *with w.ing eyes*, oculis lacrimantibus, Cic. Sect. 69, 144: *is the girl w.ing for that?* num id lacrimat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13 (this use is rare). 2. lacrimor, 1, dep. (distinguished by Georg. as meaning to be moved to tears: the distinction in sense seems doubtful): *was there any one who did not w.?* equis erat quin lacrimaretur? Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121.

3. fleo, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 2 (to shed tears with sobe, to w. from grief): *he forbade me to w.*, ille me flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: *you would have forced the stones to w. and lament*, lapides flere et lamentari coegisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: *a mother w. for her only son*, feti unicum mater, Cat. 39, 5: *to w. for the death of a son*, illi necem f., Tac. A. 6, 10.

4. ploro, 1 (to w. and wail aloud): *I am weary with w.ing*, plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1: *to w. over a crime*, plorare commissum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 38. 5. lacrimor, 1 (of continued bitter w.ing): *to w. sorrowfully*, flebiliter lamentari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: *I saw her w.ing for her mother's death*, vidi eam matrem l. mortuam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 46. 6. *ēflio* (to weep or wail as at a funeral): *Hercules himself he had seen w.ing in the greatness of his sufferings*, Herculem ipsum viderat magnitudinis dolorum ejulante, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19.

7. defleo, *ēvi*, *ētum*, 2 (to w. over): *we wept over impending misfortunes*, impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329. 8. deploro, 1 (strengthened from ploro): *w.ing with mournful voice*, lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31. 9. illacrimo and -or, 1 (to w. at or over): *to w. over the death of Socrates*, illacrimari mortū Socratis, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 82. Phr.: *to weep one's eyes out*, lacrimis conficit: *to w. copiously*, lacrimarum vim profundere, Cic. 50, no more, desine flere: *to make any one w.*, lacrimas alui movere, ellicere, Cic. Pl.: *the man for joy w. like a child*, hominē cadunt lacrimae, quasi puero, gaudio, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 25.

weeper: 1. plorator: Mart. Or expr. by the verb, qui lacrimat. 2. A badge of mourning: "luctus insigne; armilla lugubris, etc. (the crane-band tied on the arm at a funeral)" (Kr.).

weeping: 1. fletus, *ūs*: *w. and groaning*, fletus gemitusque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: *lamentation and w.*, lamentatio fletusque, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30. 2. ploratus, *ūs*: *the whole place resounds with the w.s of women*, omnia mulierum ploratus sonant, Liv. 29, 17, ad fin. 3. lamenta, *orūm*: *the grief and w. of friends*, dolor et lamenta amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73. 4. lamentatio: *sorrow, tears*, w. acritudo, lacrimae,

lamentatio, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 20. 5. lacrimae, *arūm* (lears): *nor can I speak for w.*, neque prae lacrimis loqui possum, Cic. Mil. 38, 105.

weeping-birch: "betula pendula: Linn.

—willow: "salix Babylonica: Linn.

weevil: curculio, *onīs*, m.: Plin.: "curculio granarius: Linn.: the w. destroys the heap of corn, populat farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185.

weigh: 1. To ascertain weight; of the person: 1. pendo, *pēndi*, *pensum*, 3: *she w.s and balances the herbs*, examat herbas, Ov. M. 14, 270: *do you w. this matter by its real, not its nominal weight*, vos eam rem suo non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1. 2. expendo, *id.*, *num*, 3: *w. Hannibal*, how many pounds will you find? expende Hannibalem, quot libras invenies? Juv. 10, 147: *a hundred pounds of gold was w'd out*, expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Flacc. 28, 68: *I am not wont to count so much as to w. arguments*, argumenta non tam numerare soleo quam expendere, id. de Or. 2, 76, 309.

3. perpendo (to w. thoroughly): *most diligently w.ing the importance of different duties*, diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, id. Mur. 7, 3. 4. penso, 1: *to w. gold*, aurum pensare, Liv. 38, 24: *a resolution long w'd out*, diu pensata sententia, Sil. 7, 223.

5. pensito, 1 (freq. of penso): *to w. in equal balance*, pensitare aequalitatem, Plin. 7, 7, 5: *to w. a matter*, p. rem, Liv. 4, 41. 6. pondēro, 1: *he w.s his flats*, pugnos ponderat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 156: *we must w. the motives from which each man has acted*, quo quisque animo fecerit ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49.

7. exāmino, 1 (to discriminate nicely by the balance): *pieces of iron w'd carefully to a certain weight*, tales ferreae ad certum pondus examinatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: *to w. all things by their verbal, not their real value*, omnia verborum momentis non rerum ponderibus examinare, Cic. R. p. 3, 8, 12. 8. trātinor, 1: *they w. (balance) words*, trutinantur verba, Pers. 3, 82. For other fig. uses of weigh v. to ponder, to consider.

9. To w. w. down; of the thing: 1. pendo (strictly of weight of metal, of money, etc.): *let not a talent w. less than eighty pound by Roman weights*, talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pndat, Liv. 38, 38.

2. grāvo, 1 (to load, w. down): *to w. down with burdens*, gravare sarcinis, Tac. A. 1, 20: *evils w. the heavier the more they are known*, mala magis hoc quo sunt cognitiora gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28. 3. degrāvo, 1: *let the vine w. down the elm*, vitis degravet ulmum, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 35: *though skilful swimmers, fatigue and wounds w. them down*, peritos mandī lassitudo et vulnera degravant, Liv. 4, 33, ad fin. 4. prēmo, pressi, pressum, 3: *Greece w'd down by spoils*, Graecia exuvilis pressa, Prop. 4, 1, 114. 5. deprimō, pressi, pressum, 3: *the force of the wind w.s down the cloud*, vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr. 6, 432. 6. opprimo: *w'd down by the heavy burden of their arms*, gravi onere armorum oppressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: v. TO PRESS, TO OPPRESS.

weigher: 1. ponderātor (lit.): Cod. Theod. 2. pensātor (fig.): Gell. 3. examinātor (fig.): Tert. Expr. by the verb: *he is a careful w. of arguments*, "argumenta accurate ponderat, pensitat, examinat.

weighing: expr. by verb: v. TO WEIGH.

—machine: "machina ad pendendum.

weight (subs.): 1. pondus, *ēris*, n. (the most gen. term, w. in a balance, heaviness, and fig. burden, influence): *unfair w.s brought by the Gauls*, pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48: *the atom moves by heaviness and w.*, atomus movetur gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat.

11, 24: *all w.s fall to the earth by their own gravitation*, in tellurem feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, id. Rep. 6, 17: *w. of cares*, p. curarum, Lucr. 9, 951. *w. of testimony*, p. testimonii, Cic. Top. 19, 73: *my introduction had great w. with you*, mea commendatio magnam apud te pondus habuit, id. Fam. 13, 25.

2. grāvitas (heaviness): *the first beginnings of things must needs move by their w.*, necesse est gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 81: *the w. of sentences*, sententiarum g., Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72. 3. librāmentum (a w. to counterpoise something at the other end of a crane or the like): *a heavy leaden w.*, grave l. plumbl, Liv. 24, 34.

4. mōmentum (w. to turn the scale, w. in balance; mostly fig.): *the stars by their very shape keep their w.s in balance*, astra forma ipsa figuratae sua momenta sustentant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 117: *by the smallest w.s the greatest turnings of the scale are produced*, minimis momentis maximae inclinationes flunt, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 26: *to balance every thing according to its proper w.*, unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, id. Font. 6, 21.

5. auctoritas (influence): *he has w., reputation, and an army*, auctoritatem, nomen, exercitum habet, id. Phil. 11, 10, 26: *words of laws somewhat more ancient, so as to have more w.*, legum verba paulo antiquiora, quo plus auctoritatis habent, id. Leg. 2, 7, 18. Phr.: *matters of w.*, res graves, dignae: v. WEIGHT: *to have great w.*, multum valere, posse: *to atch great w. to a thing*, rem magni pendere, aestimare: *Ter.: Cic.: a pound w.*, libra pondo (lit. a pound by w.): *the army decreed to the dictator a golden crown of a pound w.*, exercitus dictatori coronam auream libram pondo decrevit, Liv. 3, 29.

weightily: grāviter: Cic.: but generally this adverb is expressed by a circumlocution: *to argue w.*, "gravissimis, firmissimis argumentis uti: this opinion is w. confirmed," haec sententia gravissimis auctoritatibus firmatur.

weighty: 1. Heavy: v. HEAVY. 2. Cogent, forcible: 1. grāvis, o: *most w. causes*, gravissimae causae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: *w. sentences*, sententiae g., Cic. Brut. 95, 325. 2. firmus: *w. precepts of duty*, officii praecepta firma, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6: v. FORMAL.

welcome (adj.): 1. acceptus (gladly received): *what you approve must be deemed pleasant and so, quod approbabis id gratum acceptumque habendum*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: *a most w. slave*, servus acceptissimus, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 56. 2. grātus (giving pleasure): *w. and wished-for love*, amor gratus et optatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: *a w. guest*, g. conviva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119. 3. laetus: *that name was w. to the soldiers*, laetum militibus id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68. 4. jucundus: *that was very pleasing and w. to the soldiers*, id militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Caes. B. C. 1, 86.

5. commodūs (coming at the right time): *I received a w. letter*, litteras accepti commodas, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 25.

6. opportūnus: *no one is more w. for all this*, ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 47.

7. expectātus (long looked for): *you will come dear and w. to all*, caris omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: *an arrival most charming*, most w., adventus suavisimus, expectatissimus, id. Att. 4, 4, 4.

welcome (v.): 1. salūto, 1 (to greet): *Lysiteles w.s Charמידes*, Charmidem Lysiteles salutavit, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29. 2. salvēre jubeo: *I w'd him*, salvere jussi, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 4. 3. excipio, *cēpi*, *ceptum*, 3 (to receive): *to w. with kind look*, benigno vultu excipere, Liv. 30, 14. 4. accipio: *I wish to w. in grand style the great men*, magnifice roto summos viros accipere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 34.

welcome (interj.): 1. salve: H. Mysia! O Mysia, salve, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7. 2. salvus us: H. Crilo! salvus sis,

Crito, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7. Or, if decided joy at an arrival is to be expr., "expectatious ades, expectatum, exoptatum to vido.

welcome (subs.): *sālūtatio* (a greeting): the armies exchanged words of w., inter exercitū salūtatio facta, Liv. 1, 1, fin. Generally expr. by verb and adverb: I gave him a warm w., *amantissime eum excepit: he had a cold w., *frigide exceptus est.

weld: 1. ferrumino, i. Plin. 2. conferramino, i. Plin.

welding: ferruminiatio. Plin.: v. **oldering**.

welfare: 1. *sālus, ūtīlitas*, f.: the w. of states depends on the counsel of the best men, in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatum salus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51: that he may consult for his own w., ut suae salutis consulat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: what I think to be for your w., that I advise, salutū quod tibi esse censeo id consuado, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 32. 2. *commodum*: the w. of the state, c. reipublicae, Liv. 10, 25, fin.: the public w., publica commoda, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3.

3. *bonum*: the public w., bonum publicum, Sall. C. 38. 4. *utilitas* (w. in external advantages): to devote himself to their interests and w., eorum commodis utilitatique servire, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 24: nature who consults and provides for the w. and advantages of all, natura consulit et provida utilitatem opportunitatque omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58. 5. *incolumitas* (a state of perfect safety): w. is a safe and complete preservation of well-being, incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169. Phr.: to consult for the public w., rei publicae consulas, Cic.: our w. demands this, res nostrae hoc postulant (res may not unfrequently in such phrases stand for w.): to wish any one's w., *salvum aliquem velle.

welkin: aer, caelum: v. **sky**.

well (subs.): 1. *pūtēs* (a pit dug for water): we have seen warm water drawn from clear w., ex puteis jugibus aequam calidam trahi vidimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: to dig a w., puteum fodere, Pl. Moe. 2, 1, 32. 2. *fons, tās, m.* (a spring, fountain): v. **FOUNTAIN**. Phr.: medical w.s., *fontes medicæ salutariis: mineral w.s., *fontes metallicæ aquae: v. **WATER**: the enclosure round a w.'s mouth, puteal: Cic.: a w.-cover, *putei operculum: a w.-digger: putearius: Plin.: w.-water: puteanae (puteales) aquae: Lucr.: Col.: Plin.

well (v.): to w., w. forth, w. out: scāto, produo, etc.: v. to **GUSH**, to **FLOW**.

well (adj.): 1. *salvus* (w. in body or circumstances): I saw your son just now alive, w., and safe, filium tuum modo vivum, salvum, et soepitem vili, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 93: would that we could have conversed while all was w., utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1. 2. *sānus* (sound in mind or body): w. and in good health, sanus recteque valens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: if he be made w. again by that medicine, si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92. 3. *valens* (in health): the doctor is quite positive that you will soon be w., medicus plane confirmat prope diem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2. 4. *integer* (uninjured): the infant wishes himself to be w. and safe, infans se integrum salvumque vult, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. Phr.: to be w., valere, bene valere: bene se habere: valetudine bona, firma, integra, uti: Cic.: v. **HEALTH**, **HEALTHY**: to get w.: convalescere, ex morbo evadere, recreari: Cic.: to look w., *sanus videri, sanitatem corporis vultu prodere: you do not look quite w., *vix satis valens (firma, robustus) videris: paulo infirmior (debiliior, languidior) videris: my people are never so w. in any other place, mei nusquam salubrius degunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46.

well (adv.): 1. *bēne* (most general word; used both abs. and with verbs and particles): it is w., bene est, bene habet, bene agitur, Cic.: Ter.: it is w. with husbands, b. est maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 89: a country house w. built, villa b. aedificata, Cic.: a field w. tilled, ager b. cultus, Cic.: to speak, do, w., b. dicere, facere: the gods do w. to you, tibi Di b. faciant, Pl.: to buy w. (advantageously), bene emere, Cic.: to do w. (fare well): b. rem gerere, se habere.

2. *probe* (excellently, thoroughly): up to this point we have done w., usque adhuc actum est probe, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 107: Antipater whom you w. remember, Antipater quem tu probe meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: w. drunk, appetus probe, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126. 3. *recte* (rightly): it seems done w. and regularly, r. atque ordine factum videtur, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: there was one to whom I could w. entrust a letter to you, fuit cui r. ad litteras darem, id. Att. 4, 1, 1: to look out w. for oneself, r. alibi videre, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12.

4. *pulchre* (beautifully): it is w. and wisely said, p. et sapienter dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26: it is w. with me, p. est mihi, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114. 5. *belle* (neatly, nicely): Terentia was less w., Terentia minus b. habuit, Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: to operate w., b. facere (in medicine), Cato R. R. 157. 6. *scienter* (w. in point of skill, science): to sing w., to play on the lute w., *scienter canere, citharam modulari. 7. *actie* (carefully): to arrange a banquet w., s. convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85. 8. *praeclear* (admirably w.): you do w., p. facitis, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25. Some other Latin adverbs expressing special excellence might serve to render the English well, though not strictly translatable by well when found in Latin authors. Phr.: to take anything w., in bonam partem accipere: Cic.: to wish any one well: favere alicui: Cic.: to let w. alone (prov.), quieti non movere: because Apelles knew when to let w. alone, quod Apelles manum de tabula sciret tollere, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80: w. me! I was looking for you, ehem opportune! te ipsum quaesivero, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1.

well (interj.): 1. *esto* (be it so). 2. *non repugno* (I do not object). 3. *licet* (all right). 4. *bene* (tis well). 5. *audio, teneo* (of an impatient listener who says well: go on): Pl. Ter.: (of these colloquial phrases no one is exactly coextensive with Eng. well, which is sometimes hardly emphatic enough to require any distinct rendering by a Latin word).

well-affected: 1. *bēnēvolus* (kind): w. towards any one, erga aliquem b., Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 100. 2. *āmicus* (friendly): the tribunes of the plebs are w. towards us, tribuni plebis sunt nobis amici, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 16. 3. *favōritus* (favourable; of one whose favour is courted): they hope he is w., the other they think angry, hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att. 8, 16. 4. *pronus* (thus used in poets and post-Aug. prose): if only the devils be w. and help, si modo prona assint numina, Stat. S. 4, 8, 61: Nero's court was w. towards him, prona in eum aula Neronia, Tac. H. 1, 11: v. **FRIENDLY**, **FAVOURABLE**. Phr.: to be w.: favere: v. **FAVOUR**.

—being: *sālus, sēlicitas*, etc.: v. **WELFARE**.

—born: 1. *nōbīlis* (high-born): Claudia, a w. lady, Claudia mulier nobilis, Cic. Oel. 17, 21. 2. *in-gēnūis* (freeborn): w. and illustrious parents, ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91. 3. *honesto loco natus*; nobili genere ortus: Cic.

—bred: 1. *liberāliter* (educated) (describes a man who has actually had a good education): a w. man, homo l. e., Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57. 2. *cōmis* (courtous, as the result of good breeding): w., kind, affable men, comes, benigni, faciles, Cic. Balb. 16, 36. 3.

urbānus (polished): a w. man, homo u., Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3. 4. *hūmānus* (polite, obliging): a most affable and w. man, homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C. 3.

well-favoured: pulcher, formosus, etc.: v. **BEAUTIFUL**, **HANDSOME**.

—disposed: v. **WELL-AFFECTED**.

—known: 1. *pervulgatus*: w. slanders, maledicta pervulgata, Cic. Coel. 3, 6. 2. *cēlēbrātus* (told over and over again): what is so trite and w. I quid tam tritum atque celebratum est? Cic. Flacc. 27, 65. 3. *nōbīlis* (renowned): the great and w. rhetorician, Isocrates, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7. Phr.: it is w.: constat, certum est: it is w. to me that: me non fugit, non praeterit (constit. with acc. and infn.): Cic.

—spent: Phr.: a well-spent life, vita acta honestissime, Cic.: v. to **SPEND**.

—versed: 1. *versātus*: men w. in a variety of public matters, viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 4. 2. *pērtus*: w. in many things, peritus multarum rerum, Cic. Font. 7, 25. 3. *expertus*: youths w. in war, experti belli juvenes, Virg. Aen. 10, 172: v. **PRACISED**. Phr.: he was equally w. in matters of the city and the country, urbanas rusticaque res pariter callebat, Liv. 39, 40.

—wisher: *bēnēvolus, āmicus*, etc.: v. **FRIEND**.

well (subs.): *limbus (border, hem), margo, Inis, m. (edge), extrema stitura.

welt (v.): *circumsum, ul, utum, 3 (perh. only in part.).

welter (v.): to roll about: volūtor, 1 dep.: to w. to the wind (Milton, Lyc.), *vento iactante volutari: to w. in one's blood, *sanguine perfusus volutari, versari or -re; sanguine madere: cf. moriensque suo se in vulnere versat, Virg. Aen. 11, 669.

wen: gaignon: Veg.

wench (subs.): 1. *pūcīlīla*: he found a lute-playing w., nactus est puellulam citharistriam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 31. 2. *mūllercūla*: will they take their w.s. with them to the camp? num suas secum mulierculas in castra sunt ducitur? Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: v. **GIRL**, **PROSTITUTE**.

wench (v.): scortor, 1: Pl.: Ter. **wend**: Phr.: to w. one's way, carpere viam: v. to **GO**.

west (subs.): 1. *occidens*: from east to w., ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164. 2. *occidus*, ūs (or occasus solis): towards the w., in occasum, Virg. Aen. 11, 317: rain coming from the w., ab occasu veniens imber, lb. 9, 68: the aspect of Aquitania is between w. and north, Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Phr.: the extreme east or w., orientis aut obeuntis solis ultimae partes, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: the region of the w., vesperina regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30.

west (adj.): occidentālis, occiduus: v. **WESTERN**. Phr.: the w. wind, ventus occidentālis: Gell. In classical Latin expr. by one word: 1. *Fāvōnīus*: to date the beginning of spring from the w. wind, veris initium a Favonio notaro, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27. 2. *Zēphyrus*: Tempe moved by w. winds, Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24.

westerly: Phr.: a westerly gale, ab occasu veniens (flans) ventus, Virg.: v. **WEST** (subs.).

western: 1. *ad occidentem*: Cic.: v. **WEST** (subs.). 2. *occidentālis*, Plin.: Gell. 3. *occiduus* (poet.): the Crab has set in the w. waters, Cancer occiduus subivit aquas, Ov. F. 1, 314.

westwards (adv.): in occasum, occasum versus: v. **WEST** (subs.).

wet (adj.): 1. *hūmidus* (moist or that brings moisture, opp. to aridus, siccus): the earth w. with showers, ex imbris humida tellus, Lucr. 2, 873: w. summers, humida solstitia, Virg. G. 1, 100. 2. *avidus* (saturated with moisture): w. garments, uvida vesti-

menta, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: *fields w. with constant rains*, *rura aspidius uvida aqua*, Ov. F. 4, 686. 3. *adus* (damp on the surface, swimming with water): *w. fens*, *udae paludes*, Ov. F. 6, 401: *the w. palate*, *u. palatum*, Virg. G. 3, 388.

4. *madidus* (wet through, dripping): *a bundle of letters w. through with water*, *fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4: *cheeks w. (with tears)*, *madidae genae*, Ov. A. A. 1, 660.

5. *madens*: *w. (marshy) plains*, *madentes campi*, Tac. H. 5, 17. Phr.: *w. weather*, *imbres*, *pluvia*: v. RAIN, RAINY: *cheeks are w. with tears*, *lacrimis madent genae*, Ov. A. A. 3, 378: *the earth becomes w. with the constant rain-clouds*, *nubilus aspidius tellus madescit*, Id. M. 1, 66: *the place is w. with water*, *locus humet aqua*, Ov. F. 4, 146: *they grow w. with the foam of those that follow*, *humectant spumulis sequentum*, Virg. G. 3, 111.

wet (v.): 1. Trans.: 1. *madefacio*, *fec*, *factum*, 3: *to wet through*: *to w. a sponge*, *madefacere spongiam*, Suet. Vesp. 16: Cic. 2. *hūmecto*, 1 (poet.): *to w. the cheeks with tears*, *lacrimis humectare genas*, Lucr. 1, 919. 3. *ri*, 1: *the rains sprinkle and w. sea and land*, *imbres maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque*, Lucr. 6, 613. ||. Intrans.: 1. *hūmo*, 2, *hūmesco*, 3: *the place is wet*, *locus humet*, Ov. F. 4, 146. 2. *madēo*, 2, *madēco*, 3: *the earth is w.*, *terra madet*, Virg. Aen. 12, 690: Cic. 3. *permādesco*, 3 (stronger): Col. Phr.: *he is w. through*, *aqua madidus est*, Col. (c. Kr.).

wet-nurse: *nutrix*, *lcis*: *each mother suckles her own child*; *children are not entrusted to w.s.*, *sua quemque mater uberibus alit*, *nec nutritibus delegantur*, Tac. G. 20: *we seem to have suckled in error almost with our w.s. milk*, *paene cum lacte nutritis errorem suxisse videtur*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.

wether: *vervex*, *écis*, *m.*: *to sacrifice wethers*, *sacrificum facere vervecibus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

wetness: *hūmor*, *óris*: *an external w. seems very like sweat*, *humor extrinsecus sudorem videtur imitari*, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: v. MOISTURE.

wetfish: *hūmidulus*: *w. flax*, *humidulum lium*, Ov. A. A. 3, 629: v. LAMP.

whale: 1. *balaena*: *the dolphins suckle their young*, *as does the w.*, *dolphini nutriti uberibus*, *sicut balena*, Plin. 9, 8, 7: *the huge backs of w.s.*, *balaenarum immania terga*, Ov. M. 2, 9.

2. *cetus*, 1, *m.* (also *n.* and in plur. cete): *huge w.s.*, *immania cete*, Virg. Aen. 5, 822: (the word is rather indefinite for any great sea animal: it is used by Vitruvius for the constellation of the Whale).

3. *pistrix*, *lcis*, *f.* (a doubtful sea monster, *perh. a whale*): *a w. with huge body*, *immani corpore pistrix*, Virg. Aen. 3, 427 (of Scylla): *the back of the Whale* (constellation), *Pistricis terga*, Cic. Arat. 152.

— **fishing**: **captura balaenarum* (Kr.).

whaler: *a ship for whale-fishery*: **navis cetaria*.

wharf: 1. *nāvēla*, *is*, *n.* (usu. pl.): Cic. 2. *crepido*, *inis*, *f.*: *a piratical galley sailed up to all the wharves of the city*, *piraticus myoparo ad omnes urbis crepidines accessit*, Cic. Verr. 5, 37, 97.

what (pron.): 1. Interrogative, independent or dependent: 1. *quid* (used substantively): *What do you want?* *quid tibi vis?* *Hor.*: *take care what you do*, *vide quid agas*, *Ter.*: *what if he restore it?* *quid si reddet?* *Ter.*: *what? have you brought your daughter?* *quid? adduxit? filiam?* *Ter.* 2. *quidnam* (what, pray? the termination "nam" adds liveliness to the question): *I come back to see what Chærea is doing here*, *reviso quidnam Chærea hic agat*, *Ter.* 3. *equid* (asks with expectation of negative): *what hope is there further?* *equid spei porro?* *Ter.* 4. *quis*

(used adjectively for what, chiefly with substantives which denote a person: cf. Madvig Lat. Gr. 88, 1): *what senator?* *quis senator?* *Cic.*: in such cases the inquiry seems after the name only, and not, as with "qui," after the character.

5. *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* (an inquiry after character, kind, etc. is usually implied): *what Chærea?* *qui Chærea?* *Ter.*: *what sweeter song can be found?* *what more pleasant actor?* *qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest?* *qui actor iucundior?* *Cic.*: *what power have I?* *quæ in me est facultas?* *Cic.* 6. *quānam* (a mere strengthening of qui).

7. *quālis* (of what kind, sort): *what honour, what natural affection think you that they possess?* *quālis fide, quālis pietate existimatis eos esse?* *Cic.* 8. *quantus* (of what an amount, how great): *for what did he buy it?* *quanti emit?* *Ter.*

||. Exclamatory: *quid* (substantive); *qui*, *quālis*, *quantus* (adjectives), with distinctions as given above: 0. *what embracings, what joys there were!* 0 *qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fuerunt!* *Hor. S. 1, 5, 43*: 0 *what an appearance, and worthy of what a picture!* 0 *qualis facies et quālis digna tabella!* *Juv. 10, 157*. *What in this use may also be rendered by "quam"* with adj.: *what a shameful deed!* *quam indignum facinus!* *Ter.* |||. Relative: equivalent to that which:

1. *quod*: *why do you wish for what you possess?* *cur optas quod habes?* *Hor.* 2. *quæ*, *n. pl.* (if, as frequently in English, the relative what sums up several things): *what you have written to me I feel to be true*, *quæ ad me scriptæ sentio esse vera*, *Cic.*

whatever: 1. *quicunque*: used both adjectively and in the neuter, substantively: *by whatever method I could*, *quacunque potui ratione*, *Cic.*: *whatever you see*, *quodcunque vides*, *Prop.*: with genitive of noun: *whatever soldiers you can gather*, *quodcunque militum contrahere poteritis*, *Cic. Att. 8, 12, A.*

2. *quisquis*: the neuter *quicquid* is chiefly substantive, constr. like *quodcunque*; but in other genders and cases it is used adjectively: *whatever man*, *quisquis homo*, *Pl.*: *with whatever design he did it*, *quoquo consilio fecit*, *Cic.* ("Quicunque" and "quisquis" are both used when among a number of specimens in a class none is excepted; but "quisquis" appears more summarily to dismiss the specimens as equal among themselves: e.g.: *quodcunque est, tibi habe, take all that there is*: *quicquid est tibi habe, take anything or everything that there is, it is all the same*. Perhaps too "quicquid" leaves it more uncertain whether there is much or little).

wheel: 1. *A pustule*: *pustula*: *Plin.* ||. *The mark of a stripe*: *vibex*: v. STRIPE (II.).

wheat: *tritum*: *he made them promise a hundred and twenty bushels of wheat*, *tritum modios centum viginti polliceri coegit*, *Caes. B. C. 2, 18*. Phr.: *a wheat crop*, *tritica messis*, *Virg. G. 1, 219*: *a wheat field*, **ager tritico consitus* (Kr.): *a grain of wheat*, **tritric granum* (Kr.): *wheat straw*, **stramentum triticum* (Kr.).

wheaten: 1. *triticeus*: *wheaten bran*, *triticeo furfure*, *Varr. R. R.*: *w. meal*, *triticeum far*, *Col.*: *w. bread*, **panis triticeus* (Kr.). 2. *alligineus*: *w. bread*, *panis s.*, *Sen. Ep. 123, med.*

wheelie: 1. *blandior*, *litus*, 4 *dep.*: *the cunning flatterer often w.s. by pretending to dispute*, *callidus assentator saepe litigare se simulans blanditur*, *Cic. Am. 26, 99*. 2. *eblandior* (to wheedle or coax out): *work or rather w. it out of him*, *elabora vel potius eblandire*, *Cic. Att. 16, 16 C.* *notes w. d. out*, *eblandita suffragia*, *Id. Planc. 4, 10*: v. COAX, TO FLATTER.

wheelier: *assentator*, *adulator*, *blandus*: v. FLATTERER.

wheeling: 1. *blanditiæ*, *arum*: *to win the good will of citizens by wheeling and flattery is shameful*,

benevolentiam civium blanditiis et as sentando colligere turpe est, *Cic. Am. 17, 61*. 2. *blandimentum* (mostly in plur.): *you have ruined me with your w.*, *peccum delisti blandimentis me tuis* *Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 23*. 3. *adulatio*: v. FLATTERY.

wheel: 1. *rōta*: *the spokes of broken w.s.*, *radii fractarum rotarum*, *Ov. M. 2, 317*: *a potter's w.*, *rota figularia*, *Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 35*: *in this he is thought to say that happiness does not mount the w. (of torture)*, *in eo putatur dicere in rotam beatam vitam non ascendere*, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24*: *the w. (inconstancy) of fortune*, *rota fortunæ*, *Id. Pis. 10, 22*.

2. *tympanum* (a drum-like w.): *by pulleys and w.s.*, *per throules et tympana*, *Lucr. 4, 906*. 3. *rhombus* (a magician's w. or circle): *to draw down the moon by Thessalian w.*, *Thessalico lunam deducere rhombo*, *Mart. 9, 30, 9*.

4. *orbis*, *is*, *m.* (poet.): *iron-tired w.s.*, *ferrati orbis*, *Virg. G. 3, 361*. 5. *orbiculus* (the w. of a pulley): *Vitr Phr.*: *to lock a w.*, *sufflamine rotam*, *Sen.*: *he locks the w.*, *rotam astringit sufflamine*, *Juv. 8, 148*. For *wheel* in the sense of a turning round, v. EVOLUTORY.

wheel (v.): 1. *circumigo*, *épl.*, *actum*, 3: *before they could w. round their horses*, *prius quam equos frenis circumagerent*, *Liv. 1, 14, 34*. *the enemy w.ing round*, *circumagens se hostia*, *Id. 4, 28*. 2. *convertio*, *épl.*, *um*, 3: *they force the rest to w. round*, *religiosæ sese convertere cogunt*, *Caes. B. C. 1, 46*. Phr.: *again, at the word of command*, *they w. d. round*, *ursus vocati convertere vias*, *Virg. Aen. 5, 582*: *the kite w.ing in circles through the air*, *duccens per æra gyros miluus*, *Ov. A. 2, 6, 33*: *to w. right about*, *signa convertere*, *Caes. B. G. 1, 25*: *to w. to the right*, *in hastam*: *to w. to the left*, *in scutum* (R. and A.).

wheel-barrow: *pābo*, *ónis*, *m.*: *Isid. Gloss.*

— **drag**: *sufflāmen*: v. WHEEL (subs.).

— **rat**: *orbita*: *I hoped that the wheel of state had so turned that we could hardly see any wheel-rat marked*, *sperabam sic orbem republicæ esse conversum ut vix impressam orbitam videre possemus*, *Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2*.

— **work**: **rotæ* (wheels).

— **wright**: **rhēdarius*, *vēhiculārius*, *carpentarius*, *plaustrarius*: *Capitol. Lamp.*

wheese (w.): *perh. anhelio*, 1 (*to pant*): *Cic.*: *spiritum aegre ducere*: *Cic.*

wheesing (subs.): *perh. anhelitus* *lis*: *Cic.*

wheesing, wheesy (adj.): 1. *ānēliū*, *ānēlius*: *w. old men*, *senes aneli*, *Virg. G. 2, 135*. 2. *asthmaticus* (*asthmatic*): *Plin.*

whelek (a shell fish): **buccinum undatum*.

whelp (subs.): 1. *citulus*: *let the wild beasts conceal their w.s.*, *caninos feræ celent*, *Hor. Od. 3, 41*: *the w.s. of a lioness*, *catuli leonæ*, *Id. 3, 20, 2*.

2. *scymnus* (poet.): *lions' w.s.*, *scymni leonum*, *Lucr. 5, 1036*.

whelp (w.): *catulos edere, parere*: v. TO BRING FORTH.

when: 1. *quum*: the most gen. word for the varying shades of meaning of *when*: it denotes the coincidence of two facts, or the sequence of one after the other. When used purely of time with no idea of cause and effect, *quum* is constr. with *indic.* of any tense (v. Lat. Gr. § 485): so too with *indic.* of repeated actions, when it means as often as. Where cause and effect are implied, constr. with *subj.*: hence in historical sequence it usually takes *subj.* (v. Lat. Gr. §§ 481, 484). *some relation of cause and effect* being almost necessarily implied: with *subj.*, if for when we might substitute *since*, *whenever*, etc.: or if it is used by periphr. to supply the lack of a past part. active in Latin.

2. *ubi*: denotes a point of time from which some other takes its be-

gunning: *w.* (as soon as) the Helvetii were informed they sent ambassadors, ubi Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos mittunt, Cæsa. B. G. 1, 7: it is constr. with *ind.* usually; the *subj.*, where it occurs, being hardly attributable to "ubi." e. g., *w.* once a man has perjured himself he must not henceforth be believed, ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: where the *subj.* is used because it is a supposed case. 3. *fit: as soon as ever:* to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action: *w.* I had read your letter, immediately I wrote mine, litteras scripsi statim ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3. 4. *quando:* interrogative, direct, and in dependent sentences: *O country, you shall I see you?* O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Hor. S. 2, 6, 60: *so do not see so old age is creeping over us,* non intelligitur quando obrepit senectus, Cic. P. H. r.: *Cæsar, when he had landed his army, hastened against the enemy,* Cæsar expositis exercitu ad hostes contendit, Cæsa.: *Sabinus, who he had encouraged his men, gave the signal,* Sabinus suos hortatus signum dat, id.: *Tarquinius, by besieging Ardea, lost his kingdom,* Tarquinius Ardeam oppugnans regnum perdidit, Liv.: *since the time w. Deucalion climbed the mountain,* ex quo Deucalion montem ascendit, Juv. 1, 83: *w. (what time) first Deucalion cast the stones into an empty world,* quo tempore primum Deucalion vacuum lapides iacitavit in orbem, Virg. G. 1, 62.

whence: unde: *nor does he come thence w. I would have preferred,* nec inde venit unde malleo, Cic.: *w. has Cinna been dislodged?* unde dejectus est Cinna? id.: *that he might answer me, w. he came, ut mihi responderet unde esset, id.: I do not recalc to mind w. I have fallen, but w. I have risen, non recolor unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: the relation will be brief if the beginning be made w. it must needs be, brevis erit narratio si unde necesse est inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28: who had killed the man w. (from whom) he himself was born, qui cum necasset unde ipse natus esset, Id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71.*

whenceover: 1. undecunque: Sen. i. Phil. 2. unde unde: Tert.

whenever: 1. quandocunque: *w. business drives me to Rome, quandocunque trahunt negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17.* 2. utcumque: *w. morals have failed, utcumque defecere mores, Hor. Od. 4, 35.* 3. quoties (as often as, of repeated actions): *w. it is disputed which is the first, Pacuvius wins the fame, ambigitur quoties inter utro sit prior, aufert Pacuvius famam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55.* 4. quotiescunque: *the rest shall be ready for you w. you wish, cetera quotiescunque voletis parata volu erunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 84.*

where: 1. Interrogative: 1. ubi: *w. am I to find Pamphilus?* ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ter.: *w. in the world?* ubi gentium? Pl.: *I could not even guess w. on earth you were, ne suspicabar quidem ubi terrarum esses, Cic.*

2. ubinam: *w. is the man?* ubinam est homo? Pl.: *I see not where the mind can take its stand, non video ubinam mens insistere possit, Cic.* 3. Relative: 1. quā: *I shall be spoken of w. violent Ausidius roars, dicar quia violens obstreper Ausidius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10.* 2. ubi: *w. a tyrant is, there we must say there is absolutely no commonwealth, ubi tyrannus est, ibi dicendum est plane nullam esse rempublicam, Cic. Where may often be turned by the cases of the relative "qui": e. g., the house w., domus in qua; the place w., locus in quo, apud quem; a matter w., res in qua: etc.*

whereas: quoniam, quando, quandocumque, quum: v. SINCE, WHILE. *Whereas, when serving to show an adversative relation of two clauses, is often not expressed in Latin: e. g., see heard*

you say that we thought all men enemies who were not with us, w. you thought all men friends who were not against you, to dicere audiebamus, nos omnes adversarios putare nisi qui nobiscum essent, to omnes qui contra te non essent tuos, Cic.

whereby: 1. Interrogative: quā re, ratione, viā; quo pacto: Cic. 2. Relative: quo, quā viā, etc.; per quod, per quae, Cic.

wherefore: 1. Interrogative: 1. quāre, quomobrem, cur, quid: Cic. 2. quāpropter: Pl.: Ter.

2. Relative: expressing a conclusion from grounds distinctly stated: 1. quāre: *w. I thus recommend him to you, quare sic tibi eum commendo, Cic.* 2. quomobrem (referring to one distinctly stated reason): *concord of power is odious, w. I say nothing of my own powers, arrogantia ingenii odiosa est, quomobrem nihil dico de meo ingenio, Cic.*

3. quāpropter: (in translations, referring to several reasons): *w. I shall say this, quāpropter hoc dicam, Cic.* 4. quōcirca: *w. the senate in our ancestors' time rightly decreed, quōcirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, Cic.* 5. proinde (consequently: used in animated exhortation esp.): *w. let them either depart, or keep quiet, proinde aut exeant, aut quiescant, Cic.*

wherein: in quo, in quā re, in quibus (if many things are referred to).

whereof: cuius, cuius rei, quorum: de quo, qua re, quibus (if in whereof the of means concerning).

whereto: 1. Interrogative: 1. quo (to what end): *w. should you reserve such a wicked enemy?* quo tam accleratum hostem reserves? Cic. 2. quorsum: *will you not say w. this tends?* non dicis quorsum haec tendunt? Hor. S. 2, 7, 21. 2. Relative: to which: cui, cui rei: ad quod, ad quam rem: acc. to the context.

whereupon: 1. quo facto (after the doing of which). 2. post quae (after which).

wherever: 1. quācumque: *whenever he went, quācumque iter fecit, Cic.*

2. ubicumque: *w. you are, you are in the same ship, ubicumque es, in eadem es navi, Cic.*

wherry: cymba, cymbēla, linter, lembus: v. BOAT. Phr.: *safe in the refuge of my two-oared w., tutus biremis praesidio scaphae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62: two-oared w.s., biremes lembi, Liv. 24, 40.*

wherryman: "nauta, rēmer, Iglis, m. (a rower): v. BOWER.

whet (v.): 1. Lit.: 1. ācuo, ul. ātūm, 3: *they hear the shrill sound of the saw when it is being w'd, stridore serrae audiunt quum aculitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 40, 116: the lioness w.s. her terrible teeth, leonena dentes acuit timendos, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10.* 2. exācuo (strengthened): *the bear w.s. his teeth, sus exacuit dentes, Virg. G. 3, 255.* 3. Fig.: to provoke, stimulate: ācuo, exācuo: *to w. the tongue by practice in speaking, linguam a exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97, 33: Tyrtæus w'd manly spirits for martial war, Tyrtæus mares animos exacuit in Martia bella, Hor. A. P. 403.*

whet (sub.): a stimulus to the appetite: quatiō, Petr.

whether (pron.): ūter: *w. of us two is on the people's side, you or I?* utrum nostrum est popularis, tunc an ego? Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 11: v. WHICH.

whether (conj.): 1. In single questions: 1. nō (attached to the most important word in the question): *w. Pubilius will go, you will be able to know from Aledius, Pubilius lituruse sit, ex Aledio cognosces, Cic.* 2. num: *I ask w. things would happen differently from what they do happen, quaero num aliter ac nunc eveniunt evenirent, Cic.*

3. an (after verbs of doubting, not knowing, etc.): *I do not know w. I may (not) better call it patience, necio an melius patientiam possum dicere, Cic.*

Fig. 9, 26: there is really no ellipse of a negative here; it is only that I am not sure w., in Latin, conveyed a leaning to the affirmative, whereas in English it leans to the negative: I doubt w. I should (not) place (i. e. I am almost inclined to place) Thrasylbulus the first of all men, dubito an Thrasylbulum primum omnium ponam, Nep. Thras. 1, 4. si (after verbs of seeing, trying): *I will go and see w. he is at home, ibo et visam si domi est, Pl.: the Helvetii tried w. they could break through, Helvetii si percurrere possent conati, Cæsa. B. G. 1, 8.* 5. utrum (very rare in this use): *will you dare to say that it matters not w. the Sicilians think well of you?* an hoc dicere audebis utrum de te Siculi bene existiment, ad rem non pertinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 167. 6. In double questions, whether... or: 1. utrum... an, anne, ne: *w. he spoke in a Roman sense, or as the Stoics speak, I will hereafter inquire, utrum Komano more locutus sit, an, ut Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic.: w. they think this or pretend it, you will understand, id. utrum illi sentiant anne simulent, tu intelligis, id.: w. you have bought it or not, utrum emeris necne, id.* 2. ne... an: *w. in the whole compass of the speech, or in the beginning, or in the end, or in both, in totum circuitu orationis, an in principiis, an in extremis, an in utraque parte, Cic.* 3. ...an, ne, the Latin word for whether before not expressed: *w. wounded or whole, have I deserted your standard?* saucius an sanus numquid tua signa reliqui? Ov.: *so that it was uncertain w. they were conquerors or conquered, ut incertum fuerit vicissent vicine essent, Liv.* 4. Whether... or, where a matter is left undecided, but a conclusion drawn whichever way it be: *sive... sive, seu... seu* (the former Ciceronian, the latter, as also sive... seu, seu... sive, in Cæsa, and in the poets): *w. I am thinking, or writing, or reading, I am wont to use that as my favourite place, sive quid mecum ipse cogito sive quid aut scribo aut lego, illo loco libentissime soleo uti, Cic.: w. it was done rightly or wrongly, I confess myself the doer, seu recte seu perverso facta sunt, egomet fecisse confiteor, Pl.: w. by guile or w. the fates of Troy so willed it, sive dolo seu Trojae sic fata ferebant, Virg.: w. it is madness or any one has harmed you, seu furor est, sive aliquis nocuit, Ov.*

whetstone: coo, cōtis, f.: *I will play the part of a w. which can sharpen steel, fungar vice cotis acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 304: to sharpen axes on the w., subigere in cote securis, Virg. Aen. 7, 627: they said that anger was as it were the w. of courage, iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cotem esse dicebant, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135.*

whet: sērum: *feed your young hounds with rich w., catulos pascere sero pingui, Virg. G. 3, 406.*

which: 1. Interrogative: 1. quis, quid (w. out of many); the former generally sub., the latter adj.: v. WHAT.

2. ūter (w. of two): *the king not knowing w. was Orestes, ignorante rege ūter esset Orestes, Cic. Am. 7, 24.*

Relative: qui, quae, quod.

whichever: 1. quācumque, quāquid (of several): v. WHATEVER. 2. utrumque (of two): *there are said to be great forces ready on both sides, so that, w. conquers, there will be nothing to surprise one, magnae utrinque copiae paratae esse dicuntur, ita ut utrumque vicerit non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4.*

whiff: "hālitus, ūs (breath).

whig: fautor factionis quae nominatur "whig."

while (sub.): tempus, spātium, mōra: v. TIME. Phr.: *hold your peace for a little w., tace parumper, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78: Milo delayed for a little w., Milo paulisper commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: I have been speaking a long w., diu loquor, Pl. Pa. 2, 3, 21: the crime was*

committed a great w. ago, scelus factumst jam diu, Pl. Mosk. 2, 2, 45: a little w. after, paulo post, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 2: a good w. after, aliquanto post, id. Caec. 4, 11: in a little w., in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: that I might see you after so long a w., ut te tanto intervallo viderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 2: in the mean w. Munatius comes, Interim venit Munatius, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2: worth w., operae pretium, Cic. Liv.

while (conj.): 1. dum (the present is almost always used with dum, though the rest of the sentence may be in a past tense: as, dum haec parantur, Saguntum jam oppugnabatur, while these preparations were [lit. are] making, Saguntum was already being assaulted, Liv.: but when dum signifies as long as, it may take a past or future: as, hoc feci dum tuus, I did this as long as I was permitted, Cic.: v. Lat. Gr. § 393, Obs. 2): 2. while was being done in Apulia, the Samnites did not keep the town of Interamna, dum haec in Apulia gerebantur, Samnites Interamnam urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36: w. he wished to be like Alexander, he was found most unlike the Crassi, dum Alexandri similes esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimilimus: Cic. Brut. 81, 282: with subj. in the oratio obliqua: some say that w. he was being bound to the stake Placcus enjoined silence, quidam tradunt dum ad palum deligatur silentium fieri Flucum iussisse, Liv. 26, 16: also with subj. in direct orat., chiefly in the poets: the maiden, w. she was flying, saw not the snake, puella, dum fugeret, non vidit hydram, Virg. G. 4, 457: also with subj. If while is nearly the same as until, and has any idea of purpose: wait a little, w. he sleeps out his first sleep, paullisper mane, dum dormiscant unum somnium, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 64. 2. donec (as long as: it has the same construction as dum: v. Lat. Gr. § 499): 3. w. I was pleasing to you, donec gratus eram tibi, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 1. 3. quum (when, whereas): v. I was at Athens I frequently heard Zeno, Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59: and w. friendship has many advantages, this is the chief of all, quumque amicitia plurimas continet commoditates, tum illa praestat omnibus, id. Am. 7, 21. While with the English participle is not expressed in Latin: I dictated this w. walking, haec dictavi ambulans, Cic.

while, while away (v.): Phr.: to w. away the time, the hours, tempus, horas fallere: meantime they w. away the intervening hours with converse, interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas, Ov. M. 8, 652. Fallere is to beguile: perh. to while away should be to while away: if simply to pass the time, then use tempus terere, degere: v. TO PASS.

whilom: olim, quondam, antea: v. FORMERLY.

whim: 1. libido, Inis, f.: it depends on the will, not to say the w. of another, positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 3. 2. arbitrium: they mould themselves entirely according to their w. and pleasure, ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8, 24. 3. impetus, us (sudden impulse): rather from w. than discretion, impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29. Phr.: full of w.s and fancies: "inconstantiae levitatisque plenus."

whimper: vagio, 4: v. TO CRY.

whimpering: vagitus, us: v. CRY.

whimsical: 1. levis, e (fickle, shifting): w. and untrustworthy men, homines leves atque fallaces, Cic. Am. 25, 91. 2. mobilis, e: the Gauls are w. in adopting plans, Gallii sunt mobiles in consiliis capieudis, Caes. B. G. 4, 5. 3. insolens (full of surprises, capricious): Fortune never weary of playing her w. game, fortuna ludum insulenter ludere peritaxat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. 4. ridiculus (funny): O what a

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w. and droll thing! O rem ridiculum et iocosum! Cat. 56, 1. Phr.: a w. and fickle mind, inconstans mutabilisque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

whimsically: 1. ex libidine (acc. to one's w. and pleasure): Sall. 2. insolenter (capriciously): v. WHIMSICAL.

whine (v.): Phr.: to w. piteously, miserabiliter vagire (Georg.): another (beggar) w.s in concert, let me too have a slice, succint alter, et mihi findetur quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49.

whine (subs.): perh. *cantus (a drawl, sing-song): there is no exact word for the nasal utterance implied in whine.

whinny (v.): hinnio, 4: the horse w.s with limbs all shaking, equus concussis artibus hinnit, Lucr. 5, 1076.

whinnying (subs.): hinnitus, us: Saturn filled Pelion with his shrill w., Saturnus Pelion hinnitu implevit acuto, Virg. G. 3, 94.

whip (subs.): 1. flagellum (a scourge): the Porcian law did away with rods, this merciful man has reintroduced w.s, Porcia lex virgas amovit, hic misericors flagella retulit, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 12: he cracked his w., inaequali flagello, Virg. Aen. 5, 579. 2. flagrum: a Vestal was scourged with a w., caesa est flagro Vestalis, Liv. 28, 11. 3. scutica (a lash): that you may not punish one who deserves the w. with the cruel scourge, ne scutis dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119. 4. lora n. pl. (w. of thongs): the public slaves lashed him with the w., servi publici eum loris ceciderunt, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24. 5. virga (a switch, riding-w.): my mule-driver shakes his w. and beckons to me, mihi mullo commota virga annuit, Juv. 3, 317. 6. verber, eris, n. (a w. actually in use): they press on with plaited w., illi instant verbera toro, Virg. G. 1, 106.

whip (v.): 1. To strike with a lash. 1. flagello, 1: he w'd his quaestor, quaestorem suum flagellavit, Suet. Cal. 26. 2. verbero, 1: he who unjustly w.s a slave, qui servum injuria verberat, Cic. Flin. 4, 27, 76. 3. To sew slightly: leviter suo: v. sew. Phr.: w'd to death, flagellis ad mortem caesus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: I am driven like a top by the lash, which a boy w.s round, agor ut verbera turbo quem versat puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: w'd by the triumvir's lash, sectus flagellis triumphalibus, Hor. Epod. 4, 11.

—out: Phr.: drink, piper: come, w. your pipe out of your mouth, bibe tibicen: age, eripe ex ore tibias, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 36. **whirl** (subs.): 1. turbo, Inis, m.: the w. (rotation) of the heavens, turbo caeli, Lucr. 5, 623: the mighty w. (of a weapon thrown), immanis turbo (contortit telli), Virg. Aen. 6, 594: the spindle balanced with its round w. (or whorl), libratum torret turbine fusum, Cat. 64, 315. 2. vortex, Icis, m. (vortex): a torrent with eddying w., torto vortice torrens, Virg. Aen. 7, 567: a w. of duties, v. officiorum, Sen. 3. vertigo, Inis, f.: the heaven is swept round in ceaseless w., aequidua raptur vertigine caelum, Ov. M. 2, 70. 4. verticillus, the w. of a spindle: Plin.

whirl (v.): 1. Trans. 1. torquere, ral, tum, 2: to w. the things of the sling, torquere verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309. 2. contorqueo: Eridanus w.s in forests in his furious eddy, insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus, Virg. G. 1, 481: that the sphere may w. round with velocity, ut globus celeritate contorqueatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. 3. rōto, 1: he w.s him through the air like a sling, per auras more rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 517: a w.ing tornado, rotans turbo, Lucr. 1, 295. 2. Intrans. 1. torquere: Cic. rōtor: Ov.: "In orbem, in gyrum agi, circumagi, moveri, ferri, (Kr.)."

whirligig: perh. turbo, Inis, m. (lit. top, hence anything that has the whirl-

ing motion of a top: v. Smith's Lat. Dict. s. v. turbo).

whirling: contorto: a w.ing round of the right hand, contorto dexterae, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.

whirlpool: 1. vortex, Icis, m.: so that the waters circling round are sucked in and make a w., ut circumlatas aquae in se sorbeant et vortice efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13. 2. gurgies, Itis, m. (a strong eddy; chiefly poet.): here turbid with mud and of yawning depth a w. boils, turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurgis aestuat, Virg. Aen. 6, 296. 3. vōrāgo, Inis, f. (a devouring gulf): the horse sunk in the w.s, submersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 73.

whirlwind: 1. turbo, Inis, m.: wind driven round and circling round the same place is a w., ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum turbid est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13: I who amid w.s and waves had steered the ship of the state, qui in turbulentis ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pia. 9, 20. 2. vortex, Icis, m.: they were swept round and beaten down by the w., vortice intorti affligebantur, Liv. 21, 58. 3. prester, eris, m.: what the Greeks called fiery w.s from their nature, praeteras Graeci quos ab re nominantur, Lucr. 6, 423: a "prester" is a fiery w., prester igneus est turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

whirr (subs.): stridor (the nearest word, but it implies whizzing sound as well): the w. of wings, stridor pennarum, Plin. 11, 29, 35.

whirr (v.): strideo, dl, 2: with w.ing wings, stridentibus alis, Virg. Aen. 1, 397.

whisk (subs.): a light brush: scoppula: Cat. Col.

whisk (v.): Phr.: to w. or brush off, "everere, excitare: to w. about (to move quickly about)," circumvolitare.

whiskers: no exact word: w'd cheeks, hirsutae genae, Mart. 6, 52, 4. **whiskey**: "aqua vitae."

whisper (subs.): sussurrus, be open: I will have no low murmur or w., palam age, nolo ego murmurillum neque sussurrum fieri, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 48: the hedge shall with gentle w. (of bees) of invite sleep, sepes saepe levi somnis susurrabit linre sussurro, Virg. E. 1, 56: to hear gentle w.s, blandos audire sussurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13: gentle w.s, lenes sussurri, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19.

whisper (v.): 1. sussurro, 1: the breeze of the w.ing wind, aura sussurrans venti, Virg. Cul. 154: I hear it w'd that she is an Athenian citizen, sussurrari audio civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40. 2. sussurrare, 1: to w. to another, insussurrare alteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 101: to w. into the ears, insussurrare in aures, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 13. Phr.: to w. something or another to the slave, in aurem dicere nescio quid poero, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9.

whisperer: sussurrator: only w.s come, sussurratores dumtaxat veniunt, Coel. In Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

whispering (subs.): sussurrus: v. WHISPER.

— (adj.): sussurrus: a w. tongue, sussurra lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

whist (subs.): "lulus charitarum qui nominatur "whist."

whist (interj.): st, atice: Plant. Ter. **whistle** (subs.): 1. The sound: v. WHISTLING. 2. The instrument: "astilla."

whistle (v.): 1. Intrans. 1. sibilo, 1: let the wind may w. (through the ropes), ne sibilat aura, Luc. 2, 668: the creaking ropes w., stridor rudentium sibilat, Sil. 17, 258: sibilo seems rather of a hissing than of a clear flute-like w. 2. strideo, 2; stridō, 3 (of the wind): the woods w. (with the wind), stridunt silvae, Virg. Aen. 2, 418. Phr.: to w. to any one to come, "sibilo aliquem provocare (Kr.)." 2. Trans. Phr.: to w. a tune, "fistulato ore modos exprimere, canere."

whistling (*subs.*): 1. *sibilus* (pl. in the poets *sibila*, *oruni*, *n.*): to give a sign by *w.*, sibilum signum dare, Liv. 25, 8: the *w.* of the coming south-west wind, ventientis sibilus Austri, Virg. E. 5, 82: shepherd's *w.* (*pipings*), pastora sibila, Ov. M. 13, 785. 2. stridor, oris (of the wind): the *w.* of the storm, stridor procellae, Prop. 3, 7, 47.

whistling (*adj.*): 1. *sibilus*: Virg. 2. stridens (of the wind): v. TO WHISTLE (II.).

whit: Phr.: *Sisyphus turns a stone and advances not a w.*, Sisyphus versat saxum neque proficit hilum, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: not a *w.* better, nihilo melius, Cic. every *w.* as good, omnino, omni ex parte par: v. ALTOGETHER.

white (*adj.*): 1. *albus* (dead white, opp. to *ater*): *Democritus could not distinguish things w. and black*, Democritus alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 114: *w. horses*, *a. equi*, Virg. G. 3, 82: *a. w. paleness* blanches his cheek, ora pallor albus inficit, Hor. Ep. 7, 13: pedibus *albis*, with *w.* (*chalked*) feet, Juv. 1, 111. 2. *candidus* (glittering *w.*, opp. to *niger*): *water than swans*, candidior cygnis, Virg. E. 7, 38: *w. lilies*, *c. lilia*, Prop. 1, 20, 38: *Smile w. with snow*, Soracte nive candidum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1. 3. *cānus* (*hoary*): *w. waves*, cuni fluctus, Lucr. 2, 767: *w. hairs*, *c. capilli*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 15: *w. rime*, cana pruina, Ib. 1, 4, 4. 4. *niveus* (*snovy*): *garments w. as snow*, nivea vestis, Ov. M. 10, 432. Phr.: to be *w.*, albēre, albicare, canēre, canēre (acc. to kind of whiteness): the plains are *w.* with bones, campis ossibus albeant, Virg. Aen. 12, 16: the meadows are *w.* with hoar-frost, prata albicant pruina, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: the ivory is *w.*, candet ebur, Cat. 64, 45: while the grass is *w.*, dum gramina canent, Virg. G. 3, 325: the iron glows *w.* in the fire, ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491.

white-bait: *clupea luteola.
— *lead:* cerussa: Plin.
— *swelling:* *hydarthrus: Med.
— *thorn:* *onopardium acantholum: Bot.

— *vitriol:* *sulphas zinci.
white (*subs.*): 1. *album*: spotted with *w.*, maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: the *w.* of an egg, album ovi, Cels. of an eye, *a. oculi*, Cels. 2. *candor*: the *w.* of an egg, *c. ovi*, Plin. 1.

whiten: I. Trans.: 1. dealbo: 1. those columns which you see w. d. illic columnae quas dealbatas videtis, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 145. 2. candeficō, feci, factum, 3: to *w.* ivory, *c. ebur*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 102. II. Intrans.: 1. albesco: 3: the sea *w.*, mare albesco, Cic. A. 2, 33, 105. 2. cānesco: 3: the sea *w.* beneath the oars, canescunt aequora remis, Ov. H. 1, 65.

whiteness: 1. albitudo, Inls. f.: *w.* of the head, capitis albitudo, Pl. Vin. 4, 2, 12. 2. *candor*: *dazzling w.*, splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: v. WHIRE (*subs.*).

whitewash (*subs.*): albarium: Vitr.
whitewash (*v.*): dealbo: 1: to whitewash two walls from the same pot, duo parietes de eadem fideia dealbare, Cur. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2. Phr.: *As contracted for w.ing the columns*, columnas polientes albo locavit, Liv. 40, 51.

whither: I. Interrogative: 1. quo: *w.* are you rushing? quo ruitis? Hor.: *w.* in the world? quo terrarum, quo gentium? Pl. 2. quorsum: *I know not *w.* I am going*, nescio quorsum eam, Ter. II. Relative: quo: *he will go *w.* you wish*, who has lost his purse, ibi eo quo vis qui zonam perdidit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40.

whithersoever: quocunque: Cic.
whiting: I. The fish: *gadus merlangus: Linn. II. A soft chalk: *calx, calcis, f.

whitish: 1. albidus: *w.* foam,

albida spuma, Ov. M. 3, 74. 2. subalbus: Varr. 3. subalbidus: Plin. 4. succandidus: Plin.

whitlow: paronychia (and paronychium): Plin.

Whitsunday: * dies primus Pentecostes.

Whitsuntide: Pentecostes (= *pentecostē*, the fiftieth day after Easter): Eccl.: dies festi Pentecostes: Eccl.: pentecostialis (adj.): Eccl.: Whitsuntide holidays, feriae pentecostales (Ruhnk. e Kr.).

whiz: strideo, di, 2: a whizzing arrow, stridens sagitta, Virg. Aen. 12, 319.

whizzing (*subs.*): stridor: the *w.* of wings, stridor pennarum, Plin. 11, 29, 35.

whizzing (*adj.*): stridulus: the *w.* cornel-spear sounds, sonitum cat stridula cornus, Virg. Aen. 12, 267.

who: I. Interrogative: 1. quis: *who is the man?* quis homo est? Ter.: *reflect who is said to have defrauded whom?* considers quis quem fraudasse dicatur, Cic. 2. quisnam: In emphatic or lively questions: Pl. Ter., etc. II. Relative: qui.

whoever: 1. quicumque: *whoever he is, I profess myself his enemy*, quicumque is est, et me profector inimicum, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3. 2. quisquis: *he who shall strike an enemy shall be to me a Carthaginian*, whoever he shall be, hostem qui feriet mihi erit Carthaginensis, quisquis erit, Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51: v. WHATEVER.

whole (*adj.*): 1. totus: the *w.* state, tota respublica, Cic. Mil. 23, 61: they marched uninterruptedly through the *w.* night, tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: if you came out *w.* and unhurt, si totus et integer exieras, Pers. 5, 173. 2. omnis, e (all): the *w.* heaven, earth, and sea, omne caelum totaque cum universo mari terra, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 112: the *w.* island, omnis insula, Caes. B. G. 5, 13. 3. cunctus (all collectively): the *w.* senate and people, cunctus senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6: the *w.* world, *c. terrarum orbis*, Virg. Aen. 1, 233. 4. universus: *he is beloved by the *w.* province and by each separate part of it*, ab universa provincia generatimque a singulisque partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168. 5. intēser (unimpaired): the lower part of the piles remained *w.*, pars inferior sublicarum integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: *w.* and uninjured in every respect, omnibus rebus integri incolumesque, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 3. 6. sānus (sound): *w.* and sound, sānus recteque valens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: if he were made *w.* by that medicine, si eo medicamento sānus factus sit, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92. 7. sblidus (complete): to receive the *w.* pay for half the year's service, milita semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4: some days are wanting to the *w.* year, desunt dies solidi anno, Liv. 1, 19.

whole (*subs.*): 1. vltum: the *w.* depends on this, totum in eo est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: upon the *w.*, in toto, id. Att. 13, 20, 4. 2. universitas (the *w.*, opp. to the parts): the *w.* of the human race, universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: *I pronounce at once upon the *w.*, the parts I will test by a reading*, iam nunc de universitate promitto de partibus experiar legendo, Plin. Ep. 3, 15. 3. universum: the first elements of mind which are in this *w.* (i.e. universe) he calls gods, principia mentis quae sunt in eodem universo deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: not singly, but as a *w.*, non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26, med. 4. summa (the *w.* amount): *nothing shall be taken from the *w.*, de summa nil decedet*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 10: on the *w.*, ad summam, Cic. 5. omnia (all the parts): the *w.* depends on this, in eo sunt omnia, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 5. The *w.* of may also be expressed by *adj.*: the *w.* of the land, tota terra: v. WHOLE (adj.). Phr.: upon the *w.*

(all things considered), *omnibus perpensis.

Wholesale: mercatura magna, mercatura magna et copiosa: Phr.: *business, if it is retail, is to be deemed mean, if *w.* and extensive, is not so much to be censured*, mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: to carry on a *w.* business, magnam mercaturam facere, Cic. (e Kr.): *Caesar sold the booty of that town *w.* (in one lot)*, Caesar sectionem ejus oppidi universam vendidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. A *w.* dealer: 1. qui magnam facit mercaturam: Cic. 2. mercator (as opp. to caupo): Cic. 3. negotiator magnarius, App. Fig.: *by *w.* acervatim, indiscriminate, nullo discrimine: v. INDISCRIMINATELY.*

wholesome: 1. salutaris, e: *w.* and vital warmth, salutaris et vitalis calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: *reason fatal to many, *w.* for very few*, ratio multis pestifera, admodum paucis *a.*, Ib. 3, 27, 69: a *w.* herb, herba salutaris, Plin. 2. salubris, e (more limited to what is *w.* for the body): *w.* sleep, somni salubres, Virg. G. 3, 530: *w.* breezes, *a. auras*, Hor. Carm. 3, 31: *most *w.* counsels*, saluberrima consilia, Tac. Agr. 21.

wholly: 1. omnino: *either *w.* or in great part, aut omnino, aut magna ex parte*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1. 2. plane: *he is *w.* without common sense*, communis sensu plane caret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66. 3. prorsus (absolutely, decidedly): *I am *w.* of that opinion*, ita prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14. 4. ex toto: *nor yet can you *w.* abandon them*, nec tamen ex toto deserere illa potes, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 72: Or expr. by *ex omni parte*, omni ratione, etc.: v. ALTHOUGHT, ENTIRELY.

Phr.: that is *w.* false, falsum est id totum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: a man *w.* made up of deceit and lies, totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Id. Clu. 26, 72: *w.* wrapt up in those trifles, totus in illis (nugis), Hor. S. 1, 9, 2. **Wholly** may also be expr. by per in compounds, or by the superlative degree of *adj.*.

whoop: ululatus, *as they raise a *w.*, tollunt ululatu*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: v. SHOUT, WAR-CRY.

whore (*subs.*): mēretrix, scortum, prostibulum: v. FORNITRIX.

whore (*v.*): scortari, 1: Pl. Ter.
whoredom: Phr.: to commit *w.* (of men): scortari, stupra facere: *As had committed *w.* with Pulcia*, erat ei cum Fulvia stupri consuetudo, Sall. C. 23: of women: pudicitiam prostituere, Suet.: corpus publicare, Pl.: vulgare, Liv.: meretricium facere, Suet.

whoremonger: 1. scortator: Pl.: Hor. 2. stuprator (ravisier): Quint.: Suet.

whorish: 1. meretricius: *w.* Life, m. vita, Cic. Coel. 20, 49. 2. libidinosus (lustful): Cic. 3. impudicus (immodest): Cic.

whortle-berry: vaccinium: Plin.: vaccinium myrtillus: Linn.

whose (*adj.*): ejus: *w.* girl is it, virgo cujus est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 29: *w.* cattle? cujus pecus? Virg. E. 3, 1.

why (*interj.*): 1. cur: *why does he love? cur amat?* Ter.: *what is the reason why he is not afraid?* quid est causae cur non is pertimescat? Cic. 2. quid: *why do I argue?* quid ego arguam? Cic.: *say why you have come*, eloquere quid venisti, Pl. 3. quare: *why did you deny it?* quare negasti? Cic.: *I do not know why, nescio quare*, Cic. 4. quomobrem: *I think you a rascal*, Why, pray? sceleratissimum te arbitror. Nam quomobrem? Pl.: *to what end? why? for what cause?* quem ad finem? quomobrem? quem ob causam? Cic.: v. WHEREFORE. Phr.: *why not? quidni?* Ter.: *Cic. why do we not mount our horses?* quin conscendimus equos? Liv. 1, 57.

why (*interj.*): no one word for it in all cases: in interrogations expr. by nam, either subjoined to a pronoun or at the beginning: *why what kind of a dream*

as that of *Tarquinius Superbus*? *culus-nam* modi est *Superbi* *Tarquini* somnium? Cic. Div. 1, 22, 41: *why what am I doing?* nam quid ago? Virg. Aen. 12, 637: In wondering assertions by *what is the question? whether the thing was done?* *why that is certain, quid quaerendum est?* factumne sit? at constat, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: or by *immo (nay): is not then the cause good?* *why it is most excellent, causa igitur non bona est?* immo optima, id. Ait. 9, 7, 4. P.H.: *why yes; enim, enimvero: your wife said you called me.* St. *Why yes, I did order you to be called, te uxore alebat tua me vocare.* St. Ego enim vocari jussi, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 2: *do you indeed say so?* So. *Why yes I do, ain't you?* So. aio enimvero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 188.

wick: 1. elychnium: Plin. 2. flum (thread): a candle whose w. I trim and husband, candelæ culus dispenso et scopre flum, Juv. 3, 287: *wick w.*, scirpea fila, Prud.

wicked: 1. sceleratus: a w., atrocious, and abominable crime, res scelerata, atrox, nefaria, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: *O w. and audacious villain, O sceleratus atque audacem hominem*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 41. 2. sceleratus: a w., guilty, and criminal man, vir sceleratus, facinorosus, nefarius, Cic. Rep. 3, 17, 27: *the w. madness of war, scelerata insania belli*, Virg. Aen. 7, 401. 3. nefarius (impious): w. unus, n. vota, Cic. Clu. 68, 194. 4. malus (opp. to bonus): a w. and worthless man, malus et nequam homo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 1. 5. pravus (vicious, in the wrong direction, opp. to rectus): w. aduersi, pravi impulsor, Tac. H. 4, 68. 6. impius (unnatural): men w. and crime-stained, impij et concelerati, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: criminal and w. deeds, scelerata acta impia facta, Lucr. 1, 84. 7. improbus (opp. to probus, against what is honest and upright): worthless and w., nequam et improbus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: v. BAD, CRIMINAL.

wickedly: 1. scelerate: Liv. 2. scelerate: Cic. 3. nefarie: Cic. 4. impie: Cic. 5. improbe: Cic.

wickedness: 1. scelus, eris, n.: abominable w., detestabile scelus, Cic. Am. 8, 27: *on one side contends duty, on the other w., hinc pietas, illinc scelus*, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25. 2. nefas (sin against divine law): they all dared monstrous w., ausi omnes immane nefas, Virg. Aen. 6, 624. 3. flagitium (shameful act): to leave no crime, no w. undone, nihil facinoris, nihil flagitij praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13. 4. impietas: w. and crime, impietas et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66. 5. improbitas: w. and perverseness, improbitas perversitasque, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, 18. P.H.: *to commit an act of shameful w.*, aliquid nefarie flagitiosae facere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37; aliquid impie nefarieque committere, ib. 1, 2, 6.

wicker: 1. vimineus: w. covers, viminea tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: w. *wickerwork*, vimineae crates, Virg. G. 1, 95. 2. craticulus (wattled): Vitr. 3. craticulus: Cat. P.H.: *hurdles of w.-work, textae crates*, Hor. Ep. 2, 45: w.-work shields, scuta viminibus instructa, Caes. B. G. 2, 31.

wide: 1. latus: a w. ditch, lata fossa, Cic. Tus. 5, 20, 39: a marsh not wider than fifty feet, palus non latior pedibus quingenta, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: *it is of wider extent than it here set forth*, latus patet quam hic exponitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86. 2. amplius (roomy): the w. porch, amplius porticus, Virg. Aen. 3, 353. 3. spatiosus: the w. sea, spatiosum aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1. 4. patulus (open): the w. world, patulus mundus, Lucr. 6, 108. 5. patens: w. plains, campi patentes, Liv. 21, 47: the w. and open heath, caelum patens aequum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2. 6. laxus (opp. to angustus): a w. (open) door, laxa janua, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: where there was wider scope for negligence, in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, Liv. 24, 8. P.H.:

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benevolence extending far and w., benevolentia late longeque diffusa, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34: the art is of w. extent, ars late patet, id. Or. 1, 55, 235: a mistake spread far and w., error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115: that our words may not be w. of our mark, ne ab eo quod propositum est aberret oratio, id. Caecin. 19, 55.

wide-spreading: patulus: a w. beech, patula fagus, Virg. E. 1, 1: a plane-tree with w. boughs, platanus patulus diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28.

widely: 1. late: that they might wander less w., ut minus late vagarentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: a people w. reigning, populus late rex, Virg. Aen. 1, 21. 2. spatiosus: in compar. more w., spatiosus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85. 3. laxus: in superl.: the planet Mercury wanders most w., Mercurij stella laxissime vagatur, Plin. 2, 16, 13.

widen: 1. dilato, i: to w. a camp, dilatare castra, Liv. 27, 46. 2. extendo, di, tum, 3: he bade the plains w., the valleys sink, jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, Ov. M. 1, 43. 3. laxo, i: that we might w. the forum, ut forum laxaremus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14. 4. amplifico, i: the city seemed to need w.-ing, urbs amplificanda visa est, Liv. 1, 44.

width: 1. latitudo, Inis, f.: the w. of a ditch, l. fossae, Caes. B. G. 2, 12. 2. amplitudo, Inis, f. (size): the w. between the horns, amplitudo cornuum, Caes. B. G. 6, 26. 3. laxitas (wide extent): the w. of the sea, laxitas maris, Plin. 4, 12, 24.

widow: vidua: who was so long a w. without her husband, quae tam diu viro suo vidua caruit, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 2. P.H.: to become a w., viduam fieri, Cic. in viduitate relinquere, Liv. 40, 4: a w.'s fund, *aerarium viduus sustinendis, alendis, or aerarium viduarum (Kr.): w.'s alimony, *pecunia viduae alendae, sustinendae data, destinata (Kr.).

widowed: 1. viduatus: Agrippina w. by the death of Domitian, Agrippina viduata morte Domitij, Suet. Galb. 3: w. of Phoebus' light, viduatus lumine Phoebi, Virg. Cul. 372. 2. viduus: he joins the vine to w. trees, vitem viduus ducit ad arbores, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 30. 3. orbis: a w. couch, orbum cubile, Cat. 66, 21.

widower: viduus vir: to weep when a w. deprived of his wife, abducta viduum conjuge flere virum, Ov. H. 8, 86. P.H.: to become a w., viduum fieri, amittere uxorem, Cic. (e Kr.).

widowhood: 1. viduitas: Aebutius who had long been maintained by the w. and loneliness of Caesennia, Aebutius qui jamdiu Caesenniae viduitate ac solitudine aleretur, Cic. Caec. 5, 13: Liv. 2. orbitas: Just. 2, 4.

wield: 1. lit, i. 1. tracto, i: to w. weapons, tela tractare, Liv. 7, 32: there is no one who w. mainly arms with more grace, virilia speciosius arma non est qui tractet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53. 2. utro, sus, 3, dnp.: that he might w. arms well, bene ut armis uteretur, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28. 3. Fig.: 1. gero, gessit, gestum, 3: that they might w. their power, ut potestatem gererent, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 138. 2. teneo, ul, num, 2: Aecolus sits w.-ing his sceptre, sedet Aecolus sceptrâ tenens, Virg. Aen. 1, 57: v. to use, to employ.

wife: 1. uxor, eris: to take a w., uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 68: has then Antipho taken a w. without my consent? itane tandem uxorem duxit Antipho in jussu meo? Ter. Phorm. 2, 1. 2. conjux, jûgis (a partner): wives and children, conjuges ac liberi, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18. 3. marita (mostly poet.): chaste wives, castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139. P.H.: if you refuse to take a w. sit negaris ducere, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5: the maiden became the w. of him whose w. Caecilia had been, virgo ei nupsit cui Caecilia ante nupta fuerat, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: to give to w., in

matrimonium dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: for other phrases, v. to MARRY.

wig: 1. capillamentum: disguised in a w., capillamentum celatus, Suet. Cal. 11. 2. galfrum: a yellow w. hiding her black hair, nigrum flavo caput abscondente galero, Juv. 6, 120. 3. galfriculum: a w. being fitted to his head because his hair was thin, galericulo capiti propter raritatem capillorum adaptato, Suet. Oth. 12. 4. callendum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 48. [NOTE.—A wig was sometimes called crines emili, Ov. A. A. 3, 165: cf. Becker, Gallus, iii, p. 151.]

wig-maker: *capillamentorum textor (Kr.).

wild: 1. ferus: what various kinds of beasts there are, both tame and w., quam varia genera bestiarum vel vicurum vel ferarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: a w. goat, f. capra, Virg. Aen. 4, 150: w. fruits, f. fructus, id. G. 2, 16: w. mountains, f. montes, id. E. 5, 28: from w. and savage has rendered them gentle and civilised, ex feris et immanibus nites reddidit et mansuetos, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2. 2. agrestis, e (of the fields as opp. to town): the roots of w. palms, radices palmarum agrestium, Cic. Verr. 5, 38, 99: a w. race of men, genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6.

3. silvestris, e (of the woods): w. cornels, silvestris corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57. 4. rudis, e (rough, uncultivated): w. grass, herba rudis, Mart. 2, 90. 5. incultus: a w. and woodland way, inculta et silvestris via, Cic. Brut. 74, 259. 6. vastus (desolate, of places): a mountain w. naturally, mons vastus ab natura, Sall. J. 48. Fig.: men in their looks and gestures w. and uncouth, vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. 7. immanis, e (monstrous): an enemy savage and w., hostis ferus et immanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 51. 8. saevus: savage, w., fierce, agrestis, saevus, truculentus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: v. FIERCE. 9. insanus (mad): a w. passion, insanus cupiditas, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39. 10. amens: a most w. design, amensissimum consilium, Cic. Att. 7, 20: blind with w. fury, amens caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197. P.H.: the deep lairs of w.-beasts, stabula atia ferarum, Virg. Aen. 6, 179: timid w.-asses, timidi onagri, Virg. G. 3, 409: a bristly w.-boar, setosus aper, id. E. 7, 29: a w.-ox, urus, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: w.-larks, serpyllum, Virg. E. 2, 11.

wilderness: 1. locus desertus, also desertum as subs.: Caes.: Virg.: Vulg.: v. DESERT. 2. solitudo, Inis, f.: what a w. there was in the fields, what a waste, quae solitudo esset in agris, quae vastitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 114: where they make a w., they call it peace, ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant, Cat. Agr. 30. 3. vastitas: let them not prefer a w. and solitude to friendly nations, ne vastitatem ac solitudinem mallet quam amicos populos, Tac. A. 13, 55: into such a w. did he turn the Sabine land, tantam vastitatem in Sabino agro reddidit, Liv. 3, 26. P.H.: land reduced by pestilence to a desolate w., genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70.

wildly: insane (madly): gen. expr. by adj. or noun: he rages w., *furibundus est, summo furore aevit, insanit: P.H.: the priestess raves w. through the cave, in antro bacchatur vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 78.

wildness: 1. feritas: in human form the w. and savageness of a brute, in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32. 2. immanitas: roughness and w. of nature, asperitas et immanitas naturae, Cic. Am. 31, 87.

wile (sub.): ars, fraus, dolus: v. ART, DECEIT.

wile (v.): allicito, decipio: v. to DECEIVE, to BEGUILÉ.

wilful: 1. perversax, acis: that he should be of such a w. spirit! adeo!

pervicaci esse animo! Ter. Heu. 4. 1. 17. 2. **perlinax**, *Ecce: you will be very w. if you persist in this*, pertinacissimus fueris si in eo perstiteris, Cic. Fin. 2. 33, 107. 3. **obstinatus**, *a more w. determination, voluntas obstinatio*, Cic. Att. 11. 1. 1. 4. **contumax**, *Ecce (stiff-necked): who more w. f. quis contumaciore?* Cic. Verr. 2. 78, 192: for these meanings of *wilful*, v. **OBSTINATE**. 5. **témérarius** (*head-strong, rash*): *that blind and w. tyrant of the mind, passion, caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas*, Cic. Inv. 1. 2. 2. Phr.: *it is a compulsory, not a w. offence, necessitatis crimen est, non voluntatis*, Cic. Lig. 2. 5.

wilfully: 1. **Stubbornly**: 1. **pervicaciter**: Liv. 2. 2. **perlinaciter**: Varr.: v. **OBSTINATE**. 2. **Purposely**: 1. **consilio**: *it is important whether the wrong be done under excitement, or w. and deliberately*, interest utrum perturbatio aliqua animi an consilio et cogitate fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1. 8, 27. 2. **do industria**, *sermone which are inflicted w. in order to damage*, injuriæ quæ nocendi causa de industria inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1. 7, 24. 3. **dedita opéra**: *to do w. o. d. facere*, Cic. de Or. 1. 57, 191. Phr.: *w. knowingly, with my eyes open I go to ruin*, prudens, sciens, viemens perire, Ter. Eun. 1. 1, 27. **not w.**: imprudent, per imprudentiam: v. **UNINTENTIONALLY**.

wilfulness: 1. **pervicacia**: *your w. and arrogance*, pervicacia tua et superbia, Liv. 9. 14, ad fin. 2. **perlinacia**: *w. which is near akin to pertinaciosa*, pertinacia quæ perseverantiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2. 34, 165. 3. **contumacia**: *nor did his independence or w. mislead any*, nec libertas aut contumacia fraudi cuiquam fuit, Suet. Aug. 54: v. **OBSTINACY**.

4. **libido**, *inle. f. (wantonness): fortune ennobles and obscures all things more in w. than according to the truth*, fortuna res cunctas magis ex libidine quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8. **wilily**: *astute, caldfe, vaile, subtle*: v. **ARTFULLY, CUNNINGLY**.

willness: 1. **astütia**: *our hope lies in this w.*, est nobis spes in hac astütia, Pl. Capt. 2. 1, 33. 2. **versütia** (*in plur.*): *not (artificial) w. nor Greek cunning*, non Punicæ versütie nec Græcæ calliditas, Liv. 42, 47. 3. **calliditas**: *it is to be called w. rather than wisdom*, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off. 1. 19, 63: v. **CUNNING, ARTFULNESS**.

will (wills): 1. **The faculty of volition, desire, purpose**: 1. **völuntas**: *that is w. which desires anything with reason*, voluntas est quæ cum ratione aliquid desiderat, Cic. Tusc. 4. 6, 12: *the decision and w. of the multitude*, iudicium voluntasque multitudinis, Cic. Rep. 1. 45, 69: *to show what was his w.*, ostendere quid esset suæ voluntatis, Cæs. B. C. 3. 109: *what you seek will grant of my own free w.*, istuc quod cupitis me voluntate concedam, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 9, 27. 2. **studium** (*good will, zeal*): *what good w., what favour did Anturgus bring?* quod studium, quem favorem secum attulit Panurgus? Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: v. **EXCITATION, ZEAL**. 3. **sententia** (*w. expressed*): *as far as I understood the old man's w. about the marriage*, quantum intellexi sententiam de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1. 3, 2. 4. **consilium** (*purpose*): *whether by chance, or by the w. of the immortal gods*, sive casu, sive consilio decorum immortalium, Cæs. B. G. 1. 12: v. **PROVISE, INTENT**. 5. **libido**, *inle. f. (w. and pleasure)*, *not want to obey even their kings except at their own w.*, ne regibus quidem parere sinit nisi ex libidine, Tac. A. 4, 36. 6. **arbitrium**: *to w. not according to another's dictation*, but after one's own w., non ad alterius præscriptum sed ad suum arbitrium imperare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: *Jupiter's nod and w.*, Jovis intus et arbitrium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.

Phr.: *you will do it with my good w.*, me lubente facies, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 218: *I sent him away very much against my w.*, ego eum a me involuntarius dimisi, Cic. Fam. 11, 63.

1. **testamentum**: *to make a w.*, testamentum facere, Cic. Mil. 18, 48: *to seal a w.*, obsignare, Cic. Ib.: *he will secure this by his w.*, id testamento cavebit, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: *to have the right of making a w.*, factionem testamenti habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: *to alter a w.*, testamentum mutare, id. Clu. 11, 31: *to forge a w.*, t. subfocere, supponere, Cic. to open (unseal) a w., t. resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9. 2. **tabllae testamenti** (Cic. Fam. 7, 21), or **tabllae** simply: *a new w.*, novæ tabllae, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7 (the context shewing the nature of the document). Phr.: *the uses and profits of all his property he leaves by w. to Cæcennia*, usum et fructum omnium bonorum suorum Cæcennia legat, Cic. Cæc. 4, 1: *to die without making a w.*, mori intestato, id. de Or. 1, 40, 183: *a forger of a w.*, testamentarius subjector, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7; testamentarius, id. Sest. 17, 39: *adoption by w.*, t. adoptio, Plin.

will (v.): 1. **To desire**: *volo, velle, velle, irr.*: *our forefathers w'd it that about all the magistrates you should give your votes twice*, majores de omnibus magistratibus bis vos sententia ferre volerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: *I will do what you w.*, faciam quid vultis, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38. If will has no emphasis on it, it is in Latin generally expressed by the future tense. Phr.: *as you w.*, ut libet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16: *I would (should will) that I wilm (of things possible), vellem (of impossible)*: constr. with *ut*, Cic.: *would that, utinam* (in earnest prayer): constr. *ut*, Cic.: Liv.: etc. 2. **To leave by w.: 1. **lego**, *t. he w.s a large sum to his wife*, uxori grandem pecuniam legat, Cic. Clu. 12, 31. 2. **relinquo**, *quit, cum*, 3: *to w. money to any one*, relinquere pecuniam alicui, Quint. 5, 11, 33.**

willing: 1. **völens**: *to give a toil to restrain the w.*, labor est inhibere volentes, Ov. M. 2, 128. 2. **libens**: *actions which were praised before w.*, a senale, res quæ tam libenti sensu laudantur, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3. 3. **promptus** (*forward, ready*): *the mind of the Gauls is ready and so for war*, animus Gallorum alacer ac p. est ad bella, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19. 4. **pärstus**, *which they are w. to do*, parati sunt facere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8. 5. **facile**, *c (compliant): so may you find the gods w. when you pray*, sic habes faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 280.

willingly: 1. **libenter**: *that men may hear you w. and eagerly*, ut homines te libenter studiosque audiant, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 12, 39. 2. **prompte**: *were w.*, promptus (opp. to cunctanter), Tac. H. 1, 53. Phr.: *w. and with all my heart*, libentissimo corde atque animo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 22.

willingness: 1. **völuntas**: *greater w. for preserving the common interests*, major ad communes fortunas conservandas voluntas, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 14. 2. **facilitas**: *kindness and w.*, comitas et facilitas, id. Mur. 31, 66. 3. **studium**, *favor*, v. **ZEAL**. Phr.: *with w. grant w.*, libenter, libentissime: v. **WILHELT**.

willow: *salix*, *leis*, *f. the plant*, *lenta salix*, Virg. E. 8, 83. Phr.: *a w. stick*, salignus fustis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: *a bed of w.s.*, salicium, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36. **wily**: 1. **väfer**: *in w. in argument*, in disputando v., Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26. 2. **versütus**, *callidus*. 3. **astütus**: *w. and cunning men*, versütus homines callidi, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 10. 4. **astütus**: *cunning, w., deceitful, artful, shrewd*, *sh. astutus, astutus, fallax, multosus*, callidus, vafer, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: v. **CUNNING**.

wimble: *tëbra*: Cato. Plin. **win**: 1. **vincio**, *vici, victum*, 1 (to be in competition): *the Romans had not won by valour or in open field*, non vir-

tute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, Cæs. B. G. 7, 9: *that side won in the senate which preferred favour to truth*, victi in senatu pars illa quæ vero gratiam præfererat, Sall. J. 16: *to w. a trial*, vincere iudicio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 51: *to w. a bet*, sponsonare v., id. Quint. 16, 35. 2. **lucro**, 1: *they play at dice with much heedlessness of winning or losing that they will, when all is gone*, stake their own person, aleam exerceant tanta lucrandi pendende temeritate, ut cum omnia deferantur de corpore contendant, Tac. G. 1, 24: *who returned having won a name from conquered Africa*, qui domiti nomen ab Africa lucratus rediit, Suet. Aug. 7, 3.

3. **tollo**, *mutilli, sublimo*, 3: *he was to w. the whole sum who threw the highest throw*, tollebat universos denarios qui Venerem jecerat, Suet. Aug. 7, 2. 4. **acquiro**, *quisivi*, *tum*, 3: *to w. friends*, acquirere amicos, Sall. J. 13: v. **TO OBTAIN**. 5. **consequor**, *ascitui*, 3 (to attain to that you may w. the highest honours, ut amplissimos honores consequere), Cic. Planc. 5, 13.

6. **assëquor**, 3: *to w. immortality*, immortalitatem assëqui, Cic. Planc. 37, 90. 7. **concillo**, 1 (to make friendly): *legions which he was intending to w. over to himself by money*, legiones quas sibi conciliari pecunia cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2: *to w. the affections of the commons*, conciliare animos plebis, Liv. 1, 35. 8. **allicio**, *lexi, lëctum*, 1 (to entice): *there is nothing which w.s and attracts as does similarity of character to friendship*, nihil est quod tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad similitudinem, Cic. Am. 14, 50. Phr.: *boating that he never won more at play*, glorians nunquam se prosperiore alea usum, Suet. Cal. 41.

wince: Phr.: *to w. with sudden pain*, "præ dolore subito moveri, commoveri, motum non suppressire: to stand without wincing," stare immotus, Intrepidus: v. **TO SHRINK, TO START**.

winch: *sicula*: Cato.

wind (v.): 1. **Lit. and Fig.**:

1. **ventus**: *the air flowing to and fro makes w.*, aer efflatus huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 107: *the sea is agitated by the violence of the w.*, mare ventorum vi agitur atque turbatur, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: *the w. rises*, ventus increbrescit, id. Fam. 7, 20: *to run before the w.*, dare vela ventis, Nep. Annib. 8: *to sail with a side w.*, obliquare sinus velorum ad ventum, Virg. Aen. 3, 16: *to be wind-bound*, vento teneri, Cic.: *the gods have lulled the w.*, Dil straverunt ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 10: *to wate words on the w.*, ventis verba profunderè, Lucr. 4, 932: *having got a favourable w.*, ventum nactus secundum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23.

2. **aura** (*gentle w. usually*): *deceitful w.*, fallax aura, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11: *the canvas rent by the boisterous w.s.*, carbasus percussa petulantibus aura, Lucr. 6, 111. 3. **flämen**, *inle. n. (blast; poet.)*: *like the rising w.s.*, when they rage in the woods, cum flamina prima cum fremunt silvis, Virg. Aen. 10, 97. 4. **flätus**, *flä*: *when we enjoy a favourable w. of fortune*, cum ventus nos ad optata loca, quum prospero flatu fortunæ utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 10. Phr.: *that I long ago perceived and got w. of*, id. iam pridem sensi et subolebat mihi, Pl. Ps. 5, 7, 7. 5. **fläbilentia**: *q. v.*

wind (v.): v. **TO BLOW**.

wind (v.): 1. **To blow (a horn)**:

*cornu infire, sonare: v. **TO BLOW, TO SOUND**.

2. **To turn, to turn round some object**: 1. **volvo**, *vi, stum*, 3: *to w. thread*, volvere flum, Varr. J. L. 4, 23. 2. **circumvolvo**: *a plant that w.s itself not only round briars but round trees*, herba non solum spinis verum etiam arboribus se circumvolvens, Plin. 16, 44, 92. 3. **torqueo**, *rst. tum*, 2: *the snake w.s his scaly folds in coiling knots*, serpens volubi-

ante exactam hiemem, lb. 6, 1: is there a place where the w. is milder? est ubi plus tepent hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: a very severe w., gravissima h. Caes. B. C. 3, 8. 2. bruma (strictly, 've w. solstice): could the sun's approach and withdrawal be recognized by the summers and w., posset solis accessus diceasque solstitia brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: about which (islands) some have written that in w. they have a continuous night for thirty days, de quibus nonnulli scriperunt dies continuos triginta sub bruma esse noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: sluggish w., bruma recurrit iners, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 12. Phr.: to time: hiemale tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: annus hiernus, Hor. Ep. 2, 29: w. dress, hibernae tunicae, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 94: w. months, brumales menses, Plin.: I wish to know where you mean to pass the w., cupio scire ubi sis hiematurus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: we allow the furrows to lie idle through the w., sulcos vacuos perhiemare patrum, Col. 11, 3, 4.

winter (v.): 1. hiemo, i: three legions which were w.ing near Aquileia, he leads out from their w.-quarters, tres legiones, quae circum Aquileiam hibernabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: let the merchant go to sea and w. in the midst of the waves, naviget ac mellis hibernat mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71. 2. hiberno, i: tunnies, wherever they are detained till the equinox, there w., thynni ubicunque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium, libi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20 § 51: the Carthaginians was going to w. between the rocks of Forniae and the sands of Lidenum, Poenus inter Fornianae saxa ac Lideni arenas hibernaturus erat, Liv. 22, 16.

—quarters: 1. hiberna, drum (ac. castra): he led his army to w. among the Sequani, in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: he gathered provision into the Claudian camp and there formed his w. pabulum in Claudiana castra convexit ibique hiberna edificavit, Liv. 23, 48. 2. hibernaculum (a. residence): these are my w., hoc hibernaculum est, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7: the w. (w. barracks) of the Carthaginians were almost entirely of wood, hibernacula Carthaginiensium ligneae ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3: the legions were sent to their w., legiones in h. remisae, Tac. A. 2, 23.

wintery: 1. hiemalis, e: a long and w. voyage, navigatio longa et hiemalis, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1. 2. hibernus: the w. Alps, hibernae Alpes, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41. 3. brumalis, e: the earth lies hid beneath w. snow, brumal sub nive terra latet, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 4: w. winds, b. venti, Luc. 5, 407. 4. frigidus (cold), nivalls (snowy): if definite description be wanted: v. cold, snowy.

wipe: 1. tergeo, si, sum, 1: to w. the forehead with a handkerchief, frontem sudario tergere, Quint. 6, 3, 60: to be washed or rubbed or w.d., lavari aut friari aut tergeri, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10.

2. detergeo (to w. off, w. clean): to w. the perspiration on his brow with his arm, sudorem frontis brachio d., Suet. Ner. 24: to w. the head with one's mantle, caput pallio d., Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 23.

3. extergeo: with which the shoes are w.d., qui extergunt baceae, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 40. 4. abstergeo: to w. the lips, labellum a., Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 52.

5. pertergeo (to w. thoroughly): a slave w.d. the table with a purple cloth, puer gausape purpureo mensam perterat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11. 6. sicco, i (to w. dry): to w. the forehead with a handkerchief, sudario frontem a., Quint. 11, 3, 148.

7. deleo, evi, etum, 2 (to w. or blot out): to w. out writings with a sponge, delere scripta spongi, Suet. Cal. 20: to w. out their former disgrace, ad delendam priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30. Phr.: to w. the nose, emungere se, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67.

wire: *flum metallicum (Georg.):

brass, iron, silver w., *flum aeneum, ferreum, argenteum. Phr.: to draw w., *metallum in fila ducere, tenuare: w.-work, w.-netting: perh. *transenna (a grating, a lattice: v. Dr. Smith's Lat. Dict.): I shall cleverly w. this fellow to-day, hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam ductum ducam dolla, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 11: network of brass w., reticulum aeneum, Fest. s. v. secespitem: you dance like a puppet, but another pulls the w.s., duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 82.

wisdom: 1. sapientia (the highest and most comprehensive word): w. the mother of all good things, to express the love of which the Greek word philosophy was formed, mater omnium bonarum rerum sapientia, a cuius amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: chief of all virtues is that w. which the Greeks call σοφία, the knowledge of things divine and human, princeps omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam Graeci σοφίαν vocant, rerum divinarum atque humanarum scientia, Id. Off. 1, 43, 153: w. which is to be deemed the art of living, sapientia quae vivendi ars putanda est, Id. Fin. 1, 11, 42: the first w. is to be rid of folly, sapientia prima est stultitiae caruisse, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: I give you such advice as I can with my w., moneo quae possum pro mea s., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73.

2. prudentia (practical w.): the w. which the Greeks call φρόνησις is the knowledge of what is to be sought and what avoided, p., quam Graeci φρόνησιν vocant, est rerum expetandarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 153: political w., civilis p., Id. Rep. 2, 25, 46.

3. consilium (judgment, wise purpose): she lacks w. and discretion, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: the greatness of the w. by which all this is done no w. of ours can attain to comprehend, quae quanto consilio gerantur nullo consilio asequi possumus, Id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: in plur.: mis a little folly with your w., misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 27.

4. ratio (reason, wise system; opp. to headstrong force): that Ariovistus had conquered rather by w. and judgment than by valour, Ariovistum magis ratione ac consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40. Phr.: with w., great w., sapienter, sapientissime: v. wisely.

wise (adj.): 1. sapiens: M. Bucculeius, a man in my judgment no fool, and in his own very w., M. Bucculeius, homo neque meo iudicio stultus, et sue valde sapiens, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 179: a good and w. king, rex bonus et sapiens, Id. Rep. 2, 29, 52: a word to the w. is enough, dictum sapienti sat est, Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 19: he is the w. man (philosopher) whom we seek, is est sapiens quem quaerimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37. 2. prudens: who was wiser than P. Octavius, or more skilled in law? quis P. Octavio prudentior, iure peritior? Cic. Clu. 38, 107: the counsels of the w., prudentium consilia, Id. de Or. 1, 9, 36. 3. sciens (knowing, skilful): the ship that has the wisest pilot, navis quae scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58.

4. peritus (skilled by experience): the wisest generals, peritissimii duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. Phr.: to be w., sapere: they are w. in my opinion, sapient meo sententia, Ter.: are you a w. or the wiser now? num quid nunc es certior? Pl.

wise (sub.): modus, ratio: v. MAN-TRA METHOD. Phr.: in no w. was the magnitude of that advantage comparable to the other disadvantage, nequaquam stult illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26: that in no w. pleases me, id neutquam mihi placet, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 54: in any w., omnino, saltem: Cic.

wiseacre: *sapient (the irony being made plain by the context): abli sapientia, ceteris ineptus; ineptus, insulsius (foolish, if undistinguished contempt be needed).

wisely: 1. sapienter: how w. our

kings saw this, quam sapienter reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31: there is no one who can more w. advise you than yourself, nemo est qui libi sapientius suadere possit ut ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. 2. prudenter: to act w., p. facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 15.

wish (sub.): 1. optatio (act of w.ing): when Neptune had allowed him three w.s., cui quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94.

2. optatum (the thing w.d.): having obtained which w., quo optato impetrato, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 94: in all your affairs fortune has answered to my w.s., in omnibus tuis rebus meis optatis fortuna respondit, Id. Fam. 2, 1, 2: beyond my w., praeter optatum meum, Id. Pis. 20, 46: according to one's w., optato, Id. Att. 13, 28, 1. 3. voluntas (will, consent): so that the citizens assented to his w.s., ut ejus voluntatibus dives assenserint, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: I will comply with your w., obsequar voluntati tuae, Id. Fin. 2, 6, 17. 4. desiderium (longing for something absent): a w. for the city, desiderium urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1: you will fulfil all my expectation and long-cherished w., explevis omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Id. de Or. 1, 47, 205.

5. votum (prayer): the w.s. of his own avarice, vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: having gained a w., voti potens, Ov. M. 8, 80: does one of Attalus' cities occur to you as a w.? an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5. Phr.: to follow with one's best w.s., omnibus optimis prosequi, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: you have w., very best w.s. for success, quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit, Cic.: according to one's w., ex sententia, de a., Cic.: nothing was more agreeable to my w.s., nihil mihi plus optulius, Cic. Fam. 1, 5.

wish (v.): 1. opto, i (to w. for as good; implying some choice): that a man ought to admire, w. for, or seek nothing except what is honourable and seemly, nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66: I haethon w.d. to be taken up into the chariot of his father, Phaethon optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur, lb. 3, 25, 94: we often w.d. to see this day, hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 29. 2. exopto, i (to w. earnestly): what the majority of men deem best that they chiefly w. for, quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118.

3. cupio, i, vi or i, itum, 3 (expresses the actual emotion of w.ing, the impulse of the mind): whose attempts they did not w. to check, if they could, and, if they had w.d., could hardly do so, cujus conatus illi nec si posset, reprimere cuperent, et si vellent, vix posset, Cic. Mil. 12, 32: the more you have got the more you w. for, quanto plura parasti tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148. 4. volo, vólui, velle: Aelius w.d. to be a Stoic, Aelius Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. Brut. 56, 206: I w. to you to answer me this, illud vobis ut respondeas, Id. Vat. 1, 18: how I w. we could have had I'anaeus with us, quam vellem Panaetium nobiscum haberemus, Id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: you w. for pices, cohorts, via pila, cohortes, Juv. 10, 94: I and he w. each other well, ego hunc et mihi bene volumus, Pl. Pa. 1, 3, 4. 5. desidero, i (to long for): I am neither a wisher for honours nor do I w. for glory, nec honores sileo nec desidero gloriam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3. 6. precor, i, dep. (to pray for, express a w.): so to leave your country that one's fellow-citizens may w. for your return, sic exire e patria ut cives reditum precentur, Cic. Pis. 14, 33. Phr.: objects to be coveted and w.d. for, expetenda atque optabilia, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 227: this was one of the things I w.d. for, hoc erat in votis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: as you w., ut placet, ut libet: v. to WILL: I w. you joy, gratulor libi, Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

wishing: optatio: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205: v. **WISH.**

wisp: 1. mīnspilus (handful): manipuli herbae, w.s. of grass, Varr. R. R. 1, 49. 2. fasciculus (bundle): tied up in w.s. in f. manuales obligationum, Plin. 19, 1, 3. 3. pēniculus (a little brush): Pl.: v. **WISKE.**

wist: v. TO KNOW.

wistful: *anxius, sollicitus (words usually applied to the mind in Latin, whereas w. seems to be almost always an epithet of gaze, looks, etc.): *desiderii plenus, cupidus (longing, eager). Phr.: your eyes looked wistfully around for something, desiderare aliquid oculi tui, Tac. Agr. 45.

wit: 1. ingēnium (natural power of intellect): to this first class (of good qualities which are inborn) belong teachableness, memory; and all these are comprised under the one name w., prioris generis (virtutum quae ingenerantur) est docilitas, memoria; quae fere omnia appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: a man of the most vigorous w., vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or. 5, 18: he is of a dull w., hebeti ingenio est, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: a vein of w., ingeni vena, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 9: he greatly patronised w.s (men of w.), ingenia maxime fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18: v. **GRIUS, TALENT.** 2. acumen (penetration): he applied his w., to the Greek writings, admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161. 3. lepos, orla, m. (elegance): such w. in his mirthful talk, tantus in jocando lepos, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27. 4. faciliās, arum (witty, humorous sayings): I have often seen much done in court by humour and w., multum in causis per-sepe lepore et faciliis proci vidi, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: accustomed to mock at Tiberius with bitter w., Tiberium acerbis facetiis irridere solitus, Tac. A. 5, 2.

5. sal, salla, m. (pungent smartness): P. Scipio surpassed all in pungent w. and humour, P. Scipio omnes sale faceti-ae superabat, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: the w. of Plautus, Plautini sales, Hor. A. P. 271. 6. diacitas (repartee): a sharp and smart style of facetiousness is called w., peracutum et breve genus facetiarum diacitas nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: low w., scurrilis diacitas, 2, 60, 244. Phr.: a man of w.: homo acutus, facetus, etc.: v. **WITTY.** a town w. scurra, urbanus scurra: Cic.: Pl.: Hor.: have you your w.s about you? satir? sanus es? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29: the man is out of his w.s, insanit homo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118: v. **MAD.**

wit: Phr.: to w.: scilicet: v. **WITTELY.**

witch: (subs.): 1. sāga (a wise diviner, enchantress): old women are called w.s, because they pretend to much wisdom, sāgae anus dictae, quia multa scire volunt (a sagendo, i. e. sentiendo), Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65. 2. māga (dealer in magic): the spells and arts of w.s, cantus artesque magarum, Ov. M. 7, 195. 3. vēnēfica (one who uses poisonous drugs): the spell of a more cunning w. veneficae scientioris carmen, Hor. Ep. 5, 71: what say you, old w.? quid alia, venefica? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9.

witch (v.): v. TO BEWITCH.

witchcraft: 1. māgicē, ēs, ars magica: arts of w., magiae artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493: v. **MAGIC.** 2. carmina, incant., n. pl. (charms, spells): Circe by w. changed Ulysses' crew, carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Virg. E. 8, 70. 3. cantus, ōs, v. attempts e'en to draw down the moon from her car, cantus et e curru lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 21. 4. vēnēficium: w. and enchantments, veneficia et cantiones, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. 5. efacinatio (dewitching, charming): why do we oppose w. with a peculiar prayer? cur efacinationibus peculiari adoratione occurrimus? Plin. 28, 2, 5.

with: 1. By Latin prepositions: 1. cum (with abl.): (1.) together w., in company w.: I lived w. Pania, vixi cum Pania, Cic.: you sup w. me,

cenas mecum, Hor.: together w., is frequently expressed by una cum: v. **TOGETHER:** (II.) furnished w.: he comes w. a lantern, cum laterna advenit, Pl.: ships w. provision, naves cum comestatu, Liv.: (III.) of time: w. early dawn, cum prima luce, Cic.: (IV.) to indicate circumstances, accompaniments, manner, etc.: w. great loss to the state, cum magna calamitate civitatis, Cic.: to desecr w. many tears, multis cum lacrimis obscicare, Caes.: w. the utmost zeal, cum summo studio, Liv.: (V.) of help, alliance, etc.: w. the help of the gods, cum dis Juvantibus, Liv.: Romulus allied his kingdom w. that of the Sabine king, Romulus regnum suum cum Sabinorum rege sociavit, Cic.: (VI.) generally, with words denoting intercourse, hostile or friendly; comparison, deliberation: to deal w. any one, agere cum aliquo: to fight w., dimicare cum: to agree w., consentire c.: to compare w., conferre c.: to deliberate w. oneself, or another, secum reputare, cum aliquo deliberare. 2. apud (with acc.): applied to a person with reference to the place where he is, or to his mind: you shall sup w. me (at my place), apud me cenabis, Pl.: this is of little avail w. me, haec apud me minimum valet, Cic.: w. our ancestors (in their time, among them) this was the practice, apud majores nostros haec facitatis, Cic. 3. pēnes (with acc.): in the power of, resting w.: w. whom is the authority, pēnes quem est potestas, Cic.: is that harp-girl w. you? istaec pēnes vos psalteria est? Ter. 4. in (with abl.): where with means in the midst of, and where it implies notwithstanding: w. all their great debts they have also greater property, magno in aere alieno majores eīam possessiones habent, Cic.: w. all your great learning you will not omit this, in tanta tua doctrina hoc non praetermittes, id. 5. ex (with abl.): in consequence of: when the commonwealth was in a disturbed state w. debt, quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. 6. pro (with abl.): considering: w. your wisdom you will consider the rest, reliqua tu pro tua prudentia considerabis, Cic. 7. ab (with abl.): after verbs of beginning: I had a mind to begin w. that, ab eo exordii volui, Cic. ||. By cases of the Latin noun without preposition: 1. Ablative: of the instrument, manner, cause: he killed him w. his own hand, manu sua occidit, Cic.: to be tormented w. expecting, angē expectatione, Cic.: he advances w. the longest possible marches, quam maxime itineribus contendit, Caes.: to attend to w. great diligence, magna diligētia curare, Pl.: of qualities, substance: endowed w. talent, praeditus ingenio, Cic.: woven w. twigs, viminibus intextum, Caes.: of contents, fulness: he filled the goblet w. wine, implevit nero pateram: a grove thick w. trees, nemus densum arboribus, Ov.: of mixture, junction: he mixed honey w. Falernian wine, mella miscebat Falerno, Hor.: dishonesty combined w. crime, improbitas scelere juncta, Cic. (Of the Latin cases the ablative most frequently expresses with: and under the above heads most of the various uses of abl. for with might be brought: but it is often optional whether the prep. cum be added, e. g., in mixture, manner: the prose writers rather prefer using the prep., or including with in the Latin compound verb: the poets more often omit it: with the instrument, strictly so called, the Latins rarely, if ever, use cum.) 2. Dative: after verbs of anger, contention, comparison, unizing: though the prose writers in the latter cases prefer the abl. with prep.: there is no reason why I should be angry w. the young man, adolescenti nihil est quod succenseam, Ter.: Amyntas alone contends w. you, solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg.: to compare great things with small, parvis componere magna, id.: he was proud of the honour mingled w.

his burden, mixtoque oneri gauderet honore, Ov. 3. Genitive: with a few adjectives denoting abundance: abounding w. milk, lactis abundans, Virg. |||. By being included in the Latin verb: to mix fragments w. wine, commiscere frusta mero, Virg.: but most of such compounds with con take the prep. with the abl., or take the dat.: to go w. any one, comitari aliquem: who will find fault with it? quis id reprehenderit? Cic.: to agree w. any one, assentiri alicui: to have done w. a matter, perfunctus esse re: he goes on w. his villany, persequitur scelus ille suum, Ov. IV. With combined with an English noun is often turned by a Latin adv.: w. pleasure, libenter: w. zeal, studioso: or by an adj.: he did this w. pleasure, laetus hoc fecit: or by a participial construction: w. speed, adhibita celeritate. Phr.: what would you w. me? quid me vis? Ter.: what shall we do w. the child? quid faciemus puero? Ter.: w. all my heart, ex animo, Ter.: this seems to be the same w. that, hoc idem videtur esse atque id, Cic.: he came w. two legions, venit duas habens legiones: having the wind w. him, ventum nactus secundum, Caes.: I know not what course to take w. that girl, neque quid consilii capiam scio de virginis istac, Ter.: they contend one w. another, inter se contendunt, Cic.

withal: simil: I proved this to Caecilius, and w. pointed out the following, demonstravi haec Caecilio, simul et illud ostendi, Cic. Att. 1, 1. Phr.: he fed on such meat as was most sweet and w. of easiest digestion, utebatur eo cibo qui suavissimus esset et idem facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64.

withdraw: A. Trans. 1. abduco, xi, cum, 3: it will be lawful to take away and w., auferre et abducere licebit, Cic. Quint. 27, 84. 2. deduco: to w. an army from these parts, exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: used esp. in this military sense: cf. Liv. 32, 27. 3. subduco (to w. quietly): some cohorts withdrawn from the right wing he leads round behind the line, cohortes aliquot subductas ex dextro cornu post aciem circumduci, Liv. 27, 48: many stones having been withdrawn from the tower, compluribus lapidibus ex turri subductis, Caes. B. C. 2, 11. 4. abstrahō, xi, cum, 3 (implies deprivation to some one): if they could have withdrawn some forces from Lepidus, si quas copias a Lepido abstraxissent, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3. 5. detrāho: they depised the legion for its weakness, novē that two cohorts were w., legionem detractis cohortibus duabus propter paucitatem despiciēbant, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. 6. rēmoō, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (to move away): having withdrawn the horses out of sight, remōtis ex conspectu equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. 7. surripio, ripui, reptum, 3 (to steal): you withdrew yourself from the forum, surripulisti te de foro, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 26. 8. avēto, ti, sum, 3 (to turn away, divert): the terrors of accusation w. the people's thoughts from the hope of success, terrores accusationis populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21, 43: Pompey had withdrawn himself from Caesar's friendship, Pompeius a Caesaris amicitia avertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 4. 9. avēco, i: Socrates appears first to have withdrawn philosophy from abstruse matters and brought it into common life, Socrates videtur primus a rebus occultis philosophiam avocasse, et ad vitam communem adduxisse, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 15. 10. retrācto, i (to take back): there is no cause for them to w. their words, nihil est quod dicta retractent, Virg. Aen. 12, 11: v. TO RETRACT.

B. Intrans. 1. To retire: 1. cēdo, sei, sum, 3: I will w. and depart, ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 24, 93. 2. recēdo: the centuries withdrew from the place where they stood, centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt

Caes. B. G. 5, 42. 2. detractio, 1 (to w. from, decline): to w. from duties, officia detractare, Quint. II. To depart, retreat: se subducere, detrahere, remove, surripere, avertire: v. TO DEPART, TO RETREAT. Phr.: to withdraw from the public gaze, "conspectum hominum vitare, devitare": v. TO SHUN: to w. from contest, deponere contentiorem, Liv. 4, 6: to w. from office, abdicare se magistratu, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: v. TO ABDICATE, TO RESIGN.

wither: I. Trans. 1. torreo, ul, tostum, 2 (to parch): the dogstar was the fields with dry thirst, canis arenti torret arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42: to be w'd by the sun's heat, nolis ardore torreri, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21. 2. atro, ussi, astum, 3: Pontus w'd by constant cold,ustus ab assiduo frigore Pontus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8. 3. corrumpro, perdo: v. TO SPOIL, TO DESTROY. II. Intrans.

1. flaccesco, cui, 3: expose the fennel, when you have gathered it, till it w., feniculum quum legeris exposito dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4.

2. marcesco, 2: the chaplets were wing, marceant coronae, Claud. Rapt. Proa. 3, 244. 3. marcesco, 3: the beech and Turkey oak w. quickly, fagus et cernus celeriter marcescunt, Plin. 16, 40, 77.

4. languesco, guli, 3 (to droop, grow weak): the vines w., vitas languescunt, Plin. 18, 15, 27. 5. viesco, 3: a wing fig-tree, vicescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

6. aresco, rui, 3 (to grow dry): the grass to w. and die, herbas arescere et interire, Cic. Oecon. In Non. 450, 1.

7. exaresco: a whole wood w'd up from its very roots, silva omnis exaruit radibus, Suet. Galb. 1.

withered: 1. flaccidus: a w. leaf, flaccidum folium, Plin. 2. marcidus: w. lilies, lilia marcida, Ov. M. 10, 102. 3. rugosus (wrinkled): w. cheeks, rugosae genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112.

Phr.: to be w.: marcere: v. TO WITHER.

withhold: 1. retineo, ui, tentum, 2 (to keep back): that the pay is withheld, retineri mercedem, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 37. 2. supprimo, pressi, pressum, 3: money which he withheld, resertia quae ille suppressit, Cic. Clu. 36, 90.

3. comprimo: they condemned the corndealers for wing the corn, frumentarios ab annonam compressam damnarunt, Liv. 38, 35. 4. cohbeo, ui, itum, 2: it ought to show that the Academicians were wise in wing their assent from uncertainties, argumento esse debet prudentem Academicos a rebus incertis assensionem cohbeuisse, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1.

5. sustineo (to defer): to w. a dangerously easy assent, assensus lubricus sustinere, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 108.

6. recuso, 1 (to refuse): I will w. nothing from you on your asking, nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128. When withholding means refraining it may also be expressed thus: I cannot w. assent, approbation, non possum quin assentiar, laudem; non possum non assentiri, laudare.

withholding: 1. retentio: a w. of assent, assensionis retentio, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 59. 2. suppressio (in plur.): his acts of spoliation and wing (embezzlement) of money as judge, praedae ac suppressiones iudicales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.

within (prep.): 1. intra, with acc. (of place, time, and limit generally): w. my walls, intra parietes meos, Cic. Att. 3, 10, 2: who had received Ariovistus w. their borders, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum receperant, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: w. twenty days, intra viginti dies, Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 77: to banquet w. the law, epulari intra legem, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4.

2. inter, with acc. (during a definite time): the crimes committed w. ten years, quae inter decem annos nefarie facta sunt, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 37.

3. in, with abl.: they keep their forces w. the camp, copias in castris continent, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: w. a few days, in diebus paucis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77.

4. cis, with acc. (on the hither side of a boundary): the Germans who dwell w. the Rhine, Germanos qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: w. a few days, cis dies paucos, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 17 (only in Plautus and late writers thus).

5. citra, with acc.: the mountain-range of Taurus, c. Tauri juga, Liv. 38, 48. Phr.: he was w. a little of being killed, haud multum a seculo quin interficeretur, Liv. 42, 44.

within (adv.): 1. intus: when they had an enemy both without and w., quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. G. 3, 69: the treachery is w., the danger is shut up w., intus lusiidae sunt, intus incussum periculum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: is your brother w.? estne frater intus? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: these passions even w. in the mind are at variance, hae cupiditates intus etiam in animis dissident, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44.

2. intrinsecus (on the inside): to pitch vessels w. and without, vasa intrinsecus et exterius picare, Col. 12, 43. 3. intra (Augustan as adv.): Col. Plin. 4. Intro (into the inside): he comes w. to us, intro ad nos venit, Ter. Eann. 5, 7, 2: not used by good writers except with verbs of motion. Within may often be expressed by Lat. adj.: w. and without (at home and abroad), internum simul externumque bellum, Tac. H. 2, 69: v. INWARD, INTERNAL.

without (prep.): I. By Latin prepositions: 1. extra, with acc. (on the outside of): faults are committed w. and w. the walls of Ilion, Illicos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16: rather w. (free from) vices than w. virtues, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49.

2. sine, with abl. (denotes want or absence, whether of good or evil): w. wings, sine pennis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 180: not w. great hope, non sine magna spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: w. trouble, sine molestia, Ter. Eann. 5, 4, 6: w. doubt, sine dubio, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 58. 3. absque, with abl. (in comedy and late prose): a whole day w. sun, absque sole perpetuus dies, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 78.

II. By Latin negatives: he hears w. without being prayed to, non vocatus audit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40: w. any certain order, nullo certo ordine, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: no one can be condemned w. his cause being heard, incognita causa nemo condemnari potest, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25: the negative may also be included in the Latin compound adj. or adv.: a man w. wisdom, vir imprudens: he acted w. wisdom, seclit imprudenter.

III. By Latin adjectives or verbs expressing deprivation: that he might not be w. a share, ne expers partis esset, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: the mind w. the body, mens vacans corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: to be w. blame, carere culpa, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41.

IV. In phrases where without represents except, unless, praeter, nisi, quin, extra quam, extra quam si, ut non, may be used: it would be lawful for them to lay down arms w. they had been condemned of a capital charge, liceret ab armis discedere praeter rerum capitalium damnatis, Sall. C. 36: he swore that he would not return w. he were victorious, iuravit se nisi victorem non reversurum, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: so that I could in no way enter without their seeing me, ut nullo modo introire possum quin me viderent, Ter. Eann. 5, 2, 2: w. they are unwilling to perish by hunger, extra quam si nolint fame perire, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 172: he will prefer being thought a good man w. being so, to being one w. being thought so, malet existimari bonum vir ut non sit quam esse ut non putetur, id. Fin. 2, 22, 71.

without (adv.): 1. extra: both w. the body and w. there are certain goods, et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: a nut has nothing hard w. (on the outside), nil extra est in nucle duro, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31.

2. extrinsecus (often from w.): if they trembled at the appearance from

w. of some formidable object, si tremere objecta terribili res extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: he has encompassed the soul with a body and clothed it w., animum circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, id. Tim. 6. 3. exterius (strictly, more on the outside, in comparison with things that are more within): cities lying w., urbes exterius sitae, Ov. M. 6, 420. 4. foris (out of doors, opp. to domi): left w. within, wait for w., relictus intus, expectatus foris, Cic. Sall. 5, 17: some fruits have the soft substance within, the wood w., as nuts; others the soft substance w., the wood within, as plums, aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; alius foris corpus, intus lignum ut prunis, Plin. 15, 28, 34. Phr.: either by home resources or succours from w., vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: v. OUTWARD, FOREIGN.

withstand: 1. resisto, stititi, 3: when the legions withstood the enemy, quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: the wise plans of my consulship by which I w. that tribune of the commons, consilia consilium mei quibus illi tribuno plebis resistissem, Cic. Or. 2, 11, 48. 2. resto, stititi, 1 (rather than resisto): you, the many, hardly w. the few, paucis plures vix restatis, Liv. 23, 45, fin. 3. obsisto, stititi, 3 (to stand in the way, implies perhaps less active resistance than does resisto): who when they attempted to w. and make defence, qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: to w. all his designs, o. omnibus ejus consiliis, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17. 4. obsto, stititi, 1: why do you oppose and w. my interests? cur meis commodis officis atque obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112. 5. repugno, 1 (to fight against): our men at first withstood them bravely, nostri primo fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: the consuls neither gave in nor yet vehemently withstood it, consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2: v. TO RESIST, TO OPPOSE.

withy: vimen, inis, n.: the countrymen used to pluck there the low w. and rushes, and the marsh-loving sedge, agrestes illic frutuosae legebant vimina cum junctis graminibus paludibus ulvam, Ov. M. 6, 345. Phr.: coverings made of w., viminea tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: a bed (plantation) of w., viminetum, Varr.

witless: amens, stultus, ineptus: v. SENSELESS, FOOLISH.

witness (subs.): I. The person witnessing: 1. testis: with me, as with a good judge, arguments have more weight than witnesses, apud me, ut apud bonum iudicem, argumenta plus valent quam testes, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: I will produce you w.s., dabo tibi testes, ib. 1, 37, 58: to summon w.s. to cite, id. Verr. 2, 59, 146: I call you as my w., testem te testor mihi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 51: what you owe, Rome, to the Aeneas, the river Metaurus is w., quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus testis Metaurum flumen, Hor. Od. 4, 38. 2. auctor (a warrant, voucher): when this from one w. had made its way to many, one passing it on to another, there seemed to be many w.s. to the fact, hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanerat, atque alius alius transderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 29. 3. arbiter, tri, m. (one who is present to hear or see): Pomponius rose, and having removed all w.s., bade the young man come to him, Pomponius surrexit remoque arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112. 4. spectator (a beholder): a w. of the contest, spectator certaminis, Liv. 1, 28: v. EYEWITNESS, SPECTATOR.

II. The evidence given: testimonium: to bear w. against any one, testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102: false w., falsa testimonia, Pl. Rud. prol. 13: to deliver by way of w., dicere pro testimonio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: v. EVIDENCE. Phr.: to involve as w.,

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wonderful: 1. *mirus* (strange, surprising, in any way): I am possessed with a *w.* longing for the city, *mirum me desiderium tenet urbe*, Cic. *Fam.* 2, 11: the winds of all were changed in a *w.* manner, *mirum in modum convulsae sunt omnia mentes*, Caes. *B. G.* 1, 41.

2. *mirabilis*, *e*: unexpected and *w.*, *inopinatum* *ae mirabile*, Cic. *Parad.* 5, 1, 35: *to tell*, *mirabile dicta*, Virg. *G.* 2, 30.

3. *mirandus*: *went to a w. depth*, *mirandam in altitudinem depressum*, Cic. *Verr.* 5, 27, 68.

4. *admirabilis*, *e* (esp. *admirabile*): *a w. orator*, *adm. in dicendo vir*, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 2, 6: these things they call *paradoxical*, *ae w.*, *haec paradoxae illi, non admirabilia dicimus*, Cic. *Fin.* 4, 27, 74.

5. *admirandus*: things *to be looked up to and w.*, *suspectanda et admiranda*, Cic. *Div.* 2, 73, 148: *w. sights*, *though of small things*, *admiranda spectacula levium rerum*, Virg. *G.* 4, 3.

6. *mirificus* (surprising in effect): *a tower of great height and w. construction*, *turris magna altitudine mirificis operibus exstructa*, Caes. *B. C.* 3, 112.

7. *permirus* (very *w.*): it seems to me *very w.*, *that there is any one*, *mihi permirum videtur quoniam exstare*, Cic. *Div.* 2, 47, 99.

8. *miraculum*: *to be w.*, *esse miraculum*, Liv. 25, 8: he changes himself into all kinds of *w. shapes*, *omnia transformare sese in miracula rerum*, Virg. *G.* 4, 441.

wonderfully: 1. *mirae*: the municipal towns are *w. partial to the boy*, *puero municipia m. favent*, Cic. *Att.* 16, 11, 6.

2. *mirabiliter*: *to rejoice w.*, *m. laetari*, Cic. *Fam.* 11, 14.

3. *mirifice*: *to be w. delighted*, *m. delectari*, Cic. *Acad.* 2, 2, 4.

4. *admirabiliter*: *to speak too w. and too grandly*, *nimis adm. nimique magnifice dicere*, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 16, 36.

5. *miris*: *to hate w.*, *miris modis odire*, Ter. *Hec.* 1, 2, 104: that was *w. servicable* toward the harmony of the state, *id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis*, Liv. 2, 1: our Cnaeus has proved *w. courteous* of a regal power like that of Sulla, *mirandum in modum Cnaeus noster similitudinem Sullani regni concupivit*, Cic. *Att.* 9, 7, 3.

wonderfulness: *admirabilis*: *the things of heaven and earth*, *quanta sit admirabilis caelestium rerum atque terrestrium*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 36, 90.

wondrous: *v. WONDERFUL.*

wont: (subs.): 1. *mos*, *moris*, *m.*: Cic. 2. *consuetudo*, *inla*, *f.*: against *w.* and custom, *contra morem consuetudinemque*, Cic. *Off.* 1, 41, 148: *v. CUSTOM.*

3. *Phr.*: my eyes see further than is their *w.*, *longius a consuetudine luminis nostra vident*, Ov. *H.* 6, 72: *joyful beyond their w.*, *praefer solitum laeti*, Virg. *G.* 1, 412.

4. *Phr.*: to be *w.*, *solere*, *assolere*, *consuevere*, *assuevere*: *v. TO ACCUSTOM.*

5. *Phr.*: I am *w.* to do, *ita fert mea consuetudo*, Cic. *as I am w. to do*, *ut meus est mos*, Hor.

wonted: 1. *assuetus*: it is pleasing to spend time in one's *w. art*, *tempus assuetu ponere in arte juvat*, Ov. *Pont.* 1, 5, 36.

2. *consuetus*: *Proteus seeking his w. caves*, *Proteus consuetas petens antra*, Virg. *G.* 4, 429.

3. *solitus*: the countryman will go to his *w. task*, *ad solitum rusticus ibit opus*, Ov. *Fast.* 4, 168: *v. CUSTOMARY.*

woo: 1. *peto*, *lvi* and *lt*, *Itum*, 3: many *w.* her, she scorned her wooers, *multi illam petere, illa aversata petentes*, Ov. *M.* 2, 478.

2. *colo*, *ul*, *cultum*, 3: to court with ambitious views: that he might *w.* her more effectively, *quo efficacius coleret*, Suet. *Oct.* 2.

3. *capto*, 1: to *w.* maidens, *capere puellas*, Ov. *A. A.* 1, 403.

4. *amo*, 1 (to love): if any one knows not the art of *w.*, *si quis artem non novit amandi*, Ov. *A. A.* 1, 1.

5. *ambio*, *lvi* and *lt*, *Itum*, 4: to court the favour of: thee the poor man *w.* with constant prayer, *te pauper ambis sollicita prece*, Hor. *Od.* 1, 35, 5.

wood: 1. The substance, *timber*: 1. *lignum*: the trunk of a fig-tree,

useless w., *truncus scilicet, inutile lignum*, Hor. *S.* 1, 8, 1: in pl. of small sticks, esp. *firewood*: he ordered a *fire* to be made with green and moist *w.*, *ligna ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri iussit*, Cic. *Verr.* 1, 17.

2. *ma*, *laria* (large solid *w.*, *timber*): between the bark and the *w.*, *inter librum et materiam*, Col.: all *w.*, whether of cultivated or wild trees, we use partly for warming the body, partly for building, *omni materia et culta et silvestri partim ad calefaciendum corpus utitur, partim ad aedificandum*, Cic. *N. D.* 2, 60, 151.

3. *Phr.*: the substance of *w.*, *ligna materia*, Cic. *Inv.* 2, 57, 170: *v. WOODEN.*

4. *Phr.*: the place where trees are: 1. *silva*: *fire would destroy the w.*, *ignes conficerent silvas*, Lucr. 1, 905: *Caesar determined to cut down the w.*, *Caesar silvas caedere instituit*, Caes. *B. G.* 3, 29.

2. *nemus*, *oris*, *n.* (a wood with glades and pasture): *w.* and forests, *nemora silvaeque*, Cic. *Div.* 1, 50: *a w. thick with trees*, *nemus densum arboribus*, Ov. *F.* 6, 9.

3. *lucus* (strictly, a sacred *w.* or grove): the *w.* which India bears, *quos gerit India lucos*, Virg. *G.* 2, 122.

4. *saltus*, *us* (a w'd glen, valley, a forest-pasture): so that he hurried out of his hiding-places, and forests or *w.*, *ut ille latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eriperet*, Caes. *B. G.* 6, 43: let them feed in the open *w.*, *saltibus in vacua pascant*, Virg. *G.* 3, 142.

5. *Fig.*: to get one safe out of the *w.* (of danger), *ex saltu damni elioere foras*, Pl. *Men.* 5, 6, 30.

woodcock: *scilopax*: Nemes: **scilopax rusticola*: Linn.

wooded: *silvestris*, *silvosa*, *memorosus*, *saltuosus*: *v. WOODY.*

wooden: 1. *ligneus*: a *w. bridge*, *lignus ponticulus*, Cic. *Tusc.* 5, 20.

2. *lignatus* (of small objects): *a w. candlestick*, *l. lychnuchus*, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 3, 7, 2.

wood-engraving: **ars scalpendi lignum*.

woodland: *silvae*, *nemora*, *saltus*: *v. WOOD.* *Phr.*: *the w. Fauns*, *silvicola Faunus*, Virg. *Aen.* 10, 551: *the deer*, *o. boar*, *cerva silvicultrix*, *aper nemorivagus*, Cat. 61, 72: *the caves*, *silvestria antra*, Ov. *M.* 13, 47.

-louse: 1. *Oniscus*: *Plin.*

2. *millipeda* (also *millipeda*, *centipeda*): *Plin.*

-man: 1. *lignator* (one who cuts wood for an army): the *w.* being overpowered, *oppressi lignatoribus*, Caes. *B. G.* 5, 26.

2. **qui ligna caedit* (lignificus not used, as Varro says, *L. L.* 8, 13, 119).

-nymph: 1. *Dryas*, *adis* (tree-nymph): trip it *hither*: ye *Fauns and maidens w.*, *ferre simul Faunique pedem*, Dryadesque puellas, Virg. *G.* 1, 11: in sing. rare: often has a rustic *w.* lurked under this leaf, *saepe sub hac latuit rusticus fronde Dryas*, Mart. 9, 62.

2. *Hamadryas*, *adis* (mostly in pl.: nymphs inseparable from their trees): the sister *w.*, *Hamadryades sorores*, Prop. 2, 21, 91.

-pecker: *picus*: there are too small birds with crooked claws, as the *w.* of great moment in augury, *sunt et parvae aves uncorum ungulum, ut picus, in auspicio magni*, Plin. 10, 18, 20.

-pigeon: *palumbus*, *is*, *m.* and *f.*: the hoarse *w.*, *raucae palumbae*, Virg. *E.* 1, 58.

woody: 1. Full of *w.* fibres: *lignosus*: a *w. fruit*, *lignosus fructus*, Plin. 24, 9, 42.

2. *abounding in trees*: 1. *silvestris*, *e*: a *w. place*, *silvestris locus*, Cic. *Am.* 19, 68.

2. *silvatus*: *v. glens*, *silvosi saltus*, Liv. 9, 2.

3. *nemorosus*: *v. Zacynthus*, *nemorosa Zacynthus*, Virg. *Aen.* 3, 270.

4. *saltuosus* (full of wood or w'd defiles): *loca saltuosa*, Sall. *J.* 38.

wooner: 1. *procus*: Penelope cruel to her *w.*, *Penelope difficilis prociis*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 10, 11: *shameless w.* (fig.), *impudentes proci*, Cic. *Brut.* 96, 330.

2. *amator* (lover): he who had been a friend became a *w.*, *qui fuerat cultor factus amator erat*, Ov. *A. A.* 1, 722.

3. *amatus* (a sweetheart): Pl. Gell.

wool: 1. *trama* (the cross threads, opp. to stamen: but Sen. *Ep.* 92, seems to distinguish it from subtenen): *Fig.*: a *tenacious w.* (or web), *tenax trama*, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

2. *subtenuis*, *inla*, *n.*: the *w.* is inserted between by the sheep shuttles, *inseritur medium radiis subtenen acuta*, Ov. *M.* 6, 96: *v. Smith's Dict. Ant. RELA.* p. 941.

wool: 1. *lana*: you come to me with your distaff and *w.*, *ad me venis cum tua colu et lana*, Cic. *de Or.* 2, 68, 277: *to card w.*, *lanam cardere*, Pl. *Men.* 5, 2, 46: *to spin w.*, *l. ducere*, Ov. *M.* 4, 14: *to dye w.*, *l. tingere*, Ib. 6, 9: *to work in w.*, *l. facere*, Ib. 6, 11: *w. shorn near Luceria*, *lanae tonae prope Lucernam*, Hor. *Od.* 3, 15, 11: *thin fleecy clouds like w.*, *tenula vellera lanae*, Virg. *G.* 1, 397.

2. *lanugo*, *inla*, *f.* (wooliness, down): *hair soft as w.*, *comae lanuginis instar*, Ov. *Am.* 1, 14, 33.

3. *Phr.*: a worker in *w.*, *lanarius*, Pl. *Aul.* 3, 5, 14: *w.-bearing trees*, *laniferae arbores*, Plin.: *much cry and little w.*, *vox et praeterea nihil*.

woollen: *lanens*: a *w. cloak*, *lanenum pallium*, Cic. *N. D.* 3, 34, 81: a *w. waistcoat*, *thorax lanens*, Suet. *Aug.* 82.

-draper: *lanarius* (prop. a worker in wool): *Inscr.*

woolly: 1. *lanens*: *pears with a w. skin*, *pira corio laneo*, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

2. *lanatus* (covered with wool): *w. sheep*, *lanatae oves*, Col.: *w. apples* (with a downy skin), *lanata mala*, Plin.

3. *laniger* (wool-bearing): poet.: the *w. flocks*, *lanigeras greges*, Virg. *G.* 3, 287.

wool-working: *lanificus*: a *w. hand*, *lanifica manus*, Tib. 2, 1, 10.

word: 1. A word, spoken or written: 1. *verbum* (the most general term, of words, spoken or written): a *w. once uttered flies away past recall*, *semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum*, Hor. *Ep.* 1, 18, 71: you see that by this one *w.* two things are meant, *videtis hoc uno verbo significari duas res*, Cic. *Caecin.* 33, 88: the *very w. itself*, *"pleasure" has no dignity*, *verbum ipsum voluptatis non habet dignitatem*, Id. *Fin.* 2, 23, 75: to stamp things with *w.* by way of marks, *ut signa quaedam ac verba rebus imprimere*, Id. *Rep.* 3, 2, 3: choice of *w.* is the origin of eloquence, *delectus verborum origo est eloquentiae*, Id. *Brut.* 72, 253: what need of *w.*? *quid verbi opus?* Pl. *Am.* 1, 1, 289: *insulting w.*, *contumelia verborum*, Caes. *B. G.* 5, 58: *character*, *digressio*, *infamia*, *are but w.* and *folly*, *existimatio*, *dedecus*, *infamia*, *verba sunt atque ineptiae*, Cic. *Pla.* 27, 65: the force of *w.*, *not the weight of things*, *verborum momenta non rerum pondera*, Id. *Rep.* 3, 8, 12: in *w.* all are free, *verbo sunt liberi omnes*, Ib. 1, 31, 47: *Latin plays translated w. for w.*, *from the Greek*, *fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae*, Id. *Fin.* 1, 2, 4: *w. for w.*, *verbum e verbo*, Id. *Tusc.* 3, 4, 7: to translate *w.* for *w.*, *verbum pro verbo reddere*, Id. *Opt. Gen.* Or. 5, 14: *verbum verbo*, Id. *Opt. Gen.* Or. 5, 14: *to sum up all in one w.*, *uno verbo*, Cic. *Phil.* 2, 22, 54: *o that you could say that w.* (saying) *from your heart and with truth*, *ultimum istum verbum ex animo ac vere diceres*, Ter. *Eun.* 1, 2, 95.

2. *dictum* (a spoken *w.* or saying): what is the matter, that no one values my *w.*? *quid hoc est negoti neminem meum dictum magni facere?* Pl. *Ain.* 2, 4, 1: to induce by *fine w.*, *phaleratis dictis ducere*, Ter. *Ph.* 3, 2, 16: he obeyed his *w.*, *dicto paruit*, Liv. 9, 41.

3. *vb-abdulum* (an appellation of a particular thing): the name is that which is given to each person as the distinctive special and fixed *w.* by which each is called, *nomen est quod unicuique personae attribuitur quo suo quaque pro-*

prio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, *without changing the things they changed the w.s.*, rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38. 4. nomen, Inis, n. (a name) : to apply new w.s. to new things, nova rebus nova nomina imponere, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3. 5. vox, vōcēs, f. (an expression, utterance, of one or more words) : that he, who is always saying that we ought diligently to bring out the force that underlies w.s., does not understand the meaning of this word "pleasure," eum qui crebro dicat diligenter oportere exprimi quae vis subiecta sit vocibus, non intelligere quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: a w. uttered cannot return, nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 190: *determine that there is no succour in these words, I am a Roman citizen*, constitute nihil esse opis in hac voce, Civis Romanus sum, Cic. Verr. 5, 67, 168: *when the w.s. of that gladiator had become known*, quum illius gladiatoris voces praeceperissent, id. Mur. 25, 25. Phr.: a w. with you: auscultā paucis: audi paucis: paucis te volo: Ter.: in a w., in a few w.s.: breviter: paucis: ne multa: Cic.: to give ill w.s. to any one, maledicere alicui, Cic.: to give any one a good w., favere, suffragari, alicui (to favour, vote for): Cic.: commendare aliquid (to recommend): Cic.: to have w.s. with any one, altercum cum aliquo, Liv.: v. TO QUARELL. || Message, information: hence, to send, send back w., nuntiare, renuntiare: certiorum facere aliquid: to write, write back w., scribere, rescribere: v. MESSAGE, TO INFORM. || Promise: to keep one's w., fidem praestare, servare: to break one's w., fidem violare, fallere: to take a person's w., alicui credere: he will believe my w. sooner than your oath, iurato sum credet mihi quam iurato tibi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 284: he is as good as his w., firmavit fidem, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 4: v. PROMISE.

word (v.): concipio, cēpi, ceptum, *v.*: having changed a few terms in the form and in the w.ing of the oath, paucis verbis carminis concipiendi iurjurandi mutatis, Liv. 1, 32: v. TO EXPARSE.

wordy: verbosus: a w. pretence of wisdom, verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: he objected to him as w. and careless in his history, ut verbosum in historia negligentemque carpebat, Suet. Cal. 34.

work (subs.): 1. opus, ēris, n. (the act of w.ing, and the thing completed by the w., as a building, a book, etc.): for eight successive months they had no lack of w., menses octo continuos opus his non defuit, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54: speaking in all other cases is play, in the exertions at the bar it is laborious w., omnium ceterarum rerum oratio ludus est, in causarum contentione magnum est quoddam opus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: the toilsome w. of war: grave Martis opus, Virg. Aen. 8, 516: to accomplish w., opus efficere, Cic. Att. 9, 11, 2: an urn of beautiful w. (workmanship), hydia praeclearo opere, id. Verr. 4, 14, 32: in plur. esp. of siege-works: he commenced an attack on the city by w.s., operibus oppugnare urbem est adortus, Liv. 37, 5: w.s. and fortifications, opera munitionesque, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: demolition of public w.s. (buildings), publicorum operum depolatio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: I have an important w. (book) in hand, habeo magnum opus in manibus, id. Acad. 1, 1, 2. 2. opēra, labor, paines: the hand and w. of men, hominum manus atque opera, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 14: to bestow great seal and much w. on matters, magnum studium multaque operam in res conferre, ibid. 1, 6, 19: you had spent more w. and labour, plus operae laborisque consumperas, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: in the agricultural writers esp. of a day's w. for a labourer, uno die's w. for a boy, puerilis una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: there will remain a w. to mark this

foreign travel, exstabit opera peregrinationis huius, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 2: w.s. of spiders (spider's webs), operae araneorum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 19. 3. labor (labour, trouble): what money or w. he may have spent on this matter, quid sumptus in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, Cic. Inv. 2, 38, 112: to lighten w., laborem levare, id. Or. 34, 120: the fruit of w.: the glad crops and w.s. of oxen, sata laeta boumque labores, Virg. G. 1, 325. 4. factum (a thing done): a glorious and divine w., factum praeclearum atque divinum, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 114: the w.s. of men and oxen, hominum, boum facta, Ov. H. 10, 60. 5. res, rei, f. (a thing, a matter taken in hand): he undertakes the w., rem suscipit, Caes. B. G. 1, 9. 6. opusculum (a small w.): esp. a writing: why an ungrateful reader depreciates my w.s., mea cur ingratus opuscula lector premat, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35. 7. opella (petty w.): the w. of the forum, opella forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. 8. pensum (the day's portion weighed out to wool-spinners): maidens plying their nightly w., nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. G. 1, 390: I shall recall myself to my duty and w., me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119. Phr.: w.s. of art, artes: works of art wrought by Parrhasius, artes quas Parrhasius protulit, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5: woman's w.: tela (weaving), lana, lanificium (wool-working), pictura (embroidery): acc. to the special kind: seal for woman's w., operosae Minervae studium, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4: the w.s. (machinery) of a clock, etc.: machinatio: when we see anything moved by w.s., as a sphere, a timepiece, and many other things, quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut aethra, ut horas, ut alla permuta, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: the w.s. (place) where the w.ing is done: of a manufactory: "officina: good w.s., recte honestaque facta, virtus: this is not the w. of chance, id. event non casu, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: it is a w. of time, tempore eget ad conficiendum.

work (v.): 1. Intrana: 1. operor, 1, dep.: the older bees w. within, seniores apes intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10: the youth w.ing in the new fields, arvis novis operata juvenis, Virg. Aen. 3, 136: some woman w.ing at the web, aliqua textis operata, Tib. 2, 1, 65. 2. labōro, 1: as long as they understood that they were sowing, spending, and w.ing for themselves and not for Verres, quamdiu intelligebant sese sibi, non Verri, serere, impendere, laborare, Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 121: with acc. of the task w.'d at: I w. at my task, pensa laboro, Prop. 4, 3, 33. 3. Elābro (to w. thoroughly): I am bound to w. for this that my countrymen may be more learned, debeo in eo elaborare ut sint doctiores cives mei, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 10. Phr.: the bees w. within, apes intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: I have engaged to w. to-day for three sesterces, ego operam meam (tribus nummis hodie locavi: the phr. with "operam" seem more used in classical Latin than the verb "operor": v. WORK (subs.). For w. meaning ferment: v. TO FERMENT. || Trans.: 1. exerceo, ul. itum, 2 (to keep in constant w. or stir): to collect and w. troops, copias cogere, exerceo, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: the body must be w.'d, exercendum corpus, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79: I'll w. you to-day as you deserve, ego te exercebo hodie ut dignus es, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: they w. the hills with the ploughshare, exercent vomere colles, Virg. Aen. 7, 798: fields or mines for the w.ing of which we may be reserved, arva aut metalla quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31. 2. exerceo, 1 (chiefly in pass. part.): the mind stirred and w.'d with cares, curis agitated et exercitatus animus, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 28. 3. Agito, 1 (to shake): to be w.'d and stirred by the violence of the winds, venturum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: to be w.'d and terrified by the firs of the

Furies, agitari et perterri Furiarum taedis ardentibus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67.

4. sūbigo, ēgi, actum, 1 (to stir up, esp. of soil): practised in w.ing the soil, glebis subigendis exercitatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: let him put the meal into a mortar, add water gradually, and w. it well, farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito, subigitoque pulcre, Cato R. R. 74. 5. cōlo, ul. culco, 3 (to till): it is not all fields that are w.'d that bear fruit, agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13. 6. tracto, 1 (to w. this way and that, to handle): the w.s. w.'d by the thumb is moulded into many shapes, ora tractata pollice multas fecerit in facies, Ov. M. 10, 285: to d. the helm of state, tractare gubernacula republicae, Cic. Sect. 9, 20. 7. fingo, nixi, ctum, 3: to w. in waz, fingere e cera, Cic. Verr. 4, 13, 30. 8. fabrori, 1 (to w. in hard substances): those who w. statues, ill qui signa fabricantur, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: cups w.'d out of beechwood, fabricata fago pocula, Ov. M. 8, 669: images wrought of gold, simulacra ex auro fabricata, Suet. Ner. 32. 9. mōlor, itus, 4 (to set in motion with effort): the husbandman having w.'d the soil with the curved plough, agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro, Virg. G. 1, 494: these feelings chiefly are to be w.'d in the minds of the judges by our speaking, haec maxime sunt in iudicum animis oratione molenda, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 206.

10. efficio, feci, factum, 3 (to effect): fortune w.s. great changes by small forces, fortuna parvis momentis magnas rerum commutationes efficit, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: v. TO EFFECT, TO PRODUCE. 11. administro, 1 (to manage): to w. a ship, administrare navem, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: v. TO MANAGE. Phr.: to w. vigorously and diligently on a thing, in aliqua re acriter et diligenter versari, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 35: whatever can be w.'d out or effected, quidquid elaborari aut effici poterit, id. Fam. 9, 16, 2: to w. up: perhorre: to w. up skins, wool, coral, lanas p., Plin.; to w. one's way through: penetrare, perferre, to dig through: to w. one's way up to power, ad summam emergere, Lucr. 2, 13: I have seen many w. their way out (from profligacy) to virtue, multos vidi emersisse ad frugem bonam, Cic. Ael. 12, 28: to w. well (be useful, succeed): prodere, provenire: if his design had w.'d well, si consilium provenisset, Tac. H. 3, 41.

work-basket: 1. quassillum: among the w.s. (in the work-room) gold was weighed out, inter quassilla pendebatur aurum, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10. 2. quālus: your w. and w.ing (yhtreva's winged son takes from you, tibi quālus Cythereae puer ales, tibi t'las auferit, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 4. 3. cālāhus: you draw out wool, and lay the fleecy mass when finished in the w.s. v. trabilis lanam calathisque peracta referis velles, Juv. 2, 54.

— day: negotiosus dies, Tac. A. 13, 41: Phr.: on w.-days (common days) and holidays, profectis lucibus et sacris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25: v. WEEK-DAY.

worker: v. WORKMAN. Phr.: a good worker (diligent): diligens: a w. in metals, faber metallicus: a w. in iron, bronze, f. ferrarius, aerarius: Plin.: in gold, silver, aurarius, argentarius.

workhouse: 1. ergastulum (house of correction and forced labour): Cic. 1, 14. 2. ptychotrophium, or ptychium (poor-house): Cod. Justin.

working: 1. tractatio (handling, management): the w. and employment of the voice, tractatio et usus vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 59. 2. fabrica: the w. of brass and iron, fabrica aedis atque ferri, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35. 3. cultus, as: the w. of the ground, cultus agrorum, Liv. 4, 12. 4. cultus: the w. of the ground, agri cultio, Cic. Sen. 16, 56.

5. effectus, as: of which herbs you might see the force and w., quarum herbarum vim et effectum videres, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 47: v. EFFECT.

workman: 1. *ōpifex*, *icis*: all *vs.* are employed in a low art, omnes *opifices* in sordida arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: *vs.* and slaves, *opifices* atque servitia, Sall. C. 50. 2. *ōpēria* (generally used rather in contempt): those whom you would despise as *vs.* and barbarians, quos, sicut operarios barbarosque contemnās, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104. 3. *ōpēs* (usually in plur., of day labourers): Col.: you will be added a ninth *vs.* to my Sabine farm, accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118. 4. *artifex*, *icis* (an artist: more skill is implied than in *opifex*): those *vs.* made likenesses of the body, illi artifices corporis simulacra faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: a cunning *vs.* (fig.), artifex callidus, id. Fin. 2, 35, 116. 5. *fāber*, *brī* (a worker in hard substances): a *vs.* in wood, *fāber tignarius*, Cic. Brut. 73, 257: *vs.* in marble, ivory, or brass, *marmoris aut eboris fabri* aut *avris*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 96. 6. *sediliārius* (*vs.* at a sedentary trade, indoors *vs.*): the multitude of outdoor and indoor *vs.*, *opificum vulgus et sellularii*, Liv. 8, 20. Phr.: *vs.* handle *vs.*'s tools, tractant fabrilis fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116. **workmanlike:** *fāber*, *brā*, *brum*: *vs.* art, *fābra* *ars*, Ov. M. 8, 159: *v.* SKILFUL, INDUSTRIOUS.

workmanship: 1. *opus*, *ēris*, *n.*: of these he was delighted, not with the *vs.*, but with the weight, quorum late non opere delectabatur sed pondere, Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 124. 2. *ars*, *artī*, *f.*: seven tripods equal in weight and *vs.*, septem tripodas pondere et arte pares, Ov. H. 1, 12.

workshop: 1. *officina*: nor can a *vs.* have anything noble, nec quidquam ingenium potest habere officina, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: whose house is a most profitable *vs.* of forgeries, cuius domus quaestuosissima est falsorum chirographorum officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35. 2. *fabrica*: Vulcan who is said to have been mastermith in a *vs.* at Lemnos, Vulcanus qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55. Phr.: a weaver's *vs.*, *texturinum*: Vitr.: *v.* *seor*.

workwoman: **ōpēria* (one who works for hire): used by Plautus ironically. Phr.: she lived a hard life, being a *vs.* in wool, for her livelihood, vitam duriter agebat lana ac tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48: for *vs.*, as needlewoman, there is no one Latin term, though carding and spinning wool were done by women: young *vs.* at their task late at night, nocturna carpatēs pensa puellae, Virg.

world: 1. The world considered as extent of space: the universe, earth:

1. *mundus* (the universe; Gr. *kósmos*): the *vs.* is as it were the common home of gods and men, or the city of both, est *mundus* quasi communis deorum atque hominum domus aut urbs utroque, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 154: this our *vs.* you say is not for certain round: for possibly it may be of some other shape, and countless other *vs.* there may be of other shapes, nec hunc ipsum mundum pro certo rotundum esse dicitis: nam posse fieri ut alia sit figura: innumerabiles mundos alios aliarum esse formarum, id. 18, 48: the ramparts of the mighty *vs.*, magni moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1145: whatever limit bounds the *vs.*, let him attain to it, quicunque mundo terminus obstitit, hunc tangat, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 53 (in poetry *vs.* often means no more than the earth). 2.

orbs, *is*, *m.* (the sphere of earth; in prose terrae or terrarum is generally added): should the *vs.* crash in ruins upon him, at fractus illabatur orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7: no bay in the *vs.*, nullus in orbe sinus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83: the *vs.* and all nations, orbis terrarum gentesque omnes, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33: the Campanian land, the fairest in the *vs.*, ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id. 28, 76: Liber comes enriched from the eastern *vs.* (clime), Liber oodives ab orbe venit, Ov.

F. 3, 466. 3. *terrae*, *ārum* (all lands): all the money in the *vs.*, tanta pecunia quanta sit in terris, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61: where in the *vs.* ubi terrarum? Cic.: wherever in the *vs.* she shall be taken *vs.* *Ans resolved to follow*, quoquo terrarum asportabitur certum persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18. 4. *nātūra* (or *n.* rerum, all nature, creation): Cleanthes gives the name of God to the mind and soul of the whole *vs.*, Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo nomen Dei tribuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37: a certain reason that pervades the whole *vs.*, ratio quaedam per omnem rerum naturam pertinens, id. 14, 36. || *Mankind*, all men, the public, human affairs, etc.:

1. *mundus* (rare in this use): if you will read the records and annals of the *vs.*, tempora si fastosque vellis evolvere mundi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112. 2. *hōmines*, *um*: whatever the *vs.* does, quicquid agunt homines, Juv. 1, 85: this is the way the *vs.* lives, sic vita hominum est, Cic.: since the *vs.* began, post homines natos, Cic. 3. *omnes*, *lum*: the worst poet in the *vs.*, pessimus omnium poeta, Cat.: who is there of all the *vs.* quis enim est omnium? Cic.: the whole *vs.* are agreed, omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. 4. *gentes*, *lum* (all nations): where in the *vs.* are we? ubinam gentium sumus? Cic. 5. *pōpulus* (the public): what says the *vs.*? quis populi sermo est? Pers. 1, 63: the *vs.* hates me, but I myself, populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66.

6. *vulgus*, *i*, *n.*: if the question were asked after the speech was concluded, the judgment of the wise man would never differ from the judgment of the *vs.*, perorata causa si quaereretur nunquam sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discreparet, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: which we perceive to be acceptable to the *vs.*, quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, id. Att. 2, 22, 3. 7. *scēulum* (the age, men with whom we live): I know this *vs.* and its ways, novi ego hoc seculum moribus quibus alet, Plaut. 8. *res*, *rum* (affairs): ignorance of the *vs.*, inscitia rerum, Hor.: *Ulysses*, not to be sunk by the buffeting waves of the *vs.*, Ulyxes adversis rerum immensabilis unda, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22. || *Things temporal* as opposed to eternal; things not religious: 1. *mundus*: Vulg., *passim*. 2. *scēulum*: loose the body's slave from the chains of the *vs.*, servient corpori absolve vincula seculi, Prud.: this sense of world, being Christian, finds no one classical Latin equivalent: expr. by *res profanae* (as opposed to *sacrae*), *humanae*; voluptates, illecebrae voluptatum; curae humanae. Phr.: a citizen of the *vs.*, *mundanus*: Socrates, when asked of what city he called himself a citizen, answered, Of the *vs.*, Socrates quum rogaretur civitatem se esse diceret, Mundanum, inquit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: since the beginning of the *vs.*, ex omnium saeculorum memoria, Cic.: a deed that will last to the *vs.*'s end, factum in saecula iturum, Sil. 12, 312: *vs.* without end, *in saecula saeculorum, Eccl.: in the *vs.* is often a mere expletive: who in the *vs.*? quis tandem? nothing in the *vs.*, nihil omnino, prorsus nihil: I am the very wretchedest man in the *vs.*, prorsus nihil abest quin sim miserrimus, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 3: a man of the *vs.*, homo politus, urbanus, latus (polished): morum peritus, multum cum hominibus versatus (experienced): knowledge of the *vs.* (as opp. to mere scholastic training), rerum, hominum, temporum notitia, Tac. Dial. 29: as the *vs.* goes, ut sunt mores, Ter.: ut nunc est, Hor.: to bring before the *vs.* (to make public), in medium proferre, Cic.: the *vs.* sometimes with adjectives means a class: the literary *vs.*, homines docti, literati, eruditi, Cic.: the fashionable *vs.*, elegantiores: not quite polished enough for this critical *vs.*, minus aptus acutus naribus horum hominum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30: to leave the *vs.* (to die), e vita excedere: the next *vs.*, *futura vita: a *vs.* of waters, *aquarum immensitas,

a *vs.* of wonders, *miraculorum infinita vis ac varietas.

worldlings: 1. **prōfānus*: the *vs.* of the ancient heathen writers, superior omnes *prōfānus*, Tert. Pall. 2. 2. **rerum terrenarum amor*, studium.

worldly: 1. **scēlāris*, *e*: *vs.* lust, secularia desideria, Vulg. Tit. li. 12. 2. In class. Latin no exact equivalent: the idea is too essentially Christian: perh. *prōfānus*: I hate the *vs.* throng, odi profanum vulgus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1: the distinction between priest and people being analogous to that between worldly and spiritual: or, *terrenus*, *terrestis* (earthly); *humānus* (*human*). Phr.: a *vs.*-minded man, *homo diviniurum incuriosus, voluptatibus deditus: could you but rid yourself of killing *vs.* cares, you might follow the leading of heavenly wisdom, at frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posces, quo te caelestis sapientia duceret tresa, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 26.

worm (*vermis*): 1. *The animal*: 1. *vermis*, *is*, *m.*: you may see live *vs.* produced from decaying dung, videre licet vivos existerne vermes stercore de taetro, Lucr. 2, 871: earth-*vs.*, vermes terreni, Plin. 18, 17, 45: where their *vs.* dieth not, ubi vermis non moritur, Vulg. Mark ix. 44. 2. *vermiculus* (*little worm*): these substances, when decaying, produce *vs.*, haec quum sunt putrefacta vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 899. 3. *lumbri*: that they may search the marsh and dig up *vs.*, at rimentur paludem effodiantque lumbricos, Col. 7, 9: get away, you *vs.*, who have just crept out from beneath the earth, foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepesti modo, Pl. Aug. 4, 1: *vs.* (intestinal) hurt calves, solent vitulis nocere lumbrici, Col. 6, 30. 4. *curculio*, *ōnis*, *m.* (*corn-*vs.**): the *vs.* destroys the heap of corn, populat farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185. 5. *tinex* (*small w.* that destroys books, wood, etc.): Virg.: Hor.: Col.: *intestinal w.*: Plin. 6. *tēredo*, *ōnis*, *f.* (the boring *vs.*): the ship destroyed by the secret *vs.*, occulta vitata terebinte navis, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69. || *A disease* under a dog's tongue, supposed to be caused by a *vs.*: *vermiculus*, *lytta*: Cicline. || *The w. of a screw*: **spira cochleae*, the Gr. *σπειράλιον*. Phr.: the *vs.* a disease, *verminatus*: Plin.: to have the *vs.* verminate: Sen.: full of *vs.*, *verminosus*, Plin.

worm (*v.*): Phr.: to *vs.* out of any one (a secret or the like), *extorquere, elicere: to *vs.* one's way in, insinuare se, irrepere: when he had *vs.* his way into an intimacy with him, quum se ejus in familiaritatem insinuasset, Cic. Caec. 5, 13: to *vs.* their way into the register, irrepere in tabulas, id. Arch. 5, 10.

—*eaten*: 1. *vermiculosus*: Pall. 2. *cārōsus* (decayed): Plin. Phr.: some trees are more, some less *vs.*, vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37: being *vs.* is an evil common to all trees, arborum communis morbus vermiculatio, ib.

—*wood*: *absinthium*: Plin.: *bitter w.*, *absinthia taetra*, Lucr. 1, 935. Phr.: a cup of *vs.* mixture, poculum absinthiatum, Sen.: *vs.* wine, *absinthites*: Col.

WORMY: *verminosus*, *vermiculosus*: *v.* *WORM*, *WORM-EATEN*.

WOITY: 1. *To vex, torment*. 1. *crūcio*, *i*: how he *vs.* himself, ut ipse sese cruciat, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 89: don't *vs.* yourself, I entreat, ne crucia te, obsecro, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15. 2. *vezo*, *i*: Cic. 3. *exerceo*, *ul*, *itum*, 2: Cic.: *v.* *TO VEX*, *TO TORMENT*. || *To tear, drive about*: as a sporting term: *lāno*, *lūcero*, *āgito*: *v.* *TO TEAR*, *TO HUNT*.

WORSE (*adj.*): 1. *pēior* (more positively bad, in a comparison of two evils): a disgraceful escape from death is *vs.* than any death, turpis fuga mortis est omni morte pēior, Cic. Phil. 8, 20, 29: the matter cannot be in a state, pēiore res loco non potis est esse, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 46: to fall away to the *vs.* in pejus ruere, Virg. G. 1, 200. 2. *dātērior*

(less good, that has degenerated): the fall has not made my property so, ruinam non fecit deteriorum, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2: the *w.* cause in court, deterior causa in iudicio, Id. Caec. 16, 46: empire changed for the *w.*, mutatus in deterius principatus, Tac. A. 4, 6. 3. *gravior* (more severe): a *w.* wound, gravior vulnus, Caes. B. G. 1, 48. 4. *villior* (more worthless): birth and death without money is *w.* than mere seaweed, genus et virtus nisi cum re villius alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8. *Worse* serves loosely for comparative in many kinds of badness: hence many Latin comparatives may at times express it: he is *wicked*, dishonourable, base, etc., you are *w.*, *ille scelestus, inonestus, turpis, to scelerator, inonestior, turpior: a *w.* fault, maior culpa, Hor.: *v.* BAD. *PHR.*: *fruits grow so*, poma degenerant, Virg. G. 2, 59: *the evil grows so every day*, ingravescit in dies malum, Cic. Brut. 1, 10, 1: *a disease growing so*, ingravescent morbus, Id. Miv. 2, 6, 16: *slushfulness will grow so*, intenditur accidia, Tac. A. 2, 38: *to make the morals of a state so*, ob better, vel corrumpere mores civitatis vel corrigere, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: *things marred and made so*, corrupta ac depravata, Id. Mur. 12, 27: *there is nothing, Antipho, that cannot be made so*, iis bad telling, nil est, Antipho, quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: *to make a matter so*, by words, verbis rem exasperare, Quint. 2, 75: *by which matters have been made so*, quo aggravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: *she makes my suffering so*, illa meos casus ingravat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 60: *I can be none the so*, for what they may do, mihi nihil ab istis nocere potest, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 27: *to come out none the so*, totus et integer exire, Pers. 15, 173.

Worse (adv.): 1. *pejor*: I hated him much *w.* than Clodius, hinc oderam multo pejor quam Clodium, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3. 2. *deterius*: does the grass shine or smell *w.* than Libyan floor? deterius Libyca olet aut nitet herba lapillis? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19.

worship (v.): 1. *veneror*: 1. to *w.* the gods, venerari deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 33: to *w.* Epicurus as a god, *v.* Epicurum ad deum, Id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48. 2. *adoro*, 1. (more emphatic than *veneror*): Ennius *w.* *so*, as *w.* do groves sacred from antiquity, Ennius sicut sacros vestustate lucos adoramus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: *some so*, the crocodile, crocodilon adorant pars, Juv. 15, 2. 3. *colo*, ul, cultum, 1. (by formal rites): the gods whom *so* are wont to worship, pray to, and venerate, dii quos non colere, precari, venerari soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: to *w.* by flames and priests, per flammis et sacerdotibus colere, Tac. A. 1, 10.

worship (subs.): 1. *veneratio*: whatever exalts, rightly claims *w.*, venerationem habet iustam quidquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45. 2. *adoratio*: to propitiate the gods by *w.*, propitiare deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20. 3. *cultus*, tis: the *w.* of the gods, deorum *c.*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: having venerated the deities by *w.*, veneratus numina cultu, Ov. M. 5, 279. 4. *religio*: *w.* is that which offers attention and ceremony to a being of superior nature, religio est quae superioris cuiusdam naturae curam caeremoniamque affert, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161. 5. *sacra*, orum (the details of *w.*, sacrifices, vessels, etc.): he admitted the Sabines into the state, adopting one common *w.*, Sabines in civitatem accevit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 13. *PHR.*: having finished *w.*, re divina facta, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 13: to conduct divine *w.*, rem divinam facere, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: performing *w.*, operatus, Virg.: sacris operatus, Liv.: your *w.*, as a title, perh. expr. by a vocative: *venerande, praecrate, dignissime vir.

worshipful: *venerabilis, reverendus, augustus, dignissimus: but no one of these was used specially as a title of honour to persons in office, till post-classical times.

worshipper: 1. *cultor*: an unfrequent *w.* of the gods, deorum cultor infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1. 2. *venerator*: that *w.* of your house, ille domus vestrae venerator, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 1.

3. *adorator* (admirer): a *w.* of antiquity, adm. antiquitatis, Quint. 2, 5, 21. *PHR.*: I am a most devout *w.* of poetry, poeticon religiosissimus veneror, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 2: quite a *w.* of mine, homo mei observantissimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 11.

worst (adj.): 1. *peissimus* (superlatively bad): the *w.* poet in the world, peissimus omnium poeta, Cat. 49, 6: the *w.* and most faithless spirit, mens pessima et infidelissima, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1.

2. *deterimus* (fallen from good to very bad): a form of government changed from good to *w.*, genus reipublicae ex bono in deterimum conversum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48: *w.* and most shameless man, deterrime et impudentissimus, Id. Verr. 2, 16, 40. 3. *extrémus* (extreme, last in a list of evils): the *w.* madness, extrema dementia, Sall. J. 2, 9, 21. *PHR.*: when he saw his *w.* enemy, ubi vidit inimicissimum suum, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: to make the *w.* of a matter, *rem in deterius (pejus) interpretari.

worst (adv.): pessime: stolen bees thrive *w.*, furtivae apes pessime provolunt, Plin. 19, 7, 37.

worst (v.): vinco, vici, etum, 3: to *w.* in fight, pugna vincere, Cic. Manil. 18, 55: he has *w.*d him in argument, argumentis vici, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 267: *v.* TO CONQUER, TO DEFEAT.

worsted (subs.): *lana, laneum flum: *v.* WOOL.

worsted (adj.): *laneus: *v.* WOOLEN.

wort: 1. *Herb*: herba: but the English *wort* only appears in compounds. 2. *Unfermented beer*: perh. *mustum ex hordeo factum.

worth (subs.): 1. *pretium* (price, value): no one has a field of greater *w.*, agrum pretii majoris nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: the man is of small *w.*, homo parvi pretii est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 14: a moderate lawyer is of some *w.*, consultus juris mediocris in pretio est, Hor. A. P. 372. 2. *aestimatio* (valuation): it is to be valued highly, but it is a *w.* in quality not quantity, est illud quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34: which (napkin) does not trouble me from its *w.*, but it is a keepsake, quod me non movet aestimatione, verum est memento meum, Cat. 12, 12: *v.* VALUE.

3. *dignitas* (worthiness): all know that he is not wanting in *w.* or influence, omnes intelligunt nec dignitatem ei desae nec gratiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 17, 1: *v.* DIGNITY.

4. *virtus*, tis, *f.*: *w.* and honour, virtus atque integritas, Cic. Font. 13, 29: that good wares may sell for their real *w.*, quae probast merx pro virtute ut veneat, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 133: *v.* EXCELLENCE. *PHR.*: a man of great *w.*, vir amplissimus, gravissimus, Cic.

worth (adj.): dignus (with abl.): they think the men *w.* arguing with, homines dignos quibuscum dissertari putant, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: *w.* their hearing, dignum horum auribus, Id. Rep. 1, 12, 19: *v.* WORTHY. *PHR.*: what are pigs *w.* here? quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? Pl. Men. 2, 2, 15: you have a charming slave, *w.* any price you like, habes graphicum servum et quantivis pretii, Id. Epid. 3, 3, 29: do not look to what the man is *w.*, non spectare quanti homo sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 14: he is *w.* nothing, nihil est, Cic.: when estates in land were *w.* little, quum jacerent pretia praediorum, Id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: provided that one gold

coin should be *w.* ten silver, dum per argenteis decem aureus unus valeat, Liv. 38, 11: to be *w.* much (little), inultum (parum) valere: do you not know what money is *w.*? necis quo valeat numus? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: this is *w.* something to me: hoc mihi in lucro est, hinc ego pecuniam lucro: to count it as *w.* something, hic deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16: he is *w.* a large sum of money, *divitias maximas habet: you wished to be known as *w.* (to be rated at) a great sum in landed property, voluisti magnum agri modum censeri, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: it is *w.* knowing what guards the virtue (of Augustus) has, est operae pretium cognoscere quales aedificius habet virtus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129.

worthy: 1. *Deserving*: dignus: (1.) with abl.: a man most *w.* of his ancestors, vir majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: you are *w.* of stripes, dignus es verberibus, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 71: flattery is not *w.* even of a free man, assentatio ne libero quidem digna est, Cic. Am. 24, 89: (2.) with relative and subj.: *w.* of commanding, dignus qui imperet, Id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: (3.) with infin. (only in poets): *w.* to be praised in song, dignus cantari, Virg. E. 5, 54: (4.) with ut (very rarely): I am not *w.*, compared with you, to drive a stake into a wall, non sum dignus prae te ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4. 2. *Possessing worth*, good: *PHR.* *w.* and suitable men, digni et idonei, Sall. C. 51: but this use is not Ciceroian: for this sense use laudandus, optimus: *v.* GOOD, ESTIMABLE. *PHR.*: I think not myself *w.* of such honour, haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. Aen. 1, 335.

worthyly: dignus: philosophy can never be praised *w.* enough, nunquam laudari satis digne potest philosophia, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2. *PHR.*: to praise *w.*, pro dignitate laudare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: to reward *w.*, pro meritis rependere.

worthiness: dignitas: a *w.* for the consular office, dignitas consularia, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: gen. the *adj.* would be used: no one doubted his *w.* for the office, *nemo dubitavit quin dignus esset qui eligeretur.

worthless: 1. *Inutilis*, e (useless): a helpless and *w.* man, homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31. 2. *Vilis*, e (paltry): nothing is *w.* or common, nihil est tam vile neque tam vulgare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71. 3. *Levis*, e (of no weight or worth): *w.* and renal judges, leves ac numarii iudices, Cic. Clu. 28, 75. 4. *Inanis*, e (containing nothing of value, unmeaning): to be pleased with *w.* things, as glory, delectari inanibus rebus, ut gloria, Cic. Am. 14, 49: our *w.* contentions, inanes nostrae contentiones, Id. de Or. 3, 2, 7. 5. *Mis*: (contemptuously): abandoned and *w.* man, homo perditus misereque, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 28. 6. *Nequam*, indecl. (mostly of moral worthlessness): *w.* and wicked freedmen, liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: fish is *w.* unless fresh, pisces nequam esset nisi recens, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 26: *v.* BAD.

worthlessness: 1. *Levitas*: the *w.* of which opinion, refuted as it has been by *Colla*, needs no words from me, cuius opinio levitas confutata a *Colla* non desiderat orationem meam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45: folly and *w.*, levitas levitasque, Id. 28, 70. 2. *Inane* (poet.): what *w.* is there in things? quantum est in rebus inane? Pl. 1, 1.

wound (subs.): 1. *vulnus*, tis, *v.* (inflicted by a weapon or sharp instrument): after giving and receiving many *w.*, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: to suffer *w.* for one's country, pro patria vulnera expiere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: defend our leaves from the *w.* of the sharp knife, ab acutae vulnera facis frondes defendite nostras, Ov. M. q. 181: the *w.* which he inflicted on the state, the same he cured, quae reipublicae vulnera im-

ponebat oedem ille sanabat, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66. 2. *plaga* (a blow meant to injure): to inflict a deadly w., mortiferam plagam infligere, id. Vat. 8, 20: Fig.: this w. is less painful from a friend, haec plaga levior est ab amico, id. Fam. 9, 16, 7. 3. *ulcus*, *āris*, *u* (sore from a w.): unhealed w.s., incurata ulcera, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24. 4. *cicatritx*, *icis*, *f* (scar): to show his w.s. in front, cicatritas adversa ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: to reopen a w. already closed, refricare obducitam jam cicatritem, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4.

wound (v.): 1. *vulnero*, *i* (to inflict a w.): let no man w. any one before he see Indulcomarus slain, neu quis quem vulnere priusquam Indulcomarum interfectum viderit, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: he is w.'d in the face by a sling, in adversum os funda vulneratur, liv. 35: to be w.'d by the edge of the steel, acie ferri vulnerari, Cic. Sect. 10, 24: this might w. the feelings of men, virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv. 34, 7. 2. *sancio*, *i* (to render disabled): to put hors de combat: stronger than vulnero: Rubrius is w.'d in the middle, Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67. Fig.: the words are keen; they w. reputation, aculeata sunt; famam sauciant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30. 3. *laedo*, *si*, *sum*, 3 (to hurt; ill and fig.): if he has w.'d none, si neminem laesit, Cic. Mur. 40, 87. 4. *offendo*, *di*, *sum*, 3 (to offend): to w. any one's feelings, offendere cuiusquam animum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6. Phr.: they do not w. man, hominem non vulnere laedunt, Ov. M. 4, 602: severely w.'d by fortune, fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 11.

wounded: saucius: we see the w. carried off the field, videmus ex acie efferrī saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 38: some of us w. by the deadly bite, pars de nobis funesto saucia morau, Ov. M. 11, 371: w. feelings, saucius animus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: saucius means w. nearly to the death, or deeply hurt; vulneratus (v. TO WOUND), struck by a weapon, having a wound inflicted, whether slight or severe.

woven: V. TO WEAVE.

wrangle: 1. *rixor*, *i*, *dep.*: one man w.s about a trifle, alter rixatur de lana caprina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15. 2. *altercor*, *i*, *dep.*: we sit idle, w'ing like women, sedemus desides, mulierum ritu inter nos altercant, Liv. 3, 68. 3. *jurgo*, *i*: how will he w. with you? quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15: V. TO QUARREL.

wrangling: 1. *rixā*: discipline was destroyed by disputes or w.s., corrupta jurgis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27. 2. *altercatio*: when engaged not only a sharp debate but even a w., magna ibi non disceptatio modo sed etiam altercatio fuit, Liv. 38, 32. 3. *jurgium*: whence arise civil w.s., civil words, abuse, ex quibus jurgia, maledicta, contumelias gignuntur, Cic. Am. 21, 78: V. QUARREL (subs.).

wrap: 1. *involvere*, *vi*, *ūtum*, 3: they w. their cloaks round their left arms, sinistras sagis involvunt, Caes. B. C. 75: he is w.'d in smoke, involvitur fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232. 2. *obvolvō*: having w.'d up his arm in woollen bandages, brachio lanis fasciis quae obvolvito, Suet. Dom. 17: are you to w. up your fault in fair words? verbis decoris obvolvās vitium? Hor. S. 2, 7, 42. 3. *āmiclo*, *leui* or *lxi*, *letum*, 4: the cloak in which he was w.'d, pallium quo amictus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: whatever is w.'d up in trashy paper, quicquid chartis amictur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 270. 4. *vēlo*, *i* (to veil): with head close w.'d, capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: w.'d in a purple robe, purpurea velatus veste, Ov. M. 2, 23. 5. *obduco*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (to draw over): with his cloak w.'d tightly round him, obducta veste, Tac. A. 4, 70: the trunks of trees are w.'d in bark or rind, trunc obducuntur libro aut cortice, Cic.

N. D. 2, 47, 120. 6. *ūgo*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3 (by way of protection): with this same hood I w. me up if it rains, eodem tegillo lectus esse soleo si pluit, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 19. 7. *intorquero*, *rsi*, *tum*, 2 (to wind tightly round): w'ing his cloak round his left arm, paludamento circum laevum brachium intorito, Liv. 25, 16, ad fin.

wrapper: 1. *involverum*: the w. (case) of a shield, involverum clipei, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 37. 2. *tēgmentum*: w.s. for the body, woven or sewn, tegumentum corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150. 3. *sāgum* (cloak): a w. fastened by a brooch, sagum fibula consertum, Tac. Germ. 17. 4. *tūnica* (poet.): you (my book) will supply w.s. for mackerel, scombris tunicas dabis, Mart. 4, 87, 8.

wrath: *ira*, *iracundia*, *bilis*, *stigmachus*: V. ANGER. Phr.: he flamed out with passionate w., exarsit iracundia et stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48: to be in hot w., excandescere, Cic.: he swells and glows with w., turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8.

wrathful: *iratus*, *ira incensus*: V. ANGRY.

wrathfully: 1. *irāte*: Phaedr. 2. *iracunde*: Cic.: V. ANGRILY.

wreak: Phr.: to w. vengeance on any one, aliquem ulcisci ac persequi, Cic.: each w.'d a sanguinary vengeance, se quisque ultione et sanguine explebant, Tac. A. 4, 35: nor would he w. vengeance on innocent hostages, neque se in obides innoxios saevitutum, Liv. 28, 34.

wreath: 1. *Something twisted or curled*: 1. *vōlūmen*, *inla*, *n.*: w.s. of black smoke, nigri volumina fumi, Ov. M. 13, 601. 2. *vertex*, *icis*, *m.*: a w. of fire, igneus vertex, Lucr. 6, 298. 3. *tortus*, *ūs*: a serpent with many old w.s., tortu multiplicabilis draco, poet., Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22. Or exp. by adj.: w.s. of flame, *tortae flammae. 4. *garland*: 1. *sertum* (in plur.): they twine fragrant w.s. round their temples, odoratis innectunt tempora sertis, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 3. 2. *cōrona*: w.s. twined of linen, nexae philyris coronae, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2. 3. *cōrolla*: a plaited w., corolla plectilis, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 37. 4. *torquet*, *is*, *m* and *sem*: the altars decked with woven w.s., nexis ornatae torquetibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 276: V. GARLAND.

wreaths: 1. *torqueo*, *rsi*, *tum*, 2: he w.s his scaly rings in circling coils, ille volubilibus squamosos nexibus orbes, Virg. Aen. 5, 109. Phr.: Allecto, her neck w.'d with rapiers, Allecto torquata colubris, Ov. H. 2, 119: the w.'d snakes of the Furies' locks, intortis capillis Eumenidum angues, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35.

wreck (subs.): 1. *Of a ship*: naufragium: to perish by w., naufragio perire, Cic. Delot. 9, 25: the w. (fragments of the ship) covers the sea, naufragium operit freta, Sil. 10, 323. Phr.: if he swims out from a w., si fractus enatat navibus, Hor. A. P. 20. 2. *Fig.: breaking up, ruin*: 1. *naufragium*: the w. of one's fortunes, naufragium fortunarum, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 25. 2. *ruina*: V. RUIN. Phr.: should the w. of the world fall on him, si fractus illabatur orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 8: the w. of former greatness, *reliquiae pristini splendoris.

wreck (v.): 1. *frango*, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3 (to break): many ships being w.'d, compluribus navibus fractis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: all my fortunes were w.'d, omnis res mea fracta est, Hor. S. 2, 3, 19. 2. *illido*, *si*, *sum*, 3 (to dash upon): to w. on the shallows, illidere vadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 112. 3. *laedo*, *si*, *sum*, 3. *nor*

did the sea w. ships and shipmen on the rocks, nec aequora laedebant naves ad saxa viroque, Lucr. 5, 909. Phr.: many have been w.'d, multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1.

wrecked: naufragus: he saw Marius an exile and w., Marium expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: a w. ship, naufraga puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16. Fig.: a company of w. men, naufragorum manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.

wren: *rēgulus*: Auct. Carm. Phil. 13.

wrench (v.): 1. *intorquero*, *rsi*, *tum*, 2: to w. the ankle, talum intorquere, Auct. B. Hisp. 38. 2. *extorqueo*: to w. out (diallocate) a joint, articulum ext., Sen.: V. TO SPRAIN.

wrench (subs.): V. SPRAIN.

wrest: 1. *extorqueo*, *rsi*, *tum*, 2: the dagger was w.'d from your hands, tibi sica de manibus extorta est, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16: to w. a sentence from the judges by force of language, ext. sententias de manibus iudicum vi quadam orationis, id. Or. 2, 18, 74: from whom my pleasure is thus w.'d, cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139. 2. *torqueo* (fig.): to w. everything for the advantage of his own cause, omnia torquere ad suae causae commodum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 46. 3. *distorqueo*: to produce suspicion and hatred by slandering and w'ing the meaning of everything, calumnando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invidia efficerē, Liv. 42, 42: to w. a word for the worse, detorquere verbum in pejus, Sen. Phr.: to w. the sense, male, perverse Interpretari, Cic.

wrestle: *luctor*, *i*: *Milo* will w. at Olympia, luctabitur Olympis Milo, Cic. Cat. 13, 30: to w. (contend) and cope with you, tecum luctari et congrēdi, id. Sull. 16, 47: V. TO STRIVE, TO CONTEST.

wrestler: 1. *luctor*: he is a crafty w., luctor dolosus est, Pl. Pa. 5, 1, 5: a w. thrice thrown has lost the palm, luctor ter abiectus perdidit palmam, Sen. Ben. 5, 3. 2. *athleta* (w. or athlete in public games): when he saw the w. practising, quum athletas se exercentes videret, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27.

wrestling: 1. *luctatio*: there can be no w. without an adversary, sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Pl. Pa. 13, 30: with the Academicians it is a w. in the dark, for they assert positively nothing, cum Academicis incerta est, qui nihil affirmant, id. Fin. 2, 14, 43. 2. *luctatus*, *ūs*: Plin. 3, 134 (poet.): the contest of w., certamen luctae, Aus. 93, 7. 4. *luctamen* (poet.): struggling: Virg. Aen. 8, 89. Phr.: a w.-school, palaestra, Cic. Pl. Ter.: the director of a w.-school, palaestrae, Cic.

wretch: 1. *misere* (in pity): he kisses the door, poor w., foribus misere oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1175. 2. *nequam* (vile w.): you are a rascal and a w., malus et nequam es, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 39. 3. *perditus* (abandoned w.): you most abandoned w., tu omnium mortalium perditissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 26, 65.

wretched: 1. *misere*: a w. and unhappy man, homo misere atque infelix, Cic.: w. unhappy, suffering, misere, infelix, aerumnosus, Cic.: he suffers from w. ambition, misera ambitio laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: a w. (worthless) strain on grating straw, acriter miserum stipula carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27. 2. *misērabilis*, *e* (pitiable): a w. sight, miserabilis aspectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 73. 3. *stēbilis*, *e* (causing tears): a miserable and w. appearance, misera et stēbilis species, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: V. UNHAPPY, WOEFUL, POOR.

wretchedly: 1. *misēre*: w. anxious to get away, misere discedere quaerens, Hor. S. 1, 9, 8. 2. *misērabilliter*: to die w., w. emori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 95. 3. *māle* (qualifying things, the exco- of which is bad): I am w. afraid, male metuo, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: w. hoarse, raud male, Hor. S. 1, 4, 66. The superl. may sometimes express w. with an adj.: w. poor mendicissimus, Cic.

wretchedness: 1. miseria: where virtue is, there *no* utter misery cannot be, ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 32, 95: the *w.* (poverty) of the commons increased every day, indies miseriae plebis cresecabant, Liv. 6, 34. 2. aerumna: *w.* is distressful sorrow, aerumna est aegritudo laboriosa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18. 3. egestas (bitter poverty): poverty or rather *w.* and beggary, paupertas vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 45: *v.* MISERY.

wriggle: torquor, tortor, sinuor: *v.* TO WHIRL. Phr.: *w.* *ing* turns, * sinuosis flexus.

wright: opifex, artifex, faber: *w.* occurs chiefly in compounds; where a Latin *adj.* would specify the craft: e. g. * faber plastrarius, a wheel-*w.*

wring: 1. torqueo, rē, tum, 2: a bitter taste will *w.* the mouths of those who try it, ora tentantur torquetur amaror, Virg. G. 2, 247: I am *wring* (with anxiety) night and day, equidem dies noctesque torquor, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4. 2. crūdo, 1 (to torture): bodies *wring* with dire torments, cruciata diris corpora tormentis, Ov. M. 3, 604. Phr.: to *w.* towels dry, * aquam lintels exprimere: to *w.* the neck, * collum obtortum frangere: [c. torquere, Liv. 4, 53, and c. obtorquere, Cic. Clu. 21, 59, is something milder, to drag off forcibly by the neck]: c. frangere, to break the neck by hanging, Sall. C. 55.

— **from:** extorqueo: *v.* TO EXTRACT. **wrinkle:** rēga: grey hairs, *w.* can, rugae, Cic. Sen. 18, 63: old age furrows your brow with *w.*, rugis frontem senectus exarat, Hor. Epod. 8, 4. Phr.: when you have more *w.* on your brow than creases in your dress, rugosiorum cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93, 3: to make full of *w.*, corrugare, Hor.

wrinkled: 1. rēgōsus: *w.* cheeks, rugosus genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112. 2. rēgātus: *w.* (marked as with *w.*) shells, rugatus oncharum testae, Plin. Phr.: the north wind that makes the apples *w.*, aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis, Plin. 15, 16, 18.

wrist: no single word in class. writers: Celsus explains the Greek *καρπός* by prima palmae pars: * carpus: Anat. Phr.: edged with fringe at the *w.*, ad manus fimbriatus, Suet. Caes. 45.

writ: 1. anything written: Phr.: Holy W.: * litterae, sanctae, divinae; corpus litterarum sanctarum (the whole Bible): biblia sacra, scripturae sacrae: all these phrases are of course unclassical, and more or less modern. 2. A legal instrument conferring authority: mandātum, praescriptum (order): auctoritas (warrant): litterae (letter of appointment): cf. Suet. Vesp. 8. Phr.: to issue a *w.* for the apprehension of a criminal, * edere litteras ut maleficus comprehendatur.

writes: 1. scribo, pel, ptum, 3: when letters are written with a pen in a book, quom in libro scribuntur calamo litterae, Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 131: *w.* this song on the middle column, hoc carmen medio scribe columna, Prop. 4, 7, 83: Ausidius was *w.*ing a Grecian history, Ausidius Graecam scribebat historiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: who could *w.* worthy of Mars? quis Martem digne scriperit? Hor. Od. 1, 6, 14: a letter carefully written, epistola perditigenter scripta, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: with infra. of information: he *w.* that he will come, scribit se affore, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: with relat. clause: *w.* to me what you are doing, scribe ad me quid agas, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2: to *w.* an order to do, by subj., with or without ut: to *w.* me *w.* to come, scribere ad me ut venirem, Id. Att. 11, 7, 2: he *w.* to Labienus to come, scribit Labieno veniat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: absol., to be an author: he whom no one has excelled in *w.*ing, ille quo nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 21. 2. conscribo (to draw up in *w.*ing): a book written about his consulship and acts, liber de consiliatu et de

rebus gestis suis conscriptus, Cic. Brnt. 35, 132: pages written in a beautiful hand, tabellae lepida conscriptae manu, Pl. Pa. 1, 1, 28. 3. perscribo (to *w.* in full, *w.* out): he *w.* of what had been done, rem gestam perscribit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: my brother has *w.* out your speech, frater meus tuam orationem perscripsit, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2. 4. ex-scribo (to copy as an extract): I *w.* out the inscriptions in the forum, tabulas in foro exscribo, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189.

5. transcribo (to *w.* from one book into another): the will written into another set of tablets, testamentum in alias tabulas transcripsum, Cic. Clu. 14, 41.

6. describo (to copy, or to *w.* down plainly): Balbus wrote to me that he had written out my fifth book, De Finibus, Balbus scripsit ad me se quintum De Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 4: the songs which I have written on the bark of the beech, quae in cortice fagi carmina descripsi, Virg. E. 5, 14. 7. rescribo (to *w.* again, *w.* back): to *w.* over again and correct, rescribere et corrigere, Suet. Caes. 36: to your morning letter I wrote answer at once yesterday, antemerdianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 1. Phr.: to *w.* a careless hand, * negligenter exarare litteras (Kr.): to *w.* a good hand, lepida littera conscribere, Pl. Pa. 1, 1, 28: I got your letter written in an unsteady hand, accepti tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15, 2: I wrote these few lines, hoc litterularum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1: I write this at Rome, dabam Romae, Cic. to *w.* (publish) against any one, * contra aliquem librum edere: to put thoughts in *w.*ing, mandare litteris cogitationes, Cic. to *w.* down in short hand, notis excipere velocissime, Suet. Tit. 3: there is *w.* evidence for this, exstat hoc, memoriae traditum est, Cic.

writer: 1. scriptor: Diphilus Crassus? (secretary) and reader, Diphilus Crassi scriptor et lector, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136: the *w.*s and teachers on the liberal arts must be read, bonarum artium scriptores et doctores legendi, Ibd. 1, 34, 158: a most elegant and polished *w.*, venustissimus scriptor et politissimus, Id. Or. 9, 29. 2. scriba (a public *w.*, clerk): these *w.*s are an honourable class, for to their integrity the public accounts are entrusted, scribarum ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidel tabellae publicae committuntur, Cic. Verr. 3, 79, 183: *v.* CLERK, COPYIST. 3. auctor (author): the *w.* of the Alexandrine war is uncertain, Belli Alexandrini incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56: *w.*s whom I am now often reading, auctores quos nunc lectio, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1. The writer of a particular document is perhaps more often expressed by a periphrasis with the verb: the *w.* of this letter, qui hanc epistolam scripsit, conscripsit.

writes: 1. tortor, 1 dep.: you will see all the parts *w.*ing with the fresh wound, omnia cernes recenti vulnere tortari, Lucr. 3, 661. 2. torquor, 2 dep.: that the wise man cannot be happy when he is *w.*ing under the rack, non posse sapientem beatum esse quum eculeo torquatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42.

writing: 1. Act of writing: 1. scripio: soreness of the eyes which hinders my *w.*, Ippitudo quae impedit scriptorem meum, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2: nothing is so useful for speaking as *w.*, nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit quantum scriptio, Id. Brut. 24, 92. 2. scriptura: constant and diligent *w.*, assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150. 2. The thing written: 1. scriptum: when the meaning of the writer seems to disagree with the actual *w.*, quum videtur scriptoria voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 10: the *w.* of Lucilius, scripta Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56. 2. scriptura: that the *w.* might not perish with the poet, ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol.

alt. 5. 3. tabulae, arum (documents): *w.*s in Greek characters, tabulae Graecis litteris confectae, Caes. B. G. 1, 29. 4. charta (paper): I fear lest my very *w.* may betray me, charta ipsa me nos prodit perimissio, Cic. Att. 2, 20. Misc. Phr.: the art of *w.*, ars scribendi, Cic. * ars scriptoria (Ruhn.): love of *w.*, scribendi alacritas, Cic. Att. 16, 3: a *w.*-case, scrinium: Hor.: *w.*-ink, * scriptorium atramentum, Cels.: a *w.*-pen, calamus scriptorius, Cels.: calamus flosipes, Aus. Ep. 7, 49: * penna scriptoria (late): *v.* PEN: *w.*-paper, * charta scriptoria (Kr.): *w.*-tablet, codicilli, orum: Cic.: pugillares, ium: Suet.: Plin.: a *w.*-desk, * mensa scriptoria (Kr.): a *w.*-master, * magister artis scribendi, artis scriptoriae magister (Kr.).

wrong (adj.): 1. prāvus (having a false direction; opp. to rectus): those which nothing can be more *w.*, quo nihil pravius esse potest, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80: things base and *w.*, turpia et prava, Juv. 14, 41. 2. perversus: bad and *w.*, pravam et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30. 3. falsus (false, mistaken): that is altogether *w.*, falsum est id totum, Cic. Irep. 2, 15, 28: the mind prone to *w.*, acclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6. 4. allēnus (unsuitable): they engage in a *w.* place, alieno loco praelium committunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.

5. vitiosus (falsely): *v.* a comparison, exemplum vitiosum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46. 6. iniustus (unjust): how *w.* that was towards his country he did not see, id quam iniustum in patriam esset non videbat, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 82. 7. iniquus: what is more *w.* or more shameful than this? quid hoc iniquius aut indignius? Cic. Quint. 2, 8. Phr.: wrong measure: * mensura iniqua, non iusta: cf. Liv. 5, 48, fin.: to form a *w.* conclusion, vitiose concludere, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 98: to be *w.* (of persons): errare: she took the *w.* road, erravit via, Virg. Aen. 2, 739: you are wholly *w.*, tota erras via, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: I had sooner be *w.* with Plato than right with you others, errare malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: *w.* may be *w.*, but how could a god be *w.*? possumus falli; deus falli qui potuit? Id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: whom the Egyptians think it *w.* to name, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Ibd. 22, 56.

wrong (subs.): 1. nefas, indec. (a sin against all laws divine and human): right and *w.* are reversed, his verum atque nefas, Virg. G. 1, 505. 2. injuria: those *w.*s which are inflicted wilfully with intent to damage, illae injuriae quae nocendi causa de industria inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 24: to avenge *w.*s, injurias ulcisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: to avert a *w.*, injuriam propulsa, Cic. *v.* INJUSTICE, INJURY.

wrong (v.): no one Latin verb is the exact counterpart: 1. laedo, si, sum, 3 (to hurt); the context determines the hurt to be a *w.*ing: it is a property of the human heart that you hate one whom you have *w.*ed, proprium est humani ingenii odisse quem laeseris, Tac. Agr. 42. 2. fraudo, 1 (to defraud): he who has *w.*ed and deceived a partner, qui socium fraudavit et fefellerit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17. Phr.: it is foreign to a wise man's nature not only to *w.*, any, but even to damage any, alienum a sapiente est non modo injuriam cui facere, verum etiam nocere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: to *w.* a man, injuriam cui inferre, Cic.: he *w.*ed himself, ipse sibi injurius est, Ter.: I *w.*ed myself in comparing him with Cato, inique Caestorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. Deiot. 7, 31.

wrong-doer: 1. maleficus: Cic. 2. malefactor: Pl.: *v.* MALFACTOR, CRIMINAL.

wrongful: injustus, injuriōsus, iniquus: *v.* UNJUST.

wrongfully: injuste, injuriōse, inique: *v.* UNJUSTLY.

wrongly: 1. male (badly): he will act altogether w., faciet omnino male, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: the wheels w. (foolishly) wished for, male optati axes, Ov. M. 2, 148. 2. perperam: whether rightly or w., seu recte seu perperam, Cic. Quint. 8, 23. 3. prave: putting things done rightly among good actions, things done w. among bad, recte facta in bonis actionibus poena, prave in malis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 37. 4. falso (erroneously): when Targentius was w. said to be alive, quum Targentius was falso dicere, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 38. 5. vitiose (falsely): I have inferred w., vitiose conclusi, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 98.

wroth: iratus, irascundus. V. ANGRY.

wrought: factus, confectus. V. TO MAKE, TO WORK.

wry: 1. distortus: w. faces, distorti vultus. Quint.: legs grown awry, distorta crura. Hor. S. 1, 3, 47. 2. obliquus: all things must be w., omnia fieri obliqua necesse est, Lucr. 4, 316: with head awry, obliquo capite, Hor. S. 2, 5, 92. 3. prave: limbs that had grown out awry, elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81. P.Hr.: the bitter taste will cause a w. face, amaror torquet bit ora, Virg. G. 2, 247. Pufius imitates the w. faces of Fimbria, Fufius Fimbriae oris pravitatem imitator, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93.

wry-neck (a bird): lynx, ynxis, f.: Plin.: lynx or ynx torquillus. Linn.

wryness: pravitas: w., distortio, defect of shape in the limbs, membrorum pravitas, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

wych-elm: *ulmus scabra: Linn.

Y.

YACHT: priva năvia, trîrēms, cēlux, etc.: according to the nature of the vessel; but the varieties of rig do not correspond to those of modern ships: the poor man in his hired boat is as sick as the rich man in his trimme yacht, pauper conducto navigio aequae nausae ac locuples quem ducit priva trîremis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92.

yard: *diocorea: Linn.

yard: 1. A court: 1. Area: a y. before a house, area domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4. 2. cohorts, ths, f.: (written also corts and chors in this sense) the y. in which the fowls stray about, cohorts per quam vagantur gallinae, Col. 8, 3: the fowls of the y., cortis aves, Mart. 13, 45, 2. II. A measure: *ulna: approximately, where great exactness is not needed: with a gown six y. long, cum bi ter ulnarum toga, Hor. Epod. 4, 8. P.Hr.: a shield a y. long, parma triplicata, Liv. 38, 21. III. A sail-yard: antenna: the ropes which bound the y. to the masts, funes qui antennis ad masts destinantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: the tops of the sail-clad y.s, cornua velatarum antenarum, Virg. Aen. 3, 549.

yard: 1. Lit.: 1. *linum nēum (linen y.): Ulp. 2. *lana nēta (woolen y.): Ulp. Or use flum linl, lanae. II. Fig.: a long story: fābula longa: V. TALK.

yawl: perh. lembus, scapha: modern distinctions in boats and ships do not correspond to ancient.

yawn (v.): 1. ocellto, i (to open the mouth in weariness, etc.): he y.s immediately on reaching the threshold of his villa, ocellat ex tempore tetigit quum limina villae, Lucr. 3, 1078: to y. too loudly, clare nimis et sonore osc, Gell. 4, 20. 2. ocelltor, i, d.p.: how he stretches and y.s, ut pandiculus ocellatur, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80. 3. bio, i (to gape, open wide): vast caverns y. vasti specus blant, Plin. 34, 7, 18: the nodding waves y. tumentes blant undae, Lucan 5, 641. 4. dēbisco, hēvi (in the inf., debiscē), 3: the ying sea opens to view the grounds accomplishing the waves, unda debiscens terram inter

fluctus aperit, Virg. Aen. 1, 106. P.Hr.: he descends into the ying chasm, descendit in hiatus, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 38: a cave of vast and ying mouth, spelunca vasto immani hiatus, Virg. Aen. 6, 237. **yawn** (sub): ocellatio: Plin.

yes: vos.

yes: 1. In assent: v. YES. II. In enforcing what precedes; often joined with more or rather: immo, immo etiam; quin, quin etiam; quin potius: v. NAT.

yeast: pārio, ēntor: v. TO BEAR, TO BRING FORTH.

year: annus: Romulus fixed that there should be ten months in his y. Romulus in anno constituit menses quinque bis esse suo, Ov. F. 1, 27: no one is so old that he does not think he may live a y., nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere: Cic. Sen. 7, 24: at the beginning of the y. anno incipiente, ineunte; anni principio, exordio, initio: Cic. Liv.: at the end of the y., anno exeunte, desinente, expleso, circumacto. Cic.: Liv. S. me cases of annus are used adverbially, without or with a prep. (1) Anno, last y. I bought that for four minae, quatuor minis istanc anno, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 22: who have not now held a senate for almost a y., qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv. 3, 39, fin.: twice a y., bis anno: Plin.: he died the y. before I was censor, anno ante me censorem mortuus est, Cic.: Cic. adds in with numerals: thrice a y., ter in anno, Roem. Am. 46, 132. (II) Annus: for a whole y., the matrons mourned him, annum matronae luxerunt eum, Liv. 2, 7: a y. hence, ad annum, Cic.: for a y., in annum: the command was prolonged for a y., prorogatum in a. imperium est, Liv. 37, 2: of time past or future: it was done sixteen y.s ago, abhinc annos factumst sedecim, Pl.: fifteen y.s after, annum post quintum decimum, Liv. The y. before, annus superior, proximus: the y. after, annus sequens, posterus, Cic.: Liv.: it is a hundred and ten y.s since the law was passed, centum et decem anni sunt quum lata lex est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75. In speaking of age: he is twenty y. old, viginti annos natus est, habet, Cic.: I am more than twenty y.s old, plus annis viginti natus sum, Pl.: thus died Galba, being seventy-three y.s old, hunc exitum habuit Gnlba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac. H. 1, 49: when being eighty y.s old he had gone to Egypt, quum annorum octoginta in Egyptum ivisset, Nep. Ages. 8: I am in my eighty-fourth y., quartum annum ago et octoginta, Cic. Sen. 10, 32.

P.Hr.: a half y.: semestre spatium. Plin.: you will see that that reign could hardly last half a y., intellige id regnum vix semestre esse posse, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7: two y.s, three y.s, etc.: biennium, triennium, etc.: he lived five y.s longer: vixit quinquennium postea, Cic.: well stricken in y.s, setate proventus, Cic.: I at your y.s did not think of love, ego istuc aetatis non amori operam dabam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 48: to wish any one a happy new y., *in novum annum laeta optare aliquid et omniari (cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5): I had nearly served out my y., annum tempus prope jam emeritum habebamus, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3: you have a full y.s pay, gire a full y.s work, annua sera habes, annuum operam ede, Liv. 5, 4: I saw that youth every y., Melitoeus, illum viri juvenem Melitoeae quontannis, Virg. E. 1, 43.

yearly (adv.): 1. annuus (in prose generally lasting through the year; in poetry, recurring every year, but rarely thus in prose): the y. changes of the seasons, annuae commutationes, Cic. Inv. 1, 48, 59: offer the y. sacrifices to great Ceres, a. magnae sacra refer Cereri, Virg. G. 1, 338. 2. anniversarius (recurring as the year comes round): y. sacrifices, a. sacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 39, 84: the swiftness of the heavens accomplishing their y. changes, impetus caeli conf-

ciens vicissitudines a., Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97. P.Hr.: the honour was increased by the offer of a y. salary of five hundred thousand sesterces, honor auctus est oblati in singulos annos quingulis sestertii, Tac. A. 13, 34.

yearly (adv.): 1. quontannis: the Sicilians pay tribute y., Siculi quontannis tributa conferunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 131. 2. in singulis annis: v. PREC. ART. 3. in singulis annis: the sum per forms y. two journeys from the opposite ends of heaven, sol binas in singulis annis reversiones ab extremo contrarias facit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102.

years: 1. quontannis: 1. what waters wants, seeks, years for, quid natura vult, anquirit, desideret, Cic. Am. 24, 88: that day and night you may love me, y. for me, dies noctesque me amare, me desiderare, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113. P.Hr.: I y. for the city, me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1: you will do all that we have so long waited and y'd for, explesis omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, id. de Or. 1, 47, 205.

yearning: desiderium: to have a passionate y. for me, desiderio nostri aestuare, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: Rome and my home occur to me, and a y. for the place, Roma domusque subit desideriumque locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21.

yeast: fermentum: bread without y., panis sine fermento, Cels. Fig.: take this as a y. to make your choler cease, accipe et istud fermentum tibi habe, Juv. 3, 183.

yeal (v.): 1. illilo, i: the priest of the turpurg mother (Cybele) y.s, ululata matris enthū Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3. 2. illilo, i (with pain): Hercules himself on Ceta he had seen ying from excess of pain, Ipsam Herculeum in Ceta viderat magnitudine dolorum ejulantem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19.

yeal (sub): 1. illilatus, as: they shout and raise a y., conclamant et ululatum tollunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 37. 2. illilatio (of pain): a groan may be permitted sometimes to a man, a y. of pain not even to a woman, ingemiscere nonnunquam viro concessum est, ejulatio ne nulli quidem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 31, 55. P.Hr.: discordant y.s, dissoni clamores, Liv. 4, 38: cares echoing with mad y.s, antra ululata furoribus, Stat. Th. 1, 338.

yellow: 1. flavus: the y. stream of honey, flavus mellis liquor, Lucr. 1, 937: y. corn-fields, flava arva, Virg. G. 1, 316: y. gold, flavum aurum, id. Aen. 1, 392: y. hair, flava coma, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4. 2. flavens: Galeaeus waters the y. corn-fields, humectat flaventia culta Galeaeus, Virg. G. 4, 126. 3. fulvus (deep y., tawny): y. hair, f. caesaries, Virg. Aen. 11, 642: y. sand, f. arena, ib. 12, 741. 4. litens (orange yellow): a y. paleness, l. pallor, Hor. Ep. 10, 16: a y. robe, l. palla, Tib. 1, 7, 46. 5. cruceus (saffron): y. flowers, croci flores, Virg. G. 4, 109: a y. mantle, c. chlamys, id. Aen. 11, 775. 6. luridus (pale y., mostly of things that look ghastly and unpleasant): y. teeth, luridi dentes, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 10. 7. galbanus (greenish y.): y. robes, galbanae (vestimenta), Juv. 2, 97. 8. gilvus (etymologically connected with yellow, but applied by Varro and Virgil only to horses). P.Hr.: when the harvest shall be y., with ripe ears, quum maturis flavebit mensis arista, poet. Lat. 10, 311.

yellowish: 1. subflavus: y. hair, a. capillus, Suet. Aug. 79. 2. flavidus: y. turnip-tops, flavida rapada, Plin.

yelp: gannio, 4: to y. is properly said of dogs, gannire proprie est canum, Non. 450, 11. Fig.: what is he ying for? quid ille gannit? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17. P.Hr.: dogs (carry their puppies with a ying sound, canes catulos gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1070.

yeoman: no exact word: agri or agrorum dominus: or simply agrarius, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: agricola, colonus (farmer, but not necessarily of his own land): sturdy yeomen, fortes coloni,

Yoke. Verr. 3, 51, 120. Of the doorway made by three spears, under which a vanquished enemy was sent in token of submission: the dictator sent the *Aequians* under this y., sub hoc j. dictator *Aequios* misit, Liv. 3, 28: hence Fig.: from whose necks they had removed the y. of slavery, cuius a cervicibus j. servile deiecerant, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: the *Brigantes* have been able to throw off the y., *Brigantes* j. exuero putere, Tac. Agr. 31: to bear the y. (of woe), ferre j., Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1: love unites by a y., Jugo cogit Venus, id. Ol. 3, 9, 18. For yokes figuratively used v. also DOMITOR, TYRANNY.

yoke (v.): 1. Jugo, nxi, nctum, 3: to y. horses to a chariot, curru et equos j. Virg. G. 3, 114: y. suitable pairs, aptos Jugo pares, ib. 107: to y. to a chariot, ad curru, Plin.: I will y. (join) to you *Deiopa* in firm wedlock, *Deiopa* connubio Jugoam stabili, Virg. Aen. 1, 73. 2. conjungo (to y. together): to y. together two pairs of horses, bis conjungere binos equos, Lucr. 5, 1299. Phr.: to y. a beast, Jugo imponere bestiae: Cic.: Jugo subdere bestiam: Plin.

— **Yellor**: 1. conjux, Jūgis (the exact word, but only used of a married pair): true y.s, boni conjuges, Cat. 61, 233. 2. socius (partner): a y. and partner in my toil, a. et consors laboris, Cic. Brut. 1, 2.

yoked: Jūgālis, e: horses and beasts of burden y., equi Jumenta que, Curt. 2, 10: y. (horses), gemini Jugales, Virg. Aen. 7, 280.

yolk: 1. vitellus: hard eggs contain a male y., marem cohibent callosa (ova) vitellum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14. 2. luteum (the yellow part): the y.s from pigeons' eggs, lutea ex ovib. columbarum, Plin.

yon, yonder: if used as adj., expr. by demonstr. pronouns: 1. late or late (that near you, that which you see): y. benches (where you were sitting) were deserted on your arrival, adventu tuo ista subcella vacuata sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16. 2. ille or illic (of more remote things): y. man is *Soria*, illic est *Soria*, Pl. Am. prol. 148. When a person is seen coming, it is often expr. by ecce, behold: y. comes to meet me the man I am seeking, quem quaero ecce obviam mihi st., Pl. Bac. 4, 16: often ecce is combined with accus. of pronoun: y. is her very self, ecceam ipsam, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: y. comes in haste your wife, ecce iam festinat uxor tua, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 30: I see her y., ecce iam video, id. Curt. 5, 2, 17.

yore: Phr.: of yore: 1. olim: thus of y. they spoke, sic olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183. 2. quondam: great was the reverence of y. for the hoary head, magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia, Ov. F. 5, 57. Days of y., tempora antiqua. Men of y., antiqui, veteres: such precepts gave those men of y. to their juniors, haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus, Juv. 14, 189: v. ANCIENTLY, ANCIENT.

young (adj.): 1. Jūvénis (rare as adj. in the positive degree): y. by a whole year, toto Junior anno, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44: a y. sheep, ovis juvenis, Col. 2. Adolescents: that I may use the same right when old that I used when y., eodem ut jure uti senem liceat quo sum usus adolescens, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 3. parvus (small): y. children, p. liberi, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37. 4. parvulus: a y. Aeneas, p. Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 4, 326. 5. infans (infant): y. children, infantes pueri, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. 6. novus (new, fresh): y. offspring, nova proles, Lucr. 1, 260: a y. bride, n. nupta, Cat. 61, 80. 7. novellus: a y. goat, n. capra, Varr.: y. vines, n. vitae, Virg. E. 3, 11. Of men and women at various points of youth the above are used substantively and some other terms. A y. child, infans: a y. lad (boy), puer: y. girl, puella: y. man, adolescens, juvenis: y. woman,

virgo. Phr.: a very y. man, homo peradolescens, Cic. Manil. 21, 61: to grow y. again, repuerascere, Cic.: juvenescere, Ov.: Plin.

young (subs.): offspring: 1. parvus, us (of any creature): animals fight for their y., bestiae pro suo partu propugnantes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79. 2. istus, us: animals that have many y. at a birth, quae multiplices fetus procreant, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. 3. proles, is, f.: when the eagle has fed her young, ubi caesa aquilla replevit prolem suam, Plin. 2, 4, 19. 4. suboles: the y. of the flock, suboles gregis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 8. 5. pullus (of any animal): but the kind is generally defined by some addition: y. of horse, ass, p. equinus, asinus, Varr.: Col.: the y. of a frog, pulli ranae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 314: the y. of pigeons, p. columbini, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3. 6. cātilus (of quadrupeds): let the beasts hide their y., catulos feras celent, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41: v. WHOLE.

younger: 1. Junior: v. YOUNG. 2. minor: y. by one month, m. uno mense, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40: the y. daughter of King *Ptolemy*, filia minor *Ptolemaei* regis, Caes. B. C. 3, 112. Phr.: minor natus: Cic.: aetate minor: Ov.

your: tuus (sing.): vester, tra, trum (plur.).

yourself (ring.): tu ipse, tute; tutemet (colloquial): plus, vos ipse, vosmet, vosmet ipse.

youth: 1. The age of youth: 1. Jūventus, ātis, f.: things which are done in y. and strength, quae juventute et viribus geruntur, Cic. Sen. 6, 15. 2. Jūventa: he had not so borne him from his y., non ita se a juvenia eum gessisse, Liv. 35, 42: hot tempered in y., calidus j., Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27. 3. Jūventus (poet.): actor y., levis j., Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6. 4. Adol-scentia (ripening y., earlier than Jūventus strictly, but used generally): old age steals upon y. more quickly than y. upon boyhood, cūlus adolescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adolescentia obrept, Cic. Sen. 4, 4: in early y., ineunte a., id. Off. 1, 32, 117: from the earliest y., iam a prima adolescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23. 5. pueritia (boyhood): from y. upwards, a p. Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10. 6. aetas, ātis, f.: (determined by the context to mean youth): the inexperience of early y., ineuntis aetatis inscientia, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 122: the flower of y., flos aetatis, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: things which his y. allowed, quae ipalus ae. pertulit, id. Verr. 1, 12, 33. Phr.: from y. up, a puero, pueris (acc. to the number sing. or plur.): from tender y., ab infantia: Tac.: the years of y., Juvenes anni, Ov. M. 7, 295. II. A body of youth: Jūventus: all the y. had assembled, omnis j. convenerat, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: the Trojan y., Trojana j., Virg. Aen. 1, 467. III. A youth, young man: juvenis, adolescens, puer. Of these three juvenis is older than adolescens, puer younger; and this last, though used of persons as old as twenty, seems meant in such cases to emphasize their youthfulness: v. YOUNG.

youthful: 1. Jūvénilis, e: y. freedom of speaking, j. dicendi licentia, Cic. Brut. 97, 316: y. years, j. anni, Ov. M. 8, 632. 2. Jūvénalis, e (poet. and late prose): a y. body, j. corpus, Virg. Aen. 5, 475. 3. puerilis, e (boyish): of y. appearance, but matured wisdom, puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50.

youthfully: 1. Jūvéniliter: exulting, j. exultans, Cic. Sen. 4, 10. 2. puerorum, adolescentium more, modo, Cic. 3. pueriliter: Plin.

youthfulness: full of youth: *aestus juvenitulis (Rubnk.).

Z.

ZANY: 1. A fool, jester: 1. Zannio: what can be so ridiculous as a z. is? quid potest esse tam ridiculum quam zannio est? Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 211. 2. maccus (in the Atellan plays): Miom. 3. coprea (a court fool): Suet. Tib. 61. 4. *fatus (Seneca in Ep. 50, speaks of a fatus kept by a Roman lady of rank): v. BURFOON: but the Latin scurra is something much more polished than the English zany or buffoon. II. A simpleton: homo ineptus, stultus, etc.: simpletons and s.s., stulti, stolidi, fatui, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2.

zeal: 1. stūdium: to employ s. and pains in anything, s. operamque in re ponere, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1: let there be ever s., never delay, s. aemper adit, cunctatio abest, id. Am. 13, 44: to show readiness and s., alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: I promise you my best s., tibi pollicor eximum meum studium, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: our countrymen burned with s. for oratory, nostri homines dicendi studio flagravimus, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14: to be possessed with s., teneri studio, Cic. 2. ardor, oris (warm eagerness): such was their s. for the fight, tantus fuit a. armorum, Liv. 22, 5: whose rashness we checked and quenched their s., quorum repressimus impetum ardoremque restinximus, Cic. ad Br. 2, 7, 1. 3. fervor, oris: youthful s., i. aetatis, id. Sen. 13, 45. 4. alacritas (readiness for action): s. in defence of the state, a. repulsiuae defendendae, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1. 5. industria (diligence): to employ s. in writing, l. in scribendo ponere, id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: devotion and s., studium et industria, id. Sen. 7, 12. Phr.: I will attend to it with s. and diligence, studioso diligenterque curabo, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: s. such was his painstaking and constant s., tanta erat labor, assiduitas, id. Balb. 2, 6.

zealot: Phr.: an eager s. for my reputation, exaltationis meae studiosissimus cupidissimisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 119: a s. in your cause, acerrimus tui defensor, id. Fam. 1, 1, 2: superstitious philosophers, may, one may say, frantic s., philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118.

zealous: 1. stūdiosis: s. in all learning, a. omnium doctrinarum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: s. for his success, studiosi illius victoriae, id. Att. 1, 16, 8. 2. acer (sharp, fiery): a most s. patriot, civis acerrimus, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1. 3. ardens (warm): spirited and s., acer, ardens, Cic. Or. 18, 99. 4. vehemens (violent): s. and fiery, v. acerque, Cic. Caec. 10, 28.

zealously: 1. stūdiōse: to seek s., s. investigare, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17. 2. acriter: they attend more s., acris advertunt animum, Lucr. 3, 54: most z., acerrime, Cic. 3. ardentiter: to desire s., cupere a., Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. 4. Intente (earnestly): while the levies were prosecuted more s., cum delectus intentus haberetur, Liv. 8, 17, 6. 5. enixe (with strenuous effort): to undertake a cause s., e. causam suscipere, Cic. Sen. 16, 38: they helped more s., enixius adjuverunt, Liv. 29, 1. 6. industrie: to manage diligently and s., diligenter industrie administrare, Caes. B. G. 7, 60.

zebra: *equus zebra: Cycl.

zebrn: *bos Indicus: Cycl.

zenith: *vertex: Phr.: the sun is in the z., sol supra verticem est, rectis deuper radis fert.

zephyr: 1. Zēphyrus: Tempe stirred by s., zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24. 2. Favōnus (the pure Latin word): by the pleasing return of spring and the s., grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1.

zero (cipher, nothing): *zero, signum absentis numeri. Fig.: *nilhil, nil-

hilum: his worth is *s.*, *nihil aestimandus est.

zest: I. Lit.: *relish, taste*: sapor, gustus: v. RELISH. II. Fig.:

1. gustatus, us: *they have no s. for true praise, verae laudis gustatum non habent*, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115. 2. amor (love, passion): *to do a thing with s.*, *cum amore agere. 3. impetus, us:

pleadings when recited lose all their s. and warmth, actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 2.

zig-zag: Phr.: *s. paths, anfractus viarum*, Liv. 33, 1: *s. ways on a hill-side, anfractus jugi*, id. 44, 4: *a black*

cloud through which s. and quivering flames broke, atra nubes ignei spiritus tortis vibratilisque discursibus rupta, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9.

zodiac: *Zodiācus, m., only in late writers: the zodiac is described in Cicero as, signifer orbis, signifer circulus; orbis duodecim signorum, orbis in duodecim partes distributus (Miv. 2, 42, 89: Tusc. 1, 28, 68: N. D. 2, 20, 53): in Virgil (G. 1, 239) by obliquus ordo signorum.

zone: I. *A girdle*: cingulum, zōna: v. GIRDLK. II. *A division of the earth*:

1. cingulus: *the earth surrounded by certain s.s. terra circumdata quibusdam cingulis*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20,

21. 2. zōna: *five s.s. compass the earth, quinque tenent caelum zōnae*, Virg. G. 1, 233: *the fifth s. is hotter than the others, quinta zōna est ardentior illis*, Ov. M. 1, 46: *the torrid s.*, z. torrida, Plin. Phr.: *the frigid (icy) s.*, glacialis polus: Ov. M. 2, 173: *glacialis regio*: Col.

zoological: *zoologicus: Mod. Lat. (Kr.). Phr.: *s. garden*, *vivarium, septum ferarum (Kr.).

zoology: *descriptio animalium: *zoologia: Mod. Lat. (Kr.). Phr.: *to study s.*, *animalium naturam investigare.

zoophyte: *zoophytum: Linn.

THE END.

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Aaron, *Aāron*, -onis (m.).
Abas, *Abas*, -arum (f.).
Abantes, the, *Abantes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Abantes*, *Abantius*, -a, -um.
Abaris, *Abaris*, -idis and -is (m.).
Abas, *Abas*, -antis (m.); of or belonging to *Abas*, *Abantēus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Abas*, *Abantiades*, -as (m.); daughter or female descendant of *Abas*, *Abantias*, -adis (f.).
Abbeville, *Abbatis villa* (f.).
Abdera, *Abdera*, -as (f); and *Abdera*, -orum (m.); as *Abderis*, *Abderites*, -as (m.); of or belonging to *Abdera*, *Abderitica*, -a, -um, and *Abderitanus*, -a, -um.
Abel, *Abel*, -ella, and *Abēlo*, -i, also *Abel*, indecl. (m.); of or belonging to *Abel*, *Abēlicus*, -a, -um.
Abella, v. *Avella*.
Aberdeen, *Aberdonia*, -as (f).
Abigail, *Abigāil*, -ilis (f).
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Abimelech, *Abimēlēchus*, -i (m.).
Abingdon, *Abendonina*, -as (f).
Abnābe, *Abnābe*, -as, v. *Black Forest*.
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Abraham, *Abraham*, -ānis, *Abrahāmus*, -i, and *Abraa*, -as (m.); descendant of *Abraham*, *Abrahāmidēs* and *Abrāmīdēs*, -as (m.); of or belonging to *Abraham*, *Abrahāmus*, -a, -um.
Abrantes, *Abrantius*, -il (m.).
Abteolom, *Abseion*, or *Abēlo*, -onis, and *Abēlōmus*, -i (m.).
Abyrtis, v. *Osero* and *Cherso*.
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Abydos, *Abydus*, -i (m. and f.); of or belonging to *Abydos*, *Abydēnus*, -a, -um.
Abyla, v. *Ceuta*.
Abyssinia, *Abyssinia*, -as (f).
Acamas, *Acamas*, -antis (m.).
Acanthus, *Acanthus*, -i (m.); *Acantheon*, *Acanthius*, -a, -um.
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Acarnania, *Acarnānia*, -as (f); an *Acarnanian*, *Acarnān*, -ānis; the *Acarnanians*, *Acarnānēs*, -um (m.); *Acarnanian*, *Acarnānicus*, -a, -um.
Acastus, *Acastus*, -i (m.).
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Acheron, the, *Achēron*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to the *Acheron*, *Acherontian*, *Acheronticus*, -a, -um, and *Acherontis*

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us, -a, -um; also usually *Acherontius*, -a, -um.
Achilles, *Achillas*, -as (m.).
Achilleid, the, *Achillēia*, -idis (f).
Achilles, *Achilles*, -is (m.), poetical also -is and -i (after 2d decl.); of or belonging to *Achilles*, *Achillēus*, -a, -um, and *Achillāicus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Achilles*, *Achillēides*, -as (m.); the tomb of *Achilles*, *Achillēum*, -i (n.).
Acidalia, *Acidālia*, -as (f); of or belonging to *Acidalia*, *Acidalian*, *Acidālius*, -a, -um.
Acilia, *Acilia*, -as (f).
Acilius, *Acilius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Acilius*, *Acilius*, -a, -um, and *Aciliānus*, -a, -um.
Aciris, v. *Acri*.
Acis, *Acis*, -idis (m.), the river; (f) the island.
Acmon, *Acmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Acostas, *Acostas*, -as (m.).
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Acrocorinthus, *Acrocorinthus*, -i (f).
Acron, *Acron*, -ōnis (m.).
Acteon, *Acteon*, -ōnis (m.).
Acte, *Acte*, -es (f); of or belonging to *Acte*, *Actean*, *Acteus*, -a, -um.
Actium, *Actium*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Actium*, *Actian*, *Actiānus*, -a, -um, and *Actius*, -a, -um.
Actor, *Actor*, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Actor*, *Actōrides*, -as.
Actleo, *Actleo*, -ōnis (m.).
Adam, *Adāmus*, -i, also indecl., *Adam* (m.).
Adda, the, *Addus*, -as (f).
Adeline, *Adelin*, -is (f).
Adherbal, *Adherbal*, -ālis (m.).
Adiabene, *Adiabēnēs*, -es, and -bēnā, -as (f); of or belonging to *Adiabene*, *Adiabēnicus*, -a, -um, and *Adiabēnus*, -a, -um.
Adige, the, *Athēsis*, -is (m.).
Admeto, *Admētō*, -ūs (f).
Admētus, *Admētus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Admētus*, *Admetian*, *Admētus*, -a, -um.
Adolphus, *Adolphus*, -i (m.).
Adonis, *Adōnia*, -is or -idis, and *Adon*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Adonis*, *Adōnēus*, -a, -um; the festival of *Adonis*, *Adonia*, -orum (m.).
Adour, the, *Atūra*, -is, or *Atur*, -ūris (m.).
Adramyttium, *Adramyttium*, or -tēon, genitive -i (n.), and *Adramyttos*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Adramyttium*, *Adramyttēus*, -a, -um.
Adrastus, *Adrastus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Adrastus*, *Adrastēus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Adrastus*, *Adrastia*, -idis.
Adria, *Adriānus*, *Adrianus*, &c., v. *Hadria*.
Adrianople, *Adriānpōlis*, -is (f).
Adriatic Sea, the, *Sinus Adriāticus*.
Adrumetum, v. *Hadrumetum*.
Aduatē, v. *Tongres*.
Ea, *Ea*, -as (f); of or belonging to *Ea*, *Eaen*, *Eeus*, -a, -um.
Eacus, *Eacus*, -i (m.); of or belonging

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to *Eacus*, *Eacus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Eacus*, *Eacides*, -as; of or belonging to a son of *Eacus*, *Eacidēs*, -us, -a, -um.
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Ega, *Ega* or *Egea*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Ega*, *Egean*, *Egeus*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Ega*, *Egātes*, -ium (m.).
Egeon, *Egeon*, -ōnis and later -ōnis (m.).
Egates, the, *Egates*, -ium (f).
Egea, v. *Egea*.
Egean, the, *Egea*, *Egeum* Mare.
Egeria, v. *Egeria*.
Egeus, *Egeus*, -i, and *Egeus*, -as (m); son or descendant of *Egeus*, *Egidos*, -as (m.).
Egiale, *Egiale*, -es (f).
Egileus, *Egileus*, -is, and *Egileōus*, -as (m.).
Egina, *Egina*, -as (f); of or belonging to *Egina*, *Eginensis*, -e, and *Egineticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Egina*, *Egineta*, -as (m.).
Eginium, *Eginium*, -il (m.).
Egira, *Egira*, -as (f).
Egistius, -i (m.).
Egium, *Egium*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Egium*, *Egius*, -a, -um.
Egle, *Egle*, -es (f).
Egon, *Egon*, -ōnis (m.).
Egothēna, *Egothēna*, -orum (m.); the inhabitants of *Egothēna*, *Egothēnenses*, -ium.
Egypt, &c., v. *Egypt*.
Egyptus, *Egyptus*, -i (m.).
Elia, *Elia*, -as (m.).
Elia, v. *Elia*; *Elia*, *Elia*, -as (f).
Elius, *Elius*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Elius*, *Elia*, *Elia*, -a, -um, and *Elius*, -a, -um; the *Elia* house, *Elia* gens.
Ello, *Ello*, -ūs (f).
Emilia, *Emilia*, -as (f).
Emilius, *Emilius*, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Emilius*, or the *Emilian* gens, *Emilian*, *Emilianus*, -a, -um, and *Emilius*, -a, -um.
Emon, *Emon*, -ōnis (m); son of *Emon* *Emouides*.
Emonia, &c., v. *Hamonia*.
Enaria, v. *Ichia*.
Enās, *Enās*, -as (m.); son or descendant of *Enas*, *Enādes*, -as (m.); of or belonging to *Enas*, *Enās*, -a, -um, a poem relating to *Enas*, *Enās*, -idos (f).
Enēid, the, *Enēis*, -idos (f).
Enia or *Enia*, *Enia* or *Enēa*, -as (f); of or belonging to *Enia*, *Enēan*, *Enēaticus*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Enia*, *Enēites*, -um (m.); *Eniānes*, -um (m); and *Eniōnes*, -um (m.).
Enus, *Enus*, -i, 1. (m) river; 2. (f) city.
Eolia, *Eolia*, -as (f); of or belonging to *Eolia*, *Eolian*, *Eolicus*, -a, -um, and *Eolius*, -a, -um; the *Eolians*, *Eblōs*, -as (m);

bracia, Ambrációt *or-tsa*, *gen.-re* (m.); *fem. adj.* Ambraciaca, -adis.
Ambrónes, the, Ambrónes, -um (m.).
Ambrose, Ambrósia, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Ambrose*, Ambrosian, Ambrósianus, -a, -um.
Amelia, Amelia, -a (f). *Vid., also*, America.
America (now *Amelia*), Améria, -a (f); *of or belonging to America*, American, Américus, -a, -um.
America, America, -a (f); *for long quantity of penult*, v. *Humboldt*, *Hist. de la Geog.*, vol. iv., p. 52, sq.; *American*, Americánus, -a, -um; *the United States of America*, Civitates Foederatas Americánas; *North America*, America Septentrionalis; *South America*, America Meridionalis.
Amestratus, Amestrátus, -i (f); *of or belonging to Amestratus*, Amestration, Amestrátus, -a, -um.
Amiens, Samarobriua, -a (f).
Amilcar, v. *Hamilcar*.
Aminaeon, Amineus, -a, -um.
Amisus, Amisus, -i (f); *of or belonging to Amisus*, Amisian, Amisénus, -a, -um.
Amitemum, Amitemum, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Amitemum*, Amitemian, Amitemianus, -a, -um, and *post.* Amitemus, -a, -um.
Amittinum, Amittinum, -i (n.); *Amittinian*, Amittineis, -e.
Ammianus, Ammiánus, -i (m.).
Ammon, Ammon, -ónis (m.); *of or belonging to Ammon*, Ammonian, Ammóniacus, -a, -um.
Ammonites, the, Ammonites, -arum (m.).
Amnabes, Amnabés, -us (m.); *acc. post.* -és.
Amorgus, Amorgos *or* -ei, -i (f).
Amos, Amosus, -i, and *Amos*, indecl. (m.).
Ampelius, Ampellus, -i (m.).
Amphiarus, Amphiarus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Amphiarus*, Amphiarus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Amphiarus*, Amphiarides, -is (m.).
Amphicrates, Amphicrates, -is (m.).
Amphiclyon, Amphiclyon, -ónis (m.); *the Amphiclyones*, Amphiclyones, -um, *acc. -es* (Amphiclyonic council).
Amphidamas, Amphidamas, -antis (m.).
Amphilochi, the, Amphilochi, -orum (m.); *the country of the Amphilochi*, Amphilochia, -a, -um, *or* -lochia, -i (m.); *Amphilochian*, Amphilochicus, -a, -um, *or* -lochiu, -a, -um.
Amphilochus, Amphilochus, -i (m.).
Amphimedon, Amphimédon, -ontis (m.).
Amphimachus, Amphimachus, -i (m.).
Amphion, Amphion, -ónis (m.); *of or belonging to Amphion*, Amphionius, -a, -um.
Amphipolis, Amphipólis, -is (f); *of or belonging to Amphipolis*, Amphipolitan, Amphipolitánus, -a, -um; *an inhabitant of Amphipolis*, Amphipolites, -is (m.).
Amphisea, Amphisea, -a (f); *of or belonging to Amphisea*, Amphiseus, -a, -um.
Amphithemis, Amphithemis, -idis (m.).
Amphitrite, Amphitrite, -és (f).
Amphitryo, Amphitryo *or* Amphitryon, -ónis (m.); *son or descendant of Amphitryo*, Amphitryónides, -is (m.); *fem. adj.*, *of or descended from Amphitryo*, Amphitryonis, -idis.
Amphryus, Amphryus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Amphryus*, Amphrystan, Amphrysius, -a, -um, and *Amphrysiacus*, -a, -um.
Ampaga, the, Ampaga, -a (m.).
Ampasacus, Ampasacus, -i (m.).
Ampycus, Ampycus, -i (m.); *son or descendant of Ampycus*, Ampycides, -is (m.).
Ampyz, Ampyz, -ycis (m.).
Amsancus, v. *Ampasacus*.
Amsterdam, Amstelredamum and -loda-mum, -i (n.).
Amulius, Amulius, -ii (m.).
Amy, Amicia, -a, and *Amata*, -a (f).
Amycla, Amycla, -arum (f); *of or belonging to Amycla*, Amyclean, Amycleus, -a, -um, and *Amyclaeus*, -a, -um.
Amyclas, Amyclas, -a (m.); *son or descendant of Amyclas*, Amyclides, -is (m.).
Amycus, Amycus, -i (m.).
Amydon, Amydon, -ónis (f).
Amymon, Amymon, -es (f); *of or be-*

longing to Amymon, Amymonius, -a, -um.
Amynder, Amynder, -dri (m.).
Amyntas, Amyntas, -a (m.); *son or descendant of Amyntas*, Amyntides, -is (m.).
Amyntor, Amyntor, -oris (m.); *son or descendant of Amyntor*, Amyntorides, -is (m.).
Amythoon, Amythoon, -ónis (m.); *of or descended from Amythoon*, Amythoonius, -a, -um.
Amyzon, Amyzon, -ónis (f).
Anacharsis, Anacharsis, -is (m.).
Anacreon, Anacreon, -ontis (m.); *of or belonging to Anacreon*, Anacreontic, Anacreontus, -a, -um, *or* -tus, -a, -um, and *Anacreonticus*, -a, -um.
Anactorius, Anactorium, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Anactorium*, Anactorian, Anactorius, -a, -um.
Anagnis, Anagnis, -is (f); *of or belonging to Anagnis*, Anagnian, Anagninus, -a, -um.
Anaitis, Anaitis, -idis (f); *of or belonging to Anaitis*, Anaiticus, -a, -um.
Ananias, Ananias, -is (m.).
Anaphe, Anaphe, -es (f).
Anapo, the, Anapia, -is, *or* Anapus, -i (m.).
Anas, the, Anas, -a (m.).
Anastasis, Anastasis, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Anastasis*, Anastasianus, -a, -um.
Anaurus, the, Anaurus, -i (m.).
Anaxagoras, Anaxágōras, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Anaxagoras*, Anaxagoréan, Anaxagoréus, -a, -um.
Anaxander, Anaxander, -dri (m.).
Anaxarchus, Anaxarchus, -is (m.).
Anaxarete, Anaxárete, -es (f).
Anaxilaus, Anaxilaus, -i (m.).
Anaximander, Anaximander, -dri (m.).
Anaximenes, Anaximenes, -is (m.).
Anaxipolis, Anaxipólis, -is (m.).
Anceus, Anceus, -i (m.).
Ancaites, the, Ancaites, -um (m.).
Ancharius, Ancharius, -ii (m.); *Ancharian*, *of or belonging to Ancharius*, Ancharianus, -a, -um.
Anchemolus, Anchemolus, -i (m.).
Anchial, Anchial, -es (f); *of or belonging to Anchial*, Anchialtánus, -a, -um (*see*).
Anchialis, Anchialis, -i (f), *a city*; (m.) *man's name*.
Anchises, Anchises, -is (m.); *of or belonging to Anchises*, Anchiseus *or* -seus, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Anchises*, Anchisides, -is (m.).
Ancona, Ancon, -ónis, and *Ancona*, -is (f); *of or belonging to Ancona*, Anconitanus, -a, -um.
Ancus, Ancus, -i (m.).
Ancyra, Ancyra, -a (f); *of or belonging to Ancyra*, Ancyranus, -a, -um.
Andania, Bædia, -a (f), *or* Vandalitia, -a (f).
Andania, the, Andania, -is (m.).
Andatis, Andatis, -is (f).
Andantionum, Andantionum, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Andantionum*, Andantionensis, -e.
Andegavi, the, Andegavi, -orum (m.).
Andera, Andera, -orum (n.).
Andertum, Andertum, -i (n.).
Andernach, Antunnacum, -i (n.).
Andes, the, Andes, -ium (m.); 1. *a people of Gaul*, and 2. *city of Italy*; *of or belonging to Andes* (2), Andinus, -a, -um.
Andocides, Andocides, -is (m.).
Andromon, Andromon, -ónis (m.).
Andrew, Andrea, -a (m.).
Andriaca, Andriaca, -a, and -lace, -es (f).
Andrian, v. *Andros*.
Andricus, Andricus, -i (m.).
Andriacus, Andricus, -i (m.).
Andro, v. *Andron*.
Androbolus, Androbolus, -i (m.).
Androcles, Androcles, -is (m.).
Androcydes, Androcydes, -is (m.).
Androgæus, Androgæus, -i and -on, *gen. -onis*, *acc. -ona* (m.); *of or belonging to Androgæus*, Androgæonius, -a, -um.
Andromache, Andromachē, -es, and -cha, -a (f).
Andromeda, Andromēda, -a, and -mēda, -es (f).
Andromenes, Andromēnes, -is (m.).

Andron, Andron, -onis (m) *of or belonging to Andron*, Andronius, -a, -um.
Andronicus, Andronicus, -i (m.).
Andros, Andros, -i (f); *of or belonging to Andros*, Andrian, Andrianus, -a, -um.
Androsthenes, Androsthenēs, -is (m.).
Androtion, Androtion, -onis (m.).
Andorra, Andura, -a (f); *of or belonging to Andorra*, Andurensis, -e.
Anemo (now *Amon*), the, Anemo, -onis (m.).
Anemurium, Anēmūrium, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Anemurium*, Anemuricensis, -e.
Angerona, Angērōna, -a (f); *festival in honor of Angerona*, Angeronālia, -ium and -orum (n.).
Angria, Andegiva, -a (f).
Angitia, Angitia, -is (f).
Anglesey, Mona, -a (f).
Angli, the, v. *England*.
Angora, Ancyra, -a (f).
Angriarii, Angriarii, -orum (m.).
Anicetus, Anicius, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Anicetus*, Anician, Aniciánus, -a, -um.
Anio (now *Teverone*), the, Anio, -onis, Anien, -onis, and *Anienus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to the Anio*, Anienus, -a, -um (*poet.*), and *Aniensis*, -e; *a dweller on the Anio*, Anienicōla, -a (m.).
Anigros, the, Anigros, -i (m.).
Anistorgia, Anistorgia, -is (f).
Anius, Anius, -ii (m.).
Anjou, Andes, -ium (m.); *of Anjou*, Andus, -a, -um.
Anna, } Anna, -a (f).
Anne, }
Annea, Annæa, -a (f).
Anneus, Annæus, -i (m.).
Annulla, Annalla, -is (m.).
Annapolis, Annapolis, -is (f).
Annela, Annela, -a (f).
Annelus, Annelus, -i (m.).
Annianus, Annianus, -i (m.).
Annibal, v. *Hannibal*.
Annicia, Annicibia, -is and -idis (m.); *the followers of Annicia*, Annicibii, -orum (m.).
Annia, Annia, -a (f).
Annius, Annlus, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Annius*, Annian, Annius, -a, -um; *Annius*, -a, -um; *descendants of the Annia gens*, Anniiades, -arum (m.).
Ansbach, Onolsbacum, -i (n.).
Anser, Anser, -oris (m.).
Antaeopolis, Antaeopolis, -is (f); *Antaeopolitan*, Antaeopólitēs, -is (m.).
Anteus, Anteus, -i (m.).
Antandros, Antandros, and -dros, -i (f); *of or belonging to Antandros*, Antandrianus, -a, -um.
Antarctic Ocean, Oceanus Antarcticus.
Antemna, Antemnes, -arum (f), *also in sing.*, but unus, -emna, -a (f); *the inhabitants of Antemna*, Antemnenses, -ium (m.).
Antenor, Antenor, -oris (m.); *of or belonging to Antenor*, Antenorēus, -a, -um; *son of Antenor*, Antenorides, -is (m.).
Anteros, Antēros, -ōtis (m.).
Anthedon, Anthedon, -ónis (f); *of or belonging to Anthedon*, Anthedonius, -a, -um.
Anthemus, Anthēmus, -untis (f), and *Anthemnius*, -adis (f); *of or belonging to Anthemus*, Anthemius, -a, -um.
Anthium, Anthium, -ii (n.).
Anthony, v. *Antonius*.
Antianira, Antianira, -a (f).
Antibes, Antipolia, -is (f).
Antinobis, Antinobis, -idis (f).
Anticlea, Anticlea, -a (f).
Anticles, Anticles, -is (m.).
Anticyra, Anticyra, -a (f); *the inhabitants of Anticyra*, Anticyrenses, -ium (m.).
Antigenes, Antigēnes, -is (m.).
Antigenides, Antigēnides, and -des, -is (m.).
Antigone, Antigōnē, -es, and -gona, -a (f).
Antigonē, Antigōnēa *or* -nā, -a (f); *of or belonging to Antigone*, Antigōnensis, -e.
Antigonus, Antigōnus, -i (m.).
Antiqua, Antiqua, -a (f).
Antilibanus, Antilibanus, -i (m.).
Antiochus, Antiochus, -i (m.).

antimachus, *Antimachus*, -i (m.).
Antinōus, *Antinōus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Antinous*, *Antinōus*, -a, -um.
Antinum, *Antinum*, -i (n.); inhabitants of *Antinum*, *Antinates*, -um (m.).
Antioch, *Antiochēa*, and *-chia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Antioch*, *Antiochenais*, -e; *Antiochēus*, -a, -um (late); *Antiochēus* or *-chius*, -a, -um (Cic); the inhabitants of *Antioch*, *Antiochienses*, -ium (m.).
Antiochus, *Antiochus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Antiochus*, *Antiochius*, -a, -um (e. g., *bellum*, &c., Cic); *pecul. fem.*, *Antiochia*, -idos.
Antope, *Antopē*, -ēa, and *-opa*, -e (f.).
Antiparos, *Antiparus*, -i (f.).
Antipater, *Antipater*, -tri (m.).
Antipatria, *Antipatria*, -e (f.).
Antiphas, *Antiphas*, -antis (m.).
Antiphates, *Antiphates*, -is (m.).
Antiphellus, *Antiphellus* or *-los*, -i (f.).
Antipho, *Antipho*, -ōnis, and *Antiphon*, -ontis (m.).
Antipolis, *Antipolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Antipolis*, *Antipolitānus*, -a, -um.
Antirrhium, *Antirrhium*, -i (n.).
Antissa, *Antissa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Antissa*, *Antissēus*, -a, -um.
Antisthenes, *Antisthenes*, -is and -e (m.).
Antistius, *Antistius*, -ii (m.).
Antium, *Antium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Antium*, *Antias*, gen. -atis; *Antianus*, -a, -um; *Antidiānus*, -a, -um; *Antienais*, -e; and *Antius*, -a, -um.
Antoniūnus, *Antoniūnus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Antoninus*, *Antoninānus*, -a, -um.
Antoniopolis, *Antoniopolis*, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Antoniopolis*, *Antoniopolitēs*, -arum (m.).
Antonius, *Antonius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Antonius*, *Antonianus*, -a, -um, and *Antonius*, -a, -um.
Antrim, *Antrim*, -i (n.).
Antron, *Antron*, -ōnis (f.).
Antuercp, *Antuercp*, -e (f.); of *Antuercp*, *Antuercpiens*, -a, -um, and *Antuercpiensis*, -e.
Anubis, *Anubis*, -is and -idis (m.).
Anzur, *Anzur*, -ūria (n.); a city; also a mountain and name of a hero, both masc.; of or belonging to *Anzur*, *Anxūras*, -atis, and *Anxurus*, -a, -um (poet.).
Anysus, *Anysus*, -i (m.).
Aon, *Aon*, -ōnis (m.); son or descendant of *Aon*, *Aonides*, -e (m.).
Aonia, *Aonia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Aonia*, *Aonius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Aōnis*, -idis; inhabitants of *Aonia*, *Aōnes*, -um, acc. -as (m.).
Aosta, *Augusta Pretoria* (f.).
Aōus, the *Aōis*, -i (m.).
Apamea, *Apamea* or *-mla*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Apamea*, *Apamēnsis*, -e, and *Apamēnus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Apamea*, *Apamēi*, -orum (m.).
Apella, *Apella*, -e (m.).
Apella, *Apella*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Apella*, *Apellēus*, -a, -um.
Apennines, the (mountains), *Apennini Montes* (m.); *Apennine*, *Apenninus*, -a, -um.
Aper, *Aper*, *Apri* (m.).
Aperantia, *Aperantia*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Aperantia*, *Aperanti*, -orum (m.).
Aphareus, *Aphareus*, -ei (m.); of or relating to *Aphareus*, *Apharēus*, -a, -um.
Aphas, *Aphas*, -antis (m.).
Aphesas, *Aphesas*, -antis, acc. -anta (m.).
Aphidna, *Aphidna*, -e, and -idne, -arum (f.).
Aphrodisias, *Aphrodisias*, -adis (f.); of or belonging to *Aphrodisias*, *Aphrodisiensis*, -e, and *Aphrodisiēus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Aphrodisias*, *Aphrodisienses*, -ium (m.).
Aphrodisium, *Aphrodisium*, -ii (n.).
Apicius, *Apicius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Apicius*, *Apician*, *Apiciānus*, -a, -um, and *Apicius*, -a, -um.
Apidanus, the, *Apidanus*, -i (m.).
Apion, *Apion*, -onis (m.).
Apis, *Apis*, -is (m.).
Apodoti, the, *Apodoti*, -orum (m.).
Apollinaris, *Apollinaris*, -is (m.).
Apollō, *Apollō*, -inis (m.); of or belonging to *Apollo*, *Apollinēus*, -a, -um, and *Apollināris*, -e.

Apollōdorus, *Apollōdorus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Apollodorus*, *Apollodorēus*, -a, -um; the followers or imitators of *Apollodorus*, *Apollodorēi*, -orum (m.).
Apollonia, *Apollonia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Apollonia*, *Apolloniensis*, -e, and *Apolloniaticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Apollonia*, *Apolloniates*, -e, and *Apollonias*, -atis (m.).
Apollonides, *Apollonides*, -e (m.).
Apollonia, *Apollonia*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Apollonia*, *Apolloniensis*, -e.
Apollonius, *Apollonius*, -ii (m.).
Apollōs, *Apollōs*, -i (m.).
Apollyon, *Apollyon*, -ōnis, (m.).
Aponus, *Aponus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Aponus*, *Apōnius*, -a, -um, and *Apōnus*, -a, -um.
Appenzell, *Abbatia Cella* (f.).
Appia, *Appia*, -e (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Appia*, *Appian*, *Appianus*, -a, -um.
Appian, v. *Appius*; *Appian Way*, *Appia Via* (f.).
Appius, *Appius*, -ii (m.), and *Appia*, *Appia*, -e (f.). Roman proper names; the Appian family, *Appia gens*; of or belonging to the *Appia gens*, or to *Appius*, *Appianus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Appias*, -adis; son or descendant of *Appius*, *Appiades*, -e (m.).
Appley, *Aballaba*, -e (f.).
Appuleius, *Appuleius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Appuleius*, *Appuleianus*, -a, -um.
Appulia, v. *Apulia*.
Apronius, *Apronius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Apronius*, *Apronianus*, -a, -um.
Aprus, -e, *Aprustum*, -i (n.); inhabitants of *Aprustum*, *Aprustani*, -orum (m.).
Apia (a city), *Apia* (Julia), -e (f.); inhabitants of *Apia*, *Aptenases*, -ium (m.).
Apuleius, v. *Appuleius*.
Apulia, *Apulia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Apulia*, *Apulian*, *Apūlus*, -a, -um, and *Apūlicus*, -a, -um.
Apulum, *Apulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Apulum*, *Apulensis*, -e.
Aquila, *Aquila*, -e (m.).
Aquileia, *Aquileia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Aquileia*, *Aquileiensis*, -e, and *Aquileus*, -a, -um.
Aquilius, *Aquilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Aquilius*, *Aquilianus*, -a, -um, and *Aquilius*, -a, -um.
Aquinum (now *Aquino*), *Aquinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Aquinum*, *Aquinas*, -atis; the inhabitants of *Aquinum*, *Aquinate*, -ium.
Aquitania, *Aquitania*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Aquitania*, *Aquitānus*, -a, -um; *Aquitānicus*, -a, -um; and *Aquitānensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Aquitania*, *Aquitani*, *Aquitani*, -orum (m.).
Arabella, *Arabella*, -e (f.).
Arabia, *Arābia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Arabia*, *Arabian*, *Arabicus*, -a, -um; *Arabius*, -a, -um (*Arabus*, -a, -um; *Arabianus*, -a, -um; and *Arabulus*, -a, -um, late); an Arab, *Arabs*, -abis (m.); an Arab female, *Arabissa*, -e; the Arabians, *Arabes*, -um.
Arachne, *Arachne*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Arachne*, *Arachneus*, -a, -um.
Arachosia, *Arachosia*, -e (f.); *Arachosian*, *Arachosius*, -a, -um; the *Arachosians*, *Arachosii*, -orum, and *Arachotēs*, -arum (m.).
Aracynthus, *Aracynthus*, -i (m.).
Arādus, *Arādus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Arādus*, *Arādēus*, -a, -um, and *Arādus*, -a, -um.
Aragon, *Aragon*, -is (f.).
Aramaea, *Aramaea*, -e (f.); the *Aramaei*, *Aramaei*, -orum (m.).
Arar, the, *Arar* or *Arāria*, -is, acc. -im sometimes in abl. -i (m.); of the *Arar*, *Arāricus*, -a, -um.
Ararat, *Ararat* (m.), indecl.
Aratus, *Arātus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Aratus*, *Aratēus*, -a, -um.
Arausio, *Arausio*, -ōnis (f.).
Araxes, the, *Araxes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Araxes*, *Araxēus*, -a, -um.
Arabces, *Arabces*, -is (m.).
Arbela, *Arbēla*, -orum (n.); the country of, around *Arbela*, *Arbēllidis*, -idis (f.).
Arcadia, *Arcādia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Arcadia*, *Arcadian*, *Arcādēus*, -a, -um, and *Arcadius*, -a, -um; an *Arcadi-*

an, *Arcas*, -adis (m.), acc. poet. -dā, and pl. -dās.
Arcadius, *Arcādus*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Arcadius*, *Arcadianus*, -a, -um.
Arcē, *Arcē*, -arum (f.); of or relating to *Arcē*, *Arcan*, *Arcānus*, -a, -um.
Arcesilas, *Arcesilas*, -e (m.).
Arcesilāus, *Arcesilāus*, -i (m.).
Archangel, *Archangelopōlia*, -is, and *Mi chaelopōlia*, -is (f.).
Arche, *Arche*, -e (f.).
Archēbulus, *Archēbulus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Archēbulus*, *Archēbulēus*, -a, -um.
Archelata, *Archelata*, -idis (f.).
Archelāus, *Archelāus*, -i (m.).
Archemachus, *Archemachus*, -i (m.).
Archemorus, *Archemorus*, -i (m.).
Archias, *Archias*, -e (m.); of or relating to *Archias*, *Archiasus*, -a, -um.
Archibald, *Archibaldus*, -i (m.).
Archidamus, *Archidamus*, -i (m.).
Archignus, *Archignus*, -is (m.).
Archilochus, *Archilochus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Archilochus*, *Archilochius*, -a, -um.
Archimedes, *Archimedes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Archimedes*, *Archimēdēs*, -a, -um.
Archipelago (Grecian), *Egeum Mare*.
Archippe, *Archippe*, -e (f.).
Archippus, *Archippus*, -i (m.).
Archytas, *Archytas*, -is (m.).
Ardea, *Ardea*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ardea*, *Ardekinus*, -a, -um, and *Ardeas*, -atis; the inhabitants of *Ardea*, *Ardeates*, -ium (m.).
Ardenne (Forest of), *Arduenna* (silva), -e.
Arecomici, the, *Arecomici*, -orum (m.).
Arelais (now *Arles*), *Arelais*, -atis (f.); usu. *Arelātis*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Arelais*, *Arelatensis*, -e.
Aremberg, *Aremburgum*, -i (m.).
Areopagus, *Arēopagus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Areopagus*, *Areopagitis*, *Arēopagiticus*, -a, -um; an *Areopagite*, a member of the *Areopagus*, *Arēopagites*, -e (m.).
Arestor, *Arestor*, -ōris (m.); son or descendant of *Arestor*, *Arestorides*, -e (m.).
Arētho, the, *Arētho*, -ōnis (m.).
Arēthusa, *Arēthusa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Arēthusa*, *Arēthuseus*, -a, -um, and *Arēthūsius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* *Arēthūsis*, -idis (poet.).
Arevat, the, *Arēvati*, -orum (m.).
Arizzo, v. *Arretium*.
Arganthonius, *Arganthonius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Arganthonius*, *Arganthoniānus*, -a, -um.
Argentoratium, *Argentoratium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Argentoratium*, *Argentoratensis*, -e.
Argiletum, *Argiletum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Argiletum*, *Argiletānus*, -a, -um.
Arginusee (the islands), *Arginūsee*, -arum (f.), sc. insule.
Argo, *Argō*, gen. -gā, acc. -gō (f.); of or relating to the *Argo*, *Argōus*, -a, -um.
Argolis, *Argōlia*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Argolis*, *Argolitis*, *Argōlitica*, -a, -um.
Argonauts, the, *Argonautae*, -arum (m.).
Argos, *Argos* (n.), indecl. and *Argēi*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Argos*, *Argēus*, *Argēus* or *-gius*, -a, -um, and *Argivus*, -a, -um.
Argus, *Argus*, -i (m.).
Argyia, *Argythella*, -e (f.).
Aria, *Aria*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Aria*, *Artus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Aria*, *Arti*, -orum (m.).
Arīadne, *Arīadna*, -e and -idne, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Arīadne*, *Arīadnēus*, -a, -um.
Arīana, *Arīana*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Arīana*, *Arīānus*, -a, -um.
Ariarathes, *Ariarathes*, -is (m.).
Aricia, *Aricia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Aricia*, *Arīcinus*, -a, -um.
Arīdeus, *Arīdeus*, -i (m.).
Arimaspi, the, *Arimaspi*, -orum (m.).
Arimathia, *Arimathia*, -e (f.).
Ariminum, *Ariminum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Ariminum*, *Ariminensis*, -e the inhabitants of *Ariminum*, *Ariminēses*, -ium (m.).
Ariobarzanes, *Ariobarzanes*, -is (m.).

Arion, Arion, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to Arion, Arionius, -a, -um.
Arionius, Arionius, -i (m.).
Ariaba, Ariaba, -ae, and -bē, -es (f.).
Ariæus, Ariæus, -i (m.).
Aristagoras, Aristagōras, -as (m.).
Aristander, Aristander, -dri (m.).
Aristarchus, Aristarchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Aristarchus, Aristarchian, Aristarchus, -a, -um.
Aristæus, Aristæus, -as (m.).
Aristides, Aristides, -is (m.).
Aristippus, Aristippus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Aristippus, Aristippean, Aristippus, -a, -um.
Aristius, Aristius, -ii (m.).
Aristo, Aristo, -onius (m.); of or belonging to Aristo, Aristonius, -a, -um.
Aristobolus, Aristobolus, -i (m.).
Aristodemus, Aristodēmus, -i (m.).
Aristogiton, Aristogito, -ōnis (m.).
Aristomache, Aristomache, -es (f.).
Aristomenes, Aristomenes, -is (m.).
Aristonicus, Aristonicus, -i (m.).
Aristophanes, Aristophānes, -is (m.); of or belonging to Aristophanes, Aristophanic, Aristophāneus or -ius, -a, -um, and Aristophānicus, -a, -um (late).
Aristotle, Aristotēles, -is (m.); of or belonging to Aristotle, Aristotelian, Aristotēlius or -ius, -a, -um.
Aristoxenus, Aristoxēnus, -i (m.).
Aristus, Aristus, -i (m.).
Artus, Artus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Artus, Artian, Artianus, -a, -um; the Artians, Artiani, -orum.
Artianus, Artianus, -a, -um.
Arkansas, Arkansa, -as (f.); of or belonging to Arkansas, Arkansiensis, -e.
Arles, v. *Arelate*.
Armagh, Ardimaicha, -as (f.).
Armenia, Armēnia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Armenia, Armenian, Armēnius, -a, -um, and Armeniacus, -a, -um.
Arminius, Arminius, -i (m.), v. *Hermann*.
Armorica, Armōrica, -as (f.); *Armorican*, Armoricus, -a, -um.
Arna, Arna, -as (f.); the inhabitants of Arna, Arnates, -ium (m.); of or belonging to Arna, Arnensis, -e.
Arne, Arne, -es (f.).
Arnekim, Arceanum, -i (n.).
Arno, the, Arnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Arno, Arniensis, -e.
Arnobius, Arnobius, -ii (m.).
Arnus, v. *Arno*.
Arpi, Arpi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Arpi, Arpianus, -a, -um, and Arpinus, -a, -um.
Arpinum, i. Arpinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Arpinum, Arpinus, -a, -um; as inhabitant of Arpinum, Arpinus, -as (m.).
Arren, Glota, -as (f.).
Arrezzo, Arrētium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Arrezzo, Arrētianus, -a, -um.
Arrhene, Arrhēnē, -es (f.).
Arrhidæus, Arrhīdæus, -i (m.).
Arria, Arria, -as (f.).
Arscæus, Arsacēs, -is, acc. -en (m.); son or descendant of Arsaces, Arsacides, -as (m.); the Arsacides, Arsacides, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Arsaces, Arsacicus, -a, -um.
Arsanias, the, Arsanias, -as (m.).
Arstinoe, Arsinōē, -es (f.); of or belonging to Arstinoe, Arsinōeticus, -a, -um; the district of Arstinoe (in Egypt), Arsinōites nomos (m.).
Arstippus, Arstippus, -i (m.).
Arta, Ambracia, -as (f.); Gulf of Arta, An brucius Sinus.
Arta, the, Aretho, -ōnis (m.).
Artabānus, Artabānus, -i (m.).
Artabrum, Prom., v. *Finisterrae*, Cape.
Artaphernes, Artaphernes, -is (m.).
Artaxata (now *Ardashir*), Artaxāta, -orum (n.).
Artaxerxes, Artaxerxes, -is (m.).
Artémidorus, Artēmidōrus, -i (m.).
Artemisia, Artemisia, -as (f.).
Artemisium, Artemisium, -i (m.).
Artemo, Artēmo, -ōnis (m.).
Arthur, Arthurus, -i (m.).
Artiois, province of, Atrebatensis ager or comitatus; people of Artiois, Atrebatēs, -ium (m.); v. *Atrebatēs*.
Arundel, Arundina, -as (f.).
Aruns, Aruns, -untis (m.).

Arupium, Arūpium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Arupium, Arupinus, -a, -um.
Arverni, Arvernī, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Arverni, Arvernus, -a, -um.
Arzenheim, Argentaria, -as (f.).
Asa, Asa, -as (m.).
Asaph, Asaphus, -i (m.).
Asburg, Aschburgum, -i (n.).
Ascalon (now *Ascalan*), Ascālo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Ascalon, Ascālōnius, -a, -um; an inhabitant of Ascalon, Ascālōnia, -as (m.).
Ascanius, Ascānius, -ii (m.).
Aschburgum, v. *Asburg*.
Asclepiades, Asclepiādes, -as (m.); of or belonging to Asclepiades, Asclepiadean, Asclepiādus, -a, -um.
Asclepiodorus, Asclepiodōrus, -i (m.).
Asclepiodotus, Asclepiodōtus, -i (m.).
Asconius, Asconius, -ii (m.).
Ascoli, v. *Asculum*.
Ascra, Ascra, -as (f.); of or belonging to Ascra, Ascrean, Ascreus, -a, -um.
Asculum (now *Ascoli*), Asculum or Asculum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Asculum, Asculānus, -a, -um; Asculinus, -a, -um; Asculanensis, -as (late).
Asdrubal, v. *Hasdrubal*.
Ashbel, Ashbēl, -i (m.).
Askur, Assur, -ūris (m.).
Asia, Asia, -as (f.); Asia Minor, Asia Minor; of or belonging to Asia, Asiatic, Asiaticus, -a, -um, and Asiānus, -a, -um; Asiā, -a, -um; peculiar fem., Asia, -idis (p.).
Asine, Asine, -es (f.); of or belonging to Asine, Asinean, Asineus, -a, -um.
Asinius, Asinius, -ii (m.); Asinian (of or belonging to the Asinia gens), Asinius, -a, -um.
Asisium (now *Assist*), Asisium, -i (n.); inhabitants of Asisium, Asisīnates, -ium (m.).
Asius, Asius, -ii (m.).
Asmōdeus, Asmōdēus, -i (m.).
Asopus (now *Asopo*), the, Asōpus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Asopus (fem. adj.), Asōpis, -idos (f.); son or descendant of the Asopus, Asōpiādes, -as (m.).
Asoph or *Asow* (Sea of), Palus Mæotis, -idis (f.).
Aspasia, Aspāsia, -as (f.).
Aspendus, Aspendus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Aspendus, Aspendius, -a, -um.
Asphaltites (lake), Asphaltites, -as (m.), and Asphaltites Lācus.
Asprenas, Asprēnas, -ātis (m.).
Aspro Potamo, Achelotus, -i (m.).
Assorus (now *Asoro*), Assorus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Assorus, Assorinus, -a, -um.
Assus, Assus or Assos, -i (f.); of or belonging to Assus, Assius, -a, -um.
Assyria, Assyria, -as (f.); of or belonging to Assyria, Assyrian, Assyrius, -a, -um; the Assyrians, Assyrii, -orum.
Asta, Asta, -as (f.); of or belonging to Asta, Astensis, -e.
Astaboras, the, Astābōras, -as (m.).
Astacus, Astācus, -i (f.), and Astācum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Astacus, Astacēnus, -a, -um—2. Astācus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Astacus, Astācides, -as (m.).
Astapa, Astapa, -as (f.).
Astarte, Astarte, -es (f.).
Asteris, Asteris, -es, and -ria, -as (f.).
Astorgia, Asturgia, -as (f.).
Astrea, Astrea, -as (f.).
Astreus, Astreus, -i (m.).
Astura, Astura, -as (f.).
Asturia, Asturia, -as (f.); Asturian, Astur, -ūris, and Astyr, -yris, and Asturicus, -a, -um; the Asturians, Astūres, -um (m.).
Asturica, v. *Astorgia*.
Asyages, Asyāges, -is (m.).
Asyanax, Asyānax, -actis (m.).
Asynōmē, Asynōmē, -es (f.).
Asypalæa, Asypālæa, -as (f.); of or belonging to Asypalæa, Asypalæensis, -as; Asypalæicus, -a, -um; and Asypalæius, -a, -um (poet.).
Atabyria, Atabyria, -as (f.); Atabyrian (from Mount Atabyria), Atabyrius, -a, -um.
Atalanta, Atalanta, -as, and -lante, -es (f.); of or belonging to Atalanta, Atalantian, Atalanteus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Atalanta, Atalantiādes, -as (m.).

Atarne, Atarne, -es, and -tarnē, -as (f.); of or belonging to Atarne, Atarnites, -as (m.).
Atax, Atax, -ācis (m.); of or belonging to Atax (or the Atax, now Aude), Atācinus, -a, -um.
Atelus, Atelus, -i (m.).
Atella, Atella, -as (f.); of or belonging to Atella, Atellan, Atellānus, -a, -um, and Atellanian, -a, -um.
Aternius, Aternius, -ii (m.); Aternian, Aternus, -a, -um.
Aternum, Aternum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Aternum, Aternian, Aternensis, -e.
Aternus, Aternus, -i (m.).
Ateste (now *Esto*), Ateste, -es (f.); of or belonging to Ateste, Atestinus, -a, -um.
Athamania, Athamānia, -as (f.); the Athamanians, Athamānes, -um (m.); a female of Athamania, Athamānia, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Athamania, Athamānus, -a, -um.
Athamas, Athāmas, -antis (m.); of or belonging to Athamas, Athamantēus, -a, -um, or -ius, -a, -um; Athamanticus, -a, -um; son of Athamas, Athamantiādes, -as (m.); daughter of Athamas, Athamānia, -idis (f.).
Athanasius, Athānāsius, -ii (m.).
Athens, Athēns, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Athens, Athenus, -a, -um, and Atheniensis, -e; the Athenians, Athēni, -orum (m.); Athenienses, -ium; and Athēnopolites, -arum (inus).
Athēnus, Athēnus, -i (m.).
Athēnās, Athēnās, -idis (f.).
Athēnio, Athēnio, -ōnis (m.).
Athenodorus, Athēnodōrus, -i (m.).
Athēsis, the, Athēsis, -is (m.).
Athos (Mount), Athos, -o, and Atho, -ōnis (m.).
Atilius, Atilius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Atilius (or the Atilia gens), Atilius, -a, -um, and Atiliānus, -a, -um.
Atina, Atina, -as (f.); of or belonging to Atina, Atinas, -ātis; the inhabitants of Atina, Atinates, -ium (m.).
Atinius, Atinius, -ii (m.); Atinian, Atinūs, -a, -um.
Atius, Atius, -a, -um; Atian, Atiānus or Atiānus, -a, -um.
Atlantes, the, Atlantes, -um (m.).
Atlantic, the, Ocean, Atlanticum Mare Oceanus Atlanticus.
Atlas, Atlas, -antis (m.); of or belonging to Atlas, Atlanticus, -a, -um; Atlantiācus, -a, -um; Atlantiū, -a, -um; and Atlantiōs or -ius, -a, -um; son or descendant of Atlas, Atlantiādes, -as (m.); daughter or female descendant of Atlas, Atlantiā, -adis, and Atlantis, -idis or -idos (f.); the daughters of Atlas, Atlantiādes, -um (f.).
Atlantis, Atlantiā, -idis (f.).
Atrax, Atrax, -ācis, l. m. a river: sprung from Atrax, Atracides, -as (m.); Atracīa, -idis (f.).—2. Atrax, a city of Thessaly; of or belonging to Atrax, Atracius, -a, -um (= Thessalian, poet.).
Atrebatēs, the, Atrebatēs, -ium (m.); Atrebatian, Atrebatīcus, -a, -um.
Atreus, Atrēus, -ēi (m.); of or belonging to Atrēus, Atrēus or Atrēlius, -a, -um (p.); son or descendant of Atrēus, Atrīda or Atrīdes, -as (m.).
Atria, Atria, -as (f.); the inhabitants of Atria, Atriāni, -orum (m.), and Atriātes, -um; of or belonging to Atria, Atriāticus, -a, -um.
Atropatene, Atropātēnē, -es (f.); the inhabitants of Atropatene, Atropatenī, -orum (m.).
Atropos, Atropōs, -i (f.).
Atta, Atta, -as (m.).
Attalea, Attalēa or -lia, -as (f.); the inhabitants of Attalea, Attalenses, -ium (m.).
Attalis, Attālis, -idis (f.).
Attalus, Attalus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Attalus, Attalicus, -a, -um.
Attica, Attic, -as (f.); of or belonging to Attica, Attic, Atticus, -a, -um; fem. adj., Attis, -idis.
Atticus, Atticus, -i (m.).
Attila, Attila, -as (m.).
Attus, Attus, -i (m.).
Aturus (now *Adour*), the, Atūrus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Aturus, Aturicus, -a, -um.
Atys, Atys or Attya, -yos (m.).

Ande, the, v. Ataz.
Andus, the, Aufidus, -i (m.).
Augeas, Augēas, -as (m.).
Augustburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.
August, Augusta Rauracorum.
Augusta, Augusta, -as (f.).
Augustus, Augustus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Augustus, Augustan, Augustālis, -e; Augustānus, -a, -um; Augustenāis, -e (late); Augustēus, -a, -um (late); Augustiānus, -a, -um; and Augustinus, -a, -um.
Augustine, Augustinus, -i (m.).
Augustodūrum, Augustōdūrum, -i (n.).
Aulerci, the, Auleri, -orum (m.).
Aulia, Aulia, -idis (f.).
Aulon, Aulon, -onis (m.).
Aulus, Aulus, -i (m.).
Aumaric, Albemarle, -as (f.).
Aurelianum, v. Orleans.
Aurelianus, Auréliānus, -i (m.).
Aurelius, Aurélius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Aurelius (or the Aurelia gens), Aurelian, Aurélius, -a, -um.
Aurora, Aurora, -as (f.).
Aurunci, the, Aurunci, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Aurunci, Auruncan, Auruncus, -a, -um.
Ausar, the, Ausar, -aris (m.).
Ausci, the, Ausci, -orum (m.).
Ause, the, Aisa, -as (f.).
Ausetani, the, Ausetani, -orum (m.).
Auson, Auson, -onis (m.).
Ausones, the, Ausōnes, -um (m.); poet. Ausōnides, -arum (m.).
Ausonia, Ausōnia, -as (f.); Ausonien, Ausōnius, -a, -um; poet. Ausonien, Ausonien, -idis (p.).
Ausoniis, Ausōniis, -ii (m.).
Austria, Austria, -as (f.); Austrian, Austricus, -a, -um.
Autololes, the, Autōlōles, -um (m.).
Autolyces, Autōlyces, -i (m.).
Automedon, Automēdon, -ontis (m.).
Autones, Autōnēs, -es (f.); of or relating to Autones, Autōnoēs, -a, -um.
Avirey, Autreia, -as (f.).
Auvin, Augustodūrum, -i (n.).
Avvergne, Alvernia, -as (f.); Arverni, -orum (m.).
Auximum, Auximum, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Auximum, Auximātes, -um (m.).
Avallon, Avallō, -onis (f.).
Avaticum, Avaticum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Avaticum, Avaticenāis, -e.
Avella, Abella, -as (f.).
Avellino, Abellinum, -i (n.).
Avenches, Aventicum, -i (n.).
Avenio (now Avignon), Avēnio, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Avenio, Avenicus, -a, -um (late).
Aventicum, Aventicum, -i (n.).
Aventine, the (Mount), Aventinus, -i (mons), (m.); of or belonging to the Aventine, Aventinus, -a, -um; Aventinenāis, -e; and Aventinenāis, -e.
Avernus, Avernus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Lake Avernus, Avernian, Avernus, -a, -um; and Avernālis, -e.
Avianus, Avianus, -i (m.).
Avie, Avisia, -as (f.).
Avido, Abydos, -i (f.).
Avila, Abula, -as (f.).
Avienus, Avienus, -i (m.).
Avignon, v. Avenio.
Avington, Abonia, -is (f.).
Avitus, Avitus, -i (m.).
Avon, the, Antōna, -as (m.).
Avranche, Abrincē, -arum (f.); Abrincati, -orum (m.).
Azion, Axion, -onis (m.).
Azius, the, Axius, -i (m.).
Azmister, Aza, -as (f.).
Azonia, the, Axōna, -as (m.).
Azan (Mount), Azan, -onis (m.).
Azania, Azania, -as (f.); Azanian, Azanien, -as, -um.
Azariah, Azarias, -as (m.).
Azof, Sea of, Palus Mēotis, -idis (f.).
Azotus, Azdōus, -i (f.).
Azores, the (islands), Accipitrum Insulæ.
Azura, Azura, -as (f.), and Azuritanum oppidum.

B.

Baalbek, v. Balbek.
Babel, Manibeh, Dêre or Dîre, -es (f.).
Babylon, Babylon, -onis (f.); the country

around Babylon, Babylonica, Babylonica, -as (f.); Babylonian, Babyloniacus, -a, -um; Babylonicus, -a, -um; Babylonina, -a, -um, and Babylonienāis, -e.
Bacchia, Bacchia, -idis (m.); descendant of Bacchia, the Bacchiada, Bacchiadæ, -arum (m.); of or relating to Bacchia, Bacchiæ, -idis (pecul. fem.).
Bacchus, Bacchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Bacchus, Bacchiæ, Bacchēus or -ius, -a, -um; Bacchicus, -a, -um; and Bacchōnus, -a, -um.
Bacchylides, Bacchylides, -is (m.).
Bactra, Bactra, -orum (m.).
Bactria, Bactria, -as (f.); Bactrian, Bactrianus, -a, -um; Bactrinus, -a, -um; and Bactrius, -a, -um.
Bactrus (now Balk), Bactrus, -i (m.).
Badajos, Pax Augusta, -as (f.).
Baden, Badena, -as, and Bada, -as (f.).
Batica, Batia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Batia, Batienus, -a, -um.
Batis, the, Batis, -is (m.); of or belonging to the Batis, Batienus, -a, -um.
Batulo, Batullo, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Batulo, Batulonensis, -e.
Bauria, Bauria, -as (f.).
Baffo, Paphus, -i (f.).
Bagacum, Bagacum, -i (n.).
Bagdad, Bagdatum, -i (n.), and Seleucia, -as (f.).
Bagos, Bagos, -as (m.).
Bagradas, the, Bagradas, -as (m.).
Bahr-el-Kolsum, Herodopolitica Sinus.
Baib, Baib, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Baib, Baiban, Baianus, -a, -um.
Baiocasses, the, Baiocasses, -um, and Baiocassi, -orum (m.).
Baireuth, Baruthum, -i (n.).
Bainbridge, Bainus Pons (m.).
Balbek, Heliópolis, -is (f.).
Balbinus, Balbinus, -i (m.).
Balbus, Balbus, -i (m.).
Baldwin, Balduinus, -i (m.).
Baleares, the, Baleares, -um (f.); of or belonging to the Baleares, Baleare, Balæricus, -a, -um; Balæris, -e; the inhabitants of the Baleares, Balæres, -um (m.).
Balk, Bactra, -orum (n.).
Balkan (Mount), Hæmus, -i (mons), (m.).
Balthazar, Balthazar, -aris (m.), and also indecl.
Baltic Sea, the, Mare Suëvicum (n.); usu. Sinus Codanus (but this is prop. only the S.W. part).
Bamberg, Babeberga, -as (f.).
Bambyce, Bambyce, -as (f.); of or belonging to Bambyce, Bambycius, -a, -um.
Bampton, Bamptonia, -as (f.).
Banbury, Banburia, -as (f.).
Bandusia, Bandusia, -as (f.).
Bangor, Bangorium, -ii (n.), and Bangertum, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Bangor, Bangorienāis, -e.
Bantia (now Bantia), Bantia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Bantia, Bantian, Bantinus, -a, -um.
Bapharus, the, Bapharus, -i (m.).
Barabbas, Barabbas, -as (m.).
Barbadoes, Barbata, -as (f.).
Barbara, Barbara, -as (f.).
Barbary, Barbaria, -as (f.); Africa ora Septentrionalis.
Barca, Barce, -es (f.); the inhabitants of Barca, Barci, -orum (m.).
Barcas, Barcas, -as (m.); Barcina, of or descended from Barcas, Barciens, -a, -um; Barcinus, -a, -um.
Barcelona, Barcino, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Barcelona, Barcinonensis, -e.
Bardesey, Adros, -i (f.); Andrium Edri.
Bardolph, Bardolphus, -i (m.).
Barium (now Bari), Barium, -ii (n.); of or relating to Barium, Barianus, -a, -um.
Barnabas, Barnabas, -as (m.).
Barnet, Sullioniacæ, -arum (f.).
Barabas, Barsabas, -as (m.).
Bartholomæ, Bartholomæus, -i (m.).
Baruch, Baruch (indecl.), and Baruchus, -i (m.).
Basil or Basle, Basilea, -as (f.); of or belonging to Basle, Basileensis, -e; the canton of Basle, Pagus Basileensis.
Basil (man's name), Basilus, -ii (m.).
Basilica, Sicyon, -onis (f.).
Basilides, Basilides, -as (m.).
Basilipotamo, Eurōtas, -as (m.).
Bassania, Bassania, -as (f.); the inhabitants of Bassania, Bassanites, -arum (m.).

Bassus, Bassus, -i (m.).
Basstarna, the, Bastarna, -arum (m.).
Basull, the, Bastili, -orum (m.).
Batavi, the, Batavi, -orum (m.); the country of the Batavi, Batavia, Batavie, -as (f.); Batavian, Batāvus, -a, -um.
Bath, Aquæ Solis.
Bathabæ, Bathabæ, -as (f.).
Bathylus, Bathylus, -i (m.).
Bato, Bato, -onis (m.).
Battia, Battia, -idis (f.).
Battus, Battus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Battus, Battidæ, -as (m.).
Baubo, Baubo, -onis (f.).
Baucia, Baucia, -idis, (f.).
Bauli, Bauli, -orum (m.).
Bauten, Budissa, -as (f.).
Bavaria, Bavaria, -as (f.); Boioaria, -as (f.); Bavarian, Boius, -a, -um.
Bavey, Bagacum, -i (n.).
Bayez, Aragenus, -arum (f.); Balocæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Bayez, Balocensis, -e.
Bayona, Aborica, -as (f.).
Bayonna, Lapurdum, -i (n.); Bajona, -as (f.).
Beatrice, Beatrix, -icis (f.).
Beauvais, Bellovacum, -i (n.); Bratuspantium, -i (n.); of or belonging to Beauvais, Bellovacensis, -e.
Bebrices, the, Bebrices, -um (m.); Bebrician, Bebrycus, -a, -um; Bebrycia, Bebrycia, -as (f.).
Bebriz, Bebriz, -ycis (m.).
Bechiras, the, Bechiras, -um (m.).
Bede, Beda, -as (m.).
Bedford, Lactodurum, -i (n.).
Bedriacum, Bedriacum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Bedriacum, Bedriacensis, -e.
Beelzebub, Beelzebub, -ilis (m.), and Beelzebub, indecl.
Belorus, Berytus, -i (f.).
Beja, Pax Julia (f.).
Beled-el-Idjer, Getulia, -as (f.).
Belga, the, Belgæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Belgæ, Belgicus, -a, -um.
Belgium, Belgium, -i (n.); Belgian, Belgicus, -a, -um; a Belgian, Belgæ, -as (m.); v. foregoing.
Belgrade, Alba Græca, -as (f.); Temesum, -i (n.).
Belisarius, Belisarius, -ii (m.).
Beliza, Bellium, -ii (n.).
Belle Isle, Caloneus, -i (f.).
Bellerophon, Bellêrophon, -ontis (m.); of or relating to Bellerophon, Bellêrophontes, -a, -um.
Bellucasi, Bellucasi, -orum (m.).
Bellona, Bellona, -as (f.).
Bellonaci, the, Bellonaci, -orum (m.).
Belluno, Bellunum, -i (n.).
Belus, Bêlus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Belus, Belides, -as (m.); a daughter or female descendant of Belus, Belia, -idis (f.).
Benacus, Lake (Lago di Garda), Benacus, -i (lacus); of or relating to Benacus, Benacensis, -e.
Benalia, Bencia, -as (m.).
Benedict, Benedictus, -i (m.).
Benedicta, Benedicta, -as (f.).
Benevento, Beneventum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Benevento, Beneventanus, -a, -um.
Benjamin, Benjamin, -inis (m.).
Bengal, Bangala, -as (f.); Gangetica velus; Bay of Bengal, Sinus Gangeticus.
Benna = Benedict, q. v.
Berecynius (Mount), Berécynus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Berécynus, Berécynian, Berécynius, -a, -um; Berécyniæ, -as (m.).
Berenice, Berenice, -as (f.); of or belonging to Berenice, Berenicius, -a, -um.
Bergamo, Bergōmum, -i (n.); of Bergamo, Bergamot, Bergōmensis, -e.
Bergen, Berga, -as (f.).
Berlin, Berōlinum, -i (n.).
Bermuda Islands, Bermūdæ Insulæ (f.).
Bern, Aretopolia, -is (f.); Berna, -as (f.); of or belonging to Bern, Bernensis, -e; canton of Bern, Pagus Bernensis.
Bernard, Bernardus, -i (m.).
Bernice = Berenice, q. v.
Berle, Berle, -as (f.).
Beræa, Berœa, -as (f.); of or belonging to Beræa, Berœus, -a, -um, and Berreensis, -e.
Berosus, Berœus, -i (m.).

Berry, Bituricensis provincia (f.); an inhabitant of *Berry*, Biturix, -icis (m).
Bertha, Bertha, -æ (f.).
Bertram, Bertramus, -i (m.).
Berwick (upon Tweed), Barvicus, -i (f.).
Bérytus (mod. *Beirout*), Berytus, -i (f); of or belonging to *Berytus*, Berytius, -æ, -um, and Berytensis, -æ.
Resancon, Vesonio, -onis (f.).
Bessi, the *Bessi*, orum (m); of or belonging to the *Bessi*, Bessicus, -æ, -um.
Bethany, Bethania, -æ (f); the inhabitants of *Bethany*, Bethanias, -arum (m).
Bethlehem, Bethlehem (indecl); of or belonging to *Bethlehem*, Bethlehemicus, -æ, -um; an inhabitant of *Bethlehem*, Bethlehemites, -æ (m); Bethlehemitis, -idis (f).
Bethphage, Bethphagæ, -æ (f).
Bethsaida, Bethsaida, -æ (f).
Bethulia, Bethulia, -æ (f).
Beverley, Betsuria, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Beverley*, Betsuriensis, -æ.
Binnor, Binnor, -bris (m).
Bias, Bias, -antis (m).
Bibracte, Bibracte, -is (n).
Bibrax, Bibrax, -actis (f).
Bibbils, Bibbils, -is (f); of or belonging to *Bibbils*, Bibbilitanus, -æ, -um.
Biledulgerid, v. *Beled-elgerid*.
Binchester, Bimonium, -ii (n), and Vinno-vium, -ii (n).
Bingen, Bingham, -ii (n).
Bion, Bion, -onis (m); of or relating to *Bion*, Bionides, -æ, -um.
Bipontum, v. *Zweybrücken*.
Bisaltæ, the *Bisaltæ*, -arum (m); the land of the *Bisaltæ*, Bialtis, -æ (f).
Biscay, Cantabria, -æ (f); a *Biscayan*, Cantaber, -bri (m); *Biscayan*, Cantabricus, -æ, -um; Bay of *Biscay*, Oceanus Cantabricus.
Bistones, the (= *Thracians*), Bistones, -um (m), poet. acc. -as; *Bistonian*, Bistoni-us, -æ, -um; pecul. fem. Bistonia, -idis.
Bithynia, Bithynia, -æ (f); *Bithynian*, Bithynius, -æ, -um; *Bithynicus*, -æ, -um; and *Bithynia*, -æ, -um; also as pecul. fem. Bithynis, -idis.
Bitas, Bitas, -æ (m).
Bito, Biton, -onis (m).
Bituriges, the *Bituriges*, -um (m); of or belonging to the *Bituriges*, Bituricus, -æ, -um; a *Biturigan*, Biturix, -igis (m).
Black Forest, Abnoba, -æ (f), (æ. silva).
Blackwater, the, Dabrona, -æ (m).
Bleasus, Blesus, -i (m); of or relating to *Bleasus*, Blesianus, -æ, -um.
Blanche, Blanca, -æ (f).
Blanda, Blanda, -æ (f).
Bländeno, Bländeno, -onis (f).
Blascon, Blascon, -onis (f).
Blenny, the, Blennys, -arum; *Blennyes*, -um, and *Blenny*, -orum (m).
Blolis, Blesus or Blesus, -arum (f).
Bobbio, Bobium, -ii (n).
Bocchar, Bocchar, -aris (m).
Bocchia, Bocchia, -i (m).
Bodincomagus, Bodincomagus, -i (n); of or relating to *Bodincomagus*, Bodincomagensis, -æ.
Bodotria (Firth of *Forth*), Bodotria, -æ (f).
Bohe, Bohe, -es (f); of or belonging to *Bohe*, *Babean*, Boebelus, -æ, -um; pecul. fem. Boebelis, -idis, esp. as name of *Lake Babia*.
Boetia, Boetia, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Boetia*, *Boetian*, Boetius, -æ, -um; *Boetius*, -æ, -um; and *Boetius*, -æ, -um.
Boethius, Boethius, -ii (m).
Boethus, Boethus, -i (m).
Bogud, Bogud, -idis (m).
Bohemia, Bohemum and Bolohemum, -i (n); of or belonging to *Bohemia*, *Bohemian*, Bohemicus, -æ, -um, and *Bohemus*, -æ, -um.
Boil, the *Boil*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Boil*, *Boian*, Boilcus, -æ, -um.
Boiorix, Boiorix, -igis (m).
Bola, Bola, -æ, and *Bole*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Bola*, *Bolanus*, -æ, -um.
Bolanus, Bolanus, -i (m).
Bolbitine, Bolbitine, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Bolbitine*, *Bolbitinus*, -æ, -um; the *Bolbitine* mouth (of the Nile), Bolbitinum ostium.
Bologna, Bononia, -æ (f).
Bolsena, Valsinil, -orum (m); of or be-

longing to *Bolsena*, Valsinienis, -æ; *Lake of Bolsena*, Lacus Valsinienis.
Bolton, Boltonia, -æ (f).
Bombay, Perimuda, -æ (f).
Bona, Hippo, -onis, Regius (m).
Bonifacio (Straits of), Fretum Taphros.
Bonifacio, Bonifacius, -ii (m).
Bonna, Bonna, -æ (f).
Borbetomagus, v. *Worms*.
Bordeaux, Burdigala, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Bordeaux*, Burdigalensis, -æ.
Borythene, the, Borythene, -is (m); of or relating to the *Borythene*, Borytheneus, -æ, -um; dwellers along the *Borythene*, Borythenides or -ides, -arum (m).
Bosporus, the, Bosporus, -i (m); of or relating to the *Bosporus*, Bosporianus, -æ, -um; Bosporius, -æ, -um; Bosporicus, -æ, -um; and Bosporensis, -æ.
Bostar, Bostar, -aris (m).
Boston, Bostonia, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Boston*, *Bostonian*, Bostoniensis, -æ.
Botania, Botnia, -æ (f); Gulf of *Botania*, Sinus Botnicus.
Boulogne (Bononia ad mare), Gessoriacum, -i (n).
Bouillon, Bullio, -onis (f); of *Bouillon*, Bulloniensis, -æ.
Bourbon (Isle of), Insula Borbonia, -æ (f).
Bourday (Mount), Tmolus, -i (m).
Bourdeaux, v. *Bordeaux*.
Bourges, Bituriges, -um (m), or *Avaricum*, -i (n).
Boyna, the, Boandus, -i (m).
Brabant, Brabantia, -æ (f).
Bracara (now *Braga*), Bracara, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Bracara*, Bracarensis, -æ.
Bradanus, the, Bradanus, -i (m).
Braganza, Brigantia, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Braganza*, Brigantinus, -æ, -um.
Brandenburg, Brandeburgum, -ii (n).
Brawon, Brauron, -onis (m).
Brazil, Brazilia, -æ (f).
Brecknock, Brechinia, -æ (f); *Brecknockshire*, Brechinensis ager.
Breda, Breda, -æ (f).
Brededevoort or *Brededevoort*, Brededevoort, -æ (f); Bredeturum, -ii (n).
Bremen, Brema, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Bremen*, Bremensis, -æ.
Brennus, Brennus, -i (m); of or relating to *Brennus*, Brennicus, -æ, -um.
Brenta, the, Medoacus, -i (m), Major; Brentesia, -æ (m).
Brescia, Brisia, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Brescia*, Brisiensis, -æ, -um.
Breslau, Vratislavia, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Breslau*, Vratislaviensis, -æ.
Brest, Brivates portus (m).
Bretagne, Armorica, -æ (f); *Britannia Minor*: of or belonging to *Bretagne*, Britannus, -æ, -um; an inhabitant of *Bretagne*, Britto, -onis (m).
Breunt, the, Breunt, -orum (m).
Brian, Brianus, -i (m).
Briancon, Brigantia, -æ (f).
Briareus, Briareus, -æ and -ei (m); of or relating to *Briareus*, Briareus, -æ, -um.
Bridget, Brigitta, -æ (f).
Bridlington, Brillendum, -i (n).
Brienne, Breua, -æ (f).
Brigantes, the, Brigantes, -um (m); of or belonging to the *Brigantes*, Briganticus, -æ, -um.
Brillessus, Brillessus, -i (m).
Brindisi, Brundisium, -ii (n), q. v.
Brinnius, Brinnius, -ii (m).
Brists, v. *sg*.
Brises, Brises, -æ (m); daughter of *Brises*, Brisella, Brisella, -idos, acc. -idem and -ida (f).
Bristol, Bristolia, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Bristol*, Bristolensis, -æ.
Britain, Britannia, -æ (f); *Great Britain*, Magna Britannia; of or belonging to *Britain*, *British*, Britannicus, -æ, -um, and *Britannus*, -æ, -um; pecul. poet. fem. Britannia, -idis; a *Briton*, Britanus, -i (m); Britto, -onis (m), late; the *British*, Britanni, -orum (m); the *British Isles*, Insule Britannicæ; the *British Channel*, Oceanus Britannicus; *New Britain*, Britannia Nova.
Britomartis, Britonartus, -is (f).
Brizellum (now *Brisello*), Brizellum, -i

(n); of or belonging to *Brizellum*, Brizellanus, -æ, -um.
Brixia, v. *Brescia*.
Brondolo, Brundulus, -i (m).
Brontes, Brontes, -æ (m).
Brougham, Braboniacum, -i (n).
Broughton, Leucopibia, -æ (f).
Bructeri, the, Bructeri, -orum (m).
Bruges, Brugæ, -arum (f).
Brugh, Axelodunum, -i (n), prob.
Brundisium, Brundisium, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Brundisium*, *Brundisian*, Brundisianus, -æ, -um; but more usu. Brundisius, -æ, -um.
Brundulus, v. *Brondolo*.
Brundisium, v. *Brondolo*.
Brunswick, Brunonis Vicus, Brunspölla, -is (f); Brunsviga, -æ (f); and *Brunsvicum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Brunsvicum*, Brunsvicensis, -æ, and *Brunsvigensis*, -æ.
Brussels, Bruxellæ, -arum (f).
Bruttium, Bruttium, -ii (n); *Bruttian*, of *Bruttium*, Bruttius, -æ, -um; Bruttianus, -æ, -um; the inhabitants of *Bruttium*, Bruttilli, -orum (m).
Brutus, Brutus, -i (m); of or belonging to *Brutus*, Brutinus, -æ, -um, and Bruti-anus, -æ, -um.
Bryanium, Bryanium, -ii (n).
Bubassus, Bubassus, -i (f); *Bubassian*, Bubassius, -æ, -um; pecul. poet. fem. Bubassis, -idos.
Bubastis, Bubastis, -is (f); the district of *Bubastis*, Bubastites (nomus), -æ (m); of or belonging to (the goddess) *Bubastis*, Bubastius, -æ, -um.
Bucephala, Bucephala, -æ (f).
Bucephalus, Bucephalus, -i (m).
Bucharest, Bucaresta, -æ (f).
Buckingham, Neomagus, -i (f).
Buda, Aquincum, -i (n); Buda, -æ (f).
Rudreis, Budissa, -æ (f).
Buena Vista, Belvedere, -æ (f).
Buffalo, Uropölis, -is (f).
Buenos Ayres, Benevntum Americanum (n).
Bulgaria, Bulgaria, -æ (f); the *Bulgari* ans, Bulgari, -orum, and *Bulgares*, -um (m).
Bulness or *Boulness*, Tunnocelum, -i (n).
Bupalus, Bupalus, -i (m).
Bura, Bura, -æ (f).
Burdigala, v. *Bordeaux*.
Burgos, Burgi, -orum (m).
Burgundy, Burgundia, -æ (f); the *Burgundians*, Burgundii, -orum (m).
Burton, Burtonia, -æ (f).
Bursa, Prusa, -æ (f).
Bury, Buria, -æ (f); Faustini villa.
Bustria, Bustris, -is and -idis, acc. -in (m); the district of *Bustria* (in *Ægypt*), Bustrites, -æ (m), nomus.
Butes, Bites, -æ (m).
Buthrotum (now *Butrinto*), Buthrotum, -i (n); of or belonging to *Buthrotum*, Buthrotius, -æ, -um.
Butos, Butos, -i (f); of or belonging to *Butos*, Buticus, -æ, -um.
Butrinto, v. *Buthrotum*.
Buxentum, Buxentum, -i (n); of or belonging to *Buxentum*, Buxentinus, -æ, -um, and Buxentius, -æ, -um.
Buxton, Buxostenum, -i (n).
Byblis, Byblis, -idis and -idos (f).
Byblis, Byblos or Byblus, -i (f).
Byrsa, Byrsa, -æ (f); of or relating to *Byrsa*, Byrsicus, -æ, -um.
Byzacium, Byzacium, -ii (n); of or relating to *Byzacium*, Byzacenus, -æ, -um, and Byzacius, -æ, -um.
Byzantium, Byzantium, -ii (n); *Byzantine*, of or relating to *Byzantium*, Byzantius, -æ, -um; and late forms, Byzantinus, -æ, -um, and Byzantiacus, -æ, -um.
Byzas, Byzas, -æ (m).

C.

Cabes (Gulf of), Syrtis Minor (f).
Cabillonum, Cabillonum, -i (n).
Cabira, Cabira, -orum (n).
Cabrit, the, Cabiri, -orum (m).
Cabrera, Capraria, -æ (f).
Cabyle, Cabyle, -es and -yla, -æ (f); inhabitants of *Cabyle*, Cabylætes, -arum (m).
Cabul, Arizum, -i (n).

Canus, *Cacus*, -i (m.).
Cadi, *Gades*, -ium (f.).
Calimia, *Cadimia* or *Cadmēa*, -is (f.).
Cadmus, *Cadmus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cadmus*, *Cadmean*, *Cadmēus*, -a, -um, and *Cadmeus*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Cadmēis*, -idos; daughter or female descendant of *Cadmus*, *Cadmeis*, -idos (f.).
Cadurci, the, *Cadurci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cadurci*, *Cadurcus*, -a, -um, and *Cadurcensis*, -e.
Cadusia, *Cadusia*, -is (f.); the *Cadusii*, *Cadusii*, -orum (m.).
Cadwallader, *Cadwalladerus*, -i (m.).
Cæcilia, *Cæcilia*, -is (f.).
Cæcilius, *Cæcilius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcilius* or the *Cæcilia* gens, *Cæcilianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæcilius*, -a, -um.
Cæcina, *Cæcina*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Cæcina*, *Cæcilianus*, -a, -um.
Cæcuban (the district), *Cæcubus* ager (m); *Cæcuban*, *Cæcubus*, -a, -um.
Cælius or *Calium*, *Cælius*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Calium*, *Cælius*, -a, -um.
Cælius or *Calius*, *Cælius* or *Cælius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Calius*, *Cælianus*, -a, -um.
Cælius (Mount), *Cælius*, -ii (m); little *Cælius*, *Cæliolus*, -i (m), and *Cæliculus*, -i (m).
Cæm, *Cadomum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Cæm*, *Cadomensis*, -e.
Cæneus, *Cæneus*, -ei (m.).
Cænina, *Cænina*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Cænina*, *Cæninensis*, -e, and *Cæninus*, -a, -um.
Cænia, *Cænias*, -idis (f.).
Cænys, *Cænys*, -yos (f.).
Cæparius, *Cæparius*, -ii (m.).
Cæpasius, *Cæpasius*, -ii (m.).
Cæpio, *Cæpio*, -onis (m.).
Cære (now *Cor-æsti*), *Cære*, indecl. (n), but with heterocl. gen., *Cæritia*, and abl., *Cæritæ*; of or belonging to *Cære*, *Cæres*, -itis and -itis, and *Cæritānus*, -a, -um.
Cær-gwent, *Venta Silurum*.
Cærlion, *Ilea Silurum*.
Cærmariken, *Mariidunum*, -i (n.).
Cærmavon, *Segontium*, -ii (n.).
Cærrhyn, *Conovium* -ii (n.).
Cæsar, *Cæsar*, -aris (m.); of or belonging to *Cæsar*, *Cæsarianus*, -a, -um; *Cæsariensis*, -e; and poet., *Cæsareus*, -a, -um.
Cæsarea, *Cæsareo* or -ria, -is (f.).
Cæsaraugusta, *Cæsaraugusta*, -is (f.).
Cæsario, *Cæsario*, -onis (m.).
Cæsenia (now *Cesena*), *Cæsenia*, -is (f); *Cæsenian*, of or belonging to *Cæsenia*, *Cæsenas*, -atis.
Cæsius, *Cæsius*, -ii (m); *Cæstian*, *Cæsius*, -a, -um.
Cæso, *Cæso*, -onis (m.).
Cæsonius, *Cæsonius*, -ii (m); of or belonging to *Cæsonius*, *Cæsonian*, *Cæsonianus*, -a, -um, and *Cæsonius*, -a, -um.
Cæffa, *Theodosia*, -is (f); *Strait* of *Cæffa*, *Bosporus Cimmerius*.
Cagliari, *Caralis*, -is (f), q. v.
Cahors, *Cadurcum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Cahors*, *Cadurcensis*, -e.
Calaphas, *Calaphas*, -is (m.).
Calicus, *Calicus*, -i (m.).
Calicta, *Calicta*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Calicta*, *Calictianus*, -a, -um.
Calin, *Calin* (indecl.) and *Calinus*, -i (m.).
Calia, *Calia*, -is (f.).
Calius, *Calius*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Calius*, *Calianus*, -a, -um.
Caister, *Venta Icenorum*.
Calabria, *Calabria*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Calabria*, *Calabrian*, *Calaber*, -bra, -brum; *Calabricus*, -a, -um.
Calacta, *Calacta*, -is and -te, -es (f); of or belonging to *Calacta*, *Calactinus*, -a, -um.
Calahorra, *Calagurris*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Calahorra*, *Calaguritanus*, -a, -um.
Calais, *Calais*, -idis (m.).
Calais, *Caletum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Calais*, *Caletanus*, -a, -um, and *Calensis*, -e.
Calamia, *Calamia*, -idis (m.).
Calatia, *Calatia*, -is (f); *Calatian*, of or belonging to *Calatia*, *Calatinus*, -a, -um.
Calatrava, *Oretum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Calatrava*, *Oretanus*, -a, -um.

Calauria, *Calaurēa*, -is, and *Calauria*, -is (f.).
Calbis, *Calbis*, -is (m); of or belonging to the *Calbis*, *Calbiansis*, -e.
Calchas, *Calchas*, -antis (m.).
Calchedon, v. *Chalcedon*.
Caleb, *Caleb*, indecl., *Calebub*, -i (m.).
Caledonia, *Calēdōnia*, -is (f); *Caledonian*, *Calēdōnius*, -a, -um, and *Caledonicus*, -a, -um; the *Caledonians*, *Calēdōnes*, -um (m.).
Cales (now *Calvi*), *Cales*, -ium (f. pl.).
Calēti, the, *Calēti*, -orum (m.).
Calētri, *Aletium*, -ii (n.).
Calidius, *Calidius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Calidius*, *Calidianus*, -a, -um.
Calidus, *Calidus*, -i (m.).
California, *California*, -is (f); *Regio Aurifera*.
Caligula, *Caligula*, -is (m.).
Callias, *Callias*, -is (m.).
Callicles, *Callicles*, -is (m.).
Callicrates, *Callicrates*, -is (m.).
Callicratidas, *Callicratidas*, -is (m.).
Calidame, *Calidame*, -es (f.).
Calides, *Calides*, -is (m.).
Calidemides, *Calidemides*, -is (m.).
Callimachus, *Callimachus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Callimachus*, *Callimachian*, *Callimachus*, -a, -um.
Calliope, *Calliope*, -es, and poet., *Calliōpēa*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Calliope*, *Calliōpēus*, -a, -um.
Callipho, *Callipho*, -onis and -phon, -ontis (m.).
Callipolis, *Callipolis*, -is (f.).
Callipides, *Callipides*, -is (m.).
Callirrhoe, *Callirrhoe*, -es (f.).
Callisthenes, *Callisthenes*, -is (m.).
Callisto, *Callisto*, -is and -onis (f.).
Callistratus, *Callistratus*, -i (m.).
Callithera, *Callithera*, -orum (m.).
Callon, *Callon*, -onis (m.).
Calpe, *Calpe*, -es (f); of or belonging to *Calpe*, *Calpian*, *Calpētanus*, -a, -um.
Calpurnius, *Calpurnius*, -ii (m); *Calpurnian*, of or belonging to *Calpurnius* or the *Calpurnia* gens, *Calpurnius*, -a, -um, and *Calpurnianus*, -a, -um.
Calvary (Mount), *Golgotha* (n., indecl); *Calvaria*, -is (f.).
Calvèna, *Calvèna*, -is (m.).
Calvi, v. *Cales*.
Calvina, *Calvina*, -is (f.).
Calvinus, *Calvinus*, -i (m.).
Calvisius, *Calvisius*, -ii (m); *Calvisian*, *Calvisianus*, -a, -um.
Calvus, *Calvus*, -i (m.).
Caligbe, *Calybe*, -es (f.).
Calycadnus, *Calycadnus*, -i (m.).
Calydna, *Calydna*, -is, and *Calydne*, -es (f.).
Calydon, *Calydon*, -onis, acc. -ōnem and -ōna (f); of or belonging to *Calydon*, *Calydonian*, *Calydōnius*, -a, -um; pecul. poet. fem., *Calydōnia*, -idia.
Calymna, *Calymna*, -is (f.).
Calypso, *Calypso*, -is, less usu. -ōnis (f).
Camaldunum, *Camaldunum*, -i (n.).
Camarana, } *Camarina*, -is (f).
Camarina, }
Cambay, *Monoglossum*, -i (n.).
Cambay, *Camaracum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Cambay*, *Camaracensis*, -e.
Cambunian, the (mountains), *Cambun Montes*.
Cambyses, *Cambyses*, -is (m.).
Cambridge, *Cantabrigia*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Cambridge*, *Cantabrigien*, -is, -e.
Camera, *Camera*, -is (f), and *Camerium*, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Camera*, *Camerinus*, -a, -um.
Camerinus (now *Camerino*), *Camerinus*, -i (n.).
Camertes, the, *Camertes*, -ium (m); *Camertian*, *Camera*, -ertis; *Camertinus*, -a, -um.
Camilla, *Camilla*, -is (f).
Camillus, *Camillus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Camillus*, *Camillianus*, -a, -um.
Camirus, *Camirus*, -i (m.).
Camisares, *Camisares*, -is (m.).
Campagna di Roma, *Latium*, -ii (n); *Romanus* ager.
Campania, *Campānia*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Campania*, *Campanian*, *Campānicus*, -a, -um; *Campānus*, -a, -um.
Cana, *Cāna*, -is (f).

Canace, *Cānāce*, -es (f.).
Canachus, *Canachus*, -i (m.).
Canada, *Canada*, -is (f.).
Canā, *Cāna*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Canā*, *Canalus*, -a, -um.
Canary, the (islands), *Canarie*, -arum (insule), (f); *Insule Fortunatæ*, of or belonging to the *Canaries*, *Canary* (as adj.), *Canariensis*, -e.
Canistro (Cape), *Canistræum*, -i (n.), or promontorium.
Candace, *Candāce*, -es (f.).
Candavia, *Candāvia*, -is (f.).
Candia, *Creta*, -is (f); v. *Crete*.
Candida, *Cāndia*, -is (f.).
Candidus, *Cāndius*, -ii (m.).
Canninus, *Canninus*, -ii (m); *Canninus*, -a, -um.
Cannianus, *Cānius*, -ii (m).
Canna, *Canna*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Canna*, *Cannensis*, -e.
Canninfates, the, *Canninfates*, -um (m); of or relating to the *Canninfates*, *Canninfates*, -atis.
Canopus, *Canopus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Canopus*, *Canopicus*, -a, -um; *Canōpitanus*, -a, -um; and poet., *Canōpēus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Canopus*, *Canopites*, -arum (m.).
Canosa, v. *Canusium*.
Cantabria, *Cantabria*, -is (f); the inhabitants of *Cantabria*, the *Cantabri*, *Cantabri*, -orum (m); in sing., *Cantaber*, -bri (m); *Cantabrian*, of the *Cantabri* *Cantaber*, -bra, -brum, but usu. *Cantabrica*, -a, -um.
Cantebury, *Cantuarina*, -is (f.).
Cantharus, *Canthāra*, -is (f.).
Cantharus, *Canthāra*, -i (m.).
Cantian, v. *Cent*.
Cantius, *Cantius*, -ii (m.).
Canuleius, *Canulēus*, -i (m); *Canuleian*, *Canuleius*, -a, -um.
Canus, *Cānus*, -i (m.).
Canusium (now *Canosa*), *Canusium*, -ii (m); of or belonging to *Canusium*, *Cānensis*, *Cantānius*, -a, -um, and *Canōstus*, -a, -um.
Canute, } *Canutus*, -ii (m).
Canutus, }
Capanus, *Capānēus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. -ēu (m); of or belonging to *Capanus*, *Capānēus*, -a, -um, and *Capanēus*, -a, -um.
Cape Baba, *Lectum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Blanco, *Album promontorium*.
Cape Bezo, *Lilybæum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Bruziano, *Zephyrium*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Comorta, *Comaria*, -is (f.).
Cape Colonna, *Columnarum Caput*; *Cape delle Colonne*, *Lacinium*, -ii (n.), promontorium.
Cape Coloni, *Sunium*, -ii (n.), promontorium.
Cape Crio (in *Crete*), *Criumētōpon*, -i (n.).
Cape Ducato, *Leucātra*, -is (m.).
Cape Esparto, *Ampeñia*, -is (f.).
Cape Faro, *Pelorus*, -i (m.).
Cape Finisterre, *Artabrum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Gardafui, *Aromata* (n.), promontorium.
Cape Horn, *Hornanum* or *Hornicæe*, promontorium.
Cape of Good Hope, *Promontorium Bonæ Spel*.
Cape Matapan, *Tenarum*, -i (n.), and *Tenarus*, -i (m.).
Cape Miseno, *Misenum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape North, *Boreale Caput*.
Cape d'Oro, *Caphārcus*, -ei (m.).
Cape Passaro, *Pachynum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Romania, *Magnum promontorium*.
Cape Skylo, *Syleum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape Spartivento, *Herculis promontorium* um.
Cape St. Angelo, *Malca*, -is (f.).
Cape St. Maria, *Cuneum*, -i (n.), promontorium.
Cape St. Vincent, *Sacrum promontorium* um.
Cape Trafalgar, *Junōis promontorium* um.
Cape Trepaxi, *Drepnum promontorium* um.
Cape Verd, *Arsenarium promontorium* um.
Caput Viride.

Cape Zonchio, *Coryphæum promontori-*
um.
Capella, *Capella*, -æ (m.).
Capena, *Capēna*, -æ (f); *of or belonging*
to Capena, *Capenian*, *Capēna*, -ātis;
Capenatis, -e; *and poet.*, *Capēnus*, -a,
-um.
Capernaum, *Capharnaum*, -i (n.); *of or*
belonging to Capernaum, *Capharnaum*,
-a, -um.
Capetus, *Capētus*, -i (m.).
Caphareus, *Caphāreus*, -ei, acc. -ea, voc. -eū
(m.); *of or belonging to Caphareus*, *Cap-*
hāreus, -a, -um; *poet. fem.*, *Caphāris*,
-idis.
Capissa, *Capissa*, -æ (f); *the country*
around Capissa, *Capissene*, -æ (f).
Capitium, *Capitium*, -i (n.); *of or belong-*
ing to Capitium, *Capitinus*, -a, -um.
Capito, *Capito*, -ōnis (m.).
Capitol, *the*, *Capitolium*, -i (n.); *of or be-*
longing to the Capitol, *Capitoline*, *Capit-*
olinus, -a, -um.
Capitulum, *Capitulum*, -i (n.); *the people*
of Capitulum, *Capitolinenses*, -ium (m.).
Capo d'Oro, *Caphareus*, q. v.
Cappadocia, *Cappadōcia*, -æ (f); *Cappa-*
docian, *Cappadōcian*, -a, -um; *Cappad-*
ōcus, -a, -um; *and Cappadōciens*, -a,
-um; *an inhabitant of Cappadocia*, *Cappad-*
ocox, -ōcis (m.); *the Cappadocians*,
Cappadoces, -um (m.).
Capra, *Capra*, -æ (m.).
Capraria, *Caprāria*, -æ (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Capraria, *Caprāriensis*, -a.
Caprea (now *Capri*), *Caprea*, -arum (f);
of or belonging to Caprea, *Caprēn-*
sis, -e.
Caprius, *Caprius*, -i (m.).
Capra, *Capra*, -æ (f); *of or belonging to*
Capra, *Capensia*, -e; *the inhabitants of*
Capra, *Capensia*, -ium.
Capua, *Capua*, -æ (f); *of or belonging to*
Capua, *Capuan*, *Capuensis*, -e; *the in-*
habitants of Capua, *Capuenses*, -ium
(m.).
Cappa, *Cāpya*, -fos (m.).
Caracalla, *Caracalla*, -æ (m.).
Caraciacus or *Caradoc*, *Caracticus*, -i (m.).
Caralia, *Cārālia*, -is (f); *of or belonging*
to Caralia, *Cārālianus*, -a, -um.
Carambia, *Carambia*, -is (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Carambia, *Carambicus*, -a, -um.
Carana, *Carāna*, -orum (n.); *of or be-*
longing to Carana, *Cārāntia*, *pecul. fem.*
Caranus, *Carānus*, -i (m.).
Carasus, *the*, *Cydnus*, -i (m.).
Caranusus, *Caranusus*, -i (m.).
Cerbania, *Carbānia*, -æ (f).
Carbo, *Carbo*, -ōnis (m.); *of or belonging*
to Carbo, *Carbōlianus*, -a, -um.
Caracasena, *Carcāso*, -ōnis (f).
Carcine, *Carcīne*, -es (f); *Gulf of Car-*
cine, *Sinus Carcīntes*.
Cardia, *Cardia*, -æ (f); *of or belonging*
to Cardia, *Cardiānus*, -a, -um.
Cardigan, *Ceretica*, -æ (f).
Carduchi, *the*, *Carduchi*, -orum (m.).
Careca, *Carēsa*, -æ (f).
Careus, *Carēsus*, -i (m.).
Caria, *Cāria*, -æ (f); *Carian*, *Cāricus*,
-a, -um; *a Carian*, *Cār*, -āris (m.); *the*
Carians, *Cāres*, -um.
Carina, *Carīna*, -æ (f).
Carinas, *Carīnas*, -ātis (m.).
Carinola, *Calenum*, -i (n.).
Carinthia, *Carīnthia*, -æ (f).
Carlisle, *Carleolum*, -i (n.); *of or belong-*
ing to Carlisle, *Carlōlensis*, -e.
Carlsruhe, *Caroli Hesygium*, -i (n.).
Carmania, *Carmanīa*, -æ (f); *the inhabit-*
ants of Carmania, *Carmāni*, -orum
(m.).
Carmel (Mount), *Carmēlus*, -i (m.); *also*
Carmel, *indecl.* (m.); *of or belonging to*
Carmel, *Carmeliuss*, -a, -um; *an inhabit-*
ant of Mount Carmel, *a Carmelite*, *Car-*
melites, -æ (m.); *Carmelitis*, -idis (f).
Carmentia, *Carmentā*, -æ (f); *and Carmentis*,
-is (f); *of or belonging to Carmentia*,
Carmentālis, -e.
Carmona, *Carmino*, -ōnis, *and Carmona*, -æ
(f); *the inhabitants of Carmona*, *Car-*
monenses, -ium (m.).
Carnac, *Thebe*, -arum (f).
Carnarvon, *Segontium*, -i (n.).
Carnedee, *Carnēdēs*, -is (m.); *of or be-*
longing to Carnedee, *Carnēdēs*, -a,
-um.

Carni, *the*, *Carni*, -orum (m.); *of or be-*
longing to the Carni, *Carnicus*, -a, -um.
Carnuntum, *Carnuntum*, -i (n.), *and Car-*
nus, -untis (f).
Carnutes, *the*, *Carnūtes*, -um (m.).
Carolina, *Carolina*, -æ (f).
Caroline, *Carolina*, -æ (f).
Carpathus, *Carpathus*, -i (f); *of or be-*
longing to Carpathus, *Carpathius*, -a,
-um; *the Carpathian Sea*, *Mare or Pelag-*
us Carpathium.
Carpentras, *Carpentoracte*, -es (f).
Carpetania, *Carpetānia*, -æ (f); *Carpe-*
tanian, *Carpetānus*, -a, -um; *the Carpe-*
tanians, *Carpēti*, -orum, *and Carpetani*,
-orum.
Carra, *Carrae* or *Carrae*, -arum (f).
Carceoli (now *Carsolet*), *Carēdoli*, -orum
(m.); *of or belonging to Carceoli*, *Car-*
seolānus, -a, -um.
Carule, *Carule*, -arum (f); *of or be-*
longing to Carule, *Carulan*, *Carulē-*
nus, -a, -um.
Carieia, *Carieia*, -æ (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Carieia, *Carietanus*, -a, -um, *and*
Carietensis, -e.
Carthæa, *Carthæa*, -æ (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Carthæa, *Carthæus*, -a, -um, *and*
Carthæus, -a, -um.
Carthage, *Carthāgo*, -inīs (f); *of or be-*
longing to Carthage, *Carthaginian*, *Car-*
thaginensis, -e, *and Punicus*, -a, -um;
New Carthage, *Carthago Nova*.
Carthage, *Carthāgo*, -inīs (f).
Carthimandua, *Carthimandua*, -æ (f).
Carus, *Cārus*, -i (m.).
Carusa, *Carusa*, -æ (f).
Carventum, *Carventum*, -i (n.); *of or be-*
longing to Carventum, *Carventinus*, -a,
-um.
Carvilius, *Carvilius*, -i (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Carvilius or *the Carvilia gens*,
Carvilius, -a, -um, *and Carviliānus*, -a,
-um.
Caryæ, *Caryæ*, -arum (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Caryæ, *Caryan*, *Caryus*, -a, -um;
pecul. fem., *Caryātis*, -idis; *the inhabit-*
ants of Caryæ, *Caryātes*, -ium (m.).
Caryanda, *Caryanda*, -æ (f).
Carystus, *Carystus* or -tos, -i (f); *of or*
belonging to Carystus, *Carystian*, *Cary-*
stus, -a, -um; *and poet. only*, *Carys-*
tus, -a, -um.
Casel, *Bodincomagus* or *conigum*, -i (n.).
Casca, *Casca*, -æ (m.).
Casellus, *Casellus*, -i (m.).
Caseli, *Casella*, -æ (f); *Casellia*, -æ (f).
Casellum, *Casellum*, -i (n.); *of or be-*
longing to Casellum, *Casellinus*, -a, -um.
Casinum, *Casinum*, -i (n.); *of or belong-*
ing to Casinum, *Casinus*, -a, -um, *and*
Casina, -atis.
Casius (Mount), *Casius*, -i (m.).
Casus, *Casus*, -i (f).
Casperia, *Caspēria*, -æ (f).
Caspian Sea, *the*, *Caspium Mare*; *the Caspi-*
an dwellers on the Caspian, *Caspil-*
-orum, *and Caspiani*, -orum (m.); *Caspi-*
an, *Caspian*, -a, -um, *and Caspiacus*,
-a, -um.
Cassander, *Cassander*, -dri (m.).
Cassandra, *Cassandra*, -æ (f).
Cassandrea, *Cassandrēa*, -æ (f); *of or be-*
longing to Cassandrea, *Cassandrean*,
Cassandrensis, -e.
Cassano, *Cosa*, -æ (f).
Cassel (in *Hesse*), *Castellum Cattorum*.
Cassia, *Cassia*, -æ (f).
Cassiodorus, *Cassiōdōrus*, -i (m.).
Cassiope, *Cassiōpe*, -es, *and Cassiōpēa*, -æ,
and Cassiōpēa, -æ (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Cassiope, *Cassiōpius*, -a, -um.
Cassiterides, *v. Scilly Islands*.
Cassius, *Cassius*, -i (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Cassius, *Cassian*, *Cassius*, -a, -um,
and Cassianus, -a, -um.
Cassivelaunus, *Cassivelaunus*, -i (m.).
Castabala, *Castābala*, -orum (n.); *the in-*
habitants of Castabala, *Castabalen-*
ses, -ium.
Castalia, *Castalia*, -æ (f); *Castalian*, *of*
or belonging to Castalia, *Castalius*, -a,
-um; *pecul. fem.*, *Castalia*, -idis.
Castor, *Durobrivæ*, -arum (f), *or Venta*
Icenorum.
Castile, *Castilia*, -æ (f).
Castor, *Castor*, -dri (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Castor, *Castōreus*, -a, -um.
Castoria, *Celetrum*, -i (n.).

Castri, *v. Delphi*.
Castrius, *Castrius*, -i (m.); *Castri-*
cus, *of or relating to Castrius*, *Castrius*,
-a, -um, *and Castriclānus*, -a, -um.
Castronius, *Castronius*, -i (m.).
Castulo, *Castulo*, -ōnis (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Castulo, *Castulōnensis*, -e; *the in-*
habitants of Castulo, *Castulōnenses*,
-ium (m.).
Catabani, *Catabāni*, -orum, *and Catabā-*
nēs, -um (m.).
Catabathmus, *Catabathmus*, -i (m.).
Catadupa, *Catādūpa*, -orum (n.); *the*
dwellers around Catadupa, *Catādūpl-*
-orum (m.).
Catalonia, *Catalaunia*, -æ (f).
Catalauni, *Catalauni*, -orum (m.); *of or*
belonging to the Catalauni, *Catalaun-*
-cus, -a, -um.
Catania, *Catana* or *Catina*, -æ (f), *v. Ca-*
tina.
Cataonia, *Cataōnia*, -æ (f); *the people of*
Cataonia, *Cataōnes*, -um (m.).
Catharine, *Cathārina*, -æ (f).
Catienus, *Catiēnus*, -i (m.); *of or relat-*
ing to Catienus, *Catiēnus*, -a, -um.
Catiline, *Catīlina*, -æ (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Catiline, *Catīlinārius*, -a, -um.
Catilius, *Catilius*, -i (m.).
Catilius, *Catilius*, -i (m.).
Catina, *Catina*, -æ (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Catina, *Catīnensis*, -e; *less usu.*, *Cat-*
īnensis, -e.
Catius, *Catius*, -i (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Catius, *Catīnus*, -a, -um.
Cato, *Cāto*, -ōnis (m.); *of or belonging to*
Cato, *Catonianus*, -a, -um, *and Catōn-*
ius, -a, -um.
Catti, *the*, *Catti*, -orum (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to the Catti, *Caticus*, -a, -um.
Cattwyck, *Cattorum vicus*.
Catullus, *Catullus*, -i (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Catullus, *Catullianus*, -a, -um.
Catulus, *Catulus*, -i (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Catulus, *Catullānus*, -a, -um.
Caturiges, *the*, *Caturiges*, -um (m.).
Catus, *Catus*, -i (m.).
Caucasus (Mount), *Caucāsus*, -i (m.); *of*
or belonging to Caucasus, *Caucasian*,
Caucāsius, -a, -um; *the Caucasian pass*
or defile, *Caucasian porte*.
Cauci, *the*, *v. Chalcis*.
Caudex, *Caudex*, -icis (m.).
Caudium, *Caudium*, -i (n.); *of or belong-*
ing to Caudium, *Caudine*, *Caudinus*, -a,
-um; *the Caudine defile*, *Furca Caudi-*
nēs.
Caulares, *Caulāres*, -æ (m.).
Caulon, *Caulon*, -ōnis (m.), *and Caulōnia*,
-æ (f).
Cannus, *Cannus*, -i (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Cannus, *Caunian*, *Caunius*, -a, -um;
pecul. masc. adj., *Caunites*, -æ.
Cavallon, *Caballio*, -ōnis (f).
Cavil, *the*, *Cavil*, -orum (m.).
Caister, *the*, *Caïstros* or -trus, -i (m.); *of*
or belonging to the Caïster, *Caïstrius*,
-a, -um.
Cazlona, *Casthlo*, -ōnis (f).
Cca, *or Cēa*, -æ (f), *and Ceos*, -i, acc. *Ceo*,
Ceos, *and abl. Ceo* (f); *of or belong-*
ing to Ceos, *Cēus*, -a, -um.
Cebenna, *v. Cevennes*.
Cebren, *Cebren*, -ēnis (m.); *daughter or*
female descendant of Cebren, *Cebrenis*,
-idis (f).
Cecil, *Cecilius*, -i (m.).
Cecrops, *Cecrops*, -ōpis (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Cecrops, *Cecropian*, *Cecrōpius*,
-a, -um; *son or descendant of Cecrops*,
Cecropides, -e (m.); *daughter or fe-*
male descendant of Cecrops, *Cecrōpis*,
-idis (f); *land of Cecrops*, *Cecrōpia*, -æ
(f).
Cedrosi, *the*, *Cedrōsi*, -orum (m.); *country*
of the Cedrosi, *Cedrōsis*, -idis (f).
Cefali, *Cephalōdia*, -idis (f), *or Cepha-*
lōdium, -i (n.), *v. Cephalōdia*.
Cefalonia, *Cephalēnia*, -æ (f), *q. v.*
Celado, *the*, *Celādus*, -i (m.).
Celadon, *Celādon*, -ōnis (m.).
Celene, *Celēna*, -arum (f); *of or be-*
longing to Celene, *Celēnensis*, -a, -um.
Celeno, *Celēno*, -tis (f).
Celendris (now *Celindro*), *Celēndris* or
-dria, -is (f); *the region of Celendris*
Celendritis regio.
Celenna, *Celēna*, -æ (f).
Celer, *Celer*, -cris (m.).

Celctrum, *Celotrum*, -i (n.).
Celcus, *Celcus*, -i (m.).
Celindro, v. *Celendris*.
Cella, *Cella*, -e (m.).
Celsa, *Celsa*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Celsa*, *Celsenenses*, -ium (m.).
Celsus, *Celsus*, -i (m.).
Celta, } *Celtae*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the *Celtae*, *Celtici*, -i (m.); in *Celtici*, *Celtice* (adv.); the land of the *Celtae*, *Celtica*, -e (f.).
Celtiberia, *Celtiberia*, -e (f.); a *Celtiberian*, *Celtiber*, -i (m.); the *Celtiberians*, *Celtiberi*, -orum; *Celtibericus*, -a, -um.
Cenaum, *Cenaum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cenaum*, *Cenaus*, -a, -um.
Cenchrea, *Cenchrea*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cenchrea*, *Cenchreus*, -a, -um; and *pecul. fem.*, *Cenchreia*, -idis.
Cenchrius, *Cenchrius*, -ii (m.).
Cenoman, the, *Cenoman*, -orum (m.).
Cenacenia, *Cenacenia*, -e (f.).
Cenaurinus, *Cenaurinus*, -i (m.).
Centenius, *Centenius*, -ii (m.).
Cento, *Cento*, -onis (m.).
Centobrica, *Centobrica*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Centobrica*, *Centobricenses*, -ium (m.).
Centorbi, v. *Centuripa*.
Centrones, the, *Centrones*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Centrones*, *Centronici*, -a, -um.
Centumalus, *Centumalus*, -i (m.).
Centum Cella (now *Civita Vecchia*), *Centum Cella*, -arum (f.).
Centuripa (now *Centorbi*), *Centuripa*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Centuripa*, *Centuripanus*, -a, -um.
Ceo, v. *Cea*.
Cephalenia, *Cephalenia*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Cephalenia*, *Cephalenes*, -um, and *Cephalenici*, -arum (m.).
Cephalio, *Cephalio*, -onis (m.).
Cephalodia (now *Cefali*), *Cephalodia*, -idis (f.), and *Cephalodius*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Cephalodia*, *Cephaloditanus*, -a, -um.
Cephalus, *Cephalus*, -i (m.).
Cephene, the, *Cephene*, -um (m.).
Cepheus, *Cepheus*, -ei (m.); of or descended from *Cepheus*, *Cepheus*, -a, -um, and *Cepheus*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Cepheus*, *Cephelia*, -idis.
Cephisodorus, *Cephisodorus*, -i (m.).
Cephisodotus, *Cephisodotus*, -i (m.).
Cephisus, the, } *Cephisus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Cephisus*,
Cephisus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cephisia*, -idis, and *Cephisia*, -idis.
Cerambus, *Cerambus*, -i (m.).
Ceramicus, *Ceramicus*, -i (m.).
Ceramus, *Ceramus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Ceramus*, *Ceramicius*, -a, -um.
Ceraste, the, *Ceraste*, -arum (m.); of or relating to the *Ceraste*, *Cerastia*, -idis (f.).
Cerasus, *Cerasus*, -untis (f.).
Ceraunia (mountains), the, *Ceraunia*, -orum (n.); *Ceraunius*, *Ceraunius*, -a, -um.
Ceraunus, *Ceraunus*, -i (m.).
Cerberus, *Cerberus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cerberus*, *Cerberus*, -a, -um.
Cercasorum, *Cercasorum*, -i (n.).
Cercetius (Mount), *Cercetius*, -i (m.), *Mons*.
Cercina, *Cercina*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Cercina*, *Cerciniani*, -orum (m.).
Cercinium, *Cercinium*, -ii (n.).
Cercope, the, *Cercope*, -um (m.).
Cercyon, *Cercyon*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Cercyon*, *Cercyonius*, -a, -um.
Cera, *Cera*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Cera*, *Cera*, -e.
Cerigo, *Cythera*, -orum (n.), q. v.
Cerithius, *Cerithius*, -i (m.).
Cermorum, *Cermorum*, -i (n.).
Ceron, *Ceron*, -onis (m.).
Ceritima, *Urtima*, -e (f.).
Ceretera, *Cere* (indecl.), (n.), q. v., and *Aquila*, -e (f.).
Cervara, *Cervaria*, -e (f.).
Cesena, *Cesena*, -e (f.).
Cestius, *Cestius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cestius*, *Cestianus*, -a, -um.

Cestria, *Cestria*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Cestria*, *Cestrini*, -orum (m.).
Cetaria, *Cetaria*, -e (f.); the inhabitants of *Cetaria*, *Cetariini*, -orum (m.).
Cethagus, *Cethagus*, -i (m.).
Ceto, *Ceto*, -is (f.).
Ceuta, *Ceutria*, -e (f.); *Abyla*, -e (f.).
Ceutrones, the, *Ceutrones*, -um (m.).
Ceva, *Ceba*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Ceva*, *Cebanus*, -a, -um.
Cecennes (mountains), *Cebenna*, *Cevenna*, and *Gebenna*, -e (m.); of or belonging to the *Cecennes*, *Cebennicus*, -a, -um.
Ceylon, *Taprobana*, -e (f.).
Ceyx, *Ceyx*, -ycis (m.).
Chabrias, *Chabrias*, -is (m.).
Chacra, *Chacra*, -e (m.).
Chacras, *Chacras*, -e (m.).
Chacratatus, *Chacratatus*, -i (m.).
Cherippus, *Cherippus*, -i (m.).
Charonæa, *Charonæa*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Charonæa*, *Charonensis*, -a.
Chalcodon, *Chalcodon* and *Calchodon*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Chalcodon*, *Chalcodoni*, -a, -um.
Chalciope, *Chalciope*, -e (f.).
Chalcis, *Chalcis*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Chalcis*, *Chalcidian*, *Chalcidicus*, -a, -um; *Chalcidensis*, -e; and *Chalcidicensis*, -e.
Chaldeans, the, *Chaldæi*, -orum (m.); *Chaldean*, *Chaldeus*, -a, -um, and *Chaldæus*, -a, -um.
Chalontis, *Chalontis*, -idis (f.); the inhabitants of *Chalontis*, *Chalontes*, -arum (m.).
Châlons, *Catalaunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Châlons*, *Catalaunensis*, -e.—2. (sur Saone) *Cabillonum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Châlons*, *Cabillonensis*, -e.
Chalybes, the, *Chalybes*, -um (m.).
Chalybs, the, *Chalybs*, -ybis (m.).
Cham (usu. *Ham*), *Cham* (m., indecl.).
Chambery, *Camberiacum*, -i, and *Camberium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Chambery*, *Camberiacensis*, -e, and *Camberiensis*, -e.
Chamavi, the, *Chamavi*, -orum (m.).
Champagne, *Campania Franco-Gallica*, -e (f.).
Chanaan, } *Chanaan* and *Chanan* (f., in *Canaan*, } decl.); of or belonging to *Canaan*, *Chananus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Chananitis*, -idis; the *Canaanites*, *Chananæi*, -orum (m.).
Chao, *Chao*, -onis (m.).
Chaonia, *Châonia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Chaonia*, *Chaonian*, *Châonianus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Châonia*, -idis; the *Chaonians*, *Châones*, -um (m.).
Charadrius, *Charadrius*, -i (m.).
Charax, *Chârax*, -icis (f.); the inhabitants of *Charax*, *Characeni*, -orum (m.); the territory of *Charax*, *Characene*, -e (f.).
Charaxus, *Charaxus*, -i (m.).
Charente, the, *Carantonus*, -i (m.).
Charenton, *Charentonium*, -i (n.).
Chares, *Châres*, -etis (m.).
Chariclo, *Chariclo*, -is (f.).
Charidemus, *Charidæmus*, -i (m.).
Charistus, *Charistus*, -ii (m.).
Charity, *Charitas*, -atis (f.).
Charles, *Carolus*, -i (m.).
Charleston, } *Carolopolis*, -is (f.); of or
Charleston, } belonging to *Charleston*,
Carolopolitani, -a, -um.
Charlotte, *Caroletta*, -e (f.).
Charlottesville, *Carolettopolis*; of or belonging to *Charlottesville*, *Carolettopolitani*, -a, -um.
Charmidas, *Charmidas*, -e (m.).
Charmis, *Charmis*, -is (m.).
Charon, *Charon*, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *Charon*, *Charonius*, -a, -um.
Charondas, *Charondas*, -e (m.).
Charopus, *Charopus*, -i (m.).
Charitæus (the great), *Carthusia*, -e (f.), *Magna*.
Charýdis, *Chârydis*, -is (f.), acc. -in or -um.
Chasvari, the, *Chasvari*, -orum (m.).
Castillon, *Castellio*, -onis (f.).
Chatti, the, v. *Catti*.
Chauci, the, *Chauci* or *Cauci*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Chauci*, *Chauciani*, *Chaucius*, -a, -um.

Chaus, the, *Chaus*, -i (m.).
Chelidon, *Chelidon*, -onis (f.).
Chelidonium, *Chelidonium*, -ii (n.).
Chelmsford, *Cæsaromagus*, -i (f.).
Chelonatus, *Chelônatus* and *Chelônatus*, -e (m.).
Chemnitz, *Chemnitzium*, -ii (n.).
Cherbourg, *Cæsar Burgus*, -i, or *Careburgus*, -i (m.).
Cherronesus, *Cherrônêsus* or *Cherrônêsus*, -i (f.); inhabitants of the *Cherronesus*, *Cherroneses*, -ium (m.); of or belonging to the *Cherronesus*, *Cherronensis*, -e, or *Chersonensis*, -c (s.p. of the *Thracian Cherronesus*).
Chersidamas, *Chersidamas*, -antis (m.).
Chersiphron, *Chersiphron*, -onis (m.).
Cherso, v. *Absyrtides*.
Cherronesus, v. *Cherronesus*.
Cherusi, the, *Cherusi*, -orum (m.).
Chesippus, *Chesippus*, -i (m.).
Chester, *Cestria*, -e (f.); *Deva*, -e (f.).
Cheshire, *Cestriensis Comitatus*.
Chiana, the, *Clania*, -is (m.).
Chilo, *Chilo* or *Chilon*, -onis (m.).
Chickster, *Cicestria*, -e (f.).
Chimera, *Chimera*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Chimera*, *Chimericus*, -a, -um.
China, *Sinarum regnum*; the *Chineses*, *Sinæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *China*, *Chineses*, *Sinensis*, -e.
Chione, *Chione*, -e (f.); son of *Chione*, *Chionides*, -e (m.).
Chios, *Chios* and *Chius*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Chios*, *Chia*, *Chius*, -a, -um.
Chiron, *Chiron*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Chiron*, *Chironicus*, -a, -um, and *Chironius*, -a, -um.
Chiro, *Citrum*, -i (n.).
Chiusi, *Clusium*, -ii (n.).
Chios, *Chlôa*, -e (f.).
Chlorus, *Chlorus*, -e and -eos (m.).
Chloris, *Chloris*, -idis (f.).
Chlorus, *Chlorus*, -i (m.).
Chocopes, the, *Chocopes*, -is (m.).
Chorilus, *Chorilus*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Chorilus*, *Chorilius*, -a, -um.
Chorasmii, the, *Chorasmii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Chorasmii*, *Chorasmian*, *Chorasmius*, -a, -um.
Chremes, *Chremes*, -etis, acc. -ta (m.).
CHRIST, *CHRISTUS*, -i (m.).
Christiana, *Christiana*, -e (f.).
Christophorus, *Christophorus*, -i (m.).
Chromis, *Chromis*, -is (m.).
Chryse, *Chryse*, -e, and *Chryse*, -e (f.).
Chrysæus, *Chrysæus*, -i (m.).
Chryseor, *Chryseor*, -oris (m.).
Chryseas, *Chryseas*, -e (m.).
Chryses, *Chryses*, -e (m.); daughter of *Chryses*, *Chryseis*, -idis (f.).
Chrysippus, *Chrysippus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Chrysippus*, *Chrysippus*, -a, -um.
Chrysis, *Chrysis*, -idis (f.).
Chrysoگونus, *Chrysogonus*, -i (m.).
Chrysopolis, *Chrysopolis*, -is (f.).
Chrysorrhoea, the, *Chrysorrhoea*, -e (m.).
Chrysothem, *Chrysothemus*, -i (m.).
Chthonius, *Chthonius*, -i (m.).
Chunni, v. *Huns*.
Chusitan, *Susiana*, -e (f.).
Cibyra, *Cibyra*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Cibyra*, *Cibyriticus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Cibyra*, *Cibyritæ*, -arum (m.).
Cicely, *Cæclia*, -e (f.).
Cicerinus, *Cicérinus*, -ii (m.).
Cicero, *Cicéro*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Cicero*, *Ciceronian*, *Ciceronianus*, -a, -um.
Cicestria, v. *Chickster*.
Cicirrus, *Cicirrus*, -i (m.).
Cicones, the, *Cicónes*, -um (m.).
Cicuta, *Cicuta*, -e (m.).
Cilicia, *Cilicia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Cilicia*, *Cilician*, *Cilix*, -icis; *pecul. post. fem.*, *Cilissæ*, -e; *Ciliciensis*, -e, and *Cilicius*, -a, -um; a *Cilician*, *Cilix*, -icis (m. and f.).
Ciliz, *Ciliz*, -icis (m.).
Cilla, *Cilla*, -e (f.).
Cilnius, *Cilnius*, -ii (m.).
Cilo, *Cilo*, -onis (m.).
Cimbr, the, *Cimbr*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimbr*, *Cimbricus*, *Cimber*, -bræ, -brum, and *Cimbrian*, -a, -um.
Cimæra, *Cimæra*, -e (f.).

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Ciminius, *Ciminius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ciminius*, *Ciminius*, *Ciminius*, -a, -um.
Cimmerians, the *Cimmerii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Cimmerians*, *Cimmerius*, -a, -um.
Cimolus, *Cimolus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Cimolus*, *Cimolian*, *Cimolius*, -a, -um.
Cimon, *Cimon*, -onis (m.).
Cinara, *Cinara*, -æ (f.).
Cinnacini, *Cinnacina*polis, -is (f.).
Cinninnatus, *Cinninnatus*, -i (m.).
Cincinola, *Cincinola*, -i (m.).
Cincius, *Cincius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Cincius*, *Cincian*, *Cincius*, -a, -um.
Cineas, *Cineas*, -æ (m.).
Cineithi, the *Cineithi*, -orum (m.).
Cingetorix, *Cingetorix*, -igis (m.).
Cingilia, *Cingilia*, -æ (f.).
Cingulum, *Cingulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Cingulum*, *Cingulans*, -a, -um.
Cinna, *Cinna*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cinna*, *Cinnanus*, -a, -um.
Cinyphs, the *Cinyphs*, -ypis or -ypis (m.); of or belonging to the *Cinyphs*, *Cinyphus*, -a, -um.
Cinyras, *Cinyras*, -æ (m.); of or belonging to *Cinyras*, *Cinyreus*, -a, -um, and *Cinyreus*, -a, -um.
Circassia, *Cercetia*, -æ (f.); the *Circassians*, *Cercetes*, -arum (m.).
Circe, *Circe*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Circe*, *Circean*, *Circeus*, -a, -um.
Circii, { *Circii*, -orum (m.); of or be-
Circello, } longing to *Circii*, *Circean*,
-æ, -um, and *Circelenis*, -e.
Cirra, *Cirra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cirra*, *Cirrhæ*, -is (f.), -a, -um.
Cirta, *Cirta*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cirta*, *Cirtensis*, -a.
Clepius, *Clepius*, -ii (m.).
Cisseus, *Cisseus*, -æi or -eos (m.); daughter of *Cisseus*, *Cisseis*, -idis (f.).
Cithæron, *Cithæron*, -onis (m.).
Citium, *Citium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Citium*, *Citienis*, -e; an inhabitant of *Citium*, *Citiens*, -i (m.).
Citius, *Citius*, -ii (m.).
Civita Vecchia, *Centumcellæ*, -arum (f.).
Clanlus, the *Clanlus*, -i (m.).
Clara, *Clara*, -æ (f.).
Claros, *Cláros* or *Clarus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Claros*, *Clarius*, -a, -um.
Clastidium, *Clastidium*, -i (n.).
Claterna, *Claterna*, -æ (f.).
Claudia, *Claudia*, -æ (f.), v. *Claudius*.
Claudipolis, *Claudipolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Claudipolis*, *Claudipolitanus*, -a, -um.
Claudius, *Claudius*, -ii (m.); *Claudian*, of or belonging to *Claudius*, *Claudian*, -a, -um, and *Claudianus*, -a, -um; the *Claudian* family, *Claudia* gens.
Clausus, *Clausus*, -i (m.).
Clazomenæ, *Clazomenæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Clazomenæ*, *Clazomenæus*, -a, -um, and *Clazoménis*, -a, -um; inhabitants of *Clazomenæ*, *Clazomenii*, -orum (m.).
Cleander, *Cleander*, -dri (m.).
Cleanthes, *Cleanthes*, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Cleanthes*, *Cleantheus*, -a, -um.
Clearchus, *Clearchus*, -i (m.).
Clemens, { *Clēmna*, -entis (m.).
Clement, }
Cleobis, *Cleobis*, -is (m.).
Cleobulus, *Cleobulus*, -i (m.).
Cleombrotus, *Cleombrotus*, -i (m.).
Cleomedon, *Cleomedon*, -ontis (m.).
Cleomenes, *Cleōmēnes*, -is (m.).
Cleon, *Cleon*, -ontis (m.).
Cleona, *Cleōna*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Cleona*, *Cleoneus*, -a, -um.
Cleopas, *Cleopas*, -æ (m.).
Cleopatra, *Cleopatra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Cleopatra*, *Cleopatranus*, -a, -um, and *Cleopatricus*, -a, -um.
Cleophantus, *Cleophantus*, -i (m.).
Cleophon, *Cleophon*, -ontis (m.).
Clermont, *Cleromontium*, -i (n.); Augustonemetum, -i (n.).
Clevas, *Clevas*, -æ (m.).
Cleves, *Clivia*, -æ (f.).
Climax, *Climax*, -acis (f.).
Clinias, *Clinias*, -æ (m.) son of *Clinias*,
Cliniades, -æ (m.).

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Alia, Alia, -as, -æ (*f.*).
Althæenæ, Althæenæ, -is (*m.*).
Alite, Alitæ, -arum (*f.*).
Altarchus, Altarchus, -i (*m.*).
Altérnum, Altérnum, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Altérnum, Altérnus*, -a, -um.
Altomachus, Altomachus, -i (*m.*).
Altior, Altior, -ioris (*m.*), and *Altérrium*, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Altior, Altérus*, -a, -um.
Altumnum, -i (*m.*).
Altumnum, -i (*m.*).
Altus, Altus, -i (*m.*).
Alonichus, Alonichus, -i (*m.*).
Clodia, Clodia, -æ (*f.*).
Clodius, Clodius, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Clodius, Clodian, Clodius*, -a, -um, and *Clodianus*, -a, -um.
Clasia, Clasia, -æ (*f.*).
Clætes, Clætes, -i (*m.*).
Clænius, Clænius, -i (*m.*).
Clôcho, Clôcho, -ds (*f.*).
Cluentia, Cluentia, -æ (*f.*).
Cluentius, Cluentius, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cluentius, Cluentian, Cluentianus*, -a, -um; *the Cluentian family, Cluentia gens*.
Clutlius, Clutlius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Clutlius, Clutlian, Clutlius*, -a, -um.
Clunia, Clunia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Clunia, Clunensis*, -e.
Clupea, Clupea, -æ, and *Clupeæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Clusium, Clusium, -ii (*n.*); *of or belonging to Clusium, Clusian, Clusinus*, -a, -um.
Cluvia, Cluvia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cluvia, Cluvian, Cluvianus*, -a, -um.
Cluvius, Cluvius, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cluvius, Cluviânus*, -a, -um.
Clyde, the Glota, -æ (*f.*); *the Firth of Clyde, Glotæ Æstuarium*.
Clymène, Clymène, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Clymène, Clymênæus*, -a, -um, and *Clymênêus*, -a, -um; *daughter of Clymène, Clymênêa*, -idis (*f.*).
Clytemnestra, Clytemnestra, -æ (*f.*).
Clytia, Clytia, -æ, and *Clytiæ*, -es (*f.*).
Clytius, Clytius, -ii (*m.*).
Clytus, Clytus, -i (*m.*).
Cneus or Cneius, Cneus or Cneius, -i (*m.*).
Cnidos, Cnidos or Cnidus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cnidos, Cnidian, Cnidius*, -a, -um.
Cneius, Cnêus, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Cneus, Cnoetan, Cnoelus*, -a, -um, and *Cnoëticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. poet. fem.*, *Cnoësis*, -idis, and *Cnoëis*, -idis.
Coblenz, Coblenz, -adum (*m.*); *Confluentia*, -æ (*f.*).
Cocalus, Cocalus, -i (*m.*); *daughter of Cocalus, Coccæus*, -idis (*f.*).
Cocceius, Cocceius, -i (*m.*).
Cocinthum, Cocinthum, -i (*n.*).
Cocles, Cocles, -itis (*m.*).
Cocythus, the Cocytus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cocythus, Cocytus*, -a, -um.
Codomannus, Codomannus, -i (*m.*).
Codrus, Codrus, -i (*m.*).
Cælius, Cælius, -ii (*m.*); *of or belonging to Cælius, Cæliânus*, -a, -um.
Cælus, Cælus, -i (*m.*).
Cæranus, Cæranus, -i (*m.*).
Cæus, Cæus, -i (*m.*).
Cognac, Conacum, -i (*n.*).
Coimbra, Conlmbra, -æ (*f.*).
Colchester, Colcestria, -æ (*f.*).
Colchis, Colchis, -idis and -idos (*f.*); *of or belonging to Colchis, Colchian, Colchicus*, -a, -um, and *Colchus*, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Colchis, Colchî*, -orum (*m.*).
Coldingham, Coldania, -æ, or *Colania*, -æ (*f.*).
Collatia, Collatia, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Collatia, Collatian, Collâtînus*, -a, -um.
Cologne, Colonia Agrippinensis (*f.*).
Colonus, Colonus, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Colonus, Colônêus*, -a, -um.
Colophon, Colophon, -ônîs (*m.*); *of or belonging to Colophon, Colôphônîcus*, -a, -um, and *Colôphônîus*, -a, -um.
Colosse, Colosse, -arum (*f.*); *of or belonging to Colosse, Colostian, Colossênius*, -a, -um; *the Colossians, Colossêneses*, -ium (*m.*).
Columella, Colâmella, -æ (*m.*).

C O R

Comana, *Comāna*, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Comāna*, *Comānus*, -a, -um.
Comania, *Comānia*, -ae (f.).
Comaines, } *Cominiūm*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Cominiūm*, }
Cominiūsa, -a, -um, and *Cominiūsi*, -a, -um.
Commagene, *Commagēnē*, -es (f); of or belonging to *Commagene*, *Commagēnus*, -a, -um.
Commodes, *Commōdus*, -i (m.).
Complutum, *Complutūm*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Complutum*, *Complutensis*, -e.
Compostella, *Compostella*, -ae (f.).
Compsa, *Compēs*, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Compsa*, *Compēnus*, -a, -um.
Comum (now *Como*), *Comūm*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Comum*, *Comensis*, -e.
Concanti, *Concāni*, -orum (m.).
Concordia, *Concordia*, -ae (f.).
Condate, *Condatē*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Condate*, *Condas*, -atis, and *Condatinus*, -a, -um.
Conde, *Condatum*, -i (n.).
Condrusi, *Condrāsi*, -orum (m.).
Conon, *Conon*, -ōnis (m.).
Conor, *Conoradus*, -i (m.).
Conasaburo, *Conasaburo*, -onis (f), and *Conasaburum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Conasaburo*, *Conasaburensis*, -e.
Consentia, } *Consentia*, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Consentia*, }
Consentinus, -a, -um.
Consentius, *Consentius*, -ii (m.).
Considius, *Considiū*, -ii (m.).
Constance, *Constantia*, -ae (f); name of a woman and city.
Constance, Lake of, *Brigintinus Lacus*.
Constans, } *Constans*, -antis (m.).
Constanti, }
Constantia, *Constantia*, -ae (f).
Constantina, *Constantina*, -ae (f).
Constantine, *Constantinus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Constantine*, *Constantinianus*, -a, -um.
Constantinopolis, *Constantinōpolis*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Constantinople*.
Constantinopolitanus, -a, -um; the *Strait* of *Constantinople*, *Rosporus Thracicus*.
Constantius, *Constantius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Constantia*, *Constantius*, -a, -um; *Constantianus*, -a, -um; and *Constantiensis*, -e.
Conrus, *Conseus*, -i (m.).
Contessa, *Gulf* of, *Sinus Strymonicus*.
Contrebia, *Contrebia*, -ae (f).
Conway, *Conovium*, -i (n.).
Conza, *Compēs*, -ae (f).
Copa, *Copēs*, -arum (f); the *Lake* of *Copa*, or *Lake* *Copais*, *Copala*, -idis (f), *palus*.
Copais Lake, *v. foregoing*.
Copenhagen, *Hafnia* or *Haunla*, -ae (f);
 Codania, -ae (f).
Coponius, *Coponiū*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Coponius*, *Coponianus*, -a, -um.
Coptus, *Coptus* or *Coptos*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Coptus*, *Copticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Coptus*, *Coptites*, -ae (m.).
Cora, *Cōra*, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Cora*, *Corānus*, -a, -um.
Coraceum, *Coracēium*, -ii (n.).
Coras, *Coras*, -ae (m.).
Coraz, *Corax*, -acis (m.).
Corbio, *Corbio*, -onis (m); a man's name.
 -2. (f) a city.
Corbulo, *Corbūlo*, -ōnis (m.).
Corcyra (now *Corfu*), *Corcyrā*, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Corcyra*, *Corcyraean*, *Corcyraeus*, -a, -um.
Cordova, *Cordūbia*, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Cordova*, *Cordubensis*, -e.
Cordus, *Cordus*, -i (m.).
Corea, *Corea*, -ae (f).
Corfinium, *Corfiniūm*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Corfinium*, *Corfiniensis*, -e, and *Corfinius*, -a, -um.
Corfu, *v. Corcyra*.
Corinna, *Corinna*, -ae (f).
Corinth, *Corinthus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Corinth*, *Corinthian*, *Corinthius*, -a, -um, and *Corinthiacus*, -a, -um; the *Gulf* of *Corinth*, *Sinus Corinthiacus*.
Coriolanus, *Coriolanus*, -i (m.).
Corioli, *Corioli*, -orum (m.).
Corippus, *Corippus*, -i (m.).
Cork, *Coragae* or *Corragia*, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Cork*, *Coragienis*, -e, or *Corcensis*, -e.

Cornelia, *Cornélia*, -æ (f).
Cornelius, *Cornélius*, -i (m.); *Cornelian*,
Cornélius, -a, -um, and *Cornélianus*, -a,
 -um; the *Cornelian family*, *Cornelia*
gens.
Corniculatim, *Corniculatim*, -i (n.); of or be-
 longing to *Corniculum*, *Corniculatus*,
 -a, -um.
Cornificius, *Cornificius*, -i (m).
Cornutus, *Cornutus*, -i (m).
Cornwall, *Cornubia*, -æ (f).
Corabus, *Corabus*, -i (m).
Coromandel, *Coromandela*, -æ (f).
Coron, } *Cōrōnē*, -es (f); of or belong-
Corone, } ing to *Corona*, *Coronean*, *Co-*
ronensis, -a, -um; *Gulf of Coron*, *Sinus*
Messeniacus.
Coronea, *Cōrōnē*, -æ (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Coronea*, *Cōrōnensis*, -e.
Coronis, *Corōnia*, -idis (f); son of *Coro-*
nis, *Corōnides*, -æ (m).
Correse, *Cures*, -ium (m).
Corisca, *Corisca*, -æ (f); of or belonging
 to *Corisca*, *Coriscan*, *Coriscus*, -a, -um,
 and *Coriscus*, -a, -um; the *Coriscans*,
Corsi, -orum (m).
Cortona, *Cortōna*, -æ (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Cortona*, *Cortonensis*, -e.
Coruncanus, *Coruncānus*, -i (m).
Corunna, *Brigantium*, -il, or *Caronium*,
 -i (n.).
Corvus, *Corvus*, -i (m).
Corybantes, the *Corybantes*, -um (m.); of
 or belonging to the *Corybantes*, *Cory-*
bantian, *Corybantus*, -a, -um.
Corybas, *Corybas*, -antis (m).
Coryca, *Cōrycia*, -i (f); of or belonging
 to *Corycus*, *Corycian*, *Corycius*, -a, -um.
Corydon, *Cōrydōn*, -ōnis (m).
Coryna, *Cōryna*, -æ (f); of or belonging
 to *Coryna*, *Corynean*, *Cōryneus*, -a, -um.
Coryphasium, *Cōryphāsium*, -il (n).
Corythus, *Cōrythus*, -i (m).
Cos (now *Stanco*), *Cos* or *Cōus*, -i (f); of
 or belonging to *Cos*, *Coan*, *Cōus*, -a, -um.
Cosa, *Cōsa*, -æ, and *Cosæ*, -arum (f); of
 or belonging to *Cosa*, *Cosanus*, -a, -um.
Cosconius, *Cosconius*, -il (m).
Cosenza, *Consentia*, -æ (f).
Cosmus, *Cosmus*, -i (m); of or belonging
 to *Cosmus*, *Cosmianus*, -a, -um.
Cosinius, *Cosinius*, -i (m).
Cossius, *Cossius*, -i (m).
Cossutia, *Cossutia*, -æ (f).
Cotinus, *Cōtōn*, -ōnis (f).
Cotinus, *Cōtōn*, -ōnis (f).
Cotrone, *Croton*, -ōnis (f).
Cotta, *Cōtta*, -æ (m).
Cottius, *Cōttius*, -i (m); of or belonging
 to *Cottius*, *Cottian*, *Cōttianus*, -a, -um;
 the *Cottian Alps*, *Alpes Cottianæ* or *Cot-*
tinæ.
Cotton, *Cotton*, -ōnis (f).
Cottus, *Cōttus*, -i (m).
Cotus, *Cōtus*, -i (m).
Cotyæum, *Cōtyæum*, -i (n).
Cotyla, *Cōtyla*, -æ (m).
Cotys, *Cōtys*, -yis or -yos (m).
Cotylo, *Cōtytō*, -dis (f).
Coventry, *Conventria*, -æ (f).
Cowbridge, *Bovium*, -i (n).
Cragus (Mount), *Cragus*, -i (m).
Cracoe, *Cracovia*, -æ (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Cracoe*, *Cracoviensis*, -a.
Cranon, *Cranon*, -ōnis (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Cranon*, *Cranonian*, *Cranōnius*,
 -a, -um.
Cranior, *Cranior*, -ōris (m).
Crassipes, *Crassipes*, -ēdis (m).
Crassus, *Crassus*, -i (m); of or belonging
 to *Crassus*, *Crassianus*, -a, -um.
Craterus, *Cratērus*, -i (m).
Crates, *Crātes*, -etis (m); man's name.—
 2. *Crātes*, -is (m), a river.
Crathis, } the, *Crāthis*, -is and -idis (m).
Crath, }
Cratinus, *Cratīnus*, -i (m).
Cratippus, *Cratippus*, -i (m).
Crato, *Crāto*, -ōnis (m).
Crax, *La Campi Lapidei* (m).
Crædon, *Cridia*, -æ (f); of or belonging
 to *Crædon*, *Cridiensis*, -e.
Crémaste, *Crémaste*, -æ (f).
Crémara, the, *Crēmāra*, -æ (f); of or be-
 longing to the *Crémara*, *Crémarenis*, -e.
Crémnitz, *Crémnicum*, -il (n).
Crémona, *Crēmōna*, -æ (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Crémona*, *Crémōnensis*, -e.

Crematius, *Crematius*, -il (m).
Crenaeus, *Crenæus*, -i (m).
Creon, *Creon*, -ontis (m).
Cresphontes, *Cresphontes*, -is (m).
Cressy, *Carialacum*, -i (n).
Crete (now *Candia*), *Crēta*, -æ, and *Crētē*,
 -es (f); of or belonging to *Crete*, *Cro-*
tan, *Crēticus*, -a, -um; *Crētensis*, -e;
 poet, *Crētæus*, -a, -um, and *Crētius*, -a,
 -um; a *Crētan*, *Crēta*, -ētis (m), *Cressa*,
 -æ (f); the *Crētans*, *Crētēs*, -um.
Cretheus, *Crēthēus*, -ēos and -ei (m); of
 or relating to *Cretheus*, *Crēthēus*, -a,
 -um; son or descendant of *Cretheus*,
Crēthēides, -æ (m).
Crēusa, *Crēūsa*, -æ (f).
Crimea, *Chersonesus Taurica* (f); the
Crim Tartars, *Tauri*, -orum (m).
Crimisus, the, *Crimisus*, -i (m).
Crispina, *Crispina*, -æ (f).
Crispius, *Crispius*, -i (m).
Crispus, *Crispus*, -i (m).
Crisa, *Crissa*, -æ (f); of or belonging to
Crissa, *Crissæus*, -a, -um.
Crithote, *Crithōte*, -es (f).
Critias, *Critias*, -æ (m).
Crito, *Crito*, -ōnis (m).
Critobulus, *Critobūlus*, -i (m).
Critolaus, *Critōlaus*, -i (m).
Critonius, *Critōnius*, -il (m).
Croatia, *Crōatia*, -æ (f).
Croale, *Crōale*, -es (f).
Cræsus, *Crœsus*, -i (m); of or relating to
Cræsus, *Crœsius*, -a, -um.
Cronstadt, *Brassovia*, -æ, and *Stephānop-*
olis, -is (f).
Croton, } *Croton*, -ōnis, and *Crotōna*, -æ
Cotrone, } (f); of or belonging to *Cro-*
ton, *Crotoniensis*, -e; an inhabitant of
Croton, *Crotōniates*, -æ (m).
Crustumium, *Crustūmerium*, -il, and
Crustūm, -i (n), and *Crustūmēri-*
ōrum (m); of or belonging to *Crustu-*
merium, *Crustūmerinus*, -a, -um, and
Crustūmulus, -a, -um.
Crustumium, *Crustumium*, -il (n); of or
 belonging to *Crustumium*, *Crustūm-*
ius, -a, -um.
Ctesias, *Ctesias*, -æ (m).
Ctesibius, *Ctesibius*, -il (m); of or relat-
 ing to *Ctesibius*, *Ctesibicus*, -a, -um.
Ctesiphon, *Ctēsiphon*, -ontis (m), a man's
 name.—2. (f) a city.
Cuba, *Cuba*, -æ (f).
Cuballum, *Cuballum*, -i (n).
Cularo, *Cularo*, -ōnis (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Cularo*, *Cularōensis*, -e.
Culeo, *Culeo*, -ōnis (m).
Cume, *Cūme*, -arum (f); also poet, *Cy-*
mē, -es (f); of or belonging to *Cume*,
Cumæus, -a, -um, and *Cumānus*, -a, -um.
Cumberland, *Cumbria*, -æ (f).
Cuneus, *Cunēus*, -ei (m).
Cuningham, *Cunigamia*, -æ (f).
Cupid, *Cpido*, -ialis (m); *Amor*, -ōris
 (m); of or relating to *Cupid*, *Cupidi-*
nius, -a, -um.
Cupienius, *Cupienius*, -il (m).
Cupra, *Cupra*, -æ (f); of or belonging to
Cupra, *Cuprensis*, -e.
Curdistan, *Curdia*, -æ (f); the *Curds*,
Cardi, -orum (m).
Cūres, } *Cūres*, -ium (m); of or belong-
Corres, } ing to *Cures*, *Curenis*, -e; an
 inhabitant of *Cures*, *Cūres*, -ētis (m).
Cūrtes, the, *Cūrētes*, -um (m); of or be-
 longing to the *Cūrētes*, *Cūrēticus*, -a,
 -um.
Curlatius, *Curlātius*, -il (m).
Curio, *Curio*, -ōnis (m); of or belonging
 to *Curio*, *Curionianus*, -a, -um.
Curiosolite, the, *Curiosolite*, -arum, and
Curiosolites, -um (m).
Curius, *Curius*, -il (m); of or belonging
 to *Curius*, *Curianus*, -a, -um.
Curland, *Curonia*, -æ (f).
Cursor, *Cursor*, -ōris (m).
Curtius, *Curtius*, -il (m).
Curzola, *Corcyra Nigra* (f).
Curzolari, *Echinādes*, -um (f), *Insulæ*.
Cuta, *Cuta*, -æ (f); of or belonging to
Cuta, *Cuteus*, -a, -um.
Cuthbert, *Cuthbertus*, -i (m).
Cutilia, *Cutilie*, -arum (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Cutilia*, *Cutiliensis*, -e, and *Cuti-*
lius, -a, -um.
Cutina, *Cutina*, -æ (f).
Cyane, *Cyāne*, -es (f).
Cyanean (islands), *Cyāneæ*, -arum (f);

of or belonging to the *Cyanean Islands*
Cyanean, *Cyāneus*, -a, -um.
Cybele, *Cybelē*, -es (f); of or belonging
 to *Cybele*, *Cybelēus*, -a, -um.
Cyclades, the (islands), *Cyclādes*, -um (f).
Cycnus, *Cycnus*, -i (m); of or relating to
Cycnus, *Cycnēus*, -a, -um.
Cydas, *Cydas*, -æ (m).
Cydlippe, *Cydlippe*, -es (f).
Cydnius, the, *Cydnus*, -i (m).
Cydonia, *Cydnōia*, -æ, and *Cydon*, -ech
 (f); of or belonging to *Cydon*, *Cydo-*
nian, *Cydonius*, -a, -um; an inhabitant
 of *Cydon*, *Cydon*, -ōnis (m); the inhabi-
 tants of *Cydon*, *Cydoniata*, -arum (m).
Cyllarus, *Cyllarus*, -i (m).
Cyllene, *Cyllēnē*, -es (f); of or belonging
 to *Cyllene*, *Cyllenian*, *Cyllenæus*, -a,
 -um, and *Cyllenius*, -a, -um.
Cylon, *Cylon*, -ōnis (m); of or relating to
Cylon, *Cylonius*, -a, -um.
Cyme, *Cyme*, -es (f); *Cymæan*, *Cymæa*,
 -a, -um.
Cymodocē, *Cymōdōce*, -es (f).
Cymothē, *Cymothē*, -es (f).
Cynapes, the, *Cynāpes*, -is (m).
Cynsarges, *Cynsārges*, -ium (f).
Cynosephale, *Cynosephālēs*, -arum (f).
Cynosema, *Cynosemā*, -atis (m).
Cynthia, *Cynthia*, -æ (f).
Cynthus (Mount), *Cynthus*, -i (m); of or
 belonging to *Cynthus*, *Cynthia*, -a, -um.
Cynus, *Cynus*, -i (f).
Cyparissia, *Cyparissia*, -æ (f); of or be-
 longing to *Cyparissia*, *Cyparissian*,
Cyparissius, -a, -um; *Gulf of Cyparissia*,
Sinus Cyparissius.
Cyparissus, *Cyparissus*, -i (m).
Cyprian, *Cyprianus*, -i (m).
Cyprus, *Cyprus*, -i (f); of or belonging
 to *Cyprus*, *Cyprian*, *Cyprius*, -a, -um;
Cyprius, -a, -um; and late, *Cypriacus*,
 -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Cypria*, -idis (esp
 as *apell.* of *Venus*).
Cypselia, *Cypselia*, -orum (n).
Cypselus, *Cypselus*, -i (m); son of *Cypso-*
lus, *Cypselides*, -æ (m).
Cyrene, *Cyrēnē*, -es, and *Cyrēnē*, -arum
 (f); of or belonging to *Cyrene*, *Cyre-*
nean, *Cyrēnæus*, -a, -um; *Cyrēnæus*,
 -a, -um; and *Cyrenensis*, -e; the coun-
 try around *Cyrene*, *Cyrenica*, -æ (f);
 the inhabitants of *Cyrene*, *Cyrenalci*,
 -orum, and *Cyrenenses*, -ium (m).
Cyrl, *Cyrrillus*, -i (m).
Cyrus, *Cyrus*, -i (m); of or belonging to
Cyrus, *Cyrus*, -a, -um.
Cyssa, *Cyssa*, -untis (f).
Cyta, *Cyta*, -æ (f); of or belonging to
Cyta, *Cytæan*, *Cytæus*, -a, -um, and *Cy-*
tæus, -a, -um (poet); *pecul. fem.*,
Cytis, -idis.
Cythera, *Cythēra*, -orum (n); of or be-
 longing to *Cythera*, *Cythericus*, -a, -um,
 and *Cytheriades*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*,
Cytheria, -idis; *Cytheriades*, -adis; and
Cytheræ, -is (esp. as *apell.* of *Venus*).
Cythus, *Cythus* or *Cythnos*, -i (f); of
 or belonging to *Cythus*, *Cythinus*, -a,
 -um.
Cyturus, *Cytōrus*, -i (m); of or belonging
 to *Cyturus*, *Cytorian*, *Cytorius*, -a, -um,
 and *Cytoriacus*, -a, -um.
Cyzicus, *Cyzicus*, -i (m), man's name—
 2. (f) a city, and *Cyzicum*, -i (n); of
 or belonging to *Cyzicus*, *Cyzicenus*, -a,
 -um.

D.

Dacæ, the, v. *Dacia*.
Dacia, *Dācia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to
Dacia, *Dacian*, *Dacicus*, -a, -um; a *Daci-*
an, *Dācus*, -i (m); the *Dacians*, *Dāci-*
orum (m).
Dadala, *Dādāla*, -orum (n).
Dedalion, *Dedalion*, -ōnis (m).
Dedalus, *Dēdālus*, -i (m); of or belong-
 ing to *Dedalus*, *Dedalean*, *Dēdālus*, -a,
 -um, and *Dēdāleus*, -a, -um.
Dagon, *Dagon*, *indecl.*, and perhaps -ōnis
 (m).
Dahæ, the, *Dahæ*, -arum (m).
Dalcarnia, *Dalcarnia*, -æ (f).
Dailia, *Dailia*, -æ (f).
Dalmatia, *Dalmātia*, -æ (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Dalmatia*, *Dalmatian*, *Dalmati-*
cus, -a, -um; the *Dalmatians*, *Dalmati-*
orum (m).

Dame, *Dāma*, -ē (m.).
Damalia, Dāmāliā, -idis (f.).
Damaris, Damarī, -idis (f.).
Damascus, Damascū, -i (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Damascus*, *Damascus*, -a,
 -um, and *Damascēnus*, -a, -um; the ter-
 ritory of *Damascus*, *Damascēnē*, -es, and
Damascēnā, -es (f.).
Damasichthon, Dāmāsichthon, -ōnis (m.).
Damasippus, Damasippus, -i (m.).
Damio, Damiō, -ōnis (m.).
Damocles, Dāmōclēs, -is (m.).
Damocritus, Dāmōcritus, -i (m.).
Dametas, Dāmētās, -es (m.).
Damon, Dāmōn, -ōnis (m.).
Danac, Dānās, -es (f.); of or belonging
 to *Danac*, *Danēlus*, -a, -um.
Danal, thēr, Dānāl, -orum (m.).
Danaus, Dānāus, -i (m.); sons or descend-
 ants of *Danaus*, *Dānādēs*, -arum (m.);
 daughters or female descendants of *Dana-*
us, *Dānādēs*, -um (f.).
Danes, thē, Dānī, -orum (m.); *Danish*, *Danic*,
 -us, -a, -um; land of the *Danes*, v.
Denmark.
Daniel, Daniel, -ēlis, and *Daniēlus*, -i (m.).
Dantzie, Dantseum, -i (n.); *Gedānū*, -i
 (n.).
Danube, thē, Dānūbius, -ii (m.); *Ister*, -tri
 (m.) (*prop. only a part*); *Danubian*, *Danu-*
bius, -a, -um.
Daphne, Daphnē, -es (f.); of or belonging
 to *Daphne*, *Daphneus*, -a, -um, and
Daphnicus, -a, -um.
Daphnis, Daphnis, -idis (m.).
Daphnus, Daphnus, -untis (f.).
Daphnusa, Daphnusa, -es (f.).
Dardanelles (*Strait* of the), *Hellespontus*,
 -i (m.).
Dardania, Dardānia, -es (f.); *Dardanian*,
 of or belonging to *Dardania*, *Dardanius*,
 -a, -um, and *Dardanicus*, -a, -um; the
Dardanians, *Dardānī*, -orum (m.).
Dardanus, Dardānus, -i (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Dardanus*, *Dardanus*, -a, -um,
 and *Dardanius*, -a, -um; son or descend-
 ant of *Dardanus*, *Dardōnēs*, -es (m.);
 daughter or female descendant of *Dar-*
danus, *Dardānis*, -idis; descendants of
Dardanus, *Dardānūs*, -arum (*contrad-*
ictum (m.) (*poet. for Trojans and Ro-*
mans)).
Dares, Dāres, -ētis (m.).
Darius, Dārius, -i, or *Dārēus*, -i (m.).
Darmstadt, Darmstadtium, -ii (n.); of
Darmstadt, *Darmstadtensis*, -a.
Dartmouth, Dartmouthis, -is (f.).
Dasycium, Dasycium, -ii (n.), and *Das-*
ycylos, -i (f.).
Dauius, Dāuius, -ii (m.).
Datis, Datis, -is (m.).
Daulis, i, *Daulia*, -idis (f.); of *Daulis*, *Dau-*
daulis, -i, *lian*, *Daulius*, -es, -um; *pecul-*
jeus, *Daulias*, -ādīs.
Daunia, Daunīa, -es (f.); of *Daunia*, *Dau-*
nian, *Daunius*, -a, -um, and *Daunifacius*,
 -a, -um.
Daunus, Daunus, -i (m.).
Dauphny, Delphinatus, -us (m.); of *Daup-*
hny, *Delphinus*, -ātis.
Dacenty, Bennavenna, -es (f.).
David, Dāvid, *indecl.*, and *Dāvid*, *Dāvid-*
icus, -i, -um; of or belonging to *David*, *Dāvid-*
icus, -a, -um.
David's, St., *Menevia*, -es (f.); of or be-
 longing to St. *David's*, *Meneviensis*, -e.
Davus, Dāvus, -i (m.).
Dead Sea, Lacus *Asphaltites*, -es (m.).
Deal, Dola, -es (f.).
Deborah, Dēbōrah, -es (f.).
Debrecein, Debreceinum, -i (n.).
Decapolis, Dēcāpōlis, -is (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Decapolis*, *Dēcāpōlitānus*, -a,
 -um.
Decilia, Dēcēllia, -es (f.).
Decentius, Decentius, -ii (m.).
Decitia, Dēcētia, -es (f.).
Decidius, Decidius, -ii (m.).
Decimius, Decimius, -ii (m.); of or relat-
 ing to *Decimius*, *Decimianus*, -a, -um.
Dreix, Dēcētia, -es (f.).
Dreius, Decius, -ii (m.); of or relating to
Dreius, *Dēciciānus*, -a, -um.
Dee, thē, *De*, -vā, -es (m.).
Deinira, Dēiānira, -as (f.).
Deldamia, Deldamnia, -es (f.).
Delopea, Dēlōpēa, -es (f.).
Delotarus, Dēlōtārus, -i (m.).
Delphile, Delphile, -es (f.).

Delphoe, *Dēlphōbe*, -es (*f.*).
Delphobus, *Dēlphōbus*, -i (*m.*).
Dejantra, *v.* *Detantra*.
Delki, *Clisaboua*, -es (*f.*).
Delst, *Delphium*, -i (*n.*).
Delia, *Delia*, -is (*f.*).
Delium, *Delium*, -i (*n.*).
Delos, *Delos* or *Dēlus*, -i (*f.*); of *Delos*,
Delian, *Delius*, -a, -um, and *Deliacus*,
-a, -um.
Delphi, *Delphi*, -orum (*m.*); of or belonging
to *Delphi*, *Delphic*, *Delphicus*, -a,
-um.
Delta, *Delta*, *indecl.* (*n.*).
Delus, *v.* *Delos*.
Demādes, *Demādēs*, -is (*m.*).
Demarate, *Demarate*, -es (*f.*).
Demārātus, *Demārātus*, -i (*m.*).
Demea, *Demea*, -es (*m.*).
Demetrius, *Demetrius*, -idis (*f.*); of or be-
longing to *Demetrius*, *Demetriacus*, -a,
-um.
Demetrius, *Demetrius*, -ii (*n.*).
Demetrius, *Demetrius*, -ii (*m.*).
Demirgus, *Demirgus*, -i (*m.*).
Demochares, *Dēmōchlāres*, -is (*m.*).
Democrates, *Democrātes*, -is (*m.*).
Democritus, *Democritus*, -i (*m.*); of *De-
mocritus*, *Democritian*, *Democriticus*, -a,
-um, and *Democriticus*, -a, -um; the
disciples of *Democritus*, *Democriti* or
-critici, -orum (*m.*).
Demodocus, *Dēmōdōcus*, -i (*m.*).
Demoleon, *Dēmōleōn*, -ontis (*m.*).
Demolus, *Demolus*, -i (*m.*).
Demonicus, *Dēmōnīcus*, -i (*m.*).
Demophoon, *Dēmōphōōn*, -ontis (*m.*).
Demotica, *Dīdymōthēica*, -i (*n.*).
Demosthenes, *Dēmōsthēnēs*, -is (*m.*); of
or belonging to *Demosthenes*, *Demos-
thēnicus*, -a, -um.
Dendera, *v.* *Tentyra*.
Dent ark, *Dania*, -es (*f.*); an inhabitant
of *Denmark*, *v.* *Danæe*.
Denary, *v.* *Denys*.
Dent, *is*, *Dentātus*, -i (*m.*).
Dent, *Dionysius*, -ii (*m.*).
Deod, *v.* *Deodatus*, -i (*m.*).
Derbe, *Jerbe*, -es (*f.*); of or belonging to
Derbe, *Derbean*, *Derbeus*, -a, -um; an
inhabitant of *Derbe*, *Derbētes*, -es (*m.*).
Derbent, *Albania portæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Derbices, *the Derbices*, -um (*m.*).
Derby, *Darbia*, -is (*f.*); *Derventia*, -is (*f.*);
Derbyshire, *Derbicensis* (*Derbiensis*)
comitatus.
Dercetia, *i*, *Dercētia*, -is (*f.*), and *Dercēto*,
Derceto, } -as (*f.*).
Dercyllus, *Dercyllus*, -i (*m.*).
Derrai, *v.* *Dorpat*.
Derry, *Deria*, -es (*f.*).
Dertona, *Dertōna*, -es (*f.*).
Dervento, *Derventus*, -i (*m.*).
Desmond, *Desmonia*, -is (*f.*).
Despoia (*Mount*), *Rhodope*, -es (*f.*).
Dessau, *Dessavia*, -is (*f.*).
Detmold, *Detmoldia*, -is (*f.*).
Deucalion, *Deucalion*, -ōnis (*m.*); of or be-
longing to *Deucalion*, *Deucaliōnēus*, -a,
-um; son of *Deucalion*, *Deucaliōnides*,
and *Deucalides*, -es (*m.*).
Deurponte, *Bipontium*, -i (*n.*).
Deva, *Decidua*, -es (*f.*).
Deventer, *Daventria*, -is (*f.*).
Devonshire, *Devonia*, -is (*f.*).
Dezippus, *Dezippus*, -i (*m.*).
Dia, *Dia*, -is (*f.*).
Diadumenus, *Diadūmēnus*, -i (*m.*).
Diagondas, *Diagōdas*, -is (*m.*).
Diagoras, *Diagōras*, -es (*m.*).
Diana, *Dīana*, -is (*f.*); of or belonging to
Diana, *Dianius*, -a, -um.
Dianium, *Dīanium*, -i (*n.*).
Dicaa, *Dicea*, -es (*f.*).
Dicæarchia, *Dicæarchia*, -is (*f.*); inhabit-
ants of *Dicæarchia*, *Dicæarchiæi*, -orum
(*m.*).
Dicæarchus, *Dicæarchus*, -i (*m.*); of or be-
longing to *Dicæarchus*, *Dicæarchēus*,
-a, -um.
Dicæ (*Mount*), *Dicte*, -es, and *Dicta*, -es
(*f.*); of or belonging to *Dicæ*, *Dicæan*,
Dicæus, -a, -um.
Dictynna, *Dictynna*, -as (*f.*); of or be-
longing to *Dictynna*, *Dictynnæus*, -a,
-um.
Dictys, *Dictys*, -yis or -yos (*m.*).
Didius, *Didius*, -ii (*m.*); of or belonging
to *Didius*, *Didian*, *Didius*, -a, -um.

Dido, *Dido*, -*ās*, less usual -*ōnis* (f.).
Didymaion, *Didymāion*, -*ōnis* (m.).
Didymus, *Didymus*, -i (m.).
Dieppe, *Deppa*, -*ae* (f.).
Digentia, *Digentia*, -*ae* (f.).
Digittus, *Digittus*, -i (m.).
Digna, *Digna*, -*ae* (f.), a. v.
Dijon, *Dijon*, -*ois* (f.); *Diviodunum*, -i (n.); *or of belonging to Dijon*, *Divionensis*, -*ae*.
Dinarchus, *Dinarchus*, -i (m.).
Didymus, (*Mount*), *Didymus*, -i (m.), and *Dindysus*, -*orum* (n.); *or of belonging to Didymus*, *Didymēnus*, -*ae*, -*um*; *Didynus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Dinia, *Dinia*, -*ae* (f.); *or of belonging to Dinia*, *Diniosensis*, -*ae*.
Dinocrates, *Dinocrātes*, -*is* (m.).
Dinocrates, *Dinocrātes*, -*is* (m.).
Dinomachus, *Dinomāche*, -*ae* (f.).
Dinomachus, *Dinomachus*, -i (m.).
Dionon, *Dionon* or *Dino*, -*ōnis* (m.).
Dio, *Dio* or *Dion*, -*ōnis* (m.).
Diocares, *Diōchāres*, -*is* (m.); *or of relating to Diocares*, *Dioccharinus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Diocles, *Diocles*, -*ae* (f.).
Diocles, *Diocles*, -*is* (m.); *or of belonging to Diocles*, *Dioclēus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Diocletian, *Diocletianus*, -i (m.); *or of belonging to Diocletian*, *Diocletianus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Diodorus, *Diodōrus*, -i (m.).
Didotus, *Didōtus*, -i (m.).
Diogenes, *Diōgēnes*, -*is* (m.).
Diognetus, *Diognētus*, -i (m.).
Diognatus, *Diognātus*, -i (m.).
Diomedes, *Diomēdes*, -*is* (m.); *or of belonging to Diomedes*, *Diomēdian*, *Diomēdus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Dion, v. *Dio*.
Dione, *Dionē*, -*es*, and *Diona*, -*ae* (f.); *or of belonging to Dione*, *Dionēus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Dionysia, *Dionysia*, -*ae* (f.).
Dionysius, *Dionysius*, -i (m.).
Dionysodorus, *Dionysōdorus*, -i (m.).
Diophanes, *Diophānes*, -*is* (m.).
Diores, *Diōres*, -*ae* (m.).
Diocuri, *the Diocuri*, -*orum* (m.).
Diopsalis, *Diopsalis*, -*is* (f.); *or of belonging to Diopsalis*, *Diopsalitānus*, -*ae*, -*um*, and masc. adj. *Diopsallites*, -*ae*.
Diotrophes, *Diotrophes*, -*is* (m.).
Diphilus, *Diphilus*, -i (m.).
Dipeas, *Dipeas*, -*adis* (f.), a woman's name — 2 *Dipeas*, -*antis* (f.), a river.
Dipeo, *Edespeum*, -i (n.).
Dirce, *Dirce*, -*es*, and *Dirca*, -*ae* (f.); *or of belonging to Dirce*, *Dircean*, *Dirceus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Discordia, *Discordia*, -*ae* (f.).
Dico, *Deva*, -*ae* (f.).
Dium, *Dium*, -i (n.); *or of belonging to Dium*, *Dian*, *Dienais*, -*ae*.
Divio, v. *Dijon*.
Divitiacus, *Divitiācus*, -i (m.).
Diodorum, *Divodurum*, -i (n.).
Diogna, *Divōna*, -*ae* (f.).
Dnieper, *the Borysthēnes*, -*is* (m.).
Dniester, *the Danaster*, -*tri*, and *Tyras*, -*ae* (m.).
Docmus, *Docmus*, -i (m.).
Dodona, *Dōdōn*, -*ae* (f.); *or of belonging to Dodona*, *Dodonēus*, -*ae*, -*um*, and *Dodonius*, -*ae*, -*um*; *pecul. fem.*, *Dōdōnis*, -*idis*.
Dolabella, *Dolabellā*, -*ae* (m.); *or of belonging to Dolabella*, *Dolabellānus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Doliche, *Dolichē*, -*ae* (f.).
Dolichus, *Dolichus*, -i (m.).
Dolon, *Dōlon*, -*onis* (m.).
Dolonea, *the Doloneas*, -*orum* (m.).
Dolopia, *Dōlōpia*, -*ae* (f.); *the Dolopians*, *Dōlōpes*, -*um* (m.); *Dolopian*, *Dōlōpētus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Domitia, *Domitia*, -*ae* (f.).
Domitian, *Domitiānus*, -i (m.).
Domitius, *Domitius*, -i (m.); *or of belonging to Domitius*, *Domitius*, -*ae*, -*um*, and *Domitianus*, -*ae*, -*um*.
Dun, *the Tanais*, -*is* (m.).
Donaius, *Donātus*, -i (m.).
Duncaster, *Danum*, -i (n.).
Donegal, *Dungall*, -*ae* (f.); *or of belonging to Donegal*, *Dungallensis*, -*ae*.
Donusa, *Donthes*, -*ae* (f.).
Dora, *Dora*, -*ae* (f.).
Dorcas, *Dorcas*, -*adis* (f.).
Dorcus, *Dorcēus*, -*eos* and -*ei* (m).

Uncheles, Dorcestria, -æ (f.).
Dordogne, the, Duranius, -i (m.).
Dorians, the, Dōres, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Dorians*, *Dorian*, *Dōrius*, -a, -um; *Doricus*, -a, -um; and *Doriensis* e; *sem. adj.*, *Doris*, -idis; the country of the *Dorians*, *Dōris*, -idis (f.).
Dorion, *Durion*, -i (n.).
Doria, v. sub *Dorians*.
Doricus, *Doricus*, -i (f.).
Dornock, *Dornodunum*, -i (n.).
Doron, *Dōron* or *Dōrum*, -i (m.).
Dorotheus, *Dōrotheus*, -i (m.).
Dorothea, *Dōrothea*, -æ (f.).
Dorpat, *Dorpatum*, -i, and *Derbatum*, -i (n.).
Dorso, *Dorso*, -ōnis (m.).
Dori, *Dordracum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dori*, *Dordracensis*, -e.
Dormund, *Dormundia*, -æ (f.); *Tremonia*, -æ (f.).
Dortrecht = *Dort*.
Dorus, *Dōrus*, -i (m.).
Dorylaeum, *Dorylaeum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dorylaeum*, *Dorylaeus*, -a, -um, and *Dorylensis*, -e.
Dostades, *Dōsīades*, -is (m.).
Dositheus, *Dositheus*, -i (m.).
Dossennus, *Dossennus*, -i (m.).
Dotion, *Dotion*, -i (n.).
Doto, *Dōto*, -is (f.).
Douay, *Catuaucum*, -i (n.); *Duacum*, -i (n.); of or relating to *Douay*, *Duacensis*, -e.
Doubs, the, *Alduabla*, -is, or *Dubla*, -is (m.).
Douglas, *Duglasium*, -i (n.).
Dourdun, *Dordanum*, -i (n.).
Douro, the, *Durius*, -i (m.).
Doux, the, v. *Doubs*.
Dover, *Dubria*, -is (m.); *Dubras*, -arum (f.).
Down, *Dunum*, -i (n.); County *Down*, *Dunensis Comitatus*.
Draburg, *Dravoburgum*, -i (n.).
Draco, *Drāco*, -ōnis (m.).
Dragonara, *Geronium*, -i (n.).
Dragone, the, *Drāco*, -ōnis (m.).
Drances, *Drances*, -is (m.).
Drapano, *Drepānum*, -i (n.), *Promontorium*.
Drape, the, *Dravus*, -i (m.).
Drepanum, *Drepānum*, -i (n.), and *Drepāra*, -arum (n.).
Drinus, { the, *Drinus*, -i (m.).
Drina, {
Drogheda, *Droghda*, -æ (f.).
Dromicus, *Dromiscus*, -i (f.).
Dromus, *Drōmus* or *Drōmos*, -i (m.).
Drontheim, *Nidrosia*, -æ (f.).
Druentia, the, *Druentia*, -is (m.); of or belonging to the *Druentia*, *Druenticus*, -a, -um.
Druilla, *Druilla*, -æ (f.).
Druso, *Druso*, -ōnis (m.).
Drusus, *Drūsus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Drusus*, *Drusianus*, -a, -um, and *Drusinus*, -a, -um.
Dryade, the, *Dryādes*, -um (f.); a *Dryad*, *Dryas*, -adis.
Dryas, *Dryas*, -antis (m.); son of *Dryas*, *Dryantides* or *Dryantides*, -æ (m.).
Dryme, *Drymas*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Dryme*, *Drymaeus*, -a, -um.
Drymo, *Drymo*, -is (f.).
Drymusa, *Drymūsa*, -æ (f.).
Dryope, *Dryōpe*, -æ (f.).
Dryopes, the, *Dryōpes*, -um (m.).
Dubia, the, *Dubis*, -is (m.).
Dublin, *Dublinum*, -i (n.); *Dublinia*, -æ (f.); and perhaps *Eblana*, -æ (f.); of *Dublin*, *Dubliniensis*, -e.
Dubria, *Dubria*, -is (m.).
Dudley, *Dudleia*, -æ (f.).
Duro or *Douro* = *Durius*, q. v.
Duillius, *Duillius*, -i (m.); *Duillian*, *Dullius*, -a, -um.
Duina, *Duina*, -æ (f.).
Dulgibini, the, *Dulgibini*, -orum (m.).
Dulichium, *Dulichium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Dulichium*, *Dulichian*, *Dulichius*, -a, -um.
Dunbarton or *Dunbriton*, *Britannodunum*, -i (n.).
Dunfries, *Dunfrela*, -æ (f.).
Dumnacus, *Dumnācus*, -i (m.).
Dumnoriz, *Dumnorix*, -igis (m.).
Dunbar, *Dunbarum*, -i (n.).
Dunblain, *Dunblacum*, -i (n.).
Dundalk, *Dunkranum*, -i (n.).
Dunde, *Allectum*, -i (n.).
Dunkirk, *Dunquerca*, -æ (f.).

Dunstan, *Dunstanus*, -i (m.).
Durance, the, *Durantica*, -æ (m.).
Duranius, the, *Duranus*, -i (m.).
Durazzo, v. *Dyrrachium*.
Duria, the, *Duria*, -æ (f.).
Durham, *Dunelmum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Durham*, *Dunelmensis*, -e.
Duris, *Duris*, -idis (m.).
Durius, the (now *Douro*), *Durius*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Durius*, *Duriensis*, -e.
Durnomagus, *Durnomagus*, -i (f.).
Durocortorum, *Durocortorum*, -i (n.).
Duronis, *Durōnis*, -æ (f.).
Duronius, *Duronius*, -i (m.).
Dusseldorf, *Dusseldorpium*, -i (n.).
Duina, the, *Duina*, -æ (f.); *Carambeis*, -is (m.).
Dymas, *Dymas*, -antis (m.); daughter of *Dymas*, *Dymantia*, -idis (f.).
Dyme, *Dyme*, -æ, and *Dymes*, -arum (f.); *Dymeian*, *Dymæus*, -a, -um.
Dyrrachium, { *Dyrrachium*, -i (n.); of or
Durazzo, { belonging to *Dyrrachium*,
Dyrrachinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Dyrrachium*, *Dyrrachini* or *-eni*, -orum (m.).

E

Eadūh, v. *Edūh*.
Eadulph, *Eadulphus*, -i (m.).
Earinus, *Earinus*, -i (m.).
Ebersdorf, *Aula Nova* (f.).
Ebora, { *Ebora*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
Eborā, { to *Ebora*, *Eborensis*, -e.
Eboracum, *Eborācum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Eboracum*, *Eboracensis*, -e.
Ebro, the, *Ibērus*, -i (m.).
Ebura, *Ebura*, -æ (f.).
Eburodunum, *Eburodunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Eburodunum*, *Eburodunensis*, -e.
Eburones, the, *Eburōnes*, -um (m.).
Eburovices, the, *Eburōvices*, -um (m.).
Ebusus, { *Ebusus* or *Ebusos*, -i (f.); of or
leica, { belonging to *Ebusus*, *Ebusitanus*, -a, -um.
Ecatana, *Echātāna*, -orum (n.), and -æ (f.), and -āns, -arum (f.).
Ecetra, *Ecetra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ecetra*, *Ecetrāns*, -a, -um.
Echecrates, *Echecrātes*, -is (m.).
Echedemus, *Echēdēmus*, -i (m.).
Echidna, *Echidna*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Echidna*, *Echidnēus*, -a, -um.
Echinades, the, *Echinādes*, -um (f.), insule.
Echinus, *Echinus*, -i (f.).
Echinussa, *Echinussa*, -æ (f.).
Echion, *Echion*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Echion*, *Echionius*, -a, -um; son of *Echion*, *Echionides*, -æ (m.).
Echo, *Echo*, -is (f.).
Eculeo, *Eculeo*, -ōnis (m.).
Eden, the, *Ituna*, -æ (f.).
Edessa, *Edessa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Edessa*, *Edessēus*, -a, -um, and *Edessēus*, -a, -um.
Edinburgh, *Alata Castra* (n.); *Edinur* or *Edenburghum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Edinburgh*, *Edenburghensis*, -e.
Edetani, the, *Edētāni*, -orum (m.).
Edgar, *Edgarus*, -i, and *Edgar*, -āris (m.).
Edith, *Editha*, -æ (f.).
Edmund, *Edmundus*, -i (m.).
Edom, *Edom*, indecl. (m.), a man's name.
 -2. (f.), name of a country; *Idumæa*, -æ (f.).
Edoni, the, *Edōni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Edoni*, *Edontan*, *Edōnus*, -a, -um, and *Edonius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Edōnis*, -idis.
Edonus (Mount), *Edōnus*, -i, and *Edon*, -ōnis (m.).
Edusa, *Edusen*, -æ (f.).
Edward, *Edoerduus*, -i, and *Edvardus*, -i (m.).
Edvoin, *Edvīnus*, -i (m.).
Etion, *Etion*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Etion*, *Etionēus*, -a, -um.
Egbert, *Egbertus*, -i (m.).
Egerta, *Egēria*, -æ (f.).
Egrius, *Egērius*, -i (m.).
Egstinus, *Egēstinus*, -i (m.).
Egista, *Egēsta*, -æ (f.).
Egidius, *Egidius*, -i (m.).
Egina, v. *Englia*.
Egmont, *Egmontium*, -i (n.).

Egnatia, *Egnatia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Egnatia*, *Egnatius*, -a, -um.
Egnatius, *Egnatius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Egnatia*, *Egnatianus*, -a, -um.
Egypt, *Egyptus* and -tos, -i (f.), v. *Egypt*.
Ekleben, *Islebia*, -æ (f.).
Elen, *Elen*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Elen*, *Elenensis*, -e.
Elenus, *Elenus*, -antis (f.).
Elam, *Elam*, indecl. (m.); descendants of *Elam*, the *Elamites*, *Elamites*, -arum.
Elafia, *Elafēa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Elafia*, *Elatensis*, -e, and *Elatensis*, -e.
Elath, *Elana*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Elath*, *Elaniticus*, -a, -um.
Elatus, *Elatus*, -i (m.); son of *Elatus*, *Elatius*, -i (m.).
Elavor, { the, *Elāver*, -ēris (m.).
Allier, {
Elba, *Ilva*, -æ (f.); *Ethalia*, -æ (f.).
Elbe, the, *Albia*, -is (m.).
Elbing, *Elbinga*, -æ (f.).
Eldred, *Eldredus*, -i (m.).
Elea, { *Elea*, -æ (f.); of *Elea*, *Elea*,
Velia, { *Eleaticus*, -a, -um, and *Eleaticus*, -æ (m.).
Eleanor, *Eleanora*, -æ (f.).
Eleazar, *Eleazar*, -āris, and *Eleazarus*, -i (m.).
Electra, *Electra*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Electra*, *Electrius*, -a, -um.
Electryon, *Electryon*, -ōnis (m.).
Electus, *Electus*, -i (m.).
Elafia, *Elafia*, -æ (f.).
Eleusis, *Eleūsīs*, -eas and -ēi (m.).
Elephantine, *Elephantine*, -æ (f.).
Elephantis, *Elephantis*, -idis (f.).
Eleusa, *Eleusa*, -æ (f.).
Eleusis, *Eleusis* or *Eleusin*, -inis (f.); of or belonging to *Eleusis*, *Eleusianus*, -a, -um, and *Eleusianus*, -a, -um.
Elia, *Elia*, -æ (m.).
Elidius, *Elidius*, -i (m.).
Eliez, *Eliez*, indecl. (m.).
Elijah = *Elia*.
Elimen, *Elimēa*, -æ (f.).
Elimbo (*Aloum*), *Olympus*, -i (m.).
Elimiota, *Elimiōtia*, -idis (f.).
Elia, *Elia*, -idis (f.); of or belonging to *Elia*, *Elia*, *Elia* or *Elia*, -a, -um; *see* *Elidensis*, -e; *pecul. fem.*, *Elia*, -ēlia.
Elisa, *Elia* or *Elissa*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Elia*, *Eliaeus*, -a, -um.
Elisabeth, *Elisabetha*, -æ (f.), also indecl. *Elisaka*, *Elisakus*, -i (m.).
Elita, *Eliza*, -æ (f.).
Elizabith, v. *Elisabeth*.
Eimelis, *Ulmētum*, -i (n.).
Elorus, *Elorus*, -i (m.), and *Elorum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Elorus*, *Elorian*, *Elorius*, -a, -um, and *Elorianus*, -a, -um. *also written* *Helorus* &c.
Elipnor, *Elipnor*, -ōris (m.).
Elisneur, *Elisneur*, -is (f.).
Elusa, *Elusa*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Elusa*, *Elusal*, -orum, and *Elasaka*, -um (m.).
Ely, *Elia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Ely*, *Elensis*, -e.
Elymaei, the, *Elymaei*, -orum (m.); the country of the *Elymaei*, *Elymaei*, -idis (f.).
Elysiun, *Elysiun*, -i (n.); *Elysiun*, *Elysiun*, -a, -um; the *Elysiun Fields*, *Elysi Campi*.
Emathia, *Emāthia*, -æ (f.); *Emathian*, *Emāthian*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Emāthia*, -idis.
Emathion, *Emāthion*, -ōnis (m.).
Emboli, *Amphipollis*, -is (f.).
Embrun, *Eburodunum*, -i (n.).
Emeric or *Emery*, *Almericus*, -i (m.).
Emeria, { *Emērita*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
Merida, { ing to *Emeria*, *Emeritanus*, -a, -um, and *Emeritanus*, -e.
Emisa, *Emisa* or *Emēsa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Emisa*, *Emisēus*, -a, -um.
Emma, *Emma*, -æ (f.).
EMMANUEL, *EMMANUEL*, indecl. (m.)
Emmanus, *Emmāus*, -i (f.).
Emodus (Mount), *Emōdus*, -i (m.). *Mons* *Emōdi*, -orum (m.), *Montes*; and *Emōdes*, -is (m.), *Mons*.
Empedocles, *Empēdocles*, -is (m.); *Empedoclean*, *Empēdocleus*, -a, -um.
Emporia, *Empōria*, -orum (n.).
Emporia, *Empōria*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Emporia*, *Emporianus*, -a, -um.

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Emphium, *Emphalum*, -i (m.).
Enae, the, *Anisla*, -ae, and *Anisula*, -ii (m.).
Endaeus, *Enecládus*, -i (m.).
Endymion, *Eadýmion*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Endymion*, *Endymiónéus*, -a, -um.
Enai, *Heneti*.
Engaddi, { *Engadda*, -ae (f.).
Ain Jidy, }
Engia, *Angia*, -ae (f.).
Engia or *Englia*, *Æglia*, -ae (f.), q. v.
England, *Anglia*, -ae (f.); v. *Britain*; *English*, *Anglicus*, -a, -um, and *Anglicanus*, -a, -um; an *Englishman*, *Anglus*, -i (m.); *New England*, *Nova Anglia* (f.); a *New Englander*, *Novus Anglicanus*.
Engyon, *Eugyon*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Engyon*, *Eugynus*, -a, -um.
Enipeus, *Enipeús*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Enna, *Enna*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Enna*, *Ennéus*, -a, -um, and *Ennésius*, -e.
Enneacrates, *Enneacrátus*, -i (m.).
Enneapolis, *Enneápólis*, -is (f.).
Ennius, *Ennius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Ennius*, *Enníanus*, -a, -um.
Ennodius, *Ennódus*, -ii (m.).
Ennomus, *Ennómus*, -i (m.).
Enoch, *Enoch*, *indecl.* (m.); sons, descendants of *Enoch*, *Enochites*, *arum* (m.).
Enos, *Enos*, -i (f.).
Entella, *Entella*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Entella*, *Entellinus*, -a, -um.
Entellus, *Entellus*, -i (m.).
Enyo, *Enyo*, -as (f.).
Eordæa, *Eordæa*, -ae (f.); *Eordæan*, *Eordæus*, -a, -um, and *Eordæensis*, -e.
Epaminondas, *Epaminondas*, -ae (m.).
Epaphrodus, *Epaphras*, -ae (m.).
Epaphroditus, *Epaphróditus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Epaphroditus*, *Epaphroditianus*, -a, -um.
Epaphus, *Epaphus*, -i (m.).
Epeans, the, *Epel*, -orum (m.).
Epenetus, *Epenétus*, -i (m.).
Eperies, *Aperiasécio*, -onis (f.); *Eperies*, -arum (f.).
Epeus, *Epéus*, -i (m.).
Ephesus, *Epheús*, -i (f.); of *Ephesus*, *Ephestian*, *Epheúsus*, -a, -um, and *Ephestinus*, -a, -um.
Ephectes, *Ephectes*, -ae (m.).
Ephorus, *Ephórus*, -i (m.).
Ephraim, *Ephraim*, *indecl.*, and *Ephratismus*, -i (m.).
Ephya, *Epýra*, -ae, and *Ephyre*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Ephya*, *Ephyræus*, -a, -um, and *Ephyreus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Ephya* (a Corinthian), *Ephyreides*, -ae (m.); *Ephyreus*, -adis (f.).
Epicharis, *Epicharís*, -is (m.).
Epicharmus, *Epicharmus*, -i (m.); of *Epicharmus*, *Epicharmius*, -a, -um.
Epiclerus, *Epiclérus*, -i (m.).
Epimenidii, the, *Epiménidii*, -orum (m.).
Epicrates, *Epicrátus*, -is (m.).
Epicteus, *Epicístus*, -i (m.).
Epicurus, *Epicúrus*, -i (m.); of *Epicurus*, *Epicurean*, *Epicuréus*, -a, -um.
Epidamnus, *Epidamnus*, -i (f.); of *Epidamnus*, *Epidamnianus*, *Epidamnus*, -a, -um.
Epidaurus, *Epidaurus*, -i (f.), and *Epidaurum*, -i (n.); of *Epidaurus*, *Epidaurian*, *Epidaurus*, -a, -um, and *late Epidauritæus*, -a, -um.
Epidicus, *Épidicus*, -i (m.).
Epigenes, *Epigénès*, -is (m.).
Epigoni, the, *Epigóni*, -orum (m.).
Epiménides, *Epiménides*, -is (m.).
Epimetheus, *Epiméthēs*, -eae and -ei (m.); daughter of *Epimetheus*, *Epiméthia*, -idæ (f.).
Epiphanes, *Epiphánēs*, -is (m.).
Epiphania, *Epiphánia*, -ae (f.).
Epiphanius, *Epiphánius*, -ii (m.).
Epipole, *Epipólēs*, -arum (f.).
Epirus, *Epirus* and *Epiros*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Epirus*, *Epiroticus*, -a, -um, and *Epiroensis*, -e; an inhabitant of *Epirus*, an *Epirote*, *Epirotés* and *Epirote*, -ae (m.).
Epona, *Epónn*, -ae (f.).
Eppesus, *Epópsus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Eppos, *Epópos*, -i (m.).
Eporidia, *Eporidia*, -ae (f.).
Eppria, *Eppria*, -ii (m.).

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Epiponina, *Epponina*, -æ (*f.*).
Epytus, *Epytus*, -i (*m.*); *son of Epytus*,
Epytidæ, -æ (*m.*).
Erasistratus, *Erasistrātus*, -i (*m.*).
Erasmus, *Erasmus*, -i (*m.*).
Erastus, *Erastus*, -i (*m.*).
Eraio, *Erāio*, -dæ (*f.*).
Eratosthenes, *Eratosthēnes*, -is (*m.*).
Erbessus, *Erbessus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Erbesus*, *Erbessensis*, -e.
Ereus, *Ereus*, -i (*m.*); *of Ereus*, *Erebēus*, -a, -um.
Erechtheus, *Erechthēus*, -ōes or -ei (*m.*); *of or relating to Erechtheus*, *Erechthēus*, -a, -um; *son or descendant of Erechtheus*, *Erechthidis*, -æ (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of Erechtheus*, *Erechthis*, -idis.
Eressus, *Eressus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eressus*, *Eresian*, *Eressius*, -a, -um.
Eretri = *Erythra*, *q. v.*
Eretria, *Eretria*, -æ (*f.*); *of Eretria*, *Eretrian*, *Eretrius*, -a, -um; *Eretriensis*, -e; and *Eretrias*, -atis (*m.*); *the Eretrians (sect of Eretrian philosophers)*, *Eretrici*, -orum (*m.*).
Ereum, *Ereūm*, -i (*n.*); *of Ereum*, *Eretrian*, *Eretrius*, -a, -um.
Erfurt, *Erfordia*, -æ (*f.*).
Ergavica, *Ergavica*, -æ (*f.*); *of Ergavica*, *Ergavicensis*, -e.
Ergatum, *Ergētum*, -il (*n.*); *of Ergatum*, *Ergatan*, *Ergētius*, -a, -um.
Erginus, *Erginus*, -i (*m.*).
Erichtho, *Erichtho*, -dæ (*f.*).
Erichthonius, *Erichthonius*, -il (*m.*); *of or derived from Erichthonius*, *Erichthonius*, -a, -um.
Ericinium, *Ericinium*, -il (*n.*).
Eridanus, *the Eridānus*, -i (*m.*).
Erigone, *Erigōne*, -es (*f.*); *of or relating to Erigone*, *Erigōnēus*, -a, -um.
Erigonus, *Erigōnus*, -i, and *Erigon*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Erinna, *Erinna*, -æ, and *Erinne*, -æ (*f.*).
Erinya, *Erinya*, -yos (*f.*).
Eriphyle, *Eriphylē*, -es, and *Eriphyla*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eriphyle*, *Eriphyleus*, -a, -um.
Eris, *Erla*, -idis (*f.*).
Erisichthon, *Erisichthon*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Eristi, *Eressus*, *q. v.*
Erita, *Eriza*, -æ (*f.*); *of Erita*, *Eritenus*, -a, -um.
Erlangen, *Erlanga*, -æ (*f.*).
Ernest, *Ernestus*, -i (*m.*).
Eros, *Eros*, -ōtis (*m.*).
Erycina, *v. Eryx*.
Erymanthus (*Mount*), *Erymanthus*, -i (*m.*); *of Erymanthus*, *Erymanthian*, *Erymanthius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Erymanthia*, -idis, and *Erymanthis*, -idis.
Erymas, *Erymas*, -antis (*m.*).
Erythea, *Erythēa* or -this, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Erythea*, *Erythēus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Erythēis*, -idis.
Erythra, *Erythra*, -orum (*f.*); *of or relating to Erythra*, *Erythraan*, *Erythraeus*, -a, -um.
Eryx (*Mount*), *Eryx*, -ycis (*m.*); *of or relating to Eryx*, *Erycinus*, -a, -um; *esp. in fem.*, *Erycina*, as *appell. of Venus*, -a; *a man's name*, *Eryx*, -ycis (*m.*).
Esaias, *Esaias*, -æ (*m.*).
Esaro, *the Esar*, -āris (*m.*).
Esau, *Esau*, *indecl.*, and *Esavus*, -i (*m.*).
Escuriat, *Escuriācum*, -i, and *Escuriāle*, -is (*n.*).
Esdras, *Esdras*, -æ (*m.*).
Esino, *the Esia*, -is (*m.*).
Est, *the Esca*, -æ (*f.*).
Estkale, *Esia*, -æ (*f.*).
Esthiæsar, *Stratoniceæ*, -æ (*f.*); *Laodicææ*, -æ (*f.*).
Esparlet, *Cape Ampelusia*, -æ (*f.*).
Esquille, *Esquillæ*, -arum (*f.*).
Esquiline (*Mount*), *Esquillinus*, -i (*m.*).
Mons; *of the Esquiline*, *Esquillæ*, *Esquillinus*, -a, -um, and (*from Esquillæ*) *Esquillus*, -a, -um.
Esedōnes, *the Esedōnæ*, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Esedōnes*, *Esedōnēus*, -a, -um.
Essani, *the Essen*, -orum (*m.*).
Essenide, *Xanthus*, -i (*f.*).
Essui, *the Essui*, -orum (*m.*).
Eselle, *Stella*, -æ (*f.*).
Esther, *Esther*, *indecl.* (*f.*).

EUR

Extrema, *Extrema Duri* or *Extrema dura*, -æ (*f.*).
Eula, *Eula*, -æ (*f.*).
Eucles, *Eucles*, -is and -eas (*m.*); *of or relating to Eucles*, *Eucleus*, -a, -um.
Ethalbald, *Ethelbaldus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelbert, *Ethelbertus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelfred, *Ethelfredus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelred, *Ethelredus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelstan, *Ethelstanus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelwald, *Ethelwaldus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethelwold, *Ethelwoldus*, -i (*m.*).
Ethiopia, *Ethiopia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Ethiopia*, *Ethiopian*, *Ethiopiæ*, -a, -um, and *Ethiops*, -opsis; *the Ethiopians*, *Ethiopes*, -um (*m.*).
Etiopia, *Etiopia*, -æ (*f.*).
Etiopissa, *Etiopissa*, -æ (*f.*).
Etruria, *Etruria*, -æ (*f.*); *Tyrrænia*, -æ, and *Tuscia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Etruria*, *Etrurian*, *Etruscus*, -a, -um; *Tyrrhænicus*, -a, -um; *Tyrrhænus*, -a, -um; *Tuscus*, -a, -um; *Tuscianus*, -a, -um; and *Tuscanicus*, -a, -um; *the Etrurians*, *Etruci*, -orum; *Tusci*, -orum; and *Tyrrhæni*, -orum (*m.*).
Eu, *Auga*, -æ (*f.*); *Augium*, -ii (*m.*).
Eubæa, *Eubius*, -ii (*m.*).
Eubœa, *Eubœa*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eubœa*, *Eubœan*, *Eubœus*, -a, -um, and *Euboicus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Eubœis*, -idis.
Eubulides, *Eubulides*, -æ (*m.*).
Eubulus, *Eubulus*, -i (*m.*).
Eucheria, *Euchëria*, -æ (*f.*).
Eucherius, *Euchërius*, -ii (*m.*).
Euclid, *Euclides*, -æ (*m.*).
Euctus, *Euctus*, -i (*m.*).
Eudemone, *Eudemone*, -onis (*m.*).
Eudamus, *Eudamus*, -i (*m.*).
Eudemus, *Eudemus*, -i (*m.*).
Eudorus, *Eudorus*, -i (*m.*).
Eudoses, *the Eudoses*, -um (*m.*).
Eudoxia, *Eudoxia*, -æ (*f.*).
Eudoxus, *Eudoxus*, -i (*m.*).
Eufemia, *Gulf of Vibonensis Sinus*, -æ (*f.*).
Eugen, } *Eugénus*, -ii (*m.*).
Eugenius, }
Eugenium, *Eugénium*, -ii (*n.*).
Euhemerus, *Euhémërius*, -i (*m.*).
Euhydrium, *Euhydrium*, -ii (*m.*).
Eumedes, *Eumêdes*, -is (*m.*).
Eumelus, *Eumêlus*, -i (*m.*).
Eumenes, *Eumênes*, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Eumenes*, *Eumênêticus*, -a, -um.
Eumenia, *Eumênîa*, -æ (*f.*).
Eumenides, *the Eumênides*, -um (*f.*), *v. Fury*, in 1st part.
Eumolpus, *Eumolpus*, -i (*m.*); *son or descendant of Eumolpus*, *Eumolpides*, -æ (*m.*); *the descendants of Eumolpus*, *the Eumolpidae* (a priestly family), *Eumolpidae*, -arum (*m.*).
Eumolus, *Eumolus*, -i (*m.*).
Eunice, *Eunice*, -æ (*f.*).
Eunomus, *Eunômus*, -i (*m.*).
Eunus, *Eunus*, -i (*m.*).
Euoðia, *Euoðia*, -æ (*f.*).
Eupalius, *Eupalius*, -ii (*n.*), and *Eupalia*, -æ (*f.*).
Eupator, *Eupátor*, -oris (*m.*).
Euphemia, *Euphëmia*, -æ, or *Euphême*, -æ (*f.*).
Euphorbus, *Euphorbus*, -i (*m.*).
Euphorion, *Euphórion*, -onis (*m.*).
Euphranon, *Euphránon*, -oris (*m.*).
Euphrates, *the Euphrates*, -is, *acc. em* and -em (*m.*); *of or relating to the Euphrates*, *Euphratæus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* in late poet., *Euphrâtis*, -idis.
Euphronius, *Euphronius*, -ii (*m.*).
Euphrosyne, *Euphrósýne*, -æ, and *Euphrósýna*, -æ (*f.*).
Eupoletus, *Eupôletus*, -æ (*m.*).
Eupolis, *Eupôlis*, -idis -æ (*f.*).
Eure, *the Audura*, -æ (*f.*).
Euripides, *Euripides*, -is (*m.*); *of or relating to Euripides*, *Euripidean*, *Euripidæus*, -a, -um.
Euripus, *Euripus*, -i (*m.*).
Eurymus, *Eurômus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Eurymus*, *Eurômensis*, -æ (*f.*).
Europa, *Eurôpe*, -æ, and *Eurôpê*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Europa*, *Europeus*, -a, -um.
Europe, *Eurôpa*, -æ, and *Eurôpê*, -æ (*f.*); *of or relating to Europe*, *European*, *Eurôpæus*, -a, -um, and *Eurôpensis*, -æ (*late*).

Eurōpus, Eurōpus, -i (m.).
Eurōtas, the, Eurōtas, -as (m.).
Euryale, Euryāle, -as (f.).
Euryalus, Euryālus, -i (m.).
Euryanassa, Euryānassa, -as (f.).
Eurybaies, Eurybātes, -is (m.).
Eurybiades, Eurybiādes, -is (m.).
Eurycles, Euryclēs, -as (f.).
Eurydamas, Eurydāmas, -antis (m.).
Eurydice, Eurýdice, -es, and Eurydice, -as (f.).
Eurylochus, Eurýlōchus, -i (m.).
Eurymachus, Eurymachus, -i (m.).
Eurymedon, Eurymēdon, -ontis (m.).
Eurymus, Eurýmus, -i (m.); son of Eury-
 mus, Eurymides, -as (m.).
Eurynome, Eurýnōme, -as (f.).
Eurone, Eurýone, -as (f.).
Eurypylus, Eurýpylus, -i (m.); of *Eurypylus*, Eurýpylis, -idis (fem. adj.).
Eurysthēnes, Eurýsthēnes, -is (m.).
Eurysthēus, Eurýsthēus, -as or -is (m.); of or relating to *Eurysthēus*, Eurýsthēus, -as, -um.
Eurytion, Eurýtion, -onis (m.).
Eurytus, Eurýtus, -i (m.); daughter of *Eurytus*, Eurýtia, -idis (f.).
Eusebius, Eusebius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Eusebius*, Eusebiānus, -as, -um.
Eustace, Eustachius, -il (m.).
Eustathius, Eustathius, -il (m.).
Euterpe, Eurōpe, -as (f.).
Euthyrate, Euthyrates, -is (m.).
Eutrāpēlus, Eurtrāpēlus, -i (m.).
Eutropius, Eurtrōpius, -il (m.).
Eutyche, Eutyche, -is (m.).
Eutycheides, Eutycheides, -as (m.).
Eutycheis, Eutycheis, -idis (f.).
Eutycheus, Eutycheus, -il (m.).
Eurine, the (Sea), Euxinus, -i (m.), Pontus, and Euxinus, -i (n.), Mare; *Euxine* (as adj.), Euxinus, -as, -um.
Eva, v. *Eve*.

Evadne, Evadne, -as (f.).
Evagoras, Evāgōras, -as (m.).
Evagrus, Evagrus, -i (m.).
Evani, Evani, -antis (m.).
Evander, Evander, -dri, and Evandrus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Evander*, Evandrius, -as, -um.
Evanthia, Evanthia, -as (f.).
Evanthius, Evanthius, -il (m.).
Eve, Eve, -as (f.).
Evonor, Evonor, -oris (m.).
Evenus, the, Evēnus, -i (m.); of or relating to *the Evenus*, Evēninus, -as, -um.
Everard, Everardus, -i (m.).
Evea, Evea, -as (f.).
Evecus, Eborica, -as (f.); Eborice, -arum (f.); of *Evecus*, Eboricensis, -e.
Ex, the, Isca, -as (f.).
Exadius, Exadius, -il (m.).
Excilium, Excilium, -il (n.).
Exeter, Isca Damnoniorum; Exonia, -as (f.); of *Exeter*, Exontensis, -e.
Equille, v. *Equilla*.
Eschias, { Ezschias, -as (m.).
Eschiah, { Ezschiah, -as (m.).
Eschiel, Ezschiel, -ilis (m.).
Ezra, Ezra, -as, or Esdras, -as (m.).

F.

Fabaris, the, Fābāris, -is (m.).
Fabatus, Fabātus, -i (m.).
Faberius, Faberius, -il (m.); of or relating to *Faberius*, Faberianus, -as, -um.
Fabianus, { Fabiānus, -i (m.).
Fabian, { Fabiānus, -i (m.); of *Fabius*, Fabiānus, -as, -um, and Fabiānus, -as, -um, and the *Fabii*, Fabii, -orum (m.).
Fabrateria, Fabrateria, -is (f.); of or relating to *Fabrateria*, Fabraternus, -as, -um.
Fabricius, Fabricius, -il (m.); of or relating to *Fabricius*, Fabricianus, Fabricius, -as, -um, and Fabricianus, -as, -um.
Fabulla, Fabulla, -as (f.).
Fabullus, Fabullus, -il (m.).
Fadia, Fadia, -as (f.).
Fadius, Fadius, -il (m.).
Faenia, Faenia, -as (f.), q. v.
Fasula, Fesulæ, -arum, and Fesula, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Fasula*, Fesulanus, -as, -um.
Fagatal, Alis (n.); of or belonging to *the Fagatal*, Fagatalis, -e.
Fairford, Pulcrum Vadum, -i (n.).

Faith, Fides, -ei (f.).
Falcidius, Falcidius, -il (m.); of *Falcidius*, Falcidius, -as, -um, and Falcidianus, -as, -um.
Falerit, Falērit, -orum (m.); of *Falerit*, Falerian, Falericus, -as, -um; Faleriensis, -e; and Falerionensis, -e.
Falernian, Falernus, -as, -um; the *Falernian wine*, vinum Falernum; the *Falernian district*, Falernus ager.
Falmouth, Voliba, -as (f.); Cenlonis Oetia, -orum (n.).
Famieh, Apamēa, -as (f.), Syrius.
Fannius, Fannius, -il (m.); of *Fannius*, Fannius, -as, -um, and Fannianus, -as, -um.
Farsa, { the, Farfārus, -i, or Fabaris, -is Farfārus, -i (m.).
Farnham, Vindomum, -i (n.).
Faro di Messina, Siculum Fretum (n.).
Farsa, Pharsālus, -i (f.).
Faunus, Faunus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faunus*, Faunius, -as, -um; son or descendant of *Faunus*, Faunigena, -as (m.).
Fausta, Fausta, -as (f.).
Fausticus, Faustianus, -i (m.).
Faustina, Faustina, -as (f.).
Faustinus, Faustinus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faustinus*, Faustianus, -as, -um.
Faustulus, Faustulus, -i (m.).
Faustus, Faustus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Faustus*, Faustianus, -as, -um.
Faventia, Faventia, -as (f.); of or relating to *Faventia*, Faventinus, -as, -um.
Faveria, Faveria, -as (f.).
Favonius, Favonius, -il (m.); of or relating to *Favonius*, Favonianus, -as, -um.
Favorinus, Favorinus, -i (m.).
Fayal, Insula Fagallia.
Felicia, Felicia, -as (f.).
Felicitas, Felicitas, -atis (f.).
Felix, Felix, -icis (m.).
Felsina, Felsina, -as (f.).
Fenestella, Fenestella, -as (m.); a man's name.—2. (f.) a gate of Rome.
Ferdinand, Ferdinandus, -i (m.).
Ferentina, Ferentina, -as (f.).
Ferentinum, Ferentinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Ferentinum*, Ferentinensis, -e; the inhabitants of *Ferentinum*, Ferentinates, -um or -um (m), and Ferentini, -orum (m.).
Fermo, Firmum, -i (n.), q. v.
Feronia, Ferōnia, -as (f.).
Ferrara, Ferrara, -as (f.); of *Ferrara*, Ferrariensis, -e.
Fescennia, Fescennia, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Fescennia*, Fescenninus, -as, -um.
Festus, Festus, -i (m.).
Fez, Fessa, -as (f.); the kingdom of *Fez*, Fessanum Regnum.
Fezan, Phazania, -as (f.); the inhabitants of *Fezan*, Phazanii, -orum (m.).
Fibrenus, the, Fibrēnus, -i (m.).
Ficulnea, Ficulnea or Ficulca, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Ficulnea*, Ficulnensis, -e, and Ficulnensis, -e; the inhabitants of *Ficulnea*, Ficulnates and Ficulnenses, -um (m.).
Fidart, the, Evēnus, -i (m.).
Fidena, Fidēna, -as, and Fidēnas, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Fidena*, Fidēnas, -atis.
Fidentia, Fidentia, -as (f.); of *Fidentia*, Fidentinus, -as, -um.
Fidius, Fidius, -il (m.).
Figsale, Fesale, -arum (f.).
Fignus, Fignus, -il (m.).
Filibe, Philippōpolis, -is (f.).
Fimbria, Fimbria, -as (m.); of or relating to *Fimbria*, Fimbrianus, -as, -um.
Finisterre, Cape, Artabrum, -i (n.), Promontorium.
Finland, Finnōnia, -as (f.); Finnia, -as (f.); of *Finland*, Finnish, Finnicus, -as, -um; the *Finns*, Fenni, -orum (m.).
Firmicus, Firmicus, -i (m.).
Firmius, Firmius, -il (m.); of or relating to *Firmius*, Firmianus, -as, -um.
Firmum, Firmum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Firmum*, Firmianus, -as, -um.
Flaccus, Flaccus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Flaccus*, Flaccianus, -as, -um.
Flamen, Flāmen, -inis (m.).
Flaminia, Flāminia, -is (f.).
Flaminus, Flāminius, -il (m.).
Flaminus, Flāminius, -il (m.); of or relating to *Flaminus*, Flaminus, -as, -um.
Flanates, the, Flānates, -um (m.); of or re-

lating to *the Flanates*, Flānates, -as, -um.
Flanders, Flāndria, -as (f.); of *Flanders*, Flemish, Flāndricus, -as, -um.
Flavia, Flavia, -as (f.).
Flavianus, { Flāvianus, -i (m.).
Flavian, { Flāvianus, -i (m.).
Flavina, Flāvina, -as (f.); of *Flavina*, Flāvinian, Flāvinus, -as, -um.
Flavinus, Flāvinus, -i (m.).
Flaviopolis, Flāvīōpolis, -is (f.); of or relating to *Flaviopolis*, Flāvīōpōlitānus, -as, -um.
Flavius, Flāvius, -il (m.); of or belonging to *Flavius*, Flāvian, Flāvius, -as, -um, and Flavianus, -as, -um.
Flensburg, Flēnōpōlis, -is (f.); Flēnburgia, -as (f.).
Flery, Floricum, -i (n.).
Fleco, Flevo, -onis (m.).
Fleum, Flēvum, -il (n.).
Flora, Flōra, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Flora*, Flōrālis, -e.
Florens, Florens, -antis (m.).
Florence, Florentia, -as (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Florence*, Florentine, Florentinus, -as, -um, and Florentius, -as, -um.—2. a female name.
Florentinus, Florentinus, -i (m.).
Florentius, Florentius, -il (m.).
Florian, Flōrianus, -i (m.).
Florida, Flōrida, -as (f.); of *Florida*, Flōridensis, -e.
Floronia, Flōrōnia, -as (f.).
Florus, Flōrus, -i (m.).
Flushing, Flessinga, -as (f.).
Fochia, Phocæa, -as (f.).
Folia, Fōlia, -as (f.).
Fondi, Fundi, -orum (m.).
Fontainebleau, Fons Bellæqueus (m.); Bel-lofontānus, -i (n.).
Fontaines, Fontes, -ium (m.).
Fonteta, Fonteia, -as (f.).
Fonteus, Fonteus, -il (m.); of or relating to *Fonteus*, Fonteus, -as, -um, and Fontēnus, -as, -um.
Fontenelles, Fontenella, -as (f.).
Foghi, Fochium, -il (n.).
Forenum, { Fōrentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Forenum*, Fōrentinus, -as, -um.
Formia, Formiæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Formia*, Formianus, -as, -um.
Formianus, Formianus, -i (m.).
Formosa, Formosæ, -as (f.).
Forth (the Firth of), Bodotrice Estuarii.
Fortora, the, Frento, -onis (m.).
Fortuna, Fortūna, -as (f.).
Fortunate Islands, Fortunatæ Insulæ, -arum (f.).
Fortunatus, Fortunātus, -i (m.).
Foruli, Forūli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Foruli*, Forulānus, -as, -um.
Fosi, the, Fosi, -orum (m.).
Fossa, Fossa, -as (f.).
Fossano, Fossanum, -i (n.).
Fossius, Fossius, -il (m.).
Foscombrose, Forum Scamporini (n.).
Fox Island, Alopecconesus, -i (f.).
France, Gallia, -as (f.); in class. Lat., Francia, -as (f.); in very late Lat.; the inhabitants of *France*, the French, Gallii, -orum (m.); in late Lat., Franci, -orum (m.); French, of or belonging to *France*, Gallicus, -as, -um, and Gallicanus, -as, -um; in late Lat., Francus, -as, -um, and Francicus, -as, -um.
Frances, Francesca, -as (f.).
Francis, Franciscus, -i (m.).
Francia, Franconia, -as (f.).
Frango, Frango, -onis (m.).
Frankfort, Francofurtum, -i (n.).
Frascati, Tusculum, -i (n.).
Frederic, Fridericus, -i (m.).
Fredericksburg, Fridericoburgum, -i (n.).
Fredericktown, Fridericopolis, -is (f.).
Fregelle, Frēgellæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Fregelle*, Frēgellānus, -as, -um.
Frejus, Forum Julii (n.); of *Frejus*, For-Julienensis, -e.
Frentani, the, Frentāni, -orum (m.); of or concerning *the Frentani*, Frentanus, -as, -um.
Frento, the, Frento, -onis (m.).
Fresilia, Fresilia, -as (f.).
Freyberg, Freyberge, -as (f.).
Freyburg, Freyburgum, -i (n.).

Friesland, Frisia, -m (f); *East Friesland, Frisia Orientalis; West Friesland, Frisia Occidentalis*.
Frissi, the Frisii, -orum (m.); *of the Frisii, Frisian, Frisianus*, -a, -um.
Frontinus, Frontinus, -i (m).
Fronto, Fronto, -onis (m); *of or relating to Fronto, Frontonianus*, -a, -um.
Frusino, } Frusino, -onis (f); of or re-
Frusinone, } lating to Frusino, Frusi-
nae, -atis (adj).
Fucinus (Lake), Fucinus, -i (m). *Lacus, Fuego (Tierra del), Insula Ignea or Igni-*
um.
Fuffetius, Fuffetius, -i (m).
Fufidius, Fufidius, -i (m); *of or relating to Fufidius, Fufidianus*, -a, -um.
Fufius, Fufius, -i (m); *of or relating to Fufius, Fufius*, -a, -um.
Fulcinus, Fulcinus, -i (m).
Fuld, Fulda, -e (f); *of Fuld, Fuld-*
ensis, -e.
Fulfule, Fulfule, -arum (f).
Fulgentius, Fulgentius, -i (m).
Fulginius, Fulginius, -i (m); *of or belong-*
ing to Fulginius, Fulginus, -atis (adj).
Fulgino, Fulginium, -i (m).
Fulk, Fulco, -onis (m).
Fulvia, Fulvia, -e (f).
Fulvius, Fulvius, -i (m); *of or relating to Fulvius, Fulvianus*, -a, -um.
Fundanius, Fundanius, -i (m); *of or*
concerning Fundanius, Fundanianus,
-a, -um.
Fundi, Fundi, -orum (m); *of or belong-*
ing to Fundi, Fundanus, -a, -um.
Funen, Fonia, -e (f).
Furina, Furina, -e (f); *of or relating to*
Furina, Furiatia, -e.
Furius, Furius, -i (m).
Furnius, Furnius, -i (m).
Fuscinus, Fuscinus, -i (m).
Fuscus, Fuscus, -i (m).
Fusius, Fusius, -i (m).

G.

Gabe, Gaba, -e, and *Gabe, -es (f).*
Gabala, Gábala, -e, and *Gábale, -es (f).*
Gabali, the Gábali, -orum (m); *of or re-*
lating to the Gabali, Gábalius, -a, -um,
and late Gábalius, -a, -um.
Gabaon, Gabaon, indecl. (f); of or be-
longing to Gabaon, Gabaoniticus, -a,
-um; an inhabitant of Gabaon, Gaba-
onites, -a (m).
Gabba, Gabba, -e (m).
Gabellus, the Gabellus, -i (m).
Gabienus, Gabienus, -i (m).
Gabli, Gabli, -orum (m); *of Gabli, Ga-*
bili, Gablius, -a, -um; Gabiniánus, -a,
-um; and Gabienae, -e.
Gabinia, Gabinia, -e (f).
Gabinus, Gabinius, -i (m).
Gabriel, Gabriel, indecl., and Gabriel,
-élis (m).
Gadara, Gadara, -orum (m).
Gades, Gádes, -ium (f); of Gades, Gád-
itanus, -a, -um.
Gaea, Cræta, -e (f), q. v.
Gætulia, Gætulia, -e (f); *of Gætulia, Gæ-*
tulian, Gætulicus, -a, -um, and Gætulus,
-a, -um.
Gaius, Gaius, -i (m).
Galesus, } the, Galesus, -i (m).
Galanthis, Galanthis, -idis (f).
Galata, the, Galátæ, -arum (m).
Galaten, Galatæ, -e (f).
Galatia, Galatia, -e (f); *Gallogræcia, -e*
(f); of or belonging to Galatia, Gala-
tian, Galaticus, -a, -um; the Galatians,
Galátæ, -arum (m); Gallogræci, -orum
(m).
Gaiba, Gaiba, -e (m); *of or relating to*
Gaiba, Galbíanus, -a, -um.
Galen, Galenus, -i (m).
Galepsus, Galepsus, -i (f).
Galeria, Galerius, -e (f).
Galerius, Galerius, -i (m); *of Galerius,*
Galerian, Galerius, -a, -um.
Galeus, v. Falesus.
Galicia, Gallæcia, -e (f); Galician, Gal-
licus, -a, -um; Gallæicus, -a, -um.
Galilee, Galilee, -e (f); of or belonging to
Galilee, Galileus, -a, -um; Sea of
Galilee, Gennösarns, -e (m). Lacus, or
Tiberiadis Lacus; v. also Gennēsareth.
Galla, Galla, -e (f).

Gallia, v. Gaul.
Gallena, Gallena, -e (f).
Gallenus, Gallenus, -i (m).
Gallina, Gallina, -e (m).
Gallio, Gallio, -onis (m).
Gallipoli, Callipolia, -is (f).
Gallius, Gallius, -i (m).
Gallionis, Gallionis, -i (m).
Gallus, Gallus, -i (m).
Gallway, Gallia, -e (f).
Gammeli, Gamaliel, indecl., and Gamaliel,
-élis (m).
Ganges, the, Ganges, -is and -e (m); of
or relating to the Ganges, Gangéticus,
-a, -um; pecul. fem., Gangétia, -idis.
Ganymedes, Ganymedes, -is (m); of Gany-
mæde, Ganymædæus, -a, -um.
Gapa, Tacépe, -es (f).
Garamantes, the, Garamantes, -um (m);
of or relating to the Garamantes, Garam-
anticus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Garam-
antia, -idis.
Garda (Lago di), Benacus, -i (m), Lacus.
Garganus (Mount), Garganus, -i (m),
Mons; of Garganus, Garganus, -a, -um.
Gargaphia, Gargaphia, -e and -phis, -es
(f).
Gargara, Gargara, -orum (m); of or re-
lating to Gargara, Gargarius, -a, -um.
Gargettus, Gargettus, -i (m); of Garget-
tus, Gargettan, Gargettius, -a, -um.
Gargilius, Gargilius, -i (m); of Gargili-
us, Gargilianus, -a, -um.
Gargitano, the, Liria, -is (m).
Garonne, the, Garumna, -e (m); of or re-
lating to the Garonne, Garumnicus, -a,
-um.
Gascony, Vasconia, -e (f).
Gassacæd, Gabrosentum, -i (n).
Gath, Geth, indecl. (f); of or belonging to
Gath, Gethæus, -a, -um.
Gaul, Gallia, -e (f); of Gaul, Gallie, Gal-
licus, -a, -um, and Gallicanus, -a, -um;
the Gauls, Galli, -orum (m).
Gaurus (Mount), Gaurus, -i (m); of or
relating to Mount Gaurus, Gauranus,
-a, -um.
Gavius, Gavius, -i (m); of or relating to
Gavius, Gavianus, -a, -um.
Gaza, Gaza, -e (f); of or belonging to
Gaza, Gazanus, -a, -um, and Gazaticus,
-a, -um; the inhabitants of Gaza, Gazæ-
-orum; Gazân, -orum; and Gazites,
-arum (m).
Gedrosia, Gedrosia, -e (f); of or con-
cerning Gedrosia, Gedrosius, -a, -um.
Geganius, Geganius, -i (m).
Gelduni, the, Gelduni, -orum (m).
Gela, Gêla, -e (f), a city; of Gela, Gelâ-
nus, -a, -um, and Gelous, -a, -um; the
inhabitants of Gela, Gelenses, -ium (m).
—2. Gêla or Gêlas, -e (m), a river.
Gelduba, Gelduba, -e (f).
Gellia, Gellia, -e (f).
Gellius, Gellius, -i (m).
Gelon, Gêlo, -onis (m).
Geloni, the, Geloni, -orum (m); of the Ge-
loni, Gelônus, -a, -um.
Gemella, Gemella, -e (f).
Geminus, Geminus, -i (m).
Gemius, Gemius, -i (m).
Genabum, Genabum, -i (n), and Genâbus,
-i (f); of or belonging to Genabum,
Genabensis, -e.
Genasus, the, Genauni, -orum, and Ge-
naunes, -um (m).
Genesius, Genesius, -i (m).
Genœa, Genœa, -e (f); Augusta Allo-
brogum; of or belonging to Genœa,
Genœensis, -e; Lake of Genœa, Lacus
Lemânus.
Gennadius, Gennadius, -i (m).
Gennēsareth, Gennēsareth and Gennēsareth,
indecl. (f); the inhabitants of Gennē-
sareth, Gennēsareni, -orum (m); Lake of
Gennēsareth, Lacus Gennēsareth, indecl.,
and Gennēsaras, -e (m), v. sub Gallæ.
Genœa, v. Genœa.
Gentia, Gentia, -e (f).
Gentius, Gentius, -i (m).
Genœa, } Genœa, -e (f); of or belonging
Genœa, } to Genœa, Genœensis, -a, -um
Genœus, -atis; Gulf of Genœa, Sinus
Ligusticus.
Genucius, Genucius, -i (m).
Genusius, Genusius, -i (m).
Georgia, Georgia, -e (f).
Georgius, Georgius, -i (m).
Gera, Gera, -e (f).

Gerastus, Gerastus, -i (f).
Gerania, Gerania, -e (f).
Gerard, Gerardus, -i (m).
Gergenti, v. Gergenti.
Gergithus, Gergithus, -i (f).
Gergovia, Gergovia, -e (f).
Germalus, Germalus, -i (m).
Germanicus, Germanicus, -i (m).
Germanus, Germania, -e (f); of or relat-
ing to Germany or the Germans, Ger-
manicus, -a, -um, and Germânus, -a
-um; the Germans, Germâni, -orum
Alemanni, -orum (m).
Gerontius, Gerontius, -i (n).
Gerontia, Gerontia, -e (f).
Gerrha, Gerrha, -orum (m).
Gertrude, Gertrude, -e (f).
Geryon, Gêryon, -onis, and Geryônes, -m
(m); of or relating to Geryon, Gery-
ônus, -a, -um.
Gessoriacum, Gessoriacum, -i (n); of or
belonging to Gessoriacum, Gessoriacus,
-a, -um.
Geta, the, Gêta, -arum (m); of or belong-
ing to the Geta, Geticus, -a, -um; and
pecul. masc., Gêtes, -e. In sing. usual
as name of a slave, Gêta, -e (m).
Geth, v. Gath.
Getone, Getone, -es (f).
Ghent, Ganda, -e (f), and Gandavum, -i
(n); of Ghent, Gandavensis, -e.
Gibraltar, Calpe, -es (f); Strait of Gibrat-
ar, Fretum Herculeum, or Gaditânus
Gadeo, Gedeon, -onis (m).
Gilbert, Gilbertus, -i (m).
Gildo, Gildo, -onis (m); of or relating to
Gildo, Gildonicus, -a, -um.
Giles, Egdius, -i (m).
Gillan, Juliana, -e (f).
Girgenti, Agrigentum, -i (n), q. v.
Giago, Gisgo, -onis (m).
Glabbio, Glabbio, -onis (m).
Glamorganshire, Glamorgania, -e (f).
Glaphyrus, Glaphyrus, -i (m).
Glasgow, Glascoivium, -i (n).
Glastonbury, Glastonia, -e (f).
Glaucus, Glaucus, -es (f).
Glaucia, Glaucia, -i (m).
Glaucio, Glaucio, -onis (m).
Glaucippus, Glaucippus, -i (m).
Glaucus, Glaucus, -i (m).
Globulus, Globulus, -i (m).
Glogau, Glogavia, -e (f).
Gloucester, Gloucester, -e (f).
Glyceria, Glycêra, -e (f).
Glycerium, Glycêrium, -i (f).
Glycerius, Glycêrius, -i (m).
Glycon, Glycon, -onis (m); of or relating
to Glycon, Glycônus, -a, -um.
Gnathia, Gnathia, -onis (m).
Gnatis, v. Egnatis.
Gnadius, v. Cnadius.
Gniphio, Gniphio, -onis (m).
Gnosus, v. Cnesus.
Godard, Godardus, -i (m).
Godenberg, Ara Ubiurum.
Godfrey, Gothofredus, -i, and Godfridus,
-i (m).
Godwin, Godwinus, -i (m).
Golgi, Golgi, -orum (m).
Golgotha, Golgotha, indecl. (m).
Golconda, Golconda, -e (f); Dachinaba-
dos, -is (f).
Goliath, Goliath, indecl., and Gôllas, -e
(m).
Gomorra, Gomorra, -e (f); Gomor-
rhum, -i (n); of or belonging to Go-
morra, Gomorrhæus, -a, -um.
Gomphi, Gomphi, -orum (m); the inhab-
itants of Gomphi, Gomphenses, -ium (m).
Gonni, Gonni, -orum (m), and Gonnius, -i
(m).
Good Hope (Cape of), Promontorium Bo-
ne Spel.
Gophnitica, Gophnitica, -e (f).
Gordian, Gordianus, -i (m).
Gordium, Gordium, -i (m).
Gordius, Gordius, -i (m).
Gorduni, the, Gorduni, -orum (m).
Gorge, Gorge, -es (f).
Gorgias, Gorgias, -e (m).
Gorgon, a, Gorgon or Gorgo, -onis (f);
the Gorgons, Gorgônes, -um; of or re-
lating to the Gorgons, Gorgônus, -a,
-um.
Gorgonius, Gorgonius, -i (m).
Gorlitz, Gorlitz, -i (n).
Gortyn, Gortys or Gortyn, -ynis, and Gor-
tîra, -e (f); Gortîne, -es (f); of Gor

tya, *Gortynia*, *Gortyniaca*, -a, -um, and *Gortynia*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Gortynia*, -idia.
Gotha, *Gotha*, -a (f); of *Gotha*, *Gotha*, -a, -um.
Gotha, the, *Gothi*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Goths*, *Gothic*, *Gothicus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Goths*, *Gothland*, *Gothia*, -a (f).
Göttingen, *Göttinga*, -a (f).
Gozo, *Gaulos*, -i (f).
Gracchus, *Gracchus*, -i (m); the *Gracchi*, *Gracchi*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Gracchi*, *Gracchianus*, -a, -um.
Grace, *Gratia*, -a (f); the *Graces*, *Gratiae*, -arum, and *Charities*, -um (f).
Graculus, *Graculus*, -i (m).
Gramont, *Grammontium*, -ii (n).
Gramplan (*Hills*), *Grampius*, -ii (m), *Mons. Granada*, *Granata*, -a (f); of *Granada*, *Granatensis*, -e.
Grandio, *Grandio*, -onis (m).
Grane, *Grane*, -a (f).
Granicus, the, *Granicus*, -i (m).
Granius, the, *Granius*, -ii (m).
Grania, the, v. *Cam*.
Gratian, *Gratianus*, -i (m).
Gratianopolis, *Gratiandópolis*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Gratianopolis*, *Gratianopolitanus*, -a, -um.
Gratidianus, *Gratidianus*, -i (m).
Gratidius, *Gratidius*, -ii (m).
Gratius, *Gratius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Gratius*, *Gratiánus*, -a, -um.
Gratus, *Gratus*, -i (m).
Gravesend, *Gravescenda*, -a (f).
Graviscia, *Graviscia*, -arum, and *less usual*, *Graviscia*, -a (f); of or belonging to *Graviscia*, *Graviscianus*, -a, -um.
Grece, *Græcia*, -a (f); *Hellas*, -adis (f); of or belonging to *Greece*, *Greek*, *Græcian*, *Græcius*, -a, -um; later or less usual, *Græcianus*, -a, -um; *Græci*, -a, -um; *Græciensis*, -e; and *Helladicus*, -a, -um; the *Greeks*, *Hellènes*, -um, and *Græci*, -orum (m).
Greenwich, *Grønium*, -i, and *Grenovium*, -i (n).
Gregorian, *Grægorianus*, -i (m).
Gregory, *Grægorius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Gregory*, *Gregorian*, *Gregorianus*, -a, -um.
Greiswald, *Grægiswald*, -a (f).
Grenoble, *Gratinópolis*, -is (f).
Griffith, *Griffithus*, -ii (m).
Grinca, *Grinca*, -ium (f).
Groningen, *Groninga*, -a (f).
Groschup, *Groschup*, -i (m).
Grudii, the, *Grudii*, -orum (m).
Grumentum, *Grumentum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Grumentum*, *Grumentinensis*, -e.
Grunium, *Grunium*, -ii (n).
Gryllus, *Gryllus*, -i (m).
Grynia, *Grynia*, -a (f); *Grynium*, -ii (n); of *Grynia*, *Grynian*, *Grynianus*, -a, -um.
Guadalquivir, the, *Betis*, -is (m).
Guadalquivir, the, *Durius*, -a, -um, and *Turia*, -a (m).
Guadiana, the, *Anna*, -a (m).
Guardafui, *Cape*, *Arómata* (n), *Promontorium*.
Gubbio, *Eugubium*, -ii (m).
Guinea, *Aquitania*, -a (f), q. v.
Guilford, *Gilfordia*, -a (f).
Guinea, *Guinea*, -a (f).
Gulussa, *Gulussa*, -a (m).
Gutta, *Gutta*, -a (m).
Guy, *Guido*, -onis (m).
Gyrus, *Gyrus* or *Gýraos*, -i (f).
Gyes, *Gyes* or *Gyes*, -a (m).
Gyges, *Gyges*, -a (m); of or relating to *Gyges*, *Gygeus*, -a, -um.
Gyllipus, *Gyllipus*, -i (m).
Gymnesia, the, *Gymnesiæ*, -a (f), *insula*; an inhabitant of the *Gymnesia*, *Gymnes*, -etia (m).
Gyndes, the, *Gyndes*, -a (m).
Gyrtion, *Gyrtion*, -onis, and *Gyrtóna*, -a (f).
Gythium, *Gythium* or *Gythium*, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Gythium*, *Gytheates*, -a (m).
Gythius, the, *Gythius*, -ii (m).

H

Haarlem, v. *Harlem*.
Habakuk, *Habacuc* or *Abacuc*, *indecl.* (m).
Habsburg, *Habsburga*, -a (f).

Haddington, *Hadina*, -a (f).
Haderleben, *Hadorlebia*, -a (f).
Hadria, *Hadria*, -a (f); of or relating to *Hadria*, *Hadriacus*, -a, -um; *Hadriánus*, -a, -um; and *Hadriscus*, -a, -um; the *Hadriscian Sea*, v. *Adriatic*.
Hadrian, *Hadriánus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Hadrian*, *Hadriánus*, -a, -um, and *Hadriánalis*, -e.
Hadrmetum, v. *Adrumetum*.
Hæmon, *Hæmon*, -onis (m).
Hæmonia, *Hæmonia*, -a (f); of *Hæmonia*, *Hæmoniæ*, -a, -um.
Hæmus, *Hæmus*, -i (m).
Hagar, *Hagar*, -a (f).
Hagnus, *Hagnus*, -a (f).
Hagnus, *Hagnus*, -i (m); son of *Hagnus*, *Hagnus*, -a (m).
Hagus, *Hagus*, -a (m).
Hales, the, *Hales*, -etia (m).
Haliacmon, the, *Haliacmon*, -onis (m).
Haliartus, *Haliartus*, -i (f); of *Haliartus*, *Haliartus*, -a, -um.
Halicarnassus, *Halicarnassus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Halicarnassus*, *Halicarnassus*, -a, -um, and *Halicarnassensis*, -e.
Halius, *Halius*, -ii (m).
Halle, *Hala*, -a (f), or *Hala Saxönium*.
Halmydesus, *Halmydesus*, -i (f).
Halone, *Halone*, -a (f).
Halonæus, *Halonæus*, -i (f).
Halius, *Halius* or *Halos*, -i (f).
Halyis, the, *Halyis*, -yos (m).
Ham, *Hametum*, -i (n).—2 (m). v. *Cham*.
Hamadan, *Ecbátana*, -orum (n).
Hama, *Hama*, -arum (f).
Haman, *Haman*, *indecl.*, and *-anis* (m).
Hamaxobii, the, *Hamaxobii*, -orum (m).
Hamburg, *Hamburgum*, -i (n); of *Hamburg*, *Hamburgensis*, -e.
Hamilcar, *Hamilcar*, -aris (m).
Hampton, *Hamptonia*, -a (f); of *Hampton*, *Hamptonensis*, -e.
Hampshire, *Hanonla*, -a (f); *Hamptonensis Comitatus*; *New Hampshire*, *Nova Hanonia*.
Hannab, *Anna*, -a (f).
Hannibal, *Hannibal*, -alls (m).
Hanno, *Hanno*, -onis (m).
Hanover, *Hanovera*, -a (f); *Hanoverian*, *Hanoverianus*, -a, -um.
Harfeur, *Harfeurum*, -ii (n).
Harlem, *Harlemum*, -i (n).
Herman or *Herman*, *Hermannus*, -i (m).
Harmodius, *Harmodius*, -ii (m).
Harmonia, *Harmonia*, -a (f).
Harmonia, *Harmonia*, -ii (m).
Harold, *Haroldus*, -i (m).
Harpagus, *Harpagus*, -i (m).
Harpalus, *Harpalus*, -i (m).
Harpalyce, *Harpalyce*, -a (f).
Harpalyceus, *Harpalyceus*, -i (m).
Harpasus, the, *Harpasus*, -a (m); of the *Harpasus*, *Harpasides*, -a (m).
Harpax, *Harpax*, -a (m).
Harpocrates, *Harpocrates*, -is (m).
Harpocratio, *Harpocratio*, -onis (m).
Harpy, a, *Harpyia*, -a (f); usually in plural, the *Harpyes*, *Harpyies*, -arum.
Hartford, *Vadium Cervinum* (n); *Hartfordia*, -a (f); of or relating to *Hartford*, *Hartfordensis*, -e.
Harwick, *Harvicum*, -i (n).
Hart Forest, *Hercynia Silva*.
Hasdrubal, *Hasdrubal*, -allis (m).
Hastings, *Hastings*, -arum (f).
Hatford, *Hatfordia*, -a (f).
Haterius, *Haterius*, -ii (m).
Havana, *Havanna*, -a (f); *Fanum St. Christophori*.
Havre, *Havre*, -a (f).
Havre de Grace, *Gratiae Portus*; *Caracotium*, -i (n).
Hebata, *Hebata*, -a (f).
Hebe, *Hebe*, -a (f).
Hebrews, the, *Hebraei*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Hebrews*, *Hebraei*, *Hebraei*, -a, -um, and *Hebraicus*, -a, -um.
Hebrides, the, *Ebædæ*, -um, or *Ebædæ*, -arum (f), *insule*.
Hebron, *Hebron*, *indecl.* (m), a man's name; sons or descendants of *Hebron*, *Hebronites*, *Hebronites*, -arum (m).—2 (f) a city.

Hebrus, the, *Heorus*, -i (m).
Hecabe, *Hecabe*, -a (f).
Hecale, *Hecale*, -a (f).
Hecataeus, *Hecataeus*, -i (m).
Hecate, *Hecate*, -a (f); of or relating to *Hecate*, *Hecateus* and *Hecateus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hecateia*, -idia.
Hecato, *Hecato*, -onis (m).
Hecatompyles, *Hecatompyles*, -i (f).
Hector, *Hector*, -oris (m); of or relating to *Hector*, *Hectorian*, *Hectorianus*, -a, -um.
Hecuba, *Hecuba*, -a, -um, and *Hecubæ*, -a (f).
Hecyra, *Hecyra*, -a (f).
Hedymela, *Hedymela*, -is (m).
Hegras, *Hegras*, -a (m).
Hegesia, *Hegesia*, -a (m).
Hegesilochus, *Hegesilochus*, -i (m).
Heidelberg, *Heidelberg*, -a (f).
Helena, *Helena*, -a (f).
Helena, *Helena*, -a (f).
Helenuis, *Helenuis*, -i (m).
Helenor, *Helenor*, -oris (m).
Helenuis, *Helenuis*, -i (m).
Helenuis, *Helenuis*, -i (m).
Helicon, *Helicon*, -onis (m); of *Helicon*, *Heliconius*, -a, -um.
Helice, *Helice*, -a (f).
Helico, *Helico*, -onis (m).
Helicon, *Helicon*, -onis (m); of or relating to *Helicon*, *Heliconius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Heliconia*, -idia, and *Heliconias*, -adis; in plural (of the *Muses*), *Heliconides* and *Heliconiades*, -um.
Heligoland, *Insula Sancta* (f).
Helimus, *Helimus*, -i (m).
Heliodorus, *Heliodorus*, -i (m).
Heliodabalus, *Heliodabalus*, -i (m).
Helipolis, *Helipolis*, -is (f); of or relating to *Helipolis*, *Helipolitanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc. adj.*, *Helipolites*, -a; the inhabitants of *Helipolis*, *Helipolites*, -arum (m).
Hellanicæ, *Hellanicæ*, -a (f).
Hellanicus, *Hellanicus*, -i (m).
Hellas, *Hellas*, -adis (f), v. *Greecæ*.
Helle, *Helle*, -a (f).
Hellen, *Hellen*, -a (m).
Hellespont, *Hellespontus*, -i (m); of the *Hellespont*, *Hellespontine*, *Hellesponticus*, -a, -um; *Hellesponticus*, -a, -um; and *Hellespontus*, -a, -um.
Hellusii, the, *Hellusii*, -orum (m).
Helmetadi, *Helmetadi*, -ii (n).
Helorus, v. *Elorus*.
Helos, *Helos*, -a; the inhabitants of *Helos*, v. *eg*.
Helots, the, *Hélotes*, -um, and *Helotas*, -arum (m).
Helva, *Helva*, -a (m).
Helvetii, the, *Helvetii*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Helvetii*, *Helvetia*, -a, -um.
Helvidius, *Helvidius*, -ii (m).
Helvi, the, *Helvi*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Helvi*, *Helvici*, -a, -um.
Helvius, *Helvius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Helvius*, *Helvianus*, -a, -um.
Hemina, *Hemina*, -a (m).
Hemiti, the, *Hemiti*, -orum (m).
Henioch, the, *Heniochi*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Heniochi*, *Heniochus*, -a, -um.
Henricus, *Henricus*, -a (f).
Henry, *Henricus*, -i (m).
Hephæstion, *Hephæstion*, -onis (m).
Heraclea, *Heraclea*, -a (f); of or relating to *Heraclea*, *Heracleian*, *Heracleianus*, -a, -um; and *Heracleoticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Heracleotus*, -a (m).
Heracleum, *Heracleum*, -i (n).
Heracleianus, *Heracleianus*, -i (m).
Heracleides, *Heracleides*, -a (m).
Heracleus, *Heracleus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Heracleus*, *Heracleus*, -a, -um.
Heracius, *Heracius*, -i (m).
Heræ, *Heræ*, -a (f).
Heraklita, *Heraklita* (*Thracia*), -a (f).
Herbert, *Herbertus*, -i (m).
Herbita, *Herbita*, -a (f); of or relating to *Herbita*, *Herbitensis*, -e.
Hercules, the, *Hercules*, -um (m).
Herculano, } *Herculanum*, -i; *Herculanus*, -a, -um; *neum*, -i, or -um, -ii (n).
Herculanus, *Herculanus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Herculanus*, *Herculanus*, -a, -um; and *late* *Herculanus*, -a, -um.
Hercules, *Hercules*, -is (m); of or relating

to *Hercules*, *Herculear*, *Herculeus*, -a, -um; *Herculeanus* or *lanceus*, -a, -um; and *Heraclæus*, -a, -um; *son* or *descendant* of *Hercules*, *Heraclides*, -æ (m.).
Hercynian, *Hercynius*, -a, -um; *the Hercynian Forest*, *Hercynia Silva*, *Hercynia Saltus*, and *Hercynii Saltus*.
Hercynna, *Hercynna*, -æ (f.).
Herdonia, *Herdônia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Herdonia*, *Herdoniensis*, -e.
Herdonius, *Herdônîus*, -i (m.).
Hersford, *Hersfordia*, -æ (f.); *Ariconium*, -ii (n.); *of Hersford*, *Ariconensis*, -e.
Herennius, *Herennius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Herennius*, *Herennianus*, -a, -um.
Hersford, v. *Hersford*.
Herillus, *Herillus*, -i (m.); *the followers of Herillus*, *Herillii*, -orum (m.).
Herilus, *Herilus*, -i (m.).
Herius, *Herius*, -ii (m.).
Hermachus, *Hermachus*, -i (m.).
Hermæum, *Hermæum*, -i (m.).
Hermagoras, *Hermagoras*, -æ (m.); *the disciples of Hermagoras*, *Hermagorei*, -orum (m.).
Herman, *Hermannus*, -i, and *Arminius*, -ii (m.).
Hermadica, *Hermadica*, -æ (f.).
Hermannstadt, *Hermannópolis*, -is (f.).
Hermaphroditus, *Hermaphroditus*, -i (m.).
Hermas, *Hermas*, -æ (m.).
Hermathena, *Hermathena*, -æ (f.).
Hermes, *Hermes*, -æ (m.). v. *Mercury*.
Hermias, *Hermias*, -æ (m.).
Herminius, *Herminius*, -ii (m.).
Hermione, *Hermione*, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Hermione*, *Hermionicus*, -a, -um, and *Hermionius*, -a, -um.
Hermionæ, *Hermionæ*, -um (m.).
Hermippus, *Hermippus*, -i (m.).
Hermodorus, *Hermódorus*, -i (m.).
Hermogenes, *Hermogènes*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Hermogenes*, *Hermogénianus*, -a, -um.
Hermolaus, *Hermolaus*, -i (m.).
Hermopolis, *Hermópolis*, -is (f.); *of Hermopolis*, *Hermopolitic*, *Hermopolites*, -æ (m.).
Hermotinus, *Hermotinus*, -i (m.).
Hermunduri, *Hermunduri*, -orum (m.).
Hermus, *Hermus*, -i (m.).
Hernici, *the Hernici*, *Hernici*, -orum (m.); *of or relating to the Hernici*, *Hernican*, *Hernicus*, -a, -um.
Hero, *Hero*, -is (f.).
Herod, *Heródēs*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Herod*, *Herodíanus*, -a, -um; *the Herodians* (*partisans of Herod*), *Herodiani*, -orum (m.); *daughter of Herod*, *Herodias*, -adis (f.).
Herodian, *Herodíanus*, -i (m.).
Herodias, *Herodias*, -adis (f.); *strictly*, *daughter of Herod*.
Herodotus, *Heródôtus*, -i (m.).
Herophilæ, *Herophilæ*, -es (f.).
Hierostratus, *Hierostratus*, -i (m.).
Herse, *Herse*, -es (f.).
Hersilia, *Hersilia*, -æ (f.).
Hersford, *Hersfordia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hersford*, *Hersfordensis*, -e; *county of Hersford*, *Hersfordshire*, *Harfordensis Comitatus*.
Herus, *Herus*, -i (m.).
Hesiod, *Hesíodus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Hesiod*, *Hesiodæus*, -a, -um.
Hesione, *Hesíone*, -es (f.).
Hesperia, *Hesperia*, -æ (f.); *of or relating to Hesperia*, *Hesperian*, *Hesperius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hesperis*, -idis.
Hesperus, *Hesperus*, -i (m.); *daughter of Hesperus*, *Hesperis*, -idis (f.); *usually in plural*, *Hesperides*, -um (f.).
Hesse, *Hessia* or *Hassia*, -æ (f.).
Hester, v. *Esther*.
Hestiotis, *Hestiotis*, -idis (f.).
Hesychius, *Hesýchius*, -ii (m.).
Hezham, *Axolouunum*, -i (n.).
Hezekiah, *Ezéchias*, -æ (m.).
Hibernia, *Hibernia*, -æ (f.).
Hicetas, *Hicetas*, -ii (m.).
Hicetaon, *Hicétæon*, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Hicetaon*, *Hicetæonius*, -a, -um.
Hiempsal, *Hiempsal*, -is (f.).
Hiera, *Hiera*, -æ (f.).
Hieracia, *Hieracia*, -æ (f.).
Hierapolis, *Hierapolis*, -is (f.); *of or belonging to Hierapolis*, *Hierapolitanus*,

-a, -um; *the inhabitants of Hierapolis*, *Hierapolitæ*, -arum.
Hierapytna, *Hierapytna*, -æ (f.).
Hieras, *Hieras*, -æ (m.).
Hierax, *Hierax*, -acis (m.).
Hieremias, v. *Jeremiah*.
Hieres (*Iles d'*), *Stochades*, -um (f), *In-sule*.
Hiericho, v. *Jericho*.
Hiero, *Hiero*, -onis (m.); *of or relating to Hiero*, *Hieronius*, -a, -um.
Hierocæsarea, *Hierocæsarea*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hierocæsarea*, *Hierocæsariensis*, -e.
Hierocles, *Hierocles*, -is (m.).
Hieronimus, v. *Jerome*.
Hierosolyma, v. *Jerusalem*.
Hierum, *Hierum* or *Hieron*, -i (n.).
Hilatra, *Hilatra*, -æ (f.).
Hilario, *Hilario*, -onis (m.).
Hilarius, *Hilarius*, -ii (m.).
Hilary, *Hilary*, -i (m.).
Hilars, *Hilars*, -i (m.).
Hildesheim, *Ascalingum*, -ii (n.); *Hildesia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Hildesheim*, *Hildesiensis*, -e.
Hillus, *Hillus*, -i (m.).
Himella, *the Himella*, -æ (f.).
Himera, *Himera*, -æ (f), and *Himæra*, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Himera*, *Himæra*, -æ, -um. — 2. (m.) *a river: of the Himera*, *Himerensis*, -e.
Himerius, *Himérius*, -ii (m.).
Himilco, *Himilco*, -onis (m.).
Himmalaya (*Mountains*), v. *Emodi Montes*; *Imaus Mons* (*in part*).
Hipparchus, *Hipparchus*, -i (m.).
Hipparchus, *Hipparchus*, -i (m.).
Hipparia, *the Hipparia*, -is (m.).
Hippasus, *Hippasus*, -i (m.); *son of Hippasus*, *Hippasides*, -æ (m.).
Hippea, *Hippæa*, -æ (f.).
Hippia, *Hippia*, -æ (f.).
Hippias, *Hippias*, -æ (m.).
Hippius, *Hippius*, -ii (m.).
Hippo, *Hippo*, -onis (m), and *Hippo Regius*; *of or belonging to Hippo*, *Hippoponensis*, -e.
Hippocrion, *Hippocrion*, -ontis (m.).
Hippocrates, *Hippocrâtes*, -is (m.); *of or relating to Hippocrates*, *Hippocraticus*, -a, -um.
Hippocræne, *Hippocræne*, -es (f); *of Hippocræne*, *Hippocræneus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Hippocrænia*, -idis; *esp. in plural* (*of the Musæ*), *Hippocræntes*, -um.
Hippodamas, *Hippodâmas*, -antis (m.).
Hippodamia, *Hippodâmia*, -æ, and *Hippodôme*, -es (f.).
Hippodamus, *Hippodamus*, -i (m.).
Hippolochus, *Hippolochus*, -i (m.).
Hippolyte, *Hippolyte*, -es (f.).
Hippolytus, *Hippolytus*, -i (m.).
Hippomédon, *Hippomédon*, -ontis (m.).
Hippomenes, *Hippoménēs*, -æ and -is (m.), *daughter of Hippomenes*, *Hippoménēs*, -idis (f.).
Hippona, *Hippóna*, -æ (f.).
Hipponax, *Hippónax*, -actis (m.); *of or relating to Hipponax*, *Hipponactæus*, -a, -um.
Hipponicus, *Hippónicus*, -i (m.).
Hippothoon, *Hippothoon*, -ontis (m.).
Hippus, *Hippus* or *Hippos*, -i (f), *a city*. — 2. (m.) *a river*.
Hirpini, *the Hirpini*, *Hirpinus*, -a, -um.
Hirrus, *Hirrus*, -i (m.).
Hirtius, *Hirtius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Hirtius*, *Hirtiâus*, -a, -um, and *Hirtius*, -a, -um.
Hispalia, *Hispalis*, -is (f); *of or relating to Hispalia*, *Hispalensis*, -e, and *Hispallensis*, -e.
Hispantia, v. *Spain*.
Hispantola, *Hispâniola*, -æ (f.).
Hispellum, *Hispellum*, -i (n.); *of Hispellum*, *Hispellâs*, -atis, and *Hispellensis*, -e.
Hiso, *Hiso*, -onis (m.).
Hispulla, *Hispulla*, -æ (f.).
Histris, *Histris*, -æ (f); *of or belonging to Histris*, *Histris*, -a, -um, and *Histrus*, -a, -um; *the Histris*, *Histris*, -orum (m.).
Hoang-Ho, *Bautius*, -i (m.).
Holland, *Batavia*, -æ (f); *of Holland*, *Batavia*, -a, -um.
Holmia, *the Holmia*, -æ (f), and *Holmo*, *Holmi*, -orum (m).

Holofernes, *Holofernes*, -is (m.).
Holstein, *Holstia*, -æ (f.).
Homerus, *the Homerus*, -arum (m.).
Homerus, *Homerus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Homer*, *Homeris*, -æ, -um, and *Homerius*, -a, -um; *a Homeris*, *Homerista*, -æ (m.).
Homole, *Homôle*, -es (f.).
Homolium, *Homôlium*, -ii (n.).
Homona, *Homona*, -æ (f); *of or belonging to Homona*, *Homônensis*, -e.
Honoris, *Honoris*, -æ (f.).
Honorius, *Honorius*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Honorius*, *Honorianus*, -a, -um, *son of Honorius*, *Honoríades*, -æ (m.); *daughter of Honorius*, *Honorias*, -adis (f.).
Horace, *Horatius*, -ii (m), q. v.
Horatia, *Horâtia*, -æ (f.).
Horatio = *Horatius*.
Horatius, *Horatius*, -ii (m); *of or relating to Horatius*, *Horatius*, -a, -um, and *Horatius*, -a, -um; *the Horatii*, *Horâtii*, -orum (m.).
Horismas, *Horismas*, -æ (m.).
Hortalsus, *Hortâlus*, -i (m.).
Horta, *the Hortanum*, -i (n); *of or belonging to Horta*, *Hortan*, -a, -um.
Hortus, *Hortus* or *Horus*, -i (m.).
Hostilia, *Hostilia*, -æ (f); *of Hostilia*, *Hostiliana*, -e.
Hostilius, *Hostilius*, -ii (m); *of or belonging to Hostilius*, *Hostiliâus*, -a, -um, and *Hostilius*, -a, -um.
Hostus, *Hostus*, -i (m.).
Hubert, *Hubertus*, -i (m.).
Hugh, *Hugo*, -onis (m.).
Humber, *the Abus*, -i (m.).
Humphrey, *Humphredus*, -i, and *Onuphrius*, -ii (m.).
Hungary, *Hungaria*, -æ (f.).
Huns, *the Hunni*, -orum, and *Chunni*, -orum (m); *of or relating to the Huns*, *Hunniscus*, -a, -um.
Huntingdon, *Huntingdonia*, -æ (f); *of Huntingdon*, *Huntingdonensis*, -e, and *Huntingdoniensis*, -e; *Huntingdonshire*, *Comitatus Huntingdonensis*.
Huy, *Huum*, -i (n.).
Hyacinthus, *Hyacinthus*, -i (m); *of or relating to Hyacinthus*, *Hyacinthus*, -a, -um.
Hyale, *Hyâlæ*, -es (f.).
Hyampolis, *Hyampôlia*, -is (f.).
Hyantes, *the Hyantes*, -um (m); *of or relating to the Hyantes*, *Hyantia*, -a, -um, and *Hyantæus*, -a, -um.
Hyas, *Hyas*, -antis (m); *sister of Hyas*, *Hyas*, -adis (f); *esp. in plural*, *the Hyades*, *Hyâdes*, -um.
Hybla, *Hybla*, -æ (f); *a city*; (m.) *a mountain*; *of or belonging to Hybla*, *Hyblæan*, *Hyblæus*, -a, -um, and *Hyblensis*, -e.
Hydaspe, *the Hydaspe*, -is (m); *of or relating to the Hydaspe*, *Hydaspeus*, -a, -um.
Hyde, *Hyde*, -æ, and *Hyda*, -æ (f).
Hydrates, *the Hydrates*, -æ (m.).
Hydrela, *Hydrêla*, -æ (f); *of or belonging to Hydrela*, *Hydrêlæus*, -a, -um, *the inhabitants of Hydrela*, *Hydrêlitæ*, -arum (m.).
Hydruntum, *Hydruntum*, -i (n), and *Hydrunt*, -untis (f); *the inhabitants of Hydruntum*, *Hydruntii*, -orum (m.).
Hydrussa, *Hydrussa*, -æ (f.).
Hygea, *Hygês* or *Hygia*, -æ (f.).
Hyginus, *Hyginus*, -i (m.).
Hyliat, *the Hyliat*, -orum (m); *of or belonging to the Hyliat*, *Hyliæus*, -a, -um.
Hyliæus, *Hyliæus*, -i (m.).
Hylias, *Hylias*, -æ (m.).
Hyli, *Hyli*, -es (f.).
Hyles, *Hyles*, -æ (m.).
Hylicus, *Hylicus*, -eas and -ei (m.).
Hyllus, *Hyllus*, -i (m.).
Hyionome, *Hyliônôme*, -es (f.).
Hymen, *Hymen* (*only in nom. and voc.*) and *Hymenæus*, -i (m.).
Hymettius, *Hymettius*, -ii (m.).
Hymettus (*Mount*), *Hymettus*, -i (m); *of or belonging to Hymettus*, *Hymettius*, -a, -um.
Hyppæa, *Hyppæa*, -orum (n); *of or belonging to Hyppæa*, *Hyppæneus*, -a, -um.
Hypanis, *the Hypanis*, -is (m); *of or belonging to the Hypanis*, *Hypaniæus*, -a, -um.

ICE

Hypasia, the, *Hypásia*, -is (m.).
Hypata, *Hypáta*, -a (f.); or of belonging to *Hypata*, *Hypátæus*, -a, -um, and *Hypátinus*, -a, -um.
Hypatinus, *Hypatius*, -il (m.).
Hyperbius, *Hyperbius*, -il (m.).
Hyperbolus, *Hyperbólus*, -il (m.).
Hyperboreanus, the, *Hyperbóri*, -orum (m.).
Hyperæa, *Hyperæa* or -ia, -æ (f.).
Hyperides, *Hyperides*, -is (m.).
Hyperion, *Hyperion*, -ónis (m.); daughter of *Hyperion*, *Hyperionis*, -idis (f.); or of belonging to *Hyperion*, *Hyperiónius*, -a, -um.
Hypermeestra, *Hypermeestra*, -æ, and -nestræ, -es (f.).
Hypsæa, *Hypsæa*, -æ (f.).
Hypsæus, *Hypsæus*, -il (m.).
Hypæus, *Hypæus*, -eas and -el (m.).
Hypicrates, *Hypicrates*, -is (m.).
Hypisyle, *Hypisýle*, -es (f.); of *Hypisyle*, *Hypisýleus*, -a, -um.
Hyrænia, *Hyrænia*, -æ (f.); of *Hyrænia*, *Hyræntian*, *Hyræntius*, -a, -um, and *Hyræncus*, -a, -um.
Hyrte, *Hyrte*, -es (f.); of *Hyrte*, *Hyrtiéticus*, -a, -um.
Hyrteus, *Hyrteüs*, -eas or -el (m.); of *Hyrteus*, *Hyrteüs*, -a, -um.
Hyrium, *Hyrium*, -il (n.); or of belonging to *Hyrium*, *Hyrius*, -a, -um.
Hyrrime, *Hyrrime*, -es (f.).
Hyrtacus, *Hyrtæcus*, -il (m.); son of *Hyrtacus*, *Hyrtædides*, -æ (m.).
Hystaspes, *Hystaspes*, -is (m.).

L

la, *la*, -*ae* (*f.*).
laccus, *laccus*, -i (*m.*).
lacob, *v. Jacob*.
lacobus, *lacobus*, -i (*m.*); *v. also James*.
lader, the *lader*, -*eris* (*m.*); *of or relating to the lader*, *laderinus*, -*um*.
læra, *læra*, -*ae* (*f.*).
lalyus, *lâllyus*, -i (*m.*), a man's name.—2 (*f.*); a city; *of or belonging to lalyus*, *lâllyus*, -*a*, -*um*.
lamblichus, *lamblichus*, -i (*m.*).
lantha, *lanthe*, -*es* (*f.*).
lapetus, *lâpëtus*, -i (*m.*); *son of Iapetus*, *lâpëtônides*, -*ae* (*m.*); *lâpëtides*, -*ae* (*m.*).
lapis, *lâpis*, -*idis* (*m.*).
lapydia, *lapydia*, -*ae* (*f.*); *of lapydia*, *lapydian*, *lâpis*, -*ydilis*; the *lapydians*, *lapydies*, -*um* (*m.*).
lappigia, *lappigia*, -*ae* (*f.*); *of or belonging to lappigia*, *lappygus*, -*a*, -*um*; the *lappygians*, *lappygæ*, -*um* (*m.*).
lappyz, *lappyz*, -*ygis* (*m.*).
larbae, *larbae*, -*ae* (*m.*).
lasion, *lasion*, -*ônis* (*m.*) = *sq.*
lassus, *lassus*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to lassus*, *lassus*, -*a*, -*um*; *son or descendant of lassus*, *lassides*, -*ae* (*m.*); *daughter or female descendant of lassus*, *lassia*, -*idis* (*f.*).
lasso, *lasso*, -*ûs* (*f.*).
lason, *v. Jason*.
lassus, *lassus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to lassus*, *lassus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *lassensis*, -*e*; the *Gulf of Lassus*, *lassius Sinus*.
laxartes, the *laxartes*, -*ae* (*m.*).
lazgyes, the *lazgyes*, -*um* (*m.*).
iberia, *ibëria*, -*ae* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Iberia*, *Iberian*, *ibërus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *ibëricus*, -*a*, -*um*; *an Iberian*, *iber*, -*ëris* (*m.*); the *Iberians*, *ibëres*, -*um*, and *ibëri*, -*orum* (*m.*).
iberus, { *the*, *ibërus*, -i (*m.*).
ibro,
ibis, *ibis*, -*idis* and -*is* (*f.*).
ibycus, *ibycus*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to*
Ibycus, *ibycus*, -*a*, -*um*.
icadius, *icâdius*, -i (*m.*).
icaria, *v. Icarus*.
icarius, *icarius*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Icarus*, *icarius*, -*a*, -*um*; *daughter of Icarus*, *icâris*, -*idis*, and *icariôtis*, -*idis* (*f.*).
icarus, *icârus* and *icâros*, -i, and *icâria*, -*ae* (*f.*); *of or belonging to Icarus*, *icarius*, -*a*, -*um*; the *Icartian Sea*, *Icartium Mare*.
iccius, *icctus*, -i (*m.*).
iceland, (*perhaps*) *Thule*, -*es* (*f.*); *Islandia*, -*ae* (*f.*); *Icelandish*, *Islandicus*, -*a*, -*uni*.
icelus, *icêlus*, -i (*m.*).

ING

Iceni, the, Icēni, -orum (m.).
Ichneus, Ichneūs, -us (f.).
Ichthyophagi, Ichthyophāgi, -orum (m.).
Iclius, Iclius, -i (m.).
Iconium, Iconium, -i (n.); of *Iconium*,
Iconian, Iconiensis, -e.
Ictinus, Ictinus, -i (m.).
Icus, Icus or Icos, -i (f.).
Ida (*Mount*), Ida, -as and Ide, -es (f.); of
or belonging to *Ida*, *Idæan*, *Idæus*, -a,
-um, -2 a female name.
Idæus, Idæus, -i (m.).
Idalia, Idælia, -is (f.); v. *sq.*
Idaltum, Idaltum, -i (n.); of *Idaltum*, *Ido-*
litan, *Idaltus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Idālīs*,
-idis.
Idas, *Idas*, -as (m.).
Idmon, Idmon, -ōnis (m.); of *Idmon*, *Id-*
monius, -a, -um.
Idomeneus, Idomēnēūs, -eas or -ei (m.),
poet. acc. -ēa.
Idumæa, Idumæa, -as (f.); of *Idumæa*, *Idu-*
monia, *Idumæus*, -a, -um.
Idyia, Idyia, -as (f.).
Ieremia, v. *Jeremiah*.
Iericho, v. *Jericho*.
Ierne, Ierne, -es (f.) = *Hibernia*.
Ierosolyma, v. *Jerusalem*.
Iesus, v. *Jesus*.
Igilgili, Igilgili, *indecl.* (n.); of or belong-
ing to *Igilgili*, *Igilgilitanus*, -a, -um.
Igiltium, Igiltium, -i (n.).
Iguvium, Iguvium, -i (n.); the inhabitants
of *Iguvium*, *Iguvinates*, -ium, and *Igu-*
vin, -orum (*mag.*).
Ikenorum, Ikenorum Oppidum.
Ikester, Ikester, or Iechalis, -is (f.).
Ilerda, Ilerda, -as (f.); the inhabitants of
Ilerda, *Ilerdenses*, -ium (m.).
Ilergetes, the, Ilergetēs, -um, and Ilerget-
us, -arum (m.).
Iliia, Iliia, -as (f.).
Iliad, the, Ilias, -adis (f.).
Iliion, v. *Ilium*.
Ilione, Ilione, -as, and Ilione, -es (f.).
Ilioneus, Ilioneus, -eas and -ei (m.).
Ilissus, the, Ilissus, -i (m.).
Iliuthia, Iliuthia, -as (f.).
Ilium, Ilium and Ilion, -i (n.); of or belong-
ing to *Ilium* (or *Troy*), *Trojan*, *Ili-*
us, -a, -um; *Iliaeus*, -a, -um; and *Ille-*
sis, -e; a woman of *Ilium*, *Ilias*, -adis
(f.); usual in plural, *Iliades*, -um.
Ilikley, Ilikcna, -as (f.).
Ilyria, Ilyria, -as (f.); of or belonging to
Ilyria, *Ilyrian*, *Ilyricus*, -a, -um, and
Ilyrius, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Ilyria*, *Idia*.
Iluca, Ilucia, -as (f.).
Iurco, Iurco, -ōnis (f.); of *Iurco*, *Iur-*
conensis, -e.
Iurro, Iurro, -ōnis (f.); of *Iurro*, *Iuren-*
sis, -e.
Ilus, Ilus, -i (m.); son or descendant of
Ilus, *Iliaides*, -us (m.).
Ilyia, Ilyia, -as (f.).
Imachara, Imachara, -as (f.); of *Imachara*,
Imacharensis, -e.
Imaon, Imaon, -ōnis (m.).
Imaus (*Mount*), Imaus, -i (m.), *mons*.
Imbarus, Imbrāus, -i (m.).
Imbraus, Imbrāus, -i (m.); son of *Imbra-*
us, *Imbrāsides*, -as (m.).
Imbreus, Imbreus, -eas or -ei (m.).
Imbrinium, Imbrinium, -i (n.).
Imbrus, Imbrus or Imbros, -i (f.); of *Im-*
bro, *Imbrian*, *Imbrius*, -a, -um.
Imola, Forum Corneli.
Inachia, Inachia, -as (f.).
Inachus, Inachus, -i (m.); of or relating
to *Inachus*, *Inachian*, *Inachus*, -a, -um;
son or descendant of *Inachus*, *Inachī-*
des, -as (m.); daughter or female des-
cendant of *Inachus*, *Inachia*, -idis (f.).
—2 a river: of the *Inachus*, *Inachus*,
-a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Inachia*, *Idia*.
Inarime, Inārime, -es (f.).
Index, *Index*, -icis (m.).
India, India, -as (f.); the inhabitants of
India, *Indi*, -orum (m.); of or belong-
ing to the *Indi* or *India*, *Indicus*, -a,
-um, and *Indus*, -a, -um; the *Indian*
Ocean, *Erythræum Mare*; the *East Indes*,
India Orientalis; the *West Indies*,
India Occidentalis.
Inductiomarus, Inductiomārus, -i (m.).
Indus, the, Indus, -i (m.).
Ingevones, the, Ingevōnes, -um (m.)
Ingauni, the, Ingauni, -orum (m.).
Ingram, Engelzargra (n.).

ISM

[illegible]

pecul. fem., Ismenia, -idis (poet. for Theban).
Ismur, Smyrna, -æ (f.), q. v.
Ismia, Nicusa, -æ (f.), q. v.
Isocrates, Isocrates, -is (m.); of or relating to Isocrates, Isocratus, -a, -um, and Isocraticus, -a, -um.
Isola Fernese, Vell, -orum (m.), q. v.
Ispahan, Aspadāna, -orum (n.).
Israel, Israël, indecl., and Israël, -ëlis (m.); son or descendant of Israel, Israëlita, -æ (m.); in plural, the Israelites, Israëlita, -arum (m.); an Israelitish woman, a daughter of Israel, Israëlita, -idis (f.); of or belonging to the Israelites, Israëliticus, -a, -um.
Iseo, Isea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Isea, Iseus, -a, -um; Iseacus, -a, -um; and Iseensis, -e.
Issachar, Issachar, indecl. (m.).
Iseo, Iseo, -æ (f.).
Issy, Issa, -æ (f.).
Issore, Iclodurum, -i (n.).
Issus, Issus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Issus, Issius, -a, -um.
Istavones, Istavones, -um (m.).
Ister, v. Danube.
Istria, v. Histria.
Iatropolis, Iatropolis, -is (f.).
Italica, Italica, -æ (f.); of Italica, Italicensis, -e.
Italia, Italus, -i (m.).
Italy, Italia, -æ (f.); in poet., Hespéria, -æ (f.); Ausonia, -æ (f.); Enotria, -æ (f.); and Saturnia, -æ (f.), q. v.; of or belonging to Italy, Italian, Italicus, -a, -um, and Italus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, Italia, -idis (for poet. forms, v. under the poet. names above); the Italians, Itali, -orum (m.).
Ithaca, Ithaca, -æ, and Ithace, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ithaca, Ithacus, -a, -um, and Ithacensis, -e.
Ithome, Ithome, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Ithome, Ithonia, -a, -um.
Ithura, Ithura, -æ (f.); Ithurean, Ithureus, -a, -um.
Itya, Itya, -yos (m.).
Iulis, Iulis, -idis (f.).
Iulus, Iulus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Iulus, derived from Iulius, Iulius, -a, -um.
Iuica, Ebusus, -i (f.), q. v.
Iorea, Epórēdia, -æ (f.).
Iory, Iberium, -ii (n.).
Ixon, Ixion, -onis (m.); of or relating to Ixion, Ixionius, -a, -um; son of Ixion, Ixionides, -æ (m.).

J.

Jabesh, Jabesh, indecl. (m.).
Jaca, Jacca, -æ (f.).
Jacob, Jacob, indecl. (m.).
Jack, Iael, indecl. (f.).
Jafet, v. Japhet.
Jaffa, Joppe, -æ (f.), v. Joppa.
Jairus, Jairus, -i (m.).
Jamaica, Jamaica, -æ (f.).
Jamblichus, v. Iamblichus.
James, Jacobus, -i (m.).
Jameson, Jacobopolis, -is (f.).
Jane, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Janiculum (Mount), Janicium, -i (n.); of the Janiculum, Janiculiarius, -e.
Janina, Epirus, -i (f.).
Janissary, Cape, v. Jenischehr.
Janus, Janus, -i (m.); of or relating to Janus, Jānālis, -e, and Jānūlis, -e.
Japan, Japonia, -æ (f.).
Japhet, v. Iapetus.
Japhet, Japhet or Japheth, indecl., and Japhetus, -i (m.).
Jaques, Jacobus, -i (m.).
Jaquet, Jacoba, -æ (f.).
Jared, Iaredus, -i (m.).
Jason, Jāson, -onis (m.); of or relating to Jason, Jāsonius, -a, -um; son of Jason, Jāsonides, -æ (m.).
Jaspar, Gaspar, -aris (m.).
Jassy, Jassium, -ii (n.).
Javolentus, Javolēnus, -i (m.).
Jeanette, Joannetta, -æ (f.).
Jebba, Jebba, -æ (f.).
Jebus, -ebus, -i (m.); the descendants of Jebus the Jebusites, Jebusell, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Jebusites, Jebuselliticus, -a, -um.
Jechonias, Jechonias, -æ (m.).

Jeddo, Jedum, -i (n.).
Jehoshaphat, Jehoshaphat, indecl. (m.).
Jena, Jona, -æ (f.).
Jenab, the Acesines, -is or -æ (m.).
Jenet, v. Jeanette.
Jenischehr, Cape, Silegium, -i (n.), Promontorium.
Jeffrey, Galfredus, -i (m.).
Jephia, Jephtha, -æ (f.).
Jephtha, Jephthe or Jephthe, indecl. (m.).
Jeremiah, { Jeremias, -æ, and Hieremias, -æ (m.); }
Jeremy, { }
Jericho, Jericho or Hiericho, indecl. (f.), and Hierichon, -i, or Hiericus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Jericho, Hierichonitius, -a, -um.
Jeroboam, Jeroboamus, -i (m.).
Jerome, Hieronymus, -i (m.).
Jersey, Cæsarea, -æ (f.).
Jerusalem, Hierosolyma, -orum (n.); Hierosolyma, -æ (f.); Hierusalem and Jerusalem, indecl. (f.); the inhabitants of Jerusalem, Hierosolymite, -arum (m.); of or belonging to Jerusalem, Hierosolymarius, -a, -um.
Jesse, Jesse or Jesse, indecl. (m.); of or relating to Jesse, Jesseus, -a, -um, and Jesseus, -a, -um.
Jesus, Jesus, -i, acc. -um (m.).
Jerry, v. Judea.
Jezabel, Jezabel, indecl., and Jezabel, -ëlis (f.).
Joab, Joab, indecl. (m.).
Joan, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Joanna, Joanna, -æ (f.).
Joas, Joas, indecl. (m.).
Jocasta, Jocasta, -æ (f.), and Jocaste, -æ (f.).
Joel, Joel, indecl. (m.).
John, Joannes or Johannes, -is (m.).
Joigny, Jovinacum, -i (n.).
Joinsville, Joannville, -æ (f.).
Jonas, Jonas, -æ (m.); of or relating to Jonas, Jonsus, -a, -um.
Jonathan, Jonathan, indecl., and Jonathan, -æ (m.).
Joppa, Joppe, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Joppa, Joppicus, -a, -um.
Jordan, the Jordānes, -is (m.).
Joseph, Joseph, indecl., and Josephus, -i (m.).
Josephus, Josephus, -i (m.).
Joshua, Josue, indecl.; also, Jesus, -i (m.).
Josiah, Josias, -æ (m.).
Jotham, Jotham, indecl., and Jothamus, -i (m.).
Jovez, Jovium, -ii (n.).
Jovian, Jovianus, -i (m.).
Jovinian, Jovinianus, -i (m.); the followers of Jovinian, Jovinianistæ, -arum (m.).
Jovinus, Jovinus, -i (m.).
Jovius, Jovius, -i (m.); of or relating to Jovius, Joviānus, -a, -um, and Jovius, -a, -um.
Juba, Juba, -æ (m.).
Jubellius, Jubellius, -ii (m.).
Judah, Juda, -æ (m.).
Judea, v. Judea.
Judas, Judas, -æ (m.).
Judea, Judæa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Judea, Jewish, Judæus, -a, -um, and Judæus, -a, -um.
Judith, Judith, indecl., and Juditha, -æ (f.).
Jugurtha, Jugurtha, -æ (m.); of or belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthina, Jugurthinus, -a, -um.
Julia, Julia, -æ (f.).
Julian, Juliānus, -i (m.).
Juliana, Juliāna, -æ (f.).
Juliers, Juliacum, -i (n.).
Julii Forum, v. Prejux, the inhabitants of Forum Julii, Julienæ, -arum (m.).
Julio-briga, Julio-briga, -æ (f.); of Julio-briga, Julicbrigensis, -e.
Julipolis, Julipolis, -is (f.); the inhabitants of Julipolis, Julipolitæ, -arum (m.).
Julius, Julius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Julius or the Julia gens, Julian, Julius, -a, -um, and Juliānus, -a, -um.
Juncus, Juncus, -i (m.); of or relating to Juncus, Juncianus, -a, -um.
Junia, Junia, -æ (f.).
Junius, Junius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Junius or the Junia gens, Junian, Junius, -a, -um, and Junianus, -a, -um; son or descendant of Junius (Brutus), Junindes, -æ (m.).
Juno, Juno, -onis (f.); of or relating to

Juno, Junonian, Junōnius, -a, -um, and Junōnalis, -e; the temple of Juno, Iovis um, -i (n.).
Jupiter, Jupiter, gen. Jovis, &c. (m.); of or relating to Jupiter, Jovius, -a, -um and Jovialis, -e (late).
Jura (Mount), Jura, -æ (m.); of or relating to Jura, Jurenalis, -e.
Justina, Justina, -æ (f.).
Justinian, Justinianus, -i (m.); of or relating to Justinian, Justinianus, -a, -um.
Justin = Justinus, q. v.
Justinopolis, Justinópolis, -is (f.).
Justinus, Justinus, -i (m.); of or relating to Justinus, Justinianus, -a, -um.
Justus, Justus, -i (m.).
Jutland, Chersonesus Cimbrica (f.); Jutia, -æ (f.).
Juturna, Juturna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Juturna, Juturnalis, -e.
Juvenal, Juvēnalis, -is (m.).
Juvenius, Juvenius, -i (m.).
Juventius, Juventius, -ii (m.).

K.

Kaffa, v. Caffa.
Kaffaria, Caffaria, -æ (f.).
Kaisarich, Cæsarea, -æ (f.), q. v.
Kakosis, Thisbe, -æ (f.).
Kalabaki, Palepharus, -i (f.).
Kalpak, Orchōmēnus, -i (f.), q. v.
Karasi, the, Cæstrus, -i (m.).
Kata, Katharine, v. Catharine.
Kattega, v. Categae.
Kedar, Kedar, indecl. (m.), a man. * (f) a city.
Kedron, the, Cedron, -onis (m.).
Kempton, Campodunum, -i (n.).
Kemchester, Magna, -arum (f.).
Kendal, Concaungium, -ii (n.).
Kent, Cantium, -ii (n.); Cantia, -æ (f.).
Kerach, Panticapeum, -i (n.).
Kessel, Castellum Menapiorum.
Kewick, Causenne, -arum (f.).
Khabour, the, Centrites, -æ (m.).
Kil, Chilonium, -ii (n.).
Kila, Chiovia, -æ (f.).
Kilkenny, Cella (sanum) St. Canici; Kilkennia, -æ (f.); of Kilkenny, Kilkennensis, -e.
Killalee, Laona, -æ (f.).
Kille, the, for Kyll, q. v.
Kilmore, Chilmoria, -æ (f.).
Kingston, Regiopolis, -is (f.); Kingston upon-Hull, Regiodunum (Hullinum), -i (n.); Kingston-upon-Thames, Regiodunum Tamesium.
Kinnaird's Head, Tezalum -i (n.), Promontorium.
Kioa, v. Kiea.
Kishon, the, Kison, -onis (m.).
Kisil-irmak, the, Halye, -yos (m.).
Kissaro (Mount), Ossa, -æ (f.).
Kola, Cola, -æ (f.), Lapporum.
Kolokythia, the, Gythius, -ii (m.); Gulf of Kolokythia, Laconicus Sinus; Gythætes Sinus.
Konick, Iconium, -ii (n.).
Königsberg, Regiomontum, -i (n.); Mons Regius (m.); of or belonging to Königsberg, Regiomontānus, -a, -um.
Kopenhagen, v. Copenhagen.
Krimea, v. Crimea.
Kronstadt, v. Cronstadt.
Kuban, the, Hypānis, -is (m.).
Kudros, Cythrus, -i (f.).
Kur, the, Cýrus, -i (m.).
Kurds, the, Carduchi, -orum (m.); Kur * distant, Carduchia, -æ (f.).
Kutenberg, Cutna, -æ (f.).
Kyle, Colla, -æ (f.).
Kyll, the, Celbia or Gelbia -is (m.).

L.

Labdacus, Labdācus, -i (m.); of or relating to Labdacus, descended from Labdacus, Labdaciū, -a, -um (poet. for Theban); sons or descendants of Labdacus, Labdāctidæ, -arum (m.).
Labeo, Labeo, -onis (m.).
Laberia, Laberia, -æ (f.).
Laberius, Laberius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Laberius, Laberianus, -a, -um.
Labicum, Labicum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Labicum, Labicanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Labicum, Labici, -orum (m.).

Lactemus, Lactēmus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lactemus*, Lactēmianus, -a, -um.
Labinius, Labīnius, -i (m.).
Labulla, Labulla, -ae (f.).
Labullus, Labullus, -i (m.).
Lacedaemon, Lacedaemon, -ōnis (f); Sparta, -ae (f); q. v.; of or belonging to *Lacedaemon*, Lacedaemonian, Lacedaemonius, -a, -um.
Lacerius, Lacerius, -ii (m.).
Lactantia, Lactantia, -ae (f); the inhabitants of *Lactantia*, Lactantian, -orum (m.).
Laches, Laches, -ētis (m.).
Lachesia, Lachēsia, -is (f.).
Lactarium, Lactārium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lactarium*, Lactarian, Lactarius, -a, -um, and Lactiniensis, -e.
Lacobriga, Lacobriga, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Lacobriga*, Lacobrigensis, -e.
Lacun, Lacōn, -ōnis (m.).
Laconia, Lacōnia, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Laconia*, Laconian, Lacōnicus, -a, -um; a *Laconian*, Lācō or Lācōn, -ōnis (m.); *Lacena*, -ae (f).
Lactantius, Lactantius, -ii (m.).
Lactuaculus, Lactūcūlus, -i (m.).
Lacydes, Lacydēs, -is (m.).
Lada, Lāda, -ae (m.).
Lade, Lāde, -es (f).
Ladon, the, Lādōn, -ōnis (m.).
Leca, Lēca, -ae (m.).
Lelaps, Lēlāps, -āpis (m.).
Lelia, Lēlia, -ae (m.).
Lelius, Lēlius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Lelius*, Lēlianus, -a, -um.
Lenas, Lēnas, -ātis (m.).
Laerte, Lāerte, -es (f); of *Laerte*, Lāertian, -a, -um.
Laertes, Lāertes, and post. *Laerta*, -ae (m.); of or relating to *Laertes*, Lāertianus, -a, -um; son of *Laertes*, Lāertiādes, -ae (m.).
Laestrygonēs, the, Lāestrygonia, -um (m.); of the *Laestrygonēs*, Lāestrygonian, Lāestrygonius, -a, -um.
Laetorius, Lāetōrius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Laetorius*, Lāetorianus, -a, -um.
Laetus, Lāetus, -i (m.).
Levi, the, Lēvi, -orum (m.).
Levina, Lēvina, -ae (f).
Levinus, Lēvinus, -ii (m.).
Levius, Lēvius, -i (m.).
Levius, Lēvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Levius*, Lēvianus, -a, -um.
Levius, Lēvius, -i (m.).
Lagos, Lāgos, -i (f).
Lagōus, the, Lāgōus, -i (m.).
Lagus, Lāgus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lagus* (or the *Lagidae*), Lāgus, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Lagus*, Lāgidēs, -ae (m.).
Lais, Lāis, -idis (f).
Latus, Lātus, -ii (m.); son of *Latus*, Lātūda, -ae (m.).
Lalage, Lālāge, -es (f).
Lamia, Lāmia, -ae (m.); of or relating to *Lamia*, Lāmianus, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city.
Lampadius, Lampādius, -ii (m.).
Lampetie, Lampētē, -es (f).
Lamponia, Lamponia, -ae (f).
Lampridia, Lampridia, -ae (f).
Lampridius, Lampridius, -ii (m.).
Lamprus, Lamprus, -i (m.).
Lampascus, Lampāscus, -i (f), and *Lampascum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lampascus*, Lampascene, Lampascēnus, -a, -um, and Lampasciue, -a, -um.
Lampus, Lampus, -i (f).
Lampus, Lampus, -i (m.).
Lamus, Lāmus, -i (m.).
Lanassa, Lānassa, -ae (f).
Lancia, Lāncia, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Lancia*, Lāncian, Lānciensis, -e.
Lanuvium, Lanuvium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Lanuvium*, Lānuvian, Lānuvianus, -a, -um.
Laroon, Lārōon, -ontis (m.).
Laudamia, Lāudāmia, -ae (f).
Londie, Lāudice, -ae (f).
Laudica, Lāudicē, -ae (f); of or belonging to *Laudica*, Lāudicensis, -e; the inhabitants of *Laudica*, Lāudicēni, -orum (m.).
Laomache, Lādmāche, -es (f).
La-medon, Lādmōdon, -ontis (m.); of or belonging to *La-medon*, Lāomedontus, -a, -um, and Lāomedontius, -a, -um;

son of Laomedon, Laomedontiades, -æ (m.).
Lapathus, Lapathus, -untis (f.).
Lapitha, Lapitha, -æ (f.).
Lapithe, the, Lapithe, -ærum (m.); of or relating to the Lapithæ, Lapitheus or ðhélos, -æ, -um.
Lapurdum, Lapurdum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lapurdum, Lapurdensis, -æ.
Lara, Lára, -æ (f.).
Larentia, Larentia, -æ (f.); of or relating to Larentia, Larentalis, -e.
Lares, the, Læres, -ium (m.); of or relating to the Lares, Læralis, -e.
Largius, Largius, -i (m.).
Largus, Largus, -i (m.); of or relating to Largus, Largianus, -a, -um.
Larinum, Larinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Larinum, Larinas, -atis (adj.), and Larinus, -a, -um.
Larissa, Lârissa, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Larissa, Lârissæus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Larissa, Lârissenses, -ium (m.).
Larissus, the, Larissus, -i (m.).
Larius (Lake), Lârius, -ii (m.), Lacus; of or belonging to (the Lake) Larius, Lârius, -a, -um.
Laronia, Larônia, -æ (f.).
Laronius, Lârônus, -i (m.).
Lartidius, Lartidius, -ii (m.).
Lartius, Lartius, -ii (m.).
Lasca, Lasma, -æ (f.).
Lasia, Lasia, -æ (f.).
Lateranus, Lâternâus, -i (m.); Lateran, Lâternâus, -a, -um.
Latinus, Latinus, -ii (m.).
Latina, the, v. Latium.
Latinus, Lâtînus, -i (m.).
Latium, Lâtium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to Latium, Latîn, Lâdnus, -a, -um; Lâtius, -a, -um; and late Latiniensis, -e; born in Latium. Latîngêna, -æ (m.); the Latins, Latîni, -orum (m.).
Latmus, Latmus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Latmus, Latmian, Latmîus, -a, -um.
Latona, Lâtônâ, -æ (f.); Lâtô, -dis (f.); of or relating to Latona, Lâtôus, -a, -um, and Latoniua, -a, -um; son of Latona, Latolides, -æ (m.), and Latôngênâ, -æ (m.); daughter of Latona, Latôis, -idis; Latonia, -æ; and Latôngênâ, -æ (f.).
Latreus, Latreus, -eas and -ei (m.).
Latris, Latris, -e (f.).
Latro, Latro, -onis (m.); of or relating to Latro, Latronianus, -a, -um.
Laud, the, Laud, indecl. (m.).
Laura, Laura, -æ (f.).
Lawrence, Laurens, -entis, and Laurentius, -ii (m.).
Laurentius, Laurentius, -ii (m.).
Laurentum, Laurentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian, Laurens, -entis (adj.); Laurentinus, -a, -um; and Laurentius, -a, -um.
Laureolus, Laureôlus, -i (m.).
Lauro, Lauro, -ônis (f.); of or belonging to Lauro, Lauroensis, -e.
Laurus, Laurus, -i (m.).
Laus, Laus, -dis (f.), Pompeia; of or relating to Laus, Laudensis, -e.
Lea, the, Letæ, -i (m.), v. Pollicastro.
Lausanne, Lausanna, -æ (f.); Lausoni, -um, -ii (n.).
Lausus, Lausus, -i (m.).
Laverna, Laverna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Laverna, Lavernâlis, -e.
Lavernum, Lavernum, -ii (n.).
Lavinia, Lâvînia, -æ (f.).
Lavinium, Lavinium, -ii (n.), and Lavinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Lâvîni-um, Lâvînian, Lâvînius, -a, -um, and Lavinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Lavinium, Lâvînienses, -ium (m.).
Lavoro (Terra di), Campania, -æ (f.).
Lawrence, v. Laurence.
Lazarus, Lazârus, -i (m.).
Leah, Lêa, -æ (f.).
Leena, Leenna, -æ (f.).
Leander, Leander and Leandrus, -i (m.); of or relating to Leander, Leandrius, -a, -um, and Leandricus, -a, -um.
Learchus, Learchus, -i (m.); of or relating to Learchus, Learchêus, -a, -um.
Lebade, Lebâde, -e (f.).
Lebadia, Lebêdia or dîa, -æ (f.).
Lebbus, Lebbus, -i (m.).
Lebedus, Lebêdus, -i (f.).
Lebinius, Lebînîus, -i (f.).

Locca, v. *Locca*.
Loch, the, *Lichus*, -i (m.).
Lochium, *Lochsum*, -i (n.); and *Lochēum*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Lochium*, *Lochian*, *Lochusius*, -a, -um.
Lectius, *Lectius*, -i (m.).
Lectum, *Lectum*, -i (n.).
Leda, *Lēda*, -æ, and *Lede*, -es (f); of or relating to *Leda*, *Lēdæus*, -a, -um, and *Lēdēus*, -a, -um.
Lēdas, *Lēdas*, -æ (m.).
Ledus, *Lodus*, -i (m.).
Lēda, *Ledesia*, -æ (f).
Lēghorn, *Liburnicus* *Portus*.
Leicester, *Legocestria*, -æ (f).
Leipais, *Lipsia*, -æ (f).
Leith, *Letha*, -æ (f).
Leleges, the, *Lēlēges*, -um (m.); of or relating to the *Lelegers*, *Lēlēgius*, -a, -um, *pecul. fem.*, *Lelēgiis*, -idia.
Lēlex, *Lēlex*, -āgis (m.).
Lēman (*Lake*), v. *Geneca*.
Lemgo, *Lemgovia*, -æ (f).
Lemnos, *Lemnos*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Lemnos*, *Lēmian*, *Lēmnia*, -a, -um, and *Lēmniacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Lēmnia*, -adis; an inhabitant of *Lemnos*, *Lēmnicola*, -æ (m.).
Lemorices, the, *Lēmorices*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Lēmorices*, *Lēmoriciensis*, -e.
Lēmorivium, *Lēmōvium*, -i (n.).
Lēmōvii, the, *Lēmōvii*, -orum (m.).
Lenas, v. *Lenas*.
Lenius, *Lenius*, -ii (m.).
Lentidius, *Lentidius*, -ii (m.).
Lentinus, *Lentinus*, -i (m.).
Lento, *Lento*, -ōnis (m.).
Lentulus, *Lentulus*, -i (m.).
Leo, *Leo*, -ōnis (m.).
Leon, *Leon*, -ōnis (m.).
Leonard, *Leonardus*, -i (m.).
Leonidas, *Lēonidas*, -æ (m.).
Leonides, *Leonides*, -æ (m.).
Leonnius, *Leonnius*, -i (m.).
Leonorius, *Leonorius*, -ii (m.).
Leontini, *Leontini*, -orum (m.); of or relating to *Leontini*, *Leontinus*, -a, -um.
Leontium, *Leontium*, -ii (m.).
Leontopolis, *Leontopolis*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Leontopolis*, *Leontopolites*, -æ (m.).
Leopold, *Leopoldus*, -i (m.).
Leotyphides, *Leotyphides*, -æ (m.).
Lepanto, *Naupactus*, -i (f); *Gulf of Lepanto*, *Sinus Corinthiācus*.
Lepidus, *Lēpidus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lepidus*, *Lepidiānus*, -a, -um, and *Lepidiānus*, -a, -um.
Lepinus, *Lepinus*, -i (m.).
Lepontii, the, *Lepontii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Lepontii*, *Leponticus*, -a, -um.
Lepreon, *Lepreon*, -i (n.).
Lepria, *Lepria*, -æ (f).
Lepriion, *Lepriion*, -ii (n.).
Lepria, *Lepra*, -æ (m.).
Lepines, *Lepines*, -is (m.).
Lepria, *Lepria*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Lepria*, *Lepicus*, -a, -um, and *Lepiciānus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Lepria*, *Lepitiāni*, -orum (m.).
Lerida, *llerda*, -æ (f), q. v.
Lerina, *Lerina*, -æ (f).
Lerna, *Lerna*, -æ, and *Lerne*, -es (f); of or belonging to *Lerna*, *Lernæus*, -a, -um.
Lero, *Lero*, -ōnis (f).
Leros, *Leros*, -i (f).
Lesbia, *Lesbia*, -æ (f).
Lesbos, *Lesbos* and *Leshus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Lesbos*, *Lesbian*, *Lesbiā*, -a, -um; *Lesbōus*, -a, -um; and *Lesbiācus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Lesbiā*, -adis, and *Lesbia*, -idia.
Lesina, *Eleusis*, -iōis (f), q. v.
Lethr, the, *Lēthē*, -æ (f); of or relating to the *Lēthē*, *Lēthēan*, *Lēthēus*, -a, -um.
Lethon, the, *Lēthon*, -ōnis (m.).
Letitia, } *Letitia*, -æ (f).
Letice, }
Letus, *Letus*, -i (m.).
Leuca, *Leuca*, -æ (f).
Leucadia, *Leucādia*, -æ (f), and *Leucas*, -ādis (f); of or belonging to *Leucadia*, *Leucādius*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Leucātes*, -æ.
Leuce, *Leuce*, -arum (f).
Leucates (*Capo*), *Leucates*, -æ (m.).

Leuce, *Leuce*, -es (*f.*).
Leuci, the, *Leuci*, -orum (*m.*); the country of the *Trach*, *Leucia*, -ae (*f.*).
Leucippe, *Leucippe*, -es (*f.*).
Leucippus, *Leucippus*, -i (*m.*); daughter of *Leucippus*, *Leucippis*, -idis (*f.*).
Leucon, *Leucon*, -onis (*m.*).
Leuconoe, *Leuconoe*, -es (*f.*).
Leucopetra, *Leucopetra*, -ae (*f.*).
Leucophryna, *Leucophryna*, -ae (*f.*).
Leucopolis, *Leucopolis*, -is (*f.*).
Leucosis, *Leucosis*, -ae (*f.*).
Leucosyris, the, *Leucosyris*, -orum (*m.*).
Leucothoe, *Leucothoe*, -ae (*f.*).
Leucothoe, *Leucothoe*, -es (*f.*).
Leuctra, *Leuctra*, -orum (*m.*); of or belonging to *Leuctra*, *Leuctricia*, -ae, -um.
Leuati, the, *Leváci*, -orum (*m.*).
Levadia, *Lébádea*, -ae (*f.*).
Levana, *Lévána*, -ae (*f.*).
Levant, the, *Oriens*, -entis (*m.*).
Levi, *Levi*, *indecl.* (*m.*); but acc. *Levrim*.
Leviathan, *Leviathan*, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Leviticus, *Leviticus*, -i (*m.*).
Levina, *v. Lessina*.
Leves, *Lesus*, -ae (*f.*).
Levici, *Ludovicus*, -i (*m.*).
Lexovii, the, *Lexovii*, -orum (*m.*).
Leyden, *Lugdunum*, -i (*n.*), *Batavorum*.
Libanus (*Mount*), *Libánus*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Libanus*, *Libānus*, -ae, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Libantis*, -idis.
Liber, *Liber*, -éri (*m.*).
Libera, *Libera*, -ae (*f.*).
Libethra, *Libethra*, -ae (*f.*), and *Libethrus*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Libethra*, *Libethris*, -idis (*fem. adj.*); usual in plural, of *Muses*.
Libethrum, *Libethrum*, -i (*m.*).
Libo, *Libo*, -onis (*m.*).
Liburnia, *Liburnia*, -ae (*f.*); of or belonging to *Liburnia*, *Liburnicus*, -ae, -um, and *Liburnus*, -ae, -um; the *Liburnians*, *Liburni*, -orum (*m.*).
Libya, *Libya*, -ae (*f.*); of or belonging to *Libya*, *Libyan*, *Libyćus*, -ae, -um; *Liby-stinus*, -ae, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Libys*, -yos, and *Libs*, -ibis, *fem.*, *Libysa*, -ae, and *Libyetha*, -idis; the *Libyans*, *Libyes*, -um, and *Libyi*, -orum (*m.*).
Licentius, *Licentius*, -ii (*m.*).
Licenza, the, *Digentia*, -ae (*m.*).
Licerius, *Licerius*, -ii (*m.*).
Lichades (*islands*), *Lichádes*, -um (*f.*).
Lichas, *Lichas*, -ae (*m.*).
Licinia, *Licinia*, -ae (*f.*).
Liciniatus, *Liciniānus*, -i (*m.*).
Licinius, *Licinius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Licinius*, *Licinius*, -ae, -um, and *Liciniānus*, -ae, -um.
Licinus, *Licinus*, -i (*m.*).
Licymnia, *Licymnia*, -ae (*f.*); of or relating to *Licymnia*, *Licymnius*, -ae, -um.
Liddesdale, *Lidalia*, -ae (*f.*).
Liege, *Leodicum* or *Leodium*, -ii (*n.*); of *Liege*, *Leodicensis*, -ae (*f.*).
Liffey, the, *Avenlinus*, -ii (*m.*).
Ligarius, *Ligárius*, -ii (*m.*); of or relating to *Ligarius*, *Ligariānus*, -ae, -um.
Ligidus, *Ligidus*, -i (*m.*).
Ligea, *Ligēa*, -ae (*f.*).
Liger, the, *Liger*, -éri (*m.*); of or relating to the *Liger*, *Ligēricus*, -ae, -um.
Lignus, *Lignita*, -ae (*f.*).
Ligny, *Ligneum*, -ei (*n.*).
Ligur, *Ligur*, -áris (*m.*).
Liguria, *Ligúria*, -ae (*f.*); of *Liguria*, *Ligurian*, *Ligur*, -áris (*adj.*); *Ligusticus*, -ae, -um; and *Ligurinus*, -ae, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Ligustis*, -idis; the *Ligurians*, *Ligúres*, -um (*m.*).
Ligurinus, *Ligúrius*, -i (*m.*).
Liginatus, *Liginustus*, -i (*m.*).
Lilybæum, *Lilybæum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Lilybæum*, *Lilybæus*, -ae, -um; *Lilybæus*, -ae, -um; and *Lilybætanus*, -ae, -um.
Lima, *Lima*, -ae (*f.*).
Limburg, *Limburgum*, -i (*n.*); of *Limburg*, *Limburgensis*, -e.
Limera, *Limēra*, -ae (*f.*).
Limerick, *Limericum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Limerick*, *Limericensis*, -e.
Limia, *Limia*, -e (*f.*); of or belonging to *Limia*, *Limicus*, -ae, -um.
Limnea, *Limnaea*, -ae (*f.*).
Limoges, *Augustoritum*, -i (*n.*).
Limonum, *Limonum*, -i (*n.*).

Limyra, *Limýra*, -æ, and *Limýre*, -æ (*f.*), and *Limýra*, -orum (*n.*).
Lincoln, *Lindum*, -i (*n.*); *Lincolnia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lincoln*, *Lincolniensis*, -e.
Lindau, *Lindovia*, -æ (*f.*).
Lindus, *Lindus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lindus*, *Lindius*, -a, -um.
Lingen, *Linga*, -æ (*f.*).
Lingones, the *Lingōnes*, -um (*m.*); *of or relating to the Lingones*, *Lingōnēs*, -a, -um, and *Lingōnensis*, -e.
Lithus, *Linus*, -i (*m.*).
Lionel, *Leonellus*, -i (*m.*).
Lipara, *Ἰλίπαρα*, -æ, and *Lipāre*, -es (*f.*); *Lipari*, *Ἰλίπαρα*, -æ, *of or relating to Lipara*, *Liparian*, *Liparæus*, -a, -um; *Liparensis*, -e; and *Liparitanus*, -a, -um; *the Lipari Islands*, *Ἀῖολιαι Νῆσοι*.
Liparus, *Lipārus*, -i (*m.*).
Lippe, the *Lūpia*, -æ (*m.*).
Lirinus, *Lirinus*, -i (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lirinus*, *Lirinenis*, -e.
Lirioppe, *Liriōppe*, -es (*f.*).
Liris, the *Liria*, -is (*m.*); *the dwellers on the Liris*, *Liriatæ*, -um or -ium (*m.*).
Lisbon, *Ollisipo*, -ōnis (*f.*); *of or belonging to Lisbon*, *Ollisipōnensis*, -e.
Litæus, *Lexovium*, -i (*n.*).
Lisææ, *Lisine*, -arum (*f.*).
Lisum, *Lisæum*, -i (*n.*).
Litana, *Litāna*, -æ (*f.*).
Liternum, *Liternum*, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to Liternum*, *Liternus*, -a, -um, and *Literninus*, -a, -um.
Literna, the *Liternus*, -i (*m.*).
Litubium, *Litubium*, -i (*n.*).
Livadia, *Βοσθία*, -æ (*f.*); *Hellas*, -adis (*f.*); *Lake of Livadia*, *Copale Lacus*, *q. v.*
Livia, *Livia*, -æ (*f.*).
Livianus, *Liviānus*, -i (*m.*).
Livias, *Livias*, -adis (*f.*).
Livilla, *Livilla*, -æ (*f.*).
Livinetus, *Liviniēus*, -i (*m.*).
Livius, *Livius*, -i (*m.*); *of or belonging to Livius*, *Livius*, -a, -um, and *Liviānus*, -a, -um.
Livonia, *Livonia*, -æ (*f.*).
Livy, *Livius*, -i (*m.*), *q. v.*
Locri, the *Locri*, -orum (*m.*); *of or relating to the Locri*, *Locrensis*, -e; *the country of the Locri*, *Locris*, -idis (*f.*); —2 *Locri*, -orum (*m.*), *a city*; *of Locri*, *Locrensis*, -e.
Locris, *v. foregoing*.
Locutius, *Locutius*, -i (*m.*).
Lodi, *Laus*, -audis (*f.*), *Pompeia*.
Loire, the *Liger*, -ēris (*m.*), *q. v.*
Lois, *Lois*, -idis (*f.*).
Lollia, *Lollia*, -æ (*f.*).
Lollianus, *Lollianus*, -i (*m.*).
Lollius, *Lollius*, -i (*m.*); *of or relating to Lollius*, *Lollianus*, -a, -um.
Lombardy, *Langobardia*, -æ (*f.*); *the Lombards*, *Langobardi*, -orum (*m.*); *Lombard*, *Langobardus*, -a, -um.
London, *Londinium*, -i (*n.*); *of or belonging to London*, *Londiniensis*, -e; *New London*, *Novum Londinium*.
Londonderry, *Robertum*, -i (*n.*).
Long Island, *Macris*, -idis (*f.*), *sc. insula*.
Longarenus, *Longarēnus*, -i (*m.*).
Longford, *Longolordia*, -æ (*f.*).
Longinus, *Longinus*, -i (*m.*).
Longula, *Longula*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Longula*, *Longulānus*, -a, -um.
Longuntica, *Longuntica*, -æ (*f.*).
Longus, *Longus*, -i (*m.*).
Loracina, the *Loracina*, -æ (*m.*).
Lorch, *Lauriacum*, -i (*n.*).
Lorium, *Lorium*, -i (*n.*), and *Loril*, -orum (*m.*).
Loryma, *Loryma*, -orum (*n.*).
Lot, *Lot* or *Loth*, -ideæ (*m.*).
Lothian, *Laudania*, -æ (*f.*).
Lotophagi, the *Lotophāgi*, -orum and -ōn (*m.*); *the land of the Lotophagi*, *Lotophagitis*, -idis (*f.*).
Louis, *Ludovicus*, -i (*m.*).
Louisa, *Ludovica*, -æ (*f.*).
Low Countries, *Gallia Belgica* (*f.*).
Lua, *Lua*, -æ (*f.*).
Lubeck, *Lubecum*, -i (*m.*).
Luca, *Luca*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belonging to Luca*, *Lucensis*, -e; *the inhabitants of Luca*, *Lucenses*, -ium (*m.*).
Lucagus, *Licāgus*, -i (*m.*).
Lucan, *Lucānus*, -i (*m.*).

Lucania, Lucānia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Lucania, Lucanian*, *Lucanus*, -a, -um, and late *Lucānicus*, -a, -um.
Lucas, v. *Luke*.
Lucca, Luca, -ae (f.), q. v.
Luccella, Luccella, -ae (f.).
Lucretus, Lucretus, -i (m.).
Lucretum, Lucretum, -i (n.).
Lucentium, Lucentum, -i (n.), of or belonging to *Lucium*, *Lucentius*, -a, -um.
Luceria, Lucēria, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Luceria, Lucernus*, -a, -um.
Lucerne, Lucerna, -ae, and *Lucerna*, -ae (f.); of *Lucerne, Lucernensis*, -e; Canton of *Lucerne*, *Pagus Lucernensis*.
Lucretius, Lūcretius, -i (m.).
Lucia, Lucia, -ae (f.).
Lucilianus, Luciliānus, -i (m.).
Lucilius, Lucilius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lucillus, Luciliānus*, -a, -um.
Lucilla, Lucilla, -ae (f.).
Lucillus, Lucillus, -i (m.).
Lucina, Lucina, -ae (f.).
Luciola, Luciola, -ae (f.).
Luciolus, Luciolus, -i (m.).
Lucius, Lucius, -i (m.).
Lucratia, Lucrētia, -ae (f.).
Lucretillus (Mount), Lucretillus, -is (m.); of or belonging to *Lucretilla, Lucretilius*, -a, -um.
Lucretius, Lucretius, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lucretius, Lucretianus*, -a, -um.
Lucrine (Lake), the, Lucrinus, -i (m.), *Lacus*; of or relating to the *Lucrine Lake, Lucrinus*, -a, -um, and *Lucrinensis*, -e.
Lucatius, v. Lutatus.
Lucullus, Lucullus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Lucillus, Lucullānus*, -a, -um; *Lucullianus*, -a, -um, and *Lucullēus*, -a, -um.
Lucumo, Lūchmo, -ōnis (m.).
Lucus, Lucus, -i (m.).
Lncy, Lucia, -ae (f.).
Lugano, Lūcanum, -i (n.); *Lago di Lugano, Ceresius Lacus*.
Lugdunum, Lugdunum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Lugdunum, Lugdunensis*, -a.
Luke, Lucas, -ae (m.).
Luna, Luna, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Luna, Lunensis*, -e.
Lund, Londinium, -i (n.), *Scandinorum*.
Lunda, -ae (f.), *Gothorum*.
Lüneburg, Lüneburgum, -i (n.).
Lunus, Lunus, -i (m.).
Lupercal, Lupercal, -ālis (n.).
Lupercus, Lupercus, -i (m.).
Lupia, the, Lāpia, -ae (m.).
Lupinus, Lupinus, -i (m.).
Lupus, Lūpus, -i (m.).
Lurco, Lurco, -ōnis (m.).
Lurda, the, Lurda, -ae (m.).
Lusatia, Lusātia, -ae (f.).
Luscienus, Luscienus, -i (m.).
Luscinius, Luscinus, -i (m.).
Luscius, Luscius, -ii (m.).
Luscus, Luscius, -i (m.).
Lusignan, Lusignānum, -i (n.).
Lusitania, Lusitānia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Lusitania, Lusitanian, Lusitanus*, -a, -um.
Lusius, the, Lusius, -ii (m.).
Lutatus, Lutātus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lutatus, Lutatianus*, -a, -um, and *Lutātius*, -a, -um.
Lutetia, Lutetia, -ae (f.).
Lutorius, Lutorius, -i (m.).
Luzernburg, Augusta Romandorum; Luciburgum, -i (n.).
Luzucil, Luxovium, -ii (n.); of *Luzucil, Luxoviensis*, -e.
Lyacura, Lycoreus, -ei (m.).
Lycaas, Lycābas, -ae (m.).
Lycaebetus, Lycabettus, -i (m.).
Lycaeus (Mount), Lycaeus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Lycaeus, Lycaenus*, -a, -um.
Lycaembes, Lycaembes, -e m., of or relating to *Lycaembes, Lycaembus* or *bēus*, -a, -um.
Lycaon, Lycāon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Lycaon, Lycādonis*, -a, -um; daughter of *Lycaon, Lycāonis*, -idis (f.).
Lycaonia, Lycāonia, -ae (f.); the inhabitants of *Lycaonia, Lycāones*, -um (m.).
Lycaonian, Lycāonian, -a, -um.
Lycaete, Lycaste, -ae (f.).
Lycastus, Lycastus, -i (f.).
Lyce, Lyce, -ae (f.).

Cycum, *Lycum*, -i (n.).
Lychnidus, *Lychnidus*, -i (f.).
Lycia, *Lycia*, -æ (f); of *Lycia*, *Lycias* *Lycius*, -a, -um.
Lycidas, *Lycidas*, -æ (m.).
Lycisca, *Lycisca*, -æ (f.).
Lyciscus, *Lyciscus*, -i (m.).
Lycy, *Lycy*, -onis (m.).
Lycomedes, *Lycomedes*, -is (m); of or relating to *Lycomedes*, *Lycomedæus*, -a, -um.
Lycón, *Lycón*, -ónis (f), a city.—2 (m) a man's name.
Lycophron, *Lycophron*, -ónis (m.).
Lycopolis, *Lycopolis*, -is (f); of or belonging to *Lycopolis*, *Lycopolitanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Lycopolites*, -æ.
Lycorias, *Lycorias*, -idis (f.).
Lycoris, *Lycoris*, -idis (f.).
Lycormas, *Lycormas*, -æ (m.).
Lycortas, *Lycortas*, -æ (m.).
Lycotus, *Lycotus*, -æ (m.).
Lycus, *Lycus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Lycus*, *Lycius*, -a, -um.
Lycurgus, *Lycurgus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Lycurgus*, *Lycurgæus*, -a, -um; son of *Lycurgus*, *Lycurgides*, -æ (m.).
Lycus, *Lycus*, -i (m.).
Lyda, *Lyda*, -æ (f.).
Lyde, *Lyde*, -es (f.).
Lydia, *Lydia*, -æ (f), a female name.—2, a country; of or belonging to *Lydia*, *Lydian*, *Lydius*, -a, -um, and *Lydus*, -a, -um; the *Lydians*, *Lydi*, -orum (m.).
Lygdamus, *Lygdamus*, -i (m.).
Lymæ, *Lemæus*, -i, and *Lemanis*, -is, *Portus* (m.).
Lyncæstæ, the, *Lyncæstæ*, -arum (m); of or belonging to the *Lyncæstæ*, *Lyncæstus*, -a, -um; and *Lyncæstius* (m.), *Lyncæstis*, -idis (f.).
Lyncæus, *Lyncæus*, -eos and -ei (m); of or relating to *Lyncæus*, *Lyncæus*, -a, -um; son of *Lyncæus*, *Lyncides*, -æ (m.).
Lyncus, *Lyncus*, -i (m.).
Lynn, v. *Lymæ*.
Lyons, *Lugdunum*, -i (n.), *Æduorum*; the *Lyonnais* or district around *Lyons*, *Lugdunensis* *Ager*; of or belonging to *Lyons*, *Lugdunensis*, -e; *Gulf of Lyons*, *Sinus Ligusticus*.
Lyrnessus, *Lyrnessus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Lyrnessus*, *Lyrnessius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Lyrnessis*, -idis, and *Lyrnessias*, -idis.
Lysander, *Lysander*, -dri (m.).
Lysanias, *Lysanias*, -æ (m.).
Lysias, *Lysias*, -æ (m), man's name; of or relating to *Lysias*, *Lysiæus*, -a, -um; son of *Lysias*, *Lysiæus*, -æ (m).—2 *Lysias*, -idis (f), a city.
Lysidicus, *Lysidicus*, -i (m.).
Lysimachia, *Lysimachia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Lysimachia*, *Lysimachlensis*, -e.
Lysimachus, *Lysimachus*, -i (m.).
Lysinæ, *Lysinæ*, -es (f.).
Lysippus, *Lysippus*, -i (m.).
Lysis, *Lysis*, -idis (m), a man's name.—2 *Lysis*, -is (m), a river.
Lysistratus, *Lysistratus*, -i (m.).
Lysy, *Lysy*, -ónis (m).
Lystra, *Lystra*, -æ (f); *Lystra*, -orum (n); and *Lystræ*, -arum (f); the inhabitants of *Lystra*, *Lystræni*, -orum (m).
Lytrates, *Lytrates*, -æ (m).

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Maas, the, v. *Meuse*.
Mabel, *Mabilia*, -æ, or *Amabilia*, -is (f).
Mace, the, *Maceæ*, -arum (m).
Macæus, *Macæus*, -eos and -ei (m); daughter of *Macæus*, *Macæris*, -idis (f).
Macaria, *Macaria*, -æ (f).
Macarius, *Macarius*, -ii (m).
Macæus, *Macæus*, -i (m).
Macabæus, *Macabæus*, -i (m); the *Macabees*, *Macabæi*, -orum.
Macedon, } *Macédonia*, -æ (f); of or be-
Macedonia, } long to *Macedonia*, *Macedonian*, *Macédonicus*, -a, -um; *Macédonius*, -a, -um; and poet. *Macédonienus*, -is, -e; *pecul. masc.*, *Macédo*, -ónis; a *Macedonian*, *Macedo*, -ónis (m); the *Macedonians*, *Macédones*, -um.
Macedon, *Macedon*, -ónis (m), a man's

name; of or relating to *Macedon*, *Macedonius*, -a, -um.
Macella, *Macella*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Macella*, *Macellinus*, -a, -um.
Macellinus, *Macellinus*, -i (m).
Macer, *Macer*, -cri (m).
Macæus, *Macæus*, -untis (f).
Machaon, *Machæon*, -ónis (m); of or relating to *Machaon*, *Machæonicus*, -a, -um, and *Machæonius*, -a, -um.
Macistus, *Macistus*, -i (m).
Macra, *Macra*, -æ (f), an island.—2 (m) a river.
Macrianus, *Macrianus*, -i (m).
Macrinus, *Macrinus*, -i (m).
Macris, *Macris*, -idis (f).
Macro, *Macro*, -ónis (m).
Macrobii, the, *Macrobii*, -orum (m).
Macrobium, *Macrobium*, -ii (m).
Macrones, the, *Macrones*, -um (m).
Macronisi, *Helena*, -æ, and *Macris*, -idis (f).
Macula, *Macula*, -æ (m).
Madagascar, *Hannónis Insula*, -æ (f).
Madauri, *Madauri*, -orum (m); of or belonging to *Madauri*, *Madurensis*, -e.
Madaira (Islands), the, *Purpuraræ Insulæ* (f).
Madian, *Madian*, indecl. (f), v. *Midian*.
Madock, *Madock*, -i (m).
Madras, *Melange*, -es (f).
Madrid, *Mantua*, -æ (f), *Carpetanorum*; *Madritum*, -i (n).
Maduatæ, *Maduatæni*, -orum (m).
Madytus, *Madytus*, -i (m).
Meander, the, *Mæander* or *Mæandrus*, -i (m); of or relating to the *Meander*, *Mæandrus*, -a, -um, and *Mæandricus*, -a, -um.
Mæandria, *Mæandria*, -æ (f).
Mæcenæ, *Mæcenæ*, -atis (m), of or relating to *Mæcenæ*, *Mæcénatians*, -a, -um.
Mæcia, *Mæcia*, -æ (f).
Mæclius, *Mæclius*, -ii (m).
Mæcius, *Mæcius*, -ii (m).
Mædi, the, *Mædi*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Mædi*, *Mædicus*, -a, -um.
Mælius, *Mælius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Mælius*, *Mælius*, -a, -um, and *Mælianus*, -a, -um.
Mænalis (Mount), *Mænala*, -orum (m); *Mænalis*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Mænalis*, *Mænalius*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Mænalides*, -æ; *fem.*, *Mænalis*, -idis.
Mænaria, *Mænaria*, -æ (f).
Mænias, *Mænias*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Mænias*, *Mænianus*, -a, -um.
Mænoba, *Mænoba*, -æ (f).
Meon, *Meon*, -ónis (m).
Mænes, the, *Mæones*, -um (m); the country of the *Mæones*, *Mæonia*, *Mæonia*, -æ (f); of *Mæonia*, *Mæonian*, *Mæonius*, -a, -um; *Mæon*, -ónis, and *Mæonides*, -æ (m); *Mæonia*, -idis (f).
Mæotis (Lake), *Mæotis*, -idis (f), *Palus*; also, *Mæotis* (absol.); *Mæotica* *Palus*; *Mæoticus* *Lacus*; and *Mæotides* *Paludes*; of or belonging to *Lake Mæotis*, *Mæotic*, *Mæoticus* and *Mæoticus*, -a, -um; the dwellers on or around the *Mæotis*, *Mæotæ*, -arum, and *Mæotides*, -arum (m).
Mæra, *Mæra*, -æ (f).
Mæstricht, *Trajectum*, -i (n), ad *Nosam*.
Mæria, *Mæria*, -æ (f).
Mævius, *Mævius*, -ii (m); of or belonging to *Mævius*, *Mævianus*, -a, -um.
Magdala, *Magdala*, -æ (f), and *Magdala*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Magdala*, *Magdalene*, *Magdalénæ*, -es (f).
Magdalene, *Magdaléna*, -æ, and *Magdalénæ*, -es (f), *fem. proper name*, but v. *foregoing*.
Magdeburg, *Magdeburgum*, -i (n); of *Magdeburg*, *Magdeburgensis*, -e.
Mageddo, *Mageddo*, indecl. (f); the inhabitants of *Mageddo*, *Mageddæ*, -arum (m).
Magetobria, *Magetobria*, -æ (f).
Maggiore (Lago), *Verbânus*, -i (m), *Lacus*.
Magia, *Magia*, -æ (f).
Magius, *Magius*, -ii (m).
Magnentius, *Magnentius*, -ii (m); the partisans of *Magnentius*, *Magnentiân*, -orum (m).
Magnes, *Magnes*, -ëtis (m).

Magnesia, *Magnesia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Magnesia*, *Magnesian*, *Magnæus*, -a, -um; *Magnéticus*, -a, -um; *Magnæa*, -ëtis (m); and *Magnæa*, -æ (f); the inhabitants of *Magnesia*, *Magnætici*, -um (m).
Magnus, *Magnus*, -i (m).
Mago, *Mago*, -ónis (m).
Magog, *Magog*, indecl. (m).—2 (f) a city.
Magontiacum, *Magontiacum*, -i (n).
Magra, the, *Macra*, -æ (m).
Magrada, the, *Magrada*, -æ (m).
Magulla, *Magulla*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Magulla*, *Magullinus*, -a, -um.
Magus, *Magus*, -i (m).
Maherbal, *Maherbal*, -alis (m).
Makon (Port), *Magonis Portus* (m); sometimes *Mago*, -ónis.
Maia, *Maia*, -æ (f); son of *Maia*, *Maides*, -æ (m), and *Maidéna*, -æ (m).
Maldstone, *Madus*, -i (f).
Main, the, *Mænus* or *Nænus*, -i (m).
Maine, *Cenomania*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Maine*, *Cenománensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Maine*, *Cenomanni*, -orum (m).
Maius, *Maius*, -ii (m).
Majorian, *Majorianus*, -i (m).
Majorca, *Balearis Major* or *Balearian Major* (f); *Majórica*, -æ (f), late.
Malabar, *Male*, -es (f).
Malacca, *Aurea Chersonesus*.
Malaca, } *Málaca*, -æ (f); of or belong-
Malaga, } ing to *Malaca*, *Malacitanus*, -a, -um.
Malachi, *Malachias*, -æ (m).
Malchinus, *Malchinus*, -i (m).
Malchio, *Malchio*, -ónis (m).
Malchus, *Malchus*, -i (m).
Malden, *Camaldunum*, -i (n).
Malea, *Malea*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Malea*, *Maleoticus*, -a, -um, and *Maleus* or *Mallus*, -a, -um.
Malcentum, *Malaventum*, -i (n).
Maliæns, the, *Maliæ*, -eôn (m); of or belonging to the *Maliæns*, *Maliæn*, *Maliæcus*, -a, -um; *Maliænsis*, -e; and *Malius* -a, -um; the *Malian Gulf*, *Maliæcus Sinus*.
Malleolus, *Malleolus*, -i (m).
Malli, the, *Nalli*, -orum (m).
Mallia, *Mallia*, -æ (f).
Mallius, *Mallius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Mallius*, *Mallius*, -a, -um.
Mallia, *Mallia*, -æ (f).
Mallus, *Mallus* or *Mallus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Mallus*, *Mallotæ*, -æ (m).
Malmabury, *Maldunæse Cenobium*.
Malla, *Mella*, -æ (f), q. v.
Malthæa, *Malthæa*, -es (f).
Malthinus, *Malthinus*, -i (m).
Mambre, *Mambre*, indecl., and *Mambra*, -æ (f).
Mamercinus, *Mamercinus*, -i (m).
Mamercus, *Mamercus*, -i (m).
Mamertine, the, *Mamertini*, -orum (m); *Mamertine*, *Mamertinus*, -a, -um.
Mamertus, *Mamertus*, -i (m).
Mamilia, *Mamilia*, -æ (f).
Mamilus, *Mamilus*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Mamilus*, *Mamilianus*, -a, -um.
Mammea, *Mammea*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Mammea*, *Mammæanus*, -a, -um.
Mamortha, *Mamortha*, -æ (f).
Mamurius, *Mamurius*, -ii (m).
Mamurra, *Mamurra*, -æ (m); of or relating to *Mamurra*, *Mamurrianus*, -a, -um.
Man (Isle of), *Mona*, -æ (f), *Insula*.
Manasses, *Manasses*, -æ; and *Manassæ*, indecl. (m).
Manastabal, *Manastabal*, -alis (m).
Manchester, *Mancunium*, -ii (n).
Mancia, *Mancia*, -æ (m).
Mancinus, *Mancinus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Mancinus*, *Mancinianus*, -a, -um.
Mandela, *Mandela*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Mandela*, *Mandelianus*, -a, -um.
Mandonius, *Mandonius*, -ii (m).
Mandrocles, *Mandrocles*, -is (m).
Mandropolis, *Mandropolis*, -is (f).
Mandubii, *Mandubii*, -orum (m).
Monduria, *Monduria*, -æ (f).
Manes, *Mænæ*, -ëtis (m); the followers of *Manes*, *Manichæi*, -orum (m).
Manetho, *Manetho*, -ónis (m).
Manfredonia, *Manfredonia*, -æ (f).
Manheim, *Manheimium*, -ii (n).

Manta, *Mania*, -a (f).
Manicheans, the, v. *Manes*.
Manicius, *Manicius*, -i (m).
Manilia, *Manilia*, -a (f).
Manilius, *Manilius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Manilius*, *Manilianus*, -a, -um.
Manilla, *Lusonia*, -e (f); the *Manilla Islands*, *Lusoniæ Insulæ*.
Manius, *Manius*, -ii (m).
Manlius, *Manlius*, -ii (m); of or belonging to *Manlius*, *Manlius*, -a, -um, and *Manlianus*, -a, -um.
Mannus, *Mannus*, -i (m).
Mansfeld, *Mansfeldia*, -e (f); of *Mansfeld*, *Mansfeldensis*, -e.
Mantinea, *Mantinea*, -e (f).
Manto, *Manto*, -a (f).
Mantua, *Mantua*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Mantua*, *Mantuanus*, *Mantuanus*, -a, -um.
Manturna, *Manturna*, -e (f).
Maracanda, *Maracanda*, -orum (m).
Marathæ, *Marathæ*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Marathæ*, *Marathæus*, -a, -um.
Marathon, *Marathon*, -onis (f); of or belonging to *Marathon*, *Marathonius*, -a, -um; pecc. fem., *Marathonia*, -idis.
Marathus, *Marathus*, -i (m); a man's name.—2. or *Marathos*, -i (f), a city.—3. *Marathus*, -untis (f), another city.
Marbach, *Collis Peregrinorum*; *Marbachum*, -ii (n).
Marbury, *Amasis*, -e (f), *Cattorum*; *Martium*, -ii (n).
Marcella, *Marcella*, -a (f).
Marcellina, *Marcellina*, -a (f).
Marcellinus, *Marcellinus*, -i (m).
Marcellus, *Marcellus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Marcellus*, *Marcellianus*, -a, -um.
March, the, *Marsus*, -i (m).
Marchubii, the, *Marchubii*, -orum (m).
Marcia, *Marcia*, -e (f).
Marcianopolis, *Marcianópolis*, -is (f).
Marcian, *Marcianus*, -i (m).
Marcilius, *Marcilius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Marcilius*, *Marcilianus*, -a, -um.
Marcion, *Marcion*, -onis (m); of or relating to *Marcion*, *Marcionensis*, -e; masc. adj., *Marcionita* or -ista, -e.
Marcus, *Marcus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Marcus*, *Marcus*, -a, -um, and *Marcianus*, -a, -um.
Marcodurum, *Marcodurum*, -i (n).
Marcolica, *Marcolica*, -e (f).
Marcomanni, the, *Marcomanni*, -orum (m); the country of the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannia*, -e (f); of or belonging to the *Marcomanni*, *Marcomannicus*, -a, -um.
Marcus, *Marcus*, -i (m).
Mardi, the, *Mardi*, -orum (m).
Mardocheus, *Mardocheus*, -i (m).
Mardonius, *Mardonius*, -ii (m).
Mardus, the, *Mardus*, -i (m).
Marea, *Marea*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Marea*, *Mareotic*, *Mareoticus*, -a, -um; pecc. fem., *Mareotia*, -idis; the *Mareotic Lake*, *Mareotia*, -idis (f), absol., and *Mareotis Palus*; the inhabitants of *Marea*, *Mareotæ*, -arum (m).
Margiana, *Margiana*, -e (f).
Margum, *Margum*, -i (n).
Maria, *Maria*, -e (f).
Mariandyni, the, *Mariandyni*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Mariandyni*, *Mariandynus*, -a, -um.
Marianus, *Marianus*, -i (m).
Maria, *Maria*, -e (f).
Marias, *Marias*, -e (m).
Marius, *Marius*, -i (m).
Maria, *Maria*, -e (f).
Martinus, *Martinus*, -i (m).
Martia, the, *Hebrus*, -i (f).
Martius, *Martius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Martius*, *Martianus*, -a, -um.
Mark, *Marcus*, -i (m).
Marlborough, *Cunctio*, -onis (f).
Marmara, *Proconneus*, -i (f); Sea of *Marmara*, *Propontis*, -idis (f).
Marmaduke, *Marmaducus*, -i, and *Valentinianus*, -i (m).
Marmarica, *Marmarica*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Marmarica*, *Marmaricus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Marmarica*, *Marmarides*, -e (m).
Marne, the, *Matrona*, -e (f).
Maro, *Māro*, -onis (m); of or relating to *Maro*, *Maronianus*, -a, -um.
Maroboduus, *Maroboduus*, -i (m).

Marecco, *Maurocitenum*, -i (n); *Maurocanum Regnum*.
Maronea, *Maronæa*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Maronea*, *Maronæus*, -a, -um; pecc. masc., *Maronotes*, -e.
Maronilla, *Maronilla*, -e (f).
Maronillus, *Maronillus*, -i (m).
Marpessus (Mount), *Marpessus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Marpessus*, *Marpessus*, -a, -um.
Marrubium, *Marrubium*, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Marrubium*, *Marrubius*, -a, -um.
Marrucini, the, *Marrucini*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Marrucini*, *Marrucius*, -a, -um.
Mars, *Mars*, -rtis (m); poet. *Mavors*, -rtis (m); of or relating to *Mars*, *Martius*, -a, -um, *Martialis*, -e; and *Mavortius*, -a, -um.
Marsæus, *Marsæus*, -i (m).
Marselles, *Marselles*, -e (f), q. v.
Marsi, the, *Marsi*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Marsi*, *Marsian*, *Marsicus*, -a, -um, and *Marsus*, -a, -um.
Marsigni, the, *Marsigni*, -orum (m).
Marsus, *Marsus*, -i (m).
Marsyas, *Marsyas*, -e (m).
Martia, *Martia*, -e (f).
Martialis, *Martialis*, -is (m).
Martianus, *Martianus*, -i (m).
Martin, *Martinus*, -i (m).
Martina, *Martina*, -e (f).
Martinus, *Martinus*, -i (m).
Marulla, *Marulla*, -e (f).
Martulus, *Martulus*, -i (m).
Marsus, the, *Marsus*, -i (m).
Mary, *Maria*, -e (f).
Masada, *Masada*, -e (f).
Mascat, *Machorbe*, -e, and *Mescha*, -e (f).
Masgaba, *Masgaba*, -e (m).
Masinissa, *Masinissa*, -e (m).
Maso, *Maso*, -onis (m).
Massa, *Massa*, -e (m).
Massada, *Massada*, -e (f).
Massæyli, the, *Musæyili*, -orum (m); the country of the *Musæyili*, *Massæyilia*, -e (f).
Massageta, the, *Massagætæ*, -arum (m).
Massalia, v. *Masilia*.
Massic (Hills), the, *Massicus*, -i (m), *Mons*, and *Massica*, -orum (n); *Massic*, *Massicus*, -a, -um.
Massilia, *Massilia*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Massilia*, *Massilian*, *Massiliotus*, -a, -um; *Massiliensis*, -e; and *Massilianus*, -a, -um.
Massiva, *Massiva*, -e (m).
Massyli, the, *Massyli*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Massyli*, *Massyliæus*, -a, -um, and *Massylius*, -a, -um.
Mastricht, v. *Mestricht*.
Mastusia, *Mastusia*, -e (f).
Masurius, *Masurius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Masurius*, *Masurianus*, -a, -um.
Maternus, *Maternus*, -i (m).
Mathe, *Mathe*, -onis (m).
Matienus, *Matienus*, -i (m).
Matilda, *Matilda*, -e (f).
Matinius, *Matinius*, -ii (m).
Matinus (Mount), *Matinus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Mount Matinus*, *Matinian*, *Matinus*, -a, -um.
Matisco, *Matisco*, -onis (f).
Matius, *Matius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Matius*, *Matianus*, -a, -um.
Matrinia, *Matrinia*, -e (f).
Matrinus, *Matrinus*, -i (m).
Matrinus, *Matrinus*, -i (m).
Matrona, the, *Matrona*, -e (m).
Matronianus, *Matronianus*, -i (m).
Matheo, *Matheus*, -i, and *Matheus*, -i (m).
Matthias, *Matthias*, -e (m).
Mattium, *Mattium*, -ii (n); of or belonging to *Mattium*, *Mattian*, *Mattiscus*, -a, -um.
Mattius, *Mattius*, -ii (m).
Mattus, *Mattus*, -i (m).
Matuta, *Matuta*, -e (f).
Maud, *Matilda*, -e (f).
Mauritius, *Mauritius*, -ii (m).
Mauri, the, v. *Mauritania*.
Mauritius, *Mauritius*, -ii (m).
Maurice, *Maurice*, -e (m).
Mauricus, *Mauricus*, -i (m).
Mauritania, *Mauritania*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Mauritania*, *Mauritanicus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Mauritania*, the

Moors, *Mauri*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Moors*, *Moorish*, *Maurus*, -a, -um; *Mauricus*, -a, -um; and (poet.) *Mauridus* or *Mauridiscus*, -a, -um.
Mausolus, *Mausolus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Mausolus*, *Mausolæus*, -a, -um.
Mavors, *Mavors*, -rtis (m); appell. of *Mars*.
Maxentius, *Maxentius*, -ii (m); of or relating to *Maxentius*, *Maxentianus*, -a, -um.
Maximian, *Maximianus*, -i (m).
Maximilian, *Maximilianus*, -i (m).
Maximina, *Maximina*, -e (f).
Maximinus, *Maximinus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Maximinus*, *Maximinianus*, -a, -um.
Maximus, *Maximus*, -i (m).
Maxulla, *Maxulla*, -e (f).
Mayenne, *Meduannum*, -i (n).
Mayence, *Moguntiacum*, -i (n).
Mazaca, *Mazaca*, -e (f).
Mazæce, the, *Mazæce*, -arum (m).
Mazæce, the, *Mazæce*, -um (m).
Mazara, *Mazara*, -e (f).
Meander, the, v. *Meander*.
Melauz, *Melauz*, -arum (f); of *Meauz*, *Meldensis*, -e.
Mecca, *Macoraba*, -orum (n).
Mecklin, *Mecklinia*, -e (f).
Meckenburg, *Megälopölis*, -is (f).
Mecyberna, *Mecyberna*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Mecyberna*, *Mecybernus*, -a, -um.
Medaba, *Medaba*, indecl. (f).
Medama, *Medama*, -e (f).
Medea, *Médæa*, -e (f); of or relating to *Medea*, *Médæa*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Medelin, *Metallinum*, -i (n).
Medeon, *Medeon*, -onis (f); the inhabitants of *Medeon*, *Medionii*, -orum (m).
Media, *Média*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Media*, *Median*, *Medicus*, -a, -um, and *Médus*, -a, -um; the *Medes*, *Médi*, -orum (m).
Medina, *Jathrippa*, -e (f).
Mediolanum, { *Mediolanum*, -i (n); of or Milan, } belonging to *Mediolanum*, *Mediolanensis*, -e.
Mediomatrici, the, *Mediomatrici*, -orum (m).
Medion, v. *Medeon*.
Mediterranean (Sea), the, *Mare Nostrum*.
Mare Magnum; only in late Latin, *Mediterræneum Mare*.
Medocus, *Medocus*, -i (m).
Medon, *Medon*, -onis (m); a son or descendant of *Medon*, *Medontides*, -e (m).
Medora, *Medora*, -e (f).
Medubriga, *Medubriga*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Medubriga*, *Medubrigenis*, -e.
Meduli, the, *Médali*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Meduli*, *Medullinus*, -a, -um, and *Medullus*, -a, -um.
Medullia, *Medullia*, -e (f).
Medullina, *Medullina*, -e (f).
Medullus (Mount), *Medullus*, -i (m).
Medusa, *Médusa*, -e (f); of or belonging to *Medusa*, *Meduseus*, -a, -um.
Medway, the, *Medwæus*, -i (m).
Megabazus, *Megabazus*, -i (m).
Megabocchus, *Megabocchus*, -i (m).
Megabyzus, *Megabyzus*, -i (m).
Megadurus, *Megadurus*, -i (m).
Megara, *Megara*, -e (f).
Megala, *Megale*, -e (f), appell. of *Cybele*, of or relating to *Megala*, *Megalesius*, -a, -um.
Megalopolis, *Megälopölis*, -is; of or belonging to *Megalopolis*, *Megalopolitæus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Megalopolis*, *Megalopolitæus*, -arum (m).
Megara, *Megara*, -e (f), name of a woman.—2. (f) and *Megara*, -orum (n), a city; of or belonging to *Megara*, *Megareus*, -a, -um; *Megaricus*, -a, -um; *Megarænsis*, -e; and (late poet.) *Megareus*, -a, -um; the country of *Megara*, *Megaris*, *Megaris*, -idis (f).
Megaricus, *Megareus*, -cos and -ei (m); of or relating to *Megaricus*, *Megareus*, -a, -um.
Megarice, *Megarice*, -es (f).
Megasthenes, *Megasthenes*, -is (m).
Megeda, *Megeda*, -e (f).
Meges, *Meges*, -etis (m).
Megilla, *Megilla*, -e (f).
Megillus, *Megillus*, -i (m).
Megista, *Megista*, -e (f).

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Megiste, *Megiste*, -es (*f.*).
Megisteus, *Megisteus*, -i (*m.*).
Misena, *Misena*, -ae; *Misena*, -ae (*f.*).
Mela, *Mela*, -ae (*m.*).
Mela, *Mela*, -arum (*f.*).
Melana, *Melana*, -ae (*f.*).
Melana, *Melane*, -arum (*f.*).
Melambium, *Melambium*, -ii (*n.*).
Melampus, *Melampus*, -odis (*m.*).
Melaneus, *Melāneūs*, -eas and -ei (*m.*).
Melanie, *Melānia*, -ās (*f.*).
Melanippe, *Melanippe*, -es (*f.*).
Melano, *Melāno*, -ās (*f.*).
Melanira, *Melanira*, -ae (*f.*).
Melanthius, *Melanthius*, -ii (*m.*).
Melantho, *Melantho*, -ās (*f.*).
Melanthos, *Mēlanthūs*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Melanthos*, *Melanthēus*, -a, -um.
Melas, *the*, *Mēlas*, -ānis (*m.*).
Melasso, *Pedassum*, -i (*n.*).
Melchisedech, *Melchisedech*, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Melida, *v. Neauz*.
Meldi, *the*, *Meldi*, -orum (*m.*); of *the* *Meldi* (or of *Meuz*), *Meldensis*, -e.
Meleager, *Meleager* and *Meleagrus*, -gri (*m.*); of or relating to *Meleager*, *Meleagrus*, -a, -um, and *Meleagreūs*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.* (*strictly fem. patron.*) *Meleagris*, -idis.
Meleada, *Melita*, -ae (*f.*); of or belonging to *Meleada*, *Melitaēus*, -a, -um.
Meles, *the*, *Mēles*, -ētis (*m.*); of or relating to *Meles*, *Melētēus*, -a, -um.
Melae, *Mēlae*, -es (*f.*).
Mela, *Melpha*, -ae (*f.*).
Melba, *Melbae*, -ae (*f.*); of or belonging to *Melba*, *Melbaeus*, -a, -um, and *Melbaensis*, -e (*late*).
Melbaeus, *Melbaeus*, -i (*m.*).
Mellicent, *Mellicentus*, -ae (*f.*).
Mellicerta, *Mellicerta* and *Mellicertes*, -ae (*m.*).
Melida, *v. Meleada*.
Melissa, *Melissa*, -ae (*f.*).
Melissus, *Melissus*, -i (*m.*).
Melita, *Melita*, -ae, and *Melitto*, -es (*f.*); of or belonging to *Melita* (*Malta*), *Melitenis*, -e; (*of Meleada*) *Melitus*, -a, -um.
Melius, *Melius*, -ii (*m.*).
Mella, *Mella*, -ae (*m.*).
Melodunum, *Melodunum*, -i (*n.*).
Melos, *Melos* or *Melus*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to *Melos*, *Melinus*, -a, -um, and *Melius*, -a, -um.
Melpomene, *Melpomēne*, -es (*f.*).
Melpum, *Melpum*, -i (*n.*).
Melum, *Melodunum*, -i (*n.*).
Memnius, *Memnius*, -ii (*m.*); of or belonging to *Memnius*, *Memnian*, *Memnius*, -a, -um, and *Memnianus*, -a, -um; a member of the *Memnian line*, *Memniades*, -ae (*m.*). *poet.*
Memnon, *Memnon*, -ōnis (*m.*); of or belonging to *Memnon*, *Memnōnius*, -a, -um.
Memphis, *Memphis*, -is (*f.*); of or belonging to *Memphis*, *Memphiticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Memphites*, -ae; *pecul. fem.*, *Memphitis*, -idis.
Mena, *Menus*, -ae, and *Menas*, -atis (*m.*).
Menalcaus, *Menalcaus*, -ae (*m.*).
Menalius, *Menalius*, -ii (*m.*).
Menander, *Menander* or *Menandrus*, -dri (*m.*); of or relating to *Menander*, *Menandrius*, -a, -um.
Menapia, *Menāpin*, -ae (*f.*); *the* *Menapii*, *Menāpi*, -orum (*m.*); *Menapian*, *Menāpius*, -a, -um.
Menas, *v. Mena*.
Menda, *Mende*, -es; *Mendis*, -is; and *Mende*, -arum (*f.*); of or belonging to *Mende*, *Mendina*, *Mendēus*, -a, -um, and *Mendiscus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Mendos*, -ētis.
Mendes, *Myndus*, -i (*f.*).
Meneles, *Meneclēs*, -is (*m.*); of or relating to *Meneles*, *Meneclius*, -a, -um.
Meneclides, *Meneclides*, -is (*m.*).
Menecrates, *Menecrates*, -is (*m.*).
Menedimus, *Menedimus*, -i (*m.*).
Menula, *Menūlla*, -idis (*f.*).
Menulatus (*Mount*), *Menēlāus*, -ii (*m.*).
Menelaüs, *Menēlaüs* and *Menclāus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Menelaüs*, *Menēlaeus*, -a, -um.
Menius, *Menēnius*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Menius*, *Menēnius*, -a, -um, and *Menenianus*, -a, -um.

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Menes, Ménēs, -ētis (m.).
Menestheus, Menesthēus, -eos and -ei (m.).
Menippus, Menippus, -i (m.); of or relating to Menippus, Menippēus, -a, -um.
Mennis, Mennis, -is (f.).
Meno, Mēno, -ōnis (m.).
Menaceus, Menocēus, -eos and -ei (m.); of or belonging to Menaceus, Menocēus, -a, -um.
Menates, Menōtes, -as (m.).
Menatius, Menatius, -ii (m.); son of Menatius, Menotiādes, -as (m.).
Memon, Mēmon, -ōnis (m.).
Mentissa, Mentissa, -as (f.).
Mentor, Mentor, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to Mentor, Mentōreus, -a, -um.
Ment, or Menz, v. Mayence.
Mercury, Mercūrius, -ii (m.); Hermes, -is (m.); of or relating to Mercury, Mercūriālis, -e; Hermēus, -a, -um.
Mercy, Misericordiā, -as (f.).
Merenda, Merenda, -as (m.).
Mergus, Mergus, -i (m.).
Merida, Emerita, -as (f.), Augusta.
Meriones, Meriōnes, -as (m.).
Mermerus, Mermerūs, -i (m.).
Mermessus, Mermessus, -i (f.); of or belonging to Mermessus, Mermessius, -a, -um.
Merobaudes, Merobaudēs, -as or -is (m.).
Merobriga, Merobriga, -as (f.); of or belonging to Merobriga, Merobrigensis, -e.
Meroe, Merōe, -es (f.); of or belonging to Meroe, Merōtica, -a, -um, and Merōtiana, -as, -um, the inhabitants of Meroe, Meroēni, -orum (m.).
Merope, Merōpe, -es (f.).
Merops, Merops, -ōpis (m.).
Merric, Merricus, -i (m.).
Merula, Merula, -as (m.).
Mesembria, Mesembria, -as (f.); of or belonging to Mesembria, Mesembriacus, -a, -um.
Mesene, Mēsēne, -es (f.).
Mesopotamia, Mesopotāmia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Mesopotamia, Mesopotāmius, -a, -um, and (late) Mesopotamēnus, -a, -um.
Messa, Messa, -as (f.).
Messala, Messalla, -as (m.).
Messalina, Messallina, -as (f.).
Messalinus, Messallinus, -i (m.).
Messana, Messāna, -as (f.); of or belonging to Messana, Messanensis, -as, -um.
Messapia, Messāpia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Messapia, Messapius, Messāpius, -a, -um.
Messapus, Messāpus, -i (m.).
Messete, Messētē, -idis (f.).
Messena, Messēna, -as, and Messēne, -es (f.).
Messenia, Messēnia, -as (f.); of or belonging to Messenia, Messēnius, -a, -um.
Messiah, MESSIAS, -as (m.).
Messina, Messāna, -as (f.), q. v.; Faro di Messina, Frētum Siculum.
Messius, Messius, -ii (m.).
Meatra, Meatra, -as (f.).
Meaua, Meaua, -as (f.).
Metabus, Metābus, -i (m.).
Metagonium, Metāgonium, -ii (m.).
Metalinum, Metallinum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Metalinum, Metallinensis, -e.
Metanira, Metānira, -as (f.).
Metapontum, Metapontum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Metapontum, Metapontinus, -a, -um.
Metaurum, Metaurum, -i (n.).
Metaurus, the Metaurus, -i (m.); dwellers on the Metaurus, Metaurēnses, -ium (m.).
Metelin (the island), Lesbos, -i (f.), q. v.—2. (the city) Mytilēne, -es (f.), q. v.
Metella, Metella, -as (f.).
Metellus, Metellus, -i (m.); of or relating to Metellus, Metellinus, -a, -um.
Methion, Methion, -ōnis (m.).
Methune, Methone, -es (f.).
Methuselah, Methusēla, -as (m.).
Methydrium, Methydrium, -ii (n.).
Methymna, Methymna, -as (f.); of or belonging to Methymna, Methymnēus, -a, -um; perul. form, Methymnāns, -adis.
Metia, Metia, -as (f.).
Methianus, Methianus, -i (m.).
Metilius, Metilius, -ii (m.).
Metina, Metina, -as (f.).
Metioedum, Metioedum, -i (n.).
Meticus, Meticius, -i (m.).

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Meatus, *Meatus*, -ii (m.).
Meaton, *Méaton*, -ónis (m.).
Metra, the, *Metaurus*, -i (m.), q. v.
Metrodorus, *Metródōrus*, -i (m.).
Metronax, *Metronax*, -actis (m.).
Metrophanes, *Metrophānes*, -is (m.).
Metropolis, *Metrópolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Metropolis*, *Metropolitāna*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Metropolis*, *Metropolitae*, -arum (m.).
Mettis, *Mettis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to
Mettis, *Metticus*, -a, -um, and *Mettus*, -us, -e.
Mettus, *Mottius*, -ii (m.).
Meus, *Mettus*, -i (m.).
Metz, *Divodūrum*, -i (n.); *Metz*, -arum and *Mettis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Meuse, the, *Moēs*, -us (f.).
Mevania, *Mevānia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Mevania*, *Mevānas*, -ātis (adj.).
Mexico, *Hispania Nova*; *Regio Mexicana*, *Mexican*, *Mexicanus*, -a, -um, —2. (the city) *Mexicopolis*, -is (f.); *Mexicanorum* *Metrópolis*.
Mexentius, *Mezentius*, -ii (m.).
Micah, *Nichæas*, -as (m.).
Michael, *Michael*, -élis (m.); Church of St. *Michael*, *Micahælium*, -ii (n.).
Micipsa, *Micipes*, -as (m.).
Micon, *Nicon*, -ónis (m.).
Midas, *Midas*, -as (m.).
Middleton, *Mesópolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Middleton*, *Mesopolitāna*, -a, -um.
Midian, *Midian*, incl. (m.); descendants of *Midian*, *Midianites*, *Midianitæ* or *Nadianitæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Midian* or the *Midianites*, *Midianitick*, *Medianæus*, -a, -um; peculiar fem. *Midianitiss*, -idis.
Midas, *Midas*, -as (m.).
Midjah, *Halmjdecusus*, -i (f.).
Milan, *Mediolānum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Milanian, *Milānion*, -ónis (m.).
Miles, *Milio*, -ónis (m.).
Miletopolis, *Miletopólis*, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Miletopolis*, *Miletopolitæ*, -arum (m.).
Miletus, *Miletus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Miletus*, *Milesiān*, *Milesius*, -a, -um; peculiar fem., *Miletis*, -idis. —2. (m.) a man's name; daughter of *Miletus*, *Miletis*, -idis (f.).
Milford, *Milfordia*, -as (f.); of *Milford*, *Milfordiensis*, -e.
Milionia, *Milionia*, -as (f.).
Millionius, *Millionius*, -ii (m.).
Millo, *Melos*, -i (f.).
Milly, *Milliacum*, -i (n.).
Milo, *Milo*, -ónis (m.); of or relating to *Milo*, *Miloniānus*, -a, -um.
Milonius, *Milonius*, -ii (m.).
Miliades, *Miliādēs*, -is (m.).
Milovan (*Bridge*), v. *Mutina*.
Milyæ, the, *Milyæ*, -arum (m.).
Milyas, *Milyas*, -adis (f.).
Mimas, *Mimas*, -antis (m.).
Mimmermus, *Mimmermus*, -i (m.).
Minei, the, *Minei*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Minei*, *Mineus*, -a, -um.
Mincius, *Mintūna*, -ii (m.).
Mincius, the, *Mincius*, -ii (m.); born on *Mincio*, the *Mincius*, *Minciades*, -as (m.).
Mandius, *Mindius*, -ii (m.).
Minerva, *Minerva*, -as (f.); Greek *Athena*, -es; of or relating to *Minerva*, *Minervilis*, -e; Temple of *Minerva*, *Athēnæum*, -i (n.).
Minturum, *Mintervium*, -ii (n.).
Mingrelia, *Mingrelia*, -as (f.); Colchia, -idis (f.), q. v.
Minho, the, *Minlus*, -ii (m.).
Mnio, the, *Mnio*, -ónis (m.).
Minius, the, *Minius*, -ii (m.).
Minera, *Balearis Minor* or *Baleārius Minor* (f.); also late *Minörta*, -æ (f.).
Minos, *Minos*, -ōis (m.); of or relating to *Minos*, *Minoūs* and *Minoūs*, -a, -um, daughter of *Minos*, *Minoīs*, -idis (f.).
Minotaur, *Minotaurus*, -i (m.).
Minturna, *Minturnæ*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Minturna*, *Minturnensis*, -e.
Minucia, *Minucia*, -æ (f.).
Minucius, *Minucia*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Minucius*, *Minucian*, *Minūcius*, -a, -um.
Minye, the, *Minyæ*, -arum (m.).
Minyas, *Minyas*, -as (m.); daughter of

Minyas, *Minyēas*, -idis, and *Minyēia*, -idis (f.); of or relating to *Minyas*, *Minyēus*, -a, -um.
Mirobriga, *Mirobriga*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Mirobriga*, *Mirobrigenensis*, -is (m.).
Misagene, *Misagēne*, -is (m.).
Misenum, { (Cape), *Misēnum*, -i (m.). *Pro-*
Miseno, { montorium, and *Misēna*,
 -orum (n.); of or belonging to (Cape)
Misenum, *Misēnensis*, -e, and *Misēnās*,
 -itis (adj.).
Misenus, *Misēnus*, -i (m.).
Mistra, *Lacedæmon*, -ōnis (f); *Sparta*,
 -ae (f), qq. v.
Misus, *Misus*, -ae (f).
Mithradates, *Mithradātes*, -is (m.), more
 correct than *Mithridātes*, -is (m.); of or
 relating to *Mithradates*, *Mithradāticus*,
 -itis or -itius, -a, -um; the *Mithradatic*
 war, bellum *Mithradaticum*.
Mithras, *Mithras* or *Mithras*, -ae (m.); of
 or relating to *Mithras*, *Mithras*, -is (m.).
Mitylene, *Mitylēnē*, -es (more correctly
Mitylenē); *Mitylēna*, -ae; and *Mitylē-*
næ, -arum (f), v. *Mitylænē*.
Mitya, the, *Mitya*, -yos or -yis (m.).
Mnasæa, *Mnāsæa*, -ae (m.).
Mnaso, *Mnaso*, -ōnis (m.).
Mnemon, *Mnēmōn*, -ōnis (m.).
Mnemosyne, *Mnēmōsyne*, -eae, and *Mne-*
mosyna, -ae (f).
Mnesarchus, *Mnēsarchus*, -i (m.).
Mnestichus, *Mnēstichus*, -i (m.).
Mnestheus, *Mnēstheus*, -i (m.).
Mnestheus, *Mnēstheus*, -eae and -ei (m.).
Mnevis, *Mnēvis*, -idis (m.).
Moab, *Moab*, indecl. (m.); son or descend-
 ant of *Moab*, a *Moabitæ*, *Moabites*, -ae
 (m.); daughter of *Moab*, a *Moabitæ*
 woman, *Moabitæ*, -idis (f).
Mocha, *Mōca*, -ae (f).
Modena, *Mutina*, -ae (f), q. v.
Modesta, *Modesta*, -ae (f).
Modestinus, *Modestinus*, -i (m.).
Modestus, *Modestus*, -i (m.).
Modius, *Modius*, -ii (m.).
Modon, *Mothōnē*, -eae (f).
Moenus, the, *Mœnus*, -i (m.).
Moris, *Moris*, -idis (m.); Lake of *Moris*,
 or Lake *Maria*, *Mœridis Lacus*.
Mosa, *Mœsa*, -ae (f).
Mazia, *Mœsia*, -ae (f); of or belonging
 to *Mazia*, *Mæzian*, *Mœsiacus*, *Mœsius*,
 -a, -um, and *Mœsius*, -a, -um; the *Mæ-*
sians, *Mœsi*, -orum (m).
Mogonia, *Mogontia*, -ae (f).
Mogrus, *Mogrus*, -i (m.).
Moguntiacum, *Moguntiacum*, -i (n.); of
 or belonging to *Moguntiacum*, *Mogun-*
tianensis, -e.
Moldavia, *Moldavia*, -ae (f).
Molo, *Molo*, -ōnis (m).
Moloch, *Moloch*, indecl. (m.).
Molorchus, *Molorchus*, -i (m.); of or relat-
 ing to *Molorchus*, *Molorchus*, -a, -um.
Molossi, the, *Molossi*, -orum (m.); the
 country of the *Molossi*, *Molossis*, *Mo-*
lossis, -idis (f); of or belonging to the
Molossi, *Molossian*, *Molossus*, -a, -um.
Molossus, *Molossus*, -i (m.).
Molpeus, *Molpēus*, -eae or -ei (m).
Molucca (Ielands), the, *Moluccæ*, -arum
 (f), Insulæ.
Molycria, *Molycria*, -ae (f).
Mona, *Mona*, -ae (f).
Monasæ, *Monæsæ*, -is (m).
Monapia, *Monapia*, -ae (f).
Monesi, the, *Monesi*, -orum (m).
Moneta, *Mōnēta*, -ae (f).
Monimus, *Monimus*, -i (m.).
Monmouth, *Monumethia*, -ae (f); *Mon-*
mouthshire, *Monumethensis Comitatus*.
Montanus, *Montānus*, -i (m.); of or relat-
 ing to *Montanus*, *Montaniānus*, -a, -um.
Montauban, *Mons Albānus* (m).
Montgomery, *Mons Gomerici* (m); coun-
 ty of *Montgomery*, *Montgomeriensis*
Comitatus.
Montpellier, *Mons Pessulanus* or *Pessulus*
 (m).
Montreal, *Mons Regālis* (m).
Montrose, *Mons Rosarum* (m).
Monychus, *Monychus*, -i (m).
Mopsium, *Mopsium*, -ii (n).
Mopos, *Mopos*, -i (f).
Mopuesitia, *Mopuesitia*, -ae (f); of or be-
 longing to *Mopuesitia*, *Mopuesitanus*,
 -a, -um.

Mopus, *Mopus*, -i (m); the portians of
Mopus, *Mopsii* or *Mopsiini*, -orum (m).
Moravia, *Moravia*, -ae (f); the *Moravians*,
Moravi, -orum (m).
Morgan, *Morgānus*, -i (m).
Morges, *Morginum*, -i (n).
Morgus, the, *Morgus*, -i (m).
Mormene, *Mormene*, -eae (f).
Morini, the, *Morini*, -orum (m); of or be-
 longing to the *Morini*, *Morinus*, -a, -um.
Morpæa, *Corstorphium* or *Morstorphium*,
 -i (n).
Morpheus, *Morpheus*, -eae and -ei (m).
Mosa, the, *Mosa*, -ae (f).
Moschenti, the, *Moschenti*, -orum (m).
Moschi, the, *Moschi*, -orum (m); of or be-
 longing to the *Moschi*, *Moschicus*, -a,
 -um.
Moschus, *Moschus*, -i (m).
Moscom, *Moscom*, -ae (f).
Moselle, the, *Mosella*, -ae (m); of or be-
 longing to the *Moselle*, *Mosellus*, -a, -um.
Moses, *Mōses*, -is (m); and *Mōysēs*, -is;
 acc. *Mosen* and *Mōysen*; of or relating
 to *Moses*, *Mosaic*, *Mōsēus*, -a, -um; *Mo-*
saiticus, -a, -um; and *Mōsēus*, -a, -um.
Mossini, the, *Mossini*, -orum (m).
Mosteni, the, *Mosteni*, -orum (m).
Mothone, *Mōthōne*, -eae (f).
Motya, *Motya*, -ae (f); of or belonging to
Motya, *Motyensis*, -a.
Mucæ, *Mucia*, -ae (f).
Mucius, *Mucius*, -i (m); of or belonging
 to *Mucius*, *Mucian*, *Mucius*, -a, -um,
 and *Mucianus*, -a, -um.
Mugillanus, *Mugillānus*, -i (m).
Mulhausen, *Mulhusia*, -ae (f).
Mullus, *Mullus*, -i (m).
Mulucha, the, *Mulucha*, -ae (m).
Mulvina, *Mulvius*, -ii (m); of or relating
 to *Mulvius*, *Mulvian*, *Mulvius*, -a, -um,
 and *Mulvianus*, -a, -um.
Mumma, *Mumma*, -ae (f).
Mummius, *Mummius*, -ii (m); of or relat-
 ing to *Mummius*, *Mummiānus*, -a, -um.
Munatius, *Munatius*, -ii (m).
Munda, *Munda*, -ae (f); of or belonging
 to *Munda*, *Mundensis*, -e.
Mundus, *Mundus*, -i (m).
Munich, *Monachium*, -ii (n).
Munster, *Momonica*, -ae (f).
Munychia, *Munychia*, -ae (f); of or be-
 longing to *Munychia*, *Munychius*, -a,
 -um.
Murena, v. *Murina*.
Murcia, *Murcia*, -ae (f).
Murcus, *Murcus*, -i (m).
Murena, *Murēna*, -ae (m); of or relating
 to *Murena*, *Murēniānus*, -a, -um.
Murgantia, *Murgantia* or *Murgentia*, -ae
 (f); of or belonging to *Murgantia*,
Murgantinus, -a, -um, or *Murgentinus*,
 -a, -um.
Murgis, *Murgis*, -ae (f).
Murrenus, *Murrānus*, -i (m).
Murrey, *Murevia* or *Moravia*, -ae (f),
 Scotiæ.
Mursia, *Mursia*, -ae (f); of or belonging
 to *Mursia*, *Mursinus*, -a, -um.
Muriedro, *Saguntum*, -i (n), q. v.
Mus, *Mus*, -ūs (m).
Musæus, *Musæus*, -i (m).
Muse, *Musa*, -ae (f); the *Muses*, *Musæ*,
 -arum (f); v. *first part*.
Musea, *Musea*, -ae (f).
Musonius, *Musōnius*, -ii (m).
Mustela, *Mustēla*, -ae (m).
Mustus, *Mustus*, -ii (m).
Mutenum, *Mutenum*, -i (n).
Mutgo, *Mutgo*, -ōnis (m).
Muthul, the, *Muthul*, indecl. (m).
Mutula, *Mutula*, -ae (f).
Mutina, *Mutina*, -ae (f); of or belonging
 to *Mutina*, *Mutinensis*, -e.
Mutius, v. *Mucius*.
Mutisca, *Mutisca*, -ae (f); the inhabitants
 of *Mutisca*, *Mutiscæ*, -orum (m).
Muziris, *Muziris*, -is (f).
Mycæle, *Mycæle*, -eae (f); of or belonging
 to *Mycæle*, *Mycæleus*, -a, -um, and *My-*
calensis, -e.
Mycælessus, *Mycælessus*, -i (f); of or be-
 longing to *Mycælessus*, *Mycælessus*, -a,
 -um.
Mycæne, *Mycænæ*, -arum; *Mycænæ*, -es;
 and *Mycænæ*, -ae (f); of or belonging
 to *Mycænæ*, *Mycænæus*, -a, -um; pecul.
 fem., *Mycænīs*, -idis.
Mycon, *Mycon*, -ōnis (m).

Mycæus, *Mycæus*, -i (f); of or belong-
 ing to *Myconus*, *Myconius*, -a, -um.
Mygdon, *Mygdon*, -ōnis (m); son of *Myg-*
donia, *Mygdōnides*, -ae (m).
Mygdonia, *Mygdōnia*, -ae (f); the *Myg-*
dones, *Mygdones*, -um (m); *Mygdōn-*
æa, *Mygdōnia*, -a, -um; pecul. fem., *Myg-*
dōnīs, -idis.
Myle, *Mylē*, -arum (f); of or belonging
 to *Myle*, *Mylean*, *Mylēus*, -a, -um.
Mylias, the, *Mylias*, -ae (m).
Myliæa, *Myliæa*, -orum (n); of or bel-
 -ing to *Myliæa*, *Myliæus*, -a, -um;
 inhabitants of *Myliæa*, *Myliæni*, -a,
 and *Myliæneses*, -ium (m).
Myliē, *Myliē*, -eae (f).
Myndus, *Myndus*, -i (f).
Myonnesus, *Myonnesus*, -i (f).
Myra, *Myra*, -orum (n).
Myriandus, *Myriandus*, -i (f).
Myrina, *Myrina*, -ae (f).
Myrtæus, *Myrtæus*, -is (m).
Myrlea, *Myrlea*, -ae (f).
Myrmecides, *Myrmecides*, -ae (m).
Myrmecium, *Myrmecium*, -ii (n).
Myrmex, *Myrmex*, -eae (f).
Myrmidon, *Myrmidon*, -ōnis (m).
Myrmidonis, the, *Myrmidonis*, -um (m).
Myron, *Myron*, -ōnis (m).
Myrrha, *Myrrha*, -ae (f).
Myrsilus, *Myrsilus*, -i (m).
Myrtale, *Myrtale*, -eae (f).
Myrtulus, *Myrtulus*, -i (m).
Myrtos, *Myrtos*, -i (f); of or belonging
 to *Myrtos*, *Myrtæan*, *Myrtæus*, -a, -um;
 the *Myrtæan Sea*, *Myrtæum Mare*.
Mys, *Mys*, -yos (m).
Myscelus, *Myscelus*, -i (m).
Mysia, *Mysia*, -ae (f); of or belonging to
Mysia, *Mysian*, *Mysaius*, -a, -um, and
Mysus, -a, -um; the *Mysians*, *Mys-*
orum (m).
Mystes, *Mystes*, -ae (m).
Mystia, *Mystia*, -ae (f).
Mystos, *Mystos*, -i (f); of or belonging to
Mystos, *Mysticus*, -a, -um.
Mytillene, *Mytillēnē*, -es (f), more correct
 than *Mitylene*; of or belonging to *Myt-*
illene, *Mytillēnæ*, *Mytillēnæus*, -a, -um,
 and *Mytillēnensis*, -e.
Myus, *Myus*, -untis (f).

N.

Naaman, *Naaman*, -ānis (m).
Naasson, *Naasson*, -ōnis (m).
Nabal, *Nabal*, -ālis (m).
Nabathæa, *Nabathæa*, -ae (f); the *Naba-*
thæi, *Nabathæi*, -orum (m); of or be-
 longing to *Nabathæa*, or the *Nabathæi*,
Nabathæus, -a, -um.
Nabis, *Nabis*, -is (m).
Nabuchodonosor, v. *Nebuchadnezzar*.
Nadab, *Nadab*, indecl. (m).
Næbia, *Næbia*, -is (f).
Nævius, *Nævius*, -ii (m); of or belonging
 to *Nævius*, *Nævian*, *Nævius*, -a, -um,
 and *Nævianus*, -a, -um.
Nagidus, *Nagidus*, -i (f).
Naharvāl, the, *Naharvāl*, -orum (m).
Naiades, the, *Nāīades*, -um (f); a *Naiad*
Nāīas, -idis (f).
Nain, *Nain* or *Nain*, indecl. (f).
Nannetes, the, *Nannētes* or *Nannētes*, -um
 (m); of or belonging to the *Nannētes*,
Nannēticus, -a, -um.
Namur, *Namurcum*, -i (n).
Nancy, *Nanceium*, -ii (n).
Nannetes, *Nannētus*, -i (m).
Nannetes, the, v. *Nannetes*.
Nantes, *Nannētes*, -um (m).
Nantuates, the, *Nantuatæ*, -um (m).
Napæ, the, *Napæi*, -orum (m).
Naples, { *Neapolis*, -is (f), q. v.; poet. *Pa-*
Napoli, { thēnōpe, -eae (f); Bay of *Na-*
ples, *Sinus Cāmānus*.
Napoli (di *Romania*), *Nauplia*, -ae (f).
Gulf of Napoli, *Sinus Argolicus*.
Nar, the, *Nār*, -āris (m).
Naraggara, *Naraggara*, -ae (f).
Narbo, { *Narbo*, -ōnis (m); of or be-
 -longing to *Narbo*, *Narbō*
nenis, -e; and *Narbōnicus*, -a, -um.
Narcissus, *Narcissus*, -i (m).
Nardo, *Neritum*, -i (n).
Nariandus, *Nariandus*, -i (m).
Narici, the, *Narici*, -orum (m).
Narnia, { *Narnia*, -ae (f); of or belonging
Narni, { to *Narnia*, *Narniensis*, -e.

Naro, the *Naro*, -ōnis (m.).
Narona, *Narōna*, -is (f.).
Narses, *Narsēs*, -is (m.), v. *sq.*
Narsesus, *Narsēus*, -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Narsesus* or *Narsēs*, *Narsensilis*, -e.
Narthecusa, *Narthecūsa*, -is (f.).
Narycium, *Narycūm*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Narycium*, *Narycium*, -a, -um.
Nasamones, the *Nāsāmōnes*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Nasamones*, *Nasamoniū*, -a, -um, and *Nāsāmōniācas*, -a, -um.
Nasica, *Nasica*, -is (m.).
Nasidienus, *Nasidiēnus*, -i (m.).
Nasidius, *Nasidiū*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Nasidius*, *Nasidiū*, -a, -um.
Naso, *Nāso*, -ōnis (m.).
Nasos, *Nēsos*, -i (f.).
Nassau, *Nassovia*, -is (f.).
Natalis, *Natālis*, -is (m.).
Nathan, *Nathan*, indecl. (m.).
Nathaniel, *Nathanāel*, -ēlis (m.).
Natso, the, *Natso*, -ōnis (m.).
Natalia, *Asia Minor*; *Anatolia*, -is (f.).
Natta, *Natta*, -is (m.).
Naubolus, *Naubolū*, -i (m.); son of *Naubolus*, *Naubolides*, -is (m.).
Naucrates, *Naucratēs*, -is (m.).
Naucratius, *Naucratīus*, -idī (f.); of or belonging to *Naucratius*, *Naucratīus*, -a, -um, and *pecul. masc.*, *Naucratītes*, -is (m.).
Naulocha, *Naulocha*, -is (f.).
Naulochos, *Naulochos*, -i (f.).
Naulochum, *Naulōchum*, -i (n.).
Naumachus, *Naumāchus*, -i (f.).
Naupactus, *Naupactius*, -i (f.), and *Naupactum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Naupactus*, *Naupactūs*, -a, -um.
Nauplius, *Naupliū*, -ii (m.); son of *Nauplius*, *Naupliades*, -is (m.).
Nauportum, *Nauportum*, -i (n.).
Nausicaa, *Nausica*, -is, and *Nausicaē* -is (f.).
Nausiphanes, *Nausiphānes*, -is (m.).
Nausiphous, *Nausiphōus*, -i (m.).
Naustathmus, *Naustathmū*, -i (f.).
Nautes, *Nautes*, -is (m.).
Nautius, *Nautiū*, -ii (m.).
Navarre, *Navarona*, -is (f.).
Necarnio, *Pylus*, -i (m.), *Messēniacus*.
Naxius, *Naxiū*, -ii (m.).
Naxos, *Naxos* or *Naxus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Naxos*, *Naxian*, *Naxius*, -a, -um.
Nazanzus, *Nazanzus* or *Nazanzus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Nazanzus*, *Nazanzū*, -a, -um.
Nazareth, *Nazareth*, indecl., and *Nazara*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nazareth*, *Nazareus*, -a, -um; *Nazareus*, -a, -um; and *Nazarus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Nazareth*, *Nazarenes*, *Nazareth*, -orum (m.).
Nazianzus, v. *Nazanzus*.
Nea, *Nea*, -is (f.).
Neathus, the, *Neathus*, -i (m.).
Neal, *Nigellus*, -i (m.).
Neales, *Neales*, -is (m.).
Neapolis, *Neāpolis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Neapolis*, *Neapolitan*, *Neāpōlitānus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Neāpōlites*, -is; *pecul. fem.*, *Neāpōlitā*, -idis.
Nearchus, *Nearchus*, -i (m.).
Nebis, the, *Nebis*, -is (m.).
Nebo, *Nebo*, -ōnis (m.).
Nebridius, *Nebridius*, -ii (m.).
Nebrissa, *Nebrissa*, -is (f.).
Nebrodes (Mount), *Nebrodēs*, -is (m.).
Necar, the, *Necar*, -ri (m.).
Nectanabis, *Nectānabis*, -is or -idis (m.).
Negropent (the island), *Euboea*, -is (f.), q. v.—2. (the city) *Chalcis*, -idis (f.), q. v.
Nehemiah, *Nehemias*, -is (m.).
Nelcus, *Nelcus*, -eas and -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Nelcus*, *Nelēus*, -a, -um, and *Nelēus*, -a, -um; son of *Nelcus*, *Nelides*, -is (m.).
Nelo, the, *Nelo*, -ōnis (m.).
Nemausus, *Nemausus*, -i (f.), and *Nemausum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nemausus*, *Nemausensis*, -e.
Nemca, *Nemca*, -is, and *Nemcē*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nemca*, *Nemecus*, -a, -um, and *Nemēus*, -a, -um.
Nemecianus, *Nemēciānus*, -i (m.).
Nemesis, *Nemēsis*, -is (f.).
Nemetacum, *Nemetacum*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Nemetacum*, *Nemetacensis*, -e.

Nemetes, the, *Nēmētes*, -um 're'; of or belonging to the *Nemetes*, *Neurtensis*, -e.
Nemossus, *Nemossus*, -i (f.).
Nemours, *Nemorodum*, -ii (n.).
Nemrod, v. *Nimrod*.
Neo, *Neo* or *Neon*, -ōnis (m.).
Neobule, *Neobūle*, -es (f.).
Neocæsarea, *Neocæsariā*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Neocæsarea*, *Neocæsariensis*, -e.
Neocles, *Neocles*, -is or -i (m.); son of *Neocles*, *Neocliides*, -is (m.).
Neon, v. *Neo*.
Neopilemus, *Neopōlēmus*, -i (m.).
Neoris, *Neōria*, -is (f.).
Nepet, *Nepet*, indecl. (n.), *Nēpēte*, *Nepete*, and *Nēpe*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Nepet* or *Nēpe*, *Nepēstinus*, -a, -um, and *Nepesina*, -e.
Nephela, *Nephēle*, -es (f.); of or relating to *Nephela*, *Nephelaeus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nephela*, *Nephelēlas*, -ādīa, and *Nephelēla*, -idis (f.).
Nephelia, *Nephēlia*, -idis (f.).
Nepheris, *Nepheria*, -is (f.).
Nephtali, *Nephtali*, indecl. (m.).
Nepos, *Nepos*, -ōtis (m.).
Neptianus, *Neptiānus*, -i (m.).
Neptune, *Neptunus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Neptune*, *Neptunian*, *Neptunius*, -a, -um, and *Neptunālis*, -e; daughter of *Neptune*, *Neptunine*, -es (f.).
Nequinum, *Nequinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nequinum*, *Nequinus*, -ātis (adj.).
Neratus, *Nerātius*, -ii (m.).
Nereid, a, v. *Nereus*.
Nereus, *Nerēus*, -eas or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Nereus*, *Nerēus*, -a, -um, and late *Nerinus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nereus*, a *Nereid*, *Nerōia*, -idis, and *Nerine*, -es (f.).
Nerigos, *Nerigos*, -i (f.).
Neriphus, *Neriphus*, -i (f.).
Nerius, *Neritus* or *Neritus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Nerius*, *Neritū*, -a, -um.
Nerius, *Nerius*, -i (m.).
Nero, *Nēro*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Nero*, *Nerōnius*, -a, -um; *Nerōnius*, -a, -um; and *Nerōnianus*, -a, -um.
Nerulum, *Nerulū*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Nerulum*, *Nerulōnensis*, -e.
Nerva, *Norva*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Nerva*, *Nervinus*, -a, -um, and *Nervālis*, -e.
Nervii, the, *Nervii*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Nervii*, *Nervicus*, -a, -um.
Nesae, *Nesae*, -es (f.).
Nesaea, *Nesaea*, -is (m.).
Nesimachus, *Nesimachus*, -i (m.).
Nesia, *Nēsia*, -idis (f.).
Nesos, *Nēsos*, -i (f.).
Nessa, *Nessa*, -is (f.).
Nessus, *Nessus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Nessus*, *Nessēus*, -a, -um.
Nestor, *Nestor*, -ōris (m.); of or belonging to *Nestor*, *Nestorian*, *Nestōreus*, -a, -um; son of *Nestor*, *Nestōrides*, -is (m.).
Nestorius, *Nestorius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Nestorius*, *Nestorianus*, -a, -um; the followers of *Nestorius*, *Nestoriani*, -orum (m.).
Nestus, the, *Nestus*, -i (m.).
Netherby, *Castra Exploratorum*.
Netherlands, the, *Gallia Belgica* (f.).
Netum, *Netum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Netum*, *Netinenses*, -ium, and *Netini*, -orum (m.).
Neufchatel, *Neocomum*, -i (n.).
Nevers, *Nivernium*, -ii (n.); *Noviodunum*, -i (n.).
Newark, *Nova Arca*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Newark*, *Novarcensis*, -e.
New Britain, *Nova Britannia*, -is (f.).
New Brunswick, *Novum Brunsvicum*, -i (n.).
New Castle, *Castella Nova* (f.).
New Castle, *Novum Castellum*, -i (n.).
New Grenada, *Castella Aurea*, -is (f.).
New Guinea, *Guinea Nova*, -is (f.).
New Hampshire, v. *Hampshire*.
New Haven, *Novus Portus* (m.).
New Holland, *Hollandia Nova*, -is (f.).
New Ireland, *Nova Hibernia*, -is (f.).
New Jersey, *Nova Caesariē*, -is (f.), or *Neo-Cæsariē*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *New Jersey*, *Neo-Cæsariensis*, -e.
New Market, *Azopolis*, -is (f.).
New Orleans, *Nova Aurēlia*, -is (f.); *Novum Aurelianum*, -i (n.); *Neo-Genā*

buia, -i (n.); of *New Orleans*, *Neo-Aurēliensis*, -e; *Neo-Genābensis*, -e.
Newport, *Novus Portus*, -is (m.).
Newton, { *Neapolis*, -is (f.); *Oppidum Neotown*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Newton*, *Neapolitānus*, -a, -um.
New York, *Novum Eboracum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *New York*, *Neo-Eboracensis*, -e.
Nicea, *Nicēa*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nicea*, *Nicean* or *Nicēn*, *Nicēasis*, -a, and (late) *Nicēnus*, -a, -um.
Niceus, *Nicēus*, -i (m.).
Nicander, *Nicander*, -dri (m.).
Nicanor, *Nicanor*, -ōris (m.).
Nicator, *Nictator*, -ōris (m.).
Nicea, *Nicēa*, -is (f.), q. v.
Nicea, v. *Nicea*.
Nicearchus, *Nicearchus*, -i (m.).
Nicephorium, *Nicephorium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Nicephorium*, *Nicephorius*, -a, -um.
Nicephorus, the, *Nicephōrius*, -ii (m.).
Nicephorus, *Nicephōrus*, -i (m.).
Nicetius, *Nicētrius*, -i (m.).
Nicetas, *Nicēros*, -ōtis (m.); of or relating to *Nicetas*, *Nicerotianus*, -a, -um.
Nicetus, *Nicētrius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Nicetus*, *Nicētrianus*, -a, -um.
Nicias, *Nicias*, -is (m.).
Nicholas, *Nicolaus*, -i (m.), q. v.
Nico, *Nico* or *Nicon*, -ōnis (m.).
Nicodes, *Nicodes*, -is (m.).
Nicocon, *Nicocon*, -ōtis (m.).
Nicodamus, *Nicodāmus*, -i (m.).
Nicodemus, *Nicodēmus*, -i (m.).
Nicodorus, *Nicodorus*, -i (m.).
Nicolaus, v. *Nicholas*.
Nicolaus, *Nicolaus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Nicolaus*, *Nicolaus*, -a, -um; the followers of *Nicolaus*, *Nicolaitēs*, -arum (m.).
Nicomachus, *Nicomāchus*, -i (m.).
Nicomedes, *Nicomēdes*, -is (m.).
Nicomedia, *Nicomēdia*, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Nicomedia*, *Nicomēdenses*, -um (m.).
Nicon, v. *Nico*.
Niciphanes, *Niciphānes*, -is (m.).
Nicipolis, *Nicipōlis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nicipolis*, *Nicipolitanus*, -a, -um.
Nicotches, *Nicotches*, -is (m.).
Nicostratus, *Nicostrātus*, -i (m.).
Niger, the, *Niger*, -gri, or *Nigria*, -is (m.).
Niger, *Niger*, -gri (m.); a paragon of *Niger*, *Nigriānus*, -i (m.).
Nigidius, *Nigidius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Nigidius*, *Nigidianus*, -a, -um.
Nigrinus, *Nigrinus*, -i (m.).
Nigritie, the, *Nigritie*, -arum (m.).
Nile, the, *Nilus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Nile*, *Niliacus*, -a, -um, and *Niliōcus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Niliōtes*, -is; *pecul. fem.*, *Niliōtis*, -idis.
Nileus, *Nileus*, -eas and -ei (m.).
Nilus, *Nilus*, -i (m.).
Nimrod, *Nimrod* or *Nemrod*, indecl. (m.).
Nimroch, *Nimroch*, -i (f.), q. v.
Ninewch, *Ninivē*, -es, and *Niniva*, -is (f.); also, *Ninus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Ninewch*, *Niniviticus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Ninewch*, *Ninivites*, -arum (m.).
Ninnius, *Ninnius*, -i (m.).
Ninus, *Ninus*, -i (m.); son of *Ninus*, *Ninyas*, -is (m.).
Niobe, *Niobe*, -es, and *Nioba*, -is (f.); of or relating to *Niobe*, *Niobēus*, -a, -um; son of *Niobe*, *Niōbides*, -is (m.).
Niphates (Mount), *Niphātes*, -is (m.).
Niphe, *Niphe*, -es (f.).
Nireus, *Nireus*, -eas or -ei (m.).
Nisaea, *Nisēa*, -is (f.).
Nisibis, *Nisibis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Nisibis*, *Nisibēus*, -a, -um.
Nisemus, *Nemausus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Nisus, the, *Nisus*, -arum (m.).
Nisus, *Nisus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Nisus*, *Nisēus*, -a, -um, and *Nisēus*, -a, -um; daughter of *Nisus*, *Nisēia*, -idis (f.).
Nistrus, *Nistrus*, -i (f.).
Nitobriges, the, *Nitobriges*, -um (m.).
Noa, *Noa*, -is (f.).
Noe, *Noe*, -arum (f.); the inhabitants of *Noe*, *Noēni*, -orum (m.).
Noah, *Noē*, indecl., and *Noe*, -is (m.).
Noami, *Noēni*, indecl., and *Noēni*, -is (f.).
Noëllor, *Noëllor*, -ōris (m.).
Nocera, *Noceria*, -is (f.), q. v.

Neotinus, *Modinus*, -i (m.).
Noel, *Noëlius*, -ii, and *Natalis*, -is (m.).
Noëtus, *Noëtus*, -i (m.); the followers of
Noëtus, *Noëtiani*, -orum (m.).
Nola, *Nola*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Nola, *Nolanus*, -a, -um.
Noliba, *Noliba*, -æ (f.).
Nomades, the *Nomades*, -um (m.).
Nomentum, *Nomentum*, -i (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Nomentum*, *Nomentanus*, -a,
 -um.
Nomentanus, *Nomentanus*, -i (m.).
Nomion, *Nomion*, -ōnis (m.).
Nomius, *Nomius*, -ii (m.).
Nona, *Nona*, -æ (f.).
Nonacris, *Nonacris*, -is (f.), a mountain
 and city; of or belonging to *Nonacris*,
Nonacris, -a, -um, and *Nonacrinus*, -a,
 -um.
Nonianus, *Nonianus*, -i (m.).
Nonius, *Nonius*, -ii (m.).
Nora, *Nora*, -orum (m.); of or belonging
 to *Nora*, *Norensis*, -æ.
Norba, *Norba*, -æ, and *Norbe*, -æ (f.); of
 or belonging to *Norba*, *Norbānus*, -a,
 -um, and *Norbensis*, -æ.
Norbanus, *Norbanus*, -i (m.).
Norcia, *Nursia*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Noreia, *Noreia*, -æ (f.).
Norfolk, *Norfolcia*, -æ (f.); *Icenōpōlis*, -is
 (f.).
Noricum, *Noricum*, -i (n.); of or belong-
 ing to *Noricum*, *Noricus*, -a, -um.
Norman, *Normannus*, -i (m.).
Normandy, *Normannia*, -æ (f.).
North Sea, *Oceanus Germanicus*.
Norikumberland, *Northumbria*, -æ (f.).
Norway, *Norvegia*, -æ (f.).
Norwich, *Venta Icenorum*; *Norlōvicum*,
 -i (n.).
Notium, *Notium*, -ii (n.).
Nottingham, *Nottinghamia*, -æ (f.).
Novana, *Novāna*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
 to *Novana*, *Novānensis*, -æ.
Novaria, *Novaria*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Novaria*, *Novariensis*, -æ.
Novatian, *Novatianus*, -i (m.).
Novatius, *Novatius*, -ii (m.).
Novatus, *Novātus*, -i (m.); daughter of
Novatus, *Novatilla*, -æ (f.).
Novellus, *Novellus*, -ii (m.).
Novellus, *Novellus*, -i (m.).
Novesium, *Novesium*, -ii (n.).
Novia, *Novia*, -æ (f.).
Noviodunum, *Noviōdūnum*, -i (n.).
Noviomagus, *Noviōmagus*, -i (f.), or *No-
 viomagum*, -i (n.).
Novius, *Novius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to
Novius, *Novianus*, -a, -um.
Nubia, *Nubārum Regio*; *Nubia*, -æ (f.);
 the *Nubians*, *Nubæ*, -arum, and *Nubæ*,
 -orum (m.).
Nuccia, *Nūcēria*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Nuccia, *Nūcērianus*, -a, -um.
Nucula, *Nucula*, -æ (m.).
Nuditium, *Nuditium*, -i (n.).
Nuthōnes, the *Nuthōnes*, -um (m.).
Numa, *Numa*, -æ (m.).
Numantia, *Numantia*, -æ (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Numantia*, *Numantianus*, -a,
 -um.
Numanus, *Numānus*, -i (m.).
Numenius, *Numenius*, -ii (m.).
Numeria, *Nūmēria*, -æ (f.).
Numerian, *Numerianus*, -i (m.).
Numerius, *Numerius*, -ii (m.).
Numicius, *Numicius*, -ii (m.).
Numicus, the *Numicus*, -i or *Numicius*,
 -ii (m.).
Numida, *Numida*, -æ (m.).
Numidia, *Numidia*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Numidia*, *Numidian*, *Numidicus*,
 -a, -um; *Numidianus*, -a, -um; and
 poet. *Nūmas*, -ādis (adj.); the inhabit-
 ants of *Numidia*, the *Numidians*, *Nūmi-
 dæ*, -arum, *synē*, -um (m.); a *Numidian*,
Numida, -æ (m.).
Numidius, *Numidius*, -ii (m.).
Numistius, *Numistius*, -ii (m.).
Numistro, *Numistro* or *Numestro*, -ōnis
 (f.); of or belonging to *Numistro*, *Num-
 istrānus*, -a, -um.
Numitor, *Numitor*, -ōris (m.).
Numitoria, *Numitoria*, -æ (f.).
Numitorius, *Numitorius*, -ii (m.).
Nunius, *Nunius*, -ii (m.).
Nürnberg, *Norimberga* or *Noriberga*, -æ
 (f.).
Nursa, *Nursæ*, -arum (f.).

Nursia, *Nursia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging
 to *Nursia*, *Nursianus*, -a, -um.
Nycteus, *Nyctēus*, -eos and -ei (m.); daugh-
 ter of *Nycteus*, *Nyctēis*, -idis (f.).
Nyctymene, *Nyctymēne*, -es (f.).
Nymphæa, *Nymphæa*, -æ (f.).
Nymphæum, *Nymphæum*, -i (n.).
Nymphæus, the *Nymphæus*, -i (m.).
Nymphidius, *Nymphidius*, -ii (m.).
Nymphus, *Nymphus*, -ii (m.).
Nympho, *Nympho*, -ōnis (m.).
Nymphodorus, *Nymphodōrus*, -i (m.).
Nysa, *Nysa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Nysa, *Nysean*, *Nysæus*, -a, -um; *Nysē-
 us*, -a, -um; *Nysius*, -a, -um; and *Nysē-
 ſcus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Nysēis*, -idis,
 and *Nysias*, -ādis.
Nysæus, *Nysæus*, -i (m.).
Nysos, *Nysos*, -i (f.).
Nysus, *Nysus*, -i (m.).

O.

Oasis, *Oāsis*, -is (f.); of or relating to the
Oasis, *Oāsianus*, -a, -um.
Oaxæ, the *Oaxæ*, -is (m.).
Obadiak, *Obadiak*, -æ (m.).
Obad, *Obad*, -i (m.).
Obrina, the *Obrina*, -æ (m.).
Obaidius, *Obaidius*, -ii (m.); of or relating
 to *Obaidius*, *Obaidianus*, -a, -um.
Ocalca, *Ocalca*, -æ, and *Ocaloe*, -es (f.).
Occia, *Occia*, -æ (f.).
Oceanus, *Oceanus*, -i (m.); son of *Ocea-
 nus*, *Oceanides*, -æ (m.); daughter of
Oceanus, *Oceanitis*, -idis (f.).
Ocelense, the *Ocelenses*, -um (m.).
Ocella, *Ocella*, -æ (m.), a man's name.—2.
 (f.) a woman's name.
Ocellina, *Ocellina*, -æ (f.).
Ocellum, *Ocellum*, -i (n.).
Ocha, *Ocha*, -æ (f.).
Ochus, *Ochus*, -i (m.).
Ocellia, *Ocellia*, -is (f.).
Ocnus, *Ocnus*, -i (m.).
Ocrea, *Ocrea*, -æ (m.).
Ocriculum, *Ocriculum*, -i (n.); of or be-
 longing to *Ocriculum*, *Ocriculānus*, -a,
 -um.
Ocrisia, *Ocrisia*, -æ (f.).
Octavia, *Octavia*, -æ (f.).
Octavianus, *Octavianus*, -i (m.), v. *Octa-
 vius*.
Octavius, *Octavius*, -ii (m.); of or relating
 to *Octavius* or the *Octavia gens*, *Octavi-
 us*, -a, -um, and *Octavianus*, -a, -um.
Ocodurus, *Ocodurus*, -i (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Ocodurus*, *Ocodurenis*, -æ.
Octogesa, *Octogesa*, -æ (f.).
Ocotolophus, *Ocotolophus*, -i (m.), and *Oc-
 tophum*, -i (n.).
Ocyale, *Ocyale*, -es (f.).
Ocyrhoë, *Ocyrhōë*, -es (f.).
Oder, the *Viadrus*, -i (m.).
Odessa, *Odessus* or -os, -i (f.).
Odites, *Odites*, -æ (m.).
Odomantes, the *Odomantes*, -um (m.); of
 or belonging to the *Odomantes*, *Odoman-
 ticus*, -a, -um.
Odryæ, the *Odryæ*, -arum (m.); of or be-
 longing to the *Odryæ*, *Odrysius*, -a, -um.
Odyssæ, the *Odyssæ*, -æ (f.).
Œa, *Œa*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Œa*,
Œensis, -æ.
Œagrus, *Œagrus* or *Œager*, -gri (m.); of
 or belonging to *Œagrus*, *Œagrius*, -a,
 -um.
Œantha, *Œantha*, -es, and *Œanthia*, -æ
 (f.).
Œbalus, *Œbalus*, -i (m.); of or belonging
 to *Œbalus*, *Œbalian*, *Œbalus*, -a, -um;
 son or descendant of *Œbalus*, *Œbaldes*,
 -æ (m.); daughter or female descendant
 of *Œbalus*, *Œbālla*, -idis (f.); poet. also
 for *Laconian*.
Œchalia, *Œchalia*, -æ (f.); of *Œchalia*,
Œchālia, -idis (fem. adj.).
Œdipades, v. *eg*.
Œdipus, *Œdipus*, -i, and *Œdipus*, -ōdis
 (m.); poet. also, *Œdipodes*, -æ (m.); of
 or relating to *Œdipus*, *Œdipodionius*,
 -a, -um; son of *Œdipus*, *Œdipodionis*,
 -æ (m.).
Œneus, *Œneus*, -eos and -ei (m.); of or be-
 longing to *Œneus*, *Œnēus* and *Œnē-
 us*, -a, -um; daughter of *Œneus*, *Œnēis*,
 -idis (f.); son or descendant of *Œneus*,
Œnēides, -æ (m.).
Œniāde, the *Œniāde*, -arum (m.).

Œnoa, *Œnoa*, -æ (f.).
Œnomaus, *Œnōmaus*, -i (m.).
Œnora, *Œnōne*, -es (f.).
Œnope, *Œnope*, -es (f.).
Œnopia, *Œnōpia*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Œnopia*, *Œnōpius*, -a, -um.
Œnotria, *Œnōtria*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Œnotria*, *Œnōtrian*, *Œnotrius*,
 -a, -um; the *Œnotri*, *Œnotri*, -orum
 (m.).
Œnus, the *Œnus*, -i or -untis (m.).
Œnussa, *Œnussa*, -æ (f.); the *Œnussa*
 (Islands), *Œnusse*, -arum (f), *Insule*.
Œta (Mount), *Œta*, -æ, and *Œte*, -es (f.);
 also (late) *Œta*, -æ (m.); of or belong-
 ing to *Œta*, *Œtean*, *Œteus*, -a, -um.
Œfanto, the *Œfidus*, -i (m.).
Œfellus, *Œfellus*, -i (m.).
Œfilus, *Œfilus*, -ii (m.).
Œglio, the *Œllius*, -i (m.).
Œgulinia, *Œgulinia*, -æ (f.).
Œgulinus, *Œgulinus*, -ii (m.).
Œgyges, *Œgyges*, -is, and *varely* -i (m.); of
 or relating to *Œgyges*, *Œgygian*, *Œgyg-
 ius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Œgy-
 gius*, *Œgygides*, -æ (m.); in plural poet.
 for *Theban*.
Œgygia, *Œgygia*, -æ (f.).
Œileus, *Œilēus*, -eos and -ei (m.); son of *Œi-
 leus*, *Œilides*, -æ (m.).
Œise, the *Œsia*, -æ (f.).
Œlana, the *Œlana*, -æ, or *Œlano*, -es (f.).
Œlarno, *Œlarno*, -ōnis (f.).
Œlbia, *Œlbia*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to
Œlbia, *Œlbianus*, -a, -um, and *Œliden-
 sis*, -æ.
Œlbiōpōlis, *Œlbiōpōlis*, -is (f.); an inhabit-
 ant of *Œlbiōpōlis*, *Œlbiōpōlitæ*, -æ (m.).
Œlceades, the *Œlceades*, -um (m.).
Œlcinium, *Œlcinium*, -ii (n.); the inhabit-
 ants of *Œlcinium*, *Œlcinistæ*, -um, or
Œlcinistæ, -arum (m.).
Œldeburg, *Œldeburg*, -æ (f.).
Œleus, *Œleus* or *Œleus*, -i (f.).
Œleastro, *Œleastro*, -i (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Œleastro*, *Œleatrensis*, -æ.
Œlennius, *Œlennius*, -ii (m.).
Œlenos, *Œlenos* or *Œlenus*, -i (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Œlenus*, *Œlénus*, -a, -um.
Œlénus, *Œlénus*, -i (m.); son of *Œlenus*,
Œlenides, -æ (m.).
Œleron, *Œlarian*, -i (f.); of or belonging
 to *Œleron*, *Œlarianensis*, -æ.
Œliarus, v. *Œleus*.
Œlippo, *Œlippo*, -ōnis (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Œlippo*, *Œlippoensis*, -æ.
Œlives (Mount of), *Mons Œlivarum*.
Œliver, *Œliverus*, -i (m.).
Œlivia, *Œlivia*, -æ (f.).
Œlizon, *Œlizon*, -ōnis (f.).
Œllius, the *Œllius*, -ii (m.).
Œlmus, *Œlmus*, -ii (m.).
Œlmutz, *Œlmutz*, -i, and *Œlmucium*, -ii
 (m.).
Œlariatus, *Œlariatus*, -i (m.).
Œlaccia, *Œlaccia*, -æ (f.).
Œlaphyzos, *Œlaphyzos*, -i (f.).
Œlurus, *Œlurus*, -i (f.).
Œlybrius, *Œlybrius*, -ii (m.); of or relating
 to *Œlybrius*, *Œlybrius*, -a, -um.
Œlympia, *Œlympia*, -æ (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Œlympia*, *Œlympic* or *Œlympian*,
Œlympiacus, -a, -um; *Œlympicus*, -a,
 -um; *Œlympius*, -a, -um; and (late)
Œlympianus, -a, -um.
Œlympias, *Œlympias*, -ādis (f.).
Œlympio, *Œlympio*, -ōnis (m.).
Œlympiōdorus, *Œlympiōdorus*, -i (m.).
Œlympus (Mount), *Œlympus*, -i (m.); of
 or belonging to *Œlympus*, *Œlympian*,
Œlympicus, -a, -um, and *Œlympius*, -a,
 -um.
Œlynthia, *Œlynthia*, -æ (f.).
Œlynthus, *Œlynthus* or *Œlynthos*, -i (f.);
 of or belonging to *Œlynthus*, *Œlynthian*,
Œlynthius, -a, -um.
Œmbos, *Œmbos*, -i (f.); of *Œmbos*, *Œmbōis*.
Œmbites, -æ (masc. adj.).
Œmbro, the *Œmbro*, -ōnis (m.).
Œmphale, *Œmphale*, -es, and *Œmphāla*, -æ
 (f.).
Œnchestus, *Œnchestus*, -i (f.); of or be-
 longing to *Œnchestus*, *Œnchestus*, -a,
 -um.
Œnesicritus, *Œnesicritus*, -i (m.).
Œnesimus, *Œnesimus*, -i (m.).
Œnoha, *Œnoha*, -æ (f.).
Œnomarchus, *Œnomarchus*, -i (m.).
Œnomastus, *Œnomastus*, -i (m.).

Ontario (Lake), Andistrocus, -i (m.), Lacus.
Opharus, the, Opharus, -i (m.); dwellers on the Opharus, Opharitis, -arum (m.).
Opkeltes, Opkeltes, -æ (m.).
Opkion, Opkion, -onis (m.); of or relating to Opkion, Opkionius, -a, -um; son of Opkion, Opkionides, -æ (m.).
Opkhir, Opkhir, indecl. (f.); of or belonging to Opkhir, Opkhirius, -a, -um.
Opkites, Opkites, -æ (m.).
Opkithus, Opkithus, -i (m.); descendant of Opkithus, Opkithus, -æ (f.).
Opkithus, Opkithus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Opkithus, Opkithusius, -a, -um.
Ophradus, the, Ophradus, -i (m.).
Opic, the, Opic, -orum (m.); of the Opici, Opician, Opician, -a, -um.
Opilius, Opilius, -ii (m.).
Opimia, Opimia, -æ (f.).
Opimius, Opimius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Opimius, Opimius, -a, -um, and Opimianus, -a, -um.
Opis, Opis, -is (f.).
Opitergium, Opitergium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Opitergium, Opiterginus, -a, -um.
Opiternus, Opiternus, -ii (m.).
Opilacus, Opilacus, -i (m.).
Oporto, Cale, -æ (f.); Portus Calensis; of or belonging to Oporto, Calensis, -e.
Oppla, Oppla, -æ (f.).
Opplancus, Opplancus, -i (m.).
Opplian, Opplianus, -i (m.).
Opplius, Opplius, -ii (m.).
Opplius, Opplius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Opplius, Opplius, -a, -um.
Ope, Ops, Opis (f.); of or relating to Ope, Opalis, -e.
Opetus, Opatus, -ii (m.).
Opantius, Opantius, -ii (m.).
Opus, Opus, -untia (f.); of or belonging to Opus, Opuntian, Opuntius, -a, -um.
Orange, Arausio, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Orange, Arausensis, -e.
Orata, Orata, -æ (m.).
Orbelus (Mount), Orbelus, -i (m.).
Orbilus, Orbilus, -ii (m.).
Orbius, Orbius, -ii (m.).
Orbona, Orbona, -æ (f.).
Orcaades, the, Orcaades, -um (f.). Insulae.
Orchamus, Orchamus, -i (m.).
Orchent, the, Orcheni, -orum (m.).
Orchinus, Orchinus, -ii (m.).
Orchomenos, Orchomenos, -e, -us, -i (m.); of or belonging to Orchomenos, Orchomenius, -a, -um.
Orcus, Orcus, -i (m.).
Ordacus, Ordacus, -i (f.).
Ordovices, the, Ordovices, -um (m.).
Ordymnus (Mount), Ordymnus, -i (m.).
Oreades, the, Oreades, -um (f.); an Oread, Oreas, -adis (f.).
Orestes, the, Orestes, -arum (m.); country of the Orestes, Orestis, -idis (f.).
Orestes, Orestes, -æ and -is (m.); of or relating to Orestes, Orestus, -a, -um.
Orestilla, Orestilla, -æ (f.).
Orestum, Orestum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Orestum, Orestanus, -a, -um.
Oreus, Oreus, -i (f.); and Orestum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Oreus, Oresticus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Oreus, Orestian, -orum (m.).
Orgas, Orgas, -æ (m.).
Orgæ, Orgæ, -es (f.).
Orgessum, Orgessum, -i (n.).
Oricus, Oricus, or Orico, -i (f.), and Oricum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Oricus, Oricus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Oricus, Orician, -orum (m.).
Origen, Origines, -is (m.); a follower of Origen, Origenista, -æ, and Origenianus, -i (m.).
Orion, Orion, -onis (m.).
Orippe, Orippe, -onis (f.).
Orithyia, Orithyia, -æ (f.).
Ortus, Ortus, -ii (m.).
Orkeny, the (Islands), Orcaades, -um (f.), Insulae.
Orlando, Orlandus, -i (m.).
Orleans, Genabum, -i (n.), q. v.; Aurelia, -æ (f.); Aurelianum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Orleans, Aurelianensis, -e; v. New Orleans.
Orniadas, v. Hormidas.
Ornithus, } Ornithus or Ornithus, -i (m.).
Ornithus, }

Oroanda, Oroanda, -orum (n.); of or belonging to *Oroanda*, *Oroandicus*, -a, -um, and *Oroandensis*, -e.
Oroanda, *Oroandus*, -i (m.).
Oródes, Oródēs, -is (m.).
Orómedon, Orómédōn, -ontis (m.).
Orontes, Orontes, -is (m.), a man's name.
—2 the *Orontes*, *Orontes*, -is and -i (m.), a river; of or belonging to the *Orontes*, *Orontēus*, -a, -um.
Orópus, Orópus, -i (f.).
Orósius, Orósius, -i (m.).
Orpheus, Orphēus, -eas and -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Orpheus*, *Orphēus*, -a, -um, and *Orphicus*, -a, -um.
Orphidius, Orphidius, -i (m.).
Orphius, Orphitius, -i (m.).
Orphne, Orphne, -es (f.).
Orsilochus, Orsilochus, -i (m.).
Orsinus, Orsinus, -i (m.).
Orthobula, Orthobūla, -as and -is (f.).
Orthosia, Orthōsia, -is (m.).
Orthrus, Orthrus, -i (m.).
Ortiagon, Ortiagon, -onis (m.).
Ortona, Ortōna, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Ortona*, *Ortonensis*, -e.
Ortygia, Ortygia, -as and *Ortygie*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Ortygia*, *Ortygium*, *Ortygius*, -a, -um.
Oscæ, Oscæ, -is (m.).
Oscæ, Oscæ, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Oscæ*, *Oscensis*, -e.
Osci, the, Osci, -orum (m.); *Oscan, Oscan*, -a, -um.
Oscar, Oscarus, -i (m.).
Oscus, Oscus, -i (m.).
Osdreona, Osdreōna, -es, and *Osdreōna*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Osdreona*, *Osdreōnus*, -a, -um.
Osero, Abōtrus, -i (f.).
Osei, the, Osi, -orum (m.).
Osi, the, Osi, -orum (m.).
Osinius, Osiuius, -i (m.).
Ostia, Ostria, -is and -idis (m.).
Ostemi, the, Ostemil, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Ostemi*, *Ostemicus*, -a, -um.
Osmund, Osmundus, -i (m.).
Ospagrus, the, Ospagus, -i (m.).
Ossa (Mount), Ossa, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Ossa*, *Ossæus*, -a, -um.
Ossuna, Genua, -as (f.), *Ūrsorum*.
Ostanes, Ostānes, -is (m.).
Ostend, Ostenda, -as (f.).
Ostia, Ostia, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Ostia*, *Ostiensis*, -e.
Ostoria, Ostorius, -i (m.).
Ostrogoths, the, Ostrogothi, -orum (m.).
Oswald, Oswaldus, -i (m.).
Otacilius, Otacilius, -i (m.).
Otho, Otho, -nis (m.); of or relating to *Otho*, *Othonianus*, -a, -um.
Othrys (Mount), Othrya, -as or -is (m.); of or belonging to *Othrys*, *Othrynius*, -a, -um.
Othus, Othus, -i (m.).
Otranto, Hydruntum, -i (n.), q. v., and *Hydrus*, -untis (f.).
Otricoli, Otriculum, -i (n.), q. v.
Otris, Otris, -is (f.).
Otro, Otho, -nis (m.).
Otus, Otus, -i (m.).
Ouessant, Uxantis, -is (f.).
Ovæum, Ovētum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Ovæum*, *Ovētānus*, -a, -um.
Ovia, Ovia, -as (f.).
Ovid, Ovidius, -i (m.).
Oviedo, Ovētum, -i (n.), q. v.
Ovinius, Ovinius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Ovinus*, *Ovinus*, -a, -um.
Ovius, Ovius, -i (m.).
Owen, Audonæus, -i, and *Eugenius*, -i (m.).
Oxathres, Oxathres, -is (m.).
Oxford, Oxonia, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Oxford*, *Oxonensis*, -e.
Oxia, Oxis, -arum (f.), *Insule*.
Oxiones, the, Oxiónes, -um (m.).
Oxia, the, Oxus, -i (m.).
Oxyartes, Oxyartes, -is (m.).
Oxydrace, the, Oxydraces, -arum (m.).
Oxyrynchus, Oxyrrynchus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Oxyrynchus*, *Oxyrrynchus*, -is (masc. adj.).
Ozole, the, Ozōles, -arum (m.).
Ozomene, Ozōménē, -as (f.).

Pacarius, Pacarius, -i (m.).
Pactus, Pactus, -i (m.).
Pactus, Pactus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pactus, Pactus*, -a, -um.
Pacensis, v. Paz.
Pachynus, Pächynus, -i (n.), and *Pachynus*, -i (f.); Greek form, *Pachynus*, -i (f).
Pacilius, Pacilius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pacilius, Pacilianus*, -a, -um.
Pacilia, Pacilia, -i (m.).
Pacinius, Pacónius, -ii (m.).
Pacorur, Pacörus, -i (m.).
Pactius, Pactius, -i (m.).
Pactolus, the Pactolus, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Pactolus, Pactilia*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Pactumetus, Pactumeius, -ii (m.).
Pactye, Pactye, -es (f.).
Paculla, Paculla, -ae (f.).
Pacutius, Pächvius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pacutius, Pächvianus*, -a, -um.
Paderborn, Paderborna, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Paderborn, Paderbornensis*, -a, -um.
Padua, Pataviu, -ii (n.), q. v.
Padus, the Padus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Po*, } to the *Padus* or *Po*, *Padianus*, -a, -um; dwellers on the *Po*, *Padiani*, -orum (m.).
Padua, the Padua, -ae (f.).
Paez, Paez, -inis (m.).
Paeoni, the Paeonians, -orum (m.).
Paeulia, Paeulia, -ae (m.).
Paeon, Paeon, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Paeon, Paeonian*, -a, -um.
Paeones, the Paeones, -um (m.); the country of the *Paeones, Paeonia*, -ae (f.); *Paeonia, Paeonia*, -a, -um; and *pecul. fem.*, *Paeonia*, -idis.
Paeonia, Paeonia, -i (m.).
Paeonium, Paeonium, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Paeonium, Paeonianus*, -a, -um.
Paeina, Paeina, -ae (f.).
Paeus, Paeus, -i (m.).
Paeon, Paeon, -onis (m.).
Page, Page, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Page, Pageus*, -a, -um.
Pageae, Pageae, -arum, and *Pageae*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Pageae, Pageaeus*, -a, -um, and *Pageaicus*, -a, -um.
Palaemon, Palaemon, -onis (m.); of or relating to *Palaemon, Palaemonis*, -a, -um.
Palema, Palema, -as (f.).
Palaecoront, Helicon, -onis (m.), q. v.
Palaephoph, Palaephophos or *phus*, -i (f).
Palaephatus, Palaephatus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Palaephatus, Palaephatus*, -a, -um.
Paleae, Paleae, -es (f.).
Palaestina, v. Palaestina.
Palaestria, Palastria, -i (f.).
Palamedes, Palamedes, -is (m.); of or relating to *Palamedes, Palamedeus*, -a, -um; *Palamedius*, -a, -um; and *Palamidicus*, -a, -um.
Palaire (Mount), Palastus, -i (m.), *Mons, Palastus*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the *Palaire Mount, Palastus*, -a, -um.
Palermo, Panormus, -i (f), q. v.
Pales, Päes, -is (f.); of or relating to *Pales, Pallia*, -e.
Palaestina, Palaestina, -ae and -time -es (f.); of or belonging to *Palaestina, Palaestinus*, -a, -um, and (late) *Palaestinaensis*.
Palaestina, Praeneste, -is (m.), q. v.
Palfurius, Palfurius, -ii (m.).
Palibothra, Palibothra or *Palimbethra* -ae (f.).
Pallci, the Pallci, -orum (m.).
Pallinuro (Cape), Pallinuro, -i (n.), *Promontorium*.
Pallinurus, Pallinurus, -i (m.).
Palla, Palla, -ae (m.).
Palladius, Palladius, -ii (m.).
Pallantem, Pallantem, -i (n.); of or relating to *Pallantem, Pallantius*, -a, -um.
Pallas, Pallas, -adis (f.), *appellation of Minerva*; of or relating to *Pallas, Palladius*, -a, -um.—2 *Pallas*, -antis (m.), a man's name; of or relating to *Pallas, Pallantius*, -a, -um, and *Pallantius*, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of *Pallas, Pallantias*, -adis, and *Pallantis*, -idis (f).
Pallene, Pallene, -es (f.); of or belonging to

to *Pallene*, *Pallenean*, *Palleneus*, -a, -um, and *Pallensis*, -e.
Palma, *Palma*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Palma*, *Palmonsis*, -e.
Palms (*Island of*), *Palmaria*, -æ (f); *Insula*.
Palmira, *Palmīra*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Palmira*, *Palmīreus*, -a, -um.
Palmus, *Palmus*, -i (f).
Palumbus, *Palumbus*, -i (m).
Pamius, *Pamius*, -i (m).
Pammenes, *Pammēnes*, -is (m).
Pampeluna, *Pampelo*, -onis (f); *Pampelōna*, -æ (f).
Pamphila, *Pamphila*, -æ (f).
Pamphilus, *Pamphilus*, -i (m).
Pamphylia, *Pamphylia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Pamphylia*, *Pamphylian*, *Pamphylus*, -a, -um, and (*late*) *Pamphylus*, -a, -um.
Pan, *Pan*, -ānos or -ānis (m).
Panacea, *Panācea*, -æ (f).
Panacea, *Panacea*, -æ (f).
Panenus, *Panēnus*, -i (m).
Panetus, *Panētus*, -i (m).
Panetolium, *Panētōlium*, -i (n); of or relating to the *Panetolium*, *Panetolicus*, -a, -um.
Panareus, *Panāretus*, -i (m).
Panchaia, *Panchaia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Panchaia*, *Pancheus*, -a, -um; *Panchāicus*, -a, -um; and *Panchāius*, -a, -um.
Panda, *Panda*, -æ (f).
Panda, the *Panda*, -arum (m); of or belonging to the *Panda*, *Pandæus*, -a, -um.
Pandana, *Pandana*, -æ (f).
Pandarus, *Pandārus*, -i (m).
Pandataria, *Pandataria*, -æ (f).
Pandion, *Pandion*, -ōnis (m); of or relating to *Pandion*, *Pandionius*, -a, -um.
Pandora, *Pandōra*, -æ (f).
Pandoria, *Pandōria*, -æ (f).
Pandrosos, *Pandrōsos*, -i (f).
Pangæus (*Mount*), *Pangæus*, -i (m), and *Pangæa*, -orum (n); of or belonging to *Mount Pangæus*, *Pangæus*, -a, -um.
Panionium, *Panionium*, -i (m); of or relating to the *Panionium*, *Panionius*, -a, -um.
Pannicus, *Pannicus*, -i (m).
Pannonia, *Pannōnia*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Pannonia*, *Pannonian*, *Pannōnicus*, -a, -um, and *Pannōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pannōnia*, -idis.
Panope, *Pānōpe*, -æ, and *Panopæa*, -æ (f).
Panopæus, *Panopēus*, -eos or -ei (m).
Panopolis, *Pānōpolis*, -is (f); of or relating to *Panopolis*, *Panōpōlites*, -æ (*masculine* adj.).
Panormus, *Panormus* or *Panhormus*, -i (f); *Panormum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Panormus*, *Panormitanus*, -a, -um.
Pansa, *Pansa*, -æ (m); of or relating to *Pansa*, *Pansianus*, -a, -um.
Pantagias, the *Pantagias*, -æ (m).
Pantaleon, *Pantaleon*, -ontis (m).
Pantanus, *Pantānus*, -i (m).
Pantheon, *Pantheon* or *Pantheum*, -i (n).
Pantheus, *Panthēus*, -i (m).
Panthius, *Panthius*, -i (m).
Panthus, *Panthus* (*contracted from Panthous*), -i, voc -u (m); son of *Panthus*, *Panthoides*, -æ (m).
Panticapæum, *Panticāpæum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Panticapæum*, *Panticapensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Panticapæum*, *Panticāpel*, -orum (m).
Pantilius, *Pantilius*, -i (m).
Pantolabus, *Pantolabus*, -i (m).
Panurgus, *Panurgus*, -i (m).
Panyasis, *Panyasis*, -is (m).
Panytus, the *Panytus*, -i (m).
Paphlagonia, *Paphlagonia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Paphlagonia*, *Paphlagonian*, *Paphlagonius*, -a, -um; the *Paphlagonians*, *Paphlagonēs*, -um (m).
Paphnutius, *Paphnutius*, -i (m).
Paphos, *Paphos* or *Paphus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Paphos*, *Paphian*, *Paphius*, -a, -um.
Paphus, *Paphus*, -i (m).
Papia, *Papia*, -æ (f).
Papilius, *Papilius*, -i (m).
Papinian, *Papinianus*, -i (m).
Papinius, *Papinius*, -i (m).
Papirius, *Papirius*, -i (m).
Papirian, *Papirianus*, -i (m).
Papirius, *Papirius*, -i (m); of or relating

to *Papirius*, *Papirius*, -a, -um, and *Papirianus*, -a, -um.
Pepius, *Pepius*, -i (m).
Pepus, *Pepus*, -i (m).
Parada, *Parada*, -æ (f).
Paradies, *Paradiesus*, -i (m).
Paracene, *Paratācēnē*, -æ (f); the inhabitants of *Paracene*, *Paratācēni*, -orum (m).
Paracetonium, *Paratōnium*, -i (n); of or relating to *Paracetonium*, *Paratōnius*, -a, -um.
Paralus, *Paralus*, -i (m).
Parca, *Parca*, -arum (f).
Parazo, *Parentium*, -i (n).
Parhedrus, *Parhedrus*, -i (m).
Paris, *Paris*, -idis, occ. *idem*, -in, or -im (m); a man's name.
Paris (*city*), *Lutetia*, -æ (f), *Parisiolorum*; *Parisi*, -orum (m); the *Parisians*, *Parisi*, -orum (m); of or relating to *Paris*, *Parisian*, *Parisiacus*, -a, -um.
Parium, *Parium*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Parium*, *Parianus*, -a, -um.
Parma, *Parma*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Parma*, *Parmanus*, -a, -um, and *Parmanensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Parma*, *Parmanes*, -ium (m).
Parmentides, *Parmentides*, -is (m).
Parmentio, *Parmentio*, -ōnis (m).
Parmenticus, *Parmenticus*, -i (m).
Parnassus (*Mount*), *Parnassus* or *Parnāsus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Parnassus*, *Parnassian*, *Parnassius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Parnassia*, -idis.
Parnes (*Mount*), *Parnes*, -ēthis (m).
Paropamisus, *Paropamisus*, -i (m); the dwellers on the *Paropamisus*, *Paropamisadae*, -arum, and *Paropamisli*, -orum (m).
Paroria, *Parorēa*, -æ (f); the inhabitants of *Paroria*, *Parorēstæ*, -arum (m).
Paros, *Pāros* and *Pārus*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Paros*, *Parian*, *Parius*, -a, -um.
Parparus (*Mount*), *Parparus*, -i (m).
Parthasia, *Parthasia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Parthasia*, *Parthasian*, *Parthasius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Parthasie*, -idis (*poet. for Arcadian*).
Parthasius, *Parthasius*, -i (m).
Parthalis, *Parthalis*, -is (f).
Parthæon, *Parthæon*, -ōnis (m); of or relating to *Parthæon*, *Parthæonius*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Parthæon*, *Parthæonides*, -æ (m).
Parthenia, *Parthēnia*, -æ (f).
Parthenit, the *Parthenit*, -orum (m).
Parthenium, *Parthēnium* or *Parthenion*, -i (n), *Promontorium*.
Parthenius (*Mount*), *Parthēnius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Mount Parthenius*, *Parthēnius*, -a, -um.
Parthenius, *Parthēnius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Parthenius*, *Parthēnius*, -a, -um.
Parthenon, *Parthēnon*, -ōnis (m).
Parthenopeus, *Parthēnōpeus*, -i (m).
Parthenope, *Parthēnōpe*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Parthenope*, *Parthēnōpeus*, -a, -um.
Parthenopolis, *Parthēnōpōlis*, -is (f).
Parthia, *Parthia*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Parthia*, *Parthian*, *Parthius*, -a, -um, and *Parthus*, -a, -um; the *Parthians*, *Parthi*, -orum (m).
Parthum, *Parthum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Parthum*, *Parthius*, -a, -um.
Parthus, the *Parthus*, -orum (m).
Paryadres (*Mount*), *Paryadres*, -æ (m).
Passargade, *Passargāde*, -arum (f).
Pasias, *Pasias*, -æ (m).
Pasiphae, *Pāspiphæ*, -æ, and *Pasiphaa*, -æ (f); daughter of *Pasiphae*, *Pasiphaë*, -is (f).
Pasiteles, *Pāsītēles*, -is (m).
Pasitheia, *Pasitheia*, -æ, and *Pasithæe*, -æ (f).
Pasitigris, the *Pasitigris*, -idis or -is (m).
Passale, the *Passale*, -arum (m).
Passaro, *Passaro*, -ōnis (f).
Passavium, *Passavium*, -i (n).
Passerinus, *Passerinus*, -i (m).
Passiennus, *Passiennus*, -i (m).
Passy, *Paciacus*, -i (n).
Pastillus, *Pastillus*, -i (m).
Pastona, *Pastona*, -æ (f).
Patale, *Patalæ*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Patalæ*, *Patalius*, -a, -um.

Patami, the *Patami*, -orum (m).
Patara, *Patara*, -æ (f) and -orum (m); of or belonging to *Patara*, *Patareus*, -a, -um, and *Patariacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Patārēus*, -eos or -ei; *pecul. fem.*, *Patārēia*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Patara*, *Patārāni*, -orum (m).
Patavium, *Patavium*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Patavium*, *Patavinus*, -a, -um.
Paterculus, *Paterculus*, -i (m).
Pateria, *Pateria*, -æ (f).
Paterninus, *Paterninus*, -i (m).
Paternus, *Paternus*, -i (m).
Patientia, *Patientia*, -æ (f).
Patina, *Patina*, -æ (m).
Patino, *Patino*, -i (f).
Paticus, *Paticus*, -i (m).
Patzos, *Patzos* or *Patzus*, -i (f).
Patra, the *Patra*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Patra*, *Patrensis*, -e.
Patricius, the *Patricius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Patricius*, *Patricius*, -i (m); *Patrici*, -us, -æ (f); of or relating to *Patricius*, *Patrici*, -us, -æ (f).
Patrobas, *Patrobas*, -æ (m).
Patrobinus, *Patrobinus*, -i (m).
Patrocles, *Patrocles*, -is (m).
Patroclus, *Patroclus*, -i (m); of or relating to (a) *Patroclus*, *Patroclianus*, -a, -um.
Patro, *Patro*, -ōnis (m).
Patulcius, *Patulcius*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Patulcius*, *Patulcianus*, -a, -um.
Pau, *Pau*, -i (n).
Paul, *Paulus* or *Paulus*, -i (m).
Paula, *Paula*, -æ (f).
Paulina, *Paulina*, -æ (f).
Paulinus, *Paulinus*, -i (m).
Paulus, *Paulus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Paulus*, *Paulianus*, -a, -um.
Pavulus, *Pavulus*, -i (m).
Pausanias, *Pausanias*, -æ (m).
Pausias, *Pausias*, -æ (m); of or belonging to *Pausias*, *Pausicius*, -a, -um.
Pausilypus (*Mount*), *Pausilypus*, -i (m), and *Pausilypus*, -i (m), *Mons*.
Pausistratus, *Pausistratus*, -i (m).
Pavus, *Pavus*, -i (n), q. v.
Pax, *Pax*, -acis (f), *Julia* (a town); of or relating to *Pax* (*Julia*), *Pacensis*, -e.
Paxæ, *Paxæa*, -æ (f).
Pelanius, *Pelānius*, -i (m).
Pedæus, *Pedæus*, -i, and *Pedæa*, -orum (m).
Pedæus, *Pedæus*, -i (f).
Pedanius, *Pedānius*, -i (m).
Pedius, *Pēdius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Pedius*, *Pedius*, -a, -um.
Pedo, *Pedo*, -ōnis (m).
Peduceus, *Peduceus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Peduceus*, *Peduceus*, -a, -um.
Pedium, *Pedium*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Pedium*, *Pedius*, -a, -um.
Pegasus, *Pēgāsus*, -i (m); of or relating to *Pegasus*, *Pegæan*, *Pegæus*, -a, -um; *Pegæseus*, -a, -um; and *Pegæsius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pegæsis*, -idis.
Pegyl, *Berynge*, -æ (f).
Pekin, *Pequinum*, -i (n).
Pelagius, *Pelagius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Pelagius*, *Pelagianus*, -a, -um; the *Pelagians*, *Pelagiāni*, -orum (m).
Pelagon, *Pelāgon*, -ōnis (m).
Pelagones, the *Pelagones*, -um (m); the country of the *Pelagones*, *Pelagōnia*, -æ (f).
Pelagut, the *Pelagut*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Pelagut*, *Pelagutic*, *Pelagus*, -a, -um, and *Pelagius*, -a, -um; the land of the *Pelagut*, *Pelagutia*, -æ, and *Pelagutia*, -idis (f).
Pelethronius, *Pelethronius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Pelethronius*, *Pelethronius*, -a, -um.
Peleus, *Pelēus*, -eos or -ei (m); of or relating to *Peleus*, *Pelēus*, -a, -um; son of *Peleus*, *Pelides*, -æ (m).
Pelias, *Pēliās*, -æ (m); daughter of *Pelias*, *Pēliās*, -adis (f).
Pelides, v. *Peleus*.
Pelign, the *Pelign*, -orum (m); of or relating to the *Peligni*, *Pelignus*, -a, -um.
Pelignus, *Pelignus*, -i (m).
Pelion (*Mount*), *Pēlion*, -i (m); *Pēlios*, -i (m); and *Pelios* *Mons*; of or relating to *Mount Pelion*, *Pēlius*, -a, -um, and *Pelincus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pēliās*, -adis.
Pedium, *Pellum*, -i (n).

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Pella, *Pella*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Pella*, *Pellæan*, *Pellæus*, -a, -um.
Pellenæus (*Mount*), *Pellênæus*, -i (*m.*).
Pellendônæ, the *Pellendônæ*, -um (*m.*).
Pellena, *Pellênê*, -es (*f.*); of or belonging to *Pellena*, *Pellênæus*, -a, -um, and *Pellênensie*, -a.
Pellio, *Pellio*, -ônis (*m.*).
Pelopæa, *Pelopôpæa*, -æ (*f.*).
Pelopidæa, *Pelopidæa*, -æ (*m.*).
Pelopononæus, *Pelopononæus*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to the *Pelopononæus*, *Pelopononæian*, *Pelopononæius*, -a, -um; *Peloponônæsiaca*, -a, -um; and (*late*) *Pelopononæsiæ*, -a.
Pelopæa, *Pelopæa*, -ôpis (*m.*); of or relating to *Pelopæa*, *Pelopôpæus*, -a, -um; *Pelopêtus*, -a, -um; and *Pelopôpius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pelopêtis*, -adiæ, and *Pelopêtis*, -idæ; son or descendant of *Pelopæa*, *Pelopôpides*, -es (*m.*); usually in plural, the *Pelopidæ*, *Pelopôpius*, -arum (*m.*).
Pelorus, *Pelorus*, -i (*m.*), and *Pelôrum*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Pelorus*, *Peloriæ*, *Pelôritânus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pelôritis*, -adiæ, and *Pelôritis*, -idæ.
Pelusiûm, *Pelôsiûm*, -i (*n.*); of or belonging to *Pelusiûm*, *Pelusiân*, *Pêlôsius*, -a, -um; *Pelusiâcus*, -a, -um; and *Pelusiânus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Pelusiôtes* or -ôta, -æ (*an inab. in. of Pelusium*).
Penelæus, *Pênêsiæus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*).
Penelope, *Pênêlôpæa*, -æ, or *Penelope*, -es (*f.*); of or relating to *Penelope*, *Penelôpæus*, -a, -um.
Penestis, *Penestia*, -æ (*f.*); the inhabitants of *Penestia*, *Penestæ*, -arum (*m.*).
Pênêus, the *Pênêus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to the *Pênêus*, *Pênêus*, -a, -um, and *Pênêtius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Pênêtis*, -idæ.
Pennine (*Alps*), *Pennînæ Alps* (*f.*), *v.* *Alpes*; of or relating to the *Pennine Alps*, *Pennînæ*, *Pennînus*, -a, -um.
Pennsylvænia, *Pennsylvænia*, -æ (*f.*); *Pennsylvæniæ*, *Pennsylvæniæ*, -a, -um.
Pennæus, *Pennus*, -i (*m.*).
Pentadius, *Pentâdius*, -i (*m.*).
Pentapolis, *Pentâpôlis*, -is (*f.*); of or belonging to *Pentapolis*, *Pentâpôlitânus*, -a, -um.
Pentadactylus (*Mount*), *Tegistûs*, -i (*m.*).
Pentâchæus (*Mount*), *Pentâchicus*, -i (*m.*); of or belonging to *Mount Pentâchæus*, *Pentâchicæ*, -a, -um, and *Pentâchensie*, -e.
Penthesilea, *Penthêsîlêa*, -æ (*f.*).
Pentheus, *Penthêus*, -eos or -ei (*m.*); of or belonging to *Pentheus*, *Penthêus*, -a, -um; son or descendant of *Pentheus*, *Penthêides*, -es (*m.*).
Pentri, the *Pentri*, -orum (*m.*).
Peparethus, *Pêpârêthûs*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to *Peparethus*, *Peparethius*, -a, -um.
Pera, *Chrysocéræa*, -âtis (*n.*).
Pêræa, *Pêræa*, -æ (*f.*).
Pêrcatol, *Pêrcatolus*, -i (*m.*).
Pêrcatæ, *Pêrcatê*, -es (*f.*); of or belonging to *Pêrcatæ*, *Pêrcotûs*, -a, -um.
Pêrdicæa, *Pêrdicæa*, -æ (*m.*).
Pêrdix, *Pêrdix*, -icis (*m.*).
Pêrgînæ, *Pêrgînus*, -i (*m.*).
Pêrrenâ, *Pêrrenâ*, -æ (*f.*).
Pêrrenis, *Pêrrenis*, -is (*m.*).
Pêrga, *Pêrga*, -æ (*f.*); of or belonging to *Pêrga*, *Pêrgæus*, -a, -um, and *Pêrgensie*, -e.
Pêrgamûs, *Pêrgâma*, -orum; *Pêrgâmum*, -i (*n.*); and *Pêrgâmûs*, -i (*f.*); of or belonging to *Pêrgamûs*, *Pêrgâmênus*, -a, -um, and *Pêrgâneus*, -a, -um.
Pêrgus, *Pêrgus*, -i (*m.*).
Pêriander, *Pêriander*, -dri, and *Pêriandrus*, -i (*m.*).
Pêribomius, *Pêribomius*, -i (*m.*).
Pêricles, *Pêricles*, -is (and sometimes -i) (*m.*).
Pêriclymênus, *Pêriclymênus*, -i (*m.*).
Pêrigord, *Pêtricioriensie regio* (*f.*).
Pêrigoræ, *Pêtriciorium*, -ii (*n.*).
Pêrilæus, *Pêrilûs*, -i (*m.*).
Pêrilla, *Pêrilla*, -æ (*f.*).
Pêrillius, *Pêrillius*, -ii (*m.*).
Pêrillus, *Pêrillus*, -i (*m.*); of or relating to *Pêrillus*, *Pêrillûs*, -a, -um.
Pêrimêdæ, *Pêrimêdæ*, -es (*f.*); *Pêrimêdæn*, *Pêrimêdæn*, -es (*f.*).
Pêrimêlæ, *Pêrimêlæ*, -es (*f.*).
Pêrinthûs, *Pêrinthûs*, -i (*f.*); of or belong-

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into to Perinthus, Perinthias, Perinthius, -a, -um.
Periphanes, Periphānes, -is (m.).
Periphās, Periphās, -antis (m.).
Periphatē, Periphātē, -is (m.).
Permessus, the Permessus, -i (m.), of or relating to the Permessus, Permessius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Permessia, -idis.
Pernambuco, Fernambocum, -i (n.).
Pero, Pāro, -ās (f.).
Perolla, Porolla, -ae (f.).
Perousa, Perusa, -ae (f.).
Perenna, Perenna, -ae (m.).
Perperena, Perpērdē, -es (f.); of or belonging to Perperēn, Perpērdēnus, -a, -um.
Perperna, Perperna, -ae (m.).
Perphigan, Perphīganus, -i (n.).
Perriabā, the Perriabā, -orum (m.); the country of the Perriabā, Perriabēia, -is (f.); Perriabian, Perriabēius, -a, -um.
Persa, Persa, -ae (m.). -2. (f.) a woman's name; daughter of Persa, Persēia, -idis (f.).
Persēs, Persēsus, -i (m.).
Persephone, v. Proserpina.
Persepolis, Persēpōlis, -is (f.).
Perses, Perses, -is (m.); of or relating to Perses, Persēdus, -a, -um, and Persēdus, -a, -um; daughter of Perses, Persēia, -idis (f.).
Persesus, Persēsus, -oes or -ei (m.); of or relating to Persesus, Persēdus, -a, -um, and Persēdus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Persēia, -idis.
Persia, Persia, -idis (f.); Persia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Persia, Persian, Persicus, -a, -um, and (late) Persēus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Persia, -idis; a Persian, Persa and Perses, -ae (m.); the Persians, Perses, -arum (m.).
Persicus, Persicus, -i (m.), an appellation; of or relating to Persicus, Persiciānus, -a, -um.
Persia, v. Persia.
Persius, Persius, -ii (m.).
Perth, Fanum St. Joannis ad Tavum; Perthum, -i (n.).
Pertinax, Pertinax, -acis (m.).
Persu, Persula, -is (f.); of or belonging to Persu, Persulānus, -a, -um.
Perugia, Pērūcia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Perusia, } ing to Persia, Persus, Persulānus, -a, -um.
Pesaro, Pisaurum, -i (n.), q. v.
Pescara, Aternum, -i (n.).
Pescara, the Aternus, -i (m.).
Pescennius, Pescennius, -i (m.); of or relating to Pescennius, Pescennilānus, -a, -um.
Pessinus, Pessinus, -untis (f.); of or belonging to Pessinus, Pessinuntius, -a, -um, and (late) Pessinuntius, -a, -um.
Pesth, Pestum, -ii (n.).
Pestū, Pestum, -i (n.), q. v.
Petalē, Petalē, -es (f.).
Petavio, Petavio, -ōnis (f.); of Petavio, Petavionensis, -ae.
Petr, Petrus, -i (m.).
Peterborough, Petuarla, -ae (f.); Peterborough, -i (n.).
Petarde, St. Petropōlis, -is (f.).
Peterwarden, Acimicum, -i (n.).
Petilia, Petilia, -ae (f.); of Petilia, Petiliānus, -a, -um.
Petilius, Petilius, -ii (n.).
Petilius, Petilius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Petilius, Petiliānus, Petilius, -a, -um, and Petiliānus, -a, -um.
Petostiris, Petostēris, -idis (m.).
Petra, Petra, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Petra, Petreus, -a, -um, and (late) Petrensis, -ae; pecul. masc., Petrites, -is.
Petræa, Petraea, -ae (f.), Arabia; of Arabia Petraea, Petreus, -a, -um.
Petreus, Petreus, -ii (m.); of or relating to Petreus, Petreilānus, -a, -um.
Petrina, Petrine, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Petrine, Petrinus, -a, -um.
Petro, Petro, -ōnis (m.).
Petrocori, the Petrocōril, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Petrocori, Petrocōricus, -a, -um.
Petronia, Petronia, -ae (f.).
Petronius, Petronius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Petronius, Petronian, Petronius, -a, -um, and Petronilānus, -a, -um.
Petrus, v. Peter.
Petalus, Pettulus, -i (m.).

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Peuce, *Peuce*, -*es* (*f.*); *of or belonging to*
Peuce, *Peucetia*, -*a*, -*um*.
Peucestee, *Peucestee*, -*is* (*m.*).
Peucetia, *Peucetia*, -*is* (*f.*); *of or belong-
ing to* *Peucetia*, *Peucetian*, *Peucetius*,
-*a*, -*um*.
Phacium, *Phacium*, -*i* (*m.*).
Phaedia, *Phaedia*, -*is* (*f.*); *the Phaesi-
ans*, *Phaescians*, -*um* (*m.*); *in sing.*, *Phae-
ax*, -*adis*; *Phaedian*, *Phaedianus*, -*a*, -*um*,
and *Phaedicus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Phedimus, *Phedimus*, -*i* (*m.*).
Phedo, *Phedo*, -*onis* (*m.*).
Phedra, *Phedra*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Phedria, *Phedria* or *Phedrias*, -*ae* (*m.*).
Phedrus, *Phedrus*, -*i* (*m.*).
Pheneas, *Pheneas*, -*ae* (*m.*).
Phenecius, *Phenecius*, -*ae* (*m.*).
Phaenomen, *Phaenomena*, -*ae* (*m.*).
Phesum, *Phesum*, -*i* (*m.*); *Phesius* -*i*
(*f.*); *of or belonging to* *Phesum*, *Phesi-
ans*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. fem.*, *Phesitia*, *Phesi-
thion*, *Phaethon*, -*onis* (*m.*); *of or re-
lating to* *Phaethon*, *Phaethontian*, -*a*,
-*um*, and *Phaethontes*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. fem.*,
Phaethontias, -*adis*, and *Phaethon-
tis*, -*idis*.
Phaethusa, *Phaethusa*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Phaleus, *Phaleus*, -*i* (*m.*).
Phalangis, *Phalangis*, -*i* (*m.*).
Phalanna, *Phalanna*, -*ae* (*f.*); *of or belong-
ing to* *Phalanna*, *Phalannenses*, -*a*, -*um*.
Phalanus, *Phalanus*, -*i* (*m.*); *of or relat-
ing to* *Phalanus*, *Phalanthus*, -*a*, -*um*,
and *Phalandus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Phaler, *Phaler*, -*orum* (*m.*).
Phaleria, *Phaleria*, -*idis*, *acc. idem* or -*is*
(*m.*).
Phalarne, *Phalarne*, -*es* (*f.*); *of or be-
longing to* *Phalarne*, *Phalaras*, -*a*,
-*um*.
Phalaria, *Phalaria*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Phaleg, *Phaleg*, *indecl.* (*m.*).
Phalerum, *Phalerum*, -*i*, and *Phalera*,
-*orum* (*m.*); *of or belonging to* *Phale-
rum*, *Phalericus*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. masc.*,
Phalerus, -*eos* or -*ei*.
Phalerion, *Phalerion*, -*onis* (*m.*).
Phalerus, *Phalerus*, -*i* (*m.*).
Phalestina, *Phalestina*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Phaliscus, *Phaliscus*, -*i* (*m.*); *of or relating*
to *Phaliscus*, *Phaliscus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Phaloria, *Phaloria*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Phamea, *Phamea*, -*ae* (*m.*).
Phene, *Phene*, -*arum* (*f.*); *of or belong-
ing to* *Phene*, *Pheneus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Phanagoria, *Phanagoria*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Phanias, *Phanias*, -*ae* (*m.*).
Phanote, *Phanote*, -*es* (*f.*).
Phanotes, *Phanotte*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Phanuel, *Phanuel*, -*elis* (*m.*).
Phaon, *Phaon*, -*onis* (*m.*), *lover of Sappho*.—
2. *Phaon*, -*ontis* (*m.*), *freedman of Nere*.
Phare, *Phare*, -*orum* (*f.*); *of or belong-
ing to* *Phare*, *Phareus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Pharaoth, *Pharao* or *Pharson*, -*onis* (*m.*).
Pharmanees, *Pharmanees*, -*is* (*m.*).
Pharathon, *Pharathon*, -*onis* (*f.*); *an in-
habitant of* *Pharathon*, *Pharathonites*,
-*ae* (*m.*).
Pharisee, *a*, *Phariseus*, -*i* (*m.*); *the Phari-
sees*, *Pharisei*, -*orum* (*m.*); *of or relat-
ing to* *the Pharisees*, *Phariseic*, *Phari-
seus*, -*a*, *um*, and *Phariseicus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Pharmacusa, *Pharmacusa*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Pharnabazus, *Pharnabazus*, -*i* (*m.*).
Pharnaces, *Pharnaces*, -*is* (*m.*).
Pharnacia, *Pharnacia*, -*is* (*f.*).
Pharos, *Pharos* or *Pharus*, -*i* (*f.*); *of or be-
longing to* *Pharos*, *Pharina*, -*a*, -*um*, and
Pharicus, -*a*, -*um*; *the inhabitants of*
Pharos, *Pharites*, -*arum* (*m.*).
Pharsalius, *Pharsalius*, -*i* (*f.*); *of or belong-
ing to* *Pharsalus*, *Pharsalian*, *Pharsali-
cus*, -*a*, *um*, and *Pharsalius*, -*a*, -*um*.
Pharus, *v. Pharos*.
Pharuit, *the*, *Pharui*, -*orum* (*m.*).
Phasania, *Phasania*, -*ae* (*f.*).
Phaselia, *Phaselia*, -*idis* (*f.*); *of or belong-
ing to* *Phaselia*, *Phaselinus*, -*a*, -*um*; *the*
inhabitants of *Phaselia*, *Phasellitae*, -*arum*
(*m.*).
Phasia, *the*, *Phasia*, -*is* and -*idis* (*m.*); *of or*
belonging to *the Phasia*, *Phasianus*, -*a*,
-*um*, and *Phasianicus*, -*a*, -*um*; *pecul. fem.*,
Phasiana, -*adis*, and *Phasia*, -*idis* (*poet.* for
Colchian).
Phatnitric, *Phatnitricus*, -*a*, -*um*; *the Phari-
nitic mouth (of the Nile)*, *Phatnitricus*
Ostium.

Phazania, Phazania, -a (f); of or belonging to Phazania, Phazanius, -a, -um.
Phoca, Phoca, -a (f).
Phageus, Phageus, -eos or -ei (m); of or belonging to Phageus, Phageus, -a, -um; daughter of Phageus, Phægia, -idis (f).
Phellus, Phellus, -i (m).
Phellus, Phellus, -a (f).
Plemius, Plemius, -i (m).
Plemionis, Plemionis, -es (f).
Pheneus, Pheneus or Pheneos, -i (f), and Pheneum, -i (n); the inhabitants of Pheneus, Pheneates, -arum (m).
Phere, Phere, -arum (f); of or belonging to Phere, Pherean, Phereus, -a, -um.
Phereclus, Phereclus, -i (m); of or relating to Phereclus, Phereclous, -a, -um.
Pherecrates, Pherecrates, -is (m); of or relating to Pherecrates, Pherecratus, -a, -um.
Pherecydes, Pherecydes, -is (m); of or relating to Pherecydes, Pherecydus, -a, -um.
Pheres, Pheres, -etis (m); son of Pheres Phereides, -es (m).
Pheretus, Phertus, -i (m).
Pherezi, the Pherezi, -orum (m).
Phiale, Phiale, -es (f).
Phidias, Phidias, -a (m); of or relating to Phidias, Phidiacus, -a, -um.
Phidippides, Phidippides, -is (m).
Phidippus, Phidippus, -a (m).
Phidon, Phidon, -onis (m).
Phidyie, Phidyie, -es (f).
Phigellus, Phigellus, -i (m).
Philadelphus, Philadelphus, -a (f); of or belonging to Philadelpia, Philadelphian, Philadelphus, -a, -um; the Philadelphians, Philadelphian, -orum (m).
Philadelphus, Philadelphus, -i (m).
Phile, Phile, -arum (f).
Phileni, Phileni, -orum or -on (m).
Philenis, Philenis, -idis (f).
Philenius, Philenius, -i (m).
Philenus, v. **Phileni**.
Philargius, Philargius, -i (m); of or relating to Philargius, Philargian, -a, -um.
Philammon, Philammon, -onis (m).
Philarchus, Philarchus, -i (m).
Philargyrus, Philargyrus, -i (m).
Phileas, Phileas, -a (m).
Philemenus, Philemenus, -i (m).
Philemon, Philemon, -onis (m).
Phileros, Phileros, -otis (m).
Philesius, Philesius, -i (m).
Philetarus, Philetarus, -i (m).
Philetas, Philetas, -a (m); of or belonging to Philetas, Philetus, -a, -um.
Philetas, Philetas, -a (m).
Philetus, Philetus, -i (m).
Philibert, Philibertus, -i (m).
Philinus, Philinus, -i (m).
Philipp, Philippus, -i (m), q. v.
Philippa, Philippa, -a (f).
Philippocle, Philippocle, -is (f), q. v.
Philippi, Philippi, -orum (m); of or belonging to Philippi, Philippus, -a, -um; Philippensis, -e; and Philippicus, -a, -um; the Philippians, Philippenses, -um (m).
Philippides, Philippides, -a or -is (m).
Philippopolis, Philippopolis, -is (f); of or belonging to Philippopolis, Philippopolitani, -a, -um.
Philippus, Philippus, -i (m); of or relating to Philippus or Philip, Philippicus, -a, -um, and Philippus, -a, -um.
Philipburg, Philippopolis, -is (f), q. v.
Philiacus, Philiacus, -i (m); of or relating to Philiacus, Philiacus, -a, -um.
Philiastines, the Philiastines, and Philiastini, -orum (m); the country of the Philiastines, Philiastin, -es, and Philiastini, -i (f); Philiastina, Philiastinus, -a, -um, and Philiastinus, -a, -um.
Philitus, Philitus, -onis (m).
Philitus, Philitus, -i (m).
Philyrides, v. **Philyra**.
Philo, Philo, -onis (m).
Philocharis, Philocharis, -is (m).
Philochorus, Philochorus, -i (m).
Philotes, Philotes, -is (m).
Philocrates, Philocrates, -is (m).
Philoctetes, Philoctetes, -is (m); of or relating to Philoctetes, Philoctetes, -a, -um.
Philodamus, Philodamus, -i (m).
Philodemus, Philodemus, -i (m).
Philodorus, Philodorus, -i (m).

Philogenes, Philogēnes, -is (m).
Philogonus, Philōgōnus, -i (m).
Philolus, Philolus, -i (m).
Philomedes, Philōmēdes, -is or -a (m).
Philomela, Philomēla, -a (f).
Philomelum, Philomelum, -i (n); of or belonging to Philomelum, Philomēlensis, -e.
Philomelus, Philōmēlus, -i (m).
Philometor, Philōmētōr, -oris (m).
Philon, v. **Philo**.
Philonides, Philōnīdes, -a (m).
Philonis, Philōnis, -idis (f).
Philopator, Philōpātōr, -oris (m).
Philophron, Philōphrōn, -onis (m).
Philopomen, Philōpōmen, -onis (m).
Philostratus, Philōstrātus, -i (m).
Philotas, Philōtas, -a (m).
Philotera, Philōtera, -a (f).
Philotas, Philōtas, -a (m).
Philotimus, Philōtimus, -i (m).
Philoxenus, Philoxēnus, -i (m).
Philus, Philus, -i (m).
Philyra, Philyra, -a (f); of or relating to Philyra, Philyreus, -a, -um, and Philyreus, -a, -um; son of Philyra, Philyrides (poet. Philyr), -is (m).
Philyrides, v. **foregoing**.
Phineas, Phineus, -a (m).
Phineus, Phineus, -eos or -ei (m); of or relating to Phineus, Phineus, -a, -um, and Phineus, -a, -um; son of Phineus, Phineides, -a (m).
Phinopolis, Phinōpōlis, -is (f).
Phintia, Phintia, -a (f); of or belonging to Phintia, Phintensis, -e.
Phintias, Phintias, -a (m).
Phison, the Phison, -onis (m).
Phlegathon, Phlegēthōn, -onis (m); of or belonging to Phlegathon, Phlegethontis, -a, -um, and Phlegethontius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Phlegethontis, -idis.
Phlegon, Phlegon, -onis (m).
Phlegra, Phlegra, -a (f); of or belonging to Phlegra, Phlegreus, -a, -um.
Phlegreus, Phlegreus, -i (m).
Phlegyas, Phlēgyas, -a (m).
Phlius, Phlius, -antis (f); of or belonging to Phlius, Phliasian, Phliasius, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Phlius, Phliuntii, -orum (m).
Phlogis, Phlogis, -idis (f).
Phobator, Phobētōr, -oris (m).
Phoca, Phoca, -a (m).
Phocæa, Phocæa, -a (f); of or belonging to Phocæa, Phocæan, Phocæus, -a, -um; Phocæus, -a, -um; and Phocæensis, -e; pecul. fem., Phocæa, -idis; the inhabitants of Phocæa, Phocæenses, -um, and Phocæi, -orum (m).
Phocæa, Phocæa, -a (m).
Phocion, Phocion, -onis (m).
Phocis, Phocia, -idis (f); of or belonging to Phocis, Phocian, Phocæus, -a, -um; Phocæus, -a, -um; and Phocæensis, -e; the Phocians, Phocenses, -um (m).
Phocus, Phocus, -i (m).
Phoda, Phoda, -a (f).
Phobas, Phobas, -adis (f).
Phobe, Phobe, -es (f).
Phobidas, Phobidas, -a (m).
Phobus, Phobus, -i (m); of or relating to Phobus, Phobæus, -a, -um; Phobæus, -a, -um; and Phobæus, -a, -um.
Phoenice, Phoenice, -es (f).
Phanicia, Phoenice, -es, and Phoenicia, -a (f); of or belonging to Phanicia, Phanician, Phanicus, -a, -um; pecul. masc., Phoenix, -icis; pecul. fem., Phoenissa, -a; the Phanicians, Phoenices, -um (m).
Phanicus, Phanicus, -antis (f).
Phanicus, Phanicus, -is (f).
Phenix, Phoenix, -icis (m).
Pholegandrus, Pholegandrus, -i (f).
Pholoe (Mount), Pholoe, -es (f); of or belonging to Pholoe, Pholœticus, -a, -um.
Pholus, Pholus, -i (m).
Phorbas, Phorbas, -antis (m).
Phorcus, Phorcus, -i or Phorceus, -yos (m); daughter of Phorcus, Phorcis, -idis (f).
Phormio, Phormio, -onis (m).
Phoroneus, Phōrōnēus, -eos or -ei (m); of or relating to Phoroneus, Phōrōnēus, -a, -um; daughter or female descendant of Phoroneus, Phorōnis, -idis (f).
Phorontis, Phorontis, -idis (f).
Photinus, Photinus, -i (m); followers of Photinus, Photiniani, -orum (m).

Photius, Photius, -i (m).
Phraates, Phraates or Phrahates, -a (m); Phradmon, Phradmon, -onis (m).
Phraganda, Phraganda, -arum (f).
Phraates, v. **Phraates**.
Phrixus, Phrixus, -i (m); of or relating to Phrixus, Phrixus, -a, -um.
Phrygia, Phrygia, -a (f); of or belonging to Phrygia, Phrygian, Phrygius, -a, -um; the Phrygians, Phryges, -um (m) in sing., Phryx, -ygis (m).
Phryne, Phryne, -es (f).
Phrynichus, Phrynichus, -i (m).
Phryx, the Phryx, -ygis (m).
Phthia, Phthia, -a (f); of or belonging to Phthia, Phthius, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Phthias, -adis; the territory of Phthia, Phthiastis, Phthiastis, -idis (f); of or belonging to Phthiastis, Phthiastis, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Phthia or Phthiastis, Phthiastis, -arum (m).
Phyaceus, Phyaceus, -a (m).
Phycari, the Phycari, -orum (m).
Phycus, Phycus, -antis (m).
Phylace, Phylace, -es (f); of or belonging to Phylace, Phylacæus, -a, -um, and Phylacæus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Phylacæa, -idis.
Phylarchus, Phylarchus, -i (m).
Phylax, Phylax, -icis (m).
Phyle, Phyle, -es (f).
Phyllus, Phyllus, -eos or -ei (m).
Phyllis, Phyllis, -idis (f).
Phyllius, Phyllius, -i (m).
Phyllodocæ, Phyllōdōcæ, -es (f).
Phyella, Phyella, -a (f).
Piacenza, Piacenza, -a (f), q. v.
Piaca, the Piaca, -is (m).
Picena, Picena, -entis (m), v. **Picenum**.
Picentia, Picentia, -is (f).
Picenum, Picenum, -i (n); of or belonging to Picenum, Picenus, -a, -um; Picena, -entis (adj); and Picentinus, -a, -um; the Picentines, Picentes, -um (m).
Pictavi, the Pictavi, -orum (m); of or belonging to the Pictavi, Pictavicus, -a, -um, and Pictavus, -a, -um.
Pictones, the Pictōnes, -um (m); of or belonging to the Pictones, Pictōnicus, -a, -um.
Pictis, the Picti, -orum (m).
Pictor, Pictor, -oris (m).
Picus, Picus, -i (m).
Pidauro or **Pithauro**, Epidaurus, -i (f), q. v.
Piedmont, Pedemontium, -i (n).
Pieria, Pieria, -a (f); of or belonging to Pieria, Pierian, Pierius, -a, -um, and Piericus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Pieria, -idis; especially in plural (of the Muses); the Pierians, Pières, -um (m).
Pierus, Pierus, -i (m).
Pietola, Andes, -um (f).
Pilate, Pilatus, -i (m).
Pilia, Pilia, -a (f).
Pilius, Pilius, -i (m).
Pilumnus, Pilumnus, -i (m).
Pimplea, Pimplea, -a (f); of or relating to Pimplea, Pimplian, Pimplæus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Pimplæa, -idis, and Pimplias, -adis; esp. in pl. (for the Muses).
Pinara, Pinara, -a (f); the inhabitants of Pinara, Pinariæ, -arum (m).
Pinarius, Pinarius, -i (m); usually in plural, the Pinarii, Pinarii, -orum.
Pinarus, the Pinarus, -i (m).
Pindar, Pindarus, -i (m); of or relating to Pindar, Pindaric, Pindaricus, -a, -um, and (late) Pindareus, -a, -um.
Pindarus (Mount), Pindarus, -i (m).
Pindenissus, Pindenissus, -i (f); the inhabitants of Pindenissus, Pindenissæ, -arum (m).
Pindus (Mount), Pindus, -i (m).
Pinnius, Pinnius, -i (m).
Pinus, Pinus, -i (m).
Piræmbio, Plumbicium, -i (n).
Piperno, Pivernum, -i (n).
Pippa, Pippa, -a (f).
Pireus, Pireus, -i (m); Pireus, -eos or -ei (m); and Pireæ, -um (n); of or belonging to Pireus, Pireus, -a, -um.
Pirene, Pirēnē, -es (f); of Pirene, Pirenian, Pirēnis, -idis (fem. adj).
Pirithous, Pirithous, -i (m).
Pirusti, the Pirusti, -orum (m).
Pisa, Pisa, -a (f); of or relating to Pisa, Piseus, -a, -um.—2. the ancient Pisa, q. v.

Pisa } *Pisae*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Pisa*, } to *Pisae*, *Pisani*, *Pisens*, -a, -um, and *Pisānus*, -a, -um.
Pisander, *Pisander*, -dri (m.).
Pisatella, *Rubicon*, -ōnis (m.).
Pisaurum, *Pisaurum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pisaurum*, *Pisaurensis*, -a.
Pisaurius, the *Pisaurus*, -i (m.).
Piscinor, *Piscinor*, -ōris (m.).
Pisidia, *Pisidia*, -ōis (f.); of or belonging to *Pisidia*, *Pisidian*, *Pisidianus*, -a, -um; the *Piside*, *Pisides*, -arum (m.).
Pisistratus, *Pisistratus*, -i (m.); son of *Pisistratus*, *Pisistratides*, -as (m.).
Pisithus, *Pisithus*, -i (m.).
Piso, *Piso*, -ōnis (m.); of or belonging to *Piso*, *Pisonian*, -a, -um.
Pistota, *Pistotium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pistota*, *Pistoriensis*, -a.
Pistus, *Pistus*, -i (m.).
Pisana, *Pitāna*, -as, and *Pitāne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Pisana*, *Pitāneus*, -a, -um.
Pitharatus, *Pitharatus*, -i (m.).
Pithecha, *Pithecha*, -as, and *Pithechus*, -arum (f.).
Pitholeus, *Pitholeus*, -i (m.).
Pitholeon, *Pitholeon*, -ontis (m.).
Pitunum, *Pitunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pitunum*, *Pitunus*, -as (adj.).
Pittacus, *Pittacus*, -i (m.).
Pitheus, *Pitheus*, -eas or -ei (m.); of or belonging to *Pitheus*, *Pitheus* or *Pitheus*, -a, -um; peculiar fem., *Pitheis*, -idis.
Pituvianus, *Pituvianus*, -i (m.).
Pitulum, *Pitulum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Pitulum*, *Pitulanus*, -a, -um.
Pityusa, the *Pityasae*, -arum (f.).
Pius, *Pius*, -i (m.).
Placencia, *Placencia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Placencia*, *Placentinus*, -a, -um.
Placia, *Placia*, -as (f.).
Placidianus, *Placidianus*, -i (m.).
Placidia, *Placidia*, -as (f.).
Placidus, *Placidus*, -i (m.).
Plestorius, *Plestorius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plestorius*, *Plestorian*, *Plestorius*, -a, -um, and *Plestorianus*, -a, -um.
Plaguleius, *Plaguleius*, -i (m.).
Plaisance, *Plaisance*, -as (f.).
Planaria, *Planaria*, -as (f.).
Planasia, *Planasia*, -as (f.).
Planina, *Planina*, -as (f.).
Plancius, *Plancius*, -i (m.).
Planctia, *Planctia*, -arum (f.).
Plancus, *Plancus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plancus*, *Planciānus*, -a, -um.
Planius, *Planius*, -i (m.).
Plataea, *Plataea*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Plataea*, *Plataeus*, *Plataeus*, -a, -um, and *Platensis*, -e; the inhabitants of *Plataea*, *Plataeenses*, -um (m.).
Plataea, *Plataea*, -as (f.).
Plataea, *Plataea*, -arum (f.).
Plato, *Plato*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Plato*, *Platonic*, *Platonicus*, -a, -um; the *Platonians*, *Platonici*, -orum (m.).
Plator, *Plator*, -oris (m.).
Plautia, *Plautia*, -as (f.).
Plautianus, *Plautianus*, -i (m.).
Plautillus, *Plautillus*, -i (m.).
Plautius, *Plautius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plautius*, *Plautian*, *Plautius*, -a, -um.
Plautus, *Plautus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plautus*, *Plautinus*, -a, -um, and *Plautianus*, -a, -um.
Plavia, the *Plavia*, -is (m.).
Pleiad, a *Pleias*, -adis (f.); the *Pleiads*, *Pleīades*, -um (f.).
Platone, *Platone*, -es (f.).
Pleminius, *Pleminius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Pleminius*, *Pleminianus*, -a, -um.
Plemmyrium, *Plemmyrium*, -i (n.).
Plestia, *Plestia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Plestia*, *Plestianus*, -a, -um.
Pleumoxii, the *Pleumoxii* or *Pleumoxii*, -orum (m.).
Pleuratus, *Pleuratus*, -i (m.).
Pleuron, *Pleuron*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Pleuron*, *Pleuronian*, -a, -um.
Plinius, *Plinius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plinius*, *Plinianus*, -a, -um.
Plinthius, *Plinthius*, -i (m.).
Pliny, *Plinius*, -i (m.), q. v.
Plisthenes, *Plisthenes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Plisthenes*, *Plisthenius*, -a, -um; son of *Plisthenes*, *Plisthenides*, -as (m.).

Plistia, v. *Plestia*.
Plitendum, *Plitendum*, -i (n.).
Plocamus, *Plocamus*, -i (m.).
Plote, the *Plote*, -arum (f.), *Insulae*.
Plotina, *Plotina*, -as (f.).
Plotinus, *Plotinus*, -i (m.).
Plotius, *Plotius*, -i (m.).
Plutarch, *Plutarchus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Plutarch*, *Plutarchus*, -a, -um.
Plutianus, *Plutianus*, -i (m.).
Pluto, *Pluto* or *Pluton*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Pluto*, *Plutonian*, *Plutonianus*, -a, -um.
Plutus, *Plutus*, -i (m.).
Pluvina, *Pluvina*, -as (f.).
Plymouth, *Tamārbōlis*, -is (f.); *Plymouth Sound*, *Tamari Ostia*.
Po, the *Pānus*, -i (m.), q. v.; Greek and poet., *Eridānus*, -i (m.).
Podalirius, *Podalirius*, -i (m.).
Podarce, *Podarce*, -es (f.).
Podarces, *Podarces*, -is (m.).
Poas, *Poas*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Poas*, *Poastius*, -a, -um; son of *Poas*, *Poastides*, -as (m.).
Pocile, *Pocile*, -es (f.).
Pocini, the v. *Carthage*.
Poenius, *Poenius*, -i (m.).
Poitiers, *Pictavium*, -i (n.).
Poitou, *Ager Pictavicus* or *Pictinicus*; v. *Pictavi* and *Pictānes*.
Pola, *Pōla*, -as (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Pola*, *Polensis*, -e, and *Pōlaticus*, -a, -um—2. (m.) a man's name.
Poland, *Polonia*, -as (f.); Polish, *Polonensis*, -e; in classical Latin included in *Sarmatia*, -as (f.).
Poleas, *Poleas*, -as (m.).
Polemarchus, *Polemarchus*, -i (m.).
Polemno, *Polemno* or *Polemōn*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Polemno*, *Polemōnius*, -a, -um, and *Polemōnicus*, -a, -um.
Polemocrates, *Polemocrates*, -is (m.).
Policastro, *Buxentum*, -i (n.); Gulf of *Policastro*, *Lalla*, -i (m.) *Sinus*.
Policoro, *Heraclea*, -as (f.).
Policorates, *Policorates*, -as (m.).
Pollis, *Pollis*, -as (f.).
Polla, *Polla*, -as (f.).
Pollentia, *Pollentia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Pollentia*, *Pollentius*, -a, -um.
Polles, *Polles*, -as (m.).
Pollio, *Pollio*, -ōnis (m.).
Pollius, *Pollius*, -i (m.).
Pollutia, *Pollutia*, -as (f.).
Pollux, *Pollux*, -icis (m.).
Polus, *Polus*, -i (m.).
Polusca, *Polusca*, -as (f.).
Polyenus, *Polyenus*, -i (m.).
Polyaratus, *Polyaratus*, -i (m.).
Polybe, *Polybe*, -as (f.).
Polybetes, *Polybetes*, -as (m.).
Polybius, *Polybius*, -i (m.).
Polybus, *Polybus*, -i (m.).
Polyceps, *Polyceps*, -i (m.).
Polycharmus, *Polycharmus*, -i (m.).
Polycles, *Polycles*, -is (m.).
Polyclerus, *Polyclerus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Polyclerus*, *Polycleratus*, -a, -um.
Polycrates, *Polycrates*, -is (m.).
Polycratia, *Polycratia*, -as (f.).
Polydemon, *Polydemon*, -ōnis (m.).
Polydamas, *Polydamas*, -antis (m.).
Polydectes, *Polydectes*, -as (m.).
Polydector, *Polydector*, -ōris (m.).
Polydora, *Polydora*, -as (f.).
Polydorus, *Polydorus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Polydorus*, *Polydoreus*, -a, -um.
Polygnatus, *Polygnatus*, -i (m.).
Polyhymnia, *Polyhymnia*, -as (f.).
Polygids, *Polygids*, -i (m.).
Polygestor, *Polygestor* or *Polygmestor*, -ōris (m.).
Polymnus, *Polymnus*, -i (m.).
Polynece, *Polynece*, -is (m.).
Polypermon, *Polypermon*, -ōnis (m.).
Polyphemus, *Polyphemus*, -i (m.).
Polyphontes, *Polyphontes*, -as (m.).
Polyptes, *Polyptes*, -as (m.).
Polyzena, *Polyzena*, -as, or *Polyxēne*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Polyzena*, *Polyxēnius*, -a, -um.
Polyzenus, *Polyxēnus*, -i (m.).
Polyzo, *Polyzo*, -is (f.).
Pomerania, *Pomerania*, -as (f.); *Pomeranian*, *Pomeranianus*, -a, -um.
Pometia, *Pometia*, -as (f.); *Pometii*, -orum

(m.); of *Pometia*, *Pometius*, *Pometianus*, -a, -um, and *Pometianensis*, -e.
Pomona, *Pomōna*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Pomona*, *Pomōnilla*, -e.
Pompeia, *Pompeia*, -as (f.).
Pompeianus, *Pompeianus*, -i (m.).
Pompeii, *Pompeii*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Pompeii*, *Pompeianus*, -a, -um.
Pompeipollis, *Pompeipollis*, -is (f.).
Pompeius, *Pompeius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pompeius*, *Pompeian*, *Pompeianus*, -a, -um, and *Pompeianus*, -a, -um.
Pompius, *Pompius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pompius*, *Pompilian*, *Pompilianus*, -a, -um, and *Pompilianus*, -a, -um.
Pompilla, *Pompilla*, -as (f.).
Pompillia, *Pompillia*, -i (m.).
Pomponia, *Pomponia*, -as (f.).
Pomponian, *Pomponianus*, -i (m.).
Pomponius, *Pomponius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Pomponius*, *Pomponian*, *Pomponianus*, -a, -um, and *Pomponianus*, -a, -um.
Pomptine (Marshes), the *Pomptinae* *Paludes*; *Pomptina Palus*; *Pomptina*, *Pomptinus*, *Pomptinus*, or *Pomptinus*, -a, -um.
Pomptinus, *Pomptinus*, -i (m.).
Pomptine (Marshes), v. *Pomptine*.
Pondicherry, *Pondicherry*, -i (n.).
Pontia, *Pontia*, -as (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Pontia*, *Pontianus*, -a, -um—2. a woman's name.
Ponticus, *Ponticus*, -i (m.).
Pontida, *Pontida*, -as (f.).
Pontidius, *Pontidius*, -i (m.).
Pontificus, *Pontificus*, -i (m.).
Pontine (Marshes), v. *Pomptine*.
Pontius, *Pontius*, -i (m.).
Pontus, *Pontus*, -i (m.), a country—2. (the *Euxinus Sea*), *Pontus Euxinus*, and *ebol*, *Pontus*, -i (m.).
Popilia, *Popilia*, -as (f.).
Popilius, *Popilius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Popilius*, *Popilianus*, -a, -um, and *Popilianus*, -a, -um.
Poppaea, *Poppaea*, -as (f.).
Poppaeus, *Poppaeus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Poppaeus*, *Poppaeus*, *Poppaeus*, -a, -um, and *Poppaeianus*, -a, -um.
Populonia, *Populonia*, -as (f.), and *Populonium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Populonia*, *Populoniensis*, -e.
Porcia, *Porcia*, -as (f.).
Porcius, *Porcius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Porcius* or the *Porcia* gens, *Porcius*, *Porcius*, -a, -um.
Portus, *Portus*, -i (m.).
Poros, *Calauria*, -as (f.).
Porphyrus, *Porphyrus*, -i (m.).
Porphyrus, *Porphyrus*, -i (m.).
Porphyrus, *Porphyrus*, -i (m.).
Porphyrus, *Porphyrus*, -i (m.).
Porsenna, *Porsenna* or *Porsenna*, -as (m.).
Port Makon, v. *Makon*.
Porto, v. *Oporto*.
Porto Rico, *Insula St. Joannis Portus D. viti*.
Port Royal, *Annapolis*, -is (f.).
Portsmouth, *Magnus Portus* (m.).
Portugal, *Lusitania*, -as (f.), q. v.
Portunus, *Portunus*, -i (m.).
Portunus, *Portunus*, -i (m.).
Portus, *Portus*, -i (m.).
Posen, *Posen*, -as (f.).
Posidea, *Posidea*, -as (f.).
Posides, *Posides*, -is (m.).
Posidæus, *Posidæus*, -i (m.).
Posidippus, *Posidippus*, -i (m.).
Posidius, *Posidius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Posidius*, *Posidianus*, -a, -um.
Posidonia, *Posidonia*, -as (f.).
Posidonius, *Posidonius*, -i (m.).
Posthumia, *Posthumia* or *Postumia*, -as (f.).
Postumia, *Postumia*, -as (f.).
Postumius, *Postumius* or *Postumius*, -a, -um.
Postumius, *Postumius*, -i (m.).
Postumius, *Postumius* or *Postumius*, -i (m.).
Potamo, *Potamo*, -ōnis (m.).
Potentia, *Potentia*, -as (f.); of or belonging to *Potentia*, *Potentianus*, -a, -um.
Potentius, *Potentius*, -i (m.).
Potenza, *Potenza*, -as (f.), q. v.
Pothinus, *Pothinus*, -i (m.).
Potidea, *Potidea*, -as (f.).

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lating to Pyramenes, Pyraménia, s. um.
Pyra, Pyra, -as (f.).
Pylos, Pylos or Pylos, -i (f., sometimes m.)
of or belonging to Pylos, Pylian, Pylius, -a, -um.
Pyra, Pyra, -as (f.).
Pyracmon, Pyracmon, -ónis (m.).
Pyra, Pyra, -arum (f.).
Pyramus, Pyrámus, -i (m.); of or relating to Pyramus, Pyramicus, -a, -um.
Pyrenes, the, Pyréneus Mons; Pyréna Montes; and abso., Pyréneus, -i (m.): of or belonging to the Pyrénean Mountáins, Pyrénean, Pyréneus, -a, -um, Pyrénaicus, -a, -um.
Pyrene, Pyréne, -es (f.).
Pyreneus, Pyréneus, -os or -ei (m.).
Pyraus, Pyréna, -i (m.).
Pyrgi, Pyrgi, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Pyrgi, Pyrgensis, -a.
Pyrgo, Pyrgo, -as (f.).
Pyrgotica, Pyrgotica, -is (m.).
Pyrgus, Pyrgus, -i (m.).
Pyriphlagon, Pyriphlagon, -ontis (m.).
Pyrrhos, Pyrrhos, -i (f.).
Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -i (m.).
Pyrodes, Pyrodes, -es (m.).
Pyrota, Pyróta, -entia (m.).
Pyromachus, Pyromachus, -i (m.).
Pyrrha, Pyrrha, -is, and Pyrrhe, -es (f.), a woman; of or relating to Pyrrha, Pyrrhaeus, -a, -um.—2. a city; of Pyrrha, Pyrrhaeus, Pyrrhaeus, -a, -um; pecul. fem., Pyrrhia, -adis.
Pyrrhia, Pyrrha, -as (f.).
Pyrrhiata, Pyrrhiata, -as (m.).
Pyrrho, Pyrrho, -ónis (m.); the followers of Pyrrho, Pyrrhonists, Pyrrhenii, -orum (m.).
Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -i (m.); son or descendant of Pyrrhus, Pyrrhides, -as (m.); in plural as an appellation of the Epirots.
Pythagoras, Pythagoras, -as (m.); of or belonging to Pythagoras, Pythagorean, Pythagoreus, -a, -um, and Pythagorinus, -a, -um.
Pytheas, Pytheas, -as (m.).
Pythias, Pythias, -as (m.), a man's name.—2. -adis (f.), a woman's name.
Pythion, Pythion, -ónis (m.).
Pythis, Pythis, -is (m.).
Pythium, Pythium, -i (n.).
Pythius, Pythius, -i (m.).
Pytho, Pytho, -ónis (m.), a man's name.—2. Pytho, -as (f.)=Delphi; of or belonging to Pytho, Pythian, Pythius, -a, -um, and Pythicus, -a, -um.
Pythocles, Pythocles, -is (m.).
Pythocritus, Pythocritus, -i (m.).
Pythodocus, Pythodocus, -i (m.).
Pythodoros, Pythodoros, -i (m.).
Python, Python, -ónis (m.).
Pythopolis, Pythopólis -is (f.).
Pyzites, Pyzites, -as (m.).

Quadi, *the*, *Quadi*, -orum (m.).
Quadratus, *Quadratus*, -i (m.).
Quadrigrisus, *Quadrigrisus*, -ii (m),
Quamero (*Gulf of*), *Planatius Sinus*.
Quarales, *the*, *Quarates*, -um (m.).
Quarta, *Quarta*, -s (f.).
Quartilla, *Quartilla*, -s (f.).
Quartus, *Quartus*, -i (m.).
Quebec, *Stenopolis*, -is (f.), *Canadensis*
Lycopolis, -is (f.).
Quedlinburg, *Quedlinburgum*, -i (n.).
Quemoborough, *Reginæ Burgus*, -i (m.).
Queen's County, *Comitatus Reginalis*
Quercena, *Quercena*, -entis (m.).
Quernoy, *Quercetum*, -i (n.).
Quisus, *Quisus*, -i (m.).
Quintilius, v. *Quintilius*.
Quinta, *Quinta*, -s (f.).
Quintia, *Quintia*, -s (f.).
Quintilian, *Quintilianus*, -i (m.).
Quintillus, *Quintillus*, -ii (m.); of or relat-
ing to *Quintillus*, *Quintilianus*, -a, -um
Quintilla, *Quintilla*, -s (f.).
Quintillus, *Quintillus*, -i (m.).
Quintin, *Quintinus*, -i (m.).
Quintus, *Quintus* or *Quinctus*, -ii (m.)
of or relating to *Quintus*, *Quintilian*,
Quintus, -a, -um, and *Quintianus*, -a
-um.
Quintus, *Quintus*, -i (m.).

Quirinus, *Quirinius*, -i (m.).
Quirinus, *Quirinus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Quirinus*, *Quirinus*, -a, -um, and *Quirinālis*, -e.
Quirites, *Quirites*, -um and -ium (m.).
Quito, *Paum Sancti Francisci* (n.).
Quiza, *Quiza*, -s (f.).

R

Raab, *Jaurinum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Raab*, *Jauriensis*, -e.
Raab, the, *Arabo*, -ōnis (m.).
Rabirius, *Rabirius*, -ii (m.).
Rabocentus, *Rabocentus*, -i (m.).
Rabonius, *Rabonius*, -ii (m.).
Rabuleius, *Rabuleius*, -ii (m.).
Rachel, *Rachel*, *indecl.* (f).
Rachias, *Rachias*, -s (m.).
Racilia, *Racilia*, -s (f.).
Racilius, *Racilius*, -i (m.).
Racius, *Racius*, -ii (m.).
Racia, *Racia*, -s (f.).
Ragus, *Ragus*, -s (f.); *Rhausium*, -ii (n.).
Rahab, *Rahab*, *indecl.* (f).
Rajoo, the, *Sadus*, -i (m.).
Ralla, *Ralla*, -s (m.).
Ralph, *Radulphus*, -i (m.).
Rama, *Rama*, -s, and *Rame*, -es (f).
Rameses, *Rameses*, -s or -is (m.).
Randal, *Ranulphus*, -i (m.).
Raphael, *Raphaël*, -ēlis (m.).
Raphana, *Raphana*, -s (f.).
Raphia, *Raphia*, -s (f.).
Ratisbona, *Ratisbona*, -s (f.); *Augusta Tiberii* (f).
Raudian (*Plain*), the, *Raudius Campus*, and *Raudii Campi* (m.).
Ravennia, *Ravennia*, -s (f).
Rauraci, the, *Rauraci*, -orum (m.).
Ravenna, *Ravenna*, -s (f); *of or belonging to Ravenna*, *Ravennas*, -ātis (adj), and (late) *Ravennātenis*, -e.
Ravi, the, *Ravi*, -orum (m.).
Raymond, *Raymundus*, -i (m.).
Reate, *Reāte*, -is (n.); *of or belonging to Reate*, *Reātius*, -a, -um.
Rebecca, *Rebecca*, -s (f).
Rebillus, *Rebillus*, -i (m.).
Rebius, *Rebius*, -ii (m.).
Receptus, *Receptus*, -i (m.).
Rector, *Rector*, -ōris (m.).
Red Sea, *Sinus Arabicus* (m.).
Rediculus, *Rēdiculus*, -i (m.).
Redones, *Rēdōnes*, -um (m.); *of or belonging to the Redones*, *Redōnicus*, -a, -um.
Reggio, *Rhegium*, -ii (n.), q. v.
Regilla, *Regilla*, -s (f.).
Regillanus, *Regillanus*, -i (m.).
Regillum, *Regillum*, -i (n.).
Regillus, *Regillus*, -i (m.).
Regina, *Rēgina*, -s (f); *of or belonging to Regina*, *Reginensis*, -e.
Reginus, *Reginus*, -i (m.).
Regulus, *Regulus*, -i (m.).
Remens, the, *Remens*, -entis (m.).
Remi, the, *Remi*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Remi*, *Remensis*, -e.
Remigius, *Remigius*, -ii (m.).
Remmius, *Remmius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Remmius*, *Remmian*, *Remmian*, -a, -um.
Remulus, *Rēmulus*, -i (m.).
Remuria, *Rēmuria* or *Remoria*, -s (f).
Remus, *Rēmus*, -i (m.).
Renā, *Renātus*, -i (m.).
Rennas, *Rhedōnes*, -um (m.).
Reprinus, *Reprinus*, -i (m.).
Retician (*Alps*), *Rētiā* (*Alpes*) (f).
Retovius, *Retovius*, -ii (n.); *Retovian*, *Retovian*, -a, -um.
Reuben, *Reuben*, *indecl.*, and *Reubenus*, -i (m.).
Reudigni, the, *Reudigni*, -orum (m.).
Reynold, *Reginaldus*, -i (m.).
Rha, the, *Rha*, *indecl.* (m).
Rhaecia, *Rhaecia*, -s (f).
Rhadamanthus, *Rhādāmanthus*, -i (m.).
Rhadamistus, *Rhādāmistus*, -i (m.).
Rhætia, *Rhætia* or *Rætia*, -s (f); *of or belonging to Rætia*, *Rhætian*, *Rhæticus* or *Rhæticus*, -a, -um; and *Rætus*, a, um; the *Rhæti*, *Rhæti* or *Ræti*, -orum (m.).
Rhamnes, v. *Ramesses*.
Rhamnus, *Rhamnes*, -ōtis (m.).
Rhamnus, *Rhamnus*, -untis (f); *of or belonging to Rhamnus*, *Rhamnūsius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Rhamnūsis*, -idis.

Rhamnes, v. *Ramesses*.
Rhania, *Rhānia*, -idis (f).
Rhaseopolis, *Rhaseopōlis*, -is (m.).
Rhea, *Rhea*, -s (f).
Rhebas, the, *Rhebas*, -s (m.).
Rhedones, the, v. *Redones*.
Rhægium, *Rhægium*, -ii; and *Rhægion*, -ii (n.); *of or belonging to Rhægium*, *Rhægion*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Rhægium*, *Rhægionis*, -ium (m.).
Rheims, *Remi*, -orum (m.); *Durocortorum*, -i (n.).
Rhemetalces, *Rhemetalces*, -s (m.).
Rhemi, v. *Remi*.
Rhemnus, *Rhemnus*, -ii (m.).
Rhena, *Rhēnē*, -es (f).
Rhenus, v. *Rhina*.
Rherus, *Rhēsus*, -i (m.).
Rhetenor, *Rhētēnor*, -ōris (m.).
Rhetico (*Mount*), *Rhetico*, -ōnis (m.).
Rhianus, *Rhiānus*, -i (m.).
Rhidagus, the, *Rhidagus*, -i (m.).
Rhine, the, *Rhēnus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to the Rhine*, *Rhenish*, *Rhēnānus*, -a, -um; the dwellers on the *Rhine*, *Rhēni*, -orum (m.).
Rhinocolura, *Rhinocōlura* or -cōlura, -s (f).
Rhinthon, *Rhinthon*, -ōnis (m.); *of or relating to Rhinthon*, *Rhinthōnicus*, -a, -um.
Rhion, v. *Rhium*.
Rhipai (*Mounts*), *Rhipai* or *Rhiphai*, -orum (m.); *Montes*, *Rhipæan*, *Rhipæus* or *Rhiphæus*, -a, -um.
Rhipæ, *Rhipæ*, -es (f).
Rhipæus, *Rhipæus* or *Rhiphæus*, -eos and -ei (m.).
Rhiphai (*Mounts*), v. *Rhipai*.
Rhium, *Rhium* or *Rhion*, -ii (n.).
Rhizo, *Rhizo*, -ōnis (f); the inhabitants of *Rhizo*, *Rhizonites*, -arum (m.).
Rhizus, *Rhizus*, -untis (m.).
Rhoas, the, *Rhoas*, -s (m.).
Rhoda, *Rhoda*, -s, or *Rhode*, -es (f), a woman's name—2. a city; *of or belonging to Rhoda*, *Rhodensis*, -e.
Rhodanus, v. *Rhone*.
Rhodā, v. *Rhoda*.
Rhodes, v. *Rhodus*.
Rhodo, *Rhodo*, -ōnis (m.).
Rhodope, *Rhōdōpe*, -es (f), a mountain; *of or belonging to Rhodope*, *Rhodopēus*, -a, -um—2. a woman's name.
Rhodopia, *Rhōdōpia*, -idis (f).
Rhodus, { *Rhōdus* and *Rhōdos*, -i (f); *of Rhodes*, -i or *belonging to Rhodes*, *Rhodian*, *Rhodium*, -a, -um; *Rhodiaceus*, -e, -um; and *Rhodiensis*, -e.
Rhodussa, *Rhodussa*, -s (f).
Rhoebus, *Rhoebus*, -i (m.).
Rhocus, *Rhocus*, -i (m.).
Rhoetum, *Rhoetum* and *Rhetion*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Rhoetum*, *Rhoetan*, *Rhoetius* and *Rhoetius*, -a, -um; and *Rhoetiensis*, -e.
Rhoetus, *Rhoetus*, -eos or -ei (m.).
Rhoetus, *Rhoetus*, -i (m.).
Rholus, *Rholus*, -i (m.).
Rhona, the, *Rhōdānus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to the Rhone*, *Rhōdānitis*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Rhosos, *Rhosos*, -i (f); *of or belonging to Rhosos*, *Rhosiacus*, -a, -um, and *Rhosius*, a, um.
Rhozolani, the, *Rhozolani* or *Roxolēni*, -orum (m.).
Rhudia, v. *Rudia*.
Rhunca, *Rhunca*, -s (f).
Rhyndacus, the, *Rhyndacus*, -i (m.).
Rhytium, *Rhytium* or *Rhytion*, -ii (n.).
Richard, *Ricardus*, -i (m.).
Richter, *Richter*, -ēris (m.).
Ricina, *Ricina*, -s (f); *of or relating to Ricina*, *Ricnensis*, -e, and *Ricinianus*, -a, -um.
Riduna, *Riduna*, -s (f).
Riti, *Reāte*, -is (n.), q. v.
Riga, *Ilga*, -s (f).
Rigodulum, *Rigodulum*, -i (n.).
Rimini, *Ariminum*, -i (n.), q. v.
Ripai (*Mountains*), v. *Rhipai*.
Ripon, *Rigodunum*, -i (n.).
Robert, *Robertus*, -i (m.).
Rochefort, *Rupifortium*, -ii (n.).
Rochelle, *Rupella*, -s (f); *New Rochelle*, *Rupella Nova*.
Rochester, *Durobrivæ*, -arum; *Roffa*, -s (f); *of Rochester*, *Roffensis*, -e.

Roger, *Rogerus*, -i (m.).
Romanus, *Rōmānus*, -i (m.).
Roma, *Rōma*, -s (f); *of or belonging to Roma*, *Roman*, *Rōmānus*, -a, -um; *universal*, *Romanensis*, -e; and *Romānicus*, -a, -um; the *Romans*, *Romāni*, -orum (m.).
Romilius, *Romilius*, -ii (m.).
Romney, *Romānum*, -i (n.).
Romula, *Rōmūla*, -s (f).
Romulea, *Romulea*, -s (f).
Romulus, *Rōmulus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Romulus*, *Romulian*, *Romulus*, -a, -um; *Romulus*, -a, -um; *Romuleus*, -a, -um; and *Romularis*, -e; *son or descendant of Romulus*, *Romūlidēs*, -s (m.); *in plural poet. for Romanus*.
Romus, *Rōmus*, -i (m.).
Rosamund, *Rosamunda*, -s (f).
Roscus, *Roscus*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Roscius*, *Roscian*, *Roscian*, -a, -um, and *Rosciānus*, -a, -um.
Rosa, *Rosa*, -s (f).
Rosetta, *Bolbitino*, -es (f); *of Rosetta*, *Bolbitinus*, -a, -um.
Rossa, *Rossa*, -s (f).
Rostock, *Rostochium*, -ii (n.); *Bunithum*, -ii (n.).
Rossello, *Russell*, -arum (f).
Rotomagus, *Rotomagus*, -i (m.), and *Rotomagi*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to Rotomagus*, *Rotomagensis*, -e.
Rotterdam, *Rotterdamum*, -i (n.).
Rotundus, *Rotundus*, -i (m.).
Rouen, *Rotomagus*, -i (f).
Roussillon, *Ruscino*, -ōnis (f), q. v.; *Ur solis*, -is (f).
Roland, *Rolandus*, -i (m.).
Rozane, *Roxāne* or *Rhozāne*, -es (f).
Rozolani, the, v. *Rhozolani*.
Rubens, *Rubens*, -s (m.).
Rubellius, *Rubellius*, -ii (m.).
Rubi, { *Rubi*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to Rubi*, *Rubustianus*, -a, -um.
Rubicion, the, *Rubicion*, -ōnis (m.).
Rubria, *Rubria*, -s (f).
Rubricus, *Rubricus*, -i (m.).
Rubrius, *Rubrius*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Rubrius*, *Rubrian*, *Rubrius*, -a, -um, and *Rubrianus*, -a, -um.
Rudia, *Rudin*, -arum (f); *of or belonging to Rudie*, *Rudinus*, -a, -um.
Rufa, *Rufa*, -s (f).
Ruffia, *Ruffia*, -s (f).
Ruffius, *Ruffius*, -i (m.).
Rufina, *Rufina*, -s (f).
Rufinus, *Rufinus* or *Rufianus*, -i (m.).
Rufus, *Rufus*, -ōnis (m.).
Rufus, *Rufus*, -ii (m.).
Rufus, *Rufus*, -arum (f); *of or belonging to Rufus*, *Rufianus*, -a, -um.
Rufinus, *Rufinus*, -i (m.).
Rufius, *Rufius*, -i (m.).
Rufus, *Rufus*, -i (m.).
Ruga, *Ruga*, -s (m.).
Rugen, *Rugia*, -s (f).
Rugli, the, *Rugli*, -orum (m.).
Rullianus, *Rullianus*, -i (m.).
Rullus, *Rullus*, -i (m.).
Rupert, *Rupertus*, -i (m.).
Rupilla, *Rupilla*, -s (f).
Rupilius, *Rupilius*, -ii (m.); *of or relating to Rupilius*, *Rupilian*, *Rupilius*, -a, -um.
Rusarus, *Rusarus*, -i (f).
Rusca, *Rusca*, -s (f).
Ruscino, *Ruscino*, -ōnis (f).
Ruscianus, the, *Ruscianus*, -i (m.).
Ruscio, *Ruscio*, -ōnis (m.).
Ruscus, *Ruscus*, -ii (m.).
Rusconia, *Rusconie*, -arum (f); *of or belonging to Rusconia*, *Rusconianus*, -a, -um.
Rusella, { *Rusella*, -arum (f); *of or belonging to Rusella*, *Rusellianus*, -a, -um.
Ruso, *Ruso*, -ōnis (m.).
Ruspina, *Ruspina*, -s (f).
Rusasia, *Rusasia*, -s (f); *Samaria*, -s (f), *Europæa*; *of or belonging to Rusasia*, *Rusasicus*, -a, -um.
Rusius, *Rusius*, -ii (m.).
Rusticellus, *Rusticellus*, -i (m.).
Rusticus, *Rusticus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Rusticus*, *Rusticianus*, -a, -um.
Rusticurus, *Rusticurus*, -i (m.).
Ruteni, the, *Ruteni*, -orum (m.); *of or belonging to the Ruteni*, *Rutenian*, *Rutēnus*, -a, -um.
Ruth, *Ruth*, *indecl.* (f).

Rutla, Rutla, -æ (f.).
Rutilla, Rutilla, -æ (f.).
Rutillus, Rutillus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Rutillus*, *Rutillius*, -a, -um.
Rutulus, Rutulus, -i (m.).
Rutuba, Rutuba, -æ (f.).
Rutubia, Rutubia, -is (f.).
Rutuli, the Rutuli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Rutuli, *Rutulus*, -a, -um.
Rutupia, Rutupia, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Rutupia*, *Rutupinus*, -a, -um.
Ruvo, Rubi, -orum (m.).
Rye, Rium, -ii (n.).

S.

Saar, the, Sara, -æ, and Sarāvus, -i (m.); of or belonging to the Saar, *Sarāvicus*, -a, -um.
Sabe, Sabæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Sabæ, *Sabæus*, -a, -um.
Sabea, Sabæn, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabea*, *Sabæan*, *Sabæus*, -a, -um.
Sabata, Sabata, -æ, and Sabate, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sabata*, *Sabatinus*, -a, -um.
Sabazius, Sabazius, -ii (m.).
Sabella, Sabella, -æ (f.).
Sabelli, the, Sabelli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Sabelli, *Sabellicus*, -a, -um, and *Sabellus*, -a, -um.
Sabellus, Sabellus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sabellus*, *Sabellianus*, -a, -um.
Sabellus, Sabellus, -i (m.).
Sabidius, Sabidius, -ii (m.).
Sabina, Sabina, -æ (f.).
Sabines, the, Sabini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Sabines, *Sabine*, *Sabinus*, -a, -um.
Sabinus, Sabinus, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sabinus*, *Sabinianus*, -a, -um.
Sabis, the, Sabis, -is (m.), v. *Sambre*.
Sabis, Sabolium, -ii (m.).
Sabrata, Sabrata, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sabrata*, *Sabratensis*, -e.
Sabrina, the, Sabina, -æ (m.).
Sabus, Sabus, -i (m.).
Sace, the, Saces, -arum (m.); in sing., *Saces*, -æ (m.).
Sacer, Sacer, -eri (m.).
Sacerdos, Sacerdos, -otis (m.).
Saceri, the, Sacrañi, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Saceri*, *Sacrañus*, -a, -um.
Sacrata, Sacrata, -æ (f.).
Sacrovir, Sacrovir, -iri (m.); of or relating to *Sacrovir*, *Sacrovirianus*, -a, -um.
Sacred (applied to places), Sacer, Sacra, Sacrum; as, *Sacred Mount*, *Sacer Mons* (m.); *Sacred Way*, *Sacra Via* (f.); *Sacred Promontory*, *Sacrum Promontorium* (n.), &c.
Sadale, Sadale or Sadala, -æ (m.).
Sadducee, the, Sadducei, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Sadducee, *Sadduceus*, -a, -um.
Seppim, Seppim, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Seppim*, *Seppinæ*, -um (m.).
Setabis, Setabis, -is (f.); of or relating to *Setabis*, *Setabus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Setabis*, *Setabitani*, -orum (m.).
Sefnius, Sefnius, -ii (m.).
Sägana, Sägana, -æ (f.).
Saganis, the, Sägänis, -is, and Sägänis, -i (m.).
Sagaria, the, Sägäris, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Sagaria*, *Sägäritis*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Sages, Sages, -æ or -is (m.).
Sagis, the, Sagis, -is (m.).
Sagitta, Sagitta, -æ (m.).
Sagra, the, Sagra, -æ (m.).
Saguntum, Saguntum, -i (n.); *Saguntus* or -tos, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Saguntum*, *Saguntine*, *Saguntinus*, -a, -um.
Sihara (Desert of), Libyæ Deserta, -orum (n.).
Saint, v. St., in alphabetical order.
Saintes, Mediolanum, -i (n.), *Santōnum*; *Santōnes*, -um (m.).
Sais, Sais, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Sais*, *Saiticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Saites*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Sais*, *Saites*, -arum (m.).
Salacia, Salacia, -æ (f.), a goddess.—2. a city; of or belonging to *Salacia*, *Salaciensis*, -e.
Salaco, Salaco, -ōnis (m.).
Salamanca, Salmantica, -æ (f.) q. v.
Salamis, Salamis, -idis (f.); of or belong-

ing to *Salamis*, *Salamitian*, *Salamitinus*, -a, -um, and *Salamitici*, -a, -um.
Salanus, Salānus, -i (m.).
Salapia, Salāpia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Salapia*, *Salapinus*, -a, -um, and *Salapitānus*, -a, -um.
Salaria, Salaria, -æ (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Salaria*, *Salarianis*, -e.—2. (adj.) *Salaria Via*, the *Salarian Way*; of or relating to the *Salarian Way*, *Salarianus*, -a, -um.
Salassi, the, Salassi, -orum (m.).
Salassus, Salassus, -i (m.).
Salathiel, Salathiel, -ēlis (m.).
Salduba, Salduba, -æ (f.).
Sales, Sala, -æ (f.).
Salatus, Salatus, -i (m.).
Salentum, Salentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salentum*, *Salentine*, *Salentinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Salentum*, *Salentini* (or *Sallenti*), -orum (m.).
Salera, Salera, -æ (f.).
Salerno, } *Salernum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salernum*, } *Salernus*, -a, -um; *Gulf of Salerno*, *Pæstānus Sinus*.
Salenus, Salēnus, -i (m.).
Salli, the, Salli, -orum (m.); of or relating to the Salli, *Sallaris*, -e, and *Sallius*, -a, -um.
Salina, Salinæ, -arum (f.).
Salinator, Salinātor, -oris (m.).
Salina, Salinæ, -arum (f.).
Salisbury, Salsburia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Salisbury*, *Salsburienis*, -e.
Salius, Salius, -ii (m.).
Sallust, Sallustius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sallust*, *Sallustianus*, -a, -um.
Salyes, the, Salyes, -um, and Salyi, -orum (m.).
Salmacis, Salmācis, -idis (f.).
Salmanti, the, Salmāni, -orum (m.).
Salmantica, Salmantica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Salmantica*, *Salmanticensis*, -e.
Salmon, Salmon, -ōnis (f.), a city.—2. (m.) a man's name.
Salmonæ, Salmōnæ, -es (f.).
Salmonia, Salmōnēia, -eos or -ei (m.); daughter of *Salmonæus*, *Salmōniæ*, -idis (f.).
Salo, the, Salo, -ōnis (m.).
Salome, Salome, -æ (f.).
Salomon, Salomon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Salomon* or *Solomon*, *Salomōnicus*, -a, -um, and *Salomōnius*, -a, -um.
Salona, Salōna, -æ, and Salōnæ, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Salona*, *Salōnensis*, -e, and *Salōnfus*, -a, -um.—2. (in *Liadia*), *Amphles*, -æ (f.) q. v.; *Gulf of Salona*, *Crissæus Sinus*.
Salonicki, Thessalonica, -æ (f.) q. v.; *Gulf of Salonicki*, *Thermæus Sinus*.
Salonia, Salonia, -æ (f.).
Saloninus, Salōninus, -i (m.).
Salonius, Salōnius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Salonius*, *Salōnianus*, -a, -um.
Salpe, Salpe, -æ (f.).
Salpea, Salpea, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Salpea*, *Salpesianus*, -a, -um.
Salpis, Salpis, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Salpis*, *Salpinus*, -a, -um, and *Salpinæ*, -ātis (adj.).
Salus, Salus, -ātis (f.).
Saluto, Sālūtio, -ōnis (m.).
Salvia, Salvia, -æ (f.).
Salvianus, Salvianus, -i (m.).
Salvidienus, Salvīdīenus, -i (m.).
Salvius, Salvius, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Salvius*, *Salvianus*, -a, -um.
Salzburg, Salsburgum, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Salzburg*, *Salsburgensis*, -e.
Samarand, Maracanda, -orum (n.).
Samaria, Samāria, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Samaria*, the *Samaritans*, *Samaritæ*, -arum, and *Samaritani*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Samaria*, *Samaritanus*, -a, -um; and *Samaritanus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Samaritis*, -idis.
Samarobrica, Samārōbriva, -æ (f.).
Sambre, the, Sabis, -is (m.); of or relating to the *Sambre*, *Sambrius*, -a, -um (late).
Same, Same, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Same*, *Samæi*, -orum (m.).
Samarius, Samarius, -ii (m.).
Sammonicus, Sammōnicus, -i (m.).
Sammonium, Sammōnium, -ii (m.).

Samnites, the, Samnitæ, -um and -ium (m.), in sing., *Samnis*, -itis; of or belonging to the *Samnites*, *Samnite*, *Samniticus*, -a, -um.
Samnium, Samnium, -ii (n.); the *Samnitæ* v. foregoing.
Samos, Samos or Samus, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Samos*, *Samian*, *Samius*, -a, -um.
Samosata, Samosata, -orum (n.), and *Samosata*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Samosata*, *Samosatensis*, -e.
Samothrace, } *Samothræa*, -æ, *Samothra-*
Samothraki, } *cia*, -æ, and *Samothræa*,
-es (f.); of or belonging to *Samothrace*,
Samothracenus, -a, -um; *Samothraci-*
-cus, -a, -um; and *Samothracius*, -a, -um.
Sampsos, Sampsos, -is or -ōnis (f.).
Samson, Samson, indecl., and *Samson* -ōnis (m.).
Samsoun, Amisus, -i (f.), q. v.
Samuel, Samuel, -ēlis (m.).
Sancia, Sancia, -æ (f.).
Sancito, Sanctio, -ōnis (f.).
Sanctus, Sanctus, -i (m.).
Sancius, Sancus, -i (m.).
Sanda, the, Sanda, -æ (m.).
Sandarion, Sandarion, -ōnis (m.).
Sandwich, Sabulovicum, -i (n.).
Sanga, Sanga, -æ (m.).
Sangarius, the, Sangarius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to the *Sangarius*, *Sangarius*, -a, -um.
Sanni, the, Sanni, -orum (m.).
Sannio, Sannio, -ōnis (m.).
Sanguinius, Sanguinius, -ii (m.).
Santonæ, the, Santōnes, -um, and *Santōni*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Santonæ*, *Santōnicus*, -a, -um.
Saone, the, Arar, -āris (m.).
Sapei, the, Sapæi, -orum (m.).
Sapandus, Sapandus, -i (m.).
Sapharus, Sapharus, -i (m.).
Saphon, Saphon, -ōnis (f.).
Sapia, the, Sāpis, -is (m.).
Sapor, Sapor, -ōris (m.).
Sapphira, Sapphira, -æ (f.).
Sappho, Sappho, -is (f.); of or relating to *Sappho*, *Sapphic*, *Sapphicus*, -a, -um.
Sarabab, the, Hermus, -i (m.).
Saracens, the, Sarracēni, -orum (m.).
Saragossa, Cesar Augusta, -æ (f.).
Sarah, Sara, -æ (f.).
Saranga, the, Sarangæ, -arum (m.).
Sardanapalus, Sardanāpalus, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Sardanapalus*, *Sardanāpalus*, -a, -um.
Sardis, v. *Sardis*.
Sardinia, Sardinia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sardinia*, *Sardinian*, *Sardōus*, -a, -um; *Sardus*, -a, -um; and *Sardinianus*, -a, -um; *Sardinienis*, -e, and *Sardōnius*, -a, -um.
Sardis, Sardes or Sardis, -ium (f.); of or belonging to *Sardis*, *Sardius*, -a, -um, and *Sardianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Sardis*, *Sardiani*, -orum (m.).
Sardones, the, Sardōnes, -um (m.).
Sare, Sare, -es (f.).
Sarepta, Sārepta and Sarepta, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sarepta*, *Sareptenus*, -a, -um.
Sariolenus, Sariolēnus, -i (m.).
Sarmatia, Sarmatia, -æ (f.); the *Sarmatians*, *Sarmatæ*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Sarmatia*, *Sarmaticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sarmātis*, -idis.
Sarmentus, Sarmentus, -i (m.).
Sarnus, } the, Sarnus, -i (m.).
Sarno, }
Saronic (Gulf), Saronicus Sinus (m.); *Saronic*, *Saronicus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Saronis*, -idis.
Sarpedon, the, Sarpēdon, -ōnis (m.).
Sarrastes, the, Sarrastes, -um (m.).
Sarsina, Sarsina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Sarsina*, *Sarsinæ*, -ātis (adj.).
Sart, v. *Sardis*.
Sarus, the, Sarus, -i (m.).—2. (m.) a man's name.
Saseno, Sason, -ōnis (f.).
Saseci, the, Saseci, -orum (m.).
Sassia, Sassia, -æ (f.).
Sassula, Sassula, -æ (f.).
Satellius, Satellius, -ii (m.).
Saticula, Saticula, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Saticula*, *Saticulanus*, -a, -um.
Satrapene, Satrapēne, -es (f.).
Satriano, Satrianus, -i (n.).

Satricum, *Satricum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Satricum*, *Satricianus*, -a, -um.
Satricus, *Satricus*, -i (m.).
Satrius, *Satrius*, -i (m.).
Satureium, *Satureium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Satureium*, *Satureianus*, -a, -um.
Saturius, *Saturius*, -ii (m.).
Saturu, *Saturu*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Saturu*, *Saturianus*, -a, -um.
Saturia, *Saturia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Saturia*, *Saturianus*, -a, -um.
Saturinus, *Saturinus*, -i (m.).
Saturus, v. *Saturu*.
Satyrus, *Satyrus*, -i (m.).
Saufria, *Saufria*, -ae (f.).
Saufus, *Saufus*, -i (m.).
Saufellus, *Saufellus*, -i (m.).
Saul, *Saul*, *indecl.*, and *Säul*, -illis (m.).
Sauramate, the, *Sauramate*, -arum (m.); of the *Sauramate*, *Sauramate*, *Sauramate*, -is (f.).
Sauri, *Sauri*, -es (f.);—2. the *Sauri*, v. *Savus*.
Saverrio, *Saverrio*, -onis (m.).
Savo, the, *Savo*, -onis (m.).
Savone, *Savo*, -onis (f.).
Savoy, *Sabaudia*, -ae (f.).
Savus, the, *Savus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Savus*, *Savenais*, -e.
Saxa, *Saxa*, -ae (m.).
Saxons, the, *Saxones*, -um (m.); in sing., *Saxo*, -onis; the country of the *Saxons*, *Saxony*, *Saxonia*, -ae (f.); *Saxon*, *Saxonicus*, -a, -um.
Scea (*Gate*), the, *Scea Porta*, and *Scea Porta* (f.).
Sceva, *Sceva*, -ae (m.).
Scavinus, *Scavinus*, -i (m.).
Scavola, *Scavola*, -ae (m.).
Scala, *Scala*, -arum (f.).
Scalabis, *Scalabis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Scalabis*, *Scalabianus*, -a, -um.
Scaldia, the, *Scaldia*, -is (m.).
Scamander, the, *Scamander*, -dri (m.); of or belonging to the *Scamander*, *Scamandrius*, -a, -um.
Scammos, *Scammos*, -i (f.).
Scandilus, *Scandilus*, -i (m.).
Scandinavia, *Scandia*, -ae, and *Scandinavia*, -is (f.).
Scantinius, *Scantinius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Scantinius*, *Scantinius*, -a, -um.
Scantius, *Scantius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Scantius*, *Scantianus*, -a, -um.
Scaptia, *Scaptia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Scaptia*, *Scaptian*, *Scaptius*, -a, -um; of or belonging to the *Scaptian* tribe, *Scaptianus*, -e.
Scaptius, *Scaptius*, -ii (m.).
Scapula, *Scapula*, -ae (m.); of or belonging to *Scapula*, *Scapulianus*, -a, -um.
Scarpanto, *Carpathus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Scarpheia, *Scarpheia*, -ae (f.).
Scarpone, *Scarpone*, -ae (f.).
Scaurinus, *Scaurinus*, -i (m.).
Scaurus, *Scaurus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Scaurus*, *Scaurianus*, -a, -um.
Scenita, the, *Scenitae*, -arum (m.).
Scopsis, *Scopsis*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Scopsis*, *Scopsian*, *Scopsius*, -a, -um.
Scopsius, *Scopsius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Scopsius*, *Scopsianus*, -a, -um.
Scordilades, *Scordilades*, -i (m.).
Schaffhausen, *Schaffhusia*, -ae (f.).
Scheidt, the, *Scaldia*, -is (m.), q. v.
Schera, *Schera*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Schera*, *Scherinus*, -a, -um.
Schinussa, *Schinussa*, -ae (f.).
Schlerovig, *Heideba*, -ae (f.).
Schönbrunn, *Fons Bullus* (m.).
Schenos, *Schenos*, -i (f.).
Schenus, *Schenus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Schenus*, *Schenenius*, -a, -um; daughter of *Schenus*, *Schenonis* and *Schenia*, -idis (f.).
Sciathus, *Sciathus* or *Sciathos*, -i (f.).
Scil, -scillium, -i (n.).
Scil, *Iwanda*, *Cassiterides*, -um (f), *Insa*, -ae.
Scio, *Chios*, -ii (f.), q. v.
Sciône, *Sciône*, -ae (f.).
Scipio, *Scipio*, -onis (m.); poet. (in form patr.) *Scipiades*, -ae (m.); of or relating to *Scipio*, *Scipionius*, -a, -um.
Sciron, *Sciron*, -onis (m.); of or belonging to *Sciron*, *Scironian*, *Scironus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Scironis*, -idis.
Sciassia, *Sciassia*, -is (f.).
Sciavini, v. *Slavonia*.

Sciavonia, v. *Slavonia*.
Scodra, *Scodra*, -ae (f.); q. v. or belonging to *Scodra*, *Scodrensis*, -e.
Scopas, *Scopas*, -ae (m.).
Scoppe, *Scoppe*, -ae (f.).
Scopinas, *Scopinas*, -ae (m.).
Scopius, *Scopius*, -ii (m.).
Scordiaci, the, *Scordiaci*, -orum (m.).
Scordus (*Mount*), *Scordus*, -i (m.).
Scotland, *Scotia*, -ae (f.); of or relating to *Scotland*, *Scottish*, *Scoticus*, -a, -um; the *Scots* or *Scott*, *Scoti*, -orum (m.).
Scotussa, *Scotussa*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Scotussa*, *Scotussenus*, -a, -um.
Scribonia, *Scribonia*, -ae (f.).
Scribonian, *Scribonianus*, -i (m.).
Scribonius, *Scribonius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Scribonius*, *Scribonianus*, -a, -um.
Scrofa, *Scrofa*, -ae (m.).
Scultenna, the, *Scultenna*, -ae (m.).
Scuart, *Chrysopolis*, -is (f.).
Scythemia, *Scythemia*, -is (m.).
Scylace, *Scylace*, -es (f.).
Scylaceum, *Scylaceum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Scylaceum*, *Scylacetus*, -a, -um; *Scylacetus*, -a, -um; and *Scylacianus*, -a, -um.
Scylax, *Scylax*, -acis (m.).
Scylla, *Scylla*, -ae (f.); of or relating to *Scylla*, *Scyllianus*, -a, -um.
Scylleum, *Scylleum*, -i (m.).
Scyllis, *Scyllis*, -is (m.).
Scymnus, *Scymnus*, -i (m.).
Scyron, *Scyron*, -onis (m.).
Scyros, *Scyros* or *Scyrrus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Scyros*, *Scyrian*, *Scyrius*, -a, -um, and *Scyrticus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Scyria*, -idis, and *Scyrtis*, -idis.
Scytala, *Scytala*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Scytala*, *Scytalicus*, -a, -um.
Scythia, *Scythia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Scythia*, *Scythian*, *Scythicus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Scythia*, -idis; the *Scythians*, *Scythae*, -arum (m.), a *Scythian*, *Scythicus*, -a, -um; *Scythian*, -is (f.).
Scythopolis, *Scythopolis*, -is (f.); the inhabitants of *Scythopolis*, *Scythopolites*, -arum (m.).
Sebaste, *Sebaste*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Sebaste*, *Sebastianus*, -a, -um.
Sebastia, *Sebastia*, -ae (f.).
Sebastian, *Sebastianus*, -i (m.).
Sebastopolis, *Sebastopolis*, -is (f.).
Sebenyitic, *Sebenyiticus*, -a, -um; the *Sebenyitic* mouth (of the Nile), *Sebenyiticum* Ostium.
Sebethus, the, *Sebethus*, -i (m.); of or relating to the *Sebethus*, *Sebethis*, -idis (fem. adj.).
Sebinus, *Sebinus*, -i (m.), *Lacus*.
Seborus, *Seborus*, -i (m.).
Secchio, the, *Gabellus*, -i (m.).
Seckan, *Secovium*, -ii (n.).
Secundilla, *Secundilla*, -ae (f.).
Secundinus, *Secundinus*, -i (m.).
Secundus, *Secundus*, -i (m.).
Sedecias, *Sedecias*, -ae (m.).
Sedigitus, *Sedigitus*, -i (m.).
Sedocheti, the, *Sedocheti*, -orum (m.).
Sedulius, *Sedulius*, -ii (m.).
Sedunum, *Sedunum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sedunum*, *Seduni*, -orum (m.).
Sedusii, the, *Sedusii*, -orum (m.).
Segeda, *Segeda*, -ae (f.).
Segedin, *Segedinum*, -i (n.).
Segedunum, } *Segodunum*, -i (n.), or *Se-*
Segodunum, } *gedunum*.
Segesta, *Segesta*, -ae, or *Segeste*, -es (f.); of or belonging to *Segesta*, *Segestianus*, -a, -um, and *Segestensis*, -e.
Segestes, *Segestes*, -ae (m.).
Segestica, *Segestica*, -ae (f.).
Segida, *Segida*, -ae (f.).
Segimerus, *Segimerus*, -i (m.).
Segimund, *Segimundus*, -i (m.).
Segisama, *Segisama*, -ae, and *Segisamo*, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Segisama*, *Segisamonensis*, -e.
Segni, the, *Segni*, -orum (m.).
Segobriga, *Segobriga*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Segobriga*, *Segobrigensis*, -e.
Segonax, *Segonax*, -otis (m.).
Segontia, *Segontia* or *Segundia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Segontia*, *Segontianus*, -a, -um.
Segontiaci, the, *Segontiaci*, -orum (m.).
Segontium, *Segontium*, -i (n.).
Segorbe, *Segobriga*, -ae (f.).

Segovellanti, the, *Segovellanti*, -orum (m.).
Segovia, *Segovia*, -ae (f.).
Segre, the, *Sciôria*, -is (m.).
Segulius, *Segulius*, -i (m.).
Segutian, the, *Segutian*, -orum (m.).
Segusio, *Segusio*, -onis (f.).
Segusium, *Segusium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Segusium*, *Segusianus*, -a, -um.
Seia, *Seia*, -ae (f.).
Seine, the, *Séquana*, -ae (f.).
Seissel, *Seissellum*, -ii (n.).
Seius, *Seius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Seius*, *Seianus*, -a, -um.
Sejanus, *Sejanus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Sejanus*, *Sejanianus*, -a, -um.
Selechusa, *Selechusa*, -ae (f.).
Selambina, *Selambina*, -ae (f.).
Sela, the, *Sillars*, -i (m.).
Selena, *Selene*, -ae (f.).
Selencia, *Selencia*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Selencia*, *Selencianus*, -e; *Selencianus*, -a, -um; and (late) *Selencianus*, -a, -um; poet. fem., *Selencia*, -idis.
Selencia, *Selencia*, -idis (f.), v. the foregoing.
Selencus, *Selencus*, -i (m.).
Selge, *Selge*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Selge*, *Selgicus*, -a, -um.
Selicia, *Selicia*, -ae (f.).
Selicius, *Selicius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Selicius*, *Selicianus*, -a, -um.
Selimbrina, the, *Pendus*, -i (m.).
Selinus, *Selinus*, -untis (f.); of or relating to *Selinus*, *Selincianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Selinus*, *Selinuntii*, -orum (m.).
Selyria, *Selyria*, -ae (f.), q. v.
Sellasia, *Sellasia*, -ae (f.).
Sella, *Sella*, -ae (f.).
Selli, the, *Selli*, -orum (m.).
Sellium, *Sellium*, -ii (n.).
Sellius, *Sellius*, -ii (m.).
Selsey, *Selsey*, -ae (f.).
Selymbria, *Selymbria*, -ae (f.); of or relating to *Selymbria*, *Selymbrianus*, -a, -um.
Sem or *Shem*, *Sem*, *indecl.* (m.).
Semela, *Semela*, -ae, and *Semela*, -ae (f.); of or relating to *Semela*, *Semeliana*, -a, -um, and *Semelius*, -a, -um.
Semiramis, *Semiramis*, -is and -idis (f.); of or relating to *Semiramis*, *Semiramianus*, -a, -um.
Semnones, the, *Semnones*, -um (m.).
Semo, *Semo*, -onis (m.).
Sempronia, *Sempronia*, -ae (f.).
Sempronius, *Sempronius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Sempronius*, *Sempronianus*, -a, -um, and *Sempronianus*, -a, -um.
Sena, *Sena*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Sena*, *Senianus*, -a, -um, and *Senensis*, -e.
Sennar, v. *Sennar*.
Seneca, *Seneca*, -ae (m.).
Senegal, the, *Daridus*, -i (m.).
Senta, *Senta*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Senta*, *Seniensis*, -e.
Seniaglia, *Seni*, -ae (f.), *Gallica*; *Senogallia*, -ae (f.), q. v.
Sennar, *Sirbitum*, -i (n.).
Sennacherib, *Sennacherib*, *indecl.* (m.).
Senogallia, *Senogallia*, -ae (f.); of or relating to *Senogallia*, *Senogallianus*, -e.
Sennones, the, *Sennones*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Sennones*, *Sennonicus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Sennones*, *Sennonica*, -ae (f.).
Sena, *Agendicum*, -i (n.); *Senones*, -um (m.).
Sentinum, *Sentinum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sentinum*, *Sentinus*, -tis (adj.).
Sentius, *Sentius*, -i (m.).
Sentius, *Sentius*, -i (m.).
Septas, *Septas*, -idis (f.).
Septiusa, *Septiusa*, -ae (f.).
Seplaria, *Seplaria*, -ae (f.), and *Seplaria*, -orum (n.).
Seppius, *Seppius*, -ii (m.).
Septa, *Septa*, -orum (m.).
Septicius, *Septicius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Septicius*, *Septicianus*, -a, -um.
Septimania, *Septimania*, -ae (f.).
Septimia, *Septimia*, -ae (f.).
Septimius, *Septimius*, -i (m.).
Septimucia, *Septimucia*, -ae (f.); of or relating to *Septimucia*, *Septimucianus*, -a, -um.

Sequentis, *Septimius*, -i (m.).
Séquana, v. *Seine*.
Séquani, the *Séquani*, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Séquani*, *Sequanius*, -a, -um, and *Sequanus*, -a, -um.
Serachi, the *Serachi*, -orum (m.).
Serapion, *Serapion*, -onis (m.).
Serapia, *Serapia*, -is and -idis (m.); of or relating to *Serapia*, *Serapiscus*, -a, -uni.
Serbi, the *Serbi*, -rum (m.).
Serbonis (*Lake*), *Serbōnis*, -idis (f.).
Serchio, the *Esar*, -aris (m.), q. v.
Serdica, *Serdica*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Serdica*, *Serdicensis*, -e, and *Serdicēna*, -um.
Serēna, *Serēna*, -e (f.).
Serennianus, *Serennianus*, -i (m.).
Serenus, *Serenus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Serenus*, *Serēnlanus*, -a, -um.
Sere, the *Seres*, -um (m.); in sing., *Serēria*; of or relating to the *Seres*, *Sērīca*, -a, -um.
Serestus, *Serestus*, -i (m.).
Sergestus, *Sergestus*, -i (m.).
Sergia, *Sergia*, -e (f.).
Sergiolus, *Sergilius*, -i (m.).
Sergius, *Sergius*, -il (m.); of or relating to *Sergius*, *Sergian*, *Sergius*, -a, -um.
Seria, *Seria*, -e (f.).
Seringapatam, *Brachme*, -e (f.).
Seriphus, *Seriphus* or *Seriphos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Seriphus*, *Seriphus*, -a, -um.
Serippo, *Serippo*, -ōnis (f.).
Serphant, *Serapta*, -e (f.).
Serphanto, *Serphus*, -i (f.), q. v.
Serranus, *Serranus*, -i (m.).
Serrates, the *Serrētes*, -um (m.).
Serri, the *Serri*, -orum (m.).
Serrium, *Serrium*, -il (n.).
Sertoria, *Sertoria*, -e (f.).
Sertorius, *Sertorius*, -il (m.); of or relating to *Sertorius*, *Sertōrianus*, -a, -um.
Serveus, *Serveus*, -i (m.).
Servia, *Servia*, -e (f.); *Moesia Superior*.
Servian, *Servianus*, -i (m.).
Servilia, *Servilla*, -e (f.).
Servilius, *Servilius*, -il (m.); of or relating to *Servilius*, *Servilian*, *Servilius*, -a, -um, and *Servillianus*, -a, -um.
Servius, *Servius*, -il (m.); of or relating to *Servius*, *Servianus*, -a, -um.
Sesamum, *Sesamum*, -i (n.).
Sesanium, *Sesanium*, -il (n.).
Sesōis = *Sesostria*.
Sesostri, *Sesostria*, -is, also *Sesōdis*, -is (m.).
Sessa, *Suesses*, -e (f.).
Sessia, *Sessia*, -e (f.).
Sestinium, *Sestinium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sestinium*, *Sestinas*, -atis (adj.).
Sestius, *Sestius*, -il (n.).
Seto, *Setum*, -il (m.).
Sestos, *Sestos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Sestos*, *Sestiacus*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Bestis*, -idis, and *Seastian*, -adis.
Setabis, v. *Scetabis*.
Seth, *Seth*, indecl. (m.); of or relating to *Seth*, *Sēthianus*, -a, -um.
Setia, *Sētia*, -e (f.); of or relating to *Setia*, *Sētīnus*, -a, -um.
Setius (*Mount*), *Sētius*, -i (m.), *Mons*; of or belonging to *Mount Setius*, *Sētīanus*, -a, -um.
Seuthes, *Seuthes*, -e (m.).
Seuthusa, *Seuthusa*, -e (f.).
Severa, *Sevēra*, -e (f.).
Severian, *Severianus*, -i (m.).
Severinus, *Severinus*, -i (m.).
Severn, the *Sabrina*, -e (m.).
Severus, *Sevērus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Severus*, *Severianus*, -a, -um.
Sevilia, *Hispalis*, -is (f.), q. v.
Sevinus, *Sevinus*, -i (m.).
Sevo (*Mount*), *Sevo*, -ōnis (m.).
Sezia, *Sextia*, -e (f.).
Sezilia, *Sextilia*, -e (f.).
Sextilius, *Sextilius*, -il (m.); of or relating to *Sextilius*, *Sextillianus*, -a, -um.
Sextillus, *Sextillus*, -i (m.).
Sextius, *Sextius*, -il (m.); of or relating to *Sextius*, *Sextius*, -a, -um, and *Sextianus*, -a, -um.
Sextus, *Sextus*, -i (m.).
Shadrach, *Shadrach*, indecl. (m.).
Shannon the *Juernus*, -i (m.).
Shippey, *Tolimpia*, -is (f.).
Shreeshurn, *Salopia*, -e (f.); of or belonging to *Shreeshurn*, *Salopiensis*, -a

Sheland (Islands), the, Enoia, -arum (f.), Insulae.
Siambia, Siambia, -is (f.).
Sibda, Sibde, -es (f.).
Siberia, Siberia, -a (f.).
Sibuzates, the, Sibuzates, -ium (m.).
Sibylli, Sibylla, -is (f.).
Sicca, Sica, -a (m.).
Sicambri, the, Sicambri, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sicambri*, *Sicamber, -bra, -brum*.
Sicambria, Sicambria, -is (f.).
Sicani, the, Sicani, -orum (m.); of or relating to the *Sicani*, *Scánianus, -a, -um*, and *Sicanus, -a, -um* (poet. for *Sicilian*).
Sicca, Sicca, -is (f.); of or relating to *Sicca*, *Sicensis, -e*.
Siccus, Siccus, -i (m.).
Sicheus, Sicheus, -i (m.).
Sichem, Sichem, indecl. (m.), a man's name.—2 (f.) a city.
Sicily, Sicilia, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Sicily*, *Sicilian, Siculus, -a, -um*, and *Siciliensis, -e*; pecul. fem. *Sicéllis, -idis*; the *Sicilians, Sicéll, -orum* (m.).
Sicinius, Sicinius, -i (m.).
Sicinus, Sicinus, -i (f.).
Sicoris, the, Sicóris, -is (m.).
Siculi, the, Sicéll, -orum (m.), v. *Sicily*.
Siculus, Siculus, -i (m.).
Sicyon, Sicyon, -onis (f.); of or belonging to *Sicyon*, *Sicyonian, Sicyonianus, -a, -um*.
Side, Sidá, -e, and *Side, -es* (f.); of or belonging to *Side*, *Sidensis, -e*; the inhabitants of *Side*, *Sidetes, -arum* (m.).
Sidicinium, Sidicinium, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sidicinium*, *Sidicinius, -a, -um*.
Sidon, Sidon, -onis (f.), a city; of or belonging to *Sidon*, *Sidonian, Sidónicus, -a, -um*; pecul. fem. *Sidónia, -idis*.—2 (m.) a man's name.
Sidonius, Sidonius, -i (m.).
Sidra (Gulf of), Syria, -is (f.), Major.
Sidua, Sidua, -antis (f.).
Sidusa, Sidusa, -is (f.).
Sienno, Senna, -is (f.).
Siphna, Siphna, -is (f.), q. v.
Siga, Siga, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Siga*, *Sigenis, -e*.
Sicambri, the, v. Sicambri.
Sigum, Sigum and Sigdon, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Sigum*, *Sigéus, -a, -um*, and *Sigétus, -a, -um*.
Sigida, Sigida, -is (m.).
Sigepedes, the, Sigipedes, -um (m.).
Signa, Signa, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Signa*, *Signinus, -a, -um*.
Signias (Mount), Signias, -is (m.).
Sigovesus, Sigovesus, -i (m.).
Sila, Sila, -is (f.); of or relating to *Sila*, *Silanus, -a, -um*.
Silena, Silána, -is (f.).
Silano, Siláno, -onis (m.).
Silanus, Silánus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Silanus*, *Silánus, -is, -um*.
Silarus, the, Silárus, -i (m.).
Silas, Silas, -is (m.).
Silbium, Silbium, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Silbium*, *Silbíanus, -a, -um*.
Silenti, the, Silénti, -orum (m.).
Silenus, Silénus, -i (m.); of or relating to *Silenus*, *Silénicius, -a, -um*.
Silecia, Silecia, -is (f.).
Silecum, Silécum, -i (n.).
Silci, the, Silici, -orum (m.).
Silius, Silius, -i (m.); of or relating to *Silius*, *Silian, Silius, -a, -um*, and *Sillanus, -a, -um*.
Silo, Silo, -onis (m.), a man's name.—2 (f.) a city.
Silóa, Siloa, -is, and *Siloe, indecl.* (f.); of or belonging to *Silóa*, *Silous, -a, -um*.
Silpia, Silpia, -is (f.).
Silures, the, Silures, -um (m.).
Silus, Silus, -i (m.).
Silvanus, Silvánus, -i (m.).
Silvester, Silvester, -tris (m.).
Silvi, the, Silvi, -orum (m.).
Silvia, Silvía, -is (f.).
Silvius, Silvínus, -i (m.).
Silvius, Silvius, -ii (m.).
Sinæthus, v. Symæthus.
Simalio, Simalio, -onis (m.).
Simbruvium, Simbruvium, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Simbruvium*, *Simbruvínus* (or *Simbrunus*), *-a, -um*.
Simeon, Simeon, -onis (m.).
Simittu, Simittu, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to *Simittu*, *Simittunensis, -e*.

Simiasis, *Simmasis*, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Simiasis*, *Simmiāsia*, -a, -um.
Simo, *Simo*, -ōnis (m.).
Simota, the, *Simōtē*, -entis or -entos (m.).
Simon, *Simōn*, -ōnis (m.); *of or relating to Simon*, *Simōniānus*, -a, -um.
Simonides, *Simōnides*, -æ (m.); *of or relating to Simonides*, *Simōnidēs*, -a, -um.
Simplex, *Simplex*, -icis (m.).
Simulana, *Simulāna*, -antis (m.).
Simulus, *Simulūs*, -i (m.).
Simus, *Simus*, -i (m.).
Simyra, *Simyra*, -æ (f.).
Sinda, *Sind*, -æ, and *Sindos*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Sinda*, *Sindicus*, -a, -um, and *Sindēnsis*, -e.
Sindes, *Sindos*, -æ or -is (m.).
Sindi, the, *Sindī*, -orum (m.).
Singara, *Singārā*, -orum (n.); *of or belonging to Singara*, *Singarensis*, -a, -um.
Singidanum, *Singidunum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Singidanum*, *Singidēnsis*, -e.
Singili, *Singilī*, *indecl.* (n.); *of or belonging to Singili*, *Singilensis*, -e.
Singraglia, v. *Senlaglia*.
Sinia, *Sinia*, -is (m.).
Sinua, *Sinua*, -æ (f.).
Sinaces, *Sinaces*, -is (m.).
Sinatus, *Sinaius*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Sinatus*, *Siniānus*, -a, -um.
Sinon, *Sinon*, -ōnis (m.).
Sinope, *Sinope*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Sinope*, *Sinōpicus*, -a, -um, and *Sinōpensis*, -is; *pecul. fem.*, *Sinōpia*, -idia.
Sintice, *Sintice*, -es (f.); *of or belonging to Sintice*, *Sinticus*, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Sintice*, *Sintil*, -orum (m.).
Sinub, *Sinope*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Sinuessa, *Sinuessa*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Sinuessa*, *Sinuessensis*, -a, -um.
Sion (Mount), *Sion*, *indecl.* (f.).
Siphnus, *Siphnus*, -i (f.); *of or belonging to Siphnus*, *Siphnius*, -a, -um.
Sipontum, *Sipontum*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Sipontum*, *Sipontinus*, -a, -um.
Sipylus (Mount), *Sipylus*, -i (m.); *of or belonging to Sipylus*, *Sipylēus*, -a, -um; *Sipylēus*, -a, -um, and *Sipylensis*, -e.
Sir, the, *laxatres*, -æ (m.).
Sira, *Sira*, -arum (f.).
Sirbitum, *Sirbitum*, -i (n.).
Sirbomis (Lake), *Sirbōnis*, -idis (f.).
Sirens, the, *Sirēnes*, -um (f.); a *Siren*, *Sirēn*, -ēnis; *of or relating to the Sirens*, *Sirēnūs*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sirēnia*, -idia.
Siris, the, *Siris*, -is (m.); *of or relating to the Siris*, *Sirinus*, -a, -um.—2. (f.) a city; *of or belonging to Siris*, *Sirinus*, -a, -um; *the inhabitants of Siris*, *Sirini*, -orum (m.).
Sirmia, *Sirmia*, -æ (f.).
Sirmio, *Sirmio*, -ōnis (m.).
Sirmium, *Sirmium*, -i (n.); *of or belonging to Sirmium*, *Sirmiēnsis*, -e.
Sirpi, *Sirpi*, -orum (m.).
Sirpicus, *Sirpicus*, -i (m.).
Siapo, *Siapo*, -ōnis (f.); *of or belonging to Siapo*, *Siapōnensis*, -e.
Siaccenus, *Siaccenus*, -ii (m.).
Siccia, *Siccia*, -æ (f.); *of or belonging to Siccia*, *Siciānus*, -a, -um.
Sienna, *Sienna*, -æ (m.).
Siennus, *Siennus*, -i (m.).
Siser, *Siser*, -ēris (m.).
Sisgambis, *Sisgambis*, -is (f.).
Sisteron, *Regustero*, -ōnis (f.); *Civitas Segesterorum*.
Sisypheus, *Sisypheus*, -i (m.); *of or relating to Sisypheus*, *Sisypheus*, -a, -um; *son of Sisypheus*, *Sisypheides*, -æ (m.).
Sithon, *Sithon*, -ōnis (m.).
Sithonii, the, *Sithōnii*, -orum (m.); *Sithonians*, *Sithōnius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Sithōnis*, -idis (*poet. for Thracian*).
Sitla, *Sitla*, -æ (f.).
Sitifi, *Sitifi*, *indecl.* (n.); *of or belonging to Sitifi*, *Sitifensis*, -e.
Sitones, the, *Sitōnes*, -um (m.).
Sittace, *Sittace*, -es (f.); *the territory of Sittace*, *Sittacēne*, -æ (f.).
Sittius, *Sittius*, -ii (m.); *of or belonging to Sittius*, *Sittānus*, -a, -um.
Sitach, *Ammonium*, -ii (n.).
Sixtus, *Sixtus*, -i (m.).
Skye (Isle of), *Ebuda Orientalis*.
Skyro, *Scyros*, -i (f.), q. v.
Slavonia, *Slavonia* or *Slavonia*, -æ (f.), the *Slavonians*, *Slavi*, -orum, and *Slavones*, -um (m.).

Serotick, *Serivicum*, -i (n.).
Sluys, *Clausulae*, -arum (f.).
Smerdis, *Smerdis*, -is (m.).
Smilar, *Smilax*, -acis (f.).
Smintha, *Smintha*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Smintha*, *Sminthian*, *Sminthius*, -a, -um, and *Sminthæus*, -a, -um; as an appellation of *Apollo*, *Sminthian*, *Sminthæus*, -eas or -ei (m.).
Smryna, *Smryna*, -æ (f.); a city; of or belonging to *Smryna*, *Smrynean*, *Smryneus*, -a, -um.—2. a woman's name.
Sobii, the *Sobii*, -orum (m.).
Sochia, *Sochia*, -is (m.).
Soccho, *Soccho*, *indaci* (f.).
Socotora, *Diocoridian* *Insula* (f.).
Socrates, *Socrætes*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Socrates*, *Socratic*, *Socraticus*, -a, -um; the followers of *Socrates*, *Socratici*, -orum (m.).
Socrition, *Socrition*, -onis (m.).
Secunda, *Secunda*, -æ (f.).
Sodii, the *Sodii*, -orum (m.).
Sodinus, the *Sodinus*, -i (m.).
Sodomo, *Sôdômâ*, -æ (f.); *Sodânum*, -i (n.); and *Sodâna*, -orum (n.); the inhabitants of *Sodom*, *Sodômite*, -arum (m.); of or belonging to *Sodom*, *Sôdômica*, -a, -um.
Sogdiana, *Sogdiâna*, -æ (f); the inhabitants of *Sogdiana*, *Sogdiâni*, -orum (m.).
Sogdonacus, *Sogdonacus*, -i (m.).
Sohemus, *Sohemus*, -i (m.).
Soissons, *Suessio*, -onis (f); *Augusta Suessionum*.
Sol, *Sol*, -olis (m.).
Sole, *Sole*, -es (f.).
Soleum, *Soleum*, -i (n.).
Soll, *Soll* or *Solo*, -orum (f); of or belonging to *Soll*, *Solenais*, -e.
Solimnia, *Solimnia*, -æ (f.).
Soltinus, *Soltinus*, -i (m.).
Sollius, *Sollius*, -il (m.).
Solomon, v. *Salomon*.
Solon, *Sôlon*, -onis (m.).
Solona, *Solona*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Solona*, *Solonas*, -âtis (adj.).
Solonium, *Solonium*, -il (n.); of or belonging to *Solonium*, *Soloninus*, -a, -um.
Solorius, *Solorius*, -il (m.).
Solovettius, *Solovettius*, -il (m.).
Solus, *Solus*, -untis (f); of or belonging to *Solus*, *Soluntinus*, -a, -um.
Solva, *Solva*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Solva*, *Solvensis*, -e.
Solway (*Frieth* of), *Itunæ* *Æstuarium* (n.).
Solynt, the *Solynti*, -orum (m.).
Solymus, *Solymus*, -i (m.).
Sonno, *Sonno*, -onis (m.).
Sontini, the *Sontini*, -orum (m.).
Sontius, the *Sontius*, -il (m.); of or relating to the *Sontius*, *Sontius*, -a, -um.
Sopater, *Sopater*, -tri (m.).
Sophene, *Sôphène*, -es (f); the inhabitants of *Sophene*, *Sophêni*, -orum (m.).
Sophia, *Sophia*, -æ (f); of or relating to *Sophia*, *Sophianus*, -a, -um.
Sophocles, *Sophocles*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Sophocles*, *Sophoclean*, *Sophocleus*, -a, -um.
Sophonia, *Sophonia*, -æ (f).
Sophonisba, *Sophonisba*, -æ (f).
Sophonius, *Sophonius*, -il (m.).
Sophron, *Sôphron*, -onis (m.).
Sophronia, *Sôphronia*, -æ (f).
Sophroneicus, *Sôphroniscus*, -i (m.).
Sophronius, *Sôphronius*, -il (m.).
Sophus, *Sôphus*, -i (m.).
Sopitis, *Sôpôlis*, -is (m.).
Sora, *Sôra*, -æ (f); of or belonging to *Sora*, *Soranus*, -a, -um.
Soracte (*Mount*), *Sôracte*, -is (n.); of or belonging to *Mount Soracte*, *Soractinus*, -a, -um.
Soranus, *Sôranus*, -i (m.).
Sordice, *Sordice*, -æ (f).
Sordones, the *Sordônes*, -um (m.).
Sordus, the *Sordus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to the *Sordus*, *Sordicenus*, -a, -um.
Sorrento, *Surrentum*, -i (n.).
Sosagoras, *Sôsagôras*, -æ (m.).
Sosia, *Sosia*, -æ (m); a man's name.—2. (f.) a woman's name.
Sosias, *Sosias*, -æ (m).
Sosibius, *Sosibius*, -il (m.).
Sosicles, *Sosicles*, -is (m.).
Sosigenes, *Sôsigenes*, -is (m.).
Sositans, *Sositans*, -i (m.).
Sostius, *Sostius*, -i (m.).

[illegible]

St. Fe, Fanum *St. Fidei* (n.).
St. George, Insula *St. Georgii* (f.).
St. Gohard, Adhlar or Adula, -s (m.).
St. Jago, Insula *St. Jacobi* (f.), *an inslane*
 —2, a city; Fanum *St. Jacobi* (n.).
St. James, Fanum *St. Jacobi* (n.).
St. Jean d'Acrc, Ace, -es (f.).
St. Juan de Puerto Rico, -es, Fanum *St. Jcm*
nis Portus Diviti.
St. Maura, Leucadia, -s (f.), q. v.
St. Michael, Fanum *St. Michælis* (u.).
St. Omer, Audomaropólis, -is (f.).
St. Quentin, Augusta Veromanduorum
 (f.).
St. Remi, Fanum *St. Remigii* (u.).
St. Sebastian, Donastium, -i (n.).
St. Stephen's, Fanum *St. Stepháni* (n.).
St. Thomas, Insula *St. Thomæ* (f.), *et*
inslane.—2, Fanum *St. Thomæ* (u.),
 town.
Staberius, Staberius, -i (m.).
Stabie, Stabie, -arum (f.); *of or belong*
ing to Stabie, Stabiánu, -a, -um.
Stabulum, Stabulum, -i (u.).
Stadium, Stadium, -ii (m.).
Stafford, Staffordia, -s (f.).
Stagira, Stagira, -s (f.); *of or belonging*
to Stagira, *Stagritæ*, Stagritæ, -s (mas-
 cul. adj.).
Staius, Staius, -i (m.).
Stalimene, Lemnos, -i (f.), q. v.
Stamford, Stamfordia, -s (f.).
Stenochia, Congavata, -s (f.).
Stanco, Cos, q. v.
Standia, Dia, -s (f.).
Staphylus, Staphylus, -ii (m.).
Staphylus, Staphylus, -i (m.).
Staseas, Staseas, -s (m.).
Stasimus, Stasimus, -i (m.).
Statianns, Statiannus, -i (m.).
Statiella, Statiellæ, -arum (f.); *of or be*
longing to Statiella, Statiellus, -idis
 (adj.), and Statiellensis, -e.
Stattila, Stattila, -s (f.).
Stattilius, Stattilius, -ii (m.).
Statius, Statius, -ii (m.).
Statonia, Statonia, -s (f.); *of or belong*
ing to Statonia, Statoniensis, -e.
Statorius, Statorius, -ii (m.).
Stauri, the, Stauri, -orum (m.).
Stelendena, Stelendëna, -s (f.).
Stella, Stella, -s (f.); *of or belonging*
to Stella, Stellæ, -idis (adj.), and Stellat-
 nus, -a, -um.
Stellio, Stellio, -onis (m.).
Stenacum, Stenacum, -i (n.).
Stenebea, Stênêbœa or Stênêbœa, -s
 (f.); *of or relating to Stenebea*, Stene-
 bœus, -a, -um.
Stentor, Stentor, -oris (m.); *of or relating*
to Stentor, Stentoreus, -a, -um.
Stephans, Stéphânê, -es (f.).
Stephania, Stéphánia, -s (f.).
Stephanto, Stéphânio, -onis (m.).
Stephanus, { Stéphânus, -i (m.).
 Stephen,
Stercutus, Stercutus, -ii (m.).
Sterra, Steria, -s (f.).
Sterope, Sterope, -es (f.).
Steropes, Stêropê, -s (m.).
Stertinus, Stertinus, -ii (m.); *of or be*
longing to Stertinus, Stertinus, -a, -um.
Stesichorus, Stesichôrus, -i (m.); *of or be*
longing to Stesichorus, Stesichôrus, -a,
 -um.
Stênêbœa, v. *Stenebea*.
Stênêlus, Stênêlêus, -i (m.); *of or relat*
ing to Stênêlus, Stênêlêus, -a, -um;
 pecul. fem., Stênêlêis, -idis.
Stênêlus, Stênêlus, -ii (m.).
Stênô, Stênô, -ûs (f.).
Stênêbœa = *Stenebea*.
Sterling, Sterlinia, -s (f.); Mons Dolort-
 sus (m.).
Stettn, Sedinum, -i (n.).
Stichus, Stichus, -i (m.).
Stilbon, Stilbon, -ontis (m.).
Stilicho, Stilicho, -alis (m.); *of or relating*
to Stilicho, Stilichônus, -a, -um.
Stilio, Stilio, -onis (m.).
Stilo, Stilo, -onis (m.).
Stilpo, Stilpo, -onis (m.).
Stimicon, Stîmicôn, -onis (m.).
Stimon, Stimon, -onis (f.).
Stimula, Stimula, -s (f.).
Stipax, Stipax, -acis (m.).
Stiria, Stiria, -s (f.).
Stobi, Stobi, -orum (m.); *of or belonging*
to Stobi, Stobensis, -e.

Stockholm, *Holmia*, -m (f).
Stochades, the *Stochades*, -um (f), in sing., *Stochas*, -adis.
Stola, *Stola*, -m (m).
Stolo, *Stolo*, -onis (m).
Storax, *Storax*, -acis (m).
Strabo, *Strabo*, -onis (m).
Strait of Caffa, *Bosporus Cimmerius* (Th.).
Strait of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracicus* (m).
Strait of Dover, *Fretum Gallicum*.
Strait of Gibraltar, v. *Gibraltar*.
Strait of St. Bonifacio, *Taphros*, -i (f).
Stralsund, *Sumonia*, -m (f).
Strassburg, *Argentoratum*, -i (m).
Stratioti, *Munychia*, -m (f).
Stratippoces, *Stratippoces*, -is (m).
Stratus, *Stratus*, -i (m).
Strato, *Strato*, -onis (m).
Stratoclea, *Stratoclea* or *Stratoclea*, -m (f).
Stratocles, *Stratocles*, -is (m).
Stratonice, *Stratonice*, -es (f).
Stratonicea, *Stratonicea*, -m (f); of or belonging to *Stratonicea*, *Stratoniceensis*, -e; *Stratoniceus*, -eae or -ei (masc. adj.); *pecul. fem.*, *Stratoniceia*, -idis.
Stratoniceus, *Stratoniceus*, -i (m).
Stratonides, *Stratonides*, -m (m).
Stratophanes, *Stratophanes*, -is (m).
Stratorius, *Stratorius*, -i (m).
Stratus, *Stratus* or *Stratos*, -i (f).
Strivadi (Islands), *Plötæ* or *Strophades Insule* (f).
Stromboli, } *Strongyle*, -es (f).
Strongyle, }
Strongoli, *Petella*, -m (f).
Strongylion, *Strongylion*, -onis (m).
Strophades, the *Strophades*, -um (f), *Insule*.
Strophius, *Strophius*, -i (m).
Struma, *Struma*, -m (m).
Strymon, *Strymon*, -onis (m); of or belonging to the *Strymon*, *Strymonis*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Strymonia*, -idis.
Stubera, *Stubera*, -m (f); of or belonging to *Stubera*, *Stubereus*, -a, -um.
Stura, the *Stura*, -m (m).
Sturii, the *Sturii*, -orum (m).
Sturium, *Sturium*, -i (m).
Stuttgart, *Stuttgartia*, -m (f).
Symphalis, the *Symphalis*, -is (m).
Symphalus, *Symphalus*, -i (m); *Symphalium* or *Symphalium*, -i (n); and *Symphalia*, -orum (n); *Symphalium*, *Symphalium*, -a, -um, and *Symphalium*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Symphalium*, -idis; especially in plural, the *Symphalians* (birds), *Symphalides*, -um.
Symphelus, *Symphelus*, -i (m).
Styz, *Styz*, -ygis (f); of or belonging to the *Styz*, *Stygius*, -a, -um.
Suadones, the *Suadones*, -um (m).
Suati, the *Suati*, -orum (m).
Suasa, *Suasa*, -m (f); of or belonging to *Suasa*, *Suasenus*, -a, -um.
Subernius, *Subernius*, -i (m).
Subie, the *Subie*, -is (m).
Sublaceum, *Sublaceum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Sublaceum*, *Sublaccensis*, -e.
Sublician (Bridge), *Sublicius*, -i (m).
Pons.
Subota, *Subota*, -orum (n).
Subrius, *Subrius*, -i (m).
Subur, *Subur*, -uris (f), a city.—2 (m.) a river.
Subura, *Sûbura* or *Sûburra*, -m (f); of or belonging to *Subura*, *Suburinus*, -a, -um, and *Suburitanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of the *Subura*, *Suburitanenses*, -ium (m).
Succabar, *Succabar*, -aris (n).
Succasces, the *Succasces*, -ium (m).
Succubo, *Succubo*, -onis (f); of or belonging to *Succubo*, *Succubonitanus*, -a, -um.
Suche, *Suche*, -es (f).
Sucinum, *Sucinum*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Sucinum*, *Sucinianus*, -a, -um, and *Sucinensis*, -e.
Sucrana, *Sucrana*, -m (f).
Sucro, the *Sucro*, -onis (m); of or belonging to the *Sucro*, *Sucronensis*, -e.
Sucuro, *Sucuro*, -onis (m).
Sudertum, *Sudertum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Sudertum*, *Sudertianus*, -a, -um.
Sudines, *Sudines*, -m or -is (m).
Sue, *Sue*, -es (f).
Suecius, *Suecius*, -i (m).
Sueconi, the *Sueconi*, -orum (m)

Suedius, *Suedius*, -i (m).
Suel, *Suel*, -ilis (n); of or belonging to *Suel*, *Suelitanus*, -a, -um.
Suelli, the *Suelli*, -orum (m).
Suemus, the *Suemus*, -i (m).
Suessa, *Suessa*, -m (f); of or belonging to *Suessa*, *Suessanus*, -a, -um.
Suessetani, the *Suessetani*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Suessetani*, *Suessetanus*, -a, -um.
Suessiones, the *Suessiones*, -um (m); of or belonging to the *Suessiones*, *Suessalensis*, -e.
Suessula, *Suessula*, -m (f); of or belonging to *Suessula*, *Suessulanus*, -a, -um.
Suetius, *Suetius*, -i (m).
Suetonius, *Suetonius*, -i (m).
Suetri, the *Suetri*, -orum (m).
Suetrius, *Suetrius*, -i (m).
Suevi, the *Suevi*, -orum (m); of or belonging to the *Suevi*, *Suevici*, -a, -um, and *Suevus*, -a, -um; the country of the *Suevi*, *Suevia*, -m (f).
Suevius, *Suevius*, -i (m).
Suez, *Arsinô*, -es (f).
Suffenas, *Suffenas*, -m (m).
Suffenates, the *Suffenates*, -um or -ium (m).
Suffenus, *Suffenus*, -i (m).
Suffata, *Suffata*, -m (f).
Suffolk, *Suffolcia*, -m (f).
Suffucius, *Suffucius*, -i (m).
Sugambri, the *Sicambri*.
Suilla, *Suilla*, -m (f).
Suilius, *Suilius*, -i (m).
Suillum, *Suillum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Suillum*, *Suillas*, -itis (adj).
Sulones, the *Sulones*, -um (m).
Sulci, *Sulci*, -orum (m); of or belonging to *Sulci*, *Sulcensis*, -e.
Sulcius, *Sulcius*, -i (m).
Sulla, v. *Sylla*.
Sullenus, *Sullenus*, -i (m).
Sullonacia, *Sullonacia*, -is (f).
Sully, *Sullacum*, -i (n).
Sulmo, } *Sulmo*, -onis (m); of or belonging to *Sulmo*, *Sulmonensis*, -e, and (late) *Sulmontinus*, -a, -um.
Sulpicia, *Sulpicia*, -m (f).
Sulpicilla, *Sulpicilla*, -m (f).
Sulpicius, *Sulpicius*, -i (m); of or relating to *Sulpicius* or the *Sulpicia gens*, *Sulpician*, *Sulpician*, -a, -um, and *Sulpicianus*, -a, -um.
Sunithus, *Sunithus*, -i (m).
Sunici, the *Sunici*, -orum (m).
Sunium, *Sânium* and *Sânion*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Sunium*, *Sunian*, *Sunias*, -adis (f).
Superbus, *Superbus*, -i (m).
Sura, *Sûra*, -m (f), a city.—2 (m.) a man's name; of or relating to *Sura*, *Suranus*, -a, -um.
Sura, the *Sura*, -arum (m).
Surdones, the *Surdones*, -um (m).
Surena, *Sûrena* or *Sûrenas*, -m (m).
Surius, the *Surius*, -i (m).
Surrentum, *Surrentum*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Surrentum*, *Surrentinus*, -a, -um.
Susa, *Susa*, -orum (n); of or belonging to *Susa*, *Susius*, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Susis*, -idis; v. *Susiana*.
Susan, } *Susanna*, -m (f).
Susanna, }
Susarion, *Sûsarion*, -onis (m); of or relating to *Susarion*, *Susarionius*, -a, -um.
Susas, the *Susas*, -m (m).
Susiana, *Sûsiana*, -m, and *Suslane*, -es (f); of or belonging to *Susiana*, *Susianus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Susiana*, *Susiani*, -orum, and *Susii*, -orum (m).
Susus, *Susus*, -i (m).
Suthul, *Suthul*, indecl. (f).
Sutrium, *Sutrium*, -i (n); of or belonging to *Sutrium*, *Sutrinus*, -a, -um, and *Sutrinus*, -a, -um.
Sueden, *Suecia*, -m (f); *Suedia*, *Sueci*, -a, -um.
Switzerland, *Helvetia*, -m (f), q. v.
Syagrius, *Syagrius*, -i (m).
Syagrius, *Syagrius*, -i (n).
Sybaris, *Sûbaris*, -is (f), a city; of or relating to *Sybaris*, *Sybaritanus*, -a, -um, and *Sybariticus*, -a, -um; an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, *Sybarites*, -m (m); *Sybaritis*, -idis (f).—2 (m.) a man's name.

Syce, *Syce*, -es (f).
Sycurium, *Sycurium*, -i (n).
Sycussa, *Sycussa*, -m (f).
Sydopta, *Sydopta*, -m (f).
Syene, *Sûene*, -es (f); of *Syene*, *Syenites*, -m (masc. adj.); the inhabitants of *Syene*, *Syenites*, -arum (m).
Syleum, *Syleum*, -i (n).
Sylla, *Sylla*, -m (m); of or relating to *Sylla*, *Syllanus*, -a, -um.
Syllus, *Syllus*, -i (m).
Symachus, the *Symachus*, -i (m); of or belonging to the *Symachus*, *Symachus* or -theus, -a, -um; *pecul. fem.*, *Symachia*, -idis.
Syme, *Syme*, -es (f).
Symmachus, *Symmachus*, -i (m); of or belonging to *Symmachus*, *Symmachianus*, -a, -um.
Symplegades, the *Symplegades*, -um (f); in sing., *Symplegas*, -adis.
Symposion, *Symposion*, -i (n).
Symposium, *Symposium*, -i (m).
Syncerastus, *Syncerastus*, -i (m).
Synephebi, the *Synephebi*, -orum (m).
Synnada, *Synnada*, -m (f); *Synnas*, -adis (f); and *Synnada*, -orum (n); of or belonging to *Synnada*, *Synnadenis*, -e, and *Synnadicus*, -a, -um.
Sypbar, *Sypbar*, -icis (m).
Sypheum, *Sypheum*, -i (n).
Syracuse, *Syracusa*, -arum (f); of or belonging to *Syracuse*, *Syracusan*, *Syracusanus*, -a, -um; *Syracusanus*, -a, -um; and *Syracus*, -a, -um, and *Syracus*, -a, -um; the *Syracusan*, *Syracusan*, -orum (m).
Syrice, *Syrice*, -es (f).
Syrinx, *Syrinx*, -ingis (f).
Syriscus, *Syriscus*, -i (m).
Syrmate, *Syrmate*, -arum (m).
Syrnos, *Syrnos*, -i (f).
Syro, *Sûro*, -onis (m).
Syrophacian, *Syrophacian*, -icis (m).
Syrophonissa, -m (f).
Syros, *Sûros*, -i (f); of or belonging to *Syros*, *Sûrius*, -a, -um, and *Syrius*, -a, -um.
Syrtis, the *Syrtis*, -ium (f); the greater *Syrtis*, *Sûrtis* major; the smaller *Syrtis*, *Sûrtis* minor; of or belonging to the *Syrtis*, *Syrticus*, -a, -um; *pecul. masc.*, *Syrtides*, -m.
Syrus, *Sûrus*, -i (m).
Szegedin, v. *Sagedin*.

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Tabæ, *Tabæ*, -arum (f).
Taber, *Taberium*, -i (n).
Tabis, *Tabis*, -is (m).
Tabitha, *Tabitha*, -m (f).
Tabraca, *Tabraca*, -m (f).
Taburnus, *Taburnus*, -i (m).
Tacape, *Tacape*, -es (f).
Tacfarinas, *Tacfarinas*, -atis (m).
Tachompo, *Tachompo*, -tis (f).
Tachus, *Tachus*, -i (m).
Tacius, *Tacius*, -i (m).
Tadcaster, *Tadcastum*, -i (n).
Tader, the *Tader*, -is (m).
Tadiates, *Tadiates*, -um or -ium (m).
Tadinates, *Tadinates*, -um or -ium (m).
Tadmor, v. *Thadmor*.
Tadute, *Tadute*, -es (f).
Tenarum, v. *Matapan*; of or belonging to *Tenarum*, *Tenarius*, -a, -um; a female of *Tenarum*, i. e., *Laconia*, *Tenaris*, -idis (f); a man of *Tenarum*, i. e., *Laconia*, *Tenarides*, -m (m); the lower regions, the lower world, *Tenara*, -orum (m. plural).
Tagaste, *Tagaste*, -tis (f).
Tagas, *Tagas*, -tis (m); of or belonging to *Tagas*, *Tageticus*, -a, -um.
Tagus, v. *Tajo*.
Tajo, *Tagus*, -i (m).
Talassio, *Talassio*, -onis, and *Talassius*, -i (m); v. *Talassus*.
Talassus, *Talassus*, -i (m); another form for *Talassio*.
Talaus, *Talûs*, -i (m); of or relating to *Talaus*, *Talûsianus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Talaus*, *Talûsianus*, -m (m).
Talos, *Talos*, -i (m).

Tachybius, *Talhybius*, -ii (m.).
Tamar, *Tamarius*, -i (m.).
Tambre, *Tamaria*, -is (m.), and *Tamara*, -æ (f.).
Tamēsis, v. *Thames*.
Tamos, *Tamos*, -i (m.).
Tampaspor, *Tampaspor*, -ōris (m.).
Tamworth, *Tamawordina*, -æ (f.).
Tanager, *Tanager*, -gri (m.).
Tanagra, *Tanagra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tanagra*, *Tanagrus*, -a, -um, and *Tanagricus*, -a, -um.
Tanagerus, another form of *Tanager*.
Tanais, v. *Don*.
Tanaquil, *Tanaquil*, -idis (f.).
Tanaro, the, *Tanarus*, -i (m.).
Tanas, *Tanas*, -æ (m.).
Tanedo, *Tanētum*, -i (n.).
Tangier, *Tingis*, -is (f.).
Tanis, *Tania*, -is (f.); of or belonging to *Tania*, *Taniticus*, -a, -um, and *Tanites*, -æ (masc. adj.); *Tanitic Noms* or *Noms* of *Tania*, *Tanites Nomos*.
Tantalus, *Tantālus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tantalus*, *Tantalus*, -a, -um, and *Tantalicus*, -a, -um; a son or descendant of *Tantalus*, *Tantālidēs*, -æ (m.); a daughter or female descendant of *Tantalus*, *Tantālis*, -idis (f.).
Taormino, *Taormenium*, -ii (n.).
Taphius (Mount), *Taphius*, -ii (m.); of or belonging to *Taphius*, *Taphiusius*, -a, -um.
Taphros, v. *Bontifacio*.
Taprobane, v. *Ceylon*.
Tarania, *Tarania*, -is (m.).
Tarantaise, *Tarantasia*, -æ (f.).
Taranto, *Tarentum*, -i (n.).
Taras, *Taras*, -antis (m.).
Tarascon, *Tarasco*, -ōnis (m.).
Tarbelli, *Tarbelli*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Tarbelli*, *Tarbellicus*, -a, -um, and *Tarbellus*, -a, -um.
Tarchon, *Tarcho*, -ōnis (m.).
Tarentum, *Tarentum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Tarentum*, *Tarentinus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tarentum*, *Tarentini*, -orum.
Targovisco, *Targoviscum*, -i (m.).
Tarichea, *Tarichæa*, -æ (f.).
Tarn, the, *Tarnis*, -is (m.).
Taro, *Tarus*, -i (m.).
Tarpa, *Tarpa*, -æ (m.).
Tarpēia, *Tarpēia*, -æ (f.).
Tarpeian Mount, *Mons Tarpeius*; *Tarpēium Saxum*; *Tarpēia rupes*.
Tarpēius, *Tarpēius*, -ii (m.).
Tarquin, *Tarquinius*, -ii (m.).
Tarquini, *Tarquini*, -orum (m.).
Tarracina, *Tarracina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tarracina*, *Tarracincensis*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Tarracina*, *Tarracincenses*.
Tarraco, *Tarrāco*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Tarraco*, *Tarracincensis*, -æ.
Tarragona, *Tarraco*, -ōnis (f.).
Tarsus, *Tarsus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tarsus*, *Tarsensis*, -æ; the inhabitants of *Tarsus*, *Tarsenses*.
Tartarus, *Tartārus*, -i (m.), and in plural, *Tartāra*, -ōrum (n.); of or belonging to *Tartarus*, *Tartarean*, *Tartareus*, -a, -um.
Tartessus, *Tartessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tartessus*, *Tartessus*, -a, -um; and *Tartessus*, -a, -um; and *Tartessus*, -idis.
Tarvenna, *Tarvenna*, -æ (f.); v. *Terovenne*.
Tarusates, *Tarusates*, -um or -ium (m.).
Tarvisus, *Tarvisus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tarvisus*, *Tarvisianus*, -a, -um; v. *Trevise*.
Tatianus, *Tatānus*, -i (m.).
Tatienus, *Tatienus*, -um (m.).
Tattus, *Tattus*, -ii (m.).
Tata (Lake), *Tatta*, -æ (f.); v. *Tuzla*.
Taulantii, *Taulantii*, -orum (m.).
Taum Estuarium, v. *Tay*.
Taunton, *Thoonodunum*, -i (n.).
Tauric Cheronesæ, *Chersonesus Taurica*; v. *Crimea*.
Taurini, *Taurini*, -orum (m.); v. *Turin*.
Tauris, *Tauris*, -idis (f.).
Taurisci, *Taurisci*, -orum (m.).
Tauromenium, *Tauromenium*, -ii (n.); of or belonging to *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenitanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tauromenium*, *Tauromenii*, -orum; v. *Taormino*.

Taurosceula, *Taurosceula*, -arum (m.).
Taurunum, *Taurunum*, -i (n.); the inhabitants of *Taurunum*, *Taurunenses*, -ium.
Taurus (Mount), *Taurus*, -i (m.); *Pass of Taurus*, *Tauri Pylæ*.
Taxiles, *Taxiles*, -æ (m.).
Tay (Frua f.), *Taum* (-i) *Estuarium*.
Tay (River), *Tavus*, -i (m.).
Taygete, *Taygète*, -æ (f.).
Taygetus (Mount), *Taygētus*, -i (m.), and *Taygēta*, -ōrum (n. plural).
Teaunum, *Teaunum*, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Teaunum*, *Teauni*, -orum.
Teate, *Teate*, -is (n.); the inhabitants of *Teate*, *Teatini*, -orum.
Tech, *Tecum*, -i (n.).
Tecmesa, *Tecmesa*, -æ (f.).
Tecmon, *Tecmon*, -ōnis (m.).
Tectosages, *Tectosages*, -um (m.).
Tegea, *Tegēa*, -æ, and *Tegēā*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Tegea*, *Tegēus*, -a, -um; *Tegēus*, -a, -um; *Tegēticus*, -a, -um; and *fem. adj.*, *Tegētica*, -idis; the latter is also used poetically for a female *Arca-dian*.
Telamon, *Telāmon*, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to *Telamon*, *Telamonius*, -a, -um; a son of *Telamon*, *Telamonidēs*, -æ.
Telchines, *Telchines*, -um (m.).
Teleboans, *Telebōæ*, -arum (m.), and *Telebōi*, -ōrum (m.); *Teleboan Islands*, *Teleboides Insulæ*.
Telegonus, *Telegonus*, -i (m.).
Telemachus, *Telemachus*, -i (m.).
Telephus, *Telephus*, -i (m.).
Telesia, *Telesia*, -æ (f.); of or relating to *Telesia*, *Telesinus*, -a, -um.
Telesinus, *Telesinus*, -i (m.).
Telestes, *Telestes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Telethusa, *Telethusa*, -æ (f.).
Telma Vallis, v. *Valletine*.
Telini, *Telini*, -orum (m.).
Tellus, *Tellus*, -is (f.).
Telmessus, *Telmessus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Telmessus*, *Telmessus*, -a, -um; and *fem. adj.*, *Telmessia*, -idis; the inhabitants of *Telmessus*, *Telmessenses*, -ium.
Telo, *Telo*, -ōnis (m.).
Telo Martius, v. *Tulon*.
Telos, *Telos*, -i (f.).
Telexipoe, *Telexipoe*, -æ (f.).
Temæa, *Temæa*, -æ (f.).
Temæa, *Temæa*, -æ (f.).
Temæar, v. *Tomisear*.
Temnos, *Temnos*, -i (f.).
Tempe, *Tempe* (n. plural).
Tempyra, *Tempyra*, -orum (n. plural).
Tenchieri, *Tenchieri*, -orum (m. plural).
Tenedos, *Tenedos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Tenedos*, *Tenedius*, -a, -um.
Teneriffa, *Nivaria*, -æ (f.).
Tenes, *Tenes*, -æ or -is (m.).
Tenos, *Tenos*, -i (f.).
Tentyra, *Tentyra*, -orum (n. plural); v. *Dendera*; of or belonging to *Tentyra*, *Tentyriticus*, -a, -um, and *masc. adj.*, *Tentyrites*, -æ; the *Noms* of *Tentyra*, *Tentyrites Nomos*; the inhabitants of *Tentyra*, *Tentyrites*, -arum (n. plural).
Teos, *Teos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Teos*, *Teian* or *Teian*, *Teius*, -a, -um.
Teredon, *Terēdon*, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to *Teredon*, *Teredonius*, -a, -um.
Terence, *Terentius*, -ii (m.).
Terentia, *Terentia*, -æ (f.).
Terentianus, *Terentianus*, -i (m.).
Terentilla, *Terentilla*, -æ (f.).
Terentillus, *Terentillus*, -i (m.).
Terentius, *Terentius*, -ii (m.); of or relating to *Terentius*, *Terentianus*, -a, -um; *Terentinus*, -a, -um.
Teret, *Teret*, -ētis (m.).
Teretis, *Teretis*, -ei and -ōis (m.); a son or descendant of *Teretis*, *Terētides*, -æ.
Tergeste, *Tergeste*, -is (n.); v. *Trieste*; of or belonging to *Tergeste*, *Tergesticus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Tergeste*, *Tergestini*.
Terias, *Terias*, -æ (m.).
Terina, *Terina*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Terina*, *Terinæus*, -a, -um.
Termes, *Termes*, -ētis (f.).
Termessus, *Termessus*, -i (f.); the inhabitants of *Termessus*, *Termessenses*.
Termini, *Thermæ Himerenses*.
Terri, *Interamnia*, -æ (f.).
Ternova, *Ternolium*, -ii (n.).

Terovenne, *Tarvenna*, -æ, and *Tarvenna*, -æ (f.).
Terpander, *Terpander*, -dri (m.).
Terpechore, *Terpechore*, -æ (f.).
Terpsia, *Terpsia*, -idis (f.).
Terra Nuova, *Gela*, -æ (f.).
Terracina, *Tarracina*, -æ (f.), q. v.
Tertullian, *Tertullianus*, -i (m.).
Tertullus, *Tertullus*, -i (m.).
Tesino, *Ticinus*, -i (m.).
Tethys, *Tēthys*, -yos (accus. -ya or -yn (f.)).
Tetragonia, *Tetragonia*, -idis (f.).
Tetricus, *Tetricus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Tetricus*, *Tetricianus*, -a, -um.
Teucer, *Teucer*, -cri (m.).
Teuchira, *Teuchira*, -æ (f.).
Teucris, *Teucris*, -æ (f.); v. *Troy*, of or belonging to *Troy*, *Teucrus*, -a, -ura; *Teucris*, -a, -um (used only in the plural n.); the *Trojans*, *Teucris*; a *Trojan female*, *Teucris*, -idis (f.).
Teutana, *Teutana*, -æ (f.).
Teutates, *Teutates*, -æ (m.).
Teuthrania, *Teuthrania*, -æ (f.), and *Teuthranie*, -æ (f.).
Teuthras, *Teuthras*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Teuthras*, *Teuthranus*, -a, -um; *Teuthrantus*, -a, -um.
Teuthredon, *Teuthredon*, -ōnis (m.).
Teutoburgium, *Teutoburgium*, -ii (n.).
Teutones, *Teutones*, -um (m.); of or belonging to the *Teutones*, *Teutonicus*, -a, -um.
Thabena, *Thabēna*, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of *Thabena*, *Thabencenses*, -ium.
Thabor (Mount), *Itabyrius Mons*.
Thabraca, *Thabracæ*, -æ (f.); v. *Tabraca*.
Thaddæus, *Thaddæus*, -i (m.).
Thadmor, *Thadamōra*, -æ (f.); *Palmyra*, -æ (f.).
Thais, *Thais*, -idis (f.).
Thalassius, *Thalassius*, -ii (m.).
Thales, *Thales*, -ētis (m.).
Thalestria, *Thalestria*, -is (f.).
Thalia, *Thalia*, -æ (f.).
Thalarchus, *Thalarchus*, -i (m.).
Thallumæus, *Thallumæus*, -i (m.).
Thames, *Tamēsis*, -is (m.).
Thamugæ, *Thamugæ*, -adis (f.).
Thamyra, *Thamyra*, -æ (f.).
Thant, *Tandis*, -is (f.).
Thapacius, *Thapacius*, -i (m.); the inhabitants of *Thapacius*, *Thapacenses*.
Thapsus, *Thapsus*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Thapsus*, *Thapsitanus*, -a, -um; the inhabitants of *Thapsus*, *Thapsitani*.
Thasos, *Thasos*, -i (f.); of or belonging to *Thasos*, *Thasius*, -a, -um.
Thaumaci, *Thaumaci*, -orum.
Thaumas, *Thaumas*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Thaumas*, *Thaumantus*, -a, -um; a daughter of *Thaumas*, *Thaumantia*, -idis, and *Thaumantius*, -idis.
Thauricus, *Thauricus*, -i (m.).
Thaëges, *Thaëges*, -is (m.).
Thaki, *Thakia*, -is (f.).
Thasno, *Thasno*, -is (f.).
Thæbe, *Thæbe*, -arum (f.); of or belonging to *Thæbe*, *Thæban*, *Thæbanus*, -a, -um, the inhabitants of *Thæbe*, *Thæbani*, -orum.
Thæbia, *Thæbia*, -idis (f.).
Thæbe, *Thæbe*, -æ (f.).
Thæbes, *Thæbes*, -arum (f.); *Thæben*, *Thæbanus*, -a, -um; *Thæben*, *Thæbani*, -orum.
Thelæ, *Tibiscus*, -i (m.).
Themis, *Themis*, -idis (f.).
Themiscyra, *Themiscyra*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Themiscyra*, *Themiscyrus*, -a, -um; *Themiscyrus*, -a, -um.
Themiscyrus, -a, -um.
Themison, *Themison*, -ōnis (m.).
Themisonium, *Themisonium*, -ii (n.); the inhabitants of *Themisonium*, *Themisoniæ*, -æ.
Themisto, *Themisto*, -is (f.).
Themistocles, *Themistocles*, -is (m.); of or relating to *Themistocles*, *Themistocleus*, -a, -um.
Thera, *Thera*, -æ (f.); of or belonging to *Thera*, *Theræus*, -a, -um.
Theobald, *Theobaldus*, -i (m.).
Theoclia, *Theoclia*, -æ (f.).
Theocritus, *Theocritus*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Theocritus*, *Theocritus*, -a, -um.
Theodamas, *Theodamas*, -antis (m.); of or relating to *Theodamas*, *Theodamantus*, -a, -um.

Theodora, Theodōra, -æ (f.).
Theodore, Theodōrus, -i (m.).
Theodorici, Theodorici, -i (m.).
Theodosia, Theodōsia, -æ (f.).
Theodosianus, Theodosianus, -i (m.).
Theodosius, Theodosius, -ii (m.).
Theodotion, Theodōtion, -ōnis (m.).
Theodotus, Theodōtus, -i (m.).
Theodulf, Theodulfus, -i (m.).
Theogenes, Theogēnes, -is (m.).
Theognis, Theognis, -is (m.).
Theomedes, Theomēdes, -is (m.).
Theon, Theon, -ōnis (m.); of or relating to Theon, Theoninus, -a, -um.
Theonice, Theonice, -æ (f.).
Theophanes, Theophānes, -is (m.).
Theophilus, Theophilus, -i (m.).
Theophrastus, Theophrastus, -i (m.).
Theopollis, Theopollis, -is (m.).
Theopompus, Theopompus, -i (m.).
Theorus, Theorus, -i (m.).
Theotima, Theotima, -æ (f.).
Theotimus, Theotimus, -i (m.).
Theoxena, Theoxena, -æ (f.).
Theoxenus, Theoxenus, -i (m.).
Thera, Thera, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thera, Theraus, -a, -um.
Theramen, Theramēnes, -is (m.).
Therapne, Therapne, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Therapne, Therapneus, -a, -um.
There, There, -æ (f.).
Thericles, Thericles, -is (m.).
Thermodon, Thermōdon, -ōnis (m.).
Thermopylae, Thermopylae, -arum (f.).
Theron, Theron, -ōnis (m.).
Thersander, Thersander, -ari (m.).
Thersilochus, Thersilochus, -i (m.).
Thesites, Thesites, -æ (m.).
Thesia, Thesia, -idis (f.).
Theseus, Theseus, -ei or -eos (m.); of or relating to Theseus, Theseus, -a, -um; Theseus, -a, -um; a son of Theseus, Theseides, -æ (m.); the Athenians, as descendants of Theseus, Theseides, -arum (m.).
Thespie, Thespie, -arum (f.); of or belonging to Thespie, Thespiacus, -a, -um; Thespius, -adis (fem. adj.).—Hence, the Muses, as being honored at Thespie, were called Thespiades Deæ; the inhabitants of Thespie, Thespienses, -ium.
Thespiis, Thespiis, -is and -idis (m.).
Thespius, Thespius, -ii (m.); a son or descendant of Thespius, Thespiades, -æ.
Thesprotia, Thesprotia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thesprotia, Thesprotius, -a, -um.
Thessalia, Thessalia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thessaly, Thessalici, Thessalici, -a, -um; and Thessalus, -a, -um; the Thessalians, Thessalli, -orum; a female Thessalian, Thessallia, -idis.
Thessalonica, Thessalonica, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Thessalonica, Thessalonices, -ium.
Thieford, Sitomagus, -i (f.).
Thionville, Theodōnia Villa.
Thorn, Thorunium, -ii (n.).
Thrace, Thracia, -æ (f.); a Thracian.
Thrax, -ācis; Thracian, Thracicus, -a, -um; Thracius, -a, -um; Threicius, -a, -um.
Thraso, Thraso, -ōnis (m.).
Thrasylus, Thrasylus, -i (m.).
Thrasymedes, Thrasymēdes, -is (m.).
Thria, Thria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thria, Thriasian, Thriasius, -a, -um.
Thrius, Thrius, -untis (f.).
Thucydides, Thucydides, -is (m.); Thucydidean, Thucydideus, -a, -um.
Thule, Thule, -æ (f.).
Thurii, v. Thurium.
Thurium, Thurium, -ii (n.); and Thurii, -orum (m.); of or belonging to Thurium, Thurinus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Thurium, Thuriates, -um or -ium.
Thyamis, Thyamis, -is (m.).
Thyatira, Thyatira, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Thyatira, Thyatirēni, -orum.
Thyestes, Thyestes, -æ, rarely -is (m.); son or descendant of Thyestes, Thyestiades, -æ.
Thymbra, Thymbra, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Thymbra, Thymbraeus, -a, -um.
Thymele, Thymēle, -æ (f.).
Thyni, Thyni, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Thyni (=Bithynian), Thynæus, -a, -um.

Thynias, Thynias, -adis (f.).
Thyone, Thyōne, -æ (f.).
Thyræum, Thyræum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Thyræum, Thyræus, -a, -um.
Thyrsis, Thyrsis, -is (m.).
Tiber, Tibēria, -is; Tibria, -is or -idis; Thyrē, -is or -idis (m.); of or belonging to the Tiber, Tiberinus, -a, -um.
Tiberias, Tiberias, -adis (f.).
Tiberinus, Tiberinus, -i (m.).
Tiberis, v. Tiber.
Tiberius, Tiberius, -ii (m.).
Tibicus, v. Theiss.
Tibulla, Tibulla, -æ (f.).
Tibullus, Tibullus, -i (m.).
Tibur, Tibur, -aris (n.); of or belonging to Tibur, Tiburs, -urtis (m. f., n.); Tiburtinus, -a, -um; Tiburnus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Tibur, Tiburtes, -ium (m.).
Tiburinus, Tiburnus, -i (m.).
Tiburis, Tibullus, -i (m.).
Ticinum, Ticinum, -i (n.); v. Pavla; of or belonging to Ticinum, Ticinensis, -e; Ticinus, -a, -um.
Ticinus, Ticinus, -i (m.); v. Testino.
Tifata, Tifata, -orum (n.); of or belonging to Tifata, Tifatinus, -a, -um.
Tiferium, Tiferium, -i (n.); the inhabitants of Tiferium, Tiferienses, -um or -ium.
Tigellinus, Tigellinus, -i (m.).
Tigellius, Tigellius, -i (m.).
Tigrænes, Tigrænes, -is or -æ (m.).
Tigranocerta, Tigranocerta, -orum (n. plural).
Tigris, Tigris, -is or -idis (m.).
Timæus, Timæus, -i (m.).
Timagenes, Timagēnes, -is (m.).
Timagoras, Timagōras, -æ (m.).
Timandra, Timandra, -æ (f.).
Timanor, Timanor, -bris (m.).
Timanthes, Timanthes, -is (m.).
Timareta, Timarēto, -æ (f.).
Timasircates, Timasircates, -is (m.).
Timochares, Timochares, -is (m.).
Timocles, Timocles, -is (m.).
Timocrates, Timocrātes, -is (m.).
Timoleon, Timolēon, -ōnis (m.).
Timon, Timon, -ōnis (m.).
Timothy, Timothēus, -i (m.).
Tingis, v. Tangier.
Tiphyis, Tiphys, -yis or -yos (m.).
Tircæus, Tircæus, -is (m.).
Tiridates, Tiridātes, -æ or -is (m.).
Tiro, Tiro, -ōnis (m.).
Tiryna, Tiryna, -ntis (f.); of or belonging to Tiryna, Tyrrinthius, -a, -um.
Tisagoras, Tisagōras, -æ (m.).
Tisamenes, Tisamenes, -is (m.).
Tistas, Tistas, -æ (m.).
Tisiphone, Tisiphōne, -æ (f.).
Tissaphernes, Tissaphernes, -is (m.).
Titan, Titan, -antis (m.); of or belonging to the Titans, Titanis, -idis (fem. adj.); a female Titan, Titanis, -idis.
Tithonus, Tithōnus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Tithonus, Tithonius, -a, -um.
Titian, Titianus, -i (m.).
Titicæus, Titicæus, -ium (m.).
Titinus, Titinius, -ii (m.).
Titius, Titius, -ii (m.).
Titurus, Titurius, -ii (m.).
Titus, Titus, -i (m.).
Tityos, Tityos, -i (m.).
Trook, Tibur, -uris (n.).
Tios, Tios, -ois (f.).
Tmarus (Mount), Tmarus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Tmarus, Tmarus, -a, -um.
Tmolus (Mount), Tmolus, -i (m.); of or belonging to Tmolus, Tmolius, -a, -um.
Tobias, Tobias, -æ (m.).
Toby, Tobias, -æ (m.).
Tolbiacum, Tolbiacum, -i (n.).
Toledo, Tolstūm, -i (n.).
Tolensum, v. Toledo.
Tolomæta, Ptolemæis, -idis (f.).
Tolosa, Tolosæ, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Tolosa, Tolosanus, -a, -um; the inhabitants of Tolosa, Tolosates, -um or -ium (m.).
Tomi, Tomi, -orum (m. plural); v. Tomisear.
Tomisear, v. Tomi.
Tomyris, Tomyris, -is (f.).
Tongres, Aduatūca, -æ (f.); Tungri, -orum (m.).
Tonnerre, Tornodūrum, -i (n.).
Tornacum, v. Tournay.

Torona, Torōne, -æ (f.).
Torgumada, Augusta Nova.
Torres Pedras, Arandis, -is (f.).
Tortona, Dertōna, -æ (f.).
Tortosa, Dertōsa, -æ (f.).
Totila, Totila, -æ (f.).
Toulon, Telo Martius.
Toulouse, Tolōsa, -æ (f.), q. v.
Tournay, Tornacum, -i (n.).
Tours, Caesarodūnum, -i (n.), and Turonum, -ii (n.), and Turones, -um (m.).
Trachia, Trachin or Trachis, -idis (f.); of or belonging to Trachia Trachinius, -a, -um.
Trachonitis, Trachonitis, -idis (f.).
Trajan, Trajánus, -i (m.).
Trajectum Mosæ, v. Maestricht.
Trajectum ad Rhenum, v. Utrecht.
Tralles, Tralles, -ium (f.); of or belonging to Tralles, Trallianus, -a, -um.
Trapani, v. Drepanum.
Trapezus, Trapezus, -untis (f.); v. Trebe sonda.
Traus (Lake), Gemundānus Lacus.
Trebia, Trebia, -æ (f.).
Trebonide, Trapezus, -untis (f.).
Trebonian, Trebonianus, -i (m.).
Treblia, Treblia, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Treblia, Trebulani, -orum (m.).
Treca, v. Troyes.
Treia, Treia, -æ (f.); the inhabitants of Treia Trelesenses, -ium (m. plural).
Tremiti, Diomodē, -æ (f.).
Trent, Tridentum, -i (n.), q. v.
Treves, Treves, -um (m. plural).
Treveri, Treveri, -orum (m. plural), v. Treves.
Treves, Treveri, -orum (m.), and also Augustia, -æ (f.), Trevirorum.
Trevis, Trevisium, -i (n.).
Triboci, Tribocci, -orum (m. plural).
Tribala, Tribala, -æ (f.).
Tricasses, Tricasses, -ium (m. plural).
Tricca, Tricca, -æ (f.); v. Tricala; of or belonging to Tricca, Tricæus, -a, -um.
Tridentum, Tridentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Tridentum, or Trent, Tridentinus, -a, -um.
Trieste, Tergeste, -is (n.); of or belonging to Tergeste, Tergestinus, -a, -um; v. Tergeste.
Trigno, the, Trinium flumen.
Trinacria, Trinacria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Trinacria (=Sicilian), Trinacrius, -a, -um; Trinacria, -idis (f.).
Trincomales, Spatanæ, -æ (f.).
Trinobantes, the, Trinobantes, -ium or -um (m. plural).
Triobria, Triobria, -is (m.).
Tripolli, Gea, -æ (f.), and also Tripollis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Tripollis, Tripollitanus, -a, -um; Tripolliticus, -a, -um.
Triptolemus, Triptolemus, -i (m.).
Triton, Triton, -ōnis (m.).
Tritonia, Tritonia, -æ (f.).
Tritonia, Tritonia, -idis (f.).
Trivia, Trivia, -æ (f.).
Troas, Troas, -adis (f.).
Troæne, Troæne, -æ, and Troezen, -ēnis (f.); of or belonging to Troæne, Troezenius, -a, -um.
Trogilus, Trogius, -i (f.); of or belonging to Trogius, Trogius, -a, -um.
Troglodytes, Troglodytes, -arum (m. plural); of or belonging to the Troglodytes, Troglodyticus, -a, -um; the country of the Troglodytes, Troglodyticæ, -æ (f.).
Troja, Troja, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Troy, Trojanus, -a, -um; the Trojans, Trojanus, -arum, and Trojægens, -arum (m. plural); the Trojan females, Troades, -um (f.).
Trophonius, Trophonius, -ii (m.).
Troppay, Troppavia, -æ (f.).
Tros, Tros, -ōis (m.).
Troy, Troja, -æ (f.); v. Troia.
Troyes, Augustobona, -æ (f.); Troes, -arum (f.).
Truxillo, Castra Julia.
Tryphon, Tryphon, -ōnis (m.).
Tubero, Tubero, -ōnis (m.).
Tudala, Tulonium, -ii (n.).
Tuder, Tuder (n. indecl.); of or belonging to Tuder, Tudera, -rits (masc. adj.); the inhabitants of Tuder, Tudertini, -orum.
Tudri, Tudri, -orum (m.).
Tugia, Tugia, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Tugia, Tugiensis, -æ.
Tulaco, Tulaco, -ōnis (m.).

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Tullia, *Tullia*, -æ (*f.*).
Tulliola, *Tulliola*, -æ (*f.*).
Tullius, *Tullius*, -ii (*m.*); *of or relating to*
Tullius, *Tullianus*, -a, -um.
Tullus, *Tullus*, -i (*m.*).
Tully, *Tullius*, -ii (*m.*).
Tungri, *Tungri*, -orum (*m.*); *v. Tongres*.
Tunis, *Tuncs*, -ētis (*f.*), and *Tunetum*, -i
 (n.).
Turbo, *Turbo*, -ōnis (*m.*).
Turicum, *v. Zurich*.
Turin, *Augusta Taurinorum*.
Turkey, *Turcia*, -æ (*f.*); *Turkish*, *Turci-*
cus, -a, -um; *the Turks*, *Turcs*, -arum
 (m.).
Turnus, *Turnus*, -i (m.).
Turones, *Turōnes*, -um (*m.*); *v. Tours*.
Turpio, *Turpio*, -ōnis (m.).
Tuscany, *Tuscia*, -æ; *Etruria*, -æ (*f.*),
Tuscan, *Tuscus*, -a, -um; *Etruscus*, -a,
 -um.
Tusculum, *Tusculum*, -i (n.); *of or belong-*
ing to Tusculum, *Tusculanensis*, -a.
Tuzia (*Lake*), *Tatta Palus*.
Tyana, *Týana*, -orum (*n. plural*), and *Ty-*
āna, -æ (*f.*).
Tyche, *Tyche*, -es (*f.*).
Tychicus, *Tychicus*, -i (m.).
Tychius, *Tychius*, -ii (m.).
Tydeus, *Tydeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); *a son or*
descendant of Tydeus, *Tydidēs*, -æ (m.).
Tylos, *Tylos*, -i (*f.*).
Tyndareus, *Tyndareus*, -i (m.); *of or relat-*
ing to Tyndareus, *Tyndareus*, -a,
 -um; *a daughter of Tyndareus*, *Tyda-*
ria, -idis (*f.*); *a son or descendant of*
Tyndareus, *Tyndarides*, -es (m.).
Typhoeus, *Typhoeus*, -ei or -eos (m.); *of*
or belonging to Typhoeus, *Typhoeus*,
 -a, -um.
Typhon, *Typhon*, -ōnis (m.); *of or belong-*
ing to Typhon, *Typhōneus*, -a, -um.
Tyrranito, *Tyrranito*, -ōnis (m.).
Tyre, *Tyrrus*, -i (*f.*); *Sarra*, -æ (*f.*); *Old*
Tyre, *Palætyrrus*, -i (*f.*); *v. Tyrrus*.
Tyro, *Tyro*, -is (*f.*).
Tyrrhēni, *Tyrrhēni*, -orum (*m. plural*).
Tyrrhenia, *Tyrrhenia*, -æ (*f.*); *of or belong-*
ing to Tyrrhenia, *Tyrrhēnus*, -a,
 -um; *Tyrrhenicus*, -a, -um.
Tyrrheus, *Tyrrheus*, -ei or -eos (m.); *the*
sons of Tyrrheus, *Tyrrhides*, -arum (m.).
Tyrtæus, *Tyrtæus*, -i (m.).
Tyrra, *Tyrrus*, -i (*f.*); *v. Tyrr*; *Tyrran*,
Tyrrius, -a, -um; *Sarrānus*, -a, -um.
Tzernitz, *Zerze*, -arum (*f.*).

U.

Ubi, the, *Ubi*, -orum (m.).
Ubiaci, the, *Ubiaci*, -orum (m.).
Ucalagon, *Ucalagon*, -ontis (m.).
Ucent, the, *Ucent*, -orum (m.).
Ucubis, *Ucubis*, -is (f.).
Udini, the, *Udini*, -orum (m.).
Uduba, the, *Uduba*, -ae (m.).
Ufente, } the, *Ufente*, -entis (m.); of or re-
Ufens, } lating to the *Ufens*, *Ufentius*,
 -i, -um.
Ufugum, *Ufugum*, -i (n.).
Ukraine, *Ukraine*, -ae (f.).
Uliari, *Uliari*, -i (f.); v. *Oleron*.
Uliar, *Uliar*, -i (f.); of or belonging to
Ulia, *Uliensis*, -e.
Ulyce, v. *Ulysses*.
Ulm, *Ulm*, -ae (f.); *Alcimoenia*, -is (f.).
Ulim, the, *Ulim*, -orum (m.).
Ulphilas, *Ulphilas*, -ae (m.).
Ulpia, *Ulpia*, -ae (f.).
Ulpian, *Ulpianus*, -i (m.).
Ulpium, *Ulpium*, -i (m.); of or relating to
Ulpium, *Ulpium*, *Ulpium*, -a, -um, and
Ulpianus, -a, -um.
Uster, *Ustoria*, -ae (f.).
Uubra, *Uubra*, -rum (f.); of or belong-
 ing to *Uubra*, *Uubranus*, -a, -um, and
Uubrensis, -e.
Ulysses, *Ulysses*, -is and -i (m.); of or re-
 lating to *Ulysses*, *Ulyssæus*, -a, -um.
Umbrenus, *Umbrenus*, -i (m.).
Umbria, *Umbria*, -e (f.); the *Umbri*, *Um-*
bri, -orum (m.); of or belonging to *Um-*
bria, *Umbrian*, *Umbrian*, -bra, -brum;
Umbriacus, -a, -um.
Umbriacus, *Umbriacus*, -i (m.).
Umbrius, *Umbrius*, -i (m.).
Umbro, the, *Umbro*, -onis (m.).
Ummidia, *Ummidia*, -ae (f.).
Ummidius, *Ummidius*, -i (m.).

YAH

Una, Una, -æ (f.).
Unell, the, Unelli, -orum (m.).
Unimanus, Unimānus, -i (m.).
Unisling, the, Unislinga, -is (m.).
Upis, Upis, -is (m.).
Upsal, Upsala, -æ (f.).
Uranis, Uranis, -æ, and Uranie, -æ (f.).
Uranopolis, Uranopŏlis, -is (f.).
Uranus, Urānus, -i (m.).
Urba, Urba, -æ (f.).
Urban, Urbānus, -i (m.).
Urbi, the, Urbi, -orum (m.).
Urbicus, Urbicus, -ii (m.).
Urbicua, Urbicua, -æ (f.).
Urbicus, Urbicus, -i (m.).
Urbinita, Urbinita, -æ (f.).
Urbinius, Urbinius, -i (m.); of or relating to Urbinius, Urbiniānus, -a, -um.
Urbinius, Urbinius, -i (m.); an inhabitant of Urbinius, Urbīnus, -ātis (m.).
Ure, the, Uria, -i (m.).
Urgao, Urgao, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Urgao, Urgaŏnensis, -e.
Urgi, Urgi, indecl. (n.); of or belonging to Urgi, Urgiānus, -a, -um.
Urgia, Urgia, -æ (f.).
Urgo, Urgo, -ōnis (f.).
Urguliana, Urguliana, -æ (f.).
Uri, the, Uri, -orum (m.).
Uria, Uria, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Uria, Urias, -ātis (m.), and Uritānus, -a, -um.
Uriah, Urias, -æ (m.).
Uriles, the, Uriles, -um (m.).
Urius, Urius, -i (m.).
Ursaninus, Ursānus, -i (m.).
Ursicinus, Ursicinus, -i (m.).
Ursidius, Ursidius, -i (m.).
Ursinian, Ursiniānus, -i (m.).
Ursinus, Ursinus, -i (m.).
Urso, Urso (or Ursao), -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Urso, Ursŏnensis or Ursānensis, -e.
Ursolis, Ursolis, -is (f.).
Ursula, Ursula, -æ (f.).
Ursulus, Ursulus, -i (m.).
Ursuncia, Ursuncia, -is (f.).
Usalla, Usalla, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Usalla, Usallitānus, -a, -um.
Usar, the, Usar, -āris (m.).
Uscana, Uscāna, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Uscana, Uscanensis, -e.
Uschant = *Uscensis*.
Usidicani, the, Usidiciāni, -orum (m.).
Usipetes, the, Usipētes, -um (m.).
Usipii, Usipii, -orum (m.).
Uspe, Uspe, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Uspe, Uspensis, -e.
Ususbium, Ususbium, -ii (n.).
Utica, Utica, -æ (f.).
Utenda, Statutanda, -orum (m.).
Utens, the, Utens, -ntis (m.).
Uthina, Uthina, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Uthina, Uthinensis, -e.
Utica, Utica, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Utica, Uticensis, -e.
Utrecht, Trajectum, -i (n.), ad Rhenum.
Uzama, Uzāma, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Uzama, Uzamenensis, -e.
Uxantia, Uxantia, -is (f.).
Uxellodunum, Uxellŏdunum, -i (n.).
Uxentum, Uxentum, -i (n.); of or belonging to Uxentum, Uxentūnus, -a, -um.
Uzalis, Uzalis, -is (f.); of or belonging to Uzalis, Uzalensis, -e.
Uzes, Ucebia, -æ (f.).
Uzia, Uzia, -æ (f.).
Uzila, Uzila, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Uzila, Uzilensis, -e.
Uzziah, Uzias, -æ (m.).

V.

Vabar, the, Vabar, -aris (m.).
Vacca, Vacca, -æ (f.); of or belonging to Vacca, Vaccensis, -e, and Vaccus, -a, -um.
Vaccus, Vaccius, -ii (m.).
Vacuus, Vacuus, -i (m.).
Vaccera, Vaccera, -æ (m.).
Vacuna, Vācuna, -æ (f.); of or relating to Vacuna, Vacunālis, -e.
Vada, Vada, -æ (f.).—2. Vāda, -orum (m.).
Vadomoris (Lake), Vadimōnis Lacus (m.).
Vadomarus, Vadomarūs, -ii (m.).
Vaga, Vaga, -æ (f.), another form of Vacca, q. v.; adj. Vagensis, -e.
Vagellus, Vagellus, -ii (m.).
Vahalis, the, Vāhālis or Vāchālis, -is (m.).

V.

Passiva, Vasio, -ensis (f.).
Pala, Vála, -ae (m.).
Palencia, Valentia, -ae (f.), q. v.
Palencia, Valencia or Valentia, -ae (f.).
Palencienses, Valentianae, -arum (f.).
Palens, Valens, -entis (m.).
Valentia, Valentia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Valentia, Valentianus, -a, -um.
Valentina, Valentina, -ae (f.).
Valentine, Valentinus, -i (m.); of or relating to Valentina, Valentiniánus, -a, -um.
Valentinian, Valentiniánus, -i (m.).
Valentinus, Valentinus, -ii (m.).
Valenza, Valentínus, -i (m.).
Valeria, Valéria, -ae (f.), a woman.—2 a city; of or belonging to Valeria, Valerianensis, -e.
Valeriana, Valerianus, -i (m.).
Valerius, Valerius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Valerius, Valerian, Valerica, -a, -um, and Valerianus, -a, -um.
Valerus, Valérus, -i (m.).
Valutius, Valuetum, -ii (m.).
Valgius, Valgius, -ii (m.).
Valgus, Valgus, -i (m.).
Valladolid, Píntia, -ae (f.); Vallisoleum, -i (m.).
Vallat, the, Vallat, -orum (m.).
Vallébana, Vallébana, -ae (f.).
Valli, the, Valli, -orum (m.).
Valleina, Vallis Tellina (f.).
Vandala, the, Vandali, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Vandala, Vandai, Vandalicus, -a, -um.
Van Diemen's Land, Diemeni Insula (f.).
Vangio, Vangio, -enis (m.).
Vangiones, the, Vangiones, -um (m.).
Vannus, Civitas Venetorum; Venécia, -ae (f.).
Vannius, Vannius, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Vannius, Vannianus, -a, -um.
Vapincum, Vapincum, -i (m.); of or belonging to Vapincum, Vapincensis, -e.
Var, the, Varus, -i (m.).
Vardai, the, Vardai, -orum (m.).
Vardanes, Vardanes, -ae or -is (m.).
Vardar, the, Axios, -i (m.).
Varduli, the, Varduli, -orum (m.).
Varenus, Varenus, -i (m.).
Vargula, Vargula, -ae (m.).
Vargunius, Vargunius and Vargontius, -ii (m.).
Varie, Varia, -ae (f.), a city.—2 a woman's name.
Varilla, Varilla, -ae (f.).
Varillus, Varillus, -i (m.).
Varint, the, Varin, -orum (m.).
Varinus, Varinus, -i (m.).
Variola, Varióla, -ae (f.).
Varisidius, Varisidius, -ii (m.).
Varius, Varius, -ii (m.).
Varro, Varro, -olis (m.); of or belonging to Varro, Varronius, Varrónianus, -a, -um.
Varronianus, Varroníanus, -i (m.).
Varus, Várus, -i (m.); of or relating to Varus, Váriánus, -a, -um.
Vasaces, Vasaces, -is (m.).
Vasates, the, Vasates, -um or -iam, and Vasatæ, -arum (m.); of or belonging to the Vasates, Vasaticus, -a, -um.
Vascones, the, Vascones, -um (m.); of or belonging to the Vascones, Vasconia, Vasconica, -a, -um; the country of the Vascones, Vasconia, -ae (f.).
Vatia, Vatia, -ae (m.).
Vatican (Mons), Vaticanus, -i (m.), Mons or Collis; of or belonging to the Vatican, Vatican, Vaticanus, -a, -um.
Vatinius, Vatiénus, -i (m.).
Vatrinus, Vatrius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Vatiatus, Vatinia, Vatinianus, -a, -um.
Vatutium, Vatutium, -ii (m.); of or belonging to Vatutium, Vatuticus, -a, -um.
Vecilius, Vectilius, -ii (m.).
Vectenus, Vecténus, -i (m.).
Vectidius, Vectidius, -ii (m.).
Vectis, Vectis, -is (f.).
Vectius, Vectius, -i (m.).
Vecturius, Vecturius, -ii (m.).
Vedius, Vedius, -ii (m.).
Vegetius, Vegetius, -ii (m.).
Veia, Veia, -ae (f.).
Veianius, Veianius, -ii (m.).
Velanus, Veianus, -i (m.).
Velento, Veiento, -onis (m.).
Vell, Veli, -orum (m.); of or belonging to

Vail, *Valas*, *Veicnas*, -*antis* (adj.), and *Valentianus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Vejovis, *Vejovis*, -*is* (m.).
Valabrum, *Valābrum*, -*i*, and *Valabra*, -*orum* (n.); of or belonging to *Valabrum*, *Valabransis*.
Valaani, the *Valaani*, -*orum* (m.).
Valia, *Vella*, -*is* (f.); of or belonging to *Valia*, *Valensianis*, -*a*, and *Velinus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Valitres, *Vellitres*, -*orum* (f.); of or belonging to *Valitres*, *Veliternus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Veliterninus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Velius, *Velius*, -*i*, -*um*.
Vellavi, the *Vellavi*, -*orum* (m.); of or belonging to the *Vellavi*, *Vellavus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Vellada, *Vellēda*, -*is* (f.).
Velleius, *Velleius*, -*i* (m.); of or relating to *Velleius*, *Velleianus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Vellitri, *Vellitrum*, -*orum* (f.), q. v.
Vellitres, *Vellitres*, -*is* (f.).
Vellocatus, *Vellocatus*, -*i* (m.).
Vellodunum, *Vellodunum*, -*i* (n.).
Vellutus, *Vellatus*, -*i* (m.).
Velocasses, the *Velocasses*, -*ium* (m.).
Velocis, *Velocius*, -*i* (m.).
Velox, *Velox*, -*ocles* (m.).
Venafrum, *Venafrum*, -*i* (n.); of or belonging to *Venafrum*, *Venafriculus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Vendome, *Castrum Vindonicum*, -*i* (n.).
Venedi, the *Venedi*, -*orum* (m.).
Veneti, the *Vēnēti*, -*orum* (m.); of or belonging to the *Veneti*, *Venecian*, *Venetici*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Venētus*, -*a*, -*um*; the country of the *Veneti*, *Venetia*, -*is* (f.).
Venice, *Venetici*, -*arum* (f.); *Venecian*, *Venetus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Venilia, *Venilia*, -*is* (f.).
Venno, *Venno*, -*onis* (m.).
Vennontius, *Vennōnius*, -*i* (m.).
Venusia, *Venusia*, -*is* (f.), q. v.
Venta, *Venta*, -*is* (f.).
Ventidius, *Ventidius*, -*i* (m.); of or relating to *Ventidius*, *Ventidianus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Venuleia, *Venuleia*, -*is* (f.).
Venuleius, *Venuleius*, -*i* (m.).
Venulus, *Venulus*, -*i* (m.).
Venus, *Venus*, -*is* (f.); of or relating to *Venus*, *Venerēus* or *Venerius*, -*a*, -*um*.
Venusia, *Vēnēsia*, -*is* (f.), and *Venusium*, -*i* (n.); of or belonging to *Venusia*, *Venūsius*, -*a*, -*um*.
Venusius, *Venusius*, -*i* (m.).
Venzone, *Vannia*, -*is* (f.).
Vera Cruz, *Vera Cruz*, -*icis* (f.).
Veragri, the *Verāgri*, -*orum* (m.).
Verannia, *Verannia*, -*is* (f.).
Verannius, *Verannius*, -*i* (m.).
Ferax, *Verax*, -*icis* (m.).
Verbanus (Lake), *Verbanus*, -*i* (m.). *Lacus Verbinum*, { *Verbinum*, -*i* (n.).
Verrins, {
Vercelle, { *Vercellus*, -*arum* (f.); of or belonging to *Vercelle*, *Vercellensis*, -*a*, and *Vercellinus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Vercellius, *Vercellius*, -*i* (m.).
Vercingetorix, *Vercingetorix*, -*igis* (m.).
Verconnius, *Verconnius*, -*i* (m.).
Verdun, *Verodunum*, -*i* (n.); of or belonging to *Verdun*, *Verodunensis*, -*a*.
Veratum, *Verētum*, -*i* (n.); of or belonging to *Veratum*, *Verētus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Verge, *Vergēs*, -*arum* (f.).
Vergellus, *Vergellus*, -*i* (m.).
Vergentum, *Vergentum*, -*i* (n.).
Vergilius, v. *Virgilius*.
Vergium, *Vergium*, -*i* (n.); of or belonging to *Vergium*, *Vergestānus*, -*a*, -*um*.
Vergunni, the *Vergunni*, -*orum* (m.).
Veria, *Veria*, -*is* (f.).
Verina, *Vērīna*, -*is* (f.).
Vermina, *Vermina*, -*is* (m.).
Vernon, *Vellaunodunum*, -*i* (n.).
Verolamium, *Verolamium*, -*i*, or *Verolamundum*, -*i* (n.).
Veromandui, the *Veromandui*, -*orum* (m.).
Verona, *Verōna*, -*is* (f.); of or belonging to *Verona*, *Verōnensis*, -*e*.
Verres, *Verres*, -*i* (m.); of or belonging to *Verres*, *Verreus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *Verrius*, -*a*, -*um*.
Verritus, *Verritus*, -*i* (m.).
Verrius, *Verrius*, -*i* (m.).
Verrugo, *Verrūgō*, -*inis* (f.).
Verrutius, *Verrutius*, -*i* (m.).
Versallies, *Versallies*, -*arum* (f.).
Vertumnus, *Vertumnus*, -*i* (m.).
Verulamium, v. *Verolamium*.
Verule, *Verūlē*, -*arum* (f.); of or belonging to *Verule*, *Verulānus*, -*a*, -*um*.

Verus, Vārus, -i (m.); of or relating to Verus, Verānus, -a, -um, and Veriānus, -a, -um.
Verria, Verbinum, -i (n.).
Vesagus, Vesagus, -i (n.).
Vesicula, Vesicula, -ae (f.).
Vescia, Vescia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Vescia, Vesciānus, -a, -um.
Vescularius, Vescularius, -ii (m.).
Vesoria, the Vesoria, -is (m.).
Vesontio, Vesontio, -onis (f.); of or belonging to Vesontio, Vesontiensis, -a.
Vespa, Vespa, -ae (m.).
Vespasia, Vespasia, -ae (f.).
Vespasian, Vespasianus, -i (m.).
Vespasius, Vespasius, -ii (m.).
Vespillo, Vespillo, -ōnis (m.).
Vespronus, Vespronus, -ii (m.).
Vesta, Vesta, -ae (f.); of or relating to Vesta, Vestālis, -e.
Vestia, Vestia, -ae (f.).
Vestienus, Vestēnus, -i (m.).
Vestilia, Vestilia, -ae (f.).
Vestillus, Vestillus, -i (m.).
Vestini, the Vestini, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the Vestini, Vestinus, -a, -um.
Vestinus, Vestinus, -i (m.).
Vestorius, Vestorius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Vestorius, Vestoriānus, -a, -um.
Vestritus, Vestritus, -i (m.).
Vesulus (Mount), Vestulus, -i (m.), Mons.
Vesunt, the Vesunt, -orum (m.).
Vesunna, Vesunna, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Vesunna, Vesunicius, -a, -um.
Vesuvius (Mount), Vēsuvius, -ii (m.), and Vēvōvius, -i (m.); of or belonging to Vesuvius, Vesuvian, Vesuvius, -a, -um; Vēsōvius, -a, -um; and (late) Vesvius, -a, -um.
Veterano, Veterānio, -onis (m.).
Vetillus, Vetillus, -i (m.).
Vetratinus, Vetratinus, -i (m.).
Vetronius, Vetronius, -ii (m.).
Vettius, Vettius, -i (m.).
Vetona, Vetona, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Vetona, Vettonensis, -a.
Vetones, the Vettones or Vectōnes, -um (m.); country of the Vetones, Vettōnia, -ae (f.).
Vettonianus, Vettonianus, -i (m.).
Vetulonia, Vetulōnia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Vetulonia, Vetuloniensis, -a.
Veturia, Veturia, -ae (f.).
Veturius, Veturius, -ii (m.); of or relating to Veturius, Veturius, -a, -um.
Vetusius, Vetusius, -ii (m.).
Vevay, Vivicum or Vibicum, -i (n.).
Vibelli, the Vibelli, -orum (m.).
Vibenna, Vibenna, -ae (f.).
Vibennius, Vibennius, -ii (m.).
Vibidia, Vibidia, -ae (f.).
Vibidius, Vibidius, -ii (m.).
Vibienus, Vibienus, -i (m.).
Vibillus, Vibillus, -i (m.).
Vibius, Vibius, -i (m.); of or relating to Vibius, Vibius, -a, -um.
Vibo, Vibo, -ōnis (f.); of or belonging to Vibo, Vibonensis, -a.
Vibulanus, Vibulanus, -i (m.).
Vibulenus, Vibulēnus, -i (m.).
Vibullius, Vibullius, -ii (m.).
*Vicentia, } Vicentia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to }
 Vicentia, } ing to Vicentia, Vicentinus, -a, -um.*
Vicia, Vicētia, -ae, or Vicentia, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Vicia, Vicetinus, -a, -um = foregoing.
Vicky, Aquae Calidae, -arum (f.).
Victor, Victor, -oris (m.).
Victoria, Victōria, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Victoria, Victoriensis, -a.
Victorian, Victorianus, -i (m.).
Victorinus, Victoriatius, -i (m.).
Victorinus, Victorinus, -i (m.).
Victorius, Victorius, -ii (m.).
Victimio, Victumvius, -arum (f.).
Vidius, Vidius, -i (m.).
Vienna, Vindobōna, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Vienna, Viennese, Vindobonensis, -a.
Vienne, Vienna, -ae (f.); of or belonging to Vienne, Viennensis, -a.
Vigellius, Vigellius, -ii (m.).
Vigilius, Vigilius, -ii (m.).
Villius, Villius, -ii (m.).
Viminal (Mount), the Viminālis, -is (m.).
Mons. Collis; of the Viminal, Viminal, Viminālis, -e.
Vincennes, Vincencia, -ae (f.).

Vincens, *Vincentina*, -i (m.).
Vincētia, *Vincētia*, -ae (f.).
Vincētina, v. *Vincens*.
Vinculus, *Vinculum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Vinculus*, *Vinculensis*, -ae.
Vincus, *Vinculus*, -i (m.).
Vindalius, *Vindalius*, -i (n.).
Vindaliellus, *Vindaliellus*, -ae (f.); the *Vindali* Vindelici, -orum (m.); *Vindelician*, *Vindaliacus*, -a, -um.
Vindex, *Vindex*, -icis (m.).
Vindia, *Vindia*, -ae (f.).
Vindicius, *Vindicius*, -i (m.).
Vindilia, *Vindilia*, -is (f.).
Vindobona, v. *Vienne*.
Vindoneses, *Vindoneses*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to *Vindonesis*, *Vindoneses*, -ae, -e.
Vindulus, *Vindulus*, -i (m.).
Viniculus, *Viniculus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Viniculus*, *Vinculanus*, -a, -um.
Vindulus, *Vindulus*, -i (m.).
Vintus, *Vintus*, -i (m.).
Vinovia, *Vinovia*, -ae (f.).
Vintologia, *Album Intestellum*, -i (m.).
Viola, *Viola*, -ae (f.).
Violen, *Violen*, -entis (m.).
Vipasania, *Vipasania*, -ae (f.).
Vipasenus, *Vipasenus*, -i (m.).
Vipasena, *Vipasena*, -ae (f.).
Vipasenus, *Vipasenus*, -i (m.).
Virbius, *Virbius*, -i (m.).
Viridia, *Viridia*, -i (m.).
Virdomarus, *Virdomarus*, -i, or *Virdomarus*, -i (m.).
Virgilianus, *Virgilianus*, -i (m.).
Virgili, *Virgilius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Virgili*, *Virgilianus*, -a, -um.
Virginia, *Virginia*, -ae (f.); of or relating to *Virginia*, *Virginiensis*, -ae.
Virginus, *Virginus*, -i (m.).
Viriathus, *Viriathus* or *Viriatus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Viriathus*, *Viriathinus*, -a, -um.
Viridastus, *Viridastus*, -i (m.).
Virrius, *Virrius*, -i (m.).
Virro, *Virro*, -onis (m.).
Virtus, *Virtus*, -utis (f.).
Virusum, *Virusum*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Virusum*, *Virurenensis*, -ae.
Viscellus, *Viscellus*, -i (m.).
Viscus, *Viscus*, -i (m.).
Viscus, *Viscus*, -i (m.).
Visella, *Visella*, -ae (f.).
Viscellus, *Viscellus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Viscellus*, *Viscellian*, *Viscellus*, -a, -um.
Visigoths, the, *Visigoths*, -arum; *Visigöthi*, -orum (m.).
Viso (*Mount*), *Vesulus*, -i (m.), *Mons*.
Visonito = *Vesontio*.
Vistilia, *Vistilia*, -ae (f.).
Vistula, the, *Vistula*, -ae, and *Vistilius*, -i (m.).
Visurgis, the, *Visurgis*, -is (m.).
Vitalius, *Vitalianus*, -i (m.).
Vitalius, *Vitalis*, -i (m.).
Vitellia, *Vitellia*, -ae (f.).
Vitellinus, *Vitellinus*, -i (m.).
Vitellus, *Vitellus*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Vitellus*, *Vitellianus*, -a, -um.
Viterbo, *Viterbium*, -i (n.).
Vitia, *Vitia*, -ae (f.).
Vitrasia, *Vitrasia*, -ae (f.).
Vitrasius, *Vitrasius*, -i (m.); of or belonging to *Vitrasius*, *Vitrasianus*, -a, -um.
Vitrivius, *Vitrivius*, -i (m.).
Vitoria, *Victoria*, -ae (f.).
Viurgis, *Viurgis*, -ae (f.).
Vivarium, v. *Viviers*.
Vivian, *Vivianus*, -i (m.).
Viviers, *Vivarium*, -i (n.); of or belonging to *Viviers*, *Vivariensis*, -ae.
Vivici, the, *Vivici*, -orum (m.); of or belonging to the *Vivici*, *Viviscus*, -a, -um.
Vlcha, *Olpe*, -arum (f.).
Vla, the, *Fossa Carbulonis* (f.).
Vleland, *Flevolandia*, -ae (f.).
Vliesingen, *Fleisinga*, -ae (f.).
Vocates, the, *Vocates*, -um or -lum (m.).
Vocetus (*Mount*), *Vocetus*, -i (m.), *Mons Vocis*, *Vocio*, -onis (m.).
Vocotius, *Vocotius*, -i (m.); of or relating to *Vocotius*, *Vocotius*, -a, -um, -ae, -e.
Vocotius, the, *Vocotii*, *Vocotius*, -ae (f.); of or belonging to the *Vocotii*, *Vocotius*, -a, -um.
Vocula, *Vocula*, -ae (m.).
Vogesus, v. *Vosges*.

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